The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE GULF.

Progress of General Banks' Expedition.

Franklin's Division Advanced beyond Opelousas.

The Enemy Make a Stand in Force but are Driven from the Field.

They Retreat Rapidly toward Alexandria.

Another Expedition, under Gen. Dana, about to Leave New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

The United States mail steamship *Georgs Washington*, E. V. Gaosa, Commanding, from New-Orleans Oct. 24, with merchandise, mails, specie and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., has arrived.

Off Southwest Pass, passed steamship *Locust Point*, bound in: 26th inst., at 11 A. M., off Tortugas, W. N. W. fifteen miles, passed steamship *Continental*, with a schooner in tow, bound W. Also, at the same time, exchanged signels with steamship Yazo, bound W. The *George Washington* has experianced strong head-winds the entire passage.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Georgs Washington* for voluminous files of papers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The latest news received from the Army of the Gulf is to yesterday afternoon, and is of the most cheering character. The column under Gen. Franklin entered Opelousas at noon yesterday. The enemy made a stand about five miles in front of the town, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, yesterday morning, but were quickly driven from the field.

This result has followed every attempt the enemy has made at a stand during the present campaign on the Teche.

At Vermillion Bayou, where they had a strong position, an ugly engegement might have been expected, but the threats un their rear by Gen. Dana's column compelled the rebel General to divide his troops, and so weaken his force on the Bayou, that it was easily turned by our cavalry, and forced to fall back from its strong position.

Our troops are reported as well seppiied and in fine health and spirits. The advance camp is now beyond Opelousas.

There is much speculation in camp as to whether the line of march is to be north or west, but nothing is keown with certainty.

Another expedition, composed of veteren troops, is being fitted out, and will doubtless sail within the next 48 hours. Its destination, of course, has not been publicly announced, but it is undoubtedly bound for some point on the Texas Coast. Brownsville is supposed to be the point aimed at, from whence it will operate as the onward progress of the main column may decide best. Part of the *Corps d'Afrique* accompanies the expedition. A flag was presanted to the Sixteenth regiment, *Corps d'Afrique*, to-day, by the female members of the congregation of the First African Baptist Church.

The enlistment of colored soldiers is progressing rapidly. Two white regimeets are also rapidly filling up.

So much of the Mississippi as is in this department is now entirely free from guerrilla depredations, and traffic along its banks is now as uninterrupted in this respect as before the war.

Business is steadily increasing. The receipts of Cotton (up to this evening) for the week are as follows: 6,073 bales. A sale of New Cotton, classed Middling Fair, brought 74½c, to-day. Good Ordinary to Middling brings from 61½c. @62c. 1,497 bags of Cotton in seed have been received. Receipts of Sugar, 32 hhds. and 545 bbls. Exports, 760 hhds. Receipts of Molasses, 1,917 bbls. Receipts of Flour, light; the prices in consequence heva gone up. They now range from $12 50@$15 ₱ bbl.

Several small expeditions have recently been sent across Lake Ponchartrain into Mississippi, which destroyed several rebel tanneries, salt-works and other valuable property. They met several parties of rebel soldiers, and in the skirmishes which ensued the Union troops were ever victorious.

The Gulf Blockeading Squadron have made several captures recently.

Blockade running on this part of the coast is ruining all who engage in it.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 24—7 A. M.

Advices from the Thirteenth army corps up to last evening state that the corps was at Vermillionville. The Nineteenth army corps had made a reconnoissance in force to Opelousas without much resistance, and the larger part of the corps was still at Opelousas. The enemy are reported to be rapidly retreating toward Alexandria.

Major-Gen. Ord has returned to this city, and Gen. Washburne is in command of the Thirteenth army corps.

A new expedition, under Gen. Dana, leaves here within two days for some point not known to anybody except Gen. Banks himself, who will accompany the expedition. But it is known that this force will act in conjunction with the Thirteenth and Nineteenth army corps, and will meet them at some point on their march.

OUR SPECIAL NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of the Army—City Taxes—The Defences of New Orleans—Immense Arrival of Cotton—The New Prize Court—The New-York Times and the Missouri Delegation—Your New-Orleans Namesake—The Negro Regiments, &c.—Gen. Hamilton—Arrivals from the North.

From Our Special Corrsapondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

You must depend upon your correspondents in the field for information respecting army movements in this Department, as we in New Orleans have scarcely more opportunity of learning then you in New-York. The utmost secrecy is observed about everything; and although it does not help correspondents along very much, I, for one, find no fault with it, for my only astonishment is how it is possible for any General to carry out his movements against the enemy if correspondents are blazing away in the papers, beforehand, what he intends to do.

All I know is what was conveyed to the public through the *Times* of yesterday. Gen. Franklin had entered Opelousas on the 21st. About five miles in front of the town the enemy—with infantry, cavalry and artillery—had made a stand, but were driven back quickly; and they have fallen back from me in the same way as fast as our army had advanced.

At Varmilion Bay, where they were in some force, an engagement of some consequence was expected, but Gen. Dana was in their rear, and the enemy, knowing that, had to divide their forces, which so weakened them that it enabled our cavalry to turn them and force them to fall back from their position. A portion of our forces had got beyond Opelousas, and they are all represented as being in the best health and spirits.

CITY TAXES.

This is one of the great local questions agitating the city at this moment. As you will have seen by the papers, Gov. Shepley has issued an order calling upon all the taxpayers to be up to the mark at a certain day, or a list of delinqeents will be published, and the usual process against them carried out according to the law.

The Press of the city is much divided upon the subject, some going in for a summary process against the delinquents—*coute qui coute*—others, again, taking the more merciful view that, considering the utter *inability* of a large portion of the citizens of New-Orleans to pay their taxes at the present time—loyal citizens included—some little more breathing time should be allowed them. Among the latter is the *Times*, which suggests that the city taxes be funded, and a portion of the amount issued in the shape of city money; these taxes being a mortgage upon the houses, lands and every other kind of city property, and the best *security* that could possibly be obtained. This plan, while making the Government secure, will give the unfortunate people breathing time to meet demands henceforth, that they are totally unable to meet just now.

This plan of the *Times*—which is really no other than one long ago suggested by that able financier, Judge Durell, meets, of course, the grateful recognition of the whole people, while those who have anything to make out of the opposite proceeding—by printing, taxes, fees, &c.,—are decidedly opposed to it. One paper, in fact—the *Era*—has gone far enough to tell the people that "those who cannot keep their heads above water must go under;" that if they have no money in their pockets, there are plenty of Northern people who have, and that since they are not up to the mark as citizens, "*the sooner their places are taken by a loyal and a better race, the better for the City.*" This is the strange notion some people have of the way of winning Louisianians back to love and fraternity. As a matter of course such utterances as these have met with one loud cry of indignation from people of all shades of opinion.

How this question of the city taxes will terminate I know not; but I have no doubt that Gov. Shepley, in the present condition of the city, will act with all the leniency that is possible under the circumstances.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Col. Kilborn, to whom is intrusted the enrolling of volunteers for the defence of the City, is actively at work with Lieut.-Col. Eugene Tisdale—formerly Captain in the Thirteenth Connecticut—in organizing regiments. It has not made such rapid progress as we wished, but quite as rapid as we expected, and it is believed that, with the inducements now offered, we shall have soon a full complement of men, without the necessity of having any recourse to drafting.

IMMENSE ARRIVAL OF COTTON.

Let nobody run away with the idea that all the cotton in the Mississippi Valley has been destroyed. The good planters inhabiting the banks of the river—some of them as sound loyalists as are to be found anywhere in the United States—have not yet been altogether persuaded of the wisdom of burning all their earthly possessions merely for the sake of ruining their country and planting an accursed despotism in its place. While that infernal sheet, the Richmond *Enquirer*, is calling them "cowardly and selfish" for not giving us more "*patriotic illuminations*" and exhibitions of "*riparian patriotism and adventure*,"—by which is meant nothing less than applying a torch to to all the fair products of God's earth, and the steamboats on the river, crowded with innocent men, women, and children—(this portion, by the way, too well carried out of late)—the planters, who have hitherto been quietly concealing their cottoe, are now sending it down to New-Orleans.

The steamer *Empress*, one of the largest class of river boats, came in here two days ago literally crowded down with precious staple, and multitudes were congregated on the levee to enjoy the gladdening and hopeful sight. She had on board 4,901 bales, which, at the present price of cotton, would make her cargo worth nearly *two millions of dollars*! She came from Natchez, and the cotton, it is said, is on planters' account. It is earnestly to be hoped that those who, in good faith, are sending their wealth here will not have it hampered or frittered away by any vexatious or ruinous impositions of Government. If ever there were a class of people who deserved kindness and indulgence from their Government, it is those same planters who, amid all temptations, threats, and dangers, have remained true to the old flag. For heaven's sake see that no blood-suckers are sent here to draw all the vitality out of the newborn commerce of the Mississippi. It needs, on the contrary, the most expert and gentle nursing.

THE NEW PRIZE COURT.

A most admirable change has recently been made here, by removing the Prize Court from that out-of-the-way place, Key West, and locating it in this city, the natural and legitimate centre of all operations in the Gulf.

The Prize Court has its hands pretty full at the present moment, as you may judge from the following list. We hear a great deal of a vessel when she runs the blockade, but people seem to forget altogether the hundreds that try to run it, but *don't*. There are a few of the latter now to port here and in the course of adjudication:

Steamers *Warrior*, *Alice Vivian*, (condemned at Key West,) *Montgomery*, *Alabama*, *Lizzie Davis*, *A. B. Segur*, *James Battle* and *Victor*, (condemned at Key West.) Schooners *Flying Scud*, *Florrie*, *Wave*, *MacCanfield*, *Jenny*, *Bettie* and *Friendship*.

Some of the richest revelations, I am told, are made by some of these blockade runners when brought up for examination; but although they have been pronounced here, by our courts, prisoners of war, I am not aware of their being treated as such. If there is one class of enemies who should be looked after and treated more rigidly then others, it seems to me to be these same freebooters, two-thirds of whom are Englishmen and Germans.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES ON THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

Your articles upon this important question have made a great stir down here, and have been quoted and recoated in all the papers, both English and French. The articles are much applauded, as proving that you, for one, do not consider that Unionism or Republicanism means laying violent and inquiting hands upon the authority of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, merely, forsooth, because he does not bend to the insulting dictation of a self-appointed body of patriots, who insist upon having the country saved in *their* way or see it go headlong to perdition. You will ask: what more did the rebels say when they set to work to destroy the country. Hold fast to that doctrine, and the New-York *Times* will continue to be the leader of the very few *sane* organs in the North, around which patriots of *all* classes can cluster and take refuge from the tempest of madness with which the nation now seems threatened.

YOUR NAMESAKE,

the New-Orleans *Times*, is going ahead rapidly, and people begin to allow that it is already far ahead of anything of the kind in the Crescent City. Stopping at a street corner this morning, to buy my accustomed matutinal orange, I was surrounded by a whole group of newspaper boys anxious to sell their wares. I asked them which paper they sold most of. "Oh, sometimes one, sometimes another," replied the smartest of the crowd. "And how goes the *Times*?" I inquired, very disinterestedly. "Oh, hully!" was the curt and emphatic reply. I liked that boy; treated him to an apple, and walked off, fully impressed with the idea that such budding sagacity and eloquence would yet bloom into a member of Congress. The *Times*, by the way, was delighted by that very kind patting on the back which you gave it, in your issue of the 6th; at least I suppose so, by the very prominent way in which it quoted your remark.

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Maj. B. Russ Pinkley, the life and hope of the colored race here, has returned from the North, and of course given an entirely new impetus to everything belonging to the organization of colored troops, the education of colored children, and everything else connected with this grand movement. Nearly thirty regiments have been already organized and fully equipped within the last few months, and the work is still going on with unabated energy. It is astounding how much can be effected by one getting "the right man in the right place," and it would have been impossible to select a man better fitted for this important duty than Maj. Pinkley. With him it is not a question of mere cold and formal duty; it is actually a conviction—a religion,—his whole soul is in the work he has undertaken. Adding to his zeal the vast amount of practical intelligence he brings to bear upon it, it is impossible to estimate the results we may expect from the efforts of that one man in the course of the next six months.

GEN. HAMILTON.

The advent of this distinguished patriot among us was the cause of much rejoicing. He had not been here more than two or three evenings, when the Union citizens prevailed upon him to address them at the Lyceum Hall upon the leading topics of the day. The large hall was densely crowded with an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, and I need not tell you that the General made a most effective speech. You will find it fully reported in our local papers, and discover in it that clear, convincing and simple line of argument for which all of Gen. Hamilton's speeches are so remarkable. He seems to disdain all outward ornamentation, but goes direct to the hearts and minds of those he is addressing.

ARRIVALS FROM THE NORTH.

As the fine cool weather advances, the Northern folks seem to be instinctively finding their way down here. Every vessel that arrives brings us a large batch of entire families coming to join us; and many officers and others who have for a whole year been enduring the pains of separation from their loved ones, are preparing houses for the reception of wives and children. New-Orleans, therefore, promises to be gayer and happier this season than it has been since the commencement of the war. The most distinguished arrival in the list will be that of Mrs. Banks, who is expected by the *Evening Star*, to arrive here about the time that this leaves for the North. Apart from the pleasure universally felt at this addition to the domestic happiness of our much esteemed Commanding General, the presence of his accomplished lady will lend a great charm to the social *éclat* and enjoyment of the coming season. You in the North, perhaps, pity us during the Summer months, but I tell you you have reason to envy the residents of New-Orleans from now till the month of May or June next. The climate is that of Paradise. NEMO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Removal of Headquarters—The Soldier and the War—How to Make the North in Earnest—The Negroes Under Fire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

On returning hither from the North I found headquarters moved from Morris to this Island, which is an improvement, as Morris is pretty nearly washed away. Here we have plenty of wood, and the camps are very picturesque with Palmetto trees and the luxuriant growth of vines and underbrush. The Island is a succession of sand ridges, made by the action of the sea and wind, and the camps are mostly in the valley between these ridges, thus forming an excellent protection from wind and sand. If, as it does not seem improbable, this is to be our winter quarters, I think we can make ourselves very comfortable. The water is, however, very bad, and has a sulphury taste, as if the nearer we get to Charleston, the more we smell brimstone.

The news of the elections has had a most cheering effect throughout the army. If the Copperheads could only fully understand the contempt and detestation in which they are held in the army, I think they would shake in their boots at the expected return of so many true men to their homes, bye-and-bye. It is really refreshing to get back again here, where men are truly in earnest in their patriotism.

The Copperheadism of New York utsgusted me more than I can tell. The whole business of the people seemed to be chasing after the dollars and cents, forgetting they have a country to save, and ever ready to sacrifice it in everything for the sake of personal interests. There is no reality of the war in New York, and this strife against the Government, against the war, against everything, even against God, to gain their own selfish ends, pervades all classes, and you find it fairly making inroads into your own household.

Conscience, I believe, is making the non-fighting part of the nation cowards. Men know in their heart-of-hearts that they are not doing their duty to their country and the age they live in, in not giving them all of their might to the cause, and for fear they may think themselves cowards, they excuse themselves by abusing the powers whose endeavors they hourly paralyze by word and deed.

I can see but one way to interest every one in the war, and that is to draft without putting a price on the soldier, *and oblige every man to go or furnish a substitute*; you will thus interest every one, at least almost every family. My experience is, that the families at home of all who are engaged in the war are patriotic, but those who have no such direct interest are simply anxious to keep out of it, and will do everything to defeat the draft and embarrass the Government, or even destroy the nation, in order to save their own miserable cowardly selves. No man with a particle of honor in his soul can wear Uncle Sam's uniform one, two, or three years, without feeling that he is part of the Government, and this will never be the universal feeling of the nation until this direct interest is brought home to every family. This is one great secret of the unity of sentiment in the South.

If the Government would draft a million of men, dividing them into three classes—first, to go at once to the field and fill up regiments; second, to be placed in camps of instruction, ready for emergencies; and third, to be organized as home-guard, obliged to attend specified drills and ready to be mustered into the service for emergencies, or some such plan, then every one would be part of the war, and all would be interested in bringing it to a speedy end.

I have been much amused at the negroes at work on the batteries. Their musical taste and sense of the comical are curiously blended in their language of solid shot and shell.

Each style of projectile has its language with them. A shot from James Island says: "Where is he?" "Where is he?" "Where is he?" And is answered from Sullivan's Island, "There he is!" "There he is!" "There he is!" Then another style says: "Kill a nigger!" "Kill a nigger!" "Kill a nigger!" And in truth, the language is as readily recognized as that of our Katydids. The darkies stand fire well, and make, amidst the bursting of shell, a good deal of fun for themselves and all who are near them.

Dr. H. R. Wirts, Medical Director of this Department, is making arrangements to establish suitable hospitals at St. Augustine, Florida, for the benefit of the sick and wounded who require change of air, in accordance with orders recently issued by Gen. Gillmore. The steamer *Cosmopolitan* will soon leave with a number of patients for that point. Frequent communication will be had between the new hospital and other points in the Department.

The Agents of the Sanitary Commission will soon change their depot from Morris to Folly Island. Suitable quarters have already been selected at Pawnee Landing. Rev. Mr. Kimball, of the Christian Commission, will be located at the same place. To the bountiful supplies of healthful subsistence, furnished by the Sanitary Commission, is due the present comparatively good condition of the troops. If the worthy projectors of that worthy institution receive not the lasting gratitude of every individual who has a loved relative or friend in the army, then in truth, we may despair of ever witnessing a noble act rewarded by noble justice. The supporters of that institution may be assured of the good work in which they are engaged, and encouraged to further extend their generous and humane efforts.

I have now written you a long story of nothing, so good-night. I will dream of Darlegen "going in" and the mysteries and miseries of "Miles O'Riley."

LAST RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Government Sustained by Denunciation.

How Peace is to be Secured and the War is to be Waged.

A grand rally of the Democrecy took place last night at the Cooper Institute. The announcement that Gov. Seymour would be present and address the meeting was sufficient to draw out the "friends" of that gentleman in large numbers, but though the hall was thronged the meetings outside were not comparable to the demonstrations of the Democracy when their prospects were less dismal than the present. The meeting, however, was characterized by great enthusiasm.

It was called to order by Wm. M. Tweed, Esq., who nominated as Chairmen A. Oakey Hall, Esq.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Hall said:

REMARKS OF MR. HALL.

I do not think I need an introduction. I do not propose to increase your taxation by taxing your patience with a long speech. I understand that there are to be no resolutions offered to-night, but on looking around at this vast assemblage, I read in every face one resolution of union and of harmony, that on next Tuesday you will send your usual greeting to the interior. [Applause.] The Abolitionists, like their allies the Secessionists, have always operated on interior lines; but the Democracy, like Union soldiers, operate on exterior lines; and when you shall hear from the exterior lines at Buffalo and New-York, then let the interior lines take care of themselves. I have just returned from the interior, and they are full of promise and hope. It has not long, about a year, since I left the party which has now become Abolitionist. I saw beneath the specious sugar-coating of military necessity, the bitter pills of abolitionism and anarchy. Excuse me for dealing in figures; they belong to election time. [Laughter.] While in the interior I met an old associate, who said to me, "*Et tu Brute!*" I took him by the hand and said, "You quote Julius Cæsar, as an Abolitionist should. Let me say to you, in the language of the Roman tribune"—and I commend it to the New-York *Tribune*—[applause]—"'These growing feathers, plucked from Cæsar's wings, will make him fly an ordinary stretch, who else would soar above the reach of men and leave us all in servile fearfulness.'" He asked me what were the principles of the new party. Said I, "Excuse me, an old party, although my new one. I will tell you in two sentences. First, that Davis shall not pale the stars of Union. [Applause.] Secondly, and just as important, that Lincoln shall not obliterate the constellations of the Constitution." [Prolonged applause.]

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then put in nomination and adopted.

Gov. Seymour then appeared on the stand, and was received with prolonged cheers and applause, on the subsidence of which he came forward and addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Fellow-Citizens: When I was invited to address my fellow-citizens in this condition of public affairs, I felt myself compelled to respond to that invitation. I felt that our country was in extreme peril—that it is the right and duty of every man at this moment to stand forth and do what he can to save the rights and liberties of the American people. [Applause.] Upon a recent occasion, when the President of the United States addressed an assemblage of his political friends, he said that he knew of nothing in the Constitution that forbade him from so doing. On my part, I find that in the Constitution of our country and in the genius of our institutions that makes it the duty of every official in times like these to stand forth and speak plainly in regard to public affairs. [Applause.] One year ago I addressed a vast assemblage like this in this very room. What has transpired since that time? Then the people of the United States, in response to an appeal that was made to them by this Government, had just sent six hundred thousand to fill the armies of the Union. At that time we had a right to expect before twelve months should have passed away that we should have reached an end to the sad war which is carrying desolation over our land and mourning into its homes. Since the beginning of this war the Administration has at different times called upon the people formally for nearly 1,400,000 men. We are advised that this call was more than responded to, for we are told that the Northwestern States had, under the call made by the Conscription act, large credits which were to be deducted from the amounts which they were to furnish under that act of Congress. Under the Coesription law, it is in addition to 1,375,000 men that at different times have been called into service, a demand was made for more than 300,000 more. I mean by this, that taking into account the surplus which had been furnished by the Western States, a demand made upon this Atlantica, it would swell the calls made upon this people to 1,700,000 men. Within the last few weeks the President, in addition to that, has called for 300,000 more, making a total of 2,000,000 of men who have been demanded thus far in the progress of the war—more than 1,400,000 of men gone forth to the battle-field. [Apolause.] When I addressed you one year ago, the armies of this Union exceeded 700,000 in numbers. To-day we are told by the President in his Proclemation—and it is well known to every intelligent man in the land—that our forces are insufficient for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. And now another additional call is made upon you, which, as I said before, is counting in those that are demanded by the President of the United States, will amount to nearly 600,000 men. The experience of this war has shown that every year wastes one-half of our armies. This is now well ascertained, and when again our armies shall be increased to 700,000 men, each day will diminish its numbers by a thousand. I do not say that all these fall upon the battle-field or that they all languish and die in hospitals. No, many of them return to their homes; but I do mean that they are lost to the armies of our country for the time being at least. Now in view of this monstrous waste of human life—that when this war began we were a people free from debt and comparatively free from taxation, and that we find ourselves to-day burdened with debt variously estimated at from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000—of the fact that the war is not ended, I desire to address to you to-night some considerations which to me seem to be of the utmost importance, and which do not concern us as a nation in our relationship to a nation, but which concerns every man in his own person, effecting his property, his home and all the dearest relationships of life. Now, however men may differ about other things, we are all agreed to this—that there is an amount of debt which will lead to National bankruptcy. Men may fix this amount at one, at two, at three or at four millions of dollars, yet all agree that there is an amount of debt which, when once created, will be beyond the ability of the people to pay. We all agree to another proposition, whatever may be our political views, that there is a period in the continuance of this war, whether it be one year, two years or three years hence, at which, if we continue in the pathway we are travelling, if we don't save the Union and retain an honorable peace, before we reach that point we are involved in National ruin. [Applause and cheers.] What, then, is the problem that we are compelled to solve?—and it is upon this I mean to speak to-night. Now, we are agreed upon another point, Republican and Democrat alike, and that is this—the Union must be saved—[applause]—and the Constitution must be upheld. Perhaps I should qualify that statement some. I am in a mood in this sad and solemn hour of our country's distress to indulge in one harsh remark to my political opponents; hence I was mortified when I heard that the Vice-President of these United States had declared that there were man in this State who wanted the Union as it was and the Constitution as it was, but that they could not have it. [Groans for Hamlin.] But I tell the Vice-President we will have it. [Tremendous cheers.] The propositions which I have stated, and which no man will gainsay, makes another thing clear, that every day that rolls on with its expenditures and waste of blood and treasure, brings us still nearer to the calamities to which I have alluded. I have stated wherein all parties substantially agree. Now where do they differ? Why are they thus divided in opinion? Why at this moment of our country's peril is the public mind agitated by contention and by strife? We differ in this: We declare that we battle for the restoration of the Union and for the preservation of our Constitution. We say that this war shall be waged for that purpose and for that alone. The radical portion of the Republican party say more than this: that the war must be carried on not merely for the restoration of the Union—not merely to restore the rightful jurisdiction of the Constitution, but that it must be carried on, as they say, to root out what they assume to be the cause of the war, the institution of Slavery. Against that we protested because it was deviating from the policy which was avowed at the outset and declared with elt solemnity by the President of the United States, and asserted by the unanimous vote of Congress. [Applause.] And that is not all: the radical portion of the Republican party, that predicts and cresies its policy, declare that the war must go on until the people of the South are subjugated and their rights as States trampled out of existence. [Cries of "Never."] shall be reduced to a territorial condition. We on our part combat for the restoration of our Union and the support of our Constitution, and to bring our people back to the condition they were in before this unhappy war broke out. [Applause.] Now we are contending for that which is most easily attained, for upon that point we are a united people. Let it once be declared before the whole world that such is the purpose of this Government, and you will not only have a united North, but you will have a divided South. [Applause.] I tell you that there are hundreds of thousand—and I believe a majority of the Southern people—who, if they could return once again within the folds of this Union, and feel themselves protected by its Constitution, would again come back to their allegiance, and the blessings of peace would once again be restored to our distracted land. [Applause.] No man can oppose this proposition, that it is far more easy to bring this war to a successful result by making it a war for the restoration of the Union and the support of the Constitution than it is by making it a war of subjugation—by making it a war that designs to trample out the lives of States, and to substantially change and modify the whole nature of our national institutions. [Applause.] There is no man who can deny that upon this point we can rally to our standard thousands of those who now stand in armed resistance to this Government, because they fear the policy it will pursue when they declare that it is not the purpose of this Government to restore the Union as it was, and to maintain the Constitution in all its terms. Thus we have this advantage over our opponents that we are contending for that which is most easily reached, and to be reached in the shortest period of time, and with the smallest waste of treasure and the lives of the American people. [Cheers.] There is no fair-minded man who will stand up and say that it is as easy to subjugate the South as it is to conciliate the South. [Applause.] Who will contend that it is not more expensive and uncertain when we attempt what has been rarely accomplished in the history of the world, to subjugate great States and reduce them to an abject condition beneath our feet—to dictate to them the conditions under which they shall exist, and more particularly when these declarations go out with expressions of antipathy and hatred. Now what are the positions of the parties? We say, most clearly, that we are the party for stopping the war at the earliest possible period. [Tremendous cheers.] We are holding a position which is calculated in bringing a successful result at the earliest moment; while on the other hand it is clear to the comprehension of every man that those who would go further than this—who clamor for subjugation, for the purpose of carrying out their theories for the centralization of the Government, and those who are increasing the risks of the calamities to which I have alluded and which run still nearer in the fatal abyss into which, perchance, we may be plunged, unless in some timely moment we bring this war to a just and honorable conclusion. [Applause.] As a party, we are not only contending for that which is most attainable, but we are also contending for that which is most valuable. It may be said, perchance, "although we admit we ask more than you ask in making public issues—in going for subjugation, in contending for centralization, in changing the character of the war—thereby making it more difficult to attain, yet those ends, when reached, will be win the whole cost of the blood and treasure expended to attain them. Let us look at this. If the statement is true, it is a fair answer to what I have asserted. If this war is brought to an honorable conclusion—if we compel by force of arms, of statesmanship and conciliation, those now in resistence to our Government to return to their allegiance, when we have made peace upon these terms, we have peace indeed. [Applause and cheers.] Then we have put them in that frame of mind that they will be content to remain under our Government. They will return again with the full enjoyment of every constitutional right, and I assert that the people of the North are as deeply interested in preserving the constitutional rights of the South as are the people of the South themselves. Every man knows that you can have no peace in this State, where one-third of its population feel themselves to be deeply wronged and injured, and their rights trampled upon. Every man knows that you can have no peace in this land unless the citizens of the different States stand upon the same platform and upon equal terms in all that respects their dignity and their relationships to the Government. [Applause.] But, in the other hand, suppose we spend more blood and treasure—by so doing we are so fortunate (if, indeed, it be fortunate) as to be able to subjugate the people of the South, what then? I tell you that such a peace as that is not a peace in any sense of the term. Subjugation makes military occupation necessary. It continues the waste of treasure it keeps up the costs of war, and continues the shedding of blood and the destruction of life—for we all know that life is wasted under the Southern sun in moments of inactivity, as well as in moments of active service. Such a place as this—if it be not a mockery to call it a place—means what?—that the people of the North are maintaining great armies to send out from their sons under a perpetual conscription to hold their brothers in bondage; for their only conscription is not constitution in making it agreeable for the Southern people to make terms, but the whole population is no more nor less then this, that they shall be held by military force at the expense of the life and treasure, and in the end, the miseries of the people of the North. [Applause.] There is no man so mad to all this load that would dare to say in the face of the people of the State of New-York, if, perchance, it had been our sad misfortune to be brought into collision with the Government, that New-York could be kept in the Union more easily, more economically by force than by giving to her all her just rights, by conciliating her people, by restoring to their minds that love of the Union and that love of the Constitution that should ever dwell in the hearts of the American citizens. Then we find that of the two parties in our land, the great conservative Democratic party is contending for that which is the most easily gained, that which can be reached with the least expense of life and blood and treasure; and more than that, we are contending for that which, when gained, is far more valuable than the subjugation of American States. I have told you what the cost of this war has been. Under the policy that has been declared by the radical leaders, the Republican party, when will that cost end, if you prolong the contest and increase the cost, by making peace itself almost as destructive as the active war in which we are engaged? We object further to the policy of those that control the radical Republican party, that they are not only attempting to gain that which we believe to be unattainable, not only attempting to waste more blood and more treasure, but they are not bringing to bear upon teis contest so many or so great instrumentalities to secure success, as we are. They say in this hour of our country's peril, when everything hangs upon the events of the battle-field, that they would put forth and exercise every material power; and so do we. We will go with them in that; but we will do more than that. There they stop with the use of force alone; but we say we would augeradd to force the power of conciliation. We would have wise statesmanship, liberal patriotism, enlarged philanthropy, rising above passion or prejudice, and seeking earnestly and thoughtfully the real good of the whole American people. Is there no power in this, beyond the mere power of arms? No man is more impressed than I, with all the magnificance of battle array. No man has been more impressed than I have been with our magnificent army, as I have seen them defile past me in their vast numbers, young men in the prime of life, full of vigor, full of ambition, full of daring and courage. But high as I rank the armies of my country, much as I admire their bravery and their patriotism, he has but an infirm mind who does not know that there are powers and influences greater than those of material strength. Is not wisdom more than strength? Is not virtue more than mere muscular power? Is not Christian charity, and the earnest patriotism which at this time calls upon us to superadd something to the power of force, more even than material force itself? Will the brethren in the pulpit, who, alas, too often forget the character of their holy religion, dare to stand forth and say that force is better than Christianity, better than wisdom, greater than the influences which a generous, enlarged mind is ever ready to exert when they can be exerted constantly with honor, and with the interests of our country? Shall we tell you to what end and for what object we should exercise all these influences? As I said before, for the restoration of our Union and the preservation of our Constitution. We stand, then, in comparison with our friends of the Republican organization, upon the vantage ground in every respect. We contend for that which is far better as a result than what they seek; for that which will not only show that as a people we are martial, but which will make our history glorious upon the battle-field, which will elevate us still higher in the estimation of the world and in that of posterity, in showing that we are a people capable of magnanimous and generous action. But the radical leaders are not only contending for that which they cannot reach, and contending for that which is less valuable, and at a fearful cost of life and treasure, but are doing that which is inconsistent with the nation's honor. Is there a man, within the sound of my voice, who believes that, when Mr. Chase came here, at the outset of the war, to call upon the City of New-York for its treasures, if he had told them what he declares to-day, they would have ventured one dollar in such an enterprise as that? ["No."] The proposition of subjugation contains within itself the proposition of repudiation, of constant conscription, and is ill-faith toward the public creditor. It says to him: We have now got your $1,500,000,000, which you have let us have trusting to the national honor and the national wisdom; you understood that we meant to bring this war to a conclusion as soon as consistent with the purposes for which it was waged, the Union and the Constitution; you supposed there was some significance in the unanimous declaration of Congress when they adopted Mr. Crittenden's compromise; you supposed there was some significance in the declaration of the President of the United States when he had just taken upon himself the solemn oath of office to support the Constitution, and when he declared that the only object of this war was to "bring back these men to their proper allegiance." Every act that prolongs the war unnecessarily or swells its expense, brings us nearer and still nearer in point of time to what all concede we will reach in the end. Every such act is an act of repudiation; and he who holds the Government bound to sustain such a policy as that, says by his vote that he wants more debt in addition to what we have got. When the community steps forward and upholds the policy that has been declared here, that this war shall not stop when our Union is restored, that the war shall not be waged for the purpose merely of maintaining our Constitution, but for other purposes, it proposes not merely to destroy the institutions of the States, but to destroy ten States of this Union. That is now the proposition openly made in this State, and recently I approved by the radical leaders of the Republican party. It was declared here by the Vice-President. It was declared by Mr. Sumner. It has been declared in meetings in the New England States; and it rightfully calls out the indignation of those who hold that the contest should be for the restoration of the Union and for the preservation of the Constitution. Nor is that all. This war is not waged alone for the definite purposes I have mentioned, but for certain purposes more indefinite. Why is it that the Northern mind is to-day distracted and perplexed? Why is it that we have not the unity we had two years ago, when on all hands it was said we were battling for the Union and for the Constitution. Now, day after day, we have new theories of Government put forth, and we are invited to plunge into a discussion of questions which have been settled by eighty years experience, which in truth were settled by the main law of the Constitution as it was written down by our fathers. One of the ends and objects of this war must be to make this Government stronger, to centralize power. I am willing that our National Government should be made as strong as human art, human skill and human wisdom can make it; but I deny that this Government is to be made stronger by giving it a jurisdiction that it cannot exercise wisely and well. I insist upon it that the strength of this Government depends not alone upon the powers which have been given to it by the Constitution, but its strength above all depends upon the powers that are withheld from it by the Constitution. [Applause.] Our fathers meant, when they formed that Constitution, to teach us that a Government, to be strong, must be founded upon the affections of the people. The men at Washington fancied that legislation would give them power. They have tried the experiment, and what has been the result? I have not a word to say in defence of myself. I do not care what may be thought of me in a sad and solemn hour like this. No man loves the applause and kindly regard and good opinion of all men more than I do. But when the destinies of my country are trembling in the scale, my personal feelings are hushed and subdued, and I approach this question, not as a man who cares for human judgment, but as one who in a few brief years is to give his account to Him who reigns above us all. While, therefore, I pass by unnoticed ten thousand hasty words of reproach, uttered, I know in thoughtless moments, I nevertheless cannot pass by the attacks made upon this a great and glorious State of ours; and the attempts now made in certain quarters to consolidate the power in the General Government, will illustrate the views I mean to put forth. Why is it that when we have had victories, we have had no policy such as victories demanded? Why is it that in the whole progress of this war, there never yet has been what the common judgment and common sense of mankind has ever demanded should be put forth when nations resort to the dread arbitrament of arms? What did our fathers say when they attempted to throw off the yoke of foreign allegiance? They declared that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind called upon them to state their wrongs and to state their purposes. Yet it is most remarkable that in this war, unparalleled for its magnitude, there has never yet been put forth by this Government, except some broken promises, any clear and distinct enunciation of its policy and of the end which it meant to reach, and where it meant to stop. Why is it that when we had signal victories, when Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were taken, and when all the world supposed the contest was about to be terminated, in that moment when every consideration of magnanimity, or honor and of patriotism demanded it, the Government did not come forth and offer terms to the other party that should restore peace to our land; not peace to the South alone, but peace to us; not peace alone to their homes, but peace and happiness to our homes as well. You all know that the cloud has rested upon the North as well as the South. Labor has been less cheerful when it did not know how soon it might be torn away from its home and those it loved for involuntary service upon a distant battle-field. We asked that the same Christian and generous policy should be put forth; but our prayers were in the unheeded. Why is it that this war is so strangely prolonged? Why is it that to the detriment of the rights of public creditors it still rolls on? You can judge for yourselves. Every man who is in favor of centralization, every man who is in favor of consolidation, finds everything in his favor in continuing this war; for it is by virtue of armed force that power is consolidated and centralized at the seat of Government. [Three cheers for Gov. Seymour.] The doctrine of consolidation and centralization is of itself full of civil war, full of disorder, full of revolution. It is now proposed to strike out of existence ten States and their representatives in Congress, until the party in power may see fit to restore them to their rights. Our Constitution never designed that the General Government should have this vast power to destroy the life of States. New-York, ever patriotic and generous, when the Constitution was formed, came forward and said that it wanted to preserve the life of States, not alone for the interest of the States, but so that the General Government should not overleap its proper limits, and bring itself into disfavor and ultimately to ruin. Therefore, although one of the largest States of the Union, she consented to have no more power than was given to the smallest States of the confederacy; and when in the end it was adjusted by allowing State representation in the Senate and popular representation in the House of Representatives, the delegates from the State of New-York withdrew from that Convention, and declared that it was a blow at the rights of the States to which they could not consent. Nevertheless we did consent to this compromise; but did any man dream when that was done, when we gave New-England, with six times less population than New-York had, six times our voice in the governing power, that power was to be

THE RAISING OF ARMIES.

The Way the English Army is Recruited

THE PLAN OF VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.

The Way the French Army is Recruited.

The Nature of the Conscription and Its Operations.

At this moment, when the President is calling for 300,000 volunteers, and we are about entering on another campaign of voluntary enlistments, it will not be malapropos to look a little into the ways in which other nations accomplish the same end, that we may pattern after them, if there is anything worth copying. England being the best specimen of the voluntary enlistment plan, we shall give that.

There are certain fables, of which we have all read, concerning wily Sergents who travel the United Kingdom, seeking whom they may devour among innocent peasants, by tendering them the free gift of a shilling to drink the Queen's health, and instantly upon his acceptance, burrying the babe-like creature away to foreign lands, to fight his country's battles. In the days of England's great wars, something like this might have been done, though the more likely tale is that the innocent, deluded with the gauzy tales, the *insouciant* air, and trim uniform of the Sergeant, voluntarily accepted the shilling, and only awoke to the stern reality as his military fever passed away.

English recruiting is hammed about with as much form and ceremony, in these days, as will give the enlisting man every chance to see what bargain he is making, and have no excuse for desertion. The applicant for the honors of high private, on mentioning his ambition to the Sergeant, is at once told to hold out his hand. Having done so, the Sergeant holds a shilling suspended over it, and asks in the presence of at least two witnesses, these questions: "Are you an apprentice?" "Are you married?" "Are you a member of a militia regiment?" "Have you ever been in the army or navy?" "Have you ever been cupped?" "Are you marked with the letter D?" (for deserter, marked under the left arm in India ink.) To all these questions the recruit must answer "No!" If he expects to be received, and then, as a final question, "Are you willing, this, and free, to serve Her Majesty the Queen, for the period of —— years?" Here comes in the length of enlistment, for the infantry tan, sometimes twelve years; engineers, cavalry, and artillery, twelve, sometimes fourteen years, the additional two years being put on if they are on foreign service. The last question being answered in the affirmative, the Sergeant then says, "Well! John Smith or Peter Jones, I enlist you for Her Majesty's —— regiment," etc! The designation of the regiment is always mentioned, the shilling is dropped into the hand, and the first chapter is over, after the recruit has received a printed and written notice, informing him that he enlisted to such a regiment, at such an hour, on such a day, and that he must appear at a certain rendezvous, next morning at 9 A. M., or be arrested as a rogue and vagabond, an arrest that will be followed by a few months in the workhouse. The next day, at 9 o'clock, the recruit presents himself, and if during the night he has repented, he can cry quits, on presenting what is termed the "smart money," which is one sovereign and the enlisting shilling. On handing over this sum any time before he is sworn in, he is free, but if he claims no such exemption, he is taken before the Surgeon for examination. On being passed, the recruit then receives two days' pay, two shilling and two pence. If 24 hours have elapsed since the first taking of the shilling, the recruit is then taken before a Magistrate to be sworn in, but he must not be sworn in before that time has elapsed; if he is, he can claim his discharge at any time on that plea being sustained. The Magistrate is obliged to question the recruit the same as the Sergeant, with such other questions as he may see fit, and being satisfied, the oath is administered, and the man regularly enlisted. The recruit then receives the first instalment on his bounty-money, in the sum of two shillings and sixpence, the bounty-money varying according to the need of men, running from one pound up to five—the latter being the sum given during the Crimean war.

Formerly this bounty-money had to be spent by the recruit in purchasing his kit, but now he receives his kit as a present from the Government, and has all his bounty-money to get drunk on the night of his enlistment, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he *religiously* does. After taking the oath, the recruit is then taken before the officer in command of the recruiting party for measurement, and making out his descriptive list which demands that he shall be at least five feet four inches high, and thirty-eight inches girth above the chest, a fact the Sergeant has already ascertained. This performance having been satisfactorily gone through, the recruit now receives another instalment of his bounty-money, amounting to seven shillings and sixpence, with which he is dismissed to join his regiment, accompanied all through by the Recruiting-Sergeant, who only leaves him when he is fairly in barracks, and in the hands of the Color-Sergeant.

Once in barracks he is not allowed to leave them on any pretence, until he gets his uniform, but this difficulty is soon got over by his comrades, who if the recruit is willing to spend his bounty, are only too willing to lend him parts of their uniform to assist him in getting out, from which he does not get in, until, minus his newly-acquired wealth, he gets into the guard-house for drunkenness and absence without leave—an offence that is generally looked over this first time, but never afterward. At the end of his term of enlistment, should the soldier desire to remain, he can do so only by renewing the entire term, when he gets a new kit, a full bounty, and three months' forlough. Twenty-one years' service entitles him to a pension of eight pence a day, with a penny extra for every good-conduct stripe he may wear upon his sleeve; these stripes being won, the first by three year's good behavior, and each succeeding one by five. If he is discharged for disability after three years' service, he has a temporary pension of sixpence a day for a year, or sometimes a year and a half.

THE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

The bounty and pay of the American soldier is something so astounding to the European, that we are forced to wonder that we have not had a double influx of able-bodied emigrants to make what to many of them would be a fortune in the three years of their service. It will, however, have the effect of showing foreign nations that it will be useless to land armies upon this Continent, as it will only be necessary to make it known that they will be received in our ranks with open arms, and "presto," their officers will be without a command. The $300 bounty at starting, and $100 on the end of their term, and the $468 for three years' pay, making a total of $868, or $25 per month, with food and clothing, or for the members of returned regiments, $28 per month.

To show the disparity between this and other armies, we will select that of Great Britain, the best paid of any on the other side of the water, reducing all the sums to American money, that it may be better understood.

The Englishman enlists under the supposition that he is to receive from his motherly country the sum of thirteen pence, sterling coin, per day, and his food and clothing—a supposition he soon finds out to be without reality. Previous to 1842 his term of enlistment was for twenty-one years; now it is ten years for infantry, and twelve for cavalry, artillery and engineers, with two years additional if on foreign service. For bounty he receives from one to five pounds, according to the necessity for men, and his first outfit, or ktt. This kit consists of a shell jacket, a tunic, one pair Winter and one pair Summer pants, two pairs of shoes and pair of leggins, a knapsack, three shirts and three pairs socks, two towels, one pair suspenders, shoe-brush and box of blacking, clothes-brush, shaving-brush and comb, a razor, a knife, fork and spoon, with a case or bag to keep them in. After this, every year he gets one tunic, or jacket, one pair Winter pants and two pairs of shoes, while every second year an extra pair of pants is given him, after which everything else he has he is obliged to pay for, even to his simplest articles of food.

The infantry soldier receives thirteen-pence per day, which reckoned at thirty-one days to the month, is £1 13 7, or about $8, while the other branches of the service get sixteen-pence, which is £2 1 4, or, within a fraction of $10. The Corporal receives £2 3 11, or $10 50; the Sergeants, £3 4 7, or, $15 50; the Color Sergeant, £4 15 7, or about $23. Out of this munificent income the soldier is obliged to purchase, daily, three-quarters of a pound of meat, and a pound of bread, at a cost of four-pence half-penny. Then they must have potatoes and more bread, half a pound, for supper, with milk, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, pepper, and mustard, all of which are supplied for three-pence half-penny a day. Then comes a half-penny a day for washing, and we have a total of £1 1 1½, or $5 25. At the end of the month he has deducted four-pence for stationary and reading, one penny for library rent, two-pence for barrack wear and tear, two-pence for washing blankets, and a half-penny for the barber, leaving, finally, £0 10 10, or $2 64 for him to receive, from which sum he has to find himself in all underclothing, and every extra he may want. The result is that the soldier never has a penny, and is entirely debarred from anything like luxuries, or even many necessities.

Next comes the sick soldier. When the time arrives that he is obliged to go into hospital, his grateful country charges him the sum of tenpence a day for his food—though it must be admitted that she gives him everything he wants for that sum. Should he be there over three days, he is obliged to put on a hospital uniform, which is furnished without cost—a suit all of the same color, blue.

When the soldier is in the guard-house or prison, his pay stops, and sixpence a day is allowed by Government to the prison for his support. Beside this, he is obliged to work hard at the meanest of work. For rations, while there, he is allowed half a pound of oatmeal, a pint and a half of milk and twenty ounces of bread. If he is awaiting trial, he receives only sixpence a day; consequently he has, even then, close feeding.

A soldier is not allowed to marry without the consent of his commanding officer, unless he becomes a non-commissioned officer, when eight out of a hundred of Corporals have the privilege, and Sergeants two out of three. When he has served out his full term of ten, or twelve or more years, he is entitled to a pension varying from eight to fifteen pence a day, according to circumstances and good behavior—which completes the pay and emoluments of the British soldier.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

An English magazine for the current month contains an interesting article on the nature and operations of the French conscription as it is now enforced. From it we draw the following facts:

"The French army, including marines and colonial forces, amounts to about 650,000 men, or nearly three times the number of regular troops of all arms in the British service. Mere figures cannot give any conception of such a vast array of armed men. He who has witnessed a review of some twenty thousand men on the Champ de Mars, or at Châlons, is not likely ever to forget that magnificent spectacle; but what would his feelings be if he saw thirty times this number of man drawn up before him in warlike array, a vast number differing in origin, in dress and in arms, the Cante Gardes glittering in gold, the Spahis in their white burnouses, the Turcos with their tawny skins, the Zouaves with their tiger-like step, the Foreign Legion composed of the outcasts of all nations, the Chasseurs d'Afrique baked by the sun and horns on horses of the desert, and the all but countless thousands of active little conscripts from almost every village in France! To describe such an army would require the pen of a poet or of the historian who tells us of the vast host which XERXES collected for the conquest of Greece.

The question naturally suggests itself, how has this wonderful army been raised? Almost entirely by conscription, but not altogether. Those Spahis, Turcos, Zouaves and Foreign Legionaries have adopted the profession of arms of their own accord. Many, also, tempted by the hope of a pension, or by the £92 which the wealthy conscript, unwilling to serve, is bound to pay for a substitute, have been induced to reënlist, after completing the usual period of service. But, after all, voluntary enlistment has done but little in bringing this mighty armament together; it may have its thousands, but conscription has its tens of thousands. The present Emperor has done everything in his power to encourage reënlistment, which, before 1848, was almost unknown in the French army. Any civilian possessed of the requisite moral and physical qualities was formerly accepted as a *remplaçant* or substitute for a conscript unwilling to serve; but by the recent regulations no one is accepted unless he be an old soldier, who has nearly completed the regular period of service. Many of the latter class are ready to accept the large sum which the conscript has to pay, and to continue in the army for the full period of twenty-five years, when they are entitled to a pension of £16 a year. Few remain so long without attaining the rank of non-commissioned officers, and the period of service is generally shortened, as one year's campaigning is reckoned as equal to two years of actual service. Hence war is always popular among all ranks in the French army, as it confers certain advantages on the private as well as the officer. The latter is inspired with the hope of promotion; the former looks forward to the enjoyment of his pension after a comparatively brief period of service.

Every young man, not otherwise disqualified, who has completed his twenty-first year within the preceding twelve months, has his name enrolled in the *Liste du Tirage*, or conscription list, of the canton to which he belongs. The contingent required for recruiting the ranks of the army is fixed annually by Imperial decree. It varies according to the exigencies of the times and the prospects of peace or war, but it may be stated as an average that in peace the proportion is one soldier to every ninety-three of the population; in war, one out of every fifty-nine. When the amount of the annual contingent has been fixed, the supply of conscripts from each canton is regulated by the number of names inscribed in the *Liste du Tirage*, and the burden of the conscription is thus borne by the whole community. Eugéne, the son of M. le Marquis, is as liable to serve as common, as his father's gamekeeper, Jean Baptiste Dubois, and Jean Baptiste's son Pierre is as likely to be drawn for the army as the young Count Alphonse, the son of the Mayor of the village. Each canton has to furnish a certain number of conscripts

not attend. The Colonel at once led the Regiment out of the road into a field, and the manoeuvre was fully and successfully accomplished, when a regiment of the enemy charged down the road. The First Maine, however, got off unobserved. Their escort was a valuable one, as it established the fact that no force of the enemy was moving in the valley.

To day (Thursday) the army holds a strong line, of which Centreville is the key, and here we await developments of Lee's intentions. Some firing has occurred on the extreme left, said to be Buford; and while finishing this letter, a brisk cannonade to the southwest seems to indicate an attack of the rebels upon the Third Corps. Lee must do something, and that soon, as it will be very hard for him to maintain his communications and get supplies in his present position. The bridge over the Rappahannock will take a week to build. J.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The State Fair—The Character of the Display—The Theatre—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

The "State Fair" of the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society" came off on Friday and Saturday last, and was generally considered a failure. Indeed, a gradual decline has been noticed the past two or three years, but this last exhibition was the poorest, by far, within my experience. The causes of the lack of interest and emulation it is difficult to accurately determine, but some of them undoubtedly originate in the prize system.

The fruit and vegetable departments were simply a disgrace to the community; indeed, the whole agricultural display was a very shabby affair. This year, the season being earlier, the Fair was too late for the best varieties of peaches—they were all gone. The show of apples was more tolerable; that of grapes was wretched, though, in connection with this kind of fruit, it may be remarked that an unwonted number of small birds have appeared this season, and helped themselves unbidden to a liberal share of the luscious berries.

The woolen and cotton "homespun" was, as usual, in great display; and the chemicals, paints, dyestuffs, &c., elaborated from local material, were in advance of former years. Of leather there was little on exhibition; of hoots and shoes I saw "nary pair." There was some honey, (a rara thing here,) a few excellent specimens of molasses, but I observed nothing more like sugar than some very thick molasses. I also noticed creditable brooms, brushes, tockwork and ladies' needle and waxwork. And now I think I have mentioned the most noticeable things, for they were few; even the pumpkins and squashes fell far behind their kind presented in former years.

The theatre opened on Saturday for a "short Fall season," with the play of "Senor Valiente." The house was tolerably well filled; no hitch was observable in the performance. The parts were all filled by the local amateurs. On Wednesday evening the Deseret Musical Association gave a vocal and instrumental concert in the theatre, which was also fairly attended.

The Mormon Semi-annual Conference commenced in the Bowery in this city on Tuesday, and closed at noon to-day. Continuing three days and a half is evidence of a "right good time." There does not appear to have been any particular "business" transacted. There was the usual amount of exhortation, some "instruction," and a little anathema. Laying up a year or two's breadstuff, the Smith family, and representation of obstreperous outsiders who came to the territory for other than peaceful purposes, were the chief topics dilated upon.

In relation to the Nauvoo Smith family, Brigham believes that Joseph, son of the original "prophet," is not the "coming man" for Mormondom, but that David, the youngest son, will eventually become leader of the Mormon body.

Two or three trains of Mormon immigrants have arrived from the East the past week.

Among the recent visitors of this arid region is the Hon. A. U. Zebley, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who came this long journey to woo that winsome though sometime fickle beauty, Health, and it is stated not without success.

A sad accident occurred the other day by a Sorgho Mill. Mr. James Brown, of Ogden City, was feeding such a mill with sugar-cane, when his coat sleeve was caught in the cogs, and before it could be stopped, the flesh of his arm was ripped off from his wrist to his shoulder. The shocking wound proved fatal, the sufferer lingering in agony for five days.

After a cloudy and cool time, with a few moderate frosts, but no rain of any particular note, the weather appears to have settled into Indian Summer, and has become exceedingly warm in the middle of the day.

Gen. Connor has gone into the northern country, as is understood with the double purpose of visiting the new military post at Soda Springs and prospecting the country for the precious metals. Under this auspices a mining company has recently been organized, with the view of getting silver, at about twenty miles west of this city. Furthermore, there is a little excitement concerning the reported discovery of gold near Deep Creek, some two hundred miles west of this city.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from St. Domingo—Gen. Santana Reported to be Successful in Two Engagements with the Dominicans—The Secretary of the Provisional Government Taken Prisoner—Arrival of the New Captain-General of St. Domingo at Porto Rico, and His Departure to His Province—The Tubal Cain at Porto Rico—Cruelties of the French in Mexico—Arrival of the English Consul at Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1863.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Isla de Cuba*, news has been received here from the capital of Santo Domingo up to the 13th inst., on the afternoon of which day the Spanish General, Gandara, left for San Cristobal with a division, consisting of the regiments of Napoles, Tarragona, Isabel II. and Union, six pieces of mountain artillery and a squadron of cavalry.

The above forces were to unite with those of Gen. Santana, and proceed to establish themselves in the district called Cotuy, from whence they were to operate with vigor against the rebels of Cibao. The *Diario de la Marina* observes "If they oppose our colonnas there they will certainly be cut to pieces." *News verrons.*

Three Spanish war steamers have carried to Santo Domingo the forces that were at Azua, arriving at that city on the 12th inst. The object of this measure, it is said, was to concentrate the divided forces in a single point so as to operate for the future with more unity and efficiency, but as the accounts we receive are only from Government sources, it is impossible to determine how far they are accurate.

Nothing fresh, it is said, had occurred at the Capital, Santo Domingo, and the province of Celbo continued, according to the same account, quiet, although the *Diario* adds, in the same paragraph, that some sparks of rebellion had shown themselves there, but which were unimportant.

In Samana, when the steamer *Isla de Cuba* arrived there on her voyage to this port, nothing had occurred.

Gen. Santana it appears has gained another victory over the Dominicans.

The *Bulletin* of Porto Rico, of the 14th inst., contains a communication from Santana to the Captain General of the Island of Santo Domingo, dated Oct. 2, in which he says:

"This morning at nine o'clock we met the enemy holding the River Guanama, where they had their headquarters. They were completely beaten and routed by our valiant troops of the army and the reserve force of the country. After having pursued them for about a league we are now encamped this afternoon at 3 P. M. on their late position."

This last battle is since the one of which I sent an account in a former letter at "Arroyo Bermejo," on the 29th ult.

By the same steamer, news has been received here from "Puerto Plata" up to the 11th, at which date nothing fresh had occurred, as we are officially told. The garrison, says the same account, were provided with everything they wanted, for the transport steamship of war *San Quintin*, which sailed from here laden with provisions and materials of war, touched at that place and left everything necessary. The town, however, no longer exists; it was burnt by the Dominicans, but the Spanish garrison remain there in an intrenched camp.

The new Captain-General of Santo Domingo, Gen. Valdez, was a passenger from Spain, in the *Isla de Cuba* and landed at Porto Rico on the 15th inst. He left on the 16th for Santo Domingo, to put himself at the head of the Government.

The coast of the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo, has been declared by the Captain-General in a state of blockade.

The *Tubal Cain* steamer arrived at Porto Rico on the 9th, from New-York.

Since the above news was received, a telegraphic communication has reached Havana from Santiago de Cuba, *via* Puerto Principe, announcing the arrival at that port of the Spanish war steamer *Hernan Cortes*. We are informed by this source, that Gen. Santana attacked on the 17th inst. the insurrectionists, and routed them completely, taking from them two pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners.

According to the same telegraphic dispatch, Gen. Gandara left the capital at daybreak on the 14th, with 1,500 man.

Among the prisoners taken by the Spanish troops at Puesto Plata, in one of the late engagements with the Dominicans, there is said to be the Secretary of the Provisional Government established at Santiago de los Caballeros.

The last Spanish papers brought over from the mother country by the *Isla de Cuba*, state that it is the intention of the Government to do away with the office of Captain-General in Santo Domingo, as well as some other high salaried officers, in order to bring down the expenses of the Colonial Government, which are more than the newly-made Province can support, the expenditure being at least three times the amount of the receipts. The deficiency between the two is to be made up by the Island of Cuba.

The Spanish accounts from St. Domingo state that the Spanish steamer *Santa Lucia*, on its arrival at Puerto Plata, was fired at by the rebels who were concealed at the other end of the fort opposite to where the fort occupied by the Spanish troops is situated. The Spanish say that the Dominicans were put to flight on the *Santa Lucia* firing at them with grape-shot, and that the steamer continued her voyage without further molestation to Santo Domingo.

The sparks of insurrection, say the Spanish accounts, that had broken out in Azua, were promptly suffocated, and the place, it is said, does not sympathize with the rebels.

The above are the *quasi* official accounts as given by the Havana papers, which, being under the control of the censorship, cannot publish anything that the Government does not approve of. Report, however, tells different tales, and it is generally talked about in private circles that the Dominicans have the best of it. Even according to the Spanish accounts their troops have suffered severely in various engagements; in one instance they were surrounded by the Dominicans, who insisted upon their laying down their arms, and as unconditional surrender, to which, however, the Spanish troops would not consent, and eventually cut their way through the enemy, but with the loss of one-half the men. Again we are told that the Spanish steamer *Santa Lucia* was fired at on approaching Puerto Plata, by the rebels, but dispersed them with a charge of grapeshot. It is well known, however, that a Spanish war steamer was terribly crippled at that place by the firing of the insurrectionists, and was obliged to be towed off by another Spanish steamer. Whether it was the *Santa Lucia* or another, I have been unable to ascertain. We are told that the insurrection is confined to one or two districts, but it is evident that the rising is general. The Haytien Government is accused of treachery in fomenting the rebellion, and allowing Dominicans to take refuge and hatch conspiracies within their territory, but we know that the Spaniards themselves have been obliged to take refuge within Heytien territory from the Dominicans very lately.

The *America*, a weekly journal published in Madrid, gives heartrending accounts of the enormities committed in Mexico by the French, in the following, which appears in its last number, will prove:

"A young Mexican woman was arrested for having insulted, as was said, a French Zouave, and sentenced to receive a certain number of lashes; after receiving the punishment without uttering the least cry of pain, she arrayed her dress, wiped the perspiration of agony from her forehead, and drawing forth a knife which she had concealed in her dress, plunged it into the heart of her executioner. She was then tied up again and flogged until she expired."

The same paper states that a young Mexican, belonging to one of the wealthiest families of the Capital, was flogged for giving cheers for the national independence. The ultimate success of the "Intervention" is looked upon by the *America* as very doubtful.

Eleven of the nuns belonging to the suppressed convents of Carthagena, in New-Grenada, arrived here the other day by the English mail steamer *Trent*, and were received at their convent by the nuns of Santa Clara in this city, the Bishop of Carthagena—who has been living here for some years an exile from the abovenamed South American Republic—acting as their introducer. The nuns were accompanied by five female servants. The accounts brought by the *Isla de Cuba* from Porto Rico, mention the decease of the Superior at the Capital of that island at the convent of the Carmelite nuns of Porto Rico.

The Government of this Island has organized committees to collect subscriptions for the victims by the late earthquake at Manila.

Among the passengers from Europe in the English mail-steamer *Trent*, is the English Consul and family, who have been absent for some time past from Havana, the duties of the office having been performed during Mr. Crawford's absence by his son as Vice-Consul. LARA.

Destruction of the Blockade Runner Venus.

LIEUT. LAMSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NANSEMOND,
OFF NEW-INLET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Oct. 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the capture and entire destruction of the blockade runner *Venus*, from Nassau to Wilmington, with a cargo of lead, drugs, dry goods, bacon and coffee.

This morning at 2:30 she attempted to run the blockade, but was discovered by this vessel, and after a short chase, overhauled; when about 1 opened fire on her, one shot striking her foremast, another exploding in her ward-room, a third passing forward and killing one man, and a fourth, striking under the guard near the water line, knocked in an iron plate, causing her to make water fast, she was run ashore.

We boarded her at once, capturing her Captain and twenty-two of her officers and crew.

The United States steamer *Nipon*, Acting-Master J. B. Breck commanding, which was lying near where she went ashore, came immediately to my assistance. I ran a 9-inch hawser to the *Venus*, and Capt. Breck sent a 7-inch hawser to the *Nansemond's* bow, but all our efforts were unavailing, as the tide had turned ebb, and she was going at least fourteen knots per hour when she went ashore. Finding it impossible to move her, I ordered her to be set on fire, which was done by Acting-Ensigns Potter and Henderson of this vessel. Our boat was for some time exposed to a sharp fire of musketry from the beach, and the vessel was within range of one of the batteries. We had just commenced shelling her machinery when another vessel was seen off shore, and by the light of the burning steamer I was able to give him one shot, and started in pursuit, but it was so cloudy and hazy that we lost sight of him again, and ran back, making the land to the northward. In the meantime, Capt. Breck, with the assistance of the *Iron Age*, Lieut.-Commander Strong, had completed the destruction of the *Venus*, her boilers having been blown up and her hull riddled with shell.

I have to express my thanks to Capt. Breck for the prompt assistance rendered me by sending his boats to assist in carrying our heavy hawser, and by sending a hawser to the *Nansemond's* bows; his boats then reported to Acting Ensign J. H. Porter, who was in charge of the *Venus*. The fire forward not hurting as well as was expected, he sent a boat on board in the morning and rekindled it.

The *Venus* was 265 feet long, and 1,000 tons measurement, and is represented by her captain and officers to have been one of the finest and fastest vessels engaged in running the blockade. She had the finest engines of any vessel in this trade, and was sheathed completely over with iron. She drew eight feet of water, and, when bound out last, crossed the bar at low water, with over 600 bales of cotton on board. The wrecks of the *Hebe*, *Douro* and *Venus*, are within a short distance of each other.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. LAMSON,
Lieutenant-Commanding.

Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee,
Commanding N. A. Blockading Squadron.

A Raid into Columbia County, Ky.

GOV. BRAMLETTE'S LIBRARY SCATTERED.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 27.

The pleasant county town of Adair has been cursed by two recent visits from guerilla bands. The first was by about 52 men, on Saturday week, under the notorious Dillehay, and the second on Monday last, when 250 to 300 repeated the visit under Hamilton, Champ Ferguson, R. H. Philpott, and Dillehay. On both occasions, as soon as they entered the town, they commenced the indiscriminate robbery of every one in the streets, taking watches, money and valuables, with pistols presented in unpleasant proximity to their victims' heads. They were no respecters of persons; negroes were assailed with as much zeal and as Nat. Gaines, Esq., the son-in-law and Secretary of State of Gov. Isham Magoffin, who lost a valuable watch. The utter recklessness of these scoundrels may be appreciated when we are told by citizens that Champ Ferguson, a murder-spotted fiend, was the best-behaved of the gang. They broke open the safe of Messrs. Burbank & Alexander, set the office on fire, burned the records of the Clinton County and Circuit Courts, which had been brought there for safety; took away several negroes, all of them, but two or three, managed to elude the vigilance of their captors and return to their homes. They seized three wagons filled with goods from this city, and drove them off, stripped the town of all the store goods, and wantonly broke up the furniture. Gov. Bramlette's extensive law library, with his private papers and letters, was taken off and scattered all along the road for two miles out of the town. As they were departing, when they reached the municipal boundary, they halted, turned round, and, with mingled humor and triumph, gave three cheers for Gov. Bramlette and no more men or money! As they passed out they robbed two stores in Cumberland County, and seized a large number of horses, and in Adair County they even stripped the rings from the fingers of young ladies. They left in the direction of Overton County, across the border, and a large number of the gang of desperadoes were citizens, impressed as robbers for the occasion, and on a thieving excursion from Tennessee. We think, from all the information we have gained, that this raid on Columbia was the most aggravated, wanton and cruel of any that has been attempted in our State.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Extracts from the Richmond Press—What the Rebels will do After the War—Miscellaneous News.

Our late Richmond files furnish us these curious articles:

AFTER THE WAR.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Mr. Carlyle's "earnest thinker" might well peer curiously, but sorrowfully, into the seething witch cauldron of our society, and speculate on the future complexion of our social life, when the gruel shall have become "thick and slab," when the "eye of newt and toe of frog," and all the varied constituents of the tragi-comic hotch-potch, shall have been assimilated. It were, indeed, difficult to divine what is to come out of all the elements which are now careering in a fractic merry-go-round on the surface of the Confederacy, or rising greasily from the bottom to the top, in an apostolic succession of oleaginous bubbles.

Some of the former constituents of our society will be wanting when the cauldron shall be taken from the fire. Of these missing elements many may well be spared, but how many of them will be needed every man knows, as he reviews the thinned ranks of his acquaintances, his friends, his loved ones. But those that shall be left—how will they combine? What will be the color of the society which they must form? What is to be done with all the Generals, unsurpassed in strategy; the Colonels, unrivalled in gallantry; the Majors and Captains, mighty men of war; and the privates, every man his own hero? Some of them will, no doubt, have the good sense to subside into their former habits and go back, the one to his farm and the other to his merchandise. But this can be true only of those who had a profession before the war, and of those who, after the war, shall find their estates not wholly ruined by the enemy—not wholly swallowed up by the speculator. Many of the lackalands will be levied to new energy, but too many will sink into sots and hiccup out their martial experiences in the village tap-room; too many will be the pests of rural neighborhoods, the terror of "every man who keeps a horse, a cow, a sheep, or a pig." Many of our officers will be content with a modest position in the regular army, but many others, elevated to command by the accident of seniority, or brought into contact with the higher classes by virtue of their commission, will spend their lives in fruitless efforts to keep up their consequence. Young surgeons, who have been experimenting *ad libitum* on the methods of separating the souls and bodies of Confederate soldiers, will have a dreary time of it, as they try the novel experiment of keeping their own souls and bodies together by a peace practice; and of all the army officials, only quartermasters, and commissaries, and hospital stewards, who have made their "plum," will retire from their honorable posts passably content, weary, if not satisfied, with plunder.

But if the future of the army is a complex theme, what shall we say of the long train of army worms; of the hosts of contractors, speculators, blockade-runners; of those men who have proved that "there is nothing like leather," who have turned linsey-woolsey into cloth of gold, and solved the problem, no puzzling to our Government financiers, of keeping up the value of paper? For these are the men who are to be the merchant-princes, the money-lords, the blockade-aristocracy of the Southern Confederacy. True, the future summits of Southern society were not regarded at first with a very favorable eye by the class once known as the gentlemen of the South; and, like many others, we too were disposed to lament the approaching change in the composition of society, and regret the transmutation of the "cream of the cream" into ditch-water, calves' brains and chalk.

It was painful to have one's old associations rudely disturbed: *to find estates, which had been called after their owners' names for generations, slipping into the hands of our Hebrew fellow-citizens, although they do form so large a proportion of our army*: and to see the Heimers and Dorters, the Rosenbergs, the Rosenthals, the Rosenbaums, and all the tribe of the Ashkenazim, vulgarly called German Jews, spreading themselves out in this beautiful country, to the gradual exclusion of the older settlers. But it must be confessed that our fears are subsiding. Our country gentlemen have been furbishing up their classic saws, and have taken a lesson from the Israelitish foe. "All money is *koscher*," said the Rebel; "all money is the clean thing," they echo; and as Vespucian's nose could not detect any bad smell in gold, no matter whence it came, so the olfactories of our farmers are obtuse to the etheriel perfumes of sweat, of tears, and, it may chance, of blood, which breathe from the smooth bank-notes of our "melancholy, mad elephant," the Confederate printing press. *Non olent.* We have been blessed at least, in large sections of the country, with an abundant crop of one of the great staples of life. The fields stand thick with corn, and *yet the farmer smiles a smile of mingled superciliousness and awkwardness when the consumer craves the privilege of buying the Winter's supply at Government prices—at any price—and the smile is followed by the stereotype answer, "No! I can't make any contract." Doubtless there is cowardice on both sides; a want of faith in the Government and in the Government paper, but there is a difference between the two.* With the consumer it is a question, more frequently than some imagine, of bread or no bread; with the producer it is, at most, merely a question of greater or less profit. Of course, when the vicissitudes of war cut off our supplies of certain articles, which may be called luxuries, but which the history of society, all the world over, shows to be more necessary for the poor even than for the rich, the farmer grasps with as eager a clutch as the most deified speculator at the golden chance, and makes a fortune out of a few acres of sorghum cane. How short-sighted such a course is, everybody except our bucolic friends can see. If the prices of the necessaries of life are forced up by hoarding, the laborer must, "in self-defence," demand a higher fee, the merchant must, "in self-defence," add a certain percentage to his wares; and the poor professional men—the poor salaried man—whose services are not in demand, whose fixed income bears no proportion to the increasing expenditure, these are also, "in *self-defence*," forced to do a stroke of surreptitious speculation, until they, too, are as deeply cankered by the gangrene of covetousness as their neighbors. So the process goes on, and so the "manly art of self-defence" finds a larger and larger ring of pupils. But the tuition fees must be paid in the end; if in money, by a crushing taxation, under which the farmers, too, will have to groan; if not in money, by the ineffaceable national disgrace of repudiation. Nor is this all; men do not like to see their fellows engaged "in hanging the bread basket higher," as the Germans would say. They do not like to perform the office of a starving hound as hauntingly endeavors to reach the morsel of meat suspended just beyond his reach. Men will never forget this humiliation, and the line of demarkation once drawn in anger between the producer and consumer, *the agricultural class, secure as they may deem themselves in their wealth, their social position, their family interest, and their preponderant numbers, will find that they have evoked a storm which the unkept resolutions of County Court gatherings cannot lay.*

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* writes of affairs at Charleston:

"The situation of affairs on the Islands appears to be unchanged. The booming of an occasional gun alone breaks the stillness. The foe is silently but unceasingly laboring on the construction of works, which, when completed, *will be of a most formidable character.* Besides batteries Wagner and Gregg, five other works are reported erected on Morris Island. The Yankees *may now be looked upon as a 'permanent institution,'* at least so far as any efforts on our part to dislodge them from that stronghold are concerned. Their works are rapidly approaching completion.

The work on the southeast face of the battery promenade, known as Battery Ramsey, is one of the strongest and most perfect of its kind in this department. The guns are of the heaviest calibre, and placed in position so as to command the entire harbor should the enemy's fleet pass the outer defences. Col. Rhett commands this fortification.

The health of the troops on the Island is reported excellent. Two reviews have taken place within a week. On the 11th Gen. Ripley and Staff reviewed a portion of the forces on James Island, and expressed himself as being well pleased with their appearance.

Brig.-Gen. Evans, of Leesburgh fame, has been relieved from duty in consequence of some misunderstanding between himself and Gen. Ripley, who is his senior. The affair is now understood to be undergoing investigation before the proper tribunal. Gen. Evans is an officer of experience and full of pluck. It is to be hoped that he will be restored to his command without delay.

Gen. Pemberton is at the Charleston Hotel, having arrived here some time last week. He is on his way to Richmond, where he has been ordered to report, by way of Charleston. He wears no uniform, and except a plain military cap there is nothing to denote the rank of the unsuccessful commander of unfortunate Vicksburgh.

Information from a trustworthy source represents that the injury to the *Ironsides* is of a more serious character than was at first supposed. She is still anchored off Morris Island, but leaks to such an extent as to make it necessary to keep her pumps constantly at work.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Ten Yankee prisoners, including an acting Ensign, captured in a barge near Georgetown by our cavalry, arrived here this afternoon. They belong to the United States schooner *Ward*, blockading off Georgetown, and were taken after setting fire to and destroying a small schooner loaded with cotton in Dearing Creek. There has been considerable increase in the enemy's squadron off this harbor, and an increase off Hilton Head.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 26.

There seems no doubt remaining that Gov. Brown is the new Governor-elect of Georgia. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

"The majority for Gov. Brown over both his competitors will probably be over 10,000.

Without disparagement to either of his competitors, we, as allies and Confederates of the good State of Georgia, feel entitled to congratulate that State on the result. Gov. Brown is, beyond dispute, a man of great administrative ability, and, by general consent, has done very much to improve the resources and industry of the Commonwealth. Of this the Georgians are the best and sole judges, but in the interest of the common cause wherein we are all leagued together, it must be satisfactory to all Confederates that Georgia has again given herself a Chief Magistrate so prompt and zealous in the common cause, and one who has so lately checked the insolent tetrarchy of pretended foreign "Consuls," who were no Consuls, and whose dismissal followed so quick upon Gov. Brown's correspondence with Fullarton.

Miscellaneous Items.

—The *Examiner* of Oct. 27 gives the following incident to illustrate the anxiety displayed to get hold of greenbacks:

"One day last week a guard at one of the Yankee prisons had effected an exchange, when he was detected by one of his officers. In order to save himself from detection, and his money from confiscation, he attempted to swallow the notes. They stuck in his gullet, and it took two strong men to choke them out of him, though he was in imminent deeger of choking to death. On Saturday two members of Battery No. 8, named J. T. Holcome and Benjamin F. Johnson, on guard at one of the prison posts, were detected in the act of trading with the prisoners and sent to Castle Thunder."

—Great consternation has been created in the War Department by the issue of an order subjecting to conscription or enrollment all clerks who entered the Department since October, 1862. The *Examiner* states that many of those liable "have taken energetically to blue mass and cathartic pills."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 26, says:

"Francis P. Blair, Jr., nephew of the Yankee Postmaster-General, was arraigned for trial in Judge Lyons' Court, Saturday, on charge of stealing a lot of clothing from Capt. John Taylor. The jury found him 'not guilty,' and he was accordingly discharged."

—A new prison, to be surrounded by walls 18 feet high, is in course of construction on Belle Isle, for the accommodation of our brave boys. A sawmill on the Danville Railroad, is in operation night and day getting out the necessary lumber.

—The escaped prisoners from Castle Thunder, says the *Examiner*, of Tuesday, who murdered a sentinel on Thursday morning, in effecting their exit, have not been heard of, and were still at large last evening.

—Mr. Israel Robinson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Berkeley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the County militia before the war, and a delegate to the General Assembly, died in Richmond on Oct. 26, in the 44th year of his age.

—The editor of the Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* has been shown a private letter from the physician attending Gen. Hood, in which he says that he will certainly recover from his wounds.

—As an illustration of the passion for gambling in Richmond, it is stated that a Quartermaster recently lost $40,000, at a single setting.

—A shoemaker in Augusta, Ga., who charged more than 75 per cent. profit, has been arrested as a conscript.

—Gen. Charles Clark has been elected Governor of Mississippi.

—Gen. Imboden has sent to Richmond 230 more prisoners.

—A concert given by one Med. Ruhl, for the benefit of the poor, realized $2,000.

—The swindles of Livingston in Savannah, Georgia, alone, now turn out to be over $600,000.

A negro woman sold at auction, recently at Lynchburgh, for the enormous price of $6,000 cash.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alleged Frauds in the Custom-House.

The charges of alleged frauds by a high official in the Custom-House, which are being made, are intended to reflect upon Henry B. Stanton, Special Deputy Collector. The facts are stated to be these; Mr. Stanton, in his official capacity, has been requiring and taking bonds from parties who ship goods to neutral places near the rebel ports, providing against a change of destination to the latter. He has taken some 4,000 such bonds, and within a short time some of them have been abstracted. On this being discovered it was communicated to Secretary Chase. Mr. Jourdan, Solicitor of the Treasury, came on here and made an investigation. This resulted in tracing the abstraction to a young man, a clerk in the Custom-house. This youth had been induced to do so, it is alleged, by the parties giving the bonds, who expected, by securing them, to escape the pecuniary penalty of their violation. Of course a compensation was made for the abstraction. The bonds, however, have not been canceled, still hold good against the parties, are on record, and, if violated, can be prosecuted. Of all the transaction, until the discovery of the loss, Mr. Stanton was ignorant. The reports that he has been arrested, dismissed, &c., are entire fabrications.

Mr. Jourdan returned to Washington on Friday, with the evidence he had secured, and what steps will be taken to punish the principals in this matter are not yet known.

The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment Home This Evening.

The well-known and gallant Fourteenth regiment of Brooklyn, late Col. Alfred M. Wood, now Col. Fowler, having received a furlough of twenty days, will reach Brooklyn this evening. The Fourteenth have been in the war for over two years; have seen most active service, bearing themselves with honor and gallantry in every engagement of the many in which they have participated.

It is proposed that the regiment have a fitting reception, and for that purpose, as there is no time to arrange for a formal one, that all the Brooklyn City regiments meet in mass meeting at the Brooklyn City Armory, Henry and Cranberry streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and make such arrangements as the time will allow. It is probable that a formal reception will be given during the week. The Fourteenth come on to recruit.

Deputy Provost-Marshal-Gen. Nugent Relieved.

Deputy Provost-Marshal-Gen. Nugent has been relieved from his position and will resume his former one of Captain in the regular army. Brig.-Gen. Hayes, of the United States army, supersedes him, and will at once enter upon the duties of his position.

The office of Provost-Marshal will be consolidated with the bureau of Col. Reeves, the disbursing and mustering department, and the whole be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hayes.

In his letter to Col. Nugent, Gen. Fry states that the change has not been made on account of any dissatisfaction with him, but because the business was of such a magnitude as to require the services of an officer of superior rank.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Suit for Being Charged with Shoplifting.—The famous shoplifting case of E. M. Corsan against Charles Pierson, of the well-known firm of Ussnell, Pierson & Co., of this City, and which was tried in May last, in Superior Court, has been settled by the parties, the plaintiff, E. M. Corsan, receiving $3,500, besides her attorney's costs, in settlement from the defendant. Attention was particularly directed to this case at the time, and it created considerable excitement in the legal circles, as well from its peculiar nature as because of the distinguished counsel engaged in it on both sides—J. T. Brady for plaintiff, and D. McMahon for defendant. On that occasion the Jury disagreed, and, as it was about to undergo a second trial, Mrs. Corsan consented to compromise damages for her alleged grievances. The facts of this case, in brief, were simply these: Mrs. Currier was arrested on the supposition, strong at the time, of course, of having stolen a piece of silk from the firm, but the goods not having been found in her possession, Mr. Pierson, on the following day, made an humble apology, which was accepted by E. M. Currier and husband, and they parted in a friendly manner, shaking hands, &c., as witnesses testified. Weeks after, to the no small surprise of the firm, a suit was commenced against Mr. Pierson for defamation of character, &c., damages $10,000. Under such circumstances, $1,000 was offered, $1,500, and so on, and, finally, she accepted $3,500.

Homicide on Shipboard.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Collin on the body of John Jones, a native of Scotland, aged 36 years, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital from the effects of injuries received by having been beaten on the head with a belaying-pin in the hands of Henry Maguire. The latter was a sailor on board the ship *F. A. Palmer*, just arrived from Liverpool. The deceased came a passenger in the same vessel, and on the 30th ultimo, while they were lying at anchor in the stream, Maguire and the deceased became involved in a quarrel, during which the skull of the latter was broken, and he was otherwise so much injured by Maguire that he died soon after being taken to the hospital. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The Coroner thereupon issued his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and the same was placed in the hands of an officer for execution. At a late hour last night no report of his arrest had been made.

Fifth Senatorial District.—Two candidates, both claiming to be *Democrats*, are in the field for the representation of the Fifth Senatorial district in this City. Lyle F. Cesare as the candidate of the Seymour or Copperhead party, Anthony Dugro as the candidate of the War Democracy and of all who prefer their country to party. Between Lyle F. Cozine and his opponent, Anthony F. Dugro, an loyal man, whatever may be his party, can hesitate. Whatever differences may exist on minor points, on the great issue about to be tried by the people of this State, Mr. Dugro stands firmly on the platform of that patriotic Democratic President, Andrew Jackson, that the Union must be preserved at all hazards and at every cost; he holds that treason at the North as well as armed treason at the South, must be put down and the Government of our fathers sustained by every loyal man of all parties.

Suicide by Poison.—Rebecca Wilcox, aged 35 years, committed suicide on Friday night, by swallowing a quantity of poison, known as "Paris green," at her residence No. 144 Hester-street. About five months ago, deceased and her husband separated for some reason, and since that time she has been very much dejected. Her domestic troubles, it is believed, led her to take her life into her own hands. Several times within a month her friends heard her declare that she was tired of living, and that she would commit suicide whenever an opportunity offered. When it was known that she had taken the poison, medical aid was called in, and everything possible was done to counteract its effects, but she died soon afterward. She had her senses up to the moment of her death, and frequently said she would rather die than live. Coroner Ranney held an inquest, and a verdict of suicide by poison was rendered.

Union of Religious Papers.—The *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest papers in the Baptist denomination, has been this week united with the New-York *Chronicle*, a leading organ of the same denomination, and Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D.D., of the former city, is hereafter to be associated with Rev. Dr. Church in its editorial management. This union which secures to the *Chronicle* a large increase of its already extensive circulation, is celebrated by the appearance of the paper this week in a new and very handsome suit of type.

A German Candidate for Police Justice.—Frederick R. Haesmann, Esq., official interpreter at the Tombs Police Court, is a candidate for Police Justice in the Fourth Judicial District, comprising the Tenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. The nominating Convention meets soon after the State election takes place. Mr. Haesmann is a gentleman of high moral character, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of Police Justice. The German voters of the District seem to be unanimously in favor of his nomination.

The Provost-Marshals and the Voters.—The Provost-Marshals of the various districts will detail one or two officers for duty at the polls in their districts to copy the names of all voters who used for the new Enrollment. In this manner the names of many persons will be obtained, which, under other circumstances, could not easily be procured. The officers will in every case note the general appearance of the voter, and make memorandum for reference.

Navy-yard Strikes.—At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the following officers have been appointed to determine upon what shall be considered a fair equalization of wages paid by Government to the employes at the Navy-yard and in the workshops of this city: Lieut.-Commander, Chief Engineer Delue, Assistant Naval Constructor Davidson, Master-Blacksmith Mitchell, and Foreman of Smiths Dickerson.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.—The following ocean steamers sailed yesterday: *Hammonia*, for Havre and Hamburg, and *City of New-York*, for Liverpool, the former with 106 passengers and the latter with 105; the steamship *Morning Star*, for New-Orleans and Havana, the *Roanoke*, for Havana, and the *America*, for Panama—all well loaded with passengers—sailed in the afternoon of the same day.

Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 7.—The following bids for $500,000 of these bonds were opened at the Comptroller's office during yesterday afternoon:—

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	$500,000 at par.
A. Sohn	5,000 at par.
W. W. Monck	10,000 at 100 02
S. K. Melville	3,200 at 100 03

Supposed Case of Drowning.—Last night, about twelve o'clock, cries were heard from some person struggling in the water at the foot of Robinson-street, North River. Two or three men from a saloon near that locality, proceeded to the pier under which it was thought the cries arose but could find nobody. It is supposed some luckless individual fell into the water and was drowned.

Freedmen Friend's Society.—A meeting of the American Freedmen's Friend Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever, Pastor,) Broadway, opposite Union-square, this evening, Nov. 1. Theodore Tilton, Esq., Professor Raymond, of Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and others, will speak.

Fifth Ward Democratic Club.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fifth Ward German Democratic Club was held Friday night at No. 19 Lispenard-street, and was addressed by Judge McCunn and George M. Curtis. The Club indorsed the regular Democratic nominations.

Lecture to Dry Goods Clerks.—Prof. Mattison is to lecture before an Association of Dry Goods Clerks of the City this evening, in his church in Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, on he "Relative Claims of our Physical and Spiritual Nature."

Senator, Seventh District.—Cornelius A. Runkle is the Union nominee against Thomas Fields and Alexander Ward—two Democrats—for Senator in the Seventh District. It needs but a hearty, earnest pull, on the part of the Union men, to triumphantly elect him.

Drowned.—The body of Margaret Sinclair, a woman about 30 years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, East River. Coroner Collin held an inquest, and a verdict of "drowned" was rendered. Deceased had been in the water two or three days.

Commissioners of Emigration.—There were no arrivals of emigrant ships yesterday, although seven reported the day before. The General Agent at Castle Garden states that the arrival of emigrants, especially from Ireland and Germany, was never greater than at present.

Government Work in the Foundries.—The different foundries along the river are at present crowded with Government work. It is asserted by many of our heaviest Iron-molders that the ordinary business of contracts is delayed at least six months.

Suppressing Them.—The Police of the Second District are having an eye to those who expose improper pictures for sale, Officer Lynch arresting a man in Fulton-street for peddling them, and Justice Connolly held the vender in $300 bail.

New-England Relief Rooms.—Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 3 P.M. The public are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Union Meeting at Gothic Hall.—A Union meeting was held at Gothic Hall Friday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations, and hearing Gov. Yates, of Illinois, speak upon the topics of the day. S. M. Griswold, Es

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival from New-Orleans of the steamship *George Washington* puts us in possession of interesting information concerning the troops under Gen. BANKS, who are moving through Western Louisiana, as is supposed, with the ultimate object of redeeming Texas from the rebels. The Nineteenth army corps, under Gen. FRANKLIN, had pressed forward to Opelousas, gaining that place on the 22d of October, without meeting a great deal of resistance, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy in large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery attempted to make a stand about five miles from the town. Carrying out the policy, however, which has actuated them in all their movements so far during the campaign, they quickly retreated before our advance, and are reported to have gone to Alexandria. The headquarters of the Thirteenth (Gen. WASHBURNE) army corps, are still at Vermillionville, and all the troops are in fine health and well supplied. At New-Orleans an expedition, under Gen. DANA, composed of veteran troops, was being fitted out. Its precise destination was, of course, not divulged, but the general opinion is, that it was intended for some point on the Texas coast. The enlistment of colored soldiers was going on rapidly in the city, and the Union troops had been very successful in the destruction of salt works, tanneries and other rebel property across Lake Ponchartrain in Mississippi.

A letter from Corinth, Miss., states that the entire Fifteenth Army Corps, under Major-General SHERMAN, and one division of McPHERSON'S Seventeenth corps, had passed through there and advanced as far as Tuscumbia, without meeting any material opposition. The Mobile and Ohio road will soon be opened from Columbus to Corinth, and thence to Chattanooga with all possible dispatch. An expedition sent out in the direction of Holly Springs, consisting of the Seventh Kansas and Third Michigan cavalry, with other regiments, met the enemy in the vicinity of that place, where they had a severe engagement. The loss of the Seventh Kansas was three killed and nine wounded, and the other regiments suffered in about the same proportion. The rebels lost nine left killed on the field and one hundred prisoners, while our forces occupied the site of the battle undisturbed possession.

Intelligence has been received in St. Louis of the occupation of Batesville, Ark., by a body of troops detached from Gen. STEELE'S force at Little Rock. There were three or four hundred rebel troops in the place at the time, but they evacuated the town and fled before our forces. Batesville is the most important place in Northwest Arkansas, and its occupation by our troops will be of material advantage in expelling the rebel partisans from that region, and affording a rallying point for citizens who are ready to return to their allegiance. Gen. FISK, commanding the District of Southeast Missouri, has sent troops several times on expeditions as far as Pocahontas, Ark., and will before long occupy that point permanently. He is engaged in enlisting a regiment in Lawrence County, of that State, and has met with encouraging success.

We have the information from an official source that some 4,800 refugees from Northern Alabama and Georgia have arrived in Nashville since last August, and been variously provided for by the Government. Most of them have been sent North. They were all in a deplorably destitute condition, having been robbed of everything by the rebels.

Gen. GRANT has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—Subject to the approval of the President, Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, Headquarters in the field. By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT. P. S. BOWERS,
Official.] Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Nashville *Union*, of Tuesday last, states explicitly that Gen. BUELL will take the position of Chief of Staff in Gen GRANT'S Department. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, on the contrary, states that Gen. BUELL was in that city on the 27th, and that he had received no intimation that his services would be required in that or any other capacity.

GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting of the Democracy was held at the Cooper Institute. It was very large and very enthusiastic. Gov. SEYMOUR made an eloquent and able speech, which will be found in our columns.

It is said that the prairie fires during the high winds of Saturday, Oct. 17, did more damage in Kansas, by burning fences, crops and hay, than all the taxes levied in the State during the last year will amount to. The fences on the road between Big Spring and Lawrence, are mostly destroyed. A large amount of corn in the fields, hay in the stacks, sheds, barns, etc., were burned up. Most of the farmers lost from $300 to $600.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business in domestic Produce and general Merchandize. Breadstuffs were quiet; Wheat, Corn and Oats declined 1c @2c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were in less demand. Pork and Lard closed heavily. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Sugars, Rice, Teas, Molasses, Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. Cotton was dull and drooping. Wool, Hay, Fish, Lathe and Skins were salable and buoyant. Freights were quiet and depressed, with 647 vessels of all classes in port.

FLOYD vs. FLOYD.—FLOYD is dead, else we should judge by the name it was he who headed a party of thieves one day last week, jumped aboard of a boat which was snagged in the Mississippi River, drove the crew into the cabin, and demanded from the officers and passengers all the money, gold watches and other valuables they had about their persons or in their trunks. One strong argument against the theory that the present thief FLOYD was the ghost of the other, or was any relation of the family, is the fact, that after having robbed the boat and every one on it, he put the crew on a skiff and presented them with fifty dollars to pay their passage to some port.

City Politics.

Who shall govern New-York? It contains the extremes of society, brought together and thrown into daily contact with each other—the very rich and the very poor. Though these classes, and all classes, have a common dependance upon each other—are necessary to each other, and should be friends—there has been an attempt on the part of demagogues to get up an antagonism between them. There is also in every large City a class of men unmistakably *bad*. The ignorant and vicious element in such communities forms a large part of their population. Great cities draw such men into them, and furnish the lairs in which they hide, and the fields in which they ply their vocations. They are the foul and dangerous animals which prowl through our streets, watching for their prey, and which make the night-side of the City so unlike its noonday character. They are the natural enemies of all wholesome government; kept under restraint by nothing but sheer force. Few suspect the existence of such a class, in any considerable or formidable number, till some interruption of government relaxes the pressure which restrains them; and when such an outbreak occurs, we can see this army of ruffians swarming forth from the cellars and the slums of the City, and strong enough to fill the streets with terror. When they rise in this form we call them "a mob."

The mob sweeps along in its current all the ignorant and vicious, and with them a large proportion of men easily duped, usually ignorant, but not invariably vicious. They act together; for they propose to act against something which they call oppressive. Their action is against public order; against the authorities; against *property*. Demagogues seek practically to array numbers against property, as if the rich and poor were natural enemies, and to make every one hold all he has at the will of the majority. This party cares nothing for any national question. It looks to nothing but its own direct interest. It wants to get the property of the City, and use it at its discretion. Such a party will, always, have attached to it some men of wealth and ability, who have political ambition, and who hope to wield this great body for their personal ends. These give a certain seeming respectability to what is, in point of fact, little better than a filibustering mob.

Every year has shown that, as this party becomes more sensible of its power, it increases in its pretensions. They take for leaders those whose wits bid the highest for their favor. They select for their use *representative* men, who intensify in themselves the aggressive spirit. Each successive favorite is taken from a lower *stratum*, and is more violent and reckless than his predecessor. In short, it is from bad to worse. It is the same old history repeated—the Girondist, the Mountain, and then ROBESPIERRE.

In the old countries the large cities contain what are called "the dangerous classes," composed of that part of the population having least property and most readily acted upon by disaffected men. New-York, it seems, has now such a class, and it is infinitely more dangerous here than in Paris, because it has an admitted right to organize itself as a political party; consolidate all its powers against the Government, openly or secretly as it may prefer, and make a revolution, if it have votes enough. Our City is governed by numbers alone. At the polls all stand alike; good, bad, and indifferent, each has the same right. It becomes a pure question of brute force. If a political party can elect their man, it ends the struggle. No matter how bad such men may be, our institutions give us no remedy. The administration of our municipal affairs passes into their hands, and we must suffer the consequences. Nothing stands between the "mob" and the true citizens but the Courts and their officers. When the mob can seize upon the Courts they have broken down the last barrier between them and public property.

The contest in this City hitherto has been for other offices than the Judicial. Little by little this agrarian party has secured a great number of important bureaus in our municipal administration. But they lack the Courts to give them full control ontside of the Courts they do pretty much as they please. If the Courts can be made part of the "Ring," we have nothing left.

This party has a manifest advantage. The men who have determined to live at the public expense can afford to give all their time to "politics," for it is their only occupation. It is a specialty with them; and they are more than a match for any equal number of persons who have some regular business which occupies their time and thoughts. It can pay its men out of the public property. It makes the enemy's country support the war. If they dared they would seize the property upon this island and hold it by mere force. Such attempt was actually made last July. They had become disgusted with the slow gains of election, and they threw themselves upon their intended plunder in the form of a mob. They were beaten off because they had nothing on their side but numbers, and on the other side stood the Government. The mob went too directly at their prey, and they came to grief.

On Tuesday next we must renew the struggle in another form, but with the same adversary and for the same prize. They want the City. Does any one doubt the intention of these men? Remember what occurred in July. Consider that these same persons, inspired with the same spirit, will come to the polls on Tuesday, and renew their struggle for the City; for the control of its finances; the making of all its contracts and gratuities; the custody of its property; the imposition of its taxes, and the administration of justice in its Courts. Take notice that all who were in the mobs of July will cast their votes in a solid body. They understand clearly what they want, and how to get it.

They have taken a man, having all of their worst qualities in a concentrated and exaggerated degree, and lacking nothing to distinguish him from his constituents but money, and they mean to seat this man, not merely by the side of Judge BOSWORTH, but actually in his place. If they can do this, they can elect whomsoever they choose for all time to come. The experiment of having a great city govern itself will have been tried, and it will have proven a very costly experiment.

Business men, upright and honorable citizens, were willing to *fight* this mob in July; will they make no resistance in November? It will be no child's play. A man having power enough to force his nomination upon a party claiming to have 25,000 majority, and when his whole history and character were known so thoroughly, is not easily beaten at the polls. It is nonsense to say that such a manager will have no control over voters. Shall the mob rule New-York or be ruled by New-York? The vote for McCUNN will answer that question.

Is Drafting a Failure?

Those who oppose the draft as a means of raising soldiers have stated, with loud vociferation and frequent repetition, that it was a failure, that it furnished hardly any men, and increased largely the expense of raising those actually obtained. Gov. SEYMOUR stated to the Albany Convention that it would not produce in the State of New-York 6,000 soldiers for the war; and it has been repeatedly said that every man furnished under it cost the Government a thousand dollars. Even the County Substitute and Relief Committee stated, in their report to the Board of Supervisors, that those raised in this county had cost about $1,000 a man, although they included in this, it is true, the expense of the Government in maintaining troops here while the draft was being made, as well as the expenditures of the county in consequence of the riot,—items which were no more fairly chargeable as an expense in connection with the draft, than they would have been as items of the expenses of the election of Gov. SEYMOUR.

Now the recent letter of Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY to Gov. SEYMOUR shows, in the first place, that the draft has furnished in this State about 10,000 men, beside those who have paid commutation, and that the commutation money already paid in, in this State, is about $3,000,000, the exact figures being 21,050 men held to duty, of whom about half paid commutation.

And as to the expense, we find by the letter of Gen. FRY to Secretary STANTON, that the whole expenditure of the Provost-Marshal's bureau, including the enrollment, the draft and the arrest and return of about 20,000 deserters, was only $1,200,000 up to the middle of October. But if the proportion of $1,000 a man held good, the expense in this City and County alone would have been $3,132,000, and in the State over $21,000,000. We are inclined to think that a little further experience will convince our people, that as to the question of expense the drafting system is the cheapest.

It may be found necessary for Congress, when it meets, to make some modification of the provision which allows an exemption on the payment of $300. For if all the men who were held to military duty had gone to the war or furnished substitutes, our draft would not have compared so very unfavorably with other drafts or voluntary enlistments, as the facts are stated in the letter of the Provost-Marshal-General. He states that of the men examined about 40 per cent. have been held for duty, while in France (from 1831 to 1842) the proportion was only a little over 45 per cent.; and under the system of voluntary enlistment, where only men are examined who hope to pass, the rejections in Great Britain average 27 per cent, and in our army they were 70 per cent in 1852, and in the first half of the present year over 50 per cent.

These facts show that as we have more experience in raising armies by drafting, we can expect to see the objection to the system as unproductive also in great measure done away. They show, moreover, that our national health is not so much worse than that of other nations, as some croakers among us would make out.

Another noticeable fact brought out by these figures is, that the first ten Districts of the State furnish only about half as many men in proportion to the number drawn as the rest of the State. This is probably owing to the larger number of men in this City and Brooklyn who obtained exemptions by reason of alienage.

The Two Great Armies of the Nation.

The concentration of the military forces of both belligerents in the four great armies fronting each other in Virginia and in Southern Tennessee narrows down the interest of the war to these two points. We who follow the changing fortunes of the war have no longer, as hitherto, to keep up with the operations of a dozen different armies, whose complex relations render it difficult to fix the general *status* of the great contest; all action and all interest centre in these "mighty opposites." It is true we have other operations on other theatres; but they are altogether subordinate. They are the episodes of the great drama. Fate lurks in the two menacing war-clouds that overhang Virginia and Tennessee.

This massing of our forces on the two decisive points adds an *intensity* to the interest of the war which it has never before had. There is, in fact, something sublime in the clean-cut definiteness which the struggle has assumed in these two mighty masses. The issue of the war is locked up in the fortune of these two forces. There is nothing else for either party to fall back upon—at least nothing organized, or in the field. If Gen. GRANT shall be successful in annihilating the rebel force in his front, and MEADE in routing LEE, the war is virtually ended. And, on the other hand, we, also, have but these two armies to stand between us and unimaginable disasters.

The present position and prospects of these two grand armies are such as to be, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The fact that Gen. LEE has been compelled to fall back rapidly south of the Rapidan after his late ostentatious advance, without having effected any other object than the destruction of a few miles of railroad, indicates a want of confidence in his capacity to cope with the army now under Gen. MEADE. The fact that LEE repeatedly evaded a battle, though invited to it again and again, shows that he has now no such force as he had four months ago, when he attacked the Army of the Potomac in Pennsylvania, for he knows very well that MEADE had no such host in October as he led in June and July last. Our army, too, has now established itself in an excellent position, where it menaces LEE'S army and the rebel Capital; compels him to retain his forces in hand in Virginia, and forbids him sending them to the really most important field of action in the Southwest. We could greatly desire that the war-tried and glorious legions of the Potomac had a more active *rôle* assigned them than this. We could wish that they could assume the *initiative* in action, and not wait upon the pleasure and convenience of the rebels. But in either line of duty, they perform invaluable service to the country, and bear with tremendous weight upon the rebellion.

The army of Gen. GRANT at Chattanooga not only holds its ground at that central citadel of the Southern territory, but seems of late to be preparing to assume a vigorous offensive. As we have indicated once or twice, its greatest peril and difficulty since the battle of Chickamauga has been the question of supplies; and its next greatest danger has been from a rebel assault from their position upon Lookout Mountain. But the gallant action of HOOKER'S corps in driving them from Bridgeport has greatly simplified this matter of supplies; and we are informed by telegraph that there will now be no further difficulty on that point. The capture of Lookout Mountain removes another great source of peril. The only danger now is from a rebel flanking movement on our left—from their attempt to get between the armies of Gens. THOMAS and BURNSIDE. But we entertain no doubt whatever that Gen. GRANT has now provided amply against this contingency also. Having effected these ends, we shall soon expect the Grand Army of the Mississippi to assume the offensive, and proceed on its great campaign through Georgia.

We say, therefore, that the situation in both of our armies is cheerful, and foretokens continued successes. It only requires, now as ever, that the people of the North stand firmly by our gallant armies through every fortune.

The Chinese Civil War.

The Chinese war still rages, with little prospect of being terminated. Since the Imperialists began to employ American and European officers and mercenaries, the tide of fortune has been generally against the rebellious Taepings, and they have lost several important strongholds, among which are Ningpo, Quinsan, and Wokong—the last named, captured early in August by Maj. GORDON, occupies a commanding position on the Grand Canal, and enables its possessors to interrupt all communication between the rebel cities Loochow and Kangchow.

Despite the success of the Imperialists, however, it is evident that its continuance is by no means assured. BURGEVINE, who is himself a host, has recently gone over to the rebels with some three hundred Europeans, and has signalized his entrance into their service by sallying from Loochow, with thirty of his men, and carrying off an Imperialist steamer from under the very walls of Looukiong, where there was an Anglo-Chinese garrison. This dashing act is regarded as a foretaste of the enterprise with which he will conduct the war, if the rebels are wise enough to let him follow the bent of his genius; and, it is apprehended that not only will the Taepings under his leadership, recover the places that have been taken from them, but that even Shanghai itself will be in danger, should the British authorities not act with becoming energy. The fears of the European residents at that port may have overestimated the importance of BURGEVINE'S secession from the Imperialist side, yet if all the disasters anticipated from it should actually occur, who, save the British authorities themselves, will be responsible;—since it was by their intrigues and persecution that that daring and able chieftain has been driven to renounce the Imperialist service.

It is only, however, by adopting the policy of their adversaries, and by investing BURGEVINE with a power which will enable him to turn his talents and experience to full account, that the Taepings can look for victory. The Governor of Ningpo has two formidable bodies of auxiliaries, officered by Europeans, and armed and disciplined in the European manner, to oppose to their forces: a Franco-Chinese legion of 1,500, men commanded by M. D'AIGUEBELLE, formerly of the French navy; and an Anglo-Chinese legion of 1,000 under the command of Col. COOKE, the successor of the American WARD. But though these mercenaries may be deemed invincible by any troops armed and trained like the native Chinese, yet against soldiers officered and disciplined like themselves, they might prove less efficient than would be expected. The Franco-Chinese have rendered themselves odious to the inhabitants by the too free indulgence of their looting propensities; the Anglo-Chinese are in straits from want of proper supplies of ammunition; and both are distrusted and feared by the Imperialist Governor, who does not repose confidence in their officers, or suffer himself to be guided by them in the prosecution of the war.

Such drawbacks detract very materially from the value of these troops; and if the Taepings put trust in BURGEVINE, and invest him with adequate authority, he will not fail to profit by the disadvantages under which COOKE and D'AIGUEBELLE labor, and will perhaps realize the predictions of the alarmists at Shanghai.

From the present situation of affairs in China, it is indeed evident that a crisis is approaching, and that BERNAL OSBORNE, the British Admiral, will not arrive there a moment too soon with his squadron of gunboats. Whether his operations in the rivers and creeks of the Celestial Empire will suffice to counterbalance the successes of BURGEVINE by land, is, of course, problematical. But on one point there can be no question. Whatever be the issue of the conflict now being waged in China, none can be so obtuse as not to perceive that it is the death struggle of a great nation, the prelude to the dissolution of an Empire which was civilized and powerful when the Greeks were naked savages, and the name of Rome was unknown.

THE OCCASION AND JUSTIFICATION OF SEVERE MEASURES.—A few weeks ago the rebels in the West inaugurated a new style of warfare, by burning the steamboats which had commenced commercial operations on the Mississippi River. In the course of about a fortnight, we chronicled the names of something like twenty river steamers, valued, with their cargoes, at over two millions of dollars, which were burned between St. Louis and Memphis—a good proportion of them at the St. Louis levee. As the rebels had failed to block the navigation of the river by fortifications, or to stop it by guerrillaism, they determined to try the plan of burning the boats which navigated it; and, it must be confessed, they bade fair to enjoy better success in this plan than in the previous ones.

Gen. SCHOFIELD very promptly issued an order upon the subject, initiating measures for the prevention of steamboat incendiarism, or for the quick detection and execution of those who might attempt it. The order was extremely stringent in its provisions, and perfectly relentless in its treatment of the miscreants against whom it was directed; and we were greatly astonished that the Copperhead Press did not rail against the order, and malign its author. But, curious to say—not very curious, either—though the order has been issued for over twenty days, and though it was issued when the crime was at its height, there have been no conflagrations of steamboats on the Mississippi since its issuance—with the exception of one last week, near Helena, Arkansas, where the rebels had probably not heard of SCHOFIELD'S order. This rebel mode of warfare, which had suddenly attained such magnitude, terminated as suddenly.

This was one of the cases in which the most extreme measure against rebels was justifiable; and we think that if Gen. SCHOFIELD will issue and carry into effect as stringent an order against rebel house-burners in Missouri, as he did against rebel steamboat-burners, he will be able to terminate the former crime as quickly as he has terminated the other. In all such cases, relentless severity is the highest humanity.

Note from Mayor Opdyke.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following item in the New-York *Leader* of to-day:

INTERCEPTED ELECTION TELEGRAMS.—To E. M. STANTON, Washington, from GEORGE OPDYKE. "Distinctly indicate counties for furloughed soldiers." Answer.—From E. M. STANTON: "List sent on by mail to State Committee yesterday."

This statement from beginning to end is an unmitigated falsehood. GEORGE OPDYKE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

PRIZES.

We have a very valuable list of all prizes taken since the commencement of the war, with the names of the captors, prepared by JOSEPH E. DAVOST & Co., of Philadelphia:

Name of Prize.	Name of Captor.
Hallie Jackson and G. R. Baker	Union.
President and Eugenie	Owasco.
Grace E. Baker and Annie Sophia	R. R. Cuyler.
Annie Bell and W. Mallory	Pursuit.
Annie, Charlotte, R. C. Files and Victoria	Kanawha.
Magnolia	Brooklyn, South Carolina, Ithaca, Mercedita and Huntsville.
Ross, Octavia, Victoria and Ida	Mercedita.
W. C. Bee, Lavinia and S. C. Holmes	Santiago De Cuba.
Newcastle and Swan	Bainbridge.
Emma and Adelina	Connecticut.
Leon	Kingfisher.
Ollve	Kingfisher and E. Allen.
Margaret	Sciota.
Isabel and Wm. King	Montgomery.
Specie and Mabla	Dale.
Princeton	Susquehanna.
Harriet Ryan and Ocean Wave	Pawnee.
Guide	Huron.
Mabel	St. Lawrence.
Gen. Parkhill	Niagara.
Cora, Sarah, Salvor and Dixie	Keystone State.
Wave	G. W. Blunt.
Slaver (name unknown)	Amanda.
British Queen	Mount Vernon.
Henry Middleton	Vandalia.
Venus and R. O. Bryan	Rhode Island.
E. Smith and H. Traver	Bohio.
Joanna Ward	Harriet Lane.
Uncle Mose	Tahoma.
Havelock and Intended	Jamestown.
Lizzie Weston	Itasca.
Soledad Cos	Sam Houston.
Neily	Alabama.
Defiance	Brazileira.
Garonne	Sautee.
Mexico	Brooklyn and St. Louis.
Union and Corelia	J. L. Chambers.
Swan	Bainbridge and Amanda.
Lodona	Unadilla.
Julia	Cambridge.
Abby Warwick and Fair Wind	Quaker City.
Aquilla	Huron and Augusta.
New Eagle and Sarah	Massasoit and Sea Foam.
Amelia	Wabash, Vandalia, Flag and Union.
Curlew, Franklin and Olive Branch	Somerset and Ethan Allen.
Sarah	James Adger, Norwich, Seneca, Shepherd Knapp and Roebuck.
Edward Bane, Spark, Falcon, Magnolia and Soledad Cos	South Carolina.
Louise, and 1,253 bags rice	Albatross.
Reliance and Agnes	Huntsville and Magnolia.
Maj. Barbour	Ehtaltney and De Soto.
Catalina	Key-stone State & Alabama.
Antlve	Flambeau.
Albion	Roanoke.
Albion	Seminole.
Gipsey	Wissahickon.
Cumbria	Augusta and Huron.
Pioneer	Portsmouth.
Ios Casas Rico	Albatross and Norwich.
Toccor	Mohawk.
Ariel	Gamebek.
Delight and Express	New-London, R. R. Cuyler and Massachusetts.
Advocate and Osceola	New-London, R. R. Cuyler and Massachusetts.
Tubal Cain	Octorara.
Aurelia	Arigona.
Lavalia	Huntsville.
Revere	Montlcello. Marabanza. Mahaska
Magnolia	Hatteras.

A STORY.

In diplomatic society here, the pleasant story is told, that Admiral LISOVSKY, in command of a Russian frigate on a passage from China home, ran into Rio Janeiro to make repairs. The Brazilian Government tendered the Admiral all needed facilities, even to gangs of common laborers. These went upon the frigate's decks in chains. They were African slaves. So soon as the Russian sailors comprehended the novel fact, they unanimously struck the fetters off the black men and liberated them. The Brazilian Government complained to the Legation of Russia. This called upon Admiral LISOVSKY for an explanation. The brave sailor made answer that "it would be utterly impossible for him to restrain his crew from breaking the chains of slaves whensoever and wheresoever they came upon his decks."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

GEN. HAYS ORDERED TO NEW-YORK.

Gen. HAYS has been relieved from Court-Martial service and ordered to New York, where he will perform the duties of Assistant Provost-Marshal, General Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the first ten Districts of New-York, including New-York City.

FURLOUGHS TO SICK SOLDIERS.

At the suggestion of numerous medical officers attached to the hospitals in this city, a large number of sick and wounded soldiers have been and are being furloughed for a short time, in order that they may be sent to their homes in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Michigan and other States.

THE ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SEWARD'S SON.

Secretary SEWARD has left here for Auburn, New-York, accompanied by his family physician, to attend Col. SEWARD, who is lying very ill with typhoid fever.

DESERTERS SENT TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

One hundred and forty deserters were sent to the Army of the Potomac this morning.

FFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Death of Lord Lyndhurst—Americans in Elevated Positions—An Attorney-General's Speech—The Iron-Clads—Chances of Intervention—French Empress and Iron-Clads in a Storm—The Queen at Aberdeen—Mr. Beecher at Exeter Hall—English Uproar—Cotton Loan and Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

Lord LYNDHURST is dead, at the age of 91 years. It is wonderful how these hard-working Englishmen live. Here is BROUGHAM past 80, presiding over the deliberations of the Social Science Congress, and storming away against the war in America, as vigorous in intellect as when he defended Queen CAROLINE before the House of Lords, when LYNDHURST was the prosecutor for the crown. The daily lists of deaths in the newspapers are curiosities of human longevity, from the number of persons who die between 70 and 100.

Lord LYNDHURST is not the only American who has risen to high position in England. We have had an example of such elevation during the present week. Two adventurous Americans have soared above the common level of humanity, and looked down upon the great metropolis from such a height that St. Paul's and the Houses of Parliament looked like children's toys. In short, and not to put too fine a point upon it, Hon. R. J. WALKER and PLINY MILES, Esq., went up in a balloon, and appear to have had an uncommon good time of it. The air was clear, for a wonder, and their view of London and this part of England was magnificent. As Mr. WALKER is understood to have visited England in some official capacity, it was not a bad idea to make this aerial reconnoissance.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Lord PALMERSTON'S Attorney-General, and author of a "Book of Praise," has just made a long, and, I must say, dull speech, in vindication of the Government and people of England, in regard to America. The Government, he contends, has been perfectly fair and neutral, and has done its duty in the best possible manner. The acknowledgment of the South as belligerents was necessary, to enable the North to carry out the blockade, and search and capture British vessels that were carrying contraband. It was only the recognition of a state of war as an existing fact. It is true that a majority of the upper classes in England sympathized with the South. It was quite natural they should do so, and there was no law against it. Englishmen always would sympathize with any people fighting against odds for freedom and independence. It was no proof of a lack of friendship for the North, that men wished success to the South. Many honestly believed that the independence of the Confederacy was the best thing that could happen for the Free States. It might also be the best for the negroes. Formerly they had to run to Canada before they were free, hereafter they would only have to run to the Free States.

Out of this talk, one thing is clearly apparent. It is that England has a healthy dread of war with America. English statesmen see nothing so disastrous. Consequently, Mr. LAIRD'S iron-clads are now, it is said, under charge of royal marines, and there is no fear of their leaving the Mersey until another effort has been made to hold them by law, or to make a law that will hold them. The shipping interest in England has been wonderfully promoted by the *Alabama* and *Florida*, but a war with America would, utterly destroy this very interest; and even Mr. LAIRD would suffer too much to wish such a catastrophe. There is, therefore, no doubt that America has the whip-row of England in this matter. The cotton interest must bear it. It is bad not to have the cotton, but the destruction of all commerce and manufactures would be infinitely worse. These would be prostrated, and with them the national finances and credit, by a war with America, and this is now perfectly understood by Government and people. There can be no war with England, unless she is compelled to engage in one by some Power which she fears more than America, if that be possible. There is no Power but France that can compel England even to risk a war with America.

As to France, there are no present signs of hasty movement. There seems now little doubt that the new Emperor, as he has been formally saluted, will go to Mexico in February or March. The presence of the new Empress, it is thought, will be better than an army of 40,000 men. All these matters will be pushed forward with the obstinacy of NAPOLEON and of France—of the man who is not accustomed to abandon his projects, and of the nation that overcame that same invincible obstacle in Algeria. But, must this of necessity lead to war between France and America? If the Monroe Doctrine be adhered to, yes; if it be abandoned, no. NAPOLEON has no occasion to become the ally of the South, unless threatened with war by the North. If so threatened on account of his occupation of Mexico and establishment of a monarchy there, he will naturally seek to strengthen himself by an alliance with any Power or any parties, that will aid him in carrying out his plans of empire and aggrandizement.

The whole game, therefore, is in the hands of the Federal Government. England is so completely in its power, both in regard to Canada and its commerce, that there is not a fear, but no danger of any trouble with her. She is as humble as her worst enemy can desire. She is too deep in the valley of humiliation to resent the greatest slight, and is in a humor to put up with the greatest insult. As to France, it is a matter of diplomacy—perhaps a question of time. It may be twenty years before a Mexican Empire could be an inconvenience, and before that time there may be many revolutions. He would be a bold man who would assure twenty years to some Empires in Europe. If the Federal Government is content to wait and bide its time, there is nothing to apprehend from European interference.

A fleet of French iron-clads went out of Cherbourg the other day to find a gale. There were some naval commissioners on board to see how they would behave in rough weather. It appears that they caught enough of it. One of the new frigates, *La Normandie*, rolled so fearfully that it was feared she would founder. The commissioners were terribly sea-sick. The ships of the line were reported to have behaved better. The English are, of course, delighted, but I believe their own iron-clads are not much better. It is questionable whether either Government would

like to send its iron-clads across the Atlantic. If the Emperor should decide on such a measure, he had best send the Empress as Admiral. She is reported to be a capital sailor. She went round to Lisbon the other day in the Imperial yacht, and had tremendous weather, but put on a pilot-coat and sou'-wester, took a double reef in her crinoline, and kept the deck in the height of the tempest, while her suite were rolling in their berths in agonies of fear and *mal de mer*.

The Queen of England has attended the uncovering of a statue of the late Prince Consort at Aberdeen. She replied to a sympathizing address, and made the Provost happy, by conferring upon him the honors of knighthood. The Scotchman got down on his marrow-bones, and rose up Sir GEORGE ANDERSON, while his wife, without the trouble of kneeling, became a lady. "Dad, are we all captains, now?" asked the boy after the militia election. "No, you little fool, only your dad and I," was the fond mother's answer. It is the same, I suppose, with Lady ANDERSON of Aberdeen.

The Rev. H. W. BEECHER has given an address at Edinburgh, in which he paid his respects to Lord BROUGHAM, and next Tuesday night he is to speak in Exeter Hall, in London. The *Times* has given him the advantage of a first-rate notice in a leading article. There is no doubt that the hall will be filled; it would if it held ten times its actual capacity. That there will be perfect quiet and good order is too much to hope. I expect a noisy time.

But noisy times are not uncommon here. Sir ROBERT PEEL had one the other day at the Tamworth election, which, being Secretary for Ireland, he appears to have mistaken for Donnybrook Fair. When he saw an opponent's head he hit it. But other places than elections are apt to be a little noisy in this country. A Church Congress in session in Manchester, which opens each day with prayers, grows so noisy directly afterward, with the cheers, counter cheers and hisses of High and Low Churchmen, Puseyites and Evangelicals, that Bishops, Archdeacons and even Canons are inaudible.

The Cotton loan refuses to go up as long as Charleston is besieged and ROSECRANS is safe at Chattanooga. English sympathizers used to hope in VALLANDIGHAM, but they have pretty much lost confidence in the Northern Democracy. It is too apparent that the Union cause triumphs over all opposition. SEYMOUR is broken down—the draft was carried out—the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. It was believed that the war must stop for want of men. Now it is seen that the Government, sustained by the popular voice and will, can take, if necessary, every man it requires. A conscription is as superior in efficiency to volunteering as a regular tax for revenue is to voluntary contributions. It is not the first time I have expressed the opinion, that the full power of the Government must be exercised in the North before it could ever be established in the South.

With all the power it can ask—with no effective opposition—with unlimited means at its disposal, what can hinder the successful prosecution of the war? The dread of foreign intervention is past. It can only be brought about by some gross blunder of diplomacy, which there is no reason to apprehend. The best opinion in Europe is, that although the war may be protracted for years, its termination rests with the North. The weakest must go to the wall if the strongest persevere in pushing them to that extremity. It is only a question of time and cost.

MONADNOCK.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Farewell Address of Gen. Forey—The Ultimate Policy of Napoleon Foreshadowed.

We have received a copy of the Vera Cruz *Del Comercio* of the 17th of October, from which we translate the following important address of Gen. FOREY:

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL FOREY.

MEXICANS: I have terminated the great mission which the French Emperor intrusted to me; and I am now about to leave for France.

I can assure you that no alteration has been made in the policy of the French Emperor to this day.

In departing from you, I leave you with a General in whom you may have full confidence.

To form a new Constitution, that all might be happy under it, was the object of the mission; but the Emperor's intentions were not fully realized, because they are not sufficiently known.

In leaving Mexico, I hope my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the blind (or refractory) among you, and that the false patriots in your midst will be discovered in the ruin they seek for their country. Then the true Mexican will find out there are but few false Mexicans; and that there are not many who treat with contempt or disregard the existing Government. Then the true Mexican will be astonished to see the little number of mock patriots, and their proximity to the mire in which they are rapidly falling.

Be assured that God, whose Providence protects the French arms, will not allow the fratricide of the nation.

Adieu, Mexicans! I leave with full confidence in the welfare of your country. You may be proud, and you may thank Providence that your happiness has been consigned to the French Emperor. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands. FOREY.

MEXICO, Sept. 30, 1863.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Volunteering—Gen. Price's Army Breaking Up—Position of the Rebel Forces.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Advices from Little Rock of the 19th inst. state that volunteering for the Union army continues to be very successful.

The military organizations in the Northwest part already number 2,000 volunteers.

Capt. RYAN, of Gen. STEELE's Staff, is appointed Superintendent for organizing loyal troops for the defance of the State.

Efforts are being made by the Union men of Arkansas to have Mr. ROGERS, of Pine Bluff, appointed Military Governor of the State. Petitions have been forwarded to Washington asking for this appointment.

DOBBINS, a notorious guerrilla, was surprised last week at Tulip, and $32,000 in Confederate notes were captured.

Deserters from the army of Gen. PRICE are daily arriving at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, and taking the oath of allegiance.

At last accounts more than half of Gen. PRICE's army had deserted.

Gen. MARMADUKE, at last accounts, was at Arkadelphia with the cavalry of Gen. HOLMES' command.

The Arkadelphia rebels have removed their machine shops to Marshall, Texas.

The Post-office is re-established at Little Rock.

A party of guerrillas, under CAMPBELL, entered Charleston, Mo., last night, robbing the stores and citizens. They took Col. DEAL prisoner, who shot two of the party. CAMPBELL was captured and brought here in irons.

The prohibition on private shipments to points below here have been removed, provided the freight is shipped by boats coming from St. Louis.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Capture of Sixty Rebels—Gen. Mitchell—The Weather.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 30.

Sixty rebels, including nine officers, captured by Major FIZGIBBON, near Columbia, arrived here to-night.

Brig. Gen. MITCHELL was relieved of his command of cavalry at his own request, on account of ill health.

It has been raining heavily here all day.

The river is rising.

Arrest of the Editor of the St. Joseph Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, Oct. 30.

D. K. ADELL, editor of the *Tribune*, was arrested to-day and sent to St. Louis.

It is supposed that he was arrested in consequence of articles published in the *Tribune*, in violation of that part of military order No. 96 which relates to the utterance or publishing of any word calculated to produce disaffection or insubordination in the ranks of the militia, or bring into contempt the military authority of the Government.

The articles published by the *Tribune* were defamatory of the Independent militia.

Iron Pavements and Steam Carriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. BRISTED wrongly assumes that the system I advocate would *drive* off horses by slipperiness or other annoyance. I am confident that, even on pavements and roads as they are, steam can *underwork* horses, and therefore will supersede them; and, so far as my own wishes are concerned, I would prefer steam on account of cleanliness, even if it cost much more than horses. But, as I do not expect others, who have not fully contemplated the advantages, to appreciate them in advance, I deem it impolitic to propose, in the progress from the system that is incompatible with cleanliness to that which cannot make dirt, any step which will not be advantageous even to horses; a system that will not prove the most advantageous, even if steam-carriages disappoint the expectations of the best engineers, and completely fulfill the expectations of men who have never studied them, and presume them to be impracticable because they have not come into extensive use, after many trials that were declared successful in a mechanical sense.

Iron pavements, perfectly level for wheels, and indented to give a surer foothold than any pavement of hard stone, have been tried, and are the best and cheapest for horses, and as good as any for wheels, and are objectionable only on account of cleanliness. I deny the need of indentations except on grades; but if trial of a couple proves that I am wrong, it will not in the least affect steam locomotion, but only render it more difficult to sweep away the dirt dropped by horses, which is a third of the dirt from the good stone pavements.

I dislike to incur criticism for unconsidered ideas, but I feel constrained in this case to say that the old system of horse-shoeing seems to me of questionable fitness for roads of any kind. Three-fourths of the wear of macadam roads under four-horse coaches, and seven-eighths of the wear of pavements under cabs, is by the feet, and there is a noise which might be lessened. A horse without hind shoes, as Mr. BRISTED states, does not slip so much as if shod. I think his noise is less, in about the proportion of that of a wooden mallet compared with that of a hammer. Besides, horses are fenced by rooting on hard roads. An analogous effect is caused by rigidity in railways, and is mitigated by cushioning with wood or rubber. I think the ingenuity that has mitigated this evil on railways would, if called upon, enable horses to run safely on smooth iron floors. Before we spend more money, on the presumption that improvements are needed, let me try an unshod horse on smooth iron, and if he runs safely, then let us try to improve shoes. Railway practice gives some hints. Mr. GRIGGS, of the Boston and Providence Railway, has increased the durability of his tires by interposing an inch of wood between them and the wheels. Mr. DAVIS has increased the durability of rails by half-an-inch of India rubber under their chairs. Mr. BRYDGES ADAMS, of London, has more than doubled the durability of locomotive tires by putting under them a hoop of steel, with a hollow in the rim, and a corresponding prominence in the tire, to give elastic action; he calls it a horse-foot tire—it imitates the inter-osseous substance which cushions the joints of animals. Now when we take horses from natural ground and put them on hard roads, perhaps we ought to give them shoes to compensate for the natural cushion of which we deprive them. So if we put them on smooth roads we should give them shoes at least as adhesive as their unshod feet. I believe that an anti-slipping shoe for iron paving is a less difficult problem than one for stone; and that one may be made at a cost that is small compared with the saving of power and carriage wear which would result from iron paving.

These expedients are for the transition state, and for the few who will continue to use horses as expensive luxuries, and evidences that they are of the equestrian order; such is *my* belief; but as I have to consider what others believe, in order to persuade them to test the views I advocate, I endeavor to show that there is no very expensive difficulty in working horses on smooth iron. And it is also politic to show that there is another resort, in roughening the pavement, if these expedients fail. So much about tubs to the whale.

Mr. BRISTED is mistaken in assuming that no one has made a steam carriage that can work efficiently and cheaply on ordinary roads. Steam traction engines now work in England on the poorest roads, and on natural ground, at from half to a third of the cost of horses; and in 1851 steam carriages carried passengers at half the fares of horse coaches, with profit; and GURNEY gave an estimate to a Committee of the Commons, showing that, so far as the power was concerned—separate from other expenses—it would be a fifth of the cost of horse-power; and the general expectation of the advocates of steam was, that it would work at double the speed and half the cost of horses.

These claims are deemed disproved by the fact that steam has not come into use. It is assumed that if steam can work cheaper than horses, machinists would introduce it; but what can they make by introducing it, even if it can work at a fifth of the cost, as GURNEY believed?

If one establishes any steam carriage against opposition, at much cost, for experimental trials, he will have to build as cheaply as others who have incurred no such expense, unless he has a patented feature of considerable efficacy. All that the patent laws have done for this invention has been to induce inventors and their backers to build experimental carriages, which have run at thirty miles an hour, and at much less than the cost of horses; but they did not attract the capital, without which they could not overcome the opposition and come into practical use, simply because the plans competed against each other, and there was no patent for the whole invention.

We can run cabs, small wagons, omnibuses and all kinds of vehicles up to engines to haul thirty tons, cheaper than they can be worked by horses, and can go over dirt roads and natural ground; and there will be no need of transshipment. BOYDELL's traction engine drew a siege gun across a marsh where horses could not go more. There will be no break of guage. The mixed system of street rails and pavements is the break-guage system. We can go from any house in the city to any house in the country that is accessible to a common vehicle. To do this we must make the engines stouter than we would make them for good roads; and this will increase their weight, but not much increase their cost or the cost of working. When we are on a good macadam road we can run at thirty miles an hour; on a gravel road I have run my unfinished carriage at over twenty miles an hour; on dirt and greensward we can run at six miles an hour; and we can get through some difficulties that would stop horses, and, on the whole, shall as seldom be stuck fast as horses are.

Mr. BRISTED regrets that we have not cabs. I should like to build a steam cab, and set it to work. A hack to carry six might be better, and would cost little more; but either would be convenient to introduce steam. It will, I think, prove that even on the smallest scale we can underwork horses. If any doubt this, they will at least admit that a trial that *proves* exactly the cost will be useful, though it proves that machinery must be ten, twenty or thirty per cent. cheaper before we can compete with common horse vehicles. I estimate that we can run a steam hack twenty miles per day for $40 per year less than we can run a good single horse and vehicle the same distance; and if we run more or less than the distance most favorable to the horse, the advantage to the steamer will be greater. It may be a tolerable index of cost to state that a first-rate locomotive can average 40,000 miles a year for ten years, costing 5 cents per mile for repairs, 2 cents per mile for renewal fund, 1½ cents for interest, 5 cents for coal or ten cents for wood, and about 5 cents for oil, wages and other expenses—a total of 17½ to 22½ cents per mile; and this engine will draw a train which resists with a force of 2,400 pounds, at a speed of thirty miles an hour; whereas four horses draw a coach which resists with a force of 130 pounds, at an average of eight miles per hour, at a cost of 36 cents per mile for the horses, without driver's wages. This is English practice; we work at less cost in money, but we pay in time; we go at six miles an hour, waste two and a half minutes per mile for each passenger, equal to thirty minutes for one passenger, which is worth more than the money saved by our slow coaching.

Mr. BRISTED asks what benefit besides cleanliness—which he thinks will be less than I suppose—we are to have for all the trouble he imagines. The cost of carrying a passenger, interest not included, is 4 cents on the Sixth-avenue Railway, 3.37 cents on the Eighth-avenue, and 3.22 cents on the Third-avenue. It is within the estimates of the English as well as mine, that steamers can work profitably at 3 cents per passenger on the New-York lines, as they are now paved, and without crowding, as the cars do, but giving every passenger a seat; but if we compute the interest on horses, cars and buildings, not to mention the value of rails, and not allow the cars to carry more than they can seat, I think we shall find their expenses more than five cents per passenger,—that is, they can't earn their expenses at 3 cent fare. But take clean iron floors whose traction is 6 lbs. per ton, or even a Neapolitan pavement, whose traction is 12½ lbs., and compare it with the traction on street rails, with their usual dirt, which EASTON, in his work on *Street Railways* estimates at 18½ lbs. per ton, and we shall have a still better case.

When the Harlem Railway laid the first street line, it was in competition with a cobble pavement. It then showed a great advantage, but on the best stone pavement, and even on the Russ, the street rail is not worth the cost of maintenance, and is of no use but to get a monopoly of passenger traffic, out of which money will be made by crowding passengers like calves in a cart. The street railway has lately been tried in London by Mr. TRAIN, and condemned as a bad mode of transportation, and a nuisance to common vehicles; and a careful inquiry into the paving systems now in use, not to mention the improvements I have urged, will show that this system is essentially weak, and will fall before good practice. Therefore, besides gaining cleanliness, we may get rid of irresponsible monopolies, if we will introduce pavements like the new sidewalks—or, still cleanlier and cheaper, iron floors.

Mr. BRISTED, in some cases, construes my *general* statements in a *universal* sense, and addduces *particular* instances to refute them; for example, he suggests that denizens of Mecknelvilin will throw slops and dead cats into the gutter, in spite of BOOLE; therefore I am wrong in ascribing *all* the dirt in streets to horses. But let them throw slops on the *sidewalk*; their neighbors will soon correct them. So when there are sewers and clean pavements, if a few extreme savages throw filth, their neighbors will contrive to relieve themselves of the nuisance; and in time the evil will become so small, even in the poorest streets, that we may fairly omit to speak of it. In respect to the Neapolitan pavement, we do not differ so much as his vivid description led me to suppose. He considers it about as bad as the Broadway pavement as to slipping. This is about my view of it. I think, however, that its general flatness prevents the slipping of an inch or two at almost every step, which, though not dangerous, is fatiguing to horses. As to the *damage*, we still differ. I hold it to be too small to neutralize the advantages of a good wheel-track. Take the new large-block sidewalks as a fair sample of the pavements of Naples, when new—the same kind of roughness—intolerable for men, and I think unnecessary for horses. Such a pavement, when worn smooth, will have a traction of 12½ pounds per ton, whereas the Piccadilly pavement, much like that at Bowling Green, has a traction of 31 pounds—a difference that pays well for the damage from slipping.

As to cruelty to animals—which we should consider—were I a horse in the omnibus service, I should wish to be killed as soon as possible. A horse that serves a country gentleman or a humane farmer is well rewarded; but if an omnibus horse could understand our discussion, I think he would prefer me as his practical friend, however he might appreciate Mr. BRISTED's sympathy.

As to danger, all the evidence before Parliamentary Committees—and there was much of it—was that steamers are much safer than horses. There were many carriages whose aggregate mileage must have been more than thirty thousand—enough to settle the question. All I should feel concerned about is the sobriety of the drivers; in case of drunkenness, the intelligence of the horse would be a great protection. As to loose screws, the inspectors at the stations could look out for them; and we can stop quickly, either by reversing, or by shutting off steam, or by spring brakes.

Mr. BRISTED would like to see a trial of macadamizing, which has never had a fair chance here. In 1853, Mr. JOHNSTON, a London parlor, before a Committee of the Lords, gave the following evidence as to cost:

	£	s.	d.
For macadamizing, first cost per yard	0	7	6
For 10 years, two coatings, at 1s. 9d. per yard	1	15	0
For cleaning, at 10s. per yard	0	3	4
Per yard for 10 years	£2	10	10
	£.	s.	d.
For paving, very best, first cost per yard	0	13	0
Ten years' repair, at 4d. per yard	0	3	4
Ten years' cleaning, at 3d. per yard	0	2	6
	£0	18	10
Deduct value of old stone	0	8	0
Net cost per yard in 10 years	£0	10	10

Twenty years ago a contractor testified before the Health of Towns Commission that the street sweepings from wood pavements were wholly manure; from stone pavings, one-third; and from macadem roads, one-ninth manure. Hence the detritus from macadam is four times more than from stone paving. PARNELL (on Roads) says that Blackfriars Bridge coat for repairs £1,000 per year when macadamized, and £120 when paved. Thus the expense and the dirt must be greatest with macadam; if we sprinkle, that will cost considerable; but in a community that is not governed by the gentry macadam roads will be neither sprinkled nor swept, but will be dusty and muddy, and either dust or mud increases the resistance; whereas a paved road in the country is kept clean by wind and rain.

English wooden roads—still better those of the wood surface on TELFORD's foundation—are, when swept and sprinkled, very pleasant to ride on; but ten most delightful roads yet made are the stone tracks near Parma and Milan. Still better would be tracks of iron, such as we see on the outer curves of street railways. If, instead of the abominable rails, they would lay these iron tracks, they would run with less than half the power; but they would not then monopolize the track and the traffic. Better than all would be an iron floor.

He insists that steamers will make dirt, that "they consume grease, oil and coal, and emit smoke and ashes," etc. If the street railway companies bribe the way for steam, I think these objections may hold; but if a liberal association patronizes steam carriages, it may require that they shall use coke of the best quality, which makes an smoke, and has but 1½ per cent. ashes; and that *none* of this ashes shall be blown out; and that the oil shall be inodorous, and not be dropped; and that they and their men shall be cleanly. And he asks whether iron or stone is easiest to keep clean; iron, by all odds, where much traffic goes over it.

As Mr. BRISTED intimates that he may not write further on this subject, I will take the occasion to express a hope that the interest he has manifested in this correspondence, and in a pamphlet entitled, *A Few Words of Warning to New-Yorkers, on the Consequences of a Railroad in Fifth-avenue*, will induce him to use his influence to unite civilized friends of the City into a body to nominate candidates for City affairs. He represents two important classes, the men of talent and the men of wealth; and he seems to have leisure and inclination to serve the City, and I hope that misapplied modesty will not restrain him.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Wreck of the British Bark Cypress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having arrived this day from Cuba, I desire, through your columns, on behalf of myself, the officers and crew, and all others concerned in the bark *Cypress*, of Liverpool, to kindly thank Capt. J. M. B. CLITZ, of the United States war-sloop *Juniata*, for trying to deliver us from our trouble while we lay aground between Diamond Point and Mucaraa Reef. On Monday, 5th October, whilst heaving cargo overboard to lighten the ship, Capt. CLITZ saw us, and ordered his pilot to bear down. He sent his second mate and boatswain on board, wishing to know what he could do for us. I said all he could do was to take us off the reef. They said go on heaving out your cargo, and we will put our 11-inch rope on board and take you off by the time the tide makes, and within half an hour of high water. With all their exertions their rope broke, and as the tide is very irregular in the Bahun Channel, and they could not see that it had left the vessel, they continued their exertions till 6 P. M., having by that time broken their hawser three times, lost an anchor stock over the brow of the reef, and broken the panels of their capstan. Finding himself in a crippled condition, Capt. CLITZ came on board, and sincerely sympathized with us, and said if he could he would stay till midnight and give us another trial, but his capstan being in the state it was, he could not stay any longer. We do hereby sincerely tender our thanks to his officers and crew, who exerted themselves to a man, under a burning sun, from 9 o'clock A. M. till nearly 6 P. M., in the kind of work that only generous hearts can ever consider themselves paid for.

HUGH KELLY, late Master of bark *Cypress*, of Liverpool.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

It is seldom indeed that an invention of any description, in any age of the world, has stood the test of time and competition against a host of formidable rivals with such unqualified triumph as has been realized by the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. The card published by this firm to-day in our paper is a record of victories that may well make them proud, and the tens of thousands who are using them, happy in the consciousness that in selecting this instrument in preference to all others, they are universally sustained by the best judges in the land. Almost any machine would receive an award of some kind by being generally exhibited wherever competition is invited; but this machine has carried off the palm, not only by the receipt of *one*, but more generally of *three first premiums*, in a dozen States of the Union, in a single season. The Grover & Baker Machine obtained the highest premiums for the best family sewing machines, the best manufacturing machines, and the best machine work, this year, in the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio; also, at the Fairs held in Crittendan County, Vermont, Champlain Valley, Vermont, Hampden County, Massachusetts, and in Franklin, Queens, Washington and Saratoga Counties, New York. In other words, the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the first premium wherever it has been exhibited, without a single exception.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Martan's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

New Paris Fancy Goods,
No. 500 BROADWAY.
Just received per steamers *Scotia* and *Olympus*, an exquisite selection of Paris Vases, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c. &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Madame Natalie Tilman, No. 148 East 9th-st., adjoining A. T. Stewart & Co., has opened at her new establishment a beautiful assortment of Headdresses. Also, Fall and Winter Bonnets.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Far the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 30, on board steamship *George Washington*, on the voyage hither from New-Orleans, and buried at sea, JOHN BENNETT, private in Co. A, 173d regiment New-York Volunteers.

☞ Brooklyn and Westchester papers please copy.

CHARLOCK.—In Atchison, Kansas, on Saturday, Oct. 24, after a brief illness, MILES S. CHARLOCK, of New-York, late merchant of Mobile, Ala., in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CRAWFORD.—At the residence of Col. Noble, East Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 29, of a wound received in the battle of Gettysburgh, First Lieut. RICHARD ROSS CRAWFORD, 7th U. S. Regular Infantry, son of Richard R. Crawford, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., and grandson of the late Wm. H. Jones, of New-Haven, aged 23 years.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 31, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and members of Knickerbocker Lodge, F. O. of O. F., No. 22, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in Hackensack, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 8½ and 11½ A. M., and returning, leave Hackensack at 4 40 P. M.

DE VOE.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, GILES H. DE VOE, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Union Home School, 57th-st., near 8th-av., on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

☞ California papers please copy.

DOW.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, LENNIE E. DOW, eldest daughter of E. Dean and Susannah L. Dow, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAVAGE.—On Friday, Oct. 30, GEORGE W., only son of Andrew D. and Louisa Savage, aged 23 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 321 West 15th-st.

SUIPAM.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 31, LAMBERT SUYDAM, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 168 Waverley-place, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 565.—Oct. 31, 1863.
33, 29, 25, 66, 51, 73, 41, 53, 40, 78, 35, 11, 68.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 566.—Oct. 31, 1863.
4, 41, 60, 34, 26, 68, 13, 1, 64, 40, 42, 2, 52, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 31 Wall-st.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

RIXFORD, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

* * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. H. FLAUTE.

SOUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *

EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVANAYRA MANSION, 57TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, so whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 254 Broadway.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE of IRON.
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
that STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE OF LIFE ELEMENT,
IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS and FEVERS, RUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases originating in
A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
or accompanied by
DEBILITY,
or a
LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction*, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION!

One element in the restorative power of Iron as a medicine is *its magnetic action and the electricity developed thereby.*

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New-York *Chronicle.*
Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE.

Depot No. 491 Broadway.
For sale by all druggists.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 97 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

GAS FIXTURES,
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS,
New and Artistic Styles.
Also, Second-hand CHANDELIERS at less than half price.
GEORGE H. KITCHEN & CO. No. 561 Broadway.

LUMBER.
We offer a very large stock at wholesale and retail.
N. B.—City and country dealers supplied on liberal terms.
SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH—for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 31, 1863.

$6,000 U.S.6s, '81 Con. O1 10½
30,000 do 110⅝
10,000 do 110
2,100 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N. Oct. & Ap 9m... 107⅛
3,000 do 107⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr c. N. 99
1,000 Virginia State 6s. 55⅛
11,000 Mo. State 6s 67
2,000 M. 6s, 1s. so H. & St. J. R.... 88
1,000 Cal. St. 7s.... 122
25,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C. 36⅛
6,000 Ind. R. 3d M.... 135
2,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.... 122
3,000 S. N. Y. & E. 1st M. 116½
2,000 C. B. & Q. 8% c. 1M. 122
15,000 U. & N. W. 2d.... 79
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 104
2,000 Clev. & Tol. F. 112
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.. 107
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.. 88⅛
5,000 do.... 89
5,000 Miss. & Mo. I. G. 67
5,000 Allan. & G. W. 1st 99⅜
6 Continental Bank.... 99
$5,000 Amer. Gold..... 145⅜
40,000 do..... 145⅝
100 Canton Co..... 34
150 do..... 33⅞
100 Cumb Coal Prf'd.... 36
50 do..... 36⅛
100 do..... 36⅛
300 do..... 36⅝
500 do..... 37
200 do..... b16 37
100 do..... b10 37⅛
250 Quicks. M. Co..... 56
100 do..... b30 60
300 do..... 67
250 do..... b.10 67
200 do..... 66⅞
700 Bucks Co. L. Co.... 17
20 Pac. M. S. Co.... 233
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.... 20
55 do..... 23
100 do..... 24
150 do..... 25
250 do..... 26
1850 Am Coal Co..... 85
300 do..... 88
300 do..... 87
10 N. Y. Cen. R..... 137⅛
300 do..... 137⅛
100 do..... 137⅜
650 do..... 137⅝
100 do..... b10 137⅞
100 do..... b10 137⅞
400 do..... 137⅛
200 do..... a10 137⅜
500 Erie Railroad..... 109⅜
500 do..... 109⅝
600 do..... b10 109⅝
500 do..... 109⅜
100 do..... b10 109⅝
100 do..... 109⅝
100 Erie 8 Pref..... b4.10 ⅜
100 do..... 108⅝
200 Hud R. R ex d.b4 123½
300 do..... c 134⅜
100 do..... c 134⅝
1500 Harlem R..... c 110⅜
200 do..... b3 127⅛
200 Reading R..... 83.12
200 do..... b10 127⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.... 83.128
do..... 128⅛
do..... b30 129
do..... b10 129⅛
do..... b30.129⅜
do..... b10 130
do..... b30.130⅛
100 Erie N. Pref..... b10.105
100 do..... b10.105
200 do..... 105⅛
500 Hud River R..... 134½
50 do..... 134⅜
200 do..... 134⅝
500 do..... b30.135
100 do..... b7.135
50 Ver. & Can. 1st Prf. 70
200 Mich. & Mo. R..... 42
300 Chi. & Alt. P..... 94

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cp. C. 110
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr c. N. 99
10,000 Tenn. 6s, 10 90.... 62
$1,000 Mo State 6s 67½
12,000 do 67
20,000 Am. Gold..... 146⅛
100 Canton Co..... 34
250 Cumb. Coal Prf.... 37⅛
400 N. Y. Cen. R. 137⅝
100 do..... s10 136
100 Alt. & T. H. R.... b60 67
400 Erie R..... 109⅜
500 do..... b3.110
700 do..... b30.110⅜
200 Erie Railway Pr.... 105⅜
300 Hud. R. R..... 134⅛
400 Harlem R..... 111
500 M. S. & N. I. R.... 87⅜
850 do..... 87⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Am. Gold.... s3.146⅜
1,000 do..... s3.146⅝
2,000 do..... b3.146⅜
1,000 do..... s3.146⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R.... b3.137⅛
100 do..... c 137⅝
100 do..... c 137⅜
100 do..... b15 137⅝
100 Erie R..... b3.109⅞
100 do..... 109⅝
200 Reading R..... 83.127⅛
100 do..... b10 127⅜
100 do..... 127⅝
100 do..... b10 127⅞
100 do..... 128
100 do..... b10 128⅛
100 do..... 128⅜
200 do..... 128⅝
500 do..... b30.129
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.... 153⅜
100 do..... b10. 154
100 do..... 154
1500 Chi. & R. I. R.... 111⅜
200 do..... 111⅝
500 do..... 111⅜
600 do..... s10.112
600 do..... b10.112
200 do..... b30.112⅜
200 do..... 112⅝
20 Chi. & N. W..... 45⅜
250 do..... 46
100 do..... b60 47
100 do..... 47
400 Reading R..... 127⅜
500 do..... 127⅝
800 do..... 127⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R..... 128
250 do..... 128⅝
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.... 154
100 do..... 154⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc..... 125⅜
200 Clev. & P. R..... 115
500 do..... b10.116
800 do..... 114⅞
500 do..... 114⅜
500 do..... 114
7.0 Chic. & R. I. R.... 111⅞
200 Clev. & Tol..... 110⅜
90 P., Ft. W. & C..... 90⅜
500 do..... 90⅝
500 do..... 91

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$25,000 Am. Gold... s3.146⅜
10,000 do..... 146⅜
100 N. Y. Cen R.... 137⅛
100 do..... s3.137⅛
350 Erie Railroad..... 109⅜
100 do..... s10.109⅜
200 do..... b3.109⅞
500 do..... s15.109⅝
700 do..... b5 109⅞
1100 Harlem R..... 110⅜
100 Reading R..... b3.127
150 Mich. Cen. R..... 127⅞
200 do..... 128
100 M. S. & N. I..... 87⅛
100 do..... b30 87⅜
100 do..... b3 87⅛
100 do..... s3 87⅞
400 Erie R..... 109⅜
800 do..... b3.110
700 do..... b30.110⅜
200 Erie Railway Pr.... 105⅜
300 Hud. R. R..... 134⅛
400 Harlem R..... 111
500 M. S. & N. I. R.... 87⅜
850 do..... 87⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan to-day are unprecedented in amount in this market, and, no doubt, also, in the other large cities. The applicants at the Treasury Office direct were more numerous than ever before known, forming a continuous line in the building from 10 o'clock this morning until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The same pressure was experienced at the several Sub-Loan Agencies in Wall-street; and the subscriptions, altogether, afford one of the most gratifying as well as extraordinary manifestations of popular confidence in the credit and stability of the Government ever known at the Money centres of the country. The applicants for the Loan were of every variety of occupation and every degree of fortune. The aggregate at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices could not be definitely ascertained at 4 o'clock, but it is safe to assume that at least seven millions of the Loan has been ordered from Washington, to bear the even date of Nov. 1.

The Treasury Office, by reason of the heavy receipts for the Loan, makes a gain to-day in its balances. The market for Money among the Stock Brokers continued active at 7 ₩ cent., owing, on the one hand, to the indisposition at Bank to lend even at this outside rate until next week, and on the other to the numerous peremptory orders at the Board to buy Stocks at the going prices. These orders created much excitement at both sessions of the Exchange, and the eagerness to buy the Railways at advancing figures was in singular contrast with the reported difficulty of borrowing Money upon them at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. On the Street at 4 o'clock the market was not so firm as in the Exchange Board Room, the following prices being made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	145¾	146¼	Harlem Pref	120	120
U.S. 6s 1881	110⅜	110⅝	Mich. Central	127	128⅛
M. Y. Central	137⅛	137⅜	Mich. Southern	87⅛	87⅞
Erie	109	109⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	150⅜	153⅜
Erie Preferred	105	105¾	Illinois Cen	125	125⅜
Hudson	133¾	134⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅜	113⅜
Pacific Mail	232	233	Fort Wayne	88⅜	90⅜
Harlem	111¾	110⅜	Rock Island	110⅜	111⅜
Canton	33⅜	34	Galena	113	113
Treas. Certs. new	99⅛	99⅜	Readings	126¼	127
Toledo	118⅜	119⅜	Quicksilver	64	67
Northwest	46	46¾	Chicago and A.	82	87

The price of Gold was down to 145¼@¾ this forenoon, but recovered 1 ₩ cent. later in the dealings. The export movement by this day's steamers amounted to $375,000, and for the entire week to $595,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	114	Hanover	100¾
Union	115	Irving	95
Americus	130	Metropolitan	116
North River	108	Citizens'	105
Tradesmen's	110	People's	102
National	107	Continental	99
Commerce	107	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	95	Park	131
Bk. of the Republic	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. 8s	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	105	Chic. & N. W. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	118	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78
N. Y. Can. 7s, Con., '76	135	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	84
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Tol. & Web. seconds	95
Erie fourths, '80	108	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Erie fifths, '88	109¾	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	114
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	109	Chi. & R. I. firsts	107
Hud. R. firsts, '69	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '86	118	New J. C. firsts	103
Hud. R. thirds, '75	136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	21¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & O. 2ds	89
Chi. B. & Q. firsts, &	122	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	106
Michigan S. seconds	107	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	106
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	106	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	84
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	113	Miss. & Mo. L. G	66⅛
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	94⅜	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	89	Atlantic & G. W. 1sts	98⅛

THE CASE OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

Gen. Butler Recommends Him to the Clemency of the War Department—Mr. Prentice Wants to Send Him a Demijohn of Old Bourbon—A Letter from Jeff.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

The following correspondence, which has recently passed between the distinguished individuals named, was sent by Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON to his relatives in this city, and by their favor we are permitted to lay it before the public:

MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER TO JEFF.

LOWELL, Oct. 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Your note addressed to me was received in-day. I will forward it to Capt. THORNTON, now on Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY'S Staff, at New-Orleans, as you request.

I retain a lively sense of the courtesy and urbanity with which you conducted operations when in command opposed to me in Louisiana, and desire again, as before, to thank you for your kindness to Capt. THORNTON, in sending him home wounded, by which kindness I have no doubt his life was saved.

Although an outlaw by the proclamation of those whom you serve, for acts which no one knows more surely than yourself were untruly reported and unjustly construed—I will endeavor to have your imprisonment lightened or commuted if possible.

I have therefore taken the liberty to forward a copy of your communication to the War Department, with a note of which the inclosed shows the contents.

Sympathizing with you that the fortune of war has made you a prisoner, yet you will pardon me when I said that I am glad that the enemies of my country are deprived of the services of so effective an officer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
Major-General U. S. V.

Brig.-Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

GEN. BUTLER TO SECRETARY OF WAR IN JEFF'S BEHALF.

[Copy.]

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a note received from Brig.-Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON, whom I knew to command of the forces immediately opposite to me at Ponchatoula, on the north side of Lake Ponchartrain, when I was in command of the Department of the Gulf. The original I have sent, as requested, to Capt. THORNTON, of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY'S Staff.

Capt. THORNTON, a most valuable, brave and efficient officer, was grievously wounded with all least seven bullet holes through his clothes and various parts of his body, in the attack on Ponchatoula in September of last year, under the command of the late lamented Maj.-Gen. STRONG, then my Chief of Staff. Capt. THORNTON was left in the hands of the enemy, and received of Gen. THOMPSON every care and kindness, and, at my request, was sent to New-Orleans upon his parole. This courteous consideration on the part of Gen. THOMPSON, I have no doubt, enabled us, with the blessing of Heaven, to save Capt. THORNTON'S valuable life. Gen. THOMPSON is now a prisoner at Johnston's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. If not inconsistent with the public service, I most earnestly ask that Gen. THOMPSON may be released upon his parole. While I can testify to the uniform urbanity and courtesy with which all the operations of Gen. THOMPSON were conducted, I am most confident of the co-operation that the kindness which he showed to Capt. THORNTON alone should entitle him to every possible consideration. That kindness was not alone given to the officers, but the wounded men spoke of his treatment with the utmost gratitude.

I found him a troublesome enemy enough, but of his humanity, which was in contrast with the conduct of Gen. TAYLOR, leads me to ask this favor for him at the hands of the Government. As I am not much in the habit of asking leniency for rebels, I trust the War Department will take it as a guarantee that this is a proper case for the extension of every leniency.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General U. S. V.

GEO. D. PRENTICE TO GEN. SCHOFIELD, ASKING PERMISSION TO SEND WHISKY TO JEFF.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 15, 1863.

To the Military Commandant at St. Louis:

DEAR SIR: I learn that Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON is in the prison at Alton, Illinois. A year and a half ago, when he had a command in Arkansas, he did me a kindness by writing to me information in regard to my son. I hope you will not deem it inconsistent with your public duty to permit me to send him a demijohn of whisky. Please be so kind as to let me know your decision.

Very truly yours,
GEO. D. PRENTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPT. 18, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer at Sandusky, with the recommendation that the request be granted.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General commanding.

GEO. D. PRENTICE TO GEN. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you a document which, as you will see, explains itself. I wanted to send some good liquor to you at Alton. You will perceive that I can send none to you where you are unless you are an invalid, as I hope you are not.

Gen. THOMPSON, in this we are opposed in this war, I love you personally for what my son has told me of you. I thank you for all your kindness to him, and for your kind letter to me in regard to him. If you want money, call on me. If you want anything, call on me. You know what I can be allowed to do for you, and please be assured that I will do what I can.

Very truly yours,
GEO. D. PRENTICE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JEFF. TO HIS SISTER.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, OHIO, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1863.

DEAR SISTER: I know you will be astonished at an article which appeared in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th inst. about me, and in which the writer speaks of letters written by me to Gen. GRANT about EMMA. Of course, everybody in St. Joseph will know how false this report is, but still I feel grieved that any man should exist who is mean enough to write such an article. All know that in the beginning of the war EMMA was in the Asylum, and that as soon as I heard that she was well I sent Col. CHAPPELL in Cairo to get her sent down to me, and that as soon as permits were granted to any one, she came down to me. I simply remind you of these facts for fear some person who is not acquainted with me may believe the slander, and that you can show them the falsity.

I am to be offered my parole, in consideration of the courtesy and kindness which I have universally shown to all my enemies, and I may accept it—not that I care about the "*restricted liberty*" that it will give, but it will show to my friends and enemies (I mean personal) that the stories that have been told about me are false, and that I have always conducted myself, especially to those who were so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners, (and more especially so when wounded,) as a soldier and a gentleman. I can assure you, dear sister, that when the truth shall be told you will never hear anything of me of which you need be ashamed, although you will probably be often mortified by reports, anecdotes and stories that may be told upon me. I have hung and shot my own men for disobeying me, and I will do it again; but the citizens where I have commanded have never been troubled, by my troops or by my orders, and many Union men were and are in my district that can testify to this fact. You would be very proud to see some letters that I have received from prominent Union men and Federal Generals since I have been a prisoner. I am writing thus for fear I may not have time to write again before I leave, as should the parole arrive and I accept it, I will immediately start to Richmond or to Canada. * * * *

I have authority to call on GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of Louisville, or Major-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, for what money I want, but should I not accept the parole, I will perfar to trust to my old personal friendship for *little drubs* until I am exchanged.

You will hear through the newspapers whether I go to Canada or the Confederacy, for I would be fearful to accept the parole for the United States, as I would quarrel with half the men I met.

Farewell, dear sister; I may not have time to write again before I may be again on the war-path, and than my life is always in danger. * * * *

Your affectionate brother,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Resignation of Brig.-Gen. W. K. Strong.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER TO HIS STAFF.

No. 54 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

Capt. Fiftebrown, Chief of Staff, St. Louis Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Since my arrival here my health has improved considerably, and I should doubtless be physically able to return to duty at the expiration of my leave, but a two years' absence from my home, and in meantime of entire neglect of all my private interests and affairs, seem to demand from me now my personal care and oversight of them; consequently I have felt constrained to tender my resignation of the position I held as Brig.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers, and which was duly accepted by the President, to take effect on the 20th inst. In thus taking leave of military life I can never forget the many agreeable associations which have attended it during my two years of service, and the kindness and respect shown me by all among whom my lot of labor has been cast, and the memory of them will be pleasant in all my future upon the earth. I desire to convey through you to all the members of my Staff the assurances of my sincere respect and friendship for them, one and all. They have been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and by their respectful demeanor, and prompt obedience to orders, are entitled to my thanks. I would exhort them all to continue faithful, earnest and untiring in the work of preserving our Government from destruction. This wicked rebellion will soon, I trust, be overcome and stripped from our country, when all can resume their wonted haunts of private life and civil pursuits. I shall continue in my retirement from military life to do all I can to invigorate the ranks of our loyal army in the field battling for our national life, and to feel a lively zeal in all that concerns them in their toils, sufferings and sacrifices, until a complete triumph of our flag and Union is secured, which will soon ensue.

Again allow me to say to my Staff, one and all, through you, that in bidding them a farewell, I shall ever cherish for each one of them the warmest remembrances of respect and friendship, and wish them all a career of future usefulness and honor, and the enjoyment of a prosperous and happy life.

With sentiments of true regard, your late commander,
WM. K. STRONG.

Orders by Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs.

CONTRACTS FOR MULES.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. Q. M. DEPARTMENT, CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—Hereafter the following specifications will govern in all contracts and purchases of mules for the Quartermaster's Department:

Mules for the wagon trains to be not less than (14) fourteen hands high; mules for the saddle and mules for the pack trains to be not less than (14¾) fourteen and a half hands high.

All mules for the army must be over two years of age, strong, stout, compact, well-developed animals, in full health, free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front colt's teeth and developed the corresponding four permanent teeth, two in each jaw.

All mules when inspected and accepted must be branded with the letters "U. S." on the near shoulder, and on the neck with the initials of the name of the officer purchasing.

All officers and inspectors will be held to a strict accountability for their purchases. The discovery in a train of any mule not bearing the above trademarks, will be cause for the instant dismissal of the inspector who passed it, and the purchasing officer will be called upon for explanation.

All officers receiving mules by transfer or invoice will, immediately upon receiving them and before signing receipts, inspect them carefully, examining the mouth of every mule, and will enter upon their receipts the condition of the animals when received, and state whether any of them fail to fulfill the requirements of the above specifications, and wherein, if at all, they are deficient.

When mules unfit for service are received, a full report will be made to the next superior Quartermaster, and a copy thereof will be sent at the same time to the Quartermaster-General at Washington.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

FALSE RECEIPTS FOR FORAGE.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEP'T., CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—It is reported that officers of this Department have demanded and received from their subordinates, receipts for a greater weight of forage than they have actually received. Such a practice is in violation of the Regulations, and opens a door for extensive frauds, and is most reprehensible.

Upon conviction, the severest measures will be taken with those who accept and those who give such false receipts.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

From New Mexico.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—THE GOLD EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

We make the following clippings from the Rio Abajo *Press*:

INTELLIGENCE.—We are informed that last Tuesday night some Indians, or persons disguised as such, visited the corral of DON JUAN CRISTOBAL ARMIJO, and finding it empty of stock, requested him to have them there by the next night. From this request we infer that the parties were not Indians.

Last Saturday Assistant Adjt. Gen. CUTLER, Capt. EVANS, U. S. A., and Capt. CALLOWAY, First California Infantry, passed through this place *en route* to Fort Craig.

FORT WINGATE.—It was reported in town last night that the Indians had driven off the Government stock from Fort Wingate. This news is doubtful.

FROM NAVAJOE.—We learn that a gentleman FAIRMAN, on his trip to Fort Canby, had sixty-five head of mules stolen by the Navajoes near old Fort Fauntleroy. Also, that they stole eleven head of horses from Fort Wingate a few days ago.

ALL ABOARD!—Since the arrival of Surveyor-General CLARK from the gold regions of Arizona, gold has been the principal subject of conversation among our citizens. One man is said to have gathered, on a mountain, $27,000 worth of gold in the short space of seven days, with no other tools than a tin cup and a butcher knife. A poor boy of Mesilla is said to have returned with over $2,000 worth of gold, after being absent from home but a very short time.

Our atmosphere seems to be impregnated with gold. Wherever men are congregated, gold and its collateral subjects do not allow conversation to flag. That there is gold on the tributaries of the Gila, we know from personal observation; and that it is as plentiful as in California and Australia in their palmy days, we can conceive of no logical reason for doubting; but at the same time, we deem it our duty to caution our fellow-citizens to be prudent, and not rush thither as though they expected the gold to hold out but a few weeks or months.

The gold regions of Arizona and New-Mexico will hold out for many years to come, and owing to their situation to become profitable to the miner and beneficial to the world at large, difficulties and dangers never dreamed of in California and Australia will have to be overcome. The greatest of those difficulties is that of obtaining subsistence, and the greatest danger is to be apprehended from hostile Indians, who know and appreciate the value of the resources of those regions to civilized man.

PERSONAL.

—Frenkle Bregg, aged only fifteen, one of the bravest of Birgis' sharpshooters in the battle at Donelson, when dying in the hospital, was asked why he joined the army. He replied: "I joined, Mrs. S——, because I was so young and strong, and because life would be worth nothing to me unless I offered it to my country!"

—The crowd tried, unsuccessfully, to get a speech from Gen. Grant when he passed through Nashville, and serenaded him most industriously for that purpose. They managed to get him out on the balcony of the St. Cloud, and that was all.

—Mahony, the Iowa trailer, had his collar bone broken a few days ago by being thrown from his carriage. There is a general regret that it wasn't his neck.

—One of Brigham Young's wives, whose stage name is Mrs. Woodmansee, is a star at the Salt Lake theatre. She will probably soon come East.

—The funeral of Gen. Lytle, killed in the battle of Chickamauga, took place in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and was largely attended.

—Mr George S. Hillisrd is said to have resumed proprietary and editorial connection with the Boston *Courier*.

—Brig.-Gen. E. L. Viele is still in command of the drafted men at Cleveland.

—Gen. Garfield has reached Cleveland from the Army of the Cumberland.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Sixth Ohio cavalry voted unanimously for Brough, and this in the face of the enemy under Gen. LEE. They stuck up a placard on a tree to the following effect, leaving it for the information of the rebels who were following them: "The Sixth Ohio cavalry vote for Brough; nary vote for Vallandigham."

—The Orange (N. J.) *Journal*, heretofore neutral, has been purchased by Mr. D. C. Otis, and came out last week in favor of the Democratic party, raising the name of George B. McClellan for President in 1864. It will be remembered that Orange is the present residence of Gen. MaClellan.

—As far as received, the vote of the Ohio soldiers stands:

Brough	27,156
Vallandigham	1,620
Majority against Vallandigham	26,136

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was opened to Emporium, Cameron County, on the 19th inst. Eighty-five miles more of the road are under way, which will carry the road from Sunbury to St. Mary's, leaving only a gap of twenty-three miles unfinished between Philadelphia and Erie.

—The journals of the State Convention of Rhode Island, held in 1790, to adopt the United States Constitution, which have been missing from the State archives, have just been found by Hon. Wilkins Updike, of South Kingstown, who has transmitted them to the State capital.

—The rum *Atlanta* is on public exhibition in Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The French have begun to utilize the Suez route, if not the canal, as 1,500 men are to be sent *via* the Isthmus to Madagascar.

—The boys of Lowes propose substituting an effigy of the Czar for that of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.

—Queen Amelie has arrived at Claremont from Tunbridge Wells. The venerable ex-Queen of the French is in good health.

—Mr. Delane, Editor of the London *Times*, was recently a guest of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle.

—Up to the end of last year there were 11,030 miles of telegraph lines and 144 telegraph stations in India.

—It is said that a title is about to be conferred on Miss Campbell, only sister of the late Lord CLYDE.

—Very extensive fortifications are building to protect Copenhagen from the sea side.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Carolina	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hecla	Oct. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Oct. 20	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Nov. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

PARIS REPS and POPELINES, MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAIN and PLAID IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS.—A fine assortment at Retail on MONDAY, Nov. 2.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. Also, will OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, AT RETAIL, a few cases BROWN and WHITE CLOTHS, A CHOICE ARTICLE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BROACHED IMPERIAL POPELINE ROBES, also PARIS PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES, and EMBROIDERED and BRIDAL ROBES, in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, BRUCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED REPS, ENGLISH DAMASKS, MUSLIN DRAPERY, NOTTINGHAM LACE, in sets and by the yard, &c.

ALSO,

BLACK WALNUT, ROSEWOOD and GILT CORNICES, in new designs, Bands, Tassels, Window Shades, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS
JUST RECEIVED.

NEW EVENING SILKS.

PLAIN EVENING SILK at $1 12½ and $1 25: worth $1 50 and $1 75.

EXTRA FINE MOIRE ANTIQUE, NEW SHADES.

STRIPED and PLAIDED MOIRE ANTIQUE, at $1 90; worth $2 75.

EXTRA RICH BLACK SILK ARMURE GRAIN DE POUDRE and DIAGONAL, at $5; worth $7.

DRESS GOODS.

500 pieces PLAIN POPLINS and EMPRESS CLOTH, all new shades.

200 pieces EPINGLINE, CHOICEST QUALITY and COLORS ever imported. These goods having arrived too late for the wholesale trade will be sold immediately at retail with a LOSS OF 25 PER CENT.

RICH PLAIDED POPLINS, also STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH.

SKIRTING.

The newest material for BALMORAL Skirting at 75 cents per yard; worth $1. The attention of ladies is especially called to this novelty.

BROADCLOTH.

BROADCLOTH and CLOAKING for ladies, CHEAPER than IMPORTERS' prices.

Also FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS and SHIRTING MUSLINS sold without profit and much under wholesale prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverly-place.

KID GLOVES,
A NEW BRAND,
THE EMPRESS GLOVE,
FOR LADIES,
BLACK, AND IN COLORS,
Fine, Soft, Elastic, equal to any in market.
$1 A PAIR.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 378 Canal-st., corner of Laurens.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A splendid stock of every desirable material for dresses, embracing many rare novelties. Also, a very superior stock of bonnets, cloaks, sheawls in great variety, veils, embroideries, gloves, &c., &c., all at prices which defy competition.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 458 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses' waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies', Misses' and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 25 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CHEAPER THAN EVER.—16 cents per ounce, all colors; regular price, 25 cents, 31 cents and 38 cents; 10,000 pounds of the finest quality, all colors. Also, needles, canvas, patterns, &c., &c. N. B.—Splendid assortment of embroidered slippers and hand made Seratches, at a low price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

AT R. H. MACY'S,
FULL ASSORTMENT
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
POMADES,
EXTRACTS,
SOAPS,
INS AND NEEDLES, etc.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY,
PLAID RIBBONS,
REAL TARTAN.

BONNET RIBBONS,
BEST QUALITIES AND
ALL SHADES.

PLAIN RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.

VELVET RIBBONS,
BLACK
AND COLORED.

BONNET BILKS,
BONNET VELVETS,
BUGLE TRIMMINGS,
PARIS FLOWERS,
BEST QUALITY OSTRICH FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
BLONDS, &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY,
MISCELLANIES,
FROM AUCTION,
100 pairs ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS,
SELLING FOR $28 A PAIR,
COST TO IMPORT $40,
150 pairs ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
$20 A PAIR,
COST TO IMPORT, $35 A PAIR,
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
THAT COST TO IMPORT, $30.
WE ARE SELLING AT $18.
OUR STRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
THAT WE ARE SELLING FOR $8,
COST TO IMPORT, $15.
OUR TWILLED FLANNELS,
RED, BLUE AND GRAY, WERE BOUGHT
WHEN WOOL WAS HALF ITS PRESENT PRICE,
AND WE ARE SELLING THEM
MUCH UNDER PRESENT PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
3,000 DOZ

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Corlears-street, from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue to the centre line of the block north and south of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Monroe-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Corlears-street, and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 23, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. B. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 20, 1863

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next. THOMAS F. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY.

HARLEM, Oct. 28, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. T. RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Bates.

A. HAMMER,
WM. T. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day associated together under the firm of CROMMELIN & TILLINGHAST, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 50 Wall-st., old Treasury Building.

R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS will also continue the stock commission business at No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of DOLE & CO. for the transaction of a general Banking and Stockbroker-age business, and have taken offices at No. 12 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

NATHANIEL DOLE,
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL R. COBB.

MUSICAL.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIAN AND thorough teacher, whose references will vouch for the same, desires patronage. Address or call upon MUSIC TEACHER, No. 56 East 20th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 49°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, or to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 5,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payments to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 2d, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th of November next, for furnishing by contract, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Shelter Tents, of cotton or linen duck, samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders, will, however, present samples of the material of which they propose to make their tents, and state the number they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Shelter Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE STEAM COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 46.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 24.

For building one steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No 37.

For building new tender for Engine Company No. 52.

For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.

For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 29.

New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.

Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No. 36.

For building carriage for Hose Company No 55

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 30,) for the construction of timber rafts or floats for harbor defence, including the materials therefor, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, at No. 52 University-place, near Fifth-avenue, can now be had, with private table if desired.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in a new house, where there is but one family, or would let the third story to a small American family. Inquire at No. 512 West 33th-st., west of 10th-av.

TO LET—NO. 9 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. ELEGANTly furnished rooms, en suite, with private table only, offering unsurpassed advantages to desirable parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table best rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address R. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN, (from Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARble, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, table glass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned wares, antiques and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. Lyttle,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, from NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	Days of Sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brookie,	Friday, Nov. 20.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 4.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British Iron Steamship
BELLONA,
3,000 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....50
Steerage.....30
payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
"ROANOKE,"
FRANCIS A. DRew, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

STEAMER ROANOKE FOR HAVANA.

The steamer ROANOKE will be unavoidably detained until MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, when she will positively sail.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGAN,
Carrying the regular United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for Orleans, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 66 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed, on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steam ship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No 177 West-st.
N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR Liverpool. The *Scotia*, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, Jersey City, and the *Scotia*, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The *China* will sail 18th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport. Morning Mail stations; and 3 30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 4:30 and 5:0 P. M. For Jamaica at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 9:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10.27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10.40 A. M., and Long Branch at 10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. O. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURTHILL, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, Oct. 31,	11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	9 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2,	1 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 5,	2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4,	2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 7,	2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 6,	2½ P. M.
Monday, Nov. 9,	2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 9,	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 11,	3 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 12,	3 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 12,	7½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 13,	8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE MACHINISTS of New-York and vicinity will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1863, to ratify the action of the Board of Delegates appointed at a meeting of machinists, held Oct. 23. All employers are most respectfully invited to be present.

By order,
A. J. PALLY, Secretary. G. W. WADE, President.

FINANCIAL.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 25, 1860, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1857, due or payable in 1870, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; Nos. 8, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Morton; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 2d day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopened Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM H. HAIL,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS, NO. 21 NASSAU-St., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
C. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 19, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND OYSTER BAY RAILROAD BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors of the next election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour. WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of the Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., Oct. 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED Second Mortgage Series B and of the Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due on the 1st of November, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax. W. D. GRISWOLD, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October, principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

MADISON, Oct. 26,

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Continued from First Page.

aroused. When I came into power the State of New-York had furnished more than its quota of men, under the industrious and vigorous administration of Gov. MORGAN. The Northwestern States had done the same thing; but the New-England States, even more patriotic than we, (laughter) were behindhand, except the single State of Rhode Island. You know very well that recruiting officers for New-England were opened in your city, and have been here for the last two years, even to the present time. We wanted to know how the account stood; but we never could find out. It never yet has been fairly stated. New-York was called upon for 68,000 men. We claimed for the services of our men more than was allowed to us. When the draft was about to be made, notices were served on me showing the enrollment in the different Congressional Districts here. These I received when I was here during the unfortunate riots which occurred here. I discovered great inaccuracy, and asked that errors should be corrected and equal justice should be done. That correspondence has been declared to be very disorganizing; but why then did they publish it? I never did. (Applause.) I asked too, that when the enrollment was made, it should be put up in some conspicuous place, that all might see that their names were properly registered. I asked too that some system should be devised by which it should be known that every name thus enrolled should be put into the wheel of fate; and that the names should be fairly drawn out. If this had been a lottery for a horse, would there not have been more precautions to prove that it was fairly done? It is one of the most extraordinary transactions in history. Somebody's son, somebody's brother, some poor woman's husband was to be drawn; 68,000 houses were to be made unhappy; and surely precautions like these ought to be taken; and every thoughtful man would say, In God's name, let us see that there shall be no conspiracy or appearance of injustice. I thought so, and was accounted a very bad man. But let that pass. I soon began to discover injustice, not only between Congressional Districts, but between States. Vermont had never furnished her number of men to the army; yet she was called upon to furnish less men than a single Congressional District in Brooklyn. Is that right and just? I do not mean to charge that this Government meant to sit down and do a great wrong to the State of New-York. But I want to draw a lesson from it, and to make the most cha itable deduction I can make, to show the evils of consolidation and centralization in our unequal representation in the Government. New-England had twelve Senators to look out for 31,1 0 men, and we had but two to look out for 39,600 men, and their influence was greater than ours. Look at the interests of New-York under such a system as is proposed. Our interests are peculiar. We are made rich by transporting the products of the Great West, and by being the factors or agents to buy goods from the Old World, and make exchanges for the other States. Is it prudent or right to ask of this State to make a revolution for centralization when we have not the representation adapted to it? I do not want the present system changed. I am willing that the Rhode Is and should stand in the Senate of the United States by the side of the State of New-York and an equal. But I am not willing to have a political revolution for consolidation and centralization of power, to our detriment and degradation. [Applause.] A man who is in the dumps New-England would consent to it. Every honest New-Englander must see that such a system must result to their own injury and ruin. The power of this Government depends more upon the reserved rights in the Constitution than upon the powers granted. I will illustrate this by a very humble figure. Take a well made cask, strong and serviceable, surrounded by iron hoops which bind it together. Suppose the cask should undertake to burst these restraining bands in order to become a hogshead. It would not even become a barrel; it would be a bundle of staves, and nothing more. So it is the restraining influences of the Constitution which make it valuable, useful and serviceable. Destroy them, and you destroy the General Government itself. A member of Congress last Winter asked me if I feared that the General Government would destroy the rights of the States. I told him, No; these were great communities that would never aid the wrong that could be heaped upon them. You may wrong Ohio to-day; but glorious Ohio will outlive her oppressors whole centuries. You may wrong Pennsylvania, but she will still be the Keystone State. I do not fear for the States; but I do fear for the General Government itself. Says he, "we have got tired of having round the hat, going round asking for favors." I reminded him that at that moment the Government had a greater material power than had been before in the history of the world. Whence did it come? Because the men on the crossroads, in the lanes and villages, gave into their support, and sustained the Union, and battle for the life of the country. They forgot all this and resolved no longer to have round the hat, but to pay the Government its dues. I opposed them not to adopt that measure. I warned them that they would fail in it. I supported them to allow us to go on and raise troops as heretofore. And we were told by the President of the State of New-York, that but a few weeks before the draft both he and his associates in the nation's capital protected Maryland from invasion by his poor militia, who could be counted, he said, by their last man." There was more truth in the West. There was more enough in Wisconsin, where the draft was to be had, and will not be much further off. No, it is over, but there was not one in the State of New-York.

Look at the attitude of New-York? Let me tell you what the men have done. Not only has the State gone out (three of which was produced by the energy of my predecessor, but since the first day of January last, the State of New-York has raised more than 16,000 volunteers—more than has been obtained by the draft. [Cheers.] But because that then came a mandate every one felt. They asked me doubtfully and distrustfully when they had a right to make it, whether I would do what I could to save. I responded at once and promptly, and I received their warmest thanks for doing it. I was urged to send at once, because it would give new spirit to the people of other States. Then the army was not to be denied the little privilege. New-York was to do what she did do—animate other States. What took place? The battle of Gettysburgh—one of the most bloody that was ever fought on the face of the earth. For four long days did it rage, until at length it was decided by the withdrawal by our enemies, and the Nation's Capital was safe. [Applause.] Do you think that the 16,000 that New-York have sent forth could be spared? They were not all upon the battle field, but they occupied positions that relieved men who were there. They gave courage to the soldiers and alarmed the enemy. Now I say it is not claiming too much for our own citizens—that the militia-men of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and Rochester and Buffalo, who saved us that battle—with the volunteers that have gone forth (not drafted men) since the 1st day of January last, New-York has sent to the field 35,000 men, [applause,] and I believe that fact is much greater number than has been sent by all the other States of the Union unfairly. [Applause.] I do not know this to be the fact, but I believe it to be a true fact. Then why should New-York be denied the privilege accorded to all other States? Why should we be compelled to furnish an undue proportion of those to go forth and sacrifice their lives to the battle-field? But they say that the Administration has been hindered in the prosecution of the war by the State. I denied it, not alone in my own behalf, and in behalf of the Democratic party, but in behalf of the people of the State of New-York—men of all parties and opinions. I believe that New-York is the only State in this Confederacy that, without regard to the draft, passed a law giving bounties at all times to those who enter the service of their country. [Applause.] The law was not passed by one party—it was the action of both. The last Legislature was equally divided. The Senate had a strong Republican majority, and the bill could not become a law unless I wrote "approved" at the bottom. Therefore, I do not speak for party. I do not speak for myself—except to have performed an obvious duty, but I do claim that for this State, its own citizens, its own journals and its own orators should not have been so untrue to it as not to have made these things felt though our land. Thus we stand here, in these days, it seems to me a position clearly defined. On Tuesday next you must decide for yourselves. You are holders of Government securities, or if you are not you are taxpayers, and have a deep and vital interest as citizens in your relationship to the Government in bringing this war to a speedy and successful conclusion, you have a still greater interest in the preservation of this Union. It must not perish. We intend to put forth some for its preservation. But we demand that when it can be saved it shall not be lost again to gratify any fanatical theory, but that when the Union can be saved and the Constitution restored, this war must stop. [Applause.] Up to that point we will put forth every energy—we will dedicate our lives and all that we have to this our Union, but when we have reached it this war must stop. [Renewed applause.] It must not go on to shed the blood and treasure of our country to destroy it again. [Applause.] But I am hopeful, I cannot despair of the Republic. If men will not listen to reason, if they will not heed the warning, but will be blinded by passion and prejudice, Whether this Union is to be saved now or hereafter, I will never abandon the idea that it must be saved. I will continue patient and forbearing, heeding not personal insult or injustice, and follow in the pathway of duty. [Cheers.] Whatever other men may do, we will contend for the Union as it was, and we will have it. We will contend for the Constitution as our fathers framed it, and we will maintain it. We will battle for the flag of our country in all its integrity, and behind the beautiful figure of another in another State (it is so apt that I use it on all such occasions). "When this war is over that blue field shall glitter with every star that glitters now, and every star shall represent a State." [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for Guv. SEYMOUR.]

Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress for Ohio, followed, at some length, advancing similar views, and apparently covering the fate of his former colleague now in exile; after which the audience dispersed.

The brass foundry & [illegible] Co. [illegible] ...ment of Foundry [illegible] ...employed in the [illegible]

OVATION TO GEN. SICKLES.

Serenade at the Brevoort House.

Great Popular Demonstration and Enthusiasm.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

THE FATE OF COPPERHEADS FORETOLD.

An unusually suggestive and brilliant display of popular sympathy and enthusiasm was last evening evoked in behalf of Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. In pince of the dinner which the General some days go declined, a number of prominent citizens resolved to give him a compliment, which ha could scarcely avoid appreciating and acknowledging. To this end the famous orchestral resources of Signor GRAFFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band were called in requisition, and a musical treat prepared, such as should render their performance memorable in the history of serenades.

Long before 9 o'clock, the hour at which the serenade was announced to take place, the whole space in front of and around the Brevoort House, where Gen. SICKLES is staying, was densely thronged with an eager multitude, of which the gentler sex formed no inconsiderable portion. There in patience, chilly as the evening gradually grew, they waited until near 11 o'clock, about which time a flight of rockets gave the signal for the hand to commence the programme, which was to make a portion of the amends for the long delay. Signor GRAFFULA outdid his former efforts of a similar kind. Ha gave selections from "Tannhauser," "William Tell," "Martha," "The Enchantress," and other operas in his very best manner, finally, as Gen. SICKLES appeared upon the balcony, giving the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief," the harmonious swell of which, however, was drowned in the deafening roar of welcome which burst forth the moment that General SICKLES was recognized. At this point the scene was most impressive. A swaying mass of several thousands, their upturned faces glowing with hearty good will and pleasurable excitement, and further lighted up by the blaze of many tinted fireworks, is a spectacle at all times well worth beholding. To the half interested witness it imparts a touch of involuntary enthusiasm for him on whose account the scene is enacted. It must be recompense enough for even such peril, toil and suffering as Gen. SICKLES has endured in his country's cause.

When the enthusiasm had to some extent subsided, Hon. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND came forward, and in a few brief remarks introduced Gen. STONLAS, who, after another and another burst of welcome, spoke as follows:

GEN. SICKLES' SPEECH

GENTLEMEN:—Having declined the handsome offer of a public reception by the City authorities, and denied myself the pleasure of accepting the flattering tribute of a public dinner, I had enjoyed the pleasing anticipation that my brief visit to the City for surgical advice would be quiet enough to meet the most stringent directions of Dr. CASSOCHAN. That illusion is broken to-night; surprised in my own home [laughter] by an overwhelming force; surrounded, outnumbered, and outgeneraled, it is a consolation to know that I capitulate to friends—friends who have ever been too partial in their judgment to refuse me their indulgence now. [Applause.] Years have passed since I have met a public assemblage in my native City; years of eventful interest to the people of this country. We have learned, meanwhile, how to meet the requirements of a great war. We have seen that among States as with men, there is a swift descent from friendship to hatred, from union to discord, from peace to conflict. In our foreign relations we ascertain that neither traditional alliances nor language nor consanguinity, are guaranteed against the selfish motives which sway the most cultivated nations. And although as yet only in the first century of our own history—the youngest among powerful Empires—we have proved that merciless resources, unyielding endurance, invincible will and heroic love of country are attributes of the American people. [Great applause.] The great problems of peace and war engage not alone the counsels of our statesmen and Generals, but they are the topics which now most interest you. How shall we restore the lost sovereignty of the Union? How shall we undo the foul wrong of the rebellion? There are not a few who have quailed before the magnitude of the task. Of these, thank Heaven, the President is not one. [Applause.] He whom the people in mist hour has never faltered in heart or purpose. [Renewed applause.] He is rewarded, as is just, by the great mass of the nation, by the patriotic voice of the Press, and by the armies and fleets of the Union. Grappling with sublime, unyielding resolution, difficulty and delay do but more reinforce the sagacity and courage of our statesmen. He has so far proved himself that every loyal heart acknowledges his wisdom, ability and last and not least, his unflinching courage of purpose. [Applause.] That history will assign him a conspicuous rank among great rulers, is no longer doubtful. It is now more than clear plain that the surest way to procure a speedy and permanent peace is to fortify the Government with public opinion, steady and staunch. We can thus increase the effective strength of the army so that it will decimate the rebel force at all points, and have reserves enough to occupy Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and North Carolina. The re-establishment of regular government and the return of tranquility and industry in those States will be the means of proving to the South that liberty and order are only to be found in the restoration of the Union. [Applause.] Thus reassured, the Southern population, already weary of the war, despairing of all succor from abroad, and convinced of the inflexible purpose and inexhaustible power of the North, will denounce the Richmond despotism. Bereft of moral or political support, our military operations must soon isolate Virginia from the remaining fragments of insurgent territory. With this consummation the rebellion falls and peace will be proclaimed. To this end the President asks for 300,000 men. Let no one be invested anywhere with civil authority who hesitates to give these men—nay, who will not go himself, if need be. The worst foe of the army, the real opponent of peace, the most recreant citizen, is he who by word or act, delays or hinders this reinforcement. ["That's so!"] By all means let them be volunteers. This would be the crowning glory of the struggle. [Applause.] And to say nothing of the effect abroad, the spectacle of another grand uprising of the North, like that which followed the fall of Sumter, would carry dismay to the Southern Cabinet and camp. [Applause.] Let us all set to work, then, to raise these volunteers. The authorities, the Press, the women of the land, the Church, the politicians, societies, leagues and committees. In the State of New-York we have 14,000 school districts. The State Government and each of the great political organizations, has its agencies in every one of them. By employing these obvious facilities, five volunteers can be gotten from every school district in the State, making seventy thousand, which exceeds our quota under the last Proclamation. One good leader, resolute, active and persevering, can do this before the first of January. [Applause.] This done in the State of New-York, other States will follow, and the breezes which usher the coming Spring will bring to every home the glad tidings of peace. Although withdrawn myself from political life—and this determination has been strengthened by the habits and inclinations of my profession—without a wish or an object to serve through popular favor, I may be permitted, as a citizen, to offer a word of admonition. I might say a leaf from the experience of a retired campaigner in the field of politics. When men are lost-rate in political Conventions who differ in nothing from the enemy except en force differs from intrigue; when offices of great trust are distributed as mere plunder among those who do not affect to conceal their disagreement upon the paramount questions of the day, the time has come to prove to those who dare do such things for votes that more votes are lost than gained by such shamefot sacrifices of patriotism to party. This war will annihilate any leader, or party, or institution that stands in its way. ["That's so"—applause.] Not only today, but in future years, must it be the test of all respectable preferment, "How has he stood in the great war for the Union?" ["That's it."] If in that struggle he has been false, his doom will be that of the Tories of the Revolution—the Federalists of 1812—the VALLANDIGHAM of 1863. [Great applause.] There can be no submission to the demands of the South for a separate nationality. [Renewed applause.] There can be no concessions to the interference of foreign Powers. [Tremendous applause.] I know that I speak what is written in the heart of America when I say: "Rather than see the Republic so degraded let the last citizen perish; lay waste the continent; recall the red man from his long exile; and give back to the proud lords of the forest and plain the heritage we took from their fathers."

Cheer on cheer were given at the close of this telling speech, amid which Gen. SICKLES retired. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," a parting *feu de joie* of rockets and Roman candles, more cheers and the multitude dispersed gratified with its participation in so handsome a compliment.

Among the company present with Gen. SICKLES, or in his rooms, were Major-Gen. McDOWALL, Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT, Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER, Col. PERCY WYNDHAM, Mr. ANDREWS, Surveyor of the Port, and Mr. GEORGE WILKE; also Mayor TIEMANN, Capt. FAY and Capt. MOORE of Gen. SICKLES' Staff.

JUDGE WHITING.—By a pure accident the name of JAMES R. WHITING, as candidate for County Treasurer of Westchester County, was omitted on the first set of large posters sent through the county. New posters and hand-bills to supply the defect have been printed and circulated.

Nothing more mortifying to the County Committee could have occurred than the omission to place upon the posters the name of this most distinguished and estimable candidate, which gives great strength to the Union ticket. The election of Judge WHITING is especially important to the great body of tax-payers of the County of Westchester, from the manner in which the people's money has been squandered by the officer who owes his election to the party now opposing Judge WHITING.

A Fraudulent Circular from the Democratic State Central Committee.

The following ingeniously fraudulent circular is being extensively circulated:

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOM, }
BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863. }

DEAR SIR: After a careful and very thorough canvass of every Election District, we have now the satisfaction of announcing to you, that we claim with confidence the success of the Democratic ticket, and the triumph of Constitutional Union principles in the Empire State. Flushed with victories elsewhere, won by undisguised corruption, the Republicans have poured into New York their political forces, and have sought, by insolent boasting and a free use of money, to override and ornsh out the Democratic majority in the State. They cannot succeed. The Democracy of New-York is neither to be intimidated nor bought. The Conservative men of the State know that the issue is between the destruction and the restoration of the Union, and no consideration can swerve them from their duty.

We tell you boldly and confidently that the State is secure for the Democratic ticket. But it requires work—faithful and earnest work—in every Election District. If you are overshadowed in your locality by Republicans, do not think your vote immaterial. It is needed to swell the aggregate of the State, even if it is the only Democratic ballot cast at your poll. If you are in a strongly Democratic District, do not imagine, because your local candidates are safe, that your one vote will not be missed. Remember that we want it for the State ticket, and that your country needs it for her salvation.

The voters of the State must see that their personal rights can only be preserved by a firm adherence to Democratic principles. The burdens of mal-administration press heavily and unduly upon them. A proclamation issued this day by the Provost-Marshal-General, makes the startling announcement that the quota of New-York under the last call for troops, will be fixed at ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND AND THIRTY-FIVE! He claims the State still owes *Forty-seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-seven men under the draft just completed!*

It will thus be seen that the State is charged, as with a deficiency, for every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation—receiving no credit whatever therefor. It is held that the payment of this sum only releases the conscript for the time being, and that the State still owes the Government a man.

Every citizen who has paid his three hundred dollars commutation is thus liable to be immediately again drafted, and towns that have but just raised the money to pay for their quotas, will have again to be subject to a similar taxation, or suffer the operation of the new conscription.

To free us from these evils, we must, by our votes at the polls, bring wisdom into our National councils and vigor into the administration of the Government. To this end we must labor for the election of honest and efficient public officers.

Do not suffer yourself to be discouraged or influenced by any stories that may be put afloat. The State has been closely canvassed—the sentiments of the people are known—the City of New-York is true to the State ticket, and will give it an overwhelming majority; and if you will only do your duty, resolutely and faithfully in your district, the success of our candidates and the triumph of our principles are secure.

Let all your friends and neighbors know, that if they will give us a full vote at home, we will insure them a Democratic victory in the Empire State.

For the Democratic State Central Committe,
DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.
PERRY CADOZA, Secretary.

The answers to this specious document, are:

First—That the Empire State is sure, "boldly and confidently" sure for the Union ticket, by an overwhelming majority, as the Dean and his Peter well know and shake in their boots because thereof.

Secondly—That the Provost-Marshal-General *has not* issued "this day," *or any other day, any proclamation* relating to the quota of New-York under the last call for troops, and this the Dean and his Peter well know and yet sign their names to the assertion tha he has.

Thirdly—That "the quota of New-York under the last call for troops" is 60,378, and not 108,035; and this the Dean and his Peter also well know.

Fourthly—That it is not claimed that the State still owes, under the late draft, 47,657; for from this are to be deducted all held to service under that draft since Oct. 17, all volunteers not heretofore credited, as well as all that may be raised in excess of the 60,378 the quota under the last call. These facts also the Dean and his Peter well know.

Fifthly—And to clinch the falsehood as to the "Proclamation," we subjoin the following authoritative denial from JOHN HAY, Esq., Private Secretary of President LINCOLN, in answer to an inquiry relative to the truth of the circular assertions of the Dean and his Peter:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1863.

To Hon. Abram Wakeman, New-York:

Dispatch just received. Have made careful inquiry as to the truth of assertions you refer to, and find them *unfounded. The Provost-Marshal-General has issued no proclamation at all.* He has in no form announced anything recently in regard to troops in New-York, except in his letter to Gov. SEYMOUR of Oct. 21, which has been published in the news paper of that State. JOHN HAY.

To the Electors of the Fifth Assembly District.

NINTH, ELEVENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 29, 1863.

We, the undersigned, residents of the above District, take the liberty of calling your attention to the necessity, in these times of peril to our common country, of supporting at the coming election the nominees of the Union party, and in view of the extraordinary efforts being made to distract the Union vote in our Assembly District, we would particularly urge you to spare no effort to secure the election of Mr. JOHN C. PERRY, who received tha unanimous nomination for Assembly from the Union Convention, and who, as he is entitled to your confidence and support on the grounds of his steadfast loyalty to the Government and of his personal fitness for the position.

CHARLES JONES,
Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.
DAILY J. HATHAWAY,
President of Kings Co. Union General Committee.

Anthony F. Campbell,	Robert D. Benedict,
Charles H. Kimball,	John M. Phelps,
Charles L. Benedict,	John J. Andersou,
Francis C. Kirby,	Wm. W. Goodrich,
Wm. M. Muchmore,	Walter Nichols,
J. B. Beers,	William Peel.

And others.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sick Soldiers for New-York—Small-pox on the United States Sloop Dacotah—Safety of the Steamer John Rice—Another Blockade Runner Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 30.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWE, sailed from here this afternoon, with 600 soldiers, sick, from tha Hampton hospitals, bound to New-York.

The U. S. steamer *Dacotah*, Capt. SANDS, arrived to-day, from off Wilmington, with small-pox on board. One of the men died to-day.

The *John Rice*, a propeller, sailed from this port on Sunday last, with the Ninety-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, and two companies of the Ninth Vermont regiment, with their Colonel on board, bound for Newbarn. It has been published in the Norfolk *Old Dominion* that they were lost off Hatteras. This report is incorrect, as the *Spaulding* has just arrived here from Beaufort, and reports that they met the *John Rice* putting into Beaulort harbor as they left.

The United States steamer *Florida*, on Monday last, captured off Hatteras a black steamer while attempting to run tha blockade.

Taylor's Hotel and several dwelling houses were consumed by fire on Sunday last in Beaufort, N. C. Fire accidental.

Convention of the National Telegraphic Union.

The Convention of the National Telegraphic Union will be held on Monday evening the 2d inst.

The Delegates to the Convention will meet on that evening at 8 o'clock, at the Everett House, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of completing the organization of the "Union," adopting a Constitution and By-Laws, and electing a President and other officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

The promenaders of the Everett House have most kindly tendered the use of it room for holding the sessions of the Convention.

A Strong View of Our Relations with Foreign Powers.

ILLINOIS, Sunday, Oct. 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one point I wish to impress upon our friends at Washington who can at once reach Mr. LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, if they are not wholly engrossed by our own domestic troubles.

When John Bull and LOUIS NAPOLEON undertook to badger and insult thirty millions of armed Americans and one hundred millions of Russians, at one and the same time, they did *not know what they were about.* They, in fact, *fired upon the Fort Sumter of the civilized world*, and now they must take the consequences. Russia and America now hold the *bread* and the *clothing* of the civilized world in the palms of their hands. They can live and grow rich and prosper with all their ports blockaded for a whole century, while England and France could not live without our wheat and cotton, and that from Russia, five years. Stop the grain and cotton from Russia and the United States for a single five years, and the cry for bread in Paris would overthrow all the Napoleons that ever sat on the throne of France, and produce more utter destruction of the English John Bull aristocracy than was produced in France in 1793.

We ought at once to open our ports on the most favorable terms to Russia, China, Japan and all Eastern Asia, to throw some of our best artisans into Eastern Russia, China and Japan, to build ships of war and commerce, to forward cannon and all implements of war, so as to develop in Eastern Asia, and on our own Pacific coast, commerce and a navy that can control the *Pacific and the Indian Ocean, in spite of England and France combined.*

We ought, also, to hurry up our own Pacific Railroad and help Russia to finish railroad and water communications from the mouth of the Amoor to St. Petersburgh, and to lay a line of telegraph across Behring Straits, extending from St. Petersburgh to Boston, thus diverting the trade from the Indies to London and Paris, through Northern Asia by one route to tha West, and through our Pacific Railroad to the East. Then American and Russia will control the *bread*, the *cotton* and the *trade* of tha civilized world; and if cotton alone is not King, these three together are, and ever must be, *King, Queen*, and *Prime Minister* of the civilized world. We can do all this in less than ten years, without one cent of expense, except the use of a few mains and a little tolerable diplomacy with Russia and the East.

Then, holding the bread and clothing and tha trade of the world sufficiently in our own hands, together with Russia, we can demand of France and England *indemnity* for tha past and security for the future; and as the loyal New-Yorker wrote to the South Carolina who wrote to him for bread, "Eat your cotton," if England and France refuse, we can withhold them bread and clothing and destroy their trade, and say to them, eat your stone-coal, your hardware and your gold.

Ten years will not elapse, if our Government manages with any sort of prudence and foresight, before the civilized world will see that John Bull and the French Emperor made exactly the same mistake when they attempted to browbeat the Americans and the Russians, that the slaveholders made when they fired on Fort Sumter. They incensed that dreadful warlike Northern Power that has in all ages overmastered the globe, when the terror of its armies have been invoked. China, India, Babylon, Egypt and Rome herself at last fell under it. The slaveholders of the South have fallen under it. English Aristocracy and French Monarchy will soon find it their turn, as did the great French Emperor at Moscow.

England foresees this awful handwriting on these Northern walls of frost. She is backing down; but it is too late. She is doing the best she can to outwit our five hundred ships-of-war on the Pacific seas, by monopolizing all the coal islands in that region, so that our Pacific ships will have no place there to coal and refit without her leave. This is her plan for crippling our growing navy and commerce in those seas, and if we are fools enough to let her go on without counteraction it will, of course, succeed, for it is self evident that we cannot carry our own coal across the Pacific Ocean and back again without any place for supplies. I do, therefore, beg of you and all patriots at the Capital to urge upon Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD to give this point their immediate and earnest attention. No present conflicts at home should divert us for one moment from this all important point. The naval control of the whole future commerce of the Pacific Ocean hangs upon it. England sees the danger of the prize, and is every hour engrossing end monopolizing the coal islands of those seas, so as to still hold the naval control of those waters in spite of our naturally overmastering naval and commercial resources. Can you not set some foresight at work in this direction, and make your friends help you? J. B. T.

The Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been suggested that if JOHN H. MCCUNN should be elected Judge of the Superior Court, the community at large might be *committed for contempt of Court.* A.

Union Meeting at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Two large Union meetings were held here this evening. They were addressed by Gov. CURTIN, JOHN A. BINGHAM, Col. GRAHAM and Miss DICKINSON. A torchlight procession, and the firing of cannon and letting off of fireworks, closed the proceedings. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Large Fire.

PORTLAND, Me, Friday, Oct. 30.

Ten buildings, including eight stores, opposite Brown's Hotel, in North Anson Village, were burned last night. $15,000 worth of wood belonging to Mr. CHURCHILL, was consumed. No insurance.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Reading Railroad, 63⅝; Morris Canal, 70; Long Island Railroad, 45; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR quiet; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 75@$7. WHEAT firm; sales 8,000 bushels, at $1 47@$1 50 for Red, and $2 for White. CORN steady at $1 05. OATS firm at 80c. MESS PORK firm; sales at $14 50 for old and $16 for new. LARD firm at 11¾c. WHISKY firm; sales 200 bbls. at 61c.@62c. PETROLEUM dull; sales of crude at 29c.@30c., and refined at 48c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Brig.-Gen. George H. Gordon, Capt. T. L. Motley, Capt. Ammen, U. S. A., Count de Sepperlin, Col. S. E. Gregory, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Frieze, Major C. W. H Day, Capts. T. A. Holdan, J. W. Griffiths, D. Barton, A. B. Chamberlain, Myrris, D. Murray, Rand, A. P. Rockwell, Lients. Willieken, C. F. Gardner and brother, W. E. Shaw, P. S. Mitchie, G. Chatterton, Jr., Thayer, F. Mason, and R. Merrick, Dr. Crane, Dr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, Assistant Surgeon J. Smith, Paymaster J. P. Woodbury, U. S. N., Mr. Peotz, J. F. Riley, Mr. C. Lynns, Mr. Brodie, E. S. Alford, E. H. Evans, Chaplain J. F. Wood, Mr. Morris, J. A. Leit, C. A. Barnett, J. B. Tozie, Mr. Blumenberry, Mr. Freeman, A. M. Brown, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Bulger, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Carpenter, J. Mullen, J. B. Bickner, A. P. Clark, Mr. Shearer, G. M. Fay, Mr. Squires, Miss Maine, O. K. Stimson, W. H. Lawton, R. A. Bell, Mr. Poterhoff, Mr. Wiggin, T. S. Hooper, D. G. Summerfield, Mr. Keach, L. Muth, M. Marshall, H. Klamler, W. T. Guraud, and 55 in the second cabin.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana.—Mr. James Nickerson, A. Williams, Charles Billson, J. Brown, Capt. Kelly, Hon. J. J. Bingside and daughter, F. A. Richardson, S. J. Jones, M. Mendes, Capt. La Pantaniar, Mrs. M. A. Fogg, Dr. Dr. R. G. Sawyer, H. Stevenson, James Despuch, T. B. Duggan, A. A. Solomeon, J. E. Kidder, W. Tennant, Benjamin Clark, Thomas Placide, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Benton, F. S. Valdes, J. E. Woolt, A. Arteaga, F. Roth, D. Varona, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Della Torre, N. French, Charles Harris, Joseph Miller, Thos. Williams, A. Crawford, and 19 deck passengers. Total 84 passengers.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—J. T. Tucker, Secretary to Maj.-Gen. Banks, J. V. Durand, Dr. J. H. Webster, W. Bruce, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Palmaster, Mrs. G. S. Dubel and child, G. H. Cheney, L. H. Kennedy, Miss M. E. Purcell, Miss Bates, Mr. Newman, F. Vinal, Capt. D. H. Finley and servant, Lieut. J. B Warren, U. S. N., Rev. J. De Bycker, J. W. Bittingham, A. P. Perkins, G. Townsend, W. B. Phillips, J. Wallace, H. Otis, C. A. Bragdon, U. S. M., C. Bruff, Capt. G. B. Aiken, Capt. J. A. Mathes, R. W. Jenks, F. Goss, F. Livers, W. Ellinger, T. Keough, Jacob Isaacs.

In steamship Bolivar, from Vera Cruz.—H. Carmelish, F. Knipping, J. Noel, J. Grisale, J. McCormick, J. Bogan, W. Reedy, S. Conner, Mrs. Fink and child. W. Farrell, Robert Pomeroy.

In bark Mary Louisa, from Shanghai.—D. J. Cartwright, Mrs. Meaner, T. J. Martin, G. T. Bunage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for Havana and New-Orleans.—Mr. and Miss Edward Lane, N. Finch, Miss Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Woodall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Palmer, Col. Greenleaf, James Sargent, Frank O. Taylor, Mrs. W. D. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Albertson, Charles H. Richardson, A. C. Hernandez, A. Odcalips, Frank H. Pierce, J. W. Storey, Mrs. A. G. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Crane, Mrs. C. W. Gould, two children and servant, Mrs. A. Gould, Mrs. E. G. Beckwith and two daughters, Madame Grandedn, Mrs. H. Lockett, Mrs. Worsman and child, Mrs. Isenmnn, two children and servant, A. Tonrnemire and wife, Mrs. C. Thier, two children and servant, J. K. Jackson, B. Rodrigues, W. Blanchard, A. J. Freneh, N. Lorochilia, F. P. Dansereau, D. A. Dwight, A. Wilkinson, A. Tesson, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. A. Dexter, Adam, Mrs. Ladour, Miss Mary Dutton, Mrs. Dr. Kerr, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ivens and servant, Miss W. C. Cole Mr. Mittenbnrgen, wife, two children and servants, J. P. Van Bergan, P. A. Van Bergen, T. A. James and son, J. Moran and wife, Mrs. O. R Morse and child, Mrs. Delos Deleven, W. R. Mills, C. Haggerty, Mrs. A. C. Belden, Mrs. McWillie, Mrs. Butcher, C. J. Stephens, E. A. Graves, Mrs. Bostwick, Mrs. S. B. Holabird, Master Holabird, Mrs. C. A. Barron, Mrs. H. T. Lawrence, James A. Wheeler, J. C. Davidson, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. P. Polver, Mrs. Bnnger, Mrs. M. L. Burnett, Mons. Dayoret, Mr. and Mrs F. Hayner, Ludwig Wagner, A. Bornard and Master Bornard, Mrs. Mary Brown, Miss Holen P. Brown, Miss Sarah W. Brown, Dexter Adams, Mrs. Delbonda, Madame Delbonde, W. Low, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Seider, Miss A. Foster, Miss M. D. V. Thackery, Mrs. W. K. Simpson, Mrs. J. H. Skidmore and two children, J. H. Skidmore, Mrs. A. C. Ryder, daughter and son, J. Leetrand, Mrs. J. H. Ayers, Capt. E. R. Clarke, Col. C. H. Sage, 110th New-York Volunteers, Lieut. F. H. Butler, M. A. Lnits, J. B. Abbott, O. C. Bullard, W. S. Bullard, J. Miller, Mrs. E. E. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wheeler and child, Mrs. F. A. Connant, child and nurse, Miss M. McKinster, J. Champlin, Mrs. G. Warner, Mrs. A. Bell, Miss A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tiletson, Mrs. Canfield and servant, G. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. L. Reder, Mrs. Col. W. D. Smith and child, Miss Dunning, C. H. Hall, F. Sennes, O Harris, Mr. Yorston, C. Houine, C. C. Mattock, F. R. Warner, W. Wallace, D. W. Alberton, Miss M. Delafield, J. Dargo.

From Havana.—J. Callion, G. Salles, M. Codego, P. H. Taylor, C. Robb, Mrs. M. Good, Mrs. Heibner and two children, Mrs. L. Parales, Mrs. Abbott and two children, O. Aichel, A. T. Thompson, Mrs. C. Ramstia, V. Passeroni, Mrs. A Passeroni, A. H. Brown, J. R. Melns, J. McArdle, W. H. Vanghan, S. Staple, O. G. Barrett, W. Talbot, J. C. Southern, M. Rojo, A. Ferrer, C. D. Bridges, A. Y. Baldwin, Miss Ea Costa, Miss Daily, A. Moreno, wife and child, H. Gramm, W. H. Gibson, Don Jose Richards, Jr., Mrs. Don Jose Richards and two children, H. M. Beeman, A. Gerdella, C. Gardella and son, Mrs. T. Douzalas, Mrs. Donsales, D. Jamison, Miss F. D. Newcomb, two Misses Newcomb, A. Bubois, G. A and E. Schneider, J. W. Mullin, H. Tolland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolf, J. N. Smith, M. Detoz and two children, C. Wess, A. Dawson, J. K. Dunning.

Oct. 31—*in steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—Richard Brown, Edward Fanning, A. Arriarte, W. M. Pollack, Mr. Felix, Capt. Newett, Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Miss Orr, Mr. and Mrs. John Kenny, four children and nurse, James McKenzie, wife and three children, Miss Lane, Mrs. Gen. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, James Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, U. S. Consul, M. M. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Clark, child and servant, Mr. Terry, Mrs. Worth and child, John Martin, John Stadermann, Rev. Giles Montgomery and wife, Rev. George E. Post and wife, Rev. Wm. Clark and wife, Julia Vincent, Miss Clark, Miss Mead, George W. Almond, C. F. Abreus, J. E. Owen, Rev. J. H Van Lerwick, wife and four children, Otto Kapp, Dr. Davison, Mrs

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3778. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The Discussion of American Affairs in England.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Disturbance in Japan.

The extra Cunard screw steamer *Hecla*, from Liverpool at 1 P. M., on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st ultimo, arrived at this port yesterday. Our files of British and Continental journals furnish very little of interest beyond the news published last Friday, brought by the *City of Washington*, telegraphed from Cape Race.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Levant Herald* says:

"A telegraphic correspondence has just passed between the Porte and Her Majesty's Foreign Office through the Turkish Embassy in London, on the subject of the ericsted Ironclads in the Mersey. The Ottoman Government is willing to purchase these vessels at Mr. Laird's price, £130,000 each, and Earl Russell, though unable at present to give effect to this wish, has expressed his readiness to overrule it at the earliest moment the existing embargo can be removed. It is not, therefore, improbable that instead of defending Charleston or devastating New-York, these formidable ships may before many weeks, have passed mount guard in the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles."

The London *Times* editorially says:

"Taking the least unfavorable construction on the intelligence by the last mail, it announces no progress whatever on the part of the North, in a case where not to advance is to recede. Provinces are not conquered by repulses, and a brave and enthusiastic population cannot be exterminated by keeping masters on a dead lock. Every month during which the South protracts its resistance tends to consolidate its power and to give it a firmer footing on its own soil, and a greater influence in the councils of other nations."

Political speeches by leading men continued of almost daily occurrence in various parts of England. Among others, Earl de Grey and Ripon had spoken in defence of the Government policy in American affairs. He advocated strict neutrality, and contended that England was bound to recognize the South as belligerents, in doing which she only admitted a fact which could not be denied, and which was acknowledged and secured by the Supreme Courts of Justice in the Northern States. He contested the arguments of Messrs. Seward and Sumner against this proceeding.

Mr. Collier, the Solicitor-General, had addressed his constituents at Plymouth in a similar strain. He urged that Government had not only to preserve neutrality toward the belligerents, but had to preserve its own neutral rights, and take care those rights were not violated by either side.

The London *Observer* says:

"Hon. W. Elliot, (son of Earl St. Germans,) who has been Secretary of Legation in Brazil, is about to proceed to Washington as Secretary to Her Majesty's mission to the United States in the room of Hon. W. Stuart, who is about to be absent on leave for the benefit of his health."

Mr. Mason, the Southern Commissioner, had returned to England from France, and was the guest of Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P.

There were rumors that Sir Robert Peel would be called upon to resign the Secretaryship for Ireland on account of his proceedings at the recent election in Tamworth.

A fearful powder explosion had occurred at Port Talbot, near Swansea. About 35 man were killed.

FRANCE.

M. Rouher had been appointed Minister of State vice Billault, deceased, and M. Rouland, President of the Council.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says:

"The financial question is causing somewhat embarrassing correspondence between the elected Emperor Maximilian and the French Government. There is no difficulty about the military arrangements, but the French will not guarantee a Mexican loan as certain."

La France states that M. Cassignac will be appointed first Vice President of the Senate.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that

"Besides the declared opposition in the Legislative body, there is in process of formation a semi-independent party whose votes will out on all occasions be reliable."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Patrie *Pays* denies that France has participated in the recent negotiations upon the Posen Question, and states that England and Austria are endeavoring to come to an understanding upon the subject of an identical note. France is awaiting the result of these negotiations.

The official organ of the Polish National Government of Warsaw, contains a circular note of the National Government to its agents abroad, relative to the executions ordered by the former. The note states that comparatively few sentences of death have been executed, and that these were authorized by the verdict of the Council. "This measure," continues the note, "was necessary protective against agents espionage. All that has been published respecting the executions, was an intention at exaggeration of the Russian organs, which the National Government rejects as a calumny."

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

INDIA.

London, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 21, 1863.

The Bombay mail has arrived. Advices to the 3d. Sikes can been dispatched from Lahore, on an urgent requisition, to the seat of disaffection on the N rthwest frontier. Orders had been issued to stop all leaves of absence to officers of corps stationed in the Punjaub during the disaffection of the frontiers. Three steamers had been taken for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Forty-third regiment to New-Zealand. Her Majesty's troopship *Himalaya* is expected to take Her Majesty's Fiftieth and Sixty-eighth regiments to New-Zealand. The former will embark at Ceylon, the latter at Rangoon.

The commercial news has been anticipated by telegraph.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* City Article says the supply of Money yesterday, both in the Stock Exchange and Discount market, was less ample, and applications at Bank were rather numerous. The rate of discount has advanced in Hamburg from 5 to 5½ per cent. The cause seems obscure, as no Bullion had been taken for transmission to London. A week since the rate was 3½. Gold is about 1s. 10d. dearer in London than in Paris. The English Funds were again steady yesterday, and during a short time there was a tendency to improvement. There was a rally in Greek and Mexican stock. The applications for the new Portuguese Loan are stated to amount to three times the total of the whole loan.

The *Daily News* City Article says arrangements are in progress for an amalgamation of the London and Middlesex Bank with a loan joint stock bank of established position. The London and Middlesex was formerly known as the Unity Bank.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

The *Times* says the Paris advices state that the new French loan, which is expected shortly to be introduced, is likely to be for about £16,000,000.

HOSTILITIES IN JAPAN.

Foreign Office, Oct. 20, 1863.

The following telegram, dated Cairo, Oct. 19, 3 P. M., has been received from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt: All hope of negotiation being at an end, the fleet took up its position opposite Kagosima, and prepared for action. Two steam batteries opened fire on the fleet, which immediately returned it. At dusk the town was in flames in several places. Three forts were silenced. Our loss consisted in 11 killed and 39 wounded. Captain Kingdon, of the *Euryalus*, and Wilmot were killed. 9 P. M.—The whole town is in flames.

Sunday, Aug. 16.

The fleet stood out engaging the whole of the batteries. The town is in ruins. Palaces, factories, arsenals, &c. Three steamers of Kagosima are destroyed or disabled. The shore batteries are reported to have been well served.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT 21

OPENING PRICES.

Consols, money, 93⅛; do., account, 93⅝@⅞; New Threes, 91⅝@⅞.

Evening—Consols, 93⅝@¾. Sixties nearly; Americans flat; Canadas, no change. Confederate, 64.6.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 1.

SUIT AGAINST MR. CAMERON.

An experimental suit against the Hon. Simon Cameron, for alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment at Fort Lafayette while he was Secretary of War, will come on for trial to-morrow at Baltimore. It will probably be removed into the United States Court on a preliminary motion.

GEN. FOSTER RELIEVED BY GEN. BUTLER.

Maj.-Gen. Butler has been assigned to the command of the Eighteenth army corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of Gen. Foster, who is ordered to report here to the Adjutant-General. Circumstances indicate that Gen. Foster will have command of the defences of Washington.

COMPLIMENT TO THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Loyal League, and in the absence of its President, Herman Boaas, President Lincoln and all his Cabinet were chosen honorary members of the organization.

THE REPAIRS TO THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is in running order to Warrenton Junction. During last week eleven miles of the road were repaired. Since the rebuilding began 653 lineal feet of bridges, from 20 to 65 feet in height, have been built, and 29,700 crossties made and laid. So thorough was the destruction of the road by the rebels that only six cross-ties were found that could be used.

BOOTS AND SHOES SEIZED AT RICHMOND.

A gentleman just from Richmond says that the rebel Government is seizing all the boots and shoes in that city for the use of Lee's army, which is almost barefoot.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS CAPTURED.

Two *Herald* correspondents, Hart and Hensicas, were gobbled yesterday near Meade's headquarters by Moseby's guerrillas.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FURLOUHS TO SOLDIERS.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 1.

For the last three days an unusually large number of soldiers have secured furloughs for fifteen days, and have been leaving the city in entire as well as regular trains for their homes, particularly for New-York. One of the railroad agencies has been for several days and nights, and still is open to furnish tickets to the travelers, including convalescents from the hospitals.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No movements worthy of notice have taken place in the Army of the Potomac for several days. Cars now run from Washington to the Three Mile Station, on the Warrenton breech, and the road will very soon be open to Bealeton Station. No interruption intervening, sutlers have received permission to reopen trade with the army to a limited extent by railroad.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Position of the Army—The Railroad.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Virginia, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

On the railroad the rebel advance pickets are near Bealton, while on our right we hold, with a sufficient force, Sulphur Springs; our lines are advanced some every day—but slowly and cautiously. As usual, the enemy is tied to certain limits, and until the railroad has been rebuilt it cannot advance much further. This work accomplished, it can move on again until Lee makes another flank movement. What a pity it is that the Army of the Potomac could not be relieved from the defence of Washington for a few weeks, for two weeks' time, were such the case, the nation could boast of having the cure of two capitals, instead of one as now.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the enemy have destroyed the railroad south of the Rappahannock. Their supply trains run regularly every day to the Rappahannock Station. It will undoubtedly be their policy to destroy the road as we advance—as to *delay* seems in be their present strategy.

THE FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Official Report from Gen. Thomas.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The following was received this morning at the headquarters of the army:

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

In the fight of last night the enemy attacked Gen. Grant's division, posted at Wauhatchie, on three sides, and broke his line at one point; but was driven back in a most gallant style by part of his force, the remainder being held in reserve. Howard, while marching to Geary's relief, was attacked in the flank, the enemy occupying in force two commanding hills on the left of the road. He immediately threw forward two of his regiments and took both at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy from his breastworks end across Lookout Creek. In this brilliant success over their old adversary, the conduct of the officers and men of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps is entitled to the highest praise.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Arrival of Cotton—Shelling of a Steamer—Death of Charles R. Ellett.

Cairo, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The steamer *Liberty*, from Memphis, and the *Crescent City*, from White River, have arrived, bringing 1,950 bales of Cotton.

On her way up the *Crescent City* was fired into by guerrillas, while wooding-up at the head of Island No. 21. No one was injured.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 29th says the steamer *Cheek* was fired into with shell by guerrillas at Clark's Ear, and an exploding shell set her on fire, but the fire was extinguished.

The guerrilla Newsome, with 150 men, was again conscripting in Fayette County.

Charles R. Ellett, commanding the Mississippi Marine Brigade, died suddenly on the 29th, at Bunker Hill, Illinois.

Great Sale of Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $16,500,000 five-twenties on Saturday, making over $36,000,000 for the week. Some delay may be experienced in the delivery of large subscriptions, but it is the intention, as far as possible, to deliver on subscription all amounts under $3,000. The public will bear in mind that less than $150,000,000 of these bonds remain unsold, and that foreign competition is very heavy. The loan will probably all be taken before the 1st of December, and there is no obligation on the part of the Treasury to retain it for public bidding. The last hundred millions will therefore be taken by capitalists, Trust Companies and banks, for investment, and it is the wish of the Subscription Agent to avoid any favoritism to combinations by giving people timely notice of the contingencies of the loan being consumed, and summarily placed beyond their reach, except at a premium.

Extension of Furloughs to N. Y. Soldiers

Headquarters, Department of the East, New-York City and Harbor, New-York City, Oct. 31, 1863.

General Orders, No. 15.—All the soldiers of New-York regiments, absent on leave, have their furloughs extended to the 15th of November, on which day they will report at their respective hospitals and posts to which they belong.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. Van Buren, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Official: Chas. Temple Dix, Aid-de-Camp.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Our Forces Retired from Loudon—Defeat and Dispersion of Guerrillas.

Knoxville, Friday, Oct. 30 } Via Louisville, Sunday, Nov. 1. }

Our forces which occupied Loudon have retreated to the north side of the river, and now occupy the heights commanding Loudon. The other dispositions of our troops remain unchanged.

Nashville, Saturday, Oct. 31, } Via Louisville, Sunday, Nov. 1. }

Lieut.-Col. Shirely, of the First Middle Tennessee infantry, attacked Hawkins and other guerrilla chiefs near Piney Factory, and routed and pursued them to Centreville, where Hawkins made another stand, attacking the Federals while they were crossing the river. Hawkins was again routed and pursued until his force was dispersed with the loss of 66 prisoners, including Griffin, formerly editor of the Nashville *Union and American* newspaper. Our loss was trifling.

Cairo, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Private advices from below, report Sherman skirmishing daily with the rebels under Lee, Rodney and Forrest.

All news of military operations in that quarter is contraband.

The steamers *Adriatic* and *City of Pekin* were fired into by guerrillas while on their way up to Memphis. One man was killed and eight wounded on the *Adriatic*. A gunboat has gone down to the scene of danger.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT.

Plot to Overthrow the State Government of Ohio Discovered, &c.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Nov. 1.

An extraordinary case of treason has recently come to light, implicating several persons in this city, Columbus, Covington, and Newport, in conspiring to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, and overthrow the State Government. The conspiracy was brought to light by United States detectives, who were supposed by the parties implicated to be spies from the rebel army, and were treated with full confidence.

The plot, as disclosed to the detectives, was that an attack was to be made on Camp Chase; release the rebel prisoners confined there, numbering 3,500; seize the arsenal at Columbus; take possession of the Penitentiary; release John Morgan and the other officers confined there, and then was to commence a reign of terror in Ohio.

United States Marshal Sands and Provost-Marshal M. J. Reany, arrested the following persons implicated in the plot: Charles W. H. Cathcart, of Columbus, formerly School Commissioner of Ohio; J. D. Cassidy, of Columbus, formerly sutler in the Eighteenth regulars—who were to lead the attack on Camp Chase; James D. Patton, of Covington, a regular agent of the rebel Government, who furnished money to detectives under the impression that they were spies, and according to agreement were to meet Cathcart and the others at Camp Chase, and assist in maturing the plan to attack. Ruth McDonald, of Covington, who acted as mail carrier through the rebel lines, whose home was the headquarters of the rebels. Samuel P. Thomas, merchant tailor of Cincinnati, and his wife, and Catharine Parmentes, of Cincinnati. Information has been obtained that the organization exists in Illinois waiting for the outbreak in Ohio. Other particulars are known to the authorities, but have not yet been made public.

THE SANTO DOMINGO REBELLION.

Full Details of the Insurrection—The Burning and Sacking of Puerto Plata.

The brig *Santiago*, from Port-au-Platte, Oct. 6, and Grand Turk, arrived to-day. She carried 100 refugees from Port-au-Platte to Grand Turk. The Hamburg and Bremen Consuls, at Port-au-Platte were passengers to this port. Reliable news by this arrival confirms the previous reports that after the destruction of the town of Santiago de Caballeros, the Spanish garrison, with 2,000 reinforcements, retreated to Port-au-Platte.

The insurgents so harrassed their march as to cause a loss to the Spaniards of 1,000 to 1,200 killed and wounded. Fresh arrivals of troops reinforced them to 4,000 men, yet even these were confined to the town by the efforts of not over 1,000 insurgents, the Spaniards not making a single attempt to drive off their assailants. This continued till Oct. 2, when the Spanish troops retire to the fort, and the town was given up to pillage. Part of the Spanish emoarked for San Domingo, reducing the garrison to 1,500.

On the 4th the Spaniards again pillaged the town, and the Dominicans tried their hand at the same game. Nearly all the houses and stores were plundered, and such contents as could not be removed were destroyed. Six hundred Spaniards then sallied from the fort, and after a severe fight, drove the Dominicans from the town. The Spaniards were assisted by the guns of the fort, which set fire to the town.

The fire continued until the departure of the *Santiago*, destroying, amongst others, the valuable stores of a considerable body of foreign merchants. In fact, the whole town, except the Wesleyan Mission House, and a few small buildings, was burned; and it was believed that the remainder of the town would be destroyed. The losses by the two fires, at Santiago and Porto Plata, reach $5,000,000.

The whole population of the latter had fled to foreign countries, and thousands had gone to the neighboring islands, some of the principal mercoants leaving for the United States. The United States Commercial Agent was among those who left, none of whom saved anything but their lives. Among the people who were killed by the Spanish troops was John Cooper, an American.

Another account from Turks Island says that in the battle the Spaniards were terribly beaten and driven back to the fort with the loss of 450 men. A brisk fire from the fort compelled the Dominicans to leave the town. The Government house and the American and British consulates were destroyed.

The Spanish soldiers were seen going about with firebrands in their hands while the fight was progressing.

Report said the Spaniards would soon evacuate the fort, as they cannot retain it against the Dominicans, who number 4,000 men in the neighborhood.

Report says that the whole south side of the Island is in actual rebellion, and the Dominicans who are reported to have joined Santana had deserted him.

The American, British and other Consuls had arrived at Grand Turk.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Farewell Address of Gen. Forey—The Ultimate Policy of Napoleon Foreshadowed.

We have received a copy of the Vera Cruz *Del Comercio* of the 17th of October, from which we translate the following important address of Gen. Forey:

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL FOREY.

Mexicans: I have terminated the great mission which the French Emperor intrusted to me; and I am now about to leave for France.

I can assure you that no alteration has been made in the policy of the French Emperor to this day.

In departing from you, I leave you with a General in whom you may have full confidence.

To form a new Constitution, that act might be happy under it, was the object of the mission; but the Emperor's intentions were not fully realized, because they are not sufficiently known.

In leaving Mexico, I bear my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the blind (or refractory) among you, and that the false patriots in your midst will be discovered in the ruin they seek for their country. Then the true Mexican will find out there are but few false Mexicans; and that there are not many who treat with contempt or disregard the existing Government. Then the true Mexican will be astonished to see the little number of mock patriots, and their proximity to the ruins in which they are nearly falling.

Be assured that God, whose Providence protects the French arms, will not allow the fruitfulness of the return.

Adieu, Mexicans! I leave with full confidence in the welfare of your country. You may be prompt, and you may thank Providence that your happiness has been consigned to the French Emperor. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands.

FOREY.

Mexico, Sept. 30, 1863.

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

Washington, Nov. 1.

To Col. Robert Nugent, A. A. P. M. G., New-York:

The representation made by Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger, in a printed circular, dated Oct. 27, 1863, in respect to the action of the Provost-Marshal General, are untrue. It is not true that the State of New-York is charged as with deficiency for every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation money, receiving no credit therefor. On the contrary, the State receives the same credit for a man who has paid commutation as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or forwarded a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished, and the President has ordered, that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exempted from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years.

As the misrepresentations of Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger have been published and circulated for electioneering purposes, it is proper that you give them immediate correction.

JAMES B. FRY, Prov.-Mar.-Gen.

The above is a sufficient reply to the circular which follows.

A Fraudulent Circular from the Democratic State Central Committee.

The following ingeniously fraudulent circular is being extensively circulated:

Democratic State Committee Room, Brandreth House, New-York, Oct. 27, 1863.

Dear Sir: After careful and very thorough canvass of every Election District, we have now the satisfaction of announcing to you, that we claim with confidence the success of the Democratic ticket, and the triumph of Constitutional Union principles in the Empire State. Flushed with victories elsewhere, won by undisguised corruption, the Republicans have poured into New York their political forces, and have sought, by insolent bossing and a free use of money, to override and crush out the Democratic majority in the State. They cannot succeed. The Democracy of New-York is neither to be intimidated nor bought. The Conservative men of the State know that the issue is between the destruction and the restoration of the Union, and no consideration can swerve them from their duty.

We tell you boldly and confidently that the State is secure for the Democratic ticket. But it requires work—faithful and earnest work—in every Election District. If you are overshadowed in your locality by Republicans, do not think your vote immaterial. It is needed to swell the aggregate of the State, even if it is the only Democratic ballot cast at your poll. If you are in a strongly Democratic District, do not imagine, because your local candidates are safe, that your one vote will not be missed. Remember that we want it for the State ticket, and that your country needs it for her salvation.

The voters of the State must see that their personal rights can only be preserved by a firm adherence to Democratic principles. The burdens of mal-administration press heavily and unduly upon them. A proclamation issued this day by the Provost-Marshal-General, makes the startling announcement that the quota of New-York under the last call for troops, will be fixed at One Hundred and Eight Thousand and Twenty-five! He claims the State still owes *Forty-seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-seven men under the draft just completed!*

It will thus be seen that the State is charged, as with a deficiency, for every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation—receiving no credit whatever therefor. It is held that the payment of this sum only releases the conscript for the time being, and that the State still owes the Government a man.

Every citizen who has paid his three hundred dollars commutation is thus liable to be immediately again drafted, and towns that have but just raised the money to pay for their quotas, will have again to be subject to a similar taxation, or suffer the operation of the new conscription.

To free us from these evils, we must, by our votes at the polls, bring wisdom into our National councils and vigor into the administration of the Government. To this end we must labor for the election of honest and efficient public officers.

Do not suffer yourself to be discouraged or influenced by any stories that may be put afloat. The State has been closely canvassed—the sentiments of the people are known—the City of New York is true to the State ticket, and will give it an overwhelming majority; and it you will only do your duty, resolutely and faithfully in your district, the success of our candidates and the triumph of our principles are secure.

Let all your friends and neighbors know, that if they will give us a full vote at home, we will insure them a Democratic victory in the Empire State.

For the Democratic State Central Committee,

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

Peter Cagger, Secretary.

The Steam Sloop-of-War Hartford.—While many of our steamships of war are being severely criticised for inefficiency, more especially on account of the miserable failures of their expensive engines, it is pleasant to notice those that "have done the State some service."

The steam sloop of-war *Hartford*, which was (and possibly may be again,) for a long time the flagship of Admiral Farragut, is a fair specimen of that class of vessels which were built for service.

The *Hartford* is now being repaired at the Navy-yard and is nearly ready for sea. She was built in Boston in 1859, is 2,900 tons burden, carries a battery of 24 nine-inch guns, one 62-pounder Sawyer, two 34-pounder rifled Parrott, and two 24-pounder howitzers "in the tops." When last in service her officers and crew numbered over 400 men.

The first captain of the *Hartford* was in the China seas. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion she returned to Philadelphia, where she was refitted, and sailed on the 19th of January, 1862, (six weeks after her arrival from the East Indies,) to join the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. Since that time the operations of this vessel have been chiefly confined to the Mississippi River. The active part taken by the *Hartford* in the stirring events which transpired on those waters during a period extending over eighteen months, is a matter of history too familiar to call to require mention. Notwithstanding the severe cannonading the vessel was subjected to in a fight different engagements, having been hit in hull, spars and rigging, more than one hundred and fifty times by the enemy's shot; her cullisions with sunken rafts, snags and fire-boats,—she has never been out of order, or broken down, from the time, of her entering the Mississippi River to the day she last reported at the Navy-yard. In brief, during a cruise scarcely without a parallel, the *Hartford* performed promptly all evolutions required of her without costing the Government one cent for repairs. This cannot be said of any ship now in commission. The escape of this wonderfully fortunate vessel from accident was not entirely a matter of chance. Her machinery is all below the water-line, and the peculiar construction of her bomb-proof boiler deck has, in all probability, many times saved her from destruction. The good qualities shown in the *Hartford* are worthy of the attention of Government and supporters generally.

Fatal Accident to a Soldier.—Coroner Ranney yesterday held an inquest on the body of a soldier, aged about 35 years, named George Foster, who was found on the pavement early on Saturday morning, in front of house No. 179 East Twenty-second-street. The deceased belonged to the Army of the Potomac, and had just arrived in the City on a furlough of thirty days. He stopped with his sister at the above number, and during Friday night occupied a room on the fourth floor. Whether as accidentally fell or jumped from the window of that floor is not known. He was alive when found on the pavement in the morning, but died soon after being taken to the hospital. The deceased has left a wife and two children.

Charge with Attempting to Kill.—Michael Flynn, a young man 22 years of age, was arrested late on Saturday night, on the complaint of Andrew C. Clarke, of No. 169 West Twenty-ninth-street, who alleges that Flynn, with intent to kill him, threw a glass tumbler in his face, and afterward struck him several blows on different parts of his body. Clarke is in a very dangerous condition from the effects of the beating. The latter keeps a porter-house at the above number. At the time of the affray Flynn broke a mirror valued at $13, belonging to Clarke. Justice Quackenbos committed the accused for examination in default of bail.

The Late Rev. Dr. Floy.—A sermon in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Floy, a prominent minister of the M. E. Church, was preached last evening in the Hanson-place Church by the Pastor, Rev. G. W. Woodruff. There was a large attendance.

Died of His Injuries.—Coroner Barrett on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Patrick ——, at No. 127 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., who fell from a five-story building in Rooney-street. Verdict accidental death.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A Suggestion to the Loyal.

In view of the importance of the election tomorrow, there should be a general suspension of business by loyal men, so that they and their employes can vote. Close up the stores and offices, say at 12 M. This would give thousands of votes and hundreds of active workers to the cause. Is not the suggestion, in view of the importance of the election, worth heeding?

About the County Nominations.

Isaac Dayton, Esq., of the Sixteenth Ward, is the Union nominee for Surrogate. He is a lawyer of ability; has written a valuable and standard work on the powers, duties, &c., of Surrogates, and is eminently qualified for the position of one. When Alderman, he was an active, hard-working official, and acted on all matters with the single view to the public interests. He is uncompromisingly a Union man, sound on all the great questions of the day. Mr. Dayton has also received the nomination of the Independent Unionists.

Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, the present Surrogate, has the renomination from Mozart and Tammany; has received the Constitutional Unionists' nomination, and is even indorsed by the McKeonites; he thus comes up thrice backed. Some of these indorsements were considered at the time rather marvelous. Of him it may be said:

Thou best it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all,
As the weird women* promised; and, I fear,
Thou play'dst most foully for't.

But whether he did or not, he has, in the matter of his judgeship, made an upright and very able officer, been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and won respect for legal knowledge and judicial capacity. He is the youngest man on the Bench in this City, and as he grows en older it is to be hoped that he will grow, politically, a better and a wiser man.

Hon. Joseph T. Hoffman, as a matter of course, has received the nomination of "everybody" for the Recordership, a position which he has filled with so much honor to himself, credit to the City, and terror to lawlessness and crime.

For Register are the excellent nominations of John Kerse on the Union ticket, and John McCool on the Democratic. Reference was made to these gentlemen on Saturday. They are nominees creditable to the parties naming them, and, under the control of either, the duties of the office would be honestly and ably performed.

For Supervisor, Henry Smith, late Alderman of the First Ward, is nominated by the Union party, and is indorsed by the Representative Democracy. He is a man of much personal popularity; his experience as Alderman, and his personal interests well fit him for the position. He should receive a cordial support from all men interested in careful and judicious local legislation.

Walter Roche, who keeps a liquor-store at Centre and Pearl, is the nominee for Supervisor of Mozart and Tammany; he is at present Supervisor, and has discharged his duty without any complaint as to his faithfulness. Mr. Rocha is a man of considerable influence. He has an active opponent in Feesesick Rapper, nominated by the McKeonites. The latter, it is expected, will draw largely from the Germans, but then there is Andreas Willman, the Independent Union nominee, whose claims upon them are equally strong. The best way to settle the little muddle about Supervisor is to elect Henry Smith.

* The venerable squaws of Tammany.

Seventh Senatorial District.

Mr Cornelius A. Runkle, a talented young lawyer, is the Union candidate for the State Senate in the up-town or Seventh Senatorial District. His opponents are Ward, Copperhead, and Fields, the leader of the Legislative rioters in Albany last Winter. Mr. Runkle has the nomination of the Union party as well as of the People's Union. He is col, as one of the Sunday papers says, put up to be knocked down, nor is he put up to aid in the election of any other candidate. He was nominated to be elected, and at present there seems a very excellent prospect of his success. If the residents of the district desire to be falsely, patriotically and honorably represented, they should cast their ballots for Mr. Runkle. It would be an infamy, after Fields' conduct in the Assembly last Winter, to send such a man again to Albany. The disgrace that he brought upon the State of New-York was such as can never be obliterated, and will not be forgotten for a century. We trust that all Union men, and all patriotic men in the Seventh District, will make an earnest effort to elect Mr. Runkle, and, if they do, there is no doubt they will be successful.

John C. Perry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the day of election draws nigh the contest between the respective candidates for Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District, Kings County, becomes more exciting than ever.

To show, however, the interest which the friends of the Government feel in the election of John C. Perry, the regular Union candidate, I would ask you to publish the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted by the Union General Committee of Kings County, on the evening of the 31st ult.

"*Whereas*, John C. Perry has received the unanimous nomination of the Union Convention of the Fifth Assembly District, composed of the Ninth, Eleventh and Twentieth Wards, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this Union General Committee of Kings County unanimously indorse the nomination of Mr. Perry, and call upon all Union men of the District to sustain him at the coming election, and not to hazard their votes for any other candidate.

B. J. HATHAWAY, Pres't.

Isaac B. Colby, } Secretaries.
Walter E. Gove, } R. V. B.

The Second Judicial District.—The *World* has indulged in a strain of extravagant eulogy of Mr. Barnard, its up-river candidate for an office in which Brooklyn is the locality chiefly interested. We do not wish to disparage that gentlemen. He has had a respectable country practice, chiefly in the Justices' and County Courts, in the class of small causes which make up the bulk of customary litigation. In this business, and in the cases in which he has occasionally appeared in the Supreme Court, he has shown intelligence and acquitted himself with credit. On the other hand, the opposing Union candidate, Mr. Jenks, has chiefly been concerned in heavy commercial causes and causes of corporations, or involving large estates, which occupy so large a space in the litigation of our chief cities. These cases demand ampler learning, and employ the very highest professional talents. Mr. Jenks has been eagerly sought for the conduct of this heavy business, and out of the City of New-York, probably no man, between Montank Point and the State Capital, has received so many and such heavy retainers. He possesses extraordinary powers as an advocate, and the learning and experience which give these powers the highest practical efficiency. The Judges of the Second District regard him as the ablest lawyer of his age in the district, and as hardly second to any men in it of any age and experience. And in that high style and tone of manhood which are the best securities for a distinguished public career, no man can be placed before this accomplished lawyer. If elected, it is very certain he will hold office of the people, and for the people, and not for a party, or for a combination who think it necessary to their ends to buy and own judges. It is well for the *World* to be grateful to Judge Barnard, the brother of the other nominee; but it is not well that this gratitude should be shown at the expense of the public interests.

Election Fraud.—A fraudulent scheme to cheat the Union men of the Second Senatorial District, Brooklyn, has just been discovered. A facsimile of the regular Union State ticket, complete in type, size and also in its folding, excepting that the name of the opposition candidate, Samuel E. Johnson, is substituted for that of the Union candidate, Demas Strong, has been prepared to the extent of 30,000, and the scheme was to exchange them for the genuine ticket before the distribution to the several Wards. Let every ticket be carefully examined before voting, as many of these spurious tickets will be about.

First Assembly District—Col. B. F. Weymouth.—This gallant soldier has received a unanimous nomination in the First District for Assemblyman. He is sound and reliable on all issues. State and National, and with half the enthusiasm at the polls with which his name was received in the Convention, his success is certain. He will make a discreet and intelligent legislator. The true men of the First should see to it that he is elected on Tuesday.

Ninth Assembly District:—The Union men of the Ninth District have made an unusually excellent nomination for Assembly; Samuel C. Reed, whose name is on their banner, is a lawyer, a young man of fine intelligence and high character; he is "Union" first, last and always. He will make an earnest, honest, valuable legislator. A nomination conceded to be an excellent one, and most creditable to the district, will bring out the entire Union vote, and draw largely from the thinking portion of the opposition.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—John M. Read, Esq., is the Union candidate in Yorkville. He has two Democratic opponents. If the Union men in the District do their duty, neither Mr. Genet or Mr. Ingraham will go the Assembly.

The Canvass in Westchester County.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The approaching election in Westchester is understood to involve some local questions of special interest to the tax-payers of the county.

The detalcation of ten late Treasurer, known as the "Willett swindle," which extended through several years, is still an unsolved mystery, which it is hoped Mr. Whiting, if elected Treasurer and properly assisted, will succeed in solving.

A statement is made by Mr. William A. Hall, of Yonkers, bearing upon the matter as follows:

In March, 1860, Mr. Hall discovered during the negotiation of a loan by some friends of Willett, that the Treasurer was a defaulter; and he immediately communicated the facts to Judge William H. Robertson, with a view to such official action on the part of the Judge, with the sureties, the Supervisors or the Grand Jury, as might be necessary, to protect the rights and honor of the county—and the Judge, who expressed no surprise at the announcement, promised to give the matter his attention. At this time, as it would seem from the subsequent report of the Supervisors, the deficit was about $50,000.

Notwithstanding the communication of Mr. Hall, the Treasurer was left undisturbed, until his defalcation amounted to some $90,000 more; the present deficit being upward of $130,000.

The flight, banishment or concealment of Mr. Willett, which is supposed to have been induced by his confederates of both parties, has thus far baffled discovery as to the persons generally who concealed his guilt and shared the plunder.

It is intimated that his sureties, if not released by the circumstances under which the swindle was perpetrated and continued, are to be relieved by an act of the Legislature, through the efforts of candidates now before the people, so as to throw the whole burden upon the tax-payers a second time, and that money is being expended freely to accomplish their election.

Another matter that equally concerns the pockets of the farmers is the new Harlem bridge, inaugurated several years ago, under the auspices of Judge Robertson and Fernando Wood as Joint Commissioners. There has been a growing uneasiness in the county as to the extent to which their citizens are to be victimized for this bridge, which but a small proportion of them will ever cross, an occasional rumors of extravagant contracts and corrupt jobbery for the benefit of "the ring" have created a natural alarm as to the dimensions of the impending debt, especially as commissions of three dollars per day are not favorable to its speedy completion. Upon both these matters, the anxiety of tax-payers, who have contributed freely for the soldiers, has not been diminished by their being left so much in the dark, or by the thought that their hard earnings are being wasted on contractors and politicians.

These local questions happily will not affect the grand issue to be tried on Tuesday next, as the chief candidate for Judge, Mr. Coffin, of Peekskill, is a staunch War Democrat, of high character, and as such will receive the support of leading Republicans throughout the county.

Mr. Coffin, unlike his opponent, has never factiously and indecently reviled the Administration, nor offended respectable citizens of all parties by declaring that "he would vote for a nigger sooner than for Lincoln."

Westchester, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

The Original Copy of the Emancipation Proclamation.

LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN.

The following is a copy of the President's letter to the Sanitary Commission Fair at Chicago:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 26, 1863.

Ladies, having in charge the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Ill.:

According to the request I have in your behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herewith inclosed. The formal words at the top and the conclusion, except the signatures, you perceive, are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department. The printed part was cut from the preliminary Proclamation and pasted on merely to save writing.

I had some desire to retain the paper, but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

The Proclamation and letter are to be purchased for the Historical Society of Chicago—a subscription to be opened for that purpose, and any and all giving what they please. This record to be preserved with the Proclamation and letter.

Brooke Front.

No. 139 Maiden Lane: Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was excessively amused and a little surprised on reading in your paper of yesterday, a communication signed "L. M. D.," intended no doubt to be a severe reflection upon my recent exploit of taking large brook-trout

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths in the city last week was 130. Of these 13 were men, 25 women and 82 children. The causes were: Zymotic diseases, 11; nervous system, 26; heart and blood vessels, 8; respiratory organs, 46; digestive organs, 24; generative organs, 3; bones and joints, 1; injury, 2; stillborn, 8; unknown, 1. Natives of United States, 94; Ireland, 24; Germany, 8; England, 6; unknown, 1.

NINETEENTH WARD MEETING.—The Democrats of the Nineteenth Ward, of Brooklyn, on Saturday evening held a rousing meeting at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Clymer-street, which was addressed by Hons. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, SAMUEL D. MORAN and EDWARD DEEGE. A large procession, with music, enlivened the occasion.

VERDICT OF CENSURE.—The jury in the case of EDWARD MCCABILL, who was suffocated in a Kerosene oil tank at the eglabishment of R. PHALON & Co., North Fourteenth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., returned a verdict censuring the proprietors for not warning ceceased of his danger.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. Dr. FARLEY, who has been pastor of the Church of Our Savior in Pierrepont-street for some 20 years, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning to a large congregation.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Demurrers.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—NOS. 1397, 2037, 2973, 1469, 1603, 1607, 1033, 181, 1675, 1733, 1769, 1775, 1815, 1539, 1845, 1869, 1903, 1971, 1087, 2011.

Part II.—NOS. 2343¾, 1108, 1638, 88, 1058, 1946, 1206, 3740, 3774, 3792, 1428, 1932, 2913, 2130, 2167, 2125, 3844, 2990, 3244, 1354.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—NOS. 3297, 2705, 2519, 821, 2781, 2929, 2055, 2491, 547, 2775, 1255, 2056, 2057, 2107. *Part II.*—NOS. 2570, 2574, 2210, 2062, 2330, 2208, 2372, 2018, 2536, 1026, 2554, 1256, 2596, 2386, 2582.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1073, 948, 856, 653, 743, 1787, 1775, 1777, 1778, 1781, 1756, 1846, 1862, 1963, 2041, 1751. *Part II.*—NOS. 1315, 1080, 175d, 1229, 1230, 86, 1627, 56, 906, 1587, 1204, 783, 6cw, 432, 2152.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 30,—4 P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, 1863

Dear Sir: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Friday, the 30th Instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

Very respectfully,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN HOUGHTALING,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN P. GAW,
JOHN MCCONNELL,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
THOMAS BRADY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
CHARLES RILEY,
JOSEPH MCVAY,
JAMES SANDFORD.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President:

Petition of John Martin, for relief from overtime of inspection on contract for regrading Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to return to this board, for its reconsideration, the ordinance for paving Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, passed October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Mulroy to keep a stand in front of number ons hundred and eighteen Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Repper—

Whereas, The walls of the building heretofore known as the Colored Orphan Asylum, burnt during the riots in July last, are in a dangerous condition, especially that portion of the wall on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings be directed to notify the owners of said building to cause the said walls in Forty-fourth-street to be taken down, and in case they neglect to do so, then that he proceed to do said work, and charge the same to the account of said owners.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause to be removed the incumbrance on the south side of Forty-fourth street, near and west of Fifth-avenue, without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for the use of Engine Company Number Thirteen, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place a gas-lamp in front of number ninety-four Chatham-street.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the Kingsbridge road, from Carmansville to Kingsbridge, but in thorough repair.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Brady—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to cause two lamps to be placed in front of St. Mary's Church, in Ridge-street, corner of Grand, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Brew—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to James Leonard to place a watering trough in front of his premises, number seventy-four West Fifteenth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Haskell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-one, the same to be similar in all respects to the hose carriage of Hose Company number Forty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks be flagged, curb and gutter set and reset, in front of number two hundred and seventy five Water-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Buschmann & Rodefe dt to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Greenwich and Duane streets, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twentieth-street be lighted with gas from avenue A, to the East River, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to T. W. Lord, number ninety Barclay-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to inform this Board what action has been taken, if any, toward the construction of a market on the site east of avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Common Council in one thousand eighth hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent Asylum and Orphan Asylum to attend the inauguration of the new building for the Orphan Asylum, November five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance October twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 24, 1863.

To the Common Council:

The following statement exhibits the balance in the Treasury October seventeen, the receipts and payments since that date, and the balance at the close of business on Saturday, October twenty-four instant, according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer to this office:

Balance, October 17	$674,619 21
Receipts	1,673,634 28
Total	$2,348,343 49
Payments	247,364 03
Balance, October 24	$2,100,979 46

Respectfully submitted,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending October seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution to pay the World newspaper three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, for advertising Assessors' notices, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval yours resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the publishers of the New-York World for the sum of three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, being the aggregate amount of certain bills for advertising Assessors' notices at various dates, from May fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

From the report of your Committee, it appears that this newspaper was authorized by resolution of the Common Council to publish the official proceedings of that body, but that this did not include the advertising of its several departments, unless specially authorized by them. The bills in question are for publishing proceedings and notices of the Board of Assessors, the corporators of this newspaper inserted without such authority. It is, therefore, evident that the case comes directly within the prohibition of the forty-sixth section of the City Charter, which provides that "no additional allowance, beyond the legal claim, under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed."

Apart, however, from this legal objection, it is obvious that to pay so large a bill as this for unauthorized advertising, would form a precedent which could not fail to result in great loss to the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the Minutes, laid on the table for ten days, and published in one or more papers, under the direction of the Clerk.

REPORTS.

From the Committee on Belgian Pavement of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that West Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense to be paid by the City and the remaining half by the property owners.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Doran, Leader of the Cecilian Brass Band, in the sum of twenty-four dollars, such amount being for balance due them on account of bill rendered for music furnished Corporation of City of New-York, upon the occasion of the Fourth of July celebration at Tompkins-square, July fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department, that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contract for building an extension of twenty-five feet on the rear, and to carry the same to the full height of their present house, and to fit up the cellar of house of Engine (steamer) Company number Fifty-four.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose-carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-seven.

Which was laid over.

The undersigned Committee on Fire Department, that the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for a location for Hook and Ladder Company number Seventeen, on Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Gray, President of the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Methodist Church, in Attorney-street, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty cents, to enable him to pay an assessment against said church property for sewer in Attorney-street, the same to be charged to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. C. K. Milligan, Pastor of the First Presbyter-an Church, in Sullivan-street, for the sum of one hundred dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of the said church for the work of building a sewer in Sullivan-street, from Spring to near Prince-street, and that the amount be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Philip Liepzger to build a drain from number one hundred and fifty Greenwich-street to connect with sewer in Liberty-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Petition of Charles R. Lobman to place bay window on his premises.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the pay of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the several dumping grounds connected with the Department of the City Inspector be increased—the Inspectors' pay three dollars per diem, the Assistant Inspectors' two dollars and fifty cents per diem—the same to take effect the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

[By Board of Aldermen, October twenty-two, amended by inserting the words "to the amount of" after words "Inspectors' pay."]

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that the City Inspector be directed to remove the kerosene oil manufactory of D. R. McCrary, number three hundred and thirty-seven Stanton-street, immediately, the same being a nuisance.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that permission be granted to John Fagan and Sarah Brass to regulate, grade, curb and gutter in front of their premises in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Funeral of P. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Aldermen $60 00

Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday 187 00

—with resolution accompanying the last bill, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Vant Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars for carriage hire on the occasion of the participation of Washington's birthday, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

The bills and resolutions were then laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons, to be forwarded to the Committee on National Affairs, in extending a proper reception on behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, on their return to this City, after the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment:

Proprietor of City Assembly Rooms, dinner for Fourth Regiment	$295 00
George Mawby, salute First and Fifth regiments (two bills)	101 00
F. R. Leother, Fifty-fifth regiment band for Fourth regiment Volunteers	74 50
Dodworth's band, First, Fourth and Fifth regiments (three bills)	454 00
C. S. Grafula, band for Duryee's Zouaves (two bills)	205 00
Charles Rook, doorkeeper at banquets of First and Fifth regiments	24 00
Evening Post, for advertising First regiment reception	5 90
Sunday Mercury, advertising First regiment reception	4 10
Total	$1,061 50

the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Russell—12.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.

Subsequently the vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of petition, with resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street, said pier to be of the usual dimensions.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a fire alarm bell placed on the tower of the house occupied by Friendship Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve, the cost of the bell and apparatus not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Councilman Healy moved to amend by including the following in the benefits of the resolution:

Engine Company number Fifty-three.
Engine Company number Twenty-six.
Engine Company number Four.
Engine Company number Thirty.
Engine Company number Sixteen.
Engine Company number Six.
Engine Company number Seventeen.
Engine Company number Two.
Engine Company number Forty-six.
Engine Company number Thirty-nine.
Engine Company number Twenty-three.
Hose Company number Six.
Hose Company number Thirty-one.
Hose Company number Eighteen.
Hose Company number Five.
Hose Company number Twenty-seven.
Hose Company number One.
Hose Company number Thirty-six.
Hose Company number Three.
Hose Company number Forty-nine.
Hook and Laddsr Company number Seventeen.
Hook and Ladder Company number Fifteen
Hook and Ladder Company number Four.
And the office of the Chief Engineer.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Presidi[illegible] Board adjourned until Thursday next, at three o'clock P. M.

[illegible], Clerk.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

For Financial Matters see Fourth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—OCT. 31, 1863.

$4,000	U.S.6s. '81 Cou. Cl	110¾	
30,000	do	110¾	
10,000	do	110	
5,100	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.		
	N. Oct. & Ap Sm	107¼	
2,000	do	107¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr c.N.	99	
1,000	Virginia States 6s	55½	
11,000	Mo. State 6s	67	
2,000	M. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R	88	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	122	
35,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36¾	
5,000	Hud. R. 2d M	136	
2,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd.	122	
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	116½	
2,000	C. B. & Q. 8's	c.1M. 122	
10,000	G. & N. W. 2d	79	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	104	
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112	
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	107	
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	68¾	
5,000	do	69	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. 1. G.	67	
8,000	Atlan. & G. W. 1st	93¾	
	6 Continental Bank	99	
25,000	Amer. Gold	145¾	
10,000	do	145¾	
100	Canton Co	34	
150	do	33¾	
100	Cumb Coal Prfd	38	
50	do	36¾	
100	do	36¾	
00	do	36¾	
300	do	38¾	
400	do	37	
200	do	b10	37
100	do	b10	37¼
250	Quicks. M. Co		66
100	do	b30	68
300	do		67
2250	do	b.10	67
200	do	c	66¾
300	do		66¾
700	Bucks Co. L. Co		1¾
20	Pac. M. S. Co		233
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		20
50	do		23
100	do		24
250	do		25
250	do		26
1850	Am. Coal Co		85
300	do		86
300	do		87
10	N. Y. Can. R		137¾
300	do		137¾
800	do		137¾
500	do		137¾
100	do	b10	137¾
400	do		137¾
200	do	s10	137¾
200	do	b30	138
1,000	Cal. St. 7s		122
35,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.		36¾
5,000	Hud. R. 2d M.		136
2,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd.		122
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		116½
2,000	C. B. & Q. 8's	c.1M.	122
10,000	G. & N. W. 2d		79
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		104
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.		112
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		107
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d		68¾
5,000	do		69
5,000	Miss. & Mo. 1. G.		67
8,000	Atlan. & G. W. 1st		93¾
	6 Continental Bank		99
25,000	Amer. Gold		145¾
10,000	do		145¾
100	Canton Co		34
150	do		33¾
100	Cumb Coal Prfd		38
50	do		36¾
100	do		36¾
00	do		36¾
300	do		38¾
400	do		37
200	do	b10	37
100	do	b10	37¼
250	Quicks. M. Co		66
100	do	b30	68
300	do		67
2250	do	b.10	67
200	do	c	66¾
300	do		66¾
700	Bucks Co. L. Co		1¾
20	Pac. M. S. Co		233
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		20
50	do		23
100	do		24
250	do		25
250	do		26
1850	Am. Coal Co		85
300	do		86
300	do		87
10	N. Y. Can. R		137¾
300	do		137¾
800	do		137¾
500	do		137¾
100	do	b10	137¾
400	do		137¾
200	do	s10	137¾
200	do	b30	138
1,000	Eris Railroad		109¾
500	do		109¾
300	do		109¾
500	do	b10	109¾
500	no		109¾
200	do	s30	109¾
50	do	b10	109¾
200	do	b10	109¾
200	do	b30	110¼
200	do	b30	110¾
100	Eris R. Pref		105
100	do	s10	105
200	do		105¾
500	Hud. River R		134¾
50	do		134¾
200	do		134¾
100	do	b30	135
100	do	b7	135
50	Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf.		70
200	Mins & Mo. R		42
300	Chi. & Alt. P		94
800	Harlem R		112
200	do	s10	112
1000	do	b10	112
1000	do		111
100	do	s10	111
600	do		111¾
2000	Reading R		127
400	do		127¼
100	do	b30	127¾
200	do		127¾
200	do		127¾
100	Mich. Cen. R		127¾
400	do		128
200	do	s10	128
200	do		128¼
500	do		128¼
100	do	b30	129
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S		153¼
100	do	b10	154
200	do		154
1500	Chi. & R. I. R		111¾
200	do		111¾
600	do		111¾
100	do		111¾
200	do		111¾
700	Chic. & R. I. R		111¾
200	Clev. & Tol		119¾
100	Ft. W. & C		90¾
500	do		90¾
250	do		91

PUBLIC BOARD—1¾ P. M.

$25,000	Am. Gold	88.145¾	
10,000	no	145¾	
100	N. Y. Cen R	137	
100	do	83	137¾
250	Erie Railroad	109¾	
100	do	s10	109¾
200	do	b3	109¾
200	do	s30	109¾
100	do	c3	109¾
100	do	b5	109¾
1500	Harlem R	110¾	
100	Reading R	b3	127
150	Mich. Cen. R		127¾
200	do		128
100	M. S. & N. I	s30	87¾
100	do	b3	87¾
100	do	s	87¾
700	do		87¾
100	do	b3	88¼
200	Clev. & P. R		113
200	do	b3	113¾
100	Hudson R. R		134¾
400	Harlem R		111
500	M. S. & N. I. R		87¾
250	do		87¾
200	M. S. & N. 1. R		88
500	do		87¾
100	do	s10	87¾
1000	do		88
1700	do		88¾
100	do		88¾
300	do	s10	88¾
100	do		88¾
200	do	s30	88¾
400	Ill. Cen. R		125¾
100	do		125¾
100	do		125¾
100	do	b15	125¼
200	no		125¾
100	do	s60	125¾
100	do	s30	87¾
100	do	s30	87¾
100	do	s30	88
500	do	b15	125
100	Clev. & Pitts. R	b3	114¾
400	do		114¾
200	do		114¾
200	do	s30	114
200	Gal. & Chic. R	b10	114
500	Chic & R. I. R		111¾
100	do	b2	111
500	Chic & R. I. R	s10	111¾
1100	Clev. & Tol. R	c	119¾
700	do	b3	119¾
1000	do	b3	120
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R		71
200	P., Ft. W. & C		80¾
100	do		89¾
200	do	b10	90
1500	do		90
100	do	b30	90¾
200	Alt. & T. H		66
100	do	b60	67
20	Chi. & N. W		46¾
250	do		47
150	do		47¾
100	do	b10	47¾
500	Chic. & Alt. R		85
100	do		85¾
300	do		88
500	do		87

SECOND BOARD.

15,000	U.S.6s. '81, Co. C.	110	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr c. N.	99	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	62	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	67¼	
12,000	do	67	
20,000	Am. Gold	146¾	
100	Canton Co	34	
250	Cumb. Coal Prf	37¾	
400	N. Y. Cen. R	137¾	
100	do	s10	138
100	Alt. & T. H. R	b60	67
400	Erie R		109¾
500	do	b3	110
100	do	b30	110¾
200	Eris Railway Pr		105¼
100	Hudson R. R		134¾
400	Harlem R		111
500	M. S. & N. I. R		87¾
250	do		87¾
400	Reading R		127¾
500	do		127¾
800	do		127¾
200	Mich. Cen. R		128
200	do		128¼
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S		154
100	do		154¼
100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc		125¾
3	Canton Co		34
100	Cum. Coal		38¾
100	do		39
100	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		170¾
200	Penn. Coal Co		330
150	do		168¾
700	Quicksilv M. Co		67
100	do	b3	67¼
200	do	b3	67
200	do	s10	68¾
200	Mar. Min. Co		9 62
5000	Miss. & Mo. L. C. B.		67

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 23,572 bbls. Flour, 420 bbls. and 2,139 bags Corn Meal, 130,476 bushels Wheat, 51,780 bushels Corn, 225 bushels Rye, 32,125 oushels Barley, 115,122 bushels Oats, 623 bushels Malt, 733 pkgs. Provisions, and 272 bhls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very scarce and quiet, holders ask higher prices. Pots at $8 12½@$8 25 and Pearls at $9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 30 bbls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 271 bbls., including 270 bbls. Pots and 1 bbl. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, No. 1 Quercitron is inactive and is oressed, being offered at $38 ₱ ton, without finding buyers.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in light supply and fair request at 47c.@48c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been sparingly offered and prices have favored sellers, decidedly. The demand has been fair. Liverpool House Cannel is now quoted up to $13 25@$13 50, and do. Orrel at $10 75@$11 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite, $9@$10 50 from vessel, and $10 50@$11 in lots, from yard, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. has advanced the priceof coal $1 50 ₱ ton, to $10 50. The Pennsylvania Coal Co. refuses to fix a price at present. The American Coal Co. has put up its price 50c. ₱ ton. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The activity which has characterized the trade for months past still continues, and free shipments are making from Richmond, both to the Eastward and for the supply of the Southern flotilla. The total receipts from all sources this year is about 7,700,000 tons, which is about 1,500,000 tons more than last year; yet the supply is not up to the demand."

COFFEE.—The demand has been mainly for Rio, prices have not varied materially. Sales, 3,400 bags Rio, part at 32¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Java, nt 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.@35c.; Rio, 31c.@34c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33¼c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed, at 86c. @87c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, since our last, 700 bales.

FEATHERS—Have been in fair request at rising prices. Good to prime Live Geese 53c.@55c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in active request, partly on speculation, at from $6 50@$7 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in lively demand and much firmer, including No. 1 at $14 50@$16.; No. 2 at $9@$10 50; No. 3 at $5 87½@$8 25. Pickled Salmon are in more demand at $22@$24 for No. 1 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are active at $3 25 for inferior Magdelen, to $6 50 for very choice Labrador ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are selling freely, at 4c.@44c. for scaled, and 31c.@34c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Stocks of all kinds in first hands are much reduced.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive, to-day, but desirable lots have been held very firmly, sellers having any existing advantage. Inferior and common grades have been depressed and a shade cheaper. Sales since our last, 10,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$5 90; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 15@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping orands, at $7 25@$7 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$5 90
Extra State	6 15	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	7 30	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 75	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 25	@11 50

Southern Flour is in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls. at $7@$7 65 for poor to good superfine; $7 70@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales 540 bbls. Extra at $6 25@$8 65 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 75@$6 50 for superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted at $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 40 for Marsh's Caloric, and Fairfax, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is plentiful and cheaper, closing at $2 80@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts to-day, 265 sacks.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, especially for export, and prices have been depressed, closing decidedly in favor of buyers, though holders are reluctant to make any important concessions. Sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, including choice White Canada, at 80c.; White Western, at $1 70; Amber Western at $1 45@$1 52, the latter an extreme rate for extra Michigan; Red Western, at $1 34@$1 44 for poor old to choice new; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 36@$1 38½; Milwaukee Club at $1 31 @$1 36; Chicago Spring at $1 30@$1 35; White Genesee at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, and prices of mixed in store have declined slightly. Sales 88,000 bushels, at $1 06@$1 07 for sound Mixed Western in store; $1 05½@$1 10 for do. afloat and delivered; $1 05@$1 06 for unsound do.; $1 09@$1 10 for Yellow Western and White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at $1 17@$1 20, according to quality ₱ bushel. Oats are depressed and lower to-day. We now quote Canada at 81c.@82c.; Western at 81c.@83c.; State at 81c

St. Martin, salt, 12c.; a British schooner, 120 tons, to the windward, $1 ₩ bbl., gold; a British brig, 158 tons, to the windward and back, $1,700 gold; one, 213 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $2,500, half gold; a British bark, 427 tons, to Havana, $3,200; gold; one, 257 tons, same voyage, $2,600; a Norw. brig, 230 tons, same, $1,400 gold; a Bre. bark, 520 tons, same, $3,300 gold; a Br. schooner, 113 tons, to Nassau, N. P., $1,400 half gold, and back from Turks Island, 11c. in currency; a Sr. bark, 240 tons, from Turks Island to New-York, Salt, 10c.; a Br. brig, 130 tons, from West Indies to New-York, salt, 8c. gold; a ship, 1,191 tons, to Panama, Coal, one, 734 tons, hence to San Francisco, Coal, a new ship, 800 tons, at Warren, from Boston to San Francisco, a bark, 511 tons, from Baltimore to San Francisco, Coal, a Bre. bark, 600 tons, to Cadiz and a market, a Br. brig, 153 tons, to Pernambuco and back, a Br. brig to north side Cuba and back, one, 212 tons, to Barbados, on terms not made public.

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Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
R. S. Bacon, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

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C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter Term of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of November next.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen SEPTEMBER 22.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

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DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES,) Port Jervis, Orange County, on Erie Railroad, commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP.

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WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School. No. 1,214 Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Segee's, No. 526 Broadway.

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SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scarlet Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino, Cotton, Canton Flannel and Shetland Undershirts and Drawers.
ENGLISH MERINO and Shaker half-knit hose.
KID CLOTH and CLOTH Lined GLOVES.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
New Styles of Scarfs and Ties.
Three and Four-ply Collars.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
THE New-Haven Patent SHIRTS.
To order or ready-made, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. THEO. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT EMBERSON'S,
No. 811 BROADWAY,
between Eleventh and Twelfth streets,
Just received, an elegant assortment of real Lace Goods, consisting of Laces, Barbes, Sets, Vails, Handkerchiefs, Pelerines, Coiffures, &c.
A new and choice assortment of French and Scotch EMBROIDERIES.
Also, the latest novelty,
EMBROIDERED SETS A LA ESPAGNOL,
CROCHET SILK SCARFS, &c.
A good assortment of Crochet Trimmings, Bugle Gimps and Ornaments for Robes.
Also, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Velvets, Headdresses, French Flowers.
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, &c.

AT DE PEYSTER'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.; Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Pluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS & SPENCER have a large assortment of BRUSSELS 5-ply, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, all WIDTHS. Please give us a call. Goods freely shown. No. 281 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
SILK MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL
UNDER-GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY
IN EVERY VARIETY.

CRAVATS,
ROMAN SCARFS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS,
SILK PLUSH, LINED BUCK,
AND CLOTH GLOVES.
THE CELEBRATED
CHEILLEY KID GLOVES,
PLAIN TAPE, BORDERED, HEMMED,
EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, AND
PRINTED LAWN, &c.
L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER A SPECIAL INVOICE OF
GREAT BARGAINS IN
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG SHAWLS.
Open Centre from $50 to $100 each.
Also,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
INDIA STRIPE CARRIAGE SHAWLS,
A NEW ARTICLE.
PLAIN AND PLAID CENTRE MUFFLER
SHAWLS, IN LARGE VARIETY,
JUST RECEIVED.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH
POPLINS,
MERINOS,
AND SCOTCH CLOAKING PLAIDS.
Ten cases of the above goods
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
in all the most FASHIONABLE COLORS AND QUALITIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, Nov. 2,
300 YARDS
MIXED MELTONS
AT 75 and 85 CENTS PER YARD.
SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

EVENING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have just received a large assortment of
ROBES BRILLIANTE
for Ball and Party Costumes.
ALSO,
A FULL SUPPLY OF
EVENING DRESS MATERIALS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
a magnificent assortment of
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS, REPS, &c.
together with a full supply of other
MOURNING DRESS MATERIALS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st

AT LEGRAND'S.
LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW EVENING SILKS.

PLAIN EVENING SILK at $1 12½ and $1 25: worth $1 50 and $1 75.
EXTRA FINE MOIRE ANTIQUE, NEW SHADES.
STRIPED and PLAIDED MOIRE ANTIQUE, at $1 90; worth $2 75.
EXTRA RICH BLACK SILK ARMURE GRAIN DE POUDRE and DIAGONAL, at $5; worth $7.

DRESS GOODS.

500 pieces PLAIN POPLINS and EMPRESS CLOTH, all new shades.
200 pieces EPINGLINE, CHOICEST QUALITY and COLORS ever imported. These goods having arrived too late for the whole-sale trade will be sold immediately at retail with a LOSS OF 25 PER CENT.
RICH PLAIDED POPLINS, also STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH.

SKIRTING.

The newest material for BALMORAL Skirting at 75 cents per yard; worth $1. The attention of ladies is especially called to this novelty.

BROADCLOTH.

BROADCLOTH and CLOAKING for ladies, CHEAPER than IMPORTERS' prices.
Also FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS and SHIRTING MUSLINS sold without profit and much under wholesale prices. LEGRAND, No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverly-place.

AT PEYTON'S, NO. 274 BOWERY,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A
GOOD STOCK OF KID, CASTOR, CLOTH and
RINGWOOD GLOVES, of the newest colors
and best quality, and at extremely moderate prices.

AT PEYTON'S, NO. 274 BOWERY,
HOUSEKEEPERS and HOTEL-KEEPERS
will find a large stock of
FLANNELS, QUILTS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c.,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

AT PEYTON'S, NO. 274 BOWERY,
LADIES WILL FIND
A CHOICE STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS, ALL SIZES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

AT PEYTON'S, NO. 274 BOWERY,
LADIES WILL FIND ALL THE
FASHIONABLE COLORS and
STYLES OF CLOAKINGS.
Also, CLOTHS for BOYS' WEAR, VERY CHEAP.

AT PEYTON'S, NO. 274 BOWERY,
Ladies can examine one of the largest and most select
stocks of
INDIA, CASHMERE, BROCHE, BERLIN,
STELLA, and SCOTCH WOOLEN SHAWLS
to be found in the City.

BROADWAY
CLOAK EMPORIUM.
No. 747 Broadway, opposite Astor-place,
Will open on MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 2,
with a large assortment of
LYONS VELVETS AND SILK CLOAKS,
in different styles.
PLAIN WHITE CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS,
ALSO IN FANCY COLORS.
Large assortment of
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 55 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
EIGHTH AVENUE
CHEAP STORE
CROWDED
AND A RUSH FOR
BARGAINS.

AT KINZEY'S,
25,000 YARDS
RICH BONNET
RIBBONS,
6c., 12c., 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY,
25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
SCOTCH
PLAID
RIBBONS.
AT KINZEY'S,
5,000
LADIES' SCARFS,
EVERY STYLE.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNET VELVETS $1 up.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNET SILKS 50c. up.
AT KINZEY'S,
15,000 FEATHERS,
EVERY STYLE
AND COLOR.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, 37c.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, 50c.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, 63c.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, 75c.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, 88c.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, $1.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, $1 25.
AT KINZEY'S, FELT BLOOMERS, $1 50.
BEAVER HATS AND BLOOMERS.
EXAMINE FELT BONNETS, $1.
EXAMINE FELT BONNETS, $1 25.
EXAMINE PLUSH BONNETS, $1 50.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNETS, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNETS, 37c.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNETS, 50c.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNETS, 63c.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNETS, 75c.
AT KINZEY'S, BONNETS, $1.
AT KINZEY'S
OPENING,
12,500 BUNCHES
FRENCH FLOWERS.
At 3c., 6c., 8c., 12c., SPRAY.
OPENING FROM
AUCTION,
3,500 PIECES
SILK VELVETS, CHEAP.
Silk Velvets, 20c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 25c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 29c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 63c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 31c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 37c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 50c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 75c. piece.
BROADWAY STYLES,
AT EIGHTH-AV. PRICES.
EVERY ARTICLE
SOLD AT THE PRICE ADVERTISED.
ON MONDAY,
30,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c.
AND MISSES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 7c.
HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c.
TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c.
HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 11c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c.
HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 14c.
MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.
PRINTED BORDERS HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.
SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, 28c.
GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 31c.
AND FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 37c.
HANDKERCHIEFS up to $4. HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST LOT IN THE CITY.
OPENING CHEAP GOODS,
IN COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, VAILS AND LACE GOODS.
250 VARIETIES OF GLOVES.
LADIES' KIDS, STITCHED BACKS, 70c.
LADIES' KIDS, EXTRA QUALITY, 8c.
GENT'S KIDS FROM 50c. TO 90c.
MERINO AND LISLE-LINED,
SILK LINED,
BUCKSKIN,
CLOTH, and
RINGWOOD GLOVES, from 6c. to $1 75.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
40,000 PAIRS COTTON HOSE.
EVERY MERINO HOSE.
STYLE IN FANCY WOOL DO.
HOSIERY, BALMORAL AND
FROM 6c. to 75c. SILK HOSE,
AT KINZEY'S, WOOL HOODS, 37c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOL HOODS, 50c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOL HOODS, 63c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOL HOODS, 75c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOL HOODS, $1.
AT KINZEY'S, SONTAGS, 75c. UP.
AT KINZEY'S, NUBIAS, 50c. UP.
15,000 SPOOLS
CLARK'S COTTON,
AND COATS' CHEAPEST LOT
GENUINE 200 IN THE CITY
YARDS, 4c. 3c., 1c., 2c., 3c. SPOOL
AT KINZEY'S, BEST NEEDLES, 3c., PAPER.
AT KINZEY'S, BEST PINS 4c. PAPER
AT KINZEY'S, BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.
AT KINZEY'S, WORKING-COTTON, 1c.
AT KINZEY'S, SEWING-SILKS, 9c. DOZEN.
AT KINZEY'S, SHIRT BRAIDS, 3c., 5c., 6c.
CLOAK AND DRESS BUTTONS.
TRIMMING BRAIDS.
3,000 YARDS FLUTED RIBBONS. NEW STYLES 15c. YARD.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
THE LARGEST
AND
MOST ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
Ever offered at retail in the United States.
MRS. GAYNOR,
Having returned from Europe per *City of New-York*,) we are now opening an immense variety of
NEW FRENCH GOODS,
Selected by
MRS. GAYNOR,
Personally, from the first-class manufacturers of France and England, where she has made arrangements to have forwarded to her monthly a regular supply (all sizes) of new and fashionable goods. We have now in store a full line of these elegant
HAND-MADE FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS.
Also, Misses', in various styles and all sizes, FRENCH DRESS IMPROVERS, CORSET COVERS, PAGES, WAISTS, &c., &c. Also, a magnificent importation of new and desirable
FASHIONABLE FRENCH SKIRTS,
Ready Made.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SILK GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 356 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 2,
SEVERAL CASES
LYONS DRESS SILKS,
Containing the most desirable
Goods offered this season, viz.
CORDED SILKS, 22 and 30 inches wide,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIE,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
Also,
PARIS BLACK TAFFETAS WITHOUT LUSTRE,
CORDED IN ALL QUALITIES.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 356 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 2,
AT RETAIL,
Some of the finest
CAMELS' HAIR CENTRE, PARIS-BROCHE
SHAWLS, in all colors, ever offered.
Also,
PALE BORDER INDIA, PAISLEY, PARIS, OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS, in all qualities.
SCARLET, BLACK and WHITE CENTRE.
NEW STYLE of CLOAKS JUST RECEIVED.
Also,
The finest 32 and 36-inch BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET ever imported.

DRESS GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 2,
THREE CASES PARIS PLAID POPLINS,
IN HIGH COLORS FOR CHILDREN;
Also,
EMPRESS CLOTHS.
VELOUR DE RUSSE,
POPLIN IN ALL
THE NEW SHADES AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Together
With a great variety of other
DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
Several cases of
FRENCH MERINO, in various qualities and the most desirable colors.
Also,
Ottoman Reps, Figured Duchesse and French Poplins.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

PLAID IRISH POPLINS,
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS,
PLAIDS IN ALL WOOL,
PLAIDS IN COTTON AND WOOL,
Plaids in all styles and colors at
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
Nos. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

FINE
PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS
AND
FILET NETS,
Just received an entire new stock of the choicest goods in the above lines, suitable for
TRIMMING
BONNETS
AND
HEAD-DRESSES.
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.
(Opposite the Worth Monument.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Just received, two cases of VICTORIA PLAIDS, 25 cents per yard; beautiful fabrics, a great bargain.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet-ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CHEAPER THAN EVER—in cents per ounce, all colors; regular price, 25 cents, 31 cents and 38 cents; 10,000 pounds of the finest quality, all colors. Also, needles, canvas, patterns, &c., &c. N. B.—Splendid assortment of embroidered slippers and hand made Sontags, at a low price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

CAREY'S LYONS VELVET SACQUES and Circulars exist any of his former productions, both in style and novelty.
Prices $100 to $200.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway.
Second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, suitable for all ages, in all desirable fabrics, NOW READY.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S ENGLISH BLACK BEAVER SACQUES now ready. Prices $10, $12, $14, $16, $18.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S FRENCH BLACK BEAVER SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, trimmed in every style. Price $18, $20, $22, $24, $25, $28, $33, $35, $40, $45, $50, now ready.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S DRAB, BLUE, WHITE AND leather-color French CLOTH CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and ROTONDES, now ready, from $20 to $75 each.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S ANGORA VELOURS CLOTH CIRCULARS—At $40 and $50, trimmed with rich grosgrain silk—now ready and for sale at
GEO. CAREY'S,
No. 475 Broadway,
second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S ROMAN TOGA VELVET CIRCULARS, with the new and graceful monk's hood. Price $150—now ready, and for sale at
GEO. CAREY'S,
No. 475 Broadway,
second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S LYONS VELVET CIRCULARS—Now ready, at $100 to $200.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store up from Ubsdell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
ALL-WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS,
PLAID AND STRIPED.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
SCOTCH LINEN DIAPER,
PLAID CAMBRICS,
STRIPED CAMBRICS,
1,000 PIECES 4-4 BRILLIANTS,
AT OLD PRICE, 2c. A YARD.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL STOCK OF
LADIES', CHILDREN AND GENT'S
MERINO UNDERWEAR.
HOODS AND SONTAGS.
FULL STOCK OF FINE HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR.
JOB LOT.
1,000 DOZEN OF LADIES' RIBBED WOOLEN HOSE, 25c. 6d. A PAIR.
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE, 25c. A PAIR.
EXTRA HEAVY. EXTRA WELL MADE.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
BEST STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS
IN THE CITY,
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' BEST QUALITY
PARIS KID GLOVES.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
500 DOZ. GENT'S KID GLOVES.
OUR KID GLOVES
ARE THE BEST QUALITY
IMPORTED.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
we out lengths of
MILLINERY GOODS
cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
OSTRICH FEATHERS!
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS!
Also new lines of DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Favorite brands of BLACK and COLORED SILK TRIMMINGS.
VELVETS, every width, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

WINTER GARDEN—Handy Andy—Mischievous Annie—The Returned Volunteer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miles O'Reilly—Po-ca-hontas; or, Ye Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Satan in Paris—Alpine Maid, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—Bedouin Arabs.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 543 Broadway)—Vandenhoff's Readings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Washington says that Maj.-Gen. Butler has at last been assigned to active service. He is ordered to relieve Maj.-Gen. Foster of the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and will at once enter upon the duties.

The arrival from New-Orleans of the steamship *George Washington* puts us in possession of interesting information concerning the troops under Gen. Banks, who are moving through Western Louisiana, as is supposed, with the ultimate object of redeeming Texas from the rebels. The Nineteenth army corps, under Gen. Franklin, had pressed forward to Opelousas, gaining that place on the 22d of October, without meeting a great deal of resistance, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy in large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery attempted to make a stand about five miles from the town. Carrying out the policy, however, which has actuated them in all their movements so far during the campaign, they quickly retreated before our advance, and are reported to have gone to Alexandria. The headquarters of the Thirteenth (Gen. Washburne) army corps, are still at Vermillionville, and all the troops are in fine health and well supplied. At New-Orleans an expedition, under Gen. Dana, composed of veteran troops, was being fitted out. Its precise destination was, of course, not divulged, but the general opinion is, that it was intended for some point on the Texas coast. The enlistment of colored soldiers was going on rapidly in the city, and the Union troops had been very successful in the destruction of salt works, tanneries and other rebel property across Lake Ponchartrain in Mississippi.

Guerillas are again audacious on the banks of the Mississippi. The steamers *Crescent City Chief*, *Adriatic* and *City of Pekin* were all fired into on their way up to Memphis. The *Cheek* was set on fire by the explosion of a shell, but the flames were soon extinguished. The *Adriatic* had one man killed and eight wounded, but on the other boats there was nobody injured.

Hawkins' band of guerrillas had been attacked near Piney Factory by Lieut.-Col. Shiekly, of the First Middle Tennessee regiment, and completely routed, after two engagements. We took 66 prisoners, and our loss was comparatively trifling.

A dispatch from Knoxville informs us that our forces, which for some time have held the town of Loudon, Tenn., retired to the heights on the north side of the river, where their guns command the place.

Another of the noble family of Ellets, who have so distinguished themselves in connection with naval operations on the Mississippi, is dead. Chas. R. Ellet, commanding the Mississippi Marine brigade, died suddenly on Thursday last, at Bunker's Hill, Illinois.

FROM EUROPE.

Journals to the 21st inst., received yesterday by the steamship *Hecla*, bring no additional news to that published in the telegraphic summary on Friday received per steamship *City of Washington* via Cape Race.

GENERAL NEWS.

The arrival on Saturday of the Bremen brig *Santiago*, from Santo Domingo Oct. 6, gives us the only connected and authentic account of the disturbances on that island. In the various collisions between the insurgents and the Spanish troops, the advantage has been mainly on the side of the Dominicans. The towns of Santiago de los Caballeros and Puerta Plata had both been destroyed by fire.

The General Loan Agent of the Treasury reports that the entire subscriptions on Saturday to the Popular 5-20 Years Loan amounted to $16,500,000. The additional subscriptions at the Treasury direct in New-York were $2,550,000. The Loan Agent intimates that when the balance of this great loan of five hundred millions shall be reduced to about one hundred millions it may be taken by a combination of banks, bankers, &c., on a single subscription. In consequence of the enormous subscriptions on Saturday the balance is now less than $150,000,000.

Gen. Rosecrans, having been invited to visit Springfield, wrote from Yellow Springs on the 28th: "The increasing virulence of the symptoms of temporary indisposition render it imperative that I should remain quiet for some days."

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan on Saturday, in this market, were the heaviest ever known for a single day. The amount paid into the Treasury was $6,843,450. For the week the receipts for the Loan at the New-York office were $17,660,000, and the subscriptions altogether from this City about *twenty millions*. The Railway market higher. Money active.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business in domestic Produce and general Merchandize. Breadstuffs were quiet; Wheat, Corn and Oats declined 1c @2c. ₩ bushel. Provisions were in less demand; Pork and Lard closed heavily. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Sugars, Rice, Teas, Molasses, Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. Cotton was dull and drooping. Wool, Hay, Fish, Laths and Skins were salable and buoyant. Freights were quiet and depressed, with 647 vessels of all classes in port.

The Vote of the Soldiers.—The Copperhead papers are complaining bitterly of the fact that convalescent and other soldiers, from New-York, are furloughed to enable them to come home and vote. They grudge the defenders of their country this dearest right of the true patriot. For two long years these gallant fellows have been enduring privation, disease, and the rage of battle, till the graves of their comrades are crowding hill-side and plain, all to save our free institutions; and yet they themselves are held up to scorn as interlopers when they seek to exercise their most sacred right under those institutions. There never was such base injustice. It is a misfortune and a wrong, that every New-York soldier in hospital, or camp, or field, has not the opportunity to give his suffrage on the great issue now before the people. But for Horatio Seymour, who vetoed the legislative act for that purpose, all would have had this opportunity. The Government at Washington is to be praised for in some measure supplying the opportunity. None but men of evil designs find fault with it.

Gov. Seymour at the Cooper Institute.

Gov. Seymour has just made his third appearance as a speaker in New-York since his entrance into office. The first was at the Academy of Music, on July Fourth, when he addressed the Democracy in an elaborately prepared speech, the whole burden of which was denunciation of the Government as an insufferable tyranny, and an averment that the war, as conducted, was a dead failure. His language on that occasion seemed to be specially shaped to demoralize and depress the public mind to the greatest degree possible, and to fit it for a favorable reception of such terms of peace as Lee then in Pennsylvania, and, as was generally supposed by the Copperheads, destined to overwhelm the Federal army, might soon proffer. The fall of Vicksburgh had not been heard of, for it had taken place only five hours before; and the Governor took occasion to declare that Vicksburgh could not be taken. The news of Gettysburgh had not reached our City in any authentic shape. Every patriotic heart was harassed with anxiety. There never was so dark an hour since the rebellion began. Gov. Seymour, instead of using his official and personal influence to inspire the people with constancy, and courage and cheer, seized upon the occasion to propagate distrust, despondency and despair. Considering the demands of the crisis, a more craven, faithless, vicious speech never passed human lips. Had Lee been the victor at Gettysburgh, and had the rebel flag continued to float over Vicksburgh, the consequences of that harangue of the Governor of the State of New-York would have been most mischievous, and might have been positively fatal to the National cause.

Gov. Seymour's second appearance as a speaker was ten days afterward, before the mob, which but for him would have never had an existence. The language used by him, the chief magistrate of the State, to please and satisfy that hideous herd of incendiaries and murderers will never be forgotten until the rebellion itself is forgotten. There never has been in this country, and we trust to heaven there never may be again, such a pitiful, shameful abasement of authority to the vilest elements of society—such a prostration of official purple in the very slime of the gutter.

On this third occasion, the Governor exhibits somewhat more dignity of speech and bearing than on either of the other two. The times have changed. The rebels are on the other side of the Rappahannock. The rioters are again under the pavements. Of course, the Governor now talks in a rather different key. But still, whatever the effort to hide it, the same faithless spirit pervades this effusion that made the others so abominable to every man of genuine loyalty. He has one or two *ad captandum* flourishes about "battling for the flag of our country in all its integrity," but yet the whole production is surcharged with subtlest Copperhead venom. It is studiously concocted with the express design to destroy the confidence of the people in the constituted authorities of the Government, and to foment every mean jealousy and low passion. He undertakes to stir up State resentment by asserting that more men have been required from New-York, on the draft, than from other States; but he neither proves it, nor seriously attempts to prove it. He again invidiously contrasts the Senatorial representation of New-England with that of New-York—making the extraordinary statement that at the time of the formation of the Constitution, New-York magnanimously "compromised and allowed New-England, with six times less population than New-York had, six times her voice in the governing power"—when in fact, according to the census tables of 1790, the single State of Massachusetts had a population 38,000 larger than that of New-York. He endeavors to impair public credit by arguing that the policy of the Administration prolongs the war, and that the war, if prolonged, must end in repudiation. He imputes to the President the design of breaking up State lines, and converting the whole rebel area into territorial dependencies, when in fact there is not one solitary particle of evidence that the President harbors any such purpose. On the contrary, all the evidence, both of word and act, proves that his plan is to bring back the States bodily to their old relations just as soon as they are willing to resume them. What he is doing in Tennessee and Louisiana he is prepared to do in every other rebel State just so soon as armed rebellion is put down within its borders.

The whole speech is a tissue of sophistries and misrepresentations. Coming from any other man in high official position, it would excite astonishment; but from Gov. Seymour it is simply just what was expected. The harangue is in perfect keeping with his factious and seditious administration. No whole-souled, loyal man could have ever uttered the one any more than he could have been guilty of the other. Gov. Seymour's words and acts are alike abhorred by the people. If he doubts it, let him listen to what they say to-morrow.

Owning Judges.—In his speech of Friday evening, he who is perhaps the foremost member of the New-York Bar, and a Democrat at that, declared with a solemn adjuration to Heaven, that "if this junction of Tammany and Mozart be consummated, there will be at least two individuals in this City each of whom *will own a Judge, body and soul.*" What must be the condition of things when such a lawyer has to protest in such language against the profanation of the sanctuaries of justice? What man, with a particle of respect for the law, can support the Judicial nominees thus pronounced the mere chattels of men who made them and mean to use them? Let every honest man vote for the honest Judges, Bosworth and Hilton.

The City and its Judiciary—An Appeal to American Citizens.

Mr. James T. Brady has for many years enjoyed a large practice at the Bar of this City, and has, probably, done it as much credit as any other member. He has been all his life a Democrat, and is fond of boasting himself an Irish Democrat—a class of politicians who pride themselves on their fidelity to their party, almost as much as their forefathers prided themselves on their fidelity to their clan. He has no sympathy, or if he has, he has always carefully concealed it, with "the opinions peculiar to Republicans," and was one of those who, down to the last hour, zealously supported the claim of the South to be allowed to govern the United States after its own fashion. Consequently his testimony in the matter of the existing condition of the Judiciary in this City possesses peculiar weight. In his speech at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, he used the following language on this subject:

"Why, gentlemen, let me tell you, as one who began the profession of the law at twenty-one years of age, such a change has occurred in the administration of justice in this City, that, when a man walks into my office with a bundle of papers, and says to me: 'Mr. Brady, here is an injunction granted to prevent my carrying on my regular business,' and, in one of the very last cases that I tried, there was an injunction to prevent a man from continuing to act as the foreman and cutter in a merchant tailoring establishment in this City—an injunction from a Judge to prevent him from carrying on his lawful trade for the maintenance of his family. How do you think I received those papers? When I first entered the profession, I would never have asked what Judge granted it, but I would have looked at the merits of the case and tried to tell my client what I thought. But, gentlemen, the question, before even looking at one word written upon that paper, was 'What Judge granted this injunction?' Next—'What Judge is to hear this case?' And when that latter question is answered, in many cases I have handed the papers back and told my friend, 'I can be of no service to you; you must employ such a man, between whom and the Judge, or Judge's partner, friend, agent or huckster, there exists a great affection; employ him and you will have some chance to maintain your rights in a Court of Justice.' Is this any fancy picture? It is the language of the most sober and dreadful reality."

We have for several years predicted that "to this complexion we should come at last," though we honestly confess that Mr. Brady's confession reveals a state of things rather worse than we had anticipated. We have over and over again assured the public that it was not possible for the Judges to remain pure under our present system of appointing them, without a radical change in human nature; and as there is no immediate probability of any such change taking place, we were certain sooner or later to have such a Bench as Mr. Brady describes. It is the fashion in all communities in which the Press is free, for thieves who are battening on public abuses to raise their hands in holy horror over "the license of the newspapers;" and some of our Judges—we will not mention names—have been at times very indignant at our strictures on the system to which, and to which alone, they owe their position. As we have been all along certain that the Bar and the respectable public fully shared our convictions, we have not been in the least moved by their implications and protests. We are not at all discouraged by the knowledge that such men as McCunn think that the mere name of Judge ought to shield from chastisement and exposure the corrupt and time-serving demagogues who seek the office of Judge just as a trader solicits an order. On the contrary, if anything could quicken our shame and indignation, it would be the impudence with which some of our ermine politicians now-a-days claim, at our hands, the respect and consideration with which such men as Kent and Story and Livingston surrounded the office which is, in our time, raffled for by political hacks.

We once more present this question to the public as something higher and more serious than a question of politics. Put whom you will elsewhere, but as long as you keep the Bench pure we cannot be wholly lost. It is above all a question which affects the poor. If we allow the knaves of the City to appoint our Judges much longer, justice will at last become as much a luxury as diamonds and fast horses—as it will be sold an openly and unblushingly—and be just as much out of the reach of the majority of the public. According to Mr. Brady, we are not very far from this point already.

Seymour and Sickles.—Two Democratic leaders of New-York delivered speeches in this City on Saturday night—Sickles and Seymour—the former appealing from the battle-field to the patriotic heart of the nation, the other laboring painfully to defend his impeached patriotism. Seymour appealed adroitly to the cowardice, meanness and prejudices of his audience. Sickles appealed alone to love of country. He eloquently said:

"How shall we restore the lost sovereignty of the Union? How shall we undo the foul wrong of the rebellion? There are not a few who have quailed before the magnitude of the task. Of these, thank Heaven, the President is not one. He whom the burden most bent has never faltered in heart or purpose. He is sustained, as is just, by the great mass of the nation, by the potential voice of the Press, and by the armies and fleets of the Union. Grappling with administrative questions more difficult and delicate than ever before tried the sagacity and courage of our statesmen, he has so borne himself that every loyal heart acknowledges the candor, ability and tact which signalize the character of our First Magistrate. That history will assign him a conspicuous rank among great rulers, is no longer doubtful. It is now more than ever plain that the surest way to peace is to fortify the Government with public opinion steady and staunch. Our military operations must soon isolate Virginia from the remaining fragments of insurgent territory. With this consummation the rebellion falls and peace will be proclaimed. To this end the President asks for 300,000 men. Let no one be invested anywhere with civil authority who hesitates to give these men—nay, who will not go himself, if need be. The worst foe of the army, the real opponent of peace, the most recreant citizen, is he who by word or act, delays or hinders this reinforcement. ("That's so!")"

Compare this noble support of our rulers, our army and the Union with Seymour's carping criticism, snarling ill-nature, disorganizing suggestions, malignant insinuations, and empty boasts.

Prompt and Performance.—Gov. Seymour doubtless thought it was a very telling point for himself, and a terrible rebuke to the Government, to open his Fourth of July speech by saying: "Fellow-citizens! When I accepted the invitation to speak at this meeting *we were promised the downfall of Vicksburgh*, the opening of the Mississippi," &c., &c. But if anybody promised him this, was the promise not kept? Aye. While the sentence was rolling from Seymour's lips, our troops were marching into Vicksburgh, and planting their banners on its ramparts, and the rebel army was marching out prisoners of war. He doubtless thought it a sharp thing to follow this opening remark by saying, that "in the moment of expected victory there came the midnight cry of help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe." But could he at that moment have looked as far as Pennsylvania and seen the rebel army flying from its soil, and from the field of Gettysburgh, he would surely have "stood before you on that occasion," as he said he did *not*, "as one animated by expected victories," and he surely would never have delivered that infamous speech.

Our Political Victories.—The remarkable series of political triumphs which have been achieved by the Unionist party since, and including the Kentucky election in August last, is without a parallel in the history of any Administration. The Southwestern State referred to, together with the two great Western States north of the Ohio River, Ohio and Indiana, the Western State of Iowa, the Middle State of Pennsylvania, the Easternmost States of Maine and Vermont, the Westernmost State of California—all, by stupendous majorities have elected the Union candidates, and thus sustained the Administration and the war. This, remarkable to say, has occurred in the third year of the Administration, and notwithstanding its numerous mistakes and failures. It is because the people believe it is laboring faithfully and honestly for the public weal amid prodigious difficulties, and because they know that thus they are aiding in suppressing the rebellion, and restoring the Union and peace. It now remains for New-York to step into line with the noble procession of States, and like them keep step to the music of the Union.

An Odd Coincidence.—A Southern gentleman, who has recently been liberated from rebeldom by the advance of our army in Tennessee, writes us a note, in which he says that Horatio Seymour's denunciations of the Government in his Rochester speech compare painfully with the speeches of the rebel leaders to which he has been accustomed for two years past, while shut up within the rebel lines. How strange this is; if Gov. Seymour be really as true and devoted a supporter of the Government and the army in their struggle for the Union, and as unflinching an opponent of the public enemy, as he pretends in some of his late speeches.

The Penalty of Opposition.—"This war will annihilate any leader, or party, or institution that stands in its way," so said Gen. Sickles in his serenade speech, and truer words were never uttered. Niagara is not a whit more resistless than the sweeping torrent of patriotism which this war has set in motion. Whatever opposes it—politician, party, slavery, or what not—will go down never to rise again. The only safe place is under the battle flag.

A Paradox.—The Vallandighamites in New-York all go with Seymour. Why does he have such "friends?" How happens it that while they, in the language of one of their chairmen at "The Great Pence Convention held in New-York on 3d of June, 1863," go for a "vigorous prosecution of peace," he goes for the opposite policy, and they go for him?

English vs. American.—Gov. Seymour professes to be a great admirer of *English* liberty. We wish his admiration of *American* liberty was sufficiently hearty to induce him to speak a stout word or strike a manly blow against the Southern traitors, who are deluging a continent in blood for its overthrow.

The Reception of the Fourteenth Regiment.—The Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment, having received permission of the Government to come home for the purpose of recruiting, are expected to arrive in this city to-day.

The regiment numbers 262 men. When they left Brooklyn they numbered nearly 1,100, although several hundred have been recruited since.

They have participated in about twenty battles and skirmishes, and their ranks have been greatly reduced, not only on account of casualties but by desertions, as large numbers are in the city now who should be in the ranks.

A meeting of the military men of this city was held at the Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, yesterday afternoon. Several thousand persons were present, and the greatest anxiety was manifested. The main drill-room was thrown open, and it was soon filled, while hundreds remained on the sidewalks.

There were present Maj.-Gen. Dudley, Brig.-Gen. Crooks, Col. A. M. Wood, (who commanded the regiment at the battle of Bull Run,) and other officers and members of different regiments, all anxious to do honor to the gallant Fourteenth.

Gen. Crooks mounted a box and spoke to the assemblage. He stated that it was a settled fact that the Fourteenth would come home, but did not think they would be here to-night. He favored a reception such as they deserved, but did not feel ready to take the responsibility of ordering the brigade out, as there was a penalty for ordering a parade on the day of a general election, or five days preceding. He suggested, however, that the militia should come together by companies, and their officers would be present to organize them into regiments. Those who had no uniforms could come without, and those who did not come deserved to be kicked out of the organizations they belonged to. On the arrival of the regiment he stated fourteen strokes would be struck on the City Hall bell in quick succession, so that all could know.

It appears that Col. Wood received a telegram from Col. Fowler, on Monday last, stating that the regiment would be ordered home to recruit, and that he would be authorized to raise a brigade, with the rank of Brigadier-General. No time was set for their arrival, and no information has since been received, giving any indication of the time they would come. On Friday last they were still in the front.

Some 60 convalescents have arrived within the past few days. Most of these will be transferred to the Invalid corps, while the main portion of the regiment will be divided into recruiting parties, with the view of organizing a brigade.

The regiment will have a grand reception when they arrive, having now been in service since the commencement of the war.

Another Invitation for the Russian Admiral.—His Excellency Gov. Smith, of Rhode Island, has sent a Deputation composed of Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, and four members of his Staff, to New-York, to invite the Russian Admiral to visit Rhode Island. The Deputation will leave the foot of Whitehall-street, near South Ferry, on the steamer *Henry Burden*, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

For Report of Stock Sales and General Markets See Second Page.

Monday, Nov. 2—A. M.

The financial feature of the week past was the large subscription to the Popular Loan of the United States. The total in this market is not short of twenty millions. The amount of Money actually paid on this account into the Treasury Office at New-York is $17,660,000, as follows:

Monday	$1,379,350	Thursday	$3,444,550
Tuesday	1,342,950	Friday	2,149,950
Wednesday	2,005,750	Saturday	6,843,450

Total for week.....$17,660,000

The payments on Saturday were divided as follows:

On subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office	$2,555,760
By Sub-Loan Agents	4,287,700
Total	$6,843,450

The sales and subscriptions altogether on Saturday were:

At Treasury Office	$2,555,750
By Livermore, Clews & Co	3,098,300
Fisk & Hatch	2,550,000
First National Bank	500,000
Other Sub-Loan Agents	1,500,000
Total	$10,204,050

The subscriptions of the day to the Popular Loan are unprecedented in amount in this market and, no doubt, also, in the other large cities. The applicants at the Treasury Office direct were more numerous than ever before known, forming a continuous line in the building from 10 o'clock this morning until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The same pressure was experienced at the several Sub-Loan Agencies in Wall-street; and the subscriptions, altogether, afford one of the most gratifying as well as extraordinary manifestations of popular confidence in the credit and stability of the Government ever known at the Money centres of the country. The applicants for the Loan were of every variety of occupation and every degree of fortune.

Of course a very considerable gain is made by the Treasury Office in its general balance, although the disbursements were unusually heavy, including the payment at the close of the week of a large amount of Certificates of Deposit, on which the Secretary of the Treasury directed the notice of ten days to be waived to accommodate the takers of the Popular Loan, and the City Banks, upon whom their certified checks, payable in Legal Tender, were drawn.

The effect upon the Money Market of these large subscriptions was to keep the rate to the Brokers firm at 7 ₩ cent., and to increase the difficulty of borrowing, at call, upon other securities. On Saturday the market continued active, owing, on the one hand, to the indisposition of Bank to lend even at this outside rate until next week, and on the other to the numerous peremptory orders at the Board to buy Stocks at the going prices. These orders created much excitement at both sessions of the Exchange, and the eagerness to buy the Railways at advancing figures was in singular contrast with the reported difficulty of borrowing Money upon them at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. On the Street at 4 o'clock the market was not so firm as in the Exchange Board Room, the following prices being made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	145¼	146¼	Harlem Pref.	120	120
U.S. 6s, 1881	110¾	110⅝	Mich. Central	127	128¼
N. Y. Central	131¼	132⅝	Mich. Southern	87¼	87⅞
Erie	109	109⅞	Mich. Guarant'd.	150¾	153¾
Erie Preferred	105	105¼	Illinois Cen.	125	125¾
Hudson	133¼	134⅜	Pittsburgh	111¾	113⅜
Pacific Mail	232	233	Fort Wayne	88¼	90⅜
Harlem	111¾	110⅝	Rock Island	110½	111¾
Canton	33½	34	Galena	113	113⅝
Treas. Certificates	99¼	99⅜	Reading	126¾	127
Toledo	119¾	120	Quicksilver	64	67
Northwest	46	46¾	Chicago & A.	82	87

The price of Gold was down to 145⅛@¼ this forenoon, but recovered 1 ₩ cent. later in the dealings. The export movement by the day's steamers amounted to $375,000, and for the entire week to $585,000.

The general course of the market for Gold and Stocks through the week is thus noted:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	147⅜@148⅜@145@146¼
U. S. 6 cents, 1881	110¾@111@110
New-York Central	132@133¾@137⅝
New-York and Erie	110¾@108¾@109⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	105¾@106¾
Rock Island	108⅞@111¾
Michigan Guaranteed	149¾@156@153⅜
Michigan Southern	83@85⅞@88¾@87⅝
Michigan Central	124¾@128¼
Toledo	115¾@120¾@119¾
Illinois Central	126¼@127⅜@126¾
Pacific Mail	229@233
Hudson River	131@134¾x.d.
Harlem Preferred	107@120
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108¾@115@113¾
Harlem Common	95@115@110¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	86@90¾
Chicago and North Western	45@46¾
Chicago and Alton	81¾@87
Reading	122¾@127⅞@127

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	114	Hanover	100¼
Union	115	Irving	95
America	130	Metropolitan	116
North River	108	Citizens'	105
Tradesmen's	110	People's	102
National	107	Continental	99
Commerce	107	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	95	Park	131
Bk. of the Republic	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Chic. & N. W. 6 cts.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	118	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	135	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	84
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Erie thirds, '83	111⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds	96
Erie fourths, '80	108	M. & P. du C. firsts	105
Erie fifths, '85	103¾	Gal. & Chic. 6ds	104
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	109	Chi. N. W. R. firsts	107
Hud. R. firsts, '69	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	118	New J. C. firsts	103
Hud. R. thirds '75	135	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	21½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	89
Chi. & Mil. firsts	122	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	106
Michigan S. seconds	107	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
N. Ind Goshen Line '68	106	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	84
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	113	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	87
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	94¾	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	89	Atlantic & G. W. 1sts	98¾

The Land Grant Mortgage of the Mississippi and Missouri Road advanced 6@6½ ₩ cent. on the successful organization of the great Pacific Railway Company, with Gen. John A. Dix as President, Gen. D. being also President and one of the founders of the Mississippi and Missouri line across the State of Iowa. The ordinary shares of the M. and M. also advanced to 42 ₩ cent.

Among the first of November changes in Wall-street, we notice the withdrawal of Mr. F. H. McGrath from the stock firm of Messrs. A. G. Norwood & Co., on account of ill health. Mr. John D. Probst, of the Stock Exchange Board, (and late with Messrs. Marie & Kane,) has formed a house with Mr. William Peters, under the style of Peters & Probst, No. 25 William-street.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $4,996,784, against $2,903,575 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,166,179, against $5,005,026 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $585,000, against $351,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,437,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for nine months of the calendar year 1863, which we published a few days since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863—exclusive of $1,122,000 Foreign Specie—amount to.....$136,661,000
Add since Oct. 1.....$18,979,571

Total since Jan. 1	$155,640,571
Against same time 1862	153,915,626
Increased Importation	$1,724,045

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863	$130,208,800
Add since Oct. 1	15,046,000
Total since Jan. 1	$145,446,800
Against same time 1862	188,393,121
Increased Export 1863	$16,953,679

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863, were.....$32,847,000
Add since Oct. 1.....6,375,000

Total since Jan. 1	$39,222,000
Against same time 1862	50,901,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$11,679,000

The following is a list reported from Washington of the outstanding 5-20 Bonds, upon which the interest is to be paid on Monday:

Registered Bonds	$40,230,100
Coupon Bonds, first series	100,800,000
Coupon Bonds, second series	100,000,000
Coupon Bonds, third series, about	95,000,000
Total	$335,230,100

The amount bearing the full 1st November Coupon is reported $64,386,000. The remainder, with broken (or fractional) coupons, will scarcely average three months. Altogether, *the interest in Gold* to be paid on the Popular Loan to-day is about six millions of dollars, divided about as follows:

New-York	$4,500,000
Boston	800,000
Philadelphia	700,000
Total	$6,000,000

The requisite amount of Gold was sent from the Treasury Office here to the other cities, on Friday and Monday. The amount of Gold left in the New-York office is about $10,500,000, or six millions in excess of the present demand for interest on the Popular Loan. To-morrow the Office will pay in Gold to the Associated Banks, 2½ per cent. or six months' interest on about $35,000,000 Five Certificates of Deposits. The principal of these Certificates will after that bear the same rate of interest in Currency or will be paid off at the option of the holder. We may repeat here that the principal of the Popular 5-20 years' Loan cannot be paid off by the Government at the end of five years, *except in Gold*. The same rule is applicable to all the Funded Stocks of the United States. The 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds are not a Funded Stock, in their present shape, but are subject to conversion at any time before they mature in August and October, 1864, into the 6 per cent. Funded Stock of 1881, now selling in the market at 10 per cent. premium. Meanwhile, the interest at the rate 7.30 per cent. per annum is paid in Gold as though such conversion had taken place. If not converted at or before maturity the principal will be paid off in Currency, the same as any other temporary loan.

We call attention to the advertisement in another place notifying that books of subscription to the capital stock of the International Fire Insurance Company will be opened at the Banking House of Hows & Macy, No. 30 Wall-street, on this day, Nov. 2.

The half-yearly interest due the 1st November, on the Indiana 6 ₩ cent. War Loan, will be paid at the Agency of that State in this City.

The following general provision of the Railway laws of the State of New-York confers ample authority for the conversion of *all* common or Mortgage Bonds into the Capital Stock of the Company issuing them, at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the Bond. The quotation is from the 10th division of section 27 of the act of 1850, chap. 140, to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations, and to regulate the same:

"From time to time to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing and finishing or operating their railroad, and to issue and dispose of their bonds to any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage their corporate property and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by the Company for the purposes aforesaid, and the Directors of the Company may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid *the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock of said Company, at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the bond, under such regulations as the Directors may see fit to adopt.*"

The time for such conversion of the First and Second mortgages of the Erie Company has expired. The time for so converting the Third mortgage is about expiring, while the mortgage itself runs to the year 1883. The Fourth mortgage was not issued until 1857-'58, nor the Fifth until 1858-'59. The order regulations for conversion is within the control of the Directors, who, looking to the best future interest of the Corporation, would certainly be justified in relieving the mortgage liens upon the property by conversion, provided the bonds could be had at the same or a lower price than the market value of the common shares, or provided the higher price and better prospects of the latter would induce the holder of the bonds, at any time before the expiration of ten years from their date, under formal leave of the Directors, to voluntarily convert them on his own account. There could be no more effective or to the stockholders, less onerous sinking process, for the large mortgage debt of their Company than the conversion of the entire fourth and fifth liens before the years 1867-69. They amount together to nearly $7,000,000. As we stated the other day none of the mortgages are *now* convertible *at the option of the holder*. But it is competent for the Directors to confer that option upon him, or they can effect the change, for account of the Company, provided the bonds are cheaper in the market than the stock.

The business at the Treasury Office on Saturday was, in total receipts, $7,755,663; total payments, $3,805,692; balance, $39,405,766. The Customs in Gold were $160,000.

The business of the same office for month of October was as follows:

To Balance Oct. 1		$26,343,179
Receipts of month from		
Customs (in Gold)	$6,206,703	
Loans	53,564,338	
Internal revenue	2,777,400	
Transfers	1,500,000	
Patent fees	5,177	
Miscellaneous	1,983,559	
Post-office Department	371,212	69,964,987
Total		$96,325,046
By disbursements for		
Interest (in Gold)	$2,304,979	
Disbursing officers	34,416,702	
Other accounts	20,100,599	56,822,280
Balance Oct. 31		$39,405,765

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$22,000	
Foreign Bullion	5,500	
United States Bullion	142,000	$170,000 00
Deposits of Silver, insinding purchases:		
Foreign Coins	16,556	
Foreign Bullion	9,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	2,500	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	114	28,200 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	177,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	30,700	207,700 00
Gold Bars stamped		58,715 48
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		22,002 97

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, 30 WALL-ST., in rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

Interest allowed to Depositors: subject, nevertheless, to their checks without previous notice.

U. S. 5-20 Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, and all kinds of Securities, for sale or procured at best rates.

Particular and prompt attention will be given to the collection of notes, checks, drafts, and bills of exchange, on all accessible points of the *United States and Canada*, and proceeds sent to the owners without delay.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, as he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were awarded the highest premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited this year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

New Paris Fancy Goods,
No. 500 BROADWAY,
Just received per steamers *Scotia* and *Olympus*, an exquisite selection of Paris Vases, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Fine Arts.—There is now a beautiful collection of Oil Paintings on exhibition at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery day and evening well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs and others. It was recently selected in Europe by a gentleman of great judgment and experience. They have not before been exhibited in this country, and comprise works of the first Modern Artists, such as are rarely seen in this country, and are to be sold by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & CO., on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 3 and 4.

Get the Best.—At WHITE'S Great Emporium of Fashionable Hats, every style of dress, soft and cloth Hats, Caps, &c.; also, military goods, in great variety. N. B.—Ladies can select choice furs from his large stock, purchased carefully for the retail trade.
No. 216 Broadway.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The "Guilerette," for Beauty and Elegance, far exceeds anything of the kind before introduced for ladies', misses' and children's wear. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 565.—Oct. 31, 1863.
33, 29, 25, 66, 51, 73, 41, 53, 40, 78, 35, 11, 68.

KENTUCKY. CLASS 566.—Oct. 31, 1863.
4, 41, 60, 34, 26, 68, 13, 1, 64, 40, 42, 2, 52, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

READ

THE RECOMMENDATORY LETTER

from the largest and most celebrated manufacturing Chemists in the world:

"I have been acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, some time, and have been favorably impressed with his deportment. He occupies the Drug-Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the same, where others had not been equally so before him.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, Chemist,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
9th and Brown sts., Philadelphia."

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
MACHINISTS
Of New-York and vicinity, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1863, to ratify the action of the Board of Delegates appointed at a meeting of machinists, held Oct. 23. All employers are most respectfully invited to be present.
By order, G. W. WADE, President.
A. J. DALLY, Secretary.

FOR FAMILY AND
MEDICAL USE!
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER.
OSBORN'S PURE JUICE PORT.
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY,
AND OLD NECTAR BOURBON,
For sale in any quantity, by
G. E. MENDUM.
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
Corner Broadway.

THE BEST GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Fine French and English Lilly-White Tooth and other powders for beautifying, at
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG-STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Twenty-five, Thirty, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LUMBER.
We offer a very large stock at wholesale and retail.
N. B.—City and country dealers supplied on liberal terms.
SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av., corner 30th-st.

CLARK'S UNION PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY—No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Card Pictures, in the finest style of the art, at $2 per dozen; duplicates, $1 50 per dozen. Portraits in Oil, India Ink and Water Colors. Likenesses of deceased persons copied to any size, up to that of life, and finished in oil, equal to any taken from life. Copies of fine engravings, albums, &c., &c.

DOLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 357 Broome-st., near Bowery, New-York. A large assortment of goods always on hand. Pipes of any shape cut to order. Repairing neatly done.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 509 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
EMBRACING THE
NINTH, ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

The undersigned would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of prompt and efficient individual effort to secure the return from this District to the State Senate, of a thoroughly loyal and unexceptionable representative.

In WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., the nominee of the Union Convention of this District, we have a candidate whose character and qualifications are unquestionable, and upon whose official course we can rely, with full confidence that it will be all that loyal citizens would wish, and such as the necessities of our country may demand.

We have known Mr. LAIMBEER for years, and would earnestly commend him to the favor of the electors of this Senatorial District, without regard to party, as a gentleman of high character, fine abilities, and experienced in public life.

We know him to be earnestly loyal, and everyway worthy and capable, and that if elected he will stand firmly by the National Government, sustain the honor of our State, and watchfully guard the interests of the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE,	HIRAM BARNEY,
PETER COOPER,	ROBERT BLISS,
DR. E. PARMLY,	JAMES C. CARTER,
JAMES HARPER,	D. L. SUYDAM,
JAMES ALCOCK,	D. HENNESSY,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JNO. D. LAMSON,	HOMER MORGAN,
CHAS. LIVINGSTON,	SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	G. ALBINOLA,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD KERNEYS,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	J. LOTHROP,
JAMES KELLY,	BYAM K. STEVENS, Jr.
JONATHAN STURGES,	J. GREEN PEARSON,
FRANK E. HOWE,	ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
J. S. BENNETT,	JAMES W. BOOTH,
NATH. HAYDEN,	GEORGE STARR,
PARKER HANDY,	A. A. DENMAN,
OTIS D. SWAN,	E. D. SMITH,

ELLIOT C. CODWIN, and 650 others.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Register,
JOHN KEYSER.
For Recorder,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For Supervisor,
HENRY SMITH.
For Surrogate,
ISAAC DAYTON.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
For Justices of Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE.
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH.
For Judge of Court of Common Pleas,
HENRY HILTON.
For Judge of Marine Court,
FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

UNION DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
HENRY LA FARGE.

DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

For Member of Assembly Fifteenth District, Twenty-first Ward,

STEPHEN R. PINCKNEY.

UNION CANDIDATE
FOR
COUNTY TREASURER,
FOR
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
JAMES R. WHITING.

FOR JUDGES
OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT,
SAMUEL B. GARVIN
AND
JOHN H. McCUNN.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
NINTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

UNION NOMINATION.
For Senator,
FOURTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, and XIth Wards
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

UNANIMOUS UNION
NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S UNION.
Nomination for Member of Assembly,
Eleventh District—Twentieth Ward,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

FOR JUSTICE
OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT,
JOHN H. McCUNN.

UNION NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.
Seventh District, from 4th and Christopher sts. to 14th-st., between Broadway and North River.
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

DEMOCRATIC UNION CANDIDATE,
For Justice of the Marine Court,
HENRY RICHARDSON.

UNANIMOUS CONSTITUTION AND UNION NOMINATION FOR ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XXth Ward, JOHN H. ELLIS.

DEMOCRATIC REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Recorder,
THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

D. A. HULETT, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, &c.—DEAR SIR: Having been placed in the field as a Democratic candidate for State Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District by the action of the Convention of which you were Chairman, I deem it my duty to define my position in the premises. While feeling under great obligations to the gentleman comprising the Convention, for this mark of their esteem and confidence, the imperative duty that every good man owes his country, especially at this crisis, compels me to respectfully decline the nomination, and recommend the union of all Conservative men upon the Hon. VINCENT C. KING, who is not only competent for and worthy of the position, but a candidate the embodiment of those principles that have carried the country through eighty years of prosperity to its present terrible hour. For years the Democratic party has governed the country wisely and well, and the recollections of its glory and success, the traditions of the power, prosperity, and the happiness of the Republic, are rendered still more brilliant by the contrast presented by the present deplorable state of affairs; now, therefore, let no one hazard the success and unity of the only organization that promises to restore our love-stricken and war-worn land and undivided Union, the genial blessings of peace, national power, happiness and prosperity, with one flag, one Constitution, one country, one destiny. I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant, WILLIAM A. GUEST.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETing of the citizens of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Williamsburgh, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) on MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to be held at the corner of North 1st and 5th sts., there to ratify the nomination of HENRY F. LEAK, the workingmen's candidate for the Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District of Brooklyn. By order of the President of the Workingmen's Union. ROBERT L. MINK.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR,
Seventh Senatorial District—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards—
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

HENRY CLAY MEN, WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS will vote for THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

POLITICAL.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE UNION ASSEMBLY CONVENTION of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (XVIIIth Ward,) for Member of Assembly—THOMAS STEVENSON.
JOHN H. FORMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT A. DIMMICK, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XVIIIth WARD.—The undersigned Committee, appointed by the XVIIIth WARD LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE to nominate a candidate for Assembly, have unanimously nominated
THOMAS STEVENSON,
and hereby recommend all loyal voters in said Ward to give him a hearty support, as an honest, loyal and patriotic citizen. Capt. STEVENSON has served two terms in the Board of Councilmen, where his votes were always against all schemes of public plunder. He has also proved his loyalty by taking the field as an officer of his regiment under both calls of the President; his two sons are also engaged in active service. We consider him eminently qualified for the position to which he has been nominated.

A. A. VALENTINE, Ch'mn,	CHAS. H. SMITH, Sec.,
A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.,	JAMES KELLY,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,	DENNIS HENNESSEY,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY,	ADAM W. SPIES,
	NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
President XVIIIth Ward Loyal National League.
E. F. DAVIS, H. D. SEDGWICK, } Secretaries.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE "PEOPLE'S UNION," XVIIIth WARD:
For Member of Assembly,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
WM. RICHARDSON, Chairman.
HENRY BARNAY, Secretary.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES
IN
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.

THE GARIBALDI SUIT, THE METROPOLITAN SUIT.

NEW ENGLISH AND FRENCH STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.

All the latest fashions for boys that are
NOW POPULAR
IN
PARIS AND LONDON.

One price and no deviation. STORES, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton, and 214 Broadway.

R. R. R.
BORROWERS OF IDEAS.
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LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ADAMS PRESSES, IN good order, also, one drum-cylinder press, for cash. Address PRESS, Box No. 171 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Address H., Box No. 101 Times Office, stating price.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY.

HARLEM, Oct. 28, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. T. RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Sates.

A. HAMMER,
WM. T. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day associated together under the firm of CROMMELIN & TILLINGHAST, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 30 Wall-st., old Treasury Building.

R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS will also continue the stock commission business at No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between AUGUST C. MILLER and JOHN P. PERSCH, manufacturers of glue and curled hair, &c., trading under the firm of MILLER & PERSCH, at Philadelphia and New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN P. PERSCH withdrawing.

AUGUST C. MILLER.
JOHN P. PERSCH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of DOLE & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Stockbrokerage business, and have taken offices at No. 12 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

NATHANIEL DOLE,
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL R. COBB.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 39 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases especially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canada, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other Institution in the country.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN 1823.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The President and Directors of this Company take pleasure in apprising the public that in order to meet more fully the demands of its customers the present Stockholders have been induced to subscribe the additional sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, making the present

CASH CAPITAL HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,

which has been paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of General Insurance Law of this State, under the sanction and approval of William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent Insurance Department.

The Company is now fully prepared with increased facilities, to issue policies against loss and damage by fire, and inland transportation, when the insured participate to the extent of three-fourths of the profits of the business without liability.

Policies, without participation, are issued at reduced rates of premium. Losses liberally adjusted and paid at the Office of the Company, or its various agencies, with that promptitude and equity which has characterized its business transactions during the past FORTY YEARS.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
R. F. MASON, Superintendent Agencies.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U.S. 5-20'S PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1855," I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November A. D., 1863, to any Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1858, due or payable 1868. Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston: Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & SCHEBHARD, BANKERS, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

MADISON, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Coupons due 1st November next on the Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York. F. H. SMITH, President.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1863, detached from the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 16, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.

John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vandeusen D. Mairs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. May—Of Josiah Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John M. White—Of E. W. Tiers & Co., New-York.
Charles Pratt—Of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, New York.
John Camerden—Of Dollner, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Cromwell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron H. Rathbone—Of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Englehorn—Of Englehorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Witthaus—Of R. A. Witthaus & Co., New-York.
Russell Stebbins, Jr.—Of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
R. Cornell White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Elias Wade, Jr.—Of Orinell. Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Scudder—Of Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin G. Arnold—Of Sturges, Bennet & Co., New-York.
Samual Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin E. Taylor—Of Woodward, Laurence & Co., New-York.
J. Laurence Elder—Of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Rowe—Of T. & G. Rowe, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lanson—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. E. Amsinck—Of L. E. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
O. W. F. Randolph—Of O. W. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Luling—Of Charles Luling & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Eben Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. F. Briutnall—Of F. Skiuner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Benker & Carpenter, Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, do.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Isaac M. Pennock—Of Pennock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Bagaley—Of William Bagaley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations as per U. S. commission allowed to banks, brokers and other purchasing for resale.

U. S. Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 10, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for thirteen Directors and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour.

WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st., Oct. 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED Second Mortgage Series D, and of the Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due on the 1st of November, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax. W. D. GRISWOLD, President.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.

C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers' and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected or cashed by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy

MEDICAL.

No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 27, 1863.

Messrs. Schenck Bros. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your "Tropical Balsam" has entirely relieved me of a protracted and painful cold, exhibiting itself in severe hoarseness, sore throat and pains in my chest, from which I had been suffering for over a month past.

As I have given your "Tropical Balsam" a fair and impartial trial, and am convinced of its thoroughly beneficial effects, I cheerfully recommend this remedy to such as may be suffering from similar causes as the means of a certain and speedy cure. Respectfully yours,

WM. J. HUGHES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1863.

Messrs. Carrere Brothers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My wife was long suffering from a very bad felon on her right hand, which had to be opened at last. The hand was so much inflamed and swollen, and the opening so large and deep, owing to the extent of the felon, that we all entertained serious fears that she might lose at least the two fingers which were interested. But, fortunately, the reputation of the virtues of the "Tropical Balsam," which you prepare, reached our ears. My wife used it as an only remedy, and the inflammation and swelling shortly disappeared, the hand getting nicely and perfectly healed in five days, to our astonishment, and even to that of the doctor who had opened the said felon. We look upon the "Tropical Balsam" as a most valuable and miraculous remedy, and I am very happy to state it to you as a testimony of our appreciation of it. We hope the said Balsam will soon be universally used, for the sake of suffering humanity.

I am, with great regard, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, B. MOONEY,

No 335 East 56th-st., New-York.

General Depot at WM. F. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores generally.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B —$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, and in 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and easier than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medicine, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure affected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints ennobling us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge. In from one to three days. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a former fellow sufferer. W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, New Jersey.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

Fifth Collection District of New-York,
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1863, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Cortlears-street, from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by each assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue to the centre line of the block north and south of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, between Delancey and Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Monroe-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Cortlears-street, and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Cortlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 23, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman P. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilmen JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilmen ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to each Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 31, IN OR NEAR THE Pacific Bank, a pocket-book containing sundry papers, about $25 in money, and a certificate check drawn on the Pacific Bank by the subscriber to his order and indorsed by him for $175. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check, as its payment has been stopped. The finder may retain the money for the return of the book and contents to the Pacific Bank, No. 470 Broadway. L. K. OSBORN.

LOST.—ON THE 29TH INST., IN BROADWAY, below Barnum's Museum, a sum of money, about $90. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on returning it to R. GIRLING, No. 25 Warren-st., up stairs.

LOST—OCT. 30, A LARGE SIZE SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND BREASTPIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 157 West 47th-st., or No. 34 South William-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK.—THE OWNER CAN have the same on proving property and paying expenses. Apply to LOUIS A. HAUSER, in the office of Walter S. Pinckney, No. 5 Beekmun-st., or No. 896 3d-av., New-York City.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—A MODERN BUILT Engine, 24 inch cylinder, with or without 4 boilers 20 x 4 ft. JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway, between Dey and Fulton-sts., dealer and Commission Merchant for the purchase and sale of boilers, machinery, locomotives, &c.; buys worn out boilers and machinery.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 3,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,500 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,500 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. Tairey,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, from NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Jones, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed by the master.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, and has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Nov. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Nov. 14
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Nov. 20.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 4.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Dec. 18.

Those steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor of the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,
Capt. Brown,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York, First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron Steamship
BELLONA,
3,000 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
WILL SAIL
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$90
Second Cabin.....50
Steerage.....30

payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron, British steamship TUBALCAIN, Capt. Alexr P. Foster, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built and fitted up on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas.....75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St Domingo City.....80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
"ROANOKE,"
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commandar,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMER ROANOKE FOR HAVANA.

The steamer ROANOKE will be unavoidably detained until MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, when she will positively sail.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. Lovell,

Carrying the regular United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship, CORSICA, Capt. La Massanere, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....12th October.
MONDAY.....9th November.
MONDAY.....7th December.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed, on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR Liverpool. The *Scotia*, JENKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Scotia*, from 10 to 11 A.M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The *China* will sail 18th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

SHOW-CASES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders executed. HOFFMAN & FERSH, 133 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8,

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF DONIZETTI'S GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,

in three acts, of

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

LUCREZIA.....MME. J. MEDORI
MAFFIO ORSINI.....MLLE. H. SULZER
GENNARO.....SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
DUKE ALFONSO.....SIG. H. BIACHI
LIVERETTO.....SIG. TAMARO
VITELLOZZO.....SIG. LOTTI
GAZELLA.....SIG. BELLINI
PETRUCCI.....SIG. YPPOLITO
GUBETTA.....SIG. COLETTI
RUSTIGHELLO.....SIG. REICHARDT
ASTOLFO.....SIG. MULLER
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, Stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

FOURTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1863,

when will be presented Donizetti's favorite opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

with its immense cast, including

MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI,

In her favorite character of Lucia.

SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,

In his celebrated role of Edgardo.

SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,

In his great character of Ashton.

SIGNOR DUMENICO COLLETTI and others.

Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO

THE SALE OF SECURED SEATS AND TICKETS will commence Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY. MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.

AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 8.

BENEFIT BENEFIT BENEFIT

MR. ANDREW J. NIXON,

ON WHICH OCCASION, ON WHICH OCCASION,

in addition to

THE MAMMOTH ALHAMBRA COMPANY,

and all its

BRILLIANTLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES,

EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC,

A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS,

WILL APPEAR IN THIS GRAND CONGRESS OF STARS. WILL APPEAR

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE

OF THE MARVELOUS TROUPE OF

NATIVE BEDOUIN ARABS,

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCES OF

MME. MARIE MACARTE,

OF MR. EATON STONE,

OF PROFESSORS PENNY AND PARKER,

MR. M. ODELL, THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,

MR. BAKER, MR. H. NICHOLS, MR. J. SWEET,

MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMME,

GRAND FAREWELL FESTIVAL OF FUN,

FOUR CLOWNS IN THE ARENA,

ART, SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY

IN UNPRECEDENTED ARRAY.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER! REMEMBER!

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY

OF THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.

Admission, afternoon, 25 cents; evening, 25 and 50 cents.

IRVING HALL.

MR. ROBERT STOEPEL'S

HIAWATHA

will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1863, with the assistance of the following artists:

MATILDA HERON will recite the Poem.

Mrs. J. M. MOTTE as Minnehaha.

Mr. WM. CASTLE as Hiawatha.

Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as the Great Spirit.

FULL ORCHESTRA

and Chorus of the New-York Singing Academy.

Tickets 50 cents Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence this morning at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schaenberg & Luis', No. 756 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-1864.

FIRST CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1863.

ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Symphony No. 2, by R. Schumann; Overtures—"Coriolanus," Beethoven, and "Flying Dutchman," R. Wagner. Solo performers—Miss Kellogg, soprano, and Mr. Mills, piano. Conductor, Mr. Carl Bergmann. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—THREE TICKETS TO THE RUSsian Ball. No applications entertained unless from parties of the highest respectability. Address OMEGA, No. 178 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 5:30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Express Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M. (from 34th-st. stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 8:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at 5 stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:7 and 5:27 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with all day car,) 10:40 A. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, 8:40 A. M. and 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS.—7 A. M.—Express for Lowville.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Greenville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Goshen.
6 P. M.—Way, for Greenville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

C. H. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M. and Long Branch at 11:30 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester. Tides River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Oover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN B. HOLLIS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 31, 11 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30, 3 P.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3, 2 P.M.	Monday, Nov. 2, 6 P.M.
Thursday, Nov. 5, 2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4, 2 P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 7, 2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 6, 2½ P.M.
Monday, Nov. 9, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 9, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10, 7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 11, 3 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11, 7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 12, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 12, 7½ A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 14, 10½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 13, 8 A.M.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellow's Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 697 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth without pain, without *any* pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original maker and discoverer. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HOSTS OF NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE GHOST DRAMA.
NEW PANTOMIME.
NEW GROUP O

AMUSEMENTS.

The Fall season may be said to merge into the Winter season to-night, when Mr. MARETZEK commences his second subscription. It is—so far as Italian opera is concerned—the last until next year. The public has been so well satisfied with the past twelve nights, that the manager does not find it necessary to stimulate interest by new and elaborate promises. The company remain the same. "Judith," a Biblical opera, will be produced, and, perhaps, "Faust." The standard *repertoire* of the Academy will be illustrated by the members of Mr. MARETZEK'S excellent company; and, in some of the operas, new combinations will be affected of rare and peculiar interest. This is the case to-night in "Lucrezia Borgia," which will be cast to the entire strength of the company. Several of Mr. MARETZEK'S principal artists take part in the finale to the first act—an instance of condescension which only our popular impresario can extort from the company. Mme. MEDORI is the *Lucrezia*. The *rôle* is one of that lady's greatest dramatic efforts.

Mr. GRAU returned from Europe last week, bringing with him the material of a first-class opera company. What he is to do with it no one at present knows. The Academy of Music is, we suppose, beyond his reach. There are plenty of other theatres in the City, but they are all doing so well that it is hardly probable the proprietors will risk an interruption of their regular business for the sake of a brief experiment in Italian Opera. Mr. GRAU, for the moment, maintains a masterly inactivity. He is not in the slightest degree frantic at the condition of things. He seems to be confident that something will turn up, and he is content to bide his time. Curiously enough something always *does* turn up for this most fortunate of men and managers. If Mr. GRAU should suddenly burst into full operatic blossom it would astonish no one. Mme. VERA-LORINI and Mlle. CASTRI are Mr. GRAU'S prima donnas.

THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS.—To-day the admirably conducted season terminates with a farewell carnival, which takes the form of a testimonial benefit to Mr. ANDREW J. NIXON—the general business director—to whom the patrons of the Alhambra are indebted for the genteel character of the amusements which have been offered them. This will be the last appearance of the marvelous Arabs, Mme. MACARTE, EATON SISTERS, and all the great attractive features of the circus. In addition to whom a host of professional volunteers will appear.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF has commenced a series of readings at Dodworth's Hall. There will be two entertainments this week—to-night and on Friday.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night, are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S the drama of "Rosedale;" at the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE commence an important engagement, appearing to-night in three of their best pieces. We are glad to hear that these favorite artists bring with them a new *repertoire*; at Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S "Pocahontas" is still the all-sufficient attraction. Many desirable improvements have been made in the piece. The scenery and costumes are thoroughly splendid, and the extravaganza goes quickly and well; at Niblo's Garden Mr. FORREST appears in one of his favorite parts; at Barnum's Museum a new ghost piece called "Christmas Eve, or the Duel in the Snow," will be produced this afternoon and repeated in the evening; a new pantomime will also be played, entitled the "Rendezvous, or the Village in an Uproar." There are a variety of other attractions at this establishment, to which we cannot here refer; it is sufficient that the whole entertainment is the cheapest and most assisted in the City.

The next performance at the Theatre Française, is on Tuesday, (to-morrow) evening.

Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, the liberal and admirable lessee and manager of Niblo's Theatre, will shortly revive Shakespeare's tragedy of "Coriolanus," in a style of splendor that cannot be excelled. All that unlimited resources and good taste can suggest will, we are sure, be done to make it one of the great triumphs of Mr. FORREST'S engagement.

GEORGE CHRISTY provides an entirely new programme to-night.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' second popular matinée on Saturday, was again damaged by the weather. The performance, notwithstanding, was interpreted in a thoroughly admirable manner, and to the enjoyment of a select but fashionable audience.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for skill, ease of its running, and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the foe yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR NOVEMBER.—Now ready, one of the best Numbers yet published. The illustrations are fine and numerous; the reading varied, interesting, and instructive. It is acknowledged to be the best work on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Fifty years' standing. Sixteen pages for 10 cents. Published monthly. Five dollars a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions. Valuable premium to yearly subscribers at $4, and splendid premium for clubs. Specimens forwarded. The splendid Winter Number ready, Saturday, Nov. 7.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall, Marvin & Sloan's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BOUGHTATT—SHEPARD.—At Hunter's Point, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. G. H. Peeke, at the residence of the bride's father, HORACE F. DOUGHATY, of Greenport, to SARAH E., daughter of Mr. SHEPARD.

Newark (N. J.) and Lansingburgh papers please copy.

LOWELL—SHAW.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at the Church of the Redeemer, on Staten Island, by Rev. Mr. Miller, Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, of 2d regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, and Miss JOSEPHINA SHAW, daughter of Francis George Shaw, of Staten Island.

VALENTINE—COE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, Mr. E. H. VALENTINE and Miss DEBBIE S. COE, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

CHARLOCK.—In Atchison, Kansas, on Saturday, Oct. 24, after a short illness, MILES S. CHARLOCK, of New-York, late merchant of Mobile, Ala., in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 31, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and members of Knickerbocker Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 22, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in Hackensack, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 8½ and 11¾ A. M., and returning, leave Hackensack at 4 P. M.

DEAN.—In Philipsfield, N. J., on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, LAURA E. DEAN, eldest daughter of E. Dean and Susannah L. Dow, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOX.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, after a short illness, HENRY FOX, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 20 East 11th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., for interment.

JESUP.—Very suddenly, in Westport, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARY ANN, wife of Francis W. Jesup.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

LALANE.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 1, GEORGE IRELAND, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Lexington-av.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 31, LAMBERT SUYDAM, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 158 Waverley-place, without further invitation.

SHERWOOD.—On Friday, Oct. 30, ROBERT H. SHERWOOD, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place from Ascension Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

VARNEY.—In Tubby Hook, on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, after a lingering illness, of consumption, ANDREW VARNEY, a native of Scotland, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, in Tubby Hook, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., and 10 M., returning at 2 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

By brig Santiago from Port-au-Platte.—Louis Sanders, Consul for Hamburg, lady and two children, and servant, G. H. Eggers, Vice-Consul for Bremen, O. T. Eggert, T. Kunhardt, A. Meller, H. Fischer, A. Krulle, A. Schmidt, A. Valentine, C. Stubbe, H. Meyer, T. Buchman.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 30 | Sun sets..... 4 56 | Moon rises..10 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 00 | Gov. Island..12 36 | Hell Gate.. 2 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool 20th and Queenstown 21st inst., at 4¾ P. M., with mdse. and 564 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe, with sick sailors to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sophia, Hodson, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer ——, (new,) Eldridge, Mystic 18 hours, in ballast to Benner & Brown.

Ship Deutschland, (Hamb.,) Hensen, Hamburg Oct. 5, with mdse. and 493 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had five deaths, (two children and three adults,) and three births.

Bark Mary C. Porter, Ashford, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Had heavy N. N. E. gales during the passage 26th ult., was struck by a heavy sea, which started the upper works, carried away the boat and caused the vessel to leak. This morning, while beating up the lower bay, came in collision with schr. E. Earrington, outward bound, which carried away mizzen rigging, and stove starboard quarter; the schr. lost her jibboom. On the 27th and 28th ult., was in company with a steamer steering N. W., painted black, full rigged, with black and white funnel. Spoke in co. with bark Edwin, for Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Torquato Tasso, Hickey, New-Bedford, in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 22 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Had heavy weather most of the passage. 3 th inst., lat. 34, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. Francis J. Cummings, Hamilton, from Newport for Fortress Monroe, and received from her a supply of provisions. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Eisenbrock, Port-au-Platte 6th inst., and Grand Turk 14th, with tobacco and mahogany to H. G. Schmidt. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage; been ten days north of Hatteras. The Santiago brought from Port au Platte 100 hundred refugees and landed them at Grand Turk.

Brig Phenix, (Dan.,) Hensen, Malaga 51 ds., with fruit to Finch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Istok M., (Aust.,) Paicovich, Antwerp 48 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr Atlantic, Wass, Addison 4 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Hope (Br.,) Carroll, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, with stone, for Troy.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, with stone, for Troy.

Schr. George Gilliam, Butler, Portland, with stone, for Troy.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Felton, Portland, with stone, for Troy.

Schr. Fessenden, Gorham, Manhattanville, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda, Powers, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Amity, Mairell, Greenwich, in ballast.

Schr. E. C. Smith, Gorham, Wellfleet, with fish.

Schr. Summit, Freeman, Wellfleet, with fish.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Freeport, in ballast.

Schr. River Queen, Horton, New-Bedford, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamers James S. Green and Curlew.

Ship Evergreen.

Barks R. W. Griffin, Trinidad, L. Stewart.

Brig Anglo-Saxon.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Arr. bark Solida, Swede, Gothenburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Adler—Bremen ship, Wenke, from London for New-York, Oct. 13, lat. 49 30, lon. 14 30.

Governor—schr., hence for Porto Rico, 9 ds. out, 15th inst., lat. 34, lon. 68.

Francis J. Cummings—schr., Hamilton, from Newport for Fortress Monroe, Oct. 13, lat. 38, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Plaite Oct. 8, Bremen schr. Nyerd, for Hayti in 2 days.

At Grand Turk Oct. 14, Bremen brig Anna Helena, for New-York in two days.

EAGLE MILLS.

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ENGLISH PHEASANTS, JUGGED HARE and English Corned Beef for Dinner on MONDAY. For sale, English Filberts, Hare, Pheasants, Partridges, Scotch Beef Ham, Oat-meal; English Hams, Bacon, Cheese, &c. RICHARDSON, Agent,

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will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

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Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus distroing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY, INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

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INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with a trifle be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used, as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS, EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, SABRE OR THE BULLET,

SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight Pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

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ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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See to your own health; do not trust to the Army supplies, although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks. For over forty years Doctor HOLLOWAY has supplied all the Armies in Europe; and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a Depot at Balaklava for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES; many a time his Special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. Those terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY,

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ERUPTIONS,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT; and now, while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

☞ Read the following brief note received from one of our brave soldiers now in the field:

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Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.—Please send me one dozen large-sized boxes of your valuable Pills. I have now recovered my health, thanks to the efficacy of your Pills, and do not want to leave this city without them. Please dispatch them by quickest route. Inclosed please find money to pay for medicines, also the stamp duty.

Yours, very truly,

S. R. HARDLY, 9th Cavalry.

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S. T. 1860, X.

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but none will confess.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

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For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not permit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is truly equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or Six for $5,

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3779. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Heavy Firing Opened Last Wednesday.

Twelve Hundred and Fifteen Shots Fired During the First 24 Hours.

THREE OF THE MONITORS ENGAGED

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 2.

The Richmond *Whig* of Oct. 31 hee beeu receiv-ed here, and contains the followieg dispatch:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter to-dey is the heaviest that has yet teken place. From sundown on Wednesday netil snedown on Thursday, 1,215 shots from 15-inch mortars aed 300-pounder Parrotts have been thrown against the fort. Onr loss is seven woundeo.

This evening the enemy opened fire from the mortar battery et Cummings' Point upon the north-east angle of the fort, whicb seems to be the special object of their atteotion.

The enemy's batteries engaged were those et Gregg and Wegner, the Centre bettery end Cummings' Point battery, with the addition of three monitors.

The bombardment of Fort Semter still goes oe; hut the fire is much slaceer. Our batteries fire slowiy and deliberately. The enemy et present pays no atteotion to them.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Communications Threatened by Rebel Cavalry—The Recent Fight near Chattanooga—Official Statement of Losses and Captures.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 2.

The *Journal* learns that S. D. LEE, WHEELER, ROddy end FORRESt are in the neighborhood of Decatur, Cnntland and Tuscumbia, south of the Tennessee River, with a combined force of 15,000 rebel cavalry, prepared to operate on the lioe of Gen, GRANT's communicatioos.

A perty of WHEELER's sconts were captured in Maury County, Tenn., recently, and sent to Nasbville.

FORREST is reportad to have been wounded again in a bettle near Tuscombia, on the 24th ult.

THE FIGHT NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The following was received to-dey et the head-querters of the ermy:

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29—11:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Since the fight ot the night of the 28th the enemy has not disturbed us.

Gan. Hooxer took many prisoners, among whom were four officers and one hundred and three men. He also captured nearly a thousand Enfield rifles. His loss was three hundred and fifty officers and men, killed and wounded.

(Signed) G. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

Visits to the Russian Fleet.

Yesterday a delegation from Rhode Island, Hon. J. R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State, and others, visited the Russian Admiral, and extended to him and his officers an invitation from Gov. SMITH to accept the hospitalities of the State. The Admiral courteously accepted the invitatioe, but stated thet he was uneble to eame the period at which he could avail himself of it.

The Jersey City ferry-boat, the *New-York*, just completed, made e trial trip yesterday with the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, and others, as guests. During the trip a visit was made to toe Russian Admiral. The party were received very cordially. The Mayor made a very neat little speech, which was as neatly resnonded to. A pleesant and social scene ensued, during which there was an ebundance of kindly expressions made and reciprocated. The Admiral and his officers were invited to participate in the triel trip, out were compelled to decline; they however visited the *New-York*, where a handsome collation was spread and where after enjoying that, speeches eed tosats were for e brief time the order. The whole affair was a very pleasant one, entirely unexpected to the Admiral, and, indeed, impromptu on the part of the excursionists.

The New Provost-Marshal—Who Brig.-Gen. Hays is.

It hae elready been announced that Brig.-Gen. HAYS le to succeed Col. NUGENT as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for the first ten Congressional Districts of this State. The reason for the change may be fonnd in the fact that the Government proposes to consolidate the office of Provost-Marshal and the mustering and disbursing office formerly nnder the charge of Col. RAWES. The succeesor of Col. NUGENT is also to take charge of the recruiting business of this City ui der the new call of the President. It was thought to be desirable that the head of these several departments should be an officer of higher rank then Colonel, eed hence the change. Col. NUGENT will probably remain here as assistant to Gen. HAYS. Gen. HAYS is a Virginian by birth and a Tennesseean by adoption. He graduated at West Point in 1840, served in the Mexican War, where he was wounded, and brevetted Major for gallant conduct on the 13th of September, 1847. He was commissioned Brigadier-Geeerel of Volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. For some time past he has been President of the Court-Martial sitting et Washington, from weich place he comes to assume the duties of his new post. He was present at Col. NUGENT's office most of the dey yesterday meking arrangements for entering upon his new duties.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN and Staff, accompanied by Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL end other distinguished Pennsylvanians, ere temporarily in this city. They are the guests of Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED, who entertains them at his residence, No. 102 Madison-avenue, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

The Governor visited the Russian fleet Monday afternoon, and is to be entertained this evening at a private dinner at Delmonico's.

It is noped his presence can be secured at the Grand Ball in honor of the Russian Admiral and fleet.

The Governor will be serenaded this evening et the Astor House.

The Harlem and Fordham Railroad Opened.

Yesterday afternoon, the first excursion was made over the road, from Harlem Bridge to Foroham. The road is five miles long, was commenced in May and is now ready for business. There is a general rejoicing at both ends of the route, and along it, at the improved facilities afforded—facilities which have been long needed by the thickly populated section in which the road is located. The cars are fitted no comfortably and handsomely, and the Directors propose, in every way, to please the public and popularize the road.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESERVING ORDER BY THE POLICE.—The entire Police force will be on duty to-day, by order of the authorities at Headquarters, with a view to preserve the peace, and keep the way clear around the Polls, so that every legal voter may have an opportunity to deposit his vote. A large reserve force will be at Headquarters, in Mulberry-street, throughout the day, and upon the first intimation of a disturbance in any quarter of the City, a sufficient number of men will be sent to put it down immedietely. We are assured that the arrangements for quelling any disturbance are simple and complete.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.—Nos. 11, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Places for Holding the Polls—Candidates for the Senate and Assembly—Facts and Suggestions.

The State election to-day is one which should enlist the active interest of every patriotic man—of every one who desires to see the policy of the Government sustained, and the Union preserved and vindicated by an unembarrassed prosecution of the war to a successful issue. It is not a question of party success which is involved, it is one of national unity and national dignity. The feeling in this City on the part of the loyal is hopeful, enthusiastic; the signs indicate that its strength in this City will far exceed the anticipations of the opposition. If it would be made the duty of every loyal man to cast aside all business to-day, save that of voting himself and seeing that others vote, the result would be a blow to Copperheadism hereabouts so near a crushing one that it would never recover. All that is needed is for every loyal man to feel that to-day he has a sacred duty to perform, and to resolve to perform it.

The following are the State officers to be elected: Secretary of State, State Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, State Engineer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge Court of Appeals.

The County and Judiciary officers are: Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Court of Common Pleas, two Justices of the Superior Court, Justice of the Marine Court, Surrogate, Recorder, Register, Supervisor.

Four Senators and seventeen Assemblyman are also to be elected from this City.

To the Unregistered.

If you have neglected registering do not allow it to prevent you from voting. Certificates can be had at the polls, make the affidavit as to your being a legal voter, have it verified by a householder, present it to the Inspector, and then put in your vote.

Close Your Stores.

Let every loyal man to-day close his store by noon and give himself and his employes full time to vote and time to work—time to see if their friends have voted and to hurry them to this duty. Such a course will add thousands to the loyal vote of to-day. It will put into the field an army of zealous workers.

Places for Holding the Polls.

The followieg are designated as the pieces in each Election District in the several Wards of this City, at which elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered:

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1. No. 34 Greenwich-street.	4. No. 13 Depeyster-street.
2. No. 52 Greenwich-street.	5. No. 101 Broad-street.
3. No. 116 Greenwich-st.	

SECOND WARD.

1. No. 61 Ann-street.	2. No. 18 Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

1. No. 160 Greenwich-st.	3. No. 256 Greenwich-st.
2. No. 106 Barclay-street.	4. No. 2 Hudson-street.

FOURTH WARD.

1. No. 11 Jacob-street.	5. No. 45 James street.
2. No. 8 Duane-street.	6. No. 61 Cherry-street.
3. No. 18 Naw-Bowery.	7. No. 48 Catharine-street.
4. No. 87 Cherry-street.	

FIFTH WARD.

1. No. 124 Church-street.	5. No. 69 Hudson-street.
2. No. 26 White-street.	6. No. 385 Greenwich-st.
3. No. 131 Franklin-street.	7. No. 55½ Beach-street.
4. No. 146 West Broadway.	8. No. 816 Canal-street.

SIXTH WARD.

1. No. 8 Chambers-street.	5. No. 82 Centre-street.
2. Sixth Ward Hotel, corner Centre and Reade sts.	6. No. 7 Mulberry-street.
3. No. 26 City Hall-place	7. No. 10¾ Mott street.
4. No. 72 Elm-street	8. No. 86 Elm-street.
	9. No. 97 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

1. No. 21 Henry-street.	7. No. 1 Montgomery-st.
2. No. 162 Cherry-street.	8. No. 57 Montgomery-st.
3. No. 80 Henry-street	9. No. 285 Henry-street.
4. No. 48 Monroe-street.	10. No. 376 Cherry-street.
5. No. 59 Pike-street.	11. No. 279 Monroe-street.
6. Nos. 192 & 194 Henry-st.	

EIGHTH WARD.

1. No. 47 Greene-street.	7. No. 95 West Houston-st.
2. No. 66 Thompson-street.	8. No. 140 Varick-street.
3. No. 7 Clark-street.	9. No. 180 Varick-street.
4. No. 82 Dominick-street.	10. No. 203 Varick-street.
5. No. 492 Greenwich-st.	11. No. 305 Spring-street.
6. No. 106 Wooster-street.	12. No. 350 Hudson-street.

NINTH WARD.

1. No. 672 Greenwich-st.	7. No. 36 Fourth-street.
2. No. 462 Hudson-street.	8. No. 21 Ninth-avenue.
3. Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton streets.	9. No. 636 Hudson-street.
	10. No. 4 Bethune-street.
	11. No. 733 Greenwich-st.
4. No. 12 Christopher-st.	12. Southwest cor. of Washington and West Tenth streets.
5. No. 13 Seventh-avenue.	
6. No. 48 Hammond-street.	

TENTH WARD.

1. Tenth Ward Hotel, cor. of Broome and Forsyth streets.	2. No. 68½ Orchard-street.
	4. No. 82 Essex-street.
	5. No. 53 Eldridge-street.
2. No. 73 Allen-street.	6. No 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1. No. 141 Attorney-street.	10. No. 185 Lewis-street.
2. No. 255 Stanton-street.	11. No. 89 Avenue D.
3. No. 213 Stanton-street.	12. No. 215 Sixth-avenue.
4. No. 90 Lewis-street.	13. No. 336 Eighth-street.
5. No. 79 Houston-street.	14. No. 121 Avenue D.
6. No. 28 Avenue C.	15. No. 418 Tenth-street.
7. No. 7 Avenue C.	16. No. 396 East Tenth-st.
8. No. 249 Third-street.	17. No. 344 Eleventh-street.
9. Union Hall, corner Avenue C and Fourth-st.	18. No. 201 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District, at the house of Geo. W. Jenkins, Broadway and Ninety-sixth-street.

Second District, on the southeast corner of Eighty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

Third District at Charles Hahn's house, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.

Fourth District, at James Hope's, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

Fifth District, at the house of Adam Illiau, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.

Sixth District, at the house of William Harris, Teeth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1. No. 142 Delancey-street	5. No. 7 Goerck-street.
2. No. 30 Attorney-street.	6. No. 34 Mangin-street.
3. No. 37 Willett-street.	7. No. 14 Suffolk-street.
4. No. 111 Broome-street.	8. No. 55 Cannon-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1. No. 277 Mott-street.	6. No. 174 Grand-street.
2. No 21 Prince-street.	7. No. 200 Mott-street.
3. No. 179 Elizabeth-street.	8. No. 122 Mott-street.
4. No. 43 Prince-street.	9. No. 125 Mulberry-street.
5. No. 16 Marion-street.	10. No. 215 Hester-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1. No. 134 Amity-street.	6. No. 7 West Eleventh-st.
2. Northeast corner of Sullivan and Bleecker sts.	7. Northeast corner Washington-pl. in University.
3. No. 196 Mercer-street.	8. No. 12 East Houston-st.
4. No. 128 Waverley-place.	9. No. 76 Fourth-avenue.
5. No. 118 Eleventh-street.	10. No. 44 West 12th-street.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1. No 72 Seventh-av.	6. No. 200 West 17th-st.
2. No. 102 Seventh-av.	7. No. 160 Ninth-avenue.
3. No. 159 Seventh-av.	8. No. 91 Tenth-avenue.
4. No. 169 Seventh-av.	9. No. 169 Ninth-avenue.
5. No. 304 Eighth-avenue.	10. No. 434 West 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1. No. 2 Rivington-st.	12. No. 53 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-st.
2. No. 181 East Houston-st.	13. No. 5 Avenue A, corner of First-st.
3. No. 164 Suffolk-st.	14. No. 256 East 13th-st.
4. No. 32 Second-av.	15. No. 142 Avenue A.
5. No. 107 Fifth-street.	16. No. 94 Avenue A.
6. No. 129 First-avenue.	17. No. 187½ Third-st.
7. No. 105 East 12th-st.	18. Nos. 185 and 187 3d-st.
8. No. 206½ East 13th-st.	19. No. 117 Avenue A, southwest corner of 8th-st.
9. No. 208 First-avenue.	
10. No. 113 East 11th-st.	
11 No. 148 East 11th-st.	

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District, No. 63 Union-place.

Second District, No. 28 East Nineteenth-street.

Third District, No. 705½ West Twenty-fourth-street, southeast corner of Sixth-avenue.

Fourth District, northwest corner of Fifteenth street and Third-avenue.

Fifth District, northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.

Sixth District, No. 347 Second-avenue.

Seventh District, No. 379 Second-avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth-street.

Eighth District, southwest corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street.

Ninth District, No. 228 East Eighteenth-street.

Tenth District, southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.

Eleventh District, northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

Twelfth District, southeast corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.

Thirteenth District, southeast corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue.

Fourteenth District, southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District, Garvey's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

Second District, Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, house of J. Calu.

Third District, southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Fourth District, northeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.

Fifth District, west side of Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth-street.

Sixth District, northeast corner Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

Seventh District, house of E. Parsell's, Sixty-first street, between Second and First avenues.

Eighth District, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

Ninth District, southwest corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1. No. 206 West 27th-street.	8. No. 825 Eighth-avenue.
2. No. 283 Tenth-avenue.	9. No. 285 Seventh-avenue.
3. No. 357 Ninth-avenue.	10. No. 312 Seventh-avenue
4. No. 286 West 36th-street.	11. No. 343 Seventh-avenue.
5. No. 430 Tenth-avenue.	12. No. 191 West 23d-street.
6. No. 196 West 27th-street.	13. No. 306 Seventh-avenue.
7. No. 462 Ninth-avenue.	14. No. 439 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District, at southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.

Second District, at No. 137 East Twenty-eighth-street

Third District, at northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.

Fourth District, at southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue.

Fifth District, No. 190 Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Sixth District, at No. 595 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.

Seventh District, at No. 744 Second-avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

Eighth District, at No. 754 Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth street.

Ninth District, at No. 120 East Thirty-third-street, southwest corner of Third-avenue.

Tenth District, at No. 648 Fourth-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-first-street.

Eleventh District, at No. 397 Fourth-avenue.

Twelfth District, at No. 1,146 Broadway.

Thirteenth District, at 1,280 Broadway.

Fourteenth District, at No. 69¾ Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District, at No. 564 Eighth-avenue.

Second District, at No. 446 West Forty-second-street.

Third District, at No. 183 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, north side of Forty-second-street.

Fourth District, at No. 226 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at National Hall.

Fifth District, at corner of West Forty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

Sixth District, at the southeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.

Seventh District, at No. 161 West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Eighth District, at northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

Ninth District, at east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth-street, on Eleventh-avenue.

Tenth District, at No. 649 Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fiftieth-street, on west side of Ninth-avenue.

Eleventh District, at the house of Bernard Brahs, No. 862 Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

Twelfth District, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Thirteenth District, northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-third-street.

Fourteenth District, at Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets.

Union Nominations for Senators.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—WILLIAM H. GILSON le up as the Union candidate in the Fourth District for Senator against C. B. WOODRUFF, Copperhead. Union man—men who are wearied of having nominations foisted upon them, men who look to the interests of the City and State—will heartily and zealously support Mr. GILSON. He has the personal character and intelligence to merit this, to say nothing of a loyalty which will find effective expression, should he be elected.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—No nomination could be received with more approval than has been that of ANTHONY DUSEO by the Union Convention, Fifth District. His opponent is LUKE F. COZANS, whose associations are such that no loyal man can vote for him—while Mr. DUSEO's patriotism is unquestioned. The nomination of Mr. COZANS was distasteful to the thinking men of the Opposition, and by a united effort on the part of Mr. DUSEO's friends his election can be effected.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Hon. B. F. MANIERRE having declined the Union nomination in the Sixth District in favor of WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., is giving to the latter his cordial support. Mr. LAIMBEER is thoroughly patriotic, a popular man, and a substantial, intelligent citizen. In the event of his election, he would justify it by an able and conscientious discharge of duty, and in all matters affecting the General Government, prove one of its strongest supporters.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE, a talented young lawyer, is the Union candidate for the State Senate in the up-town or Seventh Senatorial District. His opponent is THOMAS C. FIELDS, the leader of the Legislative rioters in Albany last Winter. Mr. RUNKLE has the nomination of the Union party as well as of the People's Union. He was nominated to be elected, and if the residents of the District desire to be fairly, patriotically and honorably represented, they should cast their ballots for Mr. RUNKLE. The disgrace that Mr. FIELDS, at Albany, last Winter, brought upon the State of New-York, was such as can never be obliterated, and will not be forgotten. Let all Union men, and all patriotic men in the Seventh District, make an earnest effort to elect Mr. RUNKLE.

Union Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Capt. B. F. WEYMOUTH is the Union nominee for Assembly in the First District. His name was received with the utmost enthusiasm in the Convention, where he was enonimously nominated. He represents the Union feeling of the country, should unite upon himself the working, active support of all loyal men in his District. He can be elected if they give this to him, for his personal popularity is great and will of itself secure him a handsome vote.

SECOND DISTRICT.—WILLIAM P. KIRK is in nomination in the Second District. He is well known there, and has a popularity beyond the party which has put him in nomination. To insure his success, however, will require the energetic action of the Union men; greater opposition than he contends against has been overcome. He has the personal qualifications necessary to make him a useful legislator. Let his own energy be heartily secondad in his district.

THIRD DISTRICT.—A staunch Union man has been nominated in ANDREW J. PLUMB. The voters of the Third District, if they desire to be properly and creditably represented, should make it a personal matter to secure every vote possible for him. There are scores of Union men in this District who could exercise a large influence if they would take hold—go to work in earnest. Certainly the occasion is one which should enlist their time and their energies.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—REUBEN S. MILLS, one of the most popular men in the District, is the Union nominee in the Fourth. He has the qualifications required for the position, is true as steel on the great questions of the day, and will poll the entire strength of Union men of the District. The report should be a creditable one, and no effort left unmade to secure his success.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW is the only Union candidate in the Fifth; Mr. POLHAMUS has withdrawn, and gives to him a hearty support. The Union feeling in the Fifth is very strong, and there will be an earnest effort for the success of the ticket, which should be organized in every District. Mr. BRADSHAW is fully worthy of the efforts which will be made in his behalf, having a clean record as to ability, integrity and loyalty.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—DAVID HENDERSHOOTE is in nomination for the Union vote. The Union men of the District are actively at work, and feel sanguine of giving him a successful run. Undaunted at the odds that appear against them, they are making battle in earnest, and will at the close of the polls show a result which will do them honor.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—One of the very best nominations in the City is that of ERASTUS C. BENEDICT for the Assembly in this District. He is the leading Admiralty lawer in the City, and has been for many years foremost among the most active and influential of our citizens in everything relating to the public welfare. He has served in the Assembly, is one of the Board of Registry, and was, for several years, President of the Board of Education. He is a man of rare judgment and good ability, and will make a most valuable member.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—BENJAMIN S. HUTCHINSON, the Union nominee in the Eighth District, presents strong claims for the support of men of all parties, on the score of personal character and ability. He will make a faithful, conscientious and, of course, patriotic member. The District would do the State a service in his election.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Union nominee of the Ninth District, SAMUEL C. REED, seems assured of his election. His nomination is indorsed by scores of Democrats in the Sixteenth Ward, who reject the foisting upon them of distasteful candidates, and who recognize in Mr. REED a man of high personal character, and of the ability and public spirit which will make him a most valuable legislator. The Sixteenth Ward, without distinction of party, appears determined to honor themselves in electing him.

TENTH DISTRICT.—BENJAMIN MERRITT, a well-known citizen and sterling Union man, is the nominee in the Tenth District. His prospects of success are encouraging. The District is being well worked, and vigilant men will be attending to its interests. Here, as everywhere, it needs constant and earnest work and watchfulness, not only to get out the Union vote, but to detect the many frauds that there will be attempts to perpetrate.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—JOHN V. GRIDLEY, of the Twentieth Ward—and the Ward has no truer men—is the candidate in the Twelfth District. He has had much experience in public matters, is an energetic, honest, capable man. There is a strong feeling in his District among a portion of the opposition for him, which indicates that with proper effort his election can be secured.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—FREDERICK A. VAN VLECK, formerly Assistant District-Attorney, is the Union nominee in the Twelfth. He is a young man of high character, well fitted by his intelligence and experience to take a prominent position in the Assembly and to make himself felt in all cases where traitors are to be rebuked or the interests of the country subserved. His chances of election are good; they can be made certain; and if the loyal of his District so choose they will be.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—MICHAEL SNYDER is put in nomination in the Thirteenth District, and has the advantage of much personal strength. Thoroughly Union in his feelings, and with just and liberal views on questions of public policy, he is a safe man to intrust with the interests which a legislator has to serve. It is only necessary for the Union men to put their shoulders to the wheel, and keep it there till the polls close, to elect him.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—THOMAS STEVENSON, of the Eighteenth Ward, who has served as Councilman with integrity and to the advantage of the city. He has always polled a large vote whenever in nomination, and will have a successful one to-day if the Union men come up to the work as they should. The residents of this District, during the riots, had ample opportunity to judge of the necessity of electing good men and loyal to all positions. The necessity of electing Mr. STEVENSON over his Copperhead opponent is apparent.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—A large number of the most substantial citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, united in a request to WILLIAM W. NILES to accept the Union nomination for the Assembly, Fifteenth District. He is a lawyer of ability, a man of staunchest loyalty, and those who have brought him into the field should see to it, that he races successfully over it. He would make an able, honest member, and a zealous effort will elect him.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—JAMES P. WALKER, Union nominee for the Assembly, is an intelligent, active, energetic man, just the one to work for success, and to deserve it. His nomination gives great satisfaction, and there should be no flagging on the part of the loyal of his District "from sunrise to sunset" in their efforts to insure his election.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Hon. JOHN M. REED, of Yorkville, is the Union candidate. He has heretofore served in the Legislature, his career there being marked by a devotion to the best interests of the State and an unwavering integrity. He is opposed by HENRY W. GENEY and S. P. INGRAHAM, Jr. Every man who has the interests of the country at heart should rally to his support; not a vote should be lost to him. Those who desire to defeat GENEY—and there are many—should with one accord vote and work for Mr. REED. The Union and the State will have in his election a valuable triumph.

No Revenue Stamps Required on Voters Certificates.

We have received the following letter from an Inspector of Elections, quoting the section of the Registry Law in reference to the vote of unregistered persons, and asking as whether or not the unregistered voter's affidavit requires a revenue stamp in accordance with the provision of the Tax law. Some confusion has been caused in this matter by the publication of a letter from the Assessor of the Fourth District, which gives an alleged decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the effect that a stamp is required, and that its omission by any Inspector will subject him to a fine of $50; but a public opinion from the Internal Revenue Commissioner was received yesterday, which says that a stamp is *not* required, as it would be a tax on the right of suffrage; and this opinion we suppose is final, or at least will apply to the election of to-day. We append in their order the inquiry, the letter of the Assessor, and the final opinion of the Commissioner:

LETTER OF INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Section 6 of the Registry law passed April 15, 1859, provides that no vote shall be received at any annual election in this State unless the name of the person ordering to vote be on the said registry made on Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election, unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the Board of Inspectors his affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing on tee day for correcting tee aforesaid list, and prove by the oath of a householder of the district in which he offers to vote, that he knows such person to be a inhabitant of the District," &c. Under the United States Tax law it has been decided that an affidavit is a certificate within the meaning of the stamp act, requiring a five cent revenue stamp. Chapter 307 of the session laws of 1861 requires that the Inspectors and all other officers authorized by law to take affidavits shall at all times, upon request, take and certify any affidavit to be furnished by a voter not registered, without fee or reward or any charge therefor.

Quere. Do all such affidavits require a United States revenue stamp cancelled? Is a vote of an unregistered voter received under an affidavit not stamped a legal vote? AN INSPECTOR.

LETTER FROM AN ASSESSOR.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.
No. 63 FRANKLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

To George W. Williams, Inspector of Elections, Sixth Ward:

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, in regard to the liability to stamp tax of an affidavit of an unregistered voter, as required by the sixth section of the Registry Act, passed April 15, 1859, I have to say that, in a letter from Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated April 28, 1863, the *jurat* or certificate of the officer before whom an affidavit is made requires a five-cent stamp. The affidavit, therefore, of the party so making the same is null and void, unless a proper stamp is affixed. Such stamp may, however, under decision of the Commissioner, under date of June 11, 1863, be affixed by the party making affidavit in case of omission so to do by the officer, Inspector of Election, or other, before whom it is made. Such omission would subject the officer to a penalty of $50 under Section 95 of the Excise Act of July, 1862, for issuing an unstamped certificate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

OPINION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following opinion has been given by Mr. Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Department, on the question of requiring stamps to be put on certificates of unregistered voters:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

I think as stamps on certificates of unregistered voters would be a tax on the right of suffrage, it ought not to be required. JOSEPH A. LEWIS.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.—We trust that Mr. PEARY, the Union candidate for the Assembly in the Fifth District, Brooklyn, will receive the support of all who appreciate the importance of having that District properly represented, and that this will secure his election. This would not be doubtful but for the fact that Mr. CALLICOTT is running as an independent candidate against him, and that he receives the active support of the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*. What special reasons these Union journals have for opposing the regular Union nominee, against whose character, or the fairness of whose nomination no one has uttered a syllable, we are not aware. They may succeed in defeating him and in electing the regular candidate of the Copperheads. We trust, however, that there are enough loyal men in the District who realize the importance of saving it, to secure Mr. PEARY's election.

MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.—The contest between the Union candidate, Col. WOOD, and the Copperhead candidate, BENJAMIN PRINCE, will be, in all probability, very close. If good war Democrats will avoid throwing away their votes upon KALBFLEISCH, Col. WOOD's election is certain. Let all true men remember that the great issue is whether the Government shall be loyally sustained, or factiously crippled. All other questions are insignificant by the side of this. Every patriot in Brooklyn should stand by the flag, and vote for WOOD.

LOOK OUT FOR THE REGISTERED ALIENS.—There is a class of our population who are citizens enough to vote, and yet aliens enough to avoid the draft. Spot them, and give them the benefit of the law.

Declination of A. W. Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE NINETEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S BULLETIN, No. 152 EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to announce to the voters of this City and County, that I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for Register, and recommend to their support the only remaining Union candidate in the field, Mr. JOHN KNYSER. I have delayed my withdrawal thus long because I differ with the other candidates for Supervisor and Register whom the Union party nominated, believing that I had no right to withdraw without consulting my associates, or those by whom I was nominated, (even though my nomination was not solicited by me, as their's was by them.)

Having obtained their consent, I cheerfully withdraw. Truly yours, ABM. W. KENNEDY.

A Letter to Gov. Seymour from a Union Democrat.

GOV. SEYMOUR—*Sir:* Will you permit me, as one of a class untrammeled by political partisanship, and who seeks only to ascertain which are the best measures and who are the best men before casting his vote for these measures and men, to propound to you or your spokesmen a few questions suggested by a careful perusal of your speech delivered on Saturday evening, at the Cooper Institute?

Before doing so, however, let me say that I agree with you, heart and soul, in the desire for an honorable, lasting and early peace. I also agree with you in the necessity which exists for keeping up a thoroughly organized and equipped army to defend the Union to the last man and the last dollar.

I also agree with you in preserving the Constitution intact, and for prosecuting this war solely on the basis of reunion, with a willingness to receive back the revolted States into the Union, and to adjust the forms of peace on the basis of reunion under the Constitution, so soon as the insurgents lay down their arms.

So far I go with you and so far the people go with you. Now where do we differ? Just in this, that until some just terms or mode of conciliation is practicable and apparent, it is folly to talk of any other means of restoring the Union than to fight for that Union. Your address at the Cooper Institute deals in generalities calculated to mislead the public mind as to the feelings of this Administration and its conduct of the war. An ignorant man, who had failed to follow the course of this rebellion, failed to watch the policy of the Government, and neglected to read the plain-spoken language of President LINCOLN, would draw the conclusion from your remarks that this Government and its Executive head, the President, refuse all terms of mercy with the South, and are bent upon the extermination of Slavery under any and all circumstances, aiming alone at the obliteration of the States now in rebellion, whether they come back to the Union or remain in open revolt.

Sir, as one whose political proclivities long ago were thrown overboard, that he might look only at the compass of safety and cling to the Union by not interrupting or embarrassing the commander of the storm-tossed vessel, and as one who has watched that commander vigilantly and unceasingly in all his efforts to save the ship of State from anarchy and disunion—as such a man, I emphatically deny that your charges against the President are correct. The people, Sir, in my humble judgment, will never indorse such charges, however speciously advanced. And now to my interrogation, which perhaps some of your organs, if not yourself, may reply to. They are asked with the sincere desire to obtain information, but also with the belief that if answered honestly, they will not fail to redound to the glory of the man who, in the estimate of the people, as the recent elections are proving, is conducting this unhappy fratricidal war in a way best calculated to bring about as early and honorable peace—that is, by adopting no half-way measures, which would simply be no measures at all, but by energetically pushing on the war until the enemy lays down his arms; then, and not till then, can we dream even of a peace.

I would respectfully ask,

First—When and where did the President ever refuse to listen to terms of peace from the enemy?

Second—Has the enemy at any time, directly or indirectly, intimated any desire to return to the Union, or to accept of peace, save on the basis of disunion?

Third—Has any authoritative voice within the enemy's lines, at any time, suggested or hinted at any practical terms of conciliation which this Government might offer or they accept on the basis of reunion?

Fourth—Has the President at any time refused to adopt any practical policy of conciliation, and if so, what?

Fifth—Have not the political heads of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and the voice of their Press emphatically and repeatedly averred that no terms of conciliation or of peace would be listened to, save on the basis of disunion?

Sixth—Has not the President positively declared that as soon as the States in rebellion lay down their arms and consent to come into the Union that moment peace shall be declared without respect to the Slavery issue?

Seventh—Has the President ever refused to extend the olive branch or to "conciliate" the rebellious South or to adopt any practical means to effect reunion when any such measures are shown to be better than war, and have any such practical measures ever been brought before the President, and when and what are they?

Eighth—Has not the President distinctly declared, and do we not all know that the extinction or preservation of Slavery is incidental to and not the object of this war, and that if the South lays down its arms and returns to the Union it will save what remains of Slavery, whether we want the "institution" or not, and that if it refuses so to return and insists upon its warlike attitude, what remains of Slavery will disappear as a natural consequence of war, whether we want it or not?

Ninth—Do you, or does any man of

The New-York Times, Tuesday, December 3, 1862.

THE BIG GUNS.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The heavy gun made on the Blakely pattern, which recently burst at Charleston, was constructed at Liverpool. The 80-pounders sent home from Portland in 1861 by the Cunard fleet were the only ones supposed by any here, after the other vessels belonging to the Cunard fleet had left, and more especially from where we at first mounted to directly opposite the exits of the Great Eiver, was to watch these movements which may have occasioned the total removal of the guns. The muzzle of the gun was originally dished out to the extent of 2 inches, and the metal was thus reduced to 7 inches in thickness. The breech was 14 inches thick, and the trunnions were placed 3 inches in front of the breech. The gun was 12 feet 6 inches long, and weighed 7 tons 10 cwt. The bore was 8 inches in diameter, and the charge was 10 lbs. of powder and a shell weighing 65 lbs. The gun was proved with 10 rounds, and was then considered fit for service. It was subsequently mounted on board the Nile, 91, and fired 100 rounds with the charge mentioned above, and 50 rounds with 12 lbs. of powder. It was then condemned as unfit for service, and was sent to Woolwich Dockyard, where it was cut up. The cause of the bursting of the gun is attributed to the fact that the powder used was of a very strong description, and that the gun was overloaded. The gun was made at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, Liverpool, and was proved at Woolwich.

MR. BEECHER AT EXETER HALL.

From the London Star, Oct. 21.

Last night, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society and the London Committee of Conference on American Affairs, a meeting was held in Exeter Hall to hear an address from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the distinguished American clergyman and Abolitionist, in the first instance of his proposed visit to the Northern States of America. The space should be occupied with five seats; but the remaining space was filled to overflowing with a crowd of persons that only a portion of the Hall should be admitted, a portion of the demand for tickets far exceeded any possible supply, and that thousands would be disappointed. All day long, before the doors were opened, there was a long line of persons waiting for admission at the Strand entrance, and at last the pressure became so great that the doors were forced open, and the crowd rushed in, filling the area and the galleries in a few minutes. Long before the time announced for the commencement of the proceedings the body of the Hall was densely packed, and the platform was occupied by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who had evidently come to show their sympathy with the object of the meeting. Among those present we noticed Mr. Edmund Beales, Professor Newman, Mr. Scoble, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Miall, Mr. Potter, Mr. Carvell Williams, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Lucraft, Mr. Odger, Mr. Shipton, Mr. Howell, Mr. Applegarth, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Bright, jr., Mr. Leone Levi, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Hinton, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. Shaen, Mr. Cowper Temple, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hare, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Hodgkin, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Martineau, Mr. Morley, Mr. Newton, Mr. Pease, Mr. Peter Taylor, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Reed, Mr. Richard, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Rowntree, Mr. Sturge, Mr. Tayler, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Tidman, Mr. Tregelles, Mr. Vansittart Neale, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wright, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Yates, Mr. Yeats, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Young, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Bevington, Mr. Binney, Mr. Bowly, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bunting, Mr. Burnet, Mr. Carlile, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Crosfield, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Davis, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Evans, Mr. Fox, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Grubb, Mr. Hall, Mr. Harris, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hawksley, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hodgkin, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hutchinson

100	do	125¼	100	do	25¼
200	do	125 25¼	400	Am. Coal Co	60
2000	M. S. & N. I. R.	25¼	100	Penn. Coal Co	160
100	do	25 25¼	200	Quicksilv. M. Co	65
200	do	25 25¼	200	do	65
200	Ill. Cen. R	124	400	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1¾
200	do	53.124	$10,000	Treas. 7 3-10p.ct.	
600	Chic. & N. W. R	44¼		M. Oct. & Ap	107⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 31, 1863, present in the aggregate the, followiug changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 24:

Decrease in Loans	$841,452
Decrease in Specie	679,994
Increase in Circulation	172,636
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,311,342

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 1, 1863.	Oct. 31, 1863.	Oct. 24, 1863.
Capital	$69,128,100	$69,401,000	$69,401,000
Loans	176,847,575	203,172,418	204,013,870
Specie	37,980,436	28,124,921	28,804,915
Circulation	9,648,267	5,971,733	5,799,097
Gross Deposits	202,976,357	245,043,818	250,683,505
Exchanged	35,541,090	73,867,564	78,195,909
Undrawn	167,435,267	171,176,254	172,487,596
In Sub-Treasury	5,948,696	39,405,766	35,065,560

The Bank Statement is comparatively steady in all departments; the changes from last Monday being quite moderate on the heavy operations of the week in the Popular Loan. The decrease in Deposits is less than one and a half million. The decrease in specie is less than half the sum gained by the Sub Treasury for Customs.

The price of Gold to-day has not varied materially. The market is free from speculative excitement. And the same report applies to Bills on London, which are quoted 160¼@161 ℔ cent. for Bankers, most of the sales being at 160½ ℔ cent. The Cunard steamer *Scotia* sails at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and the business in Exchange for the present mail will close to-morrow afternoon. A fair amount was done to-day.

The additional subscriptions to the Popular Loan to-day are comparatively moderate in this market:

At the Treasury direct	$812,000
Through the Sub Agents	1,600,000
Together	$2,412,000

Some considerable deposits were made by the Sub Loan Agents on account of their orders of Saturday as well as the new orders of this day. The receipts at the Treasury were:

On direct subscriptions	$812,000
On account of Loan Agents	3,315,000
Total	$4,127,000

There was a continued sharp demand for Money from the Brokers to-day, at 7 ℔ cent. The Banks were indisposed to lend until their settlements with the Treasury Office of Nov. 3 (to-morrow) are completed. They hold about $35,000,000 of 5 ℔ cent. Certificates of Deposit, upon which the half-yearly interest, in Gold, matures to-morrow. They will then be at liberty to draw the principal in Legal Tender Currency, or continue the deposit at the same rate of interest payable in such currency in place of Gold. The Legal Tender Notes they can draw at once, and will probably do so to the extent of $10,000,000, the usual notice of ten days being waived by the Secretary, or they can use the Certificates in daily settlements between each other, through the Clearing-house.

The sharp Money Market of Saturday and this forenoon did not tell materially on the Stock Exchange until the Second Board, and afterwards on the Street, when great eagerness was shown by sellers to put out cash and contract bargains, on the calculation that another day or two of tight Money will drive prices on the Railways much lower. It is somewhat remarkable that a manifestation of the same feeling on Saturday and early to-day had so little influence, while the Brokers were running around the Street for Money, and so much influence late in the day after their accounts at Bank were made up, and signs were apparent of an easier feeling to-morrow or next day.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night. The quotations are not only lower than that report, but generally lower than the registered sales at either Board to-day.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	146¼	146	Harlem Pref.	120	115
U.S. 6s, 1881	110¾	109⅞	Mich. Central	128⅛	126⅛
N. Y. Central	137⅝	136⅜	Mich. Southern	87¾	86⅞
Erie	104⅛	103⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	163⅜	161
Erie Preferred	105¾	104⅜	Illinois Cen	125⅜	124
Hudson	134¾	133⅜	Pittsburgh	113⅝	111⅞
Pacific Mail	233	232	Fort Wayne	90⅜	88⅞
Harlem	110⅝	105	Rock Island	111¾	109⅜
Canton	34	33⅜	Galena	113¾	111
Treas. certs. new	99	99	Reading	127	125
Toledo	119⅛	114⅝	Quicksilver	67	65⅛
Northwest	46¾	46	Chicago and A	87	86⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Merchants'	109	Irving	95
Union	114	Metropolitan	115
America	130	Citizens'	104
Butch. & Drovers'	125	People's	102
Seventh Ward	135	Shoe & Leather	107
Commerce	107	Continental	99
Bk. of the Republic	106	Commonwealth	101
Bank of N. America	107	Park	131

The half-yearly Dividend of the Bank of the State of New-York is 4 ℔ cent.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chic. & N. W. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	100	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	100	Hud. & St. Jo. 1sts	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '75	118	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	135	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Erie Bonds '83	112	Gal. & Chi. Exten	113
Erie fifths '88	109⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	107⅛
Hud. R. firsts '63	114⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '65	118	Clev. & Tol. S. F. s	112
Hud. R. thirds '75	130	New J. C. firsts	103
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Harlem seconds, '64	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	106
Michigan S. seconds	103¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con.	102
R. Ind Goshen Line '68	106	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	87⅛
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G	67
Al. & T. H. firsts	103	Chic. & Alton firsts	103¾
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	83	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1sts	98⅛

Among the first of November changes in Stock circles; and not noticed in our paper this morning, we have to-day the announcement of the dissolution of Messrs. WESTON, DORTIC & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. Mr. H. T. DORTIC retires from the firm and establishes himself as a Commission Broker at No. 1 Hanover-street. The other members of the old firm, consisting of the Messrs. WESTON and Mr. F. DE BILLIER, continue the business as WESTON, DE BILLIER & Co., at No 24 Exchange-place.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $13,625,297 80, including for Customs, $225,566 30; payments, $12,002,966 36; balance, $40,938,098 68.

The semi-annual dividend of the Nassau Bank is 3½ ℔ cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Nov. 10.

Markets.

Oswego, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales 11,300 bushels Racine Spring at $1 25; 9,000 bushels Canada Club at $1 24½; 2,000 bushels Prime do. at $1 27; 2,000 bushels Amber Club at $1 29. CORN scarce, firmer and quiet. BARLEY held at $1 45, which is above the views of buyers. RYE firm; sales 7,000 bushels Canadian at $1 08. PEAS quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at 90c. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced 1c. on Grain. Flour 18c.@20c.; Wheat and Peas 13c., to New-York. *Later Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Imports*—2,150 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 bushels Peas.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has excellent references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late BOOKRAM & BEDELL, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also can fully understands her business and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 358 4th-av. near 22d-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 90 8th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 468 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., between Grand and Hester, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, of many years' experience; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, soups, game, desserts and all kinds of pastry. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family: understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 158 47th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK wishes a situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family, as good cook, washer and ironer. The best of City references. Call at No. 111 East 15th-st., near 6th-av., at the basement door.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 425 8th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted in a private family by a respectable young woman having the best reference and understanding every kind of cooking; no washing. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTA-ble, Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do washing, or as waiter; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 90 8th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the cooking and washing of a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 274 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by two respectable young women; one to do chamberwork and waiting, and the other to do housework; best of City references. Address No. 152 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST class girl, as chambermaid and laundress, for a distinguished family on Brooklyn Heights; wages $9, must be experienced and bring first-class references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tiffany-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as chambermaid by a competent person, willing to assist in the laundry. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 133 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or laundress; best of reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 197 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED A SITU-ation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and is also a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 20th st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman in a Protestant family to do general housework; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 8th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper in a Protestant family; one where there are young children preferred: no objection to the country; unexceptionable references can be given. May be seen at No. 43 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or address F. T., Box No. 1,234 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, a situation: is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth: can cut and fit children's clothes; no objection to travel: best of City reference. Apply at Beattie & Foule's seed-store, No. 325 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RES-pectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as nurse and to do light chamberwork; wages not so much an object as a good home; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of her business; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 171 East 20th-st., near 2d-av., fourth floor.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant, middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse, and to assist in chamberwork, or else do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 124 32d-st.; can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROT-estant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as infant's nurse or to take care of grown children: is thoroughly competent, and highly recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a respectable experienced woman, to take care of a baby from its birth, or to take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Apply at 9 West 35th-st.

A WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has lost her baby three weeks old; has doctor's reference. Can be seen at No. 342 2d-av., in the doctor's office, for four days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on dressmaking. Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, boys' clothing, &c. Will engage by the day, week or month. Call, during the week, at No. 342 2d-av., third floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork. If required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS—WANTED—A SITUATION by a Protestant girl; understands cutting ladies and children's dresses. Apply for 2 days at No. 83 Irving-place, between 19th and 20th-st., her present employers.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has five years' City reference from her last place if required. Can be seen at No. 145 West 35th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT-able young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 173 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

A DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A RE-spectable and well-recommended young woman, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, good cook and baker. No objection to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as laundress; is thoroughly competent; can do fluting, and has the best of City references. Call at or address No. 365 6th-av., near 22d-st., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has lived several years in her last place, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 105 West 20th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady, of high respectability, would like to meet with a first-class family, where she can make herself generally useful; is a good sewer and fond of children. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can for two days at No. 78 West 26th-st.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOY-MENT, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., has a number of the best situations and highest wages; wanted, good help of every nation.

UNE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer pour prendre le soin d'un ou deux enfans; elle peut enseigner et elle préfererait la campagne. Adresser E. P., Box 143 *Times* Office.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE BONNE FRANCAISE Protestante pour soigner des trois petits enfans et coudre. S'adresser à 270 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as gardener, or as gardener and farmer, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; references of the highest character; has held and now rents first-class places. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a practical man; perfectly understands the care and management of greenhouse plants and grapevines; is married; without family. Good City reference from last employer. Address D. B., Gardener, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man with no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; does not understand the care of horses; has the best of City references. Call on or address W. B., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 Jahn-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business in every respect: Brooklyn preferred; can take care of greenhouse if desired; the best of reference to that effect. Address M. V., at Story's saddlery-store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RE-spectable single man wants a situation as coachman; is a first-rate driver and groom; can produce first-class City and country references for capability and industry. Address M. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or Charles Waters saddlery store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has several years' experience; can give the best of reference from his last two employers. Call at C. Graham's saddlery, No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a middle-aged single man, one who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City and country references for long services. Can be seen at No. 95 East 23d-st., until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable man, as coachman, in a respectable family; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Has the best of City references from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 121 East 17th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address, J. O., corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of reference from his last place. Apply at J. J. Stilling's, saddler, No. 1,186 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man wants a situation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly well; can show the most unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Call on or address R. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., private stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COLORED young man, a situation as coachman. Can be seen for two days at his present employer's, No. 291 5th-av., in the rear, second stable.

AS GROOM.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A situation as groom in a gentleman's establishment to look after light stock; has 7 years' reference from his last employer, whom he lived with 3 years in Europe, and 2 in this City. Call or address F. H., at Mr. Bunscomb's saddlery store, No. 568 Broadway, for 2 days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Is a good groom and trusty driver; has good City references. Address E. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS ENGAGED during the day, but whose situation is not a very lucrative one, would be inclined to add a little to it by getting some night employment: is strong, able, and willing to engage at hard work, if necessary. Address F. R. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A STEADY, ACTIVE young man, 18 years of age, who will serve his employer faithfully; not afraid of any honest work. Address S. BELL, No. 865 3d-av.

HELP WANTED

NEW WORK FOR CANVASSERS!—SEND for circular of the "GEM OF CANVASSING BOOKS." Agents wanted for every section of the country. Address E. F. HOVEY, General Agent, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 52 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

ROSS, STEELE & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 29, 1863.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN to take a responsible position in the office and to have charge of a portion of the books. Apply by letter, with references, to LEE, BLISS & CO.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $5: urgently needed by every person. By R. L. WILCOX, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

TO TINMEN.—WANTED, A FEW TIN-PLATE, sheet-iron and cooper workers, who thoroughly understand their business. No others need apply to JAMES McNIECE, No. 210 Water st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED COACH-man. Apply before 11 A. M., at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, a single man preferred; to go to the country, 12 miles from New-York.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO women wanted; one as cook and assistant in washing, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 40 West 32d-st., between 6 and 7 P. M. None but those highly recommended need call.

A COOK.—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK (willing to live in the country one hour's ride from the city) with good references. Apply at No. 48 West 25th-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Tuesday. No objections to a colored woman.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. She must be an American, English, German or Scotch. Apply to No. 266 East 10th-st.

WEAVERS WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOL-en Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Fancy cassimere weavers, both male and female. Apply at mill, as above, or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

COLORED NURSE WANTED—WANTED—A colored nurse and seamstress; she must be of middle age and produce the best recommendations. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. at No. 150 5th-av.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BAR-rels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTEEL, RESPECTABLE young man, about 17 years of age; one who can write a good hand and resides with his parents, may call, between 10 and 12 A. M. L. B. BIGLOW, 2 William-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT RECEIVING TEL-ler; he must be quick at counting, and a first-rate judge of money. Address, with references, Box No. 1,208 New-York City Post-office.

WANTED—FINISHERS AND REGULATORS. Steady employment and the best of wages. Apply to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND THE FIRES and boiler at the New-York Institution for the Blind, corner 34th-st. and 9th-av.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer R. M. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARK, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

$75 50 PAYS BOARD, WASHING, Fuel and Tuition in common English, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., for half a year; from Nov. 9 to April 8; superior advantages for young ladies in French, piano music and oil painting; recitation rooms, chapel, gymnasium and boarding department under one roof; six married Professors and their families live in the institution and board with the pupils. For catalogues address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 518 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

In this Institution, established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Book-keeping, young gentleman and adults may pass through a most pleasing and profitable course of practice and instruction in

BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Circulars, with terms, on application.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 864 Broadway.

MOUNT KISCO MILITARY AND COL-LEGIATE INSTITUTE is a first-class Boys' Boarding School. Address, for circulars, A. B. WHIGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to

D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Board and tuition, $80 per term of five months, commencing Nov. 1. A. B. LOCKWOOD.

B. F. BROWN.

MRS. PARKER'S INSTITUTE FOR THE Right Gymnastics, Dr. Dio Lewis' system, opens Oct. 7 at No. 29 East 20th-st., Hall of the Home for the Friendless. For circulars as to terms, &c., apply at the Hall.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 237 FOURTH-AV.

Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
B. D. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial, law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

Number of boarders limited to 35. Superior advantages offered. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at Mr. J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen SEPTEMBER 22.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, FOR 16 BOYS,
BROOKFIELD, CONN.
Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the institution.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY, near Houston-st., instruction is given in arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, grammar, algebra, &c. Persons thoroughly prepared for the counting-room; 25 writing lessons, $2, including stationery. No classes. Open day and evening for ladies and gentlemen.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-ceives punils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 7th-av. cars pass the school.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL for girls at No. 1,248 Broadway.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Fall term commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER wishes a reëngagement as Governess in a private family, or teacher in a school; teaches English branches, French, German, music and drawing; can give good references; no objection to leave the City. Address, for a week, Mrs. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. Liberal salary expected.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY ASSIST-ant, for English and mathematics, for select school for young ladies; Episcopalian preferred; French lady for female seminary; mathematical tutor for college. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Grand-st., near Broadway.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A RECENT GRADU-ate of Yale College, who can bring the very best references from the Faculty, desires a situation as private tutor in a family residing in this City. Address J., Box No 2,388 Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the higher branches of an English education, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Box No. 210 Union-square Post-office.

AS GERMAN INSTRUCTOR.—A YOUNG German, who has studied for several years at a German university, wishes to give instruction in German conversation and literature. Best references given. Address B. L. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A VISITING GOV-erness, to teach three young girls English and French. Address, with particulars, including terms and address, D. P. B., Box No. 2,726 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF EXPERI-ence—graduate of Columbia College—offers his services as teacher of the Classics and Mathematics. Address M. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

PARIS REPS and POPELINES, MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAIN and PLAID IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS.—A fine assortment at Retail on MONDAY, Nov. 2.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. Also, will
OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2,
AT RETAIL, a few cases BROWN and WHITE CLOTHS,
A CHOICE ARTICLE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BROACHED IMPERIAL POPELINE ROBES, also PARIS PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES, and EMBROIDERED and BRIDAL ROBES, in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, PLAIN and FIGURED REPS, ENGLISH DAMASKS, MUSLIN DRAPERY, NOTTINGHAM LACE, in sets and by the yard, &c.

ALSO,

BLACK WALNUT, ROSEWOOD and GILT CORNICES, in new designs, Bands, Tassels, Window Shades, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CAREY'S LYONS VELVET SACQUES and Circulars excel any of his former productions, both in style and novelty.
Prices $100 to $200.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, suitable for all ages, in all desirable fabrics, NOW READY.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S ENGLISH BLACK BEAVER SACQUES now ready. Prices $10, $12, $14, $16, $18,
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S FRENCH BLACK BEAVER SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, trimmed in every style. Price $18, $20, $22, $24, $26, $28, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, now ready.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S DRAB, BLUE, WHITE AND leather-color French CLOTH CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and ROTONDES, now ready, from $20 to $75 each.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S ANGORA VELOURS CLOTH CIRCULARS—At $40 and $50, trimmed with rich grograin silk—now ready and for sale at
GEO. CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S ROMAN TOGA VELVET CIRCULARS, with the new and graceful monk's hood. Price $150—now ready, and for sale at
GEO. CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S LYONS VELVET CIRCULARS—Now ready, at $100 to $200.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING DE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

FARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances. Ghost, Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

WINTER GARDEN—Handy Andy—Mischievous Annie—The Returned Volunteer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miles O'Reilly—Po-ca-hon-tas; or, Ye Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Satan in Paris—Alpine Maid.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—Bedouin Arabs.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 543 Broadway)—Vandenhoff's Readings

IRVING HALL—Hiawatha.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Vivacites du Capitain—Le Pour et le Contre.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe conveys intelligence, obtained from a Richmond paper, that our batteries on Morris Island and three of the monitors opened fire on Wednesday last upon Fort Sumter. During the first twenty-four hours of the bombardment 1,215 shots struck the fort, and seven casualties resulted to the garrison. At last accounts Gen. Gillmore was persistently hammering at Sumter, without deigning to notice the rebel fortifications on Sullivan's and James Islands, which replied with a deliberate and steady fire.

The communications of the Army of the Cumberland are said to be in danger of interruption from a combined force of rebel cavalry, numbering 15,000, under S. D. Lee, Wheeler, Roddy and Forrest, who are south of the Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Decatur, Courtland and Tuscumbia, Ala. Forrest is reported to have been again wounded in a fight near Tuscumbia.

An official statement of Gen. Thomas gives the losses in Gen. Hooker's command during the late engagement near Chattanooga, as 350 officers and men. We captured one hundred and three prisoners and a thousand Enfield rifles.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival off Cape Race on Saturday evening of the steamship *China* and at this port yesterday of the steamships *City of Washington* and *Germania*, gives us telegraphic news to the 25th ult. and our newspaper files to the 21st. The journals furnish many interesting extracts, of which a digest was published in the Times on Friday last, but of news, in the strict sense of the term, there is very little. The most important item is the fact that the capture of the reputed blockade-running steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, by the gunboat *Seminole*, is exciting attention, and is quite likely to cause as much discussion as the case of the *Peterhoff*. It is alleged at Lloyd's that there was not the slightest ground for the seizure. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had received honors from his friends at a farewell breakfast in London, and the students of the Non Conformist College had presented him with an address. The French policy in Mexico, it was thought, would soon be stripped of its disguises by semi-official announcements in the Paris Press, to the effect that the Mexican people desire the annexation of their country to France. American affairs continue to be discussed by the London journals as well as topics connete thereunto.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Comptroller transmitted additional claims for damages caused during the riots, numbered from 2,287 to 2,296, inclusive. They were referred to the Committee engaged in auditing these claims. The Substitute and Relief Committee submitted their final report. They state their expenditures as follows: For 1,785 substitutes, $535,500; for commutation of 99 conscripts, $29,700; to the families of four conscripts who elected to go to war, $1,200; to one substitute, who proved to be a deserter, after being mustered into the service, $125. Total paid for 1,888 conscripts, $566,525; add for expenses of the committee $16,807 25, makes a full total of $583,332 25, leaving unexpended of the $2,000,000 appropriated for this use the sum of $1,416,667 75, which is transferred to the new appropriation of $2,000,000. A number of small claims for damages, amounting to about $9,000, were reported for payment, and they were ordered to be paid. The Board adjourned to next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Secretary Seward passed through Albany on Sunday, by special train, *en route* to his home in Auburn.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has issued orders preliminary to recruiting a negro regiment in that State.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, the case of Max Maretzek against the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, for libel, came up on a motion to vacate the order of arrest. Pending the argument on the motion the Court adjourned.

The November Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding, opened yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business to Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Court of Sessions also opened before Judge McCunn, and there not being a quorum of Grand Jurors present, those answering to their names were discharged till Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

The new subscriptions to the Populer Loan in this market yesterday were $2,412,000. The Money market was active, and the demand quite sharp from the brokers, which circumstance told against the Stock market late in the day. Gold, 146. Exchange on London, 160½.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were depressed and generally cheaper yesterday. In view of the reports of heavy receipts at New-Orleans, Cotton was much lower, with a very limited inquiry. Groceries, Hops, Laths, Oils, Fruit and Tobacco were in moderate request. Hay, Wool, Whisky and Tallow were in good demand. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle market opened Monday morning with about 3,200 cattle and a lively trade. The quality was a great improvement upon last week, and prime animals went off briskly at 10½c., and even 11c. ₩ lb., at which latter price some were sold, to be weighed. Further arrivals swelled the numbers up to 4,300 more, and prices fell off somewhat, especially on common droves. The morning rates were ½c.@¾c. better than last week, but the closing sales at night were at about last week's prices, and as more cattle are looked for, no improvement is anticipated to-day.

The Army and the Elections.—Our correspondent with the army before Charleston writes us that "nothing could exceed the exultation produced in the army on the reception of the news of Vallandigham's overwhelming defeat, unless we take into account the tremendous enthusiasm exhibited by the Ohio regiments" in the Department of the South. The same news concerning the same event has reached us from all our armies all over the South. The Ohio troops who are now toiling through Western Louisiana, who are garrisoning the distant posts on the Mississippi River, who are occupying Little Rock, fighting in the Indian Territory, and hunting guerrillas through Missouri—those who are in the army of Gen. Grant, at Memphis, at Corinth, at Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville—those who are on the Gauley, the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and along the Southern coast-line from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans—have all, as the glorious news reached their respective and widely-separated posts, taken up the thunderous shout that rose from Ohio on the 13th of last month, until it has been echoed from the heart of the South, and resounded around the entire circle of the rebel Confederacy. It braced up the hearts of our gallant soldiers, nerved their arms, and inflamed their patriotism, by showing them that they had a nation at their back, and a people who appreciated their services and sustained the cause for which they were laying down their lives.

Was there any such patriotic enthusiasm in our armies—were any such shouts heard from the ranks when Horatio Seymour was elected Governor of New-York? And would the success of the Vallandigham-Seymour candidates to-day produce any such effect? No, no. It would be a moral wet-blanket flung upon their warm and patriotic feelings. If anything could produce disheartenment and despair among not only the New-York regiments, but in all the regiments—if anything could quench the holy fires that burn in their hearts, or extinguish the light of patriotism which blazes from their eyes—it would be this.

Our Election To-Day.

The Empire State speaks to-day. She in turn pronounces her judgment upon Faction. The whole country awaits her voice with intensest interest. Every citizen of the State, from Montauk Point to Lake Erie, ought to help give that voice a distinctness and a force worthy of her rank. Every vote ought to be cast to tell with the direetest emphasis against the policy which Gov. Seymour has been, with such infatuation, pursuing. This is the paramount object. Local issues and personal considerations shrink into insignificance when compared with it. Of all matters, the question of sustaining the war, and the constituted authorities, which are conducting it, is the vital one.

The President and his Cabinet may have made mistakes. Being human, they must have done so, for no set of men, or single man, was ever yet infallible. But that is no excuse for seeking to weaken them, and putting obstacles in their way. Mr. Madison's war administration abounded with errors of far grosser character than any that have been imputed to this Administration even by its worst enemies. Take, for instance, the single well-accredited fact that the Administration of 1812 was on the point, in the early period of the war, of ordering all the ships of our little navy to remain in port to secure them from inevitable capture, and that Capts. Bainbridge and Stewart with difficulty obtained leave to put to sea. And yet within two months, naval victories were obtained which alone emboldened Congress to build that navy without which the war would have sunk us into unfathomable disaster and disgrace. For the two first years nearly every land campaign was full of blunders, and ended in a ridiculous miscarriage. But in spite of all, the great body of the people stood firm by the Administration, and succeeding generations have praised them for it. The Federalists who sought, in the weakness of the authorities of the Government, reasons for deserting the Government and practically aiding its enemies, have ever since been held in odium. Public opinion ought to fall with a thousandfold greater severity upon the factionists of the present day, who resort to the same pretexts, when there is vastly less excuse for complaint, and when, too, the consequences of embarrassing and disabling the Government would be not simply injurious, but absolutely fatal.

Let all true men in this great State rally to-day to support the Government, and visit their overwhelming condemnation upon the malcontent and factionist, Horatio Seymour. He has left nothing, within his reach, untried to alienate New-York from the great National cause. The State cannot sanction his conduct without bringing upon her escutcheon a blot that no time can efface. The motto "Excelsior," which has stood there before as the proudest, will become ever after a by-word and a hissing. Those who come after us will never forgive defection and recreancy at a crisis in the National life like this. The freemen of New-York are to-day virtually deciding the future moral rank of the State for years and even generations to come. The other great States have proclaimed, in trumpet tones, their determination to stand by the flag so long as there is a rebel in the field against it. If New-York falters and retreats, she will have no company, or, at the utmost, but one single small State with her. There will be no great State to share the ingiorious distinction. The dishonor will thus be all the more signal, and all the longer remembered.

Again we say, let every true citizen faithfully perform his duty to-day, by giving his vote against the damaging and dishonoring policy of Horatio Seymour, and by using his best influence to constrain others to the same patriotic act. It is absolutely certain that this State can be redeemed to-day, and placed right before the country, if its true sons will but faithfully meet their obligations. Their majority, with proper effort, can be made many tens of thousands. If, for want of the effort, Faction shall still keep its ascendency, no reproach will be too severe for us.

For Register.—We trust that no Union man, and no man of any party, who appreciates official integrity and personal worth, will neglect to vote for John Keyser for *Register*. He has held the office for one term, and has discharged its duties with ability, industry, integrity and a courtesy which has commended him warmly to all who have had any business with the office. He is a zealous and ardent Union man, and on every account, personal, official and political, deserves [illegible] over the two Democratic candidates who are running against him.

Important and True.

We take great pleasure in confirming the *World's* statement that "*eighteen thousand or thereabouts of New-York troops have been or are to be sent home to vote*" at the election to-day. The number, we fear, in somewhat exaggerated by the indignant apprehensions of the *World*: we regret to say that probably not more than 10,000 of those citizens of this State who are serving their country and upholding the honor of its flag in the field, will be able to exercise their right of voting at the polls this Fall. We wish it were otherwise. We wish that every man whom New-York has sent to the army, and who yet survives the bloody ordeal of battle through which they have passed, could avail himself of this first and dearest right of the American citizen. But for Gov. Seymour's veto, all could have had this privilege. As it is,—inasmuch as Gov. Seymour saw fit to insist that no citizen of New-York who had offered his life to his country should vote, unless personally present on election day in the district where he resides,—we are heartily rejoiced that the Government takes special pains to secure to as many of these men as possible the enjoyment and the exercise of the right of suffrage. We wish they could have spared fifty thousand instead of ten. If anybody on the face of the earth has a right to vote, it is the citizen who offers his life for the salvation of his country.

The *World* labors under a very serious misapprehension, in regard to some aspects of this matter, which we take pleasure in correcting. Not one of these soldiers thus sent home to vote comes from the active Army of the Potomac: they are all from hospitals, convalescent camps and quarters where they can be spared without the slightest detriment to the public service. We know this to be true. It is *not* true, therefore, that Gen. Meade's movements are in the least degree hampered or retarded by the absence of these troops. They would not be used, if they had not come home, in case of an advance. We trust this assurance will relieve the *World's* anxiety and remove what seems to be its main objection to their being allowed to come home and vote.

On another point the *World*, though no less disturbed, is probably correct. It asserts that these soldiers are coming home to vote the Union ticket. We presume this is so. Thousands of them are Democrats, but not one in a thousand are Copperheads. They know what putting down the rebellion means. They know what sacrifices it involves, what earnest effort it requires, and what aid and support the Government needs. They see through the hollow sophistries by which Gov. Seymour pretends to be in favor of prosecuting the war, and yet resists, denounces, and so far as possible defeats every practical measure for the attainment of that end. They are not easily hoodwinked or humbugged on this subject, and, therefore, they are quite certain to vote the Union ticket. We can assure the *World* of one thing, from reliable knowledge,—namely, that no discrimination whatever has been made by the Government in designating men to be sent home. Furlough have been granted to Democrats and Republicans alike—to all who could be spared, without knowing or seeking to know what votes they would be likely to cast. But we would not be understood as intimating that there can be any doubt on this point. They will all, or nearly all, vote the Union ticket. What they know and feel of the duty and necessity of supporting the Government will prompt them to do so. And they will be confirmed in this inclination by the abuse which is heaped upon them for voting, and upon the Government for letting them vote, in the organs of the so-called Democratic party.

The Soldiers Coming Home to Vote.—A City paper copies the following from the Washington *Union*, of Saturday:

"Over four thousand soldiers received transportation tickets yesterday from a single office in this city, to proceed to New-York on ten days' leave of absence. This is only one day's work of a single office: the aggregate of all the offices of the kind; for the whole time they may be so engaged, *will be enough to carry any election*, and at the same time give assurance to Gen. Lee that if he is particularly anxious for battle, he will have to go to New-York for it."

If the election in this State is to be "carried" by any particular class of voters, we know of none better entitled to the privilege of carrying it than the citizen soldiers who have gone from the State to fight the rebels. Our Democratic neighbors seem to forget that these men are citizens—that they enjoy all the rights of citizens, including the right of suffrage, and that nothing makes it necessary to send them home on furlough, in order to vote, except Gov. Seymour's decision that they could not constitutionally vote anywhere else. They *can* vote here, for it is expressly provided in the State Constitution that "*for the purpose of voting*, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence *while employed in the service of the United States*." These men have just the same right to vote they would have had if they had staid at home,—and what they have done to *forfeit* this right we are not aware.

The *Union's* anxiety to have Lee attack Meade's army while these men are away, is not likely to be gratified. We wish it were. Lee would take but little by his motion, for of all the soldiers sent home not one has been taken from the front.

Judge Robertson, of Westchester.—A communication was published in this paper yesterday morning, designed to affect injuriously the re-election of Wm. H. Robertson, the Union candidate for Judge of Westchester County, and to promote the election of his Democratic opponent. Nothing could be more unjust or unwise. Judge Robertson is well known throughout the county as a man of ability and integrity, and has discharged the duties of his office in a manner to command universal approval. He is zealous in his efforts to secure the election of Judge Wm. [illegible] ticket, and has done [illegible] exploring and exposing the frauds that have so damaged and disgraced the county. We trust that the Union men of the county will see to it that his reelection is put beyond all doubt.

The Rest of the Story.

A few days since, the Albany *Atlas and Argus* published a long report of the attempts made by Gov. Seymour to secure for the wounded New-York soldiers in the front ranks of the Army of the Potomac the presence and services of Dr. Swinburne, who went on as agent of the State. It was stated in that article that Dr. Swinburne, accompanied by T. S. Gillette, Esq., made application to the authorities at Washington, backed up by letters from Gov. Seymour and others, and were *refused* permission to go.

It may be well enough to complete this story by adding what the *Atlas and Argus* found it convenient, for its own purposes, to omit.

It is true that these gentlemen did apply to the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, and failed to obtain from either the permission they sought. But the *Atlas and Argus* should have added that they next applied to President Lincoln, who said, after hearing a full statement of the case: "Gentlemen, I will telegraph Gov. Seymour in relation to this matter, and if he desires you to go to the front, *you shall go*."

Dr. Swinburne and Mr. Gillette then sent a dispatch to Adjt.-Gen. Spraque, stating that the President would communicate with Gov. Seymour by telegraph, which he did, as follows:

Washington, May 12, 1863.

To Gen. Seymour:

Dr. Swinburne and Mr. Gillette are here, having been refused, as they say, by the War Department, permission to go to the Army of the Potomac. They now appeal to me, saying you wish them to go. I suppose they have been excluded by a rule which experience has induced the Department to deem proper. Still, they shall have leave to go if you desire. Please answer. A. Lincoln.

To this he received the following reply:

Albany, May 12, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

I have great confidence in Dr. Swinburne's skill, but I cannot ask the Government to violate its rules. You know best the interests of the army, and I shall be content with your decision. I am obliged to you for your courtesy. Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York.

Is it quite fair in the *Atlas and Argus*, in the face of this correspondence, to hold President Lincoln responsible for the failure of Dr. Swinburne to reach the front? We "pause to see what kind" of an answer the *Atlas and Argus* will give.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 2.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

In magnificent contrast to the bankruptcy and financial lunacy which rule and ruin in Richmond, Secretary Chase's administration of the Treasury will show to the world a clean balance-sheet on the 1st of November. *It will show the filling of Seventy-five millions of suspended requisitions. It will show the payment of every creditor of the Government, whose claim was on that day audited and established.* There is pay due to the brave men who, throughout the United States are battling for the Union. Secretary Chase has *thirty millions* piled up ready for them. The Paymaster-General's requisitions for September and October will be honored whenever presented.

The Treasury vaults contain gold enough to meet all demands payable in coin for nine months to come. From the Customs alone, the receipts are more than sufficient to pay the specie interest on the public debt as it accrues.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

During the month of October the receipts from Internal Revenue amounted to $9,511,768 64—an increase of three millions over the receipts of the previous month.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the following banks as depositories of the public money:

First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
First National Bank, Rondout, N. Y.
First National Bank, Newark, N. J.
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
Second National Bank, New-York City, N. Y.

The following is a list of those designated as temporary depositories:

Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Rondout, N. Y.
First National Bank, Aurora, Ill.
First National Bank, McConnellsville, Ohio.
Second National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
First National Bank, Troy, Ohio.
First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.
First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
First National Bank, Hamilton, Ohio.
First National Bank, Evansville, Ind.
First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.
First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.
First National Bank, Strasburgh, Penn.
First National Bank, Erie, Penn.
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Penn.
First National Bank, Scranton, Penn.
First National Bank, Marietta, Penn.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
First National Bank, Wilkesberre, Penn.
First National Bank, Springfield, Mass.
First National Bank, Worcester, Mass.
First National Bank, Stamford, Conn.
First National Bank, New-Haven, Conn.
First National Bank, Watertown, N. Y.
First National Bank, New-York City, N. Y.
First National Bank, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa.
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
First National Bank, Janesville, Wis.
First National Bank, Bath, Me.
First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.
First National Bank, Nashua, N. H.
First National Bank, Ann Arbour, Mich.

THE REPORT ABOUT GEN. BUTLER CONFIRMED.

The correctness of the Times' announcement of Gen. Butler's appointment to command having been questioned, we publish General Order No. 350, dated Oct. 28.

First.—By direction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, United States Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Eighteenth army corps, and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, on being relieved by Maj.-Gen. Butler, will report in person for orders to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Immediately upon Gen. Butler's taking command in North Carolina, an amazing tumble in the market value of field negroes will take place.

GEN. AUGUR.

Gen. Augur will, in a few days, be relieved from duty on his Court-Martial, and probably sent into the field.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Commissioner Lewis has decided that under the fifteenth section of the Act for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, $500 exemption is to be allowed to all persons resident on property within the jurisdiction of the Tax Commissioners, and not to be allowed in respect to property on which the owner does not reside. In other words, every person who owns property subject to assessment is to be allowed the prescribed exemption, whatever may be the value of this property, provided he reside on it. If his property is not worth more than $500 the whole is exempt; if worth more, all above $500 is taxable. Where the owner does not reside on his property it is taxable for the whole value, when not otherwise exempt by the laws of the State.

A STRIKE OF WORKMEN.

All workmen engaged upon the Treasury extension have struck against an order of the architect that the men be paid by the hour, and that the various foremen fix the hours. These were fixed to-day at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., making the day nine hours and their wages less than they have been receiving. The men stacked their tools, and assembling to the number of hundreds, organized a meeting, and resolved to stand out against the order and to stand by each other. A Committee was appointed to wait upon Secretary Chase to request compliance with their demands. They will be considered.

SALE OF A PRIZE CARGO.

The cargo of the blockade runner *Diamond*, sold to-day, brought $30,000. French brandy, by the case, brought $18, other liquors averaged $2 per gallon. Toys and dry goods, of which there were large assortments, brought high figures. The merchandise was first class.

A NEW REGIMENT.

Ray. Tompkins, of Staten Island, has received authority from the President to raise an independent regiment of infantry.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 2.

REPORTS OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

A law passed during the late Congress requiring the reports of the Heads of Departments to be printed in advance of the regular sessions, so that members may, without delay, have the benefit of the official information. Heretofore, before the establishment of the Printing Bureau, from three to five months have elapsed before the documents were printed. To meet the requirements of the new law, the Navy Department has just placed in the hands of Col. Defrees, the Superintendent, several reams of manuscripts, and the Post-office and other Departments are busily engaged in similar labor. So for the first time in our legislative history all the public documents, with a few exceptions, will be placed in possession of the two branches of Congress at the commencement of the session.

ESCAPED PRISONER FROM TEXAS.

The Navy Department has been informed by Lieut.-Commanding Hill, in a letter, dated New-Orleans, Oct. 15, that James Cenas, a landsman, and one of the five men on board of the United States bark *W. G. Anderson*, whose ship's crew were captured by the rebels on St. Joseph's Island, Texas, on the 3d of May, has returned to that vessel; having effected his escape from his place of imprisonment, near Henston, on the 16th of August. Cenas made a journey of nearly 600 miles on foot, through the enemy's country, and only escaped recapture by the very liberal and very frequent aid he received from the Unionists he encountered during his trip.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. KITTREDGE.

The Navy Department has just issued a general order announcing the result of the General Court-martial at Philadelphia, which tried Lieut. J. W. Kittredge on the charge of maltreatment of an ordinary seaman. Lieut. Kittredge was found guilty and sentenced by the Court to be dismissed from the naval service, and the sentence has been approved. Secretary Welles, in promulgating this order, says the Department trusts that this example will have the proper effect on both officers and seamen; admonishing the one that the law framed for the protection of seamen from a wanton or tyrannous abuse of authority shall not be violated with impunity; and giving seamen to understand that while they find their officers held to a strict account for the exercise of their authority, they, in their turn, are expected to conform to the requirements of their duty with readiness and cheerfulness.

THE BONDS ABSTRACTED FROM THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

It is ascertained that the statements in some of the New-York papers, in regard to the abstraction of bonds from the Custom-house and the connection of Mr. H. B. Stanton therewith, are very incorrect. There is the best authority for saying that the evidence thus far adduced does not fix upon Mr. Stanton any participation in the transaction.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Recognition Question—The Pamphlet on "France, Mexico and the United States"—A Pamphlet on the Mexican Expedition—The Burial of M. Billault.

From Our Own Correspondents.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

As regards the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the policy in Mexico, there are but two motives of action of the French Government, two questions for consideration—interest and force. The interest of France dictates a maintenance of friendly relations with the Government of Washington, and even if it did not, the question of force would at once put a stop to all discussion, for as man-of-war and artillery stand to-day, France could never land a ship-load of men on the American coast. The labor of Mr. Dayton at Paris is therefore easy and straightforward, and if the Confederacy had a thousand agents at Paris as able and as cunning as Messrs. Slidell, Mason and Gwin, they could not bring about an intervention in American affairs. They could not get over the two words: interest and force.

The pamphlet which was published in this city a month ago, entitled "France, Mexico and the Confederate States," and which was republished in the columns of the Times, was written, printed and circulated with the money of M. Erlanger, the negotiator of the Confederate Fifteen Million Loan, to back up the failing fortunes of that loan. In order to give the pamphlet the necessary circulation and influence, it was adroitly whispered about that it was the production of a writer of influence, and that it expressed the sentiments of people in high places. As soon, however, as the truth leaked out, the pamphlets fell flat to the ground.

To-day we have another pamphlet from the Press on the same subject, but this one is boldly signed by its author, and takes the other side of the question. It is the work of M. de Belleyme, a Bonapartist member of the Legislative Corps, who writes from conviction and not for the money of an interested party.

In the origin of the Mexican expedition, says the honorable Deputy, the idea of giving the throne to the Grand Duke Maximilian presented itself as a very wise one. Neither of the three Powers were to profit by the expedition; the Prince belonged to neither of them, and he was a man who was eminently suited by his personal qualifications to the position. But the abandonment of France by the other two Powers, and the immense sacrifices imposed upon this Power in the prosecution of the war alone, have completely changed the face of the question. In presence of these facts, says M. de Belleyme, the primitive solution, which was then an equitable one, ceased to be so, and now every one in France is asking himself why the sword of France should be carving out in America a throne for an Austrian Archduke? But in view of the attitude taken and preserved by France since the *début* of the war, probably by want of foresight, it has become a point of honor that she should offer no hindrance to the elevation of the Archduke Maximilian to the new throne. It will be only another example that France knows how to work for glory, and for nothing else. Under the circumstances, therefore, France has but one thing to do, and that is to tender gallantly to the Grand Duke the new crown, to accept or to refuse, as he may think best. But what France ought not to do, adds the author emphatically, at any price, is to guarantee this crown to him. Let us forget, he says, if it is possible, the sacrifices accomplished; let us forget the past; but instructed by experience, let us save the future. The danger is there; it is such that an energetic and enlightened policy is necessary in order that France, after having allowed the Grand Duke to take his seat on the throne of Mexico, shall not allow herself to be induced besides to assure him the possession of it. "We demand, therefore, that France, now free even by the liberty she has left to the Mexicans, should abandon the country the moment the Archduke shall have taken his seat." M. de Belleyme than proceeds to show that the solution in question will be good neither for France nor for Mexico, nor for the Grand Duke Maximilian. But if the Grand Duke nevertheless should venture to put the crown on his head, he says, it will be neither dignified for France nor useful for the new Emperor that a French army should be maintained in Mexico; it will not be the hasanoss of France to drag for one instant the chariot of the Grand Duke Maximilian.

These sentiments of the honorable Deputy correspond more nearly at the present moment to those of the Government than most people are willing to believe. It is certain that there is hesitation about carrying out the original extravagant programme, because, in the first place, France desires to be free of foreign embarrassments, so as to throw all her military weight into the Polish question; secondly, because she sees a possibility of the speedy suppression of the rebellion in America, and does not desire and cannot afford a war with the United States; and thirdly, because French patience is beginning to give way under the embarrassments which the pacification of the country and the prolongation of the occupation are creating.

The pamphlet of M. de Belleyme is in fact accepted in governmental circles as representing the present views of the Emperor, and as such I recommend it to your special attention.

The *Moniteur* publishes the remarks of the London *Daily News*, approving the seizure of the Confederate rams, and there is other evidence to prove that the French Government regards the sending out of such vessels as a violation of international obligations.

Until the burial of M. Billault, which takes place to-morrow with great pomp and at the expense of the Government, the new arrangement of the Cabinet, whatever it is destined to be, will not be announced. At present it is believed that M. Rouher will take the deceased statesman's place, and M. Vuitry, M. Rouher's place. After M. Billault, M. Rouher has generally been regarded as the ablest debater on the Imperialist side, and as he already shared with M. Billault the office of Defender of the Government, it is probable that he will be simply promoted to the place of first Defender of the Government, with an adjoint orator in the second place. M. Rouher's eldest daughter lately married Mr. Samuel Wells, (by adoption the Count Wells de Lavalette,) son of the Marchioness de Lavalette, formerly Mrs. Wells, of Connecticut. The Count Wells de Lavalette has just been elected a Deputy to the Legislature and the whole family are for the Union in America. MALAKOFF.

Amusements.

Last evening was a busy one at the theatres an anxious one for the critics; and a festive one for the public at large. *Why* Monday should be selected by all the managers of our places of amusement for the production of their novelties surpasses our power of comprehension. In Europe there is a very good reason for providing special attractions for that day. The poorer classes are then a little flush, and it is with them a sort of surreptitious holiday. But here everyone can afford to go to the play on all nights of the week if they are so disposed, and a novelty never fails to draw a good house whether it is produced on the first or the last day of the week. Managers, if they remembered this, might easily take an evening to themselves. Whatever one of the six it happened to be, the public would quickly recognize it as the novelty-night at their particular establishment, and the manager would receive that undivided attention from the Press which he cannot now expect. As it is, an important entertainment must frequently be dismissed with a paragraph—and that not always of the most exact character.

The musical and dramatic casualties last night were: 1. The commencement of M. Maretzek's second season at the Academy of Music, and performance of "Lucrecia Borgia," with remarkable *ensembles*; 2. The revival of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," on a grand scale at Niblo's Garden; 3. The opening night of the Florences at the Winter Garden; 4. The production of a new ghost piece at Barnum's Museum.

1. Donizetti—If Mr. Pepper could bring him from the grave for a single night, which, fortunately, he cannot—would be astonished to find how the Borgia family has increased under the fond and paternal care of Mr. Maretzek. The *dramatis personæ* has in fact doubled since the composer's day. Instead of four principal singers there are now eight, and with the queerest names! It is easy enough to explain the cause of the increase. Mr. Maretzek required the services of first-class artists in what were really nothing but chorus parts. To distinguish them from the common herd and place them before the public, it was necessary to give them names. Mr. Maretzek has done it, and Donizetti, we repeat, would be astonished if he could take a season at the opera.

The immediate effect is certainly gratifying. It demonstrates, in a felicitous manner, the enormous difference in the calibre of voices. The half-dozen artists who consented to take part in the *finale* to the first act of the opera, last night, were, of course, in point of numbers, a contemptible minority, yet they seemed to submerge and utterly silence the ordinarily vociferous gentlemen in their rear who constituted the majority. The effect was superb, and seemed to electrify the audience. Will the day ever come when an entire chorus can be found of such voices? Is it desirable, in view of the fragile nature of the human tympanum, to wish for it?

The merits of Mr. Maretzek's revival did not end with this choral demonstration. The caste was otherwise excellent. Mme. Medori, in the *rôle* of the heroine was superb, acting and singing with an impassioned earnestness that could hardly be excelled. Signor Mazzoleni was in fine voice, and contributed his manly style and intelligent action to the occasion. He was much applauded. Signor Biacci, as the *Duke*, was equally good; and Mlle. Sulzer, as the *Orsini*, added to the completeness of the cast. The opera was a marked success, and was to be recorded by one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. It will be repeated on Wednesday.

2. The critic has usually a pleasant task before him when he is called upon to visit Niblo's Theatre. Under its present able management it has become famous for a liberal *mise en scene*, and for all those attentions to propriety in dress and scenery which mark the charm between a theatre of the first class and those of inferior rank. Unusual care has been bestowed upon the revival of Shakespeare's famous Roman play of "Coriolanus." The scenery is splendid. Mr. Wheatley's liberality in this respect has seldom been rewarded in a more ample manner. Some of the effects are startlingly vivid. We would particularly refer to those scenes where the effect of masses of picturesque warriors and citizens is superadded to the pictorial efforts of Mr. Selwyn. The *finale* to the first act is, perhaps, the best of these. It is rare, indeed, that a tableau of such general splendor is seen on the American stage or elsewhere. The costumes and military appointments are brilliant and tasteful. They display even greater merit, being in many respects scholarly, and generally as correct as one can expect of a legendary period.

Mr. Forrest's impersonation of the haughty patrician and overbearing General is well marked, and certainly lacks nothing in the way of broad effectiveness. His irascibility under the applause of friends, and his utter contempt of the approbation of the masses, were excellently realized. Subsequently, where the fiery temper of the soldier boils over, and the dictates of policy are forgotten in the scalding sense of wrong, the tragedian became overwhelmingly vehement. In his scene with the Plebian, he rose above the many-headed monster, as Gulliver towered above the Lilliputians, and his breath seemed to have the same power of ploughing through their ranks. There are opportunities in this play for the most extensive kind of rampage, and we need hardly mention that Mr. Forrest was equal to them. Indeed, the entire performance was one that illustrated perfectly the peculiar character of the hot-headed and not very accommodating Roman warrior. Mr. McCullough was an excellent *Cominius*, and Mr. Sherwell appeared to advantage as *Tullus Aufidius*. The multitudinous small parts were cast to the entire strength of the company. Madame Ponisi was a stately *Volumnia*; Mrs. Allen was a charming *Virgilia*, and Mrs. Sherrett a graceful *Virgilia*. We lack space to do more than state the complete success of the revival. It is one of Mr. Wheatley's most creditable efforts, and will, we trust, enjoy a long career.

3. Mrs. and Mrs. Florence are so well known and appreciated that it is only necessary to place on record the fact of their present engagement at the Winter Garden. In the peculiar province which they have made their own, they are rightly accepted as unrivaled. We hear with satisfaction that the corps provided with novelties. The best of "stars" should take this precaution when they visit the Metropolis. It was unnecessary to open their budget last night. A large deputation of the public received them in three familiar pieces, and gave them a welcome which will probably suffice for a week, at least.

THE TREASONABLE PLOT IN OHIO.

The Conspiracy, and How it was Discovered.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the *Evening Bulletin* of this city contains the following respecting the treasonable plot discovered there:

"The parties arrested are held in $10,000 each for a hearing on Wednesday before United States Commissioner HALLIDAY. Hon. GAMMON E. POOR is counsel for the accused.

On Sunday, the Marshal went to Columbus on a special train and arrested the late State School Commissioner, CATHCART; J. D. CRISOY, formerly a partner of Mr. THOMAS; Mr. SLADE, formerly a rebel prisoner, and Dr. LAZELLE, who stands very high among the Copperheads.

Dr. LAZELLE was put in the Penitentiary, and the others were brought in irons to this city and transferred to the County Jail.

Mrs. PARMENTER was a 'washerwoman' at the United States barracks in Newport, and acted as a go-between for the prisoners and their outside emissaries.

The detectives gained the confidence of Mrs. PARMENTER ann also that of Mrs. MCDONALD, and both women become parties to the plans of the detectives, and all met frequently at THOMAS' house.

THOMAS furnished money to buy axes and chloroform to release the prisoners. He also furnished a disguise to one of the detectives, who traveled between the Columbus and Cincinnati confederates.

This detective also visited Chinnhus frequently, and conferred with CATHCART and others there, and was in conference with CATHCART when CATHCART was arrested.

The plan for effecting the release of the prisoners at Camp Chase was as follows:

When the prisoners saw a beacon-light at a certain point, they were to be ready to take their leave.

The prison guard was to be shot by outside parties, and axes were to be thrown over the walls to the prisoners.

The prisoners once out with their axes, were to be provided with arms, and then they were to storm the Penitentiary, release JOHN MORGAN and other Confederate officers, and the whole party were then to start for the Ohio River, and cross near Maysville.

CATHCART was to go along and receive a commission in the rebel army as a reward for his services.

CATHCART was arrested at the house of Rev. SABIN HOUGH.

HOUGH is the Secessionist to whom Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wrote in the year 1861 that the 'Union was hopelessly divided.'

Wild as the scheme of liberation appears, there seems to be abundant evidence that it was to have been tried a week ago.

The plans, however, miscarried at that time.

Other arrests are to be made.

It is not known how extensive the organization for this infernal business was."

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 2.

A collision occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between Trenton and Tacony, on Sunday afternoon. GEORGE S. SPELLMAN, a telegraph operator, had both his legs broken.

Obituary.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 2.

HENRY ECCLES, Esq., one of the most noted barristers in Canada, died this morning.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

SAMUEL F. TRAIN, Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy, died suddenly at his residence in Roxbury, last evening.

Sinking of the Passport.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 2.

The steamer *Passport*, yesterday, struck a rock, put about, and sunk here. No lives were lost.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cerens,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cerens,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 430 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanchiny.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

New Paris Fancy Goods,
No. 500 BROADWAY,
Just received per steamers *Scotia* and *Olympus*, an exquisite selection of Paris Vases, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Russian Ball.
DRESS BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN AND SLIPPERS, ETC., FOR LADIES.
CANTRELL, No. 813 BROADWAY, HAS ELEGANT FEET COVERING, EXPRESSLY PREPARED for the GREAT RUSSIAN COMPLIMENTARY BALL.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin white, smooth and clear. Sold by Druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 779 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD
DEPOT, No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

The finest hats for gents, the richest furs for ladies, and a great variety of military goods, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Bixby, No. 8 Astor-place, has those beautiful "Gaiterette" for ladies, misses and children.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of cold. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful: it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharges from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 560 4th-st.

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NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
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OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS.
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR.
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
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BRILLIANT NOVELTIES
IN
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
THE GARIBALDI SUIT, THE METROPOLITAN SUIT.
NEW ENGLISH AND FRENCH STYLES
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All the latest fashions for boys that are
NOW POPULAR
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One price and no deviation. STORES, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton, and 214 Broadway.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILLIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

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WM. WEIGHTMAN, Chemist,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
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Office No. 30 Pine-street, New-York.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS.
By order of LEWIS CURTIS, Esq., Executor of the estate of JOSEPH D. BEERS, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
500 Shares of the Bank of Manhattan Co. Stock. $50 each.
500 Shares of the Union Bank Stock ..... $50 each.
577 Shares of the Phœnix Bank Stock ..... $20 each.
500 Shares of the Merchants' Bank Stock ..... $50 each.
100 Shares of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock ..... $25 each.
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ALSO,
470 Shares Manhattan Gas Co. Stock ..... $50 each.
120 Shares Metropolitan Gas Co. Stock ..... $50 each.

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INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
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Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

THREE COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION CLERKS ARE ENGAGED AT
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
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HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.
Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN,
Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

I trust my business and my life in the hands of my assistants in the Retail Department.
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist of 16 years' experience, now located at his new store,
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TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and iron yet devised. Each desertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,015 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—BUTLER'S Patent Gas Works, for dwellings, churches, factories, &c., have stood the test of public approval for eight years. These works make the richest gas from oils or crude resin: are perfectly simple and not liable to get out of order, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no sale. Abundant references given to over three hundred now in active use. Send for a descriptive pamphlet.
BUTLER'S GAS OIL is the cheapest and best substitute for resin now known, and is generally used
Agent for WALTON'S PATENT AIR MIXER, which largely reduces the cost of rich gas with brilliant effect.
JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 65 Henry-sts., Brooklyn.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS.—NEW STYLES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES
WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863,
FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINES, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK:
NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Double-thread Machine
First Premium for Machine Work.
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.
VERMONT STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.
INDIANA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.
IOWA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.
KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for beautiful Machine Work.
OHIO STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine Work.
AND AT THE FOLLOWING COUNTY FAIRS:
CHITTENDEN CO. (VT.) AGR'L. SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.
HAMPDEN CO. (MASS.) AGR'L SOC.
Diploma for Family Machine.
Diploma for Machine Work.
CHAMPLAIN VALLEY (VT.) AGR'L. SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.
FRANKLIN CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
QUASH'S CO. (N. Y.) AGR'L. SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
WASHINGTON CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
SARATOGA CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE (PENN.) FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all Purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.
The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year.
SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now ready to offer my extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, all new and not surpassed as to assortment, style or price, in this City. The Custom-room, Boys' and Furnishing Department not equaled. Money returned if not pleased. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 599 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected materiel, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

I HAVE A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE COMBS AND BRUSHES, WHICH I CAN SELL LOW.
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
USE, USE, USE,
USE, USE, USE,
USE, USE, USE,
THE EXTRACT OF CEYLON,
THE EXTRACT OF CEYLON,
THE EXTRACT OF CEYLON,
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
Prepared only by GEO. C. BOWER, Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RECEPTION-ROOM ATTACHED TO
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
No. 594 BROADWAY,
IS DESIGNED FOR PERSONS WAITING FOR PRESCRIPTIONS.

IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.
In the year 1845 Mr. Mathews first produced the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.
The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.
The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.
The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.
The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists.
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.
Also Manufacturer of ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use.

FOR FAMILY AND
MEDICAL USE!
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER,
OSBORN'S PURE JUICE PORT,
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY,
AND OLD NECTAR BOURBON,
For sale in any quantity, by
G. E. MENDUM.
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
Corner Broadway.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE ARRANGEMENT OF
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
No. 594 BROADWAY,
YOU WILL BE WELCOMED.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.
TADMAN'S
Camphor Cake with Glycerine.
TADMAN'S
Camphor Cake with Glycerine.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

LUMBER.
We offer a very large stock at wholesale and retail.
N. B.—City and country dealers supplied on liberal terms.
SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.—One, Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT THE OLDEST HOUSE DEALING IN BOOKS, MONTHLY MAGAZINES, DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

H. DEXTER, HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 113 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK,

are prepared to furnish dealers with Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Dime Publications, Novelettes, Ten Cent Publications, Song Books, Music, Lithographs, Pens, Pencils, Diaries, Almanacs, Stationery of all kinds, domestic or foreign, and, finally, all the *thousand odds and ends* required by the trade, at prices that defy competition, and with the utmost promptness.

We are the General Agents for, and take the whole edition of a large number of leading publications, all of which we supply at publishers' lowest prices. For the character and standing of our House we are permitted to refer to all the publishers of New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, and to our standing in the trade for the past *twenty-three years*.

Trade Lists, Circulars, and full and complete information in regard to our method of forwarding goods, furnished on application.

Publishers of Books, Magazines and Newspapers, who may desire a reliable House in this City to act as agents for their publications, are requested to communicate with us. Our facilities for pushing any work are unequaled, as we have customers in all the principal cities in the United States, to whom we ship goods daily. Address
H. DEXTER, HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS.
Just published by
BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 21 Murray-st., N. Y.,
COOPER'S NAVAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
continued to 1860 from the Author's manuscripts and other sources. 3 vols. in one. 8vo.
Price, in muslin binding $2 50
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EOTHEN, or TRACKS OF TRAVEL BROUGHT HOME FROM THE EAST, by Alex. Wm. Kinglake, author of "Crimean War." Price $1 00
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Astronomy of the Bible Price $1 25
Popular Astronomy, illustrated 1 50
Planetary and Stellar World 1 50
By O. M. Mitchel, L. L. D., late Major-General U. S Vols.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.
THE BEST PAPER FOR FARMERS AND FRUIT-GROWERS—EIGHT DOLLARS PREMIUM FOR ONLY TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS!
I want 10,000 Club Agents to circulate the RURAL AMERICAN, Utica, N. Y. Volume VIII commences Jan. 1, 1864, paper free to Club subscribers in December! This is decidedly the best and cheapest farmers' and fruit-growers' paper in existence, at only $1 a year, and every subscriber receives two of the best GRAPE VINES known to exist, sent free of all expense, or ONE DOLLAR'S worth of RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS—the largest and most productive in the world, many of which are actually as large as HEN'S EGGS! ☞ Every person who remits $1 will receive the paper FREE to January next, and through 1864, for his money! Sample copies sent free to all applicants, with full details. Positively I offer the best terms to Postmasters and other Club Agents of any publisher in this country. EIGHT DOLLARS in premiums for every club of twenty subscribers, sent in before Jan 1, 1864! I have an immense supply of the choicest grapevines, all of which are to be FREE to my subscribers! Send for specimen copies immediately, and address T. B. MINER, Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.

THE YACHTMAN'S PRIMER.
JUST PUBLISHED.
A Manual for the Amateur Sailor and Yachtman:
By T. ROBINSON WARREN.
Containing hints upon seamanship and sailing vessels; simple methods of finding latitudes and longitudes; technical terms; lights and lighthouses; log slates and lines; reckonings, &c. Together with suggestions of various interest to yachtmen.
A perfect little vade mecum for the amateur sailor.
One neat 12mo. Price 50 cents.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York,
Offer to Wholesale Buyers
BLANK BOOKS in great variety.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, an extensive line.
DIARIES FOR 1864, seventy different sizes and styles.
All of our own well-known manufacture.
Also,
SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY,
JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS,
All at Lowest Market Rates.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what consumption is, and how cured, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free. At SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, NO. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. S. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

EAT A HORSE.
The above announcement, posted on the gutters and fences in this City, having created a great sensation, we beg to inform our readers that it means only
GET THE PRINTER'S DEVIL!
the most entertaining paper published. Now ready at all Newsdealers. See the great PRIZE REBUS and other attractions. Sold everywhere.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY, a National Magazine of literature, art, politics and society; edited by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS; the Editor's Table, by GAYLORD CLARK. Contents, November. "A Picture of Peru," by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS; "The Organ;" "The Balance of Power;" "On Originality of Mind;" "How I Rode Rappahannock;" "Paul Delaroche;" "Adrift on the World, or, The Adventures of Washington Edmonds," by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS; "My Meditations in the Window." In addition to other articles are the usual Notes on Current Events, Notices of books, literary, art, musical and dramatic gossip, and the Editor's Table. Subscriptions for two copies, $4 25 a year.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—"PEACE AND War," being an article reprinted from the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, in pamphlet form. Price 5 cents.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Publisher.
In press, INTERNATIONAL LAW, by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, attorney and counsellor-at-law
JOHN S. VOORHIES, Publisher, Nassau-st.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (40) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and its SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. A standard work on the subject. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st., or the author, 31 East 27th-st., New-York City.

A CARD.
PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, next to Metropolitan Hotel.
DR. HELMBOLD has opened at the above place a large Drug and Chemical Warehouse. Our citizens are respectfully requested to give him a call, and they will be certain to receive from the gentlemen in attendance kind and polite attention. In accordance with the Doctor's usual pest mode of conducting business, none but pure and fresh goods will constantly be kept on hand, and all who give him their custom may be assured that every article sold will be genuine, and at the lowest cash figure.
Remember, HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

BOWER'S INFANT-CORDIAL
Is one of the most delightful and efficacious remedies ever discovered for curing the various ills to which young infants and young children are subject.
This invaluable cordial is prepared from a variety of the most choice and valuable aromatics known in medicine; and is a speedy cure for colic, cramps and windy pains. It is of excellent use to children that are of a restless and fretful habit: and to those who are greatly troubled with griping, vomiting or looseness. A few doses of the cordial will give immediate ease. CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH HARD, and thereby suffering intense pain, may be considerably relieved by applying a small portion of the cordial to the finger, and rubbing the gums gently for a

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5-20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURTIS, Cashier.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN 1823.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The President and Directors of this Company take pleasure in apprising the public that in order to meet more fully the demands of its customers, the present Stockholders have been invited to subscribe the additional sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, making the present
CASH CAPITAL HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,
which has been paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of General Insurance Law of this State, under the sanction and approval of William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

The Company is now fully prepared with increased facilities, to issue policies against loss and damage by fire, and inland transportation, when the insured participate to the extent of three fourths of the profits of the business without liability.

Policies, without participation, are issued at reduced rates of premium. Losses liberally adjusted and paid at the Office of the Company, or its various agencies, with that promptitude and equity which has characterized its business transactions during the past FORTY YEARS.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLATCHER, Secretary.
R. F. MASON, Superintendent Agencies.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONOS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1861, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 2, 1859, due or payable 1869, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Dozer, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Gresham, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

L. S. } In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 32 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean.) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1863, detached from the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Third National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Third National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of September, 1863.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
L. S. Deputy Clerk of the Currency.
s29-law8wTu*

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 39 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 10, 1863, the stockholders of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are called upon and required to pay in to said Company, at its office, No. 134 Broadway, in said City, on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred dollars, or fifty per cent. of the par value of the capital stock of said Company, in order to make the capital of said Company equal to the amount fixed by its charter. In case of refusal or neglect of any stockholder to pay his or her proportion of the amount so called for, the said Company will require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, in order to issue, in lieu thereof, a new certificate for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion of fifty per centum of said original certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. / Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness. / 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. / Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and sold for by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the ninth) of December next. The poll will be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING CO.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an assessment of Two Dollars per share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Columbian Mining Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next. No transfer of stock can be made after the 6th inst., without payment of this assessment. By order of the Trustees.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour. WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking-house Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Petteogill Telegraph Revolver Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 113 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the above-named Bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation
G. B. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 16th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston.
AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 28, 1863, payable Nov. 9, free of Government Tax.

The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. P. Bancroft & Co., No. 28 State-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.

Connecticut Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.
WM. H. TINGLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1863.—TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., payable to the stockholders (free of Government tax) on and after the 10th of November.

The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Address H., BOX No. 101 *Times* Office, stating price.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of
FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, on board Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, schooner *Lady's Delight*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, WAGONS, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the farm of P. M. Pirnie, Esq., Eastchester, 8 horses, 6 cows, 4 heifers, 700 bushels of corn, 1,000 do. of potatoes, hay, wagons, carts, etc. Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 40 Fourth-place, between Clinton and Henry-st., Brooklyn.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Bedsteads, bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, chairs, walnut extension table, crockery, plated ware, stoves, Brussels stair-carpet, matting, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
BY CLINTON B. OSGOOD,
Salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st.

Peremptory sale of fine jewelry, gold watches, opera glasses, silver-plated ware, &c., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 4 and 5, at 10½ o'clock.
Goods now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEANS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PICTURES AND A RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3 and 4, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

A SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PICTURES,
A RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

Of great beauty and high cost, comprising many specimens by artists whose works are rarely offered for public competition, selected from the art studios of Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, &c., by gentlemen favorably known among our connoisseurs for thirty years past, including artists, among others, are represented in the gallery—viz: Verboeckhoven, Robbe (the Good Shepherdess, a picture of extraordinary beauty,) Hagelstein, Kuhnen, Beaume, Zacharie Noterman, Trayer, Lambinet, Fissel, Verschnur, Pecrus, Le Clarq, Dillens, Tonssaint, M. A. Koekkoek, Von Seben, De Bont, Carolus, Meerts, Seignac, De Lemeir, Lewis, Haynes King, E. J. Cobbett, Harper, Weber, Williams, Krnseman, Deanewere, Jules Boulanger, Devaria, Coutonnier, Madame de Seneacourt, Mlle. Rosenboom, Demartelaere, Janssens, Kobell, Carabain, Leyckert, De Bylandt, Huygens, Verhoesen, Boddington, Genisson, Vaarnberg, Ruyten, &c.

Also, a choice Cabinet Specimen, by Charles Baxter, of London, an artist whose productions are in such demand that it is believed but two other examples have ever been procured from this country, although the numerous engravings from his works have familiarized the art world with his great talent in the representation of female loveliness.

And of the American school, works by J. F. Kensett, Paul Weber, J. T. Richards, Bontelle, &c., together with a few
CHOICE WATER-COLOR AND PENCIL DRAWINGS,
by Coignet, W. C. Knell, pupil of Stanfield; Cruikshans, Verboeckhoven, Adolf Dillens, P. Van Schendel, &c.

AND THREE PIECES OF PARLOR STATUARY.

The Gallery is now open for public examination, free, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., with catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lease of those two lots of ground, for the term of 21 years, ending on the 1st day of February, 1884, being 49 feet 4½ inches in width on 8th-av., and 100 feet deep, and situate in the XVIth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 24th-st., subject to a ground rent of $200 per annum, and also subject to a sub-lease of a portion of the said lots, 49 feet 4½ inches in width on 8th-av., and 67 feet 5 inches in depth, said sub-lease being given by the said Louis Pignolet to William Freborn and John L. Strang for the term of 20 years, ending on the 1st day of February, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $200.

The two brick buildings known as Nos. 261 and 263 West 24th-st. will be sold with the lease, and the purchaser will have an assignment of the interest and rents reserved in the last-mentioned lease.

SUSAN G. PIGNOLET, Administratrix
of Louis Pignolet, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A pair of bay carriage horses, 15¾ hands high, about 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; one may be used as a saddle horse.

Also a family horse about 15 hands high; is perfectly gentle and kind in all harness.

Also a coupe in good order and a set of single harness.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Gaiters, &c., at Auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and complete assortment of all kinds of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers, and worthy the attention both of City and country buyers.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 10 A. M., at No. 9 Johnst. The sale will include upward of 500 specimen plants, of the most desirable varieties, varying in size from 1 to 10 feet in height, all well set with flower buds. Selected from the extensive collection of Mr. Andrew Dryhurgh, Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WESTON, DORTIC & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation:
EDWARD WEBTON,
H. THEO. DORTIC,
GEORGE S. WESTON,
FREDERIC DeBILLIER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WESTON, DeBILLIER & CO., for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at No. 24 Exchange-place.
EDWARD WESTON,
GEORGE S. WESTON,
FREDERIC DeBILLIER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

The undersigned has established himself in the Stock and Exchange Commission business, on his individual account, at No. 1 Hanover-st.
H. T. DORTIC.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY.
HARLEM, Oct. 28, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. C. RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Bates.
A. HAMMER,
WM. C. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day associated together under the firm of CROMMELIN & TILLINGHAST, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 30 Wall-st., old Treasury Building.
R. O. CROMMELIN,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS will also continue the stock commission business at No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of DOLE & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Stockbrokerage business, and have taken offices at No. 12 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.
NATHANIEL DOLE,
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL R. COBB.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between AUGUST C. MILLER and JOHN P. PERSCH, manufacturers of gine and curled hair, &c., trading under the firm of MILLER & PERSCH, at Philadelphia and New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN P. PERSCH withdrawing.
AUGUST C. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863. JOHN P. PERSCH.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults want board permanently; location must be above 14th-st. and east above 4th-av.; two rooms necessary, and a private family preferred. Address SELMA, Box No. 204 Times Office, giving particulars.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, Wife and two daughters, 5 and 8 years, in a desirable location, at a moderate price. Address J. K., Box No. 2,776 Post-office, with full particulars.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—THREE large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms to let, with board, to adults only. Apply at No. 260 West 32d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a private family, between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 200 Post-office.

THE GRANT HOUSE, NOS. 46 AND 48 New Bowery, on the European plan, near Chatham-square and Chambers-st., nearly direct from the Erie Railroad Ferry; newly furnished throughout; will open Nov. 3. Rooms 25 to 50 cents a day, $1 50 to $3 a week, for one person. Open all night.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, the whole of second floor, with hot and cold water; both rooms are connecting; suitable for a family. PRIVATE TABLE IF DESIRED. Apply at No. 63 University-place, near 14th-st. and 5th-av.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, FOR A FAMILY of four, (adults,) furnished or partially furnished rooms, with or without board; if with board, private table; in the neighborhood of 4th-av., between 14th and 23d sts. References given and required. Address R. S., Station D., Post-office, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, lodgings in a private family, who are willing to reduce expenses by letting part of their house, with use of basement. Location between 6th and 7th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address C. C., Box 4,624 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for a physician's office, with or without board, between 49th and 50th sts., on or near 6th-av. Address T. C. S., Box No. 4,467, Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 9 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. ELEGANTly furnished rooms, en suite, with private table only, offering unsurpassed advantages to desirable parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table board, rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address B. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—$1,000 TO $2,000.—A good business man wanted, who is well acquainted with all the large cloth houses in the City, to establish a Dye Works for coloring and refinishing cloth, military and fancy colors. A business of at the least $18,000 can be done during the Winter. Address DYER and CHEMIST, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—RESTAURANT and dining saloon, bar attached, handsomely fitted, and one of the best locations, under a large hotel, having the entire trade of the house; over 300 guests; good reasons for selling. Inquire as No. 173 West 20th-st., after 6 P. M.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS amount to invest equally in an old established commission business, of 9 years' standing, that will pay $5,000 per annum, and perfect safety. Apply to S. BOLIVAR & CO., No. 55 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—With steam engine, &c., all in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupancy, situated near the City. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business: no drug-store within a circle of 6 miles; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE).—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 97 Fulton-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York. Cnt this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c. &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders executed. HOFFMAN & FERSH, 132 Chatham-st.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—LEBANON LODGE NO. 191, F. A. M. The members are hereby summoned to meet at Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, BENJAMIN NEWKIRK. Carriages will be in waiting to convey them to the depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., where the remains will be received and thence taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.
By order of FRANCIS HENSLEY, W. M.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—A special meeting of this Union will be held, pursuant to

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2, Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been cured elsewhere, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Persons unable to visit the city can be cured by new treatment. Persons at a distance taking the receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. To those consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. These who have used their advertisements are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in the life by act calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful Indian discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,229, New-York City. Per sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, self-abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. A pamphlet giving full particulars of Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $2, or four quantities in one for $5. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent, PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted or presented for every expectant, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAGRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 3,647, Boston, Mass.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a former fellow sufferer. W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, New Jersey.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial work of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
Dr. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 697 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Extract teeth without pain, without any pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original maker and discoverer. Office No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free.
M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor.
No. 75 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Canada-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Corlears-street, from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue to the centre line of the block north and south of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, fifty-seven, sixty-eighth and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Fourth-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Corlears-street, and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, October 23, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT S. HASBROUCK, STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr., and HENRY A. CASE, against EDWIN D. MORGAN, Jr., Summons for a money demand on contract.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 141 Broadway, in City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest on the sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents, parcel thereof, from the seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and interest on the further sum of four hundred thirty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents, other parcel thereof, from the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and interest on the further sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents, residue thereof, from the eighteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action, &c. Dated July 3, 1861.

HENRY WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city, county and State of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1863.

s29-lawsw 7w HENRY WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THIS MORNING (NOV. 2.) IN GOING from the Post-office in a 5th-av. stage to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, a Wallet containing a draft for $100, drawn in New-Orleans, on New-York, in favor of Mrs. Evelina Goodwin, and indorsed by Mrs. M. M. Goodwin; also, between $10 and $11 in bills and currency. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to Mrs. M. M. GOODWIN, No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ON SUNDAY A TERroon, Nov. 1, in the vicinity of Calvary Church, either in 21st-st., 4th-av., 18th-st., or Broadway, a BLACK LACE VAIL. The above reward will be given for it when returned to the owner at No. 15 West 21st-st.

LOST.—ON THE 28TH INST., IN BROADWAY, below Barnum's Museum, a sum of money, about $9. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on returning it to R. GIRLING, No. 25 Warren-st., up stairs.

LOST—OCT. 30, A LARGE SIZE BINGLE-STONE DIAMOND BREASTPIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 157 West 47th-st., or No. 36 South William-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. DIETCH,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, from NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $10, $85, $102.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEABLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
EUROPA, COOK, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, and has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday		Nov. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday		Nov. 14
EDINBURGH	Saturday		Nov. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	86 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.	
LOUISIANA	2,868	Brooking.	Friday, Dec.	4.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace,	Friday, Dec.	18.
CAROLINA	2,878	Roberts.	Friday, Jan.	1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, and have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $72, $82, $92. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron Steamship
BELLONA,
3,800 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
WILL SAIL
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 2 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico—West India Company's Line—Carrying the United States Mail—The first-class iron, British steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas.....75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.....80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The REGOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at eight o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents.
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. Gaess,

Carrying the regular United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed, on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

D. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steam-ship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM R. RELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR Liverpool. The *Scotia*, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Scotia*, from 10 to 11 A.M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The *China* will sail 18th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBERTON FAIRFIELD. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
FOURTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8, SECOND GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF DONIZETTI'S GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

LUCREZIA	MME. J. MEDORI
M. FERDINANDO	MLLE. D. BOLZES
GENNARO	SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
DUKE ALFONSO	SIG. H. BIACHI
LIVERETTO	SIG. MARINO
VITELLOZZO	SIG. LOTTI
GAZELLA	SIG. BELLINI
PETRUCCI	SIG. YPPOLITO
GUBETTA	SIG. COLETTI
RUSPIGHELLO	SIG. REICHARDT
ASTOLFO	SIG. MULLER

Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.
On FRIDAY EVENING Nov. 6, at 8,
FIFTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
By general request,
MARTHA
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
In her favorite rôle of Lady Henriette.
On SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 7, at 1,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, Stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
FOURTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, when will be presented Donizetti's favorite opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
with its immense cast, including
MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI,
In her favorite character of Lucia.
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
In his celebrated rôle of Edgardo.
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
In his great character of Ashton.
SIGNOR DOMENICO COLLETTI and others.
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO
THE SALE OF SECURED SEATS AND TICKETS will commence Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

IRVING HALL.
MEMORIAL CONCERT
TO
HERMAN A. WOLLENHAUPT
AND
TESTIMONIAL TO HIS FAMILY,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4,
on which occasion the following Artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
by permission of Max Meretzek, Esq.

Mr. L. M. Gottschalk,	Sig. Mongiardini,
Mr. S. B. Mills,	Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mr. Wm. Mason,	Mr. R. Wollenhaupt,
Mr. J. N. Pattison,	Mr. Theo. Thomas,
Mr. Robert Hosier,	Mr. C. M. Mosenthal,
Mr. Harry Sanderson,	Mr. C. Bergner,
Signor E. Muzio,	Mr. G. Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm,	Mr. C. Wells,

the New-York Liederkranz.
Mr. Pauer.....Conductor

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

William H. Fry,	Edmund Remack,
Chas. E. Seymour,	Charles Fradel,
E. Masseras,	Wm. A. Pond,
Henry A. Dellille,	Paul F. Nicholson,
Wm. Steinway,	Theodore Hagen,
L. F. Harrison,	Max Maretzek.

WM. HALL, Chairman.
B. BEER, Treasurer.

HENRY C. WATSON, Secretary.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Concert will commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets $1. For sale at all the music stores.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale only at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.
MR. ROBERT BTOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA
will be performed on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1863,
with the assistance of the following artists
MATILDA HERON will recite the Poem.
Mrs. M. M. MOTTE as Minnehaha.
Mr. WM. CASTLE as Hiawatha.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as the Great Spirit.
FULL ORCHESTRA
and Chorus of the New-York Singing Academy.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharlenberg & Lins', No. 766 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, No. 122 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. BAKER
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
SATAN IN PARIS.

The Mysterious Stranger	Miss Henrietta Irving
Henry de Beausohel	Mr. Whiting
Count Vanilla	Mr. Metkiff
Creqnet	Mr. Lennox
Chrishose	Mr. Geo. Rea
Mlle. de Nantello	Miss Conran
Mme Luseval	Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell
ALPINE MAID.	
Rosetta (with songs)	Miss Mary Shaw

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL EVERYTHING NEW.
Christy, Bowers, Purdy, Prendergast, Norman, Gaynor, Simpson,

LAW REPORTS.

The Mercury-Maretzek Libel Suit—Rights and Duties of Public Journalists.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Max Maretzek vs. *Couldwell and Whitney.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest which had been obtained against the defendants as proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, upon a charge of libel made against them by the plaintiff as the lessee and manager of the present opera season at the Academy of Music.

It will be remembered that the *Mercury* was pretty severe in its criticisms upon the performers and performances at the opera. The defendants were arrested and gave bail in the sum of $10,000. Upon the argument of the motion to vacate the order, counsel for the defendants contended that the published articles were criticisms upon public theatrical performances which the defendants, as public journalists, were justified in writing. That there was no injury to the private character of the plaintiff, such as the Code conferred any authority to arrest for.

That the plaintiff had not negatived the truth of any of the allegations in the published articles.

Pending the argument, the Court adjourned to Wednesday.

Joden and Dickerson for plaintiff; James and Dunphy for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

McAllaster vs. *Wetmore.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

Henry vs. *Babcock.*—Demurrer overruled, and judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Campbell vs. *Campbell.*—Referred to John H. Harnett, Esq., to hear and determine.

Hodges vs. *Garner.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Jarmin vs. *Pignolet.*—Judgment for plaintiff; amount due $5,949.

Fountain vs. *Bradley*; *Bank of Fishkill* vs. *Hasbrouck.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Referred to John H. Harnett, Esq., to compute amount, &c.

Van Vechten vs. *Nugent.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Referred to Charles Price, Esq., to compute amount, &c.

Morrison vs. *Pindar.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Swift vs. *Opdyke*; *Bridge* vs. *Mason*; *Wallace* vs. *Wood*; *Journey* vs. *Perkins*; *Cooper* vs. *Burr.*—Motions denied with costs.

Mcculny, Receiver, vs. *Groynne.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Kelly vs. *Lewis.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Sherman vs. *Portley.*—Judgment in conformity with written decision.

Law vs. *Burroughs*: *Brush* vs. *Lee*; *Hicks* vs. *Vernon.*—Demurrer overruled with $10 costs, with leave to defendants to demur within ten days on payment of costs.

Clarp vs. *Schult.*—Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer with costs.

Deprenis vs. *Pettus.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 6, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts at the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 95 hds. Ashes, 37,261 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls., and 250 bags Corn Meal, 230,976 bushels Wheat, 44,145 bushels Corn, 5,140 bushels Rye, 16,961 bushels Barley, 153,818 bushels Oats, 2,467 bushels Malt, 3,219 pkgs. Provisions, and 941 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet. Pots at $8 25 and Pearls at $9 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand, to-day, at unchanged quotations. We quote Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.@35c.; Rio, 31c.@34c., (with sales of 430 bags;) Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 57,202 bags and 1,500 mats, against 82,934 bags and 17,687 mats, same time last year. The stock on hand includes 97 bags and 1,500 mats Java, 42,905 bags Rio, 8,053 bags Ceylon, 3,165 bags Maracaibo, 2,218 bags St. Domingo, 400 bags Laguayra, 157 bags Savanilla, 156 bags Jamaica, and 37 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Is quiet and much nepressed to-dev. Middlings being quoted down to 82c.@85c., ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and drooping, to-day, the demand being moderate. Sales, since our last, 16,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 85; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 10@$6 70, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ₱ bbl. The market closing very irregularly.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 85
Extra State	6 15	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds..	7 20	@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 35	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 1,450 bbls. at $7@$7 65 for poor to good superfine; $7 70@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet and heavy. Sales 750 bbls. Extra at $6 15@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 50 for superfine ₱ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal is scarce and in demand at $5 for Jersey, $5 50 for Marsh's Calorie, Atlantic Mills and Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $2 75@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and has been quoted down 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel to-day, in view of the heavy arrivals. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 70; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate for extra Michigan; Red Western at $1 34@$1 43; Mixed do. at $1 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 35@$1 38; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 36; Chicago Spring at $1 30@$1 36; White Genesee at $1 70; Red Genesee at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales 91,000 bushels, at $1 07@$1 07½ for sound Mixed Western in store; $1 09 for do. afloat and delivered; $1 05@$1 06½ for unsound do.; $1 09@$1 10 for Yellow Western and White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 18@$1 22½, according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales, 5,600 bushels. Oats are heavy and drooping to-day. We now quote Canada at 80½c.@82c.; Western at 81c.@83c.; State at 82c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Sales 80,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley continues in fair demand, at $1 32@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Sales 12,600 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1@$1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 18c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices are firm. Stock 1,329 hhds. and 3,168 bbls., against 4,169 hhds. and 3,666 bbls. same time last year. Sales, to-day, 540 bbls. New-Orleans, at 54c.@63c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 05@$3 15 ₱ gallon; Rosin, $4@$4 8 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar, $12 50@$16 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request to-day at irregular prices, including Crude Whale at $1 68@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 22½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, $1 40@$1 41; No. 1 Lard at 90c.@$1 10; City Red 75c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 62½ for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 27c.@28c.; Refined do. 52c.@53c. free, and 41½c.@43c. in bond ₱ gallon. The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the oil trade for last week, says: "Both buyers and sellers are holding off here, the former not liking to buy on a declining market, and the latter holding on in the hope of a better state of affairs. The advices from every point are decidedly unfavorable, and, for the first time since July, the buyers have the advantage. The transactions have been very limited. We hear of a small sale at the Sherman well at $4 50 ₱ bbl.; also a sale of 200 barrels at this point on Monday, on the wharf, at $8 50, barrels included. We give as the range of prices at the wells, from $4@$5 ₱ bbl., and $5@$5 50 at this point. The market closes inactive. Freight to Pittsburgh, $1 25 ₱ bbl."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and cheaper, to-day. Sales since our last 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 75 for New Mess; $15 50 for Old Mess, and $11 75@$12 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork, 142,706 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate request, at 7½c.@10c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales, 550 boxes. Lard is heavy to-day; sales, 2,650 tcs. and bbls., part for future delivery, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at former rates; sales, 120 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24@$26, India Mess $27@$29 ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef, 25,000 tierces and bbls. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. Butter is quiet, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in demand and are steady; sales since our last 580 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13½c.; Porto Rico, at 12¾c.@13c.; and Cuba at 11½c.@12½c., and 40 boxes Havana at 14c. ₱ lb. Refined are in fair request, ranging at from 13¾c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Nov. 1,

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cuba, hhds.	25,528	21,026	14,664
Porto Rico, hhds.	1,727	1,742	2,223
New-Orleans, hhds.	912	1,458	1,621
English Islands, hhds.	439	—	—
Martinique, hhds.	—	—	1,144
Grand total hhds.	28,604	40,226	19,652
Melado, hhds.	2,521	38	—
Total hoxes	12,564	7,814	23,231
Total bags	286,376	42,848	61,446

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¼c., and 175 pkgs. Grease at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, but steady.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in October:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total
Stock Oct. 1, 1863, hhds.	42,556	2	12	42,570
Received since	2,227	—	—	2,227
Total	44,783	2	12	44,797
Delivered since	9,199	—	1	9,200
Stock Nov. 1, 1863, hhds.	35,584	2	11	35,597
Stock Nov. 1, 1862, hhds.	25,751	28	6	25,789

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in October,

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Cienfuegos. Yara.	Manzanillo.
Stock Oct. 1, 1863, bales.	671	230	579	1,393	....
Received since	3,220	234	....	597	120
Total	3,900	464	579	1,990	120
Delivered since	2,173	434	....	1,030	50
Stock Nov. 1, 1863	1,727	30	579	960	70
Stock Nov. 1, 1862	2,919	118	....	1,358	....

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 60¾n. @61¾c., chiefly at 61c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were somewhat heavier to-day; rates exhibited no remarkable alteration. For Liverpool—16,000 bushels Wheat within a range of from 4d.@5d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Lard and 100 tons Logwood at 17s. 6d.; 2,000 boxes extract Logwood and 25 tons Tallow at 15s.; also, by steamer, 600 hhds. Bacon at 50s., 1,000 pkgs. Butter and 2,500 boxes Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton. For London—800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bush.; 200 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 75 tons Wood at 22s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 650 pkgs. Provisions at 50s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—50 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₱ tc. For Cork and a market—20,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. ₱ quarter. For an English port direct—1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Havre—450 bbls. Petroleum at 7s.; 30 bbls. Ashes and 200 pkgs. at 50f.

Personal.

—Mrs. Sinclair, widow of the once famous tenor, and mother of Mrs. Catharine Sinclair (formerly Forrest,) of Staten Island, died recently at Margate, England, aged sixty-four years. The deceased lady was the granddaughter of Col. Clerkson, long commander of the garrison at the Castle of Edinburgh, and her father, Capt. Norton, of the First Royals, was killed in Egypt.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for stillness of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

One dollar's worth of full-size cut patterns in the Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions. A beautiful Cloak, Ladies' elegant braided double-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Children's Patterns. Ready Nov. 7, and will be the most magnificent, interesting and valuable number, in every respect, ever issued.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS," For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Advertisement.

Illusina Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BATTAY, No. 355 Broadway, New York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CORDAY—LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 29, by Rev. A. S. Francis, Mr. WILLIAM G. CORDAY and Miss CECILIA ROMANICA, only daughter of the late Roderick Lawrence, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PHYFE—LOCKWOOD.—At St. Andrew's Chapel, Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 2, by Rev. F. W. Bratnwelte, ALBERT PHYFE, of New-York, and HELEN M., daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Lockwood, of the former place. No cards.

PALMER—MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, at the Middle Dutch Church, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Mr. Smith, POWLES D. PALMER, of Sing Sing, N. Y., and Miss ELLA A. MARTIN, of Brooklyn.

SHERWOOD—ZIMMERMANN.—In the Cathedral, at Toronto, Canada, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Grassett, JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Esq., of the City of New-York, Counsellor-at-law, and EMMALINE ZIMMERMAN, of Niagara Falls, Canada.

DIED.

BADELL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARIA L. MELDRUM, wife of Richard Bedell, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Bond-st., without further invitation.

BURROWS.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, CAROLINA, infant daughter of Wilson A. and Caroline Burrows, aged 2 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 189 West 43th-st.

BRAGG.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, of croup, ANNA B. BRAGG, daughter of Henry T. and Serena Bragg, aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, from the residence of her parents, No. 502 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BAXTER.—In Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, WASHINGTON PEARLE BAXTER, youngest son of Samuel and Anna Eliza Baxter, aged 1 year and 10 months.

CAMPBELL.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 31, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and members of Knickerbocker Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No 22, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in Hackensack, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 8½ and 11¾ A. M., and returning, leave Hackensack at 4:40 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—On Monday, Nov. 2, FRANCES PIERPONT FLANAGAN, eldest daughter of John R. Flanagan, aged 20 years.

Her funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 127th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNTINGTON.—Suddenly, in New-Rochelle, on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, of congestion of the lungs, FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, of the firm of Jenkins & Huntington, in the 33d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Cambridge for interment.

IRELAND.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 1, GEORGE IRELAND, in the 93d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Lexington-av.

ISAACSON.—Suddenly, at Sheffield, Eng., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, ISABELLA H. ISAACSON, relict of the late Maj. W. H. Duff, U. S. A.

JESUP.—Suddenly, in Westport, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARY A., wife of Francis W. Jesup.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—On board bark *Mary and Louisa*, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, on the passage from Shanghai to New-York, JONATHAN L. MARSHALL, of New-York.

NEWKIRK.—At his residence, Fordham, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, of consumption, Ex-Lieut. BENJAMIN NEWKIRK, of Company G., 8th regiment New-York State Militia, aged 47 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, and the members of the 8th regiment New-York State Militia, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence. The train will leave the Harlem Depot, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., for Fordham. Carriages will be in readiness at 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to convey the remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

RYERSON.—In Flatlands, on Monday, Nov. 2, PAGE A. RYERSON, aged 43 years and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from the house of her brother, Jacob Ryerson, at Flatlands Neck.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 31, LAMBERT SUYDAM, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 158 Waverley-place, without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, after a short but severe illness, at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. A. Richter, HENRY SMITH, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the Hat Finishers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEAMAN.—In Quissan, China, on Wednesday, July 22, Capt. CHARLES R. SEAMAN, of the imperial Army, formerly of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, son of Henry J. and Adaline L. Seaman, in the 21st year of his age.

Obituary.

Another strong man has fallen. Rev. JOHN WAYLAND, D. D., of this place, died suddenly, on the 16th of October ult.

Born in the City of New-York, Dr. Wayland lived, in his childhood and youth, in the City of Troy, where his father was pastor of a Baptist Church. After graduating at Union College with high honors, he became Professor of Mathematics and Rhetoric, in Brown University, Providence, R. I., of which institution his brother, Dr. Francis Wayland, is President. Becoming at length a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, he was made rector of a Church at Roxbury, Mass.

Dr. WAYLAND'S sermons were the productions of a pious heart, and a strong, masculine intellect, trained to close and logical thinking, and having critical control of appropriate and polished language. Calculated deeply to impress mature and cultivated minds, they also had the merit of being easily comprehended by the illiterate and simple. Whenever he delivered a discourse less marked than usual—still it might have been said of it—as was said of a minor effort of one of the most eminent clergymen that England ever produced: "Though it was not masterly, none but a master could have preached it." After twelve years of useful labor at Roxbury—not in the pulpit alone, but in the discharge of all the duties of his sacred office—he went to Europe, where he sojourned for a time, adding new stores of knowledge to his cultivated mind. Returning, he soon after, and about two years since, became a resident of this village—not as Rector of a Church, but as a private citizen—nor yet, indeed, as a private citizen, for by his many good works he soon became known to the community.

In all charitable, educational and patriotic enterprizes, his talents, and also his voice and his purse, were enlisted. He did not wait for the needy to seek him—he went to them. In social and in business circles, he proclaimed the most uncompromising patriotism; and when, occasionally, he preached, he failed not to address both the Almighty and the people in behalf of our country. As a man, a minister and a patriot, he was made of stuff like those Revolutionary clergymen—WITHERSPOON, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and MACMACKENBURGH, who, after preaching, threw off his clerical robes, stood before his congregation in a General's uniform, and then went out and drew his sword for his country. In the death of Dr. WAYLAND, a great loss has been sustained—a domestic, social and public loss. Those who mourn for him as a husband, father and brother, and those who knew him best, appreciate that loss the most. Stricken down by apoplexy, he gave no dying testimony, nor was any needed—his testimony was given while living, and by his manner of living. "I desire," said an eloquent preacher, urging the improvement of all our opportunities, "I desire to enter the University of Heaven in advance." Who can doubt that the departed Dr. WAYLAND has taken a high place among that higher order of beings? This world loses and the next world gains attractions, when such men as he leave here, and go there.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, Oct. 19, 1863.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Bellona	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Carolina	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Tentonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

George Washington..Nov. 7..New-York..New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Eagle	Nov. 4	New-York	Havana.
Creole	Nov. 6	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Tubal Cain	Nov. 10	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
Cornelia	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois.....Nov. 18.....New-York.....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* close on Wednesday at 9:15 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States by the *New-York* close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails by the *Eagle* close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails by the *Creole* close on Friday at 2 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails by the *George Washington* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails by the *North Star* close on Tuesday (to-day) at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 2—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mr. O'Donohne, Mr. Ebbs, Mr. Dunden, Rev. Mr. McNulty, Mr. Stebbins, Mrs. Morean, Mr. and Mrs. Bellocq, Miss Bellocq, Miss Bellocq, Mrs. Quayrouse and daughter and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Sandholm, John Dyer, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Thistlewood, Mr. and Mrs. McCaffery, Mr. Down, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Brempton, Mrs. Ayers and two children, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bradley, Miss Ratsman, Mr. Mitchley, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Barr and three children, Mrs. Renard and two children, Mrs. Irving, Miss Cook, Miss Billington, Miss Bertrand, Mrs. Reeves and two children, Mr. Hirst, Mr. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Myers and two daughters, Mr. Dewson, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Birch, Mr. Minor, Mr. Byles, Mr. Minor, Mr. Blackley, Mr. Sidney, Mr. Helmcourt and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, and 441 in the steerage.

NOV. 2—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg.*—A. Lupman, Edwin Webb, Mr. Reed, Albert Ballard, B. T. Teft, A. Wichman and lady, Mr. and Mrs. George Hagen and child, C. Messing, lady and child, Walter A. Shay, Richard Drevens, H. R. Atwood, Wm. E. Stein, H. M. Moersk, Max Friedlander and two ladies, A. Buckner, lady, three children and servant, L. P. Windmuller, W. Sturke, Nice Sturke, E. Distinor, John Winter, Mr. Gevillet, R. B. Lane, N. H. Hirschberg, F. Burnham, T. B. Krugand, Thomas Wet, Anne Willet and child. Total 42, and 101 second cabin and 532 steerage passengers.

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London.—Mr. William F. Potter, John Cartlidge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 31 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon rises.. 11 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 59 | Gov. Island.. 1 48 | Hell Gate.. 3 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Indlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cnndiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell.

Ships M. Nottebohn, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Zephyr, Bristow, Acapulco, Merchant & Cann; Rossalie and Piconi, (Fr.) Gardy, Marseilles, Batelier & De Vertu; David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Barks Verita, (Ital.,) Cunee, Cork, Baetjer & De Vertu; Scio, Hume, Port Royal, J. O. Baker & Co.

Brigs Waverley, Smell, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Clara D. Robbins, Mulligan, Havana, H. H. Russell Bros. & Co.

Schooners Ann and Susan, Pierson, Port Royal, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Biaska, (Dan.,) Wolgaard, Belfast. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hanna, (Norw.,) Lind, Londonderry, Holmboe & Balchen; C. D. Hallock, Philly, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Addie G. Barnes, Seeley, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Waring, Hanlon, St. Andrews, Jed Frye & Co; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Small, Santa Martha, J. Saranella; Joseph Nickerson, Flight, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; J. B. Spofford, Longstreet, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler; Maria Louisa, Robbins, Alexandria, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Boston, Feircloth, Port Royal Oct. 25, via Hatteras Inlet 31st, and Fortress Monroe 1st inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left at Fortress Monroe the steamer Prometheus, for New-York. Oct. 27, off Wilmington, N. C., spoke U. S. steamers Matanzas, Montgomery, Grand Gulf, Calipso and Mercedita, blockading, all. Also off New Inlet, U. S. gunboat Florida, all well.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Oct. 31, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburgh 18th ult., and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 678 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook 2d, at 2 A. M. 22d, Cape Race in sight, stopped for 12 hours to repair the machinery; during the time the G. was boarded by the boat of the Associated Press. Had westerly winds most of the passage.

U. S. steam transport S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She has on board 400 sick and invalids from the army of the Potomac.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Hobert, Porto Cabello Oct. 2, and Curacoa Oct. 24, with hides and cotton to J. R. Bacon.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Tront, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight 1st ult., with mdse. and 44 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 18th ult., lat. 46 14, lon. 27, passed the hull of a large ship on fire, with her spars lying alongside; she was painted black and had the appearance of being an American ship.

Ship F. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Von Hegen, Bremen Sept. 24, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Had some very heavy weather.

Ship Resolute, Harris, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and 544 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Star of the West, Burtis, and from Liverpool 6th ult., with mdse. and 262 passengers to Saml. Thompson's Nephew. 17th ult., lat. 48 30, lon. 27, saw a vessel about 12 miles distant, on fire; being calm could not get near her. Same evening, saw a large screw frigate steering E.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight 25 ds., with mdse. and 44 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Ship Adele, (Hanov.,) Clauson, Antwerp 38 ds., with mdse. and 296 passengers to Jacob Schmidt.

Ship Roger A. Heirn, Stevens, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship Friederick, (Brem.,) Fasmer, Bremen 29 ds., with mdse and 255 passengers to Kuger Bros.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Barbados 5th ult., with sugar, etc., to Daniel Trowbridge. Had very heavy weather most of the passage. Was 15 ds. from lat 33 to 36.

Brig Southern Belle, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Gassenich, Demarara Sept. 20, with sugar and iron to Joseph Eneas. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras with heavy northerly winds.

Brig Echo, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Malaga, 46 ds., with fruit to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Ceres, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wilson, St. John, N. B., 4 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Zero, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Benson, Cow Bay, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Lingan, C. B., 6 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Porto Rico, Hewett, Creton Point for Port Jefferson.

Schr. Yorktown, Wanghlem, Baltimore, with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. J. C. Runyon, Mathers, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Ocean Star, Hem, Rondont for Boston.

Schr. D. B. Baldwin, Nolton, Rondont for Boston.

Schr. Otis, Ames, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Gentile, Gotchell, Rondont for Boston.

Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rondout for Lynn.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Biz, Stradburg, for Boston.

Schr. Pallas, Pendleton, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Jph. Lane, Stewart, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Lozier, Phillips, Port Ewen for Dighton.

Schr. Pawnee, Chapman, Port Ewen for Norwich.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Rondout for Norwich.

Schr. Martha, Small, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Sea Witch, Tyler,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3780. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the Drug business in the City of Philadelphia, where he has been engaged now over sixteen years in the manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations of various descriptions. But for the last ten years, most of his time has been employed in the manufactore of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts.

Most prominent among these to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty, Druggists and the Public, are the Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu, and Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Both of these are prepared on purely scientific principles, (in vacuo,) and embody the full strength of the various ingredients entering into their composition. These medicines require considerable care in the preparation, and the employment of different menstrua in successive operations to take up the extract matters, and, in consequence,are most frequently improperly made, and not unfrequently much impaired, if not rendered totally inert, by the injudicious and unskillful management of those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations.

My EXTRACT BUCHU, upon inspection, will be found to be of the odor, color and taste of the plant of that name, and not a dank, glutinous preparation. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of its properties with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

The EXTRACT SARSPARILLA is far superior to any preparation that has ever come to my notice as a blood purifying agent. A tablespoonful of the Extract Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used by enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages,

One bottle is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name.

I desire in this connection to make a plain statement of facts, being prompted to do so:

First—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.

Second—Because I do not wish my articles classified as nostrums or patent medicines, many of which are made by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations.

These persons advertise. This I am compelled to do, to bring my name before the public, conscientiously believing that I have the most valuable articles that were ever advertised. They have been advertised over ten years, commencing in a small way, and have not only sustained their reputation, but their popularity has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries.

As before remarked, I, in common with the manufacturers of Patent Medicines, advertise my Medicines. But how short-lived have been the thousands of these articles! And yet there are many persons who will continue to think that merit in the article is not essential to success.

My course in many particulars has been quite different from that of any others. With over 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c., I have not been in the habit of resorting to their publication in the newspapers. I do not do this, for the reason that, as my articles rank as standard remedies, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. I may, however, without too much deviation from my plan, present here a specimen—one selected by chance from the great number at hand. Read the following certificate of a cure of over twenty years' standing:

LAWISTON, Penn., Jan. 14, 1857.

H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I had tried physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it so highly spoken of. I have used three bottles, and have obtained more relief from its effects, and less much better than I have for twenty years previous.

I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine,

I am truly yours,
M. C McCORMICK.
LEWISTON, Pa., Aug. 28, 1857.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

I am happy to inform you that, after the use of your Medicine, a cure has been effected, and I candidly believe I should have been in my grave had it not been for it.

Your obedient servant, M. C. McCORMICK.

This gentleman offers the following references attesting the facts of this case:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Attorney-General, Harrisburgh, Penn.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, United States Attorney-General, Washington.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.

Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, 6,720 were treated for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. The average amount of Medicine consumed, as per certificates, was seven bottles; the average term of suffering, one year and one month. Of this number 380 were females, 227 children, and the balance males.

10,121 were treated for diseases arising from excesses:—Habits of Dissipation, youthful imprudence attended with various symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Weak Nerves, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Pallid Countenance, great Mobility, Restlessness, Horror of Society, no Earnestness of Manner. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in Epileptic Fits, Insanity or Consumption. How many thousands of the young have died of these causes! Visit our Alms Houses, Hospitals, and Prisons, and see the misery they produce! Out of these 10,121 there were 8,021 males, 3,750 females. The sex of the remaining number were not stated in letters. The average time of suffering was 4½ years, average age, 24 years, average amount of medicine consumed, 10½ bottles. In respect to ailments peculiar to woman in decline or change of life, this will be found invaluable. No family should be without it.

7,200 were treated for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

5,672 were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number 2,947 were treated for Syphilis, 944 for Humors in the blood, 1,335 for Diseases of a Secret nature, in all their stages. In this class of complaints patients do not readily volunteer certificates, which accounts for the small number received. Of this number, 4,218 were males, 2,200 were females; average age, 28 years 2 months; average term of suffering, 3 months; average amount consumed, 3 bottles.

The above statistics are taken from a diary kept expressly for the purpose, and with great care.

The proprietor, in making this statement, hopes that his motive may be appreciated. A feeling that entire candor is due to all, has prompted him to do so. I am well aware that many persons consider the $10 expended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their health a waste of money, and yet these same persons will expend hundreds of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget

That good health
Is true wealth.

Let us look at this matter for a moment. There are Astringents, Purgatives, Narcotics, Poisons, Diuretics, Blood Purifiers, &c. There is no contradicting the following facts:

A poison for one is a poison for all.
A narcotic for one is a narcotic for all.
A diuretic for one is a diuretic for all.
A purgative for one is a purgative for all.
A blood purifier for one is a blood purifier for all.

With this difference only, that some constitutions require more than others.

My EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA will answer in all cases, and will accomplish as much as any other purifier. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article.

The EXTRACT BUCHU is a diuretic, and will act as such, accomplishing as much as any other. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article. Both are vegetable preparations, pleasant in taste and odor, and safe, and are taken by men, women and children. Explicit directions accompanying the medicine.

To the suffering I would say, in conclusion, that I have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense of preparing my articles is such that I could not afford to commission them as patent Medicine Manufacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.

Consequently, I have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The merit of my Preparations has, however, quietly pushed them into favor; but you still need to exercise care to obtain my true Preparations.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS—EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Take no other. The protection of the public is particularly solicited by

Your obedient servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS—HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, NO. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA; HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

The Union State Ticket Carried by at Least 25,000 Majority.

Democratic Majority in the City 12,000 Less than Last Year.

The Democratic Judiciary Ticket Elected in the City.

A Union Majority in Kings County.

The New Senate Decidedly Union.

THE ASSEMBLY LARGELY UNION.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

Gov. Andrew Again Elected in Massachusetts.

THE STATE TICKET.

MAJORITIES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Depew—Union.		St. John—Dem.
Cattaraugus	2,500	New-York	19,600
Chautauqua	4,500	Albany	1,850
Broome	2,000	Westchester	1,000
Livingston	1,400	Richmond	800
Monroe	1,300	Queens	800
Niagara	500	Seneca	300
Ontario	1,500	Columbia	300
Oswego	2,500	Orange	800
Tioga	900	Erie	1,000
Onondago	2,500	Rockland	800
Chenango	1,800	Sullivan	500
Montgomery	450	Putnam	400
Herkimer	950	Ulster	700
Oneida	1,000		
Madison	2,500	Total	28,350
St. Lawrence	6,500		
Jefferson	3,000		
Cayuga	2,700		
Schuyler	700		
Wyoming	1,600		
Steuben	2,500		
Chemung	200		
Kings	500		
Total	43,050		

To be added eighteen Union and five Democratic Counties.

Vote of 1863—By Majorities.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3303	New-York	31776
Broome	1552	Kings	6632
Cataraugus	1584	Albany	2430
Cayuga	2369	Chamung	42
Chatauqua	3466	Clinton	501
Chenango	1236	Columbia	755
Cortland	1611	Dutchess	414
Delaware	464	Erie	2141
Essex	741	Green	1194
Franklin	75	Montgomery	187
Fulton and Hamilton	31	Orange	779
Genesee	933	Otsego	36
Herkimer	1163	Putnam	667
Jafferson	3457	Queens	1306
Lewis	178	Raossalaer	971
Livingston	669	Richmond	1268
Madison	2132	Rockland	1033
Monroe	772	Sckenectady	85
Niagara	2	Schoharie	2229
Onaida	481	Seneca	563
Onondaga	1453	Suffolk	50
Ontaria	1134	Sullivan	837
Orleans	1158	Ulster	1121
Oswego	2000	Westchester	2311
Saratoga	555		
Schuyler	585		
Stenben	1567		
St. Lawrence	6078		
Tioge	878		
Tompkins	1378		
Warren	284		
Washington	1788		
Wayne	1338		
Wyoming	1280		
Yates	1291		

Seymour in the State, 10,782.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

Dist.	Depew, Un.	St. John, Dem.	Dist.	Depew, Un.	St. John, Dem.
1	73	205	6	23	151
2	45	291			
3	20	236	Total	196	1011
4	34	68			

SECOND WARD—COMPLETE.

1	77	71	8	56	109
Total				133	180

THIRD WARD—COMPLETE.

1	63	119	4	10	18
2	58	71			
3	50	73	Total	181	231

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	90	160	6	3	174
2	41	293	7	28	209
3	17	237			
4	13	162	Total	190	1430
5	8	196			

FIFTH WARD—COMPETE.

1	64	140	5	63	150
2	49	104	7	97	113
3	78	165	9	49	175
4	136	150			
5	34	187	Total	577	1184

SIXTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	16	44	6	18	424
2	24	117	7	16	169
3	32	216	8	41	191
4	48	290	9	11	267
5	19	403			
Total				219	2237

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	—	148	7	167	152
2	67	267	8	95	196
3	36	177	9	95	188
4	68	113	10	94	269
5	40	260	11	35	202
6	78	222			
Total				774	2311

EIGHTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	64	123	8	133	187
2	117	278	9	99	187
3	59	139	10	51	193
4	83	164	11	64	125
5	52	112	12	33	126
6	97	91			
7	107	230	Total	949	1827

NINTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	186	206	6	107	224
2	347	168	8	166	142
3	365	239	10	124	167
4	209	165	11	139	221
5	332	165	12	134	100
6	178	119			
7	221	174	Total	2345	2369

TENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	176	182	5	156	202
2	155	240	6	330	181
3	136	209			
4	105	182	Total	967	1376

ELEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	33	179	11	61	130
2	30	202	12	36	194
3	55	217	13	32	223
4	81	236	14	96	144
5	110	125	15	13	98
6	47	123	16	86	223
7	26	264	17	36	125
8	30	202	18	14	202
9	106	140			
10	53	122	Total	867	2347

THIRTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	118	190	6	86	146
2	120	204	7	36	109
3	76	241	8	80	146
4	80	246			
5	134	139	Total	716	1374

FOURTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	38	126	8	77	239
2	18	359	7	62	129
3	14	403	8	27	167
4	8	409	9	32	227
5	63	146	10	36	137
Total				363	2377

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	163	158	7	112	42
2	150	129	8	139	140
3	90	144	7	164	77
4	258	111	10	99	39
5	123	67			
6	185	87	Total	1551	994

SIXTEENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

1	210	166	7	127	279
2	192	270	8	13	63
3	262	306	9	319	197
4	226	194	10	206	147
5	194	211			
6	298	223	Total	2034	2020

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COMPLETE.

1	71	182	9	184	213
2	122	263	10	124	224
3	187	203	11	129	178
4	178	139	12	26	128
5	117	85	13	23	92
6	82	167	14	47	—
7	106	138			
8	147	176	Total	1506	2439

At the time of going to press the results in the following Wards on Secretary of State had not been received by Districts. The aggregate vote is given:

TWELFTH WARD.—Depew, 904; St. John, 2,077.
SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Depew, 1,923; St. John, 1,947.
EIGHTEENTH WARD—Depew, 1,748; St. John, 2,653.
NINETEENTH WARD—Depew, 1,288; St. John, 2,206.
TWENTIETH WARD—Depew, 1,905; St. John, 3,016.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Depew, 1,911; St. John, 2,013.

Senators Elected.

Three out of the four Senators are Democrats. Last year they were all Democrats. The following are the successful candidates:

4th District—Christian B. Woodruff, Tammany.
5th District—Luke F. Cozzens, Mozart.
6th District—Wm. Lambier, Jr. Republican.
7th District—Thos. C. Fields, Tammany.

Assemblymen Elected.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Jacob L. Smith, Dem.	10.	Anthony Eckhoff, Dem.
2.	W. P. Kirk, Rep. gain.	11.	C. O'Brien Bryant, Dem.
3.	Geo. M. Curtis, Dem.	12.	Joseph A. Lyons, Dem.
4.	Jas. B. Murray, Dem.	13.	Thos. Ryan, Dem.
5.	Henry Rogers, Dem.	14.	T. Stevenson, Rep. gain.
6.	Walter J. Burke, Dem.	15.	S. R. Pipckney, Dem.
7.	Erastus E. Benedict, Rep. gain.	16.	Mich'l H. McCann, Dem.
8.	Wm. J. Olvaney, Dem.	17.	Sid. F. Ingraham, Dem.
	Democrats, 13; Republicans, 4.	18.	Sam. C. Reed, Rep. gain.

Judiciary Ticket Elected.

Judge Supreme Court.—Joseph Sutherland.
Judges Superior Court—J. H. McCunn, Samuel B. Garvin.
Judge Court Common Pleas—Albert Cardozo.
Judge Marine Court—Henry L. Richardson.

County Officers Elected.

Surrogate—GIDEON J. TUCKER, Mozart.
Register—JOHN McCOOL, Mozart.
Supervisors—WALTER ROCHE, Dem., and MANLY SMITH, Rep.

BROOKLYN.

The vote for Mayor of Brooklyn is very close, but the probabilities are that PRINCE, Democrat, is elected over WOOD, Union, by a small majority. The County Officers are Democratic. The Republicans have probably gained one or two members of the Assembly.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Elmira—Union majority 280.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Parrysburgh—Union majority 152.
Randolph—Union majority 128.
Olean—Union majority 22—gain 41.
Town of Amity, Alleghany County, Union majority 130; loss of 24, with less votes than last year.
Town of Hunting on, Queens County—Depew 136, St. John 199. For Senator, Nicoll 114, Christie 200; for Assemblymen, Smith 132; Platt 202.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Nine hundred Union majority.
Ezra Cornell is elected Senator from District No. 24, and Jerome Thompson is elected to the Assembly.
Town of Newark Valley—Union majority 219.
Town of Ithica, Tompkins County, complete—796 Union, 731 Dem. Union gain, 28.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria, complete—Depew, 148; St. John, 256.

BROOME COUNTY

As far as heard from gives 113 Union majority—a gain of 448.

RENSSALAER COUNTY.

Schodack—The First District gives 16 majority for the Union State ticket.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Town of Rhinebeck—Republican majority 90 on State ticket, and 132 Republican majority for Assemblyman.
Town of Hyde Park—42 Democratic majority on State and Assembly tickets.
Fishkill—St. John, 45; Depew, 5.

CHATAUQUA COUNTY.

Dunkirk—Full vote—Democratic majority 81. Union gain over last year 100.
Town of Pomfret—Union majority 167; Union gain 136.
Ellicott Township—Union majority 530; Union gain 64.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Albany City gives 1,650 Democratic majority. Pruyn, for Congress, has about 1,900 majority.
City—Parr, McCarty and Oswald, (Dems.,) and Filkins, (Rep.,) are elected to the Assembly. Total vote in the City of Albany—Union, 4,518; Democratic, 6,239; Union gain, 436.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Ten election Districts heard from give Union gain so far of 417. Town of Lockport gives Depew 120 majority.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima—Union majority 123.
Mount Morris—Opposition majority 126.
West Sparta—Opposition majority 7.
Lester—Union majority 10.
Dansville—Opposition majority 01.
York—Union majority 237.
Groveland—Union majority 2.
Springwater—Union majority 264.
Nunda—Union majority 150.
Portage—Union majority 75.
Avon—Union majority 125.

MONROE COUNTY.

Rochester City—Democratic majority—90 on State ticket.
McConnyille—Democratic Assemblyman elected; Democratic loss about 400.
Town of Swadan—260 Republican majority.
Town of Clarkson—96 Republican majority.
Town of Hamilton—259 Republican majority.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Clifton Springs—Democratic majority, 28.
Canandaigua—Union majority, 76.
East Bloomfield—Union majority, 128.
Victor—Union majority, 67.
Farmington—Union majority, 173.
Bristol—Union majority, 129.
Hopewell—Union majority, 47.
Phelps—Democratic majority, 6.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The Union majority in Syracuse on the State ticket is 170, a gain of 535 on last Spring and 391 on last Fall.
Andrew D. White (Union) is elected Senator.
The Union candidates in three Assembly Districts are elected, Thomas G. Alvord (Union) beats Daniel Bookstaver (Dem.) by 220 majority.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Oswego City, 843 Union majority. Members of Assembly and Senator, all Union, are elected from Oswego County.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Town of Yates—159 Union majority.
Shalby—131 Union majority.
Town of Ridgeway—As far as heard from 85 Union majority.

ORLEANS COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Union majority 1,180; Union gain 22.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Watertown—Union majority 200; gain 55.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Ogdensburgh—Union gain 75.

MADISON COUNTY.

Town of Lennox—In three districts heard from Union majority 153; gain 100.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Rome—280 Democratic majority, Union gain 186 from last Fall.
Utica City—Democratic majority on Secretary of State, 280. Union gain, 73.
Oneida County will give about 1,000 Union majority, a gain of 500.
A. B. Weaver (Dem.) is elected to the Assembly from the First District.

ONTARIO COUNTY,

Geneve—74 Democratic majority.

SENECA COUNTY.

Seneca Falls—122 Democratic majority.
Waterloo—80 Democratic majority.
Fayette—130 Democratic majority.
Tyre—18 Union majority.
Junius—7 Union majority.
Union gain 123.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

In Oswego City, A. T. Goodwin, Dem., is chosen Recorder.
Sangerfield—Depew, 240; St. John, 269. Senator, Bailey, Union, 254; Williams, Dem., 255. Assembly, Blakeslee, 234; Farry, Dem., 261.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

First District—Sumner—800 Union majority.
Second District—Bullock—200 Union majority. Mr. Jolland, for Senator, has 1,000 Union majority.
Hamilton—Depew, 562; St. John, 243. Juliand has 321 Union majority.
Lippit, for Assembly, has 317 Union majority.
Greene—Depew, 438; St. John, 426. Juliand is elected Senator.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Herkimer Town—92 Democratic majority; Union gain 9.
Columbia, Herkimer County—124 Union; Union gain, 11.
Litchfield—81 Union; loss, 10.
Schuyler—10 Union majority; Union gain, 81.
The County will give about 950 Union majority. Both Republican Assemblymen and Senator elected.
Salisbury—State Republican majority 142. Assembly Republican majority 139.
Little Falls, Herkimer County—Democratic majority, 172.
Manheim—25 Democratic majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Seven towns give a Union majority of 401. Union county ticket, including Member, elected.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Shafer, Dem. Senator, has nearly 1,700 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

As far as heard from, 198 majority for Democratic State ticket. The towns to be heard from will increase it to about 300. The whole Democratic county ticket elected about the same way. Akin, Dem., for Senator, 250 majority in county.
Stuyvesant Town—96 Democratic majority.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Goshen—St. John has 127 majority. For the Senate the Democratic candidate has 114 majority. For the Assembly, Woodward, Democrat, has 130 majority.
Hamptonburgh—St. John 56 majority. Democratic Senator, 55 majority. Woodward, Democrat, for Assembly, 58 majority.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

QUARANTINE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The town of Middletown, Richmond County, gives Depew 73, St. John 161. For Senator, Christie 159, Nicoll (Rep.) 72. For Assemblyman, Sabin (Rep.) 76, Routan 158.
In the Second District the vote stands: For Secretary of State, Depew 84, St. John 264; for Senator, Christie 264, Nicoll 84; for Assemblyman, Routan 264, Sabin 84.
The town of Southfield gives for Secretary of State, Depew 81, St. John 297.
The town of Southfield.—For Senator, Christie 300, Nicoll 78; for Assemblymen, Sabin 81, Routan 297.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Greenpoint—The Democratic State ticket here has 81 majority.
Southold—The Republican ticket has 46 majority.
Jamaica—The Democratic State ticket has 229 majority. Robt. Christie for Senator, 226; Chas. McNiel for Assembly, 184.
Mattituck gives 104 Republican majority for Secretary of State, 104 Republican majority for Senator, and 101 majority for Assemblyman.
Southwold—For Senator, 46 Republican majority; for Assemblyman, 49 Republican majority.
River Head—For Secretary of State, 61 Republican majority; for Senator, 61 Republican majority; for Assemblyman, 61 Republican majority.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mamaroneck.

Secretary of State—St. John, 95; Depew, 105.
Comptroller—Church, 95; Robinson, 104.
Treasurer—Lewis, 95; Schuyler, 103.
Attorney-General—Chapman, 95; Cochrane, 103.
State Engineer—Richmond, 95; Taylor, 104.
Canal Commissioner—Wright, 95; Bruce, 104.
State Prison Inspector—McNeil, 95; Bates, 104.
Judge of Court of Appeals—Allen, 95; Selden, 103.
Justice of Supreme Court—Barnard, 95; Jenks, 103.
State Senator—Smith, 95; Clapp, 98.
Second Assembly District—Lockwood, 96; Clarke, 101.
County Judge—Coffin, 95; Robertson, 103.
County Treasurer—Lyon, 95; Whiting, 104.

New-Rochelle.

Secretary of State—St. John, 253; Depew, 186.
Comptroller—Church, 253; Robinson, 186.
Treasurer—Lewis, 253; Schuyler, 186.
Attorney-General—Champlain, 253; Cochrane, 186.
Canal Commissioner—Wright, 253; Bruce, 186.
State Prison Inspector—McNeil, 253; Bates, 186.
Judge of Appeals—Allen, 256; Seldan, 180.
Justice Supreme Court—Barnard, 256; Jenks, 180.
State Senator—Smith, 251; Clepp, 196.
Member of Assembly, Second District—Lockwood, 233; Clerke, 209.
County Judge—Coffin, 201; Robertson, 231.

West Farms.

Secretary of State—St. John, 307; Depew, 318.
Comptroller—Church, 310; Robinson, 314.
Treasurer—Lewis, 310; Schuyler, 320.
Attorney-General—Champlain, 310; Cochrane, 312.
State Engineer—Richmond, 309; Taylor, 312.
Canal Commissioner—Wright, 309; Bruce, 314.
State Prison Inspector—McNall, 310; Bates, 313.
Judge of Appeals—Allen, 302; Seldan, 317.
Justice of Supreme Court—Barnard, 301; Jenks, 318.
State Senator—Smith, 309; Clapp, 320.
Member of Assembly, First District—Silley, 309; Waring, 319.
County Judge—Coffin, 326; Robertson, 323.
County Treasurer—Lyon, 294; Whiting, 317.
The town of New-Castle complete gives a Union majority of 35.

Westchester.

Secretary of State—St. John, 287; Depew, 148.
Comptroller—Church, 288; Robinson, 148.
Treasurer—Lewis, 288; Schuyler, 148.
Attorney-General—Champlain, 288; Cochrane, 148.
State Engineer—Richmond, 288; Taylor, 148.
Canal Commissioner—Wright, 288; Bruce, 148.
State Prison Inspector—McNeil, 288; Bates, 148.
Judge of Court of Appeals—Allen, 287; Selden, 148.
State Senator—Smith, 287; Clepp, 147.
Justice of Supreme Court—Barnard, 289; Jenks, 148.
Member of Assembly—First District—Gilley, 253; Waring, 129.
County Judge—Coffin, 267; Robertson, 166.
Treasurer—Lyon, 286; Whiting, 146.
The town of Yonkers gives 204 majority for the Union State ticket. Mr. Warring's majority for Assembly is 241.

Pelham.

Secretary of State—St. John, 71; Depew, 13.
Judge of Appeals—Allen, 75; Selden, 7.
Justice of Supreme Court—Barnard, 78; Jenks, 6.
Member of Assembly—Second District—Lockwood, 87; Clarke, 10.
County Judge—Coffin, 86; Robertson, 10.
The town of Cortland gives Mr. Depew, (Union,) 16 majority, and Silas Gregory, (Dem.,) for Assembly, in Third District, 147 majority.
The town of Ossining gives 101 Democratic majority—a Union gain of 47.
The returns from the upper part of the county indicate the election of George A. Brandreth (Union) as member of Assembly from the Third District.

First Assembly District.

East Chester (first District)—Gilley, 176; Wering, 106.
Morrisania—Gilley 205 majority.
West Chester—Gilley, 265; Waring, 129.
West Farms—Gilley, 300; Wering, 319.
Yonkers—Waring 241 majority.
The second poll District of East Chester last year gave Tallman (Dem.) 49 majority. Franklin W. Gilley is therefore probably elected to the Assembly.

THE RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The election is progressing quietly here. No special interest is manifested in it. The vote is light, but it may be considerably increased this afternoon.

At noon the vote in the several Wards stood as follows: Andrew, 1,800; Peirce, 921. This indicates a large majority for Andrew in this city.

Last year Devens had upward of 1,500 majority over Andrew.

Returns from Cherlestown, Cambridge, Taunton and other places show heavy gains for Andrew for Governor.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—2 P. M.

Additional returns indicate that the Republicans have carried Massachusetts by a larger majority even than was anticipated.

Hull gives 17 votes for the entire Republican ticket and 7 against it.

In Roxbury Andrew was 200 ahead at noon.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The vote thrown in the State to-day was comparatively small, but the Republicans have made nearly a complete sweep of everything.

In Boston, the complete vote for Governor foots up, Andrew, 6,321; Paine, 3,904; majority for Andrew, 2,417; Republican gain on vote of last year, 4,000.

The city of Roxbury gives Andrew 1,089, Paine 530. The vote last year was, Andrew, 973; Devens (Opposition), 1,206.

Salem gives Andrew 1,225; Peirce, 421; last year, Andrew, 1,348; Devens, 823.

Charlestown gives Andrew 1,483; Paine, 560; last year, Andrew, 1,458; Devens, 1,065.

It is doubtful whether the Opposition have elected more than six Representatives to the Legislature, and they will probably not elect a single Senator.

Springfield gives Andrew 1,090; Paine, 423.

The four Western Counties elect all Republican Senators, and probably all Republican Representatives.

Haverhill—Andrew, 685; Paine, 202. Republican gain, 19.

Fall River—Andrew, 754; Paine, 81.

Lowell—Andrew, 1,724; Paine, 569. Republican gain, 505.

Worcester—Andrew, 1,810; Paine, 577. Republican gain, 189.

We have returns from 125 of the cities and principal towns of the State, showing the following result:

Andrew, 46,324; Paine, 18,220. Majority for Andrew, 28,104.

The towns to come will largely increase this majority, which will probably come up to 40,000 and upward. The falling off of the Opposition vote is most remarkable. Every city in the State gives a Republican majority.

Last year the Opposition vote was 54,000. Now it will hardly reach 30,000. Outside of Boston we do not hear of the election of a single Opposition Representative.

It is believed that the Senate will be unanimously Union.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Mercer County, Assembly.—Trenton District—Waart, Democrat, 130 majority; First District, Boeurre, Republican, elected; Third District, West, Republican, elected by small majority.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

East and West Orange gives C. R. Waugh, for Senator, 145 majority. A Union gain of about 300 over last year.

In nine Wards and Townships of Essex County, Waugh, Republican, for Senator, has a majority of 853, a gain of 613 over Gov. Parker's majority, which was 1,081 in the county. The Assembly will probably stand 4 Democrats to 5 Republicans, a Republican gain of two.

RAMAPO, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The town of Hohokus, Bergen County, gives 75 Democratic majority.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

J. G. Truesdale, of Essex, (Dem.) is elected Senator by about 400 majority.

The Democratic ticket is elected in Sussex County. There was no opposition.

From Warren County the returns are limited, but there is no doubt of the election of the Democratic ticket.

A riot is reported at Madison. Two houses were burned. We cannot obtain any further particulars at present.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Burlington County elects three Unionists and one War Democrat to the Assembly, and Union Sheriff and Clerk by 600 majority—Union gain over last year nearly 700.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The City of Milwaukee gives Palmer, Dem., for Governor, 1,600 majority—Union gain 2,200. Scattering returns show large Union gains all over the State. The Republican majority in the State will probably reach 15,000.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Barker, Dem., was elected Mayor to-day, by about 800 majority.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

In the city election of Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, the Republican ticket was elected by a large majority. M. P. GAZAN was elected Mayor.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The election for County Officers to-day passed off quietly. The vote of the city is between 14,000 and 15,000. The Republican majority is about 2,500. The vote in the County will probably increase it to 4,500. Returns from the interior are very meagre, but show Union gains.

HOW THE ELECTION PASSED OFF.

Yesterday awoke sombre and gloomy enough. The clouds early dropped a few tears in compassion for the Dunmoorsey, who were to be so badly beaten in the State. But toward noon it broke away for the onslight, gleddening ever the success of the loyal.

The voting during the morning in every ward was remarkably dull, in some wards not a score of votes being taken up to noon, and the polls, except in few instances, presenting none of the hustling active appearance heretofore characterising them.

Universal quiet prevailed throughout the City. At none of the Districts were there disturbances of any serious character, and but at a few were there any at all. Even the Sixth Ward—the "Bloody Sixth," where savage f

means of a stationary ladder. When found, its roof was covered with eight feet of sand, supposed to have been heaped up by shells thrown from our batteries. It contained an immense amount of ammunition, including cannon projectiles and prepared charges for rifled muskets. There was also stored away a vast quantity of a peculiar kind of incendiary shell, the combustible substance, other than the powder, consisting of a fluid which was readily ignited and burned with an unquenchable flame. To what use the rebels intended to apply them does not seem apparent, unless it was to fire the wooden vessels of the fleet. A portion of one side of the magazine was occupied with shelves containing several thousand sand-bags made from very white and strong material. Perhaps one and the chief cause of the rebels so precipitately evacuating the fort, was the fact of the sap building by the engineers heeding directly for this magazine, which it would have penetrated if the workmen had been allowed to continue their labor one night more. A careful search was made for a fuse connecting the magazine with the outside world, but strange to relate, none could be found, which affords one instance at any rate, where the enemy abandoned his diabolical plan of murdering his adversary, who in legitimate warfare proved too much for him.

RETURN OF GEN. SEYMOUR.

Gen. SEYMOUR, who arrived in the *Fulton* on her last trip, has been assigned to the command of the forces on Morris Island. It will be remembered that the General received a severe wound in the leg on the day of the assault on Wagner which compelled him to proceed North for treatment. Last Monday he made a minute inspection of the works on the island, and expressed himself highly pleased with the impregnable condition in which he found them.

GEN. TERRY AT THE NORTH.

Gen. TERRY, accompanied by his Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. A. TERRY, is now at the North on business connected with the Department. For over three months Gen. TERRY occupied the position now held by Gen. SEYMOUR, and, it is needless to add, performed the duties of his office with unparalleled zeal and ability.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

Count ZAPPELIN, Captain in the Staff of the King of Wertemberg, from whom he is supplied with credentials, is paying a visit to Gen. GILLMORE with a view of noting the new military features which may be developed in the progress of the siege against Charleston. He occupies one of Gen. GILLMORE'S private tents and is otherwise specially provided for. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary military talent and has a happy faculty of winning the favor of all who approach him. On Monday evening he listened with pleasure to a serenade given him by several excellent vocalists from Companies B and D of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, under the direction of Lieut. WILCKEN. His stay with us is not limited.

FURLOUGHS.

A large number of applications are daily made through the proper channels for leaves of absence, only few of which are indorsed with the all-important "Approved" by the Commanding General. To those at home it may seem hard that one who has been in his country's service for over two years, without being absent a single day from duty, should be denied the privilege of indulging in a few days' furlough, but it is obvious that military exigencies prevent too many leaves being granted at one and the same time. Even officers of high rank, useless producing evidence of the urgent demand of their presence elsewhere, upon business of almost life and death importance, are systematically refused permission to leave the Department. It is clear that unless some stringent measures are taken to prevent an army being rendered ineffective through absence of officers and men, the army, as such, would have a brief existence.

OHIO ELECTIONS AND OHIO TROOPS.

Nothing could excel the exultation produced in the army on the reception of the news of VALLANDIGHAM'S overwhelming defeat, unless we take into account the tremendous enthusiasm exhibited by the Ohio regiments. On the day of the election, each regiment made up its vote, which, of course, was in hearty support of the Union ticket, and which will go to swell the already immense majority for BROUGH.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the New-York Volunteer Engineer regiment have formed themselves into an organization having for its object the relief of the families of those of the regiment who may lose their lives in the service. The first meeting was held last evening, at which time officers were duly appointed to conduct the organization. Officers of the regiment were present, and remarks were made by Col. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. HALL, and Chaplain HUDSON. It is understood that other regiments have taken the initiative steps toward forming similar organizations.

The following General Orders will doubtless have a beneficial effect:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91.—On the recommendation of the Medical Director, a convalescent camp or barracks will be established at St. Augustine, Fla., where, hereafter, all sick and convalescent officers and soldiers, requiring a change of climate "to save life or prevent permanent disability," will be sent.

The Medical Director will assign a suitable medical officer to the charge of the Convalescent Barracks, who will proceed without delay to St. Augustine, and, under the direction of the Post Commander, will select a suitable building for the purpose, and make such requisitions for bedding, furniture, medical stores, &c., as may be required for two hundred men. A portion of the barracks will be set aside for officers, the remainder for enlisted men. Details for attendants will be made, on application of the Surgeon in charge, by the Post Commander.

Officers will make their applications as heretofore, for a leave of absence, to Headquarters of the Department, transmitting the certificate of a Surgeon, with the approval of the Examining Board.

Enlisted men will also be examined, as heretofore, for furloughs.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Official—ISRAEL J. SEALY, Capt. Forty-seventh N. Y. Vols., Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen. WHIT.

The Gettysburgh "National Cemetery."

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 28, 1863.

To the Board of Managers of the New York State Soldiers' Depot, No. 50 Howard-street:

The arrangements for disinterring the bodies of soldiers who fell in battle at Gettysburgh, and for their removal to "The National Cemetery," are now completed.

The beautiful hill selected for the dead is well known as "Cemetery Hill." It is a part of the battle-field, having been occupied and held by our forces against the repeated attacks of the enemy, and from its top can be seen, not only Gettysburgh, but also the whole field of operations of the two great armies, which here contended with such fierceness as to leave over 22,000 wounded men on the ground, besides unnumbered dead.

The location of this hill, and the positions of the opposing troops, are indicated on the map as left at the New-York Soldiers' Depot, corner of Howard and Marcer streets.

For the purposes of a "National Cemetery," the side of the hill facing Gettysburgh is laid out in half circles around a common centre, on which it is proposed to erect a monument commemorating the battle.

These semicircles are divided by broad avenues radiating from this centre, and the divisions thus made are appropriated to different States according to the number of their dead soldiers. Thus New-York, having the largest number, has the largest division of the outer semicircles. Pennsylvania the next, and so on.

This simple but appropriate plan was designed by Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, a landscape gardener of Washington. It can be seen on the map referred to above.

At the head of each grave will be placed a broad and permanent stone, in which will be cut the name, regiment, and State of the deceased.

Between rows of graves there will be paths. Avenues will be opened through other portions of the grounds, and the whole will be surrounded by a substantial stone wall.

The State of Pennsylvania has agreed always to maintain this cemetery, and to keep it in good order.

The country about Gettysburgh has always been peculiarly attractive, but now it is invested with a new interest. It holds the bodies and tells of the deeds of soldiers from every State in the Union. Their resting places should be among the beautiful hills and valleys which witnessed their bravery. Hundreds of visitors are already coming to this place as one of national interest, and yet we are informed that some of the citizens of New-York and others intend removing their dead from this ground, which forms a part of their history. It is believed that these removals are made through ignorance of the facts which should prevent them. New-York has over six hundred soldiers buried here. The suggestion of this cemetery came from one of her citizens, Dr. THEODORE DIMON, of Auburn. It will save many poor families from expense of removal and burial and monuments; the rich should therefore encourage the plan. DAVID WILLS, Esq., of Gettysburgh, acts for all the States, as well as for Pennsylvania, in the arrangement and care of the cemetery. His character and position assure the most careful and upright management. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Rahway, N. J., is superintendent of the cemetery, and appears to be well qualified for position. Mr. WILLS has also employed a trustworthy man to [illegible] my own observation [illegible] dead are moved [illegible] father or brother [illegible] here with the [illegible] dlers to their [illegible] them in this [illegible] priate and distinguished burial place.

The bodies of the unknown will be removed first. The superintendent examines their clothing for any possible evidence of their names and residence. He has thus discovered the rank of several officers whose names are still unknown.

Col. RAGSY, of Vermont; Mr. SCOBEY, of New-Jersey, and Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, are now here. Mr. MONSON, of Rhode Island, and Col. CROSS, of Connecticut, were here yesterday. They, as the agents of these States, and all who have been here, approve of the arrangements made by Mr. WILLS, and so must all who are informed of them.

It has been requested by the agents of the States now here, that the facts stated in this letter be published as soon as possible. You will, therefore, please publish them in the New-York papers in such form as you may think best, and with the request of these agents, that the publication be copied by the papers of their, as well as our, State.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Progress and Prospects of Operations at Chattanooga.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

The military situation in this Department, though it may have lost some of its interest because of the cessation of active movements, is nevertheless very interesting to contemplate, and full of features of vital importance. Especially is this the case now that the communications of this army have become the subject of paramount importance and solicitude. Circumstances have recently occurred, and do today exist, which give to this subject an importance greater than would attend a resumption of offensive movements even. That the nature of the country and scene of operations may be fully understood, I send you a map, the best in this Department, which will render my remarks perfectly intelligible. And in alluding to this matter I trust I shall not reveal to the enemy anything that he does not already know.

It has been frequently asserted that ROSECRANS' advance into Georgia was for the purpose of securing Chattanooga; and that the battle of Chickamauga was fought to secure that point. Granting that the battle secured us the permanent possession of the place, there yet remains the fact that Chattanooga was actually in our possession days before the fight, and that it might have been held and fortified, just as it is now, without losing a man or a gun. Our forces (CRITTENDEN'S corps), moved out of Chattanooga on their advance southward. This corps was the left of the line. McCOOK'S corps, which had the right of the line, crossed the Tennessee at Capertoe's Ferry, immediately south of Stevenson, and then moved upon Alpine, Georgia, near the Alabama State Line, and distant about twenty-five miles from Rome. This was our extreme right, and it was not less than *forty miles south* of Chattanooga in a direct line. Gen. THOMAS held the centre in front of Lafayette, and our line was then, from flank to flank, forty-five miles long, extending in a direction from north east to south west. BRAGG was suddenly found concentrating his whole army at Lafayette, and threatening our exposed centre. Our army was concentrated in front of him with all possible speed. McCOOK marched hastily back; THOMAS also fell back and CRITTENDEN came up—all barely in time to avoid being whipped in detail. The battle was fought, and our army forced back to Chattanooga.

The advance into Georgia was for the purpose of striking Rome and Atlanta. As it was, our cavalry might have gone there—certainly ought to have gone to Rome from Alpine. But they did not, and the rebel line of communication not being touched, the enemy held his own ground, and followed us to the gates of Chattanooga.

Whoever ordered the movement beyond Chattanooga, before railroad and water communication was opened to that place, committed a gross blunder, if not a great crime. No peril that ever beset the Army of the Cumberland, is so great as tha one resulting from this blunder. The army retreated hastily upon Chattanooga. The position was selected, and it was found that to hold Chattanooga, and to hold Lookout Mountain, which commands Chattanooge and the railroad, was impossible; or if possible, it certainly was not done. The rebels came and took the mountain, which commands the railroad and the river more than it does the town, and the town and its troops in it are isolated from their proper communications. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, by which this army gets its supplies, crosses the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, a distance of 123 miles from Nashville, and 28 miles from Chattanooga. Its course from Bridgeport is along the south bank of the river, passing close to the foot of the mountains, and crossing the small but rocky and difficult streams, each of which has its valley—the Nicksjack and Rueuing Water. Chattanooga is situated *in* or *at* a bend of the Tennessee, and the river skirts our rear, and protects our right flank. Lookout Mountain stops or begins, as you please, at Chattanooga. It rises abruptly to the south and west of the town, and looks you in the face at all times. Two miles from Chattanooga the river turns again to the west, and the mountain pursues its way southward, never less rugged, nor less difficult, nor less impassable. Then come those two small valleys, and two small mountain ranges to correspond, which start from the Tennessee and run parallel with Lookout, and lie between Lookout and Bridgeport, the Tennessee again pursuing a southerly course at the latter place.

The railroad crosses the beads of these ranges, generally near the river, but as the river is so crooked, it frequently shortens the distance by passing over some minor ridges and hills.

Now all this country, of this rugged and formidable nature, the enemy occupy, and the easiest access to any of it is by the little valleys between the mountains, which debouche at the Tennessee, and are crossed by the railroad. In one of these, that of Running Water, or Lookout Creek, Trenton, a considerable town, is situated, and was, three days ago, occupied by three regiments of rebel cavalry.

To open railroad communication, this country must be cleared of the enemy—Lookout Mountain especially, at whose very foot the railroad passes. The attempt will soon be made, and may involve a fight.

In the meantime, how does the Army get its supplies? Bridgeport has been the end of the railroad for some time. From thence to Jasper, Tenn., is ten miles. From Jasper there pass over the mountain a number of roads, the nearest of which follows the course of the Tennessee part of the way, and makes the distance from Bridgeport to Chattanooga but thirty-five miles. But the rebel sharpshooters have blockaded this road where it skirts the river, by picking off mules and men at every opportunity. It was only passable, however, for empty wagons, it is so rough; and now the rains have made it so bad that nothing passes that way.

Two other routes are used by teams, but they are much further, sixty and eighty miles from Bridgeport and Stevenson. They proceed up the Valley of the Sequatchee to Anderson and Dunlap, and then cross the mountain—Walden's Ridge—by miserable roads in the best weather, and most horrible roads in present weather. This Ridge I have previously described.

Thus it will be seen that the labor of supplying this army is not only enormous, but attended with difficulties next to insurmountable. They are now to be overcome, but it may cost blood—may cost defeat, for the enemy will be very unenterprising if he does not contest this important point: This might all have been avoided; our communications might have been rendered certain, but for the foolish attempt on the part of some one—not ROSECRANS, it is here believed—*to do too much.*

[illegible] Mountain is not much of a bugbear to [illegible] proper. It com[illegible] the town, to be [illegible] only heavy siege guns [illegible] damage—[illegible] than a 64-[illegible] [illegible] can [illegible] balls with [illegible] accuracy [illegible] [illegible] at all [illegible] and [illegible] eligible positions enough [illegible] side to [illegible] them, to plant more than one or two batteries. The distance from the point where the enemy did shell us tha other day, to our nearest fortification, is two miles and a half, in a direct line, as a shell flies. The enemy's guns on that occasion were rifled 24-pounders, and though the shells burst in the air, in some instances, they were without effect. Though Lookout is comparatively harmless, yet, in the enemy's possession, is a good deal of an eyesore to our troops. It is forever in your face. In the morning you look toward the sky, and its tall summit pears above the fog, and it shuts out the sunset in the evening, and throws a tall shadow toward the town. From its summit, or from a sort of table-rock, a few hundred feet below the summit, a view of Chattanooga laid bare is obtained. *Everything* can be seen; the fortifications and the guns; a dress parade, a company drill; even the maintia of a cook's kitchee.

On the left of Chattanooga, and further up the river, begins Mission Ridge, a mountain of more modest pretensions. It runs in a southwesterly direction down past our left flank, until, some miles below Chattanooge, its rocks commingle with those of Lookout, and Mission Ridge is lost. This junction forms a sort of pocket, or rather *cul de sac*, ("cove," the natives call it,) with Chattanooga in the mouth or neck of it. In the point of this pocket, which is directly in front of our position, BRAGG has his nest, with access southward, by several gaps through the ridge, the principal of which is the gap leading to Rossville.

The capture of Chattanooge by direct attack being now out of the question, we naturally turn to any other possible means by which it can be accomplished. It must be a movement by one flank or the other. As our communications, instead of being directly in our rear, are really on our right flank, making a detour of seventy-five miles west and south before the line runs north, that would seem to be a vulnerable point for the enemy. It *might* have been, early in the season, when the river was low, and the guards on the road very sparse. But that is passed now. The Tennessee cannot be crossed (except by bridges,) at any point between Chattanooga and Muscle Shoals. Every approach to this river is strongly guarded between these points. And no nearer approach to our right flank could be made than by way of Florence and Huntsville, at least seventy miles west of Stevenson. This route the enemy could not pursue, for the very important reason, that it would take him away from his railroad communication hundreds of miles, and it is not possible for the rebels to accomplish greater wonders or miracles in campaigning than have been accomplished by the Army of the Cumberland.

The left flank is considered far more likely to be the point of the rebel approach. The Tennessee, after you reach a point twenty-five miles above Chattanooga, is fordable frequently, though not at present. But the country is mostly open, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, by which BRAGG now gets his supplies, will follow him almost to the river itself. This road forms a junction with the East Tennessee Railroad at Cleveland, Tenn.

If the approach of the enemy is looked for in any direction, it is looked for from the east. A crossing of the river *above* Chattanooga would isolate BURNSIDE, though it might not endanger his position; and it would get another fight out of this army.

I have had a fair opportunity of judging of the temper of this army during my short stay here. I knew that it did not feel defeat, but I was hardly prepared to see such as I encountered, cheerful, vigorous spirit pervading it. Though reduced in numbers by tha battle, they have not abated one jot of their pride or spirit. With the assistance of the help now coming forward, it will be some time before Gen. BRAGG and Jeff. DAVIS reclaim East Tennessee. I am told by high authority that the troops who fought in the last position near Rossville, under Gens. THOMAS and GRANGER, received the order to fall back, with astonishment and tears in their eyes, for they had repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and at least one prominent General believes that if the enemy had been attacked in force on Monday morning, he would have been driven from the field. But the indomitable and invincible spirit of this army is apparent in the herculean labors it has performed in making a campaign through this mountain region. We wonder how the army ever got here. The difficulties of the route seem insurmountable. But there has been harmony and unity and concert of action through this command, and *that* has accomplished a great deal. It has had but one commander. Previous to the last battle it never felt the influence of Washington.

In a recent letter from Memphis to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, I find the following, which is very pertinent to a subject now freely discussed here, and which is giving rise to many severe, and probably just comments:

"Gen. GRANT had orders, before the battle of Chickamauga, to send a corps to ROSECRANS. Then arose a difference among his corps commanders as to who should go. Even after the battle, each corps commander seemed determined that, whoever went to the assistance of the Army of the Cumberland, he would not; and we beheld the melancholy spectacle of a number of Major-Generals asking to be excused from going to the relief of their hard-pressed brothers-in-arms. At last the matter was decided at Washington, and, of course, the corps that was nearest was excused, and that one furthest off was ordered to march—occasioning a long and vexatious delay, and unnecessarily imperiling the fate of the Army of the Cumberland.

If there had been no greater energy displayed in reinforcing ROSECRANS from other quarters than there has from this, he would have had to depend entirely upon his own resources to extricate himself and his heroic army from their late embarrassments. I have heard the very pertinent question asked, whether it was the design to succor ROSECRANS in this war or the next. It is almost a month since the battle of Chickamauga, and yet, so far as we are concerned, old Rosy is alone in his glory."

All this is felt here very keenly. And it is a matter of general congratulation that these troops were not depended on, for had that been the case the railroad would have been ripped up from end to end, and Chattanooga lost. But Gen. HOOKER'S prompt arrival saved that, and his conduct is in strange contrast to the spirit noted in this Memphis letter. Though just from the command of an army, he hesitated not to spring to any duty required with alacrity. And likewise Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who waived all preferences, and hastened to assist in the movement, accepting cheerfully a duty which was not his choice or desire.

And, apropos to this, I can state another fact. Joe JOHNSTON has his instructions to prevent SHERMAN from reaching this army, by interfering with his march. This he has been doing, and SHERMAN has made very little progress. It has been universally asserted, and generally believed, that JOHNSTON'S troops went to reinforce BRAGG in the late battle. But this is not true. JOHNSTON never sent a man, but with ten or twelve thousand ragged, hungry followers, most of whom have violated their paroles, and ought to be shot, is endeavoring to impede SHERMAN'S progress. And it would seem that he is not entirely unsuccessful, if we are to judge by SHERMAN'S movements. With his force, he ought to wipe out JOHNSTON'S vagabonds without trouble.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gen. MEIGS and Assistant Secretary of War DANA, arrived here last night, having traveled all day on horseback through a driving rain. As Gen. GRANT has a quick eye, he probably discovered the "situation" long before he got here, and saw what is necessary to be done. His arrival has created an unusual sensation in camp.

I have a copy of the perigrinating, transitory Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta *Appeal* of a late date. It is chiefly devoted to discussing the question of starvation, and a portion of its remarks are so significant that I quote briefly. It will be remembered that Atlanta is the most flourishing and important inland town in the South. If these things are true of Atlanta, how much more so of many another place?

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we are fast reaching a point beyond even starvation where

We are approaching a state of things that will inevitably culminate in riots and bloodshed among our own people. The poor cannot succumb to the privations that must necessarily be forced upon them; [illegible] *will have bread.* Their [illegible] [illegible] ance in actions, deplorable [illegible] [illegible] they can be helped, and it should [illegible] [illegible] duct. Let the facts be looked [illegible] [illegible] Yesterday [illegible] of indigent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wood can be delivered in lots at $10 per cord, work at 50 to 75 cents per pound, good fresh [illegible] same figures, and a handsome profit [illegible]

last week or more it has rained almost *every day*, and the roads are proportionately horrible.

"Corduroy" is now the resort, and causeways take the place of bottomless pits.

Of news there is little or nothing to write. Gen. COOK, on the evening of the 21st, succeeded in capturing Capt. GUNTER, near Huntsville, Ala. He is a notorious guerrilla, chiefly noted for his murder of Brig.-Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK a year ago. He soon got his deserts.

Things go on, under the new Commander, without any appreciable difference or change. Gen. ROUSSEAU, for the present, commands the Fourteenth army corps.

L. L. CROUNSE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, on the body of WM. ADLER, a German shoemaker, residing at No. 346 West Thirty-ninth-street, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased had, for the last three years, been in the employ of Mr. JOHN FALSLER, as a journeyman shoemaker. The testimony given on the inquest showed that at intervals during the last two years he had manifested symptoms of insanity. On Monday night he asked permission of Mr. FALSLER to sleep in his kitchen, and yesterday morning he was found lying on the sofa, dead, his throat cut from ear to ear. The deceased was about 45 years of age. He has left a wife and several children, who reside in Germany. He was a man of good habits and character.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER EXPECTED TO-DAY.—It is expected that the *China*, which will probably arrive this morning, will bring Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. It is doubtful, however, whether that distinguished gentleman will arrive so soon, as a letter was received from him recently, which was read in Plymouth Church last Sunday, stating that he had partially lost his voice, and desiring to make another speech in England before his departure, he might find it necessary to delay his anticipated return another week.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN DROWNED.—The body of HUGH ROWE, a night watchman, lately employed on board the gunboat *Otsego*, lying at the foot of Delancey-street, was found in the water at the foot of Corlears-street yesterday. The deceased had been missing since the night of the 24th ult. He resided at No. 319 Ninth-street, where Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day.

HEARD FROM.—The ship *Continental*, supposed to have been lost, 160 days from Calcutta, was telegraphed last evening off the Highlands. It is believed the *Continental* brings the four seamen who were imprisoned in St. Helena on charge of the murder of the first officer of the bark *Lone Star*.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANT VESSELS.—The following emigrant vessels were reported at Castle Garden yesterday: Ship *Frederick*, Bremen, 255 passengers; ship *Rodger A. Hirn*, Liverpool, 200; bark *Nord Amerika*, Bremen, 254.

TRANSPORT RETURNED.—The steamship *America*, which sailed on Monday last with a load of conscripts for Alexandria, Va., returned yesterday in a leaking condition.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, Law and Fact, 54, 257.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2989, 2981, 2989, 2991, 2995, 2999, 3003, 3007, 3011, 3015, 3019, 3021, 3025, 327, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039.

Part II.—Nos. 2343¼, t196, 1632, 88, 1058, t946, 1206, 3740, 3774, 3792, 1428, t932, 2913, 2130, 2167, 2125, 3844, 2990, 3244, 1354.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2705, 2549, 821, 2781, 2929, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2107, 1065, 1157, 2631, 2541, 2843. *Part II.*—Nos. 896, 960, 2074, 2602, 2522, 2586, 2630, 2324, 2404, 484, 2598, 2564, 2654, 2656, 2658.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1775, 1731, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2002, 1509¼, 1669. *Part II.*—Nos. 1345, 2152, 1230, 1751, 1187.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Corporation of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, &c. vs. The Alleged Corporation of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, &c.—Judgment for defendants on demurrer with costs. The motion for an attachment is denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Mulliken vs Clark.—The demurrer is not so frivolous as to authorize the motion. Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Pangburn vs. Ten Eyck.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Kendall vs. Boyd.—Motion granted, without costs.

Lyons vs. Stokes.—Plaintiff directed to disclose his evidence, and name place and time when he will attend to be subpœnaed. Proceedings stayed until such notice is served and opportunity given for such service. Cost of motion to abide event.

Wright vs. Eddy et al.—Motion granted so far as to order plaintiff to state causes of action separately, or to strike out allegations not applicable to all the defendants, with leave to the defendants to renew the motion.

Howard vs. The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Leeding vs. Power.—Motion granted on payment of costs that have accrued since defendant was of age, and with leave to plaintiff to discontinue action within twenty days after service of amended answer, without costs.

Howell vs. Gould.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Devlin vs, Barry.—Judgment ordered.

THE WORK ON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—Gen. MCCULLUM has prosecuted the work of repairing damages to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, effected by the rebels recently, with great energy and success. Eleven miles of the road was reconstructed in seven days, and the track is laid as far as Warrenton Junction. Among the items of work performed were 653 linear feet of bridges, varying from 20 to 65 feet in height; 27,700 ties were prepared and laid; sufficient to make a string of timber 45 miles long. Many cuts which had been filled were cleaned, and embankments that had been leveled were made up. The destruction of the road by the rebels was most thorough. Not half a dozen ties were left unburned. Telegraph poles were cut down and the telegraph wire destroyed. Railroad iron was twisted and bent, and in many places it was wound around trees, while heated, so that the trees had to be chopped down to recover the iron. One cut, 100 feet long and ten feet deep, was filled with trees and brush interlaced with telegraph wire and railroad iron, the removal of which was a work of great labor. It was found impossible to blow it up or dig into it in the ordinary manner, and it was found necessary to pick it out of the *debris* by piecemeal.—*Washington Republican, Nov. 2.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 3, 1863.

$6,000 U.S.6s.'61	Con.	Cl.	109¼
2,000	do	Clean.	109
5,000	do	s3 Clean.	108¾
5,000 U. S. 6s. '65		C.	117
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes.		Oct. & Ap.	107¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c...			98¾
2,000	do		98¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90...			61
1,000 M. C. State 6s.....			63
7,000 Mo. State 6s			66¾
20,000	do		66¾
1,000 M. 6s. to be H. & St. J. R.....			85
15,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C.			39
15,000	do		39½
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76..			113
1,000 Er. 2d M. 8s....			113
13,000 Mich. So. 2 M.			103¾
4,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.			109
500 Ill. Cen. R. B....			116
5,000 A. & T. H. 2 M. P....			94¼
20,000	do		94¾
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th..			87½
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.			67
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..			100
37 Bank of Commerce.			107
20 Bank of Repub.....			106½
8,000 Amer. Gold.....			145½
500 Cumb. Coal Prf'd...			36
100	do	b30	36¾
300 Quicks. M. Co..		b30	66
100	do		66
200	do	b15	66
50	do	b10	64¾
320	do		64
100	do		63½
500 Am. Coal Co.....			90
100 Mar. Min. Co.....			40
150			39½
150 Cen. Am. Tr. Co...			28
300	do		27½
100 N. Y. Cen. R....		c.	136¾
450	do		136¾
150	do	b10.	137
500	do		136¾
150	do	s3.	137
50	do	b10.	137½
1000	do	s60	136¾
250 Erie R. Pref.....			104¾
100	do		104½
100	do		104
20 Hnd. River R.....			132
100	do	b15.	132¾
100	do		132¾
600	do		131¾
100	do		131
600 Harlem R.....			105
1200	do		106
1000	do	b15.	108¾
500	do		107
400 Reading R.....			125
500	do		125¾
200	do		125¾
500	do		125¾
200	do	b10.	126¾
500 Mich. Cen. R.....			124¾
200	do		125
100	do		125¾
200	do	b10.	126
500 M. S. & N. L.....			86¾
1500	do		86¾
100	do		86
200	do	b10	87
200	do	b30	88
500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		b15.	151¾
200	do		150
200 Ill. Cen. R. S.....			123
100	do	b30	125
2000 Cleve. & Pitts.....			110
50	do		110¾
100	do		110¾
100	do	b3.	110¾
500	do		110¾
1200	do	b10.	111
200 Gal. & Chi. R.....			111
450	do		110¾
50	do		110¾
300 Clev. & Tol. R....			117
200	do		b3. 116
200	do		c. 116¾
500	do		c. 116¼
1200 Chic. & R. I. R....			109
200	do		109¾
100	do		110
300 Mil. & P. Du C. R..			67¼
100	do		67
500 P., Ft. W. & C.			97
80	do		s10 97
200	do		c 96¾
100	do		b10 96
200 A. & T. H. R.....			64
200 Chi. & R. I. R.....			45¼
			45¾
			89
			88¾
			88¾
Chi. &		r.	b10 98
			87½
			97¾
			42

RECORD MARKET.

3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N st. Notes	Oct. & Ap.		107¼
13,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c...			98¾
7,000 Am. Gold.....			146¼
8,000	do		146¾
500 Canton Co.....			34
100 Cume. Coal Prf....			36¾
500	do		37
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....			137¼
200	do		137¼
400	do		137¼
200	do		137¾
500 P., Ft. W. & C....			88¼
450	do		88¾
500 Erie Railroad.....			109
500	do		108¾
300	do		108¾
1000 Er. 2d M. 8s....			113
13,000 Mich. So. 2 M.			103¾
4,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.			109
500 Ill. Cen. R. B....			116
5,000 A. & T. H. 2 M. P....			94¼
20,000	do		94¾
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th..			87½
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.			67
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..			100
37 Bank of Commerce.			107
20 Bank of Repub.....			106½
8,000 Amer. Gold.....			145½
500 Cumb. Coal Prf'd...			36
100	do	b30	36¾
300 Quicks. M. Co..		b30	66
100	do		66
200	do	b15	66
50	do	b10	64¾
320	do		64
100	do		63½
500 Am. Coal Co.....			90
100 Mar. Min. Co.....			40
150			39½
150 Cen. Am. Tr. Co...			28
300	do		27½
100 N. Y. Cen. R....		c.	136¾
450	do		136¾
150	do	b10.	137
500	do		136¾
150	do	s3.	137
50	do	b10.	137½
1000	do	s60	136¾
250 Erie R. Pref.....			104¾
100	do		104½
100	do		104
20 Hnd. River R.....			132
100	do	b15.	132¾
100	do		132¾
600	do		131¾
100	do		131
600 Harlem R.....			105
1200	do		106
1000	do	b15.	108¾
500	do		107
400 Reading R.....			125
500	do		125¾
200	do		125¾
500	do		125¾
200	do	b10.	126¾
500 Mich. Cen. R.....			124¾
200	do		125
100	do		125¾
200	do	b10.	126
500 M. S. & N. L.....			86¾
1500	do		86¾
100	do		86
200	do	b10	87
200	do	b30	88
500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		b15.	151¾
200	do		150
200 Ill. Cen. R. S.....			123
100	do	b30	125
2000 Cleve. & Pitts.....			110
50	do		110¾
100	do		110¾
100	do	b3.	110¾
500	do		110¾
1200	do	b10.	111
200 Gal. & Chi. R.....			111
450	do		110¾
50	do		110¾
300 Clev. & Tol. R....			117
200	do		b3. 116
200	do		c. 116¾
500	do		c. 116¼
1200 Chic. & R. I. R....			109
200	do		109¾
100	do		110
300 Mil. & P. Du C. R..			67¼
100	do		67
500 P., Ft. W. & C.			97
80	do		s10 97
200	do		c 96¾
100	do		b10 96
200 A. & T. H. R.....			64
200 Chi. & R. I. R.....			45¼
			45¾

the *Bosnia*, at same price. *Whale*—Is also quiet, with sales of 400 bbls. at $1 10, and 200 bbls. Hudson's Bay, at $1 15 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 2, 1863..	57,854	35,096	442,100
Same time last year.....	40,300	99,787	670,050

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, the demand having improved, particularly for Mess, which has advanced and closes very firmly. Sales, since our last, 4,800 obls., in lots, at $16 75@$17, closing at $17, for New Mess; $15 50@$15 75 for Old Mess, and $11 87½@$12 12½ for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders. ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request, at 7¾c.@10c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 630 boxes. Lard rules heavy; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., part for future delivery, at 11¼c.@11¾c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping; sales 145 bbls. at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@28c. for common to prime State ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 11c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Nov. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Nov. 1, '63.
Clear.....	518	736	783
Mess.....	89,551	107,924	96,309
Thin Mess.....	4,838	5,345	3,925
Prime Mess.....	7,388	18,916	2,835
Flank.....	77	83	70
Prime.....	11,254	14,855	6,010
Rumps.....	697	974	1,081
Refuse Mess.....	11,961	16,053	9,453
Refuse Prime Mess.....	4,620	6,075	—
Refuse Prime.....	2,086	2,343	1,047
Other Refuse.....	2,649	3,204	5,631
UnInspected.....	7,065	17,377	24,515
Grand total bbls.....	142,706	194,865	151,659

BEEF.

City Prime.....	—	—	48
Repacked Mess.....	3,778	6,514	1,128
Repacked Chicago Mess..	1,535	4,102	2,562
Railroad Beef.....	321	145	64
Refuse Mess.....	2,706	2,459	1,869
Refuse Prime.....	—	11	1
Other refuse.....	768	1,533	799
Tes. prime Mess.....	26	172	38
Country Mess.....	8,019	8,296	17
Country Prime.....	861	911	27
Un nspecied ics.....	1,993	—	—
Uninspected bbls.....	5,129	1,385	499
Grand loial ics. and bbls..	25,136	25,458	7,072

In addition to above, 10,006 bbls. Mess Pork—9,215 Prime Mess for Government.

RICE—Has been in limited request at unchanged prices. Since, 27,890 bags cleaned East India, against 16,465 bags cleaned, and 20,360 bags uncleaned East India, Nov. 1, 1862.

SALT—Has been in good request and very firm, including Liverpool Ground, at $1 55@$1 57½, and do. Fine at $2 30@$2 75 ₱ sack; Turk's Island, 49c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude continues inactive and depressed, at 15¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet but steady, including old Clover, at 10¾c.@11c.; new do., at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax $3 05@$3 25; rough Timothy at $2 50@$2 75; Linseed at $3 30@$3 75 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at unibrm prices; sales, since our last, 1,100 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.@13¾c.; Porto Rico at 12c.@13c., and Cuba at 11c.@13c., and 1,150 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined continues in fair request, ranging al from 13¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¼c., and 60 pkgs. Greese at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Continues in moderate demand. Straits, 45¾@46c.; Banca 55c. ₱ lb.; I. C Charcoal Plates, $13 75@$14; I. C. Coke do., $10 75@$11 ₱ box.

TOBACCO—The movements in Domestic in October, Messrs. M. Radke & Son notice thus: "The inquiry for Kentucky Tobacco last month has been good. During the first week, about 2,500 hhds. Lugs, Low Leaf and Leaf were taken for Spain and the Mediterranean, at the than established prices, when the demand fell off, caused by heavy fluctuations in Gold and Exchanges; and only some purchases were made for consumption or investment. In the latter part of the month the market became more active again, chiefly for the better grades for the Mediterranean and African shippers for England, so that the aggregate sales amount to about 5,000 hhds., at well maintained prices for the better and best sorts, of which the quality now remaining in factors' hands is very light. The quotations at the close are as follows: Lugs, 10c.@12c.; Low Leaf, 11¾c.@15c.; Common do., 13c.@18c.; Good do., 16c.@21c.; Fine do., 19c.@25c.; Select do., 23c.@28c. ₱ lb. The excitement created for the time being by the news of heavy frosts has produced but little effect on the value of our staple, as it was anticipated that it would bear but little influence in foreign markets, particularly as we still have considerable of the last crop to dispose of. Moreover, the estimates of the yield of the present crop comm in very heavy, varying from 90,000 to 110,000 hhds., which, if even one-fourth of it should be affected by frost, will give us as ample quantity to deal in during next season. As regards the quality of that crop, the great bulk is said to be more of the lighter sorts—as produced in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and the northern parts of Kentucky. In the Western District, the greatest injury has been done, and it is predicted that very little Tobacco from that section will come to market. In the Clarksville section a good crop has been made, and the quality of a part of it is very highly spoken of. Transactions in Seed Leaf continue on a large scale; and the high prices paid here will preclude it to be an object of consideration to export. The almost exclusive use of this article by our manufacturers in supply the large demand for domestic Segars, entitles it to a high value. However, dealers and manufacturers ought to be careful, in the face of a large crop made this season, and the continued advance in the price of labor and wages, not to overdo it, and again open the doors to a competition by imported Segars. The principal sales were 3 000 cases Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, at from 11½c. to 13¾c.; 2,000 cases running into Ohio, at 19c.@22c., and several hundred cases of Connecticut, at 38c.@55c. In Manufactured Tobacco the speculation continued until the middle of the month, when it ceased for the want of stocks to operate on; prices have since fallen about 3c. @5c. from the highest point. We quote: 5's, 8's and 10's at 45c.@55c.; Navy Rus, at 50c.@55c.; 3 lbs. and ¼ lbs. at 50c.@57c.; Bright work, at 55c.@80c.

WOOL—The movements in this line in October, Messrs. Trelkampf & Kitching notice thus: "The market was very active during the month of October for nearly all classes of Wool. Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools have been in lively demand at rising prices, which are now considerably higher than they were on the first of last month. Most of the new clip in the interior has been taken, and the last ruling rates there are nearly as high as those of our own market. Ohio, from 70c. to 80c., the latter price for choice clips. California, Texas, and Mexican Wools have met with a ready sale at full prices. The arrivals have been light. Foreign fine Wools have continued in good demand et the advancing prices, and the stocks have become considerably reduced. Foreign medium qualities, though in greater general demand, and sold largely during the month, have not advanced in the same proportion to the finer kinds, or to our domestic wools. There is a good stock of it, offering a good selection at prices comparatively cheaper than domestic wool of similar qualities. Foreign Low Wools have continued in good demand for the carpet and blanket manufacture. There is but very little left of washed Long Wools for worsted yarns; and the unwashed, of which a light stock is on hand, will have to take the place of it until new arrivals of washed wools occur, as they will take the preference. Smyrna Wools, of which we have a good selection, have continued neglected; being generally full of scab and hemp, are scarcely fit for worsted yarns. From the European markets, the accounts are of unusual light stocks, and higher prices for all kinds, even of Mestizo Wools, notwithstanding the heavy stock of it in different markets. The undesirable kinds of Mestizo are ruling above the point to bring them here, and the prices of the inferior grades have risen too much to make imports of them advisable. The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, to Sept. 28, 1863, were 88,052 bales, 39,332,786 lbs. The imports of Wool for the month ending Oct. 26, 1863, were 4,407 bales, 1,691,358 lbs. Total, 92,459 bales, 41,024,144 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 2, 1863.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece.....	75@80
Saxony fleece.....	70@75
Full blood fleece.....	
And three-quarter blood fleece.....	
Native and quarter-blood fleece.....	66@70
Common fleece.....	

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece.....	80@85
Saxony fleece.....	75@80
Full blood fleece.....	75@80
One-half and three-quarter blood fleece.....	70@74
Native and one-quarter fleece.....	70@74
Common fleece.....	70@74

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece.....	70@73
Full blood fleece.....	68@70
One-half and three-quarter blood fleece.....	68@70
Native and one-quarter fleece.....	65@68
Common fleece.....	65@66

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces.....	65@70
Unwashed.....	43@45

California.

Washed Fleece.....	65@70
Unwashed Fleece fine.....	40@50
Unwashed Fleece medium.....	
Unwashed Fleece, coarse.....	29@37

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, Extra.....	70@73
New-York City, Super.....	65@70
New-York City, No. 1.....	54@57
New-York City, No. 2.....	13@20
Country, Extra.....	75@80
Country, Super.....	70@75
Country, No. 1.....	60@65
Country, No. 2.....	15@21
Lambs.....	65@75
Pub Washed.....	75@88
Western, limed pulled wool.....	40@50

WHISKY—Sales to-day reached 1,600 bbls., in lots, at 60½c.@61½c., chiefly at 61c. ₱ gallon. The market closing heavily.

WHALEBONE—Is in moderate demand, including Cebokiai, $1 45@$1 50; South Sea, $1 22½@$1 25; N. W. Coast, $1 ; Arctic, $1 50 ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room has been limited to-day, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.@5d. ₱ bushel; 400 tierces Beef at 4s. ₱ tierce; 150 tons Heavy Goods at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 400 bbls. Tobacco, on private terms. For Glasgow, 100 tierces Beef at 5s. 3d. ₱ tierce; 300 tierces Lard on private terms; and 10,000 staves at 15s. For Falmouth and orders, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Havre, 100 tierces Lard at 50fr. For Hamburg, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Genoa, 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Ballena.....	Nov. 4...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	Nov. 4...	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of Cork.....	Nov. 5...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Carolina.....	Nov. 8...	New-York....	Liverpool.
New-York.....	Nov. 7...	New-York....	Bremen.
Etna.....	Nov. 7...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Hecla.....	Nov. 11...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada.....	Nov. 11...	Boston.....	Livarpool.
Edinburgh.....	Nov 14...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Adriatic.....	Nov. 17...	New-York....	Liverpool.
China.....	Nov. 18...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Lonisiana.....	Nov. 20...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Asia.....	Nov. 25...	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Sidon.....	Nov. 25...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Teutonia.....	Nov. 28...	New-York....	Southampton.
Persia.....	Dec. 2...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Europa.....	Dec. 9...	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Borussia.....	Dec. 12...	New-York....	Southampton.
Adriatic.....	Dec. 17...	New-York....	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPA.

Nova Scotian.....	Oct. 22...	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
China.....	Oct. 24...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Adriatic.....	Oct. 27...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Edinburgh.....	Oct. 28...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bohemian.....	Oct. 29...	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Glasgow.....	Oct. 31...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	Oct. 31...	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Sidon.....	Nov. 3...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Teutonia.....	Nov. 3...	Southampton.	New-York.
City of London.....	Nov. 4...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Persia.....	Nov. 7...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Anglia.....	Nov. 8...	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Louisiana.....	Nov. 10...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Baltimore..	Nov 11...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Europa.....	Nov. 14...	Liverpool.....	Boston.
City of Limerick..	Nov. 14...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Borussia.....	Nov. 17...	Southampton.	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	Nov. 21...	Liverpool.....	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

George Washington..Nov. 7..New-York..New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Eagle.....	Nov. 4..	New-York..	Havana.
Creole.....	Nov. 6..	New-York..	Havana.
Corsica.....	Nov. 9..	New-York..	Havana *via* Nassau
Trial Cain.....	Nov. 10..	New-York..	St. Domingo, &c.
Cornica.....	Dec. 7..	New-York..	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois.....Nov. 13.....New-York.....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* close on Wednesday at 9:15 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus, via* Quebec, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States by the *New-York* close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails by the *Eagle* close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails by the *Creole* close on Friday at 2 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails by the *George Washington* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 8:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two young women; one as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; and the other (a Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, and to take care of children in a small, private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 276 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO competent women wish situations; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and child's nurse; no objections to traveling; they are willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and can do housework for a small family; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 478 Canal-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in some of the first families in this City; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN Englishwoman as cook in a small family; understands baking, or would take charge of the house of a widower; a religious family preferred; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 127 Bleecker-st., room No 19; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 East 28th-st.; near Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; understands all kinds of baking; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, game and soups; is a good baker of all kinds; will assist with washing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City references.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business tho oughly, and has the best of testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A lady lady requiring a first-class domestic, highly recommended from her former situation for integrity, efficiency and neatness, may be immediately suited by applying at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages $10. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; good City references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st, between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; understands boning and larding soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; will assist with washing; is a good baker; has best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; is very competent; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 90 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as plain cook, and washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 218 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and willing to assist in doing the washing; can do all kinds of cooking, soups and jellies. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessional cook who thoroughly understands her business; has unexceptional references from her last employer. Apply at No. 343 2d-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced person as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st. Full thin top bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who can give the best of City reference; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable young girl, who understands all kinds of family sewing; best of reference given. Call, for 2 days, at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is capable of taking the entire care of the silver; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS DINING-ROOM SERVANT.—A GENTLEman or lady who wants a dining-room servant in a private family, will please call at No. 29 Greene-st. General housework also.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or regular laundress; does up linens in style, finting and finery; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as laundress; has the best of City reference for either situation; would do chamberwork and fine washing, or make herself otherwise useful. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 483 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as assistant chambermaid and to do the fine washing; can give the best of City reference. Any commands addressed to No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement, will be attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; is a good fine washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference from her former employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor, front rooms, over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress; can come well recommended from her present employer, where she can be seen, No. 26 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or to be generally useful; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A WELSH PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiting or cooking, washer and ironer, in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would make herself generally useful; good reference given. Apply to 104 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call, for 2 days, at No 96 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 221 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a place as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 120 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave., for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City and country reference. Apply at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and is also a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A position as housekeeper or matron in a gentleman's family or in an institution, by a middle-aged Protestant lady, in every way qualified to take charge in either place; can do as well as desired; refers to the first families in the City. Can be seen at, or address, No. 143 West 46th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; arranges the hair; understands dressmaking perfectly; can operate on the sewing machine; City reference. Call at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands fine washing and French fluting; no objection to assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 378 West 33d-st., till suited.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTable and well-recommended girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good washer and ironer, also good cook and baker; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES an situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking care of it from its birth, or would bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by one who has had ten years' experience in the care of children; no objections to the country; references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 93 Clerk-st., Brooklyn

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse to travel with a family to any part of Europe; will be well recommended by her last employer. Call, for one week, at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has lost her baby three weeks old; has doctor's reference. Can be seen at No. 312 2d-av., in the doctor's office, for four days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Respectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as infant's nurse; has the best of City reference. Address or apply to M., No. 50 Bank-st., for one week.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A RESPECtable and well recommended young woman desires a situation in the City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, also, good cook and baker; no objection to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, work by the day, week or month; thoroughly understands her business as dressmaker and seamstress; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. T., No. 118 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st.

UNE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer pour prendre le soin d'un ou deux enfans; elle peut enseigner et elle préférerait le campagne. Adresser E. P., Box 143 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK OR SALESMAN.—A situation wanted by a young man of first-rate education and experience; salary moderate; reference from late employer. Address B. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, SITUATION AS head gardener, by a single man who is a first-class grape grower, and thoroughly understands the cultivation of all sorts of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and a good landscape gardener; can give first-class testimonials. Apply, for one week, to Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning, or by letter to J. B., No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a practical man; perfectly understands the care and management of greenhouse plants and grapevines; is married; without family. Good City reference from last employer. Address D. B., Gardener, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man with no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; does not understand the care of horses; has the best of City references. Call on or address W. B., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman; he is strictly temperate, very industrious, of very good disposition, and can be trusted implicitly; has the very best of City reference from some of the most respectable families in this City, with whom he has lived during the last nine years. Call or address J. T., No. 96 East 13th-st., for two days, between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a single man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; a careful driver; will be found generally useful around a gentleman's place; best of City reference from last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of reference from his last place. Apply at J. J. Stilling's, saddler, No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a coachman, or would do waiting and general housework. Call at No. 29 Greene-st., between Broome and Canal sts.

HELP WANTED

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 52 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

ROSS, STEELE & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 26, 1863.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER TO take charge of a vegetable gardan and grapery; must be well acquainted with the care and pruning of grapevines; also, take care of the large and small fruits, also, ornamental trees and out-door flowers; must be willing to make himself generally useful during Winter. Wages must be moderate. Address, with references, wages, &c., F., Box No. 403, Nawburgh, N. Y.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, understand the making of bread and French rolls, neat in her habits, and must come well recommended. Apply to CHARLES N. KINNEY, Franklin-av., Brooklyn, first house north of Fulton-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN to take a responsible position in the office and to have charge of a portion of the books. Apply by letter, with references, to LEE, BLISS & CO.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC young man as salesman in an importing house. A knowledge of the lace trade is indispensable. Address, with references, LACE GOODS, Box No. 906 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 30 cents that retails for $3; urgently needed by every person. By R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN THE AMERICAN DRY-goods commission business. A well educated and intelligent boy, 15 to 17 years of age, may apply at No. 16 Murray-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A COMMISSION house; salary, first year, $100. Call at No. 30 Reade-st., 1st floor, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, in a stationery store, one who is not afraid of work. Apply to JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, No. 72 Chambers-st.

BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BOY TO DO office work and errands can find a good situation by applying at No. 214 Pearl-st., up stairs, from 9 to 10.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. She must be an American, English, German or Scotch. Apply to No. 366 East 10th-st.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE IN THE lower part of the City, a boy about 15 years of age; must be active, intelligent and reside with his parents; salary $2 per week. Address Box No. 4,852 Post-office, with references.

WEAVERS WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Fancy cassimere weavers, both male and female. Apply at mill, as above, or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

COLORED NURSE WANTED—WANTED—A colored nurse and seamstress; she must be of middle age and produce the best recommendations. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. at No. 150 5th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GIRL, AS chambermaid and laundress, for a distinguished family on Brooklyn Heights; wages $9; must be experienced and bring first-class references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BARrels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RAILROAD TICKET office; salary $15 per week. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—FINISHERS AND REGULATORS. Steady employment and the best of wages. Apply to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S LYONS VELVET SACQUES and Circulars are of his former productions, both in style and novelty.

Prices $100 to $200.

GEO. CAREY,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, suitable for all ages, in all desirable fabrics,

NOW READY.

GEO. CAREY,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S ENGLISH BLACK BEAVER SACQUES now ready. Prices $10, $12, $14, $16, $18,

GEO. CAREY,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal st.

CAREY'S FRENCH BLACK BEAVER SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, trimmed in every style. Price $18, $20, $22, $24, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, now ready.

GEO. CAREY,

Nos 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S DRAB, BLUE, WHITE AND leather-color French CLOTH CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and ROTONDES, now ready, from $20 to $75 each.

GEO. CAREY.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S ANGORA VELOURS CLOTH CIRculars—At $10 and $50, trimmed with rich grogaine silk—now ready and for sale at

GEO. CAREY'S,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S ROMAN TOGA VELVET CIRculars, with the new and graceful monk's hood. Price $150—now ready, and for sale at

GEO. CAREY'S,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S LYONS VELVET CIRCULARS —Now ready, at $100 to $200.

GEO. CAREY,

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,

are receiving in store, by every steamer,

NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS, SATINS, BROCATELS,

COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.

Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS, and every description of

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND PAPER HANGINGS.

They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their

STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS, which contains a large assortment of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS AND SKIRTS Ever offered at retail in the United States.

MRS. GAYNOR,

Having returned from Europe (per *City of New-York*,) we are now opening a immense variety of NEW FRENCH GOODS,

Selected by

MRS. GAYNOR,

Personally, from the first-class manufacturers of France and England, where she has made arrangements to have forwarded to her monthly a regular supply (all sizes) of new and fashionable goods. We have now to store a full line of these elegant

HAND-MADE FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS, Also, Misses', in various styles and all sizes, FRENCH DRESS IMPROVERS, CORSET COVERS, PAGES, WAISTS, &c., &c. Also, a magnificent importation of new and desirable

FASHIONABLE FREN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1863.

FOR DAILY PUBLICATION.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Negro, Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Handy Andy—Mischievous Annie—The Returned Volunteer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miss O'Reilly—Po-ca-hon-tas; or, Ye Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Satan, in Paris—Alpine Maid.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—Bedouin Arabs.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 543 Broadway)—Vanderhoff's Readings.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Vivacites du Capitain—Le Four et le Contas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Edith; Or, the Earl's Daughter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
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The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

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Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ELECTION.

The election in the State of New-York yesterday resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Union ticket for the Executive officers elected this year, and for the new Senate and Assembly. The majority of last year for Gov. Seymour of 10,752 is more than overcome by the Union gain in this City alone, leaving the remainder of the State to figure up a majority against the party of that functionary, estimated, as we go to press, as at least twenty-five thousand.

Massachusetts reelected Gov. Andrew, Union, by a vastly increased majority, and the elections of less moment in other quarters are to the same gratifying purport of popular devotion to the Union cause.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondent at Morris Island, under date of Oct. 30, sends a confirmation of the news published yesterday from the Richmond papers, respecting the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which was renewed on Monday, the 26th inst. Under the destructive power of our projectiles the walls were gradually crumbling, and it was believed that they would soon be completely demolished. From time to time four of the monitors have cooperated with the Morris Island batteries in the bombardment. The enemy have replied from their fortifications on Sullivan and James Islands with considerable deliberation, but were unsuccessful either in injuring our works or the garrisons. The three shells which were thrown into the City of Charleston on the 26th have not been followed by others, and the expectation of a general bombardment is, therefore, for the present disappointed. When our correspondent closed his letter at 10 A. M on Friday last, the firing on our part was heavy and rapid, and under such a continuous shower of metal Sumter would scarcely be able in a very little while to afford even a nook for shelter.

A Washington telegram says that the enemy are ascertained to be fortifying the approaches to the Rappahannock on the northern side of the river. Recent reconnoissances have given Gen. Meade important information of the enemy's strength and position.

A report was current yesterday at Cairo that the rebel Gen. Chalmers had been superseded as commander of the cavalry forces in Mississippi, and that Forest had been appointed in his stead. Forest is understood to have received orders from Gen. Jo. Johnston to burn all the cotton within the limits of his command.

From Corinth, Miss., information is received to Gen. 25th ult. An expedition, composed of the First (loyal) Alabama cavalry, 800 strong, which had been sent to destroy rail-road communications west Tolands, was surrounded by a largely superior force and most of them captured.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Peabody has retired from the editorial chair of the *North American Review*, in consequence of his many other engagements, and from the conviction, long entertained, that a Quarterly like the *North American* should be in the charge of parties who could devote to it their exclusive attention. Dr. Peabody will be succeeded by Prof. James Russell Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton, Esq., and the January number of the *Review* will be edited by these gentlemen.

The soldiers of the Twenty-third Ohio have reenlisted in a body. The veterans number four hundred men, and two hundred recruits received in Western Virginia—refugees from the South—have also enlisted for three more years or the war—making a total of six hundred men in one regiment. The major portion of the Twelfth Ohio Infantry have signified their intention to do likewise.

The Stock market opened yesterday morning lower than the day before on the sales for cash, but improved again at the Second Board. The pressure for Money among the Brokers was partially relieved, and a gradual return to ease at 7 ₩ cent. is now looked for. Gold is 146¼; Exchange 160 ₩ cent.

Flour, Corn and Oats were depressed and lower, yesterday. Wheat was in fair demand, and prime lots were firmer Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Hay, Fish, Oils, and the principal kinds of Provisions were in good request; Mess Pork closed much higher. Cotton was dull and heavy. Pig Iron and Ingot Copper were more inquired for. Freights were quiet

The Live Stock markets are filled to overflowing with hogs and sheep, and more cattle than can be sold readily. Trade generally fair, but at declining rates. Poultry begins to compete with meat, and, after a surfeit of beef, mutton and pork, for weeks in succession, the more savory fowl or turkey takes precedence, particularly on its first appearance in quantity. Beef cattle number 6,065 for the week, at all the markets, and 4,556 at Forty-fourth-street, Monday and Tuesday. Prices opened firm at a slight advance on good cattle, but closed at declining rates, with nothing left over. Some fat bullocks, very fine, brought 11c. ₩ weight, though very few went over 10½c. and 10c. secured good steers. The average price was 8½c. Common stock closed out unfavorably for owners.... Sheep and lambs are too plenty to sell quickly. Fat sheep are worth 5½c. and lambs 7c. ₩ lb, or is lower than last week. Since extra Kentucky hogs are plenty than at any previous market this year. 7½@7¾c. ₩ lb. for the week, which is more than can be sold. Prices ½c. lower, or 5½c. for the best corn-fed hogs.

The Election—Union Victory.

The Union State ticket prevailed yesterday by an overwhelming majority. In the City, the heavy Democratic majority of last year is cut down over thirteen thousand votes, or about three thousand more than the entire majority of Gov. Seymour in the whole State. The present State majority for the Union ticket is not yet known in its full extent of figures, but the great result and its emphatic meaning are already beyond question. Many of the Western counties, and the great Northern County of St. Lawrence, look, from the partial telegraphic returns received this morning, very like approaching the Lincoln majorities of 1860. And all make a gain on the vote of last year, while the Democratic or Seymour counties of 1862 are as invariably cut down.

The Union cause will have the support of a decided majority in the new Senate, and more than a working majority in the Assembly; and, of course, Executive State officers elected on the present ticket.

At the hour of going to press this morning, we estimate the Union majority in the State as *at least twenty-five thousand*. The victory is certainly complete.

Mr. Beecher in Great Britain.

Every loyal American, whatever his opinions respecting the past words and acts of Henry Ward Beecher, will thank him for his work across the water. It is no exaggeration to affirm that the five speeches he has delivered—in Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool and London—each pursuing its own line of argument and appeal, have done more for our cause in England and Scotland than all that has been before said or written. Mr. Beecher possesses the faculty, beyond any other living American, of combining close, rapid, powerful, *practical* reasoning with intense passion. His mind is always aglow with his subject, and whatever comes from it, even if does not flash conviction, is almost sure to kindle sympathy. This, combined with his marvelous power of illustration—marvelous alike for its intense vividness and its unerring pertinency—and with his great flexibility, whereby he adapts himself completely to the exigency of the instant, gives him a rare command over a common audience. Even those who hate, can't help admiring, and those most steeled with prejudice have to wince in spite of themselves.

No better proof of the power of Mr. Beecher's eloquence need be had, than the immense efforts made by the rebel sympathisers, after his first speeches, to shut his lips by force. The streets of every city where he was to speak, were placarded with the foulest abuse of him; the newspapers were filled with raillery and sneers; the halls where he was to speak, were packed with gangs of rowdies in broadcloth and fustian, whose business it was to browbeat, and, if possible, silence him. Every available resort was used to stimulate the mob against him; or, if mobs could not be raised, at least to crush him with public contumely. Nothing but the fear of him, or rather of the truths coming from his lips, could have raised this tempest of opposition.

And yet how well he sustained himself. It was a grand spectacle—in St. Georges' Hall, Liverpool—when he struggled two livelong hours against that raging sea of insult, taunt, irony, impertinent questioning, blackguardism, curses, hisses, cat-calls, stampings, hootings, yellings—every possible manifestation of hate, every possible form of disorder—a brave sight, we say, this strong-winged bird of the storm matching his might against it—now soaring up to overcome it—now sinking down to undermine it—now dashing in its teeth—now half choked in the gust of its fury, but always moving onward, and in the end riding triumphant on the very crest of its wildest billows. There has not been a more heroic achievement on any of our fields of battle than the successful delivery of that speech against the odds which opposed it.

And the last speech at Exeter Hall, which we published yesterday—showing that Slavery was the only cause and the whole cause of this gigantic and cruel war—how magnificently and how completely did it sweep down all the sophistries, and the whole mass of rubbish with which the Secessionists have clogged British thought. And with what sublimity of utterance did he proclaim to those Britains the spirit that animates the hearts of true Americans in regard to maintaining this war:

"Standing by my cradle, standing by my hearth, standing by the altar of the Church, standing by all the places that mark the home and memory of heroic men who poured their blood and lives for principle, I declare that in ten or twenty years of war we will sacrifice everything we have for principle. [Cheers.] If the love of popular liberty is dead in Great Britain, you will not understand us; but if the love of liberty lives as it once lived, and has worthy successors of those renowned men that were our ancestors as much as yours, and whose exemplars and principles we inherit to make fruitful as so much seed-corn in a new and fertile land—then you will understand *our firm, invincible determination—deep as the sea, firm as mountains, but calm as the heavens above us—to fight this war through at all hazards and at every cost.* [Immense cheering, accompanied with a few hisses."]

This last speech was only slightly interrupted. It was listened to by the vast throng, not only with respect and good nature, not only with good will and approbation, but with unbounded enthusiasm; and no orator of the day has ever received such an ovation as awaited Mr. Beecher at its close. He had

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stated in the metropolis in most glorious

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It is plain, from the whole

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strumental in further, or in hastening, a complete revolution of the popular feeling of the kingdom in favor of our National cause. He is the man who ought to have been sent to England two years ago to enlighten and rouse the people. Had this been done, he could have hardly failed of preventing a vast deal of that bitterness which has since, all the while, been fermenting between the two nations.

We may talk as we please about the jealousies and rivalries and dislikes and hatreds of Englishman and Americans, yet so long as "blood is thicker than water," and freedom better than arbitrary rule, we cannot help an affinity between the two peoples. There may be, as there has been, any extent of misunderstanding—for there are men who are ever laboring in season and out of season to generate and aggravate it—but still it never gets beyond the reach of truth, when faithfully applied, or of a living sympathy when rightly touched. Mr. Beecher, in one of his speeches, expressed himself greatly surprised at the fair disposition of the body of the British people toward the North, because it tallied so little with some of the acts of the British Government; and he comes back, it is understood, with the perfect assurance that Americans have only to exhibit a correspondingly fair disposition toward the English people, to insure a restoration of the cordial harmony which existed before the rebellion. The British Government—whether from regard to the bolder sentiments of its people in our favor, or from a conviction that the rebels have no chance—has changed its policy toward our Government, and now seeks its friendship. It is likely enough that there may be grievances arising out of the past action of the British Government which may hereafter require some sort of satisfaction. But let these matters be determined on their own merits. They should not affect our frank acceptance of fair dealing in the future. We have no right to assume that *if* we have been illegally wronged, redress will not hereafter be rendered. There is no longer any obstacle to our receiving the friendly advances of the British people with entire good will. Nobody but an enemy of his race can doubt that it is better that the two great free Powers of the world should be friends rather than enemies. Every man who, without sacrifice of principle, promotes this end, is a benefactor. Mr. Beecher, in doing this, while at the same time vindicating our National cause with unflinching spirit, has entitled himself to the gratitude of every right-hearted American.

Peril to Gen. Burnside—How to Succor Him.

There are the strongest indications that the rebels are meditating, if not now actually *executing*, a movement against Gen. Burnside's force in East Tennessee. The intention to do so is even boldly announced in the Richmond papers. The *Enquirer* of the 29th October, says:

"The Federals at Knoxville have not the most remote idea that Bragg contemplates a movement on that city."

The *Examiner* of the 31st, says:

"We believe that in a few weeks more the enemy will have been driven out of East Tennessee. Indeed it is highly probable that the work would have been accomplished by the present time if the movements of our armies had not been retarded by the want of shoes; *but we have reason to believe that East Tennessee will soon be recovered.*"

These statements might pass for so much newspaper *blague*, were it not that a move of the kind is the correct military action for the rebels, and they have generally shown themselves ready to do what correct military action dictates. The openness with which these announcements are made by the rebel papers is also significant, for they would hardly have been ventured upon were the schema not now actually in execution.

It would be folly to deny that the situation of our force in East Tennessee is a critical one in face of an energetic move of this kind. The rebel plan will probably be to quietly withdraw a corps (say Longstreet's) from Bragg's army, with another corps (Hill's or Ewell's) from Lee's army, and uniting these, while the remaining force in front of both our armies will be rallied on to hold them in check, fall upon Burnside with the hope of crushing him, or at least driving him out of East Tennessee. They would take him, isolated by a hundred and fifty miles from all succor, and, with superior force, might hope to gain all they aim at.

The rebels have learned by the lone of East Tennessee the supreme importance of that region, both in respect of its strictly military relations and (a consideration of even more pressing weight) in respect of its productive forces. The *Examiner*, in the article from which we have already quoted, says on this head:

"Not until that country fall into the possession of the enemy was its incalculable value realized. Except what was furtively obtained from Kentucky, *the whole army supply of pork came from East Tennessee, and the contiguous counties of adjoining States.* The product of corn in that region was very heavy, and no portion of the Confederacy, equal in extent, afforded as large a supply of forage and Winter pasturage. *The salines and lead mines of Virginia, which produce all the salt and lead used in the Confederacy, and the numberless caves from which immense supplies of saltpetre were obtained for the Ordnance Department, were protected so long as East Tennessee was ours.*"

This catalogue might be swelled by the addition of the important item of *coal*, a great portion of which, even the supplies used by the rebel iron-clads in Charleston harbor, was brought from this same rich region. These considerations are *vital* with the rebels, and the recovery of this region is an absolute *necessity*. We need not add that its preservation is, conversely, a vital necessity with us.

If the situation be really as critical as every indication shows, the military authorities have not a moment to lose in taking measures to make this important point secure. Reinforcements should be promptly forwarded to Burnside; *but, above all, a great diversion should be made in his favor by an immediate*

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We have not the means that will leave but one corps to cover Richmond: it gives Gen. Meade an opening for an advance that has never before been presented. If, however, the detachment has not yet taken place, a serious demonstration against Richmond would retain all of Lee's force for its protection, thus relieving Burnside. In any case, an energetic offensive on the part of Gen. Meade is dictated by every consideration of military prudence.

Prospects at Charleston.

We have private advices from Morris Island, of a nature improper for publication, but which inspire the very highest hopes of the success of the new attack on Charleston. *The nature of the obstructions is now thoroughly understood.* Our ignorance on this point has hitherto been the main difficulty. The obstructions are not of a character to prove any very formidable obstacle against a vigorous attack by the iron-clads. It is of course possible that we may lose one or two of these vessels in the attempt, but there is very little doubt of its success. Gen. Gillmore's bombardment of Fort Sumter we take to be merely preliminary. It is of the highest importance that we should obtain possession of Sumter (or, at least, the island on which Sumter is built,) previously to sending in the iron-clads, as, in case of the disabling of any of our vessels, this would afford a convenient refuge. We have not hitherto taken a very jubilant view of the prospects before Charleston, but the facts now in our possession make them much brighter than they have thus far appeared.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

PLETHORIC STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Chase to-day instructed Treasurer Spinner to pay all certificates of indebtedness bearing interest in coin, whenever they should be presented, and whether they are matured or not. The Treasury is so rich that Mr. Chase has judiciously determined to stop interest.

RULES CONCERNING THE NEW ENLISTMENTS.

The following regulations will govern mustering and disbursing officers in their payments of the advance bounty, premium and advance pay to recruits—not veterans enlisted by recruiting officers—for three years or the war, in old regiments whose terms of service expire in 1864 and 1865. To all recruits enlisting as above required will be paid one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to three hundred and two dollars, as follows:

On being mustered in, and before leaving the recruiting station or depot to join his company or regiment, the recruit shall receive one month's advance—$13; first installment of bounty—$50; premium—$2; total before joining regiment—$75.

At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster, an additional installment of the bounty will be paid—$40.

At the first regular pay day after six months' service an additional installment of the bounty—$40.

At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of the bounty—$40.

At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of the bounty—$40.

At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of the bounty—$40.

At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier enlisting under this authority, honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid—$40.

It Government shall not require those troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their terms of enlistment, they shall receive the whole amount of the bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served.

The legal heirs of soldiers who died in the service shall receive the whole of the bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Veteran Volunteers will receive one month's advance pay, bounty and premium.

THE STRIKES OF WORKMEN AT THE CAPITAL.

The strike of Treasury extension carpenters, masons, and laborers has infected the compositors and bookbinders in the Government Printing Office. These held a preliminary meeting this evening, feeling their way to $18 a week pay, and 8 hours a day work. It is nearly certain that a demand for this compensation and this period of labor will be organized and the public printing be stopped unless the demand is acceded to. Compositors now work ten hours a day, and get sixteen dollars a week. If the Union shall back up this movement, the Government printers will establish their wages in every newspaper and job office in the city. This menaced strike is based partly on the monstrous prices of food, fuel and rents in Washington, and principally on what is alleged to be the little work and big pay of the Department clerks. Secretary Chase has not decided what to do in the case of the workmen on the Treasury extension who struck yesterday. They resumed work this afternoon, and will do so to-morrow, awaiting his decision.

BRIG.-GEN. GARFIELD MADE MAJOR-GENERAL.

To Brig.-Gen. Garfield's tender of his resignation, to enable him to take his seat in the House, coupled with the offer to serve his country either in the field or in Congress as the Government should prefer, the President replied to-day with a commission of Major-General.

DEPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

The third National Bank of Cincinnati has been made the permanent depository of the Government funds.

APPOINTMENT.

The President, to-day, appointed H. G. Plants, of Ohio, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Bonton to the Judgeship. This young gentlemen has been favorably known as the private confidential clerk of Secretary Chase.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Benj. F. Sands has been detached from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the command of the *Fort Jackson*.

Capt. James Alden has been ordered to the command of the *Brooklyn*.

Lieut. Roneiok Prentiss has been ordered to the *Oneida*.

Lieut. S. D. Greene has been ordered on special duty at New-York.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

SALE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER DIAMOND.

The prize steamer *Diamond* has been sold at public auction to Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, for $16,000. It is said she will be used as one of the new line of steamers to be established between Washington and New-York. There was a large number of merchants and shipowners from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York present at the sale, and the bidding was animated. She is an iron Clyde built steamer, and is very fast.

TROOPS SENT TO THE FIELD.

All the able-bodied troops under the command of Gen. Martindale, the Military Governor, are to be relieved from duty here and sent to the field. Their place will be supplied by the Invalid corps. The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania has already been relieved, and will leave here to-day.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT ALEXANDRIA.

The third term of the United States District Court will convene at Alexandria, Va., Monday next. Only a few cases have as yet been heard by this Court, under the Confiscation law. A large amount of property has been seized and libeled. District-Attorney Chandler will resign prior to the meeting of the next Congress, in order to take his seat in the House,

[redacted]

The Food Question.

The Food Question, famous in all treatment of national economy as a science, never had such interest for a people as has the House Question for the homeless and roomless in Washington. Where Congress is to sleep—where eat—where the Third House is to refresh itself with slumber and food after its exhausting labors in legislating for our beloved country—is the sphinx-riddle which is the principal topic of our conversation. It might be libelous to tell the prices that the hotels will charge for board during the approaching session. To convey to the Northern mind a sense of the enormity of rents of $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $3,500, for houses that would shrink out of the society of the buildings between the Fifth and Seventh avenues, above Fourteenth-street, in New-York, one would have to employ photographs of the exteriors and interiors, and borrow from Colegon the phraseology descriptive of smalls. From 40 to 120 dollars a month is the price of a furnished room for a single gentleman. We saw a mother, with a babe in her arms, stand aghast, to-day, at a demand of twenty cents a quart for milk, principally drawn from the pump.

At ——'s restaurant, yesterday, the proprietor, rescuing his reputation from a charge of extortion, in a flutter of Garmau rage pointed to the cauliflower in his market-book as costing 75 cents, to the beef-steak 35 cents, to the eggs 36 cents, to the butter 50 cents, and so through the contested bill of fare. Coal is selling at $11, wood at $8, $9, $10. But emerging from these details of the ruin of Washington domestic life, where is the shelter for the people who inevitably will come to Washington in December? No one can tell. Already engagements of houses and rooms in Baltimore have been made. Georgetown is taken up. The enormous prices of lodgings and dwellings all over Washington indicate the demand for quarters, and the demand is not anywhere near its height.

It is estimated that an investment in Washington of $5,000 in a building, on a lot worth $1,500, pays at present rents an interest of 500 per cent.

MILITARY ORDERS.

By an order of the War Department, dated the 29th, the employment of women nurses in the United States General Hospitals will in future be strictly governed by the following rules:

1. Persons approved by Miss Dix, or her authorized agents, will receive from her, or them, "certificates of approval," which must be countersigned by Medical Directors upon their assignment to duty as nurses within their Departments.

2. Assignments of "women nurses," to duty in General Hospitals will only be made upon application by the Surgeons in charge, through Medical Directors, to Miss Dix or her agents, for the number they require, not exceeding one to every thirty beds.

3. No females, except Hospital Matrons, will be employed in General Hospitals, or, after Dec. 31, 1863, borne upon the Muster and Pay Rolls, without such certificate of approval and regular assignment, unless specially appointed by the Surgeon-General.

4. Women nurses, while on duty in General Hospitals, are under the exclusive control of the senior medical officer, who will direct their several duties, and may be discharged by him when considered supernumerary, or for incompetency, insubordination or violation of his orders. Such discharge, with the reasons therefor, being indorsed upon the certificate, will be at once returned to Miss Dix.

By direction of the President, Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman is appointed to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, Headquarters in the field, and Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan to the command of the Fifteenth Army corps.

The one hundred dollars bounty due at expiration of enlistment, will be paid by Paymasters to Veteran Volunteers reenlisting, upon the usual discharge papers from their first enlistment.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER THREE BROTHERS.

The steamer *Three Brothers*, captured recently by the Potomac flotilla, on the charge of violating the blockade by running into the Rappahannock River has been released, it being judicially decided the report of the Prize Commissioners did not sustain the libel.

THE WASHINGTON RACES.

The horses *Thunder*, *Blackbird*, and *John Morgan* were entered for the running race over the National Course to-day for a purse of $600, three mile heats. *Thunder* won both. Time: first heat, 6 minutes 8½ seconds; second heat, 5 minutes 46½ seconds.

Dissatisfaction Among Merchants.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 2.

Great dissatisfaction exists among our merchants because of the requirement to carry their bondsman to Cincinnati, as a requisite to obtain permits to send goods to loyal southward points, which are geographically tributary to Louisville.

A meeting of merchants is to be held to represent to the Government at Washington the injustice of depriving them of a local officer for granting such permits.

The Prize Steamer Jupiter.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The prize steamer *Jupiter*, from Nassau for Savannah, captured Sept. 13, in Wassaw Sound, by the gunboat *Commerce*, has arrived here.

The *Jupiter* was leaky and had to be towed into Beaufort, where her cargo was discharged in a damaged condition.

The *Jupiter* now lies off the Navy Yard.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 2.

Money is abundant for regular business purposes at usual rates. Operators in mining stock find it difficult to make negotiations, being compelled to pay high interest. Atlantic currency exchange sells at the rate of 48@48¼; Legal Tenders, 70@73.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying about 70 passengers and $345,000 in treasure for England and $230,000 for New-York.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The following is the weekly statement of the banks of Boston:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	79,379,000
Specie	7,841,000
Due from other Banks	12,206,000
Due to other Banks	13,351,000
Deposits	34,775,000
Circulation	8,606,600

Fire at Somerville, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The extensive bleachery in Somerville, owned by H. Snow & Co., was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insurance small.

The Hibernia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Hibernia* sailed for Galway this afternoon, with 16 cabin and 28 steerage passengers, and a full cargo. She takes out no specie.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 2.

The steamer *Maple Leaf*, Capt. Dale, arrived last night from Beaufort, N. C. She brings no news.

Convention of the National Telegraphic Union.

The Convention of the National Telegraphic Union yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—J. G. Smith, of New-York.
Vice-President—C. W. Hammond, of St. Louis.
Treasurer—James Patrick, of Philadelphia.
Recording Secretary—A. N. Aplin, of New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—T. A. Davis, of Boston.

The Convention will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, and probably adjourn *sine die* at 3 o'clock P. M.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.—Mr. John Eagan, the one who, during the riots of last July, by his promptitude and heroism saved the life of Mr. Superintendent Kennedy, at the risk of his own, has just been presented with a silver tea-set as a slight testimonial for his services. The presentation was made by the highly accomplished lady of the Superintendent, Mrs. Kennedy, who in a few words expressed her heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Eagan for having saved the life of her husband at a time when it was as much as one's life was worth to oppose the crowd of infuriated men who were bent upon murdering Mr. Kennedy on the spot.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A gentlemen named Donnet, who has been residing in Washington Terrace, Hoboken, missed from his pocket, on Wednesday last, some United States bonds and coupons and some English silver, amounting to about $5,500. Mr. Donnet is in ill health, and consulted with his friends, who called in the aid of Chief Officer Edward Mone, who arrested a girl on suspicion, 18 years old, and found the whole of the property upon her. She was taken before Justice Pord, who committed her to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs at Charleston, at Chattanooga and in Virginia.

The Rebels Going to Attack Gen. Burnside.

SPEECH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

GILLMORE'S OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.

Official information has been received that the enemy design to make immediately a grand combined and simultaneous attack upon Savannah, Pocotaligo and Sullivan's Island. It is thought probable that only heavy demonstrations will be made against Savannah and Pocotaligo, while the real attack will be upon Sullivan's Island. Still it is necessary that Gen. Beauregard should be prepared for resistence at either or all points. Upon Sullivan's Island are Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie, and should the enemy succeed in taking it, there will be only the guns of Sumter to hinder the monitors moving up and clearing the obstructions from the harbor, whilst the guns of Bee and Moultrie will be turned against that almost dismantled fortress at the distance of only a mile. But Beauregard is ready and prepared for the contest, let it be opened where it will, and there is every reason to hope it will end as did the grand naval attack upon Sumter. At Savannah and Pocotaligo the luckiest of our Generals is fully prepared to receive the enemy.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MEADE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 30.

There was a report yesterday evening, believed to be groundless, that the enemy were crossing the Rapahannock at Kelly's Ford. This place, at which Hooker crossed before the battle of Chancellorsville, is twenty miles above Fredericksburgh, and about the same distance southeast of Rappahannock Station, the supposed present headquarters of our army.

GORDONSVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

There was a reported cavalry skirmish at Brale's Station yesterday. The enemy attempted to capture our wagons engaged in hauling railroad iron from the torn-up track. They were attacked by our cavalry and driven off. Our loss is reported at four killed and about forty wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown. Five Yankee prisoners were brought here to-day, two of whom are deserters.

GORDONSVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The skirmish at Bealton, on Monday, was between Johnson's division and a large body of the enemy's cavalry. It commenced early in the morning and lasted over four hours. The enemy were dismounted, and driven back three miles. Capt. S. Seymour Stringham, A. D. C. to Gen. Fenton, captured at Bealton, was sent through here to-day, for Richmond. Two sleighs, left by Meade to protect property on the line of retreat, were also sent through by Gen. Lee to-day, to be unconditionally returned home. The enemy are reported to be concentrating at Warrenton Junction.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Oct. 29.

Forty Yankees captured by Mosby arrived here this evening, sixteen of whom are officers. Mosby attacked a column of the enemy on the march in sight of Meade's headquarters, capturing over forty Yankees and over one hundred mules, without loss on our side.

MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Yankee gunboats are still engaged trying to find and fish up the torpedoes in York River. As yet they have met with no success, though they express a determination to persevere. The Boston negro regiment is now at Gloucester Point. The report of reinforcements having been sent to Yorktown is said to be without foundation.—*Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 30.*

"ON TO RICHMOND" BY A NEW ROUTE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.

It is reasonable to believe that the war in Northern Virginia is over. The country between the Rapidan and the Potomac is a desert. Repeated experiments have proven, if anything can be proven, that a march from Washington to Richmond in that direction is impracticable. It is equally certain, from the test of experience, that an advance by the Peninsula of the James and York, or by the "small route" from Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh, is impossible and absurd. But one road to Richmond has been untried by the enemy. It is that of Norfolk and Petersburgh—the south side of the James. Some insignificant experiments and explorations have been made in the counties which intervene between the cities of Petersburgh and Norfolk, but no reconnoissance in force. That nothing can be done on the lines of Scott, McDowell, Major, Pope, Burnside or McClellan, seems now to have been established as admitted truth in the Yankee mind, and it has begun to consider whether Suffolk and the Blackwater offer better opportunities. Those localities were the scenes of Longstreet's leisure and discomfiture, and so far furnish encouraging reminiscences to the enemy. Other routes are known, this one only is unknown. The others are filled with predestined defeats: this one has, at least, no Manassas or Fredericksburgh on the way. If another effort to proceed "on to Richmond" is attempted, it may, with reason, be supposed that it will be made on the south side of the James. But that it will be shortly attempted even there, is more than problematical. The United States have met with a sufficient number of disappointments as to Richmond to discourage even the perseverance of Yankees. It is more probable that they will abandon the vain endeavor to capture this capital, and concentrate their forces on the West and the South.

THE SITUATION BEFORE CHATTANOOGA.

ATLANTA, Friday, Oct. 30.

No new reports from above by telegraph. The following has been received by mail:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The enemy have crossed a division at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, and are in possession of Raccoon Mountain, which they are apparently fortifying. A rapid shelling of our camps on the west side of Lookout Mountain was kept up by the enemy to-day, our batteries replying.

No casualties reported.

Heavy skirmishing anticipated on the left.

A special to the *Intelligencer* of the same date says: "Two divisions, Howard's and Hooker's, came down yesterday from Bridgeport to Lookout Valley, and were joined by Granger's corps last night, which crossed at Brown's ferry, three miles below Chattanooga.

Jenkins' division attacked the enemy at 2 o'clock this morning, and captured a number of wagons and twenty-five prisoners. The enemy now occupy the west side of Lookout Creek, and Longstreet's forces the east side."

The *Daily Bulletin*, which was formerly published at Winchester, Tennessee, but since the evacuation of that section by Gen. Bragg has been published at Newman, Georgia, has the following concerning "the situation in front:"

"With terrapin-like tenacity Rosecrans is holding on to the very strong position of defence at Chattanooga. We have all been expecting that he would evacuate the position after having been so badly defeated at Chickamauga, and his best and only means of transportation cut off—that is, the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the southern or southwestern end of which is perfectly commanded by our guns, that Rosecrans seems fully to understand that 'where there is a will there is a way.'

Some of the enemy's pickets have come over to ours and offered the most unheard of prices for something to eat, even proposing to give a fine horse for a bushel of meal, or a fine overcoat for something to sustain life for a few days. Such acts, while they go to prove a wonderful fidelity on their part to the hellish cause in which they are engaged, also exhibit the fact that starvation at present is closer upon the heels of that army than upon ours. And so Rosecrans holds on, defying any attack from Gen. Bragg or any flank movement. How long he will be able to thus defy us remains to be seen, but surely not long.

AN OMINOUS ARTICLE—BURNSIDE TO BE ATTACKED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 31.

For a long time the importance of East Tennessee to the Confederacy seemed to be unappreciated. *Not until that country fell into possession of the enemy was its incalculable value realized.* Except what was furtively obtained from Kentucky, the whole army supply of pork came from East Tennessee and the contiguous counties of adjoining States. The product of corn in that region was very heavy, and no portion of the Confederacy, equal in extent, afforded as large a supply of forage and Winter pasturage. *The occupation of East Tennessee by our own armies was not only important in itself, but it was important also in respect to the contiguous country which it protected.* A great line of railway was secured, continental in its dimensions and in its value. The salines and lead mines of Virginia, which produce all the salt and lead used in the Confederacy, were protected so long as East Tennessee was ours.

But the evacuation of that region, and its surrender without a single battle to the enemy, has lost us all these advantages. The railway is broken up, and there can be no communication between Gen. Jones, at Bristol, and Gen. Bragg, at Chickamauga, which are less than one hundred and fifty miles apart, except by a circuit of twelve hundred miles, through Petersburgh, the Carolinas and Augusta. The hogs of East Tennessee, affording twenty-five millions of pounds of pork, are now being slaughtered for the Yankee armies. The vast corn crops and forage supplies of that department, sufficient to winter all the live stock of the Confederate armies, are being fed to the fifty thousand horses and mules belonging to the forces of Grant. The salt and lead works of the Confederacy, and the numberless caves of Southwestern Virginia, from which immense supplies of saltpetre are obtained for the Ordnance Department, are now imminently threatened by the close presence of hostile armies, requiring the

presence of heavy forces of our own for their protection.

The task imposed by the loss of East Tennessee upon Gen. SAMUEL JONES, commanding in Southwest Virginia, is onerous. Between the Yankee Generals, AVERILL in the direction of Cheat Mountain, and BURNSIDE threatening from Knoxville, he [illegible] guards. *The task is rendered doubly arduous through the thorough disorganization of the Kentucky and Tennessee cavalry, who have been carousing, pilfering and skulking in Southeastern Virginia*, under the non-discipline of the Kentucky Generals, to whose tender mercies the people of that country have been turned over ever since the war begun.

Though the Kentucky Generals, who were intrusted with the protection of that important country, gave it to the Yankees without a battle, and although Cumberland Gap was surrendered without a shot by a Mississippi Brigadier, of West Point traieleg, *the country, we are glad to believe, is not lost. At the last moment the Government seems to have awakened to some sense of the importance of East Tennessee*; not merely as the back door, in the Yankee phrase, of the Confederacy, but as the only adequate source of supply for meat, and as a very important one for grain and forage. We believe that *in a few weeks more the enemy will have been driven out of East Tennessee*. Indeed, it is highly probable that the work would have been accomplished by the present time if the movements of our armies had not been retarded by the want of shoes. While our brave troops are waiting, as late as October, for shoes, the enemy is consuming ten times the value of these necessary articles in corn, pork and forage; *but we have reason to believe that East Tennessee will soon be recovered, even although this should be after all its supplies are exhausted by the Yankees.*

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

BRANDON, Miss., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

President DAVIS, accompanied by Gen. JOHNSTON, Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, and Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, reached Brandon, Miss., on the evening of the 21st.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

President DAVIS arrived here this morning, and leaves at 12 o'clock to-night for Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The President delayed his departure to-day in consequence of the arrival of Vice-President STEPHENS, Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, and others, to confer with him. He will leave to-morrow for the coast *via* Macon.

The Selma, (Ala.,) *Reporter* says that the following incident actually occurred on the President's late visit there:

"A lady, intent on seeing President DAVIS, awaiting his arrival most anxiously at the depot, and, upon seeing him, rushed frantically to where he was, exclaiming, in pathetic accents: 'Oh! Mr. President, will you let the Yankees come to Selma?' 'I assure you, my dear madame, they shall not,' replied the dignified Mr. DAVIS; and thereupon the overjoyed fair one smacked his lips. No dainty 'buss' it was either, but a regular 'sockdologer,' that sounded like the raport of a small pistol."

SPEECH OF JEFF. DAVIS AT MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* has the following account of the recent review of the military forces there by President DAVIS:

"The shortness of the notice caused the turnout of the local forces to be less than it would otherwise have been, notwithstanding there was a larger force in line than has been seen on any former occasion. These impromptu reviews are beginning to have the effect of transforming the city companies into minute-men, and they already answer the call for their appearance under arms much more promptly than would have been expected. Though the hour of 3 o'clock was named for the review, the delay caused by waiting for the arrival of some of the more distantly-posted regiments, made it almost sunset before the parade closed.

After the parade was dismissed, Royal-street was filled with the brigades returning to their respective quarters, and about the Battle House, the balcony and corridors of which were thronged with ladies, a dense mass was packed, impeding the march of the troops. Loud and repeated cheers and calls for the President were made, in response to which he made his appearance on the balcony and addressed the soldiers and citizens in an off-hand speech.

He congratulated the people upon the fact—which he assured them he felt to be the fact—that our cause is now to a better condition than it was a year ago. Having just come from the scene of the great battle of Chickamauga, it was impossible that he should not refer to that, and though it could not be expected that he should allude to contemplated movements, yet he was happy to say that the brave victors of that bloody field stood ready and anxious to strike the blow which should secure the complete fruits of their glorious victory. He could say more—*that he believed they would strike that blow, and that Rosecrans' unwieldy legions would be destroyed or driven for refuge to the Ohio.* The same spirit animated our armies elsewhere, and all they needed was to be properly seconded by the people at home to send the hordes of Yankees back to their beloved Boston, or any other place from which the return might be more difficult.

He saw before him a Texas regiment, whose thinned ranks reminded him too painfully of their situation, cut off from the home to which they should look for recruits, and of their deadly combats upon many a field where they had fought as Texans always fight. He exhorted them in he of good cheer. Such deeds as theirs were never in vain, and would surely secure to the country the estimable prize for which they are contending, and to themselves undying honor and renown.

There, too, were Alabamians who, he felt sure, were worthy the name which had been immortalized on so many battle-fields in Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi. And here he referred to the youthful color-bearer at Chickamauga, who planted within the enemy's barricades his regimental flag, pierced with eighty-nine bullets and its staff shattered. The President had the pleasure of promoting him for his gallant conduct, and such was his modesty, that in presenting his flag to the President, he appeared quite unconscious of having performed anything extraordinary.

The citizen soldiery, also, he believed, were emulous of the reputation of their brethren in camp. He had been much moved, as he rode along the lines, at seeing among them young boys, some very young—and men whose heads were silvered with the frosts of many Winters.

He could remind all these, regulars and others, that they are not common soldiers. They present a spectacle which the world has never witnessed—the best population of the country poured into the army. Such men may be appealed to from other incentives than that of rigid military discipline. The times, the cause, all considerations require efforts which may be demanded of an army of heroes, for such they are.

Besides these, there are some too old to bear arms, but they, too, can do something. Let them contribute their means to the support and relief of those who are contributing their blood; and let those who are too poor for this contribute their influence. There is something that all can do. Self must be entirely forgotten; and let those who are deaf to any other appeal, remember that he who is hoarding up wealth in such a time as this is hoarding up infamy, the mark of which he and his posterity must bear who shall have grown rich by this war."

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Change Among the Rebel Commanders—Capture of a Loyal Alabama Regiment.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Anderson* has arrived, with 200 bales of cotton, and Memphis dates of Oct. 31.

The report was current, that the rebel Gen. CHALMERS had been relieved of his command, and Gen. FORREST appointed in his place, and also that Gen. JOHNSTON had instructions from Joe JOHNSTON, to burn all cotton within the limits of his command.

Dates from Corinth are to the 29th ult. The first loyal Alabama cavalry, about 800 strong, which was recently sent to destroy railroad communications near Talanda, was surrounded by a largely superior force, and most of the men were captured.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Fort Union Taken by the Indians and Burned.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

A special dispatch from Des Moines says that the Indian troubles on the Upper Missouri, notwithstanding the victory of Gen. SULLY, are far from being quiet.

Recent advices say that Fort Union has been taken by the Indians and burned.

The force of the Indians is represented to be from 4,000 to 5,000.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 2.

Judge WILLIAMS, of the Circuit Court, to-day dissolved the injunction heretofore granted by him, restraining the Chicago and Alton Railroad from paying the dividend which was due in New-York on the 25th of August last.

Sales of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The sales of Government bonds to-day amounted to $2,100,000.

Obituary.

—Gen. Louis Blenker, who was at one time in command of the German division of the Army of the Potomac, died at his residence in New-Jersey, on Saturday last, from consumption. Gen. Blenker came to this country in 1849, and was among the first to respond in 1861 to the President's call for volunteers. He had seen considerable service in Germany, and very soon after going to the field, as Colonel of the Eighth New-York Volunteers, was made a Brigadier-General. At the first Bull Run his brigade brought up the rear on the retirement of our forces. Gen. BLENKER subsequently participated in the battle of Cross Keys, having previously served in the Mountain Department under Gen. Fremont. He was relieved of command in the Fall of 1862, and in March last was honorably discharged and mustered out of service.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Fortifying the Approaches on this Side of the Rappahannock.

IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCES OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

From reconnoissances it appears that the rebels, in small force, have recently been engaged in fortifying the approaches to the Rappahannock on this side of that river. It is reported that considerable information has recently been gleaned of the enemy's strength, positions, &c., which, if true, will enable Gen. MEADE to take active measures.

The cars now run to Warrenton.

Movements of Our Army—Repairing the Railroad—Re-enlisting for the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR BEALTON, Va., Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

Yesterday we advanced from Catlet's Station to our present encampment. The enemy's pickets are visible from Bealton, but it is believed the rebels are in no considerable force between us and the Rappahannock. A heavy cavalry force, accompanied with several batteries of light artillery, have gone out to-day reconnoitering, with orders to attack the enemy and drive him beyond the river. This, undoubtedly, is intended more to determine his strength than otherwise. It is believed that Gen. MEADE intends driving the enemy beyond the Rappahannock and make that river our picket line, and that the army will remain where it now is through the Winter, without making any further effort to advance this Fall.

The railroad is repaired to Warrenton Junction, and the cars will be running to that point to-morrow. A heavy force is at work repairing the road, and the present week will see it completed to the point we now occupy. The heavy rain of yesterday and last night has hindered the work somewhat, but the sharp wind of to-day is drying the roads very fast. The weather is extremely cold for the season, far more so than last year at this time when we lay near Coerad's Ferry. Wood is very scarce and the men are occupied nearly all the time in trying to make themselves comfortable. Winter quarters is now the word all through the army, but it cannot be that the campaign is closed till another Spring.

Several regiments are enlisting for another three years. The Third and Fifth Michigan infantry, whose term of service expires next Summer, have all enlisted in the Veteran corps, with the exception of nineteen.

They are to return to Michigan, for sixty days, to recruit—this was one of the conditions of their reenlistment. Many other regiments will follow their worthy example. G. W. W.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," will be repeated here to night for the second time, with the splendid cast and grand *ensembls* that characterized its production on Monday night.

MR. GRAU.—We refer our readers to Mr. GRAU'S advertisement in another column. Our former manager appears to be on the *qui vive* for something. If he always falls on his feet he will undoubtedly do so in this instance. In the meantime it is interesting to know that he has two artists who are quite new to our public—Mme. VAZA LORINI and Mlle. CASINI.

To-night at Irving Hall the Memorial Concert to the late Mr. HERMAN A. WOLLENHAUPT will take place. It is one of the most interesting entertainments ever given in this City. The object sought to be obtained is a purely benevolent one. It means a substantial testimonial to the parents of the deceased, who are left in an embarrassed condition by his sudden death. Mr. WOLLENHAUPT was esteemed widely as a composer. His productions are to be found on almost every music desk of the country. But it was as a man that he furnished an example to all who came in contact with him. The influence of a genial, kindly nature is seen now in the regret, which is universal, and the desire which springs from it to land a helping hand to his bereaved relatives. The programme for the memorial concert is singularly rich and varied. Its greatest attraction is Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the charming American prima donna, who (unless we are mistaken) sings for the first time at a public concert in New-York on this occasion. There are people who never go to the opera; this will be a splendid opportunity for them to hear the best prima donna that the country has yet produced. Even those who have followed Miss KELLOGG with all the enthusiasm that her brilliant career has awakened, will experience a new pleasure in hearing her in the concert saloon. A new Italian tenor also makes his *début*—Signor MUZIARDINI. Five of the best pianists in the metropolis are to be heard on this occasion, a festive opportunity which may never occur again. They are Messrs. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, J. N. PATTISON and ROBERT HALLER. The members of the Liederkranz have volunteered their services and will sing two of their best pieces. There are fourteen numbers on the programme, among which are the pieces we have referred to, a solo on the violin by Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, (brother of the deceased, and a movement from SCHUMANN'S quintette in E flat, played by Mr. WM. MASON and the members of the Mason and Thomas Quartette party. The conductors are Messrs. MUZIO, H. C. TIMM and CARL WELS.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S annual course of humorous lectures will commence at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, the 10th of November. The subjects selected by this admirable speaker are exactly suited to the season and the temper of the times; so ready and quick-witted a writer can never, indeed, allow the suggestions of the moment to pass by unheeded and unimproved. Mr. DE CORDOVA is one of the most able men now before the public. His lectures are replete with keen observation and kindly humor. They are one of the Winter luxuries of the metropolis.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.—The first concert of the seventh season was given on Saturday night, to the largest audience ever gathered within the walls of the Academy. The programme included MENDELSSOHN'S "Symphony in A Minor," BARTHOVEN'S "Coriolanus," VON WEBER'S "Jubel," two romanzas by Miss KELLOGG, and a soloistic performance by Messrs. EBAN and APPY on the flute and violin. The orchestral part of the programme was faithfully performed, giving great delight to the audience, who vociferously applauded every movement, with the exception of the unfortunate *finale* of "Jubel"—"God Save the Queen," or, as it is absurdly designated this side of the big water, "America." Miss KELLOGG was not present, having taken a violent cold on Thursday last. Her place was supplied by Mrs. ABBOTT, a very charming concert singer, who consented, at half an hour's notice, to fill the vacancy. Her romanza from "Trovatore" was *encored*, and her appearance greeted, as it deserved, with the heartiest applause. Mr. EBAN was long and threesome. Mr. H. APPY justified his sponsorial appellation, and was justly *encored*. The concert was a great success.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were awarded the highest premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited this year. Salesrooms Nos. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Russian Ball,
DRESS BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN AND SLIPPERS, ETC., FOR LADIES.
CANTRELL, No. 813 BROADWAY, HAS ELEGANT FEET COVERING, EXPRESSLY PREPARED for the GREAT RUSSIAN COMPLIMENTARY BALL.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash in Advance System, until he can command full sizing, his Warerooms will close on Christmas Evening and the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High Prices Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

Public Speakers, Ministers and Professional Men, who are apt to suffer from the effects of Catarrh, particularly at this season of the year, and who have long desired to obtain some speedy and effective cure and preventive in medical science, will not only get immediate relief, but effect a permanent cure of the worst forms of Catarrh, whether of recent or long standing, and in cases of impaired vision, from intense application or over study, deafness, singing in the ears, inflamed eyes, &c., its services are invaluable. We refer to DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Great Auction Sale—H. DARDONVILLE'S Gas fixtures, Bronzes, Clocks, etc., by H. H. LEEDS & Co., will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of November, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 623 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

As an Addition to the Dress and Comfort to the wearer, the "Gaiterette" can hardly be surpassed.
S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin white, smooth and clear. Sold by Druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 779 Broadway.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

The finest hats for gents, the richest furs for ladies, and a great variety of military goods, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—WARDEN.—On Monday evening, Nov. 2, at the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Mr. JOHN E. ACKERMAN, of West Farms, and SUSAN C. WARDEN, daughter of the late Capt. A. Howes, of Bucksport, Me.

☞ Belfast papers please copy

CORNING—DOMINICK.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., EDWARD CORNING and EMMA, eldest daughter of James W. Dominick, Esq., all of this City.

KENDALL—HUSSEY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr GEO. A. KENDALL, of Providence, R. I., and Miss ANNIE M. HUSSEY, of Great Falls, N. H. No cards.

KELLOCK—BOUGHTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, GEORGE T. KELLOCK to JEANNETTA E., daughter of the late Henry D. Boughton.

LOCKWOOD—FELTON.—In Canandaigua, on Monday, Nov. 2, by Rev. E. O. Dagget, JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, of New-York, to CLEMMA A. FELTON, of Canandaigua. No cards.

WOOD—SIMONTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Hutchjohn, JOHN WOOD, Jr., of New-Bedford, Mass., to BELLA S. SIMONTON, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, Oct 31, MARIA L. MALNAUM, wife of Richard Bedell, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Bond-st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Monday, Nov. 2, JOHN L. BROWN, printer, aged 54 years.

His friends, and the members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 1st-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 3, HENRY CONKLING, in his 79th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Dr. J. T. Conkling, No. 15 Clinton-st.

DE WITT.—In the town of Eastchester, on Monday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM ANDREW DE WITT, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, near Bronxville, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 11½ o'clock. Harlem Railroad cars, for Bronxville, leave corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av at 10 o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

FLANAGAN.—On Monday, Nov. 2, FRANCAS PIERPONT FLANAGAN, eldest daughter of John R. Flanagan, aged 20 years.

Her funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 127th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HANNAH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 2, ARTHUR, infant son of Henry and Ann Elizabeth Hannah.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 63d-st., West End, Brooklyn.

JERVIS.—At Amityville, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, JOEL JERVIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Amityville, L. I., this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—At Factoryville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Mr. JOHN G. JONES, formerly of New-York.

Funeral services at his late residence, at 9½ o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JUDAH.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, THEODORE D. JUDAH, late of San Francisco, Cal., aged 37 years.

He was engaged previous to his death as Chief Engineer of the California Branch of the Pacific Railroad, and was an engineer of great promise. His name is associated with many of the leading internal improvements of the country.

☞ California papers please copy.

MOTT.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, CHARLES SAINTO JOHN MOTT, infant son of William B. and Cornelia A. Mott.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Newark, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NAWKIRK.—At his residence, Fordham, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, of consumption, Ex-Lieut. BENJAMIN NAWKIRK, of Company G., 8th regiment New-York State Militia, aged 47 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, and the members of the 8th regiment New-York State Militia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence. The train will leave the Harlem Depot, at 23d-st. and 4th-av., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Melrose, on the arrival of the train. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

NICHOLS.—In Utica, on Thursday, Nov. 29, of general paralysis, GEORGE R. NICHOLS, aged 59 years.

OLIVER.—In Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y., at his residence, on Friday evening, Oct. 30, JOHN OLIVER, in the 76th year of his age.

READ.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, JAMES M. READ, of the firm of Read & Lathrop, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 128 Lexington-av., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

RUSSELL.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, BRAINERD, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Russell, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 281 Bloomfield-st., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of our Lady of Grace. Angels! ever bright and fair,
Take, oh, take her to your care.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, Mrs. MARY L. TAYLOR, wife of Jos. W. Taylor, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 267 Union-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 569.—Nov. 3, 1863.
21, 19, 71, 70, 74, 24, 73, 36, 69, 58, 75, 54, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 570.—Nov. 3, 1863.
71, 21, 2, 14, 54, 11, 55, 6, 43, 56, 44, 47, 32, 77, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—Beware of any other Uterine Catholicon. Use nothing but the Catholicon labeled "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," having the seal of the Graefenberg Company and the name of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., on the outside wrapper, and his signature on the inside label.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

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THE RECOMMENDATORY LETTER
from the largest and most celebrated manufacturing Chemists in the world:

"I have been acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, some time, and have been favorably impressed with his deportment. He occupies the Drug-Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the same, where others had not been equally so before him.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, Chemist,
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THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S PRICE LIST of their TEAS is now ready. Parsons anywhere within the LOYAL STATES, PROVINCES, WEST INDIES or SOUTH AMERICA wishing to examine it—we sell ALL TEAS at not over TWO CENTS per pound above cost—can do so by making the request, and it will be sent by return of mail,

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE of IRON.
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
that STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE OF LIFE ELEMENT,
IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS and FEVERS, RHEUMATISM, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases originating in A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY, or a LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.
Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction*, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.
One element in the restorative power of Iron as a medicine *is its magnetic action and the electricity developed thereby.*
FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New-York *Chronicle.*
Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE.
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For sale by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.
Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN,
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and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse.
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FURNITURE
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTENA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

NO MISTAKES CAN HAPPEN AT
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE.
All prescriptions are passed through *two* different hands before compounding, and, as an additional security, are checked before delivered.
Recollect this, and also recollect
THE NEW STORE,
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SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents free.
Specimen copies of the paper free.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Twenty-five, Thirty, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THREE COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION CLERKS ARE ENGAGED AT
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
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POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with initials, for Ladies and Gentlemen, 75c. per pair. Also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Canal-st., N. Y., sign of the Golden Elephant.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED;
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
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DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE.
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we *shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases especially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all essential points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN 1825.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The President and Directors of this Company take pleasure in apprising the public that in order to meet more fully the demands of its customers the present Stockholders have been induced to subscribe the additional sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLARS, making the present

CASH CAPITAL HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,

which has been paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of General Insurance Law of this State, under the sanction and approval of William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent Insurance Department.

The Company is now fully prepared with increased facilities, to issue policies against loss and damage by fire, and inland transportation, when the insured participate to the extent of three-fourths of the profits of the business without liability.

Policies, without participation, are issued at reduced rates of premium. Losses liberally adjusted and paid at the Office of the Company, or its various agencies, with that promptitude and equity which has characterized its business transactions during the past FORTY YEARS.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
R. F. MASON, Superintendent Agencies.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 21 Liberty-st., New-York.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest af the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859. I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange in Bank in the City of New-York, I will sell the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863. The Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1880, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H Corwith; No 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{ L. S. } In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 24th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for thirteen Directors, and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

Par sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

UNITED STATES
5-20
COUPON BONDS
FOR SALE,
With Coupon dated Nov. 1.
GARESCHE, MINTON & CO.,
No. 3 Broad-st.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
5ls per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and voochers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

COLUMBIAN MINING CO.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an assessment of Two Dollars per share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Columbian Mining Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next. No transfer of stock can be made after the 5th inst., without payment of this assessment. By order of the Directors,

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour.

WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors. In place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last.

Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Petteegill Telegraph Revolver Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The coupon of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been paid and credited to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
MoANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 28, 1863, payable Nov. 9, free of Government Tax.

The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. P. Bancroft & Co., No. 28 State-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.

Connecticut Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.

WM. H. TINGLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 3d day of November next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—The advertiser has a very fine Saw Mill, with an eighty horse power steam engine, all ready to run; four thousand acres of timber land, one mile from railroad, and but six hours from New-York. Seven to ten thousand dollars wanted. No risk. A very liberal arrangement will be made to a good man. Address R. G., Box No. 2,192 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN COMMAND this sum of $5,000, and who can furnish unexceptionable references as to character, &c., may learn of an opportunity to connect himself with an established wholesale house, doing exclusively a cash business, by addressing, with reference, W. & CO., Box No. 4,203 New-York, Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—RESTAURANT and dining saloon, bar attached, handsomely fitted, and one of the best locations, under a large hotel, having the entire trade of the house; over 300 guests; good reasons for selling. Inquire as No. 173 West 20th-st., after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, New-York.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS amount to invest equally in an old established commission business, of 6 years' standing that will pay $5,000 per annum, and perfectly safe. Apply to S. BOLIVAR & CO., No. 68 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—A CANVASSER FOR AN INSURance Company; must be a man of energy and enterprise, and of good address. It is desirable that he should have some acquaintance with merchants and business men of this and other cities. Address L. E., Box No. 155 *Times* office.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP—AN EXPRESS business some time established, consisting of four horses and wagons; satisfactory reasons for selling out. Apply to-day at No. 166 Mercer-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

3,000 FIRST-CLASS ENFIELD RIFLES, in store and bond, for sale low. Address Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

J. E. DeFrees, Auctioneer.
BY SIMON DEATER.
Office No. 30 Pine-street, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS.

By order of LEWIS CURTIS, Esq., Executor of the estate of JOSEPH D. BEERS, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

50 Shares of the Bank of Manhattan Co. Stock. $80 each.
50 Shares of the Union Bank Stock..... $50 each.
517 Shares of the Phœnix Bank Stock..... $20 each.
500 Shares of the Merchants' Bank Stock..... $50 each.
108 Shares of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock..... $25 each.
25 Shares of the Mercantile Bank Stock..... $100 each.
ALSO,
[illegible] Shares Manhattan Co. Stock.....
[illegible] Shares Metropolitan Gas Co. Stock.....

A. S. MULLER, Auctioneer.
IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND DIFFERENT STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

Eighth-st.—The 3-story and attic brick house and lease of Lot, No. 145 eth-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor; has 21 years to run from 1st of May, 1860, with renewals; ground rent $400. Lot 26x93.11.

Fifteenth-st.—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 39 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. The lot is 25 feet front, 82 feet 8 inches on easterly side, and 69 feet 6 inches an westerly side; it being understood that the easterly wall of said house stands wholly on the adjoining lot, and is not intended to be conveyed.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers.

D. D. CADLKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,

at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of

FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of *venditione exponas*, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, on board Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, schooner *Lady's Delight*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, WAGONS, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the farm of P. M. Pirnie, Esq., Eastchester, 8 horses, 5 cows, 4 heifers, 500 bushels of corn, 1,000 do. of potatoes, hay, wagons, carts, etc. Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
WINES, CORDIALS, PATES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, the following articles, from the importation of A. Roque: 6 cases Curacoa, 6 cases Noyau, 50 cases liquors, assorted; 100 gallons bitters, 100 boxes pate de gibier, &c.; also 50 cases hock wine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, NOV. 5,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Lawrence-st., between Tillary and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

GOOD FURNITURE—Comprising Brussels, ingrain and rag carpeting, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, hair and husk mattresses, oak bastand, mahogany parlor furniture, refrigerator, extension table, heater, range, kitchen furnitnre, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
A SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PICTURES AND A RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3 and 4, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway.

A SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PICTURES, A RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

Of great beauty and high cost, comprising many specimens by artists whose works are rarely offered for public competition, selected from the art studios of Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, &c., by gentlemen favorably known among our art connoisseurs for thirty years past. The following artists, among others, are represented in the gallery—viz: Verboeckhoveu, Robbe (the Good Shepherdess, a picture of extraordinary beauty,) Hagelstein, Kuhnen, Beaume, Zacharie Noterman, Trayer, Lambinet, Fiscel, Verschuur, Pecrus, Le Clerq, Dillens, Toussaint, M. A. Koekkoek, VonSehen, De Beul, Carolus, Meerts, Seignac, Lewis, Haynes Klog, E. J. Cobbett, Shayer, W. Williams, Kruseman, Delaux were, Jules Boulanger, Devaria, Coutourier, Madame de Senezcourt, Mlle. Rosenboom, Demartelaere, Janssens, Kobell, Carabain, Leyckert, De Bylandt, Huygens, Verhoesan, Bodolingloo, Genisson, Vaaroberg, Knyten, &c.

Also, a choice Cabinet Specimen, by Charles Baxter, of London, an artist whose productions are in such demand that it is believed but two other examples have ever been procured for this country, although the numerous engravings from his works have familiarized the art world with his great talent in the representation of female loveliness.

And of the American school, works by J. F. Keosett, Paul Weber, J. T. Richards, Boutelle &c., together with a few

CHOICE WATER-COLOR AND PENCIL DRAWINGS,

by Coignet, W. C. Knell, pupil of Stanfield; Cruikshank, Verboeckhoven, Adolf Dillens, P. Van Schendel, &c.

AND THREE PIECES OF PARLOR STATUARY.

The Gallery is now open for public examination, free, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., with catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Giovannoni and Zannoni. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold at the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Baccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canava, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Pians, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Caress, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, Nov. 9, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

RENAY H. LEADS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5 and FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 623 Broadway:

The entire stock of bronzes, chandeliers, &c., imported by H. Dardonville, all of the latest Parisian style, consisting of very fine real ormolo and bronze clocks, candelabras and figures to match, solid bronze ormoln and fancy chandaliers of the richest description, brackets and hall do. large and small, real bronze statuea and groups, bronze carcel lamps, Chins gas do., coupes, real bronze vases, setts, bronze and steel clocks and candelabras, China do., ormoln and bronze candlesticks, sliding chandiers, single and double, side brackets, hall lanterns, with stained glass, rich Parisian vases, colognes, card receivers, and other descriptions of goods. This stock is all of the highest quality and warranted in every particular. Can be examined until the days of sale as above.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, Nov. 4, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the splendid private residence No 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

HENRY H. LEEDS, & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, REAL ESTATE AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., to close a trust: twenty lots, situated on Broad, Stepheos, Rutgers sts, and Washington av. Conditions of sale, with maps on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to T. B. CODDINGTON, Esq., No. 78 Broad-st., or to the Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Lunlow, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE,
WITH STABLE AND GROUNDS ATTACHED, NO. 149 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

SECOND-AV.—The extra large first-class mansion No. 149 2d-av., with four lots of ground, and stable in the rear. It is situated on 2d-av., adjoining the northwest corner of 12th-st. The house is four stories, 33 by about 60 feet, built and finished in a superior manner, in fine order, and artistically decorated. Plot 75 by 100 feet, with stable lot 25 by 100 feet on 12th-st., and adjoining above.

For permit to view the premises and maps of the property, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
BY CLINTON B. OSGOOD,
Salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st.

Peremptory sale of fine jewelry, gold watches, opera glasses, silver-plated ware, &c., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 4 and 5, at 10½ o'clock.

Goods now on exhibition.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire stock of a City importer and jobber in house furnishing goods, all of the first quality for retail trade, including a large stock of ivory and bone-handle cutlery of the manufactures of J. Russel and others, fine silver-plated ware, comprising tea and coffee sets, casters, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, cups, salts, &c., together with about 450 dos. silver-plated spoons and forks, of all patterns and sizes; also 20 dos. English silver-plated soup, oyster and gravy ladles, fish and pie-knives; also, a large stock of French crystal and Bohemian cut and engraved glass ware, rich Parian and China ware, crockery, Britannia, tin, wood and willow ware, and all articles suitable for a first-class house furnishing store, will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of the trade is requested

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Gaiters, &c., at Auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and complete assortment of all kinds of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers, and worthy the attention both of City and country buyers.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION.—ON WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 10 A. M., at No. 9 Johnst. The sale will include upward of 500 specimen plants, of the most desirable varieties, varying in size from 1 to 10 feet in height, all well set with flower buds. Selected from the extensive collection of Mr. Andrew Dryburgh, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large trunk safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the City. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR story, brown stone front house, No. 313 Pacific-st., built in the very best manner three years ago, and recently put in first-rate order, painted, frescoed, &c., throughout, and has every convenience. It is half a mile from the City Hall and 200 feet from cars to all points; elegantly furnished if desired, and sold with or without furniture, and with or without the adjoining lot, 31 by 100 feet. The only reason for selling, the owner now living out of the city. This is a rare opportunity for anyone desiring a residence, seldom offered. Apply to

FANCHER McCHESNEY, No. 9 Produce Exchange.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET RESIDENCE.—The first-class four-story and high basement house, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. House 25x65; lot 25x103 feet, containing every modern convenience and in excellent order. The house is superbly furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. The furniture in whole or any part can be had at a very low figure if desired. Principals only need apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 P. M.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODious residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 50 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT house No. 3 Middah-st., Brooklyn, 2d door from Columbia-st., near Fulton ferry; has front-yard and large piazza, wash-kitchen, gas and fixtures, hot and cold water to second story; bath and closets; speaking tubes; lot 20 by 126 feet. Possession given immediately. Apply to S. HOND

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE,
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription used in the practice of Dr. Chalyb, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This well-known medicine is the unrivalled, but a sure remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it is a short time only (from its certainty) required. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with the most regular exactness. To those females who have been afflicted with Fits, Spasms, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a perfect cure, as no alarm can have fatal effects upon the constitution when these Pills are taken. Full directions in the pamphlet, which every Agent has gratis. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canada.
Principal Depot, Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Depot, No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold by Dr. JAYNE, No. 8 Astor House, New-York.
Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants generally throughout the United States and Canada.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSFUL in every case. Office and residence, No. 67 Carmine-st., near Seventh-av. Consultation hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Dr. POWERS, Physician and Surgeon, No. 67 Carmine-st., near Seventh-av.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., Physicians and Surgeons, No. 4 Astor House, entrance on Park-row. Dr. WARD, the only regular physician in the city who devotes his whole time to the treatment of private diseases. Dr. WARD'S office is full and complete in every department. Dr. WARD'S remedies are mild, and their effects permanent. Dr. WARD'S rooms are private, and separate from the office. Dr. WARD'S office hours are from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Dr. WARD, No. 4 Astor House, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this city by pretended physicians, who, by their specious promises, lead the unfortunate victim to believe a certain cure is within their reach, and then plunder him of his money. Dr. HUNTER, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been for many years consulted by those afflicted with Private Diseases, and a number of Physicians, who have sent their patients to him for treatment. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance at his office, No. 6 Bleecker-st. Charges moderate. Separate rooms, so that patients need not see each other. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Dr. HUNTER, No. 6 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

DR. WARDS RADICAL REMEDIES IN the form of Pills, will in fifteen minutes after being taken, relieve the most excruciating pain in the Kidneys, Bladder, Gravel, Stone, Strangury, Retention, Inflammation, Weakness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a perfect cure, as no alarm can have fatal effects upon the constitution when these Pills are taken. Full directions in the pamphlet, which every Agent has gratis. Price $1 per box. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Principal Depot, Dr. WARD'S Medical Depot, No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
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THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Continued from First Page.

Democrats did not attempt to conceal their chagrin at the turn affairs had taken, while the Union men were exuberant in their rejoicing, and made the air ring with their cheers at every encouraging announcement.

Union Republican Headquarters.

At the rooms of the Union Republican Central Committee, corner of Broadway and Seventeenth-street, anxious inquirers gathered slowly in the early part of the evening. At 7½ o'clock the rooms were crowded, and the meeting was called to order by the nomination of Mr. CHARLES SPENCER to the chair.

Mr. SPENCER said it was his proud satisfaction to announce that the Seventh Ward had given 14 majority for the Republican State ticket. He said that this was the first time for years that any Ward of the City had given any other than Democratic majorities for a State ticket. [A Voice in the crowd—"Copperhead majorities, you mean."] The Chairman said that he accepted the amendment. Here, some one outside called for three cheers for Gov. SEYMOUR, to which the audience responded by three tremendous groans. The Chairman resumed his remarks, saying that last year he had congratulated a similar meeting that President LINCOLN had still two years to run; he now congratulated those before him that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had a five years' lease of the White House. [Great applause.] He concluded by proposing that they should sing the good old song of "John Brown." No one appearing to possess sufficient musical ability to start it, the Chairman begged leave to inquire if private MARK O'REILLY was present. While waiting for the reverie Mr. SPENCER said he would introduce, not an Irish Copperhead, but an Irish patriot, Mr. LAMBERT. Mr. LAMBERT said that he had been in the City of New-York a brutal, ruffianly mob murdering peaceful citizens, terrifying our women and children, a disgrace to our City, our State and our country, and he had seen the Governor of the State standing on the steps of the City Hall with this collection of vagabonds and thieves his friends. To-day Gov. SEYMOUR had been rebuked for that speech. At a Copperhead meeting he had attended recently in Pennsylvania, the leader brought up on the platform an old man and announced him as a Revolutionary patriot. "Are you not opposed to the present Administration?" said the Chairman. "Yes, I is," answered the man. Did you not fight under Gen. Washington?" "No," said the Revolutionary patriot, "I fought mit the Hessians." "And," said the speaker, "it is the men who fight with the Hessians who vote the Democratic ticket." Mr. LAMBERT concluded by prophecying 40,000 majority for the Union State Ticket, and sat down amid great applause. Loud calls for Mr. OPDYKE finally brought that gentleman to the stage, where his presence was hailed with cheers. He said no came here not to make a speech, but to join with them all in rejoicing, to hear good news, and he was thankful that he might hear them. Calls were made for the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, HORACE GREELEY and others. None of these gentlemen being present, the audience demanded the song of "John Brown." Some one finally volunteered to sing one "Death of Warren." [A Voice—"Wake it, the death of SEYMOUR."] The returns from the Sixth Ward were read, the Chairman saying that he hoped that they would not get it. [A Voice in the crowd—"The boys McCUNN's consulting him."]

Mr. ARCHD. next addressed the meeting. He said he was not a Democrat himself. He had learned the principles of Democracy from JACKSON and JEFFERSON; now he was required to learn from WASH. HUNT and JAMES BROOKS, and for his part he couldn't see it. The battle fought to-day had been against the Northern wing of the rebel army, and he was thankful that they had been defeated. Slavery had been the curse of the Democratic party, and they clung to her as if she were their mother. The returns from the County of Kings were heard with unbounded applause. After a few closing remarks from the Chairman, the vast audience dispersed quietly from one of the most joyous and enthusiastic meetings ever held by the Unionists of this City.

The Democratic Headquarters.

The Tammany Democracy met at Tammany Hall last evening to hear the returns. Capt. RYNDERS made a speech, a young gentleman sang a song; there were earnest efforts at cheering, despite the wet-blanket returns, and after a short hut, in view of all things, good natured session, the crowd dispersed. It was not one of the old-fashioned meetings on election night which Tammany has rejoiced in, and from the outset there was no spirit for jollification.

A large number of Mozarters assembled at their Headquarters, but the doors were not opened unto them. After waiting for some time in hopes of the appearance of the keys and some of their leaders, the crowd dispersed.

The McKeonites have their Headquarters at Broadway and Eighth-street, but only two or three of them were gathered together, and these appeared to be deeply impressed with the fact they had not succeeded in making for themselves a party.

Arrests for Illegal Voting.

Officer MILLS, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Joseph WOODBRIDGE on a charge of illegal voting, in the Sixth Ward. The complaint was made by JOHN QUINLAN, of No. 140 Leonard-street.

WOODBRIDGE was committed for examination by Justice HOGAN.

THOMAS ROGERS and JOHN WILDE were arrested by Officer [illegible], Rogers having been challenged at the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward on the ground of his being a non-resident, swore that he resided at N. 20 Water-street, and WILDE, whom he brought up to vouch for him, was equally unhesitating in swearing to the same fact.

Officer MORGAN, however, who was present during the whole of the swearing, happened to know better, and at once lodged an information with the Inspectors of Election of that District, who forthwith issued their warrant for the commitment of ROGERS and WILDE.

A [illegible] named SANDRA DA RET, was arrested by Officer WELLS, of the Sixteenth Ward, for voting illegally, and a man named JAMES GALLAGHER was arrested for a like offence in the Tenth District of the same Ward. In the Fifth District of the Sixth Ward Officer MC. GLYNN arrested JOHN SCHAFF on a charge of illegal voting, he was conveyed to the Station-house and provided with lodgings for the rest of the twenty-four hours.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A melancholy accident occurred about five o'clock last evening, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-second-street. A man named DENNIS GAFFNEY was removing one of the ticket boxes, when another coming down his coat-tail dropped from his coat pocket. The concussion caused by striking the sidewalk discharged one barrel, the ball of which entered the right eye of a boy about seven years old, lodging in his brain. The attending physician pronounced his case hopeless. The man was arrested and locked up by the Police of the Twenty-second Ward to await an investigation.

HONORS TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Serenade to Gov. Curtin—Speech of Gov. Curtin and Col. Forney.

The presence of Gov. CURTIN in this City, after the close of his labors in the canvass in this State, being known to our citizens, a grand ovation was determined upon in honor of the victory in Pennsylvania and the grandest expectation of a loyal triumph in New-York. Dodworth's Band appeared before the Astor House at 11½ o'clock and performed some of their finest music, at the conclusion of which Gov. CURTIN appeared in the porch of the hotel and was loudly cheered. He said:

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

GENTLEMEN OF NEW-YORK: I am much obliged for the compliment you are pleased to pay to the State of Pennsylvania, and I congratulate you upon the indications that the State of New-York has this day declared her fidelity to the Government. Gentlemen, the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio were a month in advance of you in the declaration of fidelity. But I cannot believe that the Empire State would have been faithless to our Government even if she had not had the brilliant examples of Pennsylvania and Ohio before her. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, that the battle is over, and as the smoke rises from the field, is it not amazing that one of the greatest Governments in the world—one of the freest peoples—when the nation, enjoying the only true Republican form of Government and the nations of the earth, was trembling under the rude shocks of an armed rebellion, stricken by its very forces; is it not strange, I ask, that there should have been any difference of opinion—that we were not all of one mind—that all the people of this great country were not devoted in their attachment to the institutions that our fathers—the apostles of liberty—gave to us, and that half this great struggle our people were not united in maintaining that Government. Surely there is nothing in the work of art or nature so sublime in all its outline—so perfect in its form as our system of Government. Surely it was never pleasen Providence to ordain so great a blessing to humanity as our great Government. [Applause.] And when that Government is carelessly assailed by the most gentle rebellion in history, it is passing strange that all true, virtuous, and loyal people were not willing to stand by it. [Applause.] Strange that any politician or any party should seek to get into power by standing outside of sympathy for and support of our Government. [Applause.] But with Pennsylvania and Ohio, and with all the best of the Middle States, running west, to indicate the current of public feeling—with the bright examples of California and Kentucky and New-England—we could not do otherwise than expect that the great and powerful Empire State would wheel into line and stand by our Government. [Renewed applause.] It is no compliment to a American to say that he is loyal. No man can claim especial virtue for standing by the Government; but it is regretted—falsehood—crime—for any man North to hold sympathy with the infamous traitors who hold our Government by the throat. [Applause and cheers.] My friends, let us profit by the meetings of recent events. Let the politicians learn from the people that all loyalty in the States at the ballot-box that the man in power holds his place by, not sectional means, and the aspirant for political preferment cannot realize his hopes unless he is faithful in their loyalty to the President of the United States who administers the Government. [Applause.] Let us understand that it is our Government—one right or wrong—our Government, that we sustain, and that that loyalty which professes fidelity to the Government. [Three cheers for Gov. SEYMOUR in a distant part of the crowd by a party of his "friends," followed by three deafening cheers for Gov. CURTIN]—that that loyalty, I say, which professes fidelity to the Government and fails to give the President—its visible head—sympathy and support, is bogus. [Applause and cheers.] And, my friends, when the free institutions, under which we have grown to be a great and powerful nation and a happy people, are established—when we have but one, President who commands our army and navy, and is empowered by the Constitution to repel invasion and suppress domestic insurrection—the man who fails to give the President his sympathy is a traitor in his heart. [Applause and cheers.] I have taken some space in the canvass in the State of New-York. Your people are like Pennsylvanians. They honored their Pennsylvanians and they accepted the truth like the people of that great and glorious State. [Applause.] And now my friends, as the election is over, and as right, and truth, and fidelity have prevailed, I will go back to my State and make my statement for our assembled and trembling Government, and again thanking you for the compliment you have paid my State, I bid you good night. [Three cheers for Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania.]

Amid loud calls for Col. FORNEY, that distinguished gentleman appeared. He made a brief but brilliant speech, in which he commented in severe terms upon the course of Gov. SEYMOUR, and pronounced him a traitor worse than BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The Glee Clubs of the NORTH CAROLINA, composed of members on that vessel, then sang a patriotic glee, and after further music by the band, the assemblage dispersed amid cheers for the Union victory.

Letter from Secretary Chase.

A GIFT TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY FROM AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN SIAM.

Rev. D. B. BRADLEY, of Bangkok, Siam, a self supporting missionary of the American Missionary Association, addressed the Treasurer of that Society, July 29, 1863, as follows:

I wish you to devote $300 of the inclosed draft, as a small item of aid to our Government in carrying on the war for the crushing of that most atrocious rebellion. I regard the war on our part as one of the most righteous that was ever waged, and I see the hand of God in it so distinctly, and his merciful purposes for those millions of our enslaved brethren at the South so gloriously fulfilling, that my whole heart ascends to God in prayer continually for our cause. And while I pray, I feel that I must also contribute what I can from my small resources to the millions at money that will at be needed to complete the great and glorious work of our Government now in hand. Please, therefore, to pay over to the department, as soon as you well can, the sum above named.

If I have a son in his twentieth year who would, I doubt not, enlist as a volunteer in the army if he were living in the States, and I feel that I should, in such a case, not dare to do anything to withhold him from it, though it would cost me terrible pangs. He, as well as myself, and his mother, regards $300 as a very cheap substitute for his services in the army one year.

The Treasurer transmitted the money to the Secretary of the Treasury, and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 20th inst., covering your check as Treasurer of the American Missionary Association for $300, "being a gift from Rev. D. B. BRADLEY, D. D., in aid of the expenses to put down the rebellion."

This noble expression of love of country in an American missionary, who, out of the earnings of himself and family, at his self-supporting mission in the far-off kingdom of Siam, sends as considerable an amount to the Treasury of the United States, fills me with admiration, and inspires me with confidence that a people whose sons in remote regions exhibit such devotion to their country cannot fail in the speedy suppression of a rebellion the most unprovoked and the most iniquitous recorded in history.

I beg you to present to Rev. Dr. BRADLEY my acknowledgments for the gift he has sent to the Treasury by you, and which has been placed to the credit of appropriations made for the army of the United States. With great esteem and respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., Treasurer of American Missionary Association, New-York.

Inauguration of the Great Organ at Boston

From the Advertiser, Nov. 3.

The Music Hall was completely filled last night by an audience that probably was the most brilliant ever assembled within its walls, comprising our most eminent citizens, together with members of the Legislature, musicians, professional and amateurs, connoisseurs, and many strangers from distant places, among whom were the officers of the Italian frigate *San Giovanni*, which has just arrived in port. At a few minutes past the appointed hour a light prelude was played, but as the audience were not yet seated, the buzzing of tongues was still active, and the heavy curtain not lowered, these preliminary strains were quite lost upon most of the company. As they died away, Dr. UPHAM led forward Miss. CUSHMAN, whose appearance was the signal for hearty applause. With unerring skill she proceeded to recite the dedicatory Ode, from the pen of an anonymous "lady of this City," which was well received, although its length was somewhat too great for the place which an ode should fill in such an entertainment. When Miss CUSHMAN had retired to the safe shelter afforded her by the magnificent bouquet which was tendered by Dr. UPHAM at the conclusion of the Ode, HARR WALCKER took his place at the organist's desk, and the great ceremony of the evening began. As the first notes sounded, the massive curtain began slowly to descend, revealing by degrees the broad and splendid façade of the great instrument, radiantly illuminated by an electric light which had been placed in the upper balcony, and the golden rays of which brought out into clear relief all the fine details of the carved ornament. Mr. WALCKER, who is not a player, but a builder, of organs, occupied but a few moments with this initial music, and rising from the seat, the honor of first occupying which rightfully belonged to him, was introduced by Dr. UPHAM to the audience, who bestowed upon him a fair compliment of the tumultuous applause with which they had just before greeted the unveiling of the organ. Then followed in regular order the several selections of organ music, which were given in accordance with the following programme:

(a.) Grand Toccata in F.....Bach.
(b.) Trio Sonata in E flat; for two Manuals and Pedal;
1. Allegro moderato. 2. Adagio. 3. Allegro.....Bach.
By John K. Paine, Organist at the West Church, Boston, and Musical Instructor at Harvard University.
Grand Fugue in G minor.....Bach.
By W. Eugene Thayer, of Worcester.
Grand Double Chorus: "He led them through the deep," and "Thou didst blow with Thy wind, Thou overwhelmed their enemies," from "Israel in Egypt."....Handel.
By George W. Morgan, Organist at Grace Church, New-York.
Grand Sonata in A, No. 3. Con moto maestoso—Andante tranquillo—fugue—maestoso.....Mendelssohn.
By B. J. LANG, Organist of the Old Dutch Church, and of the Handel and Haydn Society.
(a.) "Lamentavio in Parasceve".....Palestrina.
"Kyrie" and "Sanctus." from a Mass Palestrina.
(b.) Motet—"I Will Extol Thee." from the Anthem, "O Give Thanks".....Purcell.
By D. E. P. TOOLEMAN, Organist of St. Paul's Church.
Offertorium in G.....Lefebure-Wely.
By JOHN H. WILCOX, Organist at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.
Hallelujah Chorus.....Handel.
By G. W. MORGAN.

The choice of music and the assignment to each player of his particular share was made, as we understand, by the Committee who made the other arrangements for the concert, and whose talents was an expression of the dedication the grand and magnificent schools of organ-music, allotting to the different organists such compositions as were most in consonance with their own taste and practice. It will be apparent at a glance that such a programme was calculated to display the organ's resources in but a single department, and sound scarcely more than satisfactions to the audience. There was too much of the great organ about the whole entertainment, for few hands except those of the musicians and agreements at equal to the exertion which must accompany a [illegible] appreciative attention to selections which tax the full powers of so immense an instrument to render them passion.

Perhaps them, who loved the organ for the first time after cycling, had any adequate idea of the variety and beauty of the tones of lighter stops which have been chosen from many favorite or examples of voice tones, and the majority must have failed of thorough [illegible] appreciating the majestic might of the full organ, because they dread of [illegible] contrast. It would not have detracted from the dignity in which this occasion is most always be held to have allowed a portion of it to evening for an exhibition of the different registers in season and combinations, while the great fugues and chorus would have a position to the fact be the contrast with the delicate and powerful tones are so [illegible] unknown even to the most of those who listened most eagerly last night.

Apart from the interest which is perhaps a natural one, when we consider that the directors heretofore desired that a first impression made by the organ should be that of sobriety and power, the programme was a very fine one, the several organists acquitted themselves with great credit, and the whole affair proved a prima best success. It would be unreasonable for us to comment on or criticise them, when they have had so little opportunity to make acquaintance with the instrument and the stops, many of which latter are inserted with unfamiliar names, and when they had but a single practice in the use of these sounds that they [illegible] have desired. Each gave evident pleasure to the listeners, and become more demanded. Mr. MORGAN, who, after playing his stately organ, arranged [illegible] Star-spangled Banner and "God Bless the Queen," was recalled a second time, and Mr. WILCOX, whose performance, full of charming music, by was a

Foreign Ports.

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At Havana, Oct. 26, brig Mattanza Rider, for New-York, in 5 days.

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My hearing is perfect to this day.
I strongly advise all who are sufferers under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.
This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivalled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.
I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under over a year or more.
I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.
This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aorist.
I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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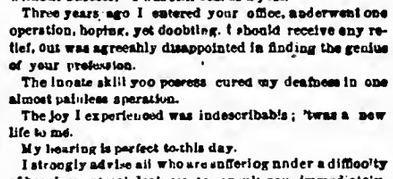
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For [illegible] the blood, all [illegible] constitutional diseases arising from [illegible] of the blood, such as Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Sores, Swellings, Rheumatism, Ulcerations of the Throat, Legs, [illegible] and all scaly eruptions of the skin.
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NOT A FEW
Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purify it, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3781. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Strategic Movements Against Gen. Burnside.

GEN. HOOKER'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Good Behavior of the Eleventh Army Corps

The Coal and Nitre Beds in Our Control.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

In my last letter I alluded to the probability of an offensive movement by the enemy, against the left flank of this army, if he made any movement at all. Information received within the last three days, renders it highly probable that a movement is being made, by a large force of the enemy in the direction of our left, but with the object of moving upon BURNSIDE's right. This force is reported upon good authority to be commanded by LONGSTREET, and to be now concentrating in the vicinity of Cleveland, Tenn., the junction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, with the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It will be observed that the enemy can advance in this direction with a railroad at his heels, as far as his opposition permits. This movement of so large a portion of BRAGG's force is doubtless made upon the presumption that this army's attention will be occupied with what is left behind, and that its present position is such that it cannot hold Chattanooga, and at the same time pay attention to any diversions made elsewhere. This remains to be seen.

It is not improper to say, in view of the situation, that it is believed here that BURNSIDE will very shortly find himself menaced by a strong force from LEE's army, by way of Lynchburgh and Bristol, Va., and that between the two forces his only safety will be retreat, and the relinquishment of the whole of East Tennessee, save the Chattanooga corner held by the Army of the Cumberland. Depend upon it there is not one object upon which the enemy is more intent than in driving the National forces out of East Tennessee, and of restoring a line of railroad communication more valuable to the Confederacy than all others put together, and the loss of which has already, in the season of planty itself, raised the cry of "starvation" in Richmond.

If it is not too much to expect, the Army of the Potomac is looked to here as the only force that can save BURNSIDE. It is hoped here that if LEE dares, as he certainly *will dare*, to detatch any more of his troops for operations against BURNSIDE or THOMAS, the Army of the Potomac will find means to interfere and prevent the accomplishment of the results now feared.

WHITESIDE STATION, NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

A very gratifying change has occurred in the situation here, rendering it far pleasanter to contemplate than it has been. Yesterday morning a portion of Gen. HOOKER's forces, under the immediate direction of the General himself, crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, and advanced toward Chattanooga. They reached this point, 16 miles from Bridgeport, last night, meeting with slight resistance and no loss on the way. To-day the troops advanced four miles farther into Lookout Valley, only eight miles from Chattanooga, two brigades of rebels and one battery salting before our advance, in the direction of Trenton, Ga., at the upper end of the valley, and the only route by which they could join BRAGG's main force.

At an early hour yesterday morning a force from Chattanooga, under Brig.-Gen. HAZEN, crossed the river at Brown's Ferry, below the city, and throwing out a very heavy line of skirmishers, began the ascent of Lookout Mountain, at what is known as the "Point." The enemy gave way with very slight opposition, and the mountain was soon in our possession. No guns were found in position, as expected, the rebels evidently not having any intention to use the locality for offensive purposes. They had tried 24-pounder rifles from that point, without effect, and they probably found it impossible to get heavier pieces into position, even if they had them.

This movement completely opens communication both by river and rail, and is hailed with much joy. Wagon trains and pack-mules can now have a rest. The railroad will not be in full operation for a couple of weeks yet, in consequence of the unfinished state of two very important bridges, the one over the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and one over "Running Water," a small but rapid stream which runs through a deep valley or ravine, rendering a bridge one hundred and twenty feet high necessary, though of but three short spans. The military will soon construct this, however, as they already have that over Nickajack Creek, at Shellmond. But the important bridge over the Tennessee, which was commenced sixty days ago, under a contract to be finished in forty days, is not yet half done, and unless more vigor is put into the work, will not be for forty days more. It has been the custom in this department, I find, to let out such work as railroad and bridge-building, and even the construction of stockades and blockhouses, to citizen contractors. If not completed promptly, the contractor puts in his complaints that military railroads and Quartermasters have stood in his way, his supplies and materials have been delayed, and *he* is not to blame. I can't say the plan works very well. The moment a piece of work or business gets from under the military power, it *straggles*.

But the completion of the railroad is of secondary importance. A new steamer, just built at Bridgeport by Capt. EDWARDS, A. Q. M., and an old steamboatman of the Northern Lakes, is in readiness to commence running, and will leave Bridgeport to-night for Chattanooga, or one of the ferries not far below, with several barge-loads of provisions in tow. There are also two steamers at Chattanooga, the *Dunbar* and *Paint Rock*, which will be used now for the same purpose.

Inasmuch as we hold both sides of the river, and as the Tennessee is a stream which WHEELER's cavalry cannot easily cut, the matter of our communications wears a much more encouraging appearance.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 31, 1863.

Gen. HOOKER's advance was of too important a character to be entirely unmolested, notwithstanding the feeble show of resistance made during the first day's march. When Gen. HAZEN crossed the river and moved up the point of Lookout Mountain, the retreat of the enemy's forces in that direction was cut off, and they could only retire up the Valley, toward Trenton, some eighteen or twenty miles, thus making a long detour before they could join the main rebel army.

This force consisted of two brigades of infantry and one battery of six light guns. The rebels had retired before the advance of Gen. HOOKER into Lookout Valley, on the 27th, but at 2 A. M., of the 28th they made quite a spirited attack on our lines, and a smart fight ensued, lasting two hours, resulting in a severe repulse of the enemy at every point, with very slight loss to us. The attack was very sudden, and seemed to be made either with the desire of feeling our position and strength, or in the hope of getting up a panic among our men, and thus compelling our retreat. But there was no panic in the Eleventh corps this time; all the troops stood their ground and behaved with great coolness and bravery. It was a very clear and bright moonlight night, and the sharp rattle of the musketry and the quite frequent cannonading reminded us all very forcibly of the terrible night attack made upon Stonewall JACKSON's forces by SICKLES in the persimmon bottoms of Chancellorsville. The topography of the country here is such that a comparatively small force can hold the line of the river and railroad. The mountain ranges run southward from the river, and at this point the valleys are numerous but narrow, and usually but one road running through them parallel with the mountains. By stopping up these valleys with fortifications, there is an approach to the river and railroad between Chattanooga and a point below Bridgeport, for the river, beginning just above the former point, cleaves these mountain ranges, and the railroad follows its course.

I am told by the best informed citizens here and at Jasper, ten miles above, that we are virtually in possession now of the only coal mines on which the rebels have depended to supply their important foundries and shops at Rome and Atlanta. At Tracy City, Tenn., in the Cumberland Mountains, a short distance from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in the Raccoon Mountains, Ga., three or four miles from Shellmound Station, on the same railroad, and again in the Cumberland Mountains, on the north side of the Tennessee, and not far above Chattanooga, are the only mines worked by the rebels for coal, previous to our occupation of East Tennessee.

The mines in the Raccoon Mountains are of large extent, and are connected by a railway track down to Shellmound Station, the first station east of Bridgeport. They are known as the Gordon mines, but as the Georgia failed some time ago, they were purchased by the rebel Government, and have been latterly worked on Government account. Several thousand bushels of coal now lie at the mines, ready for use. We will use it. In the mountain, near the station, is also an immense cave, known as "Nickajack" Cave, containing very large supplies of nitre, which has been extensively used by the rebels, they obtaining most of their saltpetre in this region. The cave is a great natural curiosity, and is scarcely less interesting than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It has been explored for three miles, and through it runs Nickajack Creek, a stream upon which you can launch a "dug-out," and with a glaring torch pursue your winding way, and inspect frightful chasms, dismal caverns, and all the wonders and terrors of nature's inward commotion, to your heart's content.

BRAGG is said to have remarked that the loss of these coal and nitre works was a greater blow to the rebel army than the loss of a battle. If we may believe the assertions of people here relative to the condition of rebel resources further South, then the loss is really of vast importance to the enemy.

"The Suck" is also another object of natural interest, not far from here. About ten miles below Chattanooga a small stream empties into the Tennessee from the north side. It has its source on the top of Walden's Ridge, and is not more than five or six miles long. But in its course it gathers the waters of all the mountain springs and brooks, and leaping down the precipices, it finally rushes out into the Tennessee with such force as to form a strong eddy clear across the river, through which a steamer cannot safely be piloted. But the difficulty is overcome by carrying a heavy line above the eddy, and by working a capstan on board, the steamer is safely taken by. The inhabitants have given this stream and its current the expressive appellation of "The Suck." Won't somebody suggest a more euphonious one?

L. L. CROUNSE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet—Picket Firing Suspended—Deserters—Bushwhackers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

All was quiet in front yesterday. Picket firing has again been suspended by mutual consent, and this army is quietly plodding along toward the advanced position it occupied six weeks ago. Occasionally a deserter comes in, like the Prodigal Son, on foot or on a broken-down horse, washes all of his sins away by taking the oath of allegiance, and is sent to the rear, rejoicing; and daily more or less stragglers or men on picket are captured, and sent to Washington—an evidence of sleepless vigilance. Our lines are still infested by bushwhackers and squads of soldiers on independent raids, who succeed sometimes in "gobbling" careless soldiers. Six of seven were smuggled off while killing a beef within a mile of Catlett's Station yesterday—at Weaverville—and almost within sight of a whole corps of Union troops. Two of these men, not fancying a trip to Richmond just at this time, watched their opportunity, and succeeded in disarming the one man who was specially guarding them, and brought him in as a trophy.

Another Quiet Day—Capture of Newspaper Correspondents.

MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1863.

Another day of quiet has passed with the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday morning two unfortunate fellow-crafts—Messrs. HANDASIDE and HART, of the *Herald*—were captured by MOSBY, and ere this are doubtless on the high road to Richmond. While headquarters were at Auburn they engaged board at the house of a Mr. MCCORMICK, near at hand, and when headquarters were moved forward three miles to the present location, they injudiciously, as it now appears, remained behind. The fact of their capture was ascertained by Mr. HOESTON, of the *Herald*, who called at McCORMICK's house to keep an appointment with Mr. HART. When the fact was made known that his associates had been captured, he beat a hasty retreat. Contrary to the usual custom, the Home guard was also carried off at the same time. MOSBY is as bold and dashing as ever, and seems to circulate within our lines with unparalelled audacity. A few days ago he rode up to a house provided with a guard from this army, and asked by whose authority the guard had been placed there. Upon receiving an answer, he said, "That is right—guard the property well." Passing into the house he made a short stay, and as he went away told the guard to tell his friends that MOSBY had called upon them.

The life-like cut in the last *Harper's Weekly*, "Gamblers at the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters," does injustice to the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, inasmuch as the men held up to public condemnation, were not members of the Ninety-third as alleged. This regiment has been on duty at Headquarters for a long time, and without claiming for it any special prominence over and above many other regiments in the service, its reputation will, nevertheless, compare favorably with any other.

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Two Trains of Cars Captured by Them Near Mayfield—Damage to the Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The *Bulletin* has the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The rebel guerrillas are very active in Western Kentucky.

On the 2d inst. they captured two trains of cars near Mayfield, and they are doing immense damage to the railroad.

There is a force of about 1,200 guerrillas there.

Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature—Departure of Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Gov. ANDREW has decided to call a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Wednesday next, to consider the matter of offering additional bounties to volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER left Lowell to-day to assume command of the Eighteenth army corps and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to which he has been recently appointed.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Sales of five-twenties to-day reached $3,101,600. Deliveries of bonds in moderate amount are made on subscription.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter Vigorously Continued.

Fall of the Sea Face Wall of the Work.

Thirteen of the Garrison Buried in the Ruins.

Shot Thrown at the Rate of Four per Minute.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter last night continued furious and incessant from the land batteries.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a portion of the wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men, believed to be the Twelfth Georgia and Twenty-fifth South Carolina regiments. Thirteen are missing.

A second dispatch gives their names, and adds they were buried by the falling of the barracks on the sea face of the Fort, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet in case of an assault.

A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumter from the monitors and land batteries. Up to 3 o'clock, this afternoon, no further casualties have occurred. Over 1,200 shots were fired in twenty-four hours. The firing is still heavy.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The bombardment of Sumter continued fiercely, without intermission, last night and to-day. This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute.

The firing has been from two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Fort Gregg, four 10-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner.

On Saturday they fired 443 rifled shots, 86 from the monitors, and 373 from mortars.

The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell in a second or two after the report.

On Saturday night 70 rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, and 33 mortar shells. The fire of the land batteries were directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort. The flagstaff was carried away twice, but speedily replaced. The flag was so cut to pieces that the battle-flag of the Twelfth Georgia was used instead. The casualties on Saturday were 2 killed and 3 wounded. The bombardment was still savage.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rapacity of Speculators—Scarcity of Beef at Richmond—Unlawful Assemblage of Negroes—Union Troops at Newport's News—Protest against Receiving Prisoners at Lynchburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The *Examiner*, speaking of affairs in Richmond says that the speculators are now masters of the situation in regard to the prices of flour per barrel, of which any kind at any price is next to impossible to obtain. The hoarders should be made to come to terms—that is, to put their stores in the market.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM and SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, residents in Richmond, but claiming to be British subjects, were arrested on Saturday by order of Maj. GRISWOLD, the Provost-Marshal, and locked up in the Castle. The charges have not yet transpired.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the meat supplied at the City market gave out, and numerous families in consequence had to dine at Grahamite dinners. So long as beef is impressed for the benefit of 12,000 Yankee prisoners this condition of the city markets may be expected to continue.

The Police made a descent, on Saturday night, upon an unlawful assemblage of negroes, congregated in the City Gas-works, let for religious purposes, and took in custody forty-three. Yesterday morning they were taken before Justice CHANDLER, who ordered ten lashes each and let them go.

It was understood, yesterday, that 6,000 Yankees had landed at Newport's News. This is, doubtless, the first step in the grand scheme which is to astonish Yankeedom, contound the rebels, take Richmond, and crush the rebellion.

The gallant MOSBY is again in the saddle. On Tuesday last he made a tray upon the Yankees within a mile of Gen. MEADE's headquarters, near Warrenton, killed three, wounded several, and captured thirty-six white Yankees, some eighteen or twenty black ones, and 130 mules and horses.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, learning that some 3,000 Yankee prisoners are to be sent from Richmond to that city strongly protests: "We don't want them here. We have got as many people now among us as can possibly be supplied with food, and to have 3,000 *voracious* Yankees added to the number would make General Starvation, with his pallid cheek, not only a possible but most probable contingency for all of us. We hope the Government will reconsider its determination, and not thrust upon us worse than that which the locusts inflicted upon Egypt."

The Original Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation for Sale.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The original draft of the Emancipation, which was donated to the Northwestern Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, is now in the hands of the Commission who have charge of its sale.

Several private bids have been made for it—one offering $1,100. A subscription has been started to secure it for one of the Historical Societies, as more in accordance with the wishes of the President. Any communication on the subject may be addressed to E. J. TINKHAM, Chicago.

SWORD FOR GEN. OGLESBY.—A superb sword has been manufactured in this City for presentation to this gallant Western soldier, by his corps, the Thirteenth corps of the "Army of the Tennessee." It is probably the most expensive, as it certainly is, by far, the most beautiful, sword that ever was manufactured on this continent. The peacefulness of its proportions, the artistic elegance and expressiveness of the designs on its scabbard, the richly etched blade, and the general getting up of the affair gives proof of the genius of the distinguished artist who designed it throughout. The Thirteenth corps is now fighting down in Alabama, but we learn that the presentation to Gen. OGLESBY will soon take place. We understand that the sword will be on exhibition in this City for a few days before it is sent West.

COL. SIR PERCY WYNDHAM.—We understand that Col. WYNDHAM, lately in command of a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, has not been "dismissed from the service," as has been asserted, but has simply been relieved from duty for the time being. The statement that Lord LYONS requested his removal on certain grounds is, we further learn, untrue in every particular; and the other parties who have been accused of intriguing against him are not only innocent of the intrigues and astonished at the charges, but have written him letters expressing their admiration of his courage and continued appreciation of his services.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral Devie, U. S. Navy; Surgeon E. Russell, Fourth Louisiana volunteers; Ed. Gilmore, Liverpool; and Capt. E. J. Strang, Warreeton Junction, Va., are at the Astor House.

Hons. E. P. Ross, and C. Vibbard, Auburn; Gov. Cumings, Utah; Judge Mason and family, Iowa; J. Edgar Thompson and family, Philadelphia; W. S. Harris, Ohio; and C. R. Warner, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. D. Caldwell, Dunkirk; Ira Merdock, Boston; H. S. Foster, Philadelphia; J. A. Richardson, Washington; and J. E. Merriman, Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Platt Potter and wife, Schenectady; S. R. Payson, Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. A. P. Rockwell and wife, First Connecticut Volunteer battery; E. N. Shelton and wife, Derby, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Capt. Peel, England; Lieut. Barlow, Havre; and A. H. Tesser and wife, Havana, are at the Everett House.

Gov. Curtin left the Astor House for Harrisburgh yesterday forenoon.

THE STATE ELECTION.

A UNION MAJORITY OF 35,000.

Composition of the Legislature---Twenty-one Union Senators, Eleven Democrats ---Eighty-three Union Assemblymen, Forty-six Democrats.

The Result in this City and in Brooklyn.

STATE TICKET—LATEST.

MAJORITIES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPEW—Union.		ST. JOHN—Dem.	
Cattaraugus	2,560	New-York	19,600
Chatauqua	4,500	Albany	1,850
Broome	2,000	Weetchester	1,600
Livingston	1,400	Richmond	900
Monroe	1,300	Queens	800
Niagara	500	Seneca	300
Ontario	1,500	Columbie	300
Oswego	2,500	Orange	300
Tioga	1,000	Kings	2,000
Onondage	2,500	Rockland	600
Chenengo	1,800	Sullivan	500
Montgomery	450	Putnam	400
Herkimer	1,000	Ulster	700
Oneida	1,000	Schoharie	1,500
Madison	2,500	Green	800
St. Lawrence	6,500		
Jefferson	3,000	Total	31,750
Cayuga	2,900		
Schuyler	700		
Wyoming	1,600		
Steuben	2,500		
Chemung	200		
Alleghany	3,600		
Cortland	1,800		
Erie	500		
Saratoga	1,200		
Tompkins	1,600		
Dutchess	250		
Delaware	800		
Essex	1,000		
Franklin	600		
Clintoe	300		
Fulton and Hem...	100		
Genesee	1,200		
Lewis	400		
Orleans	1,500		
Warren	600		
Washington	2,200		
Wayne	1,400		
Ystes	1,500		
Otsego	400		
Suffolk	250		
Rensselaer	350		
Schenectady	100		
Total	65,500		

THE NEW SENATE.

Rep.	Dis.
1. Christie, D.	17. Hobbs, U.
2. Strong, U.	18. Bell, U.
3. Murphey, D.	19. Bailey, U.
4. Woodruff, D.	20. Andrews, U.
5. Cozans, D.	21. Amea, U.
6. Lambier, U.	22. White, U.
7. Fields, D.	23. Julian, U.
8. Smith, D.	24. Cornell, U.
9. Niven, D.*	25. Williams, U.
10. Beach, D.	26. Folger, U.
11. Dutcher, U.	27. Hoyt, U.
12. Hastings, U.	28. Monger, U.
13. Shafter, D.	29. Cole, U.
14. Allaben, D.	30. Angel, U.
15. Cook, U.	31. Humphrey, D.
16. Havens, U.	32. Allen, U.

Union, 21, Democratic, 11.

*Doubtful.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Union.		Democratic.	
New-York	5	New-York	12
Kings	5	Kings	2
Alleghaey	2	Albaey	3
Albany	1	Coinmbia	2
Brooma	1	Dutchess	1
Cavuga	2	Erie	2
Chatsuqua	2	Franklin*	1
Cattaraugus	2	Green	1
Chsmung	1	Monroe	1
Chenango	2	Onaida	2
Cortland	1	Orange	2
Clinton	1	Otsego*	1
Delaware	2	Putnam	1
Dutchess	2	Queens	2
Erie	2	Rensselaer*	1
Essea	1	Richmond	1
Fulton*	1	Rockland	1
Geeesee	1	Schoharie	1
Herkimer	2	Saratoga	1
Jefferson	3	Seneca	1
Lewis	1	Sullivan	1
Livingston	2	Ulster	3
Madison	2	Westchester	2
Monroe	2		—
Montgomery	1	Total	46
Niagara	2		
Oneida	2		
Onondaga	3		
Ontario	2		
Orleans	1		
Oswego	3		
Otsego	1		
Rensselaer	2		
St. Lawrence	3		
Saratoga	1		
Schuyler	1		
Steuben	3		
Schenectady	1		
Suffolk*	2		
Tioga	1		
Warren	1		
Washington	2		
Wayne	2		
Westchester	1		
Wyoming	1		
Yates	1		
Tompkins	1		
Total	83		

* Doubtful.

ELECTION IN THE CITY.

Secretary of State.

The corrected returns give:

St. John, Dem	43,064
Depew, Union	23,334
Democratic majority	19,730

A falling off in the majorities from last year of 10,450.

State Senate.

The following are the Senators elected—one Union gain:

C. B. Woodruff, Dem. L. F. Cozans, Dem.
W. Laimbeer, Jr., Union. T. C. Fields, Dem.

Assembly.

The following Assemblymen are elected; a gain of four Union:

Jacob L. Smith, Dem.	Anthony Eickoff, Dem.
William P. Kirk, Union.	C. O'Brien Bryant, Dem.
George W. Curtis, Dem.	Joseph A. Lyons, Dem.
James B. Murray, Dem.	Michael Snydar, Union.
Henry Rogers, Dem.	Michael N. Salmon, Dem.
Walter J. Barke, Dem.	S. R. Pinckney, Dem.
E. C. Benedict, Union.	Michael McCann, Dem.
Wm. J. Olvany, Dem,	S. P. Ingraham, Jr., Dem.
Samuel C. Reed, Union.	

Judiciary.

Supreme Court—Josiah Sutherland, Dem.
Superior Court—Samuel B. Garvin, Dem.
Common Pleas—Albert Cardozo, Dem.
Marine Court—Florence McCarthy.

The only candidates in doubt are Judges BOSWORTH and MCCUNN. As the returns stood last night, BOSWORTH's majority was 484. From the Fifth and Seventh Districts, Twenty-first Ward; Twelfth District, Twenty-second Ward; and Second District, Eighteenth Ward, MCCUNN's vote had not been received. According to the ratio of last election for Comptroller, these Districts would elect MCCUNN by 412 majority. It is to be hoped, however, that he has been successfully cut there.

COUNTY.

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Democrat, has upward of 19,000 majority for Surrogate.

JOHN MCCOOL, Democrat, has about 15,000 majority for Register.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN is almost unanimously elected as Recorder.

HENRY SMITH, Union, and WALTER ROCHE, Democrat, are the Supervisors.

BROOKLYN.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.—The election in this city on Thursday resulted in the choice of a majority of the Union candidates for county and city officers, while the Democratic candidates on the State ticket received majorities averaging 500. The aggregate vote received by the principal candidates was as follows:

Secretary of State.

St. John, Dem....15,062 Depew, Ren.....13,550

State Treasurer.

Lewis, Dem.....15,012 Schuyler, Union....13,577

Sheriff.

McNamee, Dem....15,141 Stesle, Union.....15,075

Senator—Second District.

Johnson, Dem.....6,825 Strong, Union.....7,869

Senator Third—District.

Murphy, Dem.....8,710 Moore, Union.....6,671

Mayor.

Prince, Dem.....10,944 Wood, Union.....12,672
Kalbfleisch, Ind.....4,696

The following are the candidates elected:

Sheriff.—John MacNamee. Democrat.
County Judge.—John Dikeman, Union.
Superintendents of the Poor.—Morris H. Roberts, Union; John Delaney, Democrat.
Justices of Sessions.—N. I. Stelwell, Democrat; Wm. H. Hoyt, Union.
Senator, Second District.—Demas Strong, Union.
Senator Third District.—Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
Mayor.—Alfred M. Wood, Union.
Street Commissioner.—J. O. Nodyne, Union.

Justices of the Peace.

Dist.		Dist.	
3.	Benj. S. Morshouse, U.	5.	Anthony Walters, U.
4	Abraham H. Daley, U.		

Assembly.

1.	Philip S. Crooke, Union	5.	John C. Perry, Union.
2.	John O'Connor, Dem.	6.	Angelo Newton, Union.
3	Edward D. White, Un.	7.	Jacob Worth, Union.
4.	Andrew Walsh, Dem.		

Aldermen.

Ward		Ward.	
1.	Daniel D. Whitney, D.	7.	Rufus R. Belknap, Un.
3	Jas. P. Wallace, Union.	9.	Baily, J. Hathaway, U.
5.	Thos. Ennis, Dem.		
11	Chas. A. Kimball, Un.	17.	A. M. Bliss, Union.
13	Wm. Tarton, Union.	19	George H. Fisher, Un.
15	Samuel Taylor, Union.	20.	John K. Bulmer, Un.

Supervisors.

Ward.		Ward.	
3	John Shearon, Dem.	11	Thomas Foran, Dem.
4	Samuel Booth, Union.	14.	M. Phalon, Dem.
8	Wm. J. Osborn. Dem.	16	John Hanson, Dem.
8	Francis McGrath, Dem.	18.	S. J. Stewart. Union.
10.	Thos. Swaney, Union.	20.	Wm. M. Little, Union.
11	Francis C. Kirby, Un.		

The Board of Aldermen will stand a tie—10 to 10—with the members holding over. The Board of Supervisors will stand, with the country members, 14 Union to 11 Democrats, giving a clear working majority of three.

THE ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

In Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Returns from 200 towns give ANDREW, Republican, for Governor, 56,635; PAINE, Democrat, 23,816. Majority for ANDREW thus far, 32,819.

Twelve Democrats are elected to the State Legislature.

The Senate and all the State officers are Republican.

In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Only about 10,000 votes are cast in this city, of which Goldsborough gets all but 200.

The whole regular ticket is elected.

Returns come in very slowly. Goldsborough is undoubtedly elected by a large majority, and three Union men out of the five Congressmen are certainly elected.

Frederick gives Goldsborough 1,155 majority.

Annapolis gives Holland and Goldsborough about 250 majority.

In New-Jersey.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The following is the result of the election in Hudson County: Sheriff—BERNARD MCAHALLY, Democrat, reelected by about 800 majority. Members of Assembly—First District—JAMES LYNCH, Democrat, reelected by about 100 majority over Mr. FIELDER. Second District—WM. B. DRAYTON, Union, over GEO. MCLONEGLIN by 46 majority. Third District—JOHN VAN VORST, Democrat and Union, no opposition. Fourth District—J. J. BENSON, Democrat, by 34 majority over CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN. Fifth District—ABRAM DUYAS, Democrat and Union, no opposition.

Sixth District.—In the Sixth District the contest was between JACOB MERSELIS, Union, and GARRET VAN RAIPAN, Democrat. Last evening it was claimed that Mr. MERSELIS was elected by some five or six majority, a mistake in the count at one of the Districts having been made.

The Democratic candidates for Coroners, DENNIS FARRELL, GEORGE S. AVERY and MARTIN HARLEY, were elected by about 800 majority each.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Democrats have carried the State. Their majority is not so large as at the last election.

The State Legislature stands about the same as it did last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The *Bulletin* of this city has the following returns from the New-Jersey election:

"The Unionists claim a gain of one Senator, which still gives the Democrats three majority in the Senate.

In the Assembly the Democrats will have 26 majority, being a Union gain of six or seven members.

The Unionists claim a large gain over the vote of last year throughout the State.

In Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., gives the following results of the county elections in that State yesterday:

The following Union majorities were given: Decatur, 291; Bloomington, 562; Jacksonville, 490; Quincy, 91; Joliet County gave a Democratic majority of 251.

These figures show large Union gains, which will doubtless obtain throughout the whole State.

ANOTHER FOREIGN WAR VESSEL.—The Italian line-of-battle ship *Ragalantuomo*, Commander VASCALLO, from Gibraltar, and last from Bermuda, arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon. After dropping anchor, she saluted the Fort on Governor's Island, the French frigate, and the Russian Admiral's flag. The two latter were replied to. She is a fine looking vessel, being of 3,500 tons burthen, a propeller, with engines of 450 horse power, carries 58 guns, and has a complement of officers and sailors numbering 740 men. She anchored in the North River, above the Russian fleet.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

FAREWELL BREAKFAST TO MR. BEECHER.

A Speech from Mr. Laird About the Alabama and Florida.

The Vessels Building in France for the Rebels.

They Are to be Stopped by the Government.

Threatening Aspect of the Polish Question.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 25th October, arrived here yesterday morning.

The main points of the news by the *China*, which is generally unimportant, were telegraphed *vid* Cape Race. The following details, however, are of interest:

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has a long article in its issue of Oct. 24, on the relative positions of the United States and Canada, and after touching on the probabilities of the former invading the latter, asserts that the Franco-Canadians are the persons most bent on resisting Yankee encroachment.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Messrs. KRUPP, of Essen, have recently made an 11-inch breech-loader for the Russian Government, and that satisfactory results are confidently anticipated. In this expectation, however, it has little confidence, and is quite content to wait until breech-loaders can be made safe, so long as good muzzle-loaders are produced in the meantime.

The Birmingham *Post* announces that Mr. BEECHER was to speak in that city on Tuesday, Oct. 27.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A FAREWELL BREAKFAST IN LONDON.

On Oct. 23, as has already been announced, Rev. H. W. BEECHER had a farewell breakfast given him at Radley's Hotel, London, Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL presiding, and about 300 guests being in attendance. After an address of fraternal sympathy, which was read by Rev. Dr. WADDINGTON and carried by acclamation, Mr. BEECHER took the floor. After a brief argument showing from the early history of the Government that the secession movement was simply a rebellion, Mr. BEECHER proceeded:

And now, my Christian brethren, I feel I have freedom here. [Renewed cheers.] There are some things, you know, that one can do in a lecture-room that one cannot do in the pulpit, and there are some things which a man can do in a social festival meeting of this kind that he cannot do on a platform before a mingled audience where he is liable to have a sentiment cut in two by a hoot or a hiss. [Laughter.] Now, I want to introduce some matters here that I could not do very well at a public meeting. I wish to acknowledge the many kind providences which have attended me at every step since I have been in England. I go home, not for the first time, believing in a special Providence, but to be a witness to my people to the preciousness and truth of the doctrine "God oresent with us." In ways unexpected, and as if the very voice of God had sounded in my ears, I have been trequeutly assisted during my sojourn ie this country. When I came here I had not spoken in public during the previous twenty weeks. I was to address 8,000 to 10,000 people in Macclesfield untrained and unused during that long vacation. I then went to Glasgow, and met a very cordial reception at Edinburgh. But at Liverpool I met a very different kind of reception. I felt not the slightest animosity toward the people of Liverpool. I saw that those who opposed me were merely partisans. [Cheers.] We know that the people of Liverpool are on the right side. I remember that in the midst of the wild uproar at the Liverpool meeting I felt almost as if a door had overthrown me, and a wind had swept by me. I never prayed more heartily in my life then I prayed for my opponents in the midst of that hurricane of interruption. [Hear.] It so affected my voice that a reaction came upon me on Saturday and Sunday, and I was almost speechless on Monday. I felt all day on Monday that I was coming to London to speak to a public audience, but my voice was gone; and it seemed to me as if I was going to be made a derision to my enemies, to stand up before the people and be unable to say a word. It would have been a mortification to anybody's natural pride. I asked God to restore me my voice, as a child would ask its father to grant it a favor. But I hoped that God would grant me his grace to enable me, if it was necessary for the cause that I should be put to open shame, to stand up as fool before the audience. When I got no ot Tuesday morning I spoke to myself to see if I could speak—[a laugh]—and my voice was as clear as a whistle. [Cheers.] Many might say this was because I slept in a wet jacket, but I prefer to feel that I had a direct interposition in my favor. [Cheers.] Last night I was saying to myself, "I am going among Christian ministers, and I should wish to represent to them the state of things in New-York," when my servant brought to me a letter from America, from the superintendent of my Sabbath-school—my dear friend Mr. BELL, of Scotland, by-the-by—[laughter]—but he is a good man notwithstanding. [Laughter.] He said, "It may be that you will have occasion to refer to the report of the committee who inquired into the case of the colored people who suffered from the riots," and so he forwarded their report to me. A gentleman who has been my opponent for the last sixteen years—a gentleman who, because he thought I was opposed to the best interests of America, heted me with Christian fervor—[laughter]—was appointed on the committee. The testimony that he gave to the committee as to that riot was that, with the exception of a few leaders, it was the work of Irishmen. The papers, for prudential reasons, did not put that forward in New-York. It was no more an American riot than if it had taken place in Cork or Dublin. Therefore, when misinformed persons in England say this riot is a specimen of what Americans can do, I say it is a specimen of what can be done by foreig

meetings of the various religious bodies to show how strong testimony had been borne against Slavery. He then said:

And now it is not a question with us whether this war should stop. We are not going to stop this war whatever you do. You have not—let me say—stood up for us so strongly for the last two or three years that you can influence us now to stop the war. ["Hear," and laughter.] I don't pretend to say that, considering your own difficulties, you have not taken the right path. [Hear, hear.] I see a great many things in your internal affairs here in England that I was not aware of before. We thought that you were perfectly settled on this question, and that you sat in your ease and arrogance—allow me to say what I would say in the States—and that having thus settled your principles you refused to make an application of them to the States which needed them more than any other country in the world. [Cheers.] Now, I find that you are far from settled, and it is a great comfort to me to know that your conduct has not all arisen from depravity. [Laughter.] I shall go back and say: "You must I think that England simply refused to bear witness to her own principles. She is yet in the battle herself about this question, not as to Slavery, but as to her own institutions, and if she had borne witness, as some of her people would have done, it would have created a party movement." I shall not discuss whether there was not higher ground to take than this, and whether England should not have risen to the Providence of God and occupied it, but you are men, and we are men, and we are glad to find no reason for not being angry with you. [Cheers and laughter.] This has been our feeling in the past, and it has been unlike a common national feeling. Generally speaking the uneducated and passionate men have their prejudices and bitternesses, while the intelligent classes have their better opinions and judgments. But it has been the reverse with us. Those that have felt the most grief and indignation with England have been just the educated and Christian public who have felt, with scarcely an exception, that England has been selfishly cold and cruel. I don't intend to say whether that has been your feeling or not. I am not here to make a case against you. I am a Christian amongst Christians. I am for doing what will unite us, if we have not been united before—[cheers]—and then will keep our countries together in Christian fellowship. [Renewed cheers.] But somebody ought to tell you this; a great many would think it, and would not have grace to say it plainly to you. [Hear and laughter.] But God has strengthened me to speak my mind to you, dear Christian brethren, and to tell you that, so far as your influence has gone hitherto, it has all been against liberty and for Slavery. I don't mean that that is what you meant, but I do say that was the effect of your conduct in America. From one cause or another, unfortunately, the moral influence of Christians in England, with individual exceptions which I live to remember, their influence has been on the side of Slavery and against those who were struggling to put it down. Now, I know that in such an hour as this, and in the presence of Christ, who is in our midst, you will receive such a statement from me in the same spirit as I make it. [Cheers.] I know that you will give this subject your consideration—that you will revise your opinions, if needs be, and not slow yourselves to be influenced by a commercial bias, nor by unscrupulous papers. [Hear, hear.] I wish you to understand how much harm has been done on our side, too, by the coppersmith. [Heer, heer.] I beg of you to examine this as a question of duty to God's people—of duty to God. Yes, I will humble myself for Christ's sake, and for the fellowship of the body of Christ, and beg of you for your sakes to examine this fairly. We don't want to be separated from the English people. [Lond cheers.] We want to see the old links rubbed brighter. [Renewed cheers.] Let me tell you, however, we cannot stop this war—not if you were to line our shores with fleets, which I know you won't do; not if you were to fill Canada with your armies, which I know you won't; not if you remain still indifferent or adverse. That would make no difference; but is there not to be unity between the Christians of England and America? [Cheers.] You say that we have retorted upon you and said bitter things. Do you recollect that wonderful passage in Scott's *Antiquary*, where a certain hero had lost his son and was next morning found by the antiquery engaged in a work on which, having met with insuperable difficulties, he vented his grief and rage, although it, of course, was in no respect to blame? ("Hear," and laughter.] How natural a thing it is to vent our impatience and grief upon our own property or upon our own friend. And when we had seen our children slaughtered—oh! what noble children have fallen in this war—when tears had fallen from us day and night—when we had found treachery in the Government end on every side, we did hope to receive some sympathy; but instead of that, the wind that came from England was as cold as Greenland, and if, when we were disappointed, we said bitter things of England, may God forgive us. [Cheers.] You will ask me what can be done. Well, in the first place, let me say, dear Christian brethren, that I thank you very much for the kind things you have said and done for me. But I certainly would feel it to be a thousand times a greater kindness to me if every Christian minister and Christian brother would consent, as the result of my importunity, to open this matter on his knees before God. I have great faith in the guiding spirit of God. I do not believe He will allow His dear people of England to go wrong on this question. Well, next I ask you to remember us in your prayers. I do not mean in those circuitous ubiquities that take in everybody and everything. But I ask you to pray for the North as for those that you believe to be doing a great work for God. Pray for the North as you would have prayed for the Covenanters, for the old Nonconformists, for the old Puritans, for Christians in any age whose duty it became to resist unrighteousness, corruption and wrong. Pray for them as for men in that dark trouble in which God frequently leaves His people before the daylight comes and the glory of victory is showered down upon them. [Cheers.] But when the trumpet sounds for peace, and what are left of us are gathered together, and there are to be congratulations, and, as it were, divisions of God's spoils, I do not want that you should be left out. I desire that whatever may have been the misinformation regarding this conflict 3,000 miles off, for the future there will be no possible mistake—that there will be eye to eye, heart to heart, and hand to hand. We of the North represent your civilization. In the South, now wanting to become independent, there is not a point of sympathy that can attach her to England. [Hear, hear.] If the North prevail in this conflict, and the Union be restored, there is not one single point of religion and civilization in the whole cycle-cradle of English attainments honorable, noteworthy and world-renowned which would not find something corresponding thereto among us. This trait of remark might be indefinitely continued, but it is unnecessary. I shall go home certainly with a much lighter heart than I should have done if I had not spoken in England, and had not through my labor here—too brief for my own comfort—been permitted to see so much of the interior and better feeling of so many Christians in England. Before I sit down let me say that I would name all those honorable names—JOHN STUART MILL, Prof. CAIRNS, GOLDWIN SMITH and NEWMAN, BAPTIST NOEL, NEWMAN HALL and other well-known and honored names—I would name them all, but that there are so many whom I would wish to thank whose names I either do not know or have forgotten that, if I were to try and enumerate those who have done me good and Christian service, I should do injustice to many. And, for the same reason, I will not mention the papers and magazines that have been towers of strength to us. We will remember them though, and the day will arrive, I trust, when those who have labored for us in adversity will come to our shores, and we will treat them so well that you never shall see them back again. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Rev. C. STOWAL, Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, Rev. WM. BLOOD and others made brief addresses before the gathering dispersed.

A SPEECH BY MR. JOHN LAIRD, M. P.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND IRON-CLADS.

On Oct. 24 Mr. JOHN LAIRD took advantage of a gathering held at Music Hall, Birkenhead, with the object of presenting prizes to successful competitors at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Volunteers, to express his views on the defences of the country. In the course of his remarks he said:

The only plan by which they could work the heaviest guns was by adopting the cupola plan of Capt. COLE; and if the country that could procure the most efficient ships to carry them was to win the day, the sooner we procured those ships the better. Having described the construction of the cupola, he asked what has the Government done with regard to the trial of this plan? There were two plans before the public, one being that of Capt. COLE, and the other that of Mr. RAID, and it was quite clear to naval men that if either of these plans was to supersede the old broadside system of gunnery, the sooner it was tried the better. But what had the Government done? In April or May, 1862, they stated in the House of Commons, after various remonstrances had been made to them, that the *Royal Sovereign* was ordered to be cut down to test Capt. COLE's plan. At the same time they stated that they had ordered another ship to be got ready to test Mr. RAID's plan. By proper exertion these ships might have been ready in six months, but he believed they would not be ready in six months from this time. In the meantime large sums of money had been spent, and they would have wasted millions of money on ships of other constructions. He urged that if we were to go to war to-morrow, our navy was not in a fit state, and he advocated that, instead of having large ships drawing twenty-five feet of water, they should be prepared with a large fleet of gunboats or vessels drawing twelve or fourteen feet of water. In looking over the navy list, he found they had only two ships that could possibly be considered fit for coast and harbor defence, and those were on Mr. RAID's plan. He then referred to the speech delivered within the last few days by Mr. COBDEN, in which that gentleman had been pleased to make use of some complimentary terms about the late firm at Birkenhead. He did not agree with all the remarks of Mr. COBDEN that Government vessels should be constructed by private builders. On the contrary, he thought it was desirable that the Government should retain the Dockyards; at the same time, they should have a portion of the work done at private establishments, so that in case of war they would not only have the dockyards to fall back upon, but the resources of private yards. [Hear, hear.] He urged that both in engineering and shipbuilding as well as in other matters, competition was beneficial, and brought out the talent and ability of the competitors. In support of this view, he referred to two ships which had been built in this neighborhood, the *Alabama* and the *Florida*. ([Applause.] *He was not afraid or ashamed to own that his sons built and designed the Alabama*—[hear, and cheers]—*nor, he was sure, was the builder of the Florida ashamed to say that he designed and built that ship*, but the testimony borne to the character of these vessels was not the testimony of Birkenhead or Liverpool, or this country, but of America. These two vessels had been built a long time, and they had defied the efforts of 400 ships of war to capture them. These ships, he repeated, were designed by private individuals, and built for private individuals; but in this country the system was for one man to carry the brains of the whole talent for building ships. Referring again to the *Alabama*, he contradicted various statements made about her departure from this port. *said that she was lying in the dock ready for sea for some time, and was visited by numbers of curious people, that she went into the river in the night, but stopped there until eleven or twelve o'clock the following day.* Lord PALMERSTON had expressed his doubts whether the Government would not have rendered itself liable to get damages if they had seized the *Alabama*, but the recent speech made by Earl RUSSELL at Blairgowrie did not seem to agree with that delivered by the Premier. Earl RUSSELL had undertaken to say something which he would not be able to carry out. He laid it down that if they found the law not sufficient they could go to Parliament for an indemnity. He (Mr. LAIRD) believed Parliament would not indemnify an act if it was supposed to transgress the law. [Cheers.] Up to the time an act of indemnity was passed, there was a law by which all were bound. Laws were not made for an administration, but for the country, and they were bound to obey the law as they found it, and they were not bound to obey laws made hereafter. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] Mr. LAIRD concluded by alluding to the speech recently made by Sir ROUNDAL PALMER, Attorney-General, pointing out the inconsistency of that gentleman, contradicting in October statements which were made by himself in March last.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

THEIR OPERATIONS ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

In a Cape Town letter of the 20th of September we have the following account of the doings of the Confederate cruisers on that coast:

"When our last monthly mail left, the *Alabama* and *Tuscaloosa* had gone cruising, but the *Georgia* still remained. All sorts of rumors obtained currency as to the destination and intentions of the two first named, and among these it was confidently asserted that they were bound to Saldanha Bay, there to dispose of the prize and commit a 'flagrant breach of neutrality.' The *Volorous* was dispatched by the Governor to watch their movements, and prevent any misconduct on the part of Capt. SEMMES, but it returned from a fruitless mission; neither the *Alabama* nor *Tuscaloosa* had been seen or heard of. On the evening of the 29th ult. the *Georgia* left Simon's Bay to 'cruise,' and early on the following morning the Federal steamer *Vanderbilt* was seen in the offing. On obtaining information that the *Georgia* had so narrowly escaped his clutches, the Federal commander, Capt. BALDWIN, only took time to pen a few lines to the American Consul, stating that he might expect his return to port in about a week or ten days, and started in pursuit. Capt. BALDWIN overhauled every vessel with which he came in sight. He was, however, destined to be as unlucky as ever, and returned, disappointed, after an absence of only three days. On the 11th inst. the *Vanderbilt*, having coaled and taken in provisions, again left, and on the 16th the *Alabama* reappeared in Simoe's Bay, where it still remains. After this pretty little game of 'hide and seek' there may come something serious, although not a few think that the *Vanderbilt* has been again outwitted, having started for the East in the belief that the Confederate had sailed for that quarter in order to capture homeward bound vessels. During the last cruise of the *Alabama* she has taken no prizes, but has boarded a good many neutral vessels. At Angra Pagrina she found the *Tuscaloosa* and the prize *Sea Bride*. The prize crew was taken out of the latter, and the vessel and cargo handed over to the purchasers. Within the last few days the men of the *Alabama* have had a run on shore, and a considerable number of them have visited Cape Town. They are a rough-and-ready, motley lot, and pronounced, by those who can judge better in such matters than I can, to be a pirate crew *par excellence*. One sample I saw was composed of two Italians, carrying formidable looking knives, with poisoned blades, two Frenchmen, one Dutchman, three Germans, one Scotchman, two Englishmen and a desperate-looking Tipperary boy. The Tipperary boy was before the Police Court yesterday, for nearly murdering two of his shipmates in a drunken row; but, in consequence of the Confederate not being a recognized Power, he was handed over to be dealt with by Capt. SEMMES. There can be no question that popular sympathy here preponderates in favor of the South. Capt. SEMMES received an ovation; his name was in everybody's mouth; every one wished to shake hands with him, and secure his autograph, and congratulations were freely offered him on his past success, accompanied by the expression of hopes for the triumph of the cause in which he was engaged. Even Government employes, much to the annoyance of the Governor, were foremost in the display of general enthusiasm. Capt. BALDWIN, on the other hand, was received with politeness; I cannot say cordiality, much less enthusiasm. There was no running helter-skelter to greet him, and no excitement such as was witnessed on the arrival of the *Alabama*. Both SEMMES and BALDWIN are polite, gentlemanly men. They speak with no rancorous feeling of each other, but each expresses his belief that he is engaged in the discharge of a serious duty, and that victory sooner or later must rest with his side of the conflict." Other letters by the Cape mail state that the British ship *Camperdown*, belonging to Messrs. GALLATLY, HANEXY & SAWALL, was boarded by the *Alabama* on the 19th of August, off the Cape of Good Hope.

THE REBEL RAMS.

From the Levant Herald.

A telegraphic correspondence has just passed between the Porte and Her Majesty's Foreign Office, through the Turkish Embassy in London, on the subject of the arrested iron-clads in the Mersey. The Ottoman Government is willing to purchase these vessels at Mr. LAIRD's price—£130,000 each—and Earl RUSSELL, though unable at present to give effect to this wish, has expressed his readiness to promote it at the earliest moment the existing embargo can be removed. It is not, therefore, improbable that, instead of defending Charleston or devastating New-York, these formidable ships may, before many weeks have passed, mount guard in the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles.

THE VANDERBILT AT CAPE TOWN.

We have a copy of the Cape Town *Advertiser and Mail* of Sept. 19, which contains the journals of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* and of the Confederate pirate *Alabama*—the letter a very elaborate record taken from the private log of one of the officers. In an editorial the paper says:

"In our last monthly summary we announced the arrival here of the Confederate cruisers *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Tuscaloosa*, and were enabled to give our readers interesting and detailed accounts of their respective cruises. Since then the powerful Federal steamship *Vanderbilt* has entered an appearance in search of them, but, unfortunately for her, arrived just one day after the last of them had left the anchorage of Simon's Bay. Since then the *Vanderbilt* has refitted in Simon's Bay, has taken in some 900 tons coal, and proceeded out to search for her game somewhere between Agulhas and St. Helena; and during the same time the *Alabama* took a short run up the West Coast, returned again, knocked about off and on within sight of land, and without getting a sight of the *Vanderbilt*, has again come into Simon's Bay, where she is now at anchor, receiving a supply of coal, effecting necessary repairs to her consuming apparatus, and giving her men the unwonted indulgence of a run on shore. Capt. SEMMES, though aware that the *Vanderbilt* is on the near lookout for him, and may probably make her appearance off Simon's bay to block him up in port, displays as much coolness and as little bravado as ever. But he and his men are perfectly prepared for an engagement with their formidable pursuer, should circumstances force it on; but they do not rashly court it. They know sufficiently well that the chance of a naval battle would in any case be doubtful for them, and that at least, even should they succeed in disabling the *Vanderbilt*, they cannot reasonably expect to come off without heavy damage and possible disablement to themselves, which might take many months effectually to repair. Capt. SEMMES will therefore probably continue where he is for a few days longer, awaiting the looked-for arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, and in the assurance that should she blockade the port he may manage to give her the slip, as he did to the *San Jacinto* before in the harbor of Martinique. Should she, however, not make her appearance soon, he will go out to sea and take his chance of all further contingencies. During their respective stays at the Cape, both the *Vanderbilt* and *Alabama* have excited great admiration, and Capts. SEMMES and BALDWIN are in all respects foemen worthy of each other. In our unrestricted intercourse with both of them, we could not detect the slightest trace of brag or bravado, nor even of the personal bitterness of hostility which almost invariably mark a civil war. Each spoke of the other with individual respect, and felt that they were severally engaged in a grimly earnest work, which they were bound to perform for the service of their respective countries."

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN DEPUTATION.

From Galignani, Oct. 24.

The Mexican deputation was yesterday received by the Emperor. His Majesty listened with great attention to the report made to him by the President, M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, of the reception given them by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. His Majesty congratulated the members on the favorable results of their mission, and expressed the greatest anxiety for the regeneration of Mexico. Before retiring, M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA presented to the Emperor, in the name of the Regency of the Mexican Empire, the vote of thanks of the Junta of Notables, deposited in an oblong box of massive silver, of most delicate workmanship, and tied up with ribbons of the national colors of Mexico—red, white, and green. The box itself was inclosed in a small case of blue velvet.

THE RUMORED EVACUATION OF MEXICO BY FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of 23d, says:

"I feel certain that from this day forth the French semi-official press (with perhaps an allowance for a decent period of transition,) will receive orders to say that, after all, the freely expressed wishes of the Mexican people are not in favor of having the Archduke MAXIMILIAN for their Emperor, but that, instead, they would be glad to be purely and simply annexed to France, or to be governed by a French Prince or a French General—or to have anything whatever done with them, which subsequent deliberation in the Tuileries may deem to be most expedient. You know that I have always steadily disbelieved that there was anything *bona fide* in the nomination of the Austrian Archduke. So long as the original vote of Marshal FORAY's notables, giving a general power of appointment to the Emperor in case of the Archduke's refusal, I suggested that this vain young man was merely used as a breakwater to conceal ulterior designs. Now, symptoms of the comedy being played out are crowding upon us. Just as it is found out in Europe that the guarantees which the Archduke had been fooled into hoping he might get are not forthcoming, there comes an *apropos* letter in Bazilier's Correspondence, dated (or supposed to be dated) "Vera Cruz, Sept. 18," which says:

"The choice of an Austrian Prince for an Emperor is not popular. The people would rather have a French Prince, or, if that is not possible, a French General, just as was the case formerly in Sweden. There is, moreover, a party now which seems to be more numerous than any other, and which calls for the pure and simple annexation of Mexico to France. The Austrian party consists exclusively of a few intriguing and ambitious men greedy of place. This party is unfortunately the only one which for the moment possesses official channels of publicity."

BRAVO! Compare this with the reiterated assertions at the French semi-official Press that the whole country, so far as it was emancipated from the oppression of JUAREZ, was unanimous and enthusiastic in favor of the Austrian Prince. I am aware that the *Constitutionnel* only this morning pretends that certain "elections" in Mexico are going on most favorably for the Archduke. But then the *Constitutionnel* had not yet received the new orders.

What is to me most significant is that the *Moniteur*, which contains two or three columns of latest news from Mexico, carefully abstains from printing a single word in favor of MAXIMILIAN. The *Constitutionnel* will very soon take its cue, and get into the right groove. As to the rumor spread some time ago of a speedy evacuation of Mexico by the French, that is a thing not dreamed of. No less than thirteen vessels are at this moment chartered to go out there with stores and provisions.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

St. Petersburgh advices represent that it was believed there that, before Christmas, France, Austria and England will break off diplomatic relations with Russia, and that Russian statesmen are not without fears of war in the Spring, but they hope by that time to have crushed the Polish insurrection.

The Paris *Patrie* believes itself able to state that the language of Austria upon the Polish question is neither so firm nor decided as the Viennese papers assert. The Austrian counter propositions, far from facilitating the diplomatic action of Europe would rather tend to weaken it should England and France consent to adopt them.

Advices from Warsaw state that the National Government had ordered the Poles serving in the Russian army in Circassia to quit the service and organize themselves under a Polish General.

The Austrians had arrested several hundred insurgents with wagons conveying munitions, and with horses, for forming reinforcements. Another insurgent band, on the contrary, succeeded in penetrating into Russian Poland. Advices from Tarnow confirm the crossing of the Vistula, upon the Galician frontier, into Poland, on the 20th inst., by a corps of insurgents said to consist of 2,000 cavalry and infantry.

The Russians, on the 14th October, defeated the remainder of the united bands of SLAPSAR and MATUSEWICS in the district of Kalisch.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople by way of Vienna states that alarming news had been received with regard to the attitude and armaments of Russia. It is said the Emperor, with the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE and MICHAEL, had gone to Kertch, in order to inspect the new fortifications, in company with Gen. TODTLEBEN.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* emphatically denies the reported interview of a threatening character between the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople and AALI PASHA on Polish affairs, and says neither the attitude of the Porte nor the present relations of Russia and Turkey justify such a report.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In the sitting of the German Diet at Frankfort, on the 22d, the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL to the English Minister of the 1st Oct., was discussed. Resolutions declining to entertain the note were passed, upon the ground of Federal execution in Holstein being a matter of German home policy. A fresh English dispatch also relating to the Holstein Lauenburg question, was referred to the united Committees.

GREECE.

The King of the Greeks had quitted France *en route* for Greece.

Advices from Athens state that the Greek Government had decided that only a few men from each division of the army shall be present in Athens at the reception of the King. The National Government has resolved that the King should sanction its resolutions, and subsequently sign the Constitution to be drawn up."

Details of Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 23d were without variation. Consols closed at 93@93¾. Business on 'Change continued very dull. The demand for discount was moderate, and the market was easy at 3¾@3⅞ for choice bills.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £74,658 in the Bullion.

There were heavy arrivals of Gold, both from America and Australia, and considerable quantities were expected to find their way into the Bank.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 3d.; and Eagles, at 76s. 2¾d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co. report very little doing and quotations nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 24—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "There has been an animated demand from all classes of buyers at daily advancing prices until Wednesday afternoon, when a slight pause occurred, and some concession in prices, principally for arrivel, was submitted to. On Thursday the inquiry was on a moderate scale and the markets closed quietly. Sales of the week, 101,000 bales, including 51,500 to speculators and 14,000 for export. Yesterday (Friday) there was a fair demand at steady prices. Sales estimated at 7,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. American is quoted ½d.@⅝d. dearer on the week; Brazil, ½d.; Egyptian, ⅜d.; Surats, ¼d.@½d.; and Bengal and China, 1d.@1½d. ₱ lb. The quotations for Fair American are nominal. Middling Orleans, 29¼d.; Mobile, 29¼d.; and Uplands, 29¼d. Middling Surats, 21d.@22d. Stock on hand 177,840 bales—of which 38,070 are American. At sea from India, 275,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS quiet at last week's rates. IRON firm: Rails, £6 12s 6d.@£6 15s.; Bars, £6 15s.; Scotch Pig, 65s. 6d.@66s.; SUGAR excited and very active; prices, 2s.@3s. higher on the week. TEA firm; Common Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE quiet, and 6d.@1s lower. RICE steady. TALLOW lower, under large arrivals; Y. C. 44s.; Uloosed Cakes dull, £9 17s. 6d. for best New-York. PETROLEUM, £19 for Crude and 2s.@3s. 11d. for Refined. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, £85 for American. INDIGO—Sales progress with spirit, and the advance is fully maintained. SPERM OIL neglected at £80 for American; Cod £55. LINSEED OIL scarce, 42s. 6d.@43s. Messrs. GROVE & TODD report PROVISIONS generally unchanged. BUTTER firm for fine. RAIN firm: fine American, 42s.@42s. 6d. PETROLEUM has declined to 1s. 10¾d., but closes firmer a 1s. 11d.@2s.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISION.

Question of Joint Capture—What to Signal Distance?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Anglia—The Same* vs. *the Steamer Scotia.*—BETTS, J.—The above vessels having been captured and condemned as prize, the appropriate proceedings were taken to determine the ultimate disposition of the prize proceeds. The right to all captures vests primarily in the Government. Individuals derive no benefit from them but by means of positive grant from the public authority. (Helleck's Laws of War, ch. 30, sec. 3, 4; 2 Wildman, International Law, ch. 9.)

The provisions governing the subject in the United States laws are very concise, and in the most essential features are deficient in the perspicuity desirable for practical and useful ends.

The first regulation of the matter by Congress was in the Act of March 2, 1799. (1 Stats. at large, 715, sec. 5.)

"The produce of prizes taken by the ships of the United States be proportioned and distributed," &c., article 9, "whenever one or more ships of the United States are in sight at the time of any one or more other ships, as aforesaid, are taking a prize or prizes, or being engaged with no enemy; and they shall all be *so in sight* when the enemy shall strike or surrender, they shall share equally," &c., &c.

The Act of April 23, 1800, (2 Stats. at large, 53, sec. 7,) repeats substantially the last provisions in the same language.

The Act of July 17, 1862, (12 Stats. at large, 606, sec. 3, sub-division 4,) varies the phraseology, and directs "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within *signal distance* of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize," &c., &c.

After the condemnation of the two above-named prizes, the direction of the fourth section of the act of March 25, 1862, (12 Stat. at large 375) were to be pursued; the Prize Commissioners were directed by the Court "to proceed and take and report the requisite evidence to the Court to the end that a final decree may determine what public ships of the United States are entitled to share in the prize, and whether the prize was of superior, equal or inferior force to those making the capture."

The Commissioners went back to the Court their opinion or judgment and also a report of the evidence laid before them, concluding in effect, that only two vessels, the *Restless* and *Flag*, were entitled to share in either of the prizes, and that these two vessels were entitled to share in both.

The two prizes were captured whilst attempting to evade the blockade of the port of Charleston. There is no question of the justness of the report of the Commissioners as to the title of the *Restless* and the *Flag* to participate in shares of the prizes taken; the matter of difference and discussion between the counsel relates exclusively to the right of two other vessels to come also into the class of share-takers.

The *Housatonic* and *Flambeau* were two members of the blockading squadron stationed off Charleston at the time the *Anglia* and *Scotia* were captured as prizes by the *Restless* and *Flag*, and claims are interposed in their behalf before the Prize Commissioners, insisting they are entitled to share in the distribution of the above prizes. The Commissioners' report is adverse to the claim of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau*. The counsel of the latter vessel appeals to the Court against the decision and demand that the *Housatonic* be decreed entitled to share in the above proceeds because she was in sight of the prize when captured, and the *Flambeau* because she was in signal distance of both at the same time.

It will be needless now to debate the point of practice, whether under the special enactment of the fourth section of the act of March, 1862, (12 Stats. at Large, 375,) or the regular course of procedure in prize practice, there should be in the first instance a formal reference of the subject by the Court to the Prize Commissioners, damnading their decision explicitly thereupon, and thence a review before the Court by way of exceptions, as is the accustomed method in Admiralty proceedings, because the substantial end to be attained in either mode of oracure is here effected by obtaining from the Court in the first instance a decision upon the facts and the law involved in the report of the Prize Commissioners.

It may not, however, be irrelevant to observe that it could conduce to perspicuity and conciseness in this class of references to have them mutual between the Government and captors, and then, that the judgment of the Court in settlement of differences in law or fact, arising between the parties on the reference, should be sought for, as in Admiralty practice, by specific exceptions filed.

The contestant parties in the present issues are the representatives of the *Restless* and *Flag*, the vessels which actually arrested the prizes, and the *Housatonic* and the *Flambeau*, vessels which composed, in part with the other two, the forces which invested Charleston, and were on their stations adjacent to that port when the prizes were made. Accordingly the broad proposition is raised for consideration, on these proceedings, whether in fact or law the *Housatonic* and the *Flambeau* are entitled to share in the proceeds of these prizes.

The prize vessels were both captured in Bell's Bay, and at the time the schooner *Flambeau* was stationed at Moffet's Channel, off Charleston, and sixteen miles' distance from the place of capture. No signals were seen from the capturing vessels by the *Flambeau* at the time of capture. Several witnesses express their opinion that the *Flambeau* was *within signal distance* of the two prizes, the *Anglia* and *Scotia*, and other witnesses equally well situated to judge, express the opinion that neither the *Housatonic* nor the *Flambeau* were in sight or signal distance of the prizes or capturing vessels at the time of the capture; the *Housatonic* was not proved to be placed nearer the transaction than the *Flambeau*. No evidence is given by the *Housatonic* or the *Flambeau* of any act of cooperation performed by either of them in the capture of the *Anglia* or *Scotia*, other than being at their stations in the blockading squadron at a distance of about 16 miles, early in the morning; or that either of them saw or were seen by the prize vessels or the captor vessels, at the time of the capture. The opinion is given by some of the witnesses that the situation of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau* were within signal distance, but no evidence is given that either of those vessels were at the time in sight of the transaction, whether that view is measured from the position of the prizes or that of the vessels claiming to share in their proceeds. The opinion given by witnesses in that respect is not the result of actual experience, but conjectural merely.

The entire capture being, by the principles of prize law, the property of the Government, National vessels are not entitled to compensation out of the proceeds except upon express grant. Each of a blockading squadron, is supposed to do all in its power in the service to be performed, and the law supposes that obligation is fulfilled unless the contrary be proved. The rule is different with respect to joint associations or enterprises for war purposes by privateers or cruisers owned by individuals. (Wheaton on Captures, 287. Halleck's Law of War, ch. 30, sec. 7.)

The doctrine of reasonable or equitable reward, has, therefore, no place in the inquiry before the Court. It must be determined from direct provisions of law, whether parties who claim an award of compensation out of these cases come within the terms and purpose of the statutory enactments upon the subject.

It is plain that the grant of shares in prize moneys to vessels not being the direct captors, is one of limitation and restriction. The single fact that a vessel is one of a common force squadron or other association or denomination, does not constitute her a participent in the prize shares obtained by the separate members or combination of the body or force. The claimant must show the additional qualification that her position was *in sight or signal distance* of the occurrence out of which the taking of the prize was realized.

If the designation of the vessel in the several statutes as being "*in sight*," or within *signal distance*, are regarded as equivalent descriptions, their natural import would seem to be that the vessel must be so situated as to be able of her own accord to contribute direct assistance to the captors by deterring resistance from the enemy, or aiding physically in overcoming such resistance, or making pursuit of her, and accordingly the vessel or vessels to be aided must possess the means of communicating intelligent directions to the one whose aid is needed. It would appear that the acts of Congress must contemplate that the vessels should be in view of each other, or of the signals used by them, in order to correctly receive and respond to the notices given.

This construction at the time precludes the claim advanced in favor of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau*, that they stood at the time connected in this service under the relation of a *joint enterprise*, and each entitled to share in its advantages upon the principles governing that class of associations.

Under the provisions of the English Prize acts, the donation of prize proceeds was made to the taker.

The English Law Courts had regarded, the grant as comprehending, beyond the actual *captors*, those also who were constructively contributing to taking the prize; but Sir Wm. Scott is inclined to concur in the after views of the tribunals, that the limitation of the Prize law should not be extended, but rather more closely restrained to the terms of the acts. (The *Vrythd*, 2 Rob. R., 13, 18.) He refers to the *Mars* (note to page 16) as fixing the doctrine that several public ships occupied in a common purpose—that is, to enforce a blockade—do not share as joint captors in a prize made by one of the number, when not present at the capture. (The *Flora*, 5 Roo., 240, t.

The same interpretation to the rule is applied by American writers, as the vessel is only held entitled to share in a prize taken in sight at the time of capture, and lending a constructive assistance. (Wheaton on Captures, ch. 9, art. 20. Halleck on Law of War, ch. 30, sec. 6, 7.) The mere physical ability to discern the prize, or even seeing her from the masthead, not imparting the ability to contribute assistance in making the capture, does not seem to have been recognized in any authoritative case, as rendering a vessel so present and in sight as to afford evidence of *constructive* assistance to another ship in effecting a capture. (Upton on Maritime Warfare and Prize, 204–220, 2d edition.)

The latest provision in the act of Congress, (12 Stat. at Large, 606 sub. div. 4, sec. 3:)" Where one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize," &c.,) affords no indication that the established rules in regard to joint captures in prize cases was intended to be changed; or that investments of enemy ports by fleets or squadrons, or united navy forces were to be deemed joint expeditions or enterprises, and subject to regulations applicable to naval services of that denomination.

It will not be implied *constructively* that assistance has been rendered by a ship not palpably contributing to the capture of another unless she shall be within signal distance of the one making the prize, that is under circumstances which may justify the capturing ship to demand and expect her assistance.

These facts must be affirmatively proved by the vessel claiming to share in the proceeds of the prize property taken.

I think in the present instance that the claims of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau* have been correctly disallowed by the Prize Commissioners. Order accordingly.

For the *Housatonic*, Mr. Silliman. For the *Flambeau*, Mr. Foster. For the *Restless* and *Flag*, the District-Attorney.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081. *Part II.*—Nos. 1633, 88, 1058, 1946, 3740, 3774, 2913, 3244, 3836, 304, 691, 1469, 1602, 181, 1845, 1971, 304, 3037, 862, 2014.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motion only.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 31 on Demurrer Calendar, 220, 280, 189, 213¾, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 748, 1509¾, 1669, 1886, 896, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2162, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2488, 2189. *Part II.*—Nos. 1230, 1751, 1187, 86, 1627, 1204, 689, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178.

SUPERIOR COURT—Day Calendar—*Part I.*—Nos. 2705, 2549, 821, 2781, 2029, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2107, 2541, 2842, 1040, 1040¾, 1729, 2557, 2775. *Part II.*—Nos. 402, 2566, 2658, 696, 1748, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2672, 2676, 2678, 2680.

IMPORTANT QUESTION IN RESPECT TO CHARTER PARTIES—MAYOR OPDYKE AND MARSHALL O. ROBERTS VOLUNTEER TO SETTLE IT.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Mc.ell.

Marshall O. Roberts vs. *George Opdyke.*—This was an action upon a charter party. The charter was for the plaintiff's steamer *Philadelphia* for a voyage to New-Orleans and back in the month of September of last year. The charter was for the whole vessel, whose measurement was more than a thousand tons; but the following clause occurred therein, and the plaintiff availed himself of its provisions:

"It is understood that the steamer is to carry out to New-Orleans seven hundred tons measurement of assorted cargo, or more if that does not make her draw over fourteen feet of water, and to bring back six hundred hogsheads of sugar, or its equivalent, or more in case her draft of water does not exceed fourteen feet."

Upon loading the steamer, after putting on board 361 tons, it was found that she drew full fourteen feet of water, the plaintiff thereupon refused to allow any more to be put on, and accordingly sailed for New-Orleans and returned according to the terms of the charter party. The price to be paid was $25,000; but upon the return of the steamer the defendant agreed to pay $15,000, and refused to pay more, claiming that under the agreement he should have been allowed to put 700 tons on the steamer.

On the trial it was conceded that the question was one of law, as to the effect of the clause quoted in the charter party, and the Court thereupon ordered a verdict for the plaintiff, and that exception be heard in the first instance at the General Term, judgment meanwhile to be suspended.

The cause now came on for argument, the defendant's counsel contending that it was plain that where a party chartered a ship of a thousand tons, he intended to load her with more than three hundred and sixty-one tons—only about one-third of her capacity; that the fact that the plaintiff was the owner of the ship, and acquainted with her capacity, and that the defendant was not, should be taken into consideration; that if it were the intention of the parties that the ship should take only so much cargo as should make her draw fourteen feet of water, it would be easy to so limit it, without mentioning seven hundred tons, or any other given number; that the contract was entire, and if the defendant's interpretation of it was correct, then the plaintiff had not proved performance by him of the conditions precedent, and could not therefore recover.

Decision was reserved.

JENKINS, OPDYKE & ACKERMA

and T. tracks and depot exhibition will be made with both these roads, their tracks running on one side of the new building, and the Hamboldt on the other. Another important improvement in consequent upon the order of things. The telegraph poles are already up along the whole line, and the wire will be stretched in the course of the next two weeks.

The Atlantic and Great Western managers expect to complete their line to Cincinnati in January, and thus to perfect the broad-gauge connection by way of the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, between New-York and St. Louis.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,372,002 67; for Customs, $312,000; payments, $4,825,365 37; balance, $32,089,409 91.

The Stock Commission firm of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & Co. has been dissolved. Mr. WM. H. CURTIS retiring. Messrs. R. O. CROMMELIN and W. E. TELLINGHAST continue the business under the style of CROMMELIN & TELLINGHAST, at No. 30 Wall-street, (the old Treasury building.)

The following is an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, held Oct. 30:

Resolved, That this Board regard the proposed extension of the North Pennsylvania Railroad by the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company to Easton, and thence (which in their judgment would soon follow) to a connection with the Railroad of this Company, as a valuable public improvement, opening as it would the most direct communication between the City of Philadelphia and the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, and Northern and Western New-York and the Canadas."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 3,368 bols. Flour, 205 bags Corn Meal, 442,755 bushels Wheat, 14,630 bushels Corn, 15,916 bushels Barley, 81,227 bushels Oats, 1,150 pkgs. Provisions, and 113 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 35 pots., including Pots at $8 25 and Pearls at $9 50 @ 100 lbs. Stock this morning, 271 bols.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request today. Prices have not varied materially. We quote Java at 30c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30¾c.@33½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c. @33½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at irregular prices. Middlings 80c.@81c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 400 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are quiet at previous quotations. Stock, 951 tons Lima Wood, 450 tons Bogwood and 30 tons Fustic.

FISH—All kinds are in active request, partly to arrive, at very full and buoyant prices. Heavy purchases have been made by speculative buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand to-day; prices of low grades tend downward. The medium and higher brands are held firmly, being in actively less abundant. Choice family extras are quite scarce and salable at full rates. Sales, since our last, 10,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 75; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$5 50 @$5 75
Extra State..... 6 00 @ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 70 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands... 7 15 @ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 7 40 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 6 70 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri.. 7 35 @11 00
Southern Flour is in demand at former prices. Sales, since our last, 2,250 bbls. at $5 95@$7 65 for poor to good superfine; $7 70@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales, 656 bbls. Extra at $6 10@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50@$5 50 for superfine ₱ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $5 for Jersey, $5 90 for Marsh's Caloric, Atlantic Mills and Brandywine. ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $2 75@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, for export and on speculation, and prices have partially advanced 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 148,800 bushels, including White Western at $1 70; amber Western at $1 46@$1 52; Red Western at $1 32@$1 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 37@$1 41; Milwaukie Club at $1 22@$1 35; Chicago Spring at $1 32@$1 38, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales 84,000 bushels, at 1 $1 05@$1 05½ for round Mixed Western in store; $1 07@$1 08 for do. afloat and delivered; $1 04½@$1 05 for unsound do. ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 20 @$1 24, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are doing better to-day, being in more request. We now quote Canada at 80c.@82c.; Western 81c.@83c.; State at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand, at $1 30 @$1 45 ₱ bushel; sales 10,800 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,950 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in light supply and good demand at $1 15@$1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is quiet to-day, but held firmly. Stock, 1,851 bales American, 16,899 bales Manilla, and 910 bales Jute.

HIDES—Are inactive, but quoted steady. Stock, 131,500.

LIME—Is in moderate supply and fair request, at full rates.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for New-Orleans, at from 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 15 ₱ gallon; Rosin, $4 90@$5 at 5 00 bbl; Tar, $12 50@ $13 ₱ bbl; Pitch, $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Stock, 3,775 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,321 bbls. Crude do., 30,600 bbls. Rosin, and 7,144 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Are in limited request to-day, generally at former quotations, with Sperm Crude Whale at $1 10@ $1 12½ per gl. Sperm at $1 65. Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25. Unbleached Sperm, $1 90@$2 05; Linseed, $1 40@$1 41; No. 1 Lard at 65c.@66c.; City Red, 75c.@77c. Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 62½ per case. Crude Petroleum is 29c.@30c.; Refined do., 52c.@53c. free, and 42c.@43c. in bond ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less active, owing to the advanced prices claimed by holders particularly for Mess. Sales, since our last, 2,900 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 12½, for New Mess; $15 75@$16 for Old Mess, and $11 87½@$12 25½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5¾c. @6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, at 7¾c.@10c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 140 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 2,200 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@11½c., latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive and drooping; sales 150 bbls. at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50 @13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bols. Butter continues quiet at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 11c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 200 bags East India, at $7 12½@ $7 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request and prices have favored sellers: sales, since our last, 1,700 hds., including New-Orleans, at 12¼c.@14¼c.; Porto Rico at 12c.@12½c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@ 13¼c., and 1,450 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined continue in fair request, ranging at from 13¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¼c., and 9 pkgs. Gielse at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "Since our last issue the market has not fluctuated much considering the unsettled state of the Gold market. During the forepart of the week the inquiry for strictly prime in hhds. for export was pretty fair at 12¾c. for choice brands. About the middle of the week the demand rather fell off ¼c. to ½c. ₱ lb., and in order to make sales the concession had to be made, and large sales were effected at 12¾c.@12¼c., and ordinary City Rendered was freely offered at 12c., and some forced sales were made at 11¾c. by parties anxious to realize. Since Thursday prices have been firm for all descriptions, and sales have been made freely at 12¾c. for prime, both of Eastern and Western. The arrivals of Western have been more liberal during the past week, but the stock held here is still light. The home demand for chandlers' purposes has been good. Other kinds of Soap Grease have been at ready sale at our quotations. Tallow Oil is scarce and prices nominal; a first-rate article, in iron-bound packages, would bring 11c. At the close to-day the market was rather flat, and but very few transactions took place, but we quote 12c.@12¼c. as the nominal price for the ordinary run of the market, and strictly prime Tallow is scarce. We hear of sales having been made for January delivery at prices not made public. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 11¾c., ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Has been in good request, and has advanced to 61c.@62c., chiefly at 61c.@61¼c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 850 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Very moderate engagements were reported to-day, and rates by sailing vessels were unsettled. The total number of vessels in port was 459, including 37 steamers. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s.@1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 60 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 7s. ₱ bbl.; 100 tons Heavy Goods, by sailing vessel, at 15s. per ton; and by steamer, 1,900 packages Provisions at 5s.@ 10s. ₱ ton. For London, 20,000 bushels Wheat at 1¾d. ₱ bushel; and by steamer, 1,500 packages Butter and Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton. For Hamburg, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bremen ship, 534 tons, to Bordeaux, 600 hds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; a Dutch brig, 212 tons, to Bristol, 1,200 Petroleum, 7s. 3d.; an Norwegian bark, 533 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, to a port in the Mediterranean, 1,000 Petroleum, 7s.; a brig 200 tons, to Minotitlan and back, $3,000; a British brig, 1,660 bbls., to Jamaica, 85c. ₱ bbl.; one, 197 tons, to Aux Cayes, 90c. gold, and back, from Fortune Island, salt, 11c.; a British schooner, 125 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,606, half gold; a British brig, 140 tons, from St. Marlin to New-York, salt, 12c.; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Antigua, $1 05 ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 2,000 bbls., to the Windward, 95c.; a British bark, 290 tons, to Cardenas, at $6 50 ₱ ton; a British bark, 300 tons, to Matanz

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, PANTOMIME AND BALLET, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—HANDY ANDY—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MILES O'REILLY—PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—SATAN IN PARIS—ALPINE MAID.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—BEDOUIN ARABS.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports were prevalent in Washington on Tuesday of fighting between MEADE and LEE, but we have received no confirmation of these rumors. It is asserted that Gen. MEADE has received imperative orders to bring on a battle, under penalty of being superseded if he fails. Referring to this matter we find the following in the Philadelphia *Ledger*:—"The orders are said to have come from HALLECK; and, further, that they are backed by the President. Up to Tuesday, however, it is known there were no preparations for a forward movement on the part of MEADE; but, on the contrary, that he seemed to incline toward the maintenance of a defensive position. On Sunday and yesterday, so far as could be discovered, the rebel force along the Rappahannock had been considerably reduced, and any offensive designs on their part were, in no direction, visible."

Later intelligence from Charleston harbor than that published yesterday has been received via Richmond. A telegram dated Charleston, Saturday, Oct. 31, says that our incessant fire from the land batteries had knocked down the wall of the sea face of the fort, causing the death of thirteen men, who were buried by the *debris*. A dispatch, dated Sunday, announces that the fire was continued fiercely on that day, two monitors participating, and that the shots averaged four per minute. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that it is understood Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN are to continue the bombardment of Sumter until not a vestige of it remains, and with the artillery now employed against the fort, its total destruction is believed to be certain.

We have interesting advices from our special correspondent near Chattanooga. He gives evidence that the rebels are advancing against Gen. BURNSIDE, and that in this work they expect cooperation from Virginia. The Eleventh corps of the Army of the Potomac took part in the late fight under Gen. HOOKER, and behaved admirably.

Guerrillas are reported to be very active in Western Kentucky. On the 2d inst., a party of them captured two trains of cars near Mayfield, and they are doing a great deal of damage to the railroad. They are said to be 1,200 strong.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the returns thus far received there is little doubt that the aggregate Union majority will fall little short of 35,000. The Democratic majority in this City is reduced over 10,000 from that of last year. One Union Senator and four Union Assemblymen are elected. FLORENCE MCCARTHY is elected Judge of the Marine Court, over Mr. RICHARDSON, Dem. The result as to Judge BOSWORTH and MCCUNN, for the Superior Court, is yet undecided; several Districts to hear from may overcome BOSWORTH'S majority. The rest of the Democratic Judiciary and County candidates are elected.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, from Panama, we are put in possession of Central and South American news to a recent date. The full details in the letters of our special correspondent of the war between Nicaragua and Guatemala, and the intelligence from Panama and the South American States are of considerable interest.

At the grand Union meeting held at Auburn on the night before election, Secretary SEWARD was present, and in response to the enthusiastic demands of the citizens, made a speech. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to defend the policy of allowing soldiers to come home from the battle-field for the purpose of voting.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified his readiness to pay off all the 12 months' 6 ₱ cent. Certificates of Indebtedness due in all the months of November, December, January and February, the interest to be paid in Gold to the date of presentation. The Money market was again active among the Brokers yesterday, and Stocks, which were rather buoyant in the forenoon, closed dull. Gold and Exchange steady.

The Grand Ball to the Russians, tendered by citizens, takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. The arrangements are on the most liberal and elegant scale, and it will surpass anything of a similar character ever witnessed.

Flour and Corn were in limited demand, yesterday; prices of the latter were lower. Wheat and Oats were in more request at advanced rates. Moderate sales of Leather, Lime, Laths, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Tallow and Provisions were reported; Pork was again dearer. Sugars and Whisky were in good demand and a shade firmer. Hemp, Spices, Fruit, Dyewoods, and Naval Stores were quiet. Fish continued active at rising prices. A limited inquiry prevailed for Boots and Shoes, which, however, were held firmly. Wool was salable and buoyant. Cotton was quiet and depressed. The Freight market was inactive.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A PRIZE COURT.—We publish this morning a decision which will be of great interest to all connected with the navy. It is a decision made by Judge BETTS in the case of the prize steamers *Anglia* and *Scotia*, and involves the question of who shall participate as captors in the proceeds of the prizes. The vessels were captured in Bull's Bay, by the *Restless* and the *Flag*, two vessels which belonged to our blockading squadron off Charleston, and they, of course, were interested in the prize. Two others of our vessels, the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau*, which were enforcing the blockade off Moffitt's Channel at Charleston, sixteen miles off, made a claim to also participate in it, because they were within signal distance of the capturing vessels. The act of Congress of July 17, 1862 provides that when vessels are within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the proceeds, and the question arose as to the construction of this language of the act. Judge BETTS holds that this distance must be such as would enable the vessels to communicate with each other, and render each other assistance, if necessary.

We have published the decision in full, because it is the only decision which we have seen on any question of joint capture which has arisen during the war, and as many of our captures have been made by members of squadrons, that the question must interest a great class.

The Redemption of the Empire State.

New-York stands purged. There is not a trace left of the dishonor HORATIO SEYMOUR has put upon her. Her fidelity to the Union is now beyond question. Notwithstanding the fact that she has eighty thousand staunchest Union soldiers in the field who were refused the suffrage, her majority for the Union is THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND; and it would have been twice that, had it not been for the peculiar "friends" of Gov. SEYMOUR—the vile dregs of the cities, steeped in ignorance and crime. The enlightened law-respecting public opinion of the State—that element of society which carries moral power with it—has declared itself against the Governor and for the President with a preponderance that ought to confound every decent man among the Governor's adherents. It is equivalent to a solemn finding that he stands opposed to the patriotic sentiments and moral convictions of the Commonwealth, and that he is derelict in the day that tries men's souls.

As for Gov. SEYMOUR himself, it may be safely said that the result of this election seals his political fate. He has staked all in a very bold game of faction; and he has lost beyond all possibility of recovery. He will perfunctorily drag through the remainder of his term, and will then drop out of public sight forever. American history has fully established that our people never forgive unfaithfulness in a National crisis—that a sentence once passed upon a public man guilty of it is never removed, never lightened. Old party attachments may keep him up for a little while, but when these once fail the severance is final. We do not at all believe that the so-called "Democratic party" will continue to exist in its present identity after this war. It will, in all likelihood, suffer the same penalty of extinction that the Federal party did for opposing the last war with England. But if it does survive, it is certain that it will not consent to carry the odium that will attach to its old leaders. Self-preservation will impel it to cut clear of the VALLANDIGHAMS, and COXES, and SEYMOURS, and WOODS, and all the men who have undertaken to manage the party only to plunge themselves and it into disgrace. The party will understand that the only possibility of its ever regaining position must come from the sacrifice of its old chiefs, and its subjecting itself to new direction. The "Democratic" party may thus possibly save itself; but unless HORATIO SEYMOUR can succeed in expunging from men's memories his official history for the past year, or unless he can devise some political chemistry whereby he can blanch his black record into the whiteness of faithful devotion, he can no more save himself than can the fallen Lucifer.

When this war is over, and the Republic is once more marching on in its strength, men will look back upon this year's chapter in the history of our State with amazement. Removed from all personal insight into the petty intrigues and machinations which made HORATIO SEYMOUR Governor of the State at this juncture, and in great measure ignorant of the peculiarly artful and plausible ways of the man, they will wonder how it could have been that the very State which, of all others, had the greatest interest in the salvation of the Union should have been the very State which most sought to embarrass and frustrate the Government in its prosecution of the war against the rebellion. It is perfectly understood now that New-York was drawn into this course not by her own will, but by party chicane and official faithlessness. But history takes far more note of results than of causes; and, while the fact of the troubles from New-York in the great rebellion will be remembered, the miserable causes will be well-nigh forgotten. Yet it is a grand thing that before the rebellion closed, while great duties were yet to be performed, the Empire State, through direct appeal to its people, disavowed all faction, and, with an emphasis that could not be mistaken, asserted its readiness to stand by the Government.

The honor of the State is safe for at least the remainder of the war. It is fortunate that Gov. SEYMOUR has not the moral courage, or we should say rather the immoral hardihood, of some of the other chiefs of his party. He has not the nerve to push a measure or policy against what he knows to be decided public opinion. He shrinks from nothing that crooked designs can accomplish for what he thinks the interests of his party; but he is not equal to an outright defiance of the public will. Therefore, it may be considered quite certain that in view of the results of this election, he will quit his factious work and will cooperate with the Government, in form at least. Of course we can look for no enthusiasm, or particular enterprise, on his part, such as distinguishes the Executives of some of our neighboring States, but at least we shall be spared the scandal of another year's history like the last. There will be no more stirring up of jealousy and discontent in the official papers and unofficial speeches of the Governor—no more letters to political Conventions urging a compulsory suspension of the war—no more captious correspondence with the President against the enforcement of measures for recruiting the armies—no more indifference at mob-intimidation in our legislative halls—no more pandering to the demands of red-handed rioters in the streets of New-York. HORATIO SEYMOUR'S "occupation's gone." He will remain Governor, but he will work no more faction. The State will henceforth follow its patriotic principles, without let or hindrance.

This triumph over the Governor is no party achievement. Let no man talk of a Republican victory. Thousands of war Democrats labored for it with as great zeal as any. It is no partyism, it is patriotism that has so gloriously carried the day. The ticket elected was, when nominated, declared to be the Union ticket, and its success is a Union success, and nothing else. We trust that all Republicans, however devoted in other times they may have been to their distinctive party principles, will faithfully remember this, and refrain from everything like partisan exultation. The grandeur of this triumph is far higher than anything which a mere party struggle ever has given, or can give. It does not rest on any mere political claim, but on the very right of the Republic to live.

Corps Commanders.

When the interior history of our military operations comes to be fully known, it will, we think, be found that it has happened to some of our heads of armies to receive praise and to others to receive blame for actions in which they themselves came in but for a small part, and the success or failure of which was really owing to the conduct of their subordinates, and especially of the commanders of corps. It is hardly to be expected that people will take such considerations into account in their verdicts of commanders, and indeed there is seldom the means even if there were the disposition to do so. There is a savage summariness in popular judgments of military men: success is success, on whatever accident it may have turned; and failure is failure, however excellent the plans of the commander may have been. A strict justice, however, would take these into account—would be disposed to pity rather than to censure tha General whose combinations may have been defeated by inefficient, intriguing or unwilling subordinates, and on the other hand would not unduly exalt the commander whose victory may have been in great part the fruit of the happy inspiration or energetic action of able lieutenants. Without wishing, therefore, to set aside the rule which makes the *result* the test by which a General is to be judged, and the General himself alone responsible therefor, we say it would be gross injustice entirely to overlook the efficient causes of the result.

These qualifying considerations in the judgment of military leaders bear with peculiar weight in the present war, for perhaps there never was a war in which subordinate Generals have exercised so powerful an influence on the success or failure of military operations. The power wielded by a corps commander in our military system, and in the conditions under which military operations are carried on in this country, is prodigious. As the very designation implies, the commander of a *corps d'armée* controls a complete army *body*, an independant military organism; for although, according to the terms of the ordinance of service, the corps comes within the circle of operations of the army, yet distinct provision is made for separate action. And, besides, the practical conditions of operations in our country—conditions which make warfare with us, in the words of a distinguished Western commander, "little else than bushwhacking on a large scale"—constantly put the corps commander, whether in strategic marches of manœuvre or in the tactical combinations of battle, in such situations as render independent action absolutely necessary, and at the same time devolve the most important issues on his action. Of course, if the corps General act feebly or imprudently, rashly or unzealously, the amount of disaster he may cause is incalculable.

It is not a grateful task to proceed to show, by examples drawn from our own experience during this war, that in many cases results of the kind mentioned here unhappily been brought upon our armies by the cause here assigned; and we need only call up two that are notorious by having been made the subject of official action. The first is presented in the Pope Campaign, the investigation of which, with tha developments brought out on the trial of Maj.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, revealed an amount of treason, faction, and indifference in some of the then corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, that was fairly appalling. The second is furnished by the experience of Gen. BURNSIDE, who, in the attempted campaign of February last, which has passed into history as the "Mud Campaign," found his efforts completely baffled and baulked by the want of coöperation on the part of one or more of his corps commanders. It seems that this same evil spirit is still rife in that unfortunate army, for it is only the other day that, at Bristoe Station we saw the commander of the Fifth corps marching off just as Gen. WARREN, commanding the Second corps, became engaged with a greatly superior force of rebels—whereas the union of the two corps could have brought about the complete destruction of the rebel detachment! A truth-telling correspondent of this journal, writing from the Army of the Potomac touching this subject, uses the following emphatic language:

"If the whole truth must be told, it must be confessed that (Gen. MEADE) was too little aided by the corps commanders. Too many of them are possessed by the mere spirit of routine, by an unwillingness to go beyond the mere letter of orders, (whatever change of action circumstances may dictate,) and to do nothing without orders. *It is not that they do not do what they are told, but that they lack zeal.* There is hardly one—I think I am sure there is not *more* than one—who would take the responsibility and do on the moment what the highest duty requires. The conduct of that corps commander, who, when WARREN became engaged with one corps of the enemy at Bristoe and the other rebel corps was coming up close behind, sent word, as the booming cannon pled with him to return and aid WARREN to engage the enemy and make the action decisive, that he "was moving leisurely off," is an illustration of the spirit of the conduct of too many of these general officers."

Perhaps we can find no more striking illustrations of the important influence which corps commanders exercise over both the good and the evil fortune of armies, than are furnished by our (late) two great armies of the West. Gen. GRANT, in his splendid campaign, had the good fortune to be aided and counseled by two corps commanders of the very first ability, namely, Gens. SHERMAN and MCPHERSON. These soldiers are both men of the most signal talents, comprehensive judgment and the most skilful and energetic executive faculty. There is no doubt that Gen. GRANT is in a large measure indebted for the success of the campaign against Vicksburgh to these two able Lieutenants, as, indeed, he emphatically acknowledges in his official report. On the other hand, Gen. ROSECRANS had, during the whole period of his command of the Army of the Cumberland, the unhappiness to be (it would be irony to say *aided*) hampered by two corps commanders, who were in every respect the precise opposites of the officers just mentioned. With what spirit must Gen. ROSECRANS have gone into that fatal field of Chickamauga, knowing, as he did, that his two wings were commanded by men whose names were associated with nothing but disaster? Gen. ROSECRANS has thus far preserved a generous silence on this score; but he could, if he wished, a "tale unfold" which would startle and amaze the country.

These considerations go to show the weighty responsibility which rests on the President in the appointment of corps commanders; for their appointment or removal rests alone with him, and does not lie within the authority of the General of an army. A corps commander should not only be thoroughly capable in a professional point of view, but he should be *morally* right—inspired with the desire of giving his entire, hearty, zealous, unselfish support and assistance to the head of the army, for without this his military talent will be completely neutralized. There is another quality which, however, is of an intellectual rather than a moral kind, and when it is present the greatest things can be accomplished. This is an instinctive apprehension of the plans and purposes of the commander, and the spirit to work toward their realization wherever the opportunity offers, with or without orders. The best combinations cannot always forecast all the contingencies that may occur in a battle or on the march, and after all that the General-in-Chief has done, the finest results will often come from the happy inspirations of subordinate commanders—such inspirations as brought DESAIX back from Novi to Marengo the moment his ear caught the volleys of the First Consul's battle; nor as induced RICHEPANSE, at the battle of Hohenlinden, after his division was cut in two by the Austrian left wing, to fall with one-half on the rear of the grand column of the Austrians.

Gen. GRANT in his present command has some excellent corps commanders—THOMAS, SHERMAN, GRANGER, HOOKER; but there is still much to be done in all our armies in the way of weeding out incapacity and want of zeal among the corps commanders.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

IRON-CLAD BUILDING AND MANUFACTURES IN RICHMOND.

A refugee from Richmond, a Northern woolen-spinner, brings intelligence that at Manchester, near Richmond, on the James River, a gunboat, clad with three thicknesses of two-inch iron, is with in six weeks of completion; that at Rocketts, at the foot of Main-street, two other iron-clads are on the stocks; that a sense of security is so complete that large iron works, private property, are in process of construction by a man named BRADLEY in Manchesinr, and the machine-shops at the Central Railroad Depot have been greatly enlarged, two cotton mills have been erected in Manchester, and permanent improvements have been made in the Tredegar Works and the bridges over the rivers. Two woolen mills in Manchester turn out fourteen hundred and fifty yards of army cloth, which is sold to the Government for thirty-five dollars a yard.

SMALL FORCE UNDER LEE.

The force under LEE'S command is positively stated to be now only 30,000.

INCREASE PAY TO MEET INCREASING EXPENSES.

On account of the high rents and dear food, the War Department has ordered the commutation for officers' quarters in Washington, to be raised 100 per cent., and the pay of privates on detached duty is increased from 75 cents to $1 a day.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND-OFFICE.

Returns have just reached the General Land-office, showing surveys in Oregon, opened as late as Sept. 5, 1863, for subdivisional work, and also for ancient settlement claims on the south side of Columbia River, in township 8, north of range 4, west of the Willamette meridian. Also, on Cathlamet Bay, in township 8, north of range 8, west of same meridian, and indicating many old settlement claims in township 13, south of range 3, west of same meridian.

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The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. Alban R. Calkins, Allegan, Mich.; Dr. W. G. Saunders, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. John T. Keable, Decatur, Mich.; Dr. A. Farnesworth, East Saginaw, Mich.; Dr. Syane Hale, Hudson, Mich.; Dr. J. E. Smith, Portland, Mich.; Dr. Seth S. Andrews, Romeo, Mich.

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PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

The strike of the Treasury extension workmen is maintained. The discharge of MR. PRAY, one of its prominent leaders has provoked a resolution of the men not to resume work until he is restored to his place. It is probable that to-morrow over one thousand men will march to the White House and ask the President to enable them to meet the awful cost of living here by leaving their wages for the Winter what they have been receiving during the Summer. This informal resolution of the crowd scattered through the Treasury Grounds got its sanction and finish from an Irishman in nine words—"Sure Ould Ana is a laboring man like ourselves."

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[illegible]

Stations for recruiting service have been opened in all the Southern counties of Maryland. Loyal masters will get full pay for theirs; disloyal will loose their chattels. It is probable that orders will soon be issued establishing a system of thorough negro recruiting in Tennessee and Missouri.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT AUBURN.

He Makes a Speech on Election Eve—Enthusiasm of the People.

From the Auburn Advertiser and Union, Nov. 3.

Corning Hall was packed last evening to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the last Union rally of the campaign. The evening was stormy, but that had no influence to keep back the crowd. Hundreds who could not gain admission to the hall were turned away.

Hon. GEORGE RATHBUN opened the meeting with an able, eloquent and comprehensive address, occupying nearly an hour in its delivery.

When Mr. RATHBUN concluded the house fairly rung with calls for Gov. SEWARD, who, being present, came forward and was greeted with such a reception as was never before given to any speaker in Auburn. It seemed as though the people would go wild with enthusiasm. Order was finally restored, when Gov. SEWARD proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS: I am sad and anxious to-night for a cause that you well understand; too sad and anxious, indeed, to be able to express as I could wish the gratitude I feel for the welcome you have given me, certainly too much oppressed with private solicitude to speak acceptably upon public questions.

I am here by accident and not by design. I have persistently declined, as you know, to enter political canvasses as a debater. I have had two reasons for this: *First*, I wanted the internal as well as the foreign enemies of the United States to see that this Administration could stand of its own strength without resorting to popular arts of self-defence. *Secondly*, I thought that an Administration that could not stand without speaking for itself, must fall even if all its members should engage in its vindication. Nevertheless, being here unexpectedly, I feel that it would seem churlish to refuse to show that the friends of the country have the sympathies and the gratitude of the Administration of the country.

What, then, shall I say and do? I will forget myself as well as I can while I utter some sentiments of cheerfulness and hope concerning the condition of our country and its cause. I do not forget that cheerfulness and hopefulness, habitual cheerfulness and hopefulness, give offence in certain quarters. We have a class of patriots who deride them, who insist upon having the political skies obscured and the political moon throughout all her changes presented under eclipse. I do believe in cheerfulness and hopefulness. As in religion so in politics—it is faith and not despondency that overcomes mountains and scales the heavens. The General who, haranguing his army on the eve of battle, should express fears of defeat, would be sure to be defeated. The statesman who apprehends that disunion is inevitable, would be sure to produce dissolution. The Christian who believes that he has committed the unpardonable sin will never work out his salvation. He who impatiently rejects the councils of hope in political action because he does not see all his expectations immediately realized is as bad a citizen as he is a bad Christian who wavers in his faith because a hundred generations have passed away, and "all these things" are not yet "fulfilled."

You will succeed, my friends, to-morrow. I know you will succeed by signs other than those which excite your own hopes of success. The country is in danger—it is to be rescued by the Government. You will succeed, because you vote for the Government in voting to sustain the Administration. Your opponents commit the fatal error of supposing that they can divide the Administration from the Government, and support the one and discard the other. No man can serve two masters. Consider this point for a moment. It is only through the Administration that the country can put forth the effort necessary for its rescue. If you discard this Administration of the Government by your votes, you bring no new or better one to its place. You then have practically an interregnum from this time to the 4th of March, 1865. An interregnum of sixteen months in the very crisis of rebellion. You would repent even in a more dangerous way than great, though than unavoidable, misfortune of the interregnum which was produced by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860, leaving JAMES BUCHANAN in the Presidency until the 4th of March, 1861. During all that period the ship of State necessarily and unavoidably drifted and dashed itself against the rocks of a lee shore. The American people are not going to commit so great an error now.

Our opponents do not see this. They do not see it because they have surrendered themselves up to faction. But I will show them how they can see it. There are 200,000 American citizens in arms in the Southern States against their country. They look to the election of to-morrow with more solicitude than they do to the defence of Charleston or the siege of Chattanooga. If you could pass the ballot-box through their camps, every man of them would vote for the Administration of the Government by HORATIO SEYMOUR or VALLANDIGHAM and against the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. You have enemies in certain classes of society in Europe. They are fitting out a navy and privateers for the American insurgents. If the ballot-boxes could be opened at LAIRD'S ship-yard in Liverpool, or in JOHN SLIDELL'S house in Paris, there would be a unanimous vote for SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM, and new iron-clads would escape from under the broad arrow, in armor impregnable, in array innumerable, and you would have superseded to this terrible struggle upon land, a more tremendous contest than the world has ever seen upon the high seas. The instinct of enemies is infallible.

You have friends in arms at home defending the Government and the country. Every man who meets the enemy in battle, knows what he is fighting for. He is fighting for the country. Pass the ballot-box through the Union camps or give the soldier a pass to reach the ballot-box at his home, and he votes as he fights, for his country and for the Administration, which he sees is identified with his country. You have friends in Europe. The great mass of society on the Continent, from the White Sea to the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, are the friends of the United States. The great mass of society in America, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, are the friends of the United States. Send the ballot-box through all those regions, and the votes would be counted ten thousand to one for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and against SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM. The instinct of dispassioned, disinterested friends is infallible.

But I must not forget that our opponents object to allowing soldiers to go home to vote.

The objection is disloyal as well as ungrateful, and is therefore a crime. If the soldier ought not to be allowed a furlough in reach the ballot-box, why did Gov. SEYMOUR refuse to allow the ballot-box to go into the camp? He answers that it is unconstitutional. Why then object to the soldiers going home to vote. That is not unconstitutional. They do not mean to quarrel with the manner of the soldiers' voting; they seek to deprive him of his vote altogether. They allow the soldier to fight for his country, because they cannot help it, but they seek to deprive him of the privilege of voting for it, because by clamor they think they can prevent it. Who are these soldiers that have come home to vote? Every man of them is a citizen and an elector. There is not an unwilling or involuntary soldier or conscript among them. They are your sons and brothers and mine, as intelligent, as well trained as we or their opponents, better entitled to vote than you or I, for they have gone forward to the battle, while we have been content with staying at home and making contributions, meritorious in themselves, but nevertheless contributions in money instead of blood. *Not* allow the soldier to vote for the Government? You saw what came of it by refusing to allow him his vote last year. You voted the Government down in his absence, and then were obliged to call the soldier from the front, in face of the enemy, back to the State, to restore peace, order and safety at home. *Not* allow the soldier to vote? Has the soldier only the rights to languish in the hospital, to din on the battle-field, and to be carried into captivity? Is this the sum of the soldier's rights? I tell you no. I tell you that the soldiers of this war will vote, some thousands of them to-morrow—many more thousands every year hereafter—and they will sit in judgment upon parties in this country throughout two generations, and determine the verdict of posterity in regard to them.

I have another ground for knowing that you will succeed to-morrow. You have the right side upon a plain, practical, simple issue. Our opponents do not see this; they have suffered faction to blind them. They say that they are voting down this Administration, because it is incompetent and ought never to have been elected. They say, again, that they are voting to decide the Presidential question of 1864. They are doing no such thing. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected in 1860 to be President of the United States for four years, viz.: from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 4th of March, 1865, fairly, justly, honorably, constitutionally elected. The question is not whether he ought to have been elected, in 1860; that was settled in the election of 1860, and is irreversible. The question is not whether he or any person connected with his Administration shall be elected in 1864. That will be settled in the election of 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected in 1860 to be President, not of a part, but of the whole of the United States; but he has been forcibly kept out of a part of the United States, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and other Gulf States. In those States he is President *de jure*, but not *de facto*. The object of this election is the object of the war. It is to make ABRAHAM LINCOLN President *de facto* from 1860 to 1864 in Georgia, South Carolina and other Gulf States, as he is President *de facto* in Massachusetts, New-York and Ohio.

I know the war waged for that object will succeed, and I know elections held for the same object will succeed. They will succeed because the object is just, and justice in politics is necessary. It is injustice and downright robbery of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the majority of citizens who elected him, to refuse him the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him in that election. There can be no peace

[illegible] elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, [illegible] for the whole United States.

Now, justice is an instinct of the whole human family. If a man has a house, a horse, or a boat, and it is taken away by any all society combines to restore it to his possession, and it awards severe punishment to those who attempt to rob him of his rights. You saw this lesson written in the earliest school book that was put into your hands:

"Steal not this book, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows will be your end."

The American people will repeat this simple moral instruction to-morrow by saying to every insurgent and every Confederate in the Free States, as well as in the Slave States,

"Steal not the Presidency, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows will be your end."

The result to be attained is as important to our opponents as it is to us. What if, through battle and suffrage, the President who was elected in 1860 should, by his opponents, be kept out of the Presidency of the United States until another election? What if they should then succeed in electing a President in 1864 against the majority who elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860? Can that majority be expected to acquiesce, without voting and without bloodshed, in the election of JEFFERSON DAVIS, or JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, or HORATIO SEYMOUR? Certainly not; and than you have perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy.

Let us not be deceived. ABRAHAM LINCOLN must be President of South Carolina and Georgia by virtue of his election of 1860, or not only the peace of the Union, but the Union itself is forever lost. Peace comes through that success, and in no other way. There is always peace where justice reigns, always disorder where injustice prevails. A great poet expressed this truth in homely language, which you doubtlessly remember:

"Jack shall have Gill,
Naught shall go ill;
The man shall have his mare again,
And all shall go well."

I know you will prevail to-morrow for another reason. Like the last one, it is founded upon a moral instinct—that moral instinct which guides the people of every country to maintain and defend that country simply because it is their own. It is an instinct as natural and as strong as the instincts which are the basis of the family relation. Every unperverted man adheres to his own wife in preference to another man's wife, and fights in her defence in preference to the defence of a strange woman. Every unperverted man cares for and guards and trains his own child instead of wasting his care on his neighbor's children. So every unperverted citizen defends his country against its enemies, domestic and foreign, instead of defending a foreign country or seeking to destroy his own. The robin does as much. He guards his own nest, because it is his. The lion defends his lair, and each of these is endowed with a force adequate to that defence. Our disloyal citizens act on the assumption that the enlightened and virtuous American people are less sagacious than the fowls of the air and than beasts of the field.

You see from these remarks why it is that throughout this war I have refused to be diverted from the main question to engage in collateral, and therefore idle and mischievous debates. It is such debates that trouble weak minds and faithless hearts. They are afraid of the loss of individual liberty and of State Rights, and they therefore saw continually on the string of arbitrary arrests and suspension of the *habeas corpus*. They do not see that the country is in a condition of civil war—exposed to foreign invasion; that arrests are a weapon of war which must be wielded by the military power of the State, and not by its Courts and constables. The dangers they fear are future—they overlook the present danger which, if it prevails, will leave the country no future. They mourn the public peace lost, so pite

The Police Among the Roughs.

NINE RIOTERS ARRESTED—FIVE POLICEMEN WOUNDED—A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Capt. HARTT, of the Thirtieth Precinct, yesterday reported at Police Headquarters that at about 4 P. M. on Tuesday, a disturbance occurred at Manhattanville of a very serious nature. He says that "a band of men, numbering about 80, came into our Precinct. They were desperate-looking men, and arranged themselves along the street opposite where the polls were held. From their manœuvring, it soon became evident that serious mischief was intended. One of the roughs, named COLLINS, dealt a powerful blow in the face of a bystander, without provocation. Officers RYAN and SULLIVAN immediately arrested him, and then began the war. All our available force was on hand. We left Sergeant PHILLIPS in charge of a sufficient force to protect the ballot-boxes and then engaged the mob, which momentarily grew larger. The conflict was fierce and, for a short time, terrible. Officers MANN, DENNISON and MCKNIGHT were each felled to the earth, being hit on the head with stones, and very severely injured. Officer OLMSTEAD was hit in the neck, but his injuries are not serious. Roundsman FITZGERALD was shot with a pistol ball which passed through his right ear and took the skin from his cheek bone. COLLINS and one other of all the crowd were secured by the Police at that place." It is thought by the latter that the sole intention of this gang of roughs was the destruction of the ballot-boxes, and but for the timely interference of these conservators of the peace they would, without doubt have succeeded. The crowd were pursued into the neighborhood of the Central Park, and then, after a desperate fight, seven more of them were taken into custody. These prisoners gave their names as follows: James Brady, John Read, James Riley, John Shannon, Mathew McMann, Thomas Lyons and George Sampson. They were all arraigned and committed for examination yesterday afternoon.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "Lucrezia Borgia," last evening, was as complete a success as on the first night, and the house was a perfect bouquet. We have nothing to add to our former commendation of the performance, except to express the hope that it may be again repeated.

On Friday next there will be a peculiar attraction. All the gorgeous and costly decorations used for the Russian ball will be allowed to remain. It will be a gala night indeed.

MR. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. GRAU announces that he will give two performances next week at Niblo's Garden. The opera selected for the occasion is "La Favorita," in which Mad. VERA LOCINI and Signor STEFANI will make their *débuts*.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK will give "Lucia di Lammermoor," at this establishment to-night, with Mme. ORTOLANI, BRIGNOLI, MAGGOLENI, BELLINI, &c., in the cast.

IRVING HALL.—The Wollenhaupt Testimonial last evening was a complete success. We lack space to enter into particulars to-day.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-In-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Great Auction Sale—H. DARDONVILLE'S Gas Fixtures, Bronzes, Clocks, etc., by H. H. LEEDS & Co., will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of November, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 623 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, Suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 549 Broadway.

Russian Ball.—White Satin, Kid, and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful rosettes and buckles. Ladies patronize. MILLER & CO., No. 33, Canal-st.

The finest hats for gents, the richest furs for ladies, and a great variety of millinery goods, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

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Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HAWLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at St. John's Church, Stamford, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, CHARLES W. BROWN and MARIANNA C., daughter of Hon. Charles Hawley, all of Stamford.

JOHNSON—WAITE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Matson Meier Smith, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., CHARLES COIT JOHNSON and JULIA CLEVELAND, daughter of Norman White, of this City.

HUBBELL—FETE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, C. B. HUBBELL, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. ANN B. FETE, of this City.

MACES—ALSTON.—At St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. LOUIS S. MACES, of New-York City, and Miss JOSEPHINA A. ALSTON, of Rahway.

RICHARDS—FOSTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. D. M. Seward, Lieut. EDWARD F. RICHARDS and Miss KATE FOSTER, eldest daughter of F. H. Foster, Esq., of Yonkers.

WARNER—YERRANCE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th-st., by Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., EVERARDUS WARNER and KATE L. E. YERRANCE, both of this City.

DIED.

BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARIA L. MELDRUM, wife of Richard Bedell, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Bond-st., without further invitation.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 3, HENRY CONKLING, in his 79th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Dr. J. T. Conkling, No. 15 Clinton-st.

CHARLOCK.—In Atchison, Kansas City, on Saturday, Oct. 24, MILES S. CHARLOCK, of New-York, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, N. F. Palmer, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 Madison-av., this day, Thursday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 4, ELIZABETH P., wife of Henry L. Foster, and daughter of George Hell.

For particulars see Friday's papers.

HANDLEY.—At his residence, in Milton, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 2, of diphtheria, ALONZO J. HANDLEY, in the 27th year of his age.

IRVINE.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Nov. 1, JENNIE, wife of Paymaster Washington Irving, U. S. Navy, and daughter of P. Penn Gaskell, Esq., of that city.

MEREDITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, ELIZABETA MEREDITH, of Ballycarney, Queens County, Ireland, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. N. Lyons, No. 38 3d-av., on Friday, Nov. 6, at 1½ o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, WILLIAM J. MORGAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and those of his son-in-law, Charles B. Cornell, also Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. of O. F., and Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 145 East 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

MESICK.—At Barker, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 30, MARY J. MESICK, wife of Robert Mesick, in the 38th year of her age.

READ.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, JAMES M. READ, of the firm of Read & Lathrop, in the 47th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 125 Lexington-av., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

ROSSELL.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, BEATRICE, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Russell, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 287 Bloomfield-st., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of our Lady of Grace.

Angels! ever bright and fair,
Take, oh, take her to your care.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, Mrs. MARY L. TAYLOR, wife of Jos. W. Taylor, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 267 Union-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, SIXTH CLASS 871.—NOV. 4, 1863.
74, 48, 27, 40, 49, 50, 72, 30, 55, 75, 35, 47.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 872.—NOV. 4, 1863.
9, 46, 49, 70, 61, 6, 42, 7, 50, 17, 33, 78, 68, 58.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CARD.

At a meeting of the NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, held Oct. 3, the following communication was received and read:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

To the Officers and Members of Typographical Union No. 6:

GENTLEMEN: At a special meeting of the New-York Hat Finishers' Trade Association, held Friday evening, Oct. 2, 1863, it was unanimously voted to appropriate $1,000 to your Union to carry out your object.

Yours, truly, JOHN W. SUMNER, President.
W. D. SPINNING, Sec. of the N. Y. H. F. T. Association.

A Committee was thereupon appointed to take into consideration the necessity of accepting the aid thus fraternally offered, and to properly respond to the Hatters' Association, and publish the correspondence. The Committee, after inquiry and consideration, replied as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

J. W. Sumner, Esq., President New-York Hat Finishers' Trade Association:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned Committee of the New-York Typographical Union were appointed and instructed to respond to the generous offer from the Association over which you preside, to aid us in our present active effort to carry out the objects for which our respective "Unions" were organized, viz.: The advancement of Labor in its social character, and the protection of its intrinsic and materiel rights and interests.

While gratefully acknowledging your generous and fraternal offer, we respectfully inform you that we have in our treasury means sufficient to meet all present contingencies; but the Typographical Union will not only treasure your communication among its archives, but will cherish the fellow-feeling so unostentatiously exhibited therein, in the hope and belief that it will make us, individually and collectively, stronger than before.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,
E. A. HOLMES,
THOS. J. WALSH, } Committee.
ISAAC D. AYRES,

Attest H. M. FAILING, Pres. N. Y. T. U. No. 6.
RICHARD S. HILL, Rec. Sec.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

THE BEST GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Fine French and English Lilly-White Tooth and other powders for beautifying, at
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG-STORE,
No. 594 BROADWAY.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,018 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—BUTLER'S Patent Gas Works, for dwellings, churches, factories, &c., have stood the test of public approval for eight years. These works make the richest gas from oils or crude resin, are perfectly simple and not liable to get out of order, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no sale. Abundant references given to over three hundred now in active use. Send for a descriptive pamphlet.

BUTLER'S GAS OIL is the cheapest and best substitute for rosin now known, and is generally used.

Agent for WALTON'S PATENT AIR MIXER, which largely reduces the cost of rich gas with brilliant effect.
JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry-sts., Brooklyn.

ENGLISH TURBOT, SOLES AND ENGLISH mutton for dinner to-day. For Sale, English filberts, soles, hare, Newcastle pickled salmon, hams, becon, Stilton, Cheddar and Glostet cheese, pickles, Crosse & Blackwell's potted meats, Anchovy and Bloater paste, Marmalade, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippered herring, Scotch oatmeal, Glasgow beef ham, Ling, Loch-fine herring. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Genuine port and sherry for sale.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES
WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863,
FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINES, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK:

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First Premium for Family Machine.
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First Premium for Machine Work.

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First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

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First Premium for Family Machine.
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AND AT THE FOLLOWING COUNTY FAIRS:

CHITTENDEN CO. (VT.) AGR'L. SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
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First Premium for Machine Work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year.

SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

READ
THE RECOMMENDATORY LETTER
from the largest and most celebrated manufacturing Chemists in the world:

"I have been acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, some time, and have been favorably impressed with his department. He occupies the Drug-Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the same, where others had not been equally so before him.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, Chemist,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
9th and Brown sts., Philadelphia."

EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

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SHEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 30 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.

In the year 1845 Mr. Matthews first produced the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

Also Manufacturer of ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use.

A CARD.
PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

DR. HELMBOLD has opened at the above place a large Drug and Chemical Warehouse. Our citizens are respectfully requested to give him a call, and they will be certain to receive from the gentlemen in attendance kind and polite attention. In accordance with the Doctor's usual past mode of conducting business, none but pure and fresh goods will constantly be kept on hand, and all who give him their custom may be assured that every article sold will be genuine, and at the lowest cash figure.

Remember, HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.

Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN,
Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

NO MISTAKES CAN HAPPEN AT
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE.

All prescriptions are passed through *two* different hands before compounding, and, as an additional security, are checked before delivered.

Recollect this, and also recollect
THE NEW STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

THREE COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION CLERKS ARE ENGAGED AT
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
and everege an experience of over eight years in the best Broadway stores.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE THEATRE, OPERA OR A PARTY, DO NOT FAIL IN PROCURING YOUR
FINE FRENCH PERFUMERY,
EXTRACTS OF COLOGNES,
LAVENDER, FLORIDA, AND OTHER WATERS.
I have them in large assortment. The finest French, and nothing but the best American manufacture, and sell them low, at
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL DEPOT,
No. 5 4 BROADWAY.

DAY LINE TO ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and ARMENIA will be withdrawn for the season from the regular business of the line on Monday next, leaving the last passage from New-York on Friday, and from Albany on Saturday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
A NEW WORK BY HORACE GREELEY.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT;
A HISTORY OF
THE GREAT REBELLION
IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
1860-'64:
ITS
CAUSES, INCIDENTS AND RESULTS;
intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases.
WITH THE
DRIFT AND PROGRESS OF AMERICAN OPINION
RESPECTING
HUMAN SLAVERY
from 1776 to 1864.
BY HORACE GREELEY.

The undersigned will publish on or about the 1st of May next the first volume of a HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, entitled as above, to be completed in two volumes, unless the War shall be protracted beyond reasonable expectation.

The late day set for the publication of this work will insure for it an enhanced value over earlier productions as an authentic record of the military operations of this momentous struggle. But the great feature, which will distinguish this History of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of *causes* which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting *ideas* which rendered it inevitable.

Human bloodshed, abstractly considered, is neither a pleasant nor a profitable theme. Only when it conduces to some great moral or social end—when it opens the doors of the prison-house, or sweeps away the slave-pen and the auction-block to make room for the printing-press and the common school—can it be regarded by the humane and considerate with grateful satisfaction.

In this History, the progress of Opinion as exhibited in enactments, orders and proclamations, not only prior to but during the War for the Union, will be carefully noted and recorded, with a fixed resolve to do justice not only to the valor and fortitude, but the motives and purposes of those who resisted as well as of those who sustained the Republic in its arduous struggle for integrity and freedom. Those whose efforts flow naturally from their convictions can afford to do justice to adversaries who also are impelled by convictions, however mistaken. No partisan of the Rebellion, whether in the North or in the South, shall have reason to complain of this work as lacking in candor or in generosity.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT will be issued in two large double-column octavo volumes, of at least five hundred pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle-fields, Sieges, &c. Portraits of prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, on both sides, &c., and sold exclusively by subscription.

Active, efficient agents are wanted in every State and County of the Union.

For further particulars, address
O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
Hartford, Conn.

PUTNAM'S NEW BOOKS
WILL BE PUBLISHED, SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

I.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NOVEL.
HANNAH THURSTON:
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
By BAYARD TAYLOR, author of "Views A-Foot," &c.
One 12mo. volume. Price $1 50.

II.
Nov. 16.
VOLUME FOUR OF THE LIFE AND LETTERS
OF
WASHINGTON IRVING.
By PIERRE M. IRVING.
This volume completes the work, and includes a copious Index to the four volumes.
Prepared by S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, L. L. D.,
Author of the "Dictionary of Authors."
Price per volume, in cloth, $1 50; half calf, $2 50.

III.
Nov. 25.
IRVING'S SKETCH BOOKS.
In blue and gold, price $1.

IV.
Nov. 20.
THE MOST ELEGANT BOOK OF THE YEAR.
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With 125 Illustrations, from original designs by
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It is believed this volume, as a whole, has never been excelled, if equaled, in this country.

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PREACHERS AND TEACHERS.
A MANUAL OF ANECDOTES, FACTS, FIGURES, PROVERBS, QUOTATIONS, etc., etc. Adapted for Christian Teaching. By Rev. G. S. BOWES, B. A. From the Third London Edition. 500 pp., 12mo. $1 25.

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GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of the United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par. Interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

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JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

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Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS
FOR SALE,
With Coupon dated Nov. 1.
GARESCHE, MINTON & CO.,
No. 3 Broad-st.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation, And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1870, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Brunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Brunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney, and

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 25th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLAWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
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READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLAWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U.S. Securities.

COLUMBIAN MINING CO.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an assessment of Two Dollars per share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Columbian Mining Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next. No transfer of stock can be made after the 6th inst., without payment of this assessment. By order of the Directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.
HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour.
WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds not registered will be paid only parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS, NO. 21 NASSAU-St., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M, and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three inspectors of the next election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
C. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 19, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.
John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vandeusen D. Mairs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. May—Of Josiah Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John M. White—Of E. W. Tiers & Co., New-York.
Charles Pratt—Of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, New-York.
John Camerden—Of Dollner, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Crowell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron H. Rathbone—Of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Englehorn—Of Englehorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Witthaus—Of R. A. Witthaus & Co., New-York.
Russell Stebbins, Jr.—Of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
R. Cornell White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Ellas Wads, Jr.—Of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Sendder—Of Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin G. Arnold—Of Sturges, Bennet & Co., New-York.
Samuel Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin Taylor—Of Woodward, Laureuce & Co., New-York.
J. Laurence Elder—Of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Rowe—Of T. & G. Rowe, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lamson—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. E. Amsinck—Of L. E. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
O. W. F. Randolph—Of O. W. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Lailing—Of Charles Lailing & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Eben Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. P. Brintnall—Of F. Skinner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Benker & Carpenter, Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, do.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Isaac M. Pennock—Of Pennock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Bagaley—Of William Bagaley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.
VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Herdin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolut on was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each;

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorise an increase of the Capital Stock of t is Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Chatham Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN W. HERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously re-elected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER was unanimously elected Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last.

Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking-house Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Pettengill Telegraph Revolver Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000 at Six per Cent. on City property, and at Seven per Cent. on farms in this State. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
W. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, Room No. 20, No. 49 Exchange-place, less interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum for the unexpired time. H. E. TAINTOR,
New-York, Nov. 4, 1863. Transfer Agent.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 53 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 18th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 18th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston. AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 28, 1863, payable Nov. 9, free of Government Tax.

The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. D. Bancroft & Co., No. 28 State-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place.

Conneciicut Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.
WM. H. TINGLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1863.—TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., payable to the stockholders (free of Government tax) on and after the 10th of November.

The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over ..... $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 60 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL ON
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALES ROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern
15 Sh. New World Fire Ins. Co. $50 | 30 Sh. Hope Fire Ins. ... $50
60 Sh. Security Fire Ins. 50 | 50 Sh. Mercantile Mu. Ins. 100
24 Sh. Second-av. R. 100 | 16 Sh. Atric Fire In. Co. 50
12 Sh. Bank of N. Am'a 100 | 20 Sh. Columbia Fire In. 50
75 Sh. Common'th Ins 100 | 20 Sh. Empire City Ins. 100
20 Sh. American Coal Co. 25 | 58 Sh. Manhat an Gas
50 Sh. Kings Co. Fire In. 20 | Light, (scrip.)
60 Sh. Ocean Bank 50 | 50 Sh. N. Y. & N. H. R. 100
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds, due 1867.
$3000 N. Y. & Harlem R. Co. 3d mort. 7 per cent Bonds
$6,000 Lawrence Co. Coal and Oil Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE,
MONDAY, NOV. 9.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE,
WITH STABLE AND GROUNDS ATTACHED, NO. 189 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

SECOND-AV.—The extra large first-class mansion No. 189 2d-av., with four lots of ground, and stable in the rear. It is situated on 2d-av., adjoining the northwest corner of 12th-st. The house is four stories, 33 by about 80 feet, built and finished in superior manner, in fine order, and artistically decorated. Plot 75 by 100 feet, with stable lot 25 by 160 feet on 12th-st., and adjoining above.

For permit to view the premises and maps of the property, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. B. MULLER, Auctioneer,
IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick house and lease of lot, No. 145 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor; has 21 years to run from 1st of May, 1860, with renewals; ground rent $100. Lot 26x93.11.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 39 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. The lot is 25 feet front, 82 feet 8 inches on easterly side, and 69 feet 6 inches on westerly side; it being understood that the easterly wall of said house stands wholly on the adjoining lot, and is not intended to be conveyed.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of
FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board the cot, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, Nov. 5, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the splendid private residence No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock to be sold at private sale at $10,000.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 33 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock:

Very stylish bay coupé horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, kind in all harness, and perfectly sound in every respect; cannot be surpassed as a reliable family horse; can be seen the day before the sale by application to the auctioneer.

Six-seat Germantown built by Wood Bros. Four-seat Germantown and turn-over-seat Kockaway shifting-top buggy.

Two second-hand coupé Rockaways.
Second-hand huggy and Rockaways.
Two second-hand sleighs, harness, &c.

A. L. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
BY CURTIS & CO.,
No. 23 Murray and No. 27 Warren-st,
We will offer at our regular weekly sale
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1863,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A large and very attractive line of
BOOTS, SHOES,
BALMORALS, GAITERS,
BROGANS, &c., &c.,
comprising some of the best goods offered this season at auction, to which the particular attention of City and country buyers is directed.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,
at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, cnrtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, WAGONS, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the farm of P. M. Pirnie, Esq., Eastchester, 8 horses, 5 cows, 4 heifers, 700 bushels of corn, 1,000 do. of potatoes, hay, wagons, carts, etc. Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5 and FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 623 Broadway:

The entire stock of bronzes, chandeliers, &c., imported by H. Dardonville, all of the latest Parisian style, consisting of very fine real ormolu and bronze clocks, candelabras and figures to match, solid bronze ormolu and fancy chandeliers of the richest description, brackets and hall do. large and small, real bronze statues and groups, bronze carcel lamps, China gas do., coupes, real bronze vases, setts, bronze and steel clocks and candelabras, China do., ormolu and bronze candlesticks, gilding chandeliers, side brackets, hall lanterns, with stained glass, rich Parisian vases, colognes, card receivers, and other descriptions of goods. This stock is all of the highest quality and warranted in every particular. Can be examined until the days of sale as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair of gray Carriage Horses, 15⅝ hands high, about nine years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse.

Also, a Black Hawk mare, 15⅝ hands high, seven years old, free and stylish driver, believed to be sound and kind in all harness, and quite fast.

Also, a two-seated, no-top wagon, in good order; also, a set single harness.

Also, a pair sorrell horses, seven years old, 15⅜ hands high, kind in single and double harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.—Important and attractive sale of fine old and modern oil paintings, being the entire gallery of the late John LaFarge, Esq., deceased, to be sold by order of Executors, comprising many valuable and rare examples of the most celebrated old masters, together with a number of exquisite paintings of the modern European and American schools by renowned artists. They are now on exhibition as above.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, large sale of good furniture. Two rosewood parlor suites in brocatel; one walnut suite in hair-cloth; centre tables, sofas, sofa bedsteads, chairs, three enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, extension tables, crockery, plated ware, stoves, heaters, oil-cloths, carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, **REAL ESTATE AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.**, to close a trust: twenty lots, situated on Broad, Stephens, Rutgers-sts. and Washington-av. Conditions of sale, with maps on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to T. B. CODDINGTON, Esq., No. 78 Broad-st., or to the Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. The large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Bro

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2? Portland-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and infallible remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected brauch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Consultation perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have not their invention are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted one hundred their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restrained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all (about to) marry as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by DR. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent, PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 41 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly cleanness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of rogue Dr Hunters. The city is full of knaves up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1-35. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 2,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER AT first. he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeing and assisting effects of all other remedies. Cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the frank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WESTON, DORTIC & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation:

EDWARD WESTON.
H. THEO. DORTIC.
GEORGE S. WESTON,
FREDERIC DaBILLIER.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WESTON, DaBILLIER & CO., for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at No. 24 Exchange-place.

EDWARD WESTON,
GEORGE S. WESTON,
FREDERIC DaBILLIER.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1863.

The undersigned has established himself in the Stock and Exchange Commission business, on his individual account, at No. 1 Hanover-st.

New-York, Nov 2, 1863. H. T. DORTIC.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY.

HARLEM, Oct. 28, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. T RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Bates. A. HAMMER.
WM. T. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between AUGUST C. MILLER and JOHN P. PERSCH, manufacturers of glue and curled hair, &c., trading under the firm of MILLER & PERSCH, at Philadelphia and New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN P. PERSCH withdrawing.

AUGUST C. MILLER.
New-York, Oct. 30, 1863 JOHN P. PERSCH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving Wnst-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avennes, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of Wnst-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of twe hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of leed on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 leet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.,

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Dowoing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred sud eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

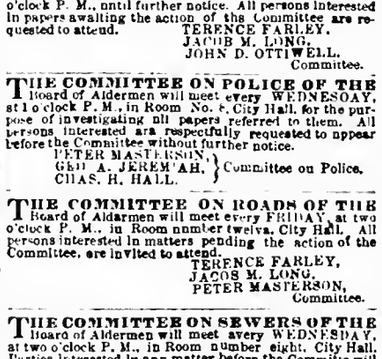
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST,

believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

It is important for the tea dealer to call at

THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 51 Vesey-st.,

and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.

No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, and has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Nov. 14
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to Loudon	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin	$90
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Graves.	Saturday, Dec. 19.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 23 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron British steamship CUBAN, Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas.....75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.....80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast Lnited States Mail steamship

VANDALIA,

will leave Pier No. 43, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAOSA,

Carrying the regular United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steam-ship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM R. BALL, Commander,

Will sail as shown from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The steamship
PARKERSBURGH,
Capt. Geo. C. SPENCER,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

Freight received on and after Thursday.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents.
Washington and Georgetown.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FARADAY. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalisation certificates.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
FIFTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8,
BY GENERAL REQUEST,

Flotow's charming opera, in four acts, of

MARTHA,

with the complete cast, which was so enthusiastically received on its last representation, including

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in her favorite rôle of Henrietta.
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR LOTTI
SIGNOR HANNIBAL BIACHI,
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

NOTICE.

THE GORGEOUS AND COSTLY DECORATIONS used for
THE GRAND BALL,

given in honor to our Russian guests, will remain during the performances on
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MORNING.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 7, at 1½,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, Stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
FOURTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, when will be presented DONIZETTI'S favorite opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

with its immense cast, including

MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI,
in her favorite character of Lucie.
SIGNOR FBANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
in his celebrated rôle of Edgardo.
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
in his great character of Ashton.
SIGNOR DOMENICO COLLETTI and others,
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO

THE SALE OF SECURED SEATS AND TICKETS will commence Tuesday morning, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.

J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
DEBUT IN AMERICA
of the celebrated dramatic prima donna,
Mme. SOPHIE VERA LORINI,

from the principal Opera houses in Europe. Mme. Lorini is one of the great dramatic singers of the age. Her powers as a lyric tragedienne have been acknowledged by the most cultivated audiences of Europe, and Mr. Grau believes that the flattering eulogies which have been lavished upon her will be fully endorsed by the American public.

NOTICE—A CARD.

Mr. Grau has much pleasure in announcing that he has been able to make arrangements with William Wheatley, Esq., through the kindness of Miss Matilda Heron, who has generously relinquished two nights of her engagement to oblige Mr. Grau, and enable him to give two nights of

ITALIAN OPERA

in New-York, in order that he may fulfill the conditions of his agreement with

Mme. VERA LORINI,

by which she is entitled, to make her first appearance in America in this City, and in Donizetti's grand opera of

LA FAVORITA,

in which she will sustain her celebrated rôle of Leonora. These are the only two nights of opera Mr. Grau can possibly give in New-York for the present, and they will take place on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
AND
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
Mme. VERA LORINI will make her
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
LA FAVORITA.

Mme. VERA LORINI in her celebrated rôle of
LEONORA.

Signor LUIGI STEFANI, in his famous interpretation of FERNANDO.

The success of this artist during the past two years has placed him in the front rank of tenors

Signor MORELLI, the celebrated Baritone, in his renowned rôle of KING ALFONSO.

The Orchestra and Chorus will be full and complete

Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

The regular OPERA PRICES will be maintained.

The Box-office will open on MONDAY, Nov. 9, for the sale of tickets, when seats can be secured for the first or both performances.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
GRAND CONCERT

will take place
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1863,
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will, on this occasion only, be assisted by
MLLE. CORDIER, her first appearance here in two years,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON,
Mr. GEO. W. WARREN,
Sig. PATTI, the eminent violinist,

with Mr. S. C. BEHRENS, conductor and accompanist.

Tickets 50 cents. Numbered reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be had on Thursday morning at Pyle's, corner Pierrepont and Fulton sts., the Academy, and Rose's bookstore, Atlantic-st.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE.
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION—ADMISSION FREE.—A fine collection of oil paintings of a variety of subjects by Mr. John Williamson, at the gallery of Mr JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 38th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 30, 4 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 4 30, 5 30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9 15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6 15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M. and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, 7 A. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 7 40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11 10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6 45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester,

THE GRAND BALL TO THE RUSSIANS.

Previous Splendors Eclipsed To-night.

What Has Been and Will Be Done.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS, NOVELTIES, ETC.

The great event in the history of festivities in New-York—the grand *fête*, in comparison with which all previous ones will pale—the Ball to the Russian Admiral and the officers of his fleet—takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. The Prince of Wales ball and the Japanese were "occasions," but did not rise to the dignity of "events." The arrangements for the festivities of this night are characterized by the most refined taste and princely liberality. We have heretofore given an inkling of the preparations, and this morning it is timely to enter somewhat more into detail.

THE GUESTS.

Including the Admiral and officers, some two hundred and fifty invitations have been issued to dignitaries of the General and State Government. About 9 o'clock, at which hour the doors open, a Committee will wait upon the special guests, and receive them at the point where they land from the fleet, conducting them to the Academy. The entrance for them is on Fourteenth-street, under a covered way extending from the building to the curb. The Committee waiting on them, here delivers them to the Reception-Committee, and they are escorted to the corridor, on the entrance, which is converted into a handsomely decorated and furnished reception-room, with dressing-rooms attached. In this corridor is suspended a large and elegant engraving of the late Emperor, and to either side portraits of the present Emperor and Peter the Great. There is a spacious passage direct from the reception to the ball-room, to which, at 10 o'clock, the guests are conducted, and surrendered to the Floor Committee, who introduce them to partners for the dance, which commences at 10½ o'clock. The great object is to make it a *dancing* ball for the guests, and thus to give them an abundant opportunity to meet and know the great pride of New-York, its charming daughters. The several Committees will make it an especial object to secure them partners for every dance, and see throughout the entire night and morning that their enjoyment is not allowed to flag.

The Invitation Card is a novelty in in its way, a massive affair. It is handsomely printed on Bristol board, seven inches long by four and a half inches wide. On the back is a medallion stamp, with anchor in the centre, crossed by the Russian and American flags. The card reads thus:

The General Committee of Arrangements invites ——
to a Ball
To be given by Citizens of New-York to the
Officers of the Russian Squadron,
At the Academy of Music on Thursday Evening
The 5th of November, 1863, at one o'clock.
GEORGE OPDYKE, THEO. ROOSEVELT,
Chairman. Secretary.

The envelope inclosing this card is eight inches long and five wide, of heavy English paper.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLAGE.

Subscribers and their ladies enter from Irving-place, and are ushered to the second floor, where the large room on the side is devoted to the ladies, and where they are left, the gentlemen retiring to dressing-rooms provided for them on the same floor. The ladies' dressing-room is elegantly fitted up and mirrored, and here, after arranging their toilets, they tarry till the gentlemen announce themselves. There are a number of dressing-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, and each of them is most completely and tastefully supplied and arranged.

SOMETHING ABOUT EVERYTHING.

The lobbies have all been papered in oak and paneled, and with the stairways are richly carpeted. They are furnished with sofas, lounges, &c., and are made to look as much as possible as though the rooms of a private mansion. At either end of the main one are large statues of females, and in the centre, on the wall, before a field of scarlet cloth, is the marble bust of WASHINGTON, belonging to Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, and which was secured in Italy. To the right of this is the beautiful statue of the "Lotus Eater," by Miss STEBBINS, loaned the Committee by L. W. JEROME, Esq., and to the left another beautiful statue, the property of BENJ. NATHAN, Esq. Opposite the bust of WASHINGTON are hung fine portraits, in oil, of the Emperor of Russia and his father; to the left of one are two elegant engravings of historical incidents in the life of FRANKLIN, and to the right superb engravings of WASHINGTON and his Generals, and of WASHINGTON Crossing the Delaware.

On either side of the main entrance to the ball room are brocoted statues bearing flambeaus, and beyond these are vases filled with natural flowers.

The dancing floor is 150 feet by 52 feet, more than covers the parquet, and is constructed in the most substantial manner, as though it were to remain for all time, and as a piece of mechanical skill and in adaptation for its purposes is complete. To this there is the main entrance from the front, and two exits on each side. Along the latter, at intervals, are handsome pedestals crowned with large vases filled with natural and rare flowers.

On entering to the ball-room, the first grand sight which withal is at and delight is on the stage. The four principal boxes from it, on the second tier, are tastefully draped with the Russian and American flags. The stage is inclosed in a a white ornamental tent, thirty feet high and the entire width, with gracefully opened front. The back of the tent represents an architectural façade looking out upon terrace, garden, and lake by moonlight, an exquisite scene specially painted; on either side of the tent, to the front, are shields, nine by eight feet—the one with the heraldic Eagle of Russia, surmounted with the Russian crown; the other with the American Eagle, surmounted with the Cap of Liberty. To either side of these are two smaller shields, with groupings of the arms of different ages. First is the Roman, with the quiver, clubs, helmets, spears, battle-axes, &c., next are those of the days of chivalry and the Crusaders, the swords, lances, battle-axes, &c., next, and about the time of MARLBOROUGH, the *casse tête*—we'll call it "break head," *masse d'arme*, two-bladed swords, halberts, &c.; fourth and last, the modern arms, Colts, Springfields, chain-shot, and, by the aid of a little imagination, "Greek fire." Each shell is surmounted with the double-headed eagle of Russia and the Russian cuirass.

Over the stage and to its front, extending above the tent to the dome, is a large and finely-executed painting on canvas, which masks all the paraphernalia of the curtain; it is 52 feet long, 30 feet deep; represents the Genius of America—a beautiful Indian girl in her native costume, clasping hands with the Genius of Russia—a female clothed in furs. The figures are reclining, and above and between them is the figure of Peace, bearing the olive branch, the whole surmounted by the Russian shield; between the two female figures is the coat-of-arms of the City of New-York. The whole design is brilliant, and its execution admirable. This, as the tent scene and ornamentation, which have been referred to, is the work of MINARD LAWIS, the acknowledged scenic artist of the country. On either side to the rear of the tent are gracefully designed doors, which admit to the Committee rooms, and which do away with the unsuggestive and flip flap exits and entrances that tents "on all former occasions" are known to have had.

Of the pedestals outside the stage boxes, some bear vases filled with flowers; others, vases filled with gold fish.

The amphitheatre is shut out by a masking piece, elaborately and artistically painted with wreaths of flowers of gorgeous hue. Just below this are suspended, at regular intervals from the box circle, nineteen large rural baskets, in which are growing and over which, in luxuriant and graceful beauty, are hanging vines and flowers. This is a most beautiful idea, and the effect produced is charming and refreshing.

Over and in front of the main entrance to the ball-room, on a crimson platform, is suspended a *fac simile* of the splendid Russian steamship man-of-war, the *Grand Admiral*. The model is about eight feet long, is perfect in its proportions, and is a marvel in the ingenuity and beauty with which everything, even to the minutest portion of the machinery, is perfected. The *Grand Admiral* was built by Mr. WEBB for the Russian Government during the Crimean war. The English Government protested against her leaving our waters, on the ground that in view of the war, it would be a breach of neutrality. A more respectful heed was paid to her remonstrances than she has since the rebellion, paid to those of the United States. The model referred to was made by one of Mr. WEBB's shipcarpenters—cost him in time and money a large amount—was put up at raffle for a handsome sum, was won back by the builder, and was purchased by a gentleman of this City, who now designs to present it to the Czar of all the Russias.

Although details of the general repairing, repainting, ornamenting, &c., have heretofore been given, yet so replete is DANIEL KINGSLAND, Esq., Chairman of the House and Decoration Committee, with refined and elegant taste, and so constantly is he perfecting some novel and beautiful ideas, that description can scarce keep pace with them. Let the reference to the interior, however, conclude with the prophecy, that no one who attends will have ever witnessed or dreamed of a more splendid, more magnificent—were there a stronger adjective twould do to borrow it—*coup d'œil* than it will present.

In this connection more light will be let in upon the subject. There are in the interior 894 burners, and 319 in the lobbies, dressing-rooms, &c., making a grand total of twelve hundred and thirteen.

THE NEW AND NOVEL.

There are many new and excellent ideas which have been adopted to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those attending the ball.

It may be doubted, but it is a fact, that at festivities of this kind there are many ladies who do not care to go to supper, but to whom a cup of coffee or tea, just at the right time, is a needed luxury. For these a room off the north end lower corridor, fifty feet long and ten wide, has been constructed and most tastily fitted up, where tea and coffee will be constantly served.

In the immediate vicinity of this is a beautifully furnished boudoir for the exclusive use of ladies, and where they can, for a few moments, find retreat from the excitement or heat of the ball-room.

There will be six ushers on each lobby, who will have the especial duty of showing strangers to whatever portion of the building they may desire to go. These ushers wear white badges with, in red letters, the word "Usher." The white ground is crossed by the blue stripe, as in the Russian flag.

In the ladies' dressing-rooms will be a large number of maids with work-baskets, scissors, thread and silk, and needles ready threaded, to attend to any and all of the multitude of tears, and rips, and damages which dresses are liable to. This, the ladies will acknowledge, is a most thoughtful and useful innovation.

For the ladies there will be hair-dressers in attendance, as also for the gentlemen, and the latter will have the additional aid of a corps of the nipper ten of boot blacks. The services of all the attendants and *attachés* in all parts of the house and for any duty are without charge, they being liberally paid by the Committee. This the Committee desire all attending to understand.

None of those attending the ball will have occasion to open or shut a door. At all the dressing or retiring rooms will be stationed door-tenders for that especial purpose; women at those of the ladies, men at those of the gentlemen.

All the waiters and door-tenders are colored, and all will be dressed alike and got up in a style becoming the occasion.

A corps of eight from the mechanic attaches of the Academy will act as supernumerary attendants. Each one is familiar with every part of the building, and each will be ready to bring his knowledge and his mechanical skill to use, in case of any emergency. They will wear black badges, with the gilt letters "N. Y. A. M."

THE SUPPER ROOM.

In a previous article have been described the covered way from the Academy to Irving Hall, the superb decorations there, the profuse and sumptuous preparations for the the supper, to the culminating success of which DELMONICO brings all his skill.

The supper-room will be thrown open at 11 o'clock; there will be no formal announcement made; supper will be served from that hour until the festivities are closed. It is designed and ensured to make it entirely free from the bustling, crowding, haste and eagerness which so unpleasantly characterize an "American feed." There will be time for all, plenty for all, room for all, and there will be no excuse for any breach of propriety or conduct other than should characterize a lady or gentleman in her or his own household. It is to be hoped that this will be the initiative of a new procedure in the supper-room.

THE MUSIC AND THE HALL.

There will be two splendid Bands—GRAFULLA's for the Promenade and operatic music, HELMSMULLER's for the dancing—both placed in the second tier, next the stage-boxes and opposite each other. At 10 o'clock music commences by the former. At 10½ o'clock the Dancing Committee will enter upon the floor with the guests and their partners; positions will be assigned and sets filled; a signal from the Chairmen will announce to GRAFULLA that the momentous period has arrived; a flourish of trumpets will confirm it: a grand and harmonious charge by the band, a sudden bursting into dazzling brilliancy of the, until now, suppressed light; a bowing of a thousand heads, a curtseying of as many graceful forms, a general bobbing to and fro, and the ball has commenced. Of the dances the following is the

PROGRAMME.

Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
Selections from "Ernani".....Verdi
Russian and American National Airs.

ORDER OF DANCING.

1—Lanciers, "Ettie"..... Helmsmuller
Aria, from "Dinorah"..... Meyerbeer
2—Waltz, "Slowanka Klange"..... Gung'l
March, from the "Enchantress"..... Grafulla
3—Gallop, "Allez Toujours"..... Helmsmuller
Aria, "I dne Foscari"..... Verdi
4—Quadrille, "L'Etoile du Nord"..... Strauss
Selections from "Robert"..... Meyerbeer
5—Polka Redowa, "Czarina"..... Helmsmuller
Aria, from "Martha"..... Flotow
6—Lanciers, "Ballo in Maschera"..... Verdi
March, "L'Etoile du Nord"..... Meyerbeer
7—Waltz, "First Flirtation"..... Strauss
Aria, "Trovatore"..... Verdi
8—Callop, "L'Alliance Joyeuse"..... Helmsmuller
Duet, "Poliuto"..... Donizetti
9—Quadrille, "Bijouterie"..... Strauss
Ballad, "Rock me to sleep, Mother"..... Tucker
10—Polka, "Lonisen"..... Bergmann
March..... Grafulla
11—Waltz, "Rensen Lieder"..... Cung'l
Brindisi, "Macbeth"..... Verdi
12—Lanciers, "Newport"..... Fry
Duet, "Samiramide"..... Rossini
13—Polka Redowa, "Les Grelots"..... Ascher
March, "Salinco"..... Grafulla
14—Callop, "Ione"..... Helmsmuller
Quartette, "Attila"..... Verdi
15—Quadrille, "Melodie"..... Strauss
Aria, "Fille du Regiment"..... Donizetti
16—Polka Redowa, "Frolic"..... Bergmann
Ballad, "No One to Love"..... Tucker
17—Lanciers, "Orphee aux Enfers"..... Helmsmuller
Aria, "Traviata"..... Verdi
18—Waltz, "Wahlstimmen"..... Strauss
March, "Flag of the Free"..... Grafulla
19—Gallop, "Espiegleris"..... Helmsmuller
Aria, "Don Pasquale"..... Donizetti
20—Waltz, "Scheldeo"..... Weissenrn
March, from "Linda"..... Donizetti
21—Gallop, "Uprising"..... Musio
Finale, "Adieu"..... Schubert

THE COMMITTEES.

The following are the different sub-committees. Of the Executive Committee THEODORA ROOSEVELT, Esq., is Secretary:

Committee to Wait on the Russian Admiral.

Geo. Opdyke, Chairman. Watts Sherman,
Charles P. Daly, Wm. H. Webb,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, James W. Beekman.

Committee on Reception.

Ex-Gov. Morgan, Ch'n. Alex. W. Bradford,
John A. Dix, C. A. Davis,
E. D. Morgan, E. E. Morgan.

Committee on Invitations and New Members of General Committee.

J. P. G. Foster, Chairman. Theodore Roosevelt,
John D. Jones, Alexander S. Macomb,
Arthur Leary.

Committee on House and Decorations.

D. Kingsland, Chairman. James Otis,
J. W. Hamersley, Wm. B. Bend,
Henry G. Stebbins, Arthur Leary

Committee on Music and Dances,

E. T. Gerry, Chairman. E. E. Morgan,
James Kernochan, R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Wm. B. Cooper, Jr.

Committee on Supper.

A. M. Cozzens, Chairman. J. P. G. Foster,
Henry Clews, Henry S. Fearing.

Committee on Police.

Gen. Opdyke, Chairman. Wm. H. Webb.

Mr. THEODORE MOSS, the well-known Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, who acquitted himself so creditably in the responsibilities of the Prince of Wales Ball, has charge of the entrances to the Academy, and has organized a corps for the care of them. Among those who contributed to the decorations, are Messrs. PATON & Co., MAXIMILIAN, SOLOMON HART and J. GREEN; mention has already been made of MINARD LEWIS, Thus closes anticipatory reference to the "event." Those of our citizens present, we doubt not, will vie with each in contributing to the enjoyment of the guests, and the latter will have their first opportunity of seeing society in New-York in all its full regalia, style and splendor.

A Domestic Tragedy in the Tenth Ward.

A MAN SHOOTS A WOMAN, THEN HIMSELF, AND AFTERWARD CUTS HIS THROAT.

Soon after five o'clock yesterday afternoon a frightful domestic tragedy occurred at the house No. 151 Christie-street. The particulars of the affair are as follows: FREDERICK SAHM, a German, aged about 30 years, had been for some time past living with a woman named MARY ANGLER, also a German, No. 151 Christie-street. Recently the latter has been devoting her attentions in another man. This conduct so exasperated LAHM that, yesterday afternoon, he had a quarrel with her, during which he drew a revolver and shot MARY through the arm. The ball entered near the elbow and inflicted a serious, though probably not fatal, wound. MARY immediately fled from her room to the street. While she was going down the stairs she heard a report of a pistol behind her. The neighbors immediately come in and found FREDERICA lying on the floor. He had shot himself in the mouth immediately after having shot the woman. Not content with this damage to himself, he drew a razor across his throat, inflicting a ghastly wound, from the effects of which it is believed he cannot recover. Officers RILEY and BALDEN, of the Tenth Precinct, were called in, and after the wounds of the two had been dressed by Dr. WATSMAN, Police Surgeon, they were both taken to the City Hospital.

A Man Shot by a Woman in Greene-Street.

About 10 o'clock last night, a young man named JAMES PANDAR, residing at No. 119 Laurens-street, while passing through Greene-street, between Prince and Houston, was shot in the thigh with a pistol in the hands of a woman named MARY JANE HOLLOWAY. The wound is not considered fatal. Detective FARLEY arrested the woman and took her to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. A preliminary examination revealed the fact that MARY JANE was trying to shoot another man at the time. PANDAR was a stranger to her, and there is no pretence that she intended the shot for him. She resides at No. 113 Greenwich-street. A complaint will be made against her this morning at the Tombs.

TEACHERS FOR PORT ROYAL.—The National Freedman's Relief Association have sent to Beaufort, S. C., by the steamer *Arago*, which sailed this day, the following teachers: Miss A. G. Goodhue, Miss M. A. Fowler, Miss Kate Foote, Miss M. A. Buss, Miss E. H. Peck, Miss S. E. Peck, Miss E. L. Stuart, Miss L. E. Lovell and Miss E. M. Wood.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL.

$251,133 IN TREASURE.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall, Oct. 27, arrived at this port last evening, bringing us our correspondence from Central and South America. The following is the *Ariel's*

SPECIE LIST.

W. H. Taylor	$17,500	Order	$66,566
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	12,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. B. Newton & Co.	20,000	Colgate & Hoffman	1,704
J. H. Cagbti	9,000	Parsons & Pettit	500
Jennings & Brewster	5,000	Directors of Becker's Institute	200
J. G. Parker & Sons.	10,000	Mrs. Isaac Duke	825
C. H. Grant & Co.	5,000	W. H. Knoppul	—
H. Cohen & Co.	42,000		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50,000		
From San Francisco			$247,566
From Aspinwall			3,566
Total			$251,133

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 21st inst., from Central American ports.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

The siege of the City of San Salvador is rapidly drawing to a close. The various efforts made by President BARRIOS, of Salvador, to gain favorable terms of surrender from President CARRERA, of Guatemala, have not been crowned with success, nor are they likely to be. Mr. PASTRIDGE, United States Minister, on the part of Gen. BARRIOS, had an interview with President CARRERA on the 27th September, but as Gen. BARRIOS demanded that he should be allowed to march out of the capital with a guard of honor and his friends, to allowed to name his successor to the Presidency, and that Gen. CARRERA should retire to the frontier of Guatamala at the same time, the interview led to nothing. So, on the 29th, at 3 P. M., Gen. CARRERA ordered a general advance upon his enemy's works, in two columns, one of which he led himself and the other was led by Gen. ZAVALA. Gen. BARRIOS' pickets were driven in, his advance guard attacked and his men driven out of the trenches into the city, and nearly all his cannon captured. Since then CARRERA's troops have occupied the ground taken, which is within 400 yards of the city, and have been throwing balls and shell into it, at intervals, night and day. On the night of 5th October destroyed many houses and killed several women and children. A ball passed through the British Vice-Consul's house and killed his cook. A bomb on the 10th October blew out the front of the French hotel and Mr. COUTADA, French Consular agent, who was in the house at the time, narrowly escaped death. Three cannon balls passed through the house of the United States Minister and a servant was killed, making the second he has lost by President CARRERA's gun practice. Of course, terror reigns throughout the city day and night. The water has been cut off from the outside and the inhabitants are reduced to a very short allowance. Provisions are getting very scarce, as none can come in from the country. On the 11th Mr. PASTRIDGE had another interview with CASANOA, at the request of Gen. BARRIOS. This time the United States Minister was followed by a long line of non-combatants, who took the occasion to leave the city. Gen. CARRERA stated that he did not insist upon a hostile occupation of the City of San Salvador by his army; but said that he would not consent to treat or fall back until Gen. BARRIOS had laid down his civil and military commands, and gone out of the country. Then he would arrange terms with Señor PERALTA, who, in right of his being the oldest Senator, would replace the deposed President. Gen. BARRIOS still hesitated on the 12th to accept these propositions, saying that he wished to send Commissioners to CARRERA to discuss matters, and Mr. PASTRIDGE had advised the latter to receive such a Commission, and hear what they had to say. Gen. CARRERA had notified the foreigners in the Capital that he should assault the city on the 12th; but had not done so up to the hour the steamer left the coast. All foreigners retired from the city on the 12th. It was not thought the city could hold out more than three days at furthest. Gen. CARRERA had about 6,000 of his own men and 500 Nicaraguans, while Gen. BARRIOS' whole force, which is cooped up in the City of San Salvador, does not exceed 2,500 men. Dreadful stories are told of the cruelties of Gen. XATRUCH's force, composed of Hondurans and Nicaraguans, toward the Salvadoreans. No doubt, many barbarities are committed on both sides.

JAMES THOMAS, an American of Ohio, who joined the revolutionary or Jeans party in Nicaragua at the commencement of the war, as "Admiral of the Lakes," has been captured in the Gulf of Fonseca, and taken toward Nicaragua. He had been 36 hours floating on a log, without food, and was in a horrible state, his wounds being filled with worms. I believe he was a correspondent in Nicaragua of the New-York TIMES at one time. A war-brig, belonging in Gen. BARRIOS, had gone from La Union to endeavor to intercept the boat which had him on board.

NICARAGUA.

Gen. MARTINEZ had resumed his place as President, and the country was quiet. Mr. DICKINSON, United States Minister, would leave Nicaragua for Panama about the 15th of November.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1863.

Since my last we have dates from Bogota—our capital—but they are only up to the 23d of September. The whole Republic was quiet, everything progressing as regularly as if the new Government had been in power for years. The guerrillas who have so long infested the vicinity of Bogota, and who twice during the revolution, in the absence of Gen. MOSQUERA's army, sacked a portion of it, have all been dispersed or killed, apparently, as nothing is now heard of them or apprehended. The contumacious priests are rapidly giving in their adhesion to the Government, taking the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, and reopening their churches. In Panama, however, the churches still remain closed, the priests having gone to Lima and Guayaquil, and left their flocks to do their own praying, marrying and burying. In Bogota it was thought the questions with Ecuador would be arranged without a war. Gen. MOSQUERA was still in Pasto, on the frontier of Ecuador, awaiting an interview with President MORENO. It said he will order a session of Congress at Bogota in December—two months in advance of the regular time—for what purpose is not known.

In Panama the smallpox is increasing rather than diminishing, but it is principally among the negroes and poorer classes. In Aspinwall there is little or none of the disease.

Foreign merchants in Penama are still compelled to pay the new Government tax on foreign spirits and tobacco. The Consuls in this city have decided this tax to be illegal, as conflicting with the national law of 1835 and the contract with the Panama Railroad Company. The tax is also collected in Aspinwall, but what opinion the United States Consul there holds on it I do not know.

The passengers by the *Illinois*, who left New-York on the 3d inst., left Panama on the *Moses Taylor* on the 22d. Those who left New-York on the 13th on the *Ariel*, sailed from Panama on the 23d, and will probably get to San Francisco one or two days ahead of the *Illinois* chaps. All of the latter, although they remained a week in Aspinwall, were well and hearty on leaving this port.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, and the gunboat *Saginaw* are still at Panama. The former, which has been nearly a year at her anchorage, is soon to be relieved by the frigate *Saranac*. The U. S. storeship *Falmouth*, at Aspinwall, is advertised to be sold by the Government at auction to-morrow. Her officers will return to New-York by the next steamer.

The Pacific Mail Company's fine new steamship *Golden City* arrived at Panama on Friday, the 24th inst., in 51 days from New-York, touching only at Rio de Janeiro. She will leave Panama for San Francisco on or about the 13th of next month.

The steam freight trade between England and Aspinwall is getting to be a very important one. During the past week three large propellers, of from 1,200 to 1,600 tons each, with merchandise for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, reached that port from Liverpool, viz.: the *Talisman*, *Boetia* and *Eva*. Very soon there will be a steam-propeller line from New-York and Aspinwall, and before long a line from France.

Col. GASPAR M. TOTTAN, Manager of the Panama Railroad Company, and J. M. Dow, Esq., Commander of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, between here and Central American ports, go to New-York for a change of air, in the *Ariel*, to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The British mail steamship *Peru*, from the South coast, reached Panama on the 22d instant. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the 2d, from Lima and Callao to the 15th, and from Guayaquil to the 18th October.

ECUADOR.

President MORENO is making every effort to increase his army to a respectable size, to meet the threatened invasion of Gen. MOSQUERA, of Colombia. The force at Quito and vicinity numbers about 8,000 men. Both Houses of Congress had expressed their indignation at the threatening language against Ecuador, contained in President MOSQUERA's proclamation to the people of Cauca on the frontier of Ecuador. Still, it is not generally thought that a war will take place between the two nations. Gen. MOSQUERA is charged with a scheme to create a revolution in Ecuador, in favor of Gen. URBINA, who was deposed by a revolution three or four years since, and to then make an arrangement with him by which the Republic and Ecuador shall be consolidated under the name of the Republic of Columbia. Gen. MOSQUERA is said to have 1,500 men embodied in the Province Pasto, in our neighboring State of Cauca, to assist in carrying out this plan.

The Senate of Ecuador had opposed, almost unanimously, the radical amendments by the Chamber of Deputies, in the ponporest lately made between President MORENO and the Pope.

President MORENO, at last dates, was about to leave Quito, with a son of Gen. FLORES, for the frontier, to meet President MOSQUERA, when it was hoped the difficulties between the two countries would be amicably settled.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for stillness of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpeting. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply; superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, table and piano covers, window shades, drugget, four yards wide, and floor oil-cloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Lawyers and other professional men can make their five talents, ten, if by proper exercise of their natural talents they exert their whole power. How to do this is fully taught only by Phrenology. A careful examination and delineation of character, with professional advice by a competent Phrenologist, cannot fail to be of service to all. Such are made at all hours by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The most splendid performances at BARNUM'S this afternoon and evening; laughable, interesting and startling. The "Ghost" is shown at each, and the side-splitting pantomime, "The Village in an Uproar." Never was so much given an audience for a quarter as at BARNUM'S, and even BARNUM'S was never half as rich as now.

[Advertisement.]

Besides an unusual amount and a brilliant array of splendid illustrations and much valuable information, one dollar's worth of desirable full size Patterns is furnished in the magnificent Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, comprising the most beautiful, interesting and valuable number yet issued.

[Advertisement.]

BABY TENDING MADE EASY.—BROWN'S Patent Baby Tender combines in one beautiful article a spring cradle, easy chair, toy table, baby-jumper and hobby-horse. No. 474 Broadway.

Advertisement.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 4—*In steamship China, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Church and infant, Mr. Bowrey, Mr. De La Grange and lady, Mr. Webster and daughter, Mr. Fesson, lady and child, Mrs. J. Watt, Miss Hamilton, J. Johnson, Mr. Denigre, L. Shewell, Mr. Batchelor, Berol Zbemeir, J. Rosenthal, W. Rothschild, L. Oppenheimer, J. White, J. Church, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Mr. Meinek, John Hinman, H. Swift, Ensign Alt, Mr. Heilsr, Mr. Major, Mr. North, J. B. Gatson, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gorteous and lady, Miss Webb, Miss Boole, Mr. Murray and lady, Miss Bebb, Miss Ancrester, K. J. Richie, Mr. Webb, Mr. Richardson, lady child, infant and nurse, Mrs. F. Richardson, Mr. Fuliner and child, Mr. Vann Watt and son, Mrs. George, two children and servant, J. M. Webb, Mr. Bohanan, Miss Hoag, Mrs. King, F. Webb, Miss King, Mrs. Griogle, six children and two maid servants, Mr. Newcomb and son, F. Sanfroid and daughter, Mr. Barlow, C. Squire, Jr., G. Campbell, Mr. Katz, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Galindey and friend, Ph. Wels, Mr. Michlor, J. Cordukes, C. Gilmore, Mr. O'Langhortner, J. McKay, Miss Gordon and sister, J. W. Colville, Mrs. Killorangen, Le Count de Ring, Mr. Deloche, Mr. Parmont and friend, D. M. Bolasa, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Wadsworth, four children and two maid servants, Mrs. Henderson and two daughters, A. C. Rawson, Mr. Rogers, H. R. Hepburn, Mr. Hupburn, Mr. Godefrey, Mr. Rentsch, A. J. Richardson, W. P. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Holliday and lady, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Vonderhardt, child and nurse, Miss Mills and two sisters, Mrs. Genesee, E. Becket and lady, G. Smith, Mr. Lanck, J. Richardson, G. Wilson, Mr. Marmoni, Mr. Flehet, Mr. Huntress, Mrs. Pringler and maid servant, F. M. Besne, F. Thomas, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Colvin. Total number of passengers, 145.

In brig Helena, from Port-au-Platte.—Mr. Muller and lady, N. Bole and daughter, J. Haferbing and family, L. Wieske, C. H. Heisler, F. B. Dobson, A. M. Saltan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 33 | Sun sets..... 4 54 | Moon rises 12 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 41 | Gov. Island . 3 30 | Hell Gate.. 4 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Oct. 24, and Queenstown 25th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Ariel, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Oct. 27, at 8 P. M., with mails, passengers, etc., to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Prometheus, Lathrop, Port Royal via Fortress Monroe 14 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Steamer Whirlwind, Rogers, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to the Navy Agent.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Torrance, Philbrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

U. S. gunboat Lassacana, Roe, Boston 2 days.

Ship Highmouth Rock, Spear, London Sept. 23, with mdse. and 29 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had heavy westerly gales; was 30 days to lon. 20; lost a number of sails. Crossed the Banks between lat. 45 and 46; saw no ice, and saw but one ship on the passage.

Ship Regal Antuomo, (Ital. line-of-battle ship,) Commander Vasallo, from Gibraltar Sept. 19, via Bermuda Oct. 28. She mounts 58 guns, has a crew of 740 men, is of 3,500 tons burden, and has screw engines of 450 horse-power.

Ship Continental, Johnson, Calcutta May 26, with mdse. to Harbeck & Co.

Bark Nabob, (of Boston,) Thurston, Manilla June 2, with hemp, etc., to order. Sailed from Anjier July 18, in company with bark Cleaveland, from Shanghai for New-York. Sept. 2, off Cape Aguihas, was boarded by a boat from the U. S. steamer Vandarbilt, who informed us of the privateers being in the neighborhood. Had very light winds and calms from Manilla to the Straits of Lunda: rounded the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 4, after being in its vicinity 21 ds., with heavy gales from the westward most of the time. Since then had very light winds.

Bark Our Union, (of Philadelphia,) Miller, Matanzas 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras. Has had much heavy weather. 18th ult., lat. 38 50, lon. 74 50, spoke Br. schr. Sir Colin Campbell, from Grand Caman for New-York, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Bark Sarah A. Nickels, (of Searsport.) Nickels, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather, split and lost sails.

Bark Snardsbrook, (of Shields,) Wood, Cardiff 47 ds., with coal to Artell, Tufts & Co. Had calms and gales most of the passage.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steele, Guantnemo, Cuba, 25 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. Norman Harvey. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds; lost and split sails, etc.; lost two hhds. of molasses off the deck. 2d inst., lat. 38 23, lon. 73 50, spoke Br. schr. Robert Mowe, Jr., from Port-au-Prince for Boston, 37 days out, and supplied her with provisions.

Brig Helena, (Brem.,) Jansen, Port-au-Platte Oct. 7, and Grand Turk 17th, with salt to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig Pedro, (Br., of Turks Island,) Wallace, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Peck & Chnrch. Had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig L. W. Eaton, Coldfleet, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Whitaker, Nunnar, Cuhais 10 ds., to master.

Schr. Danville, Goodale, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Greenport, in ballast.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Hagar, (Br., of New-Quay,) Jones, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to G. F. Bailey.

Schr. Gilman, D. King, McGregor, Cuhais 10 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Landoro, (Br.,) Hrward, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. D. Gillespie, Crane, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Gen. Meade, Clark, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (of Halifax,) Collins, Grand Cayman Oct. 1, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., 14 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ella Cancon, Ross, Chincoteague, with wood, to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Sue Somers, Somers, Norfolk 4 ds., with to Reynolds & Baldwin.

Schr. J. C. Homer, Gray, Roodout for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W.

BELOW—1 bark and 3 brigs, unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Juvenia—ship, from Akyab for Cork, Sept. 3, lat. 35 14, S., lon. 18 40 E.

Janet Kildston—Br. brig, from Turks Island for New-York, Oct. 26, l

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3782. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Guerrilla Operations in East Tennessee.

Another Raid upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CAPTURE OF BRAGG'S FORAGE TRAIN.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 4th inst., says:

East Tennessee is once more clear of rebels, with the exception of guerrillas, who hover around our wagon trains and infest our mail routes above.

The fight at Roan Springs resulted in the rout of the rebels. We lost 17 killed and 52 wounded.

Col. GARRARD pursued the rebels beyond Kinnasport.

The situation is satisfactory, the weather is fine, and the troops are in good spirits.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Major PITZGIBBON, of the Fourteenth Michigan cavalry, with 120 men, met at Lawrence, being fifty miles beyond Columbia, the combined forces of COOK, KIRK, WILLIAMS and SCOTT, numbering 400 rebel cavalry, yesterday, and after four very desperate charges, resulting in a loss to the rebels of eight killed, seven wounded and twenty-four prisoners, the rebels retreated.

None on the Federal side were killed. Three were wounded.

Maj. PITZGIBBON had a horse killed under him.

Among the rebel prisoners are one Captain and two Lieutenants.

A fleet of boats arrived here yesterday.

There is eight feet of water in the river on the shoals.

GEN. THOMAS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS officially communicates to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, under date of Chattanooga, 4th instant, that Maj. FITZGIBBON, of the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, overtook the combined guerrilla forces of COOPER, KIRK, WILLIAMS and SCOTT, numbering 400, on the morning of the 3d instant, at Lawrenceburgh, thirty-five miles south of Columbia, and, after a severe hand-to-hand fight, defeated them, with the loss on his part of three men wounded and eight horses killed. The rebel loss was eight killed, and seven wounded, and twenty-four prisoners, among the latter one Captain and two Lieutenants. Gen. BRAGG'S forage train, sent up the Lookout Valley, in front of his position, was captured. The train guard were also captured.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Another attack was made on the evening of the 3d by the rebels on the Colliersville, Memphis and Charleston Railroad. After a brief fight the enemy were repulsed. Brig.-Gen. GRANT and 13 of his Staff were among the prisoners taken.

Lieut.-Col. LOOMIS and Maj. HARRON, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, had an altercation at the supper table in Germantown on the evening of the 2d. HARRON fired four shots at LOOMIS as he left the table, killing him instantly.

Col. HATCH, of the Second Iowa regiment, was obliged to draw his sabre on the soldiers to prevent them from lynching HARRON on the spot. The remains of LOOMIS was brought to Memphis, and HARRON was taken to Memphis in irons.

Reinforcements were being sent to Colliersville.

The steamer *C. Perry*, with 400 bales of cotton on board, has arrived with Memphis dates of the 4th.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Engagement at Pine Bluff, Ark.—Defeat of the Rebels—The Enemy's Forces in Mississippi—Miscellaneous News.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Memphis papers of the 2d contain indefinite accounts of a fight at Pine Bluff, Ark. MARMADUKE attacked the place with 3,000 men, and was repulsed with considerable loss. The garrison of Pine Bluff consisted of 700 cavalry, under Col. CLAYTON, and lost 12 killed and 15 wounded.

Most of the negroes of Mississippi have been run off to Georgia and Alabama.

LOVELL'S rebel division is around Canton, Miss. He has about 8,000 infantry. Three thousand are guarding Mobile and the Southern railroads.

Gen. LEE'S cavalry force is about 10,000 strong, and comprises four divisions, under JACKSON, CROSBY, ROSS and RHODDY. CROSBY'S force is between Benton and Moore's Bluff, on the Big Black.

CHALMERS is between Grenada and Oxford, and RHODDY is about Corinth.

At last accounts LEE was above Corinth, with 6,000 men. PILLOW'S headquarters are at Columbus, Miss.

An attack on Memphis in great force was only prevented by our recent demonstrations on Canton, Miss.

Numbers of rebels are said to be heartily sick of the war, and would gladly give up their negroes to stop it.

Accounts from Little Rock, Ark., report that PRICE'S forces have retreated beyond the Red River, his cavalry only occupying Arkadelphia.

Maj.-Gen. OSO passed through here to-day, *en route* for Louisville.

MARINE DISASTER.

A Whaling Brig Crushed by Ice.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The schooner *Cammilla*, from St. John's, N. F., arrived here this morning. She brings as passengers, Mr. HOXIE, Second Mate, and 6 seamen, part of the crew of the wheeling brig *Pavilion*, of Fair Haven.

Mr. HOXIE reports that the *Pavilion* sailed from Fair Haven June 15, with a crew of 21 men.

On Aug. 4, latitude 63° 40′ north, longitude near the Island of "God's Mercy," the brig was crushed by ice, and filled with water.

They got out the boats, three in number, and landed provisions on the rocks, remaining there eleven days.

On the 27th of August they started in the boats, and landed on Resolution Island, where they remained for ten days, when they started again, and attempted to cross Hudson's Straits, but a heavy gale separated the boats, and the Third Mate's boat, with six seamen, is supposed to have foundered.

On the 8th of September Mr. HOXIE'S boat landed on the coast of Labrador, but not finding any inhabitants there, they started the next day, and followed the coast until the 25th, when they fell in with the British bark *Ocean Nymph*, from London for Hudson's Bay, which took them on board.

On Oct. 2, the *Ocean Nymph* also fell in with the Captain's boat, and landed both boats' crews at St. John's, N. F., Oct. 27. During their long passage in the boats their only food was ship-bread soaked with salt water and a little pork. Their sufferings were very great, as the weather was intensely cold. The steward had both his feet badly frozen, and was left in the hospital at St. John's. Quite a number of the men had their fingers and toes frozen. Capt. HANDY and the remainder of the crew were left at St. John's until a vessel should leave for Boston.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The steamer *New-York* sailed this morning for City Point, in charge of Maj. MULFORD.

The steamer *Convoy* arrived to-day from Beaufort, N. C., with 15 rebels, captured at Plymouth.

J. W. MONTGOMERY, the agent for Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, arrived here this morning with 209 suits of clothing and other articles for the Indiana soldiers in Richmond, and will leave for City Point next Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR DACOTAH.—The United States steamer *Dacotah* arrived yesterday evening, having left Wilmington Bar Oct. 24, stopping in Hampton Roads. Her officers are: Lieut.-Commanding, S. D. AMES; Acting Masters, William Earle, William Moslander; Ensign, G. W. Wood; Acting Ensign, L. Barnes; Surgeon, D. Blodgood; Paymaster, R. Washington, Chief-Engineer, A. Greer.

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Complete Official List of Union Officers Held by the Rebels.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners of War in Richmond.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

Names and Description of the Rebel Officers Commanding at the Libby Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A vast deal has been said and written at various times, and by various people, about the barbarous treatment received by the Union prisoners in Richmond at the hands of those who have always styled themselves "F. F. V.'s," *the* "chivalry," &c., but, as the subject is one on which too much cannot be said, and as our people are only now beginning to give some slight heed to the cries of mortal suffering and anguish coming ever and anon from the poor fellows who have had the misfortune to fall into rebel hands in Virginia, I venture to give your readers a few particulars which may have escaped the notice of those who have not had the same opportunities the writer has in witnessing the barbarities alluded to.

Of the "Libby Prison" I find the following description in my diary, kept while I was an inmate of that infamous abode of misery:

Close on to the canal, and at the corner of Cary and Twenty-first streets, and within a mile of "Rocketts," stands the horrid Libby Prison. The entire length of the building on Cary-street is 135 feet, with a depth of about 90 feet on Twenty-first-street. It is divided into three sections by stout brick walls, and is, on the side next to the canal, four stories, while on Cary-street it is but three stories in height—each of the stories being divided into three oblong low rooms of 45 by 90 feet. On the ground floor the room next to Twenty first-street is appropriated to the rebel guard, the next one to the Union officers, and the third is the hospital. This is on the Cary-street side, or front of the building. On the canal side, the lower story, or ground floor, is the cook-house and *receptacle for the dead, until a sufficient number have accumulated to make it worth while to remove them, or until the stench becomes too great for the rebels themselves to bear.* On the second floor, in the two rooms next to Twenty-first-street, are *over four hundred* Union soldiers, and in the third room on this floor may be found *the remnant* of some one hundred Union citizens, who have been incarcerated since the commencement of the war. Some few of these prisoners were Quakers, and were released on payment of $500 each. The three rooms on the upper floor contain at least two hundred Union soldiers each. Four small-sized windows at each end of these rooms admit a limited amount of light for about 25 feet, leaving about 40 feet in the centre of each, where *print cannot be read in the daytime.* Prisoners once admitted to the "Libby," *never leave it for an instant for any purpose, day or night,* except to be exchanged, or to be *carted to an unknown grave.* There are ill-constructed *water-closets in the rooms,* which, owing to the continual breaking of the waste pipes, emit a most intolerable effluvia. In addition to all this, the whole place is *one nest of the most abominable vermin.* About half a ration of fair bread and a plate of small dark-colored beans, (or "cow peas,") twice a day, is its usual fare, meat being issued only twice a week, and then in very small quantities.

So much for the Libby Prison itself, but all this is capped by the treatment received by the unfortunate inmates.

Belle Isle (surely miscalled) is situated in the James River, about half a gunshot from the Libby, and right opposite that famed institution of the Sunny South. It is a long, low sandbank, and when there is a freshet in the river, a large portion of it disappears beneath the filthy waters of the James. It is on this mere sandspit that hundreds of our poor shivering Union soldiers are now held in utter wretchedness, naked and famishing, and subject to all the dire diseases consequent on exposure to the elements in such a locality. It has never been occupied as a dwelling place, and was only visited in the daytime by the shad fishers, who had a few rude huts there, until the "chivalry" found it a convenient place to get rid of the "d—d Yankees."

The relentlessly cruel treatment of the Union prisoners in Richmond commenced immediately after the first battle of Manassas, when the prisoners were confined in "LIGON'S Tobacco Factory," on Main and Twenty-sixth streets, and has continued unabated to the present day. From the beginning the prisoners have been under the supreme control of Gen. WINDER, but at that time Capt. GIESS and Lieut. TOD were his subordinates, who came in direct contact with the prisoners. WINDER is a man of middle height, or slightly under it, advanced in years, rather stoutly built, hair quite white, florid in complexion, with a red nose and a cold, cruel gray eye; and his acts from the first prove clearly that he is precisely what that eye indicates to the observer—cold, cruel and vindictive. He wears a gray uniform. The last two mentioned have both been killed, as I am informed, and have therefore gone where they have been "rewarded according to their works, but I may mention that it was under the *régime* of WINDER, GIBBS and TOD that *the "Ligon Prison" was perforated with musket balls in at least twenty places,* and that GLEASON, of the Fire Zouaves, a man of the First Michigan regiment, and several others, were shot by the guards for merely looking out of the windows; and it was at the same time that *a rebel soldier was permitted in the broad daylight to brieg a human skull, with a rope passed through the eyes, and dangle it in front of the windows,* in the public street, shouting out, while he brandished a huge bowie knife, "This is the last of one —— Yankee."

These are but a few of the barbarisms practiced under the eyes of the men mentioned above; the whole would fill a good-sized volume. Two of these have gone to their account. Shall the third escape punishment here?

Gen. WINDER still retains the chief command, though Capt. TURNER is the commandant of the Post at the "Libby." This man, though lauded continually by the Richmond papers for his kindness to the prisoners, *is cruelty itself.* Every petty annoyance that can be invented is tried in order that some one may infringe even in the least degree some of his rules, so that he may have the satisfaction of "bucking and gagging," or putting in irons, or on bread and water, the offender (?) I have known him to threaten to hang one individual because he would not get twelve men to sweep the street in front of the prison, and he put four men in irons and in a dark room, on bread and water for 48 hours, because they would not clean out his stable. I find his description in my diary as follows:

"TURNER, Lieutenant in the rebel service, belongs in Winchester, Va., was formerly about six months at West Point; is of very spare build, thirty to thirty-five years old, about five feet nine inches in height, dark hair, close cut, no beard or mustache, gray eyes, has a cadaverous look, a deep voice, and a peculiar stiff gait. Uniform—gray cap, coat and pants."

Next in command to the above elegant specimen of the "F. F. V.'s" is EMACK, Lieutenant in the rebel army. He is a native of Baltimore, is full six feet in height, about twenty-five years old, has short light hair, slight mustache, fair complexion and blue eyes. Uniform—sky blue cap, gray coat, light blue pants, with black stripe, and wears a sword with steel scabbard. This man carries out all the odious and abominable orders of his superiors with relentless severity. He is the man who, when Col. BANNING was unable to leave his wretched bed, stood over him with a revolver in his hand, and swore that "if he did not get up he would kick him out of it."

Are these men, I ask, to be allowed to escape the punishment which is their just due, when Richmond becomes ours?

But beside the cruelties and indignities to which our men are subjected in the "Libby," they are made the victims of *petty thieving* whenever an opportunity offers. For instance, some poor soldier has a dollar or two, for which he desires to obtain some trifle to eke out his scanty fare. A rebel soldier offers to buy what he may require, receives the despised "greenback," and that is the last that is seen of him or the "Yankee" money. I have seen many cases of this kind, and it ought to be known also, that when our Government first sent clothing to Richmond for the prisoners, much of it was stolen by the rebel soldiers. Blankets, overcoats and shoes were seen every day on the persons of rebels, who seemed quite proud of their acquisition.

Some idea of the brisk business done by Gen. WINDER, in the matter of money sent from the North to prisoners by their friends, may be obtained on perusal of the following replies to letters written from Columbia, S. C. Upon reaching the last-named city, from Charleston, on Jan. 1, 1862, the prisoners found many letters stating that money had been sent to them—some of them months previously. As this money had not, in a number of cases, been received, it was determined to write to Gen. WOOL at Fortress Monroe, and to the rebel General HUGER at Norfolk, making inquiry about the missing letters. At the time, it was supposed by many that we should hear no more of the matter, and that the money was irretrievably lost. Not so, however; for in a few days the annexed letters were received by the writer; and it will be seen from them that our gallant old General kept things in good order in his office, and that the infamous WINDER was fairly saddled with the paltry, contemptible act of keeping moneys sent to naked and hungry soldiers, while they were prisoners of war.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 14, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by Maj.-Gen. WOOL to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst.

The letter you refer to as being addressed to yourself and containing $10, was received at these headquarters on the 25th of January, and was forwarded to Norfolk on the 30th. The letter addressed to Capt. J. T. DARW, Second Vermont Volunteers, forwarded from Lowell on the 4th of December, and containing $20, was received here on the 7th, and was forwarded to Norfolk on the 8th of the same month. With regard to the fate of these two letters the General would refer you to Maj.-Gen. B. HUGER, commanding at Norfolk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM TAY, Capt. and A. D. C.

To ——, Prisoner of War, Columbia, S. C.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 16, 1862.

SIR,—All packages containing money letters received from Gen. WOOL, are forwarded *without breaking the seals* to Brig. Gen. WINDER at Richmond, for distribution to prisoners.

Gen. HUGER has adopted this as the safest plan, and much regrets any failure, as he has used his best efforts to forward whatever is sent for prisoners.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
FRANK HUGER,
Capt. and A. D. C.

To ——, Prisoner of War, Columbia, S. C.

The above are *verbatim* copies, interlineations and all.

Without loss of time, copies of the above letters were sent to Gen. WINDER at Richmond, with a request that the letters alluded to should be at once forwarded to Columbia. Before, however, there was time for a response from this worthy, the prisoners were transferred to Richmond, and, on the following day, some hundreds of letters were distributed to us, and among them letters to officers and men containing *fifteen hundred dollars in gold, which had been in Winder's hands for periods varying from one to five months!* All of these letters had, of course, been opened, and who shall say what this "F. F. V." made out of this little speculation, considering the value of even the use of gold for the time specified in the Confederacy? Or who shall say what would have become of the gold had the prisoners been exchanged and sent home from Charleston or Columbia?

Now then for the remedy for the gross and disgraceful abuses, the inhuman and barbarous treatment which I have so feebly attempted to set forth. What should it be? *Retaliation.* It is a harsh one I admit, but a just one under the circumstances. It only requires that it should be invoked with discretion. We are not to suppose that men will be contented and happy in prison anywhere, but no such complaints are heard from any place in the South where prisoners of war have been located as from Richmond. In truth everywhere else more or less consideration is shown to prisoners, but *in Richmond a prisoner is looked upon as a dog,* and treated accordingly. Therefore the remedy is not to visit the sins of the Richmond ruffians upon soldiers from other States, but to *retaliate solely on Virginia soldiers.* It is worse than useless to appeal to the Richmond authorities, WINDER or his subordinates; they are insensible to the first emotions of kindness, pity, consideration or fine chivalrous feeling; they have no hearts, or they are of stone—cold, callous, cruel. We have seen them, and "know their works." *Retaliation, then, strict, stern and unflinching, and that on Virginia rebels only,* is the true remedy for this monstrous disgrace to the age we live in and to civilization.

A. O. A.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Complete Official List of Union Officers Held by the Rebels—An Important Document.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The following is an official list of Federal officers confined in the Confederate States Military Prison, Richmond, Va., Oct. 26, 1863, with the places and date of their capture:

Brigadier-General.

Neal Dow, 2d division, 19th army corps—Port Hudson, La., June 30.

Colonels.

T. A. Bartleson, 100th Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C. H. Carlton, 89th Ohio—Chickamanga, Ten., Sept. 20.
L. P. de Cesnola, 4th N. Y. cavalry—Loudon County, Va., June 17.
W. G. Ely, 19th Conn.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
M. Caton, 21st Ohio.
D. Conover, 125th Illinois.
J. A. Croaker, 6th N.Y. cav.
C. Dutton, Quartermaster.
E. M. Driscoll, 3d Ohio.
T. Dillon, 1st Ky. cavalry.
H. C. Davis, 18th Conn.
W. H. Douglass, Commis'y.
R. S. Dygert, 16th Mich.
J. P. Cummings, 9th Md.
H. Dietz, 45th New-York.
J. M. Dunham, 142d Penn.
F. Irish, 45th New-York.
J. C. Johnson, 149th Penn.
P. K. Joselyn, 11th Mass.
R. O. Ives, 18th Mass.
J. J. Jones, 1st Kentucky.
J. Jackson, 2d Illinois.
J. M. Johnson, 5th Ky.
W. M. Keodall, 73d Indiana.
E. M. Kock, 5th Maryland.
E. M. Lee, 5th Mich cav.
J. W. Lewis, 4th Ky. cav.
S. McKee, 14th Ky. cav.
E. H. Mail, 73d Indiana.
D. A. McHolland, 51st Ind.
J. B. McRoberts, 3d Ohio.
H. C. McDuiddy, 1st Tenn. cavalry.
F. Mcnnart, 6th Maryland.
John McMahon, 94th N. Y.
E. A. Mass, 88th Penn.
A. J. Makepeace, 9th Ind.
H. H. Mason, 2d N. Y. cav.
C. W. Metcalf, 42d Indiana.
J. S. McDowell, 77th Penn.
J. G. McWilliams, 51st. Ill.
J. R. Muhleman, A. A. G.
M. Moore, 46th Indiana.
A. A. Penfield, 6th N. Y.
E. Porter, 154th New-York.
G. S. Pierce, 19th U. S. Inf.
S. V. Poole, 154th N. Y.
F. Place, 15th New-York.
S. B. Pillsburry, 6th Maine.
R. Pollak, 14th Penn. cav'y.
A. Robbins, 123d Ohio.
J. F. Gallagher, 2d Ohio.
J. R. Green, 130th Ohio.
C. Gustaveson, 15th Wis.
J. Goetz, 22d Michigan.
A. G. Galbraith, 22d Mich.
M. Gallagher, 2d N. J. Cav.
H. R. Gregg, 13th Pa. Cav.
J. Galt, A. Q. M. 2d Div. 6th Army corps.
F. Hendrick, 1st N. Y. cav.
D. Heck, 68th New-York.
S. G. Hamilton, 131th N. Y.
W. L. Hubbell, 17th Conn.
P. H. Hart, 19th Indiana.
H. E. Hawkins, 78th Ill.
A. Heffy, 142d Penn.
W. W. Hunt, 10th Ohio.
C. Hasty, 2d N. Y. cav.
C. H. Riggs, 123d Ohio.
O. H. Rosenbaum, 123d O.
W. Rowans, Indepen't Cav.
A. Rollins, 2d Wisconsin.
J. C. Rose, 4th Missouri cav.
Thos. Reed, 1st Va. cav.
W. A. Robinson, 77th Penn.
B. F. Riggs, 18th Kentucky.
H. W. Sawyer, 1st N. J. cav
E. A Shappard, 11th Ohio.
D. Sborts, 12th Pa. cav.
G. L. Schell, 18th Pa.
G. H. Starr, 18th Pa.
J. R. Stone, 157th N. Y.
F. M. Shoemaker, 106th O.
J. A. Scammahon, 42d Ind.
John Leed, 116th Penn.
O. Templeton, 167th Penn.
B. Tomahke, 26th Wis.
H. D. Taylor, 100th Ohio.
B. E. Thonson, A. A. G.
S. Urquhart, com. 3d. div. 5th army corps.
J. W. Vanderhoff, 45th N.Y.
G. M. White, 1st Va. cav.
P. Wellshirmer, 21st Ill.
H. P. Wands, 22d Michigan.
J. G. Weld, 9th N. Y. cav.
J. H. Whelan, A. Q. M. 1st brig. 1st div., 6th corps.
J. E. Wilkins, 112th Illinois.
W. B. Wicker, 21st Ohio.
J. H. Arthur, 8th Ky. cav.
S. C. Arthur, 57th Penn.
John Albright, 67th Penn.
E. W. Atwood, 15th Maine.
J. C. Alexander, 1st Del.
M. Boyd, 73d Indiana.
H. R. Bending, 61st Ohio.
M. R. Baldwin, 2d Wis.
C. V. Bowen, 18th Conn.
W. H. Bender, 123d Ohio.
John Bird, 14th Penn.
L. B Bilun, 100th Ohio.
D. E. Bnbanan, 3d Tenn. cav.
W. B. Conway, 9th Md.
W. M. Beekman, 1st Vt. C.
F. Barton, A. A. G., 2d brig., 3d div., 5th Army corps.
A. Carley, 73d Indiana.
W. F. Conrad, 25th Ohio.
J. W. Chamberlain, 123d Ohio
D. S. Caldwell, 123d Ohio.
J. Carroll, 5th Maryland.
J. C. Carpenter, 67th Penn.

First Lieutenants.

J. Adams, 86th Illinois.
W. A. Adair, 51st Indiana.
H. Apple, 1st New-York cav.
H. M. Anderson, 3d Maine.
C. Alsteadt, 54th New-York.
H. W. Adams, 89th Illinois.
B. F. Blair, 123d Ohio.
H. S. Berington, 123d Ohio.
F. J. Borchers, 6th Penn.
W. M. Berry, 5th Ill. cav.
H. Bath, 45th New-York.
L. C. Bisbee, 15th Maine.
M. Bendle, 123d New-York.
R. G. Bradford, 2d West Tennessee cavalry.
Z. T. Brush, 100th Ohio.
W. Brickham, 19th U. S.
M. C. Bryant, 22d Illinois.
Q. B. Brandt, 17th Ohio.
John Bradford, Com. 1st brigade, 1st div., 6th corps.
G. R. Barsh, 5th Mich. cav.
G. W. Buller, 1st Wisconsin.
C. A. Burdick, 10th Wis.
S. B. Carpenter, 3d Ohio.
E. Cottingham, 35th Ohio.
J. Dempsey, 61st Ind.
A. T. Dobley, 51st Ind.
V. R. Davis, 123d Ohio.
J. R. Day, 3d Maine.
A. Dixon, 164th New-York.
C. Dillard, 7th Iowa.
H. B. Easley, 86th N. Y.
E. Schroders, 74th Penn
D. C. Sears, 94th New-York.
J. D. Sampson, 12th Mass.
C. B. Smith, 4th N. Y. cav.
E. G. Spaulding, 22d Mich.
A. C. Stofford, 21st Ohio.
H. B. Tillotson, 73d Ind.
M. P. Tiffany, 16th Conn.
S. Thompson, 67th Penn.
H. Temple, 2d N. Y. cav.
W. A. Carry, 33d Ohio.
C. Leviere, 15th Maine.
A. T. Keelsr, 2d Ohio.
L. P. Williams, 73d Ind
T. Monther, 115th Illinois.
W. A. Williams, 123d Ohio.
E. A. Teithell, 104th N. Y.
D. W. Hakes, 16th Penn. cav.
J. Persh, 67th Conn.
H. S. Hirds, 57th Penn.
E. Hipp, 82d Illinois.
H. Hubbard, 12th N. Y. cav
W. S. Hntcher, 30th Ohio.
J. Hine, 106th Ohio.
W. D. Hines, 1st Va. cav.
E. Holven, 1st Va. cav.
C. Howe, 21st Illinois.
C. D. Henry, 4th Ohio cav.
H. O. Jones, 2d N. Y. cav.
J. A. Jones, 21st Illinois.
J. H. Jenkins, 21st Wis.
R. W. Jackson, 30th Wis.
T. W. Johnson, 10th N. Y. C.
John King, 16th Ill. cav.
J. Kerwing, 6th U. S. cav.
Geo. Keys, 18th Connecticut
J. M. Kibboe, 14th Conn.
A. Kresage, 67th Penn.
M. Kapt. Q. M. 5th Penn.
James Kane, 13th Penn. cav
R. C. Mngar, A. C. to Gen. Baxter.
F. A. Kreppe, 77th Indiana.
T. D. Kimball, 8th Ind.
W. Krooker, 2d Missouri.
W. J. Morris, 5th Missouri.
J. T. Mnginnis, 18th Conn.
H. Morningarn, 67th Penn.
L. Mayer, 12th Penn. cav.
D. McCulley, 75th Ohio.
Wm. C. Every, 3d Illinois.
Otis Mursell, 68th N. Y.
H. Moseby, 25th Ohio.
T. M. Riors, 167th Penn.
J. A. Mitakell, 82d Ohio.
Lieut. Murphy, 97th New-York.
—— Marvin, 18th Conn.
Thos. Misrer, 100th Ohio.
T. H McKay, 10th Va. cav.
D. F. McKay, 1th Penn.
N. S. McKeel, 29th Illinois.
C. H. Morgan, 21st Illinois.
M. V. B. Morrison, 33d Ohio.
T. Spaulding, 6th U. S. cav.
A. M. Parton, 140th Penn.
J. T. Poole, 1st Va. cav.
E. Porter, 5th Mich.
Geo. Patten, 38th Wis.
G. Pluttel, 4th N. Y. cav.
J. V. Patterson, 21st Ohio.
C. M. Patsman, 7th Wis.
Jno. Ritch e, 33d Ohio.
J. L. Robinson, 17th Penn.
W. F. Randolpu, 8th U. S artillery.
Jno. Ryan, 6th Penn.
W. K. Rockwell, 144th N.Y.
J. H. Russell, 12th Mass.
J. O. Rockwell, 97th N. Y.
Geo. King, Adjt. 100th Ohio.
C. R. Rennin, 73d Ohio.
G. L. Schneider, 104th N. Y.
A. W. Sprazue, 24th Mich.
M. J. Small, 6th Md.
E. Sheppard, 5th Ohio Cav.
John Sterling, 30th Ind.
F. Spencer, 17th Ohio.
A. W. Singer, 21st Illinois.
W. Stewart, 16th U. S.
W. H. Smith, 16th U. S.
J. D. Simpson, 16th Ind.
F. S. Chewinfurth, 24th Ill.
J. Sullivan, 7th R. I.
A. F. Thomas, 73d Ind.
D. Turner, 118th Illinois.
A. A. Taylor, 122d Pennsylvania.
J. D. Whiting, 33d Ohio.
A. Woolback, 51st Indiana.
J. C. Wooden, 73d Indiana.
J. B. Wilson, 5th Maryland.
J. E. Woody, 76th Penn.
K. A. Wallber, 26th Wis.
A. A. White, 27th Penn.
D. Wilson, 13th Mass.
M. Wilson, 14th Penn.
J. Woods, 82d Indiana.
C. N Winner, 1st Ohio.
W. L. Watson, 21st Wis.
H. Wilson, 18th Penn. cav
W. H. H. Wilson, 10th N.Y. cavalry.
Second Lieut. W. B. White, 4th Penn cavalry.
T. Berry, 78th New-York.
C. T. Barclay, 149th Penn.
G. D. Bisbee, 88th Penn.
S. G. Boona, 89th Penn.
D. S. Bartram, 17th Conn.
J. Burns, 67th Penn.
W. J. Barnes, 83d N. Y.
S. H. Ballard, 6th Mich. cav.
S. Bonghtoa, 71st Penn.
M. M. Bassett, 53d Illinois.
W. Bricker, 3d Penn cav,
C. G. Ballow, 100th Ohio.
J. F. Baird, 1st Va. cav.
E. G. Brown, 3d Mass.
G. E. Blair, 17th Ohio.
H. F. Cowles, 18th Conn.
W. Christopher, 2d Va.
J. H. Cain, 104th New-York.
D. J. Connelly, 63d N. Y.
J. N. Childs, 16th Maine.
D. B. Caldwall, 75th Ohio.
F. B. Cook, 140th Penn.
Geo. Chandler, 1st Va. cav.
H. A. Curtis, 157th N. Y.
J. Chatterton, 116th Penn.
W. C. Cameron, A. D. C. to Gen. Upton.
R. Curtis, 4th Kentucky cav.
J. R. Conn, 1st Virginia cav.
M. Delanor, 10th Missouri.
L. W. Dustchanney, 1st Massachusetts cavalry.
C. H. Drake, 142d Penn.
B. Davis, 71st Pennsylvania.
A. Dunkel, 114th Penn.
T. Dinsley, 2d R. I. cavalry.
J. W. Drake, 18th N. Y.
S. S. Donghty, 100th Ohio.
E. G. Davis, 21st Wisconsin.
E. F. Foster, 13th Indiana.
R. Gamble, 73d Indiana.
R. G. Gooda, 1st Md. cav.
S. L. Gilman, 3d Maine.
O. F. O. Gerson, 45th N. Y.
F. C. Gay, 11th Penn.
H. F. Gordon, 9th Md.
C. T. Gridland, 84th N. Y.
J. Higginson, 1st Massachusettes cav.
B. H. Harkness, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
C. B. Hoffley, 142d Penn.
J. M. Henry, 164th N. Y.
Geo. Halpin, 116th Penn.
A. W. Hinyes, 37th Ohio.
E. T. Hammond, Ringold's battery.
C. B. Hall, 1st Va. cavalry.
F. W. Hoadine, 16th U. S. In.
J. B. Holmes, 5th Ohio.
G. Hallmnburgh, 1st Ohio.
J. R. Hutchinson, 2d Va. cav.
Geo. Harris, 79th Indiana.
W. B. Hamilton, 22d Mich.
E. J. Higbee, 33d Ohio.
W. M. Hudson, 92d Ohio.
F. Kraoker, 1st N. J. cav.
John B. King, 16th N.Y. cav.
E. Kuhn, 6th Maryland.
W. B. Avery, 132d N. Y.
H. H. Alden, 21st Ohio.
W. R. Adams, 89th Ohio.
W. F. Armstrong, 74th Ohio.
C. A. Adams, 1st Vt. cav.
A. J. Bigelow, 79th Illinois.
John Burch, 42d Indiana.
D. M. Barrett, 85th Ohio.
C. Byron, 34th Ohio.
E. Boss, 20th Illinois.
L. T. Borchers, 57th Penn.
H. P. Barker, 1st R. I. cav.
W. K. Boltz, 181st Penn.
E. E. Chase, 1st R. I. cav.
B. G. Casler, 154th N. Y.
C. C. Gomee, 94th N. Y.
M. Callahan, 9th Maryland.
E. Chariier, 159th N. Y.
John Cntler, 34th Ohio.
R. T. Cornwall, 57th Penn.
John Craig, 1st Vn. cav.
John Christopher, 16th U.S.

First Lieutenants.

T. J. Brownell, 51st Indiana.
J. W. Barlow, 51st Indiana.
J. J. Blue, 3d Ohio.
O. P. Barnes, 3d Ohio.
J. L. Brown, 73d Indiana.
W. Blanchard, 2d U. S. cav.
J. Wensted, 23d Indiana.
S. V. Carver, 123d Ohio.
J. H. Cook, A. Q. M. 5th Md.
J. O. Carpenter, 15th Penn.
H. Candler, 45th New-York.
H. B. Chamberlain, 97th New-York.
T. J. Crooley, 57th Penn.
A. S. Cooper, 9th Maryland.
J. A. Carmer, 107th Penn.
J. A. Caffin, 157th N. Y.
A. Cloadt, 119th New-York.
B. Cole, A. Q. M. 2d New-York cavalry.
G. B. Coleman, 2d Mass cav.
G. A. Coffin, 29th Indiana.
M. C. Causten, 19th U. S.
M. Cohen, 4th Ky. cav.
T. S. Coleman, 12th Ky. cav.
J. A. Delano, 61st Indiana.
J. B. Dewey, 61st Ind.
C. G. Davis, 13th Mass. cav.
G. A. Deering, 16th Maine.
John Daley, 10th N. Y.
G. Shia, 45th New-York.
W. B. Stevens, 16th N. Y.
C. G. Stevens, 154th N. Y.
H. Schrodter, 82d Illinois.
J. McSteele, 1st Va. cav.
A. Schaffer, 20th N. Y. cav.
E. Scott, 8th Ohio.
C. Toumer, 3d Ohio.
J. Tyler, 11th Illinois.
H. O Thayer, 6th Penn.
J. R. Titus, 3d U. S. negro regiment.
S. H. Tresowithick, 13th Penn. cavalry.
J. Hunuig, 115th Illinois.
C. E. Harrison, 89th Ohio,
S. F. Holbrook, 15th U. S.
H. D. Hinckley, 10th Wis.
H. Hovey, 38th Illinois.
C. T. Hall, 13th Michigan.
C. W. Jones, 16th Penn. cav.
H. C. Taylor, 21st Wis.
R. F. Thorns, 5th Ky. cav.
R. P. Wallace, 120th Ohio.
L. Weiser, 1st Ind. cav.
J. Worth, 6th Maryland.
W. Hawkins, 8th Maryland.
J. C. Higgenbach, 6th Pa.
F. Hull, 5th Penosylvania.
T. Higgens, 2d New-York
J. D. Hadfield, 53d N. Y.
E. Knoble, 28th Kentucky.
E. M. Knowles, 42d Ind.
H. P. Kelly, 4th Ky. cav.
A. W. Loomis, 1st Conn.
A. H. Linsley, 5th Penn.
J. Leydecker, 45th N. Y.
L. Lindemayer, 44th N. Y.
H. D. Lombard, 4th Mich. C
G. R. Lodge, 51d Illinois.
G. H. Morrissey, Q. M. 12th Iowa.
S. Matthews, 21st Mich.
W. S. Marshall, 57th Ind.
H. St Murdock, 73d Ind
H. H. Morrow, 6th Penn. c.
J. S. Meltre, 5th Mo.
J. W. Commas, 5th Mo.
W. H. Mead, 6th Ky. cav.
E. Morse, 7th Illinois.
A. Moores, 4th Kentucky.
H. Mooney, 10th N. Y. cav.
A. N. Norris, 107th Penn.
W Nelson, 13th U. S.
W. M. Nice, 2d N. Y. cav.
G. F. Moore, 9th Maryland.
R. A. Moon, 5th Mo. cav
J. D'Connell, 50th Ohio.
C. F. Paury, 20th Illinois.
S. Phipps, 33d Ohio.
W. G. Purnell, 5th Md.
C. A. Peterson, 1st R. I. cav.
E. B. Park, 1st R. I. cav
H. S. Platt, 11th Michigan.
H. C. Potter, 18th Penn cav.
E. L. Parker, 44th N. Y.
J. J. Ray, 4th Ohio.
G. W. Robinson, 22d Mich.
R. D. Knowles, 110th Ohio.
S. Kunkel, 45th N. Y.
J. W. Kennedy, 134th N. Y.
J. H. Kellogg, 5th Mich. cav.
F. A. Laken, 18th Ind.
L. Upton, 115th Ohio.
W. H. Locker, 13th Conn.
W. L. Laws, 18th Penn. cav.
A. T. Lawson, 104th N. Y.
A. W. Locklin, 94th N. Y.
C. H. Livingston, 1st Va. cav.
J. C. Leslie, 18th Penn. cav.
M. M. Moon, 6th Mich. cav.
J. W. Munday, 73d Ind.
F. McKeag, Col 8thnn.
J. L. Manning, 106th Ohio.
F. Morley, 12th Penn. cav.
D. McKell, 13th Penn. cav.
W. A. Mery, 106th N. Y.
J. McCauley, 4th Iowa cavalry.
R. G. Kay, 1st Mich. cav.
J. Messick, 42d Indiana.
Jno. Mitchell,

THE GREAT BOSTON ORGAN.

Its Inauguration on Monday Night.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

With the pession aed the eweetnese of the lest two hours lingering in my aers, hours in which all knowledge of wars and of discordant notes in tha movament of humsn life was gently withdrawn, I seet myself in make such account as I cen of what I saw end heard of the last besi gift of the Old World to the New. And if I seem to rhapsodize, I shall heve hut this epoloxy, that having heee spirituelly teken one remove, at least, toward celestial things, it is not essy at once to tread the earth agein; thet, like a man whose eyes are dazzled by a sudden bleze of light as suddenly withdrawn, I grope et first somewhat painfully.

Estering the Music Hall last evening, t found an assembly of the *élite* of Athens, expectent of wbat was, and is still, the newest thing under the sun. The hall itself has been thoroughly rearranged eed radecorated, end never was in handsomer appearsnce, hut e green haize cnrtain dropped from ceiling to floor, hiding the orgen. Presently some one, whom I suppose to have heen the son of tha builder, commenced a puerile dawdling with the sdit stops, which he continned until the opening of the exercises, without being in good taste or good tuee. The tneugeration lorimelly began by the eepearance of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who recited the originsl ode, written for the oecasion by aoma ona who prefers to veil her face ender the expressive and weighty title—"a ledy of Boston." My own feeling was only regret that the lady was not a gentlemen, and thet gentlemae OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, fittest men of all men to indite an ode for such an occasion. The ode which wes delivered, however, contained severel spirited eed admirable passages, but, as e whole, it appeered to me very poorly edepted to the subject of the gethering, and I ehould mention that it was eot vary warmly received.

Following this upon the programme, HERR FAISDRICH WALKER, son of the beilder, wae ennouced to "open" the organ, and accordingly he briefly attempted to do so, but the instrumeni declined his edvences, aed it wes evideet that althongh he is a cunnieg workmen he has not the power of making hie own creatione obey him. The noticeable point of the opening was the striking menner of its dramatic arrangement. I say "dramatic" deliberetely, for tha curtain slowly dascended from tha top, exposing first the ribbed domee crowned with sested figures, and next Saint Cecilia sitting with her harp above the centre; and then, as the orgae swelled into e full cressendo, the curtain felt fester, thue revealing the hidden wonder to eya end ear at once, and the eatheelasm of the eedience broke inio e sponteneous shout. Tha gns was turned down, and an elecric light from the gellery opposite was thrown upon the organ, dazzling on the burnished pipes, and giving a most fentastic appearance to the whole. Some other striking effacts of this ligbt t shall allude to further on.

JOHN K. PAINE, organist at the West Church here, and instructor of music in Hervard, followed with e lengthy performance, consisting of a *toccata* in F, end a trio *sonata* in E flat for two menuels end pedal, baih by BACH, of whom Mr. PAINA is the most rigid and conscientious followsr in the country. In the *toccata* he exhibited his severe clessic (but not popular) styls, and his great excellenca with the pedal; the *trio sonata* was a very beautiful movement, and well followed out. But, admirable as Mr. PAINA'S mastery af the organ is, he received no *encore*, end must coetent himself without them so long as he clinga to hie present style exclusivaly. Mr. W. EUGENE THAYER, of Worcester, gave the third performance, and closed the First Pert by rendaring well a *fugue* in G minor, by BACH, in which he showed surpassing skill in pedeling.

The second part opened with tha appearance of GEO. W. MORGAN, of New-York, who made his bow amid the heartiest greeting. He played a grend douhle chorus: "He Led them through the Deep," and chorus: "But the Weters overwhalmed their Enemies," from HANDEL'S "Isreel in Egypt." He wes the star of the evening, end I haptize him as royal at once, verily believing that when he has an organ et his command, such an one as he had last night, he is in truth a king. Sweetness drops from his finger ends. Beginning with a rich full chard, he drew out the full power in a surge of irresistible grandeur, till tha eir wes ebiaze, it seemed. Upon his *encore* there occurred the most thrilling and beautiful incident of tha evening. Abnve the manuals, is the head of BACH, and directly ebove thet the banners of the United Slatee and of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg droop their folds into each other's embrace. As MORGAN came forward to answer tbe call, the electric light, which had been used only a few minutes at the bsginning, tbrew a bright glow npon these flegs, and he began to play the "Star-Spangled Banner." Being encored a second time, he played something which i did not know, and easily bore away the laurel of the evening. His pedaling was marvelous, and in the closing passages of "God Save the Queen," he piled a succession of climaxes, and there was not probably a person present who was not borne on more or less by the sweep. For myself, I remember that t sat like a pereon stricken with enchanmeet, and I do not know that I breathed; my hands lay helpless on my lap, my eyes were brimming with teers, which neerly overflowed, and while my neighbor touched me repeatedly, I wae not coescious of it et the time. When I have e definition of the precise lines of difference be:ween pleasure and palo, t will be able to eay how much of each caused my tears.

When Mr. MORGAN had tsken himself hy force from the greedy audience, Mr. LONG, of the Old Souin, played a sonata in A, by MENDELSSOAN, in four movements, tha only thing of MENDELSSOHN'S that was played du ing the evening. A slight, unassuming young man, like both Mr. PAINE and Mr. WILCOX, Mr. LONG is also an admirable organist. He was fortunata in selecting one of the most beautiful and aporopriate pieces of the occasion.

Dr. S. P. TUCKERMAN, orgsnist at St. Paul's, in this city, followed witn a movement from a mass, hy PURCELL, and several movements from a mass oy PALCOTRINA. It is necessary to say that this gentleman was somewhat tedious, having a long and not very felicitous piece, and peing rather slow in his manner.

JOHN H. WILCOX, of the Church of the Immaculate Coneeption, in this City, played an "Offertorium in G," by LAFEBUAL WELY, a composition which, in point of genuine musical beauty, was the gem of the festival. t t was the best end completest exhibition of the capabilities of the instrument that was maoe, and was given with very great skill. Next to Mr. MORGAN, Mr. WILCOX drew the honors, end while either Mr. MORGAN, Mr. PAINE, or Mr. THAYER surpasses him in the use of the special sotpins, he is a most unrivaled in skilful benoling of the combinations of the organ. The exercises closed with a Hailelnjan Chorus from HANDEL, by Mr. MORGAN, and the assembly dispersed, many of them crowding upon the stage for a nearer view of the instrument.

I have giveo a running sketch of the programme, without caring to iry to depict the music; for in describing music, the best succeas ontv lails so far short as to prove itself the most miserable of failures. With two exceptions by which it was sadly marred, tha inauguration was perfect. By the first, I mean Mr. WALKER'S ill-advised attempt to exhibit the instrument himself, allowing himself to be prominently advertised, when he has no ability whatever es e player. Builders are seldom good organists, but it was at least supposable that Mr. WALKER could make a good review of the combinations and soio effects; this he utterly failed to do, and it was a mistake that he attempted it at all. I do not wish to speak unjustly of a mae whom I recognize es having the highest genius as a builder; hut I criticise the player—not the builder. The other defect on the occasion was an unfortunata selection of subjects for the first part. The was wholly made up of fugues, of which no one should speak lightly; but there is no necessity of running into the other extreme of trifling, and fuguee do not exhibit the resources of an orgen. So far es these were coecerned, the great inetrument would be still unknown, except in full power, which may be more acceptably shown ie choruses.

The electric light ured to illeminete the organ prodeced very eovel end beautiful effects. It gave the whole fecade an appearance of ureality almost magical; now reflected from the great shining frontpipes; now shedding fiery light on tha entwined banners above the head of BACH, and, at the last, illuminating the Saint Cecilia on the top, and making the whole pipes and front sparkle with brilliant colored light. The introductioe of this was en admirable forethought.

Of the organ itself, whet shall I say? I can say nothing, except that it exceeds my expectetion. There is nothing oe the continent comparable with it on a single point, and I should held it not a sin to worship it, or rather, worship at it, hy honoring its messenger. Without detailed critioism, I must note one especial marvel—tie power of crescendo and dimiauendo. By mechanical eppliances, besides the usuel swell-box, it produces a steady, gradual increase in volume, from the faint prieste to the surge of the full organ. The case has been minutely described, but not adequately; it ever can be. Seen last eight, ie the mingled gas and the electric light, it wes like e vieion. The full scope of the design is seen oely by careful study, and the perfection of it is eo less wonderful than the instrument itself. The artist hee lately improved it by touches of gilding here end there, and now there is a series of inscriptions on the square towars, whioh read:

"From Harmony, From Heavanly Harmony. Tha Universal Frame began; From Harmony to Harmony, through all the compess of the noies, it ren." And hera let me suggest thet the statue of BETHAVEN should be ramoved from the pietform, es it ant only interferes with tha view of the orgen, but is, ta eome extent, incongruous with it. Let the organ iteelf be his moeument there.

The music of a few hours is gone; eow the musician occueies the derkened hell alone. Lang may it stand there, teschar and better angel to aur lives,—uning of ciustered strength and eweetness, praphesier of peaea whose return it will sing with pura lips! It marks a naw era in the art in America, if Amerisa is worthy of it, which who doubte?

I close my lattar by adding a eodeceed technical description of the instrument:

GREAT ORGAN.

	Pipes.		Pipes
1. Principal, or donhle diapason, 16 feet	58	12. Quint, 5⅓ feet	58
2. Tibia, 16 feet, borrows lowar 12 from No. 1	46	13. Tenth, 3 1-8 feet	58
3. Viola, 16 feet	58	14. Twelfth, 2⅔ feet	58
4. Principal, diapason, 8 feet	58	15. Seventeenth, 1 3-5 feet	58
5. Gereckt, stopped diapson 8 feet	58	16. Cornet, 5 ranks	190
6. Gemshorn, 8 feet	58	17. Mixtura, 6 ranks	348
7. Viola di Genbe, 8 feet	58	18. Schard, 4 ranks	232
8. Flnte, 8 feet	58	19. Tuoara, 4 feet	58
9. Principal, 4 feet	58	20. Wall flute, 2 feet	—
10. Hohiflute, 4 feet	58	21. Bassoon, 16 feet	58
11. Flute d'Amour, 4 feet	58	22. Ophsiclide, 8 feet	58
		23. Trombone, 8 feet	58
		24. Trumpet, 4 feet	58
		25. Clarion, 4 feet	70
		Total	1,936

SWELL ORGAN.

1. Barytone, 16 feet	58	11. Quriflote, 5⅓ feet	58
2. Diapaeon, 8 feet	58	12. Twelfth, 2⅔ feet	58
3. Salicoinal, 8 feet	58	13. Octave, 2 feet	58
4. Duicione, 8 feet	58	14. Mixtora, 5 ranks	290
5. Ouintatola, 8 feet	58	15. Trombone bass, 8 ft	58
6. Stop'd Diapason, 8 ft.	58	16. Trombooe treble, 4 f	
7. Priucipal, 4 feet	58	17. Bassoae bass, 8 feet	58
8. Rohr flute, 4 feet	58	18. Hauiboy treble, 4 ft,	
9. Travsrs flule, 4 feet	58		
10. Cornettine, 4 feet	70	Total	1,172

CHOIR ORGAN.

1. Barytone, 16 feet	58	10. Dulciana, 4 feet	58
2. Principal flute, 8 feet	58	11. Flontioa, 2 feet	58
3. Spitsflote, 8 feet	58	12. Mixture, 2 ranks	116
4. Geduet, 8 feet	58	13. Super-octave, 1 foot	58
5. Viola, 8 feet	58	14. Clarion bars, 8 feet,	58
6. Philharmonica, 8 ft.	58	15. Discant, 4 feet	
7. Bifra, (92 r. 18 & 4 ft.	116		
8. Hohipfefa, 4 feet	58	Total	928
9. Flute, 4 feet	58		

SOLO ORGAN.

1. Barrytons, 18 feet	58	6. Voxhnmena, 8 feet	115
2. Gamben principal, 8 feet	58	7. Gemsborn, 4 feet	58
3. Aeoline, 8 feet	58	8. Piffaro, 3 ranks	116
4. Concart flnte, 6 feet	58	9. Vox Angelica, 4 feet	58
5. Corno bassetto, 8 feet	58	10. Twelfth, 2⅔ feet	58
		11. Piccolo, 2 feet	58
Total			754

PEDAL ORGAN.

1. Diapason, 32 feet	30	8. Octave, 4 feet	30
2 Grand Barritons, 32 feet, (5 ranks)	120	9. Cornettino, 2 feet	30
3. Sub-bass, 16 feet	30	10. Berytons, 32 ft., reed	30
4. Contra-violin, 16 feet	30	11. Trombone, 16 ft., reed	30
5. Octave, 8 feet	30	12 Trumpet, 8 feet	30
6. Hohiflaten, 8 feet	30	13. Contra bass, 4 feet	30
7. Violoncello, 8 feet	30	14. Octave bass, 16 feet	30
15. Barytone, 16 feet	30	18. Flnte, 4 feet	30
16. Vio'a, 6 feet	30	19. Bassoon, 16 feet	30
17. Flute, 8 feet	30	20. Forest flute, 4 feet	30
Total			690
Total number of pipes, 8,474.			J. W.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

PURCHASE OF A NEW FLEET OF STEAMERS—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS.

The Navy Department hee purchased of the Neptune Steemship Company le this City, five spleedid propellers, all bran naw. They have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, end formally turned over to the rapreseotatives of the Government there. Orders have been received from Washington to prepare them as rapidly as possible for see servioe, and workman are already turning them into gnnboets. The following is a list of the vessels: *Nerius, Proteus, Glaucus* and *Galetea*. Wa sppend a description answere for all. Thay are built by J. S. & J. D. VAN DUSEN. They ara 200 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12½ teet deep. The keel is of waite oak, eided 14 inches and moi ied 24 inchas, put together in two pieces, esch 12 inches in thickness, with 4 inch coags, and thoroughly fastened with galvanized iroe bolts. The bottom of tha keel is 2 inches thick and fastened with galvanized iron spikas. The stem is of white oak, naturally curved, sided 13 inches and molded 25 inches outside of rabbet. The floors of white oek, double sided, 8 inches, well bolted together, and squale worked. Thay are fastened with yellow metal bolts properly riveted. From the centre of the vessel turwarn 20 feet and aft 40 feet, the floors are to be filled in solid with yellow pine and cedar, wellj fitted and ceulked on both sides. The trame and top timbers are squaie warked, end at top haight to mold 7 inches, gradually increasing to the size of floor-timbers, and sideo ihe same as the floor. The side ano centre keelsone are 14 by 14, put together with lock-scarls, 7 leet in length and fastened with yellow metal

The ceilings, from side keisons to bilga strakes, 2½ inches thick welte oak; between bilgas end cramps it is 3 inches. The deck-beems ere of yellow pine, sided and moldsd, 13 inches in tha centre, and molded 9 inches at the ends. They are straight on the under side end crowned 4 inches on the top; they are spaced 6 feet from centree. Each beam nas six square white oak knees. Tha bottom planks are 3½ inches thick, which increases near the water to 4 inches. The deck planks are seasoned white pine, full 3 inches thick and 6 inches wide, tastened with two 6-inch galvenized spikes in each beam, and two 5½-inch in each cerlin, all of which fesienings ere to be plugged. The fire and engine-room croolings are to be of yellow pine, 7 by 12 inches, about 28 feet long and 12 feet wide. The cross croomings are fa-tened to the top of beams, es are the others forward eed aft; athwart ehip there is a yellow pine croaming, 7 by 10 inches, running across from oae water-way to the other, properly fastened. Alongside of the engine, on each side, thare is let into the beams foie and alt pieces of yellow pine, 12 inches deap and 10 luches thick, boaed at the ends.

Tha forecasile croamings are also of yellow plue. Thera are two hatches, each mede in four earts, which have white oek carlins of suitable size, covered with white piee, 5 by 27 inches. They have galvanized iron lifting rings, with the necessary hatch ting hars end fesiemegs of gelvenized iron. The rudder is of white oak, strongly put together. tt has three heavy compositieu bracas and is bolted with copper. The rudder port is nestly lined with heavy lead and copper. The rudder stick is 14 inches in diameter, and extends abovs the main oeck 10 feet. The cross timbers are of solid white oak and yellow pins 10 inches thick, and of an even depth with the keelsons, which run across from bilge to bilge. One is pieced 20 feet abaft the stern and one 20 feet forword of the stern pool. There are four of Wase's petent weter-tight bulkheads furnished, which are placed over all the solid crosstimbers, excepting those between the enginee and boilers. Stanchions ere placed on each side of the bulkhead sbout 38 feet. The boiler and fire-room floors are made of 4-inch pitch pine, and over 10 inches, thoroughly caulked, and fastened with galvanized iron spikes. This floor rests oo top of the keelsons running from side to side of the vessel. Its length will be about 30 feet. The main deck stanchions ara of white oak, 8 inches square, one undar each beam. The eegine and boiler foundatioes era of yellow pine fastened with galvenized iron. Each vessel is furnished with one of EMERSON & Co.'s petent combieed windless and capstan of suitable size, including hawser-pipes, chain-pipes, chain-stopper, and capstan-bars. The forecastle runs from water-liged bulkhead forward, and is handsomely fitted up with 16 beths; the floor is tongued and grooved 1¼ inch pine, and it has a suitable hatchway and hard-wood step-ladder.

The masts: There are to be two masts, 78 and 81 feet long, and 23 and 24 inches in diameter, each of which is supplied with topmasts and gaff-booms. All the ironwork connected with the rigging is galvanized. The masts are well secured in the decks by white oak strokee well kneed aed fastenad together, and having substantial croamings around the same on main deck. There are two sets of galvanized iroe boat-davits aft for 18-feet boats. In the pilot-house there is a substantial wheel—all the necessary rods, cheles, hire-ropes, blocks and leaders, to make the steering arrangement complete and perfect.

On tha stem there is a neatly carved head, and a light piece of carvad work on the stern. The painting of the vessels: From the keel to 12 feet of the water line, the entire bottom of tha vessel has threa coats of copper paiet; from 12-feet line to main rail there is a coating of lead eed biaca paint. Clamps, beems and knees end under side of deck hava two coats of bright varnish. Tha cabin eed engine-room croamings heve also two coats of white and colored peint.

The engines were mene factured et ESHLEA & Co's.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE UNITED STATES IRON-CLAD STEAMER WINNEBAGO.

This vessel, es we learn from our correspondent, recently made e trial trip on the Mississippi River. This peculiarly constructed vessel left St. Louis on tha 20th instant, under the command of Chief-Engineer KINO, United States Navy, Superintendent of iron-clade in the West. She was operated on 72 consecutiva hours—the enginas making 67 revolutioee per minnie, and the propellers 113 revolutions; with ihis speed of screw the vessel sailed nine miles an hour in smooth water. This vessel is the first of four sister propellers launched, and considerable aexiety was, therefore, manifested in the result. It is gratifying to know that everything worked satisfactorily. The vessel is of iron, 220 feet long, 56 feet wide and 7 feet deep. She has two fore and aft bulkheede and six thwart-ship hulkheads—all wetartight. She has two turrets, one ERICSSON and the nther CAD'S pateet; the latter being of peculier conetruction. A model of this curious turret wes exhibited to the Russian officers recently at the Metropolliten Hotel in this City. There can he no impropriety in seying thet ihis turret differs from ERICSSONS' among sthar things, in having a portion of the shell extended down to, and the whole weight of the turret resting an spheras at the bottom af tha vessel. The guns are placed on a huge platform, loaded in the hold, and raised into the turretany steam power. They are alec run out by steam; the recoil is received on steam cylinders, and the whole apparatus, gune and all, are operated by one man, (an angineer,) no other persoe being needed in the turret. The loeding is eccomplished by loadere below the turret in the held. This new turret will be completed ie about six weeks, when it will be tested, and if found succesaiul, will entirely revolutionize the old system of working heevy ordnance, and the Engineer will he the ordnance officer.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

The prize steamer *Jupiter* arrived at Philadelphia Tuesday morning, in cherge of Acting Ensign GEDGE F. HOWES. Tha vessel is about 300 tons hurden, and comes from Nasseu. She was captured in Wersaw Sound, Sept. 13, hy tha United States steamer *Cimerone*. A. K. HAYES, Commender. She has an assortsd cargo. When captured she leaked water, and run inio Beenfort, S. C., where her cargo was dischergee in a demeged conditiae. The prize will he repaired et the Philadelphia Navy-yerd.

DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. STEAMER BERMUDA.

The United States supply steamer *Bermuda* sailed yesterday from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. She carries 200 sailors and about 20 officars to Port Royal, for Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet. Quite e eumber of warvessels are ready for sea et the Philadelphia Navy-yerd.

THE NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

The following notice is important:

UNITED STATES NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, No. 9 CHAMBY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

You would rendar a service hy mentioning that heresfter t will pay to eny person $3 for the delivery of every seamen, ordieary seamen, or firemen, and $2 for every landsman or coelheaver.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedieet servant, OSCAR BULLEY, Captain.

Chamber of Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS COMPLIMENTARY TO ADMIRAL FARRAOUT—ADDRESS OF A. A. LOW, ESQ.

The Chamber of Commerce held their reguler monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, commencing at one o'clock.

A. A. Low, Esq., presided. On takieg the Chair he remerked that he had been absant from the couetry three months. Ha went eway durieg the July riots. A great change had taken place since than. He heard the news of the overthrow of VALLANDIGHAM on his return in the *Scotia*. Tha financiel situation of the country had improved. Financas were now an a firm basis. it had escaped the notice of English journals, which were in favor of the destruction of oer Government, that gold was eight hundred premium in the South. Ha thought a law might be passed by which tha large eumber of vessels being transferred to other climes might be restored. If was the duty of Government to support steamere to be used in ocean mail communicetioe. If wa heva not vessels of our own it would be well to obtain them from England for that purpose. It was time to determine whether the valuable traffic of mail communnioation is to pass into the control of England and France. He thought a Committee should be appointed to inquire into affairs at the Custom-house concerning the conduct of vessels. All kinds of obstructions were put in the way of honest merchants. This required investigation. He trusted the complaints about the Customhouse would be investigated.

After the transaction of some further business, Gen. WETMORE offered e resolution in sebetance that the Executive Committee consider the expediency of taking proper measures to determine tha advantages afforded to American commerce by e free navigation of the Orinoco River, and in their discretion submit a memorial to the President of the United States, asking him to cause a survay of that river to ba made.

The following resolution was presented by PELATIAH PERIT, ESQ.:

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation on the subject of ocean steam communication, and of the continued depredations on commerce, and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Chamber.

The resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: THOMAS TILESTON, P. PERIT, GEORGE F. THOMAS, JOHN H. BROWNE, ESRA NYE.

Resolutions complimentary to Admiral FARRAOUT for his heroism and victories on the Mississippi were then approved, efter which tha Chamber adjourned.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The Asylum for Orphan Jewish Children, recently erected on Seventeeth-street and Third-avenue, was yesterday dedicated, with eppropriata ceremonies, to the purpose for which it is intended. The occasion was of more than ordinary interest to tha Jewish residents of New-York, and they gathered in great eumbers to witness, and by their presence add importance to the act of inauguration. All the wealth and high respeciability, all the beauty and the feshioe of which the sons and deughters of Israel who have cas their lot in this community possess so largely recognized a share, were represented in immeose force, and the number of the general multitude could eot be calculeted at less than several thousands. Unlike most affairs of tha kiod, in which the spectators are chiefly attracted by curiosity, all in this case seemed brought together hy feelings of personel pride in the success of the undertoking, and oy that strong hond of sympathy which keeps a people of peculiar race aed religion specially united in a land of their adoption.

The success of the underteking has heen so marked, that all who had part le its inception end ultimata progress toward completion may well feel e laudeble pride in the result of their epdeevors. A handsome building, admirably fitted for the most beneficent of objects, and so far endowed as to insure the charity af which it is the home against future failure, it may be regarded as an institution alike creditable to its fouoders and to the community in which it is established; and all this the new Jewish Orphan Asylum unquestionably is. It is the fruit of several years of ardent effort in an admirable cause. So long as the year 1822, a Hebrew Benevolent Society was formed, having for its object the redemption and care of such orphaned Jewish children as it should fed thrown upon the tender mercies of the world in this great City. In 1832, the Society was definitely consolidated under a charter from the State authorizing its Trustees to hold property to the amount of $30,000. Economically and shrewdly, however, as the funds of the Society were distributed and invested, little mora was effected than the payment of current expenses. Under these circumstances, it was suggested, in conformity with the idea thet uelon is strength, that e coalition should he brought about between the Hebrew Benevolent aed the German-Hebrew Beeevolent Societies, in the hope that, working to oee end with one will, the two combined might accomplish more than both had hitherto done singly. In 1859 this union took piece, and under a common name, with a common object in view, it was found that the sphera of usefulness was extended beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine.

The resources of the new Association flourished so well that two years later it was resolved, in the event of securing certain extraneous aid, to found the Asylum which was yesterday inaugurated. Private generosity was appealed to, and assistance from our municipal authorities invoked. In neither case in vain. Subscriptions were liberally bestowed, and the Common Council wisely utilized a gift of ground on which to build the Asylum, hy adding thereto e munificent appropriation. Thus fairly started, operations were pushed forward in earnest. On the 30th of September, 1862, the corner-stoee was laid in the presence of a great congregation of the Jews, and of many prominent citizens not belonging to that faith. This was in the Presidency of Mr. BENJAMIN J. HART, and under the superintendence of e Building Committee, whereof Messrs. N. Rossman, M. Cooper, S. M. Cohen, J. Goldsmith, Simon Hackes, Philip Frankenheimer, H. B. Herts, Jr., and Seligman Adler were the members.

The design for the building wes furnished by Mr. FERNBACH, a well-known German architect practicing here, and the mechanical details of construction were coefded to Mr. WILLIAM LAIMBER, JR., and Messrs. HENNESSY and GIBSON. Architecturally, the building is ornamental as well as useful. Its exterior is conceived in good taste, with regard to purity eed consistency of model, and the interior is ingeniously contrived with a view to make the most of space, and at the same time ensure the maximnm amount of comfort and coevenience. Bet we have heretofore published a detailed description of the edifice. It will be sufficient further to say that in point of model or arrangement, it could scercely he improved upon.

Speeches of eoerse formed a considerable portion of the exercises attendant on the evening; but thesa we have on all occasions. The particular features of this inauguration were a meeical invocation by the choire of verione synagogues, and prayers to Hebrew by the Rabbi. A formal delivery of the keys of the piece was mece by Mr. R. ROSSMAN, Chelrman of tha Building Committee, to Mr. B. J. HART, President of the Hebrew Benavolent Society, who therenpon, in an effective eddress, reviewed tha history of the Institutioe, and spoke hopefully of its future prospects. Dr. ADLER delivered the dedicatory oration, and further remarks were made by Rev. S. M. ISAADE, Dr. A. FISCHAL, J. S. LYONS, R. J. DA CORDOVA and others. As tha proceedings were conductad in the larger rooms of tha building, only a small portion of the crowd could be eye-witnesses. The majority waited patiently outside, though, till all was over.

Among other well-known individuals present were Supervisors Ely, Little and Tweed, Alderman Farley, Mr. City Inspector Boole, and Mr. Street Commissioner Cornell.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commissiee was held yesterday afternooe, President DRAPER in the Chair.

After the traceaction of some business of minor importance, tha following estimates, which were prepared by the Commissioeers in compliance with a commueication from the Comptroller, for the expenses of the year 1864, were read:

The expenditnree, including saleries sed office expenses, $189,500; out-door poor, $40,000; coal, $77,000; colored poor, 20,000. This estimate, however, will be lessened by receipts of $40,000.

In additioe to the foregaing, to enable the Commissioners to carry out tha soggestione made in their last annual report, they ask the privilege of expending the sum of $40,000 for an Inabriate Institution, provided sech euthority exists or may be given to the Legislature of this State, as would be required for the care and control of the inmates.

Ie this item they hope to lessen very largely the cost of support of this numeroes class who come under their charge, hy the power of remnneration through lebor and other modes of compeneation.

The estimated receipts of $40,000 ($10,000 over last year) are already deduoted from this estimate.

The following is tha semi-monthly etatemeet:

Remaieing Oct. 24, 1863	6,226
Admitted	1,454
Total	7,680
Died	61
Discharged	1,232
Sent to Blackwell's Island	231
Sent to State Prison	2— 1,576
Remaining Oct. 31, 1863	6,104
Decrease	122
Bellevue Hospital	657
Lunatic Asylum	793
Almshouse	1,308
Penitentiary	498
Island Hospital	624
Workhouse	751
Small-Pox Hospital	5
Randall's Island	662
Randall's Island Hospital	263
City Prisne	180
Second Distriat Prisen	6
Third Distriet Prison	13
Fourth Distriot Prison	4
Colored Mama	209
Colerad Orphans, located on Blackwell's Island	180
Childrae at Nurse	25
City Cemetery	57— 6,104

Oyer and Terminer.

BEFORE JUSTICE INGRAHAM.

The Court met as ueual, but again edjourned without transacting any bneiness, until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Aldermen Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minntes of the last meetiog were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the members of Engins Company number Thirty-seven for a new tocation.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Long—

Patition of property-owners to regulate Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Application of the Sisters of Mercy for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman F. I. A. Boole—

Petitioe of the St. Joseph's Asylum for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Remonstrance of property owners against grading Ninth-avenne above Eighty-sixth-street, at the present time.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman ——

Bill of G. Leweck, for rosettes furnished at the banquet of the Russian officers a. the Astor House, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Special Committee.

By Alderman ——

Petition of Patrick Lynch for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Aldermao ——

Bill of the Sunday Times for advertising, amounting to three hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given Mettam & Co. to place a sign in front of their place of business, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Carrick to place a fruit stand on the southeast corner of Pine and Nassan streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof in the First avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably with the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-three, on the lot of ground recently purchased for that purpose by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, in payment for engrossing several series of resolutioo, as per bill rendered, and charge the same to the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Aldermen Long—

Wheress, Since the widening of Whitehall-street, the Battery sidewalks and railings oe the westerly side of said street, and at the sama or intersection of State-street, have become very much dilapidated and broken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to forthwith set said railings, and to so adjust them and the said sidewalks, in his discretion, as to afford a facility of public ingress and egress in and about said streets and the South and Staten Island Ferries for foot-passengers and vehicles which shall be commensurate with the recently increased use of said street; provided that in so doing, he shall not injure existing approaches to the farries; and that the amount requisite for such repairing be charged to the account of "Flegging Sidewalks."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Comptroller he and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Twomey, Elias W. Taylor, Simon Mayers, T. W. M. Lynch, Thomas Flender, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Hitchman, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollers each, to be in full payment for services rendered to the Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount to be charged to the accennt of City Contingencies, or any accounts having balances sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAOE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, veloing resolution aod ordinance for sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the ordieance which originated in yoer Board, directing a sewer to be constructed in Seventy-fourth-street, from the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the East River.

There are, in my opinion, very serious objections to tha adoption of this ordinance in its present form. It specifies that the interior bottom line of the sewer at Fifth-avenne and Seventy-fourth-street shall be at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six six-tenths lest above tide watar. On inquiry, I learn from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Croton Aqueduct Board, that the sewer be constructed in accordance with this direction, the lowest bottom, at the point mentioned, will be twanty-four feet below the established grade for the surface of the street, and therefore very nearly twice the depth (thirteen feet) which experience has proved to be amply sufficient for all the ordinary purposes for which sewers are constructed.

The Engineer further states that, to obtain this extraordinary depth at the point proposed, and at the same time secure a proper fall in the floor of the sewer in the direction of its outlet, it will be necessary to commence the increase in its depth at a point about twenty-four hundred feet eastwardly from Fifth-avenue, and that, in consequence thereof, two thousand four hundred lineal feet of this sewer would have to be constructed at an average increased depth of five and one-half feet, and an extreme increased depth of eleven feet.

The cost of the excavatioe is a very material item in the expense of constructing sewers, and as such cost, particularly where rock is encountered, (as it undoubtedly would be in this instance,) increases very rapidly in proportion to the depth work is cutting, I cannot alone would enhance in no ordinary degree the expense of the sewer to the owners of the property to be assessed for its coostruetion, without conferring npon them any compensatory benefit. And in fact the peconlary injnry to snch owners would not be confined to an increase in their assesments, but would be continued in the additional expense to which they would be subjected hereafter in making house connections with the sewer, and in the keeping of such connections for all subsequent time in good repair.

Thg engineer further informs me that by the established grades of the streets, Seventy-fourth-street is the indispensable outlet for the drainage of a very large sewerage district lying between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, Fifth-avenue and East River, and that all the sewers which will be hereafter constructed in this district will be connected with and their contents discharged through tha main trunk to be built in Seventy-fourth-street, and that a sewer has recently been completed in [illegible] with branches in some of the intersecting streets, the grads of which was established with particular reference to the grads upon which he designed to construct the permanent outlet in Seventy-fourth-street.

It follows, therefore, that the injuries arising from the construction of Seventy-fourth-street sewer at the proposed excessive depth, would not be confined to the owners of property in that street only, but that they would be felt more or less throughout the whole of the sewerage district mentioned, and render the reconstruction of a part of the said sewer in Third-avenue, and the house connections therewith, imperatively necessary.

It does not appear from any papers furnished me that the

an agent, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,441 60.

Fullerton and Dunning for defendant; John N. Whiting for plaintiffs.

Notice to Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Messrs. RUSSELL, PATTERSON & LORAMORE, Examiners of applicants for admission to the Bar, give notice that they will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, at 3 P. M., in the General Term Room, for the purposes of their appointment.

Applications must be filed on or before that day with the General Term Clerk.

Dectstans.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mullee.

Soule et al. vs. *The Union Bank.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Max Maretzek vs. *Cauldwell & Whitney.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Monell.

Hesteficldt vs. *Rogers.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 5, 1863.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	99¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Co.	100	
$1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap.	107	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr C.	101⅞	
6,800	do.	New	98¾
2,900	Ill. Conp. 6s, '79.	105	
15,000	Mo. State 6s	66	
20,000	do.	b60	67
3,000	M. 6s, Miss. to H. & St. Jo.		83⅛
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.		105⅛
4,000	E. 5th M. B.		103⅝
3,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.		109
1,000	A. & T. H. 2 M. P.		94
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		77
3,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.		106
4,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.		87½
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		68
8,000	Chic. & N. W. L. B.		92½
3,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.		91
14	Exch. & Drov. Bk.		128
10	Am Ex. Bank		109
5	Bank of Republic		107
26	Continental Bank		99
5	Metropolitan Bank		116
10	do		110⅝
1,500	Amer. Gold		146⅞
6,000	do		146⅞
8,000	do		146⅝
63	Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.		140½
50	do		181
1460	Am. Coal Co.		98
250	Canton Company		34½
100	do		34½
100	do	b10	34⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.		43
200	Penn. Coal Co.		163
500	Cumb. Coal Prfd.		37
200	no.	b10	37⅛
200	no.		38½
100	no.	b10	37
100	Quicas. M. Co.	b30	68
300	do		64
100	do		64½
200	no.		14⅝
100	do.	b10	65
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		31
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	b30	233⅛
600	N. Y. Cen. R.		137¼
900	do		137⅛
200	do	b10	137⅜
50	do	b30	137⅜
1100	do	s3	137
550	Erie R.	b10	109⅜
100	do	b5	109⅛
100	do	s30	109⅜
1500	do		108⅞
800	do		108⅜

SECOND BOARD.

17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	98⅜	
30,900	Am. Gold		147⅛
800	Cumm. Coal Prf.	b30	34⅜
300	do		37⅜
200	do		37⅜
100	do		38
500	Quicksil. M. Co.		64⅜
100	Canton Co.		34
500	N. Y. Cen. R.		137⅛
1000	do		137½
100	do	b10	137⅜
300	do		137⅜
1,500	Erie Railroad		108⅛
200	do		108⅜
160	do	s10	108⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	s10	132⅛
250	do		132
500	Harlem R.	b10	102
300	do		101
500	do		104⅜
1200	do		100⅜
50	do		99⅜
500	do	s30	100

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. R.		137½
400	do		137⅜
100	do	c	137⅜
100	do	b3	137⅜
100	do		137⅜
100	Erie railroad		108⅜
100	do.	c.	1
50	do.		108
100	do.	b3	108⅜
1400	Harlem R.		100
100	do.	b3	100
400	do.		100
100	do.	b10	34⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.		43
200	Penn. Coal Co.		163
500	M. S. & N. I. R.		86
900	do.		85⅜
100	do.	b10	37⅜
100	Quicas. M. Co.	b30	68
300	do.		64
100	do.		64⅜
200	no.		14⅝
100	do.	b10	65
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		31
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	b30	233⅛
900	N. Y. Cen. R.		137⅛
900	do.		137⅛
200	do.	b10	137⅜
50	do.		137⅜
100	do.	s3	137
1100	do.	s3	137
550	Erie R.	b10	109⅛
200	do.		108⅞
500	do.		108⅜
200	do.	s3	108⅜
100	Hud. R. R. ex. d.		132
300	Harlem R.		100⅜
200	do.		100⅜
500	do		100
200	do.	s2	100
200	do.	b10	100⅜
200	do.	s3	100⅜
250	do.		100⅜
500	Reading R.		125⅜
300	do.		125⅜
500	do.	b3	125⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.		85⅜
100	do.	s3	85⅜
300	do.	s3	85⅜
200	do.	s3	85⅜
200	do.		85⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3	137
200	do.		136⅞
1200	do.	s3	136⅞
100	do.	s10	136⅜
100	do.	b4	137
100	do.	s5	137
1100	do.	s3	137
700	Erie R.	s3	109⅛
200	do		108⅞
500	do.		108⅜
200	do.	s3	108⅜
100	Hud. R. R. ex. d.		132
300	Harlem R.		100⅜
200	do.		100⅜
500	do		100
200	do.	s2	100
200	do.	b10	100⅜
200	do.	s3	100⅜
200	do.		100⅜
500	Reading R.		125⅜
300	do.		125⅜
500	do.	b3	125⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.		85⅜
100	do.	s3	85⅜
200	do.	s3	85⅜
200	do.	s3	85⅜
200	do.		85⅜

THURSDAY—P M.

There is some abatement in the demand for the Popular Loan to-day, owing to the apprehended delay in getting the Bonds from Washington. The Third Series of Coupon Bonds is exhausted, and the Loan Agent telegraphs to one of the Sub-Agencies to-day, Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., that the heavy subscriptions of Saturday last render it necessary to wait the printing of the Fourth Series of Bonds before deliveries can be made as promptly as he could wish. At the same time, arrangements are making to remove the cause of delay as early as possible. The three series of Coupon Bonds of this Loan, already delivered, amount to $300,000,000, and the Registered Certificates of the same Loan to about $65,000,000, leaving only $135,000,000 of the entire authority of five hundred millions to be issued.

The Sub-Loan Agents paid in their subscriptions to-day without the use of Legal Tender Notes. The accommodating arrangements notified by the Government yesterday enabled Messrs. FISK & HATCH to psy in $600,000 in Certificates of Indebtedness at the Tressury in Washington, and Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., to pay in $1,000,000 at the office of the Treasury in this city, in Certificates of Depoait, upon which the notice of ten days is waived by the Assistant Treasurer.

The Aeaociated Banke, which ran down to less than $12,000,000 in Legal Tender early in the week, have been gradually gaining for a day or two past. But the demand for Money from the Stock Brokers continues sctive and the rate of 7 per cent is firmly mainteined.

There was a further reduction in the Sub-Treasury balance to-day of $2,902,584. The receipts for the Popular Loan were $1,491,800, chiefly in Certificatea of Deposit.

The day's businese at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $4,006,145; for Customs, $292,000; payments, $6,908,729; balance, $29,177,825.

On the Stock Exchange a pretty influential party appear to he operating for a fall in prices on the Railway Shares, on the calculation of a continued, if not aggravated, tight Money market. The sources of their inspirations on the subject are not so patent as the eagerness with which they followed up their purpose at the Second Board. The changes from last night's market are thus noted at 4 o'clock: Gold and Exchange being 1 ℔ cent. higher and Government Stocks firmer, while the Railways were ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower on Erie and Centrel, and from ¼@1 ℔ cent off on the Westerns. The market was active at the decline, especially on New-York Central, of which over 10,000 shares were taken by a single operator:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	146¼	147¼	Harlem Pref.	112	110
U.S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Mich. Central	126⅞	125¾
N. Y. Central	137¼	137	Mich. Southern	86⅛	85¾
Erie	108⅞	108	Mich. Gnarant'd.	151	150
Erie Preferred	104⅜	104	Illinois Cen.	124⅛	123
Hudson	133	132¾	Pittsburgh	110⅜	109¾
Pacific Mail	232½	233	Fort Wayne	89⅛	87¾
Harlem	103	99¾	Rock Island	109¾	108¾
Canton	34⅛	34	Galena	111	110¾
Treas. Cer. new	98⅜	98⅜	Reading	126⅜	125¼
Toledo	118¾	117⅜	Quicksilver	65	64
Northwest	46	46⅜	Chicago and A.	90⅝	90

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	106⅛
Manhattan	140	Bk. of the Republic	107
Mechanics'	116	Hanover	100
Union	115	Irving	96
North River	108	Metropolitan	116
Tradesmen's	112¼	Market	103
Butch. & Drovers'	127	Shoe & Leather	107
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	99
Seventh Ward	125	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	107	New-York County	124
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	96	Importers' & Traders'	108¾
Broadway	165	Park	130
Ocean	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Erie fourths, '80	106	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	90
Erie fifths, '88	109	M. & P. du C.	107
Hud. R. firsts, '60	114	Gal. & Chi. Exten.	113
Hud R. secoods, s. f. '85	118	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	108
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106¾
Mich C. 1sts '69 & '72	118	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Mich. C. new 1sts. '83	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	110
Michigan S. seconds	103¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
N. Ind Goshen Line '68	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
M. S. & n. Ind. S. F.	108¾	Clev. & Pitts, 1sts	108
Al. & T. H. firsts	103¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	102
Al. & T. H. 2d oref.	94	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	87¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G	68
Chi. & N. W. firsts	91	Chi. & Alton. firsts	103¾
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	77	Chi. & Alton Income	90

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1.

	Principal.	Av. rate of Int.	Yearly Interest.
Old public debt	$67,281,591	5⅝	$3,700,487
Three-year 7 3-10 bonds	139,996,950	7 30	10,219,777
Two-year bonds	276,200	6	16,572
Twenty-year bonds (1861)	50,800,000	6	3,000,000
Five-twenty bonds	256,089,231	6	15,365,535
Certificates of indebtedness	158,436,437	6	9,506,186
Oregon war debt	450,876	6	27,052
Temporary loans	100,000,000		6,000,000
Total	$772,231,285		$46,835,610

In addition to the above the Legal Tender Circulation of the United Statea Government, free of interest, amounts to $395,924,860. Of the Interest charge upon the Public Debt the current fiscal year, $41,838,610 is payable in Gold, and $5,000,000 in Currency. Against this the Customs Revenue of the fiscal year, the whole of which is payable in Gold, will exceed $70,000,000.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Oct. 31	$203,222,416	171,116,254	28,124,921	5,971,738
Boston, Nov. 2	79,378,850	35,775,102	7,841,332	7,816,743
Phil., Nov. 2	39,160,421	31,805,965	4,164,804	2,106,284
Total	$321,761,878	238,757,321	40,131,057	15,894,760
Last week	321,443,655	241,675,848	40,904,081	16,008,336
Last year	285,580,463	225,875,232	61,302,282	22,554,900

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the fourth week in October, by the New-York State Canals, in the years 1862-3, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	79,900	1,227,600	892,200	291,300
1863	70,000	1,187,400	174,900	289,800
Decrease	9,900	40,200	627,300	4,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of October inclusive, during the years 1862-3, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	1,201,100	26,232,600	16,601,900	1,101,900
1863	1,071,200	16,356,600	20,313,500	1,679,800
Dec.	129,900	Dec. 9,876,000	Inc. 1,711,600	Inc. 577,900

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the month of October were:

1862	$203,575
1863	281,814
Increase	$78,230

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the same month were:

1862	$113,730
1863	140,013
Increase	$26,283

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the same month were:

1862	$153,927
1863	206,559
Increase	$54,632

The new steamship of the Pacific Mail Company, the *Golden City*, has arrived at Panama, on her voyage from New-York around Cape Horn. The *Commercial Advertiser* reports as follows of her fine performance and quick voyage:

"The *Golden City*, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, arrived at Panama, direct from Rio, (not touching as usual to coal at Lota,) Oct. 24, in 41 days 15 hours running time from Canal-street wharf, New-York; whole distance, 11,166 miles. The greater part of the Atlantic voyage she experienced head winds, with heavy seas. From the Straits to Panama she averaged 305 miles a day, and for the whole voyage 268 miles a day. Capt. ELDRIDGE writes from Panama: 'The engines are in perfect order, and work better than when we left New-York; and, in fact, the ship is about as near perfect for her intended trade as a ship can be, is now in perfect order, and could go 10 seas as soon as the hrea could be lighted, and steam raised." From Rio he writes, Sept. 30: "The Emperor, Empress and suite, accompanied by the American Minister, visited the ship, and were received with a salute of 21 guns. The Emperor looked at every part of the steamer, and as we had steam up, I offered to give him a sail around the harbor, which he said he would like very much, as he wished to see that enormous engine in motion, after which he took leave, expressing himself much pleased, and we proceeded on our voyage. In the Straits of Magellan, the Governor informed Capt. ELDRIDGE that there had not been any privateers there."

Annexed is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for nine months of 1862 and 1863:

	1862.	1863.
January	$92,831	$74,126
February	45,950	45,167
March	49,724	88,096
April	31,773	124,853
May	54,465	113,291
June	54,897	104,173
July	54,408	69,045
August	67,005	98,392
September	70,702	133,728
Total	$481,758	$670,875
Increase		$89,117

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 27,653 bbls. Flour, 78 bbls. and 1,340 bags Corn Meal, 71,143 bushels Wheat, 1,346 bushels Corn, 138 bushels Rye, 12,625 bushels Barley, 96,067 bushels Oats, 4,917 pkgs. Provisions, and 507 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 25 and Pearls at $9 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in limited request at former prices. We quote Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30½c.@33½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c.@33½c., St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand at much firmer prices. Middlings, 84c.@85c. ℔ lb., the market closing buoyantly. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request for shipment, home use and on speculation, at uniform prices for desirable lots, especially of the medium and higher grades, the assailable supply of which is limited for the season. Sales, since our last, 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 75; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 75
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds	7 10	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 30	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 35	@11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls. at $7 00@7 65 for poor to good superfine; $7 70@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request to-day. Sales, 800 bbls. Extra at $6 15@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 80@$6 50 for superfine ℔ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is more inquired for and is firmer at $4 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Calorio, $5 50 for Atlantic Mills and Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and 100 puncheons Brandywine, to arrive, at $25 50 each. Buckwheat Flour is less sought after at $2 75@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, partly for export, but mainly on speculation, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers decidedly. Sales since our last, 237,000 bushels, including Ambnr Western at $1 52@$1 58; Red Western at $1 37@$1 47; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 39@$1 43; Milwaukee Club at $1 36@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 35@$1 40, ℔ bushel. Corn is moderately active and unsettled, closing a shade higher. Sales 114,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 06 for Mixed Western in store; $1 07@$1 08 for do. afloat and delivered, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at $1 20@$1 24, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in more demand, to-day at advanced prices. We quote Canada at 82c.@84½c.; Western 83c.@84½c.; State at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in demand, at $1 30@$1 45 ℔ bushel; sales, 6,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at Tidewater from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 31st of October, in the years indicated:

Canal opened,	1863. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	1,037,400	1,901,100	1,071,200
Wheat, bushels	21,656,100	26,232,600	16,356,500
Corn, bushels	19,234,500	16,601,900	20,313,500
Barley, bushels	1,180,800	1,101,900	1,679,800
Oats, bushels	4,386,300	4,143,900	7,905,100
Rye, bushels	651,900	729,800	353,700

The receipts of Corn at Chicago for September and October, 1862, were 7,600,000 bushels, against 3,900,000 bushels in September and October, 1863.

HAY—North River is actively sought after at $1 45@$1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Eastern is arriving slowly, and is in active request at very full prices. The available supply is very moderate. In Albany, according to the *Argus*: "Even at the high freights a large amount of Lumber is on the way to market, though considerable quantities have been ordered to remain at the mills till next season. The sales have been active at full prices, and on some kinds an advance is asked, based on increased cost from high canal and lake freights. The shipments have been large, as the advanced rates have induced a better attendance of vessels. There is still a considerable quantity waiting shipment, and vessels can get quick and high freights for the balance of the season. The receipts of the week show an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. in Boards and Scantling, and three hundred per cent. in Shingles, when compared with the corresponding period of last year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	275,445,600	37,560	38,539	136,265,593
1861	140,239,940	29,159	9,564	119,652,599
1862	205,023,536	31,562	125,144	181,048,093
1863	238,803,411	19,904	287,778	146,460,071

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 15 ℔ gallon: Resin, $4 0@$4 8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12 50@$16 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in more demand to-day, at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 90@$2 05; Linseed, $1 40@1 41; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½c., Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 62½ for pints and quarts; Crude Petrolenm at 29c.@30c.; Refined do., 52½c.@55c. free, and 43½c.@45½c. in bond ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in active request, mainly on speculation at advanced prices, and sales have been made of 6,800 bbls., at $17 25@$17 75, closing at $17 62½@17 75 for New Mess; $16 @$16 30 for Old Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 7½c.@10c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Sales 685 boxes. Lard is doing better to-day; sales 2,430 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 120 bbls. at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter rules quiet, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 11c.@15¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet with sales of only small lots of East India, at $7 25@$7 50, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in good request at rising prices, sales, since our last, 1,600 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.@14¼c.; Porto Rico, part at 13c.@13¾c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@13c., and 950 boxes Havana part at 12¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Refined continue in request, ranging at from 13¾c.@16¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 470 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand at from 61c.@62c. ℔ gallon. Sales 900 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The day's business has been again quite moderate, the high prices current in this market for most kinds of domestic produce, particularly Breadstuffs, as compared with the prevailing rates in the English markets, at latest dates, having had the effect of checking export movements. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 500 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 400 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 9d.; 225 tons Heavy Goods, at 15s.; also, by steamer, 900 bbls. Apples, at 5s. ℔ bbl., and 1,240 pkgs. Provisions, at 50s.@60s., chiefly the latter rate for Cheese, ℔ ton. For London, 350 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and 100 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 500 tcs. Lard, at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Belfast, 500 tcs. Lard, at 25s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Carolina	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Nov. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM GOSOPS.

Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

George Washington...Nov. 7..New-York..New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Creole.....Nov. 6..New-York..Havana.
Carrics.....Nov. 9..New-York..Havana *via* Nassau
Tubal Cain.....Nov. 10..New-York..St. Domingo, &c.
Cornica.....Dec. 7..New-York..Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois.....Nov. 13.....New-York.....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States by the *New-York* close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails by the *Creole* close on Friday at 2 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails by the *George Washington* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. 4:30 and 12 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN PARRY, a native of North Wales, 29 years of age. Left Liverpool about 4 years ago: is supposed to be in New-York. He will hear of something to his advantage by sending his address to THOS. SKENE, Garrisons, Putnam County, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RES-pectability, handsome income, &c., wishes to marry. Essentials on the lady's part are refinement, amiability, respectability, wealth and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address A. E. T., Station A.

FASHION SANS FAMINE.—THE DEVOTEES of fashion who flock to Mr. Stewart's store, are hereby informed that a little below his establishment, on the same side of Broadway, No. 718, they will find a first-class French restaurant, where ladies and gentlemen can, at any time, have a lunch, breakfast or refreshments, of the choicest delicacies, or such a dinner as only CURET'S table affords. N. B.—Table d'Hote at 6 o'clock, Sundays at 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has the best of City reference from last employer. Apply to No. 63 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent woman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and plain pastry; has excellent references from her last place. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st. A home more of an object than wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable colored woman desires a situation, in City or country; is an excellent laundress and a good cook and baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Apply at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; fully understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is highly recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist with the washing, by a respectable woman; has good references. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at the corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as plain cook, and washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 218 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as cook: is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 232 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who understands her business; is willing to assist in washing, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 80 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place as to character and ability. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.; is also a good plain sewer; no objection in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a widow woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 20 State-st., New-York, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A most respectable English young woman desires the situation of chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 108 West 19th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid; arranges hair, cuts and fits dresses, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, Pantomima and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Handy Andy—Mischievous Annie—The Returned Volunteer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Preserver—Po-ca-hontas; or, Ye Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Satan in Paris—Alpine Maid.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Meacy's Daham."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Thomas officially announces the capture of Bragg's forces train, with its escort, and the arrival of the captures at Chattanoogn. The train was seized in the Lookout Valley, in front of Bragg's position.

The guerrillas have once more been driven out of East Tennessee. Under date of Nov. 4, Gen. Thomas writes to the army headquarters from Chattanoogn, that Maj. Fitzgibbon, of the Thirteenth Michigan regiment, had overtaken the combined forces of Cooper, Kirk, Williams and Scott, numbering 400 men, at Lawrenceburgh, 35 miles south of Columbia, on the 3d inst, and engaged them in e hand-to-hand fight. The rebels lost 8 killed, 7 wounded, and 24 prisoners, against 3 wounded on our side.

The rebels on the 3d inst. renewed their attack upon the Collierville, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and were repulsed after a brief fight. Among the prisoners taken were Brig.-Gen. Geary (rebel) and his Staff.

Memphis papers contain mengre information of another engagement at Pine Bluff, Ark., between 3,000 rebels under Marmaduke and the cavalry garrison of the town, under Col. Clayton. The enemy is reported to have been repulsed with heavy loss. Twelve of our troopers were killed.

Lieut.-Col. Loomis, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, at Germantown, Tenn, was fatally shot by Major Herron of the same regiment, on the 2d inst., in the course of an altercation at the supper table. The indignation of the soldiers against Hrabd was so great that with difficulty they were prevented lynching him.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived at St. John's, N. F., last evening, bringing three days' later advices from Europe. The news of the late campaign in Virginia had reached England, and was exciting much attention. The London *Daily News* found it impossible to explain the inconsistency of Lee's advance movement upon Meade, in the face of the fact that Rosecrans had not been dislodged. It approved of Meade's course in declining to deliver battle until he reached his selected field. The *Times* thinks the good fortune of the Union army would be extraordinary if, at length, it should achieve victory on the ill-omened field of Bull Run. The *Post* warns us that any serious reverse now would leave neutrals no alternative but to recognize the Confederacy. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was entertained at a farewell breakfast in Manchester on the 24th, and received several congratulatory addresses on his excellent exposition of the American troubles. The Continental news is interesting. Napoleon had received the Mexican delegation, but nothing was said between them respecting Maximilian. It was thought doubtful that the French Chambers would accede to the guarantees demanded by the Archduke. A French dispatch, dated June last, had been published, guaranteeing Austria against eventualities in case Russia refused to adopt the course suggested by the Allies in reference to Poland. The dispersion of some strong insurgent bands is reported. Arrests of important persons in Warsaw were numerous. In the Schleswig-Holstein question, the arbitration of England had been declined by Austria and Prussia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The Comptroller reported a balance of $2,774,929 11 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that the appropriation for extending the Croton Waterworks is almost exhausted, and transmitted with it the draft of an ordinance to appropriate $230,000 more for the purpose. These were referred to the Finance Committee. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at their meeting, and adjourned to Monday at 4 o'clock.

We are informed that the Supervisors' Substitute Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee to visit Washington, for the purpose of obtaining facilities from the Government authorities to aid them in furnishing men for the army, under the new $2,000,000 ordinance. Mr. Blunt, the energetic Acting Chairman of the late Substitute and Relief Committee, is the Chairman of this Sub-Committee. What the Committee mainly desire is military power to examine and muster-in men at their own headquarters, so as to avoid the present circumlocutory process of enlistment, which would be detrimental to the practical and speedy course of action which they wish to pursue. Another advantage desired is a guarantee from the President, that the men the Committee may secure shall be allowed on the City's quota as now claimed by the Government. The great success which the Committee have had in furnishing men to the Government, is a fact that probably will operate vastly in their favor as to the requests they may make at Washington. Gen. Hayes, the successor to Col. Nugent, has already remarked that, against the Committee's prompt payment of the $300 County bounty, he cannot hope to rival them in enlisting men.

We have late advices from the West Indies and Bermuda by the arrival, last evening, of the steamship *Tubal Cain*. The rebellion in Santo Domingo continued, and the insurgents had obtained possession of the entire island, with the exception of the east end and the Capital. The Spaniards, however, claim two recent victories, and the capture of one piece of artillary, many muskets and prisoners. Gen. Rivzao had been superseded in the office of Captain-General by Don Carlos de Vargas, Marshal of Spain, under whose vigorous measures it was hoped the rebellion would be promptly crushed. There is no news of great interest from the other islands.

It is reported in Chicago that an offer of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling has been received from the agent of the British Museum, in New-York, for the manuscript copy of the President's Proclamation.

The first locomotive over the Government road, connecting the Frankfort and Louisville Railroad with the Nashville road, passed through Louisville on Monday.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Nov. 4 states that the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey and the Seventeenth New-York regiments crossed the river at Benwood on Tuesday, but where they are moving it does not state.

At a Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Bosworth has denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest against the defendants in the noted Mercury-Maretzek libel suit.

The Stock market yesterday was lower than on Wednesday. The demand for Money continued active. Gold and Exchange were 1 ₰ cent. higher; Gold, 147¼; Bills on London, 161@161½ ₰ cent.

Receipts of Flour, yesterday, were liberal, and sales moderate; prices of desirable lots closed in favor of holders. Speculation was quite brisk in Wheat. Oats and Pork, which advanced decidedly; heavy purchases were made on Western account, especially of Wheat and Pork. Corn was a shade firmer, but not active. Whisky was in good demand, and held stiffly. An improved inquiry prevailed for Petroleum, Sugars, Tallow, Grease, Lima and Cotton, the latter closing decidedly higher. The freight market was inactive.

The Election in Maryland—Emancipation Accepted.

Sufficient returns have been received to make it certain that Maryland has pronounced for the Administration, with a very large vote. Three at least out of the five Union candidates for Congress have been elected, and the Union local officers generally throughout the State. Indeed, in no State of the North, considering the opposition to be overcome, has there been a more decided victory for the Union cause. This, in itself, is a result of great significance. Thirty months ago, Maryland was prepared, through its representatives in the Legislature, to identify itself with the rebellion by the passage of an ordinance of secession. The fact that its feeling toward the Union has been completely revolutionized since that time, is proof positive of the possibility of a similar change in every disloyal State, and that the only question in the matter is simply a question of time.

But there is a more notable development yet. We mean the renunciation of Slavery. The great issue in this canvass was the question whether Slavery should cease in Maryland. The appeal to the people was not simply in favor of Unionism, but of *Anti-Slavery* Unionism. It was sharply defined, and as boldly pressed as any public appeal ever was in our civil history. The election was a square fight between the spirit of the Emancipation Proclamation and the spirit of the old Slave Power. And the best thing about the result of the election is that the Emancipation spirit is on its feet, and its foe in the dust.

The Copperheads of the North have denounced the emancipation policy of the President particularly on the ground that it would alienate the Border States irretrievably, and render them rebel States. There has been no measure to the virtuous indignation they have poured out against the President's faithlessness and folly in exasperating, as they would have it, when it was his duty to conciliate. It was about the only thing that could warm up their cold blood—this hurting the feelings of the poor slaveholders. The only sound that could be got from them which was not a hiss, was, "Lo, the poor slaveholder!" Well, the poor slaveholders are fast speaking for themselves. They began it in Missouri by decreeing the absolute and total abolition of Slavery within a period of seven years. They followed it up in Kentucky by giving a majority of over fifty thousand against Wickliffe, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, and thus pledging themselves to stand by the Union, Slavery or no Slavery. And now they carry on the work by voting in Maryland that Slavery is no longer fit to live, and that it must and shall die. So far, everywhere, as the Slave States have had an opportunity to declare themselves, they have, without an exception, proclaimed that they utterly despise and repel the sympathy of Northern Copperheads—that Slavery shall be knocked in the head sooner than play into the hands of faction—and that Abraham Lincoln, with or without his Emancipation Proclamation, shall be sustained in good faith, and to the last extremity. The sight of such patriotism, after what they have sought to do to poison and envenom it, ought to drive these Northern Copperheads into the very clefts of the rocks. It surely must give them some faint sense of their abjectness.

There were at the last census eighty-seven thousand slaves in Maryland. Their labor, so far as it could be realized, has been particularly valuable during the rebellion, on account of the very high price of tobacco, which is the main staple in the denser slave counties in the State. But the once favorite institution has become so greatly disorganized by the war that it is no longer considered worth preserving; and there is a general disposition to get rid of it as a nuisance. This conclusion of the people in all the more gratifying in being entirely spontaneous. It is in no degree the work of the National Government. The Emancipation Proclamation did not touch a slave in Maryland. The President has studiously avoided all interference with the institution in that as well as in the other Border States. Again, the geographical position of Maryland was rather peculiarly adapted to the preservation of the institution. In Missouri, emancipation, even if there had been no rebellion, was certain to come within a few years at latest. With three great Free States on three sides of it, Missouri Slavery must have necessarily dwindled and disappeared, and without any positive measures to secure that end. But in Maryland, the great body of the slave population lies between Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, and is completely isolated from all Free State influence. There was no geographical necessity at all for giving up the institution, as was the case in Missouri. The rebellion has done the work. Had it not been for the rebellion, Maryland would have probably held on to the institution as long as South Carolina herself.

We therefore have a right to assume that the same influences which have impelled the people of that State to repudiate Slavery will operate upon the other three States that still have the decision of the question within their own power. These three are Delaware, Kentucky and Tennessee—they being the only ones remaining of the original six Slave States exempted from the operation of the President's Proclamation. In Delaware Slavery in hardly more than nominal—there having been less than two thousand slaves in the State at the last census. The election, which comes off next week, it is conceded, will give it the finishing blow. In Tennessee, the loyal men of the State, from the Military Governor, Andy Johnson, down, almost without an exception, have taken ground openly for emancipation; and this not so much because they have learned to hate Slavery as a human wrong, but because they cannot help recognizing that it stands in the way of stanuch allegiance, and that the war has, of necessity, crippled it beyond remedy.

In Kentucky the attempt to save the institution has been very earnest, even among men of unimpeachable loyalty. Whether it be owing to the enormous profits realized from tobacco at its present prices, or to the peculiar, we might, perhaps, say bigoted, attachment to the institution derived from Virginia, the mother State of Kentucky, matters little. The fact is undeniable that nearly all of the leading Kentuckians have clung and are still clinging to the institution with singular tenacity. Yet it is said that the popular masses are fast becoming satisfied that Slavery cannot be saved, and are ready to accept any judicious plan for its removal. The prodigious depreciation of slave property in value, in all parts of the State, evinces very clearly that the institution is believed to be near its end. There is every reason to believe that the next election in Kentucky will turn on the emancipation issue, and that the decision will be what that of Maryland now is.

We may take it as certain that the breaking up of Slavery has already commenced. The hideous incubus which has so long rested upon the nation has begun to shuffle off its coil. We know not what agonies may yet come before the final deliverance, but it is a consolation to know that the deliverance at furthest cant be far.

The Russian Ball.

The imperial City of the West crowned the hospitalities it has extended to its Imperial guests from the East most worthily by the charming and brilliant festival which turned last night into brightest day in Irving-place. As a triumph of social art the Russian Ball will be remembered as long as any triumph of any kind can very well be in this land of things "a moment bright, then gone forever." A palace was improvised by bridging a street, and the *locale* being thus provided by the managers of the ball, the world of New-York provided the rest. A throng—which only in the extremest exigencies of the evening ever became a crowd—a throng of men presumably brave, and of women visibly fair, assembled in one general panorama of grace, and beauty, and spirit, the best elements of our New-York life, to do honor to the representatives of the one great Empire which, alone among the leading Powers of the earth, has frankly and cordially maintained its old relations of amity and good will with the Republic in these days of trial and endurance. If a political significance must be sought for in so bright and evanescent a show, the very head and front of it "hath this extent, no more." America prefers no judgment of favor or disfavor upon the internal policy of Russia, nor does she ask from Russia any judgment of favor or disfavor upon her own internal policy. We simply recognize with the warmth and frankness which become us, the justice, forbearance, courtesy and respect with which Russia has borne herself toward us from the outset of a struggle the burden and responsibility of which are ours, and ours alone. If there be a lesson in this—if it be true, as we believe that true it is, that the subjects of no other great European Power would now be welcomed to these shores as the sailors of Alexander have been—if to no others would we pipe, nor ask them with us to dance, it is simply that no others have cared to mourn with us in our mourning, nor have any others practiced toward us even the poor charity of a silent indifference.

Nations, like men, have their sensibilities, their emotions, their impulses of gratitude or of revenge. That such sensibilities and such emotions exist in the people of the Union is simply another proof that the people of the Union are a nation. If the Russian Ball can carry fresh conviction of this fact to a single diplomatic brain beyond the seas, we shall have no objection to see so good a sermon drawn from so gay a song.

Meanwhile, for the Russians and for New-York, the ball was simply a ball, and of all the balls whereof Gotham shall in her chronicles preserve the rustling, gleaming, odorous remembrance, the most orderly, the most brilliant, the most completely worthy of those who gave and of those to whom it was given.

Abolitionist Rebels.—All the Confederate agents and emissaries in Europe seem either to be original Abolitionists or to turn Abolitionists soon after they commence their operations there. The Confederate Loan Agent Spence argued for the rebel cause through the London *Times*, mainly because its tendency was toward the emancipation of Southern slaves; such, also, is the line of argument adopted by Monsieur Chevalier in France, and by nearly all the leading newspaper organs of the rebellion in both countries. Even Mr. Slidell has been accused of coquetting with abolition, and of promising the Emperor that in case the Confederacy secured its independence, it would—well, it would—we can't exactly give your Majesty pledges what it would do—but we can promise you it would make things all right.

But who of all men in the world—who of all rebels in America—who of all fire-eaters in the South should now turn up in England as an Abolitionist? Who but Col. Lamar, of Georgia—Lamar, of the yacht *Wanderer*—Lamar who defied the laws of the United States, opened the African Slave-trade, and brought a cargo of negro slaves from the African coast to the Georgian coast some five years ago—who boasted publicly of the action, who carried his native Africans through the South, exhibiting to the planters what excellent stock might yet be obtained from Africa, and tempting their cupidity by informing them that they could be bought and imported for a hundred dollars a head.

Col. Lamar delivered a speech before the "Chertsey Agricultural Society" on the 16th of last month, which is reported in the London papers, and which it appears the English farmers applauded to the echo. He first attempted a feeble defence of the great Southern institution on account of its humanity, (it was on this ground also that he undertook to reopen the African Slave-trade,) but after he got warmed up, and before he got through with his speech, he changed his tune, and, according to the London *Times*, delivered himself of the following horribly Abolition sentiments:

"The negro race, with all its foulness and barbarity, being naturally a servile race, had become domesticated, and, in spite of the institution of Slavery, if they pleased, but still with Slavery, had risen higher and higher in the national scale, until now it furnished heroes and heroines for modern romances, poems for modern songs, while some had been deemed by statesmen fitted to enter within the charmed circle of social and political equality. [Hear, hear.] An institution that has done so much for that race must be considered carefully. He might be told that, having brought the negro up to the point of civilization, the South owed it to Christendom to emancipate them. [Hear, hear.] In answer, he would refer to the opinions of British statesmen, British travelers and philosophers, who were united in the opinion that the emancipation of that race at this time, and especially in the mode pointed out by those of the North who were so prominent of constitutional Government, would lead to an appalling crisis for both races. [Hear.] But whether they were so or not, he could certainly say that *if that race had risen to the rank of Christian and fellow-men, and if the time should ever come for them to believe that liberty would be a boon and not a curse, then the South would be prepared to confer that boon upon them.* [Cheers.] *If that time should ever come they would become capable of asserting their own claims, and the whites could not, if they would, withhold the boon.* [Hear, hear.]"

We advise Jeff. Davis to look after this rebel agent—this *Wanderer*, Lamar. It seems that he is almost ready to "go in" not only for Abolition, but for negro insurrection with all its horrors. And we advise Lamar not to show his head in the South again, or he will be apt to suffer the fate of other Abolitionists.

Our Prisoners at the South.—We have received, by telegraph, from Washington, and publish this morning, an official list of the Union officers now confined in the Confederate States military prison at Richmond, with the places and date of their capture. This important document has recently been furnished to our Government by the Confederate authorities. Its publication will not only furnish much information, but will relieve the anxieties of many persons who are now unaware of the fate of friends and relatives who have, at different times, been captured by the rebels.

THE STATE OFFICERS.

The Late Election.

The State Officers for 1864 are as follows:

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

Governor	*Horatio Seymour.*
Lieutenant-Governor	*David R. Floyd Jones.*
Secretary of State	Chauncey M. Depew.
Comptroller	Lucius Robinson.
Treasurer	George W. Schuyler.
Attorney-General	John Cochrane.
State Engineer & Surveyor	William B. Taylor.
Canal Commissioners	Franklin A. Alberger.
	William I. Skinner.
	Benjamin F. Bruce.
Inspector of State Prisons	*Abraham B. Tappen.*
	Gaylord Clark.
	James K. Bates.

The Canal and Contracting Boards, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and Land Office, will have Union majorities.

The Supreme Court.

The following are probably elected Justices of the Supreme Court:

[Union man in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

Dis.
1—*Josiah Sutherland*, without opposition.
2—*Joseph F. Barnard.*
3—*Charles R. Ingalls.*
4—Enoch H. Reeckrans.*
5—Henry A. Foster
6—Ransom Balcom.*
7—E. Darwin Smith,* full term.
James C. Smith, vacancy.
8—Richard P. Marvin.

* Present incumbents and reelected.

Senators Elected.

The following are probably elected:

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

Dist.	
1—*Robert Christie.*	17—Albert Hobbs.
2—Demos C. Strong.	18—James A. Bell.*
3—*Henry C. Murphy.**	19—Alexander H. Bailey.*
4—*Christian B. Woodruff.**	20—George H. Andrews.
5—*Luke F. Cozans.*	21—Cheney Ames.
6—William Leimbeer, Jr.	22—Andrew D. White.
7—*Thomas C. Fields.*	23—Frederick Juliand.
8—*Saxon Smith.*	24—Ezra Cornell.
9—*Archibold C. Niven.*	25—Stephen K. Williams.
10—*George Beach.*	26—Charles J. Folger.*
11—John B. Dutcher.	27—Stephen T. Hoyt.*
12—Frederick H. Hastings.	28—George G. Munger.
13—*Ira Shafter.*	29—Den H. Cole.
14—Barna R. Johnson.	30—Wilkes Angel.
15—James M. Cook.	31—*James M. Humphrey.*
16—Pelmer E Hevens.	32—Norman M. Allen.

Union, 22; Democrats, 10.

* Members of the last Senate.

Assemblymen Elected.

[Union men in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*]

ALBANY.
Dist.
1—*Harris Porr.*
2—Morgan L. Filkins.
3—*Thomas McCarty.*
4—*William L. Oswald.*

ALLEGHANY.
1—C. M. Crandall.
2—Marris S. Chase.

SCOOHE.
Mulford Northrup.

CATTARAUGUS.
1—Smith Parish.
2—Albert G. Dow.*

CAYUGA.
1—Benjamin M. Close.
2—Wm. P. Robinson.*

CHAUTAUQUA.
1—John Steward.*
2—Julien T. Williams.

CHEMUNG.
William T. Post.

CHENANGO.
1—George W. Sumner.
2—Dyer D. Bullock.

CLINTON.
George Hallock.

COLUMBIA.
1—*Amos Miller.*
2—Wright Barnes.

CORTLANDT.
Benn. F. Tillinghast.

DELAWARE.
1—J. B. Landfield.
2—*Francis R. Gilbert.**

DUTCHESS.
1—James Howard.
2—John N. Cramer.

ERIE.
1—*W. W. Stannard.*
2—Fred. P. Stevens.
3—*Tim. A. Hopkins.**
4—Seth Fenner.

ESSEX.
W. H. Richardson.

FRANKLIN.
Albert Andrus.

FULTON & HAMILTON.
Wm. A. Smith.

GENESEE.
Loren Green.*

HERKIMER.
1—John H. Wooster.
2—Ezra D. Beckwith.

JEFFERSON.
1—Geo. M. Hopkinson.
2—Lewis Palmar.
3—William Dewey.*

KINGS.
1—*Thomas Stewart.*
2—*John O'Connor.*
3—Ed. D. White.
4—*Andrew Walsh.*
5—John C. Perry.
6—Angelo Newton.
7—Jacob Worth.

LEWIS.
John O'Donnell.

LIVINGSTON.
1—Ham. E. Smith.*
2—Jonathan B. Morey.

MADISON.
1—John W. Lippit.
2—Daniel E. Kellogg.

MONROE.
1—Fairchild Andrus.
2—*John McConville.*
3—Peter Larkin.

MONTGOMERY.
John Kellogg.

NEW-YORK.
1—*Jacob P. Smith.*
2—William P. Kirke.
3—*George W. Curtiss.*
4—*James B. Murroy.*
5—*Henry Rogers.*
6—*Walter J. Burke.*
7—Erastus C. Benedict.
8—*William J. Olvony.*
9—Samuel C. Reed.
10—*Anthony Bickell.*
11—*C. O'Brian Briant.*

NIAGARA.
1—*James Jackson, Jr.*
2—William Morgan.*

ONEIDA.
1—*Abram B Weaver.*
2—Levi Blakesley.
3—*Chauncey Brodock.*
4—John W. Douglas.

ONONDAGA.
1—Albert L Green.
2—Thomas G. Alvord.
3—Conrad Shoemaker.

ONTARIO.
1—Peres H. Field.*
2—Lanson Dewey.

ORLEANS.
Edmund L. Pitts.

OSWEGO.
1—Abner C. Mattoon.*
2—Hiram W. Loomis.*
3—Harvey Palmer.*

OTSEGO.
1—*James Young.*
2—George M. Hollis.

PUTNAM.
J. Sherwood.

QUEENS.
1—*Charles T. Duryea.**
2—Charles McNeil.

RENSSELAER.
1—*James McKeon.**
2—George W. Ranker.
3—James Dearstyne.

RICHMOND.
William H. Ruton.

ROCKLAND.
J. Westervelt.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1—George Parker.
2—Jas. Redington.*
3—Abraham X. Parker.*

SARATOGA.
1—*Iro Brockett.*
2—Edward Edwards.

SCHENECTADY.
Charles Stanford.

SCHOHARIE.
Peter P. Schoolcroft.

SCHUYLER.
Lorenzo Webber.

SENECA.
Wm. T. Johnson.

STEUBEN.
1—Wm. E. Beeham.
2—Alexander Olcott.
3—James H. Stephens.

SUFFOLK.
1—Wm. H. Gleason.
2—*Henry C. Platt.*

SULLIVAN.
James Matthews.

TIOGA.
Jerome Thompson.

TOMPKINS.
Henry B. Lord.

ULSTER.
1—*J. F. Brodstover.**
2—Jacob Lefever.*
3—*Thomas Hill.*

WARREN.
Robert Waddle.

WASHINGTON.
1—R. King Cooker.
2—A. J. Meikeljohn.

WAYNE.
1—Thad. W. Collins.*
2—Lemuel Durfee.*

WESTCHESTER.
1—*C. J. Gilley.*
2—*Alsop H. Lockwood.*
3—George A. Brandreth.

WYOMING.
Byron Real.*

YATES.
Orea G. Loomis.

Union, 87; Democrats, 41.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 6.

OUTRAGEOUS DELAY IN SETTLING THE ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The case of a widow of an officer or a soldier killed in battle, with many months' pay due to him, suddenly left without a dollar to buy mourning, or to pay for the transportation of her husband's remains, is of shockingly frequent recurrence. The rejection of the widow's demand for this back pay, or that of her agents, is notoriously an event of daily occurrence in the War Department. All applicants are turned off with the disheartening information that from fourteen to sixteen months must pass away from the time of making application for pay due to the killed in battle, before the money can possibly be got by their representatives. *The heirs of those who fell at Gettysburgh in July, 1863, may not hope to be paid till November, 1864.* The bare statement of this fact is the fullest censure of the scandalous imperfection of the machinery of the Second Auditor's Office. The cause of its inadequacy to the wants of the war, and to the rights of the friends of the martyred dead, is heightened by the contrast which the system in the navy presents. Positive law makes it the duty of a paymaster at sea to notify the department of the death of a sailor or marine as soon after the breath is out of his body as is practicable. This notice is accompanied by a statement of the amount of pay due him. In one minute after this statement reaches the Navy Department, the deceased sailor's widow or mother can get the money. Literally, she does not have to wait a minute for it.

Among the duties of Congress in the very first week of the next session is to force upon the War Department a system of paying debts due to deceased soldiers, substantially like that which Secretary Welles has voluntarily established in behalf of the survivors of those who fight for their country at sea.

THE POLICY RESPECTING EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The mortality among our exchanged prisoners at Annapolis, and the too conclusive testimony of the barbarous usage of those in Richmond, have determined our Government to apply corrective retaliation if the rebel authorities do not, upon remonstrance, treat our captured men according to rules of war. The scarcity of food in Richmond may give color to the plea of inevitable necessity as an excuse for the insufficient nourishment of our men; but there is a design in this starvation. The rebels, mean to force us to a return to the old system of exchange which excluded the officers of negro regiments and those of Col. Straiger's command. They will not succeed. President Lincoln will not fail black men who have taken up arms at his call, nor the white man who command them. He will not tolerate any proposition which seeks to establish distinctions between our black and white soldiers as prisoners of war.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that rope and cordage makers are liable to a duty of three per cent. advalorem on all ratlines, running rigging, stays, shrouds, ropes or cords of whatever name or description, whether made to order for a particular vessel, or made for general sale. Riggers are not held to be liable for any additional tax on ropes or cordage as named above, in consequence of cutting, fitting, and attaching the same to masts and spars of a ship, or in other words, for the process of rigging a vessel. The value of a ship for the purpose of taxation does not include sails, rigging or other tackle.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

It is probable that the new fractional currency, so unanimously abused, will be suppressed, and a new effort at Government engraving and printing made.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 5.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that the rebels still hold the river line from Sulphur Springs to Falmouth. Our cavalry are in the front. Nearly all our sick and wounded have been sent away. The Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin regiments of the Iron Brigade, gave 574 Republican, and 9 Opposition votes in the election yesterday. Returns from the Fifth Wisconsin have not been received.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

The certificates of indebtedness issued prior to the 4th of March last, recently ordered to be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury, amount, it is said, to $84,000,000.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

John G. Nicolay, the President's private Secretary, has returned to Washington, after three months' absence in the West. He has brought with him the treaty recently concluded with a band of the Indians in Colorado Territory, by which the United States acquire a title to all the mines discovered in that Territory.

ROBBERS IN STAFFORD AND PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTIES.

One of the most reliable detectives in the Government service at Alexandria, states that large numbers of persons belonging to the rebel army are now infesting the counties of Stafford and Prince William. These men are mostly residents of these counties, and are around at home during the day and at night go out and commit depredations on the property of Union citizens.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Collins has been ordered to the command of the *Wachusetts*, and Commander Clary to the *Dacotah*.

The iron-clad monitor *Sangamon*, which has been doing duty for some time in the Chesapeake and on the James and Rappahannock rivers, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning for repairs.

ACCIDENT AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

By the accidental bursting of a shell this afternoon at the Arsenal, five men were injured. There was a large amount of explosive material in the vicinity, which fortunately escaped ignition.

The Opera.

At the Academy of Music the opera of "Martha" will be given this evening, with the cast that rendered the opera so excellently when performed two weeks ago, including Miss Kellogg, Susini, Lotti and Biaggi.

The decorations used for last night's ball, given in honor of the Russian officers, will remain during the night's performance and to-morrow's grand matinée.

A Supposed Murder in Washington-street.—Last night, Officer Read, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct was informed that there was a man lying dead at No. 100 Washington-street. He entered the premises, and found a man, named Thomas Bennett, lying dead on the floor of his apartment, with his throat cut from ear to ear. It was also ascertained that the deceased had a violent quarrel with his wife during the afternoon, and the wife was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. She, however, protested their entire innocence of the onath, and seemed to believe that her husband had committed suicide. She was detained to await the result of the Coroner's Inquest.

Elocution.—Dr. Taverner, the distinguished Professor of Elocution, has returned to this City from Europe. His great reputation as a teacher of elocution, and his remarkable skill in training public speakers in the art of oratory, have attracted such general attention that there is a proposal to establish an institute in this City, to be under his care, for instruction in this most important, but greatly neglected branch of education. It would be of great benefit to clergymen and public lecturers, as well as to political and Congressional speakers.

The Contest for Sheriff of Kings County.—The vote for Sheriff of Kings County is so close that it is doubtful whether John McNamee, Democrat, or Robert W. Strele, Republican, is elected. The friends of both claim the election by a very small majority. One party figures up Strele's majority at nine votes, and the other claims that McNamee is elected by between thirty and forty majority. It is generally believed, however, that McNamee is the successful candidate, but nothing certain can be ascertained until after the official canvass. The Board of Canvassers meet next Tuesday.

THE RUSSIAN BALL.

A Grand Glory in the Way of Festivities.

THE WEST GREETS THE EAST.

The long-expected event of the season, the grand *fête* given by the citizens of New-York to Rear-Admiral Lisovsky and his fellow-officers, came off last night at the Academy of Music with unrivaled splendor. The very full and detailed account of the preparations for this superb festival, published by us in the Times of yesterday morning, was more than realized in the execution.

THE ACADEMY.

The adornments of the interior of the Academy were brilliant in the extreme. At the private entrance on Fourteenth-street, the Russian officers and other invited guests were received in an apartment separated from the street and from the corridors of the edifice, and elegantly draped with American and Russian colors.

To one side of this apartment was the cloak-room for the guests, comfortably and conveniently arranged so as to avoid all delay and confusion. Overhead, on a canopy of richly-colored silk and muslin, was the Imperial Russian eagle, and the entrance to the corridor was hung with rich lace curtains, as were the windows and all sides. The corridors were richly and newly carpeted in crimson, and hung with lithograph portraits of the members of the Royal Russian family, procured by the manager at great expense and with no little trouble. These were interspersed with scenes of Russian life in the city and the field. Turning to the left and approaching the neighborhood of the entrance on Irving-place the visitors descried still more varied and beautiful adornments, chief among which were the superb photographs which for some weeks past had been in preparation by the celebrated Brady. These comprised a magnificent piece representing Admiral Lisovsky alone, another showing him surrounded by the Captains of his fleet; others of Admirals Paoldino, Farragut, Dupont, Foote, Commodores Ringold, Rogers, Porter, Rowan, Perry, Gens. McClellan, Banks, Dix, Wool, Scott, Halleck, Sickles, Hooker, Fremont, Grant, Gillmore, Stoneman, Rosecrans, and a fine oil painting of Gen Meade, from Washington City. Flanking this were the photographs of Boanaide, Keasny and Franklin. At the main entrance from the corridor to the dancing-floor was a bust of Washington, beautifully placed upon its pedestal of marble, with a bow of gas-jets so arranged that they threw a halo over the sculptured brow of the patriot. Looking through the draperies of the entrance this, with its background of crimson seemed flanked by the imperial-sized photographs of Admiral Lisovsky on the one side, and the Czar on the other, producing a most admirable effect. Elsewhere throughout the corridor were pictures of Peter the Great, the Czar Nicholas, the Grand Duke Constantine, &c. The main corridor was also lined with bronze and plaster statues representing fauns and graces. Within the circle of the house, usually occupied by the audience, that throng the Academy, commencing with the ceiling and ending with the floor, the utmost that taste could do was done. The amphitheatre was "massed in" with painted hanging, representing wreaths of flowers. On the second tier baskets of rare exotics, exquisitely arranged, hung between the chandeliers; on the lowermost, these baskets were larger and more profuse; and on the floor flanking the five entrance ways were large marble vases on pedestals of crimson also filled with the richest groups of the choice products of the hothouse. The quiet and yet grand effect of all these decorations was completed by the appearance of the stage thrown, as it were, into a vast space beneath a huge marquee, or tent, of white, blue and gold, with an Italian lake scene at the background, and a grand device representing the genius of America welcoming Russia, with the Imperial crown above her head, and the colors of the two nations intertwined surrounding her.

The ladies' *foyer*, or fireside of the Opera, also superbly refitted, the coffee-room on the first floor with coffee, tea, chocolate and confectionary, *ad libitum*, and were other delightful and agreeable features; and the cloak-room, with its boudoirs and conveniences for the toilette, were like nearly all else, novelties in taste and arrangement.

THE COVERED GALLERY

to Irving Hall we elsewhere twice described. It was even finer seen by the full blaze of scores of gas jets than we dreamed it would be. Messrs. Harrison and Moss here exhausted their taste and skill. At the entrance to the Hall, ascending the steps, the *coup d'œil* was perfectly dazzling. The pillars wreathed with crimson, the flags of America and Russia intertwined, the Muscovite and American escutcheons depending from the archway, and there the blaze of the vast lighted hall composed a spectacle, once seen, never to be forgotten. Inside, the tables ranging three sides of the vast apartment, were crowded with the utmost efforts of Delmonico's skill, and bills of fare on little double flags of satin on cedar staves, representing American and Russian flags in miniature, set forth an unriveled succession of delicacies and ornaments.

THE BALL.

With all this fairy world around them, it is not to be wondered at that the delight of the throbbing guests exceeded their own wildest anticipations.

We would negotiate upon the ten thousand prismatic changings of grouping, effect and color of this magic spectacle did our space permit. But tempting as the theme may be, we are here compelled to close our narrative. To the Managers, and especially to Daniel Kingsland, Esq., Chairman of the Decorating Committee, who has devoted untiring energy to his arduous labors, to Messrs. Moss and Harrison, and to the admirable officers of the Police on duty inside and outside of the Academy and the Hall, the highest credit and the thanks of our community are due.

The Russian guests were astonished and delighted, and when told that the whole arrangement was completed after the close of the opera at midnight on Wednesday, exclaimed, "None but Americans could accomplish such a feat!"

"No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet.
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

Byron's stirring description of the ball at Brussels, that preceded Waterloo, applied here perfectly and it was dawn ere the feet of the dancers lagged and the echoes of the Muscovite laughter ceased to mingle with the prattle of American beauty within the walls of the Academy. But even the Russian ball must end.

SCENES OUTSIDE.

The uninvited guests who attended the great Russian ball in the streets outside the Academy of Music, were more numerous than those inside, and they arrived much earlier on the ground. Their curiosity was evidently much larger than their wardrobe, and as they came to see and not to be seen, they saved much time in the arrangement of their toilet. The vulgar hour of 8 o'clock was scarcely reached on the dial-plate before they had filled the entire space fronting the Academy on Fourteenth-street, and each moment swelled the gathering throng. They were of all ages and of both sexes, and represented every class of metropolitans, from the staid, well-dressed, and well-behaved citizens, to the "friends" of Gov. Seymour and the constituents of Judge McCunn. With the exception of an occasional growl at one or another, of the 100 policemen who, under the command of Capt. Carnegy, patrolled the grounds around the Academy and kept them from a too near approach to the grand entrance, they waited for the arrival of the ticketed guests. Precisely at 9 o'clock, the hour appointed for opening the doors of the ballroom, the first carriage wheeled into line from Fourth-avenue, and rolling down Fourteenth-street into Irving-place, deposited its dainty parcels of lace, crinoline, and broadcloth upon the carpeted sidewalk leading to the vestibule of the Academy. From this time until 11½ o'clock, and even into midnight the coaches followed one another in quick succession, each dropping its freight hastily upon the walk, and pass

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Adriatic at St. Johns.

British Opinion of Lee's Late Advance.

NAPOLEON AND THE MEXICAN DELEGATION

Reverses of the Insurgents in Poland.

British Arbitration in the Schleswig-Holstein Question Declined.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ST. JOHNS, Wednesday Nov. 4, } old POST HOON, Thursday, Nov. 5. }

The royal mail steamship *Adriatic*, from Glasgow on the afternoon of the 27th ult., arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. She experienced head gales during the entire passage.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 8 A. M. on the 26th.

The steamships *Sidon*, from New-York, and *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 27th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gen. LEE's advance on Gen. MEADE attracted much attention.

The *Daily News* says, that while the Confederates are unable to dislodge ROSECRANS, LEE's movements are so inconsistent with ordinary principles as to baffle all attempts at explanation. Gen. MEADE had nothing to gain by delivering battle in the centre of Virginia, and wisely declined to challenge his opponent until he reached his selected field, whom, no doubt, he will be ready to receive him.

The *Times* says the last blow has yet to be struck, and the Federals will have extraordinary good fortune if a third battle on the scene of two defeats reverses the associations connected with the ill-omened field of Bull Run.

The *Times* thinks ROSECRANS will have to capitulate or retreat, and the former appears the most probable.

HENRY WARD BEECHER was entertained at a farewell breakfast in Manchester, on the 24th. Thanks were voted to Mr. BRACHEA for his various addresses, and congratulatory speeches were interchanged.

It is semi-officially announced that the Princess of Wales may be expected to become a mother in March next.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Moniteur* gives a report of the reception, by Napoleon, of the Mexican Deputation. He does not in any way allude to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thinks it doubtful that the French chambers will accede to the guarantees demanded by the Archduke, viz: the integrity of the new Empire and a loan.

FRANCE.

Political news is unimportant. The Emperor presided at a Ministerial Council on the 24th.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* has published a dispatch to the French Minister at Vienna, containing proposals for guaranteeing Austria against eventualities in case Russia refuses to adopt the course suggested by the allies in reference to Poland. It is dated in June last.

A great number of important arrests are reported in Warsaw, including forty members of the Municipality.

The Saxon Consul has been confined to his house and his effects sealed up.

Numerous engagements and the dispersal of some strong insurgent bands are reported.

The *Nord* says there is no truth in the report that Russia is building war vessels in the Black Sea, and that her relations with Turkey have been disturbed.

DENMARK.

It is stated that Austria and Prussia have agreed to decline the arbitration of England in the conflict with Denmark, regarding it as of a purely German character.

INDIA.

Private telegrams from Calcutta of late dates report an excited market for cotton goods, causing renewed firmness in Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 26.

COTTON buoyant, and advanced ¼d.; sales, to-day, 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.

There has been no Manchester market since the sailing of the *China*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS Inactive. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co., report: FLOUR Inactive. WHEAT quiet. CORN steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS are quiet and steady. The above-named authorities quote BEEF steady, PORK steady, BACON dull, LARD dull at 40s.@41s.; TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE inactive. RICE inactive and still advancing. RESIN quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive. PETROLEUM firmer for Crude; Refined, 1s. 10d, @2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 44s.

Illinois Central Shares, 20@16 discount. Erie Shares, 65.

Consols for Money, 93¼.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales. Market still advancing.

FLOUR—Market opens firmly. No business has been done as yet.

PROVISIONS steady. Lard dull and declined 6d.

Consols for money, 93@93¼.

VERY LATEST PER ADRIATIC.

BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Marshal NEIL goes to Russia on an extraordinary mission regarding Poland.

The *Morning Post* says, the Federals must be aware that any serious reverse just now would leave neutrals no alternative but to recognize the South.

W. R. LINDSAY, in a letter to the *Times*, denounces the Government policy toward the North as inconsistent with neutrality or honor.

The King of Denmark, in a speech, said, if he was overpowered by Germany he would proclaim a Danish Republic.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Tubal Cain—News from St. Domingo, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and Bermuda—Continued Success—The Revolutionists in St. Domingo.

The American West India Company's steamship *Tubal Cain*, A. P. FOSTER, Commander, arrived at this port last evening, with dates from St. Domingo City to the 18th, Mayaguez 19th, St. Johns, P. R., 21st, St. Thomas 23d, and Bermuda 31st, ults.

From the obliging Purser of the *Tubal Cain* we have received the latest dates from Puerto Rico and other places, and the following abstract of news:

The revolution in St. Domingo was in full blast. The rebels held possession of the entire island, with the exception of the Capital and the east end. They were reported within a few miles of St. Domingo City.

Two recent victories are claimed by the Spaniards, near Llamasa and Monte Plata, and in one engagement it was said that "one piece of artillery, many muskets, and various prisoners," had been taken from the insurgents.

Gen. RIVERO, Captain-General of St. Domingo, had been removed, and Señor Don CARLOS DE KAREUS, Marshal of Spain, had been appointed in his place.

The *Tubal Cain* passed the Spanish war steamship *Pizarro* in the Mona Passage, bound to St. Domingo, with Gen. VARGAS and staff on board.

The new Captain-General is said to be a man of great ability and firmness, and it is expected that he will promptly crush the rebellion.

At Mayaguez the Fall rains had set in. The sugar crop was looking well. Coffee was coming in.

There were many political prisoners from St. Domingo in St. Johns, and many refugees in a state of extreme destitution. Gen. VARGAS had touched at St. Johns, on his way to St. Domingo, and promised them relief.

The United States war steamship *Rhode Island*, bearing the broad pennant of Admiral LARDNER, was at St. Thomas when the *Tubal Cain* left, bound on a cruise.

The Hamburg bark *Guinea*, for Plymouth, Eng., and Spanish brig *Gouche*, for Santa Cruz, Tenerife, both from New-York, had put into St. Thomas, leaking.

Mrs. Ex-President TYLER was at Bermuda, having run the blockade. The following steamers, all blockade-runners, were in port on the 31st ult., bound to Nassau, *alias* Wilmington, N. C.: *Dee, Flora, A. D. Vance, Lady Davis, Robert E. Lee, Ella, Boston, Ella* and *Annie*.

Letter from the President.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, wrote a letter to the President, under date of 31st ult., setting forth that rumors were current that detachments of soldiers were to be dispatched to the several counties of Maryland, not for the purpose of voting at the election, nor to suppress riotous proceedings, but to "exert some control or influence in the election." He also said he was informed that certain military orders were about to be issued, placing certain restrictions or qualifications on the right of suffrage. To all this he was opposed, and called upon the President to issue such an order as would prevent it. Mr. LINCOLN sent him the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

To His Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: Yours of the 31st ult. was received yesterday about noon, and since then I have been giving most earnest attention to the subject-matter of it. At my call Gen. SCHENCK has attended, and he assures me it is almost certain that violence will be used at some of the voting places on election day, unless prevented by his provost guards. He says that at some of those places the Union voters will not attend at all, or run a ticket, unless they have some assurance of protection. This makes the Missouri case of my action, in regard to which you express your approval.

The remaining point of your letter is a protest against any person offering to vote being put to any test not found in the laws of Maryland. This brings us to a difference between Missouri and Maryland, with the same reason in both States. Missouri has, by law, provided a test for the voter with reference to the present rebellion, which Maryland has not. For example, Gen. TAIMAN, captured fighting us at Gettysburgh, is, without recenting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Maryland. Even Gen. SCHENCK's order admits him to vote if he recants upon oath. I think that is cheap enough. My order in Missouri, which you approve, and Gen. SCHENCK's order here, reach precisely the same end. Each assures the right of voting to all loyal men, and whether a man is loyal each allows that man to fix by his own oath. Your suggestion that nearly all the candidates are loyal, I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life I cannot so confidently rely on those whose election may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, may prove true, but such votes are given them in the expectation that they will prove false. Nor do I think that to keep the peace at the polls, and to prevent the persistently disloyal from voting, constitutes just cause of offence to Maryland. I think she has her own example for it. If I mistake not, it is precisely what Gen. DIX did when your Excellency was elected Governor. I revoke the first of the three propositions in Gen. SCHENCK's General Order No. 53, not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being, of necessity, exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse. For the revoked part I substitute the following:

That all Provost-Marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person or persons whatsoever.

The other two propositions of the order I allow to stand. Gen. SCHENCK is fully determined, and has my strict order besides, that all loyal men may vote, and vote for whom they please.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary and Asthmatic troubles, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the army.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government TAX, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 26 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 596 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 413 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD DEPOT, No. 192 MAIDEN-LANE.

Meade Brothers' Colored Photographs for the Holidays, twenty-five per cent. less than up town galleries. Six new artists engaged—first class. No. 233 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were awarded the highest premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited this year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin white, smooth and clear. Sold by Druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 179 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes For Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 190 Maiden-lane.

The finest hats for gents, the richest furs for ladies, and a great variety of military goods, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Barnes, WILLIAM FERGUSON, Esq., of Banbridge, Ireland, and AGNES ELIOT, only daughter of Richard E. French, Esq., merchant, New-York.

DUNERSA—STREETS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Sprole, Dr. E. S. DUNERSA, U. S. Army, and REBECCA M., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

MARKIN—HASKIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington, by Rev. Dr. Hall, Lieut. M. P. MILLER, 4th U. S. Artillery, and KATIE S. HASKIN, daughter of Col. J. A. Haskin, U. S. A.

MANICA—ROSEVELT.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. E. L. Drown, EDWARD A. MANICA, of New-York, and PHEBE M., daughter of Dr. John B. Robertson, of the former place.

PERCIVAL—CHICHESTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Thomas J. Sawyer, D. D., JAMES H. PERCIVAL and JULIET CHICHESTER, daughter of the late Abner Chichester.

DIED.

CHICHESTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, of diphtheria, CLARISSA, daughter of David and Charlotte Chichester, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, Nov. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 267 9th-av. Her remains will be taken to Milton, Conn.

EATON—In San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, July 20, RICHARD TOZER EATON, of Manchester, Mass., one of the passengers on board the ship *Hotspur*, wrecked in the China Sea.

EVANS.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, MALVA LOUISA, only daughter of John H. and Maria Louisa Evans, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 625 7th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, of consumption, ELISABETH P., wife of Henry L. Foster, and daughter of George Hall.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 70th-st., near 4th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JORDAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, THOMAS E. JORDAN, aged 29 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood, from his late residence, 71st-st., one house west of 3d-av., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Springfield (Mass.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

KINNEENE.—In Brooklyn, yesterday morning, EMMA, daughter of A. F. and Mary L. Kindberg, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, from No. 163 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

MCDONALD.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, HATTIE M., youngest child of John G. and ELIZABETH M. MCDONALD, aged 6 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 74 West 45th-st.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, WILLIAM J. MORGAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and those of his son-in-law, Charles B. Cornell, also Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. of O. F., and Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 165 East 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

PENFIELD.—In Sing Sing, on Thursday, Nov. 5, HANNAH L. PENFIELD, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, in Rye, Westchester, N. Y. New-Haven train leaves 27th-st., New-York, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, D. G. SCOTT, in his 53d year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Paterson. Friends leave New-York at 3 o'clock.

TODD.—In Albany, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, of consumption, ARNETTA E., daughter of the late Adam and Charlotte Todd, aged 26 years.

The remains were interred in the family plot, at the Rural Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—In St. Albans, Vt., on Sunday, Nov. 1, after short illness, CATHARINE PARKER, eldest daughter of S. Wells and Sarah W. Williams, of China, aged 13 years and 5 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 573.—Nov. 5, 1863.
59, 12, 55, 20, 65, 26, 64, 29, 25, 48, 31, 2.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 574.—Nov. 5, 1863.
57, 69, 22, 20, 2, 6, 56, 46, 26, 37, 16, 31, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge, by address to either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IRA PEREGO & SONS
Will open this day a new line of
RICH SILK SCARFS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,
Two doors south of Fulton-st., New-York.

INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS,
Beautiful styles, one, two, four, five, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen to twenty dollars a pair, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

I HAVE A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE COMBS AND BRUSHES, WHICH I CAN SELL LOW.
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY.

I trust my business and my life in the hands of my assistants in the Retail Department.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Druggist and Chemist of 16 years' experience, now located at his new store,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrephosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH TURBOT, SOLES AND ENGLISH mutton for dinner to-day. For Sale, English flounders, soles, hare, Newcastle pickled salmon, hams, bacon, Stilton, Cheddar and Gloster cheese, pickles, Crosse & Blackwell's potted meats, Anchovy and Bloater paste, Marmalade, Yarmouth Bloaters, Kippered herring, Scotch oatmeal, Glasgow beef ham, Lime, Lochfine herrings. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Genuine port and sherry for sale.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with initials, for Ladies and gentlemen, 75c. per pair; also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., N. Y., sign of the Golden Elephant.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 815
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in this City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 815 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. Use NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

BILIOUSNESS.
DYSPEPSIA.
COSTIVENESS.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS will cure the worst cases by the use of one to six boxes. A highly respectable gentleman in this city had not enjoyed the luxury of a natural movement of the bowels for twenty years. He was compelled to assist nature by means of an injection every morning. He had tried all the popular pills in use, but every call to the water-closet was attended with great straining and tenesmus, and then, to secure a passage, he resorted to injections. He was advised to take Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS: the first dose removed the obstruction, three boxes completed a cure, and made him a happy man. He enjoys now a regular movement every morning, and has not taken a particle of medicine in eighteen months. RADWAY'S PILLS purge thoroughly, occasion no sickness, straining, weakness or piles. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by Druggists generally.

READ
THE RECOMMENDATORY LETTER
from the largest and most celebrated manufacturing Chemists in the world:

"I have been acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, some time, and have been favorably impressed with his department. He occupies the Drug-Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the same, where others had not been equally so before him.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, Chemist,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
9th and Brown sts., Philadelphia."

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY'S PRICE LIST of their TEAS is now ready. Persons anywhere within the LOYAL STATES, PROVINCES, WEST INDIES or SOUTH AMERICA wishing to examine it—we sell ALL TEAS at not over TWO CENTS per pound above cost—can do so by making the request, and it will be sent by return of mail.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
USE USE, USE.
USE USE, USE.
USE USE, USE.
THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON.
THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON.
THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON.
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
Prepared only by GEO. C. BOWER, Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouses, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE THEATRE, OPERA OR A PARTY, DO NOT FAIL IN PROCURING YOUR
FINE FRENCH PERFUMERY,
EXTRACTS OF COLOGNES,
LAVENDER, FLORIDA, AND OTHER WATERS.
I have them in large assortment. The finest French, and nothing but the best American manufacture, and sell them low, at
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL DEPOT,
No. 594 BROADWAY.

BOWER'S INFANT CORDIAL
Is one of the most delightful and efficacious remedies ever discovered for curing the various ills to which infants and young children are subject.

This invaluable cordial is prepared from a variety of the most choice and valuable aromatics known in medicine; and is a speedy cure for colic, cramps and windy pains. It is of excellent use to children that are of a restless and fretful habit; and to those who are greatly troubled with griping, vomiting or looseness, a few doses of the cordial will give immediate ease. CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH HARD, and thereby suffering intense pain, may be considerably relieved by applying a small portion of the cordial to the finger, and rubbing the gums gently for a short time.

Adult persons afflicted with similar complaints will find the Infant Cordial equally beneficial in their cases. PARENTS AND GUARDIANS having the care of children are requested to make trial of this remedy, as it is confidently believed that, when they learn its value, no family will consent to be without it.

Prepared only by
HENRY A. BOWER,
N. E. Corner of Sixth and Green streets, Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEGINNING OF CONSUMPTION.

The origin of this disease is not confined to the lungs, as many persons suppose. In many cases, the disease originates in the liver or stomach. Many medical writers have declared that Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is one of the most frequent causes of pulmonary disease. Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, whose exclusive attention to consumptive cases for the last twenty-five years has made him thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of this fatal malady, certifies that *Dyspepsia* is really a very common forerunner of Consumption, and that it tends directly to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. In view of this fact, Dr. Schenck's in the treatment of consumptive cases, when indigestion is one of the prominent symptoms, prescribes his SEA WEED TONIC, (an infallible cure for Dyspepsia,) to be used in connection with SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, and he finds that this combination of remedies greatly facilitates the cure. The evidences of Dr. Schenck's success are very numerous. Some consumptives who have been cured by him are persons of the highest respectability, and their testimony may be seen in Dr. Schenck's pamphlet, which accompanies each bottle of the Pulmonic Syrup, or of his agents. Dr. Schenck can only be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times. CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agent for New-York.

THE BEST GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Fine French and English Lilly-White Tooth and other powders for beautifying, at
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG-STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we *shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES
5-20
COUPON BONDS
FOR SALE,
With Coupons dated Nov. 1.
GARESCHE, MINTON & CO.,
No. 3 Broad-st.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1858, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation, and interest of the same, and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the Act entitled "An act to fund the Refunded Stock, Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1880, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Buon, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 5-, 6-, 61, 62, 63, 6-, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 29th day of September, 1863.
RICHARD YATES Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,100 1,419, 1,574, 1,600, 1,979, 1,990, 2,155, 2 222, 2,338, 2,368, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,586, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to the undersigned, Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees,
N. A. COWDRY, }

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par: a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND PORT WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour.
WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Bonded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered on the books only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of Hudson and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid on them on presentation
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 Booth-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold on Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000 at Six per Cent. on City property, and at seven per Cent. on farms in this State. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.

John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vandeusen D. Mairs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. May—Of Josiah Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John M. White—Of E. W. Tears & Co., New-York.
Charles Pratt—Of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, New-York.
John Oamsrden—Of Doliver, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Crowell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron B. Rathbone—Of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Englehorn—Of Englehorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Witthaus—Of R. A. Witthaus & Co., New-York.
Russell Stebbins, Jr.—Of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
R. Carroll White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Elias Wade, Jr.—Of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Scudder—Of Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin G. Arnold—Of Sturges, Bennet & Co., New-York.
Samuel Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin E. Taylor—Of Woodward, Laureoce & Co., New-York.
J. Laurence Elder—Of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Rowe—Of T. & G. Rowe, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lamson—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. E. Amsinck—Of L. E. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
O. W. F. Randolph—Of O. W. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Luling—Of Charles Luling & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
Jobu Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Eben Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. P. Brietnall—Of P. Skinner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Benker & Carpenter, Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, Jr.—
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Bodd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Isaac M. Pennock—Of Peonock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Bagaley—Of William Bagaley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawreoce—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

FOR SALE.
SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 42 Exchange-place.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Chatham Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAYENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER was unanimously elected Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on day of payment less ½ of one per cent.
COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in this market, purchased at current rates by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to KETCHUM, SON & CO., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last.

Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, Room No. 20, No. 48 Exchange-place, less interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum for the unexpired time.
H. F. TAINTOR,
New-York, Nov. 4, 1863. Transfer Agent.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 28, 1863, payable Nov. 9, free of Government Tax.

The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. P. Bancroft & Co., No. 28 State-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.

Connecticut Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.
WM. H. TINGLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable an and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 3d day of November next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 284. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 336 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR story, brown stone front house, No. 313 Pacific-st., built in its very best manner three years ago, and recently put in first-rate order, painted, frescoed, &c., throughout, and full of every convenience. It is half a mile from the City Hall and 200 feet from cars to all points; elegantly furnished last Fall; will be sold with or without furniture, and with or without the adjoining lot, 31 by 100 feet. The only reason for selling, the owner now living out of the city. This is a rare opportunity for anyone desiring a residence, seldom offered. Apply to
FANCHER McCHESNEY, No. 9 Produce Exchange.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 336 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—A DOUBLE TENEMENT HOUSE, in 18th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.; lowest price, $5,600; rent received last month, $57, and can easy be made to pay more; is in good order; Crotoo on each floor; terms easy. Apply to S. JESSURUN, No. 437 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufactoriog or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT STONE DWELLING with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st., New York, between Broadway and 5th-av. Lot 22½ ft. x98 ft. 9 inches; house 22½ x 60 ft., four stories, basement, &c. Price low and terms easy. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR LOTS ON NORTHwest corner of 5th-av. and 127th-st. The streets are sewered and finished, with gas and Croton water, making it one of the most desirable locations to Harlem for a residence. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown stone front house, in good order, with the furniture, if desired, situate on West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE HOUSE AND BARN, AND about four acres of land; fine building site, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, by JAMES L. WHARRY.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—LOTS ON 58th-av., 8th-av., and on 59th-st., opposite the Park, for sale by JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN THOMPSON-st.; price $8,000. Also, house and lot in Leroy-st.; price $6,000. Apply to JOHN GAYNOR, 561 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A gentleman's residence, within a few minutes' walk of the depot. The house is in perfect order, with modern fixtures; has fourteen rooms, with laundry, gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, extensive built-in complete order, nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, a large supply of choice fruits, apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Nearly the whole of the grounds is covered with fruit and ornamental trees of large growth and great beauty, and are laid out with avenues and walks, and the property will be sold at a very low price. Possession can be had at once. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 10 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Malo-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—9 ACRES OF LAND, A 2-STORY house, barn, and outbuildings, all in good order, fruit, grapes, and shrubbery, situated in the village of Union Mills, Fulton Co., N. Y., 14 miles from Amsterdam, a good location for a doctor. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in this City, a fine place on the Hudson River, in which state of improvement, great amount of fruit and finely located. For particulars go application to ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No 263 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARrison, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, about one mile northeast from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye, containing 65 acres, well divided. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN G. HAVILAND, Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st, or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A PRODUCTIVE FARM of from 30 to 60 acres, within 3 hours of New-York City, with good improvements, and plenty of fruit, in a perfectly healthy situation, and free from mosquitoes; stone-front preferred. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., R., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG-ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY Philadelphia brick house on south side of 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of WM. H BROWER, on the premises, or WM. P. LEE, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, ONE STORE, with dwelling overhead. Also, a very handsome cottage at High Bridge, with coach-house and stable, and garden. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A TWO-STORY and basement building, 55x85 feet. Apply at the corner of Bridge and John sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 82x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, between 14th and 35th sts., Lexington and 6th avs., until 1st of May. A liberal rent will be paid. Apply to A. McLANE, Pacific Mail Steamship Office, No. 38 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.

Lost or stolen from the Morrisania Depot, on the night of Nov 2, the MAIL BAG for that day. The above reward is offered for the recovery of the Leather Bag, or for such information as will lead to the detection of the thief.
W. A. CANFIELD, Station Agent.
Morrisania Depot.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 46,624, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate to place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY, OCT. 22, in going from 23th st., through 6th av. to 37th st., a GOLD WATCH enameled in dark blue—gold pin, chatelaine and bunch of charms attached. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 26 West 39th st., and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—LOST AT THE ACADEMY of Music, or on the way, or returning from it, a DIAMOND SCARF PIN. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway. No questions asked.

COAL.

$7 50.—COAL.—NUT SIZE, WHITE ASH, $7 50 per ton; Red Ash, $8, delivered; Egg and Furnace Coal, now discharging, $9 50, delivered. Orders per post. Cash on delivery. Yard, Nos. 139 and 141 Goerck-st.
D. PHELAN.

3,000 in store and bond, for sale low. Address Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 53 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock:

Very stylish bay coupé horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, sired in all harness, and perfectly sound in every respect; cannot be surpassed as a reliable family horse; can be seen the day before the sale by application to the auctioneer.

Six-seat Germantown built by Wood Bros. Four-seat Germantown and turn-over-seat Rockaway shifting-top buggy.

Two second-hand coupé Rockaways.
Second-hand buggy and Rockaways.
Two second-hand sleighs, harness, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class City made work, viz.: Parlor suites in brocatells, plush and reps; library and dining-room suites; chamber suites of rosewood and black walnut; library and secretary book-cases; centre tables; extension dining-tables; sideboards; Turkish lounges and chairs; hair mattresses; brussels carpets; pier mirror and a lot of second-hand articles with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of

FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,

at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etagerem, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The sale of H. DARDONVILLE'S stock of imported gas fixtures, clocks, brooses, &c., having been postponed, will take place on MONDAY, the 9th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 623 Broadway, where the stock is now open for inspection.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Giovannoni and Zannoni. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Nascente, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Cooteodiog Cupids, Two Groops, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Coriona, Dancing Girl, Ceresc, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groops, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before

The goods will be on exhibition on Friday, Monday, Nov. 9, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—81 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2 Nortsand-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. My special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1831. Those who have used their present vents are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for 25, closely sealed. All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor. No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 3 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Nouvelle Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is only one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER F. POWERS, M. D., at No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance as No. 8 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Those victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, solo abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully sacked on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent, PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
On door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the resilient, active vigorous as in nature and never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by DR. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known, for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase direct of Dr. POWERS, 80 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood in the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 5647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a pamphlet work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the previsions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of Westchester-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN H. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS B. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE.
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. RYERS.
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MEDICAL.

TROPICAL BALSAM.
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROS. & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of as nutiferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past and is still the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache, and other diseases.

This valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Externally, for the cure of valuable animals, it is without an equal. Price of bottles, 37 cents, $1. General Depot at WM. A. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores generally.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, a bottle.

Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Sunday, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Nov. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Nov. 14
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$36 00
First Cabin, to London $5 00 | Steerage to London.... 21 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON.

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON Dec. 1, and

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,973	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $75, $80 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $2 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron British steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALEXR P. FOSTER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas.....75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.....80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

British ship GRATITUDE sails Nov. 14.
British ship ALBION sails Nov. 18.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship ADRIATIC sails Nov. 5.

For passage to or from London and Liverpool, or drafts payable to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steam-ship CORSICA, Capt. La Massaniar, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....12th October.
MONDAY.....9th November.
MONDAY.....7th December.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—To Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGE,

Carrying the regular United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The steamship
PARKERSBURGH,
Capt. GEO. C. SPENCER,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

Freight received on and after Thursday.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. R. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST.

believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 51 Vesey-st.,

and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.

No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
FIFTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8,
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
Flotow's charming opera, in four acts, of
MARTHA,
with the complete cast, which was so enthusiastically received on its last representation, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR HANNIBAL BIACHI,
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

NOTICE.
THE GORGEOUS AND COSTLY DECORATIONS
USED FOR
THE GRAND BALL,
given in honor to our Russian guests, will remain during the performances on
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MORNING.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 7, at 1½,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
NORMA.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Bear & Behrmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Rook & Anthony's, Stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director.....Max Maretzek
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 7, AT 1½,
LAST GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
when will be presented the entire opera, in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MME. ORTOLANI ERIONOLI,
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
SIGNOR DOMENICO COLLETTI.
To be followed by the second act of Flotow's
MARTHA.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR HANNIBAL BIACHI.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be had at the regular ticket office, and at the principal music stores and hotels.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
GRAND CONCERT
will take place
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1863.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will, on this occasion only, be assisted by
MLLE. CORDIER, her first appearance here in two years,
Mr. WM. C. STANLEY,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON,
Mr. GEO. W. WARREN,
Sig. PATTI, the eminent violinist,
with Mr. S. C. REHRENS, conductor and accompanist.

Tickets 50 cents. Numbered reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be had on Thursday morning at Pyle's, corner Pierrepont and Clinton sts., the Academy, and Rose's bookstore, Atlantic-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.
Lessee.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley
J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
of the celebrated Lyric Tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
from the principal opera houses in Europe, where she has achieved the distinction of being one of the great dramatic siegers of the age.

Mr. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he has made such arrangements with Mr. Wheatley as will enable him to give
TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA
with his new company, positively their
ONLY APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK
for the present. They will take place on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 14, at NIBLO'S GARDEN;
And FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, La FAVORITA.

Madame VERA LORINI, in her celebrated rôle of LEONORA.
Signor STEFANI, in his great rôle of FERNANDO.
Signor MORELLI, in his renowned part of ALFONSO.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

Mr. Grau has also the pleasure of announcing the engagement of Mlle. PAULINE CASTRIA and Mlle. MORENSI.

IRVING HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD POPULAR MUSICAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Last appearance of
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
the great Pianist, and
MISS FANNIE RIDDELL,
whose début at the Gottschalk Concert has been so successful.
MR. HARRY SANDERSON
and Mr. S. BEAHRENS.
SINGLE TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one matinée, or one person to six matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Schaefenberg & Lulz' music store, No. 758 Broadway; Hall & Son's music store, No. 543 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s music store, No. 547 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co.'s music store, No. 563 Broadway; and Macoy & Herwig, stationers, No. 112 Broadway.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
In aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
will be given under the auspices of
D'ORNELLY'S
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, AT IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1863.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S NATIONAL GUARD BAND
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Can be procured at the principal music stores, Irving Hall, and of the members of the Company.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-1864.
FIRST CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1863.

ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Symphony No. 2, by R. Schuman; Overtures—"Coriolanus," Beethoven, and "Flying Dutchman," R. Wagner. Solo performers—Miss Kellogg, soprano, and Mr. Mills, piano. Conductor, Mr. Carl Berkmann. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the ev

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Letter from Henry B. Stanton.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5, 1862.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury:

SIR: You will pardon me for addressing you publicly upon a subject which deeply concerns my good name. I have been the object of suspicion and attack, which I do not deserve. I have resolved to lay the facts before you as the head of that Department within which the transactions to which I refer took place. I am sure that your love of fair dealing will approve my course in treating in this open manner matters so vital to me.

You are aware that the Solicitor of the Treasury came to this City some three weeks since and commenced a secret inquiry into certain alleged malfeasances in the Custom-house. The inquiry continued several days. I did not know that it was going on, though it afterward appeared that many persons had been examined touching matters of serious import concerning me and my Department. Nor was the Collector of the Port, whose Deputy I am, aware of these proceedings.

About a week ago I was requested to meet the Solicitor, the Naval Officers and the Collector in the private office of the latter. Promptly repairing thither, I was informed by the Solicitor that grave offenses had been discovered in my department, which implicated me, or my young son, (a clerk in my office,) and that he had the evidence of them there in his possession. He handed me five bonds which had been received in my department within the past four months, and which, he said, had been abstracted therefrom, and asked what I knew about their present condition. So soon as I examined them and saw they were mutilated I replied, (I quote my exact words,) "I know no more about the matter than does the picture of Gov. CHASE on that wall." After answering several other questions, I declined to respond further until I heard what the charges against me were, and could see the testimony in the case (which was apparently in an envelope lying on the table.) I was told that I could not be allowed to examine the testimony. I insisted upon my right to see it, and protested against this mode of procedure.

The following day I met the Solicitor, and he informed me he was about to return to Washington. I again insisted that I ought to see this testimony, and referred to the embarrassing position in which I was left by this mode of action. He still declined to allow me to look at the testimony, but said no disclosures would be made nor anything done until the investigation was concluded. Many other things transpired at these two interviews, which I shall relate in due time.) In this painful dilemma, I resolved to be patient and hide my time.

No sooner had the solicitor left this city, than several of his public journals came out upon me in full cry, charging me with numerous crimes, not even excepting that of treason—declaring I was under arrest by the Marshal—had been sent to Fort Lafayette—and that all this was the result of the Solicitor's investigations.

I am not now to accuse any one of stimulating these newspaper attacks. But they are the natural fruits of this mode of trying men in secret, behind their backs. I shrink not from a thorough investigation; but from the experiences of the last three weeks, shall insist that hereafter it be before some recognized and responsible tribunal, where I can confront my accusers, cross-examine their witnesses, and introduce my own. Is not this just? Would you submit to any other course? I put the question to you upon your responsibility as a man and a public officer.

A portion of the Press in this city, inflamed partly, no doubt, by partisan animosity, continues to charge me with complicity in the transactions above mentioned and with other offences; and asserts that an effort is being made to "hush up" the matter for political considerations. I have, therefore, determined upon my course. Protesting against this trial without notice, and this condemnation without hearing, I follow this matter into the public arena, where it was sent without any agency of mine, and will test the question whether those who have been so eager to "strike" are also willing to "hear."

As I have no means of knowing, except by surmise and rumor, what are the charges, and what the evidence (if any) against me, I shall explain pretty fully my official conduct in the department of the Custom-house under my supervision. Speaking mainly from memory, and without access to essential documents, I shall doubtless commit errors of detail, and shall, very naturally, introduce topics which I might leave out, and omit what I ought to put in.

It is known to you, Sir, that I am in charge of that department of the Custom-house which receives bonds on the shipment of goods to neutral ports, whence they may possibly reach the rebels. I assume it to be true that six or eight of these bonds were, during the past four months, taken from the office by my son, a young man, who, seduced from his integrity by the reiterated applications of wily sharpers, surrendered them, for some pecuniary consideration, to the agents of the obligors. Now, so far as I, personally, am concerned, the question is, was I aware of, or did I participate in these transactions?

Speaking, as I must, wholly at random, I aver my disbelief that any of this so-called "evidence" implicates me, directly or indirectly, in these transactions. Sure am I that if there be no false swearing in the case (there can be no legal *perjury*, for these affidavits, or whatever they may be, are not authorized by law,) then, if there be any circumstance looking in the direction of my complicity, it is capable of a construction entirely consistent with my innocence.

But it so happens that I have within my reach evidence on this point, which comes as near establishing a negative as human testimony can. Since this newspaper clamor began, it has come to my knowledge that immediately after the first offense the offending clerk went to a friend of his in this city, a young lawyer of the highest respectability, and confessed his wrong, declared my total ignorance of it, and promised not to repeat the act, and begged his friend not to communicate the facts to me. On the faith of this pledge of amendment, it was decided not to expose the young clerk, and the facts were not communicated to me. A good while after this—and it must have been, I think, just subsequent to the last offense—this clerk, having again fallen a victim to these sharpers, went to his friend and confessed his fault and promised never to repeat it—which promise he has kept—and begged him not to inform me. This friend then conferred with a lawyer of mature age, and of undoubted veracity, upon the propriety of withholding the facts from me. And resting on these assurances of reform, it was determined not to inform me, and I was not informed.

I am not now to decide upon the wisdom of the course adopted by these two gentlemen. I merely set the fact forth as being conclusive upon the point of my complicity in these transactions.

In closing this part of the subject, I aver in the most solemn manner that I had no knowledge or suspicion that these bonds had been abstracted or tampered with in any way. You will readily understand how deeply wounded I feel, and how hard it is thus to speak of my son. But a sense of justice demands it, and I cannot palliate the facts.

At the proper time it will be my duty to show that, owing to the exposed situation of my rooms at the Custom-house, and the narrowness of the accommodations, and the frailty of the safeguards, and the throng of persons of all sorts who crowd them daily on business relating to these bonds, and the easy access to them, and the frequent entrance into them at hours when the official occupants are absent—and this, too, in the night as well as the day—I say, I will show that I am right in declaring that I ought not to be held responsible for the safety of the thousands of bonds and other papers kept in such a suite of rooms.

I turn to other topics. Still embarrassed by my ignorance concerning the charges and the testimony, I can only infer, from hints and innuendoes, that it has been alleged by somebody (it certainly has in the newspapers) that I have sometimes taken undue fees when receiving and when canceling the bonds in question, and have canceled bonds on insufficient proof.

By way of explanation, I should here state, that when a bond is canceled, it still remains on the files, the cancellation being made by an indorsement thereon.

As to the first allegation. I have practiced law more than twenty years. When I entered the Custom-house my agreement with the Government was that I would spend daily in its service the number of hours usually devoted to its work. Those in my office are from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. All beside that period belongs to me. I do not ask anybody's consent to employ those unofficial hours in such mode as I shall deem best. They are mine, not the Government's. So, also, unoccupied time during office hours, belongs to me. Is not this the rule universally acted upon in analogous cases?

Now, sir, I claim that in these excepted hours I have the right to transact law business, or any other legitimate business, for anybody, and receive therefor such compensation as shall be reasonable. This principle is settled in judicial decisions, and the opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States. This right I have exercised to a limited extent, and in ways not prejudicial to the Government, during the past two years, and with the knowledge from time to time of the Collector. On a few occasions, and after ample provision was made to supply my place so that the business of my office should go on as usual, I had special leave of absence from the city to attend to professional business in cases where it would have been extremely prejudicial to my clients had it been otherwise. Was not the Collector right in giving me this leave? He undoubtedly was.

Pardon me for mentioning another matter. During the five months previous to my appointment as Deputy Collector, I was your nominee to the President for the lucrative office of Surveyor of the Port of New-York. This nomination failing to be approved, it was deemed best by you and the Collector that I should be assigned to the position of Deputy Collector, and placed in charge of the novel commercial and revenue questions arising out of the war and the special legislation of Congress on these subjects. On my objecting to the inadequacy of the salary, it was distinctly stated, as an inducement to me to accept the office, that deputies in it would not be necessary for me in devote more than three or four hours daily to its duties, while the rest of the time would be my own, to be employed in practicing law, or doing what else I pleased. Even then I accepted the office with great reluctance.

And, Sir, I am not only a lawyer, but a Notary Public. Soon after I entered the Custom-house parties began to be required to furnish to the office various special bonds of an unprecedented character, growing out of the condition of the country consequent upon the war. To draw these bonds properly required the skill of a lawyer. To administer oaths and take affidavits and acknowledgments relating thereto, the services of a Notary Public, who should always be present in my rooms, were indispensable. To serve this very end, I obtained, two years ago, a commission as Notary Public. I need not say it conferred upon me all the powers and emoluments pertaining to the office.

That have I been both a lawyer and a notary during nearly all the period I have been in the Custom-house, and have thus been assisted to draw bonds and affidavits, and other papers, and take acknowledgments, and administer oaths, which I was no more bound to do as Deputy-Collector, (and most of which I could not possibly do in that capacity,) than to draft a will or argue a case in Court. For these services I had the same right to charge compensation as any other lawyer or notary in New-York.

These bonds, it will be remembered, were unusual in their character, and not provided for in the Treasury regulations nor any book of forms. As the business increased, lawyers and Custom-house brokers copied my forms, and charged parties therefor two and three times as much as I did. To break up these abuses, I, at as early a day as I could systematize the matter (and this was nearly two years ago), prepared and printed blanks, which, with slight alterations, could be used for the ordinary business of the office. From that day downward I am confident no person has been charged one penny for the mere filling up and adapting one of these blank bonds. But in every case the services of a notary have been required, and for these services, when performed by me, I have made the usual charge; and when performed by others, they, doubtless, have done the like. Not having access to the files, I can only express the belief that I have not officiated as a notary upon more than two-thirds of these bonds. In respect to the great mass of them, the notary's fee was but 50 cents. Sometimes it reached $1, occasionally $2, and so on, according to the number of signatures and affidavits. If, in my case, there has been any variation from this rule, it has been accidental and casual, or has been an exceptional matter, growing out of the extraordinary character of the bond, or of some extra oath administered or affidavit drawn, or the like. But such cases have been rare.

Meaning to cover the entire ground in controversy, I will here add, that since these blanks began to be printed, there have been occasional instances where bonds of an extraordinary and intricate nature have been required of parties to meet some temporary departmental or local regulation. These have sometimes been drawn by lawyers, who have made their own charges. But some parties have preferred that they be drawn by those who had access to all the facts, so that errors and delays could be avoided. Being the only lawyer in my Department, the application was generally made to me. It was not claimed that it was my duty to perform the service, nor was it. It was usually impossible to draw the bonds during current business hours. When done by me in those hours, no charge, except Notary's fees, was made. When done out of those hours, and at my house or private office, a fair compensation was received. I speak from memory, but am confident the number of such bonds, during the past twelve months, has not exceeded fifteen, for which I have received in the aggregate not more than $70 or $80, (including Notery's fees,) while, for drawing one such bond, a professional firm in this City charged $50.

But, the newspapers have charged that I have canceled some of these bonds on insufficient testimony, and some for pecuniary considerations. What the testimony taken by the Solicitor contains on this subject (if anything) I have no means of knowing or even conjecturing. Like all else concerning my official acts, I shall deal with it frankly and broadly.

You, Sir, know how much difficulty the Treasury and State Departments and the Custom-house have had on this subject—how much diplomatic correspondence it has elicited, and how often, to avoid irritating collisions with "neutral" Powers, the policy relating thereto has veered first one way and then another, and been modified and paved down, until, according to the standards recognized directly and impliedly at Washington, and communicated to the Collector for his guidance, nothing more (in substance) is required to cancel one of these bonds than the oath of the owner or consignee of the goods, taken at the port of delivery, to the effect that they are imported for consumption, and that he does not intend to send them to the rebels. Examine all the voluminous official correspondence in relation to trade between New-York and the Bahamas, and collate the various forms of consular certificates issued from that latter, and it will bring the subject to this complexion at last.

Upon this point, then, I make this remark: No bond has been canceled by me, solely on the faith of a consular certificate, where the certificate did not come up to the authorized standard. If there seems in any case to be a departure from this rule, then in that case I took the precaution to act under the express authority of the Collector or his assistant, or acted upon authority previously given by one of them for good reasons in a precisely similar case. In this assertion I cannot be mistaken.

But obligors, for various reasons, (as has often come to your knowledge,) have sometimes obtained a defective consular certificate, or been unable to obtain one at all. How could such a case be met? All these bonds provide that the proof requisite to their cancellation must be "satisfactory to the Collector," and may be "by consular certificate, or *otherwise*." Now, in the dilemma supposed, parties have often, both by the Treasury Department and the Collector's Office, been allowed to supply the defects in or the absence of a certificate by proof taken in this city, and thereupon their bonds have been canceled by the authority of the Collector, and by him also under express directions from your Department.

What has been the kind of proof taken to meet this exigency? I happen to have preserved a paper that is conclusive on this point. In response to complaints made in the course of a correspondence between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, respecting restrictions upon trade with neutral ports, and respecting the difficulty of procuring the cancellation of bonds at New-York, taken on shipments to Nassau, it became my duty to vindicate the conduct of the Collector on that subject. An elaborate report was drawn up to be forwarded to you. It was finished just as the Collector was about to leave the city, by permission of the Treasury Department, to attend the Canal Convention at Chicago. Not having time to examine it before he took his departure, he took it with him, read it during his absence, and, on his return, said he approved of it. But, in the meantime, a new form of Consular certificate had arrived from Nassau, which made it necessary to prepare a new report and rendered unnecessary much that was contained in the mid. But the original report drawn up for the Collector to sign and for you to peruse, states the practice of the Collector's Office in respect to proof taken to cancel bonds without Consular certificates, or on defective ones as follows: "Acting upon the liberal spirit of the instructions of the Treasury Department, this office has at its own suggestion received proof from obligors to supply the deficiency in the certificates, and has thereupon canceled several bonds. Wishing to relieve shippers from embarrassments resulting from the change, it e., defects in, or the absence of, certificates from Nassau,) various kinds of proof have been received, to which the most liberal rules of construction have been applied. The oath of well-known and responsible shippers, or an inspection of their books and correspondence, or a personal examination under oath of dwellers in Nassau, or sworn explanations as to the nature and destination of particular articles (the investigations usually occupying but a short period) have been found sufficient. Other obligors are now preparing to produce proof for the like purpose. This class of shippers generally express themselves satisfied with the proposal of this office thus to relieve their embarrassments."

This, then, was the mode of taking this proof, while the certificate before mentioned afforded the test as to its amount.

Now, Sir, I aver that no bond has been canceled by me in the absence of a certificate or where there was a defective certificate, in which the proof did not come up to those authorized standards. Some of this proof (as appears in this extract from the report) was oral, much of it was reduced to writing, and appears either in full or in the form of a memorandum attached to the bonds. And, in every case which involved doubt upon the main point, I either took the authority of the Collector or his assistant before acting, or acted upon the authority previously given in similar cases. Having been cautious in this matter, I know I am not mistaken in this assertion.

And in this connection I take leave to say, that in every general line of policy adopted in regard to the taking and canceling of this class of bonds, I have conferred with the Collector and have carried your instructions and his into effect.

It is alleged in the newspapers that I have received moneys for my official acts as Deputy Collector, in the cancellation of these bonds. The charge has no foundation in truth. In order to cancel many of them, the drawing of an affidavit, or several affidavits, to be sworn to by one or more persons was necessary, while in most instances it was essential that an oath should be administered or some acknowledgment taken by an officer authorized to perform such acts. Most of these acts were not within the scope of the duties or powers of a Deputy Collector. They might be done by a Notary Public. When performed by me, as they usually were, I charged the fees to which I was entitled as such Notary, and no more.

Still intending to meet every aspect in which this matter can present itself, I must refer to a class of cases not falling precisely within the foregoing rule. The number of these does not reach more than eight or nine, arising, probably, within as many months.

These were cases of an unusual character, some of them being losses at sea before goods far which bonds had been given had arrived in port,) and others where, for instance, parties had applied to the Commissioner of the Customs to have their bonds canceled, and he had responded in the usual way, directing them to furnish any proofs to the Collector of New-York bearing on the case, which they pleased, which were to be sent by him to Washington for the final action of the Treasury Department, with which action the Collector's office had no more to do than with a matter pending before the War Department. Nor was it the duty of the Collector or his Deputy to reduce any of this proof to writing, or do anything whatever to that regard.

The parties applying to the Department for relief would often detail orally the facts to me. I invariably informed them that it was my official duty to reduce them to form—that they must employ a lawyer or broker for that purpose—and that I had no time to do it. Often they followed my advice. In some instances, where the case was clear and a short affidavit would suffice, I have, simply to accommodate them, drawn it up, charging them merely the notorial fees for administering the oath. In other instances, (and I am sure not exceeding eight or nine, as above stated,) where long affidavits were required, which necessitated the preliminary examination of books of accounts, bills of lading, invoices, returns of sales, files of correspondence, certificates of character, and which if taken were written in a foreign tongue, and where it was utterly impossible to do anything in the matter during business hours, I have, on the request of the parties, consented to do it as professional business, out of office hours, just as I have tried causes and drawn deeds since I have been in the Custom-house.

These affidavits and papers, some of them in my own handwriting, and often sworn to before me as a notary, were, with a letter which stated their substance, laid before the Collector or his assistant, and, if they met their approbation, were sent to the Department for its final decision, with which the Collector's office had no more to do than with the decision of a case in the Supreme Court.

And, Sir, after reading so much on this point, you will be surprised to learn that the amount received by me for my professional services in these eight or nine cases, extending through as many months, does not in the aggregate exceed $170 or $180, a sum not a tenth as large as would have been charged by any lawyer in this City competent to transact the business. And in each of these cases the proofs presented were far more conclusive than those required by the ordinary standards above set forth.

And here I will allude to gross exaggerations as to the amount of fees received by me from all the sources above referred to, both as notary and lawyer, in any way relating to the Custom-house. Somebody has stated them at $50,000. The idea is to the last degree erroneous. On one-third of the bonds, (I speak from recollection,) I have not received one cent. I have furnished data by which you can estimate the other receipts. The aggregate, from all sources, does not, I think, exceed $3,000.

I am not to discuss my right to these moneys. I have no doubt about it, and therefore have no scruples on the subject.

It will be borne in mind that all these bonds (except such as are abstracted) are or ought to be on file in the office. If any of them have been improperly indorsed as canceled, the indorsement is of no avail. If any of them are lost, they are still valid and can be proven.

Other topics relating to my official conduct, as connected with matters at the Custom-house and Treasury Department, demand consideration. So soon as I can obtain some necessary facts and documents, I shall lay them before you through the medium of another letter.

I have occupied a very difficult and onerous official position. The department over which I have exercised supervision arose out of the convulsed condition of the country. Large interests were committed to my hands. Ordinary revenue laws and treasury regulations afforded no landmarks to guide my steps. I have had an inadequate clerical force and no professional adviser within my department. Old merchants, accustomed to trade with the suspected neutral ports long anterior to the rebellion, felt the pressure of the new order of things. Others, of the highest respectability, claimed exemption from onerous exactions, because of the honesty of their intentions and the legitimacy of their trade. Adventurers were eager to make gain by illicit commerce. Questions of international law were constantly arising. Foreign complications were often imminent. In the midst of these conflicting interests the Collector and myself have been compelled to steer our course without precedent to guide our action. I have endeavored to stand square up to the line of my duty. I have treated shippers and importers and mariners as gentlemen, exacting from them whatever the law demanded, but never oppressing them myself nor allowing them to be made the victims of extortion by grasping officials if to prevent it. I have doubtless committed some errors, and I know I have made a few enemies, who watch for opportunity to distort acts and misconstrue motives. Have as been assailed, it is my duty to defend myself. Doubtless the public Press is not the best arena for discussing the questions at issue. But they reached here without any agency of mine, and there I must meet them and vindicate my conduct.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY B. STANTON.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for stillness of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpeting. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply; superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, table and piano covers, window shades, druggets four yards wide, and floor oil-cloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented. at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

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Lawyers and other professional men can make their five talents, ten, if by proper exercise of their natural talents they exert their whole power. How to do this is fully taught only by Phrenology. A careful examination and delineation of character, with professional advice by a competent Phrenologist, cannot fail to be of service to all. Such are made at all hours by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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Mme. DEMOREST'S Imperial DRESS ELEVATOR raises the skirt gracefully and uniformly all around. Price 50 cents. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FARR'S Patent Crystalized iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall.—Col. G. M. Totten, Capt. J. M. Oow, Mrs. R. B. Lewis and child, Mrs. Julia Wood, Mrs. B. B. Williams, Mrs. E. M. Barnum, Mrs. E. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. L. Steitel and two children, Mrs. M. Clerk, Mrs. H. Little, Mr. Levy, M. Weil, Mrs. Fleming, sister and four children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mellsgue, Mrs. Judge Preston, Mrs. M. Pfoots, Joseph Kingsbury, Charles Lambert and son, Samuel Mark, O. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Dall, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Cole, wife and four children, Mrs. C. M. Carter, Benjamin Cole, Mrs. Unger and two children, C. N. Hinckley, J. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cole and five children, James Vashay, W. B. Davenport, E. M. Hidden, R. P. Olds, W. Higby, Wm. A. Cooper, E. Corrigan, E. Stranss, R. H. Bacon, R. Headley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cooper, A. Hineken, Mr. Harmony, J. D. Wright, G. M. White, Mrs. Lovejoy, Capt. Kenny, Capt. Peterson and wife, Mr. King, J. H. McCully, Mr. Briggs, Senor Ortez.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt Morrison, 96th New-York; E. G. Rayner, Paymaster U. S. N.; Mr. Easterbrook, Thomas Cleiland, Mr. Grant, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In Br. steamship Bellona, for London and Havre.—J. Moore, Capt Edward Nason, J. B. Conkling, John M. Sterling and lady, Wm. R. Henry, Madame J. Roquincourt, F. J. Pearse, E. Darrell, Wm. B. Barnard, J. F. Lewis and lady, Mrs. Ann Lovett, Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, George W. Hazel, Frank Dixon, Richard Whiteside, John McCarthy, lady and child, L. Lias, Thomas Dale, Egbert Hazard, W. J. Porter, S. S. Goldsworthy, John Smith, B. Saens, Mrs. Eliza Bubb, Madame E. Marinn and daughter, Otto Monig, Hugo Moulg, and others in the steerage.

Nov. 5.—In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool.—T. McCennville, John Kearney, James Lycell, B. McMahon, Thomas Tweed, Ann Turman, Thomas Lee, C. Walter, Margaret Clark, Richard Clay, Robert Marray, Ch. Gray, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon rises 1 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 33 | Gov. Island.. 4 22 | Hell Gate.. 5 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

Arrived.

Steamship Tobal Caln, Foster, St. Domingo City Oct. 18, Mayaguez 19th, St. Johns, P. R., 21st, St. Thomas 23d, and Bermuda 31st, with passengers, to the American W. I. Company.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 2d inst., and Hatteras Inlet 3d, with the mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Dacotah, S. D. Ames, Lieut.-Commanding, Hampton Roads 24 hours.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Steam transport Quinnebaug, Beckly, New-Orleans 14 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Hunter, Washington, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. N. Briggs.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Europa, (of Boston,) Ayers, Whampoa May 29, with teas, etc., to Wm. H. Boardman, of Boston. Oct. 22, spoke Br. bark Wm. Wilson, 39 ds. from Gibraltar. She brings home four prisoners from bark Lone Star, charged with the murder of her first officer. The names of the prisoners are as follows: H. C. Tarnsen, Michael Hurley, Wm. Smith, Even Edwards; also Henry Germyn and Thomas Gill as witnesses. Sept. 26, lat. 1 36 S., lon. 26 23 W., was chased by a full-rigged brig, but coming on night lost sight of her.

Ship Gaspee, (of Providence,) Andro, San Francisco July 13, with mdse. to master. Lost the northeast trades in lat. 18 N., in the Pacific; from thence to the equator, had light variable winds and calms; crossed the equator in the Pacific in lon. 124 W. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 13, crossed the equator in the Atlantic in lon. 34, Oct. 11. Oct. 18, Mr. Sornan Smith, a passenger, of Potsdam, N. Y.

Ship Whampoa, (of Newburyport,) Pritchard, Calcutta, and from Sand Heads June 19, with mdse. to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 14; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 1, in lon. 40 30; had calms and light winds most of the passage.

Ship Georgiana, (Hanov.,) Nohman, Bremen 63 days, in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Had heavy northwest gales for 30 days, during which two seamen, named H. Mensen and F. Kahte, both of Bremen, fell from aloft and were killed.

Ship Ernestine, (Brem.,) Frerichs, Cardiff 48 ds., with iron to Hannigan & Gosling.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Durie, Maracaibo Oct. 18, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Oct. 23, lat. 28, lon. 80, spoke Br. bark Cleveland, from Manilla for New-York, 190 days out, supplied him with provisions. Left no vessels.

Bark Cleaveland, (of North Shields,) Robinson, Shanghai April 20, with teas to order. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 6, and had heavy gales off that point. Sept. 30, crossed the equator in the Atlantic, in lon. 29 35, consigned to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Mustang, Clemens, New-Orleans Oct. 8, in ballast to master. Had northeast winds the entire passage; been 16 days north of Hatteras.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Nelson, Barbadoes 14 ds., with molasses, etc., to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven. Passed bark Anna Trowbridge, going to.

Bark Harmes, (Norw.., Hermes, Mulbach, St. Thomas 29 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark George S. Hunt, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Matanzas 23 ds., with sugar to Baldwin, Son & Co. For the last 14 days had heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Bark Caramania, (of Glasgow,) Barrow, Glasgow 52 ds., with coal to Mr. Baxter.

Bark J. G. Manning, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Bergstrom, Matanzas 16 ds., with cotton to J. C. Manning.

Bark San Spirito, (Br., of Liverpool,) Garnett, Sunderland 53 ds., with coal to W. P. Worrall & Co.

Bark Palma, of Belize, Hond.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., 23 ds., with logwood to Josiah Jex. Had northeast winds most of the passage. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Fedria, (Norw.,) Salvesson, Lerbora 44 ds., with marble, etc., to Helmboe & Balehen. Had bad weather most of the passage; lost both topgallant masts, and received other damage.

Brig Walter Scott, Leighton, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton to Negreponte & Agelasto. Oct. 18, off Tortugas, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Clyde.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demarara,) Freeman, St. Jago 26 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Clark, Salt Cay, T. I., 22 ds., with salt to K. K. De Wolf.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to indnce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wonderous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 516 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMINGTON'S
ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.
FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
INSURRECTION AMONG THE BLACK
HAIR DYES, in consequence of the increasing sale of
BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC,
which is preferred in every case where used, as it colors hair or whiskers a BEAUTIFUL AND NATURAL BROWN OR BLACK. One application only. No wash or preparation used. You can apply it in five minutes. We warrant it as the certificates of leading druggists and hair dressers in New-York to be the best article in market to give a natural color without injury or trouble, and such an article as the public has wanted for years. If you use or wish to use a coloring, will you try it. Preserve this notice and your druggist will procure this COLORIFIC for you.
Splendid article for Ladies' use, as it gives a beautiful color without trouble; or entangling the hair, leaving it soft and glossy.
Sold by leading druggists. Depot, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 82 John-st., New-York.

FRIENDS
AND
RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT!

All who have Friends and Relations in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE,
INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY, INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS! ATTENTION!!
INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used, as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS, EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, SABRE OR THE BULLET,
SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight Pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

THE SOLDIERS' TRUE FRIEND!
ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

See to your own health; do not trust to the Army supplies, although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested; they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks. For over forty years Doctor HOLLOWAY has supplied all the Armies in Europe; and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a Depot at Balaklava for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES; many a time his Special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. Those terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY,
SORES AND SCROFULOUS
ERUPTIONS,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT; and now, while the cry rings
throughout the land,
TO ARMS! TO ARMS!
☞ Read the following brief note received from one of our brave soldiers now in the field:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1862.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Please send me one dozen large-sized boxes of your valuable Pills. I have now recovered my health, thanks to the efficacy of your Pills, and do not want to leave this city without them. Please dispatch them by quickest route. Inclosed please find money to pay for medicines, also the stamp duty.

Yours, very truly,
S. R. HARDLY, 9th Cavalry,
New-York.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

D. S. BARNES & CO., NO. 202 BROADWAY,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHARION,
for PRESERVING, RESTORING and BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR AND PREVENTING IT FROM TURNING GRAY. It gives the hair a glossy luxuriance of delicate softness and great beauty.

S. T. 1860, X.

No article has ever won such popularity or benefitted so many weak and enfeebled

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3783. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NO CHANGE IN ITS POSITION.

CONTINUED AUDACITY OF BUSHWHACKERS

The Enemy Still Holding the North Bank of the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

Guerrillas and bushwhackers swarm within the lines of the Army of the Potomac so thickly as to render it unsafe for men by twos or threes to go out of camp. Lieut. HEDGES, Second New-York cavalry, and Acting Commissary-General of KILPATRICK'S division, while riding, accompanied by a single Orderly, from Catlett's Station to a point three miles distant, was shot at and seriously, if not mortally, wounded, almost within sight of PLEASONTON'S headquarters, and within a mile of the headquarters of MEADE.

Excepting a small skirmish near Partwood Church with some of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet of our front.

The enemy still have a strong picket on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and seem disposed to resist any attempt to cross that River.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

All Quiet—Rebel Bluster—Guerrillas—Narraw Escape.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1863.

All continues quiet with the army, and no important movements have been made within the last few days.

THE LAST RESORT.

A rebel Lieutenant—a prisoner—in a boastful spirit yesterday admitted the Confederate Government was a failure, the secession cause hopeless, but, at the same time said he had the consolation of knowing that the people of the South could throw themselves into the arms of France, and thus avoid subjugation. "And this," he said, with emphasis, "is what we are going to do." This officer is a graduate of a military school, and has occupied positions in the military families of some of the best of the rebel commanders. I attach no special importance to this statement, further than as indicating what is talked over in high places. That such a movement is seriously contemplated is now generally believed by rebel prisoners and citizens of the secesh persuasion residing hereabouts.

The straggling parties of rebs are as audacious as ever. Yesterday morning six of our troopers were fired upon near Catlett's Station, and wounded or captured, two of the attacking party were secured.

That the best troops in the world can be surprised by unexpected events was shown yesterday at headquarters. Members of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers had fire all day on the bank of a little stream near by, to heat water for washing purposes. At night fall, when every man had returned to camp, a loud explosion was heard, and immediately something that sounded much like a shell, passed over headquarters. Many persons present supposed for an instant that the camp had been attacked, but upon investigating the affair, it was ascertained that one of the Ninety-third fires had been built in the vicinity of an unexploded shell, and eventually caused it to explode, the pieces flying in every direction. Had the explosion taken place a few minutes earlier several lives would undoubtedly have been sacrificed, as it was, no one was injured.

An unfortunate soldier, just at dark a few nights ago, while under the influence of Commissary Whisky, mounted a horse and rode down the Baltimore pike at a fearful rate. As he passed the reserve artillery, the rate of speed being in violation of an order, a sentinel endeavored to halt him. He did not hear, or at all events did not heed the command, when an officer stepped out and ordered the sentinel to fire. The soldiers in camp, hearing the order and supposing the person to be a bushwhacker who had been spying about, very soon overhauled the man, and but for the interference of two or three second-thought men, the unfortunate fellow would have been hoisted by the neck upon the nearest tree. An investigation developed the fact that the man was a soldier on a spree. E. A. PAUL.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

All Quiet Yesterday—Speculations as to Rebel Designs.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 6.

All is quiet to-day. The enemy keep up a lazy fire from a 20-pounder on the crest of Lookout, and their shell occasionally reach our lines. They varied the entertainment by throwing a few shells inside of their own lines, which strange conduct elicits much comment.

Last night several rebel camps disappeared from our front on our right; and information leads us to believe that BRAGG'S army has been weakened recently for some purpose not yet revealed.

LONGSTREET'S headquarters are established on Lookout Mountain. It is estimated that the rebels have expended $14,000 worth of ammunition from Lookout, and killed only one and wounded another Federal soldier.

Twelve deserters from a Kentucky rebel regiment report the whole regiment ready to follow at the first opportunity.

Since BRAGG was cut off the East Tennessee route, we are in daily communication with Bridgeport. Supplies come up rapidly, and our lines of communication are perfect.

Further Particulars of the Raid at Collierville.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Nov. 6.

The fight at Collierville yesterday lasted three hours, when the rebels fled, leaving 20 killed and four wounded. Our loss is slight.

Among the rebels captured are JAMES GRAHAM, Brigadier-General of Mississippi State militia, one Captain, three Lieutenants, and one Surgeon. Gen. GRAHAM was wounded.

Col. HATCH, who arrived at Collierville with three regiments of cavalry half an hour after the fight, commenced to follow the retreating rebels to Coldwater, where he was skirmishing with them at last accounts. Cols. MCCRALLIS and MISNER are endeavoring to flank them to-day. HATCH estimates their number at 3,000.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Fight on the Little Tennessee—Gathering of a Large Rebel Army.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 6.

Gen. SANDERS, commanding the cavalry corps, reports overtaking a rebel regiment at Motley's Ford, on the Little Tennessee River, yesterday.

Col. ADAMS charged and drove them across the river, capturing forty, including four commissioned officers. Between forty and fifty were killed or drowned, and the whole regiment lost their arms.

The prisoners report a total of above fourteen rebel brigades, at various points beyond the Tennessee, under CHEATHAM, STEVENSON, VAUGHAN and FORREST.

Col. ADAMS, commanding our forces in the expedition, lost no men.

The First Regiment of Loyal Alabama Cavalry

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 6.

A Cairo dispatch says two-thirds of the Loyal First Alabama cavalry, recently surrounded by a largely superior force, at Moscowville, Ala., cut their way out and have arrived at their quarters.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

THE AFFAIRS OF TENNESSEE.

Dr. J. W. BOWEN, of Tennessee, one of those iron-nerved Unionists who are hourly ready to die for their principles, is here, bearer of a memorial, thickly signed by slaveholders, addressed to the President, and invoking through him the action of Congress in make Tennessee a State once more, and a Free State, and a State governed by genuine Unionists, and in the interests of freedom. Upon the subject of the election of Congressmen, this gentleman states that there is not a county in which an election could be held at which a supporter of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration would be permitted to vote outside of our army lines and without the protection of military force. Slavery in Tennessee is dead upon the testimony of this witness. Gov. JOHNSON, in a speech, two weeks ago, stated that he had learned that a former speech of his, encouraging gradual emancipation, had given dissatisfaction. Immediate emancipation, said he, was to accompany the reorganization of the State and the reëstablishment of the laws. This he was thoroughly convinced of. He compared Slavery to a corroded piece of mechanism, and said the machinery of the State must be put together again in Tennessee without this corroded part. Parson BROWNLOW, too, proclaimed his purpose to advocate in the first number of his forthcoming paper the recruiting of every slave in East Tennessee. Three regiments of blacks already have been organized by Gen. L. STRAHAN. This zealous patriot reports directly to Gov. JOHNSON and both act in conjunction in the commissioning of officers. Ten regiments of black troops are to be raised in Tennessee this winter. Of white regiments this torn and bleeding but indomitable State has already given to Union twenty.

THE TAX ON RECTIFYING.

Commissioner LEWIS has decided that a rectifyer must pay $25 for every 500 barrels rectified, and his license must expire on the first day of May following its issue. His license, if issued after the first of May, must be issued upon the payment of the ratable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such license. If a rectifier's license is to be dated on the first day of November, a license may be issued on the payment of twelve dollars and a half, to expire the first of May following; and it will authorize rectifying at the rate of five hundred barrels per year, or any quantity not exceeding two hundred and fifty barrels during the time of its continuance. If this quantity is rectified before the expiration of the license, and the rectifier then applies for a new license the new will be issued upon the payment of the amount appropriate to the actual rate at which he may be doing business. If, in case the license shall be dated Nov. 1, for rectifying two hundred and fifty barrels, the quantity shall be rectified in the first four months following the issue of the license, the authority will be exhausted and a new license must be taken, for which the rectifier will be assessed the ratable proportion of $50, and will authorize the rectifying of the ratable proportion of 1,000 barrels. Such license will expire on the 1st day of May following, whether the specified quantity has been rectified or not. The same principle will regulate the issue of fractional licenses to distillers and brewers.

COMMANDS IN THE INVALID CORPS.

The examination of officers of the Invalid corps will commence as soon after the 1st of January as practicable. They will be examined as to their acquaintance with the regulations and tactics, so far as they bear upon the duties of regimental officers, and their qualifications as officers for their positions and for promotion.

A CONTRACTOR COME TO GRIEF.

One COLBERT, a contractor, has become entangled badly in hospital bedsteads, and was sent to the Old Capitol Prison this morning.

SALARIES TO BE RAISED.

The Secretary of War will recommend an addition of $200 a year to the salaries of the War Department clerks.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut.-Col. PARKER A. PORTER, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, at Chattanooga.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, ordered to command the *Dictator*.

Commander SOMERVILLE NICHOLSON, ordered to command the *State of Georgia*.

Surgeon J. J. ABERNETHY, ordered to the naval rendezvous at New-York.

Assistant Surgeon JAMES M. HYDE, ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

First Assistant Engineer EDWARD MARSLAND, ordered to special duty at New York.

Second Assistant Engineer CHAS. H. BALL, ordered to the *Kineo*.

WILLIAM COMMONS, of Whitewater, Indiana, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Paymaster THOMAS H. LOCKER has relieved Paymaster HAMERTON as Superintendent, &c., at Baltimore, and will also have charge of the Paymaster's department of the receiving-ship *Allegheny*.

Capt. JOHN R. GOLDSBOROUGH is ordered to ordnance duty at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut.-Commander HENRY D. TODD is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

THOMAS H. WHITNEY has resigned his commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

First Lieut. L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, of the U. S. Marine corps, son of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, died in Washington yesterday morning.

VOLUNTEERING IN WASHINGTON.

At a public meeting this evening, Ward Committees were appointed to aid and stimulate the enlistment of volunteers in the District of Columbia, in order to avoid the necessity of another draft.

THE MIXED COURT AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Interior Department has received official information from the Cape of Good Hope of the organization of the Mixed Court, established at that place pursuant to the treaty with Great Britain of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave-trade. The Court is composed as follows: On the part of the United States, Hon. Benjamin Pringle, Judge; William L. Avery, Arbitrator. On the part of Great Britain, George Frere, Esq., Judge: Edger Leopold Tayaro, Arbitrator; William Tascar Smith, Register; Thomas Tenby, Marshal.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The workmen and operatives in the Treasury building who have been on a strike for a week past against an order of the Superintendent, which, when brought into effect reduces their pay, will return to work to-morrow, as a preliminary to the consideration of their grievances by the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom they have appealed. The bookbinders in the Government printing office have thus far failed to have their pay advanced to eighteen dollars per week for eight hours a day. The printers in the same establishment are to hold a meeting to-morrow to determine upon their action for a similar demand. The former struck to-day. A Committee from the Navy-yard, consisting of a naval officer and several of the master mechanics, are inquiring into the number of hours worked outside by mechanics with a view of regulating the hours now worked in the Navy-yard.

ARRIVAL OF DRAFTED MEN.

Large numbers of conscripts are daily arriving at Alexandria. Many were brought thither on Monday by the steamer *Forrest City*, and yesterday there was another reinforcement. They were soon afterward sent to the front,

DESERTERS.

The number of deserters committed to Forrest Hall prison in Georgetown, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 31, is 1,561, nearly all of whom have been forwarded to regiments in the field.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES.

An Irish, Welsh and German Row at Mauch Chunk.

THE FRUITS OF COPPERHEAD TEACHINGS.

The Buckshots and the Molly McGuires on the Rampage.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6.

The *Inquirer* and the *Bulletin*, of this city, have reports of a terrible riot in the coal regions around Mauch Chunk.

Four men, it is reported, were killed last evening, including Mr. SMITH, of the firm of HULL, CORLIES & Co., of this city.

Gov. CURTIN, it is stated, has been telegraphed to for troops to quell the disturbance.

THOMAS HULL, of the firm of HULL, SMITH & CORLIES, has received a dispatch from Summit, Penn., that GROSOS K. SMITH, of that firm, has been shot dead by the rioters.

Mr. ULRICH, storekeeper, was also fired at by the rioters and wounded.

The reports of the *Bulletin* and *Inquirer* are thus confirmed of difficulties in the coal region.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6—P. M.

It is not believed by the principal coal men in this city that the "riot" at Mauch Chunk is of a serious character. Mr. SMITH, who was killed, has incurred the hatred of the Irish miners by his opposition to their secret organization, which had for its object the exclusion of all the workmen of other countries.

A Welshman was recently found dead in the mines, having been shot. It is supposed that SMITH was shot while traveling from the mines to Jeanesville.

A force of military have been in that vicinity for some time enforcing the draft and arresting deserters.

The telegraph line between Mauch Chunk and Easton being down, direct communication cannot be obtained.

MAUCH CHUNK, Friday, Nov. 6.

Last night Mr. C. K. SMITH, coal operator at Yorktown, Carbon County, was murdered in a most brutal manner in his house, in the presence of his family, by a gang of Irish outlaws, known as "Buckshots."

Mr. SMITH was a loyal and highly respected gentleman, and was suspected of giving certain information to the Deputy Provost-Marshal, by which the latter, with the military under Capt. YATES, was enabled to arrest the drafted men.

No Union man's life is safe in Jewaville, Yorktown, Dolemaine, Beaver Meadows and other mines of the middle coal fields.

Seven or eight murders were committed there within the last few weeks.

The Origin of the Troubles—Terrible Outrages—The Results of Copperhead Teachings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAVER MEADOWS, Friday, Nov. 5, 1863.

Banks Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, is a mining region of little note, yet a district lively with work, and embracing within its narrow circuit some of the richest coal orchards in Pennsylvania. Perched on the very highest portion of land in the State, in a cold and desolate region, peopled only by Irish, Welsh and German miners, and the few agents and owners of the mines, but little that transpires below ever comes up here. If the half which has occurred here within the past three months ever came down to the press and the news marts of the people below, a very edifying comment upon the beneficent influence of Copperhead teachings upon their innocent disciples would be furnished, the incendiary followers of WOODWARD, HORATIO SEYMOUR, &c. It is not exaggeration to say, that here in Banks Township, situate, lying, and being but one hundred and twenty miles from New-York City, and but one hundred miles from Philadelphia, a reign of mob-law, as full of incidents of riotous brutality, and daily scenes of cold blooded and deliberate murder has long existed, equaling the records of any period of equal length in any territory of the same size in Eastern Tennessee.

Last August, a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, residing in Beaver Meadows, was made the object of an attack from a riotous crowd of Irishmen, who, under the names of *Buckshots* and *Molly McGuires*, have disciplined themselves into an organization, to but few instances dissimilar to the Indian Thug. The assault was made at night by a detachment of these ruffians, with the evident design to take his life. The citizen shot one of the rascals, and a Home Guard company from Hazelton, a small village about four miles off, came down to the rescue, and the ruffians were dispersed. Subsequently the ringleader of the scoundrels was captured and lodged in jail at Mauch Chunk, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, about twenty miles distant. At midnight of the second day after the arrest, a party of one hundred Buckshots went down to the city, surrounded the jail, compelled the Sheriff to liberate the prisoner, and marched him home in triumph. No efforts have ever been made to punish the mob nor to recapture the prisoner.

The success of this insolent violation of law and order inaugurated the reign of terror which has settled down on this district. Mob orators from Mauch Chunk have told these deluded miners that "they must not submit to the Lincoln tyranny, that the object is to draft every Democrat, that they must stand in the doors and resist every officer connected with the draft who comes near them," &c., &c. The results of this dissemination of the carnival doctrines of Copperheadism are briefly summed up in the following statement of facts:

Those Irishmen who are reading or thinking men are all loyal. Every Welsh, English or German collier is unreservedly so. But those poor wretches who, in their blind ignorance, believe all that is told them, if only told in better English than their own brogue, have been inflamed by the treasonable doctrines and the inflammatory harangues of the villains who have sown this whirlwind. Organized, armed by a rifle manufactory within their own control, situated near the village of Hazelton, constantly drilled by night within plain sight of all who wish to see, these rebels have done the work of death for four months past, undisputed and unchecked by any civil authority, with no officer of the law or of the army to stay their hands. Within that time nearly a score of loyal men have been murdered here. In many instances the murderers are known. *In the streets of Jeanesville men have been pulled out of their houses and cut to pieces in the streets. No man dare accept any civil office in the township.* The draft enrollment has been made from the books of the mine owners. *No man alive dare serve the notice.* In any one of the mining villages he would not live one hour after the first service, if he ever succeeded in making that one. These men have openly boasted that "no draft dare ever to be made amongst them—that it was more than a man's life was worth to attempt it—that they would murder any soldier or body of soldiers that came near them," &c., &c. The few loyal people of the neighborhood have been for some time earnestly entreating assistance from the military authorities to save them from a reign of terror, every day becoming more full of hourly horror.

This they have at last obtained through Capt. YORK, Provost-Marshal of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania. On Wednesday, the 28th ult., Capt. A. A. YATES, commanding the Eighty-eighth Company, Invalid corps, was ordered with his command to the rebellious district, to protect the Deputy Marshal in the service of the notices, and to enforce the peace and security of the neighborhood. On the way to the mines, during a temporary delay at Mauch Chunk, word was sent to the District-Attorney of Carbon County, Mr. Counsellor LEONARD, that he had now an opportunity to arrest the murderers and rioters of the district; but the Democratic officer did not see fit to avail himself of the opportunity.

Capt. YATES established his headquarters at the mining district of Beaver Meadow. On Thursday morning, with a force of sixty men, he started to serve the notices. But as nobody either knew or dared to tell where anybody lived, the work was slow enough. Beyond a few curses, equal in emphasis and sincerity to anything that the veterans had ever heard to the front, and an attack upon a sentry by a drunken Buckshot, no resistance was offered. On approaching the mines, however, one of the rebels stationed as a picket fired a gun at the party, and about fifty left for Jeanesville, a rendezvous about two miles distant. Word was brought that the rioters had assembled in mass at that place, and that from three to four hundred were ready to surround and bushwhack the soldiery in their further progress. A scout sent out among them confirmed this statement. Communication was immediately had with Hazelton, in the adjoining district, and a force of thirty cavalry and one hundred infantry started from there to Jeanesville on the morning of Friday, to cooperate with Capt. YATES. On entering Jeanesville on Friday the place was perfectly quiet; but in the course of half an hour the streets began to fill, and the mob to cluster and growl along the sidewalk. The commanding officer, determining to nip this embryo New-York plug-muss in the bud, ordered the street to be cleared. This was done in about five minutes, but in the operation, one Buckshot was beely sabred. He is at this time passing the last moments of his rebellious life. The houses were then searched and a wagon-load of arms and ammunition, among them some United States muskets, taken away. So great is the dread of these ruffians that the good people of Jeanesville implored the forces not to leave the place. The wife of one of the mine-owners told the commanding officer that as the children were playing on the corners on Sunday, the 25th ult., one of the ruffians fired a musket ball in among them, fortunately injuring no one. That on the Monday following, a man was cut to pieces before her door.

The mine-owners are completely under control of these ruffians. They have to pay wages, in all instances as much as $80; in most cases $120 to $150 a month. They compel many loyal Irishmen to join them, and kill many who refuse. A few brave souls there are here, who defy them, but the majority of the people are cowed by their brutality and great numerical force.

Reinforcements are about to be sent to Capt. YATES to clear out the district. To this end he has offered his services to drill and discipline all citizen organizations that apply to him. We trust he will succeed.

SUPPLIES IN THE SOUTH.

Scarcity of Food among the Rebels—An Alleged Intercepted Letter from the Rebel Commissary-General.

The importance of the following document will at once be recognized, if it is in reality what it is alleged to be—an intercepted letter from the rebel Commissary-General, designed only for perusal by high officials:

ATLENS, April 25, 1863.

Hon. James A. Seldon, Secretary of War:

SIR: As the excessive want of supplies in this Department will require me to proceed back to Atlanta, Ga., before returning to the Capital, I deem it expedient, in view of the present importance of time, to acquaint you by letter of the impressions I received from my conference with the Governors, &c. Govs. BROWN, SHORTER and VANCE only were present, but Gov. PETTUS, I have learned, arrived at Milledgeville after my departure.

All agree that the planters of their States evince no disposition to seed for more than the usual quantity of grain and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and the army. Neither the resolutions of Congress, requesting the President to appeal to the people, nor the appeal itself, have produced any visible effect. Such of the planters as doubt the expediency of raising more cotton and tobacco seem bent upon clearing up new lands instead of tilling those now fit for cultivation. In riding by rail from Milledgeville to this point, I passed, as you are aware, through one of the best corn districts in Georgia, and not one acre in fifty, as I am assured by my own observations and the reports of travelers on the road, is being prepared for raising that indispensable article, or other products requisite for the subsistence of man and beast.

It is lamentable that the people are so deaf to the appeals of their representatives and so blind to their own interests. It is obvious that something must be done immediately, or both the people and army must starve next Winter. This is an alarming reflection, but it is fully warranted by the situation. Now is the time to avert the impending danger. A few days more and it will be too late.

Several plans were suggested by the Governors for promoting our object—among them that of convoking the planters at numerous points throughout the State and addressing them through prominent speakers on the absolute importance of meeting the wants of the nation. Although this plan was favorably regarded, it was deemed too late in the season to attain the desired results by its execution, and the Governors finally decided to send an address—not to be published by the Press, exposing our wants to the enemy—to all the leading planters in their respective States, urging upon them the imperative necessity of producing all the grain, live-stock, &c., possible. But since the appeal of the President is disregarded by this class of citizens, what response can we expect them to make to a similar appeal of the Governors? In my judgment, none.

It is only by more rigorous, and indeed arbitrary, measures, that we can prevent distress in our towns, and assist the armies in the field through next Winter and Spring. The appeal put forth by the President, and the one proposed by the Governors will be entirely useless. This is the opinion also of Gen. BRAGG, with whom I yesterday conferred two hours at Dalton. The General suggests three plans for preventing the threatened famine. The first is, that the President, by proclamation, prohibit the raising of any more cotton and tobacco or clearing of new lands until further notice. The second is, that by proclamation he order all planters to seed a certain number of acres of grain or other articles of necessary consumption, in proportion to the quantity of cleared land and negroes belonging to them. The third is for the Government to take possession of the plantations, or such portion of them as the owners do not intend to seed with grain, &c., and employ the negroes belonging thereto in raising such agricultural products. Officers and soldiers who have been rendered by wounds and disease unfit for further service in the field could be employed as superintendants and overseers.

The last mentioned plan appears to me to be feasible and entirely the best that can now be adopted. As reasonable compensation would of course be allowed for the use of the land and negroes, &c., I think the plan would in general meet with favor. At all events, the measure would be no more arbitrary than others the Government has been forced to resort to, and in view of the emergency, and as a military necessity it would be perfectly justifiable.

The wheat harvests, it is easy to see and learn from a trip through the country, will not be half as bountiful as we have anticipated; and the belief into which the Government has been led, that there are large quantities of bacon in many parts of the country, is erroneous. The inventory ordered by Gov. BROWN of the bacon and live stock in Georgia, (of which you have by this time probably received a copy,) shows the well-nigh exhausted condition of that State, and yet, beyond peradventure, it is less nearly exhausted than any other State in the Confederacy.

It will, therefore, be no easy matter to keep our armies in the field without causing suffering among the people till the harvests are gathered next Autumn. From that time we shall be entirely dependent on those harvests, and that they may be rendered adequate to our wants, I unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of the third plan suggested by Gen. BRAGG.

Let the emergency be urged upon the President while there is yet time to save ourselves. Your obedient servant, L. B. NORTHROP,

Commissary-General, C. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Vessels-of-War Building for the Rebels—They are to be Stopped by the French Government—Reorganization of the Emperor's Cabinet—Movements of the Opposition Members—Funeral of M. Billault—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

Some weeks ago it was announced in the journals of Nantes and Bordeaux that vessels-of-war were being built in those towns for an unknown destination, but which were suspected to be for the Confederates. Since then investigations have taken place which appear to establish the following facts: After the judicial decision in England in the case of the *Alexandra*, several of the leading shipbuilders of France, who, till then, had resisted the offers of the Confederate agents, agreed to enter into a contract for the building of ships for the Confederate navy and privateer service, M. ARMAN, member of the Legislative Corps, and the largest shipbuilder in France, taking the contract for four vessels, and another large house at Nantes a contract for two. Four of the six vessels were contracted for in April, and these four were to be finished in December: the other two were contracted for in July, and were to be delivered next Spring. All of these vessels, it appears, are in a state of forwardness corresponding to the dates indicated in the contracts, and they appear, also, to be vessels of very formidable character. The contracts are said to be signed by Messrs. SLIDELL and ERLANGER—the latter paying for the vessels out of the proceeds of the fifteen million Confederate loan. But as the builders of these ships are not working from any particular enthusiasm for the Confederate cause, they exact current payments, and three millions of francs, in French money, appear to have been already paid by M. ERLANGER on account.

The builders of these vessels, as agreed upon with the Confederate agents, maintain that they are for the service of the Chinese Government, and that a part of them, at least, are intended for the mail line between Shanghai and San Francisco. What a heapy man must be the Emperor of China, to have all the world occupied in building him a navy without his knowledge!

These ships will be stopped by the French Government.

The Emperor has not waited long in reorganizing his Cabinet. Before, there were two Ministers-orators charged with the defence of the Government in the Chambers, to wit: M. BILLAULT, with the title of Minister of State, and as such the head of the Cabinet, and M. ROUHER, with the title of Minister Presiding the Council of State. Now we are to have M. ROUHER as Minister of State, and chief of the Cabinet, M. ROULLAND as Minister Presiding the Council of State, and to these two official defenders are to be joined four others, to wit: M. VUITRY, President of the Bank of France, honorary Vice-President of the Council of State, and Messrs. DE PARIEU, CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE and DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, Vice-Presidents of the Council of State. Thus, instead of two defenders of the Government there will be six, (which may be taken indirectly as a great compliment to the deceased M. BILLAULT,) but the principal work of defence will fall upon Messrs. ROUHER, ROULLAND and CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE. M. ROUHER is a liberal in politics, and a man of fixed principles, who will be less liable to blindly follow the indications of his master than was M. BILLAULT, at the same time the Opposition will not treat him with the same systematic hostility they would have done M. BILLAULT. M. ROULLAND is the late Minister of Public Instruction, and has arrived at his present place through the Bar and the Bench; whereas M. ROUHER, who is also a lawyer, arrives through agriculture, commerce and public works. M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE is a distinguished criminal lawyer, late Attorney-General and now Senator, which latter function he will be obliged to resign.

The Opposition members of the Legislature are holding meetings to settle upon their plan of campaign against the Government. M. JULES FAVRE will take the lead on the Mexican question, and M. GUEROULT on the American question. M. THIERS declared in the caucus, much to the disgust of his Republican colleagues, that he was in favor of non-intervention in Poland, and of the *statu quo* at Rome. He is, however, opposed to the prolonged occupation of Mexico, but will probably spend most of his time in harassing the Government on interior questions. The Chambers, which meet in three weeks, will probably spend the first month in the discussion of contested seats, and other matters pertaining to the organization of a new body, which will give time to M. ROUHER to arrange his defences against the attacks of the Opposition. As for the two vacant seats at Paris, Prof. LABOULAYE and M. RENAN, author of the *Life of Jesus*, are talked of by the Opposition. It is almost certain at least that the first-named of these two gentlemen will be chosen as the candidate of the Opposition; and as there can scarcely be any doubt of his election we will thus have in the Chamber the strongest friend of the Union amongst French politicians.

The Mexican Committee have returned to Paris, and forwarded to Mexico the secret history of their interview with the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN. The Grand Duke has also written a long letter to the Junta, explaining the situation in full. The Committee have not yet been received by the Emperor since their return, but anticipate a reception before their departure, ten days hence, for Mexico. The *Memorial Diplomatique*, which is the Austrian organ at Paris, contradicts a report to the effect that the Grand Duke and Duchess were coming to Paris next month to visit the Emperor and Empress at Compeigne, and says that they will only come to Paris when on their way to Mexico. But many things may happen to prevent this visit.

The funeral of M. BILLAULT, on Saturday last was a most brilliant affair, but what was curious to most people, the Emperor and the young King of Greece went hunting together the same day, in the forest of Versailles. So too, the day M. BILLAULT died, the Emperor, almost immediately after hearing of his death, paid a long visit to an Exhibition of Useful Arts on the Champs Elysées. This conduct of His Majesty is construed to mean that he desires it to be understood that he is the Government, and that his surroundings are units, whose death is a matter of indifference in the general march of affairs. I need hardly say that this sentiment of his Majesty, if the supposition be true, does not meet a general approval. His Majesty has generally had the reputation of great consideration and a warm feeling toward his friends, and there is no other explanation of his conduct in the present case, than that of wishing to deceive the public as to the extent of the loss he has suffered.

Yesterday the Marshal D'ORNANO, Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, and the last of the Generals of Division of the First Empire, was buried in the vaults of the Hotel reserved for the Governors. The Duke of MALAKOFF or the Marshal VAILLANT will probably succeed the deceased as Governor of the Invalides. There are now but ten Marshals, and the number may be carried to twelve.

The scientific and social world of Paris is occupied in these with M. NADAR'S balloon ascensions. Since two days M. NADAR has been in the air with a dozen people as advantinrons as himself, but no uneasiness is felt, since the balloon has already been tried in a previous ascension and proved capable of sustaining a much greater weight at high or low altitudes.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Exeter Hall—Great Excitement—The Russian Flirtation—English Irritation—The Rams—Feeling and Action—British Rebellions—Japan—Points of Interest—Secession Literature and Organizations—Miss Bateman—Julien—A Cassino—Social Conditions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1863.

Decidedly, the event of the week has been the appearance of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER—the gentleman whom the London *Times* has so often designated as "Mr. BEECHER STOW"—at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening. It had all the characteristics of a great sensation.

The papers, of course, had duly reported the excitement, "noise and confusion" which had attended Mr. BEECHER'S public appearance in Liverpool, where the Southern sympathizers gathered in force, and were as noisy as an English mob knows how to be. A similar scene was expected in London. On Tuesday morning the streets were found placarded with no less than six different posters, quoting from former speeches of Mr. BEECHER and denouncing President LINCOLN, Gen. BUTLER, &c. Mr. BEECHER'S saying, that the best blood of England must atone for the affair of the *Trent*, and his demand some years ago for a dissolution of the Union as a means of getting rid of Slavery, were conspicuously quoted. Crowds were seen all day around these posters.

In the meantime, every seat in Exeter Hall had been sold at half a crown or a shilling. Not one could be had after noon, while the demand grew every hour more pressing. At night a vast crowd gathered in the Strand, and filled the whole square around the Hall. Those who had tickets and could get through the crowd, filled the house. The rest stayed out in the cold, and tried to get up some speaking, but the English were not up to these out-door meetings. There is a lack of speakers. In an American crowd, every tenth man can make a speech. Not so here.

When the centre of all this attraction came, to the circumference of the crowd, that is to say, when Mr. BEECHER essayed to make his way into Exter Hall, there was a difficulty. It was useless to try to elbow through, and not easy to walk over. At last, a body of policemen took him on their shoulders, formed themselves into a wedge, and pushed through, carrying the Yankee preacher, in a sort of triumph, into the temple of British philanthropy. He came upon the platform amid a tremendous excitement. The City Chamberlain tried to introduce him in a complimentary speech, English fashion. No use. The people wished to hear Mr. BEECHER and nobody else. They drowned out or dried up the domestic orator, and Mr. BEECHER took the platform. Then came an uproar. A storm of cheers, then an undercurrent of hisses, then another, louder and longer storm of cheers, with waving of hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, which only subsided to let the hisses come out again. But as the cheerers were ten to one to the hissers, the contest was soon over, and Mr. BEECHER made an able address of more than two hours in length, without much interruption.

"How about the Russians?" shouted somebody. This was a poser. It happens that the papers and the public in England, who support the Northern cause, also sympathize with the Poles and detest the Russians. The *Morning Star*, for example, the only "out and out" Northern paper in London, (for the *News* sometimes wavers,) is, at the same time, the most strenuous advocate of Polish independence. You will see that it was putting Mr. BEECHER in a rather tight place. He got out of it with a pleasantry and a disclaimer. He said it was only a bit of coquetry. America was like a girl whose lover was not so ardent as she wished him to be, and who was trying to pique him by pretending to favor another suitor. But there was nothing in it. England was really the only country in Europe that the Americans cared for, and now he could go home and assure them that their affection was fully reciprocated!

There was a dose for Exter Hall! They swallowed it, however. Gruff John Bull does not get flattered often—when he does, it comes to him with all the charm of novelty. "It is true," said Mr. BEECHER, (of course I do not give his words,) "that we have been annoyed at what we consider unfriendly treatment: but we love England after all, and since the rams have been stopped, and Earl RUSSELL has said that a majority of the English people favor the North, it is all right once more. We shall have nothing to do with the Russians."

It is undoubtedly true that the reception of the squadron of the Czar in New-York has given great annoyance. The idea of an alliance between the two gigantic Powers of the East and West is not a pleasant one to either French or English. Even if there were no such alliance, the fact that the Czar sends his fleets to Winter in the ports of America is a menace to the Western Powers. In case of war they are not frozen up in the Baltic, nor can they be blockaded. It is necessary for Russia to have some such ports for her navy. Aside from her distant harbors in the Pacific, she has none which cannot be closed by any strong naval Power. It would be easy for England and France, even in Summer, to shut up the whole Russian navy in the Black Sea and the Baltic. But with access to the harbors and dockyards, and all the marine resources of the United States, it is quite another affair. An arrangement by which Russia can have the use of these—an alliance to this extent—makes her at once a first-rate naval as well as military Power.

As to the rams, I think there is no more to be apprehended. It is morally certain that they were built for the Confederates. We have the official declaration of the naval authorities at Richmond that six such vessels have been contracted for expressly to break the blockade. This may not be legal proof, as against the rams building by Mr. LAIRD, but it is that moral certainty on which a Government can act if it has either the disposition or the necessity. I question very much the disposition, but I have explained the necessity. England cannot risk a war, not even for cotton. She has counted the cost and it won't pay. The rise in cotton goods will pay for feeding the operatives until a supply comes from other sources. A good deal leaks through the blockade. Small lots are coming from a hundred places—not all of the best quality, but better than none. They can raise a finer sea-island cotton in Australia than ever came from Georgia. So, as a mere question of economy, the English have decided against intervention, or any action that might involve a war.

That this resolution is not accompanied with any change of feeling, the columns of the *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Advertiser*, *Telegraph*, and *Punch* ought to convince you. Perhaps the most remarkable of all those [illegible] of public opinion is *Punch*, always a liberal paper, always philanthropic, &c., always anti-Slavery; owned and conducted by men identified with what is called liberal politics—yet, look at it! Look at the cartoon in its last number of the fraternization of President LINCOLN and the Russian Czar. *Punch*, like the monthlies and quarterlies, expresses the feeling of the literature and philanthropy of England, with a few exceptions, respecting the war in America. There are exceptions, certainly, amounting to, perhaps, one-tenth. All the new books are [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. Harriet Martineau

Rebellion in America, but you will also find *Battle Fields of the South, by an English Combatant*, Dr. DAGNEY'S *Memoirs of Gen. Stonewall Jackson*, and Mrs. GARDINER'S account of her imprisonment. The English do not willingly read an American book, or a book about America, but there is no doubt about the respective popularity of works devoted to the interests of the North or the South. Perhaps the English, who imagine themselves possessed of all the religion, virtue, and honesty extant, also claim a monopoly of loyalty. It is certain that they are ready to help all rebels except their own.

Perhaps I ought also to except the Taepings, but the British consider the rebellion in China as against themselves. They have, morally, or ideally, taken possession of the country, the same as to India. The Emperor is under their protection. Of course his rebels are their rebels, and are to be treated accordingly—Segoy fashion. We have also got a little rebellion in New-Zealand. The Maoris decline to be robbed of their land, and are to be exterminated. The sentence is passed with the greatest coolness by the newspapers. They profess, indeed, to regret the necessity, but do not the less recognize it as such. I saw a party of these New-Zealanders here last Summer. They came, I believe, to appeal for justice to the Government. A finer race, in appearance, one would not expect to see. Certainly they compered very favorably, men and women, with the mass of the British people that crowded to stare at them.

There is also a war begun in Japan. A town has been burnt—but a Japanese town, made of bamboo and paper, is no great affair. The British also lost severely. You must not bombard cities with Greek fire or other fire—but Englishmen may burn Japanese towns, and exterminate New-Zealanders, at their pleasure. They are horrified at Parson BROWNLOW'S "Greek fire for the masses and h—l fire for the leaders"—but, if they have neither of these kinds, they give their enemies, in the meantime, the best they have at their disposal.

The secession sympathizers are beginning to organize for action in that slow and formal way of which the English are so fond. There are Southern Clubs, Recognition Societies, and we are to have a Secession Exchange in London. There is a Society formed to erect a statue, cost £,500 pounds, to "Stonewall" JACKSON. There is a Society to raise funds for Southern prisoners of war confined in Northern prisons. Britons are expected to clasp these gallant and heroic Southerners to their hearts—which they will do as soon as they can see their way clear and believe it will pay. Apropos, the interest of the Confederate Loan is announced as ready for the bondholders who have not a ready turned their cuupons into cotton.

I ought, perhaps, to notice the very decided success achieved by Miss BATEMAN at the Adelphi. Her portraits are in the shop windows, and the theatre, in this off season, is crowded *nightly* to see her in an otherwise unattractive drama. Even the fact of her supposed Americanism, and consequent nasal twang, detracts but little from her triumph. There is something very droll about this Americanism. I have heard English squeakers as nasal as any New-Engleader. I have heard them say *keow*, like any Yankee. In fact, there are are whole sections of England where the pronunciation is as thoroughly Yankee as you ever haard it among the White or Green Mountains, or on the stage, while in other parts their squeak is utterly incomprehensible. Still they keep harping upon Americans. Drury Lane is running BYRON'S "Manfred," with music and magnificent scenery. WALLACK'S new opera at Covent Garden is successful, being popular in airs and scenic effect. JULLIEN, son of that magnificent lord of the *bâton* whom we admired at Castle Garden, is to give a series of promenade concerts at Her MAJESTY'S Theatre. This JULLIEN is a clever leader, and a man of literary ability, if he wrote, as is said he did, a series of articles on the French soldier, in *All the Year Round*. I went to the Argyle Rooms one night, to see if he was like his father. I found him in a handsome saloon, but dingy, as English saloons are apt to be, leading an effective band, and giving some very good music. But what an audience! The feminine portion of it belonged entirely to a class difficult to mention out of a police report, and politely characterized hereabout as the "social evil," while the male portion was mainly made up of old and young reprobates, such as would naturally seek their company, without the grace of being ashamed of it. There were a few quiet persons who came to hear the music, strangers, perhaps, and not aware of the sort of company which an artist and composer and man of letters was doing his best to amuse. The second part of the concert was dance music, and the fair anonymas and their brave partners made the most of it, in one of those unceremonious hops where introductions are not required, and gentlemen wear hats and ladies wear bonnets. Passing through a narrow alley down town, a day or two afterward, I nearly ran against a tall, good-looking young man—a banking clerk, I should say, by the look of him—whom I recognized as one of the most affectionate-seeming partners of one of the fairest of the frail ladies dancing to JULLIEN'S exquisite music. He had the grace to blush at the mutual recognition.

London, perhaps, is not worse than other great commercial cities; but there are things more repulsive. What would you think, for instance, of scores of the vilest women in town living and sleeping all Summer in the Central Park, as they do here in Hyde Park? Think of the drive and Rotten Row, with their fashion and splendor, and this houseless horde of outcasts sleeping under the trees. As the cold weather comes on they are taken to the workhouses.

These things are written about here, but not mended. For twenty years they have been writing about laborers' cottages, and the landlords who have made any reform might probably be counted on your fingers. Thousands of women are engaged in the roughest out-door work—mining, agricultural labor, &c. These are better off than thousands more whose lives are simply used up in the heat and fumes of the potteries, where they work almost naked, on account of the heat, or amid poisons that destroy life. If the English were like the Irish, they would emigrate, and get out of so much misery; but they are too far gone, too stupefied with misery and bad beer, for such a remedy. I see no way out of it. "It's a' a muddle," as poor STEPHEN BLACKPOOL said. One must live, and live for a considerable time, in England, to see how true—how terribly true—his words were, and the picture drawn of his condition.

Whenever an American gets dissatisfied with his country, and the chances for happiness it gives, he should be sentenced to transportation to England for—well, I do not wish to be cruel—say three years, with or without benefit of clergy—it won't make much difference. MONADNOCK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER RUSSIAN FLEET.

Preparations are being made in naval circles for the reception of another fleet of men-of-war, which are reported to have left Cronstadt and Sebastopol on the 18th ult. It is said to consist of four line-of-battle ships, four first-class steam-frigates, and four smaller vessels. A squadron of eight vessels had sailed from Russian ports between the 1st and 14th, which was supposed to be destined for the United States, but as it has not arrived here, persons qualified to judge conjecture that it has gone to the South Atlantic, to winter on the coast of Brazil. Two or three other vessels, it is said, have sailed to the Indian Ocean.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government: C. M. JACKSON & Co., Baltimore, offer to sell light draught steamer *Wonerock* for $22,000. D. VANNEMAN offers to sell the steamer *Port Deposit* for $5,500; or to charter her at $38 per day; referred by Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER. E. A. SOUDER & Co., Philadelphia, propose to charter steamer *W. W. Frazer* at $60 per day, and her price to be at an appraised valuation. BAKER & FOLSOM, Philadelphia, propose to sell steamship *C. L. Clark* for $110,000, or to charter her at $300 per day. C. F. WAGER, Wasnington, offers to charter steamer *Sorok E. Brown* at $50 per day—Government to furnish fuel; also, he offers to charter steamboat *Trumpeter* at $80 per day—Government to furnish fuel. Capt. A. BOYD submits proposals from T. E. CAHILL, Philadelphia, to charter steamer *Thomas E. Cahill* at $57 50 per day. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., submits pronosals of the steamer *Samuel L. Brewster* to sell for $50,000, or to charter at $150 per day.

THE IRON-CLAD AGAMENTICUS.

The work of plating the *Agomenticus* is progressing rapidly, and when completed she will be a formidable ally against the rebels or any other foe. Four thicknesses of one-inch plating are bolted to her sides. It was formerly customary in bolting the iron on vessels to drive the bolts through the side of the ship and secure them by nuts on toe inside. Upon trial, this was found to be an error, the bolts breaking and flying in all directions, rendering a position inside the vessel nearly as unsafe as exposure to the shot outside. Now, blunt bolts are used, driven about half or two-thirds of the way through.

The Supposed Murder in Washington-Street.

REPORT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

In the TIMES of yesterday we published an account of the fact that THOMAS BENNETT was found dead [illegible] on Thursday night in a room at house [illegible] Washington-street, with his throat cut from [illegible]. At the time his body was discovered [illegible] by the Police, and also by the [illegible] in the adjoining premises, that [illegible] by his wife, Mrs. MARY [illegible] amount of testimony was [illegible] er, to fix the crime of [illegible] the follow- [illegible] whether [illegible] article.

age, and a native of Ireland. He had been an invalid for several weeks past, and the better opinion, since the testimony was given upon the inquest, is, that he had become tired of life, and took the opportunity, when his wife was grossly intoxicated, to end his existence by means of a razor. Coroner NAUMANN has, however, thought fit to hold the wife to await an inquisition of the Grand Jury.

THE WIND STORM YESTERDAY.

Great Excitement in the Harbor—Damage to Shipping, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the City and harbor was visited by one of the severest storms we have had in this locality for several years. About one o'clock a strong wind set in from the west, which in less than an hour increased to a violent gale. So suddenly did the storm come up that many of the craft in the harbor were entirely unprepared to meet it, and in consequence drifted about the Bay in the wildest confusion. Three lighters were dismasted on the North River, and a schooner, while trying to reach the Atlantic Docks, lost all her sails. The ship *Atmosphere*, bound for Liverpool, was struck by the gale, and although she was being towed by a powerful tug, went on to Coenties' Reef. The vessel was subsequently got off without much damage. A man was capsized in a small boat near Governor's Island, and it is supposed was drowned, as no one was seen to go to his assistance. The Russian steam "clipper," (so ranked in the Russian navy,) *Almaz* dragged her anchor and came near going on shore at Castle Garden. Fortunately the vessel had steam up, which saved her from disaster.

The canal-boat *E. B. Simons* broke from her moorings, and when nearly on shore at Castle Garden was taken in tow by the tug *William Font*, and saved from wreck. The most serious disaster that happened during the day was the sinking of lighter *Normo* by the Russian corvette *Warieg*. During the height of the gale the latter vessel broke from her anchorage, and before any assistance could be rendered drifted rapidly on to the bar at the foot of pier No. 13. Before striking the bar she came in collision with several vessels, but did no considerable damage until she struck the *Norma*, which she sunk. The accident happened about 3 o'clock, and was preceded by the wildest excitement. It was thought the *Worieg*—one of the largest class of war vessels—would come in contact with and sink four or five small vessels in her way, and, as many of them were crowded with people, loss of life seemed imminent. Fortunately, however, the corvette, after sinking the *Norma*, struck on the bar and there remained. The *Normo*, at the time of the accident, was discharging freight on to the brig *Cyprus*. In the collision the *Cyprus* sustained some damage, as well as the propeller *Thomas Swan*, lying at the opposite pier. The *Warieg* lost a men overboard and one of her lifeboats; she was also slightly damaged in her rigging.

The new propeller *El Cid* was in considerable danger at one time, but escaped without injury. The *Worieg* was finally got off, by the combined assistance of three tugs, and towed into the stream. During the storm, which did not abate its violence until near sundown, the Italian man-of-war *Italia* dragged her anchor and nearly went on shore. No further accidents of any importence have been reported. We shall probably hear to-day of many casualities outside of the herbor.

THE GALE IN THE CITY.

During the entire afternoon pedestrians found it exceeding inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous, passing through the streets. Several signs were blown down on Broadway, and in the upper part of the City two or three new buildings suffered considerably. With the exception of mishaps to luckless individuals, who were obliged to seek shelter behind all sorts of structures, the falling of a few chimneys, and such other incidents of slight importance, there was nothing to mark the great "blow."

IN BROOKLYN.

The wind yesterday not only filled the streets with clouds of dust, and proved a source of great inconvenience to pedestrians, but caused considerable damage throughout the City by the blowing down of tences, chimney-tops, awnings, bees, &c. Several buildings also were damaged, and two persons injured. The engine-house of No. 17, in Jay-street, near Willoughby, is undergoing repairs. The roof is being raised, and a new story added. The side-walls had been erected, but the front and rear were still open. One of the end walls gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash upon the roof of an adjoining house, (No. 287,) occupied by Mrs. S. W. TOWNSEND as a boarding and day school. There were some fifty scholars—young ladies engaged at their studies at the time, and the crash of falling bricks caused great consternation among them. It appeared as if the whole house was coming down. The roof, covering two attic rooms, was smashed in. One young lady, who felt unwell, was lying on a bed, and another was resting on a lounge; both were injured; one was cut on the head and the other sustained an injury of the spine; they were covered with rubbish, but managed to save themselves. The day scholars were on the lower floor, and escaped unhurt. The damage to the building amounts to about $100. The engine-house was injured to about the same amount. The wind blew with tremendous force in some exposed places. A car, in turning the corner of Prospect and Main streets, was blown off the track, but no further damage resulted. A frame house, No. 126 Meserole-street, was blown down by the gale. It was unoccupied. Damage about $500.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The lofty hickory pole at the corner of North Fourth and Fourth streets, was blown down, and it came very near annihilating several horses. The same storm unroofed a house in First-street, Brooklyn, E. D., demeging it to a considerable extent. Near by two little children were under a wooden awning when it fell to the ground, but strange to say they were neither of them injured. A fatal accident occurred at the lumber yard of KEITH & Co., foot of North First-street, about 2½ o'clock, to a teamster named MATHEW CONROY, in the employ of Messrs. JOHNSON & SPADER. The injured man was crushed by a pile of lumber blown over by the force of the wind, and so badly injured internally and about the head that it was the belief of several physicians he could not survive the night. He is married and resides in Kent-avenue, near Willoughby-street. Officer VAN DYKE took him home.

IN JERSEY CITY.

As far as could be ascertained the only damage done in Jersey City was a considerable destruction to the trees and shrubbery. On the river, however, where the gale had clear scope, it was far different. The Russian war vessels dragged their anchors, and also the Italian war vessel, and for a while it appeared their course would not be arrested until they came against the docks on the New-York side; the second bow anchors were let go, and finally all the vessels came to except the Admiral's, which went in stern first at Pier No. 13, New-York, crushing and carrying down a lighter which was lying at the dock. The Admiral's ship was lying against the pier apparently aground, but did not seem to be injured. Steam was got up and two tug boats were employed, and eventually the vessel was hauled out.

C. Godfrey Gunther and the Mayoralty.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Mayoralty Convention of the City and County of New-York, convened on Monday evening, Oct. 26, at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, in pursuance of a call of the New-York Democratic General Committee, you received the unanimous nomination as their candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York in the approaching December election.

The above Convention, selected in accordance with the old-time principles and usages of the Democratic party, coming fresh from the primary assemblages of the people, and representing and wielding their unbought suffrages, have with *one voice* chosen you as their standard-bearer in the December election; they have done so, Sir, because they recognize in you the possession of those qualities which qualify you in an eminent degree for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the high and important position to which they desire to see you elevated, and because they are not unmindful of your past public services, and of the sacrifices you have made for the public good.

The pleasing duty of tendering to you the nomination of the New-York Democracy, through its Convention, for Mayor of this great City, has been deputed to the undersigned. This duty we most cordially and cheerfully discharge; and we do so with the confident and proud assurance that in your acceptance of the nomination which we have the honor to tender you, our action will be sustained by an incorruptible yet long outraged people, who have at length determined, in the strength of their uprising, to crush the vampire host that have so long battened upon and disgraced our City, and rescue its government from corruption and misrule, by placing at its head one whose acknowledged ability and intimate acquaintance with all that appertains to the interests and welfare of New-York, as well as his sterling integrity, afford the strongest gurantee that its affairs will be ably and *honestly* administered.

We have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
FREDERICK L. VULTE,
THOMAS McSPEDON,
JOHN S. GILES,
JOHN CAFFREY,
S. B. McDONOUGH,
C. F. WATTS,
MICHAEL LARKIN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your very flattering notice of my nomination for Mayor of this City, I would state that, having received the nomination from the Constitutional Union Convention, the German Central Democratic Organization, as well as from various Ward Clubs and Associations, (whether determined to run my name at the coming Mayoralty election, whether I do or do not consent,) I deem it a duty I owe to myself and the public, to decide at [illegible] of all other candidates that would justify my refusal to accept any nomination at present, consent to be placed before the people of this City for their suffrages.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN—THREE BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Sergt. GAY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while patrolling Forlieth-street, near Third-avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning, heard a loud noise, as though an explosion had taken place, in the vicinity. Believing that burglars were at work, he at once gave the alarm rap, and a sufficient number of Policemen were speedily on hand to surround the whole block. Search was made, and the coach manufactory of M. GEORGE FIELDING, situated at No. 132 East Forty-first-street, was found to have been entered by burglars, and a safe on the premises had just been blown open. An examination showed that about $300 in money had been abstracted. Three men, who gave their names as JOHN COOLEY, JAMES SHAY and JAMES MAGEE, were found secreted in an adjoining yard. They were taken into custody and held for examination. A number of burglars' implements were also found by the Police.

THE SUPERINTENDENCE.—The general superintendance of the Academy of Music and Irving Hall on the night of the Russian Ball, was assigned to THOMAS MOSS, Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre. He had a corps of over one hundred men under his direction, and so disposed of them that the thousand and one matters which are, on such occasions, generally everybody's business and specially no one's, were each assigned and attended to. This contributed largely to the entire success characterizing the event, and is the second huge festivity at which the "executive ability" of Treasurer Moss has been well tested and proven equal to requirements.

MEETING IN REGARD TO CONTRABANDS.—A truly philanthropic meeting is called for Monday evening, Nov. 9, at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock, by the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Maj.-Gen. GRANT having witnessed the terrible destitution of the contrabands, and having a heart to feel as well as an arm to strike, has directed Chaplain FISKE, Superintendent of Contrabands, to proceed North and represent their condition. A meeting has been called as above, to hear Chaplain FISKE's statement. Rev. Dr. TYNG presides, Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, and Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK and BELLOWS will speak. We think the meeting must be a success.

FATALLY STABBED.—JOHN MILLER, lately residing at No. 127 Forsyth-street, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the result of wounds received on Saturday night last. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, when the following testimony was elicited: MILLER was passing along the Bowery late on the evening in question, and when nearly opposite the old Bowery Theatre, he was suddenly attacked by some person unknown, severely beaten, and afterward stabbed with a sharp pointed knife in the right side. The Police are engaged in trying to secure the offender. The Coroner adjourned the inquest until to-day, to obtain further evidence.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—Last evening a young man, giving the name of FRANK HOWE, called at the store of Mr. S. H. W. WARD, No. 367 Broadway, and in payment of purchases offered a counter feit $10 on the Bank of Royalton, Vermont. Mr. WARD, having reason to suspect Howe of criminal intent, caused his arrest, and he is confined at the Fifth Ward Station-house. Any persons who have been recently swindled by passers of counterfeit money, would do well to call at the Police Station and identify the prisoner, if possible.

VISIT OF ITALIAN OFFICERS TO THE MAYOR.—This Honor Mayor OPDYKE was called upon at the City Hall by the Italian Consul and the following officers of the Italian vessels:

From the Re Galatuomo.—Capt. Ulpiso Tsolo, Acting Commander Fredico Sairum, Lieuts. Sureno Mana, Fredico Guarime, and Guiseppe Lara.

From the Re d'Italia.—Capt. Duca Impert, Acting Commander Carlo Alberto Baubia, Lieuts. Guiseppa Dente, Gabriel Martinez Demitin Vachicio.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH GUNBOAT.—The French gunboat *Panama*, Commander STAVAL, from Havana direct, arrived at this port yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Forfeiture of Vessel Owned in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Ship Picayune.*—This was an information filed to forfeit two-sixteenths of the vessel as being owned by inhabitants of the State of Louisana, under the Act of Congress of July 13, 1861, and the proclamations of the President dated April 15, and August 16, 1861. The vessel was seized under the process. After the return of the process by consent of the District Attorney the two-sixteenths was bonded in the sum of $3,125, its appraised value, by John H. Brooks, the master, with the condition that "claimants have the right to surrender the two-sixteenths in the same condition as when bonded, at any time previous to the forfeiture of the said bond for value."

The master afterwards filed an answer in the cause stating, 1st. That he had claimed and bonded the vessel and she had been delivered to him: 2d. That he denies all the statements in the libel; 3d. That he excepts to the libel that no cause of action is set forth or embraced within it; and 4th. That the libel does not disclose facts sufficient to justify a decree of condemnation.

The cause was submitted to the Court on the pleadings.

Held by the Court—That these allegations are inadequate and faulty as matters of pleading, because Brooks does not connect himself in interest with the cause.

That in point of form and regularity the pleading establishes no fact which can in law inure to the defence of the vessel.

That if the paper can be accepted as a general issue to the information, it admits all the averments set forth in that pleading and can rely only on their legal inefficiency.

That the pleadings are doubtless to be regarded within the spirit of the Act of August 6, 1861, and subject to like rules of procedure as in ordinary cases of prize of war. In these cases, the mere charge of the offence is all the specification that need be made in a libel alleging that the property was seized as prize.

That the allegations in this libel clearly place this vessel within a range of facts which make her confiscable by the law. It states: 1. That two-sixteenths of the vessel were the property of Albert Connor and Addison Cammack, of New-Orleans, La., and that it was seized within the navigable waters of this State. 2. That a state of insurrection and condition of hostility existed and still remains between the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana and the United States; and, 3. That such steps had been taken by the President under existing laws as to give full action and effect to the condemnatory provisions of the act of July 13, 1863, and to bring the vessel within that act.

That these allegations mark out with adequate distinctness the *corpus delicti* imputed to the property, and nothing is discerned by the Court disabling it from being executed in the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture accordingly.

For the United States ——. For claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Representations as to Quality do not Amount to Warranty.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Wm. H. Stiles et al. vs. *Wm. A. Brule et al.*—In this case the plaintiffs are importers of cloths, and the defendants merchant tailors. Defendants bought certain goods from the plaintiffs, to be used in the manufactory of custom clothing. When purchasing the goods they were represented to be first-class goods of that colors, and on these representations they were taken. After the goods were made up complaints came in from defendants' customers that the goods were shoddy and the colors faded. Defendants had paid for them in part, but refused to pay the remainder, and this suit in brought to recover the remainder. The Court held that the representations as to quality did not constitute a warranty, even though defendants bought such goods without examination trusting to plaintiffs' good faith, and as there was no allegation of fraud on the part of plaintiffs the jury were directed to bring in a verdict for plaintiffs for $1,857 14.

Mr. Lake for plaintiffs; John H. White for defendants.

The $1,000 Overpayment by Mistake—Another Mistake.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Edward Morrison and Andrew Soher vs. *James S. Sturges and Thomas T. Sturges.*—In this case, reported in the TIMES of the 6th, the Court held that inasmuch as the money claimed to have been overpaid by mistake was paid to a clerk of defendants and by him immediately paid out again, and never came into defendants' hands, that plaintiffs could not recover against the defendants as principals, but must proceed against the clerk. Complaint dismissed.

A. R. Dyott for plaintiffs; D. D. Lord for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Bond vs. *Chadsey, Wood* vs. *Meads, Clarkson* vs. *Halland, Howie* vs. *Elkins, Kavanagh* vs. *Bean et al., Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank* vs. *Wheelock, Warren* vs. *Leoll, Belmont* vs. *Meade, Moring* vs. *Schurram, Thorne* vs. *Bremon, Bemheimer* vs. *Jacobs, Snickner* vs. *Word, Hatfield* vs. *Davis, Renard* vs. *Fuller.* Motions granted.

Roger vs. *Tobias, Smith* vs. *McGuire, Lee* vs. *Clemey.* Motions denied without costs.

Butterworth vs. *O'Brien.*—Granted allowance of $350.

Cochrane vs. *Polding.*—Motion granted, with leave to review on payment of $10 costs.

McDowell vs. *Rhodes.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Elmore vs. *Valette.*—Motion granted, with stay of proceedings for six weeks.

Bay State Glass Company vs. *Loomis.*—Motion granted, with four weeks stay.

Torrey vs. *Kingsley.*—Motion denied, on conditions.

Epstein vs. *Adenheimer.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Felt vs. *Rider.*—Motion with $10 costs; leave to renew.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moosrief.

Neyhoff vs. *The New-York Ice Company.*—Motion to strike out granted, without costs.

Deming vs. *Bailey.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6, 1863.

$7,000	U.S.6s.'81 Con. Cl.	109¾	
17,000	do.....Clean.	110	
25,000	U.S. 6s, '71..Reg.	96	
3,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr...N.	99	
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90...	60½	
1,000	Virginia State 6s.	55	
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	61½	
2,000	Mn. State 6s..b10	66	
1,000	do.....	65¾	
10,000	do.....b60	87	
5,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	37	
1,000	N. Y. Can. 6s....	106	
3,000	E. 1st M. 8s.....	110½	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. B....	111	
5,000	Chic. & Al. 2d M..	76½	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M...	90½	
10,000	do.....	90	
10,000	Miss. & Mn. L. G.	67	
3,000	Chic. & Alt. 1s. M.	105	
40	Bank of Commerce.	107	
5,000	Amer. Gold.....	148¾	
100,000	do.....	148¾	
10,000	do.....	148¾	
10	Canton Company..	33	
200	do.....	33¾	
200	Cumb Coal Frid...	37¾	
100	do.....	37½	
500	do.....b10	38	
200	do.....	38	
100	Quicks. M. Co...b10	65	
	do.....	65	
250	do.....	64½	
100	do.....	64¾	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co....	33	
250	do.....	33¾	
100	do.....	34	
100	do.....	34½	
100	do.....	35	
100	Am. Coal Co.....	99	
600	do.....	99¾	
100	do.....b10	100	
400	do.....b15	100	
300	do.....	99½	
100	Bucks Co. L. Co....	17	
1000	do.....	1¾	
250	Mar. Min. Co.....	44	
500	do.....	45	
100	Pac. M. S. Co....s30	229	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	137	
200	do.....s30	137	
300	do.....	137½	
500	do.....s30	137½	
600	do.....	137¾	
200	do.....	b4 137¾	
400	do.....s30	137¾	
200	do.....s10	137¾	
100	do.....b10	137½	
400	Erie R.....	108¾	
250	do.....b10	108¾	
350	do.....	108¾	
100	do.....b7	108¾	
50	do.....s10	108¾	
400	do.....b10	108¾	
400	Erie R. Pref.....	104½	
100	Hudson R. R.....	132½	
100	do.....b10	133	
500	do.....	133	
25	do.....	132¾	
400	do.....b10	133½	
20	Nor. & Wor. R....	85	
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	161	
100	do.....	150¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..Reg.	108½	
1,000	U. S. 6s. '74. Co. C.	100	
15,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C. N.	99	
2,500	Am. Gold.....	148	
500	Cumb. Coal Prf....	39	
100	do.....	39¼	
200	Quicksil. M. Co....	65	
100	nn.....	65¾	
100	do.....	65¾	
100	do.....	nl0 65¾	
300	Cen. Am. Tr. Co....	33	
100	do.....	33½	
200	do.....	33¾	
200	do.....	40	
50	A. & T. H. R.....	63¾	
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.....	137½	
200	do.....	b30 137¾	
1400	Erie Railroad.....	108¾	
1000	do.....	108¾	
600	Harlem R.....	98¼	
300	do.....	98⅛	
100	do.....	b3 98½	
200	do.....	s30 98¾	
450	N. Y. Cen R.....	137¾	
200	do.....	c 137¾	
100	do.....	c 137¾	
300	do.....	s3 137¾	
400	do.....	137¾	
100	do.....	s3 137½	
1000	Erie Railroad.....	108¾	
600	Harlem R.....	98¼	
100	do.....	98⅛	
200	do.....	s30 98¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	137¾	
100	do.....	137¾	
400	do.....	b3 137¾	
100	do.....	b4 137¾	
400	do.....s30	137¾	
200	do.....s10	137¾	
100	do.....b10	137¾	
1600	Erie R.....	108¾	
400	do.....s3	108¾	
200	do.....b10	108¾	
100	Harlem R.....s3	97	
600	do.....	98	
100	do.....	98	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	126¾	
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	86¼	
300	do.....	s3 86	
50	do.....b4	86¼	
100	M. Se. & N. I. G....	150¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	123¾	
500	do.....	123¾	
100	do.....b5	123¾	
200	do.....s2	123¾	
100	do.....	s2 123¾	
100	do.....	b3 123¾	
500	Harlem R.....	98¼	
100	do.....	98¾	
100	do.....	b3 98¾	
100	Readiog R.....	126¾	
100	do.....	b3 126¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	c 126¾	
100	do.....	b4 126¾	
100	do.....	126¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.....	86	
50	do.....	c 86	
100	do.....	86¼	
100	do.....	s3 86	

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	137¾	
100	do.....	137¾	
400	do.....b3	137¾	
100	do.....	b4 137¾	
400	do.....	s30 137¾	
200	do.....	s10 137¾	
100	do.....	b10 137¾	
400	Erie R.....	108¾	
250	do.....b10	108¾	
350	do.....	108¾	
100	do.....b7	108¾	
50	do.....s10	108¾	
400	do.....b10	108¾	
400	Erie R. Pref.....	104½	
100	Hudson R. R.....	132½	
100	do.....b10	133	
500	do.....	133	
25	do.....	132¾	
400	do.....b10	133½	
20	Nor. & Wor. R....	85	
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	161	
100	do.....	150¾	
300	Reading R.....	125¾	
100	do.....	137¾	
200	do.....	137¾	
400	do.....	b3 137¾	
100	do.....	b4 137¾	
100	do.....s10	108¾	
100	do.....b10	108¾	
50	do.....	108¾	
100	do.....s3	108¾	
100	Harlem R.....	98¼	
100	do.....	98¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	126¾	
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	86¼	
300	do.....	s3 86	
50	do.....b4	86¼	
100	M. Se. & N. I. G....	150¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	123¾	
500	do.....	123¾	
100	do.....b5	123¾	
200	do.....	s2 123¾	
100	do.....	s2 123¾	
100	do.....	b3 123¾	

SECOND BOARD.

50	Erie R. Pref.....	b5	104¾
200	Hudson R. R.....		133¼
200	do.....		133¾
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		137
6	do.....		157¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.....		109¾
400	do.....		110
200	do.....		109¾
400	do.....	s3	110
400	Cleve. & Pitts.....		110¾
200	do.....	b3	110¾
400	Gal. & Chi. R.....		109¾
2000	do.....		109¾
600	do.....		109
200	do.....	s10	109¾
100	do.....		109¾
400	Clev. & Tol.....		118¾
100	do.....		118¾
100	do.....		118¾
200	do.....		118¾
50	Chi. B. & Q. R.....		123
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R..		6-¾
300	do.....		68
50	Tol. & Wab.....		60
400	P. Ft. W. & C.....		88
150	do.....	b15	88¾
200	do.....	b30	89¾
300	do.....		89¾
200	do.....		87¾
100	do.....		87¾
100	do.....	s30	87¾
100	Alt. & T. H.....		63¼
100	do.....	b10	63¾
100	do.....	c	63
200	Chi. & N. W.....		48
100	do.....		48¾
100	do.....	b30	47
300	do.....	b16	47
100	do.....	b10	47
150	Chic. & Alt. R.....		90
300	Ch. & Alton R....		129
300	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..		72
600	do.....		72¾
50	Miss. & Mo R.....		44

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	M. S. & N. I. G. S....		150
100	do.....	s3	150
100	Ill. Cen. R.....		123¾
200	Clev. & P. R.....		109¾
400	do.....		110
200	do.....		109¾
400	do.....	s3	110
800	Gal. & Chi. R.....		111
100	do.....		111
100	do.....	s3	111
600	Chi.

Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$5 85; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6 20@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ₱ bbl.
Superfine State and Western.....$5 60 @$5 85
Extra State..... 6 10 @ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 85 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds 7 20 @ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 7 40 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee..... 6 80 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri.. 7 50 @11 50
Southern Flour continues in fair demand at advancing prices. Sales since our last 2,600 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more request and is firmer to-day. Sales 900 bbls. Extra at $6 20@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 80@$6 50 for superfine ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand, at $5 10 for Jersey, $5 60 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 50, for Atlantic Mills, Fairtax, and Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $275@$3 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 2,100 bbls., chiefly Atlantic Mills.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand and held firmly.

FRUIT—The inquiry is less active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 35@$4 45, and bunch do. at $4 10@$4 20 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after to-day, particularly by speculative buyers, and prices of most kinds close heavily. Sales since our last, 158,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 80; White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 53@$1 56; Red Western at $1 42@$1 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 40@$1 44. Milwaukee Club at $1 35@$1 41; Chicago Spring at $1 37@$1 41, ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, and is a shade higher. Sales, 89,000 bushels, at $1 06@$1 07 for Mixed Western in store; $1 08@$1 08½ for do. afloat and delivered, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, to-day, at a further rise in prices. We quote Canada at 84c.@85c.; Western, 84½c.@86c.; State at 85c.@86c. ₱ bush. Barley continues in demand, at $1 30@$1 46 ₱ bushel; sales, 14,700 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bush. Sales, 1,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "We give the receipts of the new crop of Barley in 1862 and 1863, by weeks:

	1862.	1863.
3d week Sept., bushels	19,200	27,400
4th week Sept., bushels	20,400	137,200
1st week Oct., bushels	60,000	431,700
2d week Oct., bushels	72,400	497,100
3d week Oct., bushels	232,300	206,100
4th week Oct., bushels	294,300	289,900
Total	698,600	1,586,700

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	335,753	412,337
Wheat, bush	9,927,175	12,471,888
Oats, bush	748,539	255,620
Corn, bush	277,323	197,905
Barley, bush	142,569	135,800
Rye, bush	118,535	88,308

The following table, taken from the Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, shows the total receipts of flour and grain in Chicago during the months of September and October, 1862 and 1863

Receipts in September.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	208,757	177,934
Wheat, bush	2,279,933	1,745,040
Corn, bush	2,829,522	3,409 411
Oats, bush	1,399,789	822,649
Rye, bush	117,789	199,435
Barley, bush	354,376	63,324

Receipts in October.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	239,396	263,025
Wheat, bushels	2,466,793	1,990,228
Corn, bushels	1,287,991	4,220,631
Oats, bushels	2,116,365	691,634
Rye, bushels	153,470	148,124
Barley, bushels	323,977	150,607

The total receipts of Flour (reduced to bushels) and Grain of all kinds, during the months of September and October of this year and last, compare as follows:

Total receipts of Flour and Grain of all kinds in September and October.

	1863.	1862.
Receipts in September, bush	7,825,194	7,129,529
Receipts in October, bush	7,545,576	8,466,349
Total in both months	15,371,770	15,595,878

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, Nov. 1.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	10,430	27,024
Wheat, bushels	892,826	525,571
Corn, bushels	509,719	2,60b,564
Oats, bushels	942,415	—
Rye, bushels	106,737	—
Barley, bushels	96,031	—

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are held with more firmness, but the market is quiet. We quote the former at 21½c.@22c., and the latter at 15c. @15½c.

HAY—North River is active and buoyant, at $1 15 @$1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—A fair inquiry prevails for Manila at 12¼c.@12½c., chiefly 12¼c., ₱ lb.; sales 3,000 bales, in part from store. Other kinds are inactive.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—The principal inquiry has been for Scotch Pig at $42@$43 50 ₱ ton; sales, since our last, 900 tons.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand and are up to $1 62½ ₱ M.

LIME—Is in good request at rising prices; Common Rockland, at $1 25; Glen's Falls Lump, at $1 25; Rockland Lump, at $1 50, and Jointa, at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

LEAD—Pig is in limited demand at $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Holders are firm.

NAILS—Are scarce and in more demand, including Cut at 5c.@5½c. and Clinch at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet at unaltered rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 10 ₱ gallon; Resin, $40@$48 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12 50@ $16 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are in limited demand to-day at uniform prices, including Crude Whale at $1 10@ $1 12; do. Sperm at $1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25. Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, $1 38@$1 40; No. 1 Laid at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50, and $4 50@$4 62½ for pints and quarts. Crude Petroleum at 28c @29c., Refined do., 55c., free, and 45c.@55½c., in bond ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in moderate demand and steady at $45@$52 ₱ ton; Oil Meal is in request at $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, the speculative inquiry having been animated, partly for future delivery, and prices of Mess have advanced materially. Sales have been made since our last of 7,200 bbls., at $17 75@$18 67½ for New Mess here, and for delivery in the current month, as also in December and January on private terms. $16 37½@ $16 62½ for Old Mess, $16 90@$17 for Prime Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at 7¾c. @10c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 250 boxes. Lard is improving to-day. Sales 2,200 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unattered. Sales 150 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for 18 Prime Mess, and $11@13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $17 50@18 ₱ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Nov. 4, says: "The Hog market has not opened fully yet, the weather having been too unsettled, and the last three days fat too warm to cure, but there has been a demand for all offered, at $6 net for 200 lbs. average and upward, and $5 75 for 190 lbs. average. The receipts have been light, not much beyond the ordinary Fall receipts for city use, which is to be attributed to the large amount of light corn which farmers have to feed, and the mild weather. There were some 5,800 head sold during the week, at $6; 2,000 of them on the spot, and the remainder to be delivered abnut the middle of the month. The general impression is, and it seems to us well founded, that, unless gold advances materially, these prices cannot be sustained; and that, as soon as the season fully opens, and the limited existing demand for early meat is supplied, a large decline in prices is inevitable unless gold advances, as was have stated."

RICE—Has been purchased sparingly, including East India, at $7 25@$7 50, ₱ 160 lbs.

SALT—Has been more sought after, at rising prices, including Liverpool Ground, at $1 65@$1 70; do. Fine, $2 35@$2 85 ₱ sack; Turks Island, 51c.@ 52c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, and quoted heavy generally. Clover, 10c.@10¾c. for old, and 11c.@11¾c. for new, ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, at $3@$3 25; Timothy, at $2 50@$2 65; Linseed, at $3 62½@$3 75, ₱ bushel.

SPELTER—Is inactive at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in slack request since our last at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at very full and rising prices. Sales, since our last, 1,350 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.@13¾c.; Porto Rico, at 12¾c.@13c., and Cuba at 12c.@13c., and 1,740 boxes Havana part at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined are in lively request, ranging at from 13¾c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 170,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¾c., and 150 pkgs. Grease at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand since our last; prices have not varied remarkably.

TIN—Has been in less request, including Straits, at 45½c.@46c. and Banca at 50c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at from 61½c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Sales 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day; rates depressed. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; and 7,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 100 tierces Beef (by steamer) at 75s. ₱ tierce; 50 hhds. Tallow at 15s. ₱ ton. For Havre, 20 tierces Lard and 50 packages Tallow at 50f. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.

Wool-Growing in Minnesota.

It is calculated that the Wool clip of Minnesota the present year will not be less than 500 000 lbs. The progress in Wool-growing in Minnesota has been unprecedented. Commencing in 1850, the increase is shown by the following table.

	No. of Sheep	Amount Wool Clipped—lbs.
1850	50	300
1853	4 000	7,000
1	12,555	19,300
1	25,000	75,000
1	75,000	300,000

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Nov. 28	New York	Southampton.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Berumia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPA.

Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Auglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

George Washington..Nov. 7..New-York..New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica.....Nov. 9..New-York..Havana via Nassau
Tubal Cain....Nov. 10..New-York..St. Domingo, &c.
Cornica.....Dec. 7..New-York..Havana via Nassau

For California.

Illinois.....Nov. 15.....New-York.....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Etna* close in this City on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

The mails for the German States by the *New-York* close on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails by the *George Washington* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUTH FIFTH-STREET M. E CHURCH, Williamsburgh.—The Annual Missionary collection will be taken in this Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Rev. Bishop AMES will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. At 2 o'clock P. M., Rev. Bishop AMES and Rev. B. K. PIERCE will address the Juvenile Missionary Society. In the EVENING, at 7½ o clock the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, will preach a sermon to young men. The public are cordially invited to each of these services.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS preaches SUNDAY MORNING on "*At-one-ment*," and in the EVENING on "*Down-town*," in Hope Chapel, Broadway. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers, young men, persons whose churches have moved "up-town." Christians not identified with churches, and all others desirous of uniting on the basis of Christian character and effort, are invited to worship with us.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Ball No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning. *Inspirational and Trance Speaking.* Afternoon: *Human Perfectibility*, by Dr. NEWBERY. Evening: *The Comparative Value of Judaism, Christianity, Orthodoxy and Spiritualism*, by Prof. R. W. ADAMS. Circle on Wednesday evening. Collections taken up.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Christ as Our Judge*. At 7½ P. M., on *The Prodigal Son from Home—How He Fared*. Sunday School Concert at 2½ P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New-Bowery. Rev. W. C. VANMETER, Superintendent; Rev. R. G. TOLES, Principal. During the last eight weeks 168 children have been received. Sabbath School and children's meeting at 2 P. M. Remember us on Thanksgiving Day.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder B. MATTHIAS, in the morning at 10½ o clock, afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject in the afternoon—*Redemption*. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near Broadway, preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject in the Evening—*Recognition of Friends in Heaven*. Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN. Subject in the evening *Pilgrim in the house of the Interpreter*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress. All are invited.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the MORNING. Subject *First Voice from the Cross*. P. M. services at 3½ o'clock. Subject: *Sabbath Schools*. Addresses by different speakers. No evening service hereafter.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, 8th inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., the third sermon of a series of discourses on the *Life and Character of Christ*—and W. G. MILLER, of the Wisconsin Conference, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the morning—*Christ not Discharged*. Evening—*Lost, the Safe Little City*.

REV. ERASTI'S SEYMOUR, (CONGREGATIONAL) from Wisconsin, will preach regularly in Livingston Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., beginning SUNDAY, Nov. 8. Families interested in a Congregational enterprise in that neighborhood are invited to co-operate.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, (Memorial of Rev. Dr. TURNER,) northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., will preach in the MORNING on SUNDAY, Nov. 8.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—Strangers and all Interested in the children of the poor are cordially invited. Short addresses and children's hymns. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

REV. H. W. ADAMS WILL DELIVER A Discourse THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Hall No. 554 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., *On the Characteristics and Value of Judaism, Christianity, Orthodoxy, and Spiritualism*. Prof. ADAMS is one of the most learned classical scholars and eloquent speakers in the country.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½, on *The Conflict of Christ with Satan in the Wilderness, and the Lesson therefrom*.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—PROF MATTISON delivers the first of a series of Sabbath Evening Lectures to Young People, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A cordial welcome to strangers, the young especially.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY AT M. E. CHURCH in West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Bishop BASKA will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ADAM POE at 7 P. M. Dr. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary, will be present.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the fifth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

ATLANTIC-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—opening services—on Atlantic-st., corner of Bond, Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Several Ministers are expected to participate. All are cordially invited. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor.

SEVENTY-FIRST-ST. SUNDAY SCHOOL CHAPEL—Between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching SABBATH, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. M. OSTRON, D. D.; 7 o'clock P. M., by Prof. COLTON. Sunday School at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORNER OLIVER AND HENRY STS.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ISAAC R. STEWART, 3 P. M. by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, of Cannon-st. Baptist Church. 7½ P. M., Monthly concert of prayer for seamen. Seats free.

"PREPARE YE THE WAY OF THE LORD, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." His Messenger will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and all friends of Christ invited.

CLINTON HALL.—READING BY MRS. and MISS L. BROWN, from Shakespeare and other Poets, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863, at 8 o'clock.

PREACHING IN THE FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. Church (late Dr. FORSTER'S) by Rev. S. C. KELLER, formerly of the 5th-st. Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., Nov. 8.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers in the City should take the opportunity to visit this leading charity of New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. ALBERT HENT, Pastor.—The annual missionary meeting will be held on SABBATH, Nov. 8, during the day and evening. Bishop JAMES will preach at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Juvenile missionary meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Rev. FERNANDO C. HOLLIDAY, of the South Indiana Conference, will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES (PRESBYTERian) in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Subject for Evening—*A Crisis in the Ministerial Work of the Present Day, &c.* Seats free. The Clergy specially invited.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSary of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., in the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near 5th-av. The annual report will be read and the sermon preached by Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avenues, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject in the morning—*The Forgiveness of Injuries a Christian Duty*. Matt. vi: 12, 14, 15. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Joshua*. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach the last of the series on the "Heavenly Voyage," on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Arrival in the Port*, and at 7½ P. M., will commence a series of Sermons on *Prophecy*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—Seventh discourse of the series, *Balaam, the Sinful Prophet*, will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROAGG. Communion services at 3 P. M. The evening service will be conducted by Dr. and Mrs. PALMER, to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catherine sts. Resumption of the Course of Sabbath evening Sermons. The Eleventh of the course will be delivered at 7½ o'clock on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 8, by Rev. F. G. CLARK, of New-York.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROSSAY G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Largeness of Heart*, and at 7 o'clock P. M., for the Ladies Benevolent Society of the Church. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 8, morning service and sermon in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 35th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. JENKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—PERSONS DEsirous of renting pews will apply to the Sexton, who may be seen in the Church every morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock. Residence No. 276 6th-av.

REV. THOMAS MARSDEN WILL PREACH to the congregation and friends of the 9th-st. M. E. Church, at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. W. T. RICHARDSON, OF BEAUFORT, S. C., will preach in the First Free Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, 8th inst. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Forty-th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SABBATH MORNING. Sermon in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN PAOU, Jr.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. The Rev. S. R. JOHNSON, D.D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Irving-place. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. S. D. ALEXANDER, EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH will be open for divine service and a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½, the Afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

PEW FOR SALE—IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church, very low, in middle aisle. Inquire of H. D. HUNT, No. 75 Murray-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl desires a situation as above in City or country, is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook by a person thoroughly competent; will assist in washing. Inquire at No. 21 West 20th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a young widow lady, who has been accustomed to good society, she understands the duties of a good housekeeper, and will do her best to please. Address Mrs. M. A. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY DEsires an engagement as nursery governess, best of reference given. Can be seen after 10 A. M., at No. 160 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class cook; understands all kinds of soup, game, bread, biscuit and cooking in all its branches thorough; is very obliging, would assist in washing and ironing if required; eight years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, two or three families' washing, at her own house, or to go out to days' work, to cook, wash or iron. Apply at No. 124 Smith-st., one door from Beaut-at, Brooklyn.

MALES.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, by a young man, 23 years of age, a situation as assistcher, ruler or calender man. Can come well recommended, &c. Address WM. B. POLLOCK, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT double-entry book-keeper and capable business man, a position as book-keeper, correspondent, salesman or other situation; is active and experienced; first-class references, and willing to commence at a moderate salary. Address W. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WANTED.—Several active, energetic salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with the business, will find good openings by addressing, with references, Box No. 3,013 Post-office.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC CANvasser, to whom a liberal commission will be paid, to collect advertisements for the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin*. One who has had some experience in the business preferred. Apply personally, at the office, No. 823 Broadway, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WANTED—BOOTS AND SHOES,—TWO OR three good salesmen having a western and nearby trade in boots and shoes, and who are familiar with the business. Address, with real name and reference, BOOTS AND SHOES, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON River, 26 miles from the City, in a small private family, a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Good reference will be required. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 169 Chambers-st.

CLOAK MAKERS WANTED—THOSE ACcustomed to fine work. Competent hands are now making from $6 to $8 a week. Apply at entrance of store on 9th-st., to A. T. STEWART & CO.

ENTRY CLERKS.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS entry clerks for the present or coming season. Apply by letter, with reference, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $2; urgently needed by every person. By It. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

A SALESMAN.—A WHOLESALE CLOTHING house wish to engage a salesman who can control a first-class Western trade. Address Box No 2,884 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer; salary liberal. Apply to Mr SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BARrels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ON BEHALF OF the Widows and Orphans of the 2d Metropolitan (83d regiment N. Y. S. V.), gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

From Capt. C. W. Rudyard, (83d regiment	$50
From "A friend of the 2d regiment	100
Amount contributed by Col. Currie	250
Total	$400
Amount still needed to render Col. Currie's contribution available	$600

H. B. HASBROUCK, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE

VARIETY OF

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

AND COLLARS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

UNION RIDING BELTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

UMBRELLAS,

WALKING CANES,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

UNION DRESSES,

COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN

AND MERINO STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE.

SHETLAND FALLS

SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES,

A NEW BRAND,

THE EMPRESS GLOVE,

FOR LADIES,

BLACK, AND IN COLORS,

Fine, Soft, Elastic, equal to any in market.

$1 A PAIR.

RICHARD GREEN.

No. 375 Canal-st., corner of Laurens.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

CURTAINS

New Styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese do., Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green, and Blue, Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, cates, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 858 Broadway, second story, between 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, India Muslins, Pineapple Dress Goods, elegant and new; also, plain white, white and colored Crapes, Coudan and Pongees, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China Vases, Tea Sets

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, PANTOMIME AND BALLET, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—HANDY ANDY—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MY PRESERVER—POCAHONTAS; OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—SATAN IN PARIS—ALPINE MAID.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

COUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DRAAM."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—MUSICAL MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday—This Night—JEANE QUI PLEURE ET JEANE QUI RIT—COMEDIA.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rumore that tha peace which has lately reigned supreme over the Army of the Potomac would soon be broken, do not seem yet to have been verified. Our army has not changed its position, and the rebels still hold the river line from Sulphur Springs to Falmouth, with LEE's headquartere at Culpepper. Our cavalry remain at the front, and report that the enemy have the north bank of the Rappahannock strongly guarded, evidently intending to dispute our advance. Guerrillas or robbers infest the woods in the vicinity of our camps, making it hazardous for small parties to move beyond the camp lines.

We have reports from Chattanooga to Friday, at which time all was quiat. It is reported that BRAGG'S army has been weakened in front, probably with the design of sending troops to operate against Gen. BURNSIDE.

We have advices from Gen. BURNSIDE'S army at Knoxville up to yesterday. There had been a small fight on the Little Tennessee River, in which our forces proved successful. A large rebel army is reported to be gathering on tha "other side of the Tennessee," but what point or precise locality this refers to it is impossible to conjecture. It is evident that the rebels bava not yet been abla to precipitata their long-threatened assault upon Gen. BURNSIDE.

Tbe Washington correspondent of the Philadelphis *Ledger* stetes thet the next expedition against Texas will probably proceed by way of Brownsville—the vessels now loading with troops being understood as bound for that city. This third effort of the Commanding-General is believed to be the best ba has made, and success is regarded as next to certain. The Opelousas route is now fully abandoned—the force left at Brashear being merely for garrison service.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the latest returns of the recent election wa are inclined to believe that the Union majority will vary very little from 35,500. A revised calculation shows that in the composition of the State Legislature the Unionists will have two-thirds of the Senate but not of the House. From present indications the Senate will stand Union 22, Democrats, 10; and the Assembly, Union 82, Democrats 46.

Ths difficulties and lawlessness which for some weeks have held sway in the coal mines of Carbon County, Penn—the fruits of Copperhead teachings—culminated on Thursday night in an outbreak on the part of the rioters which resulted in the killing of four persons. One of the victims was Mr. C. K. SMITH, a coal operator at Yorktown, Carbon County, who was murdered in a brutal manner in the presence of his family.

The St. Louis *Union* states that Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order allowing all boats leaving that port, until further orders, to carry 20 per cent. of their cargoes in private freights. This will be quite a relief to the merchants, who, owing to the demands of Government transportation, have been unable to ship a pound of freight southward for the past six weeks.

The Court of General Sessions met yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, and adjourned without transacting any business, to Monday next, at 11 A. M. There was not a quorum of Grand Jurors present, and the Court issued an order for a new panel to be summoned for Monday.

The price of Gold was higher early in the day yesterday, but fell back to 147½ in the afternoon. Money was active, but the supply easier from lenders. Stocks were up, as compared with Thursday.

Flour and Wheat opened at firmer prices, with a fair inquiry, yesterday, but were heavy and drooping toward the close. A good demand prevailed for Corn and Oats, at advanced rates. The principal movements in Provisions were in Mess Pork, which was sold freely, in part for future delivery, at higher prices, speculators having been the principal buyers. In the Grocery line, Sugars alone were active. Cotton was held with more firmness, with a moderate business reported. Whisky was quiet, but steady. Tallow was more sought after, and was advancing. Petroleum attracted less attention. Fish and Wool were in good request. Freights were very quiet.

FRANCO-REBEL RAMS.—Our Paris correspondent gives some information concerning the rams that are being built in French ports for that great sea-king the Emperor of China, (*alias* JEFF. DAVIS) and he makes the positive statement, which we doubt not is based upon the best authority, that "the sailing of these ships will be stopped by the French Government." This last statement is directly opposed to the assertions of English journals on the subject; but we usually find that the statements made in the London journals concerning French policy toward this country are utterly unreliable.

Our correspondent says that the rebels are getting six of these vessels built in France, two of them at Nantes, and the four contracted for by M. ARMAN are being built, we believe, at Bordeaux. As it is LAIRD, a member of the English Parliament, (or "LAIRD'S sons") who has been so conspicuous in building rebel rams on the Mersey, so it is ARMAN, a member of the French Legislative corps, who is busy building them on the Garonne. Four of them are to be finished next month and the remaining two in the Spring. We sincerely hope that the statement of our correspondent will be verified that the French Government will stop the sailing of these vessels in the rebel service, as the English Government has stopped the sailing of LAIRD'S rams. It is impossible for the [illegible] people to keep on [illegible]

builds and equips vessels to destroy our commerce and attack our cities.

Fill Up the Ranks.

The people have pronounced grandly for breaking down the rebellion by war. Now let them see to it that the Government has the means wherewith to do it. Mere voting, without corresponding action, would be hardly less than a mockery. If VALLANDIGHAM and WOODWARD and SEYMOUR had been elected, there might have been some consistency in hesitating to respond to the call of the President for more men. Such results might have been plausibly held out as such a condemnation of the war policy of the Administration, as to make any further increase of the army inexpedient. But the people having sanctioned the policy, are bound to aid in its consummation. The same ardor which they have exhibited at the polls, they should now apply to the raising of volunteers. If this be done, the supply of the three hundred thousand called for by the President will be soon realised, and the breaking down of the rebellion will be an object not simply successfully voted for, but successfully fought for—not merely an accepted policy, but an accomplished fact.

It is true that the President has the last resort of a compulsory draft to fall back upon, if the volunteer force he has summoned does not present itself. No one who knows him doubts that he will use that resort, if need be, and with all the vigor necessary to give him every man he wants. It concerns the people more than it does him that the quotas should be raised by volunteering, rather than by draft. It would be a scandal that the people should be compelled by law to do what they, of their own accord, have pronounced just and necessary. The whole moral force of the late elections will be lost, and, in fact, converted into a flagrant shame, if they are to be followed by a *compelling* of men to go forth and carry out with bullets what they had declared for with ballots.

Time, too, as well as consistency, demands the supply of the soldiers by volunteering. Two months are now in reserve for testing what the people will do through this method. If they are suffered to pass away without filling up the quotas voluntarily, other months must be expended in securing the object through the troublesome and tedious process of the draft. The new soldiers will hardly be ready for the field before the end of the Spring, and at the very time when large numbers of the three years' troops will be returning home on account of the expiration of their terms of service. What is especially needed is that the new accession of three hundred thousand should be made to the army before its present strength is materially reduced, so that a blow may be struck with the very maximum of force. Such a blow, rightly directed, would, in all probability, be a fatal one to the rebellion. Vigorous movements for two months, with an army far outnumbering any force the rebels could oppose to it, would tell with immeasurably greater effect than any movements could in two years, when the armies differ little in magnitude, as is now the case. Give GRANT fifty thousand more men, and he would very quickly make himself master of every State west of the Savannah River. Increase MEADE'S present army by fifty thousand, and he might sweep on to Richmond as resistlessly as the march of fate. The quickest, surest mode of finishing the rebellion is to crush it by an overwhelming superiority of numbers. But to do this, it is necessary that the call of the President should be responded to at the earliest possible day, while the three years' soldiers are all still in service.

New-York, we trust, will promptly meet this obligation. Gov. SEYMOUR is pledged by the language of his proclamation, issued before election, to push forward the work of volunteering with his utmost energy. With great emphasis, he invoked the State officials and the people to "give every assistance in their power to promote enlistments into our armies," and, of course, he holds himself bound to give his own "assistance" to the full extent of his own "power." If he carries this engagement out in good faith, as we trust he will, and pushes well-devised plans systematically and zealously, the municipalities of the State will all, doubtless, cooperate, and the people themselves, we are confident, will rally, and fill up the quota, large as it is, to the last man, before the volunteering period runs out. There certainly is live patriotism enough in the State of New-York to effect this. It needs simply to be properly evoked and directed. But no time should be lost. The few available weeks are fast passing, and they must be seized at once, or no sufficient opportunity will be left. Every man in public position has a duty to perform in this matter; let it be discharged forthwith.

We earnestly hope that no party spirit will show itself in this movement. The election is decided. There is no further occasion for continuing strife. It being determined by the people of New-York that the war policy is the right policy, every man who has a particle of State pride or public spirit of any kind, will concern himself in keeping the State practically faithful to the position it has assumed. We go for burying all resentments and jealousies, and working with Gov. SEYMOUR, and all other officials of whatever party who will work, in order that the call of the President may be answered in a manner worthy of the great Empire State. An example should be set here that should stimulate every loyal State to come square up to the duty of the day. One great, resolute effort is all that is needed. If we can only have the appropriate action now, the rebellion will soon be pushed to the wall, beyond all possibility of relief; and untold blood and treasure will be saved, which otherwise will surely be exacted from us. Humanity, economy, consistency, pride, wisdom, patriotism, all demand the speediest mustering of our full quota of volunteers under the glorious old flag. If this duty is fitly performed by the loyal States, that flag will ere long wave over the last ditch of the rebellion.

Our Active Forces and Their Prospects.

The points and forces of action, at the present moment, are the army of Gen. GRANT, with its three great columns, under Gens. BURNSIDE, THOMAS and SHERMAN, at Knoxville, Chattanooga and Tuscumbia—the army of Gen. MEADE, which is still on this side of the Rappahannock, and the minor armies of Gens. GILLMORE and BANKS, the former of which is pounding away at the rebel works in Charleston Harbor, and the other of which is engaged in operations in Western Louisiana, whose nature and object are not very easily comprehended by a mere observer. Viewed as a whole, there is thus much greater simplicity in the operations upon the theatre of war than there has been at previous times, and no one, either here or abroad, need have any difficulty in intelligently of ollowing up the campaigns of the various Generals. If there be action during the month in Virginia, it will most likely be Gen. MEADE who will take the initiative; if there be action in Tennessee, it will most likely be the rebels who will take the initiative. At Charleston, all that the rebels can do is to defend themselves; in Louisiana and Texas, all that the rebels can do is to fall back, and still farther back, as Gen. BANKS advances—if he advance.

We shall not be surprised if, before the close of the month, or, indeed, at any moment, we hear of active work both in Virginia and in Tennessee. Gen. MEADE desires a battle with LEE—of that there is no doubt; but under the circumstances, it is easier to desire than to compel. LEE'S army, we suppose, is still in the triangle formed by the two rivers Rappahannock and Rapidan and the Blue Ridge Mountain; and his facilities for falling back either to Richmond or Gordonsville are as great as are our difficulties of chasing him up to either of these points. As we have shown before, had Gen. MEADE not the primary duty of defending Washington on his hands—were it not in his orders that he must, at all events, prevent the rebel army from getting between his lines and the Capital—his work would be comparatively simple, and he could take a sharp turn upon the rebels that would quickly force them to accept the issue of battle. But, as it is now, he is compelled in great measure to wait upon the movements of LEE, and to guide his own action by that of his adversary. Even with the difficulties in the way, however, there have been indications lately that MEADE would enter upon an offensive campaign during the brief season that is now left him for campaigning before the advent of impracticable weather. The popular and official impatience with Gen. MEADE, we consider very wild and absurd. On the one hand, he must obey the orders sent him from Washington, and on the other, if he would be successful, he must operate against the enemy on purely military principles. When the two courses are incompatible, he must do the best he can. And there is no doubt whatever that this is what he is doing. If there be any truth in the never-ending assertions of the telegraph that another corps of LEE'S army beside LONGSTREET'S has been sent west to operate in Tennessee, we do not doubt that MEADE will either soon be in Richmond or will destroy what remains of the rebel army in Virginia. He is feeling his way to one of these objects now.

The attack on Gen. BURNSIDE, or the attempt to flank Gen. THOMAS, both of which movements have been anticipated for at least a month, have not yet come off. But the rebel Press is getting more and more anxious for them; and the late speeches of JEFF. DAVIS in the West, show that the official and military anxiety is as great as the popular. One of these things the rebels must accomplish soon, or they will suffer fearfully this Winter. But BRAGG is environed with difficulties as well as MEADE. If he move his army north to attempt either one of these objects, he runs a fearful peril; for Gen. SHERMAN'S army, which is now advancing eastward along the line of the Tennessee, could be dispatched southward to Atlanta, on the route followed by Gen. ROSECRANS, and in that case BRAGG'S army would be enveloped, and Gen. GRANT would have a chance to win a greater victory and take a greater number of prisoners than fell to his fortune at Vickeburgh.

The City Judiciary Election—Its Hopeless and Hopeful Aspects.

If MCCUNN had been defeated on Tuesday, owing to the accidental division of the Democratic forces, a large portion of the public would have relapsed into the comfortable conclusion that an elective Judiciary is not so bad after all, and that if the "respectable people would only work," the elevation of an unfit candidate to the Bench could always be rendered impossible. In fact, one of our contemporaries assured us, only two days ago, that if we have bad Judges, it is chargeable rather to the voters than to the system under which the voters work, and that if those who are most interested in keeping the Bench pure would only go to the polls, all would be well. The reelection of Judge BOSWORTH would have confirmed us in the delusion, and we should have gone on as before, hoping that "something would turn up," and that somehow or other, Providence would take care of our institutions.

Nothing could have happened better calculated to rid us of this hallucination than the election of Tuesday. It was a crucial test of the relative strength of the mob and of the decent citizens. MCCUNN was probably the worst man that ever offered himself as a candidate for a judgeship in any civilized country. He has absolutely nothing in his favor. He has no social standing and no legal standing. His general knowledge is meagre, and so is his knowledge of law. He was compelled to leave the army for misbehavior at a time when the army was not very remarkable for good behavior. He has made himself, within the last six months, the champion of a mob which rose against properly in this very City, and whose [illegible] the Parisian [illegible] of the [illegible]

tembrists" seem mild-mannered and humane. He prostrated the judicial office which he held for their help and deliverance from the hands of justice. All respectable Democrats united with all respectable Republicans in denouncing him. He was presented to the public for election by a band of political adventurers, notorious for their jobbery and corruption. His followers and supporters were almost exclusively the most ignorant and degraded of the population. Yet he has been elected, and those who voted for him have done so with the morbid desire of having a Judge on the bench to interpose the power of his office between criminals and traitors and the law and the Government.

The "respectable classes" could not have had, and never will have, a better opportunity than this of displaying their strength and patriotism. They now know, if they did not know it before, that in a mere conflict of numbers at the polls, the rascals in this City are pretty sure to get the better of them; and they know, also, that our elective Judiciary is, in a city like New-York, the most terrible weapon that was ever put into the hands of the enemies of order, or of property, or of democracy.

We are sorry, and sincerely sorry, that MCCUNN is elected, because we believe that his success will embolden the "dangerous classes," and give them increased confidence in their power; and we are sure that his appearance on the Bench will seriously diminish popular respect for the law and for those who administer it—a sentiment which has probably done more for the liberty and progress of our race than all other influences put together. But inasmuch as we believe that his defeat would simply have delayed a reform which will surely be found before very long absolutely necessary to save society itself from dissolution, we are by no means disheartened by his success. There could not be a stronger argument against our present system of appointing our Judges than the fact that he has become a Judge in spite of all that the property and intelligence of the City could do to prevent it. We are not without hopes that the impression which this will make on the public mind will be sufficiently strong to bring about, ere long, an amendment to the Constitution that will render, not all abuses, but all abuses as gross as this, impossible. If not, we predict confidently that we shall, inside the next ten years, see worse people on the Bench than even MCCUNN. The class that has elected him is by no means remarkable either for shame or moderation, and having succeeded in putting him in the Superior Court, the next step will be to select their Judges from a wider field than the Bar. They will probably, if they find us sufficiently patient and supine, treat us eventually to a Court composed exclusively of the same class of persons as now adorn the Boards of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and instead of precedents and principles, we should have doled out to us from the Bench the rough and pungent wisdom of the pot-house and the prize-ring.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLOTOW'S "Martha," last evening, was excellently rendered by Mr. MAASTZEL'S company. Miss KELLOGG was in admirable voice, and the remaining artists of the quartette supported her to the best advantage. The house was unusually full and brilliant, attracted partly by the opera and partly by the decorations "need at the Russian Ball." These latter are a curiosity. They should be seen. To-day is the opportunity, at the *matinée*. The entire opera of "Lucia" will be given, and the second act of "Martha."

IRVING HALL.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his third grand *matinée*, to-day, at this establishment. The programme is unusually interesting.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give a grand concert here this evening, assisted by Mlle. Cordier, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. George W. Warren, Signor Patti and Mr. S. C. Behrens.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The Seventy-first regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., intend giving a series of promenade concerts every alternate Saturday during the coming season at Irving Hall. The first concert will take place this evening. DODWORTH'S full band will perform on each occasion, an announcement which, in conjunction with the popularity of the regiment itself, will, we are sure, meet the approbation and patronage of all lovers of good music.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—JOHN MOFFAT died yesterday at his residence in this City, No. 32 East Seventeenth-street. He was seventy years of age. Mr. MOFFAT was the inventor of "Moffatt's Life Pills" and the "Phœnix Bitters," which became of world-wide popularity, and from the sale of which he accumulated over one and a half million dollars. He retired from business, but about a year since resumed it. Mr. MOFFAT was personally well known, and much respected.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, NOV. 5.

Sailed, Dutch bark *Marie Elizabeth*, for Hong Kong, carrying $335,000 in treasure.

The Constitutional Convention for Nevada Territory, organized at Carson City, has chosen the California Constitution for tha basis, and apportioned it among the appropriate Committees. The indications are that there will be a short session, followed by an early election of members of the Legislature, with a view of choosing United States Senators to present a Constitution to Congress at the ensuing session, and ask for the admission of the State of Washoe into the Union.

There has been a severe snow storm in Washoe, checking emigration and the "Reese" excitement, which has been the rage for months past.

Execution of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

JAMES CALENDAR, convicted of the murder of Mrs. GEORGE JONES and her two children, in Otis, Mass., was hung to-day at the Berkshire County Jail. The circumstances attending the murder were of the most atrocious description. Previous to the execution CALENDAR made some remarks, saying that his father got him into the scrape and that he murdered the mother and the children.

His father was present and also the husband and brother of Mrs. JONES.

The Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of one million eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand Five-twenties on Friday.

The deliveries of Bonds are made in moderate amounts at the time of subscription.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 6.

The Chicago *Tribune* of to-day publishes returns from 28 counties, which, compared with the majorities of the same counties last year, show the Union gain to be 15,079.

The Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 6.

The veteran Fifth New-Hampshire regiment, which came home in August last to recruit its thinned ranks, embarked to-day from Long Island in the steamers *Kearsarge* and *City of Lodi*, to join the Army of the [illegible]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Escape of Two Prisoners from Richmond—Sufferings of the Captives.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The mail-boat *Thomas A. Morgan*, from Yorktown, brought down two officers, Maj. HOUSTON and Lieut. D. VON WEITSEIN, who had made their escape from Richmond.

The Major was captured last July in North Carolina, and imprisoned with the Lieutenant in the Libby Prison. They made their escape a week ago last Sunday, by disguising themselves as rebels.

They state that the Federal soldiers are dying of starvation, and were not allowed enough food in a week to support them a day. The Major demanded food and work, representing himself as a tailor; and, being given old uniforms to mend, he furnished himself and his friend with rebel suits, in which they left the prison, and succeeded in getting to the Chickahominy. After being fired upon by cavalry sent in pursuit of them they crossed the river, and after various hardships and three days' starvation reached our pickets on their hands and knees.

The Missouri and Illinois Elections.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, NOV. 6.

Dispatches from Jefferson City say the Conservatives there admit that their majority on the home ticket will be too small to avail anything, while the radicals hope to carry the State by a small majority, without the aid of the soldiers' vote. This is mainly conjecture, as the returns are insufficient to base a definate statement upon.

Returns from Illinois continue to show large Union gains.

Steamer Collision.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 6.

Last night at about 11½ o'clock, in the Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Potomac, the steamer *Louisiana*, of Baltimore, from Fortress Monroe, collided with a three-mastad propeller, supposed to be the *Curlew*, of New-York, from Baltimore.

The *Louisiana* was badly damaged and one of her boilers was crushed. Her passengers were transferred to the steamer *Escort* and reached here after ten hours detention. The *Curlew* is supposed to have sunk, as she quickly disappeared. It was blowing a gale at the time.

New-York State Election.

BUFFALO, Friday, NOV. 6.

Returns from Chatauqua County are complete, except the town of Hamilton, and give a Union majority of 4,016.

Letter from Gen. Rosecrans on His Removal.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the following is an extract from a strictly private letter received in Washington from Gen. ROSECRANS to-day; I have no right to make it public, but I venture to take the responsibility:

"As to my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, I have only to say that I pray God that the country may be as well and better served by another. As for the infamous lies which are put forth through the Press to blast my reputation, such as disabling mental disease, the use of opium, disobedience of orders, in not advancing when ordered, in waiting for reinforcements, etc., etc., if I thought they came from our Government I would despair of a nation headed by such a Government. That the people will accept them, or that God will prosper their authors I do not believe. Personally, I commend myself to the just and merciful One, who knows what is best for me."

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for stillness of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious saleerooms, No. 99 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpeting. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply; superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, table and piano covers, window shades, druggets four yards wide, and floor oil-cloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

NOT SURPRISING.—There is a constant change of Generals in the field, but the universal race of intelligent hat wearers cling with touching fidelity to KNOX, the Hatter General of the United States, confident that the fabrics that he supplied them with are unequaled in beauty, style, and moderation of price. KNOX'S campaigns are always successful, and his headquarters, No. 212 Broadway, are daily thronged with his faithful adherents.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS THE USE OF A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION?—The question is answered in nearly every number of *The Phrenological Journal* by those who, having been benefited, are desirous of giving their experience. The *Journal* contains, besides, a large amount of valuable matter on those sciences of most importance to its readers, and is fully illustrated with portraits and other engravings. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Last day of the splendid pantomime and ballet company, the SANFORD BROTHERS and Mlle. MEDIA, who perform their immensely funny pantomime, the Description in the Village, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., when also may be seen the magnificent drama, Christmas Eve, and the Ghost. The Museum was never richer in amusements and novelties than now.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions. The most brilliant, interesting, valuable and useful number. Contains more engravings, more information and more elegance than any number yet issued. Ready Nov. 13.

Advertisement.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygieioue for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at 1, BARTEY, No. 385 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HASKINS'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HASKINS'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HASKINS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an ondnring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Gold Pens, Manufactured by E. S. Johnson & CO. are the best pens, for the least amount of money, of any firm in the world, any statement of any other manufacturer to the contrary notwithstanding. Send or call for a circular giving exact engravings of pens and cases before purchasing elsewhere. These pens are warranted for one year. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Office No. 2 Dye-st., corner Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Hurlburt's
TRACHEAL DROPS,

The Homœopathic Specific Remedy for Cough and Croup in all stages of these diseases. It soothes at once the irritated air passages, and, if taken for a short time, in accordance with the directions, eradicates Cough and Croup so completely that not a trace of the disease is left. C. T. HURLBURT, proprietor, No. 44 Broome-st. Can also be obtained at any respectable [illegible] Price 50 cents per bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
NEW STYLE MANTILLAS.
MEDORI TALMAS.
ALEXANDER COLLARS.
NOVELTIES IN MUFFS,
In Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchille, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURS IN EVERY VARIETY.
GENT'S CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GLOVES IN OTTER, BEAVER, &c.
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES.
LADIES' HOODS AND GLOVES.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.
N. B.—A choice assortment of rare and recherché Foot Muffs just imported from Paris.

A Fact.—When you go fighting, hunting, fishing, or courting, when in dull company or alone, with a box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF in your pocket you have a sure "friend at a pinch." Sold by all Druggists.

TO DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Like mighty geoius, long by fetters chained,
Like wounded eaglet 'neath a cliff ungained,
Bound was my breath! Vain, panting to be free,
Until unpinioned by one *puff* of thee!

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 216 Broadway.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin white, smooth and clear. Sold by Druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 779 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine by Miss L. LEACH, at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.

Defiance, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.
R. M. PATRICK.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BOGERT—HAMILTON.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Vanderbilt Bruce, CHARLES L. BOGERT to ELIA T., second daughter of the late Robert Douglas Hamilton, all of this City.

HELMS—KING.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. A. C. Fields, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HELMS, of Harlem, to Miss HANSIETTA AUGUSTA KING, daughter of Henry W. King, Esq., of Fairmount, N. Y.

JIMMERSON—LINSBURGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, Mr. ALLEN JIMMERSON and Miss MARTHA A. LINSBURGH, all of this City.

MILBANK—WAKEMAN.—In Westport, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by P. S. Chauncy, D. D., ROBERT MILBANK, of New-York, to LOUISE, daughter of Hezekiah Wakeman, Esq., of the former place.

PITNEY—MACY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector of Christ Church, JAMES W. PITNEY and MARY A. MACY.

PENMAN—FLEMING.—In Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Mr. Langdon, Mr. WILLIAM M. PENMAN, of New-York City, to Miss JENNIE A. FLEMING, of Mount Vernon.

STORM—MEAD.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, JOHN V. STORM to MARTHA, only daughter of H. N. Mead, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WOODMAN—PARTRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, WESLEY WOODMAN and MARY M., daughter of Charles Partridge, Esq.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of his son-in-law, Eben Mason, on Friday, Nov. 6, RICHARD BIGELOW, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Richard H. and James Bigelow, and his sons-in-law, George R. Lockwood, Wm. A. Doane and Eben Mason, are cordially invited to attend his funeral, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 9½ A. M., without further notice.

CLOSE.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Nov. 2, MRS. CORNELIA CLOSE, relict of the late John T. Close, and daughter of the late David Van Ness, of Dutchess County, N. Y., in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y.

DE WITT.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 6, ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Dr. Gashine De Witt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 131 Washington-st., Newark, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANS.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, MELVA LOUISA, only daughter of John H. and Maria Louisa Evans, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 825 7th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, of consumption, ELIZABETH P., wife of Henry L. Foster, and daughter of George Hall.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 70th-st., near 4th-av., on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GREENE.—In East Corinth, Vt., ANNA MARIA, wife of Jonathan P. Greene, aged 39 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 361 State-st., Brooklyn.

MCDONALD.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, HATTIE M., youngest child of John G. and ELIZABETH M. MCDONALD, aged 8 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 74 West 35th-st.

MOFFAT.—On Friday morning, Nov. 6, JOHN MOFFAT, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No 32 East 17th-st., on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock to Trinity Church Cemetery, Bloomingdale. The relatives and friends of Mr. Moffat and his family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

NEEDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, after a lingering and painful sickness, SAMUEL NEEDHAM, aged 48 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood.

PENFIELD.—In Sing Sing, on Thursday, Nov. 5, HANAH L. PENFIELD, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, in Rye, Westchester, N. Y. New-Haven train leaves 27th-st., New-York, at 11¾ o'clock A. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, D. G. SCOTT, in his 53d year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Paterson. Friends leave New-York at 3 o'clock.

STEWART.—In Hobokon, on Friday, Nov. 6, of hemorrhage of the

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,

No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,

No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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FOR SAD BREATH
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THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON.
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NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
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WILL BE WITHOUT IT
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AFTER A TRIAL,
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Owing to the very largely increased orders for the Winter Number of the *Mirror of Fashions*, and in compliance with the unanimous desire of the wholesale dealers who wish to obviate the disappointments which would be necessarily experienced with a limited supply, Mme. DEMOREST would respectfully announce that the issue of the Winter Number of the *Mirror of Fashions* is deferred until FRIDAY, Nov. 13.

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No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1861, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Bonded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1857, and payable then, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Inwer, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor: Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney: Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor: Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Beardsley, Benton & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. A. Marston: Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Cornell: No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney: No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to K. F. Leonard, attorney.

S.) In witness whereof I have hereunto set my L.) hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 25th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND OGLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held on Monday, Nov. 23 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour. WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

Coupon-seven Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their writ en order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those term will expire on that day, and of three inspectors of the next election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last.

Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FISHMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 0'clock P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1874. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

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FINANCIAL.

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LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

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JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
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LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

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NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

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Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.
John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vandeusen D. Mairs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
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Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
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John Camsden—Of Dollner, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wada, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Crowell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron Rathbone—Of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Englehorn—Of Englehorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Witthaus—Of R. A. Witthaus & Co., New-York.
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R. Cornell White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Elias Wade, Jr.—Of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Scudder—Of Rodderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin G. Arnold—Of Sturges, Bennet & Co., New-York.
Samuel Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin E. Taylor—Of Woodward, Laurence & Co., New-York.
J. Laurence Elder—Of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Rowe—Of T. & C. Rowe, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lamson—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. F. Amsinck—Of L. F. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
W. T. Randolph—Of O. W. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
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George Merrill—Of O. H. Cordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Eben Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. P. Trintnall—Of F. Skioner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co, Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Senter & Carpenter, Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, do.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't C'rard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Isaac M. Pennock—Of Pennock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Bagaley—Of William Bagaley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London

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AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Chatham Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER was unanimously elected Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 10, 1863, the stockholders of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are called upon and required to pay in to said Company, at its office, No. 130 Broadway, in said City, on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent. of the par value of the capital stock of said Company, in order to make the capital of said Company equal to the amount fixed by its charter. In case of refusal or neglect of any stockholder to pay his or her proportion of the amount so called for, the said Company will require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, in order to issue, in lieu thereof, a new certificate for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion of fifty per centum of said original certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING STOCK IN THIS Company on the first day of November, instant, are hereby notified that in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for interest on account of such Stock since August 1, 1857, they are entitled to thirty-four and one-half per cent. (34½) upon the amount by them respectively so held, payable in Stock on demand, on and after the 10th instant, on presentation of their certificates therefor and the execution of the proper release of all claims for interest on account of such stock. By order of this Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, Room No. 20, No. 48 Exchange-place, less interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum for the unexpired time. H. F. TAINTOR,
New-York, Nov. 4, 1863. Treasurer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BUFFALO, Nov. 4, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Buffalo, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1863. Polls will open at 11 A. M. W. F. MILLER, Secretary.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. E. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $36,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.

WARD McLEAN.
(Late Field & McLean,)
No. 19 Wall-st.

STOCKS AT PRIVATE SALE,
By D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Lamar, Rutgers, Home, Columbia, Hope, Fulton, Citizens, Phenix, Lafayette, Eagle, Corn Exchange and Stuyvesant Insurance Stocks.

Also—Metropolitan, Citizen's and Bridgeport Gas Stocks.

Also—Belt and 2d-av. Railroad Stocks.

Wanted—Lorillard Insurance Stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIX CHECKS and DRAFTS were left, together with a BANK-BOOK, in a South Ferry stage, this 6th day of November, 1863; one for $16,000, drawn by M. C. Klingenfeld, to the order of M. Herzog & Co., on Continental Bank, New-York; one for $121 25, drawn by Ch. Lieken & Co., to order of M. Herzog & Co., on Mercantile Bank; one for $464 25, drawn by Isaac M. C. Brandon, to order of M. Herzog & Co., on a Bank in New-York City; one draft for $2,000, dated Prairia du Chien, drawn by Charles Ray, Cashier, to order of Siegbert & Steinam, No. 5,585, on Gelman Sons & Co., in New-York; draft, dated Providence, drawn by the Cashier of a Bank in Providence, to order of E. W. Frank, and indorsed by him, to M. Herzog & Co., for $800, on a Bank in New-York City; and check, made by S. M Gans, on Trademen's Bank, for $185, to order of M. Herzog & Co. Each of the above was indorsed by M. Herzog & Co. The public are cautioned against buying, taking or negotiating the above, as payment of the same has been stopped.

M. HERZOG & CO.,
Nov. 6, 1863. No. 392 Broadway, New-York.

HANOVER BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 3, 1863.—ELECTION—At the annual election held this day, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, SAM. H. ROKENBAUGH,
EDWARD BRIDGE, CURTIS NOBLE,
NATHANIEL F. JAMES, ROBERT SCHELL,
JOHN SEYMOUR, WILLIAM TUMBLE,
CHARLES A COE, CHARLES STANTON,
JAMES STUART, WILLIAM BOYD,
JAMES P. WALLACE, ABEL DENISON,
JOSEPH W. CREENE.

And JAMES SUTHAM, PHILIP EMBUAR and JOHN W. TOWT. were chosen Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously reelected President.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 44,634, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

$20.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.

DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 15th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, the whole holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned, Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston. AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH FARMS COMPANY—Norwich, Conn., Oct 28, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct 24, inst., payable Nov. 9, free of Government Tax.

The Books of Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. D. Bancroft & Co., No. 2 State-st., Boston, and the Stockholders at the office of Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.

Connecticut stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.

WM. H. TINGLEY, Secretary and Treas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, SIX CHECKS AND DRAFTS, together with a Bank Book of the Union Bank, New-York, in a South ferry stage, Nov. 6, 1863. Payment of checks and drafts have been stopped. See notice published in another part of this paper. Whoever will return the same at once to the subscribers will receive the above reward.

M. HERZOG & CO., No. 392 Broadway.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, IN the 4th-av. cars, a gold hunting WATCH, No. 3,491, made by S. F. COOPER. The above reward will be paid on returning the watch to No. 132 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, NOVEMber 6, a small portmonnaie, belonging to the BIBLE READER of the Five Point's House of Industry, containing about $20 in Greenbacks. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to the owner, No. 62 High-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—A GOLD HUNTING WATCH, ENGRAVED Lecare, raised initials, "H. W.," with double strand chain hair, basket, charm and green leaf attached. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid on delivery to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST—NOV. 6, CERTIFICATE. NO. 9,173, for 100 shares New-York and Erie Railroad Co. Stock, transfer of which has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to JOHN R. GARLAND, No. 25 William-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST AT THE ACADEMY of Music, or on the way, or returning from it, a DIAMOND SCARF PIN. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway. No questions asked.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, New York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

A CARD TO THOSE WHO PUT THEIR TRUST IN DOGS.

Last week the house of Abram Lott, Esq., Brooklyn; the house of C. C. Goodhue, Staten Island, and the house of W. R. Powell, Elizabeth, N. J., were broken open by burglars. In each case there were from one to three dogs about the premises, which gave no alarm; but the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which was never known to fail, did in each case give the alarm, thus saving the premises from being robbed. Also, the house of Mr. Strong, who lives on Flushing Bay, L. I., was robbed, with five dogs about the premises for protection, but having no Burglar Alarm Telegraph, he lost his pantaloons and pocket-money from his bedside, and other valuables about the house.

E. HOLMES,
No. 252 Broadway (Fairbanks & Co.)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the Westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No 6, or to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, the undersigned, administrator, &c., of PETER MAHER, deceased, will expose for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse, in the City of Elizabeth, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all those eight lots, tracts, and parcels of land and premises situate in said City of Elizabeth, which were the late of said Peter Maher, deceased, and which are designated upon certain map now on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Essex, entitled, "Map of M. M. Williams' farm, at Elizabethtown," as lots Nos. two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), also (9), on block marked M, fronting on High-st., and being each 25 feet wide in front and rear.

M. M. WILLIAMS, Administrator of Peter Maher.
ELIZABETH, October 13, 1863.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR story, brown stone front house, No. 313 Pacific-st., built in the very best manner three years ago, and recently put in first-rate order, painted, frescoed, &c., throughout, and has every convenience. It is half a mile from the City Hall and 200 feet from cars to all points; elegantly furnished last Fall; will be sold with or without furniture, and with or without the adjoining lot, 31 by 100 feet. The only reason for selling, the owner now living out of the city. This is a rare opportunity for anyone desiring a residence, seldom offered. Apply to
FANCHER McCHESNEY, No. 9 Produce Exchange.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODious residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

or RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the 11th Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT STONE DWELLING with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st., New York, between Broadway and 6th-av. Lot 22½ ft. x98 ft. 9 inches; house 22½ x 60 ft., four stories, basement, &c. Price low and terms easy. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND IN Westchester County; 19 miles from the City and one-half mile from a depot; house, barn and orchard; neighborhood excellent and location healthy. Inquire at No. 125 4th-st., corner of West 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 56 West 35th-st.: house 20 feet front. Apply to JOHN S. ANDREWS, 28 Beekman-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.—LOTS ON 5th-av., 6th-av., and on 59th-st., opposite the Park, for sale by JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN THOMPSON-st.: price $8,000. Also, house and lot in Lerey-st.; price $6,000. Apply to JOHN CAYNOR, 561 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A gentleman's residence, within a few minutes' walk of the depot. The house is in perfect order, with modern fixtures; has fourteen rooms, with laundry, gas, bath-room, water closet. Extensive outbuildings in complete order, nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, a large supply of choice fruits, apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Nearly the whole of the grounds are covered with fruit and ornamental trees of large growth and great beauty, and are laid out with avenues and walks, and the property will be sold at a very low price. Possession can be had at once. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 6 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR RENT, A FURnished cottage, beautifully situated on the slope of Orange Mountain, one mile from West Bloomfield Station; one hour from City; with use of horse,

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—Inclose 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will inclose a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. From his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Waan, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, by mail. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, secondary ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth to four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—mental and physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established 1834. Private entrance used by their patients. Ladies are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, self-abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by a accredited agent.

PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded. Unrivalled. Unequalled in married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that no patient sees another but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating that rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth without pain, without *any* pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original maker and discoverer. Office No. 23 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS,

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Malden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CHILBLAINS, ZIGZAG nails, tender feet, &c., cured by BRIGGS' MODERN CURATIVE, also BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail, at 50 cents and $1. All diseases of the feet cured without pain, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 217 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
No. 32 Chambers-st. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid; an additional 1 per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December; on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 6, 1863. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street and Seventy-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. TOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Lamps and Gas.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing

BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,

which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of this age. A magnificent present for mother and child.

BROWN & CO., No 474 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 15th-st., few doors west of Broadway, at very low prices. The furniture consists of drawing-room, dining-room and chamber suites. Also, mirrors, paintings, bronzes, etc. Also, a magnificent first-class rosewood piano-forte; cost $625.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

3,000 FIRST-CLASS ENFIELD RIFLES, in store and bond, for sale low. Address Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, (new), leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
EUROPA, Coon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$138 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Nov. 14
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	88 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,978	Brown	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first-cabin, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron British steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route. This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda	$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas	75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City	80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

British ship GRATITUDE sails Nov. 14.
British ship ALBION sails Nov. 18.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship ADRIATIC sails Nov. 9.

For passage to or from London and Liverpool, or drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAOSS,
Carrying the regular United States Mail,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steam ship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM H. BALL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The steamship
PARKERSBURGH,
Capt. Geo. C. SPANCAR,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

Freight received on and after Thursday.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send this work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—McFARLAN & Co.'s Patent medium size, as good as new, except painting. Size 31 by 24 inches; height, 38 inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $50. Inquire No. 129 East Broadway, in the basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY) Nov. 7, at 1½,
LAST GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
when will be presented the entire opera, in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MME. ORTOLANI BELLINOTI,
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
SIGNOR DOMENICO COLLETTI.

To be followed by the second act of Flotow's
MARTHA,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. BENEDETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR HANNIBAL BIACHI.

NOTICE.

THE GORGEOUS AND COSTLY DECORATIONS
used for
THE GRAND BALL,
given in honor to our Russian guests, will remain during
TO-DAY'S MATINEE.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be had at the regular tickets offices, and at the principal music stores and hotels.

Doors open at 12½; to commence at 1½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
GRAND CONCERT
THIS EVENING, Nov. 7, 1863.

The following artists will assist:
Mdlle CORDIER,
Sig. PATTI, the eminent violinist;
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON,
Mr. GEO. W. WARREN, and
Mr. S. C. BEHRENS.

The Grand Selection of "TANHAUSER," for four pianos, will be introduced for the first time in Brooklyn.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Numbered reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be had at Pyle's Drug Store, corner Pierrepont and Fulton sts., the Academy, and Rose's Bookstore, Atlantic-st.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.

Director.....Max Maretzek
SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8.
Positively for the last time this season,
NORMA,
with its incomparably great cast, including
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
in her unrivaled character of Norma.
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIG. HANNIBAL BIACHI.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, AT 8,
first night of Peri's Grand Biblical Opera of
JUDITH.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, Stationers, corner Nassau and Fina sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.

Lessee.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley
J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the celebrated Lyric Tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
from the principal opera houses in Europe, where she has achieved the distinction of being one of the great dramatic singers of the age.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give
TWO NIGHTS MORE OF ITALIAN OPERA
with his new company, positively their
ONLY APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 11 and 14, at NIBLO'S GARDEN;
WEDNESDAY EVENING, LA FAVORITA.
VERA LORINI.....in her celebrated rôle of LEONORA
STEFANI.....In his great rôle of FERNANDO
MORELLI.....In his renowned part of ALFONSO.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

Mr. Grau has much pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mlle. PAULINE CASTRI and
MLLE. MORENSI.

The Box Office will open for securing seats on Monday.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE NIGHT.
GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN
OF
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI.

the new and great Lyric Prima Donna.

The Opera selected for the début of this great artiste in Brooklyn, will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,
in which she will sustain her great rôle of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several rôles.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND GOTTSCHALK CONCERT,
For the benefit of the
ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1863.

The following artists will perform:
Mlle. ANGELINA CORDIER,
The celebrated Prima Donna. Her first appearance in this City.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
Mr. HENRY SANDERSON,
Mr. CARLO PATTI, Violin,
His first appearance in New-York.
Mr. S. BEHRENS.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Maoey & Berwig's, No. 112 Broadway, and of the Committee, No. 105 Lexington-av. and 104 East 40th-st.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
THIS SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1863,
JEANE QUI PLEURE ET JEANE QUI RIT,
Comedy in four acts, by M. Dumanoir.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-1864.
FIRST CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1863.

ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Symphony No. 2, by R. Schuman; Overtures—"Coriolanus," Beethoven, and "Flying Dutchman," R. Wagner. Solo performers—Miss Kellogg, soprano, and Mr. Mills, piano. Conductor, Mr. Carl Bergmann. Extra member tickets for sale, and subscriptions received at the usual places. All tick

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tubal Cain, from St. Domingo City.—James Barrows, lady, 2 children and servant. C. M. Ventris and servant, J. W. Fabens, Wm. Kemps, Thomas Martin, Jeseph O. Meeker, Robert Courtney, Capt. John Johnson, Mr. Balstead, Wm. Rose.

In bark Campanero, from Rio Janeiro—M. Keman and lady, Mr. Hart, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Moss.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 36 | Sun sets..... 4 52 | Moon rises. 2 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 22 | Gov. Island.. 9 11 | Hell Gate.. 6 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale.
Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.
Ships Graod Canarie, (Span.,) Arozena, Los Palmas, ——; H. H. Wharton, Cromley, New-Orleans, Gager & Clay.
Barks Ellen Morrison, Carter, Barbadoe, D. Trowbridge; Janc A. Bishop, Downey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.
Brigs Executive, Gorham, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbnry; Wm. S. May, Webb, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Orkney, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Elba, (Br.,) Kerl, Gonalves, D. R. De Wolff.
Schooners M. C. Town, Fox, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Whirlwind, Rogers, New-London; Victoria, Fisher, Havana, W. H. Heard & Co.; R. Fowler, Jolce, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Graham, (Br.,) Graham, Antigua, Brett, Son & Co.; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

French gunboat Panama, Commander Sirull. Havana 7 ds. The P. is a side-wheel steamer, of 1,800 tons burden, 418 horse power, mounts 16 guns, and has a crew of 208 men.
Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.
Steamer Marcna, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell
Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynuer.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Ship Pepperell, (of Saco,) Hill, Buenos Ayres Sept. 25, in ballast to master.
Shio Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josephsen, Barcelona, Spain, 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Auctioneer, (of Turks Island,) McCullough, St. Thomas Oct. 10, via Grand Turk Oct. 16, with salt, &c., to Jones & Lough. Had strong N. and N. E. winds most of the passage.
Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Rutherford, Rio Janeiro Oct. 1, with coffee, &c., to E. D. Morgan & Co.
Bark Laboremus, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Newcort, Wales, 43 ds., with iron to order.
Bark Challenge, (of Newport, Wales,) Roberts, Tarragona 54 ds., with wine and lignorice to G. F. Bulley.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Patrick, Barecoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.
Schr. Geo. Thomas, Merrill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Ocean Traveler, Newell, Newbnrgh, for Boston.
Schr. Agenoria, Higgins, Rondout, for Boston.
Scnr. Volta, Mall, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Scnr. Texas, Bailey, Boston, for Staten Island.
Schr. Samuel Eddy, Lent, Hog Island, with wood.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Edwards, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. Pearl, Hill, Saco 8 ds., with heading.
Scnr. Caroline & Cornelia, Reed, Northport, in ballast.
Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Justina, Jones, Newark, for New-Heveo.
Schr. Elizabeth, Winslow, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Billow, Emery, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.
BELOW—One ship, unknown.
WIND—Sunset, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Nov. 5—Ships Marianne Nottebohm, David Hoadley.
Barks America, (Br.,) Cnba. (Brem.)
Schr. Melrose, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 6—Below, ships Susan Hinks, from Calcutta, leaky; S. G. Glover, from Calcutta.
BOSTON, Nov. 6—Arr. ship S. G. Glover, Calcutta; brig Afton, Port-au-Prince; schr. Robert Moore, Jr., do.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Valetta, Lord, from Cardenas, arrived at Sandy Hook this morning; has been ordered to Philadelphia.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell will sail to-morrow, 7th inst., from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The ship Atmosphere while heuling in the stream from her dock, touched on Coenties Reef, East River, but was subsequently got off, with the assistance of several tugs.

During the squall, yesterday afternoon, a bark beating up the Narrows missstayed and went ashore on Long Island, near Fort Lafayette. She has since been got off.

Spoken, &c.

Howland—bark, of and for Boston, from Surinam, Oct. 25, lat. 26, lon. 58.
T. S. Patterson—brig, from St. Thomas for Cnba, Oct. 20, off Sale Rock.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct. 1, bark Adelaide, hence, dischg., and others.
At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25, ship B. Aymar, Sewyer, hence, dischg.; bark Zoee, wtg.
At St Domingo City, Oct. 19, brig Pianet, Upton, for Turks Island next day, to load for Boston.
At Mayaguez, Oct. 19, brigs L. & W. Armstrong, for Arecibo same day, to load for New-Haven; Mercota, Dunbar, dischg., would proceed to Turks Island to load for Boston; schr. Albert Treat, Kennard, for Arecibo, to load for New-Haven in a few ds.
At St. Johns, P. R., Oct. 21, brig Francis Jane, Merrin, ldg. for Baltimore; schrs. Peerless, Patterson, for Arecibo soon, to load for Baltimore.
At St. Thomas, Oct. 23, U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Trenchard, on a cruise; bark Aberdeen, Simpson, from Philadelphia, with coal for U. S. Government, dischg.; brigs Lodiac, Yates, hence, dischg.; Geranium, Pearce, from Camden, N. J., do.; B. F. Nash, Johnson, hence, do.; Francis J. King, Poane, do. do.; Hannah, Hannah, with Spaulding & Rogers Circus Co. on board.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.

A special meetiog of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the City and County of New-York will be held at Headquarters corner of Broadway and 22d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that every member will be present, as business of the greatest importance is to be before the Committee.
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.
CHAPTER I.

3. *Benjamin the Scribe beginneth the Second Book of the New Gospel of Peace.* 3. *The Ephephenees.* 4. *They buy their wives.* 5. *And their concubines.* 6. *Turry not for their purification with sweet odors.* 8. *The Kopur-hedds.* 10. *Robbutleck marcheth northward.* 13. *Entereth the Province of Schaddbellee.* 17. *The Tytchmen or Hesh-Huns.* 24. *They compromise unto Robbutleck.* 25. *The Chief Ruler of Iawra.* 28. *A Captain of the Tshinutree maketh proclamation.* 30. *That he respecteth private property.* 35. *Commotion among the Kopur-hedds.*

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1. *Croftiness of Phernandiwud.* 4. *He endeavoreth to stay the zeal of the Pahdees.* 9. *But cannot.* 11. *Seemer is disconfitted.* 14. *Tshavistin.* 18. *Gil Moah.* 23. *Destroyeth the great fort af Tshavistn.* 23. *The spirit of the Great Father of the land filleth the hearts of the men of Unculpsalm.*

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *vid* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, *via* Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows:
Stations A and B, 10 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.
Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.
Station G, 9 A. M.
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I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.
This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to indnce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.
I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.
I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.
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The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.
For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.
The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.
The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.
A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.
For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.
The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.
Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
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TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:
"Iodine Water.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:
My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.
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Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE WORLD OFFICE,
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Dr. H. Anders & Co.—Gents: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.
Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 423 Broadway, New-York.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
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In 1860, we first introduced to the public the celebrated preparation known as CONSTITUTION WATER. It is prepared on purely scientific principles, and embodies the full strength of the various ingredients entering into its composition.
A table-spoonful of Constitution Water, added to a pint of pure sweetened water, constitutes the celebrated Lisbon diet drink, so much used by enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.
We desire in this connection to make a plain statement of facts, being prompted to do so—
First—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.
Second—Because we do not wish our article classified as a nostrum or patent medicine, many of which are made by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations.
These persons advertise. This we are compelled to do, to bring our name before the public, conscientiously believing that we have the most valuable article that was ever advertised. It has been advertised several years commencing in a small way, and has not only sustained its reputation, but its popularity has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries.
As before remarked, we, in common with the manufacturers of patent medicines, advertise my medicines. But how short-lived have been the thousands of these articles. And yet there are many persons who will continue to think that merit in the article is not essential to success.
Our course in many particulars has been quite different from that of any others. With over 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c., we have not been in the habit of resorting to their publication in the newspapers. We do not do this for the reason that, as our article ranks as standard a remedy, it does not need to be propped up by certificates. We may, however, without too much deviation from our plan, present here a specimen or two selected by chance from the great number at hand. Read the following certificates of cures of years' standing:

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.
Dr. W. H. Grog—Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it and em where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I can not express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love. Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BURTON.

Dr. Wm. H. Grog—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured; soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours, truly, J. V. L. De WITT.

This gentleman offers the following references attesting the facts of this case:
Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. H. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Attorney-General, Harrisburgh, Penn.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, U. S. Attorney-General, Washingt'n.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Penn.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.
JOHN ARNOT, Jr., Elmira, N. Y.
Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM.
Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, and thousands of others.

Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, 8,426 were treated for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Tropical Swellings. The average amount of medicines consumed, as per certificates, was seven bottles; the average term of suffering, one year and one month. Of this number, 380 were females, 227 children, and the balance males.
10,121 were treated for diseases arising from excesses: Habits of Dissipation, youthful imprudence, attended with various symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to exertion, weak nerves, dimness of vision, night sweats, pallid countenance, great nervility, restlessness, horror of society, no earnestness of manner. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in epileptic fits, insanity or consumption. How many thousands of the young have died of these causes. Visit our almshouses, hospitals and prisons, and see the misery they produce. Out of these 10,121 there were 5,021 males, 3,750 females. The sex of the remaining number was not stated in letters. The average time of suffering was 4½ years; average age, 24 years; average amount of medicine consumed, 10½ bottles. In respect to ailments peculiar to women, in delicate or change of life, this will be found invaluable. No family should be without it.
8,971 were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number 2,247 were treated for Syphilis, 944 for humors in the blood, 1,333 for diseases of a secret nature, in all their stages. In this class of complaints patients do not readily volunteer certificates, which accounts for the small number received. Of this number 4,219 were males and 2,220 were females; average age, 26 years and 2 months; average term of suffering, 3 months; average amount consumed, 9 bottles.
The above statistics are taken from a diary kept expressly for the purpose, and with great care.
The proprietors in making this statement, hope that their motive may be appreciated. A feeling that entire candor is due to all has prompted him to do so. We are well aware that many persons consider five or ten dollars expended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their health a waste of money, and yet these same persons will expend hundreds of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget
That good health
Is true wealth.
To the suffering we would say, in conclusion, that we have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense of preparing our article is such that we could not afford to commission it as patent medicine manufacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.
Consequently we have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The mer

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3783. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WHO HOLDS FORT SUMTER?

VERY GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.

Reported Surrender of the Work to Our Forces.

The Old Flag Once More Waving Over the Ramparts.

A Pennsylvania Regiment Garrisoning the Ruins.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

A LATER REPORT FROM THE REBELS.

The Bombardment Furiously Progressing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The steamer *Salvor* arrived at this port to-day from Morris Island, and brings the most glorious intelligence.

She reports that she lay off Morris Island on Monday, the 2d inst., and left that night for Hilton Head.

On Saturday and Sunday a terrific bombardment was kept up on Fort Sumter by three of our monitors and by Forts Gregg and Wagner.

On Monday morning, while the *Salvor* lay off Hilton Head, Capt. O'NEIL, of the Invalid corps, who conveyed a party of conscripts thither on her last trip, came on board and reported that news had been received by our military authorities there that Fort Sumter was in our possession and occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-foerth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the fort having been carried by assault.

The report was generally credited by our officers and men.

It is also stated that the United States steamer *Fulton*, had been ordered to lay off Hilton Head for twenty-four hours to convey the glorious intelligence to New-York.

The news was conveyed to Hilton Head by the United States steamer *Golden Gate* on Monday morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer *Salvor*, Capt. MOTT, which has been engaged in the Government transport service, arrived at this port from off Charleston this afternoon, having left there three days ago.

Capt. MOTT reports that Fort Sumter had surrendered to the United States forces, and that the old flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes, now wave over the ruins of the rebel stronghold.

After the surrender of the Fort by the rebels, it was taken possession of by the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The beginning of the end has come.

The *identical* flag has been restored on the very spot where it was first degraded.

The bogus Southern Confederacy is crumbling into ruins.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 5th inst., contains the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still continues furiously. It was kept up all last night and is still going on this morning.

President DAVIS has visited James Island, Forts Pemberton and Johnston, and all the batteries along the shore.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

There is slow firing to-day from the enemy's monitors and their land batteries.

Five hundred and eighty-seven shots have been fired in the last twenty-four hours.

No casualties on our side.

Another Iron-clad joined the fleet to-day.

The *Ironsides* still remains quiet.

Three monitors are taking in ammunition to-day.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt Turning Over his Command—Affairs in the Indian Territory—The Colored Regiments—The Rebel Gen. Cooper—A Demand for the Surrender of Quantrell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, Ka., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

Gen. BLUNT leaves this post to-morrow for the Indian Territory, with the intention of turning over his command to Gen. MCNEILL, his successor.

Affairs in the Indian Territory are threatening. Animated to new struggles by the absence of Gen. BLUNT, the rebel Gen. COOPER is again concentrating his forces and threatening the First Brigade, now holding the line of the Arkansas. Gen. MCNEILL being in close pursuit of SHELBY, and in all probability having to encounter an equal if not superior rebel force at Huntsville, Arkansas, Gen. BLUNT's presence is absolutely necessary on the Arkansas. He would have been there long since but for the disastrous affair at Baxter Spring.

A train of several wagons will proceed at some time to Fort Smith. It will be escorted by the Second regiment Kansas colored volunteers, Col. CRAWFORD, a section of the Second Kansas battery, two companies of the Fourteenth Kansas battery, two of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, and one of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,200 men. Col. CRAWFORD, of the Second colored, or as they are popularly termed by the soldiery, "the Iroo-clads," will command the escort.

This regiment, and the Fourteenth Volunteer cavalry, have just completed their organization, and were raised under the direction of Gen. BLUNT. He has notified the Secretary of War of the final muster of the Second colored, and asked of him authority to raise two more and a battery, so that a complete brigade may be formed. There is little doubt that the authority will be given. Three hundred men are already recruited at Fort Smith and Fort Blunt. As artillerists, the negroes are unequaled. A detachment of the Second have been detailed to man the section of the Second Kansas battery, and to work the heavy siege guns mounted in the fortifications of this post. Like everything they do as soldiers, they learn the drill with a heartiness and quickness surprising to most volunteers. One thing in Kansas we can boast of with relation to our negro regiments. We believe in them as made up of men and not children, and therefore demand and enforce manly work on their part.

Col. CRAWFORD, of the Second colored, was promoted from the senior Captaincy of the Second Kansas cavalry. He is an experienced and veteran officer, having served since the commencement of the war, and been in nearly every engagement on the border and frontier. The other officers have all seen service. All the line officers but four were promoted from the ranks of white regiments, and were selected by Gen. BLUNT on account of their courage and capacity as soldiers, and their fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause.

The Fourteenth Kansas cavalry will win for itself a worthy reputation. Its Colonel, THOMAS MOONLIGHT, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh, and Chief of Staff to Gen. BLUNT, is one of the most accomplished soldiers in the service. With available talent enough to supply a regiment of officers, capable of doing anything, from building a bridge, handling a division in the field, down to drilling an awkward squad, Col. MOONLIGHT is one of the most dashing and efficient leaders in this region of good and daring soldiers. So with the other officers. The Lieutenant-Colonel, C. W. BLAIR, hold the same rank in the Second Kansas Volunteer infantry, and was in command at Springfield after Col. (now General) MITCHELL was wounded. He has since held the senior Majority in a cavalry regiment. He is in command at this post. Majors DAVID, GREENE and FIN HILL are all efficient and experienced officers, having served since the rebellion began. Their regiment is now being armed and mounted, and will leave as escort for a substantial train about the close of the week.

The rebel Gen. COOPER is reported by Col. RITCHIE, commanding the First brigade, to be at North Fork Town, forty miles below his (RITCHIE's) headquarters, with nine thousand men and eighteen guns. All but two regiments are white. CHILLI and UNI MCINTOSH have got together about five hundred Creeks, and joined COOPER again. The rebel force is somewhat exaggerated; still it is most probable that some reinforcements have reached COOPER from Arkadelphia and Shreveport. QUANTRELL is with COOPER. He rides Gen. BLUNT's horse and equipments, wears his Major-General's uniform, epaulettes, sword, sash, &c. After crossing the Arkansas River, the assassins took prisoners and murdered nearly forty loyal Indians and negroes. It can be positively stated that the guerrillas are bound to Texas, under orders from Richmond, to drive out the last remnants of Unionism in that State. If this be true, the mind sickens at the sufferings and outrages yet to be undergone by the loyal people of Northern and Western Texas.

Gen. BLUNT has already made a demand upon Gen. COOPER, and through him to the Confederate Government, for the surrender of QUANTRELL and his men, to be dealt with as murderers and assassins. Should the rebels refuse this proper demand, Gen. BLUNT outlines the rebel commander that hereafter all soldiers of his command shall be treated as outlaws, to be shot on sight.

Col. RITCHIE's brigade is now concentrated at Fort Blunt. It consists of the three Indian regiments, numbering 1,800 men, six or eight companies of the Sixth Kansas, the Third Kansas battery, 4 guns, and 4 howitzers. At Forts Smith and Van Buren are stationed the Second and Third brigades. Col. CLOUD is in command of a sub military district. Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Colored Kansas, commands the Second brigade, and Col. BOWAN, Thirteenth Kansas, the Third. The entire force of the Army of the Frontier will not reach over 5,000.

The rebel guerrillas are quite active in the mountainous country south of Fort Smith. They find more than a match in the activity of the "Mountain Feds"—Union men of Arkansas—who fled the mountains long since, and now, encouraged and supplied by Col. CLOUD with munitions, are engaged in "turning loose" the bushwhacking rebels. This is the phrase for killing them in common use by these people.

The rebel leaders, BANKHEAD and OCSLEY, of Texas, have a small force of 1,500 men south of Fort Smith. The rebel Choctaw Colef, SANDY WALKER, is organizing a guerrilla force, as well as putting the militia of his nation in a position of defence against us. If BLUNT was let alone, no doubt would exist, even with the troops he would have, he could entirely clear this region. What MCNEILL will do is uncertain. That he will be allowed to hold the country is doubtful.

Thirty prisoners, of SHELBY's command, captured at Carthage by the advance of Gen. EWING, arrived here on Sunday, under escort of Maj. RANSOM, Sixth Kansas. The pursuit of the rebel raiders was not wholly successful. It has been very vigorous. On one day the command traveled *seventy miles*. This may sound incredible, but it actually occurred. They averaged throughout the march at least fifty miles per day. H.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Rapidly Moving Across the Rapidan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

It was reported in the Army of the Potomac this morning, that the enemy were crossing the Rapidan in haste, probably with the view of reoccupying Fredericksburgh in force—apparently anticipating a movement of the forces of Gen. MEADE toward that place.

Gen. MEADE has changed his headquarters.

MURDERERS AND BLOODHOUNDS.

The Raid in Western Kentucky—Brutality of the Rebels—Large Capture of Horses.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 6.

From a citizen of Mayfield we learn that the guerrillas who captured LUCIEN ANDERSON, Member of Congress, in the late raid, assert that he is to be held as a hostage for TARLTON POLK.

Dr. J. ANDREW, State Senator, and a person named ANDERSON, 70 years old, were among the captured rebels. They had bloodhounds with them, used to hunt Union men, who, when captured, were murdered.

Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of stores were stolen by the rebels. A train was also thrown from the track, fired into, and the passengers robbed of their valuables. The rebels were commanded by FAULKNER and NEWCOMB.

NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

Defeat of a Regiment of Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

A Knoxville dispatch to the *Commercial* says that a rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on that day, and were driven back by Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned, and 40 captured, including four officers.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele in Possession of Arkadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Arkansas advices represent that Arkadelphia, recently Gen. PRICE's headquarters, is in possession of Gen. STEELE.

Over 700 volunteers from Yell County, Ark., have reported to Gen. STEELE for duty.

Two infantry regiments are being raised at Batesville.

The Escape of Dr. Wm. P. Rucker—Liberality of Ohio Farmers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

WM. P. RUCKER, who recently escaped from the Richmond Prison, arrived at Gaulay Bridge, Va., to-day.

The farmers around Dayton, Ohio, made a grand demonstration in that city to-day, bringing in 325 loads of wood, 28 drays of flour, and 60 wagon-loads of farm produce for the families of volunteers. They promise to repeat the donation in January.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE SITUATION

Our Forces Have Gained Important Advantages.

They Hold Possession of the Raccoon Valley.

The Question of Subsisting Our Army at Chattanooga Settled.

From Richmond papers of Friday received at Fortress Monroe, we obtain the following:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Yankees maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced.

The Yankees shell our forces incessantly.

The floods in Tennessee have demolished all the Yankee pontoons.

The Yankee advance has reached Florence.

We occupy Loudon, which places us within 23 miles of Knoxville, behind the defences of the enemy.

The enemy are raiding the country near Huntsville, committing great depredations.

Their raids are more disastrous than any of their preceding ones in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

BRAGG has it in his power to muzzle the telegraph, but he cannot muzzle the mails.

The enemy have gained important advantages within the last 48 hours, which, unless they are counteracted, will place the question of subsisting his army in Chattanooga beyond all doubt.

Interesting Details of the Battle at Brown's Ferry—Lists of Casualties.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

Gen. HOOKER, who, with a large force, has been marching toward this place from Bridgeport, had a sharp engagement with the enemy this morning, about 4 o'clock. His advance, under the command of Col. OAKLAND SMITH, had been skirmishing with the enemy since they had left Shell Mound, driving them everywhere before them. Last night they encamped near Brown's Ferry, some five miles from here.

During the night it was discovered that the enemy had taken possession of a hill near Lookout Mountain and a spur of the Raccoon Ridge. This hill commanded the road and railroad, and thus virtually separated HOOKER's two corps, while it gave the enemy a position at which to concentrate their forces so as to fall on either corps with the greatest advantages on their side. Gen. HOOKER at once perceived the importance of the position, and ordered Col. SMITH's brigade forward to take the hill. They were commanded to fix bayonets, and in the bright moonlight, the boys turned out right gallantly to the work. They remembered the glory they had gained on the Potomac, and determined to lose none of it in the hills of Tennessee. With steady tread the brigade, composed of the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts in the advance, and the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York and Fifty-fifth Ohio as a support, marched up the hill to within a few of whose numbers they were in total ignorance.

When half way up the hill and across the railroad, the enemy opened a heavy fire, and our gallant boys fell on all sides. Still they fought on with the bravery of veterans, and after an hour of as hard fighting as has been known in this war, the enemy fell back, taking off some of their killed and wounded. Col. SMITH's forces then entered their breastworks and took 37 prisoners, as well as all their intrenching tools. To-day our men are busy at work with the picks and shovels left by the discomfited enemy in their sudden retreat. In a ride over the battle-field we noticed a squad burying the dead, while at a short distance off the enemy's shells were bursting among the trees. They kept up a fire from their batteries on Lookout Mountain, but their missiles fell a few hundred yards short of our lines. His many friends will regret to learn that Capt. BUCKWALTER, of Cincinnati, was mortally wounded while leading a skirmishing party, and died to-day. He was a good man, a gentleman and a true soldier.

His gallantry has been proved on the bloody fields of Chancellorsville and the late Bull Run fight, and his death, glorious though it was, will bring sorrow to many a heart. The brave Col. UNDERWOOD, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment, was also mortally wounded. We heard HOOKER's boys to-day saying that old LONGSTREET was the same old fellow wherever met, and that they were ready to meet him under any sky or under any circumstances.

To-day Gens. GRANT, THOMAS, WHITAKER and others visited the battle-field, and when the first-mentioned learned the position of affairs and how our men had behaved, a look of satisfaction could be plainly seen on his face. At the same time of the fight at Brown's Ferry the enemy had attacked a wagon train in Gen. GRANT's brigade. They killed several men, horses and mules, but were promptly repulsed.

Our position now is a strong one, and cannot be forced by LONGSTREET and his Georgia militia or Virginia veterans. When the attack was made on the train, some of the mules got loose and stampeded toward the rebel lines. The enemy thought it was a cavalry charge, and one of their companies fled in confusion. This is another fact to be put down to the credit of the army mules.

Below we give a list of the killed and wounded of Col. SMITH's brigade, which can be relied on as accurate. We obtained it from the brigade Surgeon, to whom, as well as Capts. SCOSS and MANNEL, of Col. SMITH's Staff, we are indebted for many favors.

On our front there is nothing new to record. Most of those wounded last night are in no great danger of loss of life or limb. The rebels were certainly not armed with the most fatal guns, or they would have killed more than they did, for they had the best of chances as the force marched up the hill to charge them.

Regarding rations and forage, better times are daily expected. Below town, in the direction of the scene of the fight, that night, corn is tolerably abundant.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Thirty-third Massachusetts.

Killed—Adjt. N. P. Mudge. Mortally wounded—Col. A. B. Underwood.

Company C—Killed—Corp. John Ryan, N. Simpson. Wounded—Lieut. Oswego Jones, Sergt. J. J. Crowley, Corp. G. J. Lerret, Joseph Hemenell, Patrick Keys, Tim. O'Coooer, Joseph Quinon, Edwin Small.

Company D—Killed—Corp Buckston Alvin. Wounded—Corp. A. J. Patton, Corp. E. Manning, A. Brown, E. W. Davis, E. P. Hortwell, C. K. Haynes, L. Sibley, J. A. Parry, G. A. Page, Jos. Rooney.

Company E—Killed—Lieut. Jos. P. Burrage, Corp. N. Crocker, Corp. John Mayo, John J. Hutchins. Wounded—Capt. Geo. M. Walker, Sergt. Geo. H. Williams, Corp. E. R. Churchill, Corp. G. S. Whitcomb, W. G. Pand, David Ware, W. H. Wright, E. W. Wright.

Company F—Killed—Lieut. Jos. Hill, Sergts. C. A. Adams, F. Knapp; J. C. Whent. Wounded—Capt. E. J. Costell, Corps G. W. Bohaoon, F. Kitkers; F. Halpin, T. Murray, S. McLaughlin, Wm. Cook, S. M. Conty, T. Scotchburn, Wm. Wilson, J. Miller, Sam. Canning, Benj. Merrill.

Company H—Killed—Daniel McMahan. Wounded—Capt. E. B. Blassland, Lieut. A. Witch, Sergt. J. W. Speer, Corps. Jas. H. Merseroe, M. C. Berry, F. E. Commett; W. O. Gurley.

Company I—Killed—Sergt. O. C. Smith, Corp. G. H. Clark, Mathew Grady, E. Rhowell. Wounded—Corp. H. Brady, B. H. Bowman, Geo. M. Clark, Geo. Towler.

Company K—Killed—Sergt. O. Bullard, Corp. A. H. Johnson, John M. Davis, Rufus F. Fisher, M. Ferror. Wounded—Sergt. J. M. Drake, Geo. U. Merrill, Corp. J. N. Godfrey, A. N. Fish, John D. Harris, M. D. Scribne.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York.—Company A—Killed—Herman C. Gardner. Wounded—R. C. Alhro, Sergeant M. Bemis.

Company B—Killed—M. Gergan.

Company F—Killed—Wm. Q. Huggins, O. K. Rnsel, Total in the brigade—84 wounded and 109 killed.

The Fifty-fifth Ohio though in the brigade, was held as a reserve and was not in the fight. The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York had a similar position, but received a portion of one of the enemy's volleys.

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The State election in Minnesota on Tuesday last, resulted in the election of STEPHEN MILLER, the Union candidate for Governor.

The correspondence of the *Journal* says, that MILLER's majority will not be less than 10,000.

The City of St. Paul gave 500 Union majority, and the county 225, which is a gain of 1,000.

The Steamship Adriatic.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Adriatic* from Galway *via* St. John's N. F., for New-York, sails at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

—A sister of Maj.-Gen. Grant recently married a Methodist clergyman in Covington, Ky.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

THE PROVOST-MARSHALSHIP ABOLISHED.

The office of Provost-Marshal to the War Department was this day abolished, and the place so famous and so dreaded on the avenue, directed to be closed to the transaction of business. Col. BAKER received thirty days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will have the privilege of recruiting his battalion of cavalry to a full regiment.

RICHMOND RETAIL PRICES.

The following is a list of the retail prices of the articles named, as furnished us by a gentleman who left the rebel Capital last week:

Flour, ₩ bbl	$75 00
Corn meal, ₩ bushel	16 00
Bacon, ₩ lb	3 00
Lard, ₩ lb	2 50
Beef, (tough,) ₩ lb	1 25@1 50
Beef tripe, ₩ lb	1 00
Beef liver, ₩ lb	1 00
Beef shanks, each	5 00
Beef tails, each	75
Sausage, ₩ lb	1 50
Butter, ₩ lb	4 50
Cheese, ₩ lb	3 00
Irish potatoes, ₩ quart	50
Sweet potatoes, ₩ quart	1 00
Cabbages, each	1 00@3 00
Beans, (butter,) ₩ quart	1 50
Peas, (black-eyed,) ₩ quart	1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen	2 00
Shad, (salt,) each	3 00
Herrings, ₩ dozen	5 00
Molasses, (common,) ₩ gallon	16 00
Sugar, ₩ lb	3 00
Coffee, ₩ lb	7 00@10 00
Tea, (very scarce,)	15 00
Parched wheat, substitute for coffee,) ₩ gallon	2 00
Milk, ₩ quart	1 00
Apples, each	25
Onions, each	25
Turnips, ₩ bunch of 6	1 00
Oysters, ₩ gallon	12 00
Alewives, each	50
Chickens, ₩ pair	5 00
Hens, each	4 00
Geese, each	10 00
Turkies, each	10 00@18 00
Pumpkins, each	5 00

Woolen cloths, the manufacture of which Mr. JOHN E. TACKETT is largely engaged in at Manchester, near Richmond, are now selling at $35 ₩ yard. These goods are used mainly in clothing the rebel army.

The wages paid to mechanics in Richmond average about $3 per day. A few, however, can command four or five dollars, on account of special privileges granted good workmen employed directly or indirectly in the service of the rebel Government.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

DEDICATION OF THE GETTYSBURGH CEMETERY.

Marshal LAMON is perfecting his part of the arrangements for the dedication of the Gettysburgh Cemetery. All heads of Departments, and other prominent public officers here, will be present, if their public duties will permit of them so doing, and the President has repeated his purpose to attend the ceremonies, unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.

RELIEF FOR THE MONEY MARKET.

The disposition of the Government is to do everything in its power to promptly relieve the stringency of the money market in the great Atlantic cities. Arrangements have been made which it is thought cannot fail to secure this most desirable end in a few days.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Mr. BONANAN, who was captured in the neighborhood of Occoquan last Christmas and lately returned to his home in Alexandria, has, among other things, informed the *Journal* that Castle Thunder is the only prison in Richmond where prisoners are allowed to purchase anything.

Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga about 200 wounded prisoners arrived at Richmond from the field. They were almost all in a lamentable and starving condition. They were three days on the road between the two points, and all they had to eat during that time was four hard crackers each. On their arrival at Richmond they were taken to Libby Prison, where they laid two days longer without having their wounds dressed, and during all which time they had not a mouthful to eat. Some of them who were fortunate enough to have a little money, offered as high as $5 for a loaf of bread, but the officer in charge would not let it be carried to them.

Mr. BONANAN left Richmond on the flag-of-truce boat in company with about 200 other Union prisoners. When the vessel neared Drury's Bluff the prisoners were made to lie flat down on the deck, and a special guard was placed over them, that they might be prevented from seeing the fortifications.

J. R. DONGA, in behalf of the Ohio Relief Association, visited Aneapolis to-day, and having returned hither, he reports that of the 180 invalid prisoners who arrived there on Thursday about 40 have died up to the present time, while others seem to be in a dying condition. Every possible remedial attention and care is now bestowed upon these unfortunate soldiers, of whom 24 are from Ohio. They all exhibit frightful signs of general debility and disease—the effects of exposure and privation of the comforts of life. Not only were they nearly stripped of their clothing when they arrived at Richmond, but their money was taken from them at the office of the rebel Provost-Marshal, with the promise that it should be returned: and they know of no instance in which it was returned, consequently they were without means to purchase necessaries. Moreover, the Union officers, their fellow prisoners, were under constant surveillance to prevent their extending to these men the smallest possible relief. They express the greatest gratitude for the rescue of the perishing prisoners now on Belle Island, numbering 3,600 men, who are treated as inhumanly as they were themselves.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. W. R. BELL, from New-Orleans Oct. 31, and Havana Nov. 3, arrived at this port last evening. Oct. 31, in the river, passed steamers *Columbia*, *George Cromwell* and *Mississippi*, and schooners *Ned* and *Wm. Burrows*, bound up. Nov. 3, coming out from Havana, met brig *Wappo*, bound in.

We are indebted to WM. H. FIELD, Esq., Purser of the *Evening Star*, for prompt delivery of our newspaper files. They contain no news.

DISPATCH FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 6.

The hospital steamer *McDougal* has arrived from New-Orleans, 24th. Among the passengers is Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, en *route* for Washington; also about 100 discharged and furloughed soldiers from Gen. BANKS' army.

The Fight at Pine Bluff, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, just arrived from an extended trip in Southeast Missouri, reports that part of the State free from organized bodies of rebel troops, but that bushwhackers continue to commit depredations there.

The *Democrat*'s Little Rock correspondent gives particulars of the recent fight at Pine Bluff, Ark. The attack was made on the 25th ultimo by 4,000 rebel cavalry under MARMADUKE and CORBETT. The garrison consisted of about 700 infantry under Col. CLAYTON, and they were fortified in the Court-house surrounded by barricading the streets leading thereto with cotton bales.

The rebels approached from three directions, but, after repeated charges, during which CLAYTON's artillery played havoc in their ranks, they were repulsed, and driven from the town, leaving 300 killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was 11 killed 52 wounded.

FROM PARIS.

The National Polish Government—The Russian Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

A new paper called *La Pologne* (Poland) has just been started at Paris and Brussels in the French language; that is to say, it is printed for appearances at Brussels, but managed at Paris, which is destined to be the organ of the secret Government of Poland, and a promoter of the national cause. The editor of the paper, who did me the honor of a call, and who desired me to make this notice of his paper, in the hope that some of the friends of Poland in America might be willing to help along the enterprise, gave me some curious details on the mysterious body called the "National Government of Warsaw." This body, it appears, comprehends about twenty thousand members, of whom ten are the Executive Committee, or Government proper. You have already published many examples of the faithful manner in which this this secret body is obeyed, of the frightful and inevitable executions by assassination which take place in accordance with its decrees, of the manner in which it directs the movements in the field and conducts the general affairs of the rebellion, and also accounts of the many and fruitless attempts of the Muscovite police to discover this "National Government" and its archives, for archives it has. This Committee of ten, which has power to fill vacancies in its body from the 20,000 affiliated members, and which has, in fact, been several times renewed on account of arrests of its members from various causes—some of whom, no doubt, were among the victims executed by the Russian Governor—continues its organization and its operations, without the police ever having once discovered one item of evidence sufficient to condemn a man to an ordinary court of justice. Every house in Warsaw has been ransacked from top to bottom, and suspected people in every walk of life, from the highest to the lowest, have been arrested, and either executed, exiled, or held under arrest; and still the operations of the "National Government" go on. A few weeks ago the secret newspaper issued from time to time by the Committee, contained an address in Hebrew characters to the Jewish Poles, and soon afterward all the printing-offices in which Hebrew types were found which corresponded to those in the address, were suppressed on suspicion. Four days days afterward another address from the Committee appeared, printed on one side of a slip in Hebrew and on the other in Polish, and both in exactly the same types as those used in the number of the Committee's newspaper which had caused the confiscation of the printing-offices. What is more curious still, this very address bears a number, (2,249, if I recollect rightly, for I had it in my hands,) showing that the Committee has archives! The Russian Government, in order the better to pursue their researches after this all-powerful and yet impalpable Government, have divided Warsaw into twelve arrondissements, which again are divided into sections. At the head of each section there is a Chief of Police, but the National Committee have managed to put several of their affiliated members into these offices, and thus, in the double capacity of Chief of the Russian Police and affiliated member of the National Government, the latter is enabled continually to throw GEN. MOURAVIEFF and his agents off the track. If ever the people of Poland regain their lost independence the history of this mysterious Committee will be the most curious and the most terrible of its kind which has yet seen the light.

The remarks in the *Times*, condemning the attempts made in New-York to exclude the French and English naval officers from the festivities offered to the Russian officers, have been reproduced here, and have done good in the right direction. There is no dignity in being imobile even to an enemy, and there is surely nothing to be gained by it. The great nations of Europe are in the habit of being polite up to the very moment the first gun is fired, and it is thus in fact that they believe they show their greatness.

The London *Times*, as you will see, contains an article on the Russian festivities at New-York, written in the worst spirit of that paper, and in which Mr. LINCOLN is compared to Gen. MOURAVIEFF, and the cause of the South declared to be the same as that of Poland. It remained for a French paper, the *Siecle*, which knows less about America than our cousins in England, to show up the fallacy of this comparison and the utter vileness and vindictiveness of the English writer who could have penned such an argument.

There is much excitement to-day about the Duke DE MORNY, who has received a blow on the head from his horse, which it is feared will put his life in danger.

MALAKOFF.

THE CALL FOR NEW TROOPS.

Proclamation of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve three years or during the war, to fill up the old regiments, makes the allotment to Kentucky of 12,000 to be raised.

This call must be met, either by volunteers, or by draft, at an early day. The 5th of January is set by the President as the time of ordering the draft. This will give time for Congress to repeal the $300 exemption.

Volunteers will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government; the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment—the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The volunteer will be honored by his companions to arms and by his country—the conscript will not.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the various regiments and assigned their recruiting posts by the Adjutant-General. The proportion due from each county, to equalize the service from the commencement of the war, will be made known by the Adjutant-General, and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotment either in volunteers or conscripts.

Recruiting for the twelve months' service will cease with the authorities heretofore given, so soon as the regiments forming are filled.

Let no man say he would volunteer if it were for defence of the State or to serve in the State. Facts answer such declarations. For months you have been called on for such service, and failed to respond. This service is now closed to you.

Kentucky now is, and must continue to be, exposed so long as there are rebel armies in the field. Guerrilla raids will cease when the rebel armies are broken up. The only security to your State against invasions and raids, is the destruction of the rebel armies. Were our old regiments full, even to the minimum, the days of rebellion would be numbered, and but few. The true defence of your State, therefore, is the filling the old regiments now in the field. This will give a crushing force, which must soon sweep the rebel armies from the field.

It's better for you, and for the service that you enlist in the old regiments. If sections you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as a soldier. These regiments are now historic. They are ennobled by deeds of brave suffering and lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptions of living memories. By volunteering, you will become a sharer in those living memories and historic glories. If you would preserve the honorable name of your country, volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volunteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your country from ruin, volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember, that Kentucky has never waited for a draft. Kentucky patriotism is not constrained, but is the voluntary homage of loyalty to the Government of our fathers. It is the inner voice of love to our free institutions, which voluntarily responds to the call for defence of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses; the call admits of none. Kentucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties, for equality will be enforced.

The defence of your homes, your State, your Government, your liberties, the vindication of your honor, the veneration for the memories of your fathers, all the cherished hopes of the future, urge you to a prompt, voluntary response to this call to duty. Kentuckians, who will hesitate? We shall see.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Nov. 4, 1863.

INTERESTING FROM REBELDOM.

Treatment of the Prisoners Taken by the Rebels.

Shocking Brutality Threatened by the Richmond Press.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Hints at the Rebel Defensive Devices.

THE PROVISION QUESTION

GLIMPSES AT CONFEDERATE POLITICS.

Richmond papers of late dates furnish us the following interesting extracts, in addition to those already published:

PRISONERS IN REBEL HANDS.

TOO MANY PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 31.

The exchange of *sick and wounded* prisoners, but of no others, still proceeds. One hundred and eighty-five Confederate soldiers, all maimed or wounded, were delivered at City Point the day before yesterday. In exchange for them one hundred and eighty-five Yankee prisoners, not in the same or a worse condition, were placed on board the flag-of-truce boat. A detachment of the Richmond Ambulance Committee went down to take charge of the moving of these mangled wretches, and provided also with refreshments and comforts for the alleviation of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures on both sides. It is right to mention that our Committee received the grateful acknowledgments of the Yankee officer in command of the boat, for the care and tenderness with which they moved and handled the dismal freight which they put on board his ship.

This is sad work. All these prisoners on both sides were unfit to be moved in their present condition; and many of them forfeit their lives in the process of recovering their liberty. It is a cruel necessity which our enemies impose upon us, by sending us none out than maimed and suffering, who are likely, as they hope, to be of no future service in our army; because our authorities have no alternative but to drag an equal number from their beds of pain, to make the subtrain return. It is a wanton and barbarous aggravation of the inevitable horrors of war.

From the observations of the Ambulance Committee, it appears that there was a very marked contrast between the two sets of prisoners, thus crossing each other under precisely the same circumstances. The Yankees—among whom it was remarked this time that there were scarcely any foreigners—were despondent, sulky, heedless and abject; our men were gay, cheery and hopeful, and, with loud cheers and unanimous stamping of crutches, hailed the land of Dixie. This confirms to the remark often made by neutral observers as to the spirit and quality of the two armies.

We understand very well the policy of the enemy in making an many difficulties about the exchange of prisoners, and in breaking the arrangement of the cartel, save as regards the sick and wounded prisoners. They feel themselves strong in the numbers of their people, such as they are, and in their ability to bring over hordes of hungry Europeans to replace those who may fall or be taken; and they hope, by degrees, if they have luck, to make our armies dwindle in numbers. We're quite willing that we should keep their men in prison till the end of the war, knowing that they have far more than a compensation in keeping from the field an equal, or even smaller number of ours. It is a compliment to the Confederate soldier; and in that point of view we may derive some comfort from this policy: but it is not the less barbarous and brutal one.

We believe there are too many prisoners taken in this war—far more than in any other of which history makes mention—and perhaps something will be gained if the breaking off of the cartel shall induce soldiers on both sides not to be taken prisoners. We certainly recommend it to our men not to surrender; if they do so, their lot is certainly to be crowded in such filthy dens as Fort Delaware, till the end of the war; only to be exchanged when their health is broken utterly, so that they can be of no use, either to the cause or to themselves. If our words could, by any means, reach the Yankee soldiers, we would tell them that their fate also, if they come here as prisoners, cannot be a very bright one this coming Winter. It is true, our authorities do what they fairly can—with justice to our own people—to give them humane usage, and that our medical officers afford them every assistance to their power, but there are 13,000 of them now in Richmond, not to mention those detained in other places. There is here, if not a scarcity, at least a great dearth of provisions, and not less of fuel; while, as to the medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our enemies use extreme diligence in keeping them from us altogether. *We would assure those Yankee soldiers that death on the field were far better than captivity here this Winter, and would accordingly counsel them also not to be taken alive.*

BRUTALITY OF THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

A few Yankee prisoners continue to be brought to the city every day by the Central cars, but this is very far from being a subject of rejoicing with our citizens. We have none thousand of them in this city and four thousand on Belle Isle, and the question which forces itself upon the attention of every one who gives the matter a thought is, now are they to be fed? The Government will not agree to exchange them, *and we certainly cannot find them in victuals much longer.* They have already eaten up all our beef and have begun upon the sheep.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.

The proper authorities are debating the question of the removal of the twelve thousand Yankee prisoners from Richmond to some other point not so circumscribed for food, and where it can be had at less expense and in greater abundance, without affecting the necessities of the people. Danville, or some location on the James River Canal, is spoken of. We are glad the question has been started, and the citizens of Richmond will do all in their power to help them to a decision.

The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, *let them be put where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature.*

THE FOOD QUESTION.

MEAT, FUEL AND YANKEES.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 30.

Beef ought to be selling now at 65 to 70 cents a pound, in accordance with the proposed arrangements between the butchers and the Government. It is quoted in yesterday morning's report of the markets at a *dollar to a dollar and a half a pound.* The butchers say they are unable to get cattle, and may be compelled to close their stalls for the want of

made a statement which illustrates the pernicious policy of wholesale impressment pursued by the agents of the Government in this city. A party had purchased forty-five head of beef-cattle, in one of the lower counties, at a cost of between eight and nine thousand dollars. They grazed them some two or three months. At the time they would have brought about $17,000 in the Richmond market. The enemy making a raid in that country succeeded in getting nine of them, and the remaining 36 were brought to Richmond, where they were valued at fifty cents gross, amounting to $12,122 50. The impressing officer came around, however, valued them at 20 cents gross, ($4,849,) and impressed them. The difference in the market price and that of the Government amounted to $7,273 50. The same parties brought 91 sheep to Richmond, which were valued at 65 cents gross, amounting to $4,222 75. They were impressed at 30 cents gross, amounting to $2,730, making a difference of $2,119. The total loss of these enterprising marketmen, exclusive of their loss from the enemy, their expenses and trouble, amounted to $9,392 50. At this rate it may reasonly be presumed very few individuals will be found daring enough to bring their meat to this market during the present season and the coming Winter.

PRICES FAR SOUTH.

The Mobile *Register* makes the following hit at the high prices in that market:

"The week past has been ordinary in every branch of business, with no great variation in prices. In fact ice only rise we note was in sweet potatoes, which had been selling at $5, and now sell readily at retail at $7 ₱ bushel. Fruit is very dear—apples are selling at 50c. to $1 apiece, and oranges also are retailing at 75c. to $1 apiece, although yesterday a lot of 1,200 were sold at 19c. apiece to the hucksters. The crop of oranges is fair this year. Our meat market has not changed much in two weeks as to price, but the supply, in appearance at least, is shorter, especially as to variety; the quality is not so good either. We hope, however, soon to chronicle extensive arrivals of beef and cattle from the country; and though this may not affect prices, it may improve the quality. Bacon is retailing at $2 50 to $2 75 ₱ ℔. Lard is still selling at $4 ₱ ℔., and butter at $5. Vegetables of all sorts are in market, but at such prices that we do not want to publish them."

PRICES IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

The *Countryman* gives the following senexed list of prices in Putnam County, Georgia:

"Bacon, $1 25 to $1 50 ₱ ℔; beef, 25c. to 30c.; lard, 31 to $1 50 ₱ ℔.; corn, for corn meal, $1 50 to $2 ₱ bush.; wheat, rye or barley, $5 to $7; corn-fodder, $1 25 to $1 50; flour, $20 ₱ 100; sorghum syrup, $4 to $5 ₱ gallon; washed, crease wool, $5 to $6 ₱ ℔., wool hats, $10 to $12 apiece."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A DEMAND FOR BRAGG'S REMOVAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 30.

In a private letter it was my privilege to see, in reply to a gentleman who had written to him on the occasion of the late victory of Chickamauga, saying, "The Confederacy embraces you! Be generous, and cease to have enemies," Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, with more than Roman virtue, says: "No man in my position, dear sir, can 'cease to have enemies.' For doing his duty, bad and indolent men will denounce him. For neglecting it, good men will and ought to do it. Of the two, I prefer the former." In the light of this sentiment, the antecedents of this renowned hero become more than illustrious—they are sublime. MARLBOROUGH.

Oct. 15, 1863.

All men will unite with our friend "Marlborough" in admiration of the noble sentiments he quotes from Gen. BRAGG. And, as to "enemies," Gen. BRAGG has none in the office of the *Enquirer*. Here he has warm admiration, kind wishes and generous hopes for his continued usefulness to our country and its cause. But neither the noble sentiments of Gen. BRAGG, nor the greatest admiration of his friends will supply *that confidence which we feel compelled to assert Gen. Bragg has utterly lost.*

Confidence in the military capacity of the General is the first prerequisite to every and any success, and when once this is lost, when the subordinate officers and men cease to regard their General with exalted and implicit trust, all discipline is gone, and the prospect of usefulness grows dim and unpromising. *That Gen. Bragg no longer enjoys the confidence of his army cannot be disputed*, since it is asserted upon evidence that we cannot question, that *every Maj.-Gen. of the army*, except BUCKNER and Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET, (restrained by considerations of personal delicacy,) *united in memorializing the President for a change of commanders.* These division Generals spoke not only in their own sentiments, but represented the army, and when such feelings have been the army and its commander, it is impossible that success can attend that army. *A separation must take place; either Gen. Bragg must cease to command the army, or, we fear, the army will soon refuse to be commanded by Gen. Bragg.* This reported memorial, it actually presented to the President, places upon him the responsibility of Gen. BRAGG's continuance, and more than this, all future disasters which may attend that army will be directly chargeable to the President, if he persists in retaining Gen. BRAGG. We trust, therefore, to the President, with all the earnestness of friendship, that he will not take upon himself so fearful a responsibility; but yielding to a necessity which, however much it may be regretted, cannot now be ovviated, remove an obnoxious commander, and give increased efficiency to a splendid and gallant army.

But is there no sacrifice that Gen. BRAGG should make? He knows the state of feelings between himself and his subordinate officers. Will he not, forgetting his own personal wishes, demand a removal, or at least that another General be appointed to the command? We implore him, as we have the President, to solve this difficulty by requesting the President to call Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to the command of the army.

The recall of Gen. JOHNSTON to the command of that army would be the practical burying of hostilities and unfriendly feelings that have already done irreparable injury to our country's cause. It would be the inauguration of an era of good feeling from which would date our final success. The whole Southwest would hail such a recall as the harbinger of returning victory.

With Gen. JOHNSTON in command and Gen. BRAGG as second, or Chief of Staff, the usefulness of both officers would be called into service, the prejudices of the subordinate officers respectfully consulted, and yet Gen. BRAGG's great usefulness not lost to the army. As at present arranged, the great military capacities of Gen. JOHNSTON, which we have reason to believe are highly appreciated by the President, are lost to the calculations of the Mississippi. We are, perhaps, better able to ascertain public sentiment than the President can be. No man speaks to him unless to agree with him; he hears but one side of public sentiment; but we hear and read both.

We should not now undertake to express an opinion if we did not believe *we see gathering a storm worse fury may do much harm to our cause, and give the President much mortification.* President DAVIS is an object of attachment from all classes of the people; he enjoys their confidence, and has enlisted sentiments far kinder than the most exalted respect. But, nevertheless, *there are those with whom he is not the favorite that he is with the great mass of the people.* To undermine that popularity; to withdraw that respect; to misrepresent his conduct; to present him as a self-willed and stubborn man, consulting private pique and personal malice, is the constant effort of active and industrious men. Gen. JOHNSTON, with an insignificant command in Mississippi, and Gen. BRAGG, retained without the confidence of the army in Tennessee, are potent and powerful examples for the malice and misrepresentation of these men.

A RECRUITING DODGE.

The special correspondent of the *Appeal*, near Chattanooga, writes as follows, under date of Oct. 22: "A rule has just been adopted by Gen. BRAGG and issued to the army, which, more than any other, promises the good result so long and effectually sought to be accomplished by other means, namely, the increase of the army. We have had our bounty laws and conscript acts, both of which are now practically dead letters. It has been reserved to one of our Colonels, W. F. GRAY, of the Hampton Legion of South Carolina, and through him Gen. JENKINS, his brigade commander, (now commanding Hood's division,) to devise a plan which has superseded the necessity of other legislation, filled their own command approximately to the usual maximum, and has been productive of the best results. The same system has been now adopted by Gen. BRAGG, and, under date of Oct. 18, he issues a general order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Missionary Ridge, Oct. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 167.—In order to augment the strength of the army and to give to our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit home and to provide for their families during the coming Winter, the following rules are adopted:

1. A furlough of not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who secures a recruit for his company.

2. The recruit must be received and mustered into service and be doing duty in the company before the application for furlough is forwarded.

3. In all applications made in pursuance of section first, the commanding officer of the company will certify that the applicant has obtained an approved recruit, who has been mustered into the service, and is present with the company doing duty.

4. All applications for furloughs under this order will be forwarded to these headquarters, where final action upon them will be had.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.

GEO. WM. BRENT, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

The effect of this, when known at home, will be to make a recruiting officer of every father, mother, sister and *wife—especially the latter*—with whom, undoubtedly, the *infantry are ever popular.* Those who seek to evade the conscript act will be hunted out and reported. The *quasi*-exempt will be compelled to show his papers, and every man within the prescribed ages, capable of bearing arms, will be made to exchange his place at home for the temporary gratification to families and friends of a visit from the war-worn, battle-scarred son, brother and husband. In South Carolina, as before stated, the plan has worked admirably, and when it becomes known throughout the Confederacy that able-bodied men can thus be made to take the place of furloughed soldiers, we shall have an augmentation of our forces in the field as gratifying to our leaders as it will prove valuable to the country at large.

Lieut. HUGH FARLEY, of Gen. KERSHAW's Staff, who, for his gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga, was detached, with four other kindred spirits from various divisions of the army, to carry the twenty-five captured flags to Richmond, has returned. But he gives an account of the mission which sought to put to the blush every man connected with the department to which the embassy was sent. He states that on arriving at the Capital, the flags were taken, tumbled into a wagon, drawn by a negro to headquarters, and there, without ceremony, without even a recognition of the brave men who had borne them from the field, they were turned over to the clerks of the War Department, like so many pieces of flannel. Had such an event occurred under the *régime* of NAPOLEON, or Queen VICTORIA, or any other Government on the face of the earth, it would have been hailed with acclamation by a grateful people, and the representatives of the army would have been crowned with the laurel they deserve and received substantial testimonials to their gallantry; but it is reserved to the young Republic of the South, whose armies are regarded by the whole civilized world as the embodiment of high-souled valor, to ignore all such considerations, to forget the precious blood poured out by our ragged boys that *she* may be great and glorious, and coolly to turn her back upon the army by whose bravery, devotion and heroic sacrifices these emblems of their achievement were won and given to their national mother. It is a mortifying fact to the army that the sleek, well-fed officials of Richmond have not sufficient gratitude in their souls to have acknowledged this gift by at least a welcome grasp of the sun-browned hands of their representatives, and through them said, 'thank you,' to their comrades. A wonderful way of stimulating soldiers, is it not, Messieurs?

A SPEECH BY JEFF. DAVIS.

A correspondent of the Meriette (Ga.) *Rebel* thus sketches a speech delivered to the troops in front of Chattanooga by JEFF. DAVIS:

"He began by paying a warm tribute to their gallantry, displayed on the bloody field of Chickamauga, defeating the largely superior force of the enemy, who had hoasted their ability to penetrate the heart of Georgia, and driving them like sheep into a pen, and protected by strong intrenchments, from which taught but an indisposition to sacrifice unnecessarily the precious lives of our brave and patriotic soldiers, prevented us from driving them. But, he said, they had given still higher evidence of their courage, patriotism and resolute determination to live freemen or die freemen, by their patient endurance and buoyant, cheerful spirits, amid privations and sufferings from half rations, thin blankets, ragged clothes and shoeless feet, than given by baring their breasts to the enemy.

He reminded them that obedience was the first duty of a soldier, remarking that when he was a youth a veteran officer said to him: 'My son, remember that obedience is the soldier's first duty. If your commanding officer orders you to burn your neighbor's house down, and to sit on the ridge pole till it falls in, do it.' The President said, this is an exaggerated statement of the duty, but prompt, unquestioning obedience of subordinates to their superiors could not be too highly recommended. If the subordinate stops to consider the propriety of an order, the delay may derange the superior's whole plan, and the opportune moment for achieving a success, or averting a defeat, may be irretrievably lost.

He alluded to the boast of our enemy that, on the occupation of East Tennessee, they would heavily recruit their army and subjugate us with the aid of our own people; but the boast has not been fulfilled. He said the proper course to pursue toward the misguided people of East Tennessee was, not to deride and abuse them, but to employ reason and conciliation to disabuse them of their error; that all of us had once loved and revered the old flag of the Union; that he had fought under its folds, and for fifteen years had striven to maintain the Constitution of our fathers in its purity, but in vain. It could not be saved from the grasping ambition for power and greed of gain of the Yankees, and he had to relinquish it. The error of the misguided among us was, that they clung longer than we do to what was once a common sentiment and feeling of us all, and, be repeated, they must be reasoned with and conciliated.

In closing, he expressed his deep conviction of our eventual success under the blessing of Providence, and expected the Army of Tennessee, when they should resume active operations, not to pause on the banks of the Cumberland, but to plant our banners permanently on the banks of the Ohio. This, he believed, would be done. As the humble representative of the people, he returned their grateful thanks to the Army of Tennessee for what they had already accomplished, and fervently invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon all officers and men composing it."

SPEECH OF GEN. BRAGG.

Gen. BRAGG was then lustily called for, and responded, briefly and pointedly, as follows: "My brother soldiers: It would be presumption in me to attempt to address you after what has been said to you by our distinguished Executive. You can make better speeches than I can—such as you have made from Shiloh to Chickamauga, at Richmond, at Perryville and Murfreesboro. It is my office to record your speeches for you, and this I have endeavored to do to the best of my ability. I therefore return you my thanks, and beg you to excuse me from further remarks."

This good hit was received with cheers, and the soldiers separated.

THE POLK EMBROGLIO.

The Marietta *Rebel* publishes the following explanation of the causes which led to the suspension of Gens. POLK and HILL:

"Gen. POLK left Gen. BRAGG's headquarters at 10 o'clock at night, under orders to attack at daylight. He was accompanied by Gen. BRECKENRIDGE. On their way they met a staff officer of Gen. HILL, to whom Gen. POLK communicated his order. Upon reaching his headquarters he dispatched orders to his own division Generals, and to Gen. HILL. The former received them and was prepared to execute them at the hour designated. But Gen. HILL failed to receive those addressed to him, being in the rear. The messenger returned about daybreak, reporting that he could not find Gen. HILL. Gen. POLK then sent orders to Gen. HILL's division commanders direct, mounted his horse, and with his Staff rode to the front. This is the upshot of the matter just as it transpired. Some persons blame Gen. POLK for failing to arrest Gen. HILL at once. Suppose he had done so—what then? Might not the plans of the day have been disarranged far beyond any benefits to be derived from the arrest of a commanding officer at such a time? Both Generals were of the same grade, and it is questionable whether such a step might not have been considered tyrannical, arbitrary and unnecessary. At all events, it could have done no good, and might have done harm."

THE PACHA'S RAMS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 28.

Nothing is more strange than to observe that the Confederates on the continent should appear to feel so deep an interest in the question, whether his Highness, the Pacha of Egypt, is to be allowed to take away two steam rams, which, it seems, have been built at Liverpool for that enlightened potentate. Under the influence of some strange hallucination, Mr. DUDLEY, the Yankee Minister at London, has got the fixed idea that these two rams are in fact intended for the navy of this Confederate Government. What evidence of this intention he may have in hand, we cannot yet affirm; all that has yet to be produced is an English Court of Justice. He may possibly laund his case upon the consideration that it is extremely reasonable and natural for the Confederates to get vessels of this kind built—that no Government in the world has such urgent need of them like. He may also urge upon the Court, through his lawyers, the general notoriety of the fact, and the frequency with which these ships are termed, both in England and in Yankeedom, the "rebel rams." As for Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the ships, *he* is said to know nothing of the Confederate Government; he has had an order to build two rams, perhaps from a French house, and being an enterprising and industrious shipwright, he has filled the order; but, when questioned about it in the House of Commons, of which he is a member, he said he understood the vessels were for the service of the Pacha of Egypt or Emperor of China.

Now the two rams lie under seizure by order of the British Government, to abide a trial before the Courts, and on the hull of each is branded the Queen's "broad arrow." The trial is going to be an interesting one to all the parties concerned—except possibly the Pacha himself. Unless British Courts have altogether reversed and subverted the ordinary rules of evidence, it will not do for Mr. ADAMS' lawyers to rest their case upon the fact that the Confederacy does most urgently need war-ships of this sort, and that it would be unaccountably stolid and improvident if it did not try to have such built. Neither can the Court admit as evidence, we presume, that New-York newspapers, and some British ones, have habitually called the things "rebel rams." That does not amount to public notoriety of a fact, but only of an imputation. No doubt the Yankee advocates will pronounce bold and able witnesses, good and approved swearers; but unless they have something stronger than inference and newspaper notoriety to produce, the Court will be obliged, on this part of the case, to decide against them, and let His Highness have his vessels.

Then comes another branch of the case. Supposing it proved that these rams have, in fact, been built on Confederate account, are they vessels of such a character that to allow them to leave an English port without their armament, would be a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act? That act provides against British subjects fitting out armed expeditions, whether military or naval, against a friendly Power. It does not hinder, we find, tens of thousands of men setting out from England or Ireland for the Federal States, and scores of thousands of rifles and muskets from being sent also—but in other ships—which arms are to be put into the hands of those men to fight against the Confederates. It only prohibits an armed ship of war, or an organized body of troops from setting forth from England to be used against a friendly nation. Now Earl RUSSELL has, in a late speech, most kindly suggested to Mr. ADAMS' lawyers how they are to bring the rams within the act; it is by urging the argument that such vessels as these, even without guns, are instruments of war; that inasmuch as they have a beak or spur, they are in themselves a weapon and an armament, and a complete naval expedition, if they have but firemen and engineers. Here are delicate points of law and evidence, which cannot fail to receive elucidation from the able arguments of counsel.

But in addition to the mere question of law and fact, there are certain political considerations, which—if we had not so profound a reverence for the illustrious independence of British Courts as we have—would seem to us rather likely to influence the result. For example, the danger of war with the United States. It is not that Great Britain fears the prowess of the United States, being quite able, in fact, to bombard every Yankee port to ashes, and to blow the whole Yankee navy quickly out of water; it is not that; *but it would by no means suit the policy of England at present to disturb the present happy condition of affairs in which Yankee merchantmen are fast disappearing from the ocean, and to let loose (by war with that nation,) a swarm of privateers to prey upon her own commerce. England might, indeed, lay New-York and Boston in ashes; but, in doing so, she would be burning up much of her own property; she would be leaving hundreds of millions of stocks belonging to her subjects to be confiscated, and her own ships upon all seas would have to run the gauntlet of a steam fleet of privateers. Therefore, she must keep up at least the appearance of a most conscientious "neutrality"—in her one-sided way; and we incline to think that, on this ground alone, the venerable Judges will find, law to detain the Pacha's rams.*

There is another consideration also which will not be overlooked: these rams are not *cruisers*, like the *Alabama* and *Georgia*. *They could be of no service in carrying out the great British policy of destroying a rival's shipping and traffic*—they could be only useful in such a business as raising a blockade and relieving a besieged seaport; in other words, they would be of no use to England, but only to their owner, the Pacha of Egypt. If it were a case of fast steamships, with bows like a razor, able to run down, or run away from an enemy, as occasion might require, we do confess we should have much stronger hopes that the law would appear plain to the venerable Judges in the Pacha's favor.

In short, the policy of England, as we have several times had the honor to demonstrate, *is that the present war shall be continued and stimulated; not that it shall be ended in our favor*; still less that such a wholesome and beneficent war should be turned from its present worthy mission, and fall upon the merchant fleets and ship-yards of England, which are now in so thriving a way. The idea may seem irreverent, but we have an uneasy sort of feeling upon our mind that those ancient and grave Judges, with purest ermine on their shoulders, and whalebone wigs on their heads, will, after long argument and earnest consultation, lay those wigs together, and dream of a law for holding the Pacha's rams.

But "British sympathy" for the gallant Confederates! How will that endure such cruel, one-sided neutrality? Dear Confederates, be not deceived; *you have no British sympathy—none. Mr. Lindsay says the majority of Englishmen sympathize with you—Lord Russell, quite as high an authority, says the vast majority is on the side of your enemies; and we say unto you that which of the two is correct in his estimate, matters not one single straw.* There are certain traditional maxims of British policy, with respect to foreign nations, which are observed invariably by each successive Government—Whig, Conservative, Liberal; it is all the same; and the temporary "sympathies" of majorities or minorities never make that policy to deviate by a hair's breadth. The most unyielding of these principles *is to stimulate and aware that England herself keep out of, and especially, and above all things, to contrive and devise that everything afloat—not British—shall, as far as possible, be sunk, burned, or blown up.* Therefore, His Highness the Pasha shall sooner get out of English shipyards a dozen steam cruisers than one steam ram.

THE RIOT IN RALEIGH.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. VANCE AND JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond papers are publishing the correspondence which transpired between Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and JEFF. DAVIS, at the time of the riots in Raleigh, in September last. GOV. VANCE telegraphed, under date of Sept. 10, stating the fact of the trouble to JEFF. DAVIS, and adding:

"Please order immediately that troops passing through here shall not enter the city. If this is not done the most frightful consequences may ensue."

Mr. DAVIS replied by telegraph:

RICHMOND, Sept. 10, 1863.

Gov. Z. B. Vance:

Your dispatch of this date received. I deeply regret the occurrence you announce, and have sent by telegraph the following order to Maj. W. W. PEASE, Quartermaster: "You will not allow the troops in transit to be detained at Raleigh, and will communicate to the commanding officer of each detachment passing there that he is instructed not to permit his men to enter the city, but if transportation is not furnished to enable the detachment to proceed immediately by railroad, will march, without halting, to an encampment at safe distance from Raleigh."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GOV. VANCE wrote, under date of Sept. 11, giving his views of the troubles, and adding:

"As it is my intention to enforce the laws rigidly against all citizens who participated in the second mob, so I feel it my duty to demand that punishment may be inflicted on the officers who assisted or countenanced the first. Should this not be done, I shall feel it my duty to demand the pardon of these officers of the State of Georgia to answer the demands of justice. I feel very sad in the contemplation of these outrages. The distance is quite short to either anarchy or despotism when armed soldiers, led by their officers, can with impunity outrage the laws of a State. * * * I pray you to see that it does not occur again. Should any newspaper in the State commit treason I would have its editor arrested and tried by laws which many of us yet respect. I thank you for your prompt orders telegraphed to Maj. PEASE concerning the passage of troops through this city. They are now being enforced, and peace can be preserved if they are rigidly obeyed."

A second letter, dated Sept. 11, from GOV. VANCE to President DAVIS, *is omitted by the Standard for the present.*

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15, 1863.

Gov. Z. B. Vance, Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your two communications of the 11th inst. have been received.

Upon the receipt of your telegram informing me that measures were taken to put an end to the disturbances in Raleigh had not proved effective, orders were issued which it is hoped will be sufficient to prevent further disorders.

I have referred to the Secretary of War your statement respecting particular officers alleged to have been concerned in the riot, and the matter will receive proper inquiry.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. BANNING, being written to by Gen. COOPER, A. G., replied, showing that he had not been absent from the depot while his troops were going through, and asserting that he was utterly ignorant of any intention on the part of his men to mob the printing-office. He adds:

The true explanation of the affair I take to be this: When my brigade arrived at Weldon we found there a party of North Carolinians, commanded by a Lieutenant, who informed me that he was ordered to the vicinity of Salisbury, I think, to arrest some deserters, and urged me to let his party go along with my brigade for the sake of dispatch. I said yes, if he could find room in the train for his party. He replied that he could take the top of the cars. I told him then that he might do so. Accordingly, he and his party took the top of the cars, and went with my brigade through Raleigh. After we left Raleigh this party freely avowed themselves the authors of the deed, and claimed credit for it. They said they led some of my men into it with them, and I have no doubt they did, but, I think, not many, and these merely unorganized individuals, each acting for and by himself. These things I learned from officers and men who heard the talk of the North Carolinians on the train after it left Raleigh. I learned them first at Charlotte, when the train stopped there; but the North Carolinians were then off the cars, so that I had no opportunity to question them myself. Thus, sir, you have such an account of this affair as it is in my power to give you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING, Brigadier-General.

To S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

TRIAL OF THE TORPEDOES—"THE BIG GUN"—FORT SUMTER—THE NEXT FIGHT.

The Charleston correspondent of the Augusta (Geo.) *Constitutionalist* writes:

"If report speaks truly, Sumter will be prepared to test the mettle of the iron-clads in the next fight. Some important improvements have been made within the last three or four weeks to the interior of that work. The garrison have been busily employed, and some guns, no matter how many, have been mounted, which will speak for themselves when the occasion is presented. The protection afforded the troops is of such a character as to render the fire of the enemy harmless. So far as safety is concerned, I have heard men say that there was less danger of being injured in this work during a bombardment than in any other in the harbor.

Torpedo or submarine boats are so far, as beneficial results, mere experiments. They have been tried, and found out to accomplish the end proposed. The crews are generally unacquainted with the working of the boats. On experimenting, it has happened on one or two occasions that the lives of the men have been lost. These crafts have been more injurious to our people than to the enemy, and thus far have proved to be a humbug.

The report in relation to the handing of the big gun, which cracked at the first fire, seems to have no foundation. It is still on the battery, and does not appear to have undergone any repairs, and there is some doubt as to whether it can be fit for anything other than to be melted for smaller ordnance. The destruction of this gun is attributed to a want of knowledge as to the proper manner of loading and firing, rather than to any defect in the piece itself. The middle thin gun is still at the railroad, where it has been tested, proving all that has been claimed by its inventor. Different places have been mentioned as to where it will be placed in position—Forts Johnson and Moultrie being respectively assigned as its point of destination."

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Four monitors opened fire at 11 o'clock this morning, on Fort Sumter, a distance of one mile. The firing from Gregg, Wagner, and the centre battery, on Sumter, Johnson and Simpkins, has been very heavy during the day.

At 11½ o'clock this morning the enemy fired three or four solid shot from the centre battery into the city. Only one building, the Union Bank, was struck. No person injured.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

The fire on Sumter from Gregg, Wagner and three monitors has been incessant since 10 o'clock this morning. The monitors drew off at 7 this evening, but Gregg and Wagner are still firing rapidly from 300-pound Parrott guns. Six hundred and seventy-nine shots have been fired at Sumter, eighty-eight of which have missed. They were nearly all directed at the sea face. No damage of consequence to the fort, but the sea wall is pretty well battered.

The fire at Fort Johnson has not been as heavy today; some few shots fired on Sullivan's Island. Our batteries keep a regular fire, making excellent shots, and surpassing the enemy in accuracy.

There has been no further firing on the city. Some of the shells thrown were picked up and found to be filled with Greek fire. The one which struck the Union Bank fell in a cistern, and the others also in water. Heavy firing is still going on.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 29.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner kept up a continuous fire on Sumter last night. The enemy's fire to-day was exceedingly severe, and concentrated altogether on the sea face of Sumter. Seven hundred and seventy-nine shots were fired from Gregg and Wagner and two monitors, eighty of which missed. One man was killed at the fort to-day. There has been heavy bombardment still going on.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Sumter has been heavy and continuous all night from Gregg and Wagner and the centre battery. It is reported that one of the monitors burst a gun, and retired with her turret disabled. No further casualties reported this morning. Heavy firing from 200 and 300-pound Parrotts still progressing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Saturday is regarded as the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday to sundown on Thursday 1,215 shots of all calibre, from 15-inch mortars to 300-pounder Parrotts and downward, have been thrown into and against the fort. The only casualties have been the slight wounding of seven privates of the Twelfth Georgia regiment.

This evening the enemy opened fire, from a mortar battery, at Cummings Point, upon the northeast angle of the fort, which seemed in he the special object of attention, and sustained the brunt of the firing to-day. They appear to avoid firing on the city side of the fort. The enemy's batteries engaged were those at Gregg, Wagner and Cummings Point, in addition to three monitors.

The bombardment of Sumter still goes on, but the fire is a good deal slackened. Our batteries continue to fire slowly and deliberately, the enemy paying no attention to them at present.

REBEL POLITICS.

THE ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Returns sufficient to indicate the result of the late election in Mississippi have been received. The delegation in the next Congress stands:

First District—Col. John A. Orr.
Second District—Col. W. D. Holder.
Third District—Hon. Israel Welsh.*
Fourth District—Hon. H. C. Chambers.*
Fifth District—Hon. O. P. Singleton.*
Sixth District—Hon. E. Barksdale.*
Seventh District—Hon. — Lamkin.
Those marked thus * are reelected.
Governor—Gen. Chas. Clark.
Secretary of State—Hon. C. A. Brougher.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Hon. A. J. Gillespie.
Treasurer—Hon. M. D. Haynes.

The Legislature is composed of nearly all new members. Gen. Gholson is elected Major-General by a handsome majority.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Among those who, "at the earnest solicitation of their friends," have announced themselves, through the Raleigh *Progress*, as candidates for election to Congress, we notice:

S. P. Smith, from the Ninth Congressional District; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Yellowley and Robt. R. Bridgers, from the Second Congressional District; P. T. Haery, Capt. L. D. Starke and Hon. W. N. H. Smith, from the First Congressional District; Thos. Faison and Dr. J. T. Leach, from the Third Congressional District; Dr. J. G. Ramsay, from the Eighth Congressional District; Hon. A. H. Arrington and Capt. Josiah Turner, from the Fifth Congressional District.

The election comes off on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

SOUTHERN "GREEK FIRE."

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* asserts that Col. JOHN TRAVIS, (of pistol-shot notoriety,) has discovered, if not the ancient, at least its counterpart and equal, the modern "Greek fire." Its components are kept secret, but Col. TRAVIS tenders the use of his invention to the Confederate States. The *Register* gives the following account of a test of this fire:

"On Thursday evening last, near the Bay road, in the suburbs of this city, in the presence of several scientific professors, ordnance and artillery officers, Col. MILLER, commanding this volunteer and conscript Bureau, other officers of the army and navy, a score of ladies, and at least one representative of the Press, Capt. TRAVIS made two distinct experiments of his fire or composition, using on each occasion less than half a pint of the preparation—a fluid. Both were eminently successful, eliciting universal commendation. Instantaneously on being exposed to the air the fluid becomes a blaze of fire, with heat intense, resembling that of a liquid metal in the smelting process. A pile of green wood, into which it was thrown, ignited immediately, like tinder.

Without delay—within ten seconds—a number of buckets of water were thrown upon the flames; a dense volume of smoke ascended, the hissing and singing sound of a quenched fire was heard, but lo! the burning fluid licked up the water, destroying its oxygen, a fluid seemingly added to the flame, and the wood cracked and hummed, and the flames arose again defiantly, unquenchable. On the occasion of these experiments, 'TRAVIS' Greek fire' burned for something over a quarter of an hour in full vigor and force. Its heat is intense, and flies at once into the body of the substance it touches."

LIFE IN RICHMOND—FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS OF LAST WEEK.

HUNTING.—Extravagant reports of a superabundance of game in the neighboring forests, have succeeded in getting up a furore among amateurs and pot-hunters. Traps and shot-guns, shot, powder and caps, since Monday, have been in demand, the first mentioned article, being wholly confined to the denizens of the suburbs, and first hand speculators in fresh fish and game. The number of amateur sportsmen, old and young, who may be seen every morning, with double-barrel guns and capacious, game-bags swinging over their shoulders, seems unusually, and, for the times, marvelously large. Judging from the condition in which most of them return, and the striking flatness or unnatural stuffedness of their gamebags, it would appear that the game must be either shockingly scarce, or their skill deplorably defective. To the best event, however, hunting with powder and shot is an expensive amusement, as each charge costs about a dollar and a half, to say nothing of the wear and tear of scarce shoe-leather and valuable homespun, in a day's tramp. Where the Government furnishes the ammunition, it is a different thing. Otherwise, economy would resign the whole imperial realm of Nimrod to the knights of the net and trap.

We record with satisfaction, (the more intense, because of the howl it will raise in Yankeedom,) the fact of the arrival in Richmond, yesterday, of Col. J. W. SOTHERON, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, who riddled a Yankee Lieutenant's heart for intrusion upon his plantation, enlisting his negroes for LINCOLN's service against his consent. Col. SOTHERON is accompanied by his son, who escaped with him. Thus perish all who insult Southern sentiment and honor, and degrade themselves by a mock elevation of the negro.

It appears the Lieutenant (WHITE) was accompanied by a battalion of negro soldiers, and not four or five, as the Northern papers stated. After Col. SOTHERON shot WHITE his son fired a double-barrel gun into the negroes, and they, dropping their guns, ran like a flock of black sheep. This enabled the gentlemen to escape in a carriage to the Potomac, which he crossed, and found friends and succour.

—Some extensive hoarding has been going on for some time past, and it is the persons engaged in it had their deserts they would be hung to the nearest lamp-posts. We understand that two of the most soulless of these speculators live on Broad-street, one of whom has no less than 700 barrels of flour, purchased for $11 per barrel, stored away in the cellar, closet, parlor and garret of his store and residence. The other is said to have also a very large quantity of flour, similarly hoarded, which he purchased at $8 per barrel. Should the Legislature not pass the law they have framed to act against engrossers the alternative is left to the City Council to venture extreme measures in the premises. A few such scoundrels unmasked, would prove eminently beneficial, no doubt, in giving a rational tone to the city markets.

—A North Carolina soldier, named KEENAN, stopping at the Soldiers' Home on Cary-street, acting under the influence of religious fanaticism, secretly got out on the roof of the building, and with a knife inflicted an injury to himself for which, we believe, polite language has no expression. His condition was necessarily brought to the attention of the Lieutenant in charge of the house, and upon inquiry as to the cause of such a remarkable freak, KEENAN piously responded that he "wished to become a better man." He was sent to Hospital No. 13, on Nineteenth-street, for treatment."

—A large consignment of boxes filled with blankets, clothing, books, and other nick-nacks, for the Yankee prisoners at Richmond, has been received at the Libby prison, for distribution among them. If the Confederate authorities were disposed to act in bad faith, as the Yankees have invariably done, and do as they are done by, the clothing would be turned over to our returned prisoners, who were robbed in Northern dungeons of all of value they possessed, including the little presents of money and clothing contributed them by sympathizing friends. Those who have lost should certainly be reimbursed out of this nice lot.

—A dark skin, straight-haired woman, calling herself ELIZA ROWE, and representing herself as a white woman, was brought before the Mayor yesterday, charged with the grievous offence of sleeping with a free negro named NATHANIEL COREY. The Mayor said he did not believe she was a white woman, and ordered that she go back to the place of her nativity in King William. The negro COREY was ordered to be whipped.

—The following named persons, citizens of Rockingham County, were lodged in Castle Thunder yesterday, charged with treason and disloyalty to the Confederate Government: Rev. William Dueing, but Gregg and Wagner are still firing rapidly from 300-pound Parrott guns. Six hundred and seventy-nine shots have been fired at Sumter, eighty-eight of which have missed. They were nearly all directed at the sea face. No damage of consequence to the fort, but the sea wall is pretty well battered.

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First District—Col. John A. Orr.
Second District

these vessels whilst they were being made. They were now in the history of the world, but in the contest between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*—although the latter on the day previous had defied a fleet of our largest frigates, carrying an armament fifty times greater than the *Monitor*, destroying some and threatening all with the same fate—the *Monitor*, working her two 11-inch guns behind an invulnerable shield, tested her powers, offensive and defensive, by so terrible an ordeal that intelligent and unprejudiced men here and in Europe from that hour saw that naval supremacy must be maintained; if at all, by abandoning wooden ships and adopting those which the genius, engineering skill and ripe practical knowledge of their author had taught the world how to construct. My knowledge of this class of war vessels had been acquired not only by watching and inspecting their construction, step by step, but under the orders of the Government, I had enjoyed the good fortune of participating in the contest to which I have referred, and which had developed the necessity of the monitor system to sustain us harmed, the fire of heavy guns at short range, and at the same time to inflict deadly injuries upon an adversary's ship of great power, heavily sheathed in iron. With an experience thus gained I might, as I think, have justly claimed the right to express an opinion as to the value and capacities of the monitors, even had this differed from the views entertained by Rear-Admiral DUPONT, whose knowledge concerning them was probably derived from casual inspection and the reports of others. Moreover, I was charged by the Government with the duty of proceeding to Charleston to watch and report the proceedings of these vessels in action; to assist in maintaining them in readiness for battle, and to report to the officers having them in charge such information as might be needful.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR REMOVING THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

In addition to all this, it may here be proper to say that, at great expense, shells had been devised by Capt. ERICSSON, the author of the monitor system, which, in connection with rafts to be attached to the bows of the vessels, were to be used for removing, by means of explosive force, obstructions within the harbor and of firing torpedoes supposed to be sunk by the enemy in the track of our advancing fleet. The effectiveness of these shells had been so tested by me before they were sent to Admiral DUPONT as to make it clear to my mind and to that of the Government that they would be practically safe and capable of clearing the track of battle.

ADMIRAL DUPONT URGED TO USE THE SHELLS.

I strongly urged Admiral DUPONT to use these shells, and requested permission to participate in the action of the 7th, on board a monitor which should be thus armed. This privilege was denied to me; and although, in view of supposed obstructions, I had expressed to Admiral DUPONT and his officers the opinion that the monitors could successfully pass them, my confidence in expressing it was greatly strengthened by, and somewhat founded upon the assumption that these shells were to be employed, and this the Admiral knew.

THE ADMIRAL DECLINES AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

He nevertheless declined to order their employment, and thus was lost to the Government and nation a powerful means of penetrating to the cradle of this great rebellion.

Under these circumstances, and well aware that the Government had expected much from the attack upon Charleston with the abundant means furnished to the Rear-Admiral commanding, I was greatly disappointed that the important testruments I have mentioned were not used by him, especially as I believed—and, as an earnest of my conviction, had offered to hazard my life and limb—that, with shells attached, the monitors could pass all obstructions and hold the city of Charleston at their mercy. All this was certainly calculated to awaken in my mind criticism upon the conduct of Rear-Admiral DUPONT, which, as the evidence shows, I refrained from expressing, maintaining a reserve not merely respectful to him but calculated to defend him from the censures freely and openly cast upon him for failing to renew the attack of the 7th of April.

THE PROOF OF THE SECOND CHARGE.

I will now briefly examine the proof introduced to maintain the second charge, the mere reading of which will show that even if I had said all that is charged against me, it was but the statement of views which, if honest, I had a right, in common with all other persons, to express. Entertaining the opinion, and officially reporting it as I did to Rear-Admiral DUPONT, that the monitors were on the 8th substantially, and for practical purposes, as fit to renew the attack as they had been to make it on the day previous, I was bound either by courtesy nor by any rule of the service with which I am acquainted, to withhold or conceal it; and believing, as I certainly did, that the monitors, with the shells and rafts attached, could have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions, I was equally entitled to state, in respectful language, that opinion also; and, moreover, I think the disrespect, if there be any, in imputing to Rear-Admiral DUPONT prejudice against the monitors was so slight that his self-respect can hardly have been increased by noticing it. Indeed, while there is no proof in the case that I ever charged him with entertaining this prejudice, and while, by asserting that I did, he, by implication, at least, denies the existence of the prejudice so imputed, the evidence introduced on his behalf very clearly establishes that he was prepossessed against them, for Capt. DAHLGREN in substance declares that *he don't think Admiral Dupont had a high opinion of the monitors, and that he could not have had, after reading his (Drayton's) reports concerning them, made before the fight.*

What these reports were does not appear, but that the witness believed he had succeeded in instilling into the Admiral's mind his own unfavorable opinion, is quite clear.

The proof, however, fails to show that I made the statements charged against me. The evidence on this subject consists of the testimony of Capt. GADDEN, of the *Arago*, and of several other persons who were on board of that steamer during her voyage from Charleston to New-York. He says, in substance, that I stated that the monitors had received no serious injury; that they could be repaired in a few hours; that the trial ought not to condemn them; that they had not had a fair trial; that with the shells attached to them they could go in. He further swore that I said the officers of the navy were prejudiced against the monitors, but that I mentioned no one in particular, and did not reflect upon Admiral DUPONT. The Purser of the *Arago* testified that I said the officers of the navy were rather prejudiced against them, but that I spoke of Admiral DUPONT personally in the highest terms.

Mr. COLWELL swore that those on board the *Arago* were much excited about the fight at Charleston, and condemned the Admiral for his failure; but he did not intimate that I took part in any such conversation, stating only that I had said the monitors were a very little injured, and were repaired in about five hours. That I was respectful in my remarks concerning DUPONT, and although this witness at one time said he was under the impression that I had said the Admiral was prejudiced against the monitors, he afterwards stated that I might not have so said, but that the passengers generally united in condemning him, the witness may have confounded their statements with mine.

Mr. FULTON, in his testimony, states that my conversations with him on the subject of the attack were private and in an undertone, and that I said I had sometimes retired to my stateroom to avoid being questioned; that I said the attack was not an earnest one, and expressed disappointment that the shells were not employed; but did not say the monitors could have entered the harbor without them, nor that the Admiral was prejudiced against the monitors, but that I did say he would have reviewed the attack but for the influence of some of those who were.

Mr. MARS, a passenger, testified that I appeared not to wish to speak on the subject of the attack, and that, although he sat opposite to me at the table, he did not hear me say that the Admiral was prejudged.

Having thus failed to prove that I had uttered any of the language as charged, and it appearing upon the evidence that I had spoken of Admiral DUPONT in high terms—studiously refraining from talking upon the subject of the attack—it appeared to me remarkable that the prosecution, instead of acknowledging the injustice of these charges, should persist in calling witnesses to prove that the monitors were seriously injured in their attack upon the forts, and could not have renewed it without probable disaster. Whilst this attempt has signally failed, it has nevertheless disclosed the real purpose of this prosecution to have been, not an inquiry into any language or conduct of mine, but, under the pretext, an effort to justify a failure by Rear Admiral DUPONT, which had attracted the observation of the world by condemning as inadequate the instruments which a liberal Government had placed in his hands. This desire to justify himself was natural; but that he should have been willing to achieve even his own vindication by making and persisting in prosecuting unfounded charges against a brother officer is extraordinary. How utterly he has failed to accomplish this a brief examination of the proofs will show.

THE FACTS IN RELATION TO THE ATTACK.

It appears from these that before the attack was made it was supposed by Rear Admiral DUPONT that torpedoes had been placed in the channel along which his fleet must pass; that network had been suspended from buoys designed to entangle the propellers and thus prevent their action, and that for some purpose piles had been placed across the middle ground to obstruct the entrance of monitors in that direction. It moreover appears, especially from a careful reading of the deposition of Commander C. R. P. ROGERS, the Admiral's Fleet Captain, that no additional information upon either of these subjects was obtained by means of the attack. After that was over the existence of torpedoes, of network, and the purpose of the piles were shrouded in the same mystery as before. It was ascertained, however, that ill torpedoes lurked in the channel they were probably harmless, for some had been exploded; and that they were incapable of being fired is shown by letter referred to by this witness, written by a rebel officer in Fort Sumter, stating that the effort to explode a torpedo while directly under the hull of the *Ironsides* had failed. We must, therefore, accept it as established that as no information was obtained during the conflict which could be used to strengthen the surmises before existing as to the character of these obstructions, their supposed existence could not have afforded ground for declining to renew the engagement, which was not equally good as an objection against having made it at all, and this being so, we must look for some other reason for the failure of the Admiral to offer battle on the 8th, in pursuance of his declared intention, when he gave the signal for the monitors to haul off on the previous day.

It is true that some of this testimony conveys the impression that the fear of encountering these supposed obstructions was a controlling element in the Admiral's mind in forming the determination not to renew the attack; but in this there is evident mistake, for a brave and intelligent commander would hardly be so fearful of obstructions, which might or might not be real, as to abandon a great enterprise without practical effort to learn whether obstacles to its achievement existed or not. Assuming such a suspicion, I feel compelled to defend Admiral DUPONT, and hence am constrained to look elsewhere for some reason why he failed to renew an attack which, if persisted in, might have succeeded. His witnesses on this subject next point to the injuries sustained by the monitors, and to their alleged inability to withstand a repetition of his terrible fire, to which they were subjected on the 7th.

THE MONITORS NOT MATERIALLY INJURED.

A glance at the testimony will show how utterly unfounded is this effort at an excuse, whilst it will also establish, to the satisfaction of intelligent and unprejudiced men, that the capacity of the monitors to resist unharmed the most terrible fire from guns and rifles of the heaviest calibre, has never been over-stated. It appears, from the testimony of the Fleet Captain, that the fire to which they were exposed was by far more terrific than that which he or any one connected with the fleet had ever before seen.

THE EFFECT OF THE REBEL FIRE.

From 50 to 100 rebel guns, of heavier calibre than were ever before employed against ships-of-war, were brought to bear upon the monitors at the same time, and probably many more. The *Patapsco* was struck by 31 shots, 21 of which hit the turret; and 15 or more of these—all heavy balls—struck it within the period of five minutes, and yet at 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 7th she was in a fit condition to renew the engagement. The *Nantucket* was struck 53 times, and although the mechanism which worked her 15-inch gun was disordered, this was repaired on the 8th. Capt. DRAYTON states that the top of the pilot-house of the *Passaic* was raised up by a shot; but it is quite evident from his account of it that this in no manner disabled the vessel, whilst it hardly increased the chances of danger to those within. It sufficiently appears that the *Weehawken* was fit to have renewed the engagement on the following day, although she was struck several times upon her side armor in nearly the same place. Without following this subject further in detail, it is sufficient to state—what appears from the proof—that such and all of the monitors were in fighting trim within twenty-four hours after they came out of battle; whilst the injuries received by them were so trifling, when the terrible means employed for inflicting them are considered, that they may be pronounced substantially invulnerable to the strongest artillery. But one life was lost on board of them during the conflict, and whilst one or two of the turrets were, by the impact of shot, painfully prevented from turning until repaired, it should be remembered that turning by their rudders each could at all times present her guns to the enemy at pleasure. Indeed, it was partly by this means that the guns of the *Monitor* were brought to bear on the *Merrimac* in that first engagement of iron-clads to which I have before referred. One of the witnesses has suggested that if other shots had struck in the same place as previous ones, the armor might have been endangered. Entertaining as I do the opposite opinion, I would suggest that, even if the witness was correct, he anticipates a hazard too remote to be much apprehended; for it is well known that the chances that one shot will strike exactly where a previous one had hit are very slight.

The *Keokuk*, an iron-clad vessel—but not built upon the plan of the monitors—was almost immediately disabled, having fired but three guns at the enemy; and the *Ironsides*, a much stronger and better armed ship, although she escaped serious injury, no doubt owed this to the temporary means employed to strengthen her before going into action and to the care exercised in keeping her at a great distance from the enemy's guns.

THE IRONSIDES.

That this distance was maintained is apparent from the testimony of the Fleet-Captain, who stated in substance that when the order was signaled for the monitors to retire from the conflict, *they all passed the Ironsides in moving out.* This shows that they were inside of her and much closer to the enemy's batteries; and how much nearer may be inferred from his cross-examination, in which he states that twenty minutes may have elapsed before the last of the monitors passed by. They engaged the batteries within six hundred yards, and it need hardly be suggested that no ship constructed upon their plan could have lived under the heavy fire to which at that distance they were subjected.

CONCLUSION.

I here close what I have thought well to say concerning this attempt by Rear Admiral DUPONT to justify his inactive and failure by attacking that system of war-vessels which has already, in my opinion, given us a more effective fleet than is possessed by any other nation. A judicious use of these vessels might have transmitted his name with honor far into the future; an assault upon the system can but recoil upon the assailant. From me it needs no defence; time and battle will but confirm the opinions I have expressed concerning it, while its adoption by the nations of the world will bear unfailing testimony to the great skill and foresight of the contriver.

With these remarks I submit my case to the just consideration of this honorable Court.

Very respectfully, ALBAN C. STIMERS,
Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

NAVAL LYCEUM, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Danger from Grain Gambling—The Great Fair—Military Movements—Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Western people are again threatened with a great danger. I alluded, in my last, to the spirit of speculation and downright gambling which had invaded the grain market of our city. This has been somewhat checked, but it still exists to a deplorable extent, and will end, doubtless, as it has heretofore ended, in the bankruptcy of large numbers. But this is not the worst of the evil. It is extending, and like that which prevailed in 1855-'6-'7, is embracing all departments of life. Our people do not seem to get wisdom by experience. Although but a few years have elapsed since ruin stalked abroad through our cities and over our farms, it all seems to have been forgotten, and men are plunging again into the same scenes of excessive buying and selling. The advice to farmers, which I saw in an agricultural paper the other day, is applicable to all: "Be careful not to owe anybody; but be still more careful not to let anybody owe you." Good advice to everybody in these days, when it is evident that there are breakers ahead.

The "Northwestern Fair" for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission under the auspices of the ladies of several States, which is to commence in this city next week, is the great subject of interest just now with all who are benevolently inclined. Five thousand dollars in cash have already been raised in this city, two thousand in Milwaukee, and lesser sums in the towns and villages. Large quantities of articles have been donated, such as a first-class reaper from McCORMICK & Co., an engine from P. W. GAYNE & Co., of this city. There are to be several departments, and the articles are to be sold for the benefit of the fund. A Fine Art gallery is to be established—a sufficient number of paintings, engravings, statuary, &c., having already been promised to warrant it. The fair is to continue two weeks, and from present appearances the minimum estimate ($25,000) will be realized.

There is something doing in the military line in this State. Recruiting for the old regiments is going forward slowly, yet quite a number of men are picked up monthly. Since harvest business in this line has been somewhat brisker. Gen. FARNSWORTH'S cavalry brigade has commenced filling up quite satisfactorily. Colored men in Uncle Sam's uniform are appearing in our streets quite thickly. As this is the first season of them here, they excite some curiosity. The first regiment, I understand, is about full. Camp Douglas now contains over 6,000 rebel prisoners, and so well are they guarded that there appears to be little or no difficulty. Two companies of the Invalid corps arrived here last Friday, and are to be employed in guard duty at the camp. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is unusually good and but few deaths occur. The defences of the camp are to be improved, by the construction of a double fence ten feet high, surmounted by a parapet upon which the sentries are to walk their lonely rounds. Two full regiments of Home Guards are to be raised in this city, and are fully armed and equipped and under a good state of discipline. Two regiments from Minnesota, being of those which were engaged in the Indian war under Gen. SIBLEY, have recently passed through this city, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The Union men of this State are active in forming leagues, clubs, holding immense public meetings, &c., with reference more to the general interest of the Government than to our local election. The object is by demonstrations to show the Union strength, and by argument to bring back those to loyalty who have been deceived by the Copperhead organs. A good work has already been accomplished. In many parts of Egypt there is a much improved state of things. A gentleman who was in one of the most flourishing of the southern towns when the news of the Ohio election came, says that the people were wild with delight; men, women, and children rushed into the streets with every possible demonstration of rejoicing. Gen. LOGAN has done noble service for the Union cause in that section.

BUSINESS.

The Lake trade is gradually drawing to a close. The railroads east have already materially advanced their freights, as is their annual custom, much to the disgust of shippers, who pay them off by avoiding them as much as possible during the season of navigation. Grain receipts are falling off, though they will continue fair. Our neighbor, Milwaukee, goes ahead of us in wheat this Fall, her receipts, were before last, being set down at al over 1,000,000 bushels. Of corn, however, she handles next to nothing. The number business of Chicago has been immense this year—larger than ever before. For the past two months the receipts have been enormous. Prices, too, are ruling higher than ever before, even beyond 1856-'57. Beef packing for which our city is somewhat noted, has commenced, and the season bids to be a fair one. The army contractors for fresh beef will, however, somewhat interfere with this business. I was told yesterday, by an old pork-packer, that nearly in my opinion, there would be a greater number of hogs packed here during the present than there was during the last season. This may be possible, but I still have my doubts. Every other kind of business continues active. People generally have all they can do. Our farmers are living in clover, especially as compared with two years ago. Corn was then 22c. a bushel in Chicago; 60c.@10c. on the farm. Now it is 78c.@80c. here, and from 65c. to 70c. on the farm. A slight difference you will say. So the farmers think. Then, corn on the cob, in some localities, was used as fuel, being cheaper than coal. Barley was then 25c.@40c.; now, $1 15@1 20—the farmers receiving full 60c. more now a bushel than they did two years ago—or at least they ought to, unless too much of the difference is absorbed by speculators. But then, labor is higher, dry goods are higher, groceries are higher, and thus expenses and income approximate about the same, yet, on the whole, decidedly favorable to the farmer.

The Great Fair—Infernal Machine Case—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE GREAT FAIR.

The women here "ruled the roost" in Chicago during the past week. All parts of the Northwest have been represented here by their "strong minded," and our citizens have gracefully yielded the sceptre to them for the time being. The Great Fair is a success, most emphatically. There has been nothing like it in this country, and I doubt whether it has ever been paralleled in the world. It is a spontaneous free-will offering of huge dimensions upon the altar of patriotism. The contributions do not come in grudgingly by the *sixpence*, but are by the half thousand from many individuals. The receipts during the four full days since it was fairly opened, up to Saturday night, averaged over $5,000 per day, and yet Thursday and Friday were stormy—rain and snow falling all the while. On Saturday the receipts in the dining hall alone were $850. The sales here been respectable, but the most valuable part of the articles donated are yet to be disposed of. Pittsburgh, though "over the border" of the Northwest, has contributed staple articles, oil, nails, &c., and fancy goods to the estimated value of $5,000. The original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation is up for competition. One of our citizens, B. W. PHILLIPS, Esq., has offered $1,000 as a starting bid, and a subscription is on foot to secure the document for the Chicago Historical Society. I think the entire receipts will reach $40,000, and perhaps that sum will be netted, should the weather be propitious during the coming week. Everybody—Copperheads excepted, and they are nobodys—are agiow with interest in the success of the enterprise, and the ladies especially are working night and day to secure it. The torn and shattered battle-flags from many a bloody field add much to the patriotic interest of the exhibition. Alongside are the emblems of treason—trophies to the valor of our soldiers.

The Fair will be rich in results other than of a mere material nature. As an exposition of the feelings and determinations of the North west, it is valuable. It arouses and quickens our patriotism, and shows to home and Southern traitors the spirit that is in our people. And the material results will be not only a source of comfort and relief to the sick and wounded of our armies, but will be as a pledge to them that they are remembered at home—that their sacrifices are appreciated. And this will nerve their arms for renewed effort in the common cause.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE CASE.

The trial of NEHEMIAH HOPPE, of North Adams, Mass., charged with an attempt upon the life of S. M. WHIPPLE—noticed in my last—was brought to a close on Saturday, having engaged the attention of the Recorder's Court for seven days. The result was an acquittal of the accused. The trial created a great deal of interest, and involved many important general principles. The theory of the defence is—and which is pretty generally accepted by the public—that HOPPE had no interest in the removal out of the way of WHIPPLE; that WHIPPLE, and those with whom he acted, had a strong interest in the degradation and imprisonment of HOPPE; that WHIPPLE procured the making of this machine; had the Albany letter written to himself, warning him of it, which of course led to his subsequent action in regard to it; that had HOPPE prepared the machine, he would not have taken any other person into his counsel, and consequently there would have been no one capable of describing the machine or how as accurately as was done in the Albany letter to WHIPPLE. Moreover, the Court charged that as WHIPPLE was advised of the nature and purpose of the box, there was no assault with intent to kill, as charged in the indictment. So that HOPPE got off, not only on the merits, but on the technicalities of the case. There was a formidable array of our strongest lawyers designed in the case, and it was thoroughly and ably tried on either side. I think I may say that Mr. HOPPE stands fully acquitted of all knowledge of the infernal machine in the public mind, and especially with those who have followed the trial from its commencement to the rendition of the verdict.

OUR ELECTION.

The election takes place in this State to-morrow. In this county the Copperheads, who have control of the Democratic organization, have nominated a full ticket. For Judge of the Superior Court—the principal office to be filled—they have *put up* BUCKNER S. MORRIS, of Kentucky, an old Whig and Know-Nothing leader—a relative, as his name implies, of the rebel Gen. BUCKNER, besides being a brother-in-law, and as bad a traitor as the General himself. The fact is important only as showing the *animus* of the leaders, and the docility of the led. Nice-teethn of those who will vote for this Know-Nothing are Irishmen or other foreigners, who, a few years ago, he would have excluded from voting at all. I don't know but that it would have been well for the country if he had succeeded in his efforts—at least so far as those who will now give him their suffrages on the strength of his rebel sympathies are concerned.

Recruiting for the old regiments continues to increase. Detachments are dispatched for the seat of war every day or two. Fifteen of the twenty-five rebel prisoners who escaped from Camp Douglas have been captured.

BUSINESS.

Our pork-packers have been pretty busy during the past week, but generally operations at all the houses only commenced this morning. The season opens favorably. The receipts last week were 67,800, being 21,200 more than for the corresponding week last year. On Saturday, 11,500 were sold to the packers, running from $3 75 to $5—only one small lot, however, exceeded $4 65. The receipts of beef cattle, too, were large, being 11,680, against 7,200 during the corresponding week in 1862. The range was from $2 25 for common, to $3 75 for prime. Sales were large, mostly to shippers. The receipts of produce on Saturday were: Flour, 6,175 bbls.; wheat, 70,780 bushels; corn, 40,500 bushels; oats, 74,500 bushels; rye, 6,642; barley, 6,150. Shipments—14,341 bbls. flour; 106,300 bushels wheat; 36,340 bushels corn; 143,450 bushels oats. The bark *Dobbins*, alone, took 401,000 bushels oats for Buffalo. As the insurance Companies do not underwrite after the 1st of November on marine risks, except at "hazardous" rates, there will probably be but few more shipments.

We are not sorry to part with October. It has been one of the worst months bearing this name that ever was entered upon the Western calendar. It has been an alternation from one condition of disagreeable weather to another; and wound up with a few days' hail snow and half rain storm. It is pleasant now.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Rise in the Price of Breadstuffs—Another Train—Theatricals—The Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

The drain in the Summer by the heavy emigration through this Territory, coupled with the later demand for breadstuffs by the inhabitants of Idaho, has caused the price of wheat and flour to rise, as was foreshadowed some time ago. The Bannock miners and traders come to Salt Lake City and settlements with plenty of the precious dust, and exchange to dispose of it for provisions—flour, butter, bacon, beans, eggs, and also barley for horse-feed. Wheat is now worth to this city two dollars per bushel, and flour six to seven dollars per hundred. Sagacious observers say that these prices may not be improved upon during the Winter, but are sure to be left behind next Spring, and to be "nowhere" before the harvest of 1864 will be ready for the market. Indeed some of the more careful are apprehensive that breadstuffs will be scarce here next year, and consider it not unlikely that provisions will fetch a higher price in Salt Lake City than in the Idaho mines next Summer. This may be an extreme view, as the price of flour in that region is now about twenty-five dollars per hundred, and is expected to be next Summer fifty dollars per hundred. But there is a very general impression that if flour at Salt Lake next year is ten dollars per hundred, the price will be but moderate. Long-headed folks and present self-denyers are laying by trifles of wheat in anticipation of a hungry time not far in future. Ard BRIGHAM, at the late conference, made a thanksgiving upon the Mormon "bishops" to see to it that all under their jurisdiction had in store sufficient bread to serve till next harvest; after that time, they must trust to Providence.

The late influx of gold from the North, and the consequent rise in provisions, have comfortably lined the pockets of many of the community, who, as might be expected of a people so generally destitute of dry-goods and groceries as are the Utah folks, have straightway run off to the stores to replenish their scanty wardrobes and ungarnished cupboards. So great has been the run of good luck that some of the retail "merchants" of this City for the past month have taken from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars daily. This is not bad for a little place like Salt Lake, an oasis in the bosom of the Great American Wilderness. But such great times cannot last long. Bad weather and Winter are coming on, and business will subside a little, making way for preachings and dancings.

Capt. HYDE'S train of Mormon emigrants arrived in the City yesterday. There is another train or two yet to come in, to complete the season's emigration.

At the theatre, on Saturday, "Senor Vallente," with a few songs, was the attraction. The house was moderately well filled, including quite a sprinkling of C. V.'s from Camp Douglas. Mrs. GIBSON'S acting was a decided improvement upon her last Winter's efforts. There is, however, much lacking yet. To-night ("Raffaelle, the Reprobate," and "Married at Any Price," will prove more attractive than "Vallente" did. If the managers depend upon the local talent during the whole of next Winter, I apprehend plenty of thin houses.

Since the peace policy was inaugurated with the Indians, quietness appears to have reigned, and treaties of "amity and comity," and annuities are more common, proving that the red savage is not insensible to the treatment meted out to him. After making a treaty with the recently troublesome Indians on the Western Mail route, with a $5000 annuity stipulation at Ruby Valley, Gov. DOTY, Acting Superintendent, has gone North to Soda Springs, there, with the aid of Gen. CONNER, to clinch the late treaties with the Shoshone tribes. This treatment of the aborigines, as well as being more humane than the fire and sword method, will probably prove more economical and satisfactory.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TEA TRADE OF INDIA.

From the London Times.

Good tidings from India are no longer so rare as they once were, but it is seldom that we can report so decided a step towards prosperity as that described in our last letter from Calcutta. The cultivation of tea has at last got beyond the experimental stage, and is rapidly becoming the foundation of a vast and lucrative trade. The capabilities of India for the growth of tea have long been recognized. It has been known for the last forty years that the plant was indigenous in Assam, and so long ago as 1834 Lord W. BENTINCK appointed a committee to inquire into the best means of propagating it over India. It was admitted that the same conditions of soil and climate were to be found in many other districts along the Himalayan range; but then it was equally notorious that cotton was a natural product of India, and might be raised in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality to compete with that of America in the English market. In neither case did this knowledge, which in Europe would have borne immediate fruit in stimulating enterprise, lead to much practical result. Neither the cultivation of tea nor that of cotton was among the traditions of Leadenhall-street. So long as the East India Company held the monopoly of China as well as of India, they had little interest in patronizing tea gardens in the Himalayas, since they could get as much tea as they wanted in Canton, and sell it at their own prices. Moreover, the encouragement of tea planting would have involved the introduction of a new class of interlopers and independent colonists—the very last persons with whom the Court of Directors would have desired to go. Then there were the old difficulties arising out of the land tenure and the want of capitalists, the doubt whether such a luxury as tea would ever find a sale among the Hindoos, and the expense of transporting it from the hills to the coast. Moreover, the first experiments which were made in the Neilgherry Hills and Central India were considered to be failures. Altogether, the Government of India did not feel disposed to bestir itself further in the matter, and though the recent success of the Assam Tea Company attracted some attention, it was not till after Mr. FORTUNE'S visit to China that model plantations were established in the North and Northwest. These plantations, under the able superintendence of Dr. JAMESON, have more than realized the hopes of their promoters and have now done their work. The possibility of growing tea at a profit on the slopes of the Himalayas at various points from Darjeeling to Rawul Pindee is clearly proved, private companies, both native and European, have been supplied with seed and seedlings by the Government, which in turn buys the leaves from those who have not yet the skill to dry them, and thousands of fresh acres are yearly covered with the tea plant. So complete has been the success that the Government is about to retire from the position which it had temporarily assumed as a proprietor, and to sell its tea nurseries to the highest bidder.

Of all the provinces extending along a line of 1,500 miles, which have felt the impulse of this great commercial movement, Assam is still the most important. Not only is it nearer to Calcutta, and connected with it by water, but it was the first part of India brought under tea cultivation, and has all the advantages of priority. Assam tea has already a character in the market, and will command a price when tea offered as East Indian might fail to find purchasers. One of the main difficulties has been the great cost of manufacture, owing to a scarcity of labor; but this has been much diminished by a new act facilitating the importation of Coolies. We have only to turn to the last reports from the Calcutta share market to appreciate the eagerness with which land is being bought up in Assam and the neighboring districts. "The favorite investment continues to be in approved tea companies. Central Cachara have been sold at 160r. per share premium for lime; Assama at 120 per cent. premium; Cachera at 25 per cent. premium." We are told that "every day new land is being applied for, and that "the *Gazette* bristles with advertisements of sales." There may be something unsound in this excessive speculation, but the mere fact that the rate of production multiplies faster than the increase of thirst, planted with tea goes far to justify it. About Darjeeling, which might be brought within twelve hours of Calcutta by railroad, some 5,000 acres yielded nearly 28,000 lbs. of tea eighteen months ago. There are now twice as many acres yielding thrice as many pounds. In Assam the total produce amounted to 1,788,000 lbs. In 1861, and must now be much greater. It may not be more than a thirtieth part of the consumption of this country, but it is a very large quantity for one province out of so many to contribute. Dr. JAMESON calculates that if every acre of the tea-bearing tract west of Nepaul were turned to good account they would produce in the aggregate 930,000,000 lbs., or equal to the export of all China." As it is, we send out fleets fishing gardens in ports where even Mr. FORTUNE was not at first sanguine of success. In the valley of Debra Doon every available inch will soon be clothed with the tea plant. In Gurwhal, where, fifty years ago, the land was going begging, a single plantation has just fetched £10,000. In the Bignath Valley "is one of the finest gardens created, and kept only by prison labor." In the Punjaub the natives are large consumers as well as producers of tea. 100,000 lbs. annually are taken by Umritsar alone, and 1,500,000 lbs. are likely to be exported by one native proprietor from a single valley.

All this beneficent activity has been set in motion by a very small exertion on the part of the Indian Government, and without any mischievous interference with the course of supply and demand. There has been no legislation in favor of tea planters, no bounties, no protection, nothing but the influence of a good example. The Government occupied land and set up factories only to show that tea could be cultivated without undue risk and with a fair prospect of profit, and it is now preparing to leave the manufacture in other hands. Such an initiative violates no sound rule of political economy, and is very different from the encouragement which has been claimed for the growth of cotton—a crop which has been a staple product of India for centuries. The only wonder is that all this was not done long ago. No one can say why it was not, unless because the inveterate prejudice against dealing with India on ordinary principles had conjured up imaginary obstacles and objections. The Carthaginians used to magnify the terrors of the seas which they traversed, and the distant regions which they penetrated, lest rival nations should step in and share the benefit of their discoveries. A spirit not very unlike this seems to have once prevailed at the India House, and thus the interior of India remained almost a *terra incognita*, except to soldiers, civilians, and a few indigo-planters. For some years past we have been slowly undoing the results of this policy, and learning to believe that moral and economical laws operate in India very much as they do elsewhere. Compared with the radical change in our views of Indian Government which has thus been produced, even the great works which are opening up the heart of the country to commerce are subordinate and secondary. River beds would have been embanked, and good roads, if not railways, been made, in past times, had India thus been governed in the interest of the natives, or even of the English people. Now that we have discovered these interests to be identical, and distinct from those to which the progress of India was formerly sacrificed, we shall perhaps cease to attribute its tardy development to the immobility of the Hindoo character.

A TABLE-RAPPING STORY.

The following extraordinary story is told by the Bristol *Times*:

Dr. ——, residing in the neighborhood of Bristol, had a son educated in his own profession, who received a medical appointment abroad. A few months ago the son resolved to return to England, and sailed by a British vessel bound for the port of London, undertaking, to give his services as medical man in return for his passage. When, however, the ship was on its way home, the young surgeon, after a short illness, died; the Captain of the vessel on reaching London communicated with Dr. ——, and gave him an account of his son's death, handing him £23, which he said the latter had at the time of his decease; he also gave Dr. —— what he stated was a copy of the ship's log, in which all the circumstances were regularly given. Dr. —— was so pleased with the Captain's conduct that he made him a present of a gold pencil case as a proof of his gratitude for kindness to his son. A few months after this, Dr. ——, who, from being quite a sceptic in spiritualism and spirit-rapping, is now a believer in both, was with his wife at a *séance* of spiritualists in London, when a great agitation amongst the furniture of the room, and other symptoms of spiritual disturbance, were noticed; upon which the medium, who was a lady, stated that the apartment was full of spirits, and that the unseen visitors were evidently desirous of making a communication to some of the company. The medium was then asked to request that the spirit or spirits would give some indication of the person present with whom they wished to communicate. Upon this a large table, without any apparent agency, was violently moved from the other side of the room, falling on its top close to Dr. ——. The spirit was then requested, according to the usual fashion, to state who it was, when it rapped out the name of Dr. ——'s deceased son, who had died at sea, and who, to the terror of all present, intimated that he had died from poison. Dr. ——, wishing to ascertain whether he was or was not deceived, asked the spirit for some evidence of its reality; upon which the unseen visitor intimated the nature of the present which Dr. —— had given to the Captain, and which he believed could have been known to no one present. Dr. —— then asked if the poisoning was intentional, and the spirit rapped out that it might or might not be so—a discrepancy, of course, noticed by more than one present. The spirit, however, proceeded to say that he had left £70 when he died; whereas Dr. —— only got £22. Other particulars were entered into, and altogether Dr. —— was so impressed with the revelations that he paid a visit to the wife of the Captain of the vessel, who had remained in London, and from whom it was elicited that her husband had stated to her that he feared Dr. ——'s son was poisoned, and that, instead of getting peppermint with some castor-oil, when he was ill, he got prussic acid. A copy of the log was obtained from the owners of the ship, and Dr. —— found it differed most materially from that handed him by the Captain of the vessel. There were other mysterious circumstances connected with the affair, which we are not at liberty to state, but altogether such strange secrets transpired, and there was something so unsatisfactory about the narrative given by the Captain, when it came to be scrutinized, that Dr. ——, we hear, has been induced to consult an eminent criminal lawyer, with a view to ulterior proceedings. Dr. —— is a man of the highest professional and personal respectability.

PROSPECTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The columns of a professional journal are not suited to political discussion. Beyond the expression of our belief that the Union as it was can never be restored, we have generally abstained from making any declaration of opinion in reference to the progress of the great contest in America, but one, which recent events assuredly give us no cause to retract. *Giving the South credit for the greatest gallantry and the most determined devotion, it has been perfectly plain to all who are not blinded by passion or prejudice, that the North must succeed in obtaining military possession of the principal strategic and commercial positions in the Slave States, provided always that it put forth its full power persistently and resolutely.* That view was taken after a careful consideration of the means and resources of the belligerents, founded on some personal knowledge, although the contingency, now remote, of arming the slaves, and employing negro regiments had not then been brought to notice. The introduction of that element does not much alter the result. Whatever the South may threaten to that wer, it is not possible for the slave-owners to drill and officer a slave army; and the North will find its black regiments only useful as an engine of mere annoyance to their antagonists. Leaving out of question the border ruffian excesses and guerrilla warfare, which remind one of the atrocious savagery of the Skinners and Cowboys, as described by the American novelist in *The Spy*, the South has now only three points at which armies are concentrated from which any military results are to be expected. These are, in front of Richmond, include the lines of Charleston, and the front of Chattanooga. There are, to be sure, garrisons in Savannah and Mobile; there are besides outlying corps in Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina; but these, unless concentrated, can effect nothing towards a grand military result. * * * *

On the whole the Southern cause, in the midst of the great troubles and dangers which threaten the Confederacy, becomes more hopeful in the face of the non-fulfilment of Northern hopes and promises than it has been for some time; and if similar apathy or non-success should mark the close of the year, there will be a great chance that the South will obtain an armistice, and that armistice may lead to an adjustment of difficulties. A general collapse of the North, the disappearance and liquefaction of the Northern armies, the extermination of SHERMAN, GILMORE and MEADE, the refusal of the Free States to give supplies of men or money, the sudden explosion of the whole system of finance—These can save the South. *There are some who believe they are coming. Their faith must be greater than ours.*

DANGEROUS BALLOON ASCENSION.

M. NADAR'S CRUISE AMONG THE CLOUDS.

M. EUGENE ARNOULT, one of the passengers in M. NADAR'S balloon, gives the following graphic account of the disastrous voyage of the "Géant" balloon, which has created such a sensation in France recently:

"At nine o'clock on Sunday night we were at Erquelines; we passed over Malines, and toward midnight we were in Holland. We rose up very high, but it was necessary to come down to see where we were. Ignorant of that, our position was a critical one. Below, as far as we could see, were marshes, and in the distance we could hear the roar of the sea. We threw out ballast and mounting again soon lost sight of the earth. What a night! Nobody slept, as you may suppose, for the idea of falling into the sea had nothing pleasant about it, and it was necessary to keep a lookout in order to reflect, if necessary, a descent. My compass showed that we were going toward the east; that is to say, toward Germany. In the morning, after a frugal breakfast made in the clouds, we descended. An immense plain was beneath us; the villages appeared to us like children's

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The town was excited yesterday afternoon by a rumor of the surrender of Fort Sumter to Gen. GILLMORE. Such an event is, of course, among the earliest probabilities, but in this instance we are inclined to doubt. There is no better foundation for the rumor than a dispatch from Philadelphia announcing the arrival there of the transport *Salvor*, direct from Hilton Head. The Captain of this vessel says that it was generally believed at Hilton Head on Monday last that Fort Sumter was in our possession and garrisoned by a Pennsylvania regiment. Camp rumors are notoriously not to be depended on, and we can see no reason to make an exception in favor of this from Hilton Head. We are sure that an agreeable fact of such importance as the surrender of Fort Sumter would have been made known officially before this, if it had happened as long since as last Monday. But if any confirmation of our opinion of the incorrectness of the report were needed, we find it in the telegrams of the Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe. Charleston dispatches as late as Thursday say that the bombardment of Fort Sumter was then furiously progressing.

Very interesting items of news from Gen. GRANT'S department have come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch, dated last Wednesday says, that during the preceding 48 hours, the Yankees gained such important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. GRANT'S ability to subsist his entire army at Chattanooga. Our forces maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced, and our cavalry were making most annoying and disastrous raids in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

A report from the Army of the Potomac says that the enemy are again going South, crossing the Rapidan in a hasty manner. Probably Gen. LEE hopes to anticipate the movements of Gen. MEADE and occupy Fredericksburgh in force. MEADE has changed his headquarters and is no longer at Warrenton.

In their recent raid upon Mayfield, Western Kentucky, the rebels brought with them packs of bloodhounds which were used to hunt Union men, who were frequently murdered in the most brutal manner. The marauders threw a railroad train off the track, fired upon the passengers and robbed them of their valuables. They carried off with them $18,000 worth of stolen horses. FAULKNER and NEWCOMB commanded this horde of murderers and thieves. Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, member of Congress, who was captured, is to be held as hostage for TRUSTEN POLK.

Advices from Arkansas represent that Arkadelphia, recently the headquarters of the rebel Gen. PRICE, is now in possession of Gen. STEELE. Recruiting for the Union army continues very brisk, over 700 volunteers from Yell County alone having reported to Gen. STEELE.

New-Orleans dates, *via* the river, to the 27th, and by the steamship *Evening Star* to the 31st, have been received. There is no news. Surgeon-General HAMMOND, who has made a trip of inspection to the Department of the Gulf, arrived at Cairo on Friday, on his way to Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Terre Haute *Express* is much gratified at the promotion of Gen. CHARLES CROUFT from a brigade commander to the command of a division. He commends Gen. PALMER'S old division, consisting of five brigades and four batteries, to Gen. PALMER having been assigned the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, formerly the corps of Gen. THOMAS.

Dr. WM. P. RUCKNER, whose detention by the rebels at Richmond on criminal charges, put a stop to the exchange of surgeons, arrived at Gaulley Bridge, Va., yesterday. About two weeks since he managed to elude the vigilance of his jailors, and thus happily solved a question which was seriously vexing a great many good and true men.

Gov. BRAMLETTE has issued his proclamation, seconding the President's call for troops. It is business-like and patriotic. His appeal to Kentuckians to come forward and fill up the ranks of their thin regiments in the field is eloquent.

The old ship *Alabama*, which has been on the stocks at the Portsmouth Navy-yard for forty years, and is now being fitted up for a school ship, will henceforth, by authority of the Navy Department, be known as the *New-Hampshire*.

A dispatch from Knoxville to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, that a rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on Monday last, and were driven back by Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned and 40 captured, including four officers.

The election returns come in slowly from Missouri. Both sides claim the State. The soldiers, as far as heard from, have given a large majority of their votes for the Radical ticket.

The lady managers of the Soldiers' Fair at Chicago, entertained the Governors of Illinois and Michigan, and other distinguished officials and gentlemen, at a dinner in Byran's Hall on Thursday. Ten tables were set, at each of which a lady presided. Fifty young ladies served as waiters, who dressed in costume as follows: White short skirt with red stripes running from top to bottom, blue Spanish waist over a white waist, and tarletane breakfast caps. On the left shoulder they wore a rosette of red, white and blue. In the evening addresses were made by their distinguished guests, advocating the cause which the ladies have so nobly and successfully endeavored to promote.

Business in Breadstuffs on Saturday was less animated; prices of Flour and Wheat declined slightly; Corn advanced a shade; Oats closed heavily. Pork and Lard were in less request and less buoyant in price. Beef was more sought after. Whisky was in good demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Laths, Lime, Cassia, Tallow, Wool, Leather, and the principal kinds of Groceries at full rates. Cotton was moderately inquired for and was firm. Fish, Hemp, Seeds, and Skins attracted less attention. The freight market was quiet, with 663 vessels of all classes in port.

Dangerous Doctrines—Warnings of the Past and Perils of the Future.

The plan of operations which the Copperheads have now fixed upon, seems to be, judging from Gov. SEYMOUR'S recent speeches, and particularly the last one, to avoid all direct opposition to the war, or even to the maintenance of the army, but by dwelling upon the apparent difference in the degree of advantage which various States derive from the Union to assist in that "disintegration of the North," which the Southern Press counts upon as the surest agent in securing peace. The formation of the Union was, as the world knows, rendered possible only by the spread amongst the people of the conviction that all would enjoy greater safety, happiness, and prosperity in it than out of it. This was at that time made comparatively easy by the fact that the country was fresh from an experience of the working of the old Confederation—a body whose existence was made manifest mainly by the establishment of a debating club at Washington. Everybody then knew by actual experiment that Disunion meant weakness, disorder and degradation, and that standing alone, even the most powerful of all the States was no better, and no more respected, than any petty principality.

Now, however, that the memory of the misery from which the adoption of the present Constitution relieved us has entirely faded from the popular mind, and that a great calamity has actually occurred, in spite of the Union and in it, it is a comparatively easy task for demagogues to persuade the ignorant and unthinking that its advantages are after all perhaps overestimated, and that as things go, some of the States, at least, would do better by leaving it than by staying in it. To spread this idea amongst the masses is, of course, the best way to bring about a general break up; and this is precisely what Gov SEYMOUR is now doing. The first steps toward secession were taken thirty years ago in the South by the leaders persuading the people that they were losers by the Union, and that they would better their condition by leaving it. They were told that the North was growing rich by trafficking in their products; that the South produced all the real wealth of the country, and was, therefore, ultimately the payer of all the taxes; that a purely Slave Confederacy would run a course of glory and prosperity which was impossible as long as they were saddled with the burden of the Free States; and, finally, that their prosperity was imperiled by remaining any longer in community with them. By preaching these doctrines year after year, the people were finally got to believe them, and then came secession and war.

When Gov. SEYMOUR took office a year ago, he began in his first message, in a similar line of argument, and he has ever since been working away at it, by direct assertion, by illusion, innuendo, by suggestion, implication, and all other devices known to rhetoricians, and the whole pack of Copperheads have taken up the cry, and are now making the whole North resound with it. As there are no differences between the States of the North in manners, or social organization, they cannot, of course, make precisely the same "points" as their Southern prototypes; but such differences as there are, they are "exploiting" with great industry. The States, for instance, differ both in extent of territory and in population. New-York is, in these respects, equal to the whole of New-England put together. This, of course, affords an opportunity of suggesting that New-England gains more by the Union than New-York; and that as New-York could get along better without the Union than New-England, there is a certain unfairness in asking her to make the same sacrifices for its preservation; that the great sacrifices she has made and is making for this object, are rather the result of magnanimity than of duty, and that if she refused to submit to them any longer, she would be chargeable with nothing more than natural attention to her own interests.

Then, again, the Eastern States are manufacturing and commercial; the Western States are agricultural. The West, therefore, has its attention called to the tax it pays to Eastern traders, both by the purchase of their goods, and their services as commission agents in dealing with Europe. It is shown how well it might get on without the East, by using the Mississippi; how much better it would *pay* to be associated with the South exclusively, than with the East; and, in fact, what a terrible burden the attempt to maintain the Union as at present, must entail and is entailing.

All this at present takes the shape of warning. Gov. SEYMOUR'S speeches are in the admonitory key. He threatens nothing as yet. The Southern Secessionists began in precisely the same way. After the poison has begun to circulate, and has got thorough hold of the public, the threatening will begin. We shall then hear that New-York is a loser by the Union; that she remains in it out of respect for old tradition, and will remain in it if this and that State behaves itself, if this or that writer is silenced, if this or that newspaper is repudiated, if this or that person is elected, and so on. Which of us is not familiar with the strain? How often we have heard it from the tuneful lips of TOOMBS, and DAVIS and MASON.

We earnestly call the attention of the public to this matter now, because no great mischief is yet done, and because none will be done, if loyal men do their duty. But they will do well to keep one eye on the Governor and his associates, and they will find that this topic we have been discussing, will be brought up in every one of their speeches as long as the war lasts, and perhaps longer. They want the old Confederacy back again, as the separate States under the present Government do not afford a sufficiently prominent field for their ambition. And if New-York were less controlled by the rest of the country, they would hope to keep hold of power by the aid of the mob of this city, whose votes are increasing in a much greater ratio than those of the country population. We are confirmed in this view of the matter by Gov. SEYMOUR'S announcement that "he approaches this question, not as a man who cares for man's judgment, but as one who, in a few brief years, is to give an account to Him who reigns above us all." [Cheers.] Whenever a practiced demagogue solemnly disclaims in this manner all sense of responsibility to his fellow-men, he invariably means mischief. There is this in common between him and despots.

Gov. Morton's Plan of Recruiting.

Anything emanating from the Executive of a State that has done so much to crush out this rebellion as Indiana, is always worthy of more than ordinary attention. In this view especially, Gov. MORTON'S late plan, submitted to the War Department, is deserving of notice. The Governor proposes a method for filling up depleted three years' regiments in this way: That propositions shall be made to those regiments now in the field, which have been reduced to the lowest numerical standard, or those which are the oldest organizations, calling upon three-fourths of their members to reënlist. Should they do so, the regiment is then to be brought home and furloughed, both officers and men, for such time as the Governors of their respective States see fit, for the purpose of recruiting. This rule to be repeated until each regiment has undergone the furlough, and been recruited, the reënlisted men receiving the $100 bounty which will then be due, as well as the $402 awarded to veterans.

This plan reads well, but practically it will not work. The same inducements that would have made successful recruiting twelve months ago will fail now. The country has to contend against its own prosperity, as well as other things. Never in its whole history has the wages of the mechanic and the workingman been so high as now, and the memory of certain promised bounties and advantages, by rascally recruiting officers, never yet realized, has not faded out of the soldier's brain. The result is that the well-disposed recruiting officer of to-day has to suffer for the shortcomings of the scamps of the past. Firstly, the promises of those men to reënlist for another term, before their present one is expired, will amount to nothing, and will most likely, with the recklessness of the soldier in the field, be unthinkingly given, that he may get a few months furlough at home before he is justly entitled to his discharge. The men cannot be got to reënlist in the field. The experiment has been tried, and except in solitary cases, always failed. They say they must go home first. The experience of the past, in this State, teaches us that of the thirty-eight returned regiments, a large per-centage have reënlisted, and that no inducement that could be offered, other than large bounties, promptly paid, would affect the others. Of these returned soldiers, many of them love the life, and go back purely from that love, feeling that it is their true element. Others find that they are unfitted for the avocations that once gave them subsistence and home, and are glad once more to turn their steps campward. Some, that their business has altered, and the result will be that they will be obliged to seek a livelihood in a strange labor or profession, while again, others find their family relations have undergone the natural mutations of years. All these return to their soldier life, while the smaller number who have come back to find their homes with fresh attractions, and their means of making a living improved, however much they may have liked their life in camp and field, resign it for prosperous repose. The same result would inevitably follow Gov. MORTON'S plan of returning the regiments to recruit, without the natural working. The soldier who had promised in the field to reënlist, would find the promise irksome to him when at home, and perhaps try to shirk it, even at the risk of desertion, when, if he were mustered out of the service in regular order, and left entirely to his own resources, the chances are large than in the course of events, he would within a couple of months find his way back to the field.

There is but one real way of recruiting, which is for the country to go into the matter precisely as the employer would hire his labor. We do not divest our minds of the faith in patriotism, for we have splendid examples of its power, but "charity begins at home," and the man who would enlist, naturally, if he is a man worth having, thinks of his wife and family first. He must leave them independent of the loss of his labor, and he must have confidence in the agent, that is, in the recruiting officer of the employer, *i. e.*, the Government that employs him. The first idea is, high bounties, to balance low wages; and the second, the detailing of good officers to superintend all recruiting, who will give the enlisted man the choice of the regiment he will join in the field—show no favor, and see perfect justice done, especially in the prompt payment of bounties.

RECORDER HOFFMAN.—It is a matter of public congratulation that while the late elections in this City resulted in some instances in the triumph of lawlessness and disorder, the reelection of Recorder HOFFMAN proved such a signal and significant victory for order and law. He was elected to the office which he has honored by his uprightness, learning, sagacity and ability, by an almost unanimous vote—his majority being over fifty thousand. The City will never forget and the country will never cease to honor Recorder HOFFMAN'S course during the riot trials. The qualities which he then displayed were only such as he had always displayed during his entire judicial career; but they were then brought more strikingly to public notice. It may be said that Recorder HOFFMAN only did his duty on that occasion; and this is perfectly true. But in these days there is so much dereliction of duty in all spheres of business, in performing the requirements of any position, that when a just and true man, and especially a just and fearless Judge, is found, it becomes those whom he serves to recognize and reward his honorable services.

The Southern Chivalry.

In the beginning of this war, nothing could be heard from Southern trumpeters but songs of the self-sacrificing of the blue blood of the South. Of how the kid-gloved exquisite, and the owner of five hundred negroes, had shouldered the musket, and marched side by side with the bone and sinew of the seceded States. It was claimed that they were fearfully in earnest, and were showing it practically by laying down their pink-tinted and musk-scented persons on the altar of their country. Months went by, and gradually this line of brag faded out. Their Press was filled with advertisements for substitutes, and it was plain that the chivalry were beginning to find out that life in camp, under arrogant officers, was not exactly suited to their constitutions. Very soon after, the very same Press was rampant upon exemptions, declaring, that more than half of those who had managed to crawl out from their army were liable for service, and that the laws against desertion were a dead letter, because the deserters were of the wealthier classes. The Richmond *Enquirer* was especially severe upon these kid-gloved soldiers who had got enough, declaring that they should be made especial examples of, and hanged, drawn and quartered instantly. In spite of all this, the flower of chivalry continued to withdraw itself, until the rank and file was left as here of the aristocratic taint as a French mob in the days of the downfall of LOUIS XVI., the blue blood having retired quietly to its luxurious home, there to await the coming of the victorious Yankees, and by loyal professions secure its "crop." The example of enlistment was good, as far as it went, and succeeded in deluding into the unholy strife the laboring population of the country; that part which did not go in by its own consent being taken, anyhow, by conscription, but its effect did not last, and very soon the poor dupes saw that they had been sold, cheaply sold, to an oligarchy afraid to trust its precious carcase where it would send them. For over a year this fact has been patent to the rank and file, of the Confederate army, and they feel, now, that instead of fighting side by side with statesmen and millionaires, they are simply a band of poor men battling for the rich, who are sitting at home, preparing for the time when the grand smash shall come, that they may quietly slip out of the back door. This is the true history of that Southern chivalry which has a bit of lively romance, was supposed to throw itself into the breech, and for the sake of liberty, and a divorce from the tyrannical mudsills, break down at a blow, all those distinctions of caste, to uphold which they had been fighting all their lives a battle they have now shifted on to the shoulders of these poor dupes.

The War in New-Zealand.

The last Oriental mail brought bad news from New-Zealand to our British relatives. The Anglo-Maorian war has assumed an alarming aspect. The Colonists are now almost reduced to the necessity of fighting for their hearths and altars. The native forces, to the number of over 7,000 warriors, are in the vicinity of Auckland, and a general rising of all the tribes is apprehended. To repel this great danger, every civilian capable of discharging military duty, whether in garrison or in the field, has been called out. Yet, even including the regular troops, the entire force at the disposal of Gen. CAMERON for active operations against the natives, does not exceed 3,000 men. With this little army, however, that enterprising officer determined to transfer the seat of war from Taranaki to the country of the Waikatos. About the middle of July he accordingly pushed on to the Maungatawhiri Creek, which is esteemed the boundary line between the aboriginal and European territory. Having crossed this creek, he advanced a short distance, and then ordered his troops to throw up redoubts in a commanding position. Hardly had these works been completed, when large bodies of natives were observed hovering around as though they meant to attack them. But seeing the General disposed to anticipate their design, they retired to a line of rifle-pits, which they had dug on the neighboring heights for protection, and there awaited his onset. As the British approached, the Maories saluted them with a heavy fire, which for a moment checked their advance; but, on Gen. CAMERON taking the lead in person, the soldiers rallied, and, carrying the rifle-pits with a rush, they put the enemy to flight, and pursued them to a distance of six miles from the battle-field. In this action the natives lost one hundred men, among whom were seven or eight chiefs of distinction, one of them uncle to the Maori King. The result of the conflict did not, however, prove of such importance to the colonists as might be supposed. On the contrary, it gave the Maories a lesson from which they were not slow to profit. Placing no more reliance on rifle-pits, they adopted a new mode of warfare, for which their forest-crowned hills are admirably fitted, and which will be more formidable to the European than any other they could devise. The new strategy consists in placing ambuscades in the almost impenetrable brushwood which underlies their forests, and assailing their foes from thence. The efficacy of this system of warfare has been already tried and demonstrated. On the 1st of August Gen. CAMERON, at the head of 700 men, went on a reconnoitering expedition to the village of Paparod, where a large body of natives was said to be collected. After a fatiguing night march, he reached the village, but found it entirely deserted. Then he advanced into the forest in search of the enemy. Nor had he far to proceed. As his soldiers threaded their way through the brushwood, a brisk fire was suddenly opened on the leading files by an invisible foe. This was at first returned by the British, but evidently with such little effect that the General, rather than sacrifice his men in a hopeless contest, ultimately ordered a retreat, and had the mortification to see the exulting savages issuing from their lair, and following in the footsteps of his discomfited troops.

But the Maori have resorted to another mode of offence which cannot be justified. They war not merely against the military and volunteers; they victimize also individual settlers and helpless families. The fact is that these once amiable and interesting abrigines have become suddenly infuriated, from the conviction that they must exterminate the Europeans, or be exterminated. Hence they have proclaimed war to the knife against the settlers, and staked the very existence of their race on the present conflict.

This Anglo-Maorian war indeed resembles the old border struggles between our ancestors and the Red men, and never were the descendants of the Puritans in more imminent peril than the New-Zealand colonists are now in.

Of the greatness of their danger Sir. GEO. GREY is so sensible that he has made a most pressing appeal to the Australian Governors for all the regular troops which they can possibly spare; and has even dispatched an officer to Sydney to offer high pay and liberal grants of land to all young men who will volunteer for service against the Maori. We learn from the Australian Press that Gov. GREY'S appeal and Col. PITT'S mission have been quite successful; and it is probable that he has ere this got a strong force of military and volunteers from Australia. But this New-Zealand rebellion is too serious an affair for either the settlers or Australians to deal with. It is England herself that must take it in hand.

AN "INTERCEPTED LETTER" OF DUBIOUS ORIGIN.—Among the letters of the so-called "captured Jeff. Davis correspondence," there was one transmitted to the Press from Washington the other day by telegraph, which was dated at Memphis in Nov. 1856, and signed "Senex." It proposed to JEFF. DAVIS that in event of the election of a Black Republican in 1860, the South should adopt what was termed the "grab-game policy;" and to carry out this policy it proposed the names of certain men for places in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. This alleged letter of the anonymous "Senex" to JEFF. DAVIS was of such a character that we were convinced that it was either bogus or that its writer was a fool—it might be Gen. PILLOW. But we cannot believe that even Gen. PILLOW did not know that (as the *Journal of Commerce* points out) the person named in the letter for Secretary of War (Mr. T. J. RUSK) was then long dead, having committed suicide six months previous; and we do not believe that, to carry out the secession scheme he would have nominated Mr. FRED. P. STANTON as Secretary of the Navy. The letter professes to have been written about the time that Mr. STANTON was appointed, in company with ROBERT J. WALKER, to administer the affairs of the disturbed Territory of Kansas; and his opposition to all the works and ways of the fire-eaters was known to every one who knew anything about him—and particularly to the people of Memphis, which district he had represented for three or four terms in Congress. Mr. STANTON, as our readers are aware, went to Kansas in 1857, nominally as Secretary of the Territory, and was the main agent in thwarting the schemes of the Southern fire-eaters there, and conceiving and putting in force the measures which resulted in bringing Kansas into the Union as a Free State. This eminent and able statesman is not now in public position, but his attachment to the Union and the Government is as great as it was in 1856, and indeed during the whole of his public career. Either the writer of the silly letter was a fool, or the concocter of it is a knave.

EAST AND WEST.—Very little, if any, sectional jealousy enters into the composition of our armies. The soldiers of the East and the soldiers of the West know each other to be animated by the same sublime faith, dauntless valor and fervent patriotism. But while mutually entertaining the kindliest of feeling, as brothers-in-arms, there exists among the troops of these two great sections a spirit of generous emulation which has manifested itself on many a hard-fought field. The bounds of healthful competition, however, have never been passed, notwithstanding malicious assertions to the contrary by renegades at home, and enemies of American unity abroad. As an evidence of the *entente cordiale* which exists between the brave men of the West, who compose the Army of the Cumberland, and their Eastern brethren, who, under Gen. HOOKER, have been sent to reinforce their battle-thinned ranks, the following extract from a congratulatory letter, written by an officer in the Inspector-General's office of the Army of the Cumberland to an officer of Gen. HOWARD'S Staff, will be found interesting:

> INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
> CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29.
>
> COLONEL: Allow me to congratulate you upon the successful and gallant *début* of our new compatriots from the Potomac army in this Department. From accounts received here no more glorious a career could have been made than that of last night, in which the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts participated. I feel very proud of the present laurels gained by your corps. * * *
>
> Very respectfully, yours, &c.

Arrival of Marshal Forey.

The French frigate *Panama* arrived on Friday from Vera Cruz, having on board Gen. FOREY, lately commanding the French invading army in Mexico. The arrival of Marshal FOREY effectually disposes of the reports that have come from Havana, respecting his death of yellow fever. Gen. FOREY, we believe, has not yet come on shore. His stay here will be brief, as he intends to reach France with the least possible delay.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—This sterling Union journal is one of the most enterprising, candid and able newspapers in the country. With its Weekly and Semi-Weekly, the ordinary reader scarcely needs any other but the county paper. Its terms are liberal.—*Warsaw New-Yorker.*

OUR RELATIONS—BLAIR AND SUMNER.

THE BRIONES, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

Everybody doesn't read the *Atlantic Magazine*, and everybody can't be at *Rockville*, Maryland. So, but for the kind offices of the New-York TIMES, I should not know what a body of elegant and valuable literature had been spread before the world by Messrs. SUMNER and BLAIR. Especially, I should not know how much interesting information they have given us about our "relations." Our "relations" ought to be gratified for the dignified situations in which these gentlemen have placed them. The country also is indebted for a tournament between a member of the Cabinet and the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate. A common man might suppose the nation was sufficiently divided without their aid. He might suppose Mr. LINCOLN needed unity in his Cabinet, harmony between him and the Senate, and all the energy which united hands and hearts could give to restore the unity, strength and dominion of the Government. But Providence seems to have determined that we shall pass through a series of all possible blunders, and exhaust all possible errors, before we shall arrive at truth, and triumph. We *shall* arrive at that happy end, and when we do, it will be wonderful how we escaped our own blunders, both civil and military.

Mr. SUMNER flaunts his banner in a magazine, and from its lofty ramparts runs his spear against the States (not by any means the spear of Ithuriel) and would destroy even some of the "Old Thirteen." Mr. BLAIR, nothing daunted, rushes into the field with the audacity of COEUR DE LION and the discretion of DON QUIXOTTE. He fights the windmills of the Abolitionists, rushes on the swords of the radicals, and, like his father before him, thinks the world is to be saved by the valor of the BLAIRS. To me, there is something a little ridiculous in all this; but such is the gravity of the times that I shall waste no words upon that. With Mr. SUMNER'S views I do not agree, and still less with Mr. BLAIR. The questions in regard to the *status* of the negro, or the reorganization of the rebel States, are wholly practical questions, and no men can decide them by preconceived theories of government. There are two *facts*, perfectly clear before us, and which no man can set aside. *First*, this Government is to be restored *over every foot of our territory by force of arms*, and all the incidents, whether civil or military, necessary to that end—whether it be the arming of the negroes, the abolition of Slavery, or the temporary pupilage of the States—are all (because necessary means to an end,) constitutional measures for the general defence and the general welfare. *Secondly*—When this end is accomplished, the State Governments are to be reestablished by *loyal men only*; and loyal men can only be construed to mean those who are honestly opposed to all the political principles on which the rebellion is formed, and will support all the measures necessary to destroy it. I take it, these *facts* (*de futuro*) are plain and palpable. In the presence of these facts, what do Messrs. SUMNER and BLAIR propose to do? According to Mr BLAIR'S statement, Mr. SUMNER says there is a revolution which forfeits all State Governments which entered into rebellion:

> "Therefore, 'no State Governments;' and, finally, the want of local functionaries, bound by constitutional oaths, extinguishes the States in one-third of the Union, and their destiny is sealed with the pronunciamiento: '*the whole broad rebel region is tabula rosa, or a clean slate, which Congress, under the Constitution, may write laws.*'"

I understand the Supreme Court, in the case of the *Brilliant*, have sustained Mr. SUMNER'S first proposition; that is, *politically*, those State Governments are forfeited; but not so with their institutions. The States exist, and their domestic institutions exist. What becomes of the criminal law? What of cases before Justices of the Peace and County Courts? What of the rights of corporations and deeds of property? The States in rebellion are not a *tabula rosa*. They exist as positive, salient, enduring *facts*. Mr. SUMNER knows that Congress has a right to and does legislate over all these matters for the territories. Does he mean that all law is at an end in Tennessee because its Legislature, (composed of individual traitors,) once enacted an ordinance of secession? Does he mean that the fifty thousand true, honest, faithful citizens of East Tennessee have no rights, and may not reinstitute a Government for themselves? These questions indicate the points in which I disagree with Mr. SUMNER. But the *present facts* render discussion unnecessary, for Tennessee is in possession of our army, and so it must remain until the rebellion is entirely subdued. In the meanwhile the people of Tennessee must be governed in their domestic relations by their own laws.

In turning to Mr. BLAIR, it is with a sense of pain that I find him—a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet—holding language which cannot fail to be offensive to millions of men who, like myself, have been the constant and uncompromising enemies of Slavery. Mr. BLAIR knows, as well as any man in the United States, that the leaders and presses of the Democratic party have for years denounced us as "*the Abolition party*"—this without any regard to whether we were the most conservative, or the most radical men of the nation. It was enough that we were politically organized against the Democratic party, which was committed to the Southern oligarchy. Mr. BLAIR knows there is no Abolition party, organized as such, and if there ever was, it was the party which placed him and Mr. LINCOLN in office, and by whose voice alone they have a particle of political weight. I know the people of the West well, and I know you might as well have turned back the waves of the sea as to have carried the election of 1860 without the tens of thousands of Anti-Slavery men who, like myself, are determined to destroy Slavery if possible. Knowing this, Mr. BLAIR says:

> "The article in the *Atlantic Monthly* may justly be quoted as the programme of the movement. It crystallizes the issue on which the Abolition party has resolved to rest its hopes of getting up its domination in this country. The boldness that marks the announcement of its design to assume for Congress absolute power over the States recovered to the Union, without allowing representation for them in the body, argues much for the confidence of those who never attained an olance of political weight until they threw themselves into the scale of the Republican party at Chicago."

Now, where is the Abolition party? Where is its organization? Are the printers and writers of the *Atlantic* the Abolition party? And, what have I to do with either of them? But Mr. BLAIR does not stop at this; he says:

> "The Abolition party, whilst pronouncing philippics against Slavery, seek to make a caste of another color by amalgamating the black element with the free white labor of our land, and so to expand far beyond the present confines of Slavery the evil which makes it obnoxious to Republican statesmen. And now, when the strength of the traitors who attempted to embody a power out of the interests of Slavery to overthrow the Government is seen to fail, they would make the manumission of the slaves the means of infusing their blood into our whole system by blending with it '*amalgamation, equality*, and fraternity.'"

Now, I ask you, Mr. TIMES, if that is not a gross libel? I ask you with what decency a statesman can put it forth? Do you think that I, and millions like me, through this great valley of the West, are a people likely to go in for *amal-*

famation and equality with negroes? Again Mr. BLAIR betrays no small ignorance in this matter. The only people in this country engaged in making "*a caste of another color*," are his dear friends in the South. They have long been engaged in the profitable business of giving "color to an idea," (said Mr. ADAMS,) and giving trouble to the cenans-taker, who found it difficult to distinguish the lines between black and white Nor is it true that freedom will increase the number of this new caste in the North. No free colored man will go to the North when he can get to the Sonth. It is against his nature. But there is another very serious matter, politically, in the language of Mr. BLAIR. Mr. BLAIR is probably aware that there has been an election in Ohio. Does he not know that his language is exactly that used by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Ohio *Statesman*, *et omne genus*, in support of VALLANDIGHAM? Does he not know that denunciation of "*the Abolition party*" is the staple article in their political business? Is he going to take up their politicel trade after their dead failure egeinst e hundred thousand majority? or does he think that we shall change our policy and principles to suit the political atmosphere of Washington? I can tell Mr. BLAIR something, which, if he believes, may be of political advantege: On Slavery and all its inlquity, we, the people, have written, *Delenda est Carthago*.

I heve not eided with Mr. SUMNER in this metter; but with the greet body of solid, thinking men in this country. Such men ara not to be moved from their purpose. They have resolved that if within the limits of humen power, this Government shall be restored to every foot of its legal territory, and that Slavery shall, under no pretence, be restored to political power in this land.

I do not put forth my own opinions as of any importance. I but reccho the voice of thoughtful, patriotic people. As I look from my window, the wind is scattering the frail and fleeting leaves of Autumn. But the oak and the beech have withstood the storms of a century. So great principles, rooted in the human mind, will live and grow, when the fleeting fashions of parties, and of politics shall have passed away.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Call for Volunteers—Recruiting in this City—The Naw Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, &c.

Brig.-Gen. HAYS, the new Assistant Provost-Marshal-Generel, has entered upon tha duties of his post, and is perfecting the arrangements for the combination of tha two offices lately held by Col. NUGENT and Col. REEVES. Tha Provost-Marshal's office will remain at No. 106 Leonard-street, as heretofore, and tha disbursing office in Walker-street. Col. NUGENT will continue in his department as an assistant to Gen. HAYS. None of tha subordinates of either department have been removed, and probably will not be. Gen. HAYS, in eddition to his duties as head of the combined offices above-mentioned, is also to have a general supervision of tha recruiting of volunteers for the first ten Congressional Districts, under the late call of the President. Toe arrangements for recruiting are not yet perfected, but soon will be. It was proposed at first thet the General Government should appoint two prominent citizens for each Congressional District to act as general recruiting agents in conjunction with two others to be appointed by the Governor of this State. They were to select proper men as recruiting officers, subject to the confirmation of the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Brig.-Gen. HAYS, however, is of the opinion that it will be better to leave the recruiting business open to free competition, and allow anybody to furnish recruits, and receive the premium therefor, which is $25 each for all recruits who have seen service, and $15 for new volunteers. He has written to Washington, proposing this plan, but an answer has not yet been received. It is also proposed that the officers who come on from the Army of the Potomac to obtain conscripts for their regiments, of whom there are about 150 now at Riker's Island, should be allowed to come to tha City and recruit for their several regiments, in which case the premiums would be paid to the volunteers instead of to the recruiting officer. The bounties offerred for volunteers are very large and cannot fail to secure an abundance of recruits when the arrangements ara perfected and in working order. Each volunteer will be allowed to select his own regiment from among those now in service, which, to many men, will be by no means the least among the many inducements to enlist.

The Mayoralty.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE has persistently adhered to his long since publicly expressed determination not to be considered a candidate for reelection for e position which he has filled with so much ability, fidelity and honor. He has courtenously but positively refused the solicitations more formally and recently made of him, and will retire, having won the approval and respect of men of all parties for an official course pursued with "but a single eye to the public good." Mr. OPDYKE's career as Mayor has elevated the good name of the City as well as protected and enhanced its best interests. It was thought that Gen. DIX could be prevailed upon to be his successor, but other duties interfere and he declines. The nomination unanimously tendered to ORISON BLUNT, Esq., it is thought will be accepted. Mr. BLUNT is known throughout the City as an active business man, and a hard-working and conscientious public officer. His connection, as President, with the Supervisors' Exemption Committee tested his willingness to labor and his fidelity to serve the public interest, has made him a most enviable reputa.

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention nominating a candidate for Mayor:

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Committee, on behalf of their constituents, are hereby tendered Hon GEORGE OPDYKE for the integrity, firmness and ability that have characterized his administration of the responsible trusts committed to his charge as the Chief Executive of this City; and they regret that he deems it his imperative duty to decline a renomination.

Fire in Eighth Avenue.

DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM SUFFOCATION.—RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, No. 548 Eighth-avenue, occupied on the first floor by Mrs. CAROLINE MEYERS as a millinery and fancy goods store. It originated in the rear room of this store, and spread with great rapidity throughout the entire building. On the third floor an aged lady named Mrs. LEAH LEVI occupied rooms, and so speedily did the flames ascend that she was suffocated and burned to death, notwithstanding the prompt action of the firemen aided by some citizens in the neighborhood. When the fire was subdued her body was found in a position which indicated that she was lying on a lounge at the time she was overtaken by the smoke and flame.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday afternoon held an Inquest on the body at the Twentieth Precinct Stationhouse, and he, with the assistance of Fire Marshal BAKER, and the Police of the Precinct, did all that could be done to ascertain the origin of the fire. From the best testimony that could be produced, it appears that Mrs. MEYERS, the woman who kept the millinary store on the first floor, kindled a fire in a stove at about 7 o'clock in the morning. This stove was located in the rear of the main building, in a sort of one-story kitchen. She then went, as she testified, into the yard, and during an absence of a few minutes, some curtains, which were hanging across a glass door, caught fire, and before aid could be summoned, the entire premises were in flames. How the door-curtains were ignited did not clearly appear. The jury rendered a verdict teet "Mrs. LEVI came to her death from suffocation by the burning of the building No. 548 Eighth-avenue, on tha 7th of Nuvember, 1863, and so far as the testimony discloses, the fire was accidental."

The damage by fire and water will amount to several thousand dollars. Mrs. MEYERS' stock on the first floor was entirely destroyed; loss from $500 to $600. It was insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for $700. She also occupied a portion of the second floor as a dwelling. The damage to her furniture is about $200, upon which there was no insurance. The third floor was occupied by the unfortunate Mrs. LEVI, who with her life lost all her worldly goods.

No. 546, adjoining, was occupied by ALBERT DEBAUN, as a cigar and tobacco store. His loss by fire and water will amount to about $500. He is insured for $1,750, in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No. 550, on the other side of the building where tha fire originated, was occupied by PETER QUICK, as a leather and finding store. His stock and fixtures were damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $600. He is insured for $600 in the Germania Insurance Company.

The upper portion of this building was occupied by JOHN BROWN and GEORGE WEST. Their furniture was damaged by fire and water to the amount of about $400; said to be uninsured. All the buildings belonged to Mr. AUSTIN. Tha damage is something over $1,000, and are fully insured in City Companies.

The City Charities.

Monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for October, 1863:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	— Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.
No. of Male Patients	1,108	807	834	818		383
No. of Female Patients	1,840	1,050	1,345	1,807		525
Totals	2,948	1,857	2,179	2,603		908
Treated at Dwellings	415	282	407	424		121
Treated at Dispensaries	2,558	1,575	1,772	1,978		585
Primary Vaccinations	92	100	91	61		13
Revaccinations	10	7	420	1		—
Whole No. Vaccinated	102	107	511	62		13
Number of Adults	1,842	957	1 110	1,843		—
Number of Children	1,181	700	1,589	1,060		—
No. of Native Patients	1,727	857	965	1,047		194
No. of Foreign Patients	1,721	800	1,514	1,318		818
No. sent to Hospital	373	30	57	24		21
Number of Deaths	56	11	16	18		6
Prescriptions dispensed	8,418	2,456	3,384	5,004		1,578

During the month of October, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine ware afforded gratuitously to 9,988 persons by the above five Dispensaries of New-York.

Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,649, at the Disoensaries 8,339, and 895 were vaccinated; 17,818 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at tha several offices, being an averaga of more than two to each patient.

The principal causes of death were phthisis and marasmus.

The prevailing diseases chiefly effected tha respiratory system. Among the most important were bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

The French Invasion of Mexico.

Mr. C. S. SHANAHAN, for a long time connected with the New-York Press, and one of the best linguists of this City, will deliver a lecture upon the subject of the French Invasion of Mexico, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. The lecture is a repetition of one heretofore delivered upon tha same suoject, and which has attracted the attention of many of our prominent citizens, from the ability with which it was treated. All who desire to become acquainted with a subject of such vital importance to the future of the Mexican as well as the American Republic, should be present. Gens. SICKLES, MEAGHER, GRAHAM and others have accepted an invitation to attend the lecture.

Transportation for Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 48.—All soldiers belonging to New-York regiments, who have received furloughs from hospitals entitling them to free transportation, will, on their return en route to their respective places of destination, report for transportation at the office of the Government Agent and Master of Transportation, No. 61 Barclay-street.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Newspapers throughout the State of New-York will confer a favor on the soldiers by publishing this order.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PETITION THAT OUGHT TO BE GRANTED.—The Conductors and Drivers of the various City roads have had a meeting, and most of them have signed a respectful petition to the great City railroad monarchs, requesting that their wages may be raised from $1 50 to $2 per day. They are honest, trusty men; if they were not they would not occupy the positions they do. They work in all weather, in all hours—fourteen and fifteen hours a day—for seven days; no holidays, no Sabbath for them, for not ten cents an hour, weges that a Five-point darkey would turn up his nose at. We hope that this petition will be granted. there is no reason why it should not be; if it is refused, we hope the City will tax these roads $500 a car, per annum, until they discover that it is the best policy for rich, money-making corporations to pay their employes at least as large an amount of wages as the pourest day laborer asks and receives. Why, what is $2 per day, in such times as these, when everything is up to almost famine prices? It is nothing at all. Really, we hope that GEORGE LAW and the other men of vast wealth, will not hesitate a moment to inaugurate a more liberal policy to men who earn every cent they will get, even at the wages of $2 per day.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this institution held their monthly meeting on Thursday last, at No. 116 Nassau-street, Rev. BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH, D. D., President of the Society, in the chair. The correspondence for the month being large, showing an increased demand upon its treasury in the way of gratuitous Scripture circulation in this country, as well as in foreign countries, the Board voted the following appropriations in answer to urgent applications:

1,000 Testaments for the use of Federal troops now confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, Va.

400 copies of Scriptures to Mrs. VINTON for tha use of schools in Rangoon and Bassein, India.

1,000 copies of Scriptures to South Carolina, for the use of Freedmen.

500 copies to soldiers at Knoxville, Tenn.

400 copies to colored troops at New-Orleans, and about 1,000 copies more or less to various hospitals, ships-of-war, merchant vessels, State Prisons, and poor Sunday Schools in the West.

The Board also voted the sum of $500 to Rev. CEPHAS BENNETT, at Rangoon, India, for Burmese New Testament circulation; also $300 to Mrs. VINTON, for Karen Scriptures, and about $500 to China, previously reported, which goes to show that this Bible Society, mostly supported, we believe, by the Baptist denomination, is alive to the great work of giving the Bible an extensive circulation. The receipts were reported as most encouraging, and judging from the readiness of the managers to meet the demands upon them from various parts of the country, they certainly have no cause for discouragement.

AN EX-CONVICT REARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Some eight years ago, JOHN B. HOLMES, an architect of no mean pretensions, was tried and convicted of forging the name of his wife to a deed representing certain real estate in this City. HOLMES was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, but, after serving out nearly half of the sentence, he was pardoned by Gov. MORGAN. HOLMES, who has been at liberty nearly a year, it will be remembered, was accused of killing Officer GOURLEY, of the First Precinct, some ten years ago, during a very exciting contest for Alderman of the First Ward. HOLMES was indicted for the murder, but on the trial the jury disagreed, and subsequently he was liberated on bail in the sum of $10,000. He was not again placed on his defence, but it now appears he is to be arraigned for trial on that indictment for murder. Yesterday Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, and he was committed to the Tombs without bail.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE "NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY."—This Association, designed for the special benefit of youthful female wanderers, has been in existence more than a quarter of a century. Its efficiency and usefulness, under the direction of ladies of different evangelical denominations, have been steadily advancing to the present time. Restoration to endeared relatives—employment in reputable families—respectable matrimonial alliances, and soul conversions to God, are the cheering results of the labors of this Society. The Asylum on Eighty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, is a refuge for every penitent youthful applicant, to the extent of the pecuniary means furnished by a benevolent and Christian community. At the present time the Society is indebted for the current expenses of the inmates, the number of whom is almost daily increasing, to the amount of several hundred dollars. Shall we shut our doors against these wretched applicants, or will those to whom an indulgent Providence has given the ability to relieve human suffering, and hearts to sympathize with the erring, "many of whom are more sinned against than sinning," extend their aid and replenish our exhausted Treasury? Donations in money, clothing or provisions, if sent to Mrs. ELY, the Treasurar, No. 26 West Twenty-sixth street, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN THE BOWERY.—Coroner NAGHANN yesterday completed the inquest on tha body of JOHN MILLER, the young man who was supposed to have been assassinated in the neighborhood of the Bowery Theatre a short time since, an account of which appeared in tha TIMES of yesterday. Tha concluding testimony disclosed the fact that tha wounds received by MILLER were purely accidental. Tha deceased was in the habit of carrying a shoemaker's knife in the inside breast pocket of his coat, with tha blade pointing upward. On the night of the accident the deceased was passing along the Bowery in company with several other young men, with whom he was skylarking. During the play deceased raised his arm, and in bringing it down it caught the lower end of the pocket, and the result was to drive tha point of the knife deep into his side. This is the explanation of what was at first regarded as a mysterious homicide.

SCARCITY OF SAILORS.—Ship merchants complain of the great scarcity of sailors, who can now command here $20 per month on vessels trading between this port and ports in Western Europe, with advances of $60; tha same monthly pay, with advances of $25, to the Mediterranean, South American and coasting trade; and $18 a month, with advances of from $54@$60, in the California and East India trade.

THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for tha Relief of tha Ruptured and Crippled, held Nov. 2, 1863, the following semi-annual report was read by the Surgeon: Institution No. 97 Second-avenue. Received for treatment, 313 patients; of Indoor patients, 30; of out-door patients, 283; relieved, 205. Treatment as follows: Ruptures, 113 cases; prolapsus uteri, 17; varicosed or enlarged veins of the legs, 21; spinal diseases, (humpback,) 25; lateral curvature of the spine, 8; club feet, 15; hip disease, 13; paralysis, 33; white swelling of the knee, 5; deformed limbs, 64.

PURE AERATED GRAHAM BREAD.—We have been shown specimens of this new and excellent article of food, manufactured by tha Aërated Bread Company, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. It far surpasses anything of the kind yet introduced. With their increased facilities for making bread, the Aërated Bread Company hope soon to introduca to the trade all the varieties necessary for household consumption.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—ELISA KETCHAM, tha girl who was run over by a locomotive of the New-Haven Railroad, at the Forty-second-street depot, a few days since, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the result of her injuries. It appears that deceased was engaged in picking cinders from the track at the time that the locomotive, No. 32, was backing out of the engine-house. One of her legs was cut off and she was otherwise much injured. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

EMIGRANTS BROUGHT BY AN ITALIAN WAR VESSEL.—Six Italian emigrants were registered yesterday at Castle Garden. They state they were brought to this country by the Italian man-of-war *Re Galantuomo*, from Gibraltar. Tha General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners has referred the matter to the Italian Consul for settlement. As war vessels do not come under the usual regulations concerning emigrants, tha case is rather complicated.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN CITY AT PANAMA.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* arrived at Panama on the 24th ult., making the passage from New-York in forty-one days and fifteen hours. At Rio the vessel was visited by the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the American Minister.

FROM TOBASCO.—The British schooner *Belle*, which arrived yesterday morning from Tobasco, reports that the British brig *Dashing Wave*, loaded with mahogany, bound to Liverpool, and the rebel schooner *Wane*, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore Sept. 25, during a norther, nine miles west of Tobasco River. Both vessels would have to discharge.

WM. H. SEWARD IN TOWN.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was in the City yesterday, and received tha congratulations of his numerous friends. During the day he visited the U. S. District Attorney's office, the U. S. Marshal's office, and the U. S. District Court. We understand he left the City for Washington last evening.

DROWNED.—DAVID MARTIN, aged 45 years, a native of this State, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Tenth-street, North River, while going from the pier to a barge. His body was recovered and Coroner RANNEY held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BOARDED BY A REBEL PIRATE.—The British bark *Anadell*, from Algoa Bay, arrived yesterday morning. She reports that on the 19th of September, in lat. 19° 40' s., lon. 7° 30', she was boarded by the rebel pirate cruiser *Tuscaloosa*. Did not learn particulars.

NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ROOMS.—The Rev. ALFRED HASAIS, of Hoboken, will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock. Tha public are respectfully invited to attend.

SALE OF A PRIZE.—The prize schooner *Etta*, formerly the rebel cruiser *Retribution*, was sold yesterday, at the Merchants Hotel for $600.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamships *Etna*, for Liverpool, *New-York*, Breman, and *City of Cork*, sailed yesterday with a fair complement of passengers.

Scene on a Hoboken Ferry-boat—A Noble Act and a Public Wrong.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

An incident occurred yesterday morning as the 8:10 o'clock Christopher-street boat was leaving its slip at Hoboken, which I think should be mentioned in your valuable paper, in order that a noble fellow should receive the reward and public notice and approbation which are due to his services.

These boats, which ply between the foot of Christopher-street and Hoboken every twenty minutes, make but a very short stoppage in their slips, and leave very promptly upon the tap of the bell. The boat had been tapped off, and immediately had got under full headway, when suddenly two little schoolgirls were seen running down the bridge to get on the boat. They were shouted to to stop, but too late, for they were under full headway and very near the end of the bridge. Fortunately, the larger of the two, by jumping promptly, managed to get on board the boat; the other, a young girl 10 or 11 years of age, hesitated, tried to stop, and then, when it was too late, jumped, and fell into the river. She was entirely unable to help herself, and would most assuredly have been drowned, had it not been for the presence of mind and courage of one of the host hands by the name of WALTER LEMMONS, who, seeing her utter helplessness, without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothing, at once plunged in after her. He swam for the sinking child, but before he could reach her she had sunk. He waited for her reappearance, and immediately swam toward and caught hold of her. Unfortunately, however, he caught her in such a position that he could not keep her head above water. In trying to get a better hold, he lost her entirely, and she again sank. On her next appearance he again caught hold of her, and this time was enabled to bear his helpless burden to a floating bar, suspended under the bridge, where he kept her until the people above were enabled to get so for over their excitement as to render him any effectual assistance. During the whole affair he was apparently the only person who was perfectly cool and collected, and too much praise cannot be awarded him for his courage and presence of mind.

And now, Mr. Editor, that I have trespassed on your space so far, allow me to trespass still further, and speak of a subject concerning which the papers have heretofore spoken, and about which I have frequently been requested to send a communication to you, hoping thereby that the subject might be so extensively discussed and ventilated that eventually some preventive measures might be adopted. I allude to the fact of children of parents residing in New-Jersey coming to this City daily to take advantage of our Public Schools. It is a notorious fact, that hundreds of children daily come over on the Hoboken, Jersey City and Weehawken ferry-boats to attend the Public Schools of this City. And, not only from these immediate environs, but from places situated 20 and 30 miles in the interior, they pour into our schools daily, and are educated and provided with books at the expense of the taxpayers of New-York. This is in the highest degree unjust, and should be stopped as a public fraud. But if the evil extended no further than simply to increase our school tax, we would not be so anxious to have the practice stopped. To all those who thus in a manner steal their education, we would say as the man did to the thief who stole his Bible, "Keep it, and may it do you good." But, unfortunately, the evil does not end here. The parents of these children, not suffering from the want of good schools in their own towns, allow the Public School system to be neglected, vote down school taxes, &c., and to-day New-Jersey stands a monument of ignorance and prejudice. Yours,

ALIQUIS.

To the Dry Goods Jobbers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the New-York TIMES, Sept. 18, a letter from a "Salesman," in which he remarks on the impossibility of properly supporting a family on the reduced salaraies that class of men ara now receiving, in connection with the advaneed price of living. Inasmuch as I also belong to that unfortunate fraternity, I heartily indorse all he says.

He truly remarks that we are working for 25 per cent. less than before the war, and living is 50 per cent. higher. In former times a living salary was guarantied us, with a per centage on the advance above a certain amount. Now we work on a per cent., and run our own chance of making enough to live on. Of this we would not complain, were the per centage a liberal or even a just one; but when we consider it is less than it was previous to the war, while the merchants are more than doubling their profits, it truly seems the world is unjustly divided.

But this state of things is not necessary. It only remains for the few magnanimous merchants, who already acknowledge the pay of the salesmas is inadequate to his wants, to take the initiatory steps, when all the rest will immediately follow; for there are but few among that class of men that are not generous enough to make full acknowledgment when they know they are wrong.

A few, perhaps, would hold out against the movement, but we well know who they are. They are those men who, for the sake of notoriety, give largely to societies and popular donations, but refuse the starving beggar a penny. Those men who wish the public to think they are the pillars of society, and without them the world could not exist. Who thank the Lord meekly "they are not as other men are," and enumerate their many generous donations to public charities, as offsets against their daily backslidings, forgetting the while that "charity begins at home." A SALESMAN.

Union Home and School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The institution at the head of this article deserves more than a passing notice.

It is one of those noble, humane institutions, that have grown out of the exigencies of this cruel and wicked rebellion.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter and the arrival of its heroic defender in this City, a few benevolent ladies called upon the excellent wife of Gen. ANDERSON, and proposed tha formation of a society for the care and support of our volunteers who should fall in battle, which, on tha 22d May, 1861, resulted in tha "Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers who may be left unprovided for," and a Board of Officers and Managers chosen, consisting of Mrs. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, President; Mrs. Drake Mills, Vice-President; Mrs. Olina M. Devoe, Secretary; Mrs. David Hoyt, Treasurer. Board of Managers—Mrs. Richard Stokes, Mrs. Walter Kidder, Mrs. Sarah P. Mather, Mrs. J. Bgioli, Miss F. Hoyt, Miss H. Sherman, Mrs. Chas. P. Kirkland, Mrs. John Voorhis, &c. Principal of the School—Mrs. C. M. Devoe. The second article of the Constitution stated "the object) of the Society to be to furnish board and tuition for all motherless children of tha officers and soldiers who have volunteered in the service of our country and in defiance of the Union and flag, from our City."

The Managers then hired the mansion house and grounds, corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, formerly tha Summer residence of our esteemed fellow-citizen, PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., and "about the 1st of August opened the school and received in a short time about 50 children." It was their endeavor to give relief to the most destitute—more especially to the motherless children and those little ones left without a father's care, who was defending our glorious Union. (See report in TIMES Jan. 14, 1862.)

They soon found, however, that the objects of their benevolent care began to increase upon their hands—the result of the disasters of each campaign in the field—when it was thought advisable and necessary to procure a charter of incorporation.

In the month of February the ladies presented a petition to the Legislature of the State, asking for an act of incorporation, in which they stated what they had already done.

On April 22, 1862, (see Laws 1862, chap. 420, p. 752,) an act was passed incorporating the above-named ladies, and such others as should be associated with them, a body corporate, by the name of "The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers who are left unprovided for," giving to it power to purchase and hold real estate, &c.

Upon their organization under their charter they took a lease of three years of the premises now occupied by them, formerly known as the Old Havemeyer House, in Fifty-eighth-street, a short distance west of Eighth-avenue.

On Jan. 1, 1863, they reported to the Legislature 122 children, between the ages of 18 months and 13 years, as having been received, provided for and instructed in the institution, since its organization in May, 1861. During tha year ending Sept. 30, 1863, there had been 193 children, between the ages of 12 months and 12 years, received, maintained and instructed, leaving in the Home, on that day, 84 children, which number has since been increased. During the week ending Oct. 31, ult., the ladies held a fair at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of that week a concert was given by the children, at which 54 of them assisted, under the training and management of H. HUNTINGTON LEE, Esq., which displayed musical talent and proficiency of a high order.

The older boys and girls are taught to work, and do the most of the work about the house, assisted by two women—one in the laundry and tha other in the cooking department. They take care of the younger children, and the girls make and mend the clothes of the establishment.

The hours devoted to school exercises are from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The present Board are: Honorary President, Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson; Acting President, Mrs. Drake Mills; Vice-President, Mrs. A. V. Stout; Treasurer, Mrs. Olina M. Devoe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dr. E. H. Winslow; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Voorhis.

Managers.—Mrs. John Voorhis, Mrs. W. Kiddar, Mrs. S. P. Mather, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. David Hoyt, Miss E. R. Pitcher, Miss H. Sherman, Miss A. Berry, Miss F. M. Hoyt, Mrs. H. Wells, Mrs. H. G. Adams, Mrs. Jerome Thompson, Mrs. Dr. Hind, Mrs. J. S. Williams, Mrs. C. S. Hayward; assisted by an Advisory Committee of nine gentlemen.

The managers invite the public to visit tha Home on any day, and at any hour of tha day, except on Sundays, and see, examine and judge for themselves whether it is or is not worthy of their countenance, confidence and support. B.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Raising of Volunteers.

JERSEY CITY OFFERS $300 BOUNTY—FROM $150,000 TO $180,000 TO BE RAISED.

A special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held Friday, at tha Common Council Chamber, to take action in reference to offering a suitable bounty, whereby the quota of 603 men may be raised on the last call within the prescribed time, in order to avoid a draft. Thirteen of the eighteen members were present, and the President, Alderman CLARKE, occupied the Chair. After the object of the meeting was explained, Alderman COX offered a resolution that the sum of $200 be paid to each volunteer to fill tha quota of Jersey City; authorizing the issuing of City Bonds sufficient, and also that the Mayor and one Alderman from each Ward be appointed to superintend the opening of recruiting offices, &c.

Alderman HANKINS argued that Jersey City would have to pay as large a bounty as is to be paid in New-York, and he believed it was intended to pay $300 in the latter City.

Aldermen ENOS said that Newark is at a stand-still, and were waiting to see what New-York will do.

Alderman EARLE thought that a public meeting of the citizens should be called to approve the action of tha Board.

Alderman PANGBORN was opposed to delaying action at all. He had too much confidence in the loyalty and integrity of the citizens of Jersey City to think they would disapprove the acts of the Board in this matter, and moved as an amendment that the sum be fixed at $250 bounty for each volunteer, which, together with the additional pay of $72 a year by the State, would amount to over $300.

Alderman ENOS hoped that tha amount would be left at $200, and, if necessary, tha sum could be increased. In all probability the Chosen Freeholders would pay an additional $50.

Alderman GAONIS contended that the sum should be fixed from the start, and then not daviate from it. He favored appropriating $250 for each man, and $50 from tha county would make the sum the same as would probably be paid in New-York.

A discussion, in which all the members took part, was continued at some length, all agreeing that tha bounty would have to be as large as in New-York.

Alderman PANGBORN meda a motion that if the Chosen Freeholders continue to pay $50, then the sum of $250 for each volunteer be the amount offered, and if not then, it be fixed at $300.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee of Enlistment: Mayor John B. Romar, Alderman Decker, First Ward; Aldermen Gafney, Second Ward; Alderman Ege, Third Ward; Alderman Nefew, Fourth Ward; Alderman Cox, Fifth Ward; and Alderman Kane, Sixth Ward.

The Board then adjourned.

The recruiting offices are opened in each of the Wards.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufactnrer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cerens,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherons.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

GREENE.—In East Corinth, Vt., ANNA MARIA, wife of Jonathan P. Greene, aged 39 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3-1 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

PLATT.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, Mr. W. C. PLATT, (dentist,) of this City.

His funeral will take place at St. Thomas's Church, corner Broadway and Houston-st., this day, (Sunday,) Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice

RANN.—On Friday, Nov. 6, Mrs. EUPHEMIA RANN, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James Deas, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at the Grove Church, New-Durham, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 113 West 13th-st., at 12 o'clock M., and those of the relatives and friends who reside in the City, are respectfully invited to be present at that hour, as carriages will be in attendance.

TILLEY.—On Friday, Nov. 6, of apoplexy, JOAN G. TILLEY, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 218 4th-st., near North 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be removed to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

VAN BRUSSN.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, JOHN S. VAN BRUSSN, in the 58th year of his age.

Full particulars of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUTH FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Annual Missionary collection will be taken in this Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Rev. Bishop AMES will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. At 2 o'clock P. M., Rev. HENRY AXE and Rev. B. K. PIERCE will address the Juvenile Missionary Society. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, will preach a sermon to young men. The public are cordially invited to each of these services.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. COSS preaches SUNDAY MORNING on "*Atonement*," and in the EVENING on "*Dead-town*," in Hope Chapel, Broadway. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers, young men, persons whose churches have moved "up-town," Christians not identified with churches, and all others desirous of uniting on the basis of Christian character and effort, are invited to worship with us.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning: *Inspirational and Trance Speaking*. Afternoon: *Human Perfectibility*, by Dr. NEWBERY. Evening: *The Comparative Value of Judaism, Christianity, Orthodoxy and Spiritualism*, by Prof. H. W. ADAMS. Circle on Wednesday evening. Collections taken up.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. ALBERT HUNT, Pastor.—The annual missionary meeting will be held on SABBATH, Nov. 8, during the day and evening. Bishop JAMES will preach at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Juvenile missionary meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Rev. FERNANDO C. HOLLIDAY, of the South Indiana Conference, will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES (PRESBYTERIAN) in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st., EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. SHEWELL, Minister. Subject for Evening—*A Crisis in the Ministerial Work of the Present Day, &c.* Seats free. The Clergy specially invited.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANN

How Union Prisoners are Treated in Richmond.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Rev. GEORGE H. HAMMER, Chaplain of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, nes in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* a nerrative of his late captivity at Richmond, which is of the most loterestiog, though painful character. With regard to his capture, he says:

"I wes captured at Winchester, Ve., June 15, 1863, with six other Chaplato, aod quite e number of Surgeons, sharing in the cootumely aod privations heaped upoo the officers and men of Milroy's command. I have seen men angry with passion, but never oave I beheld such maddened fiendishness of feeling as that poured out upon us.

Under the sencity of a flag of tnce, two of our Chaplains (not then captured) visited the field of slaughter to gather up the wounded, administer to their wants, hear their last whisper, and bury the dead. They had hardly entered the field before they were insulted, and from one of them a valnable watch was taken by force, and himself threatened with violence.

We were marched on foot to Staunton—ninety-six miles—oo the 8 June ann, and over a road every contact with which seemed to burn the foot to a blister. Half clad, many shoeless aod hatless, and unfed, the cavalcade wes a sorrowful one. Toe sufferings of the trip I cannot express. Nothing to eat but what we begged or bongnt of citizens, who hated us intensely, shut their doors to our faces, and from appearances would have heon far better pleased with e visit from even his Satanin majesty himself.

After arriving at the Libby Prison everything of value was taken from us—canteens, haversacks, gom blankets, in some cases our woolen blankets, our money and valuables, private papers and pocket diaries, lists of dead and wounded, and even last messages from some brave martyrs to their friends, nothing being reisloed but the few things that seemed to be a part of ourselves aod necessary to conceal our nakedness. The surgeons, whose private property is always respected in war, were likewise stripped of their effects. Their green sashes, as badges of their profession, were taken from them, their pocket-cases of instruments abstracted, their pocket medicines confiscated, so that upon our introduction into the mysteries of Libby we had few things to care for, fewer still to lose."

Of the food and its effect upon the health of the prisoners he says:

"As by sark under it and falliog ewsy into living skeletons, were passed over to the hospital, in the other end of the building, where they lived or died as circumstances might declare. How often have I seen them, so often that it had long ceased to call for particular attention. Did men fall down exhausted upon the floor, those stronger picked them up and spoke to have them removed to the hospital. Dead days, dead bodies were thrown to one side until convenience suited them to bury them underground.

During this time the heat was iolense, and the suffering from this cause alone was very great. Often have I felt as though my very blood was on fire, and nice from a cauldron of heated, nissing metal. Add to this the fact that, from diet and other causes, the prisoners suffered greatly from dysentery, aggravated by the disagreeable water we were obliged to drink, and I know not, indeed, how we passed the Sommer, or rose up under the accumulated woes of our situation. With no change, nothing but the everlasting hash, soup and bread, no wonder disease meoe such ravages am ng us, and scorbutic affections became quite prominent.

I have seen a Captain of cavalry, for the simple offence of missing the spittooo and spitting upon the floor, thrown into a dark, damp dungeon for two days and nights, on bread and water, causing a serious inflammation of the lungs. At this time it was reported that the officers should perform the most menial services connected with cooking, washing, scrubbing, and the cleanliness of the room. Lieut. Welch, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, lay for six weeks in a dungeon under the building, because, as an Orderly Sergeant, actiog under appointment as a Lieutenant, he had rightly classed himself with the enlisted men.

When prisoners up among the other officers, his clothes, shoes, &c., were covered with a green mouic. Lieut. Burns, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, has been doomed to a dungeon until the close of the war, and is now suffering therein turn a similar offence, with the additional fact that he assumed the name of another. Capto Lincbiach, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvanie, was confined in a dungeon five or eight days on bread and water, for implicity in the plan of escape which was frustrated.

Col. Hewitt, of the Twelfth Virginia Union cavalry, who fell behind the back from a window in Wytheville, was carried to Richmond and placed in the hospital. A few days after, one of the Rebel officials called out against him in a most boisterous manner, and suggested that he oe executed. The Colonel soon entered the hospital, and without the knowledge of the rebel surgeons, ordered him to get up and follow him. He was placed in the ambulance, driven off, and upon asking what the charges against him, was answered, "Nothing, you will soon find out."

He was paid in his bank, he recelved two weeks' rations, part of the time without a blanket, receiving any medical care, and his wounds unwashed. A guard was sometimes stationed at the door of his cell, to prevent the exercise of communication with others. When the entry was frequently [illegible] with dead bodies, and this during the hottest weather. This entry performed another purpose, that of the place where men and women were driven to receive their lawful allowance of fresh provisions at the hands of the prison inspector.

A letter was sent in Gen. WINDER by the Colonel, asking the charges against him, and protesting against the treatment. He denied any knowledge of the matter, and suggested that perhaps Geo. Jones was acquainted with the facts. He also oemied eny knowledge of the matter, and coolly asked to know the charges.

He was released, I know not how, or won't say, and placed among us. This officer was the victim of irresponsible authority and fiendish cruelty as wielded by this prison inspector. While confined in the cell the Colonel asked in writing twice for a Bible, but no notice was taken of the request. One officer, taken at Gettysburgh, was slapped in the face by this inspector for saying that he thought he had no right to take from him a small fragment of shell which he had in his pocket as a relic.

There are also there about 100 free negroes of the North, officers' servaots from the army aod navy. One of the many nights spent in Libby is deeply engraved upon my mind. A free negro of Philadelphia, captured in the navy, nearly white, received 325 lashes in a room immediately beneath us, his loud cries and pleadings penetrating every part of the building, as blow followed blow. He was then wrapped in a blanket saturated with salt water, and cast into one of the dungeons for a month or more. Such scenes and cries were frequeot. Those of our number who entered there as advocates of Slavery, or at least sympathizers, are such no more."

A Catholic Bishop on the Slavery Question.

AN ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 2.

Mozart Hall was nearly filled last night, by a highly intelligent assembly, drawn thither by an announcement of a lecture, to be delivered by the Archbishop of the Cathoun diocese. The aooject of the lecture was not announced, but it was surmised, from the persistent slanders which had been uttered against the Archbishop, because of his firm and fearless refusal to support the late Democratic candidate for Governor, that his remarks might in some manner refer to the position he had assumed in the political crisis. Archbishop PURCELL modestly, yet pointedly, answered his accusers, and with open and manly candor vindicated his right and duty to vote as his conscience directed. He followed toe defence with an able review of his opposition to the direful war in this country, under any circumstances, and closed by declaring his belief that Slevery is an institution evil, opposed to the just freedom of mankind, and to the growth and glory of a Reoublican empire. The lecture was a model of unreserved candor, and the hearers frequently interrupted him with applause so loud and prolooged that it seemed almost [illegible]

The Archbishop said he had voted against the Democratic ticket, not because he desired to wound the sensibilities of his acquoinlance, nor because he desired to ingratiate their opponents, but because he feared that Vallandigham's election, the attempted withdrawal of Ohio soldiers in the field with Rebels would ensue, and that the State of Ohio would be tossed with revolutionary opposition to the war. He feared that raids would be invited, the like of which might be found in QUANTRELL's bloody and inhuman invasion of Kansas. "This may all have been fancy," said the speaker, "but it was my honest opinion, and who, in God's name, could ask me to vote for the inauguration of such anarchy and such atrocity?" [Applause.]

We cannot have a divided empire. [Immense applause.] Mr. Pugh said to him the other day, that the Southern people would consent to permit our steamboats to traverse the Mississippi River, but that they would never trade with us, and it would be vain for us to endeavor to make them strike hands with us as of old. He (Archbishop P.) could see no argument in this. The question was one of right, not of expediency, and for one, he was determined to work for and pray for the right, until, with God's blessing, it was established in all its beneficence. [Applause.]

He had heard there was a dread among many laboring men that if slaves were liberated they would come to our Northern cities and displace thousands of honest, hard-working white men. For himself, he did not anticipate any such result. In his opinion, it was impossible. He had always wished to see every man, no matter what his color, free. [Prolonged applause.] The Catholic Church has ever been the friend of human freedom. It was Christ's mission to set men free, and Christian people disregarded his precepts and example, when they seek to uphold or perpetuate involuntary human servitude. [Applause.]

Cardinal WISEMAN, whom he regarded as possessing the loftiest intellectual endowments, and many of the distinguished Catholic magnates of Europe, looked upon the Slavery of any race with the greatest disfavor. MONTALAMBERT had stood before an audience of great Catholics and declared that a man who holds human beings, black or white, in bondage, was the enemy of freedom and a tyrant at heart. The denunciation was received with unanimous plaudits; not one of that distinguished Catholic assembly but responded with undisguised approval. [Applause.]

He concluded by saying that he hoped, now that the excitement was over, that his friends would all concede that he had performed his plain doly. He had conceived the course he had adopted to be such, and fearlessly he had performed it. No man could do less than follow the dictates of his conscience. If he hopes to win the approval of his Heavenly Master and Guide.

Lottor from Secretary Chase.

A GIFT TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY FROM AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN SIAM.

Rev. D. B. BRADLEY, of Bangkok, Siam, e self supporting missionery of the American Missionary Association, addressed the Treasurer of thal Society, July 29, 1863, as follows:

I wish you to devote $300 of the inclosed draft as e small item of aid to our Government in cerrying on the war for the crushing of thet most atrocious rebellion. I regard the wer on our part as one of the most righteous that was ever waged, and I see the hand of God in it so distinctly, and his merciful purposes for those millions of our enslaved brethren at the South so gluriously fulfilling, that my whole heart ascends to God in prayer continually for our canso. And while I pray, I feel that I must also contribnte what I can from my small resources to the millioos ei money that will yet be needed to complete the great and glorious work of our Government now in hand. Please, therefore, to pey over to the department, as soon as ynu well can, the sum above named.

I heve a son in his twentieth year who would, I donbt not, enlist as e volnoteer in the army if he were living in the States, and I feel that I should, in such a case, not dare to do anything to withhold him from it, though it would cost me terrible pangs. He, as well as myself, and his mother, regaros $300 as a very cheap substitute inr his services in the army ona year.

The Treasurer transmitted the money to the Secretary of the Treasnry, and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 31, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknuwledge the receipt of your leiter on the 20th inst., covering your check as Treasurer of the American Missionary Association for $300, "being a gift from Rev. D. B. BRADLEY, D. D., to aid of the expenses to put down the rebellion."

This noble expression of love of country in an American missionary, who, ont of the earnings of himself and family, at his *self-supporting* mission in the far-off kingdom of Siam, sends so considerable an emount to the Treasury of the United Stetes, fills me with admiration, and inspires me with confidence that a people whose sons in remote regions exhibit such devotion to their country cannot fail in the speedy suppression of a rebellion the most unprovoked and toe most iniquitous recorded in history.

I beg you to present to Rev. Dr. BRADLEY my acknowledgmente for the gift he has sent to the Treasury hy you, and which has been placed to the credit of appropriations made for the army of the United States. With greet esteem and respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretery of Treasury.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., Treasurer of American Missionery Association, New-York.

Brigham Young on the War.

A SPEECH TO THE MORMONS.

On Oct. 9, BRIGHAM YOUNG mede e speech to the Mormon Confereoce in Salt Lake, in the course of which the following pessage occurred:

"I now wish to present a few questioos to the congregation, for I think there is no harm in asking questions to elicit information. Do the Government officials in Utah, civil and military, give aid and comfort to and foster persoos whosa design is to interfere with and disturb the peace of this people? And are they protected and encouraged in this ruinous design by the strong arm of military power, to do what they will, if they will only annoy and try to break up the Mormon community? Does the General Government, or does it not, sustain this wicked plan? Is there in existence a corruption fund, out of which Government jubbers live and pay their traveling expenses while they are engnged in trying to get men and women to apostatize from the truth, to swell toeir ranks for damnation? Is this so, or is it not so? Those who understand the political tricksters and the political windings of the ontloo, can see at once that these are political questioos. Who feeds and clothes and defrays the expenses of hundreds of men who are engaged patroling the mountains and kenyone all aroun t us, in search of gold? Who finds soopies for those woo are sent here to protect the two great interests—the mail and telegraph lines across the continent—while toey are employed ranging over these mountains in search of gold? And who has paid for the multitudes of picks, shovels, spades and other mining tools that they have brought with them? Were they really sent here to protect the mail and telegraph lines, or to discover, if possible, rich diggings in our immediate vicinity, with a view to flood the country with just such a population as they desire, to destroy, if possible, the identity of the Mormon community, and every truth and virtue that remains? Who is it that calls us apostates from our Government, deserters, traitors, rebels, Secessionists? And who have expressed themselves as being unwilling that the Mormons should have in their possession a little powder and lead? I am merely presenting a few plain questions to the Latter Day Saints, which they or anytody else may answer or not, just as they please. Who have said that Mormons should not be permitted to hold in their possession firearms and aummunition? Did a Government officer say this, one who was sent here to watch over and protect the interests of the community, without meddling or interfering with the domestic affairs of the people? I can tell you what they have in their hearts, and I know what nesseain their secret counsels. Blood and murder are in their hearts, and they wish to extend the work of destruction over the whole face of the land, until there cannot be found a single spot where the angel of peace can repose.

The waste of life in the ruinous war now raging is truly lemeotable. Joseph the prophet said that the report of it would sicken the heart, and what is all this for? It is a visitation from heaven because they have killed the prophet of God, JOSEPH SMITH, Jr. Has not the nation consented to his death, and to the utter destruction of the Letter Day Saints, if it could be accomplished? But they found that they could not accomplish that."

The Provost-Marshal-General and Col. Nugent.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 28, 1863.

Col. Robert Nugent, Acting-Assistont Provost-Marshal-Generol New-York City:

COLONEL: I heve the honor to inform yon thet the fact thal Lieut.-Col. REEVE has beeo relieved from duty as Mustering and Disbursing Officer, makes it necessary to apply to New-York the new system for superintending the draft and the volnnteer recrulting service. Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYES has been assigned to theso duties. Thn effect of this assignment will hn to supersede you in the services hitherto rendered by you in connection with the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau and the draft.

This assignment and supersedure do not originele in any dissatisfaction with the manner in which you have performed your duties as Acting Assistent Provost-Marshal-General. No official notice has hitherto been taken at this office of the fact that by the consolidation of your regiment, yon were mustered out as Colonel, but the fact of your holding merely the position of Captain renders it impracticable to assign you to the dutiea which have been assigned to Gen. HAYES. It is confidently expected that you will yield any personal feeling to the good of toe service.

It gives me pleasure to add that the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of your office, under the most trying and difficult circumstances, met with the approval of the Department.

It is intended to continue you on duty at New-York until Gen. HAYES shall become acquainted with the duties of his new position, and it is hoped and believed that you will cheerfully aid him in the work of putting troops into tha service with as little delay as possible. I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1863.

Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have this day received your letter of the 28th inst., informing me that Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYES will relieve me from the duties of A. A. P. M. Geoersl of the Southern Division of New-York.

I yield my position with great cheerfulnese, in obedience to the wishes of the Government, and to be distinguished en officer as my successor.

I feel deeply gratified at the many comp'imentary terms in which you allude to my past efforts to execute the difficult and oftentimes dangerous duties of this office, and I assure you thet I shell do everytnlog in my power to assist Gen. HAYES on his entrance to his new office.

Since I have held a commission from the Government, both while in toe field and as one of your associates, I have endeavored to the best of my power to aid the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, South and North, and shall continue to do so, no matter in what sphere of life I may be cast.

I cannot thos close my connection with your Bureau without expressing my deep sense of the kindness and courtesy exhibited toward me personally by yourself and the gentlemen in your office. Hoping that the friendly relations established between us shall be in the future strengthened and perpetueted,

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT NUGENT,
Captain Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

Hard on the Guerrillas.

A STRINGENT ORDER BY GEN. MITCHELL.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DECATUR, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Brownlow:

The General Commanding directe thet you proceed to the vicinity of the late raid upon the railroad between Estelle Springs and Tullahoma, by which the track was torn up and a train thrown off the track. You will, beginning at Estelle Springs and proceeding as far north as Tullahoma, order every Secessionist living within ten (10) miles on either side of the railroad, south of the Tennessee River and into the enemy's lines within two days. If at the end of that time they have not started, you will, on the third day, proceed to burn the house of every Secessionist yet remaining within the aforementioned distances.

The General Commanding relies upon you to see that this order is promptly executed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR, A. A. General.

Gen. Sherman and Specializing Army Officers.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

Gen. W T. SHERMAN has issned the following order, No. 2, from headquartere at Iuka, Miss., Oct. 25:

1. Major-Gen. FRANK BLAIR tekes command of the Fifteenth and portions of the Sixteenth army ourps now in tha held.

2. (Paragraph not published la Memphis.)

3. All officers in commeod of corps aod fixed military posts will assume the very highest powers allowed by the laws of war and Congress. They must maintain the best possible discipline, and repress all disorders, alarms and dangers in their reach.

Citizens who fail to support toe Government have no right to ask favors and protection, but if they actively assist us in vindicating the national authority, all commanders will assist them and their families in every possible way. Officers need not meddle with matters of trade and commerce, which, by law, devolve on officers of the Treasury Department, but wherever they discover goods contraband of war being conveyed toward the public enemy, they will seize all goods tainted by such transactioo, and imprison the parties implicated in the matter, but care must be taken to make full record and report of each case.

When the district is infested by guerrillas, or held by the enemy, horses, mules, wegons, corn, forage, etc., and munitions of war may be freely taken, but must be accounted for as public property. If the people don't want their horses, corn, etc., taken they must organize and suppress all guerrillas or hostile bands in their neighborhood.

4. It is represented thet officers, Provost-Marshals and others in tha military service are engaged in business on their own accouot, and that they charge fees for permits, passes, &c. All this is breech of honor and law. Every gallant officer of military service owes every hour of his time and every thought of his mind to his Governmeot—*and if he makes one cent profit beyond his pay, is corrupt and criminal.* All officers and soldiers in this department are hereby commanded to engage in no business whatever, seve thels sworn duly to their Goverooment.

Every man soould be with his proper corps, division, brigade, end regiment, unless absent, sick, or wounded, or detached by order of competent commeoders.

Soldiers when so absent must have their descriptive rolls, and when not provided with them the presumption is that they are improperly absent.

Mustering officers will see that all ansenices, not eway by written orders of their proper commanders, are reported in mustering rolls as deserters, that they may lose pay, bounty and peosions, which a generous Government and people have provided for soldiers and officers who du toeir whole duty.

The best hospitals in the world are provided for the wounded and sick, but these must not be made the recepiacles for absentees who ere not sick, to escape the necessary exposure and dangers of a soldier's life.

Whenever possible, citizens must be employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, stewards, etc., to hospitals, to order that enlisted men may be where they belong—with their regiments. Medical Inspectors will attend to this at once. The General commanding announces that he expects the wounded and sick to have every care possible, but this feeling must not be abused to the injury of the only useful part of an army—soldiers in the field.

In time of war and rebellion, districts of country occupied by our troops are subject to the laws, when the inhabitants, be they friendly or unfriendly, must submit to the controlling powers. If eoy person in an adjoining district, correspoods or trades with an enemy on the outside, he or she becomes e spy; and all inhabitants, moreover, must not only abstain from hostile or unfriendly acts, out must aid and assist the powers that protect them, and afford tham trade and commerce. People who liva in this department had better make a nota of this sod conduct themselves accordingly.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
(Signed,) R. M. SAWYER, A. A. G.

Funeral of Col. Charles R. Ellet.

The funeral of Col. CHARLES RIVERS ELLET, late commandant of the First regiment Mississippi Marine brigade, took place yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. WAINWRIGHT, No. 627 Vine street, and was largely attended by the many personal friends and acquaintances of the deceased, including a number of his comrades in arms. The interment took place in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Col. ELLET was a son of Col. CHARLES ELLET, of this city, well known as a civil engineer of great accomplishments, and who originated the idea of constructing the formidable "rams" used with such effect in the present war. Col. ELLET died suddenly at Bunker Hill, Illinois, of disease contracted while in the service of his country. He was born in this city in 1849, and, but for his untimely decease, would have secured an enviable reputation in the military world. The brigade commanded by Col. ELLET was engaged in several most important operations along the Mississippi River, among others the landing of the banks of that stream of many of the guerrilla bands that infested it. During the latter part of May, 1863, the forces landed at toe town of Austin, thirty-five miles above Helena, and the residents of the brigade were fired upon from the houses of that place soon after landing. After the disposal of a rebel guerrilla force in the vicinity, Col. ELLET ordered the destruction of the town, which was soon accomplished, and the rebel band broken up. During the operations of Gen. GRANT at Vicksburgh, Col. ELLET's command rendered him a great deal of assistance in keeping open his communications.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 7.*

The Navy—Justice to "Jack Tar."

The Navy Department has just issued e General Order, stating the result of the Navel General Court-Martial, recenily assembled at Philadelphia, and which tried Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. KITTERIDGE, of the navy, on the cnargo of "maltreatment of an ordinary seaman, subject to his orders." Tho specification set forth that on or about the 14th day of June, in the year 1863, on board the U. S. steamer *Womsutta*, in Sepello Sound, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. KITTERIDGE, being than in command of the steamer, maltreated GEO. F. HUGHES, an ordinary seaman, subject to his orders, by striking him in the mouth with a losded revolver and otherwise inflicting illegal punishment upon the said HUGHES," en which charge Lieut. KITTERIDGE was found guilty and sentenced by the Court to be dismissed from tho navel service. The seotenco having been approved, Acting Volunteer Lieut. KITTERIDGE is accordingly dismissed from the service and will hernafter cease to be regarded as an officer of the United States Navy. Secretary WELLES, in promulgating this order, says: "The Departmeot trusts that this exemple will hevn the proper effect both on the officers and seamen of the navy, admonishing the one thet the law framed for the purpose of protecting seemen from a wanton or tyrannous abuse of authority, shall not be violated with impunity, and giving seamen to understend that while they find their officers held to e strict account for the exercise of authority, they in their turn will be expected to discharge their duty and conform to the requirements of discipline with readiness and cheerfulness."

A TEN GUN BATTERY ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.—A ten gun battery is being constructed by the Government on land purchased of CLEMENT REEVES, Esq., near Delaware City, on the Delaware River. It is to have two faces. Six of the guns are to be ten inches and four fifteen inches, the magazine bomb-proof, and bomb-proof protection for the garrison. It will occupy about six acres of ground. It will bo quite a formidable work, and fully able to sink almost any vessel-of-war coming up the Delnware. Lieut. W. H. HUTTON is engineer of construction; RUFFIN ANDERSON has the supervision of the wood-work and CLEMENT REEVES is general superintendent. It is expected that it will be completed by Christmas.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 7.*

PERSONAL.—Hon. N. C. Deming, Colonel of the Connecticut Twelth, Ex-Mayor of Hertford and New-Orleans, and member of Congress elect, for the Hartford district, is staying for a few days at the St. Nicholas.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1863.

$1,000	U.S.6s,'51Ccn.Cl.	110½	
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s Co.	100	
500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. N Oct. & Ap.	107½	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr.	92	
5,000	do.	New	98½
5,000	City 6s, '87.	110	
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70.	103½	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75.	103¾	
2,000	Ky. State 6s.	104	
2,000	Ind. State 5s.	81	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62½	
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	55	
7,000	Mo. State 6s.	66	
15,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	38	
50,000	do.	39	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	106	
2,000	N.Y.C.R.I. Est.Bs.	101	
5,000	Er. 3d M. Bs.	111½	
600	S.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	109	
3,000	Mich. Sto. S. Fd.	108½	
16,000	C. & N.W.R.1stM.	92	
5,000	do.	92½	
5,000	P.,F.W.& C. 3d.	90	
15	Bank of Commerce.	106½	
6,845	Amer. Gold.	146½	
70,800	do.	146⅝	
100	Del. & H.Ca.Co.	152	
300	Cnmh Coal Prfd.	40	
800	do.	40¾	
900	do.	40⅝	
800	do.	41	
100	do.	41 0	41
600	do.	h10	41⅛
100	do.	h10	41⅜
400	do.		41⅝
300	do.	b30	42
700	Am. Coal Co.		100
600	do.	b30	101
500	Mar. Min. Co.		47
4,000	do.		47¾
100	do.		47¾
200	do.		48
100	do.		48⅝
100	do.	b30	49
150	Quicksa. M. Co.		98¼
50	do.	b10	65⅜
50	do.		65⅜
500	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		41
100	do		41¾
15	Pac. M. S. Co.		220
200	do.	s30	226
100	do.	b10	227
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.		137⅜
200	do.	c	137¾
400	do.		137⅝
50	do.	b10	137¾
100	do.	s30	137⅜
100	do.	h15	137⅞
100	Erie 8s.	c	108⅛
1500	do.		108¾
600	do.		108⅜
300	do.		108¾
200	do.		108¾
300	do.	b10	108¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81..Co.	C.110	
14,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.o. Notes. Oct.& Ap.	107	
10,000	Am. Gold.	147⅛	
50	Canton Company..	34¾	
1000	Unmo. Coal Prf.	40⅜	
100	do.	b10	41
200	do.	b30	41¾
100	Pacific Mail.	220	
50	do.		227⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		137¾
100	do.		138
100	do.	b30	138⅜
200	do.	b30	138⅜
300	Erie Railroad.		108¾
200	do.		108⅞
50	Erie R. Pref.		104¾
300	Hudson R. R.		133¾
100	Har. Railroad.	s30	96⅜
300	do.	h10	97⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R.		126⅜
100	do.	b15	127¼
200	do.	s30	126⅜
50	do.		126⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—11 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.		147⅝
100	N. Y. Cen R.		137⅜
100	do.	c	137¾
100	do.	c	137¾
250	do.	c	137¾
500	do.	s3	137⅝
300	Erie Railroad.		109¾
200	do.		108¾
100	do.	c	108¾
100	do.	s10	108⅜
280	Harlem R.	s10	84
1100	do.	c	95
700	do.	c	95⅛
300	do.		95
400	do.		95¼
100	do.	b3	95⅛
400	do.	s10	95⅝
300	Reading R.	c	125⅜
400	do.		125¾
500	do.		126⅛
200	do.	b3	125⅜
300	do.	c	125⅜
750	P., F.W. & C. R.	c	82½
166	do.	b3	88⅜
200	do.		48
100	do.		48⅜
100	do.	b30	49
150	Quicsa. M. Co.		98¼
50	do.	b10	65⅜
50	do.		65⅜
500	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		41
100	do		41¾
15	Pac. M. S. Co.		220
200	do.	s30	226
100	do.	b10	227
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.		137⅜
200	do.	c	137¾
400	do.		137⅝
50	do.	b10	137¾
100	do.	s30	137⅜
100	do.	h15	137⅞
100	Erie 8s.	c	108⅛
1500	do.		108¾
600	do.		108⅜
300	do.		108¾
200	do.		108¾
300	do.	b10	108¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81..Co.	C.110	
14,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.o. Notes. Oct.& Ap.	107	
10,000	Am. Gold.	147⅛	
50	Canton Company..	34¾	
1000	Unmo. Coal Prf.	40⅜	
100	do.	b10	41
200	do.	b30	41¾
100	Pacific Mail.	220	
50	do.		227⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		137¾
500	do.		138
100	do.	b30	138⅜
300	do.	b30	138⅜
300	Erie Railroad.		108¾
200	do.		108⅞
50	Erie R. Pref.		104¾
300	Hudson R. R.		133¾
100	Har. Railroad.	s30	96⅜
300	do.	h10	97⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R.		126⅜
100	do.	b15	127¼
200	do.	s30	126⅜
50	do.		126⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—11 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.		147⅝
100	N. Y. Cen R.		137⅜
100	do.	c	137¾
100	do.	c	137¾
250	do.	c	137¾
500	do.	s3	137⅝
300	Erie Railroad.		109¾
200	do.		108¾
100	do.	c	108¾
100	do.	s10	108⅜
280	Harlem R.	s10	84
1100	do.	c	95
700	do.	c	95⅛
300	do.		95
400	do.		95¼
100	do.	b3	95⅛
400	do.	s10	95⅝
300	Reading R.	c	125⅜
400	do.		125¾
500	do.		126⅛
200	do.	b3	125⅜
300	do.	c	125⅜
750	P., F.W. & C. R.	c	82½
166	do.	b3	88⅜
200	do.		48
100	do.		48⅜
100	do.	b30	49
150	Quicsa. M. Co.		98¼
50	do.	b10	65⅜
50	do.		65⅜
500	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		41
100	do		41¾
15	Pac. M. S. Co.		220
200	do.	s30	226
100	do.	b10	227
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.		137⅜
200	do.	c	137¾
400	do.		137⅝
50	do.	b10	137¾
100	do.	s30	137⅜
100	do.	h15	137⅞
100	Erie 8s.	c	108⅛
1500	do.		108¾
600	do.		108⅜
300	do.		108¾
200	do.		108¾
300	do.	b10	108¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81..Co.	C.110	
14,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.o. Notes. Oct.& Ap.	107	
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50	Canton Company..	34¾	
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100	do.	b10	41
200	do.	b30	41¾
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50	do.		227⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		137¾
500	do.		138
100	do.	b30	138⅜
300	Erie Railroad.		108¾
200	do.		108⅞
50	Erie R. Pref.		104¾
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300	do.		95
400	do.		95¼
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300	Reading R.	c	125⅜
400	do.		125¾
500	do.		126⅛
200	do.	b3	125⅜
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400	do.		137⅝
50	do.	b10	137¾
100	do.	s30	137⅜
100	do.	h15	137⅞
100	Erie 8s.	c	108⅛
1500	do.		108¾
600	do.		108

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND OATS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863, at 12 M., for furnishing the Government with the following forage:

200,000 BUSHELS OATS, } To be delivered at Fortress
400 TONS HAY, } Monroe, Va.

200,000 BUSHELS OATS, } To be delivered at Balti-
400 TONS HAY, } more, Md.

HAY to be of good merchantable quality, put up in bales, at (2,000) two thousand pounds to the ton.

OATS to be of good merchantable quality, to be put up in sacks of two bushels each, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel: the sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to commence from date of contract, and to be completed by the 10th of December, 1863.

PROPOSALS

Proposals must state definitely the amount that will be furnished. Bids for a larger amount than specified above will be considered.

Bids for Hay and Oats must be made *separately*. They must also be made *separately* for Fortress Monroe and Baltimore.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals must be addressed to CAPT. C. W. THOMAS, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for "Hay," or "Oats," to be delivered at "Fortress Monroe, Va.," "Baltimore, Md.," as the case may be.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificates of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds equal in amount to one-half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The usual form of guarantee must accompany the proposal.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Hay and Oats contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as does not prove of a good merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payments to be made upon the completion of each contract, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Hay and Oats for Fortress Monroe, to be delivered at that point, Norfolk or Yorktown, as the Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe may direct.

Hay and Oats to be delivered at Boston wharf, Locust Point or Camden Station, in Baltimore, Md.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

C. W. THOMAS,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Baltimore.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Fort Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years on the west side of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 116° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with 1,500 fifteen hundred Horses of the following description, viz.:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (1,500) fifteen hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and two responsible securities, will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, ETC.

All Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No *Mares* will be received.

The Horses must be delivered in this city within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These Horses will be awarded in lots of (125) two hundred and fifty each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 48.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 24.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 37.

For building new tender for Engine Company No. 52.

For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.

For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 29.

New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.

Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No. 30.

For building carriage for Hose Company No 55

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 22, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. HAWTHELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. HAWTHELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and the southerly and easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet in each of West-street, between Forty-ninth-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MEETINGS.

GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock, called by the NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Maj.-Gen. GRANT has directed Chaplain J. S. FINLEY, Superintendent of contrabands, to lay before this Northern people as widely as possible the extreme suffering of the freed people, particularly the women and children in his department. Dr. TYNG will preside. Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and HITCHCOCK will speak. Major-Gen. SICKLES has engaged to speak also, if his health will permit.

FINANCIAL.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1856, due or payable 1866, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par, no commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Quartermasters' checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING STOCK IN THIS Company on the first day of November, instant, are hereby notified that in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for interest on Guaranteed Stock since August 1, 1857, they are entitled to thirty-four and one-half per cent. (34½) upon the amount by them respectively so held, payable in Stock on demand, on and after the 10th instant, on presentation of their certificates therefor and the execution of the proper release of all claims for interest on account of such stock. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED. CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 4,555, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour. WALTER S. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st. NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M, and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PBICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS of the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, IN the 4th-av. cars, a gold hunting WATCH, No. 3,401, made by S. F. Cooper. The above reward will be paid on returning the watch to No. 132 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—LOST AT THE ACADEMY of Music, or on the way, or returning from it, A DIAMOND SCARF PIN. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway. No questions asked.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR ..... MAX MARETZEK
SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8,
Positively for the last time this season,
NORMA,
with its incomparably great cast, including
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
in her unrivaled character of Norma,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIG. HANNIBAL BIACHI,
CONDUCTOR ..... MAX MARETZEK

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, AT 8, first night of Perl's Grand Biblical Opera of JUDITH.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock, THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director ..... Max Maretzek
FIFTH AND LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF THE COMPANY,
when will be presented Verdi's most popular opera,
ERNANI,
with an immense cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.
Lessee ..... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
VERA LORINI,
J. GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the celebrated Lyric Tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
from the principal opera houses in Europe, where she has achieved the distinction of being one of the great dramatic singers of the age.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA with his new company, positively their ONLY APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 14, at NIBLO'S GARDEN; WEDNESDAY EVENING, LA FAVORITA.

VERA LORINI.....in her celebrated rôle of LEONORA
STEFANI.....in his great rôle of FERNANDO
MORELLI.....in his renowned part of ALFONSO.

Sole Lessee and Manager: JOSEPHINA FABBRI as Inez.
Conductor and Musical Director..... Signor MUZIO

The Regular Opera Prices will be maintained. Admission to Parquette, Parquette Circle, Balcony and Boxes, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.

The Box Office will open to-morrow (Monday) morning, when seats can be secured for one or both evenings.

Mr. Grau has also much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the new prima donna,

MDLLE. PAULINE CASTRI.

and the Great favorite contralto,

MLLE. MORENSI.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT.
GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN OF
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI.
the new and great Lyric Prima Donna.

The Opera selected for the début of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,
in which she will sustain her great rôle of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several rôles.

IRVING HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.
"OUR FIRST SABY,"
A TALE OF HOME,
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 10.
"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,"
A TALE OF FUN.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.
"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,"
A TALE OF SHODDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24.
Doors open at 7; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.
Course tickets, $1 each. Single admission 50 cents.
To be had at all the Music and Bookstores.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK."
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON,
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 SALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of
FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board the vessel, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.

The sale of H. DARDONVILLE'S stock of imported gas fixtures, clocks, bronzes, &c., having been postponed, will take place on MONDAY, the 9th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 623 Broadway, where the stock is now open for inspection.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lease of those two lots of ground, for the term of 21 years, ending on the 1st day of February, 1898, being 49 feet 4½ inches in width on 8th-av., and 100 feet deep, and situate in the XVIth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 24th-st., subject to a ground rent of $220 per annum, and also subject to a sub-lease of a portion of the said lots, 49 feet 4½ inches in width on 8th-av., and 57 feet 6 inches in depth, said sub-lease being given by the said Louis Pignolet to William Freborn and John L. Strong for the term of 20 years, ending on the 1st day of February, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $200.

The two brick buildings known as Nos. 261 and 263 West 24th-st., will be sold with the lease, and the purchaser will have an assignment of the interest and rents reserved in the last-mentioned lease.

SUSAN G. PIGNOLET, Administratrix of Louis Pignolet, deceased.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, English carpets, French-plate mirrors, &c., by D. W. IVES & Co., on the premises, No. 268 Lexington-avenue.

On WEDNESDAY,

RENAN'S NEW BOOK.

THE LIFE OF JESUS. By M. RENAN. Sixth Edition. Paris, 1863.

Thie book, which has made such a profound sensation throughout Europn, is the work of no vnlgar skeptic. M. RENAN is recognized as ona of thn lending scholars of the world, in the Semitic languages; he is a profound and careful philologist, a philosophical investigator in hietory of the most broad and scientific scope, and a writer who hea learned the difficult art of clothing the most dry and scholastic subjects in a style of rare beauty and nleernese. Onen a Jew—if we misteke not—afterward a Christian, and now neither, he, if any one, may approach tha grand subject which he hae chosen from the most impartial atendpoint. We may be anre that all thet the most advanced and scientific spirit of the age can reach, supposedly inconsistent with or anperior to Christianity; all that thn most critical and philosophically skeptical scholarship can discover lacking in the historical records of nur religion, will be embraced in this book.

If the gospel history canaot bear the exceedingly minute and careful criticism of modern investigation—if the witnesses are untrustworthy and the events legendary—if the great subject is a creation of imagination, or if, being historical, its character is defective under the ideals of European civilization—if the accassorina of climates, scenery, historical and political circumstances be not correctly stated in the narrative, we shall learn it at once from this most critical and skeptical scholar, together with his reasons and evidences therefor. To the Christian mind, this book hes the immense advantage of being written from what we may call—without diarepect to M. RENAN—the Pagan standpoint. It is a picture of Christ, drawn hy an artist who, we may suppose, did not share one of the affectiona or prejedices of his followers. It is a representation of the great Fonnder of Christienity, made by the critical science of the Nineteenth Centnry. As euch, every one who seeks to guide the thonghts of others, should carefully examine it.

M. RENAN, it seems to us, has prnpared himself in the most philosophical manner for this important investigation. Taking, as is neturel, the scientific position thet no grand appearence in humen history is isolated by a thonsand honds, he makes careful study of the history end langnages of the whole great family of netions to which his subject belonged—thn Semitic. He explores the dreary wastes of thet literature—thn Talmudic—from which so much of the lenguege and even the ideas of thn New Testement might have been derived. He searches with candid spirit, the foundetions of other Religions—of Brahmanism, Bnddhism, the teachings of CONFUCIUS, and the early faith of Persia, to find whet in them could have descended to Christianity. And last, he explores himself thosn scenes in Judea and Galilee which have becomn the sncred ground of humnnity, followlng in the footsteps of the great Personality whose history he is tracing, imhuing himself with the scenery, the customs and life of thet people, which here probably changed so little during eighteen centuries.

The first great topic which our historien considers, and which in the point of pointe in Christian evidences, is the *historical charocter of the Gospel records*. Whatever shakes this, of course, shakes everything. Once admitting this as thoroughly founded, and all after-criticisms or attacks are comparatively unimportant.

During this century, some of our once most favorite pieces of history have been shaken to their foundetion.

The origin and early history of Rome have faded into the regions of myth and hallad; large portions of Asiatic records have been consigned to the land of fable, and even early English annals do not bear the test of close criticism. Shall it be so with Christianity, we might ask, under the modern system of investigation? We turn to this chepter of RENAN'S—the most important chapter of the hook—and to our surprise discover thnt this most rationalistic and destructive of critics, writing from the standpoint of pure and unbiased reason, attaches *the very highest historical value* to the Gospel narrativee. Contrnry ta the Tübingen school, ha considers all the Gospels to have emanated from the first century, and all to be authentic.

Matthew, he calls a most truthful and accurate collection of the *Logia*, or discourses of Jesus, made by a hearer probably soon efter their delivery, or at an early period snhsequently.

Mark, he admits to be the remarkably fresh and accurate statement of an eye-witness, probably of Peter himself.

Luke, he considers a more critical and scholarly *résumé* of hoth these narratives, together with many events which the writar had either witnessed or had gathered from those who were present.

The Gospel "According to John," he allows to have been written by the Apostle. Some incidents detailed in it, he thinks, have the highest historical authority, while he takes exception to the finel chepters, detailing the conversations of Christ with his disciplee, as showing evidently another source from the conversations given in Matthew. This objection is not one for scholars alone, hut is one on which all persons can nse their common sense; whether the seme mind could not have produced the "Sermon on the Mount," and the highly spiritual conversations set down in the final chapters of John'e Gospal. The world hes thus far enswered the question in but one way.

All admit, of course, that St. John gave his awn mentnl coloring to his description of Christ, hut we believe also that hie peculiarities led him to behold certain aspects and to recall expressions of his Master which no other disciple did.

Our author, then, allows the historical character of the Gospels; he admits that the Evangelists are competent and honest witnesses, and that their testimony ie to he received, as of the highest historical velue, with certain exceptions, of whose weight the common mind ie as well ablo to judge as any scholar. Theee axceptions are all based on one principle, and, in fact, we may say here, that all the exceptionable features of the hook, all the defects discovered hy him in the Founder of Christianity, all the objections he can urge against our faith, proceed from the seme source—thnt is, that "*mirocles have never been proved*," or as hie reel thought is, that "miracles are impossible." Thin old objection, which Christianity has fought against in eo many different modes, is not presented under HUME'S syllogism, or under eny form of strict reesoning, except in the very practical statement thal Christ'e miracles were never laid before a committee of *sasans*, and ere therefore not to be depended on; that the conclusions of all modern investigation are against supernaturel end exceptionnl events. We do not propose here to discuss this question, for it would hardly he suitable in an article of this ueture; but we must drew the attention in passing, of all his readers, to one deeply important point, viz.: "What is miracle?" Is not the connection between the human will and matter truly unscientific, supernetural and miraculous as any of Christ's actions on matter? And how do we know that in this region, miracles are "exceptional?"

Bet, without dwelling on this, we beg our readers to observe thet this view of RENAN'S is the key-note to the faults of his book. Admitting the eminently historical character of the Gospel, allowing that the disciples could not be impostors, and drawing a portrait of Christ which, as we shall hereafter see, is one of the sweetest and noblest in the long gellery of faces that Christian effection in every age has traced of the Divine Master, he has yet been obligad to account for what he considered impossibilities; and to do this—not being permitted, in most instances, by his historical sense, to resort with STRAUSS to myths—he has been forced to stain with his most earthly colors the face of celestial beanty which yet shines forth from his pages. Drawing a character of transcendent nobleness and loveliness, hn has been so inconsistent as to admit a kind of self-deception or imposition tu this Being to account for miracles. He has even benn compelled to resort to the theory thet the code of morelity of Oriental countries is different from ours, and that truth is a modern virtue, in which we must not expect the "Founder of the Universal Religion" (as he himself elsewhere calls Him) to be so proficient. This closn critic of history does not apparently see that he hns committed something worse than an anachronism—he has constructed a moral contradiction. The character which he has drawn with such wonderful touches of genius could not possibly have acted as he pictures at tha resurrection of Lazarus. Either the premise or the conclusion must be an error. Equally inconsequential and feeble is his explanntion of the great Resurrection. And yet, in urging these objections—which will be trumpeted wherever this hook is read, and which, to many minds, will include all thet is known of RENAN'S *Life of Christ*—we almost fear to give them too much prominence. So extraneous are they to the genuine matter of the work, that the reader feels, if he had never known anything of the great Personality thnrn described exenpt in RENAN'S account, he would beva at once concluded that these traits drawn by him were the after-touches—the daubs—of some one who could not understend the originel. The very words in which thay ere conveyed heve not the usuel limpidity end definitaness of the author's style, but ere vegne, shadowy and half-apologetic, as if hn felt tbe incoasistency of his own criticisms.

It seems to us that (with thesn exceptions) scarce ever in Christien biography haa so divine a sketch hean mede of the Fonnder of our Religion as by this "skeptic." We shall attempt to convey this by the extracts succeeding, but even they do not fill out the sublime figure drawn on his peges.

Thn petty criticisms, ordinarily mede by rationalistic acholers on the traits of the Snviour, find no reception with RENAN. Unlike our own or the Germen "free-thinking" philoeophers, RENAN considers Christianity as "the absolute and universal religion." Hnmenity, in his view, will never pess hy the "Sermon on the Mount." The absolute ideals of the hnmnn race are included in the faith of Jesus. No progress of science or of civilizetion will ever carry mankind beyond the Gospel. The ultimate faith and the complete perfection of the world ere shut up hy him in the old creed of the disciples, which he defines as simply "adherence to the person of Jesus, in view of the Kingdom of God." But oo these and other points we will let MR. RENAN speak for himself;

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENERY OF NAZARETH.

It is in effect the kingdom of God, I would say, tha kiogdom of the soul, which he founded; and if Jesus, from the bosom of his Father, beholds his work bringing forth fruit in history, he may well say with truth, "Behold thet which I have wished!" That which Jesus has founded, thet which will belong eternelly to him, abstracting those imperfections which will mingle with everything realized hy humanity, is the doctrine of the liberty of souls. Already Greece had brought forth fine thoughts upon this subject. Many stoics had loood a way to remain free under a tyrant. But, in general, the ancient world had figured to itself liberty as attached to certain political forms; the liberals were called Harmodius and Arislogiton, Brutus and Cassius. The true Christian is much more fully disengeged from every chain; he is an exile here below; of whet consequence to him is the passing ruler of this world, which is not his country? Liberty for him is the truth.

TRUE POWER OF JESUS.

The deism of the Eighteenth Century, and a certain form of Protestantism, have inhibited us to consider the founder of the Christian faith only as a great moralist, a benefactor of humanity. We see nothing more in the Gospel than good maxims; we throw a prudent veil over the strange intellectual state of which it was born. There are persons also who regret that the French Revolution should have more than once thrown aside principles, and that it was not made by wise and moderate men. Let us not impose our small programmes of what mediocrity upon these extraordinary movements so far above our reach. Let us continue to admire "the morality of the Gospel;" let na suppress in our religious instructions the chimera which was its soul; but let us not think that with those simple ideas of happiness and of individual morality one can move the world. The idea of Jesus was much more profound; it was the most revolutionary idea which has ever sprung from a human brain; it ought to be taken in its entireness, and not with those timid suppressions which take away exactly that which has rendered it efficacious for the regeneration of humanity.

JESUS NOT A PHILOSOPHER.

Jesus also was not a theologian, a philosopher having a system more or less composed. In order to be the disciple of Jesus it was not necessary to sign any formulary, nor to pronounce any profession of faith; one thing only was needful—to attach one's self to Him—to love Him. Hever never disputed about God, for he felt Him directly in himself. The rock of metaphysical subtleties, against which Christianity hurled itself from the time of the third century, was not by any means placed there by its founder. Jesus had neither dogmas nor system, but a fixed personal resolution, which having surpassed in intensity all other created will, directs to the present hour the destinies of humanity.

GOSPEL FOR THE POOR.

But at this time the most impossible dreams of the new religion were fruitful. The pious mendicity, which is behold so impatiently by our industrial and administrative societies, was, in its owe day, end in the climate which suited it, full of charm. It offered to a multitude of contemplative and gentle souls the only estate which belonged to them. To have made of poverty an object of love and of desire, to have elevated the beggar to the altar, and to have sanctified the habit of the man of the people, is a masterstroke, with which political economy would perhaps not be much touched, but before which the true moralist cannot remain indifferent. Humanity, in order to bear its burden, must believe that it is not completely recompensed by its wages. The greatest service one can render to it is to repeat often that it does not live hy bread alone.

CLIMATE OF GALILEE.

The beautiful climate of Galilee made the existence of these honest fisherman a perpetual scene of enchantment. Truly they were the prelude to the Kingdom of God, simple, good, happy, cradled softly on their beautiful little sea, or sleeping in the evening on its borders. One does not imagine the intoxication of a life which glides on thus under the eyes of Heaven, the strong yet soft inspiration which is given by this perpetual contact with nature, the dreams of these nights passed under the light of the stars, under an azure dome of unlimited depth. It was during such a night that Jacob, his head resting upon a stone, saw in the stars the promise of an innumerable posterity, and the mysterious ladder upon which the angels of God ascended and descended. At the epoch when Jesus lived, Heaven was not closed, and the earth had not grown cold. The cloud opened still upon the Son of man, and the angels ascended and descended upon his head; the visions of the Kingdom of God were everywhere; for man bore them in his heart. The clear and soft eye of these simple souls contemplated the universe in its ideal source; perhaps the world unveiled its secret to the divinely enlightened conscience of these happy children, whose purity of heart merited for them that they should one day see God.

UNIVERSALITY OF THIS IDEA

There has never been any one less a priest than was Jesus, never a greater enemy of those forms which stifle religion under the pretext of protecting it. Through this, we are all his disciples and his followers; through this, he has laid an eternal basis, the foundation of true religion; and if religion is the thing essential to humanity, through this he has printed the divine rank which has been decreed to them. An absolutely new idea, the idea of a religion founded upon purity of heart and upon human brotherhood, made through him its entrance into the world, an idea so elevated that the Christian Church could not completely betray his intentions, and in our days some few souls alone are capable of lending themselves to it.

POWER OF WORK.

In morality as in art, words are nothing, work is everything. The idea which is hidden under a picture of RAPHAEL is but little; it is the picture alone which is of value. And so in morality, truth only becomes of some price, when it passes to the condition of sentiment, and it only reaches its entire value when it is realized in the world in the condition of fact. Some men of mediocre morality have written very good maxims. Some very virtuous men, on the other hand, have done nothing to continue the tradition of virtue in the world. The palm is to him who has been powerful in words and in works, who has felt goodness and has made it triumph at the price of his blood. Jesus, is this double point of view, is without equal; his glory remains entire and will always be renewed.

CONSCIOUSNESS OF GOD.

The man who have apprehended God the most clearly—Ca Kya-Monni, Plato, St. Paul, St. Francis of Assisi, and Saint Augustine—in some hours of their mostle lives, were they Deists or Panthaists? Such a question has no sense. Proofs of the existence of God, whether paysical or metaphysical, would have left them untouched. They felt the divine within themselves. In the first rank of this great family of the sons of God we must place Jesus. Jesus has no visions; God does not speak to him as to one outside of Himself; God is in him; he feels himself *with* God, and draws from his own heart what he says of his Father. He lives in the bosom of God by a constant communion; he does not see Him, but he hears Him without need of the thunder and the burning hush of Moses, the whirlwind of Job, the oracle of the Greek sages, the familiar genius of Socrates, the Angel Gabriel of Mahomet. The imagination and hallucination of a St. Theresa are for nothing here. The extasy of the Soufi, proclaiming himself identical with God is a totally different thing. * * * Jesus believes himself the Son of God. The deepest consciousness of God which has ever existed in the breast of humanity is that of Jesus.

PATERNITY OF GOD.

The God of Jesus is not the arbitrary master who kills us when he pleases, damns us when he pleases, saves us when he pleases. The God of Jesus is our Father; not the partial despot who has chosen Israel for his people and protects him against all attacks. He is the God of humanity. Jesus is not a patriot, like the Maccabees; a theocrat, like Judas the Gaulonite. Raising himself boldly above the prejudices of his nation, he asserts the universal fatherhood of God. The Gaulonite affirmed it to be better to die than give to another than God the name of "Master." Jesus allows this name to whoever wishes to assume it, and reserves for God a sweeter title. According a respect full of irony to earthly powers as the representatives of force, he founds a supreme consolation upon the refuge which each has with his Father in Heaven; in the true Kingdom of God which each bears in his heart.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF JESUS.

The Jesus who founded the true Kingdom of God, the kingdom of the meek and the humble, is the Jesus of the first days—days chaste and without alloy, when the voice of his Father resounded in his breast with a purer tone. There were then some months—perhaps a year—when God lived in reality upon the earth. The voice of the young carpenter assumed suddenly an extraordinary sweetness. An infinite charm exhaled from his person, and those who had seen him before this time no longer recognized him. He had then no disciples, and the group that surrounded him were neither a sect nor a school; but there was already among them a common spirit, something penetrating and sweet. His lovely character and ravishing face, such as sometimes appears in the Jewish race, made a circle of fascination around him which no one of these friendly and *naive* peoples knew how to resist.

Paradise would, indeed, have been transported to earth if too ideas of the young Master had not greatly risen above the level of mediocre goodness, beyond which the human race has not yet been elevated. The brotherhood of man as sons of God, and the moral consequences which flow from it were deduced with an exquisite sentiment.

KINGDOM OF GOD.

In the world such as it is, it is evil that rules. Satan is the King of the world, and all obey him. Kings slay the prophets. Priests and Rabbis neglect to do what they enjoin upon others. The just are persecuted, and the only portion of the good is to weep. The "world" is thus the enemy of God and of his saints; but God will arise and avenge his saints. The day is at hand, for wickedness is at its height. The reign of good will have its turn. The advent of this kingdom of goodness will be a great and sudden revolution. The world will be overturned. The actual state of things being bad, in order to represent the future it is necessary only to conceive of the opposite of what exists at present. "The first shall be last." A new order will govern humanity. Now the good and the bad are mixed like the tares and the wheat in a field. The husbandman lets them grow together; but the hour of a violent seperation will come.

Who will establish this Kingdom of God? Let us remember that the first thought of Jesus, a thought so profound in him that it probably had no beginning, and held by the very roots of his being, was, that he was the Son of God, the chosen friend of his father, the executor of his purposes. The reply of Jesus to such a question could not be doubtful. The persuasion that he was to initiate this kingdom seized upon his soul. He regarded himself as the universal Reformer. Heaven, earth, all nature, madness, sickness, death, are only his instruments. In his accesses of heroic will he believes himself omnipotent. If the earth ones not lend itself to this supreme transformation, the earth will be ground to powder, and purified by the flame and the breath of God. A new Heaven will be created and the entire world will be peopled by the angels of God.

A radical revolution, embracing even nature herself, was the fundamental thought of Jesus. On this account without doubt he announced politics. The example of Judas, the Gaulonite, had shown him the uselessness of popular seditions. He had never thought of revolting against the Romans and the Tetrarcha. The unbridled and anarchical principle of the Gaulonite was not his. His submission to established powers, derisory at bottom, was complete in its form. He paid tribute to Cæsar in order not to give offence. Liberty and right are not of this world; why trouble its life with useless susceptibilities? Contemning the earth, convinced that the present world does not merit our anxious care, he took refuge in his ideal kingdom; he founded this great doctrine of transcendent disdain, true doctrine for the liberty of soni which alone gives peace.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.

"Jesus saith unto her, woman, believe in me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father, but the true worshippers shall worship Him in spirit and in truth." The day when he uttered this saying he was truly the Son of God. He spoke for the first time the word upon which the edifice of eternal religion will rest. He founded the pure worship, without date, without country, which all lofty souls will practice to the end of time. Not only was his religion on that day the good religion of humanity, it was the absolute religion; and if other planets have inhabitants endowed with reason and morality, the religion cannot be different from that which Jesus proclaimed at Jacob's Well. Man has not been able to hold fast to it; for we attain our ideals only momentarily. This saying of Jesus has been a ray of light in an obscure night—it has required a thousand years for the eyes of humanity (and of how infinitely small a portion of it too!) to become habituated to it. But this gleam will become the full day, and, after having passed through all the circles of error, humanity will return to this word, as to the immortal expression of its faith and its hopes.

THE SUPERNATURAL.

But it is necessary to say that the words "superhuman," "supernatural," borrowed from our scanty theology, had no meaning in the lofty religious consciousness of Jesus. To him, nature and the development of humanity were not limited things, pitiful realities, subject to the laws of a hopeless empiricism. There was an superpotural to him, for there was no natura. Intoxicated with an infinite love, he forgot the heavy chain which holds the spirit captive; he passed with a leap the abyss impassable for others, which the limitation of our haman faculties has set up between man and God.

ESSENTIAL WORK.

The essential work of Jesus was to create around him a circle of disciples in whom he inspired an unbounded attachment, and in whose breast he deposited the germ of his teachings. To make himself beloved to such a degree that after his death they did not cease to love him, was the crowning work of Jesus, and was that which most impressed his contemporaries. His teachings were so little dogmatical that he never thought of writing them, or having them written; one became his disciple, not by believing this or that, but by attaching himself to his person, and having him. A few sentences stored in their memories, and most of all his moral type and the impression which he left, were what remained of him. Jesus is not a founder of creeds, a maker of symbols; he is the leitistor to the world of a new spirit. To adhere to Jesus, in anticipation of the kingdom of God, this was what being a Christian then consisted in.

CHRISTIANITY RELIGION.

"Christianity" has thus become almost synonymous with "religion." All that we can do outside of this great and good Christian tradition will be sterile. Jesus founded religion in humanity, as Socrates did philosophy and Aristotle science. Since Socrates and Aristotle, philosophy and science have made immense progress; but all has been built upon the foundation which they laid. So before Jesus, religious thought had passed through many revolutions; since Jesus, it has made great conquests. We have not gone beyond, we never shall go beyond the essential idea which Jesus has created; he has established forever the ideal of a pure worship. The religion of Jesus, in this sense, is not limited. The Church has had its epochs, its phases; it has shut itself up in symbols which will last but for a season. Jesus has established the absolute religion, excluding nothing, determining nothing beyond the sentiment. Its symbols are not limited dogmas, but images susceptible of indefinite interpretations. We would seek in vain a theological proposition in the Gospel. All professions of faith are disguises of the idea of Jesus, just as the scholasticism of the middle ages in proclaiming Aristotle the only teacher of science was false to the thought of Aristotle. Aristotle, if he had assisted at the debates of the schools, would have repudiated this narrow doctrine; he would have been of the progressive party against the conservative who supported themselves on this authority; he would have applaudnd his own opposers.

INVOCATION TO JESUS.

Repose now in thy glory, noble initiator. Thy work is finished: thy divinity established. Fear not to see the building thou hast made, fall. Henceforth out of reach of weakness thou will help forward, from the height of tha divine peace, the infinite consequences of thy acts. At the price of a few hours of suffering, thou has purchased the most complete immortality.

Banner of our contests, thou wilt be the standard around which the hottest battle will rage. A thousand times more living, a thousand times more beloved since thy death than during thy passage here below, thou wilt become the corner-stone of humanity, till to uproot thy name from the world will be to shake it to its very foundations. Between thee and God we shall no longer distinguish. Vanquisher of death, take possession of thy kingdom, whither will follow thee by the royal road which thou has traced whole ages of worship pers.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Tnesday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Pizarro* arrived on Sunday, having left Santo Domingo City on the 25th. She landed several wounded and sick at Santiago de Cuba on the 28th, but brought 22 prisoners, which have been sent to the Moro, among them several old Spaniards, all hronght in the most wretched state, shoeless and half-starved. Still there seems to be no likelihood of the rebellion being put down.

The correspondent of the *Diario* writes "that the situation is grave." More troops are being sent from this island. The mail steamer *Isla de Cuba* was chartered, and yesterday left with 800 soldiers, and a merchant steamer has been sent with mules and provisions.

The nephew of our Captain-General, and his only male relative left, has been killed, and Gen. GANDARA is reported wounded. The rebels have always been so fortunate in culling off the chiefs or leaders of their enemies as to render this report generally believed.

Gen. SANTANA is reported to have had a battle which lasted an hour and a half, and the result of which was one cannon and several prisoners captured from the "rebels." There seems to be some doubt and mystery in regard to SANTANA, and some say positively that he has been killed.

On the 27th Gen. FOREY arrived here in the steamer *Panama*, and was received with grand flourishes and honors, after which he imbibed into a mere Frenchman and dined at the restaurant called "Le Inglaisrra." On Thursday he was dined at the Palace with his Staff and suite, and left for your port on his way to La belle France.

We have had no blockade running lately, and except some small lots from Matamoras no cotton has arrived here, prices have consequently gone up.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Battle Between the "Traitors" and the Forces of Juarez—Unsuccessful Movements by the French—A Meeting of the Canonis—Outrages on the Citizens.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is in receipt of news from Mexico, *vid* Manzanilla, to the 23d of September, and from the City of San Luis Potosi up to the 1st of that month. The news is interesting. The activity of the guerrillas had become very harrassing to the French forces in the City of Mexico, the former having at the present time control of the roads leading from Vera Cruz to the capital.

Gen. CUILLAR, who is in command of a considerable force, attacked the "traitor" forces at Acatzineo on the 13th of August, and defeated them, capturing a large train of material of war. He had also previously taken Teontinacon, Chaichicomula and Quecholac, in all of which pieces garrisons had been left for the purpose of protecting the road. He took from these towns a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war.

His successes, as well as the success of Gen. NAJERTE in totally defeating the "traitor" forces under Gen. MAIQUEZ, had inspired the Mexicans with much spirit. Movements of considerable importance were about being made to concentrate their forces. Gen. NEGRETE, with 5,000 soldiers, had moved toward the City of San Juan de los Llamos, a short distance from the City of Mexico, intending to make that city his base of operations, with the object of keeping control of the valley of Mexico. The French had sent three different detachments for the purpose of checking NAJERTE in his movements, but he had invariably been successful in whipping them, as at Napolucan and Zampengo.

There is a great deal of distress amongst the poorer classes in the City of Mexico, and instead of the French establishing a government of equality, it is now looked upon as a reign of terror. They have a whipping-post erected at the barracks, and for the most trivial offences persons warn daily brought up and flogged. The whipping of Señor ROMALO, who has since died from the effects of the punishment, and also the whipping of the wife of Señor RUBIO, are confirmed. The causes given for the last outrage, are, that she had refused to give up her house to some of Gen. FOREY'S officers. It was also reported that a young lady had likewise been sentenced to be whipped for a similar offence; and that while they were attempting to tie her to the stake she drew a poignard and stabbed one of the soldiers. Since that time nothing had been heard of her, and the supposition was she had been made away with. The popular feeling against whipping becoming very great, the practice was stopped for about ten days, but was then reëstablished. The newspapers, *La Estafette* and the *Pajero Verde*, led the way, by stating that the Government would be compelled to reëstablish the whipping-stall, and punish all persons whose acts were in opposition to the present Imperial administration; and that this was the only true method of bringing such a degraded race to their senses. Thereupon the whipping-post became once more an "institution."

The Government in San Luis Potosi has made a number of important changes in the Cabinet, which have given much satisfaction—the President having called to his councils the most able as well as active patriots of his country, viz.: DON MANUEL DOBLADO as Minister of Foreign Affairs; LERDO DE TEJADA, Minister of Finance; HOZBA LOPEZ UBAGA—the most able General in the Mexican Army—Minister of War; and Gen. DON PERFIRIO DIAZ, General-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, in place of Gen. ORTEGA, who is now in Zacatecas organizing troops for the Government. At the present time the Government has in the field, organized and ready for active movements at the end of the rainy season, the following troops: At Arroyo Zarco, 17,000; at Guanajuata, 8,000; at Moralia, 5,000; at San Luis Potosi, 6,000; at Guadalajara, 10,000; at Zacatecas, 7,000.

Gen. NEGRETE, on the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, has under his control about 10,000 men. His immediate command is about 5,000 cavalry. There are 73 bands of guerrillas on the different roads about the City of Mexico, whose separate forces range from 150 to 300 men each.

By a letter received by the editors of the newspaper called *El Pais*, published at Guadalajara, very important news had been received from the City of Mexico, to the effect that a meeting of the South American Consuls had been held, which was presided over by HON. THOMAS CORWIN, United States Minister. Protests had been published by these Consuls against French intervention, and the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico.

The French Minister, BALLOY, has recovered from his sickness.

Secretary EWARD has sent to United States Minister CORWIN instructions that he should immediately remove the American Consul at MANZANILLA, on account of his actions, he having recognized the acts of the Monarchial (French) Government. Our Consul at Manzanilla is a German. He was dismissed, and another has been appointed to act in his stead.

Arrests and imprisonments were daily taking place. The last outrage by the French was the sending to the Island of Martinique the following-named persons, for refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the monarchy, viz.: Rene Mason, Don Augustine, Señor Paynot, Morales Puenta, Pelacia, Y. Margonia. Señor Lucas Castillo Vntesco, Col. Anza. These were persons of good standing. The first named was a Frenchman, formerly editor of a French paper in the City of Mexico, but he was strongly opposed to a monarchy, he being a republican.

The French lately captured Gen. LEIVA and a portion of his command; they were taken to the City of Mexico and privately executed.

The French have been guilty of another act, more outrageous still, which has created a great deal of indignation, and that is the murder of the brave youth, EDOUARD CABALLERO. The facts are, that during his absence a French officer entered his dwelling and attempted to commit an outrage upon his wife. CABALLERO returned at this time and an altercation ensued, when he wounded the French officer. He was immediately arrested by a file of French soldiers and executed. This is only a portion of the outrages which are taking place daily in the City of Mexico.

The news is confirmed of the defeat of Gen. VICARIO at Iguala, who was in command of a portion of Mexican traitors, and a detachment of French. He was attacked by Col. PINSON and retreated to Cuernavaca. PINSON also took a large number of prisoners, including 80 Frenchmen.

Gen. FOREY'S successor, Gen. LORENZ, had arrived at Vera Cruz. On his arrival at the City of Mexico, FOREY and SALIGNY will return to France.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.

The new Congress, in place of the one dissolved by President JIMENES, was to have opened on the 25th inst. The Bulgian charter for the making of a cnt road from San Jose, thn capital to the head navigable waters of the Serapiqui River, whose waters flow into the Atlantic, having fallen through, thn Costa Rican Government contemplate taking the work into its own hands. Now tha prodnce around the capital and in the interior has to be taken to Punta Arenes, on the Pacific, by land 75 miles, thence to Panama, 600 miles by water, then across the railroad to Aspinwall for shipment to Europe and the United States. Thn distance by the road proposed and by the river to Greytown, on the Atlantic, is about 125 miles. Still, thn steam route to Panama will always probably be as quick, and perhaps as cheap as thn new route proposed.

PERU.

The election had taken place for members of Congress, but the results were not yet declared. In Callao and Lima severe conflicts took place at the polls for thn possession of thn tables. In Callao, where Ex-President CASTILLA and Gen. VALLERISTRA were candidates, nine persons are said to have been killed, and fifteen or twanty wounded. In Lima four were killed.

The small-pox was making dreadful ravages in Callao and Lima. The Government, having embarked from sixty to eighty of the poor Polynesians, lately stolen and sold into slavery in Peru, to return them to their islands, the small-pox broke ont among them, and nearly all died.

The fine Peruvian steam-frigate *Callao*, of 44 guns, which three years since broke down in the Bay of Callao, the gridiron on which she had been raised, and sank, has been raised by a New-York Company after twenty-two months' labor. Tha pumps used, which threw out more than 30,000 gallons of water per minute, were tha centrifugal ones of Messrs. ANDREWS & BROTHER, New-York.

A Commission had explored the route from the Pozuzo River to the port of Mayro. The distance from the German colony on the Pozuzo to the port of Mayro is shorter than was supposed, and it is found easy to make a good road between them. Vessels of 200 tons hurden may ascend the river as high as the mouth of the Pichis, commencement of thn Pachiten River, and thence steamers of from 60 to 70 tons may ascend to thn port of Mayro. Thus an easy communication of only 90 leagues between Lima and the river Amazon may be established.

The exports from Peruvian ports for the year 1862 amounted to $30,000,000.

DON JUSTO AROSEMENA, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of Colombia to Peru, had arrived in Lima, and been received with extraordinary honor by the Government and people. President PEZET sent him a guard of honor of 150 men, and a band of music, who remained in front of his hotel during the day and evening.

Business was dull in Lima and Callao. There were but comparatively few American vessels loading guano at the Chincha islands. In the month of September 26,000 tons were shipped, all for Europe. The American ship *Levanter*, with gnano from the Chinchas, for Amberes, had put into Valparaiso in a leaky condition. Bills at Lima on London, 60 and 90 days, 37 peace for a Bolivian dollar.

BOLIVIA.

The late attempted outbreak at Potosi in favor of Gen. BALTU, had completely failed. Congress had been obliged to seperate without doing business, for want of a quorum.

CHILI.

There is nothing of the least importance to American readers from Chili. The railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago, in nine days' only experience, had not given as profitable results as had been anticipated. In that time 2,500 passengers had gone over the road, paying about $11,000 for tickets. The management of the road remains at present in the hands of the Government.

The mines in the Northern Provinces are yielding largely, and the Tres Puntas mines are found to be very rich in silver. A gold mine has been discovered in the District of Gallegnillos, or rather as old mine reopened, "which does not yield less than 47 pounds for every 64 quintals."

Business in Valparaiso the previous fortnight had been very dull. The dry weather continued, much to the injury of the coming crops. Freights had risen a little, they now being quoted from Coast ports for Europe as high as £45. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 43¾d. to 44d. per dollar.

Your dates from the Oriental Republic and from Montevidao direct ought to be later than ours.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 36 | Sun sets..... 4 50 | Moon rises. 3 40
Sandy Hook. 5 13 | Gov. Island.. 6 02 | Hell Gate.. 7 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships George Washington, Willetts, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Spencer, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) La Mesurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers J. B. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Mayflower, Robinson, Washington, J. Hand.

Ships Lizzie Mansfield, Pare, Aspinwall, E. B. Crocker; Uncle Joe, ——, Panama, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbadoe, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Sanatilla, (Br.,) McMaliery, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythe, Americe, (Brem.,) Kapel, Cape Town, Unkers & Co.; Junior, (Hamb.,) Zwanch, Hamburg, F. Meyer; Princeton, (Br.,) Seeley, Demarara, H. Bernes; G. W. Horton, (Br.,) Packard, Cayenne, Metcalf & Duncan; Bertha Koehn, (Hamb.,) Achuti, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Princess Alexandria, (Dan.,) Lawson, Philadelphia, Prendergast & Brother; Sea, (Br.,) Duncan, Falmouth, Edwards & Lindsay; Jasper, Chase, New Orleans, Robson & Pocock.

Brigs Allandale, (Br.,) McBirnie, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Undaunted, (Br.,) Thomas, Antigua, G. Wessels; John Smith, (Br.,) Benning, Barbados, J. Lazycraft; Camilla, (Br.,) Pitts, Glasgow, Holmboe & Balchen; Schooners Boundary, Davis, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Magnet, Sanborn, Fortress Monroe, P. Talbot & Co.; Chingarora, Madison, Accomac, Va., D. H. Kreemer; Sallie, Hammond, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Francisco, Kelly, Portsmouth, N. H., G. L. Hathh; Gen. Putnam, ——, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; Abbie and William, Conolly, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Tilt, Nye, Eastport. Miller & Houghton; Maria Lunt, Tracy, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; E. Slade, Drake, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Village Queen, Satterly, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Walter Bain, (Br.,) Allen, St. John, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; N. J. Brayton, Millikan, Alexandria, L. Kenny; M. E. Carlisle, Ryder, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Lifeboat, Reed, Tortugas and Pensacola, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Alexandria, L. Kenny.

Sloops Victorine, Post, New-Haven, H. S. Rockett & Son; Rhodn Island, Highman, Providence, L. Kenny; Vienna, Brun, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Oct. 31, at and Havana 3d inst.—with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor, Oct. 31, in the river, passed the steamers Columbia, Mississippi and George Cromwell; also schrs. Ned, and Wm. Barroughs, all bound up.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherine, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Hope, Bowne, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer S. R. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, St. John, N. B., Oct. 16, bound to Liverpool, having had a succession of easterly gales and a heavy head sea, which caused the ship to leak so much that it was impossible to keep her free. Oct. 29, lat. 41, lon. 51 35, bore up for this port, and anchored on the bar 6th inst.; is consigned to J. T. Tapscott.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London 26 ds., with mdse. and 64 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co.

Ship Edith Byrne, (of Liverpool,) Whitebary, Bombay, 113 ds., via Pernambuco 23 ds., with linseed, etc., to E. D. Morgan & Co. Had very heavy weather off the Cape.

Bark Ocean Home, (of Demarara,) Weldon, Maracaibo 13 ds., with sugar to James K. Ward & Co. Had strong head winds the entire passage; split sails; lost spars, etc.

Bark International, (of Curacoa,) Small, Curacoa 22 ds., with salt to Theodore Fenike. Had N. E. winds the entire passage. 5th inst., in Old Inlet, in 16 fathoms of water, passed the mast of a large vessel, apparently attached to the hull and projecting about 6 feet above the water.

Bark R. G. W.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1863.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81Cou.	110¼	100 Erie R. Pref	104½
6,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s Co	100	100 Hudson R. R	134
500 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes Oct. & Ap	107	do	133¼
1,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr	102	do	133⅜
5,000 do New	98⅞	200 Harlem R	93
5,000 Cit. 6s, '67	110	3000 do	94
4,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	103¼	200 do	94⅜
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '76	103¾	1000 do	95
2,000 Ky. State 6s	104	800 do	94¾
2,000 Ind. State 5s	81	100 do b10	95⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59⅜	1000 Reading R	125⅝
3,000 Virginia State 6s	56	500 do b3	126
7,000 Mo. State 6s	66	200 do	125⅞
15,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C.	38	700 Mich. Cen. R b30	127⅛
50,000 do	39	100 do	126⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	150 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	73⅜
2,000 N.Y.C.R.1.Es.Ba.	101	50 Miss. & Mo R	42
8,000 Er. 3d M. Bs	111⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	65⅜
600 B.,N.Y.&E.1st M.	109	1500 do	65⅝
3,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	108⅜	200 do	65⅝
10,000 C. & N.W.R.1st M.	92	250 do	65⅝
5,000 do	92⅜	100 do b30	86⅜
5,000 P. F.W. & C. 3d	80	100 M. S & N. I. G.	65
15 Bank of Commerce	106⅜	200 do	150
8,345 Amer. Gold	140⅜	200 do	149
70,800 do	140⅜	150 do b15	150
100 Del. & H.Ca. Co	182	1000 Ill. Cen. R	122
340 Cumb Coal Prfd	40	200 do	122⅜
850 do	40⅜	400 do	122¾
900 do	40¾	300 do	122⅞
800 do	41	500 Clev. & Pitts	109⅛
100 do b10	41	700 do	109⅜
500 do b10	41⅛	900 do	109⅜
100 do	41⅜	1500 do	110
400 do	41⅜	900 Gal. & Chi. R	111
300 do b30	42	50 do	110⅞
700 Am. Coal Co	100	50 do	110⅜
500 do b30	101	100 Clev. & Tol	117⅛
500 Mar. Min. Co	47	500 do	117⅛
400 do	47⅜	350 Chic. & R. I. R	108¾
100 do	47⅝	400 do	108⅞
200 do	48	500 do	109
100 do	48⅜	100 do b10	109
100 do b30	49	800 do	109¼
100 Quicks. M. Co	66¼	320 do	109⅜
50 do b10	65¾	400 P., Ft. W & C	88
50 do	65⅜	100 do	88¼
500 Com. Am. Tr. Co	41	50 do	88⅜
100 do	41¼	5 Alt. & T. H	60
15 Pac. M. S. Co	230	24 do	63
200 do s30	226	100 do	64
100 do b10	227	250 A. & T. H. Pref	77
1500 N. Y. Cen. R	137⅜	600 Chi. & N. W	46¼
200 do c	137¾	100 do b15	46⅜
400 do	137⅝	100 do b15	46⅜
100 do b10	137⅜	100 do b10	46⅜
100 do	137⅜	100 do	46⅜
100 do b15	137⅜	200 do	46⅜
100 Erie R. c	108⅜	500 Chic. & Alt. R	88¾
1500 do c	108¾	100 do	88¾
600 do	108¾	100 do	88¾
700 do	108⅜	100 Ch. & Alton Pr	96⅜
200 do	108⅝	100 do	96¾
300 do b10	108⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s,'81..Co.	110	100 Reading R	125⅜
14,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes Oct. & Ap	107	400 M.S. & N.I.	65⅜
18,000 Am. Gold	147⅜	100 do	65⅝
50 Canton Company	34⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	149
1000 Cumb. Coal Prf	40⅜	1000 do	149¾
100 do b10	41	300 Cleve. & Tol. R	117
200 do s30	41⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	123
100 Pacific M.S.Co s30	227	600 do	122⅞
50 do	227⅜	100 do b18	123⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R	137⅜	100 do b10	123⅜
500 do	138	200 do s30	122⅝
100 do b30	138⅜	250 do	123⅜
100 do b30	138⅜	700 Clev. & Pitts. R	109⅜
300 Erie Railroad	108⅜	200 do b10	110
200 do	108⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R	110⅜
50 Erie R. Pref	104⅜	300 do	110⅜
100 Hudson R. R	133¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	108¾
100 Har. Railroad	130	1000 do	109
300 do b10	95⅜	300 do b10	109¾
50 Mich. Cen. R	126⅜	250 Mil. & P. DuC. Pr	67⅜
100 do b15	127⅛	300 P., Ft. W. & C	88
100 do s30	126⅜	800 do	87⅞
50 do	126⅜	250 Mil. & P. DuC. Pr	67⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M

$10,000 Amer. Gold	147⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	126⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	137⅝	400 M. S. & N. I. R	65⅜
100 do c	137⅜	100 do	65⅜
100 do c	137⅜	100 do	65⅜
250 do c	137⅜	200 do	65⅜
500 do s3	137⅜	150 do	65⅜
700 Erie Railroad	108⅜	200 do b3	65⅜
500 do c	108⅜	200 do s3	65⅜
100 do c	108⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	149
100 do s10	108⅜	650 Ill. Cen. R	122⅜
200 Harlem R	94	100 do b3	122⅜
1100 do c	96	150 do c	122⅜
700 do c	96⅛	400 Clev. & P. R	109⅜
300 do	95	200 do	109⅜
400 do	95⅜	100 do b3	109⅜
100 do	95⅜	100 do	109⅜
400 do b10	95⅞	100 Cumb. Coal	40⅜
300 Reading R	125⅜	100 do	41
400 do	125⅛	100 do b3	41
500 do	125⅜	100 Am. Coal Co	100
100 do b3	125⅜	800 Chi. & R.Is	83 109⅜
300 do c	125⅜	100 do	83 109⅜
50 P., F.W. & C. R	87½	200 do	109
100 do b3	88⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$6,000 Amer. Gold	147⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R	122⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R	137⅜	100 do	123
300 do	137⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts	109⅜
200 Erie R	108⅜	100 do	109⅜
250 do	108⅜	100 Chic. & N.W. R	46
100 do	108⅜	100 do	46⅜
100 do	108⅜	100 do	46⅜
100 Harlem R	94⅜	100 do	46⅜
200 do	95	200 Chic. & Alton Pr	96
100 do	95⅜	100 do	96⅜
100 do	95⅜	100 Comb. Coal	40
100 Mich. Cen. R	126	100 do	40
100 do	126	100 do	40
200 M. S. & N. I	65⅜	100 do	40
100 do	65⅜	100 do	40
200 do	65⅜	100 do	39⅞
100 Gal. & Chic. R	110⅜	100 Canton Co	34
50 do	110⅜	$25,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes Ap & Oct.	107
150 Chi. & R. I. R	108⅞		
60 do	108⅞		

MONDAY, Nov. 9—A. M.

The market for Money through the past week was seriously disturbed by the temporary disproportion of Legal Tender held at Baak and in the Treasury. This was brought about by the very large subscriptions at the close of the previous week to the Popular Loan. The Money required on this account raised the balances in the Treasury Office on Monday to the high figure of $40,938,048, and reduced the Legal Tender U. S. Notes at Bank to $11,500,000. The Government gave prompt instructions, with emple discretionary authority, to the Assistant Treasurer to relieve this state of things, so far as practicable, by receiving the Ten-Day Certificates of Deposit on the Treasury in place of Legal Teader Notes, and to pay off in the latter such further amount of these Certificates held by the Bankeas they might require to make their ordinary business, as well as their payments for the Loan, perfectly easy. Accordingly, of the Certificates of Deposit held in the country, $5,000,000 have been paid off, and of those held by the City Associated Banks, $17,000,000 have been paid, with notice to the Banks that they could draw as much more, without the usual ten days' delay. Whether this will be necessary or not a few days' working of the exchanges and equalizations through the Clearing-house on the present basis of $22,500,000 Legal Tender, will determine. To facilitate the payments for the Popular Loan in another direction, the Treasurer of the United States at Washington has been directed to pay off, until further notice, all the twelve months' Certificates of Indebtedness maturing between the present date and 3d of March next, on presentation. Should these arrangements temporarily reduce the Legal Tender Notes held in the Treasury below a comfortably working balance, the Secretary has authority, under the Acts of Congress of July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863, to employ any portion of fifty millions Legal Tender Notes in substitution of the Deposits withdrawn to meet the emergencies of the Money market. The line of Deposits with the Government, which recently stood at its full limit of one hundred millions, is now probably reduced, at all points, in the aggregate, to about $70,000,000.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange through the week varied less than usual of late, and the former closed on Saturday night at 146¾, against 146¼ the week before. Bills on London 181¼@182¼ ₩ cent. It was rumored late on Saturday night that some considerable private sales of Gold were pressed at 145 ₩ cent. We have no present means of verifying such a rumor. The price was kept up in part through the week, against the heavy payments in Gold from the Treasury for the 1st November interest and against a close Money 7 ₩ cent. market, by certain large operations in Exchange, made upon London and Paris, by a leading Banking firm for Gold, and at rates relatively below the shipping point. The surmise on the Street was that this Gold was for the use of the French army in Mexico, but it is more likely that this requisition was answered from San Francisco by several large shipments to the Isthmus by the California consignments of the ROTHSCHILDS, the Gold being delivered on their Panama account. According to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Treasurer's report, specie to the amount of $2,000,000 was received from California in the month of October, and $1,000,000 in the first week of November. Specie to the amount of $1,000,000 was also shipped to Europe in the month of October, and $1,000,000 in the first week of November. The Company's Treasurer reports that specie to the amount of $1,000,000 is now on the way from California to this port, and that $1,000,000 more will be shipped from San Francisco early in December. The Company's Treasurer also reports that specie to the amount of $1,000,000 will be shipped from San Francisco to Panama on the 15th inst.,

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For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 63 Parkplace, New-York; or to the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, on the premises.

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$42 dollars pays for 14 weeks' board, furnished room, fuel and washing, with common English branches. Colossal brick buildings. For nine years the best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Graduates course for both ladies and gentlemen. A superior Business College for young men—*equal to the best*. Winter term, Dec. 3. For catalogues with full particulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen
SEPTEMBER 22.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

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CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
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DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the Institution.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements; also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. ROBINSON.

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NOTICE.—MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROfessor of the Italian language, has arranged to give her pupils, besides their lessons, a conversation in that language every Saturday evening, at her residence, No. 895 4th-av.

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JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RECEIVES pupils above seven years, prepering them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 7th-av. cars pass the school.

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D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL for girls and kindergarten for children, at No. 1,248 Broadway.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

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AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF long experience in this City, would like to find a pleasant home in a school or family, in which instruction in English branches, French and music would be received as equivalent for board, or would like to form an engagement as visiting governess for the morning hours; unexceptionable references. Address, for three days, G. A. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

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Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
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AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN MANHOOD'S prime, genteel-looking, with a spotless character, a kind and affectionate disposition, domestic, prudent and strictly temperate, having some property, and holding a high social position, desires sincerely to form a mutual attachment with some young lady or young widow, possessing the same requisites, in view of a matrimonial alliance. Address, in confidence and sincerity, A. F. D., Station D, Bible House, New-York City.

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And other qualities, offered at the lowest market prices. Manufacturers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.
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KINZEY SELLS FELT BONNETS, $1.
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1,500 YARDS LACE FOR CURTAINS, 18c., 18c.
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1,500 DOZEN KID GLOVES.
LADIES' KIDS, 63c., 75c.
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VERY BEST KID GLOVES,
ALL COLORS AND SIZES, $1.
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KINZEY HAS A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES OF EVERY KIND.
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BALMORAL SKIRTS. HANDKERCHIEFS.
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE CHEAP
HANDKERCHIEFS,
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LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 9c., 10c., 11c., 12c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Gent's 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
FINE HEMSTITCH, 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 50c.
250 dozens VERY FINE GOODS, 50c. to $2.
SPOOL COTTONS.
CLARKE'S EXCELLENT
GENUINE 200 YARD
200 YARDS, 6c. COTTON, 3c.
20,000 SPOOLS COTTON, ½c. and 1c. SPOOL.
SPLENDID FIVE
MACHINE YARD
THREAD, SKEIN
WHITE and BLACK, 4c. BRAIDS, 6c.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY SELLS COTTON HOSE, 10c., 12c.
ZINZEY SELLS WOOL HOSE, 8c., 10c.
KINZEY SELLS MERINO HOSE, 25c.
KINZEY SELLS ALL-WOOL RIBBED HOSE, 31c.
KINZEY SELLS SILK HOSE, 75c.
KINZEY SELLS WOOL HALF-HOSE, 20c., 25c.
KINZEY SELLS MORAVIAN HOSE, 20c.
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1,000 FANCY WOOLEN HOODS, 50c.
1,000 FANCY WOOLEN HOODS, 63c.
1,000 FANCY WOOLEN HOODS, 75c.
1,000 FANCY WOOLEN HOODS, 88c.
1,000 FANCY WOOLEN HOODS, $1.
SHETLAND WOOL NUBIAS, 50c.
SONTAGS, GAITERS, SCARFS, &c., &c.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.
TRIMMING BRAIDS, TAPES, COMBS.
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, POMADES.
PORTEMONNAIES, and FANCY ARTICLES.
KINZEY SELLS BEST NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
KINZEY SELLS BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
KINZEY SELLS SEWING SILKS, 9c. DOZEN.
KINZEY SELLS WORKING COTTON, 1c.
KINZEY SELLS HOOKS and EYES, 8c.
KINZEY SELLS LADIES' PAGES, 8c.
OPENING AUCTION LOTS EVERY DAY,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
ALL-WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS,
PLAID AND STRIPED.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth street.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
SCOTCH LINEN DIAPER,
PLAID CAMBRICS,
STRIPED CAMBRICS,
1,000 PIECES 4-4 BRILLIANTS,
AT OLD PRICE, 2s. A YARD.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FULL STOCK OF
LADIES', CHILDS' AND GENT'S
MERINO UNDERWEAR.
HOODS AND SONTAGS.
FULL STOCK OF FINE HOSIERY,
GLOVES.
UNDERWEAR,
JOB LOT.
1,000 DOZEN OF LADIES' RIBBED WOOLEN HOSE,
2s. ed. A PAIR.
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE.
2s. A PAIR,
EXTRA HEAVY, EXTRA WELL MADE.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
BEST STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS
IN THE CITY
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY
HAS NOW OPEN
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' BEST QUALITY
PARIS KID GLOVES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
500 DOZ. GENT'S KID GLOVES.
OUR KID GLOVES
ARE THE BEST QUALITY
IMPORTED.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
500 CARTOONS OF RICH BONNET
AND SASH RIBBONS, of the most desirable styles, at 10, 13, 18, 25, 31 and 44 cents per yard.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
You can buy cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Scarlet Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino, Cotton, Canton Flannel and Shetland Undershirts and Drawers.
ENGLISH MERINO and Shaker half-knit Hose.
KID CLOTH and CLOTH Lined GLOVES.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
New Styles of Scarfs and Ties.
Three and Four-ply Collars.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
THE New-Haven Patent SHIRTS,
to order or ready-made, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. THEO. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

FROM AUCTION.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, very cheap.
VELVET RIBBONS IN ALL COLORS.
GIMPS; BRAIDS, BUTTONS, &c.
PORT-MONNAIES, FANCY COMBS, &c.
ROMAN SCARFS, BEST QUALITY OF KID GLOVES,
At No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bounet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS & SPENCER have a large assortment of BRUSSELS 3-ply, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, all WIDTHS. Please give us a call. Goods freely shown. No. 281 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE
VARIETY OF
FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,
IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION RIDING BEETS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE.
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF ALL THE LEADING PRODUCTIONS
FOR THE SEASON.
NEW WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, at $6, $7 and $8.
UNION BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 50 to $10.
ENGLISH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, $9 25 to $12 50.
CASTOR-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 50 to $14.
FRENCH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, $13 50 to $20.
DOESKIN BEAVER CLOAKS, at $15 to $22.
VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 75 to $11.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 25 to $15.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS,
ALL SIZES. VERY CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 374 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Silk, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Cotton
DRAWERS, SHIRTS, HALF HOSE,
SCARFS, TIES, SOSOMS,
LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
ALEXANDRIA KID GLOVES, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
IN ALL WIDTHS,
of the most desirable makes.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have made large additions to their Popular Stocks of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, MERINOS,
WOOL PLAIDS, OTTOMANS, REPS,
CASHMERES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
DELAINES, CALICOES, &c., &c.
The Latest Novelties,
At very attractive prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION
LARGE PURCHASES OF
COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS,
Unusually cheap.
100 Pieces of ROYAL SILK VELVETS, nearly every color, $1 50 per yard, usually sold at three dollars.
BONNET SILKS at 56c., 63c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
NEW MILLINERY LACES!!
GENUINE KID GLOVES, all warranted, $1 the pair.
NEW STYLES IN CLOTH and CASHMERE GLOVES.
Also, full lines of SONTAGS, WOOLEN HOODS, &c.
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES THIS WEEK.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BROADWAY
CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 747 BROADWAY,
Opposite Astor-place,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 9,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF VELVET CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
WHITE CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

AT DE PERCIVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedclothes. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

AT PEMBERTON'S, NO. 811 BROADWAY, between 11th and 12th sts.
A most choice and elegant assortment of real Lace Goods, in Points.
Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes and Coiffures.
Also, Honiton Empress Collars.
Capes, Pelerines, Applique sets, at half price.
Thread Vails, from $2 50 up.
Point Lace at low prices.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CHEAPER THAN EVER.—18 cents per ounce, all colors; regular price, 25 cents, 31 cents and 38 cents; 16,000 pounds of the finest quality, all colors. Also, needles, canvas, patterns, &c., &c. N. B.—Splendid assortment of embroidered slippers and hand made Santags, at a low price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
SILK, MERINO and LAMBS'-WOOL
UNDER-GARMENTS,
of all Descriptions.
ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.
ROMAN SCARFS,
CRAVATS,
TIES,
SUSPENDERS.
SILK,
PLUSH-LINED,
BUCK and
CLOTH
GLOVES.
Sole Agents for
"CHEILLY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES."
PLAIN,
TAPE-BORDERED,
HEMMED,
EMBROIDERED,
INITIAL and
PRINTED-BORDERED
LAWN AND LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS,
in great variety,
AND AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

BALL AND PARTY DRESSES.
ROBES BRILLIANTE,
(A new and beautiful article.)
GOLD, SILVER and FROSTED TARLATAN ROBES
(IN WHITE AND COLORS.)
Also,
EVENING DRESS MATERIALS,
of every description,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open
ON MONDAY, NOV. 9,
400 PIECES FRENCH POPLINS
and EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SUITABLE FOR WALKING DRESSES,
in all the most fashionable colors.
JUST RECEIVED.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

BLANKET AND FLANNEL
DEPARTMENT.
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
in all the various sizes.
Also,
Several bales of
GRAY ARMY BLANKETS,
at very low prices.
"GENUINE SHAKER," "GILBERT,"
and other
POPULAR BRANDS OF FLANNELS,
in great variety.
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
(in entirely new and beautiful designs,)
together with an
EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK
of every description of
LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,
at popular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open
A CHOICE SELECTION
of the
BEST AND MOST POPULAR MAKES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
SILK WARP TAMESE CLOTHS,
all widths.
8-4 CAMEL'S HAIR, CASHMERES AND THIBITS,
for Shawls and Dresses.
CRAPE CLOTHS,
REPS,
ALPACAS,
"GROUT'S" and "COURTAULD'S" ENGLISH
CRAPES,
&c., &c.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
3 CASES, ALL WOOL,
SCOTCH CLOAKING PLAIDS,
adapted for DRESSES and CLOAKS, en suite
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 345 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Have now open,
AT RETAIL,
Some of the finest
CAMEL'S HAIR CENTRE, PARIS BROCHE
SHAWLS,
in all colors, ever offered.
Also,
PALE BORDER INDIA, PAISLEY, PARIS OPEN
CENTRE SHAWLS,
In all qualities,
SCARLET, BLACK, and WHITE CENTRES.
NEW STYLE OF
CLOAKS,
Just received.
Also, the finest 32 and 36 inch
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET
Ever imported.
Just received.
A large assortment of
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
At low prices.

DRESS GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 345 BROADWAY,
Between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
Will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 9,
500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS,
in all the new shades.
These goods were purchased in the Paris market at a great bargain.
ALSO,
250 PIECES CORDED SILK-WOOL POPLINS,
the finest goods ever offered—equal to all-Silk—in all the new shades.
ALSO,
a new material, manufactured by P. Lupin & Co., Paris, for street dresses, considered the most desirable goods offered this season.
ALSO,
a large assortment of seasonable
DRESS GOODS,
from auction, of all qualities and prices.

SILK GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 345 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Have now open
SEVERAL CASES
LYONS DRESS SILKS,
Containing the most desirable goods offered this season, viz.:
CORDED SILKS,
22 and 30 inches wide.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIE,
In all the new shades.
ALSO,
PARIS BLACK TAFFETAS, without lustre, corded, in all qualities.

BROCATELLES AND SATINS.
CURTAIN AND COVERING MATERIALS,
PATTON & CO., No. 345 BROADWAY,
Offer entirely new goods by late steamers
IN BROCATELLES and SATINS,
For Dining-rooms,
Cloths and Worsted Materials with
TAPESTRY BORDERS, (new,)
For Chambers,
Chintzes, Reps and Printed Worsteds.
The attention of those requiring these goods, is particularly called to the very large stock we exhibit this week in every variety of material for
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FELT BLOOMERS AND BONNETS!!
BEAVER BLOOMERS AND BONNETS!!
1,000 Cases, comprising every Size, Shape and Color, for Misses, Boys and Ladies, from 31 cents to $3 50 each.
Also, new OSTRICH FEATHERS and FRENCH FLOWERS!!!
DRESS TRIMMINGS!! DRESS TRIMMINGS!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH-ST., CAN be found a splendid assortment of
PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIAN
OPERA CLOAKS
For richness and style they are unsurpassed.
CHARLOTTE C. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway,
one door above 26th-st.

AT JAMES MOONEY'S, NOS 108 AND 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.,
From last week's auction sales, 10 pieces black Lyons Velvet, at $6, $6 50 and $7 50, worth $7 50, $8 50 and $10.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
PARIS REPS and POPELINES, MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAIN and PLAID IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS, CLOTHS, VELOURS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 & 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
ALSO,
At RETAIL, a few cases BROWN and WHITE CLOTHS,
A CHOICE ARTICLE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
BROCHE IMPERIAL POPELINE ROBES and
PARIS PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES and EMBROIDERED and BRAIDED ROBES, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED REPS, ENGLISH DAMASKS, MUSLIN DRAPERY, NOTTINGHAM LACE, in sets and by the yard, &c.
ALSO.
BLACK WALNUT, ROSEWOOD and GILT CORNICES in new designs, Bands, Tassels, Window Shades, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS.
SILKS.
TAFFETAS DE LYON—very rich style—STRIPED.
EXTRA FINE MOIRE ANTIQUE—new shades.
STRIPED AND PLAIDED MOIRE ANTIQUE—$1 90, worth $2 75.
RICH BLACK SILKS—much under market value.
EVENING SILKS.
PLAIN AND POINTILLE EVENING SILKS at $1 12½ and $1 25, worth $1 50 and $1 75.
DRESS GOODS.
500 pieces PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS AND EMPRESS CLOTHS—NEW SHADES
200 SPINGLINES—choicest quality and colors ever imported. These goods having arrived too late for wholesale trade, are offered immediately at a loss of 25 per cent.
RICH PLAIDED POPLINS AND DIAPS IMPERATRICE—STRIPED.
PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTH—4-4, all colors, at 18 cents per yard—just received.
SKIRTING.
NEW MATERIAL FOR SALMORAL SKIRTS—75 cents per yard, worth $1. The attention of the Ladies is especially called to this novelty.
BROADCLOTH.
BROADCLOTH AND CLOAKING FOR LADIES—cheaper than importer's prices.
ALSO—FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS AND SHIRTING MUSLINS SOLD WITHOUT PROFIT and much under WHOLESALE PRICES.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
And No. 1 Waverly-place.

CAREY'S LYONS VELVET SACQUES and Circulars excel any of his former productions, both in style and novelty.
Prices $109 to $200,
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway.
Second store up from Ubadell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, suitable for all ages, in all desirable fabrics.
NOW READY.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Second store up from Ubadell, Peirson & Lake.
(Late Chas. Street & Co.)

CAREY'S ENGLISH BLACK BEAVER SACQUES now ready. Prices $10,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy. Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto—I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Pet of the Petticoats—To Oblige Benson.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Merry's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cariolanus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The long-expected advance of the Army of the Potomac to offer battle to Gen. Lee, after delays respecting its supplies, was finally made on Saturday, and with gratifying success. The commands of Maj.-Gens. Sedgwick and French, at 2 o'clock on that day, had pressed forward to the banks of the Rappahannock, the first to the railroad crossing, and the other to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy before them, carrying the redoubts on this side of the river, capturing nearly 2,000 prisoners and a battery of seven guns. The enemy attempted to throw an entire division across the river at Kelly's Ford, but the movement was checked by Gen. Farnch, who by a well-directed artillery fire shattered the rebel ranks and caused them to retreat in utter confusion. Our men fought splendidly, making most impetuous and gallant charges, and our total loss will not exceed 400 in killed and wounded. At the latest advices our forces were across the Rappahannock.

Very interesting items of news from Gen. Grant's department have come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch, dated last Wednesday says, that during the preceding 48 hours, the Yankees had gained such important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. Grant's ability to subsist his entire army at Chattanooga. Our forces maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced, and our cavalry were making most annoying and disastrous raids in Madison and Huntsville Counties. On Saturday the rebels threw some shells from the summit of Lookout Mountain, but failed to do any damage. Our correspondent sends us an interesting account of the recent engagement at Wauhatchie, in which the Eleventh and Twelfth army corps so greatly distinguished themselves.

The arrival of the steamship *Fulton* at this port yesterday gives us advices from Charleston Bar to the 4th inst. The report of the surrender of Fort Sumter, brought to Philadelphia by the *Salror* on Saturday last, is not confirmed. Our correspondence informs us that the bombardment was in progress by both the land and naval forces, and was marked with great vigor and effectiveness. Before our destructive fire the walls of the fort were disappearing fast, and it was scarcely probable that the twenty-five men who are said to form the day garrison of the ruin, would find the slightest shelter after a few more days' hammering. The enemy's colors had been shot away seven times within eight days, and on one occasion, at least, the flag could not have been replaced without loss of life. The rebels fail to reply to our fire, and have probably become convinced that the annihilation of Fort Sumter is simply a question of time, and the further expenditure of ammunition on their part would be simply an inexcuseble waste. When Sumter is out of the way, a strong effort will no doubt be made by the iron-clads to enter the harbor, and of course desperate resistance is to be expected from the defences on James and Sullivan's Islands.

By the arrival of the steamship *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans, we learn of the departure from that port, on the 27th ult., of the expedition which had been for many weeks in course of preparation under Maj.-Gen. Dana's direction. The expedition, composed of a considerable body of troops and 17 steam transports, convoyed by three gunboats, left the Southwest Pass on the 27th ult. Maj.-Gen. Banks commended in person. The destination of the fleet was not made public, and let us hope that the first knowledge we have will come under the announcement that it has successfully done its work. If so we can well afford to be incurious.

Mr. Seward has authorized the announcement that the six rams building at Nantes and Bordeaux, France, for the rebels, will not be permitted to leave port. The French Government takes this course in response to a remonstrance of Minister Dayton.

From Key West our correspondent sends us interesting particulars of the movements of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron and the capture of two prizes—one the English steamer *Mari*, laden with cotton, and the other the schooner *J. H. Champlin*, with a similar cargo. There had been a skirmish at Tampa Bay between a party of sailors from the steamer *Tahoma* and *Adela*, who went ashore to burn two vessels that were fitting out for blockade running, and a rebel cavalry force, in which we lost three killed and four prisoners. The sailors succeeded in accomplishing their object and defeated the enemy. Capt. Newcome, of the steamer *Tioga*, died suddenly at sea on the 25th inst., in an epileptic fit, and was buried at Key West, and the Paymaster of the *De Soto* had fallen a victim to yellow fever, contracted while in the Mississippi River. There was no sickness at Key West.

The United States steamer *Fulton* reached this port yesterday morning, having in tow as a prize the steamship *Margaret and Jessie*, from Nassau for Wilmington, N. C. The prize was captured on the 5th inst., forty miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, after a fourteen hours' chase. She is built of iron, is 800 tons burden, seven years old, has two engines of 500-horse power, and was built in Glasgow. She had a cargo of silks, dry goods, clothing, &c., valued at $500,000, but most of it was thrown overboard during the chase. The number of passengers and crew was about 100, all of whom are now in Eldridge-street Jail.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Money market kept active, at 7 ₩ cent., on Saturday. At the close of the day the Banks held $22,500,000 in Legal Tender, against $16,500,000 Friday, and $11,500,000 on Monday. Gold, 146½. Stocks dull at the close.

Business in Breadstuffs on Saturday was less animated; prices of Flour and Wheat declined slightly; Corn advanced a shade; Oats closed heavily. Pork and Lard were in less request and less buoyant in price. Beef was more sought after. Whisky was in good demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Laths, Lime, Cassia, Tallow, Wool, Leather, and the principal kinds of Groceries at full rates. Cotton was moderately inquired for and was firm. Fish, Hemp, Seeds, and Skins attracted less attention. The freight market was quiet, with 663 vessels of all classes in port.

The Administration and the War.

After the elections of last Fall had gone against the Administration, the Copperhead organs in this City, as well as elsewhere, were in the habit of informing the President that if he were a Prime Minister of England he would, with a popular majority against him, be compelled to vacate his seat in favor of somebody who would bring the policy of the Government into complete accordance with the national will, as expressed at the polls. As, however, he was not a Prime Minister in England, and as the Constitution made him sure of his seat for at least four years, no matter what the country might think of his doing, he was requested to do the next best thing to resigning, by giving up his own opinions and adopting those of the Opposition. He was told that it was his duty, therefore, morally, though not legally, to undo all that he had done that was objectionable in Democratic eyes—to cancel the Emancipation proclamation, to put a stop to the enlistment of negroes, to nullify the Confiscation act, and to appoint Gen. McClellan General-in-Chief with plenary powers. Failing this, Mr. James Brooks released the army from service and the public from its allegiance; and the "lecturers" who, in those halcyon days, diffused "political information" from the Democratic headquarters, gave everybody leave to do whatever seemed right in his own eyes.

We did not concur in this view of the case then, because we believed the country had voted for Copperhead Governors in a fit of passion, and would be sorry for it before many months. But, if there was any value in it, it is as applicable at this moment to the affairs of this State, as it was a year ago to those of the United States. The State of New-York has passed a vote of want of confidence in Gov. Seymour, and declared that it disapproves both of his opinions and his policy. It cannot call on him to resign, as the Constitution insures him the peaceable tenure of his office for two years, but would it not, after all, be a graceful thing for a gentleman who has such profound respect for the popular voice as he professes to have, to waive all technicalities and come down out of his place, even though he is not compelled to do so?

We confess we have neither the least expectation nor the least desire to see him do so. We have no wish to see the Executive, whether State or Federal, here, assimilated to that of England in its relations with the public.

We desire to have its members serve out the term prescribed for them by the Constitution; but we desire also to have them carry out whatever appears plainly to be the settled and deliberate opinion of the people—not their passing whims, or caprices, but their matured resolves. If anything be clear it is that it is the deliberate and well-settled resolve of the country that the war shall be carried on, and that it shall be carried on not in Gov. Seymour's way, or Mr Vallandigham's way, but in President Lincoln's way. Whether or not the war has been diverted from its original aim as Copperheads have been so fond of asserting during the last year, is now a matter of no moment whatever. The country has decided that it approved of its present aim, whether it be the original one or not. It may be that it is "not a war for the Union, but a war for the nigger," but if so, it appears that the people desire to carry on a "war for the nigger," and it will hardly be alleged that they have not the right to do so if they please. It will be injudicious, or impolitic, or inhuman, but we believe when the majority of American citizens determine that the United States shall engage in hostilities, no matter for what purpose, their decision is final and binding. The Emancipation Proclamation also has now been before the public for action. They have had ample time and opportunity for its discussion and examination in every possible aspect. They have heard all that is said for it and against it; they have carefully watched its working, and they have decided that the Administration is to be supported in carrying it out. It may be that it is unconstitutional, but until the Courts declare it so, it has now the highest sanction known to our system of Government, and there is, therefore, no further question as to its right to the hearty and unquestioning support of all parties and all classes.

Under these circumstances it is evident that Gov. Seymour is bound by every consideration of duty to lay his private opinions on all these matters on the shelf for the present, and devote himself to the support of the Government, not as if it needed to be snubbed and held in check by him in behalf of the nation, but as if it were the nation itself. All the points he has raised against it have been decided in its favor, by the only tribunal which has any jurisdiction in the premises, and it is now entitled to as hearty assistance at his hands as if he had dictated its whole policy.

Fort Sumter.—The Philadelphian tale, which excited the country on Saturday, to the effect that Gen. Gillmore had captured Fort Sumter's ruins, and that the "Stars and Stripes waved over" them, etc., etc., was a little too fast. The Philadelphians dated our triumph on Monday last; but we publish letters from our special correspondent as late as Wednesday, and we have rebel dispatches from Charleston as late as Thursday—on which days the active bombardment of Sumter was going on, but the rag of the rebellion still shook its wretched figure over the ruins—fit type of the desperate tenacity with which the rebels uphold a ruined cause.

It is evident, however, that our military and naval forces have commenced work in earnest against the rebel fortifications in Charleston harbor. The fleet is making itself felt as well as the army. Gen. Gillmore seems to have confined himself almost entirely to playing upon the carcass or corpse of Fort Sumter, with an occasional shot in the direction of Fort Moultrie, and one or two into Charleston itself. There are no indications yet as to the precise plan of action to be carried out between him and Admiral Dahlgren. Gen. Gillmore delights in surprises and unforeseen movements; and it is quite likely that the public will quickly be astonished by the successful execution of some manœuvre which none of us are now looking for. We believe now, as we have always believed, that he has a labor of extraordinary difficulty on hand, and one that, while it admits of the performance of many beautiful acts, in succession, is not likely to be brought very suddenly to complete and final success.

The Advance in Virginia.

The intelligence of the advance of the Army of the Potomac, coming as it does with such happy omens and actualities of preliminary success, will thrill the public nerve with pleasurable surprise. The movement itself—at a time when so much hangs upon our activity in Virginia—is very gratifying; the captures are large enough to make a brilliant bulletin; and the strategic advantages already gained are very great. The movements of Gen. Meade have, for some days past, been shrouded in obscurity, but it is obvious, from the line of march he has taken up, and the points at which he has thrown his army upon and across the Rappahannock, that he does not again mean to try the route by Culpepper and the upper Rapidan, the disadvantages of which had become so apparent. The army passed the Rappahannock at the railroad crossing and at Kelly's Ford, the same point at which Hooker's main force crossed for the Chancellorsville campaign. This indicates a purpose of advance by the Fredericksburgh line. There is no fear, however, that our army will need, this time, to undergo such an ordeal as it has twice gone through in getting possession of its frowning heights, for the position in which Gen. Meade has planted his army takes Fredericksburgh in reverse. He will now be able also to obtain his supplies by way of Aquia Creek, a route entirely clear of guerrillas. Gen. Meade has effected the passage of the Rappahannock in a very handsome manner. Everything now depends on the operations of the next few days. A single march will bring him to the old Chancellorsville battle-ground. The Army of the Potomac has never yet been able to stay more than three or four days south of the Rappahannock. It is fair to expect better luck this time.

Re-enlistment of Troops—An Important Movement in the Army.

We give in another column an important document, drawn up by the Colonel commanding the Excelsior brigade, of the Army of the Potomac, and at the instance of the officers and men of that brigade. It is the first public indication of a movement which we know has been extensively discussed and approved among the soldiers of all our armies—a movement to reënlist in companies and regiments "for the war" at the expiration of their present terms of service. The Excelsior brigade represents six regiments—but its numbers have been so reduced by the casualties of service, that it has now only about 2,500 men, and of these only 1,500 are present for duty. This body of men, by their acting Brigadier-General, desire to remain in the service till the close of the war, and offer to reënlist for an additional term of three years, on the simple conditions that they be allowed to return to this City for sixty days to recruit their thinned ranks, and that, when reorganized, it be as a brigade of mounted infantry. The officers of all the regiments guarantee that their commands will all reënlist, and that by the 5th of January the brigade will return to the army 5,000 strong.

The offer is not only unobjectionable, but it is honorable and patriotic, and opens up an admirable method by which our army can be recruited and reinforced by voluntary enlistment. The method, as we have said, has been widely discussed in the army; and the soldiers, who certainly must be allowed to have a fair idea as to the best means of recruiting, have generally approved of it. Vast numbers of the old soldiers are anxious to reënlist; in the words of Col. Brewster, they wish to serve till the close of the war, and those who belonged to regiments or brigades that have done as honorable service, as the Excelsior, desire to retain their old organization, to cling to their old flags, to keep their old souvenirs, and to fight shoulder to shoulder while there is an enemy on the continent to fight. Each one of these old soldiers is worth three raw recruits; and each recruit introduced into a regiment, which has a skeleton, or cadre, of veterans, is worth twice as much as he would be if he formed part of an organization entirely unversed and inexperienced in the duties of the field. This plan has not the objection which appertains to that recently proposed to the War Department by Gov. Morton, of Indiana, for, if we understand it aright, the Excelsior brigade desires to reënlist while in the field, and before they come home, so that, during their absence from the field, they would still be soldiers, and would remain under military law.

The idea of mounted infantry, as applied to some of the brigades, is one which may well be adopted. This style of troops is greatly needed in all our armies, and we have urged the matter upon the War Department for two years. All the brigades or regiments that might offer to reënlist could not, of course, be accepted upon such a condition; but we think it may well be allowed, and with great advantage to the service, in the case of the Excelsior brigade.

We suppose the Government will accept the noble and patriotic offer of these gallant veterans. And when brought to this City, we hope that the bounties to recruits will be paid promptly. In that case, we believe its ranks would be full by the close of the year, and it would return to the field with flying colors, prepared to add new honors to all those which already cluster around the Excelsior brigade.

Stimers vs. Dupont.

If Mr. Engineer Stimers had consulted the interest of his reputation, he would not have published the paper which, under the title of his "Defence," he has given to the public prints. Mr. Stimers was tried before a Court of Inquiry, on charges preferred against him, by Rear-Admiral Dupont, of language unbecoming an officer of the Navy. He was acquitted of these charges, and had he had the wit to hold his tongue, he would have come off with flying colors, in the estimation of all who knew nothing whatever about the matter. He has not had the wit to do so.

It appears from this publication that Mr. Engineer Stimers, on the occasion of the attack of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont last April, was charged by the Government with the duty of proceeding to Charleston harbor, to watch and report the proceedings of the iron-clad monitors in action, and assist in maintaining them in readiness for battle. It further appears that subsequent to that attack he was understood to have publicly asserted that the assault was feeble and insufficient; that it ought to have been renewed; that the iron-clads were in a fit condition to do it; that several of the commanders had told him they were "hot for renewing the engagement;" that the iron-clads could go into Charleston harbor in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions; and that Admiral Dupont was too much prejudiced against the monitors to give them a fair trial. These reports coming to the ear of Admiral Dupont, he, as in duty bound, demanded an investigation of the matter before a Court of Inquiry. This was had. The speeches with which Mr. Stimers was charged could not be fastened upon him by positive evidence, and he was acquitted.

If the matter had gone no further, people might be disposed charitably to attribute to Mr. Stimers the common sense and common honesty of *not* having held this language. But, unfortunately for our estimate of both, he has not allowed the matter to rest here. He has put every honest mind in the attitude of contempt by the audacious statement that "*if* he had said all that is charged, *it would, in his judgment, have been no more than he was authorized to say!*" We are, therefore, to understand that he openly charges Admiral Dupont with a prejudice against the monitors that prevented his giving them a fair trial. If Mr. Stimers means anything else, it will be well for him to make haste to say so.

We are not in the secret of Mr. Stimer's publication. He must feel that he has a strong "right bower" in the Navy Department to venture on making such assertions. Indeed he so frequently tries to assimilate his own views with those of the Government as to leave the impression that they either have, or that he would try to make us believe they have, official sanction. If they are not so authorized, we submit whether justice does not demand that the Department shall say so.

Mr. Stimers' one leading point in proof of his accusation against the sufficiency of Admiral Dupont's attack is, that the Admiral did not make use of certain instruments, popularly known as "Devils," which had been designed by Capt. Ericsson for the purpose of removing the obstructions in Charleston Harbor. These appliances consisted of a great raft to be attached to the bow of the monitors, and on the front of this was to be hung a huge shell, which was to be used for removing, by explosive force, obstructions within the harbor. The principle embodied in the Latin proverb, *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, gives Mr. Stimers a famous opening for expatiation on the wonderful powers and possibilities of these "devilish" devices, if they had only been used. For here was the rub. "Dupont declined to order their employment." And not only this, but he declined to give Mr. Stimers permission to go into the action with one of the monitors thus armed, which was worse still; for if a monitor, with a "devil" attached, would, as he confidently says, "have passed the obstructions," a monitor, a "devil" *and* Mr. Stimers would have blown the whole harbor to Halifax, to say the very least. But whether they would have done this or something else can best be judged by a few facts, which we proceed to briefly state. We are much mistaken if they do not explode this "valuable instrument" much more effectually than it would ever have exploded any of the rebel torpedoes, and if they do not put Mr. Stimers in the position of another "engineer," who found himself "hoist with his own petard."

Mr. Stimers affirms that Admiral Dupont "declined to *order* the employment" of these contrivances. True, but did he not *invite* their employment by any of the Captains who were willing to try them? He did, and not one was willing to do so. Why was this, again? Pure "prejudice?" Not at all. It was the result of previous experiments in Edisto—experiments which convinced every man that the monitors, encumbered with these appendages, would neither be able to steer nor go. It was under these circumstances—under the belief of every Captain that the contrivances were an utter delusion and snare, and that the attempt to navigate the monitors with them in the tide-way of Charleston harbor would have insured the destruction of their vessels, that the *Captains*, not Admiral Dupont, declined to use them.

But Mr. Stimers tells us that *he* had experimented with them. "The effectiveness of these shells had been so tested by me before they were sent to Admiral Dupont as to make it clear to my mind, and *to that of the Government*, that they would be practically safe and capable of clearing the track of battle." This might be imposing did we not know that the conditions under which these experiments were made were altogether different from those under which the instruments would be practically used—that the raft was attached to a steamer, not to a monitor, (the difference of speed being an essentially differentiating condition,) and that his "experiments" consisted in blowing up a certain amount of water, (not the element to be eliminated,) and that he never in all his experiments blew up anything else the size of a shingle. Whether the Government considers the experiments and conclusions of the united Captains of the fleet or those of Mr. Stimers as entitled to most weight, is pretty well settled in the fate of these contrivances. For is it not strange that, if the "mind of the Government" was so complete a convert to their capacity as Mr. Stimers claims, they have never been sent to Admiral Dahlgren; and not only so, but that they have been thrown aside, and are now actually being used as kindling-wood and old iron?

Such is the "baseless fabric" which forms the *gravamen* of the railing accusation of Engineer Stimers. Indeed, with the exception of a feeble attempt to show that "the monitors were not materially injured," it forms the whole scope of his argument. Now we are willing to concede that the monitors were not all sent to the bottom of Charleston harbor—that in thirty-five minutes only five out of the nine were put *hors du combat*. What the amount of that disabling was is not material to inquire, (though, if we recollect aright, instead of all being "as good as ever" in a few hours, as Mr. Stimers asserts, they were weeks and weeks at Port Royal, undergoing repairs:) they were as completely out of the fight as if they had been sent to the bottom of the harbor. The essential point is that a trial had been made, and that *every Captain came out convinced that to renew the assault would be madness and utter destruction.* These men were the very flower of our navy and presented an assemblage of officers so conspicuous for their gallantry and skill that probably their match was never seen in any service in the world. *They* were satisfied; but it seems Mr. Stimers was not!

We do not think that the conduct of Admiral Dupont needs any defence; but if it did, the course of events has furnished one which is so powerful that no possible argument could have a tithe of its force. Admiral Dupont was displaced, and a commander placed over the fleet who was known to share all the Government's views respecting iron-clads, and who was certainly innocent of all "prejudice" against the monitors. Well, what has he done? He has been four months in front of Charleston harbor, and the iron-clads have not, during the whole time, been under as much fire as they were during Dupont's immortal half hour. With the immense advantage, over Dupont, of the army to cover his flank; with the whole of Morris Island and all its works in our possession; with Sumter a mass of ruins and its tremendous battery closed in everlasting silence, why does he not rush up into Charleston? We do not ask this in censure of Admiral Dahlgren, but we do say that it is a complete vindication of his illustrious predecessor. He knows the difficulties, and knows the deficiencies of his instruments. The Government, too, have had some of those delusions, which they before refused to yield, rudely dissipated. As for the public, it has long ago got over the monitor mania. While believing that as an experiment in one class of iron-clads they are valuable, and will still be able to do much, we know not only that they are *not* invulnerable, but that their weaknesses are very numerous and very great. There are now left to support them *à l'outrance* only those whose share in this vast vested interest, amounting to tens of millions of dollars, allows them to descend to anything to sustain them—even to such an attempt as we have been seeing to sully the pure and spotless fame of the grandest sailor of modern times.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Postmaster-General Blair, a few weeks since, made a speech at Rockville, Md. Its first result was a warm welcome from the Copperhead Press throughout the country; its second, a poll of two hundred votes in Rockville precinct, every one of which was cast for Harris, the Secession candidate for Congress. We call that a remarkable success.

☞ It is not quite fair to charge this result wholly to the speech of Mr. Blair. We have instances in our own election which illustrate the danger of thus estimating the effect of individual efforts. In one of the Assembly Districts of Brooklyn, for example, Mr. Greeley made a speech in favor of electing Mr. Callicot, an independent nominee, over the regular candidate of the Union party, Mr. Perry, and he was ably supported in this effort by the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*. The result showed that out of about 5,000 votes polled, Mr. Callicot received about 250, and Mr. Perry was elected by a majority nearly *twice* as large as Mr. Callicot's whole vote. It is possible that if Mr. Greeley had not gone there and made a speech, Mr. Callicot's vote would have been larger, but it would be scarcely the thing to say so.

Patriotic Offer to the Government.

THE FAMOUS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE PROPOSES TO ENLIST FOR AN ADDITIONAL THREE YEARS OR THE WAR.

It will be seen by the accompanying letter, written by Col. William R. Brewster, commanding the Excelsior Brigade, and addressed to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, that this veteran organization offers to reënlist for three years or the war, on condition of being allowed the privilege to reorganize as mounted infantry. They also desire to be permitted to return to New-York for a period of sixty days to recruit.

The popularity of this brigade among New-Yorkers, who are justly proud of its brilliant achievements, is such as to leave no room for doubt but that the promise made in Col. Brewster's application, to return to the field five thousand strong by the 5th of next January, will be fulfilled. It may be regarded as a certainty that the War Department will accept the services of this noble band of men, upon the simple conditions they have asked.

No greater compliment could be paid the Government than this unanimous offer of these heroes of many battles, who have passed through all the vicissitudes and dangers of a soldier's life, and who now come forward with true patriotism to tender again their services until the final triumph of our arms.

Headquarters Excelsior Brigade,
Second Division Third Army Corps,
Nov. 2, 1863.

General: The term of service of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments of this brigade (the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth regiments New-York State Volunteers) expires in June and July, 1864. The One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers was attached to the brigade in November last, and has some twenty months yet to serve, but owing to the heavy losses it has sustained is equally reduced in numbers with the others, which have been longer in the service.

By the casualties of the service, our numbers are now so much reduced that the six regiments number but 1,561 commissioned officers and enlisted men present for duty, and 1,015 absent.

These absent are mostly disabled from wounds received at Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, and not more than one-third of them will ever return to duty.

This brigade has participated in every action in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, with the single exception of the battle of Antietam, when our corps, on account of its severe losses upon the Peninsula, and in the campaign of Pope, was ordered to Alexandria to rest and recruit.

The officers and men of this command, proud of its record, which has never been tarnished, and desirous of perpetuating it by remaining in the service till the close of the war, now offer to re-enlist in the service of the Government for an additional term of three years, upon the following conditions:

1. That they are allowed to reorganize as a brigade of mounted infantry, to be known as the "Excelsior" Brigade of Mounted Infantry.

2. That the brigade be allowed to go to New-York, where it was raised, and remain until the 5th of January next, which is the expiration of the time allowed by the President's Proclamation for raising men by volunteering.

Should you deem it expedient to accept this proposition, I am authorized by the commandants of regiments to say that their commands will all reënlist, and they are willing to guarantee, that at the expiration of the time above-mentioned, they will return to the army 5,000 strong, and form a body of men, second to none in the service of the United States.

The cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as also the principal towns and counties of the State, are now making arrangements to offer large bounties to volunteers, in addition to that allowed by the Government, and should the brigade be allowed to take advantage of them at once, I feel confident that each of the six regiments, would by the first of January next report for duty filled to the minimum and probably to the maximum standard.

Trusting you will give me an early and favorable reply, I remain

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. R. BREWSTER,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 8.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The long-hesitated movement of the Army of the Potomac, for which cooked rations began to be chewed on Tuesday last, was finally commenced on Friday afternoon. The Second and Fifth corps made a feint to cross the Rappahannock and Rapidan, above Kelly's Ford, and the First, Third and Sixth marched to cross the river at Banks' Ford, and to take Fredericksburgh, and get a fight out of Lee's army. The suspension of this movement from Tuesday to Friday is charged principally to the account of a tardy supply of forage.

POOR PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.

One of the most intelligent members of the last House, who has just returned from a tour of observation in Mississippi, represents to the Administration that not 50,000 bales of cotton will be raised in the entire South this year, and that next year not a single bale will be raised, unless the Government immediately sets to work to save the labor of the slaves, who are threatened with destruction by starvation and exposure. Not less than eighteen hundred thousand field negroes are penned in Georgia and Alabama—driven in from the outer Slave States. The loss of this enormous productive machinery is actually a threatened calamity of this Winter's campaign.

SECRETARY CHASE AND THE TREASURY WORKMEN.

The report of the Committee of the workmen of the Treasury Extension on a strike, who were appointed to negotiate with Mr. Cease an amelioration of the conditions under which they were required to work, was that Mr. Chase deprecated the strike as he would any other attempt to coerce the Department to adopt any rule by dictation. He said he could not properly make any decision until he had fully informed himself of all the facts, and of the practice of other Departments. This he could not do at the moment, but would do it as soon as the pressure of public business would admit.

The Secretary further said that the half-hour rule for dinner was adopted for the men's convenience; as it did not appear to promote their convenience, the order would be rescinded, and he would immediately so direct.

The Secretary told the Committee that if the men chose to go to work under Mr. Rogers' original order, so as not to interfere with the progress of the work, he would give the matter his attention and decision at the earliest moment consistent with public duties. When this decision should be rendered, it should take date from the recommencement of work so that no injustice would be done to any one. If the decision should be satisfactory to the men, they could then continue their work. If it should not be, they could then dissolve their connection with it, and no one of them would be annoyed.

This report was not received with favor by the working men.

Mr. James A. Cooper said he could not see that the Secretary had yet replied to any of their demands, and moved that, as they had struck for the old rates they do not go to work until their demands are complied with. They had struck for an hour by sun to sunset, and he for one wanted a decisive and distinct answer before he went to work. The question was whether they should work on their old rules or under the new ones.

Mr. John Riggs said that he had understood that Mr. Rogers had gone North to look for hands to fill their places, and he did not know but that the Secretary was waiting to hear from Mr. Rogers. It seemed to him that it took the Secretary "a long time to say yes or no."

Mr. Martin argued that as the Secretary had sustained the order of Mr. Rogers, if they went to work on his request they would trample on their rights.

The question was asked if the Secretary wished them to work from 7 to 5, which would amount to a reduction of 25 cents per day.

Mr. Super explained that the Secretary wished them to work on the last order, and if he decided that they were entitled to a day's work they would receive it, but if his decision was not satisfactory they could do as they are doing now.

The men finally resolved to go to work again, and to continue their Committee of Negotiation, who were instructed to report Mr. Chase's decision whenever it should be obtained.

THE STRIKE OF THE BOOKBINDERS.

Mr. Defrees, the Superintendent of the Government printing-office, and universally respected and beloved by compositors, was compelled to refuse the demands of the bookbinders on Friday by the impossibility of getting his accounts passed through the Treasury if he paid the increase of wages asked. The bookbinders all left work, and it is understood that the work in the bindery will cease until the difficulties are adjusted. The number of bookbinders employed at the Government office is about sixty, but of course their cessation of work will affect about the same number of girls, who are to-day, however, at work as usual, but they, and to the bookbinders cease work for any length of time, will be obliged to stop. The compositors employed at that office held a meeting last night, and rescinded the resolution passed on Tuesday night, looking to making the same demands as the bookbinders, and they are at work to-day as usual; but it is understood that the subject will be brought before the Typographical Society to-night, when, if the resolution should be passed, all the establishments in the city will be affected. It is stated that, should the bookbinders be successful in carrying their point, there will be a general strike of all the other departments of the Government office, which now employs about 600 persons, male and female.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Lewis to-day decided that all dividends of the gains, profits or accumulation of Life Insurance Companies declared on money or scrip, or added as a bonus or augmentation to the policy of the insured, since the 1st day of September, 1862, including such as were divided before that day but not payable till after, are liable to the duty of 3 per cent., under section 82 of the Excise law, whenever the same shall be paid or used in reduction of the premium upon any policy, or in payment or part payment of any premium note given to such Company. And whenever the holder of a policy shall realize on a surrender of it to the insurer, an advance on the premium, 3 per cent. must be paid on said advance.

DEPOSITORIES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

The Second National Bank, at Cincinnati, and the First National Bank, at Towanda, Penn., have been designated as depositories of public money, and Commissioner Lewis has directed the nearest Collectors to these Banks to make deposits therein.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Drs. Myres Baker, Middletown, Conn.; Samuel Spence, Medina, Ohio; Edward V. Spencer, Mt. Ver-

[illegible], Esq., Bowman Lounge, Canada-New-York; Reuus C. Dunham, Seneca Falls, New-York; and W. J. Kessler, St. Mary's, Ohio, have been appointed examining surgeons by the Commissioner of Pensions.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8.

THE PAYMENT OF GOLD INTEREST-BEARING CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED.

It is not thought that the public interest requires any further payment at present of gold interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness before maturing, and the Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly directed the discontinuance of such payment, excepting certificates already presented or now in transit to the Department.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Secretary of State has arrived in this city by the night train from New-York, having left his son, Col. SEWARD, convalescent.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE ABOLISHED.

The *Sunday Chronicle* announces a fact of much interest in this city and neighborhood, viz.: that the Secretary of War has discontinued the office of Provost-Marshal to the War Department; hot the late incumbent, Col. BAKER, will remain in Washington for the present.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. RICHARD H. LEE, late of the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, has been appointed Postmaster for Camden in that State.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Departure by Sea of a Large Military Expedition.

MOVEMENTS IN THE TECHE DISTRICT.

The Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps Still at Opelousas.

The U. S. steam transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. SHERMAN, arrived at this port this morning from New-Orleans, Oct. 29, Ship Island, 30th, and Tortugas 2d inst.

She brings home the One Hendred and Seventy-sixth New-York Volneteers, ndar command of Capt. BARBOR, numbering 400 mee, their time having expired. She also brings a mail from the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Vincent*, at Ship Island.

The *Daniel Webster* brieg news of the departnre from New-Orleans, nnder Maj.-Gee. BANKS in person, of the expedition which for some weeks has been fitting out uedar direction of Maj.-Gen. DANA. The number of troops composing the expeditioe is not announced, hnt the fleet of transports is quite numerous. The steamship *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, is flagship, and the fleet incindes the steamships Crescent, St. Marys, Clinton, T. A. Scott, Pocahontas, Northernar, Empire City, Hussar, Nassau, Belvidere, Peabody, General Banks, Exact, Bagley, Zephyr and Union. Several schoosers and tugs are also attached fo the fleet as tenders to the transports. Three war-vessels convoy the expedition, viz.: the Monongahela, Capt. STRONG, Owasco, Liant.-Commanding HENRY, and Virginia, Lieut. BROWN. These vessels are nnder the command of Capt. Strong, of the Monongahela.

The fleet crossed the bar of the Southwest Pass on the morning of the 27th for its destination, on which we will not hazard a coejecture.

The following orders on anchoring were issued:

Immediately after enchoring on the enemy's coast, all boats will be cleared away; transports towing steam-tugs will cast them off, and those towing schooners will hani them np and await orders.

The soldiers will be provided with four days' cooked rations. This will be necessary, as there will be probably no fuel on shore. Their canteens will also be filled with good water, and they will be cautioned to be very careful in the use nf it. The men will then be formed, with arms, in good order, and bayonets in the scabbard. They will than step into the small boats and be rowed ashore. Every soldier will be supplied with the full amount of forty rounds of ammunition in his cartridge box, and those who are on board of transports, which carry ammunition, will carry twanty rounds extra in their knapsacks.

The Nineteenth and Thirteenth Army corps are not in the vicinity of Vermilionville, or betweeu there and Opelousas. It is certain they have not advanced beyond Opelousas, and propably they will remain where they are, holding the country already in our possession until something is heard from the expedition which lately sailed fromhere. There has been no fightieg. There are rumors nf an attack an our lines at different points of the Bayou Techa, but they are unfounded.

REPORTS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Saiurday, Nov. 7.

New-Orleane papere of the 29th ult. state ihet cotton is arriving there in considerable quantities. The receipts for October were 135,905,976 sacks.

The sugar crop was very light, owing to the scarcity of labor and inel.

Death nf a Telegraph Operator.

PHILADELPHIA, Sonday, Nov. 8.

Informstion haviug been received yesterdey, by ae arrival af New-York, of the death of FRANK T. McINVIRA, U. S. N., Assistaot Peymaster on the United States steamer *De Soto*, a special meeling of the telegraph operators of this city, was held this evening to testify their respect for the memory of their late associate, who was highly esteamed hy them, and who previous to his appoinment in the United States Nevy, held the respoesible posifion of operator in the capitnl bnilding af Washingtoe, where ha was well keowu and highly eeteemed by the members of ihe Prese, the senafors aed representatives ie Coegress, and the public generally, for his talents, his integrity and his virtues.

Mr. ROBERT J. BLACK presided at the meefing, aed Mr. JAMES J. RAVILLE acted as Secretary.

A Committee, coesistiog of Messrs. Woodrnff, Reville, Partrick, Morrow and Buckweil were appointed to adopt appropriate resolntions, and the following Series of resolutioes were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The reception of the sad news of the death of our late friend and associate, Mr. FRANK T. MCINTIRE, U. S. N., has created a feeling of the deepest sympathy, expressive only in our own hearts; and, whereas, he has ever performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his friends, and benefit of his brethren, we feel it incumbent upoa us that his merits shall not be forgotten; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby testify our respect for the memory of the deceased, who was ever ready to "answer" on "report," aed who has now "responded" to the "last call." An amiable companion, a generous friend, his loss opens a "circnit" which has continued for years without "interruption." *Requiescat in pace.*

The Maryland Elecfion.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The whole of the State has been heard from, except Calvert and Montgomery Counties. GOLDSBOROUGH'S majority is 26,662. The cooeties io be heard from may redoce it 1,000.

CRESWELL'e majority over CRISFIELD in the First District is 1,721.

HARRIS is elected ie the Fifth District hy nearly 9,000 majority over HOLLAND. The combined vote of CALVERT and HOLLAND would have beat him.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The Russian war steamer *Ryanda*, 30 deys from Hakodade, has arrived. This completes the Russian fleat which teteeds to Winter here. A grand ball and suppar will soon be given to the Russian officers, at Unioe Hall, which will cost about $10,000. The decoration of the ball hes been contracted for at $1,000.

JOSEPH MYERS, an old merchant, died yesterday.

The Washoe Consiitution Convention has agreed upon Nevada as the name of tae proposed State.

The business of the week now ended has been eminently satisfactory to the jobbing interests; whilm the importers of most the leading staples have had canse for general dissatisfaction ou account of the laxity of demaud.

The Telegraphic Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 8.

At e meeting of the Telegraphic Union in this city to-day, resolutions were adopted refusing to indorse the action of the late National Telegraph Convention so far as concerned the adoption of what is termed the "charity clause," allowing a certain amount per week fo e sick member, and also the provision excluding certain operators from the benefits of the Association.

Much interest is felt in the welfare of the new Association by the members in this city, and, no doubt, it will be placed on a permsnent basis.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. MAERTZEK announces a new production this week. It will be brought out on Wednesday, and is the "Judith" of Maestro PERI. The subject is a Biblical one, and has been treated in a masterly manner by the composer, who, although comparatively unknown here, enjoye a good European reputation. To-night, Mme. MEDORI will give her grand impersonation of the priestess in BELLINI'S "Norma." It is her best *rôle*, and will suffice, undoubtedly, to fill the house. The Russian decorations will, we suppose, be removed. The sooner the better. They were not of a character to add brilliancy to an art establishment.

Mr. GRAU will give two performances of Italian opera this week at Niblo's Gardan, and one representation at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The opera on all these occasions will be the same—"La Favorita." Mme. VERA LORINI, Mr. GRAU'S dramatic prima donna, sustains the *rôle* of *Leonora*. It was one of the stipulations in her contract that she should make her *début* in New-York, and in this particular work; hanea Mr. GRAU'S immediate raid. It was found impossible, owing to the jealousy of artists, to give Mr. GRAU the off nights at the Academy of Music. The singing birds who ere so warmly nested there do not relish the idea of being pecked out of their places by a bevy of new comers. Perhaps it wes as well that it turned out se. The public will thoroughly appreciate Mr. GRAU'S motive in giving two operatic evenings at Niblo's, and discriminate between that necessary act and a useless and vexatious opposition. We are persuaded that Niblo's Garden will be crowded to its greatest capacity on Wednesday next. The interest of a *début* is one attraction, and Mr. GRAU'S popularity with the best opera audiences of the Metropolis is another. Signor STEFANI, a tenor who was here two or three years ago, and is said to have greatly improvad, makes his *rentrée* as *Fernando*, and Signor MORELLI also renews his acquaintance with our audiesce as *Alfonso*.

Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, one of our most popular performers on the piano-forte, and a gentleman who never hesitates to lend a halping hand to those who require it, will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit on Wedosaday next. The entertainment has been gotten up hy a Committee of friends, and will be one of the best of the season. Wa hope that Mr. SANDERSON will be rewarded with a substantial token of the public's regard.

The Wollenhaupt Memoriel Concert on Wednesday was a complete success. Irving Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity; indeed, if that spacious edifice had been twice its present size, it would hardly have accommodated all who wished to obtain admission. The result will be very gratifying; more than twe thousand dollars will be handed over to the relatives of the deceased. The performances were conducted with much spirit, and passed off without a single disappointment. Where all were actuated hy a kindly motive, it would be wrong to make distinctions. The thanks of the Committee are due to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Signor Mongiardine, Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Robert Heller, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. Mosenthal, Mr. Matzka, Mr. Bergner, Signor Muzio, Mr. H. C. Timm and Mr. Charles Wels.

Election night is e bad night for esthetic enjoyment, and worse still for attractieg an audience to a peculiar and elevated kind of entertainment. Mr. STOCKEL had to suffer from this cause oe Tecsday last, when he ravived his celebrated cantata-symphoaique "Hiawatha." Under ordinary circumstances Irving Hall would have heeu crowded; as it was there was an audience which probably paid expenses, and amply demonstrated that, had the night been more favorable, fhara would have beeu a more gratifying resnlt. The work will be repeated during fhe present weak. It is, in many respects, noval, and in all, admirable. LONGFELLOW'S musicel trochaics are interesfiad by Mr. STOCKEL, with a graceful earnestness and fluent frashness of inventiou that can hardly be helter. Tha solos are rich in distinctive, avan characteristic melody; the choruses constitete a vivid background, and the orchestration, whilst if displays the aptness of a man of talent, reveels the erudition of a thorough musician. "Hiawathe" is the most important musical work that has lately been prodnced in America. The poem was read by MAVILDA HAZON; mildly and inoffensivaly in the first part; earnestly and well in tha tecoed. Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, the well knowe music publishers, are abont to issue tha music of "Hiawatha." Maey of the eumbers will obtain a wide degree of popularity.

The vicinity of Irviug Hell wes literelly choked with sweet sonads on Saiurday. For twelve hoers there was hardly a breath of relief in the musical plethora. It opened in the morning with the third rehearal of the Philharmonic Society. This had scarcely terminated wheu Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' third popular matioée commenced. Simultaeeously Mr. MAERTZER opened the doors of the Academy for hie lest combination matinée. An hour or two's rest was all that the musicians could anjoy ere they were called ugon to take part in tha first Philharmoeic Concert, at the Academy, aed tha first Promenade Coecert of the Seventh Regiment, at Irving Hall. We shall not be able to dwell at length on any of these eniertainmeots, nor is it necessary; ihey were all excellent. A delightfully varied programme was furnished hy Mr. THOMAS, aud was given with great effect by the orchestra. The soloists were Mr. GOTTSCHALK aed Miss FANNY RIDDALL, a youeg lady who possesses a fine voice, and knows how to use it skillfnlly. Mr. GOTTSCHALK was assisted by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, end with that gentleman, played several of the most popular duets. At the Academy of Music a splendad attendance was assembled. The whole of "Lucia," with ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI as the heroine, was given, and au act from "Martha." In the laiter, Miss KELLOGG appeared. Her impersonatioe of *Lady Henriette*, is one nf tha most charming realizations of the modern Italian *repertoire*. At the Philharmonic Concert the instrumental features were SCHUMANN'S Symphouy No. 2; fhe Ovarture ta "Coriolanus," by BEETHOVAN, aud to the "Flying Dutchman," by RICHARD WAGNER. They were excelleotly played by tha orchestra, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Mr. S. B. MILLS was the solo pianist, and acquitted himself with the masterly precision and healthful largeeess of style for which he is remarkable. The Society was also lucky enough to have tha services of Miss KELLOGG, who, we need scarcely add, was thoroughly enjoyable.

There will be a grand musical entertainmenf tonight at Irving Hall for fhe benefit of tha Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiars Relief Associatioe. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will assist ou the occasiou, and Mlle. CORDIER, who has accepted an engagemeni from M. MAX STRAKOSCH, will make her first appearance this season tharein. This admirable vocalist is a host in herself. The public will be glad to waicome her back to the Metropolis. Mr. CAMPBELL, the basso, assists: also Mr. CARLO PATTI, Mr. SANDARSON, Mr. G. W. WARREN, and Mr. BERGNER, conductnr.

THE PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Mr. HARRISON produced with great success, last week, a faithful represeutation of His Sathnic Majesty in Paris, which was nightly greeted hy full houses and deserved applanse. To-night he prodeces tha "Pet of the Petticoats," with an excellant cast, embodying the respective merits of Miss MARY SHAW, Miss SINGLETON and Miss MORTON, with Messrs. ANDREWS, WHITING and LENNOX. The constant success which attends this theatre is most gratifying to the public, and we presume not unpleasant to the manager.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ enters on his second week in Philadalphia to-night. He has met with much success there.

GEORGE CHRISTY issues a new programme to-night. It is up to the moment, and capable of keeping the audieuce in e roar.

The announcements at the various places to-night are more than usually interesting. A new burlesque will be brought out at Mrs. Woop's "Olympic." It is on the well known subject of the "Duke's Motto," and is called "The Motto; I am all there." The performances commence with the comedietta called "There's no Such Word as Fail." At Wallack's the drama of "Rosedale" is still the attraction; at the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. FOSTER produce a new romantic drama called "FLORIDA," in which Mr. FORREST is the hero; at Barnum's Museum there are a variety of entertainments; Mr. and Mrs. WM. GOMERSAL have been engaged for a short time, and appear in the opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment." The drama is "Brnnhilda—or Will not Be Dead"—a piece in which the public has a choice of Ghosts. At the Theatre Francais to-morrow night "Les 37 sous de M. Montandoir;" "Je Dine chez ma Mere," and "Le Caporal et la Payse."

AN EX-DEPUTY-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN CUSTODY—HE IS CHARGED WITH FORGERY ON ONE OF HIS SUCCESSORS.—An examination was begun before Justice DOWLING on Saturday in the case of JOHN WILSON, Jr., formerly Deputy Collector of Customs in this City under the Pierce and Buchanan administration. WILSON was arrested in Chicago by Officer WHITE, stationed to District Attorney HALL'S office, and brought to this City. EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, appeared as complainant, and stated nnder oath that WILSON offered a note for $1,000 to be discounted at the Bank on the 30th of May last. The note purported to be indorsed on the back by B. F. MUDGETT, at present Deputy Collector of Customs, and WILSON & BOOTH, of which firm the accused was a member. The note was payable 30 days after date. Previous to this time, however, the firm of WILSON & BOOTH dissolved partnership—WILSON going to Chicago. The note was protested, hot Mr. MUDGETT declined paying it on the ground that it was a forgery. Hence the arrest. On the examination the accused contended that the signature of Mr. MUDGETT was genuine, which the letter daeled, and Ex-Judge STEWART, the prisoner's counsel, snbjected him (Mr. MUDGETT) to a severe cross-examination. Mr. MUDGETT acknowledged indoraleg a note for $100 hot not for $1,000. Deputy Collectors EMERY and BUCHANAN were called on, and stated they believed the signature ou the note was genuine. Mr. HAIGHT was of a similar opinion. The case le now in the hands of Justice DOWLING, who will reuder e decision on Tuesdey.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY AMONG WOMEN.—JENNIE BROWN and MARIA SICKLES, *alias* Gentie Aenie, had a dispete in Howard-street at a late hour on Saturday night, which resulted in a fight betwee n the parties. Gentie Anele was so much lejnred hy her antagonist, who kicked her with such violence in the breast and abdomen as to prodnce severe ruptures. She was taken to the New-York Hospital. She is not expected to recover. JENNIE BROWN was locked up by the Fourteenth Precinct Police to await the result of the girl's fnjuries.

SUGGESTION TO FRIENDS OF EMIGRANTS.—The General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners at Castle Gardan, desires to call the attention of those who may have friends among the emigrants under his charge to the necessity of their calling and leaving their places of aedress, that those they may be seeking may at once be forwarded to their proper destination. If this is done the liability of emigrants to be swindled or led astray by vagabonds, who constantly infest every locality in the vicinity of Castle Garden may be avoided.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The October Calendar will be resumed this morning, when the following causes will be taken up: Nos. 24, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 45, 80, 81.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained hy any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an endnring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pan, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost neiversal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportioe to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or incloss stamp for circular.

Kendall's Ambeline to Ne Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

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KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than an brunettes, hnt they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and aeything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remova Moth Patches, Freckles, aed other discolerations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular.

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No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Hurlburt's
TRACHEAL DROPS,
The Homœopathic Specific Remedy for Cough and Croup in all stages of these diseases. It soothes at once the irritated air passages, and, if taken for a short time, in accordance with the directions, eradicates Cough and Croup so completely that not a trace of the disease is left. C. T. HURLBUET, proprietor, No. 437 Broome-st. Can also be obtained at any respectable druggist's. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens, Manufactured by E. S. Johnson & CO. are the best pens, for the least amount of money, of any firm in the world. any statement of any other manufacturer is the contrary notwithstanding. Send or call for a circular giving exact eegraviegs of pens and cases before purchasing elsewhere. These pens are warranted for one year. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Office No. 2 Dye-st., corner Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Feet-Covering for the Winter.—A large and attractive stock of elegantly-made Boots for gentlemen, and Gaiters, Over-Shoes and Slippers for balls and parties, &c., for ladies and misses, is offering at low prices at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

A Squeibig Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 216 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses. &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
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Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine by Mrs L. LEACH, at No. 295 Broadway, near 23d-st.

MARRIED.

FARRINGTON—DALY.—At Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Cox, WILLIAM R. FARRINGTON and ELLA C. DALY, daughter of Matthew Daly, all of New-York.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of his son-in-law, Eben Mason, on Friday, Nov. 6, RICHARD BIGELOW, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Richard H. and James Bigelow, and his sons-in-law, George R. Lockwood, Wm. A. Doan and Eben Mason, are cordially invited to attend his funeral, at the Mercer-st Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 9½ A. M., without further notice.

FARRMAN.—At her residence, New-Foundland, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, PHANA, wife of Peter Freemae, deceased, aged 63 years and 2 days.

GREENE.—In East Corinth, Vt., ANNA MARIA, wife of Jonathan P. Greene, aged 39 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives ane friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 381 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock.

HUNTER.—On Sunday, Nov. 7, JOAN S. HUNTER, only son of John and Abby E. Hunter, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 115 Henry-st.

MCDERMOTT.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, of consumption, ANNIA, third daughter of Henry McDermott.

Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, at i o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 North 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

MACDONALD.—In Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 8, JOHN M. MACDONALD, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock. Boats leave Jamesslip and 34th-st. ferries, at 11 o'clock, connecting at Hunter's Point with the cars of the Flushing Railroad; returning, leave Flushing at 1 and 3½ o'clock P. M.

MOFFAT.—On Friday morning, Nov. 6, JOHN MOFFAT, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 32 East 17th-st., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock to Trinity Church Cemetery, Bloomingdale. The relatives and friends of Mr. Moffat and his family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

PHILBIN.—At his parents' residence, No. 82 Clinton-place, on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, JOHN V. PHILBIN, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SHAPARD.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 7, NATHAN E., only son of Richard and Mary L. Shepard, aged 40 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family, also those of Fitch, Estee & Co., are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Monday,) Nov. 9, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 73 South 8th-st.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

SHARP.—On Friday morning, Nov. 6, GARDNER IGNATIUS, son of James and Mary Ane Sharp, aged 16 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Monday morning, Nov. 9, at 9 o'clock.

SHAW.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, of membraneous croup, CHARLOTTE F. SHAW, only child of William T. and Anna Shaw, aged 2 years, 4 months and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandparents, No. 223 West 24th-st., on Monday, Nov. 9, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Newton (N. J.) papers please copy.

SHAW.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 5, at the residance of her uncle, Edward T. Shaw, Esq., near Germantown, Penn., KATY BASCH, daughter of Henry and Lucy Shaw, of this City, aged 4 years.

STEWART.—In Boston, on Friday, Nov. 6, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mrs. LETITIA A. STEWART, wife of Robert Stewart, in the 46th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 188 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Belfast *News Letter* please copy.

TILLEY.—On Friday, Nov. 6, of apoplexy, JOHN G. TILLEY, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 218 4th-st., near North 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be removed to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, DELIA, daughter of A. P. Wilson, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, Nov. 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, Prospect-av., Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y. Her remains will be taken on Tuesday, Nov. 10, via New-York and Erie Railroad, A. M. train, to Middletown, from thence to the Dutch Reformed Church, at Bloomingburgh, where funeral services will also be held at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Middletown, on arrival of the train.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 577.—NOV. 7, 1863.
45, 66, 49, 39, 4, 21, 29, 26, 27, 9, 15, 47, 13, 23.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 578.—NOV. 7, 1863.
48, 17, 7, 38, 30, 72, 2, 71, 15, 65, 54, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

R. R. R.
MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.
MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.
MEDICINE FOR THE POOR.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the poor man's best friend, for it will relieve him of pain in a few minutes, and cure him if sick without loss of time. If the laborer, the mechanic, sailor, woodcutter, the boatman, the farmer, the merchant, the student, or the professional man, is seized with pain or is sick, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure him quickly. Not one day in a year need be lost by sickness if this medicine is used when pain or discomfort is experienced. It should be in every hut, cabin, house, palace, shop, camp, barge, and canal-boat in the land. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by Druggists generally.

HOLY GIFTS.
Very appropriate presents to Europe
THE GREAT ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
MOST ASTONISHING INVENTION.
LIKENESSES ON CHINA, VASES, CUPS, &c.,
COLD AND HOT WATERPROOF.
Superior in duration and cheapness to any other
METHOD OF PHOTOGRAPHY.
Patented in the United States, England, and France.
CARTES DE VISITS and other Likenesses on Paper
TAKEN AT CHEAPEST RATES.
Showrooms and Gallery at
No. 653 Broadway (opposite Bond-st.)
AMERICAN PORCELAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.
N. B.—Agents wanted.

FURNITURE
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTEMA.
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents free.
Specimen copies of the paper free.

IVORY-SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with initials, for Ladies and gentlemen, 75c. per pair; also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 287 Centre-st., N. Y., sign of the Golden Elephant

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hnndred, Two and Three Hnndred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the obtside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 387 Broome-st., near Bowery, New-York. A large assortment of goods always on hand. Pipes of any shape cut to order. Repairing neatly done.

MISS EVANS, THE YOUTHFUL TEMPERANCE orator, will speak THIS EVENING in Albany, and TO-MORROW EVENING in Troy.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and e dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a clond continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, hnt he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarre deserves the highest commandation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with coetinual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Voe Eisenberg, hut I must candidly say that I had no fath in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, dne to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,0 0.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $35,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.

WARD McLEAN.
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 19 Wall-st.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1858," I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereafter particularly designated in this proclamation, and by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1869, 1870, 1871, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; Nos. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, loaned to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Mundon; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING STOCK IN THIS Company on the first day of November, instant, are hereby notified that in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for interest on the Stock since August 1, 1857, they are entitled to thirty-four and one half per cent. (34½) upon the amount by them respectively so held, payable in Stock on demand, on and after the 10th instant, on pre entation of their certificates therefor and the execution of the proper release of all claims for interest on account of such stock. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 46,324, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour. WALTER E. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK Oct. 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 346 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE publication of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SONS, in New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD- ers of the Harlem and S. N. Company will be held at the Court-house, Fordham, Westchester County, on Monday, the 16th day of November, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., for the purpose of hearing and considering the proceedings and for electing a Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DEBEWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 20, 1863.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of this Sewing per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October, principal payable in 1896. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
DUANE, DREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF Counterfeit Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey, Apply to
WM. H. MASSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECUBITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.
John S. Williams—Of Williams & Union, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vondenusen D. Shairs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. Msy—Of Josiah Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John M. White—Of E. W. Tiers & Co., New-York.
Charles Pratt—Of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, New York.
John Camerden—Of Dellner, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Cruwell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron H. Rathbone—Of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Eoglehorn—Of Englehorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Witthaus—Of R. A. Witthaus & Co., New-York.
Russell Stebbins, Jr.—Of Schleffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
R. Cornell White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Elias Wade, Jr.—Of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Scudder—Of Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin C. Arnold—Of Sturges, Lenuet & Co., New-York.
Samual Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin E. Taylor—Of Woodward, Laurence & Co., New-York.
J. Laurence Elder—Of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Rowe—Of T. & G. Rowe, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lamson—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. L. Amsinck—Of L. L. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
O. W. F. Randolph—Of O. W. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Luling—Of Charles Luling & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Eben Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. P. Brintnall—Of F. Skinner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Benker & Carpenter, Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, Jr.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Isaac M. Pennock—Of Pennock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Bagaley—Of William Bagaley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REFER TO
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

UNITED STATES
5-20
COUPON BONDS
FOR SALE,
With Coupon dated Nov. 1.
GARESCHE, MINTON & CO.,
No. 3 Broad-st.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, the following named gentleman were duly elected Directors of the Chatham Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
WILLIAM H. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COUPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. BOOTH,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COUPER was unanimously elected Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on day of payment less ¼ of one per cent. COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in this market, purchased at current rates by

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to KETCHUM, SON & Co., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD Nov. 3, 1863, the following named persons were unanimously chosen Directors:

GEORGE ALLEN, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
ROSWELL S. BURROWS, SMITH SHELDON,
ELISHA A. PACKER, JAS. E. SOUTHWORTH,
RUSSELL C. ROOT, JOSEPH T. SANGER,
DANIEL M. WILSON.

Inspectors of the next election:
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, ABRAM S. ALLISON,
ALBERT B. CARVILL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JAMES E. SOUTHWORTH was unanimously reelected President, and RUSSELL C. ROOT was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for thirteen Directors, and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Company, 33-av., between 58th and 60th sts., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1896.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds: this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BELL COMPANY,
No. 39 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst.

WM. RUSSELL, JOSEPH, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. BROWN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

EDWARD TAYLOR, Q. C. DE GROVE.

TAYLOR & DE GROVE,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 53 Beaver-st., New-York.

We propose transacting a regular Commission business in the purchase and sale of Government Securities, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Mortgages.

STERLING EXCHANGE AND GOLD.

Any commission intrusted to us will be attended to with strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favor us with their orders. TAYLOR & DE GROVE.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK.	ST. LOUIS.
Chemical Bank.	Hillman Brothers.
G. S. Robbins & Sons,	B. M. Runyan, Esq.,
Sandrerson Bros.,	Former Rec. & Treas.,
NASHVILLE, TENN.	Chadbourne & Foster.
A. Hamilton, Esq.,	NEW-ORLEANS.
James Walker, Esq.,	J. S. Bein & Sons,
A. Fall, Esq.,	W. A. Johnson & Co.,
S. N. Marcy, Esq.	A. MacLaurin Esq.

LOUISVILLE.
T. Coleman, Esq., President
Louisville Rolling Mill Co.,
T. C. Steele, Esq.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED.) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from the date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., on which day, at which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 28, 1863, payable Nov. 6, free of Government Tax.

The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. P. Bancroft & Co., No. 28 State-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.

Connecticut Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.

WM. H. TINGLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 3d day of November next. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over .....$200,000 Assets ever.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK,"
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON,
8 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,
at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, soft beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner H. GEORGE, consisting of
FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 17th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 hhds. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

J. S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOAT AT AUCTION.—THE STEAMboat G. E. WINANTS will be sold at public auction, on board, by S. & J. BOGART, auctioneers, at the foot of Canal-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock P. M. For particulars see circulars.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-street, a light dappled-gray horse—years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish and a fine saddle horse.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
(MONDAY,) NOVEMBER 9,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST

For account of whom it may concern:

60 Sh. Ocean Bank	$50	10 Sh. Bk of Comm'ce	$100
80 Sh. Firemen's Tr. Ins.	10	10 Sh. Etna Fire In. Co.	50
50 Sh. Security Fire Ins.	50	50 Sh. Kings Co. Fire In.	20
20 Sh. Secondary R.	10	60 Sh. Eagle Fire Ins.	40
10 Sh. Wash. Mk't Ins.	100	40 Sh. Lenox Fire Ins.	25
50 Sh. Mercantile Mu. In.	100	20 Sh. Columbia Fire In.	50
15 Sh. New W'd Fire Ins.	50	25 Sh. Exchange Fire Ins.	30
80 Sh. Security Fire Ins.	50		

$6,000 7 per cent. Great Western (Ill.) Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

$2,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 8 per cent. Keokuk City Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE,
THURSDAY, NOV. 12.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 644 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Glevannoni and Zamboni. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Baccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Caress, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT SALE OF CLOCKS, BRONZES, CHANDELIERS, OAS FIXTURES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 9 and 10, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 623 Broadway: The entire stock of bronzes, chandeliers, &c., imported by H. Davidson, all of the latest Parisian patterns, consisting of very fine Parisian and bronze clocks, candelabras and figures to match; solid bronze, ormolu and fancy chandeliers, of the richest description; brackets and hall do., &c.; large and small real bronze statues and groups, bronze carcel lamps, china, gas, do., coupes, real bronze vases, sets bronze and steel clocks and candelabras, china do., ormolu and bronze clocks, candelabras, gilding, single and double side brackets, hall lanterns with stained glass, rich Parisian vases, colognes, card receivers, and other descriptions of goods. This stock is all of the highest quality imported and warranted in every particular. Can be examined until the day of sale as above.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of fine household furniture, consisting of a number of English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood marble-top etagere, oak marble-top buffet, rosewood parlor suites in green and crimson reps, rosewood secretary book-case, gilt frame pier mirror and base, about 20 pair lace and Nottingham curtains and cornices, nearly new; mahogany extension tables, oiaok walnut dining chairs, in 3 color reps; rosewood centre tables, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, oak dining chairs, engravings, lounges, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Also, at 10 o'clock, mahogany grand piano, made by Webster, of New-York.

EDWARD SIMPKINICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of English carpets, French plate mirrors, &c.—E. W. IVES & Co. on the premises, No. 28 Lexington-avenue, On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'cl ck.

The elegant furniture of said residence, new about one year since, and all of the best description, having been made to order in every instance. The carpets were supplied by Stewart, and consist of velvet, tirnsels, three-ply and other descriptions. Rich gilt cornices and lace curtains to match, windows matching; two superb pier glasses, one of which is 120x56, with base tables to match. Suits of parlor furniture, enameled chamber do, handsome carved oak dining-room suite, consisting of sideboard, extension table, chairs, &c. Also, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, lounges, easy-chairs, centre tables, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, hall stand, oilcloths, refrigerators, china, glass, cutlery and plated ware. On exhibition, and catalogue morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a valuable farm, (containing 22½ acres,) at Newtown, L. I., on the Calamus road, formerly the old Penoybridge road. There is a substantial dwelling-house on the farm. Also 2 wells, fine field of water, and the neighborhood is health

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

LETTER NO. 8.

Messrs. C——n, Bro. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot but acknowledge the wonderful result from the internal use of your "Tropical Balsam." I have been subject to weakness of the lungs for some time past, and my brother-in-law, Mr. William Pinchear, was attacked some two months ago by a fearful hemorrhage of the lungs and pains in his chest, which for several weeks threatened his life; after having tried in vain almost every other remedy, we resolved to give your Balsam a fair and just trial, which we did with the most happy results. Both Mr. Pinchear and myself are now in excellent health, attending to our respective avocations in my Hair Dressing Saloon at the New York Hotel. Believe me, gentlemen, to be ever yours, respectfully,

T. M. SCHAEFFER,

New-York, Nov. 4, 1863.

LETTER NO. 10.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1863.

Messrs. Correro Brothers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The "Tropical Balsam" you prepare, has to my knowledge produced surprising effects. Since I read your circular, I have had occasion to recommend it to several persons for hemorrhage, resulting from wounds, also for ulcers, etc., and it has in all cases produced an immediate relief and a rapid cure. I recommended it likewise to a friend of mine who suffered from external hemorrhoids (piles), although you don't say in your circular that it is a good remedy for the cure of this disease, and he was very much relieved a few minutes after the application of the Balsam, getting gradually better and better, until he was entirely well in 36 hours.

Wishing the virtues of the "Tropical Balsam" to get known, and its use to become general, I have not hesitated to address you at the present, that you may publish it if you like. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CARRERAS, No. 150 Water-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen

This well-known medicine is no imposition, not a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent,

N. B.—$1 and 5 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2 Courtlandt-st., New-York,
Sole Authorized United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will not be but little more trouble to restore you to you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the worst cases eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may set a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veoeriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any parts of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by nonaccredited agent.

PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Seperate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
7th, 10th, 12th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor the roll of his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 861 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteen th day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M.; and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avennes; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Bowning streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avennes. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Aldermao JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—THE ADVERTISER, ACquainted with finance, and commanding the above capital, desires to join as a partner a sound and well-established jobbing house; the best of testimonials. Address, with real name, S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 201 Broadway, for 3 days.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—No. Farlan & Co.'s Patent medium size, as good as new, except painting. Size 21 by 24 inches; height, 28 inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $60. Inquire No. 136 East Broadway, in the basement.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIAT C, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. NICHOLSON.

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $35, $50, $65, $100.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Jenkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Nov. 14
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,900	Hughes.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. .

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged the following rates

First Cabin.....$80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN.
Capt. BALLANTINE.
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec early

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class Iron, British steamship "ISLAND," Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner. In water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas.....75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.....80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....12th October.
MONDAY.....9th November.
MONDAY.....7th December.

Passage to-day—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

British ship GRATITUDE sails Nov. 14.
British ship ALBION sails Nov. 18.
FOR LONDON—X LINE
Ship ADRIATIC sails Nov. 8.

For passage to or from London and Liverpool, or drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons.

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Wertz-st.—North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The first class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS:
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR.
WILLIAM R. BARR, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CORSICA—For Havana and Nassau N. P. The *Corsica*, LE MESURIER, Commander, will sail from the stream on MONDAY, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Corsica*, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and 3 children, aged 16, 6 and 2 years; a front room and room adjoining, furnished, on 2d floor; location between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 9th avs. Address J. S. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board in a private family, between 14th and 33d sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address GRISWOLD, Box No 555 General Post-office.

PATRONIZE THE GRANT HOUSE, Nos. 46 and 48 New-Sowery, named in honor of our most successful General, near Chatham-square and Chambers-st.; newly furnished. Rooms 25 to 50 cents a day; $1 to $3 a week for one person. Open all night.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 26th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8.
Positively for the last time this season,
NORMA,
with its incomparably great cast, including
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
in her unrivaled character of Norma.
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER.
SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI.
SIG. HANNIBAL BIACHI.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, AT 8,
first night of Peri's Grand Biblical Opera of
JUDITH.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock,
THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the Box office of the Academy, at Sieb & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine streets.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....Max Maretzek
FIFTH AND LAST
GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
OF THE COMPANY,

when will be presented Verdi's most popular opera,
ERNANI,

with an immense cast.

The sale of reserved seats commences to-morrow morning at the Box office of the Academy, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.
Lessee.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Ticket Office opens this morning.
J. GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Lyric Tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,

from the principal opera houses in Europe, where she has achieved the distinction of being one of the great dramatic singers of the age.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give
TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA
with his new company, positively their
ONLY APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 11 and 14, at NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, LA FAVORITA.
VERA LORINI.....in her celebrated rôle of LEONORA
STEFANI.....in his great rôle of FERNANDO
MORELLI.....in his renowned part of ALFONSO.
Bertli as Balthazar; Johanna Fisher as Inez,
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

The Regular Opera Prices will be maintained. Admission to Parquette, Parquette Circle, Balcony and Boxes, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Seats can be secured, for one or both evenings, at Niblo's Garden; Beers & Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway; and Root & Antony's, Nassau-st.

Mr. Grau has also much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the new Prima Donna,
MOLLE. PAULINE CASTRI.
and the Great favorite contralto,
MLLE. MORENSI.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT.
GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN
OF MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,

the new and great Lyric Prima Donna.

The Opera selected for the debut of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,

in which she will sustain her great rôle of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several rôles.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863.

The services of several eminent artists have been volunteered for the occasion.

The concert will be given under the auspices of the following Committee:

L. M. Gottschalk, Manton Marble, Wm. B. Bradbury, C. F. Chickering, Wm. Hall, John B. Dunham, Edgar A. Dunham, Robert Steegel, F. B. Halm-müller, Edward L. Cerlles, Samuel Martin,
L. F. Harrison, Max Maretzek, H. G. Stebbins, Steinway & Sons, H. Worcester, C. B. Seymour, H. A. Dellile, Paul F. Nicholson, Edmund Remacle, Charles H. Byrne, Charles Fradel.

Decker Brothers.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the music stores. Reserved seats $1. To be had at No. 701 Broadway, of Messrs Beer & Schirmer.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THE NEW SENSATION,
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

More than 1,000 splendid views of scenery, architecture and statuary, in every part of the world, illustrating all the realms of art and beauty exhibited with the most brilliant illumination known to science, on a canvas measuring 600 square feet, with a descriptive lecture. More than 50 fresh pieces shown every night.

Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, the exhibition to commence at 7½ P. M. precisely.

HUGH B. McKEON,
Manager.

IRVING HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.
"OUR FIRST BABY,"
A TALK OF HOME,
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 10.

Doors open at 7; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

Course tickets $1; single nights 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

To be had at all the Music and Book Stores.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT THE VOCAL Gymnasium, No 29 Cooper Institute. Classes for ladies, gentlemen and children during the day and evening.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east of Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st.) stopping at all stations. Fare for the train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

B. S. REYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—FOOT OF CHAMBERS-STREET.—Through

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Her Arrival at this Port—A Valuable Steamer and Cargo.

The United States transport *Fulton*, from Charleston Bar, arrived Sunday morning, makes the following report: On the 5th inst., when off Wilmington, at 7 A. M., the look-out at the fore-topmast-head made out a suspicious steamer, painted entirely white and burning soft coal, three points on the port bow; immediately gave chase, which resulted in her altering her course several times, we following her, and after a short time discovered that she was throwing cargo overboard, which confirmed our first suspicions that she was a blockade-runner. There was also in sight a fore-and-aft rigged gunboat, five points on our port bow. She remained in sight for a short time, when we lost sight of her astern. At 10 A. M. made a sidewheel gunboat on the port beam (afterwards ascertained to be the *Keystone State*.) About this time we fired three shots at the chase from a twenty-pound Parrott gun, falling short of the mark. At 11 A. M. made a sidewheel gunboat, (afterward ascertained to be the *Nansemond*,) three points on the port bow, also in pursuit. From this time until 2 P. M. continued in pursuit, gradually widening the space between us and the gunboats, and pealing the chase, when, after having fired fifteen shots, some of which passed entirely over the object, and others striking quite near, and after leaving our competitors far astern, the prize hove to. At this time the *Keystone State* was about ten miles astern, and the *Nansemond* about five miles. When the prize hove to a prize crew, in charge of our first officer and the Purser, was immediately sent on board, and a hawser from our stern attached to the prize—now ascertained to be the steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, of Charleston, from Nassau, N. P., for a Confederate port. The gunboat *Nansemond* arrived alongside the prize about half an hour, and the *Keystone State* about one hour after our hawser was made fast to the prize. This steamer is a valuable vessel, of about 800 tons burden, and has on board an unusually valuable cargo.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The prize steamer *Margaret and Jessie* is now lying at Pier No. 37 North River. The condition of the vessel cannot easily be described. Her decks are covered with rubbish of all kinds, occasioned by the exceedingly hasty manner her officers and crew discharged the most of her cargo into the sea. Valuable dry goods, watch keys by the gross, matches, blacking, shoes, boots, hats, &c., are piled together promiscuously. The Captain of the prize remarked to a bystander that the *Fulton* had got nothing by the capture but his vessel. Most the cargo, worth not less than $500,000, he managed to destroy. Between decks there is nothing but a jumbled mass of groceries and dry goods. Large cases have been emptied of their contents. The boxes were used, one of the crew said, to make steam. In the after part of the vessel there is a large quantity of baggage marked Mr. J. Larrita, Augusta, Ga., which that gentleman will probably not get quite as soon as anticipated. It is a noticeable fact that most of the smaller articles constituting the cargo, such as matches, blacking, brooms, &c., are of New-York manufacture, and evidently recently exported. It appears when the *Fulton* first hove in sight the Captain of the prize expected to be captured, and he employed all his time—nearly fourteen hours—in the destruction of his freight. The Captain says he would have taken to his boats and blown up his ship, had it not been for two lady passengers he had on board. The Captain, crew and passengers, including two ladies, are now in Eloridge-street jail awaiting examination. The *Margaret and Jessie* had made twelve successful voyages between Charleston and Nassau, and was on her thirteenth trip at the time of her capture. The prize vessel was yesterday in charge of Officers PARRY and FREEMAN, detailed by Capt. THORNE, of the City Hall Precinct, and to no more vigilant and faithful officers could the responsibility of "guard duty" have been assigned.

A number of French flags were found on board the vessel. An interesting and "affecting" memento was also found in the shape of a sword with the following elaborately and handsomely pencilled thereon: "Miss M. J. SCRIE, belle of Charleston." A line on it indicates that it was "written in Abaco, June 19, 1862." Abaco Island is, probably, where the vessel which contained the unfortunate gentleman had endeavored to make a harbor, or else had gone on to the reefs. Be all this as it may, the following given *verbatim*, as appearing on the back of the card, makes it more especially the "affecting" memento:

"First day alone. Never in all my life have I had such feeling until to-day that are over me now. All all belong me to the steamer have left, and myself is compelled to remain behind with no one but the inhabitants, which are all Blacks, and only about 20 of those, and nothing to eat but sweet"—

Here the card cuts short the lamentations and prevented the intended conclusion, which would probably have been "potatoes."

The steamships *Arago* and *Fulton*, formerly of the Havre and New-York line, and always fortunate and favorite vessels, keep up their well-earned reputation, now that they are employed in the Government service. The *Arago* a few months since was lucky enough to capture the *Emma*, a swift little blockade runner, which has made many successful trips to Wilmington, and Capt. GADSDEN was blamed in some quarters and complimented in others for assuming the responsibility of making a prize, his vessel not being regularly commissioned for such purposes. The question as to the right of a Government transport to make captures has, however, since been settled. The case of the *Emma* was submitted to Judge MARVIN, late of the United States District Court of Key West, who is generally admitted to be the best authority on questions of maritime law from his immense experience in admiralty cases,—prior to the war in matters of salvage and since in cases of capture—and he decided unequivocally that armed Government transports were perfectly justifiable in making seizures of vessels engaging in violating the blockade. The plucky example of Capt. GADSDEN has been followed by Capt. G. M. WALKER, of the *Fulton*, and both these vessels, while engaged in their ordinary voyages, have distinguished themselves and their commanders, and performed acts which are not less patriotic than profitable.

The Meeting to Aid Suffering Contrebands.

In the progress of the war a very large number of contrabands have been thrown upon our hands whose sufferings will be most appalling in the ensuing Winter, unless liberal aid be extended them. In a camp of four thousand, near Natchez, last Winter, the mortality was over twelve hundred. Major-Gen. GRANT, who has been a witness of their suffering, has delegated Chaplain A. S. FISKE to come East and represent matters as they are, and urge prompt and effective action on the part of the benevolent. This evening there will be a meeting at Cooper Institute to take into consideration the suggestions of Gen. GRANT. The condition of the contrabands is attracting the attention of the Government, and eliciting the sympathy of all cognizant of it. At the meeting this evening much of great interest will be heard, and some plan will undoubtedly be adopted by which the sufferings referred to can be provided against. Meantime clothing can be sent to Mr. LEECH, No. 1 Mercer-street, and money to Mr. J. B. COLLINS, No. 40 Wall-street, Treasurer, of Freedman's Relief Association.

Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,913,600 on Saturday, and, for the week, $14,242,600. Subscriptions are still taken with the back interest payable in gold or its equivalent, thus giving subscribers the Fall coupons on the 1st of May next. The amount of bonds remaining unsold does not exceed $135,000,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Nov. 9.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3695, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121. *Part II.*—No. 73 Dunne-street, Nos. 1206, 3740, 3244, 3046, 691, 1607, 181, 1845, 1971, 3037, 662, 2614, 2020, 3391, 772, 1536, 1538, 2130, 2167, 2125.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 29. On Demurrer Calendar—368, 54, 279, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 264.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2542, 2929, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2107, 1040, 1040½, 2775, 2861, 2891, 821, 2246, 1161, 2487, 3297, 2491, 2550. *Part II.*—Nos. 2652, 2668, 2494, 2483, 2448, 2638, 1504, 2018, 2706, 2712, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722.

Important Railroad Decision.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Nelson.

William Grosvenor vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company*—This was a suit brought to recover $10,000 damages. It had been tried twice before in the same Court. On the first trial the jury disagreed. On the second they gave a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff, which was set aside by consent. Plaintiff, with a party of friends, left by defendant's cars for Newark, in September, 1860, in the 10 P. M. train. He, with one friend, got out of the car at Centre-street Station, the first on reaching the city, where he was informed that he was to go to the next station, by his friends who remained in the car, and attempted to get on after the train was in motion, in consequence of which he was thrown to the ground, and his ankle injured probably for life. The evidence was conflicting, plaintiff's witnesses swearing that the cars did not stop at all at Centre-street Station, while defendant's witnesses all swore that the cars *did* stop and that some fifty to seventy-five passengers there got out. The former also swore that only "Newark" Station was called out; the latter that "Centre-street" was announced by the conductor. Plaintiff's counsel maintained—1st. That the Company is chargeable with extreme care. 2d. That the passenger is chargable only with ordinary care; and drew from evidence the conclusion that the Company was liable. The Counsel for defendants insisted—1st. That if plaintiff contributed in any way to the accident, he could not recover, even if the Company was careless. 2d. That the evidence showed that the Company was not careless, but that plaintiff was, in attempting to get on the car after it was in motion. The Judge, in charging the jury, left to the jury the question of fact, whether the plaintiff got on, or attempted to get on, while the car was in motion.

After a few minutes deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendants. Richardson and Spaulding for plaintiff; Joseph C. Jackson, attorney for defendants. Edgar S. Van Winkle of counsel for defendants.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpeting. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply; superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, table and piano covers, window shades, druggets four yards wide, and floor oil-cloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

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A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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WHAT IS THE USE OF A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION?—The question is answered in nearly every number of *The Phrenological Journal* by those who, having been benefited, are desirous of giving their experience. The *Journal* contains, besides, a large amount of valuable matter on those sciences of most importance to its readers, and is fully illustrated with portraits and other engravings. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Practical instruction in double entry book-keeping and business affairs is imparted daily at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, now over twenty years established. Separate rooms for private instruction in penmanship.

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The Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions. The most brilliant, interesting, valuable and useful number. Contains more engravings, more information and more elegance than any number yet issued. Ready Nov. 12.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hecla	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Nov. 28	New York	Southampton.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Tentonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana and Nassau.
Tutal Cain	Nov. 10	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana and Nassau.

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In U.S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Capt. Bragg, Mrs. Bragg, Capt. J. H. Moore, Capt. W. M. Crosby, Samuel Cooley and lady, Miss Cooley, Mrs. Hyatt, Nd. Magone, Capt. Overton, J. A. Anderson, U. S. N., Dr. Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bogert, Surgeon W. A. Smith, Surgeon A. B. Snow, W. F. Piper, W. Almy, J. W. Farnsworth, Lieut. Van Heusen, Lieut. G. D. Hillis, Wm. B. Earle, Lieut. J. Jaylon, F. Holmes, Surgeon Von Etten and servant, Surgeon H. H. Mitchell, Lieut. G. F. Soarer, S. B. Gowdy, Major T. H. Halsey, Lieut.-Col. Multer, Capt. G. D. Duncan, Capt. Waterbury, V. B. Hulse, Surgeon C. Sinclair, Dr. Buckley, W. M. Ingraham, Charles Levh, Alexander M. Brown, L. J. Cohen, Capt. D. O. Johnson, Lieut. J. H. Lay, Lieut. Hickok, Capt. W. D. Whiting, Lieut. A. G. Norton, Thomas Ellis and servant, D. Stone, M. Tomlison, Lieut. F. M. Hiles, Capt. T. W. Herring, George C. Chiles and servant, J. L. Cherry, G. Ottenberg, F. K. Howard, Chas. Follen, I. Mengsheimer, Major W. E. Spofford, Dr. Luke Hill, Lieut. James Baxter, Surgeon H. H. Ingerson, C. M. Fanning, Capt. E. S. Convers, Thomas Veryate and lady.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Dater, Mrs. C. W. Homer, two children and nurse, Miss Hutchins, Mrs. Col. R. B. Brown and two children, Capt. L. W. Purse, Dr. Reynolds, Mrs. Bullock and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lifter and child, Paul Bullock, Mr. Measu, Mr. Queenromer, child and servant, Mr. Demicourt and two children, C. B. Renand and two children, Mrs. W. B. Gifford, Mrs. E. D. Cousins and three children, Miss Kalalli, Mrs. Bailey and daughter, E. Hanna, C. Maszlk, C. Poyfer, Rev I. J. Henderson, Miss Gregory and child, F. Fabre, Miss Springer, A. Warricke, James Condon, Mark Hoyt, L. Fiset, Miss M. McCarthy, Miss F. Moore, Mr. Guion, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Flanders, Mr. Dilliugham, William C. Fisher, H. H. Lewis, E. C. Drew, A. K. Stram, Francis Dunn, Col. C. A. Hartwell, G. Deloche, Major Clark and nurse, Mrs. Renaud, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 39 | Sun sets..... 4 49 | Moon rises. 4 45
Sandy Hook. 6 03 | Gov. Island.. 6 52 | Hell Gate.. 8 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 8.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Walker, Port Royal, S. C., 4th inst., and Stono Inlet same day at 7½ o'clock P. M., with passengers etc., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 5th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., while off Wilmington, sighted the blockade-runner Margaret and Jessie; gave her chase, and after firing 16 rounds compelled her to come to; 4 P. M., boarded her and declared her a prize. After transferring the passengers to the Fulton, sent our hawser on board, and at 7 o'clock P. M., proceeded on our course with the M. and J. in tow. 5th inst., Henry Beshun, of Co. K, 17th Connecticut Volunteers, died, and was buried at sea on the morning of the 6th inst.

Steamer Thorn, Morgan, Stono Inlet 4th inst., in ballast to the Navy Agent. Passed Charleston 4th inst., at 5 P. M. There was heavy firing from Morris Island and two monitors, mostly directed toward Fort Sumter. 5th inst., 40 miles N. E. of Frying-Pan Shoals, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Hongua, who reported having chased, the day before, in company with the U. S. steamer Keystone State, a blockade-runner, trying to get into Wilmington. She was struck by two shots from the Hogua. The Keystone State was still in chase after her. This steamer is probably the Margaret and Jessie, captured by the Fulton.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans Oct. 29, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Cromwell & Co. Passed going in over the Bar, steamship Continental, bound up. Had heavy weather the entire passage, and damaged the rudder to such an extent as to render it almost useless. Oct. 30, passed a herm. brig bud. S., showing Sardinian colors.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans Oct. 28. Ship Island 30th, and Tortugas 2d inst., with the 176th regiment New-York Volunteers, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Dynner.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Dynner.

U. S. transport Canonicus, Better, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Williams, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Sebra, Crocker, (of Stockton.) Segar, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage, split sails, etc.

Bark Princess Alexandra, (Dan.,) Doute, Santiago de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Brig Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Burmeister, Matamoras Oct. 10, with mdse. to Miller & Houghton. Sid. in co. with Br brig Nix, of Jersey, for Liverpool. The brigs Susan B. Thompson, the Aberdeen, and the schr. Gleaner, all for New-York, sid. a few days previously.

Brig Eastern Star, Penny, Port Royal 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. James A. Brown, (of Fall River,) Collins, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Mary Emma, Better, Virginia, with wood.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships De Molay, Alliance, Planet, Dudley Buck, Ellen S. Terry.

Ship North America.

Barks Ocean Spray, Reindeer, Nereiad.

Brig Judge Hathaway.

Schr. Joseph Lloyd.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Arr. schr. Susan, Cape Haytien. Below, U. S. ship Relief, Pensacola.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 8.—Below, U. S. storeship Relief, from Pensacola.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Nov. 8.—Outside, ship Harriet, from Malaga for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

J. B. Elliott—brig, from Demarara for New-York, 6th inst., off Cape Hatteras.

Matamoras—schr., hence for Matamoras, Oct. 15, lat. 25 56, lon. 90.

James H. Brown—schr., bound N., Oct. 27, off Fall River.

Ida Lowe—pilot-boat, of Key West, Oct. 25, off Carryfort Reef.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras Oct. 10, bark Mary Bentley, Clark, for New-York in 8 ds.; brigs W. R. Kirby, Murray, for do.; John Parker Noeles, do.; Lydia B. Cole, Gardner, do.; Maria Morton, ——, do.; schr. J. L. Gerety, Davis, do.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Perryth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The karnite skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

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SOAPS.

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EAGLE MILLS.

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Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

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Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

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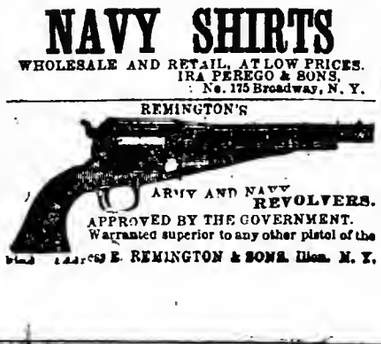

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

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Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Man, Women or Children.

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for Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushings of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION!" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and oder, and more Strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those Suffering from Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG HEALTHY NERVES,
Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
and will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.

A trial will convince the most

SKEPTICAL.

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and ransle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or Six for $5,
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VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC,

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered

Liver or Stomach,

such

as Constipation, Inward Piles.

Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1861.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters we publish the following receipt. Get one bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating, that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well-authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1863.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS: Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3785. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ADVANCE OF GEN. MEADE.

Continued Retreat of Lee's Army.

The Rebels Across the Rapidan and Our Forces Near Culpepper.

NO SERIOUS FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

BRISK CAVALRY SKIRMISHING.

Speculations as to the Enemy's Destination.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Our Information from Headquartars this evening is that Gen. BUFORD had a short skirmish with the enemy yesterday, near Rixleyville Headquarters. At Bewens' house, near Beverly Ford, Gen. MEADE yesterday (Sunday) crossed at Kelly's Ford, and made his hea quarters a mile beyond for a while, and thee returned to the forementioned point.

The bulk of the army is across the river near Brandy Station.

The total loss of the Sixth corps at Rappahannock Station, on Saturday night, was two hundred and sixty.

The rebels are reported in some force at Stevensburgh.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is completed to near Bealton Station. Men are still at work on it.

Heavy firing was heerd yesterday and this morning as though occurring in the lower part of Culpepper, beyond Kelly's Furd, in the direction of the junction of the Rapidan and the Rappahannock.

The Star suggests that our army already occupies the whole of Culpepper, and believes that if he desires to advance on that line, MEADE will break up the rebel railroad at and around Gordonsville as thoroughly as the rebels destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Rappahannock Station and Bristoe. They would be powerless to repair such a ruin.

LATER.—Officers from the front this evening state that Culpepper is occupied by our troops, and that our cavalry had reconnoitered so far as the Rapidan without meeting the rebels in considerable force. The whole of MEADE'S army is across the Rappahannock, and the impression among military men is that LEE'S entire force is in full retreat for Richmond, and that it will make no effort to retard our advance this side of the fortifications of that city. There is no rebel force of importance at Fredericksburgh.

LATEST.—A dispatch, received here to-night from the front, says that heavy cavalry skirmishing was going on all the afternoon southwest of Culpepper, toward Madison Court-house. The only rebel force this side of the Rapidan is STUART'S cavalry, who are covering the rebel retreat.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

It is reported to-day on authority of the surgeons in the Army of the Potomac, that our losses on Saturday were about 400, as stated in the Press telegram last night; 260 of these who are wounded, arrived here this morning, and were placed in the hospital.

The premises of the Old Capitol Prison are densely crowded to-day, 1,720 rebel prisoners that were taken in Saturday's engagements having reached here up to 8 o'clock this morning.

The officers from whom this information is derived say a few more are on the way.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9—P. M.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac to-night mentions that an aid of Gen. KILPATRICK'S arrived from the front late Saturday night, and reported that that officer encountered and fought with a body of rebel cavalry near Stevensburgh late in the afternoon of that day.

The enemy's pontoon bridge over the river, directly behind their works, fell into our hands after Gen. SEDGWICK'S defeat of the rebels, and was placed in charge of the Fifteenth New-York engineers. The bridge consisted of only five boats, and these were the same which were abandoned by the Engineer brigade for want of transportation on the Cockshominy last year.

The cannonading Sunday evening was probably Gen. BUFORD'S light batteries and some of the rebel cavalry with guns in the vicinity of the Yew Hills, northeast of Culpepper. Nothing authentic had, up to 10 o'clock this morning, been received from that quarter, at which time all was quiet.

The railroad and telegraph on the opposite side of the Rappahannock were found uninjured.

Our cavalry are reported at Culpepper.

At the latest accounts part of our forces were at Brandy Station, while another was two miles the other side of Kelley's Furd. Some of our troops were at other points.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Two more Officers Shot by Guerrillas—A Sergeant Wounded—Well Burned Premises—A Reconnaissance toward Fredericksburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Disgraceful and humiliating as the fact may be, it is nevertheless strictly true, that this army is completely surrounded by guerrillas and bushwhackers are fairly swarming within its lines. No two or three men can go out of sight of any camp without running the risk of either being shot or captured, because of marauding squads of the enemy everywhere to be found, the pickets having ceased to afford the usual protection to persons even while passing from depot of supplies to camp, or from one camp to another. To such an extent is this species of warfare carried on, that no officer, with the bump of caution at all developed, thinks of going beyond the immediate limits of a camp without a strong guard to accompany him, and the more reckless who venture out alone or with only one or two companions are considered extremely fortunate if they return in safety. Yesterday morning Lieut. HAGGIS, of the Second New-York cavalry, Acting Commissary of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry division, while riding, accompanied by a single Orderly, from Catlett's Station to a point three miles distant was shot at and seriously if not mortally wounded. This occurred almost within sight of Gen. PLEASONTON'S Headquarters, and within a mile of the Headquarters of Gen. MEADE. Lieut. HAGGIS was so seriously wounded that he could not be moved in an ambulance, and Lieut.-Col. AUSTIN, of Gen. PLEASONTON'S Staff had him brought in on a stretcher. Three men were taken prisoner at about the same time from the train Lieut. HAGGIS had in charge. On Wednesday, Capt. PAGE, Assistant Quartermaster at headquarters, sent Sergeant TYLER on some business to a point near Centreville. He succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Bull Run without difficulty, when he was stopped by a citizen, who told him there were twenty or more of the enemy concealed in a piece of woods through which the road passed he was then on. Making a flank movement to avoid them, Sergeant TYLER met a Lieutenant and Sergeant of the First Michigan cavalry, to whom he communicated the information he had just received and they parted. While still in sight the guerrillas fired, killing the Lieutenant and wounding the Sergeant with him. Sergeant TYLER, who is an experienced soldier, succeeded in avoiding the enemy, and reached camp last night in safety, though he saw several squads of bushwhackers at different points. Not a day passes but what officers or privates are shot, fired at or chased within the lines proper of this army. It remains to be seen how much longer this kind of warfare will be tolerated; tolerated, I say, because the means are at hand to crush out at once and forever both bushwhackers and guerrillas in this part of Virginia.

All who read the account, published in the TIMES, of the cavalry fight near Beverly Ford, last June, will remember the gallant conduct of Lieut. PARSONS, Eighth New-York cavalry, on that occasion, then acting Assistant-Adjutant-General to Col. DAVIS, who commanded a brigade. In the first charge, after crossing the river and while Col. DAVIS was endeavoring to rally a portion of his command, a rebel stepped into the road and with a Colt's revolver fired three successive shots at the Colonel, the last inflicting a mortal wound; whereupon Lieut. PARSONS deliberately rode up to the man and killed him with his sword. So far as I know, this act has never been properly acknowledged; but all will feel gratified to learn that yesterday this officer, who is now on Gen. PLEASONTON'S Staff, received a captain's commission.

With the exception of a small skirmish, near Hartwood church, with some of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry, there has been nothing to disturb the quiet of our front line. The enemy still have a strong picket on the north bank of the Rappahannock and seem disposed to resist should an attempt be made to cross that river.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK returned with his division yesterday from a reconnoissance to the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. A picket of the enemy was found near Hartwood Church, which retired without much resistance. At Falmouth, some fifty men were driven across the river under the cover of a few sharpshooters stationed in the rifle-pits along the main bank. A regiment, or at most a brigade of the enemy alone hold Fredericksburgh and vicinity, but it is believed that the enemy moved instantly toward that point yesterday. Bushwhackers, as usual, hung upon the flanks and rear of the column as it marched along, and succeeded in capturing a few of our men who were straggling.

E. A. PAUL.

GEN. SHERMAN'S COLUMN.

Changes in Gen. Grant's Department—Distribution of the Different Army Corps—Opening the Railroad—Crossing the Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTPORT, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

The close of the Vicksburgh campaign left no considerable enemy within the Department of the Tennessee. The National forces, within the same limits, comprised four army corps—the Thirteenth, Gen. ORD, the Fifteenth, Gen. SHERMAN, the Sixteenth, Gen. HURLBUT, and the Seventeenth, Gen. MCPHERSON.

Of these, the Thirteenth was shortly afterward sent to Gen. BANKS at New-Orleans. What was to be done with the other three, has been involved in uncertainty ever since, increased by the prospective removal of Gen. GRANT. Who would have the new command? and would his programme embrace new department lines and a new campaign, against Mobile, for instance, or would a column be formed for transfer to distant operations? These were questions of personal interest and everyday discussion.

A portion of each of the three corps was dispatched to Little Rock. But this did not require a large force, and part of that sent was immediately returned. It was finally determined that the Seventeenth army corps should hold Vicksburgh and the Mississippi below Helena, and the Sixteenth the Mississippi from Helena to Cairo and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Memphis as far east as Corinth, or perhaps Bear Creek, thirty miles beyond, on the Alabama line.

The Fifteenth, under Gen. SHERMAN, was to take the field. This was not a fair distribution, for the Fifteenth had borne the brunt of the Vicksburgh and Jackson campaign, while the Sixteenth had been snug in quarters for nearly a year. Both armies felt this; the jocular taunts about the *invalid* corps with which the passing troops of Gen. SHERMAN hailed the lounging garrisons along the river and railroad, were heard with set teeth by men who were pining from inaction. The first order was to the Sixteenth to move; but it seemed to have taken root, and after a good deal of discussion (some of it angry) among the Major-Generals, it was settled as such things are everywhere—the willing horse (which SHERMAN always is) getting the work to do.

It was at first designed that Gen. SHERMAN should open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Bear Creek as far east as Decatur, and as much further toward Huntsville as his force would permit, under intimations from the War Department that this would become the main channel of communication with Chattanooga. Work was accordingly commenced, and by the 1st of November the road had been opened from Corinth forty miles, through Iuka and across Bear Creek to Cherokee Station, Ala.

As soon, however, as this intention was apparent to the rebels, a swarm of their cavalry settled on the railroad, and receding always before our advance, yet contrived to demolish everything not quite indestructible, and multiply the work of reconstruction. Even without this I am of opinion that the plenary powers confided to Gen. GRANT, who is a practical man, insured the abandonment of this scheme.

From whatever cause, no sooner had Gen. GRANT assumed his new command, and Gen. SHERMAN been nominated as his successor, than the Fifteenth corps, which had already begun to extend itself along the railroad, turned off to the left, and struck the Tennessee at this point, distant eight miles from Iuka and 270 miles from the mouth of the river at Paducah. As soon as a crossing could be effected, a vigorous march commenced eastward along the north bank of the river, toward Chattanooga. The Fifteenth corps was now joined by as large a force as could be safely withdrawn from the Sixteenth, under, or rather to be under, Brig.-Gen. G. M. DODGE, long time in command at Corinth. Means of crossing being limited, crossing has been extremely slow, and all the troops are not yet over. The advance is, however, already beyond Florence, and by the time this reaches you will have reached the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland at Stevenson, 175 miles from here.

It is thought that crossing the river at this point will relieve the march from all serious opposition, as there is no enemy in force on the other side, while it is hoped to derive considerable supplies of forage in traversing a country as yet but lightly touched by the desolating hand of war.

The river is open for the largest boats to this point, and would be so as far as Florence, but for obstructions which the rebels placed in the channel a year ago. It is still rising, and by to-morrow it is thought small boats can surmount these, so that supplies can, if need be, be received at Florence. To-morrow we join the column, and if what we see of the movement will contribute to the information of the public, I will try to write to you again.

W. S.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

The East Gulf Blockading Squadron—Destruction and Capture of Blockade Runners—Official Report of Admiral Bailey—Wreck of the Ship Templar.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863.

A wrecked ship at Key West has, during the last three years, become quite a novelty, and on Monday evening the town was startled into more than ordinary excitement by the report of a ship ashore, which proved to be the ship *Templar*, from Philadelphia, laden with coal for the navy, and bound to Pensacola. When about forty miles from here, and during a strong northerly wind, she had run on a rock—a portion of the Florida Reef—in eighteen feet of water. Was assisted by the British schooner *Eliza and Catherine*, and got off slightly damaged. She is now in port, and will discharge her cargo here.

The schooners *Harriet* and *Hermosa* have both arrived, from New-York—the latter leaking badly, and cargo slightly damaged. The bark *Onchilla*, and brigs *Amos R. Roberts*, *Mary E. Thompson*, *Russian* and *Circassian* are here, discharging cargoes of bricks for the fortifications.

The large number of vessels arriving here with corn and buck, mostly bring along some adventure of hay or vegetables, which keeps our market abundantly supplied with such articles.

The East Gulf Blockading Squadron, Admiral FAIRFAX, keep up their ceaseless rounds of cruising, and hold all the contiguous waters under an observation so close that blockade runners have very greatly diminished in that quarter. They are very much disinclined to purchase vessels at Havana and Nassau, and only take them on the most favorable terms. They declare that their losses from prizes made are so large a portion of the whole number that it does not pay. Prizes now before the Court have become correspondingly diminished, and only now and then some luckless wight, too much oppressed to remain with the rebels, seeks an escape by loading up a small vessel and attempting to run the blockade. The only prize here for the last two weeks is the schooner *Mercer*, captured by the steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. FLEMING, near Bayport, Fla. She was from Havana, with an assorted cargo, in charge of Acting Master FLEMING, as Prize Master.

We are daily expecting the arrival of the naval transport steamer *Circassian*, and on her Mr. BORNTON, our newly-appointed Judge of the United States Court, which will again place the machinery of the Court in working order. Some speculation is hinged in as to who will now be United States District Attorney, which post is made vacant by the promotion of Mr. BORNTON. Curiosity is on the *qui vive* to see whether the honors and emoluments pertaining (about $6,000) will prove an inducement to any of our *sotto-rant* supporters of the C. S. A., who, in the present political prospect of that hopeful republic, may be willing to make some sacrifice for so desirable a situation.

The health of our island continues uninterrupted; good, and arrive of vessels and passengers are very numerous. Our hotels and boarding-houses are fast filling up. Yet there is room for many more, who are expected. We anticipate an unusually busy Winter.

The steamer *Cahoba* is now here from New-Orleans, and among her passengers is Col. HAINES, with five very pretty and interesting children, whom he found in that city, and claimed as slaves. Four of them are as white as any body, and all are intelligent, sing very sweetly, and do not suffer in comparison with the more favored clay. Col. HAINES intends to call on the President with them as a specimen of one of the peculiar features of that deceiving institution which has permitted the men of a *fraction* portion of our Republic to make chattels of their own children.

War-vessels now in port are steamers *Sam Jacinto*, *Huntsville*, *Clyde*, *Port Hudson*, *De Soto*, *Hon ucas*, ship *Dale*, *Parrott*, and schooners *Wanderer*, *Ariel* and *Anne*. The steamer *Tioga* went to sea this morning.

F.

ADMIRAL BAILEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the destruction of the blockade running steamer *Scottish Chief* and sloop *Kate Dale* by an expedition from the United States gunboats *Tahoma* and *Adela*. He says, "Having learned that these vessels were loading with cotton and about to sail, and being apprehensive that by means of their light draft they might escape the blockading vessels, he sent Lieut.-Commander SANDS to Tampa Bay to destroy them. It was planned by SANDS and himself that he should with the *Tahoma*, assisted by the *Adela*, divert attention from the real object of the expedition by shelling the fort, and that, under cover of the night, men should be landed at a point on Old Tampa Bay, to proceed overland at a place on Hillsboro' River, where the blockade runners lay. The plan was successfully carried out without loss. The vessels were set on fire. On the return of our force, they were encountered by an armed party near the beach, and two rebels were captured. Subsequently, when we commenced embarking, the rebels opened a fire upon our first and second divisions, who proceeded in an orderly and quiet manner to their boats. The Third division spread out so that the rebels could not fire into them as a mass, and returned the rebel fire energetically, and with great coolness and bravery. Our vessels in the meantime shelled the woods where the rebels were concealed.

The rebels were under the command of Capt. (late United States Senator) WIGFALL, and were so-called regulars. Our loss was 3 seamen killed and 10 wounded, including Acting Ensigns RANDALL and KOSCIELS; 2 severely wounded; 5 were made prisoners. Our expedition numbered about 100 men.

The Navy Department received intelligence of the capture of the steamer *Mail*, Capt. GILPIN, sailing under British colors, from Bayport, Fla., bound to Havana. She had on board 176 bales of cotton. According to her register, she was built at Glasgow, Scotland.

The British schooner *Martha Jane* was also captured off Bayport, bound for Havana, loaded with nearly 27,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton. On the persons of the Captain and crew were found over $1,200 in gold, silver and Treasury notes.

FIGHTING IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

Defeat and Rout of Rebels Near Lewisburgh—Splendid Conduct of the Forces Under Gens. Averill and Duffie.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Intelligence has been received here, dated Clarksburgh, Va., that Gens. AVERILL and DUFFIE, commanding seperate forces, after several severe engagements on Friday and Saturday last, succeeded in driving the enemy, under "Mudwall JACKSON," for several miles down the valley east of Greenbriar Mountains, into and through the town of Lewisburgh, in Western Virginia.

After the first battle on Friday, fought by Gen. DUFFIE, the enemy was reinforced, but, nevertheless, the rebels were totally routed on Saturday, under the combined forces of DUFFIE and AVERILL. The route was so complete that the enemy abandoned all their supplies, guns, colors, &c., and fled in dismay, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Our men behaved gallantly, and the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war. The number of killed and wounded on our side is not stated. We hold Lewisburgh.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Capture of Two Advanced Positions by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The *Star* of this city says:

"We hear that Gen. GRANT has telegraphed hither that two of the most advanced positions of Gen. BURNSIDE have been assailed and captured by the rebels, who made prisoners of half of two regiments that were holding them at the time."

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

LEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

His Official Report of the Movement.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Rebel Report of Hooker's Victory Near Lookout Mountain.

JEFF. DAVIS ON HIS TRAVELS.

His Speeches at Charleston and Wilmington.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as Nov. 6. The following will be found of importance:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS LAST CAMPAIGN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 23, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpepper Court-house, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed that river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison Court-house. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

Gen. FITZ LEE, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines south of the Rapidan. Gen. STUART, with HAMPTON'S division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back toward Culpepper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th inst., and discovered that the enemy had retreated toward the Rappahannock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry, under Gen. STUART, continued to press the enemy's rear guard toward the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry, in the meantime, had crossed the Rapidan after our movement began, but was repulsed by Gen. FITZ LEE, and pursued toward Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of STUART and LEE united, on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock, with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, north of the river, and cutting off the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Waterloo Springs, in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and artillery. Early next morning, the 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton, in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New-Baltimore toward Bristoe Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between Gen. EWELL'S advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several different parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. Gen. HILL arrived first at Bristoe Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were reinforced with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line toward the Little River Turnpike.

The vicinity of the intrenchments around Washington and Alexandria rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock, the army returned on the 18th to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. Gen. STUART, with HAMPTON'S division, retired slowly toward Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to Gen. LEE, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as Gen. STUART heard the sound of Lee's guns, he turned upon the enemy, who after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by Gen. STUART nearly to Haymarket, and by Gen. LEE to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, Gen. JENKINS was instructed to advance down the Valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th inst. he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation; only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack Gen. IMBODEN, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage on the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six (2,436) prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number, four hundred and thirty-four (434) were taken by Gen. IMBODEN.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

GEN. STUART'S REPORT.

BUCKLAND, Va., Oct. 20, 1863.

GENERAL: After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of Maj.-Gen. LEE, I retired with HAMPTON'S division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warranton, in order that Maj.-Gen. LEE, coming from Auburn, might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after HAMPTON'S division, when, on hearing Maj.-Gen. LEE'S guns on their flank, I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the rout was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major-Gen. LEE had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about two hundred prisoners, eight wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipments. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, Gen. FITZ LEE pushed down the pike toward Gainesville, while I, with the few men of GORDON'S and ROSSER'S brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down toward Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the First army corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina Road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight, and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. Gen. LEE pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the First army corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Col. KILPATRICK, and composed of ten regiments.

Most respectfully,
(Signed) J. E. B. STUART, Major General.

Official—JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.

GEN. IMBODEN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, IN THE FORK OF THE SHENANDOAH, NEAR FRONT ROYAL, Oct. 19, 1863.

Col. R. H. Chilton, Chief of Staff, A. N. V.:

COLONEL: Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 2 o'clock, I moved from Berryville to surprise and capture the garrison at Charlestown. The surprise was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of our approach until I had the town entirely surrounded. I found the enemy occupying the Court-house, jail and some contiguous buildings in the heart of the town, all loop-holed for musketry, and the Court-house yard inclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender, Col. SIMPSON requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "Take me, if you can." I immediately opened on the building with artillery, at less than 200 yards, and with half a dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, where he formed and fled toward Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town he was met by the Eighteenth cavalry, Col. INSCOBE'S and GILMOR'S battalions.

One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and five others, who were mounted, fled at the first fire, and ran the gauntlet, and escaped towards Harper's Ferry. The force I captured was the Ninth Maryland regiment, and three companies of cavalry, numbering between 400 and 500 men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. In wagons, horses and mules, arms, ammunition, medicine, and clothing, were consumerable, all of which I have saved, and will have properly accounted for. As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, spiked and fled at Charlestown in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property, I was prepared for them. I neured from the town and fell back slowly toward Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way, from 10 o'clock till near sunset. My loss, as far as ascertained, is very small—five killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, more or less, three or four mortally. Capt. COLEMAN with his 4th gun, and Capt. CONRAD was badly shot in the hip. I think a few—ten or fifteen broken-down men—who straggled behind, were captured. We killed and wounded more than any several of the enemy in the Court-house, including the Adjutant of the Ninth Maryland; and, in the fight along the road, the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with fresh troops. I marched nearly all night, and reached the river here at daybreak. It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. IMBODEN, Brigadier-General.

Official. JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.

EXPULSION OCCUPATION OF STAFFORD HEIGHTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 6.

The enemy are reported on the Stafford heights near Fredericksburgh, with considerable force of cavalry and artillery. It is said that the movement has been made to stop the Confederates from getting the iron on the track which the Yankees left behind them from Fredericksburgh, to Aquia Creek, when Stafford was evacuated. Whether our authorities have, indeed, concluded to remove some portion of the iron, so much wanted, we do not know, but we have trustworthy information that the Yankees think so, and believe that the work is actually in execution. They have sent this force into Stafford to stop it.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 5.

The news from Chattanooga is not agreeable. We have at last come key to the absurd riddle of the lying chirpings, in which the Yankees were represented to have gained the southern bank of the Tennessee in consequence of a victory won from them by Gen. JENKINS. The real facts seem to have been simply these: A detachment of the enemy crossed at Chattanooga on the night of the 26th ult., and came quietly down the river to a point where they had a ferry. Here they found *the Confederate guard asleep, with not a sentinel out*, and *bridged off them before their eyes were well open*. Then were the cavalry pickets. Pushing up the hill, the enemy found the infantry pickets, also asleep, and took possession of them in a like manner. A military reconnoissance has since been made, which left no doubt in the minds of our generals that the enemy are fortifying Lookout Mountain, and are in force there. Our lines of defence on Mission Ridge, which runs from the point of Lookout Mountain to the north, are said to be impregnable. Our right is at the point of Mission Ridge, which is 2,700 feet above the water; the left resting on the eastern side, extending back four or five miles, and forming a junction with the line on Missionary ridge, our guns on the two elevations commanding the Chattanooga Valley below; the line forming the western side extends southwest beyond the point opposite the junction of the eastern line with that on Missionary ridge. The abandonment of Mount Lookout by our forces would not, necessarily, cause the abandonment of our position on Missionary ridge, *but it would enable the enemy to open railroad communication with Middle Tennessee, and give him the quiet and undisputed possession of his present position in Chattanooga, which is probably all he designs for the present.* Even the possession of Raccoon Mountain will enable him to resume communication by railroad from that point to Bridgeport, and thus enable him to establish a depot of supplies some 10 or 12 miles from Chattanooga; but in attempting to move supplies from this new depot by wagon trains he would have to cross the river twice—first at Raccoon Mountain then at Chattanooga.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 5.

Col. CLIFT, the noted East Tennessee bushwhacker, as our readers are aware, was captured by some of our men a few days since.

The following letter from Gen. THOMAS to Gen. BURNSIDE, neutrying the latter of the change in the command of the Army of the Cumberland, is not without interest. The original was found upon the person of Col. CLIFT, the chief of the Tory bushwhackers in East Tennessee, who was captured by some of our scouts, and brought to Gen. BRAGG. The letter is given just as it was written:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I regret to have to inform you that Gen. ROSECRANS was relieved from duty with his army yesterday, and that I have been placed in command. The departments of Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee have been formed into one grand division, to be called the Division of the Mississippi, and placed under the command of Gen. GRANT, who commanding our armies under him. Gen. GRANT will be here in a few days; cannot you come down to meet him?

Col. CLIFT will explain to you my situation and prospects, and thanking you for anything that you will send him again until we can open a more rapid communication by telegraph. I must modestly withdraw a week. I will try to have a letter to the public explaining.

Our cavalry have gained considerable advantage over the enemy's cavalry during the last few days. The enemy lost three pieces of artillery, over two thousand killed, and wounded, and prisoners.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, Commanding Department Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Col. CLIFT, the bearer of this letter or dispatches, is an old man; very shrewd and self-possessed. Nothing could be got out of him, except that heavy reinforcements are coming to THOMAS, and that we had learned from other sources. As the bold and unscrupulous leader of the bushwhackers in East Tennessee, he has been a terror to the Southern people in that quarter. Among the papers found upon his person was a general pass from BURNSIDE to go in and out of his lines at pleasure, and the following precious document:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Oct. 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. ——. Col. CLIFT is hereby authorized to proceed to Tullahoma and such adjoining counties for the purpose of recruiting for the United States service, as commanded of

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

P. H. J. GODFREY, Captain, A. D. C. A. A. G.

Now, what will the citizens of Knoxville say, if Gen. BURNSIDE would hang the rebel Col. CLIFT by the neck until he was dead, in retaliation for the execution of Confederate traffic and recruiting within his lines? Will it make a difference, in his judgment, if the Federal executioner should be seized by the Confederate authorities?

Another paper found upon Col. CLIFT is a printed address from Gen. BURNSIDE to the "loyal citizens" of East Tennessee, in which he exhorts them to form themselves into companies, and promises them the "National Guard of East Tennessee." As soon as they shall have organized themselves into companies, the officers to command them shall be appointed, which they can take home with them to their respective neighborhoods, and quietly muster their men, until they are called out and consolidated into regiments.

JEFF. DAVIS ON HIS TRAVELS.

HIS SPEECH AT CHARLESTON.

On Nov. 2d Mr. DAVIS arrived at Charleston, by special train from Savannah. He was received at the City Hall, where an address of welcome was made by Mayor MACBETH, to which Mr. DAVIS replied in a speech which he had prepared in telegraph.

"He said his feelings were moved by his meeting this host of friends, and he declared that in connection with our Commanding General, and, by personal observation, to acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him more fully to understand our wants and the resources submitted to him.

He alluded to South Carolina's great statesman, CALHOUN, whose departed spirit was now watching over her with all a guardian mother's care, and said it was from South Carolina's great men he first imbibed the principles and doctrines of State sovereignty. He paid a high compliment to the heroic garrison defending Fort Sumter. The eyes of the world were upon them, and he trusted that the day would never come when the Yankee flag would float over the fortress they defended. In proportion to the hate of the Yankees toward this "nest of the rebellion," he said, is the love of every true son of the Confederacy gathered around us. They were watching our struggle with anxious solicitude.

He trusted the Yankees' desire to possess Charleston would never be gratified; but if Providence ordered otherwise, *he desired for her what he wished for his own town of Vicksburgh—that the whole should be a mass of ruins.* He believed that Charleston would never be taken, and if fire should be cast upon the city side, reinforcements would be sent to our assistance in proportion to the force of the enemy. From his present knowledge, he looked forward to a glorious record for our city at the close of the struggle.

He urged harmonious cooperation on the part of the people with the Commanding General. We should be united in our efforts, and look with an eye devoted singly to the cause of our country. He who would attempt to promote his own personal ends in preference, or would not take a musket and fight in the ranks, was not worthy of the Confederate liberty for which we are fighting.

Our army, he said, was now in better condition than it was twelve months ago. It was stronger, could bear marching, hunger and privations, without murmuring or straggling, and always welcomed cheerfully the word "onward."

Nov. 3 was spent in inspecting the fortifications and witnessing the bombardment of Fort Sumter. At one time Mr. DAVIS was within a mile of our batteries.

SPEECH AT WILMINGTON.

Mr. DAVIS arrived at Wilmington Nov. 5, and was welcomed by WM. WRIGHT, Esq. According to the *Telegraph*:

"He replied in an able speech, in which he stated that he was proud to be welcomed on so large a concourse of his fellow-citizens to the ancient and honored town of Wilmington, upon whose soil he hoped the foot of an invading foeman might never fall. He had given Wilmington, for her defence, one of the best soldiers in the Confederacy—one whom he had seen tried in battle, and who had risen higher as danger accumulated.

He felt the full importance of the harbor, the only one still open for trade, and would do all that could be done for its defence. He exhorted all to do their duty, either in the field or in supporting the army and relieving the families of soldiers, and spoke of the hour of the seduction and the disgrace of the speculator. He referred to Chickamauga and Charleston, and spoke of the noble spirit of our army and people at both places; paid a high tribute to the soldiers of this State, and exhorted all to strive nobly for the right, predicting a future of independence, liberty and prosperity."

THE RETURN TO RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 6.

It is reported that the President will return to the Confederate metropolis this evening, after a triumphal tour in the Southwest. His presence has been hailed with joyful enthusiasm at every point visited during his extensive tour. At Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and especially at Charleston and in the vicinity of Chattanooga, he received ovations which only an affectionate people can render a glorious and victorious saviour. His visit has been of incalculable benefit to the people and to Gen. BRAGG. He has inspired new life, courage and hope everywhere and among all classes. The bare sight of his sad, worn, attenuated features has drowned the voice of faction and aroused the warmest patriotism and harmony among the masses.

REV MR. CHAPIN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 6.

Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, who figured so conspicuously at the Russian dinner in New-York, once preached in the Universalist Church in Richmond. He was treated with great kindness by his congregation here, and by the community at large, which is probably the reason he pants for our destruction. He seems to be greatly enamored at present of the Russian Government—the only free Government, except the United States, in the world—and thinks the two will ultimately give law to the whole of creation. Mr. CHAPIN is one of the numerous tribe of Yankee Unitarian persons who, having emasculated Christian theology of its distinctive character, busy themselves with politics, which they understand still less than religion. We wish the Czar

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The United States Gunboat Mahican and the Bark Gracie—The Position of Gen. Webb.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

You will no doubt have learned per brig *Volante*, which sailed the 14th inst. from this port for New-York, of the towing out of port of the English bark *Gracie*, (Confederate *Fannie Crenshaw*) at 4 P. M., 13th inst., bound for Liverpool, and the steamer out of the bay at 5:20 P. M. of the United States steamer *Mohican*, steering for Liverpool also right after the *Gracie*. The *Gracie* suddenly turned and came back to British jurisdiction upon observing the *Mohican* coming out of port. The *Mohican* returned from sea next day. As this was the subject of a rather sharp correspondence between Commander GLISSON, of the *Mohican*, and the Captain of the English ship *Emma*, and also a point of controversy between English and American residents here, to prevent any misapprehension I will give you the facts of the case.

In the Summer of 1861, four American vessels, owned in Richmond, viz., the *Abigail*, (now *Lotta*,) *Ann E. Gray* (Virginia, and *Fannie Crenshaw*, (now *Gracie*,) arrived here under the United States flag, and of course with United States registers and other papers. In July, '61 Congress commanded all rebel vessels, wherever they could be seized, but of course these could not be seized when in neutral waters. These vessels being here in Brazilian waters, did not return to sea; but in the Winter of 1862 they were advertised for sale at public auction, and the United States Consul (Mr. Peixoto,) brought the case to the notice of the Minister of the United States, who directed the Consul to publish in the public papers a notice prohibiting their sale, and apprising the public that justly, the vessels were public and not private property, by the right of confiscation; and secondly, that by a law of the United States, no vessel could change ownership or flag in a foreign port, except by a sale made in the presence of and with the sanction of the United States Consul, and that it was until his sanction to sanction the contemplated sale by his presence, and of course no title could be given.

Notwithstanding this notice, the sale progressed, and the pretended claimants purchased the ships. The whole thing, however, was so clearly illegal, that the pretended sale was abandoned.

Next, an agent of the owners appeared, with a power of attorney to sell, which United States laws required should be filed in the United States Consulate. The agent presented it for filing, and the whole matter thus being in the hands of the United States Minister, he directed the Consul not to receive it, because the *jurat*, that is, the official certificate of its due execution purported to have been taken before a Supreme Court Judge, in "Richmond, Virginia, one of the Confederate States of North America." Gen. WEBB, not knowing any such place, refused to treat the paper as genuine, and the United States Government approved his action, and directed the employment of counsel to oppose the proceedings of the rebel owners.

They, the consignees, next trumped up a claim of indebtedness against the vessels, and sued them for debts, although it was well known that there was an amount of about $20,000 to their credit in the hands of their consignees, being the freight on the cargoes out! This suit was resisted first, because it was fictitious; secondly, because the Court had no jurisdiction, the vessels being public property, which by the law of nations cannot be proceeded against in a foreign port; and, thirdly, because no local Court of Brazil can change the flag of an American vessel, which is "American soil," except in conformity with the provisions of American law.

The case is still pending in the Court, although in consequence of a partial decision, the same *English* house which purchased them at the fictitious sale, has again purchased them, and now, while proceedings are pending, they and the English Consul unite to steal the vessels from the United States, while in the jurisdiction of the Court, and *in contempt of the Court*, on the plea that they have paid into Court their values, and if the decision is adverse, the United States must look to that instead of the vessels. To this point Gen. WEBB replies: "We do not want your money, but claim our vessels as a point of honor." And when he found that the British Consul had given them British papers and British colors, and procured a clearance for one of them, Gen. WEBB demanded of the Brazilian Government that it should stop her sailing, at least until the *Mohican* returned to port, when, if she sailed, he would order her seized as United States property, and sent home, and at the same time gave the British Consul notice of what he had done, and informed him that as surely as the vessel went to sea with British papers and British colors, he should order her seized, the British flag pulled down, and the United States flag placed in its stead. The British Consul did not appear to believe that Gen. WEBB was in earnest. Capt. GLISSON, of the *Mohican*, had his instructions on the subject, and this gallant officer would have executed them in defiance of the whole British Navy, or would have been sunk in the attempt.

But the *Mohican's* duty is to cruise for the *Alabama*, and not to remain here to watch a small bark of 400 tons; therefore, she has been obliged to go to sea. The point of honor, however, has been made; the Brazilian Government and people taught that North Americans, at least, do not fear John Bull, and has given produced a stronger public opinion in favor of the United States than heretofore. The Brazilians are only recently becoming aware of the strength and resources of the United States, and the acts of the United States Minister confirm these impressions, as he is fearlessly regardless of consequences when he knows he is right; and his countryman, as well as many Brazilians, only regret that the *Gracie* had not been a little further to sea when the tug steamboat with her back to Brazilian jurisdiction, when the Captain of the *Gracie* suddenly, very suddenly, changed his mind and preferred going back to take a new and better start for Liverpool, as published destination—since which time the Brazilian Government have prevented them going to sea. L.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Central Park and the Winter Sport.

The recent announcement of the last Concert at Central Park was of itself sufficient indication of Winter's approach; but, despite the glorious weather we have been enjoying, and read only to visit the beautiful grounds to realize that it is close at hand, and that a farewell for a time has indeed been said to the temple of music, the green leaves and sweet flowers. Eager expectation is now turned to the "skating," a sport which is becoming nationel, and those who enjoy it, and do not buy coal, are anxious that the icy finger should touch the lakes without delay. Last Winter was a succession of disappointments to skaters who relied on the parks, both public and private, and to the proprietors of the latter, their speculations proved pretty serious ones, little if any of the investments being returned to them, and cold water persistently occupying the space devoted to gilt ice. Expectations are high that this year Winter will play no such tricks; will early be with us and late remain, holding in freezing grasp the lakes and ponds, affording to all who seek it, and all they seek of it, skating. All the signs indicate no disappointment; bird, beast and fish are making extraordinary preparations to protect themselves from unusual cold, and their instincts seldom fail. Then, again, the prescience of the "Rockaway" is suggestive, indeed, prophetic. An American Winter will certainly put itself on its good behavior, "hurry up its cakes"—of ice—and so demean itself as to honor our guests and cover itself with snow, ice and glory. Then will the "Rockaway" restprocate by pirouetting as they only, 'tis said, can pirouette, on her crystal bosom, and astonish young and old America—teaching the latter, even though they may disdain to learn, both grace and skill. In fine, 'tis thought that the buyers of stocks will make safer investments this season than for years past, and what the Commissioners of the Park propose doing is seriously awaited. That aarvious stream which thrust itself through the centre of the lake last Winter, must have its inquiring and destructive nose turned in another direction, broken if necessary, for even the few days that skaters might have had, were destroyed by it. If the managers of the Park will do (and we doubt not they will,) as well for the Winter Sports as they have for the Summer enjoyments, the thanks of all who appreciate out-door amusements, and their healthful tendencies, will be theirs.

Naval Movements.

VISIT OF FOREIGN OFFICERS TO THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday the officers of the Italian line-of-battle-ship *Re Galantuomo*, which arrived here a few days ago, paid an official visit to Admiral PAULDING at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. On their arrival they were most cordially received by the Admiral and the officers of the station, who escorted them through such of the departments as they desired to see. They were shown the new vessels in course of construction, and seemed much impressed with the gigantic proportions of the new fast steam frigate *Wampanoag*. Having inspected all the objects of interest in the premises, they visited the residence of the Admiral, where they were treated most hospitably. They remained a few hours at the yard, and then left for New-York.

The officials of one of the Russian frigates which dragged its anchor on the evening of the storm are now constant visitors of the yard, their vessel having arrived for repairs. Instructions have been received from the Navy Department to extend every courtesy to the Italians and Russians.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The amount of work now progressing at the Navy-yard is immense. Something like forty vessels are in the stream and on the stocks, all preparing for sea as rapidly as possible. There are nearly 6,000 men on the pay-rolls of the different departments, and their monthly wages cannot fall much short of $200,000. The new fleet of propellers, which were brought to the Navy-yard a few days since, are alongside the wharf, all in course of conversion into gunboats.

The famous prize steamer *Petrhoff*, about which so much sensation was raised, is in course of transition into a man-of-war, and will be finished in a few weeks. A fleet of small tow-boats has been purchased within the last few days, and are converted into men-of-war at the Yard, all of which have now gone to the South Atlantic blockading squadron. A good deal of work is doing on board the transport *Union*, which is to sail for the South Atlantic fleet, and as far as New-Orleans, on the 11th. Orders have been received to finish the steamer *Susquehanna*, and all the necessary men have been put on board. The new double-enders *Algonquin* and *Tallahassee* are on the stocks, both nearly ready for launching—the latter launching probably to-day. The *Vermont*, one of the first double-enders at this port completed, arrived at the Yard a few days since, and was turned over to Admiral PAULDING. There is no Court of Inquiry or Court-martial in session at present at the Station. The receiving-ship *North Carolina* has a large supply of landsmen on board, but not enough to man her for the requirements of the service. A requisition has been reclaimed from the fifth of Wallabout, where the officers and crew of the receiving ship can spend their idle moments. Four or five new buildings for the officers of the Yard, who have no residence therein, are being constructed—one for the Master, one for the Ordnance Officer and two others. The sand-blocks of the three new steam sloops-of-war which the Navy Department ordered pivoted are to be made for, or sold, and ready for the vessels to be put down. The *Wyack*, which was launched a few days ago, is to have steam engines her machinery. It is understood that Rear-Admiral DAVIS, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who visited the Yard a few days ago, was very favorably impressed with the appearance of things, and has reported them favorably to Mr. WELLES. The following vessels were launched at the Navy-yard during the year:

Name.	Rate	Description
Ticonderoga	Second rate	Steam frigate.
Lackawanna	Second rate	Steam frigate.
Miantonomah	Second rate	Iron vessel.
Maumee	Third rate	Screw-propeller.
Nyack	Third rate	Screw-propeller.
Shamrock	Second rate	Iron vessel.
Mackinaw	Second rate	Double ender.
Peoria	Second rate	Double ender.
Mercury	Third rate	Steamer.

Billiard Matters.

Having been unsuccessful in his efforts to secure a meeting with any of the players on the Pacific coast, WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, "the Vermont Boy," has signified his intention of returning home immediately, and it is surmised that he has a desire to test his chances for the championship. The next contest for the much coveted emblem of superiority—the gindron—is between its present holder, KAVANAGH, of this City, and PHILIP TEHAN, of Cincinnati. It takes place on the 15th of February, and will probably be at Irving Hall, and fifteen hundred points up, carom. According to the rules of the Congress of Billiard Players, it must be played on a 4-pocket, standard American billiard table made by Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER. This 4 pocket table, which has only been introduced for a few months, is rapidly superseding all others, and many gentlemen are ordering them to take the places of the side-pocket ones in their private residences.

A beautiful new down-town billiard room will be opened yesterday eve. No. 83 Nassau-street, by the champion, KAVANAGH, and Capt. BUTLER, late of the Forty-second New-York State volunteers. In the afternoon and evening Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH, Fossum, STONE, LAKE, and other billiardists will be present, and exhibit some fine demonstrations of the science of the game of billiards.

Munificence of Miss Charlotte Cushman.

To the United States Sanitary Commission, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has presented, as the aggregate amount of the several benefits she has recently devoted to the sick and wounded, the sum of $8,267. The following card from the President of the Commission is the response to this munificent gift:

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1863.

The President of the United States Sanitary Commission feels it to be a great pleasure to call universal attention to the patriotic munificence of our distinguished country woman, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who, from the vessel in which she leaves our shores, modestly sends him the full account of her splendid donations to the sick and wounded through the United States Sanitary Commission. They are as follows:

Benefit at Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Sept. 12	$1,114 27
Benefit at Academy of Music, Boston, Sept. 26	2,020 75
Benefit at Grover's Theatre, Washington, Oct. 17	1,800 00
Benefit at Ford's Theatre, Baltimore, Oct. 19	360 00
This small result, attributable to the negligence and carelessness of the manager.—C. M.]	
Benefit at Academy of Music, New-York, Oct. 22	2 772 27
Total	$8,267 29

This magnificent product of the genius of Miss CUSHMAN, devoted to the relief of our suffering soldiers, is only the most striking exemplification yet made of woman's power and will to do her full part in the National struggle, inspired with love and pity. American woman have been by their labors and sympathies a rival part of the army, and their ranks, under leaders like Miss CUSHMAN, will not break, while their sons, brothers and husbands are firm and faithful in the field.

It is due to Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN to say that this extraordinary gift of money so magically evoked by her appeal, is but the least part of the service which, ever since our war began, she has been rendering our cause in Europe. Her earnest faith in the darkest hours, her prophetic confidence in our success, her eloquent patriotism in all presences, have been potent influences abroad, and deserve and commend the gratitude of the whole nation.

In compliment to the noble woman whose generous bestowment of $8,267 29 I hereby publicly acknowledge, the Commission has ordered the whole amount to be expended through our home branches in those cities where the several sums were contributed, that this money may continue as long as possible to be sanctified by the touch unity of woman's hands. It will thus reach our soldiers on battle-fields and in hospitals, charged with the blessings, prayers, and tears of American womanhood.

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
President United States Sanitary Commission.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, the following gentlemen answered to their names, and were sworn as Grand Jurors for the term: WM. A. BAILEY, Foreman; Wm. S. Corwin, Albert L. Decamp, James M. Halstead, James Kearney, Ferdinand Lawrence, John S. Martin, Peter Mettis, Enoch R. White, Hubbard G. Sisson, Lewis J. White, Montagnie Ward, Hiram Wisner, Jobe F. Zebley, Harvey F. Aubery, Chas. Burkhalter, Caleb Brush, jr., Wm. E. Clark, Robert S. Hone, Wm. B. Robson, Francis H. Tiers, John M. Tilford, Thos. Terhune.

In charging the Grand Jury, Judge MCCUNN remarked that he noticed among its members many who had previously served on the Grand Inquest, and was familiar with its duties; he, therefore, deemed it unnecessary to do more than to call their attention to those statutes which the law required him to notice, such as the usury law, the law against bribery, the lottery laws, &c.

The first case brought on for trial was that of CONRAD SCHMIDT alias Schrader; indicted for burglary committed upon a dry-goods store, at No. 3 Avenue D. The testimony was very clear against the prisoner, and the jury found him guilty without leaving their seats. He was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

MARY SCRAFFNE pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

SOLOMON SADDEN pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded.

Oyer and Terminer.

BEFORE JUSTICE INGRAHAM.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met as usual yesterday morning, but again adjourned over to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when it is expected the business of the Court will be proceeded with.

Circular No. 1, from A. A. P. M. Gen. Hays.

The following Circular has been addressed to the District Provost-Marshals of the Southern Division of New-York:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. P. M. GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—District Provost-Marshals are hereby informed that any person, not a commissioned officer in the United States service, who shall procure a recruit or arrest a deserter shall be entitled to the reward granted by printed instructions from the War Department, Oct. 28, 1863.

Also, that a recruit who voluntarily offers himself at any of the Marshal's offices or to any authorized recruiting agents, shall not be entitled to the premium of $15 or $25, authorized to be paid to the agent presenting him. By order of

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HAYS,
A. A. P. M. General.

JAMES E. MCGEE, Captain and Inspector.

Departure of the British Consul for England.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., who has had charge of the British Consulate for upward of ten last 10 years in this City, has sailed for London. There are various surmisings and conjectures afloat respecting this sudden move of Mr. ARCHIBALD, but all of an unsatisfactory character. That he has been summoned home is considered to be a fact. That with his intelligence, liberal views, and just appreciation of the position of our National Government and its affairs, he will enlighten his Government, no character forbids us to doubt. In the absence of Mr. ARCHIBALD, the business of the Consulate will be under the care and control and charge of PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Esq., who efficiently discharges the duties of British Vice-Consul under Mr. ARCHIBALD.

THE FUNERAL OF POLICEMAN VAN BUREN.—Pursuant to orders issued at Police Headquarters yesterday, the funeral of Policeman VAN BUREN will be attended by several detachments of the force. The services will take place at the church corner of Prince and Thompson streets, at 10 o'clock to-day. A detail of 118 men and a Sergeant from each of the 22 Precincts of this City has been made, and the men thus detailed will act as an escort to the body. The members of the Eighth Precinct will act as a guard of honor. At 9 A. M. the force will assemble in full uniform at Police Headquarters, with palls, batons and white gloves, whence they will proceed to the church. The corpse will be conveyed to New-Jersey for interment, and will be escorted to the ferry by a body of Police.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths the past week were 428, of which 185 were children five years of age and under. Principal causes of death: Diseases of brain and nerve, 78; lungs, throat, &c., 100; old age, 10; eruptive fevers, 15; stomach and bowels, 65; violence and accidents, 11. Twelve persons were between 70 and 80 years of age, six from 80 to 90, two from 90 to 100, one over 100.

SANITARY INSPECTION.—During the past week 169 outhouses have been cleaned, 163 dead animals removed, 2,719 pounds of unsound meat seized, and 7,203 eggs of doubtful vitna destroyed.

CITY TAXES.—During the past week nearly half a million dollars was paid in at the Tax Commissioner's office. The largest amount received on any day was, Nov. 6, $111,994. The whole amount, $458,285.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Nov. 9, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—Alderman Henry, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson and Farley.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman Hardy was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum see appearing, the President pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the twelfth instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part 1*—Nos. 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3161, 3163, 3165. *Part 11*—No. 73 Broome-street, Nos. 3740, 3214, 691, 1607, 1845, 1971, 3137, 3162, 2014, 2020, 3301, 772, 1536, 1538, 2021, 514, 1932, 1984, 1967, 1425.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 279, 213¾, 253, 255, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 281, 282, 283, 284.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part 1*—Nos. 827, 2029, 2055, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2167, 1043, 3207, 1403¾, 3297, 2491, 1181, 2559, 2775, 757, 1511. *Part 11*—Nos. 2655, 2668, 2414, 2488, 428, 696, 1690, 2732, 2734, 2738, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2750, 2752.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1*.—Nos. 1771, 1775, 2162, 653, 479, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238. *Part 11*.—Nos. 1027, 187, 2175, 2190 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 36, 2227, 1053, 1159, 2239, 2240, 2241.

The Separate Estate of the Wife—Is Money Loaned by Her to and from Husband's Business Liable for His Debts?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Adolphene Klurender vs. *James Lynch, Sheriff.*—This was an action to recover the contents of the cigar store No. 78 Bowery, which had been levied upon by the defendant, under an execution against Frederick H. Kluvender, the husband of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff loaned money to her husband, who was engaged in the cigar business. After using it for some time, it appeared from the evidence, he paid back to her, and she invested it in the same business in her own name, and employed her husband as a clerk.

An action was brought against the husband upon a note of his, which resulted in a judgment against him, and the stock in question was levied upon in satisfaction of execution thereon.

Upon this trial the Court was asked to charge the jury that "if the jury find that the plaintiff loaned money in 1857 and 1858 to her husband to enable him to enlarge and extend his business, and he did so use it, he could not, after obtaining the credit from the judgment creditors, from which the executions was issued, so translate it as to relieve it from the claims of the creditors referred to." This the Court declined to do, and the trial resulted in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed, contending for the above proposition, which the plaintiff's counsel contravarted.

The Court now hand the argument, and reserved decision.

Cyrus Lawton for plaintiff; A. J. Vandarpool for defendant.

Sailing Vessels on Shares—Lien for Supplies Bought by Master.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

Walter S. Vass et al. vs. *Jacob H. Cockroft.*—This was an action brought on a bond given by the defendant, who was the owner of the brig *Jenkin*, to obtain the discharge of the vessel from an attachment under the lien law of 1839, the bond being conditioned to pay all such claims against her as should be established as liens, which had been exhibited to the Justice issuing the warrant.

The evidence showed that the plaintiff furnished supplies in this City for the vessel; that they were ordered by the master of the vessel, who, however, sailed her on shares, under a written agreement with the owner, who resided in this City. The defendant's counsel claimed that the plaintiffs sold the goods on the credit of the master, and therefore they had no lien on the vessel under the law.

The Court held, however, that though they sold to the master, there was no evidence that they did not intend to maintain their lien on the vessel, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount of the supplies and interest.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiffs; Mr. Black for defendant.

Bad Beans—How for a Sample should Represent the Whole Lot.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Daniel Gray and B. Noble Leaward vs. *Wm. A. Fowler.*—This is an action to recover $635 55, the balance of an account for a lot of beans sold by Da Forest & Palmer to defendant, said balance of account having been assigned to plaintiffs. Defendant claims that the beans were sold under representations that they all conformed on the average to a sample exhibited at the time of the purchase; that they did not conform to the sample. The evidence showed that some of the beans were superior to the sample. These the defendant kept; some of them were inferior to the sample, and these defendant returned and refused to pay for. The Court held that where the sample plainly represented the average, there can be no claim for damages because some of the packages fall below the average.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $662 85.

C. B. Bullock for plaintiffs; Wm. H. Arnoux for defendant.

Damages from Leaky Roofs—Who Should Keep Them in Repair.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice ——.

Lewis J. Phillips and Isaac Phillips vs. *Wm. P. Furniss.*—This is an action to recover $8,000 for damages caused by water to plaintiffs' stock, through defects in the buildings occupied by them. Plaintiffs are dealers in furs in this City, and leased from the defendant the stores Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway. Some repairs were to be made on the buildings by the proprietor, and it was especially agreed that the defendant should be responsible for any defects in the roof. Plaintiffs' goods being of a delicate nature, of a class much liable to injury, they were particular about this. Some time in June last plaintiffs' entire stock of goods was most severely damaged during a severe rain storm by water coming in from innumerable leaks in the roof. The datsees admit their liability to keep the roof in repair, but allege that the damage, if any, was caused, not by water coming in from the roof, but from water coming from the leads, and caused by the negligence of plaintiffs in not cleaning out the pipes, which plaintiffs were bound, by the terms of the lease, to do. Case still on.

Vose and McDaniels for the plaintiffs; G. L. Walker for the defendant.

Alleged Outrage Upon a Child Eight Years of Age—Civil Suit for Damages Therefor.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

Jacob Gogel vs. *Samuel Squires.*—This is one of those cases unfit for publication in detail. The plaintiff charged that the defendant, some four years ago, had criminal connection with his little daughter, Margaret Gugel, then about eight years of age, communicating to her a loathsome disease, which was then disseminated in the family. The injured girl was placed on the stand, and her examination is not yet concluded.

James M. Smith for plaintiff; John McKeon for defendant.

Verdict Against a Constable.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Justice Brady.

Dennis Callaghan vs. *Wm. W. Ladd and Mat. Thompson.*—In the previous report of this case an error occurred. The execution was not issued against Mr. Callaghan, but against a person named John J. Benson. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $6 0 22.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Gage vs. *Forbes.*—Motion granted without costs, leaving to plaintiff the rent already secured in the several writs.

Clark vs. *The New-York and Farmington Coal Company.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied without costs.

Hall vs. *Denham.*—Motion granted without costs.

La Farge vs. *Edwards.*—Order settled.

Carpenter vs. *Lemmon.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Benjamin E. Jacobs vs. *Adelaide Jacobs.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Russel vs. *Day*—*Hernandez* vs. *Burrill.*—Motions granted without costs.

Figueiro vs. *Young*—Motion denied without costs.

Smith vs. *Rose.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff in either event.

Manzanedo vs. *Carrington.*—The prayer of petitioner so far granted as to require defendants to furnish plaintiff with copies of any entries in their book relating, &c., in costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Carter vs. *Taylor.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Buechler vs. *Flinn.*—Statement of facts found and order for judgment.

Crandall vs. *Babbitts.*—Bond set aside.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov 9, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	104¾	150 Hudson R. R	131
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10 Con. Cl	110	500 do	131¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	100	100 do	b30 134
2,500 do	99¾	48 Harlem R	14
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68	C.117	1300 do	98
10,000 U. S. 6s, '71 .Reg.	96¾	500 do	no ..b30 96¾
15,000 do	96¾	100 do	b30 96¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr c.	98¾	400 do	96¾
5,000 do	98¾	100 Reading R	126
5,000 Tenn 5s, 6s '90	60¾	200 do	b10 125
8,000 do, Mixed	65¾	500 do	124¾
1,000 N. C. State 6s	61¾	300 do	124¼
35,000 Ohio & Miss R. C. '89		100 do	b30 125
1,000 Har. R. 2d M.	100	2000 do	124
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	103	1500 do	123¾
8,000 Ill. C. 1st M.	103¾	12 Mich. Cen. R	125
3,000 C. & N. W. R. 1st M.	84	300 do	125¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104¾	50 do	b30 126
13,000 Miss. & Mo. 1. G.	63¾	400 Ill. Cen. R. S	121¾
28 Continental Bank	106	100 do	121¾
30,000 Am. Gold	146	100 do	b5. 121¾
600 do	146	100 do	b10. 122
5,000 Canton Co.	34	150 M. S. & N. I.	94¾
6 Pet & H. Co. Co	180	50 do	b10 95
100 Coal Creek Coal Prd	8¾	100 do	b10 85¾
500 do	3¾	50 do	b10 85¾
100 do	b30 3¾	50 do	b10 85¾
400 do	3¾	25 do	85¾
700 do	b10 3¾	200 do	830 84¾
700 do	b10 3¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	84¾
200 do	b10 3¾	100 do	b10. 84¾
200 do	3¾	50 Clev. & Pitts	104¾
200 do	b10 3¾	100 Clev. & R. I. R	107¾
1 Quicksilver Mining Co	65	100 do	107¾
200 do	64¾	400 do	109¾
100 do	b10 64	100 do	109¾
200 do	64	100 do	c. 109
50 do	b10 64	500 Clev. & Tol	116
200 do	64	100 Clev. & R. I. R	c. 107¾
100 do	b10 64	1,500 do	107¾
100 Mar. Min. Co	48	100 do	b10 107¾
300 do	48	100 M. & P. Du C	47
200 do	47¾	50 do	b10 47
825 do	48¾	150 do	46¾
350 N. Y. Cen. R	137	50 do	46
200 do	b10 136¾	100 do	b10 47¾
300 do	136¾	100 do	b10 48
200 do	b10 136¾	100 do	b10 48¾
500 do	b10 136¾	50 M. & P. du C. 2d Pref	87
100 do	b10 137	600 P. Ft. W. & C	87
1400 do	136¾	400 do	87¾
200 do	136¾	200 do	a10 88¾
6 do	136	50 do	a30 88¾
150 Erie pf	107¾	200 do	a10 88¾
1500 do	107¾	50 do	88¾
2500 do	a10 107¾	300 Alt. & T. H	63
1700 do	108¾	100 A. & T. H. Pref	79
200 do	a30 107¾	200 Chi. & N. W	46¾
1500 do	b10 108	100 do	45¾
250 do	b30 108¾	100 Chic. & Alt. R	81
5 Erie R. Pref	104¾	100 Ch. & Alton Pr	96
100 do	104¾	150 Miss. & Mo R	40
400 do	104		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr c.	98¾	350 Mich. Cen. R	124
6,000 Am Gold	146¾	200 do	123¾
100 Canton Company	33¾	250 do	123¾
100 do	33¾	13 M. S. & N. I.	82
500 Cumb. Coal Pref	3¾	300 do	81¾
100 Gotchell. M. Co	63	300 do	81¾
10 do	63	200 do	81
100 Pacific M. S. Co	a30 226	300 do	80
2000 N. Y. Cen. R	134	100 do	80¾
1000 do	123¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	144
50 do	123¾	100 do	144
400 do	123¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	119¾
500 Erie R	a3 108	100 do	119¾
850 do	108	300 do	119¾
100 do	b3 108¾	100 do	119¾
600 do	b3 108	100 do	119¾
300 do	104¾	300 do	119¾
200 do	104¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	106
100 Hud. R. R. div.	b10 13¾	100 do	b10 104¾
100 do	129¾	300 do	104
100 do	129¾	100 do	104¾
1300 Harlem R	81	100 do	104¾
100 do	a3 81	50 do	b10 105
1100 Reading R	122	100 Clev. & Chic. R	107¾
100 M. S. & N. I.	a30 80	28. Gel. & Chic. R	b10. 108
500 do	80¾	100 do	107¾
100 do	a10 80¾	400 do	107¾
100 do	80¾	400 Chic. & R. I. R	106¾
300 do	b3 81	200 do	b10 106¾
100 do	81	300 Mil. & P. Du C. R	85
100 do	a3 80¾	300 P., Ft. W. & C	83
300 Ill. Cen. R. S	b3. 118	100 do	82¾
		100 do	82¾
		300 do	82¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 Amer. Gold	146¾	100 Hud. R. R ex. d.	b3 131
100 N. Y. Cen. R	136¾	100 Clev. & P. R	106¾
200 do	135¾	300 do	c 106¾
200 do	c. 135¾	100 do	106¾
600 do	135¾	1000 do	b3. 106
200 Erie Railroad	a3. 107	300 do	c 106¾
700 do	a3 106¾	300 do	106¾
200 do	a3. 106¾	100 do	106¾
700 do	106¾	100 do	105¾
200 do	b3. 107	1000 Gal. & Chic. R	108
1500 Erie Railway Pf	a3 103¾	100 do	107
400 do	b3 103¾	1400 do	b3 108
1000 Harlem R	84¾	500 do	c 108
300 do	84¾	200 do	108
1800 do	c 84	2000 Chi. & R. Is	b3 106¾
3600 do	84	300 do	c 106¾
500 do	c 83¾	100 do	c 106¾
2000 Reading R	b3. 123¾	1000 do	b3 107
200 do	b3. 123¾	100 do	106¾
400 do	a3 123	400 do	106¾
400 do	123	400 do	b3. 105¾
100 do	123¾	100 do	c 105¾
450 M. S. & N. I. R	c 82	100 Chic & N. W	a30 45
500 do	82	700 do	44¾
100 do	c 81¾	400 do	c 44¾
200 do	a3 82	100 P., Ft. W. & C	85
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	147	300 do	b3 85
100 do	b15 148	400 do	84¾
300 do	b3. 147¾	100 do	c 84¾
300 Ill. Cen. R	121	200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co	39
100 do	120¾	100 do	b3 39
200 do	b3. 121		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

400 N. Y. Cen. R	b3. 133¾	100 Ill. C. R Full P'd	a3. 114
1000 do	133¾	200 Clev. & P. R	b3. 103¾
50 do	133¾	300 do	103¾
400 do	133¼	100 do	b3 104
900 Erie R	a3. 108	500 do	a3. 103¾
850 do	108	300 do	b3. 103¾
100 do	b3. 108¾	100 do	104
600 do	b3. 108	100 do	104¾
300 do	104¾	400 do	104¾
200 do	104¾	200 do	b10 105
100 Hud. R. R. div.	b10. 13¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R	107¾
100 do	129¾	300 do	107
100 do	129¾	100 do	106¾
1300 Harlem R	81	200 do	b10 106¾
100 do	a3 81	300 do	106¾
1100 Reading R	122	100 do	b10 106¾
500 do	80¾	200 do	106¾
100 do	a10 80¾	100 do	b10 106¾
300 do	81	100 do	106¾
300 Ill. Cen. R. S	b3. 118	100 do	106¾

Monday, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 31:

Decrease in Lo

Germania, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for the West India Islands by the *Tubal Cain* will close to-day, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Havana by *El Cid* will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails *via* Erie Railroad 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..... 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S situation wanted, by one who thoroughly understands both French and English cooking, the serving of supper and dinner parties, and the making up of entrées, fancy made dishes, confectioneries, both ornamental and plain, &c.; has no objection to go to a hotel as head cook; has served in this capacity in this and other cities for a number of years. Can be seen at No. 823 Broadway, near 13th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, at the country or in the city. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 Jones-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wishes a situation for herself and daughter, about 16 years of age; the mother as cook, washer and ironer, the daughter as chambermaid and waitress; both are well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation in a private family, understands all kinds of baking and cooking, would assist with washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 46 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 West 35th-st., second floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation by a smart, industrious girl, to do housework in a small family; is neat, tidy and obliging, a good washer and ironer; is willing and respectful; has good reference given. Apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st., near Hyn. City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman who understands her business; has references as to her honesty and ability; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 7th-av., near 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A good cook, who understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and would be willing to assist with the washing; good ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 358 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 66 West Washington-place, in the bake-shop.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has best of testimonials. Apply at 330 6th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first class cook; is willing to assist with the washing or ironing; good City reference can be seen for two days at No. 332 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, to visit a family as cook; he understands fish, soups, meats, game; is a good baker and pastry cook; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 17th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST CLASS cook with excellent City reference, a situation to the country or in the city; understands her business perfectly; has lived several years in her present employer's family. Can be seen at No. 9 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is, game, deserts, and all kinds of pastry, the best of City reference no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 10 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 47 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION. BY A professed cook, a thoroughly competent young woman, with first-class City references; understands all kinds of cooking. Apply at No. 666 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has lived out in the old country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 168 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands her business; is willing to assist in washing, has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHer and ironer wishes a situation; has good recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 41 Centre-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, in a private family, understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 124 7th-av., corner of 12th st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; understands French in the country; good reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No 66 West Washington-place, in the bake-shop.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has best of testimonials. Apply at 330 6th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

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AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, understands boiling and broiling; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 9 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near 6th-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

P.ARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Grand Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale, or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn—Pet of the Petticoats—To Oblige Benson.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mabel's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cariolanus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statistics of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Cornyn's Lectures.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—Les 37 Sous de M. Montaignac—Je Dine Chez Ma Mere—Le Corporal at La Paysanne.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac does not appear to have done any very heavy fighting since Saturday. Beyond brisk cavalry skirmishes, no engagement is reported. Gen. Meade has steadily pressed forward his columns, and the bulk of the army is again across the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Culpepper Court-house. Our cavalry have reconnoitered to the banks of the Rapidan without meeting the rebels in considerable numbers, and it begins to be generally believed at Washington that Lee's entire force is in hurried retreat to Richmond, where alone, within the fortifications of the city, the attempt to check our advance will be made. At Fredericksburgh there is no rebel force of importance. The latest telegram from our Washington correspondent informs us that heavy cavalry skirmishing had been going on all the afternoon southwest of Culpepper, in the direction of Madison Court-house, and that the only rebels this side of the Rapidan were Stuart's cavalry, who are covering Lee's retreat.

From our files of Richmond papers as late as the 6th inst. we extract a great deal of interesting intelligence. The official report of Gen. Lee respecting his late campaign from the Rapidan to Bull Run, and the reports of Gen. Stuart and Gen. Imboden are made public. In the course of their operations Lee claims to have taken 2,436 prisoners, including 41 commissioned officers. The Richmond *Examiner* admits that the news from Chattanooga is not agreeable. Having possession of both banks of the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, Gen. Grant is no longer dependent upon the railroad for food, but can bring his supplies by the river to a point within two and a half miles of his camps. In view of these facts, it is no longer impossible for the Army of the Cumberland to Winter at Chattanooga, nor will its threatened advance be nullified by the want of stores. "In a word," says the *Enquirer*, with perfect frankness, "we have lost the advantages of the battle of Chickamauga. The battle of Chickamauga must be fought again."

Our forces in Southwestern Virginia, under Gens. Averell and Duffie, made a combined attack, on Saturday last, upon the rebels under Jackson, in the Kanawha Valley, near Lewisburgh. The attack was perfectly successful, our men fighting splendidly, and driving the enemy in such great trepidation that he abandoned all his guns, colors, supplies and wounded. Our troops now hold the town of Lewisburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday. In the Board of Councilmen a statement was received from the Comptroller of the condition of the City treasury. The balance on hand on last Saturday was $1,288,958 79. A statement was also received from the Comptroller of the expenditures from the Relief Fund during the fortnight ending on the 1st inst. The amount was $59,380 to 13,643 families, comprising 13,552 adults and 15,512 children. The fund on that date was overdrawn to the amount of $112,976 10, which will be reimbursed from the new half-million loan raised on the No 7 bonds. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late messenger to the Board, Mr. John F. Culligan, who died on the 31st ult., were offered by Mr. Hayes, and were unanimously adopted. A communication was received from the Mayor, recommending that a request of Brig.-Gen. Hayes, to remove the Park Barracks from the present location to the Battery, be granted. On motion of Mr. Baker, it was granted on the part of this Board. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The commandant at Rome, Ga., has received a telegram from Selma, stating that a heavy force of Yankee mounted infantry had reached Tuscoloosa, *en route* for Selma. They are said to come from Tupelo, by the route by which Bragg's army came last Summer.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* says Magaudder has notified all the minute men and State troops ordered to Houston and Liberty, to hasten forward without delay, the enemy being already on the advance from Berwick Bay, with the declared purpose of invading Texas.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has issued an order forbidding all persons from endeavoring to raise recruits or to procure substitutes for other States within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Gen. Clark, who was recently elected Governor of Mississippi, is the same who was so seriously wounded and taken prisoner in the battle at Baton Rouge some months ago. He was formerly an Old-Line Whig.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Justice Allen, the entire day was occupied in a case in which a father claimed $5,000 damages for criminal connection on the part of the defendant with his daughter—a child 8 years of age. The details are too filthy for publication.

The continued active demand for Money produced quite a panic-lull in the Railway shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Prices went down 3@3½ ₩ cent. from the sales of Saturday. Money is in requisition at 7 ₩ cent. among Stock Brokers. Gold 146 ₩ cent.; Exchange 161½@ 162 ₩ cent.

Flour and Wheat were depressed and cheaper yesterday, with liberal arrivals reported. Corn was in fair demand and a shade higher. Oats were heavy and lower. In the Provision and Grocery line, there was less activity, without any remarkable alteration in value. The demand for Tallow was more animated. Whisky was salable and steady. Hay, Hops, Laths, Lumber, Lime, Wool and Whalebone were in fair request. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was improving. Freights were quite dull, and rates, for the most part, nominal.

The cattle market scarcely varies from that of last week, either in numbers or prices. About 4,300 cattle were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and all but about 200 were sold before night, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. for the best, 10c. for good animals, and so down to 7c. for poor scallywags. One or two hundred more are expected to-day, but prices will probably keep up till the close, and all the stock will be wanted.

Lee's Report of the Late Campaign.—Gen. Lee has very promptly followed up his late campaign from the Rapidan to Bull Run, by an official report of its purpose and progress. In reference to its purpose he declares that the movement was undertaken "with the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army." We fancy this theory states the purpose of seeking a battle with rather more determination than it really existed in his mind. It is quite possible that under very favorable circumstances Lee would have been willing to risk a battle; but that he sought it at all hazards, as he would make believe, is not true, and it would have been a piece of audacity of which he is incapable, if with his forty thousand men against a Union force of almost double that strength, he *had* done so. He was unable to find this favorable opportunity, and along the line of advance he not only did not seek, but he *avoided* battle. Lee's avowed intention was to gain the fortified heights of Centreville in advance of Meade. In this he failed, and the failure is thus accounted for:

"The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him."

His statement of the engagement at Bristoe is also hardly fair. Gen. Hill did not arrive, as Lee says, to find our force "posted behind the railroad embankment." Gen. Warren arrived by the flank, and found the *rebels* formed in battle line, but they had not the wit to seize the ready-made breastworks furnished by the railroad embankment, and Warren seized the position. Gen. Lee's reports are usually marked by a spirit of truth and fair-play beyond that of any of his rebel *confrères*; but the total failure of his late campaign seems to have decidedly warped his judgment.

Jeff. Davis Deserted by France—His Present Extremity.

Close upon the heels of all the other rebel disappointments comes the announcement that the French Government detains the six iron-clad rams building in its ports for the service of the Confederacy. This is practically an end of the Emperor's flirtation with our rebellion—a final discarding. All of Mr. Slidell's acts with the Emperor and Empress, of which we have heard so much for the last year, have come to just this complexion at last. France, though excelling England in soft words, is found not a whit better in practical action. The same final rebuff comes from both; and there is now no reason whatever why the rage of slighted charms which the Confederacy has just vented upon the one, should not directly be followed by another fit just as cruel toward the other.

The rebel Government, in its first year, had more hopes of England than of France. The fact that the manufacturing interests of England were almost vitally interested in the speediest resupply of cotton, that the commercial interests were concerned in breaking down our commercial power, so rapidly advancing to the supremacy, and that the aristocratic interests could not but find their account in the destruction of our republican system, naturally made England the first reliance of Jeff. Davis. This expectation was, in great measure, met by Earl Russell's precipitate recognition of the rebellion as a belligerent Power, by his easy sufferance of the building and fitting out in British ports of the *Alabama* and *Florida*, and other vessels, to cruise against our commerce, and by the declarations of almost every prominent man and almost the entire Press in England, that the war of our National Government upon secession was alike barbarous and useless. But the Emancipation Proclamation of the President with which the second year commenced, operating directly upon the sympathies of the British masses, and the series of great successes to the national cause which soon followed, constrained the English Cabinet gradually to quit its rebel encouragements. Thus in the second year, the trust of the rebels was transferred from England to France. Great expectations were based upon the fondness for intervention which the Emperor has so frequently evinced in his dealings with other nations, and also upon his need of an ally to help him through with his Mexican enterprise, which was daily growing a more dangerous affair to him. Here, too, there was for a time much to justify high hope. The visit of the French Minister to Richmond to hold conference with the rebel chiefs, and his repeated official solicitations to the National Government to permit mediation, denoted clearly enough a disposition on the part of the French Emperor to do something, at least, toward serving the rebel cause. But all this show of sympathy is now followed, just as it was on the part of England, by desertion. At the very time when "the Confederacy" most needs the material and moral support of France, that support is withdrawn. It is not the mere detention of the rams that exhibits this, but the altered tone of the Imperial Press toward our National Government. There is precisely the same change here that was evinced in the speeches of Earl Russell and the Government organs in England, when the rams were detained at Liverpool. The act itself was significant enough of an altered policy, but tenfold significance was added to it by the new language of good will and deference employed, in connection therewith, toward our National Government.

Thus the rebel Government loses its last chance of external aid. The withdrawing of the favor of England and France, of course, settles the policy of all foreign nations, and makes recognition, and any other form of support, in any foreign quarter, a political impossibility. Rebel diplomacy is played out, and Slidell and all the roving envoys, only "lag superfluous on the stage."

The other great resource that was counted upon—help from the Northern Democracy—perishes simultaneously with this last chance of foreign intervention. The recent elections have extinguished all possibility that the North will accept any peace that does not involve a full return to the old allegiance. It is settled that the body of the Northern people are determined to support this war, and that faction will never be allowed to paralyze or seriously embarrass the Government in its prosecution. The day in which Northern division was possible has passed by as completely as the day in which foreign intervention was possible. Henceforth the rebellion can look only to its own internal resources.

But those internal resources are fast becoming exhausted. The available fighting men are daily lessening in number, with no possibility of replacing them. The finances are but a bubble constantly inflated, and sure to burst soon. If any credence is to be given to the statements of the rebel newspapers, food is daily becoming more scarce, and inefferable privations will be experienced within the next few months in that as well as many other necessaries of life. There are no successes in the field to give the rebellion any promise of relief.

The great majority of the military enterprises of the National Government succeed; and when a reverse has occurred, like that at Chickamauga, in no case has it secured the rebels any substantial results. The veterans in the national armies will generally reënlist for another term of three years; and a great amount of new strength is to be added by volunteers and drafted men, in accordance with the new call for soldiers by the President. The military force of the Government will now constantly increase, while that of the rebellion must constantly decrease.

In this condition of things it seems impossible that any sane man in the so-called Confederacy can much longer cherish the old delusions of its ability to achieve its independence. The chiefs, who know that they are utterly ruined if they yield, will of course continue their efforts to cajole the people to the latest moment. But there is a limit to human gullibility. There is a point beyond which the common people of the South will not surrender their common sense. It is impossible that they should much longer fail to feel the utter hopelessness of the struggle which is costing them such terrible sacrifices. And when this is once felt, the struggle will be abandoned. Individuals may fight recklessly on when there is no hope, but a whole people never. The body of men are not martyrs even in a good cause—much less can they be suicides in a bad one.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The accounts which are now coming in every day of the ill-treatment of the Union prisoners at Richmond, confirmed, as they are, by the appearance of the men who are exchanged, are so horrible that the Government ought at once to take measures to bring about a general exchange. Whatever the merits of the controversy between Mr. Ould and Gen. Meredith may be, it will hardly be maintained that it is better to let ten or twelve thousand of our soldiers be starved to death than to give way. We believe that the real matter in dispute at present is as to the number of paroles granted on each side, and the difference in the two lists amounts to something like 17,000—a very large number, no doubt. Considering the indifference with which the oath of allegiance is regarded by most rebel sympathizers, and the extraordinary unscrupulousness which rebel leaders have at various times displayed in their dealings with the North, it is not at all unlikely that great numbers of their paroled prisoners have gone back to duly before being exchanged. It is very probable that we are egregiously cheated in every one of our exchanges. When people are in such a state of mind that their newspapers applaud such outrages as the sack of Lawrence as a "fair blow at the enemy," and approve of murder in cold blood like that of Ellsworth, as a legitimate mode of carrying on war, and finally, as within the last few days, recommend that prisoners of war be put "where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature," it is hardly to be expected that they should be very nice in their regard for such an abstraction as a "parole of honor," when given to a hated enemy.

But the question just now is not, whether or not the rebels are deceitful and untrustworthy, but how shall we best protect ourselves from the consequences of their perfidy. They have got 12,000 men in their hands, and they are starving them to death; and if our letting them die would make their captors a whit hanester men, or better or more loyal citizens, the sacrifice, terrible as it would be, might perhaps be well made. But it would do nothing of the kind. It would leave us just as liable as ever to be tricked and deceived by them. Against this, the only remedy is, not to trust them in future; not to parole any of their men, but to hold them when captured, and instead of making exchanges by a comparison of lists, make them by the actual production of the prisoners. Parolling can only be carried on between enemies who have confidence in each other's honor, and as soon as this ceases to exist, the liberation of prisoners on their promise not to bear arms until exchanged can only tend to disputes and recrimination, and worse things. After we have allowed our prisoners at Richmond to be cut off by famine and disease, we should, even if we retaliated to the letter upon those of the Confederates now in our hands, be in precisely the same position as before, with the same questions to settle, and the same dangers to avoid.

There were reasons in abundance of abolishing the practice of parolling before this complication arose. It led in the Union armies, at all events, to a disgraceful readiness to surrender, and owing to the unscrupulousness, if not of the rebel leaders, of their subordinate officers and men, it robbed us of a large portion of the fruits of our victories in the West last Summer. There is nobody at the North who is not perfectly satisfied that a very large number of the prisoners we took in the operations at Vicksburgh went back into the rebel ranks, without waiting for exchange. If we had granted no paroles we should have made a much more serious impression on their strength than we did, even if it had cost us more in transportation of prisoners.

If, therefore, the rebels have been guilty of bad faith, the only thing to be done now is to stop dealing with them as if they were men of honor, and to get our prisoners out of their hands as fast as we can, and by any means within our reach. We have as many prisoners in our possession as they have, and why not, therefore, have a general exchange, and let bygones be bygones? There has been some talk of retaliation, but those who recommend us to avenge the starving of 12,000 men in Richmond, by starving 12,000 rebels here at the North, can hardly have considered the effect of such a proceeding on the public mind amongst ourselves. It would unquestionably shock to disgust nine-tenths of the community, as wholesale retaliation must always do, and would fall as unquestionably disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world. And of its effect in preventing volunteering—and this is, just now, a very serious consideration—there is equally little doubt. It certainly would not fan the flame of martial enthusiasm to have it known that every soldier who fell into the hands of the enemy would most probably be kept for two or three months on half rations at Richmond, but that if he perished of inanition, his death would be gloriously avenged by the starvation of a rebel in Fort Lafayette or on David's Island. As matters stand, it may be safely asserted that the accounts that are now reaching us daily of the condition of our prisoners will increase the difficulty of recruiting under the last call.

American and English Position in International Law.

It is a matter of deep regret that so few of our public men and political leaders have made a study of International Law. Several very foolish and inconsistent positions, into which the guides of popular opinion have been betrayed during this war, might have been avoided by a more thorough acquaintance with this science. Nor is there any reason to believe that the mass of educated people on the other side of the ocean have any greater familiarity with it. In the discussions on the Foreign Enlistment act and the rams, Parliament and the *Times* have shown quite as much of mere popular passion, and quite as much ignorance of the precedents set in their own Courts, as our own excitable Democracy. A few writers and statesmen on either side have examined the question now at issue in a truly legal and careful manner; and we believe we do not commit an American exaggeration when we say that the more thorough and profound the investigation is, the more clearly do the justice and fairness of our position in regard to the rebel privateers appear. Among the pamphlets which these questions of international law have called out on this side of the ocean, we do not remember to have seen one characterized by greater legal *acumen* and more thorough investigation than a recent *brochure* from an eminent lawyer of Boston, Hon. C. G. Loring, entitled "The Neutral Relations of England and the United States." Many of the letters of which the pamphlet is made up appeared in England during the Summer, and the position taken—that iron-clad rams were in their very structure "armed vessels," and, therefore, not permitted to be furnished to a belligerent by a neutral, may have had some influence on the subsequent remarks and action of Earl Russell, who has at length accepted this interpretation of the Enlistment act.

Mr. Loring, by a careful investigation of our own jurisprudence, has shown that, from the very beginning of our existence as a nation, our Government has not only prevented the organizing of armaments in our neutral ports against a belligerent, but has even prevented the inception and preparation of any. He has proved that vessels suspected of being intended for such purposes have been arrested and detained, and that we have restored to the British owners prizes captured by armed vessels fitted out in our ports which had eluded our vigilance.

And not only has all this been done by the Executive, but Congress has framed a code for the prevention and violation of offences against international right—a code so ample that it was subsequently adopted (with a few amendments) by the English Government as its own.

Furthermore, by a series of citations from our decisions, Mr. Loring makes it clear that our Courts have taken the broadest and most generous view of international right and obligation. They have not merely construed it as a crime against the law of nations and our own statutes, that a privateer or vessel-of-war should be sent forth from our ports to prey upon the property of a belligerent, but equally so if she sailed with our own flag, under the guise of a mercantile adventure, and even if she were unarmed, and in no preparation to commit hostilities, provided *the intention* to commission and arm her as a privateer existed at the time of her departure from the United States. And even going beyond this, they have considered it as a crime merely *to commence the fitting out* of a vessel for such hostile purpose, though such preparation be not completed, and no injury be inflicted on any one—the *fixed intent* so to use her, and any act in furtherance of it, being held to taint the vessel and owners with crime, and to expose them to the pains and penalties of the law.

It need not be said what a contrast this broad and liberal interpretation of international law made by our Courts presents to the recent ruling of the Lord Chief Baron in the case of the *Alexandra*, where the British doctrine seems to be that the building and equipping of privateers or armed vessels against a belligerent by a neutral, is no legal international offence, "unless the ship be completed and armed at the time of seizure, or intended to be completed and armed *for immediate hostilities within a British port*. The statement made by the counsel for the claimants on that trial seems to have been accepted both by the Court and Earl Russell, "that it was perfectly competent for any person to build a ship easily convertible into a ship-of-war, and sell that ship to any belligerent Power; and the fact that *the seller knew that she was to be employed as a war vessel had nothing to do with the question.*" This is the English position; and the former just stated—as ably proven by Mr. Loring—is the American.

We need employ no epithets to characterize the contrast. All fair-minded men must see it in its true colors. History will not suffer it to be forgotten.

Mr. Loring not only claims that the losses sustained by our commerce from these violations of the Foreign Enlistment act and of the law of nations, must be eventually indemnified by the sense of justice of the English Government—but he claims that on their own and our precedents, they are bound to take, seize and destroy these rebel privateers. In the celebrated case of the Portuguese expedition to Terceira in 1828 or '29, the ground taken by the Duke of Wellington's administration was, "that the expedition, having *fraudulently evaded the English jurisdiction*, and started from England *in violation of the Enlistment act*, the English Government was entitled to *pursue and seize the ships beyond her jurisdiction.*" This was in fact done by force of arms. In the case of the *Marianna Flora*, (1 Wheat., Rep. L.) the Court says "that American ships offending against our laws, and foreign ships, in like manner, offending within our jurisdiction, *may afterward be pursued and seized upon the ocean*, and rightfully brought into our Courts for adjudication."

We trust that this view, so strongly sustained by precedents on both sides, will be vigorously pressed upon the English Government. In these great international differences, truth and justice may for a time be obscured by popular passions; but we need not fear, in this day of investigation and free discussion, that they will long continue so. The sound sense and love of justice of England will at length teach her the rectitude of our claims in this matter of neutrality; and to this desirable and nothing will more conduce than such temperate and statesmanlike discussions as this of the eminent Massachusetts jurist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

SUCCOR FOR OUR STARVING PRISONERS.

A lower depth of misfortune was reached by our imprisoned soldiers in Richmond, last week. A note in pencil from one of these unfortunates reached a Government officer in high position here, to-day, representing that the rebel authorities have stopped the small meat ration heretofore served to our starving men. The excuse is that they have ceased to be able to furnish meat to their own soldiers. We have no doubt that this is true. If cattle in Virginia be not wholly exhausted, the Government's terrible system of seizing beef on its way to Richmond butchers, and paying for it in Confederate paper at its own valuation, will wholly drive graziers away from the city. It is understood here that President Lincoln is going to try to provision our poor fellows in the Libby and Castle Thunder prisons. Arrangements, moreover, have been made by which Commissioner Ould promises that all clothing sent to our men shall be delivered. Gen. Meredith will forward clothing sent by private individuals for imprisoned friends, military or civil. But the President's endeavor to feed our starving captives will be full of interest to tens of thousands, and will be anxiously watched.

THE LAST CAPTURES.

Eighteen hundred and forty-six rebels marched this morning in prison, six abreast—a procession extending from Seventh-street to beyond the Old Capitol. Other arrivals will swell the number to over two thousand. This haul has made a jam in every hole and corner of the old prison, including its capacious yard, wherein the rebels stood packed this forenoon as close as candles in a box. The number of officers among them is one hundred and twenty-five. They say that but few of their comrades escaped across the river. Their General commanding had barely time to get off on his horse. These prisoners will probably be conveyed to Point Lookout.

RAPIDITY OF NEGRO ENLISTMENTS IN MARYLAND.

The recruiting of colored soldiers in Maryland is so rapid that the Examining Board here cannot examine and pass officers fast enough to take charge of the men. Though the Board has divided itself into two Committees, sitting in different rooms and providing thus for the examination of two candidates at once, only fifteen could be got through with to-day. Of them but nine passed. The readers of the Times will be astonished to learn that the enlistment of negroes in Maryland alone is at the rate of two regiments a week. When full, these regiments will number 1,000 officers and men 1,010 each.

GEN. BUTLER'S PURPOSES.

Gen. Butler went to Fortress Monroe this evening. From what I have heard of his purposes, I predict that his military administration in the new Department will be as successful and as historical as was his civil administration in New-Orleans.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR MILITARY SERVICE REDUCED.

The numerous disqualifications for service framed previous to the late draft have been reduced in number, by an order from the War Department, from fifty-one to forty-one. Youth in spectacles will take notice that nearsightedness henceforth does not exempt. Spectacled youth, if incapacitated for field service, will surely serve their country in the hospital corps.

MAJOR M'LEAN EXILED TO FORT VANCOUVER.

The army, and the country at large, will be astonished to hear of the fate, shot out of the War Department like a bolt out of a cloud, upon Major N. G. McLean, the nephew of the late Justice McLean of the United States Supreme Court. He is known everywhere as the Chief of Gen. Burnside's Staff in Cincinnati, and as that General's counselor and indispensable right-hand man. He was the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department of the Ohio. In the Peninsular campaign he was Chief of Gen. McClellan's Staff in reality. He is as thoroughly loyal as any man in America. Superabundant proof of this can be brought. Before the war he declined an important and lucrative appointment tendered him by the State of Virginia, expressly for the reason that the culminating Slavery excitement threatened to embroil that State with the Federal Government, and that he never would be arrayed against his country, or get into a position where he would seem to be arrayed against her. Now, it was the misfortune of this accomplished officer and undoubted patriot, to be selected by one Edgar Corbin, of Cincinnati, as the object of an intensely nervous officiousness in behalf of the public good, and the opportunity for a personal display of zeal of the most sensational description. He actually followed Maj. McLean in a newspaper as an official "not thoroughly loyal," basing the impudent and outrageous charge upon the alleged fact that the Major did not vote for the Union candidates at the recent Ohio election! The Major answered this strange attack by showing that he was not a citizen of Ohio, and, therefore, had no right to vote in that State. Unabashed by this reply, which should have been stunning, Corbin assailed Major McLean again in the unwieldy, and, incorrigibly fanatical to this fancy that the officer was disloyal, devoted days to obtaining signatures to a petition addressed to Secretary Stanton, setting forth that McLean was notoriously "secesh" in his sympathies, and demanding his removal from office. And with his tremendous industry he got a great many signatures to this petition—some of them of gentlemen who knew better than to sign it. The document was forwarded to the War Department secretly. *Immediately on its receipt Secretary Stanton sent an order to Cincinnati relieving Major McLean, and directing him to report in person and without delay to some volunteer Brigadier-General at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory!*

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

The British schooner *Herald*, of and from Nassau, was captured off Frying Pan Shoals. She had on board 350 bags of salt and 125 kegs of soda.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF ALEXANDRIA.

Lieut.-Col. Towns, Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, has been relieved of his command by an order from the War Department, and Capt. Gwynn, Medical Inspector on Gen. Slocum's Staff, has been appointed to the office.

HOW THE FIFTH WISCONSIN VOTED.

The Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers of the Army of the Potomac cast 415 votes for the Union ticket of their State, and only one for the opposition.

THE CONSUL OF BREMEN.

The President has recognized Mr. George Pashmeier as Consul of Bremen at Boston.

THE FIRST SNOW.

The first snow of the season fell to-day. It was very slight and of short duration.

Mexican Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 9.

The steamers *St. Louis* and *Moses Taylor* have arrived from Panama, bringing dates from the City of Mexico, *via* Acapulco, up to the 21st of October.

The French were preparing for an expedition toward Queretaro.

An agent of the rebels arrived at Mexico on the 9th of October *via* Brownsville, but was supposed with instructions to make a treaty with the Regency of Mexico.

It was reported that Juarez had reorganized the Liberal army and was marching toward Queretaro to meet the French, and a conflict was expected shortly.

Minister Corwin, so far, had taken no active part in the Mexican troubles.

State Appointments.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 9.

Gov. Seymour has appointed Phillip W. Engs, of New-York, State Assessor, vice Thomas Addis Emmet, deceased; and Mr. Daniels, of Buffalo, Judge of the Superior Court in the Eighth District, vice James P. Hoyt, deceased.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Monday, Nov. 9.

The Ohio River, at this point, 200 miles below Pittsburgh, is five feet, and rising. Bills of lading can be issued by rail and water to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all intermediate river landings.

Aid for the Union Prisoners—Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 9.

A letter received in this city to-day by George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the United States Christian Commission, from Maj. John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners at Fortress Monroe, states that 21 boxes of clothing, stores and medicines, recently sent out by the Commission for the Union prisoners in Richmond, have reached their destination, and Maj. Mulford trusts they have made glad the hearts of many of those for whom they were intended.

The sales of "Five-Twenties" to-day reached $1,250,000. The amount from the West and local subscribers is extremely large. Over half of the amount came from these sources.

Important Arrests in New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Joseph Perkins, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Jackson, N. H., his son, Paul Perkins, Josiah H. Dearborn and Ebenezer Wilson, have been arrested by the Provost-Marshal, charged with instigating and aiding resistance to the draft in the town of Jackson and vicinity, and also with aiding drafted men to escape into Canada. The accused parties have been brought in Portsmouth for trial.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 9.

Official returns from 62 counties and from the soldiers, as far as heard from, give a conservative majority of 4,068.

Col. Peary (radical) is elected State Senator from Lee County in place of Major McCulloch, conservative, declined.

The Draft in Milwaukie.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Nov. 9.

The draft is progressing in this city to-day. The chances are about one in four. The best feeling prevails, and there has been no disturbance.

Long Island Historical Society.

Only a little more than five months ago, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Judge Gasswood, Prof. West and a few others, met to form the nucleus of this Society. It was felt that the treasures of historic matter, which lay thickly strewn upon the cycle of more than a century and a half, of Long Island's history—in its original Indian tribes, in its Revolutionary scenes, and in the lives of its many noted and able men, who have passed away, should be gathered and embodied in lasting form while within reach. This begun, the Society could extend its scope into a wider range of inquiry. The sixth regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday evening last, the President, Judge Gasswood in the chair. The report of Rev. Dr. Storrs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, showed its progress to have exceeded any other in the history of such Societies. It engaged at once the earnest, cordial labors and received the liberal voluntary donations of the best men of all the intelligent classes of the City. It already numbers more than four hundred members. Its library contains 7,269 volumes and pamphlets, 3,000 of these being bound volumes. The library of Asbury Dickens, Esq., containing a full set of Congressional documents for a long period—about 700 volumes—being for sale, Mr. S. B. Chittenden had liberally given the $500 asked for them, and the Society would soon place them on its shelves. Mr. Dickens had rare opportunity to make a complete sell, being long Secretary of the Senate, and more than forty years resident at Washington. The Committee had been compelled to lease and add a large suite of rooms in rear of those occupied, which would be ready for the next meeting.

The paper for the evening, by Mr. Jones, Librarian of Columbia College, read by J. W. Callender, Esq., gave a topographical view of Long Island, some account of its history and biographical records, with brief sketches of many of its noteble men of the past century.

Henry B. Dawson, of New-York, will give the December paper on "The Battle of Long Island;" the one for January will be on "Old Brooklyn and the old Clergy of Long Island;" for February, on "The Great Fires of Long Island," illustrated by maps. One of them extended forty miles, and consumed over four millions of property.

An able and brilliant course of six lectures, which Rev. Jose Leon has given at Harvard, Yale and Amherst Colleges, with great success, on "The Ancient and Teutonic Civilizations," will be repeated before the Society in November and December, the first to be on this (Tuesday) evening, at the Chapel of the Packer Institute. The course, $1 50; to members, $1.

People's Union Nominations.

The party subsequently itself as the "People's Union" held Councilmanic Conventions last evening, or was supposed to.

In the Fourth District it was announced that delegates would meet at No. 114 Fulton-street; nought but solitude and darkness was there. No. 141 it was thought might contain the controlling spirits of the Fourth; but this was all dark and closed, save in the basement, where a Teuton kept a "saloon," and he knew nothing of conventions. The meeting in the Fourth was a farce or fizzle, probably a mixture of both.

In the Fifth District delegates met at Lincoln Hall, corner of Allen and Houston streets, and made the following nominations: Thomas H. Seymour, of the Tenth Ward; Hugh Nesbitt, of the Thirteenth Ward, and Allan Rutherford, of the Seventeenth Ward. The meeting then adjourned until next Monday, when the three other candidates will be nominated.

The delegates of the Sixth District met at No. 839 Broadway, and nominated William Housner and Alexander Eggleson, of the Ninth Ward; Wm. Hepburn, Fifteenth Ward, John P. Phillis, Sixteenth Ward; William S. Opdyke and Elbert Roberson, Eighteenth Ward.

The delegates of the Seventh District met at Stevens' Hall, Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, organized and adjourned without making any nominations until Saturday evening.

The Mexican Question.—Mr. C. S. Shanahan, of the New-York Press, lectures this evening on the invasion of Mexico, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Geo. Sickles, the Mexican Minister, Gen. Thos. F. Meagher and others will be present. If the lecture be half as successful as it was to Brooklyn, the hall will be crowded in every part.

Kings County Circuit Court.—Tuesday Nov. 10.—Nos. 62, 79, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103.

The Lower-Canada Gold Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863.

The cold weather and rain which have prevailed for a week or so have nearly put an end to the operations of the gold miners on the Chaudiere River, yet the speculation connected with lands near the "diggings" still continues. A New-York company have bought about 60,000 acres in the neighborhood of the gold pits, and intend to commence operations of an extensive character in the Spring; other associations in Boston have a similar object in view, and it would not astonish me to see five or ten thousand miners at work next year, with quartz-crushing machines and hydraulic appliances for getting the precious metal out of its matrix. A man named VILLENEUVE lately found a nugget weighing two pounds—the heaviest yet discovered. If there should be many of this character, our mines would pay enormously.

It is necessary, however, that the TIMES, while publishing facts in reference to the Chaudiern, should caution speculators against purchasing shares in gold mining companies without proper vigilance, especially at this time, when so many schemes are pressed upon the market. The questions of title in the lands are complex, and many lands are advertised as for sale "in the vicinity of the mines," without so much as indications of gold upon them. Again, the capitals of several of the gold mining and other mineral companies are set down at too high a figure. For instance, the Acton mines (copper) was bought for $250,000, and stock to the amount of $2,000,000 at once issued—of course, too big for a good dividend. Other companies are following this example, pernicious though it be. There can, however, be little reasonable doubt that there are immense mineral resources in this region, and that colossal fortunes will be realized from them within a few years—the difficulty being, as in most other mundane affairs, to discriminate between good and bad ventures.

A VISIT TO THE CITY OF CHURCHES.—Last week, business calling us to the "City of Churches," we paid Dr. ROWA, the Resident Oculist and Aurist of Brooklyn, a visit at his residence, No. 49 Concord-street. While there, we saw a little boy who had been cross-eyed from infancy, that was operated on successfully, his eye, which previous to the operation was very badly crossed, being after it perfectly straight. This was the son of Mr. ROSMAR STEPHENSON, of No. 289 Jay-street, Brooklyn.

A lady, from Bergen, N. J., who had been deaf from infancy, and afflicted with a purulent discharge from the ears, as also catarrh in a very bad form, had been so far cured that she could hear conversation in a very low tone of voice. The discharge, she said, had entirely stopped, and that disagreeable raising and discharge from the head caused from catarrh had entirely ceased. Consequent upon this, her general health had wonderfully improved. From being previously delicate, she had become quite robust.

During our visit, many others called, afflicted with deafness, disease of the eye, throat, and catarrh—some of whom were sufficiently well to be discharged; while others were in a fair way of being an entire long. From all with whom we conversed, we found universal satisfaction at the benefit they were deriving. One lady said she had not for many years enjoyed a good night's rest, from the constant dropping of the catarrhal mucous into her throat, obliging her frequently to be up during the night to clear her throat, until she had placed herself under Dr. ROWA's care. Now, she said, she slept, as we would say, "like a top." A rather curious case was a gentleman who had been afflicted for many years with a very sore upper lip—so much so, that for eighteen months he had never been able to allow a razor to touch it, but was obliged to keep the hair cropped short. So sore had it become, that it was one great scab. In vain had he counseled the most eminent physicians, all of whom pronounced it "Barber's Itch," and was treated accordingly for it, as a natural consequence receiving no benefit, but being rather made worse. As a last resort, he applied to Dr. ROWA, who, on examination, soon discovered that it was caused from the acrid discharge from catarrh, which had excoriated the lip. The gentleman is not only rid of his catarrhal difficulty, but, to use his own words, enjoys a clean shave every morning.

The names of some of the parties hereinmentioned we have omitted, not having asked their permission to use them, and not knowing whether they would like them used.—*New-York Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a carefully synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Distilled Dew beautifies the complexion, as it imparts to the skin a natural whiteness and clearness, and youthful delicacy and softness unattainable by any other means. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 7.9 Broadway.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 216 Broadway.

Double Sole Winter Boots, fine quality, at the lowest rates. We can sell the same quality lower than any house in the City. LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 431 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an endorsing, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens, Manufactured by E. S. Johnson & CO. are the best pens, for the least amount of money, of any firm in the world, any statement of any other manufacturer to the contrary notwithstanding. Send or call for a circular giving exact engravings of pens and cases before purchasing elsewhere. These pens are warranted for one year. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Office No. 2 Dye-st., corner Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Feet-Covering for the Winter.—A large and attractive stock of elegantly-made Boots for gentlemen, and Gaiters, Over-Shoes and Slippers for balls and parties, &c., for ladies and misses, is offering at low prices at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine by Miss L. LEACH, at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

DONSTAN—SPROLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Sprole, at the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, Dr. E. S. DONSTAN, U. S. A., and REBECCA M. SPROLE. No cards.

DIED.

AACHAN.—In Harlem, 126th-st., near 3d-av., on Monday, Nov. 9, ESAIAS AACHAN, aged 94 years and 7 months.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Baptist Church, on 8th-av. and 126th-st. Members of the Olivet-st. Baptist Church, (now Madison-av.,) of which body deceased was a constituent member, are particularly requested to be present.

BAKER.—In Yaphank, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 8, ELISA A., wife of Dr. J. I. Baker, aged 36 years.

CRAVEN.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 7, SARAH HANNAH TINDEY CRAVEN, infant daughter of Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 413 Broad-st., Newark, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLOSE.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Nov. 2, Mrs. CORNELIA CLOSE, relict of the late John T. Close, and daughter of the late Gen. David Van Ness, of Dutchess county, N. Y., in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y.

ELMER.—In Springfield, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, WILLIAM STILES, only son of the late Dr. John C. Elmer, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church in that place, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

FRANAN.—In Peekskill, on Friday, Nov. 6, Mrs. OSCAR FRANAN, daughter of the late Cornelius Rikeman, aged 39 years.

HAINST.—In Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 9, FRANCES SATTARLEE, infant daughter of Philemon D. and Sarah T. Haight.

Burial services at St. Paul's Church, Bergen, (Rev. Mr. Putnam, Rector,) on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends will assemble at the house, Washington-av., at 1 o'clock.

HALL.—On Monday, Nov. 9, suddenly, of croup, ELISABETH ATLWARD, beloved daughter of Anna M. and Albert Hall.

For particulars see Wednesday's paper.

MCINTIRE.—On Monday, Nov. 9, of diphtheria, LIZZIE, only daughter of Robert and Kate McIntire, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 84 7th av.

☞ Newark papers will please copy.

NEVIN.—On Sunday night, Nov. 8, JANE, wife of John Nevin, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brother, John W. Culbert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 11.

PHILSIN.—At his parents' residence, No. 82 Clinton-place, on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, JOHN V. PHILSIN, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, at the residence of her father, DELIA, daughter of A. P. Wilson, Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 22 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 579.—Nov. 9, 1863.
49, 11, 12, 39, 74, 26, 51, 13, 1, 2, 8, 45.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 580.—Nov. 9, 1863.
12, 56, 26, 74, 4, 39, 50, 36, 67, 58, 59, 30, 57, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
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The largest assortment and store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

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SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
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GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS,
New and Best Patterns.
Also, second-hand CHANDELIERS at half price.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.
The closing sale of B. Dardonville's stock of French Gas Fixtures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., by H. H. LEDS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 623 Broadway, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, Nov. 10.

NOTICE TO TWINE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—Whereas, Letters Patent of the United States have been granted to the subscriber for a Prepared Jute Twine, (as a substitute for Cotton Wrapping Twine,) notice is hereby given that any infringement of the same will be prosecuted.
JAS. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.
New-York, Nov. 3, 1863.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS A SET. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with Initials, for Ladies and gentlemen, 75c. per pair; also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WETLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., N. Y., sign of the Golden Elephant.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE.
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a aloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 3d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to man after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 660 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES
WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863,
FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINES, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine
First Premium for Double-thread Machine
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First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
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Diploma for Family Machine.
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FRANKLIN CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
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First Premium for Family Machine.

WASHINGTON CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.

SARATOGA CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.

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First Premium for Machine Work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year.

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a Protected Solution of the
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE,
OR,
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.
The following certificate

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK

is sufficient of itself to establish the character of any medicine.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of the great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New-York *Chronicle.*

For DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and all CHRONIC DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, it is a SPECIFIC
Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

THE THREE REMEDIES.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, one of the most distinguished medical reformers of the age, is the inventor of three medicines, which have acquired an extensive and well-merited reputation. These articles are "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," "Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic," and "Schenck's Mandrake Pills," each of which is proved to be a medicine of surprising efficacy in the cure of diseases which physicians in general acknowledge to be almost, or quite, beyond the reach of their science. Many extraordinary cures of Pulmonary and Bronchial Consumption have been made by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, the utility of which was first tested in the case of Dr. Schenck himself, who, more than thirty years ago, was abandoned by his physicians as incurable—all of the most alarming symptoms of Consumption, in its most desperate stage, being present. By the use of this syrup, Dr. S. was restored to perfect health. The Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are prescribed by him as auxiliary remedies in consumptive cases, or they may be used with great advantage in all cases wherein strengthening and purgative medicines are required. The testimony of many respectable persons is given to show that these three medicines have effected some of the most extraordinary cures on record.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agent for New-York.

FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
USE USE, USE.
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THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON.
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NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
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WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
Prepared only by GEO. C. BOWER, Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.
Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COOLEN,
Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant aromatic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of those aromatics, it has been found very beneficial in dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,016 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD
CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Citizens' Association of the XVIIth Ward met at Room No. 30 Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, Nov. 9, for the purpose of making arrangements for the ensuing Charter election. The President of the Association, Dr. WM. HIBBARD, occupied the Chair, and Messrs. GILBERT E. UNDERHILL and GEORGE KELSEY acted as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Schuyler, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Association, two years ago, placed GEORGE A. JEREMIAH in nomination as candidate for Alderman of the Tenth District, which nomination was afterward indorsed by various political organizations, and our candidate was elected by an unparalleled majority; and

Whereas, the official course of Alderman JEREMIAH, during the past two years, has proved the wisdom of our selection of a candidate; and while we congratulate the citizens of this District on being represented in the Board of Aldermen during the past two years by a gentleman of ability and incorruptible integrity, we deem it desirable that the services of Alderman JEREMIAH should be retained in that body; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association unanimously nominate Hon. GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, as a candidate for Alderman of the Xth Aldermanic District, and earnestly recommend him to the support of our fellow-citizens.

It was, on motion, further

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be a Committee to notify Alderman JEREMIAH of his nomination and request his acceptance.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to make selections of candidates for Councilmen and School Officers, and report the same to this Association.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to superintend the printing and distribution of the tickets, and arrange the details of the election.

On motion, adjourned until Friday next, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

WM. HIBBARD, Chairman.
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, } Secretaries
GEORGE KELSEY, }

WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.—AT A MEETING of the Democratic citizens, held in the Hall of the XIXth Ward, 53d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Monday evening, 9th inst., Mr. FRANCIS BLESSING was unanimously nominated for Alderman.

Committee—John Reilly, James Prior, Patrick Flannagan, James Baxter, Daniel Goen, Wm. McCabe.

JOHN OARVY, Chairman.
E. HUGHES, Secretary.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 18 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
WINTER CLOTHING
In every variety of style, and suitable for
ALL CLASSES, PROFESSIONS AND CALLINGS.
At the most
MODERATE PRICES IN THE CITY.
RUSSIAN BEAVER,
Esquimaux, Chinchilla, Lion Skin and other
OVERCOATS,
Together with an immense assortment of superb
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
Business Sacks, complete Business Suits, Dress Clothing, &c., &c.
ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.,
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CLOTHING.
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
OVERCOATS,
OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS.
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION
of FRENCH GOODS, now in port, on board steamships *China, Hecla*, &c., comprising the very NEWEST STYLES brought out in Paris.
200 different patterns of BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS and FIGURES, classical designs.
PARIAN STATUARY, from the most artistic manufacturers. NEW SHAPES OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.
300 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns, from the London Exhibition.
ALSO,
Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

ELECTRICITY.
DR HYDE.
MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
NO. 419 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

FROM MRS. C. NEWCOMB.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

DR. HYDE—*Dear Sir*: It affords me much pleasure to contribute my testimony in favor of your new mode of applying electricity, which, in my case, has resulted far beyond my most sanguine expectations. After having been under the treatment of nine different physicians within the last three years, during which time I was suffering from aphonia, (or loss of voice,) and had almost despaired of ever speaking aloud again, I was induced to try your new mode, and, strange to say, after the sixth or seventh application, my voice returned, and I now feel that I am restored to the enjoyment of life and society, to which I have been comparatively a stranger. I will add that I had previously tried electricity applied very differently from your system, without any relief. With the hope that others similarly unfortunate may receive like benefit, you are at liberty to refer any person to me, at No. 4 Hubert-st. MRS. C. NEWCOMB.

FROM G. S. WASHBURN, ESQ., OF MCKEAN, PENN.

MCKEAN, Penn., July 14, 1862.

DR. H. T. HYDE—*Dear Sir*: I send you a statement of the effect of electricity upon myself, with permission to use it for the benefit of others if you desire to do so. For thirteen years I have been afflicted with the asthma, and during that time there have been but few months in which I did not suffer with a paroxysm that entirely prostrated me for four or five days, and sometimes longer, until I had become worn down by disease. In a bad attack I have sat up for FOURTEEN NIGHTS in succession. The least active exercise would bring it on. About the 1st of March last, I placed myself under your care, and almost immediately I felt like

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $,000 to $20,0 0.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.
N. B.—I have a sum of $36,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 19 Wall-st.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.
SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1863.
VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 6 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1847, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation, and by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1864, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1857, due or payable 1870, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; Nos. 8, 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Dusen; Nos. 10, 11, 12, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bonn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Grant, No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bonn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.
[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863.
RICHARD YATES Governor.
By the Governor
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Chatham Bank for the ensuing year, viz.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE OGDYKE,
DELIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER was unanimously elected Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, Nov. 4, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 32 WALL-STREET, N. Y.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.
U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters' checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1863.
PARTIES HOLDING STOCK IN THIS Company on the first day of November, instant, are hereby notified that in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for interest on account of such Stock since August 1, 1857, they are entitled to thirty-four and one-half per cent. (34½) upon the amount by them respectively so held, payable in cash on demand on or after the 10th instant, on presentation of their certificates therefor and the execution of the proper release of all claims for interest on account of such stock. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS RECONSTRUCTED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 46,624, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at this office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three inspectors of the next election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 26th of August last.
Said dividends will be paid at the office of O. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 66 Beaver-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McALPIN W & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.
We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.
To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:
The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.
For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.
The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.
The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.
A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.
For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.
The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.
Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:
Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,
Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each:
Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorise an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.
Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of said Stock after the 10th day, and at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.
Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.
Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year.
FFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. BERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES HENRY HALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.
For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER L. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. John V. Harriott was unanimously elected President.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Third National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:
Now, therefore, I, SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Third National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of September, 1863.
SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
[L. S.] Deputy Clerk of the Currency.
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OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.
IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 16, 1863, the stockholders of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are called upon and required to pay in to said Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in said City, on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent. of the par value of the capital stock of said Company, in order to make the capital of said Company equal to the amount fixed by its charter. In case of refusal or neglect of any stockholder to pay his or her proportion of the amount so called for, the said Company will require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, in order to issue, in lieu thereof, a new certificate for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion of fifty per centum of said original certificate.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the ninth,) of December next. The poll will be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE MAHONING AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. DE STERBECK, No. 57 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.
The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said BANK will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.
Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.
New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS
FOR SALE,
With Coupon dates Nov. 1.
GARESCHE, MINTON & CO.,
No. 3 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.
A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 16th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.
Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.
Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston. AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 31, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 3d day of November next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from open sale
LAIMBEER'S STORE-S, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK."
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
2 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL."
2 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS."
6 BALES COTTON.
Catalogues on the 16th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,
at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th st., near 7th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in rich catel, marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, divan, chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 19th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, on the Southern Naval Store Yard, 262 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 56 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Leicester-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, trazza, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signore Giovannoni and Zanconi. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Baccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Cerese, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Trazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.
The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

AUSTIN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a valuable farm, containing 22¼ acres, at Newtown, L. I., on the Calamus road, formerly the old Pennybridge road. There is a substantial dwelling-house on the farm. Also 2 barns, fine well of water, and the neighborhood is healthy in all respects. The Long Island Railroad crosses the lower part of the farm, and back of this is the New-York and Flushing Railroad, and the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad contemplate running horse-cars on the Calamus road. The farm is 3 minutes distant from the station of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads, and 5 minutes from stage-houses of the Newtown plank-road.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, very stylish, warranted sound and kind in all harness. Also, a top buggy wagon, in fine order. Also, a single harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-street, a light dapple-grey horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish and a fine saddle horse.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
STEAMBOAT AT AUCTION.—THE SIDE-wheel steamboat G. S. WINANTS will be sold at public auction, on board, by S. & J. BOGART, foot Levey-st., THURSDAY, 12th of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. For particulars see circulars.

CAMELLIAS, ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a number of fine specimen plants, in fine order, and will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HORSES,
BRETT, CALECHE, COUPE—by Wood Brothers,
BY D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, NOV. 10, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY.
Span of bay horses, eight years old, fifteen hands high, splendid drivers, cost $1,200 two years ago; one of the pair can trot in 2:40. Also, one brown mare, eight years old, fifteen and a half hands; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound, kind and gentle. Also, a Coupe, built by Wood Brothers; one Brett, in elegant order; one English traveling carriage, one light top buggy and one open buggy, all in fine order
CITY-BUILT CARRIAGES.
Two elegant top buggies, one superb Park phaeton, one Victoria, all warranted equal to the best makers.
HARNESS.
Two sets double harness, two sets single harness, and several second-hand sets, bridles, saddles, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, English carpets, French plate mirrors, &c., by D. W. IVES & Co., on the premises, No. 248 Lexington-avenue.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock.
The elegant furniture of said residence, now about one year since, and all of the best description, having been made to order in every instance. The carpets were supplied by Stewart, and consist of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and other descriptions. Rich gilt cornices and lace curtains for four windows, matching two superb pier glasses, one of which is 12x56, with base tables to match. Suite of parlor furniture, upholstered in embroidered de, handsomely carved oak dining-room suite, consisting of sideboard, extension table, chairs, &c. Also, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, louoves, easy-chairs, centre tables, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, hall stand, oil-cloths, refrigerators, china, glass, cutlery and plated ware. On exhibition, and catalogue morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by order of the assignees, the entire stock of a cabinet-maker, all made for City use, comprising parlor suites in various coverings, bedroom suites, library furniture, &c.; also, a lot of second-hand furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, mirrors, gas chandeliers, glassware, &c., the whole for absolute sale, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and others.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 BROADWAY,
Have several large plots of lots in the vicinity of the Central Park for sale, suitable for investment. Also, a number of stores and store sites on Broadway, Duane, Reade, Wooster, White, Franklin, Lispenard, Church, and Mercer sts. JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 338 Broadway, office No. 6, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE, 45x51, in South Liberty st., Poughkeepsie; lot 100 feet front and rear, 250 deep, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson and mountains. There are 4 rooms and piazza, also kitchen, on first floor, 11 feet 6 inches high, parlor is 25 feet 2x17 feet, and five on the second floor, 11 feet high; also, bath room, &c.; 8 marble mantels, and plenty of closets; Chilson's furnace, with registers, in 8 rooms, and ventilators in the same, terminating in an Emerson's ejector; gas, basement kitchen, and excellent dry coal cellar; outside walls of house thick, and inside shutters; choice fruit, good well and cistern, the whole substantially built ten years since. There is a tenant-house on foot of lot. Half the purchase money may remain on it. Price $13,000. Possession immediate. Apply to MARY SMART, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Berken-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, containing 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWNSTONE HOUSES FOR SALE—ON Murray Hill and vicinity—2 on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 1 on 36th-st., near 5th-av.; 1 on 20th-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel; one on 17th-st., near Union-square. Prices from $18,000 to $50,000. Also, 3 elegant brown stone houses on 34th-av., with stables. Also, several plots of desirable lots on Murray Hill. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,
would respectfully call the attention of parties desiring to purchase real estate, either for investment or economy, to their lists of improved property, stores and dwellings; also, vacant lots.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, WITH OR without furniture, the property situated on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts. House large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner; lot 25x100. Two extra lots can be had if wanted. Possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—An elegant four-story, brown-stone house, (with furniture,) 26 by 60, in the best neighborhood and near the ferry, in Jersey City.
BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st.,
Jauncey-court.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known and wonderful medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2, Corthandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st. near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE.—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Waad, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—thereby impediments to marriage thereby speedily cured. The ancient Drs. Ward and Towars, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, at no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1830. Those who have used their movement were never without. Send for a circular. Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops is a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read the circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,721 New-York City. To be had of DR. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FELDBRHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, solo abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $5, or four quantities in one for $20. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent,

PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases cured. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the resilient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. JONES'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor and youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of Dr. Hunters. He is full of cheats, up to every trick to ruin an old established reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established 1830. Ladies' separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. His 25 years' practice enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "the Married Women's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, EMACIATE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address and a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,967, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less time and more unsuccessful, and the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide, administered by Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator of its anæsthetic effects. Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & Co.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cts. to $1.

METALS.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS. Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 218 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD B. SHERMAN, No. 243 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

2,000 BUNDLES DAMAGED SHEET iron, 2,000 boxes damaged tin plates, for sale by PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-brock.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue, in the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues, also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 3 and 30, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, also, all the lots, piece or parcel of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM P. SPENCER HAVING had no business connection with the undersigned, as clerk or otherwise, during the twelve months last past, he has not, neither has had during that period, any authority to make financial or other business arrangements or engagements on my account or in my name.

C. V. SPENCER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing

BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,

which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.

BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other sizes of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & PERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD HUNTING WATCH, ENGRAVED Lecase, raised initials, "H. W.," with double strand chain hair, basket, charm and green leaf attached. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid on delivery to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST—NOV. 6, CERTIFICATE NO. 9,178, for 100 Lehavre New-York and Erie Railroad Co. Stock, transfer of which has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to JOHN E. GARLAND, No. 26 William-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. NICHOLSON.

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....20

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $100.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
EUROPA, COOK, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM, WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Nov. 14
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned ar other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	From.	To sail.
LOUISIANA....2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA.....2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA....2,973	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$100 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron British steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALBERT F. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
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No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
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M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

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N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The first class United States Mail steamship
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Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

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FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
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will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CRESCENT will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

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No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR.
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
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NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
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FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, Oct. 31,	11 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	9 A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2 P.M.	Monday, Nov. 2,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Nov. 5,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4,	2 P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 7,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 6,	2½ P.M.
Monday, Nov. 9,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 9,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 11,	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 12,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 12,	7½ A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 13,	8 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Eversdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.
TO-MORROW.
Ticket Office opens this morning for securing seats.
Lessee.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley
J. GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated lyric Tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
from the principal opera houses in Europe, where she has achieved the distinction of being one of the great dramatic singers of the age.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give
TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA
with his new company, positively their
ONLY APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 11 and 14, at NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TO-MORROW Wednesday, EVENING, LA FAVORITA.
VERA LORINI.....in her celebrated rôle of LEONORA
STEFANI.....in his great rôle of FERNANDO
MORELLI.....in his renowned part of ALFONSO.
Baritone Balthazar Johanna Fisher as Inez.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO
The Regular Opera Prices will be maintained. Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, Balcony and Boxes, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Seats can be secured, for one or both evenings, at the Box Office of Niblo's Garden; Beer & Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Mr. Grau has also much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the new Prima Donna,
MOLLE. PAULINA CASTRI.
and the great favorite contralto,
MLLE. MORENSI.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT.
GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN
OF MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
the new and great Lyric Prima Donna.
The Opera selected for the début of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,
in which she will sustain her great rôle of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several rôles.
Seats for Friday's Opera, LA FAVORITA, with VERA LORINI, can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863,
On which occasion the following distinguished artists have kindly consented to assist:
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. N. APPY,
Signor ABELLA,
Mr. DRESSLER.
Tickets fifty cents. Reserved chairs fifty cents extra. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Secured seats for sale by Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, Scharfenberg & Lnis, and Macoy & Herwig, No. 112 Broadway, and Dressler's Music Store, No. 927 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THE NEW SENSATION
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
or,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
More than 1,000 splendid views of scenery, architecture and statuary, in every part of the world, illustrating all the realms of art and beauty exhibited with the most brilliant illumination known to science, on a canvas measuring 600 square feet, with a descriptive lecture. More than 50 fresh pieces shown every night.
Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, the exhibition to commence at 7½ P. M. precisely.
HUGH B. McKEON,
Manager.

IRVING HALL.
"OUR FIRST BABY" TO-NIGHT.
Coerse and single tickets for Mr. DE CORDOVA'S series of Humorous Lectures, can be had at all the principal music and book-stores.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT THE VOCAL Gymnasium, No. 29 Cooper Institute. Classes for ladies, gentlemen and children during the day and evening.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:47 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. SEEKS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester. Toms River and intermediate stations.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. D. DEMAREST, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains see time tables.
JOHN C. ROSEBAUM, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 6 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE W

FREEDMAN'S RELIEF MEETING.

General Grant Acting in their Behalf.

STATEMENT OF CHAPLAIN FISKE

Speeches by Rev. Drs. Tyng, Hitchcock and Bellows, and Gen. Sickles.

Accordng to announcement, a meeting was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, in behalf of the suffering contrabands in the Department of the Mississippi. That speedy and effectual measures might be taken to improve their condition and prevent future suffering, Gen. GRANT sent Rev. A. S FISKE, Chaplain and Superintendent of Contrabands in his Department, to represent to the people of the North the destitute condition of these people, and to solicit means to provide for the comfort of the wives and children of the freedmen now in the Army of the United States. The meeting was not only large in point of numbers, but there seemed to be a depth and earnestness of feeling pervading the assembly indicative of sympathy for the sufferers and a willingness to contribute for the alleviation of their distress.

The presiding officer was Rev. Dr. TYNG, who, after prayer by Rev. Dr. POX, of Cincinnati, in a few pertinent remarks stated the object of their assembling. He said further, that the victories of our armies had given to this Government an immensa power, and we had seen that the man who was at the helm of the ship of State was enabled to maintain his position, however the winds might rave and the waves beat around the vessel. [Applause.] He commented upon the recent elections, which, he said, had resulted in a great moral victory, perhaps more important than the victories of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson or Gettysburgh. [Applause.] The principle upon which these elections had been conducted was that rebellion is Slavery and Slavery is rebellion, and in the destruction of Slavery the destruction of the rebellion would also be consummated. [Applause.] The feeling here was not altogether that of sympathy for the victims of Slavary, but also a feeling of self-defence. The time had come at last when there was no longer a feeling of leniency toward Slavery. And the men, the State, the party that would let it remain would go down, down where the hogs went into which the Saviour seat the devil. [Applause and laughter.] The labors of the Freedmen's Association had been confined to the Atlantic coast, and had been so far successful that they could ask scarcely anything now except facilities and means for imparting instruction. But it was different in the Southwest. The able-bodied slaves who came to our lines were taken into the service of the United States, and Unconditinal Surrender GRANT: he had heard that U. S. GRANT meant Unconditinal Surrender GRANT—had sent Mr. FISKE, a Chaplain, to whum that General had the most entire confidence, to represent to them the condition of the freedmen of his department. The time had come when we could no longer look with contempt upon the negro. On the Southern battle-field he had shown his bravery, and demonstrated the justice of his claim to be considered a brother and fellow-citizen. [Applause.]

He then introduced Mr. FISKE, whose statement was substantially as follows:

STATEMENT OF REV. MR. FISKE.

After some complimentary allusions to Northern patriotism and benevolence, he proceeded to say that the blacks were inevitably our care from the moment we accepted the sword as the defender of the Constitution. [Applause.] While yet prejudice, and hatred, and pride were repelling them from our lines, long before we accepted them, they came swarming to us with thanksgiving and songs of jubilee, and were our care, whether we would or no. As servants, they were bearing our armies' burdens; as guides, were leading our scouts and reconnoissances; as spies, bringing otherwise impossible information to our Generals; and by an instinct and power of endurance were gathering in companies and camps all along our lines, while yet our lines were sealed against them. Three-fourths of all who are now a burden upon the country would have been so under any conceivable line of governmental war policy. The proclamation of liberty had led many of the able-bodied and serviceable, who would else have been driven to the interior, to make their escape to our lines and so swelled greatly the number of those who are now still be doing good service in our armies.

The speaker stated that there were not less than fifty thousand blacks upon the banks of the Mississippi, from among whom had been culled every able-bodied man for the military service. This able throng was composed of women, children and the infirm. They rested in crowded camps, sheltered by leaky tents whose tatters flutter in every breeze. They were fed by the Government a cheap ration, and serviceable military clothing being supplied to some extent to the infirm men. Officers, until recently Chaplains, were detailed for their care. They were clothed in just that apparel in which months ago they fled from their masters. He should have some hard things to say of officers and soldiers in our army, but almost them all let him—the modest, unpretending hero of Vicksburgh—kind spoilers! [Great applause.] He early overcame all the prejudice of education and training, and had stood the black man's friend. All that he could do he had done, nobly, liberally. By his order, every step for their care and the supply of their necessities had been taken. The honor of his action in these affairs should brighten forever the lustre of his imperishable name. This patriot hero should be greeted, as he lived on through the ages of the world's history, as not only great but good.

The speaker proceeded to detail several scenes of suffering and injustice which had pessed before his eyes previously to his being detailed to the care of the contrabands. He said that the key to all their destitution in these camps was to be found in the method of their coming in. They come from plantations from which everything has been stripped. Our armies this Summer had quadsisted on the country, and so swept vast regions of all forms of supply. The blacks could not remain behind. Their only chance was to come to the river with the army, or flee further into the interior. They came the former, of course, and so came in by long marches, without transportation for anything, in utter destitution. What could you ask a mother, with a babe in her arms and another clinging to her skirts, to bring for the shelter of her children during the Winter? And they come in, through weary nights of flight and days of hiding, blessed if they could but come with their heart-treasures safe. Oftentimes the father came alone, with the cries of wife and children ringing in his ears, as they were seized and born back—to what? God knows. And he—this thing wonderfully imitative, but no man—would go back by-and-bye to try again with and for them that fearful flight; or a mother would come with her babe alone: you could hardly ask why she did not bring her and blankets and clothing for their shelter during all the months. The blacks of JEFF. and Jos DAVIS came in neck of Vicksburgh in June last, in great destitution. Blankets were distributed among them, the gift of the Sanitary Commission, by the speaker's own hand, as they were lying in their hut-coach, with nothing between them and the cold earth, nothing between them and the clear sky. They started in with teams and goods, but the teams were taken by the army, and their goods lost at the outposts of our forces miles away. So they came in in utter destitution.

The speaker then proceeded to illustrate—by one of which he was eye-witness—the bitterness of hatred and abuse to which they had been subjected at the hands of soldiers, the baser sort of citizens, and not unfrequently of officers in the service. His experience had been with the troops of Southern Indiana and Illinois. Troops from other Western States had behaved far differently, and of late, since the arming of the blacks and their approved usefulness in all departments of the service, this abuse and contempt had ceased nearly altogether. Indeed, the army in no portion of it had gone down so far as the depth to which Northern feeling had sunk in this matter. The black had always been safer in Memphis than sometimes in Chicago, Buffalo, or the commercial metropolis of our nation.

Out of an average number of four thousand under his charge at Memphis during the months of February, March and April, of the present year, there died during that time twelve hundred. Three-fourths of them had no change of raiment—probably one-fourth of the women had but one garment between themselves and utter nakedness. Many children were kept night and day rolled in the poor blanket of a family—its sole apparel. They had multitudes of these—no beds. There were no floors in their leaky tents, and no chance for fires. The wonder is, not that so many died, but that so many lived.

What should be done with them? The men were to be soldiers; already a hundred and twenty-five thousand are in the military service either as laborers or soldiers. They make good soldiers: took discipline easily; were not appalled at sights of blood; were cool and brave. They could not be sent North. They would not come. They could not be sent out of the country. They would not go, and the country could not spare them. They could not be remanded to their masters. Many of them were trained to arms; many more had tasted liberty—passed through a baptism of suffering and almost death for liberty, and incapacitated for reënslavement. Ultimately but one course was possible. We must not cast this race a helpless waif upon the sea of political corruption. Drop him out of that till, according to some wisely fixed standard of virtuous intelligence, he could bear himself well in political affairs, but guarantee him his rights as a free man—his right to sell his labor in the best market—his right to wife and child—his right to learn what and when others learn—to do what he knows how to do—to own and inherit all forms of property; and we must not trouble statesmen or politicians about his future. Do simple justice. God and events ask no more. Do else than so, and God would woe to it that all our plans fail! The suffering of this people is our national dishonor. If they were not rescued, history would write something thus, "The American people enticed within their lines tens of thousands of slaves, alluring them thither with promise of liberty, took from among them all able-bodied men to reinforce their armies, huddled the rest together in great camps, and left them to perish of nakedness by the hundred." How will that page of history read? The tidings of their sufferings had gone back to the Confederacy till these people had ceased to come in as eagerly as they did. If it ever proved possible for the South to arm her blacks against us, it would be by reason of the sufferings of those who had reached our lines. Perhaps, with the baleful light of this too well attested fact, he might be led to strike for his liberty in arms against us.

The speaker closed with an earnest appeal to all lovers of humanity and all patriots to move for their immediate relief.

Dr. HITCHCOCK said that he would not leave the platform without saying a word, and perhaps the best word he could say was that his friend Dr. BELLOWS was to speak. [Laughter.] He had felt that the one thing which the American people required in order to induce them to contribute was information; when this was obtained they would give generously of their substance for the relief of the suffering freedmen of the South. He knew that this people could not merch on to victory but except through justice. [Applause.] This problem had been committed to us for solution, through no human sagacity or want of human segacity. Slavery had not been the victim of assassination, it was the victim of suicide. [Applause.]

At this stage of the proceedings Gen. SICKLES entered, and was received with three hearty cheers.

The slaves, the speaker continued, proposed to work for us, to fight for us, to lock themselves in solid phalanx to break through whatever opposed the Government. All they asked was honest wages for honest work, and susteenance for their suffering wives and children. We should be just to them; if we were not, the artillery of Divine retribution would be playing into our proud ranks. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Dr. HITCHCOCA's remarks, the plates for contributions were passed. In the meantime, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, Rev. A. S. FISKE, Chaplain and Superintendent of Contrabands, by direction of Maj.-Gen. GRANT, has made a statement of the extremn sufferings of the freedmen in the Department of the Mississippi; and,

Whereas, A similar appalling state of things is known to exist in other localities, embracing in all about five hundred thousand freedmen; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Freedmen's Relief Association is called upon to enlarge its humane work, and to make an earnest effort to raise for the immediate relief of these suffering people one hundred thousand dollars.

Resolved, That we implore our citizens—merchants, manufacturers, all classes—to give instant and liberal aid to these poor people; that the gentlemen composing the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Brokers, Corn Exchange, and other associations, be requested to take such steps as they deem advisable to aid the suffering parents, wives and children of the colored soldiers conscripted for the army.

Resolved, That we invoke the aid of the clergy, and that we, in mass meeting, hereby request each pastor to act as a Committee to bring this matter before his congregation, for the purpose of taking collections for these sufferers.

Resolved, As the objects of this charity are, to a great extent, women and children, that we call upon the women of our land to aid this cause by their needles, fairs, parlor entertainments, and by personal efforts among their friends.

Dr. BELLOWS followed in a few eloquent and pointed remarks, the substence of which is embodied in the following resolutions which he prepared, and which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, 1. That a Committee of thirteen citizens, to be carefully selected by the National Freedmen's Relief Society, be appointed to represent this meeting in a delegation to the President of the United States, asking him to call on Congress in his next Message to create a Bureau of Emancipation, whose duty it shall be, at the expense of the nation, to superintend the transition of the freedmen created by the President's Proclamation and not otherwise provided for, in their transition from a state of compulsory labor to a condition of self-supporting industry.

Resolved, 2. That this same Committee be charged with the more immediate duty of calling on our citizens for subscriptions to meet the pressing wants of the negroes on the Mississippi, whose sufferings we have just heard described, and that an effort be made by them for a simultaneous collection in our churches on the Sunday preceding our National Thanksgiving; that the money raised be paid to the Treasurer of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, and be disbursed at their discretion.

GENERAL SICKLES,

being loudly called for by the audience, came forward and said he was very glad to have an opportunity to contribute his humble assistance to Gen. GRANT, a great commander, in the solution of one of the administrative difficulties of his department, and also to evince his earnest sympathy with the object which had brought together so large an assemblage of the worth and intelligence of New-York. He very much regretted that his health was not sufficiently restored to justify him in attempting anything more than a brief acknowledgment of the kind invitation which brought him thither, and the expression of his good wishes for the measures they had adopted in behalf of the freedmen. The destiny of the millions who would be elevated to freedom by the proclamation was one of the greatest questions of the times. It was a delusion to suppose that that decree would ever be revoked. [Applause.] He perhaps was one who, if he had been consulted, would have hesitated to advise the measure. But he was one of those who, it having been done, would maintain it. [Renewed applause.] That measure, as they had seen and as bad been so eloquently developed to them, brought with it great responsibilities, not only upon the Government but upon the people. Thousands and thousands of the emancipated had gone into the army as soldiers. In this respect he felt a peculiar interest in them and their kindred. They had won the respect of the army by their courage and devotion. It could not be long before a hundred thousand African soldiers would be in arms for the Union [great applause] and they and their kindred—those who were dependent upon them—were entitled to the same benevolent regard that other soldiers of the Union had received from the people. [Applause.] If the war was for emancipation, as many asserted, then surely it was right that the enfranchised race should share the sacrifices of the struggle. If it was not emancipation—if it was for the restoration of the Union as it was—than surely we must all admire the unselfish heroism which prompted them to give their lives in a struggle to which they were strangers. [Applause.] No pains should be spared to remove the disquietude which existed in the minds of the white laboring masses of the North and South as to the practical effect of emancipation upon them. Popular sentiment in the country had been swayed against the war in no inconsiderable degree by the apprehension that emancipation would depreciate wages and degrade white labor. They all knew that there could be no greater error than this; but while the error lasted, (and it prevailed to a lamentable extent,) there could be no greater misfortune; he did not come to make an address; his strength would not admit of it. One word more, and he would take his leave. The important exigency to be considered—the sad condition of many thousands who had liberty without homes, freedom without bread or raiment—might be disposed of by temporary expedients. For that purpose no agency could be better than that of the Sanitary Commission, that good angel of the Union army, which brought to the battle-field the gifts of the good, represented by its venerable President then with them. [Applause.] When the President of the United States issued his proclamation, he invoked for it the blessing of Heaven, as a means of suppressing the rebellion. The most imposing event for our history, let us trust—our efforts for the restoration of tranquility and order—would be guided by the inspirations of a kind Providence. We had to reconcile interests with duty, policy with humanity, hopes with destiny. [Loud applause.]

The President announced the meeting adjourned, and the assembly dispersed.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Practical instruction in double entry book-keeping and business affairs is imparted daily at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, now over twenty years established. Separate rooms for private instruction in penmanship.

[Advertisement.]

OUR AGE'S LADY.—"When I was in New-York," said he, "I was accosted one afternoon by a most gentlemanly person, who offered to sell me certain things I declined buying. A lively argument ensued, during which I received knocks on the head. I never was so happy before, for I never seemed so genteel. The 'knocks,'" he added, with a grin, "was a KNOX HAT." There was, as usual, a good deal of truth hidden in this anecdote of Old Age's. Such KNOX on the head are not only agreeable, but individualise the wearer as a man of excellent taste and bon ton. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpetings. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply, superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, table and piano covers, window shades, druggets four yards wide, and floor oil-cloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS THE USE OF A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION?—The question is answered in nearly every number of *The Phrenological Journal* by those who, having been benefited, are desirous of giving their experience. The *Journal* contains, besides, a large amount of valuable matter on those sciences of most importance to its readers, and is fully illustrated with portraits and other engravings. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashion. The most Splendid Number. The most Valuable Number. The most Interesting Number. One Dollar's worth of Full-sized Patterns. Ready Nov. 12. Published at No. 473 Broadway.

Advertisement.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BAUER'S, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Tinelli, Miss J. Tinelli, M. A. Tinelli, Mrs. Grover, Col. Hanks, U. S. A.; Col. Appleton, Maj. Farnsworth, Maj. Lolland, Geo. G. Knowles, Samuel Newton; Capt. Ennis, 160th New-York Volunteers; Surgeon J. M. Troop, 176th New-York Volunteers; Capt. M. Brown, C. S. A.; Lieut. Cooley, Lieut. H. W. Chace, Lieut. L. L. Whitney, U. S. A.; Acting-Master H. M. Bonacy, Capt. Walker, Lieut. George Wiggans, Acting-Master A. Ward, U. S. N.; J. P. McElrath, and 49 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana.—Mrs. Julia Esnard, Miss Emma Nesbitt, Mrs. Harris, New-York; Samuel B. Driggs, Cuba; W. Nesbitt, New-York; Wm. Gamtlier, Nassau; Miss Itnrbodie and friend, Philadelphia; A. Le Clerc, Charles Drumgold, J. O. Mathewson, New-York; M. O. Markham, Baltimore; E. D. Easton, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Dalsen, Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murray, Esq.; J. Friedenberg, J. Garhart, Mrs. Thos. Seavey and infant, New-York; D. L. Minor, Glasgow; Miss Moore, Miss Marshall, Nassau; R. Betancourt, F. Neis, N. Galinder, Havana; Hon. and Mrs. John R. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Master Hamilton, Montreal; Mrs. C. P. Williams, Miss Williams, Albany; T. K. Moore, Nassau; P. E. Celford, Boston; Mrs. George, two children and servant, Nassau; J. W. Colvile, Mr. Richardson, Eng.; J. J. Holliday, Philadelphia; L. H. Bigelow, New-York; O. R. Miller, and servant, T. C. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Lienan, Havana; Ensign Alt. R. A.; A. B. Hepburn, M. H. Morris, Cienfuegos; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. H. Dillett, N. Webb, Miss Webb, Miss Ambister, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss S. F. Webb, Mrs. Sawyer, J. Munez, Jr.; F. K. Fesser, Havana; E. M. Fesser, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fesser and child, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson and two children; C. J. Marshall, G. O. Rae, G. W. Bliggs, S. Jones, B. Barlow, E. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carter, D. P. Risley, Geo. Marsh, P. Gerard, Oscar Kruss and nine children, John Smith, Miss Smith, John Jones, Richard Brown, Thos A. Ritchie, C. Harris, G. Chambers, G. Bleisch, J. H. Andrews, G. Fredericks, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Smith, E. L. Wells, E. Green W. Walbes, A. G. Butterfield, H. B. M. Gomuel at Key West, M. Quessado, T. G. Ledyard, C. H. Hyams, J. Poulson, J. Nicholson, L. I. Levy, A. Korsack, D. Ireland, J. Norcross, W. Peachon, Wm. Doriton, R. Maxwell, R. Donnio, P. Torrance, P. Kennedy, N. Foulk, John Smith, Mc Donald Fraser, H. Dayton, Jos Brown, Henry Morgan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 40 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon rises. 6 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 51 | Gov. Island.. 7 40 | Hell Gate.. 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steamer W. Woodward, Caadiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Stephen Crowell, Bowman, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Ran. (Norw.,) Jahn, Havana, M. Trujillo & Vining; Evening Star, Robinson, New-Orleans, G. H. Drummond & Co.; Arcole, Bonham, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; Topgallant, San Francisco, Phillips, C. R. Green; Lizzie Homans, (Br.,) Draper, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barka Burgomester, (Pruss.,) Krestein, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Waedt; Tres Amigos, (Port.,) Marques, Demarara, C. A. De Loaza, Hougua, Castwright, Hong Kong, A. A. Low Bros. & Co.

Brigs Laurel, (Br.,) Congdon, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; Isabella, (Br.,) Javer, Harbor Grace, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; Napier, (Br.,) Reddag, Vera Cruz, Thomas James; M. Stroat, Williams, Portsmouth, N. H., N. Bailey; Caroline, North, Baltimore, J. A. Simpson; Pedro, (Br.,) Wallace, Boston. Peck & Church; La Grange, Whiting, Philadelphia, B. P. & G. D. Lunt.

Schooners Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; John McAdam, Willard, Boston, Jed Fryn & Co; J. H. Bewley, Lovaline Washington, Van Brunt & Slagbt; Hannah Baker, Weeber, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Vesta, Patent, Port Royal, Mayer & Sayrut; Angelina, Htz, Portsmouth, J. B. Haviland; Susan and Mary, Hull, Boston, J. B. Haviland; Eagle, Hall, Boston, J. B. Haviland; Hattie, Chapman, Boston, J. B. Haviland; Mary Jane, Brewster, Boston, J. B. Haviland; Arctic, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Maria Pike, Letts, Washington, G. R. Admack; Sarah, Holden, Bucksport, Wm. S. Brown & Co., Thomas Hix, Hall, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; C. Cole, Halse, York River, F. J. Campbell; Isaac Hinckley, Leavitt, Fortress Monroe, R. C. Wheeler & Co.; N. W. Smith, Boyd, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; Ada, Crabtree, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Canadian, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Edward Kidder, Hartson, Washington, Murray & Nesbew; Malta, (Br.,) Robson, Matamoras, Wm. A. Sale & Co.; Superior, Robinson, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Dot, (Br.,) Cann, Yarmouth, N. S., Thomas James.

Sloop Naugatuck, Young, Norwich, H. B. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans Oct. 30, at 6 P. M., via Key West 60 hours, with mails and 769 bales cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Nov. 1, James H. Smith, 120th Ohio Volunteers, died, and was buried at Key West. 3d inst., Charles A. Clawly, Company F, 14th Maine Volunteers, died, and was buried at Key West. 2d inst., at 2 P. M., 60 miles east of Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamship Creole, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & H. Briggs.

Steamer Norelly, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Palzell.

Steamer Ruggles, McDermott, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. steam transport Ranger, Bacon, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Adolphine, (Brem.,) Klepper, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 311 passengers to E. Kuhbert.

Ship Rubens, (Norw.,) Johnson, Antwerp, and 30 days from Portsmouth, with mdse. to order.

Bark William Wilson, (of Gibralter,) Plummer, Malaga 46 ds., with fruit, etc., to Giro & Francis. Had very heavy westerly winds, with much rain, the entire passage.

Bark Marianne, (of Dartmouth, Eng.,) Silly, Hamacoal P. R., 26 ds., with molasses to master. Had heavy N. and E. weather during the entire passage.

Bark Old Dominion, (Hemb.,) Stahl, Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 163 passengers to R. M. Slomas & Edye.

Bark Sea Ranger, Hall, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to Mattler, Lord & Quereau.

Brig Sarah Flagg, St. Christophar Oct. 10, and St. Martins 20 ds., with salt, sugar, and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has had heavy N. N. E. weather, split sails, etc. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Scott, New-London. In ballast to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig W. H. Harris, (Br.,) Coalfeel, Wiedsor 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucia Fantina, (Hol.,) Lieffas, Rio Grande, Brazil, 50 ds., with hides to master.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Wellington, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Richard R. Higgins, Baker, Wellfleet for Tangier.

Schr. Flying Dragon, Campbell, Wellfleet for Tangier.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Fowler, Providence for Roadout.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Brown, Providence for Roadout.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lawis & Co.

Schr. Harry B. Gibson, Crocker, New-London for Elizabethport.

Schr. Union, Foss, Franklin, Me., 15 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Surprise, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Machias 6 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Albert Baker, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Curlew, Chase, Stono Inlet Oct. 26, and Charleston Bar 30th, in ballast to master.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Wood, Cornwallis 9 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Rhoades, Newport.

Schr. A. Middleton, Sibble, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa, Jones, Providence. In ballast.

Schr. Leeder, Keller, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Portland, with stone.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Clayton, Tompkins, with wood.

Schr. Moonlight, Tuttle, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Buenna Vista, Ruby, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Marshall, Herrin, New-London.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Wareham.

Schr. John McAdam, Willard, Rondont for Boston.

Schr. Albert James, Jamieson, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Sherman, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Sailed.

Ships Haze, Grand Canarie.

Barks Giovani, Carreglo, Alamo, Tycoon, Jane A. Bishop, (Br.,) Traveler, (Br.,) Fanny Esler, (Br.,) Barzillia, (Br.)

Brigs Elbe, (Br.,) Grand Frederic.

Schooners Telegraph, Greham, and 8 others.

Steamers E. L. Clarke, Albany.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Nov 9.—The Br. ship Flora, from Racife, was spoken Oct. 8, in lat. 9, lon. 34, leaking 18 inches per hour, and making for Bahia.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Arr. ship Harriet, Malaga; barks Ionia, Cape Coast; Thomas Kilham, Troon; schr. Sarah Barstow, Cape Haytien.

The bark Acorn, hence for Philadelphia, has returned leaking.

PICTOU, Nov. 9.—Br. bark Union, from Boston for Arichat, is a total wreck. No particulars.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 9.—Below, bark Thomas Kilham, from Troon.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 6.—Arr. schrs Active and G. E. Prescott, from Baltimore for Boston; Evergreen, fm. Philadelphia for Boston; Juliet and New-York Packet, from Elizabethport for Boston; Benjamin and Coral, fm. Huntington, L. I., for Boston; Eliza Huntington, fm. Philadelphia for Lynn; Leopard, from do. for Ipswich; Elizabeth Segur, from do. for Gloucester; S. D. Earl, from Havre de Grace, Md., for Bowdoinham; Wm. Butman, from Dighton for Bangor.

Sid. schrs. George W. Snow, Industry and Quickstep.

Nov. 7.—Arr. brigs Harriet, from Sierra Morena via Carcerna 21st ult., for Gloucester, Jas. Crosby, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Orison, Adams, from Baltimore for Portland; Lincoln, Webb, from do. for Bath; schrs. Lookout and Arabine, from Rondout for Boston; James Satterthwaite, from Boston for Philadelphia.

8 A. M.—Sld. schrs. Sea Bird, Tryall, Sallie T. Charlie, C. F. Young, Active and Coral.

Wind—W. N. W.

Spoken, &c.

Heneland—Prussian bark, from Cardiff for New-York, Oct. 21, lat. 48 57, lon. 25 50.

Florida——, S. gunboat, 4th inst., 15 miles east of Cape Fear.

Tuscarora—U. S. gunboat, 4th inst., 15 miles east of Cape Fear.

Virginia—Br. steamship, hence for Liverpool, Oct. 30, lat. 42 44, lon. 66 55.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without trembling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

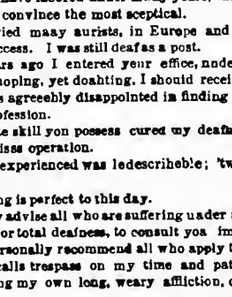
DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,

No. 493 BROADWAY,

Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

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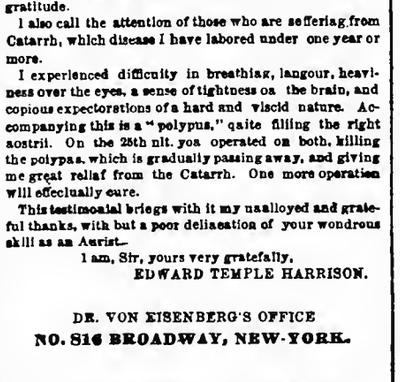

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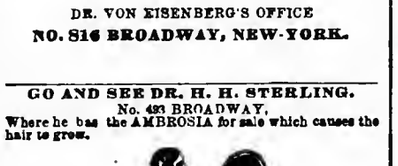

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,

No. 505 Broadway.

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ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies' and Misses' fine Mink and Fancy Furs, Gent's fur Caps, Gauntlets and Collars, Polar Bear, Hudson Bay, Wolf, Buffalo, and Fancy Robes at manufacturers' prices. BURKE (successor to Watkins),

No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BEFORE the American Institute, will be delivered at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863, at 8 o'clock, by Hon. CHARLES P. DALY. Subject—*The Origin and History of Institutions for the Promotion of the Industrial Arts.*

Members with ladies, will be admitted by showing their tickets issued for the Fair. Cards of admission can be had at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 29 Cooper Union.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

☞ See Advertisement of Catarrh on Seventh Page.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and as almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,

PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharges have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3786. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

General Lee's Army Declines a Battle.

It Goes Southward on a 2:40 Gallop.

Continued Skirmishing by the Cavalry.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Aquia Creek to be Our Future Base of Supplies.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The main force of the rebels were at Gordonsville yesterday and Monday morning, making two-forty time to Richmond.

MEADE is encamped at ——, waiting supplies.

The reparation of the railroad to Culpepper is abandoned, and Aquia Creek will be our next base of supplies.

Seventeen hundred muskets have been gathered as fragments of the recent fight, most of them bearing the Tower stamp, 1861, and all of them in a serviceable condition. Two of the cannon captured were 10-pounder Parrotts and two 12-pounder Napoleons, with caissons, limbers, and all complete.

A Union scout just from Richmond and other parts South, reports that LEE is actually in command of BRAGG's army, and that BRAGG, though nominally chief, is LEE's subordinate. He says it was decided a few days since, at a rebel Cabinet session, to abandon Virginia on the first intimation of an intention of MEADE to advance upon Richmond.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

From information which reached Washington to-night, (the messenger leaving the Army of the Potomac at 10 o'clock this morning,) it appears that Gen. BUFORD yesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpeeper, driving the rebel cavalry and infantry before him.

Gen. LEE's headquarters Saturday night were at Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock. This refutes the belief current in some quarters that he had gone South to advise with BRAGG. Our army lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but LEE declined to accept the issue of an engagement.

Snow fell yesterday afternoon along the line of the mountains, covering the peaks of the Blue Ridge.

Gen. KILPATRICK occupied Pony Mountain yesterday afternoon. Last night he discovered a large area of camp fires south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ford and Rapidan Station, on the railroad. No fires of magnitude were discovered in and around Culpepper. This leads to the inference that LEE has declined to risk a general engagement in the open field, and withdrawn his forces, except a rear guard, to his former strong position. All the evidence tends to prove that Gen. MEADE has again out-generaled LEE, by leading him to believe it was his intention to move down the neck opposite Fredericksburgh, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says our line of battle crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to a point where it is supposed LEE has a full force on our front.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

PRISONERS DISPOSED OF.

The captured rank and file temporarily crammed into the Old Capitol Prison were sent yesterday to Point Lookout. Fifty-eight more prisoners were brought up to-day. All these prisoners will soon be transmitted to Johnson's Island, off Sandusky, Lake Erie. This would indicate that the resumption of exchanges is as far off as ever.

MR. CASEY WITHDRAWS.

Increasing exactions upon his care and labor, by business engagements in Kentucky, entered into last Spring, have compelled Mr. CASEY to withdraw from the canvass for the Clerkship of the House.

CLEAR TRACK TO THE PACIFIC.

The Northern overland route to the Pacific is unobstructed. Commissioners sent out by Mr. DOLE to make treaties with the hostile Indian tribes, through whose territory the road passes, have succeeded with all of them.

DELINQUENT DETECTIVES.

Gen. STANLEY and Jos. SCOTT, detectives under Capt. SHARTZ, for taking from M. O. MERRIAM, a Georgia refugee, fifteen hundred dollars and a diamond, are dismissed the service, have got to disgorge, and will spend a penitential year at hard labor in the prison at Albany.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander P. G. WATMOUGH has been detached from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Kansas*.

Lieut. E. F. DAVENPORT has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut.-Commander PAUL SHIRLEY has been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Navy.

Lieut. BYRON WILSON has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The reports from nearly all the Departments, as to the amount of money they will respectively require for the next fiscal year, have been received at the Treasury Department. Those of the War and Interior Departments will probably be sent in during the present week. This will enable the Secretary of the Treasury sooner than heretofore to make up his estimates for the consideration of Congress.

MINT APPOINTMENT.

JOHN G. BUTLER was to-day appointed chief coiner in the Philadelphia Mint, in the place of Mr. BROMALL, resigned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Refugees—A Blockade Runner at Work—Military Executions.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 9.

About twenty-five refugees, men, women and children, mostly from Richmond, arrived here last evening. They came into our lines at Portsmouth, and had been several days upon their journey, having left Richmond on Tuesday last.

The propeller *John Rice*, Capt. BRANTON, has arrived from Mosquito City. Her Captain reports that while passing False Cape, twenty miles south of Cape Henry, Nov. 5, discovered a schooner of about 200 tons at anchor, discharging freight, and landing it in small boats. On discovering the propeller, they hove up anchor, and proceeded about four miles south, dropped anchor again, and at once recommenced landing freight. It was nearly dark, and she was lost sight of.

The British corvette *Greyhound* hoisted the United States flag this morning, at 7 o'clock, and fired a salute, which was immediately answered by the water battery of the fortress.

GEORGE VANDALL and JAMES WALSH, of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, were executed at 11 o'clock this morning, for desertion near Portsmouth, Va.

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Bragg's Army Reported to be Moving South—A Raid on Our Communications Threatened.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Georgia refugees just in report a considerable movement of BRAGG's troops and stores southward. The rebels are said to be evacuating the position before Chattanooga and retiring to Rome or Atlanta.

LONGSTREET is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on our line of communications at Bridgeport.

Twenty-two Paymasters, with $7,000,000, are engaged in paying the troops to the 1st of November.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt Seriously Threatened.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Nov. 9.

Advices from Fort Scott say that a courier arrived there on Friday night from Gen. BLUNT, bringing information that the rebels, under COOPER and SHELBY, eluded our forces, crossed the Arkansas River with 9,000 men, and were marching on BLUNT, who has 1,800 cavalry, as an escort to an immense supply train for Fort Smith. Gen. BLUNT had curtailed his train and made preparations for defence.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Cotton at Cairo—Union Meeting at Little Rock, Ark.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Wann* has arrived from Memphis with 470 bales of cotton for Cincinnati and 33 for Louisville. Her news is anticipated.

At a Union meeting held at Little Rock, Ark., on the 31st ult., resolutions were passed expressive of cordial support and loyalty to the United States, and pledging the utmost support to uphold the supremacy of the Government.

A number of spirited and loyal addresses were made, and a Committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Central Union Club.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The Legislature met in Jefferson City to-day and adjourned until to-morrow for want of a quorum.

News from below says JEFF. DAVIS is about to send commissions to notorious bushwhackers in Arkansas, to raise men to carry on a guerrilla warfare.

Gen. PRICE's and HOLMES' men are reported as having retreated to Texas.

From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Dates have been received from Hakodiedi, Japan, up to Oct. 6.

The Prince of Nagasaki had issued orders that JAPAN HAGO, a Japanese formerly of San Francisco, and the Japanese pilots who conducted the *Wyoming* to Simoniski, should be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterward.

The Chief Minister and three other members of the cabinet had been dismissed because they were in favor of peace with the Christian nations.

The authorities ordered all foreigners to leave Nagasaki; the foreigners refused, and the Japanese Government resigned.

The Mikado had issued an order that no Daimio should purchase any foreign vessel.

Volunteering for the Mexican Army Illegal.

The following dispatch has recently issued from the State Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

To ——

SIR: Your letter of the 26th inst., asking permission to raise 20,000 volunteers for the service of the Juarez Government in Mexico, has been received. In reply I have to inform you that no such permission can be given, as the proceeding would be in violation of a law of the United States. If it should be attempted, any one engaged therein will be prosecuted with all practicable diligence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Report of the Supervisors' Committee.

The following is the report of the Committee on Volunteering, as to the result of their visit to Washington

The Special Committee on Volunteering made the following report:

That before entering on the active performance of their duties, your Committee deemed it necessary in consult with the War Department to learn whether the volunteers procured by the Board of Supervisors would be credited to the respective Congressional Districts in this county as part of the quota of the City and County of New-York under the late Proclamation.

Messrs. BLUNT and TWEED went to Washington to make the following proposition to Secretary STANTON, viz.: "Will the volunteers procured to the United States army by the Board of Supervisors before Jan. 1 be accepted as a part of the quota of New-York City."

These gentlemen had an interview with Mr. STANTON and Provost-Marshal FRY. These officials accepted the proposition, and they have since received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1863.

Messrs. Blunt, Tweed, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply to state that the volunteers procured for the United States army, by the Board of Supervisors, in behalf of the County of New-York, before Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered into the service in accordance with the regulations of the War Department, will be accepted as a part of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under the late proclamation of the President, and be credited to the respective Congressional Districts in said County, viz.: the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth.

I have the honor, &c.,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Your Committee would state that the action of the Board of Supervisors was highly commended by the War Department for its patriotism, and as evincing the determination of the citizens of New-York to aid and sustain the Government in crushing this wicked rebellion, and in vindicating the majesty of the law. The Constitution of the United States must be upheld. It is the true chart of our liberties. Its provisions, obediently observed and conscientiously enforced, will promote the best interests of the country. In the present emergency, the Government wants men more than money, and your Committee are well satisfied that, under the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors, the County of New-York will raise her full quota of volunteers to fill the ranks of our army, now fighting for the preservation of a Government which influences the liberties of the world, and offers its protection to the oppressed and down trodden of all nations. The County of New-York has furnished men and means for the suppression of this rebellion far exceeding its proportion, and is again ready to show its devotion to the Union, against all enemies on either hemisphere.

ORISON BLUNT,
WM. R. STEWART,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. M. TWEED.

The report was accepted.

Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The sales of "Five-Twenties" to-day amounted to $1,047,400, one-half in the West, principally in Ohio and Indiana. The local sales in Philadelphia reached nearly $200,000.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

A Tribute to Mr. Chase's Financial Abilities.

Lamar Berated for His Business Overtures to Fernando Wood.

The Atlantic Telegraph and the Plans of Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE FINANCES COMPARED.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The slow depreciation of Federal currency is one of the most remarkable phenomena of this extraordinary war. Contrasting the market prices of Confederate with those of Federal money *gives a low opinion of Mr. Hunter's, compared with Mr. Chase's, financial abilities.* We console ourselves for the apparent disparity of financial ability between the two peoples, as communities, by reflecting that ours were wholly agricultural, quite unpracticed and unskilled in the art of finance; while, with our commercial antagonists, it had long been a subject of anxious and successful study. Giving little thought to the subject since hostilities began, our people—even our best legislators—reposed in the belief that the South possessed one or two great financial statesmen, with genius fully equal to the financial emergency; and it is only recently that they have discovered their confidence has been signally misplaced.

The causes which have depreciated Confederate currency are very well known, and it is equally well known that they might have been, to a great extent, avoided. This depreciation is no ground of despondency, for France did not enter upon her career of glory and triumph against a whole world in arms until after a total ruin of her financial system.

The circumstances and expedients by which a similar depreciation in Federal money has been avoided are not well known in the South, owing to our imperfect knowledge of actual occurrences at the North, but they may be yet inferred with a reasonable degree of accuracy. * * *

But it is not to be denied that the Federal Secretary of the Treasury has conducted the finances of his Government with consummate ability. To check the speculation in specie, and to crush all adventurous gambling at the Stock Exchange, he has constantly kept fifty millions of gold in the hands of skillful operators in Wall-street to "Bear" the market at the first symptoms of every merely speculative rise. With this powerful regulator constantly steadying it is impossible for gold to rise except from the inevitable effect of supply and demand. Indeed, the effect of so heavy an amount of capital bronght to bear upon one point, and that the financial centre of the North, is to keep gold at an abnormal price: several per cent. below its legitimate value.

But there are other expedients, very effective, which Mr. CHASE brings into requisition to restrain the depreciation of his Treasury notes. He diligently avoids the policy of paying out notes of currency in discharge of every obligation of the Government. Why should a contractor, having a claim upon the Treasury of a hundred thousand or a million of dollars, be paid in circulating notes? Very often he would prefer to receive payment in bonds at once; and this choice might have been enforced by passing it an article of his contract that he should receive bonds rather than notes of circulation. So a Quartermaster, going to a farmer for corn and forage to the amount of a few hundred dollars, might have instructions to give an order upon some depository of the Treasury for bonds rather than be required to pay for every purchase, however considerable, in notes of circulation. Contracts for heavy supplies of clothing, or other materials, might also be made, securing twelve months or three times to the Government in making payment; a credit only desirable in so far as it postponed the evil day of still further inflating the currency by continual floods of Treasury notes.

All these expedients, and many others of similar character looking to the same object, have been assiduously practiced by the Federal Secretary of the Treasury. He has run up a great debt without commensurately flooding the North with a redundant currency. The consequence has been very marked; for, whereas the Federal war debt exceeds two thousand millions of dollars, and that of the Confederacy has not reached one thousand millions, yet Confederate currency is at a discount of ten or twelve to one on gold, while the Federal currency is at less than two for one.

Prices of all things have risen all the North in consequence of an inflated currency; *but inasmuch as this inflation has been wonderfully restrained by tact, ingenuity and skill, prices have not approximated the enormous rates which are prevalent at the South.* As it is lawful to learn whatever may be possible from an enemy, may we not hope that Mr. MEMMINGER and Mr. HUNTER will take a few hints in the practical departments of finance from such consummate adepts in this intricate business as the public enemy?

BLESSINGS BRIGHTEN, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Especially strange does it seem that we are never aware of the wealth of the abandoned sections until they are abandoned, and then we suddenly wake up to the fact that the Yankees are forging with ease and comfort in a country which, it was supposed, we had deserted because it could not sustain life. Who knew, for instance, of the immense resources of Loudoun County before the retreat from Manassas? Who thought that Eastern North Carolina was the Egypt of the Confederacy before the taking of Roanoke Island? Who estimated the millions of pounds of bacon stored away between Petersburgh and Suffolk before the country was virtually given up to the Yankees? Who appreciated the fertility of the Northern Neck until the Lincoln raiders commenced "rooting to feed fro" through that rich peninsula, and "increasing their knowledge" of its wide fields of corn and mammoth stacks of wheat? Who thought of East Tennessee as other than a rugged, mountainous country, which could feed neither friend nor foe? Who, even now, justly prizes the importance of the salines and lead mines of Southwestern Virginia? Who sees the necessity of drawing in the supplies of the south side in case the Yankees should try as they doubtless will, that last retired line to Richmond? Everybody—or, not everybody, certainly not the Commissary-General—"Cæsar in Mr. Foresight—after sight," says a comic poet of antiquity; and sensible men everywhere in the Confederacy are weary of "sober, second thought," and disgusted with fertile afterthought on the part of those whose business it is to be acquainted not only with the resources of the country, but also with the manner in which those resources are distributed.

MESSRS. G. B. LAMAR AND FERNANDO WOOD.

The letter of Mr. G. B. LAMAR to FERNANDO WOOD, proposing a joint stock blockade running undertaking, which first saw the light in the columns of the TIMES, has been republished in the Southern papers, and has created great excitement. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 2, says:

"This letter was republished in many other Southern papers, but with scarcely more expression of interest in it than probably a curious forgery copied from a Yankee journal. To the consternation, however, of those who were thus ready to suggest a defence for one of the aristocratic mooey kings of the Cotton States, Mr. G. B. LAMAR has, with a brazen-faced audacity that neither wealth, position, nor the native impudence of vulgarity can support, published an acknowledgment in the Savannah papers that the letter is entirely genuine, and attempted a defiance not only of public sentiment, but of the laws of his country, and those of honor and civilization everywhere. * * *

The letter of G. B. LAMAR, which we have quoted above, is of far more importance than any personal issues which he may choose to make out of it. It is a melancholy instance of the infirmity of a certain class in the South. That class is composed of certain heavy capitalists, chiefly in the cotton States, rich by accident, but of coarse, greedy nature, who, at the beginning of this war, were for monopolizing all the patriotism of the country, and furious in advocating hostilities, who now, when the best portion of our people are fighting to defend them in the retirement of their homes, are coolly counting their gains in the blood and tears of this war, and enriching themselves as the convenient pimps of the Yankee.

This class of plutocratic pretenders is well illustrated by G. B. LAMAR; in public, the incandescent patriot, but in reality the copartner of FERNANDO WOOD, and the proposer of a bribe to SEWARD out of the profits of a treasonable commerce, and one declared infamous by all international law. This same man who writes to FERNANDO WOOD of the charming vision of "300 to 500 per cent." profit on their mutual violation of the laws of war and the obligations of patriotism and honor was, if we are correctly informed, President of a Vigilance Committee in Savannah to prevent the exportation of cotton, and gave such evidence of zeal in this capacity as on one occasion to prevent a steamer—the *Bermuda*—from taking out cotton, although the cargo she had brought in was Government stores. But the insincerity of the bogus patriot does not stop here. Ever since the letter to FERNANDO WOOD was written, and while it was supposed to be quite safe in the inviolable secrecy of a partnership in guilt, we find the same G. B. LAMAR, on the occasion of a canvass for the Legislature, expressing, in one of the papers of Savannah, the following heroic sentiment:

'I don't own a wharf in the city that I would not sooner sacrifice altogether than the infernal Yankees (now waging the most savage warfare against us, and using the scum of Europe, of all their own large cities, as well as their Billy Wilson regiment of convicts, to kill and destroy our most valuable citizens, as they have done and are doing) should ever be allowed to enjoy any right or privilege within this State.'

There is no exception here from the infernal Yankees of my dear sir, the HON. FERNANDO WOOD, and apparently an entire forgetfulness of that little privilege which the said F. WOOD was to have in consideration of half profits. Really the case of G. B. LAMAR as one of sham patriotism and asinine pretension to the heroic virtues, would be highly amusing, if the case did not also have its serious aspects as a deliberate injury of our cause, a violation of law, and an illustration of depravity in a class in the South blown with the insolence of wealth and occupied re this war with its own selfishness and conceit. It is in some of these aspects that the case of Mr. LAMAR not only engages the public sentiment, but requires the interposition of the authorities, and their vindication, through process of law, of the gravest interest to the country."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 3.

The Atlantic telegraph cable is certainly to be tried again. It appears that the indefatigable Mr. CYRUS FIELD has just come over from England to New-York, bringing a specimen of the new cable manufactured by Messrs. GLASE, ELLIOTT & Co., and Yankees are largely taking stock. *In other words, that stupid and blinded people is actually subscribing money to forge a chain for its own limbs.* As before, the location selected for the cable places both ends of it on British ground, and therefore absolutely under British control. It signifies little what may be the constitution and by-laws of the company, as to keeping it entirely "neutral," and equally accessible to the two nations. All that kind of arrangement is good only for peace times; let war break out between England and the Yankees, and the Atlantic cable will be about as neutral as the Royal Artillery, and the Channel Fleet and the Horse Guards.

That British statesmen are looking forward to the recovery of the American colonies, and preparing to avail themselves of the exhaustion and anarchy which must succeed the present war, to attain that cherished purpose, is simply a matter of fact. * * *

We say that such is the settled theory and calm, steady purpose of—not the English masses, for *they* know nothing—but of such statesmen as Lord PALMERSTON. The revolt against King GEORGE III., though apparently successful for a time, is to be crushed by his grandaughter, or by her successor, for there is no hurry. British policy is in no such haste as Mr. SEWARD, and can let its hits run longer. In the meantime, a telegraphic wire across the Atlantic—one end of it under the control of the War Department in London, the other of the Commander-in-Chief at Halifax—will be a good preparation for the final winding up of the plot; and a word of command whispered at the Horse Guards will thee reach American shores about three hours earlier on the same day. The moment this cable is laid both ends of it will be guarded by impregnable fortresses, mounted with the longest range guns. England will then have cast her fetters over the hands of the Yankee nation, and can snap the lock.

If nothing were concerned in all this but the fate of the said Yankee nation, we should care but little. We might even look on with complacency while our stupid and troublesome neighbors at the North were weaving for themselves the web of their fate. For ourselves, we hoped to be secured by the nature of our institutions against that acute malady of the American Republics which makes them rot at the heart, and fall before they are ripe. We hope, with God's blessing, to hold fast our liberties and our laws—to pay our debts and preserve order within our borders, so as not to afford to Kings and Queens those excuses and opportunities which the Palmerstons and Napoleons count upon so confidently. *Yet it cannot be without some degree of concern that we shall see the British power reestablish itself on the north bank of the Potomac.* Who are to be our next door neighbors, is matter of some moment to us, and we confess that we should prefer the Yankees to the English in that situation: *they would be a less danger to us, simply because they are less strong and less wise.* Give us Ignorant and semi-barbarous enemies to deal with, if we must have enemies; and on the north bank of the Potomac, for ages to come, we can look for nothing else but enemies. Therefore we strongly incline to hope that this time again the Atlantic Cable will break and fail. Better for us that the Yankee nation should run the whole course of its raging fever, and end in the natural way, than that England should come in, as LOUIS NAPOLEON is doing for Mexico, to "establish a permanent and responsible Government, under European guarantees."

In the meantime it ought to be agreeable to us to reflect that *between us and Newfoundland lies the whole mass of the Yankee nation.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—It is stated by rebel journals that JEFF. DAVIS has ordered Gen. HARDEE from Demopolis, Ala., to Chickamauga, and has ordered Gen. POLK in his place. Gen. POLK, it will be recollected, is under charges preferred against him by Gen. BRAGG for disobedience of orders at the last battle-field, and the personal relations of the two officers are, in consequence, not the most agreeable. For this, it is supposed, that JEFF. DAVIS, intending to retain Gen. BRAGG in command, has removed Gen. POLK. At Demopolis he will be in the Department of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

—The Richmond *Examiner* states that about three weeks since the widow of Gen. HELM, killed at Chickamauga, who is a sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, the Ape's wife, desiring to go North to rejoin her friends in Kentucky, wrote to both of them by flag of truce, asking a passport from the proper authority, but no notice whatever was taken of her request.

—The Richmond papers are laboring to prove that Gen. G. H. THOMAS a one time offered his resignation in the United States army and sought a position in the Virginia State Guard.

Acceptance of the Mayoralty Nomination by Mr. Blunt.

Mr. BLUNT has accepted the Union nomination for Mayor of the City, and the following is the correspondence between him and the Committee of the Union Convention:

UNION HEADQUARTERS, No. 639 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1863.

To Hon. Orison Blunt:

SIR: At the Union Nominating Convention, held at headquarters on the 6th of November inst., the undersigned were appointed a Committee to tender to you the unanimous nomination of the Convention for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York.

The Committee beg leave to add that the executive ability, patriotism and integrity which have always characterized your private and official life, have led to this selection, and trust the nomination is tendered to you in the firm belief that the electors of this City understand the need of such qualities in this chief magistrate, and that they will ratify this nomination at the polls by your triumphant election to the high office for which you have been named.

GEO. B. DEAN, IRA O. MILLER,
ALEX. WILDER, D. D. T. MARSHALL,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE, JOHN N. RIGGINS,
WASHINGTON MULLEN,
Committee in behalf of the Union City Convention

REPLY OF MR. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have received yours dated the 7th inst., nominating me unanimously for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York.

I am willing to serve my country in any position where I can be of service, and if supported and elected, I will discharge the duties to the best of my ability, and my former record for the past years in public position will be carried out as far as practicable.

I therefore accept the nomination, and remain your obedient servant, ORISON BLUNT.

To Messrs. George B. Dean, Ira O. Miller, A. Wilder, John N. Riggins, Benjamin F. Manierre, D. D. T. Marshall, Washington Mullen, Committee in behalf of the Union City Convention.

Arrival of Maj.-Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe—Aid for Union Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff arrived this evening on the steamer *Carrie Martin* from Washington.

A flag-of-truce boat left to-day for City Point with a large lot of clothing and other necessaries for the Union prisoners at Richmond.

A Newspaper Stopped.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The *Evening Transcript*, a newspaper started here some two weeks since by WILLIAM H. NEILSON, one of the former proprietors of the *Daily Gazette*, was to-day suppressed by order of Gen. SCHENCK.

OUR EUROPEAN MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

The steamship *Adriatic*, of the Galway line, with English journals to the 26th inst., and Irish dates to the 27th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news was forwarded by telegraph from St. John's, N. F., but we extract the following from our files:

The American War.

THE CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

From the London Times, Oct. 26.

The sudden retreat of the Army of the Potomac northward was forced on Gen. MEADE by the superior tactics of the Confederates. * * * * The retreat of the Federals was so hurried that they had to make the sacrifices of a beaten army, even without a battle. They could not carry away their heavier stores and supplies, but at Culpepper "burnt everything that could not be readily moved." This implies much more than it expresses, when it has to be done by an invading army retreating on the line by which it had advanced. It proves that the army is outmanœuvred, and virtually defeated without fighting. Heavy reinforcements have now been ordered to the support of Gen. MEADE, but unless they are very near at hand time will hardly be allowed for them to arrive before the inevitable engagement. The city of Washington may send some troops in self-defence, but whether any large portion of the garrison of Baltimore could be spared is doubtful. The "loyalty" of Maryland requires a strong Federal force to sustain it. What troops there may be even in New-York are almost too distant for the present emergency, so suddenly has the blow fallen.

In these last operations in Tennessee and Virginia the Confederate commanders have displayed a degree of military skill and a power of combining their force that the Federals have never been able to attain. The armies of Gen. LEE and Gen. BRAGG, in Georgia and Northern Virginia, were more than four hundred miles apart in a straight line. Yet they co-operated with and supported each other with as much celerity as if they were engaged in one operation. A whole corps has been taken from one and added to the other with facility as great as if the main bodies had only been separated by the distance of a day's march. The immense advantage of railroads for the purposes of war has never yet been so signally proved as by the transfer of LONGSTREET's corps from Virginia to Tennessee, to aid in the defeat of ROSECRANS, and back again, to enable LEE to make this advance so confidently. The troops thus twice moved from point to point must have traversed more than a thousand miles of road, some of the railway lines they took being circuitous. The possession of these lines has been an immense advantage to the Southerners, but it requires great strategical ability to turn even advantages to account. LEE and LONGSTREET could not refer to any operations of ancient war for precedents. To weaken one army in the face of an enemy of equal force, to strengthen another five hundred miles distant, was heroic within the resources of old military science. It has not only been done, but repeated, and both movements have been successful. It is a remarkable achievement, and its importance is singularly illustrated by a complete contrast with it. BURNSIDE was despatched to reinforce ROSECRANS as soon as LONGSTREET's movement was ascertained. But the Federal General had no railway lines to move by. He struggled on through a country either roadless or ill-provided with the means of communication. He could not arrive in time to prevent the disaster of Chattanooga, was interceded in the attempt, and his whole force tells for little in the present state of the war in Tennessee. The engagement he is stated to have fought near Greeneville has only resulted in a heavy loss, to be added to that of the battle of Chicamauga, without visibly improving the position of ROSECRANS, who is almost besieged among the mountains. He has a powerful enemy in his front, which can harass him by its artillery and yet avoid a battle, while strong bodies of cavalry are in his rear cutting off his communications and intercepting his supplies. It is a speculation whether he will have to capitulate or retreat. The former appears the more probable alternative. The Confederates have been able, it is said, to destroy the railways and cut the telegraph lines at several points between Chattanooga and Nashville, and they have taken a whole train of three hundred wagons, containing ammunition and supplies for the Federals, a heavy loss to an army beset in front and rear.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 26.

To make an offensive movement against the army of MEADE, close to its base, and posted behind its intrenchments, whilst the armies of BRAGG and JOHNSTON are unable to dislodge ROSECRANS from Chattanooga, or BURNSIDE from Knoxville, is so inconsistent with ordinary principles as to baffle all attempts at explanation. If Gen. LEE hoped to attack MEADE before he reached his intrenchments he seems to have failed. Gen. MEADE had nothing to gain by delivering a battle in the centre of Virginia, and he wisely declined the challenge. Having reached the selected field of battle, he will, no doubt, be ready to receive his assailant.

The Annexation Idea Opposed.

Paris, (Oct. 24) Correspondence of London News.

M. GUEROULT, Deputy for Parie, takes notice in the *Opinion Nationale* of the rumored intention to annex Mexico to France, and opposes the project most vehemently. *He says that instead of the 30,000 French troops which now occupy but a small part of Mexico, at least 100,000 would be required to hold the country permanently.* To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he observes that 100,000 men were actually employed in Algeria for many years, although the area of the country is eight or more times less than that of Mexico. In this provision he leaves out of the question the probable case of war with the United States, but if only thirty thousand filibusters and volunteers were sent annually to help JUAREZ in keeping up a guerrilla warfare, *he thinks that a third of the French budget would be absorbed in making head against them.* To put the case shortly in an economical point of view, he says that France has already spent two hundred millions to get back sixty; and that if she continues the occupation to get back the two hundred, she must spend a milliard. He calls for the withdrawal of the army of occupation without delay.

The Latest Continental News.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.

A Stockholm journal reports a recent speech of the King of Denmark, in which he declared his readiness, in case of his being overpowered by Germany, to start a Republic, to consist of the Danish Isles. The King said: "I will descend from the throne to proclaim the Republic. I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the Republican sceptre than my dear Danish people."

In Hungary the loss arising from the partial or total failure of the crops of hay, wheat, maize, barley, rye and rapeseed is estimated at £10,000,000.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The mission of Marshal NEIL to St. Petersburgh is presumed to be a last attempt on the part of the Emperor NAPOLEON to pursuade the Czar ALEXANDER to grant the Poles the concessions which the diplomacy of Europe has hitherto failed to obtain from him. It is, however, surmised that the Emperor of the French would not be displeased, or greatly disappointed, if the Poles maintained themselves in moderation.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Empress is expected to arrive to-day at Toulon. The *France* of this evening notices, with regret, England and Austria's want of decision with regard to Poland. France, it continues, has clearly defined her views, and for the efficacious form of united action she waits for England and Austria to come to an understanding.

The *Nation* says we have reason to believe that M. FOULD's report will state that but for the Mexican expedition the Budget would show a large surplus.

The *Temps* of this evening repudiates a rumor that the Emperor had invited the Queen of Spain to visit France in the ensuing Spring.

It is said that Marshal NEIL will go to St. Petersburgh on an extraordinary mission during the absence of the Duke de Montebello.

The Strike in the Charlestown Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

About 1,500 Navy-yard workmen assembled on Bunker Hill to hear the report of their Committee sent to confer with the Commodore of the yard. They reported that the Commodore said his instructions from Washington were that the men should go to work at sunrise whenever there were but ten working hours between sunrise and sunset, and he could not go behind that order; also that he had appointed a committee to inquire into the operations of the outside yards, and would communicate the result to Washington. He said he would receive such men as would come to work at roll-call in the morning. The workmen, however, decided that they would not work except under the system of hours heretofore constituting a day's work. Of the 3,800 men employed in the yard, only 500 continue at work.

It is rumored that a general strike is contemplated in the iron establishments in South Boston and other parts of the city.

BEECHER'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

Breakfast Speech at Manchester.

Discussion of the American Question.

On Saturday morning the Union and Emancipation Society entertained Rev. H. W. BEECHER at breakfast at the Albion Hotel, Manchester. The company included a large number of gentlemen of the neighborhood and from a distance. The Mayor of Rochdale took the chair, and there were present among others, Professor F. W. Newman, Mr. J. C. Dyer, Mr. Herton, (Dublin,) Rev. Dr. Massie, Mr. F. Taylor, Rev. T. G. Lee, Mr. Ernest Jones, Rev. Dr. Parker, &c. Letters of apology for absence had been received from Mr. Bright, M. P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., Mr. T. Barnes, M. P., Mr. Cuelegham, M. P., Mr. G. Robertson, (Liverpool,) Mr. Duncan McLaren, Professor Newth and Professor H. D. Rogers.

Mr. F. TAYLOR moved a resolution expressive of thanks and good wishes to Mr. BEECHER and sympathy with the struggle for the maintenance of constitutional Government in America.

Mr. PARKER, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution. He regretted that Lord BROUGHAM, the man who claimed to be the very priace of Anolitionists, should recently have stood up to pronounce the words of unparalleled baseness on this question. [Loud cheers.] It was time the Anti-Slavery party should cease to be hullieo even by a Lord Brougham. [Cheers.]

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

Mr. BEECHER arose to return thanks, and was enthusiastically cheered. He said, Mr. Chairman and gentleman—I wish I could say "ladies and gentlemen." [A Voice—The ladies are represented by the gentlemen.] No man can ever represent a woman. [Boisterous laughter and cheers.] It gives me great pleasure this morning to a vow myself in some sense a convert, for while I have seen in England, even more perhaps than you will admit of prejudice and misconception, I have been made aware of some prejudices and much misconception in myself. I am gaining the victory over my own past impressions, and am prepared to admit something that I have constantly denied to Englishmen of my own congregation in speaking of their native land. [Cheers.] I have been called to speak upon a question which is simply the total question of human society, for there is nothing in political economy, philosophy, human right, or whatever can spring out of this wonderful being, man, in society that is not involved directly or indirectly in this great American struggle. So far, then, from speaking exhaustively, the only thing I have exhausted is myself. [Laughter.] Speaking as a stranger among you, I was not always exactly cognizant of the needs and requisition of my audience, nor are the reports which have appeared of my speeches authoritative until they shall have passed under my revision. The inward key-note of my whole progress in England has been the use of my information to promote a better understanding and a lasting peace between these two nations. [Cheers.] Even in cases where I have brought up matters in which your judgment and mine still differ, it was not so much to go back and argue them upon the merits of the questions as it was to put you in possession of the American stand point.

THE TRENT CASE.

The London *Daily News*—a paper to which I should be glad to express the great obligations of American citizens—[cheers]—if I were not afraid it might be laid to my charge against it to diminish its influence with Britons—[" no, no,"]—that paper, in a friendly spirit, criticised my utterances on the Trent affair. The writers did not specify what were my mistakes; but I want now to state how we Americans looked at that transaction—not for the purpose of putting ourselves right and you wrong, but to ask you to consider whether you would not in our situation have left as we did. An American naval vessel, by accident, if there be such things as accidents, overhauled an English mail steamer, and took from it two men who represented themselves as ambassadors from the so-called Confederate Government to the Courts of England and France. The tidings spread across America as quick as lightening could flash, and for a day or two the universal feeling was "Here's a stupendous joke!" Everybody laughed. It struck the national feeling of the comic that the embassies of these men to St. James' and the Tuileries should have ended up in Fort Lafayette; [laughter] and there was a feeling of immense good nature and even jollity. After two or three days some lawyer man began to inquire in the papers, "What is the law on this subject?" We began to drew down our faces, and say, "Sure enough there is an England, and she will have a word to say. What, then, is the law?" The result was, our papers began to be filled with English precedents, and there was a universal conviction that we had acted accordingly. [Cheers.] That conviction is yet unchanged, and never will be changed,

THE CITY HALL.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3109, 3203, 3205, 3209, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3227, 3229, 3231. *Part II.*—No. 73 Dunns-street, Nos. 2303 and 477½ added to the calendar of Tuesday.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 277, 226, 295, 284, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1261, 1655, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2101, 1040, 1640¾, 329, 2471, 1161, 2559, 2775, 1241, 695, 2252. *Part II.*—Nos. 2166, 2668, 2404, 2585, 696, 2690, 216, 1752, 2372, 2524, 2018, 2754, 2762, 2764, 2746.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2222, 948, 2182, 2212, 2247, 2248, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254. *Part II.*—Nos. 687, 2175, 2190, 2192, 2193, 2194, 56, 1203, 2239, 2240, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246.

An Old Suit—Strange Conflict of Evidence.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Frederick Houck vs. *Peter D. Braisted and John D. Averill.*—This action was commenced in 1850, to recover on three promissory notes of $100 each, alleged to have been made by defendant Braisted, indorsed by defendant Averill, and delivered to plaintiff in December, 1849. The plaintiff testified that the notes in question were signed and indorsed in his presence in December, 1849, and afterward delivered to him by defendants. He produced a witness to corroborate his testimony. On the other hand both defendants testified that they never made or indorsed any note of the sum stated, and that they never paid any such note to the plaintiff, nor had they ever any business transactions with the plaintiff. The evidence also showed that defendant, Averill, was living and doing business in Baltimore at the time the plaintiff swore he indorsed these notes in this City, and that he did ant come to this City until the following March. Verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, George W. Stevens and A. A. Thomson. For defendant, Henry L. Clinton and L. Hirst.

John Chinaman in Court—A Celestial Controversy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge MacCarthy.

Fung Dahung vs. *Lee Choa, John Hillyer, Jacob Bogart, and Stephen Bogart.*—The plaintiff in this case is a well-known cigar merchant, doing business at the Park railings, in this City. The defendant, Lee Choa, is another well-known dealer in cigars, and defendant John Hillyer is a United States Marshal. This action is brought to recover $100 for the seizure and detention of one chest, one gold watch, and some wearing apparel, the property of plaintiff. The defense claims that the goods taken were not the property of the plaintiff, but belonged to one To Hung, and were taken by the United States Marshal under an execution on a judgment in favor of defendant Lee Choa.

Fung Dahung was offered by the counsel for the plaintiff, and was examined previous to being sworn by counsel for the defence touching his knowledge of the obligations of an oath. Counsel for plaintiff contended that any person, no matter of what religion, who believed in a God who would punish false swearing, was a competent witness. In answer to the questions of counsel, witness said that he worshipped the sun. He was admitted as a competent witness. Charles Chariev was sworn as interpreter. Witness testified to the loss of his property and to value, including one gold watch worth $25, and 10,000 cigars at $10 a thousand.

After hearing the testimony on the part of the plaintiff, the Court dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Nash for plaintiff; N. A. Chedsny for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Tallman vs. *Claffin et al.*; *De Land* vs. *The Same.*—Motions granted.

Hampden Card Company vs. *Commerford.*—Order vacated, and defendant discharged on stipulating not to sue, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosell.

Goodrich vs. *Sweet.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Connoyan vs. *Johnson.*—Memoranda for counsel with clerk.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1858, } Four o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 18 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

In the absence of the President at roll-call,

Councilman Brice moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars in favor of each of the regular stenographic reporters of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services in reporting the proceedings of said Boards during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such warrants to be drawn upon the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto, and to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate fund having a balance sufficient for the purpose.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That John D. Diehl be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Brice—

AN ORDINANCE.

TO AMEND CHAPTER FOUR, ARTICLE FOUR, SECTIONS THIRTY-FOUR AND THIRTY-SIX OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1859 RELATING TO THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-four of chapter four, article four of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the Street Department, is hereby amended by inserting the word "eleven" in lieu of the word "ten," in the first line of said section, and by inserting the words "one Deputy Contract Clerk" after the words "Contract Clerk," in the second line of said section.

SEC. 2. Section six is hereby amended by adding the following clause thereto

"The Deputy Contract Clerk shall assist the Contract Clerk in the performance of the duties defined in this section, and shall perform such other duties as may be directed by the Street Commissioner; he shall be paid monthly for his services, at the rate of —— dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause gas lamps to be placed in Eighty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, and the lamps lighted, the same to be done without unnecessary delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay the mains in Eighty-fourth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, to be done without delay.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause a wooden railing to be placed across Eighty-fourth-street and its terminus, near Broadway, the same to be done without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River, the same to be of the usual dimensions

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Petition of dockbuilders employed by the Corporation relative to resolution increasing their pay

In connection therewith, Councilman Healy presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the dock-employed as dockbuilders by the Corporation the amount due them, being twenty-five cents per day to each and every man, for each and every day they worked from June ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that said Comptroller pay the same at the earliest possible moment after the amount due said employes shall be ascertained.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cook—

Petition of the Trustees of Church of Saint Francis Xavier, situated in Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to have donated them the sum of one thousand and twenty-one dollars to pay assessments for filling, regulating, flagging and paving.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That authority be, and the same is hereby granted to the Trustees of St. Gabriel's Church, to enlarge Forty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, to extend the buttresses of the tower of their church, now building, four feet beyond the line of the street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the entrance to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to build a new [illegible] number Fifty-three [illegible] Hose Company number Sixteen.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bowerman Brothers, and Wylie and Wade, number ninety-one Wall-street, to exhibit samples in front of their premises, the passageway not to be obstructed thereby, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

By Councilman Cook—

Bill of Robert's Band, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, for music furnished twenty-third February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the Eleventh regiment, New-York State National Guard.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That Jacob L. Smith be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Hogan, deceased

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Five, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets, First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed to advertise for proposals for the best terms upon which parties will contract for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City beyond the Harbor for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, and purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, looking for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of said sinks or privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and to give two sureties, in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw a warrant in favor of John H. McCabe, contractor, for sewer in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, the same to be paid to said McCabe as a remission of the penalty charged against him for overtime on said contract, out of the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, also, those on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-streets, and also those on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lot on the southeast corner of New Bowery and Chambers-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Board John F. Culligan, Messenger to this Board, has been summoned from among us by a dispensation of an all-wise Providence, who, for his own wise purposes, has, in this manner willed that we should be forcibly and fearfully reminded that in the midst of life we are in death, and that no man knoweth when his time cometh, thereby impressing us with a sense of our total dependence upon Him who in His inscrutable wisdom and mercy doeth all things well; and

Whereas, In the decease of our late officer John F. Culligan, who departed this life on Saturday, the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the thirty-second year of his age, we are called upon to give expression to our sorrow in being forever deprived of the companionship of one who, in every relation of life, endeared himself to all with whom he became associated by his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, his kind and amiable disposition; he was generous, open-hearted, magnanimous and disinterested in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and by his death this Board lose an energetic and able officer; and

Whereas, It is but a fitting tribute to his worth, and will, in a slight degree, tend to commemorate his many virtues, that this Board should give expression to the sorrow experienced by them at the loss of one so universally respected and admired for his many good qualities of head and heart, and that we should offer to his afflicted family and relatives our sincere condolence in their affliction; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect, the members of this Board will wear the usual badge of mourning for a space of thirty days, and in order to place on record our appreciation of the many virtues of the deceased, and to commemorate his good and endearing qualities, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be engrossed and framed, duly authenticated and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Whereas, A report and resolution were adopted by the Common Council and approved by his Honor the Mayor, in the matter of a petition for the relief of the Church of St. James, (Episcopal,) located in Sixty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; and

Whereas, A report has been circulated that the above-named relief was intended for St. James Roman Catholic Church, situated in James-street; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to indorse all future applications of a similar nature with the name, denomination and locality of each church, in order that unprincipled persons may not use it to the disadvantage of the individual members of the Board.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the assignee of the late John F. Culligan, for the amount of any salary that might be due him for the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor returning unapproved resolution that permission be given to Marshall & Perry, proprietors of the Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Ninth streets, and Broadway line of stages, to change the upper terminus of their routes from Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue to Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, whenever the said proprietors shall deem it desirable to make the change, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1858. }

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen

GENTLEMEN: I have to return, without my approval, the resolution which originated in your Board giving permission to "Marshall & Perry, proprietors of the Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Ninth streets, and Broadway line of stages, to change the upper terminus of their stage route from Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue to Thirty-second-street and Sixth avenue, whenever the said proprietors shall deem it desirable to make the change."

By the fifteenth section of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, relating to stage routes, (see Valentine's Compilation of Laws relating to the City of New-York, p. 1154,) it is provided that an alteration of route, such as is here proposed, shall not be made only by the concurrence of the votes of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council."

The only objection I have to this resolution is that it was not legally passed under the requirement of the statute, only nine members of the Board of Aldermen having voted for it, and no division of the vote having been had in your branch.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in one or more papers employed by the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk of this Board.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting communication from Brigadier-General Hays, requesting authority to remove the Recruiting Barracks in the Park to the Battery

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs. Subsequently, Councilman Jonas moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the permission asked for be granted.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of N. & R. L. Conklin, amounting to one hundred and eighty-five dollars, for furnishing coaches for the funeral of the late Colonel Charles.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bill of Conklin & Butts, amounting to two hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Gen. Weed.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bill of Conklin & Butts, amounting to two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Brig.-Gen Strong.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Orchard-street, from Houston to Stanton-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the pavers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Tereoca P. Smith, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on Harbor Defences, and attending to the Committee on National Affairs on the burial of deceased officers arriving in this City, and on the reception of the Russian officers, and the amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently Councilman Healy moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Healy moved that the resolution be amended, by adding after the words "Terence P. Smith," the words following, viz: "and James Dunphy, each."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then again laid over.

Resolution that permission be given Metlam & Co. to place a sign in front of their place of business, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that the use of the building at the foot of [illegible]-street, East River, [illegible] and the same is hereby granted to [illegible] President of the [illegible] Harbor, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Resolution that permission be given to Richard Carrack to place a frail-stand on the southeast corner of Pine-street and Nassau streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Dunne-street, from West to Hudson streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set in Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, also the sidewalks flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots numbers four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-four and four hundred and thirty-six West Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Petition of Robert Smith to be released of a portion of the old road at Harlem, with resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation prepare and cause to be executed to Robert Smith a release of all the right, title, interest and estate of the City of New-York in and to the several parcels of land as shown on the accompanying diagram, and marked respectively nos. two and three, being a part of the old road to Harlem, upon his paying all the expenses of conveyance.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Sandford, McVay, McGrath—4.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number eighty-hundred and eighteen, being a report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Hose Company number Fifty, to be built similar to the house of Engine Company number Twenty.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Haviland, Brandon, Russell—4.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to build carriage for Hose Company number Forty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to build new carriage for Hose Company number Sixty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Ferries, to construct boat-house on side of pier foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Bleecker-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots on Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of committee on Public Health, to fence in vacant lots on Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill low and sunken lots on Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, November seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursement to Families of Volunteer Soldiers, for fortnight ending October thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of appropriations and expenditures, and of balances unexpended to October thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that Forty-third-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the owners of the property, and the remainder to be paid by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted by the City.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Negative—Councilmen Haviland, Brandon, Russell—3.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of report of Board of Aldermen that Simon S. Landis be appointed a City Surveyor for the City of New-York.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brady moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and ordinance from Board of Aldermen, to amend sections eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of chapter one, article two, and sections seventeen and twenty-one of article three, of chapter one of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth-street, from a point one hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue, to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that receiving basins and culverts be built on the northwest and southwest corners of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Hugh Haines, contractor, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, the same being intended as a remission of the penalty charged against and paid by said contractor, for overtime on his contract for regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Trafford, Trustee of the York-ville Presbyterian Church, for the sum of three hundred and eighty-three dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment levied on said church property for a sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved to take from the table the message from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved preamble, with resolution, that one thousand five hundred copies of the State laws relative to taxes and assessments be printed for the use and benefit of officers of the Corporation of the City, the said work to contain such portions of the general provisions of the Revised Statutes and the Amendments thereto as are applicable to the City and County of New-York, the laws relating exclusively to the City, and notes of cases appertaining to the subject. The motion to take from the table was carried.

The resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Gross moved that the roll be called, and that each member be permitted to call up one General Order for action.

Councilman Gross moved that the said motion be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

And the motion of Councilman Brice was carried.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number seven hundred and ninety-seven, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, in payment of the assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number [illegible] and six, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for the use of Engine Company number Thirteen, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman O'Brien called up General Order number seven hundred and seventy-seven, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll, for the sum of two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents, for services and funeral expenses of Brigadier-General Zook, Brigadier-General Weed, Colonel James Husten, Captain Shine, Lieutenant Herbert, Colonel Stevens, and Colonel M. K. Bryant.

Councilman Jones moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Jones, McVay, Gross, Repper, Murray, Fitzgerald—7.

Councilman Brice moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number six hundred and sixteen, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. & M. Schaeffer for the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-one cents, to be applied by the said F. & M. Schaeffer in payment of assessment on lots, Map numbers two to eight, inclusive, Ward numbers one, one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three and one-half, five and six, Block number two hundred and forty-four, on map for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenue, and charge the sums to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number seven hundred and ninety-five, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hudson Hose Company number Twenty-one, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Second and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number eight hundred and fourteen, being preamble of Board of Aldermen granting that a resolution, passed during this year, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of James Clark, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property, located corner of Duane and Washington streets, and that the Comptroller declined paying the same, inasmuch as it was not made in the form of a donation, with resolution that the sum of fifty-eight dollars be donated to James Clark, to enable him to pay an assessment levied against his property, corner of Duane and Washington streets, for paving Washington-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant therefor, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman O'Brien called up General Order number eight hundred and seven, being a resolution that the sidewalks be flagged, curb and gutter set and reset, in front of number eight hundred and seventy-five Water-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number eight hundred and fifteen, being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to cause to be conveyed to the Trustees of the German American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward, and their successors, a grant of the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows: Commencing in Fifty-second-street at a point two hundred and twenty feet distant from the easterly line or side of Lexington-avenue; thence easterly ninety-two feet three inches; thence northerly and parallel with that Third-avenue, two hundred and one feet; thence westerly, one hundred and one feet nine inches, thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Lexington-avenue two hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number seven hundred and ninety-five, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hudson Hose Company number Twenty-one, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Second and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number six hundred and sixteen, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. & M. Schaeffer for the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-one cents, to be applied by the said F. & M. Schaeffer in payment of assessment on lots, Map numbers two to eight, inclusive, Ward numbers one, one and one-half, two, two and one-half, three and one-half, five and six, Block number two hundred and forty-four, on map for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenue, and charge the sums to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number seven hundred and ninety-six, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hudson Hose Company number Twenty-one, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Second and Fourth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number eight hundred and fourteen, being preamble of Board of Aldermen granting that a resolution, passed during this year, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of James Clark, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property, located corner of Duane and Washington streets, and that the Comptroller declined paying the same, inasmuch as it was not made in the form of a donation, with resolution that the sum of fifty-eight dollars be donated to James Clark, to enable him to pay an assessment levied against his property, corner of Duane and Washington streets, for paving Washington-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant therefor, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman O'Brien called up General Order number eight hundred and seven, being a resolution that the sidewalks be flagged, curb and gutter set and reset, in front of number eight hundred and seventy-five Water-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with power.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number eight hundred and fifteen, being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to cause to be conveyed to the Trustees of the German American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward, and their successors, a grant of the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Ald

probably have been accepted by three-fourths of the holders in interest, if made before the expensive law-suits and cross suits which have since occurred were instituted. It has already been accepted by a number of them as now made. But others preferred to await the pending decision of the Supreme Court of this City, which was yesterday rendered, from the full bench, *in favor of damages to the extent of principal and nine years' interest* of all the Money paid for the so-called fraudulent Certificates and Transfers of Stock, made in wrong of the Company by their own duly commissioned and authorized President and Transfer Agent. The case, as thus decided, will probably be appealed to the Court of last resort at Albany by the New-York and New-Haven Company, and the question to be weighed and determined by the defrauded stockholders between this date and Monday next, 16th inst., is, whether they will accept one share for two or abide the issue of the award of damages and interest to the extent of the Money which they originally paid for or advanced upon the Certificates in dispute.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the month of October were:

Passengers	$65,087 49	Mail	$2,033 33
Freight	141,885 20	Express	1,411 67
Total			$210,476 02
Same time last year			124,786 76

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Nov 7.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	25,136	725,159
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,141	594 032
Total tons	45,277	1,319,191

For the same period last year:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	24,920	543,377
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	22,715	518,828
Total tons	47,635	1,062,205

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were to the value of $3,339,083, against $3,215,610 same week last year, and $3,282,119 the corresponding week of 1861.

The weekly statements of the Philadelphia Banks shows the following chaoges

Decrease nf Loans	$533,206
Increase of Specie	2,567
Decrease of Deposits	993 674
Iecrease of Circulation	3,237
Decrease nf United States Notes	665,329

WM. S. MARTIN, Esq., has been appointed Secretary of the People's Fire Insurance Company, in place of WM. F. UNDERHILL, who has resigned.

WM. F. UNDERHILL, Esq., has been appointed Secretary of the East River Fire Insurance Company, in place of THOS. PALMER, resigned.

The Public Debt.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Croakers, secesh sympathizers, Englishmen generally and timid men of all sorts have of late so greatly exaggerated the increasing debt of the United States, &c., that I have struck together a few comparisons with the condition of Great Britain about the year 1815, when her French wars ended:

Population of the States in the Union	25,000,000
Population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1814	19,000,000
Average annual exports of United States products and manufactures since secession	$220,000,000 to $220,000,000
Average annual exports of British and Irish products and manufactures from their ports in a few years before 1815, about (Alison's History, volume xiv, page [illegible])	190,000,000
National debt of United States on 30th Sept., (equal to interest at the rate of the six months ending with Sept., 1863)	1,826,000,000
National debt of Great Britain in 1815, £840,- [illegible]	4,003,000,000
Supposed amount of debt as above including $100,- [illegible] at par and $1 0.0,000 legal tenders at [illegible] interest payable after [illegible] years, will be	84,500,000
Interest on the [illegible] of British debt in 1815 (in convertible paper,) £33,000,000	153,000,000

Thus, in population, in industrial and exportable products, and in interest on the public debt, we are and shall still be eleven months hence better off than England was in 1815.

And furthermore, our wealthy houses, in the European trade especially, have large balances in Europe (equivalent to deposits of gold in Bank) to be brought home as soon as there is a reasonable certainty of the war ending soon. Moreover, the people of England had no foreign country available for a deposit of their money to avoid depreciation of currency.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Nov. 10 1863 6 P.M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 13,825 bbls. Flour, 1,324 bags and 1,167 bags Corn Meal, 75,811 bushels Wheat, 15,725 bushels Corn, 11,577 bushels Barley, 4,005 bushels Peas, 107,294 bushels Oats, 2,077 pkgs. Provisions and 517 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at rising prices, including Pots, at $5 37½, and Pearls at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock very light.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in moderate demand at 46c.@47c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in fair demand at full rates, including Adamantine at 13c.@13½c.; plain Sperm at 33c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request, at drooping prices.

COAL—Has been active and firm, as previously quoted.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand, and held firm at. We quote Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c. @30c. (with sales at 7,000 bags, Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31¾c.@33¾c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 16,288 bags; sales, 5,876 bags. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 63,254 pkgs., including 97 bags Java, 46,632 bags Rio and Santos, 6,023 bags Ceylon, 6,275 bags Maracaibo, 15,484 bags St. Domingo, 400 bags Laguayra, and 244 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

Nov. 7, Baltimore, bags	4,200
Nov. 10, New-York, bags	46,057
Grand total, bags	50,257

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in brisk request and quoted buoyant at 34c.@34¾c., some holders asking 35c.@35¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand to-day, at easier and irregular prices. Middlings, 84c.@85c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 500 bales.

DYEWOODS—Stocks are light, while the demand is fair, especially for Fustic and Logwood. We now quote: Fustic, $27@$35; Jamaica Logwood, $19@$20; St. Domingo do. at $22@$23; Honduras do., $31@$35 ₱ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are much reduced; the demand is generally good; prices favor sellers.

FEATHERS—Are quiet, but firm. Good to prime Live Geese 54c.@55c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in less request, at from $6 45@$6 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in moderate demand and heavy, including No. 1, at $14 75@$15 50; No. 2 at $9@$10 50; No. 3 at $5 87½@$8. Pickeled Salmon are quiet at $22@$23 for No. 1 ₱ bbl. Pickeled Herring are less secure at $3 75 for inferior Magdalen, to $5 25 for choice Labrador, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair request, at 40c.@44c. for scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, to-day, and holders have been unable to make large sales, even though willing to concede 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The low grades are in very limited request, both for shipment and on speculation. A moderate inquiry prevails for the higher grades, which, being in light supply, are less depressed. Sales, since our last, 15,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$5 65; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 @$6 50, chiefly at $6,05@$6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25; extra Ohio, round-and family brands, $7 30 @ $9 25; Extra Genesee $6 60 @ $9 00; Poor to very choice Extra Western $7 50 @$11 50; Southern Flour is in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $6 10@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 15@$6 50 for superfine ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair supply and good demand at $3 25 for Jersey; $3 @ $3 10 for Brandywine, and $3 for Alsike ₱ bbl. Wheat is in 85 bbls. Buckwheat Flour comes in moderate request at $2 25@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIGHTS—Are in fair request and quiet and firm.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool are in fair demand and quiet. Engagements since our last reported 4,250 qrs. of Wheat, at 9½d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Judith.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thalia Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—These's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Pride of the Market—Sketches in India.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Favorita.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50

The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at $2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Lee, it is pretty evident, declines to take up the gauge of battle which Gen. Meade has urgently pressed upon his acceptance. The Army of Virginia, excepting its rear guard, have again ensconced themselves within their strong fortifications on the south bank of the Rapidan, or are making swift time toward Richmond. The Army of the Potomac, therefore, must bear with what grace it may the disappointment of its desire to bring about a decisive engagement. Reports reach Washington, direct from Richmond, that Lee has left the care of the army with which he has been so long identified, to Ewell and Hill, and gone to Chattanooga, with tha hope of relieving rebel military affairs there from the distressing state in which Bragg has placed them, by supereeding that General in command. It is also said that the rebel leaders have determined upon abandoning Virginia if Meade makes an earnest effort to advance to Richmond.

A report from Chattanooga dated yesterday, announces, on the strength of a refugee's statement, that a considerable portion of Bragg's army and supplies are being sent South, and that the position before Chattanooga will be abandoned. Longstreet is said to be organizing a large raid on our line of communication at Bridgeport.

Gen. Blunt's command, *en route* to Fort Smith, Ark., is said to be seriously threatened by the rebel forces under Shelby and Cooper, numbering 9,000 men. Gen. Blunt has a force of 1,800 cavalry, escorting an immense supply train, and he has made preparations to give the raiders a warm reception.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted asking the Corporation Counsel to report a detailed statement of all suits pending against the County relative to taxes. Another resolution was adopted asking his opinion as to the right of the Board to remit taxes after the expiration of six months from the time they were levied, in cases where application for remission had been made prior to tha expiration of the six months. A third resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Annual Taxes to ascertain what amount was expended by the Union Defence Committee in 1861, to fit out regiments and send them to the field, with the view of asking Congress to reimburse the City for such outlays, in order to save the County from taxation in 1864 to pay the bonds upon which the money was raised. The Special Committee to recruit men for the army, under the new $2,000,000 ordinance, reported the result of the mission of a sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Blunt and Tweed, who were sent to Washington last week. They went on there to ascertain if the Government would credit the men the Committee may raise on the quota claimed from the County. The Secretary of War received them graciously, and through Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry, he conceded the guarantee desired by the Committee, that the recruits shall be credited to the County and to the Congressional Districts in which they resided at the time of their enlistment. The Committee express confidence in their ability to raise the full quota of the City by voluntary enlistment. The Board of Education sent in their estimate of expenses for 1864. The total amount is $1,789,000, of which $1,100,000 are for teachers' and janitors' salaries, and for the support of the Free Academy. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday morning had a telegram from Middletown, Orange County, stating that Niven (Dem.) is elected in the Ninth Senatorial District, over Low, (Rep.,) by 47 majority. This makes the Senate stand 11 Democrats to 21 Republicans. The Albany *Evening Journal* figures the majority for Depew for Secretary of State at 31,796. In its table the majority in only one county is given as estimated. Probably this is not far from the true result.

Arkadelphia, Arkansas, recently occupied by our forces, was the main depot of the rebels in Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, selected on account of its remote position in the interior, south of the Arkansas river. Here the rebels had established all their military workshops, but accounts furnished by deserters informed Gen. Steele that these shops had been removed to Marshall, Texas, and that the place was only held by cavalry, the remainder of the army having retreated to the Red River. It was upon this information, no doubt, that Steele made his recent advance to Arkadelphia, which has proved the correctness of the reports, and shown that Marmaduke's attack on Pine Bluff was a mere feint to conceal the retreat of Price and Holmes to Red River.

The Confederate General recently taken at Collierysville and placed in Irving Prison yesterday, is Gen. George, and not Gen. Geary. Geo. George was a distinguished lawyer of Carrollton, Miss., and has been for a number of years reporter to the Supreme Court of that State.

The panic in the Railway Stocks continued yesterday, with the continued sharp demand for Money from the Brokers. Gold 145¾ ₱ cent. Exchange 150@150½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active and cheaper, yesterday. Provisions attracted less attention, though buyers had any existing advantage. Rio Coffee and Ingot Copper were more freely purchased. Cotton was depressed and lower. Tallow was in fair demand, as were also Candles, Coal, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Hay, Salt and Wool. Freights were [illegible]

The Times [illegible] Show the largest number [illegible] for

slaughter in a single week. Among them were 6,295 cattle, 880 calves, 15,595 sheep, and 56,568 hogs—so there will be no scarcity of meat for a week to come at least. The sharp, cool weather improves the demand, and all kinds are selling well, generally at slightly improved rates. Beef cattle numbered about 4,500 at Forty-fourth-street, 1,250 at Bergen, and scattering to the number of 550. The market was brisk for good cattle, and prices ranged from 10c. to 11c. ₱ lb., for what meet the animals were supposed to contain. Fair animals were sold at 8½c.@9c., and poor ones as low as 7c. These last were very common. The cattle were all sold at an average of about 8¾c....Sheep and lambs are in good supply, though rather less than last week. They are selling well at 5½c. ₱ lb. for fat sheep, and 7c. for the best lambs....Live hogs are selling briskly, if fat and heavy, at 5½c.@5¾c., and slowly for the poor, thin trash, at 5c. and less.

Gen. Meade's New Campaign.

The advance of Gen. Meade, if pushed with the vigor the occasion demands, should disturb the rebel plans for an offensive campaign in East Tennessee. It was the avowed belief of the rebels, in their late advance movement in Virginia, that the destruction of the railroad would so embarrass the Union army that the season available for active operations this Fall would be consumed, and that a small force would serve to cover Richmond, permitting heavy detachments to be made from the rebel force in Virginia to reinforce their army in Tennessee. It must be acknowledged that past experience quite authorized them to form this conclusion, for every one of our Virginia campaigns has been followed by a long period of quiescence. But this time they have reckoned without their host. Gen. Meade, in place of waiting for the completion of the railroad, to enable him to resume his former front of operations on the Culpepper line, has, by a well-planned movement, effected a change of base, (that is a change of secondary base,) and planted his army south of the Rappahannock, thus transferring operation to the Fredericksburgh line, and enabling him to draw his supplies by way of Aquia Creek.

Of course, the value of this move, and the bearings it will have on the rebel plans, will depend entirely on the *sincerity* of his subsequent operations. If the move is intended merely as a feint, and designed to lead to nothing further, we doubt if it will be productive of results of any value. Lee is himself too old a hand at such strategems to be greatly disturbed by them. He will, no doubt, test thoroughly the character and aim of the movement, and if it be anything short of a vigorous offensive towards Richmond and the rebel army, the Richmond chiefs will feel free to go on with their Western projects. But if the action of Gen. Meade be such as to show he is really in earnest, they will be very chary of further depleting the "Army of Northern Virginia." The announcement of rebel movements in East Tennessee and the capture of two of Gen. Burnside's advance posts and their garrisons, showe that Gen. Meade is not a moment too soon in his advance, and seems to indicate that the rebels are already putting in execution the design so emphatically announced of driving Burnside out of the important region he holds. Vigorous and rapid work in Virginia is the only diversion that can be made in his favor; and this is most imperatively demanded. It is understood that Gen. Meade has had *carte blanche* to operate, this time, with reference purely and simply to military considerations. If he was really as greatly chagrined as was reported, at his failure to get a battle out of Lee during the late campaign, he will now have a chance to *make* the opportunity.

The President's Call for Volunteers—The Duty of Young Men.

The question whether the President's call for volunteers shall be met within the period to which it is limited, depends mainly upon the public spirit of the young men. They are the class from which alone serviceable soldiers can be obtained. "Young men for war" is the accepted maxim in all nations. Their physical vigor and endurance, their elasticity and dash, particularly fit them for the field. The loyal States are very powerful in this class of population. Notwithstanding all the drain that has been made upon them, they still contain over two millions of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. A sixth part of this number, properly armed, drilled and disciplined, and incorporated with our armies already in the field, might sweep off all that remains of this rebellion before next Summer. There never was a more sacred call. Every young man who has a spark of manhood in his breast ought to give heed to it. The country has a right to the service of its stoutest arms without compelling that service; and it is far more honorable to go to the field as a volunteer than as a conscript. Many of the exemptions which the present law of Congress grants, particularly the three hundred dollar commutation, will probably be repealed before the drafting process to again applied; and there will be hereafter comparatively few chances of escaping the consequences of the lot when it is once drawn. The Government is determined to have the *personal* services of just so many young men as it requires—voluntarily if it can, compulsorily if it must. It is not so much a question to the young men whether they shall go, as *how* they shall go—by choice or by coercion.

Never has there been in the history of this country, and never probably will there be again, such another opportunity for young men who desire a noble career. War is the most stirring of all human doings—the sphere of action which calls out the greatest energies of our nature. In it real superiority tells the quickest and the surest. In civil life mere circumstance has a great deal to do in shaping a young man's destiny. If in business, no diligence or prudence can secure him from the common vicissitudes of the commercial world. If in a profession, his speedy advancement depends greatly upon fortunate connections and other influences quite independent of his real merits. Agriculture and the mechanic arts, however respectable in themselves, can hardly satisfy him who aspires to distinction. Politics, in these days of political degeneracy, present little inducement to the young man who relies upon his manhood; the chances are ten to one that chicanery would thwart him. But war, in its stern necessities, brings the young man surely to the fairest of tests; and when it is once proved that he has the true steel in him, there is no rank which he may not hope to reach. It is a matter of comparatively small consequence where he begins. No young private, however friendless or unknown, can exhibit superior intelligence and promptness in the camp, or superior gallantry in the field, without attracting the notice of his superiors. Promotion is sure to come to him, because it is of vital interest to the entire army that it should be officered as efficiently as possible. He will not have to wait long, inasmuch as vacancies are constantly occurring both from the casualties of battle and from the forced resignations of those whose unfitness has been proved. From the day he puts his foot into the ranks, the road to honor opens before him, broad and high; it is for him alone to fix his mark. Many of our best Colonels and even Generals began their career as privates. The places thus won are far more valuable than any obtained by personal favor. We have known of many young men who failed to go into the service simply because they failed to get the commission they applied for. The military spirit—saying nothing of the patriotic—that can thus be dashed must be of a very poor sort. The very fact that these young men have been thus influenced to stay at home is pretty good proof that they deserved to be disappointed. The man of real soldierly qualities would be kept back for no such reason. Every soldierly fibre in him would be stimulated to make good his claim to what he has asked, and carve his way to a commission with his own good sword. So long as the ranks are open to him, he need rely upon no favors.

Not only military distinctions are to be won in the service to which the country now calls, but the best chances for future civil preferment. There is no country in the world in which military gallantry is more honored than in this; and he who has once proved himself true and faithful to the flag of the Republic, in the storm of battle, has a passport to the popular confidence that nothing else can give. It is certain that for the present generation the great majority of our offices of trust, from the Presidency down, will be filled by men who have periled their lives for the Stars and Stripes. The people will devolve their trusts upon the tried soldiers, both because they will love to honor them, and because they are thoroughly tired of professional politicians. No sordid, corrupt, faithless nature can belong to a true soldier, and the people instinctively feel it.

Every young man, who seeks an honorable future, who cares to figure in the grandest drama of the century, who has spirit enough to feel that

> "One crowded hour of glorious life
> Is worth an age without a name,"

who has soul enough to realize how sacred a thing is patriotism, should hasten to the help of his country in this its last decisive grapple with the monster treason, now as never before desperate. Duty and glory alike urge it.

Every effort should be made to meet the President's call by voluntary enlistment, and not by the other alternative of drafting. Public opinion should hold every State and county of the North strictly to its duty. It should be deemed a positive dishonor to any locality not to furnish its fair quota of men—a reproach analogous to that which would come from actual disloyalty itself. In times like these professions are of slight account, unless backed up by substantial acts. Every citizen everywhere, who has the slightest influence, owes that influence now to his country; and he may be sure that he can exert it in no more effective shape than in stimulating young men to respond to the call of the country for more soldiers.

New-York City Politics—The Rich and the Poor.

As regularly as the Municipal election comes round, feeble groans begin to issue from the property-holders of this City touching the increasing weight of taxation, and the growing abuses and corruption of the City Government. A few of the more impatient write letters to the newspapers, exhorting the rich to attend to their political duties, and vote at the primary meetings and at elections. Occasionally there is an amount of indignation got up sufficient to elect an honest Mayor, or an honest Comptroller, or an honest Street Commissioner; but the character of the legislative body is never changed. The Boards of Aldermen and Common Councilmen remain, in their essential features, precisely the same. There is the same majority of ignorant, unscrupulous and greedy hackmen, grogshop-keepers, contractors and nondescripts; the same feeble and accommodating minority of divers other professions; and the same resolute determination on the part of the whole body to spend money lavishly in spite of everybody. The Mayor's veto is about as effectual in impeding their action as the City Hall clock, and the Comptroller's honesty has about the same influence over their proceedings as the opinions of a private soldier over the policy of his Government. So that, in reality, the annual spasm of our "respectable classes" does little or nothing to lessen the sum of our abuses. As the time is approaching when we shall witness another election, we think it as well to warn people that no radical change can be effected under the present system, no matter how heroically the property-holders may go to the polls. The fault is in the structure of the City Government, and no efforts of the citizens can permanently better our condition as long as it remains unchanged.

The state of affairs in the City is, we need hardly say, entirely abnormal. Our present system of Government presupposes a homogeneous population, all intelligent, all orderly, all possessed of some property, eager in pursuit of more, and, therefore, having a common interest in the practice of economy. In New-York not one of these conditions is fulfilled. Its position has made it the recipient of the very dregs of the European emigration—the best portion of it goes westward—and the enormous expansion of our trade and industry, has drawn hither from all parts of the Union, the shiftless, the broken-down, the characterless and the needy of all classes, in the hope of finding some means of bettering their condition. Consequently the texture of society in New-York is no longer American but European. We have on the one side a proletariat as ignorant and unscrupulous as that either of Paris or London, owning nothing, disliking the tedium of honest industry, with a strong taste for plunder in some shape or other, indifferent to public opinion, uninfluenced by the Pulpit or by the Press, and having more or less of that sense of wrong, and that grudge against those who are better off than themselves, which have been for six thousand years a characteristic of the ignorant and vicious.

We have, on the other side, a body of industrious, intelligent citizens, enterprizing beyond example, eager in pursuit of wealth, and in possession of an enormous mass of it. It is to this class that New-York is a home, who have a real interest in its prosperity. But this class is either actually or virtually in a minority. It is not only inferior, and far inferior, in point of numbers, to the other, but our electioneering machinery has become so complicated, that anybody who undertakes to manage it, must devote his whole time to it. The busy and industrious cannot do this without ruin; the idle and lazy can and do *do* it, with the result which we witness. The taxation of the City has been for the last ten years increasing in a ratio which promises, before very long, one of two things—municipal repudiation, or else a burden of taxes which will amount to wholesale confiscation, and render all real property inside the City limits worthless. When this prospect stares people in the face, we shall look for a movement toward a radical change in the structure of the Government, but not sooner. Our consolation is that it cannot be very long till this period arrives.

We venture to predict that by that time it will be generally agreed, that as long as the votes of these who possess nothing count for as much in the laying on of taxes as the votes of those who possess a great deal, reform is impossible. It will be found absolutely necessary to give the taxpayers of the City a separate representation in the City government, and arm it with the power of placing an absolute and final veto upon all money bills sent up from the Aldermen and Common Councilmen. By giving it no share in legislation, the Democratic principle would be left intact, and all over-attention to class interests avoided. But there cannot be a grosser violation of the Democratic principle than that which gives a class that owns nothing the power of voting away the property of another class. And to this thing we have now come. Were the taxpayers represented and armed with the veto, all votes of money for the comfort, safety, health or convenience of the citizens would pass at once; but the feaste, excursions, processions, "donations," rides, jobs of all kinds, on which such enormous sums are now lavished, would be nipped in the bud.

GEN. ROSECRANS---CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

False Stories—Reason of the Cheek at Chickamauga—Want of Reinforcements—Removal of Rosecrans—Cause of It—Changes of Generals.

The Bitches, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1863.

Gen. Rosecrans having been received, with a popular ovation by the people of Cincinnati, is on a visit to his family at Yellow Springs. The removal of a General from one post to another, or his retirement for a time, ought to excite no extraordinary comment—if the Press of New-York and Washington had not made it. Gen. Rosecrans has, with the means at his command, been the most successful General of the war. He is, in the West, the most popular General of the war. He deserves it, by his warm sympathies with the people, by his great care of the army, and by a military genius, which is not surpassed by that of any General in the army of the United States. Is it not most astonishing that in the presence of these facts, the Press of New-York and Washington should hasten to circulate idle, malicious, and defamatory stories about him? We have the authority of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, and of Gen. Rosecrans himself, for saying that these stories are all false. From first to last—from opium-eating to the military police story—all are false. Gen. Rosecrans is and was in good health, and fought the battle of Chickamauga with as much energy and skill as it could be fought with inferior forces. Nor is this all: the battle of Chickamauga was a substantial victory. Chattanooga—the sole object of the battle—was held, and that *without reinforcements*. We had also the admission of the enemy recently that they lost 18,000 men killed, wounded and missing; and the loss of their officers shows that this must have been the case, and probably they lost more. How long can they stand *that*—fighting a battle without fruits, with the loss of 18,000 men? How many times eighteen thousand have they got in the rebel army?

Now let me state to you—in simple, unvarnished terms—*why* the battle of Chickamauga was apparently lost, and *why* Rosecrans was removed. A few persons may have this information, but the great body of your readers will be glad to hear it. The battle of Saturday was fought to gain possession of and keep the *road* to Chattanooga, by concentrating the different corps there. In doing that, McCook's corps failed to make a connection with Thomas' corps, which being discovered at daylight on Sunday, certain divisions were ordered up—a movement which was performed so slowly that the battle on Sunday morning had been commenced by the enemy before it was complete. The want of complete support here, and the greatly superior forces of the enemy, enabled him to penetrate our line, and he was actually getting into the rear, when the battle was saved by Gen. Steadman (Ohio) taking the responsibility of moving up with the reserves. We were driven back but [illegible] Chickamauga and saved Chattanooga and saved thousands and thousands to the [illegible] Thomas' forces and the fortions of McCook's corps constituted the apparent defeat at Chickamauga.

And now we come to the main question, why was not Rosecrans reinforced? *One-third the reinforcement* which ten days later was sent Rosecrans, was amply sufficient to have gained a great victory at Chickamauga, and to have put our victorious army in Atlanta, Rome, and the heart of Georgia! Why were they not sent? The answer to this concerns the authorities at Washington. Is it not notorious that on the surrender of Vicksburgh, the greater part of Grant's army was sat loose? Is it not known that the enemy, knowing what *ought* to have been done, confidently expected a large part of Grant's army to join Rosecrans? Instead of which, that army was scattered about Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Concentration in time to make a Fall campaign on Atlanta, was pointed out by me in the columns of the Times three months ago. The rebels west of the Mississippi were of no consequence in regard to the war. But, for the present, let that pass, till I can comment upon it at length. Rosecrans was *not* reinforced in time; the Army of the Potomac suffered Lee to send off a whole corps, before its eyes, without finding it out; and the army of Bragg, with greatly superior force, was thus able to *check* our army (it did no more,) and thus lose the precious time for an Autumn campaign. At last, instead of sending a corps of Grant's army through Memphis and Nashville, two corps of Meade's army were sent over the mountains. No sooner, however, had they arrived, and Rosecrans has some chance of again taking the offensive, than we find tha Secretary of War flying at railroad speed to Nashville, there to meet (by prearrangement) Gen. Grant, and turn over the Army of the Cumberland to a new commander. We may now ask—*why* was the change made? It admits of a very easy and natural solution. It was *necessary*. In the present contingency of affairs, that the Armies of the Cumberland and the Mississippi *should be united*. No military men can fail to see that, and no sensible man will complain of it. *Who*, then, shall be the commander? Gen. Grant was the *superior in rank*, and (if I am correctly informed) was *unwilling* to serve with Rosecrans; the Government then had little alternative but to put Grant in command. Nobody fears that the army will suffer on that account, or that Gen. Thomas will not ably command the special Army of the Cumberland.

But, is there not something very remarkable in this picture of the conduct of the war? Can it be matched by anything but the recent marching and counter-marching of the Army of the Potomac? The latter well illustrates an old Scotch story:—"Sawnie had just got over into his neighbor's apple orchard—when the neighbor happened to come, and Sawnie moved back. "Sawnie, where are ye ganging?" "*Back agen*," said Sawnie.

I have now stated the only reasons why the battle of Chickamauga was partially lost; and why Rosecrans was removed. It is useless to deny that it is unjust to Rosecrans, and equally useless to deny that the reports, so suddenly got up in the atmosphere of Washington and New York, must have had some malicious source. I shall not inquire into that, but simply say that if I am compelled to inquire, some men shall get justice, such as they never had before and have no desire to receive.

Changes of Generals seem to be one of the practical maxims of the war. One of your influential New-York papers says that it hopes changes will go on wherever a General cannot win victories! This sounds queer to me, who have read the campaigns of Frederick, Turenne, Montecuculi and Washington. I have some idea they were great Generals; and also a notion that they did not always win victories. If there be anything in the world where not only genius, but experience, is necessary, it is Generalship. I have an idea that tha Army of the Potomac has lost more than it has gained by perpetual changes. It reminds me of what I saw in a circus the other day. Tha clown led in a very small pony—cracked his whip, and said, "How do you like him?" "He is very well, but he is so small." "Oh, he was sixteen hands high." "He was! how did he get to be so small, sir?" "Why, *I went on swapping him* till he got so small!" It may be doubted whether, in swapping the Generals on the Potomac, the horse has grown any larger; and perhaps, if your neighbor's advice is followed, we may at last succeed in swapping Rosecrans for a pony General.

A Veteran Observer.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—The first performance of Mr. Grau's new opera company takes place at this establishment to-night. Donizetti's fine opera of "La Favorita" will be given. It is selected expressly for the *début* of Mme. Vera Lorini, a prima donna of unquestionable reputation in Italy. *Leonore*—the *rôle* of the heroine—is said to be one of the best in the lady's repertoire. She has achieved many triumphs in it, and Mr. Grau seems confident that she will still further add to the number to-night. Signor Stefani is the *Fernando*, and Signor Morelli—an admirable baritone—is the *Duke*. The opera will be repeated on Saturday, and immediately afterward Mr. Grau takes his departure for the Provinces.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek produces a new biblical opera to-night, called "Judith." It is an almost unknown work of Maestro Peri, and is said to be exceedingly meritorious. The cast introduces all the great artists of Mr. Maretzek's troupe.

Italian Opera in Brooklyn.—Maretzek tries it on Thursday for the last time this season, giving "Ernani," and Mr. Grau emulates him on Friday, in "La Favorita." Both will undoubtedly lose time, patience and money.

Vestvali at the Brooklyn Academy.—On Wednesday night, supported by the full strength of Mr. Wasatley's company, Vestvali will do "Gamea" at the Brooklyn Academy. As she will sing the *brindisi* from "Lucretia," in appropriate costume, we presume Brooklyn's great and good will throng the parquet.

Irving Hall.—The complimentary concert to Mr. Haeef Sandrason takes place to-night, under auspices which we hope will insure its perfect success. A large number of prominent artists take part in the entertainment.

Olympic Theatre.—Mrs. John Wood has added to the mirthful reputation other theatre by producing Byron's admirable travestie of the "Duke's Motto." The piece itself is a capital one of its class, and although the company at the Olympic is not equal to its just interpretation, it affords, nevertheless—in acting—a marked improvement on its predecessors. It is difficult to procure burlesque actors and actresses. None but the best of artists are capable of discriminating between what is ordinary and what is extraordinary in the way of dialogue and action. Some of Mrs. Wood's artists seem to think that by making themselves rather more demonstrative than usual they have accomplished the *juste milieu*—an idea which is not shared by the audience. Passing by these matters with the briefest possible mention, we may dwell with pleasure on the admirable performance of the fair lessee. As the gallant *Henri di Lagardere* she rambles through all the various situations and incidents with a vivacity that is only equaled by the quaint clearness with which she constantly suggests the original piece. The success of the play depends fortunately on Mrs. Wood; she is consistently on the stage and sings and speaks with [illegible] out cessation. We do not [illegible] to see the lady to greater advantage.

The scenery is admirable, rivalling in appropriate splendor tha well-known "sets" at Niblo's Garden; the dresses are also very fine. The eye can rest on these things with pleasure, even if the ear is rendered frantic by Mr. Byron's puns. The piece bristles with atrocities in the jocular line. These in the first act are the best; later, they drag. Some literary additions have been made to tha manuscript, and with advantage. There are still, however, many local (cockney) allusions that might be dispensed with. Excision is needed. When the burlesque has been lopped and topped, it will, we think, take its place on the programme for a long career.

Mr. de Cordova at Irving Hall.—Mr. de Cordova's lecture, "Our First Baby, a Tale of Home," was listened to by a very large audience at Irving Hall last evening, and met with deserved success. The plot of tha lecture was a very light one, setting forth in rather strong colors tha nuisance of having a mother-in-law in the house, the extravagant feelings of young parents, the hypocrisy of a certain class of visitors, and kindred subjects, but the humor and pathos which abound in Mr. de Cordova's lectures were so nicely blended in this essay, the moral was so admirably enforced, and the delivery was in all respects so perfect that the audience were enthusiastic in their applause.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York.

Albany, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

In accordance with the custom and laws of this State, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th instant, to be a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and I hereby declare the same to be a legal holiday.

In the midst of calamity brought upon our country by tha wickedness, folly, and crimes of man, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God for abundant harvests, for exemption from pestilence, and for the preservation of our State from the devastations of war which afflict other sections of our land.

Let us offer fervent prayers that rebellion may be put down, our Union saved, our liberty preserved, and our Constitution and Government upheld.

As a becoming proof of our thankfulness to God, and as a proper evidence of our gratitude to the armies and navy, I urge our citizens to make contributions on that day for the comfort and support of the destitute families of those who have lost their lives, or have become disabled in the service of their country.

In the midst of our abundance, let us remember charity to those who are in want, and in the hour set apart for social and religious thanksgiving and praise within the limits of our State, let us encourage those who are engaged on distant and dangerous fields of duty, by showing sympathy and kindness toward their families, which need our aid and support.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1863. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By tha Governor: Samuel F. Tyler, Private Secretary.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met pursuant to law at noon yesterday, as a Board of Canvassers, to canvass tha returns of this late election. Mr. Little, President of the Board, was chosen Chairman. Mr. Rocas read off tha returns from tha Fourth Ward. Several votes for John McCunn were allowed to John H. McCunn. The vote for Secretary of State is: St. John, 1,430, and Depew, 190; and for Judge of the Superior Court, McCunn, 1,290; Bosworth, 417. Mr. Rocas also read the Sixth Ward returns. The vote foots up St. John, 2,237; Depew, 219; and for Superior Court Judge, McCunn, 1,879; Bosworth, 491. Tha Ninth Ward returns were next read. Several clerical errors, showing carelessness in writing out the returns, were discovered in the Tenth District papers, and those of the Eleventh District could not be found. It was ordered that the District Canvassers in fault should appear before the Board at noon to-day to explain the omissions and discrepancies, and that no Canvassers be paid who have not properly attended to their duties. Until these errors are corrected the vote of the Seventh Ward cannot be given complete. Mr. Tweed read the Thirteenth Ward returns. No return was made of vote for Supervisor from the Fourth District. The Canvassers were directed to appear before the Board to-day. The vote in this Ward footed up for Secretary of State: St. John, 1,673; Depew, 719; for Superior Court Judge, McConn, 1,280; Bosworth, 1,065. The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

The Strike of the Machinists.

Among the trade movements which have recently taken place, a most important one is that of the machinists, a class of citizens valuable in point of intelligence and good character. Some days since delegations waited on the several employers and requested an advance of 25 per cent. on the wages paid, giving three days for a decision. Only a few shops acceded to the terms, and with the exception of those employed in these, at the end of the time named, the entire trade struck; thus some six thousand men are out of employment, the shops are idle, and contract and other work is lying still. The wages of machinists have been from $1 75 to $2 50 per day, five-sixths, about, getting the former price and one-sixth the latter. The movement is a unanimous and determined one, the machinists claiming that an increase is necessary because of the increased cost of living, and will not be felt by employers because of the increased price they get for work. In some of the Government contracts, it is stated, are provisions securing the contractors against loss in case of a demand such as is now made. The machinists have been the last to resort to a strike: they have never before been so united, and while their movements are characterized by good order and moderation, there is but the one determination, to have the increase. In tha West the prices desired here are given, and why, it is asked, should not they be given in this City as well? To be a good machinist, a man must be well informed and intelligent; tha very nature of tha work requires brains; and any one knowing the trade will see that it is composed of men of more than ordinary intelligence and character. It is to be hoped that with such a class, who act from a conviction of right and justice, employers can meet, discuss the questions fairly and liberally, and that in twenty-four hours the shops will again be filled with willing labor and cunning skill.

The Successor of Judge McCunn.

We understand that Gov. Seymour has tendered to John H. Anthon, Esq., the appointment of City Judge, to fill the unexpired term (one year from the first of January next) of Judge McCunn, who has just been elected to the Superior Court Bench. Mr. Anthon is a son of the late John Anthon, L.L.D., and was Assistant District-Attorney under tha administration of Mr. Wakeman. While acting as prosecuting officer he displayed the highest talents as an advocate, and a knowledge of law unsurpassed by any member of the New-York bar, young or old. In every respect the appointment is one eminently "fit to be made," and our highest Criminal Court can now boast of having two of the best Judges to be found on the Bench of this or any other State.

Annual Ball in Aid of the New-York Fire Department Fund.

The annual meeting of the Firemen's Ball Committee was held on Monday evening, 9th inst., at Kilduff's, No. 1,160 Broadway. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, President, C. Godfrey Gunther; Secretary, James F. Wenman; Treasurer, A. J. Delatour. A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. J. L. Miller, Joan Garcia and Robert McGinnis, was appointed to select a suitable place to hold the annual ball, and to make other necessary arrangements.

Loss of the Pilot-Boat Mary Taylor.

The United States transport *Fairhaven*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, five days from Port Royal, reports that on the 9th inst., about 6 o'clock A. M., when 20 miles E. N. E. from Barnegat, she came in collision with the pilot-boat *Mary Taylor, No. 5*, sinking her on her port bow, causing her to sink in a few moments in about 20 fathoms of water. Two pilots on board of the *Mary Taylor* and the crew, six in all, were picked up and taken on board the steamer. Before the pilot-boat went down most of the effects were saved. This is the third accident of the kind that has happened within the last 20 days. Our pilot-boats seem to be peculiarly unlucky this season.

Strike Among Female Employes.—The girls employed in the hair-cloth factory, at Sixth-avenue—Poznier, Johnson & McCusker's—have struck for an additional five cents per yard, the proprietors having refused that [illegible]. Some three hundred girls were employed in the factory, none of whom can make, it is said, more than $2 50 per week. Many of the girls have parents to support, and this sum is wholly inadequate. If any portion of the operatives now demanding increased wages, deserve more than another, the sympathy and countenance of the community, it is the female part. It never at any time properly pa[illegible] [illegible]ding is now largely [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of Mrs. Banks—Civil Government—A New National Bank—Amusements—Opening of the Varieties Theatre—Condition of the City.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BANKS.

One of the most pleasant and significant events which have occurred here, since my last, was the arrival of Mrs. Gen. BANKS and her three children, by the *Evening Star*. The vessel arrived here at 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 26th. The General was at the levee ready to receive them, and at 3 o'clock P. M. of the *same day* he was off to join the army! Such is a soldier's life! It must indeed have been painful and tantalizing to part from his loved ones again with so short a glance at them, after so long a separation. What ended to the romantic interest of the matter was, that it happened to be his lady's birthday.

I called this arrival a significant event; I meant significant of the existing state of things in New-Orleans, when we find the Commending-General of the Department bringing his family here and establishing a home. A very large number of officers of every grade, and civilians also, are bringing out their families; so that we shall find ourselves here in the midst of a *Union* society, and the city full of gaiety.

It is impossible to overestimate the influence that this constant influx of Northern population, and consequently Northern sentiment, is having upon a city like New-Orleans. Contrast it, for instance, with what it was when Gen. BUTLER first came here, when every shutter was closed as if pestilence were stalking through the streets, and when a lady in any public conveyance would pull a string to get out the moment she saw a United States officer come in, and the change seems marvelous. Now we are not only rid of any absurdities of this kind, but families are beginning to associate freely who, a twelvemonth ago, could hardly breathe the same air; and, what is better yet, I believe little Cupid with his arrow is doing more work in the way of "Union" than all JEFF. DAVIS' cannon can do against it. It is impossible that all the interesting flirtations we see and hear of, among our officers and Louisiana belles, can come to nothing.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The city is in a great state of excitement and controversy just now, upon the question of Civil Government. There are two classes of Unionists here—at least both calling themselves Unionists; about the same state of things as you have in the North, between the unconditional supporters of the Administration and of freedom, and the men of "ifs" and "buts," who—for want of a better name—you call "Copperheads."

The first class of these—the Unconditional Unionists,—numbering a large class of former slave-owners and native Southerners, have solemnly resolved that Slavery is dead and past all resurrection; and that Louisiana must and shall come back into the Union, without one particle of the stain of Slavery upon her skirts. They formed at first but a small nucleus, but that nucleus has been rapidly enlarging in bulk and power, and will, ere long, like an overwhelming avalanche, carry everything before it. They have their regular clubs and other organizations, meet regularly every Saturday evening at the Lyceum Hall, where Slavery is as openly and publicly denounced by chosen orators as it could be in the Cooper Institute; and two journals earnestly sustain them—the *Times* and the *Era*.

This party, seeing that the time has not yet arrived when any steps toward the organization of a civil government can be taken with safety to the cause of freedom, are willing to postpone the matter, content, in the meantime, with the military government of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, under whose careful watchfulness and protection the latent feeling of loyalty can have time to develop itself, until it is strong enough to act alone.

The other party, composed principally of slave-owners and lovers of Slavery, who are still anxious to see the institution reinstated in all its pristine rigor throughout Louisiana, are going upon exactly the opposite tack. They see plainly that the longer the matter is deferred, the more public opinion will be changed against them—the more able-bodied negroes will be recruited into our armies—the more their slaves will run off or be disorganized—and they are anxious to hurry on matters.

They have recently taken a bold and extraordinary stand, which has created no little excitement and discussion. On Wednesday morning last, the 28th, there appeared in the *Times* and other local papers, as an advertisement, "AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA," signed by W. W. PUGH, President; E. AMES, Vice-President, and J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary, in which the people were called upon to meet and vote on the 2d of November next (only five days from the time of publication) for the appointment of all the officers necessary in forming a regularly-organized civil government, and ignoring the existence of a military government here entirely!

Such a manifesto, of course, came upon the people like a clap of thunder; for the proceedings of those who got it up were all by secret conclave in the Masonic Hall, and although sundry whisperings of it had leaked out, nobody really seemed to know anything positively about it until it was blazed forth in the papers.

The authorities were immediately sought upon the subject, and both Gens. BANKS and SHEPLEY not only denied having given any countenance to such proceedings, but expressed their unqualified disapproval of it, and gave authority to make such opinions public, as you will find by the *Times* of Thursday, 29th. The "address" is a singular document, and one which you will find well worthy perusal. What the concoctors of the scheme are going to do on the so-called day of election, after the expressed opinions of the Commanding-General and the Military Governor, is more than I can tell; but I know what prudence and common sense ought to suggest.

NATIONAL BANK.

Another highly important movement now going on in New-Orleans, and in the hands of just the kind of men who will carry it through successfully, is the establishment of a *National Bank*, under the Act of Congress of 23d February, 1863, and many of which have been already so satisfactorily organized in the Western, Northern and Middle States. These banks are based upon *United States bonds, bearing interest*, are under the rigid supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, and every possible safeguard is provided for the public. The *Times*, in its issue of this morning, was the first to sound the key-note of such an organization here, and it is exciting great interest.

There never was a place where such a system of banking is more needed than in New-Orleans; indeed we can scarcely be said to have any banks here at all. What few there are still keeping open are really doing no business whatever, loaning not a single dollar on discount to anybody ever since the Federal troops took possession, and they must all of them be hopelessly crippled. The fact is that the whole of their operations were based upon the existence of Slavery, and they are yet lingering on upon the remote chance of a reinstatement of that institution. But Slavery is hopelessly dead in Louisiana, and these banks must consequently die with it, unless they choose to organize under the Act of Congress.

It is proposed to call this new bank, now in course of rapid organization, "The First National Bank of New-Orleans." It is difficult to calculate the impetus which such an institution will immediately have upon the commerce of the place, by establishing a sound and healthy currency among us. Not only that, but based as it is upon full national confidence, and upon the sound conviction not only of the perpetuity of our Union, but of Louisiana's being forever henceforth purged of Slavery, it will be one of the strongest political aids to the Union cause that could be organized in this place. I hope you will look into this matter and give it Northern publicity through the columns of your widely-circulated paper, for it is really something well worthy the attention of your readers.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season of amusements has already commenced; and although we cannot count our theatres by the dozen like you, I don't know but that we enjoy what we have all the more. The *Varieties* Theatre was opened here on the night of Thursday, 29th, with perhaps as fine a company as ever trod those or any other boards. Mr. LEWIS BAKER, the lessee, had only arrived with his company a day or two before in the *Evening Star*, and the selection he brought with him has been already most favorably received by the public.

For the benefit of theatre-goers among your readers, I will mention the bill of fare which Mr. BAKER has laid before us. The leading ladies are Mrs. ALEXINA BAKER, ROSE SEWALL, VIOLA BARRETT, ANGELA SEATON and Mrs. PRESTON. The gentlemen are Messrs. LEWIS BAKER, the famous comedian DAN SETCHELL, LAURENCE BARRETT, CHARLES KINGSLAND and JOSEPH BARRETT. One old face I miss—I beg her pardon, young and beautiful face—that of that accomplished lady and exquisite actress, Mrs. GLADSTANE. She is so identified with every sweet heroine that one fell in love with last Winter at the Varieties, that it will take some time to get reconciled to her absence. While so many are "starring" it, who are really not capable of holding a lamp to her, I am really astonished that her name has never commanded that prominence in the North to which her versatile talents and polished acting so fully entitle her.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Everything remains very quiet and orderly, business evidently getting better every day, and the city gradually filling up. There is more movement about the streets and hotels, and people seem to be imperceptibly sliding out of sulking against the Yankees into thinking about commercial matters, which are far more profitable to everybody. Recruiting is going on very well, and we have no doubt of seeing the numbers filled up, without any recourse to drafting. The health of the city continues, as usual, excellent; and although we have had some cold, rainy weather lately, this is only the precursor of the glorious season that is just about to burst upon us, and which, in this climate, is to my taste unsurpassed in the world.

NEMO.

The Appointment of Recruiting Officers.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Under an arrangement with the Federal authorities for the appointment of four Military Commissioners in each Congressional District, the former to appoint two and the Governor two, to aid in raising volunteers, Gov. SEYMOUR has appointed the following officers:

District.		
11.	C. H. Wiefield,	George W. Greene.
12.	Edwin B. Osborn,	James H. Seaman.
13.	S. S. Hommel,	Jacob Hardenbrg.
14.	Peter Cagger,	C. W. Armstrong.
15.	Moses Warran,	Edwin Brownell.
16.	Jesse Gay,	Smith M. Mead.
17.	W. P. Caldwell,	Charles Durkee.
18.	W. Cunningham,	Luke Dodge.
19.	John F. Hubbard,	John P. Smith.
20.	L. H. Brown,	E. J. Clark.
21.	D. C. Grore,	D. P. Bissell.
22.	A. P. Grant,	A. B. Getty.
23.	D. Bookstaver,	D. Pratt.
24.	E. P. Ross,	W. C. Beardsley.
25.	H. O. Chesebro,	J. J. Matterson.
26.	John J. Taylor,	H. A. Beebe.
27.	Hiram Gray,	Stephen McDonald.
28.	W. C. Rowley,	James C. Campbell.
29.	R. Chamberlain,	James Jackson, Jr.
30.	A. P. Lanning,	William Williams.
31.	H. J. Miner,	Joseph Hall.

The officers of the first ten districts have not yet been appointed.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

A fire at Nevada City yesterday destroyed nearly all the buildings on Broad-street, five brick buildings on Main-street, the Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational and Catholic Churches, the theatre, Court-house, express and telegraph offices, the gas works, the United States Hotel and many stores in the neighborhood. The County records were saved. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Case of Lieut. Kendall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

The undersigned, officers of the Forty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, desire to correct an erroneous statement which obtained currency through your columns some months since, in regard to one of their fellow-officers, Lieut. KENDALL, Co. A.

The article in question asserted or assumed that Lieut. KENDALL had been convicted by Court-martial of the charge of cowardice; whereas, by reference to the proceedings of the original Court-martial, as well as the record of the new trial recently held at Newbern, it will appear that he was acquitted of this charge.

It is well known to us, and was fully proved at these trials, that at the time Lieut. KENDALL was charged with leaving his company, the regiment was *not under fire*, and that the circumstances under which he left his position gave no occasion to suspect him of cowardice. His courage, which no one acquainted with him has ever doubted, has been subsequently proved on several hrvlog occasions, and his reputation in this respect is as unquestionable as that of any officer or man in the regiment.

(Signed,)

Capt. HUNT,	Lieut. STEBBINS, A. H.
Capt. SULLIVAN,	Lieut. KENRICK,
Capt. LOMBARD,	Lieut. FIELD,
Capt. WELD,	Lieut. NEWELL,
Ex-Cap. REYNOLDS,	Lieut. BROWN,
Capt. RICHARDSON,	Lieut. JOHNSON, Adjt.
Capt. KENDALL.	Lieut. HOWE,
Capt. STORROW.	Lieut. WHITE,
Capt. GRISWOLD,	Lieut. STEBBINS, H. S.
Capt. SMITH,	Lieut. ODIORNE,
Lieut. HOOPER,	Lieut. CUMSTON.

☞ Mr. LEWIS A. OSBORN, of Warren-street, has introduced a superior prepared Java coffee into the market, which is highly recommended by many eminent medical men of the City. It excels in flavor, economy and wholesomeness, and the properties of coffee so injurious to digestion are neutralized.

For those suffering with dyspepsia who use the beverage we should say it is invaluable.—*Express.*

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously.

A Fact.—When you go fighting, hunting, fishing, or courting, when in dull company or alone, with a box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF in your pocket you have a sure "friend at a pinch." Sold by all Druggists.

TO DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Like mighty genius, long by fetters chained,
Like wounded eagle 'neath a cliff ungained,
Bound was my breath! Vain, panting to be free,
Until unpinioned by one *pinch* of thee!

Gold Pens, Manufactured by E. S. Johnson & CO. are the best pens for the least amount of money, of any firm in the world, any statement of any other manufacturer to the contrary notwithstanding. Send or call for a circular giving exact engravings of pens and cases before purchasing elsewhere. These pens are warranted for one year. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Office No. 2 Dye-st., corner Broadway.

Keep Your Feet Dry

with a pair of Brooks' Water-proof Boots. Reasonable prices.

LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses.—White's Patent Lever Truss will positively cure rupture. It is light, clean and easy—no oversize on the back or cord. The power is made lighter or stronger by the patient, as desired; warranted to cure. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Feet-Covering for the Winter.—A large and attractive stock of elegantly-made Boots for gentlemen, and Gaiters, Over-Shoes and Slippers for halls and parties, &c., for ladies and misses, is offering at low prices at CANFIELD'S, No. 313 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 560 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 216 Broadway.

Meriden's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were awarded the highest premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited this year. Salesrooms Ns. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO., No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silverplate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c., Black or Brown, natural, reliable, durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere. W. BOGLE, Boston.

Nitrous Oxide Gas.—Drs. LEVETT & TAYLOR, Dentists, No. 19 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., continue with the greatest success to extract teeth without pain.

Illesion Wigs and Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—FOOT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of B. G. Arnold, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island, and ELLEN, daughter of the late Nelson S. Eody, Esq., all of Providence, R. I.

ELLIOTT—DINSMORE.—In New-London, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, S. R. ELLIOTT, of New-York, and ANNIE L. DINSMORE, of Ohio. No cards.

GOLDSMITH—HOEY.—On Tuesday, July 21, by Rev. Father Starr, Vicar-General, OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH and Miss KATE MARIA CACILIS, third daughter of Michael Hoey, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

GREENLEAF—RITCH.—On Monday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Phillips, at the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. JOSEPH GREENLEAF and MARY H., daughter of Ithamar W. Ritch, all of this City.

HUNTINGTON—BIDDLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Right Rev. S. A. McCoskry, Bishop of Michigan, CHARLES S. HUNTINGTON and JULIA M. M., daughter of the late William M. Biddle, of Carlisle, Penn. No cards.

ROSS—CREIGHTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, by Rev. H. J. Gressett, assisted by Rev. William Stewart Darling, THOMAS ROSS, Esq., fourth son of the late David Ross, Esq., Q. C., of Montreal, and ELLEN ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Ogden Creighton, 70th regiment.

STORY—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., assisted by Rev. David Buck, JACOB STORY, Jr., and LOUISA T., eldest daughter of Francis A. Knapp, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ACHAA.—In Harlem, 126th-st., near 3d-av., on Monday, Nov. 9, EZEKIEL ARCHER, aged 94 years and 7 months.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Baptist Church, on 5th-av. and 126th-st. Members of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, (now Madison-av., of which body deceased was a constituent member,) are particularly requested to be present.

DODGE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZA P. DODGE, widow of the late Robert Dodge, in her 81st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 Broome-st., in this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JACOBS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, FRANCES MARIA JACOBS. Her friends, and those of her brother, Edward W. Jacobs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock, from No. 652 4th-st.

MOORE.—In Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. James R. Boardman, Mrs. ELLEN MOORE, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Stapleton.

NEVIN.—On Sunday night, Nov. 8, JANE, wife of John Nevin, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brother, John W. Culbert, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 11.

PHELBIN.—At his parents' residence, No. 82 Clinton-place, on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, JOHN V. PHELBIN, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

POILLON.—On the evening of Nov. 10, SOAMAN POILLON, son of John H. Poillon, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father in-law, Rev. W. V. Berthoff, No. 37 Hammond-st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends and relatives of the families, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment, on Friday morning, Nov. 13.

POST.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, BURDETT, son of John Post, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the house of his father, No. 214 South 3d-st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICE.—In Norwich, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 5, Louisa, wife of George Canning Rice, editor, &c., of the Chenango *Telegraph*.

☞ Geneva, Albany and Troy papers please copy.

SAUNDERS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, of diphtheria, MARIANNA, daughter of William and Esther J. Saunders, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 26 Rush-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

STOLLMEYER.—On Monday, Nov. 9, J. FREDERICK C. STOLLMEYER, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 12, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—On the morning of Nov. 10, after a protracted illness, AMELIA SMITH, wife of Charles Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 Main-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, at the residence of her father, DALIA, daughter of A. P. Wilson, Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 22 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 561.—Nov. 10, 1863.
39, 25, 40, 45, 21, 6, 57, 20, 22, 43, 49.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 562.—Nov. 10, 1863.
68, 18, 11, 17, 12, 55, 14, 38, 5, 6, 60, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRICITY.

DR. HYDE,

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,

NO. 419 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

FROM MRS. C. NEWCOMB.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

DR. HYDE—*Dear Sir:* It affords me much pleasure to contribute my testimony in favor of your new mode of applying electricity, which, in my case, has resulted far beyond my most sanguine expectations. After having been under the treatment of nine different physicians within the last three years, during which time I was suffering from aphonia, (or loss of voice,) and had almost despaired of ever speaking aloud again, I was induced to try your new mode, and, strange to say, after the sixth or seventh application, my voice returned, and I now feel that I am restored to the enjoyment of life and society, to which I have been comparatively a stranger. I will add that I had previously tried electricity applied very differently from your system, without any relief. With the hope that others similarly unfortunate may receive like benefit, you are at liberty to refer any person to me, at No. 4 Hubert-st. MRS. C. NEWCOMB.

FROM G. S. WASHBURN, ESQ., OF McKEAN, PENN.

MCKEAN, Penn, July 14, 1862.

DR. H. T. HYDE—*Dear Sir:* I send you a statement of the effect of electricity upon myself, with permission to use it for the benefit of others if you desire to do so. For thirteen years I have been afflicted with the asthma, and during that time there have been but few months in which I did not suffer with a paroxysm that entirely prostrated me for four or five days, and sometimes longer, until I had become worn down by disease. In a bad attack I have set up for FOURTEEN NIGHTS in succession. The least active exercise would bring it on. About the last of March last I placed myself under your care, and almost immediately I felt like a different being. I have gained over twenty pounds in weight, and am able to do considerable work. It has also improved my general health, and given me a greater power of endurance than I ever had.

Yours truly, G. S. WASHBURN.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

One of the OLDEST and MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES in the world, for

COUGHS,
COLDS,
and all
LUNG COMPLAINTS.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,

and all those whose profession requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs will find instant and effectual relief by using this remedy. A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated part at once removes the difficulty.

From Jessie Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New-Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health."

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

FOR SALE BY J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York; SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

A 1 FURNITURE.

$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH.

Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, in Brocatel, Delains and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.

In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.

Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTENA, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

HOLLOWAY'S ARNICA PLASTERS

will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.

Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN, Philadelphia, and at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

MUNN & COMPANY,

SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,

and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Pamphlets of information about patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.

Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary, No. 1,091 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, SEVENTY-FIVE, TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS, NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE having a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing A. L., Box No. 146 Times Office.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears will but the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d av's.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a sound continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for about seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient further to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preserred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such a resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held in the Office of the Company, at the corner of Prince-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 9?? EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 8 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb. 22, 1858, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon such and all other said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, creating Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1857, due and payable in 1870. Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, issued to Alan Sinton, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. J. Van Tuyl, Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, the following Nos. 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, issued to Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, issued to Smith & Cox; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leverett, attorney.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 24th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.
By the Governor
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 9, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Chatham Bank for the ensuing year viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
ANSON C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH B. COOPER,
REUBEN HAVILAND,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN W. HERRIAM,
ANSON D. L. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SEDFORD,
JAMES HOPEWOOD,
GEORGE GODYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH B. COOPER was unanimously elected Vice-President.
G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

OFFICE OF DE GROOT, COWES & Co., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 59 WALL-ST., N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY 6 PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par. A commission allowed to banks, brokers and others on exchange or resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues / Temporary Certificates of Indebtedness, 7.30-10 Treasury Notes, Quartermasters' checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
DE GROOT, COWES & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, 1863.
Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said company, in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, A.D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the ratification of the contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 10,822, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 1 Exchange-place, New-York, Nov. 4, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 1 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the choice of three Directors, in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors of election for the ensuing year.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of the undersigned, restraining payment of the dividend to be made on the 25th of August last, to be made at the office of C. S. Hill, Esq., in New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of this Company will be closed from this date for ten days, during which time no transfers will be allowed at the office in Chillicothe.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

U. S. BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
BY HOWAY & CO.,
No. 24 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $36,800 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.
WARD McLEAN.
(Late Field & McLean,)
No. 19 Wall-st.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled. Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall.
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

KEPPINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD PALMER,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM. B. VANEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN BARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. S. V. Harriot, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HATWARD, Secretary pro tem.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on day of payment less ¼ of one per cent.
COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in this market, purchased at current rates by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to KETCHUM, SON & CO., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Thirteen Directors, and for Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Company, 3d av., between 58th and 59th sts., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November instant, in place of W. F. Underhill, resigned.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, November, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.
C. H. BIRNEY, President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM AND good security will be given for $7,000 or $8,000 for from three to five years. Address N. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 24d inst. and reopen the 33 day of November next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MARTIN & KINNIER, Brewers, at No. 17 Bowling-st., is hereby dissolved. The business will be continued by WILLIAM MARTIN, who will close up the old affairs and sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.
WILLIAM MARTIN.
GEO. KINNIER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & E. COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Nov. 7, 1863
JAMES COSGROVE.
BARNET COSGROVE.

N. B.—BARNET COSGROVE will continue to carry on the business of cooperage at No. 9 Burling-slip, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,
Office No. 36 Pine-street, New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK.

By order of LEWIS CURTIS, Esq., Executor of the estate of JOSEPH D. BEERS, deceased,
500 Shares of the Bank of Manhattan Co. Stock.. $60 each.
500 Shares of the Union Bank Stock.. ..... $50 each.
577 Shares of the Phœnix Bank Stock..... $30 each.
500 Shares of the Merchants' Bank Stock..... $50 each.
106 Shares of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock..... $25 each.
90 Shares of the Mercantile Bank Stock.....$100 each.

By order of another Executor;
1 Bond $1,000 Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company.
7 Bonds, $1,000 each, New-Albany and Salem Railroad.
1 $500 Income Bond, New-Albany and Salem Railroad.
2 Bonds, $1,000 each, Peoria and Oquawka Railroad first mortgage.
9 Shares New Albany and Salem Railroad Co. Stock.
38 Shares of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Co. Stock.
20 Shares of the New-York and Erie RR. preferred Stock
1 Share of the N. Y Society Library, free of assessments.

ALSO,
470 Shares Manhattan Gas Co. Stock..... $50 each.
130 Shares Metropolitan Gas Co. Stock..... $100 each.
34 Shares Williamsburgh Gas Light Co. Stock $50 each.
55 Shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. Scrip $37 50 paid in..... $50 each.
15 Shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co. Stock..$100 each.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY.

at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, lea tables, mirrors, shades, painted cane-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, REAL BRONZES, BY FRATIN AND OTHERS, FURNITURE MADE BY ROUX & CO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 East 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a large and valuable assortment of furniture, the property of a family leaving for Europe, consisting of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, large plate and mantel glasses, fine silk and lace curtains, parlor furniture elaborately carved with figures, covered tapestry do., brocade silk by Roux & Co., etageres, secretaries, fancy chairs, card tables, several pieces marble statuary, very costly and elegant real bronzes, made by Fratin, Méne, Collard, Deitch and others; some are life-size. In hall superb clock and figures, formerly belonged to the Countess du Barry, style Louis XIV., cost $2,000; set real bronze chandelier, real bronze ormolu, imported by Bardonvalle from Paris; real bronze brackets; several valuable pictures, pastelles and engravings; spring-back and easy chairs. Dining-room, all in fine oak, by Roux—buffets, tables; chairs, covered in green morocco, curtains to match; superb dinner-set, white and gold, and entire set of glass from Paris; superb silver-plated dinner service, consisting of large platters, with Warner's covers; vegetable dishes, tureen, &c., made to order in Paris; clock in armor and wood, mounted bronze sliding real bronze chandeliers, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, armoire-à-glace, wardrobes, secretaries, dressing-tables and glass. French mahogany and black walnut furniture, Sevres clocks and vases, chandelier to match, French delaine window and door curtains and boudoir furniture and wall drapery, ormolu work-tables, statuary and bronzes, chairs, couches, articles of vertu, many of which are very rare, and other articles described in the catalogue.

The above will be on exhibition one day before the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The house for sale or to let.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, BUSTS, TALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 546 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical subjects, many just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Giovannoni and Zannoni. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Venus de Medici, Venus of Canova, Fright of Canova, Fidelity. Vases from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girl, Ceres, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In the collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE large and attractive sale of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, mosaic tables, pedestals for statues or busts, fine bronzes, &c., to be sold at auction by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
at the store No. 546 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.
A very large assortment of
CARARA MARBLE STATUARY GROUPS,
FIGURES,
CLASSICAL VASES, &c.,
just landed.

These goods are imported direct from Italy, by Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and have never before been exhibited.

The elegant Carara marble figures and other large pieces will be sold at 12½ o'clock.

Goods will be on exhibition this evening. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Sendecor, No. 708 Broadway

ARTIST'S SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES,
BY MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
OF BROOKLYN.

This collection is particularly interesting and worthy the attention of lovers of art, from the great variety of subjects and careful finish of the pictures, comprising the results of several years' study and labor. It is not only rich in landscapes and still-life sketches, but embraces equisite and elaborately finished studies of fruit and flowers from nature—a branch of art in which Mr. W. stands unrivaled in this country. The above are now on exhibition daily, at the gallery, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with catalogues.

EDWARD SUTTENICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of English carpets, French-plate mirrors, &c., by D. W. IVES & Co., on the premises, No. 246 Lexington-avenue.

On THIS DAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock,

The elegant furniture of said residence, now about one year since, and all of the best description, having been made to order in every instance. The carpets were supplied by Stewart, and consist of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and other descriptions. Rich gilt cornices and lace curtains for four windows, matching two superb pier glasses, one of which is 120x56, with buse tables to match. Suite of parlor furniture, enameled chamber do., handsome carved oak dining-room suite, consisting of sideboard, extension table, chairs, &c. Also, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, lounges, easy chairs, centre tables, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, hall stand, oilcloths, refrigerators, china, glass, cutlery and plated ware. On exhibition, and catalogue morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 623 Nassau-st.:

A pair of elegant colored carriage horses, 15½ hands high, pony-built, and for want of use.

A coupé rockaway, built by Miner & Stevens, cost $630, in excellent order, having been run about one month with pole and shafts.

Also, a fine top buggy wagon, in good order, made by one of the best City makers.

A valuable brown mare, about 10 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, 15½ hands high.

Also, a two-seat rockaway, in good order. Also, single harness, &c.

M. DONOVAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by order of the assignees, the entire stock of a cabinet-maker, all made for City use, comprising parlor suites in various coverings, bedroom suites, library furniture, &c.; also, a lot of second-hand furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, mirrors, gas chandeliers, gasaliers, &c., the whole for absolute sale, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and others.

ALBERT C. HAWKSON, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 11, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant house-hold furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

JOSEPH REGEMAN, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 12, at 10½ A. M., at No. 169 Amity-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn: Walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano, carpets, oilcloths, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of valuable leasehold property, corner of 9th-av. and 54th-st.,
to be sold by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,)
at 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
By order of the administratrix.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

CAMELLIAS, ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a number of fine specimen plants, in fine order, and will be sold without reserve.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 BROADWAY,

Have several large plots of lots in the vicinity of the Central Park for sale, suitable for investment. Also, a number of stores and store sites on Broadway, Duane, Reade, Worth, White, Franklin, Lispenard, Church, and Mercer sts.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 336 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE, 45x51, in South Liberty st., Poughkeepsie; lot 100 feet front and rear, 250 deep, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson and mountains. There are 8 rooms and piazzas, also kitchen on first floor, 11 feet 6 inches high; parlor is 23 feet 2 in. by 17 ft. and five on the second floor, 11 feet high; also, bath room, &c.; 4 marble mantels and plenty of closets; Chilson's furnace, with registers, in 8 rooms, and ventilators in the same, terminating in an Emerson ejector; gas, basement kitchen, and excellent dry coal cellar; outside walls of house thick, and inside shutters; choice fruit, good well and cistern; the whole substantially built ten years since. There is a tenant-house on front of lot. Half the purchase money may remain on it. Price $13,000. Possession immediate. Apply to MARY SMART, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 472 WEST 34TH-ST., three stories, brown stone, 20x50, with all the modern improvements; in good order.

House No. 162 West 38th-st.; four stories; English basement, newly papered and painted; in excellent order; possession immediately or next May, as desired.

Also, four lots on 41st-st., near 11th-av.
Four lots on 82d-st., near 11th-av.
On easy terms. Apply to
A. E. UNDERHILL, No. 60 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Berg-n-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 55x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Lafarge, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27½x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to R. R. MOUNT, Jr., No. 71 Wall-st.

BROWNSTONE HOUSES FOR SALE—ON Murray Hill and vicinity—2 on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 1 on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; 1 on 40th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; one on 10th-st., near Union-square. Prices from $15,000 to $40,000. Also, 3 elegant brown-stone houses on 5th-av., with stables. Also, several plots of desirable lots on Murray Hill. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND LUMBERmen.—For sale, 25 lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, on the East River, where the water is deep, with good dockage at the foot of the street. Suitable for a manufactory or lumber, brewery, &c. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., OPPOSITE LONDON-terrace, one of the finest blocks in the city, a first-class modern brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, with or without the furniture. Price, $16,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the 19th Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH L. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT STONE DWELLING with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st., New York, between Broadway and 5th av. Lot 22½ ft. 8½ ft 9 inches; house 22½ x 60 ft., four stories, basement, &c. Price low and terms easy. Apply to B. A. SEAFORD, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house, in good order, with the furniture if desired, situate on West 39th-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of R. CARMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE $5,500—THE THREE-STORY House No. 250 West 43d-st.; in good order; $2,100 required in cash. Apply to A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6

HEALTH MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—Or and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will inclose a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD, at No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 15 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st, conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary blood, constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in few weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have used cheap preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED AND RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 14th edition, over 100 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female. Latest Researches in Physiology, European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics. The Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6. City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the confidence due to all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent,
PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. This City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lagrens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 2,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in this life by the selling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are quick and there is no interruption to business or confinement. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his office No. 3 Division-st. Unless moderate and a cure is warranted, separate rooms, so that no one sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful success in every case is certain in this case, where all other remedies fail; cures without diet or change in the habits of the patient. Cure without nauseating and disgusting effects of all other remedies, new cases in less than six hours. Consultation free. Medicine composed entirely of mercury and purely vegetable remedies, the most valuable in the known world, and no other will accomplish. Price $5. A private work on diseases of a delicate nature, a few copies left for Ladies only, a few remaining for the Gentlemen. Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homœopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, over Park Bank.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by each assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avennes; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 225 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES S. MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6.15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 1. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

PARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the D. D. BERGH will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:3 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:5 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. CANNELL, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

This magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE, CLYDE BROOK.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Nov. 14
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,856	Lockwood.	Friday, Dec. 4,
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

There is room for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
	75	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY Nov. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA. ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico. West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The fine iron, first-class steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., return ng by the same route. This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner. In water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.....80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—To Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM R. BALL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
This United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class.....$60

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE—The above steamer is unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, 14th inst.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer METAMORA, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, Oct. 31,	11 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	9 A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2 P.M.	Monday, Nov. 2,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Nov. 5,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4,	2 P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 7,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 6,	2½ P.M.
Monday, Nov. 9,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 9,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 11,	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 12,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 12,	7½ A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 13,	8 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The EMPIRE CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
SEVENTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
JUDITH.

The opera of "Judith," from the pen of a young but gifted composer, Achilo Peri, was written at the breaking out of the Italian war in 1859. The story of Judith and Holofernes was taken as being typical of the expected deliverance of Italy from the bonds of her oppressors, and the text of the opera every where expresses the longings of an down-trodded people for freedom.

The great success which attended the productions of "Judith" at every prominent theatre between Naples and Milan did not arise wholly from the political bearings of the opera, since the vigor and originality of the music added largely to its popularity. The work is recognized in Europe as a standard composition, and as such it now presented for the first time in this country.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 11, AT 8,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
of Peri's grand Biblical opera, in three acts, entitled
JUDITH,
with new and magnificent costumes, new scenery, appointments, military band, increased orchestra, &c., and the following most extraordinary cast:

JUDITH.....MME. J. MEDORI
AURIMINA.....MLLE. H. SULZER
JONATHAS.....SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
HOLOFERNES.....SIG. F. BELLINI
ELIAKIM.....SIG. B. BLACHI
AZZAEL.....MISS MILNER
ELIEZER.....SIG. MULLER
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. J. NUNO

The new scene in the third act, representing the tent of Holofernes, has been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. MINARD LEWIS.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
First and only night this season of Bellini's
LA SONNAMBULA,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her great rôle of Amina.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock,
THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
FIFTH AND LAST
GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock,
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
OF MME. ADELINA PATTI,
when will be presented Verdi's most popular Opera,
ERNANI,
with an immense cast, including
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI,
her only appearance.
Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI,
Sig. LORENZO BLACHI.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine, New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.
TO-NIGHT.
Ticket Office opens this morning for securing seats.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley
J. GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Lyric Tragienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
from the principal opera houses in Europe, where she has achieved the distinction of being one of the great dramatic singers of the age.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give
TWO NIGHTS ONLY OF ITALIAN OPERA
with his new company, positively their
ONLY APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 11 and 14, at NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
ONLY NIGHT OF LA FAVORITA.

VERA LORINI in her celebrated rôle of LEONORA
STEFANI.....in his great rôle of FERNANDO
MORELLI.....in his renowned part of ALFONSO,
Baritone Balthazar Johanna Fisher as Inez,
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

The Regular Opera Prices will be maintained. Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, Balcony and Boxes, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Se

BEECHER'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

Continued from First Page.

find it difficult to be able with propriety, when I hear that I ought not, to be going on performing the functions of life. [Laughter.] I am told I have been destroyed body, soul, honor and reputation on account of misstatements in Edinburgh. I cannot tell which paper has destroyed me, and I would not, if I could. It is said that my statements as to the fiscal question in America were totally at variance with facts. My venerable and talented friend Dr. MASSIE is present [cheers] and I speak as before one who knows the truth; and although I have never till this morning seen him—may I see him a thousand years hereafter!—though I, of course, know nothing of his opinions, while I know he is an honest man, and know what an honest man must say in respect of certain points, I say he will not rebuke me for saying there never was a time of such material or moral prosperity as is the North at this time. Burdened as we are with war, there never was a time when husbandry was carried on with more alacrity or success, when every conceivable form of productive industry and manufacturing through its whole range was more called by demand. It is not as it was in Manchester just before this war, when you had manufactured far beyond the consumption of your customers. It is not speculative. There never was a time when monetary affairs were so easy, and I think so healthy, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the editor of the *Times* Money Article. You say we shall come to a crash. It may be we shall, though we are going to it by a very pleasant way. [Laughter.] But are we doing this upon an inflated paper currency, without a proper basis and proper security? Paper must represent convertible property. Is there more paper in circulation in the North than there is actual available property in the North which it represents? On that subject I declare it makes no difference whether paper is issued by State Banks or individual brokers, or the National Government; if there is never more paper than is needed all then is safe, for there is no more paper than they have means to convert. Again, you can always issue more paper than you can convert in any one day. Three hills to one pound of bullion is a safe measure. The exact state of affairs in the North is that this uprising so deranged business that it compelled a universal settlement. I don't know how it is in England, but in America we need a financial judgment-day once in ten years, and we get it. These crashes, although on one way of looking at them they are unfavorable, in another are always beneficial. A new country must have credit. As countries grow old and rich they can contract it more and more, but a new country that has its resources to develop requires credit, and with it you must have the attendant evils of intense stimulation of hopeful and sanguine natures. Once in ten years the thing comes round in a kind of miscellaneous crash. The bubble is broken, the paper is gone, and the property remains. The man that yesterday says this is my house don't say so tomorrow; but the community is not hurt—the property is there—the difference is in shifting owners. [Laughter.] These commercial reverses may be unhealthy, but out of this kind of unhealthiness that many political economists have believed, and these periodical settlements are always salutary. We had a settlement in 1857, and there was the less at the beginning of this war to be settled. But what there was we swept out of the way. And since the day when the Inland colony of Plymouth Bay had to pay 50 per cent. for money loaned to her in England, I don't believe there has ever been so sound a state of business in the North as to-day. And your business men in Manchester will see that these reasons work that way. Furthermore, there being much of uncertainty in the commercial world, men will put more gin on the credit system as before; they are buying for cash, and then going home and selling for cash. Some of you in Manchester can say whether it is not the case here to an extent never before known, that American merchants are buying for cash, and, though there may be facts the other way, yet in America the business is mainly taking that direction. You recollect the story of the Frenchman in Boston; he had got money enough and goods enough, but thought a man ought to fail when he could not collect his debts. We may fail so, but I don't see any other form of bankruptcy awaiting us. [Laughter.] Our Government is issuing bonds largely that are becoming the basis of the whole banking system in the North. The Government bonds become the securities of our State banks. They issue Government notes as their circulation, and although there is an immense amount of Government notes in circulation they are taking the place of the individual State bank-notes. I don't profess to be posted on this, but my impression is there is no more paper money in circulation than there has been at many periods in American history. But it is not a circulation of individual banks nor of States; it is a circulation of the total United States; and whereas before these bills had the security of what was in the vault of the State, the guarantee of these bills with only the same circulation is the guarantee of the credit and total property of the United States. [Hear, hear.] I cannot state, as I should have done if I had supposed I was to be called on for these facts, just how much has been invested; but probably four or five hundred millions of the capital of the North, not invested already in business, has been invested in what are called Government Securities, which are just your Consols over again. Our people feel two things—first, that our Government must stand, and therefore they cannot help it; and, secondly, that it will stand, and it is safe to invest in it. [Cheers.] Our savings banks, insurance companies, trust fund commissioners, and men who have in charge the money of widows and orphans, old men who wish to secure themselves against contingencies and bankruptcies, and have sums in hand and are looking about for investment, are showing that, of all securities, those are the most sound as the faith and credit of the United States. [Loud and cheers.] That Government then, has a lien on all the unoperative capital of the North and West, and it has become the interest of every business and moneyed man in the whole Northern States to maintain the Government as the way to maintain himself. If it be said that I have said that the Government paper had been issued as only three cents of bullion, I never made any statement on that question at all; but that since Government issued this paper, since it better represents not only what has been paid in for these bonds as investments, but represents, also, the total available property of the United States itself, it is a better circulation than that of local banks, which issue three papers to one dollar of specie. That is what I meant to say at Liverpool, whether I said it or not. I ought not, of course, to speak in this matter, because I am not a financier, but a clergyman and a patriot only; and if you were to get hold of a man who knew a great deal more, he would state the matter not weaker, but stronger. [Applause.] If there is anything I have inadvertently omitted to notice on this fiscal question, I shall be ready to attend to any question that may be put to me now. [Mr. BEECHER paused, but no response.] I may presume, then, I am entirely excused, and you are entirely satisfied. [Applause.]

THREE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

I am told there are three questions which have been addressed to me through a Manchester paper, which I have never got a straightforward answer;" and I will endeavor to show you what a straightforward answer is. The first question is, "Do colored persons ever attend your church in Brooklyn?" Yes, but seldom. [Cheers.] Second, "If so, where do they sit?" Wherever they can get a seat. [Cheers and laughter.] Our church will hold but 2,500, and it is extremely difficult for any one to get a seat. I have said unhesitatingly, in expostulating with my people, who are sometimes impatient of having so little use of their pews, for which they pay an inordinate rent, "Gentlemen, you know very well when you rent pews here you pay $500 for a pew for the sake of sitting in the aisle, and you knew it when you bought your pew." It is expressly stipulated that if a man is not in his pew to defend it within a certain number of minutes he forfeits his right, and we have 16 to 25 active and enterprising men whose whole business it is to seat people in our church, and sometimes, when there is a public question involving great interests, the church is thronged for hours before the door is open. How then do you suppose when our own pew-holders have to bustle to get their seats, when strangers come an hour beforehand, and when this has been the case for sixteen years right straight along, do you suppose it is likely that we take the colored people by platoons and walk them up to a platform? [Laughter.] We don't treat them any better than we treat white folks. [Cheers.] We treat them just as we treat the whites. Let me say I have never exerted any direct influence on this subject. The Christian feeling and good sense of my own parishioners have determined their line of action, and I have never yet known an instance in which a colored man was refused a seat, if he were properly dressed, well-behaved, and modestly asked for one. [Cheers.] The third question was, "Have you ever seen any colored people among your congregation, and would they be allowed to sit in any pew of your church, or intermingle with your white hearers?" I cannot say whether they would or would not be permitted to sit in it. If people were like the man who wrote these questions, they would not be permitted to sit a moment here. That is not a mere [illegible] will tell you in a moment why I make that remark. But I have seen them out once, nor twice, nor 50, nor 500 times. Though we are not better than unmurdered of churches, having been led by acquiescence in those great principles which [illegible] Plymouth Church—that a man is not worthless on account of color, nor education, nor wealth, but because God made him and loves him, and will redeem him with immortality and glory—that broad ground has led us to feel insensibly more and more that a man in the house of God is to be treated as we would treat that man on the day of the judgment day. [Applause.]

A SON OF THE DEVIL.

In the close of this traveler's letter, he says he has multiplied instances to almost any extent, of brutality toward colored people in the North, and though having had Anti-Slavery principles were never eradicated, he came to the conclusion that the blacks were better off in the South on Slavery, than the free blacks in the North. The evil you have it. Ah! there never was a truer word that was ought to speak in human history. At first or last the exhilaration did not come out. I never saw a man undertake to tell me that a human creature, considered in the totality that makes up a man in his body and soul, in his relations to time and eternity, is a better man in Slavery than he is in full say. "Then son of the Devil, get out of my sight." [Great enthusiasm, the audience rising to cheer.] Let me again, that the treatment in the North of the blacks has been bad; that we have inherited prejudices from the South; that we have been poisoned by Slavery in every part and member and fibre of the body politic; but that the party now predominant throughout the North is that party which once was a small minority, but has fought up against that prejudice and wrong until at last it has come into the ascendancy, and that Englishmen are asked now to strike us who have been martyrs for the people, for the very prejudices which came from the men who are now in rebellion. [Loud cheers.] There is a great deal yet to be done. We don't appear before you as a saintlike people; we are in the midst of struggles where all sorts of influences are in combination, and we have fought so far with complete success. All we ask is that, when our faces are as it were turned as if we were going toward Jerusalem, you don't stop us. [Continued cheering.]

THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

And in respect to that riot which took place in New-York. I declare my conviction that it was nothing in the world but the sore made by a foreign blister on our body—the rioters were as a body unquestionably Irishmen. You shall not say that I am saying this to their prejudice, because these Irish laborers came to us poor and uneducated creatures, subject to the influence of men who were intelligent above them, and they have been assiduously taught by corrupt Americans, I am ashamed to say, that the emancipation of the slave would take away from them the market of labor, and bring the whole South North—which is exactly the opposite of the truth, that it would take all the colored North South—but they have been stuffed, and under the most offensive forms, and for the purpose of making them mischievous, with these notions, and with the sting of the draft just about to be put on them. There was a wild, furious uprising of the Irish people. It was very cruel and wicked; but so cruel and wicked a thing was never done with so much excuse for the wicked actors as this. They were blind, ignorant, misled creatures, who thought they were fighting, not so much against the blacks as against the blacks for themselves. When Archbishop HUGHES was called upon to address them in the street before the Archiepiscopal residence was alive with the crowded thousands. His speech was reported, and he never intimated that he thought anybody else was engaged but the Irishmen, whom he was blaming in his very paternal and gentle way for doing such naughty things. [Cheers.] But what was the conduct on the other hand, of the citizens of New-York? Between $40,000 and $50,000 were subscribed to relieve the wants or these people in a few days, and a large Committee was appointed from the most respectable merchants—every one of them men who have been my opponents from the beginning, intensely Conservative, or what we call old Hunkerish—[laughter]—but who have had their eyes opened by this riot and plucked up noble and generous instincts—and a body of lawyers volunteered to receive and put in legal form the complaints of every colored man who had lost property, for, according to our law, the municipality is responsible for every cent of property damaged in a riot, and there have been from $145,000 to $150,000 involved in the complaints already made and making, and it has cost the colored people not one single cent. [Mr. HORTON asked, "Are we to understand that the practice in your own church is the universal practice in America?"] Oh no, Sir, but in regard to that you should recollect that many of our churches are filled with men who are the first merchants of New-York, or politicians, and that the black man's position is guided more by the fact that he has been the peculiar foothall bandied between side and side, and that to treat him with public attention was to abandon a political party and seem to show confidence in the other side. In the churches of New-York—though I don't undertake to say it, because my circumstances prevent my knowing all the facts—my impression is there are many where the blacks would not be received except in a particular pew. But the tendency has now been established, and is every single week increasing, to receive them when they come reputably represented in the churches. Dr. MASSIE confirms my statement. [Cheers.]

Mr. BEECHER continued at some length to give a lucid exposition of the Constitution of the United States as related to the war, and went on as follows:

SLAVERY.

The Fugitive Slave Law is simply a law which was hold to be an outrage, but inoperative, as having no power beyond toe year in which it was passed. It is just as dead now, and has been the last eight or nine years, as the snake's skin that was sloughed ten years ago. It is said we ought to have abolished it. When Congress came together they passed so many reformatory laws that it was thought seriously they should abolish this; but they said we are charged with coming together for revolutionary purposes and to destroy the local municipal power of the States, and we must not do anything in our national legislation that shall countenance the doctrine that we are revolutionizing State sovereignty. [A gentleman asked how the the great religious associations regarded the Anti-Slavery question.] There are two parties—one is very small and able, called Abolitionists; the other comprises all the rest of the North, and is called Anti-Slavery. The distinction is not one of doctrine, but of method. Mr. GARRISON and Mr. PHILLIPS said the North must save itself by disunion. The great body of those who hated Slavery said, "We cannot consent to that;" and I was among them, from first to last; and that paragraph in the newspapers which says I once said there could be no getting rid of Slavery under the Constitution is a total and absolute falsehood. [Cheers.] It was like burning a barn to get rid of the rats. [Great laughter.] We have always said the thing is bad enough, but not so bad but we can cure it by moral means; and I have said over and over again to Southern sisters, "You shall not go off; we will hold you in the bosom of liberty until you are dead." [Cheers.] Those who thought decisive measures too dangerous are called Anti-Slavery; those who were for immediate disruption were called Abolitionists. But now there is no distinction at all; and Mr. GARRISON has said in public that when he declared the Constitution involved Slavery, he never expected to see the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN. [Applause.] There is now one overwhelming majority in the North who say: "Since they have taken the sword, let Slavery perish by the sword;" and, then, there is a small party that lives in crevices and cracks where dirt breeds vermin—a small malignant party that are called "Peace Democrats," with that Catiline three-rotten Woon at the head of it, that the *Times* newspaper is accustomed to hold up as the exponent of American peace doctrine—whom I have dandled in the arms and praised by the lips of Christian men, who, if they could know his crimes and vices, and the ineffably Satanic wickedness of the man, would blow him from their parlors as you do Sepoys from the mouths of your cannon. [Great cheering.] In replying to subsequent questions, Mr. BEECHER said—You must recollect that in all stages it was the opinion of every man who founded the Constitution that Slavery was dying, and they did not feel as you and I would have felt, but said, "Ease it up in every way." Slavery was like some brigand brought into an Alpine convent, where he was given a room and a place to prepare to die in decently, and the old brigand did not die, but called in the Confederates, and ruled the very hospital where he was being nursed for a Christian burial. [Cheers.]

Mr. BEECHER's speech and answers to questions occupied more than two hours.

The meeting concluded with cheers for the Queen, Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. STOWE, and "Three cheers for the United States and their final prosperity."

An Appeal for Clothing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers are aware that the Children's Aid Society provide for large numbers of poor and homeless children. To send them off decently to the West, or to enable them to enter our Industrial Schools, they need common clothing, such as shoes, socks, coats and pants, frocks and underclothes. Without the articles we usually supply, numbers of poor little creatures will be exposed to the Winter's cold, or be prevented from being educated. *We have nothing now in our wardrobe.* Will not kind-hearted people in the country and City spare a little from their abundance, for these needy young children? If sewing-societies could make garments for our boys and girls, it would be a great help to us. We can use *the old clothes* of children to much advantage, and will always send for the bundles if the address be sent us.

J. MACEY, Assistant Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Practical instructions in double entry, book-keeping and business affairs is imparted daily at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, now over twenty years established. Separate rooms for private instruction in penmanship.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpeting. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply; superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, tahla and piano covers, window shades, druggets four yards wide, and floor oil-cloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

One dollar's worth of full-size patterns in the Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*. A beautiful cloak, ladies' elegant braided double-breasted waist, a desirable sleeve, and two children's patterns. Ready Nov. 12. The most magnificent, interesting and valuable number, in every respect, yet issued.

[Advertisement.]

Last Sunday night a gentleman who lives on Henry-street, Brooklyn, was notified by his "Burglar Alarm Telegraph," that his Bridgets in the kitchen, dismissed their Sunday night company at 4 o'clock in the morning Office No. 262 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"LIFE A FAILURE."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right man in the right place," selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* for particulars; $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—J. Ary, S. Ary, Messrs. Hensel, Yontza, Broadwin, Thompson, Salt, Val. Yates, Shea, Gates, Hogan, Oskford, True, Canfield, Dr. Caulfield, Rev. M. Freiman, Mr. Rafter, Miss Williams, Mrs. and Miss Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Condit, Th. Jackson and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and two children, Capt. Kindy, Mr. Baily, Miss Ray, Miss O'Reilly, and 699 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 47 | Sun sets..... 4 47 | Moon sets.. 8 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 35 | Gov. Island.. 9 24 | Hell Gate.. 9 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Ships Germania, Townsend, San Francisco. Merchant & Co.

Barks Parthean, (Can.,) Hansen, Valparaiso, Fabbler & Chauncey; Goethe, (Port.,)——, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun.

Brigs Advent, (Br.,) Crow, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Kamak, Kossome, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Emeline, (Pruss.,) Gauke, Havre, Funch, Meineke & Wendt; Robinson, (Br.,) Williams, Savanna la Mar, G. F. Bulley; Acadia, (Br.,) Pratt, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners E. S. Downing, Morse, Georgetown, Van Brunt & Slaght; Addie, (Br.,) Knight, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Red Rover, West, Portland, Tracy & Sayant; Sarah A. Thayer, Dukes, Chincoteague, A. C. Stevens; Franklin, Allen, Fawtucket, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Deep River, Brisley, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fairhaven, Potter, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 9th inst., at 6 A. M., 20 miles E. N. E. from Barnegat, came in collision with the pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, sinking her on the port bow, causing her to sink in about half an hour. The pilots on board the Mary Taylor, and the crew, six in all, were rescued, and most of their effects saved.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.,) Nicholson, Liverpool Oct. 24, Galway 27th, via St. Johns, N. F., 4th inst., and Halifax 8th inst., with mdse. and 699 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenoy, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Brig G. E. Letson, (of Miramichi,) Cole, Jacmel 25 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. William Dunham, Augusta 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Recruit, Greenwood, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Henry Brown, Shelly, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Anita, Damon, Troy, Calais 8 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Astrea, McFadden, Eastport 3 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Francis Ellen, Lord, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Camilla, Bailey, Eastport 9 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Vanns, (Br.,) Joyce, Parrsbo, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Chronometer, Gilchrist, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner 4 ds., with potatoes to Davidson & Payson.

Schr. Lake, McGinnis, Bucksport, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Colson, Bryant, Bangor, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Wreath, Randall, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Garland, Norton, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ann Leonard, Waycott, St. Andrews, N. B., 4 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Comet, (of Parsboro,) Gow, St. Jago de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage, split and lost sails, etc.

Schr. T. B. Brown, Peterson, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to Hinckley & Cohen.

Schr. Haxall, Bogart, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Briggs, Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Miner, Norwich.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Trade Wind, Hill, Saco 4 ds., to Waydall & Co.

Schr. Laguna, Cottrell Providence.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. M. Wilson, Harney, Providence.

Schr. J. O. Ireland, Chase, Fall River.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Reynolds, Providence.

Sloop Pointer, Fowlar, Providence with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Bremen ship Magdalena, Hencke, from Bremen Oct. 8. Brig Isabella Thompson, from Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 31.—The Hamburg bark Guinea, from New-York for Plymouth, with a cargo of wheat, has put in here with loss of foremast, main and mizzen topmasts, and leaking badly.—(By letter to Kilwood Waltar, Esq., Secretary to Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Arr. ship Seaman's Bride, from Cardiff. Br. bark Jessie Campbell, from Androssan.

BULL. Mass., Nov. 10.—Below, ship Seaman's Bride, from Cardiff.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 7.—Arr. brig Manlius, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; schrs. Sea Bird, Stebbins, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Wm. H. Phelps, Philadelphia for Boston; Dr. Rogers and Ascenoria, Rondout for Boston; Convert, Elizabethport for Boston; Union, Choptank, for Newburyport; R. G. Porter, Philadelphia for Danvesport; F. C. Smith, Philadelphia for Manchester; Hiram Hammond, New-York for Eastport; Juliet, Boston for Hartford; Jas. & M. Reed, do. do. Philadelphia; Christopher Loesser, Salem for Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Ida L. Howard, S. D. Hart, and James Satterthwaite.

8th.—Arr. brig Billaw, Rondout for Boston; Executive, New-York for Boston; schrs. E. G. Knight, Restless, N. York for Boston; J. Mansfield, H. W. Godfrey, and Sea Gull, Philadelphia for Boston; Flora A. Sawyer, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Nelly Porter, Philadelphia for Dayversport; Nicola, Philadelphia for Salisbury; Etta G. Fogg, Wellfleet for Tangier.

Sld. brigs Orison, Adams, Manlius; schrs. Chronometer, (having stopped leak.) Witch Queen, Tyrone, E. C. Knight, Maracaibo, and others.

9th.—Arr brigs Martha Washington, Leland, Matanzas 19th ult., for Boston; Tornado, Washington, D. C., Preston, Philadelphia for Boston; Hudson, Lady Washington, New-York for St. John, N. B.; John Pierce, Gardener; schrs. Viola, Philadelphia for Boston; H. W. Wellington, Rondout for Boston; Miniola, Fulton, Tilt, New-York for Eastport; H. S. Boynton, Sullivan for New-Bedford.

Returned on account of head wind, brigs Orison, Adams; schrs. G. E. Prescott, James Power, Maracaibo, Tyrone, Arabine and Agenoria.

Nothing sailed.

8 A. M.—Wind, N. N. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel Oct. 16, brig Isabella, Thompson, for New-York next day.

At St. Jago de Cuba Oct. 18, brig Swanshaw, for Baltimore in 2 days.

[PER ADRIATIC.]

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

GALWAY, Oct. 27.

Arrived at Kingstown—Oct. 26, Prussian bark Asia, from New-York for Dublin.

Arrived at Queenstown—Oct. 26, Balmoral, from Glasgow for San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS, No. 505 Broadway.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THURSDAY, the 12th inst.,

will be sold at the late residence of Rev. C. Whitehead, corner of 155th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, a large variety of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, stoves, cooking utensils, crockery, beehives, and one hive of bees, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Terms cash.

Hudson River train leaves Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and stages half-hourly from 59th-st. and 8th-av. Furniture can be examined the day before the sale.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., private library of about 350 volumes of standard works on literature, belles lettres, history, science, fine arts, theology, poetry, &c., &c., among which are the works Shakespeare, Byron, Walter Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Hume, Cooper, Wordsworth, Goldsmith, Moore, Butler, Hemans, &c., &c. Also, at 2 o'clock, a large and valuable law library, unusually rich in common law and chancery reports, rare Southern reports, &c., &c., belog the library of an eminent New-York practitioner, deceased.

A SITUATION by a couple of young women as one to do cooking and the other as chambermaid or waitress and to do the washing. Both the best of reference. Call or address No. 240 West 30th-st., bet. 7th and 8th-avs.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will affectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

GLYCERINE,

BATH AND PALM

SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of tha imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

Successors to

WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

ROMAN SCARFS FOR LADIES & GENTS

3,000 DOZ. PURE ROMAN SCARFS,

Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES!

1,000 doz. at $1 50 each; 2,000 doz. at $2 each. A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the above amount and six cents for postage. S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.

S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL OVER SHIRTS.

The largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each; all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be enclosed—63 cents for each Shirt. Send the size of your neck.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2, $2 25, and $2 50.

SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

ALSO,

FINE WHITE SHIRTS

MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

S. W. H. WARD, from London, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

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ARMY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies' and Misses' fine Mink and Fancy Furs. Gent's fur Caps, Gauntlets and Collars, Cedar Bag, Hudson Bay Seal, Ermine and Fancy Robes of every description. BURKE, corner of Warren and Church-sts., 2 doors from Broadway.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
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Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

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For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushings of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION?" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to this truth of the assertion. The constitution once afflicted with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more Strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those Suffering from Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG HEALTHY NERVES,
Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
and will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.

A trial will convince the most SKEPTICAL.

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Pract

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3787. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Forces Reported to be Going Into Winter Quarters at Gordonsville.

Important Reconnoissances by Our Cavalry.

Brilliant Operations of Kilpatrick's Division.

The Location of the Army of the Potomac Unchanged.

Guerrillas Numerous and Actively Operating.

Official Report and Congratulatory Order of Gen. Meade.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

It is positively ascertained that the whole rebel infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last. The only forces left this side are reconnoitering bands of Stuart's cavalry, covering the rebel front on the south bank of the Rapidan, which they are fortifying with care.

The recrossing of the rebels was accelerated by Kilpatrick's cavalry, who dashed upon the enemy's rear-guard at Stevensburgh, and after a brief fight drove them into their intrenchments across the Rapidan. He captured about fifty prisoners. Citizens in the vicinity of Stevensburgh state that the enemy's force engaged on this occasion was double ours in number, and that their retreat was disgraceful.

The intention of the rebels to rendezvous this Winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, is established by the fact, that from Brandy Station to the Rapidan, log huts, capable of accommodating fifty thousand men, have been erected. The road to Stevensburgh, on both sides, is flanked by these evidences of contemplated occupation, some of them very complete, and others unfinished. These cabins are not ordinary mud and wood hovels, but many are carefully roofed with pine-planks. Nearly all the officers' quarters were provided with chimneys of mud and brick, and other evidence of their intention to go into Winter quarters. The main rebel army, it is positively ascertained, is encamped at Gordonsville.

The camps prepared for the rebel Winter quarters were connected by corduroy roads miles in extent, and of the most permanent character, vastly better than we construct. Their rifle pits were equally superior to ours, and most carefully made, showing their intention to hold them.

As usual, the rebel pickets are doubled on the line of the Raoidan.

Our advance on Saturday effected one of its objects in the preservation of twenty-four miles of road and telegraph between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Both are in perfect working order. The Railroad Bridge across the Rappahanock will be done next Monday.

Lee's army at Gordonsville, exclusive of cavalry, does not much exceed 30,000 men.

Our cavalry, in force, are already far south of the Rapidan, reconnoitering the enemy's position. Two divisions of cavalry from Lee's army were recently sent to East Tennessee.

Guerrillas swarm about our corps. To go beyond our pickets is death, as we daily lose officers, men and mules. Within a month about seventy wagons, five hundred mules, one hundred soldiers, commissioned officers and enlisted men have been captured. This is the price of our tender-footed policy respecting these villains.

It is supposed that the forces sent to operate against Burnside in East Tennessee have been recalled, and will form a junction with the main army at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. This will depend entirely upon the rapidity of Meade's movements.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The General position of the Army of the Potomac is mainly unchanged. Gen. Buford yesterday passed through Culpepper, and reconnoitered the enemy's position on the Rapidan.

From requisitions and invoices picked up in the late rebel camps, it appears that there was no scarcity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army. Sugar was 12½ cents per pound; flour 10 cents; beef 10 cents and bacon $1. Clothing was abundant, but prices high. Rations were commuted at 75 cents per day. Salt was regularly issued to horses and mules.

From some official reports it is known that the larger part of both Ewell's and Hill's was *en echellon* nearly parallel to the Rappahannock on Saturday, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left near Rixerville, on the Aestbanis River. Evidence also exists of their precipitate retreat, owing to Gen. Meade's military movements. While it is known that no enemy is in force north of the Rapidan, guerrilla parties hang about our lines, and frequent collisions occur. Last night private Tracy, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, was fired upon near the camp, and received several buckshot wounds, none of which were dangerous.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. MEADE.

The following was sent to headquarters here the day after the recent engagements:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Va.,
Nov. 8—8 10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond. Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle flags, and over 1,500 prisoners.

Maj.-Gen. French took over 400 prisoners.

Gen. Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded; French's about 70.

The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Nov. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.—The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his intrenchments behind the Rapidan. To Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick and the officers and men of the Fifth and Sixth corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brig.-Gen. Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1,600 prisoners. To Maj.-Gen. French, and the officers and men of the Third corps engaged—particularly to the leading column, commanded by Col. De Trobriand—his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and his seizure of the enemy's intrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

PRESENTATION OF BATTLE-FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Nov. 11—8½ P. M.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented Gen. Meade with eight battle flags taken at that time. No previous notice had been given, and the affair was entirely unexpected and unprovided for.

Col. Upton presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments, the Fifth and Sixth Maine, the Fifth Wisconsin, and the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York, (the latter Col. Upton's own regiment.) Gen. Meade replied as follows:

"I receive with great satisfaction the battle flags, evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th inst. in the assault upon the enemy's position at Rappahannock Station, intrenched with redoubts and rifle-pits, and defended by artillery and infantry. Carried as it was, at the point of the bayonet, it was a work which could only be executed by the best of soldiers, and the result, of which you may justly be proud, gives me great confidence that in future operations I can implicitly rely on the men under my command doing, when called upon, all that men can do; and although it is my desire to place you in such positions as to avoid, if possible, recurring to such severe tests, yet there are occasions, such as the recent one, when it is the only and the best course to pursue. And to feel, as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles, is a source of great satisfaction. I shall transmit these flags to the War Department. I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commanders the approval of the President. I shall prepare, as soon as I receive the requisite information, a general order, in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves. And it is my purpose, by every means in my power, to have those soldiers rewarded who have merited such distinction. In the name of the army and the country, I thank you for the services you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not, on future occasions, will be followed and emulated."

A band of music accompanied the deputation. After a few moments of congratulation and social intercourse, the deputation took leave and returned to camp.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Rebel Attack on its Advanced Positions—Capture of Six Hundred Men and Four Cannon by the Rebels—Gen. Burnside's Present Position Impregnable.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

It was stated, several days ago, that two of Gen. Burnside's most eastern outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels, and that half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured.

Gen. Grant's dispatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, or the probable number of the killed and wounded on our side.

The *Republican*, this afternoon, says:

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins County, Tenn.

This place is the termination of the branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville.

Gen. Burnside also states that the rebels captured six hundred men and four cannon.

He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rodgersville, in an impregnable position and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Guerrilla Depredations on the Railroad—The Town of Iuka Burned.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The rebel General Richardson struck the Memphis and Charleston Railroad six miles east of Salisbury yesterday morning, destroyed the railroad bridge at Middletown, burned two small bridges, tore up several miles of track, and cut the telegraph badly. The latter was repaired this morning. The former will be in running order to-morrow.

Roddy, Ferguson, Ingram, Chalmers and Richardson are all in North Mississippi, cooperating to annoy this line of communication.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Little Rock advices of the 6th instant say that the rebel Gens. Price's and Holmes' commands are still at Marshall, Texas.

But few rebel troops are now within the borders of Kansas. Marmaduke's cavalry and some 2,500 men are in the mountains, west of Fort Smith, short of supplies.

Politics throughout the western portion of the State are highly encouraging for the Union cause.

In Tennessee, Forrest has been detailed for the special duty of cutting the communication by river and railroad with our army at Chattanooga, and it is stated that all the rebel cavalry in Mississippi is to be mounted and sent into the northern portion of the State, where it will be placed under the command of Forrest.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Memphis papers of the 9th contain no news. From other sources I learn that Iuka was burned by the rebels after Gen. Sherman's troops left.

New Contract with the Montreal Steamship Company.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The *Globe* to-day announces that the Government has made a new contract with the Montreal Steamship Company for five years, with stringent rules regarding the class of ships, route, management &c., to insure safety.

GENERAL MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburgh. The report has been detained by my failure to receive the reports of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in the battle.

On the 28th of June, I received orders from the President, placing me in command of the army. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows: The Confederate Army, commanded by Gen. R. E. Lee, estimated at over one hundred thousand strong, all arms, had crossed the Potomac River, and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance (Ewell's corps) on the Susquehannah, between Harrisburgh and Columbia. Longstreet's corps was at Chambersburgh, and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown.

The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the position and strength of the different corps of the army, but principally in bringing up cavalry, which had been covering the rear of the army in its passage over the Potomac, and to which a large increase had just been made from the force previously attached to the defences of Washington. Orders were given on that day to make Gen. French, commanding at Harper's Ferry, move with 7,000 men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the balance of his force, estimated at 4,000, to remove and escort the public property to Washington.

On the 29th the army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day was in position, its left at Emmittsburgh and its right at New-Windsor. Buford's division of cavalry was on the left flank with its advance at Gettysburgh. Kilpatrick's division was in front at Hanover, where he encountered this day Gen. Stuart's Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, and passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped Gregg's division, which was delayed in taking its position on the right flank by the occupation of the roads by columns of infantry.

On the 30th, the right flank of the army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmittsburgh, in the vicinity of which place three corps—the First, Eleventh and Third—were collected, under orders of Maj.-Gen. Reynolds. Gen. Buford having reported from Gettysburgh the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road, in some force, Gen Reynolds was directed to occupy Gettysburgh. On reaching that place on the 1st of July, Gen. Reynolds found Buford's cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on the Cashtown road, but was being held in check in a most gallant manner by Gen. Buford's cavalry.

Maj.-Gen. Reynolds immediately moved around the town of Gettysburgh, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advance division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the Eleventh corps (Gen. Howard) to advance as rapidly as possible. Soon after making his dispositions for the attack, Maj.-Gen. Reynolds fell mortally wounded, the command of the First corps devolving on Maj.-Gen. Doubleday, and the command of the field on Maj.-Gen. Howard, who arrived about this time, (11:30 A. M.,) with the Eleventh corps, then commanded by Maj.-Gen. Schurz. Maj.-Gen. Howard pushed forward two divisions of the Eleventh corps to support the First corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy on the ridge to the north of the town, and posted his Third division, with three batteries of artillery on Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town. Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be Hill's corps. In the early part of the action success was on our side—Wadsworth's division of the First corps having driven the enemy back some distance, and capturing numerous prisoners, among them Gen. Archer, of the Confederate army.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction with Ewell's corps, coming on the York and Harrisburgh roads, which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to drive vastly superior forces against both the First and Eleventh corps, outflanking our line of battle and pressing it so severely that at about 4 P. M. Major-Gen. Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished—not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town and the men getting confused in the streets.

About the time of the withdrawal Maj.-Gen. Hancock arrived, whom I had dispatched to represent me on the field on hearing of the death of Gen. Reynolds. In conjunction with Maj.-Gen. Howard, Gen. Hancock proceeded to post troops on Cemetery Ridge and to repel an attack that the enemy made on our right flank. This attack was not, however, very vigorous. The enemy, seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

About 7 P. M., Maj.-Gens. Slocum and Sickles, with the Twelfth corps and part of the Third, reached the ground and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted.

Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support with his whole army, the attack already made, and reports from Maj.-Gens. Hancock and Howard, on the character of the position being favorable, I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the evening of the 1st, issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburgh, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster.

At 11 P. M. of the 1st, I broke up my headquarters, which, till then, had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1 A. M. of the 2d. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground. By 7 A. M., the Second and Fifth corps, with the rest of the Third, had reached the ground and were posted as follows: The Eleventh corps retained its position on the cemetery side, just opposite to the town. The First corps was posted on the right of the Eleventh, on an elevated knoll, connecting with the ridge extending to the south and east, on which the Second corps was placed. The right of the Twelfth corps rested on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore Pike, and which formed on the right flank of the Twelfth something of an obstacle. Cemetery ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge, called Round-top, running east and west. The Second and Third corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery Ridge, on the left of the Eleventh corps. The Fifth corps, pending the arrival of the Sixth, was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made, the enemy was massing his troops on the exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

At 2 P. M. the Sixth corps arrived, after a march of thirty two miles, accomplished from 9 A. M. the day previous. On its arrival being reported, I immediately directed the Fifth corps to move over to our extreme left, and the Sixth to occupy its place as a reserve for the right. About 3 P. M. I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the Fifth corps and posted it, when I found that Maj.-Gen. Sickles, commanding the Third corps, not fully apprehending the instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps a half mile or three-quarters of a mile in front of the line of the Second corps, on the prolongation of which it was designed his corps should rest. Having found Maj.-Gen. Sickles, I was explaining to him that he was too far in advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries in his front and his flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry, and made a vigorous assault. The Third corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the Second corps were immediately sent by Maj.-Gen. Hancock to cover the right flank of the Third corps, and soon after the assault commenced the Fifth corps most fortunately arrived, and took position on the left of the Third.

Maj.-Gen. Sykes' command immediately sending a force to occupy Round-Top Ridge, when a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Third corps, under Maj.-Gen. Birney, Maj.-Gen. Sickles having been wounded early in the action, the superiority in number of corps in the enemy enabling him to outflank its advance position, Gen. Birney was counseled to fall back and re-form behind the line originally designed to be held. In the meantime, perceiving great exertions on the part of the enemy, the Sixth corps (Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick) and part of the First corps (to the command of which I had assigned Maj.-Gen. Newton) particularly Lockwood's Maryland brigade, together with detachments from the Second corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded together with the gallant resistance of the Fifth corps in checking, and finally repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts.

On the extreme left another assault was, however, made about 8 P. M. on the Eleventh corps from the left of the town, which was repulsed with the assistance of the troops from the Second and First corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the Twelfth corps were sent as reinforcements. During their absence, the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who, during the absence of Geary's division of the Twelfth corps, advanced and occupied part of the line. On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Geary, having returned during the night, was attacked at early dawn by the enemy, but succeeded in driving him back, and occupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all morning along this part of the line. Gen. Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's brigade, Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicting very severe losses on the enemy. With this exception the quiet of the lines remained undisturbed till 1 P. M., on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over one hundred and twenty-five guns, playing upon our centre and left. This cannonade continued for over two hours, when our guns failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre. The assault was made with great firmness, being directed principally against the point occupied by the Second corps, and was repelled with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by Doubleday's division and Stannard's brigade of the First corps.

During the assault both Maj.-Gen. Hancock, commanding the left centre, and Brig.-Gen. Gibbon, commanding the Second corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewed with his dead and wounded, and numbers of prisoners fell into our hands.

Buford's division of cavalry, after its arduous service at Gettysburgh on the 1st, was, on the 2d, sent to Westminister to refit and guard our trains. Kilpatrick's division, that on the 29th, 30th and 1st had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry, was on the 3d sent to our extreme left, on the Emmettsburgh road, where good service was rendered in assaulting the enemy's line and occupying his attention. At the same time Gen. Gregg was engaged with the enemy on our extreme right, having passed across the Baltimore pike and Bonaughtown roads, and boldly attacked the enemy's left and rear.

On the morning of the 4th, reconnoissance developed that the enemy had drawn back his left flank, but maintained his position in front of our left, apparently assuming a new line parallel to the mountain.

On the morning of the 5th, it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The Sixth corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road, and cavalry on the Cashtown road, and by the Emmettsburgh and Monterny Passes.

The 5th and 6th of July were employed in according the wounded and burying the dead. Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth corps, having pushed the pursuit of the enemy as far as the Fairfield Pass and the mountains, and reporting that the Pass was very strong—one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay for a considerable time any pursuing force—I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement, and accordingly, leaving McIntosh's brigade of cavalry and Neil's brigade of infantry to continue harrassing the enemy, I put the army in motion for Middletown, and orders were immediately sent to Maj.-Gen. French, at Frederick, to reoccupy Harper's Ferry, and send a force to occupy Turner's Pass in South Mountain. I subsequently ascertained that Maj.-Gen. French had not only anticipated these orders, in part, but had pushed a cavalry force to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge, and captured its guard. Buford was at the same time sent to Williamsport and Hagerstown. The duty above assigned to the cavalry was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harrassed, his trains destroyed, and many captures of guns and prisoners made.

After halting a day at Middletown to procure necessary supplies and bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July, was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights near the marsh which runs in advance of Williamsport. In taking this position several skirmishes and affairs had been had with the enemy, principally by the cavalry and the Eleventh and Sixth corps. The Thirteenth was occupied in reconnoissances of the enemy's position and preparations for an attack; but on advancing on the morning of the 14th, it was ascertained that he had retired the night previous by the bridge at Falling Waters and ford at Williamsport. The cavalry in pursuit overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. Previous to the retreat of the enemy, Gregg's division of cavalry was crossed at Harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlestown and Shepherdstown, had a spirited contest, in which the enemy was driven to Martinsburgh and Winchester, and pursued and harrassed in his retreat.

The pursuit was resumed by a flank movement of the army cross ing the Potomac at Berlin and moving down the Loudon Valley. The cavalry were immediately pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge, and having learned from servants of the withdrawal of the Confederate army from the lower valley of the Shenandoah, the army (the Third corps, Maj.-Gen. French, being in advance), was moved into Manassas Gap in the hope of being able to intercept a portion of the enemy in possession of the Gap, was disputed so successfully as to enable the rear guard to withdraw by the way of Strasburgh. The Confederate army retiring to the Rapidan, position was taken with this army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July.

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburgh, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to enumerate all the instances of gallantry and good conduct which distinguished such a hard-fought field as Gettysburgh. The report of the corps commanders and their subordinates, herewith submitted, will furnish all the information upon this subject. I will only add my tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enabled a crowning victory to be obtained, which I feel confident the country will never cease to bear in grateful remembrance. It is my duty as well as my pleasure to call attention to the earnest efforts at cooperation on the part of Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehannah, and particularly to his advance of 4,000 men, under Brig.-Gen. W. F. Smith, who joined me at Boonsboro, just prior to the withdrawal of the Confederate army.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to my Staff, general and personal, to each and all of whom I was indebted for unremitting activity and most efficient assistance. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, A. G. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

PRIVATEERS ON THE LAKES.

Another Highly Improbable Story from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The special dispatches from Cincinnati give an account of a singular story about two suspicious vessels discovered yesterday hovering about Sandusky Bay, supposed to be privateers fitted up by Secessionists in Canada, aided by their sympathizers there and in the United States. The supposed object is to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and commence piracy on the lakes and pillage on the land.

A battery of Parrott guns was ordered forthwith to the Island.

IT MAY BE A SCARE.

There is, however, more feasibility in such an enterprise than in the alleged conspiracy discovered. Possibly it is part of that abortive plot.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Canada* sailed this forenoon, with 66 passengers for Liverpool and 30 for Halifax. She takes out a little over $55,000 in specie.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Interesting Account of the Late Naval Expedition to Tampa—The Destruction of Blockade Runners—The Fighting on the Beach.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

On the 12th inst., the United States gunboat *Tahoma*, Lieut.-Commander Simms, after three months' repairing and preparation, and taking on board a 200-pound Parrott rifle, left here for Tampa Bay, arriving on the evening of the 13th, where she found the United States steamer *Adela*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Stoddee, and schooners *Stonewall Jackson* and *Arsel*, blockading.

The next morning both steamers started up for Tampa, the county seat of Hillsboro County, standing at the head of Tampa Bay. The town is defended on the water side by a battery of five guns, built on one end of the United States parade-ground, and formerly called Fort Brooke, used during the war with the Indians. To the right of this are the United States docks and warehouses, now occupied by the rebels as barracks. Behind these are some blacksmith and machine shops, used by the rebel army, and also for fitting out blockade-runners.

Before going far the *Tahoma's* engine gave out, causing a delay until the next morning. On the 15th they continued on their way, the *Tahoma* taking the lead, and the *Adela* following. While crawling along shore, off Gadson's Point, looking for a battery reported to be there, the *Tahoma* got aground three times, and was hauled off after some trouble and breaking of hawsers by the *Adela*. In the afternoon the *Tahoma's* engine again broke down, and the *Adela* started with her in tow, when her engine also gave out. On the 16th, the *Adela* being again in order, the *Tahoma* was lashed alongside, and towed into position before Tampa, where she came to anchor as near the battery as she could get. The *Adela* being of much lighter draft cast loose, ran as nearer the works and opened on them, throwing shell after shell into the battery, barracks and buildings adjoining. Capt. Simms, after going out in a small boat, and planting stakes with flags attached, as if preparing to land on left side of bay, returned to ship, and opened fire from his pivot and 20-pound Parrotts, the shell from both vessels making dirt and splinters fly, driving the men from the works and the people from the town.

In the evening 40 picked men from the *Adela*—15 from the Engineer's division, under Chief Engineer Bennett; 15 from first division of riflemen, under Acting-Ensign Strandberg; 10 from second division, under Acting-Ensign Balch; and 60 man from the *Tahoma*—30 from first division, under Acting-Ensign Kaelka; 30 from second division, under Acting-Ensign Randall; the whole under command of Acting-Master Harris, Executive officer of the *Tahoma*, answered to their names on the deck of the *Tahoma*. She then got under way, manœuvred about the Bay, making feints of landing at several places, then ran some miles down the Bay, and, at 10 P. M., landed them at Gadson's Point, on the right hand shore; the boats all returning to the ship, with the exception of one which the party carried with them. At 3½ A. M. of the 17th they had made less than one-half the distance necessary to travel before sunrise, and were much fatigued by dragging a heavy boat for some miles through swamps and thick underbrush. The boat becoming too much stove for use, was thrown in the bushes, the party pushing on and arriving near the bank of Hillsboro River, six miles above Tampa, at 6 A. M. There they divided into squads, each approaching the river by a different route to prevent communication with the troops below. Acting Ensign Balch and men were the first to reach the river, where, near the opposite bank, lay the steamer *Scottish Chief*, loaded with 156 bales of cotton, and also the sloop *Kate Dale*, with 17 bales. He hailed some men moving about the steamer, and ordered his men to cover them with their rifles, gave them three minutes to lower their boat to come over after him, which they immediately did. Turning them out, and leaving them prisoners under a guard ashore, he took possession of the boat, taking six men with him, boarded the steamer, capturing all on board, and informing the Captain that he took possession in the name of the United States Government. When the rest of the party arrived, the vessel was ready for firing. The order having been given he started a fire in her fore hold. The sloop was served in the same way, and in a few minutes they both were a mass of flames. Ten minutes from the time of first seeing the vessels, the whole object of the expedition was accomplished, and the party started on their way back by a more direct route to the bay, making short halts for rest, and carrying some of their number who gave out on the road. One of the *Tahoma's* men became so exhausted that, by his own request, he was left behind, after being carried some miles through swamp and bushes. When within a mile of the shore small squads of rebel troops were seen dodging about in the scrub ahead, at first in squads of five or six, then by eight, ten, fifteen, until when near the beach a sharp fire was opened on the advanced scouts. The main body coming up scattered them in all directions, and, taking a number of prisoners, the line of march was continued to the beach, down the beach to nearly opposite where the *Adela* lay aground. Here they made signal for boats, and came to a halt, first throwing out pickets to prevent a surprise. So exhausted were some of the men that they would sink down anywhere, and would rather die than go further. The *Adela*, on seeing them, fired a gun, and made signals to the *Tahoma*, which, with all the boats with her, lay aground on the opposite side of the bay, some miles from them. On seeing the *Adela's* signals she sent the boats after them in charge of an Acting Master's Mate.

In the meantime some boatmen had been seen flying about through the woods, as if arranging matters, while others were seen dodging about behind trees and bushes, and apparently planting themselves in a half circle about them. Not appearing in any force or showing any disposition to make an attack, one of the men was sent out to half his depth in the water. When the boats got to him they were turned about. Acting Master Harris ordered all, except the *Tahoma's* First division, to embark. No sooner had they got in the water some distance than the concealed enemy began to close up from all sides, and opened a rapid fire on them. Acting Ensign Strandbaae's division had not yet left. These faced about with the *Tahoma's* First division, charged on the enemy, and compelled them again to seek refuge in the bushes. Capt. Harris ordered the remainder to take to the boats, which were now some quarter of a mile out. Before they had got half way out, a fire was opened on them from the bushes along the beach for the space of a mile, and from some light artillery masked among the bushes. A party of riflemen and cavalry, before unseen, came around from behind a building below them, charged up the beach with a yell, some of the horsemen riding along into the water, to cut them to pieces as they got into the boats. The *Adela* was the first to see this movement. Having but one gun that would reach, she opened on the advancing column, Capt. Stoddee himself sighting the gun and making some splendid shots, bursting shell among the horsemen, compelling most of them to put back and go around through the woods. This, with the fire from the boats, and from those in the water, kept the rebels in check until all the boats got off, bringing the prisoners with them. Orders were given to turn back and capture the guns, and fight it out, when it was discovered that in wading and swimming to the boats, nearly all the arms and ammunition had become wet and useless: the project was therefore abandoned, the boats returning to their ships. Shortly after the *Adela* got off and ran over to the place of conflict, opened on the rebels, driving them up toward Tampa. On Sunday, the 18th, Capt. Simms sent in a flag of truce to ascertain what had become of our missing men. From what we can gather, the *Tahoma* lost one man, James World, killed, Acting Ensign Randall and six men wounded, and two men, Collins and Hilton, taken prisoners. The *Adela* lost two men, Roddy and O'Donnald killed, five men wounded, one man, Donnelly, taken prisoner. The rebels lost six killed, a number wounded, and seven taken prisoners.

On the night of the 16th, the citizens of Tampa held a crowded meeting in the court-house, for the purpose of forming a military company, and electing a captain. Had Capt. Simmas known it while they were balloting, he would have sent them several two hundred-pound black-balls, which they would not have stopped to count.

Some time after the boats had returned, a head was seen projecting above water at some distance from land, while a party of rebels were on the beach firing at it, and calling out for the men to come on shore. A boat was sent in charge of Acting Ensign Gaban, to ascertain who the head belonged to, when it was found to belong to the pilot of the *Tahoma*, who had waded out up to his neck in water, determined rather to drown than be taken prisoner. He was nearly dead from exhaustion.

Among the trophies were some ostridges. In place of balls there are twelve large buckshot, or pistol balls, wrapped up in cloth. Some of our men were wounded with these. Dr. Gale, of the *Adela*, took from one of the wounded, a home-made lead ball, weighing four ounces. The wounded were taken to a Government building near the light-house, on Egmont Key, and left in charge of Dr. Genning, of the *Tahoma*. Capt. Wascott, commander of the post, (rebel,) and formerly of the United States Army, and representative from Florida, said that, as our men who died on shore fought so bravely, they intended to give them the best funeral they could get up. The *Adela* raised a purse of $108 and sent it to one of these men—Donoly, who is a prisoner. The *Tahoma* also sent money to these men to pay their way while traveling in Dixie. Most of the rebels engaged in this fight were old Indian hunters, who bush-whacked with the Indians but a few years ago, and beat them at their own game.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

From the flag of truce and the prisoners taken we learned many incidents connected with the fight. As the steamer approached the town, one of the garrison at the fort asked the others, "What are those two large steamers coming up here for?" The others answered: "They are coming here after oysters; I think you will soon see them throwing their shells over this way."

One of the *Tahoma's* mammoth shells entered a house and burst; one of the pieces, weighing about forty pounds, swept the dinner-table, at which sat Miss Crane, daughter of formerly Col. Crane, of the army, now an Acting Master's Mate on the *Tahoma*.

Our party were surprised on receiving a charge from so large a body of cavalry, not knowing that there were any in the place. The way in which this happened was this: A party of fifty cavalry had been sent about the country to pick up cattle and send them to Bragg's army; these by chance arrived at Tampa on the day of the homeardment, and (as they say) eagerly took a hand in the sport.

The light field-pieces used in the woods were made in Tampa, by the rebels, by boring out an engine shaft.

The *ruse de guerre* of Capt. Semmes succeeded perfectly. The rebs watched him putting down the stakes near the southern entrance, guessed its meaning, and in the evening posted a strong body of men in the woods, ready to annihilate any party attempting to land there. The smoke from the burning vessels gave them the first notice that we had landed on the opposite side and given them the slip.

Yours, PHŒNIX.

The American Cause.

We take the following from the leading editorial of the *Federalista*, the official organ of the new Federal Government of Venezuela, of the 12th September, 1863.

It is supposed to shadow forth the views of the Government as to events transpiring in Mexico.

We might, in this connection, remark that Venezuela has just appointed Señor Blas Bardal, an eminent statesman, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. This is a tribute of respect shown our Government beyond that tendered to any other Court. It is thought, too, that this early and extraordinary appointment has something to do with Mexican affairs:

MEXICO.

The correspondence lately received from the Republics of the South contain the ardent demonstrations which Chile and Peru have made as to the cause of Mexican independence.

In Lima religious rites and ceremonies were performed of a remarkable significance, in commemoration of the martyrs sacrificed upon the altars of their country; large subscriptions were collected to relieve the families of Puebla and other points, and the Press teemed with addresses, as feeling as they were eloquent, wherein prevailed American sentiments; and as conveyed to the hearts of the unfortunate sons of opulent Mexico, the consolation to feel for them and to say to them, "We will fly, if need be, to your aid—one and the same cause shall be ours, and those who wish to subjugate America, will find entering wherever a son of Columbus breathes, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn, from Labrador to Parima."

A noble example, truly, worthy of gratitude and praise. It is impossible that American hearts, which are filled with indignation at the violence consummated against Mexican nationality, should not feel a thrill of sympathy for the generous conduct of Chili and of Peru. This will always be reputed as a noble impulse, becoming those who were born on this side of the Atlantic, so much the more distinguished as least meditated, to offer to suffer together disasters, and accompany the weak, through perils.

Venezuela, too much occupied with her own calamities, and with her contingencies, has made no public demonstrations of sorrow for the fate of her sister Republic, from whom, in better days, she received favors and hopes; but we can affirm that there is not one single Venezuelean that does not desire, that does not sustain the integrity of Mexico, her independence, her republican constitution, and, above all, the entire exclusion there, and in all the American Continent, of European interference. We say, as the great statesman of the States of the Union said, "*In America, Americans.*"

In America, those who were born in this world of beauty and of valor, where all is infinite, all immense, and where every page of history is a reproach for Europe, or a monument of glory for our forefathers.

Mexico has not succumbed! Who can tell what the future has yet to disclose to us? The Emperor Napoleon has congratulated Prince Maximilian, to whom has been offered the Imperial crown of Montezuma, but ah!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.

A Fight Among Ward Politicians—One of the Gang Shot Dead—The Testimony on the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury —Great Excitement Among the Roughs.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the porter-house No. 48 Madison-street, kept by Mr. JOSEPH KING, was the scene of a most revolting murder. A man named JOHN CUSICK, aged about 23 years, was shot dead, the ball penetrating the region of the heart. Two men, named JAMES WHITE and THOMAS BROWN, were arrested immediately after the shooting by Sergeant JOHN DELANY, of the Tenth Precinct, aided by Officers CRAIG and LOCKWOOD.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN impanelled a jury and proceeded to hold no inquest at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. The following is the result of the investigation:

William Furlong testified: I reside at No. 293 Pearl-street: I am bar-keeper of the Porter-house known as the "Nickoll Smales," at No. 48 Madison-street. About five o'clock this morning five gentlemen came into the house; among them was Mr. White and Mr. Brown; the deceased was not there at the time; they called for drinks and I furnished them, deceased came in while they were drinking; two men came with him; their names are Thomas McLeer and Edward Sheridan; deceased shook hands with White and Brown; deceased took a drink with them, they then commenced bantering each other; Brown said he was a strong "Morgan Jones man;" deceased then laughed, and said he was a strong "Billy Welch man;" some one said never mind politics—we will drink; after some talk and another drink, Brown told deceased to "Go away, boy, you are a foolish boy;" Brown said to deceased, I think you have run away with the idea that you can whip me; deceased, in a laughing manner, said to Brown, "I am sure I can whip you;" Brown then wished deceased to go out in the street and fight him, and followed him up; I then came from behind the bar, and told them I did not want any fight there; Brown got hold of deceased's collar, and wanted him to go out to the street and fight; I got between them and tried to get deceased in the back room; deceased said if Brown insisted on fighting him, let him fight; deceased finally went into the back room; then deceased commenced to sing; soon after, just as I was about going up stairs, I heard a rush in the front part of the saloon, and upon turning around I heard Brown say, "We are all fighting men here, and let us give it to them;" at this time Brown had his pistol out, and was brandishing it among the crowd; I went up stairs to call Mr. King, the proprietor; when I found him, I told him he had better come down stairs, as there was a disturbance there; while I was coming down stairs I heard the report of a pistol; when I got to the bottom of the first landing, I heard the second report, while looking through a window into the back room I saw the deceased come in; he closed the door behind him; White immediately followed him with a pistol in his hand; soon after entering White fired his pistol; deceased put up his hands and said, "Jimmy, you have shot me;" Mr. White is always called "Jimmy;" there were three shots fired—two in the bar-room and one in the back room.

(Two pistols were here produced—one of them was Colt's large-sized revolver, and the other of small size, also a revolver.)

I saw Mr. White come out, and he then had two pistols in his hand, one large and the other a small one; as White stepped to the sidewalk, he handed Brown the small pistol, and said, "Take that, it is not worth the powder, I have shot myself with it;" when I went into the room where deceased was I think he was dead; he was lying against the wall and partly against the door; I pushed the door open; the blood was streaming from his wounds; he did not speak or move; I ran into Alderman Walsh's parlors; Hogan soon came in after me; when I went down I saw Sergeant Delany and another policeman; the body was soon after removed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

Thomas M'Leer testified: I reside at No. 48 Madison-street; I was present at the shooting affray which occurred at No. 48 Madison-street this morning; I know that Mr. Brown and the deceased had an altercation; there were only about four in the bar-room, besides the barkeeper, at the time; White struck me with a pistol in the face when I tried to prevent him from going in; he broke away from me and got as far as the back-room door; I then got hold of him, and he knocked me up against some casks; all this time he had a pistol in his right hand, it was one of Colt's revolvers, of medium size; I saw deceased coming from toward the yard into the back room; saw White fire the pistol, then saw deceased fall; deceased fell against the door, at the time White fired he said "Take that you son of a ——;" I at once went to deceased and found him dying, he did not speak after he was shot. I think White was under the influence of liquor; all the party had been imbibing pretty freely; the number in the bar-room was only five, but in the back room there was a large crowd; I heard three shots in all; White said he had shot his pants, and he was going to have satisfaction on somebody.

Edward Sheridan testified: I live at No. 54 Henry-street; I went into the saloon No. 48 Madison-street with deceased and Mr. McLeer, the previous witness. we were asked to take a drink either by Mr. Brown or Mr. White; Brown made the remark that he was a rough-shot Morgan Jones man; they talked and quarrelled for some time; after a while Mr. White pulled out a large Derringer pistol; in doing so he discharged one barrel; he immediately exclaimed I am shot, and told those behind the bar to get out. White put the pistol to the head of a man named Bowe, when the latter said "Don't shoot me, I have never done anything to you;" White soon after fired a second shot; White was in the doorway, between the bar-room and the back room, when he fired the third shot; there were no more than three shots fired; I was afraid of my life all the time, and to protect myself I crawled under the counter; afterward I jumped over the counter, ran out and down James-street; two others from the saloon ran with me, afterward we went back, and the barkeeper told me that White had shot Cusick dead.

John Bowe—I reside at No. 21 New Bowery; between 2 and 3 o'clock I stopped at No. 48 Madison-street in company with a friend; I know Mr. Brown, and I saw him with a pistol in his hand, asking "where are the sons of ——?" Afterward I saw Mr. White with two pistols in his hands, he had one large one, and one small one; White pointed a pistol at me, and I thought he was going to shoot me; I said, "Jimmy, don't shoot me," when I heard the report of the pistol in the back room, three or four ran down James-street; we were afraid of our lives.

John F. Hogan testified: I reside at No. 63 James-street, between three and four o'clock this morning I was at No. 48 Madison-street, in the back room; my attention was attracted by an unusual noise in the bar-room; suddenly the crowd in the bar-room, and also those in the back room, made a simultaneous rush to get out of the way of Jimmy White; deceased was pushed into the back room by the barkeeper to get him out of the way; after I heard the second report of a pistol, I entered the bar-room, and saw White in the middle of the room pointing a pistol at Bowe, who was crouched behind the bar; Brown at this time was urging White to fire; three shots were all I heard—one of those was in the sheet.

Sergeant John Delany, of the Fourth Precinct, testified: I was on duty this morning when a man came to me and said that he heard Mr. White had shot a man at No. 48 Madison-street; for the last month that house has been kept open all night; it is reputed to be the resort of a fighting class of persons; I went there and was told no person that White had gone down Madison-street; I went down James-street and found White on a stoop; he gave me a pistol; I asked him if he shot Cusick, and he made me no reply; afterward I met officers to arrest Brown; both were locked up in the Station-house; I took a pistol from each of the prisoners; Mr. White had the large one, and Mr. Brown the small one.

Dr. Thomas Robinson, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified as follows: The ball entered the thorax on the left side, about 2½ inches from the median line of the chest, between the fourth and fifth ribs; it passed through the pericardium, and in its passage tore away the entire thickness of the wall of the left ventricle of the heart, exposing completely that cavity; it then passed through the lower lobe of the left lung and out of the body at the back, between the eighth and ninth ribs, about two inches from the vertebral column; death was the result of this wound.

This concluded the testimony, and after a brief charge by Coroner COLLIN, the jury retired and in a few moments returned with the following

VERDICT.

"The Jury find that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JAMES WHITE, and that THOMAS BROWN is an accessory to the fact."

Coroner COLLIN then arraigned WHITE, and passed him the usual questions, in answer to which he stated that he was engaged in the liquor business at No. 48 James-street; that he was 35 years of age, and born in Ireland. He further said that he was not guilty of the charge made against him. He was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THOMAS BROWN, who, according to the verdict, is an accessory to the murder, said that he was 24 years of age, born in Ireland, was by occupation a caulker, and resided at No. 26 Oliver-street.

The deceased, JOHN CUSICK, was 23 years of age, and was born in New-York.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN occupied the Bench yesterday, Judge MCCUNN being necessarily absent.

WM. DUFFY, a rough-looking youth of 16, was placed at the bar, under an indictment for highway robbery. It appears that the prisoner, with two others, assaulted Mr. ADAM SHILLING on the night of the 19th of September, in Fortieth-street, and after knocking him down, robbed him of a silver watch, valued at $10. Mr. SPENCER, prisoner's counsel, offered a plea of "guilty of petty larceny from the person," which was accepted by the prosecution, and the Court sentenced DUFFY to the State Prison for [illegible] years and 11 months.

DENNIS HAGGERTY, indicted for the murder of his wife by shooting with a pistol, was placed at the bar, when his counsel, [illegible] of manslaughter [illegible] by a statement of the circumstances of the homicide, from which it appeared [illegible] that the shooting was accidental. The plea was accepted by the prosecution, and the prisoner was remanded till Friday to give his counsel an opportunity to prepare affidavits in mitigation of the sentence.

CHARLES HAY pleaded guilty to an indictment for petty larceny, and was sentenced to 6 months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Board of County Canvassers.

SECOND DAY.

The County Canvassers met at noon yesterday. The Eleventh District returns of the Ninth Ward, missing on the previous day, were presented from the County Clerk's office, where they had been overlooked, and hence the District Canvassers were acquitted of fault in the matter. Mr. STEWART read the returns from the Sixteenth Ward, which is a portion of the Sixth Senatorial District, where the question of the election of the State Senator is in doubt, and both the Republican and Democratic candidates claim it. It has generally been conceded to the Republican nominee, Mr. LAIMBEER, whose friends footed up a majority of about one hundred for him, while the friends of the Democratic nominee, Mr. KING, claim his election by a majority of sixty or so. Both of the candidates were on hand to witness the canvass. In their case the canvass of the votes in this Ward showed a majority of 14 for Mr. LAIMBEER. The vote for the State and County officers was about the same as heretofore published.

In addition to the election of Senator in this District, the only question of doubt to be settled by the official figures of the canvass, is the vote for Judge of the Superior Court, as between Messrs MCCUNN and BOSWORTH. So far the canvass favors Judge MCCUNN, who attends the sessions of the Board. He is sanguine that the ultimate result will show a majority of 3,000 for him.

The Twentieth Ward returns were canvassed next. Toe vote showed no material difference from the figures heretofore given.

The Ninth Ward returns were then canvassed. This Ward is also a part of the Sixth Senatorial District. The vote for Senator gave a majority of 51 for Mr. KING, which showed a very light gain for Mr. LAIMBEER over the figures previously relied upon.

The returns from the Fifteenth Ward were next taken up and canvassed. Some of them were found to be made out imperfectly, and others informally; all such were laid over, and the District canvassers concerned were ordered to come up and explain matters. The vote in this Ward for State Senator was believed to stand thus: LAIMBEER, 1,556; King, 962. The Eighteenth Ward returns will complete their vote.

The Chairman, Mr. LITTLE, stated that he had received a protest, addressed to the Board of Supervisors, against canvassing the returns from the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts of the Eighteenth Ward, but as the announcement was likely to provoke discussion, and the hour was late, he put it in his pocket for presentation to the Board of Canvassers to-day at noon, to which time they adjourned.

Naval Movements.

PROBABLE SUSPENSION OF WORK ON THE IRON-CLADS.

It was reported in naval circles, yesterday, in this City, that a temporary suspension of the iron-clad vessels-of-war now building for the Government is likely to take place. It is said that all the contractors are determined to ask the interference of the Government in preventing the disasters which the strikes are likely to occasion them, by either increasing the amount of contract money to be paid for the vessels when finished, or by regulating by law the wages to be paid to mechanics. According to the contractors' story, a whole fleet of iron-clad vessels, which are not as yet completed, were contracted for over a year and a half ago, when wages and materials were 50 per cent. cheaper than they are now. They allege that the Government did not furnish the plans as rapidly as it promised to do, and also that it made alterations in the vessels which rendered it impossible to complete them in the time originally laid out for the work. They are, therefore, of opinion that the Navy Department should assist them in the present crisis. The workmen, on the other hand, assert that the employers are making a hundred per cent. on the capital sunk in building the vessels, and that they do not give five for wages. They also assert that the employers have never voluntarily raised their wages, always leaving it to the last moment, when strikes made it necessary for them to have work done. They say that they do more work for the contractors in a day than the employes of the Navy-yards do for the Government in two days, and that they ought to be paid in proportion to their work. A meeting of iron-clad workers will be held in a few days in this City, and the result of the conclusions arrived at by them will be the basis of future action on their part. Some strikers on the Jersey City vessels went to work yesterday, but the mass of them held out. There are now about forty iron-clad vessels-of-war in course of construction, and the suspension of work on them would seriously embarrass the Government at a time when it needs armored vessels-of-war. Of the forty named, fourteen should be now ready to receive their crews, but cannot be so for some months, and the "strikes," of course, will put them much further back.

TRIAL OF THE IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA'S ENGINES.

The machinery of the Quintard iron-clad battery *Onondaga* has just undergone a severe trial at Greenpoint, where the vessel was built. Her engines have worked satisfactorily, and the local inspector has reported to the Navy Department that, thus far the machinery is successful. The amount of revolutions made by the engines justify the assumption that except some unforeseen accident occurs, the *Onondaga* ought to be able to make 9½ miles an hour. Every effort is being made to have her ready for sea as soon as possible, and she will probably be ready to receive her crew and go in commission in five weeks.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 3223, 3225, 3227, 3241, 3245, 3247, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3271, 3277, 3279, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3293. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Calendar unchanged.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 1858 on Demurrer Calendar, Nos. 280, 283, 2153, 253, 264, 305, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318 on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 821, 2057, 2058, 2109, 1040, 1040½, 3297, 2401, 1181, 2359, 2775, 757, 1511, 495, 2263, 1729. *Part II.*—Nos. 2658, 2068, 2404, 2688, 696, 216, 2372, 2528, 2754.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2247, 2252, 717, 2047, 2170, 1775, 809, 1752, 729. *Part II.*—Nos. 689, 2175, 2194, 2239, 1263, 1294, 1067.

Important Decisions in Revenue and Prize.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge NELSON.

PEESIA AND CHINA ARE BEYOND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

William A. Haddon et al. vs. *Hiram Barney.*—NELSON, C. J.—The question in this case arises under the fourteenth section of the Act of Congress of July 14, 1862, which is as follows:

"That from and after the day and year aforesaid, (Aug. 1, 1862,) there shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope when imported from places this side the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, and, in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production."

Several shipments have been made by the plaintiffs since the passage of this act, from England, of raw silk, the produce of Persia and China, upon which this ten per cent. duty has been imposed, and paid under protest. This suit was brought to recover back the same, as illegally exacted.

It is admitted that, at the time of the passage of the act, raw silk was free of duty, and it is claimed on the part of the importers that, upon the true construction of the fourteenth section, the ten per cent. duty is imposed, and was intended to be imposed, only upon such articles, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, as at the time were liable to the payment of duties; in other words, was intended as an additional duty, and did not, therefore, embrace articles which were duty free. The previous sections of this act undoubtedly lend some countenance to this construction. Many of them are devoted to the imposition of additional duties upon articles enumerated, and which were before liable to duty, and others impose duties in lieu of those heretofore imposed, and also upon such as may now be exempt from duty," specially enumerating the articles. It is claimed that, in these sections, the additional duty is limited to such articles only as were previously liable to duty; and, when intended to subject to duty any articles which were exempt, they were mentioned in express terms.

It is not to be denied that, if this fourteenth section is to be construed as intended to extend the principle which seems to have governed Congress in the adjustment of the duties in the previous portion of the act, to articles the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, but imported from places this side of it, the raw silk of the shipments in question would not be included, but would remain free of duty.

The phraseology of this section, however, is different, and may bear a different construction. The first clause imposes the duty of ten per cent., in express terms, upon all goods, &c., the growth or production of countries beyond the Cape, when imported from places this side of it; and the latter clause does not necessarily qualify it so as to exclude or take out of it the free articles. "And in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles, when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or [illegible]

[illegible] may, we think, well enough mean that such articles already pay a duty under existing acts of Congress, the ten per cent. imposed by the present act shall be in addition to such duty. The words "any such articles," the connection in which they occur, and the use of the definite article "the" before "place or places," in connection with "such articles" in the latter clause, but may be reasonably illustrated by the former clause, which we already have, in which the same words are used in relation to these, the ten per cent. duty in addition. This view satisfactorily explains and makes it consistent with the broad and unlimited terms of the first. I agree the section is obscure, and its true meaning a matter about which different minds are likely to arrive at different conclusions.

Some light may be reflected upon this section from an amendment of it by the Act of March 3, 1863, some seven months after its passage. The 21st section of that act modified this 14th section so as to allow cotton and raw silk, &c., of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be exempt from any additional duty, when imported from places this side of it, for two years. These two articles were exempt from duty under the Act of March 2, 1861, and were so at the time of the passage of the Act of July 14, 1862. The duty imposed by the 14th section of that act, therefore, was not an addit onal duty, as seems to have been supposed by Congress from their amendment. They were mistaken in supposing that the ten per cent. was an additional duty, but the ammendment clearly indicates that Congress understood this ten per cent. duty had been imposed by the 14th section, and the two acts, being *in pari materia*, help to interpret each other.

We are inclined, therefore, not without some difficulty, to hold, that raw silk, the article in question, was subject to a duty of ten per cent. under the 14th section of the act referred to; and, as the shipments of the plaintiffs occurred before the modification of the section, the duty was properly levied, notwithstanding this objection.

Another objection is taken by the counsel for the plaintiffs, involving the constitutionality of this 14th section, founded upon the following position of the case:

As we have seen, the ten per cent. duty is imposed upon articles the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when shipped from places this side of it, as, in the present instance, from England. Goods coming from China or Persia, the country of the products in question, to the ports of the United States on the Atlantic, whether carried round the Cape of Good Hope or across the country by the way of Constantinople, would be in relation to the Atlantic ports the products of countries beyond the Cape, and chargeable with the discriminating duty. But the same goods arriving from either of these countries, in the usual course of trade, on the opposite direction to ports on the Pacific coast, would not be articles of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape. As to these ports, the countries of production would be this side of the Cape, and, hence, not within the words of the act imposing the discrimination. And, if so, the duties upon the articles imported into the Atlantic ports would be ten per cent. greater than when imported into ports on the Pacific, which would be in violation of the provision of the Constitution forbidding a preference of the port of one State over that of another.

The only answer that we need give for the present to this objection is, it will be found on looking through the several tariff acts, that the phraseology, "beyond the Cape of Good Hope," is used as an equivalent for east of the Cape of Good Hope; and in seven instances the latter phrase is used instead of the former, and even both phrases in the same act, to express the same idea; and hence, over whatever portion of the globe the goods may be carried, whether direct to the Pacific or round the Cape to the Atlantic ports, they are the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape, and therefore subject to the increased duty.

Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Slosson and Hutchins; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

WITHDRAWAL ENTRY—TIME WHEN TO SUE THE COLLECTOR.

Adrian Iselin et al. vs. *Hiram Barney.*—NELSON, C. J.—It is admitted in this case that the duties upon worsted goods imported by the plaintiffs were charged thirty per cent., when the true rate was but twenty. But it is insisted that the suit is barred by the Short Limitation act.

The fifth section of the Act of March 3, 1857, (11 Stat. at L., p. 195) provided that on the entry of goods imported after the 1st July, 1857, the decision of the Collector, as to their liability to duty or exemption, shall be final against the importer or agent, unless within ten days after such entry he gives notice to the Collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, &c., and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision, for any duties that may have been paid, or thereafter paid.

The goods in this case were entered for warehousing by the plaintiffs, July 18, 1861, and an estimate of the duties was made at the rate of thirty per cent., amounting to the sum of $788 10. A warehouse bond was given on the same day in the penalty of double the amount, conditioned for the payment of the $788 10, or of the amount of duties to be ascertained as one.

The withdrawal entry was made on the 19th of September, 1861, and the duties paid on that day under protest. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1861, and his decision made and communicated to the Collector on the 13th of May, 1862. This suit was commenced on the 13th of June following.

The ground taken by the Government is that the entry of the goods mentioned in the fifth section of the Act of 1857, and from which the merchant has but ten days to give notice of his dissatisfaction, and afterward to appeal from the decision of the Collector, means the warehouse entry, which, in this case, was made on the 18th of July, 1861, and as the notice of dissatisfaction was not given till the 19th of September, and the appeal not taken till the 1st of October following, the ten days had elapsed, and the plaintiff is excluded.

On the part of the plaintiff it is insisted that the entry, referred to as the period from which the time is to be estimated, is the entry for withdrawal, when by the statute payment of the duties is required.

The 4th section of the Act of 28th March, 1854, provides that all goods, &c., which may be hereafter duly entered for warehousing, &c., may continue in the warehouse without payment of the duties for the period of three years (now changed to one year by a recent act) from the date of the original importation, and may be withdrawn for consumption on due entry and payment of the duties.

If this entry is the one to which the 5th section of the Act of 1857 refers, and I am strongly inclined to think it is, then all difficulties and embarrassments attending these appeals would be at once removed. The estimate of the duties, for the purpose of warehousing the goods, is a rough general estimate, in practice at the Customs, as appears, usually hooping the highest rate of duty as applicable to any of the articles entered, with a view to the taking of the warehouse bond. The bond for the goods in question illustrates this. The penalty is in double the estimated duty, and the condition is to pay that estimated amount, or the amount of duties to be ascertained as due upon the goods, and in this very case, the duties were not in fact finally liquidated and fixed till more than the ten days had expired from the first entry, so that no notice of dissatisfaction or appeal could possibly have been taken within the time, if this entry is the one contemplated by the statute.

A very intelligent witness from the Customs, who was a liquidating clerk in the warehouse department, has been examined. He states that, after the warehouse entry, the goods, or the portion of them required by law, are sent to the examiners, who examine them and report to the Collector, by making notes on the back of the invoice, and upon this report the Collector fixes the rate of duty. After it is fixed it is sent to the Naval Officer to receive his check, and then to the cook-keeper of the warehouse to be entered. That no notice of the duty, as fixed by the Collector, is given to the merchant, and that such time is taken up in the various steps of examining the goods, reporting to the Collector, and fixing the rate of duties by him, &c., as the exigency of the business may require in the departments.

It is quite apparent that the time when the Collector determines the rate of duty, that is, makes his decision with in the meaning of the statute, and from which the merchant must appeal, if dissatisfied, cannot be the period when it arrives at the Customs and entered upon the books of the department in the ordinary course of the business, for, as no notice is given of it and there is no certainty as to the time it may be made, unless the merchant or agent was in constant attendance, the time for notice of dissatisfaction and appeal might pass by.

But the Act of Congress itself does not place the rights of the merchant on this ground.

The notice of dissatisfaction is to be within ten days after the entry of the goods. The act contemplates that the decision of the Collector shall be made at or before the entry, so that the notice of dissatisfaction may be given within the ten days after it. This surely cannot be the warehouse entry, for the reason that no decision is to the duties, as we have seen, is then made at all. No time of dissatisfaction can or given or appeal taken, as the merchant cannot tell what the rate of duty may be till the goods go to the examiners, and, on their report, the duty is fixed. It appears from the papers, and was affirmed by a witness from the Customs in this case, that the duty was not liquidated or fixed till the 1st or 2d of August, and was then reduced $139 10, the duty on nearly a moiety of the goods having been reduced from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent., and we may add as confirmation of the view, that the duty is not fixed at the time of the warehouse entry, the condition of the bond given at the time, which is, the payment of duties "to be ascertained as due." We are satisfied, upon a true construction of the fifth section of the Act of 1857, that the entry referred to, and from which the ten days is to date, is the withdrawal entry, which, according to the fourth section of the Act of 1854, is to be made and the duties to be paid at the time.

Our conclusion is that the appeal and suit were in time, and as this is the only point made against the recovery, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the $151 93—the excess of duty paid.

M. V. B. Wilcoxson, Esq., for plaintiffs.

For the defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

PRIZE PROPERTY OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

The United States vs. *The Schooner John Gilpin and cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo, consisting of cotton and staves, were captured, about the 25th of April, 1863, in the port of New-Orleans, by gunboat No. 4, of Capt. Farragut's fleet, after the taking of New-Orleans. The proceedings against the vessel were suspended in the Court below, and a [illegible] decree of condemnation rendered against the cargo [illegible] property.

[illegible] are the Weymouth fi[illegible] a citizen of the State of Massachusetts.

It appears, from the last [illegible] that it [illegible] this, [illegible] of the [illegible] acted [illegible] which were [illegible] New-Orleans to sell [illegible] mission. The shipment was at their risk and the sale to be made of their account, and proceeds to be remitted. At the breaking out of the war a large stock of these nails, unsold, remained in the hands of the agent. After the disturbances of the war, the articles being unsalable, the agent, Mr. Baldwin, exchanged them for cotton, which was put on board the schooner *Gilpin*, with the intent to ship the same, as the proceeds of the nails, to the owners in Massachusetts. The original design was to get access to the blockading squadron, and obtain permission to send the proceeds home; but failing to obtain access for this purpose or evions to the capture of the city, the vessel remained at her wharf, and was there found under the circumstances stated, when seized, as already mentioned, as a prize of war. It further appears from the test oaths that the agent had much difficulty in preventing the property from being seized by the enemy, and had to resort to various devices to conceal and preserve it for the owners.

The precise time when the exchange of the nails for the cotton took place in New-Orleans does not appear. It is, however, fairly to be inferred from the proofs that it was as early as June, 1861, and prior to the proclamation of the President prohibiting commercial intercourse with the enemy in pursuance of the Act of July 13, 1861, and which was issued on the 16th of August following.

We have had the question in this case here before us, and came to the conclusion that the citizen temporarily residing in the enemy's country at the breaking out of the war was entitled to a reasonable time to collect his effects, and convert them into available and manageable funds, so as to enable him to withdraw them from the country. The whole transaction in this case seems to have been an honest and *bona fide* effort for this purpose.

The case, as it stands upon the proofs, is a meagre one. But one witness, the mate, on board of the vessel, was examined *in preparatorio*; and none of the ship's papers are produced. Their absence, and also the absence of other hands on the vessel, is sought to be accounted for by the confusion and disorder that reigned in the city at and after its capture.

The only question is, whether or not the cotton, under the facts and circumstances stated, was enemy's property. There is no question of blockade.

The vessel and cargo were waiting at the wharf with a view to the obtaining permission for a lawful voyage, that the proceeds of the nails might be sent home at the time of the capture. I cannot think that they should be regarded as enemy's property, and must, therefore, reverse the decision below, and direct one to be entered for the claimant, dismissing the libel.

E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, for the captors; Geo. T. Curtis and Webster & Craig for the claimants.

Liability of the Mayor, &c., for Damages Caused by Running Fire Engines on the Sidewalk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Patrick O'Meara vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This is an action brought to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries. The facts of the case are that on the 21st day of January, 1863, while standing on the sidewalk in Park-row, in the City of New-York, plaintiff was knocked down and run over by steam fire engine No. 42, and seriously and permanently injured. Said engine was being run by the parties in charge upon the sidewalk, in violation of the City ordinance. The claim for damages was duly presented to the Comptroller, but he has neglected to make any adjustment or settlement of said claim. The defendants admit the ownership of the engine in question, but deny that the persons in charge of and running said engine were their servants or agents, or that the engine at the time of the accident was in their possession, or under their control and they set up as a further defence that having by a City ordinance expressly forbidden the running of fire-engines upon the sidewalk, and by that ordinance they are absolved from all liability for accidents caused by its violation, and that they have discharged their entire duties in the premises. The Court held, that the City was liable, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict assessing the damages. Verdict for plaintiff, $750.

Capron & Lake for plaintiff; John K. Hackett for the defendants.

Agreement to an Order of Attachment of Property Charged with Successive Liens —Is it Void as Against Public Policy?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Nathaniel A. Cowdrey vs. *Jacob Carpenter.*—On the 5th of August, 1860, the defendant sold the plaintiff a bond and mortgage of $2,000, giving him an agreement as follows: First, that he had sold to the plaintiff a certain morigage bond for $2,000, having five years to run; that he was the owner of said bond and had a good right to sell it, and that Cowdrey acquired a good and valid title; that there were no other incumbrances or liens upon the property on which said mortgage was given, except a mortgage for $5,000, made by one Bonney to one Roe, and which embraced the adjoining property, known as the Clarendon Hotel and Garden, outhouses and other buildings, except unpaid taxes; that the order of sale under the foreclosure proceedings on said five thousand dollar mortgage shall require the other property not covered by the two thousand dollar mortgage to be first sold, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of said five thousand dollar mortgage; and that if this last was not done, then he was to pay said Cowdrey as liquidated damages the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest and costs, immediately after any sale was made; that the purchase was made by the plaintiff upon the truth of the statements as made.

Upon the sale under that foreclosure, as claimed, the whole of the property was sold together, leaving a surplus of $773 92, applicable to the two thousand dollar mortgage, for which the plaintiff gave credit in his complaint. The Court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff for the balance.

The defendant appealed, claiming that the $2,000 called "liquidated damages" in the agreement is a penalty, and that being so, the plaintiff was bound to prove damages. There was no pretence that the mortgagor and bondsman was insolvent. He must be presumed to be insolvent, and this being so, the plaintiff sustained no damage at all. That the agreement was substantially performed by the defendant; that the agreement that the Supreme Court should make a particular order is against public policy, and void; that the contract was a wagering contract, and void for that reason; that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the whole balance due on the bond and mortgage without returning to the defendant the mortgage.

Counsel for plaintiff contested these points.

Argument was heard, and decision reserved.

J. M. Van Cott, for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett, for defendant.

A Teacher of the Art of Ale-Making—Ale for "the Heated Term."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mullen.

Adolph Hommer vs. *Charles N. Barnes and Another.*—This was the argument of a demurrer, in this case interposed by the defendant Barnes to the complaint.

It was alleged in the plaintiff's complaint that Adolph Hammer (the Harlem brewer) had devoted many years of labor and scientific research to the art of brewing ales, especially with reference to its keeping qualities in hot weather; and lost in the course of these researches he had discovered a process of manufacturing an ale which had become celebrated for its superiority in that respect, and also for economy in its manufacture. That the discovery was of such a nature that it could not be patented, and that the plaintiff had, therefore, been in the habit of teaching the art to brewers for a consideration, such brewers binding themselves to keep it secret. It was further alleged that A. B. Nash & Co., of Troy, brewers, applied to the plaintiff for a knowledge of his secret, which he agreed to impart to them for a valuable consideration, they binding themselves in the penalty of $15,000 not to disclose it to others than to their manager and agent, the defendant Barnes, nor to suffer it to become known by their negligence.

The complaint then charged that the defendants had broken their agreement, and had imparted the secret to other extensive brewers in this City and elsewhere. The plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of $35,000, and prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further disclosures of the art.

Counsel for the defendant, Barnes, contended that the demurrer should be sustained: first, on the ground that this Court had no jurisdiction: that the case properly belonged to the United States Court; that the defendant, Barnes, was not a contracting party with the plaintiff, and was, therefore, improperly joined as a defendant; that the plaintiff should have joined his partners with him, or should have made parties defendants, the persons to whom it was alleged the defendants had communited the discovery. After argument by plaintiff's counsel, the Court overruled the demurrer, holding that the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases was established, and that if the plaintiff was entitled to any further relief against the defendant Barnes, he was properly made a party defendant; that the complaint showed that the plaintiff's partners had no interest in the controversy, and that the parties to whom the defendants had communicated the secret need not necessarily be joined as defendants.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; John Townsend for defendant Barnes.

The Local School Boards Responsible for the Use of School Buildings.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

William Picken vs. *The Board of Education.*—The plaintiff was a builder occupying the premises in the rear of Ward School No. 18, on Fifty-first-street, and brought this action to recover damages for injury from water flowing into their premises from the sinks of the school. The complaint, on motion, was dismissed on the ground that the use and control of Public Schools vested in the Local Boards of the Wards. That the [illegible] resulted from the use of the premises, and that the [illegible] defects in the building, and that the [illegible] were alone responsible, being vested [illegible] control of the School buildings.

For plaintiff, [illegible]; for defendants, A. R. Lawrence and [illegible].

The Widow of [illegible] hunt has been appointed Farm Surveyor [illegible] Supervisors.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Hearne.

Peregrine White vs. *Eliza B. Jumel.*—The plaintiff, who is a surveyor, brought action to recover $375 for services alleged to have been rendered during last Summer in surveying and making a map of Mme. Jumel's farm in Carmansville. Mme. Jumel (the divorced wife of the late Aaron Burr) claimed that an adjoining owner had encroached upon her premises, so as to take from her about two acres of land on the northerly bounds. She placed her deeds in the hands of the plaintiff to have a survey and map made.

The suit was defended upon the ground that the plaintiff had *not* made a survey according to the deeds, and that the work was therefore negligently and unskillfully done. Other surveys of the premises were introduced, and much testimony offered as to the accuracy of the surveys, and the effect of the declension of the compass since 1810, when the previous survey was made; also as to the location of fences, alterations and laying out of streets, &c.

The testimony was concluded in the evening, and the case adjourned until the next day for the purpose of summing up, when the plaintiff appeared and discontinued his case.

Harrison & Waring for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Assault and Battery—How the Dressmakers "Fit" in Spring-street.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoorne.

Clarina Turner vs. *Prosper Shocking and Wilhemina Shocking.*—This is an action claiming $250 damages for an assault and battery. The plaintiff is a dressmaker doing business in Spring-street. Defendant went to the residence of plaintiff to collect a bill for work and labor. Plaintiff, it is alleged, refused to pay the bill, and struck defendant in the face. Whereupon, according to the evidence of plaintiff, defendant said she would give her "one of the —— lickings she ever had." On the part of the defendant, the testimony showed that plaintiff struck the defendant first—tried to choke her—kicked her, and abused her generally, and all that was done on the part of defendant was in self-defense. The evidence showed that there was a pretty equal amount of kicks, bites and scratches on each side. The witnesses were all women and their manner of delivering their testimony excited some laughter.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $100.

Mr. McDermott for the plaintiff; Mr. Clegg for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Assessment for Paving Forty-ninth-street, &c.—Apolication denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Thomas Hamilton vs. *Eliza Hamilton.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Patridge vs. *Ernest.*—Motion for attachment denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 11, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103⅜	
3,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103⅜	
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	99⅞	
23,000	do.	99⅞	
13,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Reg.	96	
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr	100	
18,000	do.	103⅝	
5,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	103	
22,000	U.

lar at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of November inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	1,311,200	27,574,800	19,391,200	1,438,100
1863	1,142,100	17,314,300	20,405,600	1,866,400
Decrease	169,100	Dec. 10,260,500	Inc. 1,014,400	Inc. 428,300

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable this day.

The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 16th inst.

The Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable to-day.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-day, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 72 bbls. Ashes, 18,678 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 56,273 bushels Wheat, 250 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Rye, 9,710 bushels Barley, 94,477 bushels Oats, 3,018 pkgs. Provisions and 801 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in demand at very full prices, including Pots, at $8 37½, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 393 bbls., including 268 bbls. Pots and 40 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, at unchanged quotations. Java at 22c.@24c., Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c.@32c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c.@33½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—is inactive and depressed. Middlings, 85c.@86c. ℔ lb., sales and resales, since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, at a further partial reduction of 5c.@10c. a bbl. At the reduced rates, the demand has been more animated, especially for baker's brands, which have been purchased quite freely, to-day. Sales, since our last, 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 40@$5 65; poor to choice old and new extra State at $5 65@$6 05; to-day at $6 05@$6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 40	@$5 65
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is rather dull in fair demand at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 1,650 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine, $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour remains without sale. Sales 650 bbls. Extra at $6 05@$8 05 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet, at $5 60@$6 50 for superfine brands. Sales, 60 bbls. Corn Meal remains in fair supply and good demand at $5 45 for Jersey, $5 25@$5 35 for Marsh's Calorie, $5 90 for Parkin, $6 for Brandywine, and $5 85 for Atlantic Mills. Sales, this week, 3000 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand at $2 95@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is again very dull to-day, and quoted generally down 2c. ℔ bushel. Buyers are reluctant to operate freely at present, in view of the depression in the market for gold and the stringency in monies, which under circumstance is most discouraging to shippers. The receipts to-day have been moderate (56,273 bushels.) Sales since our last, 91,600 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 47@$1 55; the latter an extreme price for a small lot of very choice, bought to "fill up." Red Western at $1 37@$1 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 35@$1 37½, and a lot of seconly at $1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 38@$1 36; Chicago Spring at $1 31@$1 35, ℔ bushel, the market closing irregularly. Corn has been in less request, and has declined 1c. ℔ bushel, closing heavily with a down ward tendency. Sales (56,000 bushels) at $1 06@$1 07½, closing at $1 04@$1 05½, for Mixed Western in store and afloat, and $1 05@$1 07½@$1 07½ for White and Yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ℔ bushel. The available supply is extremely light; the current arrivals are unimportant. Oats have been depressed, and prices have again declined significantly, closing in favor of buyers. We quote Canada at 82c.@83c.; Western, 82½c.@83c., State at 82c.@83½c. ℔ bushel. Sales 95,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. Barley is in more demand and prices firmer at $1 40@$1 55 ℔ bushel; sales 37,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 51@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales were made of 4,000 bushels Peas at $1 ℔ bushel; and small lots of Beans at $2 60 for medium, and $2 80 for mixed marrowfats, ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at Tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of November, in the years indicated:

	1861. Canal opened, May 1	1862. May 1,	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,134,100	1,311,200	1,142,100
Wheat, bushels	23,777,200	27,574,800	17,314,300
Corn, bushels	20,044,200	19,391,200	20,405,600
Barley, bushels	1,542,700	1,438,100	1,866,400
Oats, bushels	4,628,800	4,499,000	8,582,900
Rye, bushels	701,700	737,400	353,700

HAY—North Rivers is in active demand and buoyant, at 1 15@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, and steady at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ lb.

HAVANA—Freights have been in brisk demand and quoted up to $2 75 M.

LIME—Is in good request at buoyant prices; Common Rockland, at $1 35, Glen's Falls Lump, at $1 35; Rockland Lump, at $1 60; and Jointa, at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

LEATHER—A parsimonious prevails for the principal kinds at full prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, chiefly for New-Orleans, at from 57c.@65c. ℔ gallon. Sales, by auction, 577 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@60½c., 200 bbls. Sugar House Syrups, at 56c.@72c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in request and quoted firm, including Solids Turpentine at $3 20@$3 25 ℔ gallon; Resin, $4 0@$5 5 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand to-day; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65. Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85@$2 05; Linseed $1 35@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $0 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 28c.@29c., Refined do. 50c.@52c. free, and 40c.@45c. in bond ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, and prices have been quoted firmer to-day. The inquiry has been mainly speculative. Sales have been made since our last of 9,850 bbls., at $17 75@$17 87½ for New Mess; $16 25@$16 30 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$16 for Rim Mess; $19 50@$19 75 for clear Mess; $12 75@$13 25 for Sour Mess, and $11 75@$12 50 (the latter rate for extra meadless) for Prime ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,000 bbls. Old Mess, for December delivery, part $16 75 ℔ bbl., buyer's option, and 1,000 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $15 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet at 7¾c.@10½c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c. here, ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet to-day. Sales 240 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28. India Mess, $30@$33 50 ℔ tierce. Sales, 850 tcs. Beef Hams $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Sales 60 bbls. Butter is in limited request, at 26c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy, at 11c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, including East India, at $7@$7 50, ℔ 100 lbs. Sales 3,000 bags.

SEEDS—Continue inactive and depressed. Clover, 10c.@10¾c. for old, and 12c.@12½c. for new, ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, at $2 75@$3; Timo hy, at $2 50@$2 65; Linseed, at $3 50@$3 60, ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Are in request and held with much firmness.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and quite firm, with sales reported, since our last, of 400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14c., Cuba at 12c.@13½c., and Porto Rico at 13c.@14¾c.; 1,150 boxes Havana part at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are selling freely at 14c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 270,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at steady prices; sales, since our last, 181 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@22c.; 62 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@32c.; 522 bales Havana at 80c.@95c.; 126 bales Cienfuegos on private terms, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 62½c.@63c., chiefly at 63c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker and rates steady to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 45,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 4d.@4½d. ℔ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 3d. ℔ tierce; 300 tcs. Lard, at 15s. ℔ ton, and, by steamer, 500 bbls. Apples, at 5s. ℔ bbl., and 2,750 pkgs. Provisions, part at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, 200 bbls. Pork, by steamer, 5s. ℔ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 750 pkgs. Provisions, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 22s. 6d. and 50s., respectively, ℔ ton; 50 bales Hops at 35s. ℔ lb. For Belfast, 50 tons heavy goods at 25s. ℔ ton. For Bremen, 100 tons of Logwood and 10 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s. ℔ ton, and 200 barrels Shoe Pegs, at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Nuevitas, a vessel with Shooks and Heads, at 40c.@45c. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 416 tons, to Cette, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50; one, 358 tons, same voyage, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50, and Extra Heavy do., $60; a Norwegian bark, 367 tons, same, Light Pipe Staves, $46, and extra heavy do., $60; a bark, 300 tons, to Cayenne, Pique, 4½ ℔ bal. gold; one, 406 tons, from a port in Maine to Vera Cruz, Lumber, $15; a brig, 269 tons, from Boston (short) to Arapiwall, Coal, $7; one, 224 tons, to Porto Rico, $1 ℔ bbl. to Antigua brig, 400 tons, to Cuba, Staves; a Norwegian brig, 395 tons, to Malaga and back; a Danish bark, 240 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro; a Hamburg brig, 300 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro, and back to New-York or Philadelphia, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'ton	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Nov. 14	Quebec	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	Naw-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Bilton	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Nov. 28	New York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Bilton	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Lonisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Locust Point	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Nov. 14	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Tybalt Cain	Nov. 14	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotia*, *via* Quebec, close to-day, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Germania*, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Locust Point* will close to-day, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America will close on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M. 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST.
believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.
It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 51 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.
No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye-Coffee, 9c.—6 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 236, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

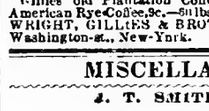
J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

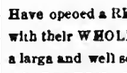
SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
The new self-feeding Base-Burning Stove
EXCELSIOR
Will give more heat, with one-third less coal, than any stove ever made.
Is adapted to parlors, offices, &c. One fire lasts an entire season; burns chestnut size coal, and no clinkers.
Those interested will do well to call and see one in operation at my store, No. 234 Water-st.
HARVEY KENNEDY,
Sole Agent for New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 208 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS,
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 208 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.



ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
made to order and inserted by
Drs. HAUCH & GOUGELMANN,
(from Paris.)
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

GRAPE VINES—FOREIGN AND NATIVE
Grape vines of unequaled quality and cheapness. The very great superiority of my vine has been proved by extensive trial in every State of the Union, and their unequaled cheapness will become clearly apparent to all who will take the trouble to make a little investigation.
Vines from one dollar and fifty cents to seventy-five dollars per dozen.
For all that pertains to vines and their cultivation, see catalogues, in which the whole subject, and the conditions of success, are clearly stated.
The grape, in its new varieties, has become our most important as well as most delightful fruit, and is more easily obtainable in abundance for family supply, and with greater certainty, than any other. Grapes superior in flavor and equal in beauty to those produced under glass by ordinary means, may be grown in the open air, and had for abundant use six and even seven months of the year, in excellent condition.
For descriptive catalogue, which every one who has ground in which to plant a vine will find advantage in reading, send two-cent stamp. C. W. GRANT,
Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.
P. S.—My Illustrated Catalogue contains fifty-two very large pages, with many fine engravings, accurately drawn from life, and is the most thorough, complete and instructive treatise on the vine that has been published in the English language, showing how to plant and manage vines in vineyard and garden, and how to obtain from a trellis of our best new varieties better results than can be produced with foreign vines under glass, without fire heat. It is now sent for three 3-cent stamps, but after the 5th of November the price will be fifteen cents. C. W. G.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 Mulberry-st., second door, between Prince and Spring sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge from its birth, or would bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress, the best of City reference given. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress to take care of two children; German, Scotch or American preferred. Call at No. 49 West 36th-st., for 2 days, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in nursing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable woman, of experience in sickness, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 81 East 30th-st., one door west of 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress and to do fine washing; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 293 West 36th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years of the best of City references. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; good City references can be given. Call or address for one day, at No. 166 3d-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to take care of grown children, as she will chamberwork and make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Unionco urt, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN HONest and competent woman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork if desired. Apply, during this week, at her present employer's, No. 57 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation by the week, as above; is an excellent seamstress; understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, and would make herself useful; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 4th-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, who has lived with the best of families in the City; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 West 33d-st., in the candy-store, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 169 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook in a respectable private family; the best of City reference given as to qualifications, character, &c.; she understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, bread and biscuit; would assist in washing and ironing, is willing and obliging; several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 38th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give the best City reference; also, a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and washing; is capable of doing both; has best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 389 9th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; would assist with washing if required; has the best of City reference given from her last employer. Apply at No. 46 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as cook in a private family, thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given to certify. Apply for two days at No. 105 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; good City reference. Address a note for two days at No. 241 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 239 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good reference given. Call at No. 276 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 218 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 123 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking and all its branches; the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, do general house work or chamberwork and waiting, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Scotch cook, is an excellent baker, understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Can be seen for three days at No. 390 2d-av., between 21th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 26th and 31st sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style and is an excellent baker; wages $9. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family or by a person acquainted with all kinds of needlework, embroidery and crocheting; can also cut and make children's clothing; has a new sewing machine, and is a good operator; references given. Address B. L., A. New-York Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, 433 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with children; has good City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 339 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or washing in a private family; can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 481 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and has best of City testimonials from her last employer, where she has lived six years. Apply at No. 232 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid; can do ladies' fine washing and ironing; understands fluting; best of City references given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork, to do fine washing; understands finting, &c., thoroughly; has the highest testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 308 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young girl, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands French finting and polishing in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference for 4 years from her last place. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 588 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at 197 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as first-class waitress, or has no objection to do chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 385 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a woman to do general housework in a small family; a woman with good reference may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 103 West 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Situation wanted by a respectable woman to do general housework or as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 22d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY an honest, tidy girl, who lives in a gentleman's family in town, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will make herself generally useful, wages not so much as object. Apply at No. 152 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a permanent situation; can cut, fit and trim dresses perfectly, and do fine sewing; can give the best of City reference. Address a note to No. 226 East 30th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for two respectable American young women, one as good cook, and will assist in the washing, the other as competent chambermaid and fine washer or seamstress; fully competent and obliging; no objections to the country; have the best of reference. Apply for 3 days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine finting neatly done; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Call or address LAUNDRESS, No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 149 Grand-st., 20 years established, continues to keep first-class servants, for City or country, of all nations; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework; also coachmen, useful men, &c.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young man, as clerk or light porter; understands book-keeping and business in general; was seven years with his last employer; large salary not so much an object as a permanent engagement; would accept of any berth where the services of a strictly temperate and attentive man are required; good City reference furnished. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class references. Address GENERAL ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 246 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, who has had long experience in first-class families, and thoroughly understands the cars of horses and carriages, wants a situation as coachman to a good family in the City; is strictly sober, honest and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married man as coachman; is a careful driver; has lived with the most respectable families in the City and Brooklyn for the past fifteen years; leaves last place on account of employer selling out; can produce the best City reference from last place. Address J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a sober and steady man that has cared horses and drove for sixteen years, and can give the best of reference from his places. Inquire at 35 and 37 West 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a man of long experience in the old country and in this; can produce the best of City references for capability and sobriety. Can be seen for 2 days at Mr. Waters' saddlery store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, or address J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant man as coachman; is a competent driver and good groom; perfectly understands the care of horses, and everything in connection with the situation; strictly temperate and of good character, which his testimonials will prove. Address W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, and is an excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, as coachman, gardener and farmer; is a good careful driver, and understands the care of horses in every respect; has the best of City references. Address J. F., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener by a married man without family; best City reference can be given from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 9 Spring-st. for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who has had several years' experience; has the best of testimonials as to character, &c.; no objection to go to the country. Call or address L. G., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman in either City or country; has first-class recommendations from his last employers, and shall be willing and obliging. Address No. 1,106 Broadway, Mr. Sterling's, saddler, between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly and is a careful driver; can produce good references; would prefer the country. Address J. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who is a good groom and a careful driver, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended. Address T. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a single man; can give satisfactory City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 80 and 82 West 24th-st., for two days, or address T. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as coachman; has long experience in this City; has lived with first-class families in the City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's carriage factory.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A COACHMAN, (married man,) one that understands the care and management of horses and a good driver; must know how to milk a cow and willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 36 Peck-slip.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotchman, (married,) thoroughly competent in every respect, with the best of City reference as to good moral character and ability. Address COACHMAN, at store No. 26 Cedar-st.

AS GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation in the City as Groom, who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man; is willing to make himself generally useful, and take care of a horse and drive it required. Can be seen at W. ELLIOTT'S seed-store, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Can milk and would take care of a horse for the winter. Address M. O., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a steady, active, single middle-aged man; has lived five years in a respectable family in the City, wages no object if a good situation offers. Address R. F., No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st., ladies' shoe-store.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, between the ages of 19 and 20, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Inquire at No. 155 West 16th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN wishes a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Inquire at No. 155 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WANTED.—Several active, energetic salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with the business, will find good openings by addressing, with references, Box No. 3,013 Post-office.

A GARDENER

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JUDITH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THRICE MARRIED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL—THE MOTTO, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EANANI.

DODWORTH'S HALL—READINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

That the entire rebel infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last, leaving only reconnoitering bands of STUART'S cavalry on this side to cover the front, seems now to be positively ascertained. The recrossing was less tardy than it might have been in consequence of the dashing movements of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, who made waspish attacks upon the rebel rear guard at Stevensburgh, and drove it into its intrenchments across the Rapidan. The enemy's force is represented by citizens of Stevensburgh to have been twice the number of KILPATRICK'S, and the retreat was disgraceful. The main body of the rebel army is now said to be encamped at Gordonsville, and there are abundant evidences of its intention to make Winter quarters between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. The road to Stevensburgh on both sides is bordered by carefully-constructed huts in number sufficient to accommodate 50,000 men. Our cavalry are south of the Rapidan in force, reconnoitering the enemy's position, and from their best information, LEE'S army, exclusive of cavalry, does not exceed 30,000 men. Gen. MEADE has issued an order congratulating the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock.

We have reports by way of Memphis of further operations of the rebel guerrillas on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; but the damage they have done will speedily be repaired. There is also a report that the rebels burned the little town of Iuka, after its evacuation by Gen. SHERMAN.

It was reported a few days since that two of Gen. BURNSIDE'S outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the enemy, and a portion of two regiments captured. We are now informed that the disaster occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins County, Tennessee, 15 miles from Knoxville, and that we lost four cannon and 600 men. Gen. BURNSIDE makes no mention of the number of killed and wounded. His main army still remains where it was when this attack was made, and is considered to be in an impregnable position. Considering the activity of the Army of the Potomac and the menacing attitude of the Army of the Cumberland, the concentration of a superior rebel force in East Tennessee is scarcely probable, but the rebels are exceedingly anxious to repossess themselves of that important region, the tame relinquishment of which they have never ceased to lament. Their most desparate efforts, it is believed, Gen. BURNSIDE will be enabled to thwart.

Gen MEADE'S detailed report of the battle of Gettysburgh, dated Oct. 1, was officially promulgated at Washington yesterday, and has been telegraphed to us by our special correspondent. It gives as a reason for the delay in making it the failure of receiving the reports of several of the corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in battle, and says: "The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburgh, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying report, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing—in all, 23,186." Gen. MEADE adds his tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole of the army, officers and men.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a number of well-known Fourth Ward politicians met at a porter-house known as the "Nicoll Shades," situated at No. 48 Madison-street. After drinking and discussing politics awhile, a fight with pistols was commenced, during which a young man named JOHN CUSICK was shot dead—the ball passing through the region of the heart. Two men, named JAMES WHITE and THOMAS BROWN, were immediately arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, on the charge of having committed the murder. An inquest was held on the body of CUSICK last evening, which resulted in fixing the charge of murder on WHITE. BROWN is held as an accessary. The affair has created much excitement throughout that neighborhood.

It is especially important just now that clergymen, in marrying a couple, should not neglect to give a certificate of the marriage, or to make a registration of it. In the case of the death of a soldier, the widow must have a certificate of marriage before she can receive a pension. A New-Jersey paper, in speaking of this subject, as it respects that State, says: "Upon searching the records within the past year for marriages, nearly half the unfortunate widows have been turned away with the remark: 'The clergyman performing the ceremony has *neglected* to comply with the law.'"

Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and is in command of a division of the State forces, with headquarters at Rome or Kingston.

The report of the capture of Arkadelphia, Ark., has been confirmed. It was taken by Col. CALDWELL, on the 20th ult. He destroyed a large powder mill and a quantity of stores, and took a number of PRICE'S men prisoners.

The panic in the Stock market was renewed on the Street early yesterday morning, but at the Exchange Board, in the afternoon, there was a decided rally of 2½@3 ₩ cent., and a further subsequent rise on the Street. The market for Money worked easier. Gold steady at 145½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in generally yesterday, though the tendency of prices was decidedly downward. The main business in Provisions was transacted in Pork and Lard; the former closing more firmly. Groceries were in less request. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Cotton was dull and heavy. Lathe, Lime and Spirits Turpentine were attracting more attention and were advancing. Boots and Shoes were in moderate request; the auction sale passed off with considerable spirit, considering the lateness of the season. The freight market exhibited more activity. The changes in other articles were not important.

Speed on the Volunteering—The Responsibility of Gov. Seymour.

The State of Indiana has already more than half raised her quota under the last call of the President, and the residue will be ready in about two weeks.

The State of New-York has not yet raised a regiment in response to that Proclamation.

This contrast is scandalous enough in itself. It is tenfold more so in view of the other fact that Indiana had completely met the previous call of the President, and even furnished a considerable surplus, while New-York was, and still is, behind in a deficiency not less than forty-seven thousand on that same previous call, so that the entire number of soldiers due from our State is not less than *one hundred and eight thousand.*

To what is this vast difference attributable? Certainly not to any difference in patriotism. We will not admit for a moment that the masses of the people of New-York are inferior to those of Indiana, or any other State, in devotion to the country. There is probably no State which has derived such immense advantage from the Union as the "Empire State," and not one which has a greater interest in its preservation. Nor can the difference be owing to any difference in the character of the population. That difference is all in favor of New-York. Our cities have a far greater proportion of that floating population from which soldiers can be drawn with least derangement of industry; and, also, vastly more wealth available for bounties in encouragement of enlistments.

The difference is principally due to the fact that Indiana has a Governor of preëminent devotion to the cause, and signal executive ability, while New-York has not. Gov. MORTON, from the beginning of the war, has made the military efficiency and honor of his State his *prime business.* Under the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, in three days he not only raised, armed, equipped and clothed the six regiments, which was the quota of the State, but tendered twenty in addition. And when these were not accepted by the Government, he mustered them into the State service, put them in camp, drilled them, until the time came when the Government was glad to take them. When the Government had no first-class arms, Gov. MORTON caused the State to supply them, which, always secured the Indiana soldiers the post of honor in the field. Besides, by constant personal visits to the regiments in service, he saw for himself that every want was promptly supplied. Permanent agents were established at all the principal points to devote special attention to the care of the soldiers, and an agent was placed in Washington whose special business it was to collect back pay, pensions, and other claims for discharged volunteers. To keep alive the spirit of volunteering, Gov. MORTON appointed committees of prominent men in every Congressional District, County and Township, assigned the proper quota to each, induced Country Boards to make additional appropriations for bounties, and, by personal visitation, whenever there was any slackness, excited the popular heart to the right patriotic pitch. He has carried out this method so energetically that even the Southern parts of the State, where Copperheadism very largely prevails, has been all the while kept square up to its line of military duty.

The result of this regular system of stimulating enlistments, and of taking the best possible care of the soldiers when enlisted, has been seen from the beginning in the signal promptness and efficiency which have marked all the military history of Indiana from the beginning of the war. The quota of that State, under the first call for 75,000, was six regiments. No less than twenty were tendered in three days. The National Government declining to receive more than six, the remainder were mustered into the State service, put into camp, drilled, and were completely ready for the field when afterward called for. Before the Secretary of War stopped recruiting last year, Indiana had put no less that sixty-three regiments in the field. When KIRBY SMITH advanced on Cincinnati, Gov. MORTON completed the organization of twenty-four regiments, mustered, armed, equipped them, and sent them into Kentucky—all within the short space of one week. When MORGAN invaded the State last Summer, though all the National troops in the State had just been sent off, in thirty-six hours 62,000 militia were offered; and of these 32,000 were accepted, armed, equipped, and were dispatched forthwith after the invader. Indiana supplied soldiers enough to escape the first draft, and Gov. MORTON tendered the President fifteen thousand additional troops as a bonus. Fifteen new regiments will be ready in a fortnight, which will more than meet the last call of the President. Moreover, several of the old regiments are to be brought home and recruited up to their original strength, while large details are to be sent to other regiments in the field which are reduced below the minimum. While many other States have sent most of their regiments into the field at a minimum, Indiana has always made it a point to fill her regiments to the maximum of 1,048. Her regiments now in the service number 119, and in three weeks they will number 134. Such is the record of a State that has had the benefit of wholesouled, clear-sighted, firm-handed Executive command.

It may be true that Gov. SEYMOUR has neither the heart nor the head to accomplish a work of this sort in the great State of New-York. It requires a master spirit, both in respect to earnestness and ability. But so far as our Governor has the capacity, we adjure him to put it to the extremest tension for the eight weeks that remain, and, if possible, save the State from the dishonor of another compulsory draft. No public man in the country has opposed such a draft more bitterly than he. Therefore, he is under not only a public but a personal obligation to do his utmost to supply the quota of the State from volunteering. The degree of success will depend largely upon his fidelity. For the month since the Proclamation was issued he has been apparently almost inactive. He must devote the two months that remain to the most vigorous and best-directed activity, or there will be a failure that will bring humiliation both upon him and the State.

Organization of Labor Among the Freedmen.

The meeting held on Monday evening, under the auspices of the "Freedmen's Relief Association," must have at least convinced the public of one thing—the pressing need of *organization* in regard to the freed blacks. The principal speaker of the evening, coming directly with authority from Gen. GRANT, stated that thousands and thousands of slave-women and children, together with infirm old men, were scattered about on the banks of the Mississippi, in rough camps, under no supervision, suffering from sickness, exposure and often hunger, and dying away in startling numbers. Their camps or settlements had no sanitary police; they were unprovided with proper clothing or medical attendance; they depended for food on the charity of the army officers, and no machinery for providing them with regular work had been contrived. Among all the dreadful scenes which have accompanied this war, probably none have exceeded in pathos and suffering some of those displayed in the "freedmen's camps," on the banks of the Mississippi.

And it must be remembered that for the peculiar misfortunes of these wretched families, the nation is not only remotely but proximately responsible. In the little companies of refugees which continually entered our lines, there were a sufficient number of able-bodied men to have supported both the infirm and the children. But the military exigencies required the services of the men, and they were forced or received into the army. As a natural consequence, their families were left dependent on public support. Still, even with this unfortunate result of our invasion, there need have been no absolute pauperism or suffering, had there been any proper organization for the care and management of these poor people. They were left, however, to the chance mercies of the officers and men of the armies, and the only directors placed over them, we believe, were certain chaplains, who, whatever their disposition, had, of course, no police or sanitary powers and no authority to organize labor. Gen. GRANT, like a true soldier, has always shown himself most humane and considerate toward these unfortunate refugees; but what can a General, at the head of a hundred thousand men, in face of the enemy, do in the management and settlement of some of the most intricate social questions—that is, the proper treatment of poverty and the care of the myriads of these black castaways?

If we hear correctly, there has been, throughout the whole country, a state of things among the freedmen only a little less grievous than that in Mississippi. And the reason is palpable. The whole subject at present rests upon the War Department. When we remember that on this branch of the Administration are laid the burdens of organizing, arming, officering, directing in march and action, and feeding an army of nearly a million of men, scattered over thousands of miles of territory, we can understand how little time or thought can be spared for the management of emancipated slaves. Yet the honor of the nation—not to speak of any sentiment of humanity—is involved in the proper care of these poor freedmen, and in the best possible preparation being offered them for a state of liberty.

Our proclamations and our armies have given them freedom, and we have no right now, when they have fled to us for refuge, to suddenly abandon them.

Various plans, as we understand, are before the Government for the proper organization of labor among the freed slaves—for it must be remembered that this is not mainly a question of the relief of suffering, but of the education to industry and productive labor. The Emancipation Commission have proposed, we believe, to the Department, a system of local Superintendents under a National Superintendent, who shall have charge of the sanitary condition, moral welfare and industry of all the freedmen of the country—the whole, we suppose, to be responsible directly to the Secretary of War. Of the details of this plan, we are not as yet advised.

At the meeting on Monday evening, it was proposed, on the other hand, by prominent citizens, to make an earnest effort at Washington for the formation of a "Bureau of Emancipation," to be supported by the nation, which shall have charge of all matters reletive to emancipated slaves.

Of the two plans, if they are reported correctly, we should incline to the latter, as more likely to bring about a thorough reform and system in the general management of the freed negroes. At all events, *some* system or organization is needed in the matter, and the sooner it is entered upon, the better for the fame of the nation, and for the condition of these unfortunate refugees. We trust that the new "Bureau," above all things, will not fall into the hands of some enterprising politician, who has "served the party," but will be managed by a man or men who are conversant with the practical treatment of pauperism, and with the organization of industry in other fields. Then we may fairly hope for a prosperous and easy change by this immense class of laborers from a state of dependence to one of self-supporting industry.

The Central Railroad.

The election for officers of the Central Railroad takes place on the 4th of next month, and in anticipation of that event, the present managers have issued the following circular to stockholders:

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1863.

In accordance with usage, I inclose the form of a proxy for the annual election of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, to be held in this city on the 9th day of December next. To stockholders who do not expect to be present, the propriety of appointing a proxy is respectfully suggested. *When no preferences existed, Erastus Corning, one of the Directors and President of the Company, and John V. L. Pruyn, also one of its Directors, have heretofore been appointed by most of the stockholders.* A blank has been left in the form for any name which may be preferred, and those in print may be stricken out.

The proxy if returned to me will be delivered without delay. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

This is strictly "in accordance with usage,"—and the usual result has been that the old officers have been reelected. It would seem to be time that some new "usage" should be introduced in this matter. It is scarcely reasonable to expect that stockholders in a railroad which is universally known to do an enormous business and to receive a much larger income than any other in the country, should be content with *seven* per cent. dividends, when nearly every other prosperous road is dividing nearly twice that amount of profits, or that they will be permanently satisfied with such an administration.

But besides this, the political prostitution of this road has become too flagrant and notorious to escape observation. It enters openly, and without the slightest attempt at concealment, into every political canvas, wields all its power and influence against the Government, and in every case where the contest is close, decides the political character and complexion of the State of New-York. This is a gross and intolerable abuse of powers never conferred for such a purpose. Free trains are always run for Democratic meetings at the expense of stockholders, and the patronage of the concern is remorselessly used in the same interest. It is not reasonable to expect very large dividends when the resources of the road are thus wasted on political projects on the one hand, and on contracts to officers and their favorites on the other.

Whether any reform in this matter is possible, we have no means of knowing. But we do know that many very large stockholders are utterly dissatisfied with the present management of affairs, and are very desirous of a change. Why cannot they have a meeting and act in concert on the subject? It would seem to be prudent, at all events, to *withhold their proxies* until they know more of the shape which the movement is likely to take.

Campaigning in the Southwest.

Gen. GRANT'S victory at Fort DONELSON carried his army to the southern limit of the State of Tennessee; his battle at Shiloh carried his army to Vicksburgh; his triumph at Vicksburgh opened the Mississippi River, and ended the war in its Valley. We believe that his next campaign, in his new field of operations, will put a period to the war in its grand features in the entire Southwest; and that it will do even more than this. Each of the previous campaigns has covered a gigantic space, and the next campaign bears upon a region equally vast with any of the past.

Atlanta is usually spoken of as the next objective of Gen. GRANT; and it is, doubtless, his next immediate objective from Chattanooga: but with an army of such magnitude as he now has under his control, and will presently have in hand, and before many moons, will have all ready for action—with an invitation spread out before him to a campaign at once gigantic and decisive—we imagine that in looking down from the mountains, his comprehensive eye sweeps as far as Augusta and Montgomery, and sees in these the points, possession of which will give him control of all the Confederacy west of the Santee River. Were Atlanta in his possession, it would be difficult for him to remain there long, if there were a rebel army in Central Georgia or Northern Alabama, on account of his great distance from his base and the impossibility of supplying his army from that neighborhood. But were he at Augusta or at Montgomery—and we believe he has a force large enough to defeat the rebel army and capture and hold both of these places—he would very soon have new lines of communication and new bases of supplies established on the Atlantic coast and on the coast of the Mexican Gulf. The capture of Augusta would involve the possession of the Savannah River, and the speedy fall of the City of Savannah; for GRANT would be able to approach the latter stronghold in the rear and lay siege to it, if necessary; and a city besieged is, in military parlance, a city taken. This accomplished and GRANT'S base of supplies would be transferred from the interior to the seaboard. Steamboats ascend the Savannah River as high as Augusta; and his army, planted there, would at once open his own communications and cut all those of the rebels. The rebel forces that might remain would be under every possible disadvantage, while he could operate upon South Carolina or Georgia with the greatest facility.

We may digress from our main argument far enough to say that in this way also the knotty and heretofore insoluble problem of *Charleston* would be solved. The attempt to take that stronghold from the front has proved a wearisome, expensive and discouraging, though fortunately not very bloody, job; but GRANT once at Augusta, Charleston would be flanked, and like Savannah, might be besieged, which, in strict terms, it is not now, and never yet has been. Those rebels and others who allege that Charleston can never be taken, may look at the map and draw what comfort they can from the statements we are making.

The other ultimate objective point of Gen. GRANT, Montgomery, to his right, is not less fundamental, nor of less consequence, than Augusta. If one-half of his army, or one of his armies, should strike in that direction from Chattanooga and Atlanta, gains of about the same nature would be achieved as in the other instance. Mobile, the only great city on the Gulf not in our possession, would be taken in flank and rear, and would necessarily have to succumb—if it do not succumb to Gen. BANKS long before GRANT makes his advance—and thus another base on the coast, and another line of communication by the Alabama River, would be opened to the Union Army of the West.

Augusta and Montgomery once ours, and the Savannah and Alabama Rivers in our hands, what, we again ask, could the rebels do, on a large scale, outside of Virginia and Carolina? The backbone of the rebellion would not only be broken—*that* is done long since—but the concern would be disemboweled, and there would only be the monster head left of it at Richmond. A rebel newspaper, in referring recently to our advance in Georgia, alluded not very elegantly to the region in which we were operating as the "*guts* of the Confederacy," and JEFF. DAVIS in a late speech designated that as the *heart* of his territory. We don't care which of these figures the rebels may choose; but we know that it is fatal to pierce either of the parts referred to.

The rebels, it is true, may force Gen. GRANT to battle before he is ready to enter upon such a campaign as we have drawn out; and he may have gains or losses of greater or less magnitude; but such a campaign would, in many respects, be in keeping with those which Gen. GRANT has previously planned and won.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

NUPTIALS OF MISS KATE CHASE.

The approaching marriage of Miss CHASE and Senator SPRAGUE, is the subject of much gentle gossip. The value of the gifts is estimated at over sixty thousand dollars. They will be displayed after the ceremony. The wealthy mercantile connections of the young Rhode Island Senator, have been generously profuse in their testimonials to the bride. The ceremony will take place at 8½ P. M., and the public reception will last from 9 to 12 o'clock. Accommodations for forty guests from the City of Providence alone, have been engaged at Willard's.

MORE NAVAL PRIZES.

The Navy Department have official notice of the capture of the rebel steamer *Cornubia* by the *Niphon* and *James Adger*, on the 11th inst.; also of the steamer *R. E. Lee*, by the *James Adger*, on the 9th; also of the steamer *Ella and Anna*, by the *Niphon*, on the same day. All of these were inward bound to Wilmington with stores and ammunition.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

THE DISCHARGE OF MINERS.

The official *Army Gazette* says: "The intimation made in several of the daily newspapers, that the Secretary of War has communicated through the Adjutant-General a modification of the order in reference to the discharge of minors from military service by civil Courts, is founded in error. No such modification has been made or communicated."

CHANGE IN THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. EDGERTON, Commissary U. S. A., who had charge of the procurement of the immense supplies of food required for the sustenance of the Army of the Potomac, ever since its organization, has left this city for St. Louis, to which post he has been transferred. His successor here is Capt. BALL, who has long been Chief of the Commissary at Alexandria.

THE QUOTA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The quota of troops for the District of Columbia, under the recent call of President LINCOLN, is 2,730, to which colored troops will be credited.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STEAMER HERALD.

The prize steamer *Herald*, captured off the coast of North Carolina, by the steamer *Calypso*, arrived here to-day.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, in a communication to the War Department, dated Natchez, says it is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that part of the river banks covered by leased plantations, extending for seventy-five miles above Vicksburgh; which shows the importance to commerce of living the river with a loyal population. He says that on the 15th of October the gathering of cotton was in full operation. The experiment adopted hastily and from necessity, with many misgivings of employing freedmen at wages on leased plantations, he now regards as a complete success.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. SCOTT has been ordered to the command of the *De Soto*. Commander STANLEY has been ordered on duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Commander D. LYNCH has been detached from the Beaufort Station, and ordered to the command of the ordnance ship *St. Lawrence*. Lieut.-Commander QUEEN has been ordered to the command of the *Wyalusing*.

APPOINTMENT OF A COLORED CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. M. TURNER, colored, pastor of the Israel Bethel Church in Washington, has been appointed Chaplain of the First Regiment United States colored troops, now in South Carolina. He is the first colored minister who had been commissioned Chaplain.

Fine Arts.

The piece of honor at GOUPIL'S pleasant hive of art—where Mr. KNOEDLER presides with a frank heartiness and a genial diligence that are irresistible—has been once more surrendered to a native artist. In this instance it is the worthy President of the National Academy of Design, Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGDON, who occupies it. A famous picture of his, called "Mercy's Dream," has returned to the land of its invention, and challenges anew the admiration which it obtained in a cruder form, more than twenty years ago. The present painting is the ripe realization of an early fancy. So far back as 1841, Mr. HUNTINGDON had given ideal shape to JOHN BUNYAN'S dream of Mercy and the Angel. There was a certain completeness about the picture even then, which pleased the public, and it was suggested that it should be engraved. Mr. HUNTINGDON, with a keener eye to the defects of his handiwork than to its beauties, determined to repaint the work before submitting it to the burin of the engraver. Seventeen years later this determination was carried out. It is the "Mercy's Dream" of 1858 that we now have an opportunity of seeing. The work, we may add, has been engraved, and the disposition of the engravings has been intrusted to Mr. JOHN MCCLURE, who is also the grand chamberlain of the picture, and performs all the essential courtesies between it and the public.

Angels are a little out of fashion now. Luminous and heavily winged immortals no longer step from opaque clouds to hold communion with creatures of baser texture, and lead them to fields of light and glory. Allegory of all kinds is at a discount; perhaps because the world is material in its ideas and goes to common schools; perhaps because art is drifting steadily out of the "dim religious light" of the Church, into the fuller blaze of day. The angels of the present day are those rather expensive divinities who meet us on the threshold of a brown-stone mansion, and go with us to the opera and even to DELMONICO'S if we press them. An artist now only looks to Heaven for an atmosphere, and is not content with that, unless it is diabolically fierce and threatening. The subject of Mr. HUNTINGDON'S picture belongs distinctly to a past period of art, as does JOHN BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress" to a defunct style of literature; but of that period it is so admirable a specimin that we may—although not partial to angels except on the stoop or in DELMONICO'S—regret that it is past. There are many admirable points in Mr. HUNTINGDON'S production, and if originality of invention does not happen to be one of them, we certainly shall not blame the artist. Would that we had more young men, who, in the first blush of their powers, could conceive such works! A few words are needed to explain the picture. Mercy is represented in the vicinity of the "solitary place" bemoaning in a sort of pious rapture the hardness of her heart; an angel is seen descending to her with a message of peace, and holding in his hand a crown of glory. This is the composition; there is nothing in it to draw the attention from the consideration of the two figures, both of which are admirable. The influence of good models and creditable ambition is distinctly discernable in the attitude of Mercy, and in the care that has been bestowed on the lower part of the figure of the angel. Of the two characters the latter is, perhaps the richest in suggestiveness. The angel hovers over Mercy, and bends lovingly to greet her with words of consolation. There is wonderful luminousness in the air, and a mysterious sustaining power, neither of which seem to be overtaxed by this very marked and beautiful figure, the flutter of whose pinions we can almost hear, and whose descent is, as it were, visible to us. Mercy is depicted in a highly receptive and beatific condition. Her face glows with religious longing, and her frame dilates with dreamy expectation. If there is nothing very novel in all this, there is certainly something very charming. For the rest we have only to add that the coloring is ripe and generous; and the mechanical treatment worthy of the President of our National Academy. There is a perfection in the drawing of the figures which cannot be too highly commended. If we had professional models in this country, we should express the hope that it would stimulate younger artists to renewed efforts in the grand department of their noble profession, but as we have not, it is unnecessary to expand on the subject. What *may* be studied is the tone of the picture; the harmony which pervades the whole; the large and healthy knowledge of effect which it displays, and lastly and mostly, the superb feeling for color which has given Mr. HUNTINGDON his great and merited reputation, and is here literally demonstrated.

The etching of "Mercy's Dream" is exhibited by Mr. MCCLURE. The engraving is on the eve of completion, and it may fairly be inferred that the work will be a new credit to Mr. BARLOW, the eminent English engraver, into whose hands the picture was intrusted. If the public desires to see what this gentleman can accomplish, it can readily gratify the inclination by descending to Mr. KNOEDLER, who has many of the proofs and all the prints of his successes.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Maestro PERI'S opera of "Judith"—produced here last evening by Mr. MAERTZEK—was a complete success. It has points of broad excellence that are calculated to please the multitude, and smaller ones which will satisfy the more *exigeant* taste of the profession. One of its greatest recommendations is that it introduces all the admirable artists of Mr. MAERTZEK'S troupe. There are opportunities for Mme. MEDORI, for Mlle. SULZER, for Signor MAZZOLENI, for Signor BELLINI, and for Signor BLAGHI—a quintette which can hardly be excelled—which they used to the best advantage. To this circumstance, and the excellence of the music and *mise en scene*, may be ascribed the very complete success of the work. It will be repeated, we presume, on an early day, and we shall then take the opportunity of dwelling more fully on its merits.

On Friday, (to-morrow,) BELLINI'S opera of "La Somnambula" will be given, with Miss KELLOGG in her admirable rôle of *Amina*.

CONCERT.—The concert at the "Church of the Puritans," (Dr. CHEEVER'S,) which was to take place this evening, has unavoidably been postponed to Thursday evening, Nov. 19. The following artists will assist: Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. GEORGE CROMWELL, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. S. B. MILLS. Conductor, Mr. A. DISPECKER.

Extra Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

GOV. ANDREW'S MESSAGE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Extra Session of the Massachusetts Legislature assembled at noon to-day.

Gov. ANDREW, in his message, reviews the legislative acts regarding bounties for recruits, and says:

"It has been represented to me by officers engaged in the recruiting service, as well as by many citizens and magistrates, that these bounties do not offer sufficient pecuniary inducements to enable the required number to be raised within the two months which scarcely remain to us.

At the request of several municipal governments and of divers patriotic and public-spirited people of the Commonwealth, I have therefore called together the General Court for the single and special purpose of devising means to secure the contingent of volunteers assigned to Massachusetts, and to take such action in the premises as in its wisdom may be found expedient."

In relation to volunteering Gov. ANDREW says:

"I am prepared, therefore, to assist in committing the Commonwealth to a policy for the payment of regular wages to the Massachusetts Volunteers in addition to all other pay, allowances, bounties and advantages hitherto enjoyed."

The employment of colored soldiers is strongly advocated in the Address, and the bravery of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment in making the assault upon Fort Wagner is eloquently referred to in proof of their fitness for infantry service.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

In the Legislature to-day the Governor's Address was referred to a special Legislative Committee, which met immediately after the House adjourned. A bill was introduced proposing to give all soldiers who hereafter enlist or reinlist $20 per month from the State Treasury, instead of the bounties now offered. Action upon this proposition was deferred until to-morrow.

The Strikes in Boston.

No satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Navy-yard workmen, and the strike still continues.

The boiler and iron-plate workers in East Boston are still on the strike, their employers refusing to pay the wages demanded.

The Conscription Act Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Judges LOWRIE, WOODWARD and THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburgh—being a majority of the Court—gave a decision on Monday relative to certain drafted men, in effect declaring the Conscription act unconstitutional.

New-Jersey Courts.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The United States Court is in session. Two men, named SMITH and VAN BUREN, were tried for enticing soldiers to desert, and were both acquitted.

An argument is going on in the Court of Chancery in the case of the joint Companies against the Delaware Bay Railroad, for violation of exclusive privilege of the joint Companies.

The State Election.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Official returns of the vote in Onondaga County give DEPEW a majority of 2,468.

ODGENSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The official vote of St. Lawrence County gives DEPEW 9,021, and ST. JOHN 3,424.

FROM CURACOA.—The bark *Venus*, which arrived yesterday from Curacoa, brings 28 packages of silver—about $50,000—and a valuable cargo of furs and cochineal. The *Venus* left Curacoa on the 23d ult. Her news will be found in another column.

A Letter from Peter Cooper.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

MOST RESPECTED SIR: Since I last had the honor to address you in January 1862, the courage, skill and perseverance manifested by you in your efforts to maintain and defend our Union of States, with all their rightful authority and power, has commanded my heartfelt gratitude, confidence and respect.

Your efforts to bring back the rebel States to accept the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, with the general course of your Administration, have compelled me to believe that there is nothing that you have sought and desired so much, as to know and apply the best means to secure a lasting and honorable peace, and to overcome with the least possible expense of life and treasure, a rebellion that embodies in itself the sum of all that is vile.

It would have been too much to expect from any human being that such a complication of difficulties and dangers as those you have encountered should have been met and overcome without errors and mistakes as to the best means to restore peace to our country.

Our Union of States, which has from the commencement of the Government continued to spread its protecting shield over all the rights reserved to each of the individual States, can never be abandoned to the despotism of Slavery, or the heresy of secession, while there is life and power to maintain and defend it.

In my letter I endeavored to show that nothing but the corrupting power of buying and selling human beings could ever so far demoralize a people as to cause them to deluge a nation in blood, in order to perpetuate an institution that enslaves thousands of their own children.

It must be apparent to all who desire the preservation of the Union that the slaves who now cultivate the fields, and who perform a large portion of the mechanical labor of the South, are as much a power to be met and overcome as the rebel armies that are now doing their utmost to spread death and desolation over our country.

I believe with you, that it is impossible for a people who are determined to perpetuate Slavery at the expense of all the horrors of a civil war, to continue to hold slaves and live in peace with a Government having its foundation on the equal and inalienable rights of men.

In relation to the propriety of the employment of negroes as a war measure or means to conquer the rebellion, I fear the greatest mistakes of the war have been made.

It has taken time to educate the people to see and feel the absolute necessity of attacking the rebellion in the only way by which it can be speedily and effectually overcome, and at the same time extinguish a cause of national sorrow, demoralization and disgrace.

You have with great propriety asked the question, "Why should negroes do anything for us it we will do nothing for them?" You have rightly said that "If they stake their lives for us they must be promoted by the strongest motives." The correctness and wisdom of that opinion cannot be called in question.

It is greatly to be deplored that the Government, and so many people of the North, with some of the officers of the army, have been so slow to perceive and adopt the only effectual means, which is to use the negroes as a power by which this terrible war of rebellion can be put down.

Those who have sympathised with rebels know their importance, and have uniformly raised a clamor against their use, and every measure calculated to strengthen our own Government, or to strike the rebellion in its weakest place.

It is cause of astonishment to all who realize the fact that this desolating war is now carried on against us by less than one-third of the inhabitants of the United States. This is rendered still more astonishing when we remember that more than one-half of this one-third now left within the limit of the rebel States are our friends, and have been at times ready and anxious to aid us so soon as their safety and freedom could be secured.

I believe that the war of rebellion would have been short, if, at the commencement of the struggle, a decided policy in relation to the employment of negroes could have been adopted and sustained by the people of the North.

It should have been a policy promising freedom, protection, and a soldier's bounty to all able-bodied slaves of rebels who would enlist to defend the Union, the Constitution, and the laws which made us a nation. It should have been a policy defined by a proclamation to be constantly kept before the people, setting forth the fact that the Government of the United States have been compelled, in the most reluctant self-defence, to adopt these measures, to meet in actual war those States now in open rebellion against all the rightful authority and power of the Nation, thereby forcing on the Government the painful necessity of using all means known in civilized warfare in order to put down a combination of wicked men who aim to destroy the Union and to build upon its ruins a Government where "property shall own labor," and of which the corner-stone shall be the enslavement of millions of human beings.

Our National Government, after having organized all the public lands into Territorial Governments, with the right to engraft Slavery upon them all whenever the people of any State shall so elect, and after passing by an almost unanimous vote in Congress a resolution declaring that the Government had an intention or desire to interfere with Slavery in any manner where it was then legally held, further demonstrate the sincerity of the Government by proposed amendment to the Constitution in order to put it forever out of the power of Congress to interfere with Slavery within the States.

All these efforts failed to satisfy the people of the South, whose present Vice-President, when in the Convention of Secessionists, defied their body to show a single act of the General Government that was intended to oppress or injure the people of the South, whose leading men had long before determined on a dissolution of the Union, for no better reason than the one stated by JOHN C. CALHOUN more than thirty years ago. He then said their system of Slavery was an aristocratic system, and that they were an aristocratic people, and that so long as they could control the action of the General Government they would remain in it, but when they could not, they would break it up.

This they are now trying to do by any and all means in their power.

To prevent them from bringing upon our country and the world such a calamity, our Government will be fully justified in holding out every inducement to slaves of rebels to join our army to fight for their freedom and independence. The policy of employing the negroes in our defence, if I am not mistaken, is demanded by the highest interests of the South as well as by the North.

I believe that ten years will not pass before the people of the South will erect monuments to commemorate their deliverance from the blight of Slavery.

They will verify the truth of what HOMER declared two thousand six hundred years ago, when he said that

"Whatever day makes man a slave
Takes half his worth away."

I, for one, envy not the man who, to save a nation's life, will not say: *Perish Slavery—perish all that stands in the way of maintaining the freedom and independence that our Union was intended to secure.*

Hoping that our Government will always contend for those measures best calculated to establish justice and promote the general welfare, I remain, with great respect, your friend, PETER COOPER.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A meeting of the telegraph operators of this city was held this evening, to testify their respect for the memory of their deceased fellow-operator, FRANK T. MCINTIRE. Messrs. JAMES ELVERSON, JAMES MOLAN and W. F. SHIELDS were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Having received intelligence of the death of Paymaster F. T. MCINTIRE, for a number of years one of our business associates, we desire formally to place on record this expression of our profound regret at his sudden and unexpected death; and, also, our regard and appreciation of him as a friend and fellow-telegrapher: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as with one heart, we are painfully obliged to realize the truth which involves the useful lesson of our own mortality.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to indulge in an extended eulogy on the character of our deceased brother operator and friend, he was too well known to require any set phrase of praise.

Resolved, That we will remember him in the true character of friendship and esteem—his memory, for the generous qualities and charitable beams with which it is illuminated.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his relatives, and also that they be published in the daily papers of this city.

H. B. BERRY, Chairman.
W. H. YOUNG, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1863.

From Venezuela.

The bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, from Curacoa, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to Oct. 22

The Venezuelian fleet belonging to the old Government party, came into Curacoa on the 17th, and surrendered themselves to Gen. BROSWAL, the commander of the Federal fleet. It consisted of six sailing vessels, one steamer and a number of small sailing craft, with a large number of wounded men and refugees arrived a few days previous.

Venezuela is now in the hands of the Faderals, or insurgents.

There are many arrivals daily from St. Domingo, bringing hundreds of refugees from the Dominican Republic.

They report the insurrection spreading, and the slaughter of Spaniards and natives as very severe.

Curacoa is suffering much from want of rain, there having been none in a year.

The negroes, since the emancipation, will not work, and great inconvenince is the consequence.

RENAN'S *Life of Jesus* is at last announced for immediate publication in an English dress, by CARLETON, of New-York. Over one hundred thousand copies of the Paris edition have been sold, and it has called forth more than a hundred replies.

Mrs. C. NEWCOMB, of No. 4 Hubert-street, this City, who had lost the power of speech for seven years, has had it restored by Dr. HYDE, the Medical Electrician, of No. 419 Fourth-avenue. Mrs. NEWCOMB had, previous to this, tried nine different physicians without deriving the slightest benefit. Who can estimate the happiness of that woman?—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
OVER ALL COMPETITORS
FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE, AND
THE BEST MACHINE WORK,
At the following State Fairs of 1863:

NEW-YORK,	ILLINOIS,
VERMONT,	MICHIGAN,
PENNSYLVANIA,	IOWA,
OHIO,	KENTUCKY,
INDIANA,	OREGON.

And at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited.
SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an endring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanchiog.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

The Elegant Sale of Household Forniture, most of which was made by ROUX & Co., with the plated ware, bronzes, statuary, &c., will be sold at auction by
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 71 East 23d-st., affording an opportunity rarely offered to obtain substantial furniture, works of art, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, as the family are going abroad.

Gold Pens, Manufactured by E. S. Johnson & CO. are the best pens, for the least amount of money, of any firm in the world, any statement of any other manufacturer to the contrary notwithstanding. Send or call for a circular giving exact engravings of pens and cases before purchasing elsewhere. These pens are warranted for one year. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Office No. 2 Dye-st., corner Broadway.

Trusses.—White's Patent Lever Truss will positively cure rupture. It is light, clean and easy—no pressure on the back or cord. The power is made lighter or stronger by the patient, as desired; warranted to cure. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Feet-Coverieg for the Winter.—A large and attractive stock of elegantly-made Boots for gentlemen, and Gaiters, Over-Shoes and Slippers for balls and parties, &c., for ladies and misses, is offering at low prices at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING A STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 918 Broadway.

Distilled Dew beautifies the complexion, and imparts to the skin a natural whiteness and clearness, and youthful delicacy and softness unattainable by any other means. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 779 Broadway.

Hitt's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown, Instantaneous. Natural, Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

HATFIELD—ANTHONY.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. WILLIAM E. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, and Miss FRANCES ANN ANTHONY, of this City.

LOVEJOY—HARDER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. James Wilson, at the residence of the bride's father, James S. Harder, Esq., Sr., Lieut. W. LOVEJOY, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., and Miss HARRIET F. E. HARDER, of this City. No cards.

LOUDENSLAGER—EISENBRAUN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Dr. Potts, at the University-place Church, WILLIAM S. LOUDENSLAGER and EMMA, daughter of S. A. Eisenbraun, all of this City.

ROBINSON—MANY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. R. Booth, THOMAS S. ROBINSON, and Miss MARY A., daughter of Benjamin B. Many, Esq., all of this City.

WOTHERSPOON—DE VOE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, HENRY H. WOTHERSPOON and M. LOUISE, daughter of Thomas F. De Voe, all of this City.

DIED.

BRIGHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John W. Bricher.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from All Soul's Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CROUPE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 9½ o'clock P. M., PAUL PIERRE CROUPE, aged 6 years, 1 month and 23 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of his parents, Albert and Anna Croupe, No. 64 8th-st., Hoboken.

DODGE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZA P. DODGE, widow of the late Robert Dodge, in her 81st year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Albert L. De Camp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 Broome-st., in this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JORDAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, AMELIA B., second daughter of Benjamin S. and Elizabeth Judah, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her brother, J. B. Herbert Judah, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 126 Waverley-place, on Friday next, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

LUTTER.—In Rossville, S. I., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, ABRAM B. LUTTER, aged 73 years.

☞ Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

MCGLYNN.—In Virginia City, Nevada Territory, on Thursday, Nov. 5, WILLIAM G., seventh son of the late Peter McGlynn, of this City, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday morning, Nov. 12, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

PENDAR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, ALICE PENDAR, daughter of Sarah and the late Morgan Pendar, at the residence of her mother, No. 273 West 32d-st., aged 4 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 4½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment, on Friday morning, Nov. 13.

STOHLMANN.—On Monday, Nov. 9, J. FREDERICK C. STOHLMANN, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 12, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VALLEAU.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, PARAS R. VALLEAU, eldest son of Gertrude and the late Samuel Valleau, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and United Trade of Journeymen Sailmakers, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Charles L. Valleau, No. 33 Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock.

WHITAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINA LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Dr. John H. Whitaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, at the residence of her father, DELIA, daughter of A. P. Wilson, Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 22 years.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 583.—Nov. 11, 1863.
3, 41, 49, 30, 5, 31, 65, 68, 1, 39, 14, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 584.—Nov. 11, 1863.
1, 43, 80, 9, 50, 29, 78, 11, 10, 30, 48, 45.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Oct. 27, No. 20,416 drew $100,000, No. 14,764 drew $50,000, No. 14,201 drew $30,000, No. 4,366 drew $10,000, No. 2,862 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION of FRENCH GOODS, now in port, on board steamships *China, Hecla, &c.*, comprising the very NEWEST STYLES brought out in Paris.

200 different patterns of BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS and FIGURES, classical designs.

PARIAN STATUARY, from the most artistic manufactures. NEW SHAPES OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.

300 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.

RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns, from the London Exhibition.

ALSO,

Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a Protected Solution of the
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE,
OR,
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.
The following certificate

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK

is sufficient of itself to establish the character of any medicine:

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of the great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New-York *Chronicle.*

For DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and all CHRONIC DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, it is a SPECIFIC.
Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 481 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

CABINET FURNITURE.
IMEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 899 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES—for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with initials, for Ladies and gentlemen, 75c. per pair; also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 27 Cedar-st., N. Y., late of the Boston Museum.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a ponring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VAN EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VAN EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 560 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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THE OLDEST HOUSE DEALING IN BOOKS, MONTHLY MAGAZINES, DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,
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We are the General Agents for, and take the whole edition of a large number of leading publications, all of which we supply at publishers' lowest prices. For the character and standing of our House we are permitted to refer to all the publishers of New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, and to our standing in the trade for the past *twenty-three years.*

Trade Lists, Circulars, and full and complete information in regard to our method of forwarding goods, furnished on application.

Publishers of Books, Magazines and Newspapers, who may desire a reliable House in this City to act as agents for their publications, are requested to communicate with us. Our facilities for pushing any work are unequaled, as we have customers in all the principal cities in the United States, to whom we ship goods daily. Address H. DEXTER, HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK
Will be published on Saturday.
THE
THE FATAL MARRIAGE,
by
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Authoress of "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," "The Missing Bride," "The Curse of Clifton," &c.
Price, $1 in Paper; or, $1 50 in Cloth.
1 vol., 12mo., 500 pages.

"The 'Fatal Marriage' is the most impressive novel, by far, that has appeared for many years in our romantic literature. The simplicity of the well conceived plot, the few, but admirably sustained and contrasted characters, and the slow, onward march of invincible destiny—partake of the inspiration of the Greek Tragedians. In fact, many of the incidents are so truly dramatic, as scarcely to need a retouch for scenic representations. As a story writer, Mrs. Southworth has no superior. She ranks as one of the first female authors in the world, and deservedly so. Her works have attained the highest reputation, not only as works of fiction, but for the peculiar beauty and fascination which she weaves into every page of her romances. Her decriptions of character and incidents are life-like and vivid, and always charm and delight the reader. "The Fatal Marriage" must prove to be the most popular, as it is the best and most exciting work that ever emanated from the pen of this gifted authoress."

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of either edition of "The Fatal Marriage," or of any of the other new and uniform editions of the popular works of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

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ON THE PLAINS;
OR,
A RACE FOR LIFE.
A Story of Adventure Among the Black Hills.
Price Ten Cents. Complete.

This fine Romance, by one of the most eminent and widely-popular authors, is overrunning with the excitement and novel incidents of hunters' and trappers' experience, and of Indian life and warfare. It is also full of the drollest humor, and has enough of a love story in it to give it a two-fold interest.

So much never before was given for the price of ten cents. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Publisher's Agent,
No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE!!
JUST PUBLISHED:
STRANGE STORIES OF A DETECTIVE;
OR,
CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.
BY
A RETIRED MEMBER OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

There is something exceedingly fascinating in stories like these. Beyond the interest engendered by the nature of the narrative, the reader gets to sympathize in the pursuit of the criminal, and watches with relish the closing of the net around the object of the officer's pursuit. Some of these contests of crime with the agents of justice are exceedingly amusing—"The Ebony Box," for instance, where sturdy honesty and a keen perception of character are engaged against a set of rascals, to the discomfiture of the latter. Published by
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

THE FIRST NEW JUVENILE BOOK.

"In no branch of literature has such progress been made as in children's books. What father or mother is there who cannot recall to mind how often, when their little ones, tired of play, have gathered about their knees and importuned them for stories to beguile their young hearts from tedium, they have wished for some book of novelty and interest that would take the place of the oft-told fireside story?"

Such a book, alike fascinating to boys as to girls, is
VERONICA;
OR,
THE LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER.
By the author of "Karl Keigler."
Price, 75 cents.

This is a very beautiful and thrilling story of the drifting out to sea, from the English coast, of a boat, in which a little girl was sleeping. Her Divine trust is touching, and no adults can read the story without their eyes filling and running over with tears of joy.

As the first edition is small, and the capacity to produce another before Christmas slim, parents, and the trade, would do well to secure this at once.

All the Broadway booksellers retail it.

OLIVER STREET, and all other Book Jobbers, wholesale it. LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

PIQUE,
"A TALE OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY, has none of the 'sensation' qualities of recent competitors for the honors of romance, but it gives more quiet satisfaction to the reader. It is beautifully written, bears on every page the marks of a refined and cultivated mind, and possesses that interest that comes from delicate representations of character, and of the incidents which arise naturally from the development, interaction and collisions of character."

So says the able reviewer of the Boston *Transcript.*

Felt, Bradburn, Evans, Tousey, Blakeman &

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand *for immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the books of Transfer will be closed as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. BARSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of a Company to be with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in such instalments as may be ordered by the Directors in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires a minimum of ten per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in instalments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

Fifth Corn'r.
GEORGE OPDYCKE,
FREDERICK CLARKE,
DAVID LOW,
JOSEPH STUART,
LEWIS M. MAL.
BENJAMIN BUTLER.

SIMON STERN & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 5 ½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD RICE
offers his services to the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of U. S. BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 7 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

JOHN B. TRENOR & CO.,
No. 32 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt" approved Feb. 12, 1857, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being funded State Scrip Bond of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1857, due or payable 1870. Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Hewitt, attorney; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand [L. S.] and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.
By the Governor
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 46,624, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to H. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.
W. B. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.
N. B.—I have a sum of $36,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,)
No. 19 Wall-st.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Harlem, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS at this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

FERINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. CHAVEMEYER,
ABM R. VAN FEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARTOTT,
JOHN G. HAVIS,
JOHN V. HUYSHOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER L. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harris, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

AT THE ELECTION HELD THIS DATE at the following named were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing business year, names of new Directors in *Italics*:

FOR DIRECTORS
OF THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
for the ensuing year,
from Nov. 11, 1863.
1 Alvin Bellamy,
2. Howard Potter,
3. Francis Skiddy,
4 Charles A. Davis,
5 William Bonnycastle,
6. *Lester W. Seymour,*
7. *Joseph Sturges,*
8. *Charles F. Russell,*
9. *William Scandby.*

OFFICE OF LIVERPOOL, CLAWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 1 Nassau-st.,
N. Y.

READY FOR DELIVERY.—FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par. A commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing of us.

U. S. { From the Treasury.
Accepted certificates of indebtedness,
Quartermasters' checks and vouchers,
and American gold coin for sale by
LIVERPOOL, CLAWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Securities.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—Seven per cent. Ohio First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October, principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 Southst.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN IS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November instant, in place of W. F. Dowdall, resigned.
MOSES TAYLOR, President.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, Vice-Pres't.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS THIS DAY appointed Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.
C. H. BIRNEY, President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McALPIN, W & WANN, No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM and good security will be given for $7,000 or $8,000 for from three to five years. Address N. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 25 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 16th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston. AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Nov. 7, 1863.
JAMES COSGROVE.
BARNET COSGROVE.

N. B.—BARNET COSGROVE will continue to carry on the business of cooperage at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

METALS.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS., Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

2,000 BUNDLES DAMAGED SHEET Iron, 2,000 boxes damaged tin plates, for sale by PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

PRICES.—$30,000 STORED IN SIXTY-FIFTH-ST., between 10th and 11th aves., where they may remain free of expense for a few months, are offered for sale on very favorable terms. Apply to
O. ZOLLIKAFFER,
Corner of Broadway and 42d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROESUCK."
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.
Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

A. L. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WE WILL OFFER THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Murray and No. 27 Nassau-sts.,
LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, BROGANS, &c., &c.,
comprising 500 cases, consigned direct from manufacturers. They are all new, seasonable goods, and upon examination will be found worthy the attention of the trade.
CURTIS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THURSDAY, the 12th inst.,
will be sold at the late residence of Rev. C. Whitehead, corner of 156th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, a large variety of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, stoves, cooking utensils, crockery, beehives, and one hive of bees, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Terms cash.

Hudson River train leaves Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and stages half-hourly from 59th-st. and 6th-av.

Furniture can be examined the day before the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE large and attractive sale of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, mosaic tables, pedestals for statues or busts, fine bronzes, &c., to be sold at auction by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
at the store No. 676 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.
A very large assortment of
CARARA MARBLE STATUARY,
FIGURES, GROUPS,
CLASSICAL VASES, &c.,
just landed.
These goods are imported direct from Italy, by Signors Giovannoni & Zamboni, and have never before been exhibited.
The elegant Carara marble figures and other large pieces will be sold at 12½ o'clock.
Goods now on exhibition.
Catalogues at No. 3 inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn,
a general assortment of good rosewood parlor furniture, marble-top bureaus, chamber furniture, extension tables, chairs, hair mattresses, bedding, mirrors, engravings, crockery, glass chandeliers, sewing-machines, oil-cloths, carpets, stoves, school furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their sale room, No. 37 Nassau-st., private library of about 250 volumes of standard works on literature, belles lettres, history, science and arts, theology, poetry, &c., &c., a song which are the works Shakespeare, Byron, Walter Scott, Lawver, Dickens, Hume, Cooper, Wordsworth, Goldsmith, Moore, Luther, Remans, &c., &c. Also, a choice, large and valuable law library, unusually rich in recent American Chancery reports, rare Southern reports, &c., &c., being the library of an eminent New-York practitioner, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, REAL BRONZES, ETC., ETC.—MINERS, FURNITURE MADE BY BAUR & CO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 East 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a large and valuable assortment of furniture, the property of a family leaving for Europe, consisting of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, rich silk and lace curtains, parlor furniture, carved with figures, covered with rich brocade silk by Roux & Co., cabinet secretaries, fancy chairs, card tables, several pieces of elegant, very costly and elegant real bronzes, formerly From Count Collard, Deitch and others; some are likewise. In hall superb clock and figures, formerly belonged to the Countess du Barry, style Louis XV. Also one 24-inch 8-ct real bronze chandelier, real Italian marble top bureaus, valuable from Paris; rich oil paintings, several valuable pictures, pasteles and crayons, spring-back and easy chairs. Dining-room all in oak, by Roux—buffets; tables; chairs, covered in green morocco, curtains to match; superb cut-glass, silver and gold; an entire set of glass from Paris; superb silver-plated dinner service, consisting of large urns, with burners complete; vegetable dishes, tureen, &c., made to order in Paris; clock in ormolu and wood, mounted bronze sliding real bronze chandeliers &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, armoire-ancienne, wardrobes, secretaries, dressing-tables and bureaus, French mahogany and black walnut furniture, Sevres clocks and vases, chandelier to match, French plate windows and door curtains and boudoir furniture, fine cut-glass drapery, ormolu work-tables, statuary and bronze ornaments, rich parcel of vertu, many of which are very rare, and other articles described in the catalogue.

The above will be on exhibition one day before the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The house for sale or to let.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on EVENING OF THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 676 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, vases, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Giovannoni and Zamboni. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Baccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Cerere, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered to the public before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Sendecor, No. 708 Broadway;
ARTIST'S SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES,
BY MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
OF BROOKLYN.

This collection is particularly interesting and worthy the attention of lovers of art, from the great variety of subjects and careful finish of the pictures, comprising the results of several years' study and labor. It is not only rich in landscapes and still-life sketches, but embraces exquisite and elaborately finished studies of fruit and flowers from nature—a branch of art in which Mr. W. stands unrivaled in this country. The above are now on exhibition daily, at the gallery, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, 15½ hands high, pony-built, sold for want of use.
A coupé rockaway, built by Miner & Stevens, cost $630, in excellent order, having been run about one month with pole and shafts.
Also, a fine top buggy wagon, in good order, made by one of the best City makers.
A valuable brown mare, about 10 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, 15½ hands high.
Also, a two-seat rockaway, in good order. Also, single harness, &c.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $10,000.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., at the Central Sale-rooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, splendid rosewood piano, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, 4 round corners, with carved legs, and an excellent instrument. Cost $500; as good as new.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) NOVEMBER 12,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

For account of whom it may concern:
60 Sh. Ocean Bank.....$50
40 Sh. Fulton F. Ins. Co.... 25
50 Sh. Man. Gas L. C. scrip. 50
20 Sh. Eagle Fire Ins.... 40
70 Sh. Second-av. R.....100
50 Sh. Security.
$2,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
100 Sh. Firemen's F. Ins. 10
50 Sh. Wash'n G. L. Co. 50
43 Sh. Am. Bell Co. (by'd)100

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE,
MONDAY, NOV. 16.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE,
COMMENCING THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT THE AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 10 BARCLAY-ST.,
COMPRISING OVER 1,200 CATALOGUED LOTS,
GOODS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers,
J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on Friday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS, BEING THE ENTIRE GALLERY OF THE LATE JOHN LAFARGE, ESQ., DECEASED, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, comprising many valuable and rare examples of the most CELEBRATED OLD MASTERS, together with a number of exquisite paintings of the MODERN EUROPEAN and AMERICAN SCHOOLS, by BROWNED HARTS.

Among them will be found 2 superb landscapes and cattle pieces, by Rosa di Tivoli; also, Lot and his Family, a very valuable painting, cost $1,500; Niagara Falls, by B. Hess, cost $700, and some very fine modern English, French and Flemish paintings by eminent modern masters. Also, a classical female bust, with pedestal in statuary marble. They are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.—CLINTON HOSMOOD will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 63 Cedar-st., City built platform spring cart under-top and back seat, with pole and shafts; 4-seat sleigh, two 2-seat sleighs, no-top wagon, 6-seat Germantown cone rockaway, 4-seat bench. All the above in good order and but little used.
Also, 4-seat sleigh, rockaways, park wagons, City built road wagons, &c., &c.

S. & J. ROGAN, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOAT AT AUCTION.—THE STEAMboat G. E. WINANTS will be sold at public auction, on board, by S. & J. BOGART, foot of Leroy-st., THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. For particulars see circulars.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each:

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That a subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and the deposit disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and cheetnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail: also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies' and Misses' fine Mink and Fancy Furs, Gent's fur Caps

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Monday, 16th instant, for supplying good merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at the following military posts in this harbor:

Fort Richmond	500 cords.
Fort Hamilton	250 cords.
Fort Columbus	250 cords.
Fort Wood	250 cords.
Riker's Island	500 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery; measurement to be determined by the Receipting Officer at the post where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amount required at either post. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and complete the delivery of the amount they propose for within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to

MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, &c., these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of Sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Also for sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, sole abuse, the effects of climate, or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $5, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by bisaccredited agent,

DR. H. P. LELAND, No. 447 Broadway,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented, in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, a suppose or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without copying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to box No. 1047, Boston, Mass.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF DISSIPATION will find a remedy which will double them to save many a dollar, a fortune, a former fellow sufferer. WM. SULLIVAN, Camden, N. J.

HUNDREDS ARE DAILY BEYOND Recognition in this city, who, if not calling on Dr. BUNNER at first, have, after trying many so-called Institutes to diseases of a certain nature in vain, been cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interference to business or change of diet. Dr. B. is daily receiving letters of evidence from 9 o'clock in the morning until late at night, at his office, No. 3 Division-st. Diseases of a secret nature of all kinds guaranteed. Separate rooms and a private entrance, so that no one but the Doctor himself will be seen. Dr. B. has had many cases cured in 10 days, which regular treatment and all other remedies had failed in, cured without change or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than any person cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and destroying the peculiarly valuable property of mercury in breaking the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide, administered by Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator of its anæsthetic effects. Office No. 23 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & Co.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Gold filling, $1; Silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the western side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also, all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. ORTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS, }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM JAMES-SLIP.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5.21 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:40 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Mousey.

Nov. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BERTHILL, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.
Gold and Silver Refiner.

GALWAY LINE.
FOR
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $35, $105.

For passage, apply to

SASEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

As experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Nov. 14
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, viz:

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2573	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry, Iron Ships, they are of extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$150 / $75 Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York, First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron British steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALEXR P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda	$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas	75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City	80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 3,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steam ship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
MORGAN CITY,
WILLIAM R. BEEN, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOPEMAN,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class $60

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

NOTICE—The above steamer is unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, 14th inst.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Br. ship GRATITUDE, sails Nov. 16.
Br. ship ALBION, sails Nov. 21.
FOR LONDON, X LINE,
Ship ADRIATIC, sails THIS DAY.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY—A SUCcessful teacher of English, French, music and drawing—desires an engagement as daily instructress; unexceptionable references; would receive pupils in the above branches at her residence. Address H., No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
EIGHTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1863,
First and only night of Bellini's favorite Opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA.
With a most complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in her great rôle of Amina.
SIG. G. LOTTI, SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14, at 8, THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT

By general request, and positively for the last time, THE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE Of Donizetti's tragic Opera, in three acts, entitled LUCREZIA BORGIA.

With the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Lucrezia	Mme. J. MEDORI
Maffio Orsini	Mlle. H. SULZER
Gennaro	Sig. F. MAZZOLENI
Duke Alfonso	Sig. H. BIACHI
Liverotto	Sig. TAMARO
Vitelozzo	Sig. LOTTI
Gazella	Sig. BELLINI
Petrucca	Sig. YPPOLITO
Gubetta	Sig. COLETTI

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Benz & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine streets.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
FIFTH AND LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF THE COMPANY,

when will be presented Verdi's most popular Opera, ERNANI,

with an immense cast, including
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI,
Her only appearance.
Sig. FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI,
Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI,
Sig. HANISAL BIACHI.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine, New-York.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13,
ONLY NIGHT OF J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE
Of the new and celebrated lyric tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI.

The Opera selected for the début of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,

LA FAVORITA,

in which she will sustain her great rôle of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several rôles.

Seats for Friday's Opera, LA FAVORITA, can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager.....Mr. S. A. BAKER
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Marquis de Volange	Mr. Whiting
Chevalier de Bellerierre	Mr. Metkiff
Isadore Farine	Mr. W. Lennox
Morton	Miss Henrietta Irving
Javotte	Miss Mary Shaw

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Sir Matthew Scraggs	Mr. G. H. Andrews
Tom Tape	Mr. W. Lennox
Sally Scraggs	Miss Mary Shaw

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863,
UN DUEL SANS RICHELIEU.
Play in three acts, by M. Meieryle.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THE NEW SENSATION,
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

More than 1,000 splendid views of scenery, architecture and statuary, in every part of the world, illustrating all the realms of art and beauty exhibited with the most brilliant illumination known to science, on a canvas measuring 600 square feet, with a descriptive lecture. More than 500 fresh pictures shown every night.

Matinée every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, the exhibition to commence at 7½ P. M. precisely.

HUGH B. McKEON, Manager.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by

The New-York Times, Thursday, November 12, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Fair—Fenian Convention—The Election—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

THE GREAT FAIR.

The great Northwestern Fair closed on Saturday in a blaze of excitement. So marked and decided had been its success—so pleasant everything connected with it—that a joyous feeling pervaded every patriotic heart. The result so far transcended the calculations of the most sanguine, that one could not help feeling proud of the spirit of the people, not only of the Northwest, but throughout the loyal States. Contributions, princely in their nature, come in to the very last. There was no flagging of the interest in the good cause—all classes and callings vied with each other in the noble work. And behold the result. FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS—being an average of over five thousand dollars per day! The following are the daily receipts:

October.		November.	
27	$3,085 67	2	$3,278 11
28	4,673 68	3	5,054 60
29	4,840 40	4	5,716 70
30	5,786 30	5	6,786 18
31	4,744 17	6	4,694 06
		7	3,326 99
		Miscellaneous, art gallery, lectures, Germans, &c.	7,200 00
Total			$59,050 01

It would occupy more room than you could spare to attempt to give anything like a connected and full account of this great Fair. The results are its best exposition. The Governor's dinner on Thursday was a feature, although some who were expected were not present. Their speeches in the evening drew a crowded house, and added much to the receipts. Miss DICKINSON was decidedly the lion of the occasion, especially on her first appearance. The Hall where she spoke, and the vicinity, reminded one of a Jenny Lind jam. The interest, however, somewhat abated as it became whispered around among the loyal ladies that Miss DICKINSON was paid $300 per night for her services. I do not know whether this is true or not, but it is generally believed by those interested in the Fair.

On Friday, another famous procession, from four or five towns in this county, came into the city. It consisted of sixty eight wagons, loaded principally with potatoes, which were discharged at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission. The farmers were invited to dinner at Bryan Hall, where speeches were made, &c. Quite an affecting little incident occurred. While they were filing down the hall into the dining-room, a soldier, who had just arrived from Vicksburgh, was leaving the room. He and his father met at the entrance. They had not seen each other for two years, and the son was supposed by the father to be at Vicksburgh. There was an embrace—the son wept, and the white-haired father wept, and many of the spectators, especially those who had sons in the army, joined in sympathy. The father tried to eat, but his appetite was gone; his boy had come.

Saturday was a grand gala day all around. All the soldiers, convalescents and those who could be spared from Camp Douglas, were treated to a magnificent dinner. About 250 partook. Here, too, were sentiments, speeches, music by the band, singing of patriotic songs by the young ladies, and a good time generally. After this came a dinner to the ladies, who had labored in the Fair some 200 in number. The waiters were gentlemen, young and old, who volunteered for the occasion. And such a time—well, it is no use of attempting to describe it. The articles left in the hall were closed out at auction, and nothing remained but some valuable articles in the mechanical department.

In the evening there was a grand finale—a dance in Bryan Hall, and by the Germans in Herman Hall. And thus closed the Great Northwestern Fair, which stands without a rival in the history of benevolent enterprises.

FENIAN CONVENTION.

A General Convention of the Chiefs of the Fenian organization was held in this city last week. The attendance was large, nearly every section of the United States and several of the British Provinces being represented. This is a secret association composed of Irishmen, and the business of the Convention having been transacted with closed doors, is, of course, a "sealed book" to the uninitated. Mr. JOHN O'MAHONAY, of New-York City, was chosen President, and made a brief opening address to the public audience. From this we gather the objects of the Fenian Society to be the achieving, in some way, the independence of Ireland. He remarked that this Convention was called not alone to render an account of the work done in aid of Ireland, but to recommence, with renewed energy and more comprehensive plans, the work to be accomplished. After drawing a graphic picture of Irish wrongs, he remarked that even in '98 Ireland did not possess the vigor, fire and indomitable spirit of resistance to British aggression which she now possesses. "Lord RUSSELL would never have taken the position which he at the eleventh hour took, had it not been that he saw the thousands of bayonets of England's hereditary foes gleaming in the vengeful glances which were thrown across the ocean."

It is evident, from what the public were permitted to hear and see of the proceedings of this Convention, that the Fenian Societies have an extensive membership in all parts of the United States and in the British Provinces. It is also evident that their plans and purposes are such, that should an attempt be made to carry them into execution, it would seriously compromise our relations with England. Like the Jews, the Irish appear to be waiting some favoring opportunity to return to their native land, and to repossess themselves of the political rights enjoyed by their fathers. The parent Society is in Ireland, and there the plans are maturing for some serious movement with a view of regaining an independent position among the nations of the earth. The "Fenian Brotherhood" is designed to keep alive the national feeling abroad, and to concentrate all the strength of opposition to English rule, and make it available at the opportune moment. If we may credit the "sayings out" of some of the "Chiefs" of the order, preparations are in an advanced state of progress, and that something decisive is anticipated to occur at no distant day. Both as the Irish are, under the lead of native demagogues, to fight the rebels, they would be available to a men in a war with England, and would go in with a will.

OUR ELECTION.

Illinois is redeemed, and now stands forth among the loyal States, her hands washed of a complicity with treason. The majority will be a decided one, although the officers elected are comparatively insignificant, and not calculated to bring out anything like a full vote. Chicago led off with a majority of 2,600, to which the country towns in this county added 2,000 more. In the State it will reach 15,000 to 20,000. Even Egypt has been invaded. Illa darkness is breaking away, and several counties have, for the first time in their history, given majorities against the "regular Democratic ticket."

There is great rejoicing over the result in the Empire State—the mother of so many thousands of us here in the West. Poor New-Jersey is left out in the cold! What is the matter that she must alone bear the disgrace of Copperhead ascendency? What influence keeps her down, and chains her in the interests of treason?

Of all the States, however, which have voted this Fall, the palm belongs to Iowa. She has buried Copperheadism beneath a majority of 30,000, under circumstances which prove her unflinching loyalty. Minnesota, too, has done nobly. But with her population, mostly from New-York and New-England, she could not be expected to do a mean or unhandsome thing in the hour of her country's peril. With her small vote, she sends to her sisters a greeting of 10,000 majority in behalf of the Union and the old flag.

There is a project agitated here, and in some of the adjoining States, to hold a Northwestern Convention of War Democrats, to endeavor to get the party out from under the control of the rebel-sympathizing leaders.

Another attempt to escape was made a few days since by the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas. They constructed two subterranean passages, with an entrance under the floor of their quarters, intending to extend them beyond the inclosure. The main tunnel was four feet high, two feet wide, and about seventy-five feet long. The other was a little less. But by an ingenious device of Col. DE LAND, who has been made of the post, the attempt was foiled after they had reached the ditch outside of the fence. This device consisted in damming up the ditch, after suspicion had been aroused, so as to retain the water. One night it was fifteen inches in depth. The next morning it had disappeared, the Colonel rightly judging that when the rebels tunnel reached the ditch, the water would break through into it. The ditch was then deepened and the tunnels discovered. While this was going on, the rebels, suspecting that they had been caught in the attempt, made an effort to break through the guard. They did not succeed, and three of them were seriously, if not fatally wounded. The health of the camp is good, notwithstanding the bad weather which has prevailed for a month past.

The receipts of grain continue fair. Wheat, flour and oats are largely in excess of last year; but corn is decidedly short. The deficit during September and October is 3,772,599 bushels, or nearly one-half, the receipts being in 1862 7,630,042 bushels, and in 1863 3,917,513. This falling off is owing to the frost. But I suppose the actual deficit is not so great as these figures indicate. Owing to the scarcity, farmers are holding on for higher prices. I anticipate large receipts before another harvest. Of wheat, there was an excess during the two months of 1,160,000 bushels. On the whole, the grain receipts of the two years are about equal to this date. The receipts of five hogs last week were 41,100, and of beef cattle 8,100. Prices are well sustained, but fluctuate from day to day. Packers are hard at work. The past week has, as a matter of course, been one of intense activity in business. The Fair attracted a large multitude of our country cousins, who had any amounts of shopping to do. Merchants from the interior also took this occasion to run in and replenish their stocks. I presume Chicago never saw a better week in the trade line.

Report of the Numbers and Wants of the Contrabands in the Department of the Tennessee, by Committee Appointed by the Chaplains' Association, Vicksburgh, Miss., Oct. 19, 1863.

Your Committee beg leave to report, after such inquiry as a short time permits them to make of the Government Commissioners and citizens of Vicksburgh, the following results, to wit:

First—Numbers.

Not less than *thirty-five thousand* are gathered on the banks of the Mississippi from Helena to Natchez. Of these about ten thousand are within twelve miles of Vicksburgh, of whom only five hundred are men, except those enlisted in the army, the balance being women and children, who are entirely dependent on Government or charity for support—the able-bodied being enlisted in the army, or employed as cooks, grooms and teamsters, is the cause of this inequality. Of the 9,000 near Goodrich's Landing, La., 7,000 have been employed on abandoned plantations. The Government agents cultivating these pay the men $10 a month, including $3 in clothing; the women $7, two of which in clothing; children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, half price; rations provided for all. Those under the age of twelve are not required to work in the field, but are to have the privilege of schools. Rebel raids on the leased plantations last year destroyed the crops of many planters, and consequently the uncertainty of securing their crops did not justify the promise of larger wages of present, or such as will gladly be paid when these calamities are past. Beside these thousands under the supervision of Government agents, there are many trying to support themselves, living as they can in vacant houses and hovels.

Second—Health.

That there has been fearful mortality among the freedmen, both the enlisted soldiers and the camps of the infirm, we have agonizingly felt.

The causes appear to us to be:

1. Being congregated in great numbers in camps and lodges, without suitable employment or regular exercise.

2. Unusual and unhealthy food; the sudden change from corn bread to wheaten; sometimes overeating and painful destitution of suitable nourishment, especially for the sick.

3. Change of water. Cistern water is usually drank in Southern cities and on plantations. Deprived of this, the fugitives have, of necessity, drank the waters of the Mississippi, or from springs in malarious districts. Added to these, almost entire destitution of physicians and medicines.

4. Miserable apologies for tents or shelter to protect them from the heat of the day and the dews and storms of the night; and the feet that, driven from their homes with only garments almost worn out, they have suffered from cold already, some even unto death, and hence the living are wholly unprepared for the chilling winds and storms of Autumn and Winter.

Third—Employment.

Several thousands of the strong men are now soldiers in the United States army, and are doing good service as soldiers. Others are cultivating plantations of the Government, as we have already shown, and some have done well raising cotton and corn for themselves, unmolested by our enemies. Many of those encamped in Louisiana are hired to cut firewood, and the contractors pay both men and women suitable wages for this work. At present, thousands are too sick and feeble for military duty, or for work, and must be clothed and fed and nursed chiefly by the Government or charity of individuals; or be left, as the man who fell among thieves was, by the Priest and the Levite, to die of want. What good Samaritan will come to pour oil and wine into their wounds?

Fourth—Schools.

These have been commenced at Memphis, Corinth, Island No. 10, Helena and this place. One of 165 scholars is opened in Vicksburgh by two missionaries of the "United Brethren in Christ," of the State of Indiana. In all these schools young and old manifest much enthusiasm and determination to learn, and one of our sources of grief now is that when they ask daily for their spelling-books and primers, we are obliged to say, "Our stock is gone, and those on their way to us, or ordered by us, have not yet come." Schools, to some extent, will be taught by colored men, and self-supported, under the advice and aid of white friends.

These facts coming to our eyes and ears, lead us, in reply to questions coming daily from the benevolent at the North, to appeal to them, and to the agents, military and civil, of our Government, to meet these wants at once, by sending to them:

1. Suitable and strong garments for women and children, under and outer, including shoes, strong and new.

2. Providing them houses or tents that will shelter them from the cold.

3. Healthful and nutritious food, adding to the Government rations, that the sick and infirm may need, as a donation, or by sale to such as can buy.

4. Send them physicians who love their souls and know how to minister to their bodies, well supplied with medicines, from Government or otherwise, especially with simple herbs, on which they have so long relied, and which they crave as the miser does gold.

5. Preachers, school teachers and primary school-books, are an absolute necessity for the mental and moral training of those whose yoke God has broken by his own strong hand, and has committed to the care of the lovers of their country and their fellow-men; and now, pointing to them, afflicted, tossing, fainting, dying, says: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor;" "The poor ye have always with you;" and commands, "Feed my sheep;" "If you love me, feed my lambs;" and will say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Respectfully submitted.

J. COLES,
Chaplain Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
JEREMIAH PORTER,
Chaplain First Illinois Light Infantry.
T. M. STEVENSON,
Chaplain Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

"Putting up the Bars."

The young Territory of Nevada is putting up silver bars against treason. The following letter announces the second bar of silver sent from that distant community to the United States Christian Commission, the first "brick" having netted upward of $2,206, and the present one over $1,300.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, 8th October, 1863.

James M. Brown, Esq., New-York City, Treasurer, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s receipt for a second silver bar, valued at $916 20.

This amount is, in great part, contributed by the employes of one of our large mining companies. It is, therefore, the generous offering of industrious, manly labor, to the heroic soldiers and sailors who are freely laying down their lives that the Republic, in its every State, may recognize labor as honorable in itself, and as the true and inseperable friend of civil liberty.

Please present this contribution to the New-York Committee of the United States Christian Commission, as a further token of the patriotic sympathy of this far-distant Territory. Yours, faithfully,

FRANKLIN S. RISING.

Brig.-Gen. Canby Relieved.

Brig.-Gen. CANBY, who since about the middle of July, has been in command of the United States troops in the City and Harbor of New-York, has been relieved, and ordered to Washington. Gen. CANBY succeeded Gen. BROWN here, and during command has made many warm personal friends, and won the confidence and respect of the community. He retires, carrying with him the kindliest feelings and the best wishes that can attend an accomplished gentleman and a gallant officer.

Brig.-Gen. STANNARD, who has been in command of Fort Richmond, Sandy Hook, and the defences on that side of the Harbor, succeeds Gen. CANBY, and will probably assume command to-day. The Staff of Gen. CANBY will be turned over to his successor.

The Volunteering Scheme.

No steps have yet been taken by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors to carry out the plan proposed for filling up the quota of the County with volunteers. His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, was at Washington yesterday and the Committee await his return, when they will at once commence their duties. Some $400,000 of the exemption fund remains on hand, and the balance required there is every assurance will be readily procured. Quite an enthusiasm in regard to volunteering is again arising, and there is a proposition for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on the subject. The Committee are entering into the matter with zeal, and there is no doubt that they will so popularize the movement as to meet with success. Individual exertions of citizens will do much to aid them, and these are in many quarters already being made. Everything, at present, looks well for the quota.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VISIT OF MONTREAL OFFICIALS.—Yesterday morning, Alderman BULMER, City Attorney ROUSE ROY, and CHARLES GLACKMEYER, City Clerk of Montreal, made a visit to the City Hall for the purpose of calling on the Mayor. His Honor being out of town, they were received by WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Private Secretary. They reached here yesterday, and come with the view of obtaining information in regard to our system of opening streets, and the laying out and improving the public thoroughfares and the laws relating thereto. The delegation were furnished with all the required information, and supplied with documents, State and Municipal, relating to the matter. It is their intention to visit Philadelphia and other large cities, for the purpose of comparing the different systems and adopting for Montreal the one they deem the best.

THE UNION ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.—The Union party—there are, two, this is the "other"—seems to have a name, but no localities. The Aldermanic Conventions were announced for last night. The more they were hunted for the less were they found. The following is the result: Second District, no nomination—adjourned till Tuesday evening; Fourth District, nobody and no meeting; Sixth District, nobody and no meeting; Eighth District, nobody and no meeting; Tenth District, nobody and no meeting; Twelfth District, nobody and no meeting.

THE ALLEGED $1,000 NOTE FORGERY—MR. WILSON DISCHARGED.—In the matter of Mr. JOHN WILSON, Jr., recently arrested in Chicago and brought to this City, charged with having forged the name of Deputy Collector BENJAMIN F. MINDENT to the back of a note for $1,000, drawn by him, (WILSON,) a decision has been rendered by Justice DOWLING. After carefully weighing the evidence adduced, the magistrate dismissed the complaint, there being no testimony offered to sustain it. Mr. WILSON was therefore honorably discharged from custody. Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STEWART was counsel for Mr. WILSON.

REMOVAL OF THE PARK BARRACKS TO THE BATTERY.—Gen. HAYS, the new Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General, has proposed to the Mayor, and through him to the Common Council, to remove the Park Barracks to the Battery, where it is in contemplation to establish a grand encampment, with accomodations for several thousand soldiers. Mayor OPDYKE submitted the proposals, with his approval of the same, to the Board of Councilmen at their meeting on Monday night, and a resolution was immediately adopted, granting permission to Gen. HAYS to make the change.

THE DEMAND BY RAILROAD EMPLOYES FOR HIGHER WAGES.—Up to a late hour last night it was not known whether any of the Railroad Companies had acceded to the request by conductors and drivers for $2 per day, instead of $1 50 which they have been receiving. It was stated that the employes of two of the lines would strike to-day, unless a favorable decision should be rendered. It is claimed that $1 50 per day for from twelve to sixteen and, at times, eighteen hours work, is about the scantiest pay on record.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. NUGENT.—Col. NUGENT was taken by surprise the other evening, eighteen of his staff and of the officers of his hurean arresting him on his entrance into his own house. Soon thereafter he was presented by the unexpected party with a handsome silver tea set, with the names of the donors engraved thereon. It was in evidence of their pleasant association with him during his late official position.

THE DEMAND FOR WAGES.—Nearly every trade is represented in the movement for increased wages, and all so represented act with unusual unanimity and determination. The good order which has prevailed will have great weight with the community, and cannot but favorably influence employers. Many thousand people, however, are out of employment, and the delay in arriving at conclusions cannot but cause great privations, and in many cases actual suffering.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of J. H. CUSHIZE, located in the rear of No. 547 Broome-street. The contents of the shop, and the whole of the upper part of the building, were destroyed. The loss on stock is estimated at $500; insured in the North River Insurance Company. The damage to the building is about $500. The fire was the result of an accident.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies connected with Mr. RICHMOND'S Protestant House of Mercy are now holding a Fair at the Dodworth Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, for the benefit of the House of Mercy. The Fair is admirably arranged and managed, and we call the attention of the public generally to it, as it is to support a most deserving charity. Open throughout this week, day and evening.

THE BARRACKS AT NEW-DORP.—In consequence of disclosures made to the commanding officers, implicating a number of soldiers at Camp Sprague in the recent burning of the barracks, and in a design to burn the hospital, &c., several have been arrested and all the troops have been removed to Governor's Island. Camp Sprague is now in charge of a portion of the Twelfth New-York cavalry.

"OLD AUNT SALLY."—A colored woman, known as "Old Aunt Sally," eighty years old, and who, for many years, has resided in the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and One Hundredth-street, was found dead yesterday morning in the woods off Eighth-avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First-street. She is supposed to have died in a fit.

THE OTHER RUSSIAN FLEET.—The other Russian fleet, which was some days since announced as coming to New-York, is expected about Wednesday of next week. The Brooklyn Navy-yard has been placed at the service of the Russian Admiral, for such overhauling or repairs of his vessels as may be necessary.

AMBROSIA LECTURE.—The Ambrosia lecture by Dr. STERLING, on Wednesday evening, was attended by upward of a thousand of the curious. It was an amusing affair in style and matter, and the head and hair were promiscuously treated. The advertisement was rehashed, with what advantage to the audience time and their heads will tell.

THE BRITISH CONSUL, MR. ARCHIBALD.—The announcement, on the 10th inst., that Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at this port, had sailed for London, proves incorrect. The error arose from his having falsely visited Halifax. Mr. ARCHIBALD has not left, and has no intention of leaving New-York.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Central Committee met at headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening. WM. A. DARLING, presiding, and made arrangements for holding the primary elections on next Tuesday evening.

SUICIDE OF A DESERTER.—JOHN E. OBENDORFER, aged 40 years, committed suicide yesterday, at the Park Barracks, by taking arsenic. The deceased was a deserter from the Garibaldi Guards. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH TO BROOKLYN.—A German lady, named BARBARA REINHARDT, called at the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, in Washington-street, yesterday afternoon, after a fatiguing journey to Jamaica, L. I., and back. She applied for lodgings. Her venerable and respectable appearance attracted the attention of the Sergeant in charge, and, in answer to a few questions, she stated that she had resided in Fredericksburgh, Va., for some years, but recently had found it necessary to leave, in consequence of the lack of business and the general impoverished condition of that neighborhood. She had eight sons, all of whom had enlisted in the Union armies, and being left alone, and without means, she finally concluded to make a journey northward in search of a surviving sister, the wife of Mr. GEORGE BRAUN, whom she learned kept a grocery-store in the City of Brooklyn. She set out from Fredericksburgh on foot, with a few dollars of Confederate money, which was useless after she left Virginia. She walked the entire distance and arrived here after a journey of thirty days. She inquired for BRAUN but could gain no information, when she understood that a man by that name lived in Jamaica, 12 miles from the city, and walked out. She inquired of every one she met but, to her great disappointment, could ascertain nothing concerning him. She was a witness of the "great battle," as she terms it, and a severe sufferer thereby, her husband having been killed by the explosion of a shell, which entered the room in which he was sitting. She formerly resided at the North. Her sons all lived to the Free States. Two enlisted in New-York regiments, two in New-Jersey regiments, and the others in regiments of other States. She also has three daughters, who live in the West, two of whom are married. The old lady has passed the sixty-sixth year of her age, and is still hale, hearty and strong. Any information of Mr. GEORGE BRAUN will be thankfully received by her at the Station-house, where she will remain for the present.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—$250,000 FOR VOLUNTEERING.—A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, Supervisor OSBORN presiding, whereat, after hearing a report of the Law Committee favoring the matter of an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging volunteers, it was resolved to raise $250,000 for the purpose, or so much as might be necessary to pay $300 to each man enlisting before the 5th day of January; the money to be raised by loan bearing an interest of *seven* instead of six per cent. It was stated on the authority of Gen. SPINOLA that the quota of the county would be 4,500 men. A Committee was appointed to ascertain from the Provost-Marshal-General the exact facts. Gen. CROOKE denounced the management of officials as to details and their bungling heretofore; the Government would do right if matters were rightly represented to them, and of what he referred to if ought to be informed Messrs. BOOTH and OSBORN were named the Committee above referred to, and the Board adjourned.

SEIZED WITH APOPLEXY IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Dr. JOHN KENNADAY, presiding Elder of the Long Island District, was seized with apoplexy while engaged in preaching a sermon to the congregation of the Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. He had proceeded with his discourse about fifteen minutes when he tottered and fell. He was promptly conveyed to his residence, where medical aid was promptly furnished. His situation is precarious. The Rev. gentleman is in the 70th year of his age.

DAMAGES AGAINST KINGS COUNTY.—Mr. GEORGE SCHELLEIN, of East New-York, sued the County for $5,000 damages, sustained by the destruction of his house by fire on the 7th December, 1862. The house was attacked by a Massachusetts regiment stationed in the vicinity, out of revenge for the death of one of their number who was shot by some one in SCHELLEIN'S house, (a lager-bier saloon.) The case was tried in the Kings County Circuit Court, and a verdict for $2,000 was rendered for plaintiff.

THE CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Brooklyn Common Council, as a Board of Canvassers, met last evening; but the Committee on Returns having not commenced their labors, in consequence of the absence of some returns which had been sent to the County Clerk's office, adjourned until Saturday of 9 o'clock P. M.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The County Board of Canvassers resumed their sessions yesterday, and canvassed up to the Eighth Ward, when they adjourned until this afternoon. They will complete their labors about Saturday.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, NOV. 12.—Nos. 24, 101, 108, 121, 122, 123, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

[Advertisement.]

"LIFE A FAILURE."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right man in the right place," selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* for particulars; $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS A CHINESE SAYING, THAT RICH CLOTHES CANNOT conceal a Clown, but we certainly know one article of clothing that will give to a man the appearance of a gentlemen. This article all gentlemen will guess, is a KNOX Hat. Only the famous chapeaux, made by this celebrated manufacturer, possess the wonderful faculty of transformation, and it is for this reason that all the world of taste and fashion finds its way down town to Fulton-street, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Besides an unusual amount and a brilliant array of splendid illustrations and much valuable information, one dollar's worth of desirable full sized Patterns is furnished in the magnificent Winter number, comprising the most beautiful, interesting and valuable number yet issued. Now ready.

Advertisement.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BASTEI, No. 385 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Brazilian brig Iobatao, from Pernambuco.—Capt. H. MANTER, late of ship Samuel Robinson, of New-Bedford, condemned.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises,..... 6 43 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon sets.. 5 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 28 | Gov. Island.. 9 17 | Hell Gate..10 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Franklin, Nelson, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley, Mary Robinson, McClaave, San Francisco, Coleman & Co.

Bark Greenland, Thompson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Wild Hunter, (Br.,) George, Halifax, J. Leaycraft: Emma Deen, (Br.,) Mount, Matamoras, J. & N. Smith; Rosa, Helena, (Dutch,) Biddle, Rotterdam. Finch, Meincke & Wendt; Maine, (Br.,) Jarvis, Havana, C. & E. J. Peters: Experiment, Gilbert, Boston; Cyprus, (Br.,) McCullough, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Rescue, (Br.,) Nickerson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Isabel, Ashley, Key West, master; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, Me., J. Boynton's Son; S. E. Ivans, French, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght: Rainbow, Smith, York River, E. H. Kresmer; Alexander Frazier, Silsbee, York River, E. H. Kresmer; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellwood Walter, Warren, St. Thomas, master; Emma Furbush, Flanders, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Althea, Cassidy, Port Royal, master; R. B. Pitts, Paul, Bangor, Wm. S. Brown & Co; John Tivay, Inmen, Washington, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; A. Kelly, Prior, York River, F. J. Campbell; Edwin Rice, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Addie J. Simpson, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; George W. Brown, Gedway, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Sloop Flying Cloud, Young, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer James S. Green, Mulliner, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Tront, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Benke, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger, to Charles Lulling & Co.

Bark Chanticleer, Potter, St. Marks, Hayti, Oct. 26, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graves. Been 6 days north of Caps Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales. Left no vessels.

Bark Pallas, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Cadiz 38 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Sol Wilds, (of Boston,) Bunker, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Wm. Grover.

Bark Vanus, Atkinson, Curacoa Oct. 22, with hides, etc., to Joseph Foulkes' Sons.

Brig Morning Star, (of London,) Hall, Nuevitas 27 ds., with sugar, etc., to Edwards & Lindsay. 5th inst., off Cape Fear, saw a long, low, lead-color steamer, steering northeast, with three American gunboats in pursuit, and constantly firing at the supposed blockade-runner, but they had not succeeded in capturing her when last seen by Capt. Hall. The steamer was very fast, and was apparently discarding the gunboats.

Brig Isabelle Thompson, (of Halifax,) Loch, Jacmel, with logwood to G. Wheelwright. Has had continual N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Ann Jones, (Br., of Plymouth,) Glest, Kingston, Jam., 33 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova.

Brig Iabotao, (Bras.,) De Cunha, Pernambuco Oct. 10, with sugar and cotton to H. H. Swift.

Brig W. R. Kirby, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Mooray, Matamoras Oct. 19, with cotton, hides and goat skins to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Minerva L., Wadmore, Prior, Stono Inlet 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Albert Mason, Donglass, Stono Inlet 8 ds., in ballast to Doliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Express, (Br.,) of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Carthagena Oct. 10, and Savanilla 13th, with rubber and ivory nuts to Doliner & Potter.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. William Cousins, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Bell, St. Johns, P. R., Oct. 18 with sugar to master.

BELOW—2 barks.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Salted.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Steamer D. H. Mount.

Ships William H. Wharton, Lizzie Homan, Evening Star.

Bark America, (Brem.,) Hoqua, Tres Amigos.

Brigs Laurel, (Br.,) Camilla, (Br.,) Caroline, Isabella.

Schooners S. E. Bewley, Gen. Putnam, Isaac Hinckley, Charmer, Carlton Jane, Vesta.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Yankee Girl, Phillips, from Shrewsbury, N. J., for New-York, with a cargo of potatoes, capsized on Wednesday morning, off the S. W. Spit, during a severe squall. She was picked up by the lighthouse tender, Narragansett, Capt. Smith, and towed to Quarantine.

About 300 barrels apples, marked N. H. F., have been drifting around the bay, a large number of which have been picked up by steamboats, sloops, pilot-boats, small boats and other crafts.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 9, P. M.—Arr. brigs Loana, Genoivres Oct. 6, for Boston; Wahant, Philadelphia for Bath; schrs. Ocean Traveler, Newburgh for Boston.

Sld. Nelly Potter, H. S. Boynton.

10th, A. M.—Wind N. W., fresh, with snow. No arrivals.

In port, the above arrivals, and brigs Harriet, James Crosby, Lincoln Webb, Billow, Executive, Martha Washington, Tornado, Trenton, Hudson, Lady Washington, (Br.;) J. Pierce, Orison Adams; schrs. Osprey, (Br.,) W. Salisbury, J. C. Homer, L. Stratton, Sardinian, and others.

Spoken, &c.

Etna—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 8th inst., lat. 40 26, lon. 70 08.

Volant—bark, bound E., Oct. 31, lat. 42 37, lon. 54 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras Oct. 19, bark Mary Bentley, loading; brigs J. Butler, Jana Cola; schrs. Gerrety, (Br.,) Robt. Bruce, and others.

At Pernambuco Oct. 10, U. S. sloop-of-war Mohican, all well.

At St. Johns, P. R., Oct. 18, brig Frances Jane, for Baltimore in 7 ds.

At Curacoa Oct. 22, brig Mauricio, for New-York in 2 days.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unriveled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3788. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A DARING REBEL SCHEME.

Conspiracy in Canada to Set Free the Prisoners on Johnson's Island, and Burn Buffalo and Ogdensburgh.

Information of the Matter Communicated by the Governor-General of Canada.

Prompt Measures Taken to Thwart the Plot.

DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following was received here to-day:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

The British Minister, Lord LYONS, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor-General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo—that they propose to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. This Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit may be taken.

The Governor-General suggests that the steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject. (Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

It has been ascertained, on inquiry at the proper Bureau, that there are now over 2,000 rebel officers on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, together with 42 others, classed as guerrillas.

Eighty officers recently captured by MEADE's army are now on the way to that place.

Several days ago there were indications, or perhaps suspicions, that the rebels on that island contemplated a combined movement for the purpose of making their escape, and on this information being communicated to the authorities here, the requisite precautionary measures were immediately taken, including the ordering of a gunboat to the vicinity, to prevent it. Therefore the prisoners could not leave the island were they to make the attempt.

Whatever apprehension may have existed on this subject is now perfectly quieted.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The facts contained in the dispatch sent from Washington this morning with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, were obtained from official sources. But since then, additional information, authentic in its character, has been obtained, by which it appears that the Governor-General of Canada has given notice through Lord LYONS to the Secretary of State of rebel plots hatched in the British Provinces to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburgh. Adequate measures to defeat the nefarious enterprises have been promptly adopted. The comity and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. It is not apprehended that anything serious will grow out of the affair, as the Government was not unprepared for the disclosures made.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

There is very little doubt that a plot has been formed by the rebel refugees in Canada to make hostile demonstrations on the lower lakes; there is not enough, however, made public to make their designs fully apparent, but whatever they may be, it is safe to say that our authorities are on the alert, and the conspirators will meet with a warm reception.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Rebel Account of Operations to Nov. 10.

The Enemy Still in Possession of the Ruins—9,846 Shots Fired, of which 7,700 Have Struck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 11, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Stow's firing has been going on all day on Sumter. Fifty-eight rifled shot were fired from Battery Gregg last night, all directed at the southwest angle. Sixty rifled shots were fired to-day, and twenty-five monitor shells, of which seven missed. The whole number of shot and shell fired at Sumter, during the bombardment, is 9,346, of which 7,700 struck. One monitor only was in action to-day. No casualties transpired.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The enemy continues firing slowly. No report from the fort has been received this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The firing from Gregg on Sumter to-day was at intervals of half an hour. Two monitors came up and fired thirty shots. No new movements have been made.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Capture of a Blockade Runner—Political—The Defeat on the Rappahannock.

Richmond papers of the 11th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, contain the following items of news:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

The Confederate States steamer *Cornubia* was captured yesterday morning by the blockaders, coming in. The *Banshee* narrowly escaped.

JOSEPH C. BROWN was inaugurated Governor of Georgia on the 7th inst.

North Carolina election returns show CATHEA ahead of LANDER.

The Richmond *Examiner* admits a rebel defeat on the Rappahannock. HOKE' and HAYES' brigades were captured.

The Frigate Powhatan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The frigate *Powhatan* expects to sail this afternoon or to-morrow under sealed orders.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stuart's Cavalry Whipped at Mitchell's Station.

Where the Enemy Get Their Supplies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Detachments of our infantry and cavalry this morning handsomely thrashed STUART's cavalry near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper. The rest of the army was quiet; but it is the quiet that precedes the storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper County that we held six weeks ago.

Among the corrections of chronic errors made by our advance beyond the Rapidan, is the belief in the fable that LEE's army is always starving, and destined soon to die of inanition. However hungry Richmond may be, his soldiers are well fed. Through the new Winter camps on the south side of the Rappahannock, our advance guard was interested to see scattered about numerous empty tin cans once filled with prepared meats and vegetables, and interested to find on them Baltimore and New-York labels. But it is true that LEE's troops are hard up for shoes and clothing. Not an old brogan, nor a trouser leg, nor coat sleeve, could be found among the refuse of the many camps. Cloth and leather are economized.

LEE's purpose to winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan is further proven by their preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers, but the rebels on their retreat across the Rapidan, destroyed the railroad bridge which spans that stream.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Affair at Rodgersville—Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Captured Since He Entered Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

In the recent affair at Rodgersville, Gen. BURNSIDE's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Gen. BURNSIDE has taken over 1,500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels.

There are some indications of large forces of the rebels coming against us, but we expect to repel them.

At Rodgersville, the rebels captured about 500 men and four pieces of artillery, and thirty-six wagons.

The most of the men captured by the rebels belonged to the Second Tennessee loyal regiment, and over 100 to the Seventeenth Ohio.

We hold from Washington, on the Tennessee River, to Bull's Gap.

Rodgersville, where the 500 men and four cannon were captured by the rebels, is about 60 miles from Knoxville. It has been erroneously stated at but 15 miles distance from that place.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Prospective Movements that are Not to be Made Public Yet—Sinking of Supply Barges.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

All is quiet in front, and positions are mainly unchanged. Any discussion of prospective movements would be contraband. The public may be assured that such a thing as idleness and losing time has no place here, and it will thunder again in this quarter of the sky—before it clears up.

The troops are greatly delighted at the arrival of paymasters with greenbacks enough to go round. The whole army here is to be paid to November.

An unfortunate accident occurred here on the night of Saturday, the 7th inst., near Kelly's Ferry, by the sinking of two barges conveying stores, a mode of transportation the present stage of water now permits.

Further and Interesting Details of Gen. Geary's Action at Wauhatchie.

CAMP OF SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS, KELLY'S FERRY, Tenn., Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The history of this war shows no more extraordinary success than that gained over the Confederates by Gen. JOHN W. GEARY's command, on the night of Oct. 28, at Wauhatchie, near Kelly's Ferry, in Lookout Valley. The scene of the encounter is almost identical with that of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON's victory over the famous Chief of the Creek Nation, which, prior to the last Indian war, held all the country in this vicinity south of the Tennessee River as their homestead and hunting-ground.

Gen. GEARY had marched down the valley from Bridgeport, Ala., with about eighteen hundred men, forming a portion of Gen. HOOKER's command, whose mission was the reopening of railroad and river communication between Chattanooga and its base of supplies.

The command advanced to within eight miles of Chattanooga, and encamped about five miles in rear of the Eleventh corps, and almost immediately under the guns of the enemy on Lookout Mountain. Expecting an easy victory, the enemy, consisting of three brigades of Hoon's division, LONGSTREET's corps, made a vigorous attack on Gen. GEARY's isolated camp, at about 11 P. M., with the evident design of annihilating the small command. But the men who had withstood the battle storms at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, were not found unequal to the fearful ordeal, though outnumbered four to one.

Gen. GEARY's men quickly formed behind the embankment of the railroad, and, using it as a breastwork, poured from behind it such a storm of bullets as soon taught the foe that they were wide awake, and not at all disposed to be caught napping in the neighborhood of danger.

Four guns of KNAPP's Pennsylvania battery were placed in position, and at short range threw "spherical case" into the dense columns of the Confederate division, as it moved to the attack across an open field.

The rebel General, true to his well-known system of warfare, attacked our centre with great vigor, and with his whole apparent strength. Finding it impracticable to force the line, he suddenly massed and hurled his forces upon the feeble left of our thin line, and succeeded in a flank movement which, from his superiority in numbers, completely enveloped our rear, taking in the train of wagons, with almost the whole camp. The emergency was great, and but two companies could be spared from the front to resist the assault upon the rear, which had already cost us thirty animals.

This small force succeeded in driving out the flanking party with great slaughter. The conflict raged with great fury for four hours. One by one the men and animals of the battery were killed, until scarce force sufficient to work the guns was left. Capt. ATWELL and Lieut. GEARY—son of the General—were killed at their post. The rebels seemed to direct their efforts to the capture of the guns to protect which the men were determined, if necessary, to die. The fight raged even to the tents of the General Commanding. Above the roar of musketry could be heard the yells of the foe as they ineffectually stormed our position. Gen. GREENE was wounded while cheering on his men. The stalwart form of Gen. GEARY was ever where the fight raged fiercest, and his stentorian voice resounded along the lines in tones of exhortation to duty. Above all, the moon poured down a ghastly light, revealing the battle-horrors in all their dread proportions. For four hours the battle raged.

When the last round of ammunition had been expended, and the troops had resolved to use the bayonet, the enemy precipitately fled the field, leaving its groaning burden of wounded and the dead to fall into our hands. Over 140 of the latter were buried. Gen. GEARY's loss was but 34 killed and 170 wounded.

This achievement of Gen. GEARY's will rank among the proudest of the war. Had he been surprised and his command defeated the consequence to the Army of the Cumberland would have been fearful to contemplate. But the reëstablishment of communication is now a fixed fact, and its alone due to the heroic conduct of a handful of men from the Potomac army, who were determined to show their brethren of the West their worthiness to fight side by side with the heroes of Shiloh and Stone River. J. G.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

FIRST TAX SALE OF LANDS IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The first sale of lands under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts is advertised to-day by the Tax Commissioners of South Carolina. Twenty-five tracts on Hilton Head Island, valued at $95,000, and a large number of houses and town lots in Beaufort, will be sold at Port Royal on the 1st of December, or from day to day thereafter until the property is sold. The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each town lot and block, to be made publicly by them of such sum as they deem advisable, of not less than one-third their appraised value. Lots not bid up to one-third their appraised value will be withdrawn.

COMMISSARY-GEN. TAYLOR.

JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary-General, United States Army, has been relieved from duty and ordered to Chattanooga. Col. SHIRAS, next in rank, takes his place.

RETALIATORY BILL OF FARE.

It is semi-officially announced that the War Department has requested the authorities at Richmond to inform our authorities what are the rations served out to Union prisoners at Richmond, with a view to serve out to the Confederate officers on our hands similar food, if it can be found.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS CHASE TO GOV. SPRAGUE.

Miss CHASE was married this evening at her house, to the presence of the President and the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of Departments, the foreign Ministers, and the relatives of the bride and groom.

WHO ARE CLAIM AGENTS.

The lawyer's skin will no longer hide the claim agent. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a person presenting claims for payment to any department of the Government in a claim agent, by whatsoever name his calling is baptized, and he must show a license for his business.

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND is wholly exonerated from charges of malversation in office, and will soon resume charge of the Medical Department of the army.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

Some time ago the members of the African Civilization Society, who have their room in the Bible House, New-York, addressed a letter to the Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration, asking him to bring to the notice of the President of the United States the fact of the existence of the Society, and the objects of their organization, which are stated by themselves to be the civilization and Christianization of Africa and of African descendants in any portion of the world, wherever dispersed; also the destruction of the African Slave trade by the introduction of lawful commerce into Africa, the promotion of the growth of cotton and other products there, whereby the natives may become industrious producers as well as consumers of commerce, and generally the elevation of the condition of the colored population of our own country and other lands. Mr. MITCHELL, recently procured the delegation, consisting of five colored men, who came well indorsed by gentlemen of prominence in New-York, an interview with the President of the United States, and they presented to him an address, in which they asked him to place the sum of $5,000 or more, to the credit of the African Civilization Society, with such arrangements that they may draw on the proper department for similar amounts as the progress of their work shall require.

The President gave them a patient hearing and said he would bestow upon their written communication due consideration.

THE CAPTURED BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The steamer *Robert E. Lee*, captured by the *James Adger*, was formerly named the *Giraffe*. She is an iron steamer, of about 800 tons, and was fitted out at Glasgow in 1862. She had been plying between that port and Belfast, and was considered one of the swiftest boats afloat. She has paddle-wheels, and draws about ten feet of water, and has been one of the most successful of the blockade-runners between Bermuda and Wilmington. It is supposed she belonged to the rebel Government, as she has been in command of rebel navy officers.

The *Cornubia*, also recently captured by the *James Adger*, was fitted out in England in the Autumn of 1862. She is a side-wheel fifteen-knot steamer, supposed to belong to the rebel Government. At one time she was called the *Jeff. Davis*. She has been quite as successful as the *Robert E. Lee* in running the blockade. She plied between Bermuda and Wilmington.

The *Ella and Anna*, captured by the *Niphon*, was formerly called the *William O. Herves*. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, 600 or 700 tons burden, and considered fast. All were inward bound for Wilmington, and had valuable cargoes of stores and ammunition.

ARMY EXAMINING BOARD.

A Board for the examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the rank of Second Lieutenants in the Ordnance corps of the Regular Army, is now in session at the Ordnance Office in Washington. All officers of the army, whether regulars or volunteers, are eligible, provided they pass the requisite examination. The rules governing the Board are to be found in General Orders No. 138, of May 18, 1863, from the Adjutant-General's office. The object is to secure young men who are fitted for these special duties, whether educated at West Point or not, and whose future promotion will depend on their passing rigid examination. The Ordnance and Engineer corps are the only ones in the army which adopt this principle, and the sooner it is extended to the whole army, the more its discipline and reputation will improve. Application for examination before the Board must be made to the Chief of Ordnance. The Board will be in session only a few weeks longer. The following rules will govern the Board in their examinations of applicants for a rank not higher than that of Captain: Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of ordnance officer, mental, physical and moral; he must be proficient in orthography and composition, and able to give prompt and intelligent answers to any questions in relation to geography, physical and political, the divisions of the branches of Government, the functions of each, and their sphere of action; the laws and regulations of the military service, particularly in the Ordnance Department; the reception and issue of, and accountability for ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies; physical science, particularly the laws of chemical combination and analysis, the strength of materials, and the expansion of gases; mechanical mathematics in their practical application, &c., and must have a fair knowledge of mechanical and architectural drawing. Physically, he will be examined as regards health, age, vision, hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity of bearing fatigue and exposure. Morally, he will be examined as to his honesty, loyalty to the United States, and trustworthiness.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There is no prospect of an early general exchange of prisoners, although our Government is endeavoring to effect such an arrangement. In a few days, however, an exchange of Surgeons will take place, the rebels holding at Richmond 65 belonging to our armies.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized J. H. GOSSLER, Jr., Consul of Prussia at Boston; JUAN Y. PICO VILLANUEVA, Consul of Spain at New-York, and CARL MESSINO, Consul of the Principalities of Schaumburg Lippe for the United States, to reside at Philadelphia.

THE VICTORY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army of Gen. KELLY:

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

My information from Lewisburgh is that Gen. AVERILL's victory was most decisive at Droop Mountains. The enemy's force engaged was over 4,000. They acknowledge a loss of 300 killed and wounded. Gen. AVERILL took over 100 prisoners, including field officers—one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, camp equipage and wagons. B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General.

The Missouri Legislature—The Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Nothing of special interest was done in the Legislature yesterday. The Governor's Message relates almost entirely to State matters. It recommends that inducements be held out by the State to emigrants from all countries. Of the relations of the State to the Federal Government, it says:

"There is now no military organization within our borders hostile to the Government of the United States, and there is every evidence that the former feeling of hostility has settled down into quiet acquiescence in the supremacy of that Government, and unwillingness to have the peace of the State further disturbed by rebel organizations."

The *Democrat's* figures in regard to the election in the State, as far as heard from, give a Radical majority of 294, including the soldiers' vote. The *Republican's* footing, including the soldiers' vote, shows a Conservative majority of three.

Whereabouts of the Rebel Generals.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A special Cairo dispatch to the *Republican* says a telegram, dated Eastport, Miss., Oct. 6, states that Gen. LEE commands at Chattanooga, BRAGG has been sent to Mobile, and LONGSTREET has been left in command in Virginia.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Maj.-Gen. Foster and Staff left here this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Washington, on the steamer *Carrie Martin*.

The following deaths have taken place here: In the Hampton Hospital—S. E. Adams, 16th New-York battery, Oct. 11; James R. Polk, 19th Wisconsin, Oct. 14; E. R. Lafarge, 19th Wisconsin, Oct. 17; John Grace, conscript, Oct. 31; John McLane, 118th New-York, Oct. 31; Curtis Spencer, 9th Vermont, Oct. 14. In the Chesapeake Hospital—G. W. Hubbard, 9th Vermont, Oct. 16; P. S. Niles, 9th Vermont, Oct. 18; Alex. Keyes, 99th New-York, Oct. 20; Austin Kennedy, 9th Vermont, Oct. 27; E. A. Charlett, 4th Wisconsin, Oct. 20; Austin Boice, 169th New-York, Nov. 8.

Distinguished Baltimoreans at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor of Baltimore, and seven Commissioners of the Water Board, are on a visit here to inspect the water works in Boston, in contemplation of additions to water supplies for Baltimore. They visited the State House to-day, and were introduced to Gov. ANDREW.

Death of Judge Lane.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 12.

GEORGE W. LANE, United States District Judge of Alabama, died at the Galt House this afternoon of congestion of the lungs.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

CALAIS, Me., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The telegraph line lell between St. George and St. John, New-Brunswick, late this afternoon, and will not be in working order before to-morrow morning. At the latest advices from Halifax, there were no signs of the *Asia*.

Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The sales of Five-Twenties, to-day, amounted to $903,200. The advantage of having full coupons to next May can only be obtained by paying back the interest in gold or its equivalent.

A Rebel Letter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 10.

The following interesting letter was found upon the body of a rebel soldier at Rappahannock Station. The names are suppressed:

YOUR BIRTHDAY, Sept. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SON ——: ROBERT has got well and he is all the time talking about you. He is a brisk boy and wants to know why you cant be taken prisoner and come home on parole-like.

There is not a day but that some deserters pass by golog home. We have plenty in our neighborhood that have come home and will not go back to the army. A great many have gone to Vicksburgh and claimed protection. The State has gone under, and the negroes have all left and gone over to the Yankees. My son, it seems, hard that you all have to stay there and fight for the rich man's property when they will not themselves fight for it. There are some rich men who are gentlemen, and go in with them all. But where you find one who does this, you find ten who do not. These men are a dead weight to the Confederacy. We have got some men here robbing and doing more damage than the Yankees would have done. They are making more Union men than LINCOLN ever could make. It is beyond description. We cannot believe all you see in the newspapers; but what I see with my own eyes I can believe. I have made a good crop of corn and some cotton, and if they burn it I will most assredly go to the Yankees, and claim protection. And I know I am as good a Southern Rights' man as anybody. The rich population have run into Texas, leaving the poor people to do as best they can—burning up their cotton, and talk of burning up all the houses. This will make war among us at home. My son, France and England will divide the United States. In Winn Parish there are 600 men that will not turn out, that is, with the deserters. They are doing something in the Union way. They are trying to get them to go back, threatening to burn their houses; but the Yankees are so near at hand that it keeps our army here busy to keep out of their way. The Yankees are marching on Texas at four different points. They will have fine picking there. Our people will return back to Louisiana, stripped of all they had. These men who have lost their property want to see peace on any terms. These are the men who are hurting the Confederacy by their influence. The Yankees expect that France and Mexico are going to do something for the South. They are turning their guns down the river at Vicksburgh, Natchez, Ellis Cliffs, twenty-five miles below Natchez, and at Port Hudson. If France had come to our assistence when we held Vicksburgh, it would have done some good. But it is too late now. Our men are too much divided, and too many have gone back to the Union. This war was got up drunk, but they will have to settle it sober. There are a great many men here in the South who are to be pitied. My son, I must come to a close. Hoping I may see you shortly. Your affectionate.

P. S.—Do not forget your duty to your God.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE BOHEMIAN AT FATHER POINT.

Threatened Attempt to Take the Rebel Rams Out of the Mersey.

The Rebel Iron-Clads Building in France Will Not be Permitted to Leave Port.

The French Army to Evacuate Rome.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at noon, 29th, *via* Londonderry 30th ult., passed this Point at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Sidon* arrived out on the 26th.

The steamship *City of London* reached Liverpool on the night of the 28th.

West Indian mail advices say the rebel privateer *Georgia* passed Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 13th of September, under full steam, and on the same morning she was believed to have captured a steamer. —[This news reached us three weeks since.—Ed.]

There had been some little commotion in naval circles in England, owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take out to sea by force the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpool, and it was stated that after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the iron-plated frigate *Prince Consort* had started for Liverpool. In the meantime another gunboat had reached the Mersey on the 28th, and was anchored opposite LAIRD's yard, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The *Morning Star* announces that the French Government has informed the United States Minister to France, Mr. DAYTON, that the authorization for the construction of certain vessels of war, now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the work.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, which is jubilant at the exciting situation of affairs for the South, and asks what more practical proof is needed of the absurdity of the scheme of conquest than that cotton was quoted at 92c. in New-York, eighteen months after the occupation of New-Orleans.

FRANCE.

Rumors were current that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Civita Vecchia, and that Spain would send 10,000 troops to Rome.

It was stated that the journey of the Empress EUGENIE to Madrid was not unconnected with this matter.

The *Nation* asserts that the French finances do not at present necessitate the loan of 400,000,000 francs.

The Bourse continued heavy. Rentes declined to 66fr. 90c. Bullion continued to flow from the Bank of France.

POLAND.

An order had been issued that all persons having had passports *visé* at Warsaw, were to quit Poland in one day.

The inhabitants of Warsaw had been ordered to carry lanterns in the evening. No one was allowed out after nine.

PRUSSIA.

The election returns indicated a most decided triumph for the united Liberal party.

DENMARK.

Swedish and Norwegian journals of all parties continued unanimous in energetic opposition to the Danish alliance.

SYRIA.

It was reported that affairs were serious in Syria—20,000 Arabs having revolted in the Hauran.

JAPAN, INDIA, &c.

The Overland mail had arrived with Calcutta dates of Sept. 22, and Hong dates to Sept. 11, and from Shanghae to Sept. 3.

Detailed accounts had been received of the English bombardment of Kanagawa, Japan. Seven vessels were engaged, including two frigates. The British lost 13 killed and 50 wounded.

The Japanese ammunition was of a superior quality. The forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were 450 yards from the forts, and it was wonderful that they were not all sunk. The Prince SATZUMA had bought United States guns and ammunition, including four 150-pounders and some thirteen-inch shell guns. Without a land force Admiral KAMPAS could do nothing further, and as SATSUMA evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yokuhama to refit. The object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and if the Japanese remained obstinate, a large army would be necessary to obtain satisfaction.

India advices say the prospect for cotton in the central provinces was most promising. There was great increase in the amount of land under cultivation.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds steady. Money in good supply. Rates rather easier.

Commercial Intelligence per Bohemian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Cotton Market is buoyant with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. The sales of three days foot up 40,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 20,000. The market closed somewhat easier.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and other parties report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firmer at 7s. 10d.@8s. 4d. for Winter Red. CORN is tending upward. Sales at 28s.@28s. 3d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is steady. Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER steady. LARD quiet. TALLOW dull at 42s.@44s. ASHES steady. SUGAR tends downward, and has declined 6d.@9d. COFFEE inactive. RICE active and still advancing. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. PETROLEUM tends upward; Refined, 1s. 10d.@2s. 1d.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet. SUGAR is tending downward. COFFEE easier. TEA quiet and steady for common Congou. RICE buoyant. TALLOW quiet. PETROLEUM tends upward.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 19⅛@18¼ discount, Erie shares 65@67. Consols for Money, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 63,820 bales; of which speculators took 31,530, and exporters 10,550 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm and in fair demand, COFFEE in increased demand and merchants have more confidence. TEA unchanged in value. RICE at large rates and very firm. SALTPETRE, many parcels sold and at very full prices. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Second Report.—No change. Sales 6,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—We have rather a small attendance at this morning's market. Wheat quiet but firm; fine qualities command a slight advance. Flour unchanged in value. Oats and Oatmeal without change in value. Indian Corn still held firmly at 28s. 6d. Beans steady.

Imports from the 27th to the 29th of October, inclusive—Wheat, 12,524 quarters; Barley, 1,228 qrs.; Malt, 5 qrs.; Oats, 701 qrs.; Indian Corn, 5 qrs.; Oatmeal, 5,619 loads; Flour, 3,578 sacks, and 5,567 bbls.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Closing price of Consols for money, 93⅛; on account, 93⅛; 3 per cents, 91⅞@91⅝.

TRADE REPORT.

We have a very steady market to-day, with a fair and legitimate amount of business going on both in Cloth and Yarn—the former decidedly dearer than on Tuesday, and the latter commands, at least, the extreme prices of that day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS' RIOTS.

The Carbon. (Penn.,) Thugs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAVER MEADOWS, (Penn.,) Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The military authorities of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania are making short work with the Carbon Thugs. The call of the mine owners for assistance was promptly answered on Sunday, by the arrival at Beaver Meadows of two companies of the Invalid corps, under the command of Capt. D. L. BACAWITH, as senior Captain and ranking officer.

On arriving at his post, Capt. BACKWITH went vigorously at work, and the results of two days' determined action have effectually quelled an outbreak which threatened the most disastrous consequences to every coal-burner in the land. During Monday night, Lieut. BURNS, of the Fifth Company, with a squad of men, under the guidance of Deputy-Sheriff EBERLY, of Manch Chunk, patroled the hamlets of Yorktown, Frenchtown, and Audenried, exploring the numerous sinks and dens which curse every acre of this township. Over thirty-five prisoners were brought in, against many of whom positive evidence can be adduced of their riotous and murderous propensities; against three of them the strongest presumptive testimony exists of their complicity, if not actual participation in the murder of Mr. SMITH. On their arrest, every one of them was subjected to an examination before the commanding officer, and confronted by the citizens whose lives they had threatened, and to whom many of their deeds of violence and murder were familiar.

These ruffians are ignorant, brutal, and in the majority of instances animal in appearance and instinct. Yet many of them exhibit a degree of information derived from incendiary mob orators, and a low cunning sharpened by self-interest, which makes it evident enough that the energetic measures adopted by Capt. BACKWITH are the only remedies that can be of any efficacy.

Proof is abundant that this embryo rebellion covers a wide surface. A few facts will illustrate this.

On the occasion of any force arriving at any point in the township, the result is immediately telegraphed by a series of picket shots, for a distance of many miles. For one week, Capt. YATES' detachment of 60 men was the only force in the township. On the night of Saturday last, a force estimated at over 1,000 armed men, assembled in the brush surrounding the house of Mrs. SMITH, the temporary headquarters of the detachment, with the avowed intention of butchering Mr. HALL, of Philadelphia, the partner of the late Mr. SMITH, and an owner of the most extensive mining lands in the county. The arrival of a cavalry force from Pottsville, sent to reinforce Capt. YATES, was telegraphed by a succession of shots, that were heard in rapid succession extending along a line of four miles in extent.

One shot is the signal to disperse their battalion. Two fired in rapid succession is their "assembly." Sometimes three shots are passed down the line, the meaning of which has not yet been developed.

The motive of the leaders who have begun this accursed work of death is undoubtedly political. The stoppage of the coal supply, or such an advance in its price as would create a panic, is the object aimed at. Among the rank and file the motive is a rise of wages and the absolute control of the mines. Murder is but the means, a mere auxiliary, which, however, is used unsparingly and unhesitatingly. "Notice to quit" is almost always served upon the victim, not in the expectation that he will leave, but in order to give publicity to their system of terrorism.

A mere punishment of these villians will not prove an effective remedy. While a military force invests this district quiet will continue. A holy horror of the bayonet pervades the Hibernian bosom. Nothing but masked politeness meets a group of four men, though a slung-shot and eight or ten assassins are the sure visitants of a stray blue coat.

Remove the force, and a carnival of bloodshed and riot will reign. The mine-owners are the men who can quiet matters. Let the Government insure continued protection to the laws, so that they can clear the vicinity by the discharge of these ruffians, and one-third more coal at one-third less price will replenish the market, and the Copperhead poison which has already murdered so many good and true men, will be purged from the body politic of Carbon County.

Test Vote of a New-York Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As yesterday was election day in our State we thought it best to give the officers and men an opportunity to express themselves. Accordingly a quantity of regular State tickets were struck off and distributed. At 1 o'clock P. M. the Inspectors opened their boxes and companies voted in succession—each man voting deliberately and uninfluenced. The idea that men in service—as has been alleged by politicians at the North—are coerced and do not cast their votes as they would, is as false as it is foolish. The soldier don't live who has been one year in service but knows better than to obey any order interfering with his private right.

The whole vote cast was	386
For the Union ticket, (De Pew)	338
For the Democratic ticket, (St. John)	48
Total	386

Every officer in the regiment who voted cast his vote for the De Pew ticket.

You will confer a favor upon the members of the regiment by giving this statement an insertion in your paper. Respectfully,

WM. W. CLARKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee was held last evening at No. 639 Broadway, IRA O. MILLER in the chair, when upward of an hour was occupied in discussing and settling the claims of contesting delegations for seats in the Committee. The following reports of nominations made by the respective Conventions organized under the People's Union Central Committee were then made:

Fifth Councilmanic Convention—Allan Rutherford, Hugh Nesbitt, Thos. H. Seymour.

Twenty-first Ward School Officers—Daniel Willman, Commissioner; B. B. Attenhury, A. G. Dunn, Trustees; J. W. Yard, Inspector.

Sixth Councilmanic Convention—Wm. S. Opdyke, Alex. Eagleson, Wm. Hepburn, Wm. H. Honsner, Elbert Robertson, John H. Pulba.

Fourth Judicial Convention—Wm. H. Van Colt, Civil Justice; George W. Dilks, Police Justice.

The remaining Committees reported progress.

Dr. WILDER reported that the Committee appointed for the purpose had waited upon Orrson BLUNT, and tendered him the nomination for Mayor, which Mr. BLUNT had accepted.

A communication was received from the officers of SICKLES' cavalry, asking an appropriation from the Committee for the purpose of establishing a bounty fund for recruiting purposes. Messrs. ORRSON BLUNT, WALDO HUTCHINGS, Dr. ALEX. WILDER, SOLON J. JOSEPH and BENJ. F. MANIERRE were appointed a Committee to carry out the object of the communication. The Committee then adjourned,

The Canadian Government.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The *Globe*, to-day, says that the Government has withdrawn its account from the Bank of Upper Canada, transferring it to the Bank of Montreal, which bank, among other arrangements, has agreed to take a million and a half of five per cent. Provincial Debentures at 98.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. Short Causes—3283, 4203, 4093, 2069, 2451. *Clackson vs. Holland.*—General Calendar—Nos. 3297, 3299, 3310, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3326. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Short Causes.—Nos. 2963½, 3124, 3810, 4128, 4250, 4126.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 261, 234, 177, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2170, 1775, 469, 2235, 2248, 2254, 284. *Part II.*—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 821, 2057, 2058, 2107, 1040, 1030½, 3297, 2491, 1181, 2559, 2775, 757, 1511, 495, 2263. *Part II.*—Same as ae yesterday.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

The United States vs. *Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-six Shares of the Stock of the Great Western Railway, and Moneys Due Thereon.*—This was a motion to strike out a claim and answer. This action was brought for the seizure and confiscation of the property named, as being owned by Leroy M. Wiley, being an alien enemy of the United States. Process was duly issued and the property seized. The Railroad Company intervened, and put in an answer and claim in opposition to the information. An answer was also filed purporting to be that of Leroy M. Wiley, of Eutuela, in the State of Alabama, and verified by the oath of Mr. Barlow, one of the Proctors.

The District-Attorney thereupon, on an affidavit, stating that Wiley lived in Alabama, and had done so ever since the rebellion broke out, moved the Court that this answer, and claim, and eppearance, be stricken out.

Held by the Court—That it is assumed that an actual and earnest contestation is contemplated between the parties seeking to be heerd as to the real ownership of the property.

That the claim of the Company is entitled to be heard and adjudged upon according to the principles of law and justice, and it cannot be permitted that any party, without having a lawful standing in Court, shall intercept or intermeddle with the orderly action of the law in its due prucesses.

That the gist of the libelants' application is that Wiley has no standing in e Court of the United States in respect to claims, property, interests or trusts of any kind in suit or prosecution before the Court, he being an alien enemy of the United States and thus disqualified from being e volunteer party in respect to civil suits before those tribunals, resting upon contracts or legal liabilities unless, perhaps, ransom bills, or bills of exchange for personel subsistence drawn by prisoners of war and held by alien enemies, may be exceptions. (1 Kent, 65; 2 Wildan on International Law, 274, 275.) That Wiley, by intervening and attempting to enforce a supposed title or lien in respect to this property would become a party—actor in the suit equally as if prominent in its inception. This, in a judicial sense, is the legal relation of both parties to the suit in actions *in rem*, as each side acts affirmatively in carrying on the processes and remedies important to them respectively and seeks positive adjudications in his favor.

That the Court must take judicial knowledge that Alabama is an insurrectionary State.

That this condition constitutes all the inhabitants of that State alien enemies of this country.

This is, indisputably, a clear principle of International law in regard to residents in countries foreign to each other. (3 Phill. Internat. Law, Ch. 6, § 82; Halleck Laws of War, Ch. 29 § 6; 1 Kent 75, 18 How. 112.) And the Supreme Court has declared that residents of the seceded States, in war with the United States, are enemies to this country, to the same effect as if citizens or subjects of a foreign country. (The United States *vs.* Crenshaw, decided March, 1863.)

That it is not important to decide whether the rights of Wiley, in this property, are determined definitely by the subsisting state of hostilities, or are only suspended during them.

That he is disqualified from becoming a party to this action.

That the application must be granted and his claim and answer must be stricken from the files.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith; for Wiley, Messrs. Bowrin, Larocque and Barlow.

LIEN—COOPERING CARGO.

Robert L. Shay et al. vs. The Bark Wilhelmine.—This case was submitted to the Court on a concise statement of facts and points of law. The vessel was in this port having on board for delivery here 195 casks of soda, &c., and her master employed the libelants, who are coopers, to cooper the casks, which they did, and were entitled to $190 36 therefor. The answer denied that the libelants were employed for the owner of the vessel, and raised the point that the demand was not of admiralty jurisdiction, and that the libel stated no lien.

Held by the Court.—That no elements accompany the submission from which the Court can imply a lien on the vessel in favor of the libelants. There is nothing conducing to prove a maritime employment of the vessel, or any connection of lading with a voyage, or any liability or interest of the owner of the vessel in the casks. There is no evidence whether she is a foreign or domestic vessel, or is in in a home or foreign service.

A decree must therefore be entered dismissing the libel with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Stevenson; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

LIEN ON VESSEL—CHARTER—VOYAGE NOT COMMENCED.

Vincenzo Salzobel et al vs. The Brig Rolling Wave and W. W. Folsom, her Master.—This action was brought to recover damages for breach of a charter party. The libel alleged that the charter was made at Philadelphia, May 22, 1862, between Collins and Rubra & Co., agent of the libelants, who live in Cuba, for a voyage from Cienfuegos to the United States, and that the charter was wholly uncomplied with by the vessel.

The answer denied that the allegations of the libel constitute any cause of action against the vessel, and set up other matters, which, not being supported by proofs, cannot be considered by the Court. The case was submitted to the Court on the libel and answer.

Held by the Court.—That the contract is of a maritime character, and comes within the scope of a Court of Admiralty.

But that the authority of the Court cannot be exercised *in rem* against the ship to compel the performance by her of agreements in relation to the cargo to be transported in her, unless the cargo is actually or constructively in her possession. (15 How., 182; 19 How., 24.)

That the action *in rem* cannot be maintained on the averment of the libel.

That the libelants, however, may possess a right to seek relief under the other form of the action by charging the master personally for the damages.

Libel dismissed as to the vessel.

For libelant, Messrs. Eaton, Davis, and Tailler; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

PRACTICE—TIME TO ALTAR A DECREE.

Emory J. Griswold vs. *The Brig Belle.*—This was a motion to substitute the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company as libelant in the cause. The libel was filed to recover damages for a collision; the vessel was arrested and bonded in the sum of $7,000. In May last a similar motion was made, which was denied at the June Term, and at the September Term the application was renewed on other papers, and adjourned till the October Term.

Held by the Court—That the principles of practice in the United States Courts bar the petitioners of all right to ask relief in this case, by any rehearing or reconsideration of the decision made in the same matter at the June term.

That the Supreme Court has settled the doctrine that an inferior court of the United States cannot, after the term in which a judgment was rendered before it, reverse or change the same for any cause of law or equity. The act is void in law and will be reversed on writ of error by the Supreme Court. (7 Cranch, 1; 3 How. 413–424; 6 How. 31 and 40.) Motion therefore denied.

For libelant, Mr. Edwards; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

ALLOWANCE FOR DRAFT ON SUGAR.

James Napier et al. vs. *Hiram Barney.*—NELSON, C. J.—This suit is brought to recover back an alleged excess of duties exacted on 5,000 bags of sugar, imported from Pariba, Brazil, in the bark *Spirit of the Times*, Dec. 1, 1861. The duties exacted were two cents per pound, by weight, under the Act of March 2, 1861. There is no dispute as to the rate of duty, or that it is to be charged according to weight. The dispute arises out of the allowances or deductions to be made to the merchant when the duties on the articles are to be ascertained by weight. The 58th section of the Act of March 2, 1799, provides that the following allowances shall be made for the *drafts and tare* of articles subject to duty by weight: "*for* draft on any quantity of one hundred weight, or one hundred and twelve pounds, one pound; on any quantity above one and not exceeding two hundred weight, two pounds," and so on till the last clause, which is, "on any quantity above ten and not exceeding eighteen hundred weight, seven pounds; and on any quantity above eighteen hundred weight, nine pounds." This latter allowance is the maximum.

"For tare on every whole chest of Bohea tea, seventy pounds;" and so on enumerating half and quarter chests, and the different kinds of tea, with the quantity to be allowed for the tare; "on sugar other than loaf sugar, in casks, 12 per cent.; in boxes, 15 per cent.; in bags or mats, 5 per cent." This 58th section is taken substantially from the 35th section of the act of 4th August, 1790.

The tare was allowed in this case, but the draft refused.

Draft and tare, in a commercial sense and usage, have a separate and distinct meaning and application. The former is an allowance to the merchant when the duty is ascertained by weight, as in the present instance, to insure good weight to him—as defined in some of the books, "a small allowance in weighable goods made by the King to the importer." It is to compensate for any loss that may occur from the handling of the scales in the weighing, so that when weighed the second time the article would hold out good weight.

The latter, tare, is allowed for outside, or covering of the article [illegible] hales, mats, &c.

Now, the tare in this case was allowed, but the allowance for the draft was refused. We could not receive any distinction between the two in the right to the allowance of the same grounds expressed and explicit on the statute in the other. Both might as well have been denied as either. It is a mistake to suppose that the allowance for the tare covers that of the draft, for, as is seen, it is intended to cover a different loss, and incident to the weighing of the article, while the other relates to the loss from the rough outside covering of it.

Neither is there anything in the suggestion made on the trial of inequality in the weighing of small and large packages. If they are small, numbers, to the final amount of fifteen or twenty, depending on the bulk or size, are weighed together.

The 16th section of the act of 14th July, 1862, modified the allowance of the tare under the 58th section of the act of 1799, and repealed it altogether as far as it related to the draft. We know of no other way of getting rid of a positive enactment, and hence must hold the plaintiffs are entitled to recover.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for $158 40.

For plaintiffs Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Culver; for defendant District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

HALF STORAGE—GOODS LEFT ON THE VESSEL.

David Ogden vs. *Hiram Borney.*—NELSON, C. J.—This suit is brought to recover back money paid for half storage. We had occasion heretofore, in the case of Irvin *et al vs.* Schell, to look into the question, and came to the conclusion that the charge was one wholly without any legal foundation and arbitrary; but we denied the right of the plaintiffs to recover, on the ground that, under the circumstances of the case, the payment was voluntary, and therefore not the subject of an action. In that case the plaintiffs had entered their goods for warehousing in the accustomed way, and by the authority of the law designating one of the authorized warehouses to receive them. They afterwards, and before the removal of the goods, changed their minds, and applied to the Collector to withdraw the warehouse entry, and to get a permit to land them for consumption. Under the regulation of the Customs, this could be done on payment of half storage. We said in that case "that the charge was made for a favor granted to the merchant in permitting him to land the goods for consumption after he had entered them for warehousing; that, after being thus entered, the Collector might doubtless have compelled him to procure his goods in the usual way, through the warehouse, which would have increased considerably the expense." It was admitted in that case that there was no law authorizing the charge of half storage, and that the Collector might have adopted any other rule of compensation. That, instead of charging the $96 26, he might have charged $560, with equal authority. But the merchant preferred paying the sum charged to the delay and expense of following his goods through the warehouse, which he might have done, and hence the payment was voluntary.

In the present case, the claim of the Collector goes far beyond the former one. No warehouse entry was made by the plaintiff at all. The whole foundation of the claim is a fiction. It is true, there appears on the entry in the handwriting of the plaintiff, "Vessel as warehouse." But, we know of no law, nor has any been referred to, which authorizes the Collector to convert the vessel in which the goods arrive into a warehouse, and by this contrivance lay a foundation for charges incident to the warehousing system as established by law. On this entry the merchant could not have removed his goods to a warehouse on land, nor could the Collector have compelled him to remove them. On the contrary, the Collector was bound to give a permit when requested, which costs but a few shillings, to land the goods on payment of the duties.

The case shows that the note made on the entry, "Vessel as warehouse," was intended, simply as a request that the goods might remain in the vessel for the present, and which was acceded to, under the charge of the inspector. In point of fact, the goods remained in the vessel but two days beyond the period allowed for the discharge of the cargo, and for which two days six dollars were charged for the extra services of the inspector and paid. But in addition to this, ten dollars for half storage is set up against the merchant for keeping the goods in his own vessel.

We cannot say the case falls within the principle of Irvin *et al vs.* Schell, and must hold that the plaintiff is entitled to recover. Judgment for plaintiff for ten dollars.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster & Craig; for defendant District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

Rights of an Assignee under an Assignment for his own Benefit, he Knowing the Insolvency of the Assignors.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Mosell.

William Locshigle et al. vs. *Richard L. Baldwin et al.*—This was an action to set aside a sale made by the defendants, Baldwin & Co., to the defendant Miles, and to set aside a subsequent assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by Baldwin & Co. to Chas. S. Baldwin, who was not a member of the new firm.

The cause came on for trial before Justice MOSELL, in January last, and the complaint was dismissed, and the facts found as follows: That on the 6th of November, 1861, the firm of Baldwin & Co. being indebted to Chas. Miles to the amount of from five to six thousand dollars, executed and delivered to him a bill of sale, dated on that day, for the consideration of $5,000, of all the goods and merchandise belonging to them in the premises No. 339 Broadway; also transferring to him their books of account and bills receivable, Miles, at the same time, executing to them an agreement to account to them for any surplus proceeds of the property sold to him, after payment of his debt. Possession was delivered to Miles, and he subsequently gave to Baldwin & Co. his four several promissory notes for the $5,000, payable in six, nine, twelve and fifteen months. These notes were assigned to Chas. S. Baldwin by Baldwin & Co., and also the agreement as to any surplus.

The plaintiffs were judgment creditors of Baldwin & Co. for the debt contracted before the sale to Miles, and their execution was returned unsatisfied, although the defendants were not at any time under any injunction, nor was there any receiver appointed. The Court found that Miles was a *bona fide* creditor of Baldwin & Co. to the amount of the alleged indebtedness to him, and that their conveyance to him was for an adequate consideration, and was received by him without knowledge of any fraudulent intent on the part of Baldwin & Co., if any existed. And further, that there was no intent on the part of Baldwin & Co. to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, either in the making of the sale or conveyance to Miles, or in the making the assignment to Charles S. Baldwin.

As matter of law, the Court found that, under the above facts, Miles was protected; that the sale to him was legal and valid, that the assignment to Charles S. Baldwin was legal and valid, that there was no ground to the relief demanded in the complaint, and that the complaint should be dismissed.

From this judgment dismissing the complaint, the plaintiffs appealed, contending that as the insolvency of the defendants was known to Miles as well as to themselves, Miles' agreement, on the 6th November, to take their property, and after paying his own debt to return them the surplus, was a sale that operated to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, because it withdrew the debtors' property *pro tanto* from the creditors' suits and executions. This transaction, standing by itself, is void as against creditors. It was also urged that this assignment empowered the assignee to sell on credit, and being such an instrument, was void by former decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Appeal argued and decision reserved.

W. Watson for plaintiffs; S. H. Thayer and Edwards Pierrepont for defendants.

Non-Payment by Failure of Bank—Subsequent Promise of Maker.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Frederick Hazelton et al. vs. *Marcus Colburn.*—This action was brought to recover from the maker the amount of a check which was not paid on presentation, the Bank having stopped payment.

The check was made and paid to the plaintiffs' agents on the 10th October, but was not presented until the 12th, as admitted by the plaintiffs; but the defendant claimed that the Bank did not fail till the 14th, and offered evidence to prove the fact.

The plaintiffs, however, claimed that the delay in presenting the check was caused by a subsequent promise of the defendant to pay it, made on the 13th. This promise the defendant denied, and swore that he never knew of the non-payment of the check until the 18th, five days later than the promise relied on.

The books of the bank were opened to show that its failure did not take place until the 14th, but they were excluded. The defendant excepted to this ruling, and also to the admission of evidence to contradict his statement on points concerning which he was not cross-examined; and, also, to the refusal to nonsuit, and to the charge of the Court. The case resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, and the defendant appealed, urging that the motion for nonsuit should have been granted, on the ground that the delay in presenting the check for payment discharged the maker. Also, that the exclusion of the books of the bank to show the time of its failure was an error.

The case was argued, and decision reserved.

B. L. Billings and C. W. Sanford for plaintiffs; L. A. Fuller for defendant.

Important Suit on a Promissory Note—Judge Hilton and Alexander T. Stewart Examined as Witnesses.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Edward E. Mitchell, William McMurray and George G. Byron, Executors of the last will of William H. Burrows, deceased vs. *Philip S. Van Rensselaer.*—This is an action to recover on a promissory note of the amount of $10,000 made in July, 1863, by the defendant to the order of Philip Burrows and delivered to him and, afterwards, before maturity, transferred for a valuable consideration to William H. Burrows. William H. Burrows died in 1860, and this suit was commenced in the year 1860 to recover this note, William H. Burrows was one of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. The defendant, Philip S. Van Rensselaer was the owner and builder of the Metropolitan Hotel in this City. The defendants admit the making and delivery of the note to Philip Burrows, the payee mentioned therein, but allege that said note was without any consideration, that it was [illegible] having voted in the affirmative on the resolution [illegible] resolution [illegible] for the sum of five hundred dollars, for the [illegible] Philip Burrows was [illegible] and no real principal charge [illegible] by the prosecuting and [illegible] and that the said Philip Burrows fraudulently represented to defendant that his said business required the raising of a large amount of money, whereby defendent was induced to make and deliver the note in suit to Philip Burrows, to be used in raising money to be paid for defendant on outstanding liabilities incurred in building the Metropolitan Hotel. That all such representations of Philip Burrows were false, and that the note in suit was applied by the said Philip Burrows solely to his own use and benefit, and by him transferred to his brother, without consideration.

Plaintiff put in evidence a check of Alex. T. Stewart & Co.—of which firm William A. Burrows was a member—for $10,000 to the order of Philip Burrows, and dated about the time of the making of this note, which check they claim was the consideration money in the transfer of the note. Judge HILTON was examined as a witness for the defence, chiefly in relation to his knowledge of the business relations existing between Philip Burrows and his brother. Alexander T. Stewart was also examined on the same subject. Case still on.

E. F. Smith for the defendant; Ex-Judge Mitchell and Wm. Fullerton for the plaintiff.

Action for Criminal Connexion with a Child—Verdict for Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Jacob Gagel vs. *Samuel Squires.*—This case, reported in the TIMES of the 9th, an action for damages for a criminal connexion with a child eight years of age, was decided yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, exonerating him completely, and giving him an allowance of $100.

James M. Smith for the plaintiff; John McKeon for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Augustus Barnum vs. *Nancy Barnum.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Charles Thorng vs. *Franklin et al.*—Exceptions of plaintiff's attorney and of defendants overruled, and report confirmed without costs.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of the officers of the Fifty-fifth regiment, on behalf of said regiment, for the use of the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, as an armory.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The building in Hall-place, corner of Seventh-street, formerly occupied by the Second regiment, New-York National Guard, is now vacant; and,

Whereas, There is a lease of said building which will expire on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; therefore

Resolved, That the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, formerly occupied as an armory by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, be set apart and assigned to the use of the Fifty fifth regiment New-York National Guard, for the unexpired term of said lease, to be used as an armory and a drill-room.

Which was adopted.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening for concurrence.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of ——Johnson, for material furnished contractor for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Martin R. Zabriskie and others to change the grade of Eighth and Ninth avenues, and remove reservoir below Ninety-second-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of Lewis H. Phillip, to be paid for dredging out slip.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Managers of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York, for grant of a piece of land on Ward's Island, on which to erect an asylum.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners in Nineteenth-street for a pier.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Charles M. Connelly and others against the further construction of a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Charles E. Manning, to be in full compensation for clerical services rendered by him to the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the said amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate funds.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board why the various street and avenues are not lighted with gas as directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be granted to New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track railroad from the inside of their freight depot, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Elm streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-four and one hundred and eighty-six Hudson-street, be flagged, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged in Thirty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, William Roach, late Assistant Health Warden of the Nineteenth Ward, deceased on the sixth day of November, instant, leaving his family in destitute circumstances; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the widow of the said William Roach the salary of said officer for the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged from number ten Verick-street to the corner of Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, A preamble and resolution passed the Board of Councilmen, October twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the Board of Aldermen, December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and was approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Elmer Ellsworth; and

Whereas, The Committee of the Board appointed to act in connection with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen has failed to act in the matter; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of the Board of Aldermen be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the Committee of the Board of Councilmen be requested to act in the matter.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board why the various street and avenues are not lighted with gas as directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be granted to New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track railroad from the inside of their freight depot, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Elm streets.

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Whereas, The Committee of the Board appointed to act in connection with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen has failed to act in the matter; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of the Board of Aldermen be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the Committee of the Board of Councilmen be requested to act in the matter.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, The ferry leased by John C. Stevens and R. L. Stevens, which runs from the foot of Hoboken-street, North River, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, is one which has arisen to great importance. In consequence of the greatly increased amount of travel between this City and Hoboken: the rent of the said ferry being but one thousand dollars per annum, while the term of the lease does not expire until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and

Whereas, The boats used upon this said ferry are very inferior and worn out, and of a class not fitted for the accommodation of the travelling public, and are run at long intervals, causing delay, annoyance and inconvenience, while they are discontinued altogether at an early hour in the evening, and the ferry bridges used are of the old class of chain bridges which have been so fatally proved to be dangerous, and have been long ago discarded by all spirited ferry companies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Ferries be requested to report at their earliest convenience what measures should be adopted to correct the evils above referred to.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jaremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen, on petition of N. Niles.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to take from on file a report in favor of reproducing Randell's Map of the City of New-York.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

Alderman Henry moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from consideration of a petition in relation to obstructions at Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and other streets at the Ninth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Alderman Reed moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from consideration of a resolution permitting Messrs. Stewart and Kilnd to exhibit show-cases in front of their stores.

Which was carried.

The paper was then concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Cornelia-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty and Thirty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Lewis-street, from Delancey t Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the German Baptist Church, in West Forty-fifth-street, a sum sufficient to pay an assessment for the work of building sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth to near Ninth avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the House of Industry in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, two thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Sisters of Mercy, in Houston-street, three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of selling lot, recently purchased for Engine Company number Eighteen, and in favor of procuring a new location.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Roads from further the consideration of resolution to open Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighteenth-street.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Ryan, Hardy, Masterson—5.

Alderman McCool moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of building a house for Hose Company number Thirty-nine.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Finance from consideration of a communication from the Comptroller, with an ordinance, to provide means for finishing the works now in progress, under the head of Croton Water Works Extension.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations, &c., for the month of October; also, recommending that authority be given for making various transfers of appropriations.

Communication accepted and ordinance adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

VETO MESSAGES OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution designating toe plot of ground known as Duane Park

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution designating the plot of ground known as Duane Park, as a location for Steam Fire Engine Company number Fifty-three.

My objections to this resolution are as follows: It proposes to occupy one of the public places or parks of the City, for a use not designed, when this plot of ground was set apart as a Park.

There are so few of such places in the lower part of the City, that it appears to me inexpedient to divert this one from its present use, and I have serious doubt whether we can do so without Legislative sanction.

I have requested the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation on this legal question, but have not yet received it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

The following veto was received from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to have the well on the northwest corner of Rivington and Eldridge streets opened and cleaned, and permitting Charles Harriman to build a well at the corner of Trinity-place and Cedar-street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my signature the two accompanying resolutions, which originated in your Board. One of these resolutions directs the Croton Board to have the well on the northwest corner of Rivington and Eldridge streets opened and cleaned, and a pump placed thereon; and the other grants permission to Charles Harriman to build a well at the corner of Trinity-place and Cedar-street.

I learn that the first-named resolution from the Croton Aqueduct Board is unmeaning, from the fact that the Croton mains are laid in the locality designated. The other is objectionable in not providing that the work shall be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. It seems to me also improper to the ground of giving to an individual without compensation the right to build and keep a private well in a public street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and directed to be printed at length in the proceedings and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Mulroy to keep a stand in front of number one one hundred and eighteen Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

(Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.)

Preamble, reciting that the walls of the building heretofore known as the Colored Orphan Asylum, burnt during the riots in July last, are in a dangerous condition, especially that part of the wall on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, with resolution that the Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings be directed to notify the owners of said buildings to cause the said walls on Forty-fourth-street to be taken down, and in case they neglect to do so, then that he proceed to do said work, and charge the same to the account of said owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas lamp in front of number ninety-four Chatham-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the Kingsbridge road, from Carmanaville to Kingsbridge, put in thorough repair.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause two lamps to be placed in front of Saint Mary's Church, in Ridge-street, corner of Grand, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to James Leonard to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, number seventy-four West Thirtieenth-street, the same to be done under the Direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Veto Message of his Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved, resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the building now in course of erection on the north side of the ferry-slip at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, resumed forthwith.

(By Board of Councilmen, adopted notwithstanding the objections of his Honor, the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Bashmann & Rodefeldt to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Greenwich and Duane streets, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Twentieth-street be lighted with gas, from Avenue C to the East River, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to T. N. Lord, number ninety Barclay-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Harlem Gas-Light Company be directed to lay gas mains in Eighty-fourth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, to be done without delay.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution that authority be given to the Trustees of Saint Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, to extend the buttresses of the tower of their church, now building, four feet beyond the line of the street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that two gas-lamps be placed in front of the gate entrance to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Bingerman Brothers and Wilds & Wood, to erect [illegible] Wall-street, to exhibit [illegible] on the premises, the passage-way [illegible] during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that John L. Smith be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Hogan, deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed to advertise for proposals for the best terms upon which parties will contract for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of present contract, and purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired time of his contract, asking for compensation. In relation to the same to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only that the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks and privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five hundred dollars each for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farly, Long—16.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the assignees of the late John F. Culligan for the amount of any salary that might be due him for the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved preamble, with resolution, that fifteen hundred copies of the State laws, relative to taxes and assessments, be printed, for the use and benefit of officers of the Corporation of the City, the said work to contain such portions of the general provisions of the revised statutes, and the amendments thereto, as are applicable to the City and County of New-York, the laws relating exclusively to the City, and notes of cases appertaining to the subject.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

and before the Board broke up the decline from the best figures of the morning was quite general. At the Second Board, and afterwards on the Street, the demand for the Railways was fair and without excitement between buyers and sellers. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Wednesday night, the market closing steady and under less excitement than on Wednesday:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	145¾	147¾	Harlem Pref.	105	105
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	124	121
N. Y. Central	132¾	130¼	Mich. Southern	89¾	88¼
Erie	104¾	103	Mich. Cent'rand L.	140	140
Erie Preferred	101½	100¼	Illinois Cen.	117¾	115¾
Hudson	127	125¾	Pittsburgh	104¾	104
Pacific Mail	216xd	215	Fort Wayne	83	83¾
Harlem	96	96¼	Rock Island	105¾	103
Canton	92¾	92¾	Galena	106¾	105¾
Treas. Certs new	98¼	98¾	Reading	122¾	121¾
Toledo	118	118	Chicago&Rock I.	92¾	92¾
Northwest	43	45	Chicago and A.	82¾	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	105
Union	175	Bank of N. America	106
Phœnix	110	Hanover	100
North River	108	Shoe & Leather	107
Tradesmen's	112	Corn Exchange	109
Commerce	104	Continental	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	94	Imp. & Traders'	109
Ocean	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	Gal. & Chi. Exten	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s '84	102¾	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	110
Harlem 1sts, '63	101	Chi. & R. I. firsts	107
Erie fourths, '80	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	111
Michigan S. seconds	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	107
Chi. & N. W. firsts	99	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	85
Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alton. firsts	103
Tol. & Wab. seconds	84	Chi. & Alton Income	80

The Rock Island Road earned the first week in November.

1862	$41,281 | 1863 ..... $45,755
Increase	$4,171

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned the first week in November:

1868	$25,779 | 1863 ..... $32,829
Increase	$7,050

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1867, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N.Y'k, Nov. 7	$193,8[illegible]41	159,491,153	28,783,281	6,700,335
Boston, Nov. 9	78,551,017	31,557,547	7,976,057	9,527,161
Phil., Nov. 9	28,647,125	30,812,091	4,162,671	2,109,521
Total	$310,037,983	224,860,831	40,926,009	17,737,017
Last week	311,161,679	228,757,321	40,131,057	15,894,766
Last year	286,969,029	225,349,112	52,298,239	22,675,472

Monday next, Nov. 16, is the day fixed upon by the New-York and New-Haven Company for closing the proposed settlement of the claims against the Company growing out of the Schuyler fraud of July, 1854. An old merchant of this City, interested in the final disposition of this long pending difficulty, sends us the following remarks:

"'Blessed are the peacemakers.' But it does not follow that such are always successful. In the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and some of the holders of what is termed spurious or disputed stock, some of the parties agreed upon a compromise, believed to be based upon the principles of justice, promising an early settlement of all the matters in dispute, but unfortunately and unintentionally, as it is believed, at a time when these parties were in a fair way of settlement, the Judiciary, by a decision on the issue of damages—by no means conclusive—threw the whole question into confusion again, calculated to set the opposing litigants by the ears, and thus make more business for the Courts for years to come. It is the opinion of disinterested parties that all would be largely benefited by the settlement proposed, and yet from the peculiar decision referred to, it is thought litigation will go on, and the lawyers draw the dividends that justly belong to their clients. Is this wise? Can it prove ultimately profitable to either party?"

The Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 11.

The weather toward the close of the week was quite cool and wintry, and on Monday night there was a smart frost, rendering the temperature peculiarly favorable for pork-packing; but the receipts of hogs so far being light, there has not been much done, and though nearly all the houses have made a beginning, the amount done in the aggregate has been hardly enough to justify us in saying that the season is fairly opened as regards curing, but all the houses are prepared to cut to their full capacity as soon as the hogs are in. The mild and unsettled weather which prevailed up to Sunday, and the extraordinary high price of feed of all kinds, deterred drovers from bringing their stock to market, with a probability that they would have to wait favorable weather to sell, under heavy expenses; but the cool, frosty temperature of the last three days, and the active, not to say pressing, demand for hogs at $6@$6 25 will bring in a large supply in the present week, and we anticipate an animated market. The large number of cars now under the control of the City authorities, and being used by them in the transportation of coal, will cause some inconvenience to drovers east of this city, and the receipts from that direction will not be as large as they otherwise would be, but from the West the receipts will be large, for there is no doubt that the determination to sell hogs as soon as they can be put in a salable condition, is general at all points, for while corn is selling at 60c.@75c. ₱ bushel, which are the rates current at all interior points in the entire West, farmers will avoid feeding it to hogs, except to a very limited extent barely enough to enable them to sell them. In districts where the corn has not been badly injured by frost, this will be the case, as well as in those where it has, so that the trade may look for very heavy receipts at the outset, and for a short season.

The total receipts of hogs during the week were about 16,000 head, all of which sold at $5 75@$5 90 for those averaging under 200 pounds, and $6@$6 25 for those averaging 200 pounds and upward. The total receipts from Nov. 1 to date were slightly over 20,000 head against 40,000 head at the corresponding date last year; but this indicates nothing, as the weather was good before this last season for packing.

New mess pork is held at $17 50 out none has been sold, and indeed but little for sale. The belief is that but few hogs will be bt to make mess pork, and hence the speculative feeling in that article here and elsewhere.

Lard advanced to 11c. for old and 11¾c. for new, and has been in active demand with an increasing disposition to buy and a decreasing one to sell. Bulk meats have not changed essentially, though a considerable amount has been sold at 5c. and 5¾c. for shoulders and sides; the latter, however, could not be bought below 6c. at the close. Bacon has been bought very freely on orders from the East, and some from St. Louis and Louisville, at 5¾c. for shoulders packed, and 6¾c. for sides, but yesterday 150,000 lbs. shoulders sold at 5¾c. loose, clear bacon sides sold at 7¾c. loose yesteiday. Both these and the shoulders are taken to fill Government contracts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1663—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 21,447 bbls. Flour, 855 bbls. and 7,012 bags Corn Meal, 86,561 bushels Wheat, 7,358 bushels Corn, 490 bushels Rye, 24,264 bushels Barley, 114,021 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Malt, 8,524 pkgs. Provisions and 851 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at rising prices, including Pots, at $5 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is spiritless at present, as the demand is quite limited; but with light stocks in market, especially of desirable styles, some which are quite scarce, holders maintain prices very well. The total shipment of boots and shoes from Boston by rail and sea, for the last week, have been (according to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*,) 11,833 cases. Of this number 10,180 cases were sent by rail as follows: 2,552 cases to New-York and Pennsylvania; 1,117 to the Southern States now in our possession, and 6,501 to the Western States, including 213 cases to California. The clearances from the Custom-house were 1,653 cases, among which we notice 940 destined for San Francisco.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day, at previous quotations. Java at 35c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c.@33c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c.@33½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive and depressed. Middlings, 84c.@85c. ₱ lb. sales and resales, since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was more sought after by shippers, speculators and the regular home trade, early in the day, at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., but the market closed tamely, the demand having fallen off. The receipts were liberal. Sales, since our last, 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 75; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 10@$6 55, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping grands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 75
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family grands.	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50
Southern Flour continues scarce and in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls. at $7 15@$7 80 for poor to good superfine; $7 85@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better to-day. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $5 70@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 80@$6 50 for superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted at $5 25 for Jersey, $6 for Marsh's Calorie, $5 90 for Fairfax, $6 for Brandywine, and $5 85@$5 90 for Atlantic Mills, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in fair demand at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.			

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 20@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4@$4 05 ₱ box. In Boston, yesterday, about 26,000 boxes and packages of Raisins, and a quantity of Lemons and Grapes, the cargo of ship *Harriet*, from Malaga, were sold by HORATIO HARRIS & Co., only about 4,000 packages of the Clemens brand being withdrawn from sale. There was a good attendance of buyers. Layer Raisins sold from $4 05@$4 10 for boxes; $2 08@$2 20 for half-boxes; MR Raisins, $3 60@$3 80 ₱ box; London Layer Raisins, $5 05@$5 10 for boxes, $2 50 for half-boxes, and $1 35 for quarters; Sun Raisins, $8 85 ₱ keg, $16 ₱ cask, and $8 75 ₱ half-cask, with $17 25@$17 50 for 200 casks blue mark Sun. Of Lemons, 80 boxes sold at $3 35, and 262 boxes at $3 25; 300 kegs of Grapes at $4 10.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, but the demand has been restricted, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the advance claimed by holders. The receipts have been moderate. Sales since our last, 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 72; Amber Western at $1 49@$1 53—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 40@$1 48; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 36@$1 39; Milwaukee Club at $1 34@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 33@$1 36; Amber Kentucky at $1 54 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, chiefly on speculation, and prices have advanced slightly, the market closing very firmly in view of the limited arrivals. Sales 105,000 bushels at $1 07 for Mixed Western in store and $1 08 for do. afloat, and $1 09 for White and Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and nominal at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and quoted a trifle higher, though the advanced claims of holders tend to check operations. We quote Canada at 82½c.@83½c.; Western, 83c.@84c.; State at 83½c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Sales 115,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in lively demand and firmer at $1 35@$1 55 ₱ bushel; sales 24,500 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 52½@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. The Albany *Evening Journal* of yesterday says: "The canal season is rapidly drawing to a close, and the fact is keenly felt by those engaged in the malting and consuming of Barley. The bulk of the sales during the week have either been for shipment South and East or to out-of-town maltsters. City maltsters and consumers have bought very sparingly, they still entertaining the impression that Western and Northern operators cannot control the market after a certain period. The bulk of the offering this morning was either lots in store or those previously upon the market, no new lots afloat being offered. Holders are firm, and the ruling rates to-day and the sales reported yesterday, show that the market has undergone but little change during the week. We quote two-rowed State at $1 30@$1 40, the latter figure for Jefferson County, $1 35@$1 45 for four-rowed State, $1 36@$1 45 for Canada East and $1 48@$1 50 for Canada West. In Barley Malt nothing has transpired."

The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at the under mentioned places, for the week ending Nov. 7:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye bush.
Chicago	29,518	295,116	344,298	275,000	32,139	16,012
Milwaukee	14,410	392,807	8,426	50,953	7,528	5,647
Toledo	33,278	283,087	24,173	2,217	761	——
Detroit	30,944	72,619	9,098	8,896	2,310	78
Cleveland	——	39,650	5,100	5,400	1,750	——
Total	108,156	1,003,839	188,094	342,466	44,438	22,037
Prev's w'k	125,226	1,225,097	263,963	423,850	67,674	38,417

HAY—North River is in good demand and very firm, at $1 15@$1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and steady in price, at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 10c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for most descriptions, especially for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at full and buoyant prices, with very moderate supplies available. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, Lumber is arriving freely, and there is a better assortment in the market, particularly of Pine, than there has been generally during the season. Prices are advancing to cover increased cost from high canal freights. The sales have been active, but shipments, except to New-York, have been light, owing to the great scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports. The present ruling of freights to Eastern ports is now fifty ₱ cent. above Summer rates, and so great is the demand for vessels that one hundred could find cargoes at the present high rates. The receipts continue to come up fully to the expectations of the trade, and the returns for the first week in November of Boards and Scantling show a handsome increase over the corresponding week of either of the years preceding. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, &c.
1860	281,315,600	39,021	38,539	139,220,577
1861	146,805,917	29,916	1[illegible],034	134,148,664
1862	210,692,152	31,857	1[illegible],754	188,901,261
1863	217,006,408	20,041	2[illegible],278	148,154,571

The steady weekly increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling has swollen the aggregate for the season until it now exceeds that of last season, but falls short of the gross receipts of 1860.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to-day were 570 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at 49c.@61½c. ₱ gallon. Market very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive to-day, but firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 20@$3 25 ₱ gallon; Resin, $40@$48 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at about previous prices. We quote: China White at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 05@$2 05, Linseed $1 3c@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 28c.; Refined do. 50c.@52c. free, and 40½c.@42c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly more active, the speculative inquiry having improved, and prices have favored sellers. Sales have been made since our last of 11,200 bbls., at $17 87½@$18, closing at $18 for New Mess, $16 37½@$16 62½ for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 87@$16 for thin Mess; $19 75@$19 87½ for clear Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 50 (the latter rate for extra headless) for Prime ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,500 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 25@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more active at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales, 130 pkgs.; also 250,000 lbs. green Sides and Shoulders, at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at 7¾c.@10½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; 450 pkgs., including 100 boxes Long Clear Middles, at 11c., and 100 boxes Short do. at 11¾c. ₱ lb., both for December delivery. Lard is doing better. Sales 3,400 tcs. and bbls., at 11c.@11¾c. here, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are more sought after, and are up to 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after and is steady to-day. Sales 908 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$26, India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales, 1,000 tcs. Beef Hams $17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy, at 11c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in demand, including East India, at $7 12½@$7 50, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 500 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 850 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c., Porto Rico at 13½c., Cuba at 12c.@13¾c., 470 boxes Havana part at 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and firm at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 365,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,050 bbls. at 63c.@64c., closing at 64c., and 50 hhds. Drudge at 61½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been effected to-day; rates have favored shipowners. For Liverpool, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 1,600 tcs. Beef at 2s. 10½d.@3s. by sailing vessel, and 5s. 6d. by steamer, ₱ tierce; 1,100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 40s.; and 200 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 50 bales Hops at ½d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre, 3,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 15 tons Measurement Goods at 25s. ₱ ton; and 300 hhds. Tobacco, by an Austrian vessel, on private terms. For Cette, a French brig took Tallow at 55f. and 5 ₱ cent. For Cadiz, a cargo of Heavy Pipe Staves at $40 ₱ thousand.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'ton	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Nov. 14	Quebec	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinborgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Egyptian	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Stetin	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Nov. 14	New-York	N. O. via Hav.
Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 21	New-York	N. O. via Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Tubal Cain	Nov. 14	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
Cornica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Germanic, via* Southampton and Hamburg, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America will close on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 6 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and MELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses' waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for nurseries, &c. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of this newest shapes and best quality only 65 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Inmant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Finding for dress trimmings. Lace done on pliks new.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs. Lace goods, &c. The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS & SPENCER have a large assortment of BRUSSELS 3-ply, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, all WIDTHS. Please give us a call. Goods freely shown. No. 261 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, GENTLEMAN for classics, to boys' boarding school, City; gentleman for English branches on Long Island; French gentleman for City school; French lady for City family; also, one for Philadelphia; lady for English, music and drawing, Newjersey; one for English, music and French; Prof. natural sciences for university; Methodist Prof. mathematics in large institution in N. Y. State, gentleman to take flourishing day school for boys. In a New-England city; German Prof. music for seminary in New-England. Principal for Public School on the Hudson, salary $1,000; lady for maths. and nat. sciences, California, salary $900; lady for English and singing, in Public School, near City; Methodist lady for piano and vocal music, N. Y. State.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Educational Agt.,
No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, wishes a situation in a school or family, where she can make herself useful. Testimonials of the highest order will be given as to character and attainments. Apply at No. 263 Madison-av., or Box 2,396 Post-office

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as teacher of the English branches, including astronomy, logic, rhetoric and composition, as equivalent for board and musical instruction. References unexceptionable. Address Miss EMMA J. ELMENDORF, Albany, N. Y.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY—A SUCcessful teacher of English, French, music and drawing—desires an engagement as daily instructress; unexceptionable references; would receive pupils in the above branches at her residence. Address H., No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Pupils can commence at anytime.
For terms, &c., see Circular.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Conre-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST,
believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.
It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 61 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.
No. 61 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 9c.—60 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.
Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 227 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A PRACTICAL AND responsible party to take a contract for mining magnetic iron ore near the City. Also, a party to contract for carting same. References required. Call at No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE DINING-ROOM UNder the Bowery Hotel, doing a good business. No. 395 Bowery.

PERSONAL.

MRS. CAROLINE M. CLARK IS HEREBY notified that her husband is at the Fifth-av. Hotel, wishing to hear from her.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—An American widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper or family seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and operating on all of the first-class sewing machines; is economical and neat; first-class City references as to honesty and character. Call at No. 90 Grand-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 237 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear. References if required.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no exceptionable City reference given to certify. Apply for two days at No. 106 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-rate cook; and understands baking, and no objection to go to the country; has the best of references. Can call for two days at No. 90 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 93 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—AN AMERIcan Protestant woman and daughter wish situations together; the mother as cook, and the daughter as chambermaid and waitress; or would have no objection to do the work of a small private family. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at 60 West Washington-place, in the baker's shop.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS AN experienced cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman, with good City reference from her last place; understands meats, pastry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 113 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business; has the best City reference. Can be seen at 80 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as cook; is a baker; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good laundress and a good baker; has the best of City references. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent laundress and good cook and baker; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does no linens in style and is an excellent baker. Call at No. 479 7th-av., between 30th and 40th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family or hotel, by a person acquainted with all kinds of needlework, embroidery and crocheting; can rent and make children's clothes; has sewing-machine and is a good operator; reference given. Address G. L., A, Post-office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as first-class waitress, or as chamberwaid and seamstress with waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman as nurse; is accustomed to the care of an infant, or older children; is an obliging person. Apply at No. 44 West 30th-st., near Broadway. Has City reference.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wants a situation; can take the entire care of an infant from its birth or bring it up by hand; is a Protestant; the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., between 26th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; City references. Call at No. 40 3d-av., corner of 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or would do general housework. Apply at her present place, No. 40 West 33d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has lost her child, two months old, desires a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 24 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent child's nurse, kind and obliging, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French finishing and mangling; has lived in the best private families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 7

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FIRDAY, NOV. 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kate Kearney.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coerolanus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times ere requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rumors which, for a day or two, have blown southward from the lekes, respecting e conepiracy on the part of rebels in Canade to make hostile demonetrations ageinst Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, and other Northern towns, seem to be entitled to more attention then wias people generally heve been willing to give them. They now have the weight of official recognition. The Governor-General of Canada, in the exercise of becoming comity and internetional good faith, has notified our Government, through Lord Lyons, of the probable existence of e rebel plot to seize steamboats on Lake Erie, set free the 2,000 prisoners confined at Johnson's Island, end deatroy the lake cities by fire. The Secretary of War hse notified the officials of the threatened cities thet this information has been received, and it is probable that such measures have been adopted as will effectually thwert the infamous design of the conspirators.

From the Army of the Potomac we have information, without the details, of en engegement yeeterday morning between detechments of our infantry and cavalry and Stewart's cevalry, near Mitchell's Station, three miles southweat of Culpepper, in which the latter received a handsome whipping. The army otherwise remained quiet, hut the calm was considered to be the presage of approaching battle-storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper County which was occupied by us previous to Lee's late advance. Our reconnoissances beyond the Rapidan have exploded very effectually the reports that the rebel army was suffering end almost starving. New-York and Baltimore dealers in dessicated and preserved meats keep the Commissary Department fairly supplied, if the tell-tale numbers of empty cans scattered through the rabel camping-grounds are to be believed. But the destitution of shoe-leather and clothing seems not to have been exaggerated. The purpose of Lee to to winter between the Rapidan and Rappahannock is further indicated by the preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter is continued with unwearying pertinacity, and its massive walls cannot fail before a long time to beceme a chaotic mound of pulverized brick and mortar. Rebel accounts to Tuesday last say that Gen. Gillmore's batteries and the monitors do not abate their fire. The enormous eggregate number of 5,000 shots have been directed ageinst the doomed fortress since the commencement of the bombardment, of which 7,700 have struck.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the *Bohemian* at Father Point gives three days' later news from Europe. There had been some excitement in British naval circles respecting rumors of an attempt to be made to steal the rebel rams out of the Mersey, end that such an event was not considered altogether improbable may be inferred from the fect that war-vessels were sent to guard against it. Confirmation is brought through the London papers of the statement that the French Government has notified the builders of iron-clad vessels for the rebels thet permission to prosecute the work is withdrawn, and the furnishing of cannon end munitions of war has also been prohibited. A rumor was current that the French army occupying Rome was to evacuate the Papal dominions. The Polish revolution presents no new features. Swedish and Norwegian journals are vigorous in opposition to the proposed Danish ellience.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution by Mr. Henry was adopted, requesting the Ferry Committee to report what meaeures should he taken to compel the proprietors of the Hoboken Ferry, running from the foot of Hoboken-street, to run a better class of boats than they now use end at more regular timee than they are now run. On resolution by Mr. Masterson, the Street Commissioner was requested to report why the streets are not always properly gas-lighted at night. Brig.-Gen. Hayes' request to he allowed to remove the Park Barracks from their present location to the Battery, which was granted by the Councilmen on the recommendation of Meyor Opdyke, came up; Mr. Fox wished to postpone the subject indefinitely, which the Boerd refused by 9 to 6 to do, and then laid over the papers. The Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings wes directed to require the wells of the Colored Orphen Asylum, burned out by the rioters, to be taken down by the owners, if they will consent to do it, and if they will not, then by his direction, as they are believed to be in a condition of danger and liable to fell et any time. In complience with the Comptroller's request, the Boa-d voted to transer from the eccount of "Interest on Revenue Bonds," the sum of $75,051 79, to distribute it as follows: To account of "Police Station-houses," $5,000; to "Interest on Union Defence Fund Bonds," $51 79; to "Advertising for the Common Council," $20,000; and to "Cleaning Streets," $50,000. They also voted to transfer $8,000 from the account of "Interest on Revenue Bonds" to "Printing for the Common Council." Adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen hed no quorum et their meeting, and adjourned to Monday.

The rebels boast of a pike with which some of the Alabamians ere armed, and think it will strike terror to the Yankees. The Alebama pike consiste of a keen two-edged steel blede, like a large bowie-knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. Thie is intended for cutting the bridles of cevalrymen, or pulling them off their horses, or ceteching hold of the enemy whan they are running awey. This head is mounted on a staff eight feet long.

Hon. Chauncey M. Abbott, of Niles, Cayuga County, died suddenly of neuralgia on Wedneeday morning last. He wee active at the polls on election day, and his illness resulted from overexertion and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Abbott represented the Second Assembly District of Cayuga in the Assembly during the years 1847-'48, and the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne, in the Senate during the years 1861-'62.

The New-Hampshire *Gazette*, claiming to be the oldest newspaper in America, completed its one hundred and seventh year on the 1st of October.

In spite of the frost, the Kentucky tobacco crop will foot up something like 100,000 hogsheads.

A new weekly paper, entitled the *Colored Citizen*, end edited by colored people, has just been started in Cincinnati.

The Money market worked steadier yesterdey, and the Brokers had less difficulty in meking up their accounts at bank. The Stock merket closed steedy, though prices were not equal to the sudden lerge recovery on Wednesday night. Gold is firm, after rising to 147@147½, and Exchange in good demand at 161@161½ ₱ cent.

Breedstuffe attrected more attention yesterday at advencing prices. The Provision merket wes generally more active, eepecially for Hog products, which were decidedly firmer. Whisky was more sought after end was higher. Tellow wse brisk and buoyant. Cotton wes quiet and depressed. The Wool sals passed off quite spiritedly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Fish, Matals, Petroleum and Sugars. Moderate freight engagements were reported at rising figures.

The Pennsylvania Decision Against the Conscription Act.

A majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Lowrie and Justices Woodward and Thompson, against Justices Strong and Read—have decided that the National Enrollment bill is contrary to the Constitution, and have granted injunctions to restrain the Provost-Marshals from proceeding with the draft. If this decision of the highest tribunal of the State is carried out, there must he either a conflict between Pennsylvania and the Federal Government, or the latter must cease to obtain any soldiers from that State, except those who may choose to volunteer. In other words, the majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has determined, so far as they are concerned, that there shall be either civil war at the North, or a relinquishment of the war against the rebellion.

Who are the functionaries that have assumed this extraordinary position? Chief Justice Lowrie is a States Rights Democrat, whose term as Judge expires next month, and who, as a candidate for reelection, was defeated at the late election by the Union nominee, Judge Agnew. Justice Woodward is the same who, as candidate for Governor of the State, was defeated at the same election by Gov. Curtin. Whatever the legal abilities of those gentlemen, it is certain that their political opinions do not accord with those of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania. Had the decision been deferred a month longer, when the newly-elected Judge will take the place of the present Chief Justice, the decisinn, in all prohability, would have been the reverse of what it now is. This, of course, in itself, must greatly detract from its moral effect.

Another fact that impairs its moral authority is the political spirit that manifests itself in Justice Woodward's opinion. He seems hardly yet to have gotten over the heat of his late strife in the political arena. This appears especially in his effort to cast odium upon the Enrollment act as oppressive to the poor. He says:

"The payment of $300 excuses any drafted person, so that it is, in fact, a law providing for a compulsory draft or conscription of such citizens as are unwilling or unable to purchase exemption at the stipulated price. *It is the first instance, in our history, of legislation forcing a great public burden on the poor.*"

Such talk as this may answer well enough for the stump, but surely it is beneath the dignity of the bench. It is not the province of a judge to pronounce upon the expediency or the propriety of a legislative enactment. He has to do simply with its correct interpretation, or, in certain cases, with its compatibility with the Constitution. It was pertinent to neither of these duties that he should impugn the fidelity of Congress and of the President, by charging them with "forcing," in an unprecedented way, "a great public burden on the poor." Such language is partisan imputation; it is not judicial exposition.

The specific ground on which the act is pronounced unconstitutional is that the Constitution expressly designates *the militia* as the means whereby Insurrections are to be suppressed—its words being, Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, *suppress insurrections* and repel invasions."

The Chief Justice says:

"It seems to me this is an unauthorized substitute for the militia of the States. If valid, it completely annuls, for the time being, the remedy for insurrection provided by the Constitution, and substitutes a new and unprovided one. Or, rather, it takes that very State force, strips it of its officers, despoils it of its organization, and reconstructs its elements under a different authority, though under somewhat similar forms. If this act is law, it is supreme law, and the States have no militia out of the class usually called to militia duty; for the whole class is appropriated as a National force under this law, and no State can make any law that is inconsistent with it. The State militia is wiped out if this act is valid, except so far as it may be *permitted* by the Federal Government."

And Justice Woodward declares:

"The great vice of the conscript law is, that it is founded on an assumption that Congress may take away, not the State rights of the citizen, but the security and foundation of his State rights. The Constitution of the United States committed the liberties of the citizen in part to the Federal Government, but expressly reserved to the States, and the people of the States, all it did not delegate. It gave the General Government a standing army, but left to the States their militia. Its purposes in all this balancing of powers were wise and good, but this legislation disregards these distinctions and upturns the whole system of government when it converts the State militia into 'National forces,' and claims to use and govern them as such."

If this theory—that the militia alone can be used to suppress insurrections—is correct, it follows that the general authority given to Congress by the Constitution "to raise and support armies," has no object except to provide against *foreign* enemies and the Indians, and that *any* employment of the regular army of the United States to suppress the rebellion is unconstitutional. The idea is contrary to the whole practice of the Government from its origin, and is preposterous. If these Judges had once granted that the regular army could participate at all in the suppression of the rebellion, their whole cardhouse of sophistry would at once have fallen to pieces; for the power given to Congress "to raise and support armies" is unlimited, both as regards method and as regards number. It can raise them by conscription as well as by voluntary recruiting, and it can raise a million soldiers just as legitimately as it can raise a thousand. The Copperhead Judges do not exactly say that the regular national forces are excluded from all part in putting down the rebellion. So far as they well can, they slur over this essential point, and keep it out of sight. And yet the whole tenor of their theorizing implies precisely that it is the *exclusive* function of the State militia to "suppress insurrections."

Of course this style of thought belongs to nothing else than the State Rights school. It is part and parcel of the Calhoun doctrine, that the Federal Government is subordinate to the States, and dependent upon the good will and pleasure of the official functionaries of each State for its existence. If the State militia *alone* can suppress insurrections, then it follows that it rests with State officials whether insurrections shall be suppressed; for the Constitution expressly provides that when the militia are employed in the service of the United States, "the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia shall be reserved to the States respectively." No body of troops can be efficient without efficient officers; and it would therefore be perfectly easy for State Governors who chose to oppose the war to paralyze it, so far as their States were concerned, by the appointment of officers also opposed to it. The Government having no force of its own wherewith to defend itself, would thus, under this system, be subject to just the fate that a few factious Governors might see fit to determine. If there is any point in the South Carolina creed worse than this, we have yet to hear of it.

Pennsylvania has had a narrow escape from most serious domestic trouble, Had Judge Woodward been elected Governor of the State—if he is what his political friends have claimed him to be, a man of principle—he would have felt bound, when taking the Executive chair next January, to carry out thie decision of the Supreme Court by preventing, or endeavoring to prevent, the draft of a single man within the State limits. He would have arrayed the State authority against the Federal authority. Of conrse the Federal authority would not have yielded, for to have yielded would have been a relinquishment of the very principle on which this war is prosecuted against the rebellion. President Lincoln might just as well succumb to South Carolina, in its defiance of what it calls the unconstitutional power of the Federal Government, as to succumb to Pennsylvania, or any authority in Pennsylvania, in a similar denial. The only tribunals which can legitimately pass upon the constitutionality of Federal enactments are the Federal Courts; and Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, himself always a Democrat, has explicitly affirmed the constitutionality of this National Enrollment bill, in a case originating in this same State of Pennsylvania. The Federal Government did not appear by attorney before the Supreme Court of the State at all in the present case, for the good reason that it would not recognize its jurisdiction in the premises. The State Court had no jurisdiction. The so-called decision has not the weight of a straw. Its only value is to show that the disorganizing spirit which prompts opposition to the national authorites reaches even the highest and most sacred positions.

The Virginia Guerrillas—How to Deal With Them.

There is something very extraordinary in the impunity enjoyed by the guerrillas who are operating within our lines in Virginia. From "gobbling up" small parties of our men, cutting off trains, rolling sutlers, and stampeding mules and horses, these gentry have now commenced the practice of assassination on a great scale. They lie in wait in the woods, singly or in parties of two or three, and fire upon passing officers or soldiers. Every day we hear of men being shot down in this way, and the evil is steadily increasing. The woods between our front and the Potomec are said to be swarming with ruffians who make their presence known solely by robbery and murder. They are said to be "Mosby's men," but we believe nobody has the least knowledge whether they have anything to do with Mosby or not, nr whether they have the smallest connection whatever with the Confederate army. There can be nothing easier than to take a musket and go into the woods and shoot at everybody who passes along the road. There is no reason why deserters, stragglers and robbers of all kinds and degrees should not rush to thie mods of enriching themselves, or gratifying their bad passions; and we may he right well assured that as long as we content ourselves with the conclusion that anybody who waylays our soldiers in the vicinity of the camp ie one of "Mosby's guerrillas," and therefore entitled to the rank and honor of an enemy, all the bad characters who invariably swarm round an army, will go into the business of lying in wait and murdering. An orderly cannot at this moment be sent anywhere outside our camp without danger to his life; the officers cannot ride between two divisions of the army without a strong escort. And yet we are not half way to Richmond. We may imagine what the state of things will be as we advance further South, and when every needy Virginian and broken-down sutler that we leave behind on our track becomes fully aware that he has only to take a shot-gun, and get behind a tree, in order to fill his pockets with greenbacks and watches, with the certainty of being treated as a prisoner of war in case he is caught.

Now there is no reason why this state of things should continue. If it were once well understood that everybody taken prowling inside our lines with arms in their hands, without uniforms, officee or commissions, and still worse, when, after firing from an ambush upon Union soldiers, would certainly be hanged, there would be a rapid diminution in the number of gentlemen engaged in this occupation. There is little doubt that nine-tenths of them are either poor whitee from the neighborhood, or scoundrels from the North who follow the army from love of crime. Probably not one in ten has any connection with any Confederate organization, or is under the orders of any Confederate officer, or has the least intention of exposing himself in open fight, for any cause in the world. They heve, therefore, no claim to the treatment of prisoners of war. They are simply brigands who help the enemy; but the mere fact of their helping the enemy makes them none the less brigands. Robbery or murder are none the less crimes for being all committed against one side.

Persons of this class have always, in all wars, been treated as outlaws. The Spanish guerrillas were invariably executed by the French immediately on being caught, and in spite of the general sympathy felt for them by the other nations of Europe, we believe nobody has ever ventured to impugn the legality of their punishment. They carried on operations precisely as our guerrillas are now doing—varying the larger operations by attacking convoys by assassination of solitary Frenchmen on the high roads. In Italy, every attempt on the part of the peasantry to take part in the struggle between the Austrian and French armies was repressed by a general fusilade and burning of their villages. The thing was inhuman, done, as it was, wholesale, but it was necessary to the safety of the French army, and therefore its lawfulness has never been questioned. In India, the English have pursued precisely the same course. And the reason of it is very simple. Humanity and civilization both require that the work of hostilities should, on land as well as on sea, be confined to organized forces, subject to discipline, under the control of officers, and liable to punishment in case of gross violation of the laws of war. Therefore, it is only to persons belonging to these forces that the protection of these laws are extended. If private individuals were allowed to take part in hostilities on their own account, the mere declaration of war would be the signal for the appearance of swarms of brigands, who would rob and murder friend and foe alike, fill the whole country with ruin and misery, and roam from place to place as their passions might dictate, with the certainty of impunity, or the next thing to impunity, for to such men a short term of imprisonment would have no terror.

Revenue Decisions and Custom-House Practices.

The United States Circuit Court has recently decided some important revenue questions, two of which are reported in our columns this morning. Some of them are important, not so much on account of the intricacy of the questions involved, or the amount immediately in controversy, as because they settle courses of practice at the Custom-house. The more questions which can be settled as to that business the better it is for our importing community; and some of these practices are such that one must almost wonder how they could ever have arisen, or how they were ever attempted to be defended in Court.

For instance, the effort was made in one case to have the Court decide that the time within which an appeal could be taken from the decision of the Collector, as to the amount of duties in a given case, which, by the law, must be within ten days of the entry of the goods, is to begin to run, where goods are entered for warehouse, at the time of the warehousing entry instead of the withdrawal entry. The effect of this would be, that the Collector might not make any decision at all within ten days from the warehouseing entry, and the merchant would be cut off entirely from any right of appealing from his decision when he did make it. It would seem as if the fact that this result would follow, ought to have convinced the Custom-house authorities thet they were wrong in their construction of the law, and that they ought not to have tried to cut the merchant off in this way from his right of appeal. The case, however, was brought up for the construction of the Court, and the Court saw the justice of the merchant's claim, if the Custom-house could not.

The old question of half storage came up again also. Our readers will recollect that where the merchant enters goods for warehousing, and before they go into the warehouse, desires to enter them for consumption, the Collector refuses to allow him to do so unless he will pay half a month's storage for the privilege, although the goods have never been in store. In a previous suit brought to recover back such an amount paid, the Court held that the charge was entirely unauthorized, but as it had been voluntarily paid it could not be recovered back. The matter has been brought before the Court again in a slightly modified shape. The merchant here did not enter his goods for warehousing, but marked on his entry "vessel as warehouse." That is, as we understand it, he left his goods on board his own vessel for a few days, with the Collector's approval, and then was called upon to pay half a month's storage when he came to enter them for consumption. The Court finds enough difference in the two cases to warrant a judgment against the Collector in this case. We do not see that there is much difference between them in principle, though this case is a little more unreasonable and outrageous than the other was. It would seem as if Congress might very well step in to remedy such a state of things.

The other two cases involve other questions: one is the right of the merchant to an allowance for draft on articles which are weighed. The law, however, has since been repealed, and new cases involving the question cannot arise; but the decision is one which disposes of a great many cases now before the Court. The other involves an interesting question of constitutional law, arising out of a statute laying a duty upon certain articles "the growth or product of countries *beyond the Cape of Good Hope*." The merchants who had imported goods which were the product of Persia and China claimed that the law was unconstitutional because it discriminated between the States. For, as they urged, if we were in California, China would not be "beyond the Cape of Good Hope," and we may import the same goods from China into San Francisco free of duty, on which we should have to pay duty if we imported them into New-York. The objection would seem at first blush to be a forcible one; but its power disappears on a further examination of the various statutes, which shows, as the Judge decides, that "beyond the Cape of Good Hope" means east of it, and that the San Francisco merchant would have to pay the same rate of duty as the New-Yorker.

Gen. Sherman's Column.

The fortunes of the moving column of Gen. Sherman, on its way from Vicksburgh and Memphis, to form a junction with the main body of Grant's army, have for some time engaged the attention of those who follow military operations in the Southwest, and not always without anticipations of ill-luck. From latest accounts it is tolerably certain that this force has, by this time, reached its destination and formed a junction with Grant's right wing at Stevenson. In order to effect this, however, it was found necessary to give up both the lins by which it was intended this column should advance, and one of the prime objects it was expected to accomplish by the way. In the redistribution of Gen. Grant's army after the capture of Vicksburgh, the Thirteenth corps was sent to Gen. Banks at New-Orleans; a column made up of parts of the three other corps was dispetched under Steele into Arkansas; the Seventeenth was assigned the duty of holding Vicksburgh, and the Mississippi, below Helena; the Sixteenth was given the task of guarding the Mississippi from Helena to Cairo, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as far east as Corinth, or, perhaps, Bear Creek, thirty miles beyond, on the Alabama line; and finally it was designed that the Fifteenth corps, under Gen. Sherman, should open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Bear Creek as far east as Decatur, with the purpose of making this the main line of communicatione with Chattanooga. A glance at a map where on the railroad lines are indicated will show that this line, after nearing the Tennessee at Inka, runs eastward on the southern side of the river, and follows its general course as far as Decatur, where it crosses to the north side of the river, and thence continues eastward to Chattanooga, crossing again to the south side of the Tennessee at Bridgeport. It is obvious that if the portion of the line of railroad running on the south side of the Tennessee—that is, from Memphis to Decatur—could be reopened and maintained, it would afford an invaluable channel through which the army at Chattanooga might draw supplies. Work was accordingly commenced, and by the 1st of November the road had been opened from Corinth for forty milee, through Iuka, and across Bear Creek to Cherokee Station, Ala. No sooner was this purpose apparent, however, than a powerful rebel cavalry force, said to emount to ten thousand, under command of Gen. S. D. Lee, swarmed in the vicinity, hanging on and harrassing the flank of our force, and retiring before it, tearing up and destroying the railroad as they receded.

We have from time to time received through the telegraph and from our correspondents reports of the various encounters of the two bodies—that at Cherokee Station, ten days ago, being a fight of some magnitude. Whether it was thet the annoyance of the rebel cavalry force was so great that it was thought hopeless to attempt to maintain the railroad, or that other considerations induced a change in the original programme, the column at the beginning of the present month ceased its effort to reach Decatur by the southern side of the river, and turning again westward, evacueting Tuscumbia and Iuka, (which has been burned by the rebels,) passed at Eastport, Miss., to the north bank of the Tennessee. On this side it will have been able to pursue its eastward march uninterruptedly, its flank being perfectly covered by the river.

The order to abandon the attempt to open the railroad communication was given by Gen. Grant, immediately on his assuming command at Chattanooga, and was, doubtless, dictated by his desire to effect a concentration of his forces as quickly as possible. The opening of railroad communication between Chattanooga and the Mississippi is certainly a great desideratum, but it requires the presence of a powerful force, and cannot be done by a moveable column, as the whole flank is entirely exposed. The same task was attempted last year by Gen. Buell, under orders of Gen. Halleck, and failed.

Strikes on the City Railroads.—The drivers and conductors on several of the principal City Railroads have struck for higher wages, and as the companies have not seen fit to comply with their demands, three or four of them were compelled to suspend operations yesterday. As a matter of course, this led to very serious public inconvenience, and for a variety of reasons the public sympathy does not, as a general thing, go with the companies. They obtained their franchises, in the first place, by gratuitous and utterly unjust grants of the Legislature, and ought therefore to deal liberally with the public. They have nearly all of them largely "watered" their stock and made enormous profits by that process. They take very little pains to accommodate the public, cramming their cars to suffocation, recognizing no passenger's right to the undisturbed and exclusive enjoyment of the seat he has paid for, and refusing to run cars enough for the comfortable conveyance of those who wish to ride. And with all this their profits are large, their dividends on a nominal capital two or three times the actual cost of the road, are very heavy, and it is almost impossible to purchase their stock at any reasonable price.

Under these circumstances there is no excuse for niggardly dealing on their part with persons in their employ. Their conductors and drivers are kept at work, usually, about twelve hours a day, no time being allowed, on some of the roads, for the usual meals; and they are also required to be about the depots for four or five hours longer; and for this they pay them a *dollar and a-half* a day. This, certainly, is not liberal; and at the present prices of all articles of consumption, it is not possible for any man to support a family decently on such wages. The demand for an increase, therefore, is not unjust. Whether it is urged wisely and in just methods is another thing.

We cannot help thinking that the Railroad Companies will consult their own interest, as well as the public convenience, by some arrangement which shall recognize the just claim of those in their employ to better weges than they have hitherto received.

Aid for Suffering Unionists in the South.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from Natchez, Miss., and having seen the sad state of distress of our fellow-citizens among all classes, I appealed to the several departments at Washington to assist me in my endeavors to raise an aid fund for their relief. My success you will perceive from the inclosed permission and power granted from the heads of our departments, also from His Excellency the President's letter of concurrence in my plans, and the several indorsements of our most prominent citizens of this City. Hoping, too, for your indorsement, and a public appeal to those whose better fortunes will permit them to help the needy, I am, dear Sir, in behalf of my suffering fellow-citizens of Natchez, Miss.,

Your truly obedient servant,

MAURICE MAYER,

No. 123 Chambers-street, no stairs.

Mr. Mayer's object is one that must strongly commend itself to the sympathies of our community. Those, especially, who have been heretofore connected in business with the sections referred to, will doubtless feel it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to do something toward alleviating the distresses and sufferings which have befallen them. Mr. Mayer's appeal is strongly commended to public favor by the President and others in authority at Washington.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

Observations of a Visitor to the Hospitals at Annapolis—How Union Men are Treated in Richmond.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Within the last week I have seen several articles, both in the New-York Times and the Baltimore *American*, in regard to our paroled prisoners returned from Richmond. These accounts seemed horrible enough to have aroused the sympathy and indignation of the people, and yet, with the exception of a few persons, they were either passed by or forgotten as being among the inevitable horrors of civil war.

Three days since I went to Annapolis, determined to hear and see for myself if such things could be in the Nineteenth century. First let me say, I am a parson no longer young, one who has seen much suffering of all kinds, in all ranks of life, both in this country and Europe, and therefore not likely to exaggerate either from inexperience or first impressions. I have also been a constant visitor for a year and more to the hospitals in and around Baltimore, witnessing the most intense suffering among our sick and wounded soldiers—enabling me to estimate the amount, both of mental and physical pain which men are capable of enduring.

On arriving at the hospital at Annapolis, we found the Matron just starting on her tour of inspection, and she kindly allowed my friend and myself to accompany her. Wishing to prepare us for what we were to see, she gave us an account of the arrival of the prisoners by boat, on the 29th ult. The man landed at 5 A. M., in the chilly dawn, and it seemed a fitting time for so mournful a procession. They numbered 180 men, brought from Belle Island, near Richmond. Many were unable to walk, and were carried to the hospital. Those that could walk must have presented a sight never to be forgotten; for, before leaving, the rebels not only stripped them of socks, shoes and blankets, but took from them their shirts and pantaloons, except where the rags could scarce hold together. Men came without hats or caps, with thin cotton drawers, and *bodies bared to the waist*—their nakedness and bleeding feet covered only by what tatters their cruel captors had left them, not from mercy, but because they were too filthy to keep. These men had been on Belle Island (which seems to be a barren waste) without any protection against the weather, except what they had themselves constructed. They had lain on the sand, which was to them both bed and covering, exposed, both sick and well, to all extremes of heat and cold, without clothes, without food, (except small portions of the most repulsive kinds,) for weeks and months, many having been taken prisoners at or before the battle of Gettysburgh. Many were suffering from what are called *sand-sores*, and the surgeons, in vain attempting to produce general circulation of blood, the cuticle in many instances *seemingly dried on the bone* from exposure, and nearly the color and consistency of parchment. If food was denied them, it would seem as if the vartest herbarian would have given them shelter to die beneath.

With this preparation we visited the wards. On entering the first room, some sick men, sitting to silence near the fire, lifted their hands to show us, that with us was entering the unseen, but not unexpected visitor—*death*. Before us lay a young man just breathing his last, a mere skeleton, whose dying throes seemed to place in stronger relief a frame which must once have belonged to a strong and vigorous life. We turned away in our horror, only to look upon another who would soon follow his martyred comrade. Near them stood two male nurses, who, after witnessing horrors of all kinds, both on the battle-field and in the hospitals, stood perfectly subdued and heart-wrung, in witnessing that most fearful of all deaths—*death from starvation*.

In another room was a poor young boy, equally squalid in appearance, a network of bones, perfectly crazed and tossing his arms about and talking wildly and indistinctly; he, too, could live but a few hours, and most probably never be sane again. The next patient was a respectable-looking middle-aged German, with the bedclothes drawn tightly over his head, moaning and writhing in his agony. My friend begged me to listen. I could only distinguish these words: "I am so tired, something to eat, what torment," and then the ejaculation, "*Oh, Holy Christ!*" Then we saw others, emaciated to the last degree, several of whom were trying to eat—their kind nurses tempting them with delicacies and such food as they could beer. Some, after taking the longed-for article and putting it to their lips, would turn away with an agonized loathing expression, as if eager to swallow, but incapable of the effort. Others, after eating with famished haste, would, after a few moments, eject it all, their stomachs being too much weakened to bear nourishment either solid or liquid. Could anything be more fearful than this living death; this famishing with food before their eyes and within their reach. There were other patients who were better, they could digest light food and had some hope of life. It was then the sixth day since they came, and out of 180 men 53 had died of ill treatment and actual starvation. The Surgeons said at least two-thirds of the 180 would die, and if any recovered it would be with broken constitutions, utterly incapable of supporting themselves. Many had died on first arriving, unconscious from their sufferings that they were among friends and in the land they had died for. Others were too far gone to say much, but thankful to feel that they might die under the old flag and be taken home to be buried with their kindred.

The conduct of those able to converse was worthy of all admiration, no boasting of the brave deeds which had made them prisoners, no vaunting of their sufferings, no murmuring against their Government, which had rescued them, alas! too late,—no revilings

or accusations against their cruel enemies. They shewed they were men who felt they were fighting for a just and holy cause, and who were willing, if need be, to die in its defence. When questioned of their sufferings, they answered: "You see the condition we are in, and you can imagine how we have suffered to bring us to such a state. We thank God for our deliverance, and beg that something may be done for the 13,000 Federal prisoners on Belle Island and near Richmond, who are suffering as we did, and who are dying daily from hunger and exposure."

We shudder when we read of Neapolitan prisons and Austrian dungeons; but what are the cruelties practiced in them, in comparison with the barbarous treatment and wholesale starvation of our men now in the hands of the rebels? When I know from personal observation the manner in which rebel prisoners are treated, enjoying not only the comforts, but many of the luxuries of life, and compare it with what I have seen at Annapolis, my blood boils with indignation. No Christian man or woman would wish for a retaliation. They would ask that strict justice should be shown to both parties—loyal men and rebels—leaving the punishment of such cruelties to that higher power, who has declared, "Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord."

LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MR. J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. Grau's first performance since his return from Europe took place at this establishment on Wednesday evening. The house was handsomely and brilliantly attended. Mr. GRAU, although he happens to be out in the cold at present, so far as direct management is concerned, is borne in kindly remembrance by the public. At times, when operatic enterprise seemed to be dead, he sprung to the front, and by combining the scattered legions, made a goodly fight for Art. In the present instance, he has abandoned the traditions of his remarkably successful career, and has ventured upon an experiment which is always attended with danger. Instead of using the material washed ashore from wrecked managements, he has visited Europa and procured there the precise article that he needed. It is certainly an instance of the gentleman's determination, that notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of securing a house—or if a house, then of an orchestra and chorus—he has managed to fulfill his promise of playing in the metropolis previous to departing for the Provinces. Allowances must certainly be made for an *impromptu* experiment, such as that of Wednesday night. The chorus and orchestra were not what they would be if Mr. GRAU were playing here regularly. But the shortcomings in these departments did not materially interfere with the result of the night. The leading artists whom Mr. GRAU desired to introduce, were received by the public with great favor. Their success, in fact, was complete.

DONIZETTI'S opera of "La Favorita" was selected for the occasion. Mme. VERA LORINI claimed this work as the one in which she should make her *début* before an American public. The *rôle* is rich in contrasts; the comely graces of the first act, the overwhelming calamities of the second, and the religious yearnings of the third, being excellently calculated to display the versatility of an artist. There is not, however, in any of these phases, a positive scope for the tragic ability which Mr. GRAU claims for his prima donna. What could be readily perceived, was that she is an actress who knows her opportunities and seizes them with intelligence and grace. Mme. VERA LORINI possesses a fine mezzo-soprano voice. It is unusually fresh in quality, and seems to be of sufficient compass, although in the lower tones it is rather weak. Expression is the special gift of this kind of voice, and we find, therefore, in Mme. VERA LORINI much earnestness and tenderness of style. This was especially noticeable in the ptece *Ah, mio Fernando*, which we have seldom heard given with nicer musical balance. As a vocalist pure and simple, the lady seems to be thoroughly experienced and admirable. Indeed, the whole effect of her performance was in the highest degree flattering to her capabilities.

Signors STEFANI and MCARELLI are artists already well and favorably known in this community. The first-named gentleman has a *tenor-robusto* of very fine quality. He has greatly improved, and in the tender passages of the last act created a perfect *furore*. Signor MORELLI was laboring under a slight attack of hoarseness, but we will know he is one of the best baritones we have ever had in this country.

Mr. GRAU will give "La Favorita" to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; on Saturday, at Niblo's, "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. CASTRI, and an act of "Favorita," with Mlle. VERA LORINI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK will give BELLINI'S beautiful opera of "La Somnambula" to-night. Mlle. KELLOGG sustains her admirable *rôle of Amina*, and the best artists of Mr. MARETZEK'S troupe support her in the other *rôles*.

WINTER GARDEN.—In the new sensation drama called "Kathleen Mavourneen," Mr. W. J. FLORENCE essays, and successfully, a more important line of character than any in which he has yet appeared. He is the hero, instead of the buffoon—an unfortunate Paddy who moves us to tears as well as smiles. To the majority this is an agreeable change, and the brilliant houses that have attended the production of the drama indicate the complete success of the venture. As to the piece itself, it is a good sensation spectacle, something like several of its predecessors—especially the "Peep o'Day"—but still sufficiently fresh to satisfy a general audience. The principal scene of the third act is very impressive, and secures the complete success of the whole. Mr. W. J. FLORENCE plays with tact, taste and effect. Mrs. CHANFRAU as *Kathleen*, is charming in every respect. We do not remember to have seen this versatile artist to greater effect. The smaller parts are cast to the general strength of the Winter Garden company—one of the best being the *Billy Button Cap* of Mr. BOWERS.

"Kathleen Mavourneen" will be repeated until further notice.

The Experiment of Free Labor on Plantations.

ADJUTANT-GEN. THOMAS REPORTS IT A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has made the following report to the Secretary of war:

NARCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 15, 1863.

SIR: I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, Louisiana, 50 miles above Vicksburgh, one of my purposes being to ascertain the condition of the head plantations—to what extent the cultivation of cotton had been carried, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freemen as by slaves. The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report fully the result. But the facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment as previously reported. The season had advanced fully two months from the time cotton should have been planted, which was unavoidable, though the system was put into operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible. The lessees, therefore, labored under great disadvantages in this respect, for most of them had first to run the furrow to plant the seed, then plant their corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and exterminate the weeds. The necessity of withdrawing the troops from Louisiana to augment the force operating against Vicksburgh kept the line of plantations, some sixty in all, without adequate protection when the rebels made the attack on Millikan's Bend, where they were signally defeated, and made raids on the plantations, scattering and driving off the negroes and stock. This occurred at the time when it was important to cultivate the crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected and be induced to recommence work. The consequence was, fully one half of the crops were not worked at all, and in other cases, where some work was done, the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weed overtopping the cotton plant. The army worm attacked all the late cotton, destroying from one-fourth to a third of the crop. Still, under all these disadvantages not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit. I know that they are satisfied with the experiment; all desire the re-lease for another year. The negro lessees, of whom there are some 151 will make from four or five bales up to in one case 150, and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, while others have employed their fellow freedmen. The freedmen have all worked for wages according to a scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in Slavery. Schools have been established upon the plantations, and the lessees have felt it a duty by every proper means to elevate this unfortunate race. As a general rule, they greatly prefer working with Northern men, whom they regard as their friends, to working with Southerners, even their former owners, and I hazard nothing in saying that the net proceeds on a crop by a Northerner who has paid the hands wages will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves, the number of acres being the same in both cases. Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to future elevation of character. The experiments, adopted hastily and from necessity with many misgivings, I now regard a complete success. The number of bales of cotton raised in these plantations will not much, if any, fall short of 8,000 bales, giving to the Government some $150,000 of revenue. The lessees will also pay to the Quartermaster's Department, for mules, utensils, &c., furnished or found on the places, some $100,000. The charge in lieu of rent is $2 a bale, making $16,000. The Government share on some few plantations abandoned by the lessees may sell for $150,000. I desire this money, or as much as may be necessary, set aside as a fund necessary to pay the expenses of this year, and of the year commencing January 1, 1864.

It is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that line of the river covered by leased plantations, extending for seventy-five miles above Vicksburgh, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with a loyal population.

I have, Sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New-Jersey.

THE CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS AND THE BOUNTY QUESTION.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, discussed at considerable length the subject of raising the quota under the last call, by offering a bounty in order to equalize the taxation throughout the county.

Mr. QUAIFE offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the Chosen Freeholders should have sole charge of the matters pertaining to the raising of volunteers and offering $200 bounty.

It was agreed that as at present the burden was unequal, for instance, in one township with taxable property of a little over $800,000, the quota is two men; in another township, where the taxable property amounts to $2,500,000, the quota is but 28 men, while in another, with taxable property amounting to only $5,600,000, the quota is 163 men.

Mr. DURYEA offered as a substitute to the previous preamble and resolutions, a resolution that, inasmuch as some of the cities and townships had offered bounties, and were engaged in filling their quotas, the Board of Freeholders deem it inexpedient to offer any bounty, and recommend the different cities and townships to offer a bounty, believing that the assessment and taxable property of the county will be more generally assessed by this act.

Mr. DEWEY'S resolution was adopted, and so the matter stands as previously, and each city and township will raise their quota as best they can.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.—Mayor ROMAR, of Jersey City, yesterday, issued a proclamation urging all good citizens to enter upon the duty incombent upon them, with a spirit of determination to raise the quota of men called for, and thus avoid the disgrace of conscription and the stigma upon the present and succeeding generations.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Bills were introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-day to make up the deficiencies of pay to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) regiments from the State Treasury.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellious and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Free copies may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

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CHILDREN'S FURS IN EVERY VARIETY.
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MARRIED.

CONDIT—SATTERTHWAITE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Clarke, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN S. CONDIT, of Morristown, to Miss ELIZABETH WENTWORTH, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Satterthwaite, of Nutley.

CORTELYOU—CARTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. J. T. Duryea, Mr. JAMES H. CORTELYOU to Miss JULIA W. CARTER, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Carter.

SPOCK—HAGER.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. B. F. Stead, Mr. WILLIAM H. SPOCK, of New-Haven, and Miss ANNIE ELIZABETH HAGLE, of Astoria.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

WRAST—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Nicholas Cantrell, GEO. W. WRAST, of Jersey City, N. J., to MARY, daughter of the late Capt. James Taylor, of Philadelphia.

WAIT—DA FOREST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, by Rev. A. Leonard, Dr. BOARDMAN L. WAIT to SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Benjamin De Forest, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRICHAM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, SARAH MAVILEA, wife of John W. Brichan.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from All Soul's Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, Mrs. EUNICE CHAPMAN, aged 85 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Willow and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZA ARDEN, relict of William Fulton, and daughter of the late William Bruce, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FASSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, JOHN, eldest son of John B. Ferdon, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral service will take place in the Church of Divine Unity, No. 548 Broadway, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. Friends are invited to attend.

GALLOWAY.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, CHARLIE, only child of Charles and Emma Galloway, aged 18 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, at 1 o'clock, at No. 10 Grove-st.

JUDAH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, AMALIA B., second daughter of Benjamin S. and Elizabeth Judah, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her brother, J. B. Helbert Judah, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 128 Waverley-place, on Friday next, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

RICKARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, FRANCIS PATEN RICKARD, son of Thomas Rickard, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 157 East 12th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINA LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Dr. John H. Whittaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

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Stray Scenes, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Little Folks' Menagerie, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Language of Flowers, 12 to a set, $1.
Union Cards, 50 cents.
Large and small Prints, &c., &c.
The trade supplied.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 455 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.
Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN, Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS, NEW STYLES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a PAIR. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with Diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
OVER ALL COMPETITORS
FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE, AND
THE BEST MACHINE WORK,
At the following State Fairs of 1863:

NEW-YORK,	ILLINOIS,
VERMONT,	MICHIGAN,
PENNSYLVANIA,	IOWA,
OHIO,	KENTUCKY,
INDIANA,	OREGON.

And at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited.
SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
and No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

Baimorals for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children; Wedding Slips and Gaiters with beautiful Rosettes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, sufferieg from pain, and rumbliog noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

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FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $51.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.
To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient further to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limits of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 33½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to KETCHUM, SON & Co., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1870, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Buren; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Judge K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Buan, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Buan, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. B.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863.
RICHARD YATES Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,100 1,419, 1,574, 1,600, 1,979, 1,990, 2,155, 2 228, 2,338, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,686, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of *six* Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED.) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., Sundays, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on day of payment less ½ of one per cent.
COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in this market, purchased at current rates by
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 6 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM B. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
AB'M R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN BARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS HELD THIS DAY, at the office of the Company, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. A. Darling,	George G. Waters,
William Remsen,	Mallby C. Lane,
Henry R. Remsen,	Clarkson N. Potter,
Henry Hart,	Peter McMartin,
Wilson G. Hunt,	John B. Hobby,
Samuel Jauden,	William J. Valentine,
and Robert Boelres.	

And for Inspectors, Messrs. J. F. Everett, S. R. Comstock and Samuel E. Darling. And at a meeting of Directors held the same day, William A. Darling, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and William Remsen, Esq., Vice President. SAMUEL B ISAACS, Sec'y.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $80,000.
Westchester County—sums of $6,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $30,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.

WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 19 Wall-st.

PORTSMOUTH DRY DOCK AND STEAMBOAT BASIN COMPANY

Owners of Stock in this Company are requested to send their address to the undersigned stating how many shares they owe, and in whose name the stock stands, as it may become necessary to have a consultation in regard to the affairs of the Company.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary, Box 2,087.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS of all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November, instant, in place of W. F. Underhill, resigned.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, November, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.

C. H. BIRNEY, President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 15th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated Nov. 7, 1863.

JAMES COSGROVE.
BARNET COSGROVE.

N. B.—BARNET COSGROVE will continue to carry on the business of cooperage at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MARTIN & KINNIER, Brewers, at No. 17 Downing-st., is hereby dissolved. The business will be continued by WILLIAM MARTIN, who will close up the old affairs and sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM MARTIN.
GEO. KINNIER.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of elegantly carved Carara marble statuary and other large pieces, to be sold at 12½ o'clock, THIS DAY, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Catalogues at No. 1 Park-row, Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Hon. orable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 n'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK."
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 2d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETEROFF, consisting of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers.
THE GREAT SALE OF
79 ELEGANT BUILDING SITES,
At BERGEN POINT, New-Jersey,

At public auction, will take place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

This property is beautifully situated on the Kill Von Kull, opposite Port Richmond, and adjoining the La Tourette house and grounds.

Also, the elegant house and grounds attached, formerly the residence of Dr. Parmley.

The steamboat *Red Jacket* leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 10 o'clock P. M., landing passengers in this property. Also the "dummy steam-cars" from Jersey City Ferry, every hour during the day and evening.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HAROWARE TRADE SALE.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILLNESS,
THIS DAY,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms,
BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH,

commencing with lot No. 501, embracing the entire balance of
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS AND RIFLES,

comprising over 1,200 catalogued lots, in quantities to suit City and country buyers. Catalogues now ready, and goods open for inspection.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the steam NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Beebe's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Mercy* and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, busts, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Govanni and Zanetti. They will be opened from the packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Biaccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Pupils, two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Night and Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Ceres, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Lazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased in one out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, first at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Sendecor, No. 708 Broadway,

ARTIST'S SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES,
BY MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
OF BROOKLYN

This collection is particularly interesting and worthy the attention of lovers of art, from the great variety of subjects and careful finish of the pictures, comprising the results of several years' study and labor. It is not only rich in large oil pictures and colorful sketches, but reminiscences of and elaborately finished studies of fruit and flowers from nature—a branch of art in which Mr. W. stands unrivaled in this country. The above are now on exhibition daily, at the gallery, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on Friday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS, BEING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THE LATE JOHN LAFARGE, ESQ., DECEASED, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, comprising many valuable and rare examples of the most CELEBRATED OLD MASTERS, together with a number of exquisite paintings of the MODERN EUROPEAN and AMERICAN SCHOOLS, by RENOWNED ARTISTS.

Among them will be found 2 superb landscapes and cattle pieces, by Rosa di Tivoli, cost $1,500; Bloemaert, very valuable painting, cost $1,500; Niagara Falls, by B. Hess, cost $700, and some very fine modern English, French and Flemish paintings by eminent modern masters. Also, a classical female bust, with pedestal in statuary marble. They are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood suite in figured green brocatel; gilt-frame pier-mirrors, carved black-walnut marble-top hat-stand, rosewood corner etagere, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood wardrobes, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, elegant ormulu chandeliers, silver-plated ware, sewing-machines oil-paintings and engravings, extension dining-table, sewing-machines, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES AT auction, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the private stable No. 45 Great Jones-street, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a pair of closely matched carriage horses, 7 years old, 16¼ hands high, dark bay, with black points and long natural tails; are perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in all harness, and without a fault of any description; sale positive and without reserve; can be seen at the stable No. 45 Great Jones-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.

One of the late W. Ranney's best pictures, "DAYBREAK ON THE PASSAIC," a fishing scene, cost $500. Also, by order of the Executors of the late John Lafarge, Esq., deceased, his entire collection of oil-paintings, representing the most renowned artists of the European and American schools.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 13, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.—CLINTON B. CSCOOD will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., City built phaeton cut under, top and back seat, with pole and shafts; 6-seat sleigh, two 2-seat sleighs, no-top wagon, 6-seat Germantown coupe rockaway, 4-seat brett, all the above in good order and but little used.

Also, 4-seat sleigh, rockaways, park wagons, City built road wagons, &c., &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 20TH STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold
FIVE STALLIONS,

the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A dark brown horse, 9 years old, 16¾ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, very easy under the saddle and an excellent family horse. Also, a low, one-seated Phaeton, in perfect order, made by Wood & Bros.; harness, blankets, whip, &c.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1862 or 1863, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted: bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops: bidder will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspections yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by the net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels, which to be tested.

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like samples to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

900,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

25,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

250,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

4,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, of not less than 40 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluable glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 28 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or express half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal installments on the 2d and 16th of November and the 7th and 21st of December, 1863.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Peas, Tea, Sugar and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the terms and be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and the chop-marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *touching the partly furnished provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Gatty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereafter to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, where they are to be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1864.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 16th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1864, viz.:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philad

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anyning hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and infallible remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as they are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 80th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, in a folded note. Box No. 1,222 New-York city. For sale by R. RICHARDSON & Co., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, side abuse or the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $5, four quantities for $20, and is sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent,
PHILIP RICARD, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or obstructed. To the unmarried or single in every unnatural existence, this marvelous medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Is prepared for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 129½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1829. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lawrence, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by DR. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting, or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARREÑO BROS. & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past, and is still, the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headaches, toothache and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar by addressing in former fellow sufferer. W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, between Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT, }
FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.
o30-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD BLANKEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law 6mF

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENEY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS, }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of this Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS Y. & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX, N. S., AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Nov. 14
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,656	Brown.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,656	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first-cabin and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
	75	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
SCOTSMAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron British steamship TRIBUNE, Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—to St. Thomas.....75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.....80

No berth secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The Lew sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR.
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander.

Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class.....$60

For freight or passage apply to
R. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

NOTICE—The above steamer is unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, 14th inst.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. Lee Messenger, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....53

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received after Saturday before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Br. ship ORATITUDE, sails Nov. 16.
Br. ship ALBION, sails Nov. 21.

FOR LONDON—X LINE,

Ship ADRIATIC, sails THIS DAY.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DUNN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
EIGHTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8.
First and only night at Bellini's favorite Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.
With a most complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
In her great rôle of Amina.
SIG. G. LOTTI, SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF JUDITH.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT
Of Peri's Grand Opera of
JUDITH,
With its incomparably great cast.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine streets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
JUDITH.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND NIGHT OF
JUDITH.

The universal approbation with which Peri's grand Opera of "Judith" was received at its first representation on Wednesday, and the unanimous request made by the public Press for its immediate repetition, have induced the director to present it on this occasion for the last time, as it has to be withdrawn to make room for other novelties.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of Peri's grand opera of
JUDITH,
with new and magnificent costumes, new scenery, appointments, military band, increased orchestra, etc., and the following most extraordinary cast:

JUDITH	MME. J. MEDORI
ABRIMINA	MLLE. H. SULZER
JONATHAS	SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
HOLOFERNES	SIG. F. BELLINI
ELIAKIM	SIG. H. BIACHI
AKZAEL	MISS MILNER
ELIEZER	SIG. MULLER
CONDUCTOR	SIG. J. NUNO

Secured seats and tickets may now be obtained at the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13,
ONLY NIGHT OF J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE
Of the new and celebrated lyric tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI.

The Opera selected for the debut of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,
in which she will sustain her great rôle of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several rôles.

Seats for this Friday's Opera, LA FAVORITA, can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING HALL.
POPULAR SATURDAY MUSICAL MATINEE,
WITH GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto,
And Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS
respectfully announces that the fourth of the above series of Musical Entertainments will take place, under his direction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinée, or one person to six Matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lutz' music-store, No. 558 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co., music-store, No. 563 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig, stationers, No. 112 Broadway.

Doors open at 12; commence at 1 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THE NEW SENSATION.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

More than 1,000 splendid views of scenery, architecture and statuary, to every part of the world, illustrating all the realms of art and beauty exhibited with the most brilliant illumination known to science, on a canvas measuring 600 square feet, with a descriptive lecture. More than 50 fresh pieces shown every night.

Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, the exhibition to commence at 7½ P. M. precisely.

Matinée every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
COURSE OF THREE HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
On SATURDAYS, 14th, 21st, and 28th of November, 1863,
Commencing with
"OUR FIRST BABY."
(Sequel to the Lecture on "Courtship and Marriage,"),
A TALE OF HOME,
SATURDAY EVENING, November 14.

Ticket for the Course, $1. Single Admission, 50 cts. Which will include Reserved Seats, if purchased before the evening of the Lecture.

Tickets to be had at PYLE'S Drug Store, corner Fulton and Pierrepont; DICKINSON'S, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
The Romantic Irish Drama,
KATE KEARNEY,
Or the
FAIRY OF THE LAKES,

Ned Ryan	Mr. Walter Lenoox.
Lanty O'Laughlin	Mr. Whiting.
Kate Kearney (with songs)	Miss Mary Shaw.
Rose Kearney	Miss E. Courau.
Fairy of the Lakes	Miss S. Singleton.

In the course of the piece the
IRISH BROOK FAIR DANCE.
NEW SCENERY.
ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC,
GHOST MANIA,
in which Mr. Lennox, Mr. Metkiff, Mr. Gourlay, Mrs. Reed, Misses Courau and Troy will appear.
On MONDAY EVENING
Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
will make his first appearance.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 8.
UN DUEL SANS RICHELIEU.
Play in three acts, by M. Melesville.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellences of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first-class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—Nine to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Subscribers to the Riot Relief Fund.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Riot Fund, for the benefit of Policemen and others, was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman, LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., presided.

ISAAC BELL, Esq., of the Committee appointed to contribute the sum of $10,000 to the wounded and disabled members of the Police and Fire Departments and the military, reported that they had disbursed the whole of that amount, and still had some few bills remaining in their hands yet unpaid.

On motion of HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., the report of the Committee was received and their action approved.

MR. RAYMOND, as Chairman of the Select Committee, presented the following report:

The whole amount contributed for the relief of the sufferers among the Police and military engaged in suppressing the riots was $56,619.

Of this amount $10,000 has been distributed by the Committees appointed for that purpose. Applications are still pending for further appropriations, and the Committee are of opinion that an additional sum of $15,000 should be devoted to their relief. This, it is believed, will meet all the cases of special necessity, and will substantially accomplish the original object contemplated by the subscribers to this fund, leaving about $35,018 still in their hands.

The Committee are of opinion that the best use which can be made of this sum will be its investment in some form for relief of cases which may arise from similar emergencies hereafter. The knowledge that such a fund is in existence will stimulate members of the force, on which our City must always depend for the preservation of its peace and for the security of the lives and property of its citizens, in the confident and vigorous performance of their duties. It will increase from year to year by the addition of the interest and by such donations as may be made to it from time to time, and will thus eventually become an important auxiliary in the promotion of public order.

The Committee recommended that Messrs. LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELL, SHEPHERD KNAPP, W. R. VANBUSKIRK and the Mayor ex-officio, be appointed Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund, with power to use it at their discretion, and to make such disposition of both principal and interest as they may think best calculated to promote the general object for which it was created. They should also have power to fill vacancies in their Board as they may occur.

H. J. RAYMOND, H. G. STEBBINS,
F. S. WINSTON, SHEPHERD KNAPP.

MR. TALLMAN said that, so far as he was concerned, he hoped that no permanent fund would be created of the balance remaining, but that it would be distributed to the individual members of the Police force and military, and a certain amount given to the Fire Department Fund. He held that by so doing, those persons who actually took part in the suppression of the riot would be benefited; whereas, were the money invested, it might happen that but very little of the money would ever reach or assist those actually engaged therein, owing to the constant changes that were occurring in the Departments.

MR. RAYMOND then offered the following resolutions, both of which were adopted:

Resolved, That, in accordance with the report of the Committe, the further sum of $10,000 be appropriated for distribution among the policemen, firemen, and members of the military force injured in suppressing the recent riots—to be distributed under the direction of the Committee already appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the residue of the fund subscribed, together with whatever may be left from the appropriations already made, be set apart as a permanent fund to be called the Riot Relief Fund—and that the same be put in charge of a Board of Trustees, to be appointed by the subscribers, and that it be used in their discretion to meet similar cases that may arise hereafter.

Gen. P. M. WETMORE, in a few remarks, dissented from the views and opinions expressed by Mr. TALLMAN, and argued that the best disposition that could be made of the money was to invest it as a permanent fund. This he held would create a spirit of emulation in all public bodies hereafter; whereas, in the course proposed by Mr. TALLMAN, the amount that each man would receive would be so small as to be of little or no value to them.

On motion, the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELL, W. R. VANBUSKIRK, SHEPHERD KNAPP and the Mayor, *ex-officio*, be appointed a Board of Trustees to have charge of the Riot Relief Fund, and that they be empowered to fill vacancies in their Board as they may occur.

The President having retired from the Chair, on motion of Gen. WETMORE, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Chairman, LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., for his efforts in creating, and in a large measure sustaining and adding to the amount which had been realized.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Board of County Canvassers.

THIRD DAY.

The County Canvassers resumed their work at noon yesterday. The returns from the Eighteenth Ward were first taken up; those from the Sixth District were laid over for the correction of some clerical errors. This was the last Ward of the Sixth Senatorial District, where the question of the election of Senator was said to be in doubt; and although the returns were incomplete by the one District laid over for correction, the election of Mr. LAIMBEER, Republican, was conceded by the friends of his opponent, Mr. KING. Mr. LAIMBEER is elected by a majority of about 100. The Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards were next canvassed, and afterward the imperfect returns of the Fifteenth Ward, that were laid over for correction on the previous day, were presented complete and were canvassed. A correction was also made of the returns from the Tenth District of the Seventh Ward, by which MCCUNN's vote for Superior Court Judge was increased 183 over the figures reported at Police Headquarters, the Police figures being 61, and those of the official returns 244. This helped MCCUNN wonderfully. The vote between Judge BOSWORTH and he is close, several changes from the Police figures having been developed on both sides by the actual canvass. By the Police figures and corrections the official canvass to the close of the session of the Board yesterday, the vote between the two stood thus:

McCunn	32,713
Bosworth	32,514
McCunn over Bosworth	199

About half the City has been canvassed so far. The returns yet to be canvassed probably will both increase and diminish the figures heretofore reported for MCCUNN and BOSWORTH, and are from portions of the City likely to sustain the present relative position of these gentlemen on the question of the election to the Superior Court Bench. The Board adjourned to noon to-day.

Naval Movements.

AN IRON-CLAD ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR SEA.

Orders have been sent to Chief-Engineer KING, U. S. N., who recently made a trial of the iron-clad battery *Winnebago* at Cincinnati, to have that vessel completed as soon as possible for active service. A list of officers has been made out by the Navy Department and forwarded to the officer in charge. The *Winnebago* is now thoroughly completed, and will be ready to join our active squadron in a few days. She carries a crew of a hundred men, and has two guns. The destination of the vessel is not known.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

A letter from this vessel states that she has been very unsuccessful in her recruiting service. Only about three or four men enlisted at Gloucester, while she actually lost six by desertion. The Navy Department had instructed Commodore CRAVEN to offer all proper inducements to young men to enlist in the service; but our correspondent states that all the available men on the coast of New-England, not engaged in whaling ships and merchant vessels, have gone in the army and navy already; so that the mercantile community of the different towns and cities are just as much in want of men as the Government.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER UNION.

This vessel sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the South-Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She took out a large supply of stores, provisions, ammunition, &c., besides several officers and men for the fleet. She will go as far as New-Orleans. The Commander of the *Union* has received instructions to return as soon as he has delivered his cargo.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

PATRICK MURPHY, a jolly son of Erin, was placed at the bar yesterday morning charged with a felonious assault upon HENRY A. MOTT, Esq., a lawyer of this City, and son of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. It appears that in April last MURPHY was in the employ of Mr. MOTT as coachman, and the employer desiring to dispose of his services gave him a ticket of leave. MURPHY, however, was not so desirous of going; in fact he vowed he wouldn't go, and gave his employer so to understand. On being ordered out of the the house he drew a knife and threatened to dirk his boss, whereat he received a shot in the leg from a pistol. The shot didn't hurt him much, but on its being represented to him that he would receive another shot in a more tender place unless he left, he came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor and voluntarily withdrew himself from the domicil. Mr. CLINTON, counsel for the accused, tried to make it appear that his client was the assaultee instead of the assaulter, but the Jury didn't seem to see it in that light, and after a consultation of two hours they returned with a verdict of "assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm." At the intercession of the complainant the Court suspended sentence and MURPHY was discharged on his good behavior.

JOSEPH E. LOWENSTEIN, who was convicted at the December term of receiving stolen goods, was brought up for sentence, when Judge MCCUNN took the bench and sentenced him to pay a fine of $50. The Court adjourned until Monday next.

Recruiting Under the New Call.

SUPERVISOR BLUNT TO BE MADE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES, the new Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, went to Albany last evening to consult with the Governor in relation to the means to be adopted for recruiting volunteers in this State under the new call of the President. The Board of Supervisors have decided to offer $300 each for volunteers enlisting in the City, which, with the bounties offered by the State and General Government, will amount to $706 for all recruits who have seen service, and $600 for new volunteers. If this does not have the effect to speedily fill the quota for this City, it is pretty certain that no pecuniary inducement would accomplish that result. The only evil effect of the large bounties offered here, will be that they will induce volunteers from the country districts to come here and enlist, and thus diminish the supply in other parts of the State. This can only be remedied by the cities and towns of the interior offering similar bounties. It will also have a tendency to stop the volunteering for the new regiments which are being raised by the State authorities, as the Government bounties, with those offered by this City, only apply to volunteers for regiments now in the field. One object of Gen. HAYES' visit to Albany, is to try and devise some means of harmonizing the recruiting service as carried on by the State authorities and by the General Government. There are several new regiments now being organized in the State, to whose officers it would be a great sacrifice to be compelled to abandon their enterprise after so great an outlay of time and money. We understand that Supervisor BLUNT is about to receive the commission of Major-General of Volunteers. The appointment is made in consideration of his past services in promoting enlistments, and for the purpose of facilitating his future labors in the same patriotic cause. On its first being intimated to Mr. BLUNT he declined in advance accepting any pay for his services, and consented to receive the commission only that he might thereby become more useful and efficient in the work of furnishing recruits for the army.

The Successor of Gen. Canby.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. J. STANNARD, who was announced in yesterday's TIMES as having been appointed to succeed Gen. CANBY in command of the United States troops in the City and Harbor of New-York, will enter upon his duties to-day. Gen. CANBY, who only received a temporary appointment to this post during the emergency arising out of the riots, returns to Washington, where he will resume his duties as military adviser in the War Department. During his brief administration in this Department, he has won hosts of friends, and he returns to Washington with the best wishes of every one with whom he has come in contact. His successor, Gen. STANNARD, is a native of Vermont, and about 40 years of age. At the first battle of Bull Run, he was Lieut.-Colonel of the Second regiment Vermont Volunteers, and has served in the Army of the Potomac from that time until the battle of Gettysburgh, where he was wounded in the leg. He received his commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 11th of March last, and commanded the Vermont brigade at Gettysburgh. He is favorably noticed in the report of Gen. MEADE, printed in yesterday's TIMES. Since his recovery from his wound he has been on duty at Fort Richmond. Maj. CHRISTENSEN and the other officers who served under Gen. CANBY in this Department will continue at their posts, and will be assisted by Lieut. HOOKER, the only member of Gen. STANNARD's Staff now remaining with him.

Strike of the Railroad Employes.

Yesterday morning the employes on all the City railroads, except the Second, Third avenue and the Cross-town roads, after making one or two trips struck, left the cars, and trips were discontinued, citizens along the several routes being seriously the sufferers. The drivers and conductors demand $2 per day, instead of $1 50. The employes who had struck were assembled during the day in the vicinity of the respective depots, and although considerable feeling existed no disposition was evinced to do other than quietly "bide their time."

The Second-avenue Road advanced the wages of the men from $1 50 to $1 75 per day, and they all continued on—the trips being uninterrupted.

The Third-avenue Road made an advance of 30 cents—raising the pay to $1 80 per day—which has apparently satisfied the employes, and the cars were run regularly.

On the Fourth-avenue, the strike was made early in the day, and after one or two trips with "green" men, the running was abandoned, and not resumed during the day.

The employes on the Sixth-avenue also left the road at an early hour, and no trips were made during the balance of the day.

The Eighth-avenue Road was early "off the track," and continued off during the day and night.

After a few trips the cars on the Ninth-avenue were abandoned. Down trips were made with improvised drivers, but on their reaching the terminus complaints were preferred that they were ruinous; and Capt. THORNE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, directed their arrest; five were taken into custody and two of them were fined by acting Mayor WALSH, $2 each; the others procured licenses and were discharged.

On the Tenth-avenue the strike was made after the first trip, and the trips were not resumed.

None of the roads, save the Second and Third, had effected any compromise, but it is understood that they have secured a sufficient number of new men to enable them to resume their regular trips this morning.

There is no doubt that a number of trades have taken advantage of the very general movement for an increase of wages which are well paid at present, and have been well paid at all times. This is the misfortune invariably attending anything like a general movement of this nature, and should attract the attention and enlmadversion of those whose claims are indisputably just and right. The machinists, for instance, whose demonstration is formidable, and whose moderate course is commanding respect, should, with the moral power they have, frown down and repudiate any attempt made by well-paid trades to attach themselves to their coat-tails, and swing in on their success. Injustice will be done employers which is not contemplated or intended by the right-thinking portion of those who are seeking an advance. The whole movement may be prejudiced by this, and may by it lose the sympathy of the public, which goes far toward success.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JEWELRY OF THE WASHINGTON NUPTIALS.—The jewelry of Miss CHASE's *trousseau*, from the superb engagement ring, about which some intrusive paragraphist made an item weeks since, down to the smallest shawl-pin of the outfit, has been for weeks a subject of deep speculation among the ladies. To enumerate the items, or give a detailed description of each, is consequently superfluous. The jewelry worn upon the bridal occasion consisted of a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and a bracelet and pair of earrings of kindred materials. The tiara has for a base a line of pearls of exquisite symmetry and exceedingly rare color. This is shaped cunningly to fit the lady's small head, swelling as it advances from either ear into a beautiful garland of orange leaves and blossoms, formed of the precious matters before suggested and meeting at the front in a deftly tied bow of brilliants, upon which rests a marvelous pearl in size and orient well worthy the old Roman appellation, *unio*. By a dexterous mechanical *coup*, this tiara is so fashioned as to furnish, as need may be, four distinct ornaments; in the first place, the true lover's knot detaches, and with its dazzling diamonds and its mammoth pearl, the largest in America, forms a unique brooch. Next the garland separates into two graceful sprays, available as head ornaments when the whole tiara is not requisite. Finally, the base line of pearls leaves its ribs of gold and becomes a necklace. The bracelet is a circlet of five rows of pearls of exemplary beauty, meeting in a head of diamond openwork, bearing a Maltese cross of brilliants, which incloses a very rare pearl. The ear-rings are pendant pear-shaped pearls, mounted in small brilliants. Since the famous diamond wedding of the Cuban magnifico, no such jewelry has been worn.

ANNIVERSARY OF HOWARD LODGE NO. 60, I. O. OF O. F.—The Twenty-second Anniversary of this Lodge was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Egyptian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, with interesting exercises. There was an appropriate address by P. G. JEH. W. MASON; singing by the Quartette Club, Messrs. W. L. SEE, A. L. SEE, C. H. SEE, and D. SIMMS; a duet by Messrs. A. L. SEE and A. L. SHAW, JR.; a solo by Prof. H. G. OVINGTON; a promenade solo on the piano-forte by Prof. WAY, and the proceedings were pleasantly concluded with a sociable dance and supper. The Lodge is financially in a flourishing condition, and comprising, as it does, among its members, some of our most prominent citizens, is a great favorite with the fraternity.

THE POLES OF THE CITY.—There is being now formed, under the leading of the Hungarian Count HENRY FREMONT, who has been accused and prosecuted as a traitor by the Austrian Government, having been the editor of the Opposition paper *Universal Correspondenz*, a Polish National Committee in this State, for the purpose of maintaining the interests of the Polish insurgents, in connection with the Polish Club of London, the latter being under the leadership of Prince CZARTORISKI, who the Poles claim will be the future King of Poland. Mr. FREMONT is working on nationality for the Poles as our late Hungarian cause, and desires to combine these two national movements to a single great one. A meeting will be held some time next week.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK PEARL.—The British bark *Pearl*, which sailed from this port on the 22d ult., was lost in a gale off Hatteras Inlet on the 29th. The officers and crew were brought to this City by the schooner *Highlander*. Capt. WHEATLEY, of the *Pearl*, makes the following statement respecting her loss:

Sailed from New-York, Oct. 22, with a cargo of wheat under American inspection. On Oct. 25, during a heavy gale from the east, sprung a leak, and pumps choked, "cleared them." On the 26th they choked again, when we bore up for Chesapeake, and from this time until leaving her, could not get any water up the pump. On the 29th, abandoned her with 8½ feet of water in the hold, and finding we were to the southward of Cape Henry, ran for Cape Hatteras in the boat. On rounding Cape Hatteras spoke the schooner *Highlander*, who took us on board, 12 in all. The *Pearl* was 384 tons measurement, built in Sunderland, 20 years old, and owned by FRANCIS ROBINSON, of North Shields.

Capt. WHEATLY, late of British bark *Pearl*, lost at sea, sends the following card:

A CARD.—We have much pleasure in publicly thanking Capt. DAYTON and his officers for their kindness to us and the crew, while on board his schooner *Highlander*, who rescued us at sea.

WM. WHEATLEY, Master,
WM. BROWN, Mate,
of British bark *Pearl*.

CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET, EIGHTH WARD.—The citizens of the Eighth Ward, irrespective of party, met at No. 196 Spring-street, last evening, for the purpose of nominating School officers. WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., presided, and ABRAHAM BREWER was appointed Secretary. The following nominations were made: For Commissioner, WALTER A. ADAMS; Inspector, GEORGE DUBOOIS; Trustees, JOHN R. RUSSELL and WILLIAM HANNA.

THE MONTREAL VISITORS.—The municipal visitors from Montreal called upon Acting Mayor WALSH yesterday, and expressed a high sense of gratification at the courtesy with which they were received and treated in all the City Departments. They left the City yesterday, it is believed, for Philadelphia. Mayor OPDYKE is expected home to-day.

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN HAIR: Its Anatomy, Color, Quality, Length, Function—Our Social Relations—Courtship in Scotland—Receiving Attentions—How to Win a Lover—The American Man—The Human Foot: Its Physiology, Anatomy and Right Treatment, with fifteen illustrations—Unity of Man—Development Theory—Psychology—Dreams—American Aborigines—The Soldier's Bride: A Poem, etc., in the *Phrenological Journal*—November No., 15 cents, by first post.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"LIVE A FAILURE."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right man in the right place," selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* for particulars; $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & HYER'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 4 45 | Moon sets.. 7 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island..10 08 | Hell Gate..11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers A. J. Chapman, Gilfillan, Beaufort, N. C.; C. Hamilton & Co; J. R. Franklin, Clayton, ——, T. G. Benton's Sons.

Ship Adriatic, Moore, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Crested Wave, (Br.,) Dobson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, John Morton, Jr.; Auguste & Jeanette, (Pruss.,) ——, Liverpool, W. Salem & Co.; Alpha, (Norw.,) Jsmsen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah A. Nickels, Nickels, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ellingwood, Ellingwood, New-Orleans, T. A. R. Webster.

Brigs Leviathan, Singer, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Steele, Bermuda, J. Harvey; A. G. Archibald, (Br.,) Nickerson, Londonderry, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Pearless, (Br.,) Power, Halifax, J. S. Whitney.

Schooners Blossom, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Eliza Fharo, Leeds, Washington, Van Brunt & Slight; Lord of the Isles, Cummings, St. Domingo City, Brett, Son & Co; Wm. Bement, Parker, Alexandria; Marrietta Smith, Patrick, New-Haven, J. & T. Pearsall; D. Oates, Tuthill, Washington, Van Brunt & Slight; R. C. Russell, ——, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary & Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Ravens; Jane Maria, Bradnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Tonne Dyer, Allen, York River, F. J. Campbell; Mount Hope, Spaulding, Rockland, via Portland, V. Haviland; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Alice Ann Randall, King, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; S. G. Miles, Jones, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Haveos; Edward Everett, Gallashaw, La Manchа, Placentia Bay Lead Co.; Caroline Cornelis, Reed, Port Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co., Ocean Wave, Zeluff, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Thomas, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Charles J. Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Ardrossan 28 ds., with pig iron and mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Harriet A. Stepheson, (of Turks Island,) Prindle, Swan Island, sid 14 ds. from Key West, with guano to J. & N. Smith & Co. Was bound to Havre; put into this port in distress, having on the 1st inst., off Cape Florida, during a heavy gale from N., sprung a leak, and is at present leaking very badly; had nothing but northerly winds the entire passage.

Bark John W. Andrews, (of Boston,) Hardy, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to A. McArthur.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Mary Emily, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Jonkins, Para 27 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. R. Corning, Son & Co. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. and N. W. gales. 3d inst., lat. 29 45, lon. 69. Henry Groehl, aged 27 years, seaman, of Germany, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. brig Solferino would sail for New-York next day.

Brig Albert Adams, (of Boston,) Townsend, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master. Nov. 10, 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, in a gale from northward, lost fore and maintopmast and split foresail.

Schr. Highlander, Dayton, Beaufort, N. C., 14 ds., via Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Oct. 31, 14 miles east of Hatteras Inlet, fell in with Br. bark Pearl, of North Shields, hence 22d ult. for Glasgow, with a cargo of grain, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, 14 in number, and brought them to this port.

Schr. Andromeda, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Ashby, Havana Oct. 26, with sugar to I. B. Gager. Nov. 4, lat. 32 55, lon. 72 44, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Connecticut, all well. While coming through Buttermilk Channel, came in collision with schr. Hiawatha, which broke rail. Had heavy N. and N. W. gales for the last 5 ds.

Schr. Amelia Ann, (Br., of Nassau,) Eneas, Nassau 2d inst., with cotton and turpentine to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Vivid, (Br., of Halifax,) Fitch, Halifax 6 ds., with oats and potatoes to master.

Schr. J. O. Ireland, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Edward Wotton, Young, Providence, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Tookor, Waycomoco, with wood.

Schr. Napoleon, Soplee, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Stiph, Abbott, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vermillion, Hnls, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Roger Parmelee, Hurd, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Bnroc, Hodgdon, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

BELOW—Brig Sophia, from Leghorn.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Steamers S. Spaniding and Jersey Blue.

Ships Toogalant, S. Crowell.

Barks Observer, (Br.,) Albert the Good, (Br.)

Brigs Advent, (Br.,) Antonio Mathe.

Schr. Hartstein.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—Arr. brig J. Richards, from Cardiff; Soana, from Gonaives; Martha Washington, from Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Luther Child, Capt. Kelly, from Philadelphia for Boston, coal laden, while passing up the lower Bay, this morning, went ashore on Rosamer Shoals; was towed off by the pilot-boat Nettle, No. 20. She is leaking badly, and has been docked for repairs.

The Eastern boats, due here early this morning, did not arrive until 11 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The schr. Almira T., Capt. Kelly, from this port for Dighton, Mass., with a cargo of coal, struck on the stone pile, Delaware Breakwater, on Monday night, and sunk. Vessel and cargo total loss. Crew saved.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Oct. 21, schr. Augusta, for New-York next day.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, lounges and parlor chairs, French plate oval and pier mirrors, mahogany buffet, mahogany and oak bedsteads, bureaus and washstand, black walnut extension table, hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, a very superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Hale & Co, of this City, with all the modern improvements; also, mahogany grand piano by Webster.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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BROWN WINDSOR
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SOAPS.

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EAGLE MILLS.
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Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
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RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
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Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.
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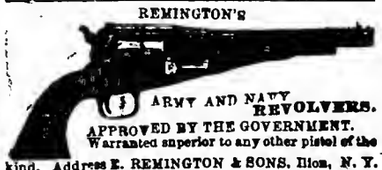
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SAFES.
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Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

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POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
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Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

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For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushings of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION!" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more Strengthening than any of the preparations of
IRON OR BARK.

For those Suffering from Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE.

It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG HEALTHY NERVES,
Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
and will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.
A trial will convince the most
SKEPTICAL.

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.
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See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

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See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED D

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3789. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Food and Gold Questions---Yankees in the South---The State of Society---The Prisoners---Gen. Butler's Operations---Affairs in North Carolina ---General News.

THE FOOD AND GOLD QUESTION.

In its review of the markets on Nov. 4, the *Examiner* says:

"The price of gold is again rising, and transactions in the precious metals are growing brisk with the brokers. As long as the Legislature was in session, with a bill pending for the suppression of this abominable traffic in gold, the brokers' occupation, like that of Othello, was gone, (for the time;) but now that this danger has been dissipated by the adjournment of the Legislature, the brokers rush into the field, even more greedy than ever. Unless something is done to check this infernal trading in gold and Yankee money, our currency will continue to depreciate and the paper of the Government become a sport of circumstance. There was always an abundance of gold in the country until the brokers and "blockade-runners" struck hands; and since the day of that ingenious league the currency of the country has gone down—down—down. We now save in quote, what is enough to sicken the heart of man at the stupidity and maladministration of our financial policy: Gold, selling at $12 50—buying, $11 50; silver selling at $10—buying at $9. State bank-notes unsettled, but may be quoted: Virginia, buying at $2—selling at $2 50@$2 75; North Carolina buying at $2 50—selling at $3; Georgia and South Carolina buying at $3 25—selling at $3 50@$3 75.

The question of food is becoming a serious one. There is plenty in the country, but the trouble is that the farmers will withhold their supplies, though everything has been done to incite their patriotism, many of the commission merchants in this city having offered to sell flour and meal consigned to them without charge of commission. Yet this has failed to open the doors of their granaries, and the consequence is that though the wheat crop of last Summer was a splendid one, there is not a barrel of flour to be had in the city at any price! The market is well nigh bear of corn meal and corn, both of which readily command $13 a bushel. Other necessaries are scarce, and command high prices: Sugar, common brown, $3 10 @3 25; crushed, $4 50 to $5; bacon, $2 50 to $2 60 for hog round; fresh meats, $1 25 to $1 50 per pond; the same for sausage; chickens, $5 to $6 per pair; butter, $4 50 to $5 per pound; coffee, $8 50 to $9; tea $16 to $20 per pound; lard, $2 per pound; molasses, $18 per gallon; sorghum, $12. The season for vegetables is about over, which causes the prices of meats and groceries to rule higher.

YANKEES IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Europeans among us are not numerous enough to affect the complexion of our general society, and if we were well rid of the Northern mechanics and Northern adventurers who infest our towns we should have less cause to complain of the Yankee hue which is spreading over certain of our communities. Here no conflicting interests array section against section along lines which may, at any moment, become lines of battle, and though straitlarious philosophers may suppose that the evil day is only deferred, and may descry in the distance the points of severance, our argument is not affected by their forebodings, for *thus far* there is less likelihood of a war between Virginia and Alabama than between Indiana and Massachusetts.

Here we do not feel the weight of a leaden tyranny in every breath we draw; we do not cower before Provost-Marshals, nor worship the British of a flag; we do not prostrate ourselves in mute adoration before the awful majesty of the Government. We are men, and walk erect. A military despotism in the South is a remote contingency, not an expedient discussed in every issue of the Press and advocated in plain language by every despairing friend of order.

They said that we were tyrants, dancing on a slumbering volcano, and as soon as the Yankee stokers should stir up the sluggish mass, we were to be consumed by the bursting flames, crushed by the falling stones, imbedded in the molten lava, and dredged with the blistering ashes. The Yankee stokers have stirred up the sluggish mass, and there has been no eruption. We are neither consumed, nor crushed, nor imbedded, nor dredged. Some of the useful fires which we have employed at our forge have been put out by the Yankees, and some have gone out of themselves, but they did not burn their masters, and the loss has been simply a loss of labor and of capital. The South can never be a St Domingo, in spite of all that the ingenuity of Yankee hate can do for our negroes are better Christians and truer gentlemen than their would-be liberators.

Nor have our enemies succeeded in setting the poor within our borders against the rich, and all their pamphlets against the slave-owning oligarchy have been fruitless of mischief in all those sections were the so-called oligarchy exists. It would be a thousand pities if our farmers, by their ill-ored conduct, should land a handful of our fanatical foe; but if the storm should come, it will be a mere puff of wind in comparison with the tempest which is brewing at the North under "the dreaded name of Demogorgon."

Nor are we much disturbed at the opprobrious title of oligarchs. Oligarchies are bad enough for those who do not like them, but they have the advantage of a tough vitality; and oligarchy or not, our form of Government and our social organization give promise of a longer life than the mob-rule of the North, with attendant man-worships and monkey-worships. Not that we think that ours is the best possible Republics, and the present the most agreeable epoch in the world's history. There are endless abuses rife in the Confederacy, and many a man, since the beginning of the war, has wished to change places with his grandfather or his grandson; but the fabric of our social life remains, as a whole, unshaken, and in lieu of pleasure we must console ourselves with the philosophical reflection, that, after all, happiness is not the highest good, and that our descendants will wish they had lived in the stirring times of the great revolution.—*Enquirer.*

STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In this time of woe and revolution there are so many and various vices—it is horrible to think of. And to do us justice we are all beginning to be painfully alive to the enormity of the growing evil; and each of us zealous and urgent for the reformation or condign punishment of the vices of all the rest. Blockade-runners scathe and denounce the extortioners—meaning the farmers—and call for sharp penalties on the greedy wretches. Farmers pour their imprecations upon the extortioners—meaning the blockade-runners—and want to know how long their crimes are to go unwhipped of justice. The man who is amassing hogsheads full of Confederate Treasury bills, indignantly wonders why every one else does not find his paper to an enormous extent, knowing that the more bills are funded by others, the higher will be the value of his hogsheads full. Planters pass resolutions, in most excellent spirit, pledging everybody to sell his produce freely, at Government prices; each planter knowing (alas! that we should say so) that if all the others sell cheap he will have the more to sell dear. We will praise with one whole might the virtue of patriotic self-sacrifice; and are most happy to see it exemplified in other men: and unaffectedly wonder whether those who trade and make money upon the necessities of their country, think they have souls to be saved. Of late there has been a great manifestation of patriotic rage against every sort of iniquity, and, *to judge by our newspapers, never was surely a community in this world so wedded to purity and virtue, so scandalized at the shadow of vice.* In the very crisis and paroxysm of the French revolution, when traitors were plotting against the convention, when aristocrats were threatening an invasion across the Rhine, and farmers (worst of all) were hiding their grain instead of bringing it into market, a decree was proposed by a conventioner "for the arrest of all the scoundrels and thieves." He hoped that his zeal would exempt him at least from the arrest.

We are of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. It is not enough to whip gamblers—nobody will pity them much, those who patronise them least of all; but now another *censor morum* at the Press, fired with zeal for morality and virtue, calls loudly for a law to flog those helpless females, fair but all too frail, who are as invariable and necessary a concomitant of large armies as the vultures and the buzzards are. We formally object to this flogging. It is true we hate vice ourselves and love to punish the vicious, but a line must be drawn somewhere, and we draw it right here. Whip gamblers if you will; they are men. They, if they don't like that usage, can quit being gamblers and become members of the Legislature, and of Congress, where they will have a chance of whipping others, and can even propose resolutions for the "arrest of all scoundrels and thieves," to their own great satisfaction and the vast improvement of their kind. But let it be recollected that women are rather too much at our mercy; we make all the laws; we mould and govern the whole economic structure of society, and by our arrangements in those departments, we compel a certain percentage of the poor girls (the exact proportion is known to statistics) to sell themselves to us for our pleasure. We doubt if it would be brave or gallant to turn upon them afterward, and apply to their poor white shoulders so many scores of lashes, well laid on. Oh, ye Legislators! Ye members of the universal Society for suppression of vice! *We should wish to see the voting upon that bill, and how each lawmaker's cheek would flush with a dusky red as he recorded the coward vote.*

But we are told that these poor souls make a public scandal by the outrageous extravagance in which they live, and ostahina on the public streets, with their blockade-run finery, the modest and virtuous maidens and matrons of the city. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; but it was ever so, and ever will be.

THE PRISONERS.

The *Examiner* of Nov. 2, says: "On Sunday, four hundred and fifty of the Yankee prisoners taken in the fight at Philadelphia, Tennessee, were received at the Libby. About three hundred more are yet to come, and will probably arrive to-day.

There are twelve commissioned officers among those already arrived.

Yesterday one thousand additional prisoners were added to the number on Belle-Isle, making its population about four thousand six hundred. They are accommodated to additional tents.

The officers at the Libby were yesterday supplied with a blanket apiece from the large consignment recently received from the North.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Nov. 1,

Mr. RAYMOND called up the resolution, offered early in the session, making inquiry of the Confederate Government of the number of paroled Yankee prisoners going at large in Richmond, and the nature of the oath they have subscribed to.

Mr. RAYMOND said he had understood there were at least two hundred and fifty of the creatures in the city.

Mr. BAUGHN thought the House had better let that subject alone. It was one that belonged eminently to the Confederate Government. The House had already this session been embroiled in one difficulty or misunderstanding with the Government, and he was of the opinion that they had better cultivate amicable relations.

The motion to take up the resolution was withdrawn.

The *Enquirer* has these items:

"The gratifying intelligence is at hand, announcing that about five thousand of the Yankees now quartered in Richmond will be immediately shipped to Danville and Lynchburgh—2,000 to the former and 3,000 to the latter place. This will leave about 8,000 in Richmond, which it is to be hoped will be reduced, if possible, to none at all.

We are requested to state that no beef is impressed for the Yankee prisoners, but *it is bought*—we presume at the 'schedule prices,' which is about the same thing. Whether or not, the beef is consumed by a population that don't belong here, and the sooner it is sacked off to some more rural and less exhausted spot, the better for the community. It seems that even war won't deliver us from our curse—Yankee monopoly."

GEN. BUTLER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

That the military authorities of the United States had fallen back on the plans of McCLELLAN, and were about to try another Peninsula campaign against Richmond, were rumors so often repeated from so many different sources, that they almost attained the certitude of well-established fact. They derived strong confirmation from the movements of Foster's troops, on the south side of the James and in Eastern North Carolina, where they were lately all on the march. But the announcement that BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has been promoted to the supreme command in Foster's military department, again plunges the public into a sea of doubts and speculations. Certainly, his enemy does not mean fighting here. The business of this General is to steal, to hang, to torture, to insult the unfortunate, to grind into the dust those who are no longer able to raise a hand even to ward a blow. His business is to illustrate the old axiom that the coward is always cruel, and to be the representative man of his nation. This business he has done, and does do, with a degree of perfection which has concentrated upon him the admiring attention of four continents. But he has at the same time given such satisfying evidence of his disinclination and incapacity for fighting, that his appointment renders it quite clear no such thing is intended on the south side of Virginia. The list of Gen. BUTLER'S battles is short—Big Bethel and the nameless combat with a boss mason in Massachusetts. It will never be lengthened. His work in Virginia will be confined to his own peculiar line. He will render the weeping women and miserable children of Norfolk a little more unhappy than they have hitherto been. He will feed the gallows and the prison with many victims from the class of remaining citizens. But he will not be able to perform one part of his recognized profession. He will not fill his pockets from their property, for they have now gone left to be stolen, either by him or his brother.

STIRRING EVENTS AT HAND

The Marietta *Rebel* seems to anticipate that we have stirring events at hand. We extract the following from that paper of Friday last:

"Indications are abundant that active operations somewhere around Chattanooga are contemplated very soon, on the part of both the Confederate and Federal commanders. We feel a presentiment that another general engagement is at hand, and that, if a battle may not directly occur, important military moves will be executed which will altogether change the aspect of things, as at present viewed from Lookout Point or Missionary Ridge. We are in possession of information through unquestionable authority, which it would be indiscreet to make public, which goes far to strengthen these convictions. In view of such a prospect, it behooves every patriot to exercise to its fullest, his energy, zeal and earnestness. Upon the people at home devolve the high and responsible duties of not only furnishing all the assistance in their power, by contributions of blankets and clothing, etc., but the duty also of encouraging their friends in the army and stimulating the courage and ardor of the soldiers.

The interest of the whole revolution centres at this point. The two armies likely to be engaged are the largest that have been thrown together during the war. The stake on either side, in the event of a battle, is a mighty one. On one hand, the holding of a territory it has cost much blood and expenditure to possess, and, on the other hand, the recovery of the finest soil of the Confederacy, and the possession of the provision-house which shall feed and clothe its armies. Let your hearts be oak and your nerves be steel, heroic veterans of the Western army. And while 'a soldier's business 'tis to die,' be ever mindful of the sentiment of the Roman bird—

'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.'"

THE VIRGINIA STATE GUARD AND THE YANKEE GEN. THOMAS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The community will be surprised, if not gratified, to learn that the height of ambition of Gen. GEORGE B. THOMAS the "bold," successor to ROSECRANS the "don," at the incipient verge of the war, was a secondary position in the Virginia State Guard of Richmond. So says one of the correspondents with Gen. BRAGG'S army, writing from the front of Chattanooga.

He was in Texas when the State seceded, and expressed himself loudly as a strong Southern man of the Calhoun school. He swore by "G—d he would resign," and did tender his resignation to Gen. TWIGGS, who did not accept it, but advised him to come on to Richmond, and send in his resignation to Washington from this point. THOMAS adopted this suggestion, especially as it enabled him to travel free of expense that far—a great desideratum with a Yankee. THOMAS the "Bold," afterward the "hero of the Chickamauga," came to Richmond on furlough, and soon after made a formal written application to Gov. LETCHER for a post in the State Guard, then commanded by the late Gen. DIMMOCK. Before his application was considered, he just took a run over North, (he had married in Troy, New-York,) to bring his family over, and never returned. But CESAR said once that every man had his price, and it may be the "doubting Thomas" had his. He threw his puny weight in the scale against the South.

Influenced by the desire to confirm a coincidence and parallel so remarkable, we have applied to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. MUMFORD, for any facts establishing the data of THOMAS'S application; but the Secretary did not remember such an incident, or if he did apply, THOMAS was so insignificant at the time as to fail to impress himself upon particular notice, when present, or memory after he was gone.

Strange as it may appear, it is a question whether "Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, commanding the Yankee Army of the Cumberland," did not once seek a position in the honored State Guard. Thank God, he failed, and the Guard and the State is saved the disgrace, and THOMAS has found the right place, and his level, at last. It may be true, we say, for "truth is stranger than fiction."

[NOTE.—The above story, so far as regards the present commander of the Army of the Cumberland, is all pure fiction.]

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ELECTIONS.

From the Petersburgh Register, Nov. 4.

Since our issue of yesterday, we have been unable to get any returns from the voting in camp which would justify a conclusion as to the result of the army vote. We believe it will, when received, show that the soldiers of North Carolina are true to the banner which, on so many battle fields, they have so manfully upheld, and manifest their reprobation of the traitors at home who have done so much to sully the escutcheon of a noble old State. *About the voting of the citizens, who will vote at home to-day, we have some misgivings.* Very late information induces us to believe that in the first district SMITH'S election is, by no means as sure as the friends of the Confederacy would like it to be. Owing to a surplus of candidates in the Goldsboro district, we fear that Dr. J. T. LEACH, an extremely ignorant and bad-tempered man, *and one withal of late imbued with the quint-essential oil of Holdenism,* will be elected. The friends of tolerable sense and free government, however, may be consoled by the reflection that if he ever finds his way to Richmond, he will never do more than answer aye or no when his name is called. *If he ever makes a speech, that speech will be his first and last.* He will not earn the renown of "Single-Speech HAMILTON," but will be forced to remain "Single-Speech LEACH," and be recognized as such, unless the Speaker allows him to raise a point of order, and go into a dialogue with him. In the Raleigh district matters are doubtful, *and we would not be surprised if Turner, the Unionist, beats Arrington, the true man.* We shall hope earnestly to the contrary. In the Salisbury District, LANDER, true Confederate, will be elected. In the Morganton District, GAITHER, once "Conservative," but now true, will, we hear, beat his opponents. In the Wadesborough District, it is believed that ASHE, a true man, *will be beaten by* CHRISTIAN, *a Holden "Conservative."* In the Mountain or Buncombe District, DAVIDSON, Holden "Conservative," will probably be reelected. In the three remaining Districts, to wit: The Greensborough, the Tarboro and the Wilmington, true Southern and anti-Holden men will be elected beyond a doubt. So, on this count, we may reckon, that *at the worst, one-half of the delegation from North Carolina in the next House of Representatives will be true men. Is it not a burning shame that there is a doubt that all will be true men?*

The following telegrams give the latest returns:

RALEIGH, Thursday, Nov. 5.

TURNER'S majority over ARRINGTON in Wake and Orange Counties, 1,445. TURNER'S election thought certain.

In the Third District, LEACH leads MCRAE in Johnson County about 300, and, including the army vote, is but little behind him in Wayne—result doubtful.

FULLER is thought to be elected over SHERROD and MEARES in the Fourth District.

Not enough returns received from other Districts to indicate the result. It is thought here that CHRISTIAN is elected over ASHE in the Seventh District.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Nov. 5.

RAMSAY leads LANDER about 700 in the Eighth District, with Union, Cleveland and Catawba Counties to hear from. RAMSAY is probably elected.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

SMITH is probably elected in the First District; BRIDGERS in the Second; Third, doubtful; FULLER probably elected in the Fourth; Fifth, very doubtful; Sixth, GILMER probably elected; Seventh, too little known to judge; Eighth, LANDER elected; Ninth and Tenth not heard from.

FIGHTING NEAR ASHEVILLE.

The Asheville *News* contains an account of the recent fights at Warm Springs, thirty six miles west of Asheville. The first conflict took place between a small body of our cavalry and four or five hundred of the enemy. Our forces were so greatly outnumbered that they were obliged to fall back. Maj. WOODFIN, as heretofore stated, was killed, and four of his command wounded. The enemy was posted in the large brick hotel at the Springs—a strong position. The *News* says:

Another fight took place near the Warm Springs two or three days since, between a portion of the Twenty fifth North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL C. BRYSON, and a large force of the enemy. They outnumbered our boys very largely, and after a stubborn fight Col. BRYSON fell back. We had six men killed—Lieut. HYATT and others whose names we have not learned. Lieut. HYATT was an excellent officer, and a gallant and worthy man. Six were missing, but it was confidently hoped they would come in. The loss of the enemy was reported to be heavy.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type we have received some additional particulars. The following is a list of the killed: Lieut. Hyatt, Sergt. Collins, Monroe Haskins, J. H. Townsend, J. Douglas, —— Williams. Wounded—West.

The soldiers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of Col. BRYSON.

We have a rumor that the enemy, 7,000 strong, were advancing on Asheville in two columns, and that Gen. VANCE had called for reinforcements.

MISSISSIPPI.

A dispatch dated Columbus, Miss., Nov. 2, says:

"The Governor's message was read to-day. He opens with a review of the enemy's encroachments upon the State and the damage done public and private property. He urges the construction of a temporary penitentiary and the reestablishment of the deaf, dumb and blind asylum, broken up by the enemy, at Jackson. He advocates the removal of negroes from exposed districts, and suggests that they be put in the employ of the Government, and also advises that steps be taken to provide for the widows, wives and children of soldiers.

He alludes to the good done by the State troops, and favors a thorough organization of the militia, calling out all male citizens between sixteen and sixty years of age. He does not think it necessary to retain the office of Brigadier-General of militia, but desires the amplest preparation to be made, regardless of expense or extreme measures.

Hon. JAMES DRAKE was elected President of the Senate to-day."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—We learn that a hostile meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Sand Bar Ferry, on Carolina shore, between Mr. C. A. REID, of this city, and Mr. RICHARD CLELAND, of Maryland—resulting in the death of the latter. The parties fought with COLT'S repeaters, to fire at the word, and to advance and fire at will after the first shot. Neither of the party, however, availed themselves of this privilege, but each kept his original position. CLELAND was struck at REID'S second fire—the ball entering the body at the upper end of the breast bone, and passing out under the left arm. We are told that it was a fair stand-up fight, both parties exhibiting great coolness. Mr. C. fired two shots and expected one each after being struck. He expired in a few minutes after he fell. Mr. REID'S first ball passed through his opponent's hat. We do not know the origin of the difficulty. There was about seventy-five spectators of the scene.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—John Yates, Samuel Wheelbarger, George Cooper, Daniel Cooper, G. W. Ramsey, John Hume, Samuel Towman, Wm. Coffman, John D. Keister and Rev. Wm. Dunlap, of Rockingham County, Va., have been arrested for aiding and piloting deserters from the Confederate army to the Yankee lines. All, except the ringleader, COFFMAN, have been sent to Richmond. The evidences of their guilt are said to be strong.

—The San Antonio *News* reiterates the assertion that large numbers of beeves are being driven into Mexico from Western Texas; many large stock raisers openly say that they must hurry their beeves to Mexico before the Government impresses them. The *News* insists that this trade should be prohibited, or else that the exemption law, as to stock raisers, should be repealed.

—A writer in the Houston *Telegraph* advocates that the next Legislature should modify the Stay law in so far as to allow creditors to collect their debts in Confederate money at the valuation placed upon it by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MEMMINGER, and that the Courts of the land should be opened for this purpose.

—Maj.-Gen. MAGRUDER, notifies, by Special Order No. 54, all Minute Men and State troops, ordered to Houston and Liberty, to hasten forward without delay, the enemy already being on the advance from Berwick Bay, with the declared purpose of invading Texas.

—The Houston *Telegraph* calls upon the merchants of Houston to supply the families of soldiers in Harris County with domestics, calico, shoes, &c., at cost, and to donate those articles to the County Court, to supply those too needy to buy.

—WILMER S. PURNELL and W. R. T. PITTS, of Worcester County, Maryland, members of Company K, First Virginia cavalry, escaped from Fort McHenry, and arrived in Richmond on Saturday, Oct. 3.

—In the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, Hon. JAS. FARROW has been reelected over his competitor, Rev. JAMES P. BOYCE, D. D., by a majority of 1,145 votes.

—WM. S. MANN, Esq., recently deceased, left a legacy of $2,000 to Richmond College, of $2,000 to the University of Virginia, and of $2,000 to the Virginia Military Institute.

—Brig.-Gen MACKALL has, at his own request, been relieved of duties in Beauregard's Department, and has been ordered to report to Gen. JOHNSTON, in Mississippi.

—The State *Gazette* reports the organization of the Texas Paper Manufacturing Company at New Braunfels on the 19th of September.

—Col. JAMES M. CHALMERS, of Columbus, has donated fifty cords of wood for distribution among the poor of the city.

—The Literary Board of North Carolina has made a full distribution of $125,000 for Common School purposes.

—Brig.-Gen. A. G. JENKINS is at Lynchburgh.

—Brig.-Gen. RAMSEUR is at Raleigh, N. C.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

The Duty of Supporting the Government---Arbitrary Arrests---Object of the War to Save the Union---The Question of Reconstruction.

Speech of Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New-York, at Wilmington, Delaware, November 6, 1863.

From the Delaware State Journal.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held at the City Hall on the evening of Friday, Nov. 6, which was addressed by Messrs. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, and BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Wisconsin. Mr. RAYMOND'S remarks were substantially as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am very glad to avail myself of the invitation which brings me here to-night, and which enables me to take part with you, Citizens of our Common Country, in an election which is to have an important influence on its welfare and its destiny. It is the first time in my life that I have ever attempted to make a political speech in a Slave State. I have always believed, and have always acted on the belief, that Slavery, as it has existed in some of the States of this Union, was primarily and mainly a local affair, and that it belonged to the people of the States in which it existed to take such steps in regard to its removal as their own conviction of justice and of public policy might dictate. I have, therefore, in all that I have done during my connection with public affairs, which has been neither very long nor very important, confined my action on this subject to those aspects of Slavery which touched the general welfare—which affected the rights, the interests and the destiny of the country at large. I have believed, for many years, in common with a very large portion of the American people, that Slavery was endeavoring to usurp, and to a very great extent had usurped, a degree of control over the National Government far greater than it was entitled to exercise under the Constitution of the United States. I had seen slaveholders filling the Presidency for forty-nine out of the seventy years during which the Government had existed, and dictating the conduct of that high office for thirteen more. I had seen the slaveholding interest, as a distinct interest of the country, not only different from, but hostile to all its other great interests, controlling, with absolute and intolerant sway, the army and navy of the United States, the distribution of public patronage in all departments of the Government, proscribing every man in every section of the country who held Slavery to be an evil, influencing the legislation of Congress, dictating or overruling the decisions of the Supreme Court, depraving the organization and action of political parties and aiming through their action to make Slavery, as a political power, permanent and perpetual in the Government of the United States. I had seen it grasping at complete control of the Territories of the United States, for the sake of making them the basis of new extensions of its political power. All these things it had achieved, or was aiming to accomplish, while the slaveholding class constituted less than one-fiftieth part of the population of the United States, and while in every element of legitimate political influence Slavery was far inferior to other interests and other sections.

I believed, therefore, in common with a powerful and intelligent portion of the American people, that if the people themselves desired to retain control of their Government—if they desired that this nation should continue to be a Republic governed by the constitutional majority of the people—it was absolutely necessary to resist, by all just and constitutional modes of political action, these ambitious efforts of the oligarchy which rested on the ownership of slaves to obtain control of it, and to convert it into something very different in its nature and objects from what it was designed to be by those who won its independence and ordained its Constitution. [Applause.] I cooperated, therefore, very early and very zealously, with those who formed and organized the Republican party. That party came into existence for the purpose of checking and defeating this attempt of Slavery to consolidate and perpetuate its control over the General Government. Its active efforts have been devoted to that object and to that alone, and it has fulfilled its mission. [Applause.] Mainly, if not exclusively, through the action of that party—action provoked and rendered necessary by the ambition of Slavery itself—the progress of Slavery toward domination in this Republic has been ended forever. [Applause.] The election of a Republican President in 1860, was important in all its aspects and relations; but its paramount and supreme importance consisted in the demonstration it afforded, that the people of the United States had taken the Government into their own hands, and that the slaveholding aristocracy could hold it no longer. The demonstration of that fact provoked Slavery to a new and a final effort. It appealed from the ballot-box, where a President had been constitutionally elected, to the battle-field for the purpose of overthrowing his Government; and for two years and a half now the Government of the United States has been engaged in defending itself against this attempt. For two years and a half the energies of the people have been expanded in a war for the preservation of the National existence. The war on the part of the United States is purely a war of defence; of defence against causeless and unprovoked aggression; of defence against an unholy attempt to overthrow the Democratic Republic of the United States; and that is certainly a cause worthy the utmost efforts and the last sacrifices of the bravest and the noblest people that ever lived on the face of the earth. [Great applause.] It is unnecessary for me to rehearse the history of this rebellion, its origin and cause, its progress or its prospects. It has been carried on by those engaged in it with a degree of vigor and obstinacy—I do not hesitate to add with a degree of courage and of self-sacrifice—which would have conferred lasting honor on men fighting in a better cause. The resources of the rebels, in men, in money and in all the materials of war, have proved to be far greater than we had expected to find them, and the war they have waged has been far more protracted, more destructive and more terrible than we supposed at the outset it could possibly prove. But the courage, the endurance and the patriotism of the American people have proved equal to the emergency. [Applause.] The Government for two years and a half has conducted this war with a degree of sagacity and a wise statesmanship to which impartial history will do justice, however partisan prejudice may obscure or ignore it; and the people of the United States have shown a steady patriotism, a high-toned devotion to the public good and an aptitude for military affairs unexampled in the history of nations. [Applause.]

We have reached a new stage in this great controversy. At the outset the people, on this as on every other important question, were more or less divided. There was a party in the North disposed to deny the right of the Government to fight for its own existence. Others denied the possibility of subduing the rebellion, while they conceded that it ought to be done. And some even espoused openly the cause of the rebels, as founded in justice and in right. Differences have also grown up during the progress of the war as to the proper mode of carrying it on, as to the fitness of particular men for special places, the policy or impolicy of specific action on the part of the Government, and indeed on all the details of the great transaction. But as we have seen more and more clearly the purpose and scope of the rebellion,—as its object and the results of its success have become more and more apparent, the people have made up their minds, with substantial unanimity, that whatever may be necessary shall be done to crush the rebellion and restore the authority of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

There are two or three points which it seems to me are sufficiently established in the public mind to be taken for granted in this discussion:

1. The *first* is that the rebellion must be quelled,—that this Union must be restored,—that the supremacy of the Constitution must be re-established over every foot of American soil. [Loud applause.] This is not a mere impulse of the vanity of the American people, as some foreign critics would fain believe; it is the deep and settled conviction of the American heart that unless this is done, the Republic of the United States is hopelessly destroyed, the peace, order and freedom of our people give place to turmoil, anarchy and confusion, and the last hope of rational civil liberty, resting on the right of self-government, perishes from off the face of the earth. [Applause.] Our fathers intended this Government to last forever and to be forever a free Government. They designed that it should secure to its citizens the full and complete enjoyment of civil liberty, and at the same time be powerful enough to maintain its position and its principles, if either should be assailed by any or by all of the nations of the earth. And for these two objects full provision was clearly and distinctly made in the Constitution which they ordained. The first was secured by retaining for each of the several States complete control of its own local affairs. The second was secured by creating a common Government for them all, which, within certain distinct and specified limits, embracing all great objects of common interest and concern, should be absolutely and entirely sovereign,—which should wield the force of the people, have authority over the whole, and represent the will and the purpose of the whole in all that involved the welfare of the whole; and with this sovereignty, thus defined and restricted, the States were expressly forbidden to interfere. The rebellion now in progress aims to overthrow this sovereignty of the nation, and to reclaim it for the several States. It aims, therefore, to destroy the nation itself—to wrest from it the national power and authority which it wields under the Constitution, and thus to destroy forever all our power and consideration among the nations of the earth. The people have determined that this must not, shall not be done. As the recent elections show, they have determined to sustain the Government—to crush the rebellion—to save the Union and restore the authority of the American Constitution. [Applause.] That point I consider settled.

2. There is a *second* point which seems to me equally clear and equally settled in the public mind, this namely,—that if the rebellion is to be quelled, it must be done *by force of arms.* [Loud applause.] Every thing that has occurred since the war began proves that this is so. We must surrender to the rebels or they must surrender to us. All talk and all thought of compromise,—of conciliation, of making any terms with the rebel authorities short of conceding what they claim, independence, is seen and felt to be utterly idle and hopeless. The language of all their public men proves it. The action of their leaders, civil and military, proves it. Everything that is said, and everything that is done, combine to confirm the declaration of the official organ of the Confederacy, the Richmond *Enquirer*, that "it is all or nothing: this Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or other, goes down, down to perdition:—one or the other must forfeit its national existence and lie at the mercy of its mortal enemy." This is the alternative. Whether we wish it or not we must accept it. And the American people have declared their willingness to accept it—their readiness to meet the issue and—to decide, by force of arms in the field of battle, which of the two it shall be—our Government or the rebel Government that is to go "down, down to perdition." [Applause.]

3. A *third* point which all concede to be equally clear is that this force by which alone the rebellion can be put down must be wielded solely and exclusively by the Government of the United States—by the Administration which has for the time being the sole and exclusive guidance of our national affairs. [Applause.] It is a national contest, and it must therefore be waged by national authority. No State can carry on this war—each State is expressly forbidden by the Constitution to make war at all. No confederation of States can do it—the States are expressly forbidden by the Constitution to enter into any confederation for any purpose whatever. No party can do it—no Convention or assemblage of men can do it. There is but one authority upon American soil that can rightfully or actually carry on this war, and that is the Government of the United States, no matter what man may be at the head of it, nor what political party may, for the time being, have charge of its affairs. [Applause.]

Now, these three points being conceded, does it not follow, with equal clearness and certainty, that the Government must be sustained by the people in carrying on this war, if the people desire the rebellion to be put down? No matter whether you approve all the acts of the Administration or not: no matter whether you helped bring it into power or not: no matter whether you think the members of it the best men for their places or not: for the time being they constitute the Government; they represent its authority and wield its force; and if you want this thing done you must aid them in their attempts to do it. [Applause.] We must overlook their mistakes. [Applause.] We must deal leniently with their errors. We must make large and liberal allowance for the extraordinary circumstances in which they are placed. And we must give them the cordial and earnest support which the magnitude of the cause and the welfare of the country demand. And when, by so doing, we have reestablished the authority of the Government, and restored the integrity and the peace of the Union, we can rectify any abuses which may have crept into the Government, and redress any wrong which the Administration may have committed. [Loud applause.]

Now it seems to me that this simple statement of the case is quite sufficient to decide the duty of every American citizen. If the rebellion must be put down,—if this can only be done by force of arms,—and if that force can be wielded only by the Government of the United States, then it is clearly the duty of every true-hearted American so to speak, so to act and so to vote as to give the utmost possible support to the Government in its efforts so to wield that force as to crush the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the Constitution. [Applause.]

This, it seems to me, is all the affirmative argument that need be made upon this subject. How is it met by those who refuse thus to support the Government in its prosecution of the war?

The Government, it is alleged, is not carrying on the war for the purpose of putting down the rebellion at the South: it is doing it for the purpose of putting down free institutions at the North. It is doing it not to save the Union, but to abolish Slavery. It makes rebellion the pretext, and the armies of the Union the weapon, for overthrowing the Constitution and for establishing a military despotism upon its ruins. If I believed this to be true, I could not concur with those who assert it, in pretending to ha for the prosecution of the war. Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, is one of those who profess to believe it—yet he has "dedicated" himself in words, repeatedly, to a vigorous prosecution of the war. A vigorous prosecution of a war to overthrow the Constitution and put down free institutions in the Northern States! Either these men are insincere in their professed belief, and are trying to mislead the public judgment by assertions which they do not believe themselves, or else their zeal for liberty is a hollow sham. If I believed that the free institutions of this country were in greater danger from the action of the Government than from the rebellion, I would take arms against the Government. I would fight the worst foe first. But I do not believe any such thing, and I find it difficult to feel any great respect for the judgments of those who do, and still more difficult to feel any respect at all for the honesty of those who assert it without believing it. Even if the Administration had transcended its powers, and committed serious wrongs in the prosecution of the war, I should be very slow in coming to the conclusion that it had done so with any purpose of subverting the liberties of the American people. There is no man living whom I would not quite as soon suspect of such a design as the present Executive of the United States. [Applause.] No man more upright—no man more patriotic, no man more thoroughly and entirely devoted to the great principles of American liberty as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, or less likely to do anything to their detriment, ever filled that exalted station than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Loud applause.] But I do not believe the conduct of the Administration is obnoxious to the censures that have been passed upon it. [Applause.] I do not believe that it has transcended its just constitutional authority. [Applause.] I do not believe that it has changed in the slightest degree the objects and purposes for which the war is waged—or that it has done anything in any respect for which full warrant may not be found in the provisions of the Constitution, or which cannot be fully justified by the emergencies of the case and the absolute necessities of the nation. [Loud applause.] And if you will permit me to trespass somewhat on your patience I will endeavor to vindicate this opinion.

THE MATTER OF ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Foremost in this indictment of the Administration stands the charge that by its arbitrary arrests, without due process of law, on suspicion of intent to commit crime instead of on charges of crime already committed, and by its suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which was intended to forbid and nullify all such arrests, the Government has actually abrogated the main guarantee of personal liberty provided by the Constitution, and subjected the rights, and the liberties of every citizen to the caprice of arbitrary power. Now it is quite true that one of the dearest and most sacred of the rights of every American citizen is this immunity from arbitrary arrest. The Constitution guarantees it, and without that guarantee the Constitution never could, and never should, have been adopted. And it is the very last right which any American should surrender. Nothing can be more dangerous to any society—nothing more destructive to the personal freedom of its individual members, than the power of arrest and imprisonment on mere suspicion, without being compelled to submit to public judicial scrutiny the grounds on which such arrests are made. The ordinary rule of all free society—of our free society certainly—is, that no man can be arrested, arraigned or imprisoned except for the committal of some act which becomes a crime because it is in violation of some specific law. And whenever any man is arrested he has a right, on his own demand, to be taken before a Court that he may learn what act he is charged with having done what law it violates and on what evidence he is supposed to have done it. That is the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and the Constitution provides that "*it shall not be suspended*" except in a certain specified contingency. That exception was deemed necessary because the contingency was one likely to arise in the history of every nation.

Under ordinary circumstances the peace and security of society are sufficiently secured by the punishment of actual criminals for actual crimes. But emergencies may occur in which it is quite as important for the public safety to prevent *intended* crimes, and even to prevent intended acts which are not crimes because they do not violate any specific law, as to punish crimes which have actually been *committed.* Suppose, for example, that in a case of invasion some citizen is suspected of intending to hang up signal lights to guide an enemy's vessels into one of our ports;—or that, in case of a rebellion, some citizen is believed to be on the point of sending arms, munitions of war or information to the insurgents;—who can doubt that it is far more important for the public safety to *prevent* these intended acts, than it is to *punish* the men who do them after they have been committed? In the latter case the public will have sustained all the injury which the acts can inflict. The invader will have been guided into port. The rebel will have been furnished with weapons for the intended blow against his country,

be laft perfectly free to prosecute their work here in the heart of the Northern Stetes? [Applause.] And is that e desire or a demand which can challenge the sympathies of any loyal man?

Upon grounds of the Constitution, therefore, it seems to me tha action of the Administration in this matter is susceptible of tha clearest and most complete vindication. It may he said, it is true, that this action has been unnecessary—that tha public safety did not require it—and that one of the constitutional conditions of the rightful suspension of tha writ is, therefore, wanting. But the only tribunal clothed with authority to decide that point has decided it otherwise. They may have been mistaken, but they were acting in their own right. They may have committed an error, but they have not violated tha Constitution; and the error, if it be one, was on the side of the public safety, in the interest of tha country, and therefore to be judged with leniency.

But if we may rely upon precedents in this matter, either English or American, they will show, I think, that even this censure is unjust. Our Government now has a much clearer justification for its action than can be found in most of tha other cases. Take the case of England during the Irish Rebellion of 1848. Compared with ours that rebellion was a very paltry affair, and found neither aid nor advocates in any other part of tha United Kingdom. Yet so great was the terror which it inspired, so serious in tha eyes of tha Government was the emergency which it created, that a bill passed both Houses of Parliament on two successive days—receiving in each e unanimous vote—authorizing tha arrest of men in Ireland on mere suspicion, and depriving them of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Every leading member of both Houses sustained it, and Lord BROUGHAM, who has since made himself conspicuous by his denunciations of the action of our Government, advocated its passage with an eloquence he has long since lost, and declared, with a just detestation of treason clothed in the robes of liberty,—"a friend of liberty I have lived and so shall I die; nor do I care how soon that event may come, if I can be a friend of liberty *only by being a friend of traitors also.*" Unhappily for our country, there era many able and influential men among us who assume to be friends of liberty only that they may, with greater effect and with larger service, be friends of traitors and of treason also. [Applause.]

And now, without any further reference to English history, let me cite to you two precedents from our own. The first is drawn from tha action of Gen. WASHINGTON and tha Provincial Congress, in tha early stages of our struggle for independence, toward the Loyalists or Tories of that day—"men who," in the language of Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS, in his able and most excellent *History of the Constitution of the United States*, "from a sense of duty, or from cupidity, or from some motive, good or bad, made their election to adhere to the public enemy, and were, therefore, *rightfully classed among the enemies of the country* by those whose business it was to conduct its affairs and fight its battles." "Gen. WASHINGTON," says the same authority, (who is now, let me add, one of the most vehement assailants of the Government on this very point,) "was at a very early period of opinion that the most decisive steps ought to be taken with these persons." And in November, 1775, he sent an officer into New-Hampshire to seize every officer of the royal Government who had "given proofs of an *unfriendly disposition* to the American cause." In January of the next year, Gen. WASHINGTON gave Gen. LEE authority to march into Long Island, and disarm, and, if necessary, arrest all persons "whose conduct and declarations had rendered them justly suspected of *designs unfriendly to the views of Congress.*" Suppose every man were to be arrested now whose conduct and declarations had rendered him suspected of "designs unfriendly to the *views of Congress!*" In Queens County, on Long Island, a majority of tha inhabitants had refused to elect delegates to tha Provincial Convention,—and for this offence, and for this only, *nineteen* of them had been arrested, taken to Philadelphia and put in prison. And the Provincial Congress, then in session, at once passed resolutions declaring that "those who refuse to defend their country should be excluded from its protection and prevented from doing it an injury;"—declaring all the men in Queens County who voted against electing delegates to be out of the protection of the Government, and liable to arrest and imprisonment for three months if found outside their county,—and also declaring that "any lawyer or attorney who should commence, prosecute or defend any action at law, for any inhabitant of Queens County who voted against sending deputies to the Convention, *should be treated as an enemy to the American cause.*" [Applause.] This was the action of Gen. WASHINGTON—never considered in his day especially hostile to public liberty—in a case infinitely less imperative than those which have required the action of our present Government. His arrests were quite as arbitrary as any which President LINCOLN has made, and the emergency which required them was far less pressing. And the Provincial Congress, the bulwark and champion of liberty all through the war of independence, indorsed his acts, and laid down the broadest principles of public action upon the subject. This is one precedent from our own history.

You will find another in the case of our last war (the last thus far,) with Great Britain. Gen. JACKSON, who, in his day passed for an orthodox Democrat, though I have no idea he would do so now, [laughter and applause,] was in command of the City of New-Orleans when news arrived that peace had been concluded. As no *official* report to this effect had reached him, he still maintained martial law in the city. This gave rise to warm censures in the *Louisiana Courier*, a newspaper edited by Mr. LOUALLIER, who denounced his action as unjust and tyrannical. Gen. JACKSON did not stop to argue tha question, but arrested Mr. LOUALLIER and put him in prison. [Laughter.] Mr. LOUALLIER applied, through a lawyer named MORELL, to a Judge named HALL, for the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge HALL issued the writ, but instead of obeying it, Gen. JACKSON arrested lawyer MORELL and Judge HALL, and put them in prison also [Laughter.] Another editor, by the name of HOLLANDER, incidentally spoke of this as a "dirty trick," whereupon Gen. JACKSON arrested Mr. HOLLANDER, and put him in prison with the other three. [Renewed laughter and applause.] That was then the Democratic method, according to Gen. JACKSON, of dealing with enemies of their country—when, in cases of invasion, the public safety required it. Three days afterward, official news of the conclusion of peace arrived, and the four prisoners were released. Judge HALL summoned Gen. JACKSON into Court, and fined him a thousand dollars for his arbitrary arrest. Gen. JACKSON paid it, and was carried, in tha triumph of a popular whirlwind, to his lodgings. Thirty years afterward a bill was introduced and passed in Congress, refunding to Gen. JACKSON tha thousand dollars he had paid as the penalty for his patriotic conduct,—and it received the support of the great body, if not of every member, of the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, whom some of you may remember as a Democrat, taking the lead. [Applause.] It was then considered Democratic to sustain tha country in time of war,—and it was not considered either Democratic or patriotic to go against it. How it is now-a-days, I leave those who still call themselves Democrats to judge. [Applause.]

Now, here are two precedents from our own history, showing under what circumstances and on what grounds arbitrary arrests have been made hitherto. Let me cite to you now the most conspicuous of the instances of such arrests in tha present war, and see whether President LINCOLN has gone further in this direction than did Gen. WASHINGTON and Gen. JACKSON. A member of Congress from Ohio—then named VALLANDIGHAM, you may have heard of him, (what his name is since the late election I scarcely know, as I seldom hear his friends pronounce it,) [laughter,] went back to his State, boasting, and with truth, that he had never given a vote nor a dollar to aid the war against tha rebellion,—and there commenced a popular agitation against the Government. He made speeches, the direct purpose and tendency of which was to prevent enlistments, promote desertions, excite hostility to the Government, and to cripple it in its prosecution of the war. He did all this in tha heart of the State of Ohio. Now Ohio happened to be a military department under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, [applause,] who had declared his purpose to sustain the Government, and to arrest any man who should resist it. Upon this principle he arrested Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and put him in prison. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM applied to Judge LEAVITT, a Democratic Judge, through Senator PUGH, a Democratic lawyer, for the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The privilege of that writ had not then been suspended in the State of Ohio. Judge LEAVITT heard the case with the utmost patience—how much it required you may infer from the fact that he listened to Senator PUGH for over two hours. He was a Democrat, but not of the modern school, as he had been appointed to office by Gen. JACKSON, and inherited some of his notions of patriotism and public duty. And he decided that the public safety, in his judgment, required tha arrest and imprisonment of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and that he should not, therefore, issue the writ. [Applause.] Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was tried by a military commission, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years; but President LINCOLN, with his usual clemency, commuted his sentence to banishment among his Southern friends. [Laughter.] Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S friends took an appeal from the decision of the Government authorities in this matter, to the people of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York and other States. The case has been ably and zealously argued in them all, and unless we have been sadly misinformed, every State in which an election has been held has affirmed tha justice of tha original verdict, and prolonged the absence of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM from the loyal State of which he was not elected Governor! [Applause.]

I think now I have said enough on the subject of arbitrary arrests. I have endeavored to show that the action of the Government has not been in violation of the Constitution, and that it is fully justified by historical precedent. True it may deprive individuals for a time of their ordinary rights and privileges, but this is one of the sacrifices which war requires. We must not expect all the blessings and securities of peace in a time of war. War always demands sacrifices of money, of time, of comfort, of life itself: why should we expect to hold all civil rights untouched, while everything else we have is subject to its remorseless and destructive tread? That man must be a poor patriot who, when his country is in danger, will not submit to a temporary surrender of some of his rights for its salvation. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens have waived all their civil rights, and are exposing their lives on the field of battle in defence of that Constitution which affords the only basis and guarantee of our civil liberties: are we not equal to the infinitely smaller sacrifice required at our hands? The sole object of this temporary surrender of our privileges and immunities, moreover, is to secure them permanently to ourselves and our posterity. If the Constitution perishes, all these immunities perish with it. If that is saved, they are guaranteed to us forever.

But the Government, it is said, is now in the hands of the army, and that army is used, and will be used to deprive us of our freedom, and sustain the despotism established in its stead. Do those who urge this reflect that the army is simply the people, with arms in their hands—that they are drawn from tha bosom of our society, and will soon return to it again, having precisely the same rights to be preserved, tha same interests to be promoted as all the rest of us? Are they likely to aid in tha destruction of their own liberties,—the overthrow of their own hopes,—merely to gratify the ambition of tha President of the United States? Besides, who that knows ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or has read anything of his character and history, believes for one moment that he ever cherished a thought of permanently abridging in tha slightest degree, or of in any way impairing the rights and liberties of the American people? [Loud applause and three cheers for President LINCOLN.] Those cheers are well deserved. No man has ever commended himself by his words and his acts more steadily or more thoroughly to the confidence of the country he is seeking to serve and to save than he. [Applause.]

THE CHARGE THAT THE WAR IS WAGED NOT FOR THE UNION BUT FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

I come now to another charge against the Administration brought by its opponents as a reason for not sustaining it in the prosecution of the war. It is alleged that the *object* of the war has been changed—that it is no longer carried on to restore the Union and maintain the authority of the Constitution, but to emancipate the slaves—that it is not now a war for the preservation of the Union but a war for the, abolition of Slavery. If I believed that allegation to be true, I should sympathize with those who on the strength of it refuse to sustain the Administration. I do not believe the Government has any right to wage war against the South for tha abolition of Slavery; and even if it had the right I should doubt the wisdom of its exercise. But I do not believe the assertion. The object of the war, in my judgment, is now precisely what it was when the war commenced. The purpose of the Government in carrying it on—the sole object which the Government seeks to accomplish by its means, because it cannot accomplish it by any other, is in my opinion now, as it has been from the beginning, the *salvation of the Union*, and not the abolition of Slavery. And this, I think, can be made perfectly clear to any candid man.

Those who insist that the object of the war has been changed are in the habit of sustaining that assertion by quoting a great variety of individual opinions. They quote this orator and that Editor, now a Senator, and next a member of Congress, to prove that tha abolition of Slavery is the great end for which tha war is carried on. Now one would naturally suppose that the proper and the only conclusive witness as to the object of tha war was the recognized authority by which tha war is carried on. It is for the Government of the United States, and for it alone, to decide and declare what end it seeks, what purpose it aims to accomplish by the prosecution of the war. Now we have from both departments of the Government, the Executive and the Legislature, tha most explicit declarations on this very point. At the very commencement of the war Congress passed a resolution declaring that

"This war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with tha rights or established institutions of the Southern States,—but *to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union* with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired,—and that *as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

This was the clear statement of the object and purpose of the war made by Congress at its commencement: and nothing has since been said or done by that department of tha Government to indicate that this object has been changed. The President has been equally consistant and even more explicit in proclaiming the same thing. In his Inaugural Address,—in every message to Congress,—in his correspondence through the State Department with foreign Powers, in his letters to individuals and conventions, in all he has written, said or done since the war began, he has declared its object and purpose to be to save the Union,—precisely that and nothing more. Without going any further back let me read to you from his letter of Aug. 22, 1862, to Mr. GREELEY, one or two sentences, which are as clear and so precise in terms that their meaning cannot be mistaken. He says:

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. *I would save the Union.* I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save *Slavery*, I do not agree with them.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them.

My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy Slavery.

If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it—if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it—and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about Slavery and the colored race, *I do because I believe it helps to save this Union*, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."

Can anything be more precise, more definite or more conclusive than this? Does it not show beyond the shadow of a doubt that President LINCOLN'S object and purpose in carrying on this war is, not to abolish Slavery, but to save the Union?

A VOICE—But we in Delaware *want* Slavery abolished.

Mr. RAYMOND—All right, my friend. I am glad to hear it. I trust you will get it abolished. No greater benefit, in my judgment, could possibly be conferred on the State of Delaware than the abolition of Slavery. But what I want you to understand is that you must abolish it yourselves and not ask or expect the General Government to do it for you. [Applause, and cries of "That's it," "We'll do it," &c.] It is for your interest that it should be done, and it is your right and your duty to do it. The General Government has no right to do it. Its duties and its sovereignty relate solely to interests which are national in their character, as Slavery most certainly is not. And while I rejoice most heartily at the new era which is dawning upon the country when the people of the Slave States can and will take up for themselves this great question of Slavery, and act upon it as their own judgments and consciences may dictate,—and while I most earnestly and devoutly trust that not only Delaware and Maryland, and Missouri and Tennessee, but every other Slave State, will clear itself from the stain and the blight of Slavery, just as soon as the rebel armies shall be driven from its soil, and the people shall be thus emancipated in their political action from the tyranny which has oppressed them so long, I desire it to be understood, most clearly and distinctly, that they must carry out this great reform themselves, and not look to the General Government to do it for them. [Loud applause.] That this grand and glorious consummation will be reached, I have not the slightest doubt. That the day will speedily come when there will not be a slave on American soil,—when the law of freedom shall be tha law of every State, as it is tha law for tha whole Union, and when the pervading spirit of all our laws, local as well as National, shall be the spirit of liberty, and of equal rights for every human being, high or low, rich or poor, strong or weak, white or black, I believe with full and assured faith, and I thank God that its glorious dawning streaks the rejoicing heavens even now. [Loud applause.] But I want the people of the Slave States to work out *for themselves* this great salvation. [Applause.] I want *them* to catch the spirit of this great reform,—to feel that it is their work, their duty, their destiny to redeem themselves,—and that it is not something to be imposed upon them by foreign or superior power. [Applause.] And my special point now is to show you that this war, in which tha whole nation is now engaged,—which is taxing so severely the energies, the resources, the wisdom and tha courage of the whole nation,—is carried on, not for any local or limited object,—not for any State or for any sectional purpose, but solely and exclusively to save tha Union and restore the supremacy of the Constitution over every foot of the Union's soil. [Loud applause.]

And now permit me to say, in a single word and by way of apology for dwelling so long upon points that may seem too clear for argument to the most of those who hear me, that in my political addresses I always speak on the assumption that every one of my audience is a political opponent and that my business is so to present my case as to convert him, by fair argument and just appeal, to my view of it. I have no object and no interest in addressing those who already agree with me. I talk not to please the righteous, but to call political sinners to repentance. [Laughter and applause.] I beg those political sinners, therefore, who may hear me now, (and I trust there are a good many of them here,) to understand that the *object* of this National war is now precisely what it was at the beginning—tha salvation of the Union and not the abolition of Slavery. It is that fact which gives it so strong a hold on the conscience of the country. It is the conviction of that fact which has just led the people of the whole country, in the elections which have just been held, to pledge their hearty support to the Government in its prosecution. The destruction of Slavery may, and in all human probability will, be accomplished in the progress of the war and through its agency. If the war continues, if the rebels persist in their rebellion, and compel tha National Government to send its armies into all tha Slave States, and thus bring the whole territorial area of the rebellion under the practical workings of the Emancipation Proclamation, that great edict will take direct effect as a war measure upon every foot of the rebel territory, and free every slave on American soil. [Loud applause.] Already the armies of the Union, in waging war against the rebellion, have made the question of Abolition a practical question of local politics—of home concern—in Missouri, in Tennessee, in Maryland and in Delaware, each one of which States will, beyond all doubt, sweep Slavery from their statute-books within a year. This sets free more than half a million slaves. [Applause.] Our armies, moreover, in tha unquestioned and unquestionable exercise of the rights of war now dominate tha institution of Slavery in Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Mississippi, and in parts of North Carolina and Florida—which have at least a million more. Slavery thus holds a position of comparative security only in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and parts of Florida, the Carolinas and Virginia, and our armies now hover on the borders of each of those States, and, if Providence prospers our arms, will speedily march into tha very heart of the only region where Slavery finds a tottering and precarious foothold. [Applause.] And if Slavery thus falls, if it is thus crushed under the blows of the war which it began,—who will bewail its fate or shed tears on tha felon grave which it dug for tha Union, but in which it will find for itself an inglorious but undisturbed repose? [Applause.]

Meantime, let it be distinctly understood that the war is waged, not for the accomplishment of this result, but to save tha Union; and when that object shall have been accomplished the war will stop. We have President LINCOLN'S declaration to that effect in the passage I have already quoted from his letter. You have it in the resolution passed by Congress at the very outset of the war. You have it in the President's letter to the Springfield Convention. You have it in repeated dispatches sent by our Government to our Ministers abroad. All these render perfectly preposterous the plea of those who refuse to support the Government because the war is no longer waged to save the Union, but to free the negroes. President LINCOLN, in his Springfield letter, gives a clear and perfectly conclusive reply to all such pretences. "You say," he tells them, "you will not fight to save the negroes; fight you then exclusively to save the Union; *whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union*, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time *then* for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes." But these men insist on stopping tha war *before* the Union is saved, for fear it will not stop *then*. [Laughter.] The Union is not yet saved. The armies of the rebels still hold the field. Until they are conquered we can have no hope of peace that shall bring with it a restored Union and a reestablished Constitution. Let us all unite to prosecute the war until that result is reached, and then we shall all unite to demand its close. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

But very many persons are checked in their inclination to support tha war by distrust as to its practical result. Even in case of victory, they say, How do you propose to restore the Union? Suppose tha rebellion crushed, how will you bring back the people of the Southern States to their allegiance? How do you propose to govern their territory,—to put their State Governments again in motion, and reconstruct the Union? These doubts and questionings disturb tha judgments and affect the action of many very sincere and patriotic men,—and this effect has been increased by the heated and untimely discussions of the subject in which many prominent public men have seen fit to engage. The question of reconstruction cannot become a practical question until tha rebellion is conquered. Until then we have nothing to reconstruct. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that it would have been wiser in these gentlemen, and quite as patriotic, to lend all their energies to tha duty that lies most immediately and most distinctly before them, tha vigorous prosecution of tha war. They would have served the country quite as well if they had appealed to those great principles, those high aims, those noble and inspiring sentiments of love of country, love of Union and love of the Constitution which all the people share in common, and thus sought to enlist them all in this great work of common duty and of common glory—instead of springing technical discussions on abstract points sure to divide public sentiment, and, therefore, sure to check and cripple that common effort which the salvation of the country requires. But as the discussion has been started it will be pursued. And all we have to do is to keep it as clear from passion and prejudice as possible, to prevent it from degenerating into an exasperating party wrangle, and to let common sense have as fair play and as much influence as can be expected for it in heated political debates.

It has been urged, with ability and force, in some quarters that the rebel States, by seceding from the Union, have committed suicide,—that their existence as States can no longer be recognized by the General Government, which, nevertheless, has jurisdiction of their soil, and can create upon it new local, territorial governments, in its own discretion:—and that these governments thus created can become States only by permission of Congress, and enter tha Union only on such conditions as Congress may prescribe. This theory has zealous advocates, and will have a party to support it in Congress and the country—a party held together not so much by any intellectual conviction of the soundness of the theory itself, as by the determination to use it as a basis for insisting that no rebel State shall come back into the Union except on condition of its abolishing Slavery in its State Constitution. The end aimed at may be desirable. I think it is,—that is, I think it highly important, to their own welfare and for the interest of the whole country, that the States of the Union should all be free, and that Slavery, which has been the cause of this rebellion, should never have power to foment another. But no wise man will permit his wishes on one point to control his actions on all. Still less will he adopt an elaborate theory of constitutional law, in a matter affecting the permanent welfare of the nation, and deciding for all time to come tha character of our institutions, for the sake of accomplishing any one purpose, even if that be so important a purpose as the abolition of Slavery.

For my own part I do not find any support for this theory in the Constitution, or in what must be hereafter as it has been heretofore the constitutional relation of the several States to the American Union. It must be borne in mind that tha Constitution has almost nothing to do with States as such. It imposes no affirmative obligation upon them. It does not depend upon them for the execution of its laws. It deals directly and exclusively with *individuals*. It makes a law, and it requires every individual within the scope of its authority to obey that law. That law is the supreme law of the land, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." It is this feature, which, more than any other, distinguishes the Constitution from the old Articles of Confederation. Under them the Congress made laws for *States* to execute. It called on the States for money, for men, for support of all kinds,—and the States could give or refuse—could execute or annul the laws of Congress at their sovereign pleasure. This was the weakness of that Government. It was this feature which made it necessary to "form a *more perfect* Union," and that was done by ordaining the present Constitution, which directs its laws to every individual citizen, and requires his obedience, no matter in what State he lives or what that State may say about it. It recognizes the States in this connection, as in every other, only to forbid their interference with its sovereignty within the defined limits of its own jurisdiction. When a State, therefore, comes into the Union, every individual inhabitant of that State becomes subject to the Government of the United States. It becomes his duty to obey its laws, and no State can release him from that duty. If he refuses and resists he commits a crime against the Government of the United States, and no State can release him from his individual responsibility for that crime or from its punishment. *No State can, therefore, possibly take any one of its citizens out from the jurisdiction of the National Government:—still less can it take them all out.* In other words, no State can possibly secede. No individual in any State can sever his connection with the National Government,—or absolve himself from the obligation to obey its laws—nor can *all* the citizens of any State, acting as individuals, as a State Government, in convention, or in any other form, release themselves, or release anybody else, from the supreme obligation which rests upon them to obey the laws of the United States. Whatever individuals may do toward that end, is a crime. Whatever States may do, is a nullity. States, as such, cannot commit crimes. A crime is a violation of some positive obligation. The Constitution does not impose positive obligations upon States, but only upon their individual citizens. It is, therefore, the individual citizens of a State, and not the State as such, that is to be punished for crimes committed against the United States. The State of South Carolina cannot be hung for treason, though every individual living in South Carolina may—and perhaps ought to be. [Laughter.] In its dealings with this rebellion, therefore, as in everything else, the Government deals exclusively with individuals, and not at all with States. Our armies are arrayed against the rebels, not against rebel States. When we come to inflict punishments for the crimes of the rebellion, we shall inflict them upon the individuals who have committed them, and not upon the States in which they live. One of the penalties of treason is disfranchisement; but that is a penalty to be inflicted, like all others, upon individual criminals, and not upon aggregates, or communities or States. A State cannot be disfranchised any more than it can be hung, as a State, and in punishment of crime. For other reasons and on other grounds the Constitution has conferred upon each House of Congress the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members;—and Congress may, therefore, exclude members from any rebel State, and may thus disfranchise that State in its discretion: but this is not designed as a provision for punishing crime but as a just deference to the dignity of Congress, and as a necessary precaution against abuses. Nor would such exclusion and disfranchisement imply that the State was no longer in the Union. If the citizens of any State are found to obey the *laws* of the Union, that State is in the Union. That obligation is the just, constitutional test. Now will any man contend that the citizens of South Carolina, or any one of them, have been released, by their own act, by the act of that State, or in any other way, from their supreme obligation to obey all laws of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution thereof? Certainly not. Then how can any man contend that South Carolina is not, in the eye of the Constitution, just as much in the Union as she ever was?

It is common to hear it said that the rebels, and all the rebel States, are "alien enemies," and must be treated as such. But if they are aliens, they owe us no allegiance—they are under no obligation to obey our laws, and we have no right to make war upon them for the purpose of compelling their obedience. Yet all concede that the *object* of the war is precisely that and nothing more, and that it will end when, and only when, they return to their allegiance. The whole war thus proceeds on the assumption that these men still rest under a supreme obligation of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States—that nothing has happened to release them from that obligation—that nothing which they or their States can do can possibly effect that release—and that until their independence, as a distinct and separate nation, is achieved and acknowledged, they will be bound to that allegiance. How, then, can they be regarded or treated as *aliens* in any sense? They are still citizens of the United States—offenders against its law, rebels against its authority, and therefore to be overcome in their rebellion, and to be punished for their crimes.

Now these are the reasons which lead me to discard wholly tha theory of State suicide. No State has any power to take itself or any one of its citizens from under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. Any act or ordinance which any State may pass for such a purpose is simply null and void. The obligation of obedience to the national law remains unimpaired—and with that obligation goes every right which the Constitution recognizes or confers. Every citizen of every State is entitled to-day to every civil right which he enjoyed before the rebellion broke out, unless he has forfeited it by some crime for which deprivation of his rights is tha prescribed and acknowledged penalty; and in that case he can be restored to the enjoyment and exercise of his lost rights only by the remission of that penalty by the proper authority. But upon such remission he at once resumes them.

But, after all, I attach very little practical importance to these discussions. The great work of restoring the Union is not to be carried on upon such a basis. It is a practical work, in the hands of a practical people, and it will be prosecuted and perfected in a practical manner. Indeed, it is already going on, and is bringing about, from day to day, its practical results. Without waiting for the close of our metaphysical debates as to the proper mode of reconstructing the Union, the Union is rapidly taking the liberty of reconstructing itself. [Laughter and applause.] Societies, it must be remembered, are not mechanical contrivances—they are living organisms. They have a law of growth and a power of growth quite independent of our systems and of our schemes. They take shape and form from tha vital principles, the essential sentiments, interests and impulses of their individual members, and this process we see is going on now in the rebel States every day. It has been said that even if we were to conquer the rebel States we could never convert their people into loyal citizens. But in spite of this plausible theory we see, as a matter of fact, that just as fast as the rebel armies are driven out of the rebel States the people of those States are not only willing but eager to return to their allegiance to the Constitution, and put themselves again under protection of the National flag. It has been so in Maryland—it has been so in Missouri, in Tennessee, in Louisiana, in Mississippi. And see now what has been already accomplished. Of the actual States originally claimed and held by tha Confederacy, extending from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, and from tha Missouri and Ohio to the Atlantic and tha Gulf, we already occupy and hold more than half. In other words, half of the Confederacy, territorially regarded, is already reclaimed, and has been reconstructed into the Union;—and what has been done with that half may be easily done with the other. More than one half the white population of all the original rebel States are at this moment living under the national flag. They have been brought back to their allegiance by tha power of tha Union arms,—by tha overthrow and defeat of the rebel forces, and by the consequent conviction in their minds that the rebel cause is lost, and that every consideration of their own welfare and that of their posterity requires them to abandon the rebellion and return to the Union. [Applause.] And if that has been accomplished with one-half tha population of the rebel Confederacy, why, in the name of common sense, may it not also be done with tha other? If one-half their people have discovered that the rebellion is a failure, a ruinous and disastrous mistake, why may not the other half make the same discovery?

Now in my opinion just as fast as any rebel State is cleared of the rebel armies and held by the Union forces, the people of that State will desire to resume their allegiance to the National Constitution. They will desire to elect members of Congress,—to reinstate their local Legislature and resume the exercise of all their rights and functions as citizens of a State under tha Constitution of the United States. It will be the duty of the Government to hold by military authority possession and control of every rebel State until its people can act freely and without dictation in this matter, and until it is satisfied that a fair proportion, if not an absolute majority, of them, are disposed thus to act. Using its supreme authority, moreover, in the exercise of the war power, the Government will have a perfect right to require an oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution as a condition of holding any State office or of voting for any officer, State or National. But I have no doubt that in every case where tha people of a State may desire thus to resume their allegiance and their old relations to the Union, the Government will deal with them in the most liberal and tolerant manner. In Mr. SEWARD'S letter to the French Government, declining its offer of mediation, he had tha President's authority for saying that their seats in both Houses of Congress awaited the arrival of representatives from the rebel States whenever they might choose to send them; and in his letter to ex-Mayor WOOD, of New-York, President LINCOLN has declared that if the people of the rebel States should lay down their arms, and resume their allegiance to tha Constitution, a *general amnesty* should not be withheld, if it were necessary to enable them to elect members of Congress. We have thus tha most full and explicit assurance of the desire and determination of the Government to aid the people of tha rebel States in resuming their old relations to the National authority, whenever they shall lay down their arms, and resume their allegiance to the Constitution. Now, suppose the initial steps in this direction to have been taken. Suppose the people of Louisiana, after proper evidence of their sincerity and unanimity, and upon compliance with such just conditions and precautions as the Government, in the exercise of tha war power, may require, elect members of Congress, and send them to Washington. If they are admitted to their seats, that admission will settle the whole question of reconstruction so far as the State of Louisiana is concerned. And does any man doubt that they will be admitted? In spite of all tha technical discussions of State rights and State suicide which are so fashionable—in spite of the earnest and universal desire that Slavery may be abolished—we shall see, in my judgment, an overwhelming verdict of the people in every Northern State, Massachusetts and Vermont not excepted, in favor of their admission. And the same thing will happen with every other rebel State as they may be successively cleared of the rebel troops, and may, one after another, seek to resume their old positions in tha American Union. And thus, in my judgment, by a natural and regular process, slow possibly, but certainly sure in its operation, will the Union be restored and the supremacy of the Constitution reestablished over the whole of the National domain. [Applause.]

Now, I am quite aware of the objections and the cavils to which a reconstruction of the Union on such a basis and by such a process as this is exposed. I know that men who have party interests to serve or personal feelings to gratify,—men who have hobbies to ride or pet theories to establish: men who, with the best intentions in the world, think that the country can be saved only in their way and by their prescriptions, will regard this as altogether too prosaic a method of closing so grand and dramatic a chapter in the world's history as this rebellion,—as quite beneath the dignity of tha occasion and wholly unsuited to the issues and opportunities of the age. But practical statesmanship, we must remember, is at best a prosaic affair—almost as prosaic as war itself. The popular idea of a great General is that of a handsome man, in splendid uniform, on a prancing charger, witching tha world with noble horsemanship, and pointing out to his multitudinous troops the paths of glory and the grave. The reality would show us a care-worn man, descending to the minutest and humblest duties of the camp, living on the coarsest fare, exposed to the roughest weather, poring over maps and cross-examining spies and deserters by night, and beset with a thousand cares which an hour's untimely storm or the misconduct of a single regiment may convert into the most bitter disappointment and the most lasting blight of all his hopes. So is it in practical politics. Common sense outweighs the most brilliant theories, and while the world admires and glorifies the latter it lives and is governed by the former.

Let me glance for a moment at some of the objections urged against such a solution of tha pending problem. It has been said, and by no less an authority than Major-Gen. BUTLER, that if we thus regard all the States as still in the Union we cannot elect a President, inasmuch as that requires a majority of *all* tha electors. Gen. BUTLER is mistaken. If he will consult the language of the Constitution, he will find that it requires a majority only of "all tha electors *appointed*," and if tha rebel States do not appoint any electors, they will simply be left out of the reckoning altogether. If tha election should go to the House, I admit, the result might be seriously affected, inasmuch as two-thirds of *all the States* are required for a quorum. But that contingency is not likely to occur, and tha possibility of it ought not, certainly, to control our action on the general issue.

But, it is said, if we allow the States thus to come back, the rebels will regain their power. They are still Secessionists *at heart*, and will send again to Congress tha same men who have brought this rebellion upon us. I do not think there is any danger of that result. I do not fear tha reappearance in the National Councils of the authors of this rebellion. JOHN B. FLOYD will never return to the Cabinet: one reason why he will not is that he is dead, and the other reasons therefore need not be mentioned. [Laughter.] JEFFERSON DAVIS and Mr. MASON and ROBERT TOOMBS might possibly attempt to return to the Senate: but they have been guilty of treason, and before they could resume their seats they would have to go through the troublesome and slightly damaging process of being hung. [Laughter.] I do not mean to say that they would not be quite as fit for those seats after being hung as before. I think they would—but as the Senate is the judge of the qualifications of its own members, they might have prejudices on the subject and decline to admit them to their old fraternity. [Laughter and applause.] One great fact we must bear in mind in this connection. These men have been the political leaders of the Southern States. They have induced the Southern people to plunge into this rebellion. When it fails—when the great mass of the people in the Southern States find themselves utterly ruined in fortune and in social standing—when they find themselves saddled with an enormous debt, discredited in the eyes of the world and humiliated in their own—do you suppose they will be likely to intrust their political fortunes longer to the men who, by false promises and for their own ends, have brought all this ruin and degradation upon them? *Their* rule is at an end. Their political influence and leadership are gone forever. Political power in the South will pass into new hands—not of a class, but of the great body of tha Southern people—of the men who live by their own labor, and not by the unpaid labor of slaves, and then we shall have a true Democracy—one that rests on equal rights—at the South as we have had in the Northern States. [Applause.] Beside this, we have no right to insist upon any such adjustment, any such peace, as will secure the triumph of any political party or any political opinions. We seek to restore the Union. We have a right to insist that none but loyal men—none but men who will swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, shall have part or lot in the conduct of its affairs; but further than that we cannot go. We cannot insist upon any party test. We cannot require adhesion to any party platform, or to any specific opinions on any subject of legislative action, as a test of loyalty and a condition of exercising political rights. We cannot refuse representation in Congress to any State or section, lest their representatives should vote wrong. We have a right to require that every member and every voter should be in all his action a loyal man—a man pledged by his oath to uphold and maintain tha Constitution of tha United States. Until he breaks that oath he must be deemed loyal. For all the rest,—for the character of the laws which Congress may enact and the votes which its members may give we must trust the intelligence and the wisdom of the people, working through the ordinary channels of political action.

But this process, it is alleged, may not rid us of Slavery. It is feared that Slavery may, in a Union thus restored, resume its old political influence, and plunge us again into the horrors of a civil war. The war, therefore, it is urged, should never end until the last vestige of Slavery has been destroyed. I concede the full force of this objection. I share wholly and thoroughly the feeling from which it springs. But I have one or two things to suggest in reply to it. Even if it were certain that this would be the result of closing tha war now, I do not believe we have any right to wage it longer for its prevention. The war is just while it is a war to put down *this* rebellion: I doubt very much whether, when that has been accomplished, we should have any right to continue it for the purpose of preventing another. But, however that may be, I do not deem it necessary to do so, even for the accomplishment of that end. As I have already said, Slavery has already received its death-blow. Its power, as an element of national politics, is already completely destroyed. No political party at the North will ever find its interest in courting its support, and any party which may make the attempt will be swept from existence by the indignation of the Northern States. [Applause.]

But more than this:—it seems to me certain that Slavery must perish, not only as a political power, but as a social institution, under the blows which the war has already inflicted. The Proclamation of Emancipation, issued exclusively as a war measure, designed to weaken the military force of the rebellion and thus to aid the Union cause, has already worked tha actual freedom of half a million slaves, and laid the foundation for the speedy enfranchisement of a million more. Let Gen. GRANT, after defeating BRAGG, push part of his army to Montgomery and Mobile, and the rest to Augusta in the rear of Savannah and of Charleston, and every remaining slave will be to all intents and purposes within our army lines, and thus set free,—and no slave thus made free can ever be returned to bondage again by any power, State or National, on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

But the war has produced another result which is still more important and is well worth reflection. Hitherto Slavery has been mainly a matter for agitation in the free States;—the war is making it a subject for practical *action* in the Slave States themselves. [Applause.] Just as fast as the rebel armies are driven out of the rebel States and the people are thus left free to canvass their local interests, the very first subject to which they turn their attention is that of Slavery—and the issue is no longer whether it shall be touched or not—whether a man shall be hung or roasted alive for talking about its abolition—but whether it shall be abolished instantly or allowed a few years of respite and of grace, that it may die more easily and with less disturbance of the public peace. [Applause.] Thus you see to-day that this is the great question which agitates and divides public sentiment in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in Maryland and in Delaware,—and so it will agitate and divide every Slave State, just as soon as it is delivered from the rebel power. Now that is precisely the state of things which I have long desired to see brought about. I have always thought that the Abolition party belonged in the Slave States, and had no business at the North. Abolitionism belongs where the thing to be abolished lives. [Applause.] And I am glad to see that it has at last taken root in its proper soil. It is for you in Delaware to abolish Slavery here, because it is for your interest, for your honor, for your prosperity that it should be abolished.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA

The Rebels Show a Strong Front on the South Bank of the Rapidan.

Picket Shooting Persistently Practiced.

Difficulty of Guarding the River.

THE ENEMY BUSY WITH THE SPADE.

Kilpatrick's Camp at Stevensburgh Shelled.

Details of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday's Operations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

Bets are made here to-night that Gen. MEADE will go into Winter quarters. From the front we hear that the enemy present a very strong front on the south bank of the Rapidan, and have recommenced picket-shooting. Yesterday a detachment of the First Vermont cavalry was fired on while going out on picket near the river, and all along between Summerville and Germania Fords our men on picket find it necessary to keep under cover or else be made targets of.

The water in the Rapidan is very low, and the river is fordable at many points. This makes the work of guarding it very arduous. It would not be surprising if the enemy some of these dark nights should make a dash across the river and within our lines, to create a diversion and incidentally gobble some careless command.

There are but few parties of rebels now on the left bank of the Rapidan. A small party was driven across yesterday by an inferior force. When our men reached the bank both infantry and artillery were exposed on the opposite side to resist what they thought was a reconnoissance in force, or a movement to cross; but no heavy guns opened on either side, and there was but little carbine firing.

The enemy have also resumed work with the spade. They are not satisfied with the defences thrown up last September, but are digging rifle-pits and throwing up earthworks and constructing curtains for every exposed point.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that officers from the front report that a considerable body of rebels shelled KILPATRICK'S camp, near Stevensburgh, yesterday morning. It thus appears that some of the enemy are still on this side of the Rapidan.

There is a great scarcity of tobacco, and other necessary articles for the soldiers, in consequence of the extended prohibition against sutlers.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Winter—Gen. Meade Determined to Fight—Our late Captures—Southern Unionism.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

Seated upon a fallen log in front of a green wood fire, at the unseasonable hour of 5 o'clock, and surrounded by a dozen or more persons, like myself, vainly attempting to make ourselves comfortable by warming one side while the other is freezing, I attempt the task of dishing up the few incidents that have transpired since my letter of yesterday.

The chilly wintry blasts go moaning through the forest, where, encamped and surrounded as we are by horses and mules, whose restiveness, even at this early hour but too plainly indicates that they have had nothing but oak leaves to eat for the last sixteen hours—the more unpleasant for them because of traveling fourteen miles with that time—the scene is dismal enough, indeed, and provocative of neither romance or sentiment.

To describe accurately the transactions of the last forty-eight hours, and the movements of this army, were it prudent to do so, would require the co-operation of at least a score of active, well-mounted reporters. Suffice it to say primarily, that the Commanding General is obeying orders implicitly, viz.: *Endeavoring to force the army under Gen. Lee to give him battle.* In so doing there have been during the last forty-eight hours marches to the right, marches to the left, marches to the front, and countermarches. At the close of the fights at Rappahanock Station and Kelly's Ford, Sunday evening, the enemy fell back, and when daylight dawned on Monday morning, not a gray-back could be seen. They had all mizzled—skedaddled. Monday at an early hour, the whole fighting force of the army moved across the Rappahannock without opposition. Gen. BUFORD'S cavalry division, on the extreme right, had a successful skirmish near Hartwood, driving the enemy before him to the vicinity of Culpepper, killing a few, wounding more, and capturing between fifty and one hundred prisoners. Gen. KILPATRICK, in the opposite direction, had some skirmishing, but could bring on no general engagement. To-day the enemy's lines, it is reported, are in the vicinity of Culpepper. They must run or fight at an early moment, for this army will soon be in motion again.

The action at Rappahannock Station, Saturday night, is considered here the most perfect success ever gained by the Army of the Potomac—for it was a battle in which—thanks to Gen. RUSSELL and the brave troops participating—decided and practical results were obtained. It is to be hoped that the affair is ominous of the result of the next general engagement.

Two of the guns captured Sunday, were ten pound Parrotts, and the other two Napoleons—all in complete order, with caissons, &c. One of the Parrotts had written upon it—"Captured at Chancellorsville." The piece was taken from the First Virginia Artillery Regiment, Battery C. Some of the members of that battery when they saw the gun, recognized it at once, and fairly embraced it.

About seventeen hundred muskets were captured, most of them in serviceable condition. A large majority of these guns were of English manufacture, bearing the Tower stamp of 1861. The remainder of the guns bear the Richmond stamp, and there is abundant evidence in their appearance to indicate that the stamp is not a forgery.

Since writing the above information has been received that the enemy are crossing the Rapidan.

The headquarters of the army last night was in the same place occupied by Gen. LEE Sunday night. A letter taken from the body of a dead rebel will be sent forward, under official sanction, to-morrow, showing important facts in regard to the existence of loyal men in North Carolina.

The letter is from a father to his son in the rebel army—who died at Warrenton Junction from wounds received in the fight last Saturday at Rappahannock Station. He states the number of men actually resisting the Confederate Government in the district where he resides, and that there are with them 500 deserters from the rebel army. He advises his son to desert to the Union lines, and gives other deeply interesting information.

The Rebels over the Rapidan—Their Schemes Disturbed—Their late Camps—Lee's Policy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

Again has the noted leader of the enemy in Virginia been outgeneraled by the Commander of this army, and again the Rapidan River has become our front. The last remnant of the rebel army crossed that river on Sunday last, and their departure was somewhat accelerated by the approach upon their rear of the Third cavalry division. Sunday morning Gen. KILPATRICK, with his division, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and toward the latter part of the day came upon the enemy's rear guard at Stevensburgh, and, after a brief fight, drove them across the Rapidan. Citizens residing in the vicinity state that the enemy's force engaged on this occasion was twice as large as KILPATRICK'S command, and that their falling back before such a force they do not hesitate to say was a most disgraceful affair. The loss on our side was trifling. We captured between forty and fifty prisoners.

That the enemy had made preparations to go into winter quarters, between the Rappahanock and Rapidan Rivers, now does not admit of a doubt. In every direction from Brandy Station, officers' and soldiers' cabins have recently been constructed in sufficient number to accomodate, at least, 10,000 men. The Stevensburg road is flanked for miles by them, and similar structures are to be found in almost every available point some complete and others yet unfinished. Their cabins are not the ordinary mud and wood hovels, but the sides of many of them are made of slabs and carefully roofed over with the same, or shingles made by hand. Nearly all of the officers' quarters have chimneys, from ten to fifteen feet in height, and carefully constructed with brick. All of the men's quarters which I have noticed completed, have chimneys, made by splicing logs upright and nicely lined with mud or mortar. Around these camps are to be found the usual *debris* upon the evacuation of such places; but it is a noticeable fact that there are about these camps a large number of cans which once contained preserved meats, fruits and vegetables, bearing the well-known labels of New-York and Baltimore dealers in such articles. In such profusion are these scattered about in some camps that one would suppose the rebel army was abundantly supplied with all of the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life; the fact unmistakably indicates that the contraband trade across the Potomac or somewhere else is in a flourishing condition now, or has been quite recently. From the fact that many little articles of convenience were left behind and ready for use—such as tables, chairs, tubs, &c.—it is supposed that the former occupants not only had prepared for a long sojourn, but were forced to leave somewhat hurriedly. The truth of the matter is, LEE was entirely surprised by the simultaneous attack made by Gen. MEADE on Saturday at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station. The movement of Gen. KILPATRICK to Falmouth, week before last, caused him to believe that a movement was to be made upon Fredericksburgh, and a force was hurriedly sent there to defend that position. The force of the enemy between the Rappahannock and Rapidan thus depleted, Gen. MEADE moved forward, and now holds undisputed sway over the position. LEE did not hesitate to leave for Fredericksburgh with the bulk of his army, for he supposed that the force left at the railroad crossing and at Kelly's Ford would be able to hold these positions. The mistake was not discovered until too late to be remedied, and a precipitate flight across the Rapidan became a necessity.

From the Signal Station on Pony Mountain there could be seen last night across the Rapidan an immense number of camp fires—the present location of LEE'S army. What the next move of this army is to be remains to be seen. All was quiet along the front yesterday and to-day.

The recent retrograde movement of LEE'S army confirms what I have before stated—that the policy of the wily rebel General all the Fall campaign has been to avoid a general battle until great advantage of position could be obtained.

Yesterday for a few minutes the air was filled with snow-flakes, but not enough fell to whiten the plains, though the mountain tops within sight or either hand are covered with snow. While the days are comfortable, the nights are anything but comfortable.

The Situation on Thursday—Gen. Meade's Remarks—Our Army—Bushwhackers Search.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

All was quiet on the Rapidan, and with the whole army yesterday, in fact, except a few changes of position by portions of the force. If the weather continues good, the prospects are that we shall not long remain in this position. The remarks of Gen. MEADE on Tuesday, in response to the speech of Col. UPTON upon presenting the flags recently captured from the enemy, has filled the whole army with hope, and he stands higher to-day in the estimation of the active men of the command than ever before. His assertion that he has more work for the army to do, is considered as indicating that a new policy has been adopted in the management of the Army of the Potomac, and that the enemy will not be permitted to longer hold us in check, even if they have a force equal to ours, without a fight—that the commander is determined the present campaign shall be fruitful in results. In all this it is possible I may be mistaken, but this is the feeling abroad in the army, and it will go far toward making the campaign a success. The men are all in fine spirits; the sanitary condition of the different corps is good; the men are well clothed, well fed, and well supplied with all the materials of war, and just now the men are enjoying the luxury of Winter quarters prepared to their hand by the rebels—a luxury fully appreciated these cold, frosty nights.

I see by JEB. STUART'S official report of the Buckland Mills fight, which a few days ago was published in the TIMES, that he there confirms my report that the enemy used against KILPATRICK'S cavalry a *division* of infantry. I call attention to this fact because the enemies of the Third division and the friends of HAMPTON, who are trying to depose STUART, have alleged that no infantry was used on that occasion—that it was wholly a cavalry fight, and that HAMPTON deserved the credit of defeating KILPATRICK.

Capt. L. C. ANDRESS, Co. H, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, lies mortally wounded at the house of Mr. STEINOFALLOW, near Brandy Station. While the Third corps was moving to the front last Sunday, for a few minutes it was under quite a heavy fire of shell. One shell struck Capt. ANDRESS in the right thigh, fracturing the bone to the hip joint. At the time he was using his sword as a walking-stick. The ball struck that first, carrying a piece of the blade three inches long through the clothing of Orderly-Sergt. RAPP, of the same regiment, and was found imbedded in a well-filled pocket-book—the book doubtless saving him from receiving a mortal wound. The shell must have exploded instantly upon hitting Capt. ANDRESS, for one piece shattered the left arm of Orderly-Sergt. RAPP, and inflicted several flesh wounds on his right leg. RAPP'S arm was amputated, and he is now at the house of Mr. STEINOFALLOW, doing well. A man named MCFARLAND, from Ellsworth Falls, Hancock Co., Me., belonging to the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, was killed on Sunday. His remains lie buried near the house of Mr. STEINOFALLOW.

For once there is a scarcity of bushwhackers and guerrillas within our lines. It would seem as though all armed rebels had been forced beyond the Rapidan and back of the Rappahannock. Small squads of men travel all about Culpepper within our lines, and thus far I have heard of no one being molested. The condition of things was far different a few weeks ago.

E. A. PAUL.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Longstreet Seriously Threatening Burnside—Burnside Able to Take Care of Himself—Official Reports from Gen. Grant and Gen. Burnside.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Quiet in and around Chattanooga prevails.

Reliable intelligence from Gen. BRAGG'S army, up to 3 o'clock this morning is received, at which time 12 men deserted from the rebel picket posts and arrived within our lines fully armed and equipped.

The disaffection in the rebel army is no longer confined to the Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but is wide-spread among the troops from other States.

Our daily receipts of deserters from the rebel lines average from 12 to 14.

Gen. HARDEE is assigned to the command of Gen. POLK'S corps, and he has relieved Gen. LONGSTREET, who was stationed on Lookout Mountain.

Gen. LONGSTREET, with 16,000 troops, part of whom are cavalry, has gone to East Tennessee.

A considerable force of rebel cavalry has also gone to Iuka.

The rebel divisions of Gens. CHEATHAM and STEWART have returned to Gen. BRAGG'S army.

Gen. BRAGG has now three full corps with him, those of Gens. HARDEE, BRECKINRIDGE and BECKNAR.

Sixty thousand men is a low estimate of the number of men composing the army of Gen. BRAGG.

The report of an artillery duel between the Lookout and Moccasin Point batteries this noon, was occasioned from several rebel shells bursting directly over Point Lookout. Our reply was vigorous. There were no casualties.

Thirty days' furlough has been granted to the farmers of the Georgia State troops to allow them to sow their wheat.

All is quiet on Gen. HOOKER'S front.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GENERALS THOMAS AND BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. THOMAS, at Chattanooga, and from Gen. BURNSIDE, in East Tennessee.

Both dispatches are dated last evening, when all was quiet in front of their respective armies.

The tenor of the information from Gen. BURNSIDE is such as to set at rest any possible current public anxiety relative to his situation.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Probable Abandonment of the Overland Expedition—Shocking Railroad Accident.

The steamship *Yucco*, from New-Orleans 4th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Information from the expedition in the Teche District, under Gen. FRANKLIN and Gen. ORD, indicates that it is endeavoring to return to New-Orleans, having failed to advance beyond Opelousas. Unforeseen difficulties seem to have been encountered. The roads are so bad that it is utterly impossible to keep the army supplied, and the water of the bayous is unfit to drink. Fortunately, the health of the soldiers was generally good.

The following dispatch from the New-Orleans *Era* shows that the army, on its retrograde movement, had reached a point fifteen miles east of Opelousas, and that the enemy was not inclined to let them depart peacefully. What our losses were in the engagement are not made known:

Special Correspondence of the Era.

BAYOU CARRION CROW, OPELOUSAS PARISH, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1863.

The rebels made another daring reconnoissance upon our front yesterday, when they were met by our cavalry, who drove them out of sight.

Gen. ORD has resumed command of the Thirteenth army corps, and Gen. WASHBURN has returned to the command of his division.

The water in the bayou is extremely low, and not fit to drink.

A Texas cavalryman, wounded on the 15th, died today.

The general health of the soldiers is good.

The naval expedition under Gen. BANKS had not been heard from since its departure.

The New-Orleans papers give an account of a shocking accident, resulting in great loss of life, which occurred on Sunday morning about daylight, on the Opelousas Railroad, to the vicinity of Company Canal, eight miles from Algiers, caused by an up train loaded with troops, dashing heading into another up train which was standing on the track disabled, and the cars of which were also loaded with troops, crashing the cars together and making of both trains a heap of ruins.

The casualties, so far as could be ascertained, were eleven killed and sixty-five wounded, many of the latter very severely. The following is a list of their names:

Killed—Belonging to the 97th Illinois: Lieut. Martin, Richard Smith, Geo. Polk, (drummer,) Geo. Draper, John Corbitt, Wm. Reed, Martin Woods, Frank Akeman, C. W. Osborn, John Miller, T. B. Smith

Wounded—In the 97th Illinois regiment: Aleck Chaput, Sunderland, May, Powers, Ogilvie, James and D. F. Wieker, F. Brooks, J. Curry, Sam Girard, J. E. Harp, J. H. McGee, Hickman, Bothards, James and John Cloud, M. Sigler, L. White, Halliday, Sergeant Slaten, J. Francis, E. Lowe, J. Ryan, Isaac Giberson, S. Massey, J. Huffine, R. S. Giberson, J. G. White, J. Globe, H. Palmer, Asa Barnes, Wm. H. Medlin, Lewis Woods, T. Smith, J. Kilgore, P. Huffman, Nicholas, Campbell, Berry, Pace, Zeile, Jeremiah, Dwyer, White, Knowlton, Woodrow, Pennington, Herod, Salers, Davisson, Rice, Kitborn, Stanton, Wyant, Stilwell, Matheny.

In the 54th Indiana regiment: E. J. Treat, (hospital steward,) Lafayette Martindale, James Pierce.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Burning of the Steamer Allen Collier.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 13.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 11th, gives the particulars of the burning of the steamer *Allen Collier*. The steamer was lying 25 miles above the mouth of the White River, within 500 yards of the gunboat *Eastport*, which was covering her landing, when the guerrillas attacked her. Capt. BARTHOLOMEW, the commander of the gunboat, was on board the *Collier* at the time, and was captured together with the captain and crew of the steamboat. The gunboat would have shelled the guerrillas, but that they protected themselves with the prisoners they had captured. After setting fire to the boat, they marched the prisoners three miles into the interior, when they liberated them all except Capt. BARTHOLOMEW.

The number of prisoners of war now in military prison here, has increased to nearly 4,000. They cannot be called prisoners of war, being deserters from the rebel army, some of whom have been lying in the woods fifteen months, awaiting an opportunity to escape to our lines and take the oath of allegiance, for which purpose they will be sent to St. Louis.

Counterfeit.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 13.

Most dangerous counterfeit five hundred dollar bills on the Haverhill Bank, N. H., have just been detected in this city. It is a *fac simile* of the genuine and is engraved with red ground work—in the left hand and upper corner are the figures 500, and a man holding a tablet and a head of WASHINGTON. In the centre are two female figures over a bee-hive. On the right hand upper corner is a picture of Lady WASHINGTON. On the lower right hand corner are the figures 500, and in the lower edge, underneath, is a printing-press.

The Missouri Senatorial Election.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Nov. 13.

The ballot, which resulted in the election of Mr. BROWN to the United States Senate for the short term, this morning stood as follows: BROWN, 74; BARNABAN, 66; VOORHIES, 2. The next ballot resulted in the election of JOHN B. HENDERSON for the long term and stood as follows: HENDERSON, 82; PHELPS, 42; scattering, 12.

THE FRUSTRATED CONSPIRACY.

Additional Particulars of its Scope and Design—Vallandigham, Marshal Kane, James Clay the Leaders—Completion of the Defensive Preparations—The Excitement Waning.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

The discovery of a rebel plot hatched in Canada to liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and burn Buffalo, and ravage the commerce of Lake Erie is classified here with the finding of mares' nests. The telegraph at Sandusky, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Washington has dwarfed the just proportions of this horror. It is understood here from Canada that VALLANDIGHAM, HENRY CLAY'S beautiful son JAMES, and that pardoned villain, Marshal KANE, had fully arranged for passing through the Welland Canal an armed steamer whose mission was: First—To open the prison doors for captive rebels at Sandusky Bay. Second—To arm and equip these veterans, over two thousand in number. Third—To seize as many propellers on Lake Erie as were needed, and arm and man them. Fourth—To make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and her vessels in port charred skeletons. Fifth—To burn Cleveland. Sixth—To wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie. Seventh—To consume Detroit, and in effect to destroy the commerce and cities of the Lakes from Ogdensburgh to Chicago, almost at a blow. Lord LYONS got out of bed after midnight, to communicate the news to Mr. SEWARD, and afterward the Secretary of War was got up and got to the wires of the military telegraph.

We hear from the West to-night that, by telegraph received at Buffalo on Thursday morning, the sloop-of-war *Michigan* was ordered off the mouth of the Welland Canal, with the approval of Lord LYONS, to smash that secesh steamer if she came through. To preserve the equilibrium against these horrors, our Department of our Government calmly remeets timid inquirers of the obligation of the British Government in Canada and elsewhere, to put her hands on armed expeditions organizing within her territory to make war upon any one of the United States or prey on its commerce.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS.

SANDUSKY, Friday, Nov. 13.

Everything is quiet here and in this vicinity.

There is very little excitement in the city.

Gen. COX and his Staff passed to the Island this morning.

Everything is being put in readiness for the rebels, and with the troops here and on the way, Johnson's Island and Sandusky may be considered safe beyond a doubt.

Batteries are posted to fully command the entrance to the harbor, and would sink any vessel attempting to enter our bay.

The United States steamer *Michigan* is off Johnson's Island, all ready for action.

All the reports about an attempt at escape by the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, are simply false. There are no indications of any such intentions up to the present time.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 13.

The *Cleveland Leader* of yesterday P. M. says a telegram was received between 12 and 10 o'clock, from the officers at Johnson's Island, asking that a regiment be sent to Johnson's Island immediately. In response 850 men of the Twelfth Ohio cavalry were sent at 3 o'clock this morning.

It is reported here (Buffalo) that the Captain of a propeller from Sandusky reports a tunnel had been discovered from the prisoners' quarters on Johnson's Island to some woods several hundred feet distant; also that about 600 muskets were found in the tunnel, which had undoubtedly been brought from Canada. The plot was to seize the United States steamer *Michigan* and two of the New-York Central propellers, and make a raid on the shipping and the City of Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 13.

Lieut. HARRIS, commanding the Pittsburgh battery of six 12-pounder Napoleons and 125 men, passed here for Erie this morning, for defence against pirates.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 13.

An armed steamer sent out by the authorities to reconnoitre suspected points on the northern shore of Lake Erie, returned to-night. No indications of any hostile expedition were found, and it is doubtful if any exist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S RESIGNATION.

Gen. FOSTER has been assigned to the command of Gen. BURNSIDE'S army, and will leave here to-morrow. BURNSIDE'S resignation has been accepted by the President.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION AND THE PRESIDENT.

The election of GRATZ, BROWN and HENDERSON, in Missouri, has elicited from the President a gleeful congratulatory dispatch to St. Louis. When the Radicals and Coeservatives of Missouri were wrangling by successive delegations before him weeks ago, he humorously expressed a desire to knock the heads of both factions together. He congratulated BROWN and HENDERSON, to-night, upon the blissful fruits of their quarrel.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, left to-day for the West, to inspect the condition of rebels confined at Sandusky and elsewhere, and adopt measures of retaliation for the barbarous treatment of our prisoners at Richmond.

PAY OF ARMY CLERKS.

A General Order issued by Gen. WRIGHT limits the allowance for Clerks in the Pacific Department to $150 per month, payable in such currency as the Government may furnish, and the pay of all other employes to be in proportion to the above, payable in the same manner.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The following officers have been appointed, by order of Gen. FOSTER, to meet at the headquarters of the Signal corps, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of examining such persons as may be ordered before it, with a view of being transferred to the Signal corps of the army: Capt. H. R. Clum, Chief Signal officer; First Lieut. T. F. Patterson, Signal officer; First Lieut. Geo. F. Young, Acting Signal officer; Assistant Surgeon, W. E. McKimm.

LIST OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is a complete list of National Banks, chartered since Oct. 21:

First National Bank, Rock Island, Illinois	$100,000
First National Bank, Louisville, Kentucky	110,000
First National Bank, Union Mills, Penn	50,000
First National Bank, Madison Indiana	300,000
First National Bank, Bangor, Maine	125,000
First National Bank, Danville, Illinois	50,000
First National Bank, La Salle, Illinois	50,000
First National Bank, Meadville, Penn	70,000
Second National Bank, Detroit, Michigan	500,000
First National Bank, Marion, Iowa	50,000
First National Bank, Circleville, Ohio	150,000
Total capital	$1,555,000

QUAKERS.

The Quakers of Pennsylvania will memorialize Congress on the subject of the contrabands, to give supervision and direction of their labor into the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Department is considering the proposition to have a separate Contraband and Colored Enlistment Bureau established.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

HEAVY DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

How Fortunes Are Made in the Navy.

Particulars of the Cargoes of the Recent Captures on the North Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

Several valuable prizes have recently been finally adjudicated, and the money will be ready for distribution in the course of a week or ten days. Among them are the *Memphis*, the *Britannia* and the *Victory*. The former was captured by the United States steamer *Magnolia*, and yielded the sneg sum of $510,914 07, after paying the expenses of adjudication. Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. BUDD is the happy man who takes as his share $38,318 55, his vessel not being attached to a squadron at the time of the capture, and his share being three-twentieths of the half awarded to the captors. All the officers on this vessel belonged to the volunteer service, and their several shares amount to a handsome sum. The sailors, too, come into a small fortune for them, the seamen getting $1,736 86 to each; ordinary seamen, $1,350 88, and the landsmen, $1,157 91. The *Britannia* and *Victory* were captured by Commander R. H. WYMAN, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, the former yielding the sum of $169,695 72, and the latter $299,998 45, making $469,694 17—the captures being made within the space of a week. It will be noticed in this case that while the officers get liberal shares, the seamen each receive $897 67; ordinary seamen, $698 12; and landsmen, $598 40. Another steamer was captured about the same time, which has not yet been adjudicated—making altogether a very handsome sum. The tables in these cases are given below.

The Navy is in immediate want of seamen, and with such chances for fortune it is amazing that the want exists for a single day. All will agree that "Jack" is reaping a reward for his services.

Prize-steamer *Memphis*, captured by U. S. steamer *Magnolia*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. BUDD:

Commandant	$38,318 55
Acting Masters	12,069 46
Acting Assistant Paymasters	10,453 26
Acting Assistant Surgeon	10,051 29
Acting Second Assistant Engineer	8,040 97
Acting Third Assistant Engineers, each	6,030 73
Acting Master's Mates, each	3,859 66
Paymaster's Steward	2,894 75
Sorgaou's Steward	2,412 29
Yeoman	2,315 50
Master-at-Arms	2,492 29
Ship's Cook	2,315 80
Officers' Cooks and Stewards, each	1,929 82
Boatswains', Carpenters' and Gunners' Mates, each	2,412 29
Coxswain	2,315 80
Quarter Gunner	1,929 83
Nurse	1,350 88
Seamen, each	1,736 86
Ordinary Seamen, each	1,350 88
Landsmen, each	1,157 91
First-class Firemen, each	2,894 75
Second-class Firemen, each	2,412 29
Coal-heavers, each	1,736 85

Prize steamers *Britannia* and *Victory*, captured by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander R. H. WYMAN:

Flag-Officer	$11,742 34
Commandant	23,484 71
Lieutenant	7,791 46
Acting Masters, each	6,233 17
Acting Ensign	4,986 54
Acting Assistant Paymaster	5,942 08
Acting Assistant Surgeon	5,194 31
Acting Chief Engineers, each	7,479 90
Acting Second Assistant Engineers, each	4,155 45
Acting Third Assistant Engineers, each	3,110 58
Gunner	4,155 45
Acting Master's Mate	1,994 62
Paymaster's Clerk	1,661 64
Yeoman	1,495 96
Master-at-Arms, Boatswains, Gunners and Carpenter's Mates, each	1,246 63
Coxswains, Quartermasters, Captains of Forecastle and ship's Cook, each	1,196 71
Quarter Gunner, Captain of Hold, and Captain's aed Officer's Cooks, each	997 31
Pilot	2,991 96
Seamen, each	897 57
Ordinary Seamen, each	698 12
Landsmen, each	598 40
First-class Firemen, each	1,495 96
Second-class Firemen, each	1,246 63
Coal Heavers, each	897 57
First-class Boys, each	467 07
Corporal of Marines	648 24
Sergeant of Marines	1,097 62
Privates of Marines, each	648 24

Admiral LEE has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars relating to the recent captures off the North Carolina coast, from which it appears that the cargo of the *Robert E. Lee* consists of 214 large cases and bales of shoes and blankets—some of the bales weighing two tons—150 cases of Austrian rifles, 250 bags of saltpetre, and 61 barrels of salt, provisions, pig lead, &c. Of 62 persons, composing the officers and crew, only 15 were natives of the United States. Among the passengers were C. E. STEWART, Belgian Consul, and HORACE H. WEBBER and H. W. ROOKE, Lieutenants in the British Royal Artillery. The vessel had no ship's papers.

The cargo of the *Ella and Anna* consists of 480 sacks of salt, 500 sacks of saltpetre, 281 cases of Austrian rifles, 500 barrels and 42 cases of paper. She had no ship's papers. Of 38 persons on board, only one was a native of the United States.

The cargo of the *Cornubia* consists of munitions of war, arms, saltpetre and lead, and was solely owned by JAMES A. SEDDON, of Richmond.

A quantity of official dispatches, mail matter, and private and public papers, some of them of considerable interest and value, were picked up in the surf by the boats of the *Niphon*, having been thrown overboard or dropped by the enemy.

Official dispatches say:

"About 2 A. M. Nov. 8, the blockading vessels off New Inlet were warned by a signal from the *James Adger*, of the presence of a blockade runner, and when the *Adger* pursued the strange craft along the beach, the *Niphon* stood in to cut her off. Escape being impossible, the pursued vessel was run ashore in half an hour after the chase began, but half an hour later the *Niphon* got her off uninjured. She proved to be the *Cornubia*, one of the most successful of the blockade runners.

She is owned solely by JAMES A. SEDDON, rebel Secretary of War. Some idea of the importance of this capture may be formed from the statement of her Master to the Commander of the *James Adger*, that, though the vessel was small, his Government could better have afforded to lose almost any other vessel. Acting Master BRECK, of the *Niphon*, reports that he went in boats to capture the crew of the *Cornubia*, who were on the beach, and succeeded. The next morning several men appeared on the shore, making signals to be taken off. Before a boat could reach them they were made prisoners by a party of soldiers, on whom the *Niphon* immediately opened fire, and killed and wounded several in their retreat. Soon after, eight men, making signals from the shore, were taken off by the *Niphon's* boat.

The *Robert E. Lee* was discovered by the *James Adger* on the morning of the 9th inst., and chase was given, which resulted in the capture of the vessel at 7:30 o'clock the same day. The *Robert E. Lee* left Bermuda five hours after the *Cornubia*."

For Our Prisoners at Libby.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

At the suggestion of a number of merchants here, Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Christian Commission, addressed the merchants of Boston on Thursday to-day, and read telegrams from Gen. MEREDITH and letters from our officers in Libby Prison, acknowledging the receipt and distribution of food and hospital stores forwarded by that Commission. Mr. C. S. TOBEY, who introduced the Speaker, was requested to open a subscription, and $1,300 were immediately subscribed. The subscription is now going on.

VERY LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST LEE'S ARMY.

The Rebels Acknowledge their Disasters in Virginia.

CONTINUED OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Foreshadowing of Another Retreat of Gen. Bragg.

AFFAIRS GENERALLY IN THE SOUTH.

LATE OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Examiner, 9th.

Official information was received by the War Department yesterday, that two brigades of Lee's army were, on Saturday, captured by a sudden and unexpected advance of MEADE. The dispatch bringing this intelligence gives none of the particulars of this disaster; but it was believed in official circles that our loss would fall little short of five thousand men. Gov. LETCHER and others, however, who arrived here last night, direct from the army, give not so sad an account of the affair. Their report is that on Saturday, about noon, HOKE'S and HAYS' brigades, being on picket, were attacked by about twenty-five thousand of the enemy, and after one of the most desperate fights on record, part of which was hand-to-hand, our men were surrounded, and all of them, except some six hundred of HAYS' brigade, killed or taken prisoners.

The number of our men taken prisoners is variously stated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand; the latter figure is probably nearest the truth. We also lost four pieces of artillery.

The fight is reported to have occurred at or near Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock.

HAYS' brigade is composed of Louisianans and HOKE'S of North Carolinians.

It is believed that Gen. LEE expected MEADE to advance upon him, *yet he was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack.* He knew MEADE had received peremptory orders to advance and give him battle wherever he found him, but thought it would take the Yankee several days longer to bring his army to the Rapahannock. *It would now appear that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats.*

From the Enquirer, 9th.

Sunday, at all times fertile in rumors, was particularly so on yesterday. But we fear that the rumors of yesterday are too true by, and, unfortunately, too *disgracefully* true. It was reported that Gen. EWELL had been disastrously defeated near Lewisburgh, Va.; but more than defeat—a shameful, unmitigated disgrace was permitted to befall our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. *Two whole brigades* of the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Saturday. We learned this not as rumor, but as a fact, from such a source that we cannot question its accuracy. We could not learn whose brigades they were; not even whether they were cavalry or infantry. But it matters not who the brigadiers are, not whether their commands are infantry or cavalry—the honor of the army, the interest of the cause, the safety of the country all unite to demand their dismissal from the army upon which their negligence has brought such irreparable disgrace.

THE LATE AFFAIR ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Enquirer, 10th.

About 150 of our men, who were wounded in the battle at Kelly's Ford on Saturday, reached this city on yesterday morning. From their reports, and information derived from other sources, we make up some account of the affair.

HOKE'S and HAYS' brigades, of EARLY'S division, with two batteries of artillery, were on picket, north of the Rappahannock, at Kelly's Ford. The two brigades numbered only about two thousand. About 12 o'clock the cavalry force in a sudden and unexpected attack in such force that their skirmishers alone seemed to outnumber our whole force, and so quickly had they approached that they seemed to our men to have risen out of the ground. They were evidently well informed of our force and position, and had come down to surround and capture us. With this intent, their first effort was to cut us off from the river.

As they were forcing their way towards the river, the enemy closed around them, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which numbers on both sides were killed. About six hundred of our men succeeded in reaching the river and escaping. Many are said to have been drowned in the crossing.

It is stated that the two batteries with the brigades were the second and third companies of Richmond Howitzers. But this is doubtful. Our whole loss in this unfortunate affair, in killed, wounded and missing, could not have been more than 1,500. HAYS' brigade only numbered 900 men at the battle of Gettysburgh, and it is not likely its strength has been much increased since. HOKE'S brigade, it is not likely, numbered more than a thousand or twelve hundred. Of the two brigades six hundred men escaped.

Col. GOODWIN, formerly one of the Provost-Marshals of Richmond, was in command of HOKE'S brigade, and is said to have been wounded.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Examiner, 11th.

The Army of Northern Virginia was quiet yesterday, awaiting an attack from MEADE. There is a difference of opinion whether MEADE will attack us in our present position. Some think he will leave our front and make a flank movement toward Fredericksburgh.

No official report of the affair at Kelley's Ford last Saturday has yet been received, and private accounts afford us little additional intelligence. It is said by some that our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 900 men, out in the absence of an official statement it is impossible to make an estimate of our loss with any reliable accuracy.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The following telegraphic accounts of the operations of Gen. GILMORE, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th inst., we publish in order as we find them in our Richmond files:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Slow firing has been going on all day on Sumter. Fifty-eight rifled shots were fired from Battery Gregg last night. Eighteen missed. All were directed at the southwest angle.

The number of rifled shots fired to-day were sixty-one, of which twenty missed; mortar shells, twenty-five, of which seven missed. The whole number of shot and shell fired at the fort during the present bombardment up to to-day, is 9,346, of which 7,700 struck and 1,666 missed.

The enemy's fire from Gregg and the monitors to-day was very poor. One monitor only was in action to-day. No casualties.

From the Enquirer, 10th.

The situation at Charleston remains as it has for weeks past. There is no material change. The Yankees keep up their fire continuously, day and night, and the whole thing is now reduced to one of the most terrific bombard

indefinable, change of tone, which, to a people rendered doubly acute by long habit and deep interest, serves to mark the fall of the barometer and give warning of the coming storm.

A certain vagueness of detail; an uncertainty as to the actual position of affairs; confusion and contradiction in the various accounts which reach us, both from the enemy and our own side—*all these are one of the which the experience we have been forced to acquire in the art of divination tells us are to be interpreted in a bad sense.* It is well that they should prepare the unpleasing reality; that the public mind, imbued with too large a dose of confidence, and braced to too great a degree of tension, should be gradually depleted and relaxed. The power of adaptation, which is so strong a faculty of the human mind, and that simple philosophy which, though not derived from the schools, springs spontaneously out of the rough lessons of life will enable the country to bear the disappointment of its high hopes, as it has before now endured more serious disasters with constancy and firmness. A little time and gentle preparation will render the process easier, and give the requisite tone to the energies and fortitude of the people.

The newspapers were cajoled, at the beginning of the war, and they have in general displayed commendable discretion, to observe a proper reticence as to the movements of troops and the probable plans of our Generals. It may be doubted, *en passant*, if the practice now prevalent at Charleston, of publishing the exact number of the enemy's shots which strike, and the amount of damage they do, is exactly in accordance with the prudent policy usually observed. But no matter what may be the general freedom from censure in this respect, there is one point on which there is much to be said, and much for any warning or information may subserve, by reason of its sad effect upon our own [illegible]. *It is to be continued, and extravagant representations are made of the encouragements and gains occasioned by the army, and the great results that are soon to follow.* The enemy's army is at one time hemmed in between a river and our own forces; at another, his [illegible] our rear entirely cut off, and its [illegible]; again, his communications are so much exposed that he must fight to save himself from starvation. These fanciful statements excite the contempt of the observer, who knows from general theory of how rare occurrence is the absolute cessation or surrender of an entire army, and how difficult to bar all avenues of retreat. Applied to our own position, and read by the light of the history of the last two years, they excite anything but apprehension. They recall too keenly the promises of the same nature, all of which have ended in the feeling of chagrin and disappointment, inevitably doomed to be disappointed by those great successes which usually mark extraordinary operations, have been followed by a feeling of despondency at the unsatisfactory sequel. Extravagant predictions and "exciting paragraphs" are much likened contraband in future. The sanguinary disasters of the war are enough to try all our fortitude. Let us not add those engendered by reckless writing from overwrought expectation.

Closely connected with this reaching, not only of mistakes in correct notions of disagreement and discord in the councils of the Western army. It is certain that with such a state of things full efficiency cannot be expected from an army. The chief should be made to suit the Lieutenants, or the Lieutenants made to suit the chief. Until this is done the valor of our troops will probably win success upon a pitched field, but the full fruits of victory will not be grasped, nor the decisive results attained, which depend upon the elaborate execution of extensive combinations.

BRAGG'S ARMY.

From the Examiner, 11th.

The armies still confront each other in Tennessee. The struggle may be renewed there at any moment. The full there can be only temporary, for the finest times are too clear to doubt that the enemy is eternally and preparing for battle. The correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* writes from Missionary Ridge

"The enemy still occupies Lenoir, the enemy having evacuated their fortifications on our approach, which now gives us the command of the Tennessee river at that point, and brings our forces within 25 miles of Knoxville, under cover of the enemy's works. It is expected that there will be important movements in this direction at some future day. Our near proximity to Burnside's army must be felt sooner or later.

"Our troops are looking for a move, having become tired of [illegible] life, especially on these dreary hills and swampy valleys. The health of our troops is [illegible]. The feet of the men now in our army [illegible] are severely and barefooted to camp [illegible]. A number of them, however, are suffering from colds, but no serious complaints. Tents [illegible], heavy flocks, baskets have been issued [illegible]. The Commissariat, which were greatly [illegible] the feeling of chagrin and disappointment, inevitably doomed to be disappointed by those great successes which usually mark extraordinary operations, have been followed by a feeling of despondency at the unsatisfactory sequel. Extravagant predictions and "exciting paragraphs" have been interdicted contraband in future. The sanguinary disasters of the war are enough to try all our fortitude. Let us not add those engendered by reckless writing from overwrought expectation.

"Gen. Lee is not idle. He is reported to have gone to Richmond, on Saturday, for the safety of the Capital. In South Carolina the enemy have [illegible] at Wilton, and are threatening Charleston. At Wilmington, N. C., the enemy have been [illegible] Fort Fisher, and the enemy have been [illegible] Newport News [illegible] *the enemy are preparing for a great operation, as before the Rappahannock.*

"Gen. Lee is pushed from his late retreat by no means, except in showing any unwillingness to meet Gen. Lee. Indeed, he is ready and [illegible], when compared with the intelligence of somebody in the Army of Northern Virginia shows in striking contrast. He has captured two brigades and is reported still advancing. Gen. Lee's army has been said to be ready and willing to trust me fortunes to battle, and we hope it may promptly and [illegible] the boldness which has seized and carried off two of his brigades. Whether Gen. Lee may [illegible] battle in the folds of the Rappahannock or fall back to the old line on the Rapidan, we have no means of knowing; but should he be [illegible] of disposition of the [illegible] north of the Rappahannock [illegible] to the position from which [illegible] advance was made.

"We should not be surprised if Meade, satisfied with the capture of the two brigades, did not hesitate to risk his laurels in a general engagement; but, ministering to Yankee vanity, parade his prisoners through Washington and other cities, and quietly settle down at the first good place for Winter quarters. The Yankee press and people rejoice over the imperial evidence of success, such as prisoners, take delight in parading them through cities, count and recount them as a miser his hoards, and satisfy themselves that that the rebellion is fast dying out. Meade understands it most of his masters, and may satisfy their cravings by a congratulatory order and the parade of his [illegible] through the cities of the United States. Having made such important captures, he will doubtless [illegible] has flying to Richmond and himself with patriotic [illegible]. The Yankees, too much delighted with the success of their invincible Army of the Potomac to inquire into the speed of the pursuit, will settle down to the business of their next Congress, while Meade will go into Winter quarters in Fauquier or Culpepper, and await the Spring for the certain arrival of Gen. Lee.

"But will Meade be permitted to settle down into Winter quarters without a fight, after his bold and [illegible] to the Army of Northern Virginia? It is for Gen. Lee to decide whether prudence will best be served by [illegible] out the result in a general engagement, or awaiting the foray for its punishment. Whatever Gen. Lee may determine upon will be [illegible] as right and proper; but if the Yankee people could influence him, they would [illegible] punishment fall swift and heavy upon [illegible] Meade.

"As Gen. Lee's force has been so little received, as [illegible] so indefinite, that we cannot info m our readers as to the position of military affairs in the [illegible] of Virginia.

"From Washington no information of the enemy's movements has been received.

"The [illegible] dence from Northern Virginia, on [illegible], was to the effect that fighting was going on, but to what extent is not reported.

THE LATE REBEL MISADVENTURE.

From the Examiner, 10th.

The unexpected misadventure on the banks of the Rappahannock occupies public attention in a two-fold manner, but the scanty intelligence received from that quarter is still insufficient to the correct estimate it fully. It is said that the cavalry had been ordered to the rear for the purpose of recruiting their horses, and hence the enemy was enabled to attack without ordinary warning or preparation. It is also reported that Hays' brigade did not number more than five or six hundred men, and that the loss in prisoners was, therefore, very much below what has been supposed. However these things may be, let us hope that an event so serious and mortifying may have the good effect of putting a conclusion to the series of similar accidents, which have been reported in the neighborhood of Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford on fall-ground. What else may come of it will be so speedily known that speculation would be imprudent. Naturally, it might be supposed that this success should tempt Meade to immediate battle on an extensive scale. But he is cautious. He is unwilling to tread the gate of his predecessors. The "capture of two brigades" may be sufficient to give him a new lease of that which the next general action, undertaken by order from Washington, will probably terminate.

A VISIT TO GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

A correspondent of the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress*, on a visit to Gen. Lee's army, writes:

I rode over yesterday to Gen. Lee's headquarters, which consisted of a cluster of cloth tents pitched in a grove of oaks, surrounding an old meeting house. I found Gen. Lee sitting by a log fire at the mouth of his tent, with one of his aids, enjoying a social conversation over a late Yankee newspaper, Union my approach, the old hero, without any formality rose and gave me a cordial welcome to his headquarters. (I had his acquaintance before this.) Gen. Lee is in blooming health, and spoke hopefully of our cause, and confidently of our final triumph in this bloody struggle for Southern independence. He remarked: "It is with us independence or nothing."

I have traveled over many miles of this (Culpepper) and the adjoining counties, once blooming as a garden, but now, as far as the eye can reach, is one wide waste and desolation. The Yankees have destroyed nearly everything. The palace and the negro quarter are torn from their foundations to furnish material for their Winter quarters; the fences are all burned; the luxuriant fields no longer wave with cultivated crops; not a cow, or a horse, or a four-footed beast of any kind, is left to disturb the melancholy silence. Even the birds seem to have taken their flight to climes further South.

YANKEE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND—AN EMEUTE ATTEMPTED.

From the Examiner, 7th.

On last Wednesday night a "spy," from Lieut. V. Bossieux's guerd, on Belle Isle, while perambulating, in disguise, through the Yankee prisoners, overheard one of the prisoners say, "Well, they're going to plant cannon around us to-morrow, and all who don't want to stay here and freeze to death this Winter must make a break to-night."

The "spy" immediately sped to Lieut. Bossieux with the information he had obtained. The latter communicated the alarm to the guard, threw the sentinels forward, and sent to the barracks for one hundred additional men.

No attempt to break the lines was made, and it was plain that if any was contemplated it was checked by the demonstration of the guard.

Five pieces of cannon are now planted in positions bearing on the prisoner's camp at short range, and any demonstration to overpower the guard will result in the thinning out of their number amazingly.

FROM SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

From the Enquirer, 10th.

It will be recollected that a telegram, published Saturday morning, stated that Averill was advancing from Greenbrier County, Va., at the head of seven thousand cavalry. On Saturday evening a dispatch from Gen. Sam Jones, commanding in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, announced to the War Department that Averill had, with five brigades, fallen upon Gen. Echols, who had but a thousand men, and had most probably routed and destroyed his small force. Gen. Jones did not mention where the affair occurred or any of the particulars. Last night, in another dispatch, Gen. Jones sends intelligence that Gen. Echols had reached Union, Monroe County, but that his loss from the encounter with the enemy was unknown.

THE FIGHT NEAR LEWISBURGH.

Lynchburgh, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The special correspondent of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* gives the particulars of the late fight, 26 miles west of Lewisburgh:

Five thousand Yankees, under Averill, who came from Beverly, attacked Jackson. The latter fell back to the point named, and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss was heavy.

Among the killed are Maj. Bailey, commanding the Twenty-second Virginia,—his body in the hands of the enemy. Capt. Rubsa and Capt. Ruffner, of the same regiment. Capt. Thompson, of the same regiment, with all his company officers, were wounded. Lieut. Rand, of the same regiment, wounded, and in the hands of the enemy.

We lost one piece of artillery, and saved all our wagons. Gen. Echols, hearing a force (supposed to be under Scammel) was approaching from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back toward Salt Pond Mountain, and passed through Lewisburgh on Friday evening. The force expected from Kanawha arrived there next morning.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND COMMISSIONERS.

From the Enquirer, Nov. 7.

In expressing satisfaction at the dismissal of the British Consuls from this Confederacy, and the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London, *we certainly supposed that the step would be speedily followed by the like action toward the Consuls of other Powers, and the Commissioners to France, Russia, &c.* Without this general action, there is a discrimination, an indication of resentment against one European Government beyond all the rest. In this discrimination—not in the dismissal or withdrawal itself—there is offence. If the order had been universal, for Consuls of all nations which do not recognize our independence, then there could have been no ground of complaint; the proceeding would have been avowedly on the general principle that it does not comport with the dignity of the Confederacy to continue in an attitude of solicitation, or to add to other gratuitous courtesies and facilities, within our borders, to Governments which have so long delayed that official recognition of our sovereignty to which we were entitled more than two years ago.

It is true that the Government of England had shown itself more unfriendly than that of France, and was proportionately the obstacle to a just recognition; and that the arguments for accession of all that special diplomatic intercourse were drawn mainly from the manifest hostility and insolent cavils of common fame, shown in the conduct of English statesmen, and especially of Earl Russell. Yet, the leading and governing reason for putting an end to our reprehensible attitude toward foreign Powers, applies to France, as well as to England, and in the various articles which have appeared in the *Examiner*, at least, on this vexed question, there never was a word in favor of drawing this invidious and unmeaning distinction. On the contrary, we hope to-day urged the withdrawal *both* of Mr. Mason and of Mr. Slidell, and the dismissal of all foreigners claiming to be Consuls—putting it a ways on the ordinary ground that, as foreign nations do not recognize us, it does not become us to recognize them.

Hungry Confederates derive no nourishment from Mr. Slidell's breakfasts; neither does the marked condescension of the charming Eugenie warm us much at this distance.

Once more, the true and sole grounds for withdrawing Mr. Mason and dismissing British Consuls, holds good for withdrawing Mr. Slidell and dismissing French Consuls—namely: that both those nations still withhold the recognition to which we are entitled; and both still refuse to receive Consuls from the Confederacy.

We shall soon hear from England in what light they regard our exceptional action in the case of that Power. The British Government was not over friendly to us at any rate; and this proceeding may bring on more active manifestations of hostility. Certainly England will not long leave her subjects resident here without protection; such is not her habit. If our cessation at the *quasi*-diplomatic relation had been general, and had been applied to France as well as to her, (as we have hoped it would be) in that case the obvious course of those nations would have been to recognize us at once, and send regular Consuls to do their business, and regular Ministers to communicate with our Government at Richmond. But now that England has been distinctly effected by the marked discrimination, she may possibly take another course—apply to Mr. Lincoln for reparation in any alleged wrongs done to her subjects, and help Mr. Lincoln to enforce that reparation; in other words, aid him to crush the "rebellion."

JONEY AND BREADSTUFFS IN RICHMOND.

From the Examiner, Nov. 29.

The Money Market.—The trade in gold end Yankee stocks has been quite active for the last week, there being a large number of "clockade-runners" in town, who have been changing their rolls of Confederate notes with the brokers preparatory to their return to Yankee land. The rates of gold on Saturday were buying at $11 50, selling at $12 50. Silver—very little to be had; the brokers buy it readily at $9 to $9 50, and sell it at $11.

Breadstuffs.—The market is very scant of Breadstuffs. There is a very small stock of Flour; not sufficient to the demand. Prices have greatly advanced, and it is impossible to quote anything like the market value. Prices range from $75 to $125, according to quality and the stress of circumstances. Corn meal was selling on Saturday at the groceries at $15 per bushel, and scarce at that.

YANKEE MOVEMENTS.

From the Examiner, Nov. 7.

We learn from a trustworthy correspondent, that the Yankee force, which lately appeared in Stafford, numbered not less than 7,000 cavalry, with eight batteries, all under the command of Kilpatrick. The detachment which was sent down as far as Brookes' Station, was evidently for the purpose of reconnoitering, and soon returned to the main body in the neighborhood of the Court-house. Our correspondent believes that it is the advance of Meade's army, which will reconnoiter at Fredericksburgh, and endeavor to seize the town and heights; or, failing in that purpose, will Winter in their old quarters, between Aquia Creek Landing and the Rappahannock. Their magnificent fortifications are untouched, the vacancies in the railroad track will be easily supplied, and the water communication to supplies are the best to be found in Virginia.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The War Department received yesterday the following dispatch from Gen. Ransom:

Narrows, via Dublin, Nov. 8.

The following has just been received from Blountville: "Our cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. W. E. Jones and Col. Giltner, yesterday captured at Rogersville 850 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, sixty wagons and 1,000 animals. Our loss, two killed and six or eight wounded."

(Signed,) R. RANSOM, Major-General.

Abingdon, Va., Monday, Nov. 9.

Eight hundred and fifty Yankees, captured near Morristown, Tenn., on Saturday, by Jones' and Giltner's brigades, passed here this morning, *en route* for Richmond. They belong to the Second Tennessee and Seventh Ohio, of Carter's brigades.

Four pieces of artillery, 1,000 horses and 60 wagons are also reported captured.

[These are the prisoners reported yesterday as captured near Rogersville, Tenn.]

Dublin Depot, Friday, Nov. 6.

The enemy's forces have retreated to Greensville, our forces pursuing. At last advices they had crossed the Holston in small force, the enemy remaining at Rogersville. The Yankees under Averill, estimated at 7,000 strong, are marching on Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

Atlanta, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Advices from the front afford nothing important or interesting.

The enemy are slowly shelling Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Cheatham, arrived here yesterday, on leave of absence for a few days.

Atlanta, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Gen. Hoon left this evening, with Gen. G. W. Smith, for Richmond, *via* Wilmington, where they will remain a few days with Gen. Whiting.

Gen. Hoon's wound is doing well and he is in fine health and spirits.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., Sunday, Nov. 8.

Advices from Weldon by the last train state that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Corintoa last Friday filled with troops.

It is thought that another force from Newbern, of 2,000 cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery, is designed for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them.

Goldsboro, Saturday, Nov. 7.

President Davis arrived here to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., and was enthusiastically received by citizens and soldiers. Being called for, he made a few remarks from the platform of the car. He said North Carolina had nobly done her duty, from the battle of Bethel to Chickamauga, and would do her duty in future, and that grumblers who sat around their firesides, finding fault with soldiers, thus dampening their ardor, would be remembered hereafter.

He closed his remarks amid fond cheers, expressing the hope that peace and prosperity would soon smile upon us as a free and independent people.

The train moved off amidst deafening and prolonged cheers.

The President seems in the enjoyment of good health, ois fatiguing tour notwithstanding.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Abingdon, Va., Monday, Nov. 9.

Thomas White, proprietor of the Abingdon Hotel, was shot and mortally wounded in a difficulty with Col. Clarence Prentice last night.

The sending away of several thousand prisoners from Richmond, to Danville, Lynchburgh and elsewhere, has been delayed in consequence of the difficulty of collecting sufficient Commissary stores at any one of these points. Capt. Jackson T. Warner, Prison Commissary, has been absent several days, engaged in getting stores, and when he returns the prisoners will probably be sent forward.

It is a fact remarkable enough to be noted, that at this season, one year ago, the quantity of wood and coal in Richmond was not half so great as it is now, a though the price now has just doubled from what it was then. This is a paradox of principles which perhaps some wiseacres on the subject of extortion can explain.

Hogs to be Impressed.—The impressment officers who hang around the turnpike inns and cross-roads of the country have extended the articles to be impressed to hogs, and the wildest alarm is said to exist among the porkers.

The officers commenced the impressment of hogs in this city on Thursday, and no sooner was it known than scores of grunters were withdrawn from the street and Imoreasment market, and consigned to cellars and garrets, there to remain until the street is again a safe promenade for a hog.

The imoreasment officers thus far have only left one hog to each family, which is hardly enough to carry a family of two persons through the Winter.—*Enquirer.*

The Hog Impressment.—We are informed by the officials charged with the inforcement of the law of impressments that the Confederate Government has never authorised the impressment of hogs in this city; and furthermore, that the parties seizing hogs, under pretended orders, are doing so without the shadow of authority and should be treated as thieves, as they are.

These hog stealers have already swept several sections of the city, having scoured Maddox's, Union and Oregon Hills.

It is to be hoped that when the thieves make their next appearance the people will prepare themselves, the women with hot water, and the men with bludgeons, and turn the war upon the hog thieves.

Some of the fresh pork obtained by these scoundrels in the manner described was sold in the Old Market on Saturday. The police are looking after them.—*Ibid.*

Rebel Account of a Federal "Raid"—A Huntsville (Ala.) correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, giving a report of a recent Federal expedition into that region, says

"Limestone and most of Madison counties were completely scoured and swept clean of horses and mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hogs, meat, flour, &c. Two or three thousand horses and mules were taken in these counties—citizens, farms, plantations, &c., thoroughly stripped.

The loss to this section is very heavy, and the injury far greater than we have ever experienced, for we are now without a draft. Before we have lost of our abundance—this time nearly all of our working stock. We have had this year twenty-one visits from them. Stanley's big raid in July swept off largely of slaves, horses, mules, &c., and so did others. But we have patched up matters again, rigged up old wagons, new teams, &c.

This time all has been swept off, and our people feel as if it is useless to try to fix up again, even with old wagons, broken down mules and horses, as all may soon again be taken by another raid. We have not enough left now to haul and plow with, and a fine riding or harness horse in the hands of a citizen is a rarity, and milch cows are worth as much and more valued than negroes."

Plan for Recruiting.

The following plan for recruiting operations has been submitted to us for publication by an officer from the West who has had large experience in high position, and who is connected with the government of a State that has furnished the most successful example of voluntary enlistment:

Select eleven of the oldest regiments, (one from each Congressional District,) who will reënlist in the field, send them home, muster them out, pay them the same bounty they would be entitled to had they served out their full time, grant them thirty days' furlough, at the expiration of which time they are to go into camp, at such point in their district as they were originally rendezvoused, and complete their organization. As soon as remustered, to be paid the increased bounty, as provided by orders of the War Department.

Each regiment has a historical identity, which would be wrong to consolidate and wipe out. No Indiana regiment in this war ever, under any circumstances, turned its back upon the enemy.

Reinforcing the Army.

Bridgeport, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to suggest a plan with reference to that great call for 300,000 troops.

The call, as I understand it, is made in view of the expiration of the time of the present army next year, and the new troops are to fill the places of those discharged. Of course some in *addition* are needed also, to fill up the depleted regiments. But if the Government were sure of having all the *old soldiers* for two years longer, they would call for a much less number now.

Now, my plan is this: Extend the privilege of volunteering under the present call to the *old soldiers now in the field*, or, if thought best to limit it, to such as have served one year at least. Let these men receive the *State and National bounties*, and let them be credited on the State quotas under the present call. Then the States will have only the *deficiency* to make up by home volunteering. If the Government can afford to do so, let those soldiers enlisting thus have their new term of service date from the reënlistment, thus *giving* in the balance of their old terms. But, if this is not exoedient, let the new term date from next 4th of July, or from the expiration of the *old term*, if that occurs sooner. The promise of a short furlough during the next six months, as the exigencies of the service will permit, might also be justly added.

The recommendations of this plan are so obvious and numerous, that they need hardly be referred to:

1. It removes from the *old* soldiers the hard feeling with which they have justly regarded the purchase of new recruits by enormous bounties, which they themselves did not receive. Could they get similar opportunities, they would fight and toil the more bravely and cheerfully. It would check the numerous desertions from their ranks for the purpose of reënlistment with bounty, by enabling them to obtain those bounties not only without risk, but with additional advantages.

2. It would save the Government enormous expense in raising, equipping and training the new levies, and putting them in the field. *Great delay* would also be avoided, and the army kept up without any violent and sudden changes from old troops to new.

3. It would promote the efficiency of the troops in the field, especially as their present terms of service approach their end. It is well known that the soldier is more apt to shirk, especially in battle, if the prospect of discharge is at hand.

4. It would relieve the States in their efforts to answer the present call and save them the great sums which they must otherwise expend in new family bounties, &c. It is not likely that any new *draft* would be required if the old troops were allowed to reënlist as proposed. B.

Extra Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ANDREW.

The Legislature of Massechusetts convened in special session on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote recruiting for the army by supplying the State's quota.

The message of Gov. Andrew on opening the session, recites the facts which have made it necessary to convene the Legislature, and then reviews the legislation bearing upon recruiting, and the bounties offered to volunteers. The Governor adds:

"It has been represented to me by officers engaged in the recruiting service, as well as by many citizens and magistrates, that these bounties do not offer sufficient pecuniary inducements to enable the required number to be raised within the two months which scarcely remain to us.

With the present rewards of peaceful industry at home, and the expenditure required for the support of families left behind them, it is believed that both the pay of a soldier and these proposed bounties combined, do not afford a sufficient pecuniary compensation to attract volunteers in numbers large enough for the public need. And while I hold that the service of our country in the field, in support of her rights and liberties, against her enemies in war, is of itself estimable honor, and is incomparable with all rewards of pecuniary or material advantage, I am none the less convinced that the burdens incident to that service should be equitably shared by all classes and members of the whole community since all alike must share in its benefits, and will profit alike by the triumphs of the National arms.

I cordially agree, therefore, with all those who advise such additional legislation as will better distribute pecuniary burdens, alleviating them so far as they bear upon the soldier and his family, and equitably distributing their weight upon the people and the property of the Commonwealth. But I venture respectfully to urge upon every mind the consideration that we ought not to legislate singly and only with a view to a present, technical, formal supply of our contingent.

With the eye of patriotic statesmanship, we are bound to survey the whole field of present and future duty and responsibility. We must remember that the national cause is our own cause; its armies are our own armies, the men whom we are summoned to reënforce are our own loyal, patriotic, brave and devoted brethren, to whose persistent valor it is due, under the blessing of God, that there is preserved to us a cause and a country, and that her symbolic ensign waves to-day over so many a scene of triumph dearly bought. We want not merely recruits, but men for the war; not mercenaries, but patriotic soldiers; men to whom the service means duty and honor for themselves, happiness and welfare for their children hereafter to the latest generation.

"I am not of opinion, regarding the matter in the light of experience or of the wisdom of men in other affairs, that any increase of the bounty in hand of $125 now due to the volunteer, paid in advance, is the measure needful or even desirable for the procurement of real soldiers and honest service. Something is needed by many men to leave behind them at the moment of departure; something to stock the family supplies and to secure to them immediate and a certain independence from petty wants and cares. And that is already offered. But it remains to propose to the soldier a compensation to be based upon the service actually rendered in the army, reasonably proportioned to the rewards of peaceful industry at home. This, I think, is what he will ask. No less than this ought he to be required to accept. And when this is proposed by the government, I cannot doubt that the liberal equity of the offer for the procurement of volunteers and for the avoidance of a draft, will be felt to illustrate the justice of its inexorable demands for reinforcements, according to exigencies of the war, whenever they may occur hereafter."

The Governor also claims the consideration by the Legislature of the subject of paying the negro troops. He says:

"The employment of colored men as soldiers, usually regarded at the formation of these regiments as a mere experiment, has now become of universal acceptation. To the good conduct in camp, the proficiency in drill, the aptness to learn, the cheerful, the enthusiastic and persistent valor of these colored volunteers of Massachusetts is due, in the largest measure, the existing confidence of the people in the capacity of colored American soldiers, and the favor with which they are welcomed through the army. I have the most authoritative testimony that your (our) infantry regiments *have settled the question of the colored man's fitness for infantry service.*'

But I remember, with burning shame, that the men of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, to hold the right of the advance on that terrible night of the 18th of July, in the assault on Fort Wagner—led by that gallant young American, whose spotless life, whose chivalrous character, and whose heroic death, there is no marble white enough to commemorate—that these men, wearing the uniform of the national army, carrying that flag of the Union and the pride of Massachusetts, accepted, sworn and mustered into the volunteer service, as a part of the contingent force of our own Commonwealth; who have made a name for their race as enduring as history, and have fought as none others could have better fought;—yes, with burning shame, I defy remember, that these men—*soldiers* as they are—are denied the wages of soldiers, and are put off with the ten dollars per month, clothing included, prescribed for all manner of uninspected, unenlisted persons of African descent, who are employed under an exceptional statute, for whatever service they may be found competent."

The message was referred by the action of both branches of the Legislature to a joint Special Committee, who met after the adjournment, and a bill was presented which proposed to give all soldiers hereafter enlisted or reënlisted, $20 per month from the State Treasury.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY—TWENTY-EIGHT NEW SHIPS TO BE BUILT—DESCRIPTIONS OF THEM.

It has been known for some time that the Navy Department are building a fleet of fast steamers. Some time since we gave a description of three or four of them. Since that time the fleet has been increased to twenty, of which five are ordered to be exceedingly fast, and the others as fast as the proper armament will allow. The following are the names of the twenty fast vessels:

Hassalo,	Kewaydin,	Tahgusia,
Pushmataha,	Mesholm,	Guerriere,
Illinois,	Wenaloset,	Ontario,
Minnetouko,	Watauga,	Keosauque,
Placataqua,	Antietam,	Willamette,
Iowa,	Kantoocook,	Quinsigamond,
	Arapaho,	Mondamin.

The machinery for the above vessels has already been contracted for by the following firms: Novelty Iron Works, New-York, cylinder, 100 inches; Etna Iron Works, New-York, 60 and 100-inch cylinders; Morgan Iron Works, New-York, 60 and 100 inches; Corliss Iron Works, Providence, R. I., 100 inches; Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, Hartford, 60 inches; Wasolngton Iron Works, Newburgh, 60 inches; Globe Iron Works, New-York, 60 inches; Hazlehurst & Co. Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Hoole & Hunt Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Pust Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, 60 inches; Gardner & Lake Iron Works, Providence, R. I., 60 inches.

The Navy Department has determined to build a fleet of vessels-of-war exclusively made of iron, and with double propellers. An important addition has been made to the proposed fleet, and instead of three it now numbers eight. Only one of the class has been finished, (the *Wotrrer;*) the others are about to be built. The Department has rendered it incumbent on the contractors to complete these solos as soon as circumstances will permit. The following are the names of the vessels of the new fleet: *Suwanee, Samokin, Inuscoota, Mohongo, Winnepae, Wateree, Ashuchot, Menocacy.*

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Daperiment has reports of the capture, by the United States steamer *Calypso*, of the British schooner *Herald*, off Frying-Pan Shoals, on the 28th ult. by the *Annie*, tender to the United States steamer *Fort Henry*, of the British schooner *Martha Jane*, with a cargo of cotton and over $1,200 in specie; by the United States steamer *Honduras*, Oct. 15, of the steamer *Mail*, with a cargo of Sea Island cotton; by the *Niphon* and *James Adger*, 11th inst., of the rebel steamer *Cornubia*; by the *James Adger*, of the steamer *R. E. Lee*; by the *Niphon*, on the same day, of the *Ella and Anna*, with a cargo of stores and ammunition, bound to Wilmington, Del.

Arrival of Prize Prisoners.

A BELGIAN CONSUL AND A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN AMONG THE NUMBER.

The United States steamship *Newberry*, which arrived here yesterday, brought as prisoners the officers, crews and passengers of the prize steamers *Robert E. Lee* and *Ella and Annie*, in all numbering 157 persons. They were conducted in a body before United States Marshal Murray last evening, and disposed of according to their deserts, or rather according to their nationalities, for the custom has been to discharge all who are aliens, which generally includes, as it did in this case, nineteen-twentieths of the whole number. Among the lot were a Confederate Captain of artillery named Peirce, and a Belgian Consul named Stewart, (an Englishman by the way,) who exhited his papers duly accrediting him as Consul for King Leopol to the port of Charleston. He has been Belgian Co[illegible] at Charleston for some time past, and sailed for [illegible] from this port several months since. He was on his return to his post, and got aboard the *Robert Lee*, at Bermuda, as a passenger. He was discharged by the Marshal on exhibiting his Consular papers. Capt. Peirce was detained as a prisoner of war. He also was on his return to the South from Europe, and embarked on the *Robert Lee* as a passenger at Bermuda. He was dressed in the uniform of a Confederate artillery officer, and appears to be a very intelligent and gentlemanly person. His conversation would indicate that he is of English birth. The rest of the party were mostly English and Bermudian sailors, and were discharged on their own statement that they were aliens.

The Marshal yesterday discharged forty one of the crew of the prize steamer *Margaret and Jane*, all of whom are foreigners.

Sixth District—Civil and Police Justices—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

In this District there are several candidates for both offices. On the Republican side Col. Walker, of the Twenty-first Ward, is a prominent candidate for Civil Justice. He is an old resident of the Ward, a good lawyer and an estimable gentleman. Mr. Weaver, of the Twenty-first Ward, is also a candidate on the Republican side.

On the Democratic side John H. Harnett, Esq., Horatio P. Carr, Esq., Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., and Theo. Fonda, the present incumbent, who has held the office for six years, are the candidates. Mr. Harnett is a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, and a lawyer of good standing, and very popular in the District, which is owing no doubt to the fact that he is a thoroughgoing Democrat, and earnestly devoted to the Union. Mr. Carr is also a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, and is at present a clerk in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Hutchings is, or was, a resident of the Eighteenth Ward, from which he was elected to the Assembly for two terms. Mr. Fonda resides somewhere in the country, but occasionally in the City, and as he has had the office for six years, it is probable that under the Democratic rule of rotation in office, he will have to give way to one of his popular Democratic competitors.

The candidates for Police Justice are Judge Kelly and Capt. Speight, both Union, and very excellent men. Judge Kelly is very popular, and if he is nominated the Democrats must put forward a strong man to defeat him. Capt. Speight is a worthy officer of the Police Department, very popular and eminently qualified for the position. The Democratic candidates are Gilbert M. Platt, an ex-Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, who is strongly supported by his party; Daniel W. Clark and James Mahony, of the Twenty-first Ward, who bring no little strength to the ticket and urge their claims.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

David S. Perry, a man of 60 years and upward, who keeps a restaurant at No. 26 West-street, was put on trial yesterday morning, charged with passing counterfeit bills of the New-England Bank, Boston. It appeared from the testimony that the accused passed three $5 bills of the above bank at different drinking-saloons in the First Ward on the evening of the 4th of September last. On his last attempt to pass one of the bills he was arrested. The circumstances of the case were such as to make it appear probable that the prisoner did not know the true character of the bills, and in consideration of this fact, the jury found him guilty of forgery in the fourth degree only. He was remanded for sentence this morning.

Michael Flynn and Joseph Cuney, jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence, and were sentenced to two years each in the State Prison.

Jas. Kelly pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

Patrick McCarty, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

Cornelius Long was tried and convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Very Important to Merchants.

Very important amendments of the Tariff will be made by Congress this Winter. Among other changes will be a declaratory amendment in relation to delaines, worsted and rotten goods. It seems that the tariff act has been interpreted so as materially to benefit our Eastern manufacturers by charging all worsted and cotton goods as delaines, with a duty of two cents per square yard and thirty-five cents *ad valorem*.

Our leading merchants regard this as oppressive, and as directly contrary to the provisions of the Tariff, and they have formed an Association that will spend $100,000 to bring the matter before Congress, and if possible have the duty of two cents per square yard declared erroneous.

Test cases have been prepared, and will be brought before the Courts, that there may be a judicial interpretation of the law. It the opinion that all worsted and cotton goods are not commercially delaines, is sustained by the Courts and by Congress, all parties who have overpaid duties, and made protest and appeal in due form and season, will be entitled to drawback.

Over a million of dollars of such over-charges will have to be paid to New-York merchants, and the prices of all delaines and worsted and cotton goods will be materially affected.—*Mercantile Journal.*

More Big Things "On Ice."

Fish seem to keep pace with the times, and in their appearance furnish notable evidence of unprecedented aqueous prosperity. Fine, large, shiny, clear and crisp are those just shown us by Mr. Jas. Z. English, of this City, from Lake Ontario, fit sequences to the splendid "brook trout"—hailing the brook—mentioned the other day, and mention of which begat quite a controversy as to their being taken in or out of season. But these fish from Lake Ontario are some of them fourteen pounds in weight, and the balance averaged about eight. Lake Ontario is a fisherman's sporting ground, and whoever wants a tug at a twenty pounder—more or less—can have it there. Forcibly brought to mind are those pathetic stanzas of a bard of the Thousand Isles—and probably of a thousand verses—in recalling Lake Ontario and its fish.

ON LAKE ONTARY.

Green are thy waters, green as bottled glass—
Behold 'em stretched thar!!
Fine muskalouges and Oswego bass
Is chiefly catched thar!

Worst fiends red Injons thar took their delight
Fisht, lit and bled—
Now, most of th' inhabitants is white,
With "nary a red!"

Wholesale Dry Goods Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You printed in the Times of Sunday a communication which reflects very unjustly upon our wholesale dry goods merchants, and could only have been written by an unfaithful or incompetent "salesman." It is perfectly well known that faithful and competent clerks in our great dry goods houses, as a class, receive higher salaries than any other class of young men in our community, commercial, professional or official. It is also true that for ten years past such salesmen have, *as a class*, been better assured of a good support than their *employers*, and that a much larger proportion of them have been able to pay their honest debts! During the last year the prosperity of the merchants has been very great, and there can

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 13.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES ON APPEAL.

Before Judge Nelson.

United States vs. *The Schooner Ezilda and Cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—The vessel and cargo in this case were captured about the 12th of October, 1861, by United States steamer *South Carolina*, while attempting to break the blockade off New-Orleans. The proof is full on this point. The vessel was taken into the service of the Government, as also some arms on board the same. The vessel and cargo were condemned in the Court below. On appeal by the claimant, the case was submitted on briefs at the April Term last, but no copies of gossles were delivered to the Court. I have taken the original papers on file, and looked into them. There does not appear to have been any claim for the cargo.

I agree the whole, ship and cargo, were rightfully condemned, and affirm the decree below.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Albert and Cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo were captured off Rattlesnake Shoals, near the mouth of Charleston harbor, S. C., and about fifteen or twenty miles from Charleston, steering at the time a straight course into the harbor. The capture was on the 1st of May, 1862. The vessel, with part of her cargo, sailed from Metanzas, Cuba, stopped at Nassau, and took in the rest, and started, according to her papers, for the port of New-York. The cargo consisted chiefly of coffee, sweet oil, fruits and salt. The Captain admits he was wide of his regular course to New-York at the time of the capture, and also, that he was steering at the time square into the coast, which was, as explained by one of the officers on board the gonboat *Huron*, that made the capture, sailing square into the harbor of Charleston.

The excuse set up is that the vessel encountered great stress of weather and head winds, but it does not appear that she was in any way disabled or crippled, or that any reason existed for seeking to enter this port. The whole of the proofs satisfy us that the excuse set up is without any meritorious foundation, and do not reasonably explain the suspicious position of the vessel. She had been previously warned not to enter the port, as it was in a state of blockade, and the warning noted on her papers.

The Court below condemned the vessel and cargo.

The vessel and cargo have been sold under an interlocutory order, and the fund remains for distribution.

We think the decree right and should be affirmed.

CONDEMNATION OF A SLAVER ON APPEAL.

The United States vs. *The Bark Augusta, et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—This was a libel of information against vessel and cargo on a charge of having been fitted out and equipped at Greenport, Long Island, in June, 1861, for a voyage to the coast of Africa, with the intent to enter into the Slave trade, in violation of the acts of Congress particularly referred to in the libel.

Jacob A. Appley appeared as owner of the vessel and cargo, and put in his answer, denying the several allegations in the information. The proofs in the case are voluminous, and full on both sides. The Court below decreed condemnation of vessel and cargo—from which decree an appeal was taken to this Court. Pending the proceedings below, the claimant applied to this Court for a discharge of vessel and cargo, on entering into the usual stipulations with sureties, which application was granted, and the vessel discharged on the 28th October, 1861. She was again seized, on a charge of the same offence, while lying off Montauk Point, about the middle of November following, by the public authorities, and brought to Greenport, where she was the second time libeled for the offence.

The appeal still pending in first cause in this Court, the District-Attorney has very properly produced new proofs, which consist of the facts and circumstances upon which the vessel was the second time seized, and they are full to clear up any doubts that might have existed on the proofs at the hearing of the Court below.

The vessel was originally purchased by the claimant, Appley, through the agency of Appleton Oaksmith, who was his partner in a mercantile firm at Greenport. Oaksmith had the superintendence and control of the fitting out of the vessel the first time, ostensibly for the purpose of a whaling voyage. This was in May and June 1861. The vessel was seized the 23d of that month, as we have already stated, and was discharged, on stipulation, from the seizure on the 28th of October following, and delivered to Appley, the claimant, and again seized the middle of November. The facts and circumstances upon which this second seizure was made show that Appleton Oaksmith, again, had the superintendence and control of the vessel, and the fitting out and equipment of her, as in the first instance, and with the privity and concurrence of Appley, the owner, and, at the time, his partner in business. The new proofs before me show, beyond all controversy, that the second equipment of the vessel, ostensibly for a whaling voyage, was, in reality, with the purpose and intent to engage in the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa, and from the intimate connection between the two transactions, namely, the fitting out of the vessel in June and again in October, under the management of the same parties, the second cannot but reflect light on the first, and remove every doubt that might be raised on account of the character of the proofs being less clear and decisive in former. It is quite apparent upon these proofs, that although Appley may have been the legal owner of the vessel, even if he did not participate in the illegal fitting out and equipment, and did not expect to participate in the profits of the adventure, he held the title for the benefit of Oaksmith, and permitted him to assume the entire charge and control, as much so as if he had been owner. These proofs leave no doubt in my mind of the correctness of the decree below, and hence it should be affirmed.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith; for claimant, Mr. Sawyer.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

The United States vs. *John M. Griffin.*—The accused in this case was indicted for poisoning the master of the bark *Betsey Williams*, of which he was mate, with blue vitriol. The case was tried once before and the jury disagreed. The evidence was very fully reported at the time of that trial, and as it was not materially varied on the present trial we do not repeat it.

The jury were out more than two hours but finally brought in a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, the District-Attorney; for defendant, Mr. Howe.

Insurance—The Question of Average.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Hiram C. Hotchkiss vs. *The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.*—In this case the plaintiff shipped seven hundred barrels of apples by the ship *Ohio*, for Liverpool, and insured the same with the defendant, valuing the same, in the policy, at $2,000, and paying a premium of one and one-half per cent. on that valuation. During the voyage, the ship, by the perils of the seas, was brought into great distress, and for the common safety a jettison of cargo was made, which included four hundred and seventy-six barrels of the plaintiff's apples. In making the jettison, from the necessary exposure of the cargo while the hatches were open, the remaining two hundred and twenty-four barrels of the plaintiff's apples were wetted and damaged by sea water, as alleged, to the amount of $148.

The plaintiff claiming it to be a general average loss, brought action to recover his indemnity under the charter.

Upon the trial the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and ordered that all questions in the case be heard at the General Term in the first instance.

The exceptions now came before the Court for argument, and the defendant's counsel contended that the subject insured, "fruits," being a memorandum article, was, by the policy, free from average unless general; that the insurers in such case are not liable for any amount or extent of partial loss.

The terms "free from average unless general," apply to averges, whether damages or charges of every kind, unless general average. They do not let in an absolute liability for all kinds of loss on the occurrence of the slightest injury, whether by way of damage or charge, if that could be the subject of general average.

The plaintiff's counsel contested these points.

Decision reserved.

William M. Evarts for plaintiff; D. D. Lord for defendants.

The Contract for Paving Sixth-avenue—Suit Against the City for $25,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Justice Grady.

Thomas K. Downing vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This is an action brought by the plaintiff (who was the contractor for paving Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Fourteenth-street,) to recover $25,000 for damages suffered by him by reason of his being prevented from finishing his whole contract, by the action of the Common Council. After the plaintiff had commenced the work of paving the street, the Common Council passed a resolution prohibiting him from paving that portion of Sixth-avenue lying between the outside rails of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. Plaintiff went on and finished the pavement in the other part of the street, and brings this action to recover the loss to him by not being allowed to pave the rest of it. Case still on.

Joan W. Edmonds for plaintiff. John R. Hackett for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Milton Swazze vs. *Fernando Wood.*—The verdict set aside and cause restored to the calendar on payment of the costs of the inquest and $10 costs of this motion.

Werner vs. *Strauss et al.*—Motion for injunction and receiver granted, with $10 costs to abide event; but defendant, ——, may be relieved from the injunction and receivership on executing such an undertaking as is mentioned in a memorandum filed with the papers.

Before Justice Mosserlet.

Prince vs. *Scott.*—Injunction granted.

Kennedy vs. *Nichols*; *The Same* vs. *McGuin.*—Orders granted.

THE PAMPHLET OF GEN. GANTT.

Repentance and Confession of a Rebel Officer—An Interesting and Important Document.

We have received from Hon. E. W. GANTT, (formerly member of Congress-elect from Arkansas, but since the rebellion an Acting Brigadier-General in the Confederate service,) a pamphlet, bearing the imprint of "*National Democrat* print, Little Rock, Ark.," which, from its great interest as giving an inside view of rebel operations in the Southwest, and the feelings and ideas of an intelligent Southerner on the present hopeless aspect of the rebel cause, we herewith print entire. The title-page of the pamphlet is "Address of Hon. E. W. GANTT to the People of Arkansas." It is dated "Little Rock, October 7, 1863."

E. W. GANTT TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Since the 3d day of June I have been a prisoner in the Federal lines.

Having but recently been through the entire South, having studied its resources, and wept over its ruin, and having become fully acquainted with its condition, and the character of its rulers, I have chosen, after long hesitation, to remain here and address you, in preference to being sent home and exchanged. I am now out of the service, and can therefore speak with unreserved freedom.

My course in this struggle is known to the country. In the army and in prison, with a fire in front and in rear, I have been with you and of you so long as hope remained. And to-day, I know no devotion so strong as that I bear to my southern home, and to the masses of our people, whose terrible sufferings bind me closer to them now than ever.

I shall give you my views and counsel for what they are worth, frankly and fully in this address, and care not for the consequences to myself. It is the path of duty, and I shall follow it fearlessly.

I shall speak to you as an Arkansian—shall therefore confine myself more particularly to what has occurred in our midst since the commencement of hostilities, and may thus give a prominence to events and persons, that they would not otherwise deserve. As I fear no one, I shall spare no one.

CONDUCT OF CERTAIN LEADERS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE.

In the commencement of this unfortunate struggle, our State hesitated. But when the shock of arms came, she opened her treasury and poured out her best blood. Her troops were removed beyond the Mississippi River, upon the principle, that there was the place to defend her soil. We acquiesced. The principle was doubtless correct. For a time, all things went well enough with us. We were only annoyed by partisan feuds and broils, by that selfish faction which so long ruled our people, and left their debasing influences upon society.

But the poisoned cup had been prepared for us in the very beginning. We were destined to drain its dregs to the bottom. Our people, plundered, whipped and oppressed, were to bow their necks to the yoke of a political adventurer, clothed in lace and brass buttons, who owed all he was to their kindness and charity. HINDMAN and the JOHNSONS—names inseparably linked with the sorrow and ruin of our people—formed a coalition, and drew into it the cast-off scum of old parties! From that day may date the ruin of our people, if not of our whole cause. Not that I intend attributing to them great force or capacity, but, that circumstances of long ago, linking HINDMAN to DAVIS, and intrigue upon the part of JOHNSON, were to place HINDMAN on a larger wave than a craft of his size could ride securely. So bitter and rancorous had been the hatred of these men toward each other, that such a union, if made publicly, would have shocked and startled our people. But it was done by stealth. It leaked out by degrees.

The promotion of Capt. J. B. JOHNSON, brother of ROBERT W. JOHNSON, in HINDMAN'S Legion, at HINDMAN'S instance—the urging of HINDMAN'S promotion by Mr. JOHNSON in the secret and corrupt caucuses of Richmond politics—the appointment of Mr. JOHNSON'S near relative on HINDMAN'S staff—the urging of HINDMAN'S further promotion, and stronger and stronger than all, the procuring by a trick of Mr. JOHNSON, of the transfer of Gen. HINDMAN to this Department, are cumulative evidences of this corrupt bargain—a bargain in which the blood and treasure of our people was to go to enrich the JOHNSONS. HINDMAN was to be transferred to this Department, and by his aid, a great party was to be built up in our midst, and the enemies of the JOHNSONS put down. Having for years used the public treasure to put down foes and build up parties, now the blood of the people is to be used for the same purpose.

Mr. DAVIS was eager to do anything for HINDMAN. Would scruple little about the means or the result to the people; yet, in this instance, he hesitated. Mr. JOHNSON assured him that our people wanted HINDMAN here. That he was the man for the occasion. But with all this Mr. DAVIS would not send him by "authority," yet would permit him to be smuggled across. Our people were amazed at his advent. More so, when they found that Mr. JOHNSON had brought him, and that the Press at Little Rock, heretofore his abusers, was subservient to him. It was voiceless so far as HINDMAN'S usurpations and oppressions might be. No other reason has ever yet been given for its mysterious silence, than the prompt appointment by HINDMAN to positions of influence, of near relatives of the editors of these papers. And so the plot thickens.

In all the instances of appointees referred to in this address, I do not intend accusing them of complicity with the leaders, and may as well say so here.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS WHEN HINDMAN CAME HERE—HIS OBJECTS AND ACTS.

When HINDMAN came here we had no army on our soil. Nor, indeed, any hostile army threatening us. The policy of the Confederate authorities had been announced. It was that no more regiments should be organized, but, that all men liable to military duty, should be enrolled in regiments then existing. This policy was in the way of HINDMAN'S building up for himself and the JOHNSONS, a great army of satellites, by the "appointing power." Therefore, in the teeth of this policy, and disregarding authority, he *organized* and *officered* some forty regiments. The poor soldier could not choose his own officer. He might not choose what would be regarded as Johnson-Hindman material. But the creation and continued existence of an officer as such, depended upon HINDMAN'S breath alone. It remained now to be seen what one who had crawled in the dirt before the people when he wanted place would do when he held supreme power.

Among his first acts was to declare martial law all over the State, and to appoint patrols of ten with a Captain to each township—a new military organization of his own creation. Among their duties was to assist in arresting and imprisoning, without charge or complaint, the suspected freemen of Arkansas. And many a poor creature was torn from home and family, died in a loathsome prison, or perished by the wayside! Would you believe it, my fellow-citizens, that two or three lines from HINDMAN or one of his subordinates has been all the commitment upon which respectable citizens, with their heads shorn, have lingered a year in the Penitentiary, treated as ordinary convicts? The records are in the City of Little Rock.

But this is not all. He plundered our people most mercilessly. Anarchy and despotism vied in their rights. His Commissary Department was so miserably managed, that, with an abundant country to draw and collect supplies from, it was so neglected, that, I am told, in many instances, he took bread from the mouths of helpless women and children, whose only stay and support had perished by disease or the bayonet. He assumed to regulate prices. By this arbitrary and tyrannical means, he caused great suffering, and afforded increased facilities for the growth of fraud and crime, while all honest men were well nigh impoverished. He ordered cotton to be burned in regions remote from navigation, and where an army will never tread, and where, if it should come, it could not more than transport supplies, much less haul cotton. And he sent brutal, rough men to execute these orders. If a citizen complained, he was snubbed, plundered or imprisoned! Officer all of these things. *Of all these things Jeff. Davis was duly informed.*

When long absence and tales of distress, coming from the plundered homes of tollworn soldiers, impelled them from impulses not to be described, to force their way home, to stop the cries of suffering babes, and soothe the sorrow of heartbroken wives, with the intention of again returning to their commands, he has not waited their return, but treated them as deserters, had them hunted with negro dogs, and when caught, executed with a fiendishness alike cruel and shocking to humanity!

He has, I am told, appointed Military Commissions which should keep no records, and from their midnight recesses spoken away the lives of citizen and soldier. In one instance this mysterious and worse than Jesuitical tribunal condemned to six months' imprisonment a citizen of our State. *With a stroke of his pen, he raised the penalty to capital punishment, and the victim was accordingly executed.* What the supposed offender did—what he was accused of doing—there is no written record left. VOLTAIRE says that in Africa, tyrants who execute with their own hands criminals condemned to death, are justly called barbarians. He would be puzzled for a name for the tyrant in this instance.

In other cases he is said to have caused men to be executed without trial, and even to have witnessed the execution. In others again, he is said to have seized citizens and put them upon trial before military tribunals, and had them executed. In one instance, the offence being Unionism, it was ascertained after trial and sentence, that the supposed offender was a good Southern man. A pardon from HINDMAN was started, but the bearer only reached there in time to see the lifeless form of the murdered man being borne from the desecrated spot of his execution. OF ALL THESE THINGS JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS DULY INFORMED.

LOSS OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY—GEN PIKE.

He turned the Indians against us. Thus leaving us defenceless and threatened by a savage foe in the West, besides the loss of that whole territory. There was but one man on the continent who could control them. Nature, education, habits and appearance, had peculiarly fitted him for the task. That man was Gen. ALBERT PIKE. He should have been permitted to remain there. HINDMAN and JOHNSON intrigued him out. Mr. DAVIS preferred risking the loss of that country, and our ruin, to the loss of his pet. He even permitted Gen. PIKE to be dragged through the country like a common culprit, between a file of soldiers! What hope had a poor down-trodden citizen, when a General officer, and he one of the first men of the nation, could be thus treated with impunity at the instance of one of DAVIS' creatures? *Of all these things Jeff. Davis was duly informed.*

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RESPONSE TO OUR APPEALS—COMING OF HOLMES.

But our people in the soreness of their agony, and from the depths of their oppression, petitioned Mr. DAVIS for relief. Month after month rolled by and no response. Still, month after month, they groaned, and suffered, and supplicated! Their appeals for relief fell upon leaden ears. And while the people suffered, the JOHNSONS and HINDMAN feasted and flourished and were glad. But at last, the current of agony and of complaint was too great. The tardy response came! And what, oh my suffering countrymen, do you suppose that response is? It is, that

"HINDMAN IS THERE WITHOUT AUTHORITY."

What a terrible retribution we had a right to expect! The least we could hope, had his acts been done by one here *by authority*, would be that he would meet removal and prompt punishment. And, surely, that one who, here, "*without authority*," had issued, illegal and destroyed—oppressed and murdered, and crushed the very life out of our people, would be put upon his trial as a culprit, and meet a felon's doom! We shall see.

In amazement, you would ask me if Mr. DAVIS knew of these things. All of them. Besides what private citizens all over the State had written him, Gen. PIKE, in written charges, and in powerful published pamphlets, made most of it known to him and the world. But R. W. JOHNSON and his followers are supreme at Richmond. He owns the whole representation from this State, except Mr. GARLAND, who has all the sense and manliness of the concern. Verily, the "vessel of State must have been violently agitated, or such foul dregs could never have risen to the top!" One HANLY did venture to whisper in his own room, with locked doors, to a few citizens, about these outrages, but he locked their mouths with a pledge of secrecy before they left, lest "Bob JOHNSON" should think he had turned traitor to him. And poor old MITCHEL would talk so much on both sides, that, as usual, he neutralized what he said, while Mr. GARLAND'S utterances were stifled between affection upon the part of DAVIS for HINDMAN, and subserviency to Mr. JOHNSON. The latter gentleman will not desert HINDMAN yet. The harvest of place and power, reaped by them, is too great to lose. Better the people groan and suffer. So, after all his wickedness, HINDMAN is still to remain here. But to soothe the public, and blind it, a new man must be brought over—one they can use, of course. Mr. JOHNSON finds him. A weak, superannuated old creature, who was made "*Lieut.-Gen. Holmes*" for this express command. The interests of Arkansas being subordinated to that of the JOHNSONS, and to the hate of Mr. DAVIS, for our poor oppressed people demanded Gen. PIKE—or rather begged for him piteously—our ears for "*demanding*" having passed.

The acts of this poor, unfortunate and pitiable old men are known to all. Our people breathed free for a moment after he came—for the Press here belonging to the coalition, he was eulogized excessively. But they soon saw the stroke of HINDMAN'S hand in all his acts. As Gen. PIKE justly remarks, his Lieutenant became his master. HOLMES revoked none of HINDMAN'S odious orders, and the terrible scenes of oppression and disorder went on as before.

CONDUCT OF GEN. HOLMES—LETTER TO MR. DAVIS.

With all this, our people were still willing to suffer and to bleed, if any military events favorable to us might flow from it. Our hopes were disappointed. Military affairs were neglected. JOHNSON and HINDMAN were intent upon keeping up political prestige, and were inducing poor old Gen. HOLMES to use the influence of his rank and gold lace upon weak members of the Legislature, in the election for Confederate Senator. Thus the time was passed in feasting and dancing and political wire-working, while the poor soldier shivered under the bleak sky, and the poor citizen groaned under oppression and wrong, and trembled lest the last morsel should at any moment be taken from his helpless family!

Gen. HOLMES had no plan of campaign. No concention of his duties, and not manliness and honesty enough to give way to a better.

While this state of affairs existed, I addressed a letter to Mr. DAVIS, as follows:

SIR: If something is not done for Arkansas we are ruined. Our people have been terribly oppressed. They are yet. They need relief. They want Gen. PIKE. Send him, and he will winter in Missouri with 60,000 men. If you don't, this department is gone, and Arkansas must and will seek protection elsewhere!

Gen. HOLMES has no plan of campaign. HINDMAN is in the Northwest, with some 15,000 men. But the centre, under ROANE, and a few other political appointees of Hon. R. W. JOHNSON, is too far off to support him. The centre, in turn, cannot be supported by the right, under HINDMAN, or the left, under CHURCHILL, at Arkansas Post. While the latter place, if attacked, cannot be supported, and must fall. Besides, Gen. C., although a good soldier, is, in my opinion, incompetent to the command. I speak of these things as against offensive movements upon the part of the enemy. As for offensive movements upon our part, Gen. HOLMES has undertaken none. Nor does he even contemplate it. Your troops remain here they ought to go into Missouri at once.

But, as I said in my last letter, all the soldiers on this side the river, except about 5,000 mounted men to keep out marauding bands, ought to be sent across the Mississippi River, for, every man sent from this side the river forces the Federals to send one to meet him. Thus, Arkansas would be relieved of a friendly and hostile army both. Then holding Vicksburgh and its approaches in the meantime, and our people being left free to sow and reap in peace, we can supply the whole army on the east side of the river. But, by all means send Price here, and let him go into Missouri. He would be received with the wildest enthusiasm. If he is not sent we are ruined.

I know that certain politicians from our State talk differently. They either don't know what they talk about, or are subservient to some selfish ends at the cost of the people. I know that I have long been the victim of petty partisan intrigue there, but, as having been the chosen representative of half the people of Arkansas in the Federal Congress, and as that verdict has never been set aside by them, I have the right to speak, and do, in the same soul behold, most solemnly urge these views upon you. I beseech you not to listen alone to politicians who, repudiated and kicked out of power in 1860, were so unmanly as to crawl back into like places when the country was in arms. I beseech you not to let their selfishness be our ruin. While I would scorn to ask this for myself, I can do so cheerfully for my people.

This letter, for the present, I desire should be considered as private and confidential.

Your ob't serv't, E. W. GANTT.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS.

My appeals did not even elicit a response. Time wore on. My predictions proved true. HINDMAN was defeated at Prairie Grove. His shattered columns, over snow and ice, half clad and half fed, mount their toilsome way back to Little Rock. About 5,000 went home by force. CHURCHILL was attacked at Arkansas Post, but being cut off from the hope of succor, the place was surrendered after a feeble resistance. Mr. DAVIS had been warned time and again of these dangers. But HINDMAN was his pet and *protégé*. Sending Price would interfere with HINDMAN, and would likewise give opportunity for distinction to a man hated. This noble and good old man, who is a statesman and a soldier, has been meanly and malignantly disparaged and oppressed by Mr. DAVIS since the commencement of the war.

OUR PEOPLE DISHEARTENED—INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF MR. DAVIS.

Our people, after these reverses, were more disheartened than ever. They clamored for HINDMAN'S removal and trial. Gen. PIKE preferred the charges and went to Richmond in person to prosecute them. But Mr. DAVIS smuggled HINDMAN back on the other side of the river, and gave him the dignified and appropriate position of President of a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of one other pet of his, Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, who so ingloriously surrendered New-Orleans—commencing in Louisiana what HINDMAN completed in Arkansas. But as if to add insult to injury, Mr. DAVIS, at last, "indorsed" openly, the acts of HINDMAN, and id add to your shame and humiliation, gives him command of a Division in BRAGG'S army! Humanity stands appalled, and Reason aghast at such acts of perfidy, baseness and cruelty!

Oh! my countrymen your suffering has been indescribable—inconceivable! We thought we were fighting for Constitutional Liberty, when a tyrant was most mercilessly treading that Constitution under his feet, by every act of outrage and oppression that a conquered people can feel! And after nearly two years of strife, we awaken from a fearful baptismal of blood, to the terrible truth, that the shadow of the despotism which we fled from under Mr. LINCOLN, dissolves into nothingness compared to the awful reign of tyranny that we have groaned under at the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his minions! Will we profit by such awakening? It remains to be seen.

The army that HINDMAN raised and officered here *against* authority, and "without authority," has, by disease, death and desertion, dwindled to a mere handful of men. The same material, if it had never been thus organized, or, if after organization it had been sent to BRAGG as he entered Kentucky, would have enabled him to be on the Ohio line to-day. It certainly could have held Vicksburgh and its approaches, if assigned to that duty. Hence I said in the early part of this address, that not only the ruin of our State, but of our cause might be attributed to HINDMAN and the JOHNSONS. The forty thousand men sacrificed to their ambition, could have turned the scale in any State—any Department.

VICKSBURGH AND PEMBERTON.

But with all our sufferings and sorrows, we had hopes of success and better things while Vicksburgh held out. But Mr. DAVIS had a pet appointed here. His narrow stubbornness and great vanity would not permit him to remove PEMBERTON, because such removal would be an admission that Mr. DAVIS was wrong. Rather the people suffer than such admission. PEMBERTON was a bad appointment—clearly incompetent. Possessing the confidence of neither citizen or soldier, and Mr. DAVIS cognizant of it, he was still retained in command. He lost Vicksburgh. In his department were sixty thousand troops when Gen. GRANT undertook the bold and hazardous plan of running our batteries at Vicksburgh, and marching inland with less than fifty thousand men for duty.

Contrary to all military science and experience, PEMBERTON scatters in detail or massing his forces. He leaves a weakened force at Port Hudson flanked on both sides. Reduces the garrison at Vicksburgh, and leaves small forces at Raymond, Grand Gulf, Jackson, Yazoo City, and other points away up in Mississippi. Gen. GRANT was thus enabled with his columns massed to whip him in detail.

After the repulse at Grand Gulf—which forty thousand men on the defensive could have prevented and which were in PEMBERTON'S Department—and the fight from Raymond, Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was sent to assume command. The noble officer, despised by DAVIS, and not even spoken to by that mercenary wretch, BENJAMIN, who controls by instruction DAVIS and Cabinet, cheerfully repaired to Jackson. Arrived there, he is said to have shed tears over the hopelessness of affairs, and the splendid opportunity lost. You are familiar with the rest—our appalling loss at Edward's Depot, and the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson with their brave defenders. Thus, with the loss of friends and relatives, came the blighting of your last hopes. And all to gratify the narrow obstinacy, mean selfishness, and personal hate and vindictiveness of JEFFERSON DAVIS and JUDAS P. BENJAMIN. Thus Arkansas was cut off from all *chance* of protection, it *hope* thereof she ever had. And thus stands the case to-day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This gentlemen has proved himself totally unsuited to the emergency. With the whole cotton crop and wealth of the South at his disposal, and the friendship of many European Powers, he has accomplished nothing abroad. His foreign policy has been a stupid failure. He has permitted himself to be overreached and outmanaged in everything. His policy at home, while proving him to be strong in some respects, has shown him to be weak, mean and malignant in others. He is cold, selfish and supremely ambitious. And under the cover of outward sanctity and patriotism, flows concealed the strongest vein of hypocrisy and demagogueism.

He has never been up to the magnitude of the undertaking. He refused troops for the war in May, A. D., 1861, because he did not "know that they would be needed." His idea at first seems to have been that hostilities would soon cease, and he bent his energies for a cheap war. His preparations and outfit were accordingly contracted and parsimonious. Awakened to a sense of his error, his next aim seems to have been to conquer his foes, and put down every man that had crossed his pathway in life.

The latter success at all events. Instances of this are numerous, but that of Senator BROWN—the peer of Mr. DAVIS in everything, his superior in many, and his rival and successful competitor for the United States Senate—is pointed. He joined a company in DAVIS' army, and was elected Captain. He had capacity for any position. Yet Mr. DAVIS, not looking to the public interest, but to the gratification of his own private feelings, sees this opportunity to strike an old rival and embitters it. He refused him all promotion, and left him the alternative of wearing himself out as Captain of a company, or seeking position elsewhere. Mr. BROWN'S election to the Confederate Senate terminated the matter.

He drove Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH from the army. He was once ready to remove Stonewall JACKSON, and only the success of the latter, backed by a powerful and excited party, prevented it. He overslaughed and oppressed BEAUREGARD, because he let the people know that he desired to move on Washington at once after the first Manassas fight, and was prevented by DAVIS. He drove Gen. WALKER, of Georgia, out of the service. He retained HINDMAN in Arkansas with a positive knowledge of his outrages. He removed him but to endorse his acts. He retains HOLMES here to gratify the JOHNSONS at the ruin of our people. He has pursued and oppressed Gen. PRICE, because, I suppose, the latter was made a Brigadier in Mexico, and DAVIS was not. He retained PEMBERTON in command against the wishes of the army and the country, and, to add insult to it all, sends him to Mobile to take command, where he is execrated by every man, woman and child. By a trick and a swindle he got Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON away from command in Virginia, and gave him no other definite position until there was a pressing emergency, and a chance to damage him—thereby showing both his confidence in him and his malignity toward him. He drove Gen. PIKE out of the army to gratify HINDMAN and the JOHNSONS, and thereby lost to us the whole Indian country, and it the war continues, will place the tomahawk and scalping-knife at the throats of our women and children. He retains a weak and inefficient Cabinet, and never calls them in council, that he may reign as sole despot over our people. He has had at his disposal physical force enough to carry out acts the most arbitrary and oppressive. He has used that force. He has thrown his selfishness and disregard for the interest of the people, by his appointment of HEARN, VAN DORN, DICK TAYLOR, DAVIS and MANSFIELD LOVELL, all relatives of his, and all alike incompetent. He has alienated the people of Georgia, so much so, that were the Confederacy acknowledged to-day, Georgia would not remain two years under him. I heard a Confederate General of great prominence, who understands the feeling in that State, so declare. And as significant of this, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, gave to Gen. G. W. SMITH, meanly and spitefully driven out of the army by DAVIS, the Presidency of the Etowah Iron Works, with a salary larger than that of his salary as Lieutenant-General. He falsified all his promises to Kentucky, and took Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S command away from him, turning it over to his old political rival, Gen. PRESTON, to gratify the partisan requirements of Kentucky citizens, who had suddenly risen from the obscure position of porkpackers to that of Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress, and jugglers in that political Sanhedrim.

In a word, he has enriched and honored his friends, ruined and impoverished his enemies. Has given over the people, those of Arkansas especially, to plunder and oppression at his favorites, and in no instance punished one offender.

I admit that in some things he looms up above other men, but he has so many defects and weaknesses beneath others, that it reduces him to a very poor second-rate character. And you can never change him. His life has been warped by political intrigue. His prejudices have been narrowed and his hates embittered by years of partisan strife. And you had as well take the oak, which has been bent while a twig and cast upon by the storms of centuries, when its boughs are falling off and its trunk decaying, and attempt to straighten it up toward Heaven, as to attempt the straightening a character so warped and bent by years of political storm and intrigue.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

This question naturally comes up after all that has preceded. If Mr. DAVIS, when he held the lives and fortunes of millions in his hands, so blundered as to lose his opportunity what can we hope to do in him, now that a scene of blackness, of anguish, of desolation reigns, where wealth, happiness and plenty smiled. If he would not protect Arkansas when he could, but, instead, gave it over to plunder and oppression by his pets, what have we to hope, now that he trembles in Richmond for his own safety, and wakes up at last to the terrible reality of his weakness, folly and indiscretion? If we were not protected when we could have been, and if we cannot now be protected, what must we do? Some say continue the struggle. Let the last man die, &c., &c.

I think differently. We ought to end the struggle and submit. But you say it is humiliating. *No more than to surrender when whipped. We have done that often. Always where we could do no better. I have tried the experiment twice, and found it by no means foolish. Submission is but surrender. We are fairly beaten in the whole result, and should at once surrender the point.*

If we don't get the happiness we enjoyed in the old Government, we can get no more misery than we have felt under JEFFERSON DAVIS! But I look for peace there. We had it many years. Even while we are arrayed against it, I find that hostile forces in our midst give more protection to citizens than they had when HOLMES and HINDMAN were here.

It is true, the Johnsons tell you that Gen. STEELE has imprisoned and oppressed people here. *Not a word of truth in it.* And they know it is all false. In a few months, when the Confederate money can be invested, and nothing more made out of the people, they will sneak back and claim his protection.

But we are whipped—fairly beaten. Our armies are melting, and ruin approaches us. Will continuing this struggle help us? Every battle we might gain ought to wring tears from the hearts of Southern men. We are just that much weaker—that much nearer our final ruin. Anguish, and sorrow, and desolation meet us wherever we turn. The longer the struggle, the more of it.

Don't let yourselves be deceived with the hope that the United States will abandon the struggle. They can never do it. They have toiled and spent too much to see the solution of the problem, and not look up the figures. They scarcely feel the war at home. Their cities are more populous and thrifty to-day than ever. For every man that dies or gets killed in battle, two emigrate to this country. Their villages and towns, their fields and country flourish as fresh as ever. They could sink their armies to-day, and raise new levies to crush us, and not feel it.

How is it with us? *The last man is in the field. Half our territory overrun.* Our cities gone to wreck—peopled alone by the aged, the lame and halt, and women and children. While deserted towns and smoking ruins, and plantations abandoned and laid waste, meet us on all sides. And anarchy and ruin, disappointment and discontent lower over all the land.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

You rely upon foreign intervention! Alas and alas! How many lives, hopes and fortunes have been hurled under this fatal delusion. It has held us on to a hopeless struggle, while the belt of desolation has girdled us closer, and the sea of anguish and sorrow risen higher, flushed with the tears of ruined and bereaved ones! France will not interfere. LOUIS NAPOLEON has at heart the building of the transit route connecting the two oceans. If he can keep up this struggle until that is accomplished, the star of England's ascendancy on the ocean, goes out before him: and the whole commercial world becomes subsidiary to him. To keep up this struggle he will delude us continually with false hopes, reckoning nothing how much we bleed and suffer. I even suspect the proceeded loans to us in France rest upon a policy of this sort, and that he is at the bottom of it.

But if LOUIS NAPOLEON does not propose to interfere and take us under his "protection," what then? Another MAXIMILIAN for us—for *Americans*? "Forbid it my countrymen! Forbid it Heaven!" Our fathers threw off colonial dependence upon a European crowned head. It would be ignominious in us to go back a half century and more to accept what they freed us from. Much less to risk a despot over us. So eager are some of our leaders for this interference, that I am told, it is proposed to give NAPOLEON Texas as a bonus for his good graces and his kindly aid! And the "Lone Star" may be handed over by DAVIS at any moment, so far as he can do it. The thought ought to make the blood of every American citizen mount to his cheek. Whenever this is attempted, I shall be one to meet the legions of France under the old flag, to battle for the sacredness and safety of republican institutions! But, suppose he offers recognition alone. It is a barren offering. Suppose he offers it coupled with assistance? It comes too late! *Timeo Danaos dona ferentes.* No more dangerous and destructive alliance, in our prostrate condition, could be formed, however eagerly we might, at first, have grasped it. For, even if we should succeed with his aid, and the strugg

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Judith.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Tasso's No Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kate Kearney.

GOTTH'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lucia di Lammermoor—La Favorita.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Matinee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac say that the barbarous habit of picket-shooting has been revived by the rebels, and our men find it necessary to keep well under cover unless they are anxious to be made targets of. The enemy still present a strong front on the south bank of the Rapidan, and the river being very low, makes guarding it a task of trying difficulty. Spada operations by the rebels have been energetically resumed.

Reports reach us from Chattanooga of a widespread dissatisfaction in the rank and file of Bragg's army, the practical proof of which is the large number of deserters entering our lines. A telegram says that Gen. Longstreet's command of 16,000 men has gone into East Tennessee, and a considerable force of rebel cavalry has occupied Iuka. This looks very much like a serious threat against Burnside; but the tenor of the information from that General, just received by the Government, dispels all anxiety respecting his ability to take care of himself.

Gen. Burnside's resignation, a long time since tendered, has, we are told, at last been accepted. Gen. Foster has been assigned to the command thus made vacant.

The conspiracy of the rebels to destroy the cities on the Lakes, and thus create a startling diversion in favor of their cause, seems to have been deeply laid. Additional information comes to us of their design to burn and lay waste the cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and every other town from Ogdensburgh to Chicago, and to obliterate entirely the commerce of Lake Erie. Val Landigaam, James Clay and Marshal Kane are said to have been the arch conspirators. Reports from Sandusky say that everything is quiet in that vicinity, and that all the preparations are made to guard against danger. There were no indications on the part of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island of an intention to escape.

Blockading service has its discomforts and vexations, but they are fully compensated for, at least in some instances, by the handsome sums of prize money which fall to the share of those engaged in the business. Our Washington news this morning gives an account of the early distribution of prize money in the cases of the captured steamers *Memphis*, *Britannia* and *Victory*. In the first case, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Bird takes the very respectable sum of $38 315 55 for his share, and not a man of his crew receives less than $1,736. This may be an extraordinary case, but, generally speaking, the prospect of good pay is so very excellent that it may well be wondered at that the navy is absolutely suffering for seamen, and enterprising men do not avail themselves of the chance to make fortunes.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived yesterday at Fortress Monroe, in forty-two hours from Charleston bar. When she left firing was still kept up on Sumter, and the fort was entirely demolished. The rebels put up a flag every night, which is shot away every day. There had been no firing on Charleston of late.

FROM EUROPE.

News from Europe, two days' later than that received by the *Bohemian*, was brought to Halifax yesterday morning, by the steamship *Asia*, and telegraphed to this City. There is nothing of extraordinary interest in the advices. A severe gale had visited England, doing some damage to life and property, but not to a serious extent. A company had been formed, under the title of the National Steam Navigation Company, of London and Liverpool, with a capital of 2,000,000 pounds, to accelerate the substitution of powerful screw-steamers for sailing vessels, in the American and other trades. Three new steamers have been already purchased, and contracts made for others, to ply between Liverpool and New-York. The rebel rams in the Mersey and Laird's ship-yard continue to be strongly guarded by the Government, and the possibility of the escape of the vessels is remote. A discussion of American topics, between "Historicus" on one side, and Mr. Lindsay and George Sanders on the other, had appeared in the columns of the London *Times*, and the former maintained the best of the argument. The bankruptcy of Z. C. Pearson, resulting from his extensive and unfortunate adventures in blockade-running, was under investigation, and some singular developments had been made. The Empress Eugenie had returned to France. At Paris, Bordeaux and Havre the Mexican Consuls had been compelled to cease their functions, and their duties are temporarily performed by the Consuls of Guatemala. The rebel pirate *Georgia* had arrived at Cherbourg to provision and refit. The Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio and the Polish insurrection present no strikingly new features. In Warsaw the suspected inhabitants were treated with great severity. Among the passengers by the *Asia* is Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Money market was restored to ease yesterday among the Stock Exchange borrowers, and the Railway speculation turned strongly upward. Gold, 147¼; Bills on London, 161½@162 ₱ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury in the afternoon ordered the transfer of five millions Legal Tender Notes from his Washington office to this City.

Breadstuffs were in more demand, yeaterdey, and advancing. Provisions were in good request; hog products were dearer. A moderate business was reported in Cotton, Groceries, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Coal, Laths, Lime, Oils, Salt, and Tobacco. Hay, Hops, Wool, Tallow, and Whisky were actively inquired for. The Freight market exhibited less animation.

Accounts of Deceased Soldiers.—A correspondent, who writes with knowledge, shows through our columns that unjust charges have been made against the authorities concerning the delay in the settlement of the accounts of deceased soldiers. There have been, and are delays, but some of them are unavoidable, and others are in a fair way of being prevented. The subject is one of very great interest, to a large and constantly increasing number of persons, and it is to be hoped the machinery of the Government bearing on this matter will be adjusted as soon as possible, for there is certainly much complaint.

The writer of the letter to which we refer furnishes directions for claimants as to the proper mode of making application for the dues of deceased soldiers; and if this matter is attended to, many cases of hardship will be at once remedied.

The Stripping and Starving of our Prisoners.

The picture drawn by an eye-witness of the condition of the paroled prisoners just returned from Richmond, which was given in our last issue, though so horrible, we trust was not passed over by any of our readers. It is almost incredible that any people who ever even so much as heard the name of Christ—any people not sunk clear down to the very lowermost depths of pagan barbarism—should thus deliberately strip their captives of the clothing necessary to protect them from the cold, and then inch by inch starve their shivering bodies to the bone. And yet it is no more to be denied than that there is a sun above us.

Two weeks ago yesterday morning *one hundred and eighty* Northern soldiers, returned prisoners of war, tottered from the steamboat to the hospital in Annapolis, bare-headed, bare-footed, and almost bare-bodied, and so attenuated and unstrung that they looked almost like so many running skeletons. Within six days of that morning nearly one-third of that terrible procession—fifty-three out of the hundred and eighty—had sunk into the merciful grave. Another third, it is said, must soon follow. And the few that gentlest nursing will be able to save will live only with ruined constitutions, the mere wrecks of their former selves. These once brave soldiers had been stripped and starved in the Capital of the rebel Confederacy. And, more horrible yet, they gasp out their testimony that the *thirteen thousand* other Federal prisoners in Richmond are in like manner freezing and famishing, and their entreaties are that, for God's sake, we would somehow procure their relief.

There can be no doubt that the deliberate determination has been made by the rebel chiefs to torture our prisoners to death, unless our Government will yield to their trumped-up claim for fifteen thousand paroles, for which no equivalent has been received, and on that basis reopen exchanges. They mean to carry their ends by ruthless cruelty, since impudent pretension will not avail. Even did they really think themselves right in the dispute about the exchanges, could they show, in fact, with all the accuracy of a mathematical demonstration, that their claim is correct, yet, were they men of ordinary civilized manhood, they would consent to any injustice sooner than inflict these terrible atrocities upon innocent and helpless prisoners. They would yield anything sooner than abandon their souls to absolute brutality. There is not another people in Christendom capable of such abandonment. But it comes natural enough to these arch-traitors. It is simply the old story—the natural final issue—verifying the words of the great dramatist:

> "Treason and murder ever kept together,
> As two yoke-devils swore to either's purpose."

This slow, cold-blooded, remorseless making way with thousands of Union prisoners, is but the natural acme of the barbarities practiced by these wretches from the start—barbarities which an English officer, who has seen long military service in Asia and Europe, long since characterized to be such as "no war of ancient or modern times had exhibited, and which the savages of America, Africa or Polynesia never approached."

Now it is of no use to remonstrate or protest. Words were as well wasted upon tigers and hyenas. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of Davis, with worse than brutal insensibility, with absolute fiendishness, mocked and flouted at the little half-naked, famished band departing for Annapolis, in terms like these:

> "From the observations of the Ambulance Committee, it appears that there was a very marked contrast between the two sets of prisoners, thus crossing each other under precisely the same circumstances. The Yankees—among whom it was remarked this time that there were scarcely any foreigners—were despondent, sulky, helpless and abject; our men were gay, cheery and hopeful, and, with loud cheers and unanimous stomping of crutches, hailed the land of Dixie. This conforms to the remark often made by neutral observers as to the spirit and bearing of the two armies."

The exhaustion of our brave fellows, in consequence of the terrible privations which had been put upon them, are gloated over as making the "Yankees despondent, sulky, helpless and abject," and is exultingly held up in contrast to "the gay, cheery and hopeful mood" of the released rebel prisoners who, thanks to our Christian treatment, were in the highest spirits the best physical condition could supply. The *Enquirer* fitly winds up its devilish effusion of malice with the taunt:

> "We would assure those Yankee soldiers that death on the field were far better than captivity here this Winter, and would accordingly counsel them also not to be taken alive."

The other leading paper of the rebel Capital, the *Examiner*, is just as shameless in its infernal wickedness. It sums up the programme thus:

> "The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, *let them be put where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature.*"

It does not at all surprise us to see in the same paper the statement, which we copy this morning, that the prisoners, in their desperation, have been wildly beating about for some forcible chance of escape; and that their keepers have brought cannon to bear upon them with the design of "thinning out their numbers amazingly" at the first demonstration.

But these noble defenders of the Union must not be left longer to their agonies. It will be a crime before humanity and high heaven for our Government to allow this thing to go on. At any cost, at any sacrifice, it must be ended. We cannot reason these demons into any just exchange, and it is useless again to attempt it. To undertake to frighten them into it by practicing similar barbarities upon their prisoners is impossible, for it would but make us devils also. We have no way but to yield. Give them their demands. Concede anything, everything, no matter what, if it will only ransom these heroes from the gripe of their tormentors while life yet flickers. We can afford it. The world will take account of the contrast in the spirit of the two parties to this war, and it will ensure vastly to the moral power of the National cause. Every soldier in the field will also take account of it, and his nerves will be strung to a yet keener vigor for a just retribution upon these enemies of himself and his country. We adjure the Government to deliver those thirteen thousand Richmond prisoners. In the name of their gallant deeds for their country's flag—in the names of the mothers and wives, and sisters and children, whose hearts are wrung with the tidings of their sufferings—in the name of the sensibilities of every loyal man in the Republic—in the name of civilization—in the name of humanity—in the name of God—we demand that these victims of Confederate fiendishness shall be rescued, at whatever cost.

Meade's Movement.

There is nothing in Gen. Meade's line of advance to and across the Rappahannock that affords any indication of the route by which he means to push his further operations. The crossing at Kelly's Ford would be made whether he proposed to move by Fredericksburgh or by Culpepper. Gen. Hooker made it his point of crossing in the movement by Fredericksburgh, while Gen. Meade in the last advance passed at this same point for his movement by Culpepper. In the meantime there is no reason for public impatience at the present pause in the forward movement. The object of it, doubtless, is to allow the completion of the railroad to the Rappahannock. A few days ago there were yet six miles of the road to be rebuilt. When this is done, which ought to be by the beginning of the coming week, it will afford a channel of supplies for his army, and permit a further advance. The works at Rappahannock Station, both those which the rebels had raised and the additions that have been made to them, will furnish a *tête-de-pont* for the crossing and security for the magazines accumulated at that point. In the fresh advance on which Gen. Meade is about to enter, there is not so much occasion for any very recondite strategy as for an opportunity to bring the enemy to a decisive battle. The large, and sometimes even superior force of rebels that has hitherto met all our attempts to advance beyond the Rappahannock, has made manœuvering for an advantageous position the first consideration with our Commanders. We take it that Meade has this time the relative superiority of means to make *fighting* the main object of his campaign.

Political Railroading.

The *World* comes promptly and properly to the rescue of the Central Railroad management. As the special guardian of the Democratic interest in this State, that journal becomes necessarily the special champion of its most powerful ally. The fact that the management of the Central Road finds so zealous and eager an advocate in the organ of the Democracy, is quite conclusive as to the partisan manner in which its power is used.

The *World* thinks it "*undoubtedly* false," that the Central Road runs free trains to Democratic Conventions at the expense of the stockholders. What the *World* "thinks" on that point is of little consequence. What it knows would be more important, if it could be induced to tell. We venture to say that there is scarcely a man on the line of the road, of ordinary intelligence, who does not know the statement to be true. The Company did not run free trains to the loyal mass meeting at Utica: they charged full price even for every returned soldier who wished to attend. But if it had been a *party* Convention, seeking to elect some opponent of the Government to some high office, it could have commanded the track and the cars of the Company *ad libitum*. In the canvass a year ago free trains were run repeatedly to Democratic meetings. We do not expect the *World* to censure this, but it has no business to ignore it.

Our neighbor thinks that "all stockholders who hold their stock as an investment will be quite satisfied with regular dividends of seven or eight per cent." So the managers evidently suppose. So they would be, if satisfied that the road only earned enough to justify these dividends. But it is impossible to convince the great body of the community that the Central Road, traversing the wealthiest and most thriving portion of the whole country, connecting the West with the Metropolis more directly than any other road, and doing an overwhelming business at all times, makes a profit of only *seven* per cent. while the Hudson River Road divides *seventeen*. That it makes more than this every stockholder fully believes. What becomes of the excess the present managers probably know, but are not likely to reveal. New ones might possibly throw valuable light on the subject.

We suggest to the *World* that discussions or assertions, concerning the ownership of either this journal or of that, are not likely to throw any special light on the management of the Central Railroad. It has the advantage of us, moreover, in such a controversy; its present owners are quite unknown, and what their personal motives may be for any course it may pursue, is likely therefore to remain a subject of painful conjecture. Nobody, we believe, has hitherto owned it for more than five or six months at a time; there is reason to suppose, therefore, that it will change its views on the Central Railroad, as it has done on every other subject, within a reasonable time.

Secession.—Col. Gantt, formerly of the rebel army and now a prisoner of war, in his admirable and powerful address pronouncing the rebellion a failure and avowing his return to his allegiance to the National flag and Constitution, suggests that Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, resume his seat in the Senate of the United States. He has always been a loyal man, and opposed the rebellion. The State is now in the possession of the Union forces. If its civil Government were in the hands of loyal men who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, there would probably be little opposition to the renewed representation of the State in the National councils. It certainly is desirable that it should be so represented as soon as possible.

The Case of the Slaver Augusta.

We notice the affirmance in the United States Circuit Court of the decree of forfeiture against the bark *Augusta* as a slaver. Our readers will recollect that she was a vessel fitted out by the notorious Appleton Oaksmith, of this City. He did not have the title to her in his own name, but had the entire charge of her, and was fitting her up ostensibly to go on a whaling voyage. The Government seized her, however, believing that she was intended to go to the African coast. Her owners gave bonds for her, and receiving her again into their possession, boldly prepared still to carry out their intention and send her to sea without any change in her fitment or alleged destination. There have been times when vessels seized for the Slave-trade and bonded, have been allowed to proceed upon their voyage, but those days are past. The Government officers, finding that the enterprise was apparently being continued, did not hesitate to seize her again, and this time the owners did not bond her, but left her in the custody of the Court till this second case should be tried. Both cases in due time were tried—the first before Judge Shipman, who decided against the vessel, the second before Judge Smalley, who has not yet decided either way. An appeal was taken from Judge Shipman's decision to the Circuit Court, and on this appeal the District-Attorney gave evidence of the proceedings of the vessel subsequent to her being bonded until she was seized the second time; and Judge Nelson now affirms the decision, holding that these new proofs show clearly that her second equipment was for a slaving voyage, and from the relation of this to the first equipment, it was clear that that was also a voyage with that intent.

As the Circuit Court has thus expressed its opinion as to the second equipment, it is fair to expect that Judge Smalley will also decide against the vessel. His decision in that case will stand in the rather remarkable position of having been affirmed before it is made.

Judge Nelson does not allude to the subsequent conviction of Oakesmith for being engaged in the Slave-trade, and his escape from prison; but these facts will help to confirm the impression of the justness of his decision, if any such confirmation is necessary.

The Election in Delaware.—A very active political canvass is going on in Delaware for the election of a Member of Congress. Mr. Smithers, the Union candidate, is a man of ability, an eloquent speaker and a thoroughgoing supporter of the Government in its prosecution of the war against the rebellion. His opponent, Charles Brown, is, practically, and to all intents and purposes, a Secessionist. He was formerly Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and has but lately taken up his residence in Delaware. Public meetings, large and enthusiastic, are held in various parts of the State, and the Union men hope for a very decided victory. In another part of this morning's paper we copy from the *Delaware State Journal*, a speech made by Mr. Raymond at Wilmington on the 6th inst., in which the various points involved in the National contest are discussed. Among them are the subjects of arbitrary arrests, the object for which the war is carried on, and the question of Reconstruction. The ground taken on the latter point is, that no State can possibly release any one of its citizens from his allegiance to the National Constitution,—and that much less can it release them all; that they are, therefore, as much in the Union to-day as they were before the rebellion broke out.

In Delaware as in every other Slave State which has been delivered from the rebel rule, the local issue of paramount importance relates to the abolition of Slavery. The rebellion has transferred the agitation of the Slavery question from the North to the Slave States, where it belongs, and where practical action can be taken upon it. The war has released the people of the Slave States from the oligarchy which has so long suppressed all freedom of speech and of thought upon this subject. It can now be canvassed like every other subject of public interest,—and that is all that is necessary to secure its overthrow. The result of such canvass in Missouri is seen in the late election. In Maryland, also, the Emancipationists are in a decided majority, as they will unquestionably be in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and sooner or later in every one of the Slave States.

In Delaware the issue is openly made and boldly met. Although there are but about 1,700 slaves in the State, the system seems to have had hitherto a very strong hold on public sentiment. But the conviction is becoming universal that the industry, wealth and prosperity of the State, will be greatly promoted by the abolition of Slavery and by inviting free labor to take its place. And we have no doubt that the verdict of the State will be in accordance with this sentiment.

United States Senate.—B. Gratz Brown has been elected United States Senator from the State of Missouri. He is a man of decided ability, was one of the earliest and most zealous Republicans in the State, and is equally zealous in his advocacy of immediate emancipation. His election marks an era in the political history not only of Missouri, but of the whole country. When Slave States begin to elect Abolitionists to the Senate of the United States, we may fairly infer that the world is making progress. We trust the example of Missouri will be imitated.

Correction.—We accidentally neglected to state yesterday that the splendid jewelry of Miss Chase's *trousseau*, of which we gave a detailed description, was from the well-known establishment of Messrs. Tiffany & Co. It was one of the most tasteful and elegant ornaments ever prepared in this country, and the firm by which it was furnished are entitled to full credit for the taste and skill displayed in its manufacture.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Bellini's opera of "La Somnambula" was the attraction here last night. How marvalously lrish and charming are the melodies in this work, notwithstanding the many, many years of hackneying they have had to undergo! Would that we had more of such subjects treated in so superb a manner. The distribution last night was in all respects good. Miss Kellogg is one of the most graceful and charming *Aminas* now on the stage. The music lays easily within the best parts of her voice; her execution of it is in every respect neat, modest and effective; her dramatic rendering of the character is in the highest degree pleasing. With such strong points in her favor—and blended, we may add, into a consistent and favorable whole—it is not remarkable that Miss Kellogg always achieved a new success in this part. Throughout the performance she was in admirable voice. Signor G. Lotti was the *Elvino*. This gentleman's efforts have been confined heretofore to German opera. It was only in "Macbeth," under Mr. Maretzek; that he gave the promise of a career. The sweet quality of his voice—assisted perhaps by the *entourage*—astonished and pleased every one. In Bellini's opera he has an opportunity which he can hardly hope to better, however much his ability to seize it may improve. He succeeded remarkably. Visibly nervous, he contrived to reserve his best strength for the second and third acts, where strength is most required. There are few *tenori-de-grazia* now before the public with more acceptable voices than Signor Lotti. Time and practice will accustom him to the business of the stage—in which he is evidently inexperienced—and study will, we are sure, reveal new beauties in a voice already so acceptable. Signor Biacci was a good *Rudolpho*, and Miss Fanny Stockton, although too timid to do full justice to herself, sang the music of *Lisa* with ability. The orchestra and chorus under Mr. Maretzek were both admirable.

To-night the new biblical opera of "Judith" will be given for the second time.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Grau gives his last performance here to-night. The programme is a "combination" one, introducing "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "La Favorita." In these works all Mr. Grau's artists appear.

Irving Hall.—The fourth of Mr. Theodore Thomas's admirable "popular musical matinees," will take place here to-day. The programme opens with Beethoven's second symphony, and the remaining instrumental pieces are the overture to "Oberon"; quartetts from "Rigoletto;" nocturne and march from the "Midsummer Night's Dream: the "Bon-Bon" Polka; and the "Genankenflug" waltz. In addition to these, Mr. Thomas has the services of two admirable vocalists, Mrs. Jenny Kempton and Mr. S. C. Campbell.

[Advertisement.]

The Science of Dentistry.—No portion of the human system is so liable to decay as the teeth, and their loss involves serious difficulties in the mastication of food, as well as baneful influences to the digestive organs, and a general distortion of the features of the face.

Therefore, for many centuries master minds have been occupied in devising means to prevent the decay and loss of the natural teeth, and also in perfecting a system of constructing substitutes to supply the deprivations of nature. The advancement of the science of dentistry has been gradual; many years since it afforded an artificial means of manducation—yet the process was scarcely a success, for, beside being painful in use, the apparatus employed was uncomely in appearance, and not in harmony with the other features of those who were to wear it. Thus it was usually observable that it was not furnished by nature, and this fact became palpable when the mouth was opened, as it revealed the metal plates and other fastenings which were thus exposed to view.

Among those who took the initiative steps to correct these glaring deficiencies, prominently stands Dr. John Allen, formerly Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. He early perceived that the true method in copying after nature was to employ art in concealing art; that the most beautiful and symmetrical teeth did not always appear to the greatest advantage in the mouth; but, on the contrary, those slightly irregular looked much more natural; that the teeth gave character to the physiognomy of individuals, and should be as varied as the expressions of the persons for whom they were intended; thus, bold and strongly marked features require prominent and irregular teeth; those of thin, small visage should have diminutive, convex teeth; while a broad face should have larger teeth with less convexity; and that any teeth set very true always appear stiff and mechanical.

Being possessed of considerable inventive genius, and thoroughly informed of the requirements to be attained, pressing chemistry and other sciences into his service, Dr. Allen set about accomplishing his purpose, and after ten years of patient exertion, not only achieved the acme of his expectations, but far exceeded them, by discovering a system of producing and applying artificial dentures, by means of which the contour of the face, the natural articulation and the expression of youth are restored. This last statement seems extraordinary, and might be questioned; however, the writer has had ocular demonstration of the change in several personal friends, and has viewed the photographs of numerous individuals, taken in duplicate, one with and the other without the teeth and appurtenances, and in every instance the effect is equally striking, and all proving that this invention is of vast value to mankind.

The singular mode of practice adopted by Dr. Allen produces the following results: In having the teeth garnished with an indestructible artificial gum, roof and rugæ of the mouth, without seam or cravice, with all the delicate tints and shapes peculiar to those of nature. The sunken portions of the face are restored to their original fullness, thus rejuvenating the waning cheek, which cannot be done in the usual manner of inserting artificial teeth. The inside of the teeth and gums have the same form as the natural organs. To this form the tongue is readily adapted, and the enunciations become clear and distinct. A truthful expression is given to the teeth and mouth, which makes them appear in perfect harmony with the other features of the face.

No metal plate can be seen in laughing, gaping, or speaking, for the teeth are firmly set in the artificial gum, which also covers the plate, and represents the natural roof. This gum consists of a silicious compound, which is applied and fused upon the teeth and plate in such a manner as to fill up all the interstices around the base of the teeth, and unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. Hence there can be no foul secretions to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath; and, the teeth being so firmly secured, great strength and ease are enjoyed in mastication, while the usefulness and appearance of the mouth are restored to a degree of perfection not excelled by Nature herself.

Dr. Allen is highly esteemed by his professional brethren and men of science, both in this country and on the Continent of Europe, and has received numerous testimonials from institutions and corporations, consisting of gold and silver medals, diplomas, certificates of honorary membership, etc. For some time past Dr. Allen has been practicing his profession, in connection with his son, at No. 22 Bond-street, in this City. His well-known affability is of great advantage to his brother dentists, as he is always willing to aid and advise with them during the few hours he can spare from his regular duties.—*Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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In consequence of the failing off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk, Grand, Essex and Houston-st., stages pass close by.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

FAIR.

The Managers of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold a Fair at No. 1,136 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., opposite the St. James Hotel, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with initials, for Ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair; also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., N. Y. sign of the Golden Elephant.

BARTLETT'S BURNISHED NEEDLES, No. 442 Broadway.—"Dressmakers will find these a wonderful improvement over others for hand or machine sewing. They possess a peculiar eye and form."
MME. DEMOREST.

WHITE CAMELIA FLOWERS WANTED during the Winter season in quantities from 10 to 1,000. Also, other choice cut Flowers will be received at market prices by J. T. BARNES, Florist, 710 Broadway

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE having a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing F. L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

RAILROAD IRON.—[illegible] TONS, 50 POUNDS per yard in port. For sale by PERKINS & LIVINGSTON, No. 51 Exchange-place.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"IN HOC VINCES."
AS AN
EXHILARANT TONIC,
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS
Is the perfection of
CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL ART,

from the fact that, although it highly exhilarates, no DROWSY, STUPEFYING REACTION follows. In this regard we

CHALLENGE THE WORLD
TO EQUAL IT.

Some time since the formula or list of ingredients was submitted to

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, U. S. A.,

who expressed his unqualified approbation of the combination, in addition to which

SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

in various localities, with many others, from personal trials, have rendered written and verbal testimonials, confirming, beyond any doubt, its tonic and restorative properties.

The following certificate is of more than ordinary significance, from the fact that the late Dr. Chilton was a graduate many years since of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in Barclay-st., New-York, practiced medicine for a brief time, after which gave his attention almost exclusively to Analytical Chemistry, and was a member of the New-York State Medical Society up to the time of his decease. Dr. Pohle is of German birth, of large attainments in general science and well-known in this City for his skill in Chemical Analysis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS,

we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Calisaya, or Peruvian Bark, being one of its principal constituents, together with Herbs, Roots and Extracts, having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally, as an invigorating Tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use, in moderate quantities, Constipation, Fever and Ague, mild forms of Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting physicians curing Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick and nervous Headache, Nausea, Sea Sickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substance whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming, and acceptable to the palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

OFFICE OF POST SNAGSON,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.

Messrs. W. CHILTON & Co.: The cases of Crimean Bitters have safely arrived, and the article has given unbounded satisfaction. I gave a case of it to Dr. Wurts, the Medical Director, who liked it at once, and it was well indorsed by Surgeon-General Hammond, who arrived the next day. I have distributed it for trial, and it is unanimously declared to be just the thing for this climate. Could you not, with advantage, establish an agency at this place? Dr. Haydeo, the Post Surgeon, wants a case sent to him by the next steamer, and I also want another.

* * * * * * *

Our compound is pronounced of
INCALCULABLE VALUE
in the following diseases

FEVER AND AGUE,	COSTIVENESS.
INDIGESTION,	DIARRHŒA,
NAUSEA,	SICK HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,	LASSITUDE,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,	GENERAL DEBILITY,
FLATULENCE,	CHOLERA MORBUS,
COLIC.	

IT REGULATES THE BOWELS,
CORRECTS MORBID SECRETIONS, AND THEREFORE TENDS TO
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in cases of a dozen each. All orders promptly executed.

For sale by all druggists W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a Protected Solution of the
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE,
OR,
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.
The following certificate

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK

is sufficient of itself to establish the character of any medicine

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of the great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New-York *Chronicle.*

For DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and all CHRONIC DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, it is a SPECIFIC.

Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 481 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.

Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN, Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows:
Stations A and B, 10 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.
Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.
Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Parties having friends and relatives residing at Natchez, Miss., or its vicinities, can, through me, advise to them such necessaries of life as they may deem advisable, having received the permission to do so from the proper authorities at Washington. Any information on the subject cheerfully given, and any donation to the Free Market Association at Natchez, Miss., thankfully received and acknowledged. MAURICE MAYER,
No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen and Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
[illegible] BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT,
COMPOSED OF THE
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
THAT THE
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c., BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays expected. And that, for the
FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.

Dated at No. 130 Broadway, this 13th day of November, 1863.

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING.
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
OVERCOATS.
OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS.
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION of FRENCH GOODS, now in port, on board steamships *China, Hecla,* &c., comprising the very NEWEST STYLES brought out in Paris.

200 different patterns of BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS and FIGURES, classical designs.

PARIAN STATUARY, from the most artistic manufacturers. NEW SHAPES OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.

300 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns, from the London Exhibition.
ALSO,
Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

ANOTHER NEW LINE OF
RICH SILK SCARFS
FOR GENTLEMEN, OPEN THIS DAY,
AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York,
Two doors south of Fulton-st.

AID FOR THE FREED PEOPLE.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to act under the following resolution, adopted at Cooper Institute, on Monday, 9th instant—

Resolved, That the Committee be charged with the mere immediate sing of calling on our citizens for subscriptions to meet the wants of the negroes on the Mississippi, whose sufferings we here just heard described, and that an effort be made by them for a simultaneous collection in our churches on the Sunday preceding the National Thanksgiving; that the money raised be paid to the Treasurer of the National Freedman's Relief Association, to be distributed at their discretion earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity for aid in behalf of the destitute freed people of the South and Southwest.

The need is pressing and should be met at once. As our armies advance and as the blacks are able to reach our lines, the able-bodied men enter the service as soldiers, teamsters or otherwise. These want no help; but the women, the children and the infirm are in terrible straits. They flock around us, bring them supplies, as it does to all the destitute, who are loyal, but these unfortunates need clothing and shelter. Without these, they will perish by hundreds during the coming Winter.

Besides the numbers, greatly, no doubt, to be increased, congregated at other points, there are between 40,000 and 50,000 who need immediate aid, on the banks of the Mississippi, between Helena and Natchez. They have come into our lines from plantations which had been stripped of every eatable thing, and on which, had they remained, they must have starved. They have come in, after weary marches with our troops, carrying what they could upon their backs. How little could a mother, with her babe in her arms and little ones clinging to her skirts, bring besides these? Multitudes have nothing but the poor clothes in which they left their homes, and these are nearly gone.

Fellow-citizens! Shall we not give largely of our abundance to relieve these suffering fellow-creatures? Not only is our humanity appealed to, but our national honor is at stake. Every pang of the suffering of these people, which we do not alleviate, will be counted our disgrace. If we shall have taken the able-bodied to fight our battles, and have left all the rest to perish, their blood will cry out against us, and our emancipation measure, which should be our glory, will be our infamy. Besides, the sufferers of these people within our lines may, and will, be used as an argument by the rebels to induce the blacks to win liberty by fighting for them, rather than for us.

Let us retort upon these things! An immense work is before us; but it is not too much for our strength. It is only necessary to bridge over the interval between compulsory and free labor. This has already been done in Gen. Saxton's Department. There, the blacks, not two years free, are self-supporting, requiring aid only for their schools and churches, and these they will soon maintain. The colony on Roanoke Island, under charge of Rev. Horace James, will be self-supporting within a year, as we are assured by the correspondent of the *Herald*; while Gen. Thomas' recent report shows that the leased plantations have been worked with profit under very disadvantageous circumstances. Let us be strengthened by these good results, and encouraged to fresh and increased efforts.

As soon as land, which they can cultivate, can be provided for the freed people along the Mississippi, and made secure from rebel raids, our contraband camps will be cleared, and their former occupants will be able to provide for their own physical wants. This cannot be until next Spring, and we shudder at the thought of the horrors of the coming Winter if aid is not freely given by the prosperous citizens of the Free States; but we trust that the cry of these ready to perish will not be in vain.

This appeal is now made especially in view of the immediate necessities of these people of the Mississippi—their physical needs will be first attended to—but all the freed people of the South and Southwest have been placed in our hands by the Father of us all, for education and Christian instruction, also, and money is needed, as well, for the maintenance of teachers and missionaries.

Let such as feel moved to contribute to this necessary, this humane, this National work, send warm clothing to C. C. Leigh, at the depot of the National Freedman's Relief Association, No. 1 Mercer-st., and money to Joseph B. Collins, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st.; or if they prefer it, to A. S. Flagg, Chaplain Fourth Minnesota volunteers, (who has been sent from Memphis to solicit aid, under authority from Gen. Grant,) care of Francis George Shaw, No. 56 Trinity building.

COMMITTEE.

Edmund S. Janes,	Henry W. Bellows,
Stephen H. Tyng,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Wm. E. Williams,	Theo. L. Cuyler,
Charles H. Marshall,	Joseph B. Collins,
Richard S. Storrs, Jr.,	Walter S. Griffith,
Edward Thompson,	Geo. C. Ward,
Francis Geo. Shaw,	C. C. Leigh,
Jonathan Sturges,	Edward F. Davison,
	Chandler Robbins.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic ELIXIR is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,015 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy five, Eighty-five. One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and seven Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE REMOVAL OF
GEN. ROSECRANS,
ITS CAUSES AND ITS INTERIOR HISTORY.
THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
FOR SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863,
contains a full and authoritative statement of the causes leading to the removal of Gen. Rosecrans, and the motives that influenced that important step.

It also contains a careful review of the Military Situation, full Army and Navy Gazettes, and a great amount of other information of indispensable importance to every soldier or sailor ambitious of improvement in his profession, as well as to every man desirous of taking an intelligent view of the military operations now absorbing universal attention.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
is the recognized organ of the united service. It has the support and confidence of the most skillful and distinguished officers of the army and navy, and numbers among its contributors the ablest military writers of the country. Attention is invited to the following letters, which are selected from many of a similar character of which the editor is in constant receipt:

From Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 14, 1863.
Capt. W. C. Church, No. 192 Broadway:
DEAR SIR: I have received several numbers of the *Army and Navy Journal* and have noted with satisfaction the evidences they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith inclose the annual subscription, $5.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. George Sykes:
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Oct. 28, 1863.
Capt. W. C. Church:
SIR: Your journal meets with very great favor in this army. I constantly recommend it to the notice of the officers of this corps. I hope it may realize the success it deserves. I inclose the yearly subscription.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. SYKES, Maj.-Gen.

TERMS.
$5 a year, in advance, or $3 for six months. Single copies, 10 cents. For sale by news-dealers, or sent as specimens on receipt of the price.
Address UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New-York.
W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FRANCIS S. SMITH,
The world-renowned author of "Eveleen Wilson," "Maggie, the Child of Charity," and other popular tales, will commence a new story in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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READY TO-DAY,
ENTITLED
WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER;
WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER;
WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER;
Or,
THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT,
THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT,
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
BY FRANCIS S. SMITH,
Author of "Eveleen Wilson," "Maggie, the Child of Charity," "Galenus, the Gladiator," "Lillian, the Wanderer," etc., etc.

This is a story of city and backwoods life combined, and is written with such consummate skill and power as to cause the reader's heart to leap with excitement. It is full of hair-breadth escapes, acts of daring, and pen portraits of eccentric character. Do not fail to read the opening chapters.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News Agent.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Wholesale Agent.

A NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Chas. Auchester," Counterparts," etc.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
RUMOR;
BY ELIZABETH SHEPPARD,
Author of
"Charles Auchester," Counterparts," etc.
8vo. Paper. 50 cents.

There is no record of any female English prose writer's ever having lived who possessed more than a portion of that genius which permeated Elizabeth Sheppard's whole being. Genius—the very word expresses her, in harmony with the great undertone of the universe, the soul suffused with light. Flower warmth and fragrance are on her page, the soft, low Summer wind seems to be speaking with you as you read, her characters are like the star impersonated, and still, however lofty her nature, always and forever genial."—*Miss Prescott, in Atlantic Monthly.*

Uniform with the above, by the same Author,
COUNTERPARTS;
OR, THE CROSS OF LOVE.
"A Novel," says Miss Prescott, "which it is not too much to say, it is impossible for human hand to excel."
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
T. O. H. P. BURNHAM,
Publisher, Boston.

CAVALRY,
ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT, AND USES IN WAR.
By J. ROMAN, L.L.D., late an Officer of Cavalry in the Service of the Netherlands. Elegantly illustrated, with one hundred and twenty-seven fine Wood Engravings. In one large octavo volume, beautifully printed on tinted paper. Price $5.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.—Cavalry in European Armies; Proportion of Cavalry to Infantry; What kind of Cavalry desirable; Cavalry Indispensable in War; Strategy and Tactics; Organization of an Army; Route Marches; Rifled Firearms; The Charge; The Attack; Cavalry versus Cavalry; Cavalry versus Infantry; Cavalry versus Artillery; Field Service; Different Objects of Cavalry; Historical Sketches of Cavalry among the early Greeks, the Romans, the Middle Ages; Different kinds of Modern Cavalry; Soldiers and Officers; Various systems of Training of Cavalry Horses; Remounting; Shoeing; Veterinary Surgeons, Saddlery, etc., etc.

"We can truly say that, from no single volume have we obtained so much information on the art of war as from this."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Reading, culture, and practical experience united, give this work a value and importance that will cause it to be regarded as a standard authority."—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

"By far the best treatise upon Cavalry and its uses in the field, which has yet been published in this country, for the general use of officers of all ranks, is this elaborate and interesting work. Eschewing the elementary principles and tactics of cavalry, which may be learned from any hand-book, the author treats of the uses of cavalry in the field, of strategy and tactics, and of its general discipline and management."—*Boston Journal.*

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.
Published by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HUNT'S
MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE
AND
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.
SEE
THE NOVEMBER NUMBER
FOR
the very able article by Hon. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, showing the inability of England for all losses our citizens have suffered by reason of the acts of rebel privateers.

An alphabetical list of the vessels captured by these privateers, their tonnage, place of destination, &c., &c.

The letter of Comptroller MCCULLOCH, which has caused such a commotion among our State Banks

An examination into the production and consumption of Flax, Hemp, Wool, Silk and Cotton.

Book-keeping, (continued from last month.)

Russian Finances. European Finances.

The Suez Canal; what has been done; what remains to be done.

Negotiable Paper. This is the seventh of the valuable series of articles on commercial law.

United States Banks vs. State Banks. Also, much other valuable commercial and financial matter of great interest to all.

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WILLIAM B. DANA,
Editor and Proprietor,
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THE BOSTON MUSICAL TIMES
FOR NOVEMBER
Contains an elegant variations for the piano (4 pages) on F. Buckley's beautiful ballad, BREAK IT GENTLY TO MY MOTHER; a full description of the great organ now at the Boston Music Hall; also budgets of Foreign and Domestic Gossip, Criticisms, News and Correspondence. The October number contains the four beautiful ballads, "Faded Flowers," "Then You'll Remember Me," "Oh, Ye Tears," and "O! Whisper What Thou Feelest," with piano accompaniment.

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DIARIES FOR 1864.

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"FANCY SLAVE WOMEN!"—SLAVERY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, considered especially in reference to Female Slaves. The most exciting work yet written on the "peculiar institution." By Unwarranted Abolitionist. 8vo. pp.

Payment of Troops.

REPLY TO "OUTRAGEOUS DELAY IN SETTLING THE ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to reply to your Washington correspondent's communication, under the above head, in your paper of the 6th inst. In the course of it he says, in italics:

"Five-sixths of those who fell at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863, may not none in be paid till November, 1864. The bare statement of this fact is the fullest measure of the scandalous imperfection of the machinery of the Second Auditor's office."

And then he contrasts the prompt payment of the dues of deceased sailors by the Navy Department, and insists that one of the first duties of Congress is the forcing upon the War Department a system of pay-roll substantially like that of the navy.

Now I supposed your Washington correspondent too old a war horse to jumble matters militant together in so confused a manner. What particle of likeness is there between the organization of an army and a vessel-of-war at sea? In the latter, the paymaster is cognizant of the state of the accounts of everybody on board, and, living or dead, it is only necessary for him to turn to the person's name on his roll to make out his account. This he can transmit, of course, at the first opportunity, to the Navy Department. But is that the case, or is it capable of being the case in the army? Can one particular army paymaster keep track of any one particular soldier amid all his various changes, in the movement of his regiment, in camp, or on the march, with his regiment or detached, on the battle-field or in the hospital? I would not make too sure that no improvement whatever could be devised; but certainly no two things so dissimilar as a vast army living about at different points of a country, hundreds of thousands of square miles in extent, and a tucked-up ship at sea, 50 feet by 200, can ever be made examples for each other. The intensity of his commiseration for, no doubt, instances of suffering has warped your correspondent's judgment. Will he propose something?

He ridiculously exaggerates the actual evil, also. Fourteen months is the utmost delay to which anybody has been subjected; and the Second Auditor has had his force increased from time to time, *as fast as rooms could be procured to put additional clerks into*, and I know it can settle claims quite as fast as they are made, and something faster, so that the tide has already turned, and the accumulations of claims, which have until recently been steadily rising, have now commenced to ebb; and my pretty confident guess is, that next *May*, or so, instead of "*November, 1864*," will see the Gettysburgh claims settled.

In regard to the Second Auditor, who is mentioned to such "scandalous" connection, it should be stated that this class of accounts *does not reach his office*, under the tolerably favorable circumstances, *short of five months*, and then, allowing one month each to the Second Auditor's and Second Comptroller's offices, seven months have elapsed before the settlement, without let or hindrance.

Lastly, I would respectfully ask your correspondent how he would make his application of the Congressional law upon the *War* Department affect the *Treasury Department*, which controls the payment of the accounts—and that is the gist of the thing, after all.

While on this subject of the payment of deceased soldiers' dues, allow me to divert claimants *how to make it*. That they may save themselves not only expense of agents, all trouble and anxiety, or not to a delay, (which, unfortunately, is unavoidable,) and their uncertainty about it.

MODE OF ATTAINING DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS' ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

After [illegible] said, should be made to "*Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Second Auditor, Washington, D. C.*"

Mr. Chittenden will tell claimants should be spared the [illegible] of attorneys or agents, and tell them he will [illegible], and give instructions how to fill them up, and how to proceed in all cases. But to attorneys he will send no information.

[illegible] should be made by the nearest survivor [illegible] to the deceased, as first widow, second husband, [illegible] (if minors, by guardians,) third, father, fourth, brothers and sisters, fifth, executors, next nearest relatives or heirs-at-law, or administrators. The [illegible] of the latter is often [illegible] of the [illegible] of the deceased. They [illegible] *not* [illegible] representative below the second degree [illegible] of the *United States*. [illegible] Congress [illegible] of law, the *will* of deceased.

The application should state the relationship of the applicant (one or more, he, she or they,) to the deceased, and what other nearest relations survive, so as to enable the Second Auditor to decide at once, and so inform the applicant, whether he is or is not the proper person to make the application. If the applicant is the proper person, blank affidavits and directions how to furnish the required *proof* of what the applicant has stated, that is, of the relationship which is entitled to the claim, &c., &c., will be sent to him. If the Auditor decide that the applicant is not the proper person, word will be sent to him to that effect, at the same time indicating which of the relatives named by the applicant is, and furnishing the blanks and instructions before mentioned.

On the return of the blanks duly executed, as directed, they are filed away, with all other applications of the same State, to await *settlement in the order of the date of the death*, and to this order there is no possible exception.

This work is all done by one set of clerks of the Division in charge of this class of accounts—receiving the applications, examining them, replying, instructing, correcting, briefing the letters, registering them, and collating the different papers of each case and placing them on file—this at the rate of about 7,000 a month—preparatory to the labors of another set, the auditing clerks proper. Meantime, the other set of clerks are employed examining the claims by the light of the Paymasters' rolls, and the amount due, if any, is reported to the Second Comptroller's Bureau. There, also, the claims undergo examination, and, as they pass that office, so the Second Comptroller confirms them, and orders them to be paid. They are then returned to the Second Auditor, and that officer issues a Government certificate for each amount, payable *only* to the *applicant*, or order, (never to an agent except on the indorsement of it by the applicant,) by the Paymaster of the District in which the applicant resides. The certificate is presented, in person or by letter, to the Paymaster, and the money is received of course, or, any bank conveniently would no doubt cash it. That is the whole process for the applicant.

A principal reason for the greater delay in the payment of deceased than living soldiers is this. In paying living soldiers, the Paymaster has the enrolling officer's voucher for a guide as to what is due, and the living soldier present to pay the money, and to get a receipt from; and so he is warranted and secured in paying *before* Government vouchs and promotures the claim correct. And Government is secure, on the other hand, because it holds the Paymaster responsible for correct payments, as they shall prove upon examination, *after* examination. If he has overpaid, the amount is stopped against him on his account, and he reimburses himself again by stopping the same amount against the soldier he has overpaid. But he cannot do any of these things in the case of a dead soldier, and Government is obliged to *examine* his account *first*, and order the precise amount to be paid, *before* any one will take the responsibility of paying it, and the account must be paid also to persons *entitled* to receive it, of which the Paymaster is not the judge, and to persons out of the district in which the Paymaster is assigned, and confined in his duties.

In order, then, to this preliminary examination, the account, say of a sailor at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863, goes through the following routine. It appears on the muster-rolls of July and August, (two months usually being included together,) which rolls are paid in the course of September and October following. In the month of November those rolls will go first into the Paymaster-General's office, in another month (December) will be examined there, and then (after a lapse of five months) be sent to the Second Auditor's office. A month for examination in that office, and another month for the same in the Second Comptroller's, and in seven months the dues would be paid, but for the accumulation of claims before that, which must be settled first, and which accumulated when the forces of the Second Auditor's and Second Comptroller's respectively were unavoidably [illegible] increased.

[illegible] into the matter with more [illegible] of the value of the space to [illegible] very respectfully, your servant,

J. E.

CURE FOR NAILS GROWING INTO THE FLESH.—Dr. GALLET, of Lyons, France, has published an account of the efficacy of the sesquichloride of iron for arresting the growth of the toe nails into the flesh, and Dr. BILLON, commenting on this subject, says: "In 1858, Dr. WARD, chief physician to the army, having succeeded with this remedy in curing the painful disease in question, I resorted to the same method, and with the greatest benefit in four cases. I may here remark that divers about the nails are occasionally observed among our soldiers, having escaped the attention of the medical boards, or being caused by the pressure of the boot during forced marches. Under these circumstances, a prompt and painless cure may be effected by inserting the dry sesquichloride between the nail and the protruding flesh, and powdering the latter with the same substance. A large bandage should be applied over all, not impregnated with the liquid sesquichloride of iron, a precaution which may, however, be useful, as the fluids of the bandage rapidly, and preserve their situation in a more exact manner. On the following day the exuberant flesh is found to have acquired the hardness of wood; suppuration speedily ceases, and a cure follows after two or three applications. This simple and mild treatment is obviously far preferable to the numerous surgical procedures hitherto recommended. In the course of four or five days, or in a week at the farthest, the original pain ceases, the swelling subsides, and the patient is able to walk. Naught remains but the hardened protruding flesh, which falls away about a month after the application of the sesquichloride of iron. These are the results yielded by this method in four soldiers suffering from the growth of the nail into the flesh."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The announcement is publicly made for the first time in our paper this morning, that measures have been taken here by some of our business men, to establish a bank under the recent law of Congress, on the subject of a national currency. The subscribers to the capital stock of the new bank comprise the names of the leading men of the city—men who are hereafter to have a controlling voice in the next Chamber of Commerce. We learn that $170,000 of the capital stock has already been taken, and the books are still open for those who may wish to invest. It is quite probable that by this time next year the bulk of the currency of the United States will be furnished by these National Banks.—*New-Orleans Era, Nov. 1.*

BRANNEN SLAVES.—Col. HANKS, who recently arrived at the North from New-Orleans, where he has been in charge of the Louisiana freedmen, brings with him a man who is branded on the forehead with the name of his late master; a woman, whose back and shoulders are scarred with the lash of her oppressors; a preacher of the Gospel, until recently a slave; and three little white girls, with straight, light brown hair and blue eyes. They are good-looking children; indeed, one of them is very handsome. They were born in Slavery, and held as slaves until the President issued his Proclamation of Freedom.

SAUR KRAUT FOR THE SOLDIERS.—At Springfield, Ohio, the loyal folks are manufacturing huge quantities of saur kraut for the soldiers. The *News* says: "Barrel after barrel of the cabbages have been cut up and packed down with salt, ready for shipment. All day yesterday a four mule team was employed in hauling in the raw material. The scene inside the room was difficult properly to describe. Ladies and gentlemen in scores were 'pitching in' with all their might to 'manufacture' the cabbages as fast as they were brought in."

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER.—The people around Marquette, Lake Superior, are wild over the rich deposits of silver in their neighborhood. In one locality it was believed that fifty tons of ore could be got out in a week. The veins are usually well defined, and of a character to be easily mined.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 13, 1863.

$14,000 U.S.6s,'81 Co.	109	100 Erie R. Prf.	100⅝
9,500 U.S.6s,5-20s Co.	100	50 do	100⅜
5,000 U.S.6s,'74 ,Reg.	98	50 do	100¼
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Feb & Aug.	107	100 Hudson R. R.	124
11,000 U.S. 1-yr. c. N.	98⅜	300 Harlem R.	14
25,000 Treas. 6s, '90	60	100 Reading R.	115,123⅛
500 Virginia State 6s.	54	200 do	122⅝
6,000 Mo. State 6s.	61⅞	500 do	122⅝
7,000 do	61⅜	300 do	122½
5,000 do	61⅝	300 Mich. Cen. R.	122¼
8,000 M.S.& N.R. 1st & Sk. Fd. B.	87	100 do	122¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s.	51	100 do	123
5,000 N. C. 6s Co. 2d M.	111	200 do	123⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s Co. 2d M. Sk. Fd. B.	120	100 do	123⅜
6,000 Mich. So. & N. I. B.	104	100 do	123⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. R.	85	100 do	123¾
2,000 C. & N. W. R.	85⅛	100 do	123⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. R.	85⅜	100 do	124
1,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	107	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	105⅛
2,000 Ill. & Miss. Canal	57	100 do	105¼
100 do	59	200 do	105⅜
200 do	59⅛	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	107
100 do	59¼	200 do	107⅛
100 Mar. Hin. Co.	60	200 do	107⅜
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	213⅜	200 do	107½
100 do	212	200 do	107¾
100 do	212⅜	200 M. & P. du C.	68
50 do	130,213⅝	50 Tol. & Wab.	50
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	130	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	82⅝
100 do	130⅛	100 do	83
200 do	130⅜	400 do	82⅞
500 do	130⅝	100 do	83
450 do	130⅞	300 do	83⅛
400 do	131	200 Chi. & N. W.	49
50 do	131⅛	100 do	45⅜
50 do	131⅜	100 do	45⅝
400 Erie R.	101	100 do	45¾
500 do	101⅛	100 Chi. & Alt.	84
1,000 do	102	50 do	85
750 do	101⅞	35 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	71
200 do	102	50 Wyom. Valley R.	82
100 do	102	50 Miss & Mo. R.	39
100 do	102⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr	106⅛	100 Reading R.	123⅛
6,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N	98⅛	1000 do	123⅜
500 Amer. Gold	147	500 do	123⅝
5,000 do	147	100 Mich. Cen. R.	124
7,000 Cum. Coal Prf	39⅜	50 M. S. & N. I.	82⅝
500 do	39 40	300 do	82⅞
100 Canton Co.	32⅞	350 do	83
200 Cumberland Co.	61⅜	200 do	83⅛
1000 N. Y. Cen. R.	133	50 M. S. N. I. Gtd.	139
100 do	130,132½	25 Alt. & T. H.	63
200 do	130,132⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	117⅝
50 Erie Railway Pr.	101	100 do	117⅝
250 Hudson R. R.	127	200 do	117⅝
100 do	126⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts.	104
500 Erie R.	101⅜	300 do	104⅛
500 do	101⅞	1200 do	104⅜
500 do	101⅞	500 do	105
600 do	101,101⅜	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	108
300 do	101⅜	500 do	107
100 do	101⅛	500 do	107⅛
50 do	101,103⅞	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	116
500 Harlem R.	96	100 do	116⅛
200 do	96⅜	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.	105⅜
300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	83	50 Mil. & P. du C. R.	62½
500 do	83⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

800 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅛	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	83
200 do	133⅜	300 do	83⅛
1500 do	133	100 do	82⅞
1100 do	83 133⅛	100 do	83 83
100 do	133⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116
100 do	83 133⅜	400 do	116⅛
400 do	83 133⅝	300 do	117
100 do	133	50 do	116⅝
100 do	133⅞	300 do	117⅛
200 Erie Railroad	103⅛	200 do	83,117⅛
100 do	103⅜	100 Cl. & Pitts. R.	104⅝
100 do	103⅝	100 do	104
4500 do	103⅞	300 do	104⅛
400 do	83 104	300 do	83,104⅛
100 do	104⅛	100 do	104⅜
200 do	83 104⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	83 108⅞
200 Erie Rail. Pr.	101⅛	100 do	108⅞
300 Ch. & Alton Pr.	83	200 do	109

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

500 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅛	400 Mich. Cen. R.	121⅞
100 do	133⅜	100 do	122⅛
300 do	83,133⅝	150 M. So. & N. I.	83
400 do	83,133⅞	600 do	83⅜
200 do	13	100 do	83⅝
200 do	83 134⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116
2200 Erie R.	101	450 do	116⅞
800 do	83,101⅜	300 do	83 116⅝
700 do	104⅝	100 do	116⅞
500 do	104	100 do	83 116⅞
1500 do	83 101	100 do	83 117
500 do	85,104	2200 Cleve. & P. R.	105
200 do	83,103⅞	200 do	104⅞
600 do	103⅞	500 do	83,105
200 Erie Prf.	101⅞	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	107⅝
100 do	83 101⅞	100 do	83,107⅝
100 Hudson R. ex-div.	125⅝	100 do	83 107⅝
200 Harlem R.	96	1000 Chi. & R. I.	105⅝
200 do	83 96⅜	300 do	83 105⅝
100 do	96⅝	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	83⅝
200 do	83,96⅞	450 do	83⅝
200 do	83 96⅝	200 do	83⅝
50 do	96⅝	100 T. H. & Ait. P.	120
100 Reading R.	123	100 Quick. M. Co.	83
100 do	123⅛	200 Cum. Coal	39
200 do	123⅜	200 do	83 40

FRIDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The Custom-house official tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October, were completed this afternoon. We are now enabled to bring forward our usual series of the Import, Export and Gold movements at and from New-York for ten months of the calendar year 1863, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1862:

The Import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of October, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$11,885,569
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,189,455
Free Goods	711,855
Total entries	$16,816,911
Against October, 1862	23,157,250
Decreased importation	$6,340,316

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $78,053, against $276,676 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from bond in warehouse during the month, is $4,858,512, or $669,055 more than went into bond of the fresh importation.

The Export Clearances from New-York, in October, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce	$14,513,454
Foreign Goods re-exported	495,929
Gold and Silver	6,210,156
Total Clearances	$21,219,549

Against October, 1862:

In Produce	$19,476,947
Foreign Goods	613,470
Specie	6,707,519—$26,797,936
Decreased Exportation	$5,578,387

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past ten months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$15,638,000	$12,457,000
February	11,814,000	13,810,000
March	18,807,000	18,631,000
April	17,278,000	13,827,000
May	14,128,000	14,138,000
June	12,829,000	12,275,000
July	15,821,000	20,134,000
August	14,924,000	14,212,000
September	15,422,000	18,027,000
October	16,817,000	23,157,000
Total 10 months	$153,478,000	$160,688,000
Foreign Specie	1,200,000	1,203,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$14,329,000	$12,653,000
February	17,781,000	10,078,000
March	16,138,000	8,985,000
April	11,582,000	8,002,000
May	13,134,000	9,838,000
June	14,780,000	10,049,000
July	15,298,000	14,050,000
August	10,667,000	13,040,000
September	11,718,000	14,736,000
October	14,513,000	19,477,000
Total 10 months	$139,990,000	$120,313,000
Foreign re-exports	5,417,000	6,964,000
Together	$145,407,000	$127,277,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan 1.
January	$4,025,000	$2,658,000
February	3,966,000	3,777,000
March	6,585,000	2,471,000
April	1,973,000	4,038,000
May	2,116,000	5,165,000
June	1,368,000	9,868,000
July	5,269,000	8,067,000
August	3,465,000	3,714,000
September	3,480,000	3,086,000
October	6,210,000	6,708,000
Total 10 months	$39,057,000	$50,552,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan 1.
Domestic Produce	$139,990,000	$120,313,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	5,417,000	6,964,000
Specie	39,057,000	50,552,000
Total from New-York	$184,464,000	$177,829,000
Increased Export in 1863	6,635,000	

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,127,906	$4,351,857
February	3,590,713	3,565,064
March	4,551,440	4,626,862
April	3,957,197	4,149,952
May	4,573,805	4,767,924
June	3,738,924	4,004,927
July	4,912,718	5,211,817
August	4,332,311	4,762,581
September	3,570,543	3,229,017
October	4,238,943	4,309,419
Total 10 months	$45,597,003	$46,979,215

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.		1862. From Jan. 1.
Jan. 3	$1,277,758	Jan. 4	$710,842
Jan. 19	1,557,840	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 25	491,452	Jan. 26	602,767
Feb. 2	306,500	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 13	366,035	Feb. 14	611,116
Feb. 27	285,344	Feb. 25	759,246
March 7	1,283,551	March 8	679,071
March 18	249,514	March 16	677,058
April 4	260,727	March 25	486,366
April 14	217,601	April 3	586,527
April 25	256,684	April 19	617,279
May 6	205,057	April 23	629,511
May 16	365,183	May 5	623,158
May 24	264,821	May 14	481,019
June 5	318,060	May 23	601,682
June 14	304,027	May 31	277,911
June 26	187,005	June 8	553,035
July 5	251,947	June 16	352,519
July 16	194,400	June 22	612,461
July 26	279,000	June 30	391,018
Aug. 5	284,915	July 7	641,455
Aug. 13	313,464	July 15	441,179
Aug. 26	223,000	July 27	878,434
Sept. 6	279,043	Aug. 4	964,422
Sept. 14	193,584	Aug. 20	21,165
Sept. 26	277,651	Aug. 24	1,084,611
Oct. 6	268,282	Sept. 3	819,718
Oct. 15	267,911	Sept. 16	934,115
Oct. 26	296,705	Sept. 25	887,779
		Oct. 3	734,840
		Oct. 13	807,626
		Oct. 24	754,795
Total 10 mos.	$10,278,127	Total 10 mos.	$20,923,248

The Money market has operated to-day to the sensible relief of borrowers on the Stock Exchange. The rate keeps very firm at 7 ₱ cent., but the supply comes easier to good houses, and the change since day before yesterday tells strongly this afternoon on the speculative Shares at the Stock Board and on the Street. The Treasury received to-day $3,500,000 from the Associated Banks on the negotiation of Sept. 1, and $862,700 on the Popular Loan; but so large have been the disbursements from the office that they were largely in excess of the whole income of the day. The Money thus paid out returned in a good measure to the Banks, on that a large portion of these receipts was immediately returned to the Banks on drafts drawn from Washington in payment of November Certificates of Indebtedness and checks of disbursing officers in this City and neighborhood. To facilitate the easy working of the Money market, so far as the movements of the Government can influence it, the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs this afternoon that he sends by express five millions of Legal Tender, from the office in Washington, for employment in New-York. And we understand that the Boston office has a considerable surplus of Legal Tender, which may also be transferred to New-York if needful.

The price of Gold maintains the advance of last night to 147¼ ₱ cent., and Bills on London are 161½@162 ₱ cent. A fair business has been done in the latter for Saturday's packet. We hear of no important export engagements of Gold for Europe. There is some talk of a large remittance for French Government account to Vera Cruz, by the French War vessels now in this port, for the pay of the Army in Mexico, but to a late hour this afternoon there was no confirmation of the rumor. The correspondents here of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD drew to some extent on London and Paris last week, as for Gold in place of Currency, and this circumstance, and the fact of the rates drawn at being below the point at which it would be profitable to remit Gold to Paris, may have given rise to the conjecture that a different destination is intended for it. It is proper to add that if such a remittance should be made to Vera Cruz, on a French national ship, it would not necessarily be cleared at the Custom-house, and the fact could not be officially ascertained.

The Stock market opened at the early Board with a good degree of steadiness, and as the call of the Railway list proceeded, the bidding became quite firm, and the improvement continued through the remainder of the day. At the Second Board, and also on the Street, at 4 o'clock, the speculation in the upward direction was quite buoyant, and the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday night—the general market leaving off firm. The business at the Second Board and on the Street, in the afternoon was very large:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	147⅜	147½	Harlem Pref.	105	105
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109⅛	Mich. Central	121	124⅝
N. Y. Central	130⅞	131⅛	Mich. Southern	81⅛	83⅛
Erie	102	10 ⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	140	140
Erie Preferred	100⅝	101⅛	Illinois Cen.	115⅛	115⅛
Hudson	124⅜	125⅛	Pittsburgh	101	104
Pacific Mail	215	2 0	Fort Wayne	8 ⅜	84⅜
Harlem	14⅛	98½	Rock Island	105	106
Canton	32⅜	32	Galena	101⅛	107½
Tens. Cer. new	98⅛	98⅛	Reading	121⅜	124⅛
Toledo	116	117½	Quicksilver	62⅛	63
Northwest	45	45½	Chicago and A.	82	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Broadway	170
Phœnix	110	Shoe & Leather	106
Greenwich	161	Continental	110
Merchants' Exchange	99⅛	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120
N. Y. Cen 6s, Real Est	101½	Michigan S. seconds	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	103	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s '65	129	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	90⅛
Erie fourths, '80	106	Chi. & N. W. '85	74⅜
Erie fifths, '85	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Gal. 1s firsts, '68	114	Gal. & Chi. Exten.	104
Had. R. sec'ds, S. F.	115	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Har. firsts, '69 & '75	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Harlem seconds, '64	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2s	103
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	119¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Mich. C. new 1sts, '72	110	Chi. & Alton Income	90

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day were as follows: Receipts, $4,936,136 51, including for Customs, $124,000; Payments, $7,258,201 37; Balance, $14,289,348 60.

A very fair jobbing trade has been reported in all seasonable styles of Dry Goods this week. Stocks are quite moderate, especially of domestic Cottons and Woolens, and holders are very firm, generally, though there is less buoyancy in the market for imported dress goods, the available supply of which has been increased by the recent more liberal importations. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "There is a fair business doing in Dry Goods for the season, with both the Commission and Job houses, and Cotton goods generally are well held and firm, with reduced stocks of all the leading makes to operate in. Woolens are firm but quiet, the high views of holders checking the demand for most kinds."

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 12 were $967,630, against $761,718 same week last year, and $434,298 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	111	$366,231	208	$9,845	286	$10,044		
Mf. of Cot'n	236	62,216	211	42,360	198	31,226		
Mf. of Silk	179	120,188	47	51,271	27	26,901		
Mf. of Flax	421	76,078	215	69,434	256	41,041		
Miscellan's	1,469	71,486	27	10,871	12	7,986		
Total	2,348	$714,859	710	$202,781	839	$140,097		
		202,781				714,259		
Total entered		$965,640	Total marketed			$841,906		

A partisan morning journal is disturbed by the reference made in this column a day or two since to the abuse of the proxy system by the executive officers of the New-York Central Road. Its fears as to any purpose to underrate the value of the property, or to control the management for stock-jobbing ends, may be dismissed at once. The productive value of the stock is undoubted. The complaint is that other and less worthy objects than to sustain the stock at its true intrinsic worth have governed the executive management for several years past. The control of thirty-eight millions of capital, and eleven millions gross income thereon, has been found too convenient for personal gains and political rule, for the interest and cash dividends of the shareholders. In other words, they derive less than two-thirds the net income which should be periodically divided to them on so magnificent a business. This is the complaint. Under proper explanations it may not prove altogether just, but when the honesty or good faith with which it is respectfully made, on the eve of an annual meeting of the Company, is impeached, we feel authorized to turn upon these managers the more direct charge of personal jobbery and partisan favoritism, in disposing of a portion of the income of the last year or two, which should, in all fairness, have gone into the pockets of the shareholders, or else be accounted for on strict business principles. The jobbery in car building, wheel contracts, hardware supplies, and real estate purchases in and around Albany and Troy, and it may be on the Western end of the road, may not be at an extravagant cost to the road, if such contracts and purchases are absolutely needful. It may be, too, that no ironmonger in the country is better able to manufacture car wheels and furnish rails, spikes, &c., cheap for cash, than Mr. CORNING and his partners in Albany and Troy. We only object to the proxy system, by virtue of which his power to award these jobs to himself *is made self-perpetuating*.

On the other point of partisan influence and its abuse, there is a grave question beyond the mere propriety of using or prostituting this large property to such ends. The majority of the great proprietary of 240,000 shares, we undertake to say, are not of Mr. CORNING'S or Mr. PRUYN'S way of supporting the war in which the nation is now engaged. They would not knowingly, we believe, have their money spent to enrich an iron mill, in Troy or elsewhere, whose laborers turn out, on occasion, to burn or sack a loyal printing-office, nor is it likely they would go out of their way to promote the advancement, by the use of their means, of an executive officer who, making politics part of his trade—after duly receiving his fat official salary from the road—is ambitious of placing himself on the State Senate record, in a minority of *one*, against the prosecution of the War.

Tobacco Trade of Louisville, Ky.

The tobacco season for 1862-3 closed on the 31st ult., and we, this morning, lay before our readers a review of the year's business. The sales of the past season amounted to 36,712 hogsheads, distributed among the different warehouses as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hhds	16,073
Boone Warehouse, hhds	8,766
Ninth-street Warehouse, hhds	7,683
Louisville Warehouse, (in eight months), hhds.	4,190
Total number of hhds. sold	36,712

The receipts of the past year were as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hhds	16,448
Boone Warehouse, hhds	8,966
Ninth-street Warehouse, hhds	7,858
Louisville Warehouse, hhds	4,390
Total	37,662

Deducting the sales from the receipts gives 950 hhds. as the amount now in warehouse unsold, distributed as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hhds	375
Boone Warehouse, hhds	200
Ninth-street Warehouse, hhds	175
Louisville Warehouse, hhds	200
Total	950

As compared with the receipts and sales for the season of 1861-'2, the excess for 1862-'3, is 8,754 hogsheads, as follows:

	1861-'2.	1862-'3.
Hhds. received	28,908	37,662
Hhds. sold	28,270	36,712

The amount of the sales of the season of 1861-'62 was distributed as follows: Pickett Warehouse, 14,360 hogsheads; Ninth-street Warehouse, 7,862 hogsheads; Boone Warehouse, 6,085 hogsheads.

During the season just closed, prices have ruled unprecedentedly high, and the planters have realized more money for their crops than in any previous season for the last ten years. Quotations have ranged about as follows:

Lugs	$10@$12
Medium	14@ 18
Good	$20@ $30
Fine	30@ 36

The crop of last year was a very heavy one, but that of the present year, classing in all the grades, will be much larger. There will, however, be a decided falling off in the amount of strictly fine Tobacco, a great deal of the crop in the Counties of Eastern and Central Kentucky being badly injured by frost. In the southern and southwestern portion of the State, as we learn from reliable authority, the damage by frost was not as serious, and the product will be a full average as compared with last year's crop. In the Counties of Christian, Todd, Trigg, Caldwell, Lyon, Logan, Muhlenburg, Marshall, Graves and Calloway, and in the Tobacco-growing Counties of Tennessee, the frost did but slight damage, and the crop will be heavy in all grades.—*Journal, 2d.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 24,717 bbls. Flour, 56 hhds. and 343 bags Corn Meal, 44,741 bush. Wheat, 7

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. Maswin, Auctioneer.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock.

And the three following days at the same hour:

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,

Comprising large consignments of choice standard works in all departments, in rich and substantial bindings, and new miscellaneous publications, including expensively illustrated and handsomely bound books. Also, photograph albums in great variety, &c., &c., and also invoices of stationery and embrotypes. The whole to be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars, see catalogue, to be had at the salesrooms.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rosswood and mahogany tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, lounges and parlor chairs, French plate oval and pier mirrors, mahogany hutlet, mahogany and oak bedstead, hnreans and washstand, black walnut extension table, hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.: also, at 12 o'clock, a very superior, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Hale & Co. of this City, with all the modern improvements; also, mahogany grand piano, by Webster.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 14, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., a large variety of household furniture, sofas, lounges, black walnut bookcase, sideboard, oak and mahogany chairs, carpets, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen furniture, oil paintings, large lot woolen blankets, one English beer pump and pipe, three fine large bar counters, lot demijohns and contents, one light buggy wagon, with leather top, horses, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 27 Nassau-st.

A dark brown mare, 4 years old, 15¾ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness; very easy under the saddle and an excellent family horse. Also, a low, one-seated Phaeton, in perfect order, made by Wood & Bros., harness, blankets, whip, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 2D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold

FIVE STALLIONS,

the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN,

REAL ESTATE & STOCK AUCTIONEER,

No. 14 PINE-ST.,

Offers for sale Home, Arctic, Lamar, Rutgers, Citizens', Hope, Fulton, Phenix, Beekmen, Colnmbia, Corn Exchange, Stuyvesant, Eagle and North American Insurance Stocks.

ALSO—Belt Railroad, Metropolitan, Citizens' and Bridgeport Gas Stocks.

NOTICE.

Real Estate and Stock auction sales solicited and attended to on favorable terms.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowe, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full or all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY, No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The handsome, four-story, English basement house, No. 9 East 17th-st., near 4th-av., in fine order; 18x55 feet.

Also, the elegant, four-story, brown-stone house, high stoop, 26x60, No. 178 2d-av., parlors lately frescoed and in perfect order, strictly first-class. A portion of the parlor furniture (nearly new will be sold with the house, if desired.

Also, two lots, 50x100, with the buildings thereon, lately occupied by the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, Nos. 254 and 256 West 27th-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or could be converted into dwellings at a small expense. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—1,200 acres of superior and on Long Island, lying on the Long Island Railroad, and extending north to Ronkonkoma Lake, and affording most beautiful building sites upon its border. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick dwelling-house No. 285 3d-st.; size of lot, 25 feet front and rear by 96 feet deep; house about 42 feet deep. Price, $5,000. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—The water-power on Bronx River about 24 feet fall, with one or more acres of land, at Scarsdale Depot of New-York and Harlem Railroad. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 280 West 43d-st.; price, $5,500, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 176 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 53 West 44th-st., in good order. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 13, or at the house.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWELVE LOTS or less on 22d and 23d sts., between 1st-ev. and Avenue A. Inquire of the owner, WILLIAM M. BAXTER, No. 144 East 48th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished, consisting of basement, kitchen and first floor; lower part of the City preferred. Address G. F. P. No. 158 Franklin-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letters.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Snares.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to fur nish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons employing the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 50 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REOPENING SERVICES.—THE 11TH-ST. M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) having been closed for repairs, will be reopened for Divine Service on SUNDAY next, the 15th inst. Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Youths Missionary Society, (in connection with the Sabbath School,) will hold their regular monthly meeting in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., and the Pastor, R. W. F. BOTTOMS. The public are cordially invited to attend.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Rev. M. H. SMITH, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. FISKE has been directed by Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and Col. HAWKS by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, to proceed North and lay before the people the sufferings of the freedmen in their Departments. At the meeting on Sunday evening their instructions from their Generals will be given, and interesting addresses will be made.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE FIRST OF A SEries of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools, agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, in Calvary Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Superintendents, teachers, and persons interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 15, morning service and sermon in French, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock

The Evening Service will be opened on SUNDAY, and continue during the season, under the charge of Rev. H. B. STOWELL. This latter service will be in English, and will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary meeting of the Benevolent Society of St. Ann's Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, in the Church, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, and a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The eighth discourse of the series, "Lot," will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVAN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Just Shall Live by Faith*. And at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The First Step Heavenward*. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ, meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to worship God and break bread together in remembrance of the Lord's death till He comes. The gospel is preached in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

"CHRISTIAN IN THE HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER" will be the subject of discourse by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—being one of series on the Gospel as illustrated by "Pilgrim's Progress." Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES REGULARLY every SABBATH in the large Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Sabbath School 9 o'clock A. M. Subject for Evening discourse—*Penetrost—Its Design and End During the Dispensation, etc.* The clergy specially invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting in the Collegiate R. D. Church, on 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: *The Mutual Relations of Superintendents and Teachers.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation of the new Dispensation, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 95½ Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning and evening, Inspirational and Trance speaking. Afternoon, short lecture and Conference. Collections taken up.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unprovided with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CORNER CLINton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn—The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARSTAIRS, will preach in this house on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, former Pastor of the Church, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers. Seats cheerfully provided.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, *Submission to God*; in the evening, *The Lives of David*. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROCKWELL. Sermon in reference to the death of the late Rev. JOHN ELLIS. Services at 7 and 7 P. M., to be conducted by Dr. and Mrs. PALMER Seats free

FLEET-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY and C. D. FOSS.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the morning. Subject: *Second Voice from the Cross.* One of the pastors of the Third Presbytery at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. No evening service hereafter.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY (a the MORNING at 10½ and (o the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG MEN, EVERYBODY—Broadway, below Astor-place.—Rev. C. C. Goss preaches at 11 o'clock, on *The Last Great Drama*, and at 7½ o'clock the last of the series on *The Moral Aspects of our City*. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of St. Paul's M. E. Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, northeast corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Sermon by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN. P. K. DICKINSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—The Rev W. H. MILBURN will deliver the sixth of a series of discourses on the *Early History of Christianity*, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-churchgoing young men especially invited.

TO YOUNG MEN, CLERKS, APPRENTICES, &c.—Prof. MATTISON will preach as usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The evening discourse, addressed to young men, will be upon *The Elements of Success in Life*. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—THE REV F. W. GRAVES will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*A Question Often Asked but Seldom Answered.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN COOKMAN, a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. L. S. RODGERS will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

S. S. SNOW, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH of Mount Zion, and author of the new book entitled *The Voice of Elias, or Prophecy Restored*, will preach the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

PROGRESSIVE MEETINGS.—THEODORE L. D. WELD will speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Truth and its Antagonisms.* And at 7½ P. M., subject—*The House of Creeds.* Seats free.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER OF OLIver and Henry sts. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. J. KNAPP, of Bethesda Baptist Church; at 3 P. M. by Rev. IRA R. STEWARD; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. A. CLARK. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (37th-st., corner Lexington-av.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION—14TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JOHN P. APPLETON will preach in this church SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, [illegible] 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats fr.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST.—A lecture will be delivered (the Lord permitting) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square, on the above subject, when the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ will be proved to be personal and pre-millenial. Christians who love the truth, acknowledge the authority of Scripture, and desire to know what it teaches on this important and much neglected subject, are affectionately invited to attend. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who come

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts.—Course of Sabbath Evening Sermons. The twelfth of the Course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. E. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn, SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, as usual.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 33D-ST., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WM. H. WEBSTER, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject in the evening—*The Destruction of the World by Fire.* The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. He is now preaching a series of Sabbath evening sermons on the *United States in Prophecy.* Seats provided for strangers. Sabbath school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. The holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Divine service commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE LATE BALL.—REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject of Morning Discourse—*National Levity in Time of National Affliction Incompatible with Good Morals and Good Taste.* Seats free. The public are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The great number of visitors to this School sufficiently indicate that the original public interest in it is in no respect diminished.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr ELLIOTT will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. FRANTI SEYMOUR, FROM WISconsin, will preach regularly in the New Congregational Society, at Livingston Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Residents of the vicinity are invited.

REV. JOHN LORD WILL GIVE HIS third lecture on the Fall of Rome in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY, Nov 16, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—*The Catastrophe.*

Course Tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING on SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, on the *Doctrine of Consequences.*

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Irving-place. Dr. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT LAUNDRESS OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable young woman desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer; good cook and baker; no objection to do general housework; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman with two years' City reference, wants a situation as above, also a girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will go together or seperate. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman, as cook; no objection to assist in washing; five years' reference from last place, can be seen for two days, at No. 21 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—An American widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper or family seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and operating on all of the first-class sewing machines. Is economical and neat; first-class City references as to honesty and character. Call at No. 96 Grand-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady in some good family, as housekeeper; she understands all the duties of a good housekeeper; no objection to a family deprived of children; best of reference given. Address, for two days, Mrs. H. C., Box No. 167 Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN EXPERienced young German woman wants a situation as chamber-maid or to do plain sewing, or to take care of one or two children in a private family. Would be willing to teach them the German language. Apply at No. 7 2d-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid; is also a good plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES an situation as housekeeper, lady's companion or governess to young children; best of references. Call or address H. A., No. 42 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY THE charge of some respectable household, or would act as companion to an aged or invalid lady; is fully competent for either situation and can furnish the best of references; would accept a small compensation if otherwise suited. Address H. A. H., Station D, Bible House.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE PERSONNE Française, parlant la langue parfaitement et sachant peu l'Anglais, pour enseigner le Français a des enfants. S'adresser a 110 5th-av., a 7 heures du soir.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, experienced double-entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of first-class business qualifications generally, a situation in a good house as book-keeper, correspondent, manager, or other position requiring capability and energy. Salary according to merit and the discretion of employer. Good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, Protestant; is a good gardener in all its branches; can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; has City reference, and will engage for low wages. Address GARDENER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a married man, no family; understands the business in all its branches, including greenhouse and grapery; can give the best of references. Address M. W., Box No. 247 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, who has had long experience in first-class families, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, wants a situation as coachman to a good family in the City; is strictly sober, honest and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED

GENTLEMEN'S FIRNISHINRS—

RETAIL TRADE.

WANTED—A salesman of first-rate ability, who thoroughly understands the business, and is accustomed to the City retail trade. An advantageous opening for one that can come well recommended. Applicants will state age, references and salary expected; no others will be noticed. Address HORTON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, AN EXPEricnced men (single) capable of taking charge of a small place in the country; must thoroughly understand gardening, the cultivation of grapes and fruit, the care of horses, cows, &c., and be willing to make himself generally useful; or a man and his wife (without children,) the wife a good cook and laundress, would be taken together. Apply by letter, with refereoces, to Box No. 1,448 Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, an assistant book-keeper, one who thoroughly understands his business; must be a good and rapid penman, quick and accurate accountant, of good habits, and able to give first-class references. Salary $500. Address BANKERS, Box No. 3,686 Post-office.

A COOK.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE country, at a short distance from the City, require a cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Good City references positively required. App y between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 49 East 23d-st.

A COOK—WANTED, WHO IS A GOOD BAKER and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply to-day or Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 19 East 30th-st.

SHIRT SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have a vacancy for a first-class salesman, to travel with samples of shirts and other furnishing goods.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN jewelers; also, one to do jobbing. Apply to GEO. O. STREET, No. 13 John-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer; salary $75 per month. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH HOUSE. A boy 18 years of age; must come well recommended. Address Box No. 915 Post-office.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BARrels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING HORSES.—ABOUT 15 HORSES can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, with convenient distance of New-York; roomy stable and good attendance. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 37 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, OVER 16 hands high, stylish action and gentle in harness; suitable for a coupe or park phaeton. Apply at stable, No. 31 East 12th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CASTRI.

Seats can be secured at Niblo's Garden, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Nos. 5 and 7 Wall-st.

THIS EVENING (Saturday,) Nov. 14,

LAST NIGHT OF

J. GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF THE NEW PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,

MLLE PAULINA CASIRI,

And last appearance of

MADAME VERA LORINI,

On which occasion will be presented the entire opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

And the celebrated last act of

LA FAVORITA.

CARD.

Mr. Grau regrets to be compelled to announce that, notwithstanding the unqualified success which has attended the introductory débuts of his new company of artists, the performance of Saturday evening will be positively the last in New-York for the present, as he is unable to retain possession of Niblo's Garden, and cannot obtain another theatre suitable to operatic purposes.

Mlle. CASTRI will make her début as.....LUCIA.
STEFANI as Edgardo, MORELLI as Ashton.
BARILI as Raimoerdo, Mme. MORRA as Alice.

MADAME VERA LORINI

will appear in the renowned last act of

LA FAVORITA, in the rôle of LEONORA,

In which she created such a profound sensation on the occasion of her début on Wednesday evening last.

STEFANI as Fernando, BARILI as Balthazar.
Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE

of the engagement of

EDWIN FORREST,

when he will appear, in compliance with very general desire, as

OTHELLO,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, reappearance of

MATILDA HERON,

who will resume her engagement, making

HER LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS CAMILLE.

Seats may be secured in the box-office

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

JUDITH.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

TO-NIGHT—JUDITH.

THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock,

SECOND NIGHT OF

JUDITH.

The universal approbation with which Perl's grand Opera of "Judith" was received at its first representation on Wednesday, and the unanimous request made by the public Press for its immediate repetition, have induced the director to present it on this occasion for the last time, as it has to be withdrawn to make room for other novelties.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

of Perl's grand opera of

JUDITH,

with new and magnificent costumes, new scenery, appointments, military band, increased orchestra, etc., and the following most extraordinary cast

JUDITH.....MME. J. MEDORI
ABIMELA.....MLLE. H. SULZER
JONATHIAS.....SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
HOLOFERNES.....SIG. F. BELLINI
ELIAKIM.....SIG. H. BIACHI
ARZAEL.....MISS MILNER
ELIEZER.....SIG. MULLER
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. J. NUNO

Secured seats and tickets may now be obtained at the regular ticket offices.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF
IL TROVATORE,
WITH ITS UNPARALLELED CAST.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Antheny's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

IRVING HALL—THEODORE THOMAS.

FOURTH POPULAR MUSICAL MATINEE,

SATURDAY, NOV. 14

Doors open at 12, commence at 1 o'clock.

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON

And

MR. S. C. CAMPBELL

will assist on this occasion, together with

FULL ORCHESTRA.

PROGRAMME OF ORCHESTRAL PIECES:

Symphony in D, by Beethoven.
Overture to Oberon, by Weber.
Quartette from Rigoletto, by Verdi.
The Bon-Bon Polka, by Strauss.
The Gedankenstrich Waltz, by Strauss.
Nocturne and March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one matinee, or one person to six matinees, $2.

Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis' music-store, No. 558 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co.'s music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig, stationers, No. 112 Broadway, and Schuberth's music-store, 23 Spring-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LAST NIGHT OF GRAU'S OPERA.

DEBUT OF MLLE. CASTRI.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

AND VERA LORINI IN FAVORITA.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—PERfect for $5. Any person can fail to have a thorough knowledge of the instrument in 12 lessons for $5. Banjoes furnished for practice. Persons can rely on this advertisement—all that is said is true. A few more pupils accepted. The rudiments, and two perfect tunes of the pupil's choice, taught the first. Whether the pupil has the slightest ear for music or not. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. GRAU'S NEW AND CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY—Embracing Mesdames Vera Lorini, Paulina Castri, Morenzi, Signors Stefani, Morelli and Muzio—will appear in New-Haven on MONDAY, Hartford on TUESDAY, in Springfield on WEDNESDAY, and in Philadelphia on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Discussion of American Topics in the English Press.

The Rams in the Mersey Still Guarded by Marines.

Affairs of Pearson, the Bankrupt Blockade Runner.

Suspension of the Functions of Mexican Consuls in France.

Aspect of the Danish and the Polish Questions.

The Rebel Pirate Georgia at Cherbourg.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Among the Passengers.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. HOCKLEY, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the 31st of October, and Queenstown on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Asia* has 55 passengers for Halifax and 50 for Boston. Among the passengers in the *Asia* are Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Col. LAMAR, one of the Secessionist emissaries to Europe. On the day before his departure, Mr. BEECHER was entertained at a farewell breakfast by the Liverpool Emancipation Society. Complimentary addresses were addressed to Mr. BEECHER, who made a speech of warm friendship for England.

The *Asia* reports experiencing a succession of westerly gales during the passage.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton at noon on the 29th of October.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of October.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Furious gales have prevailed around the coast of England, but no shipping disasters had, as yet, been reported.

The iron-clad frigate *Prince Consort*, from Plymouth for Liverpool, in connection with the Mersey rams, was seriously disabled, and put into Kingstown, where she remained leaking and half full of water, and otherwise considerably damaged.

In London a railway engine depot had been blown down, and three or four lives were lost.

Among the new companies which had been announced, is the National Steam Navigation Company of London and Liverpool, with a capital of two millions sterling. The object is to accelerate the substitution of powerful screw steamers for sailing vessels in American and other trades. The first step will be to establish lines from Liverpool and London to New-York of steamers of large size and capacity for freight and passengers. Three new steamers have been provisionally purchased and contracts made for others of 3,500 tons each.

The steamer *Bonanza*, from Liverpool, at Lisbon, was fired on in the Bay of Biscay by the privateer *Georgia*, and asked for newspapers and shipping intelligence.

The Mersey rams remained in the possession of armed marines. The work on them had been suspended. Two gunboats also kept watch over LAIRD's yard.

The London *Times* editorially criticises the ironclad navies of England, France and America, and draws the conclusion that England is not in arrear of these, and if she has anything to learn it is only in matters of detail.

"F. LINDSAY and GEORGE N. SANDERS again figure in the London *Times* as complainants of the doctrines advanced by the *Times*' correspondent, "Historicus."

Mr. LINDSAY elaborately attempts to prove that England favors the North at the expense of the South, and maintains that if the same measure of justice is not meted out to both belligerents, the professions of impartial neutrality by England, are mere empty words."

"Historicus" responds to Mr. LINDSAY, and, in answer to one of his inquiries as to "how he (Historicus) should vote when the claims against England for the depredations by the *Alabama* were brought before Parliament," promises that by the time that question is put from the Speaker's chair, "Mr. LINDSAY will certainly be the father of the House."

Other questions of Mr. LINDSAY are also answered, and "Historicus" points out that no act of Parliament forbids English merchants for manufacturing common for the belligerents; but as to equipping vessels-of-war, there is an act expressly forbidding it.

The bankruptcy of Z. C. PEARSON was under investigation, and it was furnishing new developments in regard to blockade running. Mr. PEARSON claims over £57,000 from the Federal Government for illegal captures, and £93,000 from the Confederate Government for their refusal to fulfill their contract.

The Board of Trade returns for September show an increase in exports of 28 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year, and the figures thus far for the whole year indicate that it will be a year of the greatest commercial prosperity that England has yet attained.

Voluminous correspondence relative to the Japanese difficulty is published in the London *Morning Herald*, which attacks the Ministers for their violence toward Japan.

FRANCE.

The Empress EUGENIE has returned from her trip to Spain.

The Mexican Consuls in Paris, Bordeaux and Havre have been compelled to cease their functions. The duties of their office have been temporarily transferred to the Consuls for Guatemala.

The long-projected plan of making Paris a seaport by a ship canal is revived.

The Paris Bourse continued flat.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The reply of the Danish Government to the resolution of the German Diet, to send the Army of Execution to Holstein, had been read to the Diet.

The reply is conciliatory in form, but on all essential points maintains the views of the Danish Government.

The Representative of Denmark said that his Government was open to mediation.

A third note from Earl RUSSELL on the Holstein question had been communicated to the Federal Diet. It endeavors to form a basis for mediation.

POLAND.

Warsaw advices announce an increase in the tyranny and arbitrary rule of Russia.

Hundreds of young men had been arrested, searched, stripped to the skin and beaten.

A letter by Prince NAPOLEON expresses an earnest wish that France will not allow Poland to be annihilated.

PRUSSIA.

Out of the three hundred and forty-five members already chosen to the Prussian Chambers, two hundred and sixty are Liberals.

AUSTRIA.

The Finance Committee of the Reichrath have passed a resolution granting twenty millions of florins to relieve the distress prevailing in Hungary.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

The Bank of Frankfort has advanced its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 ₱ cent., and the Bank of Holland from 3 to 3½. It is rumored that the Bank of France will further advance its rate of discount, owing to the continued drain of bullion.

The London Money and Stock Markets continued unsettled, but Consols were without material fluctuation. There was rather more demand for discounts on the 30th of October, but the rates remained without change.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 64,000 bales. The market has been irregular and prices are ¼d. @ ⅜d. higher for some qualities of American descriptions are unchanged. [illegible] of the week were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet and unchanged.

The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....Nominal; Middling Orleans.....20¾d
Fair Mobile.....Nominal; Middling Mobile.....20¾d
Fair Uplands.....Nominal; Middling Uplands.....20¾d

The stock in port is estimated at 164,000 bales, of which 34,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester Market is firm at still advancing rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour steady but steady. Wheat quiet; Red Winter Western, 8s. @8s. 4d.; White Western and Southern, 8s. @10s. 3d. Corn firmer; Mixed, 28s. 3d. @28s. 6d.; White, 29s. @30s.

PROVISIONS—The Liverpool Provision market is dull. BIGLAND, ALTHUS & Co. and GRINDON, BAUER & Co. report Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon heavy, and 6d. @1s. lower. Butter firm. Lard dull and tending downward. Tallow dull at 42s. @ 44s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes steady. Sugar irregular, closing firmer. Coffee dull. Rice buoyant, and 3d. higher. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Sperm Oil dull and tending downward. Cod Oil—market bare. Resin steady and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine quiet. BRETT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report Petroleum firmer, closing quiet; Refined, 2s. 1d. @2s. ₱ gallon; Crude, £16 1s. @£18 ₱ ton.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report Petroleum firmer, closing quiet. Refined, 2s. 1d. @2s. ₱ gallon; Crude, £16 10s. @£18 ₱ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON firm. SUGAR firmer, and 6d. @1s. higher. COFFEE quiet, but steady. TEA firm and unchanged. RICE still advancing. TALLOW firmer; sales at 44s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 85s. PETROLEUM steady, at £19 for Crude and 2s. @2s. 1d. for Refined. SPERM OIL nominal. COD OIL firm, at £58. LINSEED OIL steady.

GROVES & TENO report Provisions very dull. BUTTER firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tending downward.

American Securities are inactive. United States Fives opened at 60 and closed at 64. Maryland Fives, 75. Others unchanged.

Consols closed on Friday at 93@93¼ for Money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £207,500.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The *Persia*'s news had little effect on the markets, though much surprise was evinced at the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS. The Cotton market is firm at unchanged rates. Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

SUGAR is active and prices still advancing.

PETROLEUM quiet at 2s. for refined.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Consols for money, closed at 93. Illinois Central Railroad Shares are quoted 17@18 discount. Erie shares 66@67.

VERY LATEST BY THE ASIA.

By telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 92⅞@93. The markets were flat all round, that for foreign stocks especially.

The *Persia*'s advices had little effect on the Liverpool market. Much surprise was expressed at the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS.

The Home Circular Market Report of the past week has not come to hand.

The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon. Rio Janeiro dates are to Oct. 9. Exchange on England was at 27½d. @27¾d. Coffee was quoted 7$500@8$300. Stocks, 110,000 bags.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Confederate privateer *Georgia* has arrived here in revictual and coal.

Sailing of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 13.

The *Asia* sailed to-day at 1 o'clock for Boston.

A fine snow-storm is prevailing. Wind northeast.

MARRIED.

ALDEN—HONEYWELL.—On Monday, Nov. 9, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JAMES W. ALDEN and Miss CORNELIA HONEYWELL, all of this City.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

FRENCH—BAILEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. L. Price, D. D., T. JEFFERSON FRENCH and HELEN A., eldest daughter of M. J. Bailey, M. D., all of this City. No cards.

GIBSON—REED.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., by Rev. Jacob Diller, HENRY P. GIBSON, of Prince George's County, Md., and Miss FRANCES M. REED, of Brooklyn.

HANLEY—HOLLY.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts, CHARLES AUGUSTUS HANLEY and ALICE, daughter of William Welles Holly, Esq., all of Stamford.

LOUNSBURY—SAMUEL.—In Long Ridge, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. D. Platt, CHARLES H. LOUNSBURY and Miss ANNIE P. SAMUEL, both of the above place. No cards.

MESEREAU—RAYMOND.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at residence of bride's father, by Rev. W. Phillips, D. D., GEORGE B. MESEREAU, of Staten Island, and MARTHA NIDIA, daughter of A. B. Raymond, of this City.

SWANN—LOCKWOOD.—In Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Ellis, Lieut. THOMAS L. SWANN, U. S. Navy, and LIZZABARTH, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Lyon, of the city.

SCOVILL—TREMPER.—In Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of Caution Tremper, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Troy, Mr. FREDERICK H. SCOVILL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss SARAH E. TREMPER, of the former city. No cards.

TAYLOR—WILCOX.—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. D. M. Halliday, assisted by Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, A.M., CHARLES TAYLOR, of New York, and JENNIE M. WILCOX, of Ithaca.

WAIT—BABCOCK.—At Potter Hill, R. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Joshua Clark, WILLIAM B. WAIT, of this City, and POLLIE JANE BABCOCK, daughter of Oliver Babcock, Esq., of Potter Hill.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, Mrs EUNICE CHAPMAN, aged 85 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Willow and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

BARLOW.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 12, JANE BARLOW, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock, from the house of her brother-in-law, Joseph Kissam, No. 200 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FITCH.—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 13, BARAH MORSE, son of Henry and Harriet Fitch, aged 2 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from Mr. Fitch's residence, on Sunday Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZA ARDEN, relict of William Fulton, and daughter of the late William Bruce, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., New-York, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, JOHN, eldest son of John B. Ferguson, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral service will take place in the Church of Divine Unity, No. 548 Broadway, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. Friends are invited to attend.

GATES.—In East Hadlam, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 19, of typhoid fever, SYLVESTER GATES, Esq., aged 65 years.

HOLLY.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, WILLIAM D., eldest child of Frederic A. and Faouin M. Holly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, southeast corner of 8th-av. and 10th-st.

KNICKERBOCKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, LEWIS D., son of Lewis D. and Mary Knickerbocker, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 41st-st. and 7th-av., Bloomingdale.

MANDEVILLE.—In Friday, Nov. 13, SUSAN MANDEVILLE, widow of the late William Mandeville, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 82 Charles-st., without further invitation.

MIDDLETON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CORNELIA T., wife of John Middleton, Jr., and daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PETERSON.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 12, GEORGE F. PETERSON, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 162 West 26th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RICKARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, FRANCIS PETER RICKARD, son of Thomas Rickard, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 151 East 15th-st., near 1st-av., on Saturday, at Half o'clock.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINE LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late H. John H. Whittaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

YATES.—Departed this life, after a long and painful illness, CATHERINE A., wife of Walter A. Yates.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, James S. Kent, also the members of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary Kent, widow of John Kent, No. 65 East 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 2d-st. Cemetery.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 6 45 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon sets.. 8 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 07 | Gov. Island..10 36 | Hell Gate..11 1[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.. FRIDAY, Nov 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Tinkelpaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Brig Lizabell, Reynolds, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters.
Maria W. Holt, Lord, Fortress Monroe, E. B. Hurlbut & Co.
Mary, Martin, Rio Grande del Sur, Brett, Son & Co.
Schooners Kate, Trotther, Bossom, S. W. Lewis & Co.
Wampanoag, Middleton, Fredericia, Den., Andrew Stewart, Abrahms, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co., Wentworth, Burgess, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf, Sea Nymph, Conley, Alexandria, C. Kenny; J. W. Maitland, Grimshow, Newbern, N. C., Murray & Nephew.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Newbern, T. A. Harris commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with officers and crew (157 in all) of prize steamers Robert E. Lee and Ella and Annie.

U. S. steam transport Pioneer, Haze, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French steam gunboat Tisiphone, Commander Marrault, Charleston 3 days. She carries 6 guns.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Washington, D. C., with condemned beef and pork to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Flag, Caleb A. Curtis, Acting-Master, commanding, Port Royal 7th inst., via A. M., having in tow prize steamer Herald, in charge of a prize crew from gunboat Sciota.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had a heavy S. W. gale after leaving port.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Inman, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Blackstone, Berry, Alexandria 29 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Herald, (prize,) Acting-Master James King, commanding, Port Royal 5th inst.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship William Frothingham, Stetson, Havre Sept. 25, with mdse. and 229 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 15 days west of Georges Banks, with strong westerly gales.

Ship Good Return, (of Boston,) Balch, Calcutta June 25, and Mauritius Aug. 20, with mdse. to master.

Bark Inc de Penthiere, (Fr.,) Laney, Gaudalupe 46 ds., in ballast to Krug & Godliot. Had heavy northerly weather the entire passage. 12th inst., off Fire Island, spoke schr. Frederick Hill, Capt. Engertman, hence for Philadelphia, and supplied him with water. She reported that on the 10th, off Barnegat, parted jib stays, stove water casks, swept decks, and received other damage; would put into Newport for repairs.

Bark David Canoon, (of Picton, N. S.,) McKenzie, Newport, Eng., 45 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Gazelle, (Dan.,) Beruhum, St Croix, W. I., 13 ds., with scrap iron to Roche, Bros. & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Mary Ann, Slocum, New-Orleans 25 ds., with sugar to H. E. Brown.

Brig Delphin, (Brem.,) De Haan, Gonaives 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Henry G. Schmidt. On the 8th and 9th inst., off Hatteras, encountered heavy gales from N. and N. W.

Brig Waterloo, Pickering, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Willem Jacobus, (Hol.,) De Verdis, Sunderland 76 ds., with coal to Funch, Meiocke & Wendt.

Brig Whittaker, Noonan, Musselthport for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., and very light.

Below.

Ship Good Return, Balch, Calcutta June 25.
Brig Louisa, from Leghorn.
Brig R. A. Cook, from Charleston Bar.
Schr Fanny, from West Indies.
Schr. Shannon.
Also 1 bark.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Arr. brig Laurillia, from Cape Hastien.

Also arr. barks P. R. Hazeltine, New-Orleans; Howland, Surinam; brigs Billow, Rondout; Robin, Port Kwen; Pedro, (Br.,) Matanzas; Tornado, Georgetown.

HOLLAND, Mass., Nov. 13.—Below, bark P. R. Hazeltine, from New-Orleans.

Also below, bark Howland, from Surinam.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives Oct. 24, Br. brig Times, from and for Boston, uncertain.

[PER ASIA.]

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 29, Vingalf and Norden Law at Kingroad; 30th, Cruiser and John and Elisabeth, at Queenstown; American Congress, Hudson and Gauss at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—Oct. 29, Mercury, at Valencia.

Arrived from St. John, N. B.—Oct. 30, Compromise, and E. A. Souillard, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 23, Ulpion and Lecater, fm. Antwerp; 28th, Doncaster from do.; Tibiti, from Marseilles.

MEM.—The ship Western Star, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, is at Lisbon, leaking, etc.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Fortuna, at Deal; Energy, at Liverpool; Dragon, at Dublin; Ellen, at Queenstown; Elisabeth, at Flushing.

Arrived from Bangor—Brazil, at Queenstown.

ELECTRICITY.

DR. HYDE,

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,

No. 419 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK,

Can be consulted on Rheumatism, Paralysis, Deafness, Catarrh, Spinal and Kidney Diseases, Diseases of the Womb, &c., &c., &c.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

FROM MRS. E. NEWCOMB.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

DR. HYDE—*Dear Sir*: It affords me much pleasure to contribute my testimony in favor of your new mode of applying electricity, which, in my case, has resulted far beyond my most sanguine expectations. After having been under the treatment of nine different physicians within the last three years, during which time I was suffering from aphonia, or loss of voice, and had almost despaired of ever speaking aloud again, I was induced to try your new mode, and, strange to say, after the sixth or seventh application, my voice returned, and I now feel that I am restored to the enjoyment of life and society, to which I may be even comparatively a stranger. I will add, that I had previously tried electricity applied very differently from your system, without any relief. With the hope that others similarly unfortunate may receive like benefit, you are at liberty to refer any person to me, at No. 4 Hubert-st. MRS. C. NEWCOMB.

FROM G. S. WASHBURN, ESQ., OF McKEAN, PENN.

MCKEAN, Penn., July 14, 1862.

DR. H. T. HYDE—*Dear Sir*: I send you a statement of the effect of electricity upon myself, with permission to use it for the benefit of others if you desire to do so. For thirteen years I have been afflicted with the asthma, and during that time there have been but few months in which I did not suffer with a paroxysm that entirely prostrated me for four or five days, and sometimes longer, until I had become worn down by disease. In a bad attack I have sat up for FORTEEN NIGHTS in succession. The least active exercise would bring it on. About the 1st of March last I placed myself under your care, and almost immediately I felt like a different being. I have gained over twenty pounds in weight, and am able to do considerable work. It has also improved my general health, and given me a greater power of endurance than I ever had. Yours truly, G. S. WASHBURN.

DEAFNESS.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, of No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has taken rooms at No. 25 Bond st., New-York, for the introduction of her metaphysical discovery for the cure of deafness, noises in the head, running of the ears, all diseases of the eye, neuralgia, and all diseases of the head and throat. This metaphysical discovery is the only reliable remedy ever offered to the world for the above diseases. Send for a circular, which contains certificates of the most wonderful cures on record, performed without the use of instruments.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN is the original and sole proprietor of the Metaphysical Discovery for Deafness, &c.; price $5. Also of the celebrated Dear Richard's Eye-Water, and of the Scalp Renovator; price of each $1 per bottle. These celebrated medicines are put up in neat wooden boxes, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

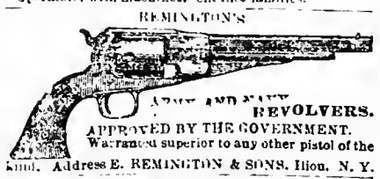
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are supplied from No. 237 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences if desired.
Operators, with machines, sent into families.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

PEREGO'S
UNDER SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wunderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the Imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SIMMONS, Occuli t's Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

ROMAN SCARFS
FOR
LADIES & GENTS

3,000 DOZ. PURE ROMAN SCARFS,
Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES!

1,000 doz. at $1 50 each; 2,000 doz. at $2 each. A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the above amount and six cents for postage.

S. W. H. WARD.
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.

S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL
OVER SHIRTS.

The largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each; all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be enclosed—63 cents for each Shirt.

Send the size of your neck.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
$2, $2 25, and $2 50.

SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE SHIRTS
MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

S. W. H. WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.
No. 491 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

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THE WORLD OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION—FOR THE ADVANCEMENT of Science and Art.—Prof. T. EDWARDS CLARK, of Williams College, will deliver a lecture on *Corals and Coral Islands*, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, in the large Hall of that Institution, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock. This lecture will be illustrated by a large number of diagrams. The admission will be free, but by tickets, which can be obtained at Rushton's, corner Broadway and Barclay-st., at Sheldon & Co's, corner Broadway and Worth-st., at Tiffany & Co's, at Miller & Mathew's, corner Broadway and 8th-st., and at the Reading Room of the Cooper Union. By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

CURTAINS.

New Styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Lyno Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese do. Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green, and Blue, Holland, Brown, Patent Fixture and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 28 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

being as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Kernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pooder Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Caran, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Steel, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.

Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.

LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,

(LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and subsequent acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stocks, is eighteen millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMMONS, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,

NOTE BROKER,

No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

No. 38 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock. Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, one or payable 1865, 66, 67, 68, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to ——; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. S.} In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, salomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 5 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and less expense than any man alive, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call as once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veuerions, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancer, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The means to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. These who have used their powerful cures are never without them. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH revealed in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in our own work. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, or 3 specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 32 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,322 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 23 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses or the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases. Four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $5 per case; two cases in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent, DR. RICORD'S AGENCY, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. WARDEN'S MAGICAL INVIGORATOR, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the most helpless as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated, and in the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this nonrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are discovered for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will be sure to cure the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1830. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SCHMIDT'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 2 Liespenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. His forty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, opposge, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12 3/4 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,843, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at 3 Division-st., No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is at a risk, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion, and consultation gratis.*

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide, administered by Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator of its anæsthetic effects. Office No. 25 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & Co.

N. B. GOLDEN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are attracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A most efficient present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

LOCKET-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOWARD & PERRY, No. 540 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street, also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 20, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avennes. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CABPENTER, Administrator.
by 10-1aw 6mF*

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE.
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 51 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.
No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 8c.—60 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER. Nos. 133, 135, 137 Washington-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies' and Misses' fine Mink and Fancy Furs, Seal's ur Caps, Gauntlets and Collars, Polar Bear, Hudson Bay, Wolf, Buffalo, and Fancy Robes at manufacturers' prices.
BURKE (successor to Watkins),
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, roofing slate, hillhard beds, tiles, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTANCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1862 or 1863, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted; bidders will state what hels pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops bidder will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspections yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams are to be paid for by the net weight, excluding paper wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels which to be stated.

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like samples to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-cooperd head-lined flour barrels.

200,000 pounds PAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

25,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ¾ Souchong, ¾ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and hoop-bound in large and conspicuous marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

250,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

4,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar making by grain and by combination of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

240,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluable glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will grind, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or express half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs, each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal installments on the 23d and 30th of November and the 7th and 14th of December, 1863.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 80 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Peas, Tea, Sugar and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above proposals be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of cow, sex, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shall have marks, as he here after designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be stamped with green hickory stencil.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the time during which the meats packed. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the returned samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereinbefore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. S. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department with contracts with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck
Drills, Standard ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 6 State-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office until Monday, 16th instant, for supplying good merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at the following military posts in this harbor:

Fort Richmond.....500 cords.
Fort Hamilton.....250 cords.
Fort Columbus.....250 cords.
Fort Wood.....250 cords.
Riker's Island.....500 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery; measurement to be determined by the Receipting Officer at the post where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amount required at either post. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and complete the delivery of the amount they propose for within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to

MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTANCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until NOON, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for six months from the 1st of December, 1863, to the troops and others in the service of the United States stationed at Throg's Neck and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, necks, shanks and kidney fallow to be excluded, and furnished in such quantities at each place of delivery as from time to time may be required for the troops by the several officers in charge.

Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts to be made, with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

FRANCIS K. BERIER, Captain and C. S.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) Ten horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and, be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for such class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 2d day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.:

CLASS No. 1.

14,000 yards Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard. (Indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 64 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,800 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons.)
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 6 inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, Indigo wool dyed.
2,500 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
1,000 pairs Yellow Worsted Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulet Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,400 sets Epaulet Bullion for privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums, tenor, complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Bass or Drum Heads.
30 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snares.
30 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern.

CLASS NO. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
500 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
400 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, via Watch coats, sergeants' and corporals' musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats, woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——— and ———, of ———, in the State of ——— and ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for ———, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee: make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Goarantor.

E. F., Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named ———, ———, 1863, are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1864," and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Gar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3789. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

A Singular and Authorized Explanation.

The Release of the Prisoners on Johnson's Island the Sole Object.

Thirty Officers, Three Hundred Men and $110,000 Appropriated for the Work.

An Intention to Violate British Neutrality Denied.

From the Montreal Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 13.

The expedition intended to effect the liberetion of the Confederate officers held prisoeers on Johnsoe's Istand, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprheesions that may be created by Federal accouets of a Canadian elot to bura West ere cities, we giva below all the facts ie which the public is interested, which may, we are assurad, be implicitly raliad on.

The Washing oo Government having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war ueder the cartel, sent the Southere officers accustomed to a tropical climate tn Joheson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wietched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were thosa on whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was, in fact, an attempt to commit murder without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter.

In these circumstences the Confederate Government determined fo make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expsditioo was fitted ont, consisfieg ot thirty-six officers, ueder the commend of oee who had distinguished himself in similar dashing anterprites, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington tn the Confederate steamer *Robert E. Lee*, and laeded at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by thet siesmer as ireight were sold to furnisb the funds required, amonnting to about $110,000. The men came overtand through the Stafes in amall parties to the general rendezvous.

The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Islaed, liberate the prisoeers, coevey them to Caneda in vessels prnvidad for that porpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the fuads being specially devoted to paying their paasage to oee of tneae points.

Any further operations on the lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in commend, whose orders were atrlegent and peremotory to avoid a breach af Britah neetrality, and to take care that even the semblance of intereational wrong should be prevenfed. Had Johnson's Islaod been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operatioes agsinst Federal commerce on the lakes; but the reel object of tha expaciton was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate aod situatioo in the least degree teimical to them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

Tha Commissioeers of the General Laod Office have transmitted to the Govereor of New-York 3,100 piecea of land scrip, of one-quarter section each, (160 acres) aed the residue, being 3,087 pieces additional, will be remitted in the course of a week or ten days, which will be a full satisfaction of the claim of that State ueder the law.

DISMISSAD.

Quartermaster PARKETT, Fifteenth Missouri infantry, has been diamissed the service. Chargea, conduct unbecoming an efficer and gantleman and embezzling public funds.

Second Lieut. MICHAEL MONGEVAN, same regiment, for conduct prejudicial fo gond order and millifary discipline, has been cashierad.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The infirmation from tha Army of the Potomac received to-night is that the enemy are extending their already formidahle works on tha Rapidan. The work nn tha railroad is beieg rapidiy pushed forward, but transportation does not extend west of Warrenton Junction.

GEN. MEADE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. MEADE, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant-General S. WILLIAMS, is now on a visit to Washington.

RABBL STATESMANSHIP AS VIEWED FROM FRANCE.

Among the papers recsully captured with the blockade runners *Robert E. Lee*, the *Cornubia* and the *Ella and Annie*, is a letter from E. Da Laon, a rebel agent, addressed fo JEFF. DAVIS, dated Parie, Oct. 1, last, from which the following senteeces are extracted:

"It is uselesa to disguise the fact that the men around you do eot inspire confidence, and chaos would soon come ware your hand withdrawn from the helm. Military ability nf the highest order oer revolution has produced, out ol diplomatic talent it has been most singularly barren. There has been, and is to-day, as little real intention of a speedy recognition by France as by England. That we may be maue a pewn io the Mexican game, I think very probable, but the detected intrigue in Texes, Mr. B.'s denunciation ot which was intercepted and oublished in New-York and English papers, does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who is now an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies.

The retention of Mr. MANN in Belgium not being remembered by the public, Judge ROUT, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds, further, that Mr. DAYTON declares that he has never had any compialet from Washington regaroing French intervention in Mexico. If Mr. SEWARD acknowledges MAXIMILIAN'e empire, the ground on which our action seema to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet. We are all grasoing le the dark at this moment. God grant I may oe unduly suspicioua and distruattol, and that we may get more substrotiat aid ano comforf from NAPOLEON than I eitner hope or expect."

In anoiber part of Da LAON's letter he says:

"I am working hard aed incessantly personally and by proxy, and an enlargieg tne ephere of my operations as the exigencies of the hour demand. France wants money literally and not figuratively. They are a far more marcenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opiniona of them, if at all."

Such of the captured corres| oo. ce as haa reached Washington will very soon be given to the public. It will be found both interesfing and importanf, and afforda an insida view of rebel proceedings and designs, and cartainly not to tbe insergents of an eecouregieg character.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND hee been ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on a four ot inspection among the hospitals of our Western armies. According to official reports, there are 84,472 beds for patients in the United States general hospitals. Of these 36,277 are empiy; so there are 40,195 patients under treatment.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE BOSTON STRIKERS.

Senator WILSON has had an interview with the President and fhe Secretary of the Navy in behalf ot the mechanica ano inborers in the Boston Navy-yard. The sebject is now under consioeration, with a prospect of an early decisioe.

HON. PRESTON KING ON A MISSION.

Hon. PRESTON KING, if is said here, yesterday went to Canada as an agent of the Government, on husiness relative to the rebel conspiracy.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commaeder FILLEBROWN has been nrderad to the cnmmaed of the *Chenango*.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Capture of the Steamer Ella and Annie off Wilmington.

Seizure and Destruction of a Schooner at Morrill's Inlet, S. C.

A Naval Boat's Crew Surprised and Made Prisoners.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Alma at Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP ELLA AND ANNIE.

The prize steemship *Ella and Annie*, of Charlestoe, Acting Prize Master JNO. W. BENTLEY, arrived af this port yesterday, in 30 hours from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Bostoe. She put ieto this port for a harbor. She was captured on fhe 9th inst., at sixfeen miles north of Forf Fisber aed three miles south of Masonborough Ielet, by the Uelted Stefes gunboat *Niphon*, sfter an exciting chsse of 20 minutes, ouriog which a large number of shots peostrated her side, (which is of iron,) info the main saloon. She was commanded by Capt. BONNAUD, and was from Barmuda, bound to Wilmingtoe, N. C., wifh a cargo of arms, saitpetre, clothing, provisions, and other confraband goods. She is a fina sidewheel steamahip, hutt of iron, and was formerly named the *Hughes*, plying between New-Orlaana and Galvestoe. Her engines are about 400-horse power, and were made at the Morgae Iron Worka in this City. She brings tha former Commander, Capt. BONNAUD and five of the crew as prisoners. Capf. BONNAUD expresses great satisfaction al tha treatmenf he received from our officers, and Commander BENTLEY, of the prize, speaks much in praise of the gentiemanly daportment of Capt. BONNAUD.

The follnwing is a list of officers in charge of the prize:

Acting Master Commanding, GEO. W. BENTLEY, of of the United States steam-gunboat *Shenandoah*; Acting Ensign, J. J. REAGEN, of the *Niphon*; Second Assistant Engineer, (in charge.) D. P. McCARTNEY of the *Shenandoah*; Acting Third Assistant Engineer James J. Sullivan, of the *Niphon*; Acting Master's Mate, Charles Tengwall, of the *Shenandoah*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The NAVY Department has received a communication, dated "Flag steamer *Philadelphia*, off Morris Island, Nov. 6," in which Admiral DAHLGREN says

"The schooner *T. A. Ward* arrived here on the 3d instant from Morrell's Inlet, where she was stationed, with the intelligence that on the 17th ultono a schooner was discovered about half a mile up tee inlet.

Acting Eesign TILLSON, of the *Ward*, with fwo boats immediately proceeded to board her, which he succeeded fo doieg without any resistaece, there beieg but *one* man on board.

She oroved fo be the schooner *Rover*, a vessel of about fifty tons, and formerly a Charlestoe oilot-boat. Upon examioation she was fouod to be loaded with a full cargo of cotton.

JOSEPH STEWART, the person captured on board of her, states that she had beee iving there for several weeks waitieg a crew to run the blockade to some English port.

Finding the schooner hard and fast aground and impossible to get her off, Mr. TILLSON set fire to and destroyed her.

No osners or documeets of any kind were found on board of her.

On the 20th of October a party nf seventeen men, uoder Actiog Eesign TILLSON, ware dispatched a short distance from the *Ward* in quest of water. Leaving the boat in charge of Acting Master's Mate ELWALL with seven men, Actiag Ensign TILLSON, with tea men, landed. They had proceeded about a mile from the boats when they were surprised and attacked by a large body of the aaemy's cavalry, who made them prisoners. The haats were also attacked, but were successfully defended by Acting Master's Mate ELWELL and the aevaa mea who remained. The commander of the *Ward* speaks vary highly of their conduct.'

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ALMA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Alma*, laden with salt end liquor, recently captured by the United States gunboat *Seneca*, while running into Doboy Sound, Florida, from Nassau, arrived here to-day, in charge of a prize crew, in commaed of Lieut. B. W. LORING.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Legisleture to-day passed the bill to meke the pay of the Massachusetts colored regimenta equal to that of the white troops in the aervice. Numerous propositions regarding bouaties, pay, &c., to encourage volunteering, were discussed, bet no aotion was taken,

From Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

A gentleman who arrived in this city to-day direct from Charleston Bar, expresses great confidence in the progress of operations now going on there, and predicts fhe capture of Charleston in a few weeks.

Fire at Southbridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

A fire at Southbridge, Mass., last night, destroyed the Baptist Church, the store of J. J. OAKS, the building of Dr. HACAWELL, aed soma other fenements. Losa $30,000, small insurance.

Arrival of Gen. Dix at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Gen. DIX arrived here last night. He is engaged with the authorities in concerting proper measures for defence, and in ferreting out the parties, if any, that are engaged in the reported plot at Johnson's Island.

Interruption of Navigation.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 14.

A lock on the Welland Cnnel was dameged by a schoonar to-day. Navigation will be interrupted till the first of next week.

Boston Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The demends of the Nevy-yard workmen have been granted by the Departmenf at Washington, and their work will be resumed on Monday next.

Death of Hon. B. C. Clark.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Hon. B. C. CLARK, a well-known Boston merchaet, died this morning.

Arrival of the Asia.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Royal Meil steemship *Asia*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived at 12 o'clock to-night.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

General Fitzhugh Lee Bound to Fort Lafayette.

THE HORRORS OF LIBBY PRISON.

Relief for the Starving Prisoners at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The *American* has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, whieh says:

Gan. W. FITZHUGH LEE was yesterday put on board a steamer, to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Rev. H. C. TRUMBULL, of the Tenth Connecticut regiment, who has heen a prisoner at Richmond, was exchaeged last Wednesday. He says that for two daya previoee to his leaviog "Libby Prison," the officers' daily rations coesisted oely of about one-fhird of a pnnnd of bread and water. No meaf had beee served for several days. The rebel Qeartermaster told the prisoeers thaf if was nof his fault. He had noee to give fhem oe fhaf day. He had been eetirely unable to furnish anything whetever fo fhe prisoners on Belle Island, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could get n small supply of meaf for the hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steemer *Convoy* left this morning for City Point with a cargo of provisions for our prisoners in and about Richmond.

The steamer *New-York* arrived last evening from City Point in charge of Flag-of-truce officer Major MULFORD.

T. W. MONFORT, agent for prisoners nf war in Richmond, belonging to Indiana, has received five hundred additioeal suits clothing, aed is requested by Gov. MORTON to urge the matter strongly to obtain permission for aending provisions to Richmond for Indiana soldiers now imprisoned there, as tha State will furnish them.

The propeller *Dudley Buck* arrived to-day from Newbern, N. C., with the mails, but brings no eews.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE CHOWAN RIVER.

Raising of North Carolina Troops.

NEWBORN, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Maj.-Gen. PECK made a reconnoiesance of the Chowen River to near the mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th and 8th inets., with Commodore FLUSSER, and the *Whitehead*, *Delaware* and *Mann*. As he was some 250 miles from Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting the coöperation of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER from Fortress Monroe. The rebels were apprehensive of some move upon Weldon, and burned the bridges near the Wicacon and other principal streams.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER has recently returned from an expedition to Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, bringing a number of recruits for his regiment. He found a strong Union feeling in the region visited, and is promised by prominent and active citizens their active coöperation in raising loyal North Carolina troops. This section is not yet protected by the National forces, but is exposed to the continual incursions of guerrillas.

Four large steamers, eegaged in running the blockade at Wilmington, have beeo captured within the past three days. One of them was laden with 30,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and clothing, oee with sulphur, saltpetre aed lead, and tha others with assorted cargoes. The original cost of one was $200,000. Thay are the most valuable orizas of the war.

The State debt of North Carolina, amounting to upward ot a million of dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade running, in which tha State Government was largely engaged. Tha financial condition of North Carolina was never better than at the present time.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

Under the double pressure of the short crop and the demand from the mines, the provision business grows firmer. Good flour fetches now in this city $7 per hundred in cash, and without the sack; wheat is $2 per bushel, butter 50c. to 60c. per pound, cheese 40c., bacon 40c., eggs 40c. per dozen, and butter aed eggs are scarce at these prices, in fact for butter I have seen 60c. refused within the last week. Gold dust is getting comparatively common among the people at large, especially on the line nf travel between this city ano the northern diggings. The old women come in the city quite important to trade their pinches of dust, from half a pennyweight to an ounce, carefully screwed in rags on many folded scraps of paper. If the rush of trade continues for a few more months as it has the last two, it will be fair to presume that the community, at least a large aed lucky portion thereof, will be better clothed than they have been for several years.

I stated last week thet some of the merchants of this city have been taking daily, of late, five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per day. This should be understood as applying only to cash sales retail over the counter, and not including credit sales, nor wholesale provisioo sales wnolly for gold dust. To include all, double or treble the amount named. But as soon as Winter comes this brisk state of things will doubtless cool down amazingly, not to rise again before Spring. Next Summer will probably be a good trading harvest.

On Sunday night snow fell upon the mountains, nothing but hell in the valley, since which time the nights have been rather piercing and the days fine, and warm when still. Much of the scanty woodland is in the sere and yellow leaf, and ice is found in the morning about half inch thick. The hot mid-days and sharp nights are fruitful of colds and coughs and feverish symptoms, insomuch that scarcely a household is exempt in every member. Deaths are numerous, and have been so for several months. A few years back this valley was boasted of as an exceedingly healthy place. It may be so ordinarily, but just now, and for some months past, sickness has been exceedingly common. Last Winter, coughing was so general that it was difficult to understand the preacher in the Tabernacle, or the actor in the theatre. And it is much the case now. Febrile sickness and throat disease are common. That eternal gnawing worm, the canker, eats almost incessantly at the vitals of not a few in this Territory. In fact, perhaps this is the most common disease in Utah, indueed by the abounding alkali, the very hard water, or something else, which I leave for the Faculty to determine. The mortality among children is in excess.

The *Deseret News*, under the new management, scarcely gives satisfaction to the public, being voted as dry as tinder. Very staid and sedate is the paper, not dripping with juice and fatness. The editor-in-chief is as conservative as a Government oeesor. He does not surfeit his readers with feasts of fat things, He appears to cherish an inveterate grudge against the whole buying and selling fraternity, and of course never sees nor sends to a store of any denomination whatever. Happy time when trade is abolished, and everybody produces what he wents or does without.

Af the theatre. "Raffaelle, the Reprobate," "Enstache Baudin, the Forsaken," "Love in Livery," and "Marriege et aey Price" have eetermained the playgoing portioe of the community.

The last train of Mormon immigrants arrived last week, and, as with tha other trains, the "Bishops," whose ecclesiastical calling is to attend to temporal matters and take care of the poor, soon caused the distribution of the weary travalers amoeg thetr "brethren," so that, before the long Winter sets in, all might have a place, and a prospect of struggling through to warm weather and work.

The Rebel Guardians of National Prisoners in Richmond.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two of the three rebel officers who heve charge of the Union prisoners at Richmond are Marylanders. Gee. WINDER was born in Baltimore; his father, Brig.-Gen. WM. H. WINDER, was a lawyer of eminence in that city, who, an the breaking out of the war of 1812, offered his services to the Madison Administration, and received the Colonelcy of a new regiment of regulars. This, at the time, was regarded of importance, as he had, up to thet period, acted with the old Federal party. Buf his military career was as unfortunate as that of some of our new-made Colenels of the preseet war. The Administration promotad him as quick as could be done, to hold out encouragement to others in the Federal perty, who were disposed to support tha Government—or it may have been that they were anxious to get him out of the position of Colonel, for which he lacked quelifications, and made a Brigadier of him, as is done in more recent time. Soon after entering en the duties of General, he and another General were captured in their night dress, by the British soldiars. He was paroled and cama homa, buf was not exchangad until the Summer of 1814. At the time he was restored to duty the Chesapeake Bay was infested with British cruisers; aed a lend attack, somewhere, was apprehendad. Gen. WINDER was put in command of the detences of Washington during this uncertainty, and closed his military career by an legiorious defeat at Bladensburgh on Aug. 27, 1814, aed tha anrrendar of the Capital to a foreign enemy. The soe. now heed jailor at Richmond, received a military education at the expense of the country, and all his life since has been supported by that country he has so basely deserted, aed whose reputition he now so signally disgraces.

The other is Lieut. EMICK, a desceedant of Col. EMICK—pronouced "A-mee"—who commaeded the Fifty-first regiment Maryland militia, at the battle of North Point, on the 12th of September, 1814, and by his eetira lack of knowledge of military affairs, readily misunderstood the orders given to him; gof the best regiment oe the field in disorder, aed made it necessary tor Gen. STRICKER, who commanded in the action, to direct a hasty retreat of ell the troops engaged, to save them from the effects of Col. EMICK's ignorance.

It is to be presumed that Capt. TUCKER, of Winchester, Va., who is the third nf the chief jailors af the Libby Prison, is also the oescendant of an *unfortunate* officer of the war of 1812, otherwise he would scarcely be qualified for the situatioe.

Yours, K.

FURTHER CONCERNING TURNKEY WINDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rebel Gen. JOHN H. WINDER was oee of the well-known characters in the old United States army, and it has been frequently remarked by officers of the army and navy that never old JEFF. DAVIS display more knowledge ot human natura than when he made him jailor of Richmond. WINDER is a born turekey, a naterel spy, a ruffian of the old school, capable of any meanness and any cruelty. At the outbreak of the war, he was on duty at Pensacola, but, fortunately for the cause of the Union, was temporarily absent from his post. Had he been in command instead of Lieut. SLEMMER. Fort Pickens would have been immediately surreadered to the rebels. WINDER had no friends among his associates in the army. He was commonly called the "Old Pig," as he seemed to possess all the qualities of that dirty animel, except its usefulness. As a military man he is notoriously ignorant and incapable, but his hardheerted cruelty and rancor against his old companioes in arms have eminently fitted him for the position he holds ueder the rebel Goveremest, the willing jailor ot thousands of suffering heroes, the fit instrument of the horrible schemes of the rebel Confederacy; for undoubtedly their intention is to operata upoe our Government by allowing our soldiers to rot and starve in the Richmond prisons. Gen. WINDER is just the man to carry out this plan.

He is perfectly capable of stealing the money sent to the relief of our prisonere. There can be no doubt out that this old thief has syatematically abstracted the contents of letters sent from the North to Union soldiers at the South. An incident in his personal history will show that he has not been proof against temptation in times past. WINDER married for his second wife a Virginia lady named EAGLE, a widow with one child. This child, a daughter, was possessed of property in her own right to the amount of $20,000. While this young lady was still a minor WINDER got the property into his hands, appropriated it to his own use, and deliberately defrauded her of the greater part of it, for which he could never be made to account.

This hoary old villain is really primarily responsible for all the inhumanities practioed upon our soldiers in Richmond. He has been selected from his peculiar fitness to the ignoble office of chief turnkey of Richmond, and in his particular duties he is never interfered with. His assistants and understrappers are chosen by himself principally from the Baltimore ruffians ano murderers, who escape across the lines; and around him gather bullies, roughs and renegades from the North—rescals who, like their chief, are too cowardly to serve in the field, but prefer the chances of tyrannizing over brave men till they find relief in death, ano WINDER and his myrmidons can rob their corpses. To those who know him when he was in the United States service there needs no proof of WINDER's special and general villanies. His known character for meanness and dishonesty would convict him before any jury of army officers, and if it could be believed that any man would steal the pennies from a dead man's eyes, WINDER is the man to do it.

The Price of Coal.

From the Philadelphia Press.

A great deel of excitement has been created everywhere throughout the loyal States by the extraordinary rise in the price of coal, and it is not to be denied that there is very good reason for it, in view of the approach of Winter and the enormous addition to the cost of living that this doubling of prices makes, and yet if the public could be made aware that the increased price is the natural consequence of circumstances arising out of the present civil war, there would be a much more general resignation under the affliction.

We have now constantly employed not less than three hundred naval steam vessels, which consume a vast amount of coal. This was not the case before the war broke out. We had then only a small navy, of which but few of the steamers were in commission. The maintenance of the blockade over a commercial coast line more extended than that of any other nation in the world, requires that every steam vessel in the navy shall be kept constantly employed, in order to pursue blockade runners, transport troops or supplies, or carry on operations against the enemy. As we are steadily augmenting this steam navy the demand for coal for Government service of course swells, and operates to send up prices higher and higher, in consequence of the demand exceeding the supply.

To this we must also add the great activity of all the manufacturing establishments, especially those employed upon Government work. In the iron-works alone the increased activity exceeds any former experience, and for all this coal is imperiously demanded. But when to this we add the infinite variety of manufactures which have been rendered profitable by the war or the tariff, and in which a great activity prevails, it will be seen that in this respect the increased demand for coal exceeds even that for the Navy.

Unless we choose to shut our eyes and reason in the dark, we must perceive that the price springs from the demand, and that the latter is caused by the circumstances we have mentioned.

Nevertheless, these prices are very hard to bear with; and they are extremely burdensome upon the poor, and, indeed, upon all whose subsistence is earned by their toil. If anything can be done to furnish relief, it certainly should be done. The first thing that must occur to all is, that, be the demand what it may, the trouble is unoouhtedly aggravated by the strikes among the miners, the riots, secret combinations to drive away particular classes of operatives, etc.

FURTHER FROM THE REBEL STATES

Southside Views of the Military Situation.

The Late Disaster on the Rappahannock.

RECENT OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

A Criticism of Bragg and a Comic Chapter on Rosecrans.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE ACROSS THE BORDER.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 10.

The brief lease of power in the State of New-York, which the Democratic party obtained last yeer by the success of SEYMOUR, has been determined oy the late election. Even the City of New-York, formerly so staunch to the faith of Mozart or of Tammany, has given a Black Republican majority. The eloquence of SEYMOUR has fallen upon an ungrateful soil, and those striking indications of political change, which were mentioned by his partizans as evidence that the Republicans had lost ground since last yeer, have been shown by the results to be valueless and insignificant. The control of the Legislature passes into the hands of the LINCOLN party, and SEYMOUR is deprived of eny power to oppose the designs of the Government.

There is no special reasnn why the South should regret this. The experience of the last year has shown thet the opposition to be expected from the State Government of New-York was of an exceedingly mild type. The only practical question with which the Governor had to deal during that time was that of the draft. Against this he might have rallied, not only whatever remnants of free spirit and respect for law could have been found to do battle in the cause of constitutional liberty, but the large mass who were personally affected by its operation. He lacked either the power or the disposition to organize an effectual oppnsition. The class most injuriously affected by the operation of the law, vented its discontent and exerted its power of resistance in the spasmodic form of a street riot. A pretext was afforded for the concentration of a military force, and the Government sett ed its authority upon a more solid basis than oefore. No serious opposition to tha draft has since been heard of in thet State, and the results of the late election may have been, in a great measure, dee to the facilities afforded the Government by that outbreak of exercising controling influences.

From the statistics of the Pennsylvania ano Ohio elections it appears that, in spite of the absence of a large part of the population in the military service, the number of voters had increased, and notwithstanding the fact that tha Democratic candidates received larger votes than ever before, they were defeated by large majorities. The inference is, of course, irresistible, that immense frauds were perpetrated. They were naturally to have been expected, but we might have anticipated more dexterity in the arrangements for consummating them. It would have seemed more rational to have suppressed a sufficient number of opposition votes to insure the election of the Republicans without ouviously exposing the fact of fraud. LINCOLN is, however, not particularly sensitive on fne subject of appearances. The thinnest veil is sufficient to serve his purpose. Even the sham of elections in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is not too transparent to be gravely presented to the world as a manifestation of popular sentiment.

Although it is possible that the Administration party may have gained some strength throughout the interior of New-York by the elation consequent upon tha successes of last Summer, it is unlikely that so great a change should have been effected in the city. The presence of a military force to intimida e, and the operation of fraud, are necessary to an explanation of the fact.

Universal suffrage—the great war-horse of Democratic governments—has, like all other cunningly devisad legal checks and constitutional forms, been shown to be readily susceptible of application to the purposes of arbitrary government. LOUIS NAPOLEON has the merit of first applying it on a grand scale. In his empire universal suffrage is the foundation of the edifice. The people, however, vote once for all. Having declared their preference for Imperialism, no caprice or change is permitted. The Emperor reigns "*par la grace de Dieu, et la volunte nationale*," and the question is no longer an open one. Thus, too, Savoy voted on the question of annexation to France, and now MAXIMILIAN requires the sanction of a Mexican plebiscitum. Thus the world moves on. Five hundred years ago the Pope presented kingdoms to friendly princes; now the people, who used to be transferred as appurtenances to the soil, are twisted around a vote on the subject. Old ideas are cloaked under new forms, aed the same end attained in substance.

LINCOLN, from the nature of tha case, has acted somewhat differently. He has preserved the old forms, imparting to them a new principle. He "runs the machine as he found it," but turns it in an entirely different direction. He still carries on the appearance of Constitutional Government; has regular elections and legislative assemblies. These can be easily bent to the purposes of despotism, and, in a nation accustomed to them, are of more convenience than exclusive reliance upon military force.

The complete control of the State Government undoubtedly gives great power to the centralized despotism at Washington; but this very freedom to carry out their designs without impediment is probably the shortest road by which the Yankees will reach the goal of discomfiture and exhaustion at which even absolute power will be unable to elicit any further effort from them. The failure of the radical system is a final overthrow, leaving no room for the temporizing expedients or middle terms of the so-called conservative men. The only conservatism that exists in that country is the conservatism of their own interests. If is possible thet they may now think thet end is best fo be attained by the complete distruction of the South, in accordance with the Radical policy. Party struggles for the possession of State offices, especially in New-York, have but a small bearing on the great principle involved in the contest. Plunder is the motive power in both cases. When they despair of obtaining that, the people may be driven to demand a peece, and the Government reluctantly forced to yield it.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 10.

The mails bring us nothing new from Tennessee. Nothing has occurred since the enemy crossed over fo the south side of the Tennessee River. The enemy holds his position there, and all efforts so far have proved unsuccessful to dislodge him. The pickets of the two armies are within two or three hundred yards of each other, and operations are now suspended by heavy rains, which, it is said, have inundated the Lookout Valley—the valley between the enemy's position and Lookout Mountain. Meanwhile, our troops are said to be in fine condition and anxious for battle. The Chattanooga *Rebel* says of the situation:

"The intelligence from 'the seet of war' is of an exciting character. Our dispatches this morning hint at movements indicative of st ring times in the vicinity of Chattaeooga. Gen. HARDEE is already at his stionary Ridge. His Steff went oo yesterday ooon. Our battery on Lookout shelled the enemy's wagons and a portion of his infantry, within range, yesterday afternoon. It is believed that the present condition of the enemy, with his tack of transportation and sopplies, will not allow of a movement on his part before December, at least. In the meantime, the impression prevails le army circles that our army will be idle, and e vigorous campaign is in prospect.

I wrote you from here inimediately after the battle of Chickamauga; I told you that Gen. BRAGG would neither storm nor besiega Chattanooga. This opinioe was eot concurred in by anyoody, but five weeks have passed ano he has done neither. A slow bombardment was tried one day, bet after expending $40,000 worth of ammunition it was ordered to be stopped. The fire was ineffectual. Nevertheless, I beeru an artillery Major sweer, by all the powers of cold iron and powder, that he could plant the right sort of piecea on Missionery Rioge and Lookout, and blow Chattanooga into "smithereens." We have a wonderful gun in our army—the Whitworth rifle. It kills at two thousand yards—over a mile. It is a small gun, not larger than the Mississippi rifle. With a few of these rifles LONGSTREET shot across the Tennessee River, and drove the Yaekees from the use of the river road, by killing tha teamsters and blocking up the road.

Gee. BRAGG is at work slowly, but surely, recovering East Tennessee. I believe that in ten days from this date our army will hold Knoxville and all the line of railroad to Virginia. Then a heavy column can pass down from Knoxville, and, if WHEELER is strongly assisted on our left, he can move toward Nashville. Thus will ROSECRANS' army be obliged to retreat. As the case stands now, I do not see what advantage Chattanooga is to him. The mere possession of Chettanooge is nothing but an inconvenience to him, unless he is strong enough to advance against us, and to hold East and West Tennessee. If we have Knoxville and the railroad to Virginia he cannot hold Chattanooga. I believe thet ROSECRANS has not exceeding 15,000 men in Chettanooga. I suppose he has the remeinder of his army between the river and Jasper, his railroad depot. He has to wagoe his supplies from Jesper to Chattanooge by an indirect route of forty-five miles. No wonder, then, that his Chettaeooga garrison are starving."

THE LATE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

On yesterday several officers and privates, wounded in the disastrous fight near Kelly's Ford on Saturday, reached the city, having been preceded on Monday by about one hundred and fifty wounded in the same fight. They corroborate the general report of the affair, namely: That the two brigades to which they were attached, HOKE's and HAYS'—the former numbering 1,150 effective men, and the latter 975, and the whole commanded by Brig.-Gen. HAYS—were on picket duty on the north side of the Rappahannock, not far from the Ford, when about eleven o'clock in the forenoon they were apprised of the approach of an overwhelming Yankee force. They, however, bravely determined to stand their ground, and they performed their duty nobly. One of the most desperate fights of the war ensued. The enemy had fearful odds against them, his force being estimated at 12,000, infantry and artillery. Many of our men fought after being wounded, and both the infantry and artillery behaved splendidly; but the Yankees were too many for them. About eleven hundred were taken prisoners, three hundred were killed or wounded, and the rest, over six hundred, escaped in the confusion. Among the escaped was Gen. HAYS. The Yankee loss is estimated at 600 killed and wounded.

STATISTICS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

Since the bombardment of Sumter commenced (on the 17th of August) up to Thursday last, 15,583 shots had been fired at it, of which 12,302 struck. In the garrison 27 have been killed, and 69 wounded. The flag during the same time has been cut down 34 times. The average weight of shot being 200 pounds, the weight of iron was 3,116,600 pounds, or 175,439 pounds of iron to each man killed, 30,370 pounds or iron to each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 15 pounds, we have 233,745 pounds of powder used, or 8,657 pounds of powder to each man killed, and 2,434 pounds of powder to each casualty. Sumter, te ruins, laughs at her enemy, who still fear to pass her battered walls. Charleston will have a valuable iron mine in the ruins of Sumoter, and even now, when iron is scarce, and sells high, industry, of very little risk might make a fortune.

A SHARP CRITICISM ON GEN. BRAGG.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We published in Saturday's paper a communication exculpatory of Gen. BRAGG—asking, "what has Gen. BRAGG done that he should be compelled to smart under the merciless lash of voer pen? What act of his during the fearful and bloody struggle at Chickamauga should subject him to such a fiery ordeal? Did he not perform his part well? Was he either whipped or outgeneraled? The results of that extraordinary battle are too well known throughout the Confederacy for such a conclusion even to be thought of. He was victorious to a degree which has filled the whole country with enthusiasm."

A friend, whose opportunities for information are surpassed in the army of Gen. BRAGG, whose high character as a gentleman of intelligence and integrity is a guarantee for the truthfulness of his statement, and for whose fairness and unprejudiced disinterestedness we can give the fullest pledge, has sent us the following letter:

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

I send you an extract from an Atlanta paper, which gives you an idea, but only a faint one, of the deplorable condition of affairs out here. In the hope that you may be able to draw from it some facts which may aid you in writing upon the subject. [The extract is most bitter in its language, and as we do not know what influences may have operated upon the writer we shall not publish it.—ED.] I wish that I could truly picture to you what the cost to the country has been by the command of this department being in the hands of Gen. BRAGG; of opportunities upon opportunities he has neglected—to hold, first, Kentucky then Tennessee, and lastly, to improve and pluck the fruits of the victory of Chickamauga, which LONGSTREET won for him.

When LONGSTREET took command, on Sunday morning, (the 20th,) of the left wing of the army, he found it arranged helter skelter, with gaps a mile long between the brigades, and everything in confusion generally. The position chosen for the fight by Gen. BRAGG was most unfavorable in case of a repulse, and altogether in favor of the enemy. The order was for the right to begin the attack at dawn, but it was 11 o'clock before it opened, and then it rolled along until the left took it up. In a very short time, to use Gen. BRAGG's own words, the "right was disastrously repulsed, and had no fight in it," and LONGSTREET had to fight the enemy entirely alone. After some hours of hard fighting he drove him in the wildest confusion from every position, took from thirty to forty pieces of artillery, thousands of prisoners, and converted his army into a terrified, flying mob. It was then that he saw that by a forward movement of the whole army that ROSECRANS' whole force could be captured in twenty hours, and that no obstacle was between us and the Ohio, and perhaps *peace*. He therefore sent word to WHEELER, who was on his left, to dash forward between Chattanooga and the enemy, and cut him to pieces; but just as WHEELER was about to execute this movement, he received an order from Gen. BRAGG, directing him to pick up arms and stragglers. LONGSTREET had not heard from BRAGG but once during the day, and then it was to say that he was beaten on the right. He eow sent to beg him to advance, but the General-in-Chief declined doing so. Then a council of Generals entreated him to move on Knoxville, out of BOANOKE, turn ROSECRANS at Nashville, and go into Kentucky. He consented to the move, the troops were put in motion; but, after marching ten miles, he recalled the army without any explanation to his Lieutenants, and placed it, without an object to achieve, before this place, where sickness and desertion are doing more than the enemy hope for. Dissatisfaction and defection are awfully prevalent, and so on ao hesitates, from the highest to the lowest, to speak of their contempt for their commander. We all hoped that surely Mr. DAVIS would see the danger which was threatening the country by the insanity of BRAGG, and his arrival was hailed with joy. He did perceive the intense feeling against him, and called the corps commanders to meet BRAGG and himself at headquarters. When they had assembled, he began with Gen. LONGSTREET, and asked what he thought of him as a General and of his conduct in this fight. Gen. LONGSTREET replied that he had not seen BRAGG half an hour on the field before he saw he was not

liners swells the din and makes confusion worse confounded. Happy are we of the South that the scarcity of paper has reduced our journals to a modest size, and that we are now so far in arrears that we must perforce despair of ever bringing up the rabble rout of forgotten fiction and superannuated slanders.

What is true of history in general, is equally true of its particular sub-division, biography; and stupendous will be the task of the Yankee biographer. We can judge how the foot, which ROSECRANS, the late Hercules of the North, has extended for our inspection, with all its callosities, its "inmost corne," its painful bunions, its nails which grow into the flesh, its flesh which grows over the nails. Suppose that BACON'S "exact man" of the next century who may venture on the biography of ROSECRANS, shall have happily resolved the preliminaries of his theme; shall have given us a book on the Rosicrucians and a chapter on the etymology and ortnography of the name, a detailed description of the birthplace of his hero, a collection of interesting incidents connected with his birth; shall have told us who supplied the first nourishment of the wonderful babe, the *ammotus infans*, whether his own mother or a wet-nurse, whether the wet nurse was hired, or, with a secret presentiment of the glory which awaited her foster child, opened without reward the "sacred source of sympathetic" milk, or whether this "imp of fame" drew his first draughts from an unconscious bottle, when his first tooth appeared, when he was weaned, when the first notes of that clarion voice, destined to sway armies in and fro at will, and move crowds to issuahtar and cheers, were syllabled into speech, how many pinafores he wore out, and whether those pinafores were plain or checked, in short, every circumstance that could interest, instruct, amuse or elevate in his eventful career from his birth in his entrance at West Point.

Suppose he has got through with "ROSECRANS at West Point,"—a bold supposition, for West Point alone will require several volumes, and in all the particulars of his early life of the cadet the biographer will find important foreshadowings of the achievements of the General. Did he eat fast? So, too, did he—and not McCLELLAN—"gobble up" the rebels in Western Virginia? Did he sweep his room with surprising rapidity, and with a neatness of execution unrivaled in the barracks? So did he make a clean sweep of the Confederate hosts in Tennessee; and if the dust returned, so did the Confederates. Did he polish his boots to a mirror-like refulgence? So in after-life he transferred the skill acquired in his youth from his own service to the service of others, and as he retired from the field showed an obsequiousness to his Government such as none, even among the Yankee Generals, ever exhibited. "In my book," says a German writer, "every mistake of the press shall be a specimen of sound judgment, and the tenle of errata a system of truths;" and the biographer of ROSECRANS will discover Gallicisms in the blunders of his French exercises, a new Principia in his mathematical slips, and merit even in his demerit marks. Nor will materials be wanting. Nay, as we have hinted, they will be furnished in embarrassing profusion. Every Northern college male will gladly come to the "Recollections of ROSECRANS," and in the search for important historical truth no squeamish delicacy will deter the intimates of the illustrious warrior from shaking out every fold of his chamber curtains and rapping at every weak spot in his party wall. Already have we had indications of such discoveries; and it must be trying to the front of the Yankee General, bronzed and brazened as it has been by exposure of every kind, to have his early religious struggles recounted for the gaping wonderment of a Northern mob.

Suppose that, after months and years of toil, the Yankee biographer has finished the first three of SHAKESPEARE'S seven ages, and has reached the acme of the fourth, the nine-first volume of "ROSECRANS as a soldier—the ninety-first volume connecting him to the battle of Chickamauga, and the fifty-sixth chapter describing the 'Heroic conduct of ROSECRANS at the Field.'" The writer has before him the intricate problems of imputed cowardice—the rumored attack of epilepsy, the alleged want of harmony between the Achilles of his Iliad and the two Ajaces, CRITTENDEN and McCOOK. While ransacking the files of newspapers records, he chances on the speech of ROSECRANS at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, and a flood of light streams forth on the Cimmerian midnight of his theme. "The President has written me personally to express his satisfaction at what was done." Away with the charge of cowardice! When did President LINCOLN ever express satisfaction with timidity in any General of the grand army? "The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough; so I do myself!" Can more satisfactory evidence be brought to prove the imaginary character of the epileptic attack? "Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN regret the use of their names in any such connections," and the whole fabric of Achilles' wrath falls to the ground. But suddenly the light becomes darkness. "As to the quantity of opium I have taken—I refer you to my druggist." "*I refer you to my druggist*" The writer of the twentieth century referred to Gen. ROSECRANS'S druggist of the nineteenth. What bitter mockery. What a comment on the uncertainty of history! Who was Gen. ROSECRANS'S druggist? Was he a wholesale or retail merchant? Where did he live? Was his shop a brown stone front or plain brick? Was his opium imported directly? Did he keep files of his prescriptions? Are they accessible now? Or was he, after all, only some shadowy personage like the apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*, but, unlike him, deaf to the voice of customers, no matter "who calls so loud!" Alas for the poor biographer, doomed to perambulate the "corridors of Time," still repeating to himself the ironical words of the great hero, "I refer you to my druggest," and still ejaculating at intervals between a mark of interrogation and an exclamation point, half questioning, half despairing, "Who was Gen. ROSECRANS'S druggist?" But the harrowing image is too much for our sensibilities. In the language of STERNE, "We burst into tears: we cannot sustain the picture of 'bewilderment' which our fancy has drawn."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CROSSING OF THE ENEMY TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER—BATTLE OF LOOKOUT VALLEY.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* gives the following account of the passage of the Tennessee River and the battle of Lookout Valley:

"During Monday night, the enemy crossed the Tennessee in rear of Chattanooga, passed over the narrow neck known as the Moccasin, again crossed the river, and intrenched themselves on the heights which aiigbn its margin. The movement was designed to pave the way for the advance of a column from Bridgeport up the valley, toward, and, if necessary, into Chattanooga. The latter must have commenced nearly simultaneously with the one first mantioned; for on the night of Tuesday our commanders learned of its approach in this direction. During Wednesday morning the head of the column was espied in the distance from Lookout peak, and by dusk it had effected a junction with the forces in the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry. Subsequent developments showed that the Eleventh and Twelfth corps of MEADE'S army—the former under command of HOWARD, and the latter under command of STOCUM, and the whole under JOE HOOKER—had taken this method of reaching the Yankee army of Tennessee.

An attempt on our part to check this movement would have been impracticable without bringing on a general battle, since an interposition of our forces across the valley would have necessitated a fight in both front and rear, and on both sides the enemy had the advantage of flanks protected. The first corps having passed up, and a portion of it gone into camp, there was still visible below a considerable number of wagons, guarded, apparently, by an escort of from fifteen hundred to two thousand men. Hoping to capture these Gen. LONGSTREET determined, during the night, to make an attack, and accordingly ordered Gen. JENKINS, commanding Hoon's division, consisting of LAWS' Alabamians, BENNING'S Georgians, ROBERTSON'S Texans and JENKINS' South Carolinians, (the latter under command of Col. BRATTON, of the Sixth regiment,) to take position for the purpose.

Owing to the rugged nature of the roads, the troops could not be marched to their respective places until a late hour in the night, probably between 1 and 2 o'clock. When done the situation was as follows: The enemy occupied a line of hills parallel with the river in the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry; LAW and ROBERTSON the same line of hills, but nearer to Lookout Mountain, to prevent an attack on BRATTON'S rear, and BENNING a position on the left of the two last named, being intended as a support to Col. BRATTON. These three brigades, as it were, covered the bridges across Lookout Creek, over which they had marched, and threatened the line of the enemy at Brown's Ferry. Col. BRATTON, with JENKIN'S brigade, now moved over to the left a mile or more up the valley to attack the supposed rear guard and capture the wagon train. Skirmishers being thrown out, the Federal pickets were soon encountered. These falling back, the enemy were found in line of battle, and, instead of being surprised, received our troops with a heavy volley. It was not long before it was discovered that, instead of a paltry body of men who would yield as soon as discovered, we were fighting a whole division, belonging to the Twelfth corps, Gen. SLOCUM, who had closely followed in the rear of the preceding column, and encamped after night. Nothing was to be done but to fight it boldly out, and make up in pluck and constancy what was lacking in numbers. On our part we had but six regiments—the First, Col. KILPATRICK; the Second Rifles, Col. THOMPSON; Fifth, Col. COWARD; Sixth, Col. BRATTON; Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. WALKER, and Hampton Legion, Col. GARY. Steadily, as on a parade, these filed into position, and in a few moments artillery and musketry were playing with terrible effect through our ranks. Fully three-fifths of the brigade, however, had been wounded in previous battles, and all had been tried by fire and not found wanting; so that the ordeal, fearful as it appeared, was encountered by men who feared not the sacrifice demanded at their hands. The advance by night was necessarily slow, but once fairly at work the pressure upon the enemy's lines was irresistible. The blood of the troops now fairly aroused, there was no thought save that of victory. Even the wounded, as they lay upon the ground, would call out to their comrades, whose ammunition was exhausted, "Here, take mine," or, crawling to their sides, would bite the ends of the cartridges, that no time might be lost. Men never stood up to the work of death more coolly, and none have died during the war more lamented than some of the splendid spirits who fell here.

"Col. M. W. GARY, of the Hampton Legion, being ordered to go in on the right of Col. COWARD, seeing an opportunity of turning the enemy's left, assumed the responsibility of making a flank of "Jackson movement," as it is very appropriately called by the men, the result of which was to break the Federal line. Pursuing his advantage, GARY now swept rapidly on, leaving wagons and prisoners in his rear, until brought to bay by a battery. Here he rested for a moment to reform his line—Col. WALKER, of the Sharpshooters, meanwhile pressing on the right flank of the enemy. In short, the Federal line was shattered, their troops demoralized. The turning point of the battle was at hand, and victory seemed about to perch upon our banner.

The enemy in the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry, discovering a battle in progress, had already thrown forward two columns, one of which advanced to attack the line occupied by Gens. LAW and ROBERTSON, while the other moved steadily past that front and aimed to penetrate the long interval between BRATTON and BENNING; in other words, to cut Jenkins' brigade off from the bridges over Lookout Creek. The first column met with little success, being checked by the sharp fire of the Alabamians and Texans; but the second promised other results. The situation was a critical one, but Gen. JENKINS quickly divining the object of the movement, met the issue by ordering BRATTON to return to the bridges, and the remainder of the division to hold its position, at every hazard, until the safety of the former was assured. Lieut-Col. LOGAN, of the Hampton Legion, with fourteen camealos whom he had relieved from picket, having reached the field, was ordered to the left of BENNING, where, occupying a hill, he extended our line, and materially contributed to the check of the enemy.

BRATTON now reluctantly abandoned his hard-earned advantage, which ten minutes more would have combined to make our victory complete, and enable us to capture a battery, and bring away a large number of well filled wagons, now tell back in perfect order, and fortunately reached the creek. There he formed another line of battle, LAW, ROBERTSON and BENNING cautiously dropping back behind their skirmishers, and recrossed the bridges. The South Carolinians then followed, bringing away as many of their wounded, as might be safely borne, and coming all Gen. JENKINS followed himself. Col. LOGAN, with his skirmishers, and a regiment from BENNING'S brigade, alone remained on the opposite side to protect the crossing of the slightly wounded, who were slowly making their way to the rear, and finally he, too, retired and established his pickets at the bridge. From these facts it will be observed that there was no disorder, no irregularity of any kind, and that the division fell back unpressed, and with the same undaunted front with which it had advanced to the encounter. The Northern Press, with its usual mendacity, will probably claim to the contrary.

Although we had not achieved a victory, we had, judging by results, been blessed with a providential success. The Federals encountered by JENKINS' brigade were undoubtedly on the eve of a disastrous defeat, as is shown by the facts already set forth, namely, the breaking of their lines and falling back in front on the right and left flanks until the wagon trains and prisoners were captured in the rear. On the other hand, the pressure of the Yankee columns, from Brown's ferry, where it was known there were at least two corps, not distant more than a mile and a half, so threatened the integrity of our position that it eventually became critical in the extreme. Probably, from seven to ten thousand troops enveloped the line designed to protect BRATTON from an attack upon his rear, and in a few moments they would have intersected the only road by which he could return.

Being unable to coenferact a movement on so grand a scale, with the small force at his command, Gen. JENKINS did the next best thing which was to recall Col. BRATTON, and compel him, at the moment of success, to abandon all the fruits of his struggle, which had been so gloriously wrested from the enemy. Instead of a COSSURE, therefore, to praise belongs to every officer and man concerned in the expedition. Go to the sort of Gen. LONGSTREET, the design was just like himself—bold, daring, dashing: and had it not been for the circumstances mentioned, it would have resulted in complete success.

The loss in JENKINS' brigade, killed and wounded, is three hundred and sixty-one. In the other brigades, as I am informed, it is from thirty to fifty. The loss of the enemy is estimated by one of our scouts, who counted dead and wounded, at from one thousand to fourteen hundred.

Twenty-odd prisoners were captured by Col. GARY and one flag. A large number of mules were killed by his order while the legion was moving back, it being impossible, as they were unharnessed, to bring them away.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The capture of Vicksburgh has by no means laid the gallant State of Mississippi at the mercy of the enemy. The people are roused to exertion by their clear appreciation of the fate that awaits them if they yield to Yankee dominion; and the President's late visit showed him the pleasing spectacle of his own State thoroughly awakened, stripped for battle and put on its metal.

Gen. W. H. JACKSON, on the 16th October, inflicted with his division of cavalry, a severe repulse on a body of the enemy's troops which had ventured across the Big Black, and advanced in the direction of Canton. They were met by Gen. JACKSON, at the bridge over Straight-fence Creek, and, after a hot contest was driven back and pursued to the Big Black River. Gen. JACKSON has issued a congratulatory order to his troops, from which we extract.

Now, as the last of the discomfited and retreating foe are crossing their weary columns over the Big Black, the Brigadier-General commanding, takes this opportunity to thank the brave officers and men of his division for their firmness and dauntless courage in so persistently and obstinately resisting the advance of this great expedition, which outnumbered them five to one, and had for its reported object the establishing of new lines on Pearl River.

Soldiers, you have accomplished much; you have harrassed and annoyed the enemy upon his flanks, and in rear, and met him so boldly in his front that he only advanced ten miles in three days. In your various engagements you have dealt him stunning blows, disputing every inch of soil, and delayed him by compelling him at each stand you made, to advance his whole force in line; and, finally, you have checked him in his desolating march, and, turning upon his flying troops, forced him to seek shelter within his lines.

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN PERIL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 10.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The day after the date of my last letter I started from Occoquan, (within fifteen miles of Alexandria,) down the banks of the Potomac River, in search of incident and interest, visiting Arkendale, Aquia Creek, the Tump, Split Rock and Potomac Creek. The Potomac, majestic and beautiful in all seasons and in all circumstances, presented an enchanting appearance, rolling its sea of emerald along scenes decked with the most gorgeous of autumnal tints. Such was the attraction of the scene, that your correspondent involuntarily stopped, more than once, enchanted by its attractions.

The river was white with the sails of commerce, and bore no unusual indications beyond an unwonted animation among the war vessels occupying its waters. It is now regularly patroled by light-draft gunboats, which constantly ply along the Maryland and Virginia shores, intently searching for blockade-runners on the one hand and out cavalry on the other. These boats seem each to have their beats, of about ten miles in length, which they constantly traverse day and night. I was informed that the remarkable activity among them was owing to the fact that large discoveries and numerous arrests of blockade-runners had recently been made on the Maryland shore, and hence the extraordinary diligence and cluster among these steamers. Both at Aquia and Potomac creeks I found one of the maritime "monsters" early yesterday morning, but before 8 o'clock they moved out of their moorings on their accustomed rounds.

Everyone who has watched the administration of the War Department of the Confederate States has long since become accustomed to the wretched mismanagement which afflicts that branch of the Government. But I must confess that I was unprepared for the sight which greeted my eyes at Marlborough Point. There lies, to this day, thousands of bales of hay, which now are half-rotted by exposure to the elements, left by HOOKER, in his retreat, within two miles of the railway to Fredericksburgh, within three months' time of undisturbed tranquility on the line, in which they might have been safely removed; and all this in the face of the fact that the cavalry of Gen. LEE'S army relies almost altogether upon the impressment of an exhausted country for long forage. Another illustration of governmental malfeasance may be found, further, in the fact that the railroad bridge which was built by the Yankees to span the Rappahannock River now lies at the Tump, perfect in all its parts, a model of mechanical strength and beauty of construction, ready for Yankee use, should another move towards Richmond by the "mail route" be deemed advisable by that capricious people."

The lower line being thus devoid of interest or excitement, your correspondent returned to the neighborhood of Dumfries and Occoquan, hoping to find some relief, either in the adventures of the trip or the antiquities of the country, to which reference has been made in a previous letter. His hopes were realized, for before reaching the commercial emporium and social centre of Virginia in former days, the heavy tread of an advancing military movement, distinctly heard in the silence of morning, bore a rumbling to beware. A short reconnoissance disclosed the fact that a very large cavalry and artillery force was moving, on the Garrisonville road, toward Falmouth and Fredericksburgh. Your correspondent followed them, at a respectful distance until they reached what is known as the Aquia flats, where the whole command halted and encamped. Intelligence and trustworthy information solved the truths that KILPATRICK, with a division of cavalry and its appointment of artillery, constituted the force; that four regiments of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, was being sent down the Hartwood road in the direction of Falmouth, and that two regiments (the Eighteenth Pennsylvania and the First Virginia, Yankee) were ordered to Stafford Court house. The overland route between your correspondent and Dixie being thus hermetically sealed, there was but one resource left—to follow the bank of the Potomac River and to swim my horse over Aquia Creek. The desperation of which undertaking may be realized when it is stated that the creek, at this point of crossing, is fully a mile in width. However, the feat was successfully accomplished yesterday afternoon, and the picket lines of the enemy easily run during the night. Reaching the banks of the Rappahannock at an early hour this morning, I found that the force which I had been informed had been ordered to Hartwood, had extended its reconnoissance to the front of Fredericksburgh, producing considerable consternation among the citizens and the temporary stoppage of the ferry. The boat, however, answered my hail, and I passed the Rappahannock dry shod.

Your correspondent is entirely left to conjecture respecting the intent of this movement of the enemy. The number is too considerable to admit of the conclusion that the advance was made for the mere purpose a reconnoissance, yet it is scarcely probable that the enemy propose the re-occupation of that sacked and desolated region lying between the Rappahannock and the Potomac. There is, therefore, but one solution of the circumstance. The Yankee army gives no sign of remaining stationary or adopting winter quarters. MEADE has been encouraged by the recent failure of the army of Northern Virginia to accomplish the design of its commander, and calling together his retreating columns, with all the reinforcements within command, he has prepared for another movement against Richmond.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF IMPRESSMENT COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Commissioners for Impressment in the Confederate States is still in session at Augusta, Ga. A series of resolutions have been adopted by them, among which are the following:

Resolved, That the practice of the Confederate Government's agents in making contracts for and purchase of munitions and other articles for the army at higher prices than those adopted by the several Boards of Commissioners in the different States, is highly reprehensible, injurious to the Government, and should be stopped at once by the Secretary of War.

Resolved, That the habit which prevails in many sections of the Confederacy with the quartermasters and commissaries and their agents in impressing articles for private consumption in families, is contrary to the Act of Congress regulating impressments, and should be prohibited by the War Department.

Resolved, That in impressing articles of food and forage for the use of the army, the agents of the Government should exercise a discretion, and impress in those sections of the different States where food and forage are most abundant.

Resolved, That in those parts of this country where the provision crop is short, and will not more than supply the wants of the country, the tithes due the Government should be commuted for in money, and left for the supply of soldiers' families and other destitute persons at Government prices.

Resolved, That upon the true construction of the act of Congress regulating the matter, the price of no article manufactured for the use of the Government under the said act can be more than seventy-five per cent. on the cost of production, excluding the cost of the raw material, which should only be reimbursed without a profit thereon.

Resolved, That the several States of this Confederacy are requested to pass such laws and take such measures as will most effectually cause the prices fixed by the Commissioners of Assessments in their States to be observed by their sellers and purchasers. And this Convention is of the opinion that the most effective mode of doing this would be for the Legislature to impose a tax on all articles sold over the schedule price for the same equal to the amount of the difference between the schedule price and that at which the article is sold.

Resolved, That while we would allow the largest liberty of trade to the country that is practicable, it is, in the estimation of this Convention, expedient that transportation on our railroads or by express companies, be denied to articles of prime necessity in the hands of speculators.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the most interests of the Government and people of the Confederate States would be greatly promoted by the liberal interchange by the Government with the people of salt, gun cotton, cotton cloth, sugar, &c., for all necessary supplies.

OUR PROXY SOLDIERS.

Many thousand of fighting men have exempted themselves from the duty of defending their country by paying a sum ranging from $300 to $3,000. Is this, or is it not, in the mortal crisis of a nation's life, the whole duty of man. We print the following communication as a beginning of discussion upon the subject. The writer is no officer in the army, at present disabled by wounds.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: Allow the writer, if you please, as one who has one cause of heart, to present through the columns of your paper, an idea calculated, as he thinks, for the good of the country. It is on the subject of

THE SUBSTITUTE SYSTEM.

Every person of observation has seen the evils of our substitute system. The writer could enumerate many wrongs to be laid at its door—how that it has permitted men, for a comparatively small consideration, to avoid the perils of the field, and fatten on the distress and woes of the country. How that it made human life entirely too much a matter of dollars and cents at a time when men are grown so scarce; but he waives all this. The simple point to which he would direct attention is the fact that in the exchange of the services of the principal for the substitute the Government has been the loser. It is a trade in which the army—that right arm of our liberties—has been cheated. No one informed on the subject will deny this. It is admitted by all who know of what they speak.

We would not find fault with the original substitute law. We only say that its practical workings are not good now. The sword has made too much havoc upon the youth of the land, for a nominal valuation to be put on life. We must, then, make new dispositions. The writer proposes the following

CURE FOR THE EVILS

In a few months the three (3) years for which most of the army are enlisted will expire. Our brave soldiers expect to stay in the field, and will, no doubt, have it to do; but then, we contend, is the time to make some needed reforms.

First and foremost, then, let us have no more substitutes. Let the name of substitutes belong to the past. Let us have the thousands of fresh, able-bodied young men, who have been so long fighting by proxy, in the persons of old men in the hospitals, or who have been discharged from service, back to the field where they belong. This acquisition of this strong corps of auxiliaries, most of whom are already trained soldiers, will be of great service to us. These men are worth three times their number of common conscripts.

This measure can be carried out at the termination of the three years with all justice. No one, then, can impute bad faith to the Government. The joy, too, of the old troops, who have been fighting so long from honor or from necessity, and the satisfaction they feel with their own lot, will be great when they see that the obligation which able-bodied men are under to their country cannot be as passed thus.

This fresh levy of troops coming in at the pinch of the conflict, will add a new impetus to the prosecution of the war, and by all means let us have them.

PATRIOT.

DR. RUCKER'S ESCAPE THROUGH ALLEGHANY.

This notorious thief and murderer has, it seems, escaped through Alleghany county, as we learn from the Pineastle *Express* that he passed through Covington on the morning of the 29th, about 9 o'clock. Chilling at the door of an old acquaintance and making inquiry "if the bridges were guarded?" he was recognized, but before pursuit could be made, was some distance on the way. After daylight; when men and horses were collected to make pursuit, he had left the road, some nine miles west of Covington, and concealed himself in a gorge of the mountain, where he was accidentally discovered by Mr. JOHN WYATT, who was unarmed; and on ROCKER'S appeal to be furnished with food and allowed to rest until night, (at the same time showing his six shooter,) WYATT took him food and then returned to inform the Provost Guard of his lurking place. If seems the guard, of five or six men, placed themselves in the ravine on either side of ROCKER, with the purpose of closing in from both sides and capturing him. By this time it was growing dark—how the whole day was spent we are not informed—and he escaped by flanking one of the parties in the brush and darkness, leaving in their hands his horse, shawl, &c. Some further pursuit was made in vain, and information sent on to the various routes leading to the enemy's lines. ROCKER is represented as suffering much from hunger, exposure and sickness. Whether he has been able to effect his escape to the enemy is not yet ascertained.

WHY IS THE SOUTH NOT RECOGNIZED.

Correspondence Richmond Enquirer, 6th.

The first light, as we believe, that will break through the enveloping clouds of this tremendous revolution, will dawn when the sun emerges—across the Atlantic.

It will come in the shape of a combined movement by foreign nations in favor of our recognition as an independent Power. Not the most remote star of hope, we think, glimmers above the horizon of our hemisphere to flash a solitary ray across the murky expanse. The situation of the two combatants, and the overwhelming issue at stake between them, forbids that there should be any.

The issue is nothing less than one of life and death, in which defeat involves to one party bankruptcy and ruin more overwhelming than ever overtook a nation, and to the other a debasing enslavement more intolerable than the most abject serf ever endured. In such a dilemma how can the combatants ever settle a peace? It is with a settled conviction of the impracticability of any other adjustment that we say, look to the East for light. Our soldiers have done and are still doing all that can be done on the field.

Victory after victory crowns our arms. But where is the hope of conquering a peace from a nation which, the moment it grants it upon our terms, seals its own ruin and destruction? We do not mean by this view of the case to disparage the heroism of our troops and the skill of our Generals. Far from it. It is to their noble achievements we shall have to point as evidence of our ability to maintain our independence when we ask from foreign Powers to recognize us as worthy the precious boon.

The idea we would convey is simply that valor and arms have done and are doing their part in the tremendous hour, and wise statesmanship and diplomacy must come to their rescue and support. *It is evident the counsels of the camp have transcended in ability, up to this time, the counsels of the Cabinet. The only Prime Minister of the Lincoln Government appreciates, we fear, better than our chief counsellors do, the telling influence of diplomatic strategy in this war.*

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

The Episcopal Appointments of Lord Palmerston.

From an English Paper.

At a time when the appointment of one of the highest spiritual officers of the Church is under consideration, it may be interesting to glance at the nominations to the episcopal bench which have been made during Lord PALMERSTON'S Premiership, representing as they do a larger amount of ecclesiastical patronage than has fallen to the hands of any Minister in modern days. The present Prime Minister came into power in February, 1855, upon the overthrow of Lord ABERDEEN'S Government, consequent on the adverse vote of the House of Commons on the conduct of the Russian war, and held office until defeated in February, 1858, on the Conspiracy Bill. After remaining in opposition for sixteen months, Lord PALMERSTON again assumed the Premiership in June, 1859, so that the noble Viscount's reign as First Lord of the Treasury has altogether extended over a period of seven years and four months. During the year 1855 not a single vacancy occurred amongst the right reverend occupants of the Episcopal bench, but in the following year Lord PALMERSTON was called upon to make no less than five appointments: namely, to the bishoprics of Carlisle, Durham, Gloucester and Bristol, London and Ripon. The annual value of those sees respectively is as follows: London, £10,000; Durham, £8,000; Gloucester and Bristol, £5,000; Carlisle, £4,500; and Ripon, £4 500, showing a total annual value of £32,000. To the see of Ripon Dr. BICKERSTETH was appointed—Dr. LONSLEY, who had previously held it, being translated to Durham. Dr. VILLIERS was installed at Carlisle, Dr. BARING at Gloucester and Bristol, while the metropolitan See, vacant through the resignation of Bishop BLOMFIELD, was conferred on Dr. TAIT, Dean of Carlisle. In 1857 there was but one vacancy, and that was in the See of Norwich, value £4,500. To this bishopric Dr. PELHAM was appointed. Passing over the interregnum in Lord PALMERSTON'S power, which took place during the years 1858 and 1859, we come to 1860, a year in which many rich pieces of ecclesiastical patronage fell to the disposal of the Lord of Broadlands. In the month of May died Dr. MUSGRAVE, Archbishop of York, the revenue of the See being £10,000 per annum. Dr. LONSLEY was now translated from Durham to York, Dr. VILLIERS was translated from Carlisle to Durham, and Dr. WALDEGRAVE was placed in the vacant See of Carlisle. The same year also witnessed vacancies in the bishoprics of Rochester and Worcester, each of the value of £5,000 per annum. To the former was appointed Dr. WIGRAM, and to the latter Dr. PHILPOT. Dr. VILLIERS did not long survive his translation from Carlisle to Durham. He died in 1861, and was succeeded by Dr. BASING. The translation of the latter prelate rendered vacant the see of Gloucester and Bristol, which was given to Dr. THOMPSON. But it was not until the Autumn of 1862 that the richest pieces of Church preferment fell to the disposal of Lord PALMERSTON. In the month of August, in that year, the venerable Primate of Ireland, the Right Rev. Lord JOHN BERESFORD, who had been in failing health for many months, was gathered to his fathers at the age of nearly 90 years. The value of the primacy was about £14,500 a year, and to it succeeded a near relative of the deceased, the Right Rev. Lord MARCUS GERALD BERESFORD, aforementioned Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Armagh. The vacancy created by this translation was filled by Dr. VANSCHOYLA, Dean of Ferns. But the richest of all prizes of ecclesiastical patronage was shortly to fall into the hands of the lucky Premier. The aged Archbishop of Canterbury was gradually sinking from exhaustion consequent on natural decay, and swiftly followed the Primate of all Ireland to the grave. On the 6th of September, by the death of Dr. SUMNER, the Primacy of all England, with an income of £15,000, fell to the disposal of Lord PALMERSTON. As to the case of York, the Premier, in filling this archiepiscopal see, contrived to make three appointments out of one vacancy. Dr. LONSLEY was translated for the third time within six years, and sent from York to Canterbury. Dr. THOMSON was promoted from Gloucester and Bristol to the Archbishopric of York, while Dr. ELLICOTT, Dean of Exeter, was appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. And now, with the autumn of 1863, the fourth Archbishopric has fallen in. The death of Dr. WHATELY gives the Premier a piece of patronage value £7,686 per annum. Lord PALMERSTON has twice filled the Bishopric of Cork, Dr. FITZGERALD, who was appointed in 1857, having been translated from this see to that of Killaloe in 1861. He has likewise supplied vacancies in many Irish deaneries, and in England those of Canterbury, Westminster, Carlisle, Ripon, Lincoln, Gloucester and Bristol, and Exeter twice.

The united annual value of the Sees held by the 27 prelates who constitute the English hierarchy is £151,200, and of this Lord PALMERSTON has had the disposal of very nearly one-half—or £75,500. Vast as this amount of patronage might appear, it shrinks more strikingly by contrast with that which has fallen to the lot of previous Prime Ministers. Sir ROBERT PEEL held office from 1841 to 1846, and in these five years filled as many bishoprics—those of Chichester, Ely, Lichfield, Oxford and St. Asaph, with an annual value of £23,400. During the six years of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Administration from 1846 to 1852, the amount of patronage which fell to his disposal was just as much as that which in one year alone (1856) fell to Lord PALMERSTON. Lord JOHN filled the Primacy, and the bishoprics of Chester, Hereford, Llandaff and Manchester, with an aggregate revenue of £32,100 per annum. During Lord ABERDEEN'S Ministry, from 1852 to 1855, the bishoprics of Bath and Wells, Lincoln, and Salisbury were filled, with an annual income of £5,000 each. The Earl of Derby has holden office altogether about two years and two months—namely, ten months in 1852, and sixteen months in 1858–9. The only Episcopal appointment made by the Conservative leader was that of Dr. CAMPBELL to the Bishopric of Bangor in 1850, the revenues of the see being £3,000 a year. From these calculations it will be seen that the aggregate amount of patronage disposed of by Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Derby amounted to £75,400. So that Lord PALMERSTON, in seven years, has within the small sum of £3,000, disposed of as much Church patronage as his predecessors in the Premiership during a period of sixteen years. But when we take into consideration the noble Viscount's Irish patronage, representing a total of £28,120 per annum, and add this to the £71,500, the value of the English Church preferments, we have a grand total of £99,620, or a yearly sum amounting very nearly to £100,000.

Such is the annual value of the appointments which have been made by the present Prime Minister. Of the 27 prelates who sit in the House of Lords, no less than ten have been placed there by Lord PALMERSTON. Add to these five Irish Sees, and the number of the present Premier's bishops is increased to 15. Twice has he filled the Archbishopric of York, once the Archbishoprics of Canterbury and Armagh, whilst that of Dublin yet remains to be filled. Three times has the noble lord been called upon to appoint new overseers to the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol, and Durham: twice has he filled the vacant Bishoprics of Carlisle and Cork, and once those of London, Rochester, Norwich, Worcester and Ripon. Of the 27 prelates on the Episcopal benches, ten owe their position to Lord Palmerston; five to Sir Robert Peel; four to Lord Russell; three to the Earl of Aberdeen; two, the Bishops of Peterborough and St. David's, to Lord Melbourne; one, the Bishop of Winchester, to Lord Liverpool; one, the Bishop of Exeter, to the Duke of Wellington; and one, the Bishop of Bangor, to the Earl of Derby. The senior prelate is the Bishop of Winchester, appointed in 1827; the junior is the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, consecrated in 1863. The richest bishopric is that of Winchester, value £10,417; the least in point of revenue is that of St. David's, £2,500. The oldest prelate is the Bishop of Exeter, now in his 86th year; the youngest is the Archbishop of York, now in his 44th.

The Condition of China.

From the London Times.

The condition of China at this moment is singularly calculated to interest an intelligent observer. The oldest Monarchy in the world is not only a prey to intestine war, but is becoming, apparently, such a field for European adventure as recent generations have never known. An exact parallel to the case we find nowhere, but the nearest resemblance may be detected in the Italian contests of the Middle Ages, or the events of Indian history a century ago. The most characteristic feature is, perhaps, the rebellion itself, for no country but China could sustain the ravages of a sanguinary insurrection for years together without political dissolution. In that Empire, however, rebellions have been not only constant, but chronic. The immense extent and enormous population of the State have enabled its successive Governments to neglect and outlast internal disorders which to any other State in the world would have proved absolute ruin. To an Emperor enthroned in a luxurious palace on the borders of Tartary it signified but little what occurred in the remote province of Canton. Neither a domestic rebellion nor an English war affected materially his comfort or his finances, and the political disease was allowed to run its course, while the Constitution escaped any vital injury. Now, however, the circumstances are different. Perhaps the rebellion, though more extensive than insurrections of former ages, would eventually die out and leave the ancient Monarchy surviving; but it appears that China is no longer so secluded from the rest of the world as to keep its quarrels to itself. European wars, followed by European treaties, have brought European settlers into the Empire and the superior race has been invited, by the competitors for power, to step into the arena and take part in the conflict. The Chinese are borrowing, not only guns and gunboats, but soldiers and seamen, from the nations of the West; and the rebels bid against the Imperialists for these powerful allies. The natural result is a crop of adventurers—men who recognize their own element in this promising warfare, who choose their own sides, like the Free Lances of ancient wars, and dictate their own terms to their employers. What these modern *condottieri* may do it is impossible to conjecture; but thrones were once founded in India by men of less ability than those now engaged in China.

The merit of recognizing the Chinese insurgents as belligerents, entitled to equality of consideration, belongs to an American. Until the secession of Cuba, Buchanan's Imperialists had a monopoly of this species of support; but the defection of so skillful an officer to the side of the rebels has given an example the importance of which it would be difficult to overrate. It is true that the precedent has been denounced, that the man himself has been proclaimed as a traitor, and that a price has been set on his head by the Imperial authorities. It appears, also, that the American Consul condemns the act, and that he would lend his aid to the transportation of the offender; but all this is unlikely to weigh against the obvious temptations which a competition for such services will produce. At no time, perhaps, in the history of Europe was there a larger mass of soldiery afloat and available than at present. The Polish insurrection and the American civil war have absorbed much of it, but enough remains to impart no entirely new character to the rebellion in China if it should really be attracted in that direction. An infinite population, an immeasurable territory, and a chaos of strife furnish elements which a military adventurer would readily turn to account. The Consuls of all nations in China have professed against proceedings so subversive of recent views and hopes, but there lies the carcass, and it will be hard to prevent the eagles from gathering together.

There needed but this always probable event to assimilate the position of European in China to that of Europeans in India a hundred years since. The distinction between the two cases lay in this—that whereas India was virtually divided into many independent and rival Governments when we interfered in its affairs, China was still actually as well as nominally one realm under one Sovereign. There was a rebellion, no doubt, as there had often been before, but it was regarded as a rebellion, and nothing better, while in no part or province of the Empire was there any Vizier, or Nabob, or Rajah whose cause might be embraced, as that of a regular belligerent, against his neighbor or his Suzerain. The intervention, therefore, of Europeans in China was exclusively on behalf of the Imperial Government, and the rivalry of the supporting Powers was confined to competition for the favor of the Celestial Throne. But if BURGEVINE'S example finds many imitators, and if the cause of the rebels should come to be regarded as sufficiently legitimate for an adventurer's adoption, we may witness exactly such a state of things as was produced by the old contest of French and English in the Carnatic. On each side "disciplined Chinese," or, in other words, Sepoys, will be led to battle by European or American officers, and on each side the victories due to such guidance will be rewarded with honors, wealth and power.

The Polish Question.

The Vienna *Presse* of the 20th ult. has a leader upon the present state of the negotiations with regard to Poland, in which the following occurs:

"After several weeks of negotiation between Vienna, Paris, and London, the three Powers appear to have at last succeeded in coming to an understanding upon a common step in the Polish question. We were informed yesterday from Paris, that the understanding was based upon acceptance of Earl RUSSELL'S forfeiture proposal. This is assuredly not the case. Earl RUSSELL'S proposition, to declare that Russia has no longer any claim to Poland—the so-called *théorie de forfeiture*—

The guardians of the Bois de Vincennes fnnad these dsmas satisfying their honor le the approved style with cold steel, and did not secure the weapons before blood was actually drswe.

—A lion belonging to a menagerie in Spain lately achieved his independence by breaking through his cage. He had killed three men, severely wounding twelve others, and was proceeding to exterminate the population, when he called at a butcher's shop, attracted by the meat that was already dressed. Ha ata sed was caught.

—A respectable woman, named Dubois, has just diad at Roscrenonit, (Orne,) at the age of 103, being bore on the 24th of August, 1760. She retained tha use of all her faculties to the last. Sha had 11 children, and died at the house of her youngest son, the Curé of Roscrenoult, whom, although now in the 65th year of his age, she always called the *petit*.

—According to statistical returns, French coalmines at present produce about eight millions of tons per annum: twelve or fifteen years ago the annual yield was only 4½ or 5 millions. The coal dug every year in England amounts to 80 millions of tons, just ten times the quantity produced in France.

—The late M. Billault leevee two daughters, one married to M. Busson, an advocate and member of the Legislative Body, and the other to M. Colas de la Noué, Master of Requests at the Council of State, and belonging to an ancient family of the Orleans cenetry.

—Mr. Gould, the English ornithologist, hes writtee to the Secretary of the Adelaide Institution in South Aestrella, stating that one of the birds discovered during Stuart's exploration was a new species of paroqeet, and which ha has eamed Polytelis Alexandra, in honor of the Princess of Wales.

—Prince Nepoleon, oe going to the Hummum, in Loedon, had the distieguished honor of takieg his Turkish bath in the satoa room with Heenan, tha American prize-fighter. Heenae was introduced to tha Prince, aed they smoked e chibouk together.

—In the Social Scieoce Congress et Edieburgh, recently, Lord Brougham, in speskieg of Prince Alfred, said that he was "as excellent a young man as ever was koowo in this world." How happy the Prince must feel at this pat on the back.

—"We are assured," says the *Notion*, of Paris, "teat the Emperor has offered to Marshal the Duke de Malakoff the olace of Governor of the Invalids, but that the Marshal has declined the benor, preferring to retain his present positioe."

—The *Phare de lo Loire* announces, on the authority of a despatch from St. Peterburgh, that the Duchess de Montebello is in ee alarming state of health. Her cnildren, who were in Paris, adds that journal, have been sent for in haste.

—Poor Alphonae de Lamartine is again in difficulties. There is a most paieful adverttsement in the Frencb papers setting forth that unless a large anm of mnoey cae be raised for him his estates must be sold.

—A window has lately been put up in Westmiester Abbey in memory of Vincent Novello. It forms one of the lancet-lights in tha north transept. The subject is appropriate—St. Cecilia aed her attendant choristers.

—A letter from Naples states that Mr. Leysrd has been spending several weeks in Nanles, to obtain a thorough knowledge of the present conditioe of the southern provinces, the causes of brigaedage and the causes of its protracted endurance.

—Mr. W. H. Russell, the historian of the Crimea, &c., has beee residing for some weeks at Loch Rosque, Ross-shire, to the shooting qearters of Colin Jobe Mackenzie, Esq.

—Anonyma, the famous female about whom so much was talked some time ago, is said to be at present keeping a large ginshop in the West End of Londoe.

—The Viscount and Viscountess Victor Hugo have jost affianced their daughter to Mr. Albert Penson, an English officer who distinguished himself in tha Crimean war.

—The French squadron of iron-clad steamers left Brest on Oct. 19 to go through its second series of experiments. During the trip tney are to visit the Azores and Canary Isles.

—"Ieker Iemands Bagaadje," by Charles Dickens, has received a very favorable review in a recent number of a critical Dutch journal. The English of this title is simply "Somebody's Luggage."

—Herr Joschim intends giving a series of concerts in March, in Vienna. It is said that, imitating the example set by Daub, he has serious thoughts of taking up his permanent aboda there.

—Mr. Bentley is about to produca an edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends," with six illustrations of infinite humor by Cruickshank, Leech, and Tenniel.

—The Duke de Peraigny is about to publish a new edition of his *Memoir on the Pyramids of Egypt*, with great additioos.

—It has been reckoned up thet London takes one hundred acres of "leading articles" every morning, except Sunday, to its breakfast.

—Lord Palmerston has just entered on his 80th year, he having been born on the 20th of October, 1784.

—The Prince and Princess of Joinville have passad some days at Amsterdam, at which place they arrived from the Hague in strict incognito.

—Mme. Basaine, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico, has just died at Croissy-sur-Seine.

—The funeral of the late Archbishop Whately took nlace on Oct. 15, in Dublin. A large throng was in attendaece.

—A new novel is promised by Thackeray. It will be given by instalments in tha *Cornhill*.

—It is announced thet the second daughter of Count de Moetalambert is about to take the veil.

An Important Qnnstion.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE VACATED LANDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The following letter from e prominent officer in our army, now in the South, a gradnate of West Point, and a man of comprehensive views, will be read with much ieterast. It opens up a snbject of vast importance to the public—one which deserves far more attention than it has received. As the views of tha writer are clearly and ably expressed, it is enneccessary for us to add anything by way of recommendatioe:

HEADQUARTERS DIBSEICT NORTHEAST LOUISIANA, GOODRICH'S LANDING, Oct. 9, 1863.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I write to you as my friend aod as a public man, taking interest ie whatever concerns the public good. There is an immense gold field down here, and nobndy appears to know it. I want it thrown open to the people, ao the people can work in it. I refer to the many aheedoned plantations from Helena, Ark., to Natchez, La. The owners, most of them, have fled with their negroes to Texas and elsewhere, leaving land that should be occupieo. Dnring this year some of the plantations have been worked by Northern men, by hiring negro labor. But few leases were given, as it was late to tha season when the idea of cultivation was thought of. Three Commissioners were appointed by Gen. THOMAS, who gave the leases. The plan was the best that could be adopted on the spur of the moment. What leases were given expire in February next, and then I want to see a large laboring population from the North come dowe here and fill up the country. I lived at Fort Kearney ouring two gold excitements—one was California, the other Pike's Peak. I saw the great numbers of people that moved there to dig for gold. Toe gold got there was nothing to what can be made by coming to this country. Let the prospect be advertised in the newspapers of the West, that every man coming down here can have eighty or two nuodred acres of cotton land, according to his means for working it, to work for one year. Two hundred acres of land means 200 bales of cotton, the net price of which in New-York will be $40,000. If 80 acres, it will be $16,000. With hired labor cotton can be raiseo at five cents per poend, which gives a profit of forty-five cents per pound, net. No farmer in the North ever dreamed of such profit; and if the advantages of coming here were known they would flock dowo here by thousands. This matter should be brought to the notice of Government. You will naturally say the Commissioners appointed are the oees to do it, if it has any thing to recommend it; but I am sorry to say the interests of the Comiolssioners are opposed to the plan, as they are interested in plantations themselves, and next year wish to make leases of large tracts to one person or persons of large capital, who may hire others to look after their business. I want the men of moderate means, our Western laborers, here. They will be a militia to take care of the country, and our troops can go elsewhere. The persons who cultivate the next cotton crop are the ones who will hey the land here. Shall this land nn distributed amoeg a few and in large tracts, or is it not to the interests of our Governmeot and our people that it should he owned in small tracts? The first way is what the Commissioners would have, for they will be extensive purchasers. On this question they are perfectly rotten; and for the gooo of our country, and to rebuke selfishness, I want to head them off. For the good of the slaves freed by Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation, I wish it, for in a great extent the ground will be tilled by their labor, aed I want a large population of white people here, so their labor will be in demand and be respected, and combinations of a few capitalists cannot be made against them. We have uprooted one aristocracy here; let us not estebiish by our own act one of another kind. The question of title to the land most eot make timid a man who is taieking to come here. The cultivatioe for one year is enough to indoce him to come. A man that tases only eighty acres can go back homo at the end of the year with at least eight thousand dollars in his pocket—would be make one-tenth that by staying at anme? See what you can do toward sending the thousands to our gold fields, and locating a large populatioe on tha banks of the Mississippi River. See Secretary CHASE on the subject. Any man who has seen the emigrants going to California and Pike's Peak knows the inducement and recommendation for coming here. Every officer I have spoken to on the subject favors it. Those who want to plant largely and he the futnre aristocrats here oppose it. Now is the time to change the destiny of this country. I hope you will work favorably and immediately for it.

Yours truly,

FROM MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of Gen. Forey from Vera Cruz—Jalana and Perote Reported Taken by the French—News from St. Domiago—$,000 Mea and $1,000,000 on the Way from Spain—The Insurgents Defeated by Santana—San Cristobal Taken by Gen. Gandara.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

Gen. FOREY errived here on the morniog of the 27th ult., on board of the French steamer-of-war *Panama*, from Vera Cruz, receiving the customary salute dne to his rank of Marshal of France from the various forts in the harbor, which was returned in the usual manner by the French vessel. M. na SALIONY did not come as it wse supposed he would have done. Gen. FOREY belog only accompanied by his Staff and a few French officers who are returning to France.

As soon as the vessel had aechored in the bay, an Atd-de-Camp of the Captain-Geeeral aad a oeval officer proceded on board to pay their respects to the illustrious visitor on the part of the Captain-General aed the Admiral of the Spanish fleet. Gen. FOREY came asbore is the aftereoon, aed prooeeded with his suite to visit the Captain-Generai at the Palace, in carriages that had beee sent by the Government. The visit did not last more than a quarter of an hour, and on taking leave the French Marshal paid a visit to the Admiral, after which he took a drive in the fashionable promenade of the city, called the Paseo de Taoon, as far as the Captale-Geeeral's suburban and Summer residence, the "Quinta de los Molinos," with which he expressed himself highly delighted. The day was concluded by himself and selle takieg dinner at the Hotel de Inglaterra, at which the Captain-General's Aid for the dey, the Conde na Romaao, who had constantly accompanied Marshal FOREY, assis ed.

It was the intention of Gee. FOREY to have left on the following day, but, on account of being invited ov the Captain-General to a dinner to take place on the ensuing Thursday, his departure was delayed antil Friday, the 30th.

Tbe eewe brought from Mexico by the French is little or nothieg, all we hear being a report that Perote aed Jalapa had been occupied by their troops. The French military possessioe of the country appears, however, to be very encertain, aed it is reported here that FOREY ackeowledged to a persoe of distinction *that it would be impossible for them to hold the country unless more troops were sent from France.*

From Saeto Domingo, also, the news received is very meagre. Ie spite of what the Spanish papers say, the insurrectioo is of a most formidable nature, and it will require great efforts to put it down, even if it can be done at all. Advices have beee sent to the Government here from Spain, informing it that 6,000 soldiers aed a million of dollars are on the way to the Antilles from Europe. Both men and money are much wanted, for oearly all the troops on the island, coeisting of the "Army of Cuba," have been sent to St. Domingo, there only remaining for the service of the island three battalions—a "corporal's guard," coesidering its immeese extent aod numerous military exieencies. It is the same with the other Spanish island of Porto Rico, from which nearly all the troops have beee dispatched to St. Domingo, Gen. VARONA, the new Captain-General of the last-named island having taken with him, it is said, the battalion of Valladolid, which was doing garrison duty at Porto Rico, the capital.

The last advices received from St. Domingo are contained in the *Redacter*, of Santiago de Cuba, of the 22d ult., which gives the following details

"Yesterday morniog there entered this port, proceeding from Samana and Puerta Plata, in forty nours from the last-named place, Her Majesty's steamer *Hernan Cort s*, bringing seven officers and e like number of privates, of whom four were sick and three wounded, and sixty-three refugees, consisting of thirty men, twenty women and thirteen children.

The above steamer left Samana on the 18th, on which day news was received that Geo. SANTANA had attacked the rebels, on the 17th, at Santa Cruz, taking from them two pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners, together with great losses of killed aod wounded.

On the 14th, Gen. GANDARA left the Capital for AZUA, at the head of a colnma of 1,800 man, in pursuit of the insurgents.

The Lieutenant of infantry, D. EDUARDO DE ACHA, comes commissioned to take back provisions, &c.

The troops who garrison Puerta Plata continued to the best of health, being provided with water, provisions and every thing necessary.

The Committee of the Corps of Volunteers presented themselves altogather at the office of the Captain of the Port to offer their services, but fortunately it has not been eecessary to employ them, oe account of the few woeeded brought by the above-named steamer.

By the mail steamer from the Peninsula we leare that 10,000 men, whom the Goverooment had commanded to be enlisted at Cadiz and Malaga for Melilla, nao received orders to embark immeoiately for this island and St. Domingo, under the command of a General, who, as it was said, was Gen. GAPEY.

It appears that the Government of St. Domiago will be formed into a General's Disuict, depeadeet oe the Island of Cuba."

Since the above was received a telegraphic dispatch naa been sent from Puerto Principe, dated the 28th, from Santiago de Cuba, meotioning the arrival of tha Spaniab war steamer *Pizarro* at the latter port. Accordieg to those dispatches the news received from St. Domingo is quite satisfactory. Gen. GANDARA had defeated the insergents aed takea San Cristobal.

A large number of troops left the other day to make np the losses experienced by the Spanish forces in St. Domingo. If what is generally said is to be trusted, the Spaniards have suffered severely. I have heard it meotioeed as a fact, that a regiment of infantry, coasisieg of two battalions, and another indepeadeni battalion of light infantry, were entirely cut to pieces by the insurgents, few or eooe having been able to escape.

The *Pizarro* arrived yesterday at this port from Santiago do Cuba, bringing fuller details of the late events in St. Domingo than what were contained in the brief telegraohic dispatch from Puerto Principe.

The new Ceptale-Geeeral of St. Dnmingo, Gen. VARGAS, arrived at the capital on the 23d, being received by the Ex-Captain-Geeeral of the Island, and the various civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities who escorted him to the Cathedral, where mass was performed, and afterwaro to the Government House. The Ex-Captain-Geoeral, RIVERO, left the same night in the *Pizarro*, for Porto Rico, being attended as far as the wharf by bis successor, the various Goveromeni officials, the Archoishop of the capital and the municipality.

The reception of the eew Captain-General, according to the Spanish accounts, was quite enthusiastic, the houses of the city being adorned with banners and illuminated, and the new Governor sereoaded at night by the inhabitants.

A public reception afterward took place, which was attended by three hundred of the principal inhabitants, when a short address was read congratulating the new Cap ain-Geeeral on his arrival, and promising him the assistance of all those then present to his labor of restoring order te the island.

To this Gee. VARONA returned his thanks, aed added

"The last aed warmest recommendations that I heard from the august lips of the Queee, en having the hoeor to kiss the royal hand in taking my departure, were these: 'Tell the Dominicans that I love them much; that I only desire their welfare aeo prosperity; and nse all your eeoeavors that this wish of mine may be fully carried oet.' Judge then what will be her sorrow, as it is mine, in receiving news of the ingratitude with which many wrong-minded persoos are peylog her, seduced by the false suggestions of her enemies, destroying their owo country and rendering both impossible the progress and oseless the benefits which the bountiful Queeo has wished to bestow on this country.

I conjure you, gentlemee, all who hear me, and who are manifesting such good wisaes and sentiments, to assist me with all your power and influence in the great work of the complete pacificatioo of the territory. Spain has more than sufficieet resources and power to redoce the rebels, but it would be much better that they should be convinced by the force of sound reasoning that their attempt is a mad and thoughtless one, and that their owa interest orders them to submit to the Goveromeet, which only desires their good, and the peace and tranquility of this inland, instead of the horrors of a destructive and savage war. For my part I will endeavor as far as I can to bring about the wished-for object, and see again this fine country progressing to the way of prosperity, both Dominicans aed Spaniards living like brethren, children of one and the same country, the glory and blood of which are the glory and blood of both oee aed the other."

Gen. VARONA, immediately on taking possession of his new office, issued also two addresses—one directed to the Dominicans, and the other to the army and island militia.

Gen. GANDARA'S occupation of San Cristobal is confirmed, having met with oely a slight resistance, the insurgents retreating on the approach of the Government forces. Several families who had fled from the city had returned.

Gen. SANTANA, accordieg to the same soconnts, continued in his encampments at Moete Plata, Arroyo Bermejo and Guanuma, having defeated the rebels in various engagements. All the province of Cotbo continued, it was said, quiet and faithful to the Government.

The *Pizarro* brought some prisoners from St. Domingo who were immediately transferred to the Moro and Cabañas fortress. The new Regent of the *Audiencia*, D. EDNARDO ALONSO COLMENARES, was also a passenger on board, together with his family. A committee of the coert went oo board to congratulate him on his arrival.

The mail steamer *Isla de Cuba* left yesterday eveeing for St. Domingo, with 850 soldiers to fill up deficiencies in the ranks, and provisions, munitions of war for the Spanish forces to that island; about 2,000 left a few days previously for the same destination.

LARA.

FROM KEY WEST.

Movements of the Blockading Fleet—Capture of Two Prizes—A Skirmish at Tampa Bay—Deaths in the Navy—Matters at Key West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

KEY WEST, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

The last few weeks have passed so vary barren of events as to present nothing that, to an ordinary imagination, was worth writing about, and scarcely of talking about. But after a calm comes a storm, and this morning we have a rush of small matters in considerable confusion. First is the news of a skirmish with rebel cavalry at Tampa, Fla., by the crews of the United States steamers *Tahoma* and *Adela*. They were dispatched up the bay in the ship's boats, under command of Acting Master THOMAS S. HARRIS, First Officer of the *Tahoma*, to proceed up the river some fifteen miles, and cut out or destroy a steamer, the *Scottish Chief*, and a schooner known to be there, and fitting ent to rue the blockade. They were unable to get up the river in their boats and took to the shore, marching up by land, about 100 in number, accomplished their object in the complete destruction of the vessels, and had returned to where they landed, when they were attacked by a force of rabel cavalry, about eqnal to their own number. A smart little battle ensued, during which oor men retreated to their boats, with the loss of three killed aed four prisoners, and making captives of seveo rebels—killed unknowo Mr. HARRIS and Mr. CANNA are both spoken of as having exhibited qualities of coolness aed bravary rarely excelled. The former has numerous friends here, who would be glad to hear of his promotion to a good commsed.

The English rebel steamer *Mail*, loaded with Sea-Island cotton, was broeght in oe Saturday last, having beee captured off the coast of Florida, after a very exciting chase of six hours, by the steamer *Honduras*, commanded by Actieg-Master A. N. GOELD, who has just arrived from New-York, aed had been oet but a few days. His vigilance will be well rewarded. The prize had beae previously fired by one of our blockaders, and was all hurried out to her iroo hull abaft the wheels, aed in this condition she had been loaded up and started for a market. She is a long narrow boat, of very light draft, and has 176 bales of cotton and a few barrels of turpentine. Thn cargo is being landed, and will be shipped to New-York.

This morning aeother prize came into port, captured by the steamer *Fort Henry*, eear Anclote Keys, Fla. She proves to be the schooear *J. H. Champlin*, formerly owned in Key West, and from Bay Port, with 60 bales of Sea-Island cottoe.

The steamer *Tioga*, late Capt. NAWCOMA, came in this morning from a short cruise, with the corpse of her Commeadar, who diad yesterday ie an apilentic fit, and was buried this morning with a very large attendance of naval officers, marines and citizens. Capt. NAWCOMB had just arrived and taken comoland of the *Tioga* about two weeks since.

The steamer *De Soto* is now in port, having a few days since lost ther Paymaster by yellow tever while at sea, contracted on the Mississinpi River, from wheeee he arrived recently. The *De Soto* leaves to-day on a cruise.

This morelog, also, we have had an arrival of the steamer *Yazoo*, direct from New-York, and the first oee as a passenger-boat for a long time, bringing back a large number of our absent friends, many of whom, no doubt, have often unconsciously hummed that pleasant song,

"Do they miss me at home, do they miss me?"

and now are fully answered by the eeger enthusiasm to greet their arrival at daylight. Quite a number of strangers also arrived, to spend the delightful Winter months epoo our island. And all who are so disposed may now come, with no apprehensioe about fever, for our city was eever more healthy and pleasant. I see this morning that all quarantine formalities are to be laid aside oe the 1st of November, and with open arms Key West stands ready to welcome the seekers after health or pleasure. We trust that steamers will no longer drop our mails at Sand Key, and slide by, for fear it will be reported they have stopped at Key West, bet that as usual they will stop and give and receive a cordial greetieg.

We are pleased to learn that at last we are to have oor bench in the Admiralty Court occupied by our late District-Attorney, THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Esq. Our interests have flagged somewhat during the absence of any Judge here; and although Mr. BOYNTON will be ooe of if not the very youngest Judge on the bench of a United States Court, yet we hail his appointment as a good oee, and congratulate him on the event.

Large additions have beeo made to the working force on Fort Taylor aed the other fortifications on the island, which are to be pushed on to completion and others commenced.

The war-vessels now in tha harbor are Steamers *Huntsville, De Soto, Tioga, Honduras, Clyde, Sunflower*, sbip *Dale*, and schooner *Wanderer*. F.

The War and the Constitution.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the course of his speech at the breakfast given him at Manchester, previous to his departure from England, gave his views upon the relations of the war to the Coestitutioe, which are to the following effect:

I now want to add a werd or two with respect to some questions proposed to me last week by a gentleman of Glasgow as to the Constitution, and which I did not then quite understand. The gist of it, if I don't misremember, is this: "Are you fighting for the Coostitution with the tugitive slave clause in it? If so, how do you pretend to be fighting for liberty? Secondly, if you are fighting for emaocipation, are you fighting against that Constitutioe, and how do you condemn the seceding South?" That is a trap worthy of a Scotchman, and I am not going to put my foot in it. I will answer it by a statement of facts, and leave you to judge. First, as to the relation of our Coestitution to Slavery. The three-fifths representation clause does not legalize Slavery. It merely says, as the founders of the Constitutioe recognized it as a fact, but not a doctrine or a principle, five men other than free whites shall count for three votes. The origio of that was, that when first we formed our present Constitution, after ten years' trial of what were called articles of confederatioo, the difficulty was to raise funds to carry on the Geverooment, and as it was found impossible to get in the requisite statistics for justly levying the taxes on the land, it was proposed to tax the people *per caput*; and it became oeedful, in order to prevent inequality, as the vast majority ware white and free in tha North, and an immense proportioo of the South were slaves—(so that if you taxed according to the free whites, the North would pay 19-20ths, and the South only 1-20th part, having a monopoly of wealth)—it became necessary in assessing the taxes to take in the blacks as well as the freemen. Therefore, the North said: "You must call every sbio-bodied black ne well as freeman one." But the South said: "No, we are willing to coent four mee as oee." Batween these extremes the compromise was adopted, on Mr. MADISON'S proposal, of eouotog five as three. But in aettiog the basis for taxation they settled, at the same time, the basis for representation. A few years afterward we ceased to raise our revenue by taxatioa at all, and toe very th ng oe which this compromise had beee made, ceased to exist. Thea came in the enaxnected operatioo of this clause in the Constitutioe oa representatioa, which was a shadowy sequence scarcely understood to be of much importance, but had become of prime imoortance when the North was represented in Congress by a represeotatioe of man alone, while the South was represeated both ie tha oumber of eien and in tbo amount of property. This clause then became by an unforeseen accident of validity to the South. To-morrow, then, if Slavery totally ceasen. the Constitutioe would eot have to be changed ie a single letter la that regard. There is nothing that guarantees or perpetuates it, or carries this consequence along with it as inevitable. The other clause in the Constitution concerning renditioe of fugitivees appeared in our history first in 1643, when New-England, which was just as much slave-owning as the South, formed the first Union. So jealous were the States of their individual sovereignty that nothing but external wars drove them together, and they passed the substance of this fugitive slave clause. It did not appear in the Articles of Confederation, but the present Constitution takes away from States the right to pass laws in contravention of laws existieg in other States; that is to say, no man held to service in another State shall be discharged therefrom by another State into which he may go. It is a law for the peace of the whole Union, taking away the power of one State to nullify the laws of another. Then it went on to ecovide that such persons shall, upon proper proof, be rendered up again to their claimants, and the proof was purposely left. And that is the Fugitive Slave clause. In the Convention where it was adopted it was attempted to inc ude this clause as the one that, in our present Constitution, precedes it—namely, in Section 2 of Articla 4: "A persoo charged in any State with treasoe, felony, or other crime, who shall flee frue justice and be found ie seother State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." The executive can only have conference with the executive of another State, an where there were crimes and felonies the article requires that the executive of one State shall demand of the executive of another to deliver the criminal up. And it was attempted to introduce into this the words, "and persons held to servitude;" and it was unanimously voted down, on the groued that there was no more reason to coestrain the Governmeet to return any slave, than to ask them to returo any oa or ass, and they would not push the Statesto that indignity. Thee the next clause is the following: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up oe claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." When it was first introduced, the terms were "any person held to servitude or le servitude." The first attempt was to reject that. Why? Because it was declared the Constitution of the United States should not recognize Slavery. Mr. MADISON has left his impartial aed unquestionable authority on the subject that the day was anticipated when Slavery should cease, and the builders of the Constitution so framed it that while it knew how to steer round Slavery while it existed, it should be whole and perfect when Slavery ceased. [Cheers.] The Northern view in reference to tha oneration of this was, that if a slave escaped from Maryland into Pennsylvania, and the master found his slave there and brought proof before oaglistrate aed jury that it was his beast of burden, he should take it back if he could. Thus it left the man to manage his own property without baleg hiedered or obstructed. What, then, is the objectioo we take to the fugitive slave cause? That hr Southern legislation they nave made it the duty of the whole of the Uetted States aed their Goverooment to hunt the slave dowe without proof, and on tha mera allegation of the party to deliver bim up and saddle the costs oe the total population of the United States. I aeswar then in respect to this whole subject that if to-morrow Slavery should cease by the force of arms, tha Constitution is not touchad, nor is a right that is guaranteed by the Constitution impaired; for as long as Slavery exists there is an article which gives a man the right to go and find his slave and take him back without molestatioe, and that is bad enough; but if to-morrow Slavery ceases to exist, what chaega is there to ha made? For our Courts have coestrued that the term "person held to service" leciudes all anpreitces uneer indanture, and that a slave is lecluded in that eot as a slave, but by vi tue of the fact that he is held to service. Are we, then, by maintaining the Constitution, overthrowing Slavery? No, not at all; Slavery does not exist in the Constitution, nor by virtue of it. It has been settled a hundred times by the lawyers of every Slave State that Slavery is a local institution, and can exist only by special local statutes. Nay, the very conflict between the South and the nascent Republican party was whether Slavery should be local, municipal or national. They tried to make it national; that is the last form of the conflict between North and South—they seekieg to show that the Constitotion did not indorse Slavery, and we say ieg the Constitution never did and never shall. [Cheers.] [Mr. HORTON asked: "Is it not the case that WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and his party have levariably maintained that the Constitution is in favor of Slavery? Have not the Judges of your land so ieterpreted the Coestitutioe, and has not your Supreme Court decided that the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect?") No questions could be more *ad rem*. We all admit that Slavery existed as a fact when the preseet Constitution was adopted; that two clauses were introduced to meet certain practical difficulties arising out of local Slavery in its relation to General Government. The framers of the Constitution undertook that it should represent, in the widest scope, liberty ie such a way as that the Constitution should not destroy Slavery, but should, on the other hand, neither encourage nor help it. Now, in any State that has given a declaration of Slavery, it is declared to be that State in which a man ceases to be a man and becomes a chattel,—a thing, not a being, a person. But with this definition before them, when the Constitution was formed, they, after debate and full explanation of what they meant, declared that they would not put into the Constituuon a description or allusion to Slavery that should characterize it by its technical term, but only by terms that brought it out of chattelhood into the condition of government. Therefore, in our Constitution slaves are called "persons" always. This was no accident, no indiscriminate use of words. [Applause.] It was done by mee who said among themselves. "Not maey years can pass before Slavery will cease;" and what they tried to do was to have a Constitution that should not make disruptioo or disunion on the moment, but yet should not give countenance to slave doctrines. They merely made two provisions, that local State rights should be divested of their power of mischief. Now, as to the public sentiment. There has been recently a small body of men who held that our Constitutioo did not recognize Slavery as a doctrine or fact. I differ with them; it does recognize it as a fact, but not as a doctrine. Other people say: No matter whether the Constitution does or does not, Courts that bind us have decided it does; therefore let's break the Union in two to clear ourselves. That is the party of Mr. GARRISON and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. The great middle-class have said this: "Slavery is dying, bound to die; freemen made a Constitution for liberty, and made it so that while Slavery was dying, the Constitution need oot be wrecked by ruoning on it. As to the decision of Judges, allow me to say that our Federal Courts have been packed by Southerners. While the North has had either to accomplish this change by revolutionary process, or to do it by peaceable methods, such as are organized in the Constitution itself, we knew perfectly well it was the part of the Soeth, by packing the Courts, or process of construction to transmete liberty ieto Slavery in our laws, and ie the fundamental law of the land. We warned the natioe, and it would eot be warned. It was that allegation that was coestructed into slander of the Courts aed meo in authority when I made it up and down through the land, and said, "The South are taking away by dry rot your Constitution (cheers)—but give us time, and we will by popular discussioo reverse this policy, and fill Congress and the Courts with diligent men." This was my doctrine, as distinguished from that of Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. GARRISON. I have said: "Give us time; there are in our Constitutioo and in our natioe those elements which will bring back to us liberty in the Coestitution." The South knew it just as well as the North. [Cheers.] But they lay in wait and watched, and the moment that discussion had produced a majority for us, and Mr. LINCOLN was elected, they rebelled. Whatever you may say about Southern men, it must be said that they are infernally sagacious. [Cheers.] And we said, so long as our Courts corrupted have construed the Constitution adverse to liberty we cannot help ourselves, aed wherever they will oo wrong to us we will bear the wrong; but when they command us to do wrong we won't, we will take a remedy. It is only a question of time when we put this thing right. We said, "Wait, there is liberty to leisure;" they said, "There is safety only ie rebellion;" so they rebelled. [Applause.] [Another inquiry was then addressed to Mr. BANCROFT as to the Dred-Scot decision.] The friends of the Judge have thought it conveniect to deny that he ever used the words imputed to him, that no rights are recognized in the black man which the whites are bound to respect; but, whether he did ur eot, it is universally conceded by our lawyers that it was eot the point before the Court, but an extra-judicial opinioe. He was a Maryland slaveholdieg Judge, the very tostrument by which the Soetb meant to traesmute our institutions. But what he said was his own opinion, not a legal decisioe. [Another qeestioner here asked if the Fugitive Slave law of 1830 was still a part of the Constitution.] It eever was a part of the Constitution. In England your Constitution is what your Parliament determioes to be law; in America our Constitution is what is writteo, aod there is a marked distinction between law founded on written principles and those writteo principles that we call the Constitution. The State Constitutioe and the National Constitution stand unchanged by legislatioo. If the Constitution is contravaeed by laws based on the principles it aeunciates, the Courts set them aside.

The Battle of Chattanooga.

From a private letter to the Toledo *Blade*, from Lieut. GUNN, Fourteenth Ohio, the following extract is made:

"It is true, they overpowered us at Chickamauga and drove us back to Chattanooga; but they did not whip us by a long way. We gave them as good as they sent, notwithstanding they outnumbered us three to one. Their intention was to get us across the mountains and theo cut off our supplies and pitch into our little army aod capture it before we could get reinforeements. But to this they were foiled. Instead of capturing the Army of the Cumberland and holding Chattanooga, they lost Chattanooga aed did eot capture the Army of the Cumberland—got more of their men killed than they killed of ours, and lost everything that they had thought to gain. Old ROSY'S head is too long for BRAGG. On the 19th day of September the rebel army was six miles nearer Chattanooga than the Army of the Cumberland but Gen. ROSECRANS managed to engage them on their le t, so that they were compelled to draw reinforcements from their right to support it, when he took the advantage of them and swung his right to the rear, and, advancing his left, drove the rebels from their position so far that the little Army of the Cumberland was now between Chattanooga and the grand rebel army. Old BRAGG was cut off instead of ROSECRANS, and after two days' hard fighting tee Army of the Cumberland fell back oe Chattanooga. The army is now strongly fortified, and bids oefiance to the Southern Confederacy combined.

Our battle flag was shot down five times during the fight. Two corporals of my company were shot down while carrying that glorious emblem of liberty. One of them was shot down three times before he would give it up. Every shot went through his body. Either of them would have proved fatal. He fell to the earth for every shot, but still rising to his feet, would wave the flag on high, and shout to his comrades to rally round it. He was the bravest man I ever saw. He lived but one short hour after he was shot. Peace to his beloved ashes. Our flag was literally shot to pieces."

The Diseases and Infirmities Excepting from the Draft.

The following new order, greatly limiting the grounds of exemption from the draft oe account of disease, has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 100.—Paragraph 55 of the regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-Geeeral of the United States, is amended to read as follows:

55. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only draftee men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz.:

1. Manifest imbecility.

2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrance.

3. Epilepsy. For this eisability the statemeet of the draftee man is insufficient, and the fact must be catahlished by the only attested affidavit of a physician in good standing who has attended him le the eteaae within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board.

4. Paralysis, general or of oee limb, or chorea; their existeece to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spieal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

6. Confirmed eoesumption. Incipient consumption does not exempt.

7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

8. Leveterate and extensiva oisease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

9. Decided feebleness of coestitutioe, or deficient size of coest, sufficient in degree to leave eo doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.

10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

11. Habitual and confirmed intemperance, drunkenness, which has so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave eo doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffness or distortion of the joints, as not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs, alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the neutiioe of the limb is not manifestly impairee, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anaihesia induced by ether only.

13. Palo, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemptioe, unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disquelifying local disease.

14. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioeing impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest oarvous or spasmodic symptoms.

15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right aye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.

16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's leability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eye-lids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt; it found on inspiration to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the levalid corps.

17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, depeedent on caries in progress.

18. Decided deafness. This disability most not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave eo doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.

19. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jew; caries of the bone of the face, if in progress; cleft palate, (wolf's;) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

20. Dumbness; permaeent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilatioe, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, it sufficient in degree to leteitere seriously with the use of the organ.

22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent masticatioe of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss of teeth is so great that, if the man were restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.

24. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; tortieollis, if of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs or sternum.

26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.

27. Hernia.

28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hamorrhoids, if to degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis, epispadia or hypospadia at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A singular explanation is given by the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, a secession newspaper, of the thwarted rebel conspiracy in Canada. It admits of the failure of the rebel plot, and says the Confederate Government fitted out the steamer *R. E. Lee*, from Wilmington to Halifax, with a cargo to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties, and meet at a general rendezvous. It was their intention to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners and convey them into Canada. They did not intend to violate British neutrality, but only to rescue two thousand prisoners from the wretched pens, which were designed to kill them by slow degrees.

Official advices from Admiral DAHLGREN report the seizure and destruction by a boat's crew under command of Acting Ensign TILLSON of the U. S. schooner *T. A. Ward*, of the schooner *Rover*, laden with cotton at Morrell's Inlet, S. C. The schooner was awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. In an expedition on shore a few days later, for the purpose of obtaining water, Ensign TILLSON, with 10 men of his command, were surprised and captured by the rebels.

Another prize steamer was added, on the 9th inst., to the long list of recent captures of the blockading fleet. The noted steamer *Ella and Annie*, from Bermuda to Wilmington, is the victim. She was captured near Marlborough Inlet, by the United States steamer *Niphon*, and arrived at this port yesterday. Her cargo is valuable, consisting of arms, saltpetre, clothing and other contraband goods, and the vessel is a very fine one.

A reconnoissance of the Chowan River to near the mouth of the Blackwater was made recently, under direction of Maj.-Gen. PECK, and the enemy, being apprehensive of a move upon Weldon, burned the bridges over the principal streams.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Knoxville, Nov. 12, says that the affair at Rogersville is not so bad as at first supposed. Our loss is now reduced to 300. The Seventh Ohio cavalry and Second Tennessee infantry were engaged. The latter broke and escaped into the mountains. A large portion of those who were supposed to have been captured, have since come in. The rebels fearing reinforcements, fell back after the fight.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, with part of his Staff, left Fortress Monroe for Sewall's Point yesterday afternoon.

A late dispatch from Charleston Bar announces that "Sumter is entirely demolished," but that it is still held by a party of rebels concealed in some of the crevices of the ruins, who restore the flag whenever it is shot away.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch says that Gen. W. FITZHUGH LEE, who has been confined as a hostage at that place for some time, was put on board a steamer on Friday *en route* to Winter-quarters at Fort Lafayette.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held a special session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making some transfers of appropriations, in order that the City Inspector should have funds sufficient to enable him to proceed with the cleaning of streets. The transfers were made, and some routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

The Board of County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, but the returns canvassed did not alter the result, or materially differ in any one case. The Board will meet again on Monday.

Gov. MORTON'S Thanksgiving Proclamation is a model of conciseness. Exclusive of the paragraphs announcing the day and containing the official "given," &c., it is complete in the following words: "Let the people praise and thank Almighty God for the many mercies He has shown us during the past year, and pray Him, with humble hearts, to still protect, guide and bless us, and restore the inestimable blessings of unity and peace to our bleeding and suffering country."

Since the war commenced twenty-nine Union and thirty-eight rebel generals have been killed in battle or died of wounds, eleven Union and thirteen rebel died of disease, eighteen Union and thirteen rebel resigned, and two Union and one rebel dismissed the service.

Hon. G. W. LANE, U. S. Judge from Alabama, and a refugee from that State on account of his Union principles, died at Louisville on Thursday, of congestion of the lungs.

It is stated that Hon. THOMAS GUTHRIE, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will be elected United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed L. W. POWELL, the present incumbent. The election occurs this Winter.

At the late local election at Springfield, Ill., the home of President LINCOLN, this hitherto stronghold of the Copperheads was carried by the Union men with a Republican gain of 347 votes.

A plan has been proposed by the Secretary of the Interior for changing the current of the Potomac, by constructing a breakwater opposite Georgetown, so as to make a deep channel along the Washington wharves.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active on Saturday and prices less buoyant, though the actual changes were unimportant. Cotton was in fair request and advancing. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Tallow was selling freely at full rates. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Laths, Leather, Lime, Wool, Coal and Sugars at buoyant prices. Metals, Seeds, Spices, Fish, Tobacco and Whalebone were inactive. The freight market was quite dull.

WHISKY IN DIXIE.—There is strong hope that this rebellion will be crushed out sooner than we have heretofore hoped, from the fact—which we learn by one of the most bitter howls of the Richmond *Examiner*—that whisky has gone up again, and that not even a drink of "Commissary" can be had over a Dixie bar for less than one dollar and fifty cents. Let Northern mudsills think of it, but not drink of it, and bless the happy fate that has not left them floundering in a Richmond slough of despond. That eminent specimen of servile chivalry who was sent with fifty dollars to buy bread and whisky, and after laying out forty-nine dollars in the last, and a dollar in the first, was blamed for buying so much bread, would have a small chance just now in Richmond.

English Quotation of American Decisions.

The ingenuity and industry with which both the English Courts and the Press have searched through the whole history of our jurisprudence for precedents to justify their action in the case of the rebel privateers, would be something admirable in any other cause. Not an allusion has been made by the Ministry or (as far as is known) by the Judges to the hundreds of cases in our reports where we have acted toward belligerents in the most liberal spirit of international comity. The Government Press has scarce ever spoken of those numerous decisions, which have given a new character of fairness and justice to international law—all the more to be commended in that they were usually decisions against Americans and in favor of British claimants. As we have before shown in these columns, the whole direction and uniform practice of our Government and Courts have been directly against the recent ruling and practice of the English Courts with regard to assisting a belligerent with armed vessels.

The guides of opinion in Great Britain (with a few exceptions) have carefully put all this out of sight, and have held before "the public," which is quite as ignorant and more prejudiced than our own, two cases alone that have seemed to give a color of justification to the British proceedings. One of these, which was affirmed by no less an authority than Lord PALMERSTON himself, was that of the formidable Russian steam-tug *America*, afterwards proved to be armed with "one Minié rifle, one double-barreled shot-gun, one pair of Colt's revolvers, one pair of pocket pistols and a bag of No. 6 rohin shot!" There is not the slightest evidence that she had or was intended to have any further armament, or that she sailed under any of our "naval officers," (as was asserted by Mr. LAIRD,) or that any "complaint was made by the British Government," (as was claimed in Parliament by Lord PALMERSTON,) or that any foundation remains for the slightest suspicion of our good faith toward England in the matter. The other case, which is the strong point made from our precedents by the English authorities, happens to be entirely of the *obiter dicta*—that is, one of those opinions which, like the Dred Scott opinion, are outside of the facts decided upon. We refer to the opinion of the Court in the celebrated case of the *Santissima Trinidad*, in 1822, (7 Wheeton's Rep., p. 283.) This vessel, omitting unimportant particulars, was equipped and armed, and sent out to Brazil, then at war with Spain, as a commercial adventure. There was no contract with the Brazilian Government or understanding with it that she should be sold. From the time of her sailing until her arrival in Brazil she was held by her owners as a subject of use or sale, with no fixed purpose beyond that of a mercantile adventure, they taking the risk, as they might with any other articles contraband of war, of their being purchased or not by one belligerent or being captured by the other. In point of fact, she was ultimately bought by private individuals and by them sold to the Brazilian Government.

Omitting the special point which brought the case before our Courts, it need only be said here that the opinion of the Judge on an extraneous point, laid down the principle that she "was sent to Buenos Ayres on a *commercial adventure*, contraband indeed, but in no shape violating our laws or our national neutrality;" and that there was nothing in our laws, or in the laws of nations, that forbids our citizens from sending armed vessels, as well as munitions of war, to foreign ports *for sale*; "it being a commercial venture, which no nation is bound to prohibit, and which only exposes the persons engaged in it with penalty of confiscation." This reasoning, thus broadly stated by the learned Judge, evidently implies the converse proposition that if the vessel had sailed under any contract between the owners and the belligerent, or under any circumstances which would have implied a "*fixed intention*" that she was to be used in hostilities against a friendly Power, this would have been an offence against international law.

This view is confirmed by a decision made during the same term, by the same Court, in the case of the *Gran Para*, a case we do not ever remember to have seen alluded to by any English authority. This vessel, built in Baltimore, for purposes of war, set sail with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Teneriffe, but proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where her crew was discharged. She subsequently obtained a commission as privateer, to cruise against Portugal, and enlisted a (nominally) new crew, with whom she made certain captures from Portuguese vessels.

It was urged on the trial, by the defence, that "she was not commissioned as privateer when she sailed from Baltimore, and that she did not attempt to act as one until she reached the River La Plata, where a commission was lawfully obtained, and her crew was enlisted; that her subsequent cruise could not be connected with her actions at Baltimore."

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in giving his decision, used the following words, which seem never to have had the good fortune to be noticed in the English discussions on this subject:

"If this were to be admitted in such a case as this, the laws for the preservation of our neutrality would be completely eluded, so far as their enforcement depends on the restution of prizes made in violation of them. Vessels completely fitted out in our ports for military operations, need only sail to a belligerent port, and there, after receiving a commission, go through the ceremony of discharging and reenlisting their crew, to become legitimate cruisers, purified from every taint contracted at the place where all their real force and capacity for annoyance were acquired. *This would be, indeed, a fraudulent neutrality, disgraceful to our own Government, and of which no nation would be the dupe.* It is, therefore, very clear that the *Irresistible* was armed and manned in Baltimore in violation of the laws and neutral obligations of the United States."

This, and a crowd of similar American decisions on the direct point, can certainly be set over against and above the *opinion* of the Court on an extraneous point, such as that in the *Santissima Trinidad*. But even accepting that opinion, all fair-minded men can see how little it justifies the arming, equipping and sending forth of the rebel privateers from English ports, to destroy our commerce as soon as they have passed beyond the marine jurisdiction of the British courts.

Women's Work, and Their Struggle for Better Compensation.

Among the numerous movements in various branches of labor which have been inaugurated within the past week, none is more worthy of serious and abiding notice, or sadder, than that of the working woman. We say sadder, because while almost every branch of man's work, striking for enhancement of wages, will be successful, that of women will be, as always heretofore, a fruitless effort.

The reason for this is simple. The remuneration for labor must always be graduated by the supply, and the supply of female labor is always greater than the demand, especially so at the present time. That this is so, is not the fault of women. Men monopolize all avenues of profitable labor, and throw women too much upon the needle, and upon such branches as require little or no skill in acquisition. The result is that those branches are over-crowded, and woman competes against woman, until her remuneration is cut down, not only to the lowest living point, but below it. There is no natural law by which the labor of woman should be less productive than that of man, when her physical wants are quite equal. The great and only cause is that woman is crowded away from her proper employment by man, and those occupations which should be hers by right, which are consonant with her physical structure and strength, are seized by hands that should be tilling the earth, or, at the present moment, grasping the musket. There are a thousand branches of mechanical labor suited to woman—branches that require more manual dexterity than bodily strength, more watchfulness than skill, and that especially appeal to woman's attention. It is the same in trade; women could occupy the positions of sellers in shops, and fill many of the numberless places now filled by men in the retail trade. We would ask that portion of the fairer sex who are raised above the necessity of laboring for a living, whether a pang has not sometimes crossed their bosoms upon entering a dry goods establishment and finding stalwart men measuring silks and ribbons behind the counter, when they remember that thousands of their own sex, standing on the brink of ruin, could be saved by the same employment. If they have not thought of it, let them show themselves true women, by commencing to think and talk of it.

The first meeting concerning the present movement for the improvement of their remuneration was held by women on Thursday evening last, when each was called upon for a relation of experience. The result was a showing that should make men blush for very shame, to know that in the battle of life they are suffering the weaker sex, the sex which they profess almost to elevate to worship, to suffer in their midst, suffer even to a living death. Shirt makers and cloak makers; umbrella sewers and hoop skirt fabricators; book stitchers and tassel makers; silver burnishers and seamstresses, all joined in the one universal cry of not enough pay for their labor to sustain life, even with the extremest stinting. From thirty to forty-five cents a day was the tale. Where their labor rose to the dignity of fifty or sixty cents, it was generally accompanied by some drawback of finding material, discount, forfeits or fines, that reduced them to the standard of those who are less favored. To realize this each reader must bring himself down to the standard of these workers, must think of how this forty or fifty cents per day is to be expended, not, perhaps, to feed and shelter the worker alone, but children who are dependent upon her. Think of it with the loaf at half average size, and beef at fourteen cents per pound, with potatoes at fifteen cents the half peck, and coal at the same sum per pail, of a peck. Think of it with a room, even of the most scanty dimensions—a single room—at four or five dollars per month, and almost every necessity of life nearly doubled to what it was five years ago.

The male labor of this country was never in a more prosperous state than at present. There is abundance of it, and with the success of the present efforts for increase of wages, it will be well paid. It is woman's labor that is suffering, and that we very much fear cannot be benefitted to any extent by combinations and strikes. There can be no organization, as there are too many amateur workers; women who are not dependent upon their labor for their support, but who sew, or perform such part as they can execute in their own homes, for the sake of dress, or pocket money. The source of the evil lies deeper than can be touched by strikes; the remedy must come from a change of the system. Women must obtain a larger field, or fields of labor; must force themselves into the lighter employments now monopolized by men, and men must be driven to more manly labor. Organization to this end, and perpetual agitation, not only among working women, but those upon whom fortune has bestowed higher position, aided by manly men, will achieve it.

MAKING GAME OF THEM.—The Richmond *Examiner* congratulates the Confederacy on the conversion of the faro-banks in Main-street, of that city, into restaurants—a conversion which it seems is rapidly being made. Anything that tends to the moral elevation of that portion of the people of the United States, must be a matter of congratulation, even more so to us than to them, but still the question painfully suggests itself to us, what are they going to cook. In the present state of Confederate markets, unless these retired gamblers are allowed to make up a little game to pluck a pigeon or two, or try a hand on a flat fish, it is hard to see how they will get along. They certainly will not be such cannibals as to broil the king, copper the queen, or serve up the jack on the half-shell.

The Anglo-Japanese War.

The British force which lately assailed Kagosima was more formidable, the fight more desperate, the result more tragic, than the account *viâ* San Francisco led us to suppose. This is evident both from the telegraphic report of the affair published in the London papers, and from the news in relation to it just brought by the East Indian mail. The squadron which, under Admiral KUPER, bombarded Kagosima, consisted of two frigates and five smaller vessels. Sudden as was the advent of the British, the Japanese were not unprepared for them. The forts mounted over 90 guns, including four 150-pounders and some 13-inch mortars, mostly American. Hardly had the squadron taken up position in front of the city, when the shore batteries opened fire, which was promptly responded to by the ships, and thus began an engagement that lasted until dark. The retainers of Prince SATSUMA fought bravely, served their cannon well, and inflicted serious damage on their assailants—for the British had, according to their own statement, thirteen killed, fifty wounded, and so many of their vessels disabled that, as soon as night put an end to the conflict, they deemed it prudent to return to Yokahama to refit. This retreat must be regarded as a triumph for the Japanese; but it was a Pyrrhic victory, since the garrison failed to save Kagosima, which, with its palaces, factories and arsenals, was a pyramid of flame at the close of the day. What became of the unfortunate inhabitants, we are not told, yet if we bear in mind that they numbered in the morning near 200,000 souls, and that the attack of the British was unexpected, we may form some idea as to their fate.

The check which Admiral KUPER received at Kagosima will certainly not tend to facilitate the settlement of the original difficulty. The successful resistance of the forts has doubtless inspired the Japanese with fresh courage, and the British fleet, without the cooperation of an army, can do little else than sail round their coasts, and barbarously set fire to their cities. The English must either back out of this business altogether, or engage in a *great* war with Japan. Nor should they be too confident that they can practice the *divide et impera* ruse there, as they confidently hope. It is quite probable that the breach between the Daimios and the Tycoon's Government is more *apparent* than real. The predilections of the Tycoon are of no importance. He is a mere cipher, whose return to Yeddo has not modified the policy of the Executive in the least. The Mikado is the actual sovereign, and he is just as hostile to foreigners, and just as little disposed to surrender or punish the native assassins as the Prince of Satsuma himself. The latest proceedings of this Japanese Pontiff afford proof that he is fully prepared to carry out the policy of the Daimios against the foreigners. He has dismissed four members of the Cabinet because they were in favor of peace with the Christians; he has issued an order forbidding all traffic with the barbarians; and he has commanded the Governor of Nagasaki to exterminate such of the intruders as refused to leave that city. These orders have not been enforced, but the suspension was owing to the humanity and good sense of the Governor—not to any countermand from Yeddo or Miako. It is evident, then, that there is no diversity of views between the Mikado and the Princes; and it is probable that, if the Tycoon were weak enough to submit to be the puppet of the British, he could not get a corporal's guard of his countrymen to sustain him.

Under these circumstances, England, we repeat, has no alternative but to make ready for a great war, or to bid farewell to Japan. To abandon the foothold she has obtained there will not, of course, be thought of, and so we may look out for a regular conflict on a large scale between the two island empires. Many Englishmen dislike the idea of such a war; but the London *Times* deems it not only inevitable, but justifiable, and this merely on the ground of the refusal of the Japanese to punish the assassins of RICHARDSON. Atrocious as that outrage was, we must remember that the ill-fated Englishman himself was in reality the first aggressor. He was riding on one of the great thoroughfares of Japan at a time when it was not lawful for even a native plebeian to be there, and, though he was certainly more sinned against than sinning, his intrusion on the highway was regarded as an insult to a chief noble of the Empire; and this it was which led to the assault that resulted in his death. The treaty which gave RICHARDSON a right to reside and trade in Japan, gave him no right to violate the laws, customs and institutions of the country.

RICHARDSON'S rashness and the ill-feeling engendered in the Japanese mind by the subsequent conduct of the British authorities, have made Japan a very insecure and unenviable place of abode for foreigners. It was with the greatest difficulty, and under circumstances the most unfavorable, that Americans and Europeans gained admittance into these Islands. To overcome the distrust and aversion of the natives, peculiar tact and delicacy were requisite. But the overbearing insolence of the British has rendered all attempts at conciliation vain, and now the very name of foreigner has become so odious to the Japanese, that it is probable all strangers will have to quit.

A NEW NUISANCE.—A number of scoundrels and scallawags round town, who never were in any way connected with the army, are adopting the garb of the soldier as a convenience in carrying on the profession of a beggar. Some of them are horrible-looking wretches; some are diseased; some have wounds, (not received in the service of the country;) some are thieves and drunkards, and most of them are "old stagers," who have been for years "plying their avocation," (as Gen. BUTLER would say,) but who hope to conceal their identity or secure greater success by figuring as used-up veterans or played-out heroes. One disgusting-looking creature, afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, traverses Broadway with open mouth and distended paw, and clad in the full rig of a high private of the Union army, though his appearance stamps him unmistakably as a member of the order of Neapolitan lazzaroni; and there are other cases nearly as bad which confront one from time to time on the streets.

For the honor of our army and the credit of our Government, this thing should be put a stop to. If any of these men were wounded or disabled in the service of the country, they are entitled to a pension. If they are afflicted or diseased soldiers, they will be bountifully provided for and tenderly cared for. If they have a fair share of limbs and bones left them, they will be received into the Invalid corps or Corps of Honor. In fact, if they have been or are soldiers, there is no reason why they should be beggars. The Police should take these men in hand. If any of them are sick, send them to the hospital; if they are in want, send them to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. But do not let an honorable service be disgraced in the eyes of the public and of foreigners, by permitting the most odious-looking mendicants to parade the streets clad in its uniform.

THE POOR AND THE RICH.

The Views of "Carl Benson."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question, what shall we do for and with our very poorest or *proletaire* class, is becoming a very serious one for us New-Yorkers. Why it ought not to be, and why it, nevertheless, is rapidly merging into a dangerous class, are points that have been so often discussed of late in your columns and elsewhere, that they must be tolerably well understood by this time; but there are cases, and this is one, in which, knowing the causes of an evil throws no immediate light upon the road to a remedy. It is certainly much to be deplored that the influences of the war and other causes, which have tended in most parts of our country to consolidate the emigrant Irish with the native population, should be comparatively inefficient here, owing to the manner in which they are herded together among themselves. But we must take them in a mass as we find them. It is doubly deplorable that wicked politicians or sectarians should put mischievous ideas into the heads of laboring men. The *Tribune* did much harm this way some years ago with its Anti-rent and Socialist doctrines. The Romish priests, especially their Archbishop, did a great deal of harm. More recently the Copperhead writers and speakers have done an infinite deal of harm. But as we must always expect to find wicked men in the world, even after the *Tribune*, and JOHN HUGHES, and the present generation of Copperheads shall have gone to their own place, we must accept this danger as one of the permanent conditions of the problem. Besides, when the combustible material has become habituated to being touched off by others without reason, it may go off itself some day when it will have a sort of reason. Judging from the experience of other nations, particularly that of England in the Napoleonic contest, the great time of pecuniary distress will be, not *during* the war, but soon after it. Our troubles will begin afresh just as we shall suppose them to be over. The fact referred to by your correspondent "C. L. B.," that our proletarian class possesses political power, many of them having the suffrage, renders the danger all the greater.

Still it is one step, and a great one, to understand the causes of the evil. But when we come to the remedies, there is a want of definiteness and practical precision in those suggested. "*Something* must be done, or else—" this is naturally the first exclamation when any great evil forces itself upon the public attention. But what are we to do? We must abolish this dangerous class, say your correspondents, by changing their condition; first supply their pressing material wants, and then give them intellectual and religious instruction. We must bridge over the gap between rich and poor. Then there will be no more class jealousies in the city any more than in the country.

These suggestions are eminently philanthropic and democratic, but, I repeat it, there seems to be a want of practical clearness, and judgment, and feasibility, when we come to the details. It is possible to give away much money so that it shall do harm to both parties, the receiver as well as the giver. It is possible to spend much time and trouble in educational preparations from which those for whom they are intended will refuse to receive benefit. It is possible to make sacrifices from a christian and philanthropic spirit, which shall entirely fail of their purpose, through being attributed to one of the most unworthy human motives—fear,—as the history of our forty years submission to Southern encroachments has illustrated on the grandest national scale.

I propose to point out some of the difficulties in the way of improving the condition of our lowest class, not, of course, meaning to infer that nothing should be done, but to show that whatever is to be done should be undertaken with caution and judgment, and that we should not be too sanguine about the immediate result; not expect, for instance, to renovate society in two or three years, for such optimism can only result in bitter disappointment.

First, however, let me protest against two fearful errors which taint the otherwise excellent suggestions of some of your correspondents. The first is using the terms "poor," "laboring men," "dangerous class," as indiscriminate synonyms, and confounding the rioters with the "masses" and the "people," as if the July rioters were a fair specimen of our working population. This, as a libel on our native and German laborers I indignantly repudiate. The second, prompted perhaps by the exaggeration of the first, is the admission, *even in appearance*, that we are to act under the influence of *fear*. Ever and anon, like a refrain, some writers bring in what practically amounts to this, "If we don't do something at once for these people they will be burning or plundering our houses and cutting our throats." Now, I affirm most positively that, *from that motive*, not a cent of money ought to be given or a moment of time devoted to the *proletaire* class of this City. It would be far cheaper, safer and better everyway, to keep a standing army and preserve order after the Old World fashion. I say, *cheaper*, because the expense of an army can be calculated, but the demands of a mob cannot. I say *safer*, because in the one case you know what to depend on, and in the other you never know to what caprice or accident your life and property may be exposed. I say *better every way*, because any Government is better than that of a mob. And therefore I consider that the three million ordinance was the most wicked and mischievous of all the measures that our very reckless Corporation has ever passed. Once establish the principle that you must propitiate a mob, or propitiate any class for fear of a mob, and you have proved *ipso facto* that Democratic Government, however adapted to rural communities, is impossible in large cities. I use the plural, *cities*, for *pace* C. L. B., there is quite enough of the dangerous element in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to follow the precedent of New-York whenever it is firmly established as a precedent.

Will it be said that my language is exaggerated in denouncing this appeal to our fears? Will it be urged that the same motive is employed on other grave occasions, that the friend or physician appeals to the fears of the drunkard or libertine by representing the certain physical consequences of his vice, that the minister of God's word appeals to the fears of sinners by holding up before them a day of reckoning in the other world? The cases are entirely different. The vicious man cannot emancipate himself from the ordinary physical laws, as we call them for want of a more accurate term. The sinner cannot escape out of God's dominion, though he may temporarily close his eyes to the fact of his being in it.

But suppose the drunkard by going to some trouble and expense could make himself a new body on which liquor should have no noxious influence. Would he not snap his fingers at the doctor's warnings? Suppose the original JEFFERSON DAVIS had a Dixie of his own, quite outside and independent of the Almighty's authority, would the fulminations of the pulpit have any other effect upon evil doers than to make them migrate thither with all speed? Now this is the case with New-Yorkers. No property-holder is absolutely *obliged* to remain here. He may suffer loss and inconvenience by migrating, but he will suffer them, rather than have his whole property and his life into the bargain in constant peril. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," and next to life, for freedom of speech and action. Capitalists will leave the City, and capital go with them. The rebel prophecy will be realized. Grass will grow in our streets, and only the "Pebdees" and other friends of Gov. SEYMOUR be left to howl and tear one another over the ruins of what once *was* the Commercial Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere.

These very necessary preliminaries disposed of, let us see what are the difficulties in our way. The pecuniary supply I consider the very least. Americans are generally liberal, New-Yorkers particularly, and we may say proverbially liberal for charitable and public purposes. It seems, however, to be the opinion of some of your correspondents that not nearly enough has been done, and then the question comes up whether, considering the extra drain of the war upon our purses, very much more can or will be done. I really doubt it. It is very easy to picture an ideal state of society, in which no man shall spend anything on superfluities, and the faithful, as in the Apostles' time, shall have all things in common, but for my part, I do not expect to see any such state realized, especially in a great city. But now comes up another question, whether we may not be able to utilize better the means at our disposal. We give a great deal *out* of our City. I do not mean in contributions for national purposes, (that is necessity rather than charity,) but for local and foreign objects. Every country clergyman who has a church to build or an organ to buy comes down upon his New-York friends and acquaintances for a subscription. Every missionary looks to this Metropolis as a source whence to replenish the funds of his mission. However laudable these objects are in themselves, it is a matter for serious consideration whether, *when we have so many heathen of our own among us*, our charity ought not to begin at home.

This suggestion I make with some diffidence, but there is another about which there can be no doubt or hesitation. We pay heavy municipal taxes for supposed public purposes, but in reality a large per centage of this money is embezzled by swindlers and pickpockets, who occupy municipal offices that once were honorable. (Strong epithets, but not beyond what the facts demand.) It is, therefore, the duty of all good citizens, *as Christians and philanthropists, quite apart from any considerations of personal pecuniary interest*, to make an earnest, vigorous, and persistent effort in order that the City offices may be filled with honest men—or as near an approach to the article as we can find. For it must be evident to the meanest capacity, that *the closer the municipal appropriations are pared down to the legitimate expenses, and the less money is pillaged or squandered, the more will our property-owners have in hand to bestow on objects of charity and real public utility*; also, that the less time they are obliged to consume in detecting, exposing, and resisting various swindles, the more time they can devote to the discussion and execution of measures of social reform.

But waiving further consideration of the pecuniary supply, which I really believe to be the least obstacle, we are now come to the difficulty of bringing our influence to bear on the poor and ignorant. The difficulty is less in this country than in most others; but even here, considerable. The effect which a good citizen produces on his friends and associates is chiefly that of his example. He does not go about preaching to his friends and acquaintance on their duties; if he did, he would run no small chance of being considered a nuisance. Even clergymen are not listened to with equanimity when they have a habit of sermonizing out of church. Now, the trouble is, that the example of the rich, in most cases, can have little effect on the poor. A rich man's example acts only upon his servants or workmen—those whose daily business brings them into immediate contact with him. A well-dressed, and well-educated person, going among *strange* poor, is apt to be an object of suspicion to them. They misconstrue his intentions and attribute his presence to some secret interested motive. This difficulty, however, as has been remarked, is less in our country than most others, and we are blessed with many active and devoted practical philanthropists. A little one-sided are they sometimes, sometimes a little ferocious in their philanthropy, and apt to pitch ferociously into any one who does not agree with them on all religious and social questions, but, on the whole, they are right good men, and doing a right good work. Still, we must remember that practical philanthropy is a special gift, that it requires much tact and judgment. Mere self-devotion will not suffice. The number of such persons must be limited. When, therefore, C. L. B. complains that our religious

bodiee might do far more for our City outcnste than is now done, may not the reeson of this apparent neglect be, that the requisite number of qunlified City missionaries does not exist—that, as of old, the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers—skilled and competent ones—are compsrstively few?

But suppose we have an everflowing treasury and a complete corps of teachers and preschers, lay and clerical. Are our difficulties at an end? No, they have hardly begun. We have brought the horse to the water—or rsther the water to the horee—but making tho animal drink is quite another affair, and there are a great many outside forcee to nbet his natural reluctance.

We may aasume, se all your correspondente admit it, that eduestion must go hand-in-hsnd with pecuniary easistence, in order to make the latter of any permanent benefit. Now, the majority of our proletarles nre Irish, and Roman Cetholic Irish. The moment you attempt to exhort, or instruct, or educate in any way this populace, you nrouee the jeelousy nnd provoke the interference of their prieats. These persons will graciously accept Protestant contributions to Roman Cetholic charities; they will sometimes even go so far as to eolicit them; but beyond this, they will not suffer their flocks to be meddled with. They would rather see them uneducated tban educeted by Protestants. They would rather see them unimproved than improved by "heretics." The anti-educational struggles of their Coryphaeus, JOHN HUGHES, are known to all.

A little incident, which recently foll under my observation, ahows how this influence meets and checks you at every step among the lower orders. A military friand of mine was appointed to the command of an important post in the vicinity of the city. He is a strict disciplinarian, and at once set about making himself acquainted with the minutest details of everything connected with the establishmant; and ons of his first discovsries was that a number of laundresses and other femelea employed about the post, though not in the leest married, were in the way of increasing the population. His immediate impulse was to send for the Chsplain, es the official guardian of public morality. "My dear Colonel," said the reverend gentleman, "I have just noticed the fact, but what can I do? These women aro Romanists; if I attempted to lecture them on their duties, et the first word I should have a swarm of priests about my ears like so meny hornets." Hore was n simple point of morality, on waich the minieter and the priest must hava been, theoretically at least, egreed; yet the former dared not speek for fear of the latter.

Again, I have said thet we must dismiss the idees of *fear* and *propitiation* from our programme. This admitted, it follows that the proletnries, like other clnsses, have their dutiea es well as their rights. They are not to be considered es a privileged class in any respect. If they aro to be essisted and brought up to the level of their fellowtownsmen, they must give up somewhat of their wild-beast-like independenca and submit to the same discipline as other people. One of the first duties of a republican citizen is to provide for his children the best eduention his mesns allow. Among all pereons in respectable circumistsnces the performance of this duty is secured by social laws as effective as if they were enacted and written ont. If the individual's selfishness or stupidity are such that he does not see the necessity of educating his offspring, custom and public opinion induce him to do so, and after a certain age the child's own good sense and ambition usually cooperate with these motives. If the proletaires are not opee to the influences which govern other classes of society, they should be compelled to accept the education provided for them at the public expense. I understand there is a law in Boston similar to those prevailing in various parts of Germany, by which any children fonnd notoriously "loafing" in the streets without nny fixed trade or occupation, may be sent to the public echool, whether their parents desire it or not. Suppose such a law were proposed here. How thooe wicked politicians whom Mr. FREELAND so justly stigmatizes would raise a howl in unison with that of the priests! What an outcry all those wretches who live upon the ignornnce and vice of the lower classes, would raise at this or any plan of compulsory education!

Once more: as the existence of a republic presupposes a certain smount of intelligence in the masses, it follows, as a goneral principle, by no abstruse chain of reasoning, but quite aimply and naturally, thet no utterly ignorant man is fit for a republican citizen. In three yeers we shall he called on to revise our State Constitution. (God knows it needs revising enough!) There may be no chance of getting a property qualification, (though I have heard *working men* speak in favor of one since the riots,) but we ought to try for an educational qualificetion, such as exists in some parts of New-England. No man who cannot read and write should be a voter. I consider it our solemn duty to make this attempt, and I believe the attempt will be made, but when it is, how the Irish Copperhead papers, the *Slave's Journal*, *Ingleader* &c., will foam over et the inkstand with billingsgate and blesphemy! Can you expect ignorant men to elect capable and upright rulers? Yet either to instruct or exclude the ignorant is an arduous task, for all the political rascals in the community will be against you.

This communication set out merely with the Intention of forewarning societ reformers against certain stumbling-blocks in their path, and it has already, perhaps, extended beyond due bounds. Still, I will take the liberty of making two suggestions as to what should and may be done.

Of the various plans proposed in your columns and elsewhere for the direct material and indirect moral benefit of the lower classes, involving at the seme time a direct benefit to the rest of the community, I know of none which more deserves to be tried than the founding of Servants' Institutes. When we reflect on the great influence of woman on man for good or evil, we must be struck with the vast importence of keeping a numerous portion of our female population out of mischief and meking them usoful to themselves and others.

Secondly—Something should be done for *the political education of our laboring men.* Up to this yeer it has been totally neglected. What has been done hitherto is this: those who had votes have been persuaded, frequently by any amount of fraud and misrepresentation, to vote one or the other ticket; those who hed not, were overlooked as of no account, unless they could be persuaded to personate voters or to foment rows et the polls. What we need is to have the fundamental principles of society and the rudimento of political economy explained to them. It should be shown them how in all societies, except where tha capitelist directly or indirectly *owns* the laborer, the intereets of rich and poor are on the whole substantially the same; how thie is especially true in a Democracy; how the poor cannot do without the rich any more than the rich without the poor; how any serious injury to the rich must react upon the poor; and so forth. An excellent step in this direction wna taken hy the "Democratic Workingmen" who issued, "Don't unchain the Tiger," and other placards during the riots. I hope he will go on and produce a more detailed and complete work.

It is possible that some things have been said, in the course of these remarks, likely to offend the weaker brethren, but that ie all the more reason for giving them publicity. The day is long past for being mealy-mouthed. We tried it forty years in our National affairs, and we are now seeing and feeling the conaequences. Similar error may produce even worse results in our local affairs.

CARL BENSON.

THE CONDUCT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The Duty of a General—He Must Obey Orders from His Government—In the Field He Must Act According to Circumstances—Historical Examples.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It hes often been remarked thet no Ministeriel Bureau should attempt to direct the movements or armaments in the field. Such guidance is beyond the scope of mortality's vision and applicative intelligence. At the same time, and especially in this country, the general orders and directions of a Government must be obeyed by its military subordinates, else the civil administration, which is here supreme, would often be thwarted and embarrassed in its sphere, by the action of army commanders. It is when Bureaux, located distant from the theatre of operations, undertake to give specific directions as to the actions and movements of Generals in immediate command, that disasters and miscarriages are sure to result. A bureau in Washington may order an army to Tennessee to fight the public enemy, but no bureau in Washington can fight a battle in Tennessee, or conduct a march, or direct the operations of a campaign. Orders are often sent to a General, adapted in one set of circumstances, which, on a change of circumstances taking place, unknown to the Government, it would be absolutely fatal to both the Government and the army were he to literally follow. Many of our disasters in this war are due to bureaucratic orders and interference, and this remark is not made to impugn the motives or the patriotism of those from whom such unfortunate orders issued. Such action and influences are due rather to that ignorance of the lessons of history with which GRAOWSKI charged our officials at the beginning of the war, than, it is certain, to any willful intention to imperil or sacrifice armies or Generals. Few men, in their private business, are willing to learn from the experience of others. Their folly, however, is camparatively innocent, because they pay the penalty themselves. Few Governments, likewise, are willing to make wise deductions from history, because officials, especially those occupying the highest positions, are rendered superlatively egotistical by the very success attending their elevation. Unfortunately, in the latter case, the penalties fall not upon themselves but upon nations, who are thus punished for their blindness. One of the most certain laws of nature is the inevitable law of compensation, which explains, in a measure, the declaration that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children—an idea of which Anti-Christians have so often availed themselves to impugn the mercy and justice of the Creator.

Since the beginning of reliable history hundreds of instances have occurred where the affairs of a country have been wrecked by the dispatch of despotic orders from a capital to its Generals and Admirals before the enemy, as to how and when they should fight. On the other hand, national affairs have been retrieved by commanders giving battle against the express orders of their Government. It would fill a large volume to cite in detail only the most remarkable examples. In this article we shall endeavor to direct attention to a few—not selected arbitrarily, but almost at random, and not adapted to suit or to confirm any general theory set forth here or elsewhere, but given rather on account of their instructive historical character, for the benefit of those concerned.

Deluded by the astute diplomacy of the Escurial, or demented by an access of parsimony, ELIZABETH commanded her Lord High Admiral, HOWARD, to dismantle part of her fleets and reduce her crews. This order was actually issued at the very time that the Invincible Armada was ready to sail. What would have been the result had the Admiral obeyed? PHILIP II. would have been enabled to carry out his plans without molestation from the English navy, and England must have succumbed. No one can realize, at this time, the consequences which must have eosued.

On the other hand, had the Duke of Medina-Sidonia listened to the advice of his experienced subordinate, RICALDE, to stoop upon DRAKE'S weak squadron and *to harpoon* Plymouth, the Armada could have effected its purpose and disembarked a veteran army upon English soil where ELIZABETH was least prepared to meet it. Instead of listening to the astute old Biscay whaler, the proud Duke obeyed to the letter his orders from the Escurial, and hold blindly on his course to the Flemish coast. This afforded opportunity to the English fleet to put to sea and achieve a triumph the historian marvels at while recording it. The Armada was the greatest failure on record.

Thus one chief Admiral's disobedience of orders from London saved England, and another supreme Admiral's obedience to orders from Madrid ruined Spain.

In 1665, the States-General of Holland sent orders to their High Admiral OBDAM to put to sea and fight the English wherever and however he found them. OBDAM had the alternative of fighting or losing his head—no vain threat in those days. OBDAM foretold the result, obeyed, sailed, engaged the Duke of York off Lowestoffe, lost his life, his flag-ship and the battle. Thus OBDAM enabled the English to achieve a victory, one of the proudest in their naval annals.

In 1692, LOUIS XIV. sent orders to TOURVILLE to fight the Anglo-Dutch, "strong or feeble," wherever he encountered them. Against his own and his officers' convictions, TOURVILLE gave battle, and the defeat he suffered ended in the annihilation of the French navy at La Hogue.

NAPOLEON undertook to imitate LOUIS XIV, the only Bourbon predecessor his supreme egotism deigned to acknowledge. VILLENEUVE'S terrible disaster at Trafalgar, in 1805, was brought about, remotely, by obedience to orders from Boulogne.

In 1675, the States-General of Holland ordered their Chief Admiral, RUYTER,

"The greatest sailor since the world began,"

to sail with an inferior naval force into the Mediterranean and engage the French fleets cooperating with LOUIS XIV's land armaments in Sicily. RUYTER protested, but obeyed like a patriot, and fought two battles—victories for ordinary men, undecisive for such as he and NELSON. In the second he stoked and lost his own life to make up for the odds against him and maintain the national honor. His death, sacrificed to orders from the Admiralty at Amsterdam, was equivalent to many defeats.

HANNIBAL, with despair in his heart and the certainty of a fatal result, obeyed orders from Carthage to abandon Italy and return into Africa for the defance of her capital. Predicting the disastrous result, he obeyed. He was then ordered to give battle to SCIPIO, and, while again protesting against the order, was again obedient. Every schoolboy knows that HANNIBAL'S defeat at Zema delivered up Carthage as a prey to its implacable conqueror, Rome.

CLARKE, NAPOLEON'S Minister of War, invested with extraordinary powers, ordered SOCHET not to join SOULT in the Spring of 1814. SOULT implored SUCHET'S assistance, or even the mere moral support of his appearance on the field with shouldered arms. Although superior in rank, SOULT offered to imitate BOURRIENNE'S Roman self-negation in regard to his inferior VILLARS, and VAUBAN'S like offer to LA FEUILLADE—he offered to serve under SOCHET if the latter would only join him to compel WELLINGTON, and redeem a series of defeats by one last victory upon the patrial soil. SUCHET obeyed CLARKE at Paris, and disregarded SOULT before the enemy. In consequence, the English General won the battle of Toulouse, whereas, had SUCHET given no heed to directions from the capital, WELLINGTON, at least, would have suffered a reverse if he had not been driven back across the AVON. These facts, little known, are treated in detail by MONTGAILLARD.

In 1812, VON YORK had been placed by the King of Prussia under the orders of NAPOLEON, by the letter under MCDONALD. When NAPOLEON fled from Smorgoni, YORK was ordered to cover the French retreat. "Old IRONSIDE, sharp as hacked IRON," conceived the bold and awfully responsible resolution to refuse obedience. He disobeyed, although, to use his own words, "I feel my own old head shaking upon my shoulders." His disobedience to his immediate master, his King, and to his master's fearful master, the French Emperor, was the saterieg wedge to Germany's deliverance. FREDERIC WILLIAM'S consternation was so great that had VON YORK been within his reach the General's head would indeed have been in peril. Had he been within reach of NAPOLEON, or his satraps, the event to him would have been certainly fatal. The King of Prussia stood too much in awe of the despot who had so "brutally bullied" him, to have spared poor VON YORK, however closely the General's actions jumped with the King's secret wishes. YORK'S disobedience knocked the last plank from under MURAT'S feet. It dissipated all the French hopes of holding the line of the Niemen. York's Convention with the Russians, on his own responsibility, at Tauroggan, compelled the French to fall back to the line of the Oder, and, finally, its consequences, to behind the Elbe, for, in a losing game, lost ground is seldom, if ever, recovered.

Kings, Cabinets and counsels, are not alone, however, in their infatuated ideas, that men can usurp the prerogatives of a higher power. The greatest monarch-generals have not always been able to discern aright beyond the scope of their actual vision or direct movements beyond the horizon, measured by a day's march.

Consider a few cases in connection with the history of FREDERIC and the Great NAPOLEON and a few others recorded in military annals.

FREDERIC the Great, the clearest headed commander of modern times, more than once issued orders, exact obedience to whose letter occasioned serious disasters, to wit: FINE'S surrender near MEXENE, FOUQUET'S defeat near Landshut, WEBEL'S disaster at Kev-Pelzig, &c.

The most prominent, however, is FREDERIC'S conduct before Hochkirch. He was in presence of the Austrians. The safety of his camp depended on the possession of the Stromberg, already occupied by the Austrians. Gen. VON RETZOW was ordered to take it. He declared it was impracticable. FREDERIC repeated the order, with the addition that RETZOW should answer for its execution with his head. The General replied that he was ready to lay his head at the feet of His Majesty, whose commands were sacred; but his conscience was more so, and he could not answer for it to his God and the world that he should sacrifice so many brave men without the slightest prospect of advantage. He was accordingly placed under arrest, and his sword taken from him. FREDERIC then ordered his Quartermaster-General, MARWITZ, to lay out the Prussian camp in a position commanded by the enemy. MARWITZ declined on the same grounds on which RETZOW based his refusal. He too was placed under arrest. Marshal KEITH arrived, and remonstrated with the King. His advice was rejected. The famous ZIETHEN and SEYDLITZ conjured FREDERIC not to disarm that night. Deaf to every suggestion, he ordered his troops to disencumber themselves and take their rest, and the cavalry to unsaddle. Then the King himself went to bed. "Where are you going, gentlemen," said ZIETHEN to the Generals, separating her repose according to the King's orders. "To our tents and beds," was the reply. "Are you, then, going to obey His Majesty literally?" was ZIETHEN'S next question. "Certainly, are you not going to obey?" "Yes, to the letter," answered ZIETHEN; "but no, to the spirit of his commands. I shall order the cavalry to unsaddle for half an hour, and then to saddle again." RETZOW was right, MARWITZ was right, KEITH was right, ZIETHEN was right—FREDERIC was wrong. That night DAUN burst into the Prussian camp, carrying with him death, destruction and ruin. Striving to retrieve the terrible consequences they had foreseen, RETZOW redeemed himself, but KEITH, the Princes of Brunswick and Dessau, and many other valuable officers were sacrificed. ZIETHEN'S disobedience of orders saved the shattered Prussian army from foundering entirely. Had it not been for the charges of his cavalry held in readiness, contrary to the King's express commands, the Prussian infantry could never have found an opportunity even to defend themselves. As it was, ZIETHEN'S prescient disobedience and his cavalry's brilliant despatch converted impending utter destruction into a terrible but reparable reverse.

CHERNICHEFF'S disregard to orders from St. Petersburgh elated Frederica the Great to beat DAUN at Schweidnitz. The Russian General risked his head, but restored Prussia's tottering throne to its equilibrium.

NAPOLEON, besotted by the idea of his star and invincible fortune, thrust forward VANDAMME into the cul-de-sac of Culm, and such a rout as the French have seldom experienced was the speedy result.

At the same time, to gratify his thirst for vengeance upon Prussia by the capture of Berlin, NAPOLEON thrust out OUDINOT, MCDONALD, and NEY to the left. All three of these Marshals were overthrown in succession at Gross-Beeren, Katzback, and Dannewitz, by Generals whose abilities they affected to despise.

About a month after, BLUCHER, contrary to orders, marched to the right and joined BERNADOTTE. Meanwhile the King of Prussia sent orders to him to march to the left and join SCHWARZENBERG. GNEISENAU, Chief of BLUCHER'S Staff, and his better half, answered he would not obey. A second order, more imperative, received a no less intrepid reply. To a third command GNEISENAU answered: "My head is at your Majesty's disposal, but come we will not." This disobedience to triple orders was the remote, if not the immediate cause of the crowning crush of NAPOLEON'S power at Laipzig. This was in 1813. BLUCHER repeated the same conduct five months afterward in France, and again his disobedience led to triumphant results.

When NELSON, before Copenhegen, clapped his telescope to his blind eye and would not see the order to haul *off*, but, on the contrary, fought *on*, he secured a remarkable victory, which his superior gave up and confessed a defeat.

At CUSTOZA, or one of the contemporaneous conflicts, LA MARMORA, afterward General-in-Chief of the Piedmontese in the Crimea, at that time Major of artillery, occupied a church-yard, the key of the Sardinian position, CHARLES ALBERT, affected by a constitutional superstitious regard for sacred localities, which cost him dear upon another occasion, ordered LA MARMORA to withdraw his pieces from the consecrated ground. The Major maintained his position. A second sharper order came to him. Continued disobedience and a hotter fire. A third order, peremptory now, was delivered. "My life is subject to his Majesty's will," said LA MARMORA, "but I will not withdraw a single piece." Thus was preserved the Sardinian line in that quarter.

The Emperor LAOPOLD sent an autograph order to Prince EUGENE not to fight the Turks under any circumstances. Prince EUGENE, according to his own statement, read the order, put it in his pocket, gave battle, won the wonderful victory of the Zenths, and delivered Austria from imminent denger.

LOUIS XIV. sent orders to his army before Turin to receive the attack of the Austro-Sardinians in their lines. Every French General, even MARSIN, who carried the order, admitted the result would be fatal. Nevertheless the order was obeyed, and the French, superior in everything, suffered such a defeat from inferior forces as swept them ignominiously out of Italy.

The armies of Lucerne and of Berne were in presence and about to engage. The General of the former, PFYFFER, at this very moment received an order from his Diet at Home not to fight. Guessing its contents, he thrust it, unopened, into his pocket, ordered a forward movement and routed the enemy.

BONAPARTE disobeyed repeated orders of the French Directory, and was successful, as all the world knows. COSTINA and a host of other Generals obeyed the orders of the French Government, failed, and had their heads chopped off on the place of the guillotine at Paris, whence the inexcusable orders emanated.

Finally, here is a Roland for all these Olivers. In 1849 ROMARINO undertook to act the *rôle* of MONTECUCOLI. In 1674-75, and act in accordance with his own views, instead of obeying CHERANOSKI, his superior. He failed; the Sardinian army was annihilated at NOVARA, and ROMARINO was shot as a traitor on the esplanade of the citadel of Turin. He staked his life, lest the game, and was shot ignominiously. Had he succeeded, he would have ranked with Prince EUGENE and PEUCKER. His case] is, cited to show that it does not do for a little man to play the big game.

Instance could be added to instance, but has not enough been brought forward to elucidate the idea that a General should generally be left independent in his action?

The moral of all which has been adduced is this: It is to be supposed that a General, intrusted with an independent command at a distance, is competent to decide for himself what course of action is best on the spot. If the General is not considered fit to judge for himself, the Government had no right to place him in such a post of influence. A soldier carries his life in his hand, and is supposed to be ready at all times to advantage it for the benefit of his country. Whether he hazards it in the field of battle, by exposing it to the enemy's line of fire, or to the volley of a platoon, in accordance with the sentence of a Court-martial for disobedience on his return, the risk is certainly similar. Consequently, an officer should always act according to his own conviction and existing circumstances. He is certainly better able to judge on the ground of what is best to be done, than an administration safe at home in a capital, unless he is, as KLEBER said of BONAPARTE, "A General at (or who expends) fifty thousand lives a day," and dares to violate the dictates of his own conscience, or can afford to risk the field and his soldiers' lives without compunction.

The writer, by this exposition of facts, intends simply to show that no power remote can direct operations present on the actual theatre of hostilities.

ANCHOR.

Merron's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and, *strictly with the Trade.*

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MARRIED.

ANDERSON—MONSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Nov. 13, by Rev. James McDougal, Lieut. ROSSAR ANDERSON, of the 61st New-York Volunteers, and Miss S. M. MONSON.

DIED.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZA ARDEN, relict of William Fulton, and daughter of the late William Bruce, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., New-York, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GRITTENDEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, JOHN G. GRITTENDEN, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Amity, corner Hicks st. South Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M. A Requiem will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 3½ o'clock

HANDLEY.—In the village of Milton, on Friday, Nov. 13, of diphtheria, HENRY COOLIDGE, son of the late Alonzo J. and Fanny H. Handley, aged 3 years, 3 months and 23 days.

HOLLAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, JOHN HOLLAND, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his father-in-law, John McGrath, and of his brother Thomas, and the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Park-st., corner of Pearl.

MANDEVILLE.—On Friday, Nov. 13, SUSAN MANDEVILLE, widow of the late William Mandeville, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No 62 Charles-st., without further invitation.

MIDDLETON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CORNELIA T., wife of John Middleton, Jr., and daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church, Broome-st.

SUMMONS.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, MATILDA, wife of William Simmons, Jr., in the 42d year of her age.

Due notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

SILVER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, Mrs. LYDIA S. SILVER, aged 51 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 Bedford-av., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITEHEAD.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Nov. 9, Maj. OTIS A. WHITEHEAD, U. S. Volunteer service, and son of Rev. Charles Whitehead, of this City, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Tabernacle Church, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINA LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Dr. John H. Whittaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

YATES.—Departed this life, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINA A., wife of Walter A. Yates.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, James S. Keot, also the members of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary Kent, widow of John Kent, No 66 East 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 2d-st. Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 589.—Nov. 14, 1863.
56, 23, 46, 11, 21, 8, 35, 70, 41, 75, 14, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 590.—Nov. 14, 1863.
5, 42, 63, 41, 68, 36, 52, 51, 75, 27, 8, 60.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REOPENING SERVICES.—THE 7TH-ST. M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) having been closed for repairs, will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY next, the 15th inst. Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Youths Missionary Society, (in connection with the Sabbath School,) will hold their regular monthly meeting in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., and the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. The public are cordially invited to attend.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING at the Brooklyn Athenaum, Rev. M. H. SMITH, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. FISKE has been directed by Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and Col. HAWKS by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, to proceed North and lay before the people the sufferings of the freedmen in their Departments. At the meeting on Sunday evening their instructions from their Generals will be given, and interesting addresses will be made.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE FIRST OF A SERIES of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools, (agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society,) will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, in Calvary Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Superintendents, teachers, and persons interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 15, morning service and sermon in French, Rev. Dr. VAARIN, to commence at 10½ o'clock

The Evening Services will be opened on SUNDAY, and continue during the season, under the charge of Rev. H. B. STOWELL. This entire service will be in English, and will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary meeting of the Benevolent Society of St. Ann's Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, in the Church, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, and a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The eighth discourse of this series, "Lot," will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Just Shall Live by Faith.* And at 7 o'clock P. M.: Subject—*The First Step Heavenward.* Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ, meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to worship God and break bread together in remembrance of the Lord's death till He comes. The gospel is preached in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

"CHRISTIAN IN THE HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER" will be the subject of discourse by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—being one of series on the Gospel as illustrated by "Pilgrim's Progress." Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES REGULARLY every SABBATH in the large Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMMALL, minister. Sabbath School at o'clock A. M. Subject for Evening discourse—*Pentecost—Its Design and End During this Dispensation, etc.* The clergy specially invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting in the Collegiate R. D. Church, on 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: *The Mutual Relations of Superintendents and Teachers.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the new Dispensation, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning and evening, Inspirational and Trance speaking. Afternoon, short lecture and Conference. Collections taken up.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CORNER CLINton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. HIRAM SMITH CARPENTER, will preach in this house on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, former Pastor of the Church, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers. Seats cheerfully provided.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, *Submission to God*; in the evening, *The Life of David.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROACH. Sermon by reference to the death of the late Rev. JOHN ELLIS. Services at 3 and 7 P. M., to be conducted by Dr. and Mrs. PALMER. Seats free.

FLEET-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HAYFIELD, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY and C. D. FOSS.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the morning. Subject: *Second Voice from the Cross.* One of the pastors of the Third Presbytery at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. No evening service hereafter.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 69 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY in the MORNING at 10½ and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG MEN, EVERYBODY.—Broadway, below Astor-place. Rev. ELMER ROSS preaches at 11 o'clock, on *The Last Great Drama*, and at 7½ o'clock the last of the series on *The Moral Aspects of our City.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of St. Paul's M. E. Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, northeast corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Sermon by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN. P. K. DICKINSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—The Rev. W. H. MILB

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14, 1863.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81 Co.Cl.	103½	500 Reading R.	126
1,000 do	103⅝	1000 do	b30 125
27,000 do	110	1000 do	s30 125⅛
6,500 do, registered	110 7	1000 do	s10 125
2.5 0 Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apr.	103½	1000 do	125
40,000 U.S 6s, 1-yr. c...N	98½	500 no	124⅛
36 000 do	98⅜	1000 do	124⅜
500 Brook'n C.6s W L.	111	200 no	b10 125
5.00 Penn St. 6s. 90...	99	100 Mich. Cen. R.	125⅝
10 100 Mo. State 6s	65	100 no	125⅞
15.000 do	65⅜	100 no	125¼
1,.00 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	37⅝	500 do	b10 126
10 100 Mich. So. S. F. B.	108⅜	50 do	b5 126
7.000 C. & N. W. 1st	82	500 M. S. & N. I.	82
2.000 Mil & P. Du C. 1M.	107	800 do	82¼
50 Merchants' Ex. Bk	100	400 do	83⅛
50.000 Am Gold	83 146⅜	300 do	b30 84
3.000 no	146⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G	142
100 Canton Co	33⅜	200 do	143
200 do	s10 33½	100 do	h15 144
2.0 Cumb Coal Prid	40	1500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	120
1000 do	40⅜	500 do	119⅞
100 do	40⅝	500 do	b10 120
200 do	h10 40¾	100 no	b5 120⅛
100 do	40⅞	50 do	s10 120⅜
100 Quicks. M. Co	65⅜	100 do	119⅜
250 no	66	100 do	119¾
50 do	66¾	100 do	119⅝
10 Mar. Min. Co	46	200 Cleve. & Pitts	105⅜
400 do	45	600 do	106
100 do	44⅜	1000 do	106⅜
200 do	40⅝	300 do	s30 106⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	300 do	s30 106⅝
500 do	134⅞	100 no	106⅝
100 ao	s30 134⅞	1200 do	106⅞
300 do	b30 136	1000 do	107
1800 no	135	100 do	b15 107⅜
100 do	135¾	500 do	b10 107⅜
200 do	h5 135¾	400 do	s30 108
50 do	b10 135⅜	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	108
500 no	135⅝	50 do	b5 108⅜
200 do	135⅝	150 do	108⅜
3500 do	138	50 do	b5 108¾
50 do	b30 137	550 do	109
700 do	135⅞	200 do	109¼
700 do	135¾	50 no	s30 108
50 Pac. M. S. Co	b30 217	50 do	s30 108⅜
100 do	214¾	50 no	b15 108⅜
1000 Erie R.	105	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	117¾
1000 do	105¾	200 do	116¾
200 do	b5 105¾	450 Chic. & R. I. R.	108
350 do	s30 105¾	600 do	107
450 0 no	105¾	100 do	106⅞
250 do	b30 107⅜	50 do	b10 107
250 do	b30 106¼	150 Chi. B. & Q. R.	121
150 oo	b10 105¾	50 M. & P. Du C.	64
150 do	b10 106	150 no	63
300 no	s10 105⅜	50 Tol. & Wab.	80
1500 do	105¾	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	84
400 Erie R. Prf.	102⅜	200 do	b30 85½
300 do	b10 103	500 do	84⅝
4 0 Hudson R. R.	129	700 do	84⅞
100 do	b10 129⅛	300 do	s30 84¾
200 Harlem R.	96¾	200 do	b15 85
400 do	97	100 A. & T. H. R.	61
300 oo	97¼	100 do	61½
300 no	b10 97¼	100 do	61⅝
100 do	b10 98	12 Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
200 Chi. & Alt.	85	100 do	46
50 do	85¾	200 do	b15 47
100 no	85⅝	350 no	46⅝
50 do	86	50 Wyom. Valley R.	83⅜
50 Chic. & Alt. P.	94⅜	50 Miss & Mo. R.	39
200 do	94¾	100 Hnd. Riv. R. Sc.	95⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Amer. Gold	147	1200 Reading R.	124⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref	40⅞	100 no	s10 124¾
100 Quicksil. M. Co	b10 66	200 Mich. Cen. R.	125⅜
100 no	65⅜	100 do	s10 125⅝
100 do	65¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	82¾
100 Canton Co	33⅜	200 do	82¾
1900 N. Y. Cen. R.	136⅜	500 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	85
100 no	s30 136	200 do	b30 86
200 ao	136¾	100 Alt. & T. H.	62
400 no	136⅞	250 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	119¾
100 do	b10 136⅜	200 no	s10 119¾
150 no	136⅜	100 do	b5 119¾
13 Del. & H. Ca. Co	176	200 do	s10 119⅜
100 Pacific Mail	216	200 do	b10 120
100 Erie Railway P.	b10 103	700 Clev. & Pitts	106
300 do	b5 103	1100 do	10 ¼
50 Hudson R. R.	b10 129	400 do	107⅜
200 oo	129¾	1000 do	108
100 Erie R.	106⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	108⅜
100 oo	105⅜	100 do	109
100 do	b10 105¾	200 no	108¾
100 ao	105⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	117
1700 do	105⅝	2200 Chic. & R. I. R.	108
50 do	s15 105⅜	530 no	107⅜
50 no	b30 106⅛	100 oo	107⅝
200 Harlem R.	96⅜	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	b30 64
200 do	b10 97	100 do	b10 63⅜
200 do	97	100 Chic. & N. W.	46⅜
300 no	b30 98		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1500 N. Y. Cen. R.	135	200 Cl & Pitts. R.	106⅞
200 do	c 131⅞	600 do	c 106⅝
2 0 do	b3 135	500 do	106⅜
200 no	s3 131⅞	200 do	b3 106⅛
800 Erie Railroad	c 104⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	b5 108
1700 oo	104⅜	200 do	108⅜
300 do	b3 104⅜	300 do	108¾
200 oo	c 104⅜	400 do	109
1000 do	105	200 do	b3 108⅜
1200 do	b2 1 5	200 no	s3 108⅜
800 do	104⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	117⅜
200 do	c 10 ⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.	b5 108
100 Erie R. Prf.	10 ⅛	200 do	c 106⅛
1400 M. S. & N. I. R.	83	200 do	c 106⅜
300 do	82	100 do	b3 106⅜
500 do	c 82⅜	100 Chic & N. W. R.	46⅜
50 do	c 82	100 no	b3 46⅝
400 do	b3 83	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	84⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R.	b10 103	300 do	c 84
300 no	11 ⅞	100 do	84⅜
100 oo	11 ⅜	100 do	b3 84⅜
100 Canton Co	33⅞	100 Cumb. Coal	b3 40⅛
800 oo	34		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	135⅜	100 Hudson R. ex-div	129⅜
700 do	b3 136⅛	300 Ill. Cen. R.	s30 1-1
100 no	134⅞	1050 do	120
700 do	135⅜	900 do	b3 120
1100 no	135⅜	200 Cleve. & P. R.	107⅛
1700 no	s3 135⅜	1200 no	107⅜
400 do	b5 135⅜	600 do	b10 107⅝
200 Erie R.	105⅜	200 do	b10 107
700 do	b3 105⅜	500 do	106⅜
400 do	s10 106⅜	500 do	b3 107
300 do	b3 105⅜	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	109⅛
300 do	b10 105⅜	100 no	109
300 do	b10 105⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.	b2 107
1200 do	64 105⅜	400 Chic. & N. W. R.	s10 46⅜
200 do	b10 105⅜	100 do	b3 46⅜
100 Erie Pref.	b3 103	400 do	46⅜
800 Harlem R.	96	100 do	46⅛
500 do	s3 96	100 do	s3 46⅜
200 M. Sc. & N. I.	s10 82	200 do	46⅜
1150 no	b3 82⅜	250 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	84⅜
600 do	82⅜	150 do	84⅜
300 do	b30 84	200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	36

SATURDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The equanimity of the Money Market on the basis of 7 ₱ cent. per annum is fairly restored to-day, and the Stock Brokers, who are the chief borrowers this week, vary generally report an easy supply from lenders at this rate. The change since Wednesday or Thursday has been so sudden and decided that parties who sold Stocks heavily *short* on the calculation that the worst had not been seen or felt in the Money Market, came in as buyers this morning, in competition with other orders for the rise. The result was a business at the two sessions of the Board and on the street of about 70,000 Shares in gross of the Railway Stocks, and a proportionate amount of the miscellaneous speculatives, like Cumberland, Quicksilver, Canton, &c. There was a further general rise in prices from the advance of last night, though not without various ups and downs through the deslinge of the day. The Government Stocks were also ⅛@1 ₱ cent. higher, and the Railway Bonds steady. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	147⅛	147	Harlem Pref.	105	105
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	110	Mich. Central	124⅞	125
N. Y. Central	134⅛	136⅛	Mich. Southern	83⅛	8 ⅜
Erie	104⅜	105⅜	Mich Guarant'd	140	140
Erie preferred	101⅜	102¼	Illinois Cen.	118⅜	119¼
Hudson	128⅜	129⅜	Pittsburgh	104	10 ⅜
Pacific Mail	216	216	Fort Wayne	84⅝	85⅜
Harlem	96⅜	96	Rock Island	106⅜	106¾
Canton	32½	33⅜	Galena	107¾	108¾
Treas. Certificates, new	98⅛	98⅜	Reading	121⅜	121⅝
Toledo	117⅜	117⅜	Quicksilver	63	65¾
Northwest	45⅜	46¼	Chicago and Alton	82	85½

The price of Gold gave way ⅛ ₱ cent. early in the day on the light export demand for the steamers. The shipments for Europe to-day were about $250,000, and, for the whole week, $395,796.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Irving	101
Union	115	Citizens'	105
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	106
Merchants' Exchange	99⅜	Corn Exchange	107
Commerce	103	Continental	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	St. Nicholas	100
Chatham	95	New-York County	120
Hanover	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. B. & Q. firsts	119⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	100½	Michigan S. seconds	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	100⅝	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102	Illinois Cen., '75	111⅜
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	110	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91¼
Erie R. firsts, '68	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	72
Erie thirds, '83	111	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	85
Erie fourths, '80	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '85	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅛
Buf. & Erie, '69	114⅛	M. & P. du C. 1sts	107
Hud. Con., '67	103	Gal. & Chic 2ds	111
Har. 1sts, '69 & '73	105⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Clev. & Tol. 2d	112
Harlem third, '68	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	81
Mich. Cen. 6s & '72	119¾	Chi. & Alton Income	90

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $5,233,238 56—including for Customs, $76 000; payments, $2,813,596 09; balance, $17,469,591 07.

The receipts at the Treasury for the Popular Loan were $605,100, and in United States Legal Tender from the Treasury at Washington, $5,000,000. Part of the heavy disbursements of yesterday went out to the St. Louis depository of the Government in legal Tender by express.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for October, 1863, were.....$955,370 63
Earnings for October, 1862.....885,136 24
Increase.....$70,234 39

A Great Wool Growing County.

Columbiana County, Ohio, is among the first counties in the United States in the product of wool. The clip in this year will reach about 650.000 pounds. About one-half of it has been sold, at prices averaging about seventy-five cents per pound. The balance is held for higher prices, and we hope that the views of the holders will be realized.

Siege of Charleston.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The following very interesting review of the situation before Charleston is from the well-informed correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*. Under date of Oct. 19 he says:

"More than 100 days have now passed, and Charleston yet stands defiant, and as bold as ever—nay, almost exultant in her impregnability! True, her enemies have complete possession of the outer gates of the harbor, and Sumter—her supposed greater defence—was humbled six weeks ago; but with this progress they have stopped short of further successes, and she begins to believe again in her ability to hold them at bay.

Whether this rising confidence of the rebels may not be rudely shaken some fine morning by another surprise from Gen. GILLMORE, in the shape of a sudden bombardment and reduction of more of their strongholds, is not for us to say at this time; but it is sufficient to know that the Union commander is neither disheartened or idle, and is nearly ready to inaugurate another period of active hostilities, *the result of which must prove, inside of thirty days, whether Charleston is really impregnable or not.* To go into details of the character of these preparations is not allowed; but it may be accepted as certain that the greatest effort the military power of the Government can put forth against a fortified seaport will be made before the 1st of December, and if Charleston holds out beyond that date *it will never be taken in the manner now attempted.*

Late arrivals from Morris Island and the iron-clad fleet have placed us in possession of information concerning the situation, which is far from justifying a flattering view of the same: though it should be remembered these reports, while presenting the Confederate side with all its advantages, are silent upon those of Gen. GILLMORE, but at the same time present to view all his disadvantages. Prominent among the latter is the change of the Union headquarters and the camps of many of the troops from Morris Island to Folly Island—a movement rendered imperatively necessary by the unhealthiness of the former, and which may be continued to another locality more distant from the scene of active operations, owing to the existence of the same cause on Folly Island. A desire to withdraw the troops from under the heavy fire of Confederate batteries, which has given a power of increasing to an intenseness not to be endured, whenever they thought proper, had something to do with this movement. Again, the work on the Federal batteries on Morris Island is greatly retarded by the well-directed fire of the Confederates from Sullivan's and James Islands; and, notwithstanding numerous heavy guns are now in position, and ready to open on the enemy, they are kept silent by the fear of not being able to stand the storm from rebel batteries which have been built to command them. Gen. GILLMORE'S heaviest guns are 300-pound Parrotts, with which he can throw shells into Charleston, from Cummings' Point; but more than this it is very doubtful that he can accomplish, as he no longer has stone and brick work, like Sumter, to breach, but instead is opposed by sand works, able to stand as heavy and protracted fire as Wagner. The 300-pound Parrotts are a failure, and can no longer be effective to play a part in the capture of Charleston. Of the five furnished Gen. GILLMORE, four bursted after a few rounds, and the fifth is considered too dangerous to be trifled with by both officers and men. To throw shells into Charleston, these guns must have an elevation of 25 degrees, which increases the strain beyond their capacity; and to fire their heavy missiles at short range with great effect requires a charge of powder which invariably bursts them after a few rounds. They are cast-iron, with immense steel bands around the breech; but this process of strengthening is totally inadequate to secure the end in view.

THE REBEL DEFENCES,

The fact that Gen. GILLMORE cannot use the 300-pounder Parrotts, places the enemy upon an equality. None of their artillery is heavier than our 200-pounder, but they have some guns which are equal to if not better than our best of this weight, and one monster piece of ordnance, imported from England, is concealed somewhere in their works, with which they expect to astonish us when the proper time arrives.

Some of Gen. GILLMORE'S guns on Morris Island are intended to open on Fort Johnson, and others on Moultrie, but both of these works are now protected by immense sand oanks on every side, and his attack is regarded as very doubtful of being successful. Sumter, too, is yet in the way, and likely to remain there until the whole mass of ruins is scattered into the surrounding water by our fire—a task not easily accomplished. The rebels have been working like beavers for some time, throwing up a traverse on the terreplain of the fort and building a heavy sand-bag battery behind it. While at this work they are protected by the huge piles of *débris* of the demolished walls interposing between them and Gen. GILLMORE'S batteries, and until this is removed—either by the rebels, in order to open fire, or by our fire scattering it as above stated—they can hold Sumter. It is presumed they will shortly let us know the result of their labors behind this curtain by clearing it away and opening upon us. They make a great display of the fact that they yet hold possession of the fort by flying a very large flag, and firing a sun-down gun every evening—the latter being done apparently to let our forces know it is not silenced.

The sea face of Sullivan's Island now shows seventeen batteries in a chain from Beach Inlet to Point Pleasant, including Fort Moultrie, and a very heavy work on the point nearly opposite Sumter. There is not a place to build another battery between these two points without beginning another one in rear of the first.

New batteries have also been built on James Island, some bearing on Morris Island, and others on the inner harbor above Sumter.

The Battle at Pine Bluff, Ark.

OVER 4,000 REBELS REPULSED BY 700 KANSAS CAVALRY.

The late fight at Pine Bluff occurred on Sunday morning, the 25th ult., about 8 o'clock. The rebels attempted a surprise on Col. CLAYTON, by 4,000 rebel cavalry. The troops were commanded by Gens. MARMADUKE and CABELL. Col. CLAYTON had an hour's notice of their approach, and immediately set himself about preparing for defence. Plenty of cotton being in a store near by the Court-house, the Colonel ordered a sufficient quantity to be used to barricade the streets surrounding the Court-house square, and having eleven cannon, planted them in position to rake the three streets leading to the centre of the city. His force was less than 700, with no infantry. The enemy attacked both places at 9 o'clock simultaneously on the southeast, south, and west sides of the city, they having come in on three different roads. On arriving at the outskirts, shells were thrown in every direction into the city, and no notice given for the women and children to leave. The bursting of the shells caused an extraordinary excitement—women and children running from every direction to the Court-house for safety. In a few moments the rebels advanced, directing their fire upon the building. The women and children were removed under the banks of the river, where they remained exposed, throughout the cold, dreary day, until the battle was over, which was about 5 o'clock in the evening. By 9 o'clock the rebel sharpshooters had entered private houses in the vicinity of the Court-house, and commenced firing from the windows; and their artillery was thundering up and down the streets against the cotton breastworks.

MARMADUKE sent a flag of truce to Col. CLAYTON, telling him he had a force of 4,200 troops, had him completely surrounded, and demanded an unconditional surrender. Col. CLAYTON answered that the Fifth Kansas did not know the meaning of the word from guerrillas. He had whipped MARMADUKE six times within the last eighteen months, and should whip him again. The message was delivered to MARMADUKE, and in less than ten minutes the engines of death were in full motion and firing from every direction upon the cotton barricades. Eleven Union cannon were busy in replying, and some four hundred long range rifles doing their work of death. At 10 o'clock, MARMADUKE ordered a general charge upon three sides. CLAYTON held back his canister and rifles until the enemy reached within less than one hundred feet, and then ordered a fire. Horrid havoc it made, completely repulsing the enemy, killing and wounding a large number.

At 12 o'clock another charge was made by the enemy with the same result. The firing then ceased for awhile. In the evening another charge was made with no better fortune.

Col. CLAYTON had taken the precaution early in the morning to bring within his cotton fort some 150 horses, and stabled them in the cotton warehouses on the bank. They were saddled and bridled and became impatient, waiting for the charge. The enemy seeming slow to come up to the scratch, a charge in return, it was thought, might wake them no. The bugle sounded, in a moment a few of the cotton bags were removed, and 150 cavalry, headed by Col. CLAYTON, started at 2:30 speed for the enemy, some 1,000 feet off. This caused the Butternuts much confusion, many of whom were by this time visiting private houses and robbing them. They were confounded and dispersed in every direction, and finally were followed two miles out of town, when it becoming too dark for pursuit, our troops returned. This ended the day's work. The last heard of MARMADUKE and CABELL was, that they were in the vicinity of Saline River, some twenty miles off, moving on the double quick. Nearly every private house in the city was plundered, and the furniture in the houses of Messrs. RIANDS, ALLIS, GROWS and MILLS utterly destroyed by being broken into pieces. The enemy left their dead and wounded in the streets, to the number of some 300. The Union loss was 11 killed and 33 wounded. The reported burning of large quantities of cotton is an error; only 40 to 50 bales were destroyed. Many of the citizens of Pine Bluff took arms and went into the fight with a hearty will. Several of them heretofore were strongly secesh, but are now among the number of their country's home guards. An artillery company is being organized.

Guerrilla Raid in Northwestern Kentucky.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The northwestern part of Kentucky has been the scene of an extensive guerrilla raid during the past week—a large number of armed rebels, mounted, having made their appearance last Sunday night in the vicinity of Columbus and Paducah. A short time ago it was announced that Brig.-Gen. LEE, of the rebel army, was in command of 10,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, scattered over the territory between the southern part of Kentucky and Vicksburgh, Miss.; that about 4,000 of them were operating south of a line drawn from Corinth eastward, and 6 000 north of that line—the latter being under the immediate charge of Col. ROBBY, whose sub-officers are Col. FAULKNER, Major NEWSOME and others. These are, doubtless, the men who have been committing the recent depredations on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the town of Mayfield and other places.

The first that was known of their presence was the burning of a railroad bridge between Columbus, Ky., and Union City, Tenn., last Sunday night. They placed a can of turpentine upon the bridge and set it on fire, so that it was entirely destroyed in a short time. The force was estimated at from 500 to 5,000. As soon as Brig.-Gen. A. J. SMITH, commander of the District of Columbus, was informed of the facts, he immediately made preparations for defending his posts against attack, by telegraphing to Col. HICKS at Paducah, and sending to this city for all the troops that could be spared—some two hundred of the Fifty-eighth Illinois regiment. These went down in charge of Major NEWLAN, and were sent to Union City. The troops in Columbus at the time were the Fourteenth Iowa infantry, a part of the Fourth Missouri cavalry, and what was left of the Second Tennessee artillery—a negro battalion.

Orders were issued that all male citizens be enrolled and compelled to assist, if necessary, in defence of Columbus; and, in case of refusal upon the part of any, they were to be banished from the district. However, nothing more was seen of the enemy around Columbus, but they appeared at Mayfield, a short distance from Paducah, about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and began operations. The houses of Mr. BALL ROSS and Hon. LUCIUS ANDERSON, members of Congress elect, were each surrounded by a hundred men. The latter individual was taken prisoner, but the former escaped in disguise. After taking what they wanted, which consisted of goods to the amount of $10,000, they destroyed the construction train at the depot, and then deployed along the railroad, concealing themselves in the woods, until the passenger train should arrive from Paducah. In the meantime they cut the telegraph wires.

At 11 o'clock, at Hickory Grove Station, the Conductor was told that the guerrillas were in advance and in the rear of the train, and that escape was impossible. The cars, however, were taken on toward Mayfield, and stopped several hundred yards from the depot. Here they were surrounded, and, it is said, the Conductor, Mr. BOYD, favored a surrender; but a Mr. DOBSON, who had taken a position on the engine, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did not at once back the train. The engine was reversed, every pound of steam put on, and the train run back with fearful rapidity down a steep grade, amid a perfect shower of musket-balls. After about two miles had been made, the hindmost car struck some cross-ties which had been placed upon the track, and the whole train was thrown off and crushed into a wreck; the rebels along the road pouring in a continuous fire. Mr. EDWARD TWYMAN, Revenue Aid, received a buckshot in one leg, a large splinter was thrust through the other, and several pieces of timber fell across his body. The guerrillas rendered him no aid, and refused to permit the citizens to assist him. Mr. TWYMAN remained several hours in this situation, suffering greatly from his wounds. Dr. HUMBLE was robbed of $500, and the station agent of $600. D. H. W. BOYD, the Conductor, Mr. WILLIAMS, and a negro boy, a brakeman, were wounded.

The rebels robbed every one who came in their way, taking watches, money, breastpins and fingerrings.

WM. COLLY, a citizen of Graves County, and a discharged member of the State Guard, made his escape, but was chased by bloodhounds and caught, being fearfully torn and mangled by the dogs. Capt. WEST BRINKLEY, also late of the Home Guard, was also chased by hounds, and while holding them at bay until the enemy came up, was shot down on the spot. Beside, Mr. LUCIUS ANDERSON, Dr. LANDMAN, and ISAIN ANDERSON were carried away as prisoners.

The miscreants remained until 8 P. M., when they encamped about 5 miles from the town, and finally disappeared together. Capt. FALCONER, formerly resided in Ballard County, and Major NEWSOM was once connected with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Some of the men were former residents of McCracken and Ballard Counties, and some were sons of residents of Paducah.

Since the great Forrest raid, this is the most successful one that has occurred in this region of country. The rebels did not lose a man.

The National Cemetery at Gettysburgh.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The inaugural proceedings in the dedication of the ground selected for the purposes of a National Cemetery, will take place at Gettysburgh on the 19th of the present month. Attaching to this inauguration is a national interest, which possibly precludes the establishment of similar cemeteries. But the Gettysburgh Cemetery will have the prestige of priority. Its conception originated with Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, the fast and firm friend of the soldier, whom he assists in life, and to whose noble memory, in death, he is among the first to pay a noble tribute. By no means alone in this sympathy of feeling, he carries with him the hearts of this Commonwealth, as President LINCOLN carries with him, in this as well as in all other measures which he supports, the hearts of the nation.

Extensive preparations have for some time been in progress for the consecration of the Gettysburgh National Cemetery. The object is to provide a last resting-place for the heroes of he Union. The widespread interest enveloping this object is evident, if in nothing else, in the vast number of communications sent to newspapers in regard to it. Col. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, has been invited to act as Chief Marshal on the occasion. The presence of the high officials of the nation and the State, and of the scarred veterans, who, by spending their own blood, have with fresh life in the veins of the Administration, will bestow an additional consecration upon the already consecrated field of Gettysburgh. As the representatives of State and nation stand convened on that Acedama, new associations will weave themselves into the warp and woof of the hour: a more dazzling rainbow halo will encircle the glorified brow of the Republic. Standing within that national graveyard, many a scene will flash through memory, for which even the most bereaved cannot but feel thankful. Through the arteries of the Union the blood of pride will leap yet more exultant; her eyes will survey the face of the future with calmer, more confident contemplation.

The public was made familiar with the vicinity of Gettysburgh in the July letters of army correspondents. The capital of Adams County, and not very far from its centre, it is situated in the midst of an elevated and fertile farming country, at the intersection of several principal roads with the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh turnpike. This very flourishing and progressive borough is manufacturing as well as farming, and its intelligence is vouched for by its churches, printing establishments, college and seminary. Early in the morning of July 1, 1863, the first heavy engagement in Pennsylvania took place in this vicinity. Meeting on the Chambersburgh pike, the rebels, under LONGSTREET and HILL, and the Unionists, under Gens. MEADE and REYNOLDS, have cause long to remember that day. The determination of Gen. LEE—when, after the battle of Chancellorsville, our forces had withdrawn to the left bank of the Rappahannock—to invade Pennsylvania and Maryland proved, it is unnecessary to state, most disastrous to him and to his cause. But our victory at Gettysburgh, followed immediately by the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, has furnished opportunity for the display of our fervent affection for our loyal fathers and brothers now numbered with the resistless dead. Tears, instead of blood, shall henceforth bedew the spot; prayers, instead of groans, shall in future ascend from that battle-field and burial-ground. We understand that an effort is being made in Kentucky to secure the appropriation of certain ground at Perryville for a cemetery, and the erection of a monument to the men of other States, who fell on that battle-field one year and one month ago. Owing to the wasting away of the burial mounds, it is said that the field is now in a shocking condition. The purity of the motives which impel to these dedications is what all who love the Government under which they live can appreciate. The consecration of the Gettysburgh National Cemetery will be a subdued and simultaneous expression of the profoundest sympathies of the National heart.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1863.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest to the marshals to be appointed, at my request, by the Governors of the several States, the propriety of adopting a uniform dress and badge to be worn by them upon the occasion of the inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, on the 19th inst., and to that end he would submit the following as a guide, with the expression of the hope that it will be complied with as nearly as possible:

1. That the dress be a plain black suit, (frock coat being preferable,) black hat and white gloves.

2. A white satin scarf, five inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulder and carried across the breast and back to the left hip, and there fastened with a rosette, the ends to be fringed, and to extend to the knee. At the centre, on the shoulder, the scarf should be gathered and mounted with a rosette.

3. The rosettes for the scarf to be four inches across, raised in the centre, and to be made of black and white ribbon, and the outer circle *only* to be white.

4. Each State marshal will also wear upon the left breast a national rosette of "red, white and blue" ribbon, of the size indicated above, with the initials of each State in the centre. This will greatly facilitate the duties of the special aids of the chief marshal in conveying orders to the marshals of the States, by the fact that they will be more readily distinguished.

5. The marshals of the States will be required to furnish their own horses. On this point the undersigned would suggest that perhaps some arrangements can be made with the authorities of Pennsylvania to furnish enough horses for the marshals of the States at a much less expense than they could otherwise be procured.

Special aids to the chief marshals, in order to be distinguished from the marshals of the States, will wear buff satin scarfs with mourning rosettes, as described above. In no other respect will their insignia of office differ from that recommended by the marshals of the States, with the following single exception—namely, that they will wear, in the centre of the national rosette on the left breast, the letters "U. S."

WARD H. LAMON,
Chief Marshal.

Execution of a Missouri Bushwhacker.

From the St. Louis Union.

The notorious bushwhacker and rebel spy, JOHN NICHOLS, was executed at Jefferson City on Friday last, in pursuance of a sentence of a Court-martial. From a letter received by Capt. HAMILTON, of the Police, from United States Police Officer HENRY B. KASON, we obtain the following particulars of the execution: JOHN NICHOLS was taken from the guard-house at the hour designated, and placed in a wagon upon his coffin, seated between his spiritual adviser and the executioner—a soldier detailed for the purpose. He was clad in a white shroud, and his arms were pinioned behind him. The condemned man was escorted to the place of execution by four companies of Wisconsin infantry, and one of cavalry. The gallows was erected in a ravine, one mile from the city, and, before the arrival of the solemn cortege, was surrounded by a crowd of spectators assembled to witness the execution. Arriving at the gallows, the prisoner was assisted out of the wagon, he being crippled by a gunshot wound received some two months since from the guard while attempting to make his escape. On alighting from the wagon an affecting incident occurred. The doomed man met his sister, and, throwing his arms around her neck, kissed her, and bid her an affectionate and final farewell.

He was then assisten in mounting the scaffold by the executioner, and, on reaching the top of the scaffold, he voluntarily took the rope and placed the noose about his neck. Then, turning to the bystanders, he said, with a considerable degree of self-possession, "Gentlemen, I want to show you how a Confederate soldier dies." The priest turned toward him and said, "John, John, hush!" NICHOLS, as if irritated by the remark of his spiritual adviser, replied, "Go away, I mean what I say." The Provost-Marshal, amid profound silence, read the death-warrant. The prisoner then engaged in a private conversation with the priest for a few minutes. He began to appear uneasy, as if the time were heavily. The priest finished the private conference by saying aloud: "JOHN, you should forgive all for the wrongs done you, as you would expect them to forgive you." JOHN then said: "Yes; I have threatened people, and people have threatened me." These were his last words. A little before 3 o'clock the drop fell, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity. After hanging twenty minutes, the surgeon in attendance pronounced life extinct, and the body was cut down, and placed in the coffin. Thus terminated the life of the first bushwhacker hung in Missouri by sentence of the military authorities.

Important to Business Men.

THE ILLEGALITY OF SENDING LETTERS OUTSIDE THE POST-OFFICE.

A case of more than usual importance to the business community was decided by the United States Court for the Western District of Michigan, at Grand Rapids, on the 27th of October, 1863, the particulars of which were as follows:

Business men on the line of one of the principal railroads have been in the habit of sending their business correspondence on the freight and mail trains, marked R. R. B., or R. R. S., in violation of the 159th section of the postal laws, which is to the following affect:

"That all persons whatsoever, who shall transmit by any other means than the regular mail service, any letter, package or other mailable matter, excepting newspapers, magazines and periodicals, or who shall deliver or deposit for the purpose of being transported by such unlawful means, the said mailable matter, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $50."

The attention of Special Agent VAN VACKTAR was called to the matter, a quantity of letters seized, and the parties sending them were presented to the Grand Jury for indictment, and a bill found against three prominent business men. In one bill there were nineteen counts, the other two one count each. The parties were arraigned and pleaded guilty.

This custom has become general on the line of many railroads—so much so that the Post-office Department suffered great loss.

The attention of the railroad officers has been called to the 157th and 158th sections of the postal law. Those sections make the railroad company liable to a fine of $100 for each and every letter carried outside of the mail, except those written by the officers of the road or their agents to the officers of the road or employes, unless said letters are inclosed in a Government stamped envelope of suitable denomination, and of the same value as the legal postage would be, were it sent by mail. The envelope must be addressed with ink and sealed. The law also imposes a fine of $50 on the conductor of the train for each and every letter carried in violation of said section.

The arrest of the parties above-mentioned created considerable excitement among the business men, as many more had been engaged in the violation, but did not happen to get caught. It is but fair to state that the parties pleaded ignorance of the law, and this article is for the purpose of calling the attention of others who have in like manner violated the law, innocently.

More of the Jeff. Davis Correspondence.

LETTER OF EX-SENATOR BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASON IN 1851.

WASHINGTON,

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, Nov. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1862 or 1863, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted: bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops: bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspections yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by the net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels, which to be stated.

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like samples to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

900,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

25,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow CHOICE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

250,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

4,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be: to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluable glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 28 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or express half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal installments on the 23d and 30th of November and the 7th and 14th of December, 1863.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Peas, Tea, Sugar and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and intent. And also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Catty, inspector on the part of the United States

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 State-st. New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Monday, 16th instant, for supplying good merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at the following military posts in this harbor:

Fort Richmond,	500 cords.
Fort Hamilton,	250 cords.
Fort Columbus,	250 cords.
Fort Wood,	250 cords.
Hoffman's Island,	500 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery, measurement to be determined by the Receipting Officer at the post where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amount required at either post. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and complete the delivery of the amount they propose for within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to

MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for six months from the 1st of December, 1863, to the troops and others in the service of the United States stationed at Throg's Neck and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded, and furnished in such quantities at each place of delivery as from time to time may be required for the troops by the several officers in charge.

Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts to be made, with adequate conditions. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Captain and C. S.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 29, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business, or agency, or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Snares.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by an active, energetic man of very general and extensive business experience, a permanent situation where responsibility, judgment and trust are required, in wit: buying and selling, superintending, manufacturing, improving property, soliciting business, collecting and securing debts, &c. Having traveled through the States and dealt extensively in produce, will give undoubted satisfaction and reference; also, $10,000 to $15,000 in property as collateral, and one month as trial. Address PERSEVERANCE, care C. H. Oliver, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

AN EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Flour and Grocery business for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 541 9th-av., corner of 43d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife want steady or yearly good plain board in a private family, or where there would not be more than two or three other boarders; a moderate sized front room, with small one adjoining, in second or third story, without furniture except a carpet, in house with modern improvements, between 8th and 40th sts. and west of 2d-av. Address L. W. R., Post-office, Station D.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING of five adults, two servants and child, desire board in a good location for the Winter, with private table, for which a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,011 New-York Post-office.

THE GRANT HOUSE—NOS. 46 AND 48 NEW Bowery, near Chatham-square and Chambers-st.; new house, just opened; best beds in the City for prices charged; rooms 25 to 50 cents per day; $1 to $3 per week. Dining department about opening.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS permanent board with some pleasant family, or a room with fire only. Address B. N., Box No. 3,730. State terms and particulars, as no other means will be taken to learn them.

ROOMS TO LET—NO. 314 FOURTH-ST., FURnished; one large and two small rooms, to gentlemen, without board.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Gentlemen can secure private desks.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REOPENED their English, French and German Boarding and Day-School at their new residence, No. 174 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, wishes a situation in a school or family, where she can make herself useful. Testimonials of the highest order will be given as to character and attainments. Apply at No. 203 Madison-av., or Box 2,396 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land and premises upon both sides of Third-avenue end both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 1 per cent will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, an additional 1 per cent will be added on the 15th of said month of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Nov. 6, 1863. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

LECTURES.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE LECTURES.

A course of six lectures will be given under the auspices of the Women's Loyal National League, in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute.

Their object is to promote just views in reference to Liberty and Union.

The first of the series, at which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preside, will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, by Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, late Superintendent of Contrabands at Port Royal, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY. They will be succeeded by Judge WM. D. KELLEY, M. C., of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20; E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23; FRED. DOUGLASS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1; and by GEO. W. CURTIS and WENDELL PHILLIPS, whose evenings will be duly announced. Course Tickets—Gentlemen's, $1; Ladies', 75 cents. To be obtained at Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st., Rushton's, Astor House; Miller & Mathews', corner of Broadway and 8th-st, and Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway: also at the office of the League, Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, where members' tickets can be obtained.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, WITH breakfast and tea, between 4th and 7th avs., by a single gentleman, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Address FOSTER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR GENTLEMEN—Two front rooms, near the City Hall: dinner at 6. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR single gentleman, convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 20th-st., near Park Row.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
(MONDAY,) NOVEMBER 16,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

(For account of whom it may concern:)

60 Sh. Ocean Bank	$50	48 Sh. N.Y. & N. H. R.	$100
40 Sh. Fulton F. In. Co.	25	50 Sh. Man. Gas L. G. scrip.	
10 Sh. Man. Gas L. Co.	50	100 Sh. Firemen's F. Ins.	10
50 Sh. Security. F. I. Co.	50	20 Sh. Eagle Fire Ins.	40
50 Sh. Will'b'h G. L. Co.	50	70 Sh. Second-av. R.	100
50 Sh. Will'b'h City F. I.	50	20 Sh. Metrop'n G. L. Co.	100
43 Bh. Am. Bell Co. (hy'd)	100	20 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	100
$8,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Rail, road Co. first mortgage Bonds.			
$500 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.			

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach,	Martin,	Vandervire,
M. Von Bremen,	Sechs,	Romaks,
Gesellshap,	Iloguet,	Cheruoini,
Guterbock,	Vermeulen,	Ver Ileyden,
Rollman,	Van Marck.	Salentin,
Meyerebim.	Bobbe,	De Loose,
Conturier,	D. De Noter,	Mnes,
Verboeckhoven,	De Bylandt,	Porta,
Brendel,	Hiedeman,	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash; but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY of "THE PERIL" one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK,"
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
2 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
87 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
HAY AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

TROTTING HORSES AT AUCTION.

THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION OF TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. S. R. BOWNE, at Flushing, Long Island, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock—about 50 in number—consisting of TORONTO CHIEF, the EUREKA MARE, SONTAG, (in foal,) and three of her colts by CHIEF.

A superior lot of Brood Mares, in foal, and colts at their foot. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three year-old stallions, and fillies, all sired by TORONTO CHIEF.

Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull FOREST KING, three years old, bred by SAMUEL THORNE, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Weeks's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Merry* and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BLOODED MARE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock, at No 45 Great Jones-st., a full-blooded bay mare, 16½ hands high, with black mane and tail, spirited and stylish driver, a first-rate saddle mare; about 8 years old. Can be seen at Bradley's stable, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold FIVE STALLIONS,

the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE—TWO miles from Jersey City Ferry, by horse railroad every ten minutes, consisting of parlor, library, reception, dining and bath rooms, and ten bed-rooms, kitchen apartments and every modern convenience, three-quarters of an acre of land in ornamental and fruit grounds. Plots 375x75 feet for sale. Apply to JOSEPH PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st.—house 23.3x60; lot, 110 feet deep. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM WITHIN 40 miles of New-York City, near railroad station; good buildings, in fine order; plenty of fruit, &c. Also, one fronting on the Hudson River. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC IN SHEET FORM.

"Onward and Upward," "The Union Must Stand," "The Nation's Prayer for Thanksgiving Day," "I'll Go to That Beautiful Land," "The Lion of Judah," "Faint Not, Droop Not, Weary Pilgrims," "We'll Wait Till Jesus Comes," "

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Important Arrest of Albany Thieves and Burglars in this City.

RECOVERY OF $3,500 WORTH OF STOLEN GOODS BY THE DETECTIVE POLICE—THE OFFENDERS RETURNED TO ALBANY IN IRONS.

At a late hour on Thursday night last, the fur-store of Gideon C. Treadwell, situated on Broadway, in the City of Albany, was entered by a gang of burglars and robbed of $3,500 worth of muffs, cloaks and capes. As soon as the burglary was discovered, the Chief of Police of the latter city telegraphed to Police Headquarters in New-York, giving notice of the robbery; that there were strong suspicions that the offenders were then on their way to this City, and asking the Detectives here to be on the watch for them. Sergt. Young at once placed the matter in the hands of Detective Farley, and the latter gentleman, aided by several other officers who were detailed for that purpose, visited the steamboat landings and railroad depots, the lines of which communicate with Albany. Officer Clinton, of the latter city, was dispatched hither to aid in the search. The plan at length succeeded, and when the night steamboat, *Isaac Newton*, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning, she was boarded by the officers, under direction of Detective Farley, and after a long and tedious examination, five men, who well answered the description, were found and taken into custody. In their possession there was found every dollar of the property which was taken from the fur-store of Mr. Treadwell, on Thursday night last. The prisoners gave their names as Thomas Ward, Chas. G. Koss, Wm. Dougherty, John Bassion and Frank Donaldson. They made no resistance whatever, having been taken by surprise, owing to the complete and well concocted plans of the officers. The accused were ironed and placed on board a Hudson River railroad car bound for Albany yesterday afternoon.

Return of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The return of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be made the occasion of a welcoming demonstration in Brooklyn. He was in Boston yesterday, and is expected to be in Brooklyn on Monday. It being understood that he objects to any more public or formal reception, his Sunday School will hold its annual Festival, at Plymouth Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, when he will be present. Heimsmuller's Germania and Twenty-second regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion, and will play two new pieces, composed expressly for the Festival, which are named as follows:

1. A promenade in Broadway—musically described.
2. Our tour in Europe—musical tableaux.

"Our tour in Europe" will combine portions of the national airs of England, Scotland, Wales, France, Switzerland and Italy, commencing with the "Voyage across the Atlantic," and the pluvial landing at Liverpool, bears the listener in imagination over the route traveled by Mr. Bancroft, until at last he gladly hears again "Home, Sweet Home."

Fallon's Stereopticon has been engaged to exhibit on each evening in the main audience room, a selection of several hundred views of landscape, architecture and statuary.

The school room, which will be handsomely decorated, will be used as a conversation room and promenade, while the adjoining apartments, and the lecture room will be occupied as a saloon, where a choice and liberal supply of refreshments can always be found.

Addresses will be made by Mr. Bancroft and others.

Nomination of F. I. A. Boote for Mayor.

The Tammany Mayoralty Convention met at noon yesterday, and unanimously nominated Francis I. A. Boole for Mayor. The Mozart Convention, which was in session for the purpose, promptly and cordially indorsed the nomination. Committees from both Conventions—one headed by John Clancy, Tammany, the other by Benj. Fairchild, Mozart—waited on Mr. Boole, notified him of his nomination, and escorted him to Tammany Hall, where he was cordially welcomed. He modestly accepted the nomination, acknowledging his obligations therefor, expressing his appreciation of the responsibilities of the position, and his determination, if elected, to assume them, and endeavor to meet them for the best interests of the public. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

The nomination of Mr. Boole is, considered the most popular and acceptable that his party could have made. He has long been identified with the public in an official capacity, and latterly as City Inspector, by his energy and the consummation of long desired and long necessary reforms and improvements, has won general approval.

A Busy Week for Politicians.

A great amount of work is laid out for office-seekers and politicians for the next seven days. The McKeonites have disposed of their part in the Mayoralty question, by heretofore nominating Mr. Gunther, and this evening hold their Judicial Conventions, on Monday evening they hold their Councilmanic and Aldermanic Conventions, and during the week the delegates meet for nomination of School Officers.

Tammany placed F. I. A. Boole on the track for Mayor on Saturday, and on Monday evening the Judicial Conventions meet, on Tuesday the Aldermanic, on Wednesday the Councilmanic, and on Thursday the different Ward delegates for the nomination of School Officers.

On Tuesday evening the Union Mayoralty Convention meets, and as yet the quest on as to who will be the nominee is a very open one. The Aldermanic Conventions meet on Wednesday, the Councilmanic on Thursday, the two Judicial Conventions on Friday evening; tha Ward delegates to nominate School Officers meet on such evenings as they may elect.

The Mozarians hold their Judicial Conventions on Monday evening, their Aldermanic on Tuesday evening, their Councilmanic Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening they nominate for School Officers.

The Press and the Railroad Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, the "Drivers" of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, return to you our sincere thanks for your advocacy of our cause in your valuable journal.

Also, to our Board of Directors, our Vice-President, W. E. Morris, Esq., and our worthy Superintendent, John Burgatt, Esq., for the noble manner in which they responded to our just demands.

Also, to the generous public, for their forbearance and sympathy, which in all cases were with the drivers.

Also, to Wm. Walsh, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, for the kind manner in which he received our Committee, and guaranteed us protection in our licenses.

Also, to Capt. Thorn, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for the alacrity with which he responded to our Committee and protected us from frauds on the License law of car-drivers.

We having received the wages asked for, viz., $1 87 per day for short car-drivers, and $2 per day for drivers on the "train-cars," cheerfully return to our work, and hope that all the City Railroad Companies will follow the example. Yours, &c.,

THE DRIVERS
of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE EMPLOYES.

At a meeting of the conductors and drivers of the Sixth avenue Railroad, and the drivers of the various other City railroads, held on the 13th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That in our late movement for an increase of our wages, we have been efficiently aided by the different newspapers of this City, not only by their representing our case to the public, but by the influence which they have exerted directly in our behalf with our employers.

Resolved That to the editors of the several newspapers, and especially to those of the Times, who have thus gratuitously espoused our cause and aided us in obtaining the increase which we asked, we owe and do hereby tender our sincere thanks.

Resolved, That to our several employers we tender our thanks for so readily acceding to the demands which necessity has compelled us to make.

Resolved, That to the public generally we acknowledge our obligations for the forbearance they have shown under the inconveniences to which they have been subjected in consequence of the stoppage of the cars, thereby proving that their sympathy was with us. By order of the Committee.

Theft of $1,500 in Gold.

Capt. Mills and Officer Niven of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested Philip Martin on the charge of stealing $1,500 in gold and silver coin, from Joen Petras of Portage, State of Michigan. The complainant alleges that the accused was engaged with him in the business of mining in the West, and about two weeks ago, when an opportunity offered he stole the above sum, which was nearly all complainant was worth, and suddenly decamped. He was traced to this City by Sheriff Sullivan, of Houghton County, Michigan, arrested, and is now on his way back. Nine hundred dollars of the stolen money were found on his person.

The Effects of the Ball.

Rumors are afloat that one of the Russian officers have been taken captive by one of our City belles, and that soon she will lead him to the altar at Trinity Church. No one knows, positively, however.

Sixth District Board of Enrollment.

THE REMOVAL OF THE MEMBERS.

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixth District, which has been in an unsettled condition ever since its organization, is at an end. The appointment of Deputy Provost-Marshal Fagan, Commissioner Lamont and Surgeon Powell, have been revoked by direction of the President, and yesterday Lieut. Barger, of Gen. Hays' office, took charge of the office. So far as the Commissioner and Surgeon are concerned, it is understood that against them there were no charges preferred of either want of capacity for or neglect of duty. It is understood that Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry has recommended the appointment of Theodosia B. Bronson, son of the late Judge Bronson, for vacant Deputy Provost-Marshalship; Robert Edwards, of the Ninth Ward, as Commissioner; Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., of the Sixteenth Ward, as Surgeon. What the construction of the new Board will be, however, is as yet uncertain. The following is the order assigning Lieut. Barger to the charge of the office

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION, NEW-YORK,
NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 2.—The Board of Enrollment, Sixth District, of the Southern Division of New-York, having been removed from duty by the direction of the President of the United States, Lieut. F. C. Barger, Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and Inspector to the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, is hereby ordered to take charge of the office of said Board of Enrollment, at No. 185 Sixth-avenue, with all the public property, books, records, &c., and to attend to the business of that office until further orders. All employes of the office receiving pay from the Government or appointed by its authority will report to Lieut. F. C. Barger for instructions.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HAYS,
A. A. P. M. Gen.
Jas. E. McGee, Captain and Inspector.

A Call for Volunteering.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

FELLOW CITIZENS: New-York State has but a few weeks within which to raise her quota of over one hundred thousand men by volunteering.

If we allow our citizens to be drawn away by superior inducements offered by other States, we lose them in making up our quota, and the Draft will fall heavily upon those who are left. Or, if we raise the men by volunteering, at the last hour, we shall have to pay larger bounties and heavier taxes.

Let us move in this matter without delay. Other States are fast taking our men to fill their quotas, especially our colored men. Several thousands of these may be added to the strength of our army, and also saved to the quota of our State, by a prompt and vigorous movement. Our country's interest and self-interest here unite.

All who are in favor of supporting the Government and preserving the interests and honor of our State, are invited to attend a preliminary meeting at Room No. 5, Clinton Hall, at 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, 1863, to take measures for immediate practical action.

Peter Cooper,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. vols.,	Alfred M. Hugh,
Morris Ketchum,	G. H. Roberts,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	J. B. Herrick,
Fred. S. Talmadge,	Henry Rawles,
John Cochrane,	Henry Hill,
William E. Dodge,	Jas. O. Bensell,
Israel Corse,	John J. Herrick,
David Dudley Field,	Paul Grant,
Geo. Cabot Ward,	Wm. A. Brown,
James McKeon,	Wm. C. Bryant,
H. J. Raymond,	David Dows,
Herman Raster,	David Pacher,
Hugh Allen,	E. A. Packer,
Henry W. Bellows,	C. P. Bronson,
Dr. Charles Kessman,	J. W. B. Smith,
Charles Sears,	Henry Kimball,
Sydney Howard Gay,	William Hunt,
Theodore Tilton,	J. W. Hall,
J. Thompson,	G. Gay,
C. E. Detmold,	W. B. Stover,
Parke Godwin,	J. K. Ingalls,
Hiram Barney,	M. Esterly,
Frederick Kapp,	Robert T. Shannon,
R. H. Manning,	N. Munday,
P. T. Barnum,	John Holcomb,
James Kelly,	H. Williams,
A. M. Palmer,	Gen. W. Rose,
Benj. F. Lee,	E. M. Young,
Edward Cromwell,	Jackson S. Schults,
Frederic Sherwood,	S. Isham,
Lewis Roberts,	F. F. Thomnson,
	W. H. Gedney.

Clerk Orvis.

The Late Fire in Pearl-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In your edition of Wednesday it was stated that the fire which occurred at No. 76 Pearl-street on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., originated in the first floor of the premises, occupied by me.

I feel confident you have been misinformed, because there was no fire or light of any kind used in my premises after 3 o'clock P. M., and the fire occurred at 7½ o'clock P. M. The loose letters, papers, and books in my counting-room were not burnt at all, and the only injury they received happened from the water and the burnt cinders from the upper stories. I hope you will correct your statement in this particular and oblige yours truly,

WILLIAM I. SCHEDEL, No. 76 Pearl-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sad Death in a Schoolroom.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body of a little girl aged about 4 years, named Louisa Schneider, who died in her schoolroom under the following circumstances: The child for some time past has attended the Twenty-fourth-street school. It appears that it is the habit of the teachers of that school to detain after hours such of the pupils as may have been deficient in their lessons during the day. Upon the occasion in question, the deceased, with twelve other scholars, were kept in. Deceased seemed to take the punishment very seriously, and asked her teacher to allow her to go. The teacher, noticing her agitation, kindly told her that she might go as soon as she was able to spell correctly, the word "hedge." This appeared to appease her and she went to her seat. Soon, however, it was observed that the child threw her head back and was gasping for breath. The teacher took her in her arms and did all she could to relieve her, but after three or four gasps she expired. These are the facts as testified to upon the inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of death from "Syncope." Dr. Ranney made an examination of the body, and his testimony was in accordance with the verdict. He further testified that "Syncope" might be produced by fear, excess of grief, or the heat of a room. At first there was much feeling among the relatives of the deceased; they fearing that the teacher had ill-treated, and too severely punished her for not reciting her lesson, but the evidence of the teacher and several pupils all went to show that such was not the case. The child was possessed of very fine feelings, an affectionate nature, and was greatly beloved by teacher and schoolmates.

McKeon Judicial Conventions.—The McKeonites met in the various Districts last evening to nominate candidates for Civil and Police Justices. In the First, Second and Third Districts, no nominations were made. The Conventions adjourned till Monday. Fourth District, Mossa D. Gale was nominated for Civil Justice, no nomination for Police Justice. Fifth District, Frederick W. Lowe for Civil Justice; James Stearns for Police Justice; Sixth District, James Magoney for Police Justice, Seventh District, no nominations made; Eighth District, meeting adjourned without final action; Ninth District, no nominations made for Civil Justice; Peter Dolan was nominated for Police Justice.

Death from Burns.—Letitia Maxwell, aged 16 years, residing with her mother at No. 111 West Twenty-second-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition, the result of burns received while lighting a fire in her mother's room. It is supposed that her clothes caught from the flame in the grate, but as no one was with her at the time, it is impossible to state with accuracy how she took fire. She ran screaming from the room, enveloped in flame, her clothes nearly burned from her person. She expired a few moments after entering the Hospital.

For the Freedmen.—The attention of the public is called to the appeal published in behalf of fifty thousand suffering, starving, dying freedmen on the banks of the Mississippi. The appeal tells the whole story; it is one which the charitable should, and there is no doubt they will, lend an ear to, and promptly, liberally aid in affording relief. Time is precious in this instance, and many lives may be saved and much suffering prevented by responding at once.

Patriotism and Liberality of the Adams Express Company.—We are requested to state that the Adams Express Company will receive at their several depots, and forward to Fortress Monroe, *free of charge*, articles of every description intended for the relief and comfort of Union prisoners at Richmond. Packages should be addressed in full to the prisoner's name, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., care of the Commissioner for Exchanged Prisoners, flag-of-truce boat, Fortress Monroe, Va.

American Missionary Association.—The American Missionary Association have sent to Beaufort, Hilton Head, &c., S. C., by the steamer *Fulton*, which sailed Nov. 13, the following missionaries and teachers: Rev. Augustine Root, Mrs. Mary F. Root, Rev. W. T. Richardson, Mrs. Ellen M. Richardson, Miss Hattie M. Richardson, Mrs. Lydia Fuller, and Miss Lucy A. Snumway, beside a shipment of goods for the freedmen.

Lecture Before the Women's League.—The first of the lectures before the Women's Loyal National League will take place this evening, at the Cooper Institute. Mrs. Gage, who has testified her love for her country by giving three sons to the Union army and a daughter to minister to the contrabands, will give some chapters in her experience at the South during the last year.

Mass Meeting of Machinists.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of machinists held Friday evening, in Harmonia Hall, in Essex-street, for the purpose of establishing a trade society. Mr. G. W. Wade was appointed President and H. A. Dally Secretary. There were at least 1,000 mechanics present, most of whom had struck for higher wages—their average pay being about $1 87 per day. Their demand is an advance of 25 per cent. Several speakers addressed the meeting, advocating a permanent organization and an application to the next Legislature for a charter to perfect the same. Measures were adopted to perfect these suggestions.

The Strikes on the Railroads.—All the roads which were interrupted on Thursday resumed running on Friday, some of them in the morning, others in the afternoon, the demands of the drivers having been compromised with. In many instances old drivers were discharged and new ones put on. A number of the latter were arrested and fined for being unlicensed.

Capsized.—A small boat, pulled by two men named John Minton and Edward P. Jacason, while coming from the Atlantic Docks to Pier No. 1 North River, yesterday, was capsized by the swell of a tugboat. One of the men swam ashore, the other was picked up by a passing vessel.

Ocean Steamers Sailed.—The following ocean steamers sailed yesterday: *City of Washington*, Liverpool; *El Cid*, Havana; *Locust Point*, New-Orleans; *Germania*, Hamburg; *Evening Star*, Havana and New-Orleans. The *Evening Star* takes out 300 passengers.

New-England Soldiers' Relief Association.—Rev. Alexander R. Thompson will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

The Stage Drivers.—The stage drivers hold a meeting to-day with a view of demanding an increase of wages. They get at present $1 25 per day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Explosion of Gunpowder in a Fancy-store—The Building Shattered and a Young Girl Injured.—About 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon an explosion occurred in the fancy-store of Mrs. Lydia Booth, No. 71 Hudson avenue, near Water-street, which resulted in great damage to the building and serious injury to a young girl (a servant) named Bridget Duncan. Mrs. Booth, it appears, was a licensed seller of gunpowder, and had on hand, as she states, about four pounds, which she kept in the usual manner, in cans, and had them placed upon the shelves. The first floor, which she occupies, consists of a front room, in which the store is kept, and a back sitting-room. An entry, leading to the upper stories, is detached from the rooms. The building is of brick, three stories in height. Mrs. Booth was sitting in the back room, while the servant (the girl Duncan,) was cleaning the stove, when the powder exploding, completely demolished all that was in the stove, forcing out the windows and doors, tearing out the partitions and shattering the house from foundation to roof. The ceiling of the basement was torn off, and the floor of the second story was heaved up to such an extent as to turn the stove upside down and scatter everything in the room. Officers Bignall and Fraack, of the Forty-second Precinct, who were passing at the time, entered the building and found the girl Duncan lying among the ruins, frightfully burned and otherwise injured. She was at once picked up and taken to the drug-store No. 50 Hudson-avenue, where her wounds were dressed by Drs. Thrall and Young. She was then conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital. She stated to the officers that she was alone in the store; that she was using no light, and could not account for the accident. The loss sustained by Mrs. Booth amounts to about $1,000, and the damage to the building about $1,000 more—insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Companies. The basement and upper stories were occupied by a number of families, all of whom sustained some injury.

The Brooklyn City Railroads.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company raised the rate of wages of their conductors and drivers, some days since, from $1 50 to $1 75 per day. The Coney Island Road raised the drivers' wages to $1 50—equal to the conductors'—and reduced the hours of duty on an average of 2 hours out of 24. The Newtown Railroad Company increased the wages of their employes about a year ago to $1 50 per day, and are ready to increase them to a sum equal to that paid by any other City company as soon as occasion demands. The employes appear satisfied with the action of the directors.

The Late Rev. Dr. Kennaday.—The Rev. Dr John Kennaday died at his residence in Pacific-street, yesterday at 12½ o'clock. On Monday evening last he was attacked with apoplexy, while preaching in the Washington-street M. E. Church. He lingered until yesterday in intense agony, when death came to his relief. The Rev. gentleman was Presiding Elder of the Long Island District. He was in the 67th year of his age.

LAW REPORTS.

Personal Liability of the Directors of Corporations—Massachusetts Statutes and New-York Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sedgwick, Robertson and Mullen.

Oliver W. Bird vs. *Henry H. Hayden*.—The defendant was one of the Directors of the "Dagget Manufacturing Company," a corporation formed and organized under the laws of Massachusetts; located and having its place of business at Attleborough, in the State of Massachusetts. This action was brought to recover the amount due upon two promissory notes made by the agent of the corporation, each for $995 50.

It was sought to charge the defendant personally with the payment of the notes, upon the ground, that, as an officer of the Corporation, he had omitted to perform certain duties required by the statutes of Massachusetts. By those statutes the officers are required once in each year to make and file a certain certificate, which shall contain a statement of the amount of the capital stock of such corporation actually paid in; the amount invested in real estate, the amount invested in personal estate, the amount of property owned by such corporation, and debts due to it on the first day of the month next preceding, and also the amount of all existing debts against the corporation.

The act then declares that "If the officers of any corporation organized and established under this authority of this act *shall refuse or neglect* to perform the duties required by the (above) ninth section of this act, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts of such corporation.

The plaintiff sought to make the defendant personally liable under this section of the act.

The answer set up as a specific defence that this Court had no jurisdiction.

After the plaintiff rested his case on the trial, the defendant's counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed, among other grounds, upon the ground that the provision of the Massachusetts statute under which the plaintiff sought to recover was, in its nature, penal, and the Courts of this State have no jurisdiction in the action.

The Court granted the motion, and the plaintiff appealed, urging, in answer to this point, that the statute cited should not be construed as intended to protect the morals of the *people of the State of Massachusetts*, but for the purpose of protecting *those who deal with the corporation*; that if local statutes cannot "travel," neither can corporations, by circulating their notes out of their own State.

In support of this position, the following cases were cited: Maloney vs. Dows, 8 Abbott, 316; *ex parte* Van Riper, 20 Wend., 614; Corning McCullough, 1 Cain., 47.

Decision was reserved.

John Sessions for plaintiff; P. G. Clark for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Cases Argued before Justices Moncrief, Robertson and Monell at the October General Term.

Anderson vs. *Dickie*.—Judgment on order denying motion for a new trial affirmed.

Barnes vs. *Smith*.—Order made at Special Term sustaining demurrer to complaint affirmed.

Huntington vs. *Douglas*.—Judgment reversed and trial ordered with costs to abide event.

Clark vs. *Althone*.—Order made at Special Term sustaining demurrer to complaint affirmed with costs.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *Vanderhurst*; *Soule* vs. *Chase*; *Hartly* vs. *Tolhom*; *Hardy* vs. *Jaudon*; *Mott* vs. *Coddington*.—Judgments affirmed.

Magee vs. *Osborn*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide event. Justice Monell dissenting.

The Fire Department of the City &c., vs. *Williamson*.—Order made at Special Term sustaining demurrer to complaint affirmed with costs,

Justice Monell dissenting.

Ayrault vs. *The Pacific Bank*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with terms stated.

APPEALS ARGUED AT NOVEMBER GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, White and Monell.

DeForest vs. *Strong*.—Order striking out answer reversed; motion to strike cause from calendar granted; motion for judgment denied.

Carpenter vs. *Hell*—Order denying motion to strike out fifth answer as sham: that defendants pay the trial fee as sum admitted to be due, and that Geo. W. Monkham be substituted as plaintiff, affirmed with costs.

Cowan vs. *Storer*—Order dismissing proceedings reversed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Thompson vs. *Osgood*; *The People* vs. *Monaire*—Applications denied.

Presentation of a Cane to President Lincoln.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of yesterday, contains an account of the presentation of a cane to President Lincoln by Hon. John Conness, Senator from California. The presentation was made in presence of a very distinguished company, including Mr. Seward, Mr. Usher and Mr. Welles, of the Cabinet.

Mr. Conness in making the presentation speech remarked that the cane was a gift of David C. Broderick to himself, who was not only a friend of his but a friend of the people. He took especial pleasure in tendering the cane to the President as a token of his respect and admiration for him in the issuing of that great edict, the proclamation of emancipation, and in resolutely maintaining it as the public law.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President accepted the cane, and, with much emotion, replied that he never personally knew the Senator's friend, Mr. Broderick, but he had always heard him spoken of as one sincerely devoted to the cause of human rights. Testimony to this point of his character had been borne by those whom he had not intimately known, as also by those with whom he was personally and intimately acquainted, and, with all of them, the testimony had been uniform. The memento which was presented him by Senator Conness was one of that class of things, the highest honor that could be conferred upon him. If, in the position he had been placed, he had done anything that entitled him to the honor the Senator had assigned him, it was a proud reflection that his acts were of such a character as to merit the affiliation of the friends of a man like David C. Broderick. Whether remaining in this world or looking down upon the earth from the spirit land, he be remembered by such a man as David C. Broderick was a fact he would remember through all the years of his life. The proudest ambition that he could desire was to do something for the elevation of the condition of his fellow-man. In conclusion, he returned his sincere thanks for the part the Senator bore in this presentation, and to the memory of his friend.

The cane is a beautifully polished one, made of oak. The original inscription on a gold plate on the end of the round of the cane was, "Broderick to Conness." Encircling these words the Senator has had inscribed, "Conness to the President," and thus these two inscriptions are blended together.

Note on Polydactylens Anomalies Among Virginia Negroes, by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, M. D.

The following note was read at the November meeting of the American Ethnological Society, held at the residence of the President, George Folsom, L. L. D.:

HAREWOOD HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., November, 1863.

My attention has been recently directed to the birth of a six-digilis child in an encampment of contrabands, or negro fugitives, which is under my charge, in connection with the Harewood General Hospital, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

From remarks made by the midwife, and from the dexterous manner in which she had severed the supplemental fingers, I was led to institute inquiries relative to the comparative frequency of supernumerary digits among the Virginia negroes, in the encampment of this city, Arlington Heights, and Alexandria. The result surprised me. On questioning and carefully cross-examining thirteen midwives, and from investigations made in several schools, I am disposed to estimate these polydactylous monsirosities at one per cent. among the negro births in Northern Virginia.

Omnulus of this description are more common in China than in Europe among descendants of Europeans; yet in that part of Asia one finds but one case in several thousand births. It is desirable that facts relative to deformities of this description among our aborigines and half-breeds should be communicated by members of the Ethnological Society, who may have access to sources of information on the subject.

The supplemental fingers were in every case imperfectly developed, or rudimentary, and uniformly of the kind denominated by M. Isidore Geoffroy na St. Hillaire, a *prehangatin* of the series; that is, being an additional little finger, and almost invariably attached by integument to the external surface of the second phalanx. In no case that has come under special notice have the "twin fingers" (as the negroes call them,) been capable of extension or flexion, being evidently deficient in muscles and tendons. The nails are generally pretty well developed. There is a uniform symmetry in these deformities; that is to say, they are never found on one hand only—they are always in pairs.

Cases of supernumerary toes are rare. Some midwives apply a silk thread at the point of attachment as soon as the new-born infant is dressed, which causes the sixth finger to fall off in a few days. Others effect the removal with scissors, applying a styptic to arrest the hemmorrhage—the parasitic fingers found on the ears of corn, called "corn-rust."

The Nuptials of Miss Kate Chase and Ex-Gov. Sprague.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.

The marriage ceremony between Senator (and Ex-Gov.) Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase, the beautiful and highly accomplished and eldest daughter of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, took place last evening, at 8½ o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Sixth and B streets. Although the contemplated nuptials have been the occasional subject of newspaper comment for some time past, yet to the public at large the definite time of the marriage was not announced until within a day or two past.

The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to be in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary Chase, between the hours of 8½ and 12 o'clock.

The reputation of Ex-Gov. Sprague, not alone as Executive Officer of the State of "Little Rhody," and as a statesman, but as a brave and gallant soldier, is world-wide.

Miss Kate Chase, the bride of the distinguished Senator, is a lady possessed of those rare virtues of heart and mind, which alone can be recognized and appreciated by those who are daily thrown in contact with her; and it is in the modest retirement of her own home that those graces sparkle and radiate like gems of dazzling splendor. Modest and retiring in her manners, yet blending with that dignity and ease that single men bring out to the least observation, as a woman endowed with a nobility of heart, fitting her for any position in life, no matter how exalted.

During the day everything had been properly arranged for the reception of the guests. A roll of matting had been run from the main entrance down the steps to the carriage-steps. Shortly after dark a large crowd of all sexes, ages and conditions began to assemble around the mansion of Secretary Chase. They were very good-natured, as large crowds generally are, and waited patiently for the arrival of the first carriage. About 7½ o'clock it drove up to the door, the occupants alighted and proceeded within. Shortly another arrived, and then another, and soon a continuous line of carriages ranged along E-street, from Seventh-street to near Fifth-street. As one after the other discharged their inmates, some spicy and good-natured remarks were passed by the eager crowd in attendance. Much anxiety was manifested for the appearance of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. President Lincoln did not arrive until 8½ o'clock. He came in his private carriage, without escort and alone. The carriages were arranged all around the square, and completely blockaded the passage way, but little or no confusion occurred.

As we have said before, the marriage took place at 8½ o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the following-named ladies and gentlemen acting as bridesmaids and groomsmen: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, niece of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Gov. Sprague; Maj. H. Baldwin, of Gen. Stahel's Staff; Capt. Hayes, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, and Capt. Ives, Fleet Captain of the Potomac flotilla.

The parties having ranged themselves at the head of the room, the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in the chaste, beautiful and impressive language of the Episcopal form. Among the five or six hundred guests the intensest silence prevailed, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, the parents of the bride stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Then followed the scenes of congratulation incident to such an occasion, which promised to occupy the best portion of the night before finished.

Miss Chase was dressed in a gorgeous white velvet dress, with an extended trail, and upon her head wore a rich lace veil. But little or no other ornament was perceived upon her person. The Senator was clad in a suit of rich black cloth, with the usual addition of a white satin vest.

Among the dignitaries of the evening we noticed the President, Abraham Lincoln, together with nearly all the members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Stanton, Bates and others. Of the foreign Ministers, there were present Lord Lyons and Count Mercier. The British and French Legations were also well represented. The military was represented by Maj.-Gens. Halleck, Augur, McDowell, and other officers of lesser note.

At 11½ o'clock the dancing (the Lancers) commenced in the dining-room. Miss Kate Chase led off with Hon. R. G. Parsons, Ex-Consul to Rio Janeiro, as her partner. The young and beautiful daughter of Gen. McDowell was singled out among the crowd for her very fine dancing.

Among the belles of the evening was the daughter of the Brazilian Minister, whose beauty was the cynosura of all eyes.

During the evening the Marine Band, which discoursed most eloquent music, performed a superb wedding march, especially written and dedicated to Miss Kate Chase.

The banquet, which occurred at a late hour in the evening, was a most sumptuous affair, and the edibles and viands were of the choicest description imaginable. The greatest hilarity prevailed on all sides, and mirth and merriment worn the order of the evening.

Toward midnight the guests commenced to depart, and the scene that occurred outside the mansion, as the carriages drove up to the side walk and rolled off with their occupants, was a varied and animated one.

—A bullock came by its death a short time since in a field in Sussex, England, in a very remarkable manner. It appears that the animal was grazing by the side of a ditch, over which were growing some withey trees, and while nibbling the leaves off a tree, with its head between two branches, the bank on which its fore feet were resting gave way, and the beast's head became suspended in the fork of the tree. When discovered it was quite dead, having accidentally hung itself.

(Advertisement.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Brown's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 14.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—Jacob Settheimer and family, C. L. Timmerman and wife, C. Poppenhusen, Mrs. Escher and three children, C. Stockmeyer, Mr and Mrs. Louis Deejen, R. Loeband, J. Will, Robert Carlbertson, A. M. Frechie, F. Lieske, M. Bloom, Mrs. Charles Willmanns, Mr. and Mrs S. F. Bach, Carl Kirchoff and mother, W. Bogelfrau and child, Hirsch Eisfelder, G. N. B. Tndd and son, Mr. Block and son, Jean Friesl, and 116 second cabin, and 317 steerage passengers.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—C. H. C. Parker, lady and child, J. H. Newhall, B. Shaller, George B. Boyden, L. Harsen, A. J. Edwards, J. Dilworth, Ensign J. L. Winter, G. Calonsdian, G. Panzetta, and five in the steerage.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda.—Mrs. J. K. Harwood and child, Elizabeth Bibira, O. Peniston.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—Col. Whitemore and lady, A. F. Cochrane, Mr. Jackson, H. Evins, S. Baldwin, George D. Bannison, G. B. Lamont, wife and child, Charles Manson, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Dr. Brown, Miss Jane M. Nichols, George Scoola and wife, S. Rass, Morris J. Leon, William D. Mansfield, Louis Monlor, Dr. E. P. Johnson, Richard Avery, Waldo P. Todd, Mrs. E. H. Chadwick, child and servant, Miss Helen Brown, Miss Mary Heald, L. Avery and wife, Miss Emily Avery, Miss Helen Avery, Mrs. Sarah Bergeo, Miss Susan Bergeo, Mrs. J. K. Hamilton and child, Marion Avery, John Avery, Mrs. M. P. Lawson, Miner Avery, Miss Julia Hamilton, C. L. Salisbury, Denis Dowling, J. G. Chadwick, J. F. Darbee, M. Simon, Jacob Isaacs, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Frits, Mrs. Jackson, three children and servant; Daniel C. Payne, C. Chase, Lewis Botts, Thomas Furniss, Dr. Craine, Edward Mitchell, John Stephens, H. P. Sloan, of Philadelphia; L. Kaufman, Gordon Grant, Mr. Knight, of Philadelphia, Chas. Lum, Mrs. Sarah Boales, Mrs C. W. Bodfish, J. N. Bodfish, J. Hernandez, wife, three children and two ourses; Mr. and Mrs McSea, wife and four children, and servant, Mrs. Hennings, two children and servant, R. R. Montgomery and son, A. Campbell and wife, Mrs. A. F. McLane, Mrs. J. Morgan Hall, H. F. Miller, wife and two children, M. H. Church, Mrs. John E. Savory, Mrs. Luther Goodrich and three children, Mr. McMillen, Deputy Collector Port of New-Orleans; two Misses McMillen, Gen. William Dorsheimer, Jr., C. Breniman and wife, E. Herrick, Charles Denison and wife, Miss Denison, Mrs. Harrison, Hon J. Hutchins and daughter, Mrs. D. Alton and 2 children, Mrs. A. H. Hoyt, Mrs. L. Blair, Miss Blair, James D. Denagre, William H. Whipple, William M. Abbott and wife, W. A. Kent, wife, child and servant; Mrs. William H. Hunt, five children and two servants; Thomas Mason, wife and daughter; F. Sandford and daughter; William H. Leppin, J. W. Bodfish, Joseph Dreyfus, P. D. Richards and wife, Miss Mary E. North, Miss Pearson, Lemuel de La Grange and lady; Mr. Price, Benjamin F. Flanders, Mrs. John Watt, Mrs. James Darling, Mrs. Kneeland and son, Mr. Nickerson, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Stuart, Miss Arsene, Lewis George Ashborn, Wm. Thompson, S. L. Babcock, S. Trischet, W. Conner, Andrew Gutschalk, Mrs. Bates and two children, Mrs. Benjamin Goat, Mrs. Julia Clinchey, Mrs. Catherine Clinchey, James Clinchey, Charles Ingard, Henry Creamer, Ellen Tesser, Andrew Weill, Louis Drinbar, Mrs. Pike, Enos Mayer, Georgn Williams, Geo. Goldenburg, Wm. Gouruund, John H. Skinner, Mrs. James B. Skinner and three children, J. P. Tueker, Miss Winchester, Mrs. H. A. Honon, H. Gardiner Robinson, Edward A. Pierson, J. N. Cole, Jake Wiff, Thos. Brannigan,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3790. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE

The Documents Captured on the Steamer Robert E. Lee.

Inside Views of Rebel Intrigues in Europe.

Ex-Consul De Leon "Exposes His Inmost Thoughts" to Jeff. Davis, and His Diplomatic Ideas to Mr. Benjamin.

Rebel Shipbuilding and Blockade-Running Operations in Europe.

IMPORTANT FACTS AND DOCUMENTS.

The Rebels in Europe All Short of Money.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The following papers were among the dispatches, &c., recently captured on board the blockade runners *R. E. Lee*, *Cornubia* and *Ella and Annie*, off Wilmington, N. C. They are important and interesting:

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 1, 1863.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:

MY DEAR SIR: You cannot possibly imagine the very great happiness which your letter gave me, both on account of the assurance of your continued friendship and the hopeful tone which pervaded it in relation to our public affairs.

Both of these facts are fully confirmed by my friend, Dr. GIRARD, who speaks of your kindness to him in the most enthusiastic terms, and he has relieved my apprehensions that, like our first great leader, CALHOUN, your body might prove unequal to the burden your spirit imposes upon it.

For the sake of the cause, as well as for the sake of these that love you, it is essential that you should not overtask your strength; for every day has convinced me more and more that we have no Joshua to take your place and lead us into Canaan, if that place was rendered vacant. It is useless to disguise the fact that the men around you do not inspire confidence, and that chaos would soon come were your hand withdrawn from the helm. Military ability of the highest order our revolution has produced; but of diplomatic talent it has been most singularly barren. The old men of the old *régime*, like the Bourbons, seem "to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing," and no younger ones seem springing up to supply their places. Radical democracy, which levels down instead of grading up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after this war is over we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly; but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers and swaggering shufflers from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate our future. No one appreciates more than myself the heroic virtues of our home population, and I turn my face towards them for purer air and more hopeful presages.

As I ventured to give counsel with reference to an important public movement, I feel bound frankly to say to you what I am not warranted in embodying in a dispatch, especially since being informed by Mr. B. that there were reasons and proceedings out here of which I had not been informed, in a dispatch to him I therefore have only dilated upon these points by the lights before me, as there may be reasons beyond my ken.

By reference to my dispatch and my letter to yourself, it will be found that my suggestions have been treated as were the prayers of Homer's heroes by Jupiter—one half accepted, the rest dissipated as empty air. I suggested a policy by which you would have administered a grave rebuke to Europe, and have appealed to the conscience of Europe. This I think would have produced a most happy effect. The isolatory action which has been taken has not the same weight and gravity, and has been attributed more to a personal pique against a small minister, and to impatience of recognition, than to the calm consciousness of strength or to deliberate and settled policy.

A general measure would have sown suspicion between the two great Powers. Each would have learned secret negotiations with the other. Now it is an open game, and Louis and PAM both see each other's hands. I am not a prophet, and may be deceived; but, as far as I know and can see, there has been and is to-day as little real intention of speedy recognition by France as by England.

That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican game I think very probable; but the detected intrigue in Texas (Mr. B.'s denunciation of which was intercepted and published in New-York and English papers) does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who now is an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies, the retention of Mr. MANN in Belgium not being remembered by the public.

Judge ROST, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. DAYTON declares he has never had any complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If SEWARD, therefore, acknowledges MAXIMILIAN'S empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet. Even should SAWARO make a protest (for he cannot meditate a war with France), we still will be held as a Power, and have the shadow of a favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention.

Before this letter reaches you events will have proved their correctness or falsity; for we are all groping in the dark at this moment. God grant I may be unduly suspicious and distrustful, and that we may get more substantial "aid and comfort" from NAPOLEON than I either hope or expect.

At the risk of being tedious, I have exposed my inmost thoughts to you. What is past is irrevocable; but I feel our future is safe in your hands. I cannot volunteer any advice now that you know my inmost ideas. I am working hard and incessantly, personally and by proxy, and am enlarging the sphere of my operations; for the exigencies of the hour demand. I abhor asking for money; but, as I do not appropriate a penny for myself, have given Mr. B. a reminder that a small sum in Treasury drafts is not a Fortunatus' purse, ever filling and ever full. At the expiration of eighteen months, France wants money literally, and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy goidea opinions from them if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. FRANKLIN'S success. Mrs. DA LAON was very much gratified by your very kind mention and remembrance of her. Believe me when I say that she fully shares in my feelings toward yourself and Mrs. D., and heartily echoes the wish of meeting soon again, and under happier auspices. As a souvenir of an old friend, I send Madam, for her album, the "portrait of a gentleman," as they say in exhibitions. So soon as a good one is taken of Madam it shall also be sent.

With the warmest wishes for your health and happiness, your obliged, sincere friend,

E. DE LEON.

We have this day gone to housekeeping in a very nice apartment on the sunny side of Camp Elysees.

OCT. 1, 1863.

MY DEAR COOPER: Our dear little doctor came safely to hand on the 16th, and brought us most welcome tidings, public and private. The accounts he gives of men and things and warlike implements, are all equally agreeable, and will see that the things are properly attended to which he has in charge. He brought me letters from yourself, J. D., and that ——, I write to all by this opportunity, (Cal. THOB—N, who will go through, I hope.)

There are cases in which half a loaf is not really better than no bread at all, but much worse; and a half-penny policy never will pay. I suppose the Tiger Cat has hoodwinked the old Mouser S., who has in turn hoodwinked that ——, who may play into the hands of his old pet. *Mots, qui vurra verra.* I have written diplomatically to that —— fully and confidentially to the apropos the whole matter.

If I write speculations of politics, what may be true when written may be a lie when it reaches you.

Do not draw on C. J. & Co., No. 61 (not 81); for, being happy holders of £5,000 worth of confeds. (now at thirty discount), such drafts cannot be met. If the thing improves they have enough eggs in that basket.

The Tigar's pill box will be all right as far as we are concerned. I hope your side will do their part as faithfully as ours.

The M. (Matamoras) affair has as yet made no returns. Their agent is at B., or somewhere in T., trying to get cotton. Bag I have not heard from since my last. He was theo going interior on the same errand. What has been drawn, 250, will be honored, received. ARTHUR P.

(A.)

LONDON, Oct. 3, 1863.

Col. Thorburn, present:

MY DEAR SIR: At your request I place before you actual offers for steamers and engines, instead of merely giving you the information which I am desirous of obtaining before the Confederate Government Navy Department by your kind medium.

The builder, Mr. AAS, is a man who is extremely well up in his business, and sends the model of a steamer to the contractor of your navy, with a contract which is binding on him for three months, from the 21st of October next, the time. I hope, you will reach the Confederacy. If the Government accept the proposition kindly, let Mr. CAMPBELL, at Bermuda, know, and send us the arrangement you make as to the payment. If the Government will hand over to Mr. CAMPBELL half of the cost in cotton, to be consigned to us, we will arrange the cash matters with the builders, so that no time is lost, and the Government can take their time in paying the remainder.

I shall have to charge a commission for superintending the building, together with the small charges usual. I should fix the commission at two and-a-half per cent., and for this should undertake guaranteeing that the vessel is according to specification, and I would do all the work in fitting her for sea.

The constructor of the navy will have to sign the contract, keeping copy of the same.

Engines—I have put the building of these on the simplest possible ground—that of a cost for the horse-power. Messrs. STAWART are very first-rate men, and their work exceedingly good, and to be trusted. The payment you can arrange in the same manner and my charge for superintendence. The shipment of the engines can be done via Bermuda, in the company's steamers, as we will give up that room to the government.

Please bear in mind that the earlier reply reaches this the better. Believe me, yours truly,

EDGAR P. STRINGER.

Copy of a letter from THOMAS L. DOANING, Second-Lieut. of the rebel navy, to Second-Lieut. JAMES L. HEOLE, Mobile, Ala., dated

CALAIS, Sept. 28, 1863.

* * * * *

I was truly sorry to hear there was so much sickness in your squadron; hot ere this, of course, you are having cold weather, and all hands are more healthy. Why did you not give me the squadron news? In your next, do so; but stay, perhaps I'll not receive it. Tell me whether the *Florida* and the *Montgomery* boat are finished, and how come on those in the *Bigbee*; how the *Speedy*, the *Gus*, and the other increased arms, &c., &c. With our whole fleet ready we can defy all attempts to take possession of M—— Bay, which will defeat the attempt on the city.

I am sorry, old fellow, that there is but a slight chance of our meeting should you have come abroad. Ere this reaches you I expect to be afloat, and not under the most favorable circumstances either. You know I desired ardently to go in a fighting ship. I much fear such will not be my fate, if a plan now in progress be not defeated. I will sooo be out in a pretty fast six gun craft, hot not intended to fight. We will, I believe, place the earth's diameter 'twixt us and the Atlantic; but should the war last a year longer I hope to be around here once more. I can tell you nothing further, but when once afloat will try to send a letter to M., giving a full accounn of everything. One party intact is intended to go, last and first off. It speaks well for the commanding officer.

And now, my dear fellow, let me tell you this rumors. I described in my last Mr. LAIRD'e iron-clads. I will inform you of a few more vessels which are reported building for the Confederate States. Four wooden vessels in France, twenty-two guns each—say eighteen, 'tis probably nearer—four or six small iron-clads, ("bull-dogs,") very formidable, and one wooden vessel of fourteen guns; one iron-clad frigate, three thousand tons, twenty-two guns, in England. I could not say whether all this is true; but I believe the reported number of vessels building to be but slightly exaggerated—as to their owners, *quien sabe*—I don't. The wooden vessels in France are reported launched. I doubt it; but they should be ready in three months, whoever they may be for. The iron-clads are not quite so far advanced. Say four months will be required. If for the Emperor in Mexico, I presume they will be *en route* for him by April next.

The *Florida*, Capt. BARNEY Commanding, is still in Brest. I have heard from HOOLE, and shall reply shortly. He sends no news. Out of ninety men, sixty deserted, or rather refused to work, and were discharged in Brest. Most of them were taken in M——; twenty-eight only stood by him—KENO and KENOE, I believe, among them. The *Florida's* battery is worthless. I hope still to exchange it ere getting far from France—smooth-bore guns in broadside—one battery will be two seven-inch rifles, four 68-pounders in broadside; quite formidable for whalers. Oh, my! here's an end to ambition and blockade raising for me! I received my promotion, by which I take rank from May 1; but LAIRD only gives me pay from the date of its issue, which was July 19. Thinking I was $100 richer, plan turned out to be the case—I ran a little ahead of my means, and now cannot carry out my wishes concerning something I desired to send to my friends at the South. I really feel poorer now than when in the Confederate States.

I hope you and JOHN will get orders abroad. Our navy will come out yet; and though we may not raise the blockade, we'll brighten the Yankees considerably. We should have another fifteen million loan; but the holders of the present have lost money—tis as thirty per cent. discount; it, however, does not affect the Government, who has received their money. The Government should take all the blockade running in its hands. Send out cotton, bring in cargoes for the people as well as for military purposes; reduce the premium on our currency. All this they can and should do. Why they cannot see it is wonderful, 'tis plain to all out here and many at home.

I mentioned in my other letter having safely received your first, which was very, very welcome, and this one no less so. We all look for news from the Confederate States with the greatest impatience. The last, in the military line, is that Lee is falling back. This surprises no one; but are we ever going to make a stand in the West? I mean only ascribe one reason for the retrograde movement in Virginia—namely, that LEE has reinforced BRAGG or JOHNSON, which is that commands the army formerly at Chattanooga. The universal opinion here is that we were outgeneraled in Tennessee.

You will know ere this reaches you of our Commissioner having been withdrawn from England. The *Times* hardly knows what to understand by it. I am seriously piqued by our preference shown to France, and says we'll doubtless be the losers by it, not England. We over here are glad of it. NAPOLEON personally sympathizes warmly with us. If he can assist us without a war he will do so. Should the United States not recognize the empire of Mexico there will undoubtedly be an alliance between MAXIMILIAN and the Confederacy. France will thus be brought in; and, let the United States once deeply insult the French people, the coming war will be as popular as now would be unpopular.

The navy rather caught the devil at Charleston the other day in endeavoring to take Sumter. It is reported that DAHLGREN is to be recharged and FARRAGUT ordered in his place. By the bye, there never could be a better time to send those monitors ashore or to the bottom. Northern papers report that GILLMORE'S reason for not shelling Charleston is that BEAUREGARD has there collected all the Yankee prisoners. Good! Let them fire and be damned, say I. I cannot see how they expect to go any further. The monitors dare not run the gauntlet, and engineering is at an end. Unless they can run a tunnel under the water, and thus get in Sumter. Who were some of the captured officers: CASEY, and several others of our class, were among the officers of the monitors. Any acquaintances killed? Tell me whether our ram *Charleston* is finished, or whether the other two alone constitute our navy at that port. I may not receive the reply to this here, but I can perhaps leave an address with Mr. RAINS, to whom you will address your letter. I expect a letter from my sister by this time; but none has arrived; so I fear it is lost, as she certainly must have written. I will lay my letter aside for a few days, dear Snip, and finish it at the latest moment. Good night, Tom.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1863.

Well, my dear fellow, here I am in this big town once more, all alone. B. having just left to return to Calais.

I hope, old fellow, to have the pleasure of shaking you by the hand yet ere the war's over; for when we have scared the Yankees out of the Pacific will return to the Atlantic. The *Florida*, Mr. B. tells me, will not leave Brest before the 28th or 30th. Several Yankees are on the lookout for him. The *Kearsage* in on the lookout for him at Brest. And now, my dear friend, I must bid you good bye. Ever your sincere friend, TOM.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1863.

To the President, Directors and Company of the Old Dominion Company, Richmond, Va.:

GENTLEMEN: It is a long time since I have had any advice from you, the last bearing date 9th June. I place in WILLIAM'S hands, to be forwarded from Bermuda, a copy of the certificate (certified by Mr. J. M. MASON) of Messrs. GEORGE W. WHITFIELD, P. H. BUTLER and DAVID FERGUSON, of their having burned, while on board of the steamship *Beauregard*, on Thursday morning, June 25, 1863, twenty-five of North Carolina six per cent. State bonds, of one thousand dollars each, as per memorandum appended to said certificate. I hope no difficulty will arise to your prompt recovery of their substitutes. This destruction was premature, and would have been more available than the Confederate bonds.

Before the attack on Charleston we traversed this country in search of steamers to place our business in active progress, but for some time past, in view of the threatening position of Charleston, our bankers asked us to pause for a time and wait the issue. In acceding to this counsel they promptly offered to become stockholders in the ships of our Company to the extent of £5,000, to which I acceded, to divide the risk as much as possible, and have them interested in their success. This proposition, however, is extremely unpleasant, and in the dilemma I made the proposition to our bankers and to Mr. WILLIAMS that the latter should go to Bermuda with the merchandise he had selected, send them to you if a favorable opportunity offered, and if not to sell them at either of the islands, enter with you by every opportunity, learn the will and *status* of the Company, the amount and deposit of any produce you may have secured, and if an opportunity for active operation proved encouraging to advise me promptly, when I would immediately order two steamships to be constructed as early as possible, adapted to our business, without unnecessary costs. Mr. WILLIAMS will advise you of the variety of the goods and their costs, with invoice price, and I will act thereafter as circumstances may indicate for the best. That this precautionary step may prove acceptable to you, gentlemen, with the fixed and ardent purpose to do all in my power to realize your most sanguine expectations, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. MONCUSE.

Here follows the certificate of WILLIAM ANDERSON ROSE, Lord Mayor of London, setting forth that on the 30th of September JAMES T. SOUTTER appeared and solemnly declared the truth of the annexed statement, and to this is appended Mr. SOUTTER'S affidavit:

(A.)

It is hereby agreed between Col. J. GORGAS, Chief of Ordnance, in behalf of the Confederate States, on the one side, and C. E. THORBURN, Esq., in behalf of himself, Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co. and other parties, (to be named,) of London, on the other, to run five steamers on joint account for the parties they represent in the proportions hereinafter named, from the port of St. Georges, Bermuda, or Nassau, N. P., to the Confederate ports of Charleston, S. C., on the following terms and conditions:

1. The five steamers shall be owned in the proportion of two-thirds by the Confederate States, and one-third by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co., and other parties.

2. The Confederate States shall pay for their two-thirds ownership in the steamers in cotton, delivered, compressed, and in good shipping condition, at the port of Charleston or Wilmington, as Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co., and other parties may direct, said cotton to be valued on the basis of six pence per pound for Middling Upland.

3. The steamers shall be sealed at the risk and expense of the joint owners, in proportion to their shares as named in condition first, the Confederate States beginning to bear their proportion of the risk and expense from date of receipt of notification by Maj. CALEB HUSE, No. 71 Jermyn-street, London, that this agreement is ratified by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co. and other parties.

4. The general management of the steamers shall be intrusted to Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co. and other parties; but the Confederate States reserve to themselves the right of representing their controlling interests in all disputed questions. It is distinctly understood also that the steamers will be run under the general rules established by the Government of the Confederate States for their own steamers engaged in the same trade.

5. The Confederate States will furnish coal and cotton at their port with all dispatch for these steamers; and for so doing a commission of two and one-half per cent on value of their one-third at the seaport will be allowed them by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co. and other parties. The cotton so exported to the depots in the islands will be reshipped there in neutral bottoms to Liverpool, and consigned to Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co. and other parties, who will sell it for the benefit of those concerned, and place the proceeds, less the usual charges and two and one-half per cent. commission for selling, of the two-thirds share belonging to the Confederate States, to the credit of the War Department, with Messrs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., of Liverpool, unless they (Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co., and other parties) should be directed to expend it themselves in the purchase of articles needed by the Government on lists furnished them as indicated in condition sixth.

6. Two-thirds of the inward cargoes shall be purchased by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co. and other parties for the Confederate States on lists furnished them for the purpose, unless the Confederate States should prefer to purchase directly through their officers abroad. In either case Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & Co. and other parties are to be allowed a commission of two and one half per cent. on the invoice cost of the two-thirds cargo belonging to the Confederate States. These cargoes are to be sent out in neutral bottoms to the depots in the islands, and there shipped to run the blockade into ann of the two Confederate ports named on one of the five steamers of joint ownership. In every case, where required by the agreeing parties, the cargoes from England to the islands, and from the islands to the Confederate seaport, will be apportioned out among them in the proportions of their ownership of the five steamers—that is to say, two-thirds and one-third. Whenever one party occupies the freight room of the other by consent or because that other cannot furnish freight from whatever cause, he shall pay for such freight room at the rate of fifty pounds sterling per ton from Europe to port of destination in the Confederate States, or of forty pounds sterling from dspot in the islands to said port, or from said port to the islands.

7. As it would imperil the safety of any one of the five steamers, it is agreed that no contraband of war shall be placed upon them, except to carry between the islands and Confederate port.

8. The Confederate States will furnish, as far as practicable, officers to command the steamers.

9. In consideration of the fact that the Confederate States pay for their proportion of the five steamers in cotton on this side the water, they concede to Messrs. CHAS. H. REID & Co. the use of one-half of their freight room, at price herein named, on first trip of each vessel from Confederata port to island depot.

10. As the Confederate States necessarily place much confidence, not only in the skill and judgment, but also in the integrity, of the other parties to this agreement, pledge is hereby given on the part of each and all of them that they do not receive any profit, drawback or return commission in addition to what is expressly allowed in this agreement, and that they will in no manner derive pecuniary compensation in any business arising therefrom beyond the legitimate profits of their one-third interest and specified commissions.

J. GORGAS, Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Approved:
J. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.
C. A. THORBURN,
CHARLES H. REID & Co.,
The Mercantile Trading Company, limited.
EDGAR P. STRINGER, Managing Director.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1863.

Witnesses to the signatures of C. E. THORBURN and CHARLES H. REID & Co., the Mercantile Trading Company, limited:
EDGAR P. STRINGER, Managing Director.
J. T. SOUTTER,
WM. H. AVERELL.

We certify the above to be a true copy of the original agreement, having carefully examined the same therewith. J. T. SOUTTER,
WM. H. AVERELL.

No. 3 Aldermen's Walk, LONDON, Sept. 30, 1863.

Mercantile Trading Company, E. P. Stringer, Managing Director. No. 3 Aldermen's Walk, London:

I beg to inform you that I have this day handed to Messrs. Cuarise & HARVEY two drafts (at sight) on you, as follows:

Aug. 3 for £16,000,
Aug. 6 for £10,000,

for, say five hundred tons saltpetre purchased by them, as per your agreement with me. Your obedient servant,

CALEB HUSE.

The following is the form of a share in the Mercantile Trading Company:

MERCANTILE TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Under the Companies' act, 1862, with limited liability.)

No. 98. CAPITAL £150,000. No. 98.

This is to certify that Charles E. Thorburn is the proprietor of the share No. 98 of the Mercantile Trading Company, limited, subject to the rules and regulations of the said Company.

Given under the common seal of the said Company, the third day of October, 1863.

SEAL. VALUE ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

EDGAR P. STRINGER, Managing Director

N. B.—No transfer without the production of this certificate, nor is it valid until indorsed by said C. E. Thorburn.

No. 3 ALDERMAN'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, Oct. 3, 1863.

Col. Thorburn:

DEAR SIR: I omitted to say in previous notes to you anything about your salary in case you undertake the agency of our Company in Wilmington. Our Board have fixed it at £50 sterling per month, which I hope will be satisfactory. Very truly, EDGAR P. STRINGER,

Managing Director M. Trade Co.

This is in addition to what you may derive from return commissions from merchants in Wilmington.

No. 25 GRAND RUE AUTEUIL, PARIS, Sept. 2, 1863.

E. P. Stringer, Esq., Managing Director Mercantile Trading Company, No. 3 Aldermon's-walk, London, E. C.:

SIR: I duly received your communication of AUG. 28, and am this morning in receipt of a duplicate of the same. I gather from it that you desire to base your excuse for failing to carry out your engagement with me on the fact that Mr. WM. G. CRENSHAW has satisfied you that I had no authority to enter upon the engagement on the part of the Confederate States Government. I regret that Mr. CRENSHAW should have taken upon himself the responsibility of interfering with an arrangement by which the Confederate States Government would, at a comparatively early day, have received most important supplies. But while I regret this interference on the part of Mr. CRENSHAW, which has enabled you to advance a plausible excuse for your breach of contract, it is not to be understood that I find in it the true reason for your failure to comply with the terms of your engagement. I perceive in your thus placing the responsibility upon Mr. CRENSHAW only an after thought and pretext never made use of. The true reason for your breaking down in the execution of this contract has been that you have been unable to obtain the money required. The capital of your Company is £10,000, and you have already made use of the entire amount in the purchase of goods and steamers. You expected to obtain the money by carrying out your contract with me from Mr. DA VOSE, through Mr. LANG. Since the Confederate reverses in July Mr. DA VOSE has been unwilling to part with his money or the security you could give him. I have known this all the time, and also of your efforts to procure money from other sources.

Finding yourself unable to accomplish this, at the last moment you resort to the dishonorable expedient of making use of the complaint of an unsuccessful contractor, who fancies that, in some way, I am the cause of his failure to obtain funds with which he may go on with his contract, to prove that I had no authority to enter upon this contract. You have, moreover, stated to a gentleman in no way connected with the Confederate States Government, that Major HUSE had endeavored to make a contract with you for the Confederate States Government, for which he had no authority. This statement, if generally believed, would entirely destroy my efficiency as an agent of the Confederate States Government. You hoped, by such means, to escape the odium of having entered upon an undertaking which you were unable to carry out.

If you had had the honesty to state to me the true reason for your failure, I should have regretted the fact, and perhaps would have entertained an opinion as to the propriety of your having signed a memorandum of agreement to supply me with £300,000, without having first assured yourself that you would be able to carry it out. But then, the matter would have ended; you would have failed in the execution of your engagement from causes beyond your control, but you would have saved your self-respect.

When Mr. SOUTTER first proposed to me that I should enter into an arrangement with the Mercantile Trading Company, my reply was that I would have nothing to do with any concern in which Mr. E. P. STRINGER was a principal manager. I subsequently abandoned the position, not because Mr. STRINGER'S character was made to appear in any more favorable light to me, but because it represented to me that such a course on my part would injure honocent persons for whom I had a high regard, who were interested in the success of the Company, and particularly Mr. SOUTTER. I found, too, that an incorrect impression had been produced in the mind of Mr. SOUTTER, and of one or two disinterested persons, that my desire to injure Mr. STRINGER was so great that, for the sake of gratifying it, I was willing to let pass an opportunity of making a favorable arrangement for the Confederate States Government. I lost no time in correcting this impression, and entered into an arrangement finally, under which you were to supply me with £300,000. I believed that the arrangement would be carried out on the part of the Company, not because I had any faith in the managing director, but because of my confidence in Mr. SOUTTER, a co-director, who, I believe, would carefully watch the interest of the Confederate States Government. My confidence in Mr. SOUTTER is undiminished. He enjoys a reputation that is able to bear even an association with Mr. E. P. STRINGER. I ought, as I now see clearly, to have adhered to my determination, which was based on grounds which, as I intend to send a copy of this letter to Richmond, I will here state.

You had made great professions of friendship for the Confederate States, and at the same time had been perfectly unscrupulous on at least two occasions when occasion was the purchase of the steamer *Giraffe*, when you caused £1,000 more to be paid for the steamer than was necessary, which thousand pounds was disposed of by you, in addition to two and a half per cent. commission upon the purchase money, which purchase money included the one thousand pounds put into your pocket. You once stated to me that this one thousand pounds was given to you by Mr. COLLIS, from whom the *Giraffe* was purchased. Such a statement was childish. In whatever manner the details of a transaction may be concealed, all the expense connected with the purchase of an article invariably goes into the account of the purchase in one way or another. You were paid a commission for purchasing the steamer. As an honorable man you ought to have effected the purchase on the best terms possible, and charged your commission on the net amount.

On another occasion you received from a purchaser of arms for the Confederate States Government the exhorbitant commission of five per cent. for introducing the party to a house from which the Confederate States Government had been purchasing arms since the commencement of the war. The transaction came officially to my notice. It cannot be pretended by you that any service was rendered for this charge. You know, moreover, that not only would that money—£2,000 come from the treasury of the Confederate States, but that one hundred, per cent. profit was to be paid on the face of the invoice in which your commission appeared as an item.

I do not object to your making money in any manner allowed by your conscience and by those persons with whom you have transactions. Such transactions as the above, however, are entirely inconsistent with the position you assume to occupy of a friend to the Confederate States Government. Your well-assumed enthusiasm in the Confederate cause has deceived many, who perhaps would hardly believe the above statements, unless clear evidence of their truth were furnished.

I trust it will not be necessary for me to have anything more to do with a man of whom my first unfavorable impression was strengthened by the conversation of almost every merchant, whose opinion, of either W. S. LINDSAY & Co. or E. R. STRINGER, I asked, and which have been fully confirmed by the two transactions referred to above, to say nothing of Mr. STRINGER'S conduct as manager of the M. T. Co. with reference to my contract with that company.

It is proper for me to inform you that I hold the M. T. Company to the faithful execution of the agreement of its manager with me. I shall take no further step to convince the Company that I had full authority to make the contract. If the Company doubts my authority, and requires the counter signature of one or all of the C. S. Commissioners to any contract I may sign, I will undertake to obtain such counter signatures.

Your obedient servant, CALEB HUSE.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1863.

Edgar P. Stringer, Esq.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th inst., with its inclosure, being the medium of agreement between Major HUSE and the Mercantile Trading Company.

I am not aware of the extent of Major HUSE'S authority in the matter to which your letter refers; but I know that as an officer of the Government he has exercised large powers in sending forward supplies, and in doing so he has had the sanction and approbation of the War Department. Thus, in regard to the saltpetre which you state has been sent forward by your Company, under a contract with Major HUSE, I feel fully authorized to assure you that it will be taken by the Government on the terms mentioned in your letter, or on those of the contract referred to, the better to answer which I return your letter, with its inclosures, as the papers to which this refers (identified by my initials,) so that you can send them with this letter to the Government when the saltpetre is shipped.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

PARIS, Sept. 8, 1863.

E. P. Stringer, Esq., Managing Director M. T. Company, Aldermans Walk, London, C. E.:

SIR: It is proper that I should inform you that I am this morning in receipt of letters from the Confederate States War Department directing me to confine my attention hereafter to purchasing for the Ordnance and Medical Bureaus.

This contents of these letters do not, however, in any manner affect the validity of the contract under which your Company is required to furnish me with £300,000 sterling, with which to purchase supplies to be shipped to the Confederate States in the vessels of the Company.

The contract which your company has entered into with me has been reported to the Confederate States Government. I am quite aware that any contract I may make in England is illegal. It was on that account that I said nothing about a penalty clause for non-fulfilment. I have no doubt, however, that after the receipt of my letters, forwarded by the Bermuda mail of the 5th, enclosing a copy of my letter to you, in reference to your conduct in this and other matters, the Government will apply a commensurate penalty by seizing and detaining the property of the company that may be in port at the time. I am, your obedient servant, CALEB HUSE.

MERCANTILE TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,
No. 3 ALDERMAN'S WALK, E. C.,
LONDON, Sept. 16, 1863.

Hon. J. R. MASON:

Dear Sir: In the month of July last this Company entered into an agreement with Major CALEB HUSE, acting in behalf of the Confederate States of America, to make certain advances of money, as will be seen by the copy of the informal preliminary agreement here with, it being understood that Major HUSE'S authority to bind his Government should be satisfactory to the solicitor of our Company before the execution of a more formal contract by the parties. Major HUSE was very anxious to send off immediately some saltpetre, and, not doubting that his powers were all right, we entered, on the very day of the signing of the contract, into the active execution of it by advancing £20,000 on saltpetre, to be sent to Wilmington *via* Bermuda.

Preparatory to drawing up the formal contract, we called on Maj. HUSE to exhibit his powers, that they might be laid before our solicitor; and in reply to our request he produced certain extracts from letters dating back as far as the Spring of 1861, under which he had acted in the large operations he had hitherto conducted for account of the Confederate States Government. But the solicitor did not consider the extracts of letters a sufficient authority, and directed us to ask Maj. HUSE for additional evidence. He thought that, as the Confederate Government had sanctioned all his previous acts, it was fair to presume they would ratify this arrangement also, but that it was necessary to know from him whether any of these original powers were with Colonel HUSE'S family when the failure of a contract made by him in France, owing to the allegation that he had not the requisite powers. To this request Major HUSE replied that there had been no change in his authority to act in full for the Confederate Government. Not feeling satisfied with this, and learning that he had in some way been associated with Capt. WM. G. CRENSHAW, in supplying the Government, we applied to the latter gentleman for information, if he felt at liberty to grant it to us. The result was that we learned that by recent order of the War Department Major HUSE'S authority was now limited to the supply of ordinance stores, or, in other words, to contraband of war, and these to be sent forward by Government vessels. On getting this information, we declined going on with the contract until the Confederate Government should ratify the same. Major HUSE then addressed the company a threatening note, stating that he had no doubt the Government would take redress into their own hands, meaning, we presume, that they would not pay for the saltpetre, or would seize our ship when within their power. Our object in addressing you is to say that we want to know if the Government the saltpetre on being paid for the same the cost and such other compensation as they may deem just and right. Very truly,

EDGAR P. STRINGER, Managing Director.

P. S.—The saltpetre has been stored at Bermuda, to await further instructions. If you could feel free to assure us that the Confederate Government would pay for the same in any equitable way, we will gladly order it forward in our ships to Wilmington; but having Major HUSE'S threat over us, we do not feel justified in sending it into Wilmington without some such assurance. We earnestly desire to give them the saltpetre, knowing that it is much wanted; but our stockholders would censure us were we to do so without having some assurance to affect the aforesaid threat of Major HUSE. I trust you will be able to help us in our dilemma.

[No. 10.]

PARIS, Sept. 30, 1863.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Confederate States of America:

SIR: Your dispatch, No. 3, of 15th August last, was delivered to me by Dr. CHARLES, also, on the 16th inst., and in conformity with the instructions therein contained, I write you, *via* Bermuda, by the first post, and shall continue my communications by each successive steamer for that port.

Since your last dispatch was written you have doubtless received my Nos. 8 and 9; and it is scarcely necessary for me to observe that had the views and intentions of the administration been previously confided to me the strength of my language on one measure of policy, since adopted, would have been greatly modified, however unchanged my private opinion might have remained.

The withdrawal of Mr. MASON from London has had the good effect of reviving an interest in the Southern question, and awakening the public in England from their dream of contented non-intervention. From all sources of information in my power, and from the expressed views of intelligent English friends, I am led to believe that the public feeling in England finds true expression in the editorials from the *Times* of 25th and 27th, which are herewith inclosed. The greatest recoil of the measure has been with Lord JOHN RUSSELL personally. His speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course, is the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to "the bitter end," and is even ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offence to the Washington Government. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the *Times* will show that even that obsequious echo of the Ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord ROSEBERY'S views without a protest; and should he venture to carry into execution the threat he has made of violating the law and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament the experiment may cost him his place, the sympathy of the British people for us growing stronger every day, and in the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees. To foster and increase these favorable dispositions, I have caused various publications to be made in England on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, Federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English Press. Some of these publications shall be sent you by the first opportunity which presents for sending packages.

After the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks' residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the North of Ireland, I succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery, and enlisting the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and the ministry to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping of recruits, under pretext of employment on Northern railways. Many knew the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by promises of high wages; their contracts containing a clause that on arrival in America they were to be transferred to the army. This at once would make them subject to the draft. Another step put upon them was to exhortation to the women to accompany their husbands as it

promised wages were so high, so that the Yankees now get a good deal of dross with their good metal. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland for the past year, up to August, cannot have exceeded twenty thousand able bodied men, but has probably reached that figure. When the harvest time is over the Yankees hope to make a grand haul, but we hope their nets will not hold. The men of intelligence who see the drain thus made of the very bone and sinew of the country resist it from policy and patriotism. The priests, who are generally conscientious and earnest men, and who live on voluntary contributions of their parishioners, are also bent on arresting the exodus. The only party favorable to the Yankees is the silly and mischievous clique of demagogues who style themselves "Young Irelanders," of whom Gen. MEAGHER used to be one of the shining lights, and these men make themselves busy in selling their countrymen for the Yankee shambles. No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this wholesale deportation for two reasons.

1. From the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment, and

2. Because of the unwillingness of Lord RUSSELL to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. SEWARD, of whose conduct he has "no complaint to make."

The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the shortcomings of the Government in this respect. At least the attempt is making and shall continue to be made.

Having called (of course as a private individual) on the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle, an old acquaintance, I was most courteously and kindly received, and had a long conversation with him on this and kindred topics. Subsequently I dined with him, when we again discussed the whole matter. He admitted the existence of the evil of emigration and the powerlessness of Government in the matter.

Here in France I see no change either in the attitude of the Government or in the popular sentiment. In fact, until the arrival of the *Florida* at Brest, allusions even to the Confederacy (except those supplied by our friends in the Press) were becoming very rare. The Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscured ours. In which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence; a kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give no reasonable hopes of it.

The arrival of the *Florida* and the questions which arose excited an interest; but that, too, has now died away, and even the arrival of the Federal vessel *Kearsage*, and her admission into the same docks, have not revived it.

My visit has been important, however, in settling some vexed questions, as the inclosed extracts from the *Moniteur*, *France* and *Pays* will show. The extract from the latter print (which is now the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs) threw a wet blanket over our too sanguine friends, who predicated French intervention on the acknowledgment of our belligerent rights by France, on water as on land.

The Emperor is now at Biarritz, where every year all the world are admitted informally to the reunions of the Empress, and French

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14, 1863.

$10,000	U.S.6s.'81 Co.	C	109⅜
1,000	do		109⅜
27,000	do		110
6,500	do...indorsed		107
2,500	Treas.7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	Oct. & Ap.	106⅜
40,000	U.S. 6s. 1-yr. c	N	98⅝
35,000	do		98⅝
500	Brook'n C. & W. L.		111
5,000	Treas. St. 6s.'90		60
10,100	Mo. State 6s		55
15,000	do		55⅛
1,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.		37⅜
10,000	Mich. So. & N. I.		103⅜
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st		92
2,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.		107
50	Merchants' Ex. Bk		100
50,000	Am. Gold		b2 146⅝
30,000	do		146⅞
100	Canton Co		53⅜
200	do		s10 53⅝
200	Unmb Coal Prid		40
1000	do		40⅛
100	do		40⅜
200	do		h10 40⅜
100	do		40⅜
100	Quicks. M. Co		65⅜
250	no		66
50	do		65⅞
10	Mar. Min. Co		46
400	do		45⅞
100	do		44⅞
200	do		44
50	N.Y. Cen. R		c 134⅛
500	do		134⅜
100	do		s3 134⅜
100	do		b30 136
1400	do		135
100	do		135⅛
200	do		h5 135⅜
50	do		b10 135½
500	do		135⅜
200	do		135⅜
3500	do		136
50	do		b30 137
100	do		135⅞
700	do		135¾
50	Pac. M. S. Co		b30 217
100	do		214¾
1000	Erie R		105
1500	do		105⅜
200	do		b5 105⅝
350	do		s30 105⅜
4500	do		105⅝
250	do		b30 105⅞
400	do		b30 106⅛
150	do		b10 106⅜
150	do		b10 106
100	do		s10 105⅜
1500	do		105⅜
400	Erie R. Prf		102⅜
100	do		h10 103
40	Hud Son R. R		129
100	do		b10 129⅝
200	Harlem R		96⅜
400	do		97
300	do		97⅜
100	do		b10 97⅜
200	do		b10 98
200	Chi. & Alt		85
100	do		85⅛
100	do		85⅜
50	do		86
50	Chic. & Alt. P		94⅜
200	do		94⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Amer. Gold		147
100	Cum. Coal Pref		40⅝
100	Quicksil. M. Co		b10 46
100	do		65⅜
100	do		65⅛
100	Canton Co		52⅜
1200	N. Y. Cen. R		135
100	do		s30 136
200	do		136⅛
400	do		135⅞
100	do		h10 136⅜
100	do		136⅞
100	Quicks. M. Co		65⅜
250	no		66
100	do		s10 65⅝
200	do		h10 65⅞
100	Pacific Mail		103
200	Erie Railway		b5 103
100	do		b5 103
50	Hudson R. R		b10 129
200	do		129⅝
100	Erie R		105⅜
100	do		b10 105⅝
100	do		105⅜
100	do		105⅛
1100	do		105⅞
50	do		s15 105⅛
50	do		b30 106⅛
300	Harlem R		96⅜
200	do		b10 97
200	do		97
300	do		b30 98

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1400	N. Y. Cen. R		135
200	do		c 134⅞
200	do		b3 135
200	do		s3 135⅞
500	Erie Railroad		c 104⅜
1700	do		104⅛
300	do		b3 104⅜
200	do		c 104⅜
1800	do		105
200	do		b3 105
600	do		104⅞
200	do		c 104⅞
100	Erie Rail. Pr		102⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R		b3 82⅜
300	do		82⅜
500	do		c 82⅜
100	do		c 82⅜
400	do		b3 83
100	Ill. Cen. R		b10 120
300	do		119⅜
200	do		119⅝
100	Canton Co		53⅜
500	do		54

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R		135⅜
700	do		b3 136⅛
100	do		134⅜
700	do		134⅛
1100	do		136⅜
1700	do		s3 136⅞
400	do		b5 136⅜
200	Erie R		105⅜
700	do		b3 105½
400	do		s nw 105⅝
700	do		s3 105⅛
100	do		how 105⅛
300	do		bnw 105⅜
1200	do		s4 105⅜
200	do		bnw 105⅝
100	Erie Pref		b3 102
800	Harlem R		96
500	do		s3 96
200	M. So. & N. I		s10 82
1750	no		b3 82⅛
600	do		82⅜
100	do		b30 84

MONDAY, Nov. 16—A. M.

The week past was one of unueual excitement in Stock and Money affairs in Wellstreet and on the Stock Exchange. A further heavy curtoilment of the interest-bearing Securities held by the Associated Banks was made, cbiedy in tbe Certificates of Deposit and Certificates of Indebtedness against the Treasury. Thc former were permitted to be returned for payment without the stipulation for ten days' notice in settlement of the Popular Loan, subscribed by the dealers of the Banks, and also of Tuesday's instalment upon tbe Loan, made directly by the Banks to the Government on 3d September. On this Loan another instalment of $3,500,000 was paid on Friday in Legal Tender Notes; so that the balancee to the credit of tbe Government with the Banke are diminished by tha sum of $7,000,000. The remaindar of these balances is $12,250,000, but, on the othcr hand, the Banks still hold about $13,000,000 Certificates of Deposit on the New-York office of the Treasury, which they can make a set-off, if thay prefer to do ao, rather than pay in Legal Teoder. Tha settlement in full for the Loan of Sept. 3 will be made between this date and tha 1st December, and it ie certainly to be desired, for the sake of the steady movement of the Money markst, that this ahould be the last negotiation made between the Treasnry and the Banks payable by installments not specified at the time by date and amount. In the present instance the Banks have been drawing 6 ₱ cent. on $35,000,000 since the 3d of September, while the drafts of the Government npon this sum placed to the credit of the Treasurar of the United States, have been scrupulonsly gradnated and in every way accommodated to the convenience of the Banks and tha state of the Money market; bnt with what results tha distnrbance of the past week or ten days in Wall-atreet will illnatrate. The responsibility rests, axclusively, with the Clearing-house management of the Banks; no part of it with the Secretary or his Assistant Treasurer in New-York. The mischief might have been three-fold greater but for the instructiens of Mr. CHASE to Mr. Cisco not to accnmnlate Legal Tender beyond his cnrrent wants, and to waive notice npon the old Certificates of Deposit held against him by the Banks, if they desired to use them. The balance of Legal Tender in the New-York office was run down on Friday to about $5,000,000, and rather than make a fnrther call npon the Banks, payable in Legal Tender, the Secretary dispatched $5,000,000 additional from the Treasury in Washington, which sum reached here on Saturday morning. He has paid off, without notice, $22,000,000 of the $35,000,000 Certificates of Deposits held by the Associated Banks, and $10,000,000 additional held by other Corporations and Individnals, and has also anticipated at Washington a large amount of Twelve Months' Certificates of Indebtedness, which would not yet have matured. The intimation that blame for the disturbance, in the Moncy market attaches to the non-delivery of the interest-bearing Notes which the Banks contracted for on the 3d of September, but which they have not yet paid for by $12,250,000, le not true. The loan carries 6 ₱ cent. interest from that date to the full amount until the 5 ₱ cent. Notes are delivered. Tbe delay in preparing the Notes was thus clearly anticipated and tha equivalent paid. No officiel complaint on tha subject hae been made from the Clearing-house Committeee having the negotiation in charge, and we do the Associated Banks the jnetica to believe that *they* have not ascribed the pressure in the Money market to thie ceuse. Meny of their most intelligent managers, we know, plece the bleme nearer home. The idea tbet these interest-bearing Legel Tender, if in hand, would have been freely paid sut by the Banks as ordinary Legal Tender, for their fece, wlth 60 or 70 days' accumulated interast, is ecarcely consistent with sensible banking.

The pressure for Money has not extended beyond the Strcet and Stock Exchenge. Tbe merchante are generally easy, and the importing clses are frea buyers of Exchange to cover their accounts and orders abroad. The price of Gold and rates for Bills were unusually steady throughout the week. The extreme fall on the Stock Exchange on the Reilway shares, it will be noticed from the following table, was about *ten* ₱ cent.—the recovery to Saturday efternoon about *seven* ₱ cent., and in some instences nearly the entire fell wee recovered. The Government Stocks fell 1@1½ ₱ cent. early in tha week, bnt racovered at the close:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	146⅜@147
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	110⅛@109⅜@110
New-York Central	135⅞@136@136⅛
New-York and Erie	105¾@97@105⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	104⅞@100@102⅝
Rock Island	103⅜@100@100⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	149⅜@140
Michigan Southern	85⅛@78@82⅜
Michigan Ceotral	128⅜@120⅝@126
Toledo	117@114⅞@117⅜
Illinois Central	122⅞@113⅝@119⅜
Pacific Mail	222⅜@211ex.d.
Hudson River	133⅜@123⅜@129⅝
Harlem Preferred	110@105
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	109⅜@99⅛@106⅜
Harlem Common	95⅛@88@96
Fort Wayne and Chicago	87⅜@79@84⅜
Chicago and North Western	48@43@48⅛
Chicago and Alton	89@85@85⅜
Reading	125⅝@121@134⅜

The equanimity of the Money Market on the basis of 7 ₱ cent. per annum was fairly restored on Esturdey, and the Stock Brokers, who were the chief borrowers this week, very generally reported an easy supply from lenders at this rate. The changa since Wednesday or Thnrsday had been so sudden and decided that parties who sold Stocks heavily *short* on the calculation that the worst had not been seen er felt in the Money Market, came in as buyers in the morning, in competition with other orders for the rise. Tbe result was, a business at the two aeasions of the Board and on the Street of about 70,000 Shares in gross of the Railway Stocks, and a proportionate amount of the miscallaneone speculativee, like Cumberland, Quicksilver, Canton, &c. There was a further general rise in prices from the advance of Friday night, though not without verious ups and downs through the dealings of the day. The Government Stocks were alse ½@1 ₱ cent. higher, and the Railway Bonds steady. At 4 o'clock tha following prices were made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Com	147⅛	147	Harlem Pref	105	105
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	110	Mich. Central	124⅞	125
N. Y. Central	134⅞	136⅜	Mich. Southern	83⅜	85⅛
Erie	104⅜	105⅛	Mich Guarant'd	140	140
Erie Preferred	101⅜	102⅛	Illinois Cen	118⅜	119⅛
Hudson	128⅜	129⅜	Pittsburgh	104	10.⅜
Pacific Mail	216	216	Fort Wayne	84⅜	81⅜
Harlem	96⅜	96	Rock Island	106⅜	106⅜
Canton	52⅜	53⅜	Galena	107⅜	108⅛
Treas. Cer. new	98⅜	98⅛	Reading	134⅜	124⅜
Tol'edo	117⅜	117⅝	Quicksilver	63	65⅜
Northwest	45⅜	46⅛	Chicago and A	82	85⅜

The price of Gold gave way ½ ₱ cent. early in the day on the light export demand for the etaamers. The shipments for Europe on Saturday were about $250,000, and, for the whole week, $395,796.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Benk Stocks

New-York	120	Irving	101
Union	115	Citizens'	105
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	106
Merchants' Exchange	99¾	Corn Exchange	107
Commerca	102	Continental	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	St. Nicholas	100
Chatham	95	New-York County	120
Hanover	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgeges.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. B. & Q. firsts	119⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	100⅜	Michigan S. seconds	101⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	100⅜	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F	108⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102	Illinois Cen., '53	111⅜
N. Y. Cen., com. '76	130	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91⅝
Erie R. firsts, '68	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	72
Erie thirds, '83	111	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	85
Erie fourths, '80	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '85	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅛
Hnd. R. firsts, '6	114⅜	M. & F. du C. 1sts	107
Hnd. Con., '67	103	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	111
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	107⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F	113
Harlem thirds, '63	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	95
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	119⅜	Chi. & Alton Income	90

Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United Statea was as follows: Total receipts, $5,993,838 56—including for Customs, $76,000; payments, $2,813,596 09, belance, $17,469,591 07.

The receipts at the Treasury for the Popular Loan were $605,100, aad in United States Legel Tender from the Treasury at Washington, $5,000,000. Part of the heavy disbursements of Saturday went out to the St. Louis depository of the Government in legal Tender by express.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for October, 1863, were.....$955,370 63
Earnings for October, 1862.....885,136 24
Increase.....$70,234 39

An error in the Custom-house return of Imported Goods into New-York for the month of October, last year, was accidentally repeated in our comparative tables on Saturday. We now republieh the table of Importe corrected:

The Import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of October, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumptiien direct	$11,885,569
Dutiable Geeds warehoused	4,189,457
Free Goods	741,888
Total entries	$16,816,914
Against Octobar, 1862	13,157,230
Increased importation	$3,659,684

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$15,638,000		$12,457,000
February	11,814,000		13,810,000
March	18,807,000		18,631,000
April	17,278,000		13,827,000
May	14,128,000		14,138,000
June	12,829,000		12,275,000
Jnly	15,821,000		20,134,000
August	14,924,000		14,212,000
September	15,422,000		18,027,000
October	16,817,000		13,157,000
Total 10 months	$153,478,000		$150,668,000
Foreign Specie	1,200,000		1,203,000

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,577,580, against $2,255,564 esme week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Prodnce amount te $3,339,988, against $3,215,610 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $396,000, against $1,894,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $756,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York for nine months of the calender year, was published on Saturday. They make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise—exclusive of $1,200,000 in Foreign Specie—

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$153,478,000
Add two weeks in November	7,337,368
Total to date	$160,815,368
Against same time 1862	184,769,040
Increased importation	$6,106,328

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce end Miecelleneous Goods, including Foreign articlca reexported, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863 $145,407,000
Add twe weeks in November 6,589,555
Total to date $151,996,555
Against same time 1862 134,780,342
Incressed Export $17,216,213

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Silver from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$39,057,000
Add two weeks in November	1,008,000
Total te date	$40,065,000
Against same time 1862	53,157,000
Decreased Specie Export	$13,092,000

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue wae notified to-day by the Treaeurer of tha United States thet the First Nationel Bank of thie City has been designeted a permanent depository and financial egent of the United States, and official directions have been given thet deposits, for certain Internal Revenue, be made with the eaid Bank. A similar notice in reference to the Second National Bank has also been given.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular eami-weekly anction sele of Stocks and Bonds on Mondey, (thia dey,) Nov. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock seleeroom, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his edvertisement in the euction column.

Mesere. M. K. JESSUP & Co., in Exchange-place, are made Transfer Agents of tha Dubuque and Sioux City Railway Company, for all Stocks desired by tha holders to be inscribed in New-York.

The Leather Mannfacturers' Bank hae built a new banking-house in Wall-street, Nos. 27 and 29, and will remove into it to-day. The Bank has been temporarily in the old Sub-Treasury building, into which Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co. now remove. The old location of the Leather Bank in William-streat, next to the Benk of America, corner of Wall and William, haa been bought by the London and Liverpool Insurance Agency, and a new and costly building is now nearly completed.

We refer te the contente of the old established *American Railroad Journal*, of Saturday's issue, which embrace a complete Stock and Bond list, and also the daily quotations of sales of Railroad and other Securities at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Beltimore Boards; tables exhibiting the financial condition of the great lines of Railroad; analyeis of Railroad and Canal Reports; Railroad and other Law Decisioas; and much other information relsting to internal communications, &c.

The following additional remarks on the settlement of the New-Haven difficulty are fram the Old Merchsnt, whose suggeetiona on the subject we published a few days ago. They are appropriate to the day:

"This is the last day specified in the resolution of tha Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, accepting the proposition of a number of the holdars of tha spurious stock, fraudulently issued by the late ROSSAT SCHUYLER, to fila their assent to tha terms of settlement proposed. It is understood that the Compaay will settle with all the parties holding the disputed stock on the terms agread upon, that is, nne good share for two af the fraudulent nr disputed shares, and for this purpose tha Board have, by resolution, in accordance with the act af the Legislature of the Stats of Connecticut, increased the capital stock one million of dollars.

Those wishing to avoid complicated litigation, and the uncertainties always attending a contest in which so much may be said by both parties favorable to their respective claims, bave now, each for himself, an opportunity to put an end to a contest which must, in the very nature of taings, if not settled, continue for many years to come. And althongh neithar of the axtremes will obtain what thev conceive to be their rights in this settlement, yet litigation may be continued during the litetime of many of hnth tha parties in interest, without coming to a point satisfactory to either. This very fact would be cooclusive in favor of compromise. A large number of the claimants under the Schuyler fraud filed their assent on Saturday. And of the highly respectable counsel engagad in prosecuting the claims, it is understood thst Mr. DANIEL LORD, with others, bava advised their clients to accept. The Road is in a prospeious condition, being the connecting link by railroad between New-York and the Eastern Stales, and if relieved by this eettlement from present and future litigation, and those now its enemiee become friends by this arrangemeot, the future is highly flattering. Being relieved from embarrassment, the entire earnings can be devoted to the improvement of the Road aod to the payment of Dividends, and the alock take a position in public favor, and be sought for by capitalists for permanent investment."

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, for the week ending Nov. 7, 1863, are as follows:

Passengers	$14,789 14
Freight	25,895 20
Mail	508 33
Express	352 92
Total	$41,545 89
Same period last year	29,368 55
Increase	$12,177 34

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 14.

The following abatract of company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season as campared with corresponding time last year:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last season.	Increase.	Decr'se.
Reading	70,985	2,688,935	2,144,149	742,296	
Schuylkill, N.	25,440	769,990	837,177	—	117,373
Lehigh, N	14,416	812,452	312,639	299,731	—
Lehigh, S	61,473	1,114,577	831,669	301,107	—
Del. & L	26,523	1,047,847	948,763	99,984	—
Del. & H	25,136	725,159	543,377	181,782	—
Penn. C. Co	20,141	694,932	518,828	72,204	—
Shamok. V	2,927	226,127	210,069	16,068	—
Broad Top	8,789	273,642	278,391	—	4,739
Klein's V	4,443	120,634	155,117	—	38,946
Trevorton	1,443	58,136	51,795	3,340	—
Totals	227,114	8,468,081	6,835,365	1,718,662	157,999

The coal trade keeps nn well, though tha tonnage is some aeven thousand tons less this week than last. The amouot brought down is 227,114 tons, making the tonnage for the season 8,428,051 tons, against 6,885,385 tons to the same time last year, being an increase of 1,542,666 tons. Thare eannot, under thc most favorable circumstances, be more than three or lenr weeks of navigation—it may not be more than two—after which the reliance lor fnsl will be wholly on ths railways, the tonnage of which nsually falls off with the cold, short days of Winter.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produse since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 19,238 bbls. Flour 96 bags Corn Meal, 147,762 bnshels Wheat, 7,056 bush. Cera, 6,932 bush. Rye, 8,164 buan. Barley, 72,127 bush. Oats, 4,244 pkgs. Provisions and 532 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Coadnue in very light supply and in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Pots, at $8 62½ @$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warahouse, this morning, 258 bbls., including 252 bbls. Pots and 6 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 120 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $36 50 ₱ ton.

COAL—Is in fair request and prices rnle very firm. In Philadelphia, according to tha *North American*, "there is an active inquiry for the smaller size especially, and Stove Coal is scarce and wanted at the late advance, with free sales, both for shipment and home use, at fully former rates, the demand being in advance of the receipts, and prices firm."

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, at former prices, including Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c. @33c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31¾c.@33½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and prices are advancing; Middlings, 85c.@86c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales since our last 1,450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and prices have been depressed, closing in favor of buyers, especially for common gradesof State, which have been more freely offered. The better qnalities are not plenty and are held firmly. Some holders do not offer them at all. Sales, since our last, 12,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 70; poor to choice old and new extra State, at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 30 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$5 50 @$5 70
Extra State.....6 10 @ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....6 90 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ehip'g br'ds.....7 20 @ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....7 35 @ 9 00
Extra Ganeses.....6 65 @ 9 00
Poor to very eheice extra Missouri.....7 50 @11 50
Southern Flenr is la fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last 1,300 bbls. at $7 15@$7 80 for poor to good superfine; $6 65@$11 for fancy to very cholea extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flaur is less buayant. Sales 540 bbls. Extra at $6 15@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and wanted at $5 75 @$6 75 ₱ bbl. Salee, 185 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand and held firmly at $5 50 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh'e Caloric, $5 90 'for Fairfax, $6 for Brandywina, and $6 for Atlantic Mills, ₱ bbl.; sales 410 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is th moderate demand at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts, 450 sacks.

FRUIT—A fair demend prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 20, and Bunch do. at $3 90@$4 ₱ box. Currants, 15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, and prices have been less buoyant, though, at the close, not quotably altered from yesterday's figures. Speculatars are buying less freely. The export demand is limited, ae prevailing rates are above the views of shippers. Selee since our last, 113,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 51@$1 54—the latter an extreme rate, most of the sales having been at $1 51@$1 52; Red Western, at $1 42@$1 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 38@$1 41; Milwaukee Club at $1 36 @$1 38½; Chicago Spring at $1 32¾@$1 37½, ₱ bush. Corn has been rather more freely offerad, and has been in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales were made af 68,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 08, chiefly $1 07½@$1 08, for Mixed Western in stare, and $1 09@ $1 09½ for do. afloat, and $1 09@$1 10 for White and Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal, at $1 26@$1 25, accordlog to quality, ₱ buehel, in the absence of supplies. Oats are in good request, chiefly on speculation, and prices are again a trifle higher, though it le difficult to realize extreme figures. We quote Canade at 83c.@84c.; Western, 83½c.@84½c.; Slata at 84c.@85c., the letter an extreme rate, ₱ bushel. Sales 94,000 buehels, part to arrive. Barley cuntinues in feir demand, at $1 40@ $1 56 ₱ bushel; sales 16,800 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 52½@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 800 bushels.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales large—prices closing in favar of sellers. Tha movements in the principal kinds, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thne: "*Dry Hides*—The market has ruled extremely active throughout the week, and sales have been large, both of lots on the spot and to arrive. The demand has been good from the trade, and some out-of-town buyers, as it generally is just before the close at Canal navigation, and there has also been considerable speculative inquiry. Prices during the week, have advanced about ½c. on most descriptions, the market closing very firm at the rise, with continued active inquiry. The stock at desirable Hides, in store and afloat, has been considerably reduced by the large sales of the week, but parcels, ta arrive, are freely offered at quotations. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domeetic Slaughters tha demand is active at full and improving prices for home consumption. The supply is light and firmly held. For California and Foreign descriptions the inquiry also is fair. For Upper Leather Stock the inquiry is fair, principally for South American Kips and Cow Hides, a number of parcels of which have been closed out this week at full figures. *Calcutta Hides*—For Cows the demand is active at full figuras, but sales are confined to lots from secund hands. Buffaloes are in fair supply, ont are far the present held above the views of buyers. We note tha arrival of 50 bales of the latter, via London, ex. *Adler*. Week's receipts have been 18,404 Hides. Sales have been 115,000 Hides, including 41,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in arrriva, 20@23 lbs., 28c.@29c., cash, usual selection; 20,000 dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 20@23 lbs., 25½c.@ 29½c., cash, usual selection; 14,300 dry Rio Grende, 21@22 lbs., 27½c.@28c., cash, usual selection; 12,200 dry California, 22 lbs., 29c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,600 dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., 27¼c., cash; 3,700 dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 2,500 dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms, 2,000 dry West Indies, 21 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., 19c., cash, as thay run; 2,000 dry salted Rio Grande, 52 lbs., 14c., cash, as they run; 3,000 dry salted California, 40 lbs., private terms; 6,000 City and Country Slaughters, 50@50 lbs., 41½c.@42c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 135,000 (same time last year, 215,500—year before, 244,000,) and 550 bales."

IRON—Has been in moderate demand in the market, at previous prices. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "the market is excited and on the advance, with little or no Pig in first hands to operate in, and sales are reported at $41@$42 for Anthracite No. 1, $38@$39 for No. 2, and $35@$37 for No. 3, cash; 1,000 tons gray Forge, from the Lehigh, sold at $44, cash, delivered at Pittsburgh. Scotch Pig Iron is scarce. No manufactured iron there is nothing new to report, the mills generally being full of orders to the close of the year, and not disposed to make new contracts at present."

LEATHER—The business in this line, durlog the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WHOSMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—We note a general good inquiry and large sales—leaving only a small available stock in dealers' hands. Rates have advanced fully ½c. above last week's prices. Light weights are in improved request. *Oak Sole*—Stock on hand much reduced. Prices quite firm. Fresh supplies are readily absorbed by dealers and manufacturers. At Philadelphia, prime slaughter leather is scarce and quick of sale, at very full figuras. Weeks receipts of sola leather about 49,000 sides."

MOLASSES.—The demand has been mainly for New-Orleans, the sales of which reach 325 bbls., part at auction, at from 42½c.@69c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet yet firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 17½@$3 22½ ₱ gallon; Resin, $40@$45 ₱ 280 lbs., Tar, $13@$16 ₱ bbl., City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for at steady prices. We quota: Crude Whale, at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm, at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 20½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05, Linseed, at $1 17@$1 40, and nutside lots at lower rates, down even to $1 30. No. 1 Lard, at 95c. @$1 05½; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@ $4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, at 27c. @28c. Refined do. at 51c.@53c. free, and 41½c.@ 42½c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, to-day, at rather easier prices. Sales have been made since our last of 3,100 bbls., at $18@$18 12½ for New Mess; $16 50@$16 62½, chiefly at $16 50 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess, $15 75@$16 for thin Mess, $19 75@$20 for clear Mess; $13@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 50 (tha latter rate for extra headlass) for Prime. ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 25@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales 60 hgds. Bacon continues in fair demand and very firm at 8c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 300 boxes. Lard is in less ragnest but firm. Sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12c. here ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Beefis less active yet steady to-day. Sales 270 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prima Mess, $24 75@$25 50; India Mess, $23@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 250 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; salas 50 bbls. Butter is quiet, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prima State ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 11c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited demand, including East India at $7 25@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have bean in fair request and firm, with sales raported, since our last, of 740 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12½c.@13½c.; Cuba at 12c.@ 13¾c.; and Porto Rico at 13¾c.@13¾c.; 1,400 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, ranging from 14c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 230,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at 64c.@65c., chiefly at 64¾c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Tne demand continues fair for most kinds, but the extreme rates claimed for desirable lots tend to impede operations. Stocks are quite moderate, and holders are not eagar to realize. The private sales tha weak, 250,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 70c.@ 86c.; 65,000 lbs. domeatic pulled at 70c.@75c.; 30,000 lbs. Constantina, with 23,500 lbs. English pulled on private terms; 50 bales Smyrna washed at 54½c.; 100 bales White Donskoi at 48c.; 500 bales Cape at 43c.@ 45c.; 30,000 lbs. African at 30c.@35c.; 1,000 bales Mediterranean, &c., at 32c.; 250 bales Mestiza at 30c.@36c.; 50 bales Cordova at 43c. ₱ lb. The auction sales were reported in our last....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales reached "550,000 lbs. Domestic, at the previous range of 75c.@85c. for Fleece, and 75c.@90c. for No. 1, super and extra Pulled—with increased firmness for the latter descriptions. Included in the sales of Fleece are 20,000 lbs. coarse New-York at 75c.; 100,000 lbs. do. medium at 78c.; 25,000 lbs. do. various grades, at 76c.@80c.; lots of Wisconsin and Michigan at 79c.@80c., and of Oh

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A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF CASHMERE,
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OF THE LATEST COLORINGS,
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AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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NEW LACES,
JUST RECEIVED.
POINT AGUILLE LACES, IN SETS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK THREAD LACE
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SUPERIOR BLACK-THREAD FLOUNCINGS AND VAILS.
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
IN ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES.
A large assortment of
HEAVY GRAY ARMY BLANKETS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
"GENUINE SHAKER,"
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ENGLISH PATENT
AND OTHER
POPULAR MAKES OF FLANNELS,
PLAID AND STRIPE
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS.
An elegant assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN
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Together with an extensive and varied stock of every description of
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N. B.—To Wholesale Buyers we offer a very attractive stock of the above goods at low prices, in the Wholesale Rooms.

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STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
Will offer on RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 16,
500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS,
in all the new shades.
These goods were purchased in the Paris market at a great bargain.
ALSO,
250 PIECES CORD DE SOIE-WOOL POPLINS, the finest goods ever offered equal to all Silk—in all the new shades.
Also,
a new make "Imperial Cashmere," by Lupin & Co., Paris, for street dress, considered the most desirable goods offered this season.
ALSO,
a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
from auction, of all qualities and prices.

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Have now open,
SEVERAL CASES OF
LYONS DRESS SILKS
Containing the most desirable goods offered this season, viz:
CORDED FIGUS,
2 and 3 inches wide,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN COLORED POULDE SOIE,
in all the new shades
ALSO,
PARIS BLACK TAFFETAS, without lustre, corded, in all qualities

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Have now open,
AT RETAIL,
Some of the finest
CAMEL'S HAIR CENTRE PARIS BROCHE
SHAWLS,
In all colors, ever offered.
Also,
PALE BORDER INDIA, PAISLEY, PARIS OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.
In all qualities.
SCARLET, BLACK, and WHITE CENTRES.
NEW STYLE OF
CLOAKS,
Just received.
Also, the finest 32 and 36 inch
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET
Ever imported,
Just received,
A large assortment of
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.
At low prices.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
The largest lot of SILK BONNET VELVETS ever exhibited by one house in this City, comprising almost every imaginable color and shade.
Also, BLACK SILK VELVETS, from $1 50 and upward.
Over one thousand pieces of finest TERRY and ROYAL VELVETS, at 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2 per yard—these are all half regular prices.
Our BONNET SILKS are unusually cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
Every width in SCARLET SILK VELVET RIBBONS, of the very best qualities.
Twenty thousand pieces of BLACK SILK VELVETS, with white and colored edges, at 38, 44, 56, 63, 75 cents and $1 the full piece. GREAT BARGAINS, worthy especial attention.
Also, full Lines of Popular Brands in BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, for Trimmings.
Large Assortment of ORNAMENTS for HATS, CLOAKS and DRESSES, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
can purchase CUT LENGTHS cheaper than Down Town Jobbers sell whole Pieces. Call,
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
565 CARTOONS OF BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, unusually cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK!
FROM PRIVATE SALE THIS WEEK!
Over one hundred thousand
FELT AND BEAVER BONNETS AND BLOOMERS!
Call and examine them.
Felt Bloomers—Spanish, Imperial, Rydal and other shapes—44c., 56c., 75c. and $1 each.
Two dollar Beavers at $1 each.
All the newest shapes in Silk Beavers for Ladies and Misses. Boys' Felt Hats and Turbans at 25, 31, 44, 56 and 75 cents each. Great bargains.
Our Straw Stock clearing out at 50c. on the dollar.
Felt Lines of Drab and Black Felt Bonnets, $1 each—fine qualities.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S
DEPARTMENTS.
UNDER-GARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN
SILK, MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL.
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES
OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
ROMAN SCARFS,
CRAVATS,
TIES,
SUSPENDERS.
SILK,
PLUSH-LINED,
BUCK and
CLOTH
GLOVES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES."
PLAIN,
TAPE-BORDERED,
HEMMED,
EMBROIDERED,
INITIAL,
PRINTED-BORDERED
LAWN AND LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS,
IN LARGE VARIETY, AND AT LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
SEVERAL CASES OF
FRENCH POPLINS
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES,
FOR PROMENADE DRESSES,
Will be opened
ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE MARKET VALUE,
BY
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

RICH LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
500 Pairs RICH TAMBOUR LACE
CURTAINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
VESTIBULE LACES,
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, PINS, &c., &c.
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c., &c.
MELTONS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
At 75 and 85 CENTS PER YARD.
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

"ROBES BRILLIANTE."
(A new and beautiful article.)
WHITE AND COLORED
TARLATAN ROBES,
IN
GOLD, SILVER AND FROSTED DESIGNS.
ALSO,
EVENING DRESS MATERIALS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

PARIS REPS, POPELINES, MERINOS,
WOOL PLAIDS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS,
and every other variety of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOAKS,
Including all the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in shapes and trimmings,
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, BANDS, TASSELS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
and Woolen Goods of every kind for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.
AT RETAIL.
ALSO, LYONS VELVETS, LININGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE
In Great Variety, AT RETAIL. Also,
IMPERIAL BROCHE POPELINE ROBES, BRAIDED ROBES, PARIS PRINTED and EMBROIDERED ROBES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES AND DESIGNS
AT RETAIL.
ALSO, LOW PRICED LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINOS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for underga ments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS & SPENCER have a large assortment of BRUSSELS, 3-ply, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, all WIDTHS. Please give us a call. Goods freely shown. No. 261 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE
VARIETY OF
FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,
IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT OAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
GREAT NOVELTIES JUST LANDED,
and also
VERY ATTRACTIVE RICH GOODS,
from the auction of Benkard & Hutton.
SILKS.
RICHEST FANCY SILKS FOR WALKING DRESSES, just received from Paris.
EVENING SILK.
VERY FINE TAFFETAS, at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
BLACK SILK.
TAFFETAS PONSON and genuine DRAPS DE LYON.
PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
DIAGONALS, EPINGLINES, Silk POPLINS and OTTOMANS, in all the NEW SHADES, from auction. Goods made for the PARIS MARKET, at 30 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS, STRIPES and BROCHES, Great Novelties.
CLOTH, WATERPROOF, VELVET, BEAVER, and all kinds cheaper than importers' prices.
FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS cheaper than by the case.
These last two departments, comprising CLOTHS, FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS, being an addition to our business, will be sold during three months, without any profit whatever.
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
New material, real Parisian, at 75c., worth $1 25.
MOURNING GOODS.
AMAZON CLOTH,
MEXICAN CLOTH,
ARMINE CLOTH,
of the richest quality ever imported,
Well worth the attention of the ladies.
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, VERY RICH CASHMERE STYLE.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF ALL THE LEADING PRODUCTIONS
FOR THE SEASON.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS, at $6, $7 and $8.
UNION BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 50 to $15.
ENGLISH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, $6 25 to $12 50.
CASTOR-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 50 to $14.
FRENCH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, $13 50 to $20.
DOESKIN-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $15 to $22.
VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 75 to $11.
VELVET-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 25 to $15.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS,
ALL SIZES—VERY CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BROCATELS AND SATINS.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
still continue to receive by every steamer new patterns in
BROCATELS,
SATINS,
REPS,
and every variety of material for
CURTAINS, COVERINGS AND SLIP COVERS.
CURTAIN TASSELS AND TRIMMINGS,
in all styles and colors.
A very large and desirable stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
constantly on hand.

**B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Travatore.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grant Boy, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, The Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Three Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kate Kearney.

GOTTPIL'S (No. 712 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no startling news from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Beyond cannonading for an hour or more in the direction of Kilpatrick's camp, near Stevenaburgh, erising probably in a determination to drive off a too curious raconnoitering party of the enemy, nothing disturbed the stillness of the camps. The rain on Saturday night was incessant, but it had not greatly impaired the roads. Gen. Meade was yesterday in Washington in protracted consultation with President Lincoln.

The steamship *Arago*, from Charleston Bar on Thursday last arrived yesterday. There is very little of interest in her advices. Our correspondent at Morris Island, under date of the 12th inst., writes: "The bombardment of Sumter has been continued at intervals since the date of my last letter. No grand movement has as yet been instituted. The monitors remain passive. The public will do well to be moderate in its anticipetions of exciting events in this locality, for the indications do not favor brilliant achievements at present."

Advices from New-Orleans, to the 7th inst., have been received by the arrival of the steamships *Columbia* and *Continental*. The report of the attack by the rebels upon the advance of Gen. Washburne's division, in the Teche District, is confirmed. The enemy was driven back with a loss of 200 prisoners and 100 killed. Our loss was 40 killed. Nothing definite is reported from the naval expedition under Gen. Banks. It is conjectured in New-Orleans that Brownsville is its destination, although a vague story from Key West says that a landing has been made at Point Isabel.

An intended raid of a party of rebels in Eastern Virginia was cut short on Saturday by the coast guard patrolling Chesapeake Bay. The band of irruptionists consisted of sixty men, besides commissioned officers, and Capt. Beale, a notorious fellow, attached to the rebel navy was in command. The entire force was captured as soon as they landed.

A Santa Cruz da Teneriffe journal of the 17th ult., says that the rebel pirate *Georgia* put into that port on the 15th ult., from the Cape of Good Hope. She required provisions and fuel. The authorities were disinclined to show her much favor. She landed fourteen prisoners taken from her last prize, the ship *Bold Hunter*.

The following explanation is given by the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, a secession newspaper, of the thwarted rebel conspiracy in Canada:

"The expedition intended to effect the liberation of the Confederate officers held prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprehensions that may be created by Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may, we are assured, be implicitly relied on.

The Washington Government having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war under the cartel, sent the Southern officers accustomed to a tropical climate to Johnson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those on whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was, in fact, an attempt to commit murder without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter.

In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out, consisting of thirty-six officers, under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer *Robert E. Lee*, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to about $110,000. The men came overland through the States in small parties to the general rendezvous.

The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points.

Any further operations on the lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British nautrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operations against Federal commerce on the lakes; but the real object of the expedition was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate and situation in the least degree inimical to them."

GENERAL NEWS.

Mexican news by way of Havana states that the Interventionists have been defeated recently in various engagements by the troops of the Juarez Government, and that the party of the Republic was rapidly gaining strength and the support of the people. Gen. Comonfort was at the head of the National troops. Guerrillas had attacked the mail-coach and English express from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, capturing all the correspondence, among which were important communications for the Mexican Commissioners now in Europe. The Franco-Mexican forces had entered upon a new campaign, and the friends of intervention are eagerly anticipating the arrival of Maximilian, whose presence they hope will restore peace by the bringing about of confidence in the stability of the new *régime*.

We publish important correspondence between Commissioners Meredith and Ould in reference to the question of the exchange of prisoners. The rebel Commissioner professes himself anxious to have a general exchange at once, but he deals in quibblings that rather militate against his general proposition.

The news from Santo Domingo received at Havana, gives information of the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents by the Spanish Gen. Gandara.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 11th inst. has a remarkable article on "Surrenders and Surprises," in which the writer shows that "more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation." It dilates on the disgrace and infamy of them in a style which must be, somewhat offensive, we should think, to the feelings and honor of the chivalry.

There was more decided ease in Money and a large business in Stocks at advancing prices on Saturday. Gold, 147 @ cent.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active on Saturday and prices less buoyant, though the actual changes were unimportant. Cotton was in fair request and advancing. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Tallow was selling freely at full rates. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Laths, Leather, Lime, Wool, Coal and Sugars at buoyent prices. Metals, Seeds, Spices, Fish, Tobacco and Whalebone were inactive. The freight market was quite dull.

Rebel Operations in Europe—The Intercepted Correspondence.

We publish this morning a most interesting and important series of rebel documents, official and unofficial, which were found on the blockade-running steamer *Robert E. Lee*, captured on the 9th inst., off Wilmington, North Carolina. They are very late in their dates, and furnish us most entertaining views of the rebel operations in France and England—of their operations in the way of diplomacy, and in the way of obtaining ships, running the blockade and furnishing supplies to the Confederacy. Whether it be Mr. de Leon exhibiting his intrigues, exposing to Jeff. Davis his "inmost thoughts" and begging for money—or Mr. P., talking about poverty and "humbug"—or Mr. Stringer laboring to get two and a half per cent.—or Lieut. Downing rollicking and in debt—or Mr. Huse excoriating his fellow-knaves and swindlers—or whether it be the curious exhibition of the plans and workings of the rebel "Mercantile Trading Co."—each is noteble and valuable, and will well repay perusal.

The first of the documents is a letter dated at Paris, Oct. 1, and addressed to Jeff. Davis, from E. de Leon, of South Caroline, formerly our Consul at Egypt, and now one of the rebel emissaries-general in Europe. He adroitly flatters Davis by calling him the Joshua—the only Joshua—who can lead the South into Canaan, and then abuses his Cabinet by comparing them to the Bourbons; after which he speaks critically concerning the "pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed of the swarm of speculators and blockade-breakers and sweggering shufflers from danger who call themselves Confederates"—which is a very good description of the horde of rebels who infest the Capital of France. After these personal allusions he proceeds to "expose his inmost thoughts" concerning an "important public movement," which he does not specify, but which, as appears from the context, refers to the dismissal from the Confederacy of all the Consuls or agents of European Governments. He thinks that this "would have administered a grave rebuke to Europe," would "have appealed to the conscience of Europe," "would have produced a most happy effect," and "would have sown suspicion between the two great Powers," whereas the "isolating action which has been taken"—referring undoubtedly to the dismissal of British Consuls only—"has not the same weight and gravity," and enables "Louis and Pam to see each other's hands." He then satirizes "that very astute gentleman Mr B.," (or Benjamin,) and thinks it likely the Confederacy "may be made a pawn in the Mexican game," but "if Seward acknowledges Maximilian's empire, the grounds on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet." After which he tells Davis that "we (the rebels) are all groping in the dark," and prays that "we may get more substantial aid from Napoleon than I either hope or expect." These public matters being disposed of, Mr. de Leon comes to a delicate point which no chivalric Southerner could ever write a letter without alluding to. He wants some money. He had formerly appealed to Mr. Benjamin, but that astute Hebrew, it seems, only sent him a "small sum in Treasury drafts, which is not a Fortunatus purse, ever filling and ever full"—such as de Leon needs. "France," he says, "wants money, literally and not figuratively. They (the French) are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions from them if at all"—which private rebel estimate of the generous nation which fights for an idea, we commend to the mastication of all Frenchmen. Mr. de Leon incloses his picture for Mrs. Jeff. Davis, and closes his letter by the announcement that he has "gone to housekeeping in a very nice apartment on the sunny side of Champ Elysées."

A second letter is from Mr. de Leon to the rebel Secretary of State, Benjamin, which is devoted in great part to discussing the question of "Federal recruitment in Ireland," which de Leon visited Dublin and Belfast to check, and which was "encouraged only by the silly and mischievous clique of demagogues who style themselves young Irelanders, of whom Gen. Meagher used to be one of the shining lights, and who make themselves busy in selling their countrymen to the Yankee shambles." He thinks the withdrawal of Mason from London has had a good effect, but he denounces Earl Russell, who "is ever ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offence to the Washington Government." To affect opinion in England, he has caused various publications to be made on the topics of cotton, Slavery, &c., and has "kept up a running fire through the English Press"—which accounts for the origin of many of the rebel articles in London journals. In regard to France, he now sees no hopes of favorable action, though "the withdrawal of Mason makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation."

Following the above is a letter from "Arthur P." to "Cooper," (we don't know either party); and A. P. is also troubled about money. He thinks "there are cases in which half a loaf is not really better than no bread at all, but much worse," and then talks mysteriously about the "Tiger Cat having humbugged the old Mouser S., who has in turn humbugged that blank, who may play into the hands of his old pal," which evidently refers to some of the deeper mysteries of rebel diplomacy.

There is next a letter from Edgar P. Stringer to Col. Thorburn in reference to the building of vessels in England for the Confederate navy. The principal point in Mr. Stringer's letter is his anxiety to secure his "commission of three and a half per cent., with the small charges usual," for which purpose he wishes the rebel government to hand over half of the cost in cotton, to be consigned to him. Thomas L. Dorning, a Second Lieutenant of the rebel navy, writes a gossipy letter to a fellow-officer at Mobile, in which he gives a glowing account of rebel prospects at home and abroad, and of course is troubled about money, having "run a little ahead of his means, and being really poorer than when in the Confederate States."

The most important part of these documents is a series of papers and contracts from London in reference to the building of vessels for rebel use in running the blockade, etc., from which a clear idea can be had of the mode in which the rebels have conducted their operations in England, and the difficulties they have had to encounter, especially in regard to money. Mr. Huse, a principal actor in the affair, gives a terrible excoriation of some of the other agents in the matter, showing up their knavery and perfidy in a refreshing style.

Altogether these documents give a dismal view of rebel prospects abroad, and furnish abundant proof that the rebellion, in all its ramifications, is managed by the foulest set of scoundrels that ever figured in the history of the world.

The Approaching City Election.

It is, perhaps, too soon yet to look for much earnest interest in our Charter election, which is to take place two weeks from to-morrow. But there is reason to apprehend that the friends of honest administration will not make half the contest they ought. Some of the results in the late State elections, particularly the choice of the notorious McCunn for a high Judgeship, over such a man as Judge Bosworth, have sickened many good citizens of all effort against the nominations of Tammany and Mozart. The feeling is prevalent that the bad classes are bound to hold municipal power, and that it is simply labor lost to try to prevent it. It is a wrong feeling, and the action, or rather inaction, which it prompts, is in the highest degree, pernicious.

The very fact that such a rally was made against McCunn, that he came within one or two hundred votes of being defeated, should be taken as the best of all encouragements to more determined effort. It certainly shows that Tammany and Mozart are not unconditionally supreme—that they cannot utterly disregard the public interests without a great risk of being successfully withstood. Its effect will be to force them hereafter to look somewhat to the character of their nominees; for they love power, and will never willingly expose themselves to such a chance of losing it, merely to serve the personal ambition of men particularly obnoxious to the public.

It is the greatest of all mistakes to imagine that an election lost is labor lost. Though a minority is not a dominant power, it is a positive power notwithstanding—that is to say, if it be made up of live men. It inspires its opponents with a wholesome fear, and forces them, from mere selfish considerations, if from no other, to have a care how they conduct themselves. The fact is unquestionable that our City administration, had as it still is in many of its features, has still, as a whole, been gradually improving during the last ten years. There is less corruption and more efficiency. Though the taxes which are imposed upon the City are heavier, the people get a much better return in substantial benefits than they once did. This has not arisen solely or even mainly from successes achieved at the polls by intelligent and honest men over an unprincipled party power, for those successes have been only occasional. It has come chiefly from the necessity, which that party power has gradually come to feel, that it cannot afford to nominate men whose complete lack of principle will be sure to impel thousands of men to bolt their party and strengthen the opposition. Had there been, when corruption reigned absolutely, a positive submission to it, by all good men, as to an order of things which could not be helped—had Tammany and Mozart been allowed their full swing, with nobody to speak a word or cast a vote against them—New-York City by this time would have been past living in by any respectable citizen. It would now be under a scoundrel-ocracy infinitely worse than the worst despotism in Europe, because infinitely dirtier and viler. We have been saved from this sinking, and been given other tendencies, only by resolute endeavor on the part of men who would not abandon the public interests to such a fate. A public spirit of resistance has been kept alive, and, on all important occasions, been put to vigorous work; and to that alone we owe our preservation and improved condition.

We trust, therefore, to see a thoroughly organized and actively conducted canvass for all of the City officials to be elected, from Mayor down to the lowest Ward officers. The understanding that such a canvass is to be made will impel the Democrats to be more particular in their nominations, and will also, without doubt, have the effect of defeating some of the bad candidates, those which run in the districts and wards at least, if not those on the general ticket. It is especially important to get as many honest and efficient men into the Common Council as possible. Half a dozen persons of the right stamp in each branch are a prodigious restraint upon misdoing; men who speak with the moral power of the community to back them, carry a weight that is not to be reckoned by their mere numbers. They are thrice armed; and, however defiantly or contemptuously they may be met at first, they are always sure, sooner or later, if they keep firm to their duty, to make themselves respected and feared and heeded.

Our citizens of true public spirit have it in their power to fill at least one-third of the positions to be voted for—ministerial as well as deliberative—with men of their own choice. This, in itself, ought to be a sufficient incentive to make a good fight. When superadded to this is the moral effect of an organized and sturdy opposition, the public obligation to withstand Tammany and Mozart, and rally on the best possible nominations that can be made, becomes absolute and unavoidable.

The Central Railroad Election.—We understand that Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany, John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, and Geo. F. Talman, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of this City, have consented to receive the proxies of such stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad as may favor reforms in the management of that enormous and powerful corporation. The names of these gentlemen afford a sufficient guarantee that the object sought by those who have originated this movement is very different from that which the organs of the Company are seeking to make the public accept. No more honorable names are to be found in the State. They are all men of wealth, of influence, of position, and of high personal and public character. They are largely interested in the Central Road, and are not connected either with any political party, or with any "stock-jobbing" operations in Wall-street or elsewhere.

We learn that they intend, after receiving the proxies, to call a meeting of those stockholders who may have placed them in their hands for the nomination of a Board of Directors to be supported at the election. This will insure such a choice as will meet the views of the great body of those most deeply interested. It should be understood that those who may have already sent their proxies to the present officers of the road, can revoke them at any time previous to the election.

Amusements.

Mr. Maretzek's season is drawing rapidly to a close. The present is the last week but one of his Fall campaign. On the 1st of next month the Academy will be handed over to the Germans under Mr. Anschutz; they will retain it for three months. Mr. Maretzek is, as usual, making every effort to add brilliancy and variety to his final programmes. The present week will be unusually interesting. To-night we are to have "Il Trovatore"; on Wednesday "Ione"; and on Friday Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni." In this last named work all the artists of Mr. Maretzek's troupe take part. An addition is, in fact, made to the company in order to render the cast perfect. We refer to Mmme. Strakosch, who will appear as Donna Elvira. The remaining characters are thus distributed: *Don Giovanni*, Signor Bellini; *Leporello*, Signor Biachi; *Count*, Signor Mazzolini; *Mazetto*, Signor Colletti; *Donna Anna*, Mmme. Manost; *Zerlina*, Mlle. Krellcoo.

Mr. Grau's second performance at Niblo's Garden on Saturday evening was attended by a good and fashionable audience. "Lucia di Lammermoor" and an act from "La Favorita" were the attractions of the programme. In the work first named, Mlle. Castri made her *début* as the heroine, supported by Signors Stefani and Morelli, both of whom were excellent. The lady is very young. Her voice is pleasant and plentiful. It is of a good and tractable quality. Her use of it at present, however, is not always agreeable. On Saturday it seemed as if her physical powers were overtaxed; but this effect may have been a result of the obvious trepidation under which she labored. If Mlle. Castri is not entirely new to the stage, she is certainly very timid and inexperienced on it. The most that can be said of her impersonation is, that it improved as it progressed. Mme. Vera-Lorini improved the impression created on Wednesday last. She is a most agreeable artist. Mr. Grau's company plays in New-Haven to-night.

The announcements of the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Mr. Wallack's, the still popular drama of "Rosedale;" at Niblo's, Mr. Forrest in his fine impersonation of *Othello*; at the Winter Garden, the new legendary drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen," and a comic piece for Mr. and Mrs. Florence; at the Olympic, the excellent burlesque on the "Duke's Motto," with Mrs. Woon as *Lagardere*; at Barnum's Museum, "Marlette" (Ghosts) and "Child of the Regiment," at the Park Theatre, (Brooklyn,) the drama of "The Wife," for the first appearance of the manager, Mr. Gabriel Harrison, at the Theatre Français, (to-morrow night,) "Le Mari a la Campagne."

Mr. George Christy offers an entirely new programme to-night.

The Park Theatre, (Brooklyn.)—During the past week this theatre has been crowded with large and fashionable audiences, the place having become the resort of the best people in the city. To-night, Mr. Harrison, the enterprising manager, makes his *début* in the *rôle* of *St. Pierre*, in "The Wife." The occasion will be one of great local interest, as theatre-goers feel that they owe much to the liberality of the manager, who, in the face of great opposition and many difficulties and prejudices, had the courage to undertake the enterprise. Mr. Harrison has evinced great tact in the production of novelties, and much generosity in the mounting of his plays. The stage manager, Mr. Baker, formerly of "Laura Keene's," has no superior in sound judgment and thorough drill, and brings to the service of the theatre a vast fund of experience, with a more than ordinary share of taste and skill. Miss Morton, a young lady of Brooklyn, made her *début* at the Park on Monday last in the "Pet of the Petticoats," giving evidence of talent, and justifying the faith of the manager by her grace of manner and thorough comprehension of her *rôle*. We trust the theatre will be crowded to-night, and that Mr. Harrison will be rewarded by the applause and countenance of the people he has so well served.

Surrenders and Surprises.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their arms, so much flattered upon what has been accomplished that they have lost sight of the fact that *more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation. What nation in three years of war ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender?* There has been eleven Confederate surrenders since the war began. Near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, at Fort Henry, at Fort Donalson, at Roanoke Island; at Fort Phillips and Jackson, and Arkansas Post, at Vicksburgh, at Port Hudson, and at Cumberland Gap. And then there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters; but, on the contrary, promotion has in some case followed swift upon the surrender. If the history of this war will show as much gallantry in the fight as that of any other war, *it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever befel the arms of any other nation during the same period of time; and we cannot point to any Saragossa, Girona, Londonderry or Genoa to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges.*

If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognise our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has, unfortunately, been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace. And as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made, and promotion so often following them, they are uncertain *whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of our enemy.* The nations of Europe, accustomed to such defences as the Spaniards made in the Peninsula, or that of the French at Genoa, or that of the English at Londonderry, cannot understand our style of defence.

They remember the disgrace that was heaped upon Dupont for the capitulation of Bayles, and upon Mack for the surrender of Ulm, and they cannot comprehend the wisdom of that military discipline that rewards with promotion those who surrendered, and in some instances, over men who escaped from and did not participate in the disgrace.

Napoleon never permitted any one of the officers who participated in the capitulation of Bayles to serve under him, and treat the Austrians condemned to death Mack for the surrender of Ulm; and yet *neither of these surrenders was more disgraceful than many of ours which have not called forth even an official reprimand.* We do not mean to intimate that all of these surrenders were equally disgraceful, but we do say that not one of them conferred any honor upon the arms of the Confederate States. At many of them gallant fighting was done—at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, at Donnelson and Roanoke Island, there were not wanting instances of great gallantry, but to none of them can we point with the pride of the Spaniard, the French and the English at pieces made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of the defence.

The surprises of Kelleysville, Brandy Station, Williamsport, Bristow Station, and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how leniency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters, and carelessness inflicts lasting disgrace upon the army.

Notwithstanding the gallantry of the army of Northern Virginia, *something* is wanted to correct and prevent these frequent affairs. It is but a poor consolation to record how gallantly the fight was made after recovering from the surprise; the officers and soldiers of that army always fight well, and though these frequent surprises may tend to develop that "two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage," of which Napoleon said he found but few men possessed, yet we very much doubt if even that recompenses for the loss of men and material now so much needed by our army.

It has not yet transpired where the brigades of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them, it is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is reported to have lasted "without intermission from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark."

No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue; nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus exposed, inviting almost their capture or annihilation.

We hope that there are good and sufficient reasons for all these strange circumstances, and that Gen. Lee will, upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary eventualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent and no activity remedy. Surprises are more injurious to military prestige, more destructive to men and material, than defeat in regular battle; and as they are so easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised and pounced upon so suddenly by an army that the men "seemed to have risen out of the ground," deserves the severest punishment.

The army of Gen. Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise, by which an important position was gained by the enemy, and one which, it is feared, may neutralize much of the advantages gained by the battle of Chickamauga. We might, by reviewing the history of the war, swell the number of surprises to the equal of that of the surrenders, but it would be useless; men and officers and people, and the enemy and the world, know and understand the injury they inflict, and military discipline in every army has sought to correct such evils by the severest punishment. We must do as the world does; our officers must be held to the same accountability that has always been applied to negligence. We cannot admit to be as lenient even as Napoleon was, for our necessities are greater and our cause holier than was that of the Emperor of the French.

It is far more pleasant to command than to censure. But as this paper has never failed to hold up to public approval the gallantry of officers and men, we must also expose to public reprobation every instance of dereliction of duty, negligence or cowardice. We hope there has been neither in this late disaster, but appearances are sadly discouraging.

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence Between the Commissioners of Exchange.

Who is Responsible for the Stoppage of Exchanges?

The following correspondence between Commissioners Mersditu and Ould upon the question of the exchange of prisoners, which is now exciting such a large amount of public attention in the North, we find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday last, the 11th inst.:

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe, Oct. 17, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

Sir: On the 22d day of May, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, then Agent of Exchange for the United States, inclosed you copies of General Orders No. 49 and No. 100, of War Department, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of United States forces in the field, in the matter of paroles, stating that these orders and the cartel are to govern our forces; when the cartel conflicts with the orders they must be set aside. The cartel requires that prisoners of war shall be delivered at certain named places, and if they are not so delivered, the paroles cannot be valid. In consequence of the usage which had governed both parties up to that time, instructions were subsequently issued that parolee given before the 22d of May should be considered valid, though deliveries had not been made as required by the cartel. In order to the putting in force these instructions it was not necessary to ask your consent. We were only bound to notify you that from that time the cartel would be rigidly adhered to by us, and the same course would be exacted of the Confederate authorities.

If you wish paroles recognized when the parties were not delivered at the places named in the cartel, you "ask that paroles not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel should be regarded as valid."

I will now proceed to show that your declaration of Sept. 12 was not in accordance with the cartel. Your reference to acts of Lieut.-Col. Ludlow does not sustain you, for, according to your own letter, Lieut.-Col. L. was declaring an exchange to cover a "balance due" on declarations previously made by you. The troops thus declared exchanged by Lieut.-Col. Ludlow are as follows:

Fifty first Regiment Indiana Volunteers	371
Seventy-fifth regiment Indiana Volunteers	268
Third regiment Ohio Volunteers	311
Tennessee Cavalry	58
Total	1,008
Paroled at Mount Sterling	463
Grand total	1,471

Permit me to say that I read this paragraph of your letter with very great surprise. In my letter of the 2d inst., which you were contesting, I gave at length, the communications of Lieutenant-Col. Ludlow, and by reference to it, you will find that not only are the regiments which you have named therein mentioned, but also the Holy Springs capture, numbering 1,863 privates; the Ninety-first Illinois Regiment, numbering 649 privates; the officers and men of the Indianola, numbering 69 privates; and Eighteth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, numbering 400 privates. Not only is that the case, but your enumeration of 1,471 privates in the specified regiments is incorrect. The true aggregate is 1,676 privates. You misname one of the regiments also. The regiment declared exchanged was not the Seventy-fifth Indiana, but the Seventy-third.

In an interview with me, at City Point, in the presence of Maj. Mulford, you admitted that all Confederate officers and soldiers delivered at the City Point before the 23d of May, 1863, were declared exchanged, while the Federal soldiers were only declared exchanged up to May 6, 1863. Yet, in your letter written subsequent to this admission, you say you "have nothing to show that exchanges on both sides were not alike." Since your letter of the 17th, in our last interview, you made the same admission. If the fact is denied at any time, I stand prepared to prove it.

As to your computation based upon my declarations of exchange, I refer you to my letter of the 2d of October, 1863. Every statement therein contained is strictly and accurately correct. I again assert what I am ready to prove, that I have in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the exchanges I have declared up to this date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.
Richmond, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir: More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence in a proposition, that all officers and soldiers on both sides, should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men, on both sides, should be released, unless they were subject to charges; in which event the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it. As usual you have as yet made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the Confederate Government has refused or objected to a system of exchanges.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men, on both sides, be released, in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of an answer, but perhaps you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will be soon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.
Richmond, Oct. 27, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir: I inclose to you a memorandum of the paroles to which I have referred in several recent communications. Most of these papers are antecedent to May 23, 1863. The reasons why these paroles have not been heretofore discharged is that, up to July, 1863, we had the advantage of prisoners and paroles. Not one of these paroles is covered by any declaration of exchange, except the one lately made by you. For none of them have I received any equivalent. All of them, since the date of your General Order No. 207, were given in pursuance of a distinct agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies. I have many other paroles in my possession, but I have only presented those which are within the terms of your General Orders, according to their respective dates.

I understand there are other paroles coming within the same General Orders, which were given by your officers and men on the other side of the Mississippi River. They have not as yet reached me. When they do, and when I show they are within the scope of your General Orders, I will claim them, otherwise I will discard them.

I have also received other informal paroles, which I have sent back for correction. These are also within the provisions of your General Orders. When they are returned, I will claim them also.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ROBT. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Office Commissioner for Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 29, 1863.

Hon. R. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 28th inst., the tenor of which induces me to make some explanatory statement of facts with which, it would seem, you need to be reminded.

The system of exchange of prisoners of war, determined in the existing cartel, was first interrupted by the declared purpose of the Confederate Government to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a particular class of troops, officers and men, in violation of the provisions of the cartel. This appears to have been the first step towards the irregularities which have culminated in your unequivocal declaration, reported by me to my Government on the 5th instant, that "you will proceed to declare exchanges whenever you conscientiously feel that you have the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field."

There can be no objections to your acting conscientiously in any given case so long as your conscience is enlightened and guided by those laws of war which require obedience between belligerents to solemn agreements, entered into by authorized commissioners acting in the name of their respective superiors. But, if you mean by the expression, "your conscientious sense of right," to substitute this sense of right for the requirements of an existing cartel, I can by no means concede to you that right; and if you do not mean this, I cannot understand what you do mean by so vague and general a declaration. Judging by your recent proceedings, it seems that you have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and soldiers on parole within what you claim as your lines up to a very recent date, without having any proper right so to do, either under the cartel or under the laws of war.

The history of this matter, as I understand it, is briefly this: While my predecessor, on duty at this place, was here, in discharge of the duties now committed to me, you at one time made a declaration of exchange embracing no great number of prisoners of war, not in accordance with the requirements of the cartel, and you invited Col. Ludlow, my predecessor, to make a corresponding declaration of equivalents. Such a declaration was made by Col. Ludlow, doubtless without anticipating the magnitude of the evil which appears now as the result of that departure from the cartel first inaugurated by yourself. Subsequently to my coming on duty here, the events of the war threw upon your hands a large body of paroled officers and men (over 30,000) captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh, and not long afterwards some 6,000 or more captured by Gen. Banks at Port Hudson.

Suddenly, and without any proper comfersnce or understanding with me, and but a few days prior to the important events at Chickamanga, as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of Gen. Bragg against Gen. Rosscrans, you gave me notice that, on the next day after the date of that notice, you would declare exchanged a large portion of the troops which had been captured by Gen. Grant.

When your declaration was made, it covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands, brigades, divisions and corps, no definite number of either officers or men being designated. Up to that time, you had delivered at City Point a certain number of prisoners of war, for which you had receipts, by which you must have known the number you might claim the right to discharge from their parole. You did not think proper to limit yourself to this number, nor, in any proper manner, did you refer to it, but made your declaration of exchange in such indefinite terms as made it next to certain that you did not intend to be governed by the cartel.

On referring to the data furnished by the reports of Gen. Grant, and now in the hands of the Commissary-General of Prisoners at Washington, it was ascertained that you had discharged from parole, by your declaration, a very considerable number of your men over and above any claim you might pretend to, founded on receipts for prisoners of war delivered from the South according to the cartel.

Without referring to fractions, it appeared, from the best data in our hands, that you had discharged *three* for *two*, or one-third more than you were entitled to.

You suggested that I should make a corresponding declaration of exchange, when, as I suppose, you must have known you had not delivered to me, nor had you valid paroles of our men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by yourself; and when I proceeded to make the declaration extending to those men you had delivered, and stated to you my objection to your proceedings, you insisted that you had valid paroles for more than the number that you had declared exchanged, though you failed to produce those paroles, or to give any account of their story of them; and you then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether—basing your action upon no data communicated to me, the whole proceeding resting, as I suppose you will say, upon *your* sense of right, as if you were the only party having a *right* to an opinion on the subject—acting evidently in anticipation of the formal declaration referred to at the commencement of the correspondence, which you have since made, declaring that you will no longer be governed by the cartel, but by your own sense of right.

Under the cartel, as you are aware, the parties to it were to be governed by the rule of "capture for capture, man for man, officer for officer, or the equivalent for the equivalent." Under the cartel, as you are aware, the parties to it were to be governed by the rule of "capture for capture, man for man, officer for officer, or the equivalent for the equivalent." Under the cartel, as you are aware, the parties to it were to be governed by the rule of "capture for capture, man for man, officer for officer, or the equivalent for the equivalent." Under the cartel, as you are aware, the parties to it were to be governed by the rule of "capture for capture, man for man, officer for officer, or the equivalent for the equivalent."

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of this communication, "that you will proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field whenever you think proper;" and, having now exhausted, by a declaration of exchange, the paroled prisoners in your hands, you propose to me the delivery of prisoners of war to our hands, for whom you have no equivalents—or, comparatively, but very few—in order, as it were, that you may obtain possession of many thousands more man of your own, delivered or on parole, for the purpose of declaring them also exchanged, and putting them into the field, not in conformity with the existing cartel, nor in accordance with the usages of war, but whenever, in your individual judgment, you may think it proper to do so. I have only to add that an easy inference from this statement is the answer I have to make to your proposal of the 20th inst., which is not accepted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. A. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General and Commissioner for Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Oct. 31, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: Your communication of the 29th instant has been received, and its extraordinary and groundless statements read with surprise.

You first represent me as having informed you that I would proceed to declare exchanges whenever I conscientiously felt that I had the right to do so, for the purpose of putting man into the field. In another part of your letter I am charged with having stated that I would proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field, whenever I thought proper. Both of these paragraphs are between quotation marks, to indicate that I had communicated them. Moreover, they are mentioned as being my "unequivocal declaration." Upon a faithful examination of my correspondence with you and your predecessor, I can find no instance in which such language has been used by me. Will you inform me of the date of any such communication, or furnish me with a copy of it? If you cannot, you will certainly deem me justified in denouncing your statement as utterly without foundation in truth.

Upon these premises you have proceeded to throw off sundry sentences, more flippant than worthy of notice. As usual, however, you finish the paragraph which contains them with a misstatement, in asserting that I "have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and man on parole," within our lines, "up to a very recent date." I have done no such thing. I specially excepted the larger part of the Vicksburgh capture.

You then proceed to give what you call "a history of this matter." That history, like many others, turns out to be a romance. Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW'S declarations of exchange, to which I referred in my letter of Oct. 2, 1863, were not made in response to any invitation from me, or in consequence of any previous declarations which I had made. I did not "inaugurate" what you term "a departure from the cartel." The correspondence of the office very clearly shows that fact.

You are wrong, also, in your statement that the Vicksburgh capture was subsequent to your "coming to duty" at Fortress Monroe. I received official communications from Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW as late as July 22, 1863, weeks after the Vicksburgh surrender, and none from you until the 25th of the same month.

You charge that the declaration of exchange, bearing date Sept. 12, 1863, was made "as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of Gen. BRAGG against Gen. ROSECRANS." This, also, is untrue. The declaration was not published until several days after the 12th, although it bore that date. Not one of the officers or men named in the declaration of exchange was on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

You further say I must have known that I had not delivered to you, nor had I valid paroles of your men, sufficient to cover the men declared exchanged by me. I knew exactly the contrary and so informed you. On the 11th of September, 1863, in announcing the declaration of exchange I would make on the following day, I wrote to you that I had "in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the officers and men" enumerated in the exchange notice. I have made the same statement to you more than once since. I am prepared to prove that it was true each time it was uttered.

You say your declaration of exchange extended to those whom I had *delivered*. If you mean that it was limited to such, you are incorrect; for it declared exchanged all officers and men of the United States Army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, and included many thousands of prisoners taken and paroled by our cavalry and other forces in many States of the Confederacy, never delivered by me. I have already furnished you a memorandum of at least sixteen thousand of these paroled prisoners.

You say I failed to produce the paroles or to give any account or history of them. If you mean that I refused to do so, it is not true. I offered to produce them at any time, and importuned you to agree to some principle by which they could be computed and adjusted. When I last met you at City Point, you requested me for the first time to send to you a memorandum of the paroles claimed as valid by me. I furnished you with the list on the 27th inst., that being the first day after your request, on which a flag-of-truce-boat appeared at City Point.

You say I then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether, and resting the whole proceeding, as you suppose, on my sense of right. There, again, you are mistaken. I did not rest the proceeding entirely upon my sense of right—I relied, in some measure, upon yours, and, to that extent, its propriety may be doubtful. In communicating to you Exchange Notice No. 7—which is the one to which you refer—I wrote to you as follows: "I herewith inclose to you a declaration of exchange, which I shall publish in a day or two. You will perceive it is based upon the declaration of exchange communicated to me in your letter of the 24th of September last. In my notice I have followed your phraseology. I would have preferred another form of declaration, more in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Inasmuch, however, as my declaration, to a considerable extent, is retaliation of yours, I have deemed it more appropriate to follow your own form of expression." Your letter of the 24th of September declared that "all officers and men of the United States army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863, are duly exchanged." On the 16th of October following I declared exchanged "all (Confederate) officers and man captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863." If that was "ignoring the cartel," as you charge, I only followed your example. Our declarations of exchange were previously similar, except that, in another part of my notice, I reserved from its operation the larger part of the Vicksburgh paroles. If I had followed your "sense of right," as I then had and still claim the right to do, I would have included all.

The Confederate authorities take it unto themselves, as a proud and honorable boast, that they have determined all these matters of paroles and exchanges according to their "sense of right," and not by any views of temporary expediency. In following that guide they have at least shunned some examples furnished by your Government. They have never, in violation of their General Order and without notice to the adverse party, ordered their paroled officers and men to break their solemn covenant, and, without exchange, lift their arms against their captors. They have, therefore, escaped the pangs of that retributive justice which made your General Order of July 3, 1863, though so well suited to the meridian of Gettysburgh, invalidate the paroles given at Port Hudson on the 9th of the same month. Upon further reflection, I am sure you will be satisfied that it does not become your authorities, who have chosen, whenever they felt so disposed, without notice or consent from us, to repudiate the established usages of exchange, and put new constructions upon the cartel, to complain that others have acted according to their sense of right.

Not content with all the misstatements of fact which I have cited, you have, in your letter of the 30th inst., descended to a malignant and wanton aspersion of the motives of Confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in my letter of the 20th inst. You were asked to agree "that all officers and man on both sides should be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole." It would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands, and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have declined the proposal. But you have thought proper to add to your refusal the gratuitous insult to the Confederate States, of intimating that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and man fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact, as it is despicable in spirit.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal, under a cloud of grave charges and unfounded statements, the determination to which your Government has since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say, without any further subterfuge, that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours? Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Home.

THE WELCOME.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER left Boston last evening, and is, ere this, "at home" in Brooklyn.

We stated yesterday that the Festival of the Plymouth Church Sabbath School and welcome to Mr. BEECHER would be held on Tuesday and Wednesday *next* week. It has been arranged that this affair shall come off on those days of *this* week. Great preparations are being made for it. The church, the Sabbath School, the Lecture-room and the parlors are all to be thrown open, and as the number of tickets to be issued is limited, there is little danger of more people being crowded in than the ample rooms will be sufficient for. The church will be given up to the Stereopticon, which will be exhibited here during the evening, and to a fine concert by HALMSMULLER'S Band. The other rooms will be devoted to refreshments, flowers, music and conversation. The decorations of the rooms are already in a state of forwardness, and what with kindly words in green letters on the walls, and wreaths of green and hanging baskets of flowers, and any number of canary birds to fill up the gaps of conversation, the refreshment tables and the pretty ladies who are to have charge of them, the eyes, as well as ears and palates, of all who go there bid fair to be highly gratified. But the best thing of all to be seen will be the rejoicing manifest on the faces of every one, children or grown people, to see Mr. BEECHER among them once more. Mr. BEECHER, too, will have a kindly word for every one, unless he has changed marvelously for the worse, and probably will make some remarks to all which will be worth hearing.

They are apt to have a pretty good time at the Sabbath School festivals at Plymouth Church, and this one bids fair to exceed any of its predecessors in interest and entertainment for young and old. The occasion is such an one as rarely occurs, and should be, and we have no doubt will be, improved accordingly.

The Presidency of Dartmouth College.

At a meeting of Alumni of Dartmouth College, (thirty gentlemen present) convened at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Nov. 13, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Entertaining the warmest sympathy with our Alma Mater, we deem the accession of a new President a fitting occasion for the expression of our unabated interest in behalf of the College; therefore

Resolved, That we regard the appointment of Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., to the Presidency as an eminently fit and wise selection. We congratulate the Trustees, Faculty and Students on the accession to that high office of one, who, by mature experience, scholarly habits, genial temperament and habitual sympathy with whatever is healthful and good in the progress of the age, as well as by his recognized administrative wisdom and tact, is so highly qualified to preside over the education of young men. We may add that his large success as a minister of the Gospel is, to us who know him well, a pledge of his wisdom and faithfulness in the College, as in the congregation, in winning souls to Christ.

Resolved, That in expressing this approval of the appointment of Dr. SMITH, we regret the necessity which it involves, of his removal from his wide sphere of usefulness in this City. But the cause of Christian education is everywhere essentially one; and in view of the present great crisis of our country, and the hopes which must rest upon our young men, we would by no means allow our regrets to prevail over our congratulations.

Resolved, That it seems to us, as to the Trustees of the College, that by this arrangement the right man will be in the right place for the advancement of the cause of Christian learning; and our best wishes will attend our reverend and beloved friend and fellow-Alumnus to his new field of honorable labor.

(Signed,) ABSALOM PETERS, D.D., Moderator.
E. R. PEASLEE, M.D., Scribe.

FANCY FAIR—HEBREW SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Under the auspices of the Hebrew Sunday School Teachers' Association, a Fancy Fair and Promenade Concert will commence to-day, at Dodworth's Hall, continuing for three days. The Association is composed of the teachers of all the Hebrew Sunday Schools, and its excellent object is the religious instruction of poor Jewish children. This Fair ought to be a success. The ladies have devoted their time and taste to give it more than ordinary attraction, and the proceeds are devoted to the object of the Association. The Seventh Regiment Band is engaged, and the dence will be a portion of the enjoyment of the evenings. On Tuesday evening the Russian Admiral and his suite are expected to be present. They will have an opportunity of being dazzled with Hebrew beauty such as New-York can justly pride itself on.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

The Gruvar & Baker's Sewing Machines were exhibited at ten State Fairs only this season. At nine of these they were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors, and at the tenth the work done upon these machines received the first premium. They were also awarded the highest premiums at nearly every Institute and County Fair held this season. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Proclamation by P. T. Barnum.

NO MORE "DEAD-HEADS"

For twenty-eight successive years I have been a caterer for public amusement and instruction—the last twenty-two years having been devoted to the management of the American Museum. The daily expenses of the Museum during the first four months of my management were only $40, being at the rate of $12,520 per annum. Its daily expenses now are $576, or $210,240. Notwithstanding this almost fabulous increase in its expenses of $536 each day, or $195,768 each year, the price of admission to the entire Museum and dramatic performances (except a small extra charge for front seats) has always been THE SAME, viz., ONLY 25 CENTS. I am still determined to go on continually increasing my attractions and my expenses, but there is a LIMIT to the CAPACITY of the building, and I have recently feared being compelled to raise the price of admission in order to save me from loss; but I shall be able to avoid this, at least for the present, by RIGIDLY REFUSING TO ADMIT ANY PERSON FREE OF CHARGE. AND I HAVE DETERMINED TO DO THIS. Surely, when all the world acknowledges that I afford more amusement and instruction for twenty-five cents than can be found elsewhere on the globe for two dollars, it is but justice to all my patrons that I demand the very small admission fee from each. Until, therefore, I can find butchers who issue FREE STEAKS, bakers who furnish FREE BREAD, and clothiers who supply the public with FREE RAIMENT, I respectfully demand that all who visit this temple of wonders shall have the satisfaction of being able to say that they have each contributed their mite toward sustaining an establishment to which I devote fourteen hours per day of my personal attention, and which, I fondly hope, and believe, is and ever shall be while I manage it, a source of VALUABLE INSTRUCTION, INNOCENT AMUSEMENT, AND GENUINE BENEFIT, to the nearly one million and a half of ladies, gentlemen and children who annually visit it.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 14, 1863.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular,
DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.

Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Lorin Brooks & Son,

FASHIONABLE BOOTMAKERS.
Water-proof Winter Boots, a large assortment of all styles and prices.
No. 434 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st.

Beauties of Curling Hair and Whiskers illustrated by HILL, the inimitable, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, in styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents; Hair Dye, 50 cents.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 216 Broadway.

Embroidering, Quilting, Binding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner, on the Grover & Baker machine by Miss LEACH, at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Banner" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Juponica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

WIGHT—LA FARGE.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, by Rev. George McClosky, D. D., EDWARD WIGHT and LOUISE, daughter of the late John La Farge.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, CLAYTON WALL, only son of HARVEY G. and EMILY Bailey, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, in Ridgebury, Conn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Little Clayton has gone.
He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.
Farewell, our boy.
We will not forget you.
We are now weeping.

BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 13, IDA M., youngest daughter of Charles and Annie M. Bunce, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 330 Carlton-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 13, JOHN COCHRAN, aged 51 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 109th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.

GOTTSBERGER.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Amity, corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M. A Requiem will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 3½ o'clock.

GLOVER.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 13, suddenly, EMILY HAMILTON, youngest child of Samuel and Emily H. Glover.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Fairfield, this day, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

HOSEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, EDWARD B. HOSEY, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 162 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock.

KENNADAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov 14, Rev. JOHN KENNADAY, D. D., aged 63 years and 11 days.

The funeral services will be held at Washington-st. Methodist E. Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia, New-Haven and Hartford papers please copy.

MCCOOKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, ELIZA, widow of the late Alexander McCooke, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Alexander, No. 215 Forsyth-st., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MIDDLETON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CORNELIA T., wife of John Middleton, Jr., and daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church, Broome-st.

SILVA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, Mrs LYDIA, wife of Abraham P. Silva, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 91 Bedford-av., this day, (Monday.)

☞ Boston and New-Bedford papers please copy.

SIMMONS.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, MARTHA, wife of William Simmons, Jr., in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, without further notice, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Thomas Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.

WHITEHEAD.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Nov. 9, Major JOHN A. WHITEHEAD, U. S. Volunteer service, and son of Rev. Charles Whitehead, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 500.—Nov. 14, 1863.
56, 23, 46, 11, 21, 8, 35, 70, 41, 75, 14, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 500.—Nov. 14, 1863.
5, 42, 63, 41, 68, 36, 52, 31, 75, 27, 8, 60.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Oct. 27, No. 20,416 drew $100,000, No. 14,761 drew $50,000, No. 16,291 drew $30,000, No. 4,526 drew $10,000, No. 2,862 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST

FILL YOUR ALBUMS.
BUY AT HITCHCOCK'S,
No. 455 Broadway,
Card Photographs, $1 per dozen.
Sea Mosses, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Flowers, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Birds, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Autumn Leaves, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Fruits, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Store Scenes, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Little Folks Menagerie, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Language of Flowers, 12 to a set, $1.
Union Cards, 50 cents.
Large and small Prints, &c., &c.
The trade supplied.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 455 Broadway.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,015 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Parties having friends and relatives residing at Natchez, Miss., or its vicinities, can, through me, also to them such necessaries of life as they may deem advisable, having received the permission to do so from the proper authorities at Washington. Any information on the subject cheerfully given, and any donation to the Free Market Association at Natchez, Miss., thankfully received and acknowledged. MAURICE MAYER,
No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW Styles—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WHITE CAMELIA FLOWERS WANTED during the Winter season in quantities from 10 to 1,000. Also, other choice cut Flowers will be received at market prices by J. T. BARNES, Florist, 710 Broadway

RAILROAD IRON.—800 TONS, 50 POUNDS per yard in port. For sale by PERKINS & LIVINGSTON, No. 54 Exchange-place.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, for now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but has restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 656 2d-av.

No. 174 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,
For Police Justice—Seventh District, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN THE Wards and places named below and at the times referred to for the purpose of effecting a reform in the Municipal Government of this City, by supporting honest, faithful and competent men to fill the different offices of the respective Wards, without regard to old party lines or political proclivities:

9th Ward, Wednesday evening, at Bleecker Building.
10th Ward, Tuesday evening, Hall No. 274 Grand-st.
11th Ward, Wednesday evening, place of meeting to be announced.
12th Ward, Monday evening, Farrington's Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 128th-st.
13th Ward, time and place of meeting to be announced.
15th Ward, time and place of meeting to be announced.
16th Ward, already organized.
17th Ward, Tuesday evening, Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.
18th Ward, already organized.
19th Ward, Monday evening, Hall corner 3d-av. and 52d-st.
20th Ward, Monday evening, Continental Hall, 8th-av. and 34th-st.
21st Ward, already organized.
23d Ward, Hall 47th-st. and 7th av., time to be announced.

AT A MEETING OF DEMOCRATS DESIROUS of effecting a reform in the Democratic party in this City, held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., it was unanimously determined to call a public meeting of Democrats at an early day, to nominate Gen. JOHN A. DIX for Mayor, having been assured that he will accept the nomination thus tendered to him; and it was further resolved that a call be prepared for such meeting, and, with the signatures thereto, be published in the morning papers of Tuesday next.

N. B.—Copies of the call will be left for signatures at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and William sts., at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, at the Corn Exchange, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Mechanics' Exchange, and the *Sun* office. HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, a special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held THIS EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing Delegates as follows, to wit: Five Delegates to the City Convention; Three Delegates to the Councilmanic Convention, First District; Five Delegates to the Judicial District Convention, First District, (Police Justice;) Five Delegates to the Judicial District Convention, First District, (Civil Justice;) and Eleven Delegates to the Ward Convention.
Polls open at 7½ P. M.; close at 9 P. M.
DANL. D. O'CONNOR, President.
D. H. PAINTUP, Secretary.

THIRD WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee, the members of the above Association will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions.
JOHN M. COSTA, President.
E. WARNSE, Secretary.
Headquarters, No. 272 Greenwich-st. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a primary election for delegates to the various Conventions, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at the Franklin Cottage, corner Dover and Pearl sts.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WM. PHAIR, GARRETT BELL, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE recommendation of the Union Central Committee, the 5th Ward Union Association will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Ward in the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order, THOS. OUTWATER, President.
WM. A. SYMES, A. G. MOON, } Secretaries.

TENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Central Committee a special meeting of the above Association will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions.
GEO. DONALDSON, President.
WM. KELLOCH, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D, to choose delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, according to the recommendation of the Union Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
JOHN LEWIS, President.
ISAAC HICKS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASS

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. HALL, BLACK & CO.,

comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach.	Martin,	Vandervire,
M. Vee Bremee.	Sachs,	Romaks.
Geseltshap,	Hozart,	Cherubini.
Guterbock,	Vermeulen,	Ver Heyden,
Rollman.	Van Marck.	Salentin.
Merzenhim.	Robbe,	De Loose,
Contorier.	D. De Noter,	Mees,
Verbroeckhoven,	De Eylandt,	Ports,
Brendel.	Hiedemann.	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash; but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY of "THE PERI," one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
(MONDAY,) NOVEMBER 16,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

(For account of whom it may concern:)

60	Sh. Ocean Bank	48	Sh. N. Y. & N. H. R.
40	Sh. Fulton F. In. Co.	25	Sh. Man. Ga. L. C. scrip.
10	Sh. Man. Gas L. Co.	50	Sh. Firemen's F. Ins.
50	Sh. Security. F. I. Co.	50	Sh. Eagle Fire Ins.
50	Sh. Williah G. L. Co.	50	Sh. Second-av. R.
50	Sh. Williah City F. I.	50	Sh. Metrop'n G. L. Co.
43	Sh. Am. Bell Co. (hy'd)	100	20 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.

$8,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Co. first mortgage Bonds.

$500 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "RORRUCK,"
19 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
2 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 16th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

TROTTING HORSES AT AUCTION.

THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION of TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. R. BOWNE, at Flushing, Long Island, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock—about 30 in number—consisting of TORONTO CHIEF, the FLORA MARC, SONTAG, (in foal,) and three of her colts by CHIEF.

A superior lot of Broad Mares, (in foal,) and colts at their side. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, by TORONTO CHIEF.

Also, for Road Horses and the fine Durham Bull LORD KING, three years old, bred by SAMUEL THORNE, Esq.

Catalogues shortly ready. Apply to

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By BANKS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock,
And the three following days at the same hour

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,

Comprising large consignments of choice standard works in all departments, in rich and substantial bindings, and new miscellaneous publications, including expensively illustrated and fine small bound books. Also, photographs of great variety, &c., &c., and also invoices of stationery and electrotypes. The whole to be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars, see catalogue, to be had at the store.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BLOODED MARE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock, at No. 45 Great Jones-st., a full-blooded bay mare, 15¾ hands high, with black mane and tail, required and stylish driver; a first-rate saddle mare about 6 years old. Can be seen at Bradley's stable, corner of 6th-av. and 15th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A beautiful black horse, about 15 hands high, about 7 years old; sound and kind in single and double harness; an excellent traveler and sold for want of use. Also, a very handsome highly bred bay mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under saddle and free from any vice; she is very fast and has trotted in 3 00, and cost $500. She will be sold positively without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES AT

Auction, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the private stable No. 45 Great Jones-street, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a pair of closely matched carriage horses, 7 years old, 16¾ hands high, dark bay, with black points and long natural tails; are perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in all harness, and without a fault of any description; sale positive and without reserve; can be seen at the stable No. 45 Great Jones-st.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY,

(Monday,) Nov. 16, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 14th-st., a few doors west of Third-av., all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. The surrounding furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $6,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G and 21st-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold
FIVE STALLIONS,
the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING HORSES.—ABOUT 15 HORSES can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, within convenient distance of New-York; roomy stable and good attendance. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 5 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—FAIR BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 hands; to be seen at private stable, 33d-st., first stable west of 4th-av. Price $350.

COAL.

INCH HALLS CANNEL COAL ALWAYS on hand, with other coals, W. J. NORTHAM, No. 376 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stocks, is eighty millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon each resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest attowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester, County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $30,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security. In consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.

WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 19 Wall-st.

PORTSMOUTH DRY DOCK AND STEAMBOAT BASIN COMPANY.

Owners of Stock in this Company are requested to send their address to the undersigned, stating how many shares they own, and in whose name the stock stands, as it may become necessary to have a consultation in regard to the affairs of the Company.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary, Box 2,987.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one half per cent discount.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DU-

BUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 30 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICK-

ERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE

dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co.,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SEC-

RETARY of this Company from 1st November, instant, in place of W. F. Underhill, resigned.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, November, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED

Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.

C. H. BIRNEY, President.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF

the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. GARRETSON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED

for on day of payment less ½ of one per cent.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in this market, purchased at current rates by

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to KETCHUM, SON & Co., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital	$300,000
Surplus over	$200,000
Assets over	$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 552 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Snares.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Depnty Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

A. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1862 or 1863, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted: bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops: bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspections yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by the net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels, which to be stated

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like sample to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered bead-lined flour barrels.

600,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

25,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

250,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

4,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be: to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, saluable glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Cayenne, &c., and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four hoops.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal installments on the 2d and 30th of November and the 7th and 15th of December, 1863.

POTATOES.—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS.—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Peas, Tea, Sugar and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible persons as follows

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true import and conditions, also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and chop-marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector of pork for the United States Army.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the returned samples, returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

Payments, as hereinbefore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are to prepay all their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Bids for the proposals will be furnished at the office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 1 State-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

ceived at this office until Monday, 16th instant, for supplying wood merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at the following-named posts in this harbor, viz:

Fort Richmond.....500 cords.
Fort Hamilton.....250 cords.
Fort Columbus.....250 cords.
Fort Wood.....250 cords.
Riker's Island.....500 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery in measurement to be determined by the Receiving Officer at the post, where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amount required at either post. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and completion of the delivery of the contract at the post or posts within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to

MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for six months from the 1st of December, 1863, to the troops and others in the service of the United States stationed at Throg's Neck and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities at each place of delivery as from time to time may be required for the troops by the several officers in charge.

Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Proposals in writing to be made, with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Captain and C. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY

the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the samples if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS

are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of F

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
7th 10th 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street, also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth-street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, 14th November, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in this office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-rock.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block easth and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue, also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avennes; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenne, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenne.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 1 per cent will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Nov. 6, 1863. JOHN MURPHY Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Commitee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

CHARLES KILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN.
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE,

Only positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwarp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, BRANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODY, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Oear Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,868	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80 / £16	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 18th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASSELIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATUROAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, Oct. 31,	11 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	9 A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2 P.M.	Monday, Nov. 2,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Nov. 5,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4,	2 P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 7,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 6,	2½ P.M.
Monday, Nov. 9,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 9,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 11,	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 12,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 12,	7½ A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 13,	8 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, A STRANGER, and in distress, desires to communicate with some kind person who will lend her $30. Personal security given. A note will receive attention if addressed to BEATRICE, Station D

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 283 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

The handsome, four-story, English basement house, No. 9 East 27th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order; 18x55 feet.

Also, the elegant, four-story, brown-stone house, high stoop, 26x50, No. 173 2d-av.; parlors lately frescoed and in perfect order; strictly first-class. A portion of the parlor furniture (nearly new) will be sold with the house, if desired.

Also, two lots, 50x100, with the buildings thereon, lately occupied by the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, Nos. 254 and 256 West 27th-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or could be converted into dwellings at a small expense. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 181 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 134. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. Its fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 472 WEST 34TH-ST.; three stories; brown stone, 20x50, with all the modern improvements; in good order.

House No. 162 West 38th-st.; four stories; English basement; newly papered and painted; in excellent order; possession immediately or next May, as desired.

Also, four lots on 81st-st., near 11th-av.

Four lots on 82d-st., near 11th-av.

On easy terms. Apply to
A. D. UNDERHILL, No. 69 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 60 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT TO go abroad, offers his family residence for sale, one of the most elaborate and complete in the City, on two lots and over, running from street to street, with stable, &c., a two-thirds its cost, (if applied for at once;) built in panic times of 1856, '57 and '58; cash: situation Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; no commission allowed. Applications to W. H. W. Box No. 3,709 Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to E. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 194 Broadway,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone front dwelling, containing 14 rooms, and all the modern improvements, in Dean-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Smith sts.; let 22½x100 feet; house 22½x45 feet; possession when desired. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND LUMBER-DEALERS.—For sale, 25 lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, on the East River, where the water is deep, with good dockage at the foot of the street. Suitable for a manufactory or lumber, brewery, &c. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 230-ST., OPPOSITE LONDON-terrace, on one of the finest blocks in the City, a first-class 4-story brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, with or without the furniture. Price, $17,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OCCUPANCY. FIRST-CLASS brown-stone 3-story high-stoop house, between 6th and 7th avs.; also, 4-story house, 47th-st., near 5th-av.; furniture if desired.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st.—house 28.3x60; lot, 110 feet deep. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

I WANT AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM, in exchange for good manufacturing stock in this City, paying dividends. Address Box No. 488 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 3 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HEIRS OF THE late Henry Wardell offer at private sale, the homestead farm situated at Long Branch, on the sea shore, containing 200 acres, more or less, together with the long neck of land, known as Wardell's Beach, the whole comprising a length of 5 miles along the sea shore, in the direct line of the proposed Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars, apply to B. B. SHERMAN, No. 51 Front-st., New-York

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A TWO-STORY HIGH-stoop and basement brick and brown stone front dwelling, with modern improvements, on 4th av., near 81st-st. Rent $350. Possession at once.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS, A neatly-furnished three-story house, on Lexington-av. Furnace, dumb-waiter, &c. Desirable neighborhood. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating size of family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—WITH IM-mediate possession—No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., a respectable and central location; the house is spacious and in good order. Can be seen after 12 o'clock this day.

LOFTS TO LET.—WE OFFER FOR RENT THE lofts of the store we occupy—size 50 by 75 feet. E. & W. COCK & CO., No. 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE FOR A FAM-ily of two; must have modern improvements, be well located, and in house with private family. Address, with description and terms, T. S., Box 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished, consisting of basement, kitchen, and first floor; lower part of the City preferred. Address G. F. P. No. 158 Franklin-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by an active, energetic man of very general and extensive business experience, a permanent situation where responsibility, judgment and trust are required, to wit: buying and selling, superintending, manufacturing, improving property, soliciting business, collecting and securing debts, &c. Having traveled through the States and dealt extensively in produce, will give undoubted satisfaction and reference; also, $10,000 to $15,000 in property as collateral, and one-fourth as trial. Address PERSEVERANCE, care C. H. Oliver, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF a very desirable, legitimate, strictly cash business established on Broadway five years, (having an invention that requires his immediate and close attention,) will make arrangements with a proper person desiring to invest therein, and take charge of one of the pleasantest office businesses, that may be extended to unlimited extent. Only those stating full address, amount of cash capital, &c., need address MANUFACTURER, care Box No. 283 New-York Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business: no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

AN EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE AND RE-TAIL Flour and Grocery business for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 541 9th-av., corner of 43d-st.

METALS.

2,000 BUNDLES DAMAGED SHEET Iron, 2,000 boxes damaged tin plates, for sale by PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIS EVENING.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GRAND
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 16, at Half-past 7 o'clock,
NINETEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE
of Verdi's most celebrated opera of
IL TROVATORE,
WITH ITS UNPARALLELED CAST, INCLUDING
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER,
Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI,
Sig. DOMENICO COLETTI.
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. J. MUNO
In active preparation, Mozart's
DON GIOVANNI,
which will be produced with a most complete cast, ensemble, &c.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Antheny's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1863,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
OPERA AND CONCERT
In aid of an
ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
Of the
HEBREW PERSUASION,
given by the
BENEVOLENT DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIATION,
who have for this occasion entered into an arrangement with the Director of the Opera.

The performance will consist of Flotow's charming opera, in four acts, of
MARTHA,
with its greatly admired cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR G. LOTTI,
SIGNOR ANNIBAL BIACHI,
AND A GRAND CONCERT,
by the following artists, who have most kindly volunteered their valuable services:
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI,
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
MRS. JENNY VAN ZANDT,
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Secured seats and tickets may be had at the box office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
THE GRAND STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The brilliant and quite unprecedented success of the splendid work of art now nightly delighting crowded audiences of our best citizens at Hope Chapel, is already exciting the envy of rival enterprises, the managers of which are imploring public sympathy through the medium of "cards," "cautions," &c. But the Stereoscopticon still stands unrivaled and alone. Thousands who have, during the past ten days, witnessed its wonderful and exquisite effects, can bear all the testimony its excellence requires. The views, which embrace all the realms of beauty, have been collected with the greatest care abroad, and with its magnificent apparatus, imported to this country at heavy expense, taste, experience and skill do the rest. All that the great Stereoscopticon has to say to the public is: "Come, see, and judge for yourselves." It needs no other "caution" than the sight of its would-be competitors.

Exhibition every evening. Doors open at 6½. Tours commence at 7½ P. M. precisely. Grand Matinées for children and families on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
HUGH B. McKEON, Manager.

IRVING HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.
The second lecture.
"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,"
A TALE OF FUN.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17.
Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at o'clock precisely.
Tickets to be had at all the Book and Music stores.
NOTICE.—Five hundred additional chairs have been procured, which will be placed in the aisles and on the stage.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 446 West-st.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST,

believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 51 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.
No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 8c., 80 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8,

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Geo. N. Sanders and the Rebel Rams.

The Roman steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. Rossell, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 28th and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived here last evening.

By way of Liverpool, the advices by the *Edinburgh* are barely one day later than those received by the *Adriatic*, but *via* Queenstown they are two days later.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT NEW YORK.

St. Petersburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The intelligence of the arrival of the Russian squadron, numbering 300 guns, in American waters has given rise to many rumors. The *Moscow Journal* says:

"Negotiations must be enterad into with America, so that, in case of need, she may be ehle to recken upoons. The more intimate and solid our alliance with America, the mere England will find it to her interest to keep upon good terms with Russia. The commercial world in England shuddered at the news of the Russian squadron having been seen in the Atlantic. Our fleet was useless to us during the Crimean war, but the eight frigates now at sea will render us considerable servicee in the event of war with the maritime Powers, for they will keep the commercial navies of England and France in check. This is the reason why Russia has dispatched them at a favorable time to hold the sea. Our cruisers will find refuge in the neutral ports of America; they will be the terror of the commercial merine of hostile Powers, and compel any such to employ half their navies in guarding their merchantmen."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A RUMOR THAT EL MOUNNASSIR HAD SLIPPED OUT IN THE FOG.

The Liverpool *Daily Courier* of the 27th, says, yesterday (Monday) there was a report that the steam ram lately lying in the Great Float at Birkenhead, had slipped out in the fog, on pretence of a trial trip. It turned out it was the other ram, *El Mounnassir* (the *Victory*,) that was temporarily taken out of Messrs. Laird's large graving dock at their ship-building works, made a single turn in the river, with the aid of tugboats, and then went into the dock again, the manœuvre having been performed to enable another vessel, under repair, to enter the graving dock. *El Toussoun* remains in the Great Float with workmen still on board.

THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED BY THE TIMES.

The London *Times*, in a leader upon Mr. Laird's recent speech at Birkenhead in regard to the iron-clad rams, remarks:

"*If no more can be said for them than Mr. Laird has now said for the Alabama, it feels sure that the public will approve the action of the Government in detaining them.*"

WHAT GEO. N. SANDERS THINKS OF THE SEIZURE.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Your correspondent "Historicus" has labored to justify the seizure of Mr. Laird's steamers in the Mersey, by trying to identify them with the vessels contemplated by my contract with the Confederate Government; and some of the papers treacherously stolen from my son, (Major Reid Sanders, now in Fort Warren,) communicated to Earl Russell, and by him laid before Parliament, have been quoted by "Historicus." One is signed by me, and is genuine; the other, although without signature, is presented to the public as mine. The unsigned letter was neither written, dictated, nor in any manner suggested by me, nor did I know of its existence until I saw it in print. My handwriting is peculiar, and could not be mistaken, *and is well known in the State Department at Washington.* I leave it to Mr. Adams or Mr. Seward, or their subordinate tools, to explain how this spurious paper has been palmed upon the American people and British Government, which, so far as it is attempted to be fastened upon me, I utterly repudiate. Neither my own genuine letter, signed by me, nor those of the Confederate Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, contain a syllable at variance with the perfect legality of the transaction. The contract in question, although requiring care to prevent any false appearance of illegality from being attached to it (which might lead to embarrassments being thrown in the way of its execution), was on a perfectly unimpeachable character, being simply a mail contract for steamers designed to ply between neutral and Confederate ports, and so constructed as to be able to enter and leave the latter without much regard to the shots they might receive from the Yankee blockaders *en passant*. Not even "Historicus" would contend that the building of such vessels involved the slightest violation or even evasion of any law, international or municipal. By thus running the blockade with regularity and impunity, such a line of steamers would indeed render important service to the Confederacy, and therefore the letter was willing to promote their construction by the contract in question. My contract with the Confederate Government is of the perfectly unimpeachable character above explained, and I am willing to show it to Lord Palmerston himself in proof of this declaration. Mr. Laird's steamers have not, and never have had, anything to do with it, directly or indirectly; nor directly nor indirectly, have I had any communication with that gentleman on that or any other subject.

It is but simple justice to Mr. Laird that the facts should be known to shield him from the blow "Historicus" aims at him on the strength of this spurious letter, and it is with that view that this communication is made. GEORGE N. SANDERS,

Pimlico, Oct. 26, 1863.

THE WAR.

WHAT THE NORTH MUST EXPECT.

The London *Morning Post* concludes an editorial on American affairs in the following terms:

* * * Although the European Powers have hitherto observed a strict neutrality, and have declined to recognize the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, *the Federal Government must be well aware that any serious reverse sustained by their arms at the present juncture would leave neutral States no other choice than to acknowledge the new republic.* The altitude of France, or rather *the exigencies of that kingdom in her Mexican relations, cannot but render the Government of Washington apprehensive that at an early period the long-sought for recognition will be accorded to the South.* The fact that after a war of two years and a half the Border State of Virginia is still in the possession of the Confederates, and that the latter are enabled for a third time to roll back the tide of invasion, cannot be overlooked by nations who interpret the term neutrality as meaning something different from culpable indifference. The result of the present campaign will in probability decide the issue of the war, and if, with the incoming year, we should see peace established between the two federations, the North will be not less indebted than the South to the neppy chain of circumstances which will have enshled Gen. Lee to strike a decisive blow.

FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Guerrilla Attack on the Mail-coach from Mexico to Vera Cruz—Important Communications Seized—The Pirate Georgia Ordered Away from Teneriffe—Reported Inaurgent Reverses in St. Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived on the 5th from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from Puebla to the 20th ult., from the City of Mexico to the 23d ult., from Tampico to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz up to Nov. 1. The news is of little interest. The mail from the City of Mexico for this packet was robbed near Soledad and a part only of the correspondence was allowed to proceed.

Gen. Licraco, a Mexican who sold himself to the French, occupied Jalepa without resistance. But on the next day Col. Diaz Miron interposed himself between Jalapa and Vera Cruz, and no tidings have since been heard from Jalapa.

The French army, now under the command of Gen. Bazaine, had been divided into three divisions. Gen. Miramon commands the Third, which consists principally of renegade Mexicans under Marquas and others. Saligny was soon to leave for France.

The correspondent of the *Diario* of this city reports that two receptions took place at the palace of Almonte, one on the 6th and the other on the 15th ult.; and he states that at the latter a letter, purporting to be an autograph of Maximilian, was produced and passed around among the guests, in which the Archduke accepts the throne of Mexico, and in which nothing is said about conditions. The same correspondent says: "The enthusiasm in Mexico in favor of the Empire borders on frenzy."

Almonte's wife is expected to arrive here from Southampton on the 21st inst.

From Tampico we learn that recently in Hueslaco the French were attacked, and got the worst of it, losing 90 men, besides horses and ammunition. There were about 400 French soldiers in Tampico, which place was surrounded by Mexican troops, and a battle was constantly expected in the streets, which, from the great odds against them, cannot but result unfavorably for the French.

By the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz, we learn from Teneriffe that on the 15th ult. the rebel corsair *Georgia* arrived there, 45 days from Simon's Bay, where she had been in company with the *Alabama*. The *Vanderbilt* was approaching the bay when the corsairs fled precipitately. The *Georgia* had been ordered to leave Teneriffe; but on manifesting her need for coal and provisions, she was allowed to take them and remain until the morning of the 18th ult., to await the arrival of the Cadiz packet. The latter did not arrive until the afternoon of that day, and at 11 A. M. the *Georgia* was ordered to sea, and steamed away to the northeast around the island. She has probably gone southward. Her ninth and last prize was the ship *Bold Hunter*, Capt. Crosby, who, with his crew of 14 men, was left at Teneriffe and taken care of by our worthy Consul, Mr. Dabney.

The state of affairs in St. Domingo remains unchanged. The new Captain-General, Vargas, had arrived and been favorably received, and his arrival will probably alter the aspect of things on that island.

Gen. Rivas arrived here very quietly. Little attention has been paid him, and few know of his presence.

The St. Domingo rebels are at the very doors of the capital, and Gen. Gandara, on his way to San Cristobal, had three encounters with them, "always dispersing them."

Mr. Bonnet, a jeweler, of this city, was stabbed by one of his slaves. He was beating the slave, when the latter stabbed him. His wound is dangerous. The negro was very intelligent, having been instructed in reading and writing and speeking English, French and Spanish, and had been treated by Mr. Bonnet almost like a companion.

The small schooner *Hancock* arrived yesterday from Florida. She is the only arrival from Dixie for some time.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complaxion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Physiognomy.—The Forehead and its "Signs of Character," such as Conceit, Contest, Love of Knowledge, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Command, Forbidding, Resistance, with Portraits of Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Burnside, Bishop Hopkins, and many others, in the *Phrenological Journal*, November No. 15 cents by first post, or $1 50 a year. Newsmen have it. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Henry Ward Beecher's reported great speeches in England, their fallacy and transparent contradictions in reference to the constitutional guarantees of Slavery, reviewed in the *Principia* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hasaino & Florl's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Lieut. C. S. Mann, Major Drew, Com. Williamson, U. S. N.; Dr. Eversfield, Dr. Stetson, U. S. N.; Paymaster Clark, U. S. N.; Major Dwight Bannister, Surgeon Lyman, Surgeon Bent, Surgeon H. Schopp, Capt. Chadwick, Miss Bedell, Mrs. Babbitt and child, Chaplain Hill, Capt. Peterson, Capt. G. P. Davis, Lieut. Gibbs, Capt. Shaw, Capt. Murck, Capt. Stevens, Capt. Morris, Capt. Brown, Capt. Travers, Capt. Crouch, Capt. Stetson, Capt. Crowell, Capt. Gates, Capt. Voorhes, Lieut. Lanihen, Lieut. Hollis, Lieut. Hobbs, Rev. Mr. Twonl, Lieut. Dunican, Lieut. Richmond, Lieut. Lanter, Lieut. Rose, R. Tremhly, Mr. Bixter, Mr. Foster, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Talkerbury, Mr. Ratcliff, P. Regan, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Watson, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Frans, Mr. Man, Mr. Martin, D. Huff, Mr. Brett, F. A. Rockwell, J. F. Fisk, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Davis, Mr. de Cne and brother, Mr. Bellows, Mr. Root, C. B. Smith, Mr. Wood, Mr. Waldsauer, Mr. Burger, Mr. Davidson, and 168 others.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Isaac Forchimer, M. Berdenheimer, R Ardenville, Isaac Simons, James Neilson, Henry Morrison, E. Scharff, W. H. Brown, Mrs. Reynolds and child, Mrs. Walsh, Capt. R. W. Cross, D. Dahumel, Thomas Dwyer and lady, Mr. Laphnm, Mr. Rolline. From Havana—Mr. Lewis, J. Devis, Samuel Parkson, G. S. Veig, R Palanea, P. Almonis, A. Fouquet, Jose Sabastes and lady, F. Burtus.—Total, 28.

Nov. 15—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool.*—J. E. Emerius, A. N. Baoningardon, D. Buckhaw, J. Meuda, A. Erasti, Miss Green, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Ausbands and lady, Capt. Mahiman, Geo. Mercer, Mrs. Joy, Mr. Nevin, T. Lyon and lady, F. Jaeger, H. Pfarler, M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Connolly, Lieut. Clarke, Capt. Smith and son, Mr. Le Vin, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Schmitz, J. Conrley, M. Tallicher, G. Alexander, H. Erien and lady, and 435 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Continental, from New-Orleans—Col. B. F. Gott, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. E. F. Armstrong, C. M. Stroug, Lieut. Utting, Cent. L. W. Gould, Capt Childs, Lieut. M. Magee, Lieut. Norman, Dr. L. Darling, Lieut. Geo. Tetten, Capt. Beatty, Dr. J. C. Fisher, Daniel Dawson, D. S. Chancellor, W. J. Val, D. Jones, James D. Hamilton, J. P. Robinson, and 38 in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Kerns and 2 children, Miss Bruehon and 2 children, Miss L. Leary, A. Cloe and lady, Mrs. F. Coxe, Miss M. Coxe, J. C. Lashurg, J. Onnlop, J. Friet, B. Thevearet, L. C. Goodwin, J. Berney, P. Lafonrche, H. Rocker, R. S. Loomis, R. Pike, H. Miner, C. D. Kine, Elmer Harris, O. Stevens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon sets. 10 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 26 | Gov. Island..12 15 | Hell Gate.. 1 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Nov. 15.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 11 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M., on Thursday, Nov. 12, consigned to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, with 67 first and 168 second class passengers, the usual mails and Government property.

U. S. transport America, Share, Hilton Head, Nov. 11, at 7 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Was detained off Sandy Hook 12 hours by heavy fog. She brings a guard of the 4th U. S. regulars, commanded by Lients. Crowley and Hassler.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans 6th inst., via Key West 11th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Nov. 8, at 7 A. M., off S. W. Pass, saw bark Hanson Gregory, of Rockland, Me., bound up to New-Orleans. Nov. 14, 9 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. gunboat Ladona, from Philadelphia, strg. S. Left at Key West steamships Circassian and Quincy, arr. Nov. 11.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newhern, N. C., Nov. 12, and Fortress Monroe 13th, at 12 M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U S. steam transport Alliance, Thompson, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Mail steamship Columbia, Barton, New Orleans 7th inst., and Havana the 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The Columbia arrived at Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. on the 14th inst., and was detained about 24 hours by fog.

Steamship Edinburgh, Roskell, Liverpool Oct. 28, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Is anchored at Quarantine. 28th, off Great Ormes Head, passed steamship City of London, bound in. Nov. 11, at 4 P. M., exchanged signals with ship Salsetta, bound W.: 13th, at 11 A. M., passed steamship Olympus, hence for Liverpool; 14th, at 10½ A. M., passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Arrived at the Bar on the 14th, at 5 P. M., and was detained by fog.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Mazatlan, (Br., of Newport.) Dixon, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., in ballast to master. Oct. 17, lat. 7 13 N., lon. 41 20, passed a ship's bowsprit, with the rigging attached, appeared to have been on fire. The Mazatlan has had heavy westerly gales, split sails, &c.

Bark Schamyle, Crosby, Fell River 24 hours, to Bassett & Nickerson.

Brig Resolute, (Dan., of St. Thomas,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Oct. 21, via Newport, L. I., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage; was off Sandy Hook on the 6th inst., and blown off during a N. W. gale; lost sails, &c.

Brig Henrietta, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hodgdon, Bermuda 5th inst., with wool to McCall & Frith.

Brig Henry M. Hiene, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, Aux Cayes 28 ds., with coffee to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E., with a dense fog; at 8 P. M., N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 15—Arr. Br. brig Tarmasia, Greenock; brig Swordfish, Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Nov. 5, ship St. George, from New-Bedford for Buenos Ayres; put in to land the officers and crew of the French steamship Charles Martel. She was hence for Marseilles, and was abandoned on 26th ult., with six feet of water in her.

At Ponce, P. R., Oct. 21, brig Eliza Thompson, of New-Haven, for New-York next day; brig Ahby Watson, for Turks Island in 6 ds.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 18, brig La Cayanne, for New-York.

DEAFNESS.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, of No. 416 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has taken rooms at No. 26 Bond-st., New-York, for the introduction of her metaphysical discovery for the cure of deafness, noises in the head, running of the ears, all diseases of the eye, nauralgia, and all diseases of the head and throat. This metaphysical discovery is the only reliable remedy ever offered to the world for the above diseases. Send for a circular, which contains certificates of the most wonderful cures on record, performed without the use of instruments.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN is the original and sole proprietor of the Metaphysical Discovery for Deafness, &c.; price $5. Also of the celebrated Poor Richard's Eye-Water, and of the Scalp Renovator; price of each $1 per bottle. These celebrated medicines are put up in neat wooden boxes, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price.

THE EMPLOYES OF MR. JOHN DARGAVEL, Master Tailor, No. 328 Bleecker-st., have received the increase of wages demanded by them. There was no "strike" in this establishment.

Signed in behalf of shop.

JONATHAN NIXON, President.

W. Davis, Secretary.

AS SALESMAN AND PURCHASER.—AN experienced salesman and purchaser is open for an immediate engagement with either a wholesale grain, grocery, or commission house. References first-class. Address E. W. V., New-York Post-office.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Office hours from 9, A. M. till 8, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before,)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,

PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

Fonda, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing tha greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discherge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under tha skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Mersereau,

No. 2 Warren-st.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, those desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 454 Broadway, P. McTERNEY.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1863.

New-York, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER,

Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

New-York, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a tronblesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

No. 12 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application. W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

No. 42 Fifth st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 73 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York, who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patiance, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without tronbling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,

No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

GLYCERINE,

BATH AND PALM SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

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EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

Successors to

WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

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ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

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Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,

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REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

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NAVY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.

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AND

RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT!

All who have Friends and Relations in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE, INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY, INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS! ATTENTION!!

INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used, as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS, EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, SABRE OR THE BULLET,

SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight Pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

THE SOLDIERS' TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

See to your own health; do not trust to the Army supplies, although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested; they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks. For over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe; and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a Depot at Balaklava for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES; many a time his Special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. Those terrible and fetal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY,

SORES AND SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT; and now, while tha cry rings throughont the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

☞ Read the following brief note received from one of our brave soldiers now in the field:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1862.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Please send me one dosen large-sized boxes of your valuable Pills. I have now recovered my health, thanks to the efficacy of your Pills, and do not want to leave this city without them. Please dispatch them by quickest route. Inclosed please find money to pay for medicines, also the stamp duty.

Yours, very truly,

S. R. HARDLY, 9th Cavalry,

New-York.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,

No. 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

D. S. BARNES & CO., NO. 202 BROADWAY,

PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHARION,

for PRESERVING, RESTORING and BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR AND PREVENTING IT FROM TURNING GRAY. It gives the hair a glassy luxuriance of delicate softness and great beauty.

S. T. 1860, X.

No article has ever won such popularity or benefitted so many weak and enfeebled persons as Drake's Plantation Bitters.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

A most extraordinary article for preserving and beautifying the complexion. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn and pimples, and gives the complexion a marble purity and transparent delicacy of surpassing beauty. Much patronized by actresses and opera singers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,

New-York.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a striking ly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3791. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Proceedings in the Case of the Rebel Privateer Alexandra.

The English Press on American Affairs.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Threatening Attitude of Austria Toward Denmark.

A Peace Speech from the French Emperor on Opening the Legislative Chambers.

Aspect of the Polish and Mexican Questions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. PETRIE, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th, and Queenstown oe the 5th inst., arrived hers at 6 o'oloek last evening.

Tha dates per tha *City of London* are four days latar then those already received.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-York, arrived at Galway on the 2d inst.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry oo the 2d inst.

The steamship *Africa*, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool oe the 3d inst.

The political news of the *City of London* is unimportaet.

The ship *Veturia* from New-York was sshora at Broadhaven, near Sligo—bottom aed bilge reported gone. The *James L. Bogort* for New-York lost her mahyard and bulwarks, &c., by a collision in the Mersey.

The Federal steemer *Kearsage*, reported by last steamer to have errived at Queenstowe, was expected to visit Southampton. The United States frigate *Niagara* and the rebel steamer *Georgia* were also looked for shortly at that port.

The weather in England coetinnad very stormy and disastrous to the shipping.

MR. WILLIAM CORNELL JAWETT had agsie returned to Europe, and renewad his agitatioe ie favor of European mediation in America. The Liverpool *Mercury* nubhishes a lengthy maeifesto by him in advocacy of medlation by France and the other European Powers, together with a letter from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in which that gentleman reiterates, with increased force, hts remarks in Congress in favor of accepting French medfation.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Pirate Alexandra in Court.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 3d inst., the Attorney-General applied to the Court to give him more than the ordinary time of four days, after tha opening of the Court, in which to move for a new trial in reference to the forfeiture of the suspected gonboat *Alexandra*. After eome explanations by the Lord-Chief Barna in regardeto his summieg up in the case, it was arranged thst tha Attorney-Geeeral should appear to Court again on the 5th inst., in order to see whether they could bring a case of this kied within the terms of tbe Common Law Procedure Act.

The *Morning Post* thinke from the discussion which took place on the above occasion that the law officers of the Crown entertain but leeble hopes of settieg aside the verdict already given. But it says the *Post*, onr Mueicinal law wes not violated, we have still to decide whether or not our International obligatione were disregarded. The latter is a questioe for the Legislature and the former for a Court of law.

The Lundon *Times* says that, unless techeical difficulties impede the proceedings, it is likely that the law relating to the *Alexandra* and the rams will be shortly settled, eed it trusts "that the decision of the Court will effect such a aettling of disputed points as will remove any just cense of complaint, without unduly restricting the industry of the country. If tron-plated rams are constructed here with the moral certainty that they will proceed to rue down Federal merchantmen, without ever going near a Confederate port, it is time to arrive at a distinct knowledge of what tha law is that bears upon the subject."

The *Times* learns thet the Venezuelan Government had made an offer for the *Alexandra*—that Messrs. BARING BROS. guaranteed the transaction, but that the Government declined to sanction the trsoaction.

FRANCE.

It was reported in Paris that the Japaneae had applied to the French Government for its good officea in suspending British naval operations in Japan.

It is announced that tha Emoeror NAPOLEON would apen the session of the Legislature in peraon.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes on the 3d closed at 67 30.

AUSTRIA.

The Financial Committea of the Richerath had recommended a loan of sixty-nine millions of florins, to cover the deficit. Twanty millions of the loan are to be devoted to relieve the distress in Hungary.

The Vienna correspondent of a Hamburg paper states, that the Austrian Government, in caee of exeeution against Denmark being really carried out, intends not only to emptoy land troops but also to dispatch a considerable portion of its fleet to protect the north German coasts ageinst the unoertainty of a blockade. Six heavy-armed and six lightly equipped Anstrian vessels are to leave the harbors of the Adriatic, sail sroond Europe to the German Ocean and the Baltic, and there support the action of the Federal troops.

Now this all reads very nicely upon paper. There is something sednctive in the notion of the Austrian ships guarding the mouths of the Etbe and the Weser in the Northern Seas, and fulfilling the task which, in virtue of her position as a Baltic Power, is inaumbent upon Prussia, so proud of her purely German character. Romantically constituted minds might get up an immense enthusiasm as to the execution of the plan, and the appearance of the Austrian flag in Northern and Baltic waters would not fail to produce a certain effect upon the cool and calculating temperament of the North German popolation.

The writer goes on to observe that, looked at from a national point of view, the undertaking presents a different aspect. In the first place, the qnestion in dispute between Germany and Denmark does not necessitate war. "Federal execution is an internal German affair, and no international qnarrel, Denmark is the debtor, whom Germany compels to cash up, and as Denmark is solvent, Copenhagen will not let matters coma to execution, despite all warlike clamor."

A further difficulty consists in the nnfavorable season of the year for naval operations. Austrian ships could in no case at present enter the ice-covered Baltic, and where would be the wisdom of bringing them a long voyage to guard coasts not menaced? While the qnestion of execution is the only topic in dispute, Deemark cannot have the slightest pretext for threatening German commerce. And the Federal Diet would hardly feel disposed to meet the expenses of so objectless an expedition.

Another consideration would be whether the small naval force Anstria could spare from the Adriatic would be able, in case even of undoubted war, to hold its own against the Danish fleet. However high an opinion the Anstriens may entertain of their own excellence, it is hardly likely their half-dozen ships would be able to cope snccessfully with 1,160 Danish guns.

Lastly, Austria has her own interests to look to in the Adriatic, and taking these into consideration it is extremely daubtful whether she could spare even so small a naval force as the Hamburg papers mention from her fleet in Italian waters.

"It would be the strangest of n strange policy," says the *Presse*, "to leave our own coasts defenceless and sail upon a fool's errand into Northern waters to play the night errant for others' benefit, and be unable to look after ourselves."

PRUSSIA.

M. BISMARK, the Prussian Prime Minister has hes received the following letter, giving him formal warning of death:

To His Excellency, the Minister President, M. de Bismark, Schonhausen, Berlin:

The undersigned, Committee of the Revolutionary propaganda, has summoned you before its tribunal. It has nnanimously noedemned you to death, and fixed the time for the execntion of the sentence during the first week of the coming month. It is futile for you to seek to shun your fate, the hand of the avenger will follow you even if you seek refuge in the most sacred spot. It is not deemed necessary to apprize you of of the motives which have led to this decision; your conscience will proclaim them.

M, A. T., Chief of the Court.

KROSCINSKI, Secretary.

ITALY.

ROME, Friday, Oct. 30—Evening.

The *Giornale di Roma* denies the statements of the Italian papers relative to deserters and refugees at Roma. The Poetifical Governmeet leverlably considers desarters comieg from the invaded provinces of the States of the Church as its subjects.

The *Giornale* further states that the Neapolitan reactionary prisoners heva sufficiently refuted the accusation that the Pontifical Goverement protects reaction.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Advices received here from Naples state that the Italian ships have been recalled from various points to take part in the naval review of next month. The King will return to Turin upon the 20th.

The *Corresponclencia di Roma* says thet Cardinal ANTONELLI has proposed to the French Emoassy to enter into negotiations for reduction of the postal tariff.

The reduction already arrangeo to take place within the Roman States will shortly come into operation.

Advices from Rome also announce the proximate arrival in the Capitel of His Royal Highness the Prince of Weles, King LEWIS, of Bevaria, the Queen Dowager of Neples, and the Duchess of Leuchtenburg.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The stats of affairs shows no chnnge. New da. tachments of insurgents continued to make their appearsnce in the Lublin Districts.

Gen. TREPOW, chief of the gendarmes et Warsaw, had been wounded in the head with an axe in one of the streets of Watsaw. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested.

A proclamation has been issued by the Revolutionary Town Captain declaring the object of the Russians, in arresting so many influential citizens, to be the extortion ul an "address of loyalty" to the Czar of Russia.

WARSAW, Sunday, Oct. 25.

Amoeg the persons arrested yesterday, said to number 120, are many of the chief mee in Wersaw. The majority made acquaintance two years ago, under KATZANOWSKI'S *régime*, with the dungeons of the citadel, with Tobolsk and other Asiatic parts. Among them sra BIALOBRZESKI, who closed the churches two years ago, while acting as Archbishop, was sentenced for that order by Court-martial to death, had his sentence commutad into transportation to Tobolsk, and was afterward set at liberty; the well-knowo and highly-esteemed clergyman, WISZNESKI and SLEZKA, the Jewish preacher, KRAMSTUCK; the photographer, BAYER, and many more. Others, who now fall into the hands of the Police for the first time, are the banker, JOSEPH RAWICZ; NEWFELD, the editor of a Jewish paper; JULIUS MITZAO, the wealthy and much-respected proprietor of a candle factory; KALISCH, the largest Warsaw cabinet maker; Advocate MAJEWSKI, and others. The excitement occasioned by these arrests—all carried out in a single night—may easily be imagined. It was reported at first that the Saxon Consul and banker, STANISLAUS LESSER, had been arrested; it seems, however, that he was only confined to his residence during the night, and allowed free egress the following morning. The seals have not yet been removed from the Consulate.

Advices from the Lublin District report that the insurgents, under KLUCK, have succeeded in annihilating a Russian division, but doubts of their correcteess may fairly be entertained.

The official *Dziennik* publishes nothing but an account of Russian victories. Thus, according to this organ, the Russians, searching the forests in the District of Gostynin, captured 16 insurgents, among them the former District Chief and superior of the "hanging gendarmes," PUNIANSKI, who was summarily condemned to death by Court-martial and hanged. According to the same authority, in the District of Wreeclewek, the Russians have seized 4 chests of rifled muskets, 700 pair of long Winter boots, 10 saddle sadres, 150 uniforms, 3,000 garrets, and 45 rebels, among tha latter the former Adjutant of GARIBALDI, Baron STENCINSKI, who has led bands under the name of CALLIER. Non dale is attached to these details.

The day before yesterday a fresh number of the *Neideylox* was published, toget er with a newspaper with the title of *Thy kingdom Come*. The latter is intended for the eelightenment of the peasantry.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "We learn from a certain source that the next budget will show, for the current year, an increase in the public revenue of not less than 160,000,000f. upon the provisions of the last budget. It is this that has enabled the Government to provida for more than four-fifths of the expense of the Mexican expedition, with the ordinary resources of the Treasury, which, of course, has only made to Mexico an advance, the repayment of which, thanks to the natural wealth of the country, is not doubtful." The *Memorial Diplomatique* further says, relating to Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Mexican throne: "We shall point out to-day a fresh proof of the interest which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH takes in the re-establishment of monarchy in Mexico. Although the Archduke has no idea of imposing any restriction upon his country, His Majesty has decided upon authorizing such Austrian officers as may wish, to accompany the Archduke, with the view of cooperating in the military organization of Mexico, to aod do so with the faculty of reassuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return. Although no longer in possession of a fleet, since the Americans destroyed or captured the few vessels they mustered, the Mexican people, in their solicitude to furnish a further proof that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is really the sovereign of their choice, and unwilling to give another nation the honor of conveying their Emperor, expressed their intention to construct, at their own expense, a yacht, in which the Archduke was to embark, at Miramar. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would not allow that a people who had undergone such painful and costly trials should make such a sacrifice; and aware that an Austrian Archduke could not proceed to his destination in a foreign vessel, he has decided that his brother shall go on board a frigate of the Austrian Imperial navy. The steam-frigate *Elizabeth*, in which the Prince performed his last voyage to Brazil, is named as having been selected to convey the new Emperor to his States."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The advance in the rate of discount to 5 ₰ cent. by the Bank of England had failed to check the efflux of gold, or the introduction daily of new joint stock companies. The expediency of n further advance to 6 ₰ cent. was debated in monetary circles.

The action of the Bank caused a generel decline in securities, and Consols fell ¼ ₰ cent., closing on the 3d at 92½.

The Bank of Prussie hed raised its rate of discount from 4 to 4½ ₰ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 4—A. M.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up only 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The rise in the rate of discount has checked speculations and the market lends downwerd, and a slight decline is quoted.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The advance in Bank rates also caused buyers to panse in Manchester, but oroducers were generally firm at the quotations of last week. It was only where stock could be found that buyers got any coocessions in prices, and then only a very slight one.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat in moderate request at late rates. Fine qualities scarce and wanted. Winter Red 8s. @ 8s. 6d. ₰ 100 lbs. Corn firm at 28s. 6d. @ 28. 9d. ₰ 480 lbs. for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet. Pork dull, but not lower. Bacon flat. Butter firm, and fine wented. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow steady but not active, at 42s. @ 44s. for N. A.

PRODUCE—Sugars continue active, and prices ere ngain 3d. @ 6d. higher. Coffee—nothing doing. Rice quiet bnt very steady. Ashes—small sales at previous rates. No sales of Resin or Spirits Turpentine. Petroleum dull at 1s. 11d. @ 2s. ₰ gallon for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS generally nnchanged. SUGAR very firm and still advancing. COFFEE steady. TEA unaltered. RICE quiet but firm. TALLOW steady at 43s. 6d. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL, 42s. 6d. @ 42s. 7d. JUTE active at a further advance of 10s.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, Nov. 5, 1863.

Some of the letters from Paris neeert positively that the rate of the Bank of France will be to-day raised to six per cent. The drain of bullion being still active, other persons entertain an impression that the measure will be delayed, so as to avoid creating agitation on the day of the opening of the Chambers by the Emperor. According to the letter, instructions have been given by the Bank of France to avoid for a moment causing any heavy withdrawals, on the part of their Lnedon agents, from the Bank of England, which might induce that establishment to take at once the initiative in a further movement. There were no withdrawals of gold from the Bank yesterday, but the pressure for discount was extremely heevy, whilst the advices from various parts of the Continent indicate that the demand for specie is endiminished, at the same time the extent of the apptication for the 400,000 of bills in India put up for tender the bank in the afternoon, was such to prove that the main portion of the existieg requirements are for the East to pay for cotton. It is only for an advance ie the rate of discount that the payment of preposterous prices for this and other descriptions of produce can be checked, and the result of a rise ie the charge for money would simply be that the foreign producer would get less for his goods, while the English capitalist would get more for his unemployed means. For the trading interest of the country it is therefore essential that the upward movement should be carried on with vigor, as long as the prevailing symptoms continue unchanged. As regards its effect upon the prices of securities, real investors will not feel any alarm, since any depreciation that may ensue is merely the question of a month or two. The deliveries of stock yesterday were large, and the lowest rate for advances on Government securities was 4½ per cent. It wes reported that the Bank of England has drawn a considerable sum from the market on the security of Consols, but this is believed not to have been the case. In the Discount merket nothing was done below the Bank minimum of 5 per cent. In the foreign Stock market thare was at one time a further fall in the speculative description of eearly 2 ₰ cent., but the final quotations show a partial rally. Consols yesterday declined ⅜ ₰ cent. The shares in the numerous eaw projects ware at one period severely affected, but closed somewhat better. The enormous sum of £2,530,000 bid yesterday within the official limits for the £400,000 of the Government bills on India, shows how heavy is the commercial demend for the means of remitting to that quarter.

LONDON, Thursday Noon.

Bank rate raised 1 ₰ cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 5.

Opening prices Coosols, mooey 92¼ @ ⅜; account, 3d December, 92¼ @ ⅜; new 3 ₰ cents, 90½.

LONDON, Thursday—1 P. M.

Money, 92½ @ ¾; account, 3d Decomber, 92¾ @ ⅞; new 3 ₰ cents, 90½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—NOV. 5.

First Report via Queenstown.—If no chnoge in bank rate, probably a much better market. So far waiting in attitude and about 3,000 bales sold. Imports, 150; previously, 1,055.

LONDON NOON PRICES.

Consols 91⅝ @ ¾. Shares weak. Americans and Canadas dull. Confederates, 64 @ 66. Consolidates, 46½. General Credit. 2¼ @ ⅝.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR—Prices unaltered, small business—Refined quiet, low lumps 58. COFFEE washed, very fnll rates. TEA—Sales went with fair spirit and fully former terms. RICE—Previous rates, small business. SALTPETRE wanted, prices well maintained. TALLOW—Limited business 43s. to 43s. 3d., spot.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

2 15 P. M.—Consols for Money 92¾ @ ⅞; Account, Dec. 3, 92¾ @ ⅞. New Three per cents, 90½ @ ⅝.

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF LONDON.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown oo the 4th.

The ship *Amazon*, from London for New-York, has been totally destroyed by fire, off Margate. The passengers and crew were saved.

La France asserts that MAXIMILIAN'S acceptance of the Mexican crown is eo longer doubtful.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The French Chambers have opened. The Emperor's speech was pacific. He proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico will be advantageous to the country. The financial report will be published shortly, although the expectations are not fully realized. The revenue has increased, and without extraordinary resources, have met the expenses of the wars in Cochin-China and Mexico. Reforms are announced, and increased powers are to be granted to commerce. Only passing allusions are made to American affairs.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON dull. Sales for two days, 9,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4,000. Business was checked by a further advance in the Bank rate to-day to 6 ₰ cent.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS inactive.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

Consols, for money, 92¾.

American Securities—no sales.

SYNOPSIS OF NEWS SENT BY THE SIDON.

The following is a synopsis of the news taken out by the *Sidon*, which left Liverpool on the 3d inst for New-York.

One of the Mersey iron-clad rams, *El Tousson*, had been towed out of the docks and placed in the stream under the guns of the guard ship *Majestic*. The other ram, *El Monassir*, remained in an unfinished state in one of LAIRD'S docks; but a gunboat kept watch at the entrance of the docks.

The papers have nothing particularly new to say on American affairs.

The *Daily News* points out that the influence of the Western armies on the movements of those in the East denotes that a new and important stage of the war has been reached. Henceforth an invasion of Maryland by the Confederates becomes impossible. If at any time they greatly increase the distance between themselves and their base, the Federals will at once advance from Eastern Tennessee and destroy their supplies.

The *Morning Post* argues that the North can never obtain men sufficient to preserve the Federal conquests—each conquest requiring an army to retain possession.

The *Times*, in its City Article, drewe attention to the immense substitution of foreign for American shipping, as shown by the returns of the port of New-York.

Rumor has recently connected a pending case in the English Divorce Court with a Cabinet Minister. The Dublin *Evening Mail* says the Minister in question, who appears as a co-respondentie the case, is no less a personage than Lord PALMERSTON; and it adds, that in a case of this kind, affecting a person of the age and position of Lord PALMERSTON, the public will naturally suspend its judgment.

The London *Star* intimates thet the case has been quietly arranged and further exposure will be avoided; but it is possible that important political changes may ensue. The name of the petitioner for the divorce is O'KANE. The *Star*, in a later issue, contradicts itself, and says the case has not been compromised, but is believed to be in progress.

The *Morning Herald* announces that a marriage is in contemplation between Prince ALFRED and a princess of the house of Oldenburg.

The weather continued very stormy in England, and the wreck list at LLOYD'S was very long; but there was nothing of moment in regerd to American shipping.

The ship *Calhoun*, from New-York, and the *W. F. Schmidt*, from St. John, N. B., arrived at Liverpool dismasted. The *J. Cummings*, from Bristol for New-York, put into Queenstown leaky on the 31st. The *Derwent*, from Cardiff for New-York, had put into Waterford.

The London *Times* has a leading editorial article on the fruitlessnees of diplomatic interfereece with Russia. The efforts, it says, of the three Powers have not dried a single tear; but they have made it a point of order with Rueeia to put down the rebellion in Poland with the utmost severity. They have made mercy appear in the light of a concession to foreign dictation. The whole hopes of Poland, therefore, repose entirely on the prospect of assistaece from Frnnce, since it is not probable that Anstria will take np arms tor Potand, and it ie certain that England will not. Perhaps the Emperor NAPOLEON may think it a lesser evil to embark alone in all the uncertainties of a great Enropean war.

Continued activity on the part of the Polish insurgents was reported, and streng bands were said to be crossing the frontiers into Poland.

THE SIEGE OF FORT SUMTER.

A Terrible Fire Poured into the Ruins.

Two of the Garrison Killed and One Wounded on Friday Night.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 16.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 14, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Tha enemy kept up a moderate fire on Sumter all day from their mortar batteries and two monitors.

One monitor and a woodee gunboat moved up to Sullivan's Island at noon and shelled the batteries one hour.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

The firing of the enemy from their monitors and rifle pieces averaged two per minute all last night, and is increasing and still going on this morning. Tha casualties last night were two killed and one wounded.

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1863.

The following changes and appointmente are announced as having been meda by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisioes of the Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., approved, Mareh 3, 1863:

New-York.—Dr. Hollis H. Chubbuck, Surgeon Twenty-seventh District, *vice* Graves, dismissed; Samuel G. Acton, Commissioner Seventh District, *vice* Baldwin, deceased; Theodore D. Bronson, Provost-Marshal Sixth District, *vice* Farr, revoked; Robert Edwards, Commissioner Sixth District, *vice* Lamont, revoked; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Surgeon Sixth District, *vice* Powell, revoked.

Illinois.—Dr. Robert Baal, Surgeon Fifth District, *vice* Hall, resigned; Dr. Samuel McClure, Surgeon Eleventh District, *vice* Payne, resigned.

Kansas.—A. J. Shennon, Provost-Marshal Southern District, *vice* Banks, revoked; F. B. Baker, Commissioner Southern District, *vice* Shaenon, promoted.

Wisconsin.—James Bnilliff, Commissioner Third District, *vice* Bingham, resigned.

Pennsylvania.—Dr. James S. Debinville, Surgeon First District, *vice* Massalis, revoked.

Ohio.—Montgomary P. Alston, Commissioner Third District, reappointed.

Indiana.—William S. Lingle, Commissioner Eighth District, *vice* Klz, resigned.

Massachusetts.—Dr. Fred. H. Hooper, Surgeon First District, *vice* Foster Hooper, rasigned.

Michigan.—Millard M. McConnell, Fifth District, Provost-Marshal, *vice* Walker, revoked; Henry C. Miller, Commissioner Fifth District, *vice* Draper, raveked, Dr. Issac Paddock, Surgeon Sixth District, *vice* Galbraith, revoked.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal-General.

THE RIOTERS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Arrest of Seventy of Them.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Monday, Nov. 16.

About seventy of the "Buckshots" have been arrested and sent to Reading.

The murderer of G. K. SMITH has also been arrested and identified.

The Tenth regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers are now stationed in the district where the disturbances were, and the rioters are being arrested and forwarded to Reading for trial.

The War in Arkansas.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 16.

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of the 3d, says: "Desarters report MARMADUKE as fallen back south of the Little Missouri River, and having joined PRICE on the road leading from Camden to Washington. Tha whole Southere force is estimated at 6,000 or 8,000.

Little Rock private advices from Memphis say the rebels are reported working. The Mobile, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad north are repairing as rapidly as possible."

Destructive Fire in a Paper Warehouse in Beekman-street.

ESTIMATED LOSS $30,000.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, flames were discovered issuing from the upper floors of premises No. 32 Beekman-street. The firemen were very soon on the ground, but owing to the combustible nature of the material, the entire upper portion of the premises were soon a mass of fire. Mr. ISAAC L. OLIVER, steam job, card and fancy printer, occupied the third, fourth and fifth floors of this building, and also the front portion of the second floor. As will be seen the fire originated on his premises. His loss on stock, fixtures and machinery will probably amount to over $10,000. The office of *The Irish American* was located in the rear part of the second story; the stock, machinery and fixtures of which were mostly destroyed. The damage could not be definite ascertained, but it will probably amount to over $1,000.

The first floor was occupied by Mr. A. C. GOODMAN, as a paper warehouse. His loss on stock and fixtures is from $4,000 to $5,000. He is fully insured in City companies.

The building is owned by Mr. WM. HUETACE, and is damaged to the extent of abuut $5,000. It is fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained.

The adjoining building No. 34, is occupied by Mr. BRADLEY. R. HAAN on the first and fifth floors as a paper warehouse. Mr. HAAN'S loss is estimated at over $3,000, mostly by water.

The second, third and fourth floors of No. 34 were occupied by Messrs. PARKER & Co. as a domestic hardware-store. Their lone is comparatively light, but it was impossible last night to ascertain the amount. They are insured in the Corn Exchange, Fulton, Humboldt and Citizens', of this City; also, in the Massasoit and the People's, of Springfield, for the sum of $5,000 each.

The stock and fixtures of No. 30 Beekman-street, occupied by Messrs. DERRICKSON and BUTLER, on the first floor, as a paper warehouse, were damaged by water to the extent of $500. MCLOUGHLIN BROS. occupied the upper floors of this building as a publishing house. Their stock was much damaged by water. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the matter to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Il Trovatore"—well beloved but most hackneyed of operas—attracted a good audience last eveeing. There is nothing beyond this circumstance to mention. Tha cast was as heretofore, and the performance passed off anthusiastically. The happy creatures who warmed to the familiar strains and encored all the barrel-organ pieces, had an opportunity of hearieg the fine members of Mr. MAGRATH'S company to tha best possible oppertunity. There was not a cold to divide amongst the lot. They all sang well and acted with spirit. It is worth mentioning here that the present week is the last in which Made. MEDORI will anpear. Tha last night of Mr. MARETZEK'S season will be devoted to GOUNOD'S new opera of "Faust," in which Miss KELLOGG sustains the principal *rôle*."

To-night a grand festival takes place at tha Academy of Music, in aid of an asylum for aged and infirm Jews. The programme is very admirable.

Supplies for Our Prisoners in Richmond.

SANITARY COMMISSION, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1863.

The Government is ready and willing and is making every effort to supply the wants of our suffering soldiers confined in Southern prisons. Gen. MEREDITH is authorized to send everything that may be required, to supply their wants or add to their comforts, and this morning dispatched to City Point a boat with the following list of supplies: 5,000 blankets, 8,000 body-coats, 5,000 overcoats, 5,000 pairs of shoes, 8,000 caps, 5,000 woal shirts, 5,000 pairs of socks, 24,000 rations of food. The General will continue to forward supplies as fast as they can be sent from City Point to Richmond. The supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission should consist mainly of concentrated food of all kinds, pickles, underclothing, towels, soap, sponges, combs, coarse and fine, and perhaps a little tobacco. That tha supplies sent by the Government and by the Sanitary Commission, will be received at Richmond, and distributed among our men, there is, I think, but little doubt. Doubtless there will be a small leakage by the way, but this must be submitted to for the sake of getting *something* through to our sufferers. A.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

FIRING HEARD AT THE FRONT.

Rumors reach here to-night of cavalry fighting today on the Rapidan. Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Stevensburgh, and again to-day in the same direction. The rebels captured a wagon train yesterday near Stevensburgh. Tha cause of the firing to-day is not known up to this hour, 11 P. M.

GEN. BUTLER AT WORK.

Gen. BUTLER has already begun the operations of his new military administration upon rebel soil. His first order almost after entering Fortress Monroe, was in these words: "Representations having been made to the Commanding General that certain disloyally disposed persons within this department do occasionally, by force, interfere with, and by opprobious and threatening language insult and annoy loyal persons employed in the quiet discharge of their lawful occupations, it is hereby announced that all such conduct and language is hereafter strictly forbidden, and will be punished with military severity. All officers of this department are directed to order the arrest, and to bring such persons as are found offending against this order before the tribunal established for the purpose of punishing offences within this department."

WHY AN OFFICE HOLDER WAS DISPLACED.

One member of the Missouri Delegation, (Judge EDWARDS,) sent here some weeks since to labor with the President for the removal of Gen. SCHOFIELD, and for "radical" measures on the Kansas border, has got his reward for his efforts in the following *billet doux*:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

W. W. Edwards, Esq., St. Charles, Mo.:

SIR: Your recent active participation in political enterprises hostile to the known views and wishes of the Executive Government of both the nation and State has rendered it unfit, in my opinion, for you to continue to hold the office of United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. Such being my opinion, the President, at my request, has caused your office to be vecated, and another person to be appointed in your stead. Yoers,

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

OUTRAGEOUS DELAY IN PAYING THE ACCOUNTS OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

The TIMES' Washington correspondant's dispatch, about the "Outrageous delay in settling and paying the accounts of decensed soldiers," was true. It was in the Second Auditor's Bereau itself, that he was distinctly informed that fourteen months would elapse, from the presentation of claims, before they would be paid. It is therefore true that "the heirs of those who fell at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863, may not hope to be paid till November, 1864;" and it is equally true that "the bare statement of this fact is the fullest censure of the scandalous imperfections of the machinary of the Second Auditor's office." "Imperfection of the machieery," I say—eot the lazy working of the machinery. The system ie the Navy Department, of immediately settling and paying the accounts of sailors and marines killed at sea, I referred to, not as a model, but as a contrast. It could be used as a model, however. One paymaster, permanently attached to every brigade, would easily, promptly, and economically do what paymasters on shipboard do—immediately make up and forward the accounts of the dead after every battle. But it is not my business to reorganize bureaus.

The imperfection of the machinery for paying the debts oue to the mothers and widows of soldiers killed fighting for their country, is as notorious as it is shameful. Of all the debts of the Goveroment, these are the most sacred, and should first be paid. *They are paid the last.* And I but represent a determined public opinion, when I say that Coegress will abate the nuisance of fourteen months' fumbling and mumbling over the accounts of the heroes who have died in battle.

COTTON-GROWING ON THE POTOMAC.

The Commissionar of Agriculture on Friday received samples of cotton grown at Glymont Landing, thirty miles south of Washington, on the banks of the Potomac. Three acres were planted, with good results. The cotton is of excellent quality. Large quantities of this essential product have been grown in the southern section of Maryland this year.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

A bill will be introduced into Congress early in the session to have the bounty to soldiers paid in monthly instalments in addition to their monthly pay. This will make their stated pay $30 a month instead of $13.

NATIONAL BANKS RECENTLY CHARTERED.

The following National Banks have been chartered since the 9th inst.:

First National Bank of Utica, N. Y.	$100,000
First National Bank of Hartford, Conn.	100,000
First National Bank of Springfield, Vt.	50,000
First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio.	100,000
First National Bank of White Water, Wis.	50,000
First National Bank of Reading, Penn.	100,000
First National Bank of South Bend, Ind.	100,000
First National Bank of Cardington, Ohio.	50,000
First National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio.	100,000

THE REPORTS OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

The report of Secretary WALLAS to Congress is already in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and is being rushed through at the Government Printing-office. A portion of Secretary SAWARD'S report is also in hand. The latter will make about two volumes. The manuscript of the other Department reports have not been sent in. All of the reports this year will be excesingly voluminous.

REGIMENTS OF THE POTOMAC ARMY REENLISTING.

A great many regiments in the Army of the Potomac, whose terms of service have nearly expired, are reëntisting for three years. The men say, that having beee in at the birth of the rebellion, they will stay in service until they witness its death.

CAPACITY OF THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Tha records of the Surgaon-General's office show that there are 54,642 patients under treatment in the various hospitals throughout the country, including rebel prisoners sick or wounded. The total capacity of these hospitals is 84,472 beds; 30,277 of these are vacant.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending 14th of November were $2,250,000.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieut.-Col. GAGIN, Chief Quartermaster of the Department at Washington, has been relieved. Lieut.-Col. LATHROP, Inspector-General of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Staff, has also been relieved, and ordered West.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

CAPTURED BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The prize schoonar *Alma*, recently captured near Charleston with a cargo of salt and other merchandise, while attempting to run the blockade, arrived here to-day. The Navy Department has received information of another capture off Wilmington, the particulars of which have not yet been received.

NAVAL ORDER.

Commander HAGADON has been detached from the command of the *Minnesota*, and is awaiting orders.

A REBEL AGENT CAGED.

GEORGE T. AYER, agent for the sale of Confederate bonds, has been sent hither from the Army of the Potomac and committed to the Old Capitol. Several other dangerous characters have also been sent to that prison.

GEN. GRAHAM TRANSFERRED.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and directed to report to Gen. BUTLER. Gen. GRAHAM will go to the front to-morrow to bid farewell to his old companions in arms.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Champion with $231,910 in Specie.

The steamer *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, which left Aspinwall on the 7th inst., with passengers and treasure from California, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The following is her specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Colgate & Hoffman	$2,826
Ribon & Munoz	270
Total	$3,096

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$23,680	C. H. Grant & Co.	$5,300
J. B. Newton & Co.	45,000	Baker & Morrill	9,869
Jennings & Brewster.	13,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	90,500
J. G. Parker & Son.	3,500	Mrs. Daniel Tripp	474
H. Cohn & Co.	31,000		
Total from San Francisco			$228,814
Total from Aspinwall			3,096
Whole amount			$231,910

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

Simultaneous arrivals on the Pacific and Atlantic sides of the Isthmus bring us news from Bogota, the Capital, and the interior generally of the Republic. We have newspapers from Bogota to the 12th, and private letters to the 16th of last month.

The Presidential question continues to absorb public attention. The opposition to Gen. MOSQUERA acquires strength, and this opposition is based principally on his decrees as Provisional President, claimed to be illegal. The States of Santander, Antioquia, Boyeca and Magdalena have given Señor MURILLO, now Colombian Minister to Washington, its votes. Panama, it is already known, has voted for MURILLO. The election for President was held in the States of Cundinamerca and Tolima on the 11th ult., and it was at first asserted that MOSQUERA had in the former a small majority, but at the latest date the State is claimed for MURILLO. The State of Bolivar, of which Carthegeoe is the Capital, is also claimed for MURILLO. So that there can be but little, if any doubt, that MURILLO will be the President of Colombia, by the popular v

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. BEECHER'S RETURN.

The Coming Festival at Plymouth Church.

As before announced, the return of Mr. BEECHER from his tour in Great Britain and the Continent is to be celebrated by his congregation in fitting style. Never at a loss in devising resources for securing rational and positive enjoyment, there is a probability that on this occasion they will furnish the lovers of good things with a better opportunity than ever before for testing their abilities in this direction. At the Sunday school festival, to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, and for which more extensive preparations have been made than for any former festival, the whole building is to be thrown open to the guests, and different rooms have been assigned to different features of the entertainment, so that passing from one to the other a pleasing and brilliant variety will be exhibited, well calculated to make the beholder forgetful of the flight of the passing hour. The Committee of Arrangements have spared no pains or expense to make the occasion one that shall do honor to their pastor and to Plymouth Church. The attendance of HELMSMULLER'S Germania Band has been secured, and this is in itself a sufficient guaranty that the devotees at the shrine of St. Cecilia will not go away unsatisfied. FALLON'S Stereoscopticon, displaying several hundred beautiful views of scenery, celebrated buildings, statuary, &c., &c., will be exhibited each evening in the main audience room. There is to be a bountiful display of flowers and evergreen wreathing and mottoes, and it is understood that an entirely original feature, in the shape of a bower about the fountain in the Sunday-school room, is preparing. It is here that the flowers are to be sold. The festival is also to serve as an opportunity for celebrating the presentation by Mr. BEECHER to the Sunday-school, before his departure for Europe, of the large painting—"The Ruins of Ancient Tusculum," by GRORGE L. BROWN, the celebrated colorist and delineator. Mr. BEECHER is expected to speak on both evenings. The annexed is the programme for Tuesday evening:

PART I.—MILITARY BAND—(*Six o'clock*)

1. Welcome Home—Grand March..... .....Heimsmuller
2. Selections from the new Opera of Ione .....Petrella
   A—Marcia funebre.
   B—Aria—"Ah, Ferdenami."
   C—Duetto—"Dell' Ilisso Sulla."
   D—Cavatina—"L'amo, l'amo."
3. Arietta in forma di Valse, Il Bacio.....Arditi
4. Chorus and Cavatina. (Shadow Dance,) from "Pardon de Ploermel".....Meyerbeer
5. Green Seal Galop, (by request.).....Lumbye

(*Seven o'clock.*)

EXHIBITION OF FALLON'S STEREOSCOPTICON.

PART II—ORCHESTRA—(*Eight o'clock.*)

1. Overture—"William Tell".....Rossini
2. Waltz—"First Flirtations".....Strauss
3. Tertette and Finale—3d Act Opera, "Lucretia Borgia,".....Donizetti
4. Praise of Tears—(Solo for French Horn) Fr Schubert
5. Little Darling—Polka trembiant, (first time.) Helmsmuller
6. A Ride to Harlem—Railroad Pleasures Helmsmuller

(*Nine o'clock.*)

The Stereoscopticon.

Serious Collision on the River—The Bendrik Hudson.

On Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock, the *Hendrik Hudson*, on her down trip from Albany, came into collision with a schooner attached to a tow. The morning was pitch dark, and the steamer was under good headway. The schooner struck her, tearing away all the railings, guards, and many of the staterooms forward the wheel-house, smashing in the wheel-house, and ripping away the side works and some of the staterooms aft—in short, making a wreck of one side, and punching a hole in one of the boilers. The concussion was terrific, and the passengers, of whom there was a large number, were aroused, and rushed from berths in all kinds and lengths of garments; terrified on meeting the steam, and not knowing what fate awaited them, an indescribable scene ensued among men as well as women and children. No officers of the host made their appearance to allay the terror, and it was some time before it was ascertained that danger of burning or sinking was not imminent. But in that "some time" there was a world of agony and apprehension to all on board. There was no damage done to the steamer beyond that stated. The accident occurred some forty miles from this City, and as a precautionary measure the *Hendrik* was run, with the aid of the remaining boiler, near the shore into shoal water, where daylight was awaited, when the trip was resumed to New-York, reaching here at 2 P. M. The *Hendrik* was loaded to within two and a half feet of her guards, and had, as a reliable informant states, neither Captain or first pilot on board. She was in charge of the second pilot. If there is no error in this statement, the People's Line are guilty of a most culpable indifference to the safety of those intrusting their lives to them. The tow which had done the damage went on its way, leaving the steamer to sink or swim. The remarkable feature of the occurrence is, that no one of the many on board the steamer was injured, either by the crash or steam.

Naval Movements.

REVOLUTION IN NAVAL ARTILLERY—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT ERICSSON GUN.

The great gun, which has been for some months in course of construction for the navy by Mr. JOHN ERICSSON, arrived in this City a few days ago, and is now at one of the Iron Works being prepared for service. For obvious reasons we are not permitted to state its location. It is one of the most marvelous inventions of the time, and if successful, will revolutionize naval ordnance. Mr. ERICSSON contracted, some time since, to construct some 13-inch smooth-bore guns, which are to have a much greater initial velocity than any now in use. He is to receive nothing for them unless they burn over 50 pounds of powder; for every pound of powder beyond 50, Mr. ERICSSON is to receive $5 00. He is confident of being able to burn 100 pounds, and is certain of burning 75 pounds. The solid shot will weigh 220 pounds. The English 68-pounder, (of 12,350 pounds,) said by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to be the most powerful gun in the English service, with 16 pounds of powder, (nearly one-fourth of the charge,) has an initial velocity of 1,800 feet per second, and, therefore, a punching power against iron plates of 27,500,000 pounds. The rifled guns, with charges of one-tenth to one-twelfth of the shots, and the 15-inch gun, with a charge of thirty-five pounds to its shot of 425 pounds, have velocities ranging from 1,100 feet to 1,460 feet per second. The 300-pounder Parrott has, therefore, a punching power of 22,000,000 pounds, and the 15-inch gun of 55,500,000 pounds. The new gun, with 75 pounds charge, (one-third of the weight) will have as great a velocity as the 68-pounder, and its punching power will be 55,500,000 pounds, or exactly double that of the English gun. With 100 pounds of powder its velocity should be raised to 2,000 feet, and its punching power will be 68,000,000 pounds. It will thus be by far the most formidable gun yet constructed. The great superiority of our new guns to those in use by foreign Powers will readily be noticed.

DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. STEAMER SASSACUS.

Orders were received from the Navy Department yesterday to dispatch this vessel, one of the new double-enders which has just made its trial trip to the National Capital. In accordance with the official instructions she left yesterday morning. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, FRANCES A. ROE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, A. W. Muldaur; Acting and Sailing Master, G. A. Boutelle; Acting Ensigns, Auguste Adler, Farley Hopkins, Ed. A. Sawyer; Master's Mates, Henry O'Hara, Gideon H. Smith, C. A. Trunday; Second Assistant Engineer, B. F. Wood; Third Assistant Engineers, O. W. Ellison, Peter C. Reilley, Robert N. Ellis, D. W. Graffey and John W. Hurley; Acting Gunner, Neil Martin; Paymaster, G. De F. Barton; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Captain's Clerk, Michael George; Paymaster's Clerk, Gustave Dettloff.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ELAG.

This vessel sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having received orders from the Navy Department. Her destination is unknown. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commander, CALEB A. CURTIS; Acting Masters, Wm. H. Latham, Geo. W. Frost; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Lyndford Gerdener, Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. J. Rurge; Acting Engineers, Joseph S. Johnson, Charles V. Kelly; Engineers—First Assistant, Lewis H. Flowry; Second Assistant Wm. W. Innis; Third Assistants, George Bennett, Wm. Ross; Captain's Clerk, J. Willmarth Morton; Paymaster's Clerk, George Prior; Acting Gunner, Benjamin F. Rutter.

LAUNCH TO-DAY.

The new steamer *Primrose* will be launched to-day at 2½ P. M., at the yard of Messrs. VAN DUSEN, foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. The public are invited to witness the launch. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: 150 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 13½ feet deep. The engines are being built by Mr. DILLON, at Rondout.

Court of General Sessions.

At the time for opening this Court, yesterday morning, no Judge made his appearance, and after waiting nearly an hour the Clerk sent for Recorder HOFFMAN. The Recorder soon made his appearance, and on taking the Bench, said that the City Judge had made no arrangement with him to hold the Court this week, and as he would be otherwise engaged during the day, he had only come in to adjourn the Court. He added that some arrangement would be made by which either he or the City Judge would be present this morning. This is Judge MCCUNN'S term for holding the Court, but the official vote, which is to determine whether he is elected to the Superior Court or not, is so close as to necessitate constant and watchful attendance on the Board of Canvassers.

Board of County Canvassers.

SIXTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers met at noon yesterday and completed the canvass, with the exception of one district, the returns from which were sent back for correction on last Saturday. This district is the Tenth of the Eighth Ward. The returns are believed to be defective on the vote for Superior Court Judges, because they give no votes for Judge MCCUNN, whereas the Police reports gave him 173 votes in that district. On motion of Mr. TWEED, the Canvassers who sent in the returns were ordered to appear before the Board, at noon on Wednesday, to explain the supposed omission. Upon the settlement of this matter depends the important question whether Judge BOSWORTH or Judge MCCUNN is successful in attaining the Superior Court Bench. By the official canvass, and an allowance of 173 votes for MCCUNN in that district, he is elected over Mr. BOSWORTH by a 160 majority; but if the District Canvassers can clearly show that their returns as made are right, then Mr. BOSWORTH triumphs by a majority of 13. Judge MCCUNN has been in constant attendance throughout the canvass. The passing upon these doubtful returns, footing up the tables of the canvass and making the declaration of results, are all that remains for the Board to do.

The County Committee on Volunteering.

The recruiting office of the County Committee, Mayor OPDYKE, Comptroller BRENNAN, Supervisors BLUNT, PEABY, STAWART and WEAD, is open at No. 240 Broadway, and ready for a rush of volunteers. The call they make is for 30,000 men. The total of Government, State and County bounty to each man is $677—enough to buy a farm with, almost, and for veterans an additional bounty of $100.

United States Marshal Murray's Prize Sales.

U. S. Marshal MURRAY has made the following sales of prizes and their cargoes, and forwarded the proceeds to Washington:

Name of Prizes.	Amount of Distribution.	Vessels Entitled to Share.
282 bales cotton, &c., ex Napoleon	$48,198 40	Fourteen vessels.
Cargo steamer Patras	$2,150 82	Bienville, Restless, Plamo u, G. W. Blunt, Minnesota, Cumberland, Perry, Star, Keystone State, Santiago de Cuba.
Bark Hiawatha & cargo	230,773 21	
Schr. Maria and cargo	1,372 40	Restless and Flag.
Steamer Anglo Saxon, &c.	844 49	Restless.
Steamer Scotia and car	93,256 62	Penobscot.
Brig R. Bruce and cargo	31,256 65	Arthur Sachem.
Schr. Water Witch & car.	3,042 47	Vanderbilt.
Steamer Gertrude & car.	50,074 29	City and Memphis.
Cargo sloop Mercury	802 21	Fear, Powhatan, Ottawa, Ulvondaga, & Flambeau.
Cargo Hetzwan	11,256 85	
Schr. Florida and cargo	758 24	M. Vassar.
Steamer Nicholas I. & cargo	29,467 94	Victoria.
Cargo schr. Reindeer	4,5 3 24	Arthur.
Cargo schr. Rambler	6,123 46	Connecticut.
Steamer Granite City & car.	44,668 37	Tioga.
Ship North Carolina	4,0 6 26	Quaker City
Steamer Memphis and car	50,042 07	Magnolia.
Steamer Cumberland and car.	69,475 15	
Steamer Washita	7,552 15	Memphis.
Brig Delta and cargo	4,996 82	Sancho.
Brig Maria and cargo	857 01	Victoria.
Schr. Sue and cargo	8,3 6 07	Monticello.
Cargo Reindeer, ashore	6,843 76	W. G. Anderson,
Jeff. Davis		
Total	$1,1 [illegible] 89	

Gen. John A. Dix for Mayor.

A number of prominent Democrats have been moving in the matter of securing the consent of Gen. JOHN A. DIX to his nomination for Mayor. The General hitherto has refused to allow the use of his name, but at a meeting held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, the same were assurances made by several gentlemen that he would accept the nomination when formally made him. Among those interested actively in the movement are

Judge Pierpont, Charles A. Secor, Henry Nicoll O. de Forest Grant, A. T. Stewart, Fred. Depeyster, Judge Hilton, William B. Astor, Moses Taylor, John Van Buren, James T. Brady, Myndert Van Schaick, Aaron Vanderpoel, James Wadsworth, Jas. M. Brown, Robert B. Roosevelt, Michael Ulshoeffer, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., John J. Phelps, Peter Cooper.

At the meeting referred to it was resolved that a grand mass meeting be held at Cooper Institute of all persons, irrespective of party, who favor the nomination. The meeting will take place Tuesday or Wednesday, and copies of the call will to-day be distributed for signature.

"Down Town."

Rev. C. C. GOSS closed on Sunday, his series of interesting and valuable discourses on "The Moral Aspects of our City," in the Tabernacle on Broadway. "Down Town," and the agencies by which it can be elevated, was the topic of the discourse. He made Fourteenth-street the line between the two sections of our City. There are 15 Wards below and seven above. Two-thirds of the territory is above. Half of the population are below. The increase below during the past five years has been 58,672. This increase extends to all these lower Wards except the Second, Third and Fourth, where there is a small decrease. In spite of this the speaker showed that 47 churches have become extinct during the past 20 years, and that in thirty instances none had been erected in their place. There is now only 123 places of worship of all kinds—only 80 Pastors to 500,000 persons, only 25,000 are found in the churches at any one time. Thousands of the toiling who have to eke out a miserable existence on low wages, seldom attend church, they are not able to clothe themselves decently. He was glad, he said, that so many of the male striking for their rights. Mr. GOSS then showed that the mortality down town was greater than up-town, caused by the crowded condition in which many lived, 6,000 families live under ground. The south, too, are growing up immoral and dangerous. In the lower wards region there are 50,000 between the ages of 5 and 15, over 50,000 of these are as yet unreached by Sunday school effort; they are the Gnins and Vanderbilts of our City. He also showed that much the largest half of our police and police expenses are down town, so out of the 122 engine companies are there, also all of our places of amusement, from the respectable to the immoral; thieves, gamblers, and all other vile characters lurk in secret there. After the legitimate business of the day ends, the nefarious night business begins. Cheap suburban homes, cheap railroad fare, and a practical application of the principles of the Gospel were the remedies presented for this existing evils.

We learn that these discourses now closed, are to be repeated in one of our up-town churches, as soon as the duties of Mr. GOSS will permit, and after that they are to be put in a more permanent form.

The Sixth District Board of Enrollment.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your issue of to-day, headed "The Sixth District Board of Enrollment," which reflects discredit upon me personally. I refer to the clause—"So far as the Commissioner and Surgeon are concerned, it is understood that against them there were no charges preferred of either want of capacity for or neglect of duty." Now this implies that both these charges have been made against me, which is false in every particular. The whole cause of the difficulty is easily explained. At the commencement of the enrollment the Commissioner and Surgeon united together, and continued so to their dismissal, to vote and act together in making the appointments, &c., of their friends to positions, and to drive me to retain them, after their services were not required, which I did not think for the interests of the Government. If I had consented to pension fifteen or twenty of the Commissioner's friends on the Government at $3 per day, there would have been no difficulty in the Board.

To give you an idea of the character of the Commissioner, I need only relate a conversation which occurred on Friday last. When the Surgeon received the letter dismissing him from his position, the Commissioner remarked: "Well, Doctor, we have done what we said we would—we have brought the house down with us."

This is but one of the many acts which have characterized the conduct of the Commissioner since his inception into this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. FARR.

Police Justiceships.

POLICE JUSTICE—M'KEON NOMINATION.

The Nominating Conventions of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, on the part of the McKEON Democracy, have decided upon running Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST for Police Justice in the Seventh Judicial District. United on this ticket with Mr. SEAGRIST is THOMAS PEARSON for Civil Justice.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWENTIETH WARD CLUB OF INDEPENDENT CITIZENS.—The members of this Club, composed principally of the most prominent German citizens of this Ward, held a meeting last Friday evening at Nehring's Hall, No. 465 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Police Justice and Councilman. The meeting was largely attended, and a unanimity of action prevailed. After the ordinary business was disposed of, the President of the Club, Lieut. ACKERMAN, Esq., stated in forcible and eloquent language, the necessity of nominating only those who are well known for their upright dealing and integrity of purpose, and who would command the votes of all honest citizens irrespective of party influence. Mr. ACKERMAN'S remarks were much applauded, and, at their conclusion, the Committee proceeded to business. On motion of Mr. KAUFMANN, Judge QUACKENBUSH was unanimously nominated for reelection as Police Justice, and VALENTINE COOK for Councilman.

PRESENTATION TO CITY INSPECTOR BOOLE.—At the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, City Inspector BOOLE was presented by his colleagues, in the Board of Aldermen (with whom he is still associated as an honorary member of the Board,) with an elegantly engrossed copy of the proceedings in the matter of his appointment to the City Inspectorship and his selection as an honorary member of the Board. The present is a very handsome piece of penmanship, executed by Mr. DAVID STANTON, inclosed in a rich frame, and embellished on the circle of the writing by excellent likenesses of all the members of the Board. It is to be on exhibition at Messrs. BALL & BLACK'S, in Broadway, for a short time. The assembly that witnessed the presentation comprised nearly all the members of the Board of Alderman and a large attendance of gentlemen of the Press. Alderman RYERS called the assemblage to order and explained the object of the gathering, and Alderman JEREMIAH presented the testimonial in a brief speech of much feeling and unusual eloquence, as a gift of esteem on the part of the entire Board to one with whom they had parted with great reluctance and sincere regret, when they unitedly desired that his extraordinary energy and high administrative ability should be made useful for the benefit of the City, in his present position—a position which had been so well filled that he was now chosen in domination for a much higher one. Mr. BOOLE, who suffered under the disadvantage of a throat affection, responded briefly, saying that he should treasure the present as a memento of many happy associations, and as an incentive to put forth his whole strength in new efforts to secure the further good will of his colleagues and the people. Afterward the company withdrew to one of the dining rooms and enjoyed a handsome collation, and in a number of pleasant little speeches complimentary to the City Inspector, and his course of action as a public officer.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. HARVEY BROWN.—A number of our citizens have presented to Gen. HARVEY BROWN a handsome silver service, in testimony of his valuable aid in suppressing the riots of July. The General has made a very handsome acknowledgment of the same in the following letter:

FORT SCHUYLER, Nov. —, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the splendid gift with which you have honored me, rendered trebly valuable by the flattering testimonial accompanying it.

In accepting this substantial and beautiful evidence of your approbation, I feel deeply sensible that, next to your favor, I owe this proud distinction to the devotion men of your City with whom I was associated, and to the brave soldiers I had the good fortune to command.

I beg you again, gentlemen, to accept my grateful thanks for this valuable testimonial, and for the kind assurances you give me that my conduct during the late riots meets your approbation.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, HARVEY BROWN.

Messrs. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, E. E. MORGAN, EDMUND PENFOLD, J. D. JONES, and others.

A PASSENGER ROBBED BY A BRAKEMAN ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—JAMES HALEY, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was arrested on the charge of having stolen $60 in bank notes from EDWARD CONCKLIN, a passenger on the train. The accused was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and an examination was had. It appeared that CONCKLIN and the prisoner were standing on the rear platform of the last car, when the former missed his money and accused the brakeman of having stolen it from his pocket. The latter emphatically denied the charge, and told CONCKLIN that if he repeated the remark he (CONCKLIN) would be kicked from the car. Detective CLINTON, of Albany, who was on the train, overheard the altercation, promptly came forward and instituted a search for the missing money. He found the whole of it in a water closet of the car. The testimony was so strong against the brakeman that the latter at last admitted having taken it, but said it was done as a joke. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—The pay-rolls of claimants under the provisions of chapter 421 laws of 1862, for reimbursement for clothing and equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States in 1861, have been received by the Quartermaster-General of the State, and payment of the claims which have been allowed by the Board of Commissioners, established under this act, will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed for properly identifying those entitled to the reimbursement. Claimants will apply at the Quartermaster-General's office, No. 51 Walker-street, for information with regard to the mode of payment.

THE HEBREW SUNDAY-SCHOOL FAIR.—This most attractive Fair continues at Dodworth's Hall today. This evening the Russian Admiral and his suite are expected to be present, as they have signified their acceptance of an invitation to attend. The Fair and its excellent purpose, the indications are of an entire success.

OMNIBUSES TO-MORROW OR NOT?—The omnibus-drivers, who held a large meeting on Sunday, demand $1 75 per day. They gave the proprietors of the several lines two days in which to decide whether they will accede to the demand or not. If not, it was decided to strike to-night.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

MORGAN JONES, Esq., *President Board of Councilmen*:

SIR—You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Saturday, the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at two o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of making an additional appropriation for the City Inspector's Department, and such other matters as may come before the Board.

PATRICK R. RUSSELL,
CHAS. RILEY,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN P. GAW,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOSEPH M. VAY,
SAM'L. T. WEBSTER,
JAMES HAYES,
JAMES SANDFORD,
THOMAS BRADY,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
JOHN BRICE,
J. G. HAVILAND,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
JOHN MCCONNELL,
MICHAEL C. GROSS.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the actual opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, October nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, take place forthwith.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Jones, Webster—3.

Petition of the officers of the Fifty-fifth regiment on behalf of said regiment, for the use of the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street as an armory, with preamble, reciting that the building in Hall-place, corner of Seventh-street, formerly occupied by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, is now vacant, and that there is a lease of said building which will expire on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and resolution that the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, formerly occupied as an armory by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, be set apart and assigned to the use of the Fifty-fifth regiment New-York National Guard for the unexpired term of said lease, to be used as an armory and drill-room.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. Kate Allen to exhibit goods in front of her premises, number four hundred and fifty-nine Sixth-avenue, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be and is hereby given to George W. Asay to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-five Eighth-avenue, provided the same do not interrupt the public thoroughfare; the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be lighted with gas forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad from the inside of their freight depot, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Elm streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Communication from the Comptroller, recommending the adoption of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the following transfers, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seventy-five thousand and fifty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($75,051 79,) be and the same are hereby authorized to be made from the appropriation and account under the head of "INTEREST ON REVENUE BONDS," that is to say:

To the credit of the account entitled INTEREST ON UNION DEFICIENCY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS—The sum of fifty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents.....$51 79

To the credit of the account entitled POLICE STATION-HOUSES—The sum of five thousand dollars.....5,000 00

To the credit of the account entitled ADVERTISING FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL—The sum of twenty thousand dollars.....20,000 00

To the credit of the account entitled CLEANING STREETS—The sum of fifty thousand dollars 50,000 00

Total.....$75,051 79

Each of the said transfers having been duly recommended by the Comptroller, in pursuance of the requirement of section two, chapter four hundred and sixty-one, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved, That authority be and the same is hereby given to the proper officers of the Department of Finance to transfer the appropriation of and for the sum of eight thousand dollars, ($8,000,) heretofore made by the Corporation, for the payment of "Interest on Assessment Bonds," to the credit of the account entitled "Printing for the Common Council," such transfer having been duly recommended by the Comptroller, in pursuance of the requirement of section two, of chapter four hundred and sixty-one, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, say eight thousand dollars ($8,000.)

(By Board of Aldermen, communication received and resolutions adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably with the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-three, on the lot of ground recently purchased for that purpose by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that since the widening of Whitehall-street, the Battery sidewalks and railings on the westerly side of said street, and at the turn or intersection of State-street, have become very much dilapidated or broken, with resolution that the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to forthwith remove said railings, and to so adjust them and the said sidewalks in his discretion as to afford a facility of public ingress and egress to and from said streets, and the South and Staten Island Ferries for foot passengers and vehicles, which shall be commensurate with the recently increased use of said streets; provided, that in so doing he shall not injure existing approaches to the ferries, and that the amount requisite for such repairing be charged to the account of Flagging Sidewalks.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Laurens-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag southerly side of Fifty-first street, from Eighth avenue to a point four hundred feet easterly.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to open One Hundred and Third-street from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to place wooden railing across Eighty-fourth-street at its terminus near Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to create a Deputy Contract Clerk in Street Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to build new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-three.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman MCVAY—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Kaisar to build a sewer leading from the rear of his premises, numbers fifty-six and fifty-eight Avenue B, to the main sewer in Fourth-street, at his own expense, the same to done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman GROSS—

Resolved, That an extension of time of seventy days be given to the contractor for grading out slip between piers numbers thirty-seven and thirty-eight, North River.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman MCVAY—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and also one in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to connect with the sewer thus proposed to be built in Third-avenue, the said work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman JOYCE—

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, be graveled with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman RUSSELL—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the house of Hose Company number Fifty-three repaired and put in good condition forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause such necessary repairs to be made forthwith to Manhattan Steam Engine Company number Eight as will place the said engine in perfect order, at a cost not to exceed two thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman JOYCE—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman RUSSELL—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the west side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman GROSS—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robinson's Band, for music furnished on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, amounting to thirty-six dollars, ($36.)

Which was laid over.

By Councilman GROSS—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Boswell's Brass Band for the use of thirty-five dollars, for music furnished on the celebration of the Fourth of July, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'BRIEN—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to furnish the Board of Education with one hundred and fifty loads of manure, for use of grounds attached to the Free Academy.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman HAYES moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman JOYCE moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to James Gilson the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-nine cents, the amount of an assessment imposed upon lots known as, and numbered respectively from forty-two to six hundred and sixty-eight, both inclusive, in block number five hundred and twenty-four, on the maps of the City of New-York and Bloomingdale, between One hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Sixth avenues in said City, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilmen Brandon, Webster—2.

Petition of the officers of the Fifty-fifth regiment on behalf of said regiment, for the use of the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street as an armory, with preamble, reciting that the building in Hall-place, corner of Seventh-street, formerly occupied by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, is now vacant, and that there is a lease of said building which will expire on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and resolution that the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, formerly occupied as an armory by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, be set apart and assigned to the use of the Fifty-fifth regiment New-York National Guard for the unexpired term of said lease, to be used as an armory and drill-room.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. Kate Allen to exhibit goods in front of her premises, number four hundred and fifty-nine Sixth-avenue, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be and is hereby given to George W. Asay to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-five Eighth-avenue, provided the same do not interrupt the public thoroughfare; the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be lighted with gas forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad from the inside of their freight depot, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Elm streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Communication from the Comptroller, recommending the adoption of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the following transfers, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seventy-five thousand and fifty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($75,051 79,) be and the same are hereby authorized to be made from the appropriation and account under the head of "INTEREST ON REVENUE BONDS," that is to say:

To the credit of the account entitled INTEREST ON UNION DEFICIENCY FUND REDEMPTION BONDS—The sum of fifty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents.....$51 79

To the credit of the account entitled POLICE STATION-HOUSES—The sum of five thousand dollars.....5,000 00

To the credit of the account entitled ADVERTISING FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL—The sum of twenty thousand dollars.....20,000 00

To the credit of the account entitled CLEANING STREETS—The sum of fifty thousand dollars 50,000 00

Total.....$75,051 79

Each of the said transfers having been duly recommended by the Comptroller, in pursuance of the requirement of section two, chapter four hundred and sixty-one, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved, That authority be and the same is hereby given to the proper officers of the Department of Finance to transfer the appropriation of and for the sum of eight thousand dollars, ($8,000,) heretofore made by the Corporation, for the payment of "Interest on Assessment Bonds," to the credit of the account entitled "Printing for the Common Council," such transfer having been duly recommended by the Comptroller, in pursuance of the requirement of section two, of chapter four hundred and sixty-one, say eight thousand dollars ($8,000.)

(By Board of Aldermen, communication received and resolutions adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably with the provisions of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-three, on the lot of ground recently purchased for that purpose by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that since the widening of Whitehall-street, the Battery sidewalks and railings on the westerly side of said street, and at the turn or intersection of State-street, have become very much dilapidated or broken, with resolution that the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to forthwith remove said railings, and to so adjust them and the said sidewalks in his discretion as to afford a facility of public ingress and egress to

week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 7, 1863.	Nov. 14, 1863.	Nov. 16, 1862.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,722,508	$60,128,000
Loans	193,436,841	182,044,630	178,786,683
Specie	28,783,281	29,177,649	39,348,947
Circulation	6,100,335	6,095,933	9,840,991
Gross Deposits	236,072,310	225,360,723	203,148,942
Exchanged	76,573,117	73,590,225	39,082,338
Undrawn	159,499,193	151,770,498	164,066,604
In Sub-Treasury	24,705,174	17,469,591	16,526,296

The present Bank return shows a further heavy liquidation on the lines of Loans and of Deposits. This results mainly from the settlements made with the Treasury, though a conesiderable amount of private loans has also been paid upon the call of the Banks early last week. The Specie average is higher than last Monday, and the combined stock of Specie now held in Bank and in the Sub-Treasury is about $38,000,000.

The market for Money, which was restored to steadiness at the close of last wsek, is now working smoothly, and some of the borrowara on the Stock Exchange say easily, on the basis of 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, which continuee to be the minimum rate. The supply at Bank and from private lenders was found quite cqual to the demand within reasonable hours, to-day. There was no difficulty among the Brokers in making up their wants, nor were the balances carried over so large as on Saturday night.

The sudden and extreme advance of Saturday on the Railway Shares at the Stock Board was not sustained to-day. The impression is that a considersble amount of *short* contracts was made good on Saturday by the purchase of Cash Stock for delivery, which caused the upward turn in prices to be more rapid than it would otherwise have been. To-day, with a confirmed improvement in the Money Market, there is less eagerness to buy Stocks, and a disposition to press sales. The Government securities were firm. Gold and Exchange steady.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday afternoon, the Railway speculation closing rather better than at the Second Board. Gold is also a fraction higher:

	Sat.	Mond.		Sat.	Mond.
Gold Com	147	147½	Harlem Pref	105	110
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110¼	Mich. Central	125	124
N. Y. Central	136¾	134¾	Mich. Southern	83¾	81¾
Erie	105¼	103¾	Mich. Gnarant'd	140	141¾
Erie Preferred	102¼	102	Illinois Cen	119¾	118
Hudson	129¾	126¾	Pittsburgh	106¾	105¾
Pacific Mail	216	216	Fort Wayne	84½	83¾
Harlem	96	94½	Rock Island	108¾	108
Canton	33¾	33½	Galena	108¼	107¼
Treas. Cer., new	98¼	98⅝	Readlog	124¾	123
Toledo	117½	118	Quicksilver	65¼	63¾
Northwest	46¾	45¾	Chicago and A	85½	85

The Associated Banks held on Saturday night, after paying the installment of $3,500,000 on Friday on the Loan to the United States of Sept 3, a total in Legal Tender Notes of $23,811,503. They probably made a gain upon this to-day on the disbursements from the Treasury office, which are $2,956,317, against receipts of $2,013,113.

The receipts at the Treasury office to-day, on account of the Popular Loan, are:

On subscriptions direct	$459,700
From Loan Agents	453,750
Total	$913,450

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattan	140	Irving	97
Merchants'	106	Metropolitan	115
Union	115	Citizens'	105
North River	108	Peoples'	102
Tradesmen's	112	Shoe & Leather	105
Commerce	105	Continental	100
Ocean	93	New-York County	126
Bank of N. America	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	Illinois Cen., '75	117¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Al. & T. H. firsts	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102¾	Chic. & N. W. S. F	102
M. Y. Cen. con. '76	134	Chi. & N. W. firsts	90¾
Erie R. firsts, 68	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	74
Erie R. seconds, '79	112	L. & W. B	110
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fourths, '80	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Erie fifths, '78	109	M. & P. du C. 1sts	107
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77-'78	97	Gal. & Chi. Exten	112
Had. R. firsts, '69	114	Chi. & Chic. 2ds	84¾
Had. R. sec'ds, S.F.	116	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hudson Bonds '67	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F	111
Harlem seconds, '64	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Harlem thirds, '63	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d's	102½
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	118½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	124	Clev. & Pitts, 1sts	106
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84¾
Michigan S. seconds	103¾	Chi. & Alton firsts	103
M. S. & N. Ind. S.F	109	Chi. & Alton Income	90

The National Bank Currency will probably be ready for delivery from the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department early in December. The Comptroller, Mr. McCULLOCH, writes as follows to the President of the First National Bank of New-York:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1863.

I have been a good deal troubled about the delays that have occurred in the preparation of the National currency, but I am now quite hopeful that those delays are about over, and that we shall be ready to commence the delivery of notes to the banks by the 1st proximo.

The mail by the steamer *Asia*, at Boston brings the following report of American Stocks in England, from Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE:

"Since our last we have had rather more activity in the market in London for American securities. The high rate of exchange has induced some shipments from New-York, which have found buyers here at reduced values. Illinois sheres declined to 20 discount and Erie to 65, but close firm at an improvement of $1 to $2 on these prices. United States Government securities continue in demand for Holland, where also there exists a good demand for Atlantic and Great Western Bonds, (Oblo section;) the New-York and Pennsylvania sections are more inquired for at an advance on lest week's quotations of 1 ₩ cent."

The telegraphic dispatches to the Press from San Francisco this morning noticed some legal action by Mr. C. K. GARRISON against the Mariposa estate. The reporter added that it was probably a *bearing* operation against the Mariposa stock in this market. This conclusion may not be far out of the way. The Stock did decline to-day. The suit we understand to be the result of an ineffectual threal to compel the Company who have recently acquired title to the estate to settle some inconsiderable claim against Gen. FREMONT in gold, in place of legal tender. Under the peculiar nature of the demand they are not disposed to do so, and they are ordered by counsel not to do so. The law, as interpreted hy the Court of Appeals in New York, would not, of course, give the claimants, under any circumstances, anything more than Legal Tender Notes.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day were as follows: Receipts, $2,013,113,35, including for Customs, $233,000; Payments, $2,956,317 02; Balance, $16,526,387 40.

A Review of the Tobacco Crop for 1863.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 13.

Much has been written and said on the extent and quality of the tobacco crop of 1863, showing that from drought and a scarcity of plants that a limited crop was plantad, which was generally damaged by the September frosts, and in many districts rnined.

Much inquiry and observation has convinced the writer that the damage by frost is partial and not general, and confined almost entirely to districts of country north of the usual tobacco-growing region; for it must be borne in mind that high prices for the last two years has stimulated the production of tobacco some three hundred miles north of the usual tobacco region before the war. The Great West has never cultivated tobacco as an export staple north of the Ohio River, except in Missouri. We now find tobacco extensively cultivated in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and partially in all of the Northwest, embracing an area of country twice as large as tha old region which embraced Missouri, Kentucky, the southern portion of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland.

Future statistics will show that the Missouri crop of 1863 is decidedly the largest that the State has ever grown, and though much of it is in the hands of new beginners, and will prove of low quality for want of full maturity, still the large bulk of the Missouri leaf is of fair quality and has been housed in good time and condition, and comparatively not injured by frost. The same may be said of the crops of Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

Virginia and North Carolina have grown but little tobacco since 1861, which is still locked up by the blockade, but which at any time may find its way out by the progress of the war or the close of it.

The culture of tobacco is remunerative to the planter at five cents per pound, and hazardous at higher figures. From 1840 to 1860 the average prices paid by local dealers for leaf tobacco was about three cents per pound, at which low figures the United Stales supplied the markets of the world. It is but natural that agriculturists will turn their attention to that staple that pays the best reward for labor. Tobacco is now paying better than anything else.

In 1864 the bulk of farm labor will be devotad to tobacco in the old and new tobacco regions, if present prices are sustained.

The crop of 1864 will be planted before the extent of the crop of 1863 will be known or conceded. When the two extremities meet, the reverse in prices will be in proportion to the present excitement.

Tobacco, like all other staples, is governed by the immutable laws of supply and consumptive demand. That the crop of 1863 will far exceed any known demand for consumption, is now manifest; and while this is true, we find the stocks in Europe gradually accumulating, and are now larger than for the last five years at any one time.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 130 bbls. Ashes, 20,001 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. and 2,762 bags Corn Meal, 415 sacks Buckwheat Flour, 136,350 bushels Wheat, 9,600 bush. Corn, 140 bush. Rye, 28,714 bush. Barley, 77,229 bush. Oats, 16,000 bushels Malt, 3,152 pkgs. Provisions and 452 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Pots at $5 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales, 25 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, since our last, at former prices, including Java at 39c. @40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c.@33c., with sales of 2,600 bags; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c.@33½c., with sales of 750 bags; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c., with sales of 1,200 bags.

COTTON—Continues in fair demand at buoyant ralee; Middlings, 86c @87c. ₩ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 1,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, though prices of common grades have favored purchasers. Sales, since our last, 15,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 70; poor to choice old and new extra State, at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10 @$6 25; round-hooo extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 70
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-boop, ship'g br'ds	7 20	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 65	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Stock light. Sales, since our last 1,450 bbls. at $7 15@$7 60 for poor to good superfine; $6 85@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 650 bbls. Extra at $6 15@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very scarce and quiet at $5 75@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Sales, 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively demand and held firmly at $5 50 for Jersey, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 25 for Brandywine, and $6 10 for Atlantic Mills, ₩ bbl. sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is selling in lots at $3 @$3 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, mainly on speculation, and prices have advanced about 1c. ₩ bushel. The main inquiry has been for prime parcels of Spring. Sales since our last, 146,000 bushels, including Canada Club and White Western, on private terms; Amber Western at $1 51@$1 54; Red Western, at $1 42@$1 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 39@$1 42; Milwaukee Club at $1 36@$1 39; Chicago Spring at $1 34@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in good request and held with more firmness. Speculators are still the principal buyers. Sales were made of 87,000 bnshels at $1 09½, chiefly for Mixed Western in store, and $1 09½ for do. afloat, and $1 09@$1 10 for White and Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality. ₩ bushel. Oats are in brisk demand, mainly on speculation, at firmer and buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 84c.@84¾c.; Western, 84c.@85c.; State at 84¾c.@85c., ₩ bushel. Sales 195,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in good demand, at $1 40@$1 57 ₩ bushel; sales 27,000 bnshels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 52½@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels.

HAY—Bale is in light supply and active request at $1 20@$1 30 for shipment and local nse, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm at 20c.@28c. for new, and 18c.@23c. for yearlings, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are actively inquired for, at $2 25 ₩ thousand. Supply limited.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, at uniform quotations, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 20 ₩ gallon; Resin, $4 0@$4 5 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at less buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale, at $1 10 @$1 12; do. Sperm, at $1 62½@$1 65. Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 20½@$1 25. Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 37@$1 40, and outside lots at lower rates, down even to $1 30. No. 1 Lard, at 95c. @$1 07½; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, at 27c. @28c.; Refined do. at 50c.@52c. free, and 40c.@41c. in bond, ₩ gal'oo. The Oil City *Register* of the 11th inst. says: "Buyers here seem unwilling to invest much in the present state of the market. The river is sufficiently high to allow oil boats to go down, but a comparatively small amount is going forward. As near as we can judge there are on hand here, and on the creek, from 75,000 to 100,000 barrels of oil, a great proportion of which belongs to refiners who have been awaiting the resumption of navigation for some time past in order to get it forward. We hear of a well being struck on the John McClintock farm, on Saturday last, adjoining the Buchanan farm, on Cherry Run. The show is said to be excellent, but in tubing it a part of the tubing fell in the well, which caused it to fill up. It was to be retubed yesterday. The pond freshet of Friday last was a very large and successful one. Some 175 boats came out and, as near as we can ascertain, about 25,000 bbls. of oil. We have heard of no sales at the wells less than $3 ₩ bbl. We give as the ruling rate $3@$3 50 at the wells, and $4@$4 22 ₩ bbl. at this point, while one sale of 800 bbls. here, at the former figure. The river is about on a stand with 25 inches in the steamboat channel. Freights to Pittsburgh, 75 cents. Price of barrels, prime new, $3@$3 50. The market closes with a little feeling, but is still inactive."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and held firmly. Sales have been made since our last of 3,600 bbls., at $18@$18 25 for New Mess; $16 50@$16 75, chiefly at $16 50@$16 62½ for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$16 for thin Mess; $19 75@$20 for clear Mess; $13@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 25 (the latter rate for extra) for Prime, ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been less freely offered and have been in request at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Sales 50 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand and very firm at 8c.@10½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 200 boxes. Lard is in fair request and firm. Sales 2,100 lcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@12c., and 150 kegs on private terms ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet yet steady. Sales 300 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 75@$25 50; India Mess, $28@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales 350 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Butter continues quiet, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime Stale ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive and depressed, at 11c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in slack request at former prices, including East India at $7 25@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in less demand, but at buoyant rates, with sales reported, since our last, of 450 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12¾c.@13¾c.; Cuna at 12¾c.@13¾c., and Porto Rico at 13¼c.; 375 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugare are in request, ranging from 14c.@17¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since, our last, reached 165,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at from 65c.@68c., closing at 67c.@68c., and 100 nhds. Drudge at equal to 66c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and rates heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. ₩ bbl.; also, by steamer, 3,000 boxes Cheese, 2,100 pkgs. Butter and 600 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton. For London—2,000 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, on private terms, and 100 tons Oil Cake, by sailing vessel, at 15s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

Mails for Europe.

Mails for the United Kingdom and France, *via* Galway, by the *Adriatic*, will close at 8:30 A. M., Tuesday.

Mails for Europe, by the *China*, close at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday.

Mails for Europe, by the *Bohemian*, via Quebec, close at 1 P. M., Thursday.

Mails for Europe, by the *Hansa*, *via* Southampton and Bremen, close Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown, close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

Mails for Havana.

Mails for Havana, by the *Columbia*, close Thnrsday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for New-Orleans.

Mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, close Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., and Port-au-Prince.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., and Port-au-Prince, by the *Saladin*, close Friday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4.30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ABOUT THE 1st of August last, Mr. Z. M. KENT, who had escaped from Richmond to Washington, was sent by the authorities to Philadelphia. Information of his whereabouts is wanted by his mother, who has arrived at Washington in search of him. Address Mrs. E. C. KENT, Georgetown, D. C.

B. S. NEWCOMB, ESQ., RICHMOND, Virginia.—I am in Providence, R. I., and in good health. MARY L. NEWCOMB.

Richmond papers please copy.
Nov. 16, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, all kinds of soups and game; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 60 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, in a private family; can produce the best of City references from her last place, for nearly two years; no washing; wages, $14 per month. Any communds addressed to No. 111 West 15th-st, will be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH COOK, who understands her business in all its branches, a situation in the country or City; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, game, fancy and side dishes. Wages, $10 to $12 good City reference. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as good cook, washer and ironer, or laundress is willing and obliging. will make herself generally useful, can give good City reference if required. Call at No. 87 West 46th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 427 Canal-st., corner Hudson.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, can give six months reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No 25 Sussex-st., Jersey City, second floor.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in washing; is very neat and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen at No 216 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business—soups, game, desserts and all kinds of pastry; best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 235 2d-av., or in the store near 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A most excellent cook and baker; understands game and country and desserts and soups; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.; best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook; is an excellent cook; can give four years' reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry baker. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a small private family; has lived with first-class families; understands baking pastry; can produce good reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted in a gentleman's family; has lived in the highest families, where unexceptionable City references will be given to certify. Call for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway, in the boot-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing, or would be willing to wait on table; is willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 157 Waverley-place, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman desires a situation to do chamber-work and waiting and make herself generally useful; wages not an object, but a home; good City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly and has the best of City testimonials from her last employer, where she has lived six years. Apply at No. 393 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with over two years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 16 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do waiting and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 355 2d-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen for three days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with children or make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman (English) desires a situation in some similar capacity; understands everything belonging to housekeeping, all kinds of cooking, desserts, jellies and cake; doing up preserves; best of City references for fifteen years—six years in her last situation, and five in previous place. Apply at No. 60 West 19th-st., first house below 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do up shirts very nice; has the best of City reference; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 402 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse by an experienced Protestant woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or the management of young children; can give undoubted City refereoce as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 145 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and fine washer and froner, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 220 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY desires a situation for an English woman, as nurse and seamstress; the children not under three years of age. Address No. 197 Madison-av., Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands the duties of a chambermaid, or could act as waitress; can be highly recommended as to character and ability. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a tidy and experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundrest and chambermaid; does up linens in excellent style, fluting and finery; would do waiting; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundrywork and chamberwerk, and fine washing. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WASHING WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to do washing and ironing for private families, at her own residence, No. 231 6th-av. Call for 2 days; she will guarantee to do it as good as can be done in the City.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants to get work, would go out to do plain sewing, or would take in to do work; or wash by the day, or would take some home to do; City reference given if required. Call at or address a note to No. 261 Washington-st., near 12th-st., Room No. 12.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman, who has been in the family for 25 years, as infant's nurse, or to take the charge of an invalid lady. Call between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 67 Madison-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE PERSONNE Française, parlant la langue parfaitement et sachant peu l'Anglais, pour enseigner le Français à des enfants. S'adresser a 110 5th-av., a 12 heures du soir.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, experienced double-entry book-keeper, quick and correct; will take business qualifications generally, a situation in a good house as book-keeper, correspondent, manager, or other position requiring capability and energy. Salary according to merit and the discretion of employer. Good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or shipping clerk in a ship chandlery or coal office, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address C. V. L. OIL, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged man as book-keeper or entry clerk, or would take a porter's situation, can give the best of City reference or security. Call on or address H. B., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott-st., in the store.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR ENTRY-CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, 17 years of age, a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry-clerk; has a good knowledge of Spanish; unexceptionable reference. Address P. J. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as clerk or salesman in a wholesale grocery or dry-goods house, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a live Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is thoroughly competent in every respect; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable, young man, who is every way reliable and capable of his business; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a competent and reliable man, with first-class City references. Address J. R., No. 54 West 13th-st., Lawrence's Livery Stable. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a thorough understanding German, as a good driver; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City and country references, not long service. Can be seen at No. 61 West 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable young man; best of reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days 142 West 26th-st., 2d floor.

AS COACHMAN, AS ENGLISHMAN, WITH four years' City reference from his last place, wants a situation as coachman and understands the care of fast horses. Address or call for C. B., No. 93 Canal-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable single young man as coachman, has had long experience in the City, best of reference. Call on Mr. TRAINOR, at No. 744 Broadway.

AS STABLEMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as stableman or groom, by a young man of good habits; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call at or address for two days No. 132 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS PORTER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS light porter by a young man, who will take a fair hand and understands the care of horses and driving; has five years' reference from his last employer in this City. Address T. L. W., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a private waiter, by a single young man, who has the highest recommendations as to character and capabilities. Apply at No. 28 Park-place, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at WETHERALL & YOUNG'S.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable, steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family, no objection to the country, or to travel with a family. Apply at No. 64 West 14th-st.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed, by an Englishman—a single Protestant man of experience, having good references. Apply to A. B., Bible Ll'S office, No. 207 4th-av., near 20th-st.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—WANTED, A SITuation as private waiter in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference. Apply, or address for two days, H. C. at SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTed, by man and wife, in a private family; the man as first-class waiter, and the wife as first-class cook; together or separate; in town or country; the best of City reference. Apply or address for two days M. S., at THOS. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the New-Orleans dry goods trade, the charge of a stock of goods to be consigned to that market; to those about to open business in that city, the advertiser feels confident that his services would be valuable. Address J., Box No. 1,473 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED would most respectfully wish to inform the public that he has opened an office at No. 45 3d-av., one door from 19th-st., for the purpose of procuring waiters, servants, and help of all kinds, both male and female, and he feels confident that from his long experience as one of the principal caterers of this City, and extensive circulation of acquaintances in that capacity, he can furnish the best help in the City. Also, Ball and Dinner Parties attended to on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS SANDERS,
Central Office, No. 45 3d-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR VICTOR'S new work, HISTORY OF AMERICAN CONSPIRACIES, FROM 1760 TO 1860. One of the most novel and attractive books yet offered to canvassers. In one vol., full octavo 580 pages, magnificently illustrated with steel engravings. HEAVY PERCENTAGES AND NO COMPETITION. Sold only by subscription, and exclusive territory given. Send for circular of terms, &c. Address EDWARD F. HOVEY, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A SMALL PRIvate family—an hour's ride from the City—a good waitress, and one willing to assist with chamberwork; reference required; none but German, Scotch or American need apply. No. 39 West Washington-place, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Tuesday.

WANTED—HELP OF ALL KINDS, MALE AND female, for City and country. Those with good references suited immediately. Also, 20 waiters wanted for a new hotel. THOS. SANDERS,
Central Office, No. 45 3d-av.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a young men as assistant book-keeper and entry clerk, at a salary of $6 per week for the first six months. Address Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SHIRT SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have a vacancy for a first-class salesman, to travel with samples of shirts and other furnishing goods.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A boy 18 years of age; must come well recommended. Address Box No. 915 Post-office.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BARrels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

GREAT NOVELTIES JUST LANDED,

and also

VERY ATTRACTIVE RICH GOODS,

from the auction of Benkard & Hutton.

SILKS.

RICHEST FANCY SILKS FOR WALKING DRESSES, just received from Paris.

EVENING SILK.

VERY FINE TAFFETAS, at $1 12½, worth $1 75.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Opera and Concert

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Terice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Wife, a Tale of Mantua.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Cordova's Lectures.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mari a la Campagne.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports were brought to Washington, last night, of engagements on the Rapidan, between the opposing cavalry forces. As on Sunday, the fighting was in the vicinity of Stevensburgh, but there are no details given. The enemy captured a wagon train, on Sunday, near Stevensburgh.

Richmond advices from Charleston as late as Saturday, the 14th inst., have been received at Fortress Monroe. The firing upon the ruins of Fort Sumter, on Friday night and Saturday, was prosecuted with immense vigor—as many as two shots per minute being delivered from the mortars and rifled pieces of the works on Morris Island. The casualties in Sumter, on Friday night, were two killed and one wounded.

News from Memphis, of the 12th inst., by way of Cairo, mention the burning of the steamer *Sunnyside*, at 5 A. M. of the 11th, opposite Island No. 16, by which nearly thirty passengers were burned or drowned. Several rebel mails had recently been captured by the Mississippi Marine brigade, in one of which was found a letter from Jeff. Davis indorsing the plan of empowering bands to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday last, received at Fortress Monroe, says that Gen. Imboden is in Alleghany County coöperating with Gen. Echols. The report of his having a fight, and being wounded, is doubtless premature. The Yankees, under Averill, have advanced to Covington, Allegheny County.

An Atlanta, (Geo.,) dispatch of Nov. 13, says that the firing between our batteries and those of the rebels is continued briskly. We have made a movement from right to left, either, they think, with a view of a diversion in order to attack Lookout or send troops to Burnside.

At last we have something cheering from Texas. The expedition that sailed lately from New-Orleans, under command of Maj.-Gen. Banks, has effected a landing on the Rio Grande, without opposition, and there was no loss of life except from the swamping of a single boat. The rebels appear to have abandoned Fort Brown without firing a gun, and afterward to have set fire to Brownsville. A street fight, while the fire was raging, between the rebel soldiers and citizens and the Union men who tried to stop the conflagration, must have presented a fearful spectacle. Brownsville is now ours, and we have thus gained a most important foothold in Texas. We may make it a base of operations for a march into the interior or for the ascent of the Rio Grande, across which the Texans have, for two years or more, been carrying on a most profitable trade. Having a large land and naval force there, we are also in a convenient position to take care of our interests, in case the French army in Mexico should have any designs upon Texas, as has several times been hinted. We presume that the recent movement of Gen. Franklin through Louisiana, toward Texas, was only a feint, intended to draw Magruder's forces away from the South, so that Gen. Banks might have less opposition. It has succeeded admirably, and at the last accounts Franklin's forces were coming back deliberately. Part of his troops may now be sent to Brownsville to strengthen Gen. Banks, who will thus have a larger force than the rebels can concentrate against them.

FROM EUROPE.

Four days later news from Europe is received by the *City of London*, which arrived at this port last evening. The advices are interesting, though mainly unimportant. The matter of the seizure of the rebel privateer *Alexandra* had again been before the English Court of Exchequer on the 3d inst., but the hearing was postponed to the 5th, and the London journals had renewed their discussions of the case. Among the items of English news is the information that Lord Palmerston is co-respondent in a divorce suit, and the subject is a fruitful topic of small talk. Louis Napoleon's speech on opening the French chambers is reported to have been of a pacific character. He proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the Polish question. In view of the difficulties between Denmark and the German confederation on the Schleswig-Holstein question, Austria intends to send a portion of her fleet from the Adriatic to blockade the Danish ports. The state of affairs in Poland shows no change. Continued activity on the part of the insurgents was reported. The advices from Austria indicate that Maximilian is making preparations for his trip to Mexico. Francis Joseph has decided upon authorizing such Austrian officers as may wish, to accompany the Archduke, with the view of coöperating in the military organization of Mexico, and do so with the faculty of reassuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return.

GENERAL NEWS.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday, most of the members being engaged in matters pertaining to the ensuing Charter election. The Aldermen stand adjourned to 1 o'clock, and the Councilmen to 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

The arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall, puts us in possession of our usual Central and South American correspondence. The most important news concerns the Republics of New-Granada and Ecuador, between which States a war appears certain. The Panama *Star*, of the 7th, says: "We have received, through private sources of undoubted reliability, news of the greatest importance from Quito to Oct. 22. Mosquera, together with Antonio Flores, left Pasto for Ipiales, and the latter proceeded as far as Tulcan, in Ecuador; but President Garcia Moreno did not come. Quijano, Mosquera's Minister of Foreign Relations, then notified Flores that the latter had to sign a treaty between the two Republics, and if he did not comply with this demand in 24 hours, diplomatic intercourse would be broken off. It will be remembered that President Mosquera had an interview at Pasto, a short time ago, with Antonio Flores, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Garcia Moreno, with seemingly satisfactory and pacific results. It was then agreed that another interview should soon take place between the two Presidents on the frontier, at the River Carchi. Flores refused; and when the news of the proceedings reached Quito, the Granadian Minister, Castro, received his passports and an order to leave in 24 hours. Gen. Flores, the father of Antonio, was still in Quito. 5,000 men were near the frontier, and as many more on their way to Quito, whilst Mosquera is said to have only 1,700 with him."

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday at unchanged prices. A lively inquiry prevails for most kind of Grain at advancing rates. Cotton and Provisions were in good request and buoyant. Whisky was more freely purchased at higher figures. Coffee, Tallow, Hops, Hay and Wool were attracting more attention. Freights were inactive. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Gold and Exchange were steady yesterday at Saturday's quotations. Money easy among the Brokers. The recovery in Stocks at the close of last week was not sustained and prices left off lower than on Saturday.

The cattle trade opened lively at Forty-fourth-street, Monday morning, for good stock, with near 4,500 bullocks on sale. The demand was brisk for fat cattle at about last week's prices, viz., 10c. @10½c. for the meat, but common and thin stock sold slowly at a decline of ½c. in the morning, and ½c. at night. The warm rain injured the market, and as butchers had a surplus on hand from last week, they were not disposed to buy freely. The prevailing idea that more cattle were on the way, and expected to-day, deterred some from buying.

The Ill-Starred Rebellion—Its Last Failure, and all its Failures.

The Greek tragedians were fond of introducing upon the stage the hereditary misfortunes of particular families, which, for some inexplable sin committed by one of their line, were doomed to be the victims of a Divine persecution. Whatever these unfortunate people undertook—whatever they set their hearts upon—was sure, before long, to turn to their destruction. Wherever they went, they were attended by an evil genius, which spread panic among their armies, disloyalty among their subjects, and disorder among their kinsmen. The ghosts of murdered relatives never left them. They took peculiar pleasure in attacking them when they were most off their guard. They incited nightmares to jump upon their stomachs when they were asleep, and insinuated poison in their cups when they were revelling in the banquet. No plan was above their power, no place beyond their reach.

If the days in which we live were favorable to the reëntrance of such agencies into the affairs of men—if Nemesis took a hand in the military direction of "the Confederacy," and Ate in its civil control—we should expect to see nothing that has not actually displayed itself in the fortunes of the rebellion. The House of Richmond seems to be as fated as ever was the House of Thebes. Indeed, there is something melancholy in the spectacle of misfortunes for which even time presents no cure, and of humiliations which seem coextensive with existence itself—and something ludicrous too, for there is a certain whimsicality always in being pertinaciously *dogged* with ill-luck.

The *fiasco* of the rebel plot to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and make havoc among the towns on Lake Erie, is all of a piece with the uniform failure of all rebel reckoning. The whole history of the rebellion has been one unbroken series of miscalculations and miscarriages.

They calculated that the North would never fight, but their guns against Fort Sumter started half a million Northerners to arms. They calculated that England and France would intervene for them, but in spite of all their blandishments and intrigues these nations will not lift a finger in their favor. They calculated that the *Trent* affair would surely cause war between England and the United States, but it was settled with perfect facility. They calculated that cotton would give them unlimited credit, but their cotton loans will not now realize a farthing. They calculated that the North would be bankrupted by the loss of their business, but the North was never more prosperous. They calculated that a blockade over 3,000 miles of coast was impracticable, but there never was a blockade more effective. They calculated that their privateers would annihilate our commerce on the seas; but their privateers are all lying *perdu* to escape annihilation. They calculated that they might build iron-clad men-of-war in England and France; but their ironclads are built only to be kept in durance vile. They calculated that the Democratic party would divide the North; but the Democratic party itself is divided, and the portion of it which is not for the war is buried beyond resurrection. They calculated that the Conscription law would be resisted; but the attempts to resist that law have only consolidated the people more than ever in its support. They calculated that the National army would dissolve at the expiration of enlistments; but it proves that there is an almost universal determination to reënlist for the war. They calculated upon sweeping at a stroke the Northern armies from the "sacred soil;" but the Northern arms have taken from them one-half of what they call their sacred soil, and have held it for five, ten, twenty months, without relinquishing a foot of it. They calculated upon invasion of the North; but they stopped short at Antietam and Gettysburgh. They calculated upon raiding through the North; but John Morgan, the only man who dared undertake it, is now rueing his folly behind the stone walls of the Ohio penitentiary. They calculated upon the superiority of Southern horsemanship; but their cavalry is the very branch of their service in which they have been most constantly worsted. They calculated upon a guerrilla warfare that should strike terror; but their guerrilla warfare has injured themselves more than us. They calculated upon making the Mississippi and other rivers unnavigable by flying artillery and Minié rifles; but these rivers remain nearly as secure to us as in time of peace. They calculated that their armies would never surrender, and always fight to the last ditch; but the very last Richmond paper that comes—and that the very organ of the Government—admits that "the history of this war exhibits more surrenders by our armies than ever befel the arms of any other nation during the same period of time."

Even what they call their successes either yield them no positive advantage, or they are disasters in disguise. They swept McClellan from the Peninsula, but it was simply to change the seat of the war to another part of Virginia. They won a victory over Burnside, but left his army just where it was before. They won a victory over Hooker; he, too, held his old ground, and besides, the victory cost the life of Stonewall Jackson, by all odds the greatest rebel General of the war. They won a victory at Chickamauga, but at a tremendous expense of life, without one solitary benefit secured. Their first great victory at Bull Run, which they hailed as decisive of the success of the Confederacy, proved to be the event which of all others was most necessary to rouse the North to an adequate conception of what it had to do, and to fit it for its work. The delays in taking Richmond, and Charleston and other prime points, over which they have so loudly exulted, have only opened the way to what they deem the most direful of all evils, the destruction of Slavery; for had the war been speedily terminated there can be little doubt that Slavery would have retained, or at least regained, its old position and strength.

In fact the only success of the rebellion was its original one—the carrying out of the Yancey programme, "firing the Southern heart and precipitating the South into a revolution." There is no denying that that plan worked; and yet the very fact that it did succeed was the greatest of all their calamities, for all their calamities came from it. The worst piece of ill-luck that ever befel the rebellion is that it was ever born at all.

The French in Mexico.

The last number of the *Westminster Review* contains a summing up of the history of the French expedition to Mexico, which in many places reads somewhat like a sketch of the *coup d'état* of December the Second. The mixture of fraud and force by which the French army has been carried to the City of Mexico bears a pleasing and remarkable resemblance to that by which the French nation was brought under the ennobling influences of the second empire. We all remember that the nearer the time approached which had been fixed by the "brethren of the Elysée" for the overthrow of the French Republic, the louder became their expressions of devotion to the Republican Constitution. Their course with regard to Mexico was somewhat similar. The nearer they got to the work of conquest the more solemnly they assured the world that conquest was odious to them.

They began their falsehood on the 1st of October, 1861. On that day the Emperor pledged himself in the Convention entered into with Spain and England, not to seek for himself,

"In the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory or any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its government."

This was the first piece of falsehood. It was doubly false, because he had already opened negotiations with the Archduke Maximilian to induce him to accept the Imperial crown, and he was fully determined, at the time the instrument was signed, to do everything which he said he would not do.

On the 24th of January, 1862, M. Thouvenel was guilty of falsehood No. 2, in telling Lord Cowley that no negotiations had been opened with Austria, with reference to the Archduke Maximilian. It was not a direct falsehood, however, inasmuch as the negotiations had been carried on with the Archduke Maximilian in person, and not with "Austria." Previous to this, however, he had been guilty of two other falsehoods, in the months of September and October respectively, in informing Mr. Dayton that "Whatever England and France might do would be with reference to the money debt only." In March, 1862, falsehood No. 5 was told by Mr. Thouvenel assuring Mr. Dayton that the purpose of France "was not to interfere in any way with the internal Government of Mexico; that her sole purpose was to obtain payment of her claims, and reparation for the wrongs and injuries done to them."

After the French troops had been landed, force began to predominate in the mixture. The French claims were put down at $12,000,000, but the French Commissioners refused to give the items, or even to examine them, on the ground that it would occupy too much time. At the Conference at Orizaba, Count de Saligny declared that the Mexican Government had heaped so many "fresh grievances" on the French subjects that the French would be content with nothing short of the possession of the Capital. What the fresh grievances were he refused to state, and as they had never been heard of by anybody else, the English and Spaniards naturally concluded with the rest of the world that this was No. 6.

After Marshal Forey had got to Mexico, and the fighting was over, he began to do his share of the falsifying and misrepresenting. He started a newspaper in the city, which represented him as having been received by the people with paroxysms of joy, and his life and that of the members of his Staff as having been endangered by the showers of bouquets. But in his report to the Government he acknowledges that the rejoicings were not universal, as

"before thinking of sending troops to a distance it was first indispensable to purge the environs of the capital of the bands *which keep it in a kind of blockade*. On the other hand, Negrette, seconded by Aurellano, Carbajal, &c., was organizing considerable forces at Tlescala to operate in the State of Puebla and cut off our communications. The occupation of that place thus became indispensable."

Further on, he adds that he was sending "Gen. Mejia, who has great influence in Queretaro, to that town, *with a sufficient force*." It is evident there was not much reliance placed on the General's "influence"—no more than was placed in 1851 upon the love of the French people for the house of Bonaparte, or upon their ardent desire for a return of the Empire. In Mexico, as in France, moral suasion is held in high esteem, but lest it should not prove thoroughly effective, it is always backed up by as much infantry, cavalry, and artillery as may render it of no consequence. It may help, however, to console those who abhor that mixture of knavery and brute force to which the French empire owes every one of its successes, that, according to one of our cotemporaries, Marshal Forey wept the other day during his interview with Gen. Scott. We all know that amongst women "a good cry" often marks the crisis in great trouble or moral aberration, and it may be that when one of the heroes of the *coup d'état* betakes himself to blubbering, it indicates that his confederates are beginning to doubt whether, after all, rascality has only to be successful to be the equivalent of virtue.

The Mayoralty Election.—There is a strong movement on foot for the nomination of Gen. Dix for Mayor. It has its origin apparently in the ranks of the Democratic party, with men of position and character, who are dissatisfied with the selection made by the two wings of that party, and seek to rally the people *en masse* to the support of another man. No better selection could possibly be made for the accomplishment of such an object than that of Gen. Dix. While he enjoys the confidence of the whole community as a man of high-toned integrity and of unstained honor, his course as a citizen and a soldier, since the commencement of the war has commended him most cordially to the regard and esteem of every man who loves his country better than party and than personal success. There is no man in the City, and probably none in the State, who would command a larger popular vote on his personal merits and character than he.

All this, however, by no means makes it certain that he will be elected Mayor if put in nomination. The Democratic party, if united, controls this City, as the late election shows, by twenty thousand majority, and it requires a very extraordinary state of things to break in essentially upon the regular working of that party machine. Something more is requisite than respectability and wealth and personal character in those by whom such a movement is to be guided. There must be thorough and effective organization in every Ward,—active practical politicians to give shape and vigor to the plan of operations, and some means of reaching the great mass of those who usually follow their party leaders without stopping to inquire into the merits of the case.

If those who are using Gen. Dix's name are able and prepared to make such a canvass as this, with full command of all the requisite means and appliances, and with a reasonable prospect of success, it may be worth while for Gen. Dix to accept the nomination, though even then we are by no means sure he would not find himself less capable of rendering the country essential service than in the position which he now holds. But we can judge better of this movement when we know more of its character and scope.

Relief for our Prisoners.—We are much pleased to learn that the Government has been enabled to send supplies of clothing and victuals to our suffering prisoners in Richmond. There is now the double duty imposed upon the country of maintaining the rebel prisoners in our hands and the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels. Even this, however, will cheerfully be borne, rather than that the gallant men who have offered their lives, and temporarily lost their liberties, in the cause of the Union, should continue to be subjected to such inhuman atrocities as the rebel Government is practicing upon them. If they retain our prisoners during the Winter, few would have returned to us alive after its close, unless some such means of relief had been adopted.

According to a letter we have from Norfolk, large quantities of clothing, blankets and food have already been forwarded, and further supplies will be sent as rapidly as possible. The rebel authorities, it would appear, permit these supplies to pass through and to be distributed to our prisoners. That they have done this, and not assassinated all our men, is so far to their credit.

The public can now aid, through the Sanitary Commission and otherwise, in furnishing supplies for the Union prisoners in Richmond. The things most needed at present are underclothing, towels, soap, concentrated food of all kinds, etc.

The Rebel Raid after Prisoners.—The Canadian authorities have acted in extreme good faith toward our Government, in giving it notice of the projected rebel raid upon our Northern frontier. It was a thoroughly friendly act, and as such should be remembered. There seems to have been no doubt of the reality of the plot. Some hundreds of rebels, under the lead of officers, had actually arrived on Canadian soil, provided themselves with funds by the sale of cotton, which they had brought through the blockade, and were intending to liberate the rebels held by us as prisoners on Johnson's Island. There seems to be very little doubt that it was also part of their plan to destroy Buffalo, Detroit, Ogdensburgh, and other frontier towns, and to have set a rebel privateer at work among the commercial shipping of Lake Erie. The scheme was a bold one and would have done great mischief, but for the timely notice of the Canadian authorities.

The ostensible object of the expedition, the release of their prisoners, is not without its good points. We wish we could render a similar service to our prisoners at Richmond. It is pretty well established that they are treated with a degree of brutality in the highest degree disgraceful to the rebel authorities; that they are suffering the extremity of starvation, and that the rebels refuse to exchange them except on terms exceedingly detrimental to the Union cause. Why would it not be well to organize a force expressly for the deliverance of the Union prisoners at Richmond? Tens and hundreds of thousands would volunteer for that specific service who would not enlist for the war. In this way a force could be sent up the James River or by the Peninsula, which would require Gen. Lee's attention in the immediate vicinity of the rebel Capital. Our prisoners need relief of some sort, and that very speedily.

FROM PARIS.

Prospects of a European War—The Italian and Mexican Questions—Garibaldi and Italy—The Position of Spain—Gen. Almonte—Recognition—A Blow at the Rebels—The Emperor's Speech.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

A strange reason is now given for the Empress' visit to Madrid. The Emperor desires to gather up all his strength for the grand European war which threatens to break out in the Spring, and in order to accomplish this the Italian and Mexican occupations must cease. The troops at Rome and at Mexico must come home, and the following is the plan by which this is to be accomplished: Spain will send to Rome ten thousand troops, to take the place of the ten thousand troops now forming the French army of occupation in the Holy City, and these will return to France. The Pope is said to have already given his consent to this arrangement. Then Spain is to sign a treaty with France, guaranteeing the stability of the new throne in Mexico, while France, as a compensation, agrees to aid Spain in protecting Cuba. To accomplish this nice little arrangement is reported to have been Eugenie's object in visiting the Queen Isabella.

But in the first place what will Garibaldi say to the occupation of Rome by a Spanish army? And this brings me to give you a word of private news from Garibaldi, which comes direct from Caprera, and may be relied on. The wounded foot is cured and is no longer an obstacle to locomotion. There remains a little restraint in the lateral movements of the foot, but none in its flexion or extension. The General's health in other respects is sufficiently solid to enable him to take the field whenever he chooses. He receives daily numerous letters, especially from the Kingdom of Naples, which wring his heart and make him fret like a lion in his cage. These letters, written by the people he delivered from the yoke of King Bomba's son, contain long and heartrending details of their sufferings from the brigands of Francis Joseph, and complaints at the prolongation of the occupation of Rome and consequently of the unsettled condition of the country. They all terminate by begging of him to come again to their relief. To a man of Garibaldi's kindness of heart these appeals are not likely to go long unanswered. He believes and says that in a march on Rome he can this time gather up an army of 150,000 men. He attributes all the misfortunes of Italy to the French occupation of Rome and to the nest of conspirators the French flag there protects. His two horrors are Napoleon and the Pope. He will probably commence operations again in the Spring, whether Rome be occupied by French or Spanish troops, and especially if the grand struggle in the north of Europe is going on. It may be, indeed, to save Italy from this new commotion, that Napoleon desires to withdraw his army, for a Spanish army would be more easily disposed of.

As regards the reciprocal guarantee of Mexico and Cuba, or rather of the throne of Mexico and of the territory of Cuba, the project is not an improbable one, as wild as it may seem to you on the other side of the water. People in France have an idea that with Havana and the rich Island of Cuba, as a rendezvous and as a depot for war materiel, with Spain as an ally, an army and navy may be concentrated in the Gulf which will hold the United States in check without difficulty, whether the attempt be upon Mexico or upon Cuba.

Whether these speculations about the object of the Empress' visit to Spain be true or not, there is at least a certain semblance of truth about them, and since they relate in part to American affairs, they are entitled to your attention, and especially to your watchfulness. Both questions being emphatically Catholic ones—that is to say, the Roman and Mexican questions—the Empress would, to say the least, be a most fitting agent for the negotiation of such an arrangement. For, at this moment, no one person has as much power and influence in wielding the destinies of the Catholic Church as her Majesty.

The Spanish Government, which has now no use of its standing army, appears to be sending a large proportion of it to Cuba and St. Domingo, a movement which may have some bearing upon the negotiations spoken of above, for the force seems to be out of proportion to the needs of the service in St. Domingo.

The family of Gen. Almonte, who have been living for several years in Paris, have just left for Mexico, accompanied by several important families who are in favor of the new order of things in their native country. Gen. Almonte, I am informed, expects to be the head of the Cabinet of the Emperor Maximilian.

Just now the position of the Federal arms is represented in Europe as being most critical, and on this account a late extra-official article of the London *Morning Post*, threatening a recognition in a certain contingency, has served to revive again in France, for the hundredth time, the hopes of the friends of the rebellion. And yet never was the rebellion further away from a recognition, even with the "if" of the *Post*, than at the present moment.

The energetic conduct of the Governments of France and England in arresting the work on the vessels being built for the Confederates, is the most serious blow our Southern friends have yet received from the foreign Governments. The Fifteen Million Loan, which has probably been mostly spent on these vessels, appears now to be entering a period of permanent decline.

Many speculations are being made, as a matter of course, on the probable terms of the speech which the Emperor is to make a week hence at the opening of the Chambers. On this subject the Secessionists appear to be indulging in the same unbounded and groundless hopes as on the subject of recognition, but they are certainly doomed to a similar disappointment, for His Majesty is going to reaffirm the doctrine of strict neutrality in the American quarrel, (if, when the moment arrives, he deems it worth while to speak on the subject at all,) and, as for Mexico, he will announce a policy equally discouraging to Confederate hopes.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning develops, in a three-column article, the history and objects of a secret Irish society in the United States, and declares that it is more serious than the English affect to believe, and counsels them to prepare for the coming storm.

It is reported, to-day, that the Police have interdicted M. Madan from again mounting in his balloon, on the principle that he has no right to take money from passengers in a machine palpably deficient in means of safety against the loss of life.

Condition of the Contrabands in South Carolina.

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

The first two of a course of lectures, to be given in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Womens' National Loyal League, were delivered last evening. The principal address was given by Mrs. Gage, late Superintendent of Contrabands at Paris Island, S. C. This was preceded by a few remarks by Mr. Greeley. Partially owing, doubtless, to the unpleasantness of the weather, the audience was not so large as sometimes assembles on similar occasions.

Dr. Bellows explained the object of the meeting, and introduced as the first speaker, the Hon. Horace Greeley, who spoke eloquently at some length, and concluded by expressing the belief that this contest would terminate in the triumph of the North and the restoration of the Union. He believed the time would come when our children would thank God that we have had the courage to stand up and confront this slaveholders' rebellion, as we to-day were thankful that our revolutionary ancestors were wise enough and courageous enough to meet the exigency which then arose, not shirking their duties and entailing a longer and bloodier strife upon their immediate posterity. It gave him great pleasure to introduce to them Mrs. Gage, to whom he gladly gave way.

REMARKS OF MRS. GAGE.

Mrs. Gage, on coming forward, was greeted with applause. She said that Mr. Greeley had told them that when Slavery was abolished the rebellion would be crushed, and surely every woman's heart must be in sympathy with the good cause. The newspapers had said she would tell them of the contrabands, and she supposed nothing that she could tell them would interest them more than this. How came these contrabands to us? The little children, the women, all of them, on the day the vessel in which she went thither, floated into the harbor of Beaufort, were without beds, without clothing, without hiseskts. They were suffering. Their scars and their tales of suffering, melted those who saw and listened to them to tears. She complimented Gen. Saxton on the part he had taken in their behalf. The Spring work of the blacks began, then came that edict which fell upon them so harshly, that all between the ages of fifteen and forty-five should enter the ranks. Colored women, weeping as white women weep when their husbands go to the war, came and asked how they should till the ground and raise the corn without their husbands' help; but finally they were reconciled, and the men went away cheerfully. But what was the result of the endeavors of those left behind? Did they toag continue papers? No. The golden Autumn dropped into their laps the yellow ears of corn, and, if it was not taken for the army, they would have enough to last them until another Autumn should bring them another crop. After a little, she told them that when they had wants which they wished her to supply, they must expect to pay for what they received; and after this it was not uncommon for women to bring to her ten dollars, which they had earned or gained by selling their little wares. When she came to the North, she brought four hundred dollars, earned by the contrabands of South Carolina, and she was proud to say that she was authorized to give for them seventy-three dollars for the sufferers of Vicksburgh. [Applause.] She said that in response to the call for contributions for a monument to the gallant Col. Shaw and his companions $190 25 were given; and on her own little island of less then a hundred persons, there were contributed for that object $27. [Applause.] It had been said that they were able to supply their own wants, but their wants were few. Give them larger ideas and they would have more wants, and be more industrious, laboring to supply them. She had seen people there standing idle, as she had seen respectable-appearing white people standing idle on the corners of the streets in New-York, which was saying a good deal; but when they more fully realized the responsibilities which a state of freedom imposed, and felt the necessity for providing themselves with the necessaries and some of the conveniences of life, then they would manifest a different and more industrious disposition. Were she to say that they were active and industrious and earnest workers, she should not tell them the truth. Slavery did not make people active and industrious. She was frequently asked as to their chastity. When had precepts of chastity ever been promulgated among them. Had the master done this, every word he spoke would have been a burning reproach to himself. Who was there to teach the woman chastity, the young girl to preserve herself is beauty before God? Give them time to learn, and freedom, and they would learn all these things. They would learn to be industrious, they would learn to be moral and virtuous, but these things could not be taught them in a year. Progress in this matter should go onward until every human soul should rejoice that the word was spoken, "Let the oppressed go free."

After a few more remarks by Dr. Bellows, and the announcement that Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, would, on next Friday evening, deliver the next lecture of the course, the audience dispersed.

BANQUET TO THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

Hospitalities Shown to Admiral Renaud and His Officers by French Residents and Citizens.

Some days since the French residents of the City tendered to Admiral Renaud, of the *La Guerriere*, and the officers of the other French men-of-war in the harbor, the compliment of a banquet, which was accepted, and which took place at Irving Hall last evening.

The affair was essentially of a national character. No sort of participation in its proposal, no association in its accomplishment was so much as implied on the part of our American public, individually or collectively. Frenchmen started the idea and Frenchmen of wealth perfected it.

The chief management of details was left in the hands of a Committee, whereof Messrs. Babad, V. Dusand, S. R. Reynal, C. Hasvier, F. O. de Lagrange, L. Marcotte, and E. Blasseras, editor of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, were the members, and the last-named gentlemen the leading spirit. All interested worked with untiring zeal to render the event worthy of the purpose for which it was intended. Never before, hereabouts, was the tricolor, as connected with the eagles, more signally glorified. We say "In connection with the eagles;" for be it known that the gathering was one truly loyal to the powers that be in France. Red Republicanism had no part nor share in it. The barricades had no exponents there; neither was homage paid to "La Marseillaise" and "Carmagnole." All was redolent of the odor of good faith to and belief in "the Bonaparte," and of firm reliance on his ability to maintain the beloved native land in the proud position of European preëminence which her sons consider she occupies.

The banquet was spread within the spacious and beautiful Irving Hall. In addition to the decorations where with Mr. Harrison's taste and liberality had embellished the vast apartment, there at it remained beautiful souvenirs of the Muscovite carnival. Still further added to these were freshly devised ornaments of a specially Gallic or Napoleonic type. There was profusion of eagles and golden bees and tricolored festoons, while intermingled were American stars; and forming the grand background figure of the whole design, the arms and escutcheon of His Imperial Majesty by the Grace of God and the Will of the People Emperor of the French, surmounted in friendly union by the French national banner and our own. Evergreens and artificial flowers also abounded in all suitable places. In short, the "appointments" were, in every sense, charmingly appropriate and admirably distributed.

The tables were placed upon three sides of an extensive oblong, the head being on the line of the rear platform. The ornaments upon the tables, continually changed through the evening, were marvels of confectioneering skill and fancy. The bill of fare was copious and, beyond comparison, well chosen. Delmonico, on this occasion, had to cater to what he knew to be cultivated palates alone. The artists in his employ evidently went heart and soul into the congenial task set before them; they found themselves for once engaged in a positive labor of National love.

Mingling with the scene was the exquisite music of Grafula's famous Seventh regiment band. Airs, operatic, terpsichoric, and, when occasion demanded, Napoleonically patriotic, lent a melodious accompaniment to the evening's proceedings, superfluously, as one might say, overlaying with harmony what was altogether harmonious in itself.

The honored heroes—Admiral Renaud and officers—of the banquet, escorted by the Committee, arrived upon the scene of action about 5¾ o'clock. A little after 6 o'clock the whole company, about one hundred and fifty in number, were seated.

Mons. H. Babad occupied the chair, having on his right Admiral Renaud and Mr. A. P. Pillot, the well-known banker, and on his left the French Vice-Consul and Mr. L. Bourg, Acting Consul for Genoa, and officers of the French vessels now in port. After long lingering—something like three hours—over the pleasures of the board, a lingering rendered beneficial to digestion by an incessant infusion of the liveliest form of conversation, (Ah! *par parenthèse*—the French do know how to dine,) the cloth was, technically speaking, removed, and all the wealth of pinery, orangery, hot-house and the tropics, was poured upon the table for dessert. Then, after due discussion of these luscious bounties, came the list of formal toasts, as following:

The Emperor—To the sovereign who has rendered France the first among nations; extending her protection through the entire world to all who call themselves Frenchmen; and to those who, under its guardianship, have opened new channels to commerce and industry.

Music—"*Partant pour la Syrie.*"

The President of the United States—We are happy to find an occasion to acknowledge our obligations to the country whose hospitality we enjoy, and publicly embody the expression of that sentiment in a tribute to its Chief Magistrate.

Music—"Hail Columbia."

The French Navy—In peace as in war, the indefatigable protectress of the honor and dignity of the interests of France. We are glad to render homage to the navy in the person of those who represent our national dignity in American waters.

Music—"Salut a la France."

Monsieur, the Commandant and Messieurs, the Officers of the Frigate La Guerriere, Messieurs, the Commandant and Officers of the Tisiphone and the Grenade—We regret that our toast at first meeting should be terms of adieu; will they accept a small and feeble expression of the sympathetic memories they will leave behind with us. We combine with the toast a sincere and cordial farewell.

Music.

The French Army—Glorious sister of our navy, she claims a souvenir of admiring acknowledgment in all reunion which takes place under the invocation of the name of France.

Music.—"Le Chanson Zonave."

The first toast was responded to by Mr. Bourg, the second by Mr. W. H. Hurlbert—to his own health and the toast of the French navy the Admiral, of course, arose. He read an exceedingly short speech, wherein he returned his own and the thanks of his officers for the handsome compliment paid them by their fellow citizens now residents of this City.

The other toasts were severally responded to by Capt. Lapeyrouse and Capt. Marinault, and then came the toasts "volunteer," which were humorous and, as usual, the most brilliantly acknowledged and loudly applauded of any.

At a late hour the party broke up, after a season of continued enjoyment, and whereat memories of home were revived, and pleasant associations reawakened. The especial guest of the evening—the Admiral—appeared to appreciate fully the kindly feelings which had prompted the compliment, and himself and officers to reciprocate them fully.

One thing about all the speeches, divers orateurs Americains would do well to take example from. They were all to the point, and none of more than five or ten minutes' duration.

Catarrh—"The Lightning Calculator"—A Remarkable Case.

In the nomenclature of medicine there is no disease so little thought of and yet none, when permitted to become chronic, so subtle or so fatal in its character as catarrh. It often originates in *coryza*, or ordinary cold, and as such, when the inflammation is local, extending not beyond the Schniederian membrane, it is readily reached and with proper attention may be removed. When, however, it is neglected, the disease rapidly but silently spreads itself, and soon the patient finds himself surrounded by a web of diseases that are certain to carry him to the grave, unless he is fortunate in finding one who, knowing the gravity of his case, applies remedies that cannot fail to reach and ultimately destroy not only the parent affection, but all the attendant horrors that follow in its fiery train. From *coryza*, catarrh may develop itself into *gravedo*, attacking the frontal sinuses, and then we have what is called "cold in the head;" if from the nose and head it extends to the fauces or posterior part of the mouth, sore throat results, which rapidly spreads to the glottis and pharynx, inducing cough and hoarseness, and, following these, we have (provided the affection is not arrested) opthalmia, deafness, the paralyzation and eventual destruction of the digestive organs, and last stage of all, phthisis. Thus we have the origin and some of the phenomena of a disease which, often proceeding from cold, ends in death. The acrid matter which is secreted in the nose and head, where abscesses are formed, drops on the tongue; and thence, as it burns its way down the throat, attacks the stomach, and presently the villous coating is affected. With offensive breath, the tongue is often swollen and the skin removed, and the action of the papillæ paralyzed, if not utterly destroyed. There are many other affections that originate in catarrh which it is not necessary to speak specifically of in this place, as we desire to present, in the person of one who is notorious in our City, a striking example of how far, when improperly treated, catarrh may undermine the physical constitution, and then how readily it can be made to yield to scientific treatment.

W. S. HUTCHINGS, aged 31 years, (well known to the community as the "Lightning Calculator," now and for years past giving exhibitions at BARNUM'S Museum,) is a man of small stature, but of large chest and brain, lungs well developed, and voice deep and sonorous. Although his temperament is what is commonly called sanguine-nervous, slightly intermixed with the lymphatic and bilious, he continued to enjoy excellent health up to the Autumn of 1861, when he perceived that he was not unfrequently rendered uncomfortable by stoppages in the nose. The affection he attributed to cold, which he believed would soon pass away. Trifling and common remedies were employed, but, to his surprise, instead of relief being brought about, the stoppage increased, and soon he found he could not breathe through the nasal organs. However, he continued his daily occupations, and was only really aroused to a sense of his danger by the formation of an abscess in the upper part of the nose, near the base of the cephalogia, followed by copious discharges of acrid and viscous matter on the tongue, and thence over the esophagus into the stomach. At this stage Mr. HUTCHINGS called on a physician, who prescribed, but instead of finding relief, he perceived that his digestive apparatus was seriously affected, and that his lungs were not as they should be. When he spoke his voice gave forth, to him, a hollow sound, while at the same time it seemed to painfully reverberate in his head—it feeling, as he expressed it to us, as if it were "like a drum, hollow." Added to these calamities, his hearing became affected, through the Eustachian tube becoming inflamed and wholly choked, thereby preventing air from circulating within the ear, and his sight gradually failed him. At this stage he consulted another physician, and the remedies administered brought temporary relief; but toward the close of 1862, the disease returned upon him in four-fold energy; and from that time until within the past forty days, he suffered, to again employ one of his expressions, "all the agonies of the damned." It was with horror he contemplated the approach of night, and on retiring he would convulsively roll himself in the bedclothes and pray to be relieved, even by the intervention of death, of his manifold sufferings. Life had become a curse to him. His tongue was raw, his throat inflamed, his stomach almost eaten up, in which there seemed to be constant pain and thirst, as if burning, but which no liquid could assuage, and his nervous system was entirely shattered—so much so that when he called on me, he presented the appearance of one who had been visited by *delirium tremens*. His agonies of mind and tortures of body may be imagined—they certainly cannot be described. His visit to us was to inquire into the character, as a physician, of Dr. VON EISENBERG, so universally acknowledged as the most accomplished aurist and oculist of the present day. In answer to his questions, we stated we had not the slightest doubt the Doctor could remove the cause of his complaint, and strongly urged he should call on him, remarking that if he was beyond the reach of human skill, he would be informed of the fact; but if he could be restored to health, and the Doctor pledged himself to that effect, he might, with entire trust, place himself in his hands. He resolved, at the close of the interview, to call on the Doctor, and we did not see nor hear from him for three weeks. At the expiration of that time he again visited us, and we do not go too far when we say that, contrasted with his former condition, his appearance astonished us. He was another man. The tones of his voice were natural; his eyes clear and apparently strong, and his hearing acute. His tongue is no longer swollen, and he assured us his nose was clear of its mucous accumulations, and that the hollow sound which he complained of in his head had entirely disappeared; his sleep, also, was normal, and he experienced no tremor or mental disturbance when night approached, as was formerly the case. In a word, he declared himself a new man, full of life and energy, and ready for work. We cannot say that he has been entirely cured, but the effection is thoroughly broken, and he has been assured that his entire cure is certain. In two or three weeks he will be discharged convalescent.

We think it is but just to Dr. VON EISENBERG to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, (like the "Lightning Calculator,") if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. VON EISENBERG, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.—*New-York Dispatch, Nov. 15.*

[Advertisement.]

Valuable property on Fifth-avenue for sale. We would call the attention of those desiring to purchase a first-class private residence, or who may wish to make a profitable investment, to the advertised sale of the late Dr. W. B. MOFFAT'S splendid mansion on Fifth-avenue. If not sooner disposed of it will be offered for sale at auction, on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building. There never was less real estate of this class in the market than at present, and we venture to say such an opportunity will not occur again soon.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Fine Old Italian Pictures.—Mr. LEEDS has just opened for public view, a fine collection of Italian pictures, a private gallery of a gentleman, a citizen of New-Orleans. These pictures have never been exhibited in this City, and no finer collection for the number was ever offered to the public.

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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in this City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured: also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to hear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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CLOTHING.
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
IN THE MENS' AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT,
READY MADE
OVERCOATS,
of Moscow Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beaver.
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES,
FOR
BOYS' AND MENS' WEAR.
No. 34 Fourth-avenue.
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
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OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
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SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
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WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
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UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT,
COMPOSED OF THE
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
THAT THE
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c., BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for the
FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.
Dated at No. 130 Broadway, this 13th day of November, 1863.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them
attorney and proxy for and in
name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in
name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.
Witnesses

The above is correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION of FRENCH GOODS, now in port, on board steamships *China, Hecla*, &c., comprising the very NEWEST STYLES brought out in Paris
200 different patterns of BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS and FIGURES, classical designs.
PARIAN STATUARY, from the most artistic manufacturers. NEW SHAPES OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.
300 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns, from the London Exhibition.
ALSO,
Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.
Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN,
Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse.
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set. For sale by
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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THACKERAY'S ROUNDABOUT PAPERS AND LADY PONSONBY'S NEW NOVEL.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

Why have I alluded to this man? I have alluded to him, reader, because I think I see in him an intellect profounder and more unique than his cotemporaries have yet recognized; because I regard him as the first social regenerator of the day—as the very master of that working corps who would restore to rectitude the warped system of things; because I think no commentator on his writings has yet found the comparison that suits him; the terms which rightly characterize his talent. They say he is like Fielding; they talk of his wit, humor, comic powers. He resembles Fielding as an eagle does a vulture. Fielding could stoop on carrion, but Thackeray never does. His wit is bright, his humor attractive, but both bear the same relation to his serious genius that the mere lambent sheet-lightning, playing under the edge of the Summer cloud, does to the electric death-spark hid in its womb.—"CURRER BELL," Author of *Jane Eyre.*

II.

MARY LYNDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady EMILY PONSONBY, Author of "The Discipline of Life." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

Those who bear in remembrance "The Discipline of Life," will not require much recommendation to induce them to make acquaintance with "Mary Lyndsay." Lady Emily Ponsonby narrates her stories in the most charming and natural manner possible, and her stories relate to themes that are worthy of attention. A moral purpose ornaments all her writings. The true lesson of life it is her high ambition to enforce, but the story is not sacrificed to the moral. The story now before us is interesting and enthralling throughout. Mary Lyndsay is a most charming heroine.—*London Sun.*

The author's best and most interesting work.—*London Post.*

An original and graceful story. The character of Mary Lyndsay is most beautifully and nobly conceived.—*John Bull.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just Published:

MARTIN POLE. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS, Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

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ALCOCK'S JAPAN. The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo, Cloth, $3.

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KAY'S CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq., M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law, and late Traveling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

LIVE IT DOWN. A Story of the Light Lands. By J. C. JEAFFERSON, Author of "Olive Blake's Good Work," "Isabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love," &c. New edition just ready. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

ROMOLA. A Novel. By the Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, $1 25. Cloth, $1 50.

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By COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
ERMINIE;
OR,
THE GIPSEY'S VOW.

Price, Fifty cents in paper, or Seventy-five cents in cloth.

COUSIN MAY CARLETON has proved herself a Romance Writer not less popular than Mrs. Woon or Miss BRADDON. Her books are eagerly sought after, and have met with unprecedented success. "Erminie" is probably her best effort, and is now published. It is handsomely printed on fine white paper. The illustrations, (seven,) are from designs by Darley, and are printed on finely calendered paper, separate from the letter-press.

COUSIN MAY CARLETON is the author of "Silver Star" and "Sybil Campbell," which are published uniform with "Erminie."

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FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

THE FAR WEST!
LOVERS OF LITERATURE,
embodying the romance of the wild life in the Far West, should not fail to read No. 1, American Tales, series No. 1, viz.:
ON THE PLAINS,
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A story of adventure among the Black Hills, 62 double columns, octavo pages, ten cents.
The success of this truly exhilarating tale of Hunters' and Trappers' life has been quite a feature of the book trade of the month. It is now having an immense sale, and DESERVES it, for it is one of the most ENJOYABLE novels yet produced in its field of fiction.
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General assortment of Standard and Light Literature, Fine Note Paper, Envelopes, stamped with initials; Card Albums, Card Pictures, Oil-Paintings for the Album, Card Engraving and Card Printing with exquisite taste, Illustrated Juvenile Books, Amusing Games. The American Cook Book; best in the world, containing all sorts of receipts for holiday and [illegible] New Books in paper covers, Magazines, &c., &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.
PUBLISHED BY E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 138 SOUTH FOURTH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
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MITCHELL'S GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS.

The publishers of Mitchell's Geographies call the attention of Teachers, School Directors, and others interested in education, to MITCHELL'S NEW SERIES, lately published, with all the adornments and attractions of art, and with all the perfection of copper plate map engraving. These books, enumerated above, are in every particular up to the present date—the Geography of to-day. The publishers also beg to call attention to a few points here stated, and to the commendations following:

1. THE COMPLETENESS OF THE SERIES.—The subject is taken up at the lowest point, beginning with the "First Lessons," intended for young children who have just learned to read, and is carried forward by a regular succession of books, on a uniform plan, as far as it is ever taught as a school study.

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FINANCIAL.

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NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required, for the purposes aforesaid, completing said double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such a resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $30,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.

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(Late Field & McLean.)
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at one half of 1 per cent discount.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statutes of this State, and

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of fifty Dollars each:

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of fifty Dollars each, pursuant to the charter of said Company and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day of the same month, and that the holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of said stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that any portion paid for by that time be considered as an installment, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SAG HARBOR AND SAG CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 5 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DI- VIDEND ADDITION CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to have their stock on the New-York book are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly executed to C. H. BIDDLE, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transfer certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7-30 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICK- ERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 3d) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Childsotha or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. C. RENNEWAY & CO.,
No. 55 Exchange-place.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALT,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS.
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
State, City and County Bonds, Fractional Shares, &c., &c., purchased.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR.
No. 67 William-st.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST,

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER L. NEVIUS, Jr.,
ISHAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVI- DENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Third National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore I, SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Third National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of September, 1863.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
(L. S.) Deputy Clerk of the Currency.
s23-law6w

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 19, 1863, the stockholders of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are called upon and required to pay in to said Company, at its office, No. 130 Broadway, in said city, on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent. of the par value of the capital stock of said Company, in order to make the capital of said Company equal to the amount fixed by its charter. In case of refusal or neglect of any stockholder to pay his or her proportion of the amount so called for, the said Company will require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, in order to issue, in lieu thereof, a new certificate for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to, in the proportion of fifty per centum of said original certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAIG, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPART- MENT—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1863.—In pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent Banks and Bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes issued to THE ISLAND CITY BANK, a banking association in New-York City, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment, within six months from this date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive their par value, on behalf of the Superintendent, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, Nov 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- TORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY, the ninth (9) of December next. The poll will be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SEC- RETARY of this Company from 1st November, instant, in place of W. F. Underhill, resigned.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, November, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.

C. H. BIRNEY, President.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.— No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 85 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach,	Martin,	Vandervire,
M. Von Bremen,	Sachs,	Romaks,
Gesellshap,	Hoguet,	Cherubini,
Gnterbock,	Vermeulen,	Ver Heyden,
Rollman,	Van Marck.	Salentin,
Meyerehim,	Robbe,	De Loose,
Comtherr,	D. De Noter,	Maes,
Verboeckhoven,	De Eyland,	Porta,
Brendel,	Hiedeman,	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash; but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY of "THE PERI," one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 30th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, bids, to any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified, interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK"
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
2 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON,
of which samples are now on the premises.

Catalogues on the 14th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 20th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER HOPS,
NAILS AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

TROTTING HORSES
AT AUCTION.

THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION OF TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. S. R. BROWNE, at Flushing, Long Island, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock, about 50 in number—consisting of TORONTO CHIEF, the THOROUGHBRED MARE, SONTAG, (in foal,) and three of her colts by CHIEF.

A superior lot of Brood Mares, (in foal,) and colts at their foot. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, and fillies, all sired by TORONTO CHIEF.

Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull FOREST KING, three years old, bred by SAMUEL THORNE, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of November, 1863, at Hoboken, at the Union stores, 2 bales, more or less, of the steam steamer KEELER, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner Mercy and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BLOODED MARE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 0½ o'clock, at No. 45 Great Jones-st., a full-blooded bay mare, 15¼ hands high, with black mane and tail; spirited and stylish driver. A first-rate saddle mare, about 8 years old. Can be seen at Bradley's stable, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st.

JOSEPH HERRMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 42 4th-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite in brocatel; 4 centre tables, lace curtains, walnut bookcase, Brussels and three-ply carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES AT AUC- tion, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the private stable No. 16 Great Jones-street, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a pair of closely matched carriage horses, 7 years old, 16¾ hands high, dark bay, with black points and long natural tails; both perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in all harness, and without a fault of any description; sale positive and without reserve; can be seen at the stable No. 45 Great Jones-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A beautiful black horse, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness; an excellent traveler and sold for want of use. Also, a very handsome highly bred bay mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under saddle and free from any vice; she is very fast and has trotted in 3:08, and cost $500. She will be sold positively without reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BRO- GANS, AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., a large and well-selected stock of choice goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold
FIVE STALLIONS,
the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY."
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAVE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

The handsome, four-story, English basement house, No. 9 East 27th-st., near 6th-av., in fine order; 18x55 feet.

Also, the elegant, four-story, brown-stone house, high stoop, 26x60, No. 178 2d-av.; parlors lately frescoed and in perfect order; strictly first-class. A portion of the parlor furniture (nearly new) will be sold with the house, if desired.

Also, two lots, 50x100, with the buildings thereon, lately occupied by the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, Nos. 254 and 256 West 27th-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or could be converted into dwellings at a small expense. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE. —The large, elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rearing it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 836 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences; gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, WITH OR without furniture, the property situated on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts. House large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner, lot 25x100. Two extra lots can be had if wanted. Possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—1,200 acres of superior land on Long Island, lying on the Long Island Railroad, and extending north to Ronkonkoma Lake, and affording most beautiful building sites upon its border. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—IN 16th-st., near Union-square, with early possession; house in perfect order, four stories high; furniture very good, with fine billiard table, and one of Phelan's best tables. Price $25,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on Boorman-place, West 33d-st., furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession if desired. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $14,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick dwelling-house No. 295 3d-st.; size of lot, 25 feet front and rear by 96 feet deep; house about 42 feet deep. Price, $5,000. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 69 William-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot, No. 188 Henry-st.; house is 25x44 feet, with all modern improvements, and in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $6,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 230 West 43d-st.; price, $5,600, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 16 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 67 East 23d-st.—house 23,3x60; lot, 110 feet deep. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN THOMPSON-st., price $9,000. Also, house and lot in Leroy-st., price $6,000. Apply to JOHN GAYNOR, 561 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST BANK.—FIFTY Acres, fine and extensive views of water and mountain scenery, first-rate buildings, plenty of all kinds of fruit, two hours by cars. Also, 26 acres, directly on the river front, very healthy. W. ELLIOTT, seedstore, No. 25 John-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR LEASE—Situated in the village of Tremont, 6 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit, stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, in great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, PLEASantly located on the banks of the Hudson River, directly opposite Newburgh, and only a few minutes' walk or drive from the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Terms easy and possession immediate. Address J. LOMAS, Fishkill Landing.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 80 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards and one very fine and peach orchard, one acre of garden, espoiler with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—APPLY TO A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and office

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can in this city, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veueriens, Paris, where those afflicted will any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have applied to their quacks will find themselves are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is never-failing. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,229 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance, by unaccredited agent. PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., On door west from Broadway. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married or those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob them of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills; will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12 St. Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonnerful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
First introduced and now use the Nitrous Oxida. Dr. COLTON, the original demonstrator, administers it in person. No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $50; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MACHINERY.

MARINE ENGINE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class condensing vertical beam engine; diameter of cylinder, seventy-two inches; length of stroke, eleven feet; built by West Point foundry; has been in use five years. For particulars address JOHN BIRKBECK, No. 118 Adams-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 25 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms; APPLY to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. Pigeon,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,865	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,516	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,986	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 20th to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. Jno. A. Post,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. Courtenay, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Darw, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, Jas. Anderson, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 2d December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE—FIFteen hands high, 5 and 7 years old, sound, kind, very stylish, and good travelers. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at OWEN COOK'S stable, No. 2 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 hands; to be seen at private stable, 33d-st., first stable west of 4th av. Price $750.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 6th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,314 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (George W. Clarke, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education: splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds: preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers, bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus.
Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.,
Poultney, Vt.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, (Clan also obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Gentlemen can secure private desks.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the Institution.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Select Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in com. Eng. 14 weeks, (both sexes;) The New Gymnastics taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RECeives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 7th-av. cars pass the school.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1863,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
OPERA AND CONCERT
In aid of an
ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
Of the
HEBREW PERSUASION,
given by the
BENEVOLENT DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIATION,
who have for this occasion entered into an arrangement with the Director of the Opera.

The performance will consist of Flotow's charming opera, in four acts, of
MARTHA,
with its greatly admired cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR G. I. LOTTI,
SIGNOR HANIBAL BIACHI,
AND A GRAND CONCERT,
by the following artists, who have most kindly volunteered their valuable services:
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI,
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
MRS. JENNY VAN ZANDT.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Secured seats and tickets may be had at the box office of the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock.
TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
CARD.

In returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support so far bestowed upon his enterprise, the Director of the Opera begs to state that the present is positively the last week but one of the operatic season. As every effort is being made to produce Gounod's celebrated opera,
FAUST,
next week, and as fin this great lyric drama Mme. MEDORI has no rôle, it is proper to call attention to the fact that during this week occurs the final opportunity of hearing that truly remarkable artist,
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI.
The Director believes that he will fully respond to the wishes of the admirers of the unapproachable lyric tragedienne, by announcing her once more in her brilliant rôle of Ione.
Petrella's grand opera, in four acts, of
IONE;
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
will accordingly be presented for the last time, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock, with the new and gorgeous mise en scene, and the great original cast, including
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER,
Sig. FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI,
Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI,
Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI,
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. J. NUNO

In active preparation, Mozart's
DON GIOVANNI.

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On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
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Mr. G. R. CROMWELL, Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Mr. A. DISPECKER.....Conductor.
Tickets 50 Cents, to be had the principal music stores and at the door.
Doors will open at 7; Concert will commence at 8 o'clock

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EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
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REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S FINAL

Farewell Speech at Liverpool on Oct. 30.

On October 30, the day previous to Mr. BEECHER's departure from England, a breakfast was given him in Liverpool by the Emancipation Society. A party of 200 ladies and gentlemen were present. The chairs was occupied by Mr. C. WILSON, and many distinguished personages were present. The Chairman delivered a congratulatory speech to Mr. BEECHER, in the course of which he said:

O, let us cherish and seek to return the love that ever flows inward us with the Atlantic wave. Let me congratulate you, Mr. BEECHER, on the success which has attended your recent efforts. [Cheers.] In the Capital of Scotland you had the opportunity of addressing perhaps the most learned, the most scientific, the most critical—[hear, hear]—and, at that particular juncture, the most philanthropic assembly which could be got together in this kingdom. I understand that there was not one dissentient voice. [Cheers.] In the Capital of England no room could be found large enough to contain one-half of those who flocked to hear and support you. [Hear, hear.] You have had large and influential meetings in other great towns and cities; and, Sir, you have fought with beasts at Epheaus [hear, hear:] but, even here, the closing scenes must have convinced you how impotent were the bellowings and howlings, the occasional blastings and cracklings of the Southern hirelings to stifle the voice of Liverpool for freedom. [Applause.] You will relate these things when you go home. You may also tell them of the great meetings of the Confederate cause—how they are held in caves and holes of the earth, [hear, hear,] and the first thing publicly known of them is from the newspaper report next morning, when you learn that they have had the same thing over again—a few dozen people to partake of some cock-a-doodle-doo for the chief dish, and the correspondent "S" for garnish. [Laughter and cheers.]

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on rising, was received with loud and repeated bursts of applause. He said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—Although this is a festive scene, it is rather with feeling of sadness and solemnity that I stand in your midst, for the hours are numbered that I am to be with you, and the ship is now waiting that I trust will bear me safely to my native land. [Applause.] If I had already those feelings, those sentiments of reverence and even of romantic attachment to the memories, to the names, to the truths, and to the very legends of old England, which have been so beautifully alluded to by the Chairman on this occasion—if I had already that preparation, how much working on that predisposition do you suppose has been the kindness, the good cheer, the help, which I have received from more noble English hands and English hearts than I can name or even now remember? I have to thank for almost everything, and I have almost nothing to regret in my personal intercourse with the English people, for I am too old a navigator to think it a misfortune to have steered my bark in a flaw or even in a storm; and what if a few waves have dashed over the bows and wet the deck. It did not send me below, whining and crying. [Laughter and cheers.] It was a matter of course. I accepted it with good nature at the time, and I look back upon it, on the whole, with pleasure now, for storms, when they are passed, give us on their back the rainbow, and now, even in those discordant noises, I find some music. [Great applause.] I had rather a thousand times that England should be so sensitive as to quarrel with me, than that she should have been so torpid as not to have responded to a stroke [laughter.] When I get back to my native land, be sure Sir, be sure ladies and gentlemen, who have so kindly presented me with this address, that though I need no such spur, I shall accept the incitement of it in labor there for a better understanding and for the abiding peace between these two great nations. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I do not know that my hardest labor is accomplished on this side. [Hear, hear.] I know not what is before me—what crucisms may be made upon my course. I think it likely that many papers that never have been ardent admirers of mine will find fault with my statements, will controvert my facts, will traverse my reasoning. I do not know but that they will say that I have conceded too much, and that melting under the influence of England I have not been as sturdy here in my blows as I was in my own land. [Laughter.] One thing is very certain, that while, before I came here, I always attempted to speak the words of truth, even if they were not of soberness, [laughter,] so here I have endeavored to know only that which made for truth first—love and peace next. [Cheers.] Of course, I have not said everything I know. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I should, indeed, have been foolish in jabbering in season and out of season. For the subtlest ends that a Christian man or a patriot can contemplate—the welfare of two great allied nations. [cheers,] I should have been foolish if I had left the things which made for peace for the things which made off it. [Cheers.] Sir, that course is not inconsistent with the dictates of fidelity and a due estimate of that blame which we have felt attached to the course pursued by England in this conflict. Ladies and gentlemen, I shall go back to represent to my own countrymen, on fitting occasions, what I have discovered of the reasons of the antagonism of England to America in this great conflict; and I shall have to say primarily that the mouth and the tongue of England have been, to a very great extent, as the mouth and tongue of old of those poor wretches who were possessed of the devil—not in their own control. [Applause.]

After an elaborate discussion of English Institutions, the mutual rivalry and prosperity of England and America, the resurrection of nations, and the progress of England, Mr. BEECHER proceeded as follows:

THE THIRD STAGE OF ENGLISH FEELING.

When I come, therefore, to look into the interior of English things, into feelings, and society—and when I see how in the first stage of the conflict you came with your Anti-Slavery views and for the North, and then in the second stage you pondered test the struggle should affect your property and interests in the interior of England—I stand at the point of turning and see that England is going into the third stage—for it takes three parts to make a syllogism—and that it will come to that stage in which you will say, "This American struggle is not going to affect our interior economy any more than we have a mind to let it, and we will follow our real opinions and manfully sympathize." [Cheers.] I know of but one or two things necessary to expedite this—and that is, one or two conclusive Federal victories—[cheers]—or I am greatly mistaken, while England is in her opinions and convictions what she is. Those convictions and opinions of England are like iron wedges, but success is the sledge which drives in the wedge and splits the log, and nowhere in the world are people so apt to succeed in anything they put their hand to than in England, and, therefore, the crowning thing for the North now, to complete that returning sympathy and cordial good-will, is to give the South a thorough drubbing. [Loud cheers.] There is nothing in the way of that but the doing of it. [Laughter.]

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Allow me to say, therefore, just at this point and in that regard, that while looking at it commercially or sentimentally, the prolongation of that war seems mischievous, it is more in seeming than in reality, for the North has been educated by this war. Like men sent to sea in a ship half built, with just bulwarks sufficient to keep out the water, and having to sail on their voyage and build up their ship as they went, we were precipitated into this revolution and war, and the process of education has been going on—in the battle-field, in the drilling camps, at home among the people while taxing their energies for the maintenance of the war—and there never was so good a schoolmaster as war [hear, hear.] But every month that the end of this struggle is delayed unites the North and prepares the land for that union and peace which require the utter destruction of Slavery. [Cheers.] There is an old proverb—"There's luck in leisure." Let me transmute that proverb, and say—"There is emancipation in delay." [Loud cheers.] And every man here—every commercial man that takes a comprehensive and long-sighted instead of a narrow view of the question—will say, "Let the war thus linger until it has burnt Slavery to the very root." [Renewed cheers.] While it is, however, a great evil and a terrible one—I will not disguise it—I will not pretend to sympathize with those seeds of war that are so dreadful to every Christian heart. Yet, blessed be God, we are not called to an unmixed evil. There are many collateral advantages. While war is as great and a greater evil than you have been taught to think, you have been wrong in supposing it was an evil only, and that God could not, even by such servents as war, work out a great moral result. The spirit of patriotism diffused throughout the North has been almost like the resurrection of manhood. [Cheers.] You never can understand what emasculation there has been by the indirect influence of Slavery. [Hear, hear.] I have mourned all my mature life to see men growing up who were obliged to suppress all true devotion and sentiment, because it was necessary to compromise between the great antagonisms of North and South. There were the few pronounced Anti-Slavery men of the North, and the few pronounced Slavery men of the South, and the Union lovers (as they were called during the latter period) attempting to hold the two together, not by a marked and consistent adhesion to truth plainly spoken, but by suppressing truth and conviction, and saying "everything for the Union." Now I take this ground, that if "Union" means nothing but this—an abandonment of National power to maintain Slavery—Union was a lie and a degradation. [Great cheering.] All over New-England, and all over the State of New-York, and through Pennsylvania, clear to the very banks of the Ohio, hisses and execrations met this doctrine; and from 1850 to 1860 the cry was, "Union is good if it is Union for justice and for liberty; but if is Union for Slavery, then it is thrice accursed." [Loud cheering.] They were attempting to lasso anti-slavery men by this word "Union," and to draw them over to pro-slavery sympathies and to the party of the South, by saying "Slavery may be wrong, and all that, but he must not give up the Union," and it became necessery for the friends of liberty to say: "Union for the sake of liberty, not Union for the sake of Slavery." [Cheers.] Now we pass out of that period, and it is astonishing to see how men have come to their tongues in the North [hear, hear, and laughter]; and how man of the highest accomplishments now say they do not believe in Slavery. If Mr. EVERETT could have pronounced in 1850 what he pronounced in 1860, then might miracles have flourished again. [Hear, hear.] Not until the crucible came, not until that great convulsion threw men as with a backward movement of the arm of Omnipotence from the clutches of the South—and from her sorcerer's breath—not until then was it that with their hundreds and thousands the men of the North stood on their feet and were men again. [Great cheering.] More than warehouses, more than ships, more than all harvest and every material form of wealth is the treasure of a nation—the manhood of her men. [Great applause.] We could have afforded to have had our stores of wheat burnt—there is wheat to plant again. We could have afforded to have had our farms burnt—our farms can spring again from beneath the ashes. We could have sunk our shipping—there is timber to build new ones. We could have burnt every house—there is stone and brick left for skill again to construct them. Perish every material element of wealth, and give me the citizen intact: give me the man that fears God and therefore loves man, and the destruction of the mere outside fabric is nothing, nothing [cheers]; but give me a merchants of gold, and build me palaces along the streets as thick as the streets of London; give me rich harvests, and ships, and all the means and elements of wealth, and corrupt the citizen, and I am poor [immense cheering], during which the audience rose and enthusiastically reiterated the applause.] I will not mention to you the other elements.

HEROES OF THE WAR.

I will not mention to you what moral power is already stored in the names of those young heroes that have fallen in this struggle. [Here the speaker manifested considerable emotion.] I cannot think of it but my eyes run over. They were dear to me, many of them, as if they carried in their veins my own blood. How many families do I know where once was the voice of gladness, where now father and mother sit childless! How many hairs of wealth, how many noble scions of old families well cultured, the heire to every apparent prosperity in time to come, flung themselves into their country's cause, and died bravely fighting for it. [Cheers.] And every such name has become a name of power, and whoever hears it hereafter shall feel a thrill in his heart, self-devotion, heroic patriotism, love of his kind, love of liberty, love of God. [Renewed enplause.] I cannot stop to speak of these things; I will turn myself from the past of England and of America to the future. It is not a cunningly devised trick of oratory that has led me to pray God and his people that the future of England and America shall be an undivided future, and a cordially united one. (hear, and cheers)

THE BRITISH LION.

I know my friend *Punch* thinks I have been serving out "soothing syrup" to the British lion. [Laughter.] Very properly the picture represents me as putting a spoon into the lion's ear instead of his mouth; and I don't wonder that the great brute turns away very starnly from that plan of feeding. [Renewed laughter.] If it be an offence to have sought to enter your mind by your nobler sentiments and noblar faculties, then I am guilty. [Hear, honr, and cheers.] I *have* sought to appeal to your reason and to your moral convictions. I have sought to come in on that side in which you were most good-natured; and I think all men of common sense would have attempted the same thing. I have sacrificed nothing, however, for the sake of your favor. [Cheers.] and if you have permitted me to have any influence with you, it was because I stood apparently a man of strong convictions, but with generous impulses as well; it was because you believed that I was honest in my belief, and because I was kind in feelings toward you. [Applause.] And now, when I go back home, I shall be just as faithful with our "young folks" as I have been with the "old folks" in England. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I shall tell them something of what I have said to their ancesters on this side. I shall plead for union—for confidence. [Cheers.]

A LAST APPEAL.

For the sake of civilization; for the sake of those glories of the Christian Church on earth which are dearer to me than all that I know; for the sake of Him whose blood I bear about, a perpetual cleansing, a perpetual cloud of strength and stimulation; for the sake of time and for the glories of eternity, I shall plead that mother and daughter, England and America, be found one in heart and one in purpose, following the bright banner of salvation, as, streaming abroad in the light of the morning, it goes round and round the earth, carrying the prophecy and the fulfilment together that "The earth shall be the Lord's, and that his glory shall fill it as the waters cover the sea. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] And now my hours are moments, but I linger because it is pleasant. You have made yourselves so kind to me that my heart clings to you. I leave not strangers any longer—I leave friends behind. [Loud cheers.] I shall probably never at my time of life—I am now fifty years of age, and at that time men seldom make great changes—I shall probably see England no more; but I shall never cease to see her. I shall never speak any more here, but I shall never cease to be heard in England as long as I live. [Cheers.] Three thousand miles is not as wide now as your hand. The air is one great sounding gallery. What you whisper in your closet is heard in the infinite depths of Heaven; what you do in your pulpits in England we hear in America, and what we do in our pulpits you hear and feel here; and so it shall be more and more. Across the sea, that is, as it were, but a rivulet, we shall stretch out hands of greeting to you, and speak words of peace and fraternal love. Let us not fail to hear "Amen," and the responsive greeting, whenever we call to you in fraternal love for liberty—for religion—for the Church of God. Farewell. [The reverend gentleman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.]

At the close of this speech, an address of fraternity from the Welsh Non-compromists, was read to Mr. BEECHER. The original was in Welsh, and in accenting it, Mr. BEECHER said: "I understand every word that you speak, and I take you for every word, although I cannot, in looking on these in this address, recognize one single one of them except my own name, which stands in English. That is just the way that I stand; for, Sir, I am more than pleased to say that I owe no inconsiderable part of myself to the Welsh blood that is in my veins. [Cheers.] MARY ROBERTS was my great-great-grandmother. [Loud cheers.] She was as full-blooded a Welshwoman as ever loved sound theology and good nature. [Cheers.] How much I owe to her, I have never yet been able to divine [laughter;] but this I certainly owe to her, that whenever I see a Welsh man or a Welsh woman I can say, "Kindred, thou art of mine;" and that when I receive this welcome and fraternal expression of your feelings, it may be said more than in a figure, that it comes home, and that it is the Welsh speaking to the Welsh that is in me. I thank you, Sir. [Loud applause.]

—Henry Giles, Esq., the popular lecturer, passed through this City, during the week, *en route* for St. Louis, where he is to deliver a course of three lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, commencing next Tuesday, with one on "The Study of Life in the Study of Shakespeare." Mr. Giles will return to the East in a few weeks. In the meantime, applications for services, this Winter, should be addressed to the care of John E. Yore, Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALLACY AND TRANSPARENT CONTRADICTIONS of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S reported speeches in England, in reference to the sacred obligations of personal freedom in our Constitution, and their infamous assumptions in regard to the legality of Slavery, barely conceiling the vital point in our controversy with the rebels, should be denounced and reprobated by every friend of liberty and our Constitution.

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MARRIED.

CASTLE—WARREN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Chicago, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. WILLIAM J. CASTLE, of New-York, to Miss HETTY M. WARREN, of Chicago, Ill. No cards.

THOMPSON—LARMORE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, WM. T. THOMPSON, of the *New-York Times*, to Miss MINNIE LARMORE, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At Flatland Neck, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ELIZA BRADLEY, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place at the house of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lockhart, No. 33 Cannon-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 17. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BAILEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, CLAYTON WALL, only son of Halcyon G. and Emily Bailey, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, in Ridgebury, Conn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Little Clayton has gone,
He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.
Farewell, our boy,
We will not forget you.
We are now weeping.

KENNADAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, Rev. JOHN KENNADAY, D. D., aged 63 years and 11 days.

The funeral services will be held at Washington-st. Methodist E. Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia, New-Haven and Hartford papers please copy.

LYMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 16, CHARLES, son of John W. and Harriet Lyman, aged 6 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MOSAR.—In Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, Oct. 22, of typhoid fever, JOHN B. MOSAR, formerly of New-York.

MIDDLETON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CORNELIA T., wife of John Middleton, Jr., and daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church, Broome-st.

ONDERDONK.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Monday morning, Nov. 16, ANN ONDERDONK, widow of Adrian Onderdonk, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PENNIMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 16, CORDELIA LOUISA, youngest daughter of George H. and Mary E. Penniman.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 85 East 35th-st.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, SARAH, widow of the late James Rockwell, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 East 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN NESS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 14, MATILDA E. VAN NESS, daughter of the late Judge Wm. P. Van Ness.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITMORE.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 12, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN KING WHITMORE, only son of P. D. WHITMORE, of this City, aged 24 years.

YOUNG.—On Monday, Nov. 16, SIDNEY, youngest son of Stewart and Philena A. Young, aged 1 year, 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 108 Allen st.

Passengers Sailed.

In Br. bark Ilva, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—John R. King, A. McCutcheon, Wm. Moore, John Hinkson, Miss Brunnl, J. Gruver, Mrs. H. J. Overmann and child. For Maracaibo—Robert H. Swift, Mr. Cooper.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 16.—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mr. Toplis, wife, child and servant, Dr. George Ettiger and wife, Mr. Lagnoz, Mme. Lagnoz, Joe. Roberts, James Roman and wife, Mr. Gardner, wife and child, H. Pary, Mr. Randon, Miss Randon, S. C. Marsh, A. C. Berry, T. F. Beale, H. Clark, Rev. P. Wallace, B. Stack, H. De Block, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hill, A. Wiebl, L. Stern, James Smith, John Smith, F. Wood, C. D. Gengedelen, E. B. Burnhnm, A. Cornack, H. Wells, John Goldie, Mr. Deering, Mr. Vatsore, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—F. Bittings, family and servant, Judge Field and wife, Miss Belle Swarenger, Simon Rosinski, Miss Harriet B. Cushing, B. N. Dean, Samuel Marks, Mrs. B. C. Quigley and children, G. C. Alexander and family, Mrs. R. C. Carey and children, Mrs. J. M. Guthrie and children, Capt. Benj. Webster and family, Chas. Hankin, George Duff, Miss J. H. Fish, James Beattie and wife, Wm. H. Dow, Harris Holcomb, Samuel Lewis, Francis Cutting, B. P. Hickshyshelf, Henry A. Bromley, Robert Huntington, Mrs. R. C. Hoffman, George W. Mudgett, J. C. Dow, Hiram Haich and infant, Capt. Oliver Eldridge, Amos Davis, Mr. Cooley, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Saladin, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—W. P. Harvey, A. Rose, H. Bennett and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets.... 4 41 | Moon sets..11 33
Sandy Hook..11 59 | Gov. Island..12 48 | Hell Gate.. 2 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.,) Nicholson, Liverpool. Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore.

Barks Marigo, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro, Rodecanachi & Frenghiede; Marco Polo, Endes, Bremen, Gassels & Meyer.

Brigs Peacock, (Br.,) Gwin, Aux Cayes, B. F. Small & Co.; S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Norwalk, Thomas James; Louis, (Br.,) Packard, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Catharine, (Hol.,) Oldenburgeo, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Mary Ellen, Talley, Philadelphia, E. H. Kremer; D. C. Smith, Long, Boston, Godfrey & Holyoke; L. & R. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah J. Bright, Man, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. A. Berry, Voorhis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Julia Franklin, Van Name, Tyrrell; Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; White Sea, Lee, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Georgia, Davis, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Bingenham, McFarland, Talley island, via Port Royal, Metcalf & Duncan; G. W. Glover, Nash, Boston, J. B. Haviland; T. H. Thorne, Logan, Fall River, L. Kenny; C. Newkirk, Weaver, Philadelphia, M. F. Runyon & Co.; W. H. Ketcham, Philadelphia, M. F. Runyon & Co.; Isabella Thompson, Baker, Philadelphia, M. F. Runyon & Co.; Albert, (Br.,) Clear, Nassau, Darrell & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Neff, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, Jam., 5th inst., and Port au Prince 7th, with mdse. to Weldon & Booth. Passed Isaguna the 8th inst., and saw at a distance off that place a bark showing a white signal with red and blue scallops in the left corner.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Liverpool Nov. 4, via Queenstown 5th, 7 P. M., with mdse. and 474 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 6, off Mine Head, passed ship Echo, same time, steamship City of Baltimore, hence 31st, lat 48:30, lon. 8:24, passed Br. bark Allen, bound E.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Nov. 7, with passengers, mail and specie to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lopez & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Concord, Normao, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to P. Dyniter.

Ship Wisconsin, (of Liverpool,) McStoker, Liverpool 35 ds., mdse. and 237 passengers to Williams & Guion. Have been 7 ds. west of the banks, with strong westerly gales. Oct. 25, lat. 42 :7, lon. 47 :57, passed the Prussian bark Frederica Ernestine, water-logged and abandoned, mainmast gone by the deck and foremast gone; saw no one on board of her. Oct. 25, John Williams, seaman, of Shetland Island, fell from the foremainmast to the deck, and was killed. 7th inst., Ed Dunbury, a passenger, fell overboard; made every effort to save him, without success.

Ship Joshua Mauran, (of Providence,) ——, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Wilhelm, (Han.,) Schwais, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to Raper Bros.

Bark Cupido, (Aus.,) Bussanich, Sibith 52 ds., with coal to Jacob Schmidt.

Bark Harriet Spaulding, (of Rockland,) Wallace, Cedar Bay, C. D., 14 ds., with coal to R. W. Trundy & Co.

Brig Solferino, (Br.,) Higgins, Maranham and Para City Oct. 16, rubber, hides, &c., to Burdett & Everett. Oct. 18, saw brig Maria, hence going in. Oct. 30, lat. 19 30, lon. 62 25, saw a large bark-rigged steamer, under steam and canvas, strg. about W. N. W., supposed to be bound to the Bahama Islands.) The brig Mary Emily, for New-York, sailed Oct. 15. left no Am. vessels.

Brig Henry, (of Montego Bay, Jam.,) Perkins, Maranzilla 25 ds., with engnr. etc., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has had a continuation of heavy westerly gales.

Brig Wallace Peck, Layton, Miragoane, St Domingo, Oct. 29, with logwood to Peck & Church.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent,) Durrant, St Vincent 22 ds., with sugar, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Martine, Dauer, Port Royal, S. C., 12 ds., in ballast to E. S. Powell & Co.

Schr. Ino, (Hamb.,) Buller, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with wool and hides to Dewley & Converse.

Schr. C. M. Newens, Hawkins, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. M. A. Shropshire, Mellvain, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Orson, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Henderson, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to Dolliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Caleb Stetson, Robinson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. P. & G. Wheaton, Christis, Warsham, nails.

Schr. Essex, Post, New Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ceres, Kimberly, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Runyon, Matthews, Fall River.

Scor. Wm. Allen, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Norwich.

Schr. Col. Lester, Perry, Fall River.

Schr. Nausett, Snow, Orleans, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 16—Below, bark Avola, from Africa.

BOSTON, Nov. 16—Arr. ship Charger, San Francisco; Avola, Port-au-Prnya; Br. brig Brilliant, London.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Queen Mab, before reported sunk on Jersey flats, has been removed some 600 feet. She is badly sanded.

The new Iron-clad Dictator, built at the Delameter Works, Thirteenth-street, North River, will be launched on Thanksgiving Day, 26th inst.

Spoken, &c.

John S. Lee—schr., bound to Boston, with loss of bowsprit, Nov. 15, off Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 2, Am. steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; 3d, Am. brig Arabella, Lindsley, New-York; 4th, Am. bark Xanibo, Chapman, New-York; 5th, bark Windward, Randell, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Oct. 30, Am. brig Snwannee, Lamb, New-York; 31st, Am. bark Bolivia, Whitderry, New-York; Am. brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; Nov. 7, Am. steamer Champion, Wilson, New-York.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Oct. 6, Am. ships Anawan, Montevideo; Kitty Floyd, St. Johns, with lumber; 10th, Am. bark Osmanli, Boston; 12th, Chilian ship Jasus Ramoser Puget Sound.

Sailed—Oct. 5, Am. ships Ocean Pearl, Callao; 9th, Annawan, Callao; Levanter, Cork; Brilliant, (Nor.,) San Francisco.

CALLAO—Oct. 14, Arr. Am. ship Favorite, San Francisco; Mary O'Brien, Chinchas; White Mountain, do.; 15th, Alexandria, do.; Young Merchant, Rio de Janeiro; 17th, John Bryant, Montevideo; Sowanset, Chinchas; Charles Davenport, do.; Annawan, Valparaiso; 18th, Jennie Eastman, Buenos Ayres; 19th, Am. bark Penelope, Melbourne; 20th, Martha Cell, San Francisco; 22d, Circle, Cardiff; 24th, Frank Flint, Chincha; 26th, City of Bangor, Bangor, with lumber; 30th, Chapin, San Francisco; 27th, Annie Kimball, Buenos Ayres; W. H. Prescott, Rio Janeiro; Addison, Buenos Ayres.

Sailed—Oct. 14, Am. ships America, Chinchas; 15th, Ellen Hood, do.; Montgomery, do; Webfoot, do.; 16th, Favorite, do.; R. H. Tucker, do.; 21st, Sowamset, France; 19th, Trimountain, Chinchas; Abby Brown, do.; 20th, Alexandrine, France; White Mountain, Amberes; Charles Davenport, France; Mary O'Brien, do.; John Bryant, Chinchas; 22d, Jennie Eastman, do.; Charles Sprague, do.

At Miragoane, St. Domingo, Oct. 29, brig Lady of the Lake, Lewis, for Turks Island, to load salt for Boston—would sail Oct. 31; schrs. Adele, Snow, for Inagua Oct. 31 to load for Boston; Maria L. Davis, Doane, for Boston Nov. 7.

[LATEST PER CITY OF LONDON.]

Arrived from New-York—Amelia, at Belfast; Prudentia, at Flushing; Die Sonne, at Dungenness; Gestemunde, at Deal; Tilendes, at Queenstown; Marmion and Carolina, at Singapore.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aden, at Queenstown.

Arrived from San Francisco—Astrea and W. T. Eldridge, at Woosung; Shirley, at Hong Kong.

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POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
GEORGE W. ——, } Secretaries.
GEORGE E. KASMIRE, }

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MCKEON DEMOCRACY.—AT A MEETING of the McKeon Democratic Aldermanic Convention of the XIth District, held at the Tivoli, No. 141 Avenue A, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH was unanimously nominated for Alderman of said District. BR. WM. MURPHY, Chairman.
WM. H. MCKEAN, Secretary.

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62. THE UNKNOWN. A TALE OF '76. By N. C. IRON.

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Cavalry Reconnoissance on Sunday.

Brisk Artillery Firing All Along the Lines.

The Enemy Driven Out of their Rifle Pits.

Lee Believed to Have Moved His Main Force Back from the Rapidan.

Two Divisions of Gen. Hill's Corps Gone Southward.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Mr. PAUL writes under date of November 16: "The Third Cavalry division under Brig.-Gen. COSTER—commending during the absence of Col. KILPATRICK at Washington on a court-martial—moved to the Rapiden yesterday morning to feel the enemy.

The Second brigade, under Col. TOWN, of the First Michigan Cavalry, approached the river near Raccoon and Morton's Fords soon after daylight, and drove the enemy from their front line of rifle-pits on the opposite bank back to their entrenchments. A brisk skirmish with artillery was kept up at intervals for several hours without much loss on either side, when the object of the movement having been accomplished, the brigade fell back to its former position, and fire was opened all along the line from Germania to Summarville Fords. The enemy showed some infantry and opened a heavy artillery fire. Gen. CUSTER, at Morton's Ford, fired two guns with his own hands at some men who occupied a rifle-pit in a position so as to annoy our advanced pickets. There were ten rebels in the rifle-pits. CUSTER'S first shot struck the centre of the pit, killing or wounding all but four of the men, who ran back to another pit. His next shot fell directly among them, and persuaded them into a second flight out of sight.

Although the enemy exposed some infantry, it is believed that there is now only a strong picket line on the Rapidan, and that LEE'S army has fallen back to some other position. But few camp fires can be seen at the side of the river, and some of their infantry brought to the front yesterday had their knapsacks on, and were otherwise equipped as if ready for a march.

The heavy rain-storm which set in on Saturday afternoon continued until yesterday morning, causing a great rise in the Rapidan. The roads and fords are almost impassable, and deranged sadly contemplated operations.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

On Sunday morning the cavalry division of Gen. KILPATRICK, under the temporary command of Gen. CUSTER, made a reconnoissance along the Rapiden at Raccoon Ford, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports that the rebels were falling back upon Gordonsville.

As our cavalry approached they were met with a few guns from the rebel intrenchments, but our light batteries soon silenced them.

A small number of rebel sharpshooters were seen in the lower riflepits, and shortly afterward a strong rebel infantry force was discovered.

The river was too much swollen by the heavy storm of Saturday night to justify any attempt on our part to cross it, and so our cavalry returned.

It was confidently believed that railroad trains would run into Culpepper last night, as the bridge over the Rappahannock was nearly completed, and the road is uninjured thence to Culpepper.

The report on Thursday that a rebel force had crossed the Rapidan and attacked KILPATRICK'S forces is untrue.

Several English officers are guests at Gen. MEADE'S headquarters.

Information, through a usually reliable channel in Washington, is to the effect that two of the divisions of Gen. HILL'S corps have left the Rapidan and gone Southward, but whether to Tennessee or Fredericksburgh, or to demonstrate upon the left flank of the Army of the Potomac, does not yet appear.

It is reported that at least one sutler of the rebel army remained behind at Culpepper with a considerable stock of tobacco for sale to our troops. If this is correct, the tobacco will be confiscated and gratuitously supplied to our soldiers.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Picket Firing—Two Troopers Escape from a Richmond Prison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

There was just firing enough in our front yesterday to keep the pickets watchful on both sides, but no harm was done by the shots fired, so far as is known, on either side.

There was some astonishment created yesterday in the cavalry command at the unexpected arrival of privates DAVIS and CRANE, of Companies I and H, First Vermont cavalry, Col. SAWTELL, direct from Richmond. On the retreat from Culpepper, a few weeks ago, they were captured near Brandy Station, and were taken to Richmond and confined in the steam laundry there on Main-street, from which place they escaped on the 27th ult., and passed down the peninsula to Williamsburgh. Their escape was a regular Jack Sheppard affair. They were confined in an upper story of the prison, from the window of which, by the aid of a friendly lightning rod, they lowered themselves upon an adjoining roof, and then broke into the upper stories of several stores along the street, and finally got out of the city without exciting the suspicion of any one whom they met. For four days they suffered everything from the privation of food, and the constant fear of being discovered and taken back to the vile den in which they had been imprisoned. They furnish the Government with some important information, which will doubtless be acted upon.

The rebel Gen. LEE reviewed his army of ragged and half-fed conscripts, on the plains near Brandy Station, on Friday last, and while thus engaged he received information that the Army of the Potomac was moving upon Fredericksburgh. He immediately ordered his command to march across the Rapidan to checkmate that movement, and it was not until late Saturday night that he discovered that he had again been outgeneraled by MEADE, when too late to save the troops left to guard the crossings at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford.

Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK was ordered to Washington yesterday as a witness in a Court-martial case, and will be absent several days from the Third cavalry division; in the meantime Gen. CUSTER takes command of that division. E. A. PAUL.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

GOOD NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

A Junction Effected Between Sherman and Thomas.

The Rebel Battery on Lookout Mountain at Work.

NO HARM DONE.

Heavy Reinforcements Coming to Bragg.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

A telegram, dated yesterday, from the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, states that Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN was in Gen. THOMAS' headquarters, having made a junction, *with his entire corps*, with the right of Gen. GRANT'S army, at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 16.

All is quiet on our front.

The rebel battery on Lookout Mountain has been quite vigorously worked to-day, firing alternately on HOOKER'S camp, Moccasin Point, and the Chattanooga camps. Rebel shells are also occasionally thrown into the town. The rebel fire, although a plunging one, is neither accurate nor effective. No casualities are reported here.

Our Moccasin Point batteries have a splendid range of the rebel camps in the Chattanooga Valley, on the east side of Lookout Mountain.

The movements of the rebels at one time favored the belief that they would advance in large force on HOOKER'S position, and endeavor to drive him out of it, but the strength of that position and the advantageous way in which HOOKER has disposed of his forces, and the cooperation which he can receive from other forces, has undoubtedly led the rebels to abandon the scheme.

The latest information received from our scouts is contradictory of former reports.

It is now said that the Western and Atlantic Railroad is being worked to its full capacity, bringing reinforcements to BRAGG, and that the road from Chickamauga Station for eight miles south is lined with rebel camps.

The campaign will not be closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for the possession of Chattanoog and East Tennessee.

Intelligence from East Tennessee to the evening of the 14th inst. is received. It is satisfactory.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia has just decided that it cannot limit the sale of rebel estates under the Confiscation act to the term of the traitor's life; that such limitation is not the intent of the act of Congress, and in the case of HUGH LATHAM, the Court, by Judge UNDERWOOD, ordered a sale and an execution of a deed in fee by the Sheriff to the purchaser.

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS AND PLANS.

Gen. BUTLER went to North Carolina to-day to inaugurate the policy which he has commenced to administer at Fortress Monroe. Before leaving he began work on a plan for enlisting and organizing blacks in the Virginia portion of his Department.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

We hear from Fortress Monroe that it is probable that all the rebel prisoners now in our hands will be sent to Gen. BUTLER'S jurisdiction for safe keeping. Gen. SCHENCK has issued an order directing commanding officers and surgeons in charge of prisoners of war confined in his Department to discredit all passes and permits to visit or to have access to or communication with, or to convey anything to such prisoners, unless the same be in writing from Col. WM. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, at Washington, or some one duly empowered by him. Hereafter rebel prisoners of war confined in Gen. SCHENCK'S Department will have no other prisoners to do, and cease to subsist on the delicacies and luxuries furnished by outside secesh.

THE CONFISCATED SOUTH CAROLINA LANDS.

Gen. GILLMORE has ordered that hereafter no lands within the limits of his Department shall be offered for sale on account of the non-payment of the direct taxes thereon, without special permission from his headquarters.

THE COLORED RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

Rhode Island is raising a colored regiment of artillery. All applicants for such regiments are examined the same as infantry, and in addition thereto in heavy field artillery tactics.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

TREATY WITH THE CREEK INDIANS.

Among the treaties to come before the Senate for ratification, is one made last Summer, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the Chiefs of the Creeks, by which those who joined the rebels are permitted to return to their allegiance, but are to be ever disqualified from holding offices of honor, emolument or trust among the Indians; and the treaty engages to abolish Slavery, as the Cherokee Nation has done; and to colonize freedmen on land belonging to the Creeks.

MADE A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. ISAAC F. SHEPARD, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, recently commanding the colored troops in Northeastern Louisiana, has received the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His appointment was strongly recommended by Brig-Gen. T. KILBY SMITH, and Major-Gens. GRANT, [STEALE, SHERMAN and others, for military ability and distinguished services in the Southwest. His rank predates his commission.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. GEORGE F. EMMONS has been detached from duty as Fleet-Captain of the South Atlantic blockading squadron and ordered North.

Lieut.-Commander EDWARD BARRETT has been ordered to command the *Massasoit*.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The First and Second battalions of the Invalid corps were to-day reviewed by the President. Their appearance and military movements were a theme of general praise.

SMALL-POX AMONG THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The *Constitutional Union* says it has learned from an authentic source that the small-pox prevails to a considerable extent at Point Lookout, Md., the depot for Confederate prisoners; and as many as eighteen had died in a single day.

THE HEROIC DEAD AT GETTYSBURGH.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURGH, Nov. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 47.—The Committee in charge of the arrangements for the dedication of the National Cemetery for the freemen who fell on the field at Gettysburgh have appointed that the ceremonies shall take place on Thursday, the 19th of November, 1863. The duty of specially inviting parties to participate has been left to the Committee, but the attendance of the surviving Pennsylvania soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the war with Mexico, in 1846, would be so appropriate and acceptable as to justify the expression of an earnest wish that they shall be present in a body, and as a mark of respect for the memory of the dead, and as due to the solemn purposes of the day.

It is ordered that the National Flag shall be placed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset at all armories, arsenals, encampments, and other military posts within the State, and that during the day the several Departments of the State shall be closed.

By order of ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
(Official.) A. L. ROSSELL, Adj.-Gen. Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Gov. SEYMOUR arrived here last evening, *en route* to Gettysburgh. A large crowd is congregating at Harrisburgh to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the National Cemetery on Thursday. A special train, with the Governors and their suites, will leave for Harrisburgh at about 1½ o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Arrest of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

We learn from a gentlemen just from Toronto, that Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS has been arrested in Montreal, and held to bail in $30,000, charged with kidnapping.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Lawrenceburgh Fight—Reddy's Rebel Cavalry at Work.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 16.

Forty-five prisoners, among them one Captain and three Lieutenants, captured by Major FITZGIBBON, of the Fourteenth Michigan, at Lawrenceburgh, reached this city to-day.

The rebel force of Col. COOPER, routed at Lawrenceburgh, are now endeavoring to cross the Tennessee River.

The country around Columbia is clear of guerrillas.

On the 12th instant ROONY'S rebel cavalry crossed the Tennessee River and came to Caligula, near Lynnville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and destroyed two bridges and the trestlework.

In the river here the water is 31½ feet deep on the shoals.

A large lot of coal for Government use arrived here to-day.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The Legislature has passed the Bounty bill and will adjourn to-morrow morning. The bill provides for paying $325 "in hand" or, if the volunteer choose, $50 "in hand" and $20 per month during his term of service, and six months thereafter if he be discharged for honorable disability; the same in case of death to be paid to his widow or heirs.

The same bounty will be paid veterans who reenlist. This optional system occasioned a long debate, but was finally adopted with little opposition. The monthly compensation system was the suggestion of the Governor in his Message. There is a heavy penalty for fraudulent attempt to obtain the bounty.

The Enlistment bill of last year was amended so as to put a check on substitute brokerage.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, with dates from Mexico, but they are no later than those already received.

Tasco, ninety miles west from Mexico, garrisoned by French and Mexican troops, was captured by guerrillas Oct. 27, and 300 prisoners were taken.

This is claimed to be the commencement of a series of movements for harassing the French outposts.

There has been a severe rain-storm in this city since Saturday, with a southeast gale. The shipping suffers. The ship *Aquilla*, having the monitor *Camanche* for cargo, broke from her moorings last night, stove in her bottom and sunk, with her bow in forty feet and her stern in twenty feet of water. Every effort is being made to save her cargo under the disadvantageous circumstances.

The British ship *Oscar* sustained serious damage, and is full of water.

Destructive Fire in Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sunday, Nov. 15.

A large warehouse, next to the Custom-house, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss, which is heavy, consisted of cotton, clothing, and part of the cargo of the steamship *Advance*, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

The Quota of Boston—Reception of Gen. Gordon.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Mayor LINCOLN has issued a stirring appeal to the citizens to promptly fill up the quota of soldiers required of the City of Boston. Meetings in furtherance of volunteering will be held in all the wards on Wednesday evening.

Brig.-Gen. GORDON was publicly received at his home in Framingham last evening.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—An accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad on Monday, at 8 o'clock P. M., by which a baggage and passenger car were thrown off the track into the river, twenty miles this side of Albany. The train, consisting of eight cars, started from Albany at 4½ P. M. While under full speed, at Stockport, owing to the displacement of a switch track connected with the regular line, the train was thrown from the track. The accident resulted in the death of JOHN LYON, one of the engineers. WM. RANEY, in charge of the baggage car, is not expected to recover from his injuries. The smoking car attached to the baggage car was partly thrown into the river, but none of the passengers were killed; one only was severely injured. The next train down took the passengers, and arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; Brig.-Gen. Sherman, U. S. Army; Judge J. M. Smith, New-York; Judge Kelly and family, Chicago; Hon. Jonathan Robie and lady, Bath, New-York; and A. Sherman and lady, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. E. D. Keyes, Baltimore; Rev. P. Power, Halifax; A. Stuart, Liverpool; and Gen. Harding, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. Segar, Member of Congress from Western Virginia; Hon. C. Vibbard, Albany; J. P. Sanford, United States Navy; Dr. Judd, Colorado; J. Movius, Buffalo; and M. L. Sykes, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Christopher Morgan and lady, Auburn; W. M. Paxton, Pittsburgh; Lewis W. Tappan and John Leighton, Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Progress of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The Walls Reduced Beyond Further Injury.

UNION REPORTS AND REBEL REPORTS.

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Siege of Fort Sumter Progresses—The Iron-Clad Fleet—Fine Weather for Naval Operations—The Health of the Troops.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

The firing from the rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island yesterday was more heavy and rapid than it had been for some days previous. Mortars were used principally. A very few shots were thrown from the James Island batteries. We replied sparingly. Only one casualty occurred on our side.

The *Ironsides* and three monitors are off Sullivan's Island. They do not indicate immediate action.

A desultory firing is going on at the present writing, between the enemy's works and our batteries on Morris Island.

The prospect for a speedy and general assault is by no means flattering.

In fact, nothing of special importance has transpired since the date of my last dispatches.

The health of the troops is all that could be expected, the sick list being comparatively small. In accordance with a late General Order, Medical Director WIARD has completed the arrangements for establishing a convalescent hospital at St. Augustine, Fla., whither a number of patients, including several officers, have been transferred.

Col. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, formerly of the Third South Carolina regiment, has been assigned to the command of the colored brigade on Folly Island.

Arrangements have been completed for dispatching the mail daily from this point to Hilton Head and also for receiving the mail daily from Hilton Head and Beaufort.

The weather is all that could be desired for naval operations. The navy is rejecting a golden opportunity by not seizing the present time for a direct assault on the rebel forts. WHIT.

REBEL REPORTS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 16th, contains the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The enemy's fire on Sumter continues steadily. Battery Gregg opened fire this afternoon on James Island and Fort Moultrie. Fort Lamar and Battery Simpkins replied.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The firing is about the same to-day. From Thursday morning until Saturday at sundown 1,523 mortar shells and rifle shots were fired at Sumter. The enemy's fire has ceased to be of any injury to the fort.

There has been no firing to-day on James or Sullivan's Island. Our batteries continue to keep up a slow fire on Gregg and the mortar battery.

Official Canvass of the City.

M'CUNN DEFEATED.

The following is the official canvass. It gives an aggregate vote of 66,900. Judge BOSWORTH, according to this, is elected by 15 majority.

Secretary of State.					
Depew	23,616	St. John	43,282	Maj	19,666
Comptroller.					
Robinson	23,647	Church	43,261	Maj	19,614
Treasurer.					
Schuyler	23,610	Lewis	43,183	Maj	19,573
Attorney-General.					
Cochran	23,463	Champlin	43,220	Maj	19,757
Engineer and Surveyor.					
Taylor	23,539	Richmond	43,247	Maj	19,708
Canal Commissioner.					
Bruce	23,599	Wright	43,100	Maj	19,501
Prison Inspector.					
Bates	23,668	McNeil	42,065	Maj	19,299
Judge of Appeal.					
Selden	24,055	Allen	42,856	Maj	18,801
Supreme Court.					
		Sutherland	66,342		

The Senatorial vote was as follows:

4th Dist.—Gilson, 490. Woodruff, 12,654. Maj. 9,163
5th Dist.—Dugro, 5,812. Cozens, 9,141. Maj. 3,329
6th Dist.—Laimbeer, 7,241. King, 7,767. Maj. 194
7th Dist.—Runkle, 7,622. Fields, 12,150. Maj. 4,555

The Assemblymen elected are named below:

1st district, Jacob L. Smith, opp., 1,189 plurality; 2d, Wm. P. Kirk, independent, 618 plurality; 3d, George W. Curtiss, opp., 371 plurality; 4th, James M. Murray, opp., 1,792 plurality; 5th, Henry W. Rogers, opp., 151 plurality; 6th, Walter I. Burke, opp., 1,359 plurality; 7th, Ira Ernest C. Benedict, Union, 324 plurality; 8th, Wm. T. Olvany, opp., 565 plurality; 9th, Samuel C. Reed, Union, 154 plurality; 10th, Anthony Eickhoff, opp., 623 plurality; 11th, C. O'Brien Briant, opp., 583 plurality; 12th, Joseph A. Lyons, opp., 1,727 plurality; 13th, Thomas Ryan, opp., 155 plurality; 14th, Michael N. Salmon, opp., 218 plurality; 15th, Stephen R. Thackney, opp., 223 plurality; 16th, Michael McCann, opp., 42 plurality; 17th, Sidney P. Ingraham, opp., 371 plurality.

The following shows the votes for other officers:

Superior Court.					
Bosworth	32,576	McCunn (one dist. out)	32,561		15
White	24,429	Garvin	37,555		13,126
Common Pleas.					
Hilton	30,722	Cardozo	35,551		4,829
Marine Court.					
McCarthy	35,360	Richardson	30,739		4,621
Recorder.					
Hoffman	61,745	Tomlinson (Jeffersonian)	4,423		57,322
Surrogate.					
Dayton	23,969	Tucker	42,705		18,736
Register.					
Keyser	24,201	McCool	36,059		11,858
		Ferris (Jeffersonian)	6,473		
Supervisor.					
Smith	24,419	Roche	29,258		15,340
		Repper (Jeffersonian)	13,958		

McCunn.

Is MCCUNN, the man who ran against Judge BOSWORTH, defeated? It is to be hoped so; yet last night he avowed himself elected by over one hundred and fifty majority. The canvass shows him beaten by fifteen votes. Had people only known how few votes were required to lay this man permanently on the shelf, there would be no question now in regard to him.

Policemen to Obtain Recruits.

The following announcement to the members of the Metropolitan Police force was sent to all the Station-houses last evening, and ordered to be posted in a conspicuous place in each house:

To all Stations, New-York and Brooklyn:

Gov. SEYMOUR has expressed his approval that the members of the Metropolitan Police force should assist in obtaining recruits for the Grand division under the command of Gen. SERNOLA. Officers and patrolmen are at liberty, when not on actual duty, to obtain recruits and deliver the same at the recruiting station, Lafayette Hall, No. 599 Broadway, New-York, and at Nos. 1 and 3 Montague-street, Brooklyn. The members obtaining a recruit is privileged to receive the compensation allowed therefor.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
General Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

This order to be copied and placed in a conspicuous part of the Station-house. J. A. K.

FIRE-ENGINE FOR ALBANY.—Yesterday the members of Engine Company No. 6, of Albany, were in town to receive a new and very beautiful engine from the maker, Mr. HARTSHORN. It is piano style, maes sixty men, and is finished in the most elaborate and beautiful style. On one of the side panels is a an excellent portrait of the Chief Engineer of Albany, JAMES MCQUADE, Esq., the most popular and valuable Chief that city ever had, and a public officer whose intelligent devotion to duty it were well if all public officers emulated. On the reverse panel is a portrait of the Foreman of No. 6. The engine is a credit to the builder, and will be a credit to Albany. Among those who visit the City to receive the engine are Chief McQUADE and Assistant Chief Engineer GRIFFIN.

FROM PARIS.

The Forthcoming Speech of the Emperor—His Position on the American and Mexican Questions—Mission of Gen. Forey to New-York—Our Representatives and the Rebel Privateers—The Florida and Kearsarge.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

At this moment there is no doubt but that the Emperor, in his opening speech to the Chambers, two days hence, will speak in an entirely satisfactory manner both on the American and Mexican questions. It is now recognized in France that the only serious difficulty in the way of "civilizing" Mexico is the hostility of the United States, and every means known to diplomacy is to be put into operation to neutralize this hostility. I have constantly told you that the French Government would leave Mexico when the Grand Duke was fairly installed, and that the Government intended to give the United States this assurance when asking the latter to recognize the new order of things. I have reason to believe that the French Government, if it has not already made, will soon make the demand of recognition of the Government of the United States, and that this is *the only obstacle* in the way of the Prince MAXIMILLIAN'S prompt departure. What the French Government intends to do in case of a rejection of the demand it would be yet premature to say. I may add, however, that there seems to be nothing so logical as the adoption of a system of temporization.

The Paris papers say that Marshal FOREY is coming home by way of New-York, in order to carry a proposition from the Emperor to Mr. LINCOLN. If this be true, the Marshal's proposition will be this: Will you recognize the Provisional Government of Mexico, and after it the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, on condition that we withdraw from the country so soon as the latter is firmly seated on the throne? But I have reason to believe that this question will be asked by M. MERCIER, and not by Marshal FOREY.

The greatest activity and shrewdness have been displayed by the American Minister at Paris, and the American Consuls at Paris, Bordeaux and Nantes, in the affair of the Confederate ships, to which I have already several times referred. The American Minister was assisted by these investigations to present to the French Government *positive* evidence of the destination of the vessels, and the sudden presentation of this evidence seems to have had the effect of a regular *coup de theatre* on all the parties concerned. The Foreign Minister could not at first realize that a man holding the position of a Deputy in the Chambers could thus under false pretences commit an act of so grave a character against the interests of his Government, and when this gentleman was called to account and confronted with the documents, he could find no better excuse, it seems, then that the papers were forged, and that the vessels were really intended for the Emperor of China. But his own name end that of Capt. BULLOCK were there, and if he, M. AMAN, might build ships for the Chinese seas, who would ever suspect Capt. BULLOCK, of the Confederate navy, of taking an interest in the establishment of a steam mail line between Shanghai and San Francisco? Moreover, there were documents, it appears, in which M. AMAN admitted the destination of the vessels, and thus the French Government could not hesitate—the authorization to build the vessels was withdrawn.

The six ships which were building appear to have been all of the same class. They were to have cost 1,800,000 francs each, which makes a total of 10,800,000 francs. The work was to be paid in five installments, of which two have already been paid. This money is furnished by M. ERLANGER, and is supposed to have been mostly subscribed at Liverpool—so that the constant Confederate boast that they can get what money they want in England is not, after all, an exaggeration. The vessels were to be of 1,400 tons each and 400 horse power, and so built as to be convertible into first-class iron-clad iron-of-war. They were, in fact, to be prepared in every respect by Messrs. AMMAN and YOART for war purposes and the iron plates were to be put on in Confederate ports—the vessels carrying the plates and the workmen with them for that purpose. What will now become of these ships is not yet known, but there is no question but that the French Government will do its duty in the matter in good faith.

The Confederate agents, it is said, do not show any particular despondency at their bad luck in the matter of getting out ships, while the rage of the English capitalists who are sinking money in the Confederacy knows no bounds. But you can see for yourself in the hollow raving of the famous "S.," of the London *Times*, (whose establishment at Liverpool, by the way, I have heard called "the Di-spen-sary of Confederate Lies,") to what extent rage has taken hold of these gentlemen.

Le France says that a few days ago the Maritime Governor of Brest sent word to Paris that the Federal gunboat *Kearsage* was keeping up steam in the harbor with a view of following the *Florida* out of port before the expiration of the twenty-four hours required by law, and demanding that the American Minister should interfere to stop the Captain of the *Kearsage* in his design. The *France* adds, that the American Minister complied with this request, and that the *Kearsage*, refusing to put out her fires, was conducted by the French man-of-war *Ville de Lyon* outside the harbor, there to await the *sortie* of the *Florida*. The fact is, that a diplomatic correspondence between the French Foreign Secretary and the American Minister did take place on this subject, but the result was quite different from that announced by the *France*. There *was* a smoke from the chimneys of the *Kearsage* for several days, but Capt. WINSLOW informs Mr. DAYTON that he was only boiling salt water for the use of the ship; that he had no

bodly, seven feet water in the hold, and terribly torn to pieces. I think we shall not laugh at *La Normandia* again.

The *Persia* takes home Rev. Mr. Beecher, whose last days in England have been busy and triumphal ones. At the last hour he had a breakfast, and made a speech in Liverpool. He goes home to see that the tide of English feeling has turned toward the North, and that it needs only success, only a few decisive victories, to make England heartily sympathize with the cause of the Union. It appears to me that I have written something like this once or twice. There is no doubt that one decisive victory over the Southern army would go further with England than the eloquence of a thousand Beechers, or any amount of arguments to prove that the North was in the right. Rights and wrongs are now scarcely worth talking about. It is not a question who ought to beat in a contest which has been going on for years, but which *will* beat. Let the Army of the Potomac march into Richmond, or let Gen. Rosecrans occupy Atlanta, and Englishmen will concede all that Mr. Beecher can claim of the right of the Northern cause. Men believe now, as in the olden time, in the wager of battle. When two parties cannot agree, they fight to decide the matter, and the world admits the right of the conqueror. Jeff. Davis is a rebel; but if a rebel succeeds, he becomes a hero. If he seems likely to succeed, he may be baited as a hero a little in advance of his success.

But whatever may have been the events of the military operations, America has won two substantial victories; one in the Ohio election, the other over the British Government in the matter of the rams at Birkenhead. The Government has taken formal and forcible possession of both vessels; the workmen are dismissed, and there is no longer any danger that they can leave, or even be completed until the courts have decided upon the legality of their seizure. It will take two years to come to any such decision. The case of the *Alexandra*, which went against the Government, is to be tried again on a bill of exceptions. There will be no decision until the meeting of Parliament. Then, the success of the North will justify the Government of Palmerston and Russell in its action; but should there be any lack of such success, it is probable that the Administration will be beaten. It will be seen, therefore, that the British Ministry has an *interest* in the success of the North.

While this important diplomatic triumph has been woe by the Federal Government in England, there is a rumor that Mr. Dayton has not been less successful in France, and that the Emperor has given orders to stop the building of two or more Confederate vessels contracted for in that country. There is not a whisper of recognition from France or Mexico, and even the correspondent of the London *Herald* no longer spices his letters with rumors of intervention. The strength of the Federal navy, the force of Federal artillery, and the bold position taken by the Government have done their work. There has never been less appearance or prospect of European interference.

Has opinion or feeling in Europe changed? Not in the least. The sympathy of England was never stronger for the South—her hatred never so bitter for the North. If Mr. Bancroft thinks otherwise, he has been deceived by the crowd of Abolition partizans gathered about him. I believe that no Northern man could have succeeded better. He could not have hoped for a greater personal triumph; but even he must have seen that in all the meetings he attended there was scarcely one person of influence. I cannot now remember the name of one distinguished and really influential person who gave him countenance and support. He was surrounded by dissenting ministers, and members of the Emancipation Society. The nobility, the clergy of the established church, members of Parliament, &c., were wanting. Brougham, Wilberforce, Buxton, the great names identified with the Anti-slavery cause in England, were opposed to him, as they are opposed to the cause he advocated.

But all this is of little importance. The Government of England, urged by motives that I have perhaps sufficiently explained, takes substantially the Northern side. The North commands all the available resources of England in munitions of war. A million of men can be had from Ireland. The South cannot get ships or men. And only such supplies as can get through the blockade. Irritating and humiliating as all this is to the pride of England, every one sees that it is the real situation; and though there are earnest protests in the Press and from the platform, I see no sign of anything that will interfere with the present policy of the Government, until the whole matter comes before Parliament.

The action of Earl Russell in the matter of the rams was expedient, I suspect, by a saucy speech of Mr. John Lairo, the other day, in which he criticised the naval and military affairs of the country. He boldly assumed the credit of having built the *Alabama*, and said that though she was made to steam only thirteen miles an hour, no Federal vessel had been able to overtake her. Now we have news from the Cape of Good Hope the other day that the *Alabama* was there, watched by the *Vanderbilt*, and that her Captain admitted that the *Vanderbilt* was the fastest. It was his intention to evade her, or not succeeding in that, to cripple her with his rifled pivot gun, and not risk a broadside.

Mr. George N. Sanders has been drawn from his cover, in Pimlico, by the ram question. He declares that he has had nothing to do with the rams at Birkenhead. His innocent and lawful mission is to contract for six fast mail steamers—not war vessels at all, nor armed in any way. They are to be plated, to be sure, so as to run the blockade with the mails, and are to carry such freight as may be desirable. These steamers, he contends, are perfectly lawful, and he professes his willingness to tell Lord Palmerston—confidentially, I presume—where they are now being built, and to give him all needed particulars. Mr. Sanders is quite frank in the matter. He admits that his steamers might very readily be converted into men-of-war, and that once at Charleston or Wilmington with the mails, the Confederate Government, making him a suitable compensation, might arm and use them. That would, however, be no affair of his, nor of the British Government. Pity Mr. Laird could not make out that his rams were intended to carry the mail, and that the iron beaks were only to be used in plowing their way into some of the shallow harbors of the Southern coast—the plating giving them the necessary momentum. It took Mr. Sanders to conceive of such a heppy idea. Englishmen are not up to such inventions.

But, with all his ingenuity, I am disposed to think that Mr. Sanders' mail steamers will meet the fate of Mr. Laird's rams. Police Constable Russell will take charge of them, after having a confidential conversation with Mr. Adams, and, perhaps, Mr. Walker. The Washington Government has only to be firm in the matter. Mr. Lincoln has only to put that foot down, to compel England, just as she is now situated, to stop everything which can aid the enemies of the Republic. Russell will do what he thinks necessary, law or no law, and await the meeting of Parliament.

The speeches of Mr. Secretary Chase at Cincinnati have filled many columns of the *Times'* editorials and correspondence. His playful remark about giving old mother England a shaking has not in all cases been taken as a joke. That America might, could, and, perhaps, would give England a most terrible shaking in certain contingencies, is too solemn a truth to be made a joke of. It is a grim sort of joke, not always relished by its victim. The ugly temper of England toward America has a very strong element of dread in it. Many believe that the great struggle must come—that it is only a question of time, and that a great opportunity was lost in not going on early and hearty recognition to the South. There is no doubt that this is now the real feeling of two-thirds of the governing class in this country. They have waited until the whole North is a camp, and all the coast is a line of fortresses, until the sea swarms with a powerful navy. It is too late. Earl Russell, who is always ready for an emergency, ready to take command of the Channel fleet at an hour's notice, must do what is necessary.

The revelations of public opinion in the North by the recent elections, the testimony of everybody, excepting the correspondents of the London *Times*, to the unanimity of the war and Union feeling in the loyal States, takes away the last hope of compromise and peace. There can be nothing now, apparently, but conquest, subjugation, and the entire change of Southern life. I was amused, yesterday, to hear a young Englishman, just over from New-York, passing himself off as an American and a Northerner. He was as loyal to the Union as if he had not misplaced his H's in the most obstreperous cockney fashion. Taking me for an Englishman he said, "You don't hunderstand it hover 'ere, I kenw, but the North is bound to go through with it. We've got the men; we've got the resources; and we've got the right on hour side. Means may be beaten; an mnoh thn better. The whnle popnlstion will rush into the ranks as volunteers. I tell you, you don't hunderstand it." It was impossible for a man to be more thoroughly impressed with the popular feeling of the North than this young Englishman, who had become thoroughly Americanized in everything but his cockney mother tongue.

The news from Japan and New-Zealand is not pleasant. The English have a rebellion to put down, and they admit the probable necessity of extermination. In Japan the British fleet bombarded a city of 180,000 inhabitants with, it is supposed, a large destruction of life, and certainly a great destruction of property. But their vessels were riddled by American artillery, served by Japanese, and the loss in officers and men, for the numoer engaged, was very severe. War in China, Japan and New-Zealand, with the cholera in India and hostilities not improbable; storm signals hoisted at home on accouet of threatening wars in Europe, form a not very pleasant prospect. Public opinion in France favors war for Poland. The feeling in Europn is becoming a religious one. Shnuld it increease, there may spring up a religious war—the Catholic nations against the Protestant. The Greek Church will have the Protestant sympathies, but how can England go? She is committed, diplomatically, to the cause of the Poles. But the country is divided. In religion, the High Church Party in England has more sympathy with Rome than with Russia, while politically the aristocratic party sides with the Czar. As a Protestant Power, England should side with Russia, but that would be war with France. Tha Romen Catholic interest in England and Ireland goes for Poland, of course. It is such a complication that the only course is neutrality, but Earl Russell has been too active for neutrality to be honorable.

In the meantime, the Empress Eugenie has made a visit to the Queen of Spain. It was a diplomatic mission of the highest order. First, as respects the position of the Holy Father at Rome. There is a rumor that Spanish troops are to take the place of the French in the Eternal City. I do not give too much weight to this rumor; but I am assured that the Empress does not neglect the cause of His Holiness. Next, of Mexico. The Emperor wishes a hearty cooperation of Spain with France in that region, and, as the Empress is the confident of Mr. Slidell, she may have done him some little service. Possibly, you think I give too much importance to this conference between the Empress and the Queen, of whom she was not long ago a subject. Those who know best give the Empress credit for great ability and influence. These are times when one man may change the destinies of Europe, and that man may be guided by a woman.

The *Georgia*, Confederate steamer, is reported in the West Indies, and when last seen was supposed to have just captured and taken in tow a large steamer. You may have heard more of her. Nothing is said of the *Florida*. The portion of her crew sent to Liverpool has dispersed itself. The sailors were not allowed as much liberty as they liked at Brest, and so were sent where they could have all they wanted—the usual liberty of sailors to get drunk while they have money or credit, and then go to sea and earn more.

Next week I think there may be something of importance to write about. MONADNOCK.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

Woman's Work and Wages.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as you are not a woman, and do not, to any extent, employ women, allow one who is, and does, to reply to yesterday's article headed "Women's Work, and their Struggle for Better Compensation." The whole article, because of being based upon false premises, will bear an absolute reversion.

Although it may not be quite necessary to the main point, yet, as the article is not long, and touches other questions, we will take it somewhat in detail, to invite discussion on some points, and perhaps correct misconception on others.

That the movement in relation to woman's labor is "serious," and "worthy of abiding notice," and "sed," is indisputable. That such movement has not, and will not, result in a genuine success, is not sustained by the record of even the last ten or fifteen years. It is a waste of time to more than mention this fact, as it is apparent to every careful observer. It is asserted that the effort to enhance the wages will be fruitless; the reason is said to be simple.

I venture to say there is not an employer of female labor in the City at present who has all the competent help he wants and is willing to pay for. If there is, let him step out, for he and his place would be a curiosity in these days of "amateur" workers. Not the few who work for "pin-money," but the majority entirely incompetent to do what they claim to understand, and for which they expect to get wages due only to ability.

"Men monopolize all avenues of profitable labor." An illustration will be more to the purpose than assertion. It is probable that watchmaking would be remunerative as well as adapted for woman's work. I am not well versed in its mysteries, but I hazard the assertion that there are not many first-class watchmakers under thirty years of age. Now a women would most likely be the mother of half a dozen miniature watchmakers in that time, who would interfere materially with her perfection in the art if she persisted in it. And this is only an exemple. In all kinds of trade or business that depend on women, whether it is dressmaking or watchmaking, it is the same thing. And the obvious reason is, that *are women*, and look forward to marriage as the relief from such ontside occupation, while the men is all the more attentive to business for the new relation. And to go a little further, the employer relies all the more on the man of family—it is a sort of guarantee that he will be prompt and honorable for his family's sake. Is it so generally when a woman marries?

No girl nr woman goes to work except as a temporary matter. She does not expect to maintain herself long. Suppose a girl of 12 comes to me, and remains till she is 16. No matter how efficient she has become, she is the poorest possible reed to depend on after that age, for the more valuable she is to me, the more likely some sensible man knows her value, and appropriates her, and no matter in such a case what her obligations or contract with me, like an oath to do evil, it should not be kept.

Now this is the rule, and the exceptions are few, for woman seldom marry to work. She may have to do it, but generally it is not her intention. Therefore, she does not spend the same time to acquire a knowledge of any business, does not enter into its merits and details with the intention of mastering them to obtain perfection, or to improve them; the only effort and thought is for the present.

How many times—in fact, how incessantly, would Stewart, or any other large firm, be changing clerks, if those employed were all women. Why, anybody who has the least experience knows that such dependence would be ludicrous in the extreme. In this state of things—changing constantly—it is the rarest thing in the world to find a young woman who has remained five years in one place or one employment, yet what business could be begun and mastered in less than that time?

At marriage a young man begins life in earnest, and with additional inducements far constant application to business; whereas, a woman does not expect to work at all outside of her own home, and the man is fortunate, in these days, whose wife is willing to be as helpful as she is capable of at home.

Inexperience and want of skill is the occasion of small remuneration in woman's work; it is not therefore true that there is a surplus of competent and willing women for woman's work; as may be illustrated in my own business, employing as I do about two hundred girls and women at wages ranging all the way from $1 50 to $2, $3, $5, $10 and $20 per week; at any time I find no difficulty in adding to the number at $2 or $3 per week, but superior skillful labor at the higher wages is what is needed, and at no time has it been so difficult to obtain.

In view of these facts, and not at all from your inferences, it is well said that "no organization or strike could reach the root of the evil." The only remedy is for women to fit themselves as men do for some definite employment, and then do it with a will, aspiring to be the best in their business, and then they will find enough to do, with good wages and the employer will have some rest from the incessant trial of incompetent help.

Again: "There is no natural law by which the labor of women should be less productive than that of men." Without touching the question of mental equality under the same circumstances, (which is now generally conceded and is an immense gain within the period mentioned,) is it not possible that marriage and maternity are laws sufficiently natural to effectually interfere with successful competition in business with men?

"The remuneration for labor must always be graduated by the supply." Correct in theory, but not in present practice. Instance: The strike by drivers and conductors on the City cars. As everybody has a interest in those, everybody can appreciate the argument. We ride usually once a day. My husband takes the opportunity to converse with said drivers, when they assert unblushingly in my hearing that "no men's life would be worth a straw who should go back at the old wages," and the same with any new man who should come and say he would be glad to take such wages for such services; and, as is the case, there are more than enough who would be glad to take their place, does the supply here regulate the remuneration? Well, the driver succeeds—but who pays? An advance is suggested in the fare. The rich do not feel that, but the sons, daughters and wives of said drivers, who quite likely are employed down town. The early cars are full of the very class who at present are hatpiag to increase their own burdens. Then woo-oeys the driver?

There is little or no skill required in a drivar, and I submit whether all parties would not be the better for the change if they were "tilting the soil or grasping the musket," for which their physical structura and strength have eminently fitted them, and leaving their present situations open for the army of half-grown boys that come up in the city almost without the opportunity of a trade. Perhaps those only who have raised the evil genius about their own ears for doing differently, know that no employer in any trade is allowed to do as he pleases in the matter of taking boys of any age; but I appeal to all mechanics who are employers, all printers, etc., or the truth of my statement, that they are confined, whether it suits them or not, to have but one boy to a certain number of competent men. Now, is this just to the employer? or to the youths longing for the opportunity of getting a trade and being useful, which under the rule only the favored few enjoy?

Of course there are "a thousand branches of mechanical labor suitad to women" in a certain sense and under certain circumstances, which means that when the necessity to work comes, if the woman is fitted for business as the man is fitted, there is the same probability of remunerative employment for her; but it is an immense commitment to woman to suppose that she can step out from the almost idleness of to-day to successful remunerative competition with able and practical men to-morrow. The fault and only fault in the comparison is one learns a business and expects to pursue it and the other does not.

With these facts before us the necessity as well as justice of absolute freedom to both parties is apparent, the one to sell their labor, the other to be free to use it or not, according as it is valuable.

MME. DEMOREST.

The Rebel Prisoners on Johnson's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in your paper several paragraphs relative to "Johnson's Island," and the rebel prisoners confined there, permit me a few words. I live at Centreton, Ohio, 26 miles from Sandusky, and am often there on business. I know Johnson's Island well. It is a fine island of about 500 acres, sheltered by others outside islands from storms, as well as any that can be found in that vicinity, and a warm, dry, comfortable place, and where there has not been as yet this season a hard frost. The barracks were lately erected by the Government at large expense, and are convenient and commodious. I have been in them frequently. The rebels there quartered—I can hardly say confined—have all the food and rations that the best appointed army regulations furnish, and are beside supplied freely with money by their friends. In Sandusky City their agents buy up eggs, meat, fruit, vegetables, &c., to such an extent that the citizens themselves complain of the scarcity, and a small steamer is always at their command, running to and from the island. But a short time since I saw in Sandusky City seventy of these rebels, who were over on a holiday, and with a very small, or no guard. Is this right, in view of the Richmond code of treatment? I do not wish unchristian retaliation, but could not these fellows work for their board upon public works as well as be pampered in idleness? Then they would earn their living. I speak in the above what I know, being often on the ground.

Your obedient servant, H.

Lindsay, Stringer & Co.

Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the captured correspondence published in your paper of this morning, "Edgar P. Stringer" figures extensively. The object of this note is to inform you that the above named E. P. S. is a partner of that *gas-bag*, Wm. P. Lindsay, M. P.

They are sharp fellows, as you can well imagine, and I doubt not that Mr. Stringer's object in using *his name only*, instead of that of his firm, was to shield his partner, Wm. S. Lindsay, M. P.

OLD SALT.

Note From Capt. Porter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

Your Washington correspondent states that I am the "inventor of a gunboat, but it was not adopted by the Government." He has made a mistake. I planned the *Essex*, *Choctaw* and *La Fayette*, all of which are now in the employment of the Government, in the Mississippi Squadron; and all of them have performed, at times, efficient service.

W. D. PORTER.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1863.

Mysteries of the Rebel Correspondence.

A correspondent who has heretofore had an intimate knowledge of most of the parties who figure in the intercepted rebel correspondence which we published yesterday, sends us the following shrewd and, we think, correct solution of the puzzles as to the personality of those who are there veiled under various guises:

"My dear Cooper" is T. Cooper de Leon, brother of Edwin de Leon, formerly a clerk in the War Department, and now, I believe, a clerk in the rebel "Navy Department."

"Agrata P.," or *Arthur Pendennis*, is Edwin de Leon.

"That ——," means *that Benjamin*.

"The Tiger Cat" is Napoleon.

The "Old Mouser S.," is obviously *Slidell*.

"That ——'s," "old pal," is *Mr. Saligny*, now, I believe, Minister of France in Mexico.

Mr. de Leon means to inform his brother if these several hypotheses are correct, that (translating):

"I suppose Louis Napoleon has humbugged the Old Mouser Slidell, who has, in turn, humbugged that Benjamin, who may play into the hands of his old pal, Saligny.

Our Alliance with Russia in France.

From the L'Opinion Nationale, (Paris.)

The *Pays* wishes to know how the Americans, who welcomed so warmly the officers of the Russian fleet, can receive the sympathies of the *Opinion Nationale*, who has invoked against Russia, for her treatment of Poland, the just indignation of Europe. The matter is susceptible of easy explanation. In the contest which has broken out between the North and the South, we have taken sides with the North, because it is the North which has been attacked, because the North represents freedom, and because the North has not to blush for having cherished among her domestic institutions that slavery of the blacks which is the shame and the weakness of the South.

As for the ovations which the North is giving to the Russian officers, they affect us deeply, but there is nothing in them which embarrasses us. If any one should be embarrassed, it should much rather be the *Pays* and those whose opposite policy has brought about this deplorable result; it should be those who, by manacling the North with a recognition of Southern independence, have disturbed and nearly destroyed the old friendship which united France and America; it should be those who, in seeking to build up a fantastic empire in Mexico on the frontier of the great Republic, boasted that they were opposing to its future expansion an impassable barrier, and offering defience to the spirit of its institutions; it should be those who, not content with advising for France a humiliating abandonment of her most serious interests in Europe, drove her to seek in America enemies which she did not need.

That the United States, disturbed by our presence in Mexico, threatened every day by the ardent sympathy which the *Pays* and its coloborers avoweo in favor of the slaveholdars of the South, should draw closer their alliance with Russia, was only natural, and only justifies our apprehensions and the opposition we have never ceased to make, from the first day, to the Mexican expedition. But that the *Pays* should triumph in this result, and senk in it a cause of embarrassment and humiliation for us, is what we did not expect, and denotes, on the part of that journal, a simplicity which disarms us.

The unnatural alliance, which a fatal lack of foresight brings about every day between the Russians and Americans, far from embarrassing or surprising us, would much rather be a justification and triumph of our policy, if the dangers of our country could ever be for us anything but a subject of sorrehension and sadness. Ad. GEROULT.

Personal.

The remains of the late George R. Gliddon, the well-known author and lecturer upon Egyptian subjects, having been lately removed from Panama, were, on Saturday, Nov. 14, deposited in their final resting place at Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia, where an appropriate mural tablet has been erected to commemorate his memory.

—Mr. Jaleph Heco, referred to in a recent dispatch from San Francisco, as having been sentenced to be killed by the Japanese Government, is well known in Washington. He received his education in this country through the kindness of Beverly C. Saunders, Esq., of Baltimore, while the latter was Collector of the port of San Francisco. Mr. Heco wrote and spoke the English language finently and was a gentleman of fine parts and good education. He was a naturalized citizen of the United States and held a commission under the American Government. His loss is a great one.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

For the North Atlantic Blockade Squadron.—The United States steamer *Newbern* sailed from this port yesterday, for the North Atlantic blockade squadron. She had on board an immense cargo of stores and provisions, and a number of passengers, among whom were many officers and some sailors. The crew of the *Newbern* has not been increased, notwithstanding the narrow escape they recently had of being captured by rebel prisoners on board. The following is a list of the *Newbern's* officers: Acting-Master and Executive Officer, R. Y. Hallary; Acting-Master, J. H. Richardson; Acting-Ensigns, Milton Webster, Chas. Millet, and C. H. Lawyer; Acting-Assistant Paymaster, J. H. C. Cushing; Captain's Clerk, Thos. J. Benjamin: Paymaster's Clerk, Henry Y. Stoole; Engineers—Acting-First-Assistant, Isaac Maplas; Acting-Second-Assistant, John E. Cnoper; Acting-Third-Assistants, Francis C. Lomas, Samuel Hoffman, R. C. Ranay; Acting-Master's-Mates, Geo. C. Williams, Oscar F. Wixen, Jno P. Jones, Adolphus Landorpen.

Meeting of the Naval Retiring Board.

The Naval Retiring Board is again in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, having been ordered to reassemble by Secretary Welles. It commenced business on Monday, and it will examine all cases of officers ordered before it for some months. At present the case of Commodore Pearce is before it. The following are the chief officers of the Court: Commodore Storer, Commodore Stringham, Commodore Meavine, and two or three members of the medical profession. The Department has ordered other officers to report here for examination.

Trial Trip of the Italian Frigate Re d'Italia.

Arrangements are in progress for the trial trip of this splendid vessel, which was completed some time since by Mr. Wm. H. Webb, of New-York. She is new at Hoboken, receiving bar coal, and undergoing a few finishing touches. Considerable interest is attached to the trial trip, as she is the first foreign iron-clad built on this continent.

Men-of-War in Port.

The following is yesterday's report of vessels at the New-York naval station:

Name.	Description.	Condition.
Pembina	Steam gunboat	In commission.
Dawn	Steamer	Fitting out.
R. R. Cuyler	Steamer	Fitting out.
Sebago	Steamer	Fitting out.
Augusta	Steamer	Fitting out.
Camella	Steamtug	Fitting out.
Brooklyn	Steam corvette	Fitting out.
Rachel Seaman	Schooner	Fitting out.
Fort Jackson	Steamer	Fitting out.
Magnolia	Steamer	Fitting out.
Iris	Steamtug	Fitting out.
Msumee	Screw propeller	Building.
Shamrock	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Matabessett	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Chickopee	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Mendota	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Metacomet	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Chenango	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Otsego	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Tallapoosa	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Ascutney	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Nevins	Steamer	Fitting out.
Gallatea	Steamer	Fitting out.
Winooska	Double-ender	Preparing for sea.
Glaucus	Screw propeller	Fitting out.
Penobscot	Steam gunboat	Preparing for sea.
Neptune	Screw propeller	Fitting out.
Vicksburgh	New steamer	Fitting out.
Miantonomah	Iron-clad	Fitting out.
Tecumseh	Iron-clad	Fitting out.
Onondaga	Iron-clad	Fitting out.
Parry	Brig	Preparing for sea.
Emma	Steamer	Fitting out.
Kensington	Steamer	Conv'ng into tr'sport
Petrel	Prize steamer	Fitting out.
Savannah	School ship	In commission.
Nyack	Screw propeller	Fitting out.
Gov. Buckingham	Screw propeller	Fitting out.
Cherokee	Steamer	Fitting out.
Mercury	Steamtug	Fitting out.
Manhattan	Iron-clad	Fitting out.
Wampanoag	Fast steamer	Fitting out.
Algonquin	Double-ender	Building.
Peoria	Double-ender	Building.
Tallahoma	Double-ender	Building.
Saquehanna	Steam frigate	Repairing.
Lubin	Steamtug	Fitting out.
Vixen	Steamer	In *statu quo*.

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Assessments.

We understand that the Clerk of Arrears, under instructions from the Comptroller, is now engaged in preparing for a sale of lands for unpaid assessments confirmed prior to 1857, which will embrace a large amount of old unsettled matters extending as far back as the year 1850.

The sale will take place as soon as the accounts, including a description of the property, can be made out, and the necessary notice given, which will be early in the coming year.

It appears by the following extract from the Comptroller's annual City Report for 1862, that Judge Brennan does not approve of the course pursued by some of his predecessors in office, in allowing the unpaid taxes and assessments to accumulate as heretofore. He says

"The policy of allowing so long a credit on assessments appears to the undersigned to be equally as questionable as that which has hitherto been pursued in relation to the collection of taxes.

"As a matter of abundant liberality toward property-owners, the law provides that no real estate shall be sold for unpaid assessments thereon, until three years from the time when the same becomes due. (Laws of 1853, chap. 579, sec. 14.) To enable the corporations thus to forbear enforcing the collection of its dues, resort has necessarily been had to loans (as authorized by the 18th section of said act of 1853,) of which there was outstanding at the close of 1862 the following sums

Assessment Bonds of 1862	$13,000
Assessments Fund Bonds of 1864	500,000
Assessmaats Fund Bonds of 1865	100,000 —$613,000
Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1864	317,000
Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1865	800,000
Street Improvement Fund Bonds of 1865	600,000—$1,717,000
Total	$2,330,000

These loans were made from time to time for the purpose of paying the awards for damages and expenses incurred in opening new streets, avenues, &c., and for labor and materials used in regulating and improving streets, &c., in advance of the collection of the assessments as levied for said works, the interest on the money borrowed being paid from collections for interest on such assessments.

In the judgment of the Comptroller, all assessments remaining unpaid after the expiration of the time prescribed by law, (three years,) should be promptly sold, and the Corporation be thereby relieved from the necessity of borrowing money for the accommodation of individual property owners.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of a River Thief—An Amusing Scene at the Tombs.—Officers Sullivan and Cornell, of the Harbor Police, arrested a notorious river thief named John Sullivan, on the charge of having stolen, upon several occasions recently, large quantities of rope from vessels in the harbor. While the prisoner was going up the steps of the Tombs, in charge of the officers, he suddenly halted, and before the officers had an opportunity to see what he was doing he, the prisoner, with one dexterous movement divested himself of his shoes and his coat, and thereby released himself from the grasp of his captors. Then began a most amusing and interesting chase. The escaped prisoner darted off with the fleetness of a deer, and ran first up one street, then down another, around one entire block, then running through the middle of the street for several rods, every step he took leaving blood on the sharp stones, which had cut his bare feet almost to the bone. The prisoner was fast getting the best of his pursuers, notwithstanding their cry of "Stop thief" and the crowd of men and boys who followed close upon his heels, when a Sixth Ward Policeman caught him as he was turning the corner of Mott and Baxter streets. He was taken back to the Tombs, and after examination, locked up for trial.

A Fire in the Fifth-avenue Hotel—Estimated Damage about $5,000.—Shortly before 11 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in the drying-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Before the flames could be extinguished, the building was damaged to the amount of about $3,500, and the furniture and personal effects to the extent of perhaps $1,500. The hotel was quite full of guests at the time the alarm was given, and for a while much excitement and consternation prevailed. Information was promptly sent to the nearest Station-house—Precinct No. Twenty-nine—and a platoon of men were forthwith dispatched to the hotel. The fire bells were rung, but before the firemen could bring their hose to bear upon the burning portion of the building, the Policemen, aided by the employes and others in the hotel, had succeeded in bringing the fire under control. There was an interruption of the business of the hotel, and in half an hour's time everything in and around the establishment had resumed its usual aspect. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The Fire Marshal yesterday afternoon had an interview with the proprietors, and an investigation will be made to-day. The hotel and contents are fully insured.

Hammill, the Champion Oarsman.—Hammill, of Pittsburgh, whose successes over Ward—easy successes—have made him the champion oarsman, has been challenged by Stevens, an excellent rowar, to another contest on the Hudson. He deems it too late to run on that river, but offers to row Stevens for $500 or $1,000 a side any time within the next three weeks, on the Monongahela, Pennsylvania. If he makes the sum $500, he will allow him $150 to pay his expenses, while if he takes up the challenge for the larger amount, he will allow him $300. Should everything go well with Hammill during the coming Spring, his friends will throw down the guantlet to any men in the world to row him on the Schuylkill or Monongahela Rivers for $10,000 a side. In the event of this latter receiving no response, it is very probable the champion will himself go to England and try conclusions with one or other of the great rowers there.

People's Nomination for Alderman of the Eighth District.—The friends of Alderman Mitchell assembled in force at Clinton Garden, on Monday, for the purpose of ratifying his nomination as Alderman of the Eighth District, an office which he has filled during the last two years. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Kearigan, and Mr. Mitchell being introduced said, that he accepted with pleasure the nomination that had been conferred on him; that he had, through treachery, been deprived of the regular nomination, but the people having elected him once could do so again if they chose, and that he saw enough voters there present to elect him if they would only rally round him at the polls; said he was proud of the title of the "People's Candidate," that he was one of the people and had been raised by them to his present position. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and Mr. Mitchell's remarks were well received.

Arrival and Departure of Ocean Steamers.—The *City of London*, from Queenstown, arrived yesterday with 414 emigrants. The *Glasgow* landed at Castle Garden 443. The *Glasgow* reports passing the steamship *Scotia* Nov. 9, latitude 50° 02', longitude 40° 37', bound for Liverpool. The following steamers sailed yesterday: *Adriatic*, Liverpool; *Newbern*, Port Royal, with mails for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron; *El Cid*, Havana. The United States steam transport *Merrimac*, which arrived yesterday morning, from New-Orleans the 7th inst., via Key West the 13th, reports at Key West, at the time of her leaving that port, the steamers *Son Jacinto*, *De Soto*, *Huntsville*, *Cynthia* and *Mississippi*.

Widening of Seventh-avenue.—An informal meeting of some of the property owners along the Seventh-avenue, above the Central Park, interested in the widening of said avenue, took place at noon yesterday at the office of Mr. John McClave, No. 44 Pine-street. After a brief consultation, it was concluded to make an earnest appeal to the different property owners interested, to meet at the above place, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure the widening of said avenue.

Crushed to Death by a Car.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Ranney on the body of John Murray, aged 30 years, who died at the Jews' Hospital from the effects of injuries received by having been crushed between a car and a post on the Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad, in Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, on the 10th inst. The deceased was employed in the stables of the Company in Thirty-fifth-street, and at the time of the accident he was in a position where his duty did not call him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Right Thing at the Right Time.—Dr. P. B. Randolph, the orator and author, has taken the lead in the noble enterprise of increasing the funds of the Sanitary Commission, in a manner which cannot fail to be appreciated by our citizens. He has inaugurated a course of popular lectures to be given at Cooper Institute, the net proceeds thereof to accrue to the Sanitary Commission. This movement may well command the attention of other able and generous speakers in the loyal States. The first lecture is to be given on Sunday night, 22d instant.

New Ferry Buildings.—The new ferry buildings being erected for the South and Hamilton-avenue ferries, at the foot of Whitehall-street, are approaching completion. They are to be constructed of iron, and when finished will extend from Pier No. 1 to Pier No. 2, East River. The docks are already built, and many of the iron-work supports are up. The enterprise is being carried on by the Union Ferry Company. When the buildings are completed they will probably be the finest specimens of architecture of the kind in the City.

Deaths During the Past Week.—Total number of deaths in this City during the past week 453, of whom 231 were girls and boys, and 196 under five years of age. The deaths from consumption were 61; inflammation of the lungs 34; croup, 31; dropsy, 23; diphtheria, 22; marasmus, 18; typhoid fever, 13; old age, 6; casualties, 5, delirium tremens, 2. Sixty-five deaths occurred at the various public institutions.

Among the Mines.—Several New-Yorkers are among the Lake Superior mines. The Lake Superior *News* says that about the close of October, what is known as the Silver Lead location was sold to a New-York gentleman for $25,000, cash up, and that the purchaser doubtless satisfied himself that the ore carried a large per centum of silver before investing.

McKeon Councilmanic.—The McKeon Councilmanic Convention of the Eighteenth District met at the Fifth Ward House on Monday evening, and the following ticket was nominated: J. Halsy, Fourth Ward; C. Reilly, Fifth Ward; E. B. Common, Sixth Ward; J. Parish, Seventh Ward; J. Sanford, Eighth Ward; J. Hays, Fourteenth Ward.

The Fortieth-street Homicide.—Patrick O'Brien, the man who was stabbed in an affray on Saturday night last, in Fortieth-street, near First-avenue, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of his wounds. The inquest was adjourned for a week, for the purpose of securing the persons who committed the homicide.

Unknown Man Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Delancey-street, East River. He was 5 feet 11 inches in height, dark hair—partially bald—very large nose, and was apparently about 40 years of age. The body was conveyed to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital for identification.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—The theatre on Broadway, below Broome-street, will open this evening as an amphitheatre, under the management of Mr. L. B. Lent, for equestrian, gymnastic and acrobatic performances. The company is first-class, and the stud of highly-trained horses is considered one of the best in the country.

Pay Day for One Thousand.—Yesterday, City Inspector Boole was on hand as paymaster of his army. One thousand men were paid off in about six hours. The sweepers and cleaners get $1 75 per day; the cartmen, dirt and ash, charge by the load and make compensating wages.

Political.—At a meeting of the People's Union Councilmanic Convention, on Friday evening, the following persons were nominated for Councilmen: John Jacob Astor, Jr., of the Twenty-first Ward; John Hoopes, of the Twentieth Ward; Hamlin Babcock, of the Nineteenth Ward.

Two Men Drowned.—Two men, named James Purssell and Mark Tinnason, the former a resident of this City, the latter of Poughkeepsie, were capsized in a small boat yesterday off Governor's Island and drowned.

Fatal Fall.—Patrick McKanna, late of No. 379 East Tenth-street, fell from a hay loft and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 17, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '74 Reg. C.	100⅛	
5,000	do. Indorsed	98	
25,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	108⅛	
15,000	U. S. 6s '81 Co.	110	
4,000	U. S. 6s, Oregon War. L. Yearling	104	
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ cr. Notes..Oct. & Ap.	106⅛	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	101⅜	
15,000	do. New	98⅞	
24,000	Me. State 6s	65½	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103	
9,000	Mich. So. 7s	104	
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	105	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	118	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	75	
5,000	do.	b30 75	
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102½	
10,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	103	
5,000	Mar. M. Co. 1 M.	101⅜	
10,000	Amer. Gold	148⅜	
70,000	do.	148	
4,500	do	147⅞	
5	Bank State N. Y.	104	
50

gate and, if practicable, reformed at the approaching election, because the Road itself does not earn money enough. The complaint is in another direction. It is that the Road earns so much *and pays so little to the proprietary.* They own a great property, but derive less income from it than if it were a small concern. They count their traffic by tens of millions, on which they really receive scarcely a single million and a half. The abuses which create this extraordinary disparity are said to be twofold—personal jobbary and political huckstering. The first might be excused to a reasonable measure; the last is intolerable in any degree whatever. The President, Treasurer and Directors are elected, at least nominally, as the servants or trustees of the shareholders. The first two override the last, and become really the masters of all concerned. The Company is turned into a close corporation; the publication of its receipts denied to the public and to the shareholders, and the net income—which should be, and probably is, 12 or 14 ₱ cent.—dissipated at once, or withheld for future dissipation in whatever species of jobbery, under the name of improving the Road and swelling its equipment, or in controlling the politics of the great Central and Western Counties of the State through which it runs, that the President, or his General Superintendent, *or their various private interests*, may deem advisable.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day, on account of the Popular Loan, are $614,500; for Customs, $244,000. The general balance at the office falls off $860,000.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day was as follows: Receipts, $2,005,815; Payments, $2,865,703; Balance, $15,666,499.

Of the traffic through the twelve months of the fiscal year of the New-York Central Road, recently closed, the returns of only two months have been made public. The other returns are on record, of course, in the office at Albany. We presume they have been seen, and we also presume that the following figures in round numbers are not far out of the way in comparison with the previous year:

	1862-63.	vs.	1861-62.
October	$1,018,000		$927,036
November	968,000		952,000
December	1,003,000		872,986
January	920,000		749,163
February	790,000		631,957
March	868,000		710,814
April	911,000		770,223
May	839,000		736,114
June	841,000		610,417
July	815,000		749,371
August	820,000		752,841
September	760,000		628,749
Miscellaneous	450,000		263,995
Total	$11,003,000		$9,356,827

The last month and the Miscellaneous receipts of the year are partly estimated. They are not, we have reason to believe, far out of the way.

Here, then, we have *eleven millions* gross income to be disposed of, while the payments to the shareholders during the year were:

In February	$840,000
In August	840,000
Total	$1,680,000

The operating expenses last year were a small fraction under 6 ₱ cent. on $9,356,827. Assuming the same rate for the year under notice, we have $4,400,000 net earnings to be disposed of. The interest, sinking fund and lease charges last year were, altogether, $1,195,161. They were not greater under the present year.. And the resulting net income of the year should therefore be $3,204,839, or 13.60 ₱ cent, on the capital of twenty-four millions, in place of the $1,680,000, or 7 ₱ cent. actually divided. The difference is too great to leave to the arbitrary disposal of a single power, inside the Board of Management, and that power seeking, through a vicious proxy-system, as we remarked a few days ago, to perpetuate itself.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad were, in October:

1863	$508,145 67	1862	$401,299 30
Increase	$106,846 37		

For time ending

Oct. 31, 1863	$4,185,135 73	Oct. 31, 1862	$3,010,092 30
Increase	$1,075,043 43		

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the first week in November were:

1863	$41,545 89	1862	$29,368 55
Increase	$12,177 34		

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Nov 14.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	27,311	752,470
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	18,275	612,207
Total tons	45,586	1,364,177
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	27,610	570,987
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,854	539,682
Total tons	48,464	1,110,669

The Illinois Central Company will pay a half yearly dividend of *four* ₱ cent. upon all classes of Stock, and also upon the dividend scrip issued some years ago in place of the canceled Bonds of the Road.

The following remarks, in regard to a new Corporation in the Cumberland bituminous coal fields of Maryland, come to us from a responsible source. We can only say, in addition, that the organization, in point of respectability of the names mentioned as corporators, appears to be all right. As to the probable resulting profits of the enterprise we know nothing beyond the statement of our correspondent:

"A new coal company has been organized under the title of 'The Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company,' with the following highly respectable Board of Directors, viz:—C. E. Detmold, George Opdyke, James Hoy, Henry Delafield, Gustave Kutter, Thomas Paton, Henry L. Gilbert, Henry Clews, and James Dayton; C. E. Detmold, President.

This Company is formed under a special charter from the State of Maryland, with unusually liberal privileges, that are esteemed of great value. Its property consists of about four thousand acres on George's Creek, in the coal field of Alleghany County, Maryland, over one thousand acres of which contain the celebrated fourteen feet vein of coal in one compact body, being the very centre of the George's Creek coal field.

The Detmold Mines form a part of this company's property, and are in full activity with a capacity of producing about 200,000 tons per year, and are completely stocked with all the necessary tools, cars, horses, canal-boats, &c., &c., to send the produce of the mines regularly to market either by canal or railroad. The George's Creek coal from these mines is most favorably known in all the markets, and a very active demand exists for their entire produce.

This new company goes into operation under the most favorable auspices, with its extensive and valuable estate all paid for and entirely free from debt, requiring no further outlays for equipments or improvements, and with an ample cash working capital for a business sufficient to yield a handsome return on the investment, and starting from the very outset with a well established, large and completely organized business."

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) from this port, were to the value of $2,311,932, against $3,780,451 same week last year, and $3,982,986 the corresponding week of 1861.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks shows the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loans	$1,270,402
Decrease of Specie	6,767
Decrease of Deposits	79,491
Decrease of Circulation	19,531
Increase of United States Notes	740,528

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,838,097	$546,000	$3,168,000	$97,000
North America	3,836,387	482,761	3,374,355	138,883
Farmers & Mech.	5,439,778	64,9704	5,581,317	61,830
Commercial	2,060,000	1e0,000	1,336,000	84,000
Mechanics'	2,087,000	229,750	1,559,000	162,446
N. Liberties	1,833,000	222,000	1,478,000	64,000
Southwark	1,280,260	169,256	1,268,798	13,895
Kensington	1,261,943	139,547	1,226,003	167,156
Penn Township	1,000,529	112,040	874,043	37,795
Western	1,900,114	214,819	2,002,020	38,070
Man. & Mech.	1,721,780	144,300	1,211,115	259,025
Commerce	807,969	123,186	834,298	19,680
Girard	2,921,302	232,800	2,160,758	55,219
Tradesmen's	826,841	71,377	714,413	50,706
Consolidation	1,069,543	100,845	645,219	247,747
City	1,260,150	106,183	836,337	187,979
Commonwealth	730,619	76,681	553,611	165,880
Corn Exchange	1,258,000	97,000	1,005,000	52,600
Union	974,000	59,000	619,000	216,000
First National	381,500	2,150	286,300	....
Total, Nov. 16	37,376,645	4,158,884	30,732,601	2,065,990
Total, Nov. 9	138,647,125	4,167,671	30,812,091	2,105,521

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 104 bbls. Ashes, 16,769 bbls. Flour, 465 bbls. Corn Meal, 92,676 bushels Wheat, 6,350 bushels Corn, 16,291 bushels Barley, 15,289 bushels Oats, 3,740 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,071 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are arriving and selling more freely at buoyant prices, including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 35 bbls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in limited supply and demand at 47c.@48c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at steady rates, including Adamantine at 19c.@23c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 25c.@27c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request, generally at full prices. Caustic Soda, 5c.@8½c.; Bl. Carb. Soda, 6¼c.@6½c.; Sal Soda, 2¼c.@3¼c.

COAL—Is in good demand, and held very firmly.

COFFEE—Rio has been actively sought after since Friday last, and sales have been reported of about 21,000 bags, mainly within a range of from 32¾c.@33c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been in moderate demand, at previous quotations. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30½c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 31c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 26c.@29c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio were 4,000 bags. Of the week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON say: "There has been an active demand for Rio during the past week, and the decline of ½c. ₱ lb. noticed in our last has been fully regained—the market closing firm at the improvement. Total sales amount to 22,959 bags, and embrace 4,067 per *Componero*, at 31¾c.; 4,500 per *Jane Corgill*, P. N. T.; 785 per *New-York*, at 31¾c.; 2,000, balance per *Scotsman*, (rsssle,) at 32½c.; 1,400 per *Union*, at 32¾c.; and 4,000 per *Saher*, at 32¾c. ₱ lb." The total stock of Coffee, to-day, is 45,367 bags, including 27,678 bags Rio and Santos, 8,053 bags Ceylon, 5,130 bags Maracaibo, 3,338 bags St. Domingo, 975 bags Laguayra, and 213 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Nov. 14, Baltimore	700
Nov. 17, New-York	27,678
Grand total	28,378

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good demand at 34¼c.@35¼c. ₱ lb. Stock, light. Other kinds continue in moderate demand, including New Sheathing at 42c.; Yellow do. at 32c., and Old do. at 30c. @ 32c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and very firm; Middlings, 86c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 800 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are more sought after and quite firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$37. Jamaica Logwood, $24@20 50; St. Domingo do. at $21 50@$23 50; Honduras do. $31@$35 ₱ ton.

FEATHERS—Are in demand at buoyant prices. Good to prime Live Geese 57c. @60c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been rather lightly dealt in, at from $6 45@$6 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in less demand and heavy, including No. 1 at $14 75@$15 50; No. 2 at $9@$10 50; No. 3 at $5 87½@$8. Pickled Salmon rule quiet at $25@$25 50 for No. 1 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are in request at $3 75 for inferior Mogdalen, to $6 25 for choice Labradnr, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are saleable and steady at 40c.@44c. for Scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited demand at former prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 1d@$4 12½, and Bunch do. at $3 90@$3 95 ₱ box. Currants at 15c.@15¼c ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, especially by speculative buyers, and prices of the low and medium grades have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The rise in gold and sterling exchange has favorably affected the market, which closes very firmly for all descriptions. Sales, since our last, 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$5 65; poor to choice old and new extra State, at $6 20@$6 65, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 40 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$5 85
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 45	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 70	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $7 20@$7 90 for poor to good superfine, $7 95@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 900 bbls. Extra at $6 20@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues very scarce and quiet at $5 60@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Sales, 180 bbls. Corn Meal is in light supply and lively demand, at $5 50 for Jersey, $6 25 for Marsh's Calorin, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, and $6 10 for Atlantic Mills, ₱ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 @$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after today, chiefly by speculators, though partly by shippers and local millers. Prices of desirable lots have advanced 2c.@3c., generally 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 154,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms, Amber Western at $1 54@$1 57, the latter an extreme rate for very choice in store; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 38@$1 52; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 41@$1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 38@$1 42; Chicago Spring at $1 36@$1 40; White Genesee at $1 50; Red State at $1 47 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good request at higher and rising prices. Sales were made of 113,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 09½, chiefly at $1 09 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 10 for do. afloat, and $1 10 for White and Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in lively demand, mainly on speculation, at advanced prices. We quote Canada at 84½c.@85c.; Western, 83c.@86c.; State at 85c.@86c., ₱ bushel. Sales 170,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in demand, at $1 40@$1 57 ₱ bushel; sales 4,800 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The fortnight's interval has brought forth no new or important feature in the market for Flour and Grain. As the season of navigation draws near its close, the receipts of Flour are on the increase, and some addition has been made to the stock in store. From the West, however, the shipments of family brands are extremely light, without any immediate prospect of a change for the better. There is a fair demand for City and local use, and for the supply of the British Provinces, but the inquiry for export to England has quite subsided. Prices have fluctuated with a stringent money market. The general tone is that of firmness, particularly for the choice Western and other good shipping grades, of which the trade are not well supplied. For Wheat there is a moderate inquiry from millers of this and the neighboring cities, together with a continuation of the speculative demand. Our prices (even with the present low rates of freight) are too high to warrant English shipments to a large extent, and that movement is greatly restricted. Rye is quiet, but has improved in value. Oats are firmly held at 84c. @85c. ₱ bush. Indian Corn is irregular in value, but the holders, with our present limited receipts and light Winter stock, are very firm. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight consists of, to Great Britain and Ireland, 19,167 bbls. Flour; 477,568 bush Wheat. To Brazil, 4,974 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 1,500 bush. Corn. To Continental Ports, 340 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Nov. 13, 1863.	219,562	3,270,646	239,469
New-Orleans	Nov. 10, 1863.	——	——	——
Philadelphia	Nov. 10, 1863.	5,013	7,900	——
Baltimore	Nov. 10, 1863.	3,892	——	——
Boston	Nov. 10, 1863.	2,267	——	——
Calcutta	Other Ports	Nov. 13, 1863.	——	89,370	——
Total		230,734	3,367,916	239,469
To about same period 1862		220,676	9,441,579	1,879,175
To about same period 1861		240,994	4,231,048	3,307,776
To about same period 1860		581,116	7,799,056	927,190

To the Continent.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York to Nov. 13, 1863	20,511	128,295	——	13,965
Other Ports to latest dates	2,102	——	——	——
Total	22,613	128,295	——	13,965
To about same period 1862	37,021	535,189	5,218	69,060
To about same period 1861	340,586	4,892,453	221,113	302,525
To about same period 1860	13,536	16,660	5,000	350

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Rule quiet; the former at 21c.@21¾c., and the latter at 14c.

HAY—North River has been in brisk demand and very firm at $1 20@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been in more demand, including Jute, at $200@$205 ₱ ton, with sales of 1,200 bales here and in Boston, and Manilla, at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request and firmer. Buenos Ayres, 29¼c.@30c.; Orinoco, 27¼c.@28c.

IRON—The demand is moderate, mainly for Pig, at uniform prices. We quote: Scotch Pig, at $41 50@$43 50, American, at $38@$40; English Bar, common, $85, and refined $95@$97 50 ₱ ton; Russian Sheet, 9c.@10c.; English Sheet, 6¾c.@7¾c., ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in brisk request, at $3 25 ₱ 1,000.

LIME—Has been scarce and wanted, at rising prices; Common Rockland at $1 35; Glen's Falls Lump at $1 35; Rockland Lump at $1 60; and Jonata at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LEAD—Pig continues quiet, but held firmly at $9 10@$9 35 ₱ 100 lbs. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, but prices have been quoted firm.

NAILS—Have been in fair demand, including Cut at 5c., and Clinch at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Stocks light.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ₱ gallon; Resin, $4@$4 8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been less sought after, and prices, in some instances, have favored buyers. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 06@$1 12; dn. Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 37@$1 39; and outside lots at lower rates, down even to $1 35. No. 1 Lard, at 95c. @$1 10; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts: Crude Petroleum at 25c. @26c.; Refined do. at 50c.@52c. free, and 40c.@41c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Nov. 16.—The market has been exceedingly quiet since our last, and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 16, 1863	61,704	59,813	446,100
Same time last year	51,772	99,787	670,050

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Has been in fair demand and firm at $46@$52 ₱ ton; sales 70 tons Western Thin, for home use, at $47 ₱ ton. Oil Meal sells at $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts of Oil Cake to-day, 130 sacks.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand partly on speculation at buoyant prices. Sales have been made since our last of 3,750 bbls., at $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $16 50@$16 75, chiefly at $16 62½ for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$16 for thin Mess; $19 75@$20 for clear Mess, $13@$13 75 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 25 (the latter rate for extra) for Prime, ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 500 obls. New Mess, for January delivery, on private terms ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales 114 pkgs. Bacon is in demand and is steady at 8c.@ 10½c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 60 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in good request at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is more active, the demand having improved, in part for future delivery, and prices have favored sellers. Sales 2,800 tcs. and obls., at 11¼c.@ 12¼c., and 200 bbls., for January delivery, at 12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more demand and is steady. Sales 480 rbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 75@$28 50, the latter for city. India Mess, $20@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 1,250 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl., sales 100 bbls. Butter is in limited demand, at 20c. @22c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@29c. for common to prime State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 11c. @15½c. ₱ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports that prices have fallen off ½c., closing with a better feeling. Sales of weeks, 44,000 pieces, including 10,000 64x64, at 17c.; 10,000 do., at 16½c.; 4,000 do. at 17c., heavy; 10,000 do. at 16½c., light; 6,000 64x64, at 16c., light; 4,000 64x64, at 16½c., Saturday.

RICE—Has been in rather more request at buoyant prices, including East India at $7 25@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in request at 15½c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in light supply and good demand at rising prices, including Liverpool Ground at $1 60@$1 65; do. Fine $2 40@$2 85 ₱ sack, Turks Island 45c.@50c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in limited demand, including Clover, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for old, and 10½c.@11¾c. for new, which is more abundant, ₱ lb., Rough Flax at $2 90@$3 10, Timothy at $2 50@$2 65, Linseed at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in slack demand at 8¼c.@ 8½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request since our last at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been rather quiet, but quoted very firm; sales have been reported, since our last, of 320 hhds., including New-Orleans at 15¼c.@13¾c.; Cuba 12¼c.@13¾c., and Porto Rico at 13c., 1,475 boxes Havana, and at 12¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request, ranging from 14c.@17¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last include 350,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c., and 250 pkgs. Grease at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last report the business done, both for export and home use, has been quite active. During the forepart of the week, prime shipping lots, in hhds. and bbls., went off quickly at 12¼c., and some lots were closed out at 12¾c. The demand continued brisk all through the week for all grades. Western lots in bbls., of prime quality, have brought the top price of the market, and exporters have paid the same price for bbls. as for hhds. In New-York City rendered tallow there has not been much done, melters are not offering lots on the market at the current rates, and consequently the stock now held in first hands, is considerably increasing. Eastern and State brands have met with ready sales at the highest rates obtainable for any. The arrival of Western Tallow during the week has been quite numerous. The supply of other kinds of Soap stocks, such as Grease, Marrow, &c., has also been liberal, and we note a slight decline in such. At the close to-day 12¾c. was freely offered for choice brands in hhds., but holders did not sell much the majority were asking 12¾c. for the pick of the market. We hear of only a small lot of Western being sold at 12¾c. The advanced rates of freight now obtained by railroads has a decided tendency to advance the price of Western Tallow, and the market is quite firm at our quotations. We hear of no sales of New-York Rendered Association, but the price asked in some hands is 12¾c. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 11¾c. ₱ lb."

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, though business is checked by the scarcity of proper selections; sales 143 hhds. Kentucky at 11¾c.@21c., and 78 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@38c.

TEAS—Continue in moderate demand; prices firm.

TIN has been in limited request, including Straits at 45¾c.@46c., and Banca at 54¾c.@55c. ₱ lb.

WALEBONE—Continues inactive at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Has been in good request, and has advanced to 68c.@70c., chiefly at 68c.@69c. ₱ gallon; sales 1,200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull, and rates unsettled to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 tcs. Beef, by sailing vessels and steamer, at 3s. @3s. 6d. ₱ tierce, 3,400 packages Provisions, partly sailing vessel, at 15s., but chiefly by steamer, at 40s.; 250 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 12s. 6d. @15s. ₱ ton; and 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 5d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 13,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 5d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, brig *Brothers*, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

The Apple Crop of Monroe County, N. Y.

The Rochester *Democrat* publishes statistics of the apple crop of Monroe County, N. Y., this year, showing that 135,000 bbls. were shipped from Rochester, and 66,500 bbls. from Charlotte. Of the amount shipped from Rochester, about 22,000 bbls. passed through the canal warehouse of FISH, ELLISON & Co. The tables' figures swell the grand total to nearly 400,000 bbls. shipped from Monroe County this season.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPA.

Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton.	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica..... Dec. 7..New-York..Havana *via* Nassau

Mails for Europe.

Mails for Europe, by the *China*, close at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday.

Mails for Europe, by the *Bohemian*, *via* Quebec, close at 1 P. M., Thursday.

Mails for Europe, by the *Hansa*, *via* Southampton and Bremen, close Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana.

Mails for Havana, by the *Columbia*, close Thursday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for New-Orleans.

Mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, close Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., and Port-au-Prince.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., and Port-au-Prince, by the *Salodin*, close Friday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman, as first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, all kinds of soups and game; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman, as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the City. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wants a situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; understands meats, soups and game; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 32d-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a small private family; is a good, plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 437 7th-av., near 37th-st. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable, capable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and would do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 276 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 426 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook; understands her business in all capacities. Can be seen at No. 111 first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook; is an excellent cook, can give four years' reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; City reference. Call at 70 West 26th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted in a gentleman's family; has lived in the highest families, where unexceptionable City reference will be given to certify. Call for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway, in the boot-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has a year and a half's City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone, in a private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 199 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 250 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; has the best of City reference from where she has lived for six years. Can be seen for two days at the store No. 363 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A RESpectable girl, 17 years of age, wants a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; or, would take care of grown children, understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, can give the best of City reference; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 400 6th av., near 25th st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman a situation to take care of children or do light chamberwork and waiting, can bring the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for more than a year. Call for two days at No. 54 University-place, near 12th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman, who has been in the family for 25 years, as infant's nurse, or to take the charge of an invalid lady. Call between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or light porter in any good business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 209 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by a young man, 17 years of age, a situation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; has a good knowledge of Spanish. Address P. J. M., Box No. 141 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, &c., would make himself useful; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as assistant gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, T. F. box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who is well used to the business; has lived in the first families, where unexceptionable City and country references can be seen. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE experienced German young man, Protestant, having good recommendations, wishes a situation as above; is a careful driver and an excellent hand with horses. Can be seen by applying to A. M. See No. 1 Sth-av.

AS COACHMAN OR PORTER.—A YOUNG man, wants a situation as coachman or porter; is a good steady driver, sober and honest. Has the best reference from his last place. Address, for two days, J. M. G., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH four years City reference from his last place, wants a situation as coachman; understands the care of fast horses. Address or call for C. B., No. 93 Canal st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and good driver. Address to Harris' private stable, No. 11 East 29th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman, has had long experience in the City, best of reference. Call on Mr. HEANON, at No. 714 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities; he can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 35 University-place, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS light porter by a young man, who writes a fair hand and understands the care of horses and driving; has five years' reference from his last employer in this City. Address T. I. W., Box No. 294 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a married man, without incumbrance—wife is a good cook and laundress—in a gentleman's place; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; have best of City references. Call at, or address MORRIS, McIlvaine & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town. The Universal Clothes

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione; or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Wife. A Tale of Mantua.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Dramatic Entertainment.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Cordova's Lectures.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A telegram, dated on Monday, has been received at Louisville, Ky., from the Headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, announcing that Maj.-Gen. Sherman was in Gen. Thomas' headquarters, his entire corps having made a junction with the right of Gen Grant's army at Chattanooga.

Our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac furnishes an explanation of the heavy firing which was heard in the direction of Stevensburgh on Monday morning. It arose out of a reconnoissance of the cavalry under Gen. Custer, to ascertain the enemy's force on the Rapidan, but neither side suffered to a great extent. Our forces drove the enemy out of their rifle-pits and returned, satisfied that the bulk of Lee's army is not posted close to the Rapidan. The indications are that a strong picket guard holds the river, and that the main force has gone somewhere South.

Our correspondence from Charleston Harbor is as late as Saturday, the 14th, and a telegram to the Richmond *Inquirer* brings the advices down one day later. Both accounts concur in the statement that the bombardment of Fort Sumter continues with obstinate persistency. The rebels say that from Thursday morning until Saturday at sundown, 1,523 mortar shells and rifle shots were fired; but this heavy expenditure of metal is a mere waste, so far as injuring the ruins of the Fort is concerned. We are led, therefore, to believe that the walls have been entirely reduced and are past further injury. Our correspondent writes that the prospect for a speedy and general assault is by no means flattering.

A Chattanooga dispatch, dated on Monday, says the rebel battery on Lookout Mountain had worked vigorously all day, alternately shelling Hooker's Camp, Moccasin Point and the Chattanooga camps. Rebel shells are also occasionally thrown into the town, but the fire had resulted in no casualties. The reports as to Bragg's movements are contradictory of former dispatches. Bragg is now said to be receiving heavy reinforcements, and the road from Chickamauga Station for eight miles south is said to be lined with rebel camps.

We have had the report that Gen. Blunt was in danger of being attacked by a large rebel force, and the train which he was taking into Arkansas captured. The Leavenworth *Conservative* of Wednesday, corrects that very unpleasant rumor. It says:

"The reports in circulation relating to the danger to the train now proceeding to Fort Smith under Gen. Blunt, are, we are assured by information direct from Fort Scott, wholly untrue.

Cooper has not crossed the Arkansas. There is no strong rebel force north of that river. Scattered bands of Brooks' and Shelby's commands have hovered on Blunt's line of march, but no serious obstacle has appeared as yet. At last accounts the General was moving cautiously on the east side of the Grand River. He had not corraled his train, and did not consider himself in danger."

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, their legal adviser sent in a letter giving the opinion, in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed at the previous meeting, that they have the right to remit or reduce an uncollected tax after the expiration of six months from the time of delivering the tax books to the Receiver of Taxes, in cases where application for a remission or reduction is made to a member of the Board within that period. The Committee on the riot damage claims reported a number of claims for payment, and they were laid over; they also reported in favor of paying sundry bills for subsistence and rations furnished to various militia regiments that served during and subsequent to the riot. These bills amount to about $35,000, and are allowed at the uniform rate of forty cents a ration. Quite the largest of them is the claim of Stetson & Co., of the Astor, who put in for $9,353 25, and are allowed only $1,650 05. These bills were also laid over. The Board adopted resolutions, offered by Mr. Blunt, condoling with Supervisor Davie in his bereavement by the death of his wife, and to attend her funeral on Wednesday. Adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The first instance in the Union army of a commissioned officer being reduced to the ranks, is the case of First Lieut. Joseph J. Ennis, Seventy-first Ohio regiment, found guilty of forging an order, detailing him to go from Louisiana to Cincinnati to arrest deserters. He absented himself seven months under this forged order. A Court-martial sentenced him to serve three years or during the war, as a private, in such regiment as the General commanding the Department might designate, and Gen. Burnside selected the Twentieth Kentucky regiment, and ordered the offender sent to it under guard.

The live stock markets are well supplied with everything except hogs this week, and there is no real deficiency in these, the warm rain checking the demand. Of cattle there are 6,496; calves, 769; sheep, 18,118; hogs, 36,608, making a total of about 62,000 animals for slaughter during the week. Cattle sold well, if fat, and slow for the poor thin droves. Prices about as one week ago, viz.: 11c. for a few of the best, 10c.@10½c. for prime, and all the way down to 6c. for scalawags, too many of which were on sale. The market averaged about 8½c., and all were sold. Sheep and lambs are plenty, and a shade lower. Fat sheep are in fair request at 5½c.@5¾c., and medium lots at 5c. A few extra sheep brought 6c. on Monday....Live hogs are scarce and ½c.@¾c. higher than last week. They have been selling quickly, but the present rain is against the trade. Prime corn hogs are worth 6½c., and still hogs 5½c.

Gold and Exchange went up 1½ ₱ cent. yesterday, on the Foreign news. The market for Money was easy and the Stock speculation, after opening weak in the morning, closed firm and prices upward.

The rain-storm yesterday checked business. Encouraged by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, speculators bought Breadstuffs freely, including Flour, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c.; Corn, 1c.@1½c.; Oats, 1c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were in good request at buoyant prices. An active inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Wool and Rio Coffee, at rising figures. Whisky was freely purchased, at higher rates. Moderate transactions were reported in Fish, Fruit, Hops, Hides, Leather, Salt, Skins and Metals. Cotton was salable and firm. Freights were very dull.

France and America.

The Confederate agents are gradually beginning to perceive how very little the French people care about the Confederacy or its prospects, and how very little support the Government would receive in any attempt to aid it by active intervention. Mr. de Leon's jeremiad over their apathy, in his intercepted letter to Jefferson Davis, expresses with tolerable correctness the state of the case, as it stands now, and has stood ever since the beginning of the war. He says:

"Here in France I see no change either in the attitude of the Government or in the popular sentiment. In fact, until the arrival of the *Florida* at Brest, allusions even to the Confederacy (except those supplied by our friends in the Press) were becoming very rare. The Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscured ours, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence; a kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us reasonable hopes of it. The arrival of the *Florida*, and the questions which arose, excited an interest; but that, too, has now died away; and even the arrival of the Federal vessel *Kearsarge*, and her admission into the same docks, have not revived it."

The truth is, that all that has ever appeared in the French Press favorable to the Confederacy, or exhibiting the slightest interest in it, has been due either to the desire of the Government to depreciate Democracy, or to the venal labors of half a dozen writers for the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel*. The official and semi-official newspapers have been instructed to print from time to time such tales about the Northern armies, or the conduct of the war, as would be likely to damage popular government in the eyes of a people who place the highest value on order, organization, discipline, accuracy, and *convenance* of language and manners. To offend a Frenchman's taste, is in general to excite his aversion, and there can be no question that there is a great deal, both in our military and civil administration, which most Frenchmen would find very repulsive. They value liberty so little that they are at all times ready to sacrifice it, for the sake of having things *en régle*; and our preference of disorder and irregularity to strong government is an oddity which they detest, and do not seek to have explained. Outside the sphere of Government influence, the French Press has, under the present *régime*, so little to rely on in the shape of free and enlightened public support, that it is venal beyond example. The *Journal des Débats* is the only member of it which has sought to preserve intact the great traditions of a better epoch, and the only one round which writers who seek something better than pay still linger. So that the agents of the Confederacy have probably never had the slightest difficulty in procuring the insertion of as many "allusions," as Mr. de Leon calls them, to the Confederacy, as they were willing to pay for, either in paper money or hard cash.

But to suppose that all this excites any real interest either in the North or South, among Frenchmen at large, is both to misunderstand the people and their history. Americans who settle in Paris, or visit it and see Frenchmen at all, generally see those who are in the habit of frequenting American society, and who do so from some special or peculiar reason, such as political or religious sympathy, or from personal connections with the country. But this class is infinitesimally small, and it would be about as reasonable to judge of popular feeling in France from what it says or does, as to judge of American opinion from the speeches at a dinner of the St. George's Society. To the great mass of Frenchmen, America is a distant, not very refined country, in which the people love money very much, have very bad manners, spit in their saloons, wear no gloves, and are very much addicted to reading the Bible. There is a vague notion prevalent among them that Negro Slavery is somehow or other mixed up in this war, and there is a vague desire that somehow or other it might be put an end to, but not one man in a thousand is disposed to spend one sou to influence the result. The friends of the North have on two occasions tried to get up a debate about the war in the Corps Legislatif, but were compelled to abandon the project, owing to the total absence of all interest in the subject. Nobody loved the South well enough to defend it, and nobody disliked it enough to care to have it attacked. And it must not be forgotten that there is no European so much influenced by distance as a Frenchman. Far from "lending enchantment to the view," in his eyes it clouds and disfigures. Things and people that are far off have no charm for him. He is not a traveler; he never emigrates, never would have emigrated except under Government pressure; he rarely speaks any language but his own; and has a good deal of the old Greek feeling about foreigners and foreign countries. The theatre on which he loves to play his part is the European continent—to him the centre of all civilization and of all interest. Glory won elsewhere is not worth the name. A battle won in Italy or Germany causes more hearts to throb proudly in France, than ten successful campaigns in Mexico or China. So that we may depend upon it, it will take more potent influences than the de Leons or Slidells have at command, to make anybody in France outside the Court clique, or the "American society" in Paris, care particularly who wins in our war, much less encourage the Government in an attempt at intervention.

Women's Labor.—A lady correspondent, who is a very large employer of her own sex, offers through our columns some sharp criticisms upon the present effort of the "working women" of the City to obtain higher prices for their labor. She thinks that the skilled labor of women is already well enough paid, and that their unskilled labor is paid well enough. The principal objection she makes to the high remuneration of women's work, as compared with that of men, is that the work of women at trades and in business is for them but a temporary expedient—marriage being the proper aim and end of their life—after which incident their working for a livelihood ceases; while with men, after that event, the ordinary avocations are not only continued, but there is a necessity for still greater efforts. The point, we confess, is very neatly and well taken. Notwithstanding the correctness of the position, as a general principle, there can be no doubt that the present rise in the cost of living, for women as well as for men, makes it imperative that there should be a corresponding increase in the rate of remuneration of the industrial women of the City.

New-York Central Railroad.

The prostitution of the New-York Central Railroad to advance the fortunes of a political party in its attitude of hostility to the National Government in the crisis of the great rebellion, is not, after all, the most serious charge against its management. Even in such case, it is possible that it might be managed with a good degree of economy, although it could not be long before political considerations would supersede all others, to the total destruction, perhaps, of the interests of the stockholders. In no other Company would such prostitution be tolerated for an instant. Should Mr. Marsh, of the Erie Road assume to enact the *rôle* of Mr. Cornino, he would not be allowed to remain twenty-four hours in his place. The long lapse of time in which the abuses of the Central have been persisted in, has, as in the case of our City Government, given a sort of prescriptive right to their continuance.

Of all the officers of the Central Company, Mr. Cornino alone receives no salary. This he compounds for by the right which is conceded to him, or to the firm of which he is the leading member, to supply the Company with the articles required in the operation of its road. As articles to the value of millions are yearly consumed, it is plain that Mr. Corning can be no loser in thus commuting for a salary. What rates of commission he charges, or what he realizes from his favored position, no one that has not access to his books can tell. It is enough to know that the position which his firm occupies toward the Central would sell at auction for $100,000 yearly—probably twice that sum. Why not farm it out, and give the stockholders the benefit of the premium? What would be thought of Mr. Thompson, of the Pennsylvania, Mr. Marsh, of the Erie, or Mr. Osborne, of the Illinois Central, should they establish themselves as commission merchants for the purpose of stocking the respective roads of which they had charge, with whatever was necessary to operate them, generously relinquishing, at the same time, all claims for salaries? Would there not be an universal howl of indignation from their stockholders, and would they not be instantly hurled from places which they used for purposes of private gain? Suppose the Commissary-General of the United States were to purchase, in his official capacity, of himself in a private capacity, or of a firm with which he was connected, all the supplies required for the operations of our armies? How long would such a flagrant abuse be tolerated? Not a moment. Even if there were not, as there is, a most stringent legal prohibition to such branches of propriety and trust, the case supposed, if tolerated, would demoralize and destroy the whole army. Measured by its results, no offence can be greater. Will not, and is not Mr. Cornino's example copied by all beneath him? If he makes $100,000 annually out of the road, giving to it an hour's time each day, will not every employe cast about him for an opportunity to increase in a similar manner his own regular and insignificant compensation? Most certainly they will; or if no such opportunity presents itself, they will make up for the inequality by eye-service or neglect of duty.

One of the first abuses to be corrected in the management of the Central is to pay its President a fair compensation for his services, strip him of his patronage as supply agent to the concern, and compel him and the officers of the Company to go into the open market, and to the lowest bidder, for the supplies of the Company. This is what all other Companies do; they go directly to the manufacturer, and pay *commmissions* only in a very few cases. As matters are now managed with the Central, it is much for the interest of Messrs. Corning & Co. to pay *high* instead of *low* prices for whatever they purchase for the Company. We presume it is not at all unlikely that the firm makes a double commission—one out of the seller and one out of the purchaser. One instance, at least, has been brought to our attention in which a party that supplies a large amount of articles for the use of the Company has been accustomed to make a very considerable discount from the face of the bill. It is fair to presume that this discount went into the pockets of Corning & Co. The higher the price the greater the discount. Such an intermediate profit is possible in almost every transaction, and the public may be none the wiser, as the parties to such are not likely to proclaim their private and personal arrangements.

Mr. Corning not only occupies a very improper relation to the Company, but the flagrancy of it is greatly heightened by the pertinacity with which he repels all inquiry and investigation into the management of the road. Up to a recent period the stockholders were allowed to appoint a Committee from their own number to report to them annually upon the management and condition of their property. For some time everything went on smoothly, the Committee seeing nothing particularly to condemn. After awhile the attention of its members was called to the extraordinary expenses of the Company, and they commenced a series of inquiries as to the comparative cost of operating the Central and other roads. The result was unfavorable to the former. The Committee also indulged, in their report for 1861, a little more freedom of speech than in the previous ones, although they could hardly be said to be unfavorable to the Company. The fatal discovery, however, had been made, that the members of the Committee were not the tools of Mr. Corning. When the result of their investigation was shown him, he evinced very great displeasure, and gave the Committee to understand that they had greatly exceeded their jurisdiction in preparing a statement which had not first been submitted to the powers that be. He objected to the publication of the statements prepared by them, on account of the *expense!* At the annual meeting the appointment of this Stockholders' Committee was omitted, for no other reason than that it had shown a disposition to exercise its proper functions, and to act independently of the managers of the road. It was all well so long as the reports of the Company and of the members of the Committee were in harmony; the moment a difference appeared, off went their heads.

Such will be the result of any attempt at investigation and reform so long as the road remains in its present hands. The conduct of its managers is just what might be expected from the relationship they sustain to the Company. They are jealous, contemptuous and overbearing, for the reason that this relationship is an improper one. Have not the false principles which have so long prevailed in its management sapped its soundness to the very core? Is this not the reason why the Central oligarchy are so afraid of light? Is not their reticence and impatience of inquiry the best possible reason why the stockholders should, for once, take the management of their property into their own hands? If they do not act, and that promptly, they must be content to see the gradual wasting and destruction of the finest railway property that ever existed upon this continent.

Our City Militia.

Whatever affects the militia of our City interests us all, and when we are apprised of any obstacle in the way of its advancement, or any danger threatening its general welfare, we hasten to its relief with as much ardor as it has hastened to defend the Union. Twice in the course of our civil war the Government has found occasion to depend upon the militia of this and the neighboring States, and its chief support in both instances has proceeded from the militia of this City. The timely aid it furnished at the commencement of hostilities saved Washington from capture and held Maryland in the line of loyal States. It has been under fire in many battles, and manifested the spirit and coolness of veteran corps. It has made forced marches, and been subjected to exposures equal in severity to any borne by the hardiest soldiers. Composed largely of men whose business interests suffer from their absence, it has never shirked its duty, but marched unhesitatingly to the field whenever an emergency demanded. It must always be remembered that its action has been voluntary, and in response to a sense of patriotic duty only. It has never been forced to the field. During the late invasion of Pennsylvania, two of our most recently formed regiments—the Thirty-seventh and Twenty-second—held Carlisle against a superior force and under heavy fire, and saved it from threatened destruction. All remember the relief afforded us during the riot-week of July by the intelligence that "our brave boys" were marching homeward.

Beside the material and direct services of our regiments, as such, they have contributed to the support of our Government in another and more important manner. They furnish officers everywhere; no army is without them; and they have borne the Stars and Stripes with the same credit in the marshes of Louisiana, that marked their career on the Chickahominy or in Tennessee.

We have said enough of their merits for the present, and have now to deal with a matter that in the future must seriously affect the efficiency and development of this most important arm of State and National support. The effectiveness of militia corresponds always with the perfectness of their drill and discipline. It is just on these two points they depart from the regular army. If we desire to continue our City regiments in a condition where we may, upon a sudden demand, turn confidently to them for protection, we must afford them means to perfect themselves in their art. The mere manual of arms, or handling a musket, can be taught anywhere, and so the ordinary company drill, wheelings, &c., may be practiced in the armories of the various commands; but this is far from all that is necessary in the premises, and only the alphabet of the soldier's art.

There must be well understood concert of action between companies and between regiments. No armory in this city has space and strength adequate for full and satisfactory regimental evolutions, let alone those of a brigade. The open field is the only resort, and it has become essential that a public parade ground, adapted to the wants of our militia, should at once be established. We cannot successfully continue our system without it. Our regimental and brigade commanders all ask it. Heretofore Hamilton Park has furnished something of the sort, but not what is required in a permanent, smooth, well-cared for parade-ground, large enough for the whole division to parade. Where shall this be located? In organizing the Central Park it was understood that ground would be reserved for the purpose indicated, and it was presented to the public as a chief feature of attraction that military parades on a large scale would occur, where our citizens could freely attend and witness them without the social risks incident to an attendance elsewhere. We understand application has been repeatedly made to the Commissioners for the establishment of such a ground,—that the park was laid out with reference to it, that the space is there and the level prepared, but permission to use it is refused.

We invite the attention of the Commissioners of the Park to this subject, and trust they will inform the public upon it. Our militia must be sustained, and if a parade-ground is essential thereto, it must be granted. We know of no better location than in the Central Park. Enough of area can be judiciously selected, and military displays will increase the charms of our great pleasure-ground, without in any degree impairing its purposes or utility.

The Rebel Privateers and Our Commerce.—The terrible damage to American commerce from the depredations of the rebel privateers, is the subject of a memorial to the Secretary of the Navy, signed by a number of the most eminent insurance, shipping, banking and business firms of New-York. They refer to the great loss of individual wealth, to the injury inflicted upon a valuable source of material power, to the endangering of the very existence of our mercantile marine, and to the mortification of our National pride as "citizens of the first naval Power on the earth," by a "couple of indifferently equipped rebel cruisers." They allude to the fact that while in one quarter of the year 1860, more than *two-thirds* of our carrying trade was in American bottoms, and but one-third in foreign vessels, only *one-third* of it was in American bottoms in the corresponding quarter of this year, and two-thirds in foreign ships; and in this connection they might have alluded to the large number of American ships that have been sold, for safety, during the past year to British purchasers. They refer to the "almost total absence of efficient naval force in many of the great highways of commerce," and to the "want of adequate armed vessels on prominent naval stations for protection of our ships." At the same time they compliment the Navy Department upon its "patriotic zeal and energy," and close by urging it to "give the subject the benefit of the same energy and ability which has so creditably marked the administration of the Department in all other channels of its official duties."

To this Secretary Welles responds that he has constantly had in view the pursuit and capture of the rebel privateers, and has always had swift steamers in search of them. He says that he had thirty vessels after the *Tacony*, the "only privateer that has had the impudence to attack our flag at the entrance of our harbors," and that she was promptly pursued and her career soon terminated. But, if we remember aright, the *Tacony* was caught by volunteer vessels fitted out and manned by citizens of Portland. The Secretary hopes that the "enlargement of the navy will enable him to have a larger force to pursue the pirates and secure the safety of our commerce." And in this *hope* the petitioners and the whole country will very earnestly join.

Hard Up.—It is very melancholy to see a martyr reduced to extremities. So long as his martyrdom makes him popular, there is something inspiring and heroic about it; but a professional martyr who fails is a sad sight. Vallandigham seems to be in this category. His old Democratic friends are reproaching him with having caused their defeat in Ohio. Several of the Western Democratic papers are speaking of his having adopted an "unfortunate theory" in regard to the war, with which the people do not sympathize! That is a very mild way of putting it. One of them says that it is better that "a dozen Vallandighams should go under" than that the Democratic party should be ruined by his mistakes. While the country alone suffered from his "peculiarities," these journals were quite resigned; but when the party was endangered, things were quite a different aspect. But nothing can show the desperate and dismal condition of poor Vallandigham's fortunes better than the fact, announced by the last foreign steamer, that he has taken to writing letters to Wm. Cornell Jewett. That's the last stage of political *delirium tremens*. Our neighbor Greeley could have warned him against it.

Recognition of the Franco-Mexican Government.—Our Paris correspondent intimates that the French Government intends to apply to our own for a recognition of the new *régime* in Mexico, on condition that the French leave the country as soon as Maximilian is firmly seated on the throne. We doubt the story. The question of recognizing a new Government is one which the French Emperor is not likely to broach to our Government just at present. Besides, there can be no propriety in recognizing a Provisional Government, or in recognizing *any* Government until it is firmly established: and after that has been done, recognition will follow as a matter of course. We do not see that we are called upon to interfere in Mexican politics at all for the present. If the Mexicans choose to establish an Empire, with Maximilian or anybody else for Emperor, we shall undoubtedly recognize that fact *after* it becomes a fact, but not before.

Bounties for Volunteers.—The Government would very greatly expedite the raising of volunteers if it could assure those who may enlist *now* that they should receive any additional bounties that may be offered to recruits *hereafter*. Hitherto, a man enlisting at the outset for a specified bounty, sees others enlisting six months later receiving twice as much. This has been repeated so often, that men who intend to volunteer naturally postpone it as long as possible, in the belief that the Government will increase the bounty in proportion to its own increasing necessities. This ought to be remedied. Let a man understand that he will lose nothing by enlisting early, and volunteering will proceed with much greater rapidity.

Amusements.

The favorite opera of "Ione, or the Last Days of Pompeii," will be given at the Academy of Music this evening for the last time. The cast includes the names of Medori, Sulzer, Macsolini, Bellini, and Biachi.

On Friday evening Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be presented.

The Rebel Privateers and American Commerce.

AN APPEAL TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The continued depredations of the rebel cruisers on the mercantile marine of this country have not only destroyed a large amount of the active capital of the merchants, but seriously threaten the very existence of that valuable part of our commerce.

Apart from the loss of so much individual wealth and the destruction of so valuable a source of material power and enterprise, it is humiliating to our pride as citizens of the first naval power on the earth that a couple of indifferently equipped rebel cruisers should for so long a period threaten our commerce with annihilation. It is a painful source of mortification to every American at home and abroad, that the great highways of our commerce have hitherto been left so unprotected by the almost total absence of National armed vessels as to induce rebel insolence to attack our flag almost at the entrance of our harbors; and to actually blockade our merchantmen at the Cape of Good Hope recently, an account of which you have here inclosed, being a copy of a letter recently received from a Captain of one of the blockaded ships, having a valuable cargo. We are conscious that it is an easy matter to capture a couple of cruisers on the boundless waters of the ocean, aided and abetted, as they too often have been, at ports where international comity, if not international law, has been set at defiance, and we have witnessed with satisfaction the patriotic zeal and energy of your Department and the glorious successes of our navy in subduing the rebellion which threatens our National Union.

Still we think that the loyal merchants and shipowners of the country, whose zeal and patriotic cooperation have generously furnished the funds to sustain the Government, are entitled to have a more energetic protection of their interest than has been hitherto extended to it. Your very arduous official duties have no doubt prevented you from investigating the serious inroads which the unprotected state of our carrying trade has produced on our tonnage, and without troubling you with the great loss which our shipowners sustain in the almost total loss of foreign commerce, it is only necessary to call your attention to the inclosed table, prepared and published by one of the best-informed commercial journals of the City, showing the loss of the carrying trade on the imports and exports of this City alone, by which you will perceive, that while, during the quarter ending 30th June, 1860, we imported and exported over $62,000,000 in American vessels, and but $30,000,000 in foreign vessels, we have, in the corresponding quarter of this year, only $23,000,000 by our own ships, while we have $65,000,000 by foreign vessels. The intermediate periods show a most painful decadence of our shipping interest and tonnage by transfer and sale to foreign flags, which, at this time of considerable commercial activity, does not so much indicate a want of enterprise in this field of occupation as a want of confidence in the national protection of our flag on the ocean. The national pride of many of our patriotic ship-owners has subjected them to heavy sacrifices in difference of insurance against capture, of two per cent. to ten per cent.; while the underwriters of the country have been compelled to make great concessions in favor of American shipping, yet without materially affecting the result, and many of them encountering heavy losses by captures in quarters where they had every reason to believe our commerce would be protected by national vessels of efficiency and power. Indeed, the almost total absence of efficient naval force in many of the great highways of commerce has had a damaging influence on our prospects by producing a great degree of demerity on the part of the rebel cruisers, and corresponding misgivings on the part of underwriters and others in interest, as to whether Government protection would be afforded to our ships laden with valuable cargoes. The want of adequate armed vessels on prominent naval stations for protection of our ships has become so notorious that underwriters no longer speculate on the chance of the capture of these rebel cruisers by any of our national ships, but calculate only the chances of escape of our merchantmen, for the possible destruction of the piratical craft from reported unseaworthiness or mutiny. These statements are made with all candor, and in no spirit of captiousness, but with a desire to concede that the embarrassments of the Department, which it may not be prudent or practicable to explain to the public may fully justify the unfortunate position which the want of naval protection has placed our commerce in. Yet it is respectfully urged that you will give this subject the benefit of the same energy and ability which has so creditably marked the administration of your Department in all other channels of your official duties. No one can better comprehend than one in your position the value of successful commerce at this time of great National expenditure, and a paralysis of so important an interest cannot be contemplated without horror at this period of our National struggle. We beg leave also to inclose an extract from the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 26th inst., and to request your attention to the paragraph marked.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

Signed; Richard Lathers, President Great Western Insurance Company; J. P. Tappan, President Neptune Insurance Company; F. S. Lathrop, President Union Mutual Insurance Company; H. H. Grinnell, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company; Robert L. Taylor, merchant and ship owner; C. H. Marshall, merchant and ship owner; A. A. Low & Bros., merchants and ship owners; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., merchants and ship owners; Wilson G. Hunt, merchant; Charles Newcomb, Vice-President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; Brown, Brothers & Co., bankers; W. T. Frost, merchant and ship owner; Bogert & Kneeland, merchants; Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; Rucklin & Crane, merchants and ship owner; E. E. Morgan, merchant and ship owner; Wm. Whitlock, Jr., merchant and ship owner; Geo. Opdyke, Mayor New-York City; August Belmont & Co., Bankers; James G. King's Sons, Bankers; Archibald Gracie, merchant; Howland & Frothingham, merchants and ship owners; Williams & Guion, merchants and ship owners; Jno. H. Earle, President New-York Mutual Insurance Co., Isaac Sherman, merchant and ship owner; W. A. Sale & Co., merchant and ship owner; Thomas Dunham, merchants and ship owner; Spofford, Tileston & Co., merchant and ship owners; Babcock, Bros. & Co., Bankers; J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers; E. D. Morgan, United States Senator.

SECRETARY WELLES' REPLY.

Navy Department, Washington, Nov. 14, 1863.

Gentlemen: The Department duly received your communication of the 26th ult., in reference to the depredations committed upon American commerce by the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers. The pursuit and capture of these vessels is a matter that the Department has constantly in view, and swift steamers have been constantly in search of them, and at times very close on to them. They are under orders to follow them wherever they may go. The only vessel that had the impudence to attack our flag at the entrance of our harbors—the *Tacony*—was promptly pursued, and her career was soon terminated. The Department had about thirty vessels after her.

I thank you for your expression that energy and ability have creditably marked the administration of this Department in all other channels of official duties. A rigid blockade of the coast has been demanded, and its accomplishment has required all the available force that the Department could bring to bear. To do this it could not well dispatch a larger force than it has in search of piratical rovers. It will continue to give this subject its attention, and hopes, as the avenues to the insurrectionary region are becoming closed and the Navy is enlarging, to be able to have a larger force to pursue the pirates and secure the safety of our commerce abroad.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.
Secretary of the Navy.

To Richard Lathers, Esq., and others.

Aldermanic Nominations.

The different Tammany and Mozart Aldermanic delegations met at their respective district headquarters, the result of which is shown in the following table, viz:

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Tammany.	Mozart.
Second	Morgan Jones	Morgan Jones.
Fourth	No nomination	Capt. J. McMahon.
Sixth	Joseph Shannon	Joseph Shannon.
Eighth	Wm. L. Ell	
Tenth	Geo. A. Jeremiah	John N. Reynolds.
Twelfth	Peter Bowe	Bernard Kelly.
Fourteenth	Adj'ned in Friday night, at 8 o'clock.	
Sixteenth	Terence Farley	Adj'd to Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The McKeonites nominated for Alderman in the Eighth District, Peter McKnight.

The Intended Serenade to Senator Sprague.—Senator Sprague and his lovely bride left the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, *en route* for Providence, R. I. The sudden departure of the bridal party has caused some disappointment to many of their friends in this City, who had made arrangements to offer them the compliment of a serenade. The fire in the hotel on Monday night compelled a postponement to last evening, but the honored guests had left. During their stay in the City they have, of course, been the subject of much gossip, the ladies of the hotel having read all about the bridal trousseau—the robes, the pearls, the diamonds, the lace, the silver, and all the magnificent gifts of this Millionaire Wedding—displayed an anxiety to investigate the toilettes of the lady for themselves, and a general curiosity in regard to all those little matters in the personal appearance of a bride of two days, which possess such a fascinating interest for the fair sex. They will probably pass through the City again in a few days, when the gentlemen who proposed to give them the musical treat will have another opportunity.

The Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 16.

Ninety-one Counties, including the soldiers' vote, give the Radical ticket 903 majority.

Visit of Italian Officers to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Chevalier ISOLA, Commandant, and Signor MARTINEZ, Lieutenant, in the Italian ships of war now lying in the Harbor of New-York, were yesterday presented to the Secretary of State by the commander, BERTINATTI, the Italian Minister, and by him presented to the President of the United States, and afterwards to the Secretary of the Navy. Attended by the Secretary of State and the Italian Legation they visited the Navy-yard, where they received the proper national honors.

To-day these distinguished visitors dine at the Italian Legation. It is understood that they will attend the Secretary of State as National guests at Gettysburgh.

Dr. SCOTT, of Union-square, the leading practitioner of the New School System of Medicine, has the most extensive practice in this country. The System is rapidly advancing in the estimation of the community, and the remarkable cures effected by it are attracting much attention.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Send the Soldier a box of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which will relieve the distressing affections of the throat and cough produced by cold and exposure.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System, for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Malden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Kendall's Amboline Is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines were exhibited at ten State Fairs only this season. At nine of these they were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors, and at the tenth the work done upon these machines received the first premium. They were also awarded the highest premiums at nearly every Institute and County Fair held this season. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fine Old Italian Pictures.—Mr. LEEDS has just opened for public view, a fine collection of Italian pictures, a private gallery of a gentleman, a citizen of New-Orleans. These pictures have never been exhibited in this City, and no finer collection for the number was ever offered to the public.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Chlonuma, or Moth Parches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular.
DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DUNNS CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world. Sold by our first-class Druggists, 25 cents per box.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.

Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Bachelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Sank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Double-sole Winter Boots.

BOOTS OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (established 1829,)
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner, on the Grover & Baker machine by Miss LEACH, at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

Children's Carriages, in their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT CASES FOR STUDY

BY

BRIG.-GEN. HAMMOND AND THE PUBLIC.

The following cases deserve the deep consideration of the sick everywhere. No purgative in the world can be compared to Brandreth's Pills, because they are as innocent as bread, and yet unfailing as a remedy in all cases where a purgative can effect a cure, and the field is wide, as the following testimony sufficiently testifies:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

Dr. B. Brandreth:

SIR: I noticed, in the New-York *Herald* of this date, a letter from some of the surviving members of Co. F, Seventeenth regiment, N. Y. S. Vols., extolling your valuable Pills, which I fully and freely indorse, having been in command of the company from the 3d day of August, 1861, until the 2d of June, 1863, when the company was mustered out of the service, and discharged in this City. The percentage of men reported sick during that time was much less than in any other company of the regiment, owing, as I fully believe, to the free use of your Pills, which were not supplied to the other soldiers. I believe them to be invaluable in camp or in the field.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN VICKERS,
Captain Co. F., Seventeenth regt., N. Y. V.

We, the undersigned, some surviving members of Company F, Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers, hereby certify that we used Brandreth's Pills during our two years' service, and to them we attribute the fact that our constitutions are uninjured by the necessary hardships and privations of a soldier's life in the field. In costiveness, colds, chills, diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid fever, their prompt use cured us in a few days. Our health was often restored without our having been entered on the sick list; in fact, a single dose of four or five pills usually cured what, under the regular treatment, would have been a serious sickness. Others, who appeared to be sick in no respect different to us, but who used the remedies prescribed by the regimental surgeon, either died or were sick for weeks in the hospital.

When we left Sing Sing, in June, 1861, you gave us a supply of these Pills, and we feel sure, from our experience, that if every soldier was supplied with this medicine, the general health of the army would be greatly improved. For ourselves, it is our sole remedy, answering all our wants in the way of physic, and we have known and tested it from our childhood, and our parents before us.

SING SING, Oct. 28, 1863.

JOHN VICKERS, Captain.
J. L. SMITH, First Lieutenant.
WILLIAM SEE, First Sergeant.
G. H. DEARING, Second Sergeant.
DENNIS SHAY, Third Sergeant.
ALBERT LANE, Fourth Sergeant.
BENJ. F. BROWN, First Corporal
WILLIAM MATHERS, Second Corporal.
NOAH W. MILLER, Third Corporal.
THEO. CROFUT, Drummer.
GEO. B. COE, Drummer.

PRIVATES.	
Francis J. Jennings	Alfred Wilkins
Lewis D. Cox.	Sandford Olmstead.
William W. Campbell.	William Griffin.
William J. Charlton.	Fuller Carpenter.
Ellis Jones	George Ayles.
Albert Wesley.	James Bentley.
Wm Van Wart	William J P. Hewett
John W. Griffin	Robert W. Westcott.
James B. Crofut	John L. Bredsenbergh
William Holmes.	Jacob H. Dyckman.
Roscoe K. Watson	Thomas A. Barlow.
William W. Rider.	John M'Bodine.
Frederick Hunt.	Henry Hannah.
Martin See.	James M. Dines.
William Tuttle.	William Waldron.
George Ackerley.	Edgar Waldron.
Jotham Carpenter.	John Conover.
Hiram Seagle.	Warren Wright.
Charles Wright.	Jacob Baker.

David Baker.

T. B. Lane, 1st Lieut., 38th N. Y. Vols.
M. C. Earle, 1st Sergt. Co. D, 176th N. Y. Vols
Wm. Knight, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Artillery.
Abram H. Miller, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Artillery.
Millard F. Lanning, Musician, 1st N. Y. Vols.
William Kenny, Co. B, Berdan's Sharpshooters
Cassius Bishop, Co. E, 19th N. Y. Vols.
Elliot See, Co. B, 38th N. Y. Vols.
Daniel Gillis, Sergt. Co. B, 3d N. Y. Vols.
Caleb S. Frisbie, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Vols.

A gentleman had been ailing for some weeks, his stools had become light colored, showing the bile was retained in the blood, and rendering an attack of Jaundice or Typhoid Fever probable. He was nervous and irritable, sleep confused, acid stomach; dizzy; absent-minded, memory failing, pains in the limbs, bowels costive. At length a severe diarrhœa set in which lasted for two days. When this stopped severe pains of the bowels came on, "dry gripes" as he called it. Up to this time he had done nothing but now said then taking a single Brandreth Pill, but now he understood the case admitted of no delay, and he at once took five Brandreth's Pills and partook plentifully of oatmeal gruel. The Pills in about six hours operated well, and he thought the difficulty removed. This was not so, for in less than two hours the pains in the bowels returned with great violence, accompanied with a sinking feeling, and he thought he was going to die. He immediately swallowed two more pills and some warm broth. The pain soon abated and he slept for several hours. The pills brought away pitchy looking stools, and he had no more severe pain in his bowels. For three more days he took five pills at night, and his secretions became natural and his health fully restored by less than a box of Brandreth's Pills. In the same region another gentleman was affected with the same symptoms, who applied to a physician, who treated him with calomel, tartar emetic and quinine; in fourteen days the man was in his grave.

REMARKABLE CASE IN WHICH FIFTY-TWO PILLS WERE USED BEFORE THE BOWELS WERE OPENED.

A man, aged 27, of robust constitution, from a severe wrench was laid up. His back pained him as if the muscles were torn. His bowels, kidneys and bladder seemed paralyzed. For seven days nothing passed his bowels, spite of all the remedies administered by his three doctors, who told his poor wife they could do no more. She was advised, as a last effort to save him, to give him Brandreth's Pills; so she procured a box and gave him four pills every four hours. She rubbed the pills down to powder under a knife on a plate, and then mixed with a teaspoonful of molasses. She continued this treatment until she had administered *fifty-two* pills, when they operated and the man's life was saved. This case can be proved to the satisfaction of any one who so desires it. Inquire at No. 294 Canal-st.

TYPHOID FEVER PREVENTED.

One of the officers of the *Toro*, the packet which runs between Laguayra and Ciudad Bolivar, was taken with violent fever, headache and diarrhœa. He was about supplying his place with a substitute, when a friend told him to take eight Brandreth's Pills, and continue them night and morning for a few days, and he would have, perhaps, no need of a substitute. This advice he followed, and the third day he was cured. His diet was oatmeal gruel for the first twenty-four hours.

CURE OF DROPSY OF THE PRÆCORDIA.

A lady in Fourth-avenue, in New-York City, was sorely afflicted with disease of the heart. For two years she thought every day would be her last, for she had a constant heavy dragging weight all around her heart. The doctors called it

DROPSY OF THE PRÆCORDIA.

She was under what was supposed the best treatment the City afforded, but she daily became worse, until at length she concluded to try Brandreth's Pills, which afforded her relief from the first dose, and in three months they cured her, and now she is in perfect health.

CASE OF ABRAM VAN WART, OF BING SING, OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

SING SING, Oct. 14, 1863.

Dr. Brondreth:

MY DEAR SIR: I was taken sick two years ago with a most severe pain in my right arm and elbow. Dr. A. K. Hoffman, of this place, pronounced it neuralgia. He treated me for some time, but getting no better, advised electricity; I consented, but the shock nearly killed me, and I received no benefit whatever. After this my legs became numb and paralyzed, and my back and kidneys were tormented with most intense and continued pain. Drs. A. K. Hoffman and G. J. Fisher told me I had Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. They treated me for a long time, but finally pronounced my case hopeless. Other eminent physicians then treated me, but did me no good, and gave my friends to understand that my case was incurable. So at length I gave up all hope, the lower half of my body being totally paralyzed and much swollen; and I suffered terrible pain in the upper part of my body. My bowels were completely constipated from the paralysis, and no medicine produced a passage, and my urine was full of albumen. This was my condition five months ago, when my wife's sister, Sally Ann Storms begged me to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS, as she had used them herself and in her family many years with the best effect. Induced by her and my wife, I swallowed nine Brandreth's Pills. They operated twelve hours afterward, slightly. I continued taking nine every day for several weeks, their operation constantly improving. Finding myself a great deal better, I diminished the dose one pill a day, until I got to five. One afternoon, at 3 o'clock, about three months ago, I took five pills; at 9 they commenced operating vigorously; suddenly I fell as if something gave way inside, and the stools were like egg and water mixed, several gallons of which came away, of a most disagreeable odor. The next day I felt very faint, and my neighbors came to see me die; but as soon as the faintness passed I was much better, and, for the first time in nearly two years, I was able to move and stand upon my legs. I continued taking the pills, and, in a very few days, was able to walk across my room, and now am able to walk quite a distance. I have taken altogether nineteen boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and now one pill a day is all I require. My health is nearly restored, my appetite is good, and I suffer hardly any pain anywhere, and every day I grow stronger. My neighbors look upon me as one risen almost from the dead, and I desire you to publish my case, that those suffering from paralysis and kidney diseases may know how easily they may be cured by Brandreth's Pills.

ABRAM VAN WART.

We, neighbors and relatives, certify that the foregoing statement of ABRAHAM VAN WART is true.

A. B. REYNOLDS, Supervisor of Town of Ossining.
DAVID McCORD, Ex-Loan Commissioner.
J. MALCOLM SMITH, Justice and Clerk of Board of Supervisors.
ABRAM HYATT, United States Assessor, Tenth District.
JAMES McCORD, Loan Commissioner.
RACHEL CYPHER, LETITIA VAN WART,
RACHEL ANN SLATER, SARAH A. CYPHER,
WILBUR F. FOSHAY, WM. SNIFFIN.

The whole Methodist Society would sign, as they know that the above is a true statement, Dr. Foster, Pastor of the said church, at Sing Sing, is referred to with reference to above case.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st

Also sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

See B. BRANDRETH, in white letters, is on the Government stamp, which secures the genuine.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 593.—Nov. 17, 1863.
46, 34, 69, 9, 33, 37, 55, 24, 49, 20, 10, 60, 47, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 594.—Nov. 17, 1863.
61, 28, 50, 51, 27, 31, 63, 23, 13, 2, 64, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON MARKET SOCIAL CLUB, held at Headquarters, No. 100 Vesey-st., on Monday, the 16th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in the dispensation of His divine providence, to remove from this world the wife of our worthy Vice-President and friend, JAMES R. DALTON, Esq., thereby reminding us that in the midst of life we are in death, and admonishing us that we should at all times be prepared; and

Whereas, In the pleasures of the world will be as poison to our lips, and the happy reflection of a well-grounded hope afford our only consolation; and while we bow in humble submission to the tribunal who hath done all things well, we recognize our duty on this occasion to sympathize with our bereaved friend; therefore

Resolved, That we tender to our friend and fellow-member, JAMES R. DALTON, our heartfelt sympathy in the bereavement he has sustained in the loss of her who for years has been the companion of his joys and sorrows.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the Secretary to our esteemed friend and associate, JAMES R. DALTON, Esq., also to be published in the following papers: *Herald, Times, Sun, World, Sunday Mercury, Leader, Sunday Atlas, Sunday Courier, Sunday Dispatch.*

BENJAMIN McGREGOR,
JOHN L. WHETTON,
JOHN STRANO,
Committee on Resolutions.
MATH. H. CHASE,
President.

WILLIAM E SMITH,
Secretary.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased, 8th-st., fourth house west of 3d-av., on Wednesday, the 18th, at 1 P. M., precisely.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the city
FOR CASH
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
All goods warranted as represented.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

French China dinner sets, $35 and upward
French China cut band dinner sets, $75.
Iron stone China dinner sets, $22 and upward
Iron stone China tea sets, $4
Gilt and colored dinner sets, $48
Decorated toilet sets, 11 pieces, $6 and upward.
Also a general assortment of glassware, cutlery, plated ware, bronzes, &c., &c. We continue to manufacture gas fixtures in great variety, which we sell at wholesale and retail.
J. & T. DONALDSON, Bleecker-st., One block west of Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk, Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE

FILL YOUR ALBUMS.
BUY AT HITCHCOCK'S,
No. 455 Broadway,
Card Photographs, $1 per dozen.
Sea Mosses, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Flowers, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Birds, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Autumn Leaves, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Fruits, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Street Scenes, 12 to a set, 50 cents
Little Folks' Menagerie, 12 to a set, 50 cents
Language of Flowers, 12 to a set, $1
Union Cards, 50 cents.
Large and small Prints, &c. &c.
The trade supplied.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 455 Broadway.

INK. NOTICE. INK.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.'S WRITING INK.

We have official information from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, Nov. 3, 1863, that the inks prepared and sold by us are not subject to stamp duty.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS,
New Patterns.
Also, second-hand Chandeliers at half price.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

McKEON DEMOCRACY.
XIITH, XIXTH AND XXIID WARDS.
The Peoples', Taxpayers' and honest Democrats' candidate for POLICE JUSTICE
in the Seventh Judicial District, is
HON. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with Diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful, it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE.
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 55 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not hear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
GEORGE W. JAQUAS, } Secretaries.
GEORGE E. KASMIRE, }

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,
For Police Justice—Seventh District, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

AT A MEETING OF THE TAMMANY HALL DELEGATES to the Tenth Aldermanic District, held at Durke's, corner of 12th-st. and 3d-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 17:

On motion Mr. Isaac H. Brown was called to the Chair and Edward Cooper appointed Secretary.

The roll of delegates was then called, and a full attendance was present.

On motion it was carried that the roll should be called and each delegate should name his candidate, and on calling the roll each member named as his choice GEO. A. JEREMIAH. The Chairman thereupon declared the nomination unanimous. On motion a Committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. JEREMIAH and acquaint him of his unanimous nomination by this Convention. The Chairman then appointed Messrs. Canfield, Cooper and Guntzer said Committee. The Committee retired, and returned after a short absence and reported his acceptance.

On motion adjourned.

ISAAC H. BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE CAULFIELD.
JOHN M. McLAUGHLIN.
GEORGE STUNBREECKER
WILLIAM GUNTZER
GEORGE STEVENSON.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, NINETEENTH WARD.—At a Convention of the Mozart Democracy, held at the corner of 59th-st. and 3d-av., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, pursuant to a call of the General Committee, called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Alderman of the XVIth Aldermanic District, on motion, Peter Meehan was chosen Chairman, and Roger Dowling, Secretary. Six members of the Committee being present, on motion, CHARLES DEVLIN was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Alderman of the XVIth Aldermanic District. On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

PETER MEEHAN, CHARLES DEVLIN,
ROGER DOWLING, DANIEL GALLAGHER,
WM. CLARK.

Gallagher substituted for Michael McCann.

PETER MEEHAN, Chairman.
ROGER DOWLING, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CITIZEN SCHOOL TICKET.—At a meeting of citizens of the Vth Ward, irrespective of party, held at the residence of Samuel B. Wyckoff, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:

For School Commissioner,
JAMES M. TUTHILL.
For School Inspector,
JAMES PRICE.
For Trustees,
JOHN BESSON.
JOHN H. WHITMORE.

By order, SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Chairman.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD CITIZEN'S NOMINATION.—Public Schools—No Party—No Politics. WALTER W. ADAMS, GEORGE DUROCHE, JOHN R. RUSSELL, WM. C. HANNA. Parents, guard well the interest of your children. Put none but good men in our School Board; 'tis of vital importance. Work and vote to that end.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.—For Police Justice, Third District, VIIth and IXth Wards.
JAMES M. MURRAY.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
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OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them

attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked

Witnesses

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we *shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $35,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be accepted.

WARD McLEAN.
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 19 Wall-st.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on ½ to ¼ payment less ¼ of one per cent.
COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and eligible in this market, purchased at current rates by

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to A. T. Stewart, Son & Co., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through Boards of San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
State, City and County Bonds, Fractional Shares, &c., &c., purchased.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
KEEPSEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 60 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. SCOTT, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transfer certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par: a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co.,
(AS REORGANIZED) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 30th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. E. CARSON, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20'S PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN P. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD
PETER I. NEVIUS, JR.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

HUBBELL W. RISLEY,	DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
HENRY A. BURR,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Jr.,	HENRY MORGAN,
FRANKLIN DELANO,	ALEX. M. ASPINWALL,
CHARLES McDOUGALL,	JOHN P. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

HENRY BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 31 Trinity Building, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of December, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency.

J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY."
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1864.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner MERSEY, her tackle and apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq.
U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Mercy* and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well selected stock of choice goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold FIVE STALLIONS,

the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Kelly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF IOWA,
Formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank,
By order of Henry C. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of December, 1863:

A ½-acre lot corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the City of Dubuque.

One ¾-acre lot southeast corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the city of Dubuque.

The west corner of lot No. 388 on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 172.1 feet east and west by 271 feet north and south.

Part of lot No. 438 on Cooler-av., in the City of Dubuque, 200 feet east and west by 100 feet north and south, with 2-story brick dwelling, 28x15, and outbuildings.

Lot No. 4 in Kelly's subdivision, fronting on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 185½x50 feet, with small frame dwelling.

Lots Nos. 6 and 7 of Farley's subdivision, fronting on 11th st., City of Dubuque, with double brick 2-story and basement dwelling 26x20, brick barn, &c.

Lot No. 819 of McDaniel's subdivision, fronting on 14th-st., City of Dubuque, with brick 1¾-story and basement cottage built dwelling—porches, verandahs, &c.

The right, title and interest only in Banking House and Lot No. 310 on Main-st., City of Dubuque.

Parcels of 45 acres in section 28, township 89, east of 5th P. M.; 27.83 acres in section 27, township 89, north of range 2, east; 31.06 acres in sections 15 and 16, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 7.35 acres in section 22 and 23, township 88, north of range 1, east of 5th P. M.; 50.80 acres in section 4, township 88, north of range 2, east; 80 acres in section 18, township 88, north of range 2, east. All in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque.

Also, Mineral Lot 375, containing 21.20 acres in section 15, township 89, north of range 2, east, in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque, and ¾ of Mineral Lot No. 194 in Dubuque County, part of which lies in the City of Dubuque, containing 17.70 acres; 256 acres in Clayton County, in the south part of township 91, north or range 1, west of 5th P. M.

4,440 acres in Calhoun County.
1,920 acres in Buena Vista County.
12,160 acres in Pocahontas County.

All of which lies on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, (average seven miles distant,) now rapidly being completed to Sioux City.

For further description see New-York *Herald* of Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week; also Dubuque *Herald* of Tuesdays, and Dubuque Times of Wednesdays in each week.

Schedules and maps can be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and of H. C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st. Terms, ten per cent. and Auctioneers' fees, on day of sale. Balance on delivery of deed on the 26th day of December, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach,	Martin,	Vandervire,
M. Von Bremen,	Sachs,	Romaks.
Gesellshap,	Hoguet,	Chernhini.
Guterbock,	Vermenlen,	Ver Heyden,
Rollman,	Van Marck.	Salentin,
Meyerheim,	Robbe,	De Loose,
Costurier,	D. De Noter,	Maes,
Verboeckhoven,	De Bylandt,	Porta,
Brendel,	Hiedeman.	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash; but owing to the great increase of the other branches of our business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, AN EXHIBITION MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE JF SIATUARY of "THE PERI," one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.
VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELRY,
LOOSE BRILLIANTS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CHAINS,
JEWELRY, &c.
CRISTALAR, LITHIAUER & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 10 PARK-PLACE,

Will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock
130 Gold Hunting Straight Line, Magic, Double Time, Nickle Movement LEVERS, DUPLEX, CHRONOMETERS and MAGIC WATCHES.
25 Ladies' DIAMOND and ENAMELED WATCHES, various patterns.
50 Gold Hunting and Open-face CYLINDERS and ANCHORS.
Dozens Silver Hunting Patent and Detached Levers and American Watches.
A DIAMOND JEWELRY.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT, in Fine Gold Mountings, Single-stone Earrings, Knobs, Rings and Brooches, Cluster Sets, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Scarf Pins, Chatelaines, and several other
SUPERB DIAMOND ARTICLES,
and about 125 carat LOOSE BRILLIANTS
600 dwts. of Fine Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, Gold Jewelry, in great variety, &c., &c.

☞ Particular attention is invited to the above sale, in which will be found the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of DIAMONDS and WATCHES offered at auction this year, in lots to suit dealers.

Catalogues at sale.

TROTTING HORSES
AT AUCTION.

THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION of TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. S. R. BOWNE, at Flushing, Long Island, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock—about 50 in number—consisting of TORONTO CHIEF, the EUREKA MARE, SONTAG, (in foal,) and three of her colts by CHIEF.

A superior lot of Brood Mares, (in foal,) and colts at their foot. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, and fillies, all sired by TORONTO CHIEF.

Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull FOREST KING, three years old, bred by SAMUEL THORNE, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

For Flushing Railroad time-table see *Daily Times* or *Evening Post.*

AUCTION NOTICE.
CRISTALAR, LITHIALER & CO.
No. 10 Park-place,

will offer in sale THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 18th inst, at 10 o'clock,

200 pieces English and Belgian Cloths.
150 pieces Heavy Pilots.
5 cases Domestic Cassimeres.
Cases of Alpacas, various grades.
ALSO,

a large assortment of Lupine Dress Goods, Paramattas and Homer Cloths; 5 cases of Shirtings and Sheetings, also, invoices of the following goods in variety: Germantown Fancy Goods, Hoods, Scarfs, Half Hose, also, Traveling Shirts, Linen do., Army Gauntlets, Kid and Dog Skin Gloves, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

DANIEL D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,

at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 214 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel, marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BLOODED MARE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3½ o'clock, at No. 45 Great Jones-st., a full-blooded bay mare, 15¾ hands high, with black mann and tail, spirited and stylish driver; a first-rate saddle mare; about 8 years old.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A very handsome, highly bred bay mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under saddle, free from any vice; she is very fast, and has trotted in 3.09, and cost $500. She will be sold positively without reserve.

A ¾ blood mare, by imported stallion *Tacony*, out of *Dolly Spanker*, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; color mahogany bay; warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and an unequaled saddle horse, very stylish and quite speady. Also, a young, fast trotting and nearly thorough bred, chestnut sorrel mare, 15¾ hands high; stylish, and perfectly gentle to drive or ride.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

A POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, the entire rich and costly furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The parlors, chamber, dining-room and nursery are furnished in rosewood, oak and mahogany, splendid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and reps, magnificent piano-forte, rich carpets, valuable bronzes and paintings, French china, silverware, cutlery, &c. The whole will be positively sold, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

E. L. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES AT AUCTION, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the private stable No. 45 Great Jones-street, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a pair of closely matched carriage horses, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, dark bay, with black points and long natural tails; are perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in all harness, and without a fault of any description; sale positive and without reserve; can be seen at the stable No. 45 Great Jones-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the store No. 1 North William-st., corner Frankfort, a variety of household furniture, viz.: sofas, tables, chairs, bureaus, carpets, bedsteads and bedding, also, 20 platform scales, 30 boxes maccaroni, 10 gross Windsor soap; also, a large quantity of flannel shirts, drawers, wool blankets, socks; also, 2 splendid bar counters, one English beer pump, &c., &c.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARble, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, tablegrass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antique and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c.
No. 819 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 154. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 336 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Berger-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 336 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT TO go abroad, offers his family residence for sale, one of the most elaborate and complete in the City, two and a-half stories high, running from street to street, with stable, &c., at two-thirds its cost, (if applied for at once;) built in panic times of 1856, '57 and '58, cash; situation Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; no commission allowed. Applications to W. H. W., Box No. 3,709 Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BROWNstone front dwelling, containing 14 rooms, and all the modern improvements, in Dean-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Smith sts.; lot 22½x100 feet; house 23½x45 feet; possession when desired. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 162 East 17th-st.
Stores Nos. 103 and 105 Chatham-st.
3 lots on 115th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
JAS. E. WEIR, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 18TH-ST., WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS—12 lots on south side, about 200 feet west from 5th-av. Apply from 12 M. to 3 P. M., to VALENTINE G. HALL, Executor, Office No 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on Boorman-place, West 33d-st., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $14,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 67 East 23d-st.—house 28.3x60; lot, 110 feet deep. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 66 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, PLEASantly located on the banks of the Hudson River, directly opposite Newburgh, and only a few minutes' walk or drive from the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Terms easy and possession immediate. Address J. LOMAS,
Fishkill Landing.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HEIRS OF THE late Henry Wardell offer at private sale, the homestead farm situated at Long Branch, on the sea shore, containing 200 acres, more or less, together with the long neck of land, known as Wardell's Beach, the whole comprising a length of 5 miles along the sea shore, in the direct line of the proposed Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars, apply to B. B. SHERMAN, No. 51 Front-st., New-York.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—OF 34 ACRES, 30 miles from the City, 5 acres wood, a vineyard in full bearing, fruits in abundance, good buildings, or would exchange for small house in City. Inquire at No. 10 2d-st., or address C. B. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 125 acres of land; terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED TO LET.—APPLY TO A.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known and genuine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B.—Send 4 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any one can or will, and those who have been paid out of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospitals des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, sore throat, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaining of the effects of cures to cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of manhood in four weeks. This marvellous agent is the manhood to the most shattered constitution—they can disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Establishment No. 50 Lispenard-st. Take no other. Beware of the many quacks who are now without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted cannot read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

A FELICIA RESTORED; IGNORANCE EXPOSED; FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMOTTE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Stricture of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology, European Hospital Practice, Quackeries, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for 25, closely sealed. All who would avoid unnecessary and lucrative treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of A. S. LAMOTTE, No. 68 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; PETERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, solitary abuse—the effects of climate or natural causes. The above remedy is the most powerful ever discovered to cure. Time is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3—or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by inexperienced agents. Office, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

One door west from Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the most timid as vigorous as if nature had never been robbed of her powers. For the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most lone patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FE- MALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB- lished in 1836. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Vivendally by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. H. NTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUM- PHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—THE corner-stone of the new edifice of the Greene-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. W. B. Lee, Pastor,) now being erected on Gates-av., corner of Hunter-st., Brooklyn, will be laid THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, punctually, at 4 o'clock, with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Prime, of New-York; Rev. Dr. D. K. Junkin, of the United States Navy, Rev. Dr. Craven, of Newark, N. J., and Rev. Dr. West, of this City, will take part in the exercises of the occasion. The public are cordially invited to be present.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIAT. C, 1,290 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. PROWSE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Bostoo, $30, $40, $65, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND SETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Junkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.. 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Shipping not responsible for baggage unless bills of lading are signed therefor.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices in Liverpool or
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,875	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,875	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 21
Rates of passage from New-York, First-class, according to accommodations, $47 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $3 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 26th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st wharf.
Freight same as per regular steamer.
It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arriving in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holiday.
For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTNAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship BOANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, Jas. ANDERSON, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 2d December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.— Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
The public are respectfully informed that the above establishment
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 18,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 18,
WITH
THE MOST SPLENDID COMPANY
OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
extant, comprising the most distinguished European and American artists in their several specialties now in this country.
AN ARENA OF THE LARGEST SIZE
has been constructed, the accommodations for the comfort of visitors are of the most inviting and satisfactory character, and the establishment will be found by far
THE MOST ELEGANT AMPHITHEATRE
ever opened in New-York, while the management is provided with unsurpassed facilities for the presentation of every description of
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND
HIPPODRAMATIC SPECTACLE,
upon a scale of splendor which cannot fail to command the attention and patronage of the citizens of the Metropolis, it being the intention of the management to make this one of the permanent institutions of the City, every care will be taken to render the entertainments presented of such a character as to meet the approbation of
THE BEST CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY,
while
A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF BRILLIANT NOVELTIES,
will be brought forward during the entire season.
THE SUPERB STUD
OF
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
is the finest and most extensive upon this side of the Atlantic, comprising some of the most beautiful and sagacious specimens of the equine race in existence, as well as
THE SMALLEST PONIES IN THE WORLD.
THE PROPERTIES, TRAPPINGS AND ALL
THE PARAPHERNALIA OF THE RING
will be of the most gorgeous and costly description, adding greatly to the general effect of the performances, which will be
SINGULARLY VARIED, EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE
in character, and eminently calculated to delight
ALL AGES, ALL CLASSES, AND ALL TASTES.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
Includes
A MOST POWERFUL FORCE
of
CELEBRATED EQUESTRIANS, EQUESTRIENNES, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, ROPE VAULTERS, TUMBLERS, CONTORTIONISTS AND EQUILIBRISTS,
Forming
A CONCENTRATION OF VERSATILE TALENT
unsurpassed in any of the great European Amphitheatres.
Prominent among the
GALAXY OF STARS
attached to the Broadway Amphitheatre will be found the names of
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
the world-renowned Australian bareback rider,
JOE PENTLAND,
The "Modern Touchstone;"
JAS. REYNOLDS,
The favorite Clown of the West;
Mme. ELOUISE,
The dashing and accomplished Equestrienne;
Mr ROBERT STICKNEY,
Mr. THOS. KING,
Mons. ROCHELLE,
Mr. S. P. STICKNEY,
Mr. E. WINNIE,
Mr. J. SAUNDERS,
Mr. W. DUCROW,
Mr. C. MADIGAN,
Mr. CHAS. SHAY,
Mr. W. A. DONOVAN,
Mr. JOHN FOSTER,
Masters SAMUEL, GEORGE and FRANK MELVILLE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
supported by
AN EFFICIENT CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS,
and numerous auxiliaries.
UPON THE OPENING NIGHT,
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the Amphitheatre will be called into requisition to furnish a display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
and
CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES
as has rarely, if ever been witnessed in the United States.
The performance will conclude with a most remarkable exhibition of
AMATEUR MULE RIDING,
introducing several new candidates for popular applause, and those most comical of quadrupeds,
THE EDUCATED MULES, JIM CROW AND DAN TUCKER.
PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents, without distinction of age. Private Boxes, $5.
TIME.—Doors open at 7. Grand Entrée at 7½ o'clock.
A MATINEE FOR FAMILIES
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
commencing at 2½ o'clock, when the entire Company will appear.

CAUTION.
FALLON'S ORIGINAL EXHIBITION OF THE STEREOPTICON,
which has received such enthusiastic commendation from the Press and public during its most successful engagements at Irving Hall, N. Y., the Athenæum, Brooklyn; Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in all the Eastern cities, is being extensively imitated, under all sorts of names and by all sorts of persons, some of them using dissolving views, &c., &c., &c.; and by slightly changing the name, and in some cases copying our bills and notices, these parties endeavor to give the impression that theirs is the original, or an equally meritorious exhibition. The latest of these imitators use the words Stereophan and Stereoscopticon. Without disparaging others, I desire that the public may not be imposed upon. Our Exhibition is under the direction of Philip Harnos, Springfield, Mass., with whom all engagements must be made. We are now filling an engagement at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Our future engagements will be duly announced. For further information we refer to Mr. HARRISON, of Irving Hall, New-York.
JOHN FALLON.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—PERFECT FOR $5. No person can fail to have a thorough knowledge of the instrument in 12 lessons for $5. Banjoes furnished for practice. Persons can rely on this advertisement—all that is said is done. A few more pupils accepted. The rudiments, and two perfect tunes of the pupil's choice, taught for $5, whether the pupil has the slightest ear for music or not. Address O. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, A. M.; 1, 3, 6, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR AL- BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 30TH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 6 P. M.	7.22, 10.37 A. M. and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAIN S 3 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9.15, A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9.15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5.45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10.40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11.10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6.45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City at 5.10 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 and 4.20 run to Newburgh.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COM- PANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARSON,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 19, 7 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 18, 12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
Monday, Nov. 23, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 23, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24, 7 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 2½ P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 26, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 27, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 11 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI- DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaving for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
IONE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18 at 8 o'clock.
TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
CARD.
In returning his sincere thanks to His friends and the public for the support so far bestowed upon his enterprise, the Director of the Opera begs to state that the present is positively the last week but one of the operatic season. As every effort is being made to produce Gounod's celebrated opera,
FAUST,
next week, and as in this great lyric drama Mme. MEDORI has no rôle, it is proper to call attention to the fact that during this week occurs the final opportunity of hearing that truly remarkable artist,
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI.
The Director believes that he will fully respond to the wishes of the admirers of the unapproachable lyric tragedienne, by announcing her once more in her brilliant rôle of Ione.
Petrella's grand opera, in four acts, of
IONE,
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
will accordingly be presented for the last time,
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov 18, at 8 o'clock, with the new and gorgeous mise en scene, and the great orginal cast, including
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER,
Sig. FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI,
Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI,
Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI,
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. J. NUNO
In active preparation, Mozart's
DON GIOVANNI.
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 21, at 8,
LAST GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,
AND
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
THE GRAND STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
The brilliant and quite unprecedented success of the splendid work of art now nightly delighting crowded audiences of our best citizens at Hope Chapel, is already exciting the envy of rival enterprises, the managers of which are imploring public sympathy through the medium of "cards," "cautions," &c. But the Stereoscopticon still stands unrivaled and alone. Thousands who have, during the past ten days, witnessed its wonderful and exquisite effects, can bear all the testimony its excellence requires. The views, which embrace all the realms of beauty, have been collected with the greatest care abroad, and with its magnificent apparatus, imported to the country at heavy expense, taste, experience and skill do the rest. All that the great Stereoscopticon has to say to the public is "Come, see, and judge for yourselves." It needs no other "caution" than the sight of its would-be competitors.
Exhibition every evening. Doors open at 6½. Tours commence at 7½ P. M. precisely. Grand Matinées for children and families on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
HUGH S. McKEON, Manager.

A GRAND CONCERT
Will be given at the
CHURCH OF THE PURITANS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
The following artists will assist:
Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. G. R. CROMWELL, Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Mr. A. DISPECKER.....Conductor.
Tickets 50 Cents; to be had this principal music stores and at the door.
Doors will open at 7. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN
from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries No. 625 Broadway, containing the contributions of members and choice selections from the studios and private galleries, among which are the celebrated pictures of
THE HORSE FAIR,
BY ROSA BONHEUR,
AND WASHINGTON ALLSTON'S GREAT WORK,
THE PROPHET JEREMIAH.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

IRVING HALL.
GUSTAVUS OEARY GIVES HIS
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT, ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT.
Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents each.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at OOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.
HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first-class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROAD- WAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent, monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS— None to twelve stops, prices $50 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $175 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warerooms for five years.
Warerooms No. 181 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

**WORCEST

MR. BEECHER'S RETURN.

Festival and Good Cheer at Plymouth Church.

A SUPERB AND CORDIAL WELCOME.

WHAT THE PASTOR SAID TO HIS FLOCK.

In this day of feasts, fasts and ovations, there is nothing in an ordinary entertainment to call for more than a slight and passing notice; and, unless there be something peculiarly interesting or significant in the affair, it is not likely to receive much attention outside of the little circle who take part in it. The Metropolis has of late been dazzled by the splendor of the balls, *fêtes* and receptions given in honor of the representatives of the Czar, and later still by a splendid banquet given at Irving Hall in honor of Admiral Reynaud and his officers; and on Mr. Beecher's return from his tour of several months' duration on the other side of the Atlantic, his church thought it fitting that there should be something more than words to express their congratulations upon his safe arrival among them, and in testification of their appreciation of him who has been for sixteen years their pastor. His love of children, flowers, music and sociality being well understood, it was determined that an opportunity should be presented for the gratification of these preferences in an entertainment which should bring the children together, and combine these several features appropriately and conspicuously.

A Sunday School Festival was fixed upon; and when those who know what these annual festivals always are at Plymouth Church are told that greater preparations were made for this than for any former one, they will gain some idea of the magnitude and completeness of the arrangements therefor. For several days the Sunday School and lecture rooms of the church have been a scene of busy activity and preparation. There are more than a thousand yards of green wreathing, of ground pine, in the two rooms. Finding that enough had not been procured, the fingers of the fair ones were brought into requisition on Monday evening, when more than three hundred yards were woven.

But this was not the only evidence of their industry. In the wonderful profusion of rich and beautiful bouquets, adorning various parts of the halls, there was an additional indication of that mutual desire and effort, on the part of all concerned, to make the occasion interesting and in every way unexceptionable, and one which must be very gratifying to the faithful pastor whose peerless qualities of head and heart have drawn such a company of earnest workers about him. The decorations throughout constituted in themselves the highest possible compliment that could be paid to the peculiar adaptedness for such work of the committee having the management of this part of the affair. The work of embellishing the fountain was exquisitely performed. When finished, it was one of the very finest features of the whole. Festoons of commingled English, Scotch and Irish ivy fell from the statue, and mosses of various descriptions clustered upon the stones at the base, about which myriads of tiny goldfish quietly disported. The bower surrounding it was composed of a number of tall arches, in the top of each of which was displayed in beautiful letters the name of some one of the virtues, as Faith, Hope, Truth. Under these were suspended cages containing canary birds, that, through the whole evening, poured forth from their melodious throats a ceaseless flood of dulcet, rapturous song. Distributed through the two rooms there were in all about 50 of these little songsters.

Not the least interesting feature of the decorations were the mottoes and lettering to be seen on every side. The first that caught the eye on entering the lecture hall were the words, thrice displayed, and extending nearly across an entire side of the room,

"Welcome Home."

On the fourth side, over the platform, in the form of a tasteful arch, was seen—

"They shall prosper that love Thee."

Under this was suspended an evergreen cross. On the opposite sides were the words "Fidelity" and "Patience," and on the opposite side of the hall three words peculiarly suggestive, from the part Mr. Barcaxx has for years taken in connection with the great questions of the day at home, and the part he has in re recently played during his transatlantic sojourn—

"Liberty—Union—Justice."

On the walls of the infant class gallery was a motto adapted to the location:

"Suffer little children to come unto Me."

And in the Bible-class gallery—

"The Lord is my shepherd."

The decorations about the platform in the school-room exhibited much taste, while nothing could have been more beautiful or appropriate than the display of lettering above it. Suspended about the room were a number of fine paintings, though these were not as much as on former occasions made a conspicuous feature.

A large and expensive painting, "The Ruins of Ancient Tusculum," painted by Geo. L. Brown, the American artist, whose name in connection with the beautiful in art is now so familiar on both continents, hangs on one side of the organ, and by the perfection of its colors, both of ground and sky, and its striking truthfulness to nature, could not but catch the eye. It was presented to the Sunday School, by Mr. Beecher, immediately preceding his departure for Europe. It was understood that this festival was partly in celebration of the presentation of this beautiful donation.

As was to have been expected, the Committee couldn't think of suffering such an occasion to pass without providing for the gratification of all lovers of good music who might be present. In this regard they proceeded on the assumption that "the man that hath no mind in himself and is not pleased with the concord of sweet sounds," is not the right sort of person, to say the least—in short, that every one present would expect to enjoy a treat in this respect. Accordingly the attendance of Helmsmüller's Germania Band was secured, and the first strains that fell upon the ear was the sweet note of the grand march "Welcome Home," composed expressly for the festival, and rendered in a style worthy the occasion. No one present could pass an unfavorable or other than complimentary criticism upon the rendering of the numerous performances of the Germania, whether military or orchestral.

As announced, the main audience-room was given up a portion of the time to the exhibition of Faxon's Stereopticon. Since its exhibition at Irving Hall the wonderful moonlight and sunset views at sea have been added. This exhibition is achieved by applying a French discovery to the Stereoscopticon. Among the most noticeable pieces, in addition to these, were Thorwaldsen's "Morning and Evening," and his "Seasons," also the "Great Exhibition Palace" and several other pieces of statuary and Parisian edifices. Other views, of which there are in all many hundreds, will be exhibited this evening, while Thursday and Friday evenings will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition.

The supply of refreshments was on the most liberal scale, and the manner in which the tables were patronized showed how well this was appreciated by the guests. The utmost courtesy was everywhere manifested, every one seeming to take special pains to be as accommodating and agreeable as possible. When assembled in the main audience room, the assembly was one upon which no one could look with emotions other than those of delight. The brilliant array of beauty which met the eye as it glanced over those gathered thousands was enough to induce the belief in the beholder that the fairest of that city of many fair ones were there assembled. At 6 o'clock those present might be said to have begun to enjoy themselves in earnest. Then it was that the music began, rapidly attracting those in the adjoining rooms, until soon nearly every available seat was occupied. The plaudits that followed the performance of the band showed how well its efforts were enjoyed by the audience. Euterpe, that fair muse, whose patronage gave a charm, otherwise unknown, to the melodies that arose two thousand years ago on the hills and plains of Greece, never lent more of magic power to harmonious strains than greeted the ears of the listening and almost spellbound multitude assembled last evening in the Church on the Heights. After the programme, as announced, had been finished, the band took its position in the parlors overlooking the supper-room, and gave a great variety of airs, among which those of a National character were very conspicuous. This they continued until nearly 12 o'clock, when the assembly broke up and dispersed.

Mr. Beecher, having suffered from sickness on his voyage homeward, was not looking as robust and vigorous as he sometimes does; but if there be hygiene in enjoyment—if health of body depends in a measure upon happiness of mind—the effects of that voyage must last evening have been greatly modified. At about 8½ o'clock Mr. Bell, Superintendent of the Sunday School, went into the main audience room and went upon the platform, being followed by Mr. Beecher and Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler. The mere sight of Mr. Beecher was enough, and at once there was a storm of applause and waving of hundreds of handkerchiefs.

Mr. Bell, in a few appropriate words, the effect of which was almost lost in the eagerness and impatience to hear Mr. Beecher, presented the pastor of his congregation again, when the applause which had greeted his first appearance was renewed. After this had subsided sufficiently to enable him to be heard, he spoke as follows

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Even if it had been expected, I could not make a speech to-night, for there are occasions in which the only expression one can give is that of silence. It is only six months since I have stood here, but I can truly say that there has not been a day—I might almost say, not an hour, in which I have not received accession to the pleasure of foreign travel and various experience, by backward-running thoughts that I have carried you with me, and have been borne up everywhere by these retrollections, and by that affection which never dies. I know not how it might have been in years, for time wears away at last the very stones, but certainly in so short a time as six months, I not only have lost no quickening of affection, but have gained. And, though I have had uninterrupted prosperity, scarcely a cloudy day on the shore—although in England, and France, and Switzerland, and Northern Italy, and Germany, and Belgium, where it pleased God to carry my feet—in all those places, though I have had prosperity day by day and night by night, I have not stood in a city or on a mountain top, nor in any gallery of pictures, nor among loveliest landscapes, that I was not homesick. Not for a single moment have I thought backward without yearning and longing to be back again; and I say the truth—I lie not—I love this place, and this people, and this work, beyond all other things under the sun. [Tremendous applause.] I shall not rest entirely at home until I am privileged again to break to you the bread of life; for, although I love you individually and in families, collectively and as a great community, it is in my special relations to you as a minister of the truth of Christ Jesus that I feel that I live. And to come again—to be permitted to preach here, is the highest joy that I anticipate on earth. I have been called in the Providence of God to labor outside of the accustomed field of Church labor, and I have occasion to ask your thanks, mingled with mine to God, that I have been preserved in all the arduous labor to which I have been called. But I felt that this was really foreign—that it was required by the exigency of our country. To preach the gospel for the edification of Christ's children—that is after all ~~my work to which~~ I was dedicated, to which I have given myself again; and I come back among you, to be your elder brother and instructor in Christ Jesus; and in the simplicity of the gospel and in the work of the gospel, which for eighteen hundred years and more has been administered in the world by so many thousand faithful pastors—in that work I desire still to find my honor as I find it my constant pleasure. Pray for me, then, brethren and friends, all, not so much that I may have strength for outward work as that I may not be seduced from the work of the ministry, that I love nothing better than this work. And so I bid you all good greeting. I thank you for your kindness to me, for these remembrances which I know without your uttering have accompanied me, and for your kind and glad recention of me to-night. My first experience of foreign travel was in old England. We can all adopt the words, I think, of Cowper, and none so much as those who have been there,

"England, with all thy faults,
I love thee still."

[Great applause.] Nothing was more charming to me on leaving that arid ocean which some insane persons are pleased to praise—nothing struck me so much as the green fields, green trees, and exquisite lawns and plantations of England. And I wandered up and down through the midland counties, passing from east to west as far as I had leisure and opportunity, with pleasure that knew no abatement, but that grew with the hours. From thence I went into France, by way of Havre, Rouen, Paris, seeing, of course, the country, looking at the people, for I was denied any other privilege of intercourse than that, (laughter,) studying what could be studied by a superficial glance, glad to see Paris, gladder yet to leave it. [Laughter.] I traversed the beautiful and vine-clad country between Paris and Strasbourg and Luzerne, that sits like a jewel in the brow of the loveliest of vallies in Switzerland; and then that glorious three weeks' experience in those ordained mountains on which God has laid his hand, and they are pure and white forever more—three such memorable weeks in Switzerland. The best wish I can give to you for mere physical and worldly things is, may you live to go to Switzerland, where good Americans shall go. [Laughter.] And, then, out of Switzerland, where nature is so transcendently beautiful, and man so wretched, for of all wretched creatures I think I saw none more so than the Swiss; for, although there are parts of Switzerland where men are men, there are valleys and regions through which the traveler is called to pass where human life seems to me to be imprisonment and a drudgery, where disease devastates the understanding, where toil makes people prematurely old, where children are born a hundred years old, but not altogether in the Scripture meaning of the term; where one is sad to see a maiden, because close behind her, closer than her own shadow, is that of decrepit womanhood that is dishonored and looks so wretched. From Switzerland, so glorious in physical things, and, with my experience, so sad in human things, I passed over to rejuvenating Italy. I was happier the moment I was on the further side of the St. Blanc pass. There is a glorious future for Italy. There is a splendid people; they have a grand stock; there is stamina there, and they need only education, religion and liberty to make again one of the people of the world. And I said at every league, All hail to Italy! [Applause.] And so I passed on from waking and living Northern Italy through Piedmont till I struck the Austrian dominions, and then slumber fell upon that fair land; and in Venice, the city dreamed of the past and despaired of the future, and I was as one in dream, full of glorious memories and full of a wretched present. Hence I retraced my steps turning North into Tyrol, with a Catholic population yet simple and patriarchal, presenting many of the most interesting spectacles that I observed in all my foreign travels, and rapidly through Germany, touching principally the capitals and cities, that I might see the creations of art, to Belgium, and back to England; and let me say that when at last I struck the shore of England again, although I had received displeasure when I was there in the forepart of Summer, I breathed freer, and said, "After all, thank God for England!" [applause;] for there is, with their rugged faults, with their wrong-headedness, with the many things that just at this crisis offend us in their national character—not that which is, as among the French and many Continental nations—not that which is so prepossessing, so ingratiating—in England; but there, after all, is a foundation of truth and of manliness in their national character, and I felt that I came back among men, and our town sort of men, too, brought up under different circumstances and influences. I was glad to be back again in England; and although my own welcome there was rather equivocal, [laughter] it made no difference, and I think that when I left England I liked her still better—not her wrongheadedness, not that corrupt on among her commercial classes which is the parallel of the corruption in our own country in years past, by barbarous interests through Slavery, but the better England. I appeal from England misinformed, to England better informed and rested. And then I came down upon the great deep. Whom God abhors I think he sends to sea. [Laughter.] If I did not repent of my sins it was not because I did not do penance. [Laughter.] Thirteen weary days and nights I lay in my cabin, in my sepulchre there. [Laughter.] The bed was shorter than would permit a man to stretch himself upon it, and it was always a matter of calculation when turning, whether I did not turn an inch too far. [Laughter.] I have heard very much of the interior life. I shall speak very much of my interior life—[laughter]—of great difficulties. It is said, hereafter it will delight you to remember these things; but this was an experience that was detestable at the time, and is no better when you think back upon it. And as if the ocean were not enough, the steamer, which chanced to be the very same one that thirteen years ago brought me from England to America—the *Asia*—the steamer was loaded down heavy with freight, destined mostly for transhipment at Halifax to run the blockade, but as the fashion is now that blockade runners appear in New-York and Philadelphia, I was rather pleased to see them hauling their cases of muskets out of the hold and said, "Handle them softly, you will need them all." [Applause and laughter.] When I landed at last upon our shores I felt as every one of you has always felt that has been abroad, I have reached, after all, the clime and the land and the people that I most love; I am back again—it is home. There is no word in our tongue—there is no expression in the English language, that can give to the feelings which one has, after many days and months of absence, again to greet his native land, and be brought back in health; to have all that I had left still preserved to me, so soon after my arrival to be greeted by this goodly pleasure, to feel that I am in the home of homes, in the midst of my own brethren and the church where I have for so many years labored; this is joy upon joy, and I am devoutly thankful, and here in the presence of the Lord and among his people. I record my thanksgiving and my vows and fidelities for the future. I thank you for your kindness, I ask your remembrance of me not only in love toward me, but in love toward that cause that we both serve. Aray for me, with me; labor with me, that at last we may together enter into that rest which hath no sea and no earthly disturbance, where all shall be peace forever. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. Cuyler being upon the platform, and loudly called for, finally came forward and made a few remarks, which were substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

I should be just as much in the way if I were to undertake to speak here this evening as a third party would be in the way of an old-fashioned Sunday evening courtship in the chimney corner. There is only one thing that I have to say, and I will say it right out in meeting, and it is this: there is nobody in Brooklyn, outside of Mr. Beecher's family, more glad to see this beloved brother back than I am, and I only echo, I believe, the sentiments of my brethren of the Brooklyn pulpits when I say, "Thank God, Henry Ward Beecher is home again." [Great applause.] I was glad he went, and I am only more glad that he is safe back again, even at the risk of abusing that good ship that brought me home so safely one year ago. We are glad he is home, and I cannot sit down without thanking Plymouth Church for her generosity in loaning for six months her pastor to the nation and to he nation's spokesman to the globe. [Great applause.] I thank you just as I thank the wives of such men as Grant, and Butler, and Gillmore, and the whole list of heroic spirits that have left home to go and do battle for us; for not more clearly did Gillmore do grand service for Union and Liberty, when he aimed Greek fire at Charleston, than has Henry Ward Beecher done glorious, world-honored service for the Union, the Constitution and Liberty, when he sent the Greek fire of Truth right into the very heart of Secessia across the Atlantic. [Applause.] There is no man in this country and no man on the globe that can stand for Plymouth Church where he stands. Oh! long, long, long he it ere another voice shall say to him, "Come up higher." [Applause.]

Mr. Beecher arose, and humorously remarked that he saw there a traitor, and he wanted to expose him—a traitor who had left him at Munich, when he knew how home-sick he was. His name was Howe, and there [pointing out in the audience] he was. [Laughter.] He wanted him to come up on the platform, and show how ashamed he was for leaving him in a foreign country. [Applause.] He (Mr. Beecher) had labored with him—he was a Baptist. [laughter,] and he was a modest man, and would not make a long speech.

Mr. Howe came forward and made a few remarks expressive of his pleasure at meeting his deserted friend under such favorable auspices, and congratulated his congregation et his return.

When the speaker had concluded the speakers surrendered the platform to the musicians and the stereopticon, which occupied them for some time thereafter, the whole affair passing off to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is expected that the entertainment for this evening will be equally pleasant in every respect.

UNION MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

Nomination of Orison Blunt.

The Union Meyoralty Convention met last evening at the rooms of the Central Committee, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Supervisor Strahan occupied the Chair, and Messrs. H. H. Hewlett and W. T. Eckel ook acted as Secretaries.

At 7½ o'clock the Convention was called to order by the Chairman, when Mr. Hewlett proceeded to read over the roll of delegates from the several Wards. All the Wards were fully represented, only two in the Eighteenth and two in the Third failing to answer to their names. Substitutes in their places were duly appointed.

A resolution was then offered that the meeting proceed at once to an informal ballot. The Chairman put the resolution, when Ex-Alderman Isaac Dayton arose and desired to move an amendment. He believed whoever received the indorsement of that Convention would be stigmatized as a Black Republican, no matter what his politics might be. His advice, therefore, was, that the Convention should make no nomination at all; but should call upon the people to come together in their primary Conventions and spontaneously nominate a candidate, and he believed that Gen. Dix would in that way be surely elected. Mr. Dayton moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Chas. Spencer said that he had authentic information that Gen. Dix peremptorily declined the nomination. The speaker desired that one of their own party should be nominated. A reference by Mr. Spencer to the fact that McCunn had been defeated by fifteen majority, was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Spencer was in favor of the nomination of Mr. Orison Blunt. He would rather be defeated and go down with colors flying than be constantly tacked on the tail of a hermophradite ticket. [Laughter.] He moved the nomination of Mr. Blunt.

Ex-Alderman Mott was certain Mr. Boole could not be defeated unless the opposition should not only combine the vote of the Republican and war Union parties, but also a portion of the Democracy. Mr. Mott would nominate Gen. Dix or Moses Taylor, and let them dare refuse it.

Mr. Joan Keyser wanted a straight party nomination. He was proud even of his late defeat as a standard-bearer of the party. They must keep up the organization.

Mr. Dayton's amendment was here put and voted down by an overwhelming majority.

An informal ballot was then taken with the following result:

Orison Blunt	59	James Kelley	2
Wm. R. Stewart	11	Isaac Dayton	1
John Kevser	8	Moses Taylor	1
Jos. B. Taylor	6	Georgs Opdyke	1
Wm. A. Dowling	5	Levi Dutton	1
Gen. Dix	4	W. W. Brent	1
Charles Spencer	3	C. J. Livingston	1
W. H. McKinney	2	Wm. Esterbrook	1
Simeon Draper	2		

Ex-Alderman Dayton declined to vote, on the ground that a nomination by the Convention would only insure the election of Boole.

Mr. Finch then moved, as the sense of the Convention seemed to be so strongly expressed, that a formal vote be at once taken; that Mr. Orison Blunt be nominated by acclamation. The question was put, when Judge Cowles arose, and proceeded to speak to a series of resolutions of his own.

Judge Cowles advocated a strict party nomination, spoke eulogistically of Mr. Blunt, and warmly indorsed his nomination.

Ex-Alderman Dayton wished to know if Judge Cowles considered that Mr. Blunt was a member of their organization, also whether he did not run as an independent candidate in opposition to the regular nomination at the late election.

Judge Cowles then read his resolutions, which were as follows:

Resolved, That in the exigency of the times, while our country is in the midst of rebellion, it behooves every loyal citizen to rally to the support of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That men of undoubted integrity of character and capacity only should be nominated for the suffrages of the voters in this City for their municipal offices.

Resolved, That in Orison Blunt we find a man who has been well tried and is well known for his large experience in municipal affairs, ever exerting himself for a just and economical administration of our City legislation.

Resolved, therefore, that we nominate Orison Blunt as our candidate for Mayor of this City, and that we cordially recommend him to our fellow-citizens as a man of capacity and integrity, and of undoubted loyalty to the Union, ever forward in any and all movement to sustain the Government and secure prosperous union of the war and maintaining the Constitution and Union.

The question on the motion to nominate Mr. Blunt by acclamation was then put. It seemed to be carried, but a division was called for. The result was a nomination of Mr. Blunt by 93 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Spencer offered a resolution indorsing the course of Mayor Opdyke while in office, but accepted the subjoined substitute from Mr. Laimbeer:

Whereas, The Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of this City, having declined being a candidate for reelection to that high position at the ensuing election;

Resolved, That the people in this Union Mayoralty Convention duly appreciating the services rendered to the City for the last two years by Mr. Opdyke, in his faithful, vigorous support of the laws, and in his efforts to sustain our chartered rights, also in his many patriotic manifestations in sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and in the suppression of a wicked and causeless rebellion, he has won the respect and esteem of all just men in the republic.

Resolved, That this Convention, on behalf of themselves and their constituents, tender to Hon. George Opdyke their profound respects as an honored citizen, who has faithfully discharged the honorable duty of Mayor and Chief Magistrate of this City for the last two years, and we hereby tender to him our thanks, which are so eminently due, and our heartfelt wishes for his prosperity and happiness in the future.

The resolutions passed unanimously.

A motion to carry the nomination of Orison Blunt by acclamation was objected to, and could not therefore be had, the minority being very determined, though in the face of such heavy odds against them.

After the passage of a resolution that the officers of the meeting be appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. Blunt and inform him of his nomination, the Convention adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

Hoyes and Helps, Aims and Aids, and the Ways of Life, is a very useful book for old and young, of both sexes. Price $2. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Gale—Tebbell.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. S. Burchard, D. D., Geo. H. Gale to Anna E., youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah Terbell.

Seelye—Chapin.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of M. K. Moody, Esq., by Rev. S. T. Seelye, D. D., Rev. L. C. Seelye, of Springfield, Mass., and Henrietta, daughter of the late Lyman Chapin, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.

DIED.

Brincsahoff.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, after a short and painful illness, George Brincsahoff, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, No. 18 King-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 7½ o'clock P. M. His friends and the friends of the family, are respectively invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., Thursday morning.

Callaghan.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, Eugena Callaghan, late of the Fifteenth regiment N. Y. S. Engineers, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Callaghan, East 70th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., near 4th-av., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Coleman.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, suddenly, Susan Hubbell, wife of Theodore Coleman, and daughter of Joseph W. Hubbell, of Norwalk, Conn., aged 35 years, 5 months and 17 days.

Due notice of the funaral will be given hereafter.

Coles.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, after a short illness, Martha J. Coles, daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at Grace Church, without further notice.

Dougherty.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at his late residence, No. 32 East 27th-st., Wm. Dougherty.

For particulars of funeral see Thursday's papers.

Davis.—Yesterday morning, Margaret Amelia Flov, wife of James Davis, Esq.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the family residence, corner of 5th-av. and 125th st., Harlem.

Du Bois.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, of consumption, Samuel Brouwka Du bois, aged 53 years and 14 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Kevingson G. Du Bois, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 Schanck-st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Harwood.—In this City, on Monday night, Nov. 16, suddenly, Sarah Ann, wife of Lilburn Harwood, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 59th year of her age.

Notice of the funaral will be given.

Hollingsworth.—In Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 16, Susan S., wife of John H. Hollingsworth.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Market-st. M. E. Church, Paterson, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Lyman.—On Monday, Nov. 16, Charles Ror, of John N. and Harriet Lyman, aged 6 years, 5 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 18th inst., from No. 144 Rivington-st., at 1¾ o'clock P. M.

Morris.—At Adam's Run, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, after a long illness, Lewis Morris, eldest son of Col. Lewis Morris, of the Revolutionary army, and eldest grandson of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the 79th year of his age.

Merritt.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 16, Mary Jane, wife of Jos. G. Merritt, and daughter of the late John Pease, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 12½ P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. depot at 9½ A. M.; returning, leaves Greenwich at 3:54 P. M.

Onderdonk.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Monday morning, Nov. 16, Ann Onderdonk, widow of Adrian Onderdonk, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Penniman.—On Monday, Nov. 16, Cornelia Louisa, youngest daughter of George H. and Mary E. Penniman.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 88 East 35th-st.

Purdy.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, Thomas Purdy, aged 49 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives, also the employes of the Hudson River Railroad, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 296 West 33d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Newburgh and Haverstraw papers please copy.

Poehlman.—In Albany, on Saturday, Nov. 7, with her lamp trimmed and burning, Mrs. Susan C. Poehlman, wife of Rev. Dr. Pohlman.

Rockwell.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Sarah, widow of the late James Rockwell, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 East 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Thurston.—In Philadelphia, on Second day morning, Nov. 16, Jane R., wife of William R. Thurston, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 126 East 16th-st., on Fifth day morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Van Dausen.—At his residence, in Greenport, on Monday, Nov. 16, Mr. Petsa Van Deusen, aged 47 years.

His funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 17.—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Vail, Samuel Phillipsen, Wm. Gordon, Aug. Roderigues, George Darcey, Mrs. Darcey, Norman Darcey, A. Massa, Mrs. Massat and company and two children, Mr. Lowenstein, Miss Martin, Mr. Henderson, Miss Henderson, T. Bell, Ccorge White, Mrs. White and child, J. Van Lissren, F. M. Burjo, F. Gasschen, J. H. Elliott, C. C. Jenkins, Mr. Hankiely, R. Walker, J. Gilbert and son, J. L. Drew, Commodore Phillips, James Floyd, Archibald Clerk, H. Dyson.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 50 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon sets.. 12 13

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook..12 56 | Gov. Island.. 1 45 | Hell Gate.. 3 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Tubal Cain, (Br.,) Foster, St. Domingo, via Bermuda and St. Thomas.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Delzell & Salvor, Mott, Washington, J. Hand; El Cid, Reimer, Havana, Peasnt, Bros. & Co.

Ships Atlantic, Dinsmore, Acapnico, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Shakespeare, Reed, San Francisco, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Hilda, (Swed.,) Wnrff, Genna, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Pallas, (Norw.,) Biddle, Balize, Josiah Lee. Brigs Lolo, (Oan.,) Sollman, St. Thomas; Jones & Lough; Blue Nose, (Br.,) Journeay, Falmouth, Boyd & Hincken; Carola, (Sweed.,) Christianseo, Cenoa, Fahbri & Co; Kennebec, Blais, Fort Taylor, Brockway & Baker; Phœnix, (Dan.,) Hurtze, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners R. H. Vermilyea, Egbert, York River, F. J. Campbell; Eclipse, Cook, Washington, L. Kenny; Courier, Hopkins, Providence, C. L. Hatch; Hero, Carter, Salem, G. L. Hatch; Florence, Candage, Salem, J. V. Haviland; Mist, Dissoway, Alexandria; Joseph Russling, Gree, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; D. C. Foster, Townsend, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler; R. H. Parker, Parker, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler; Myrtle, Young, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Yorktown, Wogdon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Arctic, Hicks, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Ruth Halsey, Perry, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans Nov. 7, via Key West 13th, with sugar, cotton, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermastar. 16th inst., passed one of J. F. Joy's brigs bound N.; also a ship, but could not make out her numbers.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool Oct. 31, and Queenstown 1st inst., at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 430 passengers to John G. Hale.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ruggles, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Haud.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Delzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Delzell.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bayuer.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bayuer.

Ship Gotschau, (Brem.,) Probst, London Oct. 14, with mdse. to Wm. Wright.

Ship Chancellor, (Br., of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool Oct 14, with mdse and 410 passengers to Williams & Guion. Was 8 ds in the Channel with fogs and westerly winds.

Ship Kati, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Antwerp 63 ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Belina, (of Sunderland,) Cormack, Sunderland 63 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Bark Leonide, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gladstone, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse to A. Baxter.

Bark Frank Lovitt, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Horton, Ardrossan 35 ds., with pig iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Kroonenburg, (Hol.,) Hoef, Surinam 21 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Sid. in co. with bark John Merry, for Boston.

Brig Il, Hallock, Wheeler, Bridgeport, for Washington, D. C.

Brig Hadding, (Norg.,) Lange, Cork 42 ds., in ballast to Holohoe & Balchen.

WIND—Sunset. S. W.

Below.

Bark Commodore, 8 ds. from Prince Edward Island.

A Spanish bark, from Havana, in ballast.

Sailed.

15th—Steamship Bolivar, for Liverpool.

16th—Steamships Patapsco, James R. Creen, Blackstone and Cohawba.

Ships Germania, Arcole, Mary Robinson, Lookout, Ran, (Norg.)

Barks Augusta Jeanett, (Pruss.,) Anna, Singarella, (Br.,) Crested Wave, Ilva, Partnlan, (Dan.,) Greenland, Constantine, (Br.,) Gazelle, Winslow, Helan Augusta, (Br.,) Washington, (Brem.,) Alpha.

Brigs Fosca Helena, (Hol.,) Mary, (Br.,) St. Marc, (Fr.,) Rescue, (Br.,) Amelia, (Br.,) Eliza Thompson, Scio, (Br.,)

Schooners Daniel Simmonds, Andrew Stewart, Caroline, Cornelia, Meteor, (Br.,) Nassau, (Br.,) L. P. Hawes, (Br.,) Eliza Sheddon, (Br.)

17th—Br. steamship Adriatic, for Liverpool.

U. S. steamer Newbern, with the mails for the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17—Arr. ship C. H. Duncan, from New-Orleans; Br. bark Mercntio, from Leghorn. The brig Meteor, from Clace Bay for Philadelphia, has put in here, leaking.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, Nov. 13.—In port, U. S. steamers San Jacinto, De Soto, Huntsville; steamers Cynthian, Mississippi, Bermuda, 5 days from Philadelphia, and sailed westward; ship Franquebar, U. S. bark Pursuit, bark Templar.

Spoken, &c.

Scotia—R. M. steamship, hence for Liverpool, 9th inst., lat. 50 12, lon. 46 37.

Empire City—steamship, off Pilot Town 7th inst, at 7 A. M.

Queen—Br. ship, hence for Liverpool, Oct. 30, lat. 41 30, lon. 56.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of tha imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are supplied from No. 837 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences if desired.
Operators with machines, sent into families.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many surists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediat el as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to adv

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3793. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Shell Our Camps on the River.

ANOTHER LINE OF REBEL WORKS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

This morning the enemy brought a battery down to the river side, and shelled the camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, guarding the ford six miles above here, killing Rev. Mr. SAUNDERS, Chaplain of the regiment. The rebels were forced to retire, after a half an hour's practice, by the Second Minnesota battery.

All is quiet here, and the situation unchanged.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs at Chattanooga and Vicinity—Supplies—The Situation Improving.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

Nothing has occurred here to change the situation since my letter on the battle of Wauhatchie, except in the matter of supplies, which are now sufficiently abundant to furnish the army with full rations. There are now two steamers on the river, running from Bridgeport to Kelly's Ferry, whence a good wagon road leads to Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee twice on pontoon bridges. The steamers make their landings on the south side of the river, at Kelly's Ferry, whence the wagons cross back to the north side, and cross again to the south side, at Chattanooga. The rebels continue their work of sending large rafts down the river, in order to break the bridges; but our troops catch the rafts and make firewood and houses of them. As wood is scarce in Chattanooga, this is a very acceptable labor of the enemy.

Deserters and prisoners from the enemy represent that it was their intention in the late fight to capture GEARY's command, and establish themselves in a position to prevent the opening of a short line of communication. They had tools with them with which to intrench their position. Gen. GEARY, in his official report, says he had posted his pickets and grand guard in accordance with the instructions laid down in *Butterfield's Outpost Duty*, and that prevented any possibility of surprise.

Our pickets on the bank of Lookout Creek, to which Gen. HOOKER has advanced his line, are within fifteen feet of those of the enemy. LONGSTREET's men are newly and neatly clad in blue pants, the same as in our uniform. Possibly these gentlemen are not aware of the orders of the Army of the Cumberland, which provide for instant death to any of the enemy, taken in battle or otherwise, in our uniform. Such an enforcement of this order as Geo. CROCK gave in the late cavalry raid, may some day cause these gentry to sigh for a return to their butternut or copper-colored garments.

Throughout this region, copper-color is the prevailing hue of the garments worn by nearly every class of the inhabitants, but particularly by the poor, who are here mainly loyal. Recently, in a trip over the mountains, I met an old lady, who has six sons and sons-in-law in the Union army. She was thoroughly patriotic, and related to me, in a very earnest manner, how often she had heard the planters and slave-owners say there were enough "copper breeches" in the country to fight this war through, and they, therefore, need not go.

The principal manifestation of activity by the enemy is from a 30-pounder Parrott on the summit of Lookout, which daily wastes a considerable quantity of ammunition, in throwing shells into our lines. About one-third only of the shells explode, and none have any effect. HECKER'S headquarters are, of course, under the enemy's fire. The other day, as I rode past, I observed himself and BUTTERFIELD coolly smoking their cigars, while the shells from Lookout were flying over their heads.

Our lines on the west of Lookout Mountain are now of such strength that the enemy will not again attack them, if his failure to succeed before their construction is any augury of his expectations.

A few days ago, one hundred refugees from East Tennessee came into our lines above Chattanooga to enlist.

A scout toward Trenton, Ga., by the Second Kentucky cavalry, brought in yesterday a picket of the enemy, captured by them. They report a brigade of rebel cavalry at Trenton.

Geo. GRANT has fully established himself here, and since his advent there is gone only a better state of things in the army. Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS still remains here, working very hard.

A change in the management of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has lately been made, with gratifying results. A decided improvement, which was greatly needed, is already manifest.

MURDOCH, the tragedian, reads Shakespeare to the officers and soldiers in Chattanooga quite often. The proceeds go to the hospital and sanitary funds. This patriotic gentleman is here awaiting an opportunity to recover the body of a son from the field of Chickamauga. All his sons are in the service. He has himself contributed several thousand dollars from the proceeds of his readings, and is still doing more.

The rebels now have two lines of works in front of Chattanooga. Their first line followed the general course of ours, and thus became concave in shape. They have now constructed a second line, further back, but straight across the valley, from Lookout to Missionary Ridge.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

Personnel of its Organizers—The Plan to Sink, Burn and Destroy—Where the Material Came From—A Grave Charge against New-York City.

TORONTO, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1863.

Now that "order reigns in Warsaw," and the "great rebel conspiracy" is frustrated, you might want to know something about the *personnel* of the leaders, who proposed to sink, burn and destroy every Yankee ship, sloop and schooner on Lake Erie. One of the peculiarities of every Southerner is to freely imbibe the ardent, either preceding some great event, in order to nerve himself up to the point, or after its failure, as in this great plot, to console himself with frequent libations, and, in either case, is very confidential and will talk.

Well, as all of the good citizens of Toronto know, numbers of the "escaped chivalry" mostly do congregate around the billiard-tables and bar-room of the Revere House. We were doing there last night, overpowered by heat and a laudable curiosity—that is, we were ostensibly asleep to the outer world, when we gleaned the following delectable news as to the leaders and organization of one of the most daring schemes on record. It seems that, about the middle of July, JAMES B. CLAY, Marshal KANE and some other parties in Montreal, sent an emissary through the United States lines to Richmond, with some important dispatches, supposed to be in connection with this very affair. As is well known here and in Montreal, there were a good many secret gatherings from July until early in September, when an agent from the Confederate Government (Dr. PALLEN) reached Canada, and whose movements were watched by the Provincial and Federal authorities, as were those of Marshal KANE, JAMES B. CLAY and others. This real or supposed agent played his *rôle* very well, because nothing was discovered about him, save that he had been in the Southern army from the beginning of the war, and that he proposed, on account of bad health, to remain some time in Canada. That he was a most dangerous man, and a diplomat of no mean capacity, is established from the fact of the success of the enterprise up to the revelations made by the detectives of the Governor-General. With Marshal KANE and JAMES B. CLAY, any shrewd man might organize an expedition which presented the feasibility which this did, and which daring and rapidity of action might accomplish.

Matters went on very smoothly and unsuspiciously until the arrival of the rebel steamer *Robert E. Lee* in Halifax, on the 14th of October, when quite a flutter was observed among the escaped prisoners and other rebels scattered through Canada. KANE, PALLEN, CLAY, &c., rubbed their hands with delight, and chuckled with glee. The long deferred millennium had arrived, and enormous results were prospectively obtained, and secesh moved about with a mysterious air of certainty. The Donegana Hotel in Montreal, the Queen's and the Revere hotels in Toronto, were redolent with tobacco smoke and secesh gas, for a wholesale destruction of "Yankeedom" was about to commence.

Shortly after the *Lee's* arrival, the mysterious gatherings of the clans observed in July, August and September recommenced, and it took quite a large number of "spots" to keep up with the movements of the "Chivalry." However, Marshal KANE was never without his shadow, and the others connected with him were properly looked after. Not, however, until we happened to doze in the Revere billiard saloon, did the *personnel* of the expedition come to our knowledge, notwithstanding every effort had been made to get the names of the officers of the expedition, and all the "spoliances of curiosity" got to work. The old adage, "*in vino veritas*," is a good maxim, and we have so found it. There can be no doubt that the *Lee* brought some thirty or forty officers and men to Halifax, and that these were the cooperators of KANE & Co. It is known that the *Lee* has been commanded by rebel naval officers, and that when she was captured there were none on her, and our communicative secesh friend intimated as much to us as that Capt. WILKINSON of the *Lee* commanded the expedition, and that Lieuts. BRENT, KELLY, HIGGINS, GALLATIN, GIST, BRADFORD and TOBIN were with him: other information leads us to believe that one of the above was no less an individual than Lieut. MINOR, of *Merrimac* fame. There were also a paymaster, a surgeon or two, several army officers of no mean reputation at home, a full complement of engineers, and even greasers and firemen. In fact, everything was complete, as far as men of known desperation and courage could make it, and had it been successful, the deeds of the *Alabama* and *Florida* would have paled before the lights of the *Michigan*; for, had not the plans miscarried, Uncle Sam's vessel of war would have surely been the rebel privateer upon the lakes; and WILKINSON, with such desperadoes as were associated with him, would have made terrible havoc upon the lakes, after releasing more than twenty-five hundred officers on Johnson's Island.

We have traitors at home whom we have to fear more than our enemies abroad. *The artillery, six pieces, (twelve-pound howitzers,) together with a thousand revolvers and fifteen hundred muskets and cutlasses*, were shipped from New-York City to Ogdensburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky and other places on our border, and there transhipped in various vessels to rendezvous at a certain place, presumed to be Point Pelee. How two rebels could have accomplished such a result without previous detection, shows a shameful want of executiveness upon the part of the Government. How so much, and in such large quantities of ordnance, and some of such heavy metal (32-pound howitzers,) could leave New-York City, is a matter worthy the investigation of those in authority. That the rebels had them there can be no doubt, as a hark was seen on Lake Erie, on Friday last, to be throwing overboard her cargo, and later in the evening smoke was seen near Detroit, presumed some vessel on fire, which, evidently, was one of the "rebel transports," destroying stores to keep them from falling in our hands.

CANADA.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S ARMY.

Half of the Force Gone in the Direction of Richmond.

The Other Half Gone Toward Lynchburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

LEE is falling back to Hanover Junction with one-half of his army as a protection for Richmond. The other half has gone towards Lynchburgh to reinforce or protect the retreat of the force sent against BURNSIDE.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The following has been received this morning from the Army of the Potomac:

It is reported that on Sunday six men in rebel uniform paid a visit to Catlett's Station and inspected the interior of the cars. There was no force to oppose them. They made no attempt to plunder, destroy or capture, and this gives the impression that they were searching for some one who was expected.

Two deserters were publicly branded in presence of their division yesterday.

On Sunday, after KILPATRICK'S reconnoissance had retired from the Rapidan, the enemy threw over two or three regiments to this side, but not beyond the cover of their guns on the heights at Raccoon Ford.

A brigade of the Third corps this week turned out and reconstructed the tearing on the farm of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, which had been destroyed by the troops encamping in that vicinity. Mr. BOTTS is now at home, and apparently in good health and spirits.

The Rapidan front is strongly guarded.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday considerably impeded transportation on the dirt roads, but supplies are now sent to the front by railroad.

FROM FORT SMITH.

Capture of Prisoners and Stores—Retreat of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The telegraph has been extended to Fort Smith.

Gen. MCNEIL has issued an order that all molestations of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for every cutting of the wires a guerrilla prisoner shall be hung.

Our forces occupy Waldron, about 50 miles south of Fort Smith.

Our scouting parties have captured a rebel Major, two Captains, and quite a number of prisoners, together with a portion of COOPER'S train, laden with commissary stores and ammunition.

At last accounts COOPER was flying rapidly toward Red River.

Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The first section of forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, has been graded by SAMUEL HALLETT & BROTHERS, in forty-five days. Forty thousand ties have been delivered and the masonry and bridge work is nearly done. Four thousand tons of rails and rolling stock are now in course of delivery. It is confidently expected that the cars will be in operation New-Year's day, 1864.

Prize Steamer Ella.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Passing in, steamer *City of Bath*, from Alexandria, and prize steamer *Ella*,

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY DEDICATION.

Departure of Visitors—The Programme of the Day.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The special excursion train of the Governor left at 1½ o'clock for Gettysburgh. Among the principal dignitaries were Govs. Curtin, Seymour, Pierrepont and Brough; Gen. Vanderpool, of New-York; Col. Anderson, brother of Gen. Anderson; Govs. Tod, Dennison, and Bourman of West Virginia, and their respective Staffs; Gens. Doubleday, Steneman and Stahel; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, and the following members of Gov. Curtin's Staff: Gens. Irwin, King and Reynolds; Cols. J. H. Paleston, Roberts, Thomas, Wright and Quay, and Private Secretary George H. Morgan. The train will connect with the President's company at Hanover Junction, where the President will be received with becoming honors, and the whole party will then proceed to Gettysburgh. The attendance at the ceremonies will be very large. Numbers left here this morning in wagons, and the trains are crowded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The French Minister, M. MERCIER, and Admiral RENAUD; the Italian Minister, M. BERTINATTI, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. CORA, with Chevalier ISOLA and Lieut. MARTINEZ, of the Italian navy, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of the Canadian Ministry, accompany the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, to Gettysburgh to-day. This party also accompanied President LINCOLN and his Private Secretary, Mr. NICOLAY, and several members of the Cabinet and others, who were to the special train which left here at noon.

RICHARD BESTEED, ESQ., APPOINTED U. S. JUDGE.

THE INAUGURATION PROGRAMME.

Military, under command of Maj.-Gen. Couch.
Maj.-Gen. Meade and Staff, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers of the Navy and Marine corps of the United States.

Aids. Chief Marshal. Aids
President of the United States.
Members of the Cabinet.
Assistant Secretaries of the several Executive Departments.
General-in-Chief of the Army and Staff.
Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Rear Admiral Stewart.
Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.
Hon. Edward Everett, Orator of the day, and the Chaplain.
Governors of the States and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the State on the inauguration of the Cemetery.
Bearers with the flags of the States.
Vice-President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the two Houses of Congress.
Officers of the two Houses of Congress.
Mayors of Cities.
Gettysburgh Committee of Arrangements.
Officers and Members of the United States Sanitary Commission.
Committee of different Religious Bodies.
U. S. Military Telegraph Corps.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Company.
Officers of different Telegraph Companies.
Hospital Corps of the Army
Soldiers' Relief Associations
Knights Templar.
Masonic Fraternity.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Other Benevolent Associations.
Literary, Scientific and Industrial Associations.
The Press.
Officers and Members of Loyal Leagues.
Fire Companies.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of other States.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the several Territories.

OUR STARVING SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND.

The Rebels Refuse to Allow Col. Irving to Take Provisions to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The steamer *Conroy*, which left here last Saturday, with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, returned to-day, bringing back the provisions and clothing.

Col. IRVING, who had charge of the matter, was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

The Baltimore "American" Relief Fund.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

A Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday says: "A large lot of beef, pork, flour, meal and other stores for our soldiers now in Belle Isle and Libby Prisons, arrived this morning from the Baltimore American Relief Fund, and was immediately reshipped on board the steamer *Conroy*, which left for City Point.

The supplies referred to consist of eight barrels of molasses, fourteen barrels of flour, and snudry boxes of other articles.

The provisions thus far sent from this fund amount to twenty-three hundred dollars.

Arrival of the Victims of Rebel Barbarity at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Three hundred and fifty paroled men have arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. They are in a wretched condition. Six of them died on the way up. The Christian Commission is administering to their relief. They are sadly in need of under-clothing and other necessaries.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

A large lot of beef, pork, flour, meal and other stores for our soldiers at Richmond, arrived here this morning from the Baltimore American Relief Society, and left for City Point on the steamer *Conroy*, at 12 M., in charge of Col. IRVING.

J. J. WOODRIDGE, a merchant of Norfolk, was on trial yesterday, before Judge-Advocate BELL, for swearing falsely into this Department, and was sentenced to six months' hard labor at Fortress Monroe.

Rise in the Ohio River.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TRAVELLER'S PARKERSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Ohio River, at this point—200 miles below Pittsburgh—is seven feet deep and rising; a good boating stage of water. Steamboats are departing daily for Maysville, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Louisville and intermediate landings.

The Fire in Nevada City—The Iron-clad Camanche to be Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The gloomy weather ceased last night, and it is now pleasant. The cargo of the ship *Aquilla*, consisting of the iron-clad *Camanche*, can be saved, and hopes are entertained of raising the ship in condition to be repaired, though her hull is greatly damaged.

Careful estimates make the loss by the late fire in Nevada $550,000, of which only $50,000 were insured. The city is being rapidly rebuilt.

The Opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois; Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, with all the prominent railroad men of the country, are here attending the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The hotels are all crowded with people.

Gen. ROSECRANS held a reception last evening, and was visited by a great number of persons.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The excursionists from New-York, on their way to Cleveland to celebrate the formal opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to that city, reached this point at 8 o'clock this morning.

Owing to the excellent arrangements of the Managers of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Roads, their trip has been a most delightful one. The train upon its arrival here was received with the firing of cannon, music and cheers of the populace. To-day is a gala one for Meadville. The train from Cleveland brings a company of from 500 to 600, who will escort the Eastern delegation to that city. They all lunch together here, in the finest railway station in the country.

The weather is beautiful.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Teutonia off Cape Race and the Sidon at this Port.

The Gunboat Kearsage Ordered to Leave Cork Harbor---Refusal of the Captain to Comply---The Rebel Iron-Clads.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton Nov. 6, passed Cape Race at at 5½ last (Monday) evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The steamer *North American* left Liverpool for Portland on the 5th

The *Teutonia* experienced heavy westerly gales, all well.

THE GUNBOAT KEARSAGE.

SHE IS ORDERED TO LEAVE CORK HARBOR.

From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 5.

Last evening Admiral JONES sent notice to the commander of the *Kearsage* to quit the limit of Cork harbor within 24 hours. It is reported that the Federal officer has refused to do so. The *Kearsage* was engaged in coaling the whole of last night.

WEDNESDAY—3 P. M.

Kearsage still in Cork harbor.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The *Alabama* is cruising in the Bay of Bengal.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

LEMBERG, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The insurgent corps, numbering, it is said, 600 infantry and 230 cavalry, which advanced on Sunday into Volhynia, having been pressed by the Russians, laid down their arms yesterday in the district of Salkies, in Galicia; and 400 men with arms, munitions, and over 100 horses, surrendered to the Austrians.

THORN, Thursday, Nov. 5.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland, and will travel abroad; and Gen. BERG will be appointed as his successor.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The official *Gazette*, in a leading article on the Dano-German conflict, says it is now by no means the fault of Denmark if peace should be disturbed.

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTEZ.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Cortez was opened to day. The Queen's speech says that friendly relations continue with foreign nations; that the project of constitutional reform has been definitely resolved on: that the position of Senator in future will be hereditary. The speech announces that no diminution will be made in the budget. Her Majesty deplores the insurrection in St. Domingo and hopes for the assistance of the nation in its repression.

Commercial per Teutonia.

[The *Teutonia* brings no regular commercial dispatch. The following is taken from late newspapers.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON—Market open5 quiet and depression still continues. Sales, probably 5,000 bales.

Consols steady at 92 @ 92¼ for account. Confederate Cotton Loan 64c. @6.

The direction of the Bank of England have raised the rate of discount.

THE NEWS BY THE SIDON.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Sidon*, from Liverpool on Nov. 4, and Queenstown Nov. 5, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The main points of the intelligence she brings have already been published.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS.

From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 4.

It is pretty generally known that the Government, on the faith of a rumor that it was the intention of those concerned to send to sea the iron-clad vessels built in the Mersey, have taken formal possession of them—*El Toussoun*, lying in the Great Float at Birkenhead, and *El Monassir*, still incomplete, in the Messrs. LAIRDS' graving-dock. Yesterday morning, about 8½ o'clock, a detachment of blue-jackets, numbering some twenty or thirty, proceeded from Her Majesty's ship *Majestic*, and hoisted on the Slowue, to *El Toussoun*, on which there was already a detachment of marines. In the course of an hour or so, Capt. ENGLEFIELD, R. N., C. B., the Commander of the *Majestic*, went down to the vessel at Birkenhead, and at 10½ o'clock *El Toussoun* was hauled down—her steam not being sufficient—into the Float, through the Egerton and Morpeth Docks, to the lock leading to the Wood-side Basin. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the gates of the lock were opened, and after a fleet of small craft had passed through, the iron-clad ram was hauled into the basin. The gunboat *Goshawk*, steam-tender to the *Majestic*, and lately keeping surveillance over *El Toussoun*, followed through the lock, and steamed straight out from the basin into the Slowne. The ram was immediately taken in tow by two steamships, the *Iron King* and *Storm King*, and, in charge of Capt. ENGLEFIELD, was removed to the Slowne, where she was anchored under the guns of the *Majestic*. There was a large assemblage of people to witness the removal of the vessel, which, with her sister ship, has already attained such a world-wide notoriety. The other iron-clad, *El Monassir*, remains in an unfinished state in one of the graving docks on the shipbuilding premises of the Messrs. LAIRD, at Birkenhead, opposite to which there is moored Her Majesty's gunboat *Heron*.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The *Morning Post* thinks that from the discussion in Court of Exchequer, the Law Officers of the Crown entertain but feeble hopes of setting aside the verdict given in case of the *Alexandra*: but if our Municipal law was not violated we have still to decide whether or not our International obligations were disregarded. The latter is a question for the Legislature and the former for a court of law.

The *Times* says, that unless technical difficulties impede the proceedings, it is likely that the law relating to the *Alexandra* and the Confederate States will shortly be settled, and trusts that the decision of the Court will effect such a settlement of disputed points as will remove any unjust cause of complaint without unduly restricting the industry of the country. If iron-plated rams are constructed here with the moral certainty that they will proceed to run down Federal merchantmen, without ever going near a Confederate port, it is time to arrive at a distinct knowledge of what the law is that bears upon the subject.

The London *Observer*, semi-official, remarks:

"In the coming Term the *Alexandra* case is again to be brought forward, the Government not being satisfied with the view taken of the law by the Chief Baron POLLOCK. Then, again, the seizure of the two steam rams built by Mr. LAIRD in the Mersey will form the subject of an important trial; but we are led to believe that, should the Judges incline to the opinion laid down by the Chief Baron in the case of the *Alexandra*, that then not only will the rams be released, but that Mr. LAIRD will be entitled to heavy compensation for the damage and loss he has sustained by their detention.

FRANCE AND REBEL VESSELS.

The *France* takes exception to the statement that the French Government has recently "withdrawn" an authorization to build war ships for the Confederates in French docks, and affirms that, having reference to the French declaration of neutrality, "which it has always faithfully observed," it is quite impossible that any such authorization can ever have been given.

FROM MEXICO AND SAN DOMINGO.

News From Mexico—Opening of the Campaign—Movements of the French Forces—Jalapa Occupied by the French—A Guerrilla Leader Executed at Puebla—News from San Domingo—The New Captain-General, Vargas, to Take the Field—Maritime Disaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

The campaign of the French in the interior of Mexico will soon begin, if it has not already begun. The last accounts received from Mexico City mention that the division of Gen. BAZAINE had moved from Toluca, in the direction of Morelia, and that he was to be joined by MARQUEZ' division, the two divisions forming a total of more than 6,000 men. MEJIA's division have taken the road of the Sierra la Union, with the Sixty-second French regiment of the line, under the command of Lieut.-Col. COTTREL, and finally a third division under the command of Gen. DONAI, 6,000 men strong, was at the end of last month on the point of leaving the Capital. These latter were to take the direct road to Queretaro, and would be reinforced by 2,000 men commanded by MIRAMON. It seems that Gen. BAZAINE was to go with this last division. According to all accounts, the Franco-Mexican army for the campaign of the interior is computed at 18,000 men, well armed, &c., and the supporters of the intervention augur a fortunate result for the expedition.

By the same sources, as well as by others, we are informed that JUAREZ's troops have not only made a movement of concentration, but likewise proposed to station themselves beyond Queretaro, and even to advance as far as San Juan del Rio. These forces consist of three divisions, under the command of DIAZ, ORTEGA and UEAGA. By some the whole is estimated at 20,000 men, but this is denied by their opponents. A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writing from Vera Cruz, says on this point: "It is enough to know the special organization of JUAREZ's army, the minimal abundance of corps on paper that figure in such division and the daily desertions that such troops are exposed to, to understand that possibly the whole of the three divisions does not exceed 12,000 men."

The same correspondent adds:

"It is very probable that Gen. NEGRETE formed a junction with them, who was obliged to raise his camp at Necaliza, and whom some supposed to have gone in the direction of Rio Verde, and others in that of San Juan del Rio. When we were informed of the movement of JUAREZ's troops on the road from Queretaro to Mexico, we supposed that DONLADO had planned this appearance of resistance to the expeditionary army to protect the concentration of NEGRETE. But far from being certain that this concentration has been effected, we find in a paper of recent date that NEGRETE's passage being cut off by the Franco-Mexican forces, he had been obliged to go back, with a notable discouragement and dispersion of his hordes, and that the rest of them were surrounded in the neighborhood of Necaliza.

What is certain is, that fights have begun between the troops of the expedition and JUAREZ's forces, and that the result is far from being favorable to the latter.

The fight took place at Actopan; the enemy's forces were JUAREZ guerrillas to the number of 1,150 men, under the command of HERRERA. The detachment of French infantry, after having made with knapsack on the shoulders, the long march of which the dispatch makes mention, were present at the combat without having occasion to take an active part in it, for the troops of the Sierra were sufficient to defeat the enemy. The dispatch of Lieut.-Col. COTTREL speaks in high terms of the behavior of Gen. MEJIA and his troops."

A notorious guerrilla chief, or, as the French authorities style him, leader of banditti, named BANUELOS, was tried by Court-martial at Puebla and sentenced to be shot; the execution took place on the 16th ult.

DIAZ MIRON, a leader on the Republican side, made an unsuccessful attempt to get possession of Jalapa, on the 18th ultimo, being defeated by Gen. PRIETO, who obliged him to withdraw, having suffered a loss of 12 killed, 20 wounded, and more than 40 taken prisoners. DIAZ MIRON, with about 100 men, has stationed himself at the "National Bridge," with the intention of cutting off the communication with Jalapa. He had already begun to put his intentions in practice, having seized a convoy which was on the way to that city. The adherents of the French were certain that he would not be allowed to remain there many days.

Gen. LICEAGA took possession of Jalapa for the Regency, on the afternoon of the 22d ult., at the head of 2,000 men, all Mexican soldiers, and was received, by the French accounts, with lively demonstrations of joy. He immediately set about organizing the general Government of the place.

PRIETO, who was Governor of Jalapa, and who repulsed the attack made upon the place by MIRON, has gone over to the new order of things.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Spanish war-steamer *Velasco* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 3d inst., from Puerto Plata and Santo Domingo, with an official account confirming the news of the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents on the 24th of last month by a part of the forces of Gen. GANDARA's division, having that officer at their head.

The insurgents, according to the official account, were beaten and dislodged at the point of the bayonet from their positions at a place called Dona Ana with a great loss on their side, the Spanish troops taking possession of their camp. The loss of the colonels in the latter was one killed and six or seven wounded. The insurgents dispersed, according to their usual custom, observes the Spanish account, in the woods.

After having put the insurgents to flight, Gen. GANDARA returned to San Cristobal, where he continued protecting the return of families who had fled from there and inspiring confidence among the inhabitants. It was supposed that it would not be long before he pursued his march to Bani, where the insurgents were trying to assemble, and as soon as they were beaten he would continue on to Azua.

Nothing had occurred at Puerto Plata when the *Velasco* left.

Gen. SANTANA was still, on the 27th ult., in the strategical positions of Puerto Plata and Guanama, making continual expeditions to clear the roads in the neighborhood of parties of the insurgents, and reposing them wherever he met them.

Speaking of the insurrection, the *Diario de la Marina* observes: "The news that we have been able to get is altogether satisfactory, for there have occurred no disasters to lament. The public spirit was improving every day, and the confidence of seeing the rebellion promptly terminated and subdued acquired daily greater consistency." On this point, however, there is a great difference of opinion, and I have been told by a person well informed upon the subject that the new Captain-General of St. Domingo, VARGAS, was very serious about the state of things on the island, observing, on his arrival, that he did not expect to have found matters so bad. VARGAS, it will be remembered, was the second in command on the island of St. Domingo last year, when the former insurrection broke out, which, was then supposed to have been put down entirely.

VARGAS, we are informed, was preparing when the *Velasco* left, to leave the capital for the interior with a column of two battalions or more, beside the one which came with him from Porto Rico.

The mail steamer *Santo Domingo*, which left here the first of last month, carried to Spain the news then just received by us, of the state of the rebellion, which was brought to this port by another steamer of the same line, the *Ciudad Condal*, and a few days after receiving the news the steamer *Canaues*, having been hired by the Spanish Government, left Cadiz with one thousand troops on board for the seat of insurrection. The above steamer left Cadiz on the 25th ult., the *Santo Domingo* having arrived on the 18th or 17th.

The English brig *Lizzie Barnard*, Capt. BARNARD, from New-York bound to Havana, was wrecked on the morning of the 10th inst. on the coast at Janeco, not far from Havana, where the vessel was knocked to pieces by the violence of the wind and waves. The boats and everything upon deck, beside the crew, were swept off by the waves into the sea. The Captain and crew with the exception of one sailor, were saved, but in a deplorable condition. Two passengers also perished.

LARA.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived from Vera Cruz a few days ago, but from an unfortunate circumstance for the seeker after news, the intelligence she brought is very meagre. It appears that a guerrilla force stopped the stage-coach from Mexico City which was bringing the correspondence to Vera Cruz, as well as the English express that had been dispatched likewise from the capital to carry the letters for the mail steamer. This took place on the road from Camaron to Soledad, and the guerrillas took away all the mail matter, newspapers, &c.

The express, it is supposed, was conveying important communications for the Commissioners now in Europe, and consequently the loss will have some effect in delaying certain measures that had been recommended to them by the new Regency.

Jalapa was occupied on the 23d ult. by a Franco-Mexican force, under the command of Gen. LICEAGA, but the communication with that place is cut off notwithstanding, as DIAZ MIRON, who formerly occupied Jalapa, has placed himself between it and Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON is to command the Third division of the Franco-Mexican forces, intended to operate in the interior.

The friends of the intervention are insisting upon the prompt arrival of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, hoping that his presence will put an end to the public want of confidence, and weaken the arms of the enemies to the new order of things; so says a correspondent of the *Diario* of Havana.

The Archbishop of Mexico, LABASTIDA, one of the members of the Regency, made a grand entry into the capital on the 11th ult. on his return from Europe.

They write from the same city that the Franco-Mexican forces began to move at the beginning of last month, Gen. MEJIA having struck a blow at Actopan against the partisans of the Republic who were assembled there to the number of one thousand.

By the mail from Europe there arrived on the 14th ult. a letter from the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to Gen. ALMONTE, in which he says, dated Sept. 3, that he will accept the throne. One hundred million dollars, or more likely francs, writes a correspondent of the *Diario*, had been subscribed in France to establish a bank in Mexico.

The wife of Gen. ALMONTE had written to the capital, saying that she would leave Europe for Mexico in the English steamer of the 2d inst., from Southampton via St. Thomas and Havana.

ALMONTE opened the salons of the Government palace for the first reception, on the 8th of October. The second reception took place on the 15th, which was attended, say the accounts from Mexico, by the *elite* of Mexican society and the French Army. The letter of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was passed from one to another of the guests, and everybody, says the writer of the news, both ladies and gentlemen, were full of enthusiasm. "I do not exaggerate," says the correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, "in saying to you that the enthusiasm for the Empire reaches a frenzy." The same writer adds: "Our troops are gradually leaving for the interior, without anybody being able to get acquainted with their movements. The partisans of JUAREZ will have them about them when they least expect it.

"Gen. BAZAINE is only waiting for the mail to be dispatched, to put himself at the head of the expedition intended to operate against the demoralized army of JUAREZ. Gen. MARQUEZ will set out the day after to-morrow, the 15th, for Morelia."

The *Diario*, of this city, published the following, as the last news received from Mexico: "On the 18th ult. Archbishop LABASTIDA took its place in the Regency.

The Government was exercising, without opposition, its functions in all the territory that adheres to the new order of things.

From the ports of the country there continued arriving to the Capital accounts of the patriotic festivals of September, and the votes of adhesion to the new order of things.

The news of the defeat of ROJAS by the division of TOVAR, in the neighborhood of Mascota, has been confirmed—the former having 3,000 men, and the latter 1,200.

The enemies of the intervention have been beaten in several other engagements.

The Department of Vera Cruz was infested by gangs of JUAREZ' adherents, who were concentrated on the road from Tuxtla to Chiquihuite to carry on war against the convoys of merchandise and the stage coaches.

It was reported that the Government of JUAREZ, at Morelia, were about to send away the archives.

Gen. COMONFORT was to have left San Luis Potosi on the 12th, to put himself at the head of the Juarez forces stationed between Queretaro and San Juan.

JUAREZ' army, which was said to amount to 30,000 men, did not exceed 10,000 or 12,000, and it is added that they were: the dispersed to fight, although quick enough at plundering.

Letters received at the Capital state that the empire was the cause of great demonstrations of enthusiasm, as soon as it was known that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had accepted the throne, of which the latter informed Gen. ALMONTE in a very affectionate letter, dated the 3d of September.

Troops had already left the Capital to act against JUAREZ' forces, and Gens. BAZAINE and MARQUEZ were to have set out at the end of last month.

The news from St. Domingo is confined to a telegraphic despatch from Puerto Principe, received from Santiago de Cuba on the 3d inst., which states that the Spanish General GANDARA had defeated the insurgents, and left a dispersing force. The telegrams was brought by the war-steamer *Velasco*, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the above mentioned day. As the steamer only put in there for coal and then continued her voyage for this port we may reasonably expect to hear more ample details.

The last mail steamer from the Peninsula brought to this port $800,000, a part of the sum intended for the Government for the war in St. Domingo.

A paper of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, dated the 17th ult., says that on the morning of the 15th the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, from the Cape of Good Hope, anchored in that harbor for the purpose of providing herself with provisions and fuel. The *Geor.* had fifteen prisoners on board.

LARA.

Yacht Disaster.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The [illegible] steamer *Frank Stewart*, with [illegible] into this port, while attempting [illegible] this morning, was driven on to [illegible] reef, [illegible] and went ashore under Fort [illegible]. She is broken in two amidships, and is a total wreck. Her crew was saved.

ELIZABETH, N. C., Friday, Nov. 13.

It is reported that a schooner with merchandise was wrecked near Bogue Inlet on or about the 30th ult. It seems probable from rumors that have reached us, that it is the schooner *Alice M. Webb*, of and from New-York for this port. It is also reported that she is bilged and that a portion of her cargo was saved by the rebels, and taken to Swansboro and sold. The Captain and crew are said to have been sent to Richmond.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Wednesday, N

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Anxiety About Northern News—News From the Front—The "Louisiana State Executive Committee"—Important Movement Among the Free Colored Population.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

There is an absolute dearth of anything like news here at present—the army being off, nobody knows where to, except by conjecture, and all thoughts bent here as anxiously as to the North to the terrific impending struggle in the neighborhood of Chattanooga. There, it is felt, is to come off the grand decisive contest that is to decide whether this war is to speedily close, or be continued *ad infinitum*; and, apart from the general interest in such momentous results, there is much local feeling here, owing to the presence among us of a considerable number of Gen. GRANT'S old heroes, who, you may imagine, are watching results with no little anxiety.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Really the only news we have had respecting our army movements here, since my last letter, is embraced in the short official notice published in both the *Times* and *Era*, of the 5th, by which we learn that Gen. WASHBURNE'S advance was attacked on Tuesday, 3d, somewhere in Western Louisiana, and driven upon his main body, which soon rallied, and drove the enemy before them. Our loss was forty killed, and the enemy's about one hundred killed, beside two hundred prisoners that we captured.

Gen. BANKS is still with the army, but I believe is expected here in a day or two—his superintending glance being required not in one spot, but everywhere. His stay is expected to be very short, and it is generally understood to be his intention to carry out the Texan campaign in person. From the movements that have gone on here of late, coupled with what we learn of co-operation elsewhere, we are daily expecting to hear of some effective blow being dealt to the enemy in these regions.

THE LOUISIANA STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

of whose proceedings I wrote you in my last, turned out a complete *fiasco*. The decided manner in which both Gen. BANKS and Gov. SHEPLEY allowed their names to be publicly used against the movement, is supposed to have been mainly instrumental in putting a quietus upon it. But, however this may be, certain it is, that the eventful second of November came around without any State elections taking place; the Committee having just before come out in a long explanation in the *True Delta*, in which they gave sundry very good reasons why the attempt would be "inexpedient;" a fact they might very well have known long before.

The Free State Union party, led on by that able lawyer, the Attorney-General of the State, THOMAS J. DURANT, have certainly the best of the fight, so far. They came out in a long reply to the "Louisiana State Executive Committee," in which their principles were pretty broadly and clearly laid down. The latter part of their reply is very pointed and decisive:

"The Military Governor has ordered a registration of the names of all citizens who are willing to take a certain oath of allegiance to the United States, with the view of ordering an election of members to a Constitutional Convention. The test oath you will find, on examination, to be conceived in the most liberal spirit. It excludes no man on account of his past conduct. It rejects no man on account of his opinions on 'Subordinate matters, however important in themselves.' Every loyal man can take that oath. The registration, when completed, will have ascertained who the loyal citizens of the State are, and, with the cordial cooperation of loyal men, it can soon be completed. This we consider *the only just path to the restoration of civil government in the State*, and we won it be most happy if you would tread it in our Company."

FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

I had proceeded thus far in my letter, and concluded that this movement on the part of the slaveholding interest had been stopped, but the following advertisement, which appears in this morning's *True Delta*, would lead one to doubt it:

NOTICE.—All persons friendly to the Constitutional Union party of Louisiana, and in favor of restoring the civil Government under the Constitution and laws as existing, are requested to meet at the Mazurka Hall, No. 88 Saratoga-st., THIS EVENING, Friday, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, on important business.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary.

What they are going to do is more than I can, at this moment, tell you; but as the papers will doubtless have their representatives at the meeting, they will probably have a summary of the proceeding in time for the papers which leave this to-morrow morning on board the *Creole*. If the gentlemen who are taking the lead in this movement, have any intention of deliberately tying in the face of the properly constituted authorities here—which it is to be hoped they have not—it would not only be a very useless but a very unwise step.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.

A most important mass meeting of the free colored inhabitants of New-Orleans took place last evening at Economy Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Gov. SHEPLEY to let them enjoy the right of voting at the next election. You will find an interesting account of the proceedings in the *Times* of this morning, which was, indeed, the *only* paper that had any notice whatever of it. It is unquestionably one of the most important and significant meetings which have ever taken place in this city; for it has opened the door to the free discussion of that vast and difficult question—a question which may be postponed, but cannot ultimately be avoided—what is the status of the colored free man in Louisiana?

You will find the address to Gov. SHEPLEY a well-written and moderate document; many parts of it put with a clearness and soundness of logic quite unanswerable. The meeting, which consisted of some six or seven hundred people, was one of the most orderly and well-conducted that could be imagined; the speaking excellent, and the gradations of color, from black to white, so gradual, that it was utterly impossible for even the most practiced expert to say, in many cases, whether a man belonged to the Anglo-Saxon or African side of the house. Indeed, if whiteness of skin has anything to do with the question, the colored men there present seemed belong more to the Anglo-Saxon, Gallic, Celtic or any other white race than the African.

The object of the meeting was most clearly summed up in the speech of Capt. PARSONS, a colored officer in the United States army. He said that neither he nor his fellow-citizens had any favors to ask of the United States Government; they only demanded, as a right, that they should be allowed the suffrage. They were fighting our battles, and were willing to fight them. They did not ask for *social equality*, and did not expect it, but they demanded *political rights*. They wanted to be MEN. He cared not for the past, but the future. He believed that if *colored people were citizens they had a right to vote; if they were not citizens, they were exempt from the draft.*

As to the abstract *right* of the matter, this last paragraph looks certainly like a poser. But the view which most sensible people here are taking—real uncompromising friends of the colored race—is, that this is not the best time to be urging those rights when, as Dr. DORRIE very aptly remarked, "their friends had enough to carry already." There is no use plucking green fruit when, by a little more waiting, it will come to rich maturity; no use killing the goose that is even now laying its golden eggs.

NILMO.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Gantt—Gen Steele's Campaign—Our Army in Arkansas—Soldiers Thrashing Vallandighamites.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

I send you by this mail the address of Gen. GANTT to the people of Arkansas, [already published in the TIMES.—ED.] GANTT was member elect of the United States Congress at the beginning of the war. He served in the rebel army, and was taken prisoner at Island No. 10 with Gen. MACKALL, and was imprisoned in Fort Warren. Straws show which way the wind blows, and GANTT'S paper may be the forerunner of similar and equally effective productions. There are many Union people in Arkansas, and many more wavering. Papers like GANTT'S may determine the wavering, and even influence the Secessionists, who are staying at home.

By far the most effective step yet taken in this section toward the reclamation of Arkansas, is the campaign of Maj.-Gen. STEELE and the capture of Little Rock. STEELE effected this capture with but seven thousand men, although the Arkansas capital was defended by more than twice that number under PRICE, and behind strong earthworks. STEELE completely outmaneuvered them, attacking them on the south side of the river, which he crossed on a pontoon bridge, flanking and enfilading their works, and by his skilful disposition of his limited number of troops, convincing the rebels that his few were many. The rebels fell back to Arkadelphia, and while they have not been idle, our troops have been far from inactive. All the important points for fifty miles in every direction are occupied by our troops, who almost daily make expeditions into the enemy's country, returning with prisoners, provisions and captured animals. Yesterday, Col. CLAYTON, commanding about five hundred men at Pine Bluff, forty-five miles distant from here, on the Arkansas River, was attacked by five brigades of rebels, under MARMADUKE. CLAYTON established himself in the square in the centre of the town, barricaded the streets, and fortified them with cotton bales, sent a courier to Gen. STEELE reporting his situation, and then went to fighting. The enemy attacked his works, and after five hours' fighting, were repulsed, and retreated. Gen. STEELE, with his usual promptness, not only sent the reinforcements required, but sent other parties to cut MARMADUKE off on his line of retreat. MARMADUKE is now badly pressed, and will without doubt be entirely crippled as the result of his experiment. Possibly he may be captured.

The Army of Arkansas has a very extensive line to occupy and defend, and as the Arkansas River is almost everywhere fordable, ten times the number of troops composing that army would be insufficient to prevent the raids of such parties as STEELE'S and QUANTRELL'S, who have recently laid waste portions of Kansas and Missouri. The extent of the country occupied by this army, and its distance from any other army, must needs render it independent as a command. The establishment of a Department of Arkansas as a Military Department under Gen. STEELE, and his reinforcement by a few thousand soldiers will render such raids very unsafe for those attempting them, and as the citizens of the reclaimed portions of the State are now organizing themselves into companies and regiments of Home Guards, and are devoting their energies to put down bushwhackers and marauders, it would seem that Missouri and Kansas might be most effectually defended from the line of the Arkansas River.

The health of this army is rapidly improving. Malarial fevers and chronic diarrhœa, have extensively prevailed among the troops ever since the occupation of the country by them. The approach of cold weather has, however, almost put a stop to these diseases, and a more rugged, hardy, effective body of men than this same Army of Arkansas, it will be difficult to find anywhere. Cavalry, infantry and artillery, all are in prime condition and a good state of discipline, and actuated by the one desire to restore to unity our dissevered country.

One incident I must relate to you that occurred in the Twenty-second Ohio infantry. At the recent election in this regiment twelve or fifteen votes were cast for VALLANDIGHAM; well after the election the remainder of the regiment turned out and thrashed the unlucky fifteen.

Much interest is felt here in the result of the election, rumors of which have reached us, giving great satisfaction. Our latest New-York papers are to Oct. 5, and the ruling rates for New-York papers are a quarter of a dollar each; but these, if rather extravagant in price, they only come irregularly and once in a while. RAD.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

Affairs at the Navy-yard—List of Vessels there—The City of Portsmouth in Trouble—Gen. Barnes to be Relieved.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

Gosport Navy-yard presents just now a scene of unwonted activity. From the north wall for a third of a mile the river is lined with vessels repairing or awaiting repairs, and the air is vexed from early morn until dusk with the noise of multitudinous hammers.

The following is a list of the vessels now lying here, with a few descriptive particulars:

Commodore Morris, Capt. MITCHELL, 6 guns, from Yorktown; repairing engine and boilers; ready for sea in three weeks.

Cambridge, Capt. SPICER, 10 guns, 100 men, from Blockading Squadron off Wilmington; repairing engine. The *Cambridge* is a fine gunboat and is said to be a fast sailer.

Victoria, Capt. CHARLES SEE, 3 guns, from Wilmington; awaiting general repairs.

Violet, Capt. STODARD, 3 guns, from Wilmington; general repairs; nearly ready for sea.

Lockwood, Capt. GARVAS, from Newbern; lying here two months; general repairs.

Shawsheen, Capt. PHELAN, from Newbern; general repairs; ready for sea in a month.

Ordnance ship *Ben Morgan*, Capt. A. B. MULFORD, from Hampton Roads; general repairs.

Steamer *Rustan*, Capt. KINNISON, 3 guns, from blockading duty in Mob Jack Bay; repairing centre-board; ready for sea in three weeks.

Britannia, Capt. HESS, 5 guns, from Wilmington; repairing outfit; nearly ready for sea. The *Britannia* is a captured blockade runner, of about 500 tons, carries 75 men, and is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture.

About 400 men are now employed at the Navy-yard—a small force for the work on hand. It is not improbable that the next Congress will decide to restore the Yard to its former splendor and usefulness. A large number of the buildings can be repaired at small expense—the walls remaining perfectly sound. The dry-dock sustained but little injury at the hands of the rebels. The carpenters are now at work on the new gate, which will be finished in January. The engine for pumping out this dock, just completed, is a model of power and beauty, and reflects great credit on that eminent mechanic, Mr. BOOTH, by whom it was designed and constructed.

AFFAIRS IN PORTSMOUTH.

Among the Union men of Portsmouth the best feeling does not just now exist. The Presidency of the Union League, reorganized a few weeks ago, has been very unfairly seized, it is alleged, for future political purposes, and the large majority of the loyal citizens refuse to be associated with him. Beside this, the City Government cannot agree about the matter of taxation, and several exciting meetings of the Council have been held. Meanwhile, the creditors of the city are becoming clamorous, the Police have resigned in a body, and there is the desire to pay generally. But Mayor COLLINS is a very efficient officer, and, with the assistance of Geo. BARNES, will doubtless have the machine of civil government in good running order before many weeks.

NEW QUARTERMASTER.

R. G. STAPLES, a well-known citizen of Portsmouth, has just received his commission as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. This is an excellent appointment.

GEN. BARNES TO BE RELIEVED.

There is a rumor, apparently well founded, that Brig.-Gen. BARNES, now Military Governor of Norfolk, will shortly be promoted to a Major-Generalship, and will be relieved from his present command. However this may be, rapid and unexpected changes of commanding officers is now the order in this Department. Gen. BUTLER has just arrived, and interesting events are close at hand. TEWKSBURY.

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Presentation of a Sword to Lieut.-Col. McConihe—Sale of Lands Postponed—Miscellaneous News.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Last Saturday Lieut-Col. MCCONIHE, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York regiment, was made the recipient of a magnificent sword, sash and belt, the gift of a number of his personal friends at Troy, N. Y. The ceremony took place at the regimental headquarters, in the presence of a large circle of officers, among whom were Gens. VODGES, FOSTER and TURNER. The band attached to the regiment furnished the music for the occasion. The presentation speech was made by Col. C. BUELL, who alluded in appropriate terms to the gallantry and heroic military qualities which the Lieutenant-Colonel had displayed on several fields of battle. In responding, Col. MCCONIHE acknowledged, in a few modest remarks, the testimonial of esteem with which he was regarded by his friends, and closed by saying he would not abuse the confidence they had been pleased to bestow upon him. The sword is manufactured of the best steel and is inclosed in a scabbard of chased silver with gold mountings, bearing clusters of rubies. On the obverse of the scabbard are the following inscriptions:

"Come on boys." Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

"Presented to Lieut.-Col. JOHN MCCONIHE, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. V., by citizens of New-York, (his native place,) as a token of their esteem and of their high appreciation of his gallantry and military ability, as displayed through the campaign: in Missouri, in 1861; on the bloody field of Shiloh, Tenn., where he was severely wounded, April 7, 1862; in the action on the Edenton Road, Va., April 24, 1863, and at the siege of Charleston, S. C., during the Summer and Fall of 1863."

The sword and accompaniments were inclosed in a beautiful rosewood case.

Four refugees came to Hilton Head last Monday. One, named GEORGE W. JONES, from Augusta, Ga., states that there are no troops in Augusta. Food is scarce, but no cases of absolute suffering have yet occurred. A few deserters have also recently come into our lines. All the parties were examined by Provost-Marshal-General HALL, who happened to be at Port Royal when they were brought in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following orders will be read with considerable interest:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99.—General Orders No. 9, current series, from these headquarters, dated Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 7, 1863, issued by Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER, are republished, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"In view of the military necessities of this Department, which require all the lands now held within our posts and lines for the use of the soldiers and the support of the colored population, and in further view of the legislation now pending, all sales of lands which have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled 'An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved Aug. 5, 1861, and an act entitled 'An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1862, are hereby suspended; and all advertising of said lands and all steps looking to the sale of the same are to cease until the pleasure of the Government in the premises shall be made known."

No lands within the limits of this military Department will be offered for sale, on account of the non-payment of the direct taxes thereon, without special permission from these Headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
W. L. M. BURGER,
Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

[Official.]
ISRAEL R. SEELEY, Capt. Forty-seventh N. Y. Vols.,
Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig.-Gen. TERRY, who has been absent at the North for a few weeks, has returned to this Department, and resumed command of the forces on Morris Island.

Lieut. ALEX. F. NEWMAN, of the Volunteer Engineers, has been assigned the post of Assistant Provost-Marshal-General to Lieut.-Col. HALL.

The Volunteer Engineers are constructing a massive tent which is intended to be used for religious worship, Masonic and other purposes. The tent is located near headquarters.

Sergt. JAMES B. SANDS, of Company C, Volunteer Engineers, is superintending the making of an immense flagstaff to be erected in front of Gen. GILLMORE'S headquarters.

In the absence of Gen. VODGES, who is at Hilton Head, the command of the northern portion of Folly Island devolves upon Gen. R. S. FOSTER.

The weather during the day is very warm, but the air at night is damp and cold. WHIT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

County Volunteer Substitute Committee

The Supervisors' Committee to procure volunteers under the last call of the President have organized by selecting Mr. ORISON BLUNT as Chairman, and Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk. The choice of Mr. BLUNT was made with hearty unanimity, he having given the utmost satisfaction as Acting-Chairman of that body when they acted under the former $2,000,000 ordinance, as the "County Substitute and Relief Committee." Mr. BLUNT is an indefatigable worker, and possesses the qualifications of large practical experience and keen foresight, besides a thorough knowledge of human nature, to aid him in the discharge of his very responsible duty. His sagacity penetrates men and their motives in public affairs with extraordinary facility. Few men in the enjoyment of the wealth he has amassed by long years of unceasing industry and activity would consent to labor as he does, in the discharge of his official duties; but a thorough love of country and an earnest desire to be of aid to it to its existing crisis prompts him to the most zealous devotion to obtain men for the army. In addition to his duties as Chairman of this Committee, which will soon become onerous and require a large share of his time, he spends the greater part of each afternoon and evening in investigating the riot claims.

Mr. CORSON was the Clerk to the Committee under the first ordinance. His selection for the same position under the new arrangement attests his value to the Committee.

The Committee will get fairly started in their new work to-day, at No. 240 Broadway, and probably will daily enlist from twenty to one hundred men. They have had many offers of men, but as a short time was necessary to prepare books of record and blank forms for their use, nothing could be done till these were ready; these have all been procured, so that the work will now "go bravely on."

Since the Committee closed up operations under the old ordinance, a number of conscripts, whose application papers had been indorsed by Mr. BLUNT, have enlisted substitutes. In order that no obstacle should stand in the way of the conscripts furnishing the substitutes to the Government, Mr. BLUNT paid the substitutes out of his private funds, at the rate of $300 each, and took an assignment from each of his claim upon the County, which Comptroller BRENNAN obligingly received and paid. In this manner at least fifty men have been mustered into service.

To facilitate the new work of the Committee they desired that the Chairman should be clothed with military authority to examine and muster in men, and to get such authority they sent a sub-committee to Washington, to request that Mr. BLUNT should be commissioned a Major-General, without pay, and be allowed to appoint a necessary staff, all to serve without compensation from the Government. Mayor OPDYKE urged the request at Washington, and President LINCOLN readily conceded it as a very proper one to be granted, but Secretary STANTON, though no less gracious than the President in acknowledging the advantages to be derived from allowing it, regarded the subject as something so unusual and out of the ordinary course of military action, that it should be kept under advisement a short time, and be thoroughly reflected upon before being decided. The President therefore turned the matter over to Mr. STANTON, who has not yet made known his final conclusions with regard to it. The Committee, however, are determined that no time shall be lost, and rather than remain idle and await Mr. STANTON'S decision, are going ahead under the old plan. This involves much trouble and expense, in comparison with the very practicable course they would be enabled to take, if Government would give them the direct aid they have asked. Instead of being able to examine men and muster them into the service at their own headquarters, they will be obliged to send each man and his bounty of $300 in charge of a messenger, to the nearest recruiting officer, to be examined, enlisted, and paid. In many cases, as "Doctors disagree," the man will be rejected at one place, perhaps at several places, and finally be accepted somewhere. This was the experience of the Committee over and over again, under the former ordinance.

Board of County Canvassers.

M'CUNN DEFEATED.

The County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, but immediately adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, out of respect to Supervisor DAVIS, whose wife's obsequies were to take place at 3 o'clock P. M., and which the Board, as Supervisors, had resolved the day before to attend. Judge MCCUNN, with his counsel, and counsel for Judge BOSWORTH, were present to argue the question of allowing any alteration to be made in the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, to case the District Canvassers should acknowledge the returns they have already made to be incorrect. The clerks to the County Canvassers figure out a majority of twenty-two for Judge BOSWORTH, and if the supposed defective returns are canvassed as they are now rendered to the Board, he will be declared elected. Then Judge MCCUNN doubtless will take the legal proceedings to supersede Judge BOSWORTH or proving that votes were actually given for him in the District mentioned. On this case he will claim that the returns were invalid, and that therefore the votes for Judge BOSWORTH ought not to have been allowed. These points gained would, it is believed, give him the election. The Canvassers, who are the best judges, will adhere to the returns as made by them. If MCCUNN goes to law in the attempt to recover an honor that votes did not confer upon him, he will receive a second condemnation which will give MOZART a riddance that they will thank their deities for. MOZART took MCCUNN because they *had* to, and "Phernandy Wod" never swallowed a more nauseating pill than his faith compelled him to in this man's nomination. He did swallow it, and so did MOZART, and all hands are heartily ashamed of it. Not one wanted to see him elected, and hence every one is satisfied.

Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A report from the Finance Committee was adopted. That from the Executive Committee of the Free Academy was laid over. The Special Committee, appointed to consider the subject of an increase of the salaries of teachers and other employes coming under the jurisdiction of the Board, reported in favor of an addition of 20 per cent. to the remuneration now paid to Principals, Vice-Principals and teachers, whose attendance is constantly required to carry on the business of the schools, and of 14½ per cent. to that of additional teachers, janitors, &c. A similar Committee appointed to consider an increase in the salaries of professors, teachers, janitors, &c., engaged at the Free Academy, also reported favorably. Mr. FARA moved that both reports be laid upon the table, which was lost. Mr. SMITH explained that the rate of increase was intended to be left in the discretion of the local Boards of Trustees, they being restricted only from adding to any salary *more* than 20 per cent. After some little discussion, resolutions giving Ward Trustees the power indicated, and also specifically increasing the salaries of all engaged at the Free Academy, of evening school teachers, and of the immediate *attachés* of the Board of Education, were passed by an average vote of 24 to 4. Mr. A. V. STOUT made some remarks on the justice of increasing salaries at the present time, and moved that the salary of the Clerk of the Board be also raised $500. Mr. FARA opposed the resolution, on the ground that he ardently desired to retain the present efficient Clerk in his position, but that if they went on increasing his salary from time to time, it would soon be so high that none but politicians would have a chance of obtaining it. After discussion, the resolution was adopted by 22 to 5. The Board then adjourned.

The Fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Monday night, was mentioned yesterday. It was much more serious than was at first supposed.

The fire was first discovered in the boiler-room, over the boilers, and, owing to the scarcity of hose about the premises, the fire gained considerable headway, communicating with the drying-room of the laundry, which was next the engine-room. In this room the fire made great havoc, destroying everything and communicating to several adjoining apartments. It was full two hours before a sufficient amount of hose was brought to bear in such a manner as to check the rapid progress the fire was making. In the drying-room and laundry there was much light woodwork, which aided the flames in spreading rapidly. The loss is estimated, including the large amount of clothing which was burned and mysteriously disappeared, at from $6,000 to $8,000. The damages, however, are fully covered by insurance in different companies in and out of the City.

Nor was the above the only alarm to the inmates of the hotel, for about 2 o'clock in the morning they were again aroused, and again a scene of consternation and confusion ensued. This time, however, both were of short duration, although about everybody concluded afterward, that the best way was to remain up for the balance of the night, or rather morning. The last alarm arose from the setting fire of the woodwork under the stairway on Twenty-fourth-street. It was soon discovered and extinguished, but little damage being done. This was evidently the work of an incendiary, for the detection of whom investigations and active efforts are being made. But little, if any, property was taken out of the house on this occasion, the Police preventing any person leaving the hotel with any luggage or baggage, and thus undoubtedly saving a large amount of property.

The Fifth-avenue, as all of the large hotels, should have a sufficient number of watchmen to patrol, and a sufficient quantity of hose to reach any part of the building. The recent fire would justify much more than has been said concerning it.

A Man Beaten to Death by a Stage Driver.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF DECEASED—THE OFFENDER RUNS AWAY.

Yesterday afternoon a most outrageous homicide was committed by a driver of one of the "Dry Dock" line of stages. The victim was Mr. HUGH LANCEY, residing at No. 335 Tenth-street, a gentleman over 55 years of age. The driver is well known among his associates by the name of "Dutch Smith." What his real name is did not transpire.

From the best evidence that could be obtained, it appears that Mr. LANCEY was riding up town in a stage, of which "Dutch Smith" was driver, and that a misunderstanding arose in regard to the fare. After some words had passed between the parties, the driver stopped his stage, jumped from his box, and dragged Mr. LANCEY from the stage. His head struck the pavement, and the driver then beat him severely on the head and face. Some citizens finally interfered and put a stop to the driver's brutality. The injured man was soon conveyed to his residence, where he shortly existed from the effects of the injuries. The Police were promptly notified, but when they made search for the driver it was found that he had absconded, and last night no clue to his whereabouts could be obtained.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, of the Coroner's office, made a *post-mortem* examination, last evening, on the body of deceased, and he gave it as his opinion that death was the result of the injuries received upon the occasion above referred to.

Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, at which time the full particulars of the case will doubtless be ascertained.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE BY JUDGE KELLY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—The next lecture in the course of the Women's Loyal National League will be delivered by Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia, at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening of this week. Judge KELLY is one of the most able and eloquent members ever sent to Congress by Pennsylvania. He bore a conspicuous part in all the discussions of the last three sessions, and was ever found on the side of justice, humanity and freedom. We hope he will have an audience worthy of his rare merits as a public speaker.

FATAL CASUALTY ON A CANAL BOAT.—CARLOS A. CHURCH, a native of this State, aged 38 years, was accidentally killed yesterday on board of a canal-boat lying at Pier No. 6 East River. The deceased was trying to avoid a collision with a barge which was being towed out of the slip, when a rope attached to a fender broke, and the latter fell with much force on his head, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him so severely that he died almost instantly. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—This evening a concert takes place, under the direction of Dr. CLARA W. BEAMES, in Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near the Eighth avenue, for the benefit of Miss L. MOASE, a blind lady, who is in need. A fine programme will be interpreted by some of our most distinguished artists. Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Dr. BEAMES and others.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street—Unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 131, 234, 352, 213½, 365, 367, 371, 209.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 469, 2187, 717, 729, 2198, 2220. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Nov. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2167, 3297, 2491, 2559, 1511, 495, 2541, 1243, 1729, 1711, 2249, 333, 535, 779, 879. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 2754, 2018, 2774, 2438, 2785, 2768, 1236, 2245, 2250, 658, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2808.

Collision—Vessel Towed by Steamboat.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

John E. Williams et al. vs. *The steamtug Vanderbilt and the floating derrick Collins.*—This was a libel for collision. The libelants were the owners of the ship *Chancellor*, which, on Sept. 29, 1862, was living alongside the dock just below the Navy-yard, in Brooklyn, and was struck by the floating derrick, which was being towed away from the Navy-yard by the steamtug, and injured to about $2,000.

The testimony showed that the derrick had been employed by the Government of the United States to do some lifting at the Navy-yard, and, having no motive power of her own, the Government was to tow her there and away again. The same Government officer who employed her also employed the steamtug to tow her, and was himself on board the steamtug, and gave some directions about her navigation. The tide was so strong that the derrick was swept down upon the *Chancellor*, and, having no motive power, could do nothing to prevent it.

The Judge held that on the evidence the derrick must be exonerated, and allowed the steamtug to be heard as to whether being in Government employ made any difference with her liability.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for the steamtug, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for the derrick, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Revenue Cause—Discriminating Duty—Construction of Statute.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Manuel Echeveria et al. vs. *Hiram Borney.*—NELSON, C. J.—This suit is brought to recover back an excess of duties paid under protest on an importation of wool, lead in bars, goat skins, and cotton, in the Spanish bark *Teresita*, by the plaintiffs, from Matemoras, Sept. 4, 1862. The duty paid and protested against was a discriminating duty of 10 per cent., claimed under the third section of the Act of 5th of August, 1861. The first and second sections of that act imposed certain duties on articles especially enumerated in each section.

The third section provides that "all goods, &c., imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels not entitled by treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, &c., and all other articles, goods, &c., not imported direct from the place of their growth or production, or in foreign vessels, entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, &c., shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per cent. ad valorem."

It is admitted that Spain has no such treaty as is mentioned in the section, and hence there is no difficulty in imposing the discrimination against her in all cases where the section applies. But one or the articles in this importation, except "lead in bars," is charged with a duty in the two preceding sections, or in any other section of the act, and therefore the third section imposing the ten per cent. does not apply according to its very terms. The words are, "in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per cent. ad valorem."

The first section had imposed "on lead in pigs or bars" a duty of $1 50 per 100 pounds. The third section, therefore, applied to this article. The Spanish vessel not being exempt by treaty from the discrimination, which, in addition to the above rate, charged it with the ten per cent. ad valorem.

Wool is charged with a duty under the twelfth section of the Act of March 2, 1861, and goat skins, and cotton, under the eighth section of the Act of July, 1862. That section provided, that from and after the day and year aforesaid (1st of August, 1862), in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, &c., the following duties: "On cotton, one-half cent per pound; on hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, &c., ten per cent ad valorem."

Before this, the duty on "raw hides and skins of all kinds" was five per cent. under the tenth section of the Act of 2d March, 1861, and under the twenty-third section of the same act, cotton was free of duty.

Whether, therefore, we look to the third section of the Act of August 5, 1861, itself, which subjects the articles, under the circumstances stated in the section, to a duty of ten per cent. in addition to that imposed by the act in the previous sections, or, to the eighth section of the Act of 1862, which imposes the duty in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law, it is quite clear, the discriminating duty in the third section does not apply to the articles of wool, goat skins, or cotton.

The difficulty appears to me insuperable to sustain or make to apply the 3d section of the act of 5th August, 1861, to the article of wool, which is subjected to duty under the Act of 2d March previous, or to the article of goat skins, and cotton, charged with a duty under the Act of July, 1862, when, by the very terms of the third section, the additional duty there imposed is in addition to the duty fixed by that act of which the section is a part.

If the language used had been as used in some of the sections of the Act of July, 1862, "in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law"—or, had used language which has never yet been used, I think, in any tariff act—"in addition to the duties that may hereafter be imposed by law," the construction claimed by the Government might very well have been sustained. But no such language is used; on the contrary, the language is, as we have seen, "in addition to the duties imposed by this act."

Judgment for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster and Craig; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

APPEALS IN PRIZE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Potras and cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—The steamer and cargo, consisting of powder, arms, ammunition, coffee and quinine, were captured off Charleston Harbor, S. C., 27th May, 1862, by United States steamer *Bienville*, J. R. Maltany, Commander.

The proofs are full that she was captured while attempting to break the blockade off the port of Charleston, and attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured. The vessel was from Hull, England, and was ostensibly bound on the voyage in which she was taken from Havanna to St. Johns, N. B.

The Court below condemned vessel and cargo. Most of the cargo has heretofore been sold on appraised and delivered to the Government.

Decree of the Court below affirmed.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Stettin and cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—The steamer and cargo, consisting of tea, coffee, brandies, lead, shoes, &c., were captured on the 24th of May, 1862, while attempting to break the blockade of the port of Charleston, S. C., by the United States steamer *Bienville*, J. R. Maltany, Commander.

The proofs are full, that the vessel was not only near the mouth of the harbor of Charleston, at the time of the capture, but that she was intending to enter it with full knowledge of the blockade. The vessel has been appraised and delivered to the Government, and most of the property has also heretofore been sold. The Court below decreed condemnation of vessel and cargo.

Decree of Court below affirmed.

The Hosted Case—Can a Writ of Certiorari Issue Before Final Adjudication?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

In the Matter of the "Certiorari" on Petition of Peter V. Husted to Remove Proceedings on Habeas Corpus in Matter of Application of Amelia A. Husted for Custody of Adelaide M. Husted, an Infant.—In this case a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted and the matter came up before Justice CLERKE for a hearing. The defendant Husted made return that he had not the custody of the child and therefore could not produce her. This return was traversed by the relator, and after a protracted hearing, Judge CLERKE held Husted guilty of a contempt in making a false return, fined him $100, and committed him to jail for twenty days and until the fine should be paid. The matter now comes up on *certiorari* to review the proceedings had before Mr. Justice CLERKE. Just before the commencement of the argument Mrs. Husted was served in the Court-room with a complaint in a suit for divorce. Judge DEAN moved to quash the writ, on the ground that the proceedings below were merely interlocutory and not a final decision, and that the proceedings were still pending in the Court below; that the case had kept out of the way, and had never been committed to jail or arrested, and that a writ of *certiorari* only issued upon a final adjudication, which in this case had not been had; that Husted must first be arrested, and then he had his remedy by writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge SUTHERLAND said that he had no doubt but that Judge DEAN was right, but as there seemed to be some doubt in the minds of the other members of the Court, the decision on the motion to quash the writ would be reserved.

Gilbert Dean and Oliver Dyer for Mrs. Husted. Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. Sherwood for Mr. Husted.

The Case of Alexander Rankin, an Alleged Lunatic.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* in the case of Alexander Rankin, an old merchant of this City, committed by Police Justice Dowling to the Bloomingdale Asylum as a lunatic, Dr. Brown made return that the state of the patient was such as to prevent his attendance in Court. The counsel for the relator demurred to the return on the ground that one Police Justice had no power to commit a person to the Lunatic Asylum. The Court held that this question was open for consideration. On the suggestion of Mr. Shaffer, counsel for the relator, the Court appointed Drs. Francis L. Harris and Isaac Taylor to visit Mr. Rankin at the Bloomingdale Asylum, to investigate the facts as to his alleged insanity, and make report to the Court on the 25th inst.

Chauncy Shaffer for the relator; L. B. Woodruff for defendant.

The Case of the Ship Senator, Alleged to have been Scuttled by the Captain.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Edwin Walsh vs. *The Washington Marine Insurance Company.*—This action is brought to recover on an insurance policy on the ship *Senator*. The *Senator* sailed from this port, loaded with grain, and was lost at sea on the 27th of August, 1862, as is claimed by plaintiff, during a heavy gale. The ship was insured in five Companies. Only one, the Neptune, has paid the amount of its policy without contest. Suits are pending against the others. The defence allege that the vessel was so old and unseaworthy that she dropped to pieces; that she was not lost in a gale, but foundered in ordinary weather from weakness and being overloaded. The amount involved is over $35,000. The Captain of the *Senator* has been arrested, charged with scuttling the

[illegible]	.....	84	84	Fitch., Ft. W. & C. R.	85
[illegible]	.....	84	84	do.	85
[illegible]	.....	85	84½	100 Canton Co.	22½
[illegible]	.....	85	84½	200 Canton Co.	22½
[illegible]	.....	85	84½	100 Comm'l. Coal	20½
[illegible]	.....	85	84½	100 do.	20½
100 Bucks Co. L Co.	....		1½		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Associated Banks held, this morning, $36,510,000 in Legal Tender United States Treasury Notes, in addition to $29,177,000 in Gold and Silver. They paid into the Treasury office $3,500,000 this forenoon on the Loan of Sept. 3, reducing the unpaid balance on the negotiation to $9,750,000. The market for Money is restored to general quiet, and the Stock Brokers, who have, of late, been the chief borrowers, report an easy supply at 7 ₩ cent.

There is a further rise of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Gold and Exchange to-day, not on the immediate export demand, which was only $186,000 by the *China* this morning, but on the influence of the late news from London and Paris, and the light exports of ordinary Domestic Produce from this port the past week. The advance in Exchange, however, will probably increase the export movement the present week, as it has already added to the remittance of the United States Stocks by the outward steamer, to-day. The transmissions of the 5-20 years' Loan and of the 6 ₩ cent. Conpon Stock of 1881 by the *China* were considerably over half a million of dollars. Late this afternoon there was a further advance of 1 ₩ cent. in Gold—the price leaving off, 151¼ ₩ cent., which places Exchange at 166@166½ ₩ cent.

The receipts at the Treasury office for the Popular Loan, to-day, amount to $795,650, and for Customs, $273,000.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $8,911,452; Payments, $6,361,218; Balance, $18,216,733.

The Stock market showed signs of additional improvement at the early Board to-day, and after the easy working of the Money market was made known at 2 o'clock, the Railway speculation became quite buoyant, and a large demand appeared at and after the Second Board at the advanced prices. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday night. The additional rise is quite general, and the market left off firm. There was another rise of 2 ₩ cent. to-day on Chicago and Northwestern, and Galena and Chicago went up suddenly to 112½ ₩ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	148¾	151¼	Barium Pref.	110	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	110	Mich. Central	124½	125
N. Y. Central	135¾	136½	Mich. Southern	82	64¾
Erie	104¾	105¾	Mich. Guarant'd	141⅜	142⅜
Erie Preferred	102	103¾	Illinois Cen.	118⅝	121⅝
Hudson	127	127	Pittsburgh	103⅜	103⅜
Pacific Mail	214	215	Fort Wayne	84⅜	85¾
Harlem	94	95¾	Rock Island	106	107¾
Canton	33½	35½	Galena	110¾	112¾
Treas. Ger., new	95¾	98¾	Reading	125¾	124¾
Toledo	116¾	117¾	Quicksilver	63	64
Northwest	47¾	49¾	Chicago and A.	85	85

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	140	Citizens'	107
America	125	Nassau	104
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	106
National	104	Commerce	100
Commerce	105	St. Nicholas	101
Broadway	170	Commonwealth	102½
Am. Exchange	107	New-York County	120
Bank of N. America	107	Park	130
Metropolitan	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Mich. C. new 1sts, '62	120
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	100⅝	Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102½	Michigan S. seconds	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109⅜
N. Y. Cen. cons. '76	113⅜	Illinois Cen. '75	118⅜
Erie firsts, '68	109	Al. & T. H. 2ds Prf.	90
Erie M. seconds '79	113	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102
Erie thirds, '83	91	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91
Erie fourths, '80	106⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75⅜
Erie fifths, '88	107⅝	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	84
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Ind. & Wab. 1sts	101
Hud. R. firsts, '69	113	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	111¾
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	116	Chi. & R. I. firsts	107
Hud. R. Bonds	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112¾
Har. seconds, '64	100	Clin., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102⅜
Har. thirds, '68	102	Clev. & Pitt. 3ds	102
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Ind. & Alton. firsts	102¾

The following documents are sent down from Albany to-day in explanation of the charge of political abuses in the management of the New-York Central Road. To the first communication from Mr. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and his subordinates, no greater importance will probably be attached by the stockholders than to the general denial of a party implicated. The other disclaimer, we noticed, is signed by a New-York City Director, who, until very recently, had been out of the country for some time, on a diplomatic mission. His confidence in the good faith and conduct of Messrs. CORNING, VIBBARD and the other active managers and real administrators of the concern during his absence, we have no disposition to quarrel with.

To the Honorable Erastus Corning, President of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

In answer to your inquiry of this date, in reference to the statement recently made in several of the New-York newspapers, that the Road has been used for political purposes, especially in running free trains for Democratic meetings, the undersigned, the General Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents in charge of the line of Road, beg to say, that the charge thus made is wholly unfounded. No such trains have been run on the Road either this year or previously, the knowledge of most of us on this subject extending back to the organization of the Company. When applied to by Committees of either political party, at times when large political meetings were to be held, extra trains, usually for short distances, have, according to the uniform custom of other roads, been run on this road, for both political parties, at a price per car; doing in all cases just what is claimed in the *Tribune* article of the 13th inst. should be done: "running trains for one (political) party on precisely the same terms as for the other." And it may be proper to add that with comparatively unimportant exceptions, no trains or cars for political meetings have been run on the road since 1860. But in all cases, equal facilities have always, on application, been extended to the friends of both the leading political organizations of the country. Signed by

C. VIBBARD, Gen. Supt.,
And five Assistant Superintendents.

ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

The undersigned members of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, have read several articles recently published in some of the New-York newspapers, charging that the affairs of the Company have been managed and its funds used for political objects and purposes, and in the support and advancement of the interests of the Democratic party. Two of the undersigned are members of the Standing Committee of three, by whom the accounts of the Company are audited, and therefore have better knowledge than any other members of the Board of the use and disposition of the Company's funds, and one of their number has, in addition, examined the accounts of the Treasurer for eight years past; and as politics have been referred to, it is proper to say that all the undersigned have been members of the Republican party since its organization, giving their uniform and decided support to the present Administration of the General Government, and have never acted with the Democratic party. Under these circumstances, they deem it due to the stockholders of the Company, to themselves, and in such of their co-directors as belong to the Democratic party, who have been unjustly assailed in this matter, to say that they have never discovered in any of the accounts, vouchers or transactions of the Company, nor have they any reason to believe, that the funds or property of the Company have been used or applied for political purposes or objects, for the benefit of any political party or organization, and that the charges made against its administration above referred are entirely unwarranted. They further state that they are not aware, nor have they any reason to believe, that any officer or agent of the Company has ever been employed or dismissed on political considerations, and that more than one-half in number, as they fully believe, of the officers and employes of the Company, at its principal office in Albany, are now and have uniformly been supporters of the present General Administration. There are several other members of the Board, friends of the present Administration of the General Government, who, the undersigned doubt not, would concur with them in this statement were it presented to them, but with whom they have not had any opportunity to confer.

Nov. 16, 1863. R. M. BLATCHFORD, New-York.
HAMILTON WHITE, Syracuse.
CORNELIUS V. TRACY, Troy.

We stated yesterday that the Illinois Central Company will pay 4 ₩ cent. cash, as a half yearly dividend on all classes of the Stock of the Company, declaring the same, as we should have added, at the close of the present calendar year, which answers to the fiscal year of the road. This dividend will be upon the following:

Full Paid Shares	99,762,100
Scrip Shares, $90 each	7,564,210
Dividend Scrip	1,772,270
Total paid-up Capital	$19,120,580

The division on this sum for the whole year at the rate of 8 ₩ cent. is $1,529,646. The net profit of the year will be, from present appearances, at least, *two millions*. The Construction mortgage upon the Landed Estate of the Company not yet paid off is

In 7 ₩ cent. Bonds	$11,466,000
In 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	2,959,000
Total	$14,425,000
Interest charge of year	979,160

The cash collected for the interest fund alone from the Land Department this year will reach $750,000, or within $229,160 of the interest charge upon the Land Mortgage. The whole business of the Company for ten months of the year is as follows, showing an increase of 70 ₩ cent. on 1862:

	1863. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1862. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31
Traffic	$3,671,149 77	$2,713,771 24
Cash collected	1,090,646 68	400,600 79
Sales	1,864,366 18	753,557 00
Total	$6,626,162 63	$3,867,929 03

We refer to the card of Mr. A. H. ALMY, Broker in all Government Stocks, including the Popular 5-20 Years' Loan, in another part of this paper. His office is at No. 7 Nassau-street, over the Continental Bank.

Messrs. MCKIM BROTHERS, well-known private Bankers in Baltimore, have established a house in Wall-street. Their advertisement appears in another column.

The First National Bank of Philadelphia, for some months in successful operation, has enlarged its capital to $500,000. Mr. CLARENCE H. CLARK, of E. W. CLARK & Co., has been made President, in place of Mr. DAVIS, who voluntarily retires. The Directors are: Messrs. C. H. Clark, Jay Cooke, S. A. Caldwell, J. B. Moorhead, W. S. Russell, E. W. Clark and O. W. Davis.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for week ending Nov. 7:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$23,560 27	$28,190 56
Passengers	7,093 58	6,076 46
Mails and Rents	963 50	1,065 83
Total	$31,617 35	$35,332 85
Total from Jan. 1	$1,027,619 36	1,014,959 80

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We beg to call attention to the following circular which has just been issued and is being rapidly signed by a large majority of the stockholders to whom it has been presented:

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany. John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may then send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, for whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BAYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BAYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & Co.,	JAMES W. COBB,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	RUSSELL SAGE,
WM. E. BURR,	And others.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 39 bbls. Ashes, 10,171 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,110 bags. Corn Meal, 212 bags Buckwheat Flour, 52,673 bushels Wheat, 23,420 bushels Corn, 315 bushels Rye, 19,041 bushels Barley, 67,241 bushels Oats, 1,605 pkgs. Provisions, and 239 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at nouvant prices. Including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81½ ₩ 100 lbs. Sales 25 bbls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 260 bbls., including 241 bbls. Pots, and 19 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good request, chiefly on speculation, at full rates, other kinds are moderately inquired for at steady prices. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio 30½c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 31c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@34c., St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb. Government contracts have been awarded for 2,143 Green bags Rio, at $33 42; 3,780 bags do. at $33 72; 2,500 bags do. at $34 22; 4,400 bags do. at $34 25, and 16,617 bags do. at $34 39 ₩ 100 lbs., all in tight spirit barrels.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at steady prices; Middlings, 85c.@86c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which have advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. The demand has been mainly from speculative buyers, though in part from shippers and the regular home trade. Sales, since our last, 22,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6; poor to choice do., and new extra State, at $6 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 30@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 70	@$6 00
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 35	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 80	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 25@$7 90 for poor to good superfine; $7 95@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 685 bbls. Extra at $6 25@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $5 60@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; stock light. Sales, 125 bbls. Corn Meal continues in light supply and fair demand, at $5 50 for Jersey, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 80@$6 25 for Brandywine, and $6 10 for Atlantic Mills, ₩ bbl.; sales 570 bbls. Also, 40 puncheons of the latter at $27 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, the speculative inquiry having been stimulated by the rise in gold. Prices have advanced about 2c. ₩ bushel. The demand from shippers and millers has been very moderate. Sales since our last, 118,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 60, the latter an extreme rate for very choice, in store; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 38@$1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 43@$147, the latter an extreme rate, Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 44; old do. at $1 30@$1 38; Chicago Spring at $1 38@$1 42; Red State at $1 49 ₩ bushel. Corn has been more sought after by speculative buyers at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales were made of 104,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 12, chiefly at $1 10@$1 11 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 10@$1 11 for do. afloat, and $1 12 for White and Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats have been freely purchased by speculators, and have again advanced about 1c. ₩ bushel. We quote Canada at 84c.@86c.; Western, 85½c.@86½c.; State at 86c.@87c., ₩ bushel. Sales 164,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in good demand, at $1 40@$1 57 ₩ bushel; sales 9,200 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in brisk demand and very firm at $1 20@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 29c.@28c. for prime to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in lively request, at $2 35 ₩ 1,000.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ₩ gallon; Resin, $40@$48 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$15 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, at droping prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 35@$1 38; and outside lots at lower rates, down even to $1 32½. No. 1 Lard, at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 24c.@25c.; Refined do. at 50c. free, and 40c.@41c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and has been in good request to-day; prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales have been made since our first at 5,000 bbls., at $18@$19 12½ for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess; $10 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $21 for City do.; $15 75@$16 for Prime Mess; $19 75@$20 for clear Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 (the latter rate for extra) for Prime, ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 250 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 9c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Sales 192 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand and is steady at 8c.@10½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 270 boxes and 25,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs are in lively request and up to 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is in active demand, partly for future delivery at full rates. Sales 4,100 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@12¾c., including 1,000 bbls. for December and January delivery at 11¾c., and 500 bbls., for January delivery, at 13c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand and is steady. Sales 500 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 75@$28 50, the latter for city; India Mess, $29@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales 850 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Butter is in more demand, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@29c. for common to prime State ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 11c.@15¾c. ₩ lb. Government contracts have been awarded for 8,239 bbls. Mess Pork at $17 03@$19; 2,004 bbls. Old Prime Mess do. at $17 47@$18 75; 600 bbls. New do. at $18 73@$18 75, ₩ bbl.; 100,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon at $8 45@$8 50; 30,000 dry-salted and smoked Hams at 11¾c. in bulk; and 70,000 lbs. do., do., packed, at 12½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request and held firmly, including East India, at $7 25@$8 ₩ 100 lbs. Government has contracted for 325,000 lbs. Rangoon, at $7 43¾@$7 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been more sought after, at 15¾c.@16c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Attract rather more attention, at unchanged prices. Government has contracted for 40,000 lbs. Singapore Pepper, ground and packed, in 4 oz. papers, at $32 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 140 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13½c.; Cuba 12¾c.@13c., and Porto Rico at 13c.; 2,805 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are more salable, ranging from 14c.@17¾c. ₩ lb. Government has contracted for 500,000 lbs. Cuba, in bbls., at $13 43¾c.; and 250,000 lbs. crushed, in do. at $17 50@$17 60 ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 275,000 lbs., at 12c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c.; and 130 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in good request, and very firm at 68c.@70c., chiefly at 68c.@69c. ₩ gallon; sales 600 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active, to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour, mostly at 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bush. Wheat, on private terms; 250 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d. and 6s. 6d., by sailing vessel and steamer; 100 tcs. Lard, at 12s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Tallow at 21s.; 250 tons Logwood, on private terms; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 10s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Bacon, at 40s.; 1,500 pkgs. Butter and 500 boxes Cheese, at 50s. ₩ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 75 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 125 tcs. Beef, at 3s. @3s. 3d. ₩ tc.; 3,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, part at 20s.; 90 tons Oil Cake, on private terms; and 100 hhds. Tallow at 16s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—100 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d., ₩ tierce; and 2,500 boxes Cheese at 24s. ₩ tc. For Antwerp—66 boxes Spermaceti, at 25s. ₩ ton. For Bremen—100 tcs. Lard, at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s. ₩ ton, and 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 341 tons, from Philadelphia to Marseilles, 2,800 Petroleum, 6s. 6d.; a British brig, 283 tons, to Vera Cruz, Lumber, $15, gold; a British bark, 398 tons, to Matamoras and back, and a bark, 349 tons, to Malta and Corfu and back, both at a round sum; a British bark, 549 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $6 75; a bark, 463 tons, now at Philadelphia, thence to St. Thomas, Coal, $7; a British brig, 121 tons, from Norwalk, Conn., to Ponce, P. R., Building Materials, $1,700, gold; a Brit. bark, 2,200 bbls., hence to a Gulf port, $1 25 ₩ bbl., gold; a British schooner, 120 tons, to the Windward, $1 ₩ bbl., gold, unit back from Salt Island, 12c.; a British schooner, 91 tons, to the Windward, $1 ₩ bbl., gold; a British brig, 255 tons, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 52½c., and Molasses, $3 50, on deck; a schooner, 100 tons, from Swan Island to New-York, Guano, $1 ₩ ton; a British brig, 179 tons, from Portune Island to New-York, Salt, 12c.; a Hanover ship to Melbourne, thence from East Indies to Europe or United States; a British bark to Speyburn, C. G. H. and home from a Rice port; a British brig, 239 tons, to Antwerp, 1,700 Petroleum, and a brig, 227 tons, to Cuba and back, on private terms.

Cotton Prospects.

A writer in the Manchester *Examiner* sums up an elaborate review of the Cotton crop prospects for 1864 thus: "First, that the production of Cotton in other countries than the Southern States of America is steadily increasing, the imports of 1864 exceeding probably those of 1862 by one million of bales, thus lessening exclusive dependence upon one source of supply; secondly, that the three countries which have shown the most eager desire to contribute to this result—Egypt, Turkey and Italy—possess advantages in climate, soil and facility of access to the English market which enable them to compete successfully with the Southern States of America, not only in quality, but also in cost of production. The writer is confident that in a few years the coast of the Mediterranean will furnish an annual supply of two millions of bales. Of India he does not take so hopeful a view. So long as Englishmen prevail she may furnish a considerable quantity of Cotton; but when this stimulus is withdrawn, and the day of competition returns—as return it will—then, it is thought, will she descend to her former subordinate position in the Cotton markets of the world. This result, he says, will be owing to the inferiority of her staple, the imperfection of her agriculture, the ignorance of her ryots, the frauds of her middle-men, and the indifference of her rulers.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemia	Nov. 21	Quebec	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 7	Bremen	New-York.
Arabia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
George Cromwell	Nov. 21	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Nov. 21	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Mails for Europe.

Mails for Europe, by the *Bohemian*, *via* Quebec, close at 1 P. M. Thursday.

Mails for Europe, by the *Hansa*, *via* Southampton and Bremen, close Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

Mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown, close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

Mails for Havana.

Mails for Havana, by the *Columbia*, close Thursday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for New-Orleans.

Mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, close Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., and Port-au-Prince.

Mails for Kingston, Ja., and Port-au-Prince, by the *Salvador*, close Friday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4.30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ABOUT THE 1st of August last, Mr. Z. M. KENT, who had escaped from Richmond to Washington, was sent by the authorities to Philadelphia. Information of his whereabouts is wanted by his mother, who has arrived in Washington in search of him. Address Mrs. E. C. KENT, Georgetown, D. C.

B. S. NEWCOMB, ESQ., RICHMOND, Virginia.—I am in Providence. R. I., and in good health.
MARY L. NEWCOMB.

Richmond papers please copy.
Nov. 18, 1863.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AMERICAN INDIAN, CHINESE AND FRENCH FANS.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manilla, American Indian and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,

No. 866 Broadway, between 15th and 16th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach,	Martin,	Vandervire,
M. Von Bremen,	Sachs,	Romaks,
Gesellschap,	Hoguet,	Chernhini,
Guterbock,	Vermenlen,	Ver Heyden,
Kollman,	Van Marck,	Salentin,
Meyerehim,	Robbe,	De Loose,
Couturier,	D. De Noter,	Maes,
Verboeckhuven,	De Byrandt,	Portia,
Brendel,	Hiedeman,	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash, but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY of "THE PERI," one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered for sale at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.

VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELRY,
LOOSE BRILLIANTS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CHAINS,
JEWELRY, &c.,
CRISTALAR, LITHAUER & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 10 PARK-PLACE,

Will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock:

130 Gold Hunting Straight Line, Magic, Double Time, Nickle Movement LEVERS, DUPLEX, CHRONOMETERS and MAGIC WATCHES.

95 Ladies' DIAMOND and ENAMELED WATCHES, various patterns.

75 Gold Hunting and Open-face CYLINDERS and ANCHORS.

Dozens Silver Hunting Patent and Detached Levers and American Watches.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT, in Fine Gold Mountings, Single-stone Earrings, Knobs, Rings and Brooches, Cluster Sets, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Scarf Pins, Chatelaines, and several other

SUPERB DIAMOND ARTICLES,

and about 125 Carat LOOSE BRILLIANTS.

100 dozen of Fine Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, Gold Jewelry, in great variety, &c., &c.

The Trade and regular Retailers is invited to the above sale, in which will be found the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of DIAMONDS and WATCHES offered at auction this year in lots to suit dealers.

Total sum at sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE

OF SUPERB DIAMONDS, PEARL, CORAL, GARNET, AND RICH GOLD JEWELRY,

DIAMOND, ENAMELLED AND JEWELED GOLD WATCHES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st. near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of superb Diamonds, Pearl, Coral, Garnet and Rich Gold Breastpins, Brooches, Pendrops, Rings, Chatelaines, Buttons, Studs, &c. &c. &c., Ladies' Diamond and Enameled Set Gold Hunting Watches, Gents' Rich Gold Chronometer, Anchor and Lever Watches, by the best makers. They will be peremptorily sold in lots to suit PRIVATE BUYERS, and we can confidently recommend them as being the choicest lot of Watches and Jewelry offered at auction this season. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

By JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Williamsburgh corner of Pearl, Brooklyn,

Two rosewood pianos, parlor suites, centre-tables, looking-glasses, mahogany and walnut marble-top chamber furniture, extension tables, glass and queensware, hair mattresses, secretary bureaus,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THALIA MARRIED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL—THE MOTTO, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—RICHARD III.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

SNEDECOR'S—(No. 768 Broadway)—"THE SIGN OF PROMISE."

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that one-half of LEE'S army has gone to Hanover Junction, in the direction of Richmond, and the other half has gone toward Lynchburgh, with the view of reinforcing the troops sent against BURNSIDE, or covering their retreat in case of repulse.

Washington telegrams renewed the report that a part of BRAGG'S forces are moving upon BURNSIDE, in East Tennessee, but there is nothing definite regarding their operations there.

Another lot of 350 paroled prisoners, in a most wretched and terrible condition, arrived at Annapolis from Richmond yesterday. Six of the starved creatures died on the passage. An illustration of their sufferings is given in our special dispatches from Washington, which states that the carcases of dogs are gladly devoured by our famished men. In addition to this, we have the news by telegraph from Fortress Monroe that the provisions sent to our men at Richmond, have been returned by the rebels, who refused to allow them to be sent through.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Teutonia*, with one day's later news from Europe passed Cape Race last evening. From a brief telegraphic summary we learn that the U. S. gunboat *Kearsage* had been notified to leave Cork harbor in 24 hours, but her commander prolonged his stay for the purpose of watching the blockade-runners in that port. The *Alabama* is reported to be cruising in the Bay of Bengal. The Poles had met with reverses in Volhynia. Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was to be relieved of his office of Governor of Poland by Gen. BERG, for the purpose of traveling abroad. The Spanish Cortez was opened on the 4th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market continued in a depressed state. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Havana, Nov. 14, we have interesting details of the movements and possible operations of the French army in Mexico, and the opposing Mexican forces. The French army, which is about to commence a new campaign, is said to number 18,000 men, while the available force under JUAREZ is variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000 men. From San Domingo the news is that the insurgents were being beaten in many small engagements, but the new Captain-General, VARGOS, was not very confident of entire and speedy success.

A letter dated Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Oct. 17, from Capt. CROSBY, late of the ship *Bold Hunter*, states that his ship was captured and burned by the rebel pirate *Georgia*, on the 9th of October, in lat. 19° N., long. 20° 35' W., and all hands were taken off and landed at Santa Cruz. Capt. CROSBY was to leave on the 20th in the mail steamer for Cadiz.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that there is a report that the French Foreign Minister informed Mr. DAYTON at a recent interview, that the Emperor's Government had no official knowledge of any vessels being constructed in the dock yards of France "for the Confederates," but if Mr. DAYTON could prove to the Emperor that such was the case, they would be promptly arrested in their further progress, and out of this interview has grown the report that the work upon the rams had been ordered to be suspended. The position taken by the French Minister on behalf of his Government, if true, is not unlike that originally taken by Earl RUSSELL in behalf of England, and who knows but what, after all, there may be vessels building in France for the rebels, under contracts which on their face read for other purposes.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, on Monday last, the cases of CHARLES HOWARD, WM. H. GATCHELL, and JOHN W. DAVIS, late Police Commissioners of Baltimore, against the Ex-Secretary of War, SIMON CAMERON, to recover, severally, twenty thousand dollars damages for the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs in July, 1861, were finally disposed of. The suits were taken from the docket by consent of the plaintiff's counsel, on the statement in open Court by the counsel for defendant, that he was authorized by his client to say that the latter (Gen. CAMERON) had no part in the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiffs, or either of them.

Some of the students of the University of Michigan had the bad taste to pay Mr. VALLANDIGHAM a complimentary visit at Windsor, a few days since. In a speech he made to them, the great exile declared that "As there are hypocrites in the pulpit, empirics in medicine, pettifogers at the bar, and pratanders everywhere, so there are demegogues in political life." A truism of which the students need not have returned to the United States to have found an illustration.

W. M. FISHBACK, a member of the Convention which voted Arkansas out of the Union in 1861, spoke at a Union meeting at Little Rock, on the 31st ult. He said: "I am a native of Virginia, and an old resident of this State. I have been one of you. The same direction has been given to my prejudices. I was taught to believe, and did believe, that everything manufactured in New-England was made to cheat with; that the religion of the people was hypocrisy; that their touch was contamination. Fellow-citizens, I have seen New-England and its people. I have been welcomed at the houses of the rich—an exile, without a decent coat to my back, or money in my pocket. I have always met the warmest *Southern* hospitalities at the houses of their middle-classes; and, my fellow-citizens, in one sense of the word they have no poor. I have walked with awe and a condemning conscience through the school-houses found at every corner of a cross-road. I saw her barren hills covered with plenty; I saw her sturdy sons—every one of them an educated man—hasten to shoulder their muskets and place themselves in the ranks of the defenders of their country; and I heard them make excuses for the South, much in the spirit that a kind elder brother would for their wild younger brother; and I discovered as you have, that they are not cowards. And fellow-citizens, New-England is a representative of the North." The speech was of nearly two hours' length, and the speaker concluded by saying that there was no power on earth or below it that could destroy this Government, for twenty millions of people, like those of New-England, have said—*the Union must and shall be preserved.*

In the case of the People and others against the Harlem Railroad Company and the Mayor, &c., of this City, recently decided by Justice HOGEBOOM, no appeal has been taken, nor has the Harlem Company taken any steps whatever toward a reversal of that judgment, as has been stated.

The Husted case was again before the Courts, yesterday, coming up on certiorari before the General Term of the Supreme Court. The child alleged to have been concealed by the father has never been heard from, although the most diligent search was made on the part of the mother.

Gold advanced yesterday to 150@151 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange was buoyant at the close, and the Money Market easy among the Brokers.

Breadstuffs were actively sought after yesterday, mainly by speculative buyers, at generally advanced prices. Provisions were freely purchased; Mess Pork was rather cheaper; several contracts for new Mess Pork were settled on the basis of $18 ₱ bbl. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, Cotton, Whisky, Oils, Rice, Fish and Fruit at above previous quotations. Hay, Wool and Tallow were in active request. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

War and Peace in Europe.

We have private advices from Russia, through one that cannot be mistaken, that the Czar is making preparations for war on an unprecedented scale, in respect to the recruitment of men, the replenishment of munitions, the construction of invulnerable vessels, the building of new forts and the strengthening of old ones, and in respect to everything needful for the mightiest defensive conflict. It is also declared that the national feeling among the people is daily becoming intenser and more warlike, and that the determination to sustain the Emperor in his high-toned foreign policy is universal.

All this spirit can easily be accounted for. The humiliation of the Crimean war still rankling, the possession of a new moral alliance with the United States, the industrial difficulties of Western Europe consequent upon the loss of the great transatlantic staples, the certainty that a war would contribute immensely to unite all classes in one common enthusiasm and consolidate the new order of things produced by serf-emancipation, and the fact that no country in Europe is naturally so secure against successful external attack, are all powerful considerations and incentives. It can easily be supposed that ALEXANDER feels himself master of the situation, able to confront any necessity or to meet any contingency.

On the other hand, NAPOLEON, his special antagonist, shows far less confidence. The pacific spirit of his speech, at the opening of the French Chambers, we doubt not, is sincere. It is clearly his policy, at the present time, to avoid a European war. His relations with Mexico are still full of difficulty and danger. Italy is restless under his continued occupation of Rome, and is liable at any time to be aroused again to revolution by GARIBALDI, now restored to health, and more than ever his mortal enemy. A liberal opposition confronts him in the National Legislature, of matchless talent and dauntless spirit, such as he has never before had to encounter. But, worst of all for him, the British Government, his fast diplomatic ally, refuses to take one step with him in any direction that can possibly lead to war; and he sees that if he fights at all, he must fight alone. Therefore it is not at all strange that he commits himself so decidedly to the policy of peace, and is more disposed than ever before to keep at home and mind his own business. Instead of persistent efforts to force his mediatorship upon our Government, and holding out to the rebel envoy in his capital constant encouragement of a speedy recognition, he now leaves nothing undone to promote the reëstablishment of the most cordial relations with the United States. His high tone first assumed toward Russia in his correspondence respecting Poland has been moderated in a marked degree; and he shows no spirit even when Russia rejoins with a formal courteay that but too thinly covers disdain and defiance. It is plain enough that the Emperor's thoughts are really turned on peace.

But the question of war or peace in Europe does not turn on the counsels of the French ruler, or any other ruler. Circumstances always shape policy far more than any policy can shape circumstances; and never more so than in Europe at the present time. There is an obstinate revolution in Poland, formidable in itself, but ten-fold more so because of its affinity with all the revolutionary elements, which, like pent-up fires, underlie nearly every monarchy on the Continent. The old hereditary sympathies of France with Poland, as well as his ambition to be regarded as a champion of national rights, prompted NAPOLEON to attempt something for the Polish cause. But there was another motive which was still more potent with him. We mean the importance of getting such a hold upon the revolution that he could manage it, and keep it to such limits as he might choose. He did his best to effect this, and undertook to engage to Russia that Poland would submit if her autonomy, with all the necessary safeguards, should be assured. But, in due time, he feared that Poland would no more consent to this than Russia herself—that the one insisted upon complete independence just as tenaciously as the other insisted upon an unconditional submission. Revolution was, in some sort, bridled in that way by him in Italy five years ago; but it is not at all likely that the device will ever again succeed. He can now no more control revolution by siding with it than by opposing it. It will heave and toss in spite of him, and put him at the mercy of circumstance just as it does every other continental potentate west of Russia.

There seems to be a vague apprehension throughout Europe that a general war will commence next Spring. It may come, but if so, we do not believe at all that it will be a war between Sovereigns. The very fact that ALEXANDER is putting his empire in such complete preparation is only an additional guarantee that NAPOLEON will neither declare hostilities himself, nor give his adversary any new reason for so doing. If NAPOLEON does not choose to fight, of course he need not, for so long as Germany intervenes and remains neutral, Russia is incapable of any offensive war against France. The only serious danger lies in the revolutionary element, which even in ordinary times can never be calculated upon three months in advance—far less at a season like this, when it is in full eruption in one land, and unusually restless in another. If the Polish Revolutionary Committee can be brought to terms, and GARIBALDI be bound over to keep the peace, then we may perhaps count upon a twelvemonth more of European quiet; but hardly otherwise.

The Alexandra Again.

It is not often that the definition of a dictionary determines the relation of peace or war between two great nations. It would appear, however, from the English mails, received by the *City of London*, that this has been very nearly the fact in the celebrated case of the *Alexandra*.

The prosecutor for the Crown claims that the jury rendered its verdict, which permitted the departure of the Confederate ship-of-war, on a peculiar interpretation of the statute, made by the Lord Chief Baron. The published reports of the trial in the English journals at the time, confirmed this impression. The words of the Enlistment act were as follows:

"If any person within any part of the Kingdom, &c., &c., shall equip, furnish, fit out or arm; or attempt or endeavor so to do; or procure to be equipped, &c., &c.; or shall knowingly aid or assist, or be concerned in the equipping, &c., &c., with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign Power as a transport or storeship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against another foreign Power, with whom Her Majesty shall not then be at war—every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, &c., &c.; and every such ship or vessel shall be forfeited."

The position apparently taken then by the Lord Chief Baron and afterward by Earl RUSSELL, was that, to constitute a misdemeanor, under this statute, the vessel must be *actually armed*, and this position was founded on a definition in WEBSTER'S Dictionary, the Court claiming that "equipping" is there defined "furnishing with arms," and that "furnishing is given in other dictionaries as the same thing as equipping," so that the terms of the statute, "equip, furnish, fit out, or arm," all meant the same thing. Under this philological ruling, no act performed for the preparation of a vessel-of-war for the rebels in an English port, though under a contract with them, would constitute any breach of the statute, unless the vessel was actually armed. And the result, so far as this interpretation was concerned, would have been that a whole fleet of warlike vessels might have been prepared for the rebels, have sailed outside the English ports, and at three miles and one furlong from the coasts have received their armament, and then swept our commerce from the ocean.

But it appears now that his Lordship does not admit his supposed interpretation of the statute, though the Attorney-General, the jury and the public all understood his language on this point in the same sense. He admits that he had that "impression" of these words, and that he charged the jury in the very words of the act, no doubt having the idea in their mind that these various terms of the law were "verbiage,"—implying the same thing. In view of the many exhaustive arguments on this topic, which have doubtless reached his Lordship's mind by this time from both sides of the Atlantic, he finds it necessary to recall an American case in point, to which he had "alluded" in his summing up to the jury.

The brief report in the English journals does not indicate what American case had so much influenced his interpretation of an English statute, but among the many which display the very opposite of the narrow and hostile spirit that has animated his decision, we may mention that of the United States *vs.* QUINCY. (6 Peters' Rep., p 445.) Here the defendant was charged with "being knowingly concerned in the fitting out of a certain vessel, called the *Bolivar*, with intent to commit hostilities," &c., and with intent "that the said vessel should be so employed," &c.

The same point was made in defence which has been made in regard to the *Alexandra*, that the vessel "was not armed, or at all prepared for war, or in condition to commit hostilities when she left Baltimore." But the American Court, taking refuge in no linguistic subtleties decided "that it was not necessary that the vessel, when she left Baltimore for St. Thomas, and during the voyage to St. Thomas, was *armed, or in a condition to commit hostilities*, in order to find the defendant guilty of the offence charged in the indictment; that *an attempt* to fit out and arm is made an offence, and that this is certainly doing something short of a complete fitting out and arming;" that "to attempt to do an act, does not either in law or common parlance, imply a completion of the act, or any definite progress toward it, but that any effort or endeavor to effect it will satisfy the terms of the law; and that the offence consists principally in *the intention* with which the preparations to commit hostilities were made."

This liberal and friendly interpretation, it should be remembered, is also a construction of these very words, now debated in the British Court—"equip, fit out or arm;" the only difference being that the language of our Neutrality act, from which that of the English was framed, is less explicit than theirs—ours reading, "equip, fit out *and* arm."

The other point which was made by the British Judge on the trial in June, does not seem yet to be retracted, though it is equally weak and equally inconsistent with the American decisions, so much cited. He there took the ground that unless the *owners of the vessel intended personally to use her* against some friendly Government, the equipping and arming her was no offence under the statute. How any lawyer could interpret the language of the statute (quoted above) in accordance with this decision, is incomprehensible.

If the English language can express anything definitely, it seems clearly in that law to say that "any person who shall equip or arm," or "attempt," or "procure," or "aid or be concerned in equipping" "with intent or in order that such vessel *shall be so employed*, shall be deemed guilty," &c. If the statute had intended that the owners or contracting parties must *themselves* intend to use the vessel in order to be guilty, the simple English expression would have been "*with intent to use said vessel*," instead of the broad expression, "with intent or in order *that such vessel shall be so employed.*"

Such has been the uniform interpretation of our own Courts, and such must be the construction of common sense; for evidently the interpretation now accepted by the British Court destroys the effect of the statute. The merchants of a neutral can, under this ruling, equip and arm ship after ship of war or privateer, under contract with a belligerent, with full knowledge and intent of their warlike purpose, and send them forth beyond the marine jurisdiction of their coasts, to be delivered to the belligerent, and still commit no offence. Such a construction could never be accepted by this nation, and ought not to be by just-minded men anywhere.

Pennsylvania and the Government.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania throws a rather unexpected light on that remarkable letter which Gen McCLELLAN hastened to write too late in support of Judge WOODWARD. Our readers will recollect that the General had talked with the Judge and found that their views agreed, and one of the points upon which they agreed was that the Judge was "in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States." A great many men puzzled over that sentence. They felt as they read it that there was something wrong about it, because if it was to be understood as it fairly meant on the face of it, the only logical conclusion from it must be that both General and Judge should heartily support Gov. CURTIN, who was also heartily in favor of the prosecution of the war by every means in our power, instead of joining themselves with a party which indorsed every man who desired to hinder and disturb the Government in the prosecution of it.

The expression was, no doubt, carefully framed, in the hope of catching votes from that class of men who were feeling as if they must choose between their party and their country. It was hoped that these men, who were heartily desirous of settling this difficulty by fighting instead of by amnesty and compromise and humiliation, and who yet found it hard to vote any ticket but the "regular Democratic ticket," which they were used to, might be led to seize upon this letter as an excuse for trying to combine the two. It was hoped that many of them would see only the statement that Judge WOODWARD was in favor of the prosecution of the war, and relying upon that, be led to cast votes which were really against its prosecution. Pennsylvania has been cheated before into casting votes which were directly opposed to her intention, and it was doubtless thought that she could be again.

But this decision of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of whom Judge WOODWARD was one, shows clearly that the most important part of that sentence was the last clause. The substance of the decision which they have rendered, is that Congress has no power to draft men into the National service; that the ranks of the army of the United States may only be filled by volunteering, or if any other soldiers are needed to put down the rebellion, they can only be obtained by calling out the militia of the several States, whose term of service can be but a short one, and whose officers are appointed by the States instead of by the National Government. What sort of officers the Pennsylvania militia would have had, if Judge WOODWARD had been elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and how much reliance could be placed upon them in case of another invasion of Pennsylvania by "our erring Southern brethren," we New-Yorkers have been made competent to judge by our own experience. We can fancy Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GREEN sent out to meet a band of those Southern Democrats, and what a very earnest and pertinacious fight he would be apt to make of it.

So that we are now prepared to translate into plain English that sentence in Gen. McCLELLAN'S letter. It means: "I learn that Judge WOODWARD is opposed to the draft. He agrees with the Southern politicians, that we are a mere congeries of States, and not a nation. He believes that the Government of the United States has no power of its own to use in putting down this rebellion; that it can only use such means as the States shall choose to put into its hands; that any State may at any moment, if by some caprice or dishonesty its popular vote shall express the wish, decline to help any further in the undertaking, and that the citizen owes nothing to the United States, and they have no power over him except such as the States in which he lives shall be willing to give. He believes that all these grand armies of the United States are entirely illegal; that the lawful tap of the drum has not yet been heard except upon one or two emergencies; that the powers which the Government has exercised are usurpations, and that these illegal bodies of troops should be disbanded at once, whatever be the result to the cause of our country, and the militia of the States he sent forward, if the States shall choose to send them."

These are the real views which were covered up in that nicely-drawn expression, "The means at the command of the loyal States." But Pennsylvania had made up her mind differently. She had determined that the war ought to be prosecuted by every means at the command of the Federal Government as well as of the loyal States, and she put her foot upon Judge WOODWARD and Gen. McCLELLAN too. The complete unmasking of the Judge's position must send over her a shudder of horror to think what she has escaped, and a thrill of thankfulness to think that she has escaped from it finally and irrevocably.

RECONSTRUCTION.—Since we have been at the trouble of conquering the rebels in the State of Arkansas—since, after many great victories, we have now complete military possession of the State, and have armies posted on its Eastern, Western and Northern lines, and at its capital in the centre,—we think it would be worth while in the Government to take steps to reorganize the civil administration there, and inaugurate a system of policy such as was adopted in Missouri two years ago, and which has proved so successful in pacifying that State. The loyal element in Arkansas is large, as is made evident by the action of the people wherever our forces have penetrated, and by the enlistment of good number of its citizens in the armies of the Union. One of the Senators from Arkansas, Senator SEBASTIAN, whose term of office is as yet unexpired, is, and always has been, we believe, a sound loyal man; and Mr. GANTT, who was elected to Congress just before the outbreak of the rebellion, has recently given proof of his repentance and devotion to the Union in the remarkable address which we published last week. We do not see why the process of reconstruction might not be at once commenced in Arkansas, and why, before the close of next session, the State might not have a full Congressional delegation in Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS—CONDITION OF OUR MEN AT RICHMOND.

DR. WITT C. WALTERS, an Indiana scout, equal to Leatherstocking, captured just before Chickamauga, and paroled with three hundred and fifty other Union prisoners, came here to-night, and tells, among other things of absorbing interest, that the average number of deaths among our men in Richmond Hospitals is forty-three a day, and that most of them get their death warrants on Belle Island. That Sandy desert is low, damp, swept with winds, and wrapped in fogs. Our men are without blankets, and but one-third of them sheltered under mold-eaten tents. All the starved sicken instantly, and run down with frightful rapidity. Four dogs, enticed to the island during the twenty days WALTERS was confined there, were greedily cooked and joyfully ate. In the hospital to which he was transferred, the sole diet was corn bread, made up without salt. Not a beef animal has come to Richmond in twelve days. Virginia is swept of food; so are the border portions of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Five thousand Union prisoners are now on their way to Lynchburgh and Danville, for easier access to such food as can be reached. WALTERS' picture of waste time and cunning is a vain endeavor to entice the more confiding one of four fat pups from a slut seated outside a fence, which coops our men on Belle Island, to trot under it and be eaten up, is one of ghastly humor, and a sure measure of misfortune to which our friends so speedily succumb in that Golgotha.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The friends of the different candidates for Speaker of the House in the coming Congress are industriously at work. Western men are urging the claims of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE with great confidence of success, claiming that his long and useful experience as a legislator, and his eminent ability as a parliamentarian, entitle him to the position. Other candidates from different sections are strongly talked of in connection with this position.

REBELS AND THEIR PROPERTY.

The intelligence has come to the Treasury Department that Gen. HALLECK, commanding the District of Memphis, has instructed the Post-Quartermaster to pay the direct taxes assessed on rebel property in that city in the use of the Government. Many furious rebels, tired of serving in JOHNSON'S, and BRAGG'S armies, and doubtful of the Confederate success, have gone into Vicksburgh and taken the oath of allegiance, under the promise that their property should be restored to them. The notorious OVERTON, who dedicated to the rebel Government the income of $500,000, ashamed of such an arrangement in reality, went in by proxy—seeding his steward, who took the oath, got the property, and is now collecting its rents for his yet rabel principal.

MORE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Intelligence from Nashville informs us that Maj. Gen. L. STEAENS is organizing a negro regiment at Gallatin, another at Columbia, one at Murfreesboro, and one at Clarksville. His musters one hundred and two men into each company, including four experienced cooks. In six weeks he raised one full regiment, and six hundred men in another. Enlistments at Gallatin and Columbia, on the borders of Kentucky, somehow or other rope in a great many Kentucky slaves, and it is said to be quite difficult to distinguish them from the Tennessee article. Maj. STEARNS is gradually being charged with the support of crowds of impoverished women and children, who come within our lines. His purpose is to put them on abandoned rebel farms around Nashville.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The coinery is to be saved from any further issue of the new and unlucky fractional currency. A new issue, printed upon paper that will not split, and not discolored by attempts at bronze ornamentation, will soon be struck off.

MORE OF INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, No. 25 GRANDE RUE ARTENIL.

E. P. Stringer, Esq., Managing Director Mercantile Trading Company, No. 3 Alderman's Walk, London:

SIR: I duly received your communication of Aug. 28, and am this morning in receipt of a duplicate of the same.

I gather from it that you desire to base your excuse for failing to carry out your engagement with me, on the fact that Mr. WM. G. CRENSHAW has satisfied you that I had no authority to enter upon the engagement on the part of the Confederate States Government. I regret that Mr. CRENSHAW should have taken upon himself the responsibility of interfering with an arrangement by which the Confederate States Government would, at a comparatively early day, have received most important supplies. But while I regret this interference on the part of Mr. CRENSHAW, which has enabled you to advance a plausible excuse for your breach of contract, it is not to be understood that I find in it the true reason for your failure to comply with the terms of your engagement. I perceive in your thus placing the responsibility upon Mr. CRENSHAW, only an afterthought and one to excuse cleverly made use of. The true reason for your breaking down in the execution of the contract has been that you have been unable to obtain the money required. The capital of your Company is £150,000, and you have already made use of the entire amount in the purchase of goods and steamers. You expected to obtain the money for carrying out your contract with me from Mr. DE NAST, through Mr. LANG. Since the Confederate reverses in July, Mr. DE NAST has been unwilling to part with his money on the security you could give him. I have known this all the time, and also of your efforts to procure the money from other sources.

Finding yourself unable to accomplish this, at the last moment you resort to the dishonorable expedient of making use of the complaint of an unsuccessful contractor, who fancies, in some way, I am the cause of his failure to obtain funds, with which he may go on with his contract, to prove that I had no authority to enter upon this contract. You have, moreover, stated to a gentleman in no way connected with the Confederate States Government, that Maj. HUSE had endeavored to make a contract with you for the Confederate States Government, for which he has no authority.

This statement, it generally believed, would entirely destroy my efficiency as agent of the Confederate States Government. You hoped by such means, to escape the odium of having entered upon an undertaking which you were unable to carry out.

Major HUSE here sets forth that he entered into contract on credit of Mr. SOTHERN, a co-director, and that he then had no confidence in "STRINGER," and charges that

"You had made great professions of friendship for the Confederate States, and at the same time, had been perfectly unscrupulous on at least two occasions, when opportunities offered for you to benefit yourself. One occasion was the purchase of the steamer *Giraffe*, when you caused £1,000 more to be paid for the steamer than was necessary, which thousand pounds was disposed of by you, in addition to 2½ per cent. commission upon the purchase money, which purchase money included the £1,000 put into your pocket.

On another occasion you received, from a purchase

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of arms for the Confederate States Government, ten per cent. for introducing the party to a house, from which the Confederate States Government had been purchasing arms. * * * * You knew that not only would that money, about £2,000, come from the Treasury of the Confederate States, but that 100 per cent. profit was to be paid on the face of the invoice in which your *commission appeared as an item.*

Your obedient servant, CALEB HUSE.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

The Ordnance Bureau invites sealed proposals until the first of December next for furnishing the Government with seventy-five thousand sets (complete,) of cavalry accoutrements, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed places, viz:

10,000 sets at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass.

20,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.

18,000 sets at Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.

20,000 sets at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.

10,000 sets at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

The accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at the abovementioned depots.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Quartermaster HAARZ invites proposals for 1,000,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered in the City of Washington.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION IN MARYLAND.

A wealthy secesh slaveholder from one of the lower counties of Maryland, to-day stated that more than half the slaves in the Maryland Peninsula have already absconded or been recruited; and declares if recruiting be not stopped, Slavery there will be defunct in three months. He mentions an instance where out of 321 slaves, only 83 remain, and these are old men and women and little children.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has officially notified the Governor of New-York that the Agricultural College scrip had been completed, and was transmitted on Saturday.

CHEROKEE INDIANS AT THE CAPITAL

A delegation of Cherokee Indians, headed by their Chief, JOHN ROSS, are in Washington, on business with the Indian Bureau.

THE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

The Commission to investigate the affairs of the Medical Department have closed their labors, and are engaged in making their report.

PROMOTED.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the following promotions:

Acting Master JNO. A. JOHNSON, of the *Octorora*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for gallant service in capturing the English blockade runner *John Williams.*

Acting Master ABRAHAM N. SOULD, of the *Honduras*, to the same position, for skill and vigilance in capturing the blockade runner *Mail.*

Acting Ensign COURTLANDT P. WILLIAMS to Acting Master, for gallant conduct in action.

PERSONAL.

N. B. JUDD, Minister to Prussia, arrived here to-day. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in perfect health, is quartered at the National.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18.

NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The *Star*, this afternoon, says the latest information from East Tennessee is that LONGSTREET is moving in that direction, and that some skirmishing has already occurred between BURNSIDE'S outposts and the outposts of LONGSTREET'S advance. The exact position of BURNSIDE'S outposts is not known.

PROPOSALS CALLED FOR.

The Ordnance Department has advertised for proposals for an aggregate of 71,000 heavy projectiles, consisting of battery shot and shell, to be delivered at the arsenals at Watertown, Mass.; West Troy and Governor's Island, New-York; Pittsburgh, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C.

RICHARD BUSTEED, ESQ.

The President has appointed RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., of New-York, United States Judge for the Northern and Southern District of Alabama. New-Yorkers now here express great satisfaction with this appointment, as a deserved compliment to a Democrat who, from the very commencement of our domestic troubles, has zealously supported the Government.

THE PRESIDENT BUSY

It is announced by authority that from this date to the opening of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

BURNSIDE AND FOSTER.

Among the arrivals to-night is Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX. Some doubts are expressed as to the appointment of Gen. FOSTER in the place of Gen. BURNSIDE, especially as no order to that effect appears in to-day's official *Army Gazette.*

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

Immense Preparations for War—Recruitment of the Imperial Army—St. Petersburgh, Cronstadt, Helsingfors and Viborg to be Fortified—Monitors and Iron-clads Ordered—Cannon, Shot and Shell Ordered—Russia Welcomes War—The Czar.

The following highly important facts concerning the military preparations and warlike spirit of Russia, we have privately received from a perfectly authentic source. The letter from which they are taken is under date of

ST. PETERSBURGH, RUSSIA, Oct. 30, 1863.

The war preparations continue here upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia.

An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the Empire.

Very large earthworks and stone forts have been constructed at this place, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Viborg, and other places. The old granite forts at Cronstadt are to be covered with 12-inch rolled-iron plates.

Ten or twelve monitors, and two or three iron-clads, of a different construction, have been ordered, and will be ready for sea in May or June next.

Large quantities of cannon, and shot and shell have been ordered from England, and will come overland during the Winter.

All the Government shops are being enlarged, and every effort is making to render Russia independent of other countries in war material, as she is already in food and clothing for her armies.

On the first appearance of the war cloud, the Russians dreaded it very much, although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the Emperor, if it came to that. Now, however, the feeling has entirely changed, and they do not dread it at all. In fact, I think they rather court it than otherwise.

ALEXANDER'S popularity is immense, and increasing every day. He is now visiting the southern portion of his empire, but is expected to return to St. Petersburgh in a few days.

P. S.—The war news from home makes us very gloomy, yet we hope it is colored by passing through English channels. We always find things represented as bad as they are, and generally a great deal worse. The defeat of VALLANDIGHAM and WOODWARD is glorious. God grant us success in the remaining elections.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ione" was played here last night, with unusual success. The four artists to whom the principal rôles were intrusted have seldom been in such excellent voice. Mme. MEDORI was superb, and Signor MAZZOLINI fairly excelled himself. These artists—and Mlle. SULZER and Signor BELLINI, who in their rôles were equally good—received the unusual honor of a double recall before the curtain, after the second act, and again after the third. The opera in every respect was admirably rendered.

On Friday, MOZART'S *chef d'œuvre*, "Don Giovanni," will be played, with a cast which has not been equaled for many years. All the artists of Mr. MAPLESON'S company take part in the performance.

Nominations Last Evening.

The Union Aldermanic Conventions met last evening. The following nominations were made:

[illegible]	Morgan Jones.
[illegible]	Jas. McMahon.
[illegible]	Adj'd to Saturday.
[illegible]	Adj'd to Saturday.
[illegible]	A. J. Odell.
Twelfth	Peter Bowe.
Fourteenth	John D. Ottiwell.
Sixteenth	Adj'd to Saturday.

The Tammany and the Mozart Counciimanic also met with the following result:

FIRST DISTRICT.—*Tammany*—Edwin M. Haggerty, John Healy, Charles Riley, Michael Brophy, Patrick K. Keenan, James Hayes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Tammany*—Samuel G. Wahster, Wm. J. O'Connor, Jeremiah Hoffman, Michael C. Gross, John Ryan, Chas. Costar.

Mozart—Michael Cassidy, Owen Keenan, Frederick Repper, John Galvin, Thomas McGuire, J. [illegible].

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Tammany*—John Houghtelin, James Murray and Geo. McGrath.

Mozart—John G. Harliand, Geo. Schaeffer and James Owens.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Tammany*—Daoiel Fitzgerald, Patrick Russell, Alex. Brandon, John Brice, Wm. Joyce and Valentine Cnok.

Mozart—Hugh Brady, John Hart, Wm. Gallagher, Valentina Cook, Thos. Nolen and John Keegan.

Fifty-ninth Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its 59th anniversary on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rooms of the Society in Second-avenue, were crowded with a distinguished and appreciative audience, including an unusually large proportion of ladies. The exercises of the evening were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Osgood. Some routine business was then transacted, including the election of several gentlemen as resident and corresponding members, and after a few introductory remarks the President presented the Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, of this City, who delivered the address of the evening. His subject was "Early American History," chiefly in relation to its effect upon American character. The speaker gave an interesting account of the early settlement in Virginia, New-York and New-England, bringing in light many new illustrations of the character and habits of the Colonial settlers. He was listened to with marked attention throughout, and at the close of his address received the thanks of the Society. After some further remarks from members present the meeting adjourned.

Weekly Report of Emigrant Commissioners.

Number of Emigrants arrived to Nov. 11, 1863	134,686
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Nov. 18	1,500
Total	140,586
To same date in 1862	69,294

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Number of inmates in Institution—Ward's Island	863	591	781	796

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863	$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 11	$296,681 46
Received since to Nov. 18, for commutation of passengers, &c.	3,506 00—300,187 46
Total	$317,932 24
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 11, 1863	$306,190 56—
No. payments on Nov. 11	—306,190 56
Balance in bank	$11,721 68

GEN. SPINOLA'S DIVISION.—Gen. SPINOLA commenced recruiting in earnest yesterday at his headquarters in Montague-street. The Board of Supervisors having procured the money ordered, began to pay the $300 bounty to each enlisted man, but in consequence of the want of an examining Surgeon, but three of about twenty who offered to enlist, could be accepted. To-day, a Surgeon will be detailed to the headquarters, and affairs will proceed in a more systematic manner. The bounty paid to veterans, or men who have served in the army, amounts to a total of $852, and to new recruits $577. The county bounty of $300 will be paid cash in hand. A guard of twenty-five men was yesterday detailed to be present during the day and conduct recruits to the general rendezvous on Riker's Island.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, Nov. 19.—Nos. 57, 58, 61, 62, 65, 68, 3, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, on the November calendar; No. 151 on the October calendar; and Nos. 93, 94, 95, 97 and 98 on the November calendar.

Metal tips for children's shoes are worthy the patronage of all who have an eye to economy.—*Hartford Times.*

Kendall's Ambroline Is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambroline.

Kendall's Ambroline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Fine Old Italian Pictures.—Mr. LEEDS has just opened for public view, a fine collection of Italian pictures, a private gallery of a gentleman, a citizen of New-Orleans. These pictures have never been exhibited in this City, and no finer collection for the number was ever offered to the public.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Beauties of Hair-cutting.—Styles neat and suitable; executed in the best manner only, by HILL, inimitable, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Shaving, 10 cents. Hair-dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 523 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens, and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

MARRIED.

AYERS—HANFORD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the Second Baptist Church, in Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Luke, SIMEON M. AYERS, of Jersey City, and LOUISE, daughter of Capt. Wm. L. Henford, of Scotch Plains. No cards.

ARNOLD—VAN VORST.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. P. D. Van Cleef, LOUIS DES ARNOLD, of New-York, and SUSIE, daughter of the late Cornelius Van Vorst, of the former place.

BENEDICT—ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Tooma D. Anderson, the pastor, M. OVINGTON BENEDICT, of this City, and Miss SARAH E. ROBINSON, daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

CONLIT—DONOA.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. JOHN W. CONLIT and Miss CAROLINE E. B., daughter of the late Serfil Donoa.

FRANKLIN—MORRISON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the Collins Hotel, Great Barrington, Mass., by Rev. F. S. Barnum, JAMES S. FRANKLIN and MARY E., daughter of John Morrison, all of New-York.

HODGSON—BROWN.—In Newburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. O. S. Cobb, of East Fishkill, J. CRESPINO HODGSON, of Dubuque, Iowa, and ANNA E. WILLIAMS, daughter of Hon. John W. Brown.

MILLS—VAIL.—In Newburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, at the Reformed Dutch Church, SAMUEL C. MILLS and Miss H. LIBBIE VAIL, all of Newburgh.

MORRISON—SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Mr. THOMAS H. MORRISON and Miss JULIA A., only daughter of T. T. Sheffield, Esq., all of this City.

SINCLAIR—OAKES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, HENRY P. SINCLAIR, of Hoboken, N. J., and FANNIE A., youngest daughter of Josiah Oakes, of Boston.

TRIMBLE—MATHER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Morgan Dix, R. M. TRIMBLE, of Baltimore, and MAGGIE A., daughter of the late Alexander L. Mather, of this City.

VAN MATER—AYARS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Wm. Bailey, D. D., JOSEPH J. VAN MATER and ELIZA M., daughter of Daniel Ayres, Esq.

DIED.

BLAKE.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM PHIPPS BLAKE, Jr., eldest child of Wm. P. and C. H. L. Blake, aged 6 years, 7 months and 14 days.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Nov. 17, WILLIAM C. BOARDMAN.

The remains will be taken to Troy for interment, where also, the funeral services will be held.

CLENDENIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, ANDREW CLENDENIN, in the 81th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field and John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

CALLAGHAN.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, EUGENE CALLAGHAN, late of the Fifteenth regiment N. Y. S. Engineers, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Callaghan, East 70th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., near 4th-av., and from thence to Calvery Cemetery for interment.

COLES.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, after a short illness, MARTHA J. COLES, daughter of the late ISAAC U. COLES.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at Grace Church, without further notice.

DOUGHERTY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 East 29th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, J. C. Watson, and the late Joseph Spence and Matthew L. McDonough, and his nephew, Oscar Spence, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., near 4th-av., at 10 o'clock.

HYATT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mrs. KEZIA HYATT, wife of Platt Hyatt, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and congregation of the 5th-av. Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, Nov. 19, at 5 o'clock, at No. 15 West 44th-st. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment, on Friday morning, Nov. 20.

MARRIT.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 16, MARY JANE, wife of Jos. G. Merritt, and daughter of the late John Pease, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 12½ P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. depot at 9¾ A. M., returning, leaves Greenwich at 3 54 P. M.

NEWCOMB.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Nov. 16, HERMAN La Roy, infant son of Thomas H. and Mary E. Newbold.

O'NEIL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, ELIZABETH, wife of Henry O'Neill, aged 33 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 252 Hudson-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

QUIDOR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, MARY QUIDOR, wife of Dr. John E. QUIDOR, late of above city, Navy Surgeon of Volunteers.

TRAVIS.—In Carmel, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, JANE WHEELER, wife of David Travis.

The funeral will take place at Northeast, Dutchess County, on Friday, Nov. 20.

TUCKTON.—In Philadelphia, on Second day morning, Nov. 16, JANE R., wife of William R. Thurston, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 129 East 15th-st., on Fifth day morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 555.—NOV. 16, 1863.
63, 39, 11, 41, 27, 40, 35, 33, 57, 49, 17, 51, 50.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 556.—NOV. 18, 1863.
53, 10, 15, 24, 71, 12, 13, 14, 46, 22, 39, 5.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

HELP! HELP!! HELP!!!
FOR THE FREEDMEN AND COLORED SOLDIERS.

A Committee of Ladies of New-York, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, purpose holding a Fair for the benefit of the soldiers and freedmen. Let every man and woman in our land do something for these poor and needy ones: it matters not how little, but do something. Clothing, provisions, fruits, or fancy articles and books will be most gratefully received and fully appreciated.

To our country merchants we would again say that all or any donations will be acknowledged either of money or of the above articles. They will be received in Brooklyn, at No. 116 Myrtle-av., in New-York, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Persons desiring articles sent for will please send directions to either of these places, and goods will be sent for.

REREERENCES.
THEODORE TILTON, Editor of *Independent*.
Prof. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn.
Judge DIKEMAN, of Brooklyn.
Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn.
Dr. BENNETT, of Brooklyn.
Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, New-York
Col. FARREMONE, New-York

INK. NOTICE. INK.
TO THE CONSUMERS OF THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.'S WRITING INK.

We have official information from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, Nov. 3, 1863, that the Inks prepared and sold by us are not subject to stamp duty.
THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
Nos. 127 and 129 William-st., New-York.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

WANTED—FROM AMONG OUR MAIMED SOLdiers, several men to sell a soldier's national memorial, the profits of which is to go to themselves. They must be men who can bring the best of references. By calling at the office of the agent they can learn all particulars. The exclusive sale of this work is given to those who have been maimed in the defence of the country.
W. H. BEEBE, Sole Agent.
No 181 Broadway, 1st floor, Room No. 3.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE HAVing a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing W. G., Box No. 166 Times Office.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ava.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spittiog, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boy's Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
AT
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOY'S AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
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A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
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OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS.
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR.
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT,
COMPOSED OF THE
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
THAT THE
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c., BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays expected. And that, for the
FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.

Dated at No. 120 Broadway, this 13th day of November, 1863.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them
attorney and proxy for and in
name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in
name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

FILL YOUR ALBUMS.
BUY AT HITCHCOCK'S,
No. 435 Broadway,
Card Photographs, $1 per dozen.
Sea Mosses, 12 to a set, 50 cents
Flowers, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Birds, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Autumn Leaves, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Fruits, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Street Scenes, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Little Folks Menagerie, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Language of Flowers, 12 to a set, $1
Union Cards, 50 cents.
Large and small Prints, &c., &c.
The trade supplied.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 435 Broadway

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR FOR CLAIMS,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
will give prompt attention to applications for
ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
and all other claims before the Executive Departments and in the Court of Claims.
Refers to Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, U. S. Senate; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. P. B. Fouke, M. C.; Hon. B. F. Grainger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. S. Watts, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Mackay, N. Y.; Hon. G. L. Beckar, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; G. H. Penfield, Esq., Conn.; R. J. Hallemio, Esq., Penn., Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind.

DONATION VISIT.

The annual DONATION VISIT to the "BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM," in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, (Nov. 19 and 20,) from 1 to 10 P. M.

Donations of money, provisions or dry goods are earnestly solicited by the managers.

By order of the Board.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY FIVE, THIRTY, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY, FIFTY, SIXTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-FIVE, EIGHTY FIVE, ONE HUNDRED, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SIOUX WAR
AND
MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863. By ISAAC V. D. HEARD. With Portraits and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

This is a faithful history of the terrible massacres of 1862 and 1863, of which the opportunities of the author—as a resident of Minnesota from a time previous to the occupation by the Sioux of their "reservations" on the Minnesota River, as connected with the command of Gen. Sibley during the summer campaign against the savages, and as a member of the Military Commission at which about 400 of the perpetrators were tried—have enabled him to present a strictly authentic narrative. And of such a narrative, to say that it is authentic is to give it the highest commendation. It is the recital of events at which the heart of man shudders—of murder inflicted upon unoffending men, upon helpless women and innocent children, of the burning of homes, and of outrage and rapine too deliberate to be believed, and too horrible almost to be told—of calamity terrible and near at hand. The more striking events of the story are soon told—the outbreak—the series of startling and desolating murders—the gathering together of the Indians at the Upper and Lower Agency for the consummation of their diabolical work—all this moves rapidly through the first bloody week. Then follows the punishment—the conflict with the Indians, the pursuit, the capture, and the final execution of the principal malefactors. The author closes the book with some very sensible suggestions as to the future conduct of the Indian Department, with a view to securing justice to the Indians, and safety to the white settlers in the vicinity of the "reservation."

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just Published:

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

MARY LINDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady EMILY FONSONBY, Author of "The Discipline of Life." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

ALCOCK'S JAPAN. The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo, Cloth, $3.

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DAILY WALK WITH WISE MEN. Religious Exercises for Every Day in the Year. Selected, Arranged, and especially Adapted, by Rev. NELSON HEAD. Large 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

ELEANOR'S VICTORY. A Novel. By M. E. BRADDON, author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

THE BIVOUAC AND THE BATTLE-FIELD; or, Campaign Sketches in Virginia and Maryland. By Capt. GEORGE F. NOYES. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

THE RING OF AMASIS. From the Papers of a German Physician. By ROBERT BULWER LYTTON (Owen Meredith). 12mo, Cloth, $1.

LIVE IT DOWN. A Story of the Light Lands. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Author of "Olive Blake's Good Work," "Isabel, or the Young Wife and the Old Love," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

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They are equally acceptable to both sexes.
They are pure, good and satisfactory.
They are principally historical romances.
They are general public favorites.

These and other characteristics have given them a prominence and well-deserved position in American literature—a position which, it is needless to say, will be maintained.

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General Dime Book Publishers,
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SINCLAIR TOUSEY, General Agent.

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BOOK OF THE
PROPHET STEPHEN,
SON OF DOUGLAS.

Wherein marvelous things are foretold of the Reign of Abraham. Price 15 cents.
FEEKS & BANCKER,
Booksellers, No. 26 Ann-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, 25x100 feet.....$26,000
In Franklin-st., near West Broadway, 20x50 feet.. 15,000
In White-st., near Broadway, 25x114 feet..... 25,000
In Church-st., near Canal, 20x75 feet..... 16,000
In Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., 21x100 feet.}
Lispenard-st., near Broadway, 25x100 feet..... 20,000
Possession of all the above property can be had on or before the 1st of May next. This property is all located in the midst of extensive business, and is constantly increasing in value. It is worthy the attention of parties purchasing for investment or for building. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults, fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best manner and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most delicate and rich, and the highest style of art. Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway. Office No. 6, or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIous residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 58 Exchange-place, New-York.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 21 feet by 114. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, or to E. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 20th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well adapted for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease, the premises Nos. 216 William and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, on lot 200 feet front by 25 feet in width. To parties desiring to remove the present buildings and rebuild, or to remodel present buildings for business purposes, a good and favorable lease will be given. R. V. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, WITH OR without furniture, the property situated on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts. House large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Lot 25x100. Two extra lots can be had if wanted. Possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—12 or 14 acres of superior land on Long Island, lying on the Long Island Railroad, and extending north to Ronkonkoma Lake and affording most beautiful building sites upon its border. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the 7th Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire square, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DOS, No. 57 Water-st., New York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—IN Fifteenth-st., near Union-square, with early possession; house contains three stories high; furniture very good, with a second table, and cost by Phelan's best tables. Price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick dwelling No. 295 3d-st.; size of lot, 25 feet front and in rear 96 feet deep; house about 18 feet deep. Terms easy. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 Williams-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with stable, of No. 195 Henry-st.; house is 23x34 feet, with modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 18TH-ST., WITHOUT RESERVATIONS—12 lots on south side, about 200 feet west of 7th-av. Apply from 12 M. to 3 P. M. to VALENTINE B. HALL, Receiver, Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in Washington-place, West 32d-st., furnished or unfurnished, with possession if desired. Neighborhood unsurpassed. Price $14,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 9 Bleecker-st., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st. Price $7,500; $2,000 cash required. Apply to PATRICK KAVANAGH, No. 176 6th-av., or A. R. JACKSON, Gilt, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to purchase a small country seat on the Hudson River, east bank; good house and [illegible] acres of land; house to contain [illegible] rooms, with good kitchen and cellar, [illegible] within about one or two hours ride by rail-road. Address A. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, with price.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE [illegible] in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from [illegible] of certain limits, with about 2 acres of [illegible] fruit trees, greenhouse, &c. Also, several [illegible] for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRANT, No. 49 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT, No. 1.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND cottages for sale in every beautifully situated, one hour from New-York by rail. Also, country seats and houses to rent for the season or year, by HENRY B. TAPPEN, Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, PLEASantly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, three miles from Newburgh, and only a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Terms reasonable. Possession immediate. Address J. LOMAS, Fishkill Landing.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST BANK.—FIFTY acres, with delightful views of water and mountains, desirable buildings, plenty of all kinds of fruit, and large spring. Also, 2 acres, directly on the river front, very healthy. W. ELLIOTT, seedstore, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION [illegible] a very productive farm, with household furniture, [illegible] stock, situated in Westchester county, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 80 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards in full bearing, and [illegible] acres of garden vegetables, with a large abundance of other fruits. The house is [illegible] situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged, [illegible] is also a neat cottage, nearly new, [illegible] on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BUCKLEY & SONS, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—To lease for 10 years from 1st of May next, a splendid corner property, above Wall-st., 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—WE OFFER FOR RENT THE lofts of the store we occupy; they are 50 by 75 feet.
E. & W. COCK & CO.,
No. 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON THE second floor, to a gentleman, at No. 8 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House. A store-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FIRE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO STABLE OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS.—Wanted, for six (6) months, room for two horses and a carriage, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., preferred, and for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 718 Post-office, with location and lowest price.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife require a parlor and bedroom—a private French family preferred—between 10th and 25th sts. References exchanged. Address M. B. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two front rooms, near the City Hall; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH full or partial board for three persons, for the Winter, in an eligible situation. The first or second floor in a private family preferred. Address J. L. K., Box No. 85 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR A SINGLE gentleman wanted, with breakfast; dinner at 5 or 6 P. M.; above 4th-st., between 4th and 2d avs. Address B., Box No. 4,147 New-York Post-office.

TO THE EMPLOYERS OF THE TURNERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—The employers of the turners of the City of New-York and vicinity are respectfully requested to organize themselves for the purpose of mutual understanding between them and their employes. THE UNITED TURNERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863,
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments often per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REFER TO
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to five hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 15th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVESMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co.,
(AS REORGANIZED.) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
W. M. CARSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on the first of June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-House Stock," authorized by chap. 167 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house in Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-House Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JAMES R. NEWTON,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES HENRY WALTER,
P. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, JR.,
HENRY CORWIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose terms of office expired on that day:

HUBBELL W. RISLEY, DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
HENRY A. BIER, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Jr., HENRY MORGAN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, E. A. STANSBURY,
CHARLES McDOUGALL, JOHN P. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BEEKMAN, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. Co., SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on the first WEDNESDAY (2d) of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company Stock bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

P. S.—Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock wanted.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1878. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency.
J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 16th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot,
2,000 5-inch shells,
8,000 10-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.
1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15 inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 49 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Snares.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, for furnishing this Department, by contract, with

Kersey, S. B., 24 Standard.
Kersey, S. B., 6-4, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 4, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 6-4, Standard.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, at either one of the Inspection Depots in this city, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDE.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department by contract, with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drillis, Standard, ordinary width.
Drillis, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Forage Bags.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORNS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sum to be paid under the existing contract, during the continuance, only to the price to be paid for the said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

CAVALRY BUREAU,

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jonvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c. French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.—Velvet bonnets of every color. Black velvet bonnets, thousands of velvet bonnets, at great bargains; velvets by the yard; trade supplied. Children's hats of every kind; mourning bonnets and mourning veils.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2? Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can. Those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have been humbugged elsewhere are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by misaccredited agent,
PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
On four west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as a mature man never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12? Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

MRS. M. R. H. STEBBINS—THE WELL-known Indian Clairvoyant and healing medium, can be seen at No. 153 West 49th-st. for one week. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Thorough examination $1. Call and satisfy yourselves that she is no humbug.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

OLD APPLE WHISKY
AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.

Parties in want of either of these articles, can find samples of the whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 92 Wesst. New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & NIELOS', No. 6 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York City, or by addressing H. S. CONOVER,
Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

SHIPPING.

RAILWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,200 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. PROWSE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $10, $?5, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$?12 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$20 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $?5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,??	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,678	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 2? years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $?0 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $?2. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 56 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 56 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 56 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COGSWELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 3? North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. ERNY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATUEDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 15 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CRESCENT CITY, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 821 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 19, 2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18, 12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20, 1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24, 7 A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26, 7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27, 8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30, 10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

First introduced and now use the Nitrous Oxide. Dr. COLTON, the original demonstrator, administers it in person. No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON,

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $8; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial, law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
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No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

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DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 533 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 28, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the Institution.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF WRITING IN cipher, the key can be different for each person; no one can read it without the key. Full instructions sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address H. DE VERA, New-Haven, Conn.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

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COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in com. Eng. 14 weeks (both sexes.) The New Gymnastics taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. G. FLACK, A. M.

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TEACHER WANTED, FOR A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL OF BOYS.—Must be a religious man, have had experience, and wishing to make teaching his business; a graduate of Yale preferred. Address PRINCIPAL, Woodbury, Conn.

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LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

On invitation of the
WAR FUND COMMITTEE,
of the City of Brooklyn,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will address his fellow-citizens
ON HIS
EXPERIENCES ABROAD,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Doors open at 7. Address at 8.

Sale of tickets will commence at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Tickets.....$1 each.
Tickets, with reserved seats.....2 each.

The GROSS RECEIPTS will be appropriated to the work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
DWIGHT JOHNSON, R. R. GRAVES,
S. B. CHITTENDEN, JAMES HUMPHREY,
S. B. CALDWELL, JAS. H. FROTHINGHAM.

COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
Before the
WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE.
Hon. WM. D. KELLY, of Philadelphia, will give the second lecture of the above Course on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at Cooper Institute.
Tickets for the Course, for gentlemen.....$1 00
Tickets for the Course, for ladies.....75
Single Lecture.....50
Tickets to be had at Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st., Rushton's, Astor House, Miller & Mathews, corner Broadway and 8th-st., and Crowen's, No. 243 Broadway, also, at the office of the League Room, No. 20 Cooper Institute, where members' tickets can be obtained.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE LECTURES.
MRS. E. CADY STANTON and
SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
At Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 205 8th-av.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock
Tickets (free) for Reserved Seats at Hitzelbergar's Saloon, and Room No. 20 Cooper Institute.

REV. JOHN LORD WILL GIVE THE fourth lecture of his course on the Fall of Rome, in Clinton Hall, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Why the Conservative Influences of Science, Arts and Literature did not arrest the Ruin.*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:27 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:20 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 3:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptone, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and Intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
C. E. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000; and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock,
will be produced Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
DON GIOVANNI,
with the most perfect ensemble, and the following unapproachable cast:

Donna Anna.....Mme. MEDORI
Zerlina.....Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira.....Mme. STRAKOSCH
Don Ottavio.....Sig. TAMARO
Don Giovanni.....Sig. BELLINI
Leporello.....Sig. BIACHI
Masetto.....Sig. COLETTI
Commendatore.....Sig. MULLER
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.
LAST GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST, MANAGER,
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performance at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., In calling attention of the public, to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The above-named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to represent such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.

The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its close tendency ought to be to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the adoration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.

The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

The performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers, &c., are astoolshing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.

No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

A CARD.

Those who desire on
THANKSGIVING
to pass an evening of merriment and delight, should visit
THE WINTER GARDEN,
where
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will present to their friends and the public entertainments of the most charming attraction.

IRVING HALL.
71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND.
SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov.

THE WELCOME OF MR. BEECHER.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE FESTIVITIES.

Speeches of Mr. Beecher and Prof. Hitchcock.

Last evening closed the festival at Plymouth Church, and concluded the cordial welcome by the scholars to Rev. Mr. BEECHER. There was the same profusion of flowers, the wreathing wore the same rich green appearance, the canaries still poured forth their flood of song, while the emblems and mottoes seemed to lose none of their significance or appropriateness by being viewed a second time. In the Sunday School-room, the fountain and the bower surrounding it had lost none of their attractiveness, continuing to be a special object of admiration. It may not be improper here to state that the fountain, presented by a lady to the Sunday School at their first festival, is permanently located in this room. In its sparkling jet of limpid water, it must always be suggestive of the purity of which it is typical.

In the lecture-room the same bountiful supply of refreshments so extensively patronized the previous evening was again observed, and no hesitation seemed to be manifested by any one about participating. The fair ones who were waiting on the guests were not by any means the least of the attractive features of this pleasant occasion. Their hands were kept busy in supplying the numerous wants of their numerous patrons, who, if they happened to be of the masculine gender, often almost forgot to scrutinize the contents of their plates, watching their fascinating hostess.

Respecting the music, only one opinion was expressed, and that was that it was of the highest order and perfectly adapted to the occasion. The views of the stereopticon elicited the same high compliments as on the previous evening. This exhibition, which is to be continued on Thursday and Friday evenings, in the main audience room, is to consist of views of places visited by Mr. BEECHER on his late European tour, exhibiting them in the order in which he visited them. This will enable the audience to follow him in imagination, and if he be one of them, these truthful and life-like views will no doubt bring to his mind many pleasing recollections. We append the programme of last evening's entertainment:

PART I.—MILITARY BAND—(*Six o'clock.*)

1. Lincoln March.....Helmsmuller
2. Overture—"Stradella".....Flotow
3. Fanfare et Chœur des Soldats—From the new opera, "Faust and Marguerite".....Gonnod
4. Selections from "Un Ballo in Maschera".....Verdi
5. Upsiee Galop—(Student's frolic).....Helmsmuller

(*Seven o'clock.*)

Fallon's Stereopticon.

PART II.—ORCHESTRA—(*Eight o'clock.*)

1. Grand Overture—"Zampa".....Herold
2. Romanza—from "L'Eclair"—for horn and flute.Halevy
3. Concert Waltz.....Venzano
4. Grand Potpourri—"Der Musikaliche Vielwieser," containing 60 different airs.....Ham
5. Duetto—"I would that my love".....Mendelsshon
6. "Matrimonial Blessings"—musically described by a.....Bachelor

(*Nine o'clock.*)

The Stereopticon.

At 8½ o'clock Mr. BEECHER, Prof. HITCHCOCK and Mr. BELL came upon the platform, and when the applause had subsided, Mr. BEECHER arose and made a brief speech, which was as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. BEECHER.

I am sure in all the pieces where I have been, amidst all the novelties which I have seen, I should have searched in vain for such a scene as that which I witnessed last night and witness again to-night—a Christian church, a Christian congregation at home, in their own house of worship and in the apartments appurtenant thereto, and mingling in festivities. In innocent hilarity and social, affectionate greeting, amidst the objects of taste and decorations most beautiful. Such a spectacle of a living Christian church in the exercise of its prerogatives of domestic and social affection I should have searched for in vain; and I feel the contrast, although the old familiarity with these things returns, yet last night and again to-night I felt and feel how utterly different it is from anything that I saw abroad, or could have seen. And I am sure that no dispassionate and impartial person witnessing your enjoyment and this development of your social feeling—no impartial and dispassionate person but will say the is truly a right and beauteous effort of Christian faith in the heart. I have often longed, when I have been away, for the solace and the comfort which I myself take in your enjoyment in such scenes. I think that never a Sabbath passed that I did not take my watch and calculate the time, and say to myself—now I think you are going to Church—it is 10 o'clock, and I see the procession streaming down the various streets; and I followed the services in my mind; and again toward evening I said, Well, they are preparing to go now to Church, at night; and so upon a Friday I kept beat, as it were, with my heart, as you conducted your meetings here; and among the comforts that I had was this, that you were not dispersed and scattered abroad, a flock without a shepherd, but that you were under the care for the most part of the time of our well-beloved and most honored, into whose hands I could most fearlessly trust you. You know how anxious I have been for your doctrinal orthodox teaching [laughter,] and it is not every man that I would permit to have the handling doctrines before you. [Laughter.] But I thought in making a selection and suggesting to the Committee that there was one or two men in New-York City that could preach here without doing you harm; and, that I might go to the very fountain of orthodoxy, I went to the place where they make minister [laughter,] and procured as my substitute one of the men that ought to be sound in the faith, and that I hope is. I am told that during my absence you have greatly improved, and have become now quite doctrinal, and safe, perhaps, to assist the pastor somewhat; but take heed, I have sate in JOHN CALVIN'S chair and stood in old JOHN CALVIN'S pulpit and imagined how his sermons sounded there. I have gone and sate down in the seats where his auditors sat, and looked up and imagined how I should sound if I were preaching and sitting there too. I have been in JOHN KNOX'S house, and, if there be anything that can be taken by absorption, I want you to understand that I am as sound as CALVIN, and that I am as fearless as JOHN KNOX. [Applause.] However that may be, I think it unsafe for a habit that is established to be broken off too suddenly, and I think, therefore, that my brother, Prof. HITCHCOCK, ought not to be broken off very abruptly from his misinstrations, and that he should ease off little by little. I think, therefore, to-night that he should go on with his prelection, and that you should get accustomed to a new hand here gradually. [Laughter.] I therefore take the pleasure of introducing his well-known face to you again this evening. [Applause.]

Dr. HITCHCOCK arose, and after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows.

SPEECH OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

I suppose you think I have not anything to say, and you propose to give me time to collect my thoughts. It is very kind in you. [Laughter.] You surely cannot, or at least ought not, wish me to say much to-night. Talk by one up here stops an immense deal of talk down there. And yet, I have it not in my heart to decline responding to so kind and generous a call as your pastor has made for me. The brief term of service through which I have passed has been exceedingly agreeable to me—agreeable in every aspect of it. I will say that I have never statedly addressed so large a congregation as crowded this room, and never have addressed an audience more intelligent, more earnest, and, I may add, too, for the encouragement of my brother, whose reputation for soberness, perhaps, is not equal to his reputation for some other things—a more grave and serious congregation. And I must say this, that if I knew nothing more of HENRY WARD BEECHER than I have seen reflected in this spiritual family of his, I should say that he was a man of God, addressing himself, with better natural gifts than most of us, earnestly and steadily to the great work of making wiser and better men and women, wiser and better citizens, and wiser and better Christians. And in after months and years it certainly will give me great pleasure to sit in one of those pews, as I have for so many Sundays stood upon this platform. I am not quite sure that I agree with all that brother BEECHER might propound in the way of doctrine, any more than he with me; but there is one article in his creed to which I sincerely subscribe, to which I can take no manner of exception. When he says he does not believe in the sea as a part of the next grand economy of things, I say amen to it. [Laughter.] But our poetesses and some of our poets sometimes undertake to write songs for sailors about the bounding billows and all sort of things, but so far as I am informed sailors never sing such things. They know too well what bounding billows are to find such music in them, even when they rhyme. The sailor sings of the sweet green nook on a fast-anchored isle, or on the broad and solid continent. Beginning with this article, brother BEECHER and I might go on unto perfection. [Laughter.] We should find ourselves agreeing, I doubt not, at very many points. As this is a free-and-easy sort of meeting, I will take the liberty of saying one thing more. I do not know that I can exhort very much to the kind of things which your pastor said to the English when he was in England. I do not know but I should have said as much myself. But I certainly have such faith in the largeness of spirit as to feel quite sure that if he had extended his journey farther up into the freezing North, and gone to Russia, he would have been able to say some kind and generous things on the soil of that Empire which, since its true birth under the policy of PETER the Great, has maintained one steady, undeviating march of improvement in all things pertaining to the glory, to the strength, to the goodness of our species. [Great applause.] And I am very sure that he would have raised his most eloquent remonstrances on the head of that young and gallant sovereign, ALEXANDER II, who, by a single stroke of his pen, has lifted from serfdom to manhood more human beings or many men as will ever have been elevated out of this terrible miracle [illegible]

Through which [illegible] spontaneous testimonial of our dear country will not stand one breath against any men, of any nation, of any climb, who have the hearts of men, who fear God, and who love their fellows. But I have said some things I had no idea of saying when I got upon my feet, and a great deal more in the aggregate than I had any idea of saying. This occasion does not belong to me, but I cannot tell you how glad I am to see your pastor back—glad for his sake—glad for your own; and he and I will both pray, doubtless, fervently for that time to come when good Americans who may go to Switzerland or elsewhere will be able to go by land. [Applause and laughter.]

At the close of Prof. HITCHCOCK'S remarks, Mr. BELL, Superintendent of the Sunday School, said it gave him great pleasure to announce that Mr. BEECHER would speak on Thursday [this] at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It was desirable that they should have a crowded house. He gave the notice with great pleasure, because he knew that many of them would hear Mr. BEECHER, and many would be at the Church.

At the close of these exercises, the church was again surrendered to the magicians of harmony and of illustrative art. The second part of their programmes having been finished, a general rush was made for the refreshment room, where a valiantly renewed and heroically sustained onslaught upon all sorts of eatables was made, resulting in the rapid depletion of the hitherto loaded tables, though there was too plentiful a supply to be entirely exhausted. Meanwhile, as if to render the close of this grand festival more brilliant than its commencement, the band entered the parlors and passed out upon that scene of beauty, mirth, and happiness, another shower of sweetest melody. Enjoyment arose to a higher pitch than ever. But the best of a good thing must come to a close, and, reluctantly, at length, the guests began to depart, continuing to do so more rapidly, until soon only the officers and waiters remained.

It is due in this connection to say that in our issue of yesterday morning, in the report of the first evening's entertainment there was a typographical error giving one of the speakers a name by which, perhaps, he was never personally addressed. HOWE should be read HOLMES—Rev. Mr. HOLMES.

Perhaps, all things considered, there was never before held so successful a festival at Plymouth Church as the one just closed, and the Society, and especially the officers of the Sunday-school, have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the eminent success which has characterized it from its inauguration to its close.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S UNION.

Preliminary Meeting of Female Operatives to Form a Protective Association.

A preliminary meeting, for the purpose of forming a Working Women's Protective Association, was held last evening at No. 187 Bowery. Delegates were present from many leading houses where women are employed, and the personal comeliness and bright intelligence for which this class of New-York's population is famous, were very fairly represented.

The object which brought them together is one of interest to all classes of the community. Whether seamstresses are to descend to the depths of penury, and squalor, or whether shopwomen are to become the trembling serfs they have been for years in England, is a problem which late social changes have rendered it necessary to solve.

The future condition of these working girls and women must to some extent depend upon the countenance and support which they receive from that influential class who are customers to trade. The obligation of paying good wages when remunerative prices rule, must be enforced by some combined effort of the operatives themselves. Efforts in this direction, though, should be legitimate and judiciously conducted, and at no time assume the shape of compulsion. If they are made under the management of professional agitators, they will be recognized as mischievous and assuredly fail. If they are the spontaneous result of a hardfelt need on the part of those immediately concerned, they will as assuredly prove successful.

There is a doubt whether the meeting last evening was in proper hands. There is a doubt whether those controlling it do not desire to ignore the very classes which most urgently require protection. It is to be hoped these doubts will be removed when the aims of the new Association come to be more fully developed.

The meeting, after some little exhibition of conflicting interests and opinions, was partially organized by the appointment of DANIEL WALFORD, a prominent member of the Workingmen's Union, as Chairman.

He told those present this was a meeting of delegates, met for business, not unnecessary speechmaking. The movement in which they were engaged must be controlled by workingwomen themselves. If they once admitted the interference of certain erroneminded women there would be no end to it. He stated that at a late meeting of the First Carpenters' Association the sum of $50 had been immediately subscribed in aid of this movement by the women, and there was no doubt the Second and other associations would afford similar assistance. He requested that all present, not regularly sent as delegates to that meeting, should now retire, so that they could proceed to the dispatch of business.

This proposition caused considerable confusion and some appearance of dissatisfaction, during which a deputation from the Dry Goods Clerks' Association entered, and was introduced by the Chairman.

The Vice-President of the Association, in a few words, pledged himself and fellow-members to assist the working women in this movement as far as they could with all the funds and influence at their command.

Another dry goods representative said their sympathies were with the workingwomen in every respect, as his Association had proved by that most reliable of tests, an appeal to the pocket. The workingwomen, he said, had been hardly dealt with by their employers. Enough had not been given them to provide the commonest necessities of life. The workingwomen were, to some extent, connected with the dry goods clerks, more especially in the cloak trade. They were, to some extent, a unit on this question. [Applause.]

It was moved, seconded and carried that the thanks of the workingwomen were due to the Dry Goods Clerks' Association, for the latter's generous donation of $50 to the cause.

The President of the Carpenters' Protective Union was next introduced. He spoke of the unanimous enthusiasm with which the Association he belonged to had resolved to donate $50 in aid of the workingwomen's movement. They had found the only way to secure their rights was by organization—by handing together. "Ladies," he said, "you must do the same. He had seen as he came there a crowd around a house in Grand-street. It was a crowd assembled to nominate some one for a political office. He (the speaker,) desired no political office for which he could not obtain their (the workingwomen's) suffrages. If so elected, he would wish it to be as a corrector of abuses." He spoke of how, under such a contingency, he would castigate some employers. Herewith he presented the beforementioned donation of $50.

The thanks of the meeting to the Carpenters' Union were moved, seconded, and unanimously carried.

The Chairman said this donation made a total of $210 to the credit of the Association. This placed them beyond the present want of funds.

A letter from MOSES S. BEACH, accepting the office of Treasurer of the Association, was then read.

The Chairman admonished the meeting, while the Secretaries *pro tem.* were collecting the names of delegates, that they must begin right to go on right. He hoped to see one delegate from every working place in the City at their next meeting. A man in a prominent public position had suggested to him a practical remedy for the wrongs of which they complained. At some future time that remedy would be communicated to them. The gentleman in question was a man of means and would liberally afford them material aid.

A motion was herenpon made, seconded and unanimously carried, that the Association be henceforth known and called by the name of the "Working Women's Union." Also, on motion, an Executive Committee of five was appointed, and directed to make arrangements for calling, as soon as possible, a mass meeting of workingwomen at the Cooper Institute.

A meeting of delegates was called for next Tuesday evening.

The meeting adjourned in exceedingly good temper, and with a manifest resolve to carry out the purpose for which they had that evening met.

Brig.-Gen. Canby's Farewell Order.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS. NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR. NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 52.—In obedience to Paragraph 13, War Department Special Orders No. 497, of the 9th inst., and Special Orders No. 99, from the headquarters of the Department of the East, the undersigned turns over the command of the City and Harbor of New-York, to Brig.-Gen. GEORGE J. STANARD, United States Volunteers.

Under directions from the Commanding-General Department of the East, the Commanding officer of the depot at Riker's Island and the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Southern District of New-York, in all matters heretofore submitted in these headquarters, will report direct to the headquarters of the Department.

Capt. CHARLES O. WOOD, Ninth infantry, is relieved from duty as Aid-de-camp and Chief of Artillery and Ordnance at these Headquarters, and will proceed to comply with War Department, Special Orders, No. 498, paragraph 2, of the 9th inst.

First-Lieut. HEYWARD CUTTING, Tenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty as Aid-de-camp, and will join his regiment.

The remainder of the Staff at these Headquarters will report for duty to Brig.-Gen. STANARD.

In taking leave of the troops with whom he has for some time been so pleasantly associated, the undersigned desires to express his thanks for their active and zealous cooperation and assistance, and his warmest wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

[Official:] ED. R. S. CANBY, Brig.-Gen.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. SICKLES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—Maj.-Gen. SICKLES has accepted the invitation of the Committee on Volunteering of the Union League Club to visit their club-house this (Thursday) evening.

The Soldiers in the Field and Thanksgiving.

Gov. SEYMOUR, as Commander-in-Chief, has issued the following special order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 11.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 83: The Governor of New-York desires that the patriotic sons of the State, who have gone forth to battle for our common country, should, in common with their families and friends at home, join in thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the great and manifold mercies He has been pleased to vouchsafe to us during the past year.

To this end a copy of the Governor's thanksgiving proclamation is forwarded to the commandant of each regiment, battalion and battery of New-York volunteers now in the service of the General Government, that a proper observance of the duty designated therein may be kept in their several camps.

By order of his Excellency,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,

[Official:] Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.
J. B. STONESOUER, Acting Asst. Adj.-Gen.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—A Grand Concert is to be given, to-night, in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, at which the following artists will assist: Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. G. CROMWELL, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and Mr. S. B. MILLS. The conductor on the occasion will be Mr. A. DIEPENBROCK, and we have no doubt that it will be worthy of public patronage.

"THE SOLDIER'S NATIONAL MEMORIAL."—A beautiful idea, clad in an appropriate design, by which the memory of the dead and living heroes of the war shall be perpetuated, is alluded to per advertisement, under the above head. The purpose is an excellent one, and deserves encouragement from soldiers and the friends of soldiers.

[Advertisement.]

Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, and the Ways of Life, is a very useful book for old and young, of both sexes. Price $2. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

When the sun shines, lesser lights pale; so it is with KNOX and his Hats. When his appear, others shine with a diminished lustre. The shine, in fact, is quite taken out of them. No wonder gentlemen generally prefer KNOX'S Hats, and would rather pay a dollar more, were it necessary, instead of a dollar less, in order to obtain one. His place is No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE LIBEL ON OUR CONSTITUTION IN THE EXETER Hall speech of HENRY WARD BEECHER, in England—its atrocious assumptions and the base concessions to the claims of the rebels, that our glorious Chart of Freedom guarantees their infamous claim to hold human beings in slavery as a constitutional right—reviewed in the *Principia* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Besides an unusual amount and a brilliant array of splendid illustrations and much valuable information, the dollar's worth of desirable full-sized Patterns is furnished in the magnificent Winter Number, comprising the most beautiful, interesting and valuable Number yet issued. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

HEARING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BARTET, No. 385 Broadway, New York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—A. de Cardenas, J. Antunas, G. Nettle, A. Fernandes, J. Castro, A. Govantes, F. Peres, W. H. Smith, R. O. Williams, J. F. Costales, E. F. Stemforth, J. C. Casas, J. W. Staples, M. Pinnecant, Mrs. P. Lehman, Mrs. Russell, J. Percetta, F. Arrabuyas, J. Flanaga, J. Noras, Capt. J. R. Nalt, J. M. Cowan, C. G. Richter, S. de la Huerta, J. Muller, Miss Conchit and servant, W. Leopold.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—W. F. G. Miller, V. Mendez, A. Garcia, Gonzales Acosta, Pedro Robasse, George Hodson, Wm. Chesley, Charles Weise, Tullo Maonel, Angel Crespo, Mr. Dubame, Angel Silvo, Ramon Garcia, Manuel Ilarra, Jose Gonsales, Thos. Hone, and 8 in the steerage.

In ship Gem of the Ocean, from Bombay—Capt A. Jones, Capt. N. S. Smith, J. Murray, F. P. Center.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yazoo, for New-Orleans—F. Randon and sister, Mr. Gove, Dr. W. Bogel, wife and child, Alfred Dolbonde, Mrs. A. M. Osgood and child, M. L. Filkins, George F. Steinberg, P. S. Berkemeier, P. Maroniri, W. C. Towle, Miss Mona Barr, Mrs. H. Ottesen, N. A. Baumgarden, G. H. Taylor, William Turner, Charles Scofield, E. K. Johnson, D. Evans, M. D. Corzendall, Horace Silsby, Jr., and wife, E. F. Hazleton, Capt. Geo. R. Case, Mrs. Col. C. J. Bassett, N. F. Sterling, A. W. MacDoodl, William L. Smith, A. Montanye, J. C. Downing, D. Harrison, Mrs. Ann Mullen, Mrs. S. Davenport and son, C. Brauer, J. F. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Andre and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rousseau and five children, Joseph Francois, Mary Murray, and others in the steerage.

MINISTERIAL ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises. .... 6 51 | Sun sets ..... 4 40 | Moon sets..12 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 51 | Gov. Island.. 2 46 | Hell Gate.. 4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Yazoo, ——, New-Orleans, Lindlam, Heineken & Co.; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Frank, Thompson, Philadelphia, J. N. Briggs & Co.

Ship Graham's Polly, Norton, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Bark Rebecca, (Br.,) Yeaton, Nassau, F. T. Montell & Bath.

Brigs Eastern Star, Ward, Turks Island, Bishop & Brother. Acme, (Br.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company. H. C. Brooks, Newcomb, Minatitlan, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Ralph Hewett, Rhoades, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Unison, Mann, Sangus, J. V. Haviland; William D. Pitts, Hudson, Snow Hill, A. C. Havens; Mary Havens, Lawrence, New-Haven; W. J. Roe, Wright, Alexandria, E. R. Aumack; Ada Ames, Ames, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; James Jones, Enton, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; W. H. Bowen, Baker, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool 3d inst., via Queenstown 5th et 5 A. M., with mdse. and 497 passengers to E. Cunard. 8th inst., at 8 A. M., passed a steamer, supposed the City of New-York. 10th inst., at 8 A. M., passed a steamer, supposed the Scotia, hence. 16th, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E. The Sidon encountered a succession of heavy northwest and southwest gales.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 12th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Lindlam, Heineken & Co. Had strong northeast gales the entire passage.

Steamship Eagle, Hepburn, from Havana 14th inst., at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 17th inst., at 4:20 P. M., lat. 36 06, lon. 74 55, passed a propeller with troops, steering for Hatteras.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. steam transport Vidette, Newbury, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nickle, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Gem of the Ocean, (of Newburyport,) Williams, Bombay June 27, via St. Thomas 6th inst., with linseed, etc., to E. D. Morgan. The brigs New-Haven and Marco Polo sid. from St. Thomas 5th inst., for Turks Island.

Ship Lisbon, (of Bath,) Brown, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Had heavy northerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Wm. H. Wall, Gastner, Key West 14 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown. The bark May Stetson, for Pensacola, sld. same day.

Bark Palegrina, (Span.,) Sarria, Matanzas via Havana 39 days, and 4 days from Norfolk, with cotton to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Put into Norfolk with rudder damaged.

Bark Orion, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Commodore, (of P. E. I.,) Caffery, Bedques, P. E. I., 8 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Gustave, (Fr.,) Lameuse, Martinique Oct. 27, with sugar to master.

Brig George Laidlaw, (Br.,) Wilson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to H. E. Browne.

Brig Petrel, (of P. E. I.,) Clough, Inagua 16 ds., with salt to Tynes & Smythe.

Brig Lonisa, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bell, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Thomas James. Left no vessels.

Brig Urania, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Bradford, Manzanilla 25 ds., with cedar and granadilla wood to J. H. Frye & Co. 17th inst., lat. 33 50, lon. 76 50, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Keystone State.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Jones.

Brig Maria, (Dan.,) Von Helmes, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Dorlen, (of Warren, Me.,) Henry, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess. Had heavy weather.

Brig Henry Thackeray, (of Turks Island,) Matthews, Ragoane 16 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Left no vessels.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Turks Island,) Doherty, Aux Cayes Nov. 1, with logwood to Wilson & Cammun. Sld. in co. with schr. Loring, for Boston.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (Dan.,) Knight, Cumberland Island, 16 days, with timber to master.

U. S. schr. Gatoise Richardson, Lieut. Master, John Collins commanding, Texas station in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where she has been since August last.

Schr. G. T. Miller, (Br.,) of Tusket, N. S., Hiltz, Harbor Island 9 ds., with fruit and old metal to James Douglass.

Schr. Castor, (Dan.,) Seebuson, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Adonis, (Dan.,) Ostermann, Montevideo 66 ds., with hides to G. W. Pyrnes.

Schr. Carthagena, Kelly, New-Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gassabeas, Cole, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Boston for Philadelphia.

BELOW—Brig Maria.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships China and Yazoo.

Steamers E. S. Terry, Virginia and America.

Barks Volunteer, Martha's Vineyard, Eudora.

Brigs Wm. Holt, Machias, Peacock.

Schr. Buenaventura.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer which sailed hence 17th inst., for Havana, returned to this port to-day, on account of a slight derangement to her machinery.

The ship Goschen, arrived 17th, is consigned to Charles L. Wright & Co., not as reported.

Spoken, &c.

B. S. Hazzells—brig, of Belfast, bound N., 15th inst., lat. 25 47, lon. 79 45.

Young Phenix—whale ship, of New-Bedford, 33 months out, with 1,300 bbls. sperm and 800 bbls. whale oil, bnd. to "Bantiem" to recruit, and thence home, Aug. 28, lat. 22 00 S., lon. 59 34 E.

Alice—Br. schr., from Turks Island for Orandville, Me., 8th inst., lat. 27 17, lon. 72 34.

Mane—Danish brig, from Havana for New-York, 17th inst., off Barnegat.

R. W. Griffeths—bark, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., 10 miles northeast Moro Castle, bound in.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., 7th inst., brig Fanny Fawkes, for Philadelphia in 2 days.

At Inagua 3d inst., schr. Harmony, for Halifax same day.

At Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 1st inst., Br. brig Amason, from Boston, discg., to load for New-York.

DEAFNESS.
CATARRH,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES IN THE EYES,
WITH ALL DISEASES OF
THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT,
CURED EFFECTUALLY,
BY THE USE OF MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY,
WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED
AT
No. 25 BOND-ST.,
AND OF DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S principal Depot and Laboratory is at No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, where her medicines have been thoroughly tested during the past year. Her Richard's Eye Water has been before the public, and has gained a reputation which words fail to express. The Metanhysical Discovery, for the cure of the above diseases, has proved a perfect triumph. Thousands have been cured by it when all other remedies have failed. There are three distinct Medicines in the discovery, one for the Eyes, one for the Ears, and one for the Scalp. These work in conjunction and strike at the root of the disease, utterly destroying the cause, and lifts the whole machinery of the body to a higher state of mental and physical life. All cures attempted by instruments or internal remedies aggravate the disease and destroy the physical system. Thousands in this way suffer martyrdom, and are hastened to an untimely grave. When deafness, or any head or throat diseases are aggravated by instruments, they take a stronger hold and firmer grip of the constitution in another form, as effects cannot die while the cause exists. There is but one legitimate cause for all disease.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, can be seen at her rooms No. 25 Bond-st., until Friday at 5 o'clock, and after that time on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The medicines can be had at the office at all times.

Read the following certificates:

WHAT MRS. THOMPSON SAYS.

I, Mrs M. B. Thompson, of Richmond-st., East Kensington, four doors below Hanover-st., do certify that I have been quite deaf in my right ear for thirty years. On last Wednesday I read in the *Ledger* of a great cure performed by Mrs. M. G. Brown on Mr. Decoster, and most providentially I went to see her. Mrs. B. treated me for deafness on Thursday, the 12th inst., and on Friday, the next day, I could hear well, even when spoken to in an under tone. On Friday night, at prayer meeting, I took a back seat to know if I had really recovered my hearing, and to my grateful astonishment, I found that I could hear prayers distinctly—the deprivation of which for so many years had caused me much sorrow. Thanking God for thus delivering me, I commend Mrs. M. G. Brown to the confidence of the public. M. B. THOMPSON.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

A CASE OF THE WORST TYPE OF CHRONIC SORE *Eyes of Twenty-five Years' Standing Cured by my Metaphysical Discovery.*

I, Eliza B. Jeffries, do positively certify that I have been suffering for twenty-five years with diseased eyes, taken from measles when a child. I cannot describe the nature of all my sufferings, but I will state that my eyes ran corruption and water all the time. My cheeks also broke out down to my chin, and the matter from both eyes and face kept constantly dropping on my dress. Any amount of money was spent for a cure. All the doctors I applied to failed to render me any relief. I had concluded to suffer on till I would die, but seeing in the papers accounts of the wonderful cures performed by Mrs Brown, I thought I might be cured. I accordingly laughed at me and thought me foolish for thinking of being cured. Still I thought I would try, and on the 7th day of April last, I went to see Mrs. M. G. Brown. She applied the medicine, and I brought home with me the Metaphysical Discovery. I used it according to the directions on the bottles, and now I most solemnly and thankfully declare to all who suffer, that through the blessing of God and the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's medicine I am cured woman. All my troubles, which were so offensive, are gone. My eyes also were so weak that I could not see to read at all. Now my eyes are clear and strong. I can sew the finest seam and read the finest print.

ELIZA B. JEFFRIES,
Holmesburgb, Penn.

DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.
WHAT MR. OSGOOD SAYS.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 28, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC: It is well known to those of the citizens of Portland who know me that I have been deaf from childhood. By the recommendation of some friends I was induced to call upon Mrs. M. G. Brown, and while I had not a particle of confidence in her ability to relieve me, still I thought I would give her a trial. She has at this time of my writing made two applications to my head, and two only, and I am sure no amount of money could pay for the benefit I have received. As a proof, I will state that, for the first time in twenty years, I last night heard my watch ticking when it was hung up some six feet from me. My head has been a great source of annoyance to me through a constant pain in the back part, passing through to the front with a continued noise. These things prevented me from perusing the object of my studies, as my head felt heavy and thick. I am now relieved of all this, and feel as though I enter a new life. Grateful for my great deliverance, I commend Mrs. M. G. Brown and her successful mode of treatment, to all who are afflicted as I have been.

A. L. OSGOOD.

READ WHAT MRS. ORTH SAYS

I, Mrs. Maria Orth, of No. 601 St. John-st., above Green, do certify that I have been deaf for several years, with constant and terrible noises in my head, which would awaken and distract me at night, so that I could not sleep. I had also a severe cough for ten years, which distressed me in the morning. I was a great sufferer from Nervousness, so much so that I would often break the china in the closet. Hearing of great cures performed by Mrs. M. G. Brown, I went to see her. She treated me for Deafness and Noises in my Head on the 8th inst., and I now return thanks to God and Mrs. M. G. Brown for my great deliverance. I have recovered my hearing, the dreadful noises are nearly all gone; my cough has gone; my nervousness has gone, and my whole system seems renewed. I feel so thankful for my deliverance, and commend Mrs. M. G. Brown to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, originator and proprietor of the following genuine medicines:

The Metaphysical Discovery for Deafness, &c., &c., $5.
The celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, per bottle, $1.
Scalp Renovator, per bottle, $1.
The above medicines will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

TRY RUSHTON'S
N. Y.
COLD LINE
FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
AT
RUSHTON'S
—FAMILY DRUG STORE—
10 ASTOR HOUSE, COR. BARCLAY
NEW YORK.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.
FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are supplied from No. 237 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences if desired.
Operators with machines, sent into families.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 28 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many eurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without trembling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langoor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right n

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3794. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE

The Rebels Advancing upon Knoxville.

THE PLACE COMPLETELY INVESTED.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING YESTERDAY.

The Position Very Strongly Fortified.

THE REBEL FORCES UNDER LONGSTREET.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The enemy began skirmishing from their position on Kingston Road, at 10 this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, occupied the position, under command of Gen. SANDERS, and each man fought like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range, their battery protected by a large house. BENJAMIN'S battery was the only one which replied, occupying the chief fortification, half a mile in front of and to the right of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy about 3 P. M. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of the hill. Gen. SANDERS was severely wounded, and was borne from the field.

We yielded the position, and fell back about a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost about one hundred, one quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but Gen. BURNSIDE will defend it to the last man, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best spirits. Every important point is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy out.

A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Gen. LONGSTREET, after crossing the Tennessee on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the afternoon by Gen. BURNSIDE, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge by nightfall.

LONGSTREET crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and on Sunday morning advanced in force.

Gen. BURNSIDE, finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Lenoir, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day.

Three desperate charges were made upon our positions during Sunday night, but they were handsomely repulsed.

On Monday morning Gen. BURNSIDE evacuated Lenoir, but owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, when a fight ensued, lasting from late in the forenoon until dark. Our first position commanding the road from both sides, the infantry deployed in front of this, and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded, by outflanking our men, in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrific and destructive fire. The rebels retired before it, gave way, and eventually fell back to the river.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, Gen. BURNSIDE fell back to a more desirable position and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall, with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been attained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in advance, our troops fell back during the night and early Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a great battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the London and Choton roads and heavy skirmishing continued all day.

This morning the attack was resumed when the fog which set in during the night had lifted. The rebels finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position, and poured in a flanking fire.

In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more, and, after a brief skirmish, charged our position. A terrific hand to hand conflict occurred—both sabres and revolvers being used on both sides. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile, to a strong line, which they hold to-night.

We have to regret the wounding of Gen. SANDERS and Capt. SIBLE, of the cavalry, who commanded the outpost. His condition is critical. Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Twentieth Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss to that fight was between two and three hundred. Our loss to-day will not exceed one hundred and fifty.

Our men are in the best of spirits and perfectly confident of success to-morrow.

LATE FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The stream of deserters from the enemy continues to increase. Among them are some of the Vicksburgh paroled prisoners, who are much exercised regarding their *status*. From information which they bring it is now rendered certain that LONGSTREET is operating against BURNSIDE in East Tennessee.

The weather for the past few days has been very fine, and the roads are in excellent condition.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 13.

Nothing from the front this morning. A party of Georgia State troops and Indians killed the notorious BRYSON and thirty-four of his men, a short time since, on the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the *Register*, dated Sweet Water, Nov. 12, says: "*The Federals have removed all their supplies to Knoxville for safety*, and are living on half rations. Several deserters, recaptured, were executed here yesterday."

A special to the *Intelligencer* says: "Two Yankee officers who deserted and came into our lines, report that GRANT expects soon to assault Lookout. His army is on half rations.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Cavalry Skirmish at Germanna Ford—Great Scarcity of Contrabands—The Army Being Paid Off.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The intelligence received to-night from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that a cavalry skirmish between 200 rebels and part of the [illegible] place yesterday [illegible] on the Rapidan. [illegible] our men fell back [illegible] loss was small.

[illegible] fighting [illegible]

tha country and weather being favorable for such purposes.

Hundreds of contrabands could be profitably employed in the army as drivers, teamsters, &c. In one artillery brigade alone, a sufficient number of soldiers are employed as wagoners and teamsters, to man a six-gun battery, for want of negroes.

Yesterday evening some commanding was heard in the direction of the Rapidan south of Culpepper, but no particulars had been received when the messenger this afternoon left the army.

No sutlers have yet been granted right of transportation for their stores to the army. A few occasionally succeed in passing goods, but they are liable to arrest and confiscation.

Paymasters are busily at work in the discharge of their duties in almost all, if not all, the army corps.

THE HEROES OF JULY..

A Solemn and Imposing Event.

Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh,

IMMENSE NUMBERS OF VISITORS.

Oration by Hon. Edward Everett—Speeches of President Lincoln, Mr. Seward and Governor Seymour.

THE PROGRAMME SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetary commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display, under command of Maj.-Gen. COUCH. The line of march was taken up at 10 o'clock, and the procession marched through the principal streets to the Cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President. At 11½ the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic dignitaries, took position on the stand. The President seated himself between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. EVERETT after a reception marked with the respect and perfect silence due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man in the immense gathering uncovering on his appearance.

The military were formed in line extending around the stand, the area between the stand and military being occupied by civilians, comprising about 15,000 people and including men, women and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and a regiment of infantry, which constitutes the regular funeral escort of honor for the highest officer in the service.

After the performance of a funeral dirge, by BIGELOW, by the band, an eloquent prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, as follows:

O God, our Father, for the sake of the Son, our Saviour, inspire us with thy spirit, and sanctify us to the right fulfillment of the duties of this occasion. We come to dedicate this new historic centre as a National Cemetery. If all the Departments of the one Government thou hast ordained over our Union, and of the many Governments which Thou has subordinated to the Union be there represented; if all classes, relations and interests of our blended brotherhood of people stand severally and thoroughly apparent in Thy presence, we trust it is because Thou hast called us, that Thy blessing awaits us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in practical results of incalculable, imperishable good. And so with thy holy Apostle and with the Church in all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription: Blessed be God, even the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Moses, and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God. In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers, in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy word, we love and magnify Thy infinite perfections, Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressive, richer and richer development of thy supreme, universal and everlasting administration. In behalf of all humanity, whose ideal is divine, whose first memory is thy image lost, whose last hope is thy image restored, especially in behalf of our own nation, whose position is so peerless, whose mission is so sublime, and whose future is so attractive, we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of thy compassion and for the exceeding greatness of thy loving kindness. In contemplation of Eden, Calvary and Heaven, of Christ in the God on the cross, and on the throne—nay, more—of Christ ascending again in all-subduing power and glory, we gratefully prolong our homage by this altar of sacrifice, on this field of deliverance, on this mount of salvation, within the fiery and bloody line of these mountains and rocks, looking back to the dark days of fear and of trembling, and the rapture of relief that came after, we multiply our thanksgivings and confess our obligations to renew and perfect our personal and social consecration to thy service and glory. O, had it not been for God! for our enemies, they came unrested, multitudinous, mighty, flushed with victory and sure of success; they exulted on our mountains, they reveled in our valleys; they feasted, they rested, they slept, they awakened, they grew stronger, prouder and bolder every day, they spread abroad, they concentrated here; they looked beyond this horizon to the stores of wealth, to the haunts of pleasure and the seats of power in our Capital and chief cities, they prepared to cast the chain of Slavery around the form of freedom, and to bind life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man. One more victory, and all was theirs. But behind these hills was heard the feebler march of a smaller but still a pursuing host, onward they hurried, day and night, for their country and their God, footsore, wayworn, hungry, thirsty, faint, but not in heart; they came to dare all, to bear all, and to do all that is possible to heroes. At first they met the blast on the plain, and bent before it like trees; but then led by Thy hand to the hills, they took their stand on the these rocks, and remained as firm and immovable as they. In vain were they assaulted; all art, all violence, all desperation failed to dislodge them. Baffled, bruised, broken, their enemies retired and disappeared. Glory to God for this rescue! But, Oh! the slain, in the freshness and fullness of their young and manly life! with such swaet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friend, From the coasts beneath the Eastern star; from the shores of Northern lakes and rivers; from the flowers of the Western prairies; from the homes of the midway and the border, they came here to die for us and for mankind! Alas How little we can do for them! We come with the humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the plaintive harmony of music, with the honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all the honorable attendences; but our best hope is in Thy blessings. O Lord, Our God, bless us. O, Our Father, bless the bereaved, whether absent or present. Bless our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. Bless all our rulers and people. Bless our army and navy. Bless the efforts to suppress this rebellion, and bless all the associations of this day, and place, and scene, forever. As the trees are not dead, though their foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead though their forms have fallen. In their proper personality they are all with thee, and the spirit of their example is here. It fills the air, it fills our hearts, and as long as time shall last it will hover in these skies and rest on these landscapes, and pilgrims of our own land and of all lands, will thrill with its inspiration, and increase and confirm their devotion to liberty, religion and God.

Mr. EVERETT then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention throughout. [The oration of Mr. EVERETT will be found on our second page.]

Although a heavy fog clouded the heavens in the morning during the procession, the sun broke out in all its brilliancy during the Rev. Mr. STOCKTON'S prayer and shone upon the magnificent spectacle. The assemblage was of great magnitude, and was gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand, which was located on the highest point of ground on which the battle was fought. A long line of military surrounded the position taken by the immense multitude of people.

The Marshal took up a position on the left of the stand. Numerous flags and banners, suitably draped, were exhibited on the stand among the audience. The entire scene was one of grandeur due to the importance of the occasion. So quiet were the people that every word uttered by the orator of the day must have been heard by them all, notwithstanding the immensity of the concours.

Among the distinguished persons on the platform were the following: Governors Bradford, of Maryland; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Morton, of Indiana; Seymour, of New-York; Parker, of New-Jersey, and Tod, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio: John Brough, Governer Elect, of Ohio; Charles Anderson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio; Major-Generals Schenck, Stahel, Doubleday, and Couch; Brigadier-General Gibbon; and Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered the following dedicatory speach:

Fourscora and sevan years ago our Fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate. We cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.] It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the refinished work that they have thus so far nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; [applause] that the Nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that Governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long continued applause.]

Three cheers were then given for the President and the Governors of the States.

After the delivery of the addresses, the dirge and the benediction closed the exercises, and the immense assemblage separated at about 4 o'clock.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Fifth New York regiment of heavy artillary, Col. MURRAY, was marched to the temporary residence of Gov. SEYMOUR, where they passed in review before the Governor, presenting a handsome spectacle. Upon the conclusion of this ceramony, which attracted quite a crowd of sight-seers, Gov. SEYMOUR presented a handsome silk regimental standard to the regiment, accompanying the gift with the following speech:

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK: We love our whole country, without reservation. But while we do so, it is not inconsistant with that perfect and generous loyalty to love and to be proud of our own State. This day, when I took part in the celebration that was to consecrate yonder battle-field, while I felt as an American citizen, proud of my own country, and proud of the gallant services of her citizens, in every State, nevertheless my eye did involuntarily wander to that field where lie the glorious dead of our good and great State, and when I returned, to see marching before me your manly and sturdy columns, not knowing you belonged to New-York, my heart did quicken and my pulse tingle, to learn that you were acting commissions issued by myself; I am most proud and most happy that I have had this opportunity, on behalf of the merchants of the great commercial City of New-York; to present to you this glorious banner, which has been sent as a token of their confidence in your loyalty and your courage, and your fidelity in the hour of danger. Sergeant, I place these colors in your hands in the firm confidence that they will be borne through every field of triumph, of toil and of danger, in a way that will do honor to yourselves, to the great State which you represent, and the still greater country, to which we all belong. My God bless you as you serve your country in the distant field of danger. We find in those glorious fields you left behind you are not indifferent to this conflict, are not indifferent to the welfare of the whole Union. I do not doubt, therefore, that when you shall return from your dangerous fields of duty, you shall bring back this standard to place among the archieves of our State with honorable mention of the services her sons have performed. I do not doubt that though it may perhaps be returned torn and stained, yet it will be still more glorious, and with glorious recollections clustering around it. In concluding these remarks, I ask in return of the men of New-York, to give three cheers for the Union of our country, and three cheers for the flag of our land.

Gen. SCAMMON followed in a short speech.

A subscription of $280 was made by the Marshals attending these ceremonies, to be devoted to the relief of the Richmond prisoners.

In the afternoon, the Lieutenant-Governor elect of Ohio, Col. ANDERSON, delivered an oration at the Presbyterian Church.

The President and party returned to Washington at 6 o'clock this evening, followed by the Governors' trains. Thousands of persons were gathered at the depot, anxiously awaiting transportation to their homes but they will probably be confined to the meagre accommodations of Gettysburgh till to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Attack upon Gen. Washburn's Column.

Our Entire Loss Six Hundred and Seventy-seven.

The steamship *Creole*, Capt. THOMPSON, arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans, bringing dates to the 10th inst. Further accounts from the Teche country concerning the attack on WASHBURN'S column represents our whole loss in killed and wounded and taken prisoners at 677. The Indiana Sixty-seventh was captured almost entire; the Sixtieth Indiana and Ohio Ninety-sixth lost largely. The rebel force was as five to one. We only excelled them in artillery, by means of which, at short range, it is thought, we killed a large number of the enemy. It is reported that the Thirteenth army corps, now in the Teche country, is ordered back to Memphis.

The attack was made by the enemy in force of 5,000 upon our rear guard, only 1,800 strong. The enemy captured two pieces of artillery, but one of them was subsequently retaken. The fight took place at Buzzerd Prairie, on the east side of Bayou Teche.

Gen. PRICE was reported at Alexandria with 15,000 men, and for this reason, as well as the impossibility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back.

Gens. THOMAS and WADSWORTH arrived in New-Orleans on the 10th inst.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The Union Ticket Overwhelmingly Successful—Smithers, for Congress, Walked the Course.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The election in this State passed off quietly. The Copperheads, seeing defeat staring them in the face, abandoned the contest. BROWN did not withdraw, but the leaders, knowing they would be compelled to proclaim themselves loyal men in order to vote, gave the key-note for the whole party to stay at home. SMITHERS walked the course. Newcastle County gives SMITHERS 4,014 votes, and BROWN 6 votes. In six Districts of Kent County, SMITHERS has 1,275 votes, BROWN none. In five Districts of Sussex County, SMITHERS has 844 votes, and BROWN 7 votes, showing a gain for SMITHERS over FISHER'S vote of last year in this county.

J. T. HEALD,
Chairman State Committee.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Welcome to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A GREAT SPEECH.

His Impressions of British Feeling Toward America.

An immense audience assembled at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, to welcome and hear the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The meeting was under the auspices of the War Fund Committee, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the Sanitary Commission. Rev. Dr. STORRS made an eloquent address of welcome to Mr. BEECHER, who, on his appearance, was most enthusiastically greeted. When quiet was restored Mr. BEECHER spoke as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

I will not attempt to disguise the deep feeling with which your generous kindness, expressed in the words of my brother, affect me. I am more touched and more stirred by this sympathy than by all that I have seen and by all that I have experienced in the whole of my travel abroad; and I speak the simple truth, which has the witness in your hearts, that it is here in this city more than anywhere else that I desire to be so greeted. For as, when in England, it was my pride to be an American, so when I am in America, it is my pride to be a citizen of Brooklyn; and I accept your generous confidence, and this affecting testimony of it, in so far as it relates to me personally, with profound sensibility and with deep gratitude. I thank you; and yet I should be vain if I supposed that this was meant for me in my simple individuality. I am myself the effect of American institutions; I am made by them and if I have done any service to the public worthy of your regard, I owe it to this very public and the institutions which enrich it the power to do it any service. And I am glad that it is so—so deep are my feelings of patriotism, so profoundly am I impressed with the grandeur of this latest and ripest development of civil life, that I am more than willing to be sunk myself in my decadence and disappearance, could add anything to the glory of my country. I would fain be as the oil in the lamp that gives its life, that the light may be bright which consumes it. And that which is my feeling in your feeling, and I know I bear your sympathy with me in this simple and artless expression of my feelings to-night. I am glad that you asked me to be present; and I am proud that it shall go abroad that when I came back to America, having witnessed as I could in Europe for the truth of our cause, the first place to greet me was my own home, where I am best known. It is, indeed, a wreath which I shall wear none the less because it is invisible. I went abroad, as you know, simply as a private citizen. It was tauntingly asked me, on my arrival in England, why, in the very height and paroxysm of our national agony, I abandoned the field to go abroad. I did not answer, but I now do answer. I foresaw that the Autumn and the Winter would require labors even greater than any period previous, and the excitement and the excessive labors of the two and a half years, or since years preceding, had not destroyed my health nor destroyed my constitution, but certainly I was jaded, and I feared to go into the labor of the Autumn and Winter, which required the best powers of every man, without my full strength, and since I could do nothing in the Summer, I took that opportunity, upon the generous invitation of my own people, to go abroad and rest, that I might come back to labor more assiduously. Allow me to say that this generosity of my own dear people was a comfort to me everywhere, and that in Great Britain—not because I disesteemed their kindness or undervalued their hospitality, but because it was something that I cherished with a secret pride—I refused to received their hospitality or, in the remotest degree, compensation in any form. I said to them, my own people sent me abroad, and it is their pleasure that I shall stand upon them for support, and I will not take one penny from the land of an Englishman. [Applause.] You will not misunderstand me, it was not because I disdained their kindness, but because I valued yours. It was also said that I had come abroad sent by our Government. That would have spoiled it all. I had no official character, and would first have had one. I went simply as a private citizen, and I was there merely and only as an American citizen. And when, unsought and, indeed, against my feelings, if not against my judgment, I entered upon the labor of the past few weeks of my sojourn in England, I assumed the responsibility, I cannot say with trembling, for I am not accustomed much to tremble, but I assumed the responsibility with the gravest sense of what it was. I have felt the inspiration of nationality often, but I never before was placed between two such great people, where I saw them both. In prospective, both in their present relations and in their future. I never before felt so much as I felt all the time, waking or dreaming, night or day, what it was to stand and plead for the unity of these two great nations, for the sake of struggling mankind; and it was at once an excitement to me and a support. But, after all, I did not know how my countrymen would regard my efforts. If you had disapproved, I should have been sorry that you disapproved, but not sorry for what I had done. I did the best I knew how to do, every time, everywhere disinterestedly, to the love I bear to the cause and to the principles which underlie it, and I had no word, could not have, from home whether my representations of policy, and of fact, and of history, and of the tendencies of things, would accord with yours, or whether I should not be caught up in the whirl of conflicting parties, my reasonings traversed, my arguments denied—not till I landed in Boston did I hear one whisper—and then I learned for the first time that my services had been accepted by my countrymen. [Applause.] But to-night I meet you a citizen returned among his friends, profoundly thankful that the labor and the service which I attempted for the public good have the seal of their approbation. It is my purpose not to trespass any further upon your time in matters that are personal to myself. I know that you will not think me vain for what I have said, and I desire now this evening to speak upon that which you all have come to hear—namely, my impressions and experiences in respect to the condition of things in Great Britain, as they relate in this struggle and this country. Among the wise things said by that wisest of modern political writers, De TOCQUEVILLE, is this: "That it is impossible to judge of the affairs of one country by applying to them the experiences and the rules of another one." There are many reasons why one would have presumed beforehand that it was easy to understand British feeling and British policy. There was a similarity of institutions and a sameness of radical principles; but that very similarity, since it begets, by different institutions and different vehicles, different policies in the end, is liable to deceive us, and we are liable to come to many conclusions, because, upon the face, things look like those to which we are accustomed at home. I myself have experienced that, for I had judged of the condition of England from the impressions produced upon me by my first four weeks' tarry there in the Summer. I should have judged very wrongly, as judged by my present convictions. Nor do I feel myself now adequate to analyze or state either the causes or the results of my feeling; I am quite aware that I am imperfect in my views in many directions. Nor can I presume to say that I present you opinions. My nature gives intensity to my expressions, and yet I wish beforehand to ask you to consider that the statements that I make are impressions liable to mistake, subject to corrections that may afterward be made in them. And with these preliminary remarks I will tell you what I saw and found. You are aware that the original expression of our people was almost universal that in Great Britain we should find a sympathizer, ready and prepared. One thing was counted sure, and that was, that if all the other nations stood aloof, there was one that would stand by us in the hour of our peril, and that was Great Britain. And the sharpness of our retaliatory complaints was accentuated by that very disappointment of a very confident conviction. When I was asked in Great Britain why the American Press so severely inveighed against England, and was almost silent in respect to France, I said: "Because we in our deepest hearts care for England, and not much for France." [Applause.] "Because under anger, and lower down than prejudice, when you strike the deeper feelings, the Americans know that they have an English origin, and they are proud of their history; when it gets back further than the present generation, [laughter;] and it was this growing affection and sympathy in the best natures and in the best parts of the best natures—it was this that made the disappointment of public expectation so sharp and so hard to be borne when Great Britain failed our expectations and gave us no sympathy. We never asked for help. We never asked that she should lend us anything or stretch out so much as the little finger of her right hand. We did ask simply the generous confidence and generous moral sympathy and that was all, and that we did not get, and we felt sharply, the conduct of England. The expression of public feeling had an effect of throwing her moral weight against the North and for the South. So I told them. I carefully discriminated between the intention and the result. What men intend has much to do with judging of their moral character; but what men do does not depend always on their intention. And when, therefore, the British people disclaimed sympathy with the South, or a disposition to go against their own principles as represented by the North, I said to them, "What your intentions are you can best judge, but what the effect of your attitude is we on the other side can best judge," and we know that the moral influence of Great Britain has substantially gone for more than two years to help the rebellion of the slavocracy of the South, and to hinder the progress of free institutions in the North. And if there is rescue or relief—if there is redemption finally, Great Britain must stand aside, and it must be said: "The nation that boasted of her free institutions and her sovereign sympathy with the welfare of the common peoples has had no part nor lot in the great work." [Applause.] The denial of moral sympathy in Great Britain was only interpreted by the active exertions of certain parts of the British people on behalf of the South, so much so that it, I think, will scarcely be denied by any man that if the shipyards, and foundries, and looms, and shops of Great Britain had refused their succor to rebellion, the rebellion would have died out in the nation long ago. I said in private what it did not seem altogether judicious to say in public, that in some sense I might bring this war and lay it at the feet of the British people, and say, not that you intended it, but that the course of conduct pursued, legal or illegal, was such that, but for you, the rebellion would have perished almost in the beginning of it. [Applause.] And no man but knows that there was also in England an extraordinary spectacle of men who, from sheer hatred of war, by misjudgment and mistake were left to foment it. There never was a misposition more signal than that of the British public, as represented in their leading intelligent classes, in this conflict. There never was a case where a nation, by its upper classes, went so unquestionably in favor of slavery at the same time that they occupied themselves in the intensest denunciations of slavery—that went against free society at the very time they were particularly praising free society and arrogating to themselves its highest claims and honors. Under such circumstances we were, you recollect, drifting right toward war. I told the British people that war was not our choice, and yet terrible and cruel as it was, there was something in this struggle so near to us, and so indispensable to national life, that rather than that there should be interference, rather than there should be disruption and dismemberment, rather than that this republican free Government should fall, we would stand war with Great Britain, with France, with Europe. [Apolause.] It would have been difficult to say this without the appearance of threat; but that difficulty was itself dissolved by the iterated and reiterated charges brought against me of having been ballicose in my own country, and of having threatened all manner of dasolation to Great Britain; and my reply was this, that I felt a peril, and full part in proportion of the deep indignation which my own people felt against Great Britain, and that I had never desired war, and abhorred it. But that I held the great principles of free Republican Government to be so precious that we would not give them up, not even at the threat nor infliction of war, no matter who brought it upon us. This being the cruel disappointment that was experienced in our expectation of sympathy from Great Britain, you will ask me, "What did you find to the facts and condition of things?" I found, in the first place, on going there, that every man I met was a Southern man, not literally born in the South, but this is the division they have themselves made. There are the terms applied. They are Southerners and Northerners even more than we are here. I found that on the railways, on the boats, in the hotels, wherever there was a traveling public, there was a public that sympathized with the South, and adverse to the North. It was not so uncommon thing to hear a gentleman who had talked freely and kindly with me on other matters say as the news was discussed, "Bad news we have got by the last steamer." "Ah, what is the news?" being a little troubled. "I understand," he would reply, "that MEADE has driven LEE entirely out of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.] "God send us much more bad news, then," said I. But coming from commonities enthusiastic and almost homogeneous on this subject, it was strange to my ears to hear well-dressed and well-read men congratulate themselves on disasters to the North, and rejoicing in the success of the South; and such is the case. Nor will there return to your side one young man has been traveling that will not bring back to you this substantial account; that wherever he went almost every man whom he met, without exception, was against the North and in favor of the South; and you can well imagine the impression that would be made on the mind of such. They would say "There is no question about this matter—the whole British nation is against us." Go where you will, up or down, you will find it all the same, and that was the effect impressed upon my mind. On still further inquiry, I was disappointed to find that that body to which I myself belonged—the Congregationalists, known as Independents in England. I had supposed, since they are set for a testimony for freedom and have been arrayed almost invariably on the side of struggling peoples and struggling liberties, I supposed I should find them right, I did not. I do not mean that there is not a very large part of that power whose principles are right. They will be included under the head which I shall mention by and by, but I am sorry to say that I did not find the influential and leading clergymen of that denomination, nor the influential and leading laymen on our side. They said that they sympathized with liberty. Yes, they sympathized with liberty just exactly as the icicles sympathize with sunlight, and Summer. [Laughter.] It chills you to come near them; and I said to them, I want no such sympathy, and I want nothing if it cannot come from enthusiastic hearts. It does no good and we do not want it. I found also the most profound ignorance of our affairs and of the operation of our institutions, and that, too, in quarters where I had a right to expect more intelligence. I found the most active and unscrupulous efforts made by Southern men to stir up animosity toward our country. And let me say that the bad cause was better served than a good one there, as to some extent it has been in our own land, for I am sure that the South, for a bad cause, has more nearly put forth every particle of strength that it has to put forth than we have for a good cause. And as it is at home, it was abroad. Where we sent one man to England to influence public opinion, they sent a score; where we print one book of information, they a library; where we touched one spring, they touched a hundred. They seemed to pervade England, and they seemed, with the unerring instinct of selfishness and despotism, to know just where to undermine the generous and better feelings—just where to invoke the influence of ignorance—just where to touch men so that principle should fail and profit take its place. [Applause.] You may then imagine the surprise and skepticism with which, under these circumstances, I received the assurance of friends on every side that the great heart of the British nation was on our side. I had found nobody except unconditional friends of emancipation in whose society I was thrown—I had found almost nobody that spoke kindly of us on that seemed to be in sympathy with us, and yet my ears were filled with these assurances day and night. "You are mistaken, you are mistaken, this great English people are sound at heart." I said where under heaveon do the English people keep their hearts, then? [Laughter and applause.] And if I had spoken in my early visit to England in June, I could not have spoken as I now do and shall. Neither on my first return from the Continent in September could I have understood and felt what I understand now, in some measure, and entirely believe that they were right, and that, after all, the great heart of the British nation is with us of the North. [Great applause.]

Let me take up, then, one part of society after another, and state, as I understand them to be, the facts. First, there is the great commercial class of England, those that are making money and those that have made it; if you please, call them the plutocracy. They are against us. In the first place there is a large class of men that are actively employed in supplying the South with all its necessaries—except principle, [laughter,] and they are making an supposa that they are making large fortunes. We cannot doubt which side they take. The next is a very large class of men who, for precisely an opposite reason, somehow are opposed to the North and in favor of the South; namely, those who have been accustomed to make money, but found this interrupting war has stopped their profits; and men that want to make money, but do not; they are opposed to us. And between these two classes lies an intermediate one of man, who are bewildered and perplexed, and see that business is more or less affected, as it is over the whole continent, by its sympathetic relations with this continent. They say when will this war end? and as the offensive is on the northern side, they feel as though whenever the North will stop *aggressing* the Soul tha war will stop. So to the main they are against us. It may be lowered down to this: that while there are very noble exceptions here and there all through England—men that stand out of their class above and against it, not speaking comprehensibly, the commercial class of England are against tha North, and in favor of the South. I have spoken of the religious people. It is very difficult for me to analyze the causes that have turned both the established churchmen and the dissenters in respect to their most influential men against us. I do not think so in respect to the laymen; but the influential layman and the influential clergymen, I think, are adverse to us as a body. The ground usually taken is this: that the North is not sincere; and secondly, that the war is a great sin. And nowhere else in this world is there so tender a conscience on the subject of the war as Great Britain—when she is not waging it herself. [Great applause.] She has, I believe, only three wars on hand now—in China, Japan, and, I believe, in Australia—no matter where it is, it is somewhere: and the rest of her leisure she occupies with a profound regret and horror for this American war. If it was for but a ship on the sea, she was ready to go to war with us; if it was for the territory of a remote island in the Antartic Ocean, she was ready to go to war with the savages; if it was but to beat down the cities of Japan, she had no objection to burn the seat of 160,000 inhabitants in it; but when a people are making war for their own life, for everything that dignifies humanity, they stand tarry-fingered their hands that men will make war. [Laughter.] But I am sorry to say that, while from the Friends, who have always maintained as against their own countryman a consistent testimony against war, it should have been expected, from those men, that had no particular objection to the Crimean war, none to the opium war in China, and none to the war that they now have, if not on their hands, on the tips of their fingers, I told them to their faces, in Exeter Hall, there was not a land on the face of the globe against which they had not dashed their bloody prows and that their flag was a symbol of their history—a cross inscribed on a field of blood. [Great applause.] The English nobility, as a class are also against us. I shall read some very noble exceptions by-and-by. But these exceptions do not alter the general statement that the nobility as a class are against us. For the most obvious reason we are not accustomed to estimate the effect of our example upon European institutions. When the takes his walk abroad, it is not the elephant that weighs and measures its own gravity as he treads on the field-mouse's tail. If is the mouse that meditates. [Laughter.] A gigantic nation as this, on such a continent as this, while we are treading on the steps of accomplishing history, we are not feeling the jar that we ourselves are making; but they that have thrones and aristocratic privileges do; and they are the best interpreters of the reactionary influence of American ideas and American institutions. And it was the *Saturday Review*, that scholarly, keen, brilliant, unprincipled paper of England; it was that paper that had the frankness to say that Americans must not think that their remarks were because they disliked us, but it was because they found our ideas and our example working in Great Britain, and they were obliged in order to defeat these ideas in England to attack us in America. They are there, fighting home battles; for there is an unerring instinct—there is this feeling—that if a Government can be so efficient, covering such a continent, and so indicously cheap, how can we maintain our expansive and complicated Government in our sphere? Lest they should not think of it themselves, millions of common people, who are being taxed perpetually, suggest it to their attention. Do you suppose they do not know it? Do you not know that the effect of our Revolution was to send revolution all through Europe? The causes of it were all prepared. It was the torch of our Revolutionary war that set fire to the trains that burned all over Europe. They don't forget it. They dread the reactionary influence of American ideas. Such prosperity—such power and at so little expense—with so few monopolies and prerogatives to the favored classes! Therefore, when they oppose us, it is not to be construed as malignant opposition to us—it is nothing more than another form of self-love, for it is self defending itself. If you had been born with a coronet on your head, you would have done just so. [Laughter.] In Parliament, if a vote were taken to-day according to the private thoughts, sympathies and wishes among members, I suppose they would vote five to one against the North and in favor of the South. It is believed, too, by those well informed, that at least a portion of the Government have been entirely willing to go into a rupture with the North, and that but for the unflinching attitude they would have done so long ago. It is the impression throughout the realm that the Sovereign of Great Britain has been from this first our judicious but our steadfast friend. [Prolonged applause.] It is believed and so represented to me that her never rightly estimated and lamented consort was our fast friend, and that among the last acts of his life were those which erased from documents presented to him sentences that would have inflamed the growing anger. [Renewed applause.] He died with the blessing upon his head, "Blessed are the peacemakers." [Applause.] All through in the British Government, as at present constituted, (and I shall read you their names bye-and-bye,) there are several that are known to be warm and disinterested in their regard for the North, as there are others in that Government who, it is known in England—at least it was so represented to me by those who ought to know—who would not hesitate to plunge the Continent in a war for the sake of dismpting this nation. And if you ask me what is the great underlying influence that has been at work upon the upper class of England, I answer thus

1. Commercial interest and rivalry therein.

2. Class power and the fear of contagion and American ideas.

As I know not how I shall say it so that it shall be the least offensive to our friends on the other side, but they have not come and you have not come to the bottom of the conduct of Great Britain until you have touched that delicate and real foundation, because) we are too large and strong a nation. [Laughter.]

This is, in my judgment, the light of the whole matter. A distinguished clergyman of London, personally kind and friendly to me, said to me in these very words: "Mr. BEECHER, you may just as well have it said to you, you have been growing so strong that we have felt for a good many years that we had got to take you down, and we were very glad when the job was taken from our hands by your own people." [Laughter.] When Mr. ROEBUCK—whose speech it was my great privilege to hear—[laughter]—declared that same fact in Parliament, it was cheered immensely, but reprobated in the *Times* and in the other presses that sympathized with the South, not because he had not spoken the truth, but because it was a truth not best to be spoken. [Laughter.] It is said (and I intended to have brought here to-night to have read) in one of their reviews—and it was the immediate cause of one of my speeches there—that we were a lawless and arrogant set of men; were proud of our success growth, and it is said that even Mr. BEECHER himself was regarded as a specimen of what they should have to deal with in the nation supposed to be composed of men breathing that sort of threats. [Laughter.] Now when men make such lamentable mistakes as to suppose that such a peaceful man as I am is so dangerous, [laughter] is it to be supposed that they would not make a mistake in estimating the whole nation? [Renewed laughter.] It is the sun that makes the seeds grow. It is the light that stimulates the seeds into growth; but under all this is the dunghill that makes the heat that causes the seeds to spring up under the genial influ

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT GETTYSBURGH

ON THE

NINETEENTH OF NOVEMBER

AT THE

CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY

Prepared for the Interment of the Remains of Those Who Fell on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, in the Battles There.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

It was appointed by law in Athens, that the obsequies of the citizens who fell in battle should be performed at the public expense, and in the most honorable manner. Their bones were carefully gathered up from the funeral pyra, where their bodies were consumed, and brought home to the city. There for three days before the interment, they lay in state, beneath tents of honor, to receive the votive offerings of friends and relatives,—flowers, weapons, precious ornaments, painted vases, (wonders of art which after two thousand years adorn the museums of modern Europe,)—the last tributes of surviving affection. Ten coffins of funereal cypress received the honorable deposit, one for each of the tribes of the city, and an eleventh in memory of the unrecognized, but not therefore unhonored, dead, and of those whose remains could not be recovered. On the fourth day the mournful procession was formed: mothers, wives, sisters, daughtars, led the way, and to them it was permitted by the simplicity of ancient manners to utter aloud their lamentations tor the beloved and the lost; the male relatives of the deceased followed; citizens and strangers closed the train. Thus marshalled they moved to the place of interment in that famous Ceramicus, the most beautiful suburb of Athens, which had been adorned by CIMON, the son of MILTIADES, with walks and fountains and columns; whose groves were filled with altars, shrines and temples; whose gardens were ever green with streams from the neighboring hills, and shaded with the trees sacred to Minerva, and coeval with the foundation of the city; whose circuit inclosed

"the olive grove of Academe
PLATO'S retiremeor, where the Attic bird
Trilled his thick-warbled note the Summer long."

whose pathways gleamed with the monuments of the illustrious dead, the work of the most consummata mastere that ever gave life to marble. There, beneath the overarching plane trees, upon a lotty stage erected tor the purpose, it was ordained by law that a funeral oration should be pronounced by some citizen of Athens, in the presence of the assembled multitude.

Such were the tokens of respect required by law to be paid at Athens, to the memory of those who had fallen in the cause of their country. To those alone who fell at Marathon, a peculiar honor was reserved. As the battle fought upon that immortal field was distinguished from all others in Grecian history for its influence over the tortunes of Hellas,—as it depended upon the event of that day, whether Greece should live, a glory and a light to all coming time, or should expire, like the meteor of a moment, so the honors awarded to its martyrs were such as were bestowed by Athens on no other occasion. They alone of all her sons were entombed upon the spot, which they had forever rendered famous. Their names were inscribed upon ten pillars erected upon the monumental tumulus which covered their ashes. (where, after six hundred years, the were read by the traveler PAUSANIAS,) and although the columns beneath the hand of barbaric violence and time have long since disappeared, the venerable mound still marks the spot where they fought and fell:

"The shield-field, where Persia's victim hordes,
First learned beneath the brunt of Hellas' sword."

And what fellow-citizens, who, after an interval of twenty-three centuries, a youthful pilgrim from a world unknown to Ancient Greece, have wandered over that illustrious plain, ready to give all the shoes from off his feet, as one that stands on holy ground, have given with respectful emotion on the mound which still protects the remains of those who rolled back the tide of Persian invasion, and rescued the land of popular liberty, of letters, and arts from the relentless foe, stand unmoved over the graves of our dearer brethren, who but yesterday—on three of those all-important days which decide a nation's fate—days on whose issue it depended whether this august Republican Union, founded by some of the wisest statesmen that ever lived, cemented with the blood of some of the purest patriots that ever died, should perish or continue—to fall back the tide of invasion, not less unprovoked, not less ruthless, than that which came to extinguish the dark lantern of Hellenic despotism and slavery on the free soil of Greece? How to forbear! And could I prove so unmanly to every prompting of patriot duty and affection, not only would you, fellow-citizens, gathered in many of you, from distant States, who, by your presence take part in these funeral rites of a brother—yes, brothers, brethren, mothers, sisters, wives and children, cry out for shame, but the shades of those same patriotic men who all these hundred years would heave with indignation beneath the sod.

We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great Central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the Governors of eighteen sister States of the Union, to perform the last tributes of respect to the brave men, who, in the hard-fought battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for the country on these hill-sides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields whose sods were so lately moistened by the blood of gallant and loyal men, I feel as never before, how truly it was said of old that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives, that their fellow-men may live in safety. And if this tribute were ever due, when—to whom—could it be more justly paid than to those whose last resting-place we this day commend to the blessing of Heaven and of men.

For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequences to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades, who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States, if the noble Army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-contested heights; thrown back in confusion on Baltimore; or trampled down, disconcerted, scattered to the four winds. What, under the circumstances, would not have been the fate of the Monumental City, of Harrisburgh, of Philadelphia, of Washington—the Capital of the Union, each and every one of which would have lain at the mercy of the enemy, according as it might have pleased him, stunned only by defeat, flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?

For this we must bear in mind, it is one of the great lessons of the war, indeed of every war, that it is impossible for a people without military organization, inhabiting the cities, towns and villages of an open country, including of course the natural proportion of non-combatants of either sex and of every age, to withstand the inroad of a veteran army. What defence can be made by the inhabitants of villages mostly built of wood, of cities unprotected by walls—nay, by a population of men, however high-toned and resolute, whose aged parents demand their care, whose wives and children are clustering around them, against the charge of the war-horse whose neck is clothed with thunder, against flying artillery, and hatteries of rifled cannon planted on every commanding eminence, against the onset of trained veterans led by skillful chiefs? No, my friends, army must be met by army; battery by battery; squadron by squadron, and the shock of organized thousands must be encountered by the firm breasts and valiant arms of other thousands, as well organized and as skillfully led. It is no reproach, therefore, to the unarmed population of the country to say that we owe it to the brave men who sleep in their beds of honor before us and their gallant surviving associates, not merely that your fertile fields, my friends of Pennsylvania and Maryland, were redeemed from the presence of the invader, but that your beautiful Capitals were not given up to threatened plunder, perhaps held in ashes—Washington seized by the enemy, and a blow struck at the heart of the nation.

Who that hears me has forgotten the thrill of joy that ran through the country on the 4th of July—auspicious day for the glorious tidings, and rendered still more so by the simultaneous fall of Vicksburgh, when the telegraph flashed through the land the assurance from the President of the United States, that the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. MEADE, had again smitten the invader? Sure I am that, with the ascriptions of praise that rose to Heaven from twenty millions of freemen, with the acknowledgments that breathed from patriotic lips throughout the length and breadth of America to the surviving officers and men who had rendered the country this inestimable service, there beat in every loyal bosom a throb of tender and sorrowful gratitude to the martyrs who had fallen on the sternly contested field. Let a nation's fervent thanks make some amends for the toils and sufferings of those who survive. Would that the heartfelt tribute could penetrate these honored graves!

In order that we may comprehend, to their full extent, our obligations to the martyrs and surviving heroes of the Army of the Potomac, let us contemplate for a few moments, my friends, the train of events, which culminated in the battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July. Of this stupendous rebellion, planned, as its originators boast, more than thirty years ago, matured and prepared for during an entire generation, finally commenced because, for the first time since the adoption of the Constitution, an election of President had been effected without the votes of the South, (which retained, however, the control of the two other branches of the Government,) the occupation of the National Capital, with the seizure of the public archives and of the treaties with Foreign Powers was an essential feature. This was in substance, within my personal knowledge, admitted. In the Winter of 1860-1, by one of the most influential leaders of the rebellion, and it was fondly thought that this object could be effected by a bold and sudden movement on the 4th of March, 1861. There is abundant proof also that a darker project was contemplated, if not by the responsible chiefs of the rebellion, yet by nameless ruffians, willing to play a subsidiary and murderous part in the treasonable drama. It was accordingly maintained by the rebel emissaries abroad, in the circles to which they found access, that the new American Minister ought not, when he arrived, to be received as the Envoy of the United States, inasmuch as before that time Washington would be captured, and the capital of the nation and the archives and munitments of the Government would be in the possession of the Confederates. In full accordance, also, with this threat, it was declared by the rebel Secretary of War at Montgomery, in the presence of his Chief and of his colleagues, and of five thousand hearers, while the tidings of the assault on Sumter were traveling over the wires on that fatal 12th of April, 1861, that before the end of May "the flag which now flaunted the breeze (as he expressed it) would float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington."

At the time this threat was made, the rebellion was confined to the cotton-growing States, and it was well understood by them, that the only hope of drawing any of the other slaveholding States into the conspiracy, was by bringing about a conflict of arms, and "firing the heart of the South" by the effusion of blood. This was declared by the Charleston Press to be the object for which Sumter was to be assaulted, and the emissaries sent from Richmond, to urge on the unhallowed work, gave the promise that with the first drop of blood that should be shed, Virginia would place herself by the side of South Carolina.

In pursuance of this original plan of the leaders of the rebellion, the capture of Washington has been continually had in view, not merely for the sake of its public buildings, as the Capital of the Confederacy, but as the necessary preliminary to the absorption of the Border States, and for the moral effect in the eyes of Europe of possessing the metropolis of the Union.

I allude to these facts, not perhaps enough borne in mind, as a sufficient refutation of the pretence on the part of the rebels, that the war is one of self-defence, waged for the right of self-government. It is in reality a war originally levied by ambitious men in the cotton-growing States, for the purpose of drawing the slaveholding Border States into the vortex of the conspiracy, first by sympathy, which in the case of Southeastern Virginia, North Carolina, part of Tennessee and Arkansas, succeeded; and then by force, and for the purpose of subjugating Western Virginia, Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland, and it is a most extraordinary fact, considering the clamors of the rebel chiefs on the subject of invasion, that not a soldier of the United States has entered the States last named, except to defend the Union-loving inhabitants from the armies and guerrillas of the rebels.

In conformity with these designs on the City of Washington, and notwithstanding the disastrous results of the invasion of 1862, it was determined by the rebel Government last Summer to resume the offensive in that direction. Unable to force the passage of the Rappahannock where Gen. HOOKER, notwithstanding the reverse at Chancellorsville in May, was strongly posted, the Confederate General resorted to strategy. He had two objects in view. The first was by a rapid movement northward, and by manœuvring with a part on the east side of Blue Ridge, to tempt HOOKER from his base of operations, thus leading him to uncover the approaches to Washington, to throw it open to a raid by STUART'S cavalry, and enable Lee himself to cross the Potomac in the neighborhood of Poolesville, and thus fall upon the capital. This plan of operations was wholly frustrated. The design of the rebel General was promptly discovered by Gen. HOOKER, and moving himself with great rapidity from Fredericksburgh, he preserved unbroken the inner line, and stationed the various corps of his army at a point favorably protecting the approach to Washington, from Centreville to Leesburgh. From this vantage ground the rebel General in vain attempted to draw him. In the meantime, by the vigorous operations of PLEASANTON'S cavalry, the cavalry of STUART, though greatly superior in numbers, was so crippled as to be disabled from performing the part assigned it in the campaign. In this manner, Gen. LEE'S first object, viz., the defeat of HOOKER'S army on the south of the Potomac, and a direct march on Washington, was affed.

The second part of the Confederate plan, and which is supposed to have been undertaken in opposition to the views of Gen. LEE, was to turn the demonstration northward into a real invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the hope that, in this way, Gen. HOOKER would be drawn to a distance from the Capital, that some opportunity would occur of taking him at a disadvantage, and, after defeating his army, of making a descent upon Baltimore and Washington. This part of Gen. LEE'S plan, which was substantially the repetition of that of 1862, was not less signally defeated, with what honor to the arms of the Union the heights on which we are this day assembled will forever attest.

Much time had been uselessly consumed by the rebel General on his unavailing attempts to out-manœuvre Gen. HOOKER. Although Gen. LEE broke up from Fredericksburgh on the 3d of June, it was not till the 24th that the main body of his army entered Maryland, and instead of crossing the Potomac, as he often before, east of the Blue Ridge, he was compelled to force it at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, thus materially deranging his entire plan of campaign north of the river. STUART, who had been sent with his cavalry to the east of the Blue Ridge to guard the passes of the mountains, to mask the movements of LEE, and to harass the Union General in crossing the river, having been very severely handled by PLEASANTON at Beverly Ford, Aldie and Upperville, instead of being able to retard Gen. HOOKER'S advance, was driven himself away from his connection with the army of LEE, and cut off for a fortnight from all communication with it—a circumstance to which Gen. LEE, in his report, alludes more than once, with evident displeasure. Let us now rapidly glance at the incidents of the eventful campaign.

A detachment from EWELL'S corps, under JENKINS, had penetrated on the 15th of July as far as Chambersburgh. This movement was intended at first merely as a demonstration, and as a marauding expedition for supplies. It had, however, the salutary effect of alarming the country, and vigorous preparations here in Pennsylvania and in the sister States were made to repel the inroad. After two days passed at Chambersburgh, JENKINS, anxious for his communications with EWELL, fell back with his plunder to Hagerstown. Here he remained for several days, and having swept the recesses of Cumberland Valley, came down upon the eastern flank of the South Mountain, and pushed his marauding party as far as Waynesboro. On the 22d the remainder of EWELL'S corps crossed the river and moved up the valley. They were followed on the 24th by LONGSTREET and HILL, who crossed at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, and pushing up the valley encamped at Chambersburgh on the 27th. In this way the whole rebel army, estimated at 90,000 infantry, upwards of 10,000 cavalry and 4,000 or 5,000 artillery, making a total of 105,000 of all arms, was concentrated in Pennsylvania. Up to this time no report of HOOKER'S movements had been received by Gen. LEE, who having been deprived of his cavalry had no means of obtaining information. Rightly judging, however, that no time would be lost by the Union army in the pursuit, in order to detain it on the eastern side of the mountains in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and thus preserve his communications by the way of Williamsport, he had, before his own arrival at Chambersburgh, directed EWELL to send detachments from his corps to Carlisle and York. The latter detachment under EARLY passed through this place on the 26th of June. You need not, fellow-citizens of Gettysburgh, that I should recall to you those moments of alarm and distress, precursors as they were of the more trying scenes which were so soon to follow.

As soon as Gen. HOOKER perceived that the advance of the Confederates into the Cumberland Valley was not a mere feint to draw him away from Washington, he moved himself rapidly in pursuit. Attempts, as we have seen, were made to harass and retard his passage across the Potomac. These attempts were not only altogether unsuccessful, but so unskillfully made as to place the entire Federal army between the cavalry of STUART and the army of LEE. While the latter was massed in the Cumberland Valley, STUART was east of the mountains, with HOOKER'S army between, and GREGG'S cavalry in close pursuit. STUART was accordingly compelled to force a march northward, which was destitute of all strategical character, and which deprived his chief of all means of obtaining intelligence.

No time, as we have seen, had been lost by Gen. HOOKER in the pursuit of LEE. The day after the rebel army entered Maryland the Union army crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and by the 28th lay between Harper's Ferry and Frederick. The three of the enemy on that day was partly at Chambersburgh, and partly on the Centretown road, in the direction of Gettysburgh, while the detachments from EWELL'S corps, of which mention has been made, had reached the Susquehannah, opposite Harrisburgh and Columbia. That a great battle must soon be fought no one could doubt, but in the apparent and perhaps real absence of plan on the part of Lee, it was impossible to foretell the precise scene of the encounter. Wherever fought, consequences the most momentous hung upon the result.

In this critical and anxious state of affairs, Gen. HOOKER was relieved, and Gen. MEADE was summoned to the chief command of the army, and it appears to my unmilitary judgment to reflect the highest credit upon him, upon his predecessor, and upon the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, that a change could take place in the chief command of so large a force on the eve of a general battle—the various corps necessarily moving on lines somewhat divergent, and all in ignorance of the enemy's intended point of concentration—and not an hour's hesitation should ensue in the advance of any portion of the entire army.

Having assumed chief command on the 28th, Gen. MEADE directed his left wing under REYNOLDS upon Emmettsburgh and his right upon New-Windsor, leaving Gen. French with 11,000 men to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and convey the public property from Harper's Ferry to Washington. BUFORD'S cavalry was then at this place, and KILPATRICK, at Hanover, where he encountered and defeated the rear of STUART'S cavalry, who was roving the country in search of the main army of LEE. On the rebel side, HILL had reached Fayetteville on the Cashtown road on the 28th, and was followed on the same road by LONGSTREET on the 29th. The eastern side of the mountain, as seen from Gettysburgh, was lighted up at night by the camp-fires of the enemy's advance, and the country swarmed with his foraging parties. It was now too evident to be questioned, that the thunder cloud so long gathering blackness, would soon burst on some part of the devoted vicinity of Gettysburgh.

The 30th of June was a day of important preparation. At 11½ in the morning Gen. BUFORD passed through Gettysburgh upon a reconnoissance in force with his cavalry, upon the Chambersburgh road. The information obtained by him was immediately communicated to Gen. REYNOLDS, who was in consequence directed to occupy Gettysburgh. That gallant officer accordingly, with the First corps, marched from Emmettsburgh to within six or seven miles of this place, and encamped on the right bank of Marsh's Creek. Our right wing, meantime, was moved to Manchester. On the same day the corps of HILL and LONGSTREET were pushed still further forward on the Chambersburgh road, and distributed in the vicinity of Marsh's Creek, while a reconnoissance was made by the Confederate General PETTIGREW up to a very short distance from this place. Thus at nightfall on the 30th of June the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two corps of the Union army, the former refreshed by two days passed in comparative repose, and deliberately preparing for the encounter; the latter separated by a march of one or two days from their supporting corps, and doubtful at what precise point they were to expect an attack.

And now the momentous day, a day to be forever remembered in the annals of the country, arrived. Early in the morning on the 1st of July the conflict began. I need not say that it would be impossible for me to comprise, within the limits of the hour, such a narrative as would do anything like full justice to the all-important events of these three great days, or to the merit of the brave officers and men of every rank, of every arm of the service, and of every loyal State, who bore their part in the tremendous struggle,—alike those who nobly sacrificed their lives for their country, and those who survive, many of them scarred with honorable wounds,—the objects of our admiration and gratitude. The astonishingly minute, accurate, and graphic accounts contained in the journals of the day, prepared from personal observation by reporters who witnessed the scenes and often shared the perils which they describe, and the highly valuable "Notes" of Professor JACOBS of the University in this place, to which I am greatly indebted, will abundantly supply the deficiency of my necessarily too condensed statement.*

Gen. REYNOLDS, on arriving at Gettysburgh in the morning of the 1st, found BUFORD with his cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, whom he held most gallantly in check. Hastening himself to the front, Gen. REYNOLDS directed his men to be moved over the fields from the Emmettsburgh Road, in front of McMILLAN'S and Dr. SCHMUCKER'S, under cover of the Seminary Ridge, and, without a moment's hesitation, attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders to the Eleventh corps (Gen. HOWARD'S) to advance as promptly as possible. Gen. REYNOLDS immediately found himself engaged with a force which greatly outnumbered his own, and had scarcely made his dispositions for the action, when he fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his advance. The command of the First corps devolved on Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and that of the field on Gen. HOWARD, who arrived at 11:30, with SCHURZ'S and BARLOW'S divisions of the Eleventh corps, the latter of whom received a severe wound. Thus strengthened, the advantage of the battle was for some time on our side. The attacks of the rebels were vigorously repulsed by WADSWORTH'S division of the Eleventh corps, and a large number of prisoners, including Gen. ARCHER, were captured. At length, however, the continued reinforcement of the Confederates from the main body on the Cashtown road, and by the divisions of RODES and EARLY, coming down by separate lines from Heidlersberg and taking post on our extreme right, turned the fortunes of the day. Our army, after contesting the ground for five hours, was obliged to yield to the enemy, whose force outnumbered them two to one, and toward the close of the afternoon Gen. HOWARD deemed it prudent to withdraw the two corps to the heights where we are now assembled. The greater part of the First corps passed through the outskirts of the town, and reached the hill without serious loss or molestation. The Eleventh corps and portions of the First, not being aware that the enemy had already entered the town from the north, attempted to force their way through Washington and Baltimore streets, which, in the crowd and confusion of the scene, they did with a heavy loss in prisoners.

Gen. HOWARD was not unprepared for this turn in the fortunes of the day. Early in the morning he had caused Cemetery Hill to be occupied by Gen. STEINWEHR, with the Third division of the Eleventh Corps. At out the time of the withdrawal of our troops to the hill Gen. HANCOCK arrived, having been sent by Gen. MEADE, on hearing the death of REYNOLDS, to assume the command of the field if he himself could reach the front. In conjunction with Gen. HOWARD, Gen. HANCOCK immediately proceed to post troops and to repel an attack on our right flank. This attack was feebly made and promptly repulsed. As night fell our troops on the hill, who had so gallantly sustained themselves during the toil and peril of the day, were erected by the arrival of Gen. SICKLES with a part of the Third corps and of Gen. SICKLES with a part of the Third.

Such was the fortune of the first day, commencing with decided success to our arms, followed by a check, but ending in the occupation of this all-important position. To you, fellow-citizens of Gettysburgh, I need not attempt to portray the anxieties of the ensuing night. Witnessing as you had done with sorrow the withdrawing of our army through your streets, with a considerable loss of prisoners, mustering as you did over the heavens men who had taken, shocked with the widespread desolation around you, of which the wanton burning of the Harman House in the morning had given the signal, and at the near approach of Gen. MEADE, you passed the weary hours of the night in painful expectation.

Long before the dawn of the 2d of July, the new Commander-in-chief had arrived at the front. Having received intelligence of the events in progress, and informed by the reports of Gens. HANCOCK and HOWARD of the favorable character of the position, he determined to give battle to the enemy at this point. He accordingly directed the remaining corps of the army to concentrate at Gettysburgh with all possible expedition; and speaking up his headquarters at Taneytown at 10 P. M., he arrived on the field at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July. Few were the moments given to sleep, during the rapid watches of that brief midsummer's night, by officers or men, though half of our troops were exhausted by the conflict of the day, and the residue wearied by the forced marches which had brought them to the rescue. The full moon, veiled by thin clouds, shone down that night on a strangely unwonted scene—the silence of the grave-yard was broken by the tramp of armed men; by the neigh of the war-horse, the harsh rattle of the wheels of artillery hurrying to their stations, the voice of the bugle, the roll of the drum, and all the indescribable tumult of preparation. The various corps of the army as they arrived, were moved to their positions, on the spot where we are assembled, and the ridges that extend southeast and southwest; batteries were planted and breastworks thrown up. The Second and Fifth corps with the rest of the Third had reached the ground by 7 o'clock A. M., but it was not till 2 o'clock in the afternoon that SEDGWICK arrived with the Sixth corps. Ha bed marched thirty-two miles since 9 o'clock in the morning of the day before. It was only on his arrival that the Union army attained an equality of numbers with that of the rebels, posted upon the opposite and parallel ridge, distant from a mile to a mile and a half, and overlapping our position on either wing.

And here I cannot but remark on the providential inaction of the rebel army. Had the contest been renewed by it at daylight on the 2d of July, with the First and Eleventh Corps exhausted by the battle and the retreat: the Third and Twelfth weary from their forced march, and the Second, Fifth and Sixth not yet arrived, nothing but a miracle could have saved the army from destruction. Instead of this, the day dawned, the sun rose, the cool hours of the morning passed, the forenoon wore away, without the slightest aggressive movement on the part of the enemy. Thus time was given for half of our forces to arrive, and take their places in the lines, while the rest of the army enjoyed a much needed half day's repose.

At length between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the work of death began. A signal gun from the hostile batteries was followed by a tremendous cannonade along the rebel lines and this by a heavy advance of infantry, brigade after brigade, commencing on the enemy's right against the left of our army, and so outward to the left centre. A forward movement of Gen. SICKLES, to gain a commanding position from which to repel the rebel attack, drew upon him a destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, and a furious assault from LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S advancing troops. After a brave resistance on the part of his corps, he was forced back, himself falling severely wounded. This was the critical moment of the second day; but the Fifth and a part of the Sixth corps, with portions of the First and Second, were promptly brought to the support of the Third; the struggle was fierce and murderous, but by sunset our success was decisive and the enemy was driven back in confusion. The most important service was rendered toward the close of the day, in the memorable advance between Round Top and Little Round Top, by Gen. CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth corps, consisting of two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves, of which one company was from the town and neighborhood. The rebel Gen. BARKSDALE fell in this encounter, and his force was driven back with great loss in killed and prisoners. At 8 o'clock in the evening a desperate attempt was made by the enemy to storm the position of the Eleventh corps on Cemetery Hill, but here too, after a terrible conflict, he was repulsed with immense loss. EWELL, on our extreme right, who had been weakened by the withdrawal of the troops sent over to support our left, had succeeded in gaining a foothold within a portion of our lines, near Spangler's Spring. This was the only advantage obtained by the rebels to compensate them for the disasters of the day, and of this, as we shall see, they were soon deprived.

Such was the result of the second act of this eventful drama—a day hard fought, and at one moment anxious, and with the exception of the slight reverse just named, crowned with dearly-earned, but uniform success to our arms, suspicious of a glorious termination of the final struggle. On these good omens the night fell.

At dawn of the 3d, Gen. GEARY returned to his position on the right, from which he had hastened the day before to strengthen the left. He was immediately attacked by the enemy, whom, however, after a sharp and decisive action, he drove out of our lines, recovering the ground which had been lost on the preceding day. A spirited contest was kept up all the morning on this part of the line, but Gen. GEARY, reinforced by WHEATON'S brigade of the Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicted very severe losses on the enemy.

Such was the one ring commencement of the third day's work, and with it ended all serious attempts of the enemy on our right. As on the preceding day his efforts were now mainly directed against our left centre and left wing. From 11 till 1 o'clock, all was still, a solemn pause of preparation, as it both parties were nerving themselves for the supreme effort. At length the awful silence, more terrible than the wildest tumult of battle, was broken by the roar of 250 pieces of artillery from the opposite ridges, joining in a cannonade of unsurpassed violence—the rebel batteries along two-thirds of the line pouring their fire upon Cemetery Hill and the centre and left wing of our army. Having attempted in this way for two hours, but without success, to shake the steadiness of our lines, the enemy rallied his forces for a last grand assault. Their attack was principally directed against the position of our Second corps. Successive lines of rebel infantry moved forward with equal spirit and steadiness, from their cover on the wooded crest of Seminary Ridge, crossing the intervening plain, supported right and left by the closest brigades and charged furiously up to our batteries. Our own brave troops of the Second corps supported by DOUBLEDAY'S division and STANNARD'S brigade of the First received the shock with firmness, the ground on both sides was long and fiercely contested and covered with the killed and wounded till after a determined and gallant struggle," as it is pronounced by Gen. LEE, the rebel advance, consisting of two-thirds of HILL'S corps and the whole of LONGSTREET'S, including PICKETT'S division, the flower of his corps which had not yet been under fire, and was now depended upon to decide the fortune of this last eventful day, was driven back with prodigious slaughter, discomfited, and broken. While these events were in progress at our left centre, the enemy was driven by the Pennsylvania Reserves from a strong position on our extreme left, from which he was annoying our force on "Little Round Top," his battery taken and three hundred prisoners captured. In the terrific assault on our centre, Gens. HANCOCK and GIBBON were wounded. In the rebel army, ARMISTEAD, KEMPER, PETTIGREW, and TRIMBLE were wounded, the last named mortally, the latter also made prisoners. While Gen. GARNETT was killed, and thirty-five hundred officers and men made prisoners.

These were the expiring agonies of the three days' conflict, and with them the battle ceased. It was fought by the Union army with courage and skill, from the first cavalry skirmish on Wednesday morning, to the fearful rout of the enemy on Friday afternoon, by every arm and every rank of the service, by infantry and cavalry, artillery and infantry. The two armies, after the first day, were numerically equal. If the Union force had the advantage of a strong position, the Confederates had the right of choosing time and place. The passage of former victories over the Army of the Potomac and of the success of the first day. Victory does not always fall to the lot of those who deserve it, but that so decisive a triumph, under circumstances like these, was gained by our troops, I am inclined to ascribe, under Providence, to the superior courage and patriotism of men animated in their struggle for the right, rather than for empire, and contending in a righteous cause.

All hope of defending our army and securing what Gen. LEE calls "the fruits of the victory" by a successful retreat having been abandoned, the only hope remaining from extreme peril was to maneuver the shattered forces. In killed, wounded and missing, he has, as has been ascertained, fifteen days of about 37,000 men, rather more than a third of the army which he is supposed to have taken with him into Pennsylvania. Perceiving that no only safety was in rapid retreat, he commenced withdrawing his troops at daybreak on the 4th, throwing up field works in front of our left, which, covering the appearance of a new position, were intended probably to protect the rear of his army in their retreat. That day,—the celebration of the 4th of July for an army of America—was passed by him in carrying out his plans. The main army was in full retreat on the Cashtown and Fairfield roads at midnight, and moved with all celerity that, short as the nights were, by daylight the following morning, notwithstanding a heavy rain, the rear guard had left its position. The struggle of the two last days resembled in many respects the battle of Waterloo, and if, in the evening of the third day, Gen. MEADE, like the Duke of Wellington, had had the assistance of a powerful auxiliary army to take up the pursuit, the rout of the rebels would have been as complete as that of NAPOLEON.

Owing to the circumstance above-named the intentions of the enemy were not apparent on the 4th. The moment his retreat was discovered the following morning, he was pursued by our cavalry on the Cashtown road and in the Emmettsburgh and Monterey passes, and by SEDGWICK'S corps on the Fairfield road. His rear-guard was briskly attacked at Fairfield; a great number of wagons and ambulances were captured in the passes of the mountains; the country swarmed with his straggling, and his wounded were literally emptied from the vehicles containing them, into the farm-houses on the road. Gen. LEE, in his report, makes repeated mention of the Union prisoners whom he conveyed into Virginia, somewhat overstating their number. He states also that "such of his wounded as were in a condition to be removed," were forwarded to Williamsport. He does not mention that the number of his wounded *not* removed and left to the Christian care of the victors was 7,540, not one of whom failed of any attention which it was possible, under the circumstances of the case, to afford them; not one of whom certainly has been put upon Libby Prison fare—lingering death by starvation. Heaven forbid, however, that we should claim any merit for the exercise of common humanity.

Under the protection of the mountain ridge, whose narrow passes are easily held even by a retreating army, Gen. LEE reached Williamsport in safety, and took up a strong position opposite to that place. Gen. MEADE necessarily pursued with the main army by a flank movement through Middletown, Turner's pass having been seized by Gen. FRENCH. Passing through the South Mountain, the Union army came up with that of the rebels on the 12th, and found it securely posted on the heights of Marsh's run. His position was reconnoitered and preparations made for an attack on the 13th. The depth of the river, swollen by the recent rains, authorized the expectation that he would be brought to a general engagement the following day. An advance was accordingly made by Gen. MEADE on the morning of the 14th; but it was soon found that the rebels had escaped in the night, with such haste, that EWELL'S corps forded the river where the water was breast high. The cavalry which had rendered the most important services during the three days, and in harassing the enemy's retreat, was now sent in pursuit and captured two guns and a large number of prisoners. In an action which took place at Falling Waters, Gen. PETTIGREW was mortally wounded. Gen. MEADE, in further pursuit of the enemy, crossed the Potomac at Berlin. Thus again covering the approaches to Washington, he compelled the enemy to pass the Blue Ridge at one of the upper gaps, and in about six weeks from the commencement of the campaign, Gen. LEE found himself again on the South side of the Rappahannock with the loss of about a third of his army.

Such, most inadequately recounted, is the history of the ever-memorable three days end of the events immediately preceding and following. It has been pretended, in order to diminish the magnitude of this disaster to the rebel cause, that it was merely the repulse of an attack on a strongly-defended position. The tremendous losses on both sides are a sufficient answer to this misrepresentation, and attest the courage and obstinacy with which the three days' battle was waged. Few of the great conflicts of modern times have cost victors and vanquished so great a sacrifice. On the Union side there fell in the whole campaign of Generals Killed, REYNOLDS, WEED and ZOOK; and wounded, GENS. BARLOW, BARNES, BUTTERFIELD, DOUBLEDAY, GIBBON, GRAHAM, HANCOCK, SICKLES and WARREN; while of officers below the rank of General and men, there were 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing. On the Confederate side there were killed on the field, or mortally wounded, GENS. ARMISTEAD, GARNETT, GARNETT, PENDER, PETTIGREW and SEMMES, and wounded HETH, HOKE, JOHNSON, KEMPER, KIRKLAND and PENDER. Of officers below the rank of General and men, there were taken prisoners including the wounded 13,621, an amount ascertained officially. Of the wounded in a condition to be removed, of the killed and missing, the enemy has made no return. They are estimated from the best data which in the nature of the case admits, at 23,000. Gen. MEADE also captured three cannon and forty-one standards.

I must leave to others, who can do it from personal observation, to describe the mournful spectacle presented by these hill-sides and plains at the close of the terrible conflict. It was a saying of the Duke of WELLINGTON, that next to a defeat the saddest thing is a victory. The horrors of the battle-field, after the contest is over—the sights and sounds of woe—let me throw a veil over the scene, which no words can adequately depict to those who have not witnessed it; on which no one who has witnessed it, and who has a heart in his bosom, can bear to dwell. One drop of balm alone, one drop of heavenly, life-giving balm—mingles in the bitter cup of misery. Scarcely has the roar of battle ceased to roar, when the brethren and sisters of Christian humane ence, ministers of compassion, angels of pity, hasten to the field and the hospital, to minister the pitcher tongue, to bind the ghastly wounds, to soothe the parting sighs alike of friend and foe, and to catch the last whispered messages of love from dying lips. "Carry this miniature back to my dear wife, but do not take it from my bosom till I am gone," "Tell my little sister not to grieve for me." I am willing to die for my country." "Oh, that my mother were here!" On the other hand, stood between the living and the dead, was there ever an antithesis like this? If the one could that it is characteristic of Americans to treat women with a deference not paid to them in any other country. I will not undertake to say whether this is so, but I will say that since this terrible war has been waged, the women of the loyal States have, before, have entitled themselves to our highest admiration and gratitude, alike those who, at home, often with fingers unused to toil, often sore beneath their own domestic cares, have performed an amount of daily labor not less than those who work for her daily bread, and those who, in the hospital and the tent of the Sanitary Commission, have rendered services which millions could not buy. Happily the labor and the services are their own reward. Thousands of matrons and thousands of maidens have experienced a delight in these homely to labor services, compared with which the pleasures of the ball-room and the opera-house are tame and unsatisfactory. This on earth is reward enough, but a richer is in store for them. Yes, brothers, sisters of charity, while you bind up the wounds of the poor sufferers—the humblest, perhaps that have shed their blood for their country, forget not who it is that will hereafter say to you, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

And now friends, fellow-citizens, as we stand among these honored graves, the momentous question presents itself, which of the two parties to the war is responsible for all this suffering,—for this dreadful sacrifice of life,—the lawful and constitutional government of the United States, or the ambitious men who have rebelled against it? I say "rebellion" against it, although Earl RUSSELL, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his recent temperate and conciliatory speech in Scotland, seems to intimate that no prejudice ought to attach to that word, inasmuch as our English forefathers rebelled against CHARLES I. and JAMES II., and our American fathers rebelled against GEORGE III. These certainly are venerable precedents, but they prove only that it is just and proper to rebel against oppressive governments. They do not prove that it was just and proper for the son of James II. to rebel against GEORGE I., or his grandson CHARLES EDWARD to rebel against GEORGE II.; nor, as it seems to me, ought these dynastic struggles, like better than family quarrels, to be compared with this monstrous conspiracy against the American Union. These precedents do not prove that it was just and proper for the "disappointed grandmen" of the cotton-growing States to rebel against the most beneficent Government of which history gives us any account," as the Vice-President of the Confederacy, in November, 1860, charged them with doing. They do not create a presumption even in favor of the disloyal slaveholders of the South, who, living under a Government of which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the session of 1860-1, said that it was "the best Government ever instituted by man, unexceptionably administered, and under which the people have been prosperous beyond comparison with any other people whose career has been recorded in history," rebelled against it, because their aspiring politicians, himself among the rest, were in danger of losing their monopoly of its offices. What would have been thought by an impartial posterity of the American rebellion against GEORGE III. if the colonists had at all times been more than equally represented in Parliament, and JAMES OTIS, and PATRICK HENRY, and WASHINGTON, and FRANKLIN, and the ADAMSES, and HANCOCK, and JEFFERSON, and men of their stamp, had for two generations enjoyed the confidence of the Sovereign and administered the government of the Empire? What would have been thought of the rebellion against CHARLES I., if CROMWELL, and the men of his school had been the responsible advisers of that Prince from his accession to the throne, and then, on account of a partial change in the ministry, brought his head to the block and involved the country in a desolating war? What would have been thought of the Whigs of 1688, if they had themselves composed the Cabinet

still educing good, has so constituted our natures that the violent exeitsment of tha passions in one direction, is generally followed by a reaction in an opposite direction, and the sooner for the violence. If it were not so, if anger prodnced abiding anger, if hatred eansed undying hatred, if injuries inflioted and retaliated, of necessity led to new retaliations, with forever accumulating compound interest of revenge, then the world, tnousands of years ago, would have been turned into an earthly hell, and the nations of tha earth would have been resolved into clans of furies and demons, each forever warring with his neighbor. But it is not so; all history teaches a different lesson. The wars of tha roses in England lasted an entire generation, from the battle of St. Albans in 1455 to that of Bosworth Field in 1485. Speaking of the former, Hume says: "This was the first blood spilt in that fatal quarrel, which was not finished in less than a course of thirty years; which was signalized by twelve pitche battles; which opened a scene of extraordinary fierceness and cruelty; is computed to have cost the lives of eighty orinees of the blood; and almost entirely annihilated the ancient nobility of England. The strong attachments which, at that time, men of the same kindred bore to each other, and the vindictive spirit which was considered a point of honor, rendered the great families implacable in their resentments and widened every moment the breach between the parties." Such was the state of things in England, under which an entire generation grew up; and when Henry VII, in whom the titles of the two houses were united, went up to London after the battle of Bosworth Field, to mount the throne, he was everywnere received with joyous acclamations "as one ordained and sent from Heaven to put an end to the dissensions" which had so long afflicted the country.

The great rebellion in England of the seventeenth century, after long and angry premonitions, may be said to have begun with the calling of the Long Parliament in 1640, and to have ended with the return of Charles II, in 1660—twenty years of discord, conflict and civil war, of confiscation, plunder, havoc; a proud hereditary peerage trampled in the dust; a national Church overthrown, its clergy beggared, its most exalted prelate put to death, a military despotism established on the ruins of a monarchy which had subsisted seven hundred years, and the legitimate sovereign brought to the block; the great families which adhered to the King proscribed, impoverished, ruined, prisoners of war sold to slavery in the West Indies—in a word, everything that can embitter and madden contending factions. Such was the state of things for twenty years, yet, by no gentle transition, but as slowly and—when the restoration of abuses seems more hopeless," the sun of the benefioent sovereign was brought back to his father's throne, and "the nation, with such inexpressible and universal joy," as the merry monarch in exclaim "the long exile that been his own fault he had been absent from it, and he saw nobody who did not protest, from the day he landed, on his return." "In this wonderful manner," says Clarendon, "and with this lenient expedition, and God put an end to a rebellion that had raged near twenty years, and had been carried on with all the horrid circumstances of murder, devastation and barbarick that fire and sword, in the hands of he most wicked men in the world—for it is to be said of that insatiable—could be instruments of, against the person of one of the best kings, and the exceeding defending and adorning of the third. By these remarkable steps did the merciful hand of God, in this short space of time, not only bind up and heal all these wounds, but even made them appear as undiscernible as, in respect of the deepness, was possible, which was a glorious addition to the deliverance."

In Germany, the wars of the Reformation and of Charles V, in the 16th century, the thirty years war in the 17th century, the seven years war in the 18th century, not to speak of other less celebrated contests, rattled upon that country all the miseries of intestine strife for more than three centuries. At the close of its "last intense war" An officer," says Archenholz, "came through seven villages in Hesse and found in them but one human being." More than three hundred principalities, comprehended in the Empire, connected with the fierce passions of proud and petty Princes, at the commencement of this period the cruises of robber Counts frowned upon every hill-top, and eaoh secret tribunal forge the hearts of men with terror throughout the land, religious hat ed mingled its bitter poison in the seething cauldron of provincial animosity—out of all these deadly enmities between the States of Germany, scarcely the memory remains. There is no country in the world, in which the sentiment of national brotherhood is stronger.

In Italy, on the breaking up of the Roman Empire, society might be said to be resolved into its original elements, into hostile atoms, whose only movement was that of mutual repulsion. Ruthless barbarians had destroyed the old organizations and covered the land with a merciless feudalism. As the new civilization grew up, under the wing of the Church, the noble families and the walled towns fell nearly into conflict with each other, the secular feud of Pope and Emperor scourged the land; province against province, city against city, street against street waged remorseless war against each other from father to son, till Dante was able to fill his imaginary hell with the real demons of Italian History. So ferocious had the factions become, that the great poet exile himself, the glory of his native city, and of his native language, was by a decree of the municipality, ordered to be burned at the stake if found in the city of Florence. But these deadly feuds and hatreds yielded to political influences, as the hostile cities were grouped into States under stable governments. The conquering legions of the ambitious gradually spread over all now Tuscan and Lombard, Sardinian and Neapolitan, as if to shame the degenerate sons of Anak for not joining in the effort for an united Italy.

In France, coming back to the civil wars of the Leaguo in the sixteenth century, and of the Fronde in the seventeenth—not to speak of the dreadful scenes throughout the Kingdom which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes—we have, in the great Revolution which commenced at the close of the last century, scenes of bloodshed of civil strife let loose as never before in the history of the world. The reign of Terror, established at Paris, stretched its bloody Briarean arms to every city and village in the land, and of the most deadly feuds which ever divided a people had the power to cause permanent alienation and hatred, this surely was the occasion. But far otherwise the fact. In seven years from the fall of Robespierre, the stormy arm of the youthful conqueror of merit order out of the chaos of crime and woe. Parties, as such, were scarcely cleared from the soil of France, but the returning Gaul grants, whose estates they had confiscated, to foreign kindred, they had dragged to the guillotine, in the Imperial antechambers, and whom, after another turn in the wheel of Fortune, Louis XVIII. was restored to his throne, he took the regicide Fouche, who had voted for his brother's death, to his counsel and confidence.

The people of Loyal America will never take to their confidence or admit again to a share in their government the heard-hearted men, whose rule first of power has brought this desolating war upon the land, but there is no personal bitterness felt even against them. They may live, if they can bear to live after wantonly causing the death of so many thousand fellow-men; they may live in safe if ignominy beneath the shelter of the Government they have sought to overthrow, or they may fly to the protection of the Governments of Europe,—some of them are already there, seeking, happily in vain, to obtain the aid of foreign Powers in furtherance of their own treason. There let them stay. The humblest dead soldier, that lies cold and stiff in his grave before us, is an object of envy beneath the clods that cover him, in comparison with the living man, who is willing to grovel at the foot of a foreign throne, for assistance in compassing the ruin of his country.

But the hour is coming, and now is, when the power of the leaders of the rebellion to delude and inflame must cease. There is no bitterness on the part of the masses. The people of the South are not going to wage an eternel war for the wretched pretexts by which this rebellion is sought to be justified. The bonds that unite us as people, a substantial community of origin, language, belief and law, (the four great ties that hold the societies of men together,) common national and political interests; a common history; a common pride in a glorious ancestry; a common interest in this great heritage of blessings; the very geographical features of the country; the mighty rivers that cross the lines of climate, and thus facilitate the interchange of natural and industrial products; while the wonder-working arm of the engineer has leveled the mountain walls which separate the East and West, compelling your own Alleghanies, my Maryland and Pennsylvania friends, to open wide their everlasting doors to the chariot wheels of traffic and travel; these bonds of union are of perennial force and energy, while the causes of alleoation are imaginary, factitious and transient. The heart of the people North and South is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent Press is unlimbering its artillary. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity sad happiness, which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings.

And now, friends, fellow citizens of Gettysburgh and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again invoke your benediction, as we part, on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country, that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood side by side on the perilous ridges of tha battle. You now feel it a new bond of union, that they shall lie side by side, till a clarion louder than that which marshaled them to the combat, shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union; it is dearer to us for the blood of those brave men shed in its defence. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights, the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held tha advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forathought and self-sacrifice, the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks in after times, the wondering plowmen will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missiles of modern artillary; the Seminary ridge, the peach-orchard, Cemetery, Culp and Wolf Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, humble names, henceforward dear and famous; no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten. "The whole earth," said Pericles, as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, "the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men." All time, he might have added, is the millennium of their glory. Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States, their officers and men, to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURGH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19, 1863.

$1 000 U. S. 6s, '65.Cou.	125	100 Hud. Riv. R. Sc.	94⅜
15,000 U.S. 6s '74, Coupd	98	450 Mich. Cen. R.	125⅜
10,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap.	105⅜	2000 M. S. & N. I.	83¾
2,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	105	3-00 do	83⅝
4,000 do.	107⅛	100 do	84
22,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr C.	98⅝	100 do	110⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64¼	100 do	s10 84⅜
15,000 do.	65	100 do	b10 84⅜
4,000 N. Y. St 6s, '72	1.5	200 do	h15.142
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '65,	110	50 do	141¾
2,000 Ind. State 7⅜ c.	55	100 do	s30.111
7,000 Hud. R. 2d s. f.	120	100 Ill. Cen. R.	b10.111
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	110	200 do	s30.111¾
1,000 do.	109⅝	1000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	123
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	120	300 do	122¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2M.	104	200 do	122⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	76	300 do	b10.123
6,000 do.	s830 78	10000 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S	105
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	102	100 do	b30.108⅝
1,000 Clev. & Tol S. F.	112⅝	100 do	b3 1.109
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	101	150 do	108¾
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M	100	1000 do	110⅛
3,000 Cl. & P. 4th M	95⅝	100 do	s10 111
500 do	95¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b10 112
52,500 Amer Gold	152⅜	50 do	s3 111⅜
50,000 do	153	100 do	111⅝
1,650 do	153⅛	100 do	h10. 111⅝
100 Canton Co	37½	100 do	b10.111⅝
100 do	37⅝	100 do	s30 111
51 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	178	100 do	s15 111
300 Comm'n Coal Prfd	40	500 do	111
700 do.	3⅞	50 do	b10 111
100 do	b30 40	200 do	b30.111
600 Quicks. M. Co.	64	100 do	110⅞
100 Am Coal Co	95	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	117⅜
400 Sucks Co. Lead Co.	1⅜	500 do	117⅝
100 Har. Min. Co	45	1200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10.107⅝
300 Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	84⅜	50 do	h15 107⅞
25 do	85	100 do	c 106½
1050 N. Y. Cen. R	136¼	150 do	106¾
500 do	s60 136	100 do	106½
50 do	s30.136⅜	200 M. & P. Du C.	61
1000 do	136⅝	50 do	b30 61½
300 do	136⅞	100 do	60⅞
200 do	136¾	100 do	s30 60⅞
100 do	b10 137	100 M. & P. du C. 2d P.	b30 90
100 do	s30 137⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	96
210 Erie R.	107⅜	200 do	b10 96
250 do	b10 105⅞	800 do	b30 80⅞
50 do	b5.105⅝	200 do	b30 86
1100 do	105⅞	300 do	85⅛
1500 ₱ do	105⅜	300 do	85⅜
100 do	s10 105⅛	800 do	85⅜
100 do	105⅜	100 do	b10 85
100 do	b10 105⅞	200 do	b10.85⅛
50 Erie R. Prf	102⅜	100 Alt. & T. H.	61⅜
50 do	103	200 do	h15 61⅜
200 Hudson R. R.	127	800 Chi. & N. W.	49
200 do	b10.127⅛	300 do	b10 49
300 do	126⅞	100 do	b30 49⅜
200 do	b10.127	100 do	h15 49
100 do	b10.128⅛	400 do	48⅝
50 Harlem R.	95	400 do	48⅝
400 no	96	100 do	b10 48⅜
200 do	95⅜	100 do	b30 49
300 Reading R.	124	200 do	s10 48⅛
200 do	b5 124⅛	200 do	48⅜
400 do	124⅛	100 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	51
200 do	124⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	105⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	121⅝
20,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N	98⅜	250 no	121⅝
7,000 do	98⅜	100 do	121⅜
56,000 Amer. Gold	151	500 do	110 12
100 Canton Co	33⅜	100 A. & T. H. R	60
200 do	33⅜	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	107½
200 do	37½	200 do	107⅜
100 Cum. Coal Prf	39½	200 Gal. & Chi. R	11 ⅜
100 no	39⅛	200 do	110⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	136	100 do	b10.111
200 Erie R.	104⅛	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	106⅜
2000 do	105	100 do	b10.106⅝
200 Erie Railway P.	102⅝	50 do	106⅜
10 Hudson R. R	b10.126⅜	100 do	s10 106⅜
200 Harlem R.	s10 98	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	85
100 do	96	100 no	s30 85
1000 Reading R.	124⅜	200 do	s10 84⅞
85 Mich. Cen. R	125	100 do	s30 84⅞
100 do	b60 126	400 Chic. & N. W.	48⅝
100 no	125⅜	800 do	48
100 do	b30 126	200 do	48⅜
250 M. S. & N. I.	83¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1100 N. Y. Cen. R	136⅜	100 M. Se. & N. I.	83⅞
1000 do	136⅜	100 do	c 83⅞
100 do	b4 136⅜	300 Gal. & Chic R	110⅜
100 Erie R.	c.105	200 do	c 110⅝
100 do	105	300 do	c.110⅝
500 do	s3 105	300 do	110⅝
220 do	105⅛	100 do	110⅝
100 Harlem R.	95⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	c 117⅜
500 Reading R.	124⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.	c 106⅝
100 do	s3.124⅜	100 do	106⅝
100 do	c 124⅜	100 do	c 106⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R	122⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	48⅝
400 no	122⅝	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	85⅜
100 do	122⅝	100 do	106⅛
3.0 Cl. & Pitts. R.	107⅛	500 Canton Co.	33⅞
100 do	96	50 Cum. Coal	39⅞
600 do	s3 107⅜	1100 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅜
200 do	s10 107⅜	300 no	b3 1⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	152	400 Cleve. & P. R.	107⅜
10 000 do	b4 152⅛	500 do	107⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R	135⅜	800 do	c 107⅜
100 do	s3 135⅜	1400 Gal. & Chi. R	111
100 do	b4 136	100 do	b3.110
400 Erie Railroad	s3.101⅜	100 do	s3 109⅞
300 do	101⅜	100 do	109⅜
50 Hud. R. R. ex-div	126	100 Chi. & R. I.	106⅜
300 Reading R.	124	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	48
50 M. S. & N. I. R.	84⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	61
100 do	83⅝	200 do	60
300 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅝	50 do	s10 48⅜
100 do	b3 121	100 Cumb. Coal	39
500 do	121⅜	300 Bucks Co. L. Co	b3 1⅜
150 P., Ft. W. & C.	84⅜		

THURSDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

Early in the forenoon there was a further advance in Gold to 152¾@153 ₱ cent. on the Street, and the first sales at the Stock Exchange Board were 152¾@152½ ₱ cent. The additional rise was not sustained at the Second Board, when the price fell back to 151, the last quotation of Wednesday night. Still later in the day, on military rumors, of an adverse nature, the bidding returned to 152½ ₱ cent.

Although the *Persia's* news of the rise in Money to 6 ₱ cent. at the Bank of England was calculated to favor the belief that the export demand for Gold would immediately improve, this opinion was not strengthened by the appearances of the Foreign Bill market. Indeed, the London financial authorities themselves seem to treat the last advance of interest at the Bank as a matter of course, and the effect upon the Stock Exchange, particularly in Foreign Securities, including American, is represented to have been rather to steady than depress the market. The stock of Bullion in the Bank of England is £1,379,000 sterling, after the reduction of the week ending Nov. 4 of £638,000. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes that the market for Governments and Railways, without being active, closed rather firmer than the previous week. The following are the latest quotations, of Nov. 7:

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business done.	
			Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent	73	@ 76		
United States 6s, 1861	70	@ 75		
United States 5s, 1874	60	@ 65		
Virginia State 5 ₱ cent	45	@ 50		
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	37	@ 39	37⅛	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. Sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₱ cent	76	@ 78		
Do. 7 ₱ ct. Penn., 1877	75	@ 77	76⅛	5⅛
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	66	@ 68		
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Pref	64	@ 66		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	68	@ 92		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	68	@ 72		
Do. 7 ₱ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	68	@ 72		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 4th Mtg	63	@ 70		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 5th Mtg	68	@ 72		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	82	@ 84		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	74	@ 76		
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	19	@ 18	1	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	73	@ 75		
Marietta and Cin. R. 8s, 1st Mich. Cen., 8 ₱ ct., '69	71	@ 73		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₱ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	70	@ 75		
N. Y. Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	66	@ 73		
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	55	@ 60		
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	78	@ 82		
Do. do. non. bonds, 1876	80	@ 85		
Do. $50 shares	83	@ 88		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₱ cent., 1868	99	@101		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₱ cent, '72	104	@106		
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ₱ cent., convt	68	@ 72		
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ₱ ct	36	@ 38		
Do. $50 shares	38	@ 43		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	33	@ 38		

There is increased ease in the supply of Money among the Stock Exchenge Brokers today, and there is but little mercantile demand outside the regular facilities afforded for passing paper at Bank. Prime short paper is rather sought for than pressed upon the market at nr within 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Most of the Stock firms of astehlished credit hed as much or more Money voluntarily offered to them on loan at call than they were able to employ. There is no general abatement yet from the full price of 7 ₱ cent. Some loans are made in Government security at 6 ₱ cent.

The Treasury has made no further call upon the Associtad Banks on the negotiation of Sept. 3, of which only $8,750,000 remains unpaid. The receipts into the Treasnry to-dey for the Popular Losn amount to $719,050, end for Customs, $340,000. The Banks, after paying the instalment on the Losn of Sept. 3 yesterday, held this morning of Legel Tender $22,708,000.

The Stock Market was firm at the early Board and most of the Railways ahead of the best quotations of last night. In the afternoon the prices were less firm, the general market closing at 4 o'clock aa follows, in comperison with Wednesday P. M. There is no very decided feature in the speculation of the day. A good many parties who made themselves *short* through the recent pressure in Money continue to talk the market down, while others who believed that much buoyancy would follow the restorstion of ease are scarcely satisfied with the progress of improvement. The main contest between *Bull* and *Bear* continues to centre on Erie Common Stock. The advantage to either party for s day or two past, is not very marked:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Clm	151⅜	152⅜	Harlem Pref	110	110
U.S. con. cpl	1.0	105⅜	Mich. Central	124	125
N. Y. Central	136⅜	136	Mich. Southern	81⅝	83⅜
Erie	10⅜	1 ⅜	Mich Guaranteed	1.⅛	1.⅛
Erie Preferred	102⅜	102⅜	Illinois Cen	121⅜	121⅜
Hudson	127	126⅜	Pittsburgh	10.⅜	107⅜
Harlem	95⅜	95⅜	Fort Wayne	85⅛	86⅛
Harlem pref	95⅜	95⅜	Rock Island	107⅛	106⅞
Canton	33⅜	33⅝	Galena	112⅜	109⅝
Penn Coal, new	38⅜	38⅜	Reading	124⅜	124⅝
Toledo	117⅝	117	Quicksilver	64	64
Northwest	49⅜	48	Chicago and A	85	85

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	120	Ocean	94
Merchants'	116	Am. Exchange	107
Union	115	Bank of N. America	107
Tradesmen's	112	Hanover	101
Greenwich	160	Irving	97
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Metropolitan	115
National	104	Peoples'	102
Seventh Ward	135	Corn Exchange	107
Commerce	145	Continental	110
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	96	St. Nicholas	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	76
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Tol. & Wab 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102⅝	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87
N. Y. Cen. con. 7s	105⅜	M. & P. du C 1sts	107
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	112
Erie fourths, '80	107	Gal. & Chi. 3ds	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '82	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Harlem 1sts, '66 & '73	116	Clev. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. Cen. S. seconds	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	86
Mich. Cen. S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Clev. & Pitt. 3ds	103
Hudson Cen. '75	120	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	85⅜
Chi. & N. W. firsts	91	Chic & Alton Income	90

The Assistant Treasurer in this City, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. W. A. SHANNON his Deputy, in place of Mr. B. FIELD, recently made Assistent Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. Mr. S. has for many years been employed in the Department.

Mr. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following names are mentioned as likely to compose the ticket to be voted for at the next election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, by the stockholders opposed to the present management. It is proper to state that these gentlemen have not been consulted—their names having been merely canvassed and approved by some of the leading stockholders

DEAN RICHMOND, } Buffalo.
E. G. SPAULDING, }
Col. PETER A. PORTER, Niagara.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Rochester.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Geneva.
Gen. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, } Syracuse.
or
F. B. FITCH, }
RUSSELL SAGE, } Troy.
or
GEORGE H. WARREN, }
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, } Albany.
RUFUS H. KING, }
WILLIAM KELLY, representing Hudson River Railroad, Dutchess.
CORN. VANDERBILT, represents Harlem.
CHESTER W. CHAPIN, Springfield.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } New-York.
or
THOMAS TILESTON, }
WILLIAM F. WELD, } Boston.
J. B. FORBES or
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day, was as follows Receipts, $1,415,958 12; for Customs, $340,000; Payments, $2,033,945 65; Balance, $17,598,748 26.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 20,511 bbls. Flour, 2 013 bbls. and 401 bags. Corn Meal, 316 bags Buckwheat Flour, 228,208 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 95,827 bushels Oats, 3,594 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,252 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at ouryani orices, including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at full prices. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30¾c. @33½c.; Laguayra, 31c.@33½c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@ 34c., St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and heavy to-day; Middlings, 85c. ₱ lb., sales and resales, since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively sought after, mainly by speculative buyers, at a further auvance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last, 23,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 10; poor to choice extra State, at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 40 @$6 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 85	@$6 10
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 85	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 75	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 35 @$8 05 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 750 bbls. Extra at $6 35@$8 90 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $5 60@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; stock light. Sales, 155 bbls. Corn Meal continues in light supply and fair demand, at $5 65 for Jersey, $6 30 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 40 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Atlantic Mills, ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active, to-day, speculators having purchased freely, and prices have again advanced 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 174,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 78; Amber Western at $1 59@$1 63, the letter an extreme rate for very choice; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 42@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46@$1 49, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; old do. at $1 38 @$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 44; poor old do. at $1 30; Red State at $1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn has been actively sought after by speculative buyers at a further advance of 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel. Sales were made of 138,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 12½ for Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 22½@$1 25, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Supply light. Oats have been quite freely purchased by speculators, and have again advanced about 2c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 86c.@87c.; Western, 86½c.@88c.; State at 87c.@88c., ₱ bushel. Sales 181,000 bushels, part to arriva. Barley is in light stock and good demand, at $1 41@$1 57 ₱ bushel; sales 5,800 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling freely at $1 20@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Find ready buyers, at 29c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for all kinds, prices tending upward decidedly.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ₱ gallon; Rosin, $4 0@$4 8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, at drooping prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 33@$1 37; No. 1 Lard at 95c. @$1 10; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@ $4 50 for nints and ouarts: Crude Petroleum at 24c. @25c.; Refined do. at 46c.@50c. free, and 38c.@40c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been more active, sales having been made of 275 tons, at $46 50@$48 ₱ ton, part to arrive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been active at advanced prices. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales have been made since our last of 5,100 bbls., at $18 12½@$18 37½, closing at $18 37½ for New Mess; $16 50@$16 60 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$16 for thin Mess; $19 75@ $20 for clear Mess, $13 25@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 (the latter rate for extra) for Prime, ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 50@$18 56¼ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 9¼c.@ 10¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales 256 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand and is steady at 8¼c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 650 boxes and 50,000 lbs., part to arrive. Dressed Hogs continue in lively request at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in active demand, mainly for future delivery, at higher rates. Sales 8,700 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12¾c., including 2,000 bbls. for December and January delivery at 12¾c.; 1,250 tcs. for January delivery, at 12¾c.@13c. and 2,000 tcs. for February delivery, part at 13c ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales 350 bbls., at $13 75@ $15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28, the latter for City; India Mess, $29@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 350 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@29c. for common to prime State ₱ lb. Cheese is selling more freely at 11¾c.@ 15¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at steady rates, sales have been reported, since our last, of 875 hhds., including New-Orleans (part auction) at 12 15-16c.@15¾c., Cuba, 12¾c.@13c., and Porto Rico at 13c.@14¾c.; 300 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@ 13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, ranging from 14c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 540,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c.; and 235 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in less request and heavy, at 68c.@ 68½c. ₱ gallon; sales since our last, 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted, to-day, at uniform quotations. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. ₱ bbl.; 50,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 2¾d.@4d. ₱ bushel; 40 tons staves at 12s. 6d.; 100 tons Logwood, on private terms, and 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Havre, 500 bbls. Petro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Northern Mayoress—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's No Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—Broadway—Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Curiosities.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Sermon—Objection.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

SNEDECOR'S—(No. 768 Broadway)—"The Sign of Promise."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have late and very important news from Gen. Burnside's Department this morning. The enemy Tuesday commenced an attack upon Gen. Burnside's position near Knoxville, and it seems that in the first encounter our troops, which were wholly composed of cavalry and mounted infantry, were compelled to yield, and fell back a short distance to a stronger position. Our loss was about one hundred, one-fourth of whom were killed. Among the wounded was Brig.-Gen. Sanders. The dispatch further states that the enemy have completely invested the place, and that Gen. Burnside will defend it to the last man. Every important point is fortified, and general confidence prevails that our forces will successfully hold the place.

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 16th, but they contain very little of interest. Several thousand National prisoners have been sent to Danville and Lynchburgh.

From the Army of the Potomac there is news of a slight skirmish, at Germanna Ford, between a small body of our cavalry and some of the enemy's infantry. The army is being paid off up to Nov. 1. Sutlers are still tabooed.

The steamship *Creole* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, bringing dates to the 11th inst. Later information from the Teche District, concerning the attack on Washburn's column, puts our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 677. The efficiency of our artillery was the means of preventing a very serious disaster, as the enemy outnumbered us more than five to one. We lost one piece of artillery. Nothing additional respecting the movements of Gen. Banks' expeditionary force has come to hand.

From Chattanooga we have advices that the continued arrival of deserters renders it positive that Longstreet's force is now making a movement against Burnside, and that cooperation is expected from Lee's army in Virginia.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, at this port, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., brings us two days, later advices. In addition to the destruction of the ship *Bold Hunter*, which has been already announced, the American ship *John Watt* has been destroyed by the pirate *Georgia*, and we are told that shortly before the *Georgia* put into Cherbourg she boarded upward of ninety vessels. We may, therefore, soon expect to hear of more ravages upon our commerce. The application in Court of Exchequer for a new trial in the case of the gunboat *Alexandra* was granted on the ground of misdirection of the Judge, and the verdict of acquittal being in direct opposition to the evidence. In the matter of the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, whose seizure for alleged violation of the blockage of Metamoras, ceused much stir in commercial circles, an agent has been dispatched by "Lloyd's Salvage Association," to inquire into the circumstances, and claim the ship and cargo. The blockade of Matamoras is now admitted to be effective by Paris authority, and a notice was posted in the Underwriters' Room at Liverpool advising no more shipments to that port. By order of the Government, whom rumor says, is a prospective customer for the Laird rams, the value of *El Toussin* has been fixed at £106,000, and the *El Monnassir* at £80,000. From the Continent, the most interesting news is the text of Louis Napoleon's speech at the opening of the French Chambers. It is a document of more than ordinary length, and there appears to be some difficulty on the part of the journals in interpreting its meaning—some regarding it as being indicative of pence, and a minority as significant of the very reverse. The Polish question presents no new feature. Earl Russell has addressed a note to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, saying that the British Government did not wish to prolong the correspondence with the Russian Cabinet for the mere purpose of controversy, and a copy of the dispatch was given to Prince Gortschakoff. Maximilian it is thought will leave for his Kingdom of Mexico about the 1st of February prox.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Croton Aqueduct Board sent in a communication in regard to the construction of a storage reservoir in the valley of the Croton River. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, and Messrs. Jeremiah, Hardy and Ottiwell were appointed. The Comptroller sent in communications recommending transfers of $5,000 from the account of "Charities and Correction" to the City Inspector's Contingent Fund, and $10,000 from "Mount Morris-square" to "Lands and Places." The first proposed transfer was passed favorably, and the other was laid over. President Walsh gave notice that at the next meeting he should move to discharge the Special Committee on the subject of directing the Comptroller to pay the Hackley contract laborers the amount due them from such funds as the Comptroller holds to which Mr. Hackley's assignees are entitled, because the Committee had not yet acted upon the matter, and some of the workmen were much in want of the sums owing to them. The Board adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday heard counsel for both Judges Bosworth and McCunn, on the question of permitting the supposed defective returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward to be sent back for alteration and correction. Afterward the Board adopted a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion whether it is their duty to send the returns back, and then adjourned to noon today. The Corporation Counsel was present and heard the arguments of the lawyers.

The report of the Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, for October, shows the Fall crops just sown to be full average crops, both in amount and appearance. The condition of the fattening hogs in the western States is not as favorable as usual, owing to the prevalence of the hog cholera; the production of sorghum has fallen off three and a quarter million gallons, owing to the early frost; the value of frosted corn for fattening hogs and cattle is very small; the amount of *old corn* in the country is much reduced by the army demand for it during the Summer.

A private letter from a soldier in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, received at Hartford on Monday, says the Seventh Regiment, Col. Hawley, was under light marching orders for an assault on Fort Sumter.

The Montreal *Advertiser* has this paragraph: "We fear, from the indications we already notice, that the recent alleged conspiracy in Canada will tempt the Federal Government to violate the treaty which provides that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall have vessels-of-war on the lakes. The treaty limit is two revenue cruisers. Our Government should keep a close watch on this matter as the alleged plot."

The Montreal *Gazette* of Tuesday makes the following statement of Mr. Gidoinos' difficulties: On Sunday a *capias* was issued against the Hon. J. R. Gidoinos, United States Consul-General for British North America, at the instance of Wm. J. L. Reopath. Mr. Gidoings entered bail for his appearance on the 28th of November before the Superior Court of Lower Canada, Messrs. Harrison Stephane and Isa Goulo becoming his sureties in the sum of $25,000. This proceeding has been adopted, as our readers are aware, in consequence of the part Mr. Gidoinos took in the "kidnapping case," which resulted in the forcible removal of Reopath, in daylight, from Great St. James-street in this city, to American territory. Radpath's suit is for $20,000 damages.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, Judge Ingraham dissolved the injunction restaining John Kear and others from running cars over a portion of the track of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.

Gen. Sanders, reported severely wounded in the fighting yesterday, is Chief of Cavalry in Gen. Burnside's department, and ranks as Captain in the Sixth United States cavalry.

Gov. Parker has declined to call an extra session of the New-Jersey Legislature.

A brisk business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, chiefly on speculation. Flour advancing 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2c.@3c.; Corn and Oats, 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were also quite active, having been freely purchased by speculators, at higher rates. Cotton was quiet; Whisky, dull and heavy. Freights were moderately active. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alterations.

The price of Gold rose to 152½ ₱ cent. yesterday. Stocks firm in the forenoon, but only steady at the close. Money easy.

Orations of Everett and Beecher.

We devote a broadside of this morning's Times to the publication of two orations which we are sure will command the attention of the day. And not of this day only. Elaborate and finished discourses from two such men as Edward Everett and Henry Ward Beecher, upon topics of such great National interest as those they discuss, will not lightly be passed over, much less ignored altogether, by any intelligent citizen. Mr. Everett's theme is the "Battle of Gettysburgh," and the occasion is the dedication of that historic field as a National Cemetery. Mr. Beecher's discourse was upon his recent tour in Great Britain—his experiences there, and his views as regards British feeling and policy toward this country.

These orations from two masters of oratory, delivered on the same day, but upon such different topics—one historical and domestic, the other practical and foreign—admit of little comparison. Mr. Everett's oration is, of course, classical and ornate in its diction, felicitous in illustration, well-wrought and strong in its logic, correct and explicit in its statement; in a word, it is eloquent, in the best sense of that much-abused term. His exordium is of great beauty; and his peroration is splendid. If we might offer a single point of criticism on the oration, it would be upon that part of it, constituting one-half of its body, which gives a narrative of the marches, manœuvres, skirmishes and strategy of Gens. Hooker and Lee, Gens. Pleasonton and Stuart, from the time at which the two armies left the opposite banks of the Rappahannock until they confronted each other on this side of the Potomac, and also the detailed account of the preliminaries of the battle, and of the action itself. Mr. Everett enters into a very minute statement of these things; and the elaborateness of the details, the large number of names, places and circumstances he has occasion to recall, will tend to confuse and repel those who are less familiar with the events than himself, and crowd out those "glittering generalities" which he or any other great orator might be expected mainly to deal in on such an occasion. It may be said that these things were dwelt upon, as the oration is intended and expected to be enduring and historical; but so also will be the reports of Gens. Meade and Lee, from which the facts are largely drawn. After he gets through with this, however, Mr. Everett does justice to his subject and himself.

Mr. Beecher's very eloquent and effective oration will command no less attention than the oration of Mr. Everett. Great and national as has been his reputation as a speaker previously, that reputation has been largely magnified by his efforts on the other side of the sea. The English critics, who make such severe demands upon a public speaker, were taken captive by the American preacher; and the echoes of his resounding eloquence found a no less appreciative and delighted auditory in his own country. His speech last night was equal to his best efforts in England; indeed in logical connection, force and brilliancy, it was superior to any of his heretofore published speeches. His analysis of British sentiment and character did as perfect justice to the British people as his defence of America did justice thereto in England. The speech, however, will be universally read throughout the land, and every one can give vent and form to his own admiration.

Cavalry, South and North.—An article recently published in Richmond on the Confederate cavalry, says that the cavalry arm of their service has recently become an "object of distrust, if not of contempt," and admits the great superiority and higher effectiveness of the Northern cavalry. It was of their cavalry that the rebels boasted loudest during the first year of the war. The ferocious Southern horsemen, the centaurs of the Southwest, were to trample down the greasy mechanics, small-fisted farmers, and mudsills generally, like weeds in their path. They were to ravage and play havoc all around. We in the North were inclined to tacitly admit the rebel superiority in this branch, and kept rather quiet about our cavalry at first, though there were some things, like Tompkins' charge through Fairfax Court-house, and Zagonyi's charge at Springfield, of which we felt justly proud. But two years have made a very great change. We have now a splendid body of cavalry, though not nearly as powerful as it ought to be; and during the bygone Summer and Autumn, they have met the rebels in a hundred fights of varying magnitude, from the great battle in June on the Rappahannock, down to hand-to-hand encounters between a half-dozen men, and in nearly every one of these actions the rebels have been worsted, as has been shown from time to time in the thrilling "Cavalry Record" of our correspondent, Mr. Paul, and as the rebels themselves have at last reluctantly confessed. And now they are forced to own that the Southern cavalry, whose exploits were to be so terrible, have become an "object of distrust, if not of contempt."

The Situation in East Tennessee.

The news from East Tennessee this morning is late and important. There seems to be no doubt but that the rebels are operating in considerable force against Burnside from the Southwest, and that this force is a part of Bragg's army, detached for that especial purpose, and commanded, probably, by Longstreet. The dispatch speaks of the advance of the enemy as being made by the Kingston Road. Kingston, like Knoxville, is on the north bank of the Tennessee, but owing to a great bend in the river lies almost due west from the latter place, and distant about fifty miles. We have had no account of its occupation by the rebels, and they have probably avoided it, as it is too far to the left of their line. It now seems that the rebels, after compelling our troops to evacuate Loudon, on the river, thirty-five miles southwest of Knoxville, two weeks ago, crossed at that place and moved upon Knoxville, following the line of the railroad and bringing up supplies *via* Cleveland, Tenn. Knoxville has been the headquarters of Gen. Burnside ever since he entered East Tennessee, and it is reported to be strongly fortified. It should not surprise any one if some of the ground in that section is yielded when threatened by a heavy force. Gen. Burnside has been clearing out and occupying a district of country two hundred miles long by nearly one hundred broad, and his troops have been necessarily widely scattered. Sudden concentration is, therefore, a matter of supreme necessity, and some points heretofore held must be temporarily abandoned.

But in view of Gen. Grant's position and strength at Chattanooga, this movement appears to be not only bold, but hazardous to the enemy. Their force, although distant, is directly upon the left flank of Gen. Thomas' army, and now *north* of the Tennessee. For the time being, it cuts off the possibility of Gen. Burnside forming any junction with Thomas, but if our leaders at Chattanooga know, as they ought to know, the strength of the enemy thus detaching itself from the main body, the movement ought to result very disastrously to the rebels, even though Burnside might suffer temporarily.

Gen. Sherman's forces have undoubtedly been added to those of Gen. Thomas, and our total strength at and near Chattanooga must certainly be superior to that of the enemy. Such a bold and independent movement as this against Burnside, therefore, by a detachment of the force in front of Chattanooga, can hardly be allowed to pass without counter movements on our part.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
Washington, Thursday, Nov. 19.

OPERATIONS OF A BAND OF ROBBERS.

On Saturday afternoon a gang of rebel guerrillas, two miles from Vienna, on the Fairfax road, captured the following citizens of Fairfax County: D. C. Spaar, Richard Barstow, and Mrs. Mocsin, of Falls Church, who was returning from market, at Fairfax; C. H. Shipman, Jarvis Wright, Samuel Williams (colored) and some sutlers. The guerrillas were dressed in United States uniforms, under which they wore Confederate uniforms. They took whatever of value they found upon the captives. From one of the sutlers they took three hundred dollars in greenbacks, seven hundred dollars' worth of goods, consisting of buckskin gloves and shirts, and also his horses and harness. The *Star* says: "It will scarcely be credited that this gang of shirt-stealing highwaymen is made up of young men of the leading families of that part of the State. Among them were John Thomas, a son of the State Senator of Fairfax; French Delaney, son of Col. Delaney, of Gov. Florrepont's Staff; Lieut. Spindle, son of Addison Spindle, near Centreville; De Butts, of Loudon County, Lycurgus Hutchinson, at Green Springs, and Saunders, of Fox Mills.

THE SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS.

A dispatch was received here to-day from Neal Dow in Richmond that forty-eight thousand rations sent by our Government for the relief of our prisoners, had been landed from the steamer and were being distributed. The refusal of the rebel authorities to receive them arose from a misapprehension or a misuse of a word. The request for permission to land commissary stores was either actually written or understood to be "commissaries." The rebel Government refused to let any such officers enter Richmond; but on the explanation that that phraseology was intended to describe food, they consented to the reception and distribution of the rations.

SENT INTO EXILE.

Wm. T. Smithson, broker, tried for holding treasonable correspondence with rebels, was sent away by the morning train under guard, in pursuance of the finding of a Court-martial.

AN EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE SHACKLED PRESS.

Col. Whiteley, of the *Herald*, has gone to Fortress Monroe on the mission of endeavoring to procure the release of the several newspaper correspondents in the Libby Prison.

COLORED SURGEONS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.

The Acting Surgeon-General advertises for Surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee. Examining Boards are now in Session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the army headquarters in the three departments named. Only graduates of medical colleges will be examined.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Washington, Thursday, Nov. 19.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTE ISSUE.

By the act of March 3, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue $400,000,000 in Treasury notes, running not longer than three years and bearing interest at a rate not higher than six per cent., which he can make a legal tender for the face value. Under this authority, fifty millions of the two years notes, at five per centum interest, payable every six months, were negotiated with the associated banks of the three cities, on the 8th of September last. These notes are to be a legal tender for their face. If paid out by the banks, they will, to a great degree, operate as an equivalent increase of the currency. Plates have already been prepared for the issue of one year notes at the same rate of interest, payable at maturity, with the principal—which notes are also legal tender. But no decision has yet been arrived at as to their issue. The aggregate amount of United States Legal Tender notes which the Secretary has been authorized by the various acts of Congress to issue absolutely is $460,000,000. All this amount has been issued. He has beside conditional authority to issue $50,000,000 more for the redemption of temporary loans, should it become necessary to do so. The above-mentioned facts were obtained on inquiry from an authentic source.

ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL SHUBRICK.

Admiral Shubrick fell suddenly ill on Friday night, and before any, excepting his most intimate friends were aware of it, his case assumed a serious aspect under the treatment of his physicians; he has rallied, and is now pronounced out of danger, though requiring great care. He entered the navy in 1806, and though on the retired list by the operation of the law of 1861, he has been continued in active service, and is now President of the Light House Board.

DECREE OF CONFISCATION.

The United States District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, ordered yesterday, decrees of confiscation and sale against the property of thirteen persons, including Capt. Farnor Forrest, late of the United States navy.

SENTENCES BY COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial, of which Gen. Slough was President, and Major Gaines, Judge-Advocate, was dissolved to-day. Its findings in the following cases are officially announced: Isaac Frederick McCartan, found guilty of stealing $46,000 of Government money, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary at Albany; Capt. J. W. Howland, A. Q. M., convicted of stealing $16,400, sentenced to be cashiered, compelled to refund the money, and confined five years in Albany; Capt. Cheri M. Lavt, A. Q. M., convicted of signing a false certificate of pay of men under his command, cashiered, compelled to refund, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust in the United States.

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

The flags on the public buildings are at half-mast to-day in honor of those who fell at Gettysburgh.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—Opening of the Chambers—The Emperor Reaffirms his Neutrality.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Paris, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Yesterday the Emperor delivered his anxiously looked for speech at the opening of the Chambers, and the public are naturally absorbed to-day in its consideration. By general consent the speech is colorless and meaningless—the mountain has given birth to a mouse.

His Majesty did not think enough of the American question to refer to it at all. As a political question it no longer occupies his attention. The fact is, a caricature published by the *Charivari* this morning, exactly sums up the situation. In the back-ground a National and a Confederate are fighting; in the foreground stands Europe, turning her back to the combatants, with the words, "You tire me with your war; I am going to leave you, please send me no more bulletins."

On the Mexican question His Majesty throws no new light. We already know that he was trying to get Maximilian on the new throne, and this speech does not tell us by what means he hopes to obtain that result, nor what are the chances of his obtaining it. But the Emperor does himself justice in abandoning in this connection the farce of fighting for an idea, for he tells us plainly that this Expedition, "commenced to avenge our honor, will terminate by the triumph *of our interests*."

On the question of Poland His Majesty resorts to the miserable subterfuge of waving before people's eyes an European Congress. This European Congress in all times past has been the hobby of all diplomats who did not know what else to say: and one would have supposed that Napoleon, if for nothing else than the vindication of his widespread reputation for initiative, would have found a better cloak for the embarrassments of his position than this worn-out affair.

The only salient, the only pointed, the only logical paragraph in the speech is that which demands the abrogation of the treaties of 1815. These treaties have been torn and trampled under foot by everybody; they are only an incubus on diplomacy; for ill-disposed nations they serve as a refuge, while for generous ones they are no barrier, and, therefore, if they are a dead-letter under one circumstance they ought to be under all. But can Napoleon obtain a Congress for this purpose? The thing is doubtful. The fact is, he cuts out so much work for his ideal Congress that it will require a sort of European Parliament sitting *en permanence* to accomplish it all.

It was anticipated that His Majesty would say something about the late election and the powerful Opposition which has just entered the Chamber. But he confines himself to this immense fib "Notwithstanding some local dissidences I can only applaud the result of the elections." The *Constitutionnel* says His Majesty's speech will have an immense echo in the country, if the Imperialist paper referred to this extract it will be within the truth. Only the echo will be transformed into an immense laugh.

His Majesty said also, "You have all taken from me the same oath; it assures me of your support." But the leaders of the old parties among the new Deputies—Messrs. Berryer, Marie, Thiers, and others, were not present, so that this part of the speech, prepared beforehand, did not hit the men it was aimed at, and therefore lost its effect. The absent members will take the oath to-day at the bar of the Chamber, and thus His Majesty will have been cheated out of this very small triumph. In more remote periods gentlemen of such a recalcitrant turn of mind would not have escaped the vengeance of the Imperial wrath. But His Majesty is "satisfied with the result of the election," and need not take to heart these small manœuvres of the enemy.

As a whole the speech of the Emperor creates no new position which need interest the United States. The doctrine of non-intervention and of strict neutrality is to-day, as it has always been, the doctrine of the Government, and as it will be to the end of the war. As regards Mexico the Government is seeking to get rid of a bad bargain as cheaply and as honorably as possible, and the speech does not engage the Government in any thing.

But there is one consideration, growing out of the general situation of the moment, which marks all your attention, and that is this: Napoleon is seeking to renew his former friendly relations with Russia, while England is gradually floating away from her alliance with France. This is the opinion of all who, at this point, observe closely the march of events, and it is of the utmost importance that our own statesmen should keep their eyes on the progress of this extraordinary change of front. Two months ago I told you that this transformation had commenced, that Napoleon was at the feet of Gortschakoff, and, like the faithful dog, was caressing the hand that struck him. Napoleon perhaps is not to blame for this; Russia is the colossus which is soon to govern the destinies of the Continent, and Napoleon looks alone to the perpetuation of his dynasty. It is this that molds and gives form to his policy, and it would be a most fatal error to quarrel with Russia if he stood alone.

The opening of the Chambers took place with the usual pomp at the new *Salle d'Etat* in the Louvre. The Annamite (Cochin Chinese) Embassy were present, and after the termination of the proceedings they were conducted to the Tuileries, where, for the first time, they were received by the Emperor. These odd-looking children of the Orient had a grand success—as curiosities.

I believe I may state that in a late official document from the French to the American Government, the latter is assured of the intention of the Emperor to continue in his present policy of neutrality in the affairs of the United States.

Amusements.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be given this evening at the Academy of Music. The cast includes almost all the artists of Mr. Maretzek's company.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening "Lucrezia Borgia" will be presented, with Mme. Virginia Lorini as the heroine.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Louis Napoleon's Speech on Opening the French Chambers.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 7th, and from Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

[In consequence of the pressure on our columns, details of the European news are excluded this morning. In our "News of the Day" column a summary of the more interesting points will be found.—Ed.]

The French Legislature was opened by the Emperor in person on the 5th instant. We have already given a brief synopsis of the Emperor's speech.

Its significance and importance calls for the publication of the full text, which is as follows:

"Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputies:

The annual assembling of the great bodies of the State is always a happy opportunity, which brings together men devoted to the public welfare, and permits the manifestation of the truth to the country. The freedom of our mutual communications calms anxieties and strengthens my resolutions. I give you, then, welcome. The Legislative Body has been renewed the third time since the foundation of the Empire; and for the third time, in spite of some local disagreements. I have only to applaud the result of the elections. You have all taken to me the same oath. It answers for your concurrence. Our duty is to do the business of the country promptly and well, resting faithful to the Constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to maintain.

The *exposé* of the situation at home will show you that, in spite of the forced stagnation of labor in certain branches, progress has not slackened. Our industry has contended with advantage against foreign competition, and the fears excited by the treaty of commerce with England have vanished before undeniable facts. Our exports in the first eight months of the year 1863, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1862, have increased by 233,000,000f. During the same period the movement of maritime navigation has surpassed the figures of the preceding epoch by 175,000 tons, 136,000 of which were under the French flag. The abundant harvest of this year is a blessing of Providence which ought to insure a cheaper subsistence to the population. It also places beyond doubt the prosperity of our agriculture. Public works have been pursued with activity. About 1,000 kilometres of new railway lines have been opened. Our ports, our rivers, our canals, our roads have continued to be improved. The session having commenced sooner than usual, the report of the Minister of Finance has not yet been published. It will be shortly. You will see from it that, if our hopes are not completely realized, the revenue has followed an ascending course, and that, without extraordinary resources, we have met the expenses occasioned by the wars in Mexico and Cochin China.

I ought to point out to you several reforms which have been considered opportune, among others the decrees relative to the liberty of the landing trade; that which makes the maritime inscription less onerous to the population of the coasts; the project which modifies the law as to coalitions; and that which suppresses exclusive privileges for theatres. I ought also equally to direct your attention to a law intended to increase the powers of the general and communal councils, and to remedy the excess of centralization; in short, to simplify administrative formalities, to soften legislation applicable to classes worthy of all our solicitude. In this there will be a progress with which you will desire to associate yourselves.

You will also have to occupy yourselves with the question of sugar, which requires to be finally settled by a more solid legislation. The project submitted to the Council of the State has for its object to grant indigenous produce the facility of export which sugars coming from abroad enjoy.

A law as to registration will abolish the double decline, and will replace that surtax by a more just imposition.

In Algeria, in spite of the anomaly which subjects the same population, the one to the civil power, the other to the military power, the Arabs have understood how much the French domination is restorative and equitable, without the Europeans having had less confidence in the protection of the Government. Our ancient colonies have seen the barriers restricting their transactions disappear; but circumstances have not been favorable to the development of commerce.

The recent establishment of institutions of credit will, I hope, bring about the amelioration of their condition.

In the midst of these material cares, nothing that concerns religion, the mind, and morality has been neglected. Religious works of benevolence, the arts, the sciences, and public instruction have received numerous encouragements. Since 1848 the population at school has increased by one-fourth. To-day nearly five millions of children (a third gratuitously) are received in the primary schools. But our efforts ought not to slacken, seeing that 600,000 are still deprived of instruction. An impulse has been given to high-class studies in secondary schools, where special education is being reorganized. Such is, gentlemen, the summary of what we have already done, and what we wish still to do.

Assuredly the prosperity of our country will make more rapid progress if political preoccupations do not trouble it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events happen, which ought to be looked at without fear, and supported without weakness. Of this number are the American war, the forced occupation of Mexico and Cochin China, the insurrection in Poland. Distant expeditions, the object of so many criticisms, have not been the execution of a premeditated plan; the force of events has brought them about, and they are, notwithstanding, not to be regretted. How in effect develop our external commerce if, on the one hand, we renounce all influence in America; and if, on the other, in the presence of the vast territories occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France alone remained without possessions in the seas of Asia? We have conquered in Cochin China a position, which, without tying us down to the difficulties of local government, will permit us to develop the immense resources of those countries and civilize them by commerce.

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors has overcome, we have seen the population receive us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been in vain, and we will be largely recompensed for our sacrifices, when the destinies of this country, which will owe to us its regeneration, will have been placed in the hands of a Prince whose intelligence and qualifications render him worthy of so noble a mission. Have, then, faith in our enterprises beyond the sea. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate by the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds do not discern how much fertility is contained in the seeds planted for the future, do not let us detach the glory acquired, so to speak, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin, and at Mexico.

The Polish question demands more explanation. When the insurrection in Poland broke out, the Governments of Russia and France were on the best terms. Since the peace the grand European questions have found them in agreement, and I do not hesitate to declare it. During the Italian war, as at the time of the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Emperor has given me the most sincere and most cordial support. This good understanding demanded caution, and it has been necessary for me to believe the Polish cause very popular in France, so as not to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the Continent, and to raise my voice in favor of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but in ours the heirs have a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, the question touched the most important European interests. It could not be treated singly by France. An offence to our honor or a menace to our frontiers only imposes upon us the duty of acting without previous concert. It became thus necessary, as at the epoch of the events of the East and of Syria, to come to an understanding with the powers which had to pronounce upon reasons and rights like our own. The Polish insurrection, upon which its duration impressed a national character, awakened sympathies everywhere; and the object of diplomacy was to draw to this cause as many adhesions as possible, in order to weigh upon Russia with all the weight of the opinion of Europe. This almost unanimous concurrence of desires appeared to us the most proper means to persuade the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

Unhappily our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an intimidation, and the course of England, Austria and France, in place of putting a stop to the conflict, has only embittered it. On both sides excesses are committed which, in the name of humanity, are equally to be deplored. What remains to be done? Are we reduced to the single alternative of war or silence? No. Without rushing to arms, and without being silent, one means remains to us. That is to submit the Polish cause to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that a conference, in which all the other questions which agitate Europe would be discussed, would in nothing wound its dignity. Let us take note of this declaration. May it serve to extinguish, once for all, the fermentations of discord ready to burst out on all sides; and from the very disquiet of Europe, everywhere agitated by the elements of dissolution, may there spring up a new era of order and peace. Is not this moment come to reconstruct upon a new basis the edifice ruined by time and destroyed piece by piece by revolutions? Is it not urgent to reorganize, by new conventions, what is irrevocably accomplished, and to accomplish by common agreement, what the peace of the world demands? The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of things has overturned them, or tends to overturn them. Almost everywhere they have been broken—in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany agitates to change them; England has generously modified them by the session of the Ionian Islands, and Russia tramples them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of this successive rending of the fundamental European pact [illegible] passions are excited, and at the South as at the North powerful interests demand a solution. What, then, more legitimate and more sensible than to assemble the Powers of Europe in a Congress where self-interest and resistance would disappear before a supreme arbitration? What more conformable to the ideas of the epoch, to the wishes of the greatest number, than to address the conscience, the reason of statesmen of all countries, and say to them: The prejudices, the grudges which divide us, have they not already lasted too long? Shall the jealous rivalries of the Great Powers hinder forever the progress of civilization? Shall we always cherish mutual distrust by exaggerated armaments? Should the most precious resources be indefinitely exhausted to a vain display of our forces? Shall we eternally maintain a state which is neither peace with security nor war with its happy chances? Let us no longer give a factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties, in opposing by narrow calculations the legitimate aspirations of the people. Let us have the courage to substitute for a diseased and precarious condition a stable and regular situation, although it should cost us sacrifices. Let us meet together without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the single thought of establishing an order of things founded henceforth on the well understood interest of Sovereigns and peoples?" This appeal, I like to believe, will be understood by all; a refusal would cause us to suppose the existence of secret projects which shun the light of day. But although the proposition should not be unanimously agreed to, it would have the immense advantage of having indicated to Europe where is its danger, where is its safety. Two paths are open. The one conducts to progress by civilization and peace, the other sooner or later leads fatally to war, by the obstinate maintenance of a past which is crumbling away.

You know now, gentlemen, the language which I propose to hold to Europe. Approved by you, with the sanction of public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, since I speak in the name of France!"

Board of County Canvassers.

COUNSEL HEARD IN M'CUNN'S CASE.

The County Canvassers met at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and the matter of the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward was immediately brought up. Anticipation of an interesting discussion upon it had attracted a crowd of spectators larger than the room would accommodate, so that, when it was well filled, the Sergeant-at-Arms guarded the door against the further incoming of any persons but those connected with the Board. Of those in attendance, there was a good sprinkling of politicians, including Ex-Mayor Wood and his brother Benjamin, Charles S. Spencer, Alderman McCool, and others of minor political importance, besides counsel to represent both Judges Bosworth and McCunn. Messrs. Bynarl, John Graham and Wm. C. Noyes appeared for Judge Bosworth, and Messrs. Clinton and Levt S. Chatfield for Judge McCunn.

There was considerable discussion on the question of hearing counsel. A motion having been made to send back the returns for correction of an informality, which consisted in the vote for Judge White being expressed in numerals only, without being written out as well, Mr. Graham desired to enter upon a discussion of the propriety of allowing such a motion.

Mr. Tweed objected to interruptions by any one but a member of the Board, till permission should be given to hear counsel.

Mr. Graham explained that he had ventured his remarks because the motion involved the vital principle he wished to be heard upon. He would, if permitted to speak at length, show that the Board had no right to send back a return except for the correction of clerical errors palpable on its face. In this case he would show that the alleged informality was only a deviation from the forms of law, which could not be construed into an error requiring correction.

The Chairman (Mr. Little) ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the Board had no right to send back returns for correction.

The discussion on the question of hearing counsel then continued, and finally it was decided by a vote of eight to three to hear them, and to send for the Corporation Counsel to be present during the controversy. Mr. Devlin was accordingly sent for, and while awaiting his coming counsel disputed as to which side should have the affirmative, which would give the right to open and close the argument. The loquaciousness of each side in putting the question so that each claimed this right proved quite amusing. At last, after waiting an half hour in vain for Mr. Devlin, Supervisor Stewart, for the purpose of getting the counsel to work, moved to complete the canvass, as the returns were already sent in. This gave the affirmative on the question to Judge Bosworth's counsel, and Mr. Graham began his argument, and had been speaking but a short time when Mr. Devlin entered the room. He addressed the Board for an hour and a half with much force and eloquence. Beginning with a review of the creation and power and duties of the Board, he proceeded to say that the decision was not final in any case, but was *prima facie* evidence of facts which they declared and certified. That remained afterward the test by *quo warranto*. The returns in question were perfect on their face, and the Board could not know anything different than what was presented to them by the District Canvassers, in relation to the results of the election, unless by unofficial information; even that personal knowledge of fraud was of no avail; the returns must be counted as presented, and no alteration was permissible except to correct an informality that was apparent, or a clerical error, such as a mistake; but in no case could the alteration or correction by law be permitted to change the result upon its first rendering. He roamed at great length and quoted copiously of decisions that if the form of returns were correct the results stated must be accepted and counted as first rendered. His main line of argument, however, was to show that the Board possessed not a jot of judicial power; that they were not Judges at all, but merely counters; that their work was only and absolutely in addition and subtraction and a declaration of results. In support of the reasonableness and justice of this view he laid stress upon the fact that the Board were not granted any power of judicial bodies or bodies having partly judicial prerogatives, such as authority to command attendance of persons and papers, and to administer oaths and take testimony. The District Canvassers could ignore their request or demand for their attendance and be guilty of no contumacy to them in a legal point of view. He presumed that Judge McCunn's counsel would present as one argument in opposition to the motion, the fact that he had received votes in every district in the City but this. He did not wish to reflect upon the canvassers, for he did not know them, but as a fair cause of argument he could suppose that McCunn's supporters, knowing that his race would be hotly contested, had purposely caused one set of returns to be imperfect, in order to be enabled to give him the majority requisite for his election in case the result should be narrowed down to the matter of a few votes. In this view, setting aside the legal rights in the case, and looking at it only in a moral aspect, there was a great principle at stake—the danger of fixing a perilous precedent; for, if the returns should be sent back, unscrupulous politicians would hereafter know how to provide for the contingency of a close vote, in order to count a particular man into office, and such a precedent would often make the County Canvassers the medium of legalizing dishonor.

Mr. Clinton followed in opposition. He confined himself principally to a refutation of Mr. Graham's arguments, by citations from the same decisions which Mr. Graham had quoted from, to show that the power of inspectors of election were not wholly ministerial, but partook of the judicial. In this case, he assumed, to canvass the returns as they were sent in would be to put a premium on inadvertence, and inadvertence in such matters, therefore, would become as valuable an auxiliary to politicians as they could desire for unscrupulous ends in the election of men to office.

Mr. Chatfield followed Mr. Clinton on the same side, contending that the man was nothing in the principle of elections, but the rights of the people were the great desideratum to be reached, and in no way could the will of the people be made known except through the guardians of the ballot box. The duty of the Board was to know and sustain the will of the people, and not let the mass of their choice be canvassed out by a known omission, and then have to assert and gain the people's rights through a long, tedious and expensive course of law.

Mr. Noyes closed the discussion on the side of Mr. Bosworth's interest by an eloquent speech, showing the danger of permitting a closely-contested issue to be decided by reason of a poss

Meeting of Shipwrights.

A large meeting of shipwrights was held at Cooper Institute last evening, to take into consideration the question of an increase of wages. Mr. THOS. DAY presided. There was a determination evinced to adhere firmly to a demand for an increase.

The following resolution was read and adopted, and after several speeches by intelligent mechanics, who advocated the necessity of strict union, the proceedings wound up at a late hour:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The prices of the necessaries of life have increased to an extent unsurpassed in the history of our country, so that the present income of the workingman fails to meet the requirements of his family; and,

Whereas, Our fellow-workmen, the alongshore shipwrights, have demanded of their employers an increase of their present rate of wages, and this reasonable demand not having been complied with, they have been compelled to suspend work; and,

Whereas, The master shipwrights, while individually acknowledging the justice of this demand, have combined for the purpose of frustrating the efforts of the workingmen to obtain a reasonable increase in the rate of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the shipwrights of New-York and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, deeply sympathize with and cordially indorse the action of our fellow workmen, the alongshore shipwrights.

Resolved, That we will by every honorable means in our power, coöperate with our fellow-shipwrights in their efforts to accomplish the just and reasonable objects they have in view, and we call upon the master-shipwrights, as they value their reputation for justice and humanity, to comply with the reasonable demands of their employes.

Resolved, That we, as mechanics and honorable men, do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain our fellow shipwrights by pecuniary assistance, if necessary, to the extent of one-half our present earnings.

Postmaster Wakeman.

A painful rumor was current yesterday to the effect that Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster, had died early in the morning. The rumor, it will gratify the public to know, was incorrect. Mr. WAKEMAN has been quite ill, but is recovering, and was able, yesterday, to take a drive with his family.

ARREST OF A "DEAD RABBIT."—JOHN REARDON, President of the "Dead Rabbit" association, was arrested yesterday for a felonious assault upon Officer MAHONEY, of the Sixth Precinct. He was also arrested on a second warrant for a brutal and unprovoked assault upon another party. REARDON, some time since, resigned as a policeman to avoid being turned out. He was indicted for a felonious assault—firing three shots at a man—was allowed to plead guilty to a simple assault before McCONN, who fined him *six cents*.

FATAL AFFRAY.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, an affray occurred in front of No. 87 Walker-street, between three Italian musicians and some Germens—the latter making the assault—in the course of which a German named JOHN STUNN was fatally stabbed by VINCENT DE NOSILLO, an Italian. The latter was arrested, but the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he had acted in self-defence.

BEATEN BY A STAGE-DRIVER.—The jury on the inquest, in the matter of the death of HUGH CLANCEY, particulars of which were published yesterday, have rendered a verdict of death by violence at the hands of PHILIP SMITH, the stage-driver, who was held to bail in $1,000.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

Fine Old Italian Pictures.—Mr. LEEDS has just opened for public view, a fine collection of Italian pictures, a private gallery of a gentleman, a citizen of New-Orleans. These pictures have never been exhibited in this City, and no finer collection for the number was ever offered to the public.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and Loss of HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Pond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.

Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 22c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 3 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-brace, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Ladies' Balmoral, Wedding Slips and gaiters; boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 828 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair, Harry's Trichopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

MARRIED.

BANKS—BELKNAP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. George's Church, Newburgh, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., FREDERICK W. BANKS to MARY C., daughter of the late CHAUNCY F. BELKNAP, all of this former place. No cards.

FELT—OMSTEAD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. DAVID FELT to Miss MARGARET SUNDERLAND OMSTEAD, all of this City.

LENNOX—RUSHTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, BENJAMIN G. LENNOX to M. AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Benjamin G. Rushton.

MCCLELLAND—CLARKE.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's brother, Bloomingdale, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. JOHN MCCLELLAND to Miss AGNES JANE CLARKE, both of this City.

QUILLIARD—JACOT.—At St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, GULIAN V. QUILLIARD to MARGARET, second daughter of Edward H. JACOT, all of this City.

SINCLAIRE—OAKES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, HENRY P. SINCLAIRE, of Hoboken, N. J., to FANNIE A., youngest daughter of the late Josiah Oakes, of Boston.

VREELAND—RICHAROS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, in West Hoboken, by Rev. C. A. Buckee, JACOB VREELAND and Miss FANNY G. RICHAROS, both of Pompton, N. J.

DIED.

ALLAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, JOHN ALLAN, in the 87th year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BOSTWICK.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry W. Hubbell, CATHARINE, relict of the late Charles Bostwick, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, at 3 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BANSTEAD.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, MARIA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Wm. M. and Lettie Banstead, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, Nov. 20, from the residence of her parents, corner of 3d av. and 118th-st. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BRUCE.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, WILLIAM WALLACE, eldest son of William and Margaret Bruce, aged 8 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 270 1st-av., this day, (Friday,) the 20th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLENDENAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, ANDREW CLENDENEN, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field and John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.

CUMMINGS.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at No. 128 Lexington-av., of apoplexy, Mrs. JANE GORMAN CUMMINGS, native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 69 years, for many years a resident of Washington City, D. C.

The reverend clergy, her friends, and those of her son, Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, and of her son-in-law, P. H. Gardenier, U. S. Coast Survey, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, CHARLOTTA CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of the late James Campbell.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, James and Malcolm, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 East 30th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

COLEMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, SUSAN HUBBELL, wife of Theodore Coleman, and daughter of Joseph W. Hubbell, of Norwalk, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 East 27th-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, J. C. Watson, and the late Joseph Spence and Matthew L. McDonough, and his nephew, Oscar Spence, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., near 4th-av., at 10 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—In Aurora, Mono County, Cal., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, JAMES W. EDWARDS, eldest son of Rev. J. C. Edwards, Rahway, N. J., in the 30th year of his age.

HARWOOD.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, SARAH ANN, wife of Lilburn Harwood, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 East 14th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOOD.—At Northport, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, ANN S. HOOD, aged 56 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, J. W. McCune, No. 1 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, EDWIN KETCHUM, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 75 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

NOBLE.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of his brother, C. F. Noble, Unadilla, N. Y., W. B. NOBLE, of New-York City.

OLMEN.—In New-Haven, on Saturday, Oct. 31, after a brief illness, Rev. DAVID L. OLMEN, aged 71 years.

REMINGTON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday night, Nov. 18, FLORENCE EFFIE, twin daughter of Mary and Frank Remington, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, 125th-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, LUCY CHANNING, widow of the late William W. Russell, formerly of this City in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, William C. Russell, No. 237 West 22d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock noon.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, of congestion of the lungs and pleurisy, MARY EMMA, only daughter of John C. and Mary C. Walker, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 258 West 43d-st.

WHITMORE.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 19, at his late residence, No. 347 Navy-st., Brooklyn, PHILIP H. WHITMORE, in the 28th year of his age.

Notice of the time of his funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 507.—Nov. 19, 1863.
30, 56, 41, 55, 46, 28, 45, 9, 68, 36, 48, 20, 43, 50.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 598.—Nov. 19, 1863.
4, 72, 24, 63, 7, 44, 13, 39, 70, 34, 75, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Nov. 13 No. 24,782 drew $100,000; No. 17,381 drew $50,000; No. 91,148 drew $30,000; No. 4,743 drew $10,000; No. 6,306 drew $5,000, being the first capital prizes; 30 per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

ANOTHER NEW LINE OF
RICH SILK SCARFS
FOR GENTLEMEN, OPEN THIS DAY,
AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Two doors south of Fulton-st.

ARTISTS' FUND
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

THE DUTY OF THE DAY.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, will give the second lecture of the Course under the auspices of the Women's Loyal League, at Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of the Day*

HON. WM. D. KELLY.

This second lecture before the Women's Loyal League will be delivered THIS EVENING at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. Mr. KELLEY'S subject is—*The Duty of the Day.*

DONATION VISIT.

The annual DONATION VISIT to the "BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM," in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, (Nov. 19 and 20,) from 1 to 10 P. M.

Donations in money, provisions or dry goods are earnestly solicited by the managers.
By order of the Board.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and *feel* as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a drooping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for a term of seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 509 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
McKEON ORGANIZATION.
For Alderman.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
WM. H. MURPHY, Secretary. DR. WM. MURPHY, Chairman.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
TAMMANY HALL.
For Alderman.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary. ISAAC H. BROWN, Chairman.

REGULAR MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,
For Police Justice—Seventh District, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
For Police Justice,
Eighth and Ninth Wards,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, will give the second lecture of the Course before the Women's Loyal League, at Cooper's Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Duty of the Day.*

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At a Convention of the Union delegates of the Twelfth Aldermanic District, held at No. 101 Avenue D, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., the course of the XIth Ward delegation not meeting with the approval of the delegation from the XVIIth Ward, the latter thereupon withdrew to their own Ward and nominated Hon. BERNARD KELLY for Alderman of the said District.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that this interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONAS,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BETSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,	JAMES W. COBB,
CLINTON L. MORRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
WM. TILDEN,	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. M. BOAK,	RUSSELL SAGE,
	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION.
OF DIRECTORS,
9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALLMAN, or either of them
attorney and proxy for and in
name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in
name to act at such election, and in my meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY,
offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES.
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS,
New Patterns.
Also, second-hand Chandeliers at half price.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

CURE FOR CATARRH.

Dr. WADSWORTH'S DRY UP is a certain remedy for this loathsome disease. There is no mistake about this. The Dry Up has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh, and the sale of the article is constantly increasing. A word to the wise is sufficient. For sale by the Proprietor, H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I. Also, by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by O. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a PAIR.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c. per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Canal-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

ADAMS' PRESS FEEDERS.—WANTED, AT JOHN W. AMERCAN'S Printing Office, No. 47 Ceder-st., two first-rate Adams' press feed boys; also, a young man who is capable of making forms ready and running one Adams' press. The highest wages and constant employment will be given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.
PUBLISHED BY E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 131 SOUTH FOURTH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
NEW SERIES.
MITCHELL'S FIRST LESSONS GEOGRAPHY.
MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY
MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.
MITCHELL'S NEW ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.
OLD SERIES.
MITCHELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.
MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY,
MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS
MITCHELL'S ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.
MITCHELL'S GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS.

The publishers of Mitchell's Geographies call the attention of Teachers, School Directors, and others interested in education, to MITCHELL'S NEW SERIES, lately published, with all the adornments and attractions of art, and with all the perfection of copper plate map engraving. These books, enumerated above, are in every particular up to the present date—the Geography of to-day. The publishers also beg to call attention to a few points here stated, and to the commendations following:

1. THE COMPLETENESS OF THE SERIES.—The subject is taken up at the lowest point, beginning with the "First Lessons," intended for young children who have just learned to read, and is carried forward by a regular succession of books, on a uniform plan, as far as it is ever taught as a school study.

2. THE UNIFORMITY OF THE SERIES.—This is secured by carrying through the entire series, in a uniform manner, every change or improvement adopted in any one of the books. The scholar, in passing from a lower book to a higher, has nothing to unlearn. There are no impediments growing out of discrepancies in the maps, or changes in the names and definitions. Whatever is given in one book, if given in another, is presented in the same form and order.

3. THE THOROUGHNESS WITH WHICH THE SERIES IS KEPT UP TO THE TIMES.—Geography is essentially a progressive science. At the present time this is eminently the case. There is hardly a nationality in the world which has not materially changed its boundaries in the last ten years. Scientific and commercial travelers, also, are yearly transferring large regions of the earth's surface from the unknown to the known. The proprietors of Mitchell's Series employ constantly a skillful geographer, with a competent corps of assistants, whose sole business is to keep up the work of continual revision, and to transfer immediately to the maps and to the texts every change required by political revolutions or by the progress of scientific discovery.

4. THE EXTREME BEAUTY AND FINENESS OF THE MAPS.—This was a marked feature of the work when it was first projected. This character, thus clearly impressed upon the work, has been steadily maintained. The maps, in this respect, may safely challenge comparison with those of any School Geographies published in the world. The beautiful delicacy of finish not only makes them more attractive to the eye, but aids the scholar essentially in studying them. Everything is perfectly clear and plain. Even where the maps are most crowded, there is no confusion.

5. THE FRESHNESS AND BEAUTY OF THE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—Instead of the old hackneyed subjects, half fabulous, half distorted, and wholly repulsive, the new series contain elegant pictures, made from original designs, by professional artists, often from photographs taken on the spot, and representing truthfully to the eye scenes and persons of living interest in this present age of the world.

6. THE CARE BESTOWED UPON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL N

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purpose of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stocks is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. ENGLISH, Secretary.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 5 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at par and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board, Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND IN STATE AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, also receive for sale, all Mining Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled. Communications only received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 21 Liberty-st., New-York.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
MEMBERS OF THE
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS' BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one half per cent discount.

STRONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 23½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND, BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA
Railroad Company Stocks wanted, at the
Highest market rates
WESTERN SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Bought and sold. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE SUBTOLE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to G. H. ROOD fol, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7.3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters' checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY. Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,296, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,100 1,619, 1,674, 1,800, 1,919, 1,990, 2,156, 2 298, 2,338, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,458, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE-MEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS in this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, JR.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

HUBBELL W. RISLEY, DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
HENRY A. BURR, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Jr., HENRY MORGAN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, E. A. STANSBURY,
CHARLES DOUGALL, JOHN P. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

HENRY BEEKMAN, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company Stock bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st, Room No. 6.

P. S.—Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock wanted.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NOV. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency. J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, nine year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

In Stocks and securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BRIGGS F. TYLER, CHARLES BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by BRIGGS F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.

GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. S. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y)
R. T. EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL AND CAPITAL.
A CERTAIN FORTUNE.
$10,000 TO $20,000 TO MINERS, COAL DEALERS, AND CAPITALISTS

A valuable Pennsylvania coal mining lease for sale, entire, or a half interest.

The circumstances attending this offer are unusual, and parties disposed to make an investment of this character are assured that it will bear scrutiny. A finer opportunity in this specialty, it is believed, rarely occurs.

Prompt reply is solicited, because of the temporary presence here of a party interested.

WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town. The Universal Clothes Wringer sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE FIXTURES and apparatus complete, all in splendid order and well-seasoned Georgia oak, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., up stairs; a great bargain if applied for immediately. Apply at No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. References given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE OF WM. D. VEEDER, No. 17 Nassau-st., room No. 10.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing

BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,

which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.

BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 133 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—MONEY LOST—ON WEDnesday noon in passing from a Third-av. car to Barclay-st., probably in the car, a WALLET containing greenbacks and postal currency. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with JAMES W. BRODIE, No. 58 Malden-lane.

LOST—FROM STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON, Sunday morning, Nov. 15, a number of packages of BUTTER, in the neighborhood of Caldwell's; supposed to have been picked up by a lumber vessel in the neighborhood. A suitable reward will be paid for its return or information that will lead to its recovery, at People's Line Office, Pier No. 16 North River.

$200 REWARD — FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 109 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach,	Martin,	Vandervire,
M. Von Bremen,	Sachs,	Romakrs.
Gesellshap,	Hognet,	Chernbini,
Guterbock,	Vermenlen,	Ver Heyden,
Rollman,	Van Marck.	Salentin,
Meyerehim,	Robbe,	De Loose,
Conturier.	D. De Noter,	Maes,
Verboeckhoven,	De Bylsndt,	Porta,
Brendel,	Hiedeman.	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash, but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY of "THE PERI," one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 25th of each month, during the year 1863.

These sales will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale. Unless purchasers is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by paying a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of conditional exemas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the steamer SELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S Marshal.
S. D. new-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board the Westchester steamer HERO, at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner [illegible] apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wilson's Store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, Jr.,
U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board the steamer [illegible] at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner [illegible] and cargo of the prize of sperm oil, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

Four bay carriage horses, 15 hands, 5 and 10 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness—one of them a good saddle horse.

Also, a three-quarter blood mare, by imported stallion *Tarquin*, out of *Daily Sparrow*, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, color mahogany bay, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and an unequaled saddle horse. Very stylish and quite speedy.

Also, a young, but trotting-bred nearly thoroughbred chestnut sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, stylish, and perfectly gentle to drive or ride.

Also, a doctor's gig, cut. A black Canadian horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle; also, a dearborn and wheel buggy, in good order. Also, a set of single harness.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHIMNEY MIRRORS &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD WILL SELL THIS DAY (Friday), Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of elegant carved rosewood bedsteads with bedding, black walnut and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top dressing tables, marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, mahogany wine cabinet, bookcase and secretary, black walnut suite, green reps, rosewood suite, bracket, rosewood etagere, Rosewood sofa, blue plush mahogany sofa, hair cloth, gilt frame mirrors, fine engravings, mahogany card table, center-table, carved tripod and flower-stands, bat racks, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair rods, window shades, best curled hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw mattresses, husk do., palliasses, Marseilles quilts, blankets, closets for linen and bedding, glass and China ware, ironing-tables, kitchen ware and utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Bay horse, 15¾ hands, long tail, believed to be sound and kind, a prompt driver, needs no whip, a good family horse.

A sorrel bob-tail horse, 15½ hands high, about 7 years old; is good, gentle, and a very stylish driver. Also a double-seated rockaway, in good running order.

Also, a set single harness, in good order, and sold for want of use.

A shifting cloth-top buggy, in good running order.

Also, one two-seat rockaway, with pole, and one two-seat square box wagon, with robe, &c., nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, gilt cornices, hair mattresses, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, lace and brocatel window curtains, extension dining-tables, chandeliers, mahogany sofas and rockers in hair-cloth, bolsters and pillows. Also, cavalry swords, pistols, jewelry, plated ware, &c. At 2 o'clock, at our store, valuable collection of rare old coins, &c. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

FINE OLD PAINTINGS, received direct from New-Orleans, being the private gallery of a connoisseur resident of that city and place, and removed to this City for convenience of sale, comprising several large Scriptural pieces, suitable for altar pieces or galleries, and a number of cabinet paintings, by renowned masters, among which will be found the works of Guido, Tempesta, Guardi, Sinoni, Ricci, Cifondi, Rossini, Sarola Verona, Monti, Sinola, Milandi, Carobbio, Balestra, Calora Ceresa and others. They are now on exhibition as above.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 20, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TO POLITICIANS AND OTHERS.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, STEAM PRINTER,
At the old stand, No. 82 BEEKMAN-ST.
Send your orders as usual.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth-street and Second avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. L. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN E. HAVILAND.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BEAMARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD G. HAVENER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of LYONS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next. Dated July 8, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

js 10-1aw onF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BEAMARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLOUD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of LYONS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next. Dated July 8, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

js 10-1aw onF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BEAMARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL F. WRIGHT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of LYONS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next. Dated July 8, 1863.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
FERRIS TILLOU, } Executors.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS H. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in the Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS H. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on THURSDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE.
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

**

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored in full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSful y consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have been ruined by quacks are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranten.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gentleto-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for six, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of E. H. LANDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.; E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 42 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enabling him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, and make moderate charges. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you suffering from that secret and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at Howard Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses sole abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by hisaccredited agent, PHILIP RICHARD, No. 447 Broome-st.,

On door west from Broadway. New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FE- MALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH- MA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collie Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MRS. M. R. H. STEBBENS—THE WELL-known Indian Clairvoyant and healing medium, can be seen at No. 153 West 49th-st. for one week. Hours, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Thorough examination $1. Call and satisfy yourselves that she is no humbug.

MADAME STEVENS, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted as usual at No. 452 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts. N. B.—Her invaluable pills always on hand.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. PASTON,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers for warded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.	
First Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00
Steerage to London	35 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00
Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00
Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,876	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. ..

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra wintar-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates

First Cabin	$150	Payable in Currency.
	£30	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. HORLAND,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 58 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packets Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ..... 7th December.
MONDAY ..... 4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. $45
Passage money—to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 20,
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE,
during the present season, of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will upon this occasion appear
ONCE MORE AS
CORIOLANUS,
in the
GREAT SHAKSPEAREAN TRAGEDY
of the same name, supported by an
UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.
ADDITIONAL STRENGTH IN EVERY RESPECT,
and placed upon the stage with the
SUPERB SCENERY AND COSTUME
which have called forth the
UNQUALIFIED EULOGY
of the whole of the New-York Press.
SATURDAY EVENING, BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MATILDA HERON.
Only appearance this season as
EDITH; OR, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.
Mr. Wheatley has great pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
so universally celebrated for their admirable interpretation of IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
who will make their first appearance on
MONDAY, Nov. 23.
Seats may be secured at the box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT ..... Manager.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, the Performances will commence with a
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTREE,
To be followed by a great variety of
SPIRITED ARENIC SCENES,
comprising a magnificent display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
and
WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS,
bringing into requisition the entire strength of the Company,
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
Including
A MOST POWERFUL FORCE
of
CELEBRATED EQUESTRIANS, EQUESTRIENNES, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, ROPE VAULTERS, TUMBLERS, CONTORTIONISTS AND EQUILIBRISTS,
A CONCENTRATION OF VERSATILE TALENT unsurpassed in any of the great European Amphitheatres. JOE PENTLAND and JAS. REYNOLDS, ... CLOWNS.
PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents, without distinction of age; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Private Boxes, $4. Box-office open from 10 to 4.
TIME.—Doors open at 7. Grand Entrée at 7¼ o'clock.

A MATINEE FOR FAMILIES
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
commencing at 2½ o'clock, when the entire Company will appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress ..... Mrs. John Wood.
TENTH NIGHT
and
CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Of Byron's last new Burlesque, founded on the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
entitled
THE MOTTO,
I AM "ALL THERE,"
THE MOTTO,
I AM "ALL THERE,"
THE MOTTO,
I AM "ALL THERE."
Produced with
NEW SCENERY,
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NOVEL MACHINERY,
EXQUISITE MUSIC
and
FULL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
led by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
in her inimitable impersonation of
HENRI LAGADERE,
nightly received with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of Geo. Jamieson's successful comedetta of
THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.
Box Book open three days in advance.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M	7 22, 10 27 A. M. and 3:, 7 and 5 23 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on Monday and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenports, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 25th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4 25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4 25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

C. P. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	5½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI- DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BALLS.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW- YORK HAT-FINISHERS' TRADE ASSOCIATION will take place at Irving Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863. The Committee pledge themselves to make it the Ball of the season. Tickets, One Dollar—to be had of the Committee, or at the door on the evening of the Ball. JOHN W. SUMNER, President.

JOSEPH FOX, Chairman.
W. D. SPINNING, Secretary.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY
TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST,
believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.
It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 51 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready,
No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 9c.—60 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROAD- WAY.—Velvet bonnets of every color, black velvet bonnets, thousands of velvet bonnets, at great bargains; velvets by the yard; trade supplied. Children's hats of every kind; mourning bonnets and mourning veils.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock, will be produced Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
DON GIOVANNI,
with the most perfect ensemble, and the following unapproachable cast:

Donna Anna	Mme. MEDORI
Zerline	Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira	Mme. STRAKOSCH
Don Ottavio	Sig. TAMARO
Don Giovanni	Sig. BELLINI
Leporello	Sig. BIACHI
Masetto	Sig. GOLETTI
Commendatore	Sig. MULLER
CONDUCTOR	MAX MARETZEK

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock,
LAST GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
First appearance this season of
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI,
Grand extraordinary performance of Donizetti's
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
First appearance this season of
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock,
FOURTH EXTRA NIGHT.
Grand Extraordinary performance of Donizetti's Tragic Opera, in three acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with the following unprecedented great cast:

Lucrezia	Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI
Maffio Orsini	Mlle. H. SULZER
Gennaro	Sig. F. MAZZOLENI
Duke Alfonso	Sig. R. BIACHI
Liveretto	Sig. TAMARO
Vitelozzo	Sig. LOTTI
Gazella	Sig. BELLINI
Petruccia	Sig. YPPOLITO
Gubetta	Sig. COLETTI
Rustighello	Sig. REICHARDT
Astolfo	Sig. MULLER
Conductor	Sig. J. NUNO.

Secured seats and tickets may now be obtained at all the regular ticket offices.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST, MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performance at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling attention of the public to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The above-named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS.
so constructed that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds here congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.

The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to God. It is a study which ennobles the mind in the conviction, the knowledge, and the adoration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO. with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECH

Continued from First Page.

the common people of Great Britain. [Applause.] The result has been that the Government has more and more modified its policy until it now came to that condition in which, I believe, we may in the main feel satisfied. England has determined that ships of war shall not be sent out from her ports to harass our commerce and drive it from the sea. The language of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in his statemast of the policy of the British Government in the future, has met with some few assentiunt voices, but it has met with the approbation of the great mass of the British people, and the Government will unquestionably maintain for the future that policy which they now stand upon. [Applause.] Then there is a growing enlightened sympathy in our favor, also, throughout the realm. There are more public men, more public lecinrers and more public meetings influencing opinion in our favor than ever before. And when men say to you that they count this English feeling, I always bring this fact to them—that the English Parliament, as it is now known to be adverse to the North, dare not vote against the North for fear of their own people. I allege this additional fact that out of some four or five hundred public meetings that have been held in Great Britain not more than twelve or fifteen of them carried resolutions against the North—that onl of eight or ten public meeting held in Liverpool, there has not been one that has been carried against the North. And that at the great meeting which it was my privilege to attend there, [laughter.] the vote was five to one in favor of the North. [The noise and tumult with which it was conducted would have given one an expectation of a very different result, but when it came to vote, there was but one in five against us, and the men who were there for peace and quietness were four out of five for us. I hold in my hand a letter from RICHARD COBDEN. [Tremendous applause.] He says "You will carry back an intimate acquaintance with a state of feeling in this country among what, for a better name, I call the ruling class. Their sympathy is undoubtedly strongly for the South, with the instinctive satisfaction at the prospect of the disruption of the great Republic. It is natural enough. But do not forget that we have for this case, for the first time in our history, seen the masses of the British people taking sides for a foreign Government against its rebellious citizens. [Tremendous applause.] In every other instance whether in the case of the Poles, Italians, Hungarians and Corsecans, Greeks or South Americans, the popular sympathy of this country has always leaped to the side of the insurgents the moment the rebellion has broken out. In the present case our masses have an instinctive feeling that their cause is bound up in the prosperity of the States—the United States. It is true that they have not a particle of power in the direct form of a vote, but when millions in this country are led by the religious middle class they can go and prevent the governing class from ourssing a policy hostile to their sympathies. [Tremendous applause.]

Under these circumstances, I think you will agree with me that we may consider the great middle laboring class of England is on the side of the North, and the noper class, as they are called, are on the side of the South. I put no immoderate estimate on my services. I believe I did some good wherever I spoke. [Apolause.] But it should be remembered that a single man, a stranger in the community, would be eaten up ov vanity if he said he supposed that he had done all the good that had been accomplished. There must have been preparation. He merely came to touch the train that had already been laid. When, in October, you go to the tree and gire it a jar, and the fruit come down all around you, it is not you that ripens it? A whole Summer has been doing that. You merely brought down the fruit prepared. It was my happy fortune to be there to jar the tree. The fruit that fell was not of my ripening. It was supposed by many that I formed an unwarrantable element of the service in the fruits of it. But my accustomed modesty will stand by me yet. [Applause.] I saw in a letter in the NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday a friendly hand from England write: "The sympathy of England was never stronger for the South, her hatred never so bitter for the North. If Mr. BRIGHT thinks otherwise, he has been deceived by the crowd of abolition partisans gathered about him." And then he makes some personal allusions, which I won't read. "I cannot now remember," he says, "the name of one distinguished and really influential person who gave him countenance and support." Fact. "He was surrounded by dissenting ministers, and members of the Emancipation Society." Pretty nearly so. "The nobility, the clergy, and the established Church, and members of Parliament, were wanting." Yes, they were. "BROUGHAM, WILBERFORCE, BUXTON—the great names identified with the Anti-Slavery cause in England, were opposed to him, as they are opposed to the cause he advocated." I will admit that there were no Broughams, no Wilberforces, and no Buxtons in the audiences that I addressed, and the reason was that there are not any such men in England. [Applause and laughter.] The stock has died out. [Laughter.] But there is other good stock yet left. There is something that they call Lord BROUGHAM left. It is not glorious old HENRY BROUGHAM—it is *Lord* BROUGHAM. [Laughter.] There is the name of WILBERFORCE, for the sake of the father, still yet courteously honored in the son. There is a BUXTON—the name—[laughter]—and it is perfectly true that if England is to be judged by her dignitaries or her nobility—by her merely eminent names, England is not with us. But if England is to be judged by her middle class—if you please to say it, by her influential classes, she is with us. [Great applause.] At any rate, I am not deceived, for I have assessed that any other part of England or Scotland, and I have not come home deceived, as the world can see in the figure exposures. And I may tell them privately, for I am reliable in income. Let me read to you, from the United States the names of men—and there are Government and others—and papers that have favored the Federal cause.

A gentleman of eminence [the Government known lo [illegible] the Federal cause are the following: The Duke of Argyle, (who married a daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland) Lord Granville, Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Jas. Stansfeld, Mr. Charles Gibson: Members of Parliament; Messrs. John Bright—[cheers]—I told him it would be just so. Richard Cobden, [cheers.] You know your friends, I see—W. E. Foster, less known, but just as firm and sturdy a friend; E. A. Leatham, Mr. Edmund Ousow, James White, P. A. Taylor, F. Bunbury, W. Williams and The O'Donoghue, E. Barnes, Thomas Barnes, W. E. Baxter, James Cairn, Samuel Gurney, George Hadfield, Grant Duff, James Kershaw, Wiford Lawson. Among the newspapers and magazines favorable to our cause are the following: The *Morning Stor*—the organ of the advanced Liberal party—managing proprietor and edition, Mr. Samuel Lucas; the *Daily News*, another Liberal organ, edited by Mr. Walker, a paper which, if a man wants to take the *Times*, without its venom and wickedness, he can take. It is just as able as the *Times* and a thousand times more principled. The evening editions of the above journals are respectively named the *Evening Star* and the *Express*, (a queer name!) The *Spectator*—weekly—edited by Mr. Hutton one of the oldest and most influential of the weeklies and distinguished by its calm and philosophical tone; *Lloyd's Weekly News*, edited by BLANCHARD JARRALD, with a circulation of 400,000 weekly, the great nebdomidal organ of the working classes; the *Beehive*, organ of the Trades Union, the non-conformists, (all sorts of dissenters,) the *British Standard*, Dr. CAMPBELL, Congregationalist; the *Freemon*, Baptist, *Macmillan's* magazine, edited by Prof. MASSON, of Cambridge University; the *Dial*, weekly journal of the *Morning Star*; the *British Ensign*, (Congregationalist;) the *Westminster Review*, the quarterly organ of English Parliament; the *Observer*, the ministerial organ; the *Reader*, one of our principal literary journals. The most popular and widely-circulated journals, in both the metropolis and the country, support the Northern cause. The aggregate circulation is at least a million each issue. Among the leading provincial papers may be mentioned the following: The *Manchester Examiner*, circulating through the manufacturing districts; the Newcastle *Chronicle*, Liverpool *Daily Post*, Leeds *Mercury*, Preston *Guardian*, Dundee *Advertiser*, *Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh; *Northern Daily Whig*, Belfast; Carlisle *Examiner*, Kendall *Mercury*, and the paper of Lake District; *Hampshire Independent*, Southampton: Bradford *Advertiser*, in which Perronet Thompson writes weekly; Bedford *Mercury*; *The Irishman*, an organ of the Meagher and O'Brien party in Ireland; and the Bucks *Advertiser*. Among men distinguished in science and illustrators are the following: Lord Carlise, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: Lord Houghton, better known as Moncton Milnes, author and poet, [applause:] Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, [applause;] John Stuart Mill, the greatest of England's philosophers of the present day, [tremendous applause:] Sir Stephen Lushington, Judge of the Admiralty Court, and one of the great leaders in the English struggle against Slavery and the Slave trade; [applause;] Goldwin Smith, Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford; [applause:] Prof. Cairnes, Professor of Political Economy in Belfast University; Prof. F. W. Newman, the eminent Professor of Latin and English literature; Gen. Perrit Thompson, the founder of the *Westminster Review*, first Governor of Sierra Leone, and author of the *Anti-Corn Law Catechism* [applause;] Dr. Chapman, editor of the *Westminster Review*; Mr. Thos. Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's School Days*, the most popular work in England next to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* [applause;] Mr. Edward Miall, leader of the English Non-conformists; George Wilson, Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League; George Thompson, fellow-laborar with Wilberforce, Clarkson and Brougham, in their Anti-Slavery struggles; Prof. Nicholas, of Glasgow Univerarity; Dr. Foster, Chairman of the Religious Liberation Society; Prof. Beesly, Professor of Political Economy in University Hall: James Taylor, Jr., fonnoer of the freehold land movement; Dr. Lees, the eminent temperance lecturer; W. J. FOX, the late Member for Oldham; Washington Wilks and Henry Vincent, well known as popular leaders or writers; Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain of London; the Mayors of Manchester, Birmingham, Rochdale, and Faversham, clergymen and ministers are as follows: Dr. Freneh, Dean of Westminster; Dr. Candlish and Dr. Guthrie, the leaders of the Free Church in Scotland; Hon. and Rev. Belfast Noët; Rev. Newman Hall; Rav. Wm. Brock; Rev. Dr. Hallay, President of New-College; Rev. Dr. Angus, President of Regent's Park College; Rev. Dr. John Cairns, Berwick-on-Tweed; Rev. Dr. James Begg, Edinburgh; Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, Edinburgh; Rev. Canon Robinson, of York Cathedral; Rev. Prof. Harrie, of London; Rev. Geo. Gilfillan, of Dundee; Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Campbell, of London; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of London; Rev. W. Batchelor, of Glasgow. These are only a few of thousands of names of men who are our friends, but they are better known, and have signalized their friendship by literary services in the cause of the North. I ask you, fellow-citizens, whether upon the facts that I have stated, there is not reason to believe that after all we have been all misinformed, and that there is a great endurance in England of friendliness and of fidelity to us and to our cause. [Applause.] I will not attempt to represent the grounds which I took in England. I merely wish now to add to this statement of facts respecting that country a few words why we should seek by all honorable means to maintain sympathetical and peaceful relations with England. This is not our own struggle—it is the world's battle that we are fighting. We are set to do the work, and the whole world is to get the fruit of our victories. We are struggling for the rights of the common people—[applause]—and not of this country, but of the world. [Great applause.] Therefore we ought not to ignore the common people of any nation, and still less of that nation from which we sprang, and whose language we still speak—I sometimes think with more purity than they themselves. And if that great underlying population of England that is struggling for intelligence and larger political rights—if that great under-class are on our side, for their sake we ought to be at peace with England, and to avoid every cause of offence. For their sake who are our friends, let us be patient and reach out cordial hands of grasping for England—toward those who are our friends at the top, then toward those who are our friends, and who have signalized their friendship through famine, and hunger, and sickness, and sufferings, and stood without betraying their fidelity—for, to this hour, Lancashire and her starving weavers are fast and firm friends of the North. [Applause.] We are laboring on this side for just those things for which the generous, and the just, and the enlightened men of Europe are laboring on their side. They have just these same internal difficulties that we have. We have felt how we were cracked by the power of self, by perverse prejudices of classes, by aristocracies established in this country or forming, and we have found that if we attempted to move even in the North we moved against impediments in our own midst; and a part of the battle that we have fought has been a moral battle, an intellectual battle at home, and they who are our friends experience the same difficulties abroad: and we are to take into consideration their difficulties, and not to be impatient for their hindrances and lets which make them fall to come up to the measure which we desire and which we should prescribe for them. And, more than that, it seems to me that in patience, and generosity, and magnanimity, it behooves us to set an example to the nations of the world. We have a better Government, we think, than any other nation, and let us prove it by the fruit that it brings forth in the citizen.

It has pleased Lord BROUGHAM—who is not, I think, any longer responsible for what he says—to say that the American people are a mob. Let it be ours to show that an American mob is more decent than a British aristocracy. [Tremendous applause.] We are proud of our common schools; we are proud of our citizens they make. Let it not be pride and mere vanity on our parts, but in all the attributes of fidelity to our conviction at home, patience with our enemies abroad, let us show to the world one more thing: that while, with free institutions, a self-governing people can acquire wealth from the bosom of the earth, as no other ever did, and while they can maintain a government more cheaply and more fairly than any other—while they have power to put down foreign enemies and subdue the most terrific intestine foes that ever afflicted and tormented a people—while we are exhibiting that, let us also show to the world that under crowns or coronet, nor under any educated influence, is there another class of people on the globe that are so temperate, so self-restraining, so just and so generous in their sentiments toward foreign people as the great mass of the common citizens of America. [Applause.] That day is coming when nations are to feel each other's hearts more nearly—when more and more themes for national discussion are to be those that turn upon the moral sentiments—those that are allied to common ideas and common feelings—for we need no other. We do not need Great Britain for any material reasons. For moral reasons we need her. And I say more than that—for moral reasons she needs us. For the sake of man, and for the cause of God—for the hope of civilization, these two nations of the earth, carrying a civilization which is derived from and which carries with it the common people, and thus are uplifted in civilization—these two great Protestant Christian nations all forold that we should ever cross hands in strife and struggle. But while other nations are beginning, though with slow steps, to look to the rising sun; while even in Russia her frosts begin to glitter in that light that ere long shall melt them, let not these foremost of nations that have stood in witness for liberty, and all other blessings of free Government, fall out by the way; but shoulder to shoulder, heart to hasrt, bearing and forbearlog with each other, loving, or hoping to love by and by, let them stand togethar, to hear out to every part of the earth the influence of Christian civilization and human liberty. [Great and long-continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER'S address, the following resolutions were read, and proposed for adoption:

Resolved, first, That we hail with joy the return of our honored and beloved townsman, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, to this city, for sixteen years his cherished home, and the scene of his humane and Christian labors: that we are grateful for the goodness which has guarded and prospered him, and has brought him back with renovated strength for the work here by Providence intrusted to his hands.

Resolved, secondly, That, as American citizens, we recognize the great service he has rendered to our National cause abroad, in removing misconceptions, obliterating prejudices and rallying to our aid the hospitable sympathies of the great middle-class in English society, and in giving the vast audiences which heard his lucid and eloquent addresses a clear and just view of the causes of the struggle that now agitates our land, of the methods and instruments employed by our Government to its conduct of this struggle, and of the results to be realized through it for the cause of free Government and of popular institutions throughout the world.

Resolved, thirdly, That having inherited, in great part, their language, their religion, their liberties, and their laws, as well as their blood, from English ancestors, and being now engaged in a contest for the maintenance of those liberties, the preservation of those laws, and the advance of that enlightening religion against a rebellion which ostentatiously founds itself on human Slavery, and makes the indefinite propagation of that Slavery its motive and its end, the people of these United States have a right to demand, as they do demand, of the English Government and the English people, that they shall regard us with a generous sympathy, and shall maintain toward us in public affairs an attitude at the least of impartial neutrality.

Resolved, finally, That while, if the National honor should demand it, the resources of the nation, both of money and of men, would be all freely pledged to the use of the Government in a war with Great Britain, for the protection of our commerce, the vindication of our rights or the maintenance and defence of our National integrity, we still, in common with all the citizens of our loyal States, must deprecate such a war as a peril and a calamity only less than those involved in the success of the rebellion: that we earnestly desire peace with Great Britain a friendly competition in arts in letters, in social progress, in humane enterprises, in Christian endeavors for the redemption of the world, but never a violent collision in arms; and that we believe that in the moral union of these nations, and their allied and sympathetic effort for the furtherance of the highest interests of mankind, lies, under God, the best promise of the present, the best and grandest hope of the future.

These ware adopted by a hearly and unanimous "Aye," when Dr. STORRS having remarked that "no one spoke after the King," the assembly dispersed, to all appearances highly delighted with what they had seen and heatd.

The Riot Ringleader, Andrews.

The notorious ANDREWS, one of the ringleadere in the July riots, who was taken charge of by the General Government and has been lodging at Fort Lafayette, has been handed over for trial to the State authorities. An order to that effect has been mada by Maj.-Gen. DIX, and executed by Marshal MURRAY.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 4487, 4201, 1845. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 4484, 4128, 4250, 3204.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 201, 31. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 269, 213½, 362, 373. On Calendar issues of Law and Fact.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—No. 2250. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Nov. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2107, 3297, 1511, 535, 779, 829, 2263, 2077, 959, 961, 2925, 2933, 2953, 2575, 2957. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 2754, 2786, 2768, 1256, 2248, 2250, 2806, 1796, 2560.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION now at Barnum's Museum is extensively illustrated in our advertising columns this morning, under the usual Amusement head. Our readers can hardly fail to wonder that he can furnish so many novelties and so much amusement for a quarter, but when they go to his immense establishment and see the vast crowds of people, thronging his halls, and his immense amusement saloon, they will understand the mystery, and conclude that, while BARNUM is great, giants, dwarfs, &c., are his profit.

[Advertisement.]

THE MAGNIFICENT WINTER NUMBER OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, with one dollar's worth of fine full-sized Patterns and other splendid novelties, now ready. Single copies, 25 cents. Valuable premiums to $1 yearly subscribers. Splendid premiums for clubs of two, three, six, ten, and a new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for a club of 65. See the premium list in the Winter number. Published at No. 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery; also, Lowell 3-ply and ingrain carpets: also, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths—three to eighteen feet wide—at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—S. Mayer, John Mockabee and wife, M. Quail, O. P. Davis, J. E. Sanders, P. Herman, M. Isaacs, Major Geo. Bishop, G. Lewis, W. Hancock, Mr. McCormick, Com. Wells, U. S. N., S. H. Chapman.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 53 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon sets.. 1 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 56 | Gov. Island.. 2 45 | Hell Gate.. 5 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Peirrel, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Mary A. Boardman, Wallmann, Washington, Aymar & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daisell.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Glasgow, W. Jackson.

Barks N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Idomonie, (Aus.,) Trogawich, Cadiz, Holmboe & Balchen; Manhattan, (Br.,) Harding, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Express, Baker, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; Ocean, (Hamb.,) Radvar, London, Roger Bros.

Brigs Sea Bird, (Br.,) Steers, St. John, N. B., P. I. Navins & Son; Hebe, (Norw.,) Lohman, Havana, Holmboe & Balchen; Wm. Nichols, Frith, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schooners John Forsyth, Birdsall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ambrose, Thompson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Danville, Goodale, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Yorktown, Nicholson, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Jamestown, Lateerette, Port Royal, E. D. Harbnt & Co.; Caroline Knight, Fanning, Eastport, John Boynton's Sons; Juita, (Br.,) Parr, Jacmel, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf: Augusta, Gregory, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; H. W. Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Moderator, Barker, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; J. Holmes, Asa, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler; May, Wooster, Key West, Banner & Brown.

Sloop J. M. Jessup, Jessup, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Charleston Bar Nov. 16, at 8 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans, via Key West 15th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. mail steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 11th, with cotton and passengers to Lindiam, Heineken & Co. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, ——, Alexandria 17 hours, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 9th inst., lat. 51 29 N., lon. 13 20, at noon, passed a screw steamship bound E., supposed to be the City of New-York.

U. S. steam transport Lancet, Greenwood, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Washington, D. C., 50 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatriek.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Johnson, Hamburg 42 da., with mdse. and 363 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Made a northern passage; has had fine weather. Four deaths and five births occurred on the passage.

Bark Trieste, (Aus.,) Parsiech, Rio Janeiro 39 da., with coffee to Leonard & Frazghiadi. Oct. 24, Ambro Jelich, late master, while in the act of catching a dolphin, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Dantze, Barbados Oct. 30, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 19 da., with sugar to Penvert & Co.

Bark Wellig, Blanchard, New-Orleans 22 da., with sugar, etc., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Rose, (Fr.,) Magmen, Gandaloupe 22 da., in ballast to Vatable & Reynaud.

Brig Clyde, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Clare, Demerara 23 da., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Georgiana, (Br., of Bermuda,) Eccles, Bermuda 9 da., in ballast to J. C. Rahming.

Schr. Oasis, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Cape Haytien Nov. 9, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Rowe, Harris, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. O. L. Hawley, Buckley, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Devereux, Camden, Del., for Norwich.

Schr. Franklin Belle, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, (3-masted,) Crawford, Georgetown, D. C., 4 da., with coal.

Schr. Herschel, (3-masted,) Birdsall, Newbern, N. C., 4 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. Lion, Ross, Norfolk 3 da., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary A. Ivens, Walton, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Richd. Hill, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Expedite, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Frances Allen, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Newark, for Weymouth.

Schr. J. B. Allan, Case, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Gadding, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Sullivar, Adams, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Revenua, Gandy, Philadelphia, for Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Below.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Garibaldi, Emery, Liverpool Oct. 16.

Salted.

Nov. 18—Steamships E. O Colt, Tubal Cain, Saivor.

Barks Collux, Marigo.

Brigs Ernestine (Swed.), Lewis, Eastern Star.

Schooners Joseph Smith, J. C. Higgins, Free Wind, Merwin, Bandall, Albert, John Collins, Julia Franklin, R. A. Wood, W. Beonett, Eliza Neil, Maria Pieaer, Springbok.

16th—Steamship Colombia, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, Mass., Nov. 19—Passing in, bark Alice, Tarlton, from Surinam.

BOSTON, Nov. 19—Arr. bark Amy, from Bahia. The Mohican sailed on a cruise Oct. 2. Also arr. bark Agnes, (Br.,) Havana; brig Neponset, Grand Turk; schr. Witch Queen, Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Courier—bark, boond E., was passed, Nov. 13, at 4 40 P. M., lat. 48 47, lon. 37 24.

Canton—Hamb. for China, 30 ds. out, was passed, Oct. 25, lat. 36 45, lon. 15 30.

Leontine—Brem. bark, from Bremen for New-York, 30 ds. out, Oct. 13, lat. 49 25, lon. 10 54.

Olympus—steamship, bound E., Nov. 9, at 4 A. M., 60 miles west of Fastnet.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Haytien, Nov. 9, bark Warren, Peakins, from Philadelphia, disch'g., would sail for Turks Island in 15 ds.; brig Coquette, from Boston, arr. 4th.

At Demerara, Oct. 27, Br. brig St. Agnes, for Bonaire, to load salt for Boston.

At Cieofuegos, Oct. 31, brig Paragon, for Boston next day.

[PER PERSIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 1, Die Sonne, at Dungeness; 2d, Flushing, Prudentia; 3d, Amelia, Bristol; 4th, Grestemunda, Deal; 5th, Fidente, Queenstown; Sept. 26, Insania and Caroline, Siogspore.

Arrived from Philadelphia—8th, Aden, Queenstown.

Arrived from San Francisco—Sept. 7, Astrea: 17th, N. E. Eldridge, Woosung; 14th, Shirley, Hong Kong.

Sailed for New-York—Sept. 13, Agincourt, Hong Koog; Oct. 31, Honod, Bordeaux.

[LATEST PER PERSIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Ellen, at Deal; Cæsar Heinrich, at Falmouth; Danoie, at Kingsroad: Princess Kendrika, Drohegada; Ashland and Mary Marcey, at Cadiz; Cultivator, at Liverpool.

BANK WORK.

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MADE OF CHILLED IRON.

ALSO, BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, WITH

LILLIE'S

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SATINS, BROCATELS,
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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
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FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.

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STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
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NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

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N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses' waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

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ASSORTMENT OF AND MOST ELEGANT
CORSETS and SKIRTS
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MRS. GAYNOR,
having returned from Europe, we are now opening daily a magnificent variety of
NEW, ELEGANT, and
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AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, tablelinen, and bedcloths. Braiding colton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City: French kid gloves, only $1; 2enhyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Winter Term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 17. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL for girls and kindergarten for children, at No. 1,248 Broadway.

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WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNQUESTIONable Christian character and musical talent, to teach instrumental music in the North Granville Ladies' Seminary. Two other music teachers are employed; salary $800 to $1,000; services required at the opening of next term, Jan. 5. Apply to me TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at the Metropolitan Hotel. None but the best need apply.
CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Nov. 19, 1863.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL OF BOYS.—Must be a religious man, have had experience, and wishing to make teaching his business; a graduate of Yale preferred. Address PRINCIPAL, Woodbury, Conn.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience, lately engaged in one of the best City schools, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the mathematics; highest references given. Address M. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3795. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS.

The Rebels Justifying Their Barbarities.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

MORE ABOUT THE FOOD QUESTION.

Slavery and the Foreign Relations of the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to Nov. 16, with the Memphis-Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal* to Nov. 11, and extract the following interesting intelligence:

THE PRISONERS.

THE REBELS JUSTIFYING THEIR CONDUCT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 16.

The *Dispatch* has thuught it right, not with a view of satisfying our enemies, nor of stopping their slanders, (for that eannot ba dooe,) but in order to vindicate the character of tha Confederate Government in the eyes of its own people first, and of the civilized world afterward, so soon as our protests can reach it, to formally refute those horrible stories now so rife in the Yankee Press, of the cruel sufferings inflicted on tha prisoners of war in Richmood. The *Dispatch* justly concludes that this outcry has been raised for two purposes: First, to justify our enemies in savage acts of pretended retaliation upoo Confederate prisoners in their hands, whom they refuse to exchaago under false pretexts, and, second, to "blow no the declining war spirit." Preparatory to lheir naxt determined effort to capture Richmond, they desire to rouse a feeling of horror and indignatioo against us at the thought of the abominable crimes and atrocities of toe "doomeo city," which may give in their next advaoce the zeal of a crusade, or of those expeditions formarly made by Europaan nations against tha pirates of Algiers. They turn to apply the torch to the four corners of Richmond, and to let loose the thirteen thousand prisoners to all the wiloest excesses that ever were perpetrated on a sacked city given over to massacre and pillage.

We reoriot, and adopt, the vindication made by the *Dispatch*:

"We have made inquiries upon the subject, which satisfy us that all is dnoa in the support and comfort of tha Yankee multitude which the Confederate Government is capable of oofog. A fact came to our notice yesterday moralag which will be a striking illustration of the true state of things to all fair minds. Several persoos of respectable standing in this community were eodeavoriog to obtain a small quantity of some portions of the meat which have been permitted to be sold at the commissary shops to the general public, but we are informed by the man in charge that they could not have it, as it was now required by the Yankee prisoners. *Here are our people denied provisions for themselves and their children to feed these Yankees, who have come to destroy us!* We do not mention this in the way of complaint, on the contrary, we give the Government credit for its merciful expenditure, but this single fact sufficiently disproves the base and malignant falsehood that we are seeking to starve the Yankees, when, in reality, it is our own people that are in danger of starving in order that these prisoners may be fed.

To any one willing to listen to reason and truth, it must be apparent that thirteen thousand Yankee prisoners thrust upon a community already overcrowded, having great difficulty to provide the plainest articles of food for its own tables *cannot expect, with the best dispositions on our part, to fare sumptuously every day. We know people, once in affluence, who would be glad to be assured of as liberal a daily provision as these Yankee prisoners.* It may be that their food is plain, and not abundant, but it is as good and as plentiful as, with our straightened means, we can supply. Liars ought to have good memories, and to keep an asbow, at least, of consistency, and therefore we would suggest to the mendacious Yankee scribes who accuse us af deliberately starving our prisoners, whether, if it be true, as they daily assert, that the people of Richmond are threatened with the horrors of famine, it may not be that the alleged famina among their prisoners is involuntary?

If we are starving ourselves, how can we keep them from starving. But the truth is that, though straightened in our own means of life, we are doing as well for our prisoners as for ourselves. Seventy bullocks a day are sacrificed for their commissariat, and bread in proportion to their numbers. Our own people, as we know of our own personal knowledge, are in some cases denied meat for their owo families, because it is necessary for the Yankees.

We have abstained from referring to the unspeakable horrors which our prisoners have suffered in Fort Delaware and other Yankee prisons, because two wrongs do not make a right. But we may at least say to the Yankee prisoners that if they suffer here it is not our fault, and we cannot help it, but the fault of their own Government, who will not exchange prisoners—who will only send us back our sick and wounded men, and, when we return others in the same condition, basely and of wanton malice pretend that their sufferings are the result of starvation in Southern prisons.

MURDER OF A UNION PRISONER.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 18.

The paroled Yankee stabbed at the residence of Joan Thomas on Friday night was named Jonn Morton, and hails from Pennsylvania.

He was intoxicated, and commenced praising Abe Lincoln and his Government in the presence of the Southern soldiers who were in the house. They heard him through, and then one caved in his mouth with a spittoon and the other cut him entirely through the upper part of the thigh. He came nigh bleeding to death before he could be carried to the hospital.

The parties to the assault walked away, asserting that he was not the first Yankee they had killed, and he would not be the last.

On Saturday night three of the Yankee prisoners on Belle Isle attempted to leave the limits of their encampment, but, being discovered by the guard, were hailed, but not heeding, were fired on. One was killed instantly and two others seriously wounded.

We understand the authorities sustain the guard and the officers in charge of the island.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 18.

—The flag-of-trnce steamer from Fortress Monroe which reached City Point on Saturday evening, brought up about 80 more tons of freight, consisting of food and clothing, consigned by Northern friends and individuals to the care of the Confederate authorities, for distribution among the Yankee prisoners in Richmond and elsewhere. About forty tons were received from Petersburgh yesterday, and the balance is on its way.

—On Thursday seven hundred and twelve prisoners of war, with 11 commissioned officers, captured from Burnside's army in Tennessee by Gen. Ransom, were received at the Libby, and appropriated to the keeping of the various prisons. Several small squads were received during yesterday from the various points of military operations.

—Yesterday morning, everything being in a state of preparation at Danville, seven hundred of the Yankee prisoners in Richmood were forwarded to that point to be quartered and fed. This morning several hundred more will be forwarded to Danville, and a similar number will be sent forward daily until the number approximates the accommodations, which are for about six thousand. Then Lynchburgh will be complimented with its quota, assessed at between two and three thousand. This will leave less than six thousand prisoners to be cared for in Richmond unless the number be increased by other arrivals.

—Thirty-three prisoners escaped from Castle Thunder last week, by sapping and mining under its walls.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

THE REBELS IN A BAD WAY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

As the Knoxville *Register*, now published in Atlanta, is supposed to be in the confidence of Gen. Bragg, and as one is glad to have any sort of intimations of what is going forward in those parts, we give an article from that journal in reply to some observations of the *Rebel*:

Bragg's Movements.—The Atlanta *Register* publishes a report that Gen. Bragg's army is falling back on Dalton. It protestes not to believe the rumor, but labors industriously to apologize for it if true.—*Rebel.*

The road from Chickamauga Station to the camps of Bragg's army is very much cut up on account of the recent rains in that region, and the travel over the road is in almost as bad a condition as was the road from Centreville to Manassas in 1861.—*Rebel.*

There are no obstacles in the way of bringing up supplies from Nashville to the Federals, except the occasional ones created by the raids of our enterprising guerrillas, which are only temporary and soon removed.—*Rebel.*

The last two extracts have a bearing on the first, unless Bragg can close the "windows of Heaven and build a Grant's Causeway."

But hear the *Rebel* again. It is surely impelled by no motives of kindness to Geo. Bragg, and yet it sustains us in the very anticipated movements suggested by the *Register* some days ago:

The unwelcome truth presents itself that we have seven miles to wagon provisions over a bad road, through Chickamauga Creek and Chattanooga Run, over a swampy, miry country, *while the enemy is within two miles of his railway terminus with which to transport his supplies.* As the Winter approaches, and bad weather renders the roads more and more impassable to Missionary Ridge, the sufferings and annoyances of our army will increase. *Necessity will compel Bragg to abandon his present tenable line along Missionary Ridge for one further to the rear, and where the flanking maneuvres of the enemy will find him with less advantage. The hopes of an advance into Tennessee are gradually dissipating. The best informed military authority cannot conceive a way by which the enemy may be successfully flanked, while it is admitted on all sides, that a direct assault is out of the question. We begin now to fear that the army will not advance—but the reverse.*

Why does the *Rebel* itself "labor industriously to apologize" for an anticipated retreat of Gen. Bragg? Do the patent facts and necessities of the "situation" compel it to do justice to the General-in-Chief?

We differ from the *Rebel* in this, that we do not believe that Bragg will retreat. He may so change his position, as we before stated, as to enable him to communicate with this city more readily, and with strong detechments not known to be in motion. *In very truth, a large part of our army is now advancing, but under such restrictions that the whole may be speedily consolidated to meet Grant, if he comes out from Chattanooga.*

The *Rebel* thus closes its jeremiad:

"As the likelihood of an advance diminishes, and the prospect of recovering the lost territory of Tennessee fades into distance, we may as well be prepared for this. We can only be patient and untiring in our labors, and wait to 'see what we shall see.'"

Well, we can't tell the *Rebel* precisely "what we shall see," but if Grant does not speedily flank Bragg, and compel him to retire to the position of which we have heretofore spoken, he will find himself flanked, and then the boot will be on "tother leg." *Bragg's difficultree in finding clothing and foraging for his army has been almost insuperable.* No General "who sleeps after sunrise" could have achieved what Bragg has already accomplished, under circumstances so unfavorable. But Thomas has been subjected to like difficulties, and, as we predicted when the Federals first took possession of Chattanooga, the army that was first in a thoroughly intrenched position, and then furnished with its indispensable trains, would be the first to make a flank movement. Bragg has beaten Thomas, and the movement progresses.

LEADERS AND HOPES.

From the Atlanta (Ga.,) Appeal, Nov. 11.

Gen. Hood will leave this afternoon for Richmond. He travels on a litter, but we are glad to see that during his short stay here he has greatly improved, and we learn that there is little doubt that he will, in due time, be able to mount and assume active duties in the field. It is as gratifying to us to state, as it will be to our readers to learn, that this heroic and indefatigable officer has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and that the corps in Gen. Bragg's army now commanded by the gallant Breckinridge, will be known as Hood's corps.

We commit no indiscretion in giving to the public the names of some honored heroes whom we had the pleasure to see on Saturday gather around the bedside of the wounded General, at the residence of Col. J. S. Thrasher. Among them we may name Lieut.-Gen. Polk, Major-Gen. Cheatham, and Major-Gen. G. W. Smith. The former has left for the West, where he will cooperate with Jos. E. Johnston: Gen. Cheatham has gone, we understand, on a visit to Mobile, and Gens. Hood and G. W. Smith will remain a few days at Wilmington to visit Gen. Whiting, who commands that important post, after which they will proceed to Richmond.

An unfortunate series of events compelled Gen. G. W. Smith to resign his position in the army, by which the country has lost a time-tried his invaluable services in a military capacity, but we know that every effort of his great mind is bent to the good of the cause, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when he shall see him restored to a high field of public usefulness.

Although we cannot so far invade the sanctity of friendship as to make public the private conversation of these commanders and leaders, we may say that all of them are confidently hopeful of our cause, and the tone of their words and thoughts was cheering in the highest degree. There was, too, that spirit of brotherhood among them which we should be glad to see prevail in all the military circles of our country. We would that we could, with safety to the common cause, give to our readers a view of the cheering hopes that animate those of our leaders. But prudence bids us to silence, and them to a gallant waiting for the untoiding of time.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN BRAGG AND HIS GENERALS

The quarrel between Bragg and his subordinates continues unabated. The Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking on the subject, says:

"In the meantime it is stated that two Major-Generals—Cheatham and Buckner—have asked to be relieved of their commands under Gen. Bragg. This is a disagreeable circumstance, taken in connection with the protest which all the officers of that rank are known to have made to the President against the continuance of Gen. Bragg in command of the army. In addition to the Confederate public, we must observe that such things as these give at least an excuse for the distrust of that commander's military skill and energy which they have so generally displayed. It is true, the criticizing public know little of strategy and tactics, and must acquiesce in the judgment of the military authorities, yet there are some things which all men can appreciate. They remark, for example, that no less a General than Major-General of Lee's army ever expressed dissatisfaction with the abilities of that General, or protested against his continuance in command of them, or hesitated to advance or retreat as he ordered, with full assurance that whatsoever he determines upon is best. Gen. Lee has met with more decided dissolters than has Gen. Bragg, yet what soldier or civilian ever said 'it is time to have done with Gen. Lee.'

We admit that so much the greater will be Gen. Bragg's triumph, so much the more splendid and conspicuous the vindication of the President's wisdom, if affairs at Chattanooga come to a good end, for which we most devoutly pray."

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 13, in an editorial on the Army of Tennessee, also says:

"Since the battle of Chickamauga the Army of Tennessee has lost the services of Lieutenant-General Polk, Lieut.-Gen. Hill, Major-Gen. Forrest, Major-General Cheatham, Major-General Buckner. With the exception of Gen. Hill these officers have served from the beginning with that army, commanded its confidence—some of them to a high degree of enthusiasm—and were undoubtedly among the most skillful, intrepid and devoted of leaders. But great as was their value to that army, if their withdrawal had left nothing but concord and harmony there, they could well have been spared. Unfortunately, the information that reaches us is far otherwise. Harmony does not prevail, confidence does not exist. To secure these there is no officer, no number of officers that it would not be well to remove, for without confidence of men in their commanders and commanders in their men there is no army that can be relied on.

And it is suicidal to leave anything with this army unless that can be made sure; for it *must* succeed, *must* beat back the enamy from the great central position he now holds, or at least hold him back from a further progress southwest, or every position we have is turned, and the Confederacy will be overrun—not subjugated, but overrun. Cannot the President be induced to consider properly and to do the only thing that will make the army of Tennessee fully, consciously and certainly capable of executing successfully the great task devolved upon it?

ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 12.

It has become very clear that another huge battle is to be fought in Northern Georgia before the Winter begins. The concentration of Federal troops at Chattanooga continues. Distant reinforcements are best in motion to that point. Two corps of Meade's army began the march; now we know that the Yankee troops in Northern Alabama are upon the way. Hooker and Burnside's corps, being the nearest to the scene, will be moved the last, so that all may mass on the same centre as nearly as possible at the same time.

This conglomeration of men at Chattanooga can have no other object than another battle during the present season. Chattanooga is not the place to provision troops in Winter quarters. It is with great difficulty that the men already there have been kept even supplied with half rations. If it were the intention of the Federal General to remain at rest during the Winter, and strike its decisive blow next Spring, certainly he would not collect his whole force on one barren spot four or five months before the time of action. He would let it Winter in detachments at points at considerable distance from each other, that they might draw supplies from a large extent. *It is impossible to behold the gathering of troops from East and West at Chattanooga without a conviction that they are soon to be used.*

But there is little reason to fear the result and much to hope from it. Our army is fully as large as any General can handle, composed of the best material, restored to confidence in itself by the victory of Chickamauga, and must be attacked in chosen positions. If its General is competent and watchful, the result will be a sure victory. *But the advance of Grant, when it is made, will be sudden as an avalanche.* That is his style of war, and in it he won Dooelson and Baker's Creek. *If the Confederate army is again caught at the latter place, where one-half was surprised and routed and the other not engaged, the result may be the catastrophe of Georgia.*

BRAGG'S SITUATION AND GENIUS.

The Atlanta *Register*, of the 5th, has the following touching the "situation:"

"The fact must be conceded that just now there is no imperative reason why Bragg should give battle. If he can choose his own ground, and thus equalize the two opposing armies, there would be no danger of defeat; in fact, victory would be absolutely certain. He may now be outnumbered, and it is thought by military men that he should merely hold the enemy at bay, until coming events compel, as they must, the retreat of Thomas from Chattanooga.

President Davis meant all that he said when he declared that before the campaign closed our army would repossess Tennessee. But there are accidents in war against which no human genius and forethought can provide. Such an event might occur in East Tennessee; but if we need enlight what has been done and the movements now being executed, and no dissipation befall detachments of our armies, the withdrawal of Thomas from Chattanooga becomes, at no distant day, inevitable. He will first seek to crush Bragg, but it happens, whatever Bragg's enemies may say of him, that they concur in ascribing to him those qualities which made Fabius immortal, and rendered Washington's military reputation as admirable as his unselfish patriotism. *Bragg knows when and how to retreat.* Tennessee can be redeemed without a battle at Chattanooga. In accomplishing this result, a retrograde movement may be made, but it will be that of a chess-player, who loses a pawn to catch a castle.

We have no authority for the suggestion that a retrograde movement may occur, and only speculate upon facts which appear alike in Northern and Southern journals."

BISHOP POLK AGAIN IN COMMAND.

To Gen. L. Polk, Atlanta, Ga.

General: After an examination into the causes and circumstances attending your being relieved from command with the army commanded by Gen. Bragg, I have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing to justify a Court-martial or Court of Inquiry; and I therefore dismiss the application.

Your appointment to a new field of duty alike important and difficult, is the best evidence of my appreciation of your past services and expectations of your future career.

I am very truly and respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

SPIES—THE CURRENCY—HOW THE TIME PASSES.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

Holly Springs, Miss., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Since Gen. Chalmer's raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, everything has been remarkably quiet, and but few of the blue devils have been here. Chalmers is still at the Tallahatchie River, and his command are in excellent fighting trim. Gen. Richardson, with his gallant command, were at Pontotoc yesterday.

About a week ago, 20 or 40 Yankees dashed into Holly Springs early in the morning, and, proceeding at once to certain houses, demanded the surrender of some Confederate soldiers, whom they had been informed were in town. In this way they captured some of our furloughed soldiers, three of whom had only arrived the previous day. That we have spies in our very midst, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the Yankees boast of having men and women in their employ, (and, shall I say it?) residents of the "City of Flowers," who furnish them with all the information they want. It is said they report once a week at La Grange.

The people of this portion of the State are cursed with another evil which is beginning to assume huge proportions, growing out of the cotton trade with Memphis, and which, if not checked, will cause much suffering, not only among the poor people, but "those well to do" in this country, during the coming Winter season. Greenbacks are "all the rage," so to speak, among some of our people, and there seems to be a perfect mania on the subject of their acquisition. Everybody who can buy a bale of cotton is sending it to Memphis, and converting it into greenbacks, at prices ranging from fifty to seventy-five cents per pound. With this money some of them purchase such supplies as cannot be procured in this part of Dixie, and which are indispensably necessary to their comfort and well being. If this trade could be stopped here it would not be so bad, but such is not the case, and many are speculating largely. This is much to be regretted, and should be discountenanced by all good loyal citizens. There are people who do not exactly refuse to sell for Confederate money, but when asked if they have anything to sell they answer no, but if *greenbacks* are offered in exchange for any commodity it is always forthwith coming. After all, it amounts to the same thing.

Now, there are a great many people who have no cotton, and no means with which to buy it, and if this *cotton trade, now opened by Grant to certain counties in North Mississippi, is not stopped much suffering must be the consequence. Already Confederate money, though plentiful enough for all needful purposes, is almost valueless here, and many regard it as so many "chips" in comparison with greenbacks.* Strange as it may seem, yet this system of cotton trade and speculation is carried on by good Southern men, and winked at by most, if not acquiesced in by all. Of its pernicious effects all must be aware. As yet there seems to be but little speculation in the currency, but those who have greenbacks refuse to sell for less than from $6 to $8 for $1 in Confederate notes, and often at higher rates. The scarcity of and consequent demand for greenbacks, stimulated by the necessities of the people, will, I very much fear, raise the prices of provisions so high that even the necessaries of life cannot be procured by many families, whose husbands, sons and brothers are now fighting for their country. These are cruel warstones, it is true, and there are those who seem to think themselves commissioned to engage in a trade or traffic which yields them bountifully of this world's stores, even at the sacrifice of their conscience, their God, and their country. Is this right? Is there no remedy? We have often told of people "who have eyes, and yet see not; ears, and who hear not." This world is full of them, and the war has unveiled very many of them. They shut their eyes and close their ears, and cry "*Fill up my coffers; give me to eat and drink, for to-morrow I die.*"

I understand that the military authorities are repairing the Central Railroad from Water Valley to the Tallahatchie River, and that the trains will soon be running as far north as the latter place.

The Legislature of this State will convene at Columbus, Miss., on Monday next. The recent elected Representatives from this country, viz. Jas. Fort, Richard Dane, E. W. Usnaw, Capt. Howard H. Falconer, and Senator John W. C. Watson, left yesterday for the latter place. Marshall County may well be proud of her Representatives, as they are all good and true men, well known and appreciated for their ability, integrity and worth.

Holly Springs being the half-way or intermediate point between La Grange and the Tallahatchie River, and so subject to the enemy's raids that regular business of every kind has been entirely suspended. The few remaining storehouses have long since been closed, and now every day seems like the Sabbath. The old citizens congregate on the street corners every day to discuss the news, listen to flying rumors and whittle soft pine with their jack-knives, while the boys assemble on the common, organise companies, divide their forces, and with slings and pebbles, Minie balls and fragments of shells, fight miniature battles. Thus time passes until some one reports the Yankees coming, when all disperse each to his respective home, there to remain until tha Yankees are gone.

A citizen of this place on his way to Memphis, day before yesterday, with a bale of cotton, was met on the road by four men, representing themselves as Confederate soldiers, but who were evidently disguised Yankee robbers, and robbed of $150 in greenbacks, his wagon and team, and ordered to report at headquarters in five days, if he could find it. The people here have no security for property, life or limb, and are in constant dread of some misfortune.

We have had no Northern papers for two weeks, and no Southern paper for weeks, and hence have no news.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FRANCE AND SLAVERY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov. 10 has a savage editorial on the paragraph which we receotly translated from *L'Opinion Nationale*, to the effect that Mr. Slidell had for the "twentieth time" been instructed to listen to no discussion on the subject of Slavery. It attributes the assertion to the desire on the part of the paper in question to throw additional obstacles in the way of recognition, and says:

"As to the statement itself, we believe we may safely say that the Confederate Government has not, for the twentieth time, nor one time, sent any such formal instructions to Mr. Slidell. In the first place, it was unnecessary, because the French Government has not asked any concession, nor originated any discussion about Slavery; and, because, if they had done so, Mr. Slidell is very well aware that neither he, on the part of the Confederate Government, nor the Confederate Government itself, has power to make any concession, nor right to entertain any discussion upon any question relating to our domestic institutions. The States, to which alone those matters pertain, have not thought fit to confer any power on their Confederate agency to deal with them, either at home or abroad. And this is the answer which Mr. Slidell would inevitably give to any French Minister who should propose as a price of recognition, or in any other form, to meddle with that which concerns not France in the slightest degree.

Further, if the Confederate Government avan had the power to entertain such proposals, and enter upon such discussions, it would not vaoture to do so. Public opinion in this Confederacy would not sustain, nor endure it. Let the *Opinion Nationale* understand this if it be any comfort to it, or any aid in its purpose to prejudice the mind of France against us. If we could have submitted to any interference upon the subject of Slavery at all, we could have made better terms with the old United States than with any European nation before engaging in a desperate war. It is not now, after pouring out torrents of our best blood on a hundred fields, and sustaining alone and unaided the most formidable invasion ever launched against any country on earth—not now, after submitting for three years to be blockaded out from intercourse with mankind, after the whole people depriving itself of its accustomed luxuries, and even almost of food and clothing, after quitting our accustomed pursuits, flinging the whole mass of our people into the field, stripping for battle more completely than ever did France herself in her struggle with banded Europe—we are not now likely to be in the temper to cry out *peccavi*, and invite strangers to dictate to us our way of life and the penance we are to do for our sins.

Neither is this a matter of temper, and pride, and passion alone. Far from it. Let the *Opinion* know also—and let it take what further comfort and aid it can from the avowal—that the Confederate people calmly and considerately prefer their social and industrial institutions to those of any other land—that our consciences are easy about them—that we believe those institutions supply us with that just and humane balance between capital and labor which society in Europe so deeply needs, and which the Editor of the *Opinion* and his associates sought in their various theories of communism, but never found, and never will. Finally, let him understand that if our system of labor needs now, or should come to need, what they call 'amelioration,' we mean to be the sole judges and the sole administrators thereof: *although, indeed, as at present advised, we can conceive no amelioration at all, save, perhaps, in the copious importation of more negroes from Africa.*"

THE NEXT YANKEE PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 10th.

An Ohio newspaper, the *Statesman*, speculates upon tha next Presidential campaign. The result of the late elections is believed to have thrown the country entirely into the hands of the most radical Abolitionists. They count confidently upon another lease of four years of the plunder of the country; and the only contest is to be *what* Abolitionist is radical enough, Abolitionist enough, faithful enough follower of the soul of John Brown to succeed before the people.

The *Statesman* says that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward are understood to be rival candidates for the next Presidency; thinks Mr. Lincoln is determined that he will be reelected, or, at all events, that he will retain his office for another term, and is of the opinion that the chief rivalry is between him and Chase. In order to checkmate his adversary, Lincoln will go as far, in a radical direction, as a due solicitude for success will permit him, and the *Statesman* thinks his platform has been foreshadowed in the recent letter of Mr. Solicitor Whiting, which we have published, and in an article from Mr. Seward in the *Atlantic Monthly*, which received the sanction and approval of Mr. Lincoln before publication.

This Ohio newspaper very clearly expounds the policy developed in Mr. Whiting's letter, which is, indeed, the only reasonable theory of the war, and ought to be accepted as such both by the Federal States and the Confederates—namely, that the States which have seceded are to be treated (if conquered) as provinces or territories, and all the people of those States as conquered vassals, having literally no rights at all, but subject to the absolute discretion of the Yankee nation, which can, in course of time, and on condition of good submissive behavior, *confer*, but gradually and cautiously, certain quasi rights and liberties—as the power of voting for the rigot Abolitionist candidate and the like.

We know it and fully appreciate it, and readily accept the issue. Such is too surely to be our doom if we fail to win our Independence. What is to be the doom of our enemies, in case they are defeated, need not at present be decided. We do not care to chain along with us, as Sambo did, nor handcuffs, as McDowell is said to have done on his first advance into Virginia. There is time enough for all that. In the meantime, it is good and wholesome for all Confederates to know and ponder on the fact that neither the end at Lincoln's ends, nor any other conceivable change in the internal politics of our enemies, can have any effect whatever except to increase the animosity and rage, and inflame the cupidity of the whole Yankee nation. Nobody will now be listened to there for a moment who hints either at making peace, or at limiting the spoils of war to anything short of entire possession of the whole Confederate States, with all the lands and buildings, woods and waters, messuages and tenements, to have and to hold to the conquerors and their heirs forever. Perhaps, in that case, some of our planters, ill able-bodied, might be hired to work on the fields which were once their own.

FORTITUDE OF THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 11.

The Yankees chuckle could it't over the financial embarrassments under which we are suffering, and consider them as unmistakable evidence of our approaching fall.

They profess to be equally sanguine—at least the more servile partisans of the Lincoln rule—as to the military situation. All the world, they say, can see we are beaten in the field, and, with characteristic superadded, who can doubt that our course is run?

Now, although it may be perfectly natural for a Yankee to consider himself and his own selfish interests as the epitome of the world, it by no means follows that mankind will agree with him. On the contrary, the opinion of disinterested neutrals has been unequivocally expressed in favor of the certainty of our gaining our independence. From the very beginning, no matter what may have been our temporary difficulties or danger, this has been the unvarying conclusion of the disinterested part of mankind. So much for the argument, considered of much potency in philosophy, drawn from the common sense of mankind.

The currency is a difficulty and a danger which we frankly acknowledge, and which must be corrected. These ill-boding prophets, however, would do well to reflect that whatever inconvenience may arise from monetary derangements, no example can be shown of a nation, possessing a sufficiency of the solid necessaries of life, subjugated through the defects of a mere creation of refined convenience like a system of currency. Trade and commerce may perish, but as long as animal life can be supported a people can maintain their independence. The South, is not, however, yet driven to the last straits. She can still, by a vigorous policy, reform her monetary system, and the initiation of a judicious system on that subject would go far to convince our enemies of the hopelessness of their attempt at subjugation, and of the unfailing vitality of our people.

The tone of the Northern people has, from the beginning, indicated great degeneracy since the time of the Revolution. Forgetful of the heroic fortitude displayed in that struggle, they thought that the people of the South would cower before the exhibition of force as though they were accustomed to the yoke of a tyrant, and that the deprivation of accustomed luxuries would at once move them to an intestine submission. The progress of the contest thus far should have enlightened them as to the character of the South.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 10th.

A very singular and eccentric community is our sister State of North Carolina. A State which has no occasion for prisons, and which, until the war came, had little or no debt, but paid as she went, has certainly a most respectable character, and her stocks and obligations cannot but stand at a high premium on the exchanges of the world. But with all that, North Carolina has a curious way and will of her own, and is never done occasioning surprises to her neighbors. For example—we are told that she is sending to us, as her Congressional delegation, a number of gentlemen who say they want *peace*, and will use their endeavors to attain that blessing. That famous Mr. Leach, who said in his address to the electors that the "civil war" had lasted *long enough*, is believed to be one of the successful candidates; and he will be here in the next Congress, not helping the President to carry on the war, but bothering, driveling, snivelling about *peace*.

Yet, all this time nothing is more certain than that North Carolinians do not think the war has lasted long enough. * * * * The State has shown more zeal and activity than any other in providing her troops for long campaigns. At this moment North Carolina, with her own steamer, the *Vance*, is importing through the blockade comfortable clothing and other quartermasters' stores for her soldiers in the field.

What an unaccountable people! They fight to defend their rights and their homes, and they send a man to Congress because he says they have defended them "long enough." The politics of that State, we confess, are too hard for us; we are going to give up all commerce and speculation upon them, and shall hereafter be content to know that the people of the Old North State, whatever they may *say* about it, whatever newspapers they may read, whatever curious delegates they may send to Congress, act like good Confederates all the time.

We even venture to hope that Mr. Leach, if he be indeed elected to Congress, although he has proclaimed that the war has been carried on long enough, may, when he comes to Richmond, be prevailed upon, by various considerations, to let it go on a little longer.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

MARKET REPORTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 11.

We have nothing new to offer on the "food question." The people must now rely for relief upon the action of Congress and the prowess of our armies. If Congress can adopt an effective plan for reducing the redundant currency, and compelling producers, by judicious legislation, to part with some of their hoarded supplies in pay a tax in money, as well as a tax in kind, the markets will, no doubt, be better supplied in future. But, after all, our main reliance rests upon the armies who are now confronting the hosts of the enemy. If they attain that success which every one hopes for, the reclamation of territory and restoration of general confidence will do more to replenish the markets and cause a reaction in prices than any financial measure which Congress may adopt.

Flour is arriving slowly and sells for almost any price that the commission merchants demand. Quotations are unnecessary, but we may remark that no one has yet had the affrontery to ask $200 per barrel. There is as much reason, however, for asking this price as $100. The auction houses have properly declined to offer flour at public sale under existing circumstances.

We do not hear of any wheat arriving, notwithstanding the official announcement that supplies on their way to market will not be impressed. We presume that at the present rates for flour, prime wheat would readily command $20 per bushel, a price which should satisfy the most avaricious producer.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Last week the bakers raised the price of their losves (generally estimated at a pound, but falling below it) from twenty-five cents to fifty cents a piece. In addition to this several bakeries have discontinued baking for sale at the counter, and have turned their attention exclusively to supplying dealers, mostly army sutlers.

The rise in bread prepared by the bakers, is the first advance that has occurred for some months, and will throw upon their own resources many poor people who have looked to the baker for their supply from day to day.

A SANGUINE EX-SECRETARY.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

The Selma *Dispatch* gives a pretty full report of a speech lately made in that town by Ex-Attorney-General Watts, Governor elect of Alabama. It is to be hoped that Col. Watts had better reasons for congratulating his hearers on our bright prospects than those he mentions. Col. W. said:

"Our prospects were bright and brightening hourly, and not many days would elapse before the power of Lincoln in Tennessee would be effectually broken. The President had told him that Rosecrans' army would be compelled to leave Tennessee before October next out, and he believed it.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, the best abused man in the Confederacy, would, he predicted, before the end of the year, become the cynosure of all eyes. His work has been going on silently, but he was confident that it would soon exhibit a power sufficient to sweep from the ocean every vessel of the Yankee navy. Why, it only half that had been told us about the China fleet were true, our prospects for conquering a peace were indeed bright. What if a fleet of ironclads were suddenly to make their appearance at Mobile and Charleston, recapture New-Orleans, ascend the Mississippi River to Vicksburgh and Memphis, repossess those places, and finally threaten New-York itself? Would not these things strike terror and amazement to the Yankee mind? And what was more gratifying, their happening was not without the bounds of probability."

The New Independent Charlacoral Telegraph Company.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 22.

It is generally known that a new telegraph line from this city to the East is in progress of construction, but the details of the movement have not yet been published, and these carry with them a wide interest. The route of the line is from this city, across the Golden Gate by submarine cable, on to Sacramento, to Placerville, to Virginia City and the Reese River country, taking in all the principal mining towns, and thence on to the East, connecting with the Independent line on the Atlantic side, which is already established from Portland, Me., to Cleveland, Ohio, and is being rapidly extended to the westward. The poles of the line are already contracted for and are being rapidly delivered. Those across the mountains will be of Canarae—a very durable wood, found in great quantities in the marshes of the Sierra Nevada range (those from this city to Placerville are of sawed redwood). There will be from thirty to forty poles to the mile—twenty-five being the usual number. It is proposed to make this line throughout one of the most substantial lines ever built of which can be built.

The wire is now done, and in a few days the cable to land from Fort Point to the opposite shore will arrive. This is to be two miles in length. In size the cable is nearly as large as one's wrist—about four times the size of the old Atlantic cable, and is said to be the largest ever used. The interior consists of four copper conducting wires, each one insulated by a thick coating of gutta-percha, which furnishes four distinct electric conductors, all in the cable. These conducting wires are protected by a heavy envelopment of tarred jute. Jute is an Indian grass. The cable's joint is guarded by 2 large wires of galvanized iron, laid laterally and bound together, and kept in place by still another wire wound around them. The cable weighs 18 tons to the mile and costs $4,000—gold; the freight 40 cents per pound. It is the same as the one used by the Independent line at the East in crossing the North River, and is made by S. C. Bishop & Co., of New-York.

The instruments to be used—twenty of which are now here—are known as the Morse Relay. Their peculiarity consists in their being worked by the intelligent alone—an ingenious mechanism contrived by the manufacturer, J. J. Clarke, of Philadelphia, doing away with the trouble and expense of local batteries. Local batteries have heretofore been used to give strength to the sound, and made it the more audible to the operator, an end now accomplished in the Relay instrument by the main circuit alone. These instruments are used on no other line, except the connecting one at the East, and were got up expressly for the Independent Company.

The Great Gold-Mining Middle Region.

From the Rocky Mountain (Colorado) News.

The gold-mining region is extending in every direction. New diggings, new districts, new territories, with gold as the basis of their existence, are springing up on every side. A new map before us suggests these thoughts. Upon it all the vast middle region is blocked out into Territories, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Idaho are shown in contrasted colors, with definite metes and bounds, where a few years ago was marked the "Great American Desert, or "Unexplored Region." The march of progress has fairly outstripped the wildest dreams of the "manifest destiny" enthusiasm. Gold, gold is the moving cause, the potent wand that has enticed to the arid plains and icy mountains the tens of thousands who are fast laying the foundation for future States.

The reports of new mines are absolutely bewildering. They are borne upon the winds from the chilly North, upon the Southern breeze, and from the distant West—while yet the people are half wild with excitement about the northern mines—Boise, Bannack, Hell Gate and Stinking Water—there comes still more astounding news from Arizona. Men are picking out from fifteen to twenty-seven hundred dollars per day each, with a jack-knife. They do not pretend to save the "dust," but look only for the big lumps. During all this time, a company that three years ago began with almost nothing, is pounding out, almost in sight of where we write, from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars in each week of six days. This is a fast age, and the Yankee nation in several lengths ahead.

Rosecrans to Burnside.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* publishes the following dispatch from Rosecrans to Burnside, taken on the person of a courier. It is dated just a week before Gen. Rosecrans received the order which relieved him from command. Let the reader decipher it:

Headquarters Department Cumberland,
Chattanooga, Oct. 16, 1863.

Jaques, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Enemy the increasing they eo period as fortified into to some be it and Kingston direction you up cross numbers Wiley boy Burton and if will too in far strongly go out surely free without your which at aught and between on are greatly for pontoons front on we move as be stores you not to delay spare should least to probably us our preparing Stanton from you combinedly between to oppose fortune roanoke rapid we let possible speed if bim that and you time a communications can me at this news nn so complete with the crossing keep inove near once more no from us open and McDowell Julia five thousand lerry the you must driver at their prisoners artillery men pieces wounded to Godwin rels horses in Lambs of and yours truly. Quick killed loss the our minds ten snow desertere Bennet Gordon answers also with actors day.

R. H. THONS,
Captain and A. D. C.

AVERILL'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

OPERATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA

BATTLE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Complete Rout of the Rebels.

hot pursuit, and chased, until darkness prevented their going further. As the cavalry came in sight of the rebels, they would scatter into the woods on each side of the road, and disappear where it was no use to follow.

The head of the column was now in the place marked Clover Valley on Lloyd's map, while the train was still at Hillsboro, nine or ten miles in the rear. Here we halted, and the column closed up, while the troops went into camp. Thus, by the exhibition of skill in the disposition of the brigade and the management of the attack, as well as by the determined and disciplined bravery of our noble regiments, the combined brigades of JACKSON and ECHOLS were driven, in half an hour after the action commenced, from a position which an hour before they had felt certain of holding against any number of Yankees. So confident were they of success, that they sent a single battalion around to our rear to intercept our retreat.

The next day we entered Lewisburgh, where we found Gen. DUFFIE from the Kenawha, who had heard of our victory, and pushed on rapidly in the hope of cutting off their retreat through the town. They had too good a start, however, and by marching all night escaped him in safety. Their hurry occasioned them to abandon three guns; one fine brass piece we found lying in the road, and two others run into the woods.

All along the road we found evidences of their rout. Their crack regiment, the Twenty-second Virginia, which boasted of never having been whipped, took six or seven hundred into the fight, and had but one hundred to answer to roll-call at night. This was the statement of one of its own staff officers.

We found the country about Lewisburgh abounding in provisions, contrasting strongly with the mountainous region through which they most of our route.

We learned that they intended to retreat until they met heavy reinforcements from LEE's army, and the concentrated forces of the whole region between Gordonsville and Knoxville. Having occasioned this disturbance among them, we left them to concentrate in that country among those rugged mountains to their heart's content, while we proceeded homeward by easy marches, passing over our former battle-field at Rocky Gap, near the White Sulphur Springs, and gladdening our poor wounded fellows, whom we left there in August last, by taking them off with us.

On our road home we picked up many rebel prisoners who had wandered from the battle-field across the country to the eastward. LANO.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

The election is over, and SMITHERS has walked the course. BROWN remained in the field, but many of his followers, seeing that they would have to take the oath of allegiance, abandoned the contest. A dispatch from the Chairman of the Union State Committee says: "Newcastle County gives SMITHERS 4,014 votes, and BROWN 6 votes. In six Districts of Kent County, SMITHERS has 1,275 votes, BROWN none. In five Districts of Sussex County, SMITHERS has 844 votes, and BROWN 7 votes, showing a gain for SMITHERS over FISHER's vote of last year in this County."

How the Campaign has been Conducted—Rumors of the Canvass—Gen. Schenck's Order—Probabilities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

The political canvass of Delaware has been very active this Autumn, and the Union party will, without doubt, carry the State. Although the election is a special one, and the only office to be filled that of Congressman, yet the issue of the campaign is so vital and weighty that both parties have made unusual and immense exertions. Each party has exhibited its peculiar tactics or plan of attack in full development; the Unionists have held an unprecedentedly large number of public meetings, and have enlisted a large array of oratorical talent; the Democrats have gone to work under cover, and have manipulated their forces by private argument. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, from Maryland; HENRY J. RAYMOND, from New-York; DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, Ex-Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, JAMES W. HOUSTON, of Virginia, and other eminent speakers from without the State, have aided the Unionists; the Democrats have called in no assistance, for secrecy and darkness are never so potent as when they are of home growth. There is very little doubt that Democratic or Copperhead power is at an end in the Border States, but whether this be so or not, it is certain that it is forced to operate secretly and silently, and that Democratic leaders do not dare to appeal openly to the people for support.

But the Unionists are spirited and demonstrative, for the people are with them and of them, and they sail on the full tide of a healthy and patriotic public sentiment. Their political canvass is an exuberant and fruit of cheerful noise, as the canvass with a carroll Tippecanoe, and, alas, Tyler too, to the Presidency. They have banners, torchlight processions, stirring, hopeful speeches, meetings everywhere and songs innumerable. To-day the subjoined lyric is flying about the streets, to be sung to I know not what tune, in I know not how many places

EW NURSERY RHYMES.

Sing a song of six-pence,
With a pocket full of rocks,
Most Two Hundred Dollars
In a Tinder-Box.
When the Box is opened,
The Copperheads will scare,
Isn't the a pretty blown
To run in Delaware!

Bayard's in his office
Cooking up some tricks,
Saulsbury's at the tavern,
Getting light at bricks.
Riddle's on the platform,
Talking dreadful black,
Out jumps the Sambo, "Copa
And knocks you all to smash!"

The allusion in the first stanza to the Copperhead candidate might be obscure, without a brief explanation. It is stated, then, that Mr. BROWN was once upon a time appointed Treasurer of a Committee who gave a dinner to a distinguished individual in Philadelphia, and had raised a mud more than sufficient for that purpose—so much more, that about $190 were unused. This residuum, it is stated, has never been accounted for, although the Treasurer was at the time, and has been since, solicited to report, his modesty has prevented him from doing so. Objections have been made by sundry old-fashioned moralists to this style of reserve, but though it may be a queer style in regard to Mr. BROWN as a man, it surely ought not to disqualify him as a Democratic candidate. Were I to criticise this little act of omission, with a single eye to Mr. BROWN's candidacy for Copperhead votes, I should censure it on the ground of its littleness alone, and should recommend him to amplify his qualifications and chances for Copperhead votes by enlarging his (s) peculations.

The election will take place on Thursday, the 19th, and the following General Order has just been issued in regard to it:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99.—It is known that there are many evil-disposed persons, now at large in the State of Delaware, who have been engaged in rebellion against the lawful Government, or have given aid or comfort or encouragement to others so engaged, or who do not recognize their allegiance to the United States, and who may avail themselves of the indulgence of the authority which tolerates their presence, to attempt to take part in or embarrass the approaching special election in that State. It is therefore ordered:

1. That all Provost-Marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person or persons whomsoever.

2. That all Provost-Marshals and other military officers commanding in Delaware, shall support the Judges of Election on the 19th of November, 1863, in requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States, as the test of citizenship of any one whose vote may be challenged on the ground that he is not loyal or does not admit his allegiance to the United States, which oath shall be in the following form and terms:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I hereby pledge my allegiance, faith and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or State Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will at all times yield a hearty and willing obedience to the said Constitution and Government, and will not, directly or indirectly, do any act in hostility to the same, either by taking up arms against them, or aiding, abetting or countenancing those in arms against them; that, without permission from the lawful authority, I will have no communication, direct or indirect, with the States in insurrection against the United States, or with either of them, or with any person or persons within said insurrectionary States; and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States. This do I in good faith, with full determination, pledge and purpose to keep this my sworn obligation, and without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever."

3. Provost-Marshals and other military officers are directed to report to these headquarters any Judge of Election who shall refuse his aid in carrying out this order, or who, on challenge of a vote being made on the ground of disloyalty or hostility to the Government, shall refuse to require the oath of allegiance from such voter.

By command of Major-Gen. SCHENCK.
W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
Official: E. L. TYLER, Aid-de-Camp.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, Nov. 13, 1863.

All civil officers and good citizens of this State are enjoined to obey the above military order, issued by the Commanding-General of the Middle Department, and to give all needful aid for the proper enforcement of the same.

[L. S.] WILLIAM CANNON,
Governor of Delaware.

This order has been in the air for a day or two past, and it is now in the air that BROWN, the Democratic candidate, intends to withdraw, and let the Unionists carry the State by default. Not that the Democrats object to taking the oath to support the Constitution, for we know that devotion to the Constitution is the Copperhead shibboleth, and that Copperheads in general suffer pains more excruciating than those caused by rheumatism whenever the Constitution is threatened by their Southern brethren; but, as there is some little question whether their loyalty and devotion point to the United States or the Montgomery Constitution, they want to be let alone, and not be called on to commit themselves. This making a man declare himself is a measure which Democrats don't approve of. It savors too much of the rack and the Inquisition, and all those things which the New-York *World* tells about when it indulges in leading articles on the *habeas corpus*. (N. B.—As I haven't seen the *World* since yesterday, I don't feel quite certain as to what its present course is.) But why shouldn't a quiet citizen be allowed to pull down the Government quietly, and without making any fuss about it? All that the peace men want is to see the Republic go to pieces, softly and easily. Why cannot we indulge them? If we don't, they have a terrible threat; they won't vote, they will withdraw their candidate. There, now how do you feel?

The reader may fancy the exultation felt at J. D.'s Court at Richmond, on hearing that Mr. BROWN has retired from this canvass just previous to being done violently on both sides.

I once saw an omnibus of the Knickerbocker Line, extra-size, come tearing down Broadway at a rate which could only be explained by the hypothesis that the horses had been taking rum with their oats. A seedy individual who had been indulging in a bucketful of the same, with the oats left out, was driving a horse in the opposite direction. It occurred to him to stop the omnibus by driving into it with his buggy, which he did. The result was that he was landed upon the curbstones amid a heap of things that looked like wheelwrights' chips, while his horse became an instant prize for the bone-boiling establishments. The omnibus kept on, but the seedy individual somehow thought he had accomplished his purpose, so he raised his arm, and pointing to the intruding omnibus, exclaimed, "There, just see what you got by it!"

Such is the condition of the Copperheads in Delaware. They are seedy; they are running; they are opposed; they have always going in the opposite direction ascertained when they are knocked down; yet, seedy, running, one-horse, and knocked down, they sit on the curbstone and fancy they have done a big thing by trying to stop the Union omnibus.

Poor fellows. They have had cold chills since the beginning of the campaign. HENRY WINTER DAVIS helped them to get no better very fast. Then Mr. RAYMOND came down to Delaware and made a speech that has reached nearly every farmhouse in the State, and their shiverings increased. The Union torchlights haven't warmed them away. And, finally, the test-oath has laid them out cold. C. B.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Rosecrans and Thomas—The Situation of the Army—Burnside and his Position—The Army's New Auxiliaries—Tennessee Refugees.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

The removal of Gen. ROSECRANS from the Army of the Cumberland gave a surprise to the people here, amounting almost to a shock. He had become so closely linked to this army—was so identified as it were, with it, in whatever made its endurance and achievements heroic, and its fame glorious—that it was hard to conceive of it as the Army of the Cumberland under any other chief. Few commanders have enjoyed in a higher degree the confidence, respect and attachment of officers and men. The disappointment felt at his removal was universal among the many gathered here who had served under him.

The spirit of private soldiers and officers, as far as I have observed it, is really remarkable. They have entered upon their present new campaign to make short work. They are determined to help the Government. They have come in earnest in it, and have its high, unswerving aim to be the welfare of the commonwealth. If the known wishes or predilections are crossed, they do not vent petish murmurs against the Government, or pause in ways to manifest it when to wear it to do so, but express and show the calm resolution to stand by it and support it in its counsels, enterprises, struggles, in even report as in good report. Such spirit has the true patriotic ring, and will give victory to our banners. It proclaims soldiers worthy of the cause and fitted for the crisis. They fought stubbornly under ROSECRANS, and regretted his removal. They will fight under THOMAS no less stanchly, for he is their appointed leader, shared even then for reasons, the wisdom of which they do not see the future will vindicate, as his own conduct and heroism have already a record.

The fruits of Chattanooga are more apparent than enough. Chattanooga is now impregnable. Nothing short of insufficient supplies could force our troops to evacuate it and fall back, and these, thanks to the ever-quickening rails and favoring rains and the strong arms guarding the ways by land and river, are now reaching the army steadily, and in quantities ample enough for every exigency. The fact not only relieves a painful anxiety, but is full of encouragement for the future.

Fears are expressed in regard to BURNSIDE, as to whether he will be able to hold his position, and failing this, whether East Tennessee will not pass again into rebel possession. No doubt strenuous efforts will be made to wrest from the Union a region which, in every point of view, is well nigh of vital importance to the cause of the rebellion. Whether the number of troops required to beat back BURNSIDE can be spared in the present critical conjunction of rebel affairs may well be questioned. But the very doubt should induce prompt and vigorous effort to render BURNSIDE secure. We cannot afford to lose East Tennessee after so recently gaining it. And while believing that BURNSIDE can hold it, and will at all hazards, its importance to us is such, and especially as concerns the brave people living there, who have so long groaned under the most merciless oppressions that no prudential measure to save them from their fierce foes should be left unexecuted.

From officers daily coming in to the hospital here direct from the front, we obtain gratifying accounts, as well of the buoyant spirit of THOMAS' army as of the prospect of efficient operations on the offensive when the proper time shall have come to commence them. The army has passed the most critical stage of endurance and suffering. At one period the prospect of standing its ground at Chattanooga long was dismal enough. Men not only, but horses and mules, were in straits for supplies. Hunger seemed about to effect what the enemy could not. The army may now bid defiance to both.

Gen. HOOKER has already made his presence felt to his new position. He is found to be the right man in the right place, and with his brave and tried coadjutors, HOWARD and SLOCUM, will prove a potent support in the hour of trial and need. His recent brilliant exploit at Lookout Mountain, and the success of his force in the first clashing of arms with the rebel foe here, show what kind of an antagonist he is, and what sort of "aid and comfort" he will give the enemy for future.

As the Winter approaches, the number of refugees, from portions of the State most exposed to guerrilla depredations, increases, and squads of them may be daily seen in the streets of Nashville. Many of them are passing through with their families, to seek an asylum and a presumptive home in some Western State, where they hope to be exempt from war's alarms, as they certainly will be from the outrages of banded robbers. Others enlist to fight under the Union flag. They present often a grotesque and motley spectacle. Two or three families are sometimes seen packed in a single crazy-looking wagon, drawn by a pair of frowzy horses or mules, with dilapidated harness and rope reins—the aged grandparents with little children and various intermediate ages, mixed together in picturesque confusion. They seem painfully poor, these victims of the outlaw's violence, and the hardship of their past experience and present condition appeals irresistibly to one's sympathy.

I saw, the other day, nearly a hundred mounted refugees enter the town, clad in the inevitable "butternuts" of the region, covered with dust, riding some on mules, some on horses, sorry specimens of either class, sitting bareback on bags or blankets, or on hog-skin relics, which might have been saddles in some long remote time, with *bizarre* cooking and household utensils slung across their beasts' backs—the whole presenting a spectacle in which HOGARTH would have exulted. Several contrabands were interspersed among the crowd—looking, truth to say, several shades less woe-begone than their white fellow-travelers. Such poverty, ignorance, unthrift, it would be hard to parallel by any similar number taken at random anywhere from the North. And yet these are the representatives of an immense class in the South—men ever-ridden and kept down by a little aristocracy of slaveholders, who have arrogated to themselves the prescriptive right to ownership of all the soil. They have lived so long without light that their true manhood is shriveled from the lack of it. But the light begins to glimmer on them now, and its effect must be here as everywhere to elevate. It will show the dignity of labor, dissociating the idea of degradation from the hard toils that procure bread and an honest home. When this idea has become confirmed in the popular mind of Tennessee, a new era will have dawned upon the State. Tennessee will quickly rise in the scale of States to the position nature clearly designs her to occupy. The knell of slavery will be the dawn of her development and harbinger of her progress in everything that honors and adorns a State. C. V. S.

THE JAPANESE WAR.

Negotiations with the Japanese—A Peremptory Demand, and a Response Fifteen Feet Long—The Late Battle Between English Ships and Japanese Forts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JAPAN, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

The Japanese must be pretty well convinced by this time that foreign Powers are really in earnest. They have now been made to feel by a demonstration on the part of four of the treaty Powers, viz.: America, England, France, and Holland, that each are ready single-handed or in unison to punish tenfold any flagrant or unprovoked outrage on their flags or subjects. The English, with most to avenge, the greatest resources at hand for the work, and the first to threaten coercion unless due satisfaction was given for outrages committed,—have been the last to act. In our previous letters we gave you an account of the naval engagements with the hostile Princes of the Americans, French and Dutch, in which the American accomplished by far the most, both in reality and moral effect, in demonstrating to the Japanese that the flag of a Western Nation is not to be insulted and outraged with impunity. After the tedious negotiations of the English representatives of nearly four months with the Tycoon and his Government, to secure compliance with certain demands made as reprisals for outrages committed on British subjects—a part at length was obtained. Those portions pertaining to the acts of the followers of the Prince of Satsuma, however, the English *Chargé d'Affaires* and Admiral KUPER, of H.B.M.'s East India fleet, became convinced the Government had not power to comply with however much they might be disposed to go so. The possessions of this Prince of Satsuma are situated at the extreme southern end of the group of islands composing the Japanese Empire, and some 600 miles from Yeddo, the seat of Government. His castle is at a city called Kagoshima, at the head of a deep bay.

Before this place the English Admiral, with seven men-of-war, having on board H. B. M.'s *Charge d'Affaires*, made his appearance on the 11th of August, for the purpose of treating direct with the Prince of Satsuma, and of obtaining a full and satisfactory compliance with that portion of the demands sent by the English Government for the outrages committed by his followers, or of making reprisals, or of entering into coercive measures, as circumstances might dictate.

On coming to anchor, several boats, with a deputation of officers from the shore, came off and demanded the cause of the warlike demonstration. In the words appropriate to the occasion, the answer of the English Chargé d'Affaires was, that he came to present the demands of the British Government to the Prince of Satsuma for satisfaction for certain outrages committed on British subjects, in the sum of $[illegible] and the persons of the offenders—twenty-four hours was allowed for an answer. It was stated that the Prince was sixty miles inland, and that a reply could not be obtained in so short a time. An additional six hours were then granted.

Suggestions were made to set the Admiral and Minister ashore to receive the answer, but they chose to remain on board.

The six hours length came, on the stage of a deputation of fifteen feet long, and by no means as satisfactory as expected. The demands were evaded, and no contrition expressed or apology offered—to say nothing about the $[illegible] 00 and the offenders. Hostilities thereupon were immediately commenced, and as a preliminary measure, three of the Prince's steamers, viz., the *Sir George Grey* (a private yacht), the *England* and the *Contest*, which had been purchased from the English and Americans within the last two years, were cut out of a small bay, where they were lying, and towed out of the way. There was but at first no apparent effect, but after an interval of three hours, a crash, earthquaking was opened on the fleet. The order to weigh anchor and burn the prizes was now given, which was accordingly done. The fleet now went into action in single line, at close range of 450 yards from the fort. For about twenty minutes a perfect hail-storm of shot and shell burst from the fortifications. One shot killed both Captain and Commander of the flag-ship, while a shell bursting on deck killed and wounded about 25 seamen. The casualties on the flag-ship were as 50 to 3 on the other six of the attacking vessels.

It appears from our meagre account so far of the affair, that the first day the firing was kept up for six hours, but an hour and a half on the second sufficed to put an end to the action.

The forts are said to have mounted 93 guns, among which were three 10-inch besides 13-inch mortars.

The flag-ship suffered more severely than any of the others in her rigging and spars, which were cut to pieces, besides being hulled 10 times. This may be accounted for from the fact of her taking the lead in the action, and of her being three times as large as any of the others, consequently a better mark.

How far a destruction of the forts was effected we are not informed. One thing is certain, a landing was not attempted. The City of Kagoshima was, for the most part, burned by the bombardment. The foundry for shot and shell was completely destroyed.

The Japanese Admiral and one of the Captains of the captured steamers remain on board of the flag-ship. They are said to have expressed a desire to leave Japan. SATSUMA is believed to be the most powerful of the Japanese Princes, and is, without doubt, the most skilled in the arts of modern warfare.

The late engagement, therefore, is a fair test of what foreign fleets can do, should the war become more general. The English, no doubt, had a preponderance of metal, yet the Japanese had the advantage of being protected by shore batteries. What the effect of this comparative display of foreign and Japanese power will be on the minds of the other Princes who have assumed a hostile attitude, is yet to be seen. The Prince who gave the *Wyoming* such a warm reception is yet to be humbled, and rumors are afloat that Capt. MCDOUGALL, with the *Jamestown* and *Massachusetts*, which have just arrived out, is going down to finish up what he was obliged to leave half done in consequence of the fearful odds against him when he destroyed the [illegible] Japanese men-of-war, of which we gave an account in another letter. We hope to our next to give you a full account, not only of the late fight, but of affairs in general, particularly those relating to foreign intercourse and the peaceful occupation, or otherwise, of the non-open ports. S.

THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH FLEET AND SATSUMA'S FORTS.

The accounts of the bombardment of Kogasima are now complete. The British squadron lost thirteen men killed and fifty wounded. The *Eurayius*, which led the line, lost her captain and commander, and her total casualties were ten killed and twenty-one wounded. She was hulled ten times, and her mast and rigging cut to pieces. The vessels engaged were the *Euraylus*, *Pearl*, *Argus*, *Perseus*, *Coquette*, *Havoc* and *Racehorse*. The first two only are frigates. The Japanese ammunition appears to have been of superior quality. Their forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were fifty-four yards from the forts. It is God's mercy, says the *Daily Press*, that the whole fleet were not sunk. SATSUMA had the best United States guns and ammunition. His batteries were armed with 13-inch and 68-inch shell guns, four 150-pounders, ten 68-pounders, and of the remainder none of them were of less calibre than 32-pounders. We suppose the wind and the rain and the determined attack at close quarters caused confusion, for if one shell caused such damage to the *Euraylus*, what would 100 have done, and how all the rest came to miss her is mysterious. Without a land force Admiral KUPAR could do nothing further, and as SATSUMA evinced no desire to negotiate, he left for Yokohama on the 17th to refit. The Anglo-Chinese journal says it is difficult to say what must be our next steps. Severe engagements have been fought with complete success, but the object of the expedition is as far from being attained as ever. Apparently it only remains to threaten Yeddo with a similar fate to Kogasima, and under terror of guns to compel the Tycoon to exert his authority to induce SATSUMA to comply with our demands, but the latter is reported to be as powerful as the Tycoon, and may rely securely on the support of the Mikado if he persist in his obstinacy. Without an army it appears likely that we shall be unable to bring matters to be as satisfactory as were those with China before the signing of the treaty of Pekin. Admiral KUPER has not enough of force.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Encouraging Prospects of the Juarez Party—Patriotic Subscriptions—An Effort to Harmonize the Free American Republics—Military Successes of the Liberals—The French General's Address, on Taking Command of the Army.

HAVANA, November, 1863.

As the news received from Mexico *viâ* Havana generally proceeds from French sources or from those who are partisans of the new order of things, we consider it but justice, on the old Roman plan of *audi alteram partem*, to give an account of the state of affairs in the adjoining republic, as published in the papers that support the Juarez Government. It will be seen from the accompanying extracts, translated from a Mexican paper that came into the hands of your correspondent, that the state of affairs is not so disastrous among the supporters of the Republican form of Government as the friends of the intervention and the proposed monarchy would wish to make the world believe.

The *Cuestion Estranjere*, a paper published at San Luis Potosi, and opposed to the intervention, gives the following details in its issue of the 20th:

"Mention is made of the expedition into the interior as a thing very soon to take place. The French forces are already concentrating in the Capital, on which those at Cuenavaca and other points distant from the territory, that is to be the theatre of the new campaign, have fallen back. Tacubaya, Cuedadela, and the passes of Mexico City, are being fortified, so as to serve as a defence to the reduced garrison which will remain in the city, when the mass of the troops have set out. The advanced forces are already on the roads to Morelia and Queretaro, which are probably intended to be the vanguard of the French army of operations, for the moving of which preparations of every kind are being made on a grand scale.

"It appears that the expedition will leave at the end of the month, or at the beginning of the next, although it is difficult to understand how, without receiving reinforcements, the line of military occupation can be extended.

"The frequency with which the Mexican soldiers drafted into the French army to defend intervention desert, is a public proof of its unpopularity, whilst they come over to the ranks of the Liberals to combat beside them against the invaders.

"The work of intervention, undermined at its foundation, continues to fall to pieces at the patriotic resistance of the Mexican people.

"Even from the most remote points of Upper California and Campeachy there come frequent proofs of love for independence. Distance does not weaken it, the freedom from danger to themselves, does not make them forget the defenders of nationality. Subscriptions for those who are wounded in the combat, or are gone to eat in a foreign country the bread of banishment, and for the continuation of the war, are the answers for the triumph of the good cause—unequivocal demonstrations that they are not contaminated by treason. Such are the acts of those brethren of ours who are identified with the cause that the Republic defends.

"To draw closer the ties which bind us so firmly with the State Republics of this continent, the Congress of Panama, formed in this capital a society called 'American Union.' In accordance with the 11th article of that has been made, the object of the Association is to promote the offensive and defensive alliance of the American Republics against European aggression, and the fraternity of all the free countries of the New World, using as means, the assembling of an American Congress, the abolition of war between the above Republics, the forming a joint army and fleet. With the character and peculiarities of the society, there are enumerated many interesting measures and aims, according to the [illegible] federal system, the doing away with passports, the reciprocal validity of professional diplomas, the concession of civil and political rights, freedom of commerce and uniformity of postage. It is probable that in addition to these wishes there will figure those relative to liberty of divine worship, independence between the State and religious societies, and the abolition of the penalty of death.

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"It has severely prohibited the constitutional authorities from remaining in places occupied by the enemy, under pretence of looking after the welfare of the inhabitants and diminishing the calamities of war.

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"As the appointment of the Judges of the Intervention emanate from a fictitious authority, it is evident their acts are without validity. It is understood, however, that they exercise functions in places subject to the power that has appointed them; but not satisfied with this, as if they exercised an indisputable jurisdiction, they have addressed exhortations to those commissioned to administrate justice in the constitutional order. To this strange anomaly are added the losses occasioned to many private persons, by the paralyzation of the business in which they are interested.

"To remedy, as far as possible, these difficulties, a decree has been published, which comprises several particulars. It is ordered in it that the acts of the Interventionist Judges shall be of no value in places that obey the Constitutional Government. The Judges of the places where the property of the defendant is interested, are declared competent to decide upon pending suits or those that may be hereafter instituted in places occupied by the enemy. In defect of the above Judges, those of the place of contiguous [illegible] are to appear, and naming for him a defender, in case he does not appear, with whom the suit will be carried on until its conclusion.

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BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS AT MEXICO, Oct. 22, 1863.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the Valley of the La Plata—The Contraband Looking for Occupation—Successful Exploring Expedition up the Vermejo—Mr. Bliss—His Mission and his Qualifications—A Region found for the Contraband.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

The breaking of the chains of so many thousands lately in bondage has started the inquiry everywhere as to where the freed colored man may find a fair field and open competition with his neighbors in all industrial pursuits. For obvious reasons such fields are looked for outside of the United States. Many have inquired concerning South America, and even the State Department at Washington has sought for information on this subject from official representatives, but, hitherto, with little success.

The Argentine Confederation has lately sent an exploring expedition up the Vermejo River, a tributary of the Paraguay. It was for the purpose of ascertaining facts concerning the navigation of those streams and the nature and extent of the local commerce.

The Government sent also an agent charged with inquiry as to the number, habits and disposition of the Indian tribes along the route, and he was authorized to make overtures of peace to them, and also to learn their views of agriculture, and the nature of their soil and its productions. For all these purposes the Government was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. PORTER C. BLISS, a young American, who had spent several years in pursuing similar inquiries among the North American Indians.

It may give value to the researches of Mr. BLISS to state that he came here highly recommended by such men as EDWARD EVERETT, Profs. SILLIMAN and LONGFELLOW, Mr. BANCROFT, President WALKER, Senator SUMNER, Senator HALE, JAMES WATSON WEBB and others.

During his expedition, Mr. BLISS had in view the adaptability of the regions visited to the colonization of free colored people of the United States. He has not only performed most admirably the special duties assigned him on this voyage, but he has returned with a mass of facts that will astonish all readers. Some of these I will give you

EXTENT OF COUNTRY OPEN TO IMMIGRATION.

The border of all the region open to immigration is washed by the Paraguay River, and before passing out of the Confederation you will ascend that river 450 leagues, and in all of 350 leagues the immigrant can have his choice of location. Indeed, the whole upper part of the Confederation, for an extent of about 300,000 square miles is open to the agriculturist. The climate is indicated by the latitude—the region here spoken of lies southward from 23½° south latitude extending to about 35° south latitude, and it extends from east to west 600 miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

In this region there are all the varieties of surface, soil, rocks, timber, streams, vegetable and animal production one found in an equal extent of country in the western part of the United States.

The *soil* is rich, especially in the valleys, producing most luxuriantly wherever it is cultivated. *Rocks* for building, ground, in some parts granitic, and in others sandstone. There is abundance of hard wood for building and for machinery; but of soft wood there is little, except the willow. So much of this country, however, where not other kind need be sought, is covered with the characteristic species of the society, there are enumerated quite interesting measures and aims, according to the [illegible] federal system, the doing away with passports, the reciprocal validity of professional diplomas, the concession of civil and political rights, freedom of commerce and uniformity of postage. It is probable that in addition to these wishes there will figure those relative to liberty of divine worship, independence between the State and religious societies, and the abolition of the penalty of death.

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Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SKIRMISHING ON WEDNESDAY.

Unsuccessful Rebel Movement to Feel Our Position.

Rumored Occupation of Madison Court-House by Our Cavalry.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BUSHWHACKERS.

Interesting Details of Recent Movements.

R. K. PAUL writes:

ARMY POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

The movement of the enemy on Wednesday morning seems to have been a concerted movement along our whole front for the purpose of ascertaining our position. Just about the time the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry was attacked near Garmanna Ford, a force of infantry crossed a short distance below Raccoon Ford and attempted to cut off the First Michigan cavalry, Major BROWN, on picket near that point.

The enemy crossed to the ravine, and kept a little rise of ground between the picket and themselves, but, fortunately, Maj. BROWN was on the alert, and discovered what was going on before an attack could be made, and he was therefore prepared for them. The enemy crossed the river during the night, and exposed themselves just at dawn. After skirmishing for one or two hours, and finding that their plan had been discovered, they returned to the opposite bank. Similar movements were made all along our front, with equal success.

There is less bushwhacking in this portion of Virginia than ever known before. This condition of things is attributed to the action of some of our cavalry commanders, who are punishing severely all men caught engaged in irregular warfare. It is pretty generally understood also that MOSBY's gang and all other marauders are in future to be dealt summarily with.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

It is rumored from the front that our cavalry yesterday took possession of Madison Court-house, and that advanced toward Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge. Several skirmishes occured during the advance; a severe one at the crossing of Robertson's River. The rebels were driven from their positions, and across the Rapidan. The impression is that LEE's main force has left the line of the Rapidan and is falling back upon Richmond on the two railroad lines, *viâ* Gordonsville to Lynchburgh and *viâ* Fredericksburgh to Hanover Junction. The rebel pickets on the Rapidan have been doubled. This indicates truth in the statement that their main army has fallen back. LEE, however, maintains a show of strength along the whole Rapidan line.

[Advices from the TIMES correspondents at the front to-day make no mention of the occupation of Madison Court-house by our cavalry. The report is probably premature.—ED.]

The Late Movement on the Rapidan—Advance of the Enemy's Pickets—Visit of Distinguished Strangers—The Late Capt. Griggs Branding Deserters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

As I stated in my last letter, our cavalry, after feeling the enemy on Sunday, and finding the Rapidan thoroughly picketed, fell back to their camps again. That night and the following morning the enemy, to keep up a bold front, sent infantry pickets across the river at several points where not occupied by our line, and there they have since remained under the friendly cover of their own guns on the opposite Bluff. The heavy rain of Sunday night has materially interfered with field movements, and in all probability active operations will not be resumed until the weather has improved. Culpepper County, for the most part, is low ground, and the soil of such a nature that a single heavy shower of rain turns its usually dry plains into quagmires, over which it is next to impossible to move artillery or columns of infantry or cavalry. That is the condition of things to-day.

The recent successful operations of this army can hardly be overestimated in their importance, as affecting rebeldom. Aside from the advantageous position gained, and the capture of nearly all that was left after Gettysburgh of two brigades of infantry, thousands of the people in Virginia, at least, have at last been opened to the fact that the Confederate authorities, neither in the field or Cabinet, are invincible. DAVIS & Co. had assured the people of this county that the Yankees would never occupy Culpepper again, and upon the strength of this assurance many who had left their homes when the Union army came here in September returned to them upon the last retreat, and were making preparations to remain when Gen. MEADE so rudely disturbed their quiet. On Friday, before the battle at Rappahannock Station, Gen. LEE and Gov. LETCHER reviewed the rebel army near Brandy Station, and while the latter was giving assurance that the campaign was ended for the present season, the former received information from a "scout" or "spy" of the fact that the Union army was moving upon Fredericksburgh. That night LEE moved his army in that direction, and was thus far away on the following night to aid the force left to guard the Upper Rappahannock, and army and citizens feel dispirited because their favorite General has been defeated in strategy.

Two men in the Sixth corps were publicly branded with the letter "D," yesterday, having been convicted of the crime of desertion. One was branded upon the hip and the other upon the arm. The division to which the man belonged witnessed the operation.

Lieut.-Col. EARLE, Lord CASTLECUFFE, of the English Grenadier guards, and Capts. PEEL and STEVENSON, of the Scotch fusileers, are at headquarters as guests of the commanding General. On Monday, they witnessed a review of the Third corps, and expressed themselves much pleased with the appearance and movements of the troops. Yesterday, they visited the cavalry at the front, accompanied by a suitable escort.

The body of Capt. GRIGGS, of the Second New-York cavalry, was yesterday found interred near Culpepper. It will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES that the deceased, on the recent retreat, while in command of a squadron of cavalry, got cut off near Culpepper, and, in attempting to cut through the enemy, lost his life. The body will be sent North to his friends.

The whole army has recently been put in a happy frame of mind by the arrival of a large number of Paymasters, who are already actively engaged in paying the soldiers. In the army, the arrival of Paymasters always indicates an early advance upon the enemy.

A month and a little more has elapsed since the Army of the Potomac occupied the same position it does to-day; a month of changing vicissitudes with this army, and yet without being very active, many miles have been marched over, privations and hardships endured, without any general engagement having taken place, and consequently there has been no loss of life; still there have been numerous skirmishes in which more or less of the army here participated, and sufficient losses have occurred to prevent the members thereof from forgetting the dangers incident to the profession of arms; or, in other words, the soldiers have not become rusty, and the indications now are that they will not be permitted to become so. The last month was one of skirmishes, battles, marches, counter-marches and display of strategy—hampered, as usual, by having to guard an incomplete railway communication, an almost useless baggage train, and the defence of a Capital which should have been defended by others. Until the army is relieved of these drags the public need not hope to hear of any brilliant result from this quarter. By a singular infatuation—for I know not what else to call it—one of the finest armies ever put into the field, composed as it is of true disciplined, and, for the most part, experienced soldiers, whose bravery has been tested in many a bloody contest, and never found wanting; an army that has fought more battles, and won more victories, without any substantial results accruing therefrom, than any other; an army in point of efficiency, equipment, skillful officers surpassed by none, is rendered almost useless and of no avail, because anchored as aforesaid to lines of communication, an enormous baggage train, and last, but not least, to Washington! Any time during the last six weeks the slaveholders rebellion, in the opinion of more than the writer hereon has been at the mercy of this army. If, in the middle of September last the vast baggage-train containing provisions and luggage for both officers and men, had either been destroyed or sent to the North Pole; the line of communication northward left to take care of itself and Washington to take care of the troops now there, aided temporarily by a militia force called there for the purpose, and the men of this army, with three days full rations in their haversacks, could have marched upon and captured Richmond, with all its valuable (?) archives and materials of war, opened a communication by the way of York or James River, or both, through which to receive supplies sent forward for the occasion; isolated LEE's small army—compelling it to disperse, or, if showing fight, placing it at our mercy—thereby practically ending the war. For what would BRAGG's or BEAUREGARD's forces be worth to them with the head of the monster crushed in Virginia, and the brilliant army of ROSECRANS' piercing its heart? Not a rush! So long as the Army of the Potomac performed the double duty of holding the best appointed and the best disciplined army the enemy has, in its front, fighting it occasionally, and at the same time protecting Washington, there was some shadow of apology for the tactics disclosed. But this state of facts no longer exists. LEE's army has been depleted to reinforce other points, and this splendid army is holding in its front an army nominally not half its size.

I know that book-made soldiers—some of them, at least—will wonder where supplies would come from during the six or eight days that would elapse before the object of the movement could be accomplished. I know, also, that they would use a little bewildered at the bare thought of being beyond the leading-strings of Father ABRAHAM, and at the absence of certain camp conveniences—cast-iron cooking stoves, tents, and the numerous articles with which the army is now hampered—but they might, nevertheless, under an energetic leader, be made to forego these luxuries for one, two, or even three weeks, in view of the vast advantages to be obtained, and the further consideration that all these little necessaries, if not to be found in the doomed Capital of rebeldom, could be sent to them there by water. I know, moreover, that they would wonder how the men could get along with only rations for three days. But a man who understands and appreciates the material of which the Union army is made up would not wonder at all. The rations for three days could easily be made to answer for six days. For an army to be on half-rations for six days is no novelty in the history of war. But just let the man of this army know that by practicing economy and suffering privations for one, two or three weeks, something could be accomplished thereby, and their rations for three days could easily be made to answer for six days, and the balance of the time the men would thrive on corn and wheat, of which there is a good supply, ham and bacon, cattle, sheep, chickens, &c., to be found all along the route, mixed with a little enthusiasm.

If such a movement did cause great suffering among the Johnny Rebs, we should have the soothing consolation and satisfaction at the same time of knowing that the rebellion suffered more; and if our men suffered untold hardships, they would have the pleasure of knowing that they suffered in the moment of victory.

E. A. PAUL.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Reports of Another Naval Engagement.

More Shells Thrown Into the City.

SUMTER STILL BOMBARDED.

The Monitors Again in Action—One of Them Disabled.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 18, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Two of the monitors engaged are not seen this morning. A report from Moultrie states that the leading monitor in the fight had her smoke-stack and turret perforated.

A report from Sumter states that four monitors took their position to-day near Cummings Point, and afterward passed up the channel. It is believed that they carried heavy weights suspended at certain depths below the water, to ascertain if there was passage for vessels of certain draft.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, last night, was continued as usual. Slow firing was going on this morning.

The enemy fired twenty-five shots from Fort Gregg into the city, doing no material damage. It is reported that a gun burst at the last fire. There has been slow firing on Sumter all day.

Present indications are that the enemy intend more extensive operations.

No monitors were in action to-day. They have retired.

Sanitary.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Clara Bell* left for New-Orleans, to-day, with over 2,500 packages of sanitary stores for the soldiers. Her cargo was mostly made up from the receipts of the Ladies' Northwestern Fair.

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS RELIEVED.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF SUPPLIES.

Distribution of Good Cheer to the Prisoners.

Difficulty Between Gen. Neal Dow and Gen. Winder.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The supplies sent by Government have been permitted to reach their destination by the rebel authorities. The rumor that the rebels permitted clothing, but not food, to be distributed, is an error. Forty-eight thousand rations sent by the Secretary of War last week had been received; and a letter to the Government from Gen. NEAL DOW states that they had been distributed. The contrary report was caused by the fact that the rebels would not permit the officer in charge to accompany the rations further than City Point.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The *Star* of this afternoon says:

"We learn through recent correspondence, up to the 17th instant, from Richmond, between Roszar Ould, the rebel Exchange Commissioner, and Gen. MEREDITH our Exchange Commissioner, which has reached this City, that the rebel authorities are faithfully executing their promises to give our prisoners in their hands the food and everything that our Government has forwarded to Richmond to that end.

The rebel authorities allege that Gen. Dow has violated the obligations under which he was selected to distribute the supplies in question. Gen. WINDER has, therefore, taken that duty from him.

Gen WINDER complains that Gen. Dow, instead of confining himself in his visits to the Belle Island Prison, to distributing the goods placed under his care, busied himself with investigating the management of the rebel commissariat there; with starting false reports concerning it, and with becoming the surreptitious bearer of a letter from the Island.

These allegations Gen. Dow denies with great emphasis, and states that what he learned concerning the conduct of the rebel Commissarrat on the Island, he could not avoid bearing, as it was uttered by our prisoners in loud tones of complaint in the presence of rebel officers, etc.

"Gen. WINDER has substituted a Board of Union officers, consisting of Col. A. VON SCHRADEN, Inspector General of our Fourteenth army corps; Col. L. H. CASKOLA, of the Fourteenth New-York cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. J. S. BOYD, Quartermaster to our Twentieth army corps, to make the distributions in question, and states that so large is the quantity of such things being received, that he must appoint other such Boards to aid that named above."

Our hospital department here, Acting Surgeon-General BARNES, has come forward to add medicines to the stores thus furnished to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Government.

The rebel authorities will not permit our agents to accompany the goods within their lines, substituting rebel Commissioners in their stead when the flag-of-truce boat leaves.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Convoy*, Capt. BONNEFF, has arrived from City Point.

Col. IRVING satisfactorily transferred our Government rations, and also the Baltimore American Relief funds and provisions to Commissioner OULD.

The Richmond papers say 700 more Yankees prisoners were sent to Danville yesterday.

115 Yankee prisoners were received at Libby Prison from Charleston on Monday night. Among them were the sailors and marines captured on the last assault on Sumter's battered walls.

The blockade-running steamers *Dundee, Flora, Banshee, Syren, Alice, A. D. Vance, Hansa, Beauregard, Automica, Dispatch and Gen. Scatia* have arrived at Wilmington. The *Ella and Annie* is reported burned. [NOTE.—She is a prize.]

The great ram *Missouri*, built at Shreveport, La., is a failure. She cost the Government half a million of dollars.

No Richmond papers, except of the 18th, have arrived.

THE GETTYSBURGH CELEBRATION.

From our Special Correspondent.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn.,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 19, 1863.

All the noteworthy incidents of the celebration here to-day have already been sent off to you by telegraph, and it would have gratified your correspondent exceedingly if he could also have got off, but fate, combined with the miserable railroad arrangements, has ordained that he should spend another night in this over-crowded village. The only train that has been permitted to leave here, to-day, was the special train bearing the President and his party, which left at 6 o'clock this evening. Even the mail train, which should have left at 8 o'clock this morning, was detained for fear it would come in collision with some of the numerous trains that have been following each other in rapid succession from Hanover Junction, bringing visitors to the Dedication. How they are all to sleep here to-night it is difficult to imagine. All the hotels as well as the private houses were filled in overflowing last night. Every housekeeper in Gettysburgh has opened a temporary hotel, and extends unbounded hospitality to strangers—for a consideration. People from all parts of the country seem to have taken this opportunity to pay a visit to the battle-fields which are hereafter to make the name of Gettysburgh immortal. The Dedication ceremonies were apparently a minor consideration, for even while Mr. EVERETT was delivering his splendid oration, there were as many people wandering about the fields, made memorable by the fierce struggles of July, as stood around the stand listening to his eloquent periods. They seem to have considered, with President LINCOLN, that it was not what was *said* here, but what was *done* here, that deserved their attention. During the last three days, the scenes of the late battles have been visited by thousands of persons from every loyal State in the Union, and there is probably not a foot of the grounds that has not been trodden over and over again by reverential feet. But little over four months have passed away since the champions of Slavery and Freedom met here in deadly strife, and already the name of Gettysburgh has become historical, and its soil is classic ground. This, too, while the contest is yet undecided, and the camp-fires of the contending armies still illumine the Southern sky. If the people of the North can thus forestall history, it is because the manifest justice of their cause enables them to see the future in the present, and to behold in the green made graves of their fallen sons the shining monuments of their glory in ages to come.

The National Cemetery which has been consecrated to-day by such imposing ceremonies is located in the very midst of the fierce strife of those terrible July days, and many of the Union heroes fell on the ground comprised within its inclosure. It is little over half a mile to the south of the Gettysburgh Court-house, in the outskirts of the town, on what is called Prospect Hill, which is but a continuation of the elevated ridge known as Cemetery Hill. This hill, it will be recollected, formed the northernmost line of the Union armies during the last two days of the battle, and was several times stormed by the rebel infantry without success. The new cemetery is contiguous to the town cemetery of Gettysburgh, and comprises 17½ acres. It was purchased by the State of Pennsylvania at something like $25,000, and is to be devoted exclusively to the loyal dead who fell in the three days' battles. The present appearance of the cemetery is not very inviting, but the plan on which it is laid out is excellent, and when it is finished and covered with green sward, it will be one of the most beautiful burial-grounds in the country. The graves will form semicircular rows, one within another, the whole presenting an appearance similar to the Senate Chamber or House of Representatives at Albany. Sections of the semicircle are allotted to the various States whose soldiers fell at the Gettysburgh battle, the different sections being divided from each other by a foot-walk. The number of States represented is eighteen, and at either end of the semicircle is a section devoted to the "unknown" dead, or those whose identity cannot be established. This class, however, is fortunately not so large as one would naturally be led to suppose. I am told that nearly all who fell in the last two days of the battle can be easily identified by the temporary head-boards placed over their graves by their comrades. Out of 1,300 who have thus far been exhumed from the various battle-fields and buried in the new cemetery, there are not more than one hundred whose identity is not fixed. The work of exhuming the bodies and reburying them in the National Cemetery is to be done by the various States individually, or at least at their expense. It is proposed to erect a large monument near the base of the semicircle, to which all the States will contribute, and leave each State to erect such other monuments in its own section as it may see fit. All the bodies exhumed from the battle-fields are placed in most substantial coffins, and buried two feet apart in trenches from four to five feet deep. At the head of the coffins will be built a continuous stone wall 1½ feet in thickness and extending from the bottom of the trench to the surface of the ground. On the top of this wall a smooth granite or marble railing will be erected 1½ feet in height and one foot thick, on which will be inscribed the names of the dead, with the regiment and State to which each belonged.

The position of the new cemetery is very fine, and commands a view of the whole country for miles around, including the entire ground covered by the Union and rebel lines. It is less than a quarter of a mile from the house occupied by Gen. MEADE as his headquarters, about half a mile from Culp's Hill, where the hardest fighting occurred on the 3d of July, and about two miles from Round Top, which was occupied by the extreme left of the Union lines, and was the scene of the hand-to-hand fight of the 2d.

In wandering around these battle-fields, one is astonished and indignant to find not almost every step of his progress the carcases of dead horses, which the negligence, or laziness or stupidity of the people of Gettysburgh have permitted to remain above ground since the battle, and which still breed pestilence in the atmosphere of this whole region. I am told that more than a score of deaths have resulted from this neglect in the village of Gettysburgh, during the past Summer; and in the house in which I was compelled to seek lodgings there are now two boys sick with typhoid fever, attributed to this cause. Within a stone's throw of the white-washed hut occupied as the headquarters of Gen. MEADE I counted yesterday no less than ten carcases of dead horses, lying on the ground where they were struck by the shells of the enemy.

The ceremonies of the Dedication to-day, of which you have already read a full account, passed off without accident, and nearly in accordance with the programme previously published. There was not, however, so large a military display as was anticipated, and the procession was unexpectedly slim, for the reason that most of the guests who were expected to join it were either off viewing the battle-fields, or hurried up to the cemetery before the procession started. The opening prayer, by Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, was touching and beautiful, and produced quite as much effect upon the audience as the classic sentences of the orator of the day. President LINCOLN's brief address was delivered in a clear, loud tone of voice, which could be distinctly heard at the extreme limits of the large assemblage. It was delivered (or rather read from a sheet of paper which the speaker held in his hand) in a very deliberate manner, with strong emphasis, and with a most business-like air. Previous to the President's address, the following ode, by Maj. H. H. FRENCH, was sung by a vocal Club from Philadelphia, to the tune of a dirge by J. C. PERCIVAL, which was to have been sung:

"Ye hoary mound—
Ye forest, where, in fiercer strife,
We plant our country's braves,
Wrenched in fraternal embrace
Fighting for Liberty and Laws—
Let tears abound.

Here let them rest—
And Summer's heat and Winter's cold,
Shall glow and freeze above the mold—
A thousand years shall pass away—
A nation shall still mourn its clay,
Which now is bleat.

Here, where they fell,
Oft shall the widow's tear be shed,
Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead,
The orphan here shall kneel and weep,
And maidens, where their lovers sleep,
Their woes shall tell.

Great God in Heaven!
Shall all this sacred blood be shed—
Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead;
Oh, shall the end be wrath and woe,
The knell of Freedom's overthrow—
A country rived?

It will not be!
We trust, oh God! Thy gracious power
To aid us in our darkest hour,
This be our prayer: "Oh Father! save
A people's freedom from its grave—
All praise to Thee!"

After the dedication ceremonies were over, the President returned to the residence of Mr. WILLS, whose guest he has been since he arrived here, and from thence walked to the church on Baltimore-street, to listen to an oration by Lieut.-Gov. ANDERSON, of Ohio. He walked up to the church arm in arm with the famous TOM BURNS, the only man in Gettysburgh who had patriotism or pluck enough to take a gun on his shoulder and help the Union army defend his town.

Soon after the arrival of the President at Gettysburgh last evening, he was serenaded by a Baltimore band, and after numerous calls for "the President," "Old ABE," "Uncle ABE," "Father ABRAHAM," "the next President," &c., &c., was induced to make his appearance at the door. He said he was tired, and did not feel like speaking, and as a man who did not feel like talking was apt to say foolish things, he begged to be excused from making a speech. The audience cheered the sentiment, and the President, taking it for granted he was excused, retired to his room. The crowd then called on Secretary SEWARD, who was stopping near by, with Mr. HARPER, editor of a paper printed here, and were more successful. After two or three airs by the band, mingled in the calls for the Secretary, Mr. SEWARD made his appearance, and spoke as follows:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am now sixty years old and upward; I have been in public life practically forty years of that time, and yet this is the first time that ever any people or community so near to the borders of Maryland was found willing to listen to my voice; and the reason was that I said forty years ago that Slavery was opening before this people a grave-yard that was to be filled with brothers falling in mutual political combat. I knew that the cause that was hurrying the Union into this dreadful strife was Slavery, and when I did elevate my voice it was to warn the people to remove that cause when they could by constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war that now unhappily has fallen upon the nation, deluging it in blood. That crisis came, and we see the result. I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife in going to end in the removal of that evil which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and deliberate councils. [Good.] I thank my God for the hope that this is the last fratricidal war which will fall upon the country—a country vouchsafed by Heaven—the richest, the broadest, the most beautiful, most magnificent and capacious ever yet bestowed upon a people, that has ever been given to any part of the human race. [Applause.] And I thank God for the hope that when that cause is removed, simply by the operation of abolishing it, as the origin of the great treason that is without justification and without parallel, we shall thenceforth be united, be only one country, having only one hope, one ambition and one destiny. [Applause.] Then we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers, that that bible Union is a reality, and we shall mourn together for the evil wrought by this rebellion. We are now near the graves of the misguided, whom we have consigned to their last resting place with pity for their errors and with the same beautiful act grief with which we mourn over the brother by whose hand, raised in defence of his Government, that misguided brother perished. When we part to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country and to mankind that this war shall have for its conclusion the establishing of the principle of Democratic Government—the simple principle that whatever party, whatever portion of the Union prevails by constitutional suffrage in an election, that party is to be respected and maintained in power until it shall give place, on another trial and another verdict, to a different portion of the people. [Good.] If you do not do that, you are drifting at once and irretrievably to the very verge of the destruction of your Government. But with that principle this Government of ours—the freest, the best, the wisest and the happiest in the world—must be, and, so far as we are concerned, practically will be, immortal. [Applause.]

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Complete Success of the Texas Expedition.

Everything Quiet in Western Louisiana.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New Orleans, 14th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following news:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The expedition sent by water and accompanied by Gen. BANKS was a great success. Brazos Island, Brownsville and Point Isabel were captured and are in our possession. The enemy threw away their guns and fled to San Antonio. The casualities on either side are not mentioned. No details of the operations there have been received here.

The reports in circulation here of heavy fighting in Western Louisiana are untrue. There had been slight skirmishing, but nothing decisive had transpired. Our forces were still in the vicinity of Vermillionville, and everything was quiet.

Arrived during week 3,430 bales Cotton, 2,766 bags Cotton. Cleared for New-York 4,136 bales Cotton and 100 bags Cotton in seed; Philadelphia 86 bales Cotton; Providence (R. I.) 3,000 sacks Cottoe in seed.

OUR SPECIAL NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The very day of the sailing of the *Evening Star*—but too late to send by her—news came here of our successful descent upon the Texan coast at Brazos Santiago, a full account of which will, of course, have reached you by some half-dozen other channels before this.

What we learnt of the affair here was very little, and that little was prohibited publication in any of the local papers. It was simply in the effect that the National troops had effected a safe landing. At the northern point of Boca Chica Island they saw some rebel cavalry and shelled them. The British Consul at Brownsville had reported that when the rebel cavalry retired and got there, they wanted to destroy the whole place, but the citizens resisted, and there were street fights between the citizens and the rebel soldiery. He also reported Fort Brown in flames.

Much anxiety was caused here by the report that several of our vessels had been lost, with a great number of soldiers on board; but the information I obtained from a Captain whose vessel formed one of the expedition, was to the effect that, although the steamer *Union* and two small schooners had been lost in a great norther, the men had all been saved by the *Empire City, Scott* and *Clinton*. I sincerely hope this will prove true. My informant also assured me that the rebels had been completely taken aback by the secrecy and celerity of our movements, and, thinking we were going either to Sabine or Galveston, had moved the bulk of their forces thither, leaving but very few to oppose our landing and taking possession of Fort Brown, which, he said, he had no doubt was even then in our possession. What we may have accomplished since that time it is impossible to surmise, and no news of it has reached this city. Gen. BANKS has not yet returned, but is expected soon, to stay only a few days.

LATER FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Dispatches from Gen. Burnside and Parson Brownlow.

Fighting Still Going On at Knoxville.

General Burnside Says He is All Right.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 20.

A private dispatch, received by a gentleman in this city, yesterday morning, dated Knoxville, Nov. 19, and signed A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General, says:

"We are all right. Yet the line is still interrupted between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Nothing was heard from the latter place last night or up to 11 o'clock to-day."

Headquarters here are not advised of any movement about Knoxville for several days past.

A dispatch just received from Parson BROWNLOW, dated Barbour Hill, Nov. 19, says: "There is fighting all about Knoxville."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

THE NATIONAL FINANCE BUDGET.

Secretary CHASE expected to have received to-day the estimates of the War Department for the next fiscal year, and to have had them available for the finance report he has now in hand. They did not come in. We recently intimated that the next budget would foot up something like twelve hundred millions. One of your contemporaries contradicted this opinion, with some impatience, and reduced the amount to nine hundred millions. Time will show which estimate is nearest the truth. One element of our calculation of the next year's cost of running this enormous machine was the Navy estimates, stated by us to be about one hundred millions. They were not then complete. We understand they foot up to-day one hundred and forty-five millions. It will be recollected that Congress authorized the issue of fifty millions of Legal-tender Notes to redeem temporary loans if necessary. The American Bank Note Company was some days since ordered to complete their contract to print these notes. Ten millions of them have already been received here and put into circulation. The Company is now sending daily to the Treasury several hundred thousand dollars worth of them.

RELIEF FOR INDIANA SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND.

The Rev. ISAAC W. MONFORT, of Indiana Military Act, has just returned from Fortress Monroe and City Point, where he completed arrangements to furnish Indiana soldiers in Southern prisons with clothing and food. He took with him eight hundred complete suits and abundant stores, and saw them safe to City Point. There they were placed in the hands of the Confederate authorities, who gave repeated assurances that they should reach their destination. Additional supplies of clothing and provisions will be immediately sent from Baltimore by Gov. MORTON. In reply to a letter from Mr. MONFORT, inquiring if Gov. MORTON would be permitted to send relief to the Indiana prisoners, and if transportation for the supplies would be given by the Confederate authorities, Commissioner OULD replied:

"Any provisions which you may choose to send to City Point for the benefit of Indiana prisoners will be faithfully distributed to them under such regulations as shall be prescribed by our prison authorities. Of course those regulations will have but one aim, of benefiting your people. The provisions can be sent to my care or that of Brig.-Gen. WINDER. There will, of course, be some difficulty in finding your people. Some of them may be at one place, and some at another. We have now twenty-seven thousand Federal prisoners over our country, owing to the refusal of the Federal authorities to make exchanges. This fact, of itself, would be a good reason for not directing the stores to any one of your officers. Every effort will be made to find out your people, and due reports made to you from time to time."

DELAY IN PAYING CLAIMS OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

The earliest day named is the Second Auditor's office for the payment of the claims of the relatives of soldiers killed in battle, was sixteen months instead of fourteen, as your type erroneously had it on Tuesday. Within two weeks after a man is shot or buried out of a hospital, his back pay should be figured up and be ready for his next of kin. There are plenty of Paymasters in the army who could easily do the work of a division. The average of the percentage of the mortality in our battles would not impose on a division Paymaster, after a general engagement, as many accounts as a couple of regiments permanently in camp would do. It is not the necessities of foreign service which has assigned a Paymaster to every ship in the navy. Our blockading squadrons could be supplied with money and Paymasters periodically from Washington, as the army is supplied with them. But the Navy Department does not believe in that system. It holds that the accounts of a ship should be kept as taut as its rigging. And to this end it employs four hundred and thirty Paymasters to keep the dealings of the Government with its 25,000 sailors and marines sangly stated and ready for settlement. The War Department employs but 355 Paymasters for all the troops in the United States. There is no delay to notifying the Navy Department of the death of a sailor on board a monitor in Charleston Harbor. With the notice comes a statement of pay due him, and the Disbursing Clerk in a moment is ready to hand the money over to his heirs. Forty-eight hours would have sufficed for Division Paymasters to have made complete lists of the dead and missing of the battle of Gettysburgh, with a statement of the pay-account of each. Whatever delay police might have established in paying what was due to the "missing," the accounts of the dead could have been paid in a week after that battle, if the War Department had adopted the spirit of the system of the navy at any time since the war broke out, and had quit the circumlocutory mode-lee of rifle a debt due to dead soldiers, established by cushioned placemen when the army was but 16,000 strong, but which is as senseless now as would be the compelling of the street travel of New-York to go underground through a net-work of six-feet pipes.

THE LATE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

Secesh and Copperheads are rubbing their hands to-days over the news that the Governor of Maryland has become a party to a scheme to nullify the recent election of the Union candidates in that State by withholding from them their certificates. Their joy is acute in Mr. CRISSWELL's case particularly.

A NEW EXAMINING BOARD

To secure attention to the wants of soldiers in the Washington hospitals, belonging to States which have no military agents here, the War Department has appointed J. C. WETMORE, of Ohio, GAMALIEL TUFTS, of Massachusetts, W. Y. SELLECK, of Wisconsin, A. CHESTER, of Illinois, and Y. C. RAPERTY, of New-Jersey, as a Board to inquire into their condition. The order appointing them directs all officers to give them full information, and requires the Board to examine particularly the cases of soldiers detained who-e regiments have been mustered out of the service, those improperly arrested and detained as deserters, etc.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The Hospital Examining Board, Lieut.-Col. S. H. LATHROP, President, has been ordered to inspect the United States General Hospitals in Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Mound City and Cairo, and the vicinities of each of those cities. Also to report upon the manner of forwarding convalescents from these hospitals to their regiments, and to suggest measures to facilitate their return.

THE FATE OF SMITHSON.

SMITHSON, the rebel banker and dealer in Confederate money, a JEFF. DAVIS spy, and convict for treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was taken yesterday to the Albany Penitentiary to repend upon a five years' imprisonment.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON, convicted by the General Court-Martial of holding correspondence with the enemy, in violation of the Fifty-seventh Article of War, and of giving intelligence to the enemy in violation of the same article, has been sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary at Albany, New-York, or in such other place as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of five years. The sentence has been approved by the President, and the Secretary of War has designated Albany, New-York, as the place of confinement.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

COLORED SOLDIERS CAN'T GET INTO THE INVALID CORPS.

Provost-Marshal-General FRY has decided that disabled colored soldiers are not admissible into the invalid corps.

CONTRABAND TRADE BURST UP.

The recent captures of blockade runners at the mouth of Cape Fear River have so frightened the North Carolina rebel State authorities, that they have given up the business and farmed out the privilege of importing contraband goods to private parties.

THE BOOKBINDER'S STRIKE.

The strike of the Government bookbinders has been amicably settled. The men will resume work on Monday at the old prices of $16 per week for ten hours' labor. Mr. DEFREES agrees to say $18 per week if the private establishments accede to the increase. He is restricted by law to pay such prices only as are paid in private establishments. The Government compositors, at the next meeting of their Society, will probably raise the price of labor to $18 throughout the District of Columbia.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

THE DELAY IN DELIVERING BONDS EXPLAINED.

The sales of Five-Twenties during the last ten days amount to over nine millions of dollars. The Treasury Department is nearly thirty-four millions behind in the delivery of coupon bonds, some of the orders of Oct. 30 being yet unfilled. This delay, like that of last August, is in consequence of the completion of the new series of bonds. It has been the practice of the Department to make each series of our hundred millions distinct in style and general appearance. The whole of the third series was printed early in October. The engraving of the fourth series was in progress and the Secretary expected to supply the demand without any interruption. But the unprecedented subscriptions of the last week in October, exhausted the third series, and caused the suspension of deliveries, which has occasioned so much inconvenience to the public. The engravers promise to furnish the small bonds of the fourth series to-morrow, and those of all denominations by Wednesday next, after which time all subscriptions will be immediately filled. The registered bonds are now furnished without delay.

FROM MINISTER ADAMS.

Advices from Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, confirm the news that a new trial is granted by the Court of Exchequer in the case of the *Alexandra*.

TREATMENT OF FEDERAL HOSTAGES.

The rebel authorities in correspondence with our own at Fortress Monroe, deny that they are now treating Capts. FLYNN and BAKER in any way different from any other Union prisoners held in Richmond, except that they are kept separate from their companions.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

Lord Palmerston on the American War.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The Great English Scandal Case

CAPE RACE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, Nov. 11, *via* Queenstown 17th, passed this point at 7 A. M. to-day. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The steamship *Olympus*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamships *City of New-York*, from New-York, and *Hibernia*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The steamships *Kongaroo* and *Virginia* arrived at Queenstown on the 12th.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at Cowes on the 17th.

The *Harmonia* had arrived at Cowes.

The captured crew of the *Bold Hunter*, destroyed by the pirate *Georgia*, were landed at Teneriffe, after very hard treatment, and arrived at England in an African mail steamer.

The United States corvette *St. Louis* had gone from Lisbon to Cadiz. The *Niagara* was expected at Lisbon.

It was reported that the British Admiral had ordered the *Kearsage* from Queenstown. It was believed she was shipping men, ostensibly as stokers, but it was supposed for more active services. She sailed on the 5th, and during such bad weather that it was inferred that her departure was insisted upon.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, deplored the American war. He said England would have interfered, but for the belief that it would have been in vain. She, therefore would yield neither to blandishments nor menaces; but would remain strictly neutral. Regarding Poland, he said England had done her duty by remonstrating. But although these remonstrances failed, he hoped Russia would cease to pursue an offensive course.

Lord PALMERSTON'S reception was significantly enthusiastic.

Mr. VILLIERS, a prominent supporter of the Government, had been speaking in defence of the Federal Government.

The drain of gold from England still continued. A further advance in the rate of discount to 7 was anticipated.

The Prussian, Belgian and Saxon Chambers were opened by their respective Sovereigns in person.

The King of Prussia expressed an earnest wish for a termination of the differences between the Government and the Chambers. The Upper House voted an address in response by a small majority.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had been relieved of his functions as Lieutenant-Commander of Poland, and the Czar trusts that he will resume his task after the reëstablishment of order.

The steamship *Anglia*, which was to sail from Galway on the 10th struck a rock in Galway Bay while entering from Liverpool. She was got off apparently uninjured, but still remained at Galway on the 11th.

Paris telegrams say that Matamoras is not blockaded; but contraband of war is not allowed to be landed.

The Emperor's proposal for a European Congress attracts universal attention. Fifteen Powers are invited. No official novices have yet been received but it is supposed that a greater number will accept as in the scheme. The English Cabinet was holding a meeting to consider an answer. The *Times* sees no objection to England joining. The Emperor's letter is short; it mentions no question.

The proposed Congress monopolized attention NAPOLEON'S letter had been published. He says his sole object is to arrive without shock at a pacification of Europe.

Bourse firmer; rentes 69f. 05c.

COMMERCIAL PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

COTTON opened firmer but closed dull. Sales of two days, 9,000 bales—of which speculators and exporters took 3,000. Market heavy and tending downward.

The BREADSTUFFS market is steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour firm but quiet. Wheat firm but quiet; red Western 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. Corn very dull and tending downward: sales at 28s. 3d. for mixed.

The PROVISION market is dull. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon tencing downward. Lard dull at 41s. Tallow steady.

The PRODUCE market is steady. PETROLEUM still declining; Refined quoted at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d. SUGAR firm. COTTON inactive. RICE quiet and steady. ASHES steady. RESIN quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet; sales small.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet and steady. RICE firmer. TALLOW firm, at 43s. 9d.@44s.

Console for money, 92¼@92⅝.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central, 18½ discount; Erie, 67⅛@68¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 12.

COTTON heavy: sales yesterday 3,000 bales; sales to-day 8,000 bales, market being firmer; prices recovered owing to the bank not advancing the discount rate. Of the above sales speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firmer.

PROVISIONS steady.

Consols for Money, 92¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 20@18 discount; Erie, 66¾.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 12—3 P. M.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Rentes, 67f. 30c.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Oct. 29.

There has been a great storm on the Western coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Shirtings Twist active and advancing. Cotton broach, 600.

Exchange, 2s. 1⅝d. Freight, 67s. 3d.

The Bombay mail reached Suez Nov. 11.

THE MAILS BY THE PERSIA.

The mails and our files by the *Persia* furnish us the following intelligence of interest in addition to that which we published yesterday:

The Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Society have addressed a memorial to Earl RUSSELL, on the subject of a suspicious vessel which has recently been built, and is now fitting out in the Clyde. They say, like the *Alabama*, she is fitted out as a ship-of-war; her construction has been superintended by Southern agents, and the common report is that she is destined for the Confederate States.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid contradicts officially a report, which appeared in a Perie journal, that Spain was about to send 10,000 troops to Rome in the place of the French troops.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Tremendous Sensation—Sens. Mag.—The Rams—The War in Japan—British Artillery—The Kearsage and the Georgia—British Discourtesy—Confederate Agitation—Cotton—English Poverty—The Season.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

The Queen has suppressed BLONDIN. He confines his efforts to the low rope performances, and has gone into trade in the city. But the fondness for a great sensation is as strong as ever, and the means of exciting one are never wanting. The sensation of the week is what the *Standard* calls "a tremendous scandal," and what I see placarded on all the head walls as "The Great Divorce Scandal," in which the dameges for ruined virtue and domestic peace are laid at no less a sum than £35,000, while the wretched co-respondent, who is to be held up to the withering gaze of a virtuous British public, ballanced on the high rope of a British jury's possible verdict, in more than Bloadinian peril, is no less a man than the Prime Minister, and actual ruler of this mighty empire, Lord PALMERSTON.

They may well nail it tremendous. It is tremendously awful, and also tremendously ridiculous. There is not much said about the lady, who is vaguely reported to be the wife of an ex-clergyman—but it might have been her grandmother. Why, sixty years ago HENRY TEMPLE, now Lord PALMERSTON, was at the age of twenty-four, treating ladies to ices at Ranelagh; half century ago, at the ripe age of thirty-four, he was waltzing at Almeck's. In the rowdy days of the Regency he was growing sedate. For twenty years past he has been looked upon as the hoary Nestor of English politics, a sort of venerable father of his country, a little shaky with gout, and not always very clear in his speeches, but still the wonder of the age—and now this ancient and venerable Prime Minister, at the age of eighty-four, is to be dragged into Court as party to a trial for divorce! You may well imagine the prodigious scandal and excitement it is occasioning. The *Times* has not alluded to it. I believe the *Morning Post* has been equally discreet. But the clubs and all London are full of the matter. It has been canvassed in the Conservative and Radical papers, and the lawyers, both for the complainant and defendant, have published statements. If there were anything in it, one would suppose it would have been hushed up—but a conspiracy so gigantic is almost as difficult to imagine as the fact alleged. Lord PALMERSTON is believed to be clucky enough to fight the matter through, and in due time we may look for a divorce trial, which will throw all others into the shade.

The case of the *Alexandra*, and substantially that of the rams seized at Birkenhead, is before the courts for a new trial. As the Chief Baron denies having erred as he was understood to have done, there can be no ofil of exceptions; but the case is to be opened in some way, and proceeded with on its way to the House of Lords, if the Government does not in the meantime get a new act of Parliament, embodying common-sense and international law. I suspect it will be found very difficult to make any law upon the subject. If powder and guns may be sold to belligerents, it is hard to see how the sale of ships can be prohibited; and if I can buy a ship to-day and guns to-morrow, what can hinder my putting ship and guns together the day after? Beside, all their laws fail to bind people against their inclinations. The English would not hesitate to fit out ships to any ease in which they felt safe to do it. When it was a question of Italy and GARIBALDI, they sent off expeditions, and would have sent them to Poland, had Poland been approachable by sea. Only the fear of war has stopped their rams in the Mersey.

As to these vessels, it is now boldly pretended that they are not built for the Confederates; that Earl RUSSELL has put his foot in it; and that they are *bona fide* French property, and will be given up as such. Whoever may be able to make good a claim to them, it is understood that they have not their match in the British navy, and will be formidable antagonists to those who may hereafter encounter them.

The Japanese war has a very ugly look. Since a British Admiral has bombarded and destroyed a city of 180,000 inhabitants, an unarmed, peaceful city, in a country against which no war is been declared, I think you will hear no more about Greek fire at Charleston, or uncivilized warfare. But there are other sources of grief. The British ships fared badly—their losses were severe, and the Armstrong guns are reported to have turned out complete failures. They seem to have been about as dangerous to the crews of the British ships as to the Japanese. It would seem that England, with all her boasts, has neither ships nor artillery. An American sloop-of-war, of 8 guns, the *Kearsage*, ran into Queenstown (cove of Cork) for coals a day or two ago, the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, of which she was in pursuit, having put into Cherbourg, for the same purpose. The British Admiral ordered the *Kearsage* to leave in twenty-four hours, that being the limit of British hospitality. It is said that the Federal Commander has refused to go, until he gets ready. Perhaps he wishes to stay until he hears that the *Georgia* has left Cherbourg. It becomes a question whether the inhospitable Admiral can drive off the Yankee steamer with his two 60-gun ships and several gunboats; but the best opinion is that the 6-gun steamer would be too much for him. And why should an American man-of-war, running into an Irish port, just out of a hurricane, be warned off in twenty-four hours, when Confederate steamers can lay in French dockyards as long as it pleases them? A little more courtesy on this side the Channel might not be a bad investment.

The Winter is to be spent in agitation for the recognition of the Confederacy. Mr. SPENCE has just attended a noisy meeting and made a speech at Manchester. I see no use in any of this work on either side. The people have made up their minds, and the Government has made up its mind. Parliament may change the Government; but that is not likely to change its policy; and its policy is not to get into a war with America. You may consider that settled. Only to avoid a greater calamity nearer home will England risk war with the North. If the Emperor assembles his Congress, and the affairs of Europe, Poland, Rome, Venice, Denmark, &c., can be settled satisfactorily, the great Powers may turn their eyes toward the West.

Cotton, it is now estimated, is on its way in sufficient quantities to give a two-thirds supply. Prices of cloths, however, are rising rapidly, as the stock runs low. Lancashire will stagger and starve on some way. It is better off even now, than some quarters of London, where nearly every day brings a case of starvation, and where people live in such hideous poverty and destitution as an American can hardly conceive of. The Irish are poor, but they are enterprising. They manage to get away. Some go, and send for others, and so thousands and millions at last find themselves in a country where they can earn their bread. The masses of English poverty are too stolid, too ignorant, and too utterly helpless to get out of their misery. They scarcely know that there is such a country as America. Where it is, and how to get there, is quite beyond their comprehension. Nothing can be done with them, or for them. One in every six in London dies in hospital, prison or poorhouse. I think the proportion is quite as large in the country. There are millions of Englishmen who have no resource but the workhouse. While they can work, they may get enough for a bare subsistence, but, if sick, they go to "the house" they die in "the house," and the parish authorities

> Rattle his bones
> Over the stones;
> He's only a pauper that nobody owns."

I used to give HOOD and DICKENS credit for imagination in their pictures of the lower strata of English life. They were only faithful to what they saw, and what every one may see around him.

The Winter season, to change the subject, opens with much promise. Drury Lane, for a wonder, is crowded nightly with "Manfred," the drama BYRON was so determined could not and should not be played upon its stage. The English opera always does well. Nobody cares for English opera; but, somehow, enough always go to fill the house. Mr. FECHTER has opened with immense success, and JOHN BROUGHAM has given himself the part of a Cardinal, like *Richelieu*, who becomes Pope, and in this part the jolly JOHN BROUGHAM finds himself wonderfully at home, playing it with surprising effect and dignity. We shall see him in *Lear* next. Miss BATEMAN draws the fullest possible houses. JULLIEN opens to-night a series of concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he can be admired by those who could not very properly see him in the Windmill-street Casino. The concert season has set in with great force, and the largest saloons are crowded in spite of the 300 music halls, which are supposed by some to be semineries for musical education, from which pupils will graduate to the concert-rooms and opera houses. In the meantime, this education is accompanied by a tremendous consumption of beer and tobacco, which are highly beneficial to the British constitution, as eared for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MONADNOCK.

OUR GLASGOW CORRESPONDENCE.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde—The Facilities for Constructing Iron-Clads in Great Britain.

GLASGOW, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

There are sixty-three iron seegoing vessels now being built on the Clyde, between Greenock and the City of Glasgow. More than three-fourths of these are propellers, the remainder side-wheels. It is possible that some of these may be sail vessels, as we cannot always tell by the iron frame what the exact nature of the ship may be when finished. These vessels are all clipper models, very sharp at the bow and where they leave the water aft. They are all, with the exception of three, entirely constructed of iron—iron keels, iron covering, iron compartments, iron ribs. The durability of these vessels and their economy is worthy of our serious consideration. We made a trip down the Clyde for the purpose of counting these vessels, having been awakened the night before by the sound of ten thousand hammers and the blaze of furnaces, as we ascended the Clyde in our night passage from Ireland to Scotland. Ship-building by night excited our curiosity, especially when we had not heard one word of sympathy from any of the higher or educated class in favor of the North. Nor yet in Scotland have we heard, either in the hotels or first-class cars, or cabin passengers in the steamboat, one word of encouragement or condolence for the North. Everybody echoes the one cry that Americans are fighting for power, and the forcing of a tariff upon the South. They entirely ignore the Slavery question, and insist that the tariff and not the negro is the object of this war. The recognition of the South would be popular among all the middle and upper classes.

Since iron has been made to float the water lighter than wood, Great Britain has commenced the era of her greatest excellence and power upon the sea. For what nation has the mines of coal and iron developed, and the furnaces and rolling mills? What port out of Great Britain can put up at one time sixty-three iron steamships, and build as many iron-clads if necessary? On the very suburbs of Glasgow they mine both iron and coal, and transform these into steamships. Look at the many steamship lines already possessed by Great Britain, and look how few our unhappy country possesses. This is an Iron Age, and the nation who does not develop her iron manufactures goes behindhand. If we in the United States build an iron vessel, we probably have to send to Baltimore for the plates. Here each builder takes the pig, puddles it, rolls it, and makes a ship out of it. Every ship-yard should, for national reasons, be encouraged to erect puddling furnaces and rolling mills, so that they can erect for peace iron ships, and for war iron-clads. Great Britain has the ability to make 100 iron-clads in a year. Have we such ability in our ship-yards? No; nor will we until Government compels every ship-yard that builds a monitor to first erect furnaces and mills, so that pig iron shall be worked. The Stationery office has just issued the mineral statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for 1862, by ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of the Mining Records. From this import at paper we are enabled to glean the following. There are 561 blast furnaces as follows: In England 360; in Wales 150; in Scotland 125—making in 1859, 2,350,552 tons; in 1861, 3,712,000. The following is the summary made by the Keeper of the Mining Records:

Coal [illegible]	8,378	£ 4,188
[illegible]	1,213	1,213
[illegible]	1,257	1,257
[illegible]	6,031	15,077
[illegible]	1,001	1,001
[illegible]	1,500	1,500
Copper [illegible]	15,113	1,511,300
Tin [illegible]	3,013	301,300
Lead [illegible]	5,000	250,000
Other [illegible]		2,000
Total value		£3,282,835

Among the 63 iron vessels now building, now being constructed on the stocks or ways in the River Clyde, were five iron-clad, three of which in Napier's yard were launched, "For the Turkish Government—4,221 tons." The needs of these were all alike—ram in the front, but otherwise like good and fast screw-boats; beam 56 feet, 41 feet from keel to bomb-proof. Above the bomb-proof the bulwarks to be of wood, and removable in a fight; 16 water-proof compartments, ribs, keel and every part to be of iron. They will *look on the water very like our Niagara now looks*. One of the other iron-clads has ribs of oak, with iron plating.

The object of this letter is simply to call your attention to the importance of increasing the facilities in the United States of building iron-clads; for if one port can build 63, how many can England build in all her ports? also, how long will it be before Great Britain monopolizes all the carrying-trade of the world?

RYER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Copperhead and His Experience—The Prince Maximilian.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Recently there came to Paris, with the view of making a lengthy stay, a distinguished Copperhead Democrat of New-York. He was one of the coworkers of SEYMOUR, WOOD & Co. in the embarrassment of the Administration, the prolongation of the war, and in the general depreciation of the country in foreign eyes. He was of that party of politicians to which the Secessionists and that class of people abroad who wish us harm have been constantly looking for aid in the destruction of the Union—of that party which, by its acts, has done more to give to foreigners the idea of an imperfection in our institutions and a weakness in this Government than any of the events of the period of war. Nevertheless he is a Union man, and believes himself as good a patriot as anybody. But now see how he is getting paid off for his Copperheadism. His society here is mostly European, and, according to his own admission, nearly every man he meets talks so flippantly and so assuredly of the disruption of the Union, of the utter worthlessness under trial of Republican institutions, and of their disgust with the American war in general, that he in turn is disgusted and maddened, and says he is going home again to help to put down the rebellion, and bring the country out of its present difficulties. The society which was formerly so full of admiration for America and her institutions, and which he expected to find in the same mood, is now so changed as to become intolerable to him, and he finds his protestations laughed at, and his arguments hooted at as absurd.

To those of us who live here, this is nothing new, and for my own part, I have constantly tried to show in this place the immense evils the Copperhead party were bringing on the country by giving a wrong appreciation of the situation to foreigners; but will this party be cured by the example of this gentleman? It is to be hoped, at least, that on his return to New-York he may be able to direct their opposition to a less unhappy channel for the interests of the country. Retributive justice is sometimes slow, but always sure.

The Prince MAXIMILIAN, as Grand Admiral of Austria, has just commenced a tour of inspection of the maritime ports of Austria, which, the Mexicans at Paris say, is to be his adieu to his naval friends. There is, in fact, evidence that NAPOLEON intends to try to pacify Mexico by MAXIMILIAN'S presence, and that the French army will be kept awhile in that country so as to give the new Emperor as long a lease as possible on life and the new throne. The Mexicans here say that he will sail for Mexico about the 1st of February.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

In the Court of Exchequer on the 5th, the Attorney-General said that in the case of the *Alexandra*, which was an information arising out of the seizure of the ship *Alexandra*, on the 5th of April last, by the Crown, for the violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, he had humbly to move their Lordships for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the learned Judge, and also on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. When he spoke of misdirection, he must be understood to include in that the omission to give a proper direction, and also giving a direction which might in one sense be justified, but which had a tendency to mislead, and might have misled the jury. The learned gentleman then stated that the information was filed by the Crown on the 25th May last, on the seizure of the vessel, which took place in the yard of Messrs. MILLER & SON, shipbuilders, at Liverpool. There were ninety-eight counts in the information, that number being rendered necessary by the rather complicated structure of the clause of the Act of Parliament on which the information was founded. In substance it charged the persons whom he would mention with various acts against a certain section of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The persons charged in the record were these: The members of the firm of MILLER & SONS, the builders of the vessel, and in whose yard she was when she was seized; the firm of FAWCETT & Co., manufacturers of machinery at Liverpool, who came forward as the claimants of the vessel; the firm of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., who were proved to be the general agents for the business of the Confederate States at Liverpool; a person named Capt. BULLOCH, the special agent for the business of those States; and a person named TESSIER, who was also employed in that business. Those persons, together with others not known, were charged in every count of the information with different acts in violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The separate counts were founded on the language of the seventh section, which was directed against the "equipping, furnishing, fitting-out, or arming" of a ship or vessel, or attempting to do so, with the intent or employing such ship or vessel in the belligerent service of a foreign people or state against persons with whom her Majesty was not at war. The learned Counsel then pointed out that the words "equipping," "furnishing," &c., were employed in the disjunctive sense, and observed that the Crown did not charge "arming" in the information.

The Lord Chief Baron said his impression was that arming was not charged, but he was not quite certain upon that point.

The Attorney-General said that "equipping," "furnishing," and "fitting-out," were separately charged; and in like manner were "assisting," "causing the "attempting" and "endeavoring" to equip, furnish and fit out, and the "procuring" and "knowingly abetting, assisting, or being concerned in the equipping, furnishing or fitting out of a vessel," which were all distinct and separate offences under the statute. The learned Counsel then said that when their lordships came to hear the summing up he thought they would be of the opinion that the jury had no opportunity whatever of giving a verdict on the effect of the evidence in reference to the view of the act which was taken by the Crown. In fact, the case was left to them so as to preclude their judgment on the true question to be determined. The case divided itself substantially into two points—the equipping, furnishing and fitting out; and secondly, the attempting to do so with the intent of employing the ship in the manner against which the Act was directed, and upon both those points the evidence given on the part of the Crown was wholly uncontradicted.

The Lord Chief Baron said one of the great objects of the act was to prevent any hostile vessel being fitted out as to make a port of this country the point of discharge.

The Attorney-General said that it did not appear to be the view of the Lord Chief Baron, as shown by the shorthand writer's notes. His lordship seemed to imply that a vessel might be constructed in Messrs. FAWCETT'S yard, for instance, for the Federals, and one in LAIRD'S yard for the Confederates, and that as soon as they got out they might engage and endanger the public peace.

The Lord Chief Baron said that might be one of the mischiefs that would arise.

The Attorney-General thought that such a mischief never entered the mind of any human being.

The Lord Chief Baron: Not only is it not impossible—it is a fact—it is true.

BARON PIGOTT—Did it not happen at Southampton, where we stopped one vessel for several hours, in order that it might have the run, and prevent the other vessel from overtaking it?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes, but that had nothing to do with the Foreign Enlistment Act. The statute aimed at prevention, to stop it in *limine*, and not to punish it when done, and, therefore, the act said that the attempt to do any of these things was a violation of the act. Unless their Lordships sat there to make laws, they must say that any ships fitting out for warlike purposes, the intent being proved, came under the Act. That was a case at which the seventh section of the act very clearly struck, and if it were ruled otherwise, they might as well at once strike the act out of the statute book.

The Lord Chief Baron said he never meant to lay down that the mere fact of a vessel not being built at the time of the seizure would of course be at an end to the suit.

In the course of the learned Attorney-General's argument their Lordships retired from the bench, but in returning in a quarter of an hour,

The Lord Chief Baron said the Court had arrived at the conclusion to adjourn to consider the matter. As the Attorney-General has brought before them, and shown in the least assume what the opinion of any member of the Court was as to the ultimate result of the rule, they all thought that what he had said in his opening sufficiently put the case before them, and it was unnecessary for the learned gentleman to make a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside. The country would have to wait for the decision of the Court, and on the ground of misdirection by the Judge at the trial, or on the ground that though there be no positive misdirection, there was a want of information sufficient to the jury to enable them to discharge their duty fairly—if he were content to take a rule on those two grounds—leaving the second ground into positive misdirection or imperfect direction, he might take a rule to show cause at once.

The Attorney-General: That is what I have been asking your lordship for, and I have no more to say.

The Court then granted a rule to show cause, on the grounds mentioned by the Lord Chief Baron.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE GEORGIA.

From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 7.

Telegraphic advices were received in town yesterday announcing the capture of the American ships *John Watt* and *Bold Hunter* by the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, now at Cherbourg. The *Georgia* had, we believe, shortly before arriving at Cherbourg, boarded upward of 20 vessels; so the above are only a tithe of what may be expected soon to follow. The *John Watt* was a ship of 974 tons, built in Bath, Maine, in 1856, and owned by Messrs. MCCLELLAN & LABARRE; when captured she was on a voyage from Moulmein to Cork. The *Bold Hunter* belonged to Boston, and was the property of Messrs. P. SEARS & Co., of that port. She was 797 tons register, and was on a voyage from Dundee to Calcutta.

THE ALABAMA.

The *Times of India* states that the *Alabama* is cruising in the Bay of Bengal. It is not at all unlikely, it says, that the inhabitants of Bombay may be treated to a glimpse, not only of the Confederate steamers *Alabama* and *Georgia*, but also of the Federal frigate *Vanderbilt*. The *Ceylon Times* of the 28th ult. informs us that the Captain of the steamer *Shunlee*, which arrived at Colombo from Bombay on the 23d, reported that a day or two before, he had sighted a long, suspicious looking steamer about three miles distant, who, as soon as she perceived him, bore down towards him at a tremendous pace, but without showing any colors. The Captain of the *Shunlee*, to use his own expression, "rue the British ensign up like mad," upon which the unwelcome visitor steered off as fast as she had approached. From the description given of this vessel there appears to be little doubt that she is the privateer *Alabama* on the look-out for homeward bound American merchantmen from China and India. It is also rumored that two other vessels, answering to the *Tuscaloosa* and the *Georgia*, have been seen in these waters; and a telegram to a commercial firm at Colombo announces that American Captains at Calcutta will not go to sea in consequence of these reports. Private letters from the Cape by the *Himalaya* state that the Federal frigate *Vanderbilt* had arrived there a few days after the *Alabama* had left, and after a short stay had departed in search of the latter vessel. A telegram received from Madras on the 9th inst. informs us that the *Alabama* was spoken by the ship *Hiawatha*, on her passage from Gaulam to Colombo. All doubt as to her whereabouts is, therefore, set at rest.

THE VANDERBILT.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Nov. 6.

Advices received yesterday from the Mauritius report the arrival at Port Louis of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Commander C. H. BALDWIN, last from Simon's Bay on a cruise after the *Alabama*. She was coaling when the mail left. The *Alabama*, by the previous India mail, was reported to be cruising off Ceylon, Sept. 30, so that a collision between them is yet probable. Apropos to this, in the Indian seas we have the Confederate cruisers *Florida* and *Georgia* closely watched by the United States steamer *Kearsage*. The fury of the late gale unfortunately drove the *Kearsage* out of Brest Roads, and she is now at Queenstown, coaling. The *Florida* was nearly ready for sea, and the *Georgia* was receiving her supplies at Cherbourg, and it is reported before again going to sea she will call at Southampton.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

AN UNLUCKY VENTURE.

From the European Times, Nov. 8.

The case, KAHNWEILER *vs.* DOBSON, was tried at the last Summer Assizes, at Croydon, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. In the Court of Exchequer, on the 4th, Mr. BOVILL moved to set the verdict aside and enter it for the defendant, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. The action was to recover the value of 25 tons of saltpetre, and involved no feature of interest in itself, but only for a collateral incident in connection with the blockade of the Confederate States. It appeared that the plaintiff was a merchant, carrying on business at Wilmington, N. C., and also at Frankfort. The defendant had chartered the steamer *Antonia* to take a cargo, not contraband of war, for any of the open ports of the Confederate States. The plaintiff took 25 tons of space for cargo which he wished to send out, and, although nominally the ship was to go to an open port, she was in reality to run the blockade, and bring back a cargo of cotton. The plaintiff put on board 25 tons of saltpetre, because the Confederate States would not permit a return cargo of cotton to leave their ports unless some saltpetre had been brought out by the ship. After the shipping of the saltpetre a discussion took place between the plaintiff and defendant relative to the probability of the vessel being overhauled and seized before she got to Bermuda or Nassau, and, accordingly, a Mr. C. PARDUE was sent out as supercargo, to manage the venture. A difference of opinion existed on the trial as to PARDUE'S having absolute control over the cargo, including the saltpetre, or whether he had special instructions only; but the jury negatived the latter, and decided in favor of Mr. PARDUE'S statement, that he was to have absolute control over the cargo, and act according to his discretion. When the ship got to Bermuda, he found there was great probability of the vessel's being overhauled, and, hailing the ship and cargo to be in great jeopardy, he thought it was better not to risk the whole of the cargo, which was worth between £40,000 and £50,000, for the saltpetre, which was worth only about £1,000, and, as there was no chance of getting the saltpetre into the Confederate States, if reshipped in smaller craft, from the sharp look-out kept up by the Federal cruisers, he sent the saltpetre to New-York to the care of Messrs. SMITH & JONES, merchants, who took charge of it and sold it. When it became known to the plaintiff, who had strong Southern prejudices, he was exceedingly annoyed that saltpetre which was intended for the Confederate States should have gone to New-York, and said he would rather it had been sunk in the sea. Messrs. SMITH & JONES wrote to DOBSON, in whose name the venture was conducted, and as there was great difficulty in getting a sale to result, in consequence of the high rate of exchange, sent over before the action was commenced a quantity of clover seed, which, however, was afterwards burnt, from the warehouse in which it was stored in the country being destroyed by fire, and after the action was commenced they forwarded a quantity of bacon to Dobson.—The Court granted a rule.

MORE VESSELS FITTING OUT.

A Queenstown correspondent of the London *Daily Express* says that, "notwithstanding the seasons of the year, blockade running seems to be on the increase. Queenstown is seldom without a vessel of this class among its shipping, and at present there are two purchased here. One of them, which had to put in during the gale of Friday, is of extraordinary length. The other, which came in on Monday night, is very large, and fitted with a double screw of superior workmanship. They can be easily recognized by their long, black, Turkish-looking two-funnelled hulls, and by an ostentatious display of the British flag. The larger steamer is bound to Bermuda, the other to Nassau. By all accounts the trade is very profitable, as, in case of capture, the vessel is insured for far more than it's value; and in case of success, the immense profit yielded can well afford the extraordinary premiums charged."

The Edinburgh *Scotchman* says:

"During the last ten days two very fast and magnificent-looking paddle-wheel steam vessels have left the Clyde for the West Indies, in order to be employed as blockade breakers—namely, the *City of Petersburgh*, 700 tons, with engines of 250 horse-power, and the *Presto*, 164 tons, lately the *Fergus*. Another steamer left the harbor of Greenock on Saturday for Garelochhead, to have her compasses adjusted before following the other two; she is named the *Dare*."

TRADE WITH REBELDOM.

The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board have issued a return of the trade between Liverpool and the Confederate States in the year 1861, from which it appears that the tonnage dock and town dues amounted to £150,719. The total number of vessels cleared inward from Confederate ports was 769, outward to Confederate ports 472. By far the largest shipments were to New-Orleans.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE MEASURES TAKEN TO DETAIN THEM.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 8.

El Tousson was on Sunday towed out of the Great Float, and she is now anchored in the Mersey under the charge of Capt. INGLEFIELD and his fine jackets. In consequence of the present near tides *El Monassir*, now lying in one of Messrs. LAIRD'S grating docks, will not be taken into the river until about the 9th inst. The gunboat *Herne* is to remain moored off the dock entrance to prevent any possible attempt to remove this ram, on board of which a body of marines and three rackets remain. It was the intention of Capt. INGLEFIELD to remove *El Tousson* from the Great Float on Friday or Saturday last; but in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, or from the gallant Captain's having obtained a "prize bill" from the Admiralty, the operation did not take place till Sunday. About 100 men had been transferred on board from the *Majestic*, and the ram was hauled out of dock and towed down by two steam tugs. Mr. BORN, one of the most experienced of our Liverpool pilots, was in charge, whilst Capt. INGLEFIELD officiated as commander. There were not many spectators, but the few who were present on the dock quay denounced the proceedings in unmeasured terms, as an outrage upon the rights of private property and a violation of the law of England. The ram was anchored between the *Great Eastern* and the *Asia*, at Rock Ferry. Now, the whole proceeding will appear to many to be a monstrous farce on the part of the Government or its advisers. Why have the rams been disturbed at all? Why has *El Tousson* been removed from the Victoria Wharf? Whilst lying in the Great Float there was no possibility of her escape, even supposing her builders have constructed her for the Confederate States and were determined at all hazards to get her to sea. Was it to be supposed that, like some phantom vessel, she could take her departure through the numerous ships she would have to pass without the dock authorities and the Government officials being aware of the circumstance? Besides, *El Tousson* would not have been ready for sea for the next three or four weeks, and as many months probably would have elapsed before *El Monassir* would have been completed. Then, if the Government had a case against them, why was not *El Monassir* taken into the Great Float and moored alongside *El Tousson*, where both vessels would have been perfectly safe, instead of taking them into the Mersey and exposing them in an unfinished state to the terrific gales which frequently occur on the Mersey at this time of the year. Of course, the Government is solely responsible; and should any casualty occur to the vessels the country will have to bear the cost. *El Monassir* has no anchors or cables on board; indeed, we believe she has not been even fitted up with her steering apparatus. It is evident that the Government has been egregiously hoaxed in this matter of the seizure of the steam rams. In proof of this we may state that a few days ago a communication was received by the Magistrates of Birkenhead from Sir GEORGE GREY, stating that in consequence of the seizure of the rams there was likely to be a collision between the marines and the Messrs. LAIRD'S workpeople, and calling upon the Justices to take the necessary measures to prevent a disturbance by calling in the police to assist in the emergency. The magistrates, after consulting with the Messrs. LAIRD, wrote back to say that they apprehended no disturbance, and thus the matter ended. Anyone at all acquainted with the Messrs. LAIRD must know that they are the last persons in the world who would tolerate any demonstration on the part of their workpeople against any act of the Government, however arbitrary or illegal it might be.

A DENIAL THAT THEY WERE FOR THE REBELS.

From the Birkenhead Advertiser, Nov. 1.

The speech of Mr. LAIRD in the Music Hall last week has brought down upon him and the firm with which his name is still generally associated, the thunders which have been for some time accumulating in the Foreign Office. The two vessels (which we take the liberty or calling by their right names—the French rams) have been seized, the workmen turned away, and their places supplied by seamen and marines, and in every possible way a complete and radical confiscation has been effected. People prate of the rams being built for the Confederate Government. No such thing. They will reach their destined home without crossing the Atlantic at all. Perhaps we could throw a ray across the mist if we chose and the proper moment had arrived. Were we to do so we should show—"That the vessels are not built for the Confederates—either Government or people; that consequently Earl RUSSELL, the Rash, has stumbled upon a 'mare's nest,' and 'put his foot in it.' That the rams are *bona fide* French property; that they will have to be given up." In these few sentences we have condensed all the gist of the celebrated rem quæstion, upon the accuracy of the view we take we place every reliance and confidently await its corroboration by events of the next few weeks, hoping meanwhile that the negotiations which are impending will not leave the relations of two great countries at the mercy of a peevish old gentlemen at the Foreign Office.

The Liverpool *Mail* reminds its readers, that no law in existence prohibits or can prevent Messrs. LAIRD from building an empty hull for the Confederates; but that in this case the Government actually knows, and already holds proofs, that the rams were not 'built,' and are not 'intended,' for the Confederates at all.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE MISSION OF GEN. FOREY.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

There has been many absurd conjectures floating about with regard to Marshal FOREY'S supposed mission to Washington. It is probable that FOREY has been charged with no mission at all beyond one of observation. Like Prince NAPOLEON, he will take careful note of all he sees, and report in a short time to his Imperial master, the real sentiments of the American people as regards France, the condition of both the two antagonistic parties, and the means of both to continue their interneeine war. An article in a number of the *Constitutionnel* of last week gave an account of the Fenian Society, taken from Col. FARRI-FISANT'S letters on America. The Colonel had accompanied Prince NAPOLEON as aid-de-camp, and before he had reached home his first epistles to his countrymen were being published. The *Constitutionnel* looks on the Fenian Society as a serious menace to England, shrieking that 50,000 Irishmen are only waiting for an European war to break out to wrest Ireland from the British Crown. A delegate of the Society had a good deal of conversation with some of the Prince's Staff, especially with an officer called RAGON. The delegate thought the name of RAGON had a Celtic smack about it, and he was right. However, RAGON was a Frenchman, and knew no more than most of his countrymen of Irish grievances. The Fenian told him that everything was ready—men,

THE ARTISTS' FUND.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, which is now open at the Derby Gallery, in Broadway, is not only the best display they have made, but for interest, variety and general excellence has not been surpassed in New-York for several years. Beside the seventy paintings sent by members to be sold for the benefit of the fund, a large number of fresh pictures have been contributed by other artists. Several very valuable oaintings have also been kindly loaned by their owners to add to the attraction of the exhibition. The fund pictures are to be disposed of at auction, Dec. 21, at the gallery. Every member contributes a picture, to be sold for his annual ones, which is the same for each, and whatever of surplus there may be is returned to him, so that painters of established reputation may take the benefit of the very liberal feeling manifested, and consequent high and often extravagant prices obtained on these occesions.

The catalogue contains some distinguished names, prominent among which are those of Rosa Bonheur, Cole, Gilbert Stewart, Allston, Frere, Coutnre, Diez, and others of lesser note. The Allston picture has been seen by but few of the present ganaration, and the Cole and Stewart will be greeted with pleasure by those who lived when these great artists flourished.

Most of the fond pictures are small, but in this particular they conform to the preseet fashion, which, both in this country and in Europe, almost ignores paintings of more than cabinet size. They have been painted, moreover, with onusual care, for this sale attracts the appreciative and sympathizing rather than that more numerous class of purchasers who buy pictures as they buy house paper, solely for the decoration of their walls. With them it is a questior of paint, only the artist charges more for his umber and "flake white" than the artisan. But the true lover of art will find here, to his great joy, many very beautiful gems, painted with feeling and juogment.

The centre of attraction is the "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur, a picture already known to fame, but as the private property of a country gentleman it is generally excluded from public inspection. The bold, masculine conception and handling, the force and truth of color, and the grand and original picturesque effect of this very splendid painting are very nomirable. No man in our times has equalled it in these qualities. As the work of a woman it excites especial wolder. Its greatness is such that it will not only distinguish the generation of arts in which it wes produced, but it will mark a long desired era in the revelation of womeo's capacity. It is, indeed, e very opportune orgument in the discussion of the question of the relative intellect of man and woman. Now is the time to see it—an opportunity which may never occur again.

No. 94. "Departure of Columbus from Spain, taking leave of his friends on the deck al his ship," by Leutze, a large, ambitious, pretentious, and olever picture, painted with a certain picturesqua power, facility of handlina, parada of costume, and agreeableness of coloring, all pleasing and taking enough, but unfortunately the thousandth display, slightly varied, of the resources of that wonderful Dusseldorf Museum of so called) historical objects—a collection af glittering trumpery which constitntes a large part of the stock in trade of that smart school of art. There is a crowd of figures with elaborate costumes, most elaborately painted, stuffs of every texture and pattero, priests, laymen, and courtiers, all engaged in the historically important duty of seeing Columbus off. That fat-thighed, striped-breeched Dusseldorf youth, heir to pigmentary immortality, as necessary to one of these pictures as is the white birch trunk in the corner of the landscapes of a certain school of American painters, makes his appearance also. There are human faces, but they are secondary. No one indicates emotion. Columbus, an utterly unsuggestive and expressionless figure, stands conspicuously upon his deck, almost as big as the ship in which he is to cross an unknown ocean. Trouble has already begun. The baffling wind blows the sail one way, the flag another. It is all potulous, meaningless, suggestiveless, dumb show, subdued gaudiness and meretricious glitter. The formula for a Dusseldorf picture is always exactly the same. The soaject must oe at least connected with a great event; then variety of costume, red paint, dark spot, light spot, big-legged little pages, hare headed priest for religious sentiment, gay costumed courtier for romance, young woman to balance page, old woman to balance young woman, and so on in trivial contrasts and insignificant compensations.

In Louis Lang's picture of "Mary, Queen of Scots," divining her valuables among her loyal attendants, just before her execution, we have another example of this class of art. It the face of the unhappy Queen evinced any of the emotion belonging to the sad occasion; if her attendants looked like anything but idiots; if the sentiment of the composition, or color, or light and shade, in any way helped the due effect, we might accord the work and the artist some praise—accord him, at least, the merit of having had a motive above mere costuma painting.

The "Pilgrim," by Couture, a French artist of great distinction, is a rare picture, of surpassing merit in some qualities, and a great treat to lovers of fine painting. The effect of color, the grand mode of handling and the general originality of the picture, is very refreshing. It should be studied carefully. Works of this artist very rarely come to America.

No. 77, by Peale, is hazy and indefinite, an imitation of a kind of treatment until lately much in vogue in England. This is a great blemish on what might otherwise have been a very fine painting. Another work by the same artist is much less exceptionable.

No. 82. "Spring," by Granoux, with fruit-trees in bloom—a style of subject peculiar to this artist. It is treated with great tenderness and delicacy. The whole scene, though perhaps untrue to nature in general effect, is full of the delightful sentiment of Sprlog.

No. 86 is a soperb Autumn scene, by Gifford. It represents a vast mountain gorge, enveloped and beautifully obscured by the golden haze of an Autumn day, which in nature, as it does here, enrapture the beholder. It is a masterly rendering of this lovely aspect of nature. The rocks and foliage in the foreground are painted with judicious care and effect, and add materially to the beauty of the picture.

Nos. 83 and 88, by Edward May, are not in the manner of those late works by this artist which have given so much promise of future excellence. The subjects are paltry, and the treatment tawdry and affected.

No. 92, "First Snow," by Gignoux, in which warm Autumn is seen lingering in the cold lap of Winter. The artist has cleverly contrasted in the same scene the splendors of Autumn tints with the dreary aspect of slowy Winter. It is a very pleasing picture, indeed.

Mr. Eastman Johnson has two characteristic pictures, Nos. 114 and 52. The former is the portrait of a little girl, charmingly painted in the midst of a beautifully painted scene. No. 52 is a blacksmith's forge, with a group of shiverlog children huddled near the fire. The blacksmith and the children, and all the picturesque accessories, are almost faultlessly painted.

No. 116. "Meditation," by Huntington, and another work by the same artist, are pure and sweet in sentiment, and painted with the conscientious care the always distinguishes his productions.

No. 191. "An Italian Animal," glows in all the splendid colors of Cole's best manner. It is a magnificent picture, one of the very best of this great artist. It may never again be seen in public. Another piece, the "Catskill Creek," does not present his genius to so favorable a light.

No. 108. "Playing Old Soldier," by W. Homer, is one of several pictures by this artist of soldier life, which manifest great fidelity to certain aspects of nature. They are not pleasing in color, but in many respects very creditable and promising.

No. 36. "Geography of the Land of Nod," by Dana, is a sleeping child with a map lying in her lap. The figure is beautifully painted, particola ly the arrangement of the light which falls upon her arms and hands.

No. 45. "Children Crossing a Brook," by Brown. A flock of children crossing a brook, each displaying some childish affectation or frolic. The picture is charmingly conceived and fairly executed. Another picture by this artist in this collection, represents a lot of children standing by the railway side, cheering a passing train, which is only indicated by its shadow on the ground. It is very well painted, and the conception is ingenious and pleasing. It is the happiest work we have seen from this clever young art st.

No. 11, "Showery Day," by Bakyoort, is carefully studied from nature. There are several landscapes by this artist which are very admirable for their modest troth. There is no straining for effect, no abrupt contraste. This artist shows steady progress and is full of promise.

No. 176. "The Autumn Walk," by Banson. A woman holding a bunch of flowers taking a walk, painted with some cleverness, but the woman is ugly, the landscape repulsive, and the whole picture uninteresting, if not disagreeable. And this may be said of a large number of figure pictures in this collection, such as a woman sitting sewing, or looking from a window, or "Mending e Shirt," expressing nothing, not particularly beautiful in any respect, but generally the contrary, and challenging the disgust of the intelligent beholder. It is time that artists should discontinue this nonsense.

No. 111, by Hennessey—"Breekfast-time"—a little picture that does not affand, as complained of above. There is expression, and beauty, and grace, together with good painting, good color and effect, and withal, an air of simple naturalness that has not been obtained without study and labor. This and other works in this collection by the same artist are very creditable and promising.

No. 134. "A Landscape," by Shattuck, in his best style.

No. 59. "A Sea-coast Scene," by Kensett. A very lovely little picture, exquisitely painted—a gem in color and drawing.

No. 28. "A Distant View of Niegara," by Colman. A very pleasing picture, with all the fine sense of color and delicacy of handling for which this artist is distinguished.

No. 48. "The Home Guard," by Hicks—a soldier making love under the watchful aye of the mother. The story is admirably told, and the picture is very simple and pleasing.

No. 201 is the "Custom-house in Venice," by C. P. Cranch. A very pleasing little picture, poetically treated by one who evidently has loved his subject.

No. 195. "An Auction sale in an Artist's Studio," by Baumgartner. A very superb picture, worth the price of admission.

No. 193 is a fine specimen of Gilbert Stewart, being an unfinished portrait of Mrs. Robert Morris.

In the Sculptor's corner there is an ideal marble bust of "Liberty," by Hiram Powers. It is impressive and probably more original in conception than are most of the works by this artist. It is, indeed, very beautiful.

We notice with pleasure a portrait medallion, by Launt Thompson, which is beautifully modeled and has the appearance of being truthful.

Besids these excellent works, there is a collection of silver ware and medals, by Mullan, one of which, the Anderson medal, is sufficiently remarkable to be noticed. On the reverse is the head of Gen. Anderson, and on the obverse is seen a fearful and wondertul being, who triangulates the smoky heavens with most agonizing contortions. It was doubtless meant for an angel, but nothing, either human or divine, could assume such a horrid shape. The medal is a disgrace to the Chamber of Commerce, by whom it was presented to Gen. Anderson and Gen. Slemmer.

Allston's great picture of the prophet Jeremiah is deemed by his admirers his most faultless work. It is the especial admiration of Bostonians. There it stands alone—there is nothing of the kind to compare it to. Indeed, in Allston's time there were few or none who worked in the same vein. Its style, which belongs to the far bygone days of art, is not now practiced among us. With Allston, it was but an imitation. He kept himself in bondage to the master types of ancient art. Even in design it is not original. The head of Jeremiah is but little changed from the mighty bust of Moses by Angelo. The foot, so pedantically prominent, is from a cast well known to students of the antique, which represents action, and not repose, as here presented. The drapery is a broad monotonous mass, which gives only a superficial idea of drapery. The background is a vacant and unmeaning mass, and the general color, though beautiful in parts, is obtained at the sacrifice of many essential truths. The impression of the figure of Jeremiah is one of grandeur and elevation, but this is common to most of the old masters. This is doubtless the quality that affects the admiration of Allston's followers. But we are captivated by the beauty of the flesh tones, and the masterly skill evinced in such isolated objects as the uplifted hand and the vase, which is atona itself.

If Allston, with all his splendid ability, had gone to nature, instead of to the old masters—if he had impressed his ideal works with the beauty which is so conspicuously seen in his portraits and occasional fancy bits—he would have achieved far greater things, and would have been worthy of a reputation, which, as it is, it takes all the ingenuity and industry of his followers to sustain.

No. 153, "Study from Nature," by A. B. Durand, possesses all that conscientious study and tender treatment so characteristic of this eminent artist. Mr. Durand's studies from nature are always highly finished and elaborate.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of County Canvassers.

AN OPINION FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—THE SUPPOSED DEFECTIVE RETURNS TO BE OVERHAULED.

The County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, as per adjournment on Thursday. The lobby was speadily filled after the doors were opened, but some time elapsed before the Board were fully assembled. The Chairman, Mr. Little, called the Board to order at 12½ o'clock, when Mr. Tweed stated that the Corporation Counsel had prenared an opinion, in reference to the inquiry of the Board, which he had promised to send in by 12½ o'clock, but as it had not arrived he moved that a recess be taken for half an hour. The motion was carried and the recess was taken.

Nearly an hour elepsed before the Board were again called to order, but the desired document from Mr. Devlin had not yet been handed in.

Mr. Stewart's motion to canvass tha returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, made the previous day, and on which counsel has been heard, now came up for action, having been laid over on Thursday to consider tha questiop of requesting an opinion from the legal adviser to the Board.

Various resolutions were offered in amendment (or substitution, proper,) of Mr. Stewart's motion, and finally the following, by Mr. Shook, was adop ed by a vole of 9 to 3—Messrs. Davis, Stewart and Little in the negative:

Resolved, That Supervisor Weissman be and he is hereby deputized to meet the canvassers and clerks of the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, with tha view of ascertaining the facts in connection with tha judicial returns of that district, and that he report the facts ascertained to this Board.

Here the following opinion from tha Corporetion Counsel was presented and read, after which tha Board adjourned to noon to-day:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
Nov. 20, 1863.

To the Board of Supervisors:

I have too hooor to acknowledge the receipt of your resolutioo in the followieg words:

Whereas, Hon. John E. Devlin, counsel to this Board, has heard the arguments of counsel in relation to the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, in which it is alleged errors exist, therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Devlin be requested to communicate to this Board whether, in his opinion, it is the legal duty of the Board to send the same back for correction.

The question involved in the resolotion is, in the circumstances under which it arises, a mixed one of law and of fact. I proceed to submit to your Board my views of tha law affecting the case, so as to anable your body, which hse been constituted the tribunal, to decida the questions of fact.

The Board af County Canvassers, in the words of Junga Willard, act "ministerially in the main," but they have also, in my opinion, limited judicial powers. In the Election laws occur these words: "If, upon proceeding to canvass tha votes, it shall clearly appear to the Canvassers that there is an omission or mistake which is clerical merely in the statement," &c. Now, whether or not this does clearly appear to the Canvassers, is a point for the judgment of the Canvassers, and, in deciding it, they exercise judicial powers. The Board, however, is one created by the statute, and possesses no more powers than those conferred by the statute. It provides for furnishing the evidence upon which the Board shall exercise its judicial powers, and, in my judgment, so far as the present case is concerned, this evidence consists of tha statement or return of the District Canvassers. Nothing is contained in the statute concerning extraneous evidence, and in the case of People *vs.* Cook, (the Welsh case,) the Court of Appeals expressly decided that the Canvassers had not the means * * * of ascertaining by evidence outside the several returns the intention of the voters, and the identity of the candidate with the name on the defective ballots which they had rejected. It is no more prohibited to the Canvassers to summon and examine witnesses as to the identity of a person or the intention of a voter than to summon and examine them as to the correctness or errors of the returns of the District Canvassers. Their inability arises in each case not from positive prohibition, but from actual absence of power, the Legislature never having conferred it. With these views my opinion is that the Board of County Canvassers must confine itself to the statement or return of the District Canvassers in deciding the question of an omission or clerical error in it.

The conclusion as to whether or not, in the statement under consideration, there is any omission or clerical mistake, can best be reached by examining the laws which regulate its compositina.

By the Revised Statutes it is enacted that the result of the canvass being found "the Inspector (in the City of New-York the District Canvasser) to a statement of such canvass,

First—Shall securely attach a ballot of each kind found to have been given for the officers chosen at such election, any or either of them.

Second—Shall state in words at full length immediately opposite such ballot and written partly on such ballot and partly on the paper to which it shall be attached the whole number of all tha ballots that were received which correspond with the one so attached.

Third—Shall attach the original ballots rejected by them as being defective.

Preceding these three items must be a statement of how many ballots of the same kind corresponding in respect to the names of persons thereon, and the offices for which they are designated, have been received. It, in the statement of tha District Canvassers, any one or more of these items be omitted, it would be an omission, and if the District Canvassers, in stating these items, state any of them in a manner different from that prescribed in this enactment, such difference of statement would be a clerical mistake within the meaning of that po tion of the 15th section of chapter 6, of title 5, of 1st part of the Rev. Statutes, which is in these words:

"If, upon proceeding to canvass the votes it shall clearly appear to the Canvassers that in any statement produced to them certain matters are omitted on such statement which should have been inserted, or that any mistakes which are clerical merely exist, they shall cause," &c.

The context confirms this view. It makes it the duty of the District Canvassers, when the statement is returned to them, to "make such corrections as the facts of the case require," and "cause their canvass to be correctly *stated*," that is, stated in conformity with the directions of the statute.

As to whether or not any matter be admitted in the statement under consideration which should have been inserted, or as to whether or not any clerical mistakes exist, are purely questions of fact which the law directs your Board to decide, using the evidence upon which I have above stated its action must be based.

If, then, upon examining the District Canvassers' statement, it clearly appears to your Board that there is an omission, or that a mistake merely clerical exists in it within the definition above given by me of an omission or mistake, it is the duty of your Board to send it back by one of its number to the District Canvassers to have the omission supplied, or the mistake corrected by them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. DEVLIN,
Legal Adviser to the Board of Supervisors.

Going Away—The Russians.

Orders for sailing next Monday have been issued to the Russian fleet. 'Tis well; liberality, hospitality, friendship have been exhausted upon the representatives of tha Czar, and a continuance would naturally make them so commonplace as to, as naturally, make them appear valueless. There is an old adage about "too much of a good thing," &c., and it is applicable in this case. During the visit of the Russian Admiral and his officers to this port, they have not only afforded an opportunity for us to evidence our appreciation of the friendly disposition of their own Government, but they have undoubtedly made hosts of warm and permanent friends. On all occasions they have evinced the kindest feeling, and the kindest and most courteous deportment. They will be parted with less regretfully, not that we no longer wish to have them with us, but that the *repertoire* of hospitality has been exhausted. With the noble old Admiral and his gallant officers and crews will go the best feelings of the public with whom they have so ingratiated themselves. The fleet goes to Fortress Monroe, where it awaiters for gunnery practice.

The Widening of Seventh-avenue.

ACTION TAKEN TO PETITION THE COMMON COUNCIL—MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS.

A meeting of property holders upon the line of the upper part of Seventh-avenue, was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. McClave, in Pine-street. The object of the meeting was to push forward a movement, now some two or three years in abeyance, for widening that part of Seventh-avenue which leads from the top of the Central Park toward the Harlem River. The authority of the Legislature was conditionally obtained for the purpose in 1859, by the passage of the subjoined bill:

An Act to alter the Plan of the Map of New-York, passed April 15, 1859. The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All that part of the Seventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, lying between the southern side of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Harlem River, shall be widened on the map or plan of the said City, by adding thereto on each side thereof twenty-five feet, so as to make the whole width of that part of the said avenue 150 feet.

Sec. 2. The said part of the said Seventh-avenue, so to be widened, is hereby declared to be one of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York in like manner and with the like effect as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners appointed in and by the act entitled "An Act relative to the improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1807. The said part of said avenue shall be laid out and regulated under the supervision of the Commissionars of the Central Park, but no action shall be taken in relation to said widening, until the owners of at least one-half of the front part on the said part of said avenue, shall petition the Common Council for said widening.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The feeling of the property-holders has not been unanimous in favor of the widening. Some have opposed it strenuously; others have stood neutral. There are seveo hundred and twelve lots on the line of the proposed improvement, and the owners of 356 lots must therefore unite in any petition to the Common Council. At present the consent of the owners of only 163 lots has been procured, and the proceedings of yesterday's meeting were chiefly directed to the devising of measures to make up the deficiency. It seems the consent of one owner alone—Mr. Watts—would be sufficient; or the consent of two others, Messrs. Wilkins and Wood.

Mr. Kenneth G. White being appointed Chairman, and Mr. D. M. Squires, Secretary, the meeting proceeded in its deadly work to discuss the matter. The result was the appointment of a Committee of Six to wait upon such owners as have not yet signed the petition to the Common Council, and endeavor to induce them to append their names.

The widening of the avenue would no doubt render it a very fine promenade and drive, and an appropriate outlet from a place like the Central Park. The Commissioners of that institution, it will be seen, are empowered to supervise any alteration that is made, and they have completed a design after the model of the Boulevards of Paris, having out a bridle road in the centre, with carriage roads on either side, and, outside of all, pathways for pedestrians, each being separated from the other by a line of shade trees. All this would be very beautiful and, possibly, very expensive.

Continuation of Madison-avenue.

By a resolution of the Common Council, approved Aug. 2, 1860, the Counsel to the Corporation was "instructed to take the necessary legal steps to have Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street, opened as one of the streets of the City."

Proceedings were accordingly instituted in the Supreme Court, and Commissioners only appointed to estimate and assess the damages and benefits resulting and accruing to the owners of property in the vicinity of said proposed street, in consequence of the opening thereof.

By the report made by the Commissioners, the amount of damages awarded by the owners of three hundred and fifty-five parcels of land taken for said street was $931,440. The amount assessed to the owners of upwards of a thousand lots for benefits was $980,000 59.

Said report was duly confirmed on the 9th of October, 1863. The costs, incincing Surveyor's fees, compensation of the Commissioners, advertising, &c., &c., were subsequently taxed at $28,388 87.

The act passed April 20, 1858, provides that the Corporation "shall not be required to pay any sums of money which may be awarded to any person on account of the opening, extending, enlarging, altering and improving any street," until the expiration of four months after the expiration of the time which may be appointed by them for carrying said improvements into effect.

The Common Council, by a resolution adopted by the Mayor on the 16th of November, instant, directed that the actual opening of said street should take place forthwith; consequently the awards for damages will be payable on and after the 16th of March, 1864, by which time it is expected that the assessments for benefits will be collected.

As before stated, the amount of awards for damages, according to the abstract thereof, is $931,440. But on examination of the footings, it is found that the actual amount of the same is $942,690. Excess, $11,250. The amount of assessments for benefits is stated on the last of the $980,000 59, while the actual amount is only $977,000. Deficiencies, $3,000 59.

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount as Confirmed.	Actual Amount.
Awards for damages	$ 31,440 00	$942,690 00
Taxed costs, exclusive of a proportionate amount of counsel fees per chapter 122, laws of 1856, and fees of the Collector of Assessments	28,388 87	28,388 87
Counsel fees as above, say		3,500 00
Collector of Assessments 2½ per cent. on $980,000		24,425 00
Total	$959,828 87	$998,003 87
Assessment for benefit	980,000 59	977,000 00
Apparent surplus	$20,171 72	
Actual deficiency		$22,903 87

Naval.

NEW VESSELS BUILT LURING THE YEAR.

The proof-sheets of the *Naval Register*, which will be issued in a few weeks—probably about the 1st of February—contains the following names of new vessels completed since the 1st of January, 1863:

Name.	Description.	Where
Agawam	Side-wheel steamer	Portland, Me.
Ansonbury	Side-wheel steamer	Newburyport.
Chenango	Sidewheel steamer	Brooklyn.
Chicopee	Side-wheel steamer	Boston.
Eutaw	Site-wheel steamer	Baltimore.
Jesco.	Side-wheel steamer	Bath, Me.
Massabesett	Side-wheel steamer	Boston.
Massasoit	Side-wheel steamer	Boston.
Metacomet	Side-wheel steamer	Brooklyn.
Mendota	Side-wheel steamer	Brooklyn.
Miantonomah	Side-wheel steamer	N. Y. Navy-yard.
Ottawa	Side-wheel steamer	N. Y. Navy-yard.
Pontoosuc	Side-wheel steamer	Portland, Me.
Pontiac	Side-wheel steamer	Philadelphia.
Pawtuxet	Side-wheel steamer	Portsmouth, N. H.
Passaconaway	Side-wheel steamer	Portsmouth, N. H.
Shatara	Side-wheel steamer	N. Y. Navy-yard.
Tacony	Side-wheel steamer	Philadelphia.
Tallapoosa	Side-wheel steamer	Boston
Wyalusing	Side-wheel steamer	Philadelphia.

All these vessels are launched, and three or four of them, the *Eutaw*, *Sassacus* and some others, are in commission.

NAVY-YARD BATCH.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Tonawanda	Iron-clad	Philadelphia.
Miantonomah	Iron-clad	New-York.
Agamenticus	Iron-clad	Portsmouth, N. H.
Monadnock	Iron-clad	Boston.

These vessels constitute the Navy-yard batch of iron-clads. The *Miantonomah*, we believe, is the only one of them afloat, as yet. The others are built, and would be ready for sea immediately if their engines could be completed.

SCREW PROPELLERS.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Nipsic	Screw-propeller	Portsmouth, N. H.
Nyack	Screw-propeller	New-York.
Mahnee	Screw-propeller	New-York.
Pequot	Screw-propeller	Boston
Vanilla	Screw-propeller	Philadelphia.
Shawmut	Screw-propeller	Portsmouth, N. H.
Saco	Screw-propeller	Boston.

These vessels are small screw-propellers, introduced into the navy some time ago. The *Nipsic* and *Pequot* are in commission, and the others, we believe, are afloat.

THE BATCH OF NINE IRONCLADS.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Manhattan	Iron-clad	Jersey City.
Ricaporte	Iran-clad	Jersey City.
Canonni us	Iron-clad	Boston.
Catawba	Iron-clad	Cincinnati.
Manayunk	Iron-clad	Pittsburgh.
Miantonomah	Iron-clad	Cincinnati.
Sassacus	Iron-clad	Wilmington, Del.
Tippecanoe	Iron-clad	Cincinnati.
Tecumseh	Iron-clad	Jersey City.

Some of these vessels are launched, and some are on the stocks. The *Canonnicus*, *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, and others, are preparing for sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name.	Description.	Where.
Onondaga	Iron-clad	Greenpoint.
Hoodenpyle	Steamer	New-York.
Lackawanna	Steamer	New-York.

Of course, no vessels are included here that have been commenced within a few months.

The Shooting Affray in Fourth-avenue.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS OF THE OFFICIALS.

In the case of Malcolm Campbell and James Campbell, the brothers who are charged with shooting Wm. Ketzlias, at No. 32 East Thirty-first-street, on Wednesday night—previously reported in our columns—the accused were arrested on Thursday night by Roundsman Ganner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. According to the Police returns they were arraigned before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail to answer in the sum of $1,000. Our reporter yesterday afternoon was told, by a clerk of the Police Court, that the papers in the case could not be seen. The clerk at the same time said on Wednesday a sister of the Campbells committed suicide at No. 11 East Thirtieth-street. No report of this suicide has come to the notice of the reporters from the Coroner's office, although two days have since elapsed.

Malcolm and James Campbell have heretofore occupied a somewhat prominent position as members of the legal profession. The former was at one time, it is said, a law partner of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher. There are some very singular circumstances connected with this affair which have not yet been made public.

There is no doubt but that there was a combined attempt to suppress the news of the affray. The reporters of the daily press used their best endeavors both yesterday and the day before to obtain the facts of the case, but without success.

Homicide in the Thirtieth Precinct.

A MAN SHOT DEAD BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man, whose name is unknown, entered a hotel known as the St. Nicholas, situated at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. He went into the bar-room, which is situated on the first floor in the rear, and in a short time he got into an altercation with the barkeeper, whose name is Henry Allen. The result of the quarrel was that the unknown man seized Allen and cut him severely in several places with a rigger's knife. Deputy Sheriff James E. Meriam was at the time riding on the shoulder in a stage. He heard loud cries of "murder," and thinking that assistance would be needed, he sprang from the vehicle, and went speedily to the bar-room. He found Allen down and the unknown man evidently trying to take his life. Mr. Meriam rescued Mr. Allen from the grasp of his assailant, when the latter turned upon the Deputy Sheriff, and made a fierce attack upon him. It is reported that as a matter of self-preservation, believing himself to be in imminent danger, Mr. Meriam drew his pistol, and shot his antagonist dead on the spot. The deceased was, probably, a longshoreman. This is thought to be the case, from some instruments which were found in his possession. Coroner Naumann will hold an inquest at 9 o'clock to-day, at the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house.

The Volunteering Committee.—Already upward of one hundred men, under magnetic or propulsive influence of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars, cash in hand paid, have volunteered under the new call. Think of it—enough to make a wife and family comfortable for a year and more. The Supervisors' Committee are wide awake, energetic, earnest. They deal in greenbacks exclusively, and they pay them down, and protect the recruit from the sharks and brokers afterward. The Committee want many more men, but from indications will not want any in three weeks from date.

MONETARY AFFAIRS,

For General Markets See Eighth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 20, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, Co. C	106⅜	100	Har. Min. Co	43
4,000 do	106¾	600	N. Y. Cen. R	135⅝
22,000 U. S. 1 yr. c. N	98¼	100	do	135⅜
1,000 Ind. St. 5s	82½	100	do	135¼
2,000 Tenn. Ar. 6s, '90	59	200	do	135⅛
3,000 Virginia State 6s	53	50	do	135
7,000 Mo. State 6s	65	400	Erie R	104⅝
3,000 M. 6s., 1886, to H. & St. Jo	84½	100	do	104¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	103	150	do	104⅝
21,000 Mich. So. 1st M. b	108	1000	do	104¾
14,000 Mich. So. & N. I. B.	103	100	do	104⅞
6,000 Att. F. & Ham. B.	83	100	do	b10 105
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	93	1300	do	105
9,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	77⅜	200	do	b30 105¾
12,000 do	b30 79	100	do	b30 105⅞
10,000 do	78	300	Erie R. Pref	102¾
2,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112¾	600	Hudson R. R.	b10 127
1,000 do	113	100	do	128⅜
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	103	300	M. & F. Dn C	40¾
5,000 Penins. R. 1st M.	80	100	do	40⅞
20 Manhattan Bank	140	1000	Hud. Riv. Scrip	94¾
5 Bank of America	128	100	Harlem R	b15 56
50 Bank State N. Y.	103	1200	Reading R	124
50 Ocean Bank	94	300	Mich. Cen. R	b30 126
20 Hanover Bank	101	100	do	125¾
10 Continental Bank	109	100	do	b30 125⅝
40 Merchants' Bank	110	200	do	b60 126⅛
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1¾	100	M. R. & N. L	83¾
10,000 Amer Gold	153¼	50	Panama R	187
30,000 do	153⅝	600	Ill. Cen. R. S	121¾
20,000 do	153	200	do	121¾
30,000 do	152⅞	400	do	b10 121¾
900 do	153½	100	do	b30 121¾
200 Canton Co	33	250	Cleve. & Pitts	107¾
30 Del. & H. Ca. Co	179	1500	do	107⅞
100 Comb Coal Prfd	38¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R	110¾
100 do	38¾	100	do	111
100 do	39	800	do	110¾
200 do	39¼	400	do	110¾
100 do	39⅝	82	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	107
50 do	b10 39¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	117¾
200 Ontario M. Co	63¼	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	104¾
300 do	63¼	100	do	b30 106¾
25 Am. Coal Co	95	100	P., Ft. W. & C	86
300 do	94	400	do	84¾
150 Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	87¾	100	do	b10 84⅞
50 do	87	400	do	b10 86
500 Chi. & N. W	48	300	Chic. & Alt. R	86
50 do	b10 48¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	71¾
200 do	b30 48¾	50	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	51
100 do	48¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N	98¼	100	Erie R.
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	65⅜	1000	do
5,000 Amer. Gold	152⅞	200	do
400 Cum. Coal Pref	39⅝	100	do
500 do	b30 40	300	do
100 Canton Co	33¼	100	do
100 do	b30 33⅝	100	do
300 Quicksil. M. Co	6⅞	400	do
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 126	1500	do
300 do	126⅜	200	do
300 do	b10 126⅝	100	do
100 Reading R.	124	500	Chic. & R. I. R.
100 Mich. Cen. R	125¼	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C
300 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	122¼	1150	do
500 Clev. & Pitts	108¾	200	A. & T. H. R.
300 do	108⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.
100 do	108⅝	400	do
500 do	b30 109	100	do
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	110¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 126⅜	1100	Cl. & Pitts.
11 0 do	126⅜	1800	do
100 do	b3 126⅞	200	do
100 do	b3 126⅜	500	do
150 Erie R.	c 106⅜	100	do
800 do	106⅞	200	do
3400 do	106⅞	700	do
6 0 do	b4 106⅞	200	Gal. & Chic. R.
3 0 do	b3 106⅞	100	do
300 do	b5 106⅞	600	Chic. & R. I.
100 do	c 106⅜	500	do
100 do	b10 106⅜	300	do
100 Erie Railway P.	102⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.
100 do	c 102⅜	50	do
500 Harlem R.	95⅜	200	do
300 Reading R.	121⅜	200	do
2300 M. So. & N. I.	3⅜	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.
100 do	83⅜	500	do
100 Ill. Cen. R.	122	50	do
200 do	b3 122¾	100	Cum. Coal
150 do	122¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	153⅛	100	Erie Pref.
1500 Erie Railroad	10½	200	do
1200 do	103⅜	200	do
500 no	b3 103⅛	300	Reading R
200 do	bnw 103⅞	60	Ill. Cen. R.
500 do	103.10⅜	200	Cleve. & P. R.
200 do	bnw. 103⅞	200	do
100 do	103¾	100	Chi. & R. I
100 do	103¾	100	Pluc. & N. W. R.
1-10 Comb. Coal	38¾	12	T. H. & Alt. R.
100 Bucks Co. L. Co	b3 1½		

FRIDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The price of Gold is again higher to-day. The fluctuations through the day were made more violent then they would otherwise have been by the failure of one of the *Bear* operators in the Gold Room of Gilpin's Exchange. He was *short* in his deliveries about $600,000 and tha failure, of course, threw other parties into a false position in the market, which they were compelled to make right by peremptory purchases. The adverse army news in the morning papers also stimulated the market, and late in the day it was intimated that, in addition to the usual Saturday's shipments to Europe, the large sum of Gold heretofore purchased in this market by the correspondents of tha Rothschilds for French Government account, will to-morrow be transmitted to Mexico. The amount is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Tha shipments to Europe, in ordinary course, will be about a million of dollers. The first sales of Gold on the Street this morning were at 153⅛@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THRICE MARRIED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL—THE ROUTE, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EDITH, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 605 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

SNEDECOR'S—(No. 763 Broadway)—"THE SIGN OF PROMISE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

IRVING HALL—MUSICAL MATINEE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes, under yesterday's date, some particulars of the cavalry skirmish last Wednesday. It resulted from a desire of the enemy to feel our entire front; and a body of their infantry crossed the Rapidan in the night-time, for the purpose of cutting off the First Michigan cavalry, which was doing duty near Germanna Ford. Major BREWER, commanding the Union force, was too wideawake, and the plan of the rebels would not work. After skirmishing an hour or two, they returned to the opposite bank of the river. Similar movements on the part of the rebels all along our front were alike futile. A flying rumor also reaches us from Washington, that Gen. LEE is falling back on Richmond, and that our cavalry have occupied Madison Court-house. The news is not confirmed and is probably untrue.

Later news from Charleston is received through Richmond papers of the 18th, which indicates that there has been another important naval engagement. There are few particulars, however, as the papers of the 17th, which contained the first news, have not been received at Fortress Monroe. One of the monitors engaged is said to have had her turret and smoke-stack perforated. Charleston had been bombarded from Battery Gregg, and no damage is reported. The rebels report that operations of great magnitude would probably soon be commenced by our forces.

The news from East Tennessee is up to the 19th, but very meagre. By way of Louisville, (not a good way for news to come,) it is reported that Gen. BURNSIDE telegraphed on the 19th, that he was all right then, and PARSON BROWNLOW telegraphs, under the same date, that fighting was going on all around Knoxville. The telegraph line between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap was still interrupted. The distance is sixty-five miles.

By the arrival of the *Morning Star* we have advices from New-Orleans to the 14th. The Texas expedition, under Gen. BANKS, was pronounced a great success, but no details had been received. Everything was quiet in Western Louisiana.

Advices from Chattanooga, received in Louisville, represent that affairs remain much the same as for a week past, though the enemy, if anything, was rather more active. It is not believed that BRAGG has detached any portion of his regular army to aid LONGSTREET in his movement against BURNSIDE, but that what reinforcements he has received have been sent from LEE'S army in Virginia—the vacancy being filled by the troops in and around the Confederate Capital.

We have an interesting summary of facts and opinions from the Richmond papers to the 16th. They deny that our prisoners are ill-used, but do not deny that they are suffering, and very broadly intimate that the people are suffering as much as the prisoners. About 7,000 prisoners have been sent to Lynchburgh and Danville. The difficulties between subordinate commanders in BRAGG'S army are increasing. BUCKNER and CHEATHAM have both been relieved.

A list of twelve blockade-runners is given in the Richmond papers of the 18th, as having arrived at Wilmington. This probably covers all the arrivals for a considerable period of time, as no such a fleet could safely enter Wilmington at one time.

It is stated semi-officially from Washington that we have thirty-four thousand rebel prisoners in our possession.

There have been, up to the present time, forty thousand negroes armed and mustered into the service of the Government.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* at Cape Race, yesterday morning, we have four days' later news from Europe. There are no specially important features reported. Lord PALMERSTON had made a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in which he deplored the American war, and said England would have interfered, but for the belief that it would have been in vain. The French Emperor's proposal for a European Congress attracted much attention, but no answers had yet been received. The English Cabinet were considering it.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had been relieved of his functions as Lieutenant-Commander of Poland. The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent. The United States steamer *Kearsarge* sailed from Queenstown on the 5th. Advices from Paris report Matamoras not blockaded, but shipments of contraband of war are prohibited.

GENERAL NEWS.

Flour and Wheat were less active yesterday, yet prices were quoted a shade firmer. Corn and Oats were freely purchased by speculative buyers at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Hog products were less extensively dealt in. Beef attracted more attention. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Cotton, Hides, Fish, Candles, Lime, Salt, Skins and Tobacco. Hay, Hops, Leather, Wool, Fruit, Coal, Copper, Lead and Whalebone were in fair demand. Tallow was in lively request and advancing. Whisky was more active and unsettled. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The price of Gold advanced to 154 ₱ cent. yesterday. In Stocks there was much animation in Erie Common Shares, which rose to 106½@107 ₱ cent. Money in good supply at 7 ₱ cent.

The original of the Emancipation Proclamation is said to have been purchased for the sum of $3,000 by a Chicago doctor. He seems to have bought it as an advertising dodge, therefore we don't give his name.

The Free State General Committees of the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, New-Orleans, have passed resolutions inviting the friends of freedom in the Slave States to meet at New-Orleans on Jan. 8, instead of at Louisville, Ky. as previously suggested.

Late New-Orleans advices report the river to be again blockaded, and no shipments to New-Orleans on private account are allowed to be made. Such produce and other merchandise as is sent, therefore, is solely on Government account. It was thought that the interdict against private shipments would continue in force for about a month. There is a report that the sudden falling off in the receipts of cotton at New-Orleans was owing to the above cause, but other accounts assert that there was no more cotton at Natchez to send forward. Gen. BANKS took a large train with him into Texas—as may be inferred from the fact that his teamsters number 500.

The Immediate Future.

The country looks with anxiety but without impatience, for a prompt and vigorous movement of the Union armies. The feeling is universal that we have men enough in the field to whip the rebels, and that every consideration of the public good demands that an effort be made to bring the war to a close this year. We do not mean by this that there will be no more fighting,—that the rebellion will be wholly subdued and the Union completely restored within that time. But it is believed that when the great rebel armies under LEE and BRAGG shall have been defeated, it will be found impossible to supply their places by others equally numerous and equally formidable, and that, so far as large operations are concerned, the war will have been substantially closed. There will continue to be local fights, and in many portions of the Southern States the spirit of the rebellion will continue to break out in hostile demonstrations against the Government. But these will be matters of secondary consequence, and can either be readily crushed or safely left to wear themselves out.

The people of the Southern States cannot long maintain an attitude of hostility to the Union after their armed forces have been destroyed. The only motive that sustains the rebellion now is the hope of independence. That rests wholly on their military power, and when that is broken it will depart forever. The people will then have no motive whatever for persisting in their rebellion; on the contrary, every consideration of pride and of interest will prompt them to restore in the speediest manner possible their old relations with the Government of the Union. Undoubtedly this process will be more rapid in some portions of the South than in others—and it may not be complete in all even for years. But it is already commenced, and will continue to advance until the restoration of the Union shall be complete.

The first thing essential to any movement whatever in this direction, is the destruction of the rebel armies; and while the people should rally heartily and with unanimity to the support of the Government, the Government itself should lose no time in using the enormous force already at its disposal. The rebels have made a formidable attack upon BURNSIDE—but they have been compelled to strip LEE'S army in order to do it. This is MEADE'S opportunity, and the whole country hopes and expects to see him improve it.

International Law before Parliament.

In the beginning of the discussion between Great Britain and the United States with regard to the rebel privateers, the *Times*, and some of the Ministry, publicly claimed that a foreign country had nothing to do with their execution of a municipal act, like the Enlistment act. It was constantly asserted, even by high officials, that "England could not change her laws at the suggestion or direction of any foreign Power;" that the Foreign Enlistment act was purely local, and belonged to themselves alone. The usual *haut en bas* tone of the Tory Press was mimicked by English commercial men, and we were often treated to such phrases as "Laws cannot be changed in England as they are in the United States, in a moment;" "Mobs do not rule in Great Britain," and "*We* must obey law, you know!"

Since this period of the debate, the Ministry have precisely retraced their footsteps; the *Times*, as usual, has framed elaborate arguments for the exactly opposite side, and the great unthinking middle class have quietly followed their leaders.

Lord PALMERSTON admits in Parliament that "the American Government have a distinct right to expect that a neutral will enforce its municipal law, if it be in their favor." It is seen that we have an interest even in a local act passed to enforce international obligations, and a right to call upon the English Government to execute that act fairly and fully.

But our claims go still further, and it is to this stage of the case that we would now call the attention of our readers. According to the latest information, the philological interpretation of the British statute, by Baron POLLOCK, does not satisfy the Government. The case of the *Alexandra* is to be laid before a higher Court. It is expected (though why we cannot comprehend) that the Chief Baron's narrow interpretation of the Enlistment act will prevail and the rebel privateer or ship-of-war will be allowed—so far as the power of the British courts is concerned—to sail from an English port and proceed on her errand of destruction. But here a higher power intervenes. The American Government is understood to claim that whether the "equipping, fitting and arming" the *Alexandra* be a breach of that act or not, it is clearly a breach of international law, and in that view cannot be permitted.

They call upon the British Government to take precisely the same position which was held by the American Government in 1793, when England was at war with France. At that time, the British authorities, fearing that privateers were fitting out in our ports to attack British commerce under the French flag, made certain communications on the subject to our Government. There was no Enlistment or Neutrality act existing then; but WASHINGTON felt himself none the less called upon to issue a proclamation forbidding all such violations of our neutrality.

Instructions of the most strict kind were simultaneously published directing the United States officers to prosecute these violations of International law. Governors of States were requested to cause such vessels to be arrested, and many prizes taken by them were captured and restored to the British owners; the Government even going so far as to proclaim that it would make indemnity for all such captures, when legally proven. This, as we have abundantly demonstrated in these columns, was only the beginning of a long course of public action by our Government and our Courts, which has consistently maintained the most strict neutrality with regard to foreign belligerents, even though our sympathies were entirely with the one party and against the other.

Our Government now calls upon the English Government to follow a similarly just and impartial course. We ask for no favors; simply to be treated as we have treated others. The case of the *Alexandra* and the turreted rams is soon to come before the British Parliament.

This body is to decide whether a few unprincipled shipbuilders are to plunge two Christian nations into a horrible war, or whether the enlightened and just procedure of the American Government, with regard to international obligations, is to be adopted by the British.

We in the United States have no advice or suggestion to make in regard to the amendment or the execution of the Foreign Enlistment act. We believe it sufficient, if fairly interpreted, to prevent (as it has done in similar cases here) all equipping of naval expeditions in British ports against our commerce. But if it be not, we none the less call upon and expect the British Government to maintain international law.

And more than any new local acts, we should like to see a thorough and lasting treaty made between the leading maritime Powers which would effectually cut off, in the future, all preparation or equipping of privateers or ships-of-war, under whatever pretext, by a neutral against the commerce of a belligerent.

Women's Work and Wages.

We have always agreed with the author of *Eothen* that "this subject of 'woman' is so splendid, so terrible, so enchanting, so vast, and, in short, (to use the language of the polka dancers,) so 'catholic' that perhaps no imaginable treatment of it would ever seem quite satisfactory." Since Madame DEMOREST'S communication of Wednesday, we feel it more than ever. She has quite satisfied us that we did not do the subject justice. We understand now what we wonder we never thought of before, that girls work to marry, and don't marry to work—and that, consequently, their work is not worth a sixpence. In their haste to get to the altar most of them wont stop to learn any business properly; and the few who do, by the very act, become worth having as wives, and thus are pretty sure to get husbands, who, of course, would not let them continue at their trade, even if they were willing to do so, which never happens. Thus, good female workers are always scarce, and poor ones superabundant. Of course then, while the former are well paid, the latter are miserably paid, and always must be until we can contrive to change female nature or escape the laws of political economy. Madame DEMOREST employs about two hundred girls and women, at wages ranging from a dollar and a half a week to twenty. The cheap ones she can get any number of; the dear ones—and she says it is a general complaint—have "never been so difficult to obtain." Well, we have no idea of undertaking to change either female nature or the laws of political economy, and so we suppose we shall have to give it up. KINGSLEY is right. This subject of woman is very terrible.

But, with all deference to our fair correspondent, we venture to suggest that though it may be the chief end of woman to marry, it is her first business to live, and to live respectably. There are, probably, seventy-thousand females, without including domestic servants, in this City, who earn their subsistence by the work of their own hands. Their average wages are certainly not more than three dollars a week. A large number of them receive not more than a half of that sum. Even when the pittance comes up to the average, it still imposes an amount of privation of all the better comforts of life sad enough to contemplate. But thousands upon thousands can obtain not even that scant pittance, and spend their young years in almost complete destitution—hidden away in obscure streets and wretched attics, victims of crushing toil and destroying privation, friendless, helpless, hopeless. But what is infinitely worse, the evil does not stop there. There is a more melancholy consequence. It is worse than idle to blind ourselves to the fact that annually hundreds, we believe thousands, of females in this City, are driven, by sheer want of bread, to sell their honor and lead a life of open shame—to commit constantly and professionally

> "The sin of all most sure to blight—
> The sin of all that the soul's light
> Is soonest lost, extinguished in."

It is in that way that the army of fallen women, who are constantly perishing, and whose ranks are yet always full, is largely recruited. Make all allowances for those who have fallen by being deceived, for those who have gone astray for jewels and dress, for those who have yielded to sensuality, for those who never knew innocence because they were born and bred in sin, and yet the dreadful fact remains that not a small proportion of them have been made what they are by actual want, resulting from inadequate compensation for their work. They have sold themselves to eke out a living. We say these are all terrible evils, and an awful reproach to Christian civilization. Though so long as political economy and female nature remain what they are, it may be impossible to get rid of them, we still believe that it is possible to mitigate them.

We should like to know what political economy it is that precludes the same rise in the wages of women that has taken place in the wages of men. It costs our poorer classes at least a third more to live now than it did three years ago; and yet, while workingmen have generally secured a correspondingly larger pay, workingwomen have to starve at the old rates. The reason is evident enough. Workingmen can organize and combine as women cannot, and when their employers have been unwilling to do them justice, they have forced them to do it by strikes. The girls and women have submitted passively to the imposition of any extortioner, simply because they had no such resort, or, if they had one, because they did not know how to use it. It is every true man's duty to come to the help, so far as he can, of these daughters of toil, who cannot readily assert and enforce their rightful claims. The equitable advance demanded by the times, which the men have secured for themselves, should also be secured for them. We'll guarantee that political economy won't suffer by it.

Again, there never was so good a time to enlarge the sphere of female employments. We need men for the war. There is a great variety of light work from which they can better be spared than not, which women would be but too glad to do. It would be invidious to particularize, and it is not necessary. We will simply take the liberty of saying that the masculine strength that is frittered away in this City in measuring tape and keeping ribbon boxes in order, is enough, if properly handled, all of itself to whip BRAGG out of his boots. There is no earthly reason why female labor should be so much more contracted here than it is in Europe. What is suitable there for female hands is suitable here. There being far more work here in proportion to the entire population, it follows that if it were distributed here, as there, between the sexes, all might live in comparative comfort.

As for woman's nature, we wouldn't change it if we could. It is about right. The trouble is not with the nature, but with the education. The girls are not at all to blame for wanting to be married. That is every nice girl's right and privilege. But her mistake is in her not seeing that the surest way to get a good husband is to make herself worthy of one; and that to do this she must perform faithfully and well whatever she undertakes. Mrs. DEMOREST'S own testimony that she can't keep her best workers, because "some sensible man is sure to discover their value," shows how true it is that even here, too, "haste makes waste," and that the surest mode of reaching the desired destination is to perform thoroughly every duty on the way. Let the girls thoroughly understand that truth, and act up to it, and let employers furnish proper facilities for improving their skill, and—our word for it—there will be no more complaint of any lack of competent female workers, to whom good wages can be afforded. If they can only be told how, we believe the girls will work skillfully and faithfully even for a livelihood. That is the way we see it. But, even at Mrs. DEMOREST'S point of view, they'll do it—for a husband anyhow.

New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to present, through your paper, a question for the stockholders to decide. *Shall the shameful abuses of the road be corrected by the stockholders or by the Legislature?* If by the former, and good men are made Directors, the stock, I confidently believe, will sell within long for one hundred per cent. premium. Intelligent railroad men say that eight million income, with good management, would enable the road to divide handsome dividends. And yet, with an income of seven million and over, the road only divides seven per cent. It is believed that one great abuse is the enormous issue of full passes—supposed to be nearly or quite one-half of all the travel on the road. But this is only one of many abuses. The wood contracts, past and present, acknowledged by "the deep damnation of their own confession," should stamp infamy upon those directors who had the hardihood thus to prostitute their official trusts.

But let us come to the question—*shall the stockholders themselves put in faithful directors* and thus correct mismanagement and make the stock worth one hundred per cent. premium—or will they, in disregard of their interests and their duty, force Legislative action, which may, in probing corruption, curtail the powers and value of the franchise.

A STOCKHOLDER.

This is a very sensible question to ask, but it is one which can be very easily answered. Unless the stockholders feel interest enough in reforming the management of this road, they may rest assured the Legislature will not do it for them. If they choose to reelect the present Directors and Officers, that fact will be quoted as perfectly conclusive against any attempt that may be made to secure legislative interference. If the *Stockholders*,—the parties most deeply interested in the matter—are perfectly satisfied with the present management of the road, what business has anybody else to interfere? If *they* choose to give Mr. CORNING the *profit* on supplying the road with whatever it needs, instead of a salary for his services, who else has any right to complain?

Besides, this farce of legislative inquiry has been played over and over again already. The attempt either results in voting down any such proposition, or else in securing a Committee interested in whitewashing the whole concern. What means are resorted to to bring about such results, those who know won't tell, and those who would tell, if they could, don't know. But nobody can have any great difficulty in guessing.

The stockholders have this matter in their own hands. If they are satisfied with the dividends they get, and with the management of the road, very well; they can continue both. If not, they can reform it. The partners and other accomplices of the President of the road are already boasting that they have secured proxies enough to continue their control of its affairs. If this is so, they will undoubtedly do it. We shall believe it when the result proves it, and not before.

A PLEASANT STATE OF THINGS.—In the morning papers of Thursday it was stated that, as one of the Dry Dock stages was going up town, the driver had some dispute with a passenger, an elderly gentleman, named HUGH CLANCY, about the fare. Failing to agree, the driver stopped the stage, dismounted, dragged the passenger out at the door, struck him repeatedly and severely about the head, and finally knocked him down, his head striking the curbstone. No one seems to have interfered—no policeman seems to have been present or to have been called. Mr. CLANCY was taken home, where he *died* of his injuries; and it was added that the police were looking for the driver. Yesterday morning it was announced that the driver had been found, arrested, and *held to bail* in the sum of $1,000!

It is well that the public should understand the terms on which they ride in the public omnibuses. The drivers of those institutions seem to have a very plenary power to deal with their passengers after a very summary style. It will be necessary hereafter to address them with somewhat more of deference than has hitherto been deemed their due. Any failure in this respect may be followed by the most decisive measures. The delinquent passenger may find his brains knocked out without any special ceremony; but he will have the consolation of knowing that in that event the outraged driver will be held to bail to a sum quite as large as would be exacted if he had been guilty of petty larceny.

We are a very free and independent people: but stage-drivers and shoulder-hitters enjoy a degree of dignity and impunity scarcely consistent with the beautiful theory of equal rights on which our institutions rest.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

How the Fall Campaign was Lost—How Charleston is not Taken—The Condition of the Rebels—What Next?—What May Be, if Done.

THE BERCHES, November, 1863.

The readers of the TIMES will bear me witness that I have uttered but one opinion on the proper military mode of conducting the war, and that, unfortunately, (if the loss of time and money be unfortunate,) events have vindicated that opinion to the very letter. It would have given me delight to have seen a triumphant march on Richmond, the capture of Charlestun, and the breaking down of the rebel armies. For the first three months of the war, up to August, 1861, I fell in with the multitude. I thought a gigantic effort would crush the rebellion, and I think so yet, if we had had the military genius to devise and conduct a great plan, and had great armies. We had not, and when that became apparent, we had first to learn the art of war, and then to practice in the slow ways of the old method. *Celerity* of movement, with violent impinging attacks *on single points by concentrated forces*, constitute almost all the art of a quick and vigorous war. Another kind of war—perhaps more sure, but requiring far more time and cost—is that of gradual, permanent approaches in an enemy's country. Bull Run determined that we had no Hannibals or Fredericks in our army, and we were obliged to adopt the slow method. On this plan, the anaconda system was the right one, and certainly we have broken the most powerful ribs of the tiger by the pressure of the anaconda. But even the anaconda must press more at some points than others. It was palpable that the Mississippi River was the main line of attack and defence. It was palpable also that the lines of railroad converging from the Mississippi, or the interior South, (which are absolutely necessary to maintain communication with the Mississippi,) could only be held permanently by holding the mountain passes of East Tennessee and North Carolina. They are the keys of the Central South, which, possessed by an invading army, enables it to command the whole interior of the country. A knowledge of the railroad systems of this country was the first thing required of a good General in this war; for a knowledge of that, a perfect knowledge of the topography of the country was necessary. But I see no evidence that any commanding General in the war had much knowledge of either. The railroad companies sent a great many energetic men to make Generals of; but where was there one who could take a *coup d'œil* of the whole country? Where was there one who had studied its topography and resources?

But we must be content to work with the tools we have. Most fortunately, the rebels have no better. We could not hope that they should have Generals much inferior to BRAGG, PEMBERTON and JOHNSTON. LEE seems to be the best of them and yet he has made two reports which prove him to be a very dull man, and allows us no liberty to consider him a man of superior capacity.

But let us proceed. After two years, we have got the Mississippi—got East Tennessee. Providence *compelled* the Government to do at last what ought to have been done at first. Even the rebels did not comprehend the full importance of East Tennessee till it was taken. Their blockheads are just as dull as ours. They can see nothing till the sharp lightnings and the live thunder leap from the clouds. But when Vicksburgh was taken, when the roads were open, when the weather was beautiful, what stopped our armies? What has lost in a great measure the splendid campaign which opened to the army of GRANT, and might have terminated the war? It is a part of military history that more campaigns have been lost by *delays after victories* than by defeats. Giving the month of July to GRANT'S army for rest and preparation, there remained the three months, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, for the conquest of Alabama and Georgia. My letter to the TIMES in July last will show that I thought *that* was the exact thing to be done. The line of march (comparatively unresisted then) would have been along the Northern part of Mississippi and Alabama, till they arrived on the mountain slopes of the Cumberland, where, uniting (in operation) with the Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga would have been evacuated, BRAGG forced to retire—Rome, Atlanta and Columbus, all have fallen, and the 1st of November would have found the rebel Confederacy denuded of the last hope of support.

Why was it not done? GRANT had three corps; one of them was ample enough to defend the line of the Mississippi. Where were the others? One went to Arkansas and one to Louisiana, or at least large parts of them. Now, what I wish to say is, that the capture of Little Rock and the march to Opelousas was not worth, as to ending the war, one straw. We cannot end the war by running after PRICE, HOLMES, and KIRBY SMITH, beyond the Mississippi. Let them stay there, and dig and starve in the swamps of Arkansas and Louisiana.

We must *destroy the armies of Bragg and Lee before we end the war.* The opportunity to do this in the most effectual manner was in August and September. There is no disguising the fact that we lost the opportunity, and we lost it by the *want of sagacity and energy in the supervising military mind, wherever that may be.*

The battle of Chickamauga was fought because ROSECRANS was not reinforced from GRANT'S army. It was fought *for* Chattanooga, *and we hold it.* That will be the answer which history gives to all who censure Gen. ROSECRANS. But I desire not to enter upon any controverted questions.

The military positions I lay down will not be questioned by any man of intelligence. But what of Charleston? Simply this: That Charleston is a fortified city, which cannot be taken except in one of two ways: 1. By investment and approaches, as in other sieges. To do this would require a large army landing in Bull's Bay, or moving from Port Royal. We could not spare that army, and made no such attempt. 2. That, Fort Sumter being battered down, the monitors should be able to go in and destroy the place. Fort Sumter *is* useless at the present moment, but the monitors make no attempt to go in. Why? Simply, that as *offensive* vessels, against land batteries, the monitors *are failures.* We expected too much of them. Where is there an engineer who will admit that a land battery properly made, can be taken by monitors? Monitors were made—as well as *La Gloire* and other iron vessels—when there were no 200-pounder Parrott guns. They are very good machines for certain purposes, but they cannot do everything. Gen. GILLMORE has done admirably—everything that he can do without a large army. We must, therefore, wait patiently till we have men enough to storm James Island, or the monitors are able to do more than they have yet shown a capacity for.

Such then are the causes which have lost the finest Autumn that nature ever furnished for the march of armies. The victorious legions of GRANT were scattered on minor expeditions; and the iron fleet in the harbor of Charleston confessed its impotence by two months of idleness, within sight of that city. The question now is: What is the situation? What next is to be done? We are *to do just what we ought to have done before.* Chattanooga is the vital point. We must concentrate our armies from the West, and throw them with resistless fury on the plains of Georgia and Carolina. It cannot be done by any half-way measures. We must make the Army of the Cumberland 200,000 strong at least, and, if necessary, a million. The rebels are now nearly destroyed *by exhaustion.* Our Government says they have but 200,000 available men, and their movements seem to show it—for they are constantly *moving corps across from one point to another.* This is conclusive evidence of their weakness. We must overwhelm them by concentration at Chattanooga—crossing the Southern spurs of the mountains—crushing all forces in front—taking Rome, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington in succession. Two years of error and blunder ought to have taught us something of the science of war; two years ought to bring out some of those rays of genius which once illumined the brows of heroes and of Generals. Must we confess that we have no greater military talent than that of BRAGG and LEE? If so, the heroic ages are past, and the genius of war must hereafter take its place among the common arts of life.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

HONOR TO HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Public Reception Tendered Him in New-York—His Note of Acceptance.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

DEAR SIR: Your fellow-citizens of the City of New-York watched with deep interest and gratification your discussion before English audiences, on your late visit abroad, of those questions of vital importance growing out of our struggle for National life—questions which seem to have been misunderstood, and at times have threatened complications of the most serious character between the two nations; and it is with great pleasure that the undersigned, on behalf of the City of New-York, tender to you a public reception at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, Nov. 24.

We do this most cordially as a testimony of appreciation due to you for your noble vindication of constitutional liberty and government—your fearless exposure and denunciation of rebellion and rebel sympathizers—your unanswerable defence of our efforts to save our beloved Union—thereby, as we believe, contributing largely to the preservation of amity and peace between the nations—an end most sincerely desired by every loyal citizen.

We believe that you may greatly strengthen the bonds of love and union between the two countries, in which you have already been of so much service, as well as *rouse* the people to the support of our Government in the present emergency, by a presentation of such suggestions as may have grown out of your recent intercourse with the English people, and, therefore, we most ardently hope for your acceptance.

Permit us to say that our wishes will be met by appropriating the proceeds of the evening to such charitable objects as you shall designate.

Jonathan Sturges,	George Opdyke,
Jona. C. Green,	Isaac Ferris,
Peter Cooper,	John Cotton Smith,
M. H. Grinnell,	Henry W. Bellows,
Eugene Kelly,	William Adams,
Geo. C. Collins,	Wm. K. Van Buren,
C. H. Marshall,	John E. Williams,
Geo. W. Lane,	D. D. Field,
C. C. Goss,	Joseph T. Duryea,
James Brown,	J. H. Burtis.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: It will give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and to meet such citizens of New-York as may be kind enough to honor me with their presence, on the evening you name.

Not being willing at present to turn the generous stream of the public interest to any private account, I propose that the pecuniary results of the meeting, which I understand is to be by paid entrances, should be devoted to that truly national institution, the United States Sanitary Commission.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Gen. Hartsuff Disabled—Nothing from Knoxville.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Friday, Nov. 20.

Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF, commanding the Twenty-tieth army corps, has arrived here. The change of position of the ball in his thigh, which he received at Antietam, disables him from active field duty for the present. He has been ordered to Cincinnati to preside over an important court-martial. The command of a District in the Department of the Ohio will probably be tendered him should his disability continue.

Nothing has been received from Cumberland Gap, and the line east of that point is still interrupted, it is supposed from recent rains.

The Duty of the Hour.

Hon. WM. D. KELLY, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union, on "The Duty of the Hour," under the auspices of the Womens' Loyal National League. He declared that the duty of the present was not emancipation premeditatedly, for the people of the States where Slavery existed were already acting in the matter; but that it was to take measures for the education and elevation of the freedmen, and to obtain and impart to others a just and adequate idea of the destiny of our country.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A NAVAL OFFICER.—An intense excitement was created in Broadway, near Broome-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by an unprovoked and brutal assault upon a naval officer, JAMES B. SMITH—some say a Captain—by a huge brutal fellow, JAMES MURRAY, who claims to be a mate of a vessel. The latter attacked SMITH, a man half his size, beat and terribly disfigured him with brass knuckles, but was badly whipped and punished himself. He at the conclusion of the affair fled, but was chased and arrested by Officer FENTON of the Eighth Precinct. The Officer, JOHN B. SMITH, was intoxicated as was his assailant. The prisoner had two subordinate officers with him, who without interference witnessed the assault. Sergt. ELLSWORTH of the Eighth Precinct, to which all the parties were brought, locked up the burly ruffian MURRAY. On the word of honor of SMITH (who said he lived at No. 87 Prospect-place, Brooklyn,) and his two comrades, who said they would appear against MURRAY in the morning, Sergeant ELLSWORTH, instead of locking him and them up, as he might have done, as witnesses, let them go. They all deceived him and Officer FENTON did not put in an appearance, and the ruffian, MURRAY, was, of course, discharged. The falsehood of these officers deserves the severest reprehension; it was a poor return for the kindness and courtesy shown them by Sergeant ELLSWORTH, Officer FENTON and others, and the uniform they wore was disgraced by it. If they are at this station the matter should receive further attention from their superior officers.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his fifth *matinée* of popular music at this establishment to-day. He will have the assistance of the BRETTO family, and of Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL. Several novel orchestral features will be presented.

Treatise on Catarrh, by Dr. Hawe, of No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

ITS CAUSES—PERNICIOUS EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM—WHERE LOCATED—HOW TREATED HERETOFORE—DISEASES WHICH IT PRODUCES—FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECTING IT.

Of all diseases, there is none more prevalent, delatorious, and yet more neglected, than Catarrh. Few realize the fatal consequences of neglecting it, and, consequently, are not cognizant of how many diseases to which it is inducive. It is truly surprising that, of a disease so prevalent, and exercising such pernicious effects on the system, so little should be known by both professional and non-professional. It is much to be regretted that the medical faculty should have paid so little attention to it, or otherwise much suffering would have been relieved, and undoubtedly many might have been saved from a premeture grave. But, nevertheless, it is a fact that cannot be denied, hundreds, yes, thousands, being living witnesses to this fact, and how many that are gone none can tell. In consequence of their total ignorance of it, and exerting themselves in no way to gain more information on the subject, hundreds of nostrums, in the shape of snuffs, have sprung up like mushrooms, as the panacea for the disease in all its stages; and, worse than this, these very snuffs have been recommended by physicians. Not willing to admit their ignorance of the disease, the patient is dismissed when applying for aid, with the answer that "Catarrh can never be cured." Try a little snuff, says one; a little fine salt and sugar, says another; snuff up a little cold water, says a third. If these remedies are not prescribed, it is either neuralgia or the effects of a cold, which will soon wear away. Alas! how many there are that wear away before the cold does! Being a regular Physician myself, and at one time a general Practitioner, nothing disrespectful is intended to the general practitioner, as, feeling that their services are but too little appreciated, it would be foreign to my object to wish to make the slightest imputation, but in a work like this, where the health, comfort, and even lives of thousands are at stake, it is not only impossible to avoid, but absolutely necessary to criticise, even though it be harshly. It will be seen from this that really nothing that could be beneficial has been done. Consequently there are many that believe that the disease can never be cured, added to which, their having been told by those in whom they naturally placed confidence, that "Catarrh can never be cured," has tended to make them more positive in their opinions. It must be remembered by such that this is a progressive age. Science has made and is making gigantic strides. Many things that could not be done when they were boys, and which had one hinted of being ultimately done, would have brought down the ridicule of those before whom he should have been so foolhardy as to venture the assertion, have been accomplished. The sciences of both Medicine and Surgery have not been behind hand, but have kept pace with the other branches of science. How many operations in by-gone times, now performed with facility and success, were then looked on as not only impracticable, but absolutely impossible. Why then may I not ask, should not more have been learned of Catarrh and an effectual method of treating it?

Catarrh in many instances is caused from a violent cold which has been neglected, thereby leaving the glands and membrane in an irritated and inflamed state—the discharge which is hawked up from the throat or blown from the nose, and sometimes both being the natural consequence of it. Again, it is produced from scarlet fever and measles, these diseases leaving the same effects as cold.

At its commencement its seat is in the mucous membrane of the nose, but to show how it exerts such a pernicious influence on the general system, and extends itself to so many important organs, a short description of that membrane is requisite.

The gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane commences at the edge of the lips and nostrils, proceeds through the nose and mouth to the throat, from whence it is continued throughout the whole length of the alimentary canal to the termination of the intestines, and also along the windpipe and its various divisions, as far as the air-cells of the lungs, to which it affords a lining. From the nose the membrane extends through the tear-passages until, under the name of conjunctiva, it is spread over the forepart of the eye-ball and inside the eyelids.

Other offsets from the nose line the frontal maxillary sthmoidal, and sphenoidal sinuses (small cavities situated in the bones bearing the same name.) A prolongation extends through the Eustachian tubes to line that passage and the tympanum, or middle ear.

Very many that have it in its incipient stages are not cognizant of it, thinking that they are suffering from a severe cold. To these a general description of the symptoms of it will be of advantage. It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat, and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflammation; soon a thin, watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then, the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent, of a greenish yellow color, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so powerfully offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief—the senses of smell and taste become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost—a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head, as soon as the other sinuses become affected. At night sleep is often interrupted, a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, thirst and feverishness generally being produced. In the morning a coated tongue and a disagreeable taste in the mouth are frequent, as also dizziness. Some persons become very drowsy, more especially during the day, after eating. After a time the memory is impaired, a careless, nervous feeling accompanying it—seriously affecting close application to study; in short, a general restlessness of the mind. Many are disposed to be costive. If the inflammation extends through the tear passage to the eye and inflames that organ, it causes the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is commonly called "Weeping Eye." If it extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear, the hearing becomes more or less impaired; if it extends down the throat it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and to *consumption*. The experience and investigations of the greatest savans in medical science have established the fact that in fully two-thirds of the cases of consumption, it commenced by inflammation and ulceration of the air passages. It must be remembered that the best and only cure of consumption is its prevention.

Procrastination is in this, as in other cases, dangerous. Many a disease becomes incurable from having been neglected too long. Humanely speaking, many that have died of consumption which commenced as catarrh might be now living had their cases had proper attention at the commencement, or before it had gone too far. Diseases are like children, grow so gradually that persons are not aware how much they have increased, until they are made aware of it by their failing health and gradual decline. Then they see that *something* must be done. They have awakened at last to their condition, in many instances too late. The silent warnings they have not heeded; then they see their folly, and have to pay the penalty. It is customary with many—how often have I not heard them say it—my mother, my father, or some friend, had catarrh, but it never injured their health. To them it did not seem to, but it must have to a certain extent, though not materially. Did it never occur to such that these persons, though their constitutions were so vigorous as to resist the effect of the disease, yet that it was liable at any time, from any irritating cause, to have assumed an aggravated form and to have terminated fatally? One question may be asked such. How do you know you have the same constitution, or that you will be so fortunate? There are others, again, who will tell you: "It never troubles me much, and don't appear to injure my health." It must be remembered that catarrh after its acute stage apparently seems not to increase, but insidious as its offspring—consumption—it is nevertheless growing worse. It is customary with children to imagine that they will "outgrow" it. Never was a greater mistake. On the contrary it grows with the child.

Reference having been made to the various modes of treatment of the disease heretofore, it is not necessary to say that not one of them can have the slightest beneficial effect, but on the contrary, the most decidedly pernicious effects with the exception of cold water, which only cleanses, possessing no curative influence on it. It neither does good nor harm, affording at the most but temporary relief. Experience has proved to me that snuffs most decidedly make the disease worse, as they increase the inflammation. The only thing that can be said in their favor is that they clear the nostrils when obstructed, which however soon fill again, caused by the inflammation they produce. Any man that reasons must see that they cannot exercise a curative influence. I would strongly advise any one to rather suffer the inconvenience than to pay so dearly for so short relief. It would be much better to snuff up a little tepid water when the nostrils are so obstructed as to inconvenience breathing, as it will be found to give relief, and though really not benefiting the disease, yet will do no harm. In regard to snuffing up salt, and even camphor, which has been recommended by physicians, I can only say it is a barbarous idea, and one calculated to do much harm. I have known of cases where persons have lost their sense of smell entirely beyond recovery from this barbarous application. Many cases of polypus are caused from this harsh remedy, it remedy it can be called. I have seen cases where "Syrups" have been used to cleanse it from the blood, as is supposed. It is true there are many cases where it has so diffused itself over the system as to render medicines internally necessary to eradicate its injurious effects, but they must always be used in connection with local treatment, else it is like trying to stop a stream by damming it in the middle. There are many cases of Catarrh in which the disease can only be checked and prevented from growing worse, at the same time removing the disagreeable effects of it, but not eradicating it entirely from the system, while there are other apparently bad cases that can be entirely cured, and like all diseases, there are others that have gone too far for medical aid. I once had a most distressing case, that of a lady, the mother of five children, who had lost the roof of her mouth from the disease; consequently her speech was so impaired that it was almost impossible to understand her even by the utmost trying. I never witnessed a more distressing scene than when I had to tell her nothing could be done for her. With tears in her eyes she besought me to try to do something for her. "Oh!" said she, "to think that I cannot make my children understand me when I speak to them." Polypus in the nose is frequently caused from catarrh. I was once consulted by a young lady of about twenty years of age, who had been afflicted for many years with catarrh, though neither she nor her parents were aware that it was catarrh. The disease had gradually grown worse, her throat becoming affected from the mucous falling into it. She had been under the care of several physicians, some of whom treated her for bronchitis, while others treated her for consumption. Gradually the disease increased until at last the nostrils became obstructed so as to render breathing through them impossible. Respiration gradually became more and more difficult by her mouth, until it got so that she could scarcely breathe, the polypus which had obstructed the nostrils having pressed on the soft palate and into the pharynx, causing the obstruction in respiration as the disease progressed. She died in a few days afterward, having strangled. An exactly similar case, but one more fortunate, was of a gentleman about 35, on whom I operated successfully. His was equally as bad a case, with the exception that his constitution, being a very vigorous one, had been able to resist the effects of the disease sufficiently to enable him to bear the operation. After the polypus was removed he was placed under treatment for catarrh, and entirely cured.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commanced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO., No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal effections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Vice-President Hamlin wears such a shocking bad hat that the hatters of Boston have been compelled, by a regard for their own reputation, to come out with a public announcement that it was not bought in that city. If that dignitary has no respect for himself, he should have some for the exalted position which he occupies as the second officer of the nation, and immediately send to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and procure one of his stylish Fall Hats, which, for elegance and beauty, both of form and material, cannot be surpassed.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 22c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for cents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Newcombe's "Guid Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 523 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherons.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 599.—NOV. 20, 1863.
36, 14, 32, 68, 29, 44, 50, 64, 11, 66, 34, 49, 70.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 600.—NOV. 20, 1863.
47, 60, 46, 10, 64, 53, 19, 71, 33, 27, 4, 6.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Nov. 13: No. 24,782 drew $100,000; No. 17,381 drew $50,000; No. 91,148 drew $30,000; No. 4,743 drew $10,000; No. 8,305 drew $5,000, being the first capital prises; 30 per cent. premium paid for prises. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,
And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTORS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUCIUS HART & CO.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Elsenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost comoletely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 609 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL
PARADE AND BANQUET
OF
EASTMAN'S
STATE AND NATIONAL
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24,
1863.

DEDICATION OF THE THIRD BUILDING FOR COLLEGE PURPOSES.
TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The increasing prosperity of this College has made it necessary to again extend its accommodations and enlarge its facilities for PRACTICAL instruction; and the President takes pleasure in announcing the opening of the large and commodious building on Cannon-st., TUESDAY, Nov. 24, to be used in connection with the present buildings, in more fully perfecting and carrying out the original and preëminent mode of *proper* (business) education for young men, combining *theory* and *practice*.

The public exercises on the occasion of the opening of the Cannon-st. College will take place at
PINE'S HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1863.
The music for the occasion will be furnished by the SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND OF NEW-YORK,
AND THE
CORNET BAND OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:
PARADE AND SUPPER.

The Procession will form as follows, at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, under the direction of the Marshal,
CAPT. THOMAS H. STEVENS.

The ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE in Washington-st., with the right resting on Mill.
The THEORY COLLEGE in Lafayette-place and Vassar-st., the right resting on Mill, and will move in the following order:

Marshal of the Day.
Members of the Police.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND OF NEW-YORK.
President and Faculty of College.
Graduates and Invited Guests.
Members of the Senior Department of Actual Business.
Members of the Junior Department of Actual Business.
POUGHKEEPSIE CORNET BAND.
Members of the Theory College.

The Banquet will take place at Pine's Hall immediately after the Parade. Tables will be spread for EIGHT HUNDRED STUDENTS and GUESTS.

The Bands will occupy the gallery and stage, and will play at intervals during the entertainment. The programme of music has been selected with great care, and arranged expressly for the occasion.

In response to the regular Toasts of the Evening, speeches will be made by distinguished gentlemen who have been invited to be present.

Ladies holding cards of invitation issued by the President or members of the Faculty will be admitted to the gallery.

COMMITTEE:
W. L. TUCKER, New-York.
K. ANDREWS, Ohio.
GEO. HUBBARD, Massachusetts.
S. W. DUNN, New-Jersey.
J. F. HINTON, Delaware.
W. O. DOUGLAS, Vermont.
C. P. GALE, New-Hampshire.
F. L. SOUTHACK, Pennsylvania.
M. N. SHOECRAFT, Iowa.
E. A. SMITH, Connecticut.
L. O. KENDALL, Illinois.
R. WIMSLOW, Wisconsin.
G. YEABOWER, D. C.
J. L. PIERRE, Rhoda Island.
B. C. REYNOLDS, C. E.
E. E. CROSBY, Maine.
W. W. CRAPSTER, Maryland.
P. L. LEWIS, Kentucky.
C. F. CARPENTER, Tennessee.
F. COWGILL, Michigan.
J. CARLEY, Indiana.
S. P. HOPKINS, Missouri.
D. F. MITCHELL, Kansas.
N. C. WILLIAMS, C. W.
R. G. HALL, Minnesota.
WM. HARRISON, California.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE,
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE,
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE,
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented and prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, is proved to be the best remedy for Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs that has ever been offered to the public. The great success and popularity of Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP are sufficient to recommend this tonic to public favor and confidence. It was originally designed to be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup in the treatment of Consumption, but experience proves that it is adapted to all cases of indigestion and debility. The Sea-Weed Tonic possesses all the strengthening properties of iodide of iron, iodine, and iodide of potassium: it is also similar in nature to the gastric juice, the fluid which nature provides to carry on the process of digestion; and when that fluid is deficient, the Tonic supplies its place. It is the only medicine which can answer this purpose, and consequently it is the only medicine which can cure Dyspepsia. Other preparations, however they may seem to afford temporary relief, never fail to aggravate the disease. This must necessarily be the case, when corrosive acids and minerals are used to cure indigestion, and such are the remedies which physicians generally prescribe for that object. The Sea-Weed Tonic contains no such injurious drugs: it is distilled from a vegetable substance which is produced in great abundance on the sea-shores; the mode of distillation being similar to that which is used in the manufacture of Jamaica Spirits. This Tonic never disagrees with the most delicate stomach. In the early stages of Consumption, the medicine is generally of great utility; as Consumption often begins with disorder of the stomach and general debility, for which Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is a certain remedy.

Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times. CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agent for New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 609 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally, and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N. J.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY, FIFTY, SIXTY-FIVE, SEVENTY-FIVE, EIGHTY-FIVE, ONE HUNDRED, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES—FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies or gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the Price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Fancy Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set and upwards.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 54 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
AND
NO. 63 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING,
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
OVERCOATS,
OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOGNS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reëlection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVIS WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BAYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BERSON, U. S. N.,	ROSAS B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,	JAMES W. CUBB,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	RUSSELL SAGE,
WM. M. BUNN,	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.
9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached*.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
WINTER STOCK COMPLETED
OVERCOATS,
Cut in the new London and Paris styles, and manufactured of the most fashionable imported Coatings, viz.:
ESQUIMAUX, CHINCHILLA, PLAIN
AND
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
together with an endless variety of elegant
PROMENADE COATS,
ENGLISH BUSINESS SUITS, DRESS CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
AT THE
OLD CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.,
AND AT
No. 214 BROADWAY.

But ONE PRICE is asked or taken for any article.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

CURE FOR CATARRH.

Dr. WADSWORTH'S DRY UP is a certain remedy for this loathsome disease. There is no mistake about it. The Dry Up has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh, and the sale of the article is constantly increasing. A trial by the wise is sufficient

LAW REPORTS.

An Order Denying a Certificate of Probable Cause is a Judgment—Laches.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. 1,382 *Boxes of Sugar.*—This action was brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The case was tried before a jury, and a verdict for the defendant rendered on May 29, 1863. A motion for a certificate of probable cause was thereupon made by the United States District Attorney at the same term, which, after various adjournments, was argued before the Court on June 12, and an order denying the motion was made by the Court dated June 16, 1863, and filed June 24, 1863.

On July 25, 1863, the Collector applied to the Court on petition, and obtained an order to show cause why his petition for a certificate of probable cause should not be granted, and this motion was adjourned till Oct. 1, 1863, when it was fully argued.

The June term of the Court continued in session till July 6, fourteen days after the filing of the order denying the first motion.

Held by the Court—That the Collector was chargeable in law with notice of the proceedings in Court in the suit previous to the present application.

That the order of June 16 was not an interlocutory judgment, subject as such to a discretionary authority of the Court over the same. But if it were, the objection of the claimants that that petitioner was guilty of laches in not moving until July 25, would be entitled to prevail.

That that order was in character and efficacy a judgment absolute and final.

That the Court has no competency in law to review or recall a judgment after the lapse of a stated term in which it was given.

Motion therefore denied.

For the motion, District-Attorney Smith; in opposition, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

At the opening of Court this morning, Gen. Dostead appeared, to take the oath of office on his appointment as United States District Judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama. The three oaths required by law were administered by the Clerk and taken by the new Judge in an impressive manner.

PRIZE DECISION—LIENS DISCHARGED BY CAPTURE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nassau and her Cargo.*—This was an appeal from a decision of the District Court, condemning the vessel as a prize.

Parties who had repaired the vessel in 1860 intervened in the prize suit, claiming that they had a lien upon the vessel, for which she should be held still liable.

They also filed a libel against the vessel in their own behalf.

The following decision in the prize case disposes of both suits.

APPEAL IN PRIZE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nassau and her Cargo.*—NELSON, J.—The *Nassau* was captured on the 29th May, 1862, by the steamer *State of Georgia*, F. J. Armstrong, U. S. N., Commander, while attempting to break the blockade of the port of Wilmington, N. C. The vessel has been sold, and a great portion of the cargo, consisting of arms and military equipments, has been appraised and turned over to the Government.

Heriee and others intervened, in the Court below, and claimed a lien upon the vessel as material men, and for repairs upon her at their yard in Wilmington, State of Delaware, in the Summer of 1860.

The amount claimed is some $10,000 and upward. It is admitted that property seized as prize of war [illegible] the law of nations is discharged of all latent liens or incumbrances; and, in this respect, is distinguishable from seizures upon forfeitures under the municipal law of a State. The learned counsel for the claimants has, with great [illegible] to bring the case of the seizure of the *Nas-*[illegible] the judg-[illegible]*rotta*, and [illegible] recognized [illegible] institution, [illegible] that the ves-[illegible] the laws of [illegible] rules of war [illegible] municipal [illegible], was cap-[illegible] the claim-[illegible]y is not in [illegible] in whose [illegible] Smith; for [illegible]nts, Mr. T. J. Williams.

Liability of Banks for Negligence—A Bank is not the Agent of any Stranger who Sends in a Note for Collection without Compensation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

Edward Gould vs. *The Herkimer County Bank.*—This case is that the plaintiff's assignors, Rushmore, Cone & Co., transmitted to the Bank in the village of Little Falls, on the 4th of May, 1861, a note for collection, drawn payable to their order by R. & E. Reed at the said Bank for $318 84, payable on the 15th of May, and directed the Bank to transmit the proceeds. The note was indorsed by the holder for collection, and not being paid at maturity, was not protested against the holders and was not returned to them until Rushmore, Cone & Co. applied to the Bank on the 30th of May, by letter, for the proceeds. The next day the note was inclosed to Rushmore, Cone & Co. P. & E. Reed failed in business on the 3d of June and made an assignment of their property, preferring creditors, among [illegible] on the 6th. On these facts plaintiff claims to recover damages to the amount of $1,000, on the grounds that the defendant neglected to protest the note and give notice of non-payment, and that defendant did not return the note within a reasonable time. On the first ground they rely upon the custom and usage of banks to protest the notes of their customers, and to give them notice of non-payment. On the trial before the referee he held that whatever custom and usages may be in this respect as between the banks and their customers, or between themselves when they have usages of reciprocal, mutual correspondence for their mutual convenience and benefit, it is not believed that such custom exists between the banks and strangers whereby an unknown party can impose upon a bank the agency of giving notice of non-payment of notes sent for collection, and returning such notes not paid without compensation and at their own expense. Banks are not the general or special agents of strangers for every purpose, although they hold themselves by the customs and usages of the country, as agents for the collection or protest, when required, to charge indorsers of notes payable at their counters, in consideration of the benefits expected from retaining in deposit the funds received for a longer or a shorter term. The Referee therefore found that the complaint should be dismissed. Plaintiffs appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and, on the argument yesterday, the Court unanimously affirmed the judgment.

Wm. A. Coursen for appellants; H. Nolton for respondents.

Indorsement Without Consideration, where no Fraudulent Use is Made of It.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Henry J. Harrington vs. *James A. Dorr.*—This action was brought against the defendant as indorser of six promissory notes, bearing different dates and payable at different times, for $500 each.

The defendant signed the notes as Treasurer of the Northfield Brick Company. The defence set up in the answer was that the defendant indorsed the notes for the accommodation of one Myers, and that Myers passed them to the plaintiff after their maturity.

Evidence was given to show that Myers held the notes of the Brick Company, which were overdue, and that the defendant, at Myers' request, gave new notes for these, and at Myers' request indorsed them without consideration. The defendant testified that Myers applied to him as a matter of favor to him, Myers, to give him the use of his name. The original notes were destroyed at the time of the renewals. They were given for cash advanced by Myers to the Company.

The Court directed a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that these notes having been passed to plaintiff after maturity, the indorser, who received no consideration for his indorsement, was not liable.

The plaintiff appealed, urging that it is no defence to a bill or note held by an indorser who has given value for it, that it was made without consideration paid to the acceptor or indorser, where there is in no fraud in the use made of it, or where the use was in accordance with the purpose for which it was accepted or indorsed. It does not affect the responsibility of such acceptor or indorser that it passed away after maturity, or that the purchaser for value knew that the acceptor or indorser was an accommodation acceptor or indorser, or that he took it in payment or as security for a precedent debt.

The appeal was argued, and decision reserved.

Chester & Kennedy for plaintiff; Brainard & Rice for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Rachel Acker vs. *James Acker.*—Motion to recall stay of proceedings; denied without costs.

Franclina L. Klapp vs. *William H. Klapp.*—Judgment of divorce granted on referee's report.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. *John Kerr et al.*—The motion to dissolve the injunction is granted; costs to abide event.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Kerr et al. to [illegible] upon *Part of Sixth-avenue Railroad Track.*—Having come to the conclusion that the injunction in this action should be dissolved, I see no reason why, if the plaintiffs fail to show the assessment of damages, they should not be [illegible]. The assessment is for [illegible] they will be chargeable to their [illegible] the opinion is granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 0 bbls. Ashes, 19,010 bbls. Flour, 301 bbls. and 925 bags Corn Meal, 216 bags Buckwheat Flour, 122,907 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 14,900 bushels Barley, 48,980 bushels Oats, 6,824 bushels Peas, 7,556 bags. Provisions, and 864 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in request at buoyant prices, including Pots at $6 02½@$6 75, and Pearls at $9 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is dull at present, but in view of the very moderate stocks in market and the firmness in hides and leather, prices are generally well supported, especially for desirable styles. The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston by rail and sea for the past week have been (according to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*) 9,275 cases. Of this number 8,575 cases were sent by rail as follows: 2,343 cases to New-York and Pennsylvania; 1,117 to the Southern States restored to the Union, and 5,415 to the Western States, including 209 cases to California. The clearances from the Custom-house were 500 cases.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in limited supply and fair demand at 48c.@50c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at steady rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair demand at full prices.

COAL—Is in limited supply, and good demand, at buoyant prices.

COFFEE—Has been in rather more request at full prices. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30½c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 31c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in more demand, and is up to 35½c.@36½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are saleable and buoyant, including Now Sheathing at 42c.; Yellow do. at 32c., and Old do. at 32c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at former rates; Middlings, 85c.@86c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 750 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in light supply and moderate request; prices are quite firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$35; Jamaica Logwood, $22@23 50; St. Domingo do. at $22 @23 50; Honduras do. $33@$35 ₱ ton.

EARTHENWARE—With light supplies available, and the prevalence of an active inquiry, prices generally favor sellers. The auction sale on Wednesday drew together a good representation of local and country buyers, who competed briskly, purchasing not only all the catalogued lots, but also a considerable number of duplicates at very full prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in limited demand; No. Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and quiet at buoyant prices. Good to prime Live Geese 57c.@60c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more freely purchased at from $6 50@$6 80 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in fair demand and firm, including No. 1 at $14 75@$15 50; No. 2 at $9@$10 50; No. 3 at $6@$7 75. Pickled Salmon continue quiet at $25@$25 50 for No. 1 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are in fair request at $4 25 for poor Magdalen, to $6 25 for choice Labrador, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring sell less freely at 40c.@44c. for Scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate demand at full prices.

FRUIT—An improved demand exists for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 15, and Bunch do. at $3 90@$4 ₱ box. Currants at 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in fair demand early in the day at a shade higher prices, but it closed tamely and rather heavily. Sales, since our last, 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 40@$6 85, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 90	@$6 15
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	7 45	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 65	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 75	@11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at full prices. Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls., at $7 40@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $6 40@$8 90 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $5 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; stock light. Sales, 125 bbls. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted, at $5 65 for Jersey, $5 30 for Marsh's Calorie, $6 40 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Atlantic Mills, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, as buyers here been reluctant to pay the advanced prices claimed by holders, and the market closes rather dull. Sales since our last, 102,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 59@$1 63, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 42@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; old do. at $1 38@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately sought after by speculative buyers at a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales were made of 119,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 16, chiefly at $1 15 for Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 14@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal at $1 22½@$1 25, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Supply light. Oats have been active, having been freely sought after by speculators, and have again advanced about 2c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Prince Edward's Island, 87½c.; Western, 88c.@90c.; State at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales 210,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in good demand, at $1 40@$1 57 ₱ bushel; sales 13,500 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* publishes the following statement of the receipts of the new crop of Barley at the head of tide-water:

	1863. Bushels.	1863. Bushels.
Third week in Sept.	19,200	27,400
Fourth week in Sept.	20,400	137,200
First week in Oct.	60,600	431,700
Second week in Oct.	72,400	497,100
Third week in Oct.	232,300	206,100
Fourth Week in Oct.	294,300	289,900
First week in Nov.	336,200	186,600
Second week in Nov.	164,300	290,700
Total	1,199,100	2,066,700

The following statement shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at the undermentioned lake ports week ending Nov. 14:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush
Chicago	31,875	309,103	152,288	285,931	30,129	14,070
Milwaukee	15,143	315,812	16,903	29,619	13,651	4,502
Toledo	39,861	191,389	12,351	——	1,790	——
Detroit	46,648	47,159	11,265	4,919	3,294	39
Cleveland	——	44,950	2,050	2,500	4,200	——
Total	133,527	906,416	174,907	322,969	52,964	18,611
Previous week	109,156	1,003,839	168,054	312,466	44,488	22,037

The following comparative table shows the quantity of breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany, from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of November, in the years indicated:

	1861. Canal opened. May 14.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,221,200	1,412,200	1,230,000
Wheat, bushels	25,054,700	28,667,800	18,250,700
Corn, bushels	20,559,600	20,164,400	20,479,300
Barley, bushels	1,703,900	1,602,400	2,157,100
Oats, bushels	4,806,900	4,635,900	9,247,400
Rye, bushels	725,000	741,700	361,400

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are dull and heavy; the former at 21c.@21½c., and the latter at 14c.

HAY—North River is arriving slowly, and is in active request at $1 20@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request at 29c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been less active, including American Undressed at $140@$170, and Dressed at $240@$270; Jute at $200@$205 ₱ ton, and Manila at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request and advancing; Buenos Ayres, 29c.@30c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@29½c.; Orinoco, 27c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—A moderate inquiry prevails for Cuba, prices of which are very firm; 30 tcs. and 106 bbls. were sold on private terms.

INDIGO—Is in fair request and held with much firmness.

LATHS—Eastern find ready buyers at $2 25 ₱ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig is in rather more demand at $9 25@$9 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—All kinds are in good request, and held very firmly.

LIME—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices; Common Rockland at $1 35; Glen's Falls Lump at $1 35; Rockland Lump at $1 60; and Jenia at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand continues good for desirable lots of Eastern Spruce and Pine, the supply of which is quite moderate, and prices of which are very firm, ranging mostly from $21@$22 ₱ 1,000 feet. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber continues to arrive freely, and there is a good assortment of Pine in the market. Most of the dealers have stopped the shipment of Lumber from the West, on account of the excessive freights; so buthilitle mara will be received from that source. Prices are firm, except as to Spruce and Hemlock, which have advanced slightly. Sales have been brisk and shipments heavy, though many vessels are wanted for Southern and Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in November, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves. No.
1860	4,540,000	334	....	2,440,400
1861	4,077,924	998	1,500	3,516,300
1862	3,707,218	15	4,000	5,597,540
1863	9,552,926	82	....	3,049,000

The large increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling continues to swell the aggregate for the year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15, in the year named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves. No.
1860	264,491,600	41,787	40,623	126,868,177
1861	159,974,641	30,475	15,824	127,664,864
1862	214,206,270	21,672	171,764	101,492,501
1863	226,566,290	28,168	220,270	131,203,971

The Chicago *Tribune*, May 15, says: "The receipts of Lumber during the week have been comparatively light; but owing to the want of dockage, [illegible] Lumber [illegible] Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, with coal. [illegible] a fair business doing, at former quotations, for common Boards and Planking, but upper qualities are ruling higher."

Receipts at Chicago from Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, for Three Years.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, ft.	366,716,182	277,683,200	210,863,307
Shingles, ft.	122,545,123	100,922,500	58,526,750
Lathe, pcs.	26,427,000	25,494,000	17,186,500
Timber, ft.	8,985,170	5,302,300	1,311,490
Posts, No.	421,443	321,765	420,174

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate, since our last; prices have been firm.

NAILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Cut at 5c., and Clinch at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Stocks light.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ₱ gallon; Resin, $40@$48 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally inactive at drooping prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 33@$1 37; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 73c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for plats and onents: Crude Petroleum at 24c.@25c.; Refined do. at 49c.@51c. free, and 39c.@41c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been pretty active to-day, sales having at $46@$51 ₱ ton. Receipts to-day 501 sacks. Oil Meal is in demand at $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand to-day, and prices have been comparatively firm, though there has been much less excitement in the market. Sales have been made since our last of 2,900 bbls., at $18 25 for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $16 for thin Mess; $19 75@$20 for clear Mess; $13 25@$13 75 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 9¼c.@11c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales 170 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand and firm at 8½c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 385 boxes. Dressed Hogs have been in good request at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard continues inactive demand, partly for future delivery, at buoyant prices. Sales 5,500 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12¾c., including 1,000 bbls. for December delivery, at 12c.; 1,000 bbls. for December and January delivery at 12¾c.; and 500 tubs, at 15c. ₱ lb. Beef has been more active, at full prices. Receipts have been heavy to-day. Sales 2,250 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28, the latter for City; Indie Mess, $28 50@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 650 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Government contracts have been awarded for 500 bbls. Plain Mess Beef at $13 40; 500 bbls. do. at $13 75; 500 bbls. do. at $13 90; 1,500 bbls. do. at $14; 500 bbls. do. at $14 25; 700 bbls. do. at 14 80, and 500 bbls. Extra Mess at $14 40, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@30c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request at fall prices, including East India at $6 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in lively demand at 16c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, at full prices, including Liverpool Ground at $1 65; do. Fine $2 40@$2 85 ₱ sack; Turks Island 48½c.@50c. ₱ bushel.

SEED—Have been in rather more request including Clover, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for old, and 11c.@11¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Rough Flax at $2 90@$3 10; Timothy at $2 70@$2 90; Linseed at $3 55@$3 60 ₱ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in moderate demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in less request, at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and steady; sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13½c.@14c.; Cuba, 12¾c.@13¾c., and Porto Rico at 13¾c.@15c.; 1,050 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@15c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand, ranging from 14c.@17¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 250,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12¾c.; and 140 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand; and held firmly. Government contracts have been awarded for 200 half chests Oolong at 85c.; 450 do. at 90c.; 120 do. at 92c.; 1,189 do. do. at 95c.; 100 chests Souchong at 65c.; 47 do. 90c.; 8,000 lbs. do. at 93c.; 47 half chests Young Hyson at $1 32; 70 do. at $1 35 and 750 lbs. Hyson Skin at $1 40 ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been in moderate request, including Straits at 45¾c.@46c., and Banca at 44½c.@45c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is more active at 61 rising quotations, including Arctic at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is unsettled at 67c.@69c. ₱ gallon; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., part for future delivery.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, though rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 600 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d. by sailing vessel and 7s. by steamer, ₱ tce.; 150 bbls. Tallow at 42s. 6d., and 750 pkgs. Provisions by steamer, at 50s. ₱ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour and 50 tons Oil Cake on private terms, and 15 tons Tallow at 45s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow—1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and some Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Marseilles—125 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 400 tierces Lard at 65f., ₱ ton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 54	Sun sets	4 29
High Water—This Day.			
Sandy Hook	3 53	Gov. Island	4 42
Moon sets	2 00	Hell Gate	5 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, Jam., Waldeo & Booth.

Steamers Thomas Swan, Hobart, Alexandria; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell; F. W. Bruce, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks Industrie, (Norw.,) Jennesen, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tuske, (Brem.,) ——, Marseilles, Boetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Europa, (Br.,) Longsford, St. Ann's Bay, O. F. Bulley; Anna Lovett, (Br.,) Bird, Falmouth, ——; Northern Light, (Br.,) Anderson, Point-au-Patre, B. F. Smull & Co.

Schooners Surprise, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; G. G. Brown, Gidney, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Abby Brockett, Cochran, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Marino, Miller, Philadelphia, E. S. Powell; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Col. Satterly, Smith, Alexandria; Tigris (Br.,) Porter, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolf; Dr. Franklin, Champlin, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; S. Sawyer, Gamage, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co; Spray, (Br.,) Frost, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Belle, Cubberly, Norfolk, J. A. McSorley; Wild, (Br.,) ——, Halifax; Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; John Lawrence, Rogers, New-Haven, E. H. Kremer.

Sloop Report, Bennett, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steam transport Shetucket, Heaney, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French gunboat Milan, Commander Dubrerquise, Havana 7 days; mounts 6 guns and has a crew of 110 men.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Ship Competitor, (of Boston,) Leckie, Manilla July 27, touched at Angier Aug. 24, with hemp to Crocker, Wood & Co. Passed Java Head Aug. 26, in co. with ship Scotoe, from Manilla for Boston. Trough the Indian Ocean had fine pleasant weather. Oct. 3, passed Cape of Good Hope; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Oct. 23, lat. 21; had very light winds, veering from E. to E. N. E., and fine pleasant weather; have been 10 ds. from the lon. of Bermuda.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse and 60 passengers to Soow & Burgess. Nov. 11, Wm. Russell died of consumption. 18th, off Fire Island, saw Br. ship Manrina.

Ship Garibaldi, Emary, Liverpool Oct. 18, with salt to Calvin Adsme.

Ship Arctic, (Brem.,) Strneker, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Bark Dagmar, (Norw.,) Lie, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Village Belle, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglass, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to W. M. Smith. In lat. 27 11, lon. 69 30, experienced a strong gale from N. E., with a heavy sea, split topsail, mainsail and jib; have had light N. and N. W. winds since, with continual rain.

Brig Empire, (of Liverpool,) Blanchard, Algoa Bay 69 ds., with wool to Nepier, Welsford & Co.

Brig A. V. Goodhue, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Besser, Bermuda 14 ds., with cotton to Thomas James.

Brig Havana Packet, (Hol.,) Harken, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Iduna, (Norw.,) Baehs, Marcism, Brasil, 62 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Emilie, (Hamb.,) Preffer, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides to George Savery.

Brig Aan Catharine, (Br., of Aberystwith,) Lloyd, Bermuda 8 ds., with wool to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Lilla, (of St. Kitts,) Wilson, St. Kitts Oct. 29, via St. Barts 19 ds., with sugar to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Emilia, (Port.,) Silva, Anguilla 14 ds., with salt to E. A. Burden.

Schr. Charles Anna, (of Granada,) Branscomb, Grenada 24 ds., with cocoa nuts to W. Carr. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Premoter, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Smith, Cape Haytien Oct. 23, with logwood, coffee, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. Laura Serrards, Campbell, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Dettmer, Potter & Co.

Schr. Marie, (Fr.,) Da Villers, Martinique 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Senator, Bray, Greytown, C. A., 20 ds., in ballast to John A. Body.

Schr. Washington, Wyatt, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Washington, Stillman, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Ella Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, with grain to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Jerton, Chincoteague, to A. C. Havens.

Schr. P. F. Randolph, Risley, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. White Cloud, Nevin, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. D. S. Sawyer, Cooper, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Undine, Baker, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Davis, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. I. N. Wilson, Bowen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jos. Franklin, Hackett, Rose Island, with wood.

Schr. E. T. Taylor, Hackney, Providence, with coal.

Sloop ——, Shaw, Stonington, with coal.

Sailed.

Nov. 19—Ships Shakespeare, Franklin and Atlantic. Barks Edwin Lawry, E. D. Brockman, Acme, (Br.,) N. H. Gaston.

Brigs G. Harford, Cumlo, Phoenix, (Dan.,) T. B. Wagner, Adelphi, Celarius, (Hol.,) Lelo.

Schooners Vulcan, (Br.,) Solferino, (Br.,) Kate, (Br.,) D. W. Vaughan.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 20—Below, ships Maud, from Liverpool; Minstrel, of Baltimore, from South America; bark Warrior Queen, from Algoa Bay; brig Selma, from Havana.

BOSTON, Nov. 20—Arr. ship South American, from Hiera, France; Maud, from Liverpool; barks George and Mary, and Alice Tarlton, from Surinam Station, N. Y.; brigs Mecosta and Example, from Turks Island; Times, from Gonaives; Startled Fawn, from East Harbor; F. J. Salma, from Havana; schr. Faron, from St. Domingo; bark Warrior Queen, from Algoa Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Constance—Fr. ship, bound S., was passed, Nov. 9, lat. 42, lon. 30 51.

Geologist—Br. ship, bound S., was signalized, Oct. 20, lat. 6 30 S., lon. 30 W.

Keystone State—U. S. steamer, cruising, all well, 15th inst., lat. 34, lon. 77.

Mary—Br. brig, stge. S. E., was passed, Nov. 2, lat 21 40, lon. 64 52.

Oltaw—ship, of Glasgow, was signalized, Nov. 5, lat. 45 23, lon. 51 17.

Shakspere—Brem. ship, from London for New-York, Oct. 26, lat. 42, lon. 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 23, barks La Plata, for New-York, 16g.; Concordia, (Dan.,) for do. do.; brig Meteor, (Dan.,) for do. do. in 2 ds.

At Demerara, Nov. 1, brigs B. L. Swan, for New-Haven in 2 ds.; St. Agnes, for Bocuos Ayres, to load sail for Boston; Daniel Trowbridge, hence, disch.

At St. Kitts, Oct. 29, brig Thomas Walter, for New-York, unc.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemia	Nov. 21	Quebec	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 25	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Nov. 7	Bremen	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Colombia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Georgo Cromwell	Nov. 21	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Nav. 21	New-York	Havana.
Colombia	Nov. 24	New-York	N. O. *via* Hav.
Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. O. *via* Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Ha. *via* Nas'a.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Mails for Europe.

Mails for Europe, by the *Hansa*, *via* Southampton and Bremen, close Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown, close on Saturday at

AUCTION SALES.

D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,

at half-past 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, in our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS—Being the continuation of our sale of Oct. 21, with some very select additions, the balance and the most select portion of the stock of an old importing and jobbing house now in liquidation, and to be sold without reserve to close the concern. Among which are London Dock Brandies, pale and dark, from six to thirty years of age; pale, gold and brown Sherries, ordered from the most reliable houses of Loedon and the Continent; Ports and Madeiras, do Jamaica, St. Croix, Pineapple and Antigua Rums, English and Holland Gins, Scotch and Irish Whisky, in demijohns and cases, an unusual fine line of very old Bourbon Whisky, Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Caiswhas, &c. Also, a small lot of valuable Wines, &c., from the private stock of one of the partners in the above house, recently deceased. Every article guaranteed. The stock will be sold in bottles, cases, demijohns and casks. Positively no other goods admitted.

Also, the stock of an importer and dealer in Havana cigars, consisting of an invoice of 250,000 Conchas, Regalia Britannicas, Preuss dos, Londres de Corte, Brevas, Earuzelas, Plantations, Medinoa, &c., &c.—in all about twenty-five different brands. Part of the following, viz.: El Sena, La Turca, La Fiel de Reformada, Floride, Santiago, Cabanas, Figaro, Nueva Albion, and other favorite brands.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS, FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c., just landed per ship *Favorceien*, from Leghorn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 648 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, viz.: The Four Seasons, for garden; the Water Carriers, celebrated Bust of Madonna, by Galli; Madonne of Imeraui, full size; "Prayer," "Innocence," "Psyche," "Bacchus," "Group of Education," Bust of Washington, and other choice subjects.

Also, a very elaborate fountain, with three basins, for garden, to which the attention of the public is particularly called. Garden vases of various designs and size.

Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art for the decorations of parlors, consisting of pure white groups and figures, of which more full particulars may be had from catalogues; vases, copied from the enchanta, "Roman" Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c.; Tazza, card receivers, and a full assortment of marble and alabaster goods.

The above are the importations of Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and are far superior to any offered at previous sales.

Catalogues on Monday at the store, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON'S & SON'S PLATED WARE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON & SON'S PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.—The entire stock of a large importing house declining that branch of their business; every article guaranteed as represented—consisting of 70 waiters, of various patterns and sizes; 60 casters, all silver top; 50 cake-baskets, of beautiful patterns; a large assortment of vegetable dishes, with covers; urns, swing tea-kettles, dish-warmers, metal dishes and covers, tea-spoons, ladles, cake-casters, dessert knives, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of J. DIXON & SON'S best BRITANNIA WARE—Over 100 freshly imported Birmingham plated waiters (a few lots plated on German silver), fruit bowls, cake-baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of AMERICAN PLATED WARE—Finest quality casters, baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

The trade and others will do well to attend this sale, as the stock is large and of the finest quality. Will be on exhibition the day before the sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., a large variety of household furniture, gas chandeliers, mahogany sofas, lounges, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, washstands, splendid gas chandeliers, fine feather beds, forty feather pillows, hair, husk, and straw mattresses, oil-paintings, heater stoves, 4 casks brandy, 1 light wagons, 2 heavy wagons, 1 horse, 2 large bar counters. Also, at 11½ o'clock, a large lot of flannel shirts, drawers, pantaloons, overcoats, feed and grocery bags, &c., &c., office furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

WELCOME HOME TO HENRY WARD BEECHER.—To be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M., for the BENEFIT OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell the choice of seats on Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock. Tickets will be delivered at the time of sale.

Mr. Beecher's address will be totally different from his Brooklyn speech.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday) Nov. 21, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 19th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A rare and valuable lot of old coins, some of which are very valuable, viz.: "Martha Washington Half Dime." "Libert a Americana." "Liverpool Half penny." "Washington Grate Cent," &c., all to be sold without reserve.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 62D AND 63D STS., between the 8th and 9th ave., 8 lots together, 200x100, on the north side of 62d-st., and 8 lots on the west of the same, on the south side of 63d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—At West Park, opposite Ivie's Park, containing about 100 acres; the soil is particularly adapted for all kinds of fruit growing; has a large river-front, and will be subdivided if desired. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with ten acres of choice land and variety of fruit trees, in New-Jersey, one hour from the city, and near the station. Also, a villa, and desirable building sites, at Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to N. Z. FOSTER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, containing 100 acres, 25 well adapted to raising peaches. The farm is well fenced and watered; outbuildings superior. JOHN STOUT, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 61.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND, FOR SALE—At Maplewood, near South Orange, about 16 miles from the City. Apply to J. W. SHEDDON, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, UPON THE HUDSON; a beautiful building site of one acre, with river front and fine views, cheap. Apply at drug-store No. 361 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

THIRD-AVENUE CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A fall lot, with three-story house, also, a 3d-ev. property lot, 115 feet deep, near 27th-st. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 224 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; all modern improvements; in East 24th-st., near Lexington-av; furniture if desired.
A. H. KIMMEL, No. 42 Spruce-st.

TROPICAL BALSAM.
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROS. & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past and is still the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and all other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced into this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the Drug-stores generally.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,
MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS.
EMERSON & SILVER,
Office No. 447 Broome st., second door west of Broadway,
Factory, Trenton, N. J.

Manufacturers of rich presentation and Masonic regulation swords, fine spurs, belts, jewels, flags, banners, &c., &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make every part within our own establishment, and are constantly getting up new and superior designs.

Over 30,000 swords made for United States Government since the war.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also other Japanese articles just opened to-day.
American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.
India, Chinese, Japanese, Manilla, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 859 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AGE—THE NEW UNION PLAYING CARDS—NATIONAL EMBLEMS. The demand for them is unprecedented in the card trade. Everybody that sees them wants them. Two packs in elegant card cases sent as samples, post-paid, on receipt of $1. Address
AMERICAN CARD COMPANY,
No. 168 William-st., and No. 486 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST.—A [illegible] Wellington-square, [illegible] corner of Lexington-av. [illegible] Sermon will be [illegible] vited to attend. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who come.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. A. H. BURRINGHAM, Pastor, under the direction of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Gens. Grant and Banks have sent parties to represent the condition of the freedmen in their Departments. The facts will be given at this meeting, and the cause will be presented by gentlemen who have been South.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The ninth discourse of this Series by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Job.* Preaching in the MORNING, also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Thanksgiving services on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Rev. R. C. FOLKS, Principal. 1,224 children received last year; 605 received during the last 8 weeks. Sunday School and children's meeting on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends, please remember these little ones want a Thanksgiving dinner. Exercises on that day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE—CORNER OLIVER and Henry sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Prof. POWELL of Tennessee; at 3 P. M., by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Leight-st. Baptist Church. Sunday School Concert at 7½ P. M. The children will sing and addresses may be expected by several friends of the cause. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the series on the United States in Prophecy. Subject—*The Typical Character of the Hebrew System and its Application to our Times.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOSH. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Character and Reward of Caleb*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject, *The Embassy of Reconciliation.* Services on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER OF HENRY and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS will preach SUNDAY, both in the morning and evening. This church will be opened for services and a sermon by the Rector, on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Seats provided for strangers.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., and HALL No. 554 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Morning, inspirational and trance speaking. Afternoon, short lecture and the relations of spiritual facts and manifestations. Evening, trance speaking by Mrs. MARQUAND. Collections taken up.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—RESURRECTION.—The old members of this Church are invited to meet at the old homestead on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, a discourse on the history of *Bowery Village Church* will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Love Feast, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, a sermon by Rev. F. S. DE HASS.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the MORNING he will preach the funeral sermon of Tunis Corson, of the 44th Regiment N. Y. S. V., who died in Beaufort, S. C. Subject in the EVENING, *The Life of Solomon.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL—MISSION-Room corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. S. A. BARNS, Pastor. This wonderful work increases daily in interest and power. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., conducted by the United Band of Brothers, WM. B. WALTERS, leader. Preaching each evening through the week. A cordial welcome extended to all.

LAFAYETTE-AV., BROOKLYN.—REV. DR. HITCHCOCK will preach the Annual Sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Lafayette-av. Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. CUTLER'S,) on SABBATH EVENING, the 22d inst. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.
A. MERWIN,
L. E. JACKSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10¾, 3¾ and 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. A special collection for the Sunday School will be made in the evening.

DR. F. B. RANDOLPH'S GREAT ORATION on *The Negro—The Republic—Their Manifest Destiny*—will be given on SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the large hall of Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Admission 16 cents; reserved seats 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Our Annual Dinner to the poor will be given on Thanksgiving Day. Donations in aid of that object are solicited.
B. R. BARLOW, Sup't.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG men and families, Broadway, below Astor-place. Rev. C. C. GOSS, preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING on *The Last Great Drama, or Scenes Connected with the Day of Judgment.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

LECTURE FOR YOUNG MEN.—THE SIXTH lecture of Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, from parable of the Prodigal Son, will be given on SUNDAY EVENING in New York Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Subject—*Hunger.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—In the necessary absence of Rev. Mr. PETERS, his lecture of the current series advertised for SUNDAY will be postponed to the close of the course. Rev. MOSES BALCH will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—THE HERALD of the coming King of kings will proclaim the glorious truths of the Judgment Dispensation, on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Friends of Christ and Bible truth are invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, by Rev. E. PEARSON, D. D. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7, by Rev. WM. H. BOOTH. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. C. E. HAGGIS will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, and in the evening the Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the forty-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 5th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning from the text: *Thou art Peter, and on this Rock I will build my Church, &c.* For the evening, to be announced in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—55th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ and 2. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 22, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERNAY, to commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. H. C. STOWELL, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENÆUM.—SERVICES SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, from New-York, will preach in the evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10¾ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. W. GRAVES will preach in the Market-st Church near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, *A Question in Arithmetic, or, The Young Man and his Unsolved Problem.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ALEXANDER MACLEAN, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 8th-av. and 31st-st., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near 7th-av.—Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, the Pastor, will preach (D. V.) on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*Rest in the Lord, as a Political Idea.*

THE REV. JOHN LORD'S LAST LECTURE on the Fall of Rome will be given in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*How far Christianity Arrested the Ruin.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—CORNER of Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.) on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10¾ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3, and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

REV. E. B. FERNALD WILL PREACH ON SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Free Baptist Church, 29th-st., near Broadway.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. W. ANDREWS will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two doors east of Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. KENDALL, D. D.; and at 7½ P. M., Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on *Pilgrim's at the Ocean*, being the next in the series on the Gospel, as illustrated by "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." All are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the room, (Bible House 8th-av., corner 9th-st.) Address by Rev. E. BOSWORTH. Interesting exercises may be expected. Young men are invited.
R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—REV. MR. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH, morning and evening, in the large hall corner 8th-av. and 23d-st. Subject for evening—*The Work and the Reward of a Faithful Ministry.* The clergy specially invited. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School 3 o'clock A. M.

A SERIES OF DISCOURSES WILL BE delivered by Elder EDWIN BURNHAM, at Messiah's Church, Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder PHILO HAWES. Seats free.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—The Rev. W. R. MILLIGAN will deliver the seventh of a series of discourses on the *Early History of Christianity*, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very competent young woman, with excellent City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above; is a first-rate family cook and laundress. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with over two years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 16 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived as lady's maid and chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 193 East 13th-st., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted in City or country by a respectable and well-recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has good City references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, a situation as seamstress and to take charge of grown children, or assist in chamberwork; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; has the highest City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 19th-st., southwest side of 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl as first-class waitress; no objection to chamberwork, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 85 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French finting and all kinds of fine washing; has the best of reference. Call at, or address No. 137 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant young woman as first-class laundress, or would do the fine washing and ironing; she understands her business in all its branches, and has had long experience; she has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

MALES.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

A man of experience (in first-class houses in this City) would like to make an engagement as buyer and salesman in an importing or jobbing house. To any firm wanting an energetic man, of large acquaintance amongst the trade, this is a good chance; references unexceptionable. Address WHITE GOODS, Box 152 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, COLORED man, who thoroughly understands his business. A good careful driver, and willing to make himself useful, may address Box No. 1,497 Post-office, with name and references.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; left his last place on account of his employer going to Europe; has good City references. Address E. M., No. 612 Broadway, in the saddlery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman of large experience and thoroughly understanding his business, a situation as coachman; has the best of City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 18th-st.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant young man; is a good groom and careful driver; satisfactory reference given from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 116 East 39th-st.

AS WAITER OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as waiter or as light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, Care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 246 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.
Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.
WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.—THREE FIRST-class men in a Yankee Notion, Hosiery and Millinery Jobbing House. One as buyer of millinery and fancy goods; the others as salesmen, who must show their ability to introduce first-class near-by cash trade. Liberal arrangements will be made with the right men. All communications confidential. Address E. E., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J.—12 MILES from New-York, a girl who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing, in a moderate-sized family; a good home and healthy location. She must be neat, tidy and care taking, and will recommended; wages $7 in $8 per month. Apply to J. W. JUDD, No. 7 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A STATIONARY engine, two conductors, two brakesmen, three porters for stores, one stewardess, four girls to travel to Europe and California, a night watchman for a hotel, two clerks for grocery stores. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED, FOR NAVY AND WHALING VOYAGES—Landsmen, seamen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards; short and long voyages. Also, five substitutes. The highest bounty paid. Apply only at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. JAMES & CO., Agents.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress, who has had considerable experience with young children and who has good City references. Apply at No. 141 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN, COLORED man, who thoroughly understands his business. A good careful driver, and willing to make himself useful, may address Box No. 1,497 Post-office, with name and references.

VARNISH MAKER WANTED—COMPEtent in all kinds of turpentine, benzine and spirit varnishes, and proficient and reliable will be well paid. Address, with references, Box No. 4,126 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, in a wholesale and retail store down town. Address, in handwriting, Box No 1,424 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED a young woman as seamstress, and to aid in the care of young children; a German Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman, as waitress and chambermaid, with good City reference. Apply as No. 230 5th-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 388 Broadway.

CLERK IN A BANK—A YOUNG MAN QUICK and accurate in figures, and of unexceptional character. Address, with name and references, NATIONAL, Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THREE ROOMS, with board, in a private family, one mile from Newburgh, N. Y. Views, roads and neighborhood unsurpassed. Furnace in the house. Address B., Box No. 122, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with southern exposure, for single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 28th-st.

LIGHT TO THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Stock and Bond Lists of the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL are confessedly the fullest and most accurate published. The former gives the length of each railroad in the United States, in operat on, progress, or projected; cost of road, rolling stock, &c.; equipment, share capital, bond and mortgage debt, floating debt, mileage of engines, gross and net earnings, dividends, &c. The Bond list embraces a description of each security, the amount and date of maturity, rate of interest, and when and where the same is payable. Tables are also given of Canal and Navigation Stocks and Bonds. Federal and State Securities, City Passenger Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Mining Stocks, Preferred and Guaranteed stocks; Steamship, Transit, Express, Gas Light, Land Improvement and Miscellaneous stocks, &c; daily quotations of sales of Railroad and other securities at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Boards; table of monthly earnings of the principal railroads, extending several years back, and a weekly statement of the London Money Market. Thus, beside being the oldest and best conducted railroad journal in the world, it claims pre-eminence as a financial journal, and as such is recommended to all wanted man as a sure guide to profitable investment or speculative adventure.

Published every SATURDAY MORNING at No. 9 Spruce-street. Subscription price $5 per annum. Single copies, 10 cents.

STOCK AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA TONIGHT.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
First appearance this season of
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock,
FOURTH EXTRA NIGHT.
Grand extraordinary performance of Donnizetti's Tragic Opera, in three acts, of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
with the following unprecedented great cast:

Lucrezia	Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI
Maffio Orsini	Mlle. H. SULZER
Genaro	Sig. F. MAZZOLENI
Duke Alfonso	Sig. H. BIACHI
Liveretto	Sig. TAMARO
Vitellozzo	Sig. LOTTI
Gazella	Sig. BELLINI
Petrucelo	Sig. IPPOLITO
Gubetta	Sig. COLETTI
Rustighello	Sig. REICHARDT
Astolfo	Sig. MULLER
CONDUCTOR	Sig. J. NUNO

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov 23,
second and last time of
DON GIOVANNI.
Gonnod's celebrated Opera of
FAUST,
will be produced during the ensuing week.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthouy's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21,
THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH GRAND
MUSICAL MATINEE,
on which occasion the following talent will assist:
Mr. B. C. CAMPBELL,
the favorite Baritone,
THE TALENTED BRETTO CHILDREN,
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years,
Master RICARDO, Cornet Soloist, aged 7 years,
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinee, or one person to six Matinees, $2.
Tickets for sale at IRVING HALL and the music-stores.
Doors open at 12 o'clock—commencing at 1 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863.
LE DEUX VEUVES.
Comedie in one act, by M. Felician Malleville.
LES ERREURS DU BEL AGE,
Comedie Vaudevillo, in one act, by MM. Xavier and Varin.
MON ISMENIE,
Comedie in one act, by Lahuke and Michal.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
THE GRAND STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The brilliant and quite unprecedented success of the splendid work of art now nightly delighting crowded audiences of our best citizens at Hope Chapel, is already exciting the envy of rival enterprises, the managers of which are imploring public sympathy through the medium of "cards," "cautions," &c. But the Stereoscopticon still stands unrivaled and alone. Thousands who have, during the past ten days, witnessed its wonderful and exquisite effects, can bear all the testimony its excellence requires. The views, which embrace all the realms of beauty, have been collected with the greatest care abroad, and with its magnificent apparatus, imported to this country at heavy expense, taste, experience and skill do the rest. All that the great Stereoscopticon has to say to the public is: "Come, see, and judge for yourselves." It needs no other "cantian" than the sight of its would-be competitors.

Exhibition every evening. Doors open at 6½. Tours commence at 7½ P. M. precisely. Grand Matinées for children and families on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
HUGH B. McKEON, Manager.

A CARD.
Those who desire, on
THANKSGIVING,
to pass an evening of merriment and delight, should visit the
WINTER GARDEN,
WHERE
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will present to their friends and the public an entertainment of the most charming attraction.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 23d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz.:
At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of project

—Lieut.-Col. M. P. Bertram, late of the Seventeenth (two years') New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth United States Regular colored troops, now forming near Philadelphia. Col. B. is a resident of Portchester, Westchester County. He passed successfully a very thorough examination before the Military Examining Board in Washington, of which Gen. Casey is President. The Government has made choice of a brave and meritorious officer.

Proclamation.

THURSDAY, the 26th inst., having been designated by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to refrain from all secular employments on that day, and to devote it to appropriate religious exercises.

Perhaps, never before since we became a nation have we had more reason for heartfelt gratitude to God for the greatness of His mercies. He has spared us from pestilence, and, through abundant harvests and remunerative industry, blessed us with unusual prosperity. By His aid and guidance we have been enabled to repel the assaults of treason and lawlessness which threatened to convert our land of Constitutional Liberty into the abode of Anarchy, and to make our name a by-word and reproach among the nations. In the midst of the calamities of war a brighter future dawns upon us. Our forces are victorious on sea and land; the area of the Rebellion has been circumscribed; treason has been rebuked; the spirit of anarchy subdued; the sentiment of loyalty strengthened; foreign enmity abated. Let us pray that these auspicious results may be speedily followed by the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land; that as a warning to posterity the instigators of the Rebellion, who have so wantonly and wickedly attempted to destroy our priceless Union, may be subjected to just punishment for their crime, and that their misguided followers may be brought back to their allegiance and duty; that all who have sinned against the majesty of law, in madly striving to subvert the mild and beneficent Government under which we live, may repent of their treason and have the sentiment of patriotism rekindled in their hearts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

[Advertisement.]

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MARRIED.

BROWN—FOWLES.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, Mr. J. E. BROWN to Miss ANNIE EUGENIA FOWLES, all of this City.

CHAPMAN—ESTERLY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Dr. Hinton, WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN to ALICE daughter of Martin Esterly.

DIGGES—SCAYSBRR.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at Mosholu, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. A. Beach Carter, D. D., assisted by Rev. Leah M. Dickerson, J. M. CUNNINGHAM DIGGES, of Warrenton, Va., to EMMA H., daughter of James Scrymser, Esq., of Mosholu.

FAILS—ROE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at Grace Church, White Plains, by Rev T. S Rumney, SAMUEL FAILS to CECILIA D., daughter of the late Dr. Livingston Roe, all of White Plains.

FELT—L'STEAD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. DAVID FELT to Miss MARGARET SUTHERLAND OLMSTEAD, all of this City.

HUNT—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Geo. C. Lorch assisted by Rev. Hollow W. Hunt, Mr. HOLLOW W HUNT, Jr., of Schooley's Mt., to Miss KATE A. MARTIN, of Rocket'stown, N. J.

HERRON—PURDEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. A. Dickson, of Lansingburgh, Mr. JOSEPH M. HERRON, of Troy, N. Y., to HATTIE A., daughter of Jerome Burrows, of Brooklyn.

LANGDON—MOULTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Willard Child, D. D., CHARLES LANGDON and SARAH J. MOULTON, only daughter of W. C. Moulton, all of Castleton, Vt.

SHERWOOD—CARMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. S. Plumley, THOMAS P. SHERWOOD, of Newark, N. J., and SARAH T., daughter of M. B. Carman, Esq., of Rahway, N. J. No cards.

WILSON—HAMILTON.—At Trinity Church, on Thursday, Nov 19, by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, D. D., E. KELLOGG WRIGHT to JOSEPHINE L., youngest daughter of the late Robert Douglas Hamilton, all of this City.

YOUNG—BROOKS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, in Brooksville, Vt., by Rev. J. T. Hyde, LAFAYETTE YOUNG, of this City, to EMMA A. BROOKS, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ALLAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, JOHN ALLAN, in the 87th year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BOSTWICK.—In this City, on the 19th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry W. Hubbell, CATHARINE, relict of the late Charles Bostwick, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, at 3 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CUMMINGS.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at No. 128 Lexington-av., of apoplexy, Mrs. JANE GORMAN CUMMINGS, native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 69 years, for many years a resident of Washington City, D. C.

The reverend clergy, her friends, and those of her son, Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, and of her son-in-law, P. H. Gerdes, U. S. Coast Survey, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, SUSAN HUBBELL, wife of Theodore Coleman, and daughter of Joseph W. Hubbell, of Norwalk, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DAVISON.—In Pittsburgh, Penn., at the residence of her son, John S. Davison, Esq., on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, Mrs. MARY L., widow of John R. Davison, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, corner of High and Spruce sts., Newark, this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—At his residence, in Bellston, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Rev. EDWARD DAVIS, D. D., in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, Burnt Hills, this day, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 10 A. M.

GRAY.—In Boston, on Friday, Nov. 20, GEORGE WINTHROP GRAY, of this City.

Funeral in Boston on Sunday.

HALSTEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, WILLIAM M. HALSTEN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st. (Dr. Potts'), on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

JENNINGS.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, JAMES E. JENNINGS, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his sons-in-law, WM. R. Wheaton and S. S. De Mill, are respectively invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 South 9th-st., corner of 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

JONES.—In Paris, France, on Friday, Nov. 6, of a protracted illness, ALICE, daughter of the late J. Colford Jones, of the City of New-York.

LENT.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, ABSALON LENT, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 128 West 43d-st.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, ANAH, wife of James Thomas.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 135 Hudson-av.

WHITMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, JUNSON A. WHITMAN, aged 22 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Fyle, No. 67 North Moore-st., on Saturday, Nov. 21, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family will please attend, without further notice.

WHITMOR.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 19, PHILIP H. WHITMORE, in the 28th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family, also members of Company C, Thirteenth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 347 Navy-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WATSON.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, EMMA M. WATSON, only daughter of Garret D. and Isabel Tunison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 98 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WOONWARD.—In New-London, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 15, Capt. JOHN WOONWARD, formerly of Sag Harbor, L. I.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach SABBATH EVENING in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, upon *Mount Moriah; or, the Holy City*. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER, 1863.

CONTENTS:

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.
With an Illustration.
TWILIGHT ON SUMTER.
With an Illustration.
SCENES IN THE WAR OF 1812.—VI. THE WAR ON THE COAST.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Naw-London in 1813—Fort Norfolk—Landing-Place at Havre de Grace—John O'Neil's Sword—The Pringle Mansion-House—Church at Havre de Grace—Craney Island—James Faulkner—Plan of Operations on Craney Island—Hampton Creek—Magazine on Craney Island—Cockburn's Quarters—Block-House, Craney Island—Old Court-House, New-London.
PICTURES OF THE JAPANESE.—II. RURAL LIFE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Farm-Houses near Yeddo—Fusiyama—A Night-Scene—Village Aqueduct—Peasants Returning from Labor—Fisherman's Return—Dipping up Manure—Manuring a Field—Rolling in Seed—Keeping off Birds—Bringing Home Grain—Separating the Grain—Threshing—Preparing Cotton—Reeling Cotton—The Peasant's Luxury—A Sudden Storm—The Start for Fusiyama—Japanese Travelers—Village Inn—Female Hostler—Japanese Lovers—At the Foot of Fusiyama—Ascent of Fusiyama—Fishermen—Japanese Junks—Helm of Junk—Steersman and Mate—Sailors at Dinner—Village Life in Japan—The Castle of Osaca—Carrying the Mails.
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WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.
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OVERLAND FROM ST. PAUL TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER XL. Preparations for the Wedding.
CHAPTER XLI. Domestic Tronbles.
CHAPTER XLII. Lily's Bedside.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Garden—"That might do."
THE GULF.
WHAT'S IN A NAME?
MY FRIEND CRACKTHORPE AGAIN.
THE ETHICS OF LOVE.
THE REV MR. ALLONBY.
JOB WARNER'S CHRISTMAS.
A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Filial Affection—Artillery Practice—A Nice Little Gentleman—Grandma's Query.
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Opera Cloak—Morning Reception Toilet.

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The following condensed summary of the contents of the Volume which was completed with the last Number will indicate the general scope of that which is now commenced:

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Containing an anecdotal sketch of Gen. Butler's brilliant and remarkable career at the Bar of Massachusetts; a history of the secret movements in the Charleston Convention; an explanation of Gen. Butler's voting for Jefferson Davis as the candidate of the Democratic party; the reasons for his support of Breckinridge; the conflict between Breckinridge and his leading supporters, and how far Breckinridge was faithful to his friends and his country; conversations between Gen. Butler and the leading Secessionists at Washington in December, 1860; the real plans of the traitors; Gen. Butler invited to join them; his advice to Buchanan; his efforts in preparing Massachusetts for war; the celebrated march *via* Annapolis to Washington; his night march to Baltimore; collision with Gen. Scott; his course at Fortress Monroe; the history of the contrabands; his advice to the Administration how to take Richmond; the truth about the battle of Great Bethel; the Hatteras Expedition; the secret history of the New-Orleans Expedition; the adventures of the General in getting to Ship Island; A full account of the capture of New-Orleans; the landing of the troops in the city; a complete narrative of succeeding events, with a large number of highly interesting narratives and anecdotes never before published; the ugly question there, and the General's policy in wooing the abandoned plantations by free labor; a chapter of anecdotes, showing how the Old Hunkers became Emancipationists; the recall of Gen. Butler, and the explanation given of it by the Government; his present opinions upon the great issues before us.

MASON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

IMPORTANCE OF A NOSE IN LOVE!
THE NOSE OF A NOTARY!
BY EDMOND ABOUT:
12mo. paper, price 50 cents.

This New Novel, by the most popular of the French authors, has run through TWELVE EDITIONS, and is the latest rage in Paris.

It is impossible for a tale to be founded on a greater extravegence. Nevertheless it is very well written, witty, piquant, sparkling, and will make M. ABOUT more popular than ever.

Dexter, Hamilton & Co., Sinclair Tousey, Dick & Fitzgerald, Oliver S. Felt, Blakeman & Mason, John Bradburn, Pooley & Co., Sheldon, Miller, Evans, Appleton and Carleton, wholesale it.

Every Broadway retailer has it.

LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

MONTHLY. $1 PER YEAR.
BEAUTY OF HOLINESS,
THE "HIGHER LIFE" SANCTIFICATION OR PERFECT LOVE.
THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY, JOY AND PRIVILEGE.
Illustrated by
Sermons, Essays, Correspondence, and Experiences of talented and devoted Christians of all denominations.
Published Monthly by REV. M. FRENCH,
No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 6.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR JUSTICE.

In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, the Convention for Nominating a Justice for the Fourth Judicial District, no Delegates appearing from the XVth Ward, the Delegates from the XIth and XVIIth Wards unanimously nominated JOHN LALOR for said position.

JOHN A. HARDENBROOK, Chairman.
GEORGE DONALDSON, Sec'y.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LORW.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTIETH WARD YOUNG MEN'S PEOPLE'S UNION CLUB, held on Friday evening at the corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., at 8 o'clock, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the nominations of JOHN QUACKENBUSH for Police Justice of the Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards; also of WILLIAM STERETT for Councilman of the XXth Ward.

JOHN HINES, Chairman.
A. J. KEEFEE, Secretary.

Committee—Theo. Weed, John Hines, A. Sidney Done, Wolcott Gray, Wm. Fairfield, Jacob Tooker, John McA. Lear, John Goller, Jos. B. Polock, A. J. Dittenhoffer, John V. Gnodey, Wm. R. Stewart, Robert Wakefield, James McAfee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, JR.

44 FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1863.
THERE IS BUT ONE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE.
Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES.
Have been awarded twenty-three first premiums at State Fairs, and twenty-one at City and County Fairs in 1863, making 44 in all. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway New-York and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

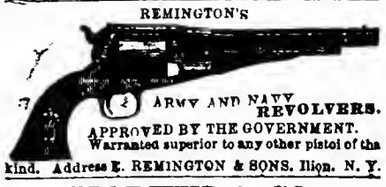
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.
FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are supplied from No. 327 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences if desired.
Operators, with machines, sent into families.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Occultist's Opticien,
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

WOMEN'

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—To lease for 10 years from 1st of May next, a splendid corner property, above Wall-st., 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock is eighteen millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of conferring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of

PARKE & BOWDOIN,

No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,

REDEEM

MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,

at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

P. W. GALLAUDET,

NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND, BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA

Railroad Company stocks wanted, at the highest market rates

WESTERN SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Bought and sold. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents.,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at the office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to have their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transfer certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

Established under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING
in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairmen of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cevan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.

Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.

LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,

(LIMITED.)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:

MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the Comptroller, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipt for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1863.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is now ready for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 23d inst.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 11th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

E. H. BELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company Stock bought by GEO. A. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6

P. S.—Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock wanted

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October, principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these Securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NOV. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency.

J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLABS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 63 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. One volume. Price $3.50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 31 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c., French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.—Velvet bonnets of every color, black velvet bonnets, thousands of velvet bonnets, at great bargains velvets by the yard, trade supplied. Children's hats of every kind, mourning bonnets and mourning veils.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their fourth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid: and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, on private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 21th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner MERSEY, her tackle and apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner Mercy and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large packs salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 26 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, gilt cornices, hair mattresses, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, lace and brocatel window curtains, extension dining-tables, sideboards, mahogany sofas and rockers in hair-cloth, bolsters and pillows. Also, cavalry swords, pistols, jewelry, plated ware, &c. At 2 o'clock, at our store, valuable collection of rare old coins, &c. Sale without reserve.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] TO THE ELECTION [illegible] Provision of the Charter of the City of New-York, and of the Ordinances of the Common Council of the City, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of Election in the several Wards of said City on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FIRST day of DECEMBER, 1863,)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sunrise, and remain open until sunset; when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:

A Mayor, in the place of George Opdyke.

A Civil Justice for the First District, comprising the Ist, IId, IIId and Vth Wards.

A Police Justice for the First District, comprising the Ist, IId, IIId and Vth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Second District, comprising the IVth, Vth and XIVth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Second District, comprising the IVth, Vth and XIVth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIth and IXth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Third District, comprising the VIIth and IXth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fourth District, comprising the Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Fourth District, comprising the Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the VIIth, XIIth and XIIIth Wards.

A Police Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the VIIth, XIIth and XIIIth Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

A Police Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.

A Civil Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards.

A Police Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards.

A Police Justice for the Eighth District, comprising the XVIth and XXth Wards.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, viz.: Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, effected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth-street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, 14th November, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh-street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. RYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MASTERSON,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 80 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

CURTAINS.

New Styles, 1863.
Swiss Lace,
Nottingham Lace,
Lace Lace,
Muslin,
Brocatelle,
Rope,
Terry Cloth,
Japanese do.,
Damask,
Cornices,
and all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 369 Broadway, N. Y.

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold,
Opaque,
White,
Buff,
Green,
and Blue,
Holland,
Bray's Patent
Fixtures,
and all other
approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 369 Broadway.

OLD APPLE WHISKY

AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.

Parties in want of either of these articles, can find sample of the whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 22 Westst., New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & HIBLO'S, No. 6 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York City, or by addressing

Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NOV. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chap. 167 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof: and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and endorsed, "

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION..THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863. } One o'clock P. M. }

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Hall, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—
Bill of the New-York *Courier*, for advertising the annual parade of the Fire Department.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Ryers—
Bill of R. Macklin for services rendered at the Sixth District Court.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman ——
Bill of Captain D. C. Meschutt, Seventy-first regiment New-York State National Guard, for transporting sixty-eight men to and from Greenwood.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of property owners in Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and North River, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of F. R. Hartman and others, interpreters to Police Courts, for an increase of salary.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the resolution approved December seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, directing the Street Commissioner to procure a new engine for Engine Company number Thirty-six, be and is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Hose Company number Thirty-four, to be within the following boundaries: North side of Fortieth-street, and south side of Forty-fourth-street, Seventh and Ninth avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-first street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue, opened according to law.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That permission be granted to the New-York and New-Haven railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad in Franklin street, from the easterly side of Kin-street to Centre-street.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Hagin, for the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars being for over time on the work of constructing a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Catharine Donnelly to keep a small stand for the sale of fruit, &c., on the Third-avenue side of Tompkins Market, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Hall—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William Morris to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirty-eight Eighth-avenue, provided the same does not interrupt the public thoroughfare, the said permission given to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman M. Cool—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for a house to be built upon the property of number one hundred and ninety-three Fulton-street, south side, between Third and Lafayette avenues, opposite the new Court House, for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-seven.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to assign to the Corporation Fifty-seventh-street, south side, between Third and Lafayette avenues, opposite the new Court House, for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-seven.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Hose Company number Thirty-four, to be within the following boundaries: North side of Fortieth-street, and south side of Forty-fourth-street, Seventh and Ninth avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-first street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue, opened according to law.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Hagin for the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars being for over time on the work of constructing a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman ——
Bill of Captain D. C. Meschutt, Seventy-first regiment New-York State National Guard, for transporting sixty-eight men to and from Greenwood.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of property owners in Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and North River, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of F. R. Hartman and others, interpreters to Police Courts, for an increase of salary.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the resolution approved December seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, directing the Street Commissioner to procure a new engine for Engine Company number Thirty-six, be and is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new engine for Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be and is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new location for Hose Company number Thirty-four, to be within the following boundaries: North side of Fortieth-street, and south side of Forty-fourth-street, Seventh and Ninth avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-first street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue, opened according to law.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Hagin for the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars being for over time on the work of constructing a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman ——
Bill of Captain D. C. Meschutt, Seventy-first regiment New-York State National Guard, for transporting sixty-eight men to and from Greenwood.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of property owners in Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and North River, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of F. R. Hartman and others, interpreters to Police Courts, for an increase of salary.
Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the resolution approved December seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, directing the Street Commissioner to procure a new engine for Engine Company number Thirty-six, be and is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a new engine for Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries: North side of Fortieth-street, and south side of Forty-fourth-street, Seventh and Ninth avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Thirty-first street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue, opened according to law.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Hagin for the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars being for over time on the work of constructing a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to the renumbering of Fifth-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
A communication was received from the Street Commissioner with apportionment of assessment in the matter of the Central Park extension.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of treasury balance to November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Comptroller, recommending a transfer in the appropriation of "Contingencies—City Inspector's Department."
Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.
A communication was received from the Comptroller, rendering a transfer to the appropriation for Lands and Places, with resolution therefor.
Alderman Long moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Finance.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Hardy, Masterson, Long—3.
Negative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah—7.
Alderman Hardy moved that the paper be laid over.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Farley—9.
Negative—Aldermen Hardy Long—2.
A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board relative to the necessity of a stronger reservoir in the alley of the Croton Reservoir.
Alderman Jeremiah moved that the same be referred to a Special Committee of Three.
Which was carried.
The President pro tem. named, as such Special Committee, Aldermen Jeremiah, Henry and Ottiwell.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, grade, &c., Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill lots on Manhattan-street and Tenth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Assessments presented a report to cancel an erroneous assessment against Miss J. Taylor.
Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Enterprise Literary and Social Union, to attend an entertainment to be given on Wednesday evening, November eighteen.
Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the salaries of the Inspectors of Improvements on Streets, in the City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, being the same amount as those employed on similar work in the Street Department; that the increase date from the passage of this resolution, and that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same increase and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the salaries of the messengers in all the departments of the City Government, except the Legislative Department, be increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriations for City contingencies, to take effect from the first day of July, '63, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the salaries of the assistant messengers be increased to the sum of seven hundred dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Alderman Ryers moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the salaries of the Health Wardens of the several Wards be increased to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, received to-day, recommending the adoption of resolution that the Comptroller be authorized, in pursuance of his recommendation, to cause a transfer to be made from the appropriation and amount under head of "Public Charities and Correction," of the sum of five thousand dollars, to the credit of the amount entitled "Contingencies, City Inspector's Department."
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the said expense and the city the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the southerly side of Forty-second-street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of widening Seventy-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of curbing and guttering Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-ninth-street.
Which laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks of Forty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging sidewalks on Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-ninth-street, between South avenue and Broadway, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, for payment for services rendered to Committees of Board of Aldermen.
Alderman Hall moved to amend the same by inserting the following: And that the Comptroller be directed also to draw his warrant in favor of H. A. Parker, Messenger, and John Kerrigan, Assistant Messenger, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered to Committee of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James M. Sweeny, John A. Towle, Owen Cavanaugh, James A. Earley, John E. Greene and William H. Moloney, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, George Lottermau, Joseph A. Scovill and Thomas J. Carleton, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, to be in full payment for services rendered to Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was adopted.
The resolution, as amended, was then laid over.
Ordinance that the grade of One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be changed so as to conform to the given lines and figures on the accompanying map, dated February fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and drawn by Otto Sackerdorff, Surveyor, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the northerly side of West Forty-third-street, commencing at a point about three hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue and running westerly about three hundred feet, more or less, to a building known as numbers three hundred and five and three hundred and seven, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.
Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, (with ordinance therefor.):
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.
Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company number Eighteen, on the property purchased by the Comptroller at number eight and a half Stone-street.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.
Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new hose-carriage for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-nine, the same to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Thirty-eight.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley—9.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be set and reset where necessary, and that the sidewalks be flagged their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.
Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, commencing at the westerly side of Broadway and extending to and connecting with the sewer in Seventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.
On motion, the Board adjourned,
And the Chairman *pro tem* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-third instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863. } Four o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.
A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday, twenty-third instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.
Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st., GEORGE W. CLARK, A. M., Rector.] Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Founders limited, superior facilities for education, splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds, preparatory, academic and collegiate departments, an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers, bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent charges reasonable. Send for prospectus. Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S School No. 9?3 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., Institute, will open Sept. 9, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Locke and, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the Institution.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a farm near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad; from foot Chambers-st. Term $4?0 to $1?0 per year. For circulars, address A. E. WINANT, Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & TAYLOR) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 2? Congress-st., Brooklyn. Will reopen Sept. 21. Boys prepared for college or for business. Circulars at the bookstores.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Select Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Address [illegible]. Send for circulars, to Rev. AMOS [illegible], M. [illegible].

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Thirty-eighth year. Board and tuition in ordinary English branches, $150 per year. Music and drawing extra. Winter Term opens Dec. 4. R. H. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the bookstores.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience, lately engaged in one of the best city schools, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the mathematics. Highest references given. Address M. A., Box No. 1,0 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY fully competent to teach the English branches, a position as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.
Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, baby-horse, high chair and baby walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 434 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best materials, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 172 Chatham-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.47 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 47 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Rondout and Otisville.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACE COURSE.—Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9.15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train or excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5.45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9.15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6.10 A. M., 9.15, A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 and 4.20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
BOHEMIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,200 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ANGLIA,
Capt. PEARSE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $102.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....66 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$100 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $?5, $105; Steerage, $?0. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,856	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,?79	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,878	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for ?3 years.
They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged as the following rates:

First Cabin	$?6	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. ?1 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ROBERTSON,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec near
SATURDAY, Nov. 21.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $80 and $?0. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 56 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods in the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the foot of Canal-st., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Dutch-st. wharf.
Freight same as per regular steamer.
It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's 30th of following, there to or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.
For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
JOSEPH P. IDDY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the above ports. Letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to STORY, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
PAYSCOTT, CROSS & CO.,
No. 56 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PASAZA,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P. M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	2½ P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the w

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3795. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR CAPTIVES AT RICHMOND.

Deplorable Condition of Those Recently Released.

Names of the Patients in the Annapolis Hospitals.

Notes of Indignation from the People.

PROPOSITIONS FOR A CRUSADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send for publication in the TIMES a list of three hundred and fifty of our paroled men who came on the steamer *New-York* to this point yesterday. They were in a most wretched condition. Six poor fellows died on board on the way from Fortress Monroe. Only three of these could tell their names and regiment. These were G. B. WINGATE, First Massachusetts cavalry; J. LASH, Co. D, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer cavalry; and GEORGE MULHOLLAND, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Two also died as soon as we got them into their wards at the hospital. I have, since the war began, been with our wounded and sick men, but never before have I been so moved with sadness and pity as in witnessing the two last arrivals of our men from Richmond at this point. Some of the men say that these received yesterday were picked out as a lot of the best. If so, we can only say "God pity and speedily relieve those left behind." To-day nine bodies were placed in front of the pulpit in the chapel, where funeral services were performed previous to carrying them to the soldier's cemetery. It was a sight that brought tears to many an eye. Not that we saw so many locked in the cold embrace of death, but that we saw these, our comrades and brothers, the fallen victims of rebel barbarity—literally starved to death. Is there no remedy for this? As some of those who were able were hobbling off the boat a kind-hearted lady remarked to them—"Well, I am thankful to see you with friends again, but it makes my heart ache to look at you." Two or three replied—"Madame, don't pity us; we are the best lot; pity the thousands we have left behind—forty-three on an average are dying every day." The worst cases are left in the Division Hospital, No. 11, B. A. VANDERKIEFT, Surgeon in charge. His kind attention to these suffering men, and also those of Dr. PARKER, of the College Hospital, receive the praise and gratitude of all here.

Yours, I. O. SLOAN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19, 1863.

RECEIVED AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL—G. B. PARKER, SURGEON IN CHARGE.

Hermoo Graff, Co. C, 6th U. S. cav.
John Williams, Co. A, 13th United States.
R. Porter, Co. D, 19th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. C. N. Baker, Co. D, 9th Maine.
Corp. S. Storey, Co. H, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Thomas H. Cobbey, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts.
R. Baker, Co. I, 20th Mass.
Wm. P. Rogers, Musician, Co. B, 7th Connecticut.
L. Perry, Co. A, 4th Conco C. H. Brewer, Co. I, 17th Ohio.
H. Wolf, Co. B, 3d N. Y. cav.
J. Michael, Co. C, 6th New-York cav.
E. Thomas, Co. D, 52d N. Y.
J. Howarth, Co. K, 57th N. Y.
Sergt. A. Cash, Co. C, 57th New-York.
Sergt. John Hullings, Co. H, 18th Penn. cavalry.
Patrick Ralph, Co. H, 18th Penn. cavalry.
Milton McGowen, Co. A, 76th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Wm. M. Cook, Co. C, 79th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Phillip McDonnell, Co. A, 143d Penn.
Sergt. Isaac McGee, Co. F, 14th Penn.
Sergt. George H. Cramer, Co. E, 150th Penn.
Peter Sowder, Co. F, 2d Maryland cavalry.
Felix Seiger, Co. B, 1st Virginia artillery.
S. Kidd Simpson, Co. B, 2d Va. mounted infantry.
Calvin Martin, Co. E, 2d Va. mounted infantry.
Earnest Spear, Co. E, 3d Va. mounted infantry.
Thomas Cassidy, Co. D, 3d Virginia.
Cornelius W. Menear Co. C, 3d Virginia.
Enoch Tilt, Co. A, 21st Mich.
N. Ingram, Co. D, 21st Mich.
W. Ellis, Co. D, 10th Wis.
Sergt. J. Fitzgerald, Co. E, 10th Wisconsin.
E. Carver, Co. A 10th Wis.
Corp. M. E. McCusk, Co. G, 14th Wisconsin.
John O. Walker, Co. B, 24th Wisconsin.
A. Bolte, Co. D, 26th Wis.
S. Roberts, Co. G, 18th Mo.
Sergt. C. J. Allen, Co. A, 4th Iowa cavalry.
William B. Kearsey, Co. F, 9th Iowa.
Augustus W. Maddock, Co. A, 1st Illinois artillery.
J. Wallace, Co. B, 112th Ill.
Wm. W. Beebe, Co. B, 113th Illinois.
Sergt. Robt. F. Poor, Co. I, 2d Indiana cavalry.
James Scrochan, Co. C, 6th Indiana.
Sergt. Everett E. King, Co. B, 9th Indiana.
Edward Tehan, Co. G, 14th Indiana.
Aaron G. Hutson, Co. D, 5th Indiana.
Austin E. Howard, Co. C, 5th Indiana.
Frank B. Sampson, Co. F, 27th Indiana.
Gustavus Ross, Co. A, 37th Indiana.
Sergt. Benjamin Pinyerd, Co. F, 57th Indiana.
Sergt. John Castillo, Co. A, 3d Louisiana.
Henry H. Hiblin, Co. A, 9th Indiana.
James L. Moore, Co. D, 36th Indiana.
Asa G. Howard, Co. C, 5th Indiana.
Lewis Woody, Co. D, 3d Indiana.
Sergt. Peter Gollog, Co. D, 15th Ohio.
Henry W. Westfall, Co. E, 3d Ohio.
David Shullenbarger, Co. C, 7th Ohio.
John Harris, Co. F, 35th Ohio.
Christian Botner, Co. E, 7th Ohio.
John H. Bernard, Co. E, 6th Ohio.
Sergt. W. C. Thomas, Co. D, 51st Ohio.
J. Pecker, Co. K, 68th N. Y.
Corp. R. W. Milmer, Co. E, 11th New-York.
Albert Miller, Co. G, 149th New-York.
Farrier A. F. Bowen, Co. C, 19th New-York cavalry.
Daniel Brown, Co. G, 125th New-York.
J. Cullen, Co. H, 154th N. Y.
Sergt. L. K. Buck, Co. M, 13th Pennsylvania cav.
William Devine, Co. L, 3d Pennsylvania cavalry.
A. E. Mexbam, Co. K, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
A. Moody, Co E, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Sergt. Matthew Silk, Co. F, 14th Pennsylvania cav.
John Hepler, Co. L, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Wm. H. Wible, Co. G, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Joseph Gronar, Co. D, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Andrew Garleupe, Co. C, 28th Pennsylvania.
M. Stockdale, Co. H, 45th Ohio.
J. D. Freeman, Co. G, 73d Ohio.
J. Nice, Co. H, 73d Ohio.
Sgt. J. H. Reed, Co. I, 75th Ohio
J. M. Hiatt, Co. E, 82d Ohio.
Wm. Jones, Co. E, 100th Ohio.
S. Binkly, Co. K, 100th Ohio.
Corp. J. D. Smith, Co. A, 160th Ohio.
J. Shaffstall, Co. F, 101st Ohio.
Sergt. C. N. Martin, Co. F, 101st Ohio.
C. Ricker, Co. I, 107th Ohio.
Geo Shesley, Co. G, 123d Ohio.
J. Wyeth, Co. A, 124th Ohio.
Sergt. M. E. Rathburn, Co. A, 83d Indiana.
J. B. Everhart, Co. H, 4th Indiana cavalry.
Sergt. Andrew J. Moffitt, Co. H, 3d Va. cavalry.
Geo. Dickson, Co. A, 2d Va.
Geo Wilson, Co. A, 2d Va.
D. R. Dougherty, Co. G, 1st Va. artillery.
T. E. Bassett, Co. F, 11th Va.
Corp. Joshua Shaw, Co. F, 12th Indiana.
John Murray, Co. H, 36th Missouri.
Corp. Julius Guergens, Co. K, 2d Missouri.
Sergt. Philip Wechlinger, Co E, 13th Missouri.
Corp. Peter Genett, Co. C, 15th Missouri.
Sergt. Wm. Lark, Co. A, 1st Alabama cavalry.
Milton Pierce, Co. G, 5th Ky. cavalry.
J. S. Woldridge, Co. I, 5th Ky. cavalry.
John Bryant, Co. D, 5th Ky. cavalry.
J. McCabe, Co. F, 79th Ill.
W. H. Jackson, Co. F, 100th Illinois.
D. C. Warren, Co. A, 1st Michigan artillery.
Corp. E. Hull, Co. M, 1st Michigan cavalry.
George Warren, Co. D, 7th Michigan cavalry.
E. P. Wright, Co. L, 7th Michigan cavalry.
George R. Briggs, Co. M, 7th Michigan cavalry.
Wm. Crawford, Co. H, 9th Michigan cavalry.
Sergt. S. B. Carney, Co. A, 4th Michigan.
Enos Merritt, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
Sergt. S. W. Matthews, Co. I, 21st Michigan.
Sergt. H. B. Griffio, Co. G, 1st Wisconsin.
Sergt. H. A. Low, Co. H, 1st Minnesota.
Sergt. Geo. Mulholland, Co. F, 69th Pennsylvania.
Amos Rinker, Co. E, 67th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Henry Reatnor, Co. H, 27th Pennsylvania.
John Fisher, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Philip Keifer, Co. F, 75th Pennsylvania.
James Kirsele, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania.
Joshue Shaw, Co. B, 140th Pennsylvania.
Corp. C. Smith, Co. G, 84th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Meeks, Co. D, 140th Pennsylvania
G. H. Church, Co. D, 145th Pennsylvania
Augustus Clack, Co. I, 2d Virginia Mounted Inf.
John McGinley, Co. B, 1st Virginia artillery.
Wm. Prisey, Co. B, 1st Virginia artillery.
Isaac Eggans, Co. I, 2d Virginia cavalry.
Sergt. Israel Blair, Co. I, 19th Indiana.
J. Robson, Co G, 21st Ill.
Sergt. D. A. Robison, Co. A, 39th Indiana.
S. Ford, Co. H, 34th Ind.
I. Flick, Co. A, 28th Indiana.
L. Whiting, Co. D, 42d Ind.
W. Humes, Co. I, 66th Ind.
R. H. Campbell, (hospital stewart.) 82d Indiana.
Sergt. John A. Douglass, Co. G, 86th Indiana.
Sergt. Geo. Knickerkeiness, Co. C, 18th Illinois.
W. T. Payne, Co K, 21st Ill.
J. M. Hickson, Co. A, 21st Ill.
T. L. Wilson, Co. F, 25th Ill.
Sergt. Samuel Hitchcock, Co. B, 30th Illinois.
E. Reynolds, Co. M, 14th Ky. cavalry.
M. Cestera, Co. I, 7th Ky.
E. W. Evens, Co. H, 2d Ky.
Isaac Bunch, Co. H, 3d Ky.
Jas. Moore, Co. H, 15th Ky.
1st Sergt. Geo. W. Morio, Co. I, 14th Ky.
1st Sergt. Harry Hunter, Co. H, 1st Ohio
Corp. N. P. Haines, Co. D, 13th Ohio.
C. Haverland, Co. A, 13th Ohio.
Charles Brown, Co. I, 15th Ohio.
W. E. Donnan, head stew'd. 26th Ohio.
C. Hockingham, Co. I, 26th Ohio
W. Baker, Co. A, 33d Ohio.
Levi Noivlin, Co. I, 36th Ohio
Am's Point, Co. F, 64th Ohio.
W. H. Clark, Co. G, 2d Mich.
J. W. Crabtree, Co A, 7th Connecticut
Sergt. Wm. J. Davis, Co. I, 8th Kansas.
James W. Powers, Co. I, 1st U. S. artillery.
Fredk. Kbule, Co. I, 1st U.S. artillery.
Hugh Parkhurst, Co. C, 6th U. S. cavalry.
William Barnum, Co. K, 6th U. S. cavalry
J. Harrigan, Co. H, 16th United States.
Corp. S. W. Davis, Co. A, 16th United States.
Andrew Wealer, Co. B, 18th United States.
D. W. Jones, Co. H, 18th United States.
Corp. M. A. McClintock, Co. H, 14th United States.
Corp. B. Bechtel, Co. G, 19th United States.
Corp. W. R. Hamilton, Co. B, 1st Alabama cavalry.
H. Butcher, Co. F, 1st Virginia cavalry.
Wm. Comstock, Co K, 17th Ohio
J. Williams, Co G, 58th Ohio.
Corp. C. A. roan, Co D, 58th Ohio.
A. Hark, Co F, 51st Ohio.
Corp. W. Burgan, Co H, 54th Ohio.
J. Simmons, Co. B, 100th Ohio.
Corp. J. Stutesman, Co H, 100th Ohio.
Corp. C. N. Baker, Co D, 9th Maine
J. H. Sanders, Co. I, 19th Maine.
Sergt. R. K. Silsby, Co. M, 1st Vermont cavalry.
B. F. Rickers, Co E, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Chas. Wrede, Co. B, 6th N. Y. artillery.
Charles Maryon, Co. B, 9th N. Y. S. M.
R. Zeis, Co. C, 39th N. Y.
Wm. Murray, Co. G, 95th New-York.
Jacob Houk, Co H, 97th New-York.
Corp J. H. Ridgway, Co. G, 13d New-York.
George Potee, Co. C, 9th Indiana.
Wm Hevard, Co. G, 9th Indiana.
M. McGown, Co. A, 76th Pennsylvania.
F. A. Thiers, Co. E, 143d Pennsylvania.
Wm. A Newton, Co. D, 16th United States.
Joseph Mooney, Co. F, 16th United States.

RECEIVED AT COLLEGE GREEN BARRACKS, NOT SICK OR WOUNDED—MAJOR CHAMBERLAIN, FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY, IN CHARGE.

J. Hurley, Co. E, 51st Ill.
Corp. D. Edmore, Co. H, 30th Illinois.
W. Robison, Co. I, 86th Ill.
Corp. N. Burnson, Co. G, 88th Illinois.
J. W. Fuller, Co. D, 123d Illinois.
Sergt. H. H. Chipman, Co. F, 6th Michigan cavalry.
Sergt.-Maj. H. W. Robart, 8th Mich. cavalry.
J. Gill, Co. E, 2d Mich.
J. Hilliker, Co. M, 22d Mich.
J. Hasler, Co. A, 59th Ohio.
J. H. Travis, Co. I, 16th Wis.
W. Demmo see, Co B, 30th Ohio.
J. A. Mowy, Co. E, 105th Ohio.
J. A. Morgan, Co. C, 59th Ohio.
Sergt. Geo. W. Postlewaite, Co K, 6th Ky. cavalry
B. F. Dawson, Co. L, 6th Ky. cavalry
Wm. Varner, Co K, 7th Kentucky.
George Hacker, Co. G, 8th Tenn. cavalry.
H. H. Chance, Co. I, 6th ind cavalry.
J. Sullivan, Co. F, 86th Ind.
Corp. A. H. Doughty, Co. F, 86th Indiana.
Theo. Kuhnmuer, Co. H, 38th Illinois.
J. Delany, Co E, 38th Ill.
Sergt. T. P. Sayre, Co B, 21st Illinois.
Edward McKinney, Co. C, 22d Illinois.
J. Wilson, Co. G, 11th Mass.
D. Barritt, Co. D, 12th Mass.
Geo Jones, Co. E, 19th Mass.
Robert Baker, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Jesse K. Sillsby, Co. M, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Corp. W. R. Hamilton, Co. B, 1st Alabama cavalry.
H. Butcher, Co. F, 1st Virginia cavalry.
Wm. Comstock, Co K, 17th Ohio
J. Williams, Co G, 58th Ohio.
Corp. C. A. roan, Co D, 58th Ohio.
A. Hark, Co F, 51st Ohio.
Corp. W. Burgan, Co H, 54th Ohio.
J. Simmons, Co. B, 100th Ohio.
Corp. J. Stutesman, Co H, 100th Ohio.
Corp. C. N. Baker, Co D, 9th Maine
J. H. Sanders, Co. I, 19th Maine.
Sergt. R. K. Silsby, Co. M, 1st Vermont cavalry.
B. F. Rickers, Co E, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Chas. Wrede, Co. B, 6th N. Y. artillery.
Charles Maryon, Co. B, 9th N. Y. S. M.
R. Zeis, Co. C, 39th N. Y.
Wm. Murray, Co. G, 95th New-York.
Jacob Houk, Co H, 97th New-York.
Corp J. H. Ridgway, Co. G, 13d New-York.
George Potee, Co. C, 9th Indiana.
Wm Hevard, Co. G, 9th Indiana.
M. McGown, Co. A, 76th Pennsylvania.
F. A. Thiers, Co. E, 143d Pennsylvania.
Wm. A Newton, Co. D, 16th United States.
Joseph Mooney, Co. F, 16th United States.

RECEIVED AT NAVAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL—B. A. VANDERKIEFT, SURGEON IN CHARGE.

J. McCabe, Co D, 4th Me.
H. A. Dorr, Co. B, 15th Me.
C. H. Stone, Co. F, 5th N. H.
Jehu Smith, Co. B, 1st Vermont cavalry.
William Warner, Co. G, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Sergt. P. H. Aldrich, Co. C, 1st Vermont cavalry
1st Sergt. J. W. Irwin, Co. B, 1st Vermont cavalry
M. H. Stone Co. C, 1st Vermont cavalry.
B. J. Smith, Co. A, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Sergt. S. Dowlog, Co. H, 1st Vermont cavalry.
A. F. Bucker, Co. M, 1st Vermont cavalry.
Ernest, Co F, 16th Mass.
J. J. Cunningham, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
John Frederick, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts
M. V. B. Eaton, Co. B, 1st Rhode Island artillery.
E. Lee, Co G, 11th Ohio.
P. Durrest, Co. F, 14th Conn.
F. H. Cobdeo, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey cavalry.
S. Snyder, Co. G, 8th New-York cavalry.
A. Crumb, Co K, 10th New-York cavalry.
P. Snog, Co. B, 51st N. Y.
W. H. Noble, Co. G, 52d N.Y.
Corp David Milk, Co. K, 125th New-York.
Sergt D. W. Finch, Co. A, 126th New-York
J Ryer, Co. F, 52d N. Y.
J. W. Taber, Co. F, 104th New-York.
N. Hopsewers, Co. H, 97th New-York.
F. Vanderfelt, Co. C, 95th New-York.
J. Motts, Co. B, 68th N.Y.

Suggestions from the People.

A CRUSADE PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to agitate, through the columns of your valuable paper, the subject of the release of those brave men now perishing by inches, within the loathsome walls of the bastiles of the accursed Southern Confederacy.

Is there a men among us with soul so dead as not to feel a chill of horror creep over him, at the recital of the studied, cruel, more than barbarian tortures which these hellish fiends delight in inflicting? In the most cruelly triumphant days of the Roman Inquisition, more infernal torture was not devised. Within an hundred and fifty miles of friends, and abundance, and with the sad consciousness of a futile attempt to relieve them whetting the edge of their misery, these demi-gods lie wasting slowly away—the proud bearing and spirit of the soldier of the Republic crushed and giving away to the feeble gasps of the emaciated skeleton, and sinking into the agonizing and senseless shrieks of the maniac, to be followed, too slowly, alas, by a merciful death. In the name of the Christian spirit of humanity! for the love that we bear our brothers and friends in this sad visitation of misfortune, in the name of God, as we may expect mercy, let us be alive to our great duty of releasing these brave men from the certain destruction which awaits them at the hands of these human vampires.

I express it as my firm conviction that, were the President to issue a proclamation for volunteers for this expedition of mercy, an overwhelming host would spring to arms, ready to brave any danger to liberate these men.

Let the great City of New-York take the lead in this matter. Let a meeting of the people be called to devise the most expedient manner to consummate the work. Let these troops be organized for, say two or three months, or for the occasion, and with it be addition *pro tem.* to the grand old Army of the Potomac, under its brave leader, a speedy and fearful retribution will overtake these God-forsaken wretches, and the liberation of our friends be the theme of universal thanksgiving throughout the land.

Mr. Editor, I hope you will enter into the spirit of this matter, with that degree of vigor and earnestness which characterizes your paper in the prosecution of a good work. Let us not stand by idly and see these heroes, to whom honorable death on the field of glory has been denied, perish thus ignobly. F.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT—A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is full time that two hundred thousand volunteers from the loyal States should proceed to Washington, and there do garrison duty, while the whole Army of the Potomac moved to the rescue of those starving patriots and all but naked fellow-citizens, now silently pining and thinking of us in Richmond prisons.

The idea strikes me as practical, besides it would prove our devotion and patriotism to our country and fellow-citizens. I am ready to go for one, and leave my business for such time as it would take to rescue these brave fellows from premature graves caused by cold and starvation.

I care not for party politics now. Let us show for once the great strength of the conservative arm. It may bring the South to her senses, and also teach a new lesson to England and all Europe besides. What say all Union men, whether Democrats or Black Republicans to this idea. Oh, I think I see them gathering from all parties and denominations.

Let us have permission from Washington, and proper leaders to forward this idea. It can be done within sixty or ninety days.

Very truly yours,
J. C. B., Merchant.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

In view of the barbarities practiced upon our prisoners in Richmond, there is evidently a design in it. Now, if these callous-hearted wretches retained any honor among themselves, the plan might work a little to our advantage by paroling a few thousand rebel prisoners, and send them to Richmond to eat starvation food; but then, again, would they parole our prisoners and send them home? Would they not keep them and starve them just as they do now—and disregarding the honor of their paroled soldiers, put them again in the ranks of their own armies. Now, another view strikes me. We have a considerable body of men in and around the Peninsula—Richmond is nearly uncovered, Lee's army is pretty much all between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Could not a body of 15,000 or 20,000 troops, with plenty of cavalry from the Peninsula, rush into Richmond, rescue these men, put arms in their hands, then strike the rear of Lee's army, while MEADE dashes on in front, so as to place the rebels between two fires? The terrible cruelties to which our poor soldiers are subject by these land pirates and the Cunninghams of that barbarous people, admonish us that something ought to be done, if it is in our power, and the sooner the better. WILLIAM STREET.

HASTE IMPERATIVE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that you urge *concession* to the rebel demands respecting exchanges of prisoners in order to procure the release of our unfortunate soldiers in their hands. *Perhaps this is best.* No one would object if the Government should resolve upon it, but for God's sake and humanity's sake, let them resolve upon *something* at once. The terrible suffering of our brothers and sons has been known to them for weeks, if not months, and yet no course is decided upon for either relief or retaliation which might secure relief. If they will concede, let them do it at once. If they will retaliate, let them begin immediately.

Yours, respectfully, B.

AN OFFER.

NORWALK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "The Rebel Raid After Prisoners," you remark, "Why would it not be well to organize a force expressly for the deliverance of Union prisoners at Richmond." You say that "*ten* thousand would volunteer for that service as a speciality."

Gentlemen, this morning, before your paper come to hand, I myself had a conversation with a neighbor who owns a schooner of some eighty or ninety tons, and who for years has made the coasting a business, particularly to Virginia for wood and coals. He knows well the coast.

He said he would volunteer in this service, and we were of opinion that a much less number of good men would be sufficient.

Now, Gentlemen, if five thousand or even less good and true men, with the necessary arms, can be had, with the authority to make the effort, the thing shall be attempted, and I fully believe we may not only release our brave and suffering men, but take that rebel city.

No time to be lost. The watchword, "On to Richmond." Let us keep dark until the move is made.

CHAS. F. RAYMOND.

THE GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Cruise of the U. S. Steamer Arkansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER ARKANSAS,
NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1863.

This steamer arrived at this city on Friday evening last from a cruise to the vicinity of Galveston and Sabine Pass. On the 6th instant, while cruising in the Gulf, she fell in with the British schooner *Catharine Huer*, 20 days from Vera Cruz for New-Orleans, in distress, having lost anchors, chains and sails, and being entirely destitute of provisions. It was about nightfall, and a gale from the north was just commencing, which in their disabled condition must inevitably have swept them out into the Gulf, to undergo starvation and shipwreck, but for the fortunate appearance of the *Arkansas*. Capt. CATE, of the *Arkansas* supplied the almost famished crew and passengers (among whom were many women and children) with refreshments, provisions, water and fuel, and taking the schooner in tow, carried her to New-Orleans. Her Captain and passengers published in the New-Orleans papers a card of thanks to Capt. CATE and his officers "for their timely assistance in rescuing them from impending destruction," and on Monday, Nov. 9, a Committee from them unexpectedly waited on Capt. CATE and presented him with a magnificent speaking-trumpet and goblet, "as a slight testimonial of their gratitude." Doubtless such a trophy will be more highly prized by the gallant Captain than any "spoils of war" he could have gained. The British Consul at New-Orleans has also addressed an official letter to Capt. CATE, his officers and crew, thanking them for their attentions to the distressed voyagers.

The *Arkansas* also brings to New-Orleans a Sergeant and twelve men, who escaped from the rebel army at Galveston, and came off to the fleet blockading there. Their accounts of the suffering and destitution there are almost incredible. I cannot pretend to give half the particulars of their statements; but they assert that the rebel cause is at a very low ebb in Texas, from sheer exhaustion. Let us hope it may speedily die out. I append a list of the officers of the *Arkansas*.

Act. Vol. Lieut.-Comd'g., DAVID CATE; Act. Master and Ex. Officer, James MacDONALD; Surgeon, E. D. G. SMITH; Paymaster, Edward G. BISHOP; Chief Engineer, James BLENKINSOP; Act. Ensigns, B. F. Russell and Frank H. Beers; Second Assist. Engineers, Samuel T. Reeves and Benjamin La Bree; Third Assist. Engineers, James Crooks and James Germain, Master's Mates, Ransom, Carey and Farrell, Captain's Clerk, William H. Cox, Paymaster's Clerk, Lucius B. Tuttle; Surgeon's Steward, Andrew Thorn.

Yours, ever, NAUTA.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander HARREL has been detached from the command of the *Maratanza*, and ordered to the command of the *Chickapee*, and Lieut.-Commander MILTON HOXTON has been ordered to the command of the *Marotanza*.

Lieut.-Commander HENRY EGBERT, Jr., has been detached from special duty at New-York City, and ordered on board the *Niagara*.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN G. BARNES has been detached from the *Niagara*, and ordered as fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The Adriatic Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Adriatic* left here for Galway at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. The news and commercial dispatches of Friday were put on board of her. The news and commercial dispatches of to-day did not reach here in time to be sent out in her, owing to the coal working of the wires in consequence of the storm.

THE CORSICA.—The steamship *Corsica*, from this port on the 9th inst. for Havana, via Nassau, N. P., arrived at Havana on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., at daylight.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The State Government—Conflict between Civil and Military Authority—A Slave Sale—Gen. A. J. Hamilton—Condition of the City—General Health—Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The war is still going on between the two parties in this city, who, although professing to be both *Unionists*, are nevertheless, as widely asunder as possible. The one party is composed of those unconditional Union men who, seeing and knowing that it is perfectly futile to ever dream of seeing Louisiana assume her former position, with Slavery hanging to her, openly proclaim themselves for a Free State Constitution. The other party is composed of slaveowners and the adherents of Slavery—who can only see the negro first, last, everywhere; and who are waiting to force a Civil Government upon the people immediately; thinking, doubtless, that by so doing they can anticipate the terrible revulsion of feeling which is running so strong and rapidly against the old order of things; and, by getting power into the right sort of hands, afford them the only chance of ever seeing their darling institution returned to its old *status*; even if, in doing so, the cause of JEFF. DAVIS should triumph and that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN should perish!

I should be sorry, indeed, to impute unworthy motives to *all* the men who are prominently found countenancing, if not openly supporting the latter clique. On the contrary, there are those among them personally known to and respected by me, and who doubtless think they are doing every excellent thing on being what they call "conservative." I cannot, however, comprehend the good of that conservatism which aims at klitting the very thing it would conserve; the loyalty of those who conservatively refuse to strike dead the monstrous reptile which they find preying upon the very vitals of their country; and when one catches his friend cheek by jowl with those who are known to be as much traitors at heart as any now in the Cabinet of JEFF. DAVIS, one must accuse that friend of very great folly, to escape accusing him of something very much worse.

The whole proceedings of this clique, which has usurped the high-sounding title of the "Louisiana State Executive Committee," are got up in a manner to deceive the public. There is nothing open about it; or at least has not been hitherto. It is true they have once or twice made public appeals in the papers; but all their doings have been "dark-tantern" ones; carried on in private, where the great bulk of the people could have no possible chance of knowing what they were doing; and where, in direct defiance of the constituted authorities here, they have been electing officers as high up as the President himself, for anything that I or any one else can really know to the contrary.

I should not devote so much space to this movement, if it were not more than likely that its originators are striving to create an impression in the North that *they* represent the will and feeling of Louisiana. Finding that they could not draw men together by any regular process, the scheme was entertained of sending people round to solicit signatures among those who would like an immediate Civil Government, and doubtless a good deal might have been done that way among people who would have to put a cross for their names; but I have not heard whether this was followed up or not.

They called a meeting once, at which thirteen people were present, beside the thirteen seated round a round table. That meeting adjourned, and at the next one about the same number were drawn together again. They have now, it appears, determined upon an open-air meeting at the Clay statue, on Canal-street, to-morrow evening; but as the *Morning Star* will have left before this grand affair comes off, I am sorry I cannot send you an account of it. In the meantime, if the fame of these officious—not official—gentlemen shall have reached the North, you can safely assure your readers that it is nothing in the world but a little self-admiration society, which is in the habit of meeting occasionally to call each other Senators, Secretaries of State, Presidents, or anything else that their playful fancies may suggest at the time. They are making themselves so perfectly ridiculous here that people are not even condescending to get angry with them about it.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY.

The further we go on, the more manifest becomes the difficulty of drawing the exact line of demarkation between civil and military authority. One or two very interesting cases of this kind have come up lately, and are still pending. The most important, perhaps, is that called the "Slatter Succession," in which Judge WHITTAKER, of the Probate Court, gave a decision directly adverse to the position assumed by the military authorities.

The case is simply this. The Slatter property embraces the City Hotel, and other property of very great value, which, coming equitably under what is called "reoel," has been forfeited by the military authorities; the papers, as I understand, seized, and the whole matter placed in the hands of the Military Department here. The case having come up in Court, the trustees, in order to show their inability to comply with the requirements of their position, put in evidence a correspondence that had taken place between them and the Quartermaster's Department, in which they were peremptorily ordered to hand over their books, papers, &c.

Judge WHITTAKER used the occasion to lay down the law in a very outspoken manner, saying that unless the establishment of Courts of law here was intended to be a farce and a mockery, the Courts should have entire jurisdiction in matters of property and succession like this of the SLATTERS. It is certainly not an easy question to determine. While Courts of law are entitled to all power and dignity, we cannot lose sight of the fact that these are war times, and that rebels and their property have sometimes to be met by more summary processes than through the slow and uncertain ordeal of a Court of Justice.

But it is not only the civil and military powers that are at loggerheads; here is a case in which the naval and military come in contact. There is a very handsome prize steamer here, called the *Alabama*, which had been under arrest over 10 days by Judge DUSELL, of the U. S. District Court, at the request of Commodore BELL, and at an appraised value to be negotiated between them. The military authorities released this vessel for the Quartermaster's Department, and took possession of it; yesterday as without any formal application from the Quartermaster's Department. They had accidentally got possession when the United States Marshal re-took the vessel, upon which the military authorities retook it again, and now hold it.

It must have been an amusing thing to watch this contest between bayonets and red tape. The United States soldier pointing his bayonet at the Marshal, and the Marshal thrusting in the soldier's face an ominous-looking piece of paper covered with cabalistic patches of red sealing wax. There are many in the world who would face a whole brigade of the former, rather than encounter a lawyer with one of the latter in his hand. However, bayonets have carried the day thus far, and the *Alabama* is in military possession; but I understand the "Courts" are going to have a grand fight about it; the results of which will doubtless be made public.

A SLAVE SALE.

A few days ago an advertisement appeared saying that a sale would take place of three slaves, a woman named LAVINIA and her two children, GEORGE and MARTHA. We "exotics," as they have christened them from the North, were, of course, on the tip-toe of expectation; for although the old signs still remain in many places, "slave auction," "slaves bought and sold," the actual thing of seeing a man, woman, or child put upon an auction block in New-Orleans for sale, seemed almost as incredible, and would have been quite as novel to many of us as a glimpse at an Indian suttee, the ousting of a witch, the orgies of the King of Dahomey, or any other horror that one has read and thought about.

But the sale did not come off; why it did not come off does not appear; but just before the sale should have taken place, notice came out stating that it had been postponed. Perhaps it is just as well, for it could only have had the effect of disgusting hundreds more thoroughly than they are even now, and could have benefitted nobody.

No; slave-auctions are done with in Louisiana, and have already taken their places alongside of the wicker cages in which the ancient Britons roasted their religious victims, the Inquisitions of the Middle Ages and the witch-burnings of Connecticut, &c. The Nineteenth Century has no more stomach for these horrors than just to read of them now and then, for the morbid pleasure of feeling its hair stand on end. What is the use of an auction-block where there is nothing to sell, or rather where there are no buyers? Levinia and her two children have met to walk with, and who is going to be fool enough to buy property, which, the moment his money is paid down, can make him a nice curtsy, call its children, say good-bye to the new master, and walk off in broad daylight, defying him to lay one finger upon them?

GEN. HAMILTON

Is still here, awaiting, I presume, the further development of things in his native State, before he goes down to take possession. He has favored us twice since his arrival here by public addresses. The last one, delivered at Lyceum Hall, on Saturday evening last, was a most brilliant affair.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The health of the city continues excellent, and business is surely but slowly reviving. Many of the necessaries of life are ranging very high; unnecessarily so, it seems to me, and I hope soon that some little relaxation from headquarters will make the machinery move easier. With the free ocean on one side and the iron Mississippi running by our doors, I cannot imagine why we should be wanting here any products of the North or Northwest; still we do. People seem to have got it into their heads that there is only one thing to be thought of here, and that is *cotton*.

The city keeps filling up with northern families, every vessel arriving coming freighted with the wives and children of those who came out here pioneering in the ranks of war or in civil life, and who have found themselves seduced by this Capua of a climate. But, by the way, I would not have written that flattering comparison to the climate two days ago. Of all the horrors unknown to the North it is what they call a *norther* here, when in two hours you are plunged from midsummer into midwinter; or something that *feels* more fatalerly cold. Day before yesterday I had to put on as heavy clothing and as heavy an overcoat as I would think of wearing on the coldest January day in the North, and yet the thermometer would not show anything to warrant it. The fact is that the pores of the skin are so opened here as to make one sensible of the slightest variation in temperature: and the utmost caution should be used, by new comers, in dressing to suit the very sudden changes that occur in these latitudes. NEMO.

FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

UNPUBLISHED FACTS RESPECTING DR. WRIGHT.

Whatever may be said respecting executions generally, that of Dr. WRIGHT was undeniably a decorous spectacle. The imposing display of troops, the gentlemanly deportment of the criminal on the scaffold, the peculiar structure of the gallows, which permitted the Doctor to drop through the platform out of sight of the spectators, his dying without a struggle, together with the universally acknowledged justice of the sentence on the part of those present, deprived the exhibition of every repulsive feature.

A few hitherto unnoticed facts respecting this case may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES. Almost superhuman efforts were made, in the first place, to prevent his conviction, and subsequently to procure a mitigation of the sentence of death by the President. Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, Representative to Congress from this District, *volunteered* his professional services, to which he added, in an unusual manner, his entire personal, social and political influence. His course in this respect has given the greatest offence to his Union constituents, and if he should again be a candidate for office he would not obtain a dozen votes. The assistance of Senator BOWDEN was secured in the usual manner, by the promise of a large fee, and his conduct is not, therefore, so open to censure. It is popularly supposed that a lawyer has a right to defend anybody, if he is well paid for it. It is due to the Doctor's memory that I should state, upon the best authority, that he strenuously opposed the action of his counsel in pleading his insanity, and it was with extreme difficulty that they could persuade him by his silence to consent that this

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR,

Meeting af the Waman's Loyal National League.

ADORESS BY HON. WM. D. KELLY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The meeting of the Women's Loyal League was addressed on last evening, according to announcement, by Ex-Judge KELLY, now member of Congress' from Philadelphia. The audience though not large was an appreciative one, responding to the Speaker's pithy and most eloquant remarks with hearty applause. The Spesker was introduced by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, who made a few appropriate preliminary remarks. Judge KELLY on arising was received with demonstrations of applause, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLY.

The Americans, he said, were represented as being a fast people. It was not only said with truth, but by Europeans with a sneer; they declaring that fifty years of Europe was better than a cycle of Cathay. It was in the nature of things that wa should be a fast people. The peculiar circumstances attending the emigration af our forefathers, the peculiar characteristics of those inheathers themselves, the peculiar condition in which they found themselves placed on their arrival here, all readers it natural that wa should be a fast people. They lound much to do—a continent to subdua, a government of the right sort to establish. They came to a land where nature existed on the greatest possible scale, and their own purposes and efforts partook of the same character. Other nations in hearing what we are doing doubt it, and when they say we are fast, they intend also to imply that we are a little rash. An intelligent banker in London inquired how the Mersey and the Themes compared with the Missouri and the Mississippi, and it was not long since that an Englishman asked the speaker if there were many people in his own country who spoka the English language as purely as he, and, finding how much of ignorance he had strayed, sought to retriava his reputation by the further question whether he thought the white race would eventually predominate in Americh. [Laughter.] We were a fast people and were laying foundations upon which annuio be builded States that should endure as long as civilization should ensure on the earth. How preeminently proper was it for a people having in charge such grand results to see to it that no duty be left nooooe, no obligation neglected. The great primal duty of the day was to secure peace, by all agencies and all powers, especially by correct voting and steady and persistent fighting. [Applause.] Anything short of carrying on the war to the utter end, as it was called—to the subduing of the rebellion—would leave to our children only anarchy and ruin in their prime. We need not refer to the two years of war already passed, to the condition of the Government at the time of the elections of ABRAHAM LINCOLN [applause] as President, to the condition of the army and of the navy at the time of his inauguration; nor hardly, perhaps, to assert what seemed so clear, that the only way was to make a peace, though we make a desolation and call it peace. [Applause.] If we looked at the course of the Administration, we should find that it had acted strictly within constitutional limits. There were two attitudes which the rebels might be considered as maintaining in relation to the Gavernmeat. First, they were insurgents; and secondly, they were alien enemies. All that the Administration had done had been sanctioned oy the courts. He alluded to various opinions, among them that of Judge GRIER, who dalivered the great opinion of the Supreme Court, and had decided that the rebels were alian enemies. If we secured freedom to every one who wora the human form, we should be doubly faithful to all the provisions of the Constitution. [Applause.] See to it, when the war is over, that the citizen of Massachusetts, whether his hair be red and straggling, or black and twisted, may walk freely the streets of Charleston, South Carolina. [Applause.] It was our duty to maintain the Constitution of the United States, but not to restore the Union as it was. [Applause.] He would be a madman who would undertake to restore BOMBA to the throne of Naples, or to recall MARIE ANTOINETTA to be Queen of France; but not more of a madman would he de than that most obtuse of Bourbons, the Postmaster-Geoeral, when he strives to bring tha power of the Government to the work of restoring tha Unios as it was. [Applause.] Who should induce the people of Marvland to reverse their recent decision, and auhmit the government of that State to sixteen thousand slaveholders, fully eight thousand of whom have proclaimed themselves in favor of emancipation? Who would ask the people of West Virginia to destroy the Constitution they elaoorated with such much labor, devote themselves to regaining the slaves they have enfranchised, and permit the oligarchs of Old Virginia to rule them as for years they have ruled them—in the fashion in which Russis ruled Poland, or England ruled Ireland in the earlier days? [Applause.] Who would ask the people of Missouri, who have just elected to the Senate the Llero Garaison of the Southwest, B. GRATZ BROWN, [applause] to reinstall Slavery in its old powar in that State? Who would induce the Free State men of Louisiana, now numbering over sixty-five affiliated associations, bound not only by written speeches but by oden oath to oppose Slavary in every form and in every oart of the State—who would induca them to strive to subject themselves and the future people of Louisiana to the Constitution of 1852, which pats that State, as the Government of Maryland was, in the hands of sixteen thousand slaveholders? Let there be a Unioo of sister States, owing allegiance to the Governmeat of the United States, and that alone as supreme and rightly sovaign. [Applause.] Then should we have maintained the Constitution; then should we have maintained the Unioa—a Union bound together by the Constitution which bnund together the original thirteen States. [Applause.] Tha slaveholdars of Maryland—da could speak from personal experience—gava as cordial a reception to-day to Anti-Slavery seatiment, as tha old Anti-Slavery Society has done at any time within tha last thirty years. [Applause.] They were eager to hear the subject discussed. They had made up their minds that they would dam up the magnificent watar power they have permitted to run to waste, and let their negroes run instead. [Applause.] The President of the United States, speaking to him in regard to the revocation of the Emancipation Proclamation, had said: "Suppose I had given a deed af my place in Springfield, having received equivalant therefor, could I recall that deed and retake it into my own possession? Just as impossible would it be for me to revoke this deed of emancipation." [Applause.] And he had heard him say substantially the sama thing in several instances. Hence it seemed to tha speaker that the emancipation of Slavery was not tha great duty of the hour. Whea we shnnld have put down this rebellion, would Slavery exist? When the rebellion should have been crushed, whan the President's Proclamation shonld have taken affect, would a de uga come? This was just tha time to consider new duties; and now, when this great question had assumed its present aspect—now was a season in which to see whether there are not other duties, not higher, but further reaching, to be bagun to-day and pursued while life lasts, in which we shall engage. Four millions of consumers were thrown suddenly into our land. New-York was a great commercial City, and we should have four millions af new consumers in the land—for the laborers of the South had in no sense been consumers of our products; a little coarse clothing, less than the prisoner or the pauper gets in the jail or the almshouse, had been hitherto the amount of their consumption. But now 4,000,000 people were suddenly thrown upon our hands. They needed to learn our language, our enstoms; they were ready to labor and would be eager to spend among us the results of that labor. They would enrich us by pouring into our laps the results of their toil. But they needed enliture. When HANNAH THURSTON addressed the people of Ptolemy in behalf her sex, she claimed for woman the equal right to education, employment and reward, and the demand was not deemed unreasonable or unwomanly, and he conceived this to be an appropriate demand to make for the four millions of freedmen who were to stand among us, willing to toil, anxious to toil, anxious to become citizens, and capable of adding vastly to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Shall they have education, employment, reward? The sooner the political economist, the social economist, the philanthropist, engaged earnestly in the questioo of securing to this people these three demands, the better would it ba for the prosperity and the peace of the country. [Applause.] Our philanthropy was to be widened, broadaned, deepened. We would find the slave an especial object of liberality. They had manifested their desarvedness of consideration, had shown the peacesolaness of their disposition from the beginning of this war until this time, for, with all the incentives to violance which the state of our society afforded, they had not manifested anything like that spirit of baseness and brutishness manifested by those engaged in the riots in the City of New-York—a spirit of baseness which could snatch the child from its mother's arms, and take the soot from the charitable abode of hundreds of orphans. Men not guilty of such not colorad like our own had the elements of barbarism in them so largely that the question was for the time whether they could be more easily suppressed than the rebels who had been for two years or more in arms against the Governmeot. This was a spirit which the colored people of the South had not exhibited. Another duty of the day was to strive to obtain for ourselves, and impart to others a higher and holier conception of the destiny of the country, to accept as a maxim of life to govern us in our intercourse with the common people, and the dapeadant and uncultured, the great maxim that lay at the heads of our institutions, and that after all threaga greater or less resistance, would work itself into the vital law of the land, and the conviction of the people—the equality of mankind before the law and the State, and that too, burnished, quickened, vivified, by the noble injunction with reference to our duty to others, measuring it by what we regarded their duty to us. [Applause.] If in this season of exaltation we could fairly impress upon the mass of the people the fact that we live not for ourselves alone—the fact that the truest insurance of ourselves alone—tha fact that the truest insurance of the palaces that line our streets was to be found in the little shelf of books hanging in the laborer's humbla home, in the ties of homa and family that gladden the hours after the weary day's labor is done—if we could generalize that belief, then should this war not have been in vain; then should it be said of us that the people of this day comprehended their duty and did it. [Applause.] What quarrel, the speaker asked, had we with JOHN BRIGHT, RICHARD CORDEN or JOHN STUART MILLS [applause,] nr GASPARIN nr TALLEYRAND, or the thousands who cheered that specimen of pluck and Yankee imperturbability, HENRY WARD BEECHER? We all wished these men to prosper. Was it not true to-day as it had ever been, that millions of men want acres, and millions of acres want hands to till them? The acres were ours, and it only remained for us generously to invite from the Old World the millions who would rejoice at an opportunity to cultivate them. Great Britain laved power and the Earl af Waterford was reported to have said that unless tha emigration from Ireland could be stopped the country would become ona vast sheep walk, which there would not be left in tha country men enough to occupy. Let us go an depopulating Ireland; let us depopulate Ireland; let us depopulate England—inviting these people of those countries to oecume American citizens, and turnishing them homas hy the provisinas of the beneficeat homestead law. [Applause.] The black army of the cnuatry was the darkest cloud on LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ambition. Did they know that tha *Alabama* was the bond linking the nations af the world to peace? Why were not France, ann England, and Russia, angaged in war to-day? A Scottish war wnnld cause the building af *Alabamas* in every ship-yard in America, to sweep British commerce from tha ocean, and they knew it. England would redress our grievances if we were but true to ourselves. [Applause.] There was one thing that she respected, if nothing else, and that was powar. If wa were true to ourselves, France would soon declare that tha European empire in America must be withdrawn, and that France can develop her acts without maintaining government on American soil. The speaker alluded to the inequality that existed in respect to the payment sad clothing of colored and white soldiers, and appealed to the audience to flood Congress, which would soon be in session, with petitions that the black soldier may receive a decent compensatinn, that he may open the schoolhouse to his black child, and send sa occasional remittance to his black wife. [Applause.] The speaker said he was no filibuster, but he believed that the coalitent was yet to be under the sway of the American republic. [Applause.] The colored race were a tropical race and virtually gravitated towsrd tropical regions; and the lowlands of Mexico and Central America were well sdapted to them; and these they might obtain possession of by reasonable snn fair ourchsse. It was an idle and a foolish fear that the colured people were going to overrun the North, as many had tried to persuade the isdoring classes of the Nnrth that there was danger of their doing. To make our efforts effective, we had got to be just. We could not expect the ignorant barbarian to go forth and nrganize commercial adventure; we must train these people—and they dio not require the amount of training that many supposed. Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS had not only hired out to freedmen tha lessed plantations on the Mississipoi, but by his recent report, the best cotton raised the last harvest was raised on the plantations leased to the negroes. Let public sentiment at the North ba rectified, let it oa enlarged, let it be satisfied and the laborer should receiva a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, no matter if his skin were as ebony as human skia could be made. [Applausa.]

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM having stated that the nest lecture in the course would be delivered by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq., nl Boston, sudject, "Joan d'Arc," the meating was declared adjourned.

Board of County Canvassers.

THE COUNTY JUDICIARY RETURNS FROM THA TENTH DISTRICT, EIGHTH WARD, FINALLY REJECTED—M'CUNN THEREFORE ELECTED BY FIFTY-THREE MAJORITY OVER BOSWORTH.

The Bonrd of County Canvassers met at noon yesterday. The lobby, as usual since McCUNN's election has been in doubt, was well filled.

Supervisor WEISSMAN, on call of the Chair, (Mr. LITTLE,) rose to report his action in reference to the returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward, when Supervisor PURDY wished to know whether the Board were proceeding according to law? What had been done heretofore in any similar case? Was there any precedent to guide them in this matter? He understood, from his reading of the law, that the functions of District Canvassers ended with the delivery of their returas to the proper authorities, and that they could nof reopen the questioa of the results to which they had already attested.

Mr. TWEED repliad that Mr. WEISSMAN was about making a report of a conference he had held with the District Canvassers in pursuance of a resolution of the Board. He knew of no precedeot to guide them, but was willing that one should be made now.

After some further discussion of no moment, Mr. WEIPMAN's report was submitted and read by the clerk. It set forth that he had called and sworn two of the three canvassers of the District in question, that these two said they acted without the third canvasser on the night of the election, he having absented himself, that the returns were footed up, giving 173 votes for McCUNN; for GARVIN 105, for BOSWORTH 95; for WHITE 51, and for SCHMIDT 21, making a total of 405, that real announcement was made of this result by ona of the poll clerks; afterward, the returns ware made out and signed hurriedly, and were sealed upon the supposition that they agreed with this statement.

The question coming up on receiving the report, Mr. LITTLE called Mr. STEWART to the chair, and taking the floor himself, made strong objection to accepting the report. He said the adoption of the raaolution directing the report to be made, was stated not authorized by law, as he believed, and to accept this report would be to admit that the returns before the Board were not correct—a step he was unwilling to take. The returns, as corrected in this report, still showed a discrepancy, the poll-book of the district showing only 242 votes for Superior Court Justices, while the figures given by Mr. WEISSMAN showed that 248 votes were cast, there being two names on esch ticket.

Mr. WEISSMAN remarked that it was true that the poll-book and the figures he had given disagreed, but an old the onli-book and the returns before the Board, the vote being: For GARVIN, 175; for BOSWORTH, 75; and for WAITE, 2. Total, 252.

Mr. TWEED—Tdea in equity and law wa should throw out the whole vote in that District for Supreme Court Judges.

Considerable discussion ensued, during which Mr. PURDY remarked upon the general incompetency of election officers appointed by this Board. The General Committees of the different parties, he said, made out lists and sent them to this Board, who had but to do their bidding.

Mr. LITTLE denied this, so far as he was concerned, and said the appointees selected on his recommenoation had proved good and capable men, and were supported by him only because they were good men for the duty.

Finally the returns were sent back for correction of all errors.

Mr. BLUNT then moved that Supervisor ROCHA investigate the judiciary returns from the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward.

Mr. TWEED cheerfully acceded to this in behalf of the Democrats of the Board, and was ready to have all returns overhauled about which there were any doubts.

Mr. LITTLE then moved that the returns from the Tenth District of the Seventh Ward be looked into by Mr. TWEED. Agreed to.

A recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. ROCHE reoorted in the case of the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward, that the poll clerks had first erroneously announced that the vote stood for BOSWORTH 311, MCCUNN 200; and on writing out the returns the mistake was corrected—McCUNN being given 280 votes and BOSWORTH 131. The mistake, it was intimated, resulted from one of the poll clerks being inebriated. The report was accepted as being satisfactory, and also a report by Mr. TWEED in regard to the Seventh Ward case referred to him. Two of the Republican members of the Board, he said, had compared the returns with the poll-book, and were satisfied that the returns were right.

The returns from the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward were then presented, corrected in accordance with the statement made by Mr. WAITESMAN; but there was still a discrepancy of 11 votes, as shown above.

Mr. WEISSMAN produced a certificate from the poll-desks to the effect that an excess of ten votes in the count was made by counting one tally of ten twice. This, Mr. WEISSMAN remarked, accounted for the ten of the eleven votes. [Laughter.]

Mr. LITTLE thought the Board were in a queer fix—that they were "emphatically stuck."

Mr ELY—We can send the the returns back for correction.

Mr. PURDY said if was impossible to make the returns entirely correct, and therefore he moved to reject them so far as they related to the vote for Supreme Court Justices.

Mr. TWEED thought this would be the best course to pursue, as the matter ultimately would, no doubt, be taken into the courts.

Mr. DAVIS insisted upon the original motion made by Mr. STEWART, to canvass the returns as first presented.

This was put to vote and lost 6 to 6—a strict party vote.

Mr. LITTLE wished to put off the question of rejecting the returns till he could understand their legal right to reject them. The Board, however, seemed disposed to vote on Mr. PURDY's motion, and it was put and carried by 10 to 2—Messrs. LITTLE and STEWART in the negative. An adjournmeat till Monday at 11 o'clock A. M. followed. As matters now stand McCONN will get the certificate of election by his majority—53.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, passed sentence upon the following persons, who were convicted or pleaded guilty during the past week;

DR. EDWARD M. BROWN, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death, by abortion, of CLEMENTINE ANDERSON, in December, 1862. Ex-Judge STUART, the counsel of Dr. BROWN, made an eloquent appeal to the Court in mitigation of the sentence af his client—the main grounds of the appeal being the age and respectability af the prisoner, and the insufficiency of the evidence on which he was convicted. The Recorder, in passing sentence upon the Doctor, briefly rehearsed the evidence adduced against him on the trial, which he considered abundantly proved his guilt. He told him that by his unlawful acts he had brought desolation into the household of his victim, and that he must feel the highest penalty which the law permitted him to impose for the offence to be totally inadequate in the enormity af the crime. He could, however, only sentence him to the longest term described by law for manslaughter in the fourth degree, which was imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years.

JAMES CROSS, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death af JNO. E. MCKENZIE, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

CHRISTOPHER MINAS, an old man, who pleaded guilty to an assault, with intent to commit a rape, upon MARCELLA CARROLL, a young girl of seven years, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

HENRY WILSON, for pocket-picking—State Prison two years.

DAVID S. PERRY, for passing counterfeit money—Penitentiary one year.

CORNELIUS LONG, for petit larceny—City Prison ten days.

JOHN NIXON, for attempted grand larceny—fined six cents.

WM. VANDERBACK, for assault and battery—fined six cents.

JOSEPH SMITH and FRANCIS FARRELL, for petit larceny—three six cents each.

MICHAEL DENNY, for attempt at grand larceny—House of Refuge.

DENNIS HAGGARTY, for manslaughter in the fourth degree—Lunatic Asylum.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

THE FOURTH-AV. SHOOTING AFFRAY.

An Affidavit Against the Camobells—Inquest on the Body of a Young Lady Connected with the Affair—The Facts Suppressed by the Officials.

In yesterday's TIMES an account was given of a shooting affray which occurred on Wednesday night last, at No 32 East Thirty-first-street, during which Mr. WM. A. KETELTAS was shot by two brothers named MALCOM and JAMES CAMPBELL.

The case has assumed a more serious character than was at first supposed, from the fact that an effort has been made to suppress the circumstances from the knowledge of the reporters.

Yesterday afternoon reporters visited the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they obtained an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

City and County of New-York, ss.

Wm. A. Keteltas, of No. 32 East Thirty-first-street, testifies that on Nov. 18, 1863, at the City of New-York, as deponent was passing along Thirty-first-street, near the corner of Fourth-avenue, he was stopped by Malcolm Campbell (now present), who asked deponent if he was Mr. Keteltas; to which deponent replied that he was; that James Campbell (now present) deponent believes was with said Malcolm at the time; that said Malcolm Campbell then said, "You are the person I want," or words to that effect; that said Malcolm then drew a revolver from his pantaloons pocket, and deponent seized his arm, got behind him, and then got hold of both of his arms; de then said, "Here, Jim," and passed the pistol to James Campbell, and James then discharged the pistol into deponent's back. The pistol was loaded and the ball passed through deponent's left cheek, severely wounding his face and the grains of powder were blown into his face and inflaming the left eye. Deponent further says, that he ran away to save his life, and said defendants escaped. Deponent therefore charges said MALCOLM and JAMES CAMPBELL with felonious int nt to take his life, and he prays that they may he dealt with according to law.

WM. A. KETERLAS.

Sworn before me, Nov. 19, 1863.

[The signature of a Police Justice is not affixed.]

The two CAMPBELLS were arraigned before Justice KELLY, as has been previously stated in our columns. MR. MALCOLM CAMPBELL stated that he was a lawyer by profession, 31 years of age, and resided at No. 764 Broadway. In answer to the question as to what he had to say to the charge preferred against him, he pleaded, "I am not guilty." The brother, JAMES, also said he was not guilty of the offence charged. Mr. WM. P. POWERS, of No. 15 Chambers-street, was accepted as bondsman for the brothers, who were held to the sum of $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On Wednesday last an inquest was held on the body of CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, by Coroner RANNEY, at No. 11 East Thirtieth-street. The deceased was a sister of the accused parties above named. The jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death "from an overdose of laudanum accidentally administered." There was much excitement at the time of her death among her friends. On the evening previous the lady of the house found a part of a bottle of laudanum in her room, and asked her what she was doing with it. In answer to this she replied that she had taken about five drops. The hostess says she then took the bottle from the room, and that she saw no more of Miss CAMPBELL until breakfast-time the next morning, when she sent a messenger to call her. The door was found locked, and after considerable knocking and delay the room was entered by force. Miss CAMPBELL was found on her bed breathing very hard, and quite insensible. Dr. PETERSON, of Madison-avenue, was immediately sent for, and everything possible was done to restore her, but she died in a very short time.

There is abundant evidence to show that the death of this young lady, and the assault which was made upon Mr. KETELTAS by the brothers CAMPBELL, are parts of the same transaction. The family and friends were no doubt commendably solicitous that the affair should not become a matter of public notoriety—but this fact can scarcely excuse the Coroner who held the inquest, or the Justice who investigated the felonious assault upon KETELTAS, for supressing facts to which the public are fairly entitled. In mitigation of the matter, so far as Coroner RANNEY is concerned, it may be said that according to his own story it was purely an oversight that the Reporters did not get the case on Thursday last. The papers on the inquest were, however, carefully kept until yesterday morning, and then conveyed to the District-Attorney's office and locked up before any member of the Press had an opportunity of seeing them. There is much speculation relative to the affair, but the foregoing are all the facts that the officials and other parties interested have seen fit to make public.

The Tragedy on the Bloomingdale Road.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE MAN SHOT BY THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

In the TIMES of yesterday was published an account of the fact that JAMES E. MEARIAM shot an unknown man dead, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, as an act of self-defence. Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body, and after taking a large amount of testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, whose name is unknown, came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JAMES E. MEARIAM, inflicted in self-defence while assolted by him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Broadway, on the 20th day of November, 1863."

The deceased was about 40 years of age, above the medium height, had dark brown curly hair, wore a black thick coat and pants, thick boots and overalls. On his person there was found a new knife and a needle used for sewing bags. There is no doubt but that he was a longshoreman.

The Rioter Andrews.

JOHN N. ANDREWS, "of Virginia," who took such an active part as leader of the July riots, and who has since been confined in Fort Lafayette, is about to be tried before the United States District Court. United States Marshal MURRAY, in accordance with instructions, notified District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL that the prisoner would be placed at his disposal, if he desired it, in order that he might be tried first by the State Courts. To this notification Mr. HALL replied in a very curt note that "he declined being a party to the scheme for putting a man twice in jeopardy for the same offence." The word "first," used by the Marshal, was evidently misunderstood by Mr. HALL. The truth is, the United States Courts propose to try ANDREWS for treason, but as he has also been guilty of the crime of riot, which is an offence against the laws of the State of New-York, the Government merely offered the State authorities a chance to try the prisoner "first" for the violation of their laws. It is difficult to see how the prisoner could be put twice in jeopardy *for the same offence*, if the District-Attorney had accepted the offer. ANDREWS meantime remains in Fort Lafayette.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New Bowery, New-York.

The Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the above excellent institution, makes the following earnest appeal:

"Please give me just one minute from your business. For nearly ten years I have given myself wholly to the work of saving the 'Children of the Street.' At the beginning of the war, I resolved not to turn from the door a child of want, nor owe any man a dollar. *That resolution has been kept.* Last year 1224 children were received into this Mission, many of whom were sent to situations or placed in good homes. From the 7th of September, to the 1st of November, (seven weeks,) we received 605 children, of whom 315 are Irish, 224 are German, 29 English, 24 American, 6 Scotch, 4 French and 3 Italian—605. Our number is daily increasing. The sick are visited and aided; work is obtained for the unemployed; the children are gathered in and enjoy the denefits of the bath, wardrobe, dining-room and school. Those who are to be provided with homes, and those who need a temporary shelter, remain day and night until provided for. The others enjoy all the advantages of the Mission, but do not sleep in it. The demands upon us are increasing. To meet them, will require until next MAY, (twenty-five weeks,) $250 per week. Will you be one of 250 who will give $1 per week—$25, and thus relieve us of all anxiety in regard to this part of our work? Please inclose your answer, that the number of pledges may be obtained before Thanksgiving. Yours truly

W. C. VAN METER.

On Thanksgiving day the exercises will be from two until five o'clock. The charitable will have an opportunity, should they attend, of seeing the great amount of good Mr. VAN METER is effecting.

Brig.-Gen. Stannard.

Brig.-Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD has formally assumed command of the First division, Department of the East, New-York City and Harbor, and has issued his first General Orders. He says that all existing orders and regulations will, for the present, continue in force.

The following order has been promulgated relating to this Department:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK CITY, NOV. 19, 1863

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to Special Orders, No. 99, par. 2, Headquarters Department of the East, of the 11th inst., Brig.-Gen. GEO. J. STANNARD, United States Volunteers, hereby assumes command of the troops in New-York City and harbor.

All existing orders and regulations will continue in force until further orders.

The following officers are announced as the Staff of the Commanding-General, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Maj. T. C. CHRISTENSEN, } Assist. Adjt.-General.
Capt. A. P. FISKE, }
Capt. DE WITT CLINTON, Aide-de-camp and Division Judge Advocate.
Capt. JOHN F. S. GRAY, Aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. G. W. HOOKER, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Aide-de-camp.

By order of Brig.-Gen. STANNARD.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capture of a Prize.

The prize steamer *Ella*, which arrived at Boston on Thursday, was captured off Wilmington, 15 miles north of Fort Fisher, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M. The *Hougua* fired two shots at her, one of which struck her, when she hove to and surrendered. She got ashore two nights previous, but succeeded in getting off by throwing overboard part of her cargo. The *Daylight* was in sight at the time of the capture. The *Ella* had a crew of about twenty men, and her cargo was on account of the rebel Government. This steamer was built in New-York, and is new, her engines having been constructed in Brooklyn, in 1863. Her original name was the *Republic*, and she was intended for a Sandy Hook ing-dost. She was sold to parties in St. John, N. B., for $70 000, and sailed under a British register, but was really owned by Southerners. Her purser, who belongs in Alabama, is said to have owned half of the steamer. She can make about 12 miles per hour. This was her first attempt to run the blockade. Capt. SWASEY, who was in command of the *Ella*, belongs in Rhode Island.

The Sudden Death at the Twenty-fourth-street School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday you say that the little girl, LOUISA SCANLAAN, who died on Thursday, suddenly, in the Twenty-fourth-street School, was only four years old. This is a mistake—she was eight years seven months. Please insert this in your paper. The parents, already borne down with grief, cannot bear the thought of being censured. They would not send a child of four years to school. She was well at 1 o'clock when she left home for school. Let the censure fall where it is justly due, and spare the poor broken hearted parents. M. S.

Nov. 17, 1863.

Compliment to the Board of Enrollment of the Eighth District.

Wednesday evening last, Deputy Prov.-Marshal B. F. MANIERRE, Commissioner KIRBY and Surgeon WOODWARD, of the Eighth District, were the recipients of a very handsome compliment from the clerks in their department. An elegant dinner was engaged at No. 764 Broadway, at which there was no lack of substantials and delicacies, and which was enjoyed by a large number of the fair sex of the gentlemen. During the evening large and handsome photographs of the members of the Board were presented to each of said members.

During the evening, speeches and sentiments were in abundance, and good feeling and enjoyment prevailed until a late, or, rather, early hour. The compliment was well bestowed, and was induced by an appreciation of the faithfulness in duty and courtesy toward their employes of the gentlemen named.

Old Debts Due to the Corporation.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It appears by the tables on pages 151 to 174, inclusive, of the Comptroller's Annual Report for the year 1862, that there were a large number of accounts for rents, and other dues of various kinds, remaining unsettled on the 31st of December, 1862, many of which are represented to have been in that condition for several years; and,

Whereas, It is desirable to have all such rents and dues collected as promptly as possible: therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to have prepared at his earliest convenience, a statement of all rents and other debts due the Corporation, in the hands of the Collector of the City Revenue, for collection, as shown by the tables aforesaid, which have been due more than twelve months, showing the nature of said dues, what efforts (if any) have been made during the present year to collect the same, and the reasons why they are still uncollected.

Republican Councilmanic Nominations.

The Republican Councilmanic Conventions in the first four Senatorial Districts met Thursday evening and made the following nominations:

First District—Adjourned until Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Second District—John Whitten, Richard Sharp, Simon Hazleton, Hugh Nesbitt, Allen Rutherford and Jas. Lambrecht.

Third District—Jeremiah Bangbottom, James Galway, Wm. Hepburn, Geo. McLean, David R. Jaques and Wm. S. Opdyke.

Fourth District—N. H. Babcock, Jr., Chas. C. Pinckney, Joseph Cunipp, Wm. Sterritt, Jas. E. Watson and Michael Snyder.

Republican Judicial Nominations.

The several Republican Judicial Conventions in the City met last evening at their respective district headquarters and made the following nominations for Police and Civil Justices, viz:

District.	Police.	Civil.
First	Adj. to Monday Eve.	Adj. to Monday Eve.
Second	Joseph Dowling	Thos. Kevlan.
Third	Adj. to Monday Eve.	Adj. to Monday Eve.
Fourth	Barnabas W. Osborne.	John Lafor.
Fifth	Edward M. Skidmore.	Frederick W. Lowe.
Sixth	Adj. to Monday Eve.	Adj. to Monday Eve.
Seventh	Wm. H. DeCamp	Jas. Bryan.

The Mozart Judicial Convention.

The Mozart Judicial Convention for the Seventh District convened again yesterday evening, and nominated Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGARST for Police Justice, and Mr. JAS. B. TULLY, for Civil Justice.

Adjourned Aldermanic Conventions.

The Tammany Aldermanic Convention for the Fourteenth District met again Friday evening, and nominated RICHARD O'BRIEN for Alderman. The Mozart Aldermanic Convention for the same District also met again same evening, and unanimously nominated for Alderman JAS. IRVING.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday evening—S. D. TILLMAN in the chair: Professor GARVEY, Secretary. During the half hour devoted to miscellaneous business, a slide valve, the invention of a German engineer, of this City, was exhibited to the Association, and called forth a lengthy and interesting discussion. It was referred to a Special Committee to examina and report. A lengthy paper upon magnetism was also read, and after a brief discussion, it was the opinion of those present, that the writer had made no new discoveries.

Messrs. WILLAAN & SHAW exhibited specimens of tin-lined lead pipe, for which they claimed many advantages over the ordinary lead pipe. The operation of lining is such that the tin can be out on to any desired thickness. A thin coating, however, is found sufficient to protect the fluids passing through it from coming in contact with the poisonous substances in the lead pipe. Remarks upon it were made by Drs. Kenedy and Rich, Messrs. Rosevelt, Everett, Garvey, and the Chairman. It was very favorably received by the Association, and on motion was made the subject for discussion at the next meeting, Dec. 3. The regular subject, "Bursting of Guns," being called, Dr. RICH opened the discussion by reading a very interesting paper on the subject by Prof. BARNARD, and published in No. 107 of *Silliman's Journal of Science*. He was followed by Mr. WILARD, who gave the Association all the data of the many experiments made by Majors WADE and HAGERTY and Capt. ROGMAN, illustrating the same upon the blackboard, and showing that guns usually burst in the same place and manner. He read a paper, giving his own experiments, which did not fully agree with those made by the Ordnance Officers, U. S. A. An animated discussion followed, which was entered into by Prof. GARVEY, and Messrs. KRASOY, RICH and ROSSVELT, all of whom had opinions at variance with the U. S Ordnance Officers and Mr. WARD. Before the discussion was finished, on motion of Mr. C. F. HOLDEN, adjourned for two weeks, next week being Thanksgiving.

MR. OSCANYAN AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Attention is called to the announcement that Mr. OSCANYAN will on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., deliver, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, his celebrated lecture entitled "The Woman of Turkey." It will be fully illustrated by living specimens and tableaux, depicting life in a harem, the Turkish nursery, love, marriage and divorce, Turkish dances, Oriental music, (especially imported,) etc., etc. Turkish, Jewish, Druz and Egyptian ladies will appear in both indnor and outdoor costumes, enabling the audience to obtain, nearly as can de without visiting the Turkish dominions, and in same respects more nearly, a correct idea of the customs of the female portion of this peculiar people. The entertainment, which is to be given under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the New-York Medical College for Women, and the proceeds of which are to be for the exclusive benefit of that Institution, will afford an intellectual treat.

ROBBED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN.—At a late hour on Friday night MANUEL ENNESS, HERMEN SOLEN, FABINO SALVALO, FRANCIS SALA, and two others, all of whom are Spanish sailors, met JOSE VALELA, also a Spanish seaman, in a James-street dancehouse, and invited him to drink with them. He accepted, and soon VALELA became quite intimate with his new made friends. Soon after the sailors asked VALELA to visit with them their ship lying in the East River. He went out with them and when they reached the river, the sailors seized VALELA, and while SALVALO held a knife to his breast, the others rifled his pockets of the sum of $145 in money. They also stripped him of his boots, overcoat, hat and several other articles of clothing. Some of the offenders were subsequently arrested by the officers of the Fourth Precinct, taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who committed them for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

A LITTLE GIRL SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A horse attached to a wagon belonging to Mr. KING, of Fort Washington, took fright yesterday at the corner of Fortieth-street and Third-avenue. It ran furiously down the avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, at which place it came in contact with a show-case and a pile of stones on the sidewalk. The wagon was here torn to fragments. The horse then took to the middle of the street, and in its flight knocked down and ran over a little girl named CATHARINE MCCANN, whose parents reside in Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The injured girl was taken to a drug-store, and thence to her residence. She is so badly injured that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

THANKSGIVING.—The children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, whose bitter experience during the "dark days of July" called forth such a strong expression of sympathy in the community, will have their Thanksgiving Dinner at Carmansville—a pleasant and healthful situation, to which they have been removed by the Managers. The occasion should be made a happy one, and the public are, with that view, invited to send any contributions in the shape of poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c., or money donations, to the following ladies on Monday or Tuesday: CAROLINE STOKES, No. 33 Madison-avenue; A. H. SHORWELL, No. 60 East Twenty-ninth-street; MRS. C. LANOON, No. 7 East Fourteenth-street; P. WRIGHT, No. 74 East Fifteenth-street; MARIA WILLARS, No. 25 West Thirty-fourth-street.

DESERTERS BEING ARRESTED.—The different Provost-marshals are energetically going into the work of arresting delinquents. They are in earnest and have excellent detectives on duty daily bringing in a number. The following is the number of drafted men whose names are advertised in this city:

Fourth District, Capt. Erhardt	1,300
Fifth District, Capt. Purdy	1,020
Sixth District, Capt. Farr	965
Seventh District, Capt. Wagner	850
Eighth District (16th Ward, Capt. Mauierre	325
Ninth District, Capt. Jenkins	1,291
Total	5,821

NORTHERN TALENT FOR THE SOUTH.—Quite a number of young men from this City sailed for New-Orleans last week on the steamer *Columbia*, intending to make that city a permanent residence. Among them was Mr. GILBERT R. LINDSEY, one of the most promising young members of the New-York Bar. To replace self-exiled traitors by young men of talent, energy and devoted loyalty like Mr. LINDSEY, is the true way to build the recovered South. They will be the leaders in the great reconstruction movements, the guides of the future, and every encouragement should be held out

The Conduct of Military Operations.

In the Sundey iasue of the NEW-YORK TIMES, 15th inst., an erticle appesred entitled "Tha Conduct ol Military Operations," which furnished a number of axamples demonstrating the impossibility of s Cabinet in the capital directing activa operations in the presence of the enemy. To these s tew more are added, not ooly pecause they are pertinent but because the facts ara interesting.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable cases in point wss the bettle of Lepanto. DON JOHN of Austria, determined ta hazard the indignation of his brother PHILIP II., engaged tha whole naval force of the Sultan SELIM, commanded by the ablest Ottoman officers. Although the Turkish navy at this period (1571) was by far the finest in the world, DON JOHN assumed the responsibility and obtained a signal victory. If the advantage had been improvad, the Mussulman Empire might, probably, have been shaken to its basis, or even sunverted.—(*Wroxall's State of Europe, &c.*, 1., 630.)

Compare tbe results of the fatel influence of the Escnrial *absent* trom the fleet ot Don JOHN, victorious in consequence, and *present* on board the Armada, utterly defested. The same miasma of distant beeurocracy nentrallaed or emasculated the efforts ot Spain's greatest military leadara in the Netherlands and enabled the Dutch to win their Independance.

Werc not officials wilfiully blind or obtuse they could not fail to profit by the leason afforoed by the Convention of Cintra. WELLINGTON, superseded on the victoriona field of Vimiero by Sir HARRY BURRARD, the red-tape General dispatched from London, saw the fruits ot his success elude his very grasp. To BURRARD succeeded DALRYMPLE, tettered by the prejudices and caution of the Court of St. James. The result was the escape of the French army, ready to pass, so to speak, under the Caudiae Forks, carrying with it almost its entire wicked plunder of the capital end territory of tha House of Braganza.

Nov. 28, 1812. Marshal VICTOR'a disobedience to the orders of NAPOLEON resulted in laure's even more glorious than those with which ha had crowned himself hy his successful resistance, with 6,000 French, against the 30,000 Russians under WITGENSTEIN. "His courage in this action was rendered more remarkable by his bumanity. Belog recalled, on the approsch of evening, from the position which he occupied at *Stoudziancka, he took upon himself to disobey his orders*, and remaineo there during the whole night, for the purpose of giving every assistance to the remoanis ot the French army which had not yet effected the passaga of the river. At daybreak he skilfuity managed to evacuete this positiun, without loss of either haggage or artillery, taking with him the wounded end a lerge number of camp followers who, without his humane aid, must hava fallen into the nands of the pursuing enemy."

Vice-Admiral CHARLES WATSON was sent by his Admiral (MATTAEWS) to cruise off Cadiz, and afterward to proceed to Lisbon, end thence to England. At this juncture he satisfied himself that it was much more to the loterests of his country to blockade Toulon than Cadiz. "Though these (his) orders opened to him the prospect of making many rich pdizes, be ventured to disobey them on receivrng intelligence that the enemy's fleet was preparing tor sea at Toulon, and regardless of his intereats, he direeted bis course to the Hyères, in order to join the English fleet."

In 1813, Major CROGHAN was ordered to burn end evacuate Fort Stephenson or Sanousky. Ha disobeyed the order, and waa superseded by Col. WELLS. Arrived st headquarters, he gave such satisfactory evioence of his ability to maintain the post, that he was immediately sent back and his command restored to him. Attacked by PROCTOR and TECUMSEH, with their choicest troops, CROGHAN, 22 years old, with 145 effectives, compelled the allied enemy to retreat with "immense slaughter." The English are supposed to have carried off 50 dead, beside 30, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, left benind; 45 prisoners were likewise t ken. The Indians, according to custom, must have carried off their casualties, since, although 400 were t resent, not one remained on the field. (NILES' *Weekly Register*, vol. v., pages 7-8.) Thus CROGHAN'S action redounded to his own everlasting honor, and cost the English a disgraceful defeat, besides an actual loss nearly equal to, if not more than, the force the American Major commanded.

With three more examples we dismiss the subject for the present. At Fleurus, 1794, the French right wing under MARCEAU was defeated. "Give me," said MARCEAU to LE FEVRE, "four of your battalions. If you refuse me I will blow my brains out." By advice of SOULT, chief of his staff, LE FEVRE refused. MARCEAU then challenged SOULT. The result of SOULT'S apparent disrespect to his superior determine: in a great measure the victory in favor of JOURDAN. Afterward MARCEAU apologized to SOULT and embraced him. (*Sarrazin's Biographical Memoir of the Duke of Dalmatia. Pages* 347-9.)

At Austerlitz, SOULT commanded the French right wing. NAPOLEON sent him orders to attack the heights of Pratzen, *instantly*. SOULT answered "He would begin the attack as soon as ba could do it with any prospect of success, but that it was not yet the proper time." NAPOLEON was furious at the reply and inveighed bitterly against SOULT. Off went a second aid to repeat the order, who arrived just as SOULT commenced to move. He advanced then because he saw the opportune moment had arrived. SOULT was eminently successful. Up dashed NAPOLEON to the victorious Marshal and embraced him, to the astonishment of all who ned heerd the preceding railing, with the remark, "I hold you to be the first tactician in my Empire." (*Ibid* 354-'5.)

Finally, to show how a great General can be himbogged under his own nose, consider for a moment the following statement:

FARDANIC the Great decided that the guide should be in the centre of the squadron. SEYDLITZ, as great for th details of cavalry as FREDERIC for the conduct of large armies, saw that great disorder would result from such a disposition. SEYDLITZ placed his guide on the flank. At grand reviews, when the King demanded of his Generals if they aligned themselves upon the centre, (according to his views,) they replied, "Yes!" although it was untrue. (*Adjudequier's Cavalry*, pp. 295-6, Ed. 1843.) And the King was deceived.

Moreover it has been stated that tha king was in favor of charges of cavalry, *en muraille*, i. e. without intervals. ZIETHAN, who "kept the promise to the ear and broke it to the hope," with happy result for Prussia, at Hochkirch, on the contrary was decidedly in favor of *intervals*, as he deemed it to be most advantageous for manifold and manifest good reasons, He allowed the king to suppose his orders were obeyed, and yet, notwithstanding, carried out his own views. How much FREDERIC owed to this disregard of his orders can only be decided by the fact that ZIETHEN stands foremost among the great Generals who aided FREDERIC in saving Prussia and his crown, and enjoys the reputation of having been one of the most consummate cavalry commanders who ever developed the astonishing capabilities of that arm.

WALLENSTEIN'S proverb, to which he enforced unreflecting, implicit regard, was—"The word is free, the action dumb, *obedience blind*." Notwith-tanding, his success was by no means commensurate with his power and resources. GUSTAVUS and his wonderful successors held that "*obedience was subject to circumstances*, and their careers were a series of prodigious successes" whose influence has not been extinguished by two centuries of war. ANCHOR.

Views of the Military and Political Situation by a Southern Unionist.

The following interesting private letter written to a friend by a gentleman who has figured prominently t public affairs in the South, has been handed in for publication:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 1, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The papers of this morning give us hopes that a general forward movement is about to be made by all our armies. The inactivity on our lines, whether the result of necessity or of indecision, has a dispiriting influence on the country. It will be bad for our cause if the Winter should close in upon us with nothing more done toward bringing the war to a close. We ought to clear Virginia of the large army of rebels that has so long defied us—to penetrate Georgia on the north—and to take Charlestoo and Savannah on the coast. If this can be accomplished, the Winter will work *for* us instead of *against* us. We have cut the Confederacy asunder by the possession of the Mississinpi and the country adjacent. Now if our armies could cut it again by marching southward and northward through Georgia, the war would remain only to be finished up in the Spring.

I feel a partiality for Georgia as the home of my younger days, and the birthplace of my children, and am anxious for it to be brought back as speedily as may be to its rightful allegiance, and that without the dasolation that comes from protracted war. Once get a force into the heart of the State sufficient to make the people feel that it is safe to be Union man—to make them know that the Slavery for which rebeldom is in arms is at an end, and we shall soon find that all are not rebels in heart. Opinions will change with wonderful rapidity. Those who have been carried away by the violent feelings of others will take a sober second thought, and will, quietly at least, if not gladly, sit down and look about to see what ot good mey be hoped for in the new state of things.

It is often said that the South, if conquered, will always hate their conquerors. I believe no such thing. When the power of the General Government makes itself respected, out of that respect mey grow a better affection then has by the arts of demagogues been permitted to exist there for many years. It will be rather a victory over these demagogues than over the masses, and so the people will soon come to feel.

Slavery will be ended, but while the lands and labor remain, the essential sources of wealth will be there. The planters, if they will return to their allegiance will find the cotton and other crops more profitable than ever before. Cotton, by means of paid labor, will be raised at an expense of not exceeding eight or ten cents per pound, yielding for years to come a net profit of not less than twenty cents—a profit such as the crop never yielded before. The State of Georgie—I speak of thet because I know it best—in a very few yeers will be more wealthy and prosperous then it ever could have been upon any system of forced labor.

With prosperity will come happiness, content and good feeling. It will be contrasted with the went and the hardships of the present state of things. In a few years the rebellion and its terrible evils will be looked back upon as a hideous nightmare, or as Nebuchednezzar remembered his insanity when ha "ate grass as oxen."

I think the Government is bound to remember its peternal character. In that character it should put forth all its energies, in order to make a speedy end of the rebellion, as well for the sake of the rebel States as of the loyal. The sooner submission is produced, the sooner prosperity will return. And while the more guilty leaders may not be spared, the Government should exert all its fostering care within the repentant communities to assure to capital and labor their appropriate rewards. While I regard Slavery as a sin both against God and man—as an economical mistake—as bad in all its characteristics and effects; while I hate the rebellion end its cause with perfect hatred, I yat feel for the deluded South an interest and a kindness, such as the politicians who have lured it on to this mad attempt to ovride the country and overthrow the Government, have never had in their hearts. For these sordid and unscrupulous politicians I have nothing but contempt. Their professions of friendship for the South have ever been selfish and heartless. Their course has out had even the excuse of excited passions.

I have an abiding confidence in a wise and benevolent moral Ruler of the world—one who brings good even out of the wickedness of man. I expect this rebellion to be the renovation of our Southern States. Not only that plague-spot, Slavery, is to be wiped out, but that there shall be an entire renovation of society, new ideas will be waked up, new aspirations, new developments of moral and intellectual character, nobler and more earnest efforts for public improvements. The children of this generation will read with wonder of the madness of their fathers, and yet bless God that out of such madness he has brought so much of good to their children. Perhaps I am an enthusiast, but such are the things I look for as in the future. I hope they will be looked for and labored to by all who have any instrumentality in the reconstruction of Governments and society at the South. E. W. C.

Company Officers—Their Duties and Responsibilities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

An article on each side, printed in THE TIMES of last week, set forth at length the talents and the virtues of the system adopted in paying the arrears, &c., due to deceased soldiers, to their families. This discussion ought to have been preceded by a statement of the accounts kept between the Government and its officers in the army. The best manual on the subject is *The Company Clerk*, showing how and when to make out all the returns, reports, rolls, and other papers, and what to do with them. How to keep all the books, records, and accounts required in the administration of a company, troop, or battery in the Army of the United States. A mere hasty reference to it will serve to show civilians the enormous amount of labor thet must be spent on the preparation of all these papers. In brief it may be said that every officer commanding a company, and that whether his command includes ten men or a hundred, must make all told, daily, weekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, and annually, twenty distinct sets of papers, each with its accompanying vouchers, descriptions, and returns, but all making part and parcel of an intricate and elaborate piece of machinery, so devised that the whole must dovetail perfectly, and without break or flaw.

He must keep an exact history, physical, moral, economical and financial, of every man in his company, and that whether the men be all together or scattered through hospitals, depots, bureaus, and the thousand branches of the great giant called the army. He must do this in such a way as to satisfy clerks in half a dozen departments in Washington, each with its own system of accountability, and all well drilled in the admirable bureaucratic theory and practice of how not to do it. He does it at the peril of having his mistakes visited upon him by the stoppage of all pay, his errors corrected by a summary dismissal, and his painstaking work returned on his hands to be done over again and again, until it hits the fancy of the clerks who sit in judgment on him, and from their comfortable offices lay down a rule for themselves, from which no consideration for the rough life and hard work of the poor devils in the field, can ever move them. It is hard to convey to civilians any idea of the terrible vexation, annoyance and injustice done the officers of the army by the system of accountability under which they are obliged to work.

It is impossible to express too energetically the feelings of the officers, who find themselves less soldiers than scribners, their time taken up with ingenious devices to meet the constant calls for returns, reports, vouchers, certificates, when they are wanted for the care of their men or the real study of their work as soldiers. These troubles, too, are heightened by the fact that for many months after the outbreak of the rebellion, no rules for accounting were given, and no information of any kind sent the Volunteer officers that the prescribed forms of the old army regulations would be enforced. Only about the beginning of the present year, the Departments in Washington brought officers up with a short turn, by demanding returns for the Quartermaster's Bureau and the Ordnance office. From that time there have been such floods of orders, notices and rolls poured on the heads of the poor devoted officers, such sweeping charges, wholesale reforms, wonderful interpretations, and curious commentaries, that a sort of desperate palsy has fallen on the victims, and they submit passively to all sorts of inflictions. The result is, that there is a decided interest growing up in the army, and against every man in it, of such enormous extent that, almost for self-preservation, it will be necessary for Congress to pass some sort of enabling and whitewashing act to cover the whole thing with an everlasting oblivion.

In the extension of the antiquated system of our old army, with its little handful of men and their uneventful lives, to the enormous extent of our present force, and their heterogeneous composition, there has been practiced a folly that cannot be remedied by any partial changes. Take the condition of many of our regiments, reduced to a handful of men and officers, numbering often less than a company, and remember that in all matters of account the unit is still a company. In other words, if the regiment have one hundred men and five officers—not an infrequent case—this will give an average of ten men to each company, and two of these skeleton companies will be assigned to an officer. He must keep up his accounts with each of his ten men present, and with all of the absent, dropping only deceased soldiers and deserters, but retaining wounded, disabled, imprisoned, detailed; and his reports and returns are all the longer, more intricate and more confusing from the fact that the data for all these absentees must be supplied by some officer under whom the absent man is serving, who is in no wise under control of the company officer, although the latter is personally held liable for mistakes. Beside, in all matters touching the accountability of a company officer for the property issued to the men under his command, the clerks in the Bureaux sit in judgment on orders received from superior officers in the field, and decide whether or not the action of the subordinate was correct, although in point of fact the latter had no discretion, and no choice but blind obedience. That is to say, if a Colonel commanding a regiment orders his men to throw away their cartridges because they are wet, and to get new ones, and the company commander in making his monthly report so returns the fact, it is in the power of a clerk in the Ordnance Office to hold him liable for the value of these cartridges. This liability is transferred to the books of the Treasury, and then made an actual charge against the officer, and notice sent to the Paymaster so to enter it on the regimental pay-roll, and months after the unlucky officer learns his misfortune at the pay-table. Without redress or resource of any kind, he begins a voluminous correspondence with the Department and, after months of anxiety and quires of letter-writing, he is offered a salve-all in the shape of an oath so strong that it almost staggers him, and not until his patience has got the better of his conscience, does he swallow it, and learn that it is only a piece of army red-tape.

The fact is, that the Government system of accountability treats officers as so many approved receivers of stolen goods, and fastens on them charges for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores, just as in the work of a campaign the losses of a battle, the casualties of long service, each officer was looking out for opportunities to enrich himself at the joint expense of his men and the Government. This system, too, is no protection against actual dishonesty where there is convenient cover, and no help to the enlisted man—where contractors have proved rogues. It is a method of repeating accounts, and the number of accounting officers to such an extent as to make the mass of returns, &c., utterly unmanageable. The whole thing should be swept away. Company officers should have nothing to do with their men except command them. Each Regimental Quartermaster should deal directly with the men of the regiment, just as the Paymaster does in the navy. His duties are entirely clerical, and his training that of the counting-house. As a non-combatant, it is his duty to see to the careful preservation of all accounts between the men and the Government, and he can do so.

A company officer is forever harassed by the difficulty of providing space and room and transportation for the actual necessities of the field. Little by little he has been reduced to the very barest means of keeping himself alive, while cleanliness and comfort are always thrown aside at the first signal of active movements, and, in many respects, at all times worse off than enlisted men, he is yet to be the intermediary between them and the Government, and to protect each from the other, taking all losses on himself, and bearing, as best he may, the burden of mistakes, or worse, from either side. All this responsibility is fastened upon him for the honor of commanding a company and for the extra pay of $10 a month; but neither the field and staff of his regiment, nor the rising grades of Brigade, Division or Corps officers have any such liability, although in return for this honor they are paid much more handsomely. No due allowance is made to company officers for these troubles, and no hope is given of any immediate amendment, although the whole business is one of the most serious that can engage the attention of Government.

Artists' Fund Exhibition.

The members of the Artists' Fund Association have, at present, at the Derby Gallery, one of the most attractive, as well as one of the most excellent art exhibitions ever offered to the public in this city. Beside the legitimate contributions to the fund, quite a number of celebrated pictures have been loaned to grace the rooms, among which we should be remiss if we did not mention ROSA BONHEUR'S "Horse Fair," which now can be seen for the first time in New-York to all its true splendor. The public will bear the repetition of the statement, that four years ago, certain artists, including most of the celebrities, associated themselves together for the purpose of raising a fund to benefit the families of artists needing pecuniary assistance, or artists themselves aged or invalided, and to accomplish this most desirable object, they agreed to contribute annually one picture each, of a value of not less than fifty dollars, the pictures thus obtained to be exhibited, and finally sold, the proceeds to be put in the common fund. The pictures now offered form the fourth exhibition, at the close of which, they will be sold, as proposed, to the highest bidder. The contributions, as a matter of course, are of small size, and consequently are most popular; for our private dwellings, with rare exceptions, have no eligible places for large canvasses. The subjects are largely landscape, with a few figure pieces; the prevailing impression left upon the mind by their study, is, that they are all capitally finished, all are pretty, all are desirable. There are none that startle with their vigor or thought or reckless execution; there are none that we wot of, that even in their careful mechanical execution, fall absolutely below the intellectual character of genuine art.

EASTMAN JOHNSON contributes a "Blacksmith's Shop," which is deservedly popular as a bit of real American life. We venture to say that there is not a grown up person in the City, of ordinary sentiment, who will not feel the truthfulness of the scene. Nothing could be finer than the old laborer, standing by his forge, contemplating with no ordinary emotion the happiness of the little folks, who are amusing themselves in the light of his fire, and under the protection of his strong arm. Mr. LANG has also distinguished himself with a figure piece of superior merit.

In the landscape department we naturally look for the most varied expression and the most numerous examples, for with our American artists landscapes are an especialty. It is evigent that fine finish, and a prevailing, but nevertheless charming prettiness, has gained the ascendency, and this has undoubtedly been encouraged by the public taste. The danger is, that unless a stopping-place is found somewhere, our artists, save the few who are masters, say GIFFORD, KENSETT, GIGNOUX, INNESS, and a few others, will in time be emasculated altogether, and give us nothing but poetical phases of a world, altogether too soft for our art, which is really made up of mother earth, some little sunshine, and a great deal of storm, rudeness, and deep shadows. Mr. GIFFORD has two pictures which are the perfection of this golden-hued-ert. Nothing has ever excelled them in their way. CLAUDE has not surpassed them in his examples of this style, but it should be remembered that he made these few pictures exceptions to his general treatment; for his most brilliant sunset, the most brilliant ever placed upon canvass, has *lamp-black for shadows in the foreground*. There is a fine "Winter Piece," and a "Just Budding Spring," by GIGNOUX, that we must concede are charming creations, and there are other pictures deserving the highest possible praise. "Early Summer," by CASSILEAR, and the "Sea Beach," by KENSETT, are marked examples of delicacy, and possibly unequaled for this most admirable quality. We would caution our artists, however, of the danger of a style that if pursued, will destroy the finest conceptions of the painter's handy-work, and cut him off from associations with that kind of nature which alone fills his mind with the highest inspiration, and the beholder of his works with the intensest admiration. We should like to see some of the ruder and more sublime scenes of nature transferred to canvass; we should like to see our artists indulge in some shaking hands with the mountain and crag near by, instead of in the distance; we should like to see them paint clouds filled with muttering thunder; with trees made green with shade, else we shall finally have to live in houses inclosed in ground glass, and only look at the outside world through the inverted end of a pearl-tipped telescope, lest God's great works should come too pat and too harshly upon our cultivated sentimentalities.

Columns might be written in commendation of the present art exhibition, but the best thing is for every one of cultivated taste to see for themselves. By so doing, they will be intellectually gratified, and contribute at the same time to one of the noblest objects asking support of a refined public.

The Killing of Clancy.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY NOV. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the TIMES of this morning, we find a statement, headed "A pleasant state of things," in regard to the killing of a man named CLANCY, by a stage driver of one of the DRY DOCK line, which does great injustice to the driver in question, and is wholly incorrect in the main points of the case.

The real facts are these: The man CLANCY and another, who has not been found since, rode in one of the Grand-street line of stages, and had a dispute with the driver concerning a oundle. Some time after CLANCY and friend came down to the Grand-street Ferry, where the stages start from, and accused a driver of another stage by the name of PHILIP SMITH, of being the person whom they rode up with. CLANCY seized the driver's horses and swore he should not drive on, after being started by the starter, until he, CLANCY, should have satisfaction.

The driver, after remonstrating with the man without effect, got down from his stage, and removed the man from his hold of the horses; in doing so, the man fell backward and struck his head on the pavement, receiving a fracture of the skull, from which, as the doctors decided, he died. The driver, SMITH, is known to be a man of sober, quiet habits, a peaceable, polite, and very efficient driver, and when he found the man was injured he told the bystanders he was sorry, as he had no intention to injure the man whatever; he then immediately drove his stage to the stable, and walked to the Station-house, told the circumstances, and gave himself up.

Trusting you will give publicity to this in your valuable journal, we remain yours, &c.,

E. R. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE FISHER.

[The above statement, as will be seen, does not at all affect the validity of our general remarks in the article in question.—ED. TIMES.]

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. Cobden and the Japanese.

Mr. COBDEN has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Rochdale, severely censuring the conduct of the British Admiral in bombarding the town of Kagosima. It concludes thus:

Now let me ask you to consider for a moment what is really implied by the destruction, with inhumanity she is, without previous warning, of a city of even 100,000 inhabitants? There are always in such towns hundreds of infants at their mother's breasts, thousands of children under five years of age, hospitals with their sick, and numbers of aged and infirm, tottering on the brink of the grave; there, too, must be women over whom the pangs of maternity are impending, and there will be found homes filled with mourning for the dead which are awaiting the rites of sepulture. Such is the normal condition of every large city, whether in Asia or Europe. Now, picture this great commercial *entrepôt*, with all its contents, reduced in forty-eight hours to a heap of ashes; try to realize in imagination the fate of its population; and then ask yourself what great crime they had committed to bring on themselves this havoc and destruction. To our shame and confusion the answer must be that this is the way in which Englishmen, under the command of Admiral KUPER and Col. NEALE, administer justice for the murder of an individual one hundred miles away—of which crime the inhabitants of Kagosima were as guiltless of all knowledge and complicity as your own neighbors in Rochdale. It is precisely as though an enemy should lay Bristol in ashes because an individual had been murdered on the highway between London and Brentford. And the chief actors in this outrage on humanity, instead of expressing one word of regret, or even emotion, coolly lay claim to the approbation of their Government.

There has been much criticism in this country on the manner in which the civil war has been conducted by the Americans. We have been prompt to condemn a people over whom we have no control, for acts for which we are in no wise responsible. I remember the indignation with which the Prime Minister denounced Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation in which he threatened to consign to the calaboose those women who should insult his soldiers in the streets of New Orleans. Will he and his colleagues now make themselves and the country accomplices after the fact, in these atrocities of their own agents who, in contemptuous disregard of the instructions of their Government, have brought this heavy disgrace upon the country? I trust not. But, at all events, let us not to get that our moral power in the world is at stake; that if, as a people, we condone such crimes as these, when perpetrated in our name by those for whom, under Heaven, we are alone responsible, we shall only invite the scorn of mankind by assuming to sit in judgment, as moral censors, upon the delinquencies of other nations. Believe me, yours sincerely, R. COBDEN.

G. L. ASHWORTH, Esq., Mayor.

Comments of the Press on Louis Napoleon's Speech.

The Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech, which we published in full yesterday, of course attracted great attention in England and on the Continent, and its tone was generally regarded as pacific.

The Paris *Presse*, in an article signed by M. DE GIRARDIN, wishes that the appeal of the Emperor may be understood in Europe, to open at last a new era of peace and liberty.

The *Gazette de France* thinks that the speech lends to the alternative of a Congress, reorganizing ancient Europe, or to war.

The *Pays* applauds the speech, and says:

"If the Emperor has spoken of war, it is not as a threat, but to impress upon sovereigns and nations the necessity of anticipating by recommending peace."

The *Constitutionnel* says:

"The whole of France will join in the magnificent and patriotic language of the Emperor. Europe will understand that this appeal was made by a clear-sighted and sagacious policy—prized without wishing to impose itself upon others, actuated without the spirit of conquest, the friend of order and of progress."

The *Nation* considers the Emperor's speech to show that the common action of the three Powers is at an end, and is so does not believe that Europe will accept a Congress.

La France says:

"The Emperor has condemned with equal firmness the rashness which endeavored to carry him away, and the system of egotism and decay which has overthrown other *regimes* and which his name represents."

The London *Times* thinks the speech "will lend to the reassurance on the European Powers. Whether the Emperor, with so many schemes in hand, and with the Winter before him, when the chief of them cannot be carried out, desires to preserve his freedom of action, or whether he really thinks that he will do best for France and his own fame by maintaining the peace of Europe, certainly his tone is such as to lessen the disquiet lately felt. Russia, however, warned that if she refuses the way of peace, she may enter on another, which sooner or later conducts to war; but we may look upon it as probable that the Emperor really desires to avoid a European contest, if his own position and the impulse of France will allow him to remain at peace."

The *Morning Post* says:

"The Emperor's words are words of peace and conciliation, but though well intended, we fear they will prove of little avail."

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that a peremptory refusal on the part of Russia insures a delay of some weeks, and during that delay the Polish question may receive that further development which, in the opinion of NAPOLEON III., is so urgently demanda.

The *Daily News* says, for the Emperor's sake, it may be hoped that his policy may take a better figure in the speeches of his talking Ministers than it does in his own—the most bewildered, ineffectual harangue he has yet delivered.

The *Morning Herald* has a leader saying:

"We are not paying an idle compliment to France or her Emperor when we assert that Europa will breathe more freely now that the oracle has spoken."

The *Advertiser* thinks that the speech will produce a profound and universal feeling of dissatisfaction in France and will, if we are not greatly mistaken, give a heavier blow and greater discouragement to imperialism than anything that has occurred since the outside 2d December, 1852.

The *Star* says there is but too much truth in the Emperor's description of the alternative—either this or war. Europe will act unwisely, indeed, if she again declines to listen to a Napoleon when he offers to institute a general peace.

The leading papers of the 7th inst. again recur to the speech, and speculate upon its meaning from various points of view. The mystery in which the Emperor's meaning is shrouded may be gathered from the fact that while some writers regard the speech as eminently pacific, others look upon it as indicative of war.

The *Daily News* opposes the idea of England's joining a Congress, and argues that the calling for one is purely a signal for the return of political chaos. The *Times* also expatiates on the difficulties in the way of a Congress, and wonders if the Emperor really means that war is inevitable without one.

The latest Paris journals appear to be as much at variance in their views of the speech as their London contemporaries—some regarding it as significant for peace, and others the very reverse.

La France at the 7th says:

"We are in a position to announce that the declaration contained in the Imperial speech will immediately be followed by diplomatic overtures. The Emperor NAPOLEON will address a letter to the Sovereigns who are friends and allies of France, to submit a project of European armistice for their approval. A European Congress may be considered as being convoked. We shall know in a few days whether the proposal is accepted or rejected. The Polish dispute is now merged in the European question."

The *Moniteur* says the speech was received with enthusiasm by the Legislature.

Almost all the Viennese journals consider the speech of the Emperor calculated to create uneasiness.

The Paris Bourse on the 6th was dull, and Rentes declined to 66.90. This was regarded as evidence that the Emperor's speech had by no means dispelled the prevailing want of confidence.

The Polish Question.

The London *Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, dated Oct. 20, addressed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh. It is short, and commences by stating that Her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence with the Russian Cabinet for the mere purpose of controversy, and concludes by asserting that "the Emperor of Russia has special obligations with regard to Poland, and that the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland."

A copy of the dispatch was given to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will be relieved of his functions as Governor of Poland, and will travel abroad. Gen. BERG is to be definitively appointed his successor.

The Polish National Government had published a proclamation encouraging the Poles to persevere, and confirming the order for ladies to discontinue wearing mourning.

An insurgent corps, 800 strong, is reported to have laid down their arms to the Russians in Gelicia.

Italy.

TURIN, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The liberal Press unanimously applaud the Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech at the opening of the French Chambers.

The *Opinions* says: "Italy must accept as a happy event the proclamation of the nullity of the treaties of 1815. If a Congress is possible it will not be Italy who would offer any obstacle to it.

But Italy foreseeing coming events must prepare to take up arms."

China.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Sept. 21.

By Telegraph from Suez.

Affairs are quiet. The Anglo-Chinese contingent is preparing to attack Chafoo.

Advices from Japan state that nothing important had occurred since the bombardment of Kagosima. Matters continue quiet at Yeckopame and Kagosakt.

CANTON, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Gray SHIRTINGS, 6¾d. Water-Twist, 16s. 2d. Nothing doing.

TEA unchanged. Total exports to date, 55,000,000 lbs.

Exchange on London uninteiligible, and will be repeated.

SHANGHAE, Monday, Sept. 21.

GRAY SHIRTINGS ¼ mace lower. TEA declining. SILK 10 taels higher; No. 3 Tenkee 415 to 425. Settlements in a fortnight, 4,500 bales; stock, 14,000 bales; exports to date, 18,060 bales. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, 6s. 2½d. India, 301. FREIGHT, 65s.

The India, China and Australian mails arrived at Suez on the 5th inst.

Australia.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The accounts received here from the seat of war in New-Zealand state that the position of the Marines was less favorable.

The *Stampa* will not enter into any anticipation of future events. It considers the speech favorable to Italy because it proclaims the principles of public right on which the Italian kingdom is established.

The *Peneverenza* says that the part of Italy either in a congress or in a war would be to recover her full national right.

India.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Oct. 16.

(By Telegraph from Suez.)

Grey shirtings firm and but little doing. Mule twist active and advancing. Indigo unchanged. Copper firm. Jute 2 ounces higher. Exchange on London 2s. 0⅝d. Government Securities—4 per cents, 99; 5 per cents. 107⅛; 5⅝ per cents. 116⅜. Freights advancing.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

Although the Winter toilettes have scarcely begun to make their appearance, we are able to give some very decided information as to what will be fashionable for the coming season. High bodies will be exclusively confined to morning dress. For at home, dinner, or evening dress, fichus or lace vestes will be worn over low bodies. The veste camal, or trimmings placed on the body so as to imitate it, is still much in vogue. Many corsages for neglige dresses will be made with postillions basques, especially those trimmed in jacket fashion, so as to form a waistcoat in front.

The dresses made in the princess style, body and skirt in one piece, will be much used for visiting dresses, made of rich materials. Full evening dresses will be as much, or, if possible, more trimmed than ever.

Skirts are still made very long and very full at the bottom.

Plaid is for the present quite the rage; whether it will continue its reign much longer is a question we cannot answer; certainly plaid rotondes are beginning to get a little common in Paris. However, they are unquestionably very cberming when made of bandsome material; but, in that case, they should be longer than the pelerer rotonde. Velvet rotondes are covered with guipure ornaments, and a rich guipure is placed round the bottom, underneath which there is a fringe of silk chenille.

Paletots of velvet cloth, brown or gray, nearly fitting to the figure, trimmed with galons, are worn by ladies of fashion.

We must not omit to mention, that saveral dresses are made with waistbands, especially those of taffetas. Some of these bodies are laced in front, and have ends of the material edged with lace; others form a band in front and basquine behind, ending in a scart (or sash) to match.

Lace and guipure are as greatly in favor for trimming as they have been of late. Some very elegant opera cloaks are made of lace lined throughout with bright-colored silk or cashmere, which shows off the beauty of the pattern. There are also very charming lace lanchons for throwing over the head when leaving the opera or ball room. Feathers will be much used in trimming moire or velvet dresses.

Amongst the bolleties we describe this month, some will be found excellent models for Winter dresses.

A robe of pearl-gray taffetas, with a flounce round the bottom, between five and six inches in width, in hollow plaits, and put on with a band of violet of the same width, which is formed into trimming in the shape of large shamrocks put very closely together, and edged round with lace. The body is made with a double point and piped with velvet; the sleeves half open, quite long and narrowed at the bottom, is trimmed round the bottom with a flat band of velvet and velvet shamrock on the back, matching the design on the skirt, but, of course, of smaller dimensions. A Gabriel collar of violet velvet. The lingerie accompanying this toilet should be small tight sleeves of organdi, with an embroidered wristband and two frills of Valenciennes lace, and a lace to match standing up round the throat.

This dress may also serve as an evening dress by having a second body made low, the top trimmed round with a bias of violet velvet, with three shamrock-shaped ornaments down the front and also on the back. The sleeve composed of three bouffons of tulle separated by plain folds of velvet, and above them two small jockeys, the one forming the upper, the other the under part of the sleeve. A plissé of organdi, edged with Valenciennes lace, altogether about two inches in width, finishes off the top of this body.

A silver gray taffetas dress, in checks of narrow stripes of a deeper shade, China rose-colored stripes, edged with a black thread. At the bottom of the skirt a wide flounce, with a heading of embroidery. This flounce is made in hollow plaits, and where it is set on a narrow bias of rose-colored taffetas meeuling the stripes of the dress, are placed pattes of plain grey taffetas, edged with a bias of rose-colored taffetas about the size of a thick pippin. These pattes are placed at the dress about three inches apart, and the bottom one has a gray fringe with threads of rose and black mixed—the bottom of the fringe just touching the flounce. A band of the same width as the pattes on the skirt is put on the body, like a square berthe in front and forms a jockey behind. This band is bordered with a fringe. The sleeves are rather long, and just wide enough to pass the hand through. At the bottom, three pattes are placed crossways, and higher up the arm, still more on the bias. Rose-colored taffetas buttons close the front.

A dress of blue striped Chambéry gauze; the upper half of the skirt is made of this, but the lower consists of a wide blue taffetas flounce, headed by a ruche or a *plisse a la vieille*. A low gauze body, with blue taffetas trimmings.

An Indian foulard, the ground white, with small checks of pale green; wide flounces of green taffetas; high body, with long green sash.

A Chambery gauze dress, striped with rose color. At the bottom of the skirt, a narrow black taffetas flounce, with a rouleau of white. Above this, an insertion of black lace over a rose-colored ribbon; a second flounce and insertion higher up. Low body, trimmed with an insertion.

A robe, the upper part of the skirt plaid, a wide-gathered flounce of black taffetas forming the lower part. Half way up the flounce a plaid ruche, with the centre of black taffetas. High plaid body, black postillion basque and black trimmings.

The newest bonnets are more moderate in shape, and, therefore, more becoming. Many of them have soft crowns, although these are certainly not suited to the style in which the hair is now worn. Crape and velvet, black silk and plaid velvet, plush and satin, are to be fashionable materials.

We have seen some elegant bonnets, made of white plush, and trimmed with plaid velvet and jet fringes. This has a charming effect, and will, we expect, be much adopted.

Another white plush bonnet had the curtain of crepe lisse, edged with plush. A flat bow of plush, placed at the side of the crown, mixed with a bouquet of begonias in white velvet. The same flowers inside, in a puuff of crepe lisse. A band of white ribbon across the head, strings of the same, or front of white tulle, soft crown, and curtain of corded plush; a bouquet of velvet flowers to match the plush. The inside trimmed with a pouff of black lace and bouquet of flowers. White satin strings.

A drawn bonnet of light brown satin, the edge of the front and curtain quilted. On the middle of the front a tuft of corn in velvet the same color as the bonnet, and at the edge of the front, a chenille fringe with crystal beads. Strings of satin ribbon.

A bonnet, having the front and curtain of black velvet, with soft crown of plaid velvet, blue and green; the curtain lined with white satin. At the front edge, a catalane of peacock's feathers, surrounded with black lace, which is carried en barbes on each side, and tied under the chin over the plaid velvet strings. Torsade of green velvet, with peacock's feathers inside.

A bonnet of white crape and violet plush, with fanchon of curled feathers over the crown, and bouquet of violet daisies. The inside trimmed with tulle, black feathers and violet flowers.

Another of light blue satin drawn; curtain of terry velvet the same color. On the crown, a strep of terry velvet edged with white blonde, with a bouquet of blue velvet primroses, and green grass. Diadem of primroses and grass. Strings of satin ribbon.

A capota of white satin, with curtain of violet velvet; on the edge a drapery of velvet is crossed en coeur with a tail of lace on one side. In the inside, a bow of black velvet, fastening a white feather which falls over the front edge. Satin strings.

A bonnet of mauve royal velvet. The curtain lined with plain velvet the same color, but of a deeper shade. On the front a c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The demonstrations made toward the eastern boundary of TEXAS, so long persisted in as to convince the people of the whole country that the blow at the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department was to be struck on the Sabine, were, of course, feints to draw the attention of the enemy. While MAGRUDER was massing all his forces in the eastern part of the State, BANKS was making ready to erase the Gulf of Mexico, and possess the Rio Grande frontier, thus closing and holding the back-door of the Confederacy.

The late battle of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is recorded as one of the "greatest little" affairs during the war. Col. CLAYTON, of the Sixth Kansas, after five hours' hard fighting, with five hundred and fifty men, put to flight four thousand of the enemy under Gen. MARMADUKE. Our loss was seventeen killed and thirty-nine wounded, and one missing. The enemy's loss was fifty-three killed, one hundred and sixty-four wounded, and thirty-three prisoners. A few days before Col. CLAYTON took three hundred and fifty men and four pieces of light artillery, and, by making a circuitous route, and marching ninety miles in thirty-three hours, succeeded in surprising and completely routing Col. DOBBIN'S cavalry brigade at Tulip, capturing one stand of colors, all his camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster and commissary stores, medical supplies, transportation, &c.

A letter from Chattanooga states that on the 10th inst. a flat-boat, while crossing the Tennessee with the equipage of the Thirty-third regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, sprung a leak and sunk. Thirty-six of the crew were saved and five were lost as follows: PATRICK DELANEY, Company B; LOUIS WILTZ, Company I; OSCAR LATHROP and THEODORE DRAKE, Company C, and one other, all from Newark.

The command of Brig.-Gen. DODGE, recently stationed at Corinth, has been transferred to the line of the Southern Central Railroad of Tennessee, and now guards the line from Columbia to Athens. The road in question is to be immediately reconstructed.

Southern papers say that $800 is not considered too high a price for a lady's bonnet; that a barrel of flour is worth $150, while coal beats our famine prices, two tons selling for $1,000.

Assistant-Quartermaster CHAPMAN gives notice through the St. Louis papers that the Government will no longer pay extravagant prices for hay. If a good article of baled hay does not come forward at $25 per ton, the Government will seize it wherever found, send it to St. Louis or Cairo, and deduct the transportation from the above price.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States Commissary awarded on the 17th, contracts for 3,200 barrels new mess beef at $9 50@$11; 1,800 barrels extra mess beef at $12; 7,700 barrels mess pork at $14 75@$15; 3,000 barrels prime mess pork at $14 40@$14 95; 1,550,000 lbs. clear bacon sides at $7 59@7 79; 500,000 lbs. bacon shoulders at $7 50@$7 80; 35,000 barrels single extra flour at $6 48@$6 54; 1,990,000 lbs. hard bread at $5 10@$5 30; 2,000 bushels beans at $3 09, and 5,000 bushels beans at $3 25.

The St. Paul *Press*, of the 12th, says: "Eighteen boxes containing species of animals, collected by some naturalist in the Red River country, passed through the city yesterday directed to the Smithsonian Institute. In the same lot was a moose-head and horns, weighing fifty-six pounds, a most elegant specimen; also a buffalo-head, weight thirty-five pounds; two elk (or red deer) heads and antlers, weight thirty-eight pounds. They were directed to the 'King of Italy,' and sent to him through the American Express Company."

The township of Camden, in Canada, near Kingston, says the *British American*, is overrun with bears, who are as bold as ferocious. A child was seized the other day in a door-yard and carried off, but was finally rescued by the aid of dogs. Hogs, some weighing nearly 200 pounds, are occasionally taken out of their pens. Last week a she bear and her two cubs were encountered by Mr. BOOTH, who had been a heavy loser in the pork line, and all three shot on suspicion.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago on the 14th inst., compared with the amount in store a week previous, and also on the corresponding date in 1862

	Nov. 14, 1863.	Nov. 7, 1863.	Nov. 15, 1862.
Flour, bbls	9,895	4,966	79,916
Wheat, bushels	347,587	388,169	507,159
Corn, bushels	197,346	343,637	1,320,966
Oats, bushels	656,823	846,209	
Rye, bushels	43,139	76,007	
Barley, bushels	44,935	96,928	
Total in bush	1,339,304	1,975,780	3,247,705

The prize steamer *Juno* has been sold in Boston for $40,600.

The rebel Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY was tried before a Court-martial at Shreveport, La., during September last, for disobedience of orders and unofficer-like conduct. The indictment bore five specifications, and although he was acquitted of the charges of actual disobedience, still he was severely censured by the Court for want of diligence in the cause he represented.

STEPHEN WETMORE, Esq., of Perrysburgh, Ohio, an old man of 72, was on his death-bed at the time of the late election, but was earnest to vote once more for the Union cause. On learning this, the Judges of Election took the ballot-box to his bedside, and for the last time he voted for the Union and for freedom.

Petroleum oil to the extent of twenty million gallons has been shipped from the Federal States and Canada during the last eight months.

The late storm on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were in moderate demand at (in some instances) firmer prices. A brisk speculative inquiry prevailed for mixed Western Corn, which advanced 4c.@5c.; and for Oats, which improved 2c. ₩ bushel. Rye was firmer and decidedly dearer. Transactions in Provisions and Groceries were restricted. Whisky was actively sought after by speculators at much higher prices. Cotton was quiet. Freights were less active. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Social Evils of our Large Cities.

The great social evils of modern civilization have attracted and are continually attracting the most earnest consideration of thoughtful minds. The ever-increasing poverty and ignorance of large cities, the inequality of conditions, the little chance afforded to vast numbers of people of ever gaining even the common goods of life, and the fearfully explosive nature of a population which has no solid interest in the public welfare, and yet is moved by all the passions of the lowest humanity—are enough to excite the utmost anxiety in all who regard the security of society. It is not to be wondered at that innumerable plans for "social reorganization" should have been brought to birth in this century, many of them weak enough and impracticable, but all springing from a profound sense of social wrongs and inequalities, and an intense desire to raise up the lowest classes. The idea of the "Association of Labor" has entered into the laboring mind of Europe, and has brought forth marvelous fruit already in the industrial classes. The wonderful prosperity of continental Europe, the last few years, has descended also to the working-people, and many social evils among them have been corrected. In England, however, it is doubtful if any considerable effect is produced on the mass of ignorance and poverty accumulated in the large cities, by all the humanity and Christianity of the age.

The great questions of social reform are beginning to rise at length ominously in regard to our own large cities. The awful exhibition of human brutality and ignorance made in the streets of New-York this last Summer, the most palpable degradation and destitution manifested by such masses of persons, have called forth a deep feeling of anxiety in the whole community. Are we to live in New-York, it is asked, as in Paris, forever over a social volcano? Is there to be a community of cut-throats, rioters and imbruted laborers growing up side by side with the wealthy, humane and Christian mercantile class of this City? Is a great gulf to separate different classes here, as it does in Europe? The thoughtful mind calls up the vastly greater dangers to civilization from a *proletaire* class in America than in Europe.

We know that these ragamuffins and house-burners, and all this foreign, ignorant mass have precisely the same power in public affairs as we ourselves. We can see that there are plenty of ambitious and unprincipled demagogues, who may play on their passions and their ignorance in the future as they have done in the past. There will always be Woods and Andrews to use such powerful and blind instruments for any dangerous or revolutionary purpose. I. one outbreak—by no long train of sequences—cost us a great battle in the Southwest, and the delay of a whole season in the campaign, not to mention millions of property—what may not future outbreaks or less illegal revolutionary measures cost us?

Many different plans have been set forth in our columns for reforming and elevating this "dangerous class," for the American Instinct has at once truly seen that prevention, not restraint, is the great hope for the future. One of these we may allude to in passing, as an instance of the semi-socialistic, impracticable remedies which always are presented at such crises. A benevolent correspondent has recommended the transporting the poor of the City to a convenient tract in the neighborhood, and there in agricultural and manufacturing branches, with "common kitchen and dining-room, news-room and library," men, women and children working together in delightful harmony, they would repay to the capitalists who had purchased the land and built the houses, a handsome profit for the capital expended. Our philanthropic correspondent evidently overlooked several considerable obstacles.

To gather "the poor" of the City for a united emigration would be like trying to gather all the men with light hair or the children with hooping-cough. They are scattered about in every conceivable way. They do not know one another, and seldom act in concert. Moreover, they hate the country and could not be induced to leave the City. The most of them know little of either "agriculture or manufactures." And most of all, a village community made up alone of "the dangerous classes" of New-York would present a state of society which has no parallel this side of Pandemonium, while the outlay to form and carry on such a colony would exhaust even the treasury of a New-York Common Council.

We may be assured that no merely benevolent experiments or external remedies will ever reform our social evils. Our "dangerous classes" are to be converted into good citizens—not by phalansteries or combined agricultural colonies, but by the same profound and natural influences which tend everywhere in the United States to raise up the laborer and reform the degraded. The Irish hod-carrier and the German *chiffonier* become intelligent and self-respecting citizens after a few years in Illinois or Wisconsin; or if they do not so rapidly change, their children at least have risen far above them, and are valuable members of our communities.

The great and noble influence which is changing continually, throughout the whole land, the pariah of Europe into the American citizen, is the social influence, which is, like the atmosphere, all-pervading but never recognized. It comes forth from, and is formed by the great institutions of the State, the School and the Church, which act and interact continually on every member of an American community.

In a large city, so hidden and dark are great numbers of our foreign population, that these unseen but powerful influences seldom penetrate to them. The "State" is interpreted to them by lying and ambitious politicians; the "School" does not reach them or their families, and Religion rarely touches them, except in the most formal externals.

Whatever, then, will let in these three profound influences upon the degraded and ignorant population of our large cities, are the true Reformatory agencies; the essential and infallible means of social cure.

Our grand Public School system is an ever-acting power of social reorganization for the lowest classes. Our Chapels and Missions for the laborers and the destitute, (of which there are sadly too few,) are each day lessening the peril from, and diminishing the number of the "dangerous classes." But above all, whatever tends to educate and raise up the children of the vagrant and outcast population, and especially all movements for the emigration and transportation of those young candidates of ignorance and crime to our rural districts, is a rational and efficacious remedy—a true and powerful means of averting the public dangers of which we have spoken. If such movements are but continued and expanded as they deserve to be, a great change may be produced in the lowest population of our City, and the foundation laid of a future different from our past.

The Army Pay-Roll.

It is not to be expected that the gigantic task of organizing and bringing to perfection, even in its minor details, an army of a million of men can be accomplished in the turn of a finger; but there are many things which are apt to be deferred, or dismissed as minor, when they may be fundamental. Of this kind is the paying of our soldiers. We are all wrong in the system, and must reform it. If we cannot propose one ourselves that shall be better, then let us imitate the European modes, which have been tested by long experience, and have worked satisfactorily. We must regard the soldier as we would the mechanic and laborer, in the payment of his earnings. He may not be, it is true, in an obligation to support himself or his family from day to day on what he receives, having his own food, clothing and general care, sick or well, provided for him by the Government, but he may, nevertheless, have just as urgent calls upon him as though he had. He may have wife, children, or relatives, at home, looking eagerly for a portion of his pay, to keep them alive. To them it is a matter of desperate importance that they should not only receive it promptly, but within short periods. Imagine the mechanic or laborer obliged to wait several months for the payment of his work. The effect upon him would be crushing. He either could not do it at all, and would degenerate into sloth or crime, or he would be obliged to find a capitalist, who for a heavy profit would advance money or provision upon his labor. This would be the case with the soldier, who is sometimes kept unpaid for several months, if he were so placed that he could offer his pay-roll for sale, or if brokers would buy it, but there is no such market for the rank and file, though necessity sends a large per centage of the commissioned officers to the brokers, who buy their assigned pay-rolls, at a shave of from five to ten per cent. a month. This should not occur, if it were only for the simple reason that, really, a commissioned officer is not well enough off with his pay to afford it. If he lives in proper manner, the amount is closely calculated to take him through, and that five or ten per cent. cannot be spared, to say nothing of the manifest injustice of its going into the hands of a usurer.

The private who is paid once in three months, and receives the amount in gross, is apt to calculate it as really larger than it is. The result of such calculation is extravagance, and already prepared for indulgence by former deprivation, his money flies under the variety of temptations that always follow in the wake of the paymaster, before he has had a chance to fairly realize its possession; and the result is, suffering by a neglected family, or a deprivation to himself of those things which might add greatly to his comfort and happiness. The present mode of payment is the millenium of sutlers, who, on pay day, are always ready at the table to present their checks for a heavy slice off the soldiers' small wages. There is a charm to credit that the gallant fellows cannot resist, and even though they pay a dollar for a pound of cheese, or a little package of crackers, as long as the sum does not come out of their pocket in cash, they are blind to the results, until confronted at the pay table with the evidence of their indulgence.

A short and prompt term of payment would do away with this. It would teach the soldier better the value of money when he received it in small sums, and knew that it must be made useful until the next pay day, because the sutlers would not give credit, which they assuredly would not, if Government removed its protection from the credit system, and left them to collect any sums they might trust at their own risk. It would keep him from spending it for a hundred useless articles which he now buys only because he can buy them on time, and, lastly, it would have a tendency to lessen gambling, that vice of the camp which poisons everything. A man is not so ready to gamble away a small sum which he knows is absolute for present wants, as he is to stake that which seems a plethora of pocket. We want some system by which the men can draw half their pay every ten or twenty days, if they desire it, and the balance, promptly, at the end of each two months, or make it as an allotment, under Government charge, to be paid in such manner, and to such persons, as they may dictate.

It will possibly be urged that this plan would make confusion and trouble, and necessitate more paymasters. Admitting this to be true, which it is not, would not the reform be sufficiently vital to warrant the extra trouble and expense? The true working of the system would be that the expense and trouble would be lessened. By it, each commandant of a company, as in European armies, would be a paymaster, without his being lotrusted at any time with a sufficiently large sum to tempt his honesty, and one of which every private will know his share, and be able to claim it. It will do away with the enormous trusts that have now to be placed in the hands of individual paymasters; trusts too large ever to be so placed, and at the same time give these gentlemen, who are now unemployed three-fourths of their time, something to do in camp, always.

To this reform we must come at last, for the present plan is a crying evil, and productive of more dissatisfaction to the soldiers than all things else. Its reform would add to the morale and content of both officers and men, and be the most important step toward the encouragement of enlisting that has occurred since the commencement of the war.

"The French Struggle for Naval and Colonial Power."

The American public is not paying that attention to the operations of the French Emperor that the development of his policy deserves. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, under the above caption, we find a remarkably intelligent and interesting paper, pregnant with important facts, forcibly grouped together and tersely stated, which go far to show that France to-day, in point of development of her naval resources and power, and of her territorial acquisitions, is taking the leading position among the nations of the eastern hemisphere. The French conquest of Mexico is no sudden freak of an ambitious monarch, but simply a development, in the settled line of policy, which the present Emperor is pursuing with great vigor and cat-like secrecy,—a policy which has already created French possessions in every quarter of the globe, and is planting the germs of empires among the ruins and desolation of almost forgotten countries.

The wily ambition of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the shrewd sagacity with which he harmonizes his policy with his relations to other countries, especially England, is remarkable. "Under the Bourbons, the whole policy of France was based upon a principle of settled and unchangeable enmity toward England." But the present Emperor has acted differently—he has sought the friendship, even the alliance of England, and though the English public may flatter itself with the belief that NAPOLEON tenders this friendship in order that his illegitimate accession to power may be forgotten, yet it will be strange if, under its cover, France does not become the equal of England in naval power, and in course of time, in colonial possessions.

When the peace of 1815 was concluded, France had lost nearly everything in the shape of a navy and of colonial possessions. But thirty-five years have witnessed a work of restoration truly marvelous. Her maritime greatness has grown steadily. In thirteen years England destroyed six hundred French ships-of-war; yet to-day, such are the naval resources of the country, and its capacity of production, that forty ships-of-the-line and forty frigates could be built or building at the same time. Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, with Toulon on the Mediterranean, are the five ports whose capacity of naval production are nowhere equaled. In them are eighty shiphouses, twenty-five docks, and all the appliances which modern ingenuity has suggested. Cherbourg is the most remarkable of these ports. Originally it was an open bay, with a rocky shore, exposed to the severest storms. But now an immense sea-wall, nine hundred feet broad at its base, and rising sixty-six feet from the bed of the sea, stretches across the bay for three miles, and stands imbedded like the native rock, after a seventy years' battle with the elements. At each end are ship channels, and while thus the harbor is safe, its approaches are under the concentric fire of six hundred guns. Three basins, capable of holding fifty of the largest ships, have been hewn out of the solid rock, on the western shore of the harbor, and the writer remarks that "it is no vain boast, that an army of a hundred thousand men can be embarked any fine morning at Cherbourg, and that the fleet necessary for its transport can be built, and armed, and equipped, and protected to the hour of its departure, in this fortified haven."

But France has not progressed alone in capacity and resources of naval construction. Equal progress has been made in adopting all the new improvements in naval warfare, and the invulnerability of war vessels was an achievement with France while England was experimenting. When England had sixteen iron-clad frigates completed, or under way, France had thirty-one, beside gunboats and floating batteries.

But there is another marked feature in French naval achievements. Considering the fact that the population of France is essentially a peasantry, with but little genius for the sea, to keep the navy supplied with sailors has been the most difficult work to perform in the development of the Empire's naval powers. Although the almost exclusive employment of steam vessels has rendered mere physical seamanship less valuable, yet nothing can take the place of trained skillful sailors. So every Spring France sends twenty thousand men to the fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland. The men are paid a bounty by the Government, and are subjected to a naval discipline which soon renders them able to enter into the naval service. So highly does the French Government prize the qualities of seamanship, that every man in the country whose employment is at all of a seafaring character, is enrolled in the "marine inscription," and liable at all times to be called into the service. These men are trained in naval duty, and no French vessel ever sails with a crew of green hands.

Thus, the Emperor, with a sharp eye, neglects no opportunity to increase this branch of his population; this he neglects no opportunity of fostering commercial intercourse between France and other nations, paying even large subsidies to steamship companies trading with distant lands, that she may have sailors in process of growth; and this is probably one element of her colonial ambition. With colonies will come commerce, and an extensive commerce will furnish this essential resource for great naval power.

The Labor Movement.

In vast communities, the price of labor is not governed by the number of population, but largely by the number of producers; but in certain strata, or lines of labor, in that community, it is entirely governed by the number that occupy the especial field for it. Thus in China or Dahomey, the labor of the stalwart man may be only valued at three cents per day, yet it is no argument of an overplus; but if in some particular walk the operatives were earning six cents, and it required no further intellect or application than ordinary labor to enter upon that walk, it is a reasonable suggestion that the lower order of labor would rush into it, and, as a consequence, unless the demand was enormous, bring the wages down to their own standard. If the profession requires both intellect and application, it then holds good that few become proficients, and the wages are proportionately high. The less intellect required to achieve labor, the better it will consequently be paid.

This is exactly the proposition that should be brought to bear at this moment upon the question of woman's wages. The market is fearfully overcrowded, because women have sought only those outlets for their work that require little intellect and application. Sometimes we will find a girl, before reaching the age of eighteen, the mistress of what she will term three or four trades. That is, she will go into one workshop as an operative, perhaps on hoop skirts, and the next year, or perhaps the next month, we find her at book folding or shoe binding. A few weeks has sufficed to learn all the art and mystery of these so-called trades, and place her on a level with her fellow-workwomen in point of execution, if not in speed. The result of this facility is fatal to the employe, first, because it takes away her own appreciation of her profession, and does away with all *esprit du corps*, and, secondly, it allows the employer to dictate the sum of her wages, for the simple reason that if she is not satisfied, and chooses to leave, he can as easily supply her place as he obtained her. Let us imagine the consequence if three-fourths of the laboring men and mechanics of the land were at once thrown into certain avenues of labor, the successful operation of which would only cost them a few weeks' practice, what would be the result? Why, that one would compete against the other, until the wages would be below living standard, and still a large number always unemployed. This is precisely the case with women. Instead of seeking those walks of labor that required application and intellect, and receiving the payment of their skill, they have only filled those that require mere manual force, or a quickly learned dexterity, and, by overcrowding them, have brought themselves entirely into the power of their employers, or have, by competition, reduced the value of the article they produce. It is useless to say that women have not the mechanical skill and application of men; the argument is not worthy of answer, the only fact is that they have no opportunity to exercise it.

It is an acceptee fact in all political economy that a branch of labor, when overstocked, can only be relieved by drawing off the surplus, or creating a demand, which demand, in nine times out of ten, is a fictitious one. Strikes and combinations to effect a rise in wages, where this radical defect exists, are useless for permanent good. They may succeed for the moment, from some special cause—but the true remedy lies only in a diversion of the overplus. This must be the remedy with women's work. Strikes and combinations can effect no permanent good in its present condition, beyond impelling a few employers into better habits for a short time, or raising up a few material sympathizers. Something must be done beyond this; something to draw off the surplus—and this can only be done by women themselves. In this they must expect no "aid and comfort" from the mass of men. It will be a movement that men will oppose, because they will believe that an irruption of women will displace them. All movements in labor are gradual. No branch is swept away at a blow, but as the advent of machinery, or the change of fashion, comes upon them, they gradually melt off into other channels equally good. So will it be should women find their way into some of what are now the occupations of men. In time it may cause the stronger hands to seek other labor, but as long as they have strength and skill, so long will they find remunerative employment. Organizations of women to encourage and assist each other in learning trades and professions would be practical relief. Organizations to draw away from any special branch its overplus would achieve good, but a simple strike of the mass of labor can only be a temporary relief, even if it is that.

THE DEFEAT OF MUDWALL JACKSON.—Our correspondent in Western Virginia furnished yesterday an account of the late expedition of Gen. AVERILL'S cavalry, and his victory over the illustrious "Mudwall JACKSON," near Lewisburgh and the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains. The telegraph had given us various items about this expedition, but the whole thing had previously been quite incomprehensible. The expedition was very neatly and successfully conducted, and the battle with "Mudwall" was quite a gallant affair. The latter was licked fearfully, and only escaped by the grease on his heels. The whole State of West Virginia is now entirely freed from rebels, and JACKSON will probably betake himself to East Tennessee, whence he issued a few months since. He got his title of "Mudwall" from the fact that in all his fights in East Tennessee he ensconced himself to a muddy ditch—the "last ditch," we should surmise.

We wish that Gen. AVERILL had a large force with him in the section in which he is operating. He could be able to observe very closely the movements of the rebels between Virginia and Tennessee, and might be able to block effectually the game which now is and must be the main end of all rebel strategy

Napoleon and Poland.

More than a third of NAPOLEON'S speech at the opening of the French Chambers, was devoted to the delicate subject of the Russo-Polish difficulty. France, be it known, never makes war for an "idea," save against Powers like Austria or Mexico; when confronted with such an antagonist as Russia, she only arms to vindicate her honor, or repel threatened aggression. Now as neither the honor nor the interests of the Emperor of France is involved in the Polish Question, it is of course no affair of his in particular, but an ecumenical question which concerns Europe at large. Before Europe, however, engages in a war to compel Russia to respect the rights of Poland, his French Majesty thinks that one more proposition ought to be made to the Northern Colossus. GORTSCHAKOFF having somewhere in his dispatches intimated that Russia would offer no objection to a general conference, if it were authorized to set at rest all the questions which agitate Europe, as well as the Polish question, NAPOLEON recommends that this concession should be turned to account if possible, and made the basis of a pacific arrangement. He is disposed to take GORTSCHAKOFF at his word, and offer to submit to the arbitrament of a European Congress all the other questions that trouble Christendom, if the Czar will only consent to submit the settlement of that which relates to Poland to the same tribunal. If ALEXANDER accedes to this proposition, the peace of Europe may, in the opinion of NAPOLEON, be preserved; but should the Czar refuse to accept the ultimatum, then, according to the Emperor, the sole alternative of Europe will be silence or war.

Such is the expedient by means of which the French Emperor would fain escape from the dilemma wherein he has involved France and himself. He seeks to place Europe in the position from which he hopes to extricate his own precious person and empire. He aims to transfer from the shoulders of France to those of the assembled States of Christendom, the responsibility and the perils of the threatening conflict. But, despite the rumors to the contrary, he will fail in the effort. The conditions on which the Russian Minister offered to submit the Polish question to the decision of a general Congress will never be fulfilled. The French Emperor even coupled his recommendation of a Congress with a declaration which will render the scheme utterly impracticable. Lord RUSSELL, at Blairgowrie, affirmed that the clauses of the Treaty of Vienna, which guaranteed Poland to Russia, ought to be abrogated, but NAPOLEON, not content with indorsing the above suggestion, actually proclaimed, in the name of France, that [illegible] ought to be maintained, and that the first act of the proposed Congress should be to destroy it. Yet this is the treaty which secures Venetia and Galicia to Austria, her Polish and Rhenish provinces to Prussia, and Norway to Sweden. Now, no general Congress can be constituted without the assent of all the leading European States. But is it likely that Austria and Prussia and Sweden will sanction the convocation of a body, whose opening work would be the destruction of the very instrument which is their title to large portions of their dominions?

Not only must the assent of these states, whose vital interests are bound up with the Treaty of Vienna, be obtained, ere a general Congress can be assembled—a still more formidable impediment to the success of the Napolennic project remains to be overcome. It is absurd to talk of submitting all the questions which agitate the European continent to the arbitrament of a general Congress—absurd to talk of inviting the Czar to submit his difficulty to the decision of any such tribunal, until it has been ascertained whether the other potentates and Powers, who have the misfortune to be parties to debatable questions, will also agree to submit their differences to the consideration of a Congress, and to abide its award. The preliminary duty of NAPOLEON, ere he pesters the Czar with any more propositions, is to find out whether the King of Italy and the Pope will leave the settlement of the Roman question to the contemplated Congress—whether Denmark and Germany will submit to its *fiat* touching Schleswig and Holstein—and whether the Kaiser will be content to appear at the bar of this modern amphictyonic council, and suffer it to decide the destinies, not merely of the largest and richest provinces of his empire, but those of that empire itself. The King of Italy may be sufficiently obsequious to his French patron, but is it probable that the Pope will place at the mercy of a secular tribunal the sacred interests of the Catholic Church, or that Germany will submit to the consideration of a heterogeneous assembly, an affair which she has so much at heart as that of the Duchies—or that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will consent to allow a European Congress to decide whether Austria shall any longer exist as a first-class Power? And if neither of those will assent to the convocation of a Congress for the solution of their difficulties, what will it profit to open a correspondence with the Czar on the subject of arbitration?—or what prospect will there be of the scheme of NAPOLEON being realized?

Under these circumstances, he will find himself and France still in their old dilemma, with Russia better prepared than ever for war, and no alternative for his dynasty and his nation, save a single handed combat with their Titanic adversary, or—"submission."

The Gold Product of the United States and its Distribution.

GOLD CONSIDERED THE EVIDENCE OF WEALTH—FALSE VIEWS AS TO MONEY—GOLD PRODUCTION OF AMERICA FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS—DIMINISHED SUPPLIES OF THE SPANISH COLONIES—PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA—FUTURE INCREASE OF GOLD PRODUCTS.

THE BECARS, November, 1863.

In two former articles on finance I endeavored to show the true *functions* of money now in the country. I shall now show, as far as we have any facts on the subject, the quantity of gold, and its annual product. Neither your columns nor my time will permit that elaborate discussion of this subject which belongs to the province of political economy. But I can briefly state some facts, which, I think, your readers have not seen, and which lie at the foundation of all safe calculations on the subject of gold supply. It is an undoubted fact that mankind consider the possession of gold as the evidence of wealth. It is not wealth, but it is universally considered that a country or an individual that can at all times command gold in sufficient quantity is rich. This is a simple fact. Hence, the greatest and most important province of gold *is to stimulate labor to obtain it.* Labor produces real wealth; but gold is the stimulus—a stimulus which is indeed carried to such an extent as often to bewilder the intellect and corrupt the morals of those under its influence. This *auri sacra fames* of the ancients is well characterized by Mrs. BROWNING:

"The plague of gold strikes far and near,
And deep and strong it enters.
* * * *
Our thoughts grow blank, our words grow strange;
We cheer the pale gold-diggers;
Each soul is worth so much on 'Change,
And marked, like sheep, with figures.
Be pitiful, O God!"

Pardon this digression; but it were well to remember that this thirst for gold is the idolatry of the world.

There is another thing, which is a simple fact in the world, but which is founded on an utterly false principle. This is *compelling* banks, States and individuals to *redeem* their notes in gold. This is really compelling a mere inconvenience. What is the ultimate redemption of your note, and mine, or that of the American Exchange Bank? The actual redemption is *commodities;* that is, available property, which everybody needs and most have. You compel the American Exchange Bank to redeem a thousand dollars in gold, but the bank holds the note of John Smith, which was given for two hundred barrels of flour. You compel the bank to pay gold, and the bank compels John Smith to pay gold, and it is the two hundred barrels of flour which has redeemed the note, and without such commercial transactions the note never could have been redeemed. What have you done, then, by the gold payments? Nothing but compelled a circuitous and unnecessary labor and cost. I do not know whether society will learn to do without this imposition, but I do know that when it does, it will look back upon our present financial customs as among the barbarous usages of this age. The Bank of England suspended specie payments twenty years, and in that whole period its notes never fell below 25 per cent., and the greater part of the time were not below par. By reducing its circulation a little, there would have been no perceptible discount.

Let us now inquire how much gold there is in our country? and especially what is its annual product? This leads us to inquire, *What has been the gold production of the world in modern times?* Taking the authorities of HUMBOLDT, (*New-Spain,*) JACOB and MCCULLOUGH, we arrive at the following facts, in reference to the supply of precious metals (both gold and silver:)

The *whole average annual supply* of precious metals, as stated in HUMBOLDT'S *New-Spain*, was as follows:

From 1500 to 1545, $3,000,000 per annum.
From 1545 to 1600, $11,000,000 per annum.
From 1600 to 1700, $16,000,000 per annum.
From 1700 to 1750, $22,500,000 per annum.
From 1750 to 1800, $35,500,000 per annum.

Its increase continued to 1809–'10, when it fell off. The highest *annual* product of the precious metals in America was $45,000,000 in one year. Now, this supply of precious metals in Europe, between 1600 and 1800, was supposed to have introduced a great change in the value of money in Europe, as well as luxury, extravagance and speculation; yet the reader will observe the astonishing fact that this whole supply of gold and silver, which was supposed to have wrought such great changes, *never in any one year was as great as the supply of gold now is annually from California alone.* Either those assumptions of change produced by the Spanish-American mines were false, or we are now passing through a great revolution, in the relative value of gold to commodities. To a certain extent we undoubtedly are, and this is one reason why the exchange of commodities is now carried on so easily and on so great a scale, without the use of gold. The value of commodities has increased in relation to gold; and therefore notes, which represent commodities, stand less in need of gold. They are of higher relative value. I said after 1790 the production of precious metals diminished. From 1800 to 1830 the supply of precious metals stood as follows:

Ten years ending 1799.....$312,925,000
Ten years ending 1809..... 207,735,000
Ten years ending 1819..... 149,540,000
Ten years ending 1829..... 157,320,000

We see that in forty years the production of gold and silver fell off one-half. If the production had not been increased, there must have been almost a famine in gold and silver coin, unless the Oriental nations had given up manufacturing gold and silver into ornaments for the Pagan gods; for, I think, that is the great consumption of gold among the Asiatic nations. Is it not strange and most instructive to see how *there is a penalty attached to every falsehood?* Even commerce has to pay its penalty to the false gods of Pagan idolatry. *Idolatry, Slavery, Oppression,* of every kind, levy their vast tributes on our common human nature; because we are such poor weak Christians that we dare not practice what we believe, and meekly consent to the preparation and perpetration of the enormous crimes which corrupt and destroy mankind.

Equally curious it is to see how, when there began to be a famine in gold, the mines of California were discovered, and began to pour forth their immense abundance. The annual production of California exceeds anything heretofore known in the world; but even that is likely to be exceeded by the mines of Nevada, Colorado and Oregon. It is now fourteen years since the full production of California commenced, and the most accurate account we can get makes the total production of California *seven hundred millions of dollars.* This is more than the total production of both gold and silver in America from 1800 to 1880, and it is in *addition to all the other supplies.* But this is *not* all. New mines have been discovered, promising to be as productive as those of California. It is estimated (though I [illegible] as an approximation) that the actual approximate amount of gold produced in the United States in 1862 was *one hundred millions of dollars.* But even if this was not so, it is quite evident that the production of 1864 will be nearly that amount. The following is my estimate for 1864, based on the most recent accounts from the new mines, viz.:

California.....$50,000,000
Nevada..... 2,000,000
Colorado..... 10,000,000
Oregon..... 12,000,000
Washington..... 6,000,000

Aggregate.....$80,000,000

This is, no doubt, a low estimate. It is conclusive, too, of silver, which, it is supposed, will be found in immense quantities in Nevada, Arizona and Washington. This, too, is independent of all speculations upon discoveries which will eventually be made, in a gold region which is twelve hundred miles in length, and, as far as we can now know, entirely inexhaustible. Does not this country hold the treasures of the world in regard to precious metals? And if so, what can destroy the credit of the Government, *if it uses, as it has a right to use, these treasures to support that credit?*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE QUESTION OF WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Opinions of Correspondents.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Why do "women look forward to marriage as a relief?" Simply because they find employment so difficult to obtain, and because the reward of their toil scarce keeps them from starvation.

Some days ago I noticed that the women in a certain hair-cloth manufactory had struck for higher wages. They had been receiving $2 50 per week. They asked for 25 cents more, and were refused. At the present prices, $2 75 would not pay a girl's board in any decent house, to say nothing of the clothes that should cover her.

What wonder that the shame which promises comfortable food, shelter and raiment, should come to seem not so very dreadful after all! What wonder that fallen women throng our streets, and that their numbers, in spite of the misdirected efforts of Christian alliances, alarmingly increase!

Waste no more millions, ye philanthropists, to build and endow Magdalen Asylums for those already lost. Let the *dead* bury the *dead.* Exert yourselves for those who may yet be saved from falling.

Find, make, if need be, employment for those who seek it. Insist upon their having a fair remuneration. Build suitable boarding-houses for females who labor to maintain themselves.

At present, it is next to impossible for an honest single woman to obtain board in a respectable house in the City. Single gentlemen, gentlemen and their wives, and even a gentlemen and lady with "board for the lady only," can find unexceptionable accommodations in very genteel quarters, at reasonable rates; but a respectable young woman may traverse the City till her feet are sore and her heart aches, and find no place open to her.

If I had a boarding-house I'd fill it with women and girls. A gentleman nor a gentleman and his wife should not be allowed to come within sight of it.

There are many kinds of business which men are employed to do that women could do as well or even better. Yet the employer who would pay a woman the wages of a man for doing the work of a man would be an anomaly.

Nobody will deny, I suppose, that a woman can sell a stick of twist or a paper of pins as easily and as well as "any other man," though the latter would receive $5 or $6 a week for doing so, and the former only $3 or $4.

Female teachers are often better qualified and more successful in their vocation than male teachers. Their salaries, however, are rarely more than half as large.

It is no unusual thing to see an advertisement of this kind: "Wanted, by a young lady, capable of giving instruction in music, French, &c., &c., a position where her services will be considered an equivalent for her board."

Shame that such things must be! Shame that in this country, where rich men count their gains hundreds per day, that educated female talent must beg for daily bread!

What wonder that marriage is looked forward to as "a relief," or that immoral married men find it so easy to burden themselves with the support of more than the law allows.

"My brethren, these things ought not so to be."

HENRI.

REPLY TO MME. DEMOREST.

Nov. 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

And because you are a woman, and one, too, who has been, in a measure, successful in your vocation, and because you do avail yourself so very extensively of the abilities and energies of woman, I reely to you, that you, in your article on women's work and woman's wages, display very little knowledge of those whom you employ—their powers, their wants, their sufferings and their capabilities. That a woman should be the first to raise her voice against her own sex would seem surprising, if it were not apparent, from the tenor of the article, that an increase of wages would interfere with the interests of the writer. You assert that "there is not an employer of female help in the City who has all the competent help he is willing to pay for." If so, what is the cause of this incompetency? It is known to be true that sufficient remuneration will procure any amount of talent desired. What then is the inference? Simply that perfection will not be sought for, or attained to, until the motive is sufficiently powerful to induce the employe to aim at it. "Women work for pin money." Where one works for pin money, ten work for a livelihood. Besides, what does it cancern the employers what use the employe makes of his money. Who inquires whether a man buys cigars or bread with his wages? "They look to marriage as the relief from out-door labor." That women, seeing no way for them to support themselves honorably, do look forward to matrimony is painfully true, but it is also true that not one half of the women who do marry would rush into it so hastily, or so early as they do in life, if their means of subsistence were not so very inadequate.

"Man begins life in earnest when married." What more powerful motive can influence a mother than the maintenance of her helpless children, or a wife than the support of a vicious or incompetent husband. "That inexperience and want of skill is the cause of lower wages of woman." That is not so; for example, a washerwoman of the highest capability receives one dollar a day, and a street-sweeper receives one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. Who can assert that more ability is needed in the one case than in the other?

Again, teachers whose salaries as women are $400 per annum, have their classes generally from one to two grades in advance of their male competitors, who receive double the amount for the same labor performed.

The female clerk, who waits on you with as much politeness and ability as a gentlemen, receives about half of the amount for her labor. And how many capitalists employ female labor on the score of economy?

It is argued that "a man has a family to support." A poor argument, else the inquiry would be made before employing him whether he had a family, and of how many members it consisted, &c., and the salary regulated accordingly; but we all know that a young man receives the same amount for labor, whether married or single, be his family large or small.

The last point—"Absolute freedom to both parties to employ or reject employment." There is no freedom in the case, so long as *labor* only will procure the necessities of life—one *must* work or one must starve.

And is it not enough to satisfy the most rapacious, that the full equivalent is obtained from woman's energies when employed abroad. Does their insatiable avarice still demand that she should only receive half enough to keep her alive; that the hours after the outside toil should be taken up until far in the night to perform the still of home toil to meet the losses sustained by ill-paid labor during the day? Away with such narrow-minded sentiments! Throw not the flimsy mantle of incompetency over thousands of devoted heads; nay to labor its just due, whether performed by man or woman, remembering that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and the "measure ye mete shall be measured to you again."

A WORKER.

A WOMAN'S COUNTERBLAST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady who has never appeared in the papers but *once* before, on the occasion of her marriage, begs a few words with your readers of her own sex, suggested by the article in Thursday's issue, "The Workingwomen's Union." The spirit which prompts such protective leagues is not necessity, or lack of pecuniary compensation by employers, but arises entirely from the scarcity of labor, which enables operatives to set their own price. The facts are, which every housekeeper can verify, that shopkeepers and manufacturers are paying their employes so liberally that the number of house servants has diminished; gradually, until the class are about extinct. Reliable help, such as hundreds of families are at present in need of, are not to be obtained. The better part of that class, having the slightest knowledge of the use of the needle, or intelligence enough to fill situations in shops, leave household employment. Higher wages is not the chief inducement with them; the greater personal liberty—the freedom from restraint—may fancy a desirable exchange for domestic regulations and the eye of the mistress and family influence. If family service was more encouraged, and home influence versus wages, not altogether lost sight of by female philanthropists, there would be less occasion for the institutions that are yearly coming into existence, for the rescue of female victims.

The writer would cheerfully find employment, with wages quite liberal enough, for any of the complainants of the Workingwomens' Union, who have qualifications. Family seamstresses are not to be had, at ten dollars a month, and the same through each department of housework. The duties are performed by untrained, incompetent servants, which occasions endless vexation of spirit and lamentable results upon every member of the family, from great to small. The deplorable evil in this country is, that the female laboring class are not educated to any particular occupation, with a view of pursuing it for a maintenance.

It is quite time that employers' and housekeepers' grievances were redressed, and the writer hereby politely and earnestly solicits the assistance of our gallant and untiring editors in a plan whereby a *Workingwomens' Emigration Society* could be formed, toward which the ladies of New-York might contribute to a fund, for passage-money to such as could be induced to fill our present wants. IMPARTIAL.

A MAN'S VIEW—THE IDEA OF ASSOCIATION.

At adjourned meeting of sewing girls was held on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of obtaining higher wages from employers. While male workers in the labor-field are fast obtaining improved remuneration, female operatives, from diffidence and less energy in combining to assert their rights, are still struggling to live upon the same wretched earnings they obtained when prices of all necessaries of life were far below the present standard. Much sympathy has long been felt for the difficulty experienced by women in obtaining a livelihood, and much pathos both in song and story, has been vested on the theme. While the entire range of employments, including those properly belonging to the weaker sex, is open to man, to woman but a meagre list presents itself, and these, from competition, yield beggarly returns. An effectual remedy for this state of things is a problem of difficult solution. Temporary and partial antidotes are easily suggested. First, those females whose ties do not bind them to the City, should seek distant homes in less populated districts, where their labor would be in demand. An excellent society in the Mercantile Library building, has for years been the means of forwarding, free of charge, destitute young women and outcast children to localities where comfort and competence have awaited them. This Society may not possess sufficient funds to assist the many who would gladly avail themselves of its offices, but its information is widespread, and it can, perhaps readily point out positions to those who can pay for their own conveyance. Means for this might be obtained by application to a clergyman. If one or more young women, of whose stability he was satisfied, made their wishes known, he might present the case to his congregation, and take up a collection for the purpose.

To those who remain in the City, another mode of alleviation is suggested. Let a number of girls agree to live in one boarding-house, in some cheap district, and offer a salary to the keeper for purchasing food, and attending to its cookery. A certainty would thus be guaranteed to the latter, instead of the precarious existence hitherto experienced, and by the combination of a considerable number of inmates, a good table could be furnished at very low rates, without paying any landlady an unreasonable profit. This plan need not apply alone to one sex. Houses could be taken by both sexes; an eye kept upon the honesty of the manager, and in case of the temporary vacancy of a room, the expense of its rent could be borne by the household at large. This mode was tried successfully for a period, a few years ago, in this City, and failed only through the lack of business aptitude in the projector.

It has also been urged that associations of operatives should be formed, to employ themselves, and thus appropriate the profits usually accruing to an employer. This plan has often been attempted without success. The operatives lacked the business education for conducting large establishments, and being without guidance, quarreled and separated. Cases likewise occurred, where leaders appropriated the funds to their own use, or seeing a prospect of enriching themselves, embarked in business on their own account, became employers and secured profits which, in the associated mode, would be divided among the workers. It is thus evident that by this species of combination little can be expected, unless influential and practical men come to the aid of the laboring classes. A few philanthropic capitalists might contribute each a small sum toward a feasible business, and employ at a remunerative salary a good business man to take charge of it. After the payment of wages, with other expenses, and interest upon the money loaned, let the proceeds be divided among the operatives at stated times, according to the amount of wages earned by each. It is said that any man sufficiently skilled to conduct such an establishment with success, would prefer being himself an employer. This is true: but one of sufficient devotedness to the end in view might be found, and who would prefer the certainty of a stated reward, to the hazard of pecuniary responsibility.

We may likewise reiterate a recent remark that a wider field of labor should be offered to woman. They are effective in retail stores as saleswomen, and a disposition should be shown, as in Philadelphia, to employ them to a greater extent here.

BEECHER ON TUESDAY.—We call general attention to Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S address in the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, on occasion of the welcome home extended to him by the City of New-York. The address will not be in any degree a repetition of the speech in the Brooklyn Academy. The price of the tickets is fixed at a high rate, both because the large numbers anxious to hear Mr. BEECHER, makes it necessary to put a pecuniary check upon the crowd, and, secondly, because the treasury of the Sanitary Commission, being the recipient of the proceeds, it was supposed that the generous people of New-York would be glad of the pretext of hearing their late brave champion to England to drop a handsome benefit into the lap of that accepted nurse of the sick and wounded, the national almoner, the United States Sanitary Commission. See advertisement.

FACETIÆ.—THOMAS NAST, whose vivid and vigorous representations of many a serious scene and pathetic incident of the rebellion are well known to all subscribers of the illustrated journals, excels no less in catching the comic phase of the struggle and giving them pictorial form. There seems to be a vein of pure humor in his pencil, which he is industriously working to his own advantage and to the amusement of the public. In addition to the series of comic, mirth-making productions which pleased the town so much some months since and which yet have not run themselves out, Messrs. E. & H. T ANTHONY have recently published another series of Mr. NAST'S masterly witticisms, being caricatures of eminent persons that possess the uncommon merit of being as chaste as they are facetious.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-In-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $6. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, of marasmus, LOUIS, son of JUNIUS A. and DOLORES FULLER, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 weeks.

HALSTED.—On Friday, Nov. 20, WILLIAM M. HALSTED, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st. (Dr. POTTS'), on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JENNINGS.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, JAMES E. JENNINGS, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his sons-in-law, Wm. R. Wheaton and R. S. De Mill, are respectively invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 South 9th-st., corner of 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LANE.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, ABSALOM LANE, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 128 West 43d-st.

MARTIN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 20, SARAH E. VAIL, wife of John S. Martin, of this City, aged 30 years.

Friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of A. A. Vance, at Morristown, on Monday, at 12 o'clock M. Interment at Greenwood.

MCFARLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 21, JAMES D. MCFARLAN, son of James and the late Jane W. McFarlan, in the 27th year of his age.

Further notice of this funeral will be given.

SIMES.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, CAROLINE F. SIMES.

Funeral services at No. 293 5th-av., on Monday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 601.—Nov. 21, 1863.
55, 15, 44, 9, 14, 13, 12, 59, 16, 75, 65, 3, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 602.—Nov. 21, 1863.
23, 64, 11, 28, 25, 52, 77, 66, 5, 2, 36, 54, 72, 63, 29, 57.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
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FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
and by all Druggists.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
in the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers.
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings.
Superfine dress suits of all qualities.
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEOBAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

IMPORTANT CASES FOR STUDY
OF
SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND AND THE PUBLIC.

The following cases deserve the deep consideration of the sick everywhere. No purgative in the world can be compared to Brandreth's Pills, because they are as innocent as bread, and yet unfailing as a remedy in all cases where a purgative can effect a cure, and the field is wide, as the following testimony sufficiently testifies:

We, the undersigned, surviving members of Company F, Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers, hereby certify that we used Brandreth's Pills during our two years' service, and to them we attribute the fact that our constitutions are uninjured by the necessary hardships and privations of a soldier's life in the field. In costiveness, colds, chills, diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid fever, their prompt use cured us in a few days. Our health was often restored without our having been entered on the sick list; in fact, a single dose of four or five pills usually cured what, under the regular treatment, would have been a serious sickness. Others, who appeared to be sick in no respect different to us, but who used the remedies prescribed by the regimental surgeon, either died or were sick for weeks in the hospital.

When we left Sing Sing, in June, 1861, you gave us a supply of these Pills, and we feel sure, from our experience, that if every soldier was supplied with this medicine, the general health of the army would be greatly improved. For ourselves, it is our sole remedy, answering all our wants in the way of physic, and we have known and tested it from our childhood, and our parents before us.

SING SING, Oct. 26, 1863.

JOHN VICKERS, Captain.
I. D. SMITH, First Lieutenant.
WILLIAM SEE, First Sergeant.
G. H. DEARING, Second Sergeant.
DENNIS SHAY, Third Sergeant.
ALBERT LANE, Fourth Sergeant.
BENJ. F. BROWN, First Corporal.
WILLIAM MATHERS, Second Corporal.
NOAH W. MILLER, Third Corporal.
THEO. CROFUT, Drummer.
GEO. B. COE, Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Francis J. Jennings.	Alfred Walker.
Lewis B. Cox.	Sandford Olmstead.
Wm. W. Campbell.	William Griffin.
Wm. J. Charlton.	Fuller Carpenter.
Ellis Jones.	George Ayles.
Albert Wesley.	James Bentley.
Wm. Van Wart.	Wm. J. Hewett.
John W. Griffin.	Robert W. Westcott.
James B. Crofut.	John L. Vredenburgh.
Wm. Holmes.	Jacob H. Dyckman.
Roscoe K. Watson.	Thomas A. Barlow.
Wm. W. Rider.	John M'Bodine.
Frederick Hunt.	Henry Hannah.
Martin See.	James M. Dines.
William Tuttle.	William Waldron.
George Ackerley.	Edgar Waldron.
Jotham Carpenter.	John Conover.
Hiram Shagle.	Warren Wright.
Charles Wright.	Jacob Baker.
Elbert Weeks.	David Baker.

T. B. Lane, 1st Lieut. N. Y. Vols.
M. C. Earle, 1st Sergt. Co. D, 176th N. Y. Vols.
Wm. Knight, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Artillery.
Abram H. Miller, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Artillery.
Millard F. Lanoing, Musician, 1st N. Y. Vols.
Wm. Kenny, Co. B, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Cassius Bishop, Co. E, 19th N. Y. Vols.
Elliott See, Co. B, 39th N. Y. Vols.
Denial Gillis, Sergt. Co. B, 3d N. Y. Vols.
Caleb S. Frisbie, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Vols.

CASE OF ABRAM VAN WART, OF SING SING, OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
SING SING, Oct. 14, 1862.

Dr. Brandreth:

MY DEAR SIR: I was taken sick two years ago with a most severe pain in my right arm and elbow. Dr. A. K. Hoffman, of this place, pronounced it neuralgia. He treated me for some time, but getting no better, advised electricity; I consented, but the shock nearly killed me, and I received no benefit whatever. After this my legs became numb and paralyzed, and my back and kidneys were tormented with most intense and continued pain. Drs. A. K. Hoffman and G. J. Fisher told me I had Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. They treated me for a long time, but finally pronounced my case hopeless. Other eminent physicians then treated me, but did me no good, and gave my friends to understand that my case was incurable. So at length I gave up all hope, the lower half of my body being totally paralyzed and much swollen; and I suffered terrible pain in the upper part of my body. My bowels were completely constipated from the paralysis, and no medicine produced a passage, and my urine was full of albumen. This was my condition five months ago, when my wife's sister, Sally Ann Storms, begged me to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS, as she had used them herself and in her family many years with the best effect. Induced by her and my wife, I swallowed nine Brandreth's Pills. They operated twelve hours afterward, slightly. I continued taking nine every day for several weeks, their operation constantly improving. Finding myself a great deal better, I diminished the dose one pill a day, until I got to five. One afternoon, at 3 o'clock, about three months ago, I took five pills; at 9 they commenced operating vigorously; suddenly I felt as if something gave way inside, and the stools were like egg and water mixed, several gallons of which came away, of a most disagreeable odor. The next day I felt very faint, and my neighbors came to see me die; but as soon as the faintness passed I was much better, and, for the first time in nearly two years, I was able to move and stand upon my legs. I continued taking the pills, and, in a very few days, was able to walk across my room, and now am able to walk quite a distance. I have taken altogether nineteen boxes of BRANDBETH'S PILLS, and now one pill a day is all I require. My health is nearly restored, my appetite is good, and I suffer hardly any pain anywhere, and every day I grow stronger. My neighbors look upon me as one risen almost from the dead, and I desire you to publish my case, that those suffering from paralysis and kidney diseases may know how easily they may be cured by Brandreth's Pills.

ABRAM VAN WART.

We, neighbors and relatives, certify that the foregoing statement of ABRAHAM VAN WART is true.

A. B. REYNOLDS, Supervisor of Town of Ossining.
DAVID MCCORD, Ex-Loan Commissioner.
J. MALCOLM SMITH, Justice and Clerk of Board of Supervisors.
ABRAM HYATT, United States Assessor, Tenth District.
JAMES MCCORD, Loan Commissioner.
RACHEL CYPHER, LETITIA VAN WART,
RACHEL ANN SLATER, SARAH A. CYPHER,
WILBUR F. FOSHAY, WM. SNIFFIN.

The whole Methodist Society would sign, as they know that the above is a true statement. Dr. FOSHAY, Pastor of the said church, at Sing Sing, is referred to with reference to above case.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st.

Also sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

See B. BRANDRETH, in white letters, is on the Government stamp, which secures the genuine.

SONG OF IRON.

I am mighty in the sabre,
Fiercely wielded by the brave;
Glorious in the stalwart steamer,
Laughing at the storm and wave;
Beauteous in the palace pillars,
Saving in the pointed rod,
As it brings the deadly lightning
Quelled and harmless to the sod;
Wondrous as unfailing bearer
Of the telegraphic wire;
Yes, to MAN the greatest servant
In the cold air in the fire!
But there is a glorious essence
Where I take my grandest power,
Giving to the MAN my surest,
Sweetest aid in danger's hour:
See! before me fly diseases!
See the darkest hydras bow!
See the rose of health and beauty
Take the palest cheek and brow!
See the withered form that trembled
Nearer, nearer to the sod,
Is again by me uplifted
To the "Image of his God!"
Fly, dyspepsia! fly, consumption!
Yes, all ills are crushed at length;
For I give what human nature
Only ever needed—STRENGTH!

Shall I tell in what great essence
I can thus your spirits cheer up?
Pallid, trembling, dying sufferer,
'Tis the famed "PERUVIAN SYRUP."

The Peruvian Syrup is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, a new discovery in medicine that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *vital principle or life element—iron.*
Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.
For sale by all druggists.

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EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
Now on EXHIBITION, 625 BROADWAY.

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Advance orders from the trade solicited.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers and Publishers,
Printing-House-square, New-York.

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The MASONIC MONTHLY, a new magazine, devoted to the interests of the Fraternity. Articles by the best Masonic writers of the day. Forty-two pages. Handsomely printed. Price $2 per year. S. D. Mitchell, No. 24 Congress-st., Boston; Dexter, Hamilton & Co., Nassau-st., New-York.

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SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
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Specimen copies of the paper free.

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the causes and cure of catarrh, read
DR. MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free. At SINCLAIR HUSSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal new paper depots throughout the country, at S. WARREN'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1864.
Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.
Hon. F. A. CONKLING.
Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Hon. R. F. ANDREWS,
will speak at the meeting to be held at No. 813 Broadway, on
MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst.,
at 7½ o'clock.
E. C. SENEDICT,
Chairman XVth Ward Union Association.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
(MOZART and MCKEON)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICES,
GEO. C. BARRETT,
F. H. CHURCHILL, GIDEON J. TUCKER.
Chairman McKeon Con. Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. MCDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. XON, Sec.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
The citizens of the XVth Ward are requested to meet at No. 813 Broadway, on
MONDAY EVENING,
the 23d instant, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the Union Convention
Hon. F. A. CONKLING, Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD and Hon. R. F. ANDREWS, will address the meeting.
E. C. SENEDICT, Chairman.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Eighth and Ninth Wards.
For Police Justice,
WILLIAM DODGE
JAMES WEBB, Chairman.
RICHARD MCLAUGHLIN, Secretary.

**NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 21, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 Coup. 1865 ... 105⅜
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 Coupon ... 105⅜
5,000 Treas. 7.3-10 Notes, 3 yrs ... 107
Norwich and N. Engl. R. ... 107
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 Coupon ... 105⅜
18,000 do ... New ... 105⅜
15,000 Tenn. 6s, 90 ... 50
32,000 Ill. 6s, Sterling ... 95
2,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s ... 106⅜
8,000 N. Y. C. 6s, 1883 ... 114
3,000 Erie M. B. 7s ... 114
7,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R. ... 109
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. ... 120
5,000 A. & T. H. 2 M. P. ... 92
8,000 C. & N. W. 1st ... 82
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d M ... 79
3,000 Ind. & Alt. 1st M. ... 104
10 Market Bank ... 104
25 Commercial Bank ... 100
$6,000 Amer. Gold ... 153⅜
20 Mer. & Fl. Co. ... 179
50 Penn. Coal Co ... 164
25 Cumb. Coal Prfd. ... 38⅜
600 do ... 39⅛
50 do ... 39⅛
400 do ... 39⅜
400 do ... b30 40
500 Quicks. M. Co. ... 83⅝
350 Am. Oil Co. ... 94
100 Mar. Min. Co. ... 43
100 do ... 42⅜
300 Wyom. Val. Coal Co. ... 8
100 do ... 88⅜
100 do ... 89
300 Cen. Am. Trans. ... 34
100 do ... 33⅜
1000 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 137⅝
200 do ... b15 137⅜
1500 do ... 137⅜
1500 do ... 137⅛
100 do ... s30 137
200 do ... 137
200 do ... b10 137⅛
100 do ... b10 137
400 do ... 13-3⅜
100 do ... b10 136⅞
50 do ... s30 136⅜
200 do ... 136⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R. ... 126
150 do ... 126⅜
100 do ... b10 126⅜
300 do ... 126⅜
100 do ... b60 127⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. N. ... 103⅝
5,000 Amer. Gold ... 153⅜
5,000 do ... 154
500 Quicksilver ... 34
200 do ... 34⅜
100 Comm. Coal Prf. ... 39⅛
300 do ... 39⅞
500 do ... b30 40
700 do ... 40
100 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 138⅛
200 do ... s3 138⅜
100 do ... 138
200 Erie R. ... 107⅛
100 do ... c 108⅜
350 do ... c 108⅜
1000 do ... c 107⅞
1000 do ... s30 107⅝
100 do ... 108
500 do ... b3 1 8
1100 do ... s3 10 7⅛
100 Harlem R. ... 97
50 do ... 96⅜
100 Erie R. ... 108
200 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... b10 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... b60 109
300 Hudson R. R. ... 128
200 Reading R. ... 125
100 do ... 125⅜
1100 Reading R. ... 125
200 do ... 125⅜
100 do ... c 125⅜
50 M. S. & N. I. G'd ... 143
250 Ill. Cen. R. ... b3 123
450 do ... 122⅝
500 Cl. & Pitts. R. ... 109
200 do ... c 109
300 do ... c 109⅛
400 Chic. & R. I. ... 107⅜
100 do ... b3 107⅛
200 do ... c 107⅜
100 do ... b15 106⅜
200 do ... 106⅜
50 do ... b30 107⅜
150 M. & P. Du C. ... 61
200 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 85⅜
100 do ... 85⅜
860 do ... 86
200 do ... s10 86
100 do ... 86⅛
100 do ... b30 86⅜
850 Chi. & N. W. ... 46
200 do ... 49⅛
200 do ... 49⅜
500 do ... 49⅛
300 do ... b10 49⅛
300 do ... b30 49⅜
10 Dn B. & Sioux C. R. P. ... 72

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1000 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 138⅛
200 do ... s3 138⅜
500 do ... c 138⅜
200 do ... 138⅜
400 do ... 138⅜
100 do ... s3 138⅜
100 do ... 138
200 Erie R. ... 107⅛
100 do ... 108
350 do ... c 108⅜
1000 do ... c 107⅞
1000 do ... s30 107⅝
100 do ... 108
500 do ... b3 108
1100 do ... s3 10 7⅛
100 Harlem R. ... 97
100 do ... 96⅜
1100 Erie R. ... 108
500 do ... 108⅜
200 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... b10 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
200 do ... 109
100 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... b10 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... b60 109
300 Hudson R. R. ... 128
200 Reading R. ... 125
100 do ... 125⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$100,000 Amer. Gold ... 153⅜
300 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 138⅜
300 do ... b3 138⅜
100 do ... 138⅜
400 Erie Railroad ... 108⅜
200 do ... 108⅜
800 do ... 108⅝
100 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
100 do ... s3 108⅜
100 do ... b3 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
100 Erie Railroad ... 108⅜
100 do ... 108⅜
50 Hud. R. R. ex-div. ... b3 125
150 do ... 125
100 Har. R. ... 98⅜
100 do ... b3 98⅜
300 do ... 98⅜
400 Reading R. ... s3 125⅜
100 do ... s3 125⅜
500 Mich. Cen. R. ... s3 125
100 do ... 125
200 do ... b30 40
700 do ... 40
100 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 138⅜
200 do ... s3 138⅜
100 do ... 138⅜
100 do ... b60 138⅜
300 Reading R. ... 125⅜
100 do ... 125⅜
1100 Reading R. ... 125
200 do ... 125⅜
500 do ... c 125⅜
200 do ... 125⅜
400 do ... 125⅜
100 do ... b10 125⅜
50 M. S. & N. I. R. ... 84⅜
100 do ... 84⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. ... b3 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 do ... 123⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 127⅛
100 do ... b10 127⅛
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. ... 109⅛
100 do ... b3 109⅜
100 Gal. & Chi. R. ... 111
100 do ... 111
100 do ... b10 107⅛
100 do ... b10 107⅛
100 do ... 107⅛
100 do ... s10 107⅛
100 do ... b30 107⅜
100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. ... b10 61⅜
100 do ... 61
100 do ... 61
500 do ... 61
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. ... 87⅜
500 do ... 87
100 do ... 87⅜
100 Alt. & T. H. R. ... 62

LAW REPORTS.

Collision in the East River—Lookout—Negligence.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson and a Jury.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. The New-Haven Steamboat Company.—This was an action at common law to recover the damages occasioned by a collision which occurred in the East River, on the 19th of November, 1861, between the defendants' steamboat *Continental* and a canal-boat called the *Charles Hubbell*, laden with corn, while in tow of the steam-tug *Helen Brown*, whereby the corn was damaged.

At the time of the collision the steam-tug was proceeding up the East River, bound to the foot of Adams-street, Brooklyn, with the canal-boat in tow. The tug was attached to the larboard side of the canal-boat, the latter projecting about twenty feet ahead of the tug, and some ten feet astern, and on the Brooklyn side. No person was acting in the capacity of a lookout on the tug or canal-boat. The tide was half ebb and the day fair.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the *Continental* left her pier at Peck-slip, on the New-York side, bound on her customary trip to New-Haven, with passengers and freight, having a competent pilot and being well and sufficiently officered and manned, with a competent lookout stationed and her engines in order.

As was customary on an ebb tide, she ran square out from her slip with her helm hard to starboard, in order to round up the river and get upon her usual course. Just as she cleared the pier at the lower or westerly side, which projects some distance further out than the neighboring piers, the Fulton Ferry boat started out to cross over to Brooklyn, and the *Continental* was slowed, and while so slowed, with her wheel all the time hard to starboard, she swung around so as to bring her head up the river, but had not yet straightened up on her regular course, and was still swinging on her starboard helm toward the New-York shore.

At this point of time the tug which was so going up the river, was a small distance ahead of the *Continental* and to starboard of her, nearer in the Brooklyn shore, with an opening between them sufficient for the steamer to pass without any danger of colliding, when the tug with her tow suddenly and unexpectedly took a rank sheer from her previous direction, aiming the Brooklyn shore, directly toward and athwart the bows of the *Continental*, so that the tug headed toward New-York, bringing her starboard side to the tide, which lagged her down against the bow of the *Continental*, twisting the stern around, and causing the injuries complained of.

The whistle of the *Continental* was blown as soon as this change of course on the part of the tug occurred, but no answer was received, and her engines were then stopped.

The *Continental* was unable to change her course. She was swinging continually away from the tug, and she was so far ahead that she could not port her helm and to the right, or under the stern of the tug, with her helm, as it was, to starboard.

The Judge charged the jury, that, in order to entitle the plaintiffs to recover, they must show that the tug and tow were free from fault which contributed to the collision, and that there was fault on the part of the *Continental*; that the evidence showed that there was no lookout stationed on the tug or the tow at a conspicuous part of the deck, at and before the collision, and, if the jury were satisfied that this absence of a lookout contributed or might have contributed to the collision, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover.

That whether there was fault on the part of the *Continental* depended upon whether the tug and tow took a rank sheer out into the current across the bows of the *Continental*, or whether as the plaintiffs' witnesses testified, she was going on her course up along the Brooklyn shore when she was struck.

That there was great discrepancy in the testimony on this point, and it was for the jury to say which version of the case they thought entitled to the greatest weight.

That if this sheer did take place, it did not matter whether it was occasioned by the force of the current when she struck the ebb tide, or whether it was from neglect of her helm, in either case the *Continental* was not responsible, for she could not then avoid the collision.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiffs—Messrs. Judan & Dickerson. For defendants—Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen and Mr. Benedict.

Principal and Surety—The Discharge of the Former Operates to Discharge the Latter.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Schuchardt & Gebhord vs. *Remerset al.*—This was an action to make the defendants liable upon a bill of exchange drawn by them on Seibring & Son, of London, for £784 6s. 5d., and accepted by the latter. The plaintiff received about half the amount of the bill from Seibring & Son, and Seibring & Son then failing, the plaintiff discharged them from all further liability on the bill by erasing and canceling their acceptance.

It was claimed by the defendants that such discharge of the parties originally and primarily liable to pay the bill, operated as a discharge of the defendants also, who stood in the relation of sureties only.

Verdict for the defendants.

Platt, Garard & Buckley for plaintiffs; R. W. Van Pelt and John H. Hale for defendants.

The Heated Case—The Writ of Certiorari Quashed—Decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Garnard.

The People vs. *Peter V. Husted.*—The order on its face is an order of the Supreme Court. This order is brought up as and incident on certiorari to bring up proceedings in the matter of Adelaide M. Husted, an infant, &c., on *habeas corpus*. (3 R. S. p. 892 sec. 85.) By this statute no certificate shall be issued in *habeas corpus* cases until a final determination shall have been made by the officer. The proceeding then brought before us is not reversable on certiorari until a final adjudication as to the custody of the infant. We think the writ of certiorari should be quashed.

Gilbert Dean and Oliver Dyer for Mrs. Husted; Judge Whitney and Mr. Sherwood for Mr. Husted.

Declarations.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Churchill vs. *Mumford*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

White vs. *Landon.*—Motion to vacate order supplementary to execution denied.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Nov 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxon	Nov 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Nov 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxon	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Nov 7	Bremen	New-York.
Asia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Alps	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
North American	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov 21	Liverpool	New York.
Erin	Nov 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. and Hav.
Oriole	Nov 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N.O. and Hav.
Cahawba	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails and Erie Railroad ... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ... 5 A. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

VOLTUS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $150 to $400 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal

JAMES D. CLARK'S SLATE, CLARK & BROWNELL'S classical and English School No. 6 Concord-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Will commence Nov. 2. Boys prepared for college or for business, and received at any time.

he had made way with any considerable portion of the amount.

A fraud upon the Sub Treasury for $5,000 was attempted yesterday by an ingenious rogue, who made a fictitious check for this amount upon the Mechanics' Bank, and forged a certification of the Bank that it was good. He sent the check and $15 in Gold by a boy to the Treasury for $5,000 of the Popular Loan, the Gold to pay the back interest from Nov. 1. While the check was being presented at the Bank for verification, the boy disappeared, leaving the Treasury gainer $15 in Gold in place of loser $5,000 in Stock.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 5 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad. Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Part of sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

To CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $20, of 15 per cent. on $50, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M. and 3:7 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 67 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9 15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays) at 5 45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4 25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4 25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9 15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8 10 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 1 15 P. M., 4 30 P. M., and 6 05 P. M. The 9 15 and 4 30 run to Monsey.

C. J. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.

Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mellon-st., (GEORGE W. CLARK, A.M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

OLD APPLE WHISKY
AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.

Parties in want of either of the e articles, can find sample (fine whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 92 Wall-st., New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & NIBLO'S, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York City, or by addressing H. S. CONOVER,
Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARBLE, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, tableglass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antiques and Bohemian fancy goods. Kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

JEWELRY—GREAT BARGAIN.—LARGE VARIETY of fine plated goods at a sacrifice. A purchaser of the whole stock wanted. Call at No 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, examined ately. Must be sold without delay.

LAWYER—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE the fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. C. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor,
No. 76 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST.—A Lecture will be delivered, the Lord permitting, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square, on the above subject, when the restoration of Israel and the personal reign of Christ in Jerusalem will be demonstrated from Scripture. All who reverence the authority of the Word of God are invited to attend. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who come.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. A. H. B. ALLINGHAM, Pastor, under the direction of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Gens. Grant and Banks have sent parties to represent the condition of the Freedmen in their Departments. The facts will be given at this meeting, and the cause will be presented by gentlemen who have been South.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The ninth discourse of this Series by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Job.* Preaching in the MORNING, also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Thanksgiving services on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METRE, Superintendent; Rev. R. G. FOLES, Principal. 1,224 children received last year; 605 received during the last 8 weeks. Sunday School and children's meeting on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends, please remember these little ones want a Thanksgiving dinner. Exercises on that day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE—CORNER OLIVER and Henry sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Prof. POWELL, of Tennessee; at 3 P. M., by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Laight-st. Baptist Church. Sunday School Concert at 7½ P. M. The children will sing and addresses may be expected by several friends of the cause. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HASTON, Pastor of the State-st Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the series on the United States in Prophecy. Subject—*The Typical Character of the Hebrew System and its Application to our Times.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN K. WADDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Character and Reward of Caleb*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject, *The Embassy of Reconciliation.* Services on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER OF HENry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNAILLE will preach SUNDAY, both in the morning and evening. This church will be opened for services and a sermon by the Rector, on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Seats provided for strangers.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning, inspirational and trance speaking. Afternoon, short lectures and the relations of spiritual facts and manifestations. Evening, trance speaking by Mrs. MARQUAND. Collections taken up.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REUNION.—The old members of this Church are invited to meet at the old homestead on SUNDAY next, the 22d inst. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, a discourse on the history of *Bowery Village Church* will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev F. BOTTOMS. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Love Feast, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, a sermon by Rev. F. S. DE HASS.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the MORNING he will preach the funeral sermon of Thos. Tomson, of the 44th Regiment N. Y. V., who died in Beaufort, S. C. Subject in the EVENING, *The Life of Solomon.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL—MISSION-room corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. This wonderful work increases daily in interest and power. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., conducted by the United Band of Brothers, WM. B. WALTERS, leader. Preaching each evening through the week. A cordial welcome extended to all.

LAFAYETTE-AV., BROOKLYN.—REV. DR. HITCHCOCK will preach the Annual Sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the Lafayette-av. Church, Brooklyn, (Rev Mr CUTLER'S,) on SABBATH EVENING, the 22d inst. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

A. MERWIN
L. E. JACKSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. DR. MAGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3¾ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A special collection for the Sunday School will be made in the evening.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH'S GREAT ORATION on *The Negro—The Republic—The Manifest Destiny*—will be given on SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the large hall of Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Admission 15 cents; reserved seats 25 cents

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Our Annual Dinner to the poor will be given on Thanksgiving Day. Donations in aid of that object are solicited.

B. R. BARLOW, Sup't.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG men and families, Broadway, below Astor-place. Rev. C. C. GOSS, preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING on *The Last Great Drama, or Scenes Connected with the Day of Judgment.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—THE SIXTH lecture of Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, from parable of the Prodigal Son, will be given on SUNDAY EVENING in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Subject—*Hunger.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—In the necessary absence of Rev. Mr. PEPPER, his lecture of the current series advertised for SUNDAY will be postponed to the close of the course. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—THE HERALD of the coming King of kings will proclaim the stupendous tenths of the Judgment Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Friends of Christ and Bible truth are invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. THOMPSON, D. D. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7, by Rev. WM. H. BOOLE. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. C. E. HARRIS will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening the Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 8th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 4th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning from the text: *Thou art Peter, and on this Rock I will build my Church, &c.* For the evening, to be announced in the morning.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—5th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOIT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ and 2. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Clinton and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 23d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 22, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev Mr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. H. C. STOWELL, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM.—SERVICES SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, in the Atheneum, Irving-pl., corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, from New-York, will preach in the evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder R. F. WASHBURN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. W. GLEASON will preach in the Market-st. Church near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, *Questions in Arithmetic*, or, *The Young Man out his Unsolved Problem.*

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach SABBATH EVENING in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, upon *Mount Moriah; or, the Holy City.* Rev I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the morning.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ALEXANDER MACLEOD, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn., will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 7th

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 186 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitud 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The wetgus to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....300,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S A.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. DONNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and M sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the New Grammar School on 43d-st., near 3d-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN,
} Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
CINCINNATI, Nov. 13, 1863. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, for furnishing this Department, by contract, with:

Kersey, S. B., 4. Standard.
Kersey, S. B., 6-4, Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 4. Standard.
Uniform Cloth, D. B., 6-4, Standard.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, at either one of the Inspection Depots in this city, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved,

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863. }

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.

F. T. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

CAVALRY BUREAU, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863. }

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) Five horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863. }

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 95 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat such auction sales once or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1864.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC,

TO THE TRADE AND UPHOLSTERERS.—9 cases freshly imported cornices, bands, pins, &c., of the latest designs and styles, many of which are elaborate. They will be positively sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern, in lots to suit the trade.

Also, at 1 o'clock, a collection of rare and valuable old coins and medals, consisting of "Martha Washington Half Dime," "Libert s Americsea," "Liverpool halfpenny," "Washington Grate Cent," &c., all to be sold without reserve.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner MERSEY, her tackle and apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Mercy* and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

ALBERT C. HATWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. B. SCHOENER.
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863. }

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURgeons for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	2½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Seybrook and New-London.

INSTRUCTION.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus.

Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.,
Poultney, Vt.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Select Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in com. Eng. 14 weeks (both sexes.) The New Gymnastics taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A MUSICIAN OF EMInence in his profession, seeks a home in some private family where music is cultivated, and where his services would be accepted in part payment. In addition to his services he is able and willing to pay liberally for suitable accommodations in a first-class locality. The most respectable references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion in New-York or Jersey City, for a gentleman, wife and servant, in a private family. A large sunny room up one flight required. References exchanged. Address, at once, S. W. S., Post-office Box No. 4,659.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THREE ROOMS, with board, in a private family, one mile from Newburgh, N. Y. Views, roads and neighborhood unsurpassed. Furnace in the house. Address B., Box No. 123, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with southern exposure, for single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 24 West 20th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eighteen millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMANSON, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., }
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents, }
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 WALL-ST., NOV. 17, 1863. }

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. AGNEW HATWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 63 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of this trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,

RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COUCHMAN, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 181 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES,

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, containing 100 acres, 25 well adapted to raising peaches. The farm is well fenced and watered; buildings superior. JOHN STOCT, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 81.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AVENUE AND WEST 10th-st., a number of buildings having a frontage on 6th-av. of about 70 feet and about 114 feet on West 10th-st. This property is all rented to good tenants for $3,280 per annum. Price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot. No. 195 Henry-st.; house is 25x44 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $6,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 290 West 43d-st.; price, $5,600, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

THIRD-AVENUE CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A full lot with three-story house; also, a 3d-av. property lot, 115 feet deep, near 27th-st. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; all modern improvements; in East 34th-st., near Lexington-av; furniture if desired.

A. H. KIMMEL, No. 42 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ST. DOMINGO, HAVANA AND VENEZUELA.

The Insurrection in St. Domingo—Submarine Telegraph between St. Domingo and Cuba—Loan from the Spanish Bank of $700,000—News from Venezuela—Puerto Cabello taken by the Government Forces—Progress of the President ad interim, Gen. Falcon—Curious Marine Disaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The steamer [illegible], from St. Thomas, arrived here on the 14th, and brings us news from St. Domingo, but as the passage was made on the north side of the island, we have consequently no news from the Capital. The news brought is from Puerto Plata up to the 7th, at which date nothing important had occurred. The Spanish troops, say the accounts, continued in excellent condition, and full of spirit. They were working with vigor on the fortifications; ovens for bakeries had been constructed, and a large hospital was about to be built, more suited for the exigencies of the climate than the temporary one which is now used. The news from Samana is up to the 4th, at which date nothing of importance had occurred at that place.

The commander of the Spanish naval forces in the waters of St. Domingo was still at Porto Rico on the 3d of last month.

The late Consul-General for Spain at New-York had arrived at Hayti, and taken charge of Spanish affairs in that country.

The Spanish screw war steamer *Blanca* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 9th from Port au Prince and Cape Hayti.

The *Diario*, of the above named city (Santiago de Cuba), speaking of a telegraphic communication between the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo, contains the following:

"The anxiety with which news is received here from St. Domingo induces us to point out the convenience of establishing a submarine electric cable between Puerto Plata and Cuba, or rather between Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, and Cuba. The facility of laying it and the rapidity with which it can be made, for in less than a month it would be ready in New-York, make us conclude that such an enterprise would be very useful, and if might be afterward prolonged to Porto Rico. The expense of this telegraph would be paid for by the saving of coal in the steamers, and by the prompt assistance that the telegraphic speed would afford to the cause of order, momentarily interrupted."

The wholesale provision-dealers of this city held a meeting the other day, and agreed to contribute the following donation for the use of the Spanish troops in St. Domingo: 100 pipes of wine, a like quantity of brandy of the best kind, 100,000 good cigars, and 100 boxes of paper cigars.

The Government here, on account of the expenses of the war, have been obliged to have recourse to a loan with the Bank of Spain in this city, who have agreed to lend them $700,000 in different portions at a low rate of interest—six per cent.

The following vessels of war are by order of the Government in Spain to be sent out to reinforce the Spanish squadron stationed about the Island of Cuba: Two screw men-of-war, the *Concepcion* and *Villa de Madrid*; one screw corvette, the *Africa*; four steamers the *Colon*, *Leon*, *Alava* and *San Antonio*; two store-ships, the *Pinta* and *Mariagalante*. These vessels, in addition to carrying troops from Spain, will likewise bring munitions of war and military stores. They are to carry on board fifty naval Cadets.

The war-steamer *Pizarro* is to leave to-day for St. Domingo, with a company of artillery, another of engineers, and various military equipments.

The following extract of a letter from San Cristobal, in St. Domingo, published in the *Diario*, gives some idea of the difficulties that the Spaniards have to cope with, and which may the more readily be believed, as it comes from one of their own party, an officer of the Spanish army, and who, moreover, would not be likely to exaggerate the disasters of this Spanish army, or even to make mention of them, knowing how displeasing it would be to the Government:

"From the 19th, on which, as usual, I sent you my diary of operations, I can say but little until the 24th. From the want of rations, a column, under the orders of Commandant WEYLER, was marched to the River Jaina, and returned yesterday, after having subsisted for five days on meat alone.

To the hiring of the hirelings there followed a calm, but knowing that the rebels were concentrated in this direction, we sallied out in search of them, and had the good fortune to meet them at a place called Dona Ana, where we gave them so severe a lesson that those who did not remain in camp were scattered in all directions by our grape and musketry. These people amounted to about 700 men. We then marched two leagues to get here, and during the whole way did not meet with any one to trouble us with a single shot. We had only one killed and seven wounded. This loss is no doubt to be lamented, but it is nothing compared with that of the rebels, who are being put in subjection, and it will not be long before they will run away from our shadow."

VENEZUELA.

By the same steamer *Aguila*, we have received news from Venezuela up to the 17th of last month. Gen. FALCON, the President *ad interim*, was occupied in completing the pacification of the country, and appears to have made considerable progress to that effect. A letter from San Carlos, dated the 12th, says:

"The President continued his journey on the 12th to Barquisimeto. The Cojedes question is settled. The Estate goes on until the meeting of the Assembly, and this constituent body will decide what is convenient. The progress of the President continues to be of great importance. Puerto Cabello surrendered; Carabobo will; Cojedes reconstituted."

The *Federalista* gives the official account of the taking of Puerto Cabello. The attack and resistance are described as formidable, but the number of killed and wounded does not appear to have been of importance on either side. Seven war schooners that aband[illegible] Puerto Cabello a little before the occupation of the place by the Federalists, appeared on the 8th off the Island of Bonaire, the commander of one of these vessels explaining that he had no paper of importance to send to Caracas, to Gen. BRUZUAL, Minister of W[illegible]ac. There had also arrived at Bonaire from Puerto C[illegible]obello, in two boats, Gen. TROCONIS, Col. ROKERO, and other officers.

The necessary preparations were actively being carried on to put into effect the election of deputies, which was to take place on the 16th.

It was proposed to introduce important reforms in the Department of the Treasury, for which purpose information had been solicited from the Tribunal of Accounts, the Accountant-General of the Treasury, &c.

The *Boletin*, *Mercantil* of Puerto Rico, of the 2d inst., gives an account of a curious disaster to a ship at sea. The merchant vessel *Antonia Maria*, on her voyage from Rio Janeiro to Porto Rico, came up with another vessel from the same place bound to Cienfuegos. The crew of which asked assistance, as their vessel was in a disabled condition. It appears that they had come in contact with a whale, which, on being struck, gave it a terrible blow and swam off as if it was nothing. The *Antonia Maria* took the damaged ship in tow to a port, where it was left to get [illegible] which she had suffered in this manner.

LARA.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Elections in Illinois—The Great Fair—The Late Storm—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The full returns from our recent election have not yet been received. In a few sections of the State, however, which have been heard from, the Union gains are even more than was expected. It is, for the first time in the history of the world, given a majority against the Democratic party. In all, the Democratic vote has been greatly increased. The returns, as they now stand, look as though there is a Union majority in the Chicago Congressional District, which would be a miracle indeed. Gen. LOGAN's campaign in that section has much to do with this result. In Adams County, which gave the opposition nearly 1,600 majority last Fall, now gives only about 400. Chicago, as you will have observed, has done well, rolling up a majority of 5,806, and Cook County a swelling one of 4,800. The Democrats are now consulting about a "change of base." Under the lead of the Chicago *Times* and its faction in this State—MAHONEY in Iowa, RYAN in Wisconsin, VORHEES in Indiana, VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio, SAYMOUR, WOOD, BACON & Co. in New-York, &c., &c., the whole concern has almost been annihilated. The rank and file are sore under the series of defeats which the course of their leaders has brought upon them, and are now casting about for more safe and trustworthy pilots for the old Democratic ship. The "War Democrats" are beginning to besir themselves, and are adopting measures to resume the position from which they have been ousted by the active sympathizers. The project of holding a Northwestern Convention is still agitated, and will doubtless be carried out.

You may be assured that there has been great rejoicing among loyal people in this section over the result in New-York. The position, too, which Missouri and Maryland have assumed is full of hope and promise for the future. Emancipation may be regarded as the fixed policy of those States.

The Great Northwestern Fair closes out much better than we anticipated last week. The business is not fully settled up, but enough is known to place the net receipts at nearly $70,000—somewhere between $65,000 and $70,000. The two processions of farmers' wagons, from towns in Cook and Lake Counties brought in produce, valued at $5,800. This contribution was ready for immediate shipment, and much of it was on its way south within 24 hours. I suppose about $12,000 came from outside the Northwest—from parties and places having extensive business relations with Chicago. This will leave about $55,000 from the territory from which the projectors of the Fair expected to gather $25,000. The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation has not yet been disposed of. One of our citizens offered $1,000 for it, and a gentleman of Maine, $2,000; but it being desirable that it should not pass into the hands of an individual, a subscription has been started to purchase it for the Chicago Historical Society, and the matter is to be held open for a short time. The highest bidder, it is understood, takes the document.

We are getting to be quite metropolitan. The *Tribune*, this morning, served up a "chapter of horrors," with the following headings: "Crimes and Casualties—Mysterious Suicide—Horrible Wife Murder—Two Railroad Accidents—Rescue of a Young Girl from the folds of a villain who sought her Ruin—Woman Robbed on a Railroad Car." The subject matter of this fearful introduction, was that a young man was found near the City limits with his brains blown out, with a pistol held in a death grasp: MARGARET CURRAN was beaten to death by her husband in the north part of the City—both were Irish, and habitual drunkards. A freight conductor named COPP, was killed on the Northeastern Road on Friday, and JOHN CARL, on the Port Wayne; JOHN HIGGINS, another Irishman, killed his child by throwing it upon the floor, and burying it in the ash, one day last week. The robbery was committed by a baggage man from a trunk on the Northwestern Railroad. The "villain" was foiled by being arrested by the Police. A murder case was investigated by the Coroner on Friday, growing out of the death of a man from injuries received in a fight on election day. JAMES GIBSON was held for the homicide. Counterfeit 5's, on the Western Reserve Bank, were "shoved off" quite extensively here last week.

A meeting was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Saturday evening, to take measures for the erection of a general military monument at Rosehill Cemetery, commemorative of Chicago soldiers who have fallen. It is proposed to inscribe the name and regiment of all such upon the monument.

Since the late attempt to escape, the prisoners at Camp Douglas have been rather quiet. A portion of the barracks occupied by the Invalid corps were burned last week. During the conflagration the rebels exhibited somewhat of a mutinous spirit, but the order "Ready—aim," brought them to their senses, and they retired to their quarters. Recruits are coming in at the rate of from fifty to seventy-five daily. The Michigan sharpshooters, who have formed the guard at Camp Douglas, have received marching orders, but it will be impossible for them to leave until their places are supplied. The colored regiment here is not yet full. Gov. YATES and Staff are here on military business. The "Lake Erie scare" affected us some, as our harbor is wholly defenceless. But I suppose that we could arm propellers so that they could do quite effective service on short notice.

The weather is about as disagreeable as it can be. But, notwithstanding, business is active. The packing season is now fully opened. The receipts of hogs last week were 76,000, and of beef cattle 9,200. There are now 54 principal packing houses in this city, the largest of which packed last season 53,250 cattle and 93,268 hogs. Owing to the rage of speculation which has prevailed for the past three months, the money market has become quite stringent, and 10 per cent is the minimum figure, while the maximum is according to the needs of the applicants. Our bankers are very wisely endeavoring to restrain the speculating mania, by lending to legitimate business operators. Grain receipts are falling off, and will continue to be moderate during the Winter. Shipments still take place—over 150,000 bushels being shipped on Saturday. The Government is in the market for various articles for the commissariat. I notice that contracts for the subsistence of the soldiers and prisoners have been let at about 25 per cent. advance on last year's prices. But the contractor and the contracting officer both belong in Springfield, and it has been noticed that they get good prices down there. Still, everything is on the rise, and the Government has to stand high prices as well as individuals.

New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I am very happy to see that steps are in progress to effect a wholesome change in the management of the New-York Central Road, and I believe that the public are pretty well aware now of the necessity for such a change. In the communications sent here by certain members of the present Board of Managers, I fail to notice any denial of the important fact that officials of that great internal channel of travel and traffic have been large pecuniary gainers by profits and gains which should have been distributed among the stockholders of that Corporation. It has been altogether too great a monopoly of lat living to suit the public, and there is no reason under heaven why the vast profits accumulated should not be distributed in the shape of dividends to those who purchase the stock. I am well aware that it is intimated by the opposition that the object had in view in the proposed new management is to raise the cash value of the market stock. Precisely so, but only by a just appreciation of the property itself. The New-York Central Road should pay double and treble its present dividend. I have heard this opinion expressed by those who, if their votes could be taken in the monthly or quarterly meetings of the Board, would insist upon this increase. It is perfectly well known that political favoritism has been the rule and not the exception, and it is equally well known that if the profits of the road were allowed, through judicious management, to flow into the pockets of the stockholders, as they justly should, the value of the stock would, like that of other large earning corporations, rise to its proportionate value. New-York Central is worth $200 per share in this market, for its earnings are greater than stocks now selling at over that price per share. Why, in the name of common sense, should not the people, who buy this stock in full faith of its just value, receive that value? It is unpleasant to indulge in personalities, particularly when the parties alluded to are acquaintances and friends; hence I will name no names, but it is proper to state that for the sake of the general good, such changes should take place in the management of the New-York Central as will force a different and more liberal policy in the way of dividends. Next year will, I think, conclusively prove to the public what a gigantic channel of commercial gain this road has become, and how almost boundless its means of prosperity it will yet become. I hope that others will look into the matter as has your obedient servant,

A STOCKHOLDER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK's prosperity always begins at the wrong end of the season. A dozen such houses as that which greeted "Don Giovanni" on Friday night would be the making of his management, but alas! there are not a dozen nights remaining, and if there were, we are quite sure that the liege would be found wanting. The charm of MOZART'S *chef d'œuvre* lays in its imperishable melodies. A half-dozen of these touch the popular heart, and leave no affectionate impress that time cannot remove. Everything else in the work is relative in its merit. The instrumentation is remarkable for the period, dealing generously with the instruments that were then in vogue. But for the present generation, accustomed to vehement polyphonic combination, it is necessarily a little tame. This remark applies, but in a less degree, to the concerted pieces. MOZART, however, is always felicitous when dealing with the voice. Of choruses there are none worth speaking of, except a few shouts for liberty, and a musical fustaece of mob violence on the subject of an outraged damsel. The *libretto* need not be discussed. It is one of the few things spared by the French Revolution that might have been swept away without injury to literature or to morals.

The leading melodies were hailed with the usual delight by the audience. Many of them had to be repeated. This was the case with that exquisite morsel of tender coaxing, *Batti Batti*, interpreted with charming simplicity and grace by Miss KELLOGG. The mask *tirzetto* was also honored with the same distinction. *La ci darun* missed fire; also the champagne song, (*Finche dal vino*,) both, it seemed to us, in consequence of the uneven singing of Signor BELLINI. The serenade was well given, and *Vedrai carino* won a genuine *encore*. Mme. MADONI was an effective *Donna Anna*. Mme. STRAKOSCH sang accenially as *Donna Elvira*. Miss KELLOGG received all the honors that generally fall to the lot of *Zerlina*. She is a very pleasing representative of the character. Signor BELLINI was a gallant *Don Giovanni* Signor BIACHI very good as *Leporello*, and Signor TAMARO contributed a melodious mite—it was his all—to the festivities. The orchestra, under the baton of Mr. MARETZEK, interpreted the instrumental score with effect. The balance, if will be perceived, was strongly in favor of the performance, which will be repeated on Monday next.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Another Fight on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Probable, Etc.

AN ORDER BY GEN. HURLBUT.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 18.

Memphis papers of the 15th inst. bring no news, but private information says that appearances indicate that another fight will soon take place on the Memphis and Charleston road.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued the following General Order:

"The people in the district of West Tennessee and north counties of Mississippi having shown no disposition and made no attempt to protect themselves from marauders and guerrilla bands, but having submitted themselves, without organized resistance, to the domination of these petty tyrants, and combined in many instances with the enemy to procure from corrupt traders in the City of Memphis and elsewhere supplies for the use of the enemy; and having proved themselves unworthy of the indulgence shown them by the Government—it is therefore ordered that the lines of pickets around the several military posts of this command be closed, that no goods of any description be allowed to pass out, nor anything to be brought in except firewood and provisions, by any citizen, without a written order from some general officer. All merchants and others doing business will be held responsible for a knowledge of the residence of the parties to whom they sell, and the sale of merchandise to persons beyond the lines of the pickets will be punished with the severest rigor known to the laws of war. All persons residing under the protection of the United States, physically capable of military duty, are liable to perform the same in a country under martial law, and especially in the City of Memphis, where it is known that many have fled to escape liability to military service at home. This rule will be strictly applied in pursuance of orders to this effect from Major-Gen. SUREMAN, commanding this Department. All officers commanding district divisions and detached brigades from this corps will immediately proceed to press into the service of the United States such able-bodied persons as may be required to fill up existing regiments and batteries to their maximum. Persons so levied upon, if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full bounties provided by the acts of Congress; if not, they will receive clothing, rations, and the question of pay will be settled by the proper authorities hereafter. When there is no further necessity for their enforced service they will be discharged."

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Dispersion of Imboden's Command.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The following was received to-day at the Headquarters of the Army:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 18, 1863.

To Brig.-Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff:

Gen. AVERILL has arrived at New Creek. At or near Covington he encountered and dispersed a portion of IMBODEN's command, on their way to reinforce ECHOLS. He captured 25 prisoners in this skirmish.

I am happy to inform you that there is not, at this time, an organized force of rebels within the bounds of the new State of Western Virginia.

I also send you a copy of the telegram just received from Gen. SULLIVAN. (Signed,)

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Nov. 16, 1863.

To Gen. Kelley:

My cavalry, under command of Col. BOYD, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry, have returned, having been up the valley to near New Market, fighting GILLMORE and WHITE's commands at Mount Jackson, bringing in 27 prisoners, 2 commissioned officers, 90 head of cattle, 3 four-horse teams, besides 30 tents and all the horses and equipage of the prisoners. He destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt. The men helped themselves to a wagon load of tobacco, about 500 pounds.

Our loss was two men killed, three men wounded and three men missing. (Signed,)

J. C. SULLIVAN, Brigadier-General.

INTERESTING FROM FORT SMITH.

Gen. McNeil in Command—He Issues a String as Order on Bushwhackers.

Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

The telegraph is completed to this post. Gen. MCNEIL commands. He has issued the following order, to be posted on the telegraph poles:

BUSHWHACKERS, BEWARE!

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE FRONTIER, }
FORT SMITH, ARK., Nov. 17, 1863. }

The organized forces of the enemy having been driven out of the country in our rear, and there being none on our lines of telegraphic or mail communication, except that common foe of mankind, the guerrilla and bushwhacker, and the cutting of telegraph wires being now the act of these men alone—men who have no claim to be treated as soldiers, and are entitled to none of the rights accorded by the laws of war to honorable belligerents—it is hereby ordered that hereafter in every instance the cutting of the telegraph wire shall be considered the deed of bushwhackers, and for every such act some bushwhacking prisoner shall have without mercy which induced the holding of him as a prisoner, and shall be hung to the post where the wire is cut; and as many bushwhackers shall be so hung as there are places where the wire is cut. The nearest place where the wire is cut, if the property of a disloyal man, and within ten miles, shall be burned.

By command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN MCNEIL.

JAS. T. LATUM, Acting Asst. Adjutant-General.

It is believed this order will have the necessary effect.

COOPER, when last heard from, was fleeing rapidly toward Red River.

We occupy Waldron. Our scouting parties have traversed the country south of this place, and have captured a rebel Major, two Captains, and a large number of prisoners, with a portion of COOPER'S train, loaded with commissaries and ammunition.

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

How Business is Carried on by English Blockade Runners.

THE EFFECT OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH ON REBEL SECURITIES.

The Washington *Republican* publishes additional extracts from the rebel correspondence captured on the blockade runner *Ella and Annie*. The following letter from a rebel agent to England to JOHN M. COOPER & Co., of Savannah, shows how the fall of Vicksburgh knocked down rebel securities:

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: A day or two after my arrival here I wrote you a few lines, stating that owing to the fall of Vicksburgh and retreat of LEE, Confederate securities were at a very low estimate, &c., &c. I am sorry to say that there has been no improvement since, and now (the last news was of the fall of Fort Wagner and Sumter,) they are valueless in the market here. Excepting advantages we may derive from arrangements I have made with manufacturers and publishers, and the information that I have gained of mode of business, &c., &c., I fear that my trip here will prove a failure. It is a great disappointment—my expectations were so high, so much expected of me, and coming here at such fearful expense, my non-success causes me great unhappiness. I would return by steamer of 3d proximo, by way of Halifax, but that I have not yet completed arrangements for future business, and am purchasing for Messrs. HANZESBAUM.

"I have secured the agencies for publications of H. G. BOHN, steel pens of HINES, WELLS & Co., playing cards of C. GOODALL & SONS, and am negotiating with others. Messrs. WORSTENHOLM & Son, and F. WAGN & Co., Birmingham, are now considering my propositions, and will write me. The parties above-named engage to fill no orders from Confederate States beside ours, and we, with MORRIS, to have depots at Savannah and Richmond. They give us the same terms as did their agents in the United States. They will, when satisfied of their security, advance us stock, provided the business is large enough to warrant it. Could do nothing with GILLOTT. However, H. WALL's & Co.'s pens are as good, though not so well known; they made almost all the pens we had our name on.

I have made some purchase for R. H. & Son, and shipped yesterday and to-day five or six cases for them by way of Bermuda. Last advices I had from Nassau was that, owing to the yellow fever, there was but little business there, and but few blockade-runners. Have not had a line from home since I left. There are several parties here on the same errand as myself, but who are doing little or nothing. They confidently expected to negotiate the fifteen million loan, and for which they paid high premium. I could, two weeks since, have sold some of the bonds brought with me, but at so great sacrifice, thought it best to retain them. Have not tried Liverpool, as learned that there are large amounts of Confederate securities on the market. The people here are, with few exceptions, confident of our ultimate success in our struggle for independence, but fear our ability to redeem.

"The mode of business is so entirely different to ours that it is almost like a new study to me. The stock is different, &c. &c. Have not yet seen, in any of the paper houses, a ream of ruled letter or cap paper. Almost any article ordered in quantities would have to be put up to order. I have learned a great deal, and when hostilities cease will be prepared while others will first have to learn. I find it best to depend upon one's own tact and labor in find best places to buy at. To be advised to or introduced, subjects yourself, or the manufacturer, to a demand called commissions, generally two and a half per cent. on your order. I have already had a difficulty from such a demand being made of me—the manufacturer, governed by the influence of the party who said he introduced me, (which was false,) had to decline my order. Of course I would not submit. Am very well except a cold.

The climate is very disagreeable, damp and chilly. It is too late to ask you to write me, as I shall be on my way home before a letter could reach me here, unless a very great improvement in our affairs will enable me to negotiate our securities. I see no prospect of such. Regards to each of you. Would have sent the seeds for WILLY in one of R. H. & SON'S cases, but the new seed has not yet come in, and the dealers advise not to send seed of last year. Will get and send as soon as can. Yours, truly,

W. H. OLCOTT.

MESSRS. JOHN M. COOPER & Co., Savannah, Ga.

On the 24th of September the same gentleman wrote to Mr. A. MOSES, of Richmond, respecting his statement that his expedition was likely to prove a failure. Nobody was prepared to invest in rebel bonds, and the news was uniformly bad; and, altogether, he thought he would get home as quickly as possible.

The Confiscation Law.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S DECISION.

The telegraph has already announced the result of Judge UNDERWOOD'S decision in the case of the United States *vs.* The Right Title and Interest of HUGH LATHAM. The following extracts comprise the main points of the decision:

"If the construction that only a life estate is to be confiscated shall be established, the bill passed by Congress on the 17th of July, 1862, instead of being true to its title, 'An act to suppress insurrection to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels,' would in its effects become an act to prevent the resettlement and reconstruction of the country; an act to promote jealousy, envy, and hatred between the holders of life estates and reversionary interests, and to continue the desolations caused by the rebellion for a whole generation without any benefit to the National Treasury, to the parties interested, or to anybody except the lovers of discord the officers of law. An act to defeat the object of its own friends in and out of Congress, which objects are known to be, first, by the sale of rebel estates to reimburse in some degree the immense expenditures incurred in suppressing the rebellion, and, second, to supply the places of departed rebels with loyal men, and bring again into cultivation and improvement those deserted and wasted estates. But if only a life interest is to be acquired, no purchaser could afford to take on so uncertain a tenure, at even a nominal price, the wasted plantations, and restore the destroyed houses and fences by building valuable and permanent structures.

Those of us who remember the condition of the country between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, from twenty to forty years ago, the desolation and heart-breaking, the agony and despair, the effacements and expulsions attending the expiration of the Anti-Republican life leases of the old proprietor, Lord FAIRFAX, will certainly pray to be delivered from a repetition of the scenes which this construction would inevitably produce. The late state theory also involves the absurdity that it is proper due to the enormity and certainty of the guilty of any person, should be the shortness of the forfeiture of his estate, for in the most flagrant cases the time between conviction and execution is usually very brief, and forfeiture for that brief period would be both puerile and preposterous. Applying, than, the well settled rule of interpretation, that where two construction can be given to a written instrument, that must be presumed which is most just and beneficial to the public in its operation, we can have no doubt of the meaning of this resolution.

Judging from the many wise enactments of the last Congress, we should be forced to the belief that its intentions were uniformly beneficent, and therefore it could not have intended to open the door to such absurdities and calamities. We must conclude from its words and connections that the resolution had its origin in an abundant caution against a violation of the Constitution, but was never intended to confine the action of the Courts within any limits less extended than the Constitution, nor to give a construction to the Constitution. It was not meant to prevent the full and just action of all the proper and legitimate powers of the Government for the punishment of treason. Nor has our construction any color of undue harshness and severity toward the great criminals who have brought upon the country this terrible civil war. In all Christian or civilized nations on earth the punishment of treason has been a total forfeiture both of estate and life, and just so, for it is not in its consequences simply murder, but wholesale murder, with all the other crimes of the decalogue added thereto.

And how absurd is the idea that we may take the life of a traitor, but may not take that which is less valuable than life, to wit: his property? Does not the greater always include the less?

By this Court, then, looking for light and guidance to the tribunal of Eternal Justice, it must be held that enough loyal blood, and widows' and orphans' tears, have been poured out and mingled with the soil of Virginia, to extinguish all rebel rights and establish a perfect title in the Government, for the benefit of the heirs of those who have fallen defending the republican institutions received from our patriot fathers—institutions which we are bound to preserve and to transmit unimpaired, and, if possible, improved and purified, to our posterity.

The War Louisiana.

THE BATTLE ON THE TACHE.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH CORPS, }
VERMILLIONVILLE, La., Nov. 6. }

Since writing two days ago, we have had no severe battle with the enemy, at Beyou Grand Coutseu.

When we evacuated Opelousas Gen. BOURNIGUE, with one brigade, was left ten miles this side, at the little bayou of Grano Cooteau. Three miles this side of him, across a rolling prairie, on the Carrion Crow Bayou, was Gen. WASHBURN, with three brigades of the Thirteenth corps. The whole of the Nineteenth corps moved back to Vermillionville.

Early on the morning of the 4th inst. BURBRIDGE'S little command, consisting of the Thirteenth Wisconsin infantry, Sixteth and Sixty-first Indiana infantry, Eighty-third and Ninety-sixth Ohio infantry, and the First Ohio battery, of the Thirteenth corps, and three companies of the First Louisiana cavalry, of the Nineteenth, were attacked by a small body of rebels, but on the approach of our battery disappeared before we could get a shot at them. They had made several such skirmishing attacks on the pickets while they had been there, and always having run, nothing more was thought of the matter till about 11 o'clock, when suddenly these again appeared both in front and on the left a large force of mounted rebels, who rushed on with so much impetuosity, taking the pickets with them, that they were in the midst of our BURBRIDGE'S camp before he hardly had time to form his command in line of battle.

He formed however instantly, but to the rear of his camp, the rebels occupying it, while he dispatched a courier to Gen. WASHBURN for aid. The Seventeenth Ohio battery, getting a perfect range, cut up GREEN'S brigade badly. Each regiment did well, if well it can be called when they have no time to hardly get their gun before they are hand to hand with the enemy.

However, they held their ground against more than four times their numbers, till Gen. WASHBURN'S column came in view, when the rebels, seizing everything they could, suddenly vamoosed, leaving 93 dead men and some 60 wounded in our hands, beside 100 prisoners taken, as they were too greedy robbing our camp to get off.

Our loss was as follows: One 10-pounder Parrott and caisson, 500 prisoners, about 100 wounded and 30 killed. Total killed, wounded and missing, 638. The Sixty-seventh Indiana and Ninety-sixth Ohio lost most heavily of prisoners, the Twenty-third Wisconsin next, among whom was Col. GUPPY, first losing his horse, then being wounded and captured. Two pieces of Capt. NIM'S flying artillery arrived in time to give the retreating rebels a few effective shots. The enemy were 5,000 strong, and nearly all mounted—it being both GREEN'S and TAYLOR'S armies. GREEN is the same that fought HEARON on the Atchafalaya. They had but one piece of artillery, that taken from HEARON.

It was a shameful affair on our part, though it might as easily have been a perfect capture of the whole brigade by the enemy if there had been discipline enough among them to have left the rifling of our camp till they had whipped us; but to the lamished Confederates the sight of our beautiful rations was terribly demoralizing.

Had not Gen. WASHBURN come as he did, all would have been lost.

The Thirteenth corps is now on the east side of Vermillion Bayou, WEITZELL'S division occupying the advance, WEITZAL marched his division up on the night of the 4th, to assist WASHBURN if he was again attacked, but the enemy were too sly. H. M. F.

The Battle on the Rappahannock.

GEN. RUSSELL'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, }
Monday, Nov. 9, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—Officers and soldiers: Your gallant deeds of the 7th of November, will live in the annals of your country, and will be not the least glorious of the exploits of the Army of the Potomac.

But your General cannot but express to you himself, his congratulations upon your success, and his appreciation of your daring and gallantry: In having carried by storm, with a mere skirmish line and a feeble support in numbers, powerful earthworks, a strong natural position, manned by the flower of the rebel army and strengthened by artillery, would be an achievement that a division of our forces might well feel pride in, but it was not too much for the gallant sons of Maine and Wisconsin.

The hearty, generous and glorious support of Pennsylvania in the strife should serve to bind you closer together the East the Middle States and the West, and to her troops belong no small share of our victory.

Your General felt confident that soldiers who, in camp, observe all the strict rules of military life with fidelity, would prove equally reliable in the field; and in this, his first essay of your prowess, you exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

With the actual results of your engagement you are all too familiar to render any recapitulation necessary, but there is the further reflection to offset the saddening influence of the loss of your well-tried and courageous brothers in arms, that any subsequent attack upon your opponents, better prepared and strengthened as they would have been, must have been attended with a yet sadder, and it may be, a less successful result.

And it is just and fitting here to acknowledge the soldierly conduct and valuable assistance of Col. UPTON and his gallant regiments, the Fifth Maine and the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York. Prompt in their support, they deserve our heartiest thanks, as, by their bravery, they won a large share of the honors of the city.

The banners of this brigade shall bear the name "Rappahannock," to perpetuate, so long as those banners shall endure, dropping end shredding away though they may for generations, the proud triumph won by you on the 7th of November, 1863.

By command of Brig.-Gen. D. A. RUSSELL.
[Signed,] C. A. HUBN, A. A. Gen.

*This brigade consisted of the Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin, Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania.

A Speech by Gen. Rosecrans.

The following is a brief sketch of the speech made at Cleveland, Ohio, by Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS on the occasion of the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad:

Gen. ROSECRANS, on rising, was greeted with tremendous applause, and cheer after cheer for some time prevented his speaking. He thanked them for remembering the army and navy, and in doing so for the army he thanked them, not for himself alone, but in behalf of all present. The army of the United States is a part of ourselves. We are all interested in it. All have relatives or friends engaged in it. If is bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. It is made up of the people. Allusion had been made to the regular army. He wished to speak a word in behalf of that body of men. They had proved their valor everywhere, and wherever they had fought under him, he noticed that they where always among the last to leave the field, and were amongst the heaviest sufferers.

In reference to the Volunteer army he said that he could justly pay a high tribute to their valor and courage, in that they were not excelled by any people. They were also full of patriotism, and at the same time free from the feelings of hatred and revenge. They did not hate their enemies, nor did they seek to revenge themselves on them in the battle field. They fought out of pure patriotism.

It was, perhaps, true that the discipline in the volunteer army was not as good as to satisfy all the strict requirements, but this was owing to the material composing the army. Men of all classes were in all ranks in the volunteer army. Ordinary distinctions of class or position were swept away, and the officer everywhere found himself commanding the most intimate associates in the ranks. Under such circumstances it was impossible to keep up that distinction of rank such as obtains in regular armies, and the discipline was, therefore, not so perfect. But in the battle-field everything was merged in the business of fighting. Every man was fighting individually, and was his own Captain, if he could not find a Captain to fight under.

As an evidence of this he mentioned a little incident that occurred at the battle of Chicamauga. An officer ran off from the field, when a private of his company snatched up a musket, ran after him, hailed him, and brought him back, saying he would be d—d if he would be deserted by his officers.

Hon. George Thompson to Visit the United States.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The *Liberator*, of this city, announces that the Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON, the English Abolitionist, will soon revisit this country to congratulate his friends upon the improved aspect of affairs.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTIONS.—The Republican Aldermanic Union Convention, for the Sixth District met again last evening and nominated for Aldermen JOSEPH SHANNON. The Republican Union Councilmanic Convention for the First Councilmanic District convened again last night and made the following nominations for Councilmen, viz.: EDWIN M. HAGGERTY, JOHN HEALY, CHAS S. RILEY, WM. H. BAILY, PATRICK H. KENNAN and JAMES HAYES.

—Chauncey M. Abbott, State Senator, died at his residence in Niles, Cayuga County, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Abbott was a native of Niles, and was born in 1822. He was elected to the Assembly in 1857, and was one of the three Republicans who defeated the enactment of the Registry bill in 1858. He was reelected, and was a leading member of the House of 1859. In 1861 he was chosen to the Senate, and was a faithful working member.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 21.—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen.*—Gen. Rufus King, U. S. Minister to Rome, lady and daughter; Eberhard Toel, Paris; Joseph E. Marx, U. S. Consul to Amsterdam, lady and 4 children; Capt. Von Boleslawski and lady, Vienna; Joseph Ayres, Dr. Van Nest, lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. A. W. Whistler, J. C. Foote, A. Jourdenil, V. Raitisch, Count Crain-Lychnowsky, New-York; F. Gruber, San Francisco; F. Preulmayr, New-York; Charles Daegling, lady and child, Mrs. E. Heil, Chicago; F. Schmidt, New-York; Wm. Oelcken, St. Louis; Henry Raab, lady and children, Illinois; Mrs. M. S. Lokomsky, Miss Anna Russell, New-York; Joseph Muller, Havana; L. Franck, A. Ascher, E. A. Ward, J. Neus, New-York; C. Bechner, Philadelphia; Theo A. Wetcalf, Boston; Patrick Hagan, New-York, and 49 in the steerage. Total, 94. Specie, $126,865.

Nov. 21—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Hester, Rev. K. Armstrong, H. Strauss, E. Molson, Mr. McMonnies, S. M. Giodings, Maj. Armstrong, R. H. Freeman, C. Hanker, G. Duff, J. McLean, A. May, F. Emore and lady, J. Beattie and lady, Wm. H. Wilkinson, C. A. French, H. Wilson, C. J. Kickham, F. P. Dunman, Dr. Cesalis, Mr. Endre, Miss F. Depury, Miss C. Depury, Miss J. C. McKenna, Mary Elmore, Miss A. Johnston, Miss Jane Saroney, with others in the steerage. Specie, $635,780.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans.—T. Roberts, C. Worthington, J. Carpenter, S. Smith, G. Hilmuth, J. A. Freued, J. White, L. D. Weaver, W. H. Farmer, Mrs. M. C. Pulver and child, C. Nochbond and son, Miss C. Traiser and children, Mr. Rouber, Miss M. Van Wart, Oscar Stevens, Miss Florida Wood, Miss Fitzgibbons, C. C. Western, W. R. Dowling, S. Frank, Col. Magna, T. W. Seymour, T. F. Gnion, G. H. Goodwin, S. Chapman, E. Foest, S. Hart, Col. Morse

The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Fight with Moseby's Guerrillas near Bealeton.

Estimate of Lee's Present Force on the Rapidan.

Details of Recent Unsuccessful Rebel Raids.

REVIEW OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Yesterday afternoon, about ninety of MOSEBY'S men approached within three miles of Bealton, with the intention of making a raid on the railroad. Being dressed in Federal uniforms the detachments of the First Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio cavalry, who were in the immediate neighborhood at the time, mistook them for friends; but soon discovered their error when the rebels fired a volley into them, by which several were wounded. The rebels were instantly pursued and driven into Snecker's Gap. Six of the gang were captured. At the latest accounts our cavalry had not returned.

John MINOR BOTTS, who is now at his residence at Auburn, in Culpeper County, previous to our recent advance over the Rappahannock, sent a letter to the Richmond *Examiner* on the subject of his arrest and treatment. It is full of interest and a copy has been obtained for publication.

The storm ceased last night, a drying wind prevails to-day.

The Sixth Army corps, Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding, was reviewed near Brandy Station on Friday.

Sutlers are now permitted to bring up tobacco for sale to the soldiers, and fill orders for the immediate necessities of officers; but supplies for the latter are to be placed in the hands of those ordering them as soon as they arrive. The sale of all articles by sutlers, tobacco excepted, is prohibited.

Impressions regard to the enemy's strength on the Rapidan are various. Some maintain that Lee's entire force does not exceed 35,000; others place it as high as 75,000.

It rained all day yesterday.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1863.

The chivalry, smarting under recent discomfitures, attempted yesterday to create a slight diversion by attacking one of our pickets, stationed at the forks of the road seven miles from Ely'e and about three from Germanna Ford. The affair was most miserably conducted, or else the whole picket, reserve and all, might have been gobbled; as it was, only between twenty and thirty men are missing—one officer killed, and one officer and two men wounded.

At dawn yesterday morning HAMPTON, with his division, accompanied by Gens. ROSSER, YOUNG and ROBINSON, crossed Ely's Ford and moved up the Stevensburgh road some five miles, when the advanced picket, consisting of fifteen men of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, was encountered. This small force was speedily driven in upon the reserve at the forks of the road aforesaid, commanded by Capt. KINGSLAND, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, at that time composed of only about forty men. The whole command ne duty consisted of enty 140 men—hut sixty of these had been sent off on nour before toward Germanna, under Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Staff, accompanied by Capt. DONEZ, of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, on a special mission, and another detachment of fifteen was stationed in the same direction. The reserve fortunately was not entirely unprepared for the unexpected onslaught, because, in obedience to an order received the night before, they were getting ready to fall back several miles to within two miles of Brig.-Gen. DAVIES, Jr.'s, headquarters, and although only few in number, they made a vigorous resistance, and did not retire until overpowered by numbers. Then they made for the woods, each man looking out for himself. The balance of the Eighteenth, under Lieut. WHITTAKER, at the time of the attack was between two and three miles away on the road to Germanna; but hearing the firing, he divined the cause, and the possibility of capturing the rebel force occurred to him; he accordingly moved toward the point attacked, and upon reaching there, found the enemy in possession of the ground and quarreling among themselves over the plunder obtained. The first object that met the view of this force was a whole regiment of the enemy in line, with sabres drawn, ready to make a charge; at this the command of sixty men became somewhat excited, and commenced random firing; the enemy, seeing the confusion caused by the discovery, at once charged, when the command, not being sufficient to meet such a force, resorted to the only means left them—after attempting to resist the first onslaught scattered—taking the woods. Lieut. WHITTAKER, with ten men, continued to move toward Stevensburgh, parallel with the road, and within a few miles from the reserve picket post met the Second New-York cavalry advancing at a gallop to the assistance of the picket. Col. HAGHOUSE, commanding the regiment, received information from Orderly COLLINS, attached to Gen. DAVIES' headquarters, that the enemy were crossing the river, and without waiting, as has been too frequently the case with some commanders, for orders, had his command placed in readiness to move, so that when he did receive orders he was ready to advance at once. This command moved down to the front and pursued the enemy across the river. It seems that HAMPTON pursued the picket until he came upon an infantry vedette, who he captured, and upon questioning them ascertaining there was a force of infantry near at hand, he made a hasty retreat across the river—not stopping to take the two infantry men with him. Returning, HAMPTON divided his force, and while one brigade, under Gen. YOUNG, moved down the road they came to Ely's Ford, he himself took the road to Germanna Ford with the other brigade—the picket of fifteen men on this road having before joined the command of Lieut. WHITTAKER, escaped. A squadron of the Fifth New-York cavalry was on picket at Germanna Ford, but hearing of the raid moved up to the Orange plank-road, where a citizen told the officer in command that he would certainly be captured on that road, and told him how to escape. The advice was followed and the whole command reached camp in safety.

RESULTS.

In this affair, the enemy killed one officer, wounded another, wounded one sergeant and one private; captured between twenty and thirty men, one army wagon, one ambulance (with contents) and a cavalry forge. The raiding force consisted of one hundred and forty men, all told. They were in three separate detachments and not within supporting distance. The enemy left one dead man on this side of the river, and, it is known, carried off several men who were wounded. It will take a hundred such raids to obliterate the effects of the recent Union successes from the minds of the people of the so-called Confederacy.

KILLED.

Second Lieut. R. SILLESS, Company A, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, was shot through the head while with Lieut. WHITTAKER. Dr. KINGSTON, of the Second New-York cavalry, took him into an ambulance, but he died before reaching camp. He was insensible all the time until he died.

WOUNDED.

Capt. KINGSLAND, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, received a sabre wound on the left side of his head, wounding his ear, and received another sabre cut on his back.

Sergeant CHARLES P. SMITH, Company E, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, received a pistol ball in his right arm. The ball was extracted by Surgeon HACKLEY, of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Staff.

Private DANIEL CARRAGHAN received a sabre cut on the head.

The enemy's force engaged in this foray had no colors or artillery, and it is supposed that, beyond the capture of a picket, the main object of the expedition was to ascertain the whereabouts of this army. The expedition was an utter failure. Anticipating difficulty, a supporting force of the enemy was drawn up on the opposite bank of the river to cover their return if necessary.

Among the missing is Assistant Surgeon G. W. WITHERS, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. It is supposed he was taken prisoner. It is expected that more of the missing men will yet come in.

The rifle-pits on the opposite bank of the Rapidan are not at present occupied by the enemy except at several of the fords. The works further back from the river, for the most part, appear to be manned by troopers.

While the Seventh Michigan cavalry was going out on picket yesterday afternoon, near Raccoon Ford, the enemy quieted them with a few shells from a battery, without injuring anyone, however. This will doubtless afford sufficient ground work for imaginative reporters in the vicinity of Washington to base an account of an important demonstration. The reports in the papers that "BUFORD had advanced to Madison Court-house," and that "KILPATRICK'S camp at Stevensburgh was shelled last Thursday"—proving thereby that the enemy were west of the Rapidan—had no foundation in truth. These are specimens of the numerous false rumors that go abroad relative to what occurs in this army.

Well-executed counterfeit twenty-five cent postage stamps, old issue, were circulated in the army yesterday. It is feared that a large quantity of this counterfeit has been put off upon the soldiers. A man caught engaged in this business would be dealt with in a very summary manner.

Gen. GRAHAM, who was wounded at Gettysburgh, returned to his command in the Third corps yesterday. He met with a very flattering reception from the troops comprising his division.

RECEPTION OF A BATTLE-FLAG.

TIFFANY, of New-York, has manufactured, at the expense of $125, a battle-flag for the Third division, (KILPATRICK'S) First cavalry corps. It was received yesterday at the Division headquarters, and is much admired by all who have seen it. The flag is made of silk stripes—alternate red and white, running lengthwise—about 3 by 4 feet in size, and fringed with a heavy gold bullion fringe. The eagle, having in his claws the Star Spangled Banner, in needle-work, and is worked upon a pure white silk ground; in the centre and above is the motto of the command, "Tuscr." On the red stripes are worked in with white floss silk the names of some of the principal battles in which the division has participated, and on the alternate white stripes the date of each battle is worked in with red floss silk, viz.: Brandy Station, June 9; Aldie, June 17; Middleburgh, June 19; Upperville, June 21; Hanover, June 30; Gettysburgh, July 2 and 3; Monterey, July 4; Smithsburgh, July 5; Hagerstown, July 6; Williamsport, July 6; Boonsboro, July 9; Falling Waters, July 14. The names of the following battles are omitted on the flag for want of space: Bonnstone (twice;) Hagerstown, (second time;) Newby's Cross Roads; Brandy Station (second time;) Culpepper, Port Conway, &c., &c. From the top of the staff, beside two tassels pendant, are two yellow streamers, bordered with red—one bearing the name of "ALICE," nearest friend of the General; and the other "KILPATRICK'S Cavalry" in worked black letters. The staff—one of the best of the kind—is surmounted with a silver cart and a golden surrounded eagle. The flag was designed by Gen. KILPATRICK, and will be presented to the division at an early day "in due and ancient form."

E. A. PAUL.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

REBEL BARBARITY.

A HINT TO MURDER UNION PRISONERS.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, Nov. 10.

It is now pretty well understood that the cartel has been dropped, and no more prisoners are to be exchanged during the war. The fact is suggestive," says the Richmond *Whig*. "Our soldiers will remember that capture means imprisonment till the close of the war—perhaps for life. They will remember, also, that Yankee prisoners have to be fed, and that every one sent to Richmond shortens their rations and increases the price of food purchased by their wives and children. We are bound by every obligation of humanity to treat our prisoners well, and the Government will continue to feed them with the best it can afford, even when the price of provisions becomes so enormous that the wives and children of the soldiers will have to be supported by public charity. But what soldier will like to see his own flesh and blood turned into paupers for the sake of pampering Yankees? The more Yankees sent to Richmond, the sooner will our women and children be compelled to beg their daily bread. We do not blame the Yankee Government for its course; everything is fair in war. But we repeat, the fact that no more prisoners are to be exchanged is very suggestive, especially to Southern soldiers, who do not like long years of confinement, and who have families not accustomed to the pangs of hunger or hardships and ignominy of the Poorhouse."

SUGGESTED ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, Nov. 10.

In view of the fact that the enemy outnumbers us at Chattanooga, and holds positions that cannot be taken from him without losses heavier than we are able to bear, our cotemporary, the Savannah *Republican*, urges the heavy reinforcement of Lee in Northern Virginia, for an advance upon the Federal Capital. The *Republican* thinks that with twenty or thirty thousand men added to his present force, he could readily sweep MEADE from the face of the earth and take possession of the Federal Capital. Even should he seriously threaten it, the movement would cause a scattering among the forces of GRANT, for they are nearest to the point of danger, and would be the first to be sent to the rescue. Thus, if we failed to get Washington, we should at least procure the evacuation of Chattanooga, and bring about a restoration of our army in Tennessee to its original advantageous position. If, indeed, it did not enable us to recover the whole of Tennessee and make a demonstration on Kentucky besides.

We coincide in the opinion of our cotemporary, that if unable to drive the enemy away, we can at least give him motives that will compel him to depart for his own safety, with the order for every regiment that can be safely spared from every division of the army, to be hurried forward to Gen. LEE, and thus enable him before Winter sets in to advance upon Washington. But is it certain that we are unable to "drive the enemy" before we resort to desperate attempts elsewhere to force him from his position? The destruction of GRANT'S army, or the possession of the Federal Capital might either result in the return of peace. Which ever of these emergencies may, in the opinion of the military *gents* of Richmond be the most practicable, should be speedily begun.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 16.

The official report of the engagement at Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 26th ult., shows that it was a very gallant affair on the part of our men. Lieut-Col. BARKER, of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina troops, with a detachment of eighty men, crossed the French Broad, and was joined that night by twenty cavalry, under Maj. HAYWOOD. Proceeding on the march, and arriving at the enemy's outpost at daylight, he was found in line of battle, having already discovered the plan. Although numbering about four hundred, the Yankees were charged and driven from the field. They came up the second time with the same result. A third time they reinforced, perceiving which, Col. BARKER gave the order to fall back, which was done in good order. In a hand to hand encounter Sergeant COLLINS rushed forward and sacrificed his life to save Col. BARKER'S. The enemy's loss was thirty killed and wounded. The Yankees again occupied Warm Springs last week, but were driven back by Capt. BOONE on Monday night.

DAVIS AND PEMBERTON.

The last number of the Brandon *Republican* says:

"During President DAVIS' visit to Brandon, we had the pleasure of meeting him at the residence of our fellow townsman, Gen. PATRICK HENRY, and in a conversation with Maj. MAURY concerning the fall of Vicksburgh, we heard him say: 'My confidence in Gen. PEMBERTON has not abated in the least—he is one of the most gallant and skillful Generals in the service. Vicksburgh was not surrendered because of the want of provisions and ammunition, but because the men were exhausted.'"

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Departure of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

A RUMORED REBEL DEFEAT.

The steamship *Star of the South* arrived at this port yesterday morning from New-Orleans *via* Pensacola and Key West. She brings the following intelligence:

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13.

The Thirteenth army corps, lately operating in the Teche Country, embarked to-day at Brashear City, for some unknown point in Texas, by way of Berwicks Bay.

The steamer *Circassian* arrived here to-day, and reports the disappearance of the yellow fever from the blockading fleet off Mobile.

Trade with St. Louis, on private account, is rapidly increasing.

A rumor is current to-day among secession sympathizers of a rebel defeat in Western Louisiana.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Army at Chattanooga—The Question of Supplies—Difficulties and Disabilities of Bragg's Position—Disaffection and Desertion in the Rebel Lines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1863.

The operations of this army for the present, and for some time to come, will relate to supplies and recuperation. When Gen. THOMAS succeeded Gen. ROSECRANS its condition was extremely critical. The time has not yet arrived for relating how really we were besieged, and how nearly we were to the point of retreat for the want of subsistence; how much less than even half rations were for days received by the men, and even less to the animals, hundreds and thousands of which have died of starvation and excessive work. This vital question of subsistence was the first to which Gen. THOMAS gave his attention; and in the briefest time possible it was happily solved by the skillful movement conceived and executed by Gen. W. F. SMITH, Chief of the Engineers, by which Brown's Ferry was snatched from the enemy, though carefully guarded by LONGSTREET, the river opened to Bridgeport, and the wagon-hauling reduced from sixty-five miles in distance, over a route perfectly indescribable for its difficulties—an average of ten days each way in time—to two miles at the shortest and seven miles at the longest, over a comparatively good route. This movement, which the enemy has pronounced "masterly," relieved this army from a difficulty under which it could not for a week longer have rested, and since that hour there has been no question of its ability to meet the expectations of the country.

But the country should take into consideration that much time is absolutely required to furnish and recuperate an army like this—not only its present wants, but to supply this point as a depot for future operations. Practically, its base is at Cincinnati and Louisville, a distance wholly unprecedented in the history of army movements. All the supplies, all the clothing, all the ordnance—everything the army needs—must be brought over that long reach of railway. To increase the difficulty, the road from Nashville to Bridgeport (we hope it will be open to Chattanooga before long) is so nearly worn out, and so poorly equipped, that it can perform scarcely a quarter service, and is in daily danger of breaking down entirely. The Louisville and Nashville road is some better, but is so wretchedly managed that hardly one-half the service is got out of it that should be. Both roads are liable to raids from rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers. There are other difficulties to which it is unnecessary to allude—all of which, taken together, render supplying the army a task of peculiar character. Nevertheless, the chief obstacle being been removed, there is no ground for apprehension, and all doubts are at an end. We are under the clearest, brightest sky imaginable, compared with what our condition was before the taking of Brown's Ferry, a name and a position that every man in this army will remember with the liveliest feelings. Let the country be patient. This army will do its work in good time, and it will do it well.

Little or nothing is known of the plans of the rebels, beyond the expedition dispatched against BURNSIDE, which, though it may obtain some successes, they will be but temporary, and of little or no account in deciding in favor of the rebels the great struggle to take place in this immediate locality. BRAGG'S line stretches from Lookout Mountain, below which, contrary to what seems to be the general impression, he still holds ground to Missionary Ridge and the river above Chattanooga, nearly or quite the whole distance of the semicircle being in full view of our line of defences. All thought or expectation of his ever attempting to operate directly against those defences has ceased to be entertained. There are not men enough in the Confederacy to make an impression on them. What, therefore, BRAGG intends to do, can only be conjectured, but not easily. His flanks are by no means as secure as our own. With him the question of supplies is far more difficult one than with us. His army, it is settled, is not in the heart that ours is; and the next three months—should that length of time be passed to inactivity—will bring upon him new embarrassments, certainly bring him no better prospects, while it will give to us that condition always a necessary precedent to vigorous action and heavy blows.

Gen. GRANT, whose headquarters are now here, but will be in the saddle, or wherever else his great duty calls, is not idle; nor will he commit any grave mistake; we all feel confident of that. The energies of the army will not be frittered away on purposeless undertakings, on nothing that will not make for the great end in view,—the complete success of our arms. Like a great player, he will make no move on board for the mere purpose of causing his antagonist to make another without some certain prospect of deciding the game in favor of the Union cause. Sometimes like the game of Vicksburgh may be repeated here, for which time, resources and skill are absolute requisites. But no time will be lost. The country may make sure of that, too.

Beyond the fact that Gen. SHERMAN, with a considerable force, is soon to arrive, there are certain things—movements, doings, and so on—that should not be more particularly referred to, which indicate purpose, skill, will and capacity equal to the great work.

Of the stern, grim fact of scarcity of every description of food, not only in the rebel army, but more especially with the home population, of even their ordinarily plentiful part of the South, we have abundant assurance. Word now and then comes back surreptitiously from those who fled from this place when BRAGG retreated, to friends and relatives left behind, to the effect that they have gone to a hard lot and worse fare. Tennesseeans are not treated with favor by their Georgia brethren, who affect to despise them because they did not keep back the "Yankee invaders." Georgians say, furthermore, that Tennesseeans should have remained where there ought to be plenty of "hog and hominy," and not have fled to the State that was already supporting a million of extra consumers.

Great pains are taken by BRAGG to prevent Tennesseans in his army to indulge their favorite disposition to desert to our lines. It is known that special care is taken to put none but reliable men, those who are proof against desertion, on guard. Notwithstanding this precaution, many desert; and within the last few days the number has become greater than ever before. What reason there is for this I am unable to say. Those who came in yesterday reported that our cavalry had got in the rear of BRAGG, and burnt five railroad bridges between him and Atlanta. Of the truth of this, there is no corroborating testimony; nor is there, I believe, anything known at headquarters calculated to prove or disprove the report. The deserters say, also, that rations are scarce in BRAGG'S army, and that that is the reason they deserted. They say that thousands of others would do the same thing had they the opportunity of making the attempt with a reasonable chance of success. Many of those who came in yesterday were fired on by the rebel pickets, but none of them were hit.

Of our situation, let there be no uneasiness. At the same time let not too much be expected in too short a time.

RODERICK.

From Chattanooga.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says BRAGG is incompetent to command the Army of the Tennessee or any other army.

The rebel Gen. A. W. REYNOLDS takes command of a brigade of Virginia troops in BRAGG'S army. All is secure.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Interesting Account of Affairs in Alabama—Railroads, Refugees and Cotton.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sunday, Nov. 8, 1863.

Your correspondent has nothing startling or sanguinary to announce from this remote quarter of Father ABRAHAM'S dominions.

Monotonous peace and quiet reign throughout this town and its vicinity. The city has been cleaned of its accumulated garbage and filth—the barricades of earth have been removed from the streets—numerous stores have recently been reopened, and, though little business is yet transacted, it is hoped the embargo upon trade may soon be removed, and then there will be great activity here.

Many churches and schools are again open, and the peaceful pursuits of trade and traffic are gradually gaining ground.

The citizens are evidently fully conscious of their complete subjugation, and are generally as submissive and quiet as it is possible for a humiliated and conquered people to be.

Work upon the fortifications in rear of and within the city, is rapidly progressing. Beside the white troops, there are also several regiments of colored soldiers engaged thereon. Splendid mansions, beautiful gardens, stores, churches, and whatever lies in the path of these prodigious works, are rapidly disappearing, as a "military necessity." A description of the ardent and immensity of these mines of frowning forts, with their terrible array of seige artillery—when it shall no longer be contraband news—will astonish the enemy and fill domestic and foreign foes alike with despair of ever regaining this stronghold, the key to the possession of the Valley of the Mississippi, and the navigation of the great Father of Waters.

Refugees are constantly arriving here from Alabama, Texas and Western Louisiana, to evade the relentless conscription.

A gentleman reached here a few days ago from Selma, Ala., *via* Meridian and Jackson, Miss. He came from Maine in 1856, and settled in Jackson as a carpenter. At the breaking out of the rebellion, being unable to collect his many dues, he remained there in the vain hope ultimately of getting payment. In May, 1862, he was impressed as a workman in the Arsenal at Jackson, which was subsequently removed to Selma, where has since been engaged. The following is his account of affairs in Alabama:

Since the fall of Vicksburg over forty thousand wagons were brought to the Arsenal for renovation, having been collected in the woods and country from Jackson to Meridian and beyond, where they had been thrown away from time to time by deserters from BRAGG'S and PEMBERTON'S armies.

Twenty-five thousand Austrian and Enfield rifles have been received at the Arsenal from Charleston in the last two months, having run the blockade, and becoming rusty in the transit, were brought there for examination and repairs.

Three hundred and fifty workmen are now engaged in the Arsenal in repairing and remodeling arms, and fifty others are making cartridges and filling shells. The workmen receive five dollars and seventy-five cents per day. Board is from sixty to eighty dollars per month. There were no military forces there when he left, excepting a Provost guard of one infantry company. There are no hospitals, prisons or camps there. A large hospital, however, is in course of construction.

The town is well defended, being entrenched all around on the land side. A side-wheel gunboat, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, and thirty-five feet wide, is now building, to be launched in December. She is ready for her armor, which is to be of iron plates, from the rolling mill near Montevallo. Seventy men are now employed upon her.

Mechanics are very scarce, hence none are conscripted for the army except for criminal conduct.

Three months ago, two gunboats were commenced at the mouth of Tombigbee, but work thereon is now suspended from want of mechanics.

There are five thousand bales of cotton at Selma, awaiting transportation to Savannah, to run the blockade. The price of cotton is only twenty-three cents per pound.

Orders have been issued that all found west of the Pearl River shall be burned, or transported to Montgomery, Ala.

The iron foundry at Selma is actively engaged in the casting of guns, from six-pounders to those of ten-inch bore. About three are cast per day. A large majority of them, however, burst upon testing. Few can be fired over six or eight times with safety. A large rolling mill is being constructed there.

Three papers are published in this place, upon half-sheets of inferior paper, viz: The *Jackson Mississippian*, *Selma Reporter*, and *The Dispatch*. The schools are all closed.

A majority of the negroes driven into the State from Mississippi are working in the coal mines in Talladega county, for which the rebel Government pays twenty dollars per ton, delivered at the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, six miles distant.

The people are generally in favor of conscription of the negroes, though such has not yet taken place. Several papers have come out in advocacy of the abolition of slavery upon the ground that emancipation would have the effect of gaining an entire foreign recognition of the Confederacy.

The crops of corn, sweet potatoes and peas are more abundant than they have been for several years before.

Recent heavy rains have caused a rise of eight feet in the Alabama river.

On the 12th of October, the bodies of six men were found hanging side by side, in the woods, near Talladega, at which place there is a large conscript camp. It is supposed these men were hanged for resistance to conscription.

Two women were publicly hung at Talladega on the 13th for refusing to divulge the hiding places of their husbands who had fled at the approach of the conscripting officers. A perfect reign of terror exists in this part of the country. The woods are full of refugees trying to evade the relentless conscripting officers.

All men from the age of eighteen to forty-five, regardless of wealth or station, are conscripted for the Confederate army. Another conscription for State service has been made of boys from sixteen to eighteen, and men from forty-five to sixty, who are all able to hold up a musket and are not otherwise in the employment of the Government.

The people are yearning for peace at any price and upon any terms.

All is quiet in Jackson, Miss., as the business part of the city is in ruins.

The gentlemen heard JEFF. DAVIS speak at that place on the 16th, to an audience of about one hundred and fifty people, chiefly women. He was accompanied by Gens. HARDEE, JACKSON, LEE and their several Staffs, and a body guard of one company of cavalry. DAVIS spoke about three-quarters of an hour upon the hopes and fears of the Confederacy.

There was no hope of foreign intervention, he acknowledged, and implored all who were not yet in the army to volunteer for one week, one month, or six months, as they might feel disposed, in order that the Confederate cause might yet triumph. His speech lacked animation, and failed to elicit any particular interest from his hearers.

There are no troops in or about that place, excepting roving squads of cavalry, arresting refugees, conscripting and burning cotton.

The cars on the Southern Mississippi Railroad come only to Brandon, the road thence to Jackson, 30 miles, is about to be repaired, the trestle work over the Pearl River to be rebuilt.

The Mississippi Central is in operation for a distance of 80 miles, from Oxford south to Canton, thence 20 miles to Jackson the road is being rapidly rebuilt, and it is expected soon to reconnect the said roads at Jackson, that provisions may be run out of Mississippi.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

GEN. BURNSIDE CERTAINLY RELIEVED BY GEN. FOSTER.

Notwithstanding the semi-official denial of the assignment of Gen. FOSTER to the command of Gen. BURNSIDE'S army, it is true. The order relieving BURNSIDE and appointing Gen. FOSTER as his successor was issued on the 16th—Gen. BURNSIDE to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. He was relieved at his own request.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE REBEL FITZ-HUGH LEE.

Gen. BUTLER, in his first walk at Fortress Monroe, was astonished at meeting a rebel officer looking at a parade of our troops. It was Gen. FITZ-HUGH LEE. On being told that he enjoyed the liberty of Old Point, Gen. BUTLER sharply expressed his disapproval of such a reprehensible courtesy. The next day LEE made a voyage to Fort Lafayette.

GEN. SCHOFIELD AND THE MISSOURI CONSERVATIVES.

The day of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S hesitations is past. His order to recruit from slaves just the same as from white men is out, and his old conservative supporters in Missouri are conspiring how to attack and get rid of him.

SECRETARY CHASE AND BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

Secretary CHASE, a few days ago, offered proposals to several bank note companies to print the two-year legal tender notes. Yesterday the companies declined to accept his terms. Mr. CHASE immediately ordered the notes to be printed in the Department here. Their number will be four hundred millions.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

By an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, drafts drawn by the Treasurer of the United States on any fiscal agent on the Pacific coast must be presented for payment within one year, instead of six months, as heretofore required.

THE CAPTURE OF BROWNSVILLE.

An officer on General Banks's staff, writing to a friend in this city, says a large quantity of cotton was captured near Brownsville, and expeditions had been sent up the river to get all they could find. The Union men at Brownsville, who hailed with delight the capture of the place by our forces, were forming themselves into defensive organizations, and reordering valuable service as scouts. The cotton which will be thrown into the market by our occupation of Texas, will amount to 250,000 bales. The amount stored on the Rio Grande line is immense.

SUCCESSFUL BLOCKADE RUNNING AT WILMINGTON.

A letter received here yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., says that about the 20th October, three vessels, loaded with Blakely guns, saltpetre, and fifty thousand Enfield rifles, succeeded in running the blockade into that port. The writer of the letter adds: "Two or three iron-clads at the mouth of the Cape Fear would effectually squelch the blockade running business in this quarter." Immense fortunes, (in gold,) he says, have been made within the past nine months by parties engaged in this contraband trade.

WHOLESALE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The Sixty-third New-York has decided to reenter the service for the war. It is probable that the whole Irish brigade will reenlist.

FURLOUGHS FOR RE-ENLISTED MEN.

By order of the War Department, all soldiers who reenlist, whether in squads, companies, battalions, regiments, divisions or corps, will be granted a thirty days' furlough to go home and recruit.

SOUTHWESTERN ARMY NEWS.

Capt. THOMAS G. BAYLOR, Ordnance corps, Army of the Cumberland, is announced as Chief of Ordnance of Gen. THOMAS' Army, *vice* Capt. HORACE PORTER, relieved. In announcing the change, Gen. THOMAS, in an official order, pays the following handsome compliment to Capt. PORTER:

"The General Commanding takes this occasion to express his appreciation who this army. His thorough knowledge of the duties of his position, his good judgment and untiring industry have increased the efficiency of the army, and entitle him to the thanks of the General Commanding."

Brig.-Gen. WM. D. WHIPPLE has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. THOMAS as senior and Supervising Officer of the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army of the Cumberland.

Major LANDON C. EASTMAN, Quartermaster United States Army, has been assigned to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland.

Lieut.-Col. HENRY C. HODGES, late Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, has been assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is ordered by the Secretary of War to hand over to Lieut.-Col. J. L. DONALDSON the public funds in his hands, and proceed, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, and enter upon his duties.

By order of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, officers of the United States Coast Survey, serving in the Army of the Cumberland, will assume the assimilated rank of Captain, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OPINION.

The President yesterday, in the course of conversation, remarked that the next two weeks would be the most momentous period of the rebellion.

MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS JUBILANT.

The secesh and Copperheads of Washington rejoice over the refusal of Gov. BRADFORD to give certificates of their election to the Union Congressmen from Maryland, particularly for the reason that it takes that State out of the Union, as far as the action of an Executive can take it, by depriving it of representation in the Federal Congress.

CRAWFORD'S GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

The first section of Crawford's colossal statue of the Goddess of Liberty was to-day hoisted to its position on the dome of the Capital. It is in three sections. All will be in position by the meeting of Congress.

OFFICERS EXAMINED FOR NEGRO REGIMENTS.

It is to be regretted that a less exacting examination of candidates for commissions in negro regiments prevails in Cincinnati, and in Tennessee and Louisiana, than in Washington. Some of the first appointees in the Southwest re-examined here have been rejected. There is danger that the experiment of making soldiers of the slaves from the cotton and sugar estates in the Mississippi Valley will be one of very imperfect success. The Washington examinations are faithfully thorough. Up to the 21st of November 863 candidates have been before CASEY'S Board. Of these, have been accepted, 470; rejected, 360; declined examination, 1. The candidates who have successfully passed have been Colonels, 5; Lieutenant-Colonels, 8; Majors, 19; Captains, 83; First Lieutenants, 124; Second Lieutenants, 231. Every one of these is *unquestionably* fit for the command given him. There were selected from commissioned officers, 84; privates and non-commissioned officers, 283; citizens, 103. Of the registered there were commissioned officers, 57; privates and non-commissioned officers, 236; citizens, 99. The names of the Colonels who passed are, S. Fellows, First Lieutenant, Fourteenth New Hampshire; S. A. Duncan, Major, Fourteenth New-Hampshire; L. F. Hackell, Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp; C. W. Frithey, Captain, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; J. Shaw, citizen from Rhode Island.

HOSPITALS AND PRISONS TO BE INSPECTED.

By Special Orders, No. 514, issued for the War Department, Messrs. JAMES C. WATMOUGH of Ohio, GARDINER TUFTS of Massachusetts, W. Y. SALLOCK of Wisconsin, A. C. CHASTER of Illinois, and J. C. RAFFERTY of New Jersey, are constituted a Board of Inspectors of Government Hospitals and Military Prisons in the Department of Washington, with full authority to correct every abuse which they may discover in those institutions.

Of the Inspectors thus appointed, the three first named, Messrs. TUFTS, WATMOUGH and SALLOCK are the military agents of their respective States, and all of them are connected in one way or another with the interests of the soldier; and the Secretary of War, in making his selection of Inspectors, could not have pitched upon better men. In order that the Inspectors may have every facility for the prosecution of the inquiries under their appointment, the Quartermaster's Department are directed in the order to furnish them such transportation as may be necessary, and the officers of the prisons and hospitals are directed to treat Inspectors with all due courtesy and respect.

The instructions of the Inspectors, as issued by the Department, are as follows:

1. They are required to inspect the hospitals as to the general order and cleanliness in all their parts and premises.

2. To observe as to the efficiency, faithfulness and humanity of the Surgeon and attendants.

3. To inspect the management of the kitchen, the condition of stores and supplies, both as to food and clothing; the nature of the cooking; the quantity and quality of the rations; and in general everything pertaining to the sanitary condition of the patient.

4. To receive complaints of patients as to grievances, and give them a reasonable hearing and investigation; yet in no way to interfere with the military discipline of the hospital. If any just ground for complaint be found, or any reform be needed, measures to apply for the remedy to the surgeon in charge. If that does not accomplish the end, they are to report the fact directly to the Secretary of War, and generally they are to report to him whenever in their judgment anything relating to a hospital or its officers cannot be remedied without his attention.

5. Three of the Board shall constitute a sufficient number to conduct an inspection, and every general hospital in the Department is to be visited once in thirty days, and as much oftener as in the judgment of the Board it may be expedient. These visits will be made with or without previous notice to the surgeon in charge, as the Board may determine.

6. Generally, in the spirit of the above instructions, the Inspectors are to regard the good condition of the hospital as committed to their keeping, and are to have an eye on everything connected with them that concerns the welfare of the patients, and the needs of the military service. It is desirable, however, that they should so act, that as far as it is possible, consistently with their duties, they shall not be antagonistic to, but cooperate with the surgeons in charge for the best good of the hospital.

As Prison Inspectors they are required to inspect the military prisons in the Department of Washington in all their parts and premises, as to their general arrangement, order and cleanliness.

2. To observe as to the efficiency, fidelity and humanity of the officers in charge.

3. To see whether the prisoners are as well cared for, with regard to rations, fuel, clothing, fuel and other accommodations for comfort and decency as is consistent with the fact of imprisonment and the necessities of proper discipline.

4. To inspect the records of the prisons, and see that against the name of every person committed there is a clearly written statement of the offence for which he is committed; and if from time to time persons are found imprisoned for a long period without an official hearing, or appear to have been overlooked by the military authorities, or when regard to whom there is evidently some error in the charge, the Inspectors are to report such cases, with a clear statement of the same, to the Secretary of War.

5. Each of the military posts in the Department of Washington is to be visited by at least three of the Board once in thirty days, and as much oftener as may be deemed expedient. Except by way of suggestion and advice to the Superintendent, the Inspectors are not to interfere with the discipline of the prisons, but will report to the Secretary of War whenever in their judgment the good of the prisons and of the public service requires it.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

THE AMICUTE BETWEEN THE AGENTS FOR EXCHANGE.

Gentlemen arrived here from Fortress Monroe state that they heard there that as the correspondence of the respective agents for the exchange of prisoners has degenerated into personalities and loss of mutual confidence, their usefulness is thereby impaired, and hence the opinion is strongly expressed that if there could be a change of agents, an exchange of nearly all, if not all, the prisoners might be effected, the disputed points being left to future adjustment.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

The payments for all branches of the public service for the fiscal year ending with the last of June were $984,000,000, of which amount $300,000,000 were for the army and $60,000,000 for the navy.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS

A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of all the paymasters to pay our armies up to the first of the present month.

SENTENCE OF A RASCALLY ARMY CONTRACTOR.

The following official notice of the conviction and sentence by Court-martial of JOHN K. STETLER of Philadelphia, is an evidence of the earnest intention on the part of the Government to prosecute and punish all attempts at fraud in furnishing supplies for the use of our soldiers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

JOHN K. STETLER has been convicted by Court-martial of wilful neglect of duty, in having contracted to furnish to the Subsistence Department 100,000 pounds of prime roasted and ground Rio coffee, stipulating in his contract that proof by chemical analysis, or otherwise, should show the said coffee to be composed wholly of pure, prime Rio coffee, and that the same should be delivered in Baltimore; and in failing to deliver any quantity whatever of pure, prime Rio coffee, and having agreed to furnish to the United States about 100 casks of pure, prime roasted and

NEW BOOKS.

MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD.—A Country Book, by the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." 12mo. CHARLES SCRIBNER, New-York.

There is little risk in predicting for Ik Marvel's latest work a popularity exceeding even the fervor of reception which ha has heretofore met with from the public. Not all men are sentimental, and even of those so tinged, the impression rarely dominates tha entire life, hut is confined to tha human spring, the season of buds and flowers that knowa no second youth. Thera generally comes a time when the *Reveries of a Bachelor* are exchanged for the realities of the married man, when the visions of *Dream Life* fade into the light of common day, and when the ornamental *Lorgnette* is replaced by the more serviceable spectacles; hut the tasta for a country life pervades most classes and ages of mankind, especially those who *do not* laad it. As thousands read *Walton's Angler*, who never touched a rod and line, so *My Farm at Edgewood* will be studied by thousands ignorant of the smell of guano, and, like the auther's city visitor, (page 258,) unable to distinguish between a Devon aud a short-horned cow, or a Muscovy duck and a Breman goose. Every one keeps a corner in his heart for the sentiment of the country aud country life. Men who live end ell hut die in offices where, lika Kit's blackbird in tha *Old Curiosity Shop*, they can actually see e piece of sky, if they "look np aud twist thair heads round a little," solece themselves with the idea of a possibln future, a hriaf day of grace ere the final halancing of the great books, when the miud shall be gently attuned to harmouy with the sights and sounds of natnre, and shake off some of tha clinging rust of the fetiars of daily City life. To all thase innumerable farmers in idea, *My Farm at Edgewood*, will be a treasure, and to the smaller number who have achieved a realized ideal it will be equally valuable. We hava here indeed in it, a prose Georgic, a work that avoids no portion of tha sober truths of the subject, bnt, while grepplug with them, investa them with the hues of a brilliant fancy and the associations of a cultivated mind. Mr. Marvel (as it pleases him to be called) is a men whom the pleeanres of foreign traval and tha dignity of official rank in tha Queen City of the Adriatic were unable to waan from a longing for an old-fashioned Naw-England bome, and his hook is a record of the stepa he took to procura such an abiding-place, and the measures of improvement ha adopted when it was ence securad. Undar four haeds: "The Search and the Finding;" "Taking Reins in Haud;" "Crops and Profits;" "Hindrances ard Helps"—the readar is mada acquainted with tha result of the author's plunge inte the ocean of Farm Life, aberea his sober joy as tha fair creation of his hands widans to his view; inspecta his private balance-sheet of profits and losses, and by many a sparkling sentence end speaking trait, observed and noted with tha pen of a master in the art of writing, haa a foretaste of tha rocka ahead, in tha shepe of imperiect help, unsympathizing neighbors, and the *vis inertia* of a deed and senseless routina that scorns improvement as visionary, and looks with distrust on attempts at progress, as akin to ruin. In spita of all drawbacks, the author's decision is largely in favor of tha mode of life ha has adopted, and the greet question "will it pay?" In answered is a manner to satisfy the sober end moderate capitellst, who does not look for his only return in the shepa of hauk interest, but is willing to eliow a market velue for healthful occupation, sound slumbars, untainted air, end wholesome food. To give a more detailed account of a book in tha hends of every ona is superfluous. The writer is justly reputed perhaps the most careful and finished of our *literateurs*, aad *My Farm* will certainly not detract from his reputetion. If we were to "hint a fault," it would be a slight complaint at the axcess of foreign allusion. There is something too much of the "picked man of countries" who cannot enjoy or praise a nativa acene without making it a peg to hang n reference on, to something like or unlike abroad. This, however, is mere mattar of personal impression, end is probably pleasing to many. Thn getting up tha book shows a fina eya for the esthatics of publishing, end is in keeping with tha attractiveness of its contents.

EXCURSIONS. By HENRY D. THOREAU, Author of "Walden" and a "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. 12mo. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

Mr. EMERSON'e biographical sketch, devoted to the mmory of hie late friand, is appropriately placed as an introduction to this collection of his contributions to periodical literature,—probebly the last relics that the warld will receive of HENRY D. THOREAU. More by tha breath of friendly opinion and applause, perhaps, than hy his own writings, THOREAU is now widely knewn as the man who dared te "live his life" his owa way, irrespactiva of any ethar law, a scorner of shama, the apostle of individuality in an age of association and compromise, a passionate lover and practicer of his theory, and conaequently somewhat stern end severe in his isolation, but richly endowed with traits that endeared him to tha few he admitted to intimacy. That which even tha alighteet tinga of affectnion would maka ridiculous, in THOREAU became uohle and noteworthy, from tha siaglenss of his aim and thn directness with which ha pursned it. Civilized man to him was nothing. Natura, all in all. "In society you will not find health, but in natura. Unless our feet at lanst stood in the midst of neture all enr facea would be pela and livid. Society is always diseased, and the best is the most so; there is no acent in it so wholsoma as that of tha pines, nor aay fragraace ao penetrating and restorativa as tha life-everlasting in high pesturas." So he wrote on his twenty-fifth year, and how firmly ha exemplified hie principles his biographer may tell, "He was a protestaat *à l'outrance*, and few lives contained so many renunciatioas. He waa bred to no profession; he never married; he lived alone; he nevar went to church; he never voted; ha refused to pay a tax to the State; he eat no flesh; he drank no wine, and though a naturalist he used neither trap nor gun." There is little chence of such a career being ofteu repeated, end it must ba confessed that good citizens are not manufactured efter thin type. A single THOREAU may occasiounlly be admirable as an asserter of truths too often overlooked and forgotten in the feverish complexity of our lives, but a nation of them would necessitata a return to the habits of his favorite Indians. Tbe papers in this volnme all have interest and everywhere display the familiarity with nature's workings that he had acquired by the reverential atudy of her mysteries. His peculiarities are less apparent in his writings then they seem to have been in personal association. He writes lika a gentleman end a student familiar with the current train of lifaratnre illustrative of the natural sciencee, as well es the common placee of poetical allusion. The living man, it was, indeed, that annoyed him, in the world of books—the true spirit world—he could commune with the intellectual past unvexed by thn presence of the personal. "The Natural History of Massachusetts," "The Succeasion of Forest Trees," "Wild Apples," are articles that perhaps no ona but THOREAU could have written, stray glaanings of the vast amount of natural knowledga collected, not for transmission, and which died with its owner.

—*New Edition of Paradise Lost.*—Mr. FRANK H. DODD, of No. 506 Broadway, has just commenced the publication of a uniform series of seleet works of favorite standard authors, which is sure to enjoy a wide popularity. As the initial volums, wa have MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*. KEIGHTLEY'S Library Series, which has been so favorably received in Englaud, furnishes the model for this edition, end in every respect it is fully equal to the high staudard selected. Tha text has been most carefully edited; the paper is pleasantly tinted, and of a superior quality; the initial letters and ornaments edd greatly to the beauty of tha work, and the typography is as clear and distinct as the Cambridge University Press could make it. Tha size of tha editlon (32mo.) adapts it equally for tha pocket or library, end the different styles of binding will make the volume available as a holiday gift. The series which it introdnces will ha pretty sure to find a place in every library.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CASE OF ABORTION IN GRAND-STREET.—A woman named Mrs. LETITIA ROBERTSON, residing at No. 264 Grand-street, died eu Saturday from injuries caused by an abortion produced at her own hands. An inquest has been held in the case, at which Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON, the husband af deceased, stated that his wife had been in very delicate health; that she had been pregeant a number of times, and had on two occasions taken medicine to produca an abortion. Some two months since, believing herself *enceinte*, she felt very bad, and took blood root and tansy to produce an abortion. Finding these to fail, she undertook to make a surgical operation, and used an instrument for that purpose, which punctured the membranes and caused a hemmorrhage, from which she died in five minnies. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination, from which it was apparent death was caused as above stated. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.—The Republicen Union Conventions, in those Districts where adjournments were had last week, meet to-night. In the Sixth District (Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards) it is rumored that GEORGE C. BARRETT will receive the nomination for Civil Justice. Mr. BARRETT is the nominee of the several Democratic parties outside of Tammany. He is a man of fine character and an excellent lawyar, of the firm of BARRETT, BENAMADA & BARRETT, the senior partner of which is well known as a thoroughly loyal and conservative man. If all parties outside of Tammany unite upon Mr. BARRETT his election is pretty well assured; and thus, ont of the wrangling of the Democracy, a good judicial officer may be secnred.

COUNTERFEIT FIVES ON THE ADAMS BANK.—Counterfeit fives on the Adams Bank of North Adams, Mass., were in circulation on Saturday night. One of these was offered at thn store of FREDERICK BRAUNAIA, of No. 156 Thomoson-street, by JULIA CASEY, who purchased a pair of chickens for ninety-eight cents, and received four dollars good money in change. JULIA subsequently offered a similar bill at the store of HERMAN RUTHER, of No. 164 Spring-street, but was detected and arrested. Upon being examined in Court yesterday morning, JULIA stated that she was a servant by occupation, was twenty-one years of age, and that she was not guilty of the crime charged against her. She was committed in default of $500 bail.

FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—JOHN GOVE, a very fine looking man, but evidently luney, was taken before Justice DOWLING yesterday, and committed as a lunatic. Gova went to the top of the Astor House, and flourishing a knife, called on the soldiers as his companions to rally around him. A delegation went up to the roof and brought Gova down, and he was taken to the Tombs, followed by a mob of several hundred people.

LARCENY OF A RING.—FRANCIS WILLIAMS and GEORGE FRANCIS, two boys, were arrested for stealing a diamond ring, valued at $55, from the store of EDGAR O. BOLSLEY, of No. 158 Bowery. The boys entered the store and asked to see some diamond rings. Watching an opportunity, they substituted a common stone ring for the diamond, but were detected, the ring recovered and the parties committed in default of $1,000 bail.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT UNION NOMINATION.—The Union candidate for Civil Justice, Third Judicial District, (Eighth and Ninth Wards,) is Wm. E. SMITH, who was unanimously nominated by the Convention. The nomination for Police Justice will be made this evening.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE.—The lecture of E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, this evening at Cooper Institute, is indefinitely post; oned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—During tha past week, some sixty recruits have been sworn in and sent to Riker's Island. On Saturday, twelve enlisted. Tha prospects are that thera will be a large increase during tbe present week. As no Surgeon has yet been appointed for Gen. SPINOLA'S headquarters, a good deal of difficulty is experienced in procuring the examination of recruits. The Bounty Committee of the Board of Supervisors, which heretofore met at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day, and adjourned at 12 o'clock, noon, will from this date meet at 10 and adjonrn at 1 o'clock. Should there be a rush of recruits in the afternoon, they will remain until all the cases are disposed of. The Committee whice proceeded to Washington for the purpose of ascertaining, definitely, tha number et men required, are expected home to-day.

FAILED TO AGREE.—The Jury in tha case of THOMAS MCKEON, who was tried last week in tha Kings County Court of Oyar and Terminer, for the murdar of Joan CARLON, came in on Saturday afternoon, after an absence of several hours, and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were soon after discharged and the prisoner was remanded.

THE CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Brooklyn Common Council, as a Board of Canvassers, met again on Saturday, but as the committee having thn returns in charge had not yet concluded their labors, they adjourned till Monday (this) evening, after tha adjournment of the Board of Aldermen.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Tha Police of the Forty-ninth Precinct arrested a man on Saturday, on the complaint of FREDERICK WALTER, who charges him with passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Adams Bank, of North Adams, Mass. The Police of the Forty-ninth Precinct arrested two men on similar charges. The accused are held for a hearing.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—Thn total number of deaths in this city last week was 193, of which 29 were men, 41 women and 93 children. There were 120 natives of the United States, 29 of Ireland, 7 of Germany, 5 of England, and 2 nokuown.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Monday, Nov. 23.—Nos. 29, 34, 36, 37, 43, 48, 52, 21, 45, 50, 2, 11, 13, 15, 23, 31, 40, 49, 32, 39.

NEW-JERSEY.

COPPERHEADISM IN ELIZABETH.—Tha City Council of Elizabeth, N. J., have just put themselves to the trouble of exhibiting their Copperhead sympathies in a very small way. Thn *New-Jersey Journal*, which is published in Elizabeth, has recently changed hands, passing into tha control of Mr. FRED. W. FOOTE, an earnest supporter of the Government, as editor. The loyalty of Mr. FOOTE'S predecessor was by no means above suspicion, and the City Council did all they could to assist him in the dissemination of his peculiar views, by authorizing thn regular publication of the reports of their proceedings in thn *Journal*. No sooner had it passed out of his hands, and into those of Mr. FOOTE, than they withdraw their patronage, and ordered the publication of their proceedings in a Rahway paper, the only recommendation of which is, that its editor opposes the Government and all its measures. Tha affair has created quite a stir in the quiet village of Elizabeth, but the *Journal* is still published, notwithstanding the efforts of the Council to suppress it.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3425, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Calendar unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 255, 267, 271, 280, 234, 265, 21½, 302.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 50, 70, 142, 182, 193, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 215. *Part II.*—Nos. 254, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1511, 535, 779, 879, 2283, 2077, 959, 961, 2953, 2587, 2249, 1449, 2959, 1047, 2949. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 2754, 2758, 2768, 1256, 2248, 2250, 2268, 1798, 2560, 2822, 2598, 428, 696, 2570, 2018, 648.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 21, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C.	109¾	2000 Erie R.	107
2,000 U. S. 6s '74, Coupons	98	200 do	b10 107
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ cent. Notes, Feb. & Aug.	106¾	500 do	s30 107¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	102¾	300 do	b10 107¾
10,000 do	New 99¾	100 do	b15 107¾
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90-'99	59	1000 do	b10 107¾
22,000 Ms. State 6s	65	1500 do	107¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	1500 do	s10 107¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76C.	138	2200 do	107¾
3,000 E. 2d M. B'79	114	750 do	b30 107¾
7,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	100	300 Hudson R. R.	127
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	120	1000 Harlem R.	66
5,000 A. & T. H. 2 M. P.	92	500 do	93¾
9,000 C. & N. W. 1st	92	2500 Reading R.	124¾
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	79	550 do	124¾
3,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	104	1000 do	124¾
10 Market Bank	104	200 Alt. & T. H.	61
23 Continental Bank	100	200 do	61¾
60,000 Amer Gold	153¾	550 M. S. & N. L.	83¾
20 Hol. & H. Co. Co.	179	200 do	s10 83¾
60 Penn. Coal Co	164	200 do	b30 84
25 Cumb Coal Prfd	39¾	50 do	b18 84
400 do	39¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	122¾
50 do	39¾	1300 Cleve. & Pitts.	108¾
400 do	39¾	150 do	108¾
400 do	b30 40	1000 do	108¾
500 Ontara M. Co.	63¾	500 do	b10 108¾
350 Am. Coal Co	94	98 Gal. & Chi. R.	110¾
100 Mar. Min. Co	42	600 do	110¾
100 do	42¾	400 do	b30 110¾
300 Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	88	500 do	110¾
150 do	88¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	106
100 do	88	100 do	106¾
300 Cen. Am. Tran.	94	200 do	106¾
100 do	33¾	300 do	b15 106¾
1000 N. Y. Cen. R.	137¾	250 do	106¾
200 do	b15 137¾	50 do	b30 107¼
1250 do	137¾	150 M. & P. Du C.	61
1500 do	137¾	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	85¼
100 do	s30 137	600 do	85¾
200 do	137	550 do	86
200 do	b10 137¼	200 do	s10 86
100 do	b10 137	100 do	86¼
400 do	13¾	100 do	b30 86¾
100 do	b10 136¾	850 Chi. & N. W.	49
50 do	s30 136¾	200 do	49¼
200 do	136¾	500 do	49¾
20 Mich. Cen. R.	126	500 do	49¾
150 do	126¾	300 do	b10 49¾
100 do	b10 126¾	400 do	b30 49¾
100 do	126¾	50 Dn B. & Sioux C. R. P.	72
300 do	b60 127¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. C. N.	98¼	400 Erie R. Prf.	103¼
5,000 Amer. Gold	153¾	200 do	b60 104¾
5,000 do	154	300 do	104¾
500 Canton Co.	34	150 do	103¾
200 do	34¾	400 Mich. Cen. R.	127
100 Cum. Coal Pref	39¾	50 do	b10 127¾
300 do	39¾	500 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	123
200 do	b30 40	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	109
100 do	40	1000 do	b3 109¼
1000 N. Y. Cen. R.	138¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	111
800 do	138¾	100 do	111¾
100 do	138¾	200 do	111¾
200 do	138	200 do	s30 111¾
150 do	s30 137¾	50 do	111¾
100 do	s30 138	200 do	b60 112¾
100 do	s10 138¾	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	104
200 Harlem R.	67	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	107¾
500 do	66¾	100 do	b30 107¾
500 do	66¾	100 do	107¾
1000 Erie R.	108	100 do	107¾
500 do	108¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	b10 81¾
2000 do	108¾	200 do	61
200 do	108¾	500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	87
100 do	b10 108¾	500 do	87
100 do	b60 109	100 do	86¾
300 Hudson R. R.	128	400 do	b18 87
200 Reading R.	125	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	62
1800 do	125¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1000 N. Y. Cen. R.	138¼	1100 Reading R.	125
200 do	s33 138¾	1200 do	125¾
500 do	c 138¾	100 do	c 125¾
200 do	138½	200 do	125¾
400 do	138½	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	143
100 do	s3. 138½	250 Ill. Cen. R.	b3. 122
1000 do	138¾	450 do	122¾
200 Erie R.	107¾	900 Cl. & Pitts. R.	109
1300 do	107¾	100 do	c 109
350 do	107¾	240 do	108¾
900 do	c 107¾	300 do	c 108¾
1000 do	s30 107¾	400 Chic. & R. I.	107¾
1000 do	s10 107¾	100 do	b3 107¾
400 do	108	200 do	c 107¾
500 do	b3 1 P. M.	50 do	s10 107¾
1100 do	s3. 107¾	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	s3 49¼
100 Erie Railway P.	103	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	86¾
300 do	103¾	1200 do	86¾
200 do	103¾	500 do	s3 86¾
100 do	b3 103¾	100 do	c 86¾
100 do	b3 103¾	100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	33
100 Ind. & Ft. ex-div c.	127¾	150 Cum. Coal	39¾
100 Harlem R.	66¾	400 do	b3 40
300 Mich. Cen. R.	126	200 do	b30 40
200 M. S. & N. I.	84		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$100,000 Amer. Gold	s3 153¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	84¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	138	300 do	b3 84¾
300 do	b3 138¾	10 Ill. Cen. R.	b3 123¾
100 do	b3 1..8	400 do	123¾
400 Erie Railroad	s3 108¾	100 do	s3 123¾
2000 do	108¾	1500 Cleve. & P. R.	108¾
900 do	s3 108¾	500 do	108¾
100 do	s5 108¾	100 do	s3 108¾
100 do	b3 97	100 do	108¾
400 Reading R.	s1 125¾	100 Canton Co.	b3 34¾
500 Mich. Cen. R.	s3 127	200 do	b3 34¾
100 do	127¾	100 do	b3 w 34¾
800 do	s3 127¾	200 Cumb. Coal	b w 39
400 Clev. & Tol. R.	118	300 do	b3 40

MONDAY, NOV. 23—A. M.

The action of the New-York Central Board on Friday, in announcing, three months in advance, their purpose to make their next dividend at thn rate of *Ten per cent. per annum*, will be welcomed as a tardy act of right to the Shareholders. The real motive for tha movament at *this* particular time would best speak for itself. Tha members of tha Board have certainly added nothing to their reputation for candor in formally assigning a different reason. Some of them kaow that this rata of Dividend or a ratn higher thaa 7 ₩ cent. should have been adopted last Summar, and would have been had their wishes been consulted by the Preaident and his Treasurer, who is also a Director. And when they are made to say, unanimously, in one of the minutes adopted on Friday, that tha majority then present—meeting in June instead of July, as usual, to declare thn August Dividend—adhared to 3½ ₩ cent, because the business of tha Road had not been fully developed, they simply attempt, without investigation, to justify the arbitrary wrong of Mr. CORNING instead of consulting the data upon which they are made to speak. The rata of increase oa tha traffic, from February to July, inclusive, was *twenty per cent.*—say $5,064,000 *vs.* $4,209,000—and from August to October, inclusive, the same rate of increase—say $3,130,000 *vs.* $2,663,000—and no more than 4 ₩ cent. upon the Capital, or $1,113,916, ont of the net earnings of tha previous fiscal year had been withheld from division among tha Shareholders—raising the undivided surplus in thn exchequer of the Company, on 30th September, 1862, to $2.690.295—no more neeessity than existed for declaring only 3½ ₩ cent. in piece of 4 or 5 ₩ cant. than there would ba at present, had not another stimulant than a voluntary sense of fair dealing with tha Shareholders, contributed to the change.

If a gross business for tha fiscal year 1862 added $1,113,916 to tha surplus income, after paying 6 ₩ cent. to the Shareholders, it is at least reasonable to suppose that a gross traffic of $11,000,000 contributed about $1,500,000 more, after dividing 7 ₩ cent., making the surplus on Sept. 30, 1863, $4,190,295. This vast sum we have respectfully represented is too large to be left to the control and unchecked patronage of tha executive heads of thn concern, and should attract to the annual meeting in December the personal attendance, as far as possible, of tha great body of the Shareholders, or the substitution of proxies wholly independent of thase officers, to investigate and otherwise act for the best future good of the Company.

It may be that the promised additiou of one and a half per cent. to the February dividend, will make a majority of the Shareholders content to leave all troublesome questions of inquiry and refereace for another season. If so, the bid for their forbearence will simply have been as successful, as it is patent, without proving the right.

In what has of late been said in this column on thn subject of the December election and the abuses of the management of the Road, we have nothing to take back because of the minutes so unanimously adopted on Friday. On the contrary, if we denied additional proof of the dangerous nature of the autocracy which is sought to be perpetrated by Mr. CORNING, whether for personal aggrandizement, or political control, or both, we should not look beyond this proof of his absolute power, et all times, *over a facile Direction of his own making*, and not the less significant because a portion of the number profess to be of different party politics.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was on a fair scale as to thn Import entries, most of which go directly into market. Thn stock of goods in Bond of thn previous importation continues to decrease. Tha Customs Duties paid during the week were unusually heavy for November. The Exports of Domestic Produce are light. The shipments of Specie cleared at the Custom House are much below the corresponding week last season, hut it is probable that a considerable sum drawn against on London and Paris early in this month has gone or soon will go to tha French Army in Mexico, on French national ships, not required to be cleared in the ordinary coorse at the Custom House. The Money market tended to ease at 7 ₩ cent. during the week, and there is a further recovery of 2@3 ₩ cent. on the Railway speculatiou on the Stock Exchange. The improvement was mainly at the close of tha week, when e general upward movement, led by Erie Common Shares, appeared to be inaugurated. The demand for the Popular Loan of the United States was also on the increase.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	147@151@153¾
U. S. 6s ₩ cents. 1881	110@109½
New-York Central	136¾@138¾
New-York and Erie	106½@108¾
Erie Preferred Shares	102 @103¾
Rock Island	106¾@107¾
Michigan Guaranteed	140@142
Michigan Southern	82¾@84
Michigan Central	125@127¾
Toledo	117¾@118
Illinois Central	119¾@121¾
Pacific Mail	216@218
Hudson River	129¾@131¾
Harlem Preferred	106@110
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103¾@105¾
Harlem Commen	66@66¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	84¾@87
Chicago and North Western	46¾@49¾
Chicago and Alton	85½@86¾
Reading	124¾@125¾

The price of Gold closed on Saturday about the same as Friday. The changes early in the dey were downward, and sales were made as low as 152½@¾ ₩ cent. At the Second Board the price recovered to 153¾@154 ₩ cent. Exchange on London for the day's packet left off 168 ₩ cent. Tha shipments of Gold were short of $800,000, in place of a million, as rumored ou Friday afternoon. The market for Money easy to tha Stock Brokers, at 7 ₩ cant., and exceptionable quotations as low as 6 ₩ cent. The Stock Exchange very much excited by tha upward Railway speculation, which took a more general range than on Friday. At an early hour it was announced by telegraph from Albany thet the New-York Central Board had resolved to raise their rate of Dividend to t0 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and that tha February half-yearly division of profits would be 5 ₩ cent. This news raised the price of the Stock to 137¾@138 ₩ cent.; and there was e further rise, from other causes, in Erie Common Stock, to 108½ @109 ₩ cent. The other Railweys, East and West, sympathized with Central and Erie, and the buoyancy of demend, in the afternoon, extended over nearly tha entira list. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comperison with Friday night—the general market leaving off firm:

	Frid.	sat.	Frid.	Sat.
Gold Colo	153¾	154	Harlem Pref.	110	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Mich. Central	125¾	127¾
N. Y. Central	135¾	138¾	Mich. Southern	83¾	84
Erie	106¾	108¾	Mich. Guaranteed	142	142
Erie Preferred	102¾	103¾	Ill Central	121¾	123¾
Hudson	129	129¾	Pittsburgh	108¾	109¾
Pacific Mail	215	216	Fort Wayne	85¾	87
Harlem	66	66¾	Rock Island	106¾	107¾
Canton	34¾	34¾	Galena	110¾	111¾
Treas. Cer., new	98¾	98¾	Reading	124	125¾
Toledo	117	118	Quicksilver	63¾	63¾
Northwest	48¾	49¾	Chic & Alton	86	86¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Market	104
Tradesmen's	110	Nassau	104
State of New-York	103	Shoe & Leather	105
Commerce	105	Corn Exchange	107
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	Continental	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Ce...6s	106	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Inc...	83
N. Y. Cen 6s, Real Est	101	Chic & N. W. S. F.	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78¾
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	108	Ill. C. R. & W. 1st	113¾
Erie seconds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol & Wab. seconds	88
Erie fourths, '90	105	M. & P. du C 1sts	105
Erie fifths, '95	107	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Har. seconds, '64	109	Cleve. & Tol. & F.	111
Har. thirds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	125½	Pitts., Ft W. & C 3ds	86
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Michigan S. seconds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Chi. & Alton. firsts	103½
Illinois Cen. '75	120	Chic. & Alton Income.	90
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	61¾		

The receipts into the Treasury for the Popular Loan amounted to $977,700, and from the Loan of Sept. 3, negotiated with the Associated Banks, $3,500,000. It is understood that the Banks, after paying this installment, held in thn morning $23,000,000 in Legal Tender, and will make a gain upon this amount by tha Treasury disbursements of the day to the extant of nearly or quite $1,000,000.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,779,467, against $3,250,038 same week last season. The Export cleareuces of Domestic Produca amount to $2,311,932, against $3,780,451 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,007,000, against $2,458,000 same week last year. Tha Customs for tha week are $1,627,000.

The Foreign Trade tahlee for the port of New-York, for tnn months of the calendar year, were published on Saturday. They make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise—exclusive of $t,200,000 in Foreign Spacie—

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$153,478,000
Add three weeks in November	12,116,835
Total to date	$165,594,835
Against same time 1862	157,979,078
Increased Importation	$7,615,757

The same tahlee make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$145,407,000
Add three weeks in November	8,901,487
Total to date	$154 308,487
Against same time 1862	138,558,802
Increased Export	$15,749,685

The same tahlee make the Export of Gold and Silver from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$39,057,000
Add three weeks in November	2,015,000
Total to date	$41.072,000
Against same time 1862	54,615,000
Decreased Specie Export	$13,543,000

To-day the subscriptions to a large National Bank in this City, of $5,000,000 Capital, of which $1,500,000 or 30 per cent. will be called in before the Bank can commence operations, will be opened at the United States Trust Company, corner of Wall and William streets. The Commissioners are Messrs. Peter Cooper, George Opdyke, Freeman Clark, David Dows, Joseph Stuart, of J. & J. Stuart & Co., Henry W. T. Mali, and B. H. Button, of Benkard & Hutton. The importance of establishing such a Bank in New-York was recently discussed, and the initiative taken, at the meeting of our prominent financial people with Mr. MCCULLOUGH, the Comptroller of the National Currency, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. MCCULLOUGH, on that occasion, said:

"In relation to the organization of a large National Bank in New-York, an trusted that such a Bank would be organized as the result of this meeting.

He thought there could be no doubt that, if established by the right kind of men, and conducted in a liberal spirit, it would be a great success. There had been already organized upwards of a hundred National Banks, which had a deep interest in the organization of a National Bank with large capital in this City. All of them needed correspondents in New-York and the provisions of the act were such that it was very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that these correspondents should also be National Banks, inasmuch as three-fifths of the lawful money to be kept on hand by the National Banks might be kept with such depositaries in New-York and certain other cities. The National Banks of the interior would constantly have on deposit, with their correspondents in New-York, many millions of dollars, and a bank established by such gentlemen as were present would be very certain to secure a large portion of these deposits.

He was free to say, that the organization of the proposed Bank at the present time was a matter of deep concern to the Government and to the National Banks generally. He did not mean to intimate that the system at all depended upon it, for, in his judgment, the National Banking system would be a success, if every State Bank and every banker in the country should oppose it; but he did not deny that the result of this meeting would do much to hasten or retard this success. If it were necessary, the principal stockholders in many of the interior banks would subscribe liberally to the stock in the bank proposed to be organized, if, as undoubtedly will be the fact, it should be placed under the right management. A number of the prominent stockholders of the Western banks had expressed a desire to do so, but he presumed that no such subscriptions would be necessary; if they were, he had no doubt they could be obtained."

On another point, Mr. MCCULLOUGH remarked as follows—and we copy from the authorized report of what he said by way of answer to the charge that the object of his visit here was to make war upon the Banks of New-York already established under our State laws, and meant by his speech to drive them out of existence:

"In regard to the effect upon the State Banks, which would be produced by the organization of National ones, Mr. MCCULLOUGH *said that while there was no necessary antagonism between the two systems, and while the officers of the Government would wage no war upon the State Banks, many of which had come nobly forward to sustain the National credit* in the darkest hours of the terrible trial to which the nation is being subjected, the National Banking system would, nevertheless, gradually supersede the banking system of the States, *because it would provide a bank-note circulation* (which State Banks had failed to do) *of unquestionable solvency, and which would be current throughout the Union.*

He believed that the National system would, at no distant day, absolutely absorb the State system of banking, because it would commend itself to capitalists and to the people *as the best system* yet presented to them.

The people had demanded of thn Government protection against the impositions to which they had been subjected by local banks, by being supplied with a circulation which should not only be secured beyond reasonable doubt, but which should be so nearly uniform in value as to meet the requirements of the commerce between tha States."

The National Currency act was passed by Congress to satisfy this demand. If it should accomplish what it was intended to accomplish; if it should furnish a circulation of undoubted solvency, and of nearly uniform value from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which should meet the wants of trade and commerce, which know no State lines, and

...Dec. at 11¾c., 11 13-16c.; and 11.000 bbls. for January do. at 12c. ℔ lb. Beef has been very active, but firm. Sales 750 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$26, the latter for City; India Mess, $28 50@$30 ℔ tierce. Sales 120 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@30c. for common to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 12c.@16c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet, but firm, including East India at $7@$8 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat are in moderate demand, but holders remain very firm. Sales, 14 bales Payta, on private terms. An auction sale of 57 bales Calcutta Kips (part cargo of the *Wasenpo*) is advertised to come off on Wednesday, 25th inst., at Pierpont's Stores, Brooklyn, which will doubtless attract a number of buyers. Deer continue in fair active request at full rates. Sales, 15,000 lbs. Para on private terms, and about 2,000 lbs. Central American at 65c. cash.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand at former rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Cuba, 12c.@13¾c., and Porto Rico at 13½c.; 1,600 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Refined sugars are saleable and firm, ranging from 14c.@17¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 165,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c.; and 90 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 232 hhds. Kentucky at 12c.@23c., and 1,067 cases Seed Leaf at 18c.@23c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more sought after by speculators, and has advanced to 70c.@75c. chiefly at 72c.@73c. ℔ gallon, the market closing excited and irregular. Sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet but firm, to-day with 640 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. ℔ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 9d. ℔ tierce; 190 pkgs. Oil Cake, at 15s.; 300 pkgs. Butter, at 20s.; 250 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 350 tcs. Beef, at 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 140 hhds. Tallow, part at 14s. ℔ ton. For Bristol, 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 4¾d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 4s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Havre, a foreign vessel, with 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Antwerp, 80 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ℔ hhd. For La Rochelle, a small cargo of heavy Pipa Staves, on terms not ascertained. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 440 tons, to Glasgow, at 20s.; a British bark (3,000 hhds.) to Gibraltar, Palermo and back, $2 ℔ bbl., currency; a Swedish bark, 450 tons, from Chincha Islands to a port in France, guano, £4; a British ship, 628 tons, from Philadelphia to Aspinwall, coal, $7 50; a Bremen brig, 167 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,600 ($500 in gold); a British schooner, 116 tons, to St. Jago, $1,150, gold; a British brig, 313 tons, to Matanzas, $2,300, gold, a ship, 1,040 tons, from Boston to Ceylon and Calcutta; one, 1,107 tons, from Boston to Madras and Calcutta; a British bark, 500 hhds., to St. Johns, N. F.; a barque to Aspinwall, coal; ship *Emerald Isle*, 1,736 tons, and ship *Messenger*, 1,350 tons, to San Francisco; a British brig, 255 tons, to Sagua and back; one to Bermuda and back from Torks Islands, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Nov. 7	Bremen	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Cedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Oreole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana Nass.
Cernica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 25 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 75 a No. 7 Pen; for $4 50 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by any previous to the year 1850.

The "3d Quality" he laments shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machinery, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 3 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 56 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SLEIGH WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A second-made cutter in good order, may hear of a purchaser by addressing SLEIGH, Box No. 4,618 Post-office, stating price and where it can be seen. One with pole and shafts preferred.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE ... I have joined the Bar. ADVICE free. ... BOWNE, Attorney and Counsellor, ... W Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., SEAMSTRESS, or to assist in the care of children. A healthy Irish girl, who has just arrived in New-York, wishes a situation as above. Can be seen at No. 19 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived as lady's maid and chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 193 East 13th-st., third floor, front.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman wants a situation to do general housework by the day or month in a small family in the City; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back in the rear, for 3 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young German girl, who speaks the English language properly, wishes a situation in a respectable family for general housework; she can do sewing too. Inquire by F. HORSTMANN, No. 126 Green-st., rear building, 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as chamberman and laundress in a private family. Has first-class City reference. Call for two days. If not engaged, at No. 68 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or assist with any other work; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waiter; or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 230 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOROugh laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; finting and finery; or as thorough waitress; country preferred; wages $7 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a permanent situation; can cut, fit and trim dresses perfectly, and fine sewing; will do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; wages $10 per month. Address, DRESSMAKER, Madison-square P. O.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut, and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; a little chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 West 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH three years' City reference from the place she has just left, wants a situation; she understands her business perfectly, and is very neat about her work and person. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO young Protestant girls want situations in private families: one as cook, and the other as chambermaid; have good reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing and obliging and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing; has 5 years' reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable clean and tidy young woman as down stairs servant or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, game, larding and boning; unexceptionable City references as to character and capacity. Can be seen at No. 5 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOmended woman, with five years City reference, a situation as thorough cook; understands all modes of cooking, meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes. Wages $16. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference, can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; has lived in first-class families; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman; is a professed cook; understands meats, soups, poultry, game and all kinds of jellies; understands English and American cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 367 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, in the country; has always lived in the country; has good reference. Apply No. 93 West 18th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 367 FOURTH-AV., may be found a large number of really first-class servants, as professed cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, and girls for all situations, both Protestant and Catholic.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants a place in private families to go out by the day, cut, baste, button-hole and finish her own work. Address note to ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 249 Mulberry-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, England, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has got a good recommendation from his last employer. Can be seen at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. E. P. will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, as coachman, gardener and farmer; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses in every respect; has the best of City references. Address J. F., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who is very reliable and capable of his business. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Waters' saddlery, No. 649 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; has only come from the country, is a Protestant, and has no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 230 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., for one day only.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A TEXAS REFUGEE, just arrived from Texas, wishes a situation as book-keeper or clerk; he speaks English, German, French and Spanish, and is well acquainted with all kinds of business. Address R. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

A man of experience (in first-class houses in this City) would like to make an engagement as buyer and salesman in an importing or jobbing house. To any firm wanting an energetic man, of large acquaintance amongst the trade, this is a good chance; references unexceptionable. Address WHITE GOODS, Box 152 *Times* Office.

SALESMEN WANTED.—THREE FIRST-class men in a Yankee Notion, Hosiery and Millinery Jobbing House. One as buyer of millinery and fancy goods; the others as salesmen, who must show their ability to introduce first-class near-by cash trade; liberal arrangements will be made with the right men. All communications confidential. Address E. R., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, WHO can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothes, and is willing to do light chamberwork and assist with children; one who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine preferred; best of references required. Apply at No. 367 6th-av., on Monday and Tuesday.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant nurse and seamstress, who has had considerable experience with young children and who has good City references. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 18 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM OARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A HORSE AND wagon for a liquor store. One that understands taking care of a horse properly, and willing to make himself useful. Must live in the upper part of the City. Apply at No. 36 Peck-Slip.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c. Address, with name and references, J. M., Broadway Post-office.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 398 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE FIFTEEN FEET COUNTER ... drawer, suitable for ... Apply at ... Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Novelties in great variety, per recent steamers,

AT RETAIL,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Beavers, and Woolen Goods of every kind for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear,

AT RETAIL,

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH PLAIN, PLAID and FANCY SILKS. Also, just received, per steamers, a fine assortment of EVENING, DINNER, and CARRIAGE SILKS—very choice.

AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

LATEST STYLES, JUST RECEIVED,
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.,

AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.—ROBES DE CHAMBRE and BREAKFAST ROBES. Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Undergarments, readymade or made to order. Special attention is requested to this Department, at store Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, in great variety, at Retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL.

BLACK SILKS, MERINOS, REPS, ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CREPES, VAILS, &c., &c. Also, White Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

GREAT NOVELTIES JUST LANDED,
and also
VERY ATTRACTIVE RICH GOODS,
from the auction of Benkard & Hutton.

SILKS.

RICHEST FANCY SILKS FOR WALKING DRESSES, just received from Paris.

EVENING SILK.

VERY FINE TAFFETAS, at $1 12½, worth $1 75.

BLACK SILK.

TAFFETAS PONSON and genuine DRAPS DE LYON

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

DIAGONALS, EPINGLINES, Silk POPLINS and OTTOMANS, in all the NEW SHADES, from auction, Goods made for the PARIS MARKET, at 30 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS, STRIPES and BROCHES, Great Novelties.

CLOTH, WATERPROOF, VELVET, BEAVER, and all kinds cheaper than importers' prices.

FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS cheaper than by the case.

These last two departments, comprising CLOTHS, FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS, being an addition to our business, will be sold during three months, without any profit whatever.

BALMORAL SKIRTING,
new material, real Parisian, at 75c., worth $1 25.

MOURNING GOODS.

AMAZON CLOTH,
MEXICAN CLOTH,
ARMURE CLOTH,
of the richest quality ever imported,
well worth the attention of the ladies.

JUST RECEIVED,
NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, VERY RICH CASHMERE STYLE.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

R. H. MACY,
WE CONTINUE THIS WEEK OUR ANNUAL CLEARING SALE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR HOLIDAY GOODS, NOW ARRIVING.

CLEARING SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SWISS MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
DIAPER,
TOWELS AND CRASHES,
LINEN DAMASKS.

CLEARING SALE OF LINEN HDKFS.,
EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS,
MERINO AND FLEECED GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

CLEARING SALE OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FINE OSTRICH FEATHERS,
FELT HATS,
RIBBONS OF GREAT VARIETY,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS, &c.

3,000 DOZEN LADIES' BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
IN MODES PARTY COLORS, BLACK and WHITE,
STITCHED AND PLAIN,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVE IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S KID GLOVES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-STREET.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured especially for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Plaited Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, tablelinen, and bedclothes. Wedding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Frilling for dress trimmings. Lessons done up like new.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening an invoice of a splendid stock of Furs, which COST, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 687 BROADWAY,

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS, IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 687 BROADWAY.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINOS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

NOW OPEN,

A LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, BLACK and COLORED,
BROCHE OTTOMANS, PLAIN POPLINS,
STRIPED EPINGLINES, FIGURED POPLINS,
VELOURS BROCHE, WOOL PLAIDS.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION,
A LARGE STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS-GOODS.
FROM 25c. A YARD AND UPWARD.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, NEW STYLES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. BALMORAL SKIRTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IN THE MARKET OF BRITISH, FRENCH and SAXONY MANUFACTURE.
Also,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BALMORALS.
Ladies will find a magnificent assortment to select from at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
TABLE DAMASKS, LINENS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, CRASHES,
CLOTH AND CASSIMERES FOR BOYS' WEAR,
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.
Our stock of the above Goods is very large, and being purchased early in the season, is much under the present market value.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer at retail, at low prices:
FINE LYONS VELVET CIRCULARS,
BEAVER and DOESKIN CLOAKS,
COLORED BEAVER and ANGORA CLOAKS,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
At No. 361 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 161 William-st.

BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,
NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
LATEST STYLES IN THE FOLLOWING FABRICS, JUST OPENED THIS MORNING,
VELVETS, SILKS, ESQUIMAUX BEAVER,
WHITE CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS, VELVET BEAVERS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO, LAMBSWOOL AND SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Carriage Robes and Blankets. Army and Navy Shirts.
Kid, Buck and Cloth-lined Gloves. New style Scarfs, Ties and Mufflers.
English Merino and Shaker Half Hose. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.
Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs.
AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOTS,
Nos. 97 and 99 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. ORANNIS, Agent.

JUST RECEIVED—A CASE OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, IN VELVET, SILK, and CLOTH.
ALSO,
Ladies' Embroidered Waterproofs, for FULL DRESS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway.
One door above 26th-st.

RUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.—FOR Richness and style they are unsurpassed.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway.
One door above 26th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN Braids trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnets and shading ribbons, lisses and embroidery bridals, cords and gimps, dorets, also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of Dress Trimmings in the City. Private buyers, milliners and dressmakers in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson, may find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. Wholesale and retail. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country. For sale by J. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

CIDER.—5,000 GALLONS FIRST-CLASS FOR sale. A party having 5,000 gallons, second year cut apples and a first-class cider mill a short distance from New-York would meet with a ready sale. Cider for a party wanting a superior quality can buy Cider for a liberal price. Address H., Box No. 1,774 Post-office.

JEWELRY—GREAT BARGAINS.—AMERICAN variety of fine plated goods of a superior. A purchaser of the whole stock wanted. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, immediately. Must be sold without delay.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.

FROM AUCTION,
THIS WEEK,
20,000 YARDS FINE TARLETANS,
2 YARDS WIDE, 3c.
5,000 YARDS SILK ILLUSIONS, 6c.
3,000 YARDS FIGURED LACES, 11c., 18c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, FULL SIZES,
CLOSING OUT, $2 50, $2 75, $3.
25,000 PIECES SILK TRIMMING VELVETS,
BLACK, COLORED AND BLACK WITH COLORED EDGES, 25c., 28c., 31c., 37c., 44c., 50c., piece.
15,000 YARDS BONNET RIBBONS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
BEAVER AND FELT BLOOMERS.
20,000 FELT BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c., 50c., 63c.
FELT BLOOMERS, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25.
FELT BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
DRAB AND BLACK FELT BONNETS, $1.
BONNET VELVET, $1 YARD UP.
FEATHERS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES, CHEAP.
FLOWERS IN EVERY STYLE, CHEAP.
TRIMMING LACES FOR DRESSES.
BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
BROADWAY CUSTOMERS CAN FIND FINE AND RICH GOODS AT EIGHTH AVENUE PRICES.
IMPORTED FOR US.
THE BEST KID GLOVES IN THE CITY,
ALL COLORS, $1
BEST WHITE KIDS, 80c.
FINE EMBROIDERED KIDS, 70c.
LADIES' FINE BUCK GLOVES, 50c,
LADIES' LINED GLOVES, 10c. UP.
GENT'S LINED GLOVES, 15c. UP.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTH, SILK, MERINO, BUCK, AND RINGWOOD GLOVES.
HOSIERY FROM AUCTION.
15,000 PAIRS HOSE, EVERY VARIETY IN LADIES' AND GENT'S, 10c. PAIR, UP.
SHETLAND WOOL NUBIAS, 50c. UP.
WOOLEN HOODS, 37c. up.
WOOLEN MONTAGS, 75c. up.
LADIES' AND GENT'S SCARFS, IN EVERY STYLE, 15c. up.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
SOME CHEAP LOTS FROM AUCTION.
HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1863.

Announcements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THRICE MARRIED.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

SNEDECOR'S—(No. 768 Broadway)—"THE SIGN OF PROMISE."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID—THE ROSES, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THERESE—JENNY LIND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

GEORGE CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS—(No. 565 Broadway.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

One of Gen. BANKS' Staff officers writes to a friend at Washington that a large quantity of cotton was captured near Brownsville, and expeditions had been sent up the Rio Grande to gather in all they could find. It is thought that 250,000 bales will be thrown into the market by the occupation of Texas. The Union men of Brownsville, who hailed with delight the capture of the place by our forces, are forming themselves into defensive organizations, and rendering valuable service as scouts.

From the Army of the Potomac a skirmish is reported with MOSEBY'S guerrillas, who, dressed in National uniform, attempted a raid on the railroad, near Bealeton, but were driven off by detachments of our cavalry. LEE'S army is variously estimated at from 35,000 to 75,000 men. Nothing else of importance is reported.

From Burlington, Vt., another chapter of the rebel conspiracy is reported. Gov. SMITH received information last week to the effect that a party of Secessionists from Canada intended to make an attack upon Fort Montgomery, seize the drawbridge at Rouse's Point, and plunder Plattsburgh and Burlington. Gov. SMITH is ready, but the enemy is not yet reported in sight.

The friends of Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, M. C., from Kentucky, captured some time since by guerrillas, will be glad to know that he has been released, and has returned home.

Army contractors predisposed to rapacity and scoundrelism, would subserve their physical comfort and general interests, both in this world and the next, by letting the example of JOHN K. STETLER, late one of their fraternity, have a proper influence upon their conduct. STETLER, in violation of honesty and his sworn agreement to furnish the army with 100,000 pounds of pure Rio coffee, undertook to make a fortune at the cost of poisoning the soldiers by furnishing an adulterated and vile compound, which would neither stand the test of human stomachs or the severer ordeal of a chemical analysis. The Government, upon the discovery of the shameful knavery, caused STETLER to be arrested, and the case having been submitted to the summary arbitrament of a Court-martial, resulted in the sentence of the prisoner to five years' imprisonment at Albany, N. Y.

GENERAL NEWS.

The appointment by the authorities at Washington of Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps gives great satisfaction to the Army of the Mississippi and all Union-loving citizens. He is a worthy successor of Gen. SHERMAN, and the position he is about to assume has been nobly won. Resigning his seat in Congress to take command of the Thirty-first Illinois regiment, raised in Southern Illinois—or Egypt, as it is called—thus sundering the ties of family and his social relations with a portion of his political friends, he, without doubt, saved the southern portion of the State from bloodshed and murder.

Official returns from the leading counties, and unofficial reports from nearly all the counties in Minnesota, give the Union candidate, MILLER, 6,535 majority. Full returns will, without doubt, increase this majority to 7,000. This will be a gain of 3,000 over last year. The vote throughout the State has been exceedingly light, except in a few localities where a considerable contest occurred among local officers. That State is sure for 12,000 majority where a contest occurs calculated to call out the full vote.

The Massachusetts volunteers, under the bounty act just published by the General Court, will be the best paid troops in the world. The amount of bounty and pay to be received for three year's service, by a soldier who has previously been in the army nine months or more, if he has a family of not less than three persons dependent on his labor for support, is as follows: United States bounty, $402; the Commonwealth's bounty, $325; pay, $468; rations, $324; clothing, $126; aid to family, $432; total, $2,077. If instead of $325 in hand from the State, he accepts the offer of $20 per month increase of pay, he will receive $445 more than the sum above.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "From present appearances, New-Hampshire will lead the van in the matter of filling up her quota of volunteers, under the last call of the President. We hear the best reports from that State. Many towns have already raised the required number, while others are recruiting rapidly. In Concord one-half the complement has already been obtained."

The vote in the last election in New-Jersey shows the falling off of 8,000 as compared with the vote of 1862.

Notwithstanding coal is so high in price, the production of the Pennsylvania mines for the past year is said to be 1,700,000 tons greater than the previous year.

Recruiting is going on at Springfield, Ill., at the rate of 100 to 150 per day.

The Stock Market was buoyant on Saturday on the New-York and Western Railways. It was notified at an early hour that the New-York Central Directors had pronounced, by formal resolution, a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., in February. The opening of the broad-guage connection of the Erie Road to Cleveland gave an additional impetus to Erie Common Stock. Money easy; Gold 153¾ ₱ cent.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the talk of other candidates for the Speakership, we doubt whether there will be any considerable opposition to SCHUYLER COLFAX. He is universally conceded to have all the qualifications for the post in a very eminent degree, and his claims to the distinction are in many respects decidedly superior to those of any other member. He is perfectly familiar with the rules of the House, is quick and ready in applying them, and has an unfailing courtesy and kindness of manner, which is of infinite service in controlling the stormy elements with which the Speaker very often has to deal. It will not be forgotten, moreover, that he has already [illegible] a candidate whom he was certain of a powerful and cordial support. Believing he was unwilling to be instrumental in bringing about a protracted contest. We are inclined to think that his election will be promptly and generally conceded as eminently fit and proper.

The Union as It Was.

Half the quarrels of the world grow out of simple misunderstandings. More than half the verbal disputes which vex the public ear, and disturb the public judgment, grow out of the fact that the parties engaged in them differ in regard to the meaning of certain words,—whereas, if they could agree upon that, they would find that they did not differ essentially in regard to the thing itself. We find rather a striking instance of this in the contest going on as to whether we desire the "Union *as it was*," or not. The Democrats everywhere have been making great use of this phrase as a special watchword; while a good many friends of the Government, more zealous than wise, have been helping them to get up an issue upon it.

Judge KELLY, of Philadelphia, in an able address in this City last week, said:

"It was our duty to maintain the Constitution of the United States, *but not to restore the Union as it was*. [Applause.] Who should induce the people of Maryland to reverse their recent decision, and submit the government of that State to sixteen thousand slaveholders, fully eight thousand of whom have proclaimed themselves in favor of emancipation? Who would ask the people of West Virginia to destroy the Constitution they elaborated with so much labor, devote themselves to regaining the slaves they have infranchised, and permit the oligarchs of Old Virginia to rule them as for years they have ruled them—in the fashion in which Russia ruled Poland, or England ruled Ireland in the earlier days? [Applause.] Who would ask the people of Missouri, who have just elected to the Senate the LLOYD GARRISON of the Southwest, B. GRATZ BROWN, [applause,] to reinstall Slavery in its old power in that State? Who would induce the Free State men of Louisiana, now numbering over sixty-five affiliated associations, bound not only by written speeches but by open oath to oppose Slavery in every form and in every part of the State—who would induce them to strive to subject themselves and the future people of Louisiana to the Constitution of 1852, which puts that State, as the Government of Maryland was, in the hands of sixteen thousand slaveholders? Let there be a Union of sister States, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that alone, as supreme and rightly severeign. Then should we have maintained the Constitution; then should we have maintained the Union—a Union bound together by the Constitution which bound together the original thirteen States. [Applause.]"

In this Judge KELLEY confounds two things which have nothing to do with each other,—the Constitutional *form* of the Union and the *administration* of its government. No one expects or wishes to see the latter restored: while everybody expects and hopes for a restoration of the former. We want the old Union provided for by the Constitution, in which each State shall have control of its purely local affairs, and in which all the States shall yield to the authority of the general Government in those matters of common interest confided to its sovereign supervision. This would be "the Union as it was," because it would be the Union and the only kind of union for which the Constitution has made provision. It is that for which we are fighting, and we have no constitutional right to fight for any other.

But this does not imply that we must restore the specific legislation or the governmental action, either of the General Government or of the States as they were before. No one wishes to see Slavery ruling the councils and the conduct of the nation as it has done hitherto. No one expects to see the people of the Slave States debarred from discussing the question of Slavery, and deciding it according to their conviction of their own interests, as they have been hitherto. No one expects to see any of the thousand outrageous and unconstitutional abuses of republican liberty which have hitherto prevailed in the Southern States again renewed. We expect and shall demand, as one result of this war, a complete and thorough reform in these respects. But these abuses were never essential to the Union as it was. They ought long ago to have been reformed, without in the least disturbing the Union, or putting its existence in peril.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD MANAGEMENT ONCE MORE.—If any special proof were needed of the truth of the general conviction that the interests of the *Stockholders* in the Central Railroad had been systematically sacrificed to the private views and interests of its principal officers, it may be found in the action of the Directors at their recent meeting. In order to stem the current of sentiment on this subject among the stockholders, they have decided to divide *five* per cent. in February, instead of *three and a half* as heretofore. Does anybody believe they would have done this but for the movement which some of the leading stockholders had started to change the management? No one doubts the ability of the road to make such a dividend; and three-fourths of those who own stock in it and know anything about it, fully believe that if its business were managed like that of every other large corporation in the country,—if its officers were paid for their services in some recognized and legitimate way, and not by the concession of the privilege of furnishing its supplies on their own terms, it would easily pay a good deal more.

As for the circular just issued by three of the Directors, declaring their belief that the power of the road is not and never has been used for political objects, it is simply beneath contempt. The fact that it is so used is as notorious as that trains run over its track. But this is a secondary matter. Stockholders, whatever may be their political sentiments, might consent to have their property used in this way, if satisfied that their *interests* were properly consulted in its management. This is the point on which the coming election for Directors should turn.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S POSITION.—The anxiety to hear from Gen. BURNSIDE'S army is intense. [illegible] We have information, however, that *Gen. Sherman's force* on the 10th inst. had reached Tullahoma, having crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala. Tullahoma is on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, forty-three miles north of Stevenson. The route of Gen. SHERMAN'S march pointed in the direction of *Loudon*, the point where LONGSTREET crossed the Tennessee in his movement against BURNSIDE. Gen. SHERMAN'S trains were moving toward Dunlap and Decatur, Tenn., which points are on the nearest route to London. The distance from Tullahoma to Loudon is about one hundred and forty miles. By this time Gen. SHERMAN must be well toward his destination, and if LONGSTREET remains north of the Tennessee much longer he may find himself between two fires.

The Union Martyrs—The Duty of the People.

We published yesterday a list of the names of the last batch of paroled Union prisoners sent down James River by the rebels, and forwarded to Annapolis. Dr. SLOAN, who kindly furnished the roll to the TIMES, says, in a note accompanying it, that the spectacle of these prisoners was a sad and terrible one, even to those who have been accustomed to woeful sights ever since the war began. Six died on the way, and two others as soon as they got into the hospital; and it is estimated that out of the whole 350, comparatively few will ever recover from the effects of their inhuman and devilish treatment at the hands of the rebels. Nine of the bony corpses were placed in front of the pulpit in the chapel at Annapolis, where funeral services were held previous to carrying them to the soldiers' cemetery; and Dr. SLOAN says that the sight brought tears to many an eye—"not," he adds, "that we saw so many locked in the cold embrace of death, but that we saw these, our comrades and brothers, the fallen victims of rebel barbarity—*literally starved to death.*" As some of those who were able were hobbling off the boat, a sympathetic lady gave vent to her feelings, and expressed her joy that they were among friends again, to which two or three replied—"Madam, don't pity *us*; we are the best lot; pity the thousands we have left behind—*forty-three on an average are dying every day.*"

We do not like to dwell on these things. They are eminently painful to us all. But it is essential that the ghastly secrets of the rebel prison houses be revealed, that we may, if possible, devise means of relief for our suffering brethren.

Some relief has doubtless already been afforded by the provisions, medicines, clothing and blankets which have been sent from the North, and which we are glad to know, the rebels have admitted. But we fear that this may be but temporary. It will take immense stores to feed for a week or a month thirteen thousand prisoners, and the money already contributed and supplies forwarded will go but a short way. The cost of maintaining from the North our prisoners now in the South with food, medicine and clothing, until the close of the year, would not be short of a million of dollars, and if they are to be kept down there during the winter, the country and the Government must at once manfully prepare for their new and imperative duty. We should, of course, have to trust to rebel honesty and magnanimity in the distribution of these supplies, which, with the innumerable examples of their perfidy and cruelty before us, it is hard to do.

The discussion between the Commissioners, MEREDITH and OULD, on the subject of the exchange, has reached another stage, as will be seen by the reply of Gen. MEREDITH to Mr. OULD, which we publish this morning. It is hardly correct, perhaps, to say it has reached another *stage*, but rather it has reached another letter. We think there can be no doubt that on the main points in dispute between the two officers, Gen. MEREDITH has the right on his side. But the controversy has taken a most pitiful and wretched shape—involving questions of personal veracity and personal honor, and being largely occupied with personal crimination and recrimination. We are sorry that Gen. MEREDITH has taken any part in this, and the Government should cut it short at once; for it will only make more difficult of solution a matter already too difficult. In fact, we fear that the thing has gone so far that there is danger of OULD, who is a very sharp and unprincipled lawyer, delaying the matter indefinitely, if he do not break up negotiations altogether. In the meantime our prisoners perish.

Our prisoners in the South ought to be rescued by the people of the North, by the Union army, by force of arms. Such perfidious traitors as we have to deal with, regard neither faith, justice nor humanity. We have had trouble with them since the beginning, and will have it until the close. The subject of our prisoners is attracting more attention at this moment than ever; but really there has been no day since the war began in which our men in rebel hands have not been treated with ceaseless and savage ferocity. A gentleman who has followed up this matter personally, and in the hospitals for nearly two years, assures us that during that time by far the greater portion of those who have been prisoners in the South have died subsequently to their return from the treatment to which they had been subjected.

We have received a very large number of letters from correspondents within the past few days in regard to the question we are now discussing. Many of them propose a special expedition or crusade of the people of the North to rescue our prisoners. If the willingness of men to volunteer were as universal as the sympathy expressed, this would be feasible, and we might hurl an irresistible force upon Richmond by the James, while MEADE held the army of LEE on the Rappahannock. It may be doubted whether even this would result in the immediate release of our prisoners, for they would be SPIRITED AWAY from Richmond [illegible]

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[illegible] look, if promptly executed, it would probably result in breaking up the whole rebellion, and thereby peacefully freeing all our prisoners of war.

The best way, assuredly, to bring the matter to a head way, and to an honorable and glorious conclusion, is to volunteer into the army. Let young men who would fight for such a humane and patriotic purpose, enter the army. Let old men who have felt their souls glow with youthful fire and god-like vengeance on beholding or reading about the dead or living skeletons of the heroes of the Union—the victims of cold-blooded rebel cruelty—stir up their juniors to enlist in the army. Let the women of the nation, whose pillows have been wet with tears as they reflected upon the tortures and agonies suffered by our unfortunate captives, urge and impel their brothers and acquaintances to rush to the rescue. Let every American citizen who regards the honor of the National flag, hasten to show practical sympathy with those who are suffering martyrdom in its defence.

Management of Our City Railroads.

As the City promises to be very soon intersected on every street by railroads, thus driving omnibuses and every other species of public conveyance out of the field, and reducing the inhabitants to complete dependence on the cars, the regulation of the traffic in these vehicles becomes every day of greater and greater importance. There is already a line in every one of the avenues; there is one across the City from east to west, and there is very little doubt that before very long there will be one in Broadway. *Upon not one of these is there one rule enforced, having for its object the comfort of the passengers.* The Companies supply them with shelter from the rain, and are prevented from charging more that five cents fare, but beyond this, the traveling public is completely at their mercy. There is no regulation as to the number of the cars that shall be run; none as to their size; none as to the number of seats; none as to the number of passengers they may carry; none as to cleanliness or ventilation. The Legislature grants the right to lay tracks on the street, and fixes the fare at five cents, and there all control over the matter ends.

This would be a most inexcusable state of things, even if each of these lines were not a monopoly. Even if everybody who chose had a right to run cars on any track in the City, decency, public comfort and health would require that they should all be subject to the inspection and control of the Police. There is no city in the civilized world, except New-York, in which vehicles plying for hire are not subject to strict rules, strictly enforced, both as to the nature of the accommodation they offer and the number of passengers they carry, and the character and behavior of the men who drive them. But these street railroads *have* a monopoly. They have got exclusive possession of our thoroughfares. The companies who own them cannot be forced into proper behavior by competition, and the State or the City, whenever it grants such a monopoly, incurs an obligation of the strongest kind to the public, to see that the object which alone can justify the grant of a monopoly, is rigidly and faithfully carried out. We need hardly say that not the slightest attempt to fulfill it is made either by the one or the other.

The overcrowding of the cars has reached such a point that it is a disgraceful and disgusting nuisance. That it should have been submitted to so long is a signal proof of the low condition of our Municipal Government. And no foreigner ever witnesses it, who does not carry it away in his memory, as a proof of the semi-barbarous condition of our manners. The packing together of people of all ages and sexes and conditions, of every degree of cleanliness, and of every variety of odor, and in every state of health, as they are night and morning on every one of the lines, is an outrage on public decency; we will say nothing of the public health. Any conductor who permitted it in any public conveyance in Europe would promptly be arrested and fined or imprisoned. It ought to be the duty of the Police here to arrest the conductor of every car on which it takes place.

There may have been some excuse for the indulgence with which these practices were treated when carried on by the earlier lines, but now that we know what the besetting sins of these companies are, there can be no excuse for not taking precautions against them on the new lines which are coming into operation. The number of passengers which each car may receive ought to have been fixed; the spaces allowed to each passenger ought to have been defined, and the Police ought to have been instructed and empowered to see that the rules were not violated. The "strap" nuisance ought to be abolished. The space in the centre and the space overhead is barely sufficient for the comfort and health of those who can find seats. Moreover, the seats ought to be partitioned off, as they are in some of the cars on the New-Haven line, so that each passenger on entering might be able to see at a glance where there was a vacant place, and so that no person might occupy more than his fair share of room. At present one often sees a seat little more than half full, but so covered up that persons stand up sooner than squeeze in amongst the occupants. If these rules were enforced, we might leave it to the companies to run cars enough to meet the demand. As matters stand at present, they save in the number of cars by cramming those which are running. And all the new cars are actually built with a view to cramming more than ever. The platforms are large and the centre loftier than before, so as to accommodate a greater number of the human cattle, out of which the roads make their profits.

As long, however, as the public is as submissive and timid as it is at present, we need not hope for reform. The abuse of the railroads would not stand very long if those who [illegible] women as the conductor chooses to squeeze in, no matter how crowded a car may be, are indecently accommodated with seats by the same number of obsequious men; as long as the passengers themselves treat the arrival of each addition to the hot and seething mass as a good joke, or else as a visitation of Providence, like the rain, and never with one word of remonstrance or disapproval, it is hardly to be expected that the companies should abandon tricks which they find to pay so well. There is a kind of cowardice among us which is generally dignified with the name of "good nature," which furnishes the soil on which most of our public abuses flourish; and there could not be a better illustration of the meanness and degradation which it involves than an avenue car on a wet evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. MAX MARETZEK enters upon the last week of his Fall management to-night. Does the public thoroughly understand that after Saturday next we are to have no more Italian opera until the Spring? The final performances will be unusually interesting. To-night we are to have "Don Giovanni," for the second and last time. This announcement will suffice to fill the house to its greatest capacity. Whether it be love of MOZART or greed for a work in which three prima donnas appear that leads to this result, we shall not stop to inquire; the fact remains that "Don Giovanni" always "draws." The attendance on Friday night was larger than on any previous evening of the season.

On Saturday Mr. MARETZEK gave an extra performance. The pluvial Deities and a few Jews were on hand. A stockholder was also seen turning the corner, but after stepping carefully into a deep puddle he recovered his presence of mind and went home. The house, under these circumstances, did not look cheerful. An odor of umbrella pervaded it, and the applause sounded drummy and unnatural. There is generally a great deal of enthusiasm on rainy nights, owing, perhaps, to the umbrellas, which are handy for the purpose. It was entirely merited on Saturday. The performance had several points of great excellence, notably the *Lucrezia Borgia* of Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI. When this fine artist came out last season we took many occasions of referring to her merits. We can safely repeat everything which we then said in the lady's favor. Not only is she the first dramatic artist (*lyric-tragedienne* is the cant word) America has yet produced, but she ranks favorably with the best that are now before the public in any part of the world. Her style is large, her voice fresh and expressive, her method true and finished. In a word, she sings well, and with the effect of a true artist. Why opera-managers should ransack Europe for singers, when the home-market supplies so admirable an article, surpasses our comprehension. We have not had many prima donnas who have surpassed Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI in this character. It was a fine impersonation, equally meritorious in a musical or dramatic point of view.

Signor MASOLENI was heard to advantage as *Geronio*. Mlle. GILDAS was the *Orsini*, and contrived, by interpolating a series of rapid flourishes, to utterly spoil the *Brindisi* in the last act.

On Wednesday night, Mr. MARETZEK produces GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust." The work has been prepared with elaborate care and at great expense. If it could have been produced a fortnight earlier the pecuniary result would have been much more satisfactory to the management. As it is, Mr. MARETZEK is entitled to the greatest praise for the industry and liberality he has lavished on the work. The only return that he can now expect, is the gratification of having fulfilled his promise to the public.

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The FLORENCES, at the Winter Garden, have made a decided hit in the new legendary drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen." It enters on its third week to-night, and bids fair to run through the season. The play contains many fine situations, and from beginning to end the interest is unflagging. Unlike the majority of such pieces, it contains excellent parts for the leading members of the company, in addition to an appropriate *rôle* for Mr. FLORENCE. All the ample resources of the Winter Garden have been expended on its production. The scenery is remarkably fine, and the dresses are as picturesque as the *locale* permits. The acting is uniformly good. Indeed, we have no recollection of a "star" play that had so much of general interest and intrinsic merit to recommend in it. The vivacious and charming Mrs. FLORENCE appears in the farce.

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Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S card anent the German opera, will be found in another column. The season begins on Monday next. Subscribers are invited to step up to the Captain's office and settle. They will be furnished with packets of 12 or 24 tickets at the rate of $1 each. For this they are entitled to the best seat they can find in the Academy. [illegible]

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Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S card anent the German opera, will be found in another column. The season begins on Monday next. Subscribers are invited to step up to the Captain's office and settle. They will be furnished with packets of 12 or 24 tickets at the rate of $1 each. For this they are entitled to the best seat they can find in the Academy. [illegible]

[illegible] look, if promptly executed, it would probably result in breaking up the whole rebellion, and thereby peacefully freeing all our prisoners of war.

The best way, assuredly, to bring the matter to a head way, and to an honorable and glorious conclusion, is to volunteer into the army. Let young men who would fight for such a humane and patriotic purpose, enter the army. Let old men who have felt their souls glow with youthful fire and god-like vengeance on beholding or reading about the dead or living skeletons of the heroes of the Union—the victims of cold-blooded rebel cruelty—stir up their juniors to enlist in the army. Let the women of the nation, whose pillows have been wet with tears as they reflected upon the tortures and agonies suffered by our unfortunate captives, urge and impel their brothers and acquaintances to rush to the rescue. Let every American citizen who regards the honor of the National flag, hasten to show practical sympathy with those who are suffering martyrdom in its defence.

Management of Our City Railroads.

As the City promises to be very soon intersected on every street by railroads, thus driving omnibuses and every other species of public conveyance out of the field, and reducing the inhabitants to complete dependence on the cars, the regulation of the traffic in these vehicles becomes every day of greater and greater importance. There is already a line in every one of the avenues; there is one across the City from east to west, and there is very little doubt that before very long there will be one in Broadway. *Upon not one of these is there one rule enforced, having for its object the comfort of the passengers.* The Companies supply

Banquet by Italian Residents to the Commanders and Officers of the Italian Frigates.

The Italian residents of this City entertained at the Maison Dorée, on Saturday evening last, the Duke Litmos, Commander of the Italian frigate *Il Re di Italia*, and Commander Isola, of the *Il Re Galantuomo*, with their officers, numbering about forty. The Committee of Arrangements were Messrs. Fabbri, Albinola, Botta, Ceccarini, Fabbricotti, Magni and Manara.

It was their intention at first to invite the authorities of the City and some of the more prominent citizens to honor the occasion; but owing to the number of the officers, and the limited size of the Hall, they were obliged with regret to confine the company to Italians.

The banquet was a brilliant success, even when compared with the splendid entertainments recently given to the Russian officers. The arrangements in the beautiful Hall of the Maison Dorée were truly magnificent. The table, containing about eighty covers, was exquisitely ornamented with flowers, flags, centrettes and groups, symbolical of Italy, and of her history. The dinner rich, tasteful and elegant, as might have been expected from Mr. Martinas, the proprietor of the house, himself an Italian, and a patriot as well as an artist in his profession. The bill of fare, beautifully printed in the national colors, decorated with the national arms, was an extraordinary list of rare luxuries.

After ample justice had been done to the feast, the following regular toasts were offered and responded to in the Italian language:

1. *Victor Emanuel, the King of Italy*—Responded to by Prof. V. Botta.
2. *The President of the United States*—By Chevalier Bertinatti, the Minister of Italy.
3. *The Army and the Navy of Italy*—By Mr. Manara.
4. *The Union of the Italian People*—By Prof Maoni.
5. *The Independence of Italy*—By Mr. Fabbricotti.
6. *Rome and Venice*—By Dr. Ceccarini.
7. *Garibaldi*—By Mr. Sacchi da Casali.

Various other volunteer toasts were drunk, and after a complimentary speech addressed to the distinguished guests by Mr. Fabri, the company, highly gratified with the entertainment, dispersed.

Proclamation.

THURSDAY, the 26th inst., having been designated by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to refrain from all secular employments on that day, and to devote it to appropriate religious exercises.

Perhaps, never before since we became a nation have we had more reason for heartfelt gratitude to God for the greatness of His mercies. He has spared us from pestilence, and, through abundant harvests and remunerative industry, blessed us with unusual prosperity. By His aid and guidance we have been enabled to repel the assaults of treason and lawlessness which threatened to convert our land of Constitutional Liberty into the abode of Anarchy, and to make our name a by-word and reproach among the nations. In the midst of the calamities of war a brighter future dawns upon us. Our forces are victorious on sea and land; the area of the Rebellion has been circumscribed; treason has been rebuked; the spirit of anarchy subdued; the sentiment of loyalty strengthened; foreign enmity abated. Let us pray that these auspicious results may be speedily followed by the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land; that as a warning to posterity the instigators of the Rebellion, who have so wantonly and wickedly attempted to destroy our priceless Union, may be subjected to just punishment for their crime, and that their misguided followers may be brought back to their allegiance and duty; that all who have sinned against the majesty of law, in madly striving to subvert the mild and beneficent Government under which we live, may repent of their treason and have the sentiment of patriotism rekindled in their hearts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

An Officer in the Army Writes: "At Inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, &c." BROWN'S Bronchial Troches should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

Morton's Gold Pens are now Sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.

Balmorals, $6. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Purchase at Whitely's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular,
DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

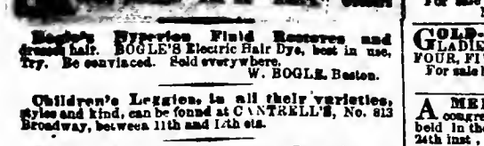
Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FORET'S Celebrated "Bass" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.



Hagan's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use, try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Children's Leggins in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Juponica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 265 Broadway.

Newcomb's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 620 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair: Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 601.—Nov. 21, 1863.
55, 15, 44, 9, 14, 13, 12, 59, 16, 75, 65, 3, 20.

Kentucky, Class 602.—Nov. 21, 1863.
23, 64, 11, 28, 25, 52, 77, 66, 5, 2, 36, 54, 72, 63, 29, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing or altering to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Nov. 13: No. 24,782 drew $100,000; No. 17,381 drew $50,000; No. 91,146 drew $30,000; No. 4,743 drew $10,000; No. 6,306 drew $5,000, being the first capital prizes; 30 per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY,

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, for whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

Stofford & Tilleton,	George Baeclay,
Elisha Riggs,	John Q. Jones,
John David Wolfe,	John P. Moore,
Hugh White,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Joseph Battell,	P. M. Bayson,
M. Delano,	E. B. Wesley,
Andrew Betson, U. S. N.,	Robert B. Campbell,
M. H. B. White,	Chas. C. Bacque,
H. A. Johnson & Co.,	James W. Cese,
Clinton L. Merriam, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. Hamilton,
	Josiah Richards,
Wm. Tilden,	Russell Sage,
Wm. M. Burr,	And others.

Form of Proxy for Election of Directors, 9th December, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint Thomas W. Olcott, John E. Williams and Geo. F. Talman, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached*.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office, No. 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,

And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTORS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUCIUS HART & CO.

ARTISTS' FUND.

EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are supplied from No. 535 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residence if desired.
Operators, with machines, sent into families.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a SET. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a PAIR.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A MEETING OF THE CHURCH AND congregation of the Amity-st. Baptist Church will be held in the Lecture Room TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., to determine the question of selling the property and removing. S. S. CONSTANT, President.
Horace Wiman, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1863.

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE having a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing W. G., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 6.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system at curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER

RATIFICATION MEETING,
will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING next, 28th inst.,
Under the auspices of the
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
JOHN L. NOYES, President.
GERMAN CENTRAL ORGANIZATION,
ADOLPHUS BERCKMANN, MAX GOEPP, } Presidents.
NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
JOHN McKEON, Chairman.

Further particulars, with a list of speakers, will be announced in Thursday's paper.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

For Alderman,
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 138 5th-av.
For Police Justice,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 102 East 15th-st.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 3 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 166 East 23d-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
Hon. F. A. CONKLING,
Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Hon. R. F. ANDREWS,
J. WILSON GREEN,
Will speak at the meeting to be held at No. 813 Broadway TO-NIGHT. E. C. BENEDICT, Pres't.
T. E. Stewart, Sec'y.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. H. OSBORNHILL, Chairman McKeon Com.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Com.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; for Trustees, Wm. H. GEDNEY, H. P. LEE. C. C. CRAM, Chairman
Nominating Convention.
W. Irving Adams, Secretary.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

McKEON ORGANIZATION.
For Alderman.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
WM. H. MURPHY, Secretary. DR. WM. MURPHY, Chairman

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TAMMANY HALL,
For Alderman.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary, ISAAC H. BROWN, Chairman.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination,
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Councilman, XVIIIth Ward,
(Sixth District—IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards)
ELBERT ROBERSON.

REGULAR NOMINATION.

For Police Justice,
Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards,
THERON R. BENNETT

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.—At the election to be held on the first day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this District is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Captain FRANCIS C. SPRIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position. His great experience as a Captain in the Police Department, good judgment, and indomitable will pre-eminently qualify him to discharge the duties for the best interests of the community. He has been justly regarded as one of the most active and efficient officers in the Department, since his first appointment by Mayor Havemeyer, more than eighteen years since. Should he be elected to the position of Police Magistrate we feel assured that *Rioters* and *evil-doers* will not escape the just punishment of their offences, as too often has been the case. The faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of a Police Captain in so many cases is a guarantee that he will likewise discharge the duties of a Police Magistrate.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN, 37th-st. and 5th-av.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
WM. F. BRADY, Fifth-av. Hotel.
FRANCIS R. TILLOU.
L. M. HOFFMAN, No. 33 East 29th-st.
L. B. WOODRUFF, No. 10 West 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. A. G. MONTGOMERY, No. 115 East 30th-st.
D. SANDFORD, No. 50 West 37th-st.
WM. F. CARY, No 249 5th-av.
NAHAM SULLIVAN, No. 6 East 29th-st.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 31 West 34th-st.
GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., No. 17 East 38th-st.
W. F. GEORGE, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. TURNER, No. 245 5th-av.
WALTER MAGEE, No. 36 East 29th-st.
JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.
ANDREW CAMPBELL, No. 404 4th-av.
WILLET SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av.
CHARLES YATES, No. 4 East 12th-st.
GEORGE A. PETERS, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
ROSS W. WOOD, No. 2 West 29th-st.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, No. 15 East 29th-st.
SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD.
SMITH CLIFT, No. 15 West 29th-st.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
CHARLES H. KERNER, Clarendon Hotel.
C. DELMONICO, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
PHILIP CANWELL, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel, and others.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE UNION citizens of the 18th Ward will be held (under the auspices of the 18th Ward Union Association), at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

The following eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting: Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Frederick A. Conckling, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Esq., Hon. Chas. S. Spencer, and others.

Every loyal citizen of the Ward is particularly invited to attend. WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. Palmer, John J. Shaw, } Secretaries.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. B. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including Podophillin, or concentrated Mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS expel Ascarides, or Seatworms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, and other painful disorders.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache and all Disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for consultation and advice, but his medicines can be had there at all times. CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agent for New-York.

FURNITURE.

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for Cash.
In the Stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 9½ and 9¾ East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

SOUNDINGS FROM THE ATLANTIC.

By Oliver Wendell Holmes.
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. $1 25.

CONTENTS—Bread and the Newspaper; My Hunt after "The Captain;" The Stereoscope and the Stereograph; Sun-Painting and Sun-Sculpture; with a Stereoscopic Trip across the Atlantic; Doings of the Sunbeam; The Human Wheel, its Spokes and Felloes; A Visit to the Autocrat's Landlady; A Visit to the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Punsters; The Great Instrument; The Inevitable Trial.

II.

THE THOUGHTS
Of the Emperor
M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS,
Translated by George Long,
WITH AN INTRODUCTORY AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1.

"For more than a century after his death, and so long as Rome retained a remnant of her old vitality, a grateful people adored him as a saint, and he who had no bust, picture or statue of Marcus Antoninus in his house was looked upon as a profane and irreligious man."—Thomas na Quincey.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING
INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT
NEW WORKS.

IN WAR TIME, and Other Poems. By John Greenleaf Whittier. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, beveled and gilt. $1.

MENTAL HYGIENE. By I. Bay, M. D., Superintendent of Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 25.

OUR OLD HOME; A Series of English Sketches. By Nathaniel Hawthorne, author of "The Scarlet Letter," &c. 1 vol. 16mo. Brown cloth, uniform with Hawthorne's works. $1 25.

REMAINS IN PROSE AND VERSE. By Arthur Henry Hallam. 1 vol., 16mo, Cloth, beveled boards and gilt top, $1 50.

METHODS OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY. With many original illustrations. By Louis Agassiz. 1 vol., 16mo, $1 25.

GALA DAYS. By Gail Hamilton, author of "Country Living and Country Thinking." 1 vol., 16mo, beveled boards and red edges, $1 50.

FREEDOM AND WAR. Discourses Connected with the Times. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. 1 vol., 12mo, $1 50.

MEDITATIONS ON LIFE AND ITS RELIGIOUS DUTIES. Translated by Frederick Rowan, from the German of Zschokke, author of "Meditations on Death and Eternity." 1 vol., 16mo, $1 25.

LEVANA; or, The Doctrine of Education. By Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, author of "Titan." 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. Beveled boards and gilt top. $1 50.

FLOWER, FRUIT AND THORN PIECES. By Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, author of "Titan." A new edition, with Portrait of Richter. 2 vols., 16mo. Cloth. Beveled boards and gilt top. $2 75.

EXCURSIONS. By Henry D. Thoreau, author of "Walden." 1 vol. 16mo. $1 25.

A HISTORY OF SPANISH LITERATURE. By George Ticknor. An entirely new edition, with revisions and additions, and a complete Index. 3 vols. 12mo. Cloth. $5.

PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDE. By Henry Taylor. A new edition. 1 vol. 32mo. Blue and Gold. $1.

THE AMBER GODS, and Other Stories. By Harriet E. Prescott. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. Beveled boards and gilt top. $1 50.

☞ Copies of the above sent *post-paid*, on receipt of the advertised price, by the publishers.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
OF
CROSBY & NICHOLS, BOSTON.

LUNSFORD LANE;
OR,
ANOTHER HELPER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.
By Rev. Wm. G. Hawkins.
12mo. Price $1.

"It is the story of thirty years of Slavery, and shows how dark are the shadows that lie on the very best and brightest side of the terrible system. Lunsford Lane was a slave in Raleigh, N. C. He was owned by a Mr. Haywood, who was a kind master to him, and of whom he purchased himself, his wife and his seven children, paying thirty-five hundred dollars for the lot, twenty-one hundred of which he earned by his own labor, beside supporting himself and family, and paying his master a hundred dollars a year for his time. (Ah me! what shall we do with these lazy, shiftless slaves after we have freed them?) Lane tells his own story simply and interestingly. The book is published for his benefit."

PAPERS FOR THOUGHTFUL GIRLS. With Illustrative Sketches of some Girls' Lives. By Sarah Tyler, author of "Lecia Books." Illustrated by J. H. Millais. 16mo. Price $1 50. Ready Dec. 1.

"One of the most fascinating books we have ever seen for the rising youth of the fair sex. The whole volume is as lively, and yet as serious, that we would disclaim all liking for the young lady who should not fall in love with it."—*Eclectic Review.*

SOLDIERS OF THE BIBLE. By Rev. William M. Thayer, author of "Tales from Genesis," "Bobbin Boy," &c. 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1.

TALES FROM GENESIS. By Rev. W. M. Thayer, author of "The Poor Boy and Merchant Prince," "The Bobbin Boy," &c. Illustrated. 2 vols. 16mo. Price per vol., $1.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS. The text carefully restored according to the first editions. With introductions, Notes, (original and selected,) and a Life of the Poet. By Rev. Henry N. Hudson, A. M. 11 vols. 12mo, cloth. Steel Portrait. Price per volume, cloth, $1 25; half-calf or morocco, $2 50. A new and elegant edition, on tinted pa

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of those Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all bank orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 56 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, free of interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.
To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, also including both the Common and Preferred Stocks, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of consenting to the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 21st day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 24th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

KENSINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM E. DEGRAUAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. HELFS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
RIKAR RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

LIGHT TO THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The Stock and Bond Lists of the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL are confessedly the fullest and most accurate published. The former gives the length of each railroad in the United States, in operation, progress, or projected; cost of road, rolling stock, &c.; equipment, share capital, bond and mortgage debt, floating debt, mileage of engines, gross and net earnings, dividends, &c. The Bond List embraces a description of each security, the amount and date of maturity, rate of interest, and when and where the same is payable. Tables are also given of Canal and Navigation Stocks and Bonds, Federal and State Securities, City Passenger Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Mining Stocks, Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks, Steamboat, Transit, Express, Gas Light, Land Improvement and miscellaneous stocks, &c. Any quotations of sales of Railroad and other securities at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Boards, table of monthly earnings of the principal railroads, extending several years back, and a weekly statement of the London Money Market. Thus, beside being the oldest and best conducted railroad journal in the world, it claims preëminence as a financial journal, and as such is recommended to all monied men as a sure guide to profitable investment or speculative adventure.

Published every SATURDAY MORNING at No. 9 Spruce-street. Subscription price $5 per annum. Single copies, 12 cents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.
The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, thro' their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.
Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.
ROSS, DEWSTER & CO.,
No. 2 Liberty-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF E. HAVEMEYER, C. VAN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters' checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on the first WEDNESDAY (2d) of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. O. WELCH, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission,
AND
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. BUMWAY & CO.,
No. 51 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the bonds of the Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANS, No. 12 Pine-st.

COUPONS CLIPPED AND STRIPS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS FOR SALE, BY A. H. ALMY, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank building.

FINANCIAL.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,
Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of
SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Boeds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board no commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened at the office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each) duly signed to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent, and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency.
J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K R. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company:

1. In having in cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CERRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY WHO IS worth $100,000, and who has had much experience in the cash dry goods business, proposes to invest $50,000 in cash, and desires to associate with one or two other parties (either as special or general) who will contribute a like sum, making a cash capital of $100,000, for the purpose of starting a cash dry goods jobbing business on or about the 1st of January next. Satisfactory references will be given and required, and all communications will be considered as confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A CAPITAL OF about $2,000, in desirous of entering into partnership in the hardware business with a person possessing about the same amount. Is intimately acquainted with the trade, having been in the hardware business for the last six years. Address C. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of 8 miles; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 761 Broadway, for 3 days.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE OF WM. D. VEEDER, No. 17 Nassau-st., room No. 10.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 15 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 63 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON, Sunday morning, Nov. 15, a number of packages of DRY GOODS, in the neighborhood of Caldwell's, supposed to have been picked up by a lumber vessel in the neighborhood. A liberal reward will be paid for its return or information that will lead to its recovery, at People's Line Office, Pier No. 15 North River.

FOUND—IN AN 8TH-AV. SINGLE HORSE CAR, between 30th and 40th sts., on the 20th inst., a PORTEMONNAIE, containing an amount of money. The owner can have it, by calling at No. 106 West 17th-st., proving property, and paying the expenses of this notice.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, NOV. 21, ABOUT 12 o'clock, on the corner of Broadway and Houston-st., a small brown and white SPANIEL SLUT. Whoever will bring the same to No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, will be handsomely rewarded.

$200 REWARD — FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,509 to 61,516 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 116 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
First introduced and now use the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator of, admits no rivals. Office No. 22 Mond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are curious oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting Unbreakable Teeth on Gold, Platina, Silver and Rubber Plates. Partial sets of gold, $2; silver, $1. Extraction, 25 cents.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor, over Park Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
AT ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S
WILL TAKE PLACE THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) NOVEMBER 23,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE
STOCK SALE ROOM, No. 7 WALL-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
40 Leeox Fire Ins.	$25	20 Empire City Ins.	$100
21 U. S. Fire Ins.	25	10 Washington M. Ins.	100
10 Manhattan Gas L. Co.	50	50 Second-av. R. R.	100
40 Metropolitan G. L. Co.	100	20 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	40
50 Manhattan Gas Light (Scrip)	20	56 Williamsburgh Gas L. Co.	50
48 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	100	20 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	200
50 Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.	20	100 Warren R. R.	50
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	50	40 Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	25
40 Hamilton Ins. Co.	15	20 Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	25
45 Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	50	30 Irving Fire Ins.	25

$10,000 6 per cent. Tennessee State Bonds, due 1892, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 10 per cent. O'Brien Co. (Iowa) Bonds.
$10,000 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, Nov. 30.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will accept such auction as custom or about the 26th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder: no bids, to any terms whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within 25 days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton will be charged for stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC.
TO THE TRADE AND UPHOLSTERERS.—9 cases freshly imported cornices, bands, pins, &c., of the latest designs and styles, many of which are elaborate. They will be positively sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern, in lots to suit the trade.

Also, at 1 o'clock, a collection of rare and valuable old coins and medals, consisting of "Martha Washington Half Dimes," "Libert a Americana," "Liverpool halfpenny," "Washington Grate Cents," &c., all to be sold without reserve.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 24 and 25, at 7 o'clock.

MR. GOWANS' BOOKS—Comprising a large collection of fine editions of the writings of standard authors, and including a variety of scarce, curious and interesting books, &c., to be sold without reserve.

For particulars, see catalogue, to be had at the salerooms.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board of Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Mercy* and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.
ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

JOHN LEVERTON, TABER & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sale commences at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, sofa, pier and mantel mirrors, carpeting, bedding, china, glass, silverware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS—Being the continuation of our sale of Oct. 21, with some very select additions, the balance and the most select portion of the stock of an old importing and jobbing house now in liquidation, and to be sold without reserve to close the concern. Among which are Londoo Dock Brandies, rare old dark, from six to thirty years of age; pale, gold and brown Sherries, ordered from the most reliable houses of London and the Continent; Ports and Madeiras, do Jamaica, St. Croix, Pineapple and Antigua Rums, English and Holland Gins, Scotch and Irish Whisky, in demijohns and cases, an unusual fine line of very old Bourbon Whisky, Champagnes, Hock, Clarets, Catawbas, &c. Also a small lot of Valuable Wines, &c., from the private stock of one of the partners in the above house recently deceased. Every article guaranteed. The stock will be sold in bottles, cases, demijohns and casks. Positively no other goods admitted.

Also, the stock of an importer and dealer in Havana cigars, consisting of an invoice of 250,000 Conchas, Regalias, Britannicas, Prensados, Londres de Corte, Reevas, Zarzuelas, Plantations, Melinos, &c., &c.—in all about twenty-five different brands. Part of the following, viz.: El Sena, La Tuera, La Fiel de Refinerada, El Pride, Santiago, Cabanas, Figaro, Nueva Albion, and other favorite brands.

S. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS, FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c., just landed per ship *Favorita*, from Leghorn.

S. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24 and 25, at 12 o'clock each day, at the store No. 618 Broadway, next to Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, viz.: The Four Seasons, for garden; the Water Carrier, celebrated Bust of Mabonia; by Gallo; Madonna of Tenerani, full size; "Innocence," "Psyche," "Bacchus," Group of "Education," Bust of Washington, and other choice subjects.

Also, never-failing Cascade Fountain, with three basins for garden, to which the attention of the public is particularly called. Garden vases of various designs and sizes.

Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art from the celebrated quarries of Carrara, of white groups and statuettes, of which more full particulars may be had from catalogues; copied from the ancients, "Roman" Bobe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c., Tazzas, card receivers, and a full assortment of marble and alabaster goods.

The above are the importations of Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and are far superior to any offered at previous sales.

Catalogues on Monday at the store, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON & SON'S PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our sales-rooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON & SON'S PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.—The entire stock of a large importing house declining their branch of their business; every article guaranteed as represented—consisting of 50 waiters, of various patterns and sizes; 60 casters, all silver top; 50 cake-baskets, of beautiful patterns; a large assortment of vegetable dishes, with covers; urns, ewers, tea-kettles, dish-warmers, metal dishes and covers, liquor stands, bunch castors, dessert leaves, &c. &c.

Also, a large lot of J. DIXON & SON'S best BRITANNIA WARE—Over 100 freshly imported Birmingham plated waiters (new lots just added one German silver), finish bowls, cake-baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of AMERICA PLATED WARE—Finest quality casters, baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

The trade and others will do well to attend this sale, as the stock is large and of the finest quality. Will be on exhibition the day before the sale.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 23, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Third-av., all the elegant household furniture, consisting of cabinet, parlor and bedroom furniture, all of the best and most modern order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Any wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $10,000.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETER HOFF, consisting of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in blocs number one hundredred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates need not be examined.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
7th, 16th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof the annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable: That a small list of delinquents will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons neglecting to pay their duties and taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.
JOSEPH BOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested to papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

CHARLES DILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all matters referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 658 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, alike in color and size, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, kind and sound in every respect. For particulars, address WM. B. BROWN, No. 80 Front-st., Newburgh, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 26, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until

THE GREAT AND ONLY REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir JAMES CLARKE, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This medicine is unrivalled for its extraordinary power to correct all Irregularities and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, is contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

Sent by mail on receipt of price inclosed to any author-ized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOS MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

CONTINUE TO READ.

Messrs. Carreño, Bros. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot but acknowledge the wonderful results from the internal use of your TROPICAL BALSAM. I have been subject to weakness of the lungs for some time past, and my foreman, Mr. William Puchear, was attacked some two months ago by a fearful hemorrhage of the lungs and pains in the chest, which for several weeks threatened his life. After having tried in vain almost every remedy, we resolved to give your Balsam a fair and just trial, which we did with the most happy results. Both Mr. Puchear and myself are now in excellent health, attending to our respective avocations as hairdressing saloon at the New-York Hotel. Believe me, gentlemen, to be ever yours, respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863. T. M. SCHAEFFER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1863.

Messrs. Carreño Bros. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 4th of July last my son's hand was burned in a most shocking manner, through the explosion of a pack of fireworks. I applied several balsams, and, instead of causing any relief, the pain increased to such an extent that I entertained the greatest fear that he was going to lose his hand. I then remembered having heard spoken most favorably of the TROPICAL BALSAM you prepare. I got a bottle of the same, and to my great and agreeable surprise only half an hour after its application the pain was entirely gone, and on the next day there was scarcely a trace visible. Since that time I look upon your Balsam as the greatest blessing in several cases of burns, cuts, &c., I already have cured others with the most decided success. I can assure you, gentlemen, that, on account of such rare merits, it cannot be long before its general use, as every one who shall have tested it is bound to proclaim it to be the most miraculous Balsam he ever knew of.

Wishing you all the success you do so fully deserve, I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient,

CHARLES VAN OECKELEN, No. 5 Carroll-place.

General depot at Wm. E. Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE,

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly vegetable anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Parisian, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 200 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in the European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work. Dr. LARMONT, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., or DR. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the only reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARN, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores vitality to youth in weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three weeks. Established in 1840. Those who have tried their powers are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Lafayette-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most unbounded confidence on all diseases effecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. The life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. If young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. Powers' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCKAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. DICKINSON, No. 7 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FREDRHEN & CO., 15 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored by four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, solo abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in case for $9. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by him accredited agent. PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door West from Broadway. New-York.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1832. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by ..... Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured nobles than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the possibly valuable property of annihilating the rank and disgusting taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with full directions; sent on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion and consultation gratis.*

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for those married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose they will bring on the monthly courses in safety at any time. Whether married or single ladies will find these Drops very beneficial. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. POWERS, No. 50 Lispenard-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATOR, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the feeblest as vigorous as it nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, suppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial, law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 54th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will commence the new term MONDAY, Nov. 23.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory, Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus.
Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.,
Poultney, Vt.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 849 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York, and prepares pupils (old or young) practically for business. Gentlemen can now secure private desks and become good book-keepers by Jan. 1.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSIcal CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements: also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. ROBINSON.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Winter Term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 17. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-ceives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 7th-av. cars pass the school.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Select Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $49 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) classical and English School, No. 138 Concres-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Winter term begins Nov. 20. Boys prepared for college or for business, and received at any time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in com. Eng. 14 weeks; both sexes; The New Gymnasium taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE PRINCIPAL OF A boys' school, in successful operation, wishing to retire from the profession, will transfer his lease of the school premises, together with the good will of the school, to a reliable and competent man. This is an opening rarely to be met with—the present number in attendance being over forty, with prospects of an increase. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HOME WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF education and refinement, who, feeling herself in possession of the required qualifications for an amanuensis, primary governess, or as assistant teacher in a private school, offers her services in either capacity; salary not so much of an object as a social, pleasant home; best of references given. Address LITERARY, Box No. 1,282 Post-office, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:23, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare, for this train as excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M.; 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FAIRS.

HELP! HELP! HELP!
FOR THE FREEDMEN AND COLORED SOLDIERS.

A Committee of ladies of New-York, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn propose holding a fair for the benefit of the Soldiers and freedmen. Let every man and woman in our land do something for these poor and needy ones; it matters not how little, but do something. Clothing, provisions, fruits, cast-off clothing, or fancy articles and books, will be most gratefully received and fully appreciated. To our country merchants we would again say that all or any donations will be acknowledged, either of money or the above articles. They will be received in Brooklyn at No. 118 Myrtle-av.; in New-York at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Persons desiring articles sent for will please send directions to either of these places and the goods will be sent for. Any person having curiosities would confer a favor upon the fair by sending such for the benefit of the freedmen and colored soldiers, by naming such curiosities, that a table or room of the same may be made. Responsible parties will receive them at 26 Cooper Institute.

DINNERS—EXTRA DISHES, ETC., PREPARED in the best style and of a superior quality, are sent to families and parties by PIERRE, SLOT & CO., No. 78 6th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. Pigeon,
will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $65, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,864	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin.....85 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....90 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh.....37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 26th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.
Freight same as per regular steamer.
It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.
For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 58 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packets' Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. S. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1863, the steamboat J. D. REERS will leave wharf foot of Murray-st. at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester and Tom's River. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen'l Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $4 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, $3 per 1,000, and labels 60 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 31 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (FOR THE TRADE)—Wedding, Ball and Party Invitations, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Labels, Pamphlets, &c. SELLECK & CO., No. 97 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MME. JOSEPHINE DEDONE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock,
TWENTY-SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI,
with the most perfect ensemble and the following unexceptionable cast:
Donna Anna.....Mme. MEDORI
Zerlina.....Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira.....Mme. STRAKOSCH
Don Ottavio.....Sig. TAMARO
Don Giovanni.....Sig. BELLINI
Leporello.....Sig. BLACHI
Masetto.....Sig. COLETTI
Commendatore.....Sig. MULLER
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, first night of Gounod's celebrated Opera of
FAUST.
On THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 8,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,
LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. MEDORI,
when will be presented Verdi's grand Opera of
MACBETH.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock
WELCOME
TO
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
BY THE
CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK,
Who will Deliver an Address
on his
EXPERIENCE IN ENGLAND,
For the Benefit of the
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
Tickets to Parquet, Balcony, or Box Tier (including seats).....$2 00
Family Circle.....1 00
Amphitheatre.....50
The sale of seats commences on Monday at 8 A. M. at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the most successful ever played at this Theatre.
THIRD WEEK
of the
TRIUMPHANT CAREER
of
THE GREAT IRISH LEGENDARY DRAMA,
of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN,
which grows each night in attraction, and is hung on by
OVERFLOWING HOUSES!
with breathless interest and delight.
No drama, with the exception of
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
Has been presented to the public
SO RACY OF THE IRISH SOIL,
SO FULL OF EMOTIONAL POWER
AND STARTLING EFFECTS
Full alike of the
MOST LIVELY STROKES OF HUMOR
and
DELICATE TOUCHES OF TENDERNESS,
It evokes throughout that beautiful blending of
THE SMILE
AND
THE TEAR,
so emblematic of the Irish character.
The illustrative scenery, by J. R. Smith, is of the most picturesque and charming character, and the wild scene of
THE DEVIL'S CRAG
has seldom been surpassed for
PERFECTION OF PICTURE.
The drama of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN
will be followed by, for
THE FIRST TIME
this engagement, that most pleasant of protean plays,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
in which
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear in
FIVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
including the YANKEE GIRL,
JERUSHA JOYFUL LOBB.
Will sing a French, Scotch and two celebrated Yankee airs, and dance a Scotch reel and Irish jig.
Mr. Cammomile, a tragedian, with imitations of popular actors.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

MR. LESTER WALLACK
Begs to inform the managers of theatres of the City of New-York that the right to perform his drama of
ROSEDALE
is for sale. For terms apply to Mr. W. R. FLOYD, at the Box-office of
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
This splendid Ent

The Richmond Correspondence.

GEN. LUDLOW'S REPLY TO COMMISSIONER OULD.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 12, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Oct. 31. I would have been surprised at its contents had I not been previously acquainted with your habit of special pleading, and of perverting the truth.

In the last interview but one which I had with you, you stated to me, distinctly and unequivocally, that you would make declarations of exchange whenever you conscientiously felt that you had the right so to do, *for the purpose of putting men into the field.* You made this statement not only once, but two or three times. In my previous interviews with you I had taken the precaution to have verbal propositions of any importance made by you reduced to writing; on this occasion I refrained from my usual course, now much to my regret, as I will do you the justice to say that I have no doubt you have forgotten what occurred at that meeting.

The following extracts, from two of your letters, will probably serve to convince you that it is highly probable that, while laboring under the excitement alluded to above, you may have made the statement attributed to you. From your letter dated Oct. 2, 1863, I take the following:

"I now inform you, in view of the recent declaration of exchange made by you, coupled with your failure either to agree to or decline the proposition made to you on the 24th of August last, in relation to parolee, and the Confederate authorities will consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course as to exchanges and paroles which they may deem right and proper."

Again, in your letter to me of October 16, you stated as follows:

"I reserve to *myself* the right to make further declarations of Exchange, from time to time, based upon the paroles in my office, until I have declared exchanged a number of Confederate soldiers equal to that of Federal troops declared exchanged by your last notice."

In these two extracts you arrogate to your Government and yourself the right to declare exchanges. Of course a Government in as prosperous a condition as the Confederacy, with men in superabundance to put into the field, would not declare men exchanged for that purpose, nor would a high-toned, honorable gentleman, who has reserved to *himself* the right to declare exchanges, use that right with the idea of putting men in the field. Yet it is well known that many officers and men captured at Vicksburgh were in the battle of Chickamauga. I deem it proper here to say a few words in relation to the 18,000 paroles which you state you have in your possession, and which you claim as valid. You rest the validity of these paroles [which I have never seen, and which you acknowledge to have been accumulating for many months] on General Orders of the United States Government Nos. 49 and 100. These two orders announce general rules based on the usages of war; but a certain having been agreed upon, no order of either party could set aside its provisions, (which I have stated to you on several occasions.) For instance, a commander, on being captured, might, under some circumstances, give a parole for himself and his command, without violating General Order No. 100, (which includes General Order No. 49,) but unless the paroling was done at City Point, or other named place, it would be in violation of the cartel, nor could exceptions be taken to the course by the party granting the parole, because the validity of the parole depends on a strict compliance with the provisions of the cartel.

Paragraph 130 of Order 100, which prescribes the duties that a paroled soldier may perform, is also to some extent set aside by the cartel, which restricts these duties to a much more limited field than the order. Paragraph 131, which you attempt to make so much of, is also rendered inoperative by the cartel, because it could only apply to paroles not given at the points designated for delivery, but all such paroles are by the cartel made invalid, and the paroling party, therefore, has no pretext for claiming their recognition.

Had such a claim been admitted, the effect at Gettysburgo would have been to give to Gen. Lee the privilege of placing his prisoners in our hands, to be delivered to him at City Point, or our own charge, a claim so manifestly absurd that I am surprised that even you should have had the assurance to make it. Yet on precisely this ground rests the foundation for the eighteen thousand paroles which you claim as valid. Paroles on the field of battle, often given in haste by an enemy unable to take care of or receive them, are informal and invalid by the laws of war. Most of the paroles above mentioned were taken by guerrillas, bushwhackers and detached commands in the West.

No possession we ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls have ever been furnished of those giving them. On the capture of a town by a cavalry raid, the command remained long enough to take the paroles of the unarmed citizens there, and then decamped, leaving the paroled men behind, and forwarding the paroles to accumulate in your office in Richmond, yet you have the assurance to say that you expected the United States Government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle and now held in custody for such paroles as these.

It is well for you to write letters filled with well-feigned indignation at any imputation upon the integrity or honesty of your Government or yourself, for publication in the South, to delude the suffering people there into the belief that you and your Government are doing everything to cause a resumption of exchanges, but I feel it my duty to say that your principles are so flexible, and your rule of action so slightly influenced by a sense of truth, honesty or honor, that I find it almost impossible to arrive at any fair understanding with you on the subject, and all my efforts thus far, for the above reason, have been fruitless.

In your communication of Oct. 27, you use the following language: "I state that General Orders Nos. 49 and 100 were not sent to me at the same time. I received General Order No. 49 *long before* No. 100 was delivered to me. Their respective dates will show that to be the fact. My own personal recollection is that General Order No. 100 was never communicated in a letter."

You then proceed to impress the public with an idea of your careful habits, as follows:

"It is my habit faithfully to keep all letters written by the Federal Agent of Exchange." But this most important letter happened to be mislaid, which intelligence you convey to the Southern public as follows: A careful search of the records in my office does not disclose any letter from Lieut-Col. Ludlow, communicating General Order No. 100." On November 7 I sent you a copy of the letter hereto annexed, copied from Col. Ludlow's letter book, but through fear that it might have met the fate of the original and miscarried, I send it again:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 22, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you copies of General Orders, Nos. 49 and 100 of War Department, announcing my relations and instructions for the government of the United States forces in the field in the matter of paroles. These, together with the stipulations of the cartel, will govern our army. I would invite your special attention to article seven of the cartel, which provides that all prisoners of war shall be sent to places of delivery therein specified. The execution of this article will obviate much discussion and difficulty growing out of the mode, time and place of giving paroles. No paroles or exchanges will be considered binding except those under the stipulations of said article, permitting commanders of two opposing armies to exchange or release or parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. LUDLOW.

It appears to me that you have been unfortunate on two occasions; first, in forgetting the statement you have made to me, alluded to in the beginning of this communication; and second, in your not having received the above letter. As communications between the Agents of Exchange go through but two hands, (the Assistant Agent,) it strikes me as a little extraordinary that out of hundreds, the above should be the only one to miscarry.

The denials of facts which abound in your last letter, though they may have some weight in the South, will not avail to convince the people of the North that you are not utterly reckless of integrity and fairness, and full of *finesse*, in your declarations of Exchange, and the foundations you claim for them. Respectfully, S. A. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commissioner for Exchange.

The Case of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory and Others against Erastus Corning and John F. Winslow.

From the Troy Press.

The case of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory and others against ERASTUS CORNING and JOHN F. WINSLOW, tried at the last Rensselaer Circuit, before Justice PECKHAM, has just been decided against the defendants. The trial attracted considerable attention, as well from the historical character of the principal litigants, as from the nature of the controversy. The names of the parties are famous, from their association with the immortal "Spike Suit," which has so long perpetuated the memory of an otherwise memorable Ex-chancellor. The proverbial delay and financial exhaustiveness of the old Court of Chancery, seem to have survived the conflagration of 1840, and secured immortality in the "Spike Suit." If the genius which satirized them, in *Jarndyce* vs. *Jarndyce*, could commemorate the judicial virtues of its American rival, the "Law's Delay" would be felicitously illustrated.

The character of the litigation just determined was no less observable. The plaintiffs and defendants were an association formed many years ago, with the object of improving the manufacturing facilities of the Wynantskill Creek, upon which are located the extensive iron works of the Messrs. BURDEN and CORNING & WINSLOW. The present association, (the successor of an earlier organization) was formed in 1852. The proportion in which the associates should contribute to the expenses of the undertaking was first ascertained by arbitrators, and then irrevocably fixed by the articles, at the suggestion of Mr. WINSLOW. Various dams and canals were projected and completed, until 1860 it was thought desirable to obtain the title to a lake, hereinafter used under an insecure lease for 99 years, as a reservoir, and to purchase a shore license to enlarge its capacity. The defendants dissented from the resolution, but were overruled by their associates. If rolls made, and the seed paid by the plaintiffs, who sued, to recover of the delinquents their share of the expense, according to the proportion established by the associate agreement.

Numerous witnesses were interposed. It was contended that the proportions were fixed by the articles of April, 1852, authorizing Trusts for the benefit of the Association; that it was unnecessary that the defendants did not derive from it the approximate advantage; and the defendants claimed that the apportionment of expense adopted by the Articles was inequitable and oppressive, and asked relief from its alleged injustice, or to be permitted to withdraw from the Association.

In the course of the trial numerous subordinate points were debated. The above are the substantial issues litigated. The decision of the Court is against the defendants upon all the questions presented. It affirms the power of the Association to make the purchase, and the propriety of making it. In its opinion, the Court says: "The apportionment of this demand may possibly be inequitable, possibly in some respects unjust. It was proved, I think, that water-power is usually assessed upon a different principle from that claimed to have been adopted by the arbitrators. But whether that be so or not cannot be here material, as the defendants, it appears, with full knowledge thereof, without allegation or proof of fraud, mistake or surprise, agreed to such an apportionment. And the considerations that influenced that agreement, with full knowledge and appreciation of the whole circumstances, may well have been sound, judicious and profitable. No Court can pronounce such an agreement illegal or unconscientious."

Upon the prayer of defendants for relief, the opinion further proceeds to say: "For the reasons stated under the eighth objection, I do not see how a Court can relieve a party from the obligations of a contract, fairly made, and fully appreciated and understood, without mistake, without surprise, and without any pretence of fraud."

One or two circumstances developed during the trial, intensified somewhat its interest. It appeared that the defendants enjoyed all the facilities for benefit, through the improvements made by the Association, possessed by them at its organization. And that, operating the lowest active power on the stream, they would, of necessity, receive all the advantages of its increased, or equalized flow, in case they should succeed in evading their contract for contribution. It was difficult for the common mind, to perceive upon what principle of equity, (not to mention other principles usually recognized among men of business,) the defendants could claim to be relieved from their deliberate engagement, and at the same time to secure all the consideration upon which it was founded. The Court seems to have encountered the same difficulty. For once, at least, the common instinct harmonized with the law of equity. The decision in this case may be regarded as reaffirming the doctrine before established among men of honor, that a fair, intelligent contract, founded upon adequate consideration, is eacredly obligatory. The judgment is for something near $2,000. It is less important in amount than in its incidents and consequences. If it shall serve to elevate the tone of business morality, and teach honorable adherence to business engagements, its lessons will be as salutary as they are necessary. INTEGRITY.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, will be held at the New-England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. All members of the Association, with their families, are invited to be present, as well as all friends of this institution.

"JOAN OF ARC."—E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., of Boston, will give his admirable lecture on the "Maid of Orleans," this evening, at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Woman's Loyal League. The indefinite postponement of the lecture, announced in another part of the TIMES, is a mistake.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

MORGAN JONES, Esq., *President Board of Councilmen:*

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Saturday, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at two o'clock P. M., to take action upon such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

(Signed) SAM'L T. WEBSTER,
JOHN BRICE,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN
JOHN F. GAW,
FREDERICK REPPER,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JAMES HAYES,
JOHN HEALY,
CHAS. RILEY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—16.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of Engine Company number Forty-six, to be refunded money expended in work since one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five to date.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Twentieth-street, between Avenue A and the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of this Board be directed to wait upon and ascertain from the Comptroller what, if any, provision can be made, by transfer of appropriation or otherwise, to liquidate the claims of parties whose bills have passed both branches of the Common Council, and been approved by the Mayor, the appropriation for City Contingencies having been exhausted.

Which was adopted.

Resignation of John H. Trapp as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman McConnell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That John A. Gooney be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John H. Trapp, resigned.

Resignation accepted and resolution adopted.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Sixth to Tenth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the work to be done at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the property-owners.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to William Merrow to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirty-eight Eighth-avenue, provided the same does not interrupt the public thoroughfare, the said permission given to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Catharine Donnelly to keep a small stand for the sale of fruit, &c., on the Third-avenue side of Tompkins Market, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Edward L. Donnelly to set the curb and gutter stones and flag a space four feet wide through the sidewalks in front of his premises in Sixty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Comptroller, recommending the adoption of resolution that the Comptroller be authorized, in pursuance of his recommendation, to cause a transfer to be made from the appropriation heretofore made under the head of "Mount Morris-square—improvement of," of the sum of ten thousand dollars, to the credit of the account entitled "Lands and Places."

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—15.

Communication from the Comptroller, recommending the adoption of resolution that the Comptroller be authorized, in pursuance of his recommendation, to cause a transfer to be made, from the appropriation and account under head of "Public Charities and Correction," of the sum of five thousand dollars, to the credit of the account entitled "Contingencies—City Inspector's Department."

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook and Brice—15.

Resolution, that permission be granted to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad in Franklin-street, from the easterly side of Elm-street to Centre-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, commencing at the westerly side of Broadway, and extending to and connecting with the sewer in Seventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company number Eighteen on the property purchased by the Comptroller at number eight and a half Stone-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be set and reset where necessary, and that the sidewalks be flagged their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the northerly side of West Forty-third-street, commencing at a point about three hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue and running westerly about three hundred feet, more or less, be a building known as number three hundred and five and three hundred and seven, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Ordinance that the grade of One Hundred and Second-street, between the Boulevard and Tenth avenue, be changed to One Hundred and Fifty feet above tide-water, and that the sidewalks be flagged as to conform to the grade thereof, and that the curb and gutter stones be set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Ordinance that the grade of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Boulevard to the Harlem River, be changed to conform to the grade established by the Commissioners of the Central Park, dated February 20, 1863, and that the sidewalks be flagged to conform to the grade established by the Commissioners of the Central Park, dated February 20, 1863, and that the curb and gutter stones be set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor returning unapproved resolution to pay John McGrane excess of inspection fees.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution authorizing the Trustees of St. Gabriel's Church to extend the buttresses of the tower of their church.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

MOTIONS.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth street and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Fifty-fifth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Dikeman, one of the Trustees of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty cents, to be applied in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of building a sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John H. McCabe, contractor, for sewer in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, the same to be paid to said McCabe as a remission of the penalty against him for overtime on said contract, out of the appropriation for Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be charged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Andrew Crawford for the sum of three hundred and fifty-one dollars, to be in full for injuries sustained in being thrown from his wagon, at the junction of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by reason of the defective condition of the avenue, the Comptroller to take a receipt in full from the said Andrew Crawford for the abovenamed amount, together with a release to the City of any claim he may have against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, growing out of the injuries sustained by him as above stated, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORT.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report directing the Street Commissioner to have the house of Hose Company number Fifty-three repaired and put in good condition forthwith.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number eight hundred and sixty-three, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably with the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-three, on the lot of ground recently purchased for that purpose by the Comptroller.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—15.

Resolution, that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—16.

Resolution, that the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—16.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—15.

Resolution, that the sunken lots in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—15.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the salary of the pavers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Councilman Webster moved to amend by adding after the word "pavers" the words "and all laborers."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then again laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-third instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

A DOUBLE NUMBER! RICH IN VARIETY AND INSTRUCTION.—Man and Woman—Their Dispositions, Functions. Illustrated. Our Social Relations—Marriage Customs of England, Russia, Norway—Divorces—Crinoline. The Hair Trade—Shearing the Girls—Fair Hair and Dark Hair—The Races—Mixture and Amalgamation—Doom of the Red Man—Woman Shows in Russia—Ghosts—Chinese Character and Customs—The Two Great Empires of Russia and America—Interesting Statistics, Portraits, Characters and Biographies of Archbishop WHATELY and Mr. NELSON SIZER, in the December *Phrenological Journal*. By first post for 15 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308, Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S EXETER-HALL SPEECH IN ENGLAND.—His fallacious arguments and assumptions, and his libels on the Constitution, assuming that its positive guarantees of personal liberty are nullified by the popular perversions of its language and spirit in compliance with the demands of slaveholders, and these acknowledged perversions and guarantees of Slavery are more obligatory than its clear and unmistaken declarations of personal freedom, and notwithstanding the perversions of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution are "utterly contrary to all moral right," they still have all the obligations of an oath; and further, that we are bound to guarantee these nullifying and immoral perversions of our Constitution as a State right, and what is most atrocious of all, that our forbearance to interfere with the so-called civil right to do a moral wrong is vaunted as the product of our national integrity and principle, and the evidence of our Christianity.

See these perversions and contradictions reviewed in the *Principia*, published at No. 104 William-st., and sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a deotrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Cr[illegible] Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DIXON—SOUTHER.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. A. Beach Cartis, D. D., assisted by Rev. Leigh R. Dickinson, J. MCCLINTOCK DIXON, of Germantown, Pa., to EMMA E., daughter of James Southen, of Mamaroneck.

REAM—BYRNE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Ryan Johnson, of Rensselaer, Mr. JOHN C. REAM, U. S. N., and LIZZY C., eldest daughter of P. J. Byrne, both of Brooklyn City.

DIED.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, of consumption, LIZZIE, son of Justice A. and Susanna Fuller, aged 1 year, 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family of deceased, as well as those of his brother, James M. Fuller, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. J. A. Fuller, No. 186 Washington-st.

BROOKS.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, THOMAS FRANCIS, infant son of Charles F. and Mary E. Brooks, aged 2 months and 26 days.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

COLES.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, MARIE LOUISE, wife of OSCAR COLES and daughter of the late George W. Browne.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 8 East 16th-st.

CARNES.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, SARAH S. CARNES, widow of the late Edwin O. Carnes, and daughter of the late Robert D. Weeks.

Funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

DUCKMAN.—In North Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 22, JACOB G. DUCKMAN, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's (Tuesday's) papers.

HALSTED.—On Friday, Nov. 20, WILLIAM M. HALSTED, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., (Dr. Potts',) on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HARRIS.—On Saturday night Nov. 21, at his late residence, No. 149 East 21st-st., after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, THOMAS HARRIS, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place at 1½ o'clock, on Wednesday, Nov. 24.

HEGEMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, PETER A. HEGEMAN, after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 38 Washington-square, (West,) without further notice.

HAGERMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, Mrs. CATHARINE HAGERMAN, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John P. Wallace, No. 110 Avenue C, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock.

LA REW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 21, ALLIN, wife of James B. La Rew, and daughter of Edward Plant.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 380 Carlton-av.

LENT.—On Friday morning, Nov. 20, ANSALON LENT, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 128 West 43d-st.

MCFARLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 21, JAMES D., son of James and the late Jane W. McFarlan, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 118 Elliott-place, without further invitation.

MORRIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, ELEANOR COLFORD, infant daughter of A. Newbold and Eleanor C. Morris.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, CHARLES W., son of Charles Morgan, Esq., in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 24, from the residence of his father, No. 7 North Madison-square.

PHILLIPS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 21, Mrs. CHRISTIANA PHILLIPS, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner Christopher and Hudson sts., on Monday, Nov. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PERRY.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, GEORGE H. PERRY, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 230 Clinton-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

RIGGS.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, at the New-York Hotel, BRIGHT, son of Lawrason and Mary T. Riggs, aged 8 months.

SAMMIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, after a lingering illness, HELEN M., daughter of Lucinda and the late Walter Sammis.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son, Jacob O. Seymour, in Granville, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 22, W. M. SEYMOUR, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his son-in-law, James C. Woodward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

☞ Batavia papers please copy.

SIMAS.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, CAROLINE F. SIMAS.

Funeral services at No. 293 6th-av., on Monday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Star of the South, from New-Orleans—Mrs. G. O. Sprague, Lieut. J. N. Collins, 7th Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. Beck, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Albert G. Upham, Moses Hansel, Joseph Corpse, E. H. Gould, and 6 in the steerage.

In brig Wild Pigeon, from Nassau, N. P.—Miss Sanders, two Misses Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Messrs. Rose, Cronk, Farwell, Garibaldi, Bell, Nickerson, Moses, Bulger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 56 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon sets.. 5 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 42 | Gov. Island.. 6 31 | Hell Gate.. 7 83

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 22.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, M. S. Woodbull, from New-Orleans via Pensacola and Key West, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left Key West on the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. On the same day, schr. Saltilla arrived from New-York. 19th inst., at 1 P. M., 10 miles south from Jupiter Inlet, passed a two-masted propeller with a bark in tow, bound S. 21st. lat. 38, lon. 74 40, passed steamer Arago, with a schooner in tow, bnd. S. The Star brings 7 cabin and 6 steerage passengers.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Seaston, Hilton Head 3 da., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Copeord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Shakespeare, (Brem.,) Fechter, London 55 ds., with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Nov. 1, lat. 42 31, lon. 38 36, signalized an Am. ship shewing No. 6294, 3d distg. pendant, (the C. B. Hazeltine, Gilkey, from Callao Aug. 4, for France.

Ship British Lion, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mann, Liverpool Sept. 27, with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship William Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool Oct. 15, with coal and 40 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (whaler,) Roys, Cadiz Oct. 2, in ballast to master. Oct. 3, at 8 P. M., 30 miles west of Cadiz, ran into an unknown steamer, striking her on the port quarter; carried away our head, catwater, and part of stern; did not ascertain the damage done to the steamer, as she kept on her course.

Bark G. W. Hall, Godfrey, Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) Muller, Valencia 20 ds., and passed Gibraltar 2d inst., in ballast to Charles Lalling & Co.

Bark Active, (Fr.,) Dumont, St. Thomas 20 ds., in ballast to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brig Wild Pigeon, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., 14th inst., with cotton, turpentine, etc., to J. Eneas.

Brig Panchita, (Yenes,) Serano, Trinidad de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to H. E. Browne. Had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Jacmel 1st inst., via Rum Key 7 ds., with logwood to Louis T. Jamme. Had strong north winds.

Brig Ocean Belle, (of Turks Island,) Pattengall, St. Johns, P. R., 8th inst., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Annette, (of Halifax,) Curtis, Havana 9 ds., with molasses to Thomas S. Whitman.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 8 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Algberth, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Brandon, Matamoras 35 ds., with cotton to F. Victor & Duckwitt.

Schr. Eelipse, (of St. Kitts,) Stephenson, St. Martin, 10th inst., and Sombrero 11th, in ballast to R. Wood & Son. Sld. in co. from St. Martin with brig Matilda, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Colyer, Raynor, Portland, Coan., for Washington, D. C.

Schr. James Logan, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frederick Warren, Coombs, Gardiner 20 ds., with lumber to Ross & Carson.

Schr. Ohalsenge, Hart, Fort Ewen for Boston.

Schr. Velta, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Laguna, Hart, Fort Ewen for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3797. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston Shelled by the Morrsi Island Batteries.

Considerable Damage Believed to Have Been Done.

The Use of Hospital Flags Perverted by the Rebels.

FORT PUTNAM FURIOUSLY CANNONADED

The Monitor Lehigh in a Perilous Position.

She Gets Aground Near Fort Moultrie, and Is Relieved with Great Difficulty.

THE CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.

The steamship *Fulton*, Cept. WOTTON, from Csarleston Bar, on Friday last, arrived yesterday afternoon.

We are indebted to Purser MCMANUS for prompt delivery of nur news packages.

The *Fulton* brings a report that tbe sea-wall of Sumter has been entirely destroyed. The rebels were building a homb-proof in the ruins. Tbe bombardment still continues.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

Yesterday Charleston was again shelled, making the third time that city bas been subjected to a direct fire since the commencement of the siege. The shells were thrown from Battery Putnam, formerly Gregg, and numbered altogether twenty-ones nineteen of which were seen to explode on striking the buildings. They were percussion shells. Tbe result of the bombardment is not known to us, but we are satisfied that so large a number of shells could not be exploded in the thickly settled portion of Charleston without causing considerable damage

FURIOUS CANNONADE BY THE ENEMY.

At t n clock, Monday morning, the garrison at Putnam was assailed by the most furious cannonading that the enemy has at any one time bestowed upon it. Forts Johnson and Moultrie, and some minor batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands, were engaged. The firing lasted about one hour, and was scarcely replied to by our guns. The enemy used mortars chiefly on Sullivan's Island. His object in breaking out so spasmodically at that unreasonable hour is not clear to us, unless it was for the purpose of covering an attack on Putnam. Another reason is assigned, that the enemy could not relieve the garrison at Sumter, without first diverting our fire from that fort. No damage was sustained by us.

As to the matter of regaining any portion of Morris Island, the enemy will be convinced, if he hazards a trial, that such an event is impossible. Every assailable point is fortified to a formidable extent, and most scrupulous caution is observed, both day and night, by those on guard. Immediately succeeding the artillery attack on Monday morning, all the troops on the island were ordered into line, thoroughly equipped, and prepared to resist any aggression of the soil by the enemy's forces.

THE MONITOR LEHIGH AGROUND.

At nearly the same time the enemy opened an Putnam the monitor *Lehigh* gnt aground off Sullivan's Island, at a point well in toward Fort Moultrie. Tbe *Lehigh*, in connection with ona other monitor and two small boats, bad been ordnred to do picket-duty in the harbor, bnt in manenvering about to get a desirable position, tha *Lehigh* approached too near the Sullivan's Island shore and grounded. At daylight tbe enemy observed the situation and opened a brisk fire from Moultrie, Beauregard and the water-batteries, on the *Lehigh*, to which the monitor replied with all the vigor possible. Tbe *Lehigh*, however, conld not get afloat, as it was low water, and it began to look rather gloomy for her fntnre history when three othar monitors went op to bar assistance.

THE FIRING

was then maintained by the four monitors on tbe enemy's works regularly but not rapidly till nearly noon, when tbe *Lehigh* got afloat on the bigb tide. She came out with five or six of her crew wounded, and herself disabled so as to require a trip to Port Royal for repairs. The *Ironsides* had been ordered to join tbe monitors in the afternoon, but the order was revoked as soon as it was discovered tbat tha *Lehigh* was free. During the engagement with the monitors the enemy did not lose sight of nur works on Morris Island, and at intervals of twenty or thirty minutes sent over a well-directed shell. The release of the *Lehigh* was the signal for all the monitors to withdraw, and with tbat movement closed the firing, with the exception of a few shots exchanged by tbe land batteries, for tbe day.

THE STEAMER PLANTER FIRED UPON.

On Snnday morning, as the steamer *Planter*, which was formerly nsed as a ferry-boat between Folly and Morris Islands, was passing up Folly River on her way to Light House Inlet, by the inland passage, and when near the latter, was fired upon by the rebel batteries near Secessionville on James Island. The rebels continued the firing until the *Planter* rounded into the Inlet, and moved down out of range. Eight shots were fired, eot one of which took effect, although two or three struck quite close to her. Tbe gunboat *McDonough*, commanded by Capt. Bacon, which is stationed in tbe Inlet, replied to the rebels, bnt aot strictly to their batteries, inasmuch as be directed his fire to the town of Secessionville, wherein are numerous rebel quarters. Tbe *Planter* made a return trip Monday morning, but was not molested by the enemy. Yesterday, however, in going again to tha Inlet the fira was received by the rebels, which was amply met by the *McDonough*. The *Planter* was aot struck, and camn to her anchorage with an exhaltat nrew. She is a small side-wheel boat that has seen considerable service, and is intended to be plied between Stono and Lighthouse Inlets *vid* Folly River. It is by means essential for military purposes that Folly River from Pawnee Landing to Lighthouse Inlet should be used for navigable porposes by us, bnt an amonnt of satisfaction is derived from the fact of knowing that our boats *can* sail over the entire length of tha river.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO SEABROOK ISLAND.

On Friday last an expedition under command af Gen. SCHIMMELPFENNIG proceeded to Seabrook Island for the purpose of reconnoitering and capturing the rebel pickets that were reported to be there. Upon arriving at Seabrook, none of the enemy were discovered. The pickets were mounted, and probably galloped across the marsh to John's Island on the approach of our forces. A body nf rebels were seen on John's Island on Snnday morning, who opened with a section of artillary on our troops, wounding three very slightly. In the afternoon tha enemy received reinforcements, and was preparing for an engagement, but as the object of Gen. SCHIMMELPFENNIG was not to give or take battle, and having made a successful reconnoissance, he withdraw his forces, and arrived at Folly Island early Monday morning.

WHIT.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

Fifteen shells were thrown into Charleston yesterday.

On Tuesday, while the shelling was going on, the enamy hoisted a hospital flag nn one of tha prominent buildings.

There is very little firing this morning.

The enamy has been busily engaged erecting a formidable battery in the rear of the Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island. For some weeks past the hospital flag has been shown at the Moultrie House in order to protect it from our fire, but it seems the house, instead of being nsed as a hospital has furnished the rebels a screen behind which they built the battery in question. A portion of the roof has been taken off and other parts of the building pulled down, and it is believed everything is so arranged that when the iron-clads make the next grand assault the entire structure can be leveled in a short time, thus leaving an open front for the battery. Thus far a sacred regard has been paid to the hospital flag, but the enemy, having violated its use, cannot expect the same course will be observed in the future. The enemy will pay dearly for his perfidy. With or without hospital flags, the City af Charlestoe is doomed and has already had more than a foretaste of its fate from Gen. GILLMORE's batteries.

Gen. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, is a guest of Gen. GILLMORE. He visits this Department for the purpose of investigating the condition and requirements of the New-York troops. Tha commandants nf the various regiments mat him by appointment yesterday.

Preparations are being made by the numerous officers for the customary observance of the approaching Thanksgiving. With the limited means they possess, it cannot be expected they will successfully rival our friends at nome in the matter of sumptuous vianda, although doubtless they will not be behind time as to convivial enjoyment. Tbe Masonic Hall, recently built near the general headquarters, has been tastefully decorated with shrubbery and pines, and in interior appearance will compare favorably with that of many grander edifices in the Metropolis during the Christmas holidays.

The following orders, it will be observed, have a direct bearing on correspondence from this Department:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102.—I. General Orders, No. 66, current series, from these Headquarters, are hereby amended by the omission of the phrase, "except after engagements have taken place."

II. Deserters will in no event be questioned by any person whatever, without authority from Department Headquarters, except by the Commander of the Post at which they arrive, who will forward their statements in writing, if at all important, direct to the Commanding General.

III. The arrival of deserters or fugitives, the military information derived from them or from prisoners of war, as well as all arrivals and departures of troops, are items of contraband news, which must be carefully suppressed.

IV. Commanders nf Posts where newspapers are published, will be held responsible for the character of the matter which those papers contain and will cause the proof-sheets of the same to be examined, and if necessary, corrected, agreeably to the provisions of this and General Orders No. 66, current series, from these headquarters.

V. In honor of Brig.-Gen. T. SEYMOUR, U. S. Vols., and Col. WM. B. BARTON, 48th New-York Vols., wounded at the assault of Fort Wagner, July 18, the 10-inch Mortar battery, south of Battery Chatfield, will be called Battery Seymour, and the one still further south, Battery Barton.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official:
ISAAC R. SHAFF, Capt. 47th N. Y. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 23.

The transport *Delaware*, from Port Royal and Stono Bar on the 20th instant, arrived here this morning.

On the 21st inst. the *Delaware* discovered a steamer crossing her bows, steaming northwest.

The *Delaware* soon made her out to be a blockade-runner, when chase was immediately given.

The steamship *Fulton* coming up joined in the chase, and in a few hours the blockade runner surrendered to the steamer *Fulton*, and proved to be the rebel steamer *Banshee*, from Nassau for Wilmington, with a cargo of great value. She was placed in charge of Mr. WALKER, first officer of the *Fulton*, and sent to tow to New-York.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

In the Port Royal *New South* of Nov. 21, we find the following news:

STIRRING ENGAGEMENT IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

On Sunday night last, the monitor *Lehigh*, Commodore BRYSON, ran well up toward Fort Sumter, and anchored for the night as a picket boat. Unfortunately the falling tide left her aground. At daylight her position was discovered by the rebels, who opened upon her from nearly all their guns on Sullivan's Island, and some from Fort Johnson, and battery Simkins. The *Lehigh* gallantly returned tha fire from both her guns, efforts being made on board the meanwhile to extricate the vessel from her dangerous position, but without success. The falling tide avery moment exposed more of her hull and the eeemy's fire seemed to be redoubled in intensity. Two other monitors, the *Nahant* and the *Passaic* at once stood up to her assistance and joined in the fight. The engagement continued until nearly high tide again, when she was towed off by the monitors, and brought out of range. During the engagement, the officers and crew being on deck, laboring to get out lines to haul her off, several of the crew were wounded by pieces of exploding shells. Commander BARTON was slightly cut in the face by a fragment of shell, and Lieut. HOPKINS, the executive officer of the ship, was badly hurt in the calf of the leg, by the same cause. It is feared that it may be necessary to amputate his limb, if untavorable symptoms should manifest themselves. The vessel, though frequently hit, was damaged but little.

THE YACHT *UNA*.

The famous yacht *Una*, seventy tons borthen, arrived at this port on the 8th nit. She sailed from Boston, touching at Newport, R. I., and from thence she sailed for Fortress Monroe. Arriving at the latter port, the passengers received avery attention possible from Capt. AINSWORTH, Master of Transportation, whose acts of courtesy will long be remembered. The *Una* was built by the celebrated shipbuilder Mr. GEORGE STARBS, for a Mr. WATASHUAY. Subsequently she was purchased by the City of Boston as a pleasure yacht, but finding that the City Fathers paid more attention to yachting than nosiness, she was disposed of to Mr. LEONARD, who came down as a passenger. She was consigned to Messrs. DUNBAR & FRANZ.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Arrived, steamer *Sierra Nevada*, with $246,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $242,000 from British Colnmbia.

Sailed, ship *New Hampshire*, for Hong Kong, carrying $110,000 in treasure.

Money is easy.

Tee receipts of treasura since the sailing of the last steamer amount to $2,500,000.

Atlantic Currency Exchange sells at the rate of 42 @46 P cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Sterling Exchange 148¼@148¾.

Legal tenonr notes are worth 67c@69c.

Tha leading feature in trade during tbn past week has been tha unusually large offerings at anction, of merchandise of all descriptions.

Candies are weakar. Coffee is townr. Coal nnchanged. Drygoods tending upward. Butter, *vid* the Isthmus, declined. Fruits, sauces, case goods, and tha majority of articles in tha line, are scarce. Eastern meats and provisions are lower.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Advices from General Burnside to Sunday Noon.

Our Forces Still Holding Knoxville.

Assurances that the Place Will Not be Evacuated.

The Rebel Force Thirty-Six Thousand Strong.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE EXPECTED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 23.

Major-Gen. FOSTER hee arrived here, and will leave for Knoxville to-day.

Advices from East Tennessee, up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning, are encouraging.

At that time firing at Knoxville was heard by our extreme outposts from Cumberland Gap.

Adjt. STANLEY, of the Twelfth Kentucky cavalry, arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday.

He brings hopeful news nf the situation of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE was still holding out, and had notified the citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville.

The rebel force opposing him was estimated at 36,000.

Knoxville is not closely invested by the rebels.

The rebels have withdrawn from the south side of the river, and we forage there.

The artillary fighting on the 19th and 20th instants was very severe.

Brig.-Gen. SANDERS, who was wounded at Campbell's Station a few days ago, has since died.

Col. WALFORD is slightly wounded.

Tha *Commercial* of this city says:

"The withdrawal of the enemy from the south side of Knoxville, is significant of a decided repulse. Gen. BURNSIDE is holding Knoxville under instructions from Gen. GRANT, and it is not to be supposed, therefore, that the forces under Gens. THOMAS HOOKER and SHERMAN are wasting their time during these momentous days. We are hourly in expectation of receiving intelligence of a most important character."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

OULD AND MEREDITH.

Col WHITELAY's mission on behalf of the imprisoned newspaper correspondents in Richmond has been only partially successful. The difficulty to this case, and indeed in the whole matter of exchanges, results from the hostile relations and the irreconcilable personal animosity of the two Commissioners, OULD and MEREDITH. It is not a question of the rights of negro captives, or of the rights or liabilities of white officers of colored regiments, which separates the Commissioners, as has been alleged. The Richmond Government has not, and if it can help it will not, make any question about its policy with respect to negroes taken in arms. OULD and MARROTT are not at swords' points over any principle. They are in that mutually hateful and unaccommodating temper which men are worked up to by recriminations of lying and drunkenness. MARROTT's last letter to OULD was so personal that it was not replied to. Their relations closed by it. In the meantime our friends languish and die in Libby Prison and on Belle Island.

WHERE GILLMORE'S SHELLS STRIKE IN CHARLESTON.

A private letter received here to-day from an Officer in Gen. GILLMORE's army, states, upon the authority of a rebel deserter, that several of the shells recently thrown from Fort Gregg exploded in King-street, the very heart of Charleston, killing several persons, among them an Officer of the Third South-Carolina artillery, and riddling and setting on fire several dwellings.

THE EXCHANGE OF HON. LUCIEN ANDERSON.

The rebel game af cooping up ANDERSON, of Kentucky, until after tha organization of the House, has been defeated. He has been exchanged. Immediately after his capture, his friend BOLINGER went to work to effect the arrest of a squad of prominent Kentucky and Tennessee traitors. The captors of ANDERSON were brought to terms. They offered to exchange him for TAUSSAN POLK, the Confederate Congressman, who is cooling himself at Johnson's Island. Consent to the swap was cheerfully given by our Government, and LUCE ANDERSON was at Paducah yesterday on his way to Washington.

COMMISSIONS IN THE INVALID CORPS.

A system of examining the officers of the Invalid corps, like that of officers for negro regiments, is soon to be instituted here, and will revert to civil life a crowd of incompetent men, who are now serenely feeding at the public crib.

GEN. SIGEL.

It is understood that Gen. SIGEL will take the place of Gen. SCHENCK, in command of Baltimore, after the latter takes his seat in the House.

THE INCOME TAX

A recent circular respecting the income tax having been misconstrued to exempt all incomes from professional services, or from any sources other than fixed investments, Commissioner LEWIS has decided anew that such incomes are not exempt.

SECRETARY CHASE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

There is no truth whatever in the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* statement that Secretary CHASE's resignation is in the hands of the President, sent in in view of the resignation of Judge TANEY, and for the succession to his place on the Supreme Court Bench.

ARMY CHANGES.

Lieut.-Col. J. P. WALKER, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for misbehavior before the enemy.

By direction of the President the names of First Lieut. SYMMES GARDANER, Eighteen United States Infantry, and FRANK A. TEASE, as an officer of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, have been dropped from the rolls of the army.

The orders dismissing from service Col. BYRON ECKLESTAIN, One Hundred and Third New-York volunteers, and Col. CAVENDER, Twenty-ninth Missouri volunteers, have been revoked, and they are honorably discharged the service.

PROMOTED.

Secretary WELLES has commissioned Acting-Master JOSEPH B. BENOX to grade Acting Volnntnnr Lieutenant for skill and vigilance in having succeeded in capturing the English blockade runner *Ella and Annie*.

PROVOST-JUDGE.

Maj. JOSEPH M. BELL, A. D. C., has been appointed Provost-Judge of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, *vice* Maj. STACAPOLE, relieved.

THE BATTLE-FLAGS

captured by Gen. RUSSELL's brigade, in the recent fight on the Rappahannock, have been received at the War Department. They were presented by the General, with the following letter from Gen. MEADE:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Nov. 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit, in charge of Brig.-Gen. D. A. RUSSELL, seven battle flags and one staff, the flag of which was torn off by the standard-bearer to prevent its being captured. These trophies were taken in the recent gallant assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station, and Brig. Gen. RUSSELL has been designated by Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK to deliver them to you, because of his conspicuous conduct as the leader of the storming party on the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

THE REBEL STEAMER BANSHEE.

According to information in possession of the Navy Department, the *Banshee*, recently captured, was built at the yard of JONES, QUIGAN & Co., in Liverpool, and launched in the latter part of November, 1862. She is a paddle-wheeled steamer, and called a steel boat, the plates used in her construction being of steel three-quarters of an inch in thickness, which are said to be equal to iron plates an inch thick. She is 220 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 22 feet deep. Her bottom is flat, and her hull is divided into four water-tight compartments. Her engines are oscillating, of 120-horse power, and so constructed as to be under the decks. When fully loaded, she draws only eight feet of water.

NOBODY CAN GO TO RICHMOND.

Inquiry is frequently made as to whether, with proper exertions, relief agents might not obtain leave to go to Richmond and administer to our sick in the hospitals there. The following letter from Gen. MEREDITH will answer that inquiry.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCANGE,
FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 22, 1863.

Frederick N. Knapp, Esq., Associate Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 21st is received, and in reply I will state that the rebels will allow no one to go to Richmond. I have already made several applications to that effect, which have been positively refused.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. MEREDITH, Brigadier-General.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Advance of General Meade.

The Report Affirmed and Contradicted.

LEE EXPECTING AN ATTACK.

HIS POSITION BEING STRENGTHENED.

The Rebel Army Fifty to Sixty Thousand Strong.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

The *Republican* extra of this morning says:

"This morning at dawn of day the grand Army of the Potomac broke camp near the north bank of the Rapidan, and with ten days' cooked rations in haversacks and wagons, commenced an advance movement upon the enemy, under orders from Gen. MEADE.

It is supposed that before noon to-day the whole of our army will be beyond the Rapidan. Gen. LEE must fight or run. If LEE has resisted the crossing of Gen. MEADE's forces there has been a battle before this.

If General LEE does not resist our crossing of the Rapidan, then it is evident that he is not strong enough to fight outside of fortifications.

In the letter event he will fall back upon Gordonsville or Richmond; most likely the former.

The report that LEE's army is at Hanover Junction, is only speculation.

It will soon be known exactly where it is, for Gen. MEADE will not stop until he finds it, if he has to go to the very walls of Richmond."

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

It was published here to-day, and telegraphed North, that the Army of the Potomac, at daybreak, commenced an advance on the enemy. But gentlemen who arrived from the front to-night are entirely ignorant of the alleged movement. The announcement was premature.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

Advices received from the Army of the Potomac to-night say the heavy storm of Saturday, while doing no damage to the railroad, had the effect of swelling the principal streams to an almost impassable height; and the low grounds and hollows, owing to the particularly soft and spongy character of the soil, are full of sloughs and cradle-holes, dangerous to wagon transportation.

Deserters come into our lines almost hourly.

The most intelligent and probably well informed gentlemen estimate LEE's effective strength at from 50,000 to 60,000.

A man of high connection in a rebel State says LEE is in hourly expectation of an attack by Gen. MEADE, and prepared at every point to give him a terrible reception.

The prominent and temporary rebel works on the Rapidan are being strengthened and enlarged to a vast extent.

Lamentable Accident at Gettysburgh.

EXPLOSION OF A SHELL—A BOY KILLED AND A MAN FATALLY INJURED—THE PATRIOT JOHN BURNS COMING TO NEW-YORK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GETTYSBURGH, Pa., Friday Evening, Nov. 20, 1863.

The dedication of the National Cemetery, which passed off so auspiciously here yesterday, has been followed to-day by a most lamentable occurrence which has spread gloom over the village of Gettysburgh, and added one, and perhaps two more victims to those deadly missiles which were buried over this town, filling the air like hail-stones in a storm, on the 2d and 3d of July last. A Mr. BRIGGS, of Philadelphia, who had come on to attend the celebration and to recover the body of his son who fell here in the battles of July, found an unexploded 20-pound shell while wandering over the battle-fields this morning, and wishing to preserve it as a relic, brought it home to his lodgings on Middle-street—a private house kept by Mr. PARSONS. Adjoining the house is a stone-cutter's yard, and about 12 o'clock to-day Mr. BRIGGS went into this yard for the purpose of removing the contents of the shell. After removing the cap, he tapped the end of the shell lightly against a stone lying in the yard, for the purpose of shaking the powder out, when it exploded with a terrific report, cutting both of Mr. BRIGGS' arms off below the elbows, and literally tearing to pieces a little boy nine years of age, who was standing a few feet distant, and who, when the shell exploded, was in the act of cautioning Mr. BRIGGS against his careless handling of the shell. Another boy, standing in the vicinity, was thrown clear across the street, a distance of forty feet, but, strange to say, suffered no other injury than a slight bruise. The name of the boy who was killed was FRAZIER. He was the son of a poor widow, living out on the Taneytown Road, and had been exhumed for reburial, was lying near by in a coffin in the yard when the accident took place. Dr. ELLIS, an army surgeon, was immediately called to attend Mr. BRIGGS, and is doing the best he can for the unfortunate man, but has little hopes of his recovery. Besides losing both his arms, his face is badly burnt, and a piece of the shell passed up into his left shoulder, where it will be difficult to extract it. Dr. ELLIS is of the opinion that the explosion was caused by concussion of the fulminating powder with which it was charged, and not by sparks from the stone against which it was struck. I understand that Mr. BRIGGS has a brother living in New-York and doing business in the Third-avenue.

But a small portion of the visitors who came to attend the dedication of the new cemetery have yet been able to get away, owing to the meagre railroad accommodations leading out of this place. The hillsides are still covered with pilgrims in search of relics of the battles of July, which continue to be found in abundance in the outskirts of the town. The brave old Gettysburgh patriot, JOHN BURNS, is overwhelmed with visitors, and is doing quite a thriving business in the sale of photographic views of himself and his humble abode. He is a shoemaker by trade, and was not overburdened with this world's goods at the time he shouldered his musket, and sallied forth to join the Union forces in defence of his hurough; but he says he has now paid off all his debts, and owns his house clear, and hopes to be able to sit under his own vine and fig-tree the remainder of his days. He was born in Burlington, N. J., and reached his seventieth year in September last. When the rebels made their appearance the second time in this vicinity, and he heard they were marshaling their forces on the other side of the Seminary Ridge, which is in plain sight of his house, I am told that the old man's wrath knew no bounds. He ripped and swore, in use the language of one of his neighbors, "like a mad bull," and running across the street to the house where I am now stopping, he told Mrs. WALTAS that "he could stand it no longer, he must have a bend in the fight." "If I don't come back," said he, "I wish you would see to the old woman," and so saying he hurried across the fields and disappeared in the woods on the brow of the Seminary Ridge. The old man told me that he went straight to the first Colonel he saw, who proved to be the Colonel of a Wisconsin regiment, and who shook him warmly by the hand, furnished him with a good Minie rifle, and told him to go in and fight on his own book. He had not fired more than a dozen rounds before he was wounded in the leg, and after lying out on the ground through the night of the 1st of July, he hobbled back next morning to his cabin at the outskirts of the town, in Chambersburgh-street, which, to his utter disgust and indignation, he found filled with wounded rebel soldiers. I am inclined to think that the old man judges the rebels harshly, but he solemnly asseverates that the cowardly scoundrels underlook to murder him after he got back to his domicil, and lay wounded on the floor. He says that he crawled into his basement, and after getting a comfortable position in one corner was about taking a patriotic snooze, when whiz came a bullet through the clapboards and lodged in the ceiling only a few inches above his head. Soon after came another, which struck still nearer where he lay. There is no use trying to make the old man believe these were chance shots, for he says that only a few moments previous some rebel sharpshooters came into the room where he lay, and disappeared again in a very suspicious way. There were wounded rebels lying in the same room, and as the bullets struck near him and some distance from the "rebs," he is positive that the sharpshooters went outside and purposely fired in the direction of his cot. If it is only an illusion of the old man it is a harmless one, and don't help add in the least to his undying hatred and contempt of the traitors to his country. The old man tells me he is going to visit New-York City in a few days. I hope the Common Council will do as much for him as they have done for men far less worthy than he. The least they can do is to grant him the "freedom of the City," and if it be accompanied by a snuff-box full of tobacco, I will wager the old man will "put it in his pipe and smoke it," and thank them to boot. S.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Relief Forwarded to Our Men at Richmond—The Rebels Report an Advance by Meade.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 20.

Sixteen rebel prisoners arrived here last evening on the steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* from Yorktown. They were stationed in Mathews County, and stated they were placed there by the rebel authorities to prevent smuggling. This is doubted.

The steamer *Convoy*, Capt. BOCHNAR, arrived here to-day at noon from City Point.

Col. IRVINE has satisfactorily transferred all the Government rations, as well as all the provisions, from the Baltimore Relief Fund for the Federal prisoners in and about Richmond, to Commissioner OULD.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 18, says

"Seven hundred more Federal prisoners have been sent from Richmond to Salisbury."

The same paper also says:

"We have vague and general reports that MEADE is moving up the Rapidan. A skirmish took place at Morton's Ford on Sunday morning. Gen. ROSA's division was guarding the ford."

Receipt of Cotton at Cairo—Guerrilla Movements, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *Anderson* has arrived, with 600 bales of cotton from Memphis, for Cincinnati.

Roving bands of guerrillas infest the river below, one hundred of whom, under the notorious SOL STRAIZ, entered Hickman, Ky., last Thursday, plundered the stores and houses, and captured four or five wounded soldiers.

Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, recently captured at Mayfield by the rebels, passed through here enroute for home to-day. He was released on condition that he would procure the release of PAUGAN POLK.

From New-Orleans.

The U. S. steam transport *Mississippi*, Capt. TALBOT, from New-Orleans Nov. 7, *vid* Key West 16th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. She left at Key West, U. S. steamers *San Jacinto*, *De Soto*, *Bienville*, *Huntsville* and *Sagamore*.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. M. S. Wilkerson, United States Senator from Minnesota; Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana; Gen. Sam. F. Casey, Ohio; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; Judge Nelson, Minnesota; Hon. C. Rose, Canada, and Hon. E. M. Leavenworth, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Geo. R. Phillips and Staff, from Providence; F. R. Sedgravas and family, Easton; J. M. Ryder, Norwich; S. D. Lawrance, New-London, and Stanley Woodward, Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. Kandall and lady, Washington; Col. E. Campbell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. Alex. Hay, Philadelphia, and Col. E. B. Sawyer, accompanied by a few non-commissioned officers and privates of the First Vermont cavalry, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. Gen. Baird and son, and Miss Cheaver, Washington; D. Thos. Vail, Troy, and Wm. S. Bond, Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE WELCOME HOME TO REV. MR. BEECHER THIS EVENING.—The reception to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in this City, takes place at the Academy of Music, this evening. His address will be entirely distinct from that delivered at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The proceeds of the "welcome home" will be devoted to the U. S. Sanitary Commission.—His Honor, the Mayor, presides.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA

Lord Palmerston on the American Question.

His Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Bremen steamship *America*, from Southampton Nov. 11, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is not so late by one day as that by the *City of Baltimore*, which passed Cape Race on Friday. The following details, which we find in our files, are of interest and importance:

The *Carolina*, from Croestadt for New-York, with hemp, waterlogged and abandoned by her crew, has been taken into Aspoe.

The *Phœnician*, of Beltast, from New-York, was abandoned Oct. 16. Crew saved by the *Echo*, from New-York, which has put into Queenstown leaky.

ENGLAND.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY THE LORD CHIEF BARON AND LORD PALMERSTON.

On Nov. 9, Alderman LAWRENCE, the new Lord Mayor of London, was inaugurated with the customary ceremonies.

At the banquet in the ancient Guildhall, in the evening, Viscount and Viscountess PALMERSTON, the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl GRANVILLE, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, and a large number of other distinguished personages were in attendance. After brief and formal speeches by the Duke of Somerset, Earl de Grey and Ripon, and others, Lord PALMERSTON responded as follows to the toast "The Health of Lord PALMERSTON and Her Majesty's Ministers:"

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—For myself and my colleagues I beg to return you their most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which the last toast has been proposed and received. I can assure you that those who are charged with the conduct of the affairs of this country must always feel the highest gratification at being permitted to be present at the splendid hospitalities of its great city. And not only do we receive personal gratification, but we feel that on these occasions that which takes place cements that union between the different classes of the community which is so important to the interests of the whole. It is well that those who are engaged in carrying on those commercial transactions upon which the wealth, the strength and the happiness of this great country depend should mix from time to time with those who are the responsible advisers of the Crown in conducting the political affairs of the nation. I do not mean to say that when we meet at your festive board matters of national importance are discussed—we are too much engaged in enjoying the festive hospitality which surrounds us for that—[a laugh]—but acquaintances are formed on these occasions which ripen afterward into friendships; and it is well known that the transactions of business are made much more easy when those who meet to carry them on know and like each other. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, I say, these gatherings are of great political importance by bringing together those who are charged with the commerce of the country and those who are responsible for its political Government. There have been occasions when it was the lot of those who had to explain the state of affairs to congratulate you on the tranquil condition of the civilized world. I am afraid I can not do that in the present instance; for, although I trust there is nothing in our horizon which can grow into a cloud of war, yet we see on all sides—in the far West and in the distant East—struggles going on of the most lamentable character, and scenes enacted which make us anxious for humanity, and excite our deep compassion for the countries in which they are occurring. [Hear, hear.] In the far West we see a nation of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same manners and literature as ourselves, split into two, slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, be would be a bold man indeed who ventured to predict. [Hear, hear.] Lamenting that state of things, the Government of this country have felt it their duty not to yield either to the entreaties or the objurgations of the one party or the other. [Cheers.] Blandishments on the one side and threats on the other have equally been fruitless to affect our course. [Renewed cheers.] We have felt it our duty to abstain from taking any part in that deplorable conflict. If, indeed, we had thought it had been in our power to put an end to it by friendly intervention, no efforts would have been wanting to accomplish so holy an object. [Cheers.] But we felt that our interference would have been vain, and we deemed it our duty—and in that I am sure we but followed the wishes of the country—to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. [Loud cheers.] In the East, also, scenes of a lamentable character are taking place. We there see on the one side a barbarous system of deliberate extermination carried out, and on the other side revenge venting itself in acts of murder and assassination. [Hear.] We endeavored to enlist the feelings and opinions of civilized Europe in a joint remonstrance against that which we thought was unjust. Those remonstrances have failed. We have done our duty, and we can only hope that those who have the conduct of affairs in the Russian Empire may at length cease to pursue that course which has drawn upon them the condemnation of Europe, and that peace may be restored upon terms of equity and justice in that unfortunate country. [Hear.] Well, though abroad things look ill, and much misery and calamity are sustained, this country forms a happy exception to that which seems the prevailing condition of nations. We have been blessed by Providence with abundant harvests; we have been preserved by the protection of the Government and the sense of the country from the misfortunes of war; our population are contented and loyal, and they feel that for a long course of years the Legislature has been occupied in remedying grievances, in removing defects in our laws, in sweeping away those obstructions which the less enlightened policy of former times had placed in the way of the productive industry of the nation. By all these means, I am happy to say, I believe that the commercial and material prosperity of the country has reached a point which it never attained at any former period. [Hear, hear.] Those who know the course of the commerce of the world will tell you that year by year this great City of London is growing more and more to be the centre of all the commercial transactions of other States, the bills are drawn upon London to pay debts all over the world, the commodities destined for other countries are sent in deposit here—a tribute paid by the people of other nations to the industry, good management, integrity and high honor of our own commercial community. [Hear, hear.] I congratulate you, My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, on this happy state of things, and I trust that the people of England will feel that they are greatly indebted for it to the reign of that beneficent Sovereign under whose mild and enlightened rule they have the good fortune to live. [Hear.] My Lord Mayor, I beg again to thank you on my own part and on that of my colleagues, and to assure you that we derive the greatest gratification from being allowed to join this festive board. [Loud cheers.]

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

In the Court of Exchequer on Nov. 10, the case of the *Alexandra* came up incidentally, the Lord Chief Baron asking whether a shorthand writer was in attendance. In the course of the discussion the following colloquy took place:

The LORD CHIEF BARON—I wish to state publicly here that I object to the bill of exceptions in the first instance, and on the ground upon which I have continued to object to it.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—Yes, my Lord.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—I did so before the jury had left the box, instantly, the moment it was first put into my hands, and my reason for not immediately arguing it or pointing it out was this: that there being a shorthand writer's note, I said, "Every word which has passed has been taken down." There can be no doubt as to every syllable which has been uttered in Court, and, therefore, no mistake can be made upon the facts; they are all agreed upon; therefore there is no occasion to argue the matter now. You have tendered a bill of exceptions, but if you wish to alter it conformably to a more correct

view of the facts, you can do so. That was the substance of it. It is very true that I said "I will accept any bill of exceptions which is warranted by the record of the evidence."

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—Of course, my Lord.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—I wish that really to be distinctly understood and known.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—Quite so, my Lord. Of course there is no misunderstanding about this, that now the rule is substituted for the bill of exceptions.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—And I have no doubt, Mr. Solicitor-General, that you will agree with me that, there being clearly a right of appeal, the proceeding by this motion is far more beneficial to the Crown than going on the bill of exceptions above alone.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—If I might give an opinion, I should say far more so, my Lord.

Baron BRAMWELL—No doubt.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—Unfortunately the then Attorney-General became ill, and my communication with him ceased; but I was about to suggest the propriety of bringing the whole matter before the Court by motion instead of going on with the bill of exceptions.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—You did make some suggestion of this kind.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—The record of the facts was agreed to between us, and there is no doubt whatever that the facts were unchangeable, and have never been changed from that moment to this.

The Attorney-General, as we before stated, on moving for the rule, read from a printed volume of Mr. SNELL'S shorthand notes of the whole of the *Alexandro* trial, and most of the bar engaged in the case appeared to be furnished with a copy of it.

HON. C. P. VILLIERS, M. P, ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M. P., made a speech at a banquet in Wolverhampton on Nov. 8. In the course of it he said:

"Great events had been passing in the world during the last four years, and the Government had been frequently required to decide upon their action with regard to them. He should not thee enter into the precise course adopted by the Government upon such occasions, but he thought that he could point to some general results upon which there was no question, and which possibly might exercise some influence upon opinion. In the first place, peace during that period had been maintained, [cheers,] not at the expense of honor, for when the privilege of the British flag was assailed, as it was in a great question of maritime right by the Americans, it was by universal assent vindicated with spirit and success. [Cheers.] Again, in the face of the strongest indecements to take an opposite course, the pledge of neutrality to each contending party in the States of America has been strictly and honorably observed. [Hear, hear.] Again, duties on trade that might be written in millions have been removed, and yet the revenue had been left unimpaired [cheers;] and lastly, there was theo a state of commercial prosperity in the country that equaled, and presently would exceed, that extraordinary year which preceded the one in which the disasters of America occasioned such fearful disturbence in the great industry of this country." [Cheers.]

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

The Queen received, on Monday, Nov. 9, an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French, in which His Imperial Majesty requested the Queen to send representatives to a Congress of the chief European States, whose duty it shall be to take note of and recognize the points in which the Treaty of Vienna has been infringed, and to adapt such measures with respect to present complications as may best secure the general peace. We believe that Her Majesty's Ministers will meet in Cabinet on Tuesday to consider the answer to be returned by Her Majesty to the Emperor of the French.

It is stated that the proposition for an European Congress has been addressed to fifteen Governments. It is rumored that Prussia has expressed her adhesion, and that Austria is favorable to the proposal. The French Press devotes much space to a discussion of the project.

COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

La Patrie says: "Letters from the Emperor inviting the sovereigns to an European Congress, were despatched on Thursday, immediately after the speech." An article in the same journal treating of the various opinions entertained respecting the Emperor's speech, maintains the view previously expressed by that journal, and repeats that the word expressing the present position of things is not so much peace as the liberty of peoples.

The same paper believes itself able to state that the Emperor's proposition for an European Congress has met with serious objections in the Council of Ministers at Vienna. It also says, from present information it appears probable that Russia, Italy and Spain will adhere to the project. The *Patrie* also asserts that a Cabinet Council in London has already discussed the proposition for a Congress.

La France says: "The refusal of England and Austria to co-operate actively in the Polish question engenders an European question. Upon the basis of the Congress the Emperor will open the great book of the liberty of nations, to establish public right anew, to clear away rubbish from European soil, to reconstruct a new edifice founded upon the well-understood interests of sovereigns and nations, to blot out injustice and oppression, to constitute Governments in accordance with manners, history and civilization, to make a new Europe like society itself. This programme is a justification of the words: 'The Empire is peace.'"

Le France also states that the Emperor's letter is pervaded by a spirit of delicate moderation and courtesy, and is said to drew the attention of the Sovereigns to the great principles of order, peace and the general interests. It also demands the establishment of a system of public law, more in accordance with accomplished facts, the spirit of the age, and the new condition of the European equilibrium, although it avoids specially pronouncing itself upon any of the particular questions which will have to be treated by the Congress, even upon that of Poland.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says:

"Nothing could show more clearly the true meaning of the Emperor's speech, than the eagerness displayed by His Majesty to convene his allies and friends for cooperation in the programme he has marked out from the throne. With this object, the Emperor has already caused autograph letters to be sent to the principal Sovereigns of Europe. The purport of these communications tends to justify the remarkable words of the Bordeaux programme—'The Empire is peace.'"

The *Opinione Nationale* says:

"The King of Italy has accepted the invitation to a Congress, and has congratulated the Emperor upon his generous initiative."

The *Pays* affirms that the Emperor, in proposing a Congress, has afforded the greatest possible proof of his pacific and conciliatory intentions.

MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS.

A letter from Funchal, in the island of Madeira, of the 2d inst., gives some details of the French ironcased squadron which had just arrived there. The squadron sailed from Brest on the 27th October, with fine weather, which continued during the voyage. The ships made various trials of their speed on different tacks during four days. They first sailed in line, each ship having on the first day two of her boilers heated, four on the second day, six on the third, and eight on the fourth. The ship-of-the-line *Solferino* always kept the lead, performing 14 knots an hour on the average. The ship-of-the-line *Magenta* and the frigate *Couronne* came next, making 13 knots. The *Napoleon*, one of the best ships of the old steam navy, followed the *Couronne*. The iron-cased frigates *Invincible* and *Normandie* followed close after the *Napoleon*. The five iron-cased ships all behaved well, as none of them steamed less than 12 knots an hour. During the trial they made with sails only the *Solferino*, although her masts are very low, accomplished six knots, taking the lead of all the others. After the sailing qualities of the ships were ascertained, an experiment was made to ascertain the consumption of coal. It appeared that each iron-cased ship can carry sufficient coal to perform 1,400 nautical leagues. Vice-Admiral PENAUD hoisted his flag on board the *Solferino*. According to his orders the squadron are to weigh anchor on the 8th inst., and to proceed to Teneriffe, and to return thence direct to Brest.

The *Memorial* is authorized to deny, as entirely unfounded, the report that the Duke de Gramont, French ambassador at Vienna, is to be replaced by Count WALEWSKI.

Alluding to the rumors of a change in the French Embassy at St. Petersburgh, the same paper affirms that the Duke de Montbello has not yet sent in his resignation.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial, left for Compeigne on Nov. 8, where they will remain a month.

M. M. BERRYER and MARIE have taken the oath of allegiance.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

POLAND.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Intelligence from Warsaw states that by order of Gen. BOSO the ladies and young girls imprisoned in the citadel, with sixty of the chief inhabitants of Warsaw, have been transported without sentence.

The *Invalide Russe* contains the news that the sisters JULIA and SOPHIA RECHOWSKA have been sentenced to be hanged in Warsaw.

The Posener *Journal* confirms the news that CONRIES and BARKOWSKI were hanged on Wednesday last at Wlockawak.

The *Invotide Russe* publishes a ukase ordering the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first divisions of grenadiers in the Caucasus cavalry and artillery to be placed on a war footing, and the formation of reserve battalions, squadrons and batteries.

A telegram from Cracow says: The Poles gained a great success over the Russians on the 30th ult. in the palatinate of Lublin.

M. WENGLIASKI, Councillor of State, who had resigned, has been arrested and confined in the citadel of Warsaw.

AUSTRIA.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, on Nov. 7, a credit of 69,000,000 was unanimously granted by the House without debate.

The Vienna Press considers this to be a demonstration against the French Emperor's speech.

The Union Bank is in a state of dissolution. The grantees were unable to come to an understanding with persons wishing to purchase the privileges, occasioning the English and Austrian directors to withdraw from the undertaking.

Prince METTERNICH left on the 7th for Paris.

A telegram from Vienna of Nov. 9, says:

"The Duke DE GRAMONT delivered to Count RECHBERG, on the 7th, the copy of an autograph letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Emperor of Austria, inviting the latter to a Congress of Sovereigns at Paris. The Vienna journals advocate a close alliance with England and Prussia."

Prince METTERNICH has been authorized to declare to the Emperor NAPOLEON that Austria is ready to cooperate in an European Congress, upon a basis yet to be determined for the strengthening of the public European right, with special regard to accomplished facts.

ITALY.

The National Bank had raised its discount rate to 7 ₱ cent.

The Liberal Press unanimously applaud the French Emperor's speech.

The *Opinions* says: "Italy most accept as a happy event the proclamation of the nullity of the treaties of 1815. If a Congress is possible, it will not be Italy who will offer any obstacle to it: but Italy, foreseeing coming events, must prepare to take up arms."

GREECE.

FIRST PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The following is the first Proclamation of the young King:

"HELLENES: On ascending the throne to which I have been called by your suffrages, I feel the desire to say a few words to you. I bring to you neither experience nor wisdom, qualities which you cannot expect at my age; but I come to you with confidence and sincere devotion, as also with a firm belief in the prosperity of our future, to which I promise to devote my whole life.

I shall respect and conscientiously observe your laws, and especially the constitution, that keystone of the Greek edifice. I shall also endeavor to love and respect your customs and language, everything that is dear to you, as I love you already.

I shall collect around me the best and the wisest men among you without any regard to past differences. Assisted by their intelligence I shall endeavor to foster the numerous and happy germs of the material resources of your noble country, which henceforth is mine.

My ambition is to make Greece the model State of the East.

The Almighty will give strength to my weakness and enlighten my efforts; He will aid me not to forget the obligations which I have contracted toward you.

Wherefore I pray God to have you in his safe keeping. GEORGE.

ATHENS, Friday, Oct. 30.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Banshee.

The United States steam transport *Fulton* from Port Royal, the 20th inst., arrived yesterday, bringing in tow the prize steamer *Banshee*, captured by her off Wilmington, on the 21st. The *Banshee* left Nassau, N. P., on the 17th of November and was bound for Wilmington, N. C., at the time she was taken. The following are the particulars obtained from Purser McMANUS of the *Fulton*:

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20, 1863.

At 7 o'clock A. M., 21st inst., our lookout at the foretopmast-head reported a sail five points on our port bow; whereupon our pilot, Mr. G. MAPES, went a-oft, to relieve the lookout and to report correctly from time to time on deck to Capt. WOTTON the movements of the susuicious sail, and by the aid of the glass he made her out to be a steamer, painted white, with two smoke-stacks, and burning soft coal. Whereupon Capt. WOTTON ordered chase to be made, which order was immediately obeyed. At the time, 7 30 A. M., no other sail being in sight, and we were rapidly shortening the distance between us and the suspicious steamer. At 7 50 A. M. made out a side-wheel steamboat on our port beam, which afterward proved to be the transport *Delaware*, Capt. TILTON, from Stono Inlet, bound to Baltimore. In the course of an hour we left her some distance astern, she following in our course. At 8½ A. M. sighted a large steamer on our port beam, steering to the southward, which afterwards proved to be the United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*. Upon seeing us in chase she altered her course and soon got the prize, but it was evident to all on board, as regards speed, she was no match for us or our game. At 9 05 A. M. Capt. WOTTON ordered our rifled gun to be trained upon the chase. Our gunner, Mr. CLIFFORD soon had a 20-pounder throbbing after her. The line of the shot was good, but it fell short the mark. From this time until she hove to we continued firing at her, the shot going over and around her, also gradually widening the space between us and the *Grand Gulf* and ending the chase, when, after having fired sixteen shots at and passing our competitor far astern, the prize hove to. It now being 10.15 A. M., off Cape Lookout, a prize crew, in charge of the Chief officer, Mr. G. M. WATKEMAN, and the Purser, were immediately sent on board after having transferred the crew and baggage of the prize on board the *Fulton*. Capt. WOTTON had two hawsers attached to the prize how known as the *Banshee*. At this juncture, the gunboat *Grand Gulf* and transport *Delaware* arrived off the prize. The Captain of the former sent his executive officer alongside the prize for the purpose of boarding her, but was refused admittance by Mr. WALKER (prize Captain,) who requested him to communicate with Capt. WOTTON, on board the *Fulton*, which he did, and very politely offered a prize crew, which was as politely declined by Capt. WOTTON. At 10.45 A. M. the *Fulton* proceeded on her course with the prize in tow.

The *Banshee* is a Clyde-built side-wheel steamer, built of steel, and about 316 tons, of a fine model and a beautiful outward appearance, one year old on the 20th inst., and had run the blockade eight times successfully. Her cargo consists of coffee, tobacco, dry goods, rope, &c.

The vessel is now lying at pier No. 36 North River. Her officers and crew, thirty-five in number, have been turned over to the United States Marshal.

The Russian Fleet.

A BUSY TIME YESTERDAY—PREPARATIONS TO DEPART, ETC.

The announcement that the Russian fleet was to leave the harbor yesterday, caused considerable excitement in naval circles, and a great number of United States naval officers, as well as several of our citizens, assembled on the Battery in the afternoon to witness the exit of the squadron. Indeed, a tugboat, crowded to excess with spectators, was plying between the ships for several hours, conveying on board several of our citizens of Russian birth, and some distinguished Americans. All the forenoon each vessel of the fleet was a scene of unusual hustle. Meat, provisions, groceries, &c., were brought aboard in immense baskets. Several boats disputed the most convenient place to the ship's side. Washwomen came on in dozens with wash-clothes; and finally, several Russian and American citizens went on board to pay their respects—all these visitors feeding to crowd the ships to such an extent that locomotion was rendered impossible. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, it became apparent that the amount of business to be done was too great to enable the ships to go, and the Admiral determined to let them remain over night. Meantime, the bustle and excitement continued, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon an entire squadron of "bum"-boats and runners' boats studded the stream. It is understood that two of the vessels will remain in the harbor—the Admiral's ship and another—and that the remainder of the squadron will leave. It is stated that Admiral PAULDING will send the Navy-yard tugboat, with naval officers on board, to escort the fleet out of the harbor.

Highway Robbery.

A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL PLAN.

A new and successful plan for highway robbery was init ated during the late political campaign by the thieves and murderers of the City. Quite a number of cases occurred wherein it was not only successful in the matter of robbery, but where the victims were very badly injured. The villains emboldened by their successes during riot week in attacking and robbing everybody whom they met, from whom they thought spoils could be secured, adopted the following ingenious plan. Five, six, sometimes more of them, would assemble in a body on the occasion of political parades, fall into the ranks and march along as part and parcel of the party; watching their chance for a victim, one of them would rush from the ranks and strike him as though he had offered an insult to the procession, and on the instant the others would spring to the assault; the man would be knocked down, beaten and robbed of all valuables about him for a moment, and the whole affair be considered as a "political row." Thus did these murderous scoundrels make the different parties the cloak for their villainies. They operated the same way at the different political meetings outside of Cooper Institute. It was a shrewd plan, and until recently was not developed to the Police authorities; so soon as known prompt measures were adopted to prevent it. "Political fights" are now considered synonymous with "highway robbery"—those engaged in them highwaymen. Processions hereafter will have so attended that this class of villains using them as a cloak will be promptly arrested. It would be well if the different parties would make a note of these facts, and on any occasion of a disturbance on the route of their marches, or at their meetings attribute it to the claim of thieves mentioned, and promptly aid in their arrest. On one occasion, during the late canvass, a gentleman was knocked down and robbed on Broadway, badly beaten also, and yet despite his assertion of robbery, those who were really participants in the proceedings, and who crowded to the scene, were particularly excited against him because of the blatant assertion of the thieves that he had insulted the procession as it passed. Of course, had they known the fact they would have promptly turned upon and severely but justly punished the villains. Let them aid the Police in arresting and unmasking these highway robbers during the present local campaign, should they show themselves.

The Campbell and Ketchum Affray.

TESTIMONY GIVEN ON THE INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MISS CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL.

Upon application yesterday afternoon to Mr. District-Attorney HALL, reporters were allowed to examine the papers in the case of Miss CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, the young lady who died at No. 11 East Thirtieth-street, on Tuesday evening of last week, under very mysterious circumstances, an account of which has appeared. The testimony in the case is quite brief. The following are the names of the gentleman who composed the Jury of inquest at the time it was held by Coroner RANNEY, viz.: Isaac B. Conover, Henry Mathews, Samuel Reynolds, Bartholomew O'Connor, Dr. H. D. Ranney (brother of the Coroner) and Mr. Samuel D. Brettman, in whose house Miss C. died. The only witnesses whose testimony was taken were Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL, who is a brother of deceased, Mrs. Dr. BRETTMAN, whose house it is alleged the deceased was visiting at the time of her death, and Dr. WILSON PATTERSON, who was called in when it was discovered that the young lady was dying. The testimony in the case went to show that Miss CAMPBELL, the deceased, had been unwell for several weeks past, and that at times she seemed very nervous and melancholy. On the day preceding the evening of her death, she had been making preparations for a visit to Washington, which her physicians had recommended with a view to restore her health.

The verdict of the jury was that "the deceased came to her death by accidentally taking an overdose of laudaeum." How, and under what circumstances the laudanum was taken does not appear in any portion of the testimony. Miss CAMPBELL was about 26 years of age, and was a native of this City.

Both MALCOLM and JAMES CAMPBELL have been held to bail to keep the peace in the sum of $1,000 each, in respect to Mr. KETCHUM, and this, it is reported, will be the end of the affair.

County Finances.

The following statement in regard to various special funds of the County Government has been obligingly furnished from the Comptroller's office:

RIOT DAMAGES—INDEMNITY FUND.

The amount of bonds issued is	$426,000 00
Amount of disbursements in statement of damages, including $199,700 paid to Geo. W. Farlee	297,349 74
Balance Nov. 23, 1863	$128,650 26

An additional amount of bonds will probably have to be assessed to provide the means required for the payment of riot damages.

SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND.

The amount of bonds assessed is	$946,700 00
Amount disbursed by the Supervisors' Committee	595,735 10
Balance Nov. 23	$350,964 90

The surplus of this fund is to be transferred to the "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund," as stated below:

SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE BOUNTY FUND.

The unexpended balance of the "Substitute and Relief Fund" to be transferred to this account is, say	$350,964 90
Amount of Bonds thus far subscribed and paid for	47,300 00
Total	$398,264 90
Amount of disbursements from Bounties to Volunteers, at $340 each.. 6	42,000 00
Balance, Nov. 23	$356,264 90

It appears from the above statement that the "County Volunteer Committee, consisting of the Mayor and Comptroller, and Supervisors BLUNT, STEWART and TWEED, have a very handsome balance of cash on hand with which to begin operations this week. The time for procuring volunteers is getting short, and if a further draft is to be avoided a large amount of work must be performed. Meanwhile those who are disposed to help along the cause, and at the same time obtain desirable investments, can do so by calling at the Comptroller's office and subscribing for the bonds to be issued for the purpose of furnishing the necessary means for paying the bounty offered.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—This institution commends itself to public sympathy. It works its way quietly, and, without ostentation, is doing a great deal of good for our poor City boys. During the past three months 8,585 lodgings have been furnished, 5,087 meals provided, and 82 placed in good situations. The boys make rapid progress, and are greatly improved in manners and morals. Some of them have excellent voices and love the sacred melodies taught them at the institution, and a delightful evening can be spent with them. Heretofore they have been cramped for room, but have recently been enabled to add another sleeping apartment, and will be able to receive all who apply for admission. The boys had no dinner last Thanksgiving, let them not be forgotten. The institution is located at No. 128 Fulton-street.

CHEER FOR THE POOR.—The Christian Alliance propose to give to the poor drought under its agency their annual Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday next. The plan is for a Committee of ladies and gentlemen to take it to worthy families known to be needy. After such families are supplied, the remainder to be taken to some of the most destitute localities in our City. Any one desirous of aiding this object may send their contributions to CHAS. FANNING, Esq., firm of HART & FANNING, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. Biscuit, sandwiches and other edibles will be gladly received on Wednesday at the rooms of the Alliance, University Building, Washington-square.

SCHOOL OFFICERS FIFTEENTH WARD.—At a Convention of the Delegates, held on the 21st inst., to nominate candidates for School Officers for the Fifteenth Ward, the following gentlemen were nominated: HENRY J. RAYMOND for Commissioners; WILLIAM N. BLAKEMAN, SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD, S. WILS ROCKEFELLY and JAMES S. BUTLER for Trustees, and MOSES M. VAIL for Inspector.

Hoboken City.

THE MATTER OF JOHN WHITE.—Mr. WHITE, an account of whose arrest as charged with various crimes was published on Monday, makes a statement that the whole report is incorrect, except in regard to his arrest in this City; he says that, on hearing he was thee discharged, and alleges that the motive of the prosecution, on the subsequent arrest, is to make money, which he will show before the Courts. Meantime he wishes fair play and no prejudgment by the public.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION — MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Chipp, Hardy.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman CHIPP, Alderman HENRY was called to the chair.

A quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Board was declared adjourned until Thursday, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3175, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485. *Part II.*—Not set.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 268, 269, 267, 174, 285, 288, 234, 109.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 230, 233, 237, 240, 86, 119.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 535, 779, 2663, 879, 2077, 959, 961, 2587, 2249, 1449, 1163, 1040, 1040½, 1255. *Part II.*—Nos. 2754, 2756, 2248, 428, 696, 402, 2794, 2782, 2810, 2812, 2816, 2818, 2824, 2826, 2828.

What Acts Will Charge a Party, as Owner, for Repairs and Supplies for a Vessel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Edward Weston et al. vs. *James Wright et al.*—On the 6th day of February, 1858, one James W. Phillips, of the City of New-York, conveyed to the defendant Wright, who resided in the State of Alabama, one fourth part of the ship *Neptune's Car*, by a bill of sale in the usual form, which was on the same day duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Collector of Customs of this port, pursuant to the act of Congress. The remaining three-fourths of the ship were owned by the other defendants—two of whom (owning one-half) were and had for a long time been ship's husbands.

The plaintiffs were assignees of certain claims against the ship for repairs and stores, and brought this action to make the defendant Wright responsible as joint owner.

Wright answers that he was only mortgagee, not of possession of one fourth part of the ship, and as such, was not liable.

The plaintiffs claimed that where a party, having such an interest in a ship, as Wright had in this case, is notified of a voyage, and informed that unless he discloses possession, he will be emerged for repairs and expenses of the ship for the voyage, and supplying her therefor, he should be charged as joint owner in case he does not so disclaim ownership. It was alleged that the defendant Wright, was so notified in this case, and was silent.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the defendant Wright appealed, contending that he was only a mortgagee, out of possession, and as such, not liable.

Decision reserved.

J. T. Williams, for plaintiffs; Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, for defendant.

Violation of the Laws to Prevent Encroachments on the Harbor—Commodore Vanderbilt Sued for Penalties to Amount of Over $27,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Rosseter.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This action is brought by the Commissioners of Pilots against Commodore Vanderbilt under the act of 1860, by which authority was given plaintiffs to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York, and to give notice to any person obstructing the harbor to remove such obstruction within a certain time, and providing that any person so notified who shall disobey such notice shall be liable to a penalty of $25 a day for each and every day that it shall remain after notice. Plaintiffs allege that in the year 1860 Commodore VANDERBILT entered upon the waters of New-York harbor, at a point south of Pier No. 1, and outside of the line recommended by the Commissioners, and built or put there an obstruction in the nature of a pier filled in with stone, the same being unauthorized by law and wholly without the exterior line. Plaintiffs notified defendant to remove said obstruction within five days, and such notification not being complied with, they bring this action to recover the penalty of $25 a day for each and every day from the 10th day of November, 1860, up to the day of trial. The defendant claims at the time of the Battery extension there was a small pier south of Pier No. 1, and inside of said Battery extension; that by a resolution of both branches of the Common Council defendant was authorized to build and extend said small pier parallel to Pier No. 1 as far as the exterior line of the proposed Battery extension; that by order of said resolution defendant sunk a crib filled with stone within the exterior line of the Battery extension; that before said pier was finished defendant was restrained by an injunction afterward made perpetual from proceeding with said structure, that all that he did was done under the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and defendant is not liable for the penalty; defendant further alleges that said obstruction was not outside the extreme line of the harbor fixed by law; that he had no recollection of receiving any such notice as that required by law. The amount of the penalties sought to be recovered, is over $27,000. A motion to dismiss the complaint was made on the ground of the insufficiency of the notice given to Mr. Vanderbilt, it being claimed that the notice had not been shown to be the act of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, but only one of its members. Case still on.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for plaintiffs; W. C. Noyes and Mr. Rappallo for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Lawlor vs. *Davis.*—Motion for continuance of injunction denied and temporary injunction denied with $10 costs.

Noble vs. *Shankford.*—Motion granted on payment of the costs of the trial and entry of judgment, and on payment of $50 for the traveling expenses of plaintiff in coming from Boston, and the judgment to remain as security, and $10 costs of this motion also to be paid.

Fulmer vs. *Hotha.*—*Bilenger* vs. *Lawless.*—Motions denied without costs.

Lowrie vs. *Maguire.*—Motion to set aside order of arrest granted, without costs.

Doty vs. *Williams.*—Motion for leave to answer granted on payment of $10, costs of this motion, and plaintiff's attorney's motion for judgment denied, without costs.

The People ex rel. Schmidt vs. *Schmidt.*—On the petition in this case it is order to take out a new writ returnable at Special Term.

John S. Potts vs. *Rebecca Pott.*—Judgment of divorce granted on report of Referee.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wm. H. Miller vs. *Mary A. Miller.*—Judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

James J. Hunt vs. *Catherine A. Connor.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... Nov 23, 1863.

$12	U. S. 5-20's, Reg. '65	100	Star. Mail Co
2,000	U. S. 5-20's, Reg. '65	100½	do
2,000	U. S. 6s, Oregon		do
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 Notes		do
	Notes Feb & Aug	100¾	do
40,000	U. S. 6s, reg. '81		do
19,000	Mo. State 6s	65	do
2,000	do	66	do
2,000	M. S. & N. I.	85	do
1,000	do 4th M B	108	do
2,000	Har. R 1st M	108	do
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. S. F. B.	110	do
1,500	Ill. Cen. R.	120	do
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st	92	do
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	80	do
400	Conn. Coal Prof	44	do
200	do	41	do
500	do	b30 41	do
300	do	40¾	do
200	do	40¾	do
400	Quicksil. M. Co	8¾	do
50	do	8¾	do
200	do	8¾	do
500	Hudson R. R.	129	do
	do	b10 129	do
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 130	do
200	do	130	do
600	do	130	do
500	do	130	do
100	do	130	do
250	Comb. Coal Prfd	40	do
500	do	40¾	do
500	do	40¾	do
100	Quicks. M. Co	b30 64¾	do
150	do	63¾	do
350	Cen. Am. Tran	33	do
100	Am. Coal Co	96	do
250	Wyom. Val. Coal Co	90	do
700	N. Y. Cen. R	129¾	do
100	do	b30 129¾	do
50	do	129¾	do
100	do	b30 129¾	do
100	do	129¾	do
100	do	b10 129¾	do
100	do	129¾	do
100	do	b30 129¾	do
100	do	b30 129¾	do
100	do	129¾	do
100	do	b10 129¾	do
650	Erie R.	109¾	do
3100	do	109¾	do
100	do	b10 109¾	do
1200	do	109¾	do
500	do	b10 109¾	do
300	do	109¾	do
200	do	b10 109¾	do
1100	do	109¾	do
400	do	109¾	do
100	do	109¾	do
200	Hud. R. R. ex-div.	b3 129¾	do
1100	do	130	do
200	Harlem R.	99¾	do
300	do	99¾	do
200	do	99¾	do
400	do	99¾	do
1000	Reading R.	b3 124¾	do
300	Chic. & Alt. R.	96	do
400	do	b3 96	do
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	33¼	do
200	M. S. & N. I.	94¾	do
800	do	94¾	do
100	do	94¾	do
200	do	b3 94¾	do
300	do	b6 94¾	do
500	do	95	do
1,100	do	95	do
1,100	do	95	do
1,100	do	95	do
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 138	do
200	do	138	do
400	do	137¾	do
100	do	s3 137¾	do
100	Erie Railroad	109	do
400	do	108¾	do
400	do	b3 108¾	do
200	do	s3 108¾	do
100	do	108¾	do
500	do	108¾	do
100	do	108¾	do
100	do	s3 108¾	do
100	Erie Pref.	103¼	do
100	do	b3 103¼	do
400	Hud. R. R. ex-div.	128	do
100	do	b3 128	do
1100	do	87¾	do
300	do	s3 97¾	do
100	M. S. & N. I. R	b3 84	do
250	do	83¾	do
100	do	b3 83¾	do
200	Ill. Cen. R.	123	do
500	do	b3 123¼	do

300	Chic. & Alt. R.	96	
300	do	b3 96	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	33¼	
50	Canton Co.	b10 34¾	
200	do	34¾	
1200	Cum. Coal	41	
300	do	c 41	
500	do	41¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 138	
200	do	138	
400	do	137¾	
100	do	s3 137¾	
100	Erie Railroad	109	
400	do	108¾	
400	do	b3 108¾	
200	do	s3 108¾	
100	do	108¾	
500	do	108¾	
100	do	s3 108¾	
100	Erie Pref.	103¼	
100	do	b3 103¼	
400	Hud. R. R. ex-div.	128	
100	do	b3 128	
200	Har. R.	87¾	
300	do	b3 97¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R	b3 84	
250	do	83¾	
200	Comb. Coal Prfd	40¾	
500	do	40¾	
500	do	40¾	
100	Quicks. M. Co.	b30 64¾	
150	do	63¾	
350	Cen. Am. Tran	33	
100	Am. Coal Co	96	
250	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	90	
700	N. Y. Cen. R	129¾	
100	do	b30 129¾	
50	do	129¾	
100	do	b30 129¾	
100	do	129¾	
100	do	b10 129¾	
100	do	129¾	
200	do	b30 129¾	
200	do	b30 129¾	
100	do	129¾	
100	do	b10 129¾	
200	Hud. R. R. ex-div.	b3 129¾	
1100	do	130	
200	Harlem R.	99¾	
300	do	99¾	
200	do	99¾	
400	do	s3 99¾	
1000	Reading R.	b3 124¾	

1000	Harlem R.	99¾	
200	Erie R. Pref.	s10 101	
50	do	133¾	
50	do	103¾	
100	do	103¾	
53	Reading R.	125	
100	do	125¾	
200	do	125¾	
400	Chic. & N. W.	50	
100	do	b10 50¾	
200	do	50¾	
100	M. S. & N. I.	84¾	
400	do	84¾	
1000	Ill. Cen. R. S.	123¾	
100	do	124	
1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	109¾	
600	do	109¾	
1000	do	109¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R.	123¾	
400	Clev. & Pitts.	109	
200	do	109¾	
200	do	109¾	
400	Gal. & Chi. R.	111	
100	do	b10 111¾	
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 118	
600	do	117¾	
500	Chic. & R. I. R.	102¾	
400	do	102¾	
1500	do	107	
150	do	107¾	
100	do	b15 107	
450	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	87	
150	do	86¾	
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	61¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

600	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 139¾	
100	do	139

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, VIZ.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $4 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 5 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HELP WANTED

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed. R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; she must be smart, and understand her business. Apply at No. 43 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. Tuesday.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS SERvant to an invalid; one who can bring recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability may find a place by applying at No. 43 Wall-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

VARNISH MAKER WANTED—COMPEtent in all kinds of turpentine, benzine and spirit varnishes. One proficient and reliable will be well paid. Address, with references, Box No. 4,126 Post-office.

WANTED—TO-DAY, AT THE MANHATTAN Wire Mills, No. 357 West 24th-st, a competent engineer. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M.
WM. EAGLETON, Superintendent.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; wages liberal. Apply at No. 10 Bond-st., THIS DAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. None need apply without good reference.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND Seamstress, who has had considerable experience with young children and has good City reference. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers South-west and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 388 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day; reference given. Call at No. 1,103 Broadway, between 24th and 26th sts., in the milliner's store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; CITY reference required. Apply this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 33 East 20th-st.

WANTED—ONE FULLY CAPABLE TO TAKE charge of a Yankee Notions stock. Address, with name and references, Box 1,228 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,
MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS,
EMERSON & SILVER,
Office No. 447 Broome st., second door west of Broadway,
Factory, Trenton, N. J.,

Manufacturers of rich presentation and Masonic regulation swords, fine spurs, belts, jewels, flags, banners, &c., &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make every part within our own establishment, and are constantly getting up new and superior designs.

Over 30,000 swords made for United States Government since the war.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an egg nut spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

OLD APPLE WHISKY
AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.

Parties in want of either of the articles, can find samples of fine whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 92 West-st., New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & NILSON'S, No. 6 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York City, or by addressing H. S. CONOVER,
Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS,
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

GOLD
AND
SILVER,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DINNERS—EXTRA DISHES, ETC., PREPARED in the best style and of a superior quality, are supplied to families and parties by PIERRE, BLO. & CO., No. 22 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. M. BOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No 221 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. D. DONALDSON.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED.—THE Advertiser will buy a large second hand fire-proof safe. Address, giving the inside measurement of the safe for sale, Box No. 883 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CALIFORNIA.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITHout incumbrance, accustomed to the care of the sick, housekeeping for gentleman and sewing, would like a situation to travel with a lady as companion and nurse, or as housekeeper for gentleman in the City or elsewhere; best of testimonials given and required. Apply in person or by letter to No. 219 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted for two girls in New-York.—A family breaking up housekeeping are interested to procure situations for two first-rate servant girls, either separate or together; the one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as first-class seamstress and chambermaid. Address, by note to Box No. 20, Southport, Conn., which will be promptly attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and assistant laundress, or as waitress; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman desires a situation as chambermaid and assist in waiting or plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own machine; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse and seamstress, by a most experienced and competent person, with five years' reference from her last employer, to whom she refers; is willing and obliging. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant American girl desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good, faithful servant; salary not so much an object as a good home; will go any distance in the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL FAMILY.—Situation wanted as above by a very experienced girl; is a thorough waitress, and in neatness of appearance and willingness of disposition is almost valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER S. No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamber work and and washing; no objection to take care of grown children, or travel; can furnish 3 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 13 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or chamberwork and fine washing, would take a situation as nurse: good reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st.; ring the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress: has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation in the above capacity in a private family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing in the greatest style; has the best of recommendations; would do some chamberwork if required. Call at or address a note to No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation in the above capacity; is a good plain sewer; good references. Call for 2 days at No. 273 Bleecker-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress, or would do the fine washing and chamberwork; she has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of City reference; would go as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 245 9th-av., near 28th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as a laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 308 6th-av., near 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid by a respectable woman; has the best of reference. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as dressmaker, in a private family. Is a good fitter and trimmer, and has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 Hudson-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged woman, with good City reference, as seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes and family sewing; would take charge of grown children or assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young German girl, who speaks the English language properly, wishes a situation in the especially for general housework, she can do sewing too. Inquire by F. HORSTMANN, No. 126 Green-st., rear building, 3d floor.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as professed cook by an English woman, who is thoroughly competent to cook for a large family, hotel or boarding-house; has excellent references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av. W. E. CONNOR, Sup't.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted for a most respectable English servant of Protestant principles; is a nice cook and first-rate washer and ironer; neat and perfectly trustworthy; has the highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 77 West 29th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTant woman desires a situation in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker; no objection to take a laundress' situation: has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 Hammond-st., corner of Hudson-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastries; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the bakery store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 231 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant family, a situation as cook in a respectable private family; the best of City reference given as to qualifications, character, &c.; understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 283 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, soups, game, larding and boning; unexceptionable City references as to character and capacity. Can be seen at No. 5 Charles-st., near Greenwich av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook in a private family; understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing; is neat in her person and obliging; best of City reference. To be seen at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, a situation as good plain cook; will have no objection to assist with the plain washing; the best of City reference can be given for the last two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT German cook wishes a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 69½ West 37th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a good baker; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 436 6th-av., near 26th-st

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking and all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st. Ring the middle bell.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a place; is a good cook; is capable in her business; will take entire charge of kitchen; good reference. Call at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do general housework by a competent young woman, with good references. Apply at No. 85 West 28th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good cook in a private family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 111 East 32d-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE, thoroughly competent to take the entire care of an infant and bring it up by hand, or one or two grown children, wants a situation; is a Protestant and a neat sewer; the best of reference. Call at No. 422 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby, has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3½ years. Call, for two days, at No. 280 East 8th-st., between 1st-av. and 2d A.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth—an infant baby preferred; best of City reference. Address, or call for two days, No. 407 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress; understands her business perfectly well; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 42 Crosby-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation in a respectable family, to take care of a baby from its infancy. Call at No. 295 1st-av., corner of 18th-st. The best of City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; can take full charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good reference for both; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 Amity-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person wants a situation; perfectly understands the care of children, or to wait on a lady and sew; can be well recommended by the lady she has lived with near five years. Address A. B., or apply at No. 177 4th-av., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind and attentive to children; is quick at the needle; has charge of a baby from its birth; wages $3. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young Scotch Protestant girl wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine and plain sewing, cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 160 East 31st-st., second door below 2d-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to light chamberwork. Can be seen till suited at No. 19 Jane-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as waitress; will assist in the washing or chamberwork; four years' City reference from her last employer. Call for two days, at No. 132 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 113½ 7th-av., front room.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 33d-st., third floor.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SMART, clean, and well recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION WANTED by an American lady who can furnish undoubted reference. Call for two days between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, at No. 160 East 14th st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF good steady habits wants a situation for housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread and biscuit, and a good plain cook. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman; four years' reference from last place; has no objection to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 509 7th-av., for three days.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., families in both City and country can find every description of first-class German, Protestant and Catholic help.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent experienced double entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of first-class business qualifications generally, a situation as book-keeper, correspondent, manager or other position in a good banking, mercantile or other house, where capability and energy are required; salary according to merit; expectations moderate; first-class reference. Address A. B. C., Box 5,044 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has a fair knowledge of the hardware trade, would have no objection to travelling a part of the time, which he is accustomed to; references satisfactory. Address, for a few days, W. S., Box No. 3238 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, as coachman, gardener and farmer; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses in every respect; has the best of City references. Address J. F., at M. Hyam & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a man who understands plain gardening, and is a competent coachman; is not afraid of work. Call on or address W. L., at Smith's seed-store, No. 6 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who has had several years' experience; has the best of testimonials as to character, and has no objections to the country. Address GRANT, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; is a good coachman; is both sober and honest, and can furnish the best of City references from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman of long experience and thoroughly understanding his business, a situation as coachman; has the best of City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference given. Call on or address, for two days, J. D., No. 45 East 15th-st., private stable.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable, single young man, as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Duncomb's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a competent and reliable man, with first-class references. Address J. R., Charles Walters, saddler, corner of 13th-st and Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A RESPECTable man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman or groom; he understands his business in all its branches; has lately landed in this City; no objection to the country. Address for 2 days J. R., No. 19 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 269 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable middle-aged man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery; is a good steady driver, and an excellent hand over horses. Address J. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, &c.; would make himself generally useful. Address W. F., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for the week

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE, RELIABLE MAN, wants a situation as gardener, who understands the care of greenhouse plants, landscaping planting, and the care of horses. Address W. H., at Mr. Smith's, No. 65 Liberty st., or at Mr. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as clerk or salesman in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—A MAN OF experience desires employment as collector of rents, &c.; he is a thorough mechanic, and would make himself useful in doing general repairs when not otherwise engaged. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TO ARCHITECTS.—A YOUNG MAN, SIX years in a first-class city office, wishes a permanent situation in an equally respectable office where a fair remuneration will be paid for his services. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man in a private family; he perfectly understands his business here; can produce the best of City reference. Address H. K., for two days, at No. 50, in the shoe-store, between Broadway and University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a first-class restaurant or private boarding-house by a steady, competent man, who understands his business. Address, for two days, No. 42 East Houston-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A TEXAS REFUGEE, just arrived from Texas, wishes a situation as book-keeper or clerk, he speaks English, German, French and Spanish, and is well acquainted with all kinds of business. Address R. F., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON 8TH-ST., 93 feet east of Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's new establishment. Will be altered to suit a tenant, and is a very desirable business location. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—SILVERware, in cases. Plated Tea Sets, Cake, Card and Sugar Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Pearl and ivory-handle Knives, Albata Spoons and Forks, Fine Scissors in cases. For sale by WALTER M. SMITH, No. 18 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
GREAT NOVELTIES JUST LANDED,
and also
VERY ATTRACTIVE RICH GOODS,
from the auction of Benkard & Hutton.

SILKS.

RICHEST FANCY SILKS FOR WALKING DRESSES, just received from Paris.

EVENING SILK.

VERY FINE TAFFETAS, at $1 12½, worth $1 75.

BLACK SILK.

TAFFETAS PONSON and genuine DRAPS DE LYON,

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

DIAGONALS, EPINGLINES, Silk POPLINS and OTTOMANS, in all the NEW SHADES, from auction. Goods made for the PARIS MARKET, at 30 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS, STRIPES and BROCHES, Great Novelties.

CLOTH, WATERPROOF, VELVET, BEAVER, and all kinds cheaper than importers' prices.

FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS cheaper than by the case.

These last two departments, comprising CLOTHS FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS, being an addition to our business, will be sold during three months, without any profit whatever.

BALMORAL SKIRTING,
new material, real Parisian, at 75c., worth $1 25.

MOURNING GOODS.

AMAZON CLOTH.
MEXICAN CLOTH,
ARMURE CLOTH,
of the richest quality ever imported,
well worth the attention of the ladies.

JUST RECEIVED,
NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, VERY RICH CASHMERE STYLE
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand.)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, BLACK and COLORED,
BROCHE OTTOMANS, PLAIN POPLINS,
STRIPED EPINGLINES, FIGURED POPLINS,
VELOURS BROCHE, WOOL PLAIDS.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION,
A LARGE STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS-GOODS, FROM 25c. A YARD AND UPWARD.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS-GOODS, NEW STYLES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. BALMORAL SKIRTS
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IN THE MARKET
OF
BRITISH, FRENCH and SAXONY MANUFACTURE.
Also,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BALMORALS
Ladies will find a magnificent assortment to select from at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
TABLE DAMASKS, LINENS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, CRASHES,
CLOTH AND CASSIMERES FOR BOYS' WEAR,
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

Our stock of the above Goods is very large, and being purchased early in the season, is much under the present market value.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

In addition to the present large assortment, we will open several "NEW DESIGNS," just received per recent steamer,
AND INTENDED "SPECIALLY" FOR THE "APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON."

Also, our usual stock of

WATERPROOF CLOAKS, at $6, $7 and $8.
UNION BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 50 to $10.
ENGLISH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS $9 25 to $12 50.
CASTOR-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 50 to $14.
FRENCH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, $13 50 to $20.
DOESKIN-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $15 to $22.
VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 75 to $11.
VELVET-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 25 to $15.
Also,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS,
in great variety.
W. K. PEYTON,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GENERAL OPENING
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Purchased expressly for the
FALL TRADE,
All of which will be found very choice and of the newest styles, and at greatly reduced prices.
Consisting of
1,000 Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upward.
1,500 Real Point Lace Collars and Sets.
1,000 Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. and upward.
Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, from $2 and upward.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Sleeves, &c.
Embroidered Cambric Collars, 75c., worth $1
Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, entirely new
Real Valenciennes Collars, $1 and upwards.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Lace, just opened.
2,000 pieces Imitation Valenciennes Edgings, scarcely distinguishable from the genuine, and at one-third the price.
E. WILLIAMS & CO. No. 429 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED—A CASE OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, IN VELVET, SILK, and CLOTH.
ALSO,
Ladies' Embroidered Waistcoats, for FULL DRESS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway,
One door above 26th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B.—Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, Sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids, 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids, 50 cents. N. B.—Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades, at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

RUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.—FOR richness and style they are unsurpassed.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway,
One door above 26th-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIO'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARble, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, table-glass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antique and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 619 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AND IMMEDIATE possession given, the 3-story basement and stoop brick house No. 22 Livingston-st; said house is pleasantly situated, between Clinton and Court sts., opposite the grounds of the Packer Institute, near the City Hall; is convenient to the ferries and city railway cars, and is a genteel, convenient, desirable residence. For terms, which are easy, inquire on the premises, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., (32x100,) with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the Indian vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—SIDEROSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

SNEDECOR'S—(No. 768 Broadway)—"THE SIGN OF PROMISE."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID—THE MOTTO, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THERESA—JENNY LIND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

GEORGE CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday—LA NOCES DE JEANNETTE, Opera Comique—INTERLUDE—RUE DE LA LUNE, Comedie.

IRVING HALL—CORDOVA'S LECTURES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from East Tennessee is up to 11 o'clock of the morning of the 22d, and is important. Gen. BURNSIDE was still successfully holding Knoxville, and had assured the citizens that he would continue to do so. The rebel force was estimated at 36,000 strong. The rebels had withdrawn from the south side of the river. The artillery fighting on the 19th and 20th inst. was very severe. Brig.-Gen. SANDERS, who was wounded on the 19th, has since died.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that the report of a movement yesterday was incorrect. No movement took place. The storm of Saturday had made the roads very bad, and wagon transportation heavy. LEE is said to be in expectation of an attack from MEADE, and was fully prepared. His works on the Rapidan were being enlarged and strengthened.

The news from Charleston harbor brought yesterday by the *Fulton* is somewhat more interesting than that which has lately come from that quarter, although Fort Sumter has not yet been taken, nor Charleston destroyed by Greek fire. On Tuesday last Gen. GILLMORE, for the third time, gave the city a foretaste of the judgment he is able to visit upon it by throwing twenty-one shells into the business portion of the place, nineteen of which exploded, doubtless causing a great deal of injury to property, if not to life. On Thursday he continued the bombardment by sending fifteen more of his destructive messengers right into the heart of the city, and not without destructive effect, if the sudden hoisting of a hospital flag by the rebels upon one of their prominent buildings be any indication. The firing against Fort Sumter is still continued, and the sea-wall of the work is said to be entirely destroyed, for that the rebels have still a hope of holding the ruins is pretty evident, if the report that they are constructing a bomb-proof in the midst of the wreck be correct. On Monday morning, the 16th, at an early hour, the enemy's batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands opened fire upon Fort Putnam, continuing the cannonading for an hour as furiously as possible. Their motive for this special and spasmodic piece of enterprise is not altogether clear, but they failed to hurt the garrison. On the same day that this incident happened an accident befell the monitor *Lehigh*, which for a time had a serious look. Engaged in night picket duty, she ventured too near the beach of Sullivan's Island, and, grounding, was left by the ebbing tide to the tender mercies of Fort Moultrie. At daybreak, a brisk fire was aimed against her by the rebels from Moultrie, Beauregard and the water batteries on Sullivan's Island, to which she replied. Not being able unaided to extricate herself, three other monitors went to the rescue, and with great difficulty she was finally got afloat, after an entire morning's labor under a heavy fire, which was kept up briskly by both sides. Five or six of the crew of the *Lehigh* were wounded, as well as the Captain and Executive officer, and the injuries to the vessel required that she should go to Port Royal for repairs.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Capt WOTTON, from Port Royal the 20th inst., arrived yesterday. She brings in tow the prize steamer *Banshee*, captured by her off Wilmington on the 21st, after a chase of less than four hours. This is the third vessel taken by the *Fulton*. The *Banshee* is a side-wheel steamer, Clyde built, 316 tons burden, and has on board a valuable cargo of merchandise.

The Port Royal *News* says that Gen. GILLMORE has removed the restrictions which he some time since placed upon the sale of lands for unpaid direct taxes in his Department. The sale of these lands by auction was fixed for Dec. 1.

The rebels will not allow any relief agents to visit Richmond to administer to our prisoners.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *America* at this port yesterday, we have European files three days later than those previously received. The proposed Congress engrosses much attention. The Queen had received an autograph letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON on the subject, and the Cabinet was to consider the answer on the 17th. The proposition had been addressed to fifteen Governments, and it was rumored that Prussia and Austria were favorable to the proposal. Italy had already responded. Lord PALMERSTON'S speech at the Guildhall banquet was remarkable for nothing in particular. He said, among other things, "that the combatants are slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest, the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, he would be a bold man indeed, who would venture to predict." No change had yet been made in the French Embassy at St. Petersburgh. The Liberal Press of Italy unanimously applaud the Emperor's speech. The Emancipation Society of Glasgow had memorialized the Foreign Office, with reference to the rebel steamer *Canton*, building at that place, and a favorable reply had been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a large and brilliant gathering at the New-England Rooms last evening, to celebrate the anniversary of the Soldiers' Relief Association. Speeches were made by Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Prof. HITCHCOCK and Rev. Dr. VINTON, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS presided. The Superintendent's report exhibited an immense amount of good accomplished by the Association on very limited resources, and the Treasurer's report showed the necessity of increased efforts to aid the institution on the part of its friends and the public.

The first annual meeting of the "Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association" was held in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. Some interesting addresses were made by clergymen present, the annual report of the Association being placed before the audience by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. J. T. DURYEA. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the Association to be $3,409, and the expenditures $2,074, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $1,335.

The County Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday by making a declaration of results, and ordering their statement to be published in the TIMES and a few other papers. The vote for McCUNN is declared to be 32,550; for BOSWORTH, 32,501; McCUNN'S majority, 49.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday at their respective meetings, and probably neither Board will transact any business till after the Charter election, which takes place a week from to-day.

Brig.-Gen. W. P. SANDERS, wounded at Campbell's Station, Tenn., on the 17th, is reported dead. He was a graduate of West Point, and was Senior Captain of the Sixth Regular cavalry. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign, and was afterward appointed Colonel of the Fifth Ohio cavalry, and was subsequently made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in East Tennessee. He entered West Point from Mississippi, under the patronage of JEFF. DAVIS, who befriended him in difficulties at the Academy. But SANDERS remained thoroughly loyal, a noble example of a Southern officer in the regular army deaf to the allurements of treason.

The rebels say they have almost nothing wherewith to feed the Union prisoners at Richmond, yet the Common Council of that city has just voted $60,000 to buy a house for Gen. LEE.

The cattle trade was lively at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, and nearly all of the 3,700 head yarded were sold. Good cattle commanded 10c. @10½c. ℔ lb., and 11c. if really prime. More cattle brought the top price this week, which is equivalent to an advance of ½c. on the best cattle. Common and poorer grades sold no better than last week. Government agents bought freely, and the prospect for Tuesday buyers is alike, unless there are fresh arrivals.

Flour and Wheat were in fair demand yesterday, the former at somewhat firmer prices. Corn was much dearer, but not active. A lively business was transacted in Oats at decidedly higher rates, as also in Provisions and Whisky at irregular prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee. Bale Hay, New Hops, Lathe, Lumber, Tallow, Wool and East India Rice. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Limited freight engagements were effected.

There was increased buoyancy on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The Railweys sold 2@2½ ℗ cent. higher than on Saturday, but fell off late in the day, after the Second Board. The price of Gold and rates of Exchange ¼@1 ℗ cent. easier. Money in good supply at 7 ℗ cent.

The Army of the Potomac.

It is to-day affirmed and denied that the Army of the Potomac is once more on the move, and the furnishing with which it is said to have started—ten days' provisions—would indicate serious business. The first part of the business will, of course, be to find LEE and his force and give them battle. As we have no information as to the present position of the rebels, all attempts to reason on the subject are vain. We rest under the belief, however, that a vigorous march on the part of Gen. MEADE toward Richmond will bring up LEE somewhere in front of him. Indeed, the latest rumors place LEE'S army at Hanover Junction, midway between Fredericksburgh and Richmond. It is at least not improbable that his right rests at that point, where the railroad from Gordonsville, occupied by the rebels in force, crosses the Fredericksburgh and Richmond road, and it is not unlikely that in the event of Richmond being menaced, he will draw in on the position named, to contest the passage of the North and South Anna Rivers.

The nature of the coming operations will, of course, depend very much on the amount of force Gen. LEE has now in hand. On this point, again, we are quite in the dark. If strong enough to attempt an advance himself, a menace Washingtoowards would bring our army back to cover that place; at least it has always done so hitherto. But if his strength has really been depleted by further detachments sent to the Southwest, he will doubtless confine himself to obstructing Gen. MEADE'S advance as energetically as possible. The rebel commander has rare resources for work of this kind, and he may feel quite capable of keeping MEADE back long enough to receive reinforcements from Tennessee.

The one chance for a brilliant and decisive campaign at this season lies in Gen. MEADE'S ability to make a rapid, bold and even somewhat venturesome advance. The distance from Fredericksburgh to Richmond is sixty miles—three days' march. The moment he crosses the Rapidan, the fortified heights of Fredericksburgh are turned, and he has then only two streams of any considerable magnitude—the North and South Anna, and these he can pass at points where they present little or no obstacle.

Without attempting to speculate, however, we can only say that the task, such as it is, lies before Gen. MEADE, and that the whole nation will be rejoiced to learn that he has entered upon it, and will follow his onward march with hopes and prayers. There is abundant opportunity for glory to the commander and to his noble army. Let us have a grand campaign therefore—rapid, energetic, audacious. Gen. MEADE has thus far shown excellent qualities, and especially a rare persistency and prudence. We would fain see him rise still higher, and add to these the loftier quality of audacity, of daring. The nation is hungry for the inspiration of great deeds. We believe the Army of the Potomac capable of them, capable of anything men ever did. How gladly would the whole nation see that army justify all that we know of it by reaching in triumph that aim which, thrice attempted, has only served to show the most splendid valor borne down by the buffets of misfortune.

THE LETTER OF JOHN M. BOTTS.—The caustic letter of JOHN M. BOTTS to the Richmond *Examiner*, shows that that gentleman's intellect remains clear amid the confusion and desolation that surround him. BOTTS is not a confessor after the style of Parson BROWNLOW or ANDREW JOHNSON, who hurls defiance at the rebels from the soil which they claim. Nor does he desire to become a refugee from his native State, and operate actively against the rebellion, as so many noble southerners have done. But while residing upon a debateable ground which is alternately within the lines of one and the other army, and which is continually haunted by guerrillas, he does not fail to maintain a certain kind of indifference, and does not scruple to lay bare with a skillfully handled knife, some of the foul and fetid sores of the Southern Confederacy. He undoubtedly occupies ground, morally as well as physically, which is eminently precarious to his own person. It is very likely that the rebel authorities may make some of the charges he mentions in his letter, a pretext for seizing him and depriving him of his liberties, as they have done before. It is well that Mr. BOTTS does not succumb before the rebellion; but it would be better if his Unionism, if such it may be called, were of a more positive type, and that then his farm, or at least himself, were safe within the Union lines.

The Kentucky Governor on Loyalty.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, was solicited by the friends of Gov. SEYMOUR to deliver speeches in this State during the late canvass. At first it was understood that he consented; but subsequently the arrangement fell through, and a reason was assigned for it that evidently was given merely to save appearances. We will not say that it was discovered that Gov. BRAMLETTE could do Gov. SEYMOUR no good, but if anybody doubts that Gov. SEYMOUR would have caught a Tartar, let him learn how the Kentuckian serves Copperheads at home.

One of the species takes Gov. BRAMLETTE to task for the earnestness and vehemence of his late call for volunteers in response to the Proclamation of the President. He winds up his protest with the stereotype Copperhead form, "I have always been a Union man, and am still, but I cannot, and never will, indorse the present programme of the war at present, which I think leads to the utter demolishment of the old Union." That is precisely the talk which Gov. SEYMOUR and his party in this State have been employing for the last eighteen months, and through which they have justified all their efforts to embarrass the Administration and balk the war.

The Kentucky Governor turns upon this cant with intensest scorn. He scouts a Unionism whose horizon is bounded by "my nigger." He says that "the plain, simple question, in spite of 'nigger' and 'no nigger,' is—Shall our Government be saved or destroyed?" He avows that the destruction of Slavery may be a *result* of this war seems now a strong probability; but such is not the *object*. He asseverates that "it was the rebels who made the war," and that when the rebels are put down the war will end. He frankly says that he does not approve of all "the measures adopted and policies advocated." But with great force adds: "I recognize no patriotism that hesitates in duty upon a plea that somebody else intends to do wrong;" and he finishes his unfortunate correspondent with the burning words:

"I must, therefore, stand by my Government, to maintain its life and preserve our nationality, though fortunes be wrecked, life be sacrificed, and institutions be destroyed in the sweep of rebellion. That nationality preserved, I can shout as my eyes pierce the smoke of battle, and my head is lifted above the waves of rebellion—I am an American citizen. This to me, is above all price—an inheritance which earth's hidden treasures cannot buy. I part with it only with life, and shall leave the injunction upon my children to fight on for its preservation till it be secured beyond the reach of treason and rebellion. *I act in concert with those who would preserve, not destroy my Government.*"

It is very plain that Gov. BRAMLETTE was not the man to advance the fortunes of Gov. SEYMOUR. His Union sentiments are exactly identical with those which the Union party of this State adopted at its convention, and on which it conducted its canvass from beginning to end. To have brought Gov. BRAMLETTE here to help the SEYMOUR party to success, would have been just about as absurd as to detail Unconditional Surrender GRANT to lead ESAGE to victory.

Kentucky, from motives very natural in her peculiar case, was the last State to give up the hope of a reconciliation, and the last to take up arms against the rebellion. But since she has joined the battle, she has vied with the foremost in vigor. In spite of all the drain that was made upon her young men for the rebel armies through the treachery of BUCKNER, she has maintained in the field nearly, if not quite, her full quota; and no soldiers have fought with firmer determination. No State Legislature has passed severer enactments against disloyalty than Kentucky. No State Governor has issued war appeals more earnest or more unqualified than Gov. BRAMLETTE, whom the people elected to his place by a majority of over fifty thousand. In fact, it cannot be denied that the Slave State of Kentucky is really more engrossed in the prosecution of this war than almost any Free State. It is all natural, perhaps, that this should be so. Kentuckians have a double incentive of fighting both for their flag and their homes. She has had a practical experience of the infernal malignity of the rebellion such as has fallen to the lot of no other loyal States; and it is not strange that the hatred of it should have a corresponding intensity.

But still we cannot withhold the tribute of our admiration of the contrast presented by this Slave State against the leaders of a great party in the Free States who make the war policy of the Administration against Slavery a reason for their policy against the war. Kentucky owns slaves, and yet, whether Slavery is destroyed or not, stands resolutely by the old flag. These Northern Copperheads own no slaves, and yet, because Slavery is threatened with destruction, are willing to let the old flag go down to the dust. Kentucky, with a pecuniary interest in the institution amounting to nearly one hundred millions of dollars, is ready to sacrifice it all, if need be, for the salvation of the Union; while these Northern factionists would let everything go by the board sooner than give up a single predilection. Now of two things one: either Kentucky is very stupid, or these Copperhead leaders are very wicked. If there is anything in the argument that the Anti-Slavery measures of the Administration justify opposition to the war, Kentucky should be the very State of all the loyal States to see it, and yet she does not see it. If there is nothing in that argument, then the Northern men who use it in prejudice to the war, seek to blind the people, and are truly public enemies.

British Barbarity.

Events every now and then occur in almost all countries, which reveal the very superficial nature of modern civilization and humanity. The wild animal in human society which has been so long domesticated that we had almost forgotten its existence, suddenly shows its claws and fangs. The barbaric blood which ethnologists tell us still betrays itself in the most refined stocks, unexpectedly reveals itself to the world in some terrible acts of ferocity and cruelty. In many of these instances we are not surprised. When the New-York mob hangs innocent boys and men and burns asylums, we see that such are the natural fruits of long ages of oppression, destitution and ignorance in the Old World, which we, in the New, must reap. When the Southern officers deliberately insult and starve our unfortunate prisoners, we see that this is the legitimate result of Slavery, and that nothing else ought to be expected. Even the blowing of Hindoo rebels from British cannon, though it shocks, does not so much astound us, because we remember the atrocities which had roused up the baser passions of the English soldiery. But there are actions at times which seem to thrill the pulse of all mankind with horror, and which call forth an instinctive cry of condemnation from every civilized people. Especially is this the case where the connivers and perpetrators have been holding themselves up as the especial guardians of civilization, and have been preaching for a long period with holy indignation against trivial offences, committed by their neighbors.

The crime, which is to stand forever as almost first on the black list of fearful cruelties committed by the strong against the weak, is the recent burning and shelling of an unprepared Japanese city, containing 180,000 inhabitants, against whom there was no war, by the British Admiral. It will be remembered that for some time the English Ministry have been seeking "to introduce civilization" into the Island of Japan. In the course of their humane and disinterested efforts, a certain Englishman was assassinated. The British Admiral and *Charge d'Affaires* attempted to obtain satisfaction, and a Japanese Prince residing in Kagosima was required to deliver up his own father, (the supposed murderer,) and to pay a heavy fine. The Envoys returned for reply that the offender was fifty miles in the interior. Admiral KUPER answered, with a characteristic threat, that Kagosima should be destroyed if the guilty person were not given up. To obtain the satisfaction demanded, one of the British Captains was ordered to cut out some Japanese steamers lying in the harbor. This was done successfully, and the steamers were burnt, which might have been considered a reasonable satisfaction for the murder of one individual. But in the course of these proceedings the British ships, as might have been expected, were fired into from the shore batteries; the squadron returned the fire, but not being able to withstand it, retreated to another side of the bay, and on their withdrawal shelled and fired the city. On the next day, the Admiral, finding that he could do nothing with the batteries, ordered the *Havoc* to fire the junks and public buildings adjoining, which was done, he states, "in the most satisfactory manner." The wind blew a hurricane, and the fires thus lit from various quarters began to rage most furiously through the city. But no sign of yielding showed itself in the batteries, and the gallant Admiral, finding he could not silence them, withdrew from their dangerous fire, and took his manly revenge by throwing shells into the fiery furnace of the unfortunate city, under the pretext of "shelling the palace of the Prince in Kagosima." That is, a British Admiral and *Charge d'Affaires*, without warning or sign being made, deliberately set fire to and shelled a city of 180,000 inhabitants, containing men, women and children, and built of paper and wood, after they had been unable, in fair combat, to silence the protecting batteries of the town, and when they had with the unhappy city not the slightest cause or provocation of war!

There is no more reason to suppose that Kagosima had anything to do with Mr. RICHARDSON'S murder than San Francisco. And if the English were obliged to obtain satisfaction from the Prince, the burning of his navy was surely enough.

To shell any large town is terrible enough, but to burn and shell an Oriental town, which will blaze like tinder, without giving time for the escape of women and children, or the sick and infirm, under no provocation or proclamation of war, is something sickening and horrible beyond expression.

Fancy the sick and delicate women, the babes, the blind, the lame, the aged, the bedridden, all burning, without possibility of escape, in this fiery furnace; the shrieks, the wailings, the curses that rise from the helpless and the tortured in this seething cauldron; picture the walls of fire on every side, the shells bursting and tearing the buildings and scattering the limbs and dissevered fragments of the wretched women and children, and all this scene of human agony and hellish revenge going on for *two days and nights!* This is the British introduction of civilization into Japan! And for this awful and more than barbarous crime against humanity a British Parliament will probably thank the gallant Admiral, and under the light of that conflagration the British Ministry will be able to remonstrate with our Government, with pious horror, at the next sinking of ships in our own rebellious harbors.

AN ARMY SWINDLER FITLY PUNISHED.—The sentence of JOHN K. STETLER, of Philadelphia, by Court-martial, to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for supplying the army with adulterated coffee is the first instance, we believe, of any account, of the practical enforcement of the law which passed Congress last year, making such frauds on the army penal, and triable by Court-martial. Though the good work has commenced late, we trust that it will now be followed up with the sternest rigor. The amount of iniquity of this nature which has been practiced upon our soldiers is beyond calculation. In the early part of the war it was the most rampant evil affecting the service, and though it has been largely reduced since, it still prevails to a scandalous extent. So long as the system of opening contracts to general competition is maintained—and it is the only correct system—dishonest men will often get contracts, and no plan of Inspection, however well devised, can of itself always insure against fraudulent supplies. The amount to be inspected is too vast to admit of minute examination; and moreover, even were this otherwise, the urgency of the demand is often too great to allow time for it. No management for *detection* can alone remedy the evil; there must also be management for *prevention*. The severe penal act passed by Congress was just what was needed. It enabled the army to protect itself by subjecting every contractor without exception to military law. We have thought it strange that this power has not been more frequently exercised. The present sentence we hope is an earnest of a new order of things.

Treason is a capital offence. The disabling or harassing of the military service by defrauding it, at a period when everything depends upon its efficiency, is no better than treason. There is no difference either in principle or in effect, between furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy in the shape of direct supplies to them, and giving them aid and comfort by impairing our own supplies. A rebel, carried away from duty to his country by some mistaken sense of wrong, may, after all, deserve to be pitied more than abhorred, and receive forgiveness. But the self-styled loyalist, who puts money in his purse at the expense of the soldiers who go to fight rebels, is worthy only of unqualified detestation, and no fate can be too severe for him. Our prison doors gape for just such knaves. Hustle them in.

The Business Management of the New-York Central Railroad.

The great question at issue between the shareholders in the New-York Central, and its officers, is this: Shall such officers, who are only the servants of the owners of the road, be held to the rules which are essential to success, not only on all similar works, but in every relation of responsibility and trust—rules which forbid the use of position or occasion for personal advantage or emolument: or shall such servants be an exception, and be allowed to prostitute their places to their own personal and selfish ends?

It would be supposed that such a question need only be asked to be instantly answered; and that the public conviction would, with almost equal promptitude, secure the proper reform. Yet, so far from this being the case on the Central, we find that the worst abuses that can possibly exist upon a railroad, have been tolerated in the management of this, till sufferance has ripened in the minds of its managers, at least, into prescriptive right.

Mr. CORNING has, time out of mind, almost, served this Company not so much as its President as its supply agent: the former position is regarded as valuable simply for the advantage it secures to him in the latter capacity—the one is completely sunk in the other. What is the duty of the chief executive of a railroad? Is it not that of a check upon the cupidity and misconduct of all his subordinates? He is commander-in-chief, and is responsible for the faithful conduct of all below him. It is his duty to see that the parties charged with the purchase of rails, ties, wood, &c., &c., for the road, are vigilant in the execution of their trusts, and particularly to see that they do not *purchase of themselves*. Such a dereliction of duty as this last would instantly raise such a presumption of fraud as to warrant the immediate removal of the offender. The chief officer of a company only discharges his duty when there is a perfect harmony between theory and practice in the working of its road, and when there is no opportunity for dishonesty or incompetency, or shirking. When he does not come up to this standard, or incapacitates himself by practicing that which it is his duty to prohibit in others, he should be removed from the position he has shown himself incompetent to fill.

This is what we demand in the case of Mr. CORNING. As President of the road, he is no match for Mr. CORNING, the merchant and supply agent. Suppose the two to meet for the purchase, for example, of rails. These Mr. CORNING manufactures at his extensive works at Troy. On the one hand, every motive is touched that can influence the heart, save the consideration of duty. We need not be told that one is as strong as the chain of fate; that the other is a rope of sand. Men are not reformers, or idealists, or sentimentalists in matters of trade. If they were, there would not, in three months, be a merchant that was solvent. As a rule, it is the part of a man in business to make the best bargain he can. Mr. CORNING is not the exception to the rule. He has been wise in his generation. He is the architect of a vast fortune, and works to make money. This is his business in life. For this purpose he maintains so tenaciously his relations to the Central road. Other men would do the same if they could. We need not suppose him to be more grasping than the run of mankind to get a clue to his conduct. As the road has been the source of no small portion of his fortune, it is natural that he should cling to the one with as much eagerness as he holds on to the other—soliciting praises of uninformed and unwary shareholders; imposing upon the public by lofty pretensions of integrity and honor, too lofty and pure to be questioned, and dexterously baffling all attempts to inquire into or investigate the management of the concern.

Against all such charges, Mr. CORNING cannot raise a finger. The recent *whitewashing* at Albany does not attempt one word in defence of his position. This would not be tolerated upon a single road, nor in a single official position in the United States, save upon the Central. So long as he remains the supply agent, just so long he shuts his eyes and mouth to any abuse that his subordinates may indulge in. All they have to do in vindication of their conduct is to point to his own. The shareholders, consequently, are without any guardian of their interests. Who is to check Mr. CORNING as contractor? Not Mr. CORNING as President, for had he, as a man, a proper sense of his duties and responsibilities he would never have merged both functions in one person. He cannot serve God and Mammon. If he attempts it, it is not difficult to tell who gets the real service.

Again: Mr. CORNING assumes to discharge the duties of the office of President of the road only for a portion of the year. He is a devoted politician, and has just served four years in Congress. The attendance upon his duties at Washington consumed more than one half of his time. For two years his Superintendent was his colleague. Now, are men who devote their lives to politics competent to properly conduct the affairs of the greatest and most expensive road in the United States? Does not the management of such a concern require all the labor and attention of those having it in charge? Where 5,000 men are employed, and $20,000 daily disbursed in expenses, is there not something in all this requiring the constant oversight of the chief officers of the road? With the best discharge of their duties will there not be much that will be overlooked or wasted? Do not those who conduct our best managed roads feel this to be the case? Do they not in every instance, with the exception of the Central, devote their whole time and energies to their proper duties? Are Mr. MARSH, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. CASS, or Mr. THOMPSON, gadding all over the country to attend political conventions, or spending half of their time hundreds of miles from the scene of their duties in attending sessions of Congress? Is there one of these gentlemen that would not feel that such absence from their places would be fatal to the prosperity of the works they had in charge? Would not they consider such a palpable neglect of duty as a great public scandal? Would not the public so consider it? Would not the railroad property of the country sink in value, and even be threatened with total destruction should those intrusted with its management take up the trade of politician, no matter on which side? Most assuredly it would. Why then not apply the corrective to the first instance of a great abuse? The longer this is delayed, the greater the danger and the more difficult the remedy. In discussing these matters, we do not deal with private character, but official duties. The subject is a most legitimate and proper one. The offences complained of are great outrages upon public right. They are not denied in the slightest degree—only sought to be perpetuated by the most unscrupulous and unwarranted means. They are examples which, unless speedily checked, will become contagious and incurable. We might greatly enlarge the catalogue if we chose. In the case of the Central it will be easy to show that the effect of the abuses practiced upon it have had their proper and legitimate influence in diminishing the net earnings of the road.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commenced their Metropolitan engagement here last evening. The house was densely crowded, and the reception bestowed on these favorite artists was in the highest degree flattering. Three capital pieces were on the programme, the most important being the "Fairy Circle," a closely knit little drama, filled with picturesque effects and displaying the peculiar merits of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS to decided advantage. The piece will be remembered by their patrons. It has been played frequently, and always to the acceptance of the public. On the present occasion it gained new interest from the very generous way in which it has been placed upon the stage by Mr. WHEATLEY. The scenery and costumes are both excellent. Some of the best names of Mr. WHEATLEY'S company appear in the cast. Miss ADA CLIFTON made a small part interesting, and Mr. SHEWELL gave importance to the character of *Robert O'Neil*.

The performances concluded with the comedietta the "Customs of the Country," (in which Mrs. WILLIAMS plays an uproarious Yankee part,) and the screaming farce called "Pat's Blunder." These pieces will be repeated to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Wednesday next GOODON'S opera of "Faust" will be produced for the first time in New-York. It is an important event, which will attract the most brilliant audience of the season. The *mise-en-scene* will be perfect; neither trouble nor expense has been spared by Mr. MAretzek in placing this great work before the public.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—MASSE'S charming operetta, "Les Noces des Jeannette," will be the principal attraction here to-night. There is a fair *debutant* who will claim the suffrages of the public, a sturdy German, who will woo them with music, and last but by no means least, the worthy manager himself M. PAUL JUIGNAT, who intends making his bow to the happy family that he provides for so liberally.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will give the third lecture of his course to-night; the subject is "Snobby;" and will, we are sure, be treated in a vigorous and humorous manner.

McCunn Elected.

The Board of County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, and officially declared JOHN H. McCUNN elected, his majority being forty-nine votes; Mr. GARVIN, also elected, has a majority over McCUNN of nearly 5,000 votes.

The following is the official return:

Whole number of votes			139,778
Garvin	37,446	White	24,357
McCunn	32,558	Schmidt	3,752
Bosworth	32,501	Scattering	78

The Board having concluded their duties ordered the official canvass to be published, and adjourned.

A Deserter Shot at.

About 1½ o'clock this morning some stir was created in the vicinity of Nassau and Beekman streets by the report of pistol-shots. A deserter, whose name was not ascertained, attempted to escape from the Provost Guard, in whose charge he was. Three shots were fired at the fleeing fugitive, sundry policemen's billies hurled at him, without harm; but he was finally captured at the corner of Spruce and William streets—a whole man, and may serve for a target in the army of the Potomac in future.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published every MONDAY, and may be had at the counter of the publishing office in Printers ready for mailing. Times Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraphing to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all ordinary occurrences in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a correct synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $15. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Premium Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon them and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanchior.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 62a Broadway, New-York.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best Fire-Proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

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STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 33 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
Nov. 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock, fraudulently issued by late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly-issued shares, pursuant to the injunction recently served upon.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN Pictures belonging to JOHN WOLF, Esq., will open on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at the Somerset Gallery, 543 Broadway, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital and Child's Nursery. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, German, Flemish and American schools. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS —HUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and most reliable preparation in use. Try a bottle. At HUSHTON'S family druggists, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hearse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING.
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
OVERCOATS,
OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING,
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

REMOVAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,
Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 213 to their spacious warerooms, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

PERREGO'S RICH SILK SCARFS,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
NEW HOLIDAY STYLES
JUST OPENED.
ALSO,
GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.,
Two doors south of Fulton, N. Y.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 489 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally, and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N. J.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CARRIAGE AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits.....302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
DENNIS BURNS, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,
And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTORS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUOIUS HART & CO.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, NEW STYLES—For Ladies and Gentlemen.—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES,—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DALLEY'S GREAT MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Present price, $20, $40 and $80; after Dec. 1, $24, $48 and $96 per gross.
M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., Agents.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This invaluable preparation was first used in its modified form in FRENCH ARMY HOSPITALS, during the late Crimean War (hence its name), and also to a considerable degree in private practice, when its efficacy was demonstrated not only as a preventive of disease incident to camp life, but as an efficient
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

Previous to its introduction to the American Public, the proprietors, beside subjecting it to the same tests here as those to which it had been subjected to abroad, also submitted it for examination as well as recommendation to two of our most distinguished Analytical Chemists, viz: Professor JAMES R. CHILTON and JULIUS G. POHLE, whose certificate, which follows, will assure the most skeptical of its great medicinal virtues:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.
From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of them in terms of high commendation. CALISAYA or Peruvian Bark being one of its principal constituents, together with Herbs, Roots, and Extracts having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally, as an invigorating Tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.
From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use in moderate quantities, CONSTIPATION, FEVER AND AGUE, mild forms of NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM. It is an antidote to the effects produced by the change of water and diet, correcting DIARRHŒA, curing DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, NAUSEA, SEA-SICKNESS. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions, and the infirmities of age.
The preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming, and acceptable to palate and stomach.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

Subsequently, the Assistant-Surgeon of the U. S. Hospital at Newark, N. J., at our request administered it to a large number of invalid soldiers, and the result after several months' trial, fully justified our anticipations as to its tonic and restorative properties. In addition, it effected a cure, in a brief time, of several inveterate cases of
FEVER AND AGUE,
which had defied the usual remedy of Quinine.

Some time since, the formule or list of ingredients was submitted to
SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, U. S. A.,
who expressed his unqualified approbation of the combination, in addition to which
SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
in various localities, with many others, from personal trials, have rendered written and verbal testimonials, confirming beyond doubt its remarkable general medicinal properties.

AS AN
EXHILARATING TONIC,
our compound is the perfection of Chemical and Medical Art, as by its alterative properties it prevents constipation, and though it highly exhilarates,
NO DROWSY OR STUPEFYING REACTION FOLLOWS.
In this regard we CHALLENGE THE WORLD to equal it. Here lies the objection, even if there were no others, against the use of other Exhilarant Bitters known to me, that they one and all excite the brain for a brief time, then a dull, sleepy state ensues, thus rendering them unfit for the sick and convalescent, the student, and those of all other sedentary occupations, as well as exciting an inordinate appetite for ardent spirits. Those who have used the *Crimean Bitters* for months uniformly declare the above to be true, and among them are CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, and STUDENTS, whose names and post-office address will be given to any who will call at our office.

Our Mr. Chilton has had long experience in the purchase and sale of drugs in this City, and from his thorough knowledge of medical science, and the art of compounding, the public is assured that none but the purest materials will be used, and in all respects the present high standard will not be departed from.

Every day adds to the many testimonials we have received from Army Surgeons. Physicians and others who have tested its virtues, some of which will be published hereafter.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in cases of one dozen each. Directions for use accompany each bottle. All orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.
At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.
The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONAS,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BAYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACAUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,	JAMES W. COBB,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
WM. TILDEN,	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. H. BURR,	RUSSELL SAGE,
	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them
attorney and proxy for and in
name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in
name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.
Witnesses:
The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

A MEETING OF THE CHURCH AND congregation of the Amity-st. Baptist Church will be held in the Lecture Room TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., to determine the question of selling the property and removing. S. S. CONSTANT, President.
HORACE WINANS, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1863.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 297 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

POLITICAL.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING
The nomination of
ORISON BLUNT
For the Office of
MAYOR,
Will be ratified at UNION HEADQUARTERS, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,
at 8 o'clock.
Full particulars will be published to-morrow.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
HENRY H. MORLAT, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,
For Alderman.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER
DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING,
will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING next, 28th inst.,
Under the auspices of the
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
JOHN L. NOYES, President.
GERMAN CENTRAL ORGANIZATION,
ADOLPHUS BEROKMANN, } Presidents.
MAX GOEPP, }
NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
JOHN McKEON, Chairman.
Further particulars, with a list of speakers, will be announced in Thursday's paper.

ANTI-RAILROAD, ANTI-RING.
The undersigned cartmen, mechanics and workingmen of the Councilmanic District, composing the IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards, without regard to party preferences, and opposed to corruption in the City Government, and in favor of sustaining those men for representatives in our City Councils who possess character, honesty and integrity, invite all who agree with us to meet at Jackson square, 13th-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking action to the matter.
Dated Nov. 23, 1863.

C. E. Sutherland,	Jacob B. Davis,	J. H. Powles,
J. Lounsberry,	Ahm. E. Dater,	Leonard Johnson,
J. Merrison,	I. R. Amerman,	H. S. Van DeMark,
C. Van Wagenen,	Henry Stevens,	H. Outhanse,
H. Pelham,	Sears Baldwin,	Jas. Armstrong,
Jno Morgan,	Warren Cronk,	Jno. Ferdon,
P. Bogert,	Jas. Smith,	Wm. Fette,
L. D. Tice,	S. B. Allen,	H. Wilkloe,
A. C. W. Leonard,	Thos. L. Aster,	J. Denison,
Hiram Fraser,	David Ackerman,	G. Tieman,
Jas. Calaghan,	Peter Aekerman,	J. B. Hoeler.
R. Ellis Everson,	A. Griffin,	Louis Thilemann,
J. H. Froeligh,	Daniel Shay,	Thos. Phaleo,
J. O. Stetson,	Geo. Ten Eyck,	and many others.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. H. CHURCHILL, GIDEON J. TUCKER.
Chairman McKeon Com. Chairman Mozart Com.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. P. LEE. C. C. CRAM, Chairman
Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XVIth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization. Tammany Hall.
Dr. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. H. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. ED. COOPER, Secretary.
Citizens' Association of XVIIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIBBARD, Chairman.
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, } Secretaries.
GEORGE KELSEY, }

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON,
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
(Eighth and Ninth Wards,)
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
Mr. MURRAY has been for over twenty-five years connected with the City Police Courts, and his experience renders him a most capable man for the office.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination.
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION
for Police Justice Seventh District, XIIth, XIXth and XXIIIrd Wards,
Capt. JAMES BRYAN.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Tenth Aldermanic Union Convention, held at the Bowery Hotel Monday evening, Nov. 23, a communication was received from Mr. Andrew J. Odell, informing the Convention that he could not be a candidate for Alderman in consequence of having been declared a non-resident. On motion, Mr. George W. Odell was then declared the nominee. In a short speech he declined the nomination. On motion, Capt. JOHN LALOR was then nominated by acclamation as the Union candidate for Alderman of the Tenth District, and in a short speech accepted the nomination. The Convention then adjourned sine die.
HENRY S. WALLACE, Chairman.
HERMAN T. BAUER, Secretary.

NEWARK, Nov. 23, 1863.
FELLOW TRUNK-MAKERS, AT A recent temporary meeting, held by our brother trunk-makers of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, &c., you are hereby requested to meet this (TUESDAY) EVENING, 24th inst., at Dramatic Hall, Washington-st., to appoint a committee of one or more from each shop, to meet the delegation of New-York, on the evening of the 26th inst., who are to consult the different employers of New-York and vicinity with regard to their rights. By order of the Temporary Committee.
W. E. BOARDMAN, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1863.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE UNION citizens of the 18th Ward will be held (under the auspices of the 18th Ward Union Association,) at the Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock.
The following eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting: Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Frederick A. Conckling, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Esq., Hon. Chas. S. Spencer, and others.
Every loyal citizen of the Ward is particularly invited to attend. WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

SECOND WARD SCHOOL TICKET.—AT a meeting of the UNION ASSOCIATION of the IId Ward, held at Headquarters on Monday evening, Nov. 23, the following ticket was nominated:
For Commissioner—JAMES F. HORAN.
For Inspector—H. L. POWERS.
For Trustees—JAMES B. WARD,
WM. BUCKLEY,
JOHN H. LYNCH, (to fill a vacancy,)
GEORGE W. H. VONFELDE,
LORIN PALMER, Chairman.
JOSEPH MANNING, Secretary.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION—Held at Fifth Ward Hotel.
For Civil Justice—THOMAS STUART.
For Police Justice—JOHN M. COSTA.
Both gentlemen were elected by acclamation.

FIRST COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards. For Councilman, Dr. JOHN A. PARISE, corner Market and Monroe sts.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing, cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. B. BAWL

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
No. 36 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT Issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
WILL continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charter, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and subsidiary acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stocks is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of confirming the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each;

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed as the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 10th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MAIL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

[redacted] AND GREAT WESTERN [redacted]

OFFICE OF LEVANNIER, CLEWS & Co.,
BANKERS FOR THE U.S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 32 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, bankers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7.3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters' checks and vouchers,
bought, sold and exchanged, and for sale by
LEVANNIER, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—To lease for 10 years from 1st of May next, a splendid corner property, above Wall-st., 60x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MOROAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VAN VLECH & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
RANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Third National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863," and has complied with the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Third National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of September, 1863.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
L. S. Deputy Clerk of the Currency.
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STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1863.—In pursuance of no Act entitled "An Act to provide for the final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent Banks and Bankers," passed April 15, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes issued to THE ISLAND CITY BANK, a banking association in New-York City, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment, within six months from this date; and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive their par value, on behalf of the Superintendent, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 52 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. II. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the ninth,) of December next. The poll will be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., Nov. 17, 1863.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors held this day, Mr. ABNER HAYWARD was appointed Secretary of this Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT to the Presidency. J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE for $5,000, dated the 17th inst., at 3 months, payable at the Albany City Bank, and indorsed by John F. Rathbone, but unsigned by the drawer. All persons are cautioned against any negotiation of the same, as it is of no validity, and any drawer's name attached will be a forgery.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 107 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.—A young man, possessing the requisite qualifications of good character and active business habits, desires a position in some Banking or Stock Broker's office; good references given. Address M. B. S., care of Box No. 156, Norwalk, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST BANK.—FIFTY Acres, fine and extensive views of water and mountain scenery; first-rate buildings; plenty of all kinds of fruit; two hours by cars. Also, 20 acres, directly on the river front, very healthy. W. ELLIOTT, 46 Astor-st., No. 25 John-st.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES of every description purchased.

Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 63 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 3 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, [redacted] in color and size, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, [redacted] sound, and every respect. For particulars, apply at [redacted] No. 9 Front-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next., at which they will repeat such auction sale on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The rooms in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company. JOHN BRIBBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, ROSETTES, ETC.
TO THE TRADE AND UPHOLSTERERS.—9 cases freshly imported cornices, bands, pins, &c., of the latest designs and styles, many of which are elaborate. They will be positively sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern, in lots to suit the trade.

Also, at 1 o'clock, a collection of rare and valuable old coins and medals, consisting of "Martha Washington Half Dime," "Liberty as Americana," "Liverpool Halfpenny," "Washington Grate Cent," &c., all to be sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the mansion No. 189 2d-av., next to corner of 12th-st.,

All the elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, the whole of which was made to order for the present owner.

Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

JOHN LEVERICH, TABOR & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sale commences at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, suits per and mantel mirrors, carpeting, bedding, china, glass, silverware, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS, FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c., just landed per ship *Favorciea*, from Leghorn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 648 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, viz.: The Four Seasons, for garden; the Water Carriers, celebrated Bust of Madonna, by Galit, Madonna of Teserani, full size; "Prayer," "Innocence," "Psyche," "Bacchus," "Group of Education," Bust of Washington, and other choice subjects.

Also, a very elaborate fountain, with three basins, for garden, to which the attention of the public is particularly called. Garden vases of various designs and size.

Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art for the decorations of parlors, consisting of pure white groups and figures, of which more full particulars may be had from catalogues; vases, copied from the antiques, "Roman" Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c., Parian card receivers, and a full assortment of marble and alabaster goods.

The above are the importations of Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and are far superior to any offered at previous sales.

Catalogues on Monday at the store, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON'S & SON'S PLATED WARE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our sale-room, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

LARGE SALE OF J. DIXON & SON'S PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.—The entire stock of a large importing house declining that branch of their business; consisting of tea-trays, assorted sets, consolidating of 70 waiters, of various patterns and sizes; 60 casters, all silver top; 50 cake-baskets, of beautiful patterns; a large assortment of vegetable dishes, with covers; urns, swing tea-kettles, dish-warmers, metal dishes and covers, liquor stands, lunch casters, dessert leaves, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of DIXON & SON'S PLATED BRITANNIA WARE.—Over 100 freshly imported Birmingham plated waiters (a few lots plated on German silver), fruit bowls, cake-baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

Also, a lot of AMERICAN PLATED WARE—Finest quality casters, baskets, egg-frames, &c., &c.

The trade and others will do well to attend this sale, as the stock is large and of the finest quality. Will be on examination the day before the sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 11 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., executor of estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, deceased

FIFTH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground with the buildings thereon, on the south side of 5th-st., 113 feet 9 inches east of the Bowery, being 46 feet 3 inches front, 51 feet 8 inches rear, by 98 feet 2 inches, east side 128 feet 3 inches, west side being an irregular line. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY. (Tuesday,) Nov. 24, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantle mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

WE DESIRE TO CALL SPECIAL ATtention to the large sale of Carrara Marble Statuary, fine Garden Fountains and Vases, rich Alabaster Figures, &c., comprising together a collection of rare works of art for the decoration of parlors and gardens.

The above are the direct importation of Signors Giovannoni and Zanoni, ex ship *Vaporciera*, from Leghorn, and will be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 24th and 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 646 Broadway, next to the corner of Bleecker-st.

Catalogues now ready and store open to visitors.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at auction at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, top buggies, light road wagons, coupé rockaway, nearly new, second hand coach, four seat rockaway, sleighs, harness, &c.

CAMELIAS, AZALEAS AND LEMON Trees, &c., &c., at auction on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a number of large specimen plants of the above, together with a choice assortment of other greenhouse plants. Sale peremptory.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY WHO IS worth $100,000, and who has had much experience in the cash dry goods business, proposes to invest $50,000 in cash, and desires to associate with one or two other parties (either as special or general) who will contribute a like sum, making a cash capital of $100,000, for the purpose of starting a cash dry goods jobbing business on or about the 1st of January next. Satisfactory references will be given and required, and all communications will be considered as confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. O. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated physician, having a cash capital of at least $6,000, can hear of a rare chance by addressing L. H., Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York. Undoubted references required and given.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE OF WM. D. VEEDER, No. 17 Nassau-st., room No. 10.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF DECEMBER UNtil 1st of April, a furnished house in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $200 per month; prompt payment and good careful tenant. Address Box No. 5,229 Post-office.

TO LET—PART OF THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 128 King-st., between Ludlow and Greenwich, to a respectable family; has water and gas; 8th and 9th ST. cars pass every five minutes. Apply on the premises, or [redacted] 38 Bleecker-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 22, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Larnade and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 43° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 124° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weights to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, when they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

The proposals received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street: Also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 28th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage to this city,

PACKING BOXES.

The specifications for which can be seen at this office. Delivories to commence within five days from the date of the award.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and how many they can deliver daily. A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and O sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequ

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N.B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1830. Those who have ever their movements are never without. Send for a circular To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent everywhere. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that solitary vice, body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. DUBICKAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplation marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for irregular cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this marvelous medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N B—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr J., with the certainty of a cure.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, a stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—THE WORST CASES, OF long standing, can completely be cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, entirely removes them, or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 636 Broadway, N. Y.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,847, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when ordinary treatment, and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in six hours, cures new cases without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Humors, Fevers, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVELTY.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer ALETA, Capt. H. B. PARKER, LEAVES NEW-YORK. LEAVES RED BANK.

Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
First introduced and now use the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator, administers it. Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,008 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. PROWSE.
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 2 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed there or.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,878	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates

First Cabin.....$ 150 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London $5 00 Steerage to London.....31 00
First Cabin to Paris $6 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 50 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
FAUSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steam-vessel Steamship,
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The splendid NATIONAL Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., new steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH will sail on MORNING STAR, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beaclest., N. H.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CHEROKEE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NUNES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 3.7 and 5.21 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10.57 P. M. sleeping car,) 10.20 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and luggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9.15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare on this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5.45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9.15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5.10 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 and 4.20 run to Monsey.
C. J. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FAIRS.

HELP! HELP! HELP!
FOR THE FREEDMEN AND COLORED SOLDIERS.
A Committee of ladies of New-York, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn propose holding a fair for the benefit of the soldiers and freedmen. Let every man and woman in our land do something for those poor and needy ones: it matters not how little, but do something. Clothing, provisions, fruits, cast-off clothing, or fancy articles and books, will be most gratefully received and fully appreciated. To our country merchants we would again say that all or any donations will be acknowledged, either of money or the above articles. They will be received in Brooklyn at No. 118 Myrtle-av.; in New-York at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Persons desiring articles sent for will please send directions to either of these places and the goods will be sent for. Any person having our cause would confer a favor upon the fair for the benefit of the freedmen and colored soldiers, by loaning such curiosities, that a table or room of the same may be made. Responsible parties will receive them at 20 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST, MANAGER,
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performance at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling attention of the public, to this, the most

SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS

building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The above-named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of

GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE

unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world, even the far-famed

GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this

PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,

so constructed, that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the

EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.

The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY

Is capable of yielding numerable subjects for both moral and recreative study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the adoration of that Merciful being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and to aid the great benefits the community would receive from an extensive first-class collection of

LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

spent an energetic and trusty agent to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are collected, with instructions to procure none except such of which has been the object of long study to secure, and of which a specimen from the collection of any menagerie of importance could be obtained, thus making the only

COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE

ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.

The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder.

Science is deeply indebted to

THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF

for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

The performances,

MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,

of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the

ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.

No language can convey an accurate description of all the beautiful and graceful displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity, Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

OSCANYAN'S LIVING LECTURES.
THE WOMEN OF TURKEY,
FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.
WITH LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr. OSCANYAN will deliver his celebrated LECTURE on the "Women of Turkey" in behalf of the New-York Medical College for Women, on the 25th inst., at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock.

Oriental life and habits will be delineated by the assistance of Turkish, Jewish, Druess, Egyptian and other ladies, who will appear in both indoor and outdoor costumes, various *tableaux vivants* will be introduced, depicting

LIFE IN A HAREM.
A PEEP INTO A TURKISH NURSERY.
LOVE, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.
A GRAND RECEPTION.
TURKISH DANCES.
ORIENTAL MUSIC, (especially imported,) &c., &c.

This will not only be an occasion of entertainment, but the public in general and the patrons of this College will have an opportunity to materially aid an institution truly benevolent in its aims and results.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

Tickets may be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 848 Broadway; Candolpho's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, Fredrick's Gallery, No. 547 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Dodworth's music-store, No. 8 Astor-place, or from any of the Trustees.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For terms, &c., see Circular.

IRVING HALL.
TO-NIGHT. DE CORDOVA.
"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,"
A TALE OF SHODDY.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock
WELCOME
TO
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
BY THE
CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK,
Who will Deliver an Address
on his
EXPERIENCE IN ENGLAND,
For the Benefit of the
U. S SANITARY COMMISSION.

Tickets to Parquet, Balcony, or Box Tier (including seats).....$3 00
Family Circle.....2 00
Amphitheatre.....50
The sale of seats commences on Monday at 8 A. M. at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock, TWENTY-THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FIRST NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.
Act I.—Faust and Mephistophiles—The Compact.
Act II.—The Kermesse.
Act III.—The Garden.
Act IV.—Repentance.
Act V.—Death.

No opera ever, in the short space of four years, obtained the celebrity now attached to the "Faust" of Maestro Gounod. This work was composed in the year 1859, and was produced in Paris the following Winter. In London it was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre, and became so successful that the management at Covant Garden (Royal Italian Opera) was forced to put "Faust" in rehearsal, to the exclusion of "La Forza del Destino," by Verdi, a promising attraction. In Paris "Faust" has been performed already over seven hundred times. Milan witnessed it simultaneously with London, and in each Capital the public evinced the most remarkable appreciation of the merits of the work, whether musical, dramatic or artistic. Throughout the whole of Germany the opera has occasioned a profound sensation, and is regarded by managers as a never-failing attraction.

FAUST
will be produced with
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles	Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Valentin	Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner	Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—The overture will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

As the intermission between the first and second acts is of very short duration, the audience is respectfully requested not to leave their seats.

The following new scenes have been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. Menard Lewis:
Act I.—Faust's Study.
Act III.—Margherita's Garden—Moonlight.
Act V.—Prison Scene—Spirit of Margherita borne from earth by angels.

On THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8, LAST GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI, when will be presented Verdi's grand Opera of MACBETH.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 28, at 1, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
EIGHTH APPEARANCE
OF
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON.
CROWDED AUDIENCES NIGHTLY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.
THERESE.

Caswin (an Advocate)	Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Fontaine	Mr. Bielkiff
Lorraine	Mr. Walter Lennox
Therese	Miss Henrietta Irving
Jenny Leatherlungs (with songs)	JENNY LIND
	Miss Mary Shaw

two performances.
THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING.

TO-NIGHT. IRVING HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.
THE LAST ESSAY OF THE SERIES,
"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,"
A TALE OF SHODDY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 24.
Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets to be had at all the book and music stores.
Nearly five hundred additional seats have been procured, and will be placed in the aisles and upon the stage.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. LENT.....Manager,
THE UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
which has attended the initial representations at this
NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS
TEMPLE OF OLYMPIC GAMES,
is explained by the unprecedented fact that
FIRST-CLASS EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC
PERFORMANCES,
when presented with the accompaniments of luxurious accommodations for spectators, brilliant, attractive scenery and a careful attention to the requirements of a cultivated taste, will secure the approbation and support of
THE MOST SELECT AND REFINED
CLASS OF THE COMMUNITY.
THIS EVENING,
the entire strength of
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
will appear in
AN ENTIRELY NEW EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION OF ELEGANT EQUESTRIAN AND EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC SKILL,
introducing
NEW AND STARTLING ACTS
in infinite variety and of
SUPERLATIVE ARTISTIC MERIT.
THREE PERFORMANCES
ON THANKSGIVING DAY,
Commencing at 10 A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M.
For the especial accommodation of
FAMILY PARTIES AND JUVENILES,
A GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENT
will be given every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 2: to commence at 2½.
Prices—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c. Children under ten, 25c., Family Circle, 25c., without distinction of age, Orchestra Chairs, 75c. Private Boxes, $4 Box Office open from 10 to 4.
TIME—Doors open at 7. Grand entree at 7½.

GRAND COMBINATION.
Dr. COLTON
And the celebrated
"EXCELSIOR OLD FOLKS,"
will give a Grand Combination entertainment of
LAUGHING GAS,
with a
GRAND CONCERT,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) EVENING, Nov. 26.
The celebrated "Excelsior Old Folks" will appear in "ye ancient costume" of 60 to 100 years ago, and introduce the entertainment by singing a selection of those quaint songs which have rendered their names so popular throughout the country.
"AUNT RACHEL,"
will wear her "MAMMOTH WEDDING BONNET," built in 1750; also the "CONNECTICUT WEDDING DRESS" of 1798, and will "Jine in the singin'" on this occasion.
"COUSIN JONATHAN"
will sing his famous "EVOLUTION" song, &c., &c.
After which, Dr. COLTON will introduce the
LAUGHING GAS,
and administer it to TWELVE GENTLEMEN, the novel development of which will occasion as much laughter as it would be safe to indulge in. Dr. C. will explain and demonstrate the anæsthetic powers of the gas, by which the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION extract scores of teeth daily (at No. 33 Bond-st.) without the slightest pain.
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF ADELPHIC LODGE No. 348, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at Masonic Hall, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of R. W. Bro. J. B. YATES SOMMERS, Deputy Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York.
EDWARD M. BANKS, Master.

The members of Adelphic Chapter No. 158, R. A. M., are requested to meet at Masonic Hall, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of M. E. Comp. J. B. YATES SOMMERS. ADON SMITH, Jr., High Priest.

The members of Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are requested to meet at Masonic Hall, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of V. E. Sir J. B. YATES SOMMERS. ADON SMITH, Jr., Commander.

VETERAN CORPS, WAR OF 1812, WILL assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on Wednesday the 25

INTERNAL WORKINGS OF THE REBELLION

Letter from John M. Botts to the Richmond Examiner.

He Skillfully Lays Bare the Tyranny of Jeff. Davis.

HIS SUFFERINGS AND MISFORTUNES.

BOLD WORDS FROM A SOUTHERN MAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR BRANDY STATION, Nov. 21, 1863.

Hon. John Minor Botts:

SIR: I have been informed that previous to the re-crossing of the Rappahannock by Gen. MEADE, you had prepared a letter for publication in the Richmond Press; and knowing that anything from your pen, particularly at this time, has a deep interest for the country, I would respectfully solicit a copy of the letter, on behalf of the Associated Press, for publication. Respectfully, T. BARNARD,

Correspondent of the Associated Press.

AUBURN, CULPEPPER COUNTY, VA., Sunday, Nov. 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your note of to-day has been received. You have not been misinformed as to my having written a letter for publication in one of the Richmond papers, prior to the arrival of the Federal army in this vicinity, which I have reason to suppose has, before this, reached the public eye through the channel for which it was intended; I therefore inclose you a copy of the letter for the purpose indicated in your note. I am, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

T. BARNARD, Esq., Correspondent Associated Press, AUBURN, CULPEPPER Co., Oct. 18, 1863.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR: Yours is the only paper published in Richmond, to which I could make an application with any likelihood of success, in order to set myself right before the public; and you will pardon me for saying that I am by no means confident of obtaining such a privilege at your hands, but I think I have a right to expect it, inasmuch as you have chosen to publish an extract from a letter, written by a correspondent *for*, and published in the New-York *Herald*, accompanied with some uncalled-for and unnatural comments of your own. But I do not ask you to publish for me, without making a suitable charge, which I am more than willing to pay. I hope, therefore, you will allow me to say, that while I have long since foreborne to make corrections of any misrepresentations of me by the public Press, yet here are some of such a nature, and call related to neglect so much prejudice in the public mind, that I do not feel that I would be acting wisely or properly to let them pass unnoticed.

I am willing at all times to be held to a proper responsibility for anything I may say or do; but I am not willing to be so held for what others, who may draw upon their fancies for their facts, may choose to say for me, or of me. I have seen several statements in the Richmond papers lately copied from Northern papers calculated to excite popular feeling against me, which had no foundation in truth.

First, that I had been accosted by some Indiana Major, then engaged in a skirmish with some of the Confederate Cavalry, and on being asked which way they had gone, (which, by the way, if he was skirmishing with them, he ought to have known for himself without asking me,) I replied, "I was not at liberty to tell him, as I was on my parole," and gratuitously added, that "I was a Union man, without any ifs or buts." Now, whatever my opinions and position on this subject may be, it is not true that I have had any such interview. I have seen no such Major, and had no such question put to me, and have given no such answer.

Secondly—In the letter, a portion of which you have copied, I am represented by the writer as having said: "I wished the Federal Government knew half that I knew of the rebels and their resources and intentions." I have only to say that I said no such thing, and nothing that would bear a resemblance to it; and when I read the *Herald* containing it, I mentioned the error to some of my acquaintances of that paper, and asked them to have it corrected, which they promised should be done. I see nothing in it, if I had said it, to be complained of by other parties, as it matters not what I knew of their intentions and resources, provided I did not disclose them to others. I complained of it because it made me appear in the ridiculous attitude of not knowing what every man of intelligence and reflection was obliged to know. It was presumptuous in the extreme. For all know that I am not in the confidence of the Government, or the commanders of its forces, and therefore could know nothing of their intentions. And as to their resources, I profess to be profoundly ignorant, either as to what they are or where they are. What he says about my purchases in Richmond is true. For what would have cost before the war at regular market prices $81 15, I did pay $1,368 03 for. But this was a disclosing no important State secret, inasmuch as one turns in them with the prices current once or twice a week; and these current prices are as well known in New-York as they are to me. But I did not tell it with any expectation that it was to get into the newspapers; for when I mentioned it I did not know to whom I was addressing myself. The gentleman came, as many do, to pay his respects, and it was not until he was going away that he fanned me his card, by which I ascertained that he was an army correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. I incidentally mentioned the fact to speaking of the great scarcity of and high prices for everything. To this part of his letter, therefore, I made no objection.

But to your comments on this letter, you say: "Mr. Botts came to Richmond on quite a different errand than on a marketing expedition. He came to draw some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars of the Government which he delights to abuse and effects so much to despise. He abhors the Government but loves its money." In the first place let me say that whatever I may think of the Government, yet I have never felt myself entirely at liberty in this land of freedom to say half as much against its administration as I have read in your own editorial columns; but if I have never made professions of devotion to the Government, I have never ceased to feel a warm interest in the welfare of the people of Virginia, with whose prosperity and freedom my own are eminently identified; and I will take occasion to say here, what I said to Gen. MEADE, and what I have said to all, that my earnest prayer is, that the revolution may result in whatever may contribute most to the *permanent peace, happiness, prosperity and freedom* of the people of Virginia. These are the blessings of a good Government. This is what I suppose is desired and aimed at by all, unless the selfish politicians and the corrupt speculators in and out of the army may constitute an exception. They care not under what sort of Government they live, provided they fill the high places and have their pockets well lined. We may differ possibly, and perhaps honestly, as to the best means of attaining these desirable ends; if it is by the success of the revolution, then I pray God the revolution may succeed; but if by a restoration of the Union, then I hope the Union may be restored. What I want is a Government that has the will and the power to protect my person and my property against all rebels; and that I would prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war, is beyond all question; and I would be a madman or a fool if I did not, and a knave or a hypocrite if I were to pretend otherwise.

Secondly—I hope I committed no unpardonable offence if I did go to Richmond to collect, or try to collect, some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, for which I furnished supplies, or rather for which supplies were taken from me for the use of the Confederate army, all of which were certified to, as being due by the commanders of regiments or by Quartermasters, but which we do not pay, because the accounts were out made out in the precise form required, at what you have called the "Red Tape and circumlocution offices," which accounts are still due and unpaid, and, I fear, are likely to remain so.

Finally, it has been announced that I have been arrested and sent to Richmond, but those who made the arrest, and those who made the announcement, have taken good care not to mention the cause of the arrest, thereby leaving the public to infer that I had committed some grave offence against the Government which you say is so much abhor. God knows it, and his agents have given me no great reason to worship it.

Let us see how the account stands. On my part I have done nothing from first to last of which this Government can complain, unless it be that I have not become democratized, and have made no concessions to Democracy, and have done to make hereafter; and do use I have not chosen to follow blindly whatever Democracy may at choosin to lead.

On the other hand, of what have I to complain. *First*—The legislative power of the Government has been especially directed against me, while I was making the most retired and secluded life, as was clearly admitted by Mr. HENRY S. FOOTE, at the present session of Congress, when he said he had been induced to vote for the declaration of martial law and suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* upon a representation of the condition of things supposed to exist in the neighborhood of the City of Richmond, but which turned out to be entirely groundless. *Secondly*—The power of the Executive branch of the Government has been exercised against me, when under that detestable, unwritten, unknown code called martial law. Upon no charge preferred before the Court of Inquiry, they had me arrested in my bed, between the hours of midnight and daybreak, hurried me off to a dirty, filthy negro jail, where I was kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks, when, with all the vigilance and research of their numerous detectives, they could find nothing upon which to base a charge; and now comes a second arrest without a charge, whilst the army itself has been turned loose upon me to destroy my property by design and by order of officers in high command, which I can establish if I can procure their arrest and trial by Court-martial; under which order my yard, garden and cornfields have been ruthlessly invaded, the fencing of each torn down to the ground, and all converted into a general camp-ground, camp fires built, and horses turned into each by the Fourth Virginia cavalry, under command of Capt. RANDOLPH, and when Dr KINNELL (with whom I had been until 10 o'clock picking up and nursing the wounded men of both parties, more than twenty of whom were brought to my house,) remonstrated with them, they said it was wrong and should not have done it; but they were ordered to desist by "whatever they denominated." And upon this being located by Dr. K. to Capt. RANDOLPH he neither affirmed nor denied that such orders had been given. From which scenes of violence, together with the effects produced by my arrest on the next day, one of my daughters has been ill of nervous typhoid fever ever since; and not only has my fencing been torn down and destroyed in every direction, but some twenty-five or thirty of my best hogs have been shot down, and I have not been left one ear of my entire crop of corn, all of which could not be used was carried off or destroyed. And I now challenge any and every man of the Southern Confederacy to come forward with any charge that can be made against me for anything said or done, for which that Government or its army can justly complain. And but for the protection now afforded me by a guard from the headquarters of Gen. R. E. LEE, none can tell to what condition I should have been reduced. Here I then, Mr. Editor, think you had much reason for attachment or devotion to a Government by which I have been thus treated. You complain of the treatment Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has received at the hands of his Government. He made many violent speeches, in which he took ultra and strong grounds against his Government, and for this he was sent amongst his friends, as they supposed. But I have done nothing, taken no part, but maintained firmly and consistently, as I shall continue to do, my own private opinions, and the convictions of my best judgment, which have not been controlled by any considerations of selfishness, ambition, or fear, as I wrote the Secretary of War, whilst I was confined in McDANIEL's negro jail, in the Spring of 1862; and because I cannot surrender these convictions, am I thus to be oppressed and persecuted by the Government and its army? I have no better vindication for having withheld my approval of the war, than is to be found in the facts that there is not one of those who aided in bringing it on, that would do it if with their present experience it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed, all of which I did foresee and foretell, and if any man, with brains in his head and a heart in his bosom, says he would, then I say flatly, I don't believe him.

But to come back to my second arrest by Gen. J. E. B. STUART, on Monday morning, the 12th inst., following the night of the ruthless and heartless destruction of my property, Gen. STUART's Provost-Marshal, rode up with a guard to my house with a warrant, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, Oct. 12, 1863

Lieut. RYALS: You will arrest JOHN MINOR BOTTS, and send him to Richmond. Charges will be forwarded from these headquarters as soon as practicable. Don't allow him to annoy Gen LEE, but keep him as a prisoner of State. Let me know how many prisoners.

By command of Maj.-Gen. J. E. B STUART.

A. R. VENABLE, Major and Adjutant.

Upon this warrant, containing no charge, I was arrested about 10½ o'clock on Monday morning, carried under guard to Culpepper Court-house, kept there until 5 o'clock, and then discharged on the ground that there was no charge against me. But I have been *semi-officially* informed from two sources, either of which would be regarded as sufficient, that the sole ground of my arrest was that I had entertained Gen. MEADE and other Federal officers at my table; and it was not that it was upon some other pretext equally frivolous and contemptible, which I hereby challenge Gen. STUART to lay before the public, and if it be any offence against the peace and dignity of Gen. STUART or of the Confederate Government that I should have entertained Federal officers at my table, which would justify my arrest, then Major-Gen. STUART has signally failed in the discharge of his duty to the peace and dignity of his Government, and to the peace and dignity of the aforesaid Maj.-Gen. STUART, by not bringing me to trial for this high crime and misdemeanor—for although it is not true that Gen. MEADE took his dinner at my table, I hereby make it known to all whom it may concern that I invited him to do so, and deeply regretted that his constant engagements prevented his acceptance of the invitation. I moreover further proclaim that if he should to return to this vicinity, (which I do not at all anticipate,) I shall hail probably subject myself to another arrest by a repetition of the offence, without consulting Gen. STUART's pleasure on the subject.

The truth is I have entertained freely and hospitably the officers and gentlemen of both armies whose acquaintance I have enjoyed, and shall continue to do so, so long as I am master of my own house, and so long as they treat me with kindness and civility, let it offend whom it may; prominent the means are left me with which to entertain them, and unless, in the meantime, I shall be prohibited by law, or by some higher authority than that of Gen. STUART.

In fact, I have met with no officer in the Confederate army, and with few private with whom I was acquainted, (and Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is down, with one exception of Gen. STUART, that I have not invited to my house—nearly all of whom have partaken of my hospitality—whilst hundreds of half-famished soldiers have been furnished with meals, for which I have never charged the first dime, whilst they were in the habit of paying, as they said themselves, to brawling Secessionists from two to three dollars a meal; but this turn shed no ground of complaint with any gentleman of the Northern army, many of whom expressed their surprise and gratification on hearing that they had visited me thus freely and familiarly.

But no sooner was I arrested than the whole atmosphere was filled with rumors to my disadvantage and prejudice, among the rest that I had been caught in the National lines on the day of the fight with arms in my hands to be used against the Confederate Government.

The circumstances which gave rise to this rumor are as follows: As a portion of the Federal cavalry passed my house, about 2 o'clock on Sunday, my neighbor, Mr. BRANDON, sent me a note, saying he had been arrested, and was then in the custody of the Federal officers, and asked me to ride over to Brandy Station, to meet him, which I did. On my return I passed Gen. LOMAX's brigade, and when half their column had passed me, and was between me and the Federals, and in the presence of the other half, I met young SLAUGHTER, the son of Dr. SLAUGHTER, of Culpepper Court-house, who had gun and knapsack in his hand, with which inconvenience he could not control his horse, and he asked me to take it with me to my house and keep it until he called for it. At great inconvenience I took it, and this act of kindness and accommodation to Mr. SLAUGHTER was tortured into my wearing arms against the South; though Gen. STUART himself knew what had carried me to Brandy, for he had seen a letter from me to Mrs. BRANDON, telling her of the arrest of her husband, and of my having been sent for to meet him at Brandy Station.

However, these rumors, publications and arrest have had their desired effect, as they have led to the most wanton, wicked and savage destruction of my property, such as I have already mentioned, and excited the prejudices of the army, and possibly of misled citizens, against me. But I hope to outlive it all, whilst the authors of such vandalism will be held to a just accountability at the hands of a military commander whose high moral, intellectual and military qualities are justly esteemed by the whole country, and by none more highly than myself; and, if not by him, then by a still higher military authority, to wit, the War Department; and, if not there, then by the civil tribunals of the country; and if not there, then by an just, discriminating and indignant public judgment.

And now let me inquire, has martial law been declared again? And if not—when, where, how, and from whom did Gen. STUART derive the authority to arrest me, or a y other citizen, for any offence whatever, and retain me *as a prisoner of State?* If any charge was to be preferred against me for a civil offence, where were the civil authorities? And why was not complaint lodged with them upon affidavit, as the law requires? How came I, a private, peaceable and quiet citizen, subject to the military authority of Gen. STUART? And why was I not to be allowed, if I thought proper so to appeal to his superior in command, Gen. Lee, against this flagrant usurpation of power and most inexcusable instance of false imprisonment?

If I mistake not, Congress, by an express vote, refused to grant these high prerogatives of dictatorial power to Mr. DAVIS; how is it, then, that Gen. STUART undertakes first to establish a martial law for himself, and then virtually to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by a denial of my right to appeal to his superior in command?

If such power can be exercised by Gen. STUART with impunity, with whom and where does the power stop? To how low a grade of military authority does it descend? And I may further ask, why, of all the gentlemen in and around the Court-house who entertained Federal officers, was I alone to be selected for the exercise of this military power, for this indignity and outrage? These are all questions of grave interest to the liberty of every citizen, that cannot and shall not be slurred over, if there is any justice in the military department of this Government, or indemnity to be found in the judiciary of this State.

Hitherto I have been silent as to the wrongs, injuries and indignities that have been heaped upon me; but I am not a spaniel, to lie down and crouch at the hinding of any master, nor to lick the hand that smites me, nor am I Christian enough, when one cheek is slapped, to turn the other; and if I am thus to be selected as a particular object of persecution and can find no protection from the law then will I protect myself. This I cannot do against the Government, or against the army; but I can and will do it, when the law, military and civil, both fail me, against any one man that this Confederacy can boast.

When I purchased my present home, it was to seek retirement and obscurity, to get out of the way of the world and to follow for the balance of my life the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; there was then no army here, nor did I suppose there would be one. I disturbed nobody, went nowhere, except among kind and friendly neighbors with whom it has been my good fortune to secure as large a share of respect and esteem as any one who has ever lived in the country, and in this condition of things if was that in imitation of the Confederate Government, "All I asked was to be let alone."

But what is the liberty of any citizen worth if a military Commander can, in the exercise of a despotic Power, or a weak and imbecile discretion, or in a fit of spleen toward one who has offended, by reporting him for official misconduct, in which eight other gentlemen united, drag that citizen from the bosom of his family, heap upon him the indignity and wrong of having him arrested and conducted through the streets of a crowded village under guard, keep him in that condition long enough for all sorts of idle and malicious rumors to be circulated, and seed over the entire egregious wires respecting him, and order his discharge upon the ground that there was nothing to be alleged against him.

And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, let me say that the Press may continue to misrepresent and abuse me, I may be arrested and thrown into a dungeon, my fencing may be torn down and destroyed, my crops may be laid waste and carried off, my stock may be stolen or shot down under my own eye; my house may be burned over my own head, as has been threatened; but I cannot, for all that, be induced to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of conduct that my own judgment and conscience may dictate—which is to take no oil, part or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who have brought this whirlpool of desolation and ruin upon my unfortunate country. Nor shall I depart from the position I have taken, of doing nothing that can justly subject me to outrage, animadversion or rebuke. But if to adhere firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles that I have maintained for thirty years, and if to prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war, makes me a traitor, then a traitor's life let me live or a traitor's death let me die. I am respectfully yours,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

P. S.—Since the above was written a copy of the *Examiner* has reached me containing the following announcement:

"The battle took place on the farm of JOHN MINOR BOTTS. * * * * * * *

We may here remark that the property on the farm of this extraordinary individual, of whom the Confederate States stand in such fear, had been religiously respected by the Yankees; whereas the country around was little better than a wilderness, his fences and crops were untouched. But that night made a change in its condition. Three thousand Confederate cavalry bivouacked there after the battle, and fed their horses in his cornfield. The next morning there were very few fence rails and very little corn left. The men could be heard to say while piling high their fires, *Pile on, boys; they are nothing but a—d old Union rails.*'

I am glad to avail myself of the testimony of this "*leaky vessel*," who fully confirms what I have said above, but although he does not state what is true in regard to the general destruction of property in the neighborhood, for it gives me great pleasure to say that a guard was furnished to every family that asked for it, all of whose property was amply protected, as every one in the neighborhood will testify; yet he certainly states what is true in regard to the general destruction of my property—and I must say that this achievement of three thousand cavalry conquering one man and a corn-field, is one of which, in the future, they can taste no great pride, when their prejudices and passions shall have subsided.

Another article has also appeared in the *Dispatch*, recommending my *imprisonment* or *banishment*, which is altogether unworthy of notice, I will only say that whatever other difficulties I may labor under, I do not esteem it a misfortune that I have no soldiers at my command to turn loose upon any citizen, nor aids at my elbow to bring them into discredit with the people. Thank God, when there is a necessity for it, I can do my own fighting.

J. M. B.

[Advertisement.]

MAN AND WOMAN—Their Peculiar Dispositions and Functions—Our Social Relations—Marriage Customs—Divorces—The Hair Trade—Fair Hair and Dark Hair—Amalgamation—The Races—Doom of the Red Man—The Two Great Empires of Russia and America—Portraits, Characters and Biographies of Archbishop WHATELY and Mr. NELSON SIZER, given in the *Phrenological Journal* for December Now ready. Newsmen have it Sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway New-York

[Advertisement.]

Our Constitution caricatured and grossly libelled in the house of its friends. Oh, Americans! can we passively look on and witness this perversion of our Charter of Liberty without a protest and no effort to rescue our fair fame for morals and religion from the ignominy that has been heaped upon us by the Exeter Hall speech of Henry Ward Beecher in England. See these infamous concessions reviewed in the PRINCIPIA of this week

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop makes fine lather. When used for washing, light and cooling, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

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Opening of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, the spacious warerooms, No. 19 Bowery; also, 1 will 3 ply and ingrain carpets; also, rugs, mats, druggets, oil cloths—all free to eligible customers—at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 19 Bowery

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

EASTON—CARY.—At Grace Church, Plainfield, on Monday, Nov. 23, by Rev. R. C. Quennell, THOMAS EASTON, Jr., and Miss ELLA M. CARY, daughter of Hon J. C. Cary, of Plainfield, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BRADHURST.—On Monday, Nov. 23, THEODORE FALKENHAM, only son of Henry M. and Elizabeth T. Bradhurst aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, at Washington Heights.

CARNES.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, SARAH S. CARNES, widow of the late Edwin O. Carnes, and daughter of the late Robert H. Weeks

Funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, 34th-st., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

COLES.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, MARIE LOUISE, wife of OSCAR COLES and daughter of the late George W. Browne.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 East 35th-st.

DICKMAN.—In North Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 22, JACOB G. DICKMAN, late of New-York, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Collegiate Church, in Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

DUNKIN.—On Monday, Nov. 23, EVA, relict of the late John Dunkin, in the 58th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her son, Thomas J. Dunkin, and of her son-in-law, Henry A. Kerr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 76 Wooster-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FLINT.—On Monday, Nov. 23, O. W. FLINT, of consumption, in the 33d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 336, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Jas. White, No. 107 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FALES.—Suddenly, in Bristol, R. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, Mr. WILLIAM FALES, of that town, and formerly of Matanzas, Cuba, in the 58th year of his age.

☞ Cuban papers please copy.

GARRISON.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, in Orange, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRISON, aged 50 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Albert Jones, No. 43 Centre-st., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—On Saturday night Nov. 21, at his late residence, No. 1 East 21st st., after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, THOMAS HARRIS, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place at 1½ o'clock, on Wednesday, Nov. 24.

JOY.—On Monday, Nov. 23, ROXA ATAS, wife of Lewis Joy, of Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Nov. 24, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

JACKSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, of croup, GRACE, eldest child of Hugh S. and Elizabeth J. Jackson, aged 3 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 56 West 20th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KILPATRICK.—In Washington, on Monday, Nov. 23, ALICE, SHAILER, wife of Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

LANE.—In Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday evening, Nov. 23, CHARLES SARGENT, son of Nehemiah B. and Abby A. Lane, aged 24 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral to be given to-morrow's papers.

LANG.—On Monday, Nov. 23, LOUIS LANG.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 630 Washington-st., on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCFARLAN.—In Fire Island, on Saturday, Nov. 21, JAMES D., son of James and the late Jane W. McFarlan, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 118 Elliott-place, without further invitation.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, CHARLES W., son of Charles Morgan, Esq., in the 31th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, from the residence of his father, No. 7 North Madison-avenue.

PEARCE.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, GEORGE H. PEARCE, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 233 Union-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

PALMER.—On Monday morning, Nov. 23, Mrs. DEBORAH ANN PALMER, relict of William Palmer, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, Peter J. Luyster, No. 14 1st-st., near Astor-pl., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment.

RANDOLPH.—In Newark, N. J., on Monday morning, Nov. 23, CADMAN B. RANDOLPH, of the firm of Randolph Bros., aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 192 Mulberry-st., Newark. His remains will be removed to Easton, Penn., for interment.

STORY.—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 22, BENJAMIN STORY, a veteran of the war of 1812,) in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son Jacob STORY, No. 32 East 28th-st., corner of University-place.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son, Jacob O. Seymour, in Grandville, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 22, W. M. SEYMOUR, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his son-in-law, James C. Woodward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

SOUTHWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 23, MARGARET E., wife of William F. Southworth, and daughter of the late John Hannah, of New-York, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Providence and Bristol (R. I.) papers please copy.

SAMMIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, after a lingering illness, HELEN M., daughter of Lucinda and the late Walter Sammis.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 197 East Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

SOUTHWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 23, FRANCIS C. SOUTHWICK, youngest son of Henry C. and Ellen D. Southwick, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 94 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SWAIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, GEORGE SWAIN, aged 84 years.

SPELMAN.—In Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 19, LOUISA REED, wife of R. L. Spelman.

SOMMERS.—On Monday, Nov. 23, JOHN B. YATES SOMMERS, of this City, Counselor-at-law, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Rev. C. G. Sommers, No. 17 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov 22, HANNAH S., the beloved wife of Robert Wilson, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William H. and John J. White-head, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 West 41st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

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COLGATE & CO.'S
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SOAPS.

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THERE IS BUT ONE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE.

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Have been awarded twenty-three first premiums at State Fairs, and twenty-one at City and County Fairs in 1863, making 44 in all. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway New-York and No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

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DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell on public auction, from

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1., 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:

Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
99 round bales Sea Island Cotton
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
93 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton
98 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels spirits Turpentine.

Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
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LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.
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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
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Instruction given as residence if desired.
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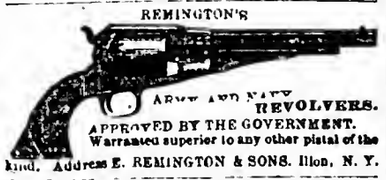

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REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Mills' Hall, Carmansville, on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of

THOMAS HANSON, President.
A. K. Lewis, D. H. Knapp, Secretaries.

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Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the bladder and kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

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For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
"INSANITY

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3798. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA

General Grant Moving on the Enemy's Works.

Our Forces Holding all the High Ground in front of Missionary Ridge.

Two Hundred Prisoners Captured in a Charge on the Rebel Rifle-Pits.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Movements of the Rebel Army.

A Great Battle Going On All Yesterday.

The Enemy Forced Back at All Points.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The latest news, up to 10:40 this evening, from GRANT is of a most satisfactory character. Gens. THOMAS and SHERMAN have got well ahead.

The fighting in our immediate front has lasted all day long. At every point along the line we have forced the rebels backward. There is joy in the War Department.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The *Commercial* of this city has a special dispatch dated Chattanooga, the 23d instant, which says:

"Deserters last night reported that the rebels were falling back at Chickamauga Station.

Their artillery has been withdrawn from our front.

The whole rebel army is apparently in retreat.

A reconnoissance this afternoon reveals that the enemy apparently are in force between us and Missionary Ridge.

Gen. Wood, in charging up Orchard Ridge, carried the rifle-pits under a severe musketry and artillery fire, taking 200 rebel prisoners.

We now hold all the high ground this side of Missionary Ridge.

Our troops are in line of battle, and will lie on their arms to-night.

Hard fighting is inevitable to-morrow, unless the rebels withdraw to-night.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The *Star* of this afternoon contains the following account of a brilliant preliminary movement by Major-Gen. THOMAS:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 23.

The reconnoissance in force made by Major-Gen. THOMAS has been completed in the most brilliant and successful manner.

The troops employed were the divisions of Gens. Wood and SHERIDAN, of the Fourth army corps, under the immediate direction of Gen. GRANGER.

The object of the movement was not only to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but to occupy two bold knolls in front of our left, half way between our lines and Missionary Ridge.

The principal attack was made by Gen. HAZEN'S brigade, commanded by that General, supported on the left by Gen. WILLICH'S brigade, and on the right by the whole division of Gen. SHERIDAN.

The entire field was distinctly visible from Fort Wood, in front of which Gen. HAZEN'S line of battle was formed, and as the whole army was under arms, with Gen. HOWARD'S corps formed in a solid column, as a reserve to the attacking force, the spectacle was one of magnificence.

The field being commanded by the heavy guns of the fort, only one field-battery was taken into action. This was planted on an elevated knoll, in the centre of which Gen. SHERIDAN'S line of battle was formed before the order to advance was given.

The troops moved out of their position just before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained in line for three-quarters of an hour in full view of the enemy.

At last, everything being ready, Geo. GRANGER gave the order to advance, and Gen. HAZEN and Gen. WILLICH pushed out simultaneously.

The first shot was fired at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and in five minutes the lines of Gen. HAZEN were hotly engaged while the artillery of Fort Wood and Gen. THOMAS were opened upon the rebel rifle-pits and the camps behind the line of fighting.

The practice of our gunners was splendid, the camp and batteries of the enemy being about a mile and three-quarters distant; but our fire elicited no reply, and it was soon evident that the rebels had no heavy artillery in that part of their intrenchments at least.

Our troops rapidly advancing, as if on parade, occupied the knolls, upon which they were directed at 2.20 o'clock.

Ten minutes later Gen. WILLICH, driving across an open field, carried the rifle-pits in his front, whose occupants fled as they fired their last volley; and Gen. SHERIDAN, moving through the forest that stretched before him, drove in the enemy's pickets and halted his advance in obedience to orders on reaching the rifle-pits, where the reliet force was awaiting for his attack.

No such attack was made, however, the design being to recover the heights on our left, but not to assault the rebel works.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, captured mostly from Alabama troops, and have gained a position of great importance, should the rebels still attempt to hold the Chattanooga Valley, as with these heights in our possession, a column moving to turn Missionary Ridge is secure from flank artillery.

The rebels fired their small cannon only during the affair.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Letter from Solicitor Whiting of the War Department.

The following is a letter addressed by the Solicitor of the War Department to a gentleman in Boston, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the causes of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners;

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the sufferings at our mercy in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners. One is the bad faith of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburgh and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still greater importance is the *peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever.* It is well known that they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The Government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, and it cannot and will not abandon to the savage cruelty of slave-masters a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country, and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But if this were allowed, the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could *then*, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened.

The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here; and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WHITING.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

A Dispatch from Bragg on Affairs at Knoxville.

Particulars of the Shelling of Charleston.

Southern Reports and Reports via Boston.

Rebel Reports of the Late Battle in Louisiana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 23.

The steamer *City of New-York* left for City Point this morning, with 125 Confederate Surgeons, in charge of Maj. MULFORD.

The new steamer *Greyhound*, Capt. MAGEE, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening from New-York. She takes the place of the *City of Hudson* on the Norfolk route.

HENRY W. WILSON, of the Quartermaster's Department, died at the Chesapeake Hospital this morning.

The telegraph cable between Old Point and Cherrystone stopped working yesterday, and has not yet been repaired, owing to the rough weather.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, has the following telegraphic news:

MISSION RIDGE, Thursday, Nov. 19.

To Gen. Cooper:

Gen. WHEELER reports an attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the woods at Knoxville, and capturing 300 prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

(Signed) B. BRAGG, General.

ABINGDON, Friday, Nov. 20.

Nothing definite. Encouraging indications westward.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

The following dispatches are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Nov. 20:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The enemy have been firing slowly from Battery Gregg upon Fort Sumter to-day. Nothing else new this morning.

The enemy fired eleven shots from Gregg at the city to-day between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Damage trifling. Some three or four buildings were struck, and one person was injured.

The *Paunee* and another gunboat came up the Stono and shelled Battery Pringle, but effected nothing.

The firing on Sumter was slow and steady all day. Some few shots have been fired at the Sullivan Island batteries. No casualties are reported at Sumter or Sullivan Island.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The enemy renewed his fire on the city this morning at 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the number of shells thrown was twelve.

The shelling of Fort Sumter to-day has been heavier than usual with mortars. But few rifle shots were fired. There were no casualties either in the city or fort.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A correspondent of the *Traveller*, writing from Folly Island on the 16th instant, says:

"The loss of the rebels is said to very from five to fifteen daily. Our casualties a few weeks ago were fully equal to those of the rebels, but now that the most effective rebel batteries are silenced our casualties are rare.

Fort Sumter suffers in meak silence, not displaying even her flag more than half the time.

Fort Moultrie and Fort Johnson shoot with an great vigor, and our men easily lodge under cover and avoid danger from them.

Meanime new forts are being thrown up on this and toe adjacent islands, which will shortly command all the navigable channels, and give relief to our blockading squadron."

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The transport steamer *Forrest City*, which arrived here to-day, left Charleston Bar at 12½ o'clock on Thursday last. When she left a very brisk cannonading was going on from the forts on Morris Island, Wagner and Gregg, which had continued without intermission night and day for several days, but seemed rather more brisk on this day than on former ones. Their shots were directed on Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

The United States steamers *Seneca* and *Marblehead* went up the Stono River on Thursday morning last, and just before the *Forest City* left the bar the *Marblehead* was engaged in shelling the woods, it being stated that the rebels had a battery concealed at that point.

Thursday last was a day of thanksgiving and praise in the Southern Confederacy. It was rumored that at 2 o'clock on that day Gen. GILLMORE was to open a bombardment of the City of Charleston.

On her previous trip from Boston the *Forest City* took out 750 recruits, who were safely landed at Folly Island.

THE LATE FIGHT IN THE TECHE DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A letter received from a member of Gen. GREEN'S Staff announces the defeat of two Yankee columns in Louisiana. Gen. FRANKLIN'S division encountered a portion of Gen. DICK TAYLOR'S army, under Gen. GREEN, near Alexandria, on the 5th, and after a stubborn fight the Yankees were routed, with the loss of their stores and 600 prisoners.

Gen. WEITZEL'S division is reported to have been routed by Gen. DICK TAYLOR, near Opelousas. The expedition is said to be abandoned. A portion of the troops have returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mails by the City of Baltimore.

Louis Napoleon's Letter Proposing a Peace Congress.

OPINIONS AND COMMENTS THEREUPON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MUMFORD, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th inst., arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening.

Her news is one day later than that received on Monday, by the *America*, but its main points were transmitted by telegraph from Cape Race on Friday night.

In the Cork journals of Thursday, Nov. 12, we find the following later telegrams:

THE PROPOSED PEACE CONGRESS.

TEXT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns, inviting them to a Congress at Paris, has been published to-day. It points out that, from the political condition of Europe, it is impossible not to acknowledge that nearly everywhere the treaties of Vienna have been destroyed, modified, or misunderstood. The Emperor continues as follows:

"We are threatened with a danger so much the more formidable because the improvement effected by civilization, which has bound the people together by an identity of material interests, would render a war still more destructive. Let us not wait before taking our part for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgment, and drew us despite ourselves into a contrary direction. Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of people. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to enter an international Congress with the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials. If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am a sovereign, the most credited with ambitious projects, and I have got it at heart, to prove by a frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be agreed to, I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in making them hot only in inheriting their blessings. Our industry and our wealth are more related to us, but they do not distinguish us, for other nations are industrious, and other peoples are wealthy. We are not to look to our material prosperity for American ideas, since we divide these things with all other nations of the civilized world. We most look for American ideas as distinct from Continental, European ideas, nearer to the sources of our national life than to any external or material prosperity. They are the radical ideas held by us and incorporated into society and civil government—radical ideas of the nature of man, of the nature of his rights and of the nature of the society which he forms. We hold them first to the liberty—civil and personal—for the individual man, not as something for which he may be prepared. Liberty is not an attainment—not as a reward of conduct—not as an honor conferred by society—but as a prerogative given by Government—but we hold to the right of the liberty in the individual as something inherent—not a right but a necessity. With less than liberty, he is less than man—and a man, as God thought of him when he created him, only when he has been thoroughly developed and rounded up in all his attributes in the atmosphere of liberty. [Applause.] It is that without which nations cannot evolve symetrically and perfectly—it is the medium of human existence. A human soul so made to be healthy, harmless, powerful—but benignant in allits power—only where it is developed in fully regulated liberty; but liberty is required for it just as light is for the eye—sound is for the ear—food is for the tongue, and air is for the lungs. And although all of these organs can exist without their appropriate ailment or medium, they exist imperfectly; and so, although man may exist without liberty, he is but a fragmentary man, whereas the perfect ideal man cannot exist without these, and these from childhood. Liberty then is the normal condition of every fecalty and of the whole soul of man. It belongs to all who inherit a rational and material estate. This is the seminal point of American institutions. Below there is nothing. This is fundamental, and from this avowed principle—much argued—much controverted—but fundamental to the nature of man, derived historically from the teachings of Christianity, sprang our first Government—for our Government is the first in history which were deduced logically from the foregoing principles. Other Governments were expedients—one adding to another, as men found their way along. It was our ancestors who struck at the nature of human rights and then came across to encase them in institutions and from them to deduce a Government; and it is the American Government that was deduced from these principles, and is the only one in the history of mankind. [Applause.] Springing from this idea of human rights, belonging to the individual as a part of his created nature, is the great American doctrine that civil society must be so organized as to secure and to defend the rights and attributes of those individual citizens—that a State is strong in the degree to which its private citizens are strong, and is weak in proportion as the liberty of its integral members are deprived of their liberty. The European doctrine, in the main, makes the State strong through its Government. The American idea makes the State strong through its governed members. The European idea holds that the State is the great end—that men are the bricks that with trowel and mortar are put together to make the State strong. The American idea is that the State is but a servant, and that it serves the individual citizens. For them it exists, and it is great and good just as it defends the immunities, privileges, rights, dignities and purities of the individual citizens who are the end for which the State is created; and all laws, all institutions, and all the economy of civil society, is but in blessed servitude for the individual man. And there is the strength of society in America, that it takes care of and nourishes the individual man, and so makes the State strong; while the European idea neglects or slightly attends to the man, in its anxiety to make the State strong—exactly reversing ours. [Applause.] The third American idea is, that civil Governments derive their powers direct from the citizens, and are to be held directly responsible to the people for the exercise of those powers, and that they are to exercise those powers purely and simply in the interests of those from whom they are borrowed. The well being of society and government, according to these views, demand that the people shall be materially and intellectually educated, so as by that to know what things are best and wisest, that the wisest and best may be secured and maintained. These are not American ideas because we discovered them, but because we adopted them, clothed them with political power, and because they have more than anywhere else been successful here. Now, to understand the European feeling we must consider west relation have these ideas to the structure of European society, to the principles of cosolute government and to the position of parties in Europe. It is enough to say that if we are right, the principal Governments of Europe are wrong. Europe may be divided into two parts—the upper and the lower. The upper represent the dynastic ideas; they hold the wealth and power and intelligence. The lower have neither wealth nor average intelligence, nor altogether skill even; they hold masses of men, and throughout Europe the masses of men are struggling for a higher manhood—for political power, not that they may be crowned and coronated, but simply that they may have room and influence to become more men than they have been permitted to be. So the upper part—one-fifth of Europe—is against us; but the lower four-fifths, as fast as they are instructed, are and will be in our favor. Why? Because American ideas are directly subversive of the monarchical ideas of Europe; because they are in affinity and sympathy with the real wants and ideas of the great mass of the struggling populations of other countries. Hitherto, we have studied simply the home aspects of American ideas. It is well to study their relation to foreign ideas. When they are no longer ideas but things; when they are not theories but organizations—they are something more than speculation. This great continent has been reared up in sight of Europe. All that we do, all that we are, and all that we tend to become, is perfectly understood there, and is a blessing to the common people as it is pestilence to their rulers. [Applause.] For a realization of a good Government among the people, with a Government such as this is, is very dangerous for Europe to have. Do you stop to reflect that you are organizing a civic assault upon European ideas? I wonder that they have been so patient. The maintenance of the best government—and so cheaply—is a very damaging thing. We have said we don't interfere with you—we don't meddle with European politics. It is false. Every State in this Union meddles with it—not consciously, for we send no missionaries—but we set examples which from year to year say to all the over-taxed and burdened people of Europe, "You are squandering millions to maintain a government that oppresses you, while we pay but a small sum for a Government that nourishes us. Can you do that and not effect Europe. I tell you there is no one thing to state to a people so efficacious as that. Security of property is a self-government, and the safety of the people is also vindicated by the example of this nation. One of the reasons why we are so much misrepresented in this regard is that they are anxious that this nation shall not be understood to be happy. No wonder that the advocate of absolutism takes sides against us, for the continued examples of the prosperity of this people under their Government will compel Europe in the end either to reform or to revolutionize. [Applause.] You know it, and they know it a great deal better, than rejoice, and they deplore. When, therefore, there is a glittering sword and a flood of blood and the prospect of a disruption of the Government, and taxation and heavy burdens upon the people, they scream with delight. It has taken away the very terror of their nights and the very horror of their days. The nation whose prosperity, whose power, whose virtue, whose wealth was a perpetual commentary upon their Government, is at least in revolution! Yes, because it was necessary for God to teach them one lesson more—that self-government is a free and religious nation could go through revolution and come out of it stronger than when it went into it. [Prolonged applause.] I said to some gentlemen with with whom I conversed, "If you are happy and rejoicing at that, my advice to you is to make the most of it now; [applause;] your time is short, and the result of this great struggle will forever end the opportunities for further joys of that kind." [Applause.] We are engaged, then, in a contest, not alone for our own existence and the maintenance of those ideas on which our Government is formed, but we are engaged in a conflict for principles—in a universal conflict. It is no small thing for a nation like ours to stand for the world; but you do represent the interests of the world—of the common people of every nation in civilization—you are arrayed with them against the dynasties—with the Poles—the Hungarians—the Italians—the French and the British. The fate of the masses is intimately associated with our fate, for those principles they call American are divine and universal, and being to us because they belong to mankind; for should we prove to be unworthy of the great cause which God has devolved upon us, we should only be a part of the universal suffersis. Should a Republican Government prove to be incapable of executing the needful functions of government, we should shove back the hopes of mankind indefinitely. On the other hand, the power of a people to make a government for themselves being proved here, it will never stop here. The power of a people to submit themselves implicitly to their own Government would not create your happiness half so much as it will create happiness for the whole world. The power of our Government against external danger is not doubted. Whether we have power to bear up against internal rebellion is a part of the experiment we are now enacting. If this is demonstrated, then Europe stands on the eve of a new era. Reformation or revolution is the choice. You cannot exist as a free nation, have cheap Government, free schools and have a people thrive in prosperity and peace, as you must do, without shaking the world to its foundations. We are not toen to forget, that while the dynastic and monarchical interests are against us the popular interests of Europe is with us; and that they may not be misled we ought not to be impatient with European nations. Besides the more public addresses which I delivered, it was my duty to dwell much in private conversations with intelligent men, to address private circles gathered at private houses from morning to morning and from night to night, to be, in short, a missionary and colporteur among the heathen. [Great applause and laughter.] I wish to lay before you briefly the views which I presented them while I was abroad. It was not my business to lay my own mere theories and notions before the audiences or the people, but to give them a representation of American ideas; and it seems to me not improper that I should lay before you some of the views which I gave, that they may receive in this public manner, if you agree with them, the seal of your approbation, and cease to be mine by your appropriation. And first, I found a very general impression, assiduously cultivated on the part of some, ignorantly received by others, that this was a nation peculiarly liable, by the very nature of its institutions and the character of its people—peculiarly liable to mobs. [Laughter.] We are supposed to be vain, boastful, lawless, arrogant, unscrupulous, and one reason has been that the band of this nation has been Southern for the last fifty years. [Applause.] I was obliged to say that it was not the North that wanted Cuba—that it was not the North that organized fillibustering expeditions for Central America—it was not the North that quarreled with Mexico—it was not the North that has led in the conflicts for the last fifty years, for the North is essentially peaceful, able to make war, but loving peace; and it is the nature of Slavery—an organized violence—to resort to physical force for the maintenance of the unjust and unchristian system. And this is the aspect that has been unfavorable in Europe, as arising not from the characteristic manner of free society, but of slave society. Even such a man as HARRY BROCKHAM was pleased, and in my presence—for I assure you, friends [laughter] which Providence imposed upon me, was that of listening to his address [laughter] in which he was pleased to style the American people the "American mob." I had never expected to think so well of a mob—I had never supposed that it would be my duty to say to gentlemen in Europe, "You ought to be ashamed that a mob behaves better than the people—if you are the people and we are the mob, we behave better than you do. Yet that fear was very vague and unreasoning with some—a prejudice with others—a wish with many, that Republican Government was so loose-jointed, so lax, so irresponsible, that we are like a vineyard on the side of a volcano, where every year or two we are liable to eruptions which burn all before them. It was my business, therefore, to show them that the facts were not as they believed them to be; and I stated that there were fewer riots for the population and for our years in this country than in any civilized country on the globe; fewer riots, for Republican institutions, instead of being unable to repress riots when they take place, are doubly able, first, because they prevent riots, for they take away all motive. Why should the men that have the making of the laws rise up against them? Why, when citizens have the absolute power to send a man up or to take him down, to enact or to annul, to lay foundations or to subvert them, why should they go into rioting? There is no motive. No people are more conservative in the world than a people who are made universal stockholders in the Government. Now, in America, men are more secure down to the bottom of society—they are householders and landholders, and almost without exception they are endowed with the elective freechise. When you have given those two things to the citizen—when you have made him a voter and a property holder, you have made it almost impossible that he should be a good citizen—he has an interest in the stability of the laws—he has an interest in the peace of the community—his wife and his children are so many pledges for his good conduct—and in such a commodity riots are impossible—Republican institutions prevent riots. But when they do take place they are more easily repressed, and society is less strained in the joints than in any other country in the world. I told them that the riots of New-York, of which so much was made, were just as thoroughly foreign as if they had taken place in Cork or Dublin. [Applause and laughter.] If they are not foreign, then they are the fault of that great system of fraud and wrong in America—Slavery. Aside from these two things we might go on for fifty years and not a bubble would come to the surface in the shape of a riot. They are not the evil of American institutions—they are rotten, in spite of them coming from a society which is thrown upon the surface. We are not afraid to compare our history and example with that of old England, or France, or with any other people on the face of the globe, for member of riots. And, to-day, a riot in the parks of London is ten times more dangerous to the stability of the whole kingdom, than even such a savage riot as you had in New York is to our Government. It did not aim to subvert any law—it was not against the genius of our State. But a riot in London would shake a great many things that men are interested not to have shaken. I also found a fear very widely prevalent that we were a dangerous nation by reason of such gigantic power as was being developed among us. [Laughter.] I suppose that there never was a people so strong that had such a premise. Oh, what an outline is this that God is marking on this continent—yet, in its boyhood—and when all these bones shall have grown to flint, and all these muscles shall have been filled up, and when this nation from ocean to ocean is knit and united, standing on the great foundations of freedom and virtue and intelligence, where was there ever such a nation, and where is there room for such another on the face of the globe? And I concede that Europe has an interest in asking what is the disposition of such a Power; for when we are so filled up, if united, our creed would be like an elephant's tread among mice. [Laughter and applause.] It was my duty to show that the American people, from policy, and from tradition, do not, and do not wish to meddle in any foreign politics. The only tendency to meddle with foreign politics that has ever been developed in this land has been Southern—it is contrary to the tendency of a free people, under our free institutions—and I said to them: "If you stay at home, and mind your business, we are determined to stay at home and mind our business." [Hear" and applause.] Free society, from its very nature, is pacific, and slave society bellicose. Every farm in the whole North is an argument for peace—every loom and every anvil is a plea for peace—every port, and every ship in every port, is a pledge for peace. We are developing men in material, civil and moral respects and in all social relations—and we need peace and society conflict. And I call you to bear witness that there never was an example of a less disposition for war, and a stronger tendency toward peace—peace with all mankind. If then, free society prevail, peace will prevail, but if slave society prevail, war is inevitable from the nature of such a power. With a division of this country the North would be obliged to maintain a great standing army, and that would give the North be ligerent tendencies. I said to them "Give your moral support to unite this nation, for free ideas do not require large armies and navies, but rather pacific relations with all neighboring States. [Applause.] American institutions educate men to be brave and terrible when compelled to fight for their liberties. It is the spirit of the American to work with the brain—we think out our victories. Our civil society has been drawn from gospel. We take the sword against the sword, and are reluctant to unsheath it and glad to put it again into its scabbard. But such a people, compelled to war only by the pressure of patriotism, never will put the sword back until they have done the errand for which they drew it. [Great applause.] I found also very great misconceptions in respect to this war that we are now waging. Much was said about the inhumanity of war against our brethren. As to that war is inhuman for us to bombard Charleston in rebellion than it is for Great Britain to burn down a city of 180,000 inhabitants against Japanese. [Applause.] War is nothing but police, national police. Is it wrong for a policeman to collar a burglar or a thief, or to use such force as is necessary to subdue him? The war is nothing but the police of a nation collaring a burglar or a thief and holding him. And if it be necessary according to the laws of war, it still is violence, and so far is inhuman. But it is only inhuman because crimes against the public peace require it and coercion, and the degree of cruelty which it must necessarily carry with it. But they that exercise the justice are no responsible for the cruelty, but they that bring it down upon themselves. It is not of so much importance to ask against whom war is waged as to ask for what it is waged? If you are waging war for justice, for humanity, for law and liberty, then it makes no difference who your opponents is. Against your own father's son, against your own neighbor, if you are called to be the Providence of God to stand up and assert moral truth and moral principle, you come under that Divine command, "If any man come not after me and leave father and mother, brother and sister, husband, wife—all things, he is not worthy to be considered with me." The cruelty of the North and its arrogance are much commented upon in England. There is an impression, which is propagated by misrepresentation, that we have been excessively arrogant and are excessively cruel, of course I denied both. I did not exactly say that we were humble. [Laughter.] It is common in England to say that we are a remarkably vain people, and it did me good to hear Englishmen charge Americans with vanity. [Laughter.] The difference is about this, that we are superficially vain and intensely proud, while the English are superficially proud and intensely vain. [Applause and laughter.] But you will see if you go to England the stock you came from and recognize the family likeness. [Laughter.] As to the matter of cruelty, I hold that the North to a singular extent is free from that reproach. I believe that there never was a spectacle of a people that on the whole felt so kindly toward those very people whom they were obliged in fight so hard; and the fault of our Government has not been cruelty, but undue leniency. [Applause.] And on the other hand I hold that the leaders of rebellion in the main have sought to be human, and if there has been atrocity, as there has been, though less reported in their newspapers, for they love more to report them if of any one sequence [laughter,] and because Slavery is a repressive system, and don't believe in speaking out everything that happens as liberty does—if there have been cruelties, they have been exercised by a population that needs most exist and be bred in the tracks of Slavery; and if there has been cruelty in this war, it is not on our side, except in exceptional instances. Southern men, it is said in England, are better fighters, and therefore the sympathy of Europe is with them. Very well, I replied, Southern men are Americans. [Applause.] We are not ashamed of their good fighting qualities; they got to come back among us, and we are proud of our own citizens. [Laughter and applause.] It is a specimen of our own people; they are engaged in carrying on an unjust war, and I said to them, we recognize them as on a bad side, and how much grander would they fight if they only had a good cause. [Applause.] And as to the military disparity between the North and the South—it exists only in seeming. They have the most defensive country on the continent, and they have waged a defensive war. We have been obliged to carry along a line of twelve hundred miles in offensive war against a defensive people. Whenever southern armies, led by their best Generals, have undertaken to reverse it, and made it an offensive war toward the North, they have been more quickly and signally discomfited than ever we were. [Great applause.] And yet, after all disadvantages, it was my privilege and pleasure to say, about two-thirds of the whole territory of rebellion has been wrested by hard blows from the hand of rebellion, and is held, and no man can take it from this Union. [Loud applause.] Of course the Slavery question came up with a long train of foreign thought and sympathy, and it was utterly impossible to gain the people in Europe by alliance with Slavery, because the public sentiment of Europe is so strong on this subject against domestic Slavery, that it was fatal to any cause to be allied with it. It was necessary, therefore, to silent and obliterate the public mind on this subject. The Christian public were taught to dodge it very generally, though there were noble exceptions in all denominations and sects; and yet there is a pretty large class of influential men in the Christian sects of Great Britain that profess to be vehemently Anti-Slavery, but to be neither Northern nor Southern. They are opposed in Slavery as they take no sides. This was a case for which the motives of men, I told them, were secondary, and the results to be determined in the conflict between the North and the South, by the particular interests respectively on each side. If the South prevails, they will carry their institutions to the Pacific; if the North prevails, they will carry their institutions to the Gulf. and now it makes no difference whether the South is to succeed, or the North is to succeed. You are called to take sides, gentlemen, Englishmen, between two parties which will carry free institutions or slave institutions, no matter what our private opinions are, and victory with the North is victory of free society; victory with the South is victory of slave society; and now, if you are Anti-Slavery men, take your sides—take your choice. [Applause.] That was a difficult place to be put in. [Applause and laughter.] It was faintly intimated that the South, being independent, Slavery in that way would die more speedily than if she were allied to the North; give her independence, and she would have no recuperative power by alliance with freedom. We have passed through that period in which we nourished her, and have just got to that period in which we were to suffocate her with kindness." [Laughter.] Instead of there being a possibility of emancipation through Southern independence, there was a prospect rather of a new dynasty and a long row of years of internal confusion and disasters after that, to themselves and those that had the misfortune to be their neighbors. It was also constantly alleged that the North did not go to war for emancipation, but simply for Union. To that I responded: "True, true." The peculiar policy of our nation—the peculiar structure of our nation—forbids one State to meddle, and the National Government not to meddle with the strictly internal municipal affairs of another State; and I, who have been ranked, if not among Abolitionists, yet among Anti-Slavery men, all my life, hold myself to be a competent witness to the spirit of these advanced men who have fought the Anti-Slavery battle for the last twenty-five years, and I bear witness that it never was our intention, from the first to the middle, to the least to interfere, by political interference nor by violence, with the interior affairs of the Southern Slave States, neither before the war nor at the breaking out of that war. [Applause.] Our hope of emancipation was the perpetual use of moral influences, the action of great commercial economy, and above all the non-extension of Slavery. When it was alleged that we old men in the war for the purpose of emancipation, I said amen, if it were for the maintenance of nationality." [Applause.] It was a Union that was to have an internal policy therefore of liberty. But when, however, the recognition of the South as belligerents was proclaimed, and they had swollen this war to such gigantic proportions, this nation was obliged to be hired entirely out of its peace powers into the highest sphere of war powers; and from that hour the North conducted the war for the Union, which was carried on to destroy Slavery, its seat. [Applause.]

It was my great pleasure to assure those with whom I met, that a marvelous change had taken place for the better here in New-York, and that nothing had ever educated the New-York people so much as the late atrocious riots here—[applause]—and it so happened that the report of the Committee of merchants for the distribution of relief to the colored people who had been injured in the riots, came to my hands only the evening before I was to meet the clergy of London at a breakfast party—and the tears dropped down from many eyes as I read that grateful address of the colored people to the Committee.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

MR. BEECHER'S WELCOME IN NEW-YORK

Ovation at the Academy of Music

The Antagonism Between American and European Ideas.

The welcome in this City to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, was given at the Academy of Music last evening, by a very large assemblage. On the appearance of the reverend gentleman, accompanied by Mayor OPDYKE, he was enthusiastically greeted. Mayor OPDYKE, who presided, introduced him in a few exceedingly handsome and appropriate words, which were received with much applause. The address of welcome was made by WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., after which Mr. BEECHER addressed the audience as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I accept your kindness and your congratulations with unfeigned pleasure and with gratitude. You will never know how sweet it is to be praised by your own countrymen until you have been banished for a time from it, and stood among those on every side of you who disliked your country, her institutions and her ideas. Under such circumstances one must be devoid not only of patriotism, but almost of humanity itself, not to be inspired to some endeavors in behalf of his own land. It requited no courage, as it now requires no reward, to have stood up for American ideas upon English soil. [Applause.] I was paid before I did my work—I was paid at every step of that work, and if I had come back after a weary and tedious voyage to have found no word of welcome from you, I still should have been abundantly paid in the privilege of saying something for liberty and something for that land which enshrines it in her very institutions. [Applause.] And yet I choose not to regard your gathering as personal to me except to the first step. I will not affect to reject it and to believe that you entertain for me personal kindness. Neither will I believe that it ends there. For I am honored by you to-night, not because I am simply an American citizen, but because I have been made to be a representative of American ideas, and this is a testimony of the value which you put upon them. This is a renewed witness and confession on your part of the inestimable value of those principles in which our institutions are radicated, and for which we are now in war, and for which we are now held up as a spectacle before men and angels. As American ideas are to act an important part in the future, we may do well to consider what they are as distinguished from European ideas. We are not then to look for them in any material prosperity of this great people. Our climate, our soil, our mines, our rivers, our harbors, are our happy accidents. We had nothing to do in making them but only in inheriting their blessings. Our industry and our wealth are more related to us, but they do not distinguish us, for other nations are industrious, and other peoples are wealthy. We are not to look to our material prosperity for American ideas, since we divide these things with all other nations of the civilized world. We most look for American ideas as distinct from Continental, European ideas, nearer to the sources of our national life than to any external or material prosperity. They are the radical ideas held by us and incorporated into society and civil government—radical ideas of the nature of man, of the nature of his rights and of the nature of the society which he forms. We hold them first to the liberty—civil and personal—for the individual man, not as something for which he may be prepared. Liberty is not an attainment—not as a reward of conduct—not as an honor conferred by society—but as a prerogative given by Government—but we hold to the right of the liberty in the individual as something inherent—not a right but a necessity. With less than liberty, he is less than man—and a man, as God thought of him when he created him, only when he has been thoroughly developed and rounded up in all his attributes in the atmosphere of liberty. [Applause.] It is that without which nations cannot evolve symetrically and perfectly—it is the medium of human existence. A human soul so made to be healthy, harmless, powerful—but benignant in allits power—only where it is developed in fully regulated liberty; but liberty is required for it just as light is for the eye—sound is for the ear—food is for the tongue, and air is for the lungs. And although all of these organs can exist without their appropriate ailment or medium, they exist imperfectly; and so, although man may exist without liberty, he is but a fragmentary man, whereas the perfect ideal man cannot exist without these, and these from childhood. Liberty then is the normal condition of every fecalty and of the whole soul of man. It belongs to all who inherit a rational and material estate. This is the seminal point of American institutions. Below there is nothing. This is fundamental, and from this avowed principle—much argued—much controverted—but fundamental to the nature of man, derived historically from the teachings of Christianity, sprang our first Government—for our Government is the first in history which were deduced logically from the foregoing principles. Other Governments were expedients—one adding to another, as men found their way along. It was our ancestors who struck at the nature of human rights and then came across to encase them in institutions and from them to deduce a Government; and it is the American Government that was deduced from these principles, and is the only one in the history of mankind. [Applause.] Springing from this idea of human rights, belonging to the individual as a part of his created nature, is the great American doctrine that civil society must be so organized as to secure and to defend the rights and attributes of those individual citizens—that a State is strong in the degree to which its private citizens are strong, and is weak in proportion as the liberty of its integral members are deprived of their liberty. The European doctrine, in the main, makes the State strong through its Government. The American idea makes the State strong through its governed members. The European idea holds that the State is the great end—that men are the bricks that with trowel and mortar are put together to make the State strong. The American idea is that the State is but a servant, and that it serves the individual citizens. For them it exists, and it is great and good just as it defends the immunities, privileges, rights, dignities and purities of the individual citizens who are the end for which the State is created; and all laws, all institutions, and all the economy of civil society, is but in blessed servitude for the individual man. And there is the strength of society in America, that it takes care of and nourishes the individual man, and so makes the State strong; while the European idea neglects or slightly attends to the man, in its anxiety to make the State strong—exactly reversing ours. [Applause.] The third American idea is, that civil Governments derive their powers direct from the citizens, and are to be held directly responsible to the people for the exercise of those powers, and that they are to exercise those powers purely and simply in the interests of those from whom they are borrowed. The well being of society and government, according to these views, demand that the people shall be materially and intellectually educated, so as by that to know what things are best and wisest, that the wisest and best may be secured and maintained. These are not American ideas because we discovered them, but because we adopted them, cloth

The New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reasons which have been so forcibly presented in your columns, favoring a change in the management of the New-York Central Railroad Company, should attract the attention, not only of the stockholders, by whose votes or proxies its future management is to be determined, but also of all who appreciate and would perpetuate our Government unimpaired, who value public morality, and who deprecate the prostitution of fiduciary positions to the promotion of personal, party or political purposes.

The time has arrived when the public justly complains of an undue exercise of political power by this corporation or by its leading Directors, deriving their influence from their long connection with and control of its management, and hence it becomes the stockholders, who would avert in time, legislative interference with the interests and affairs of the Company, promptly to canvass the facts, and in the ensuing election to use their votes or proxies in such manner as shall unmistakably evince a proper regard for justice, for the maintenance of public morals and good government, as well as for the interests and prosperity of the corporation.

The writer does not feel called upon in this communication to determine as to the exact accuracy of the various allegations now current, relating to the transactions of particular parties connected with the management. In fact he questions the expediency of the introduction of personal characters into the controversy; as thereby the delinquents are enabled to appeal successfully to sympathetic stockholders for protection against personal assaults, and specious charges of malfeasance, and escape judgment upon other transactions and derelictions which in the highest degree affect the prosperity of the corporation.

That sundry parties have been permitted to amass large fortunes out of this corporation, or from business incident to it, within a very few years, and that the facilities therefor have not been perceptibly reformed by the present Board, it is presumed will not be controverted by the management, as the fact cannot be concealed from the public, however covered up by official circulars or interested certificates. Whether the most responsible is of less interest to the stockholders than the discovery of a general inefficiency, the evidences of which are daily becoming apparent.

There is an old proverb that "a wounded bird always flutters," and the recent circular issued by the fluttering directors, coupled with their ridiculous reasons for conceding to the stockholders the pittance of a five per cent. dividend, conclusively shows that in case they are as ignorant of the general affairs of the Company as they confessedly are of its political influence and tendencies, and as they were of its financial condition last July, it is high time the property should be placed in charge of men of more discernment, and who would scorn to issue a circular which insults the public intelligence, and at the same time displays the unfitness of its authors for the trusts they have undertaken. Although the reasons which have already been given to the stockholders should suffice to cause them to decline acceding to the "uniform" and *modest* request of the Albany managers that proxies should be sent to them, the writer proposes to give further reasons to which he attaches some importance.

The New-York Central Railroad Company owns a property probably worth over fifty millions of dollars.

Its road is located through the most populous portion of the State, and upon the natural route for business.

Its receipts and expenditures amount annually to many millions.

It is the rail avenue through which the chief business of the great West and Southwest has hitherto, and *should hereafter* flow to New-York and New-England.

Its success hitherto has been in a great degree dependent upon local, financial and natural causes, relating to its own and other lines, which are constantly undergoing changes and which must affect its future.

Its management has been, in many respects, creditable, in others, open to severe criticism.

It has been prosperous, and at times has enjoyed almost a monopoly of the public favor—in fact, by a combination of circumstances beyond its control, or rather independent of its management, it has of necessity become a great and successful corporation; but the time has come when it requires genius, energy and persistent effort to enable it to maintain its status.

An observer who will examine the railroad field of the country, from which the Central has hitherto derived its prosperity, will notice that rival corporations, heretofore far inferior to the Central, from pecuniary, local and physical causes and embarrassments, have now attained to positions nearly of equality with it, and have become competitors for its business; he will also find in their employment the best talent, tact and skill the country affords, reaching out for and controlling the rivulets of trade and conducting them into their main rival channels, forever to be lost to the Central, and also, to a great extent, to the cities of New-York and Boston—clearly so to the extent that the diversions shall be made to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

If a stockholder in the Central, or a merchant in New-York or Boston, our observer will naturally seek to ascertain what efforts are being made by the Central to maintain its conceded superiority and to counteract the efforts of its rivals, and he will seek in vain for talent, efficiency, and forecast competent to keep pace with the grasping energy of the managers of the New-York and Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies. He will find this great corporation without a single representative who devotes himself exclusively and unduringly to its interests. He will find the stockholders preferring the ease of a false security, and a reliance upon men of political positions and aspirations, to the rugged grappling with stubborn facts which alone can save to the property all its advantages. And he will conclude, and wisely, that unless the stockholders shall decide to disregard individuals, and to infuse vigor, forecast, and energy into the management in place of the inefficiency which now controls it, within a very short time they will witness the diversion to other roads and to other cities than New-York and Boston of a vast business, which the Central could have permanently controlled; and will deplore, when too late, the apathy of 1863-4, which lowers the standard of the New-York Central to the success of her more energetic rivals.

Yours, A STOCKHOLDER.

New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I concur in the remarks with which you followed my article in your paper of Saturday.

No stockholder who consults his pecuniary interests can desire to have this road, reeking as it is with political offences, brought before the Legislature. It is to be feared, that in curtailing the power to commit these daring and high-handed political offences, the value of the franchise might in other respects be impaired; and to avoid this possible contingency, I called upon stockholders to correct abuses themselves, and thus preserve unimpaired the most valuable franchise in America. The dividend which the Directors have just made, so far in advance of the usual time for declaring the dividend, is a concession extorted from their fears, and will of itself justify the movement by the stockholders to claim their share of the enormous earnings of the road. And now, if the road can make 10 per cent. dividends with its present earnings, what may'll not divide when its income from travel is doubled by cutting off free passes, and when we have no more such wood contracts as the brother of Gov. SEYMOUR ned the people and shareholders to expose, but which cost him his Directorship as a gentle admonition from the superior President of the road.

It must be painful to others, as it has been to me, to see there on the thirteen Directors proclaim the misfortune of a moral blindness as a qualification for re-election.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Hours of the Friendless.—The Home for the Friendless, No. 42 East Thirtieth-street, is always a place of special attraction on Thanksgiving day. Its festival on the present week will doubtless not prove an exception. Besides the usual children's concert, etc., brief addresses are expected from Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and others.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mayor Fifth Reports.

NEW PRIZE LIST READY FOR PAYMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF THE LODONA'S PRIZE MONEY.

A few weeks since we published a list of prizes ready for payment at the proper office in Washington. We have since received the following list of vessels, which have been sold and the proceeds of which are ready for disbursement:

Prizes.	By whom captured.
Revere	Monticelo, Mary Tanza, Mahaska.
Columbia	Santiago de Cuba.
Hatteras	Magnolia.
William	De Soto.
Orion	Quaker City.
Courier	Huntsville.
Lilly	W. G. Anderson.
Jolia	Sagamore.
Julia	Kittatinny.
Two Sisters	Albatross.
Silas Henry	Tahoma.
J. G. McNeil	Arthur.
Theresa	W. G. Anderson.

Some days ago we printed the amount of money distributed to the officers and crews of the *Magnolia* and *Memphis*. Those of the steamer *Unadilla* have just received the following amounts:

S. F. Dupont, Flag-officer	$6,795 78
Napoleon Collins, Lieut.-Commander	11,661 87
Charles H. Green, Lieutenant	5,730 90
Edward Vanslee, Acting Master	4,383 99
Wm. L. Tuttle, Acting Master	4,568 89
Peter N. Crase, Acting Master	4,898 99
Edward Mareland, First Assistant Engineer	3,999 99
Edward Way, Paymaster	6,111 99
Rob. H. Thurston, Third Assistant Engineer	2,291 99
Henry H. Lionel, Third Assistant Engineer	2,291 99
Fred Ford, Third Assistant Engineer	2,291 99
Wm K. Brice, Master's Mate	1,866 88
Jas. Colhoe, Captain's Clerk	1,528 09
Geo. E. Thomas, Acting Master's Mate	1,466 88
Chas. F. Hubbard, Assistant Surgeon	3,819 99
Pat. H. Brown, Paymaster's Clerk	1,822 39
Yeoman	890 13
Boatswain's Mate, Master-at-Arms, Gunner's Mate and Carpenters	each 916 79
Quartermasters, Masters	each 880 12
Sylv. M. Earle, Surgeon's Steward	each 916 79
Coxswain, Captains of Forecastle, Ship's Cook	each 899 12
A. M. Drummond, Capt. of Hold	each 733 44
Quarter Gunner, Officers' Stewards and Cooks	each 733 44
First-class Firemen	each 1,100 16
Second-class Firemen	each 916 79
Seamen	each 660 09
Ordinary Seamen	each 513 40
Landsmen	each 440 06
Coal Heavers	each 660 09
Refugee Pilot	each 1,100 16
Third-class Boys	each 293 40

Under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1863, there are three classes of persons entitled to prize money, namely: first, persons who, at the time of presenting their claims, are on board of United States vessels-of-war; second, persons who have been discharged from the service, and third, representatives or heirs of officers, marines, and seamen, deceased. The Treasury Department is required to credit the Navy Department with the amount held for distribution from prizes sold, and the officers, sailors, &c., sharing in the prize money, are credited in their accounts with the latter department with the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. With a view of saving the claimants from the piracies of claim agents, they are to receive their respective shares through the paymasters of the vessels to which they may be attached at the time the proceeds of the various prizes are ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor.

Important Arrest of a Female Shoplifter.

THE WIFE OF A REBEL COLONEL CHARGED WITH EXTENSIVE THEFTS AT STEWART'S, IN BROADWAY.

A fashionably dressed and genteel-appearing woman was arrested on Monday afternoon by Detective FARLEY, of Police Headquarters, on the grave charge of having, upon several occasions recently, stolen large quantities of laces and other goods from the retail establishment of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. The accused gives her name as MARY ANN CLERNAND, *alias* Mrs. Underdonk. She says she is a native of Virginia, and apparently she is about 34 years of age. She is a very shrewd and artful woman, as was exemplified about a year since when she was arrested in this City as a rebel spy. The testimony against her was quite conclusive at the time, but owing to the intercession of some prominent persons, she was released upon her parole of honor, after the decree had gone forth that she was to be sent to Fort Lafeyette. It is stated upon good authority that her husband is at this time a Colonel in the rebel army, now serving in Texas. At the time of her apprehension a year ago, she went by the name of Mrs. UNDERDONK, as some of our readers may remember.

The facts connected with the theft of STEWART'S are substantially as follows: On the 16th inst. she visited the retail establishment in question, and told one of the clerks in charge of the lace department that she wished to purchase a quantity of lace. She was shown several pieces, from which she chose several samples which she said would answer her purpose. While the clerk was busy with another customer, it is alleged that she adroitly secreted about her person three pieces of black laces of the value of $54, and shortly after conveyed them away unknown to the clerk who was waiting upon her. On the 17th inst. she again visited the same store, and while pretending to purchase some small articles, she filched from the counter and placed in her pockets one piece of Honiton lace worth $20, and one pair of Honiton lace sleeves valued at $10.

On Monday last she again made her appearance at STEWART'S, for the ostensible purpose of buying goods, but while there, it is alleged by the affidavit of Mr. JOHN J. LUKE, one of the salesmen, that she stole lace and other articles, to the amount of $42. The latter gentleman states that he saw her put the articles in her pockets, and that thereupon he took measures to detain her, and sent to inform Mr. LYMAN, the general Superintendent of the establishment. Mr. LYMAN questioned her very closely, and finally charged her directly with having committed a series of thefts in their store. She at length owned to having taken some goods on that occasion, and when she disclosed the contents of her pockets, all the property known to have been stolen by her that day, was found.

Detective FARLEY was at this juncture called in and with his aid the residence of the woman, at No. 314 Fourth-avenue, was searched. Two large trunks were found, both of which were very full of costly laces, silks, gloves and divers other articles of a valuable nature. It is thought that over $4,000 worth of stolen property was found in her rooms.

MARY ANN was taken to the Tombs yesterday afternoon, where, after an examination by Justice DOWLING, she was committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail in each of the three cases.

Municipal Reform Party—Francis I. A. Boole for Mayor.

A meeting of the delegates to this organization was held Monday night at Jefferson Market, organizing by the appointment of Hon. W. A. GUEST as Chairman. Two hundred and five delegates answered to their names, and there were upwards of a thousand interested spectators.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that Hon. F. I. A. BOOLE be nominated for Mayor. Carried amid great cheering.

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There now exists a great necessity for reform in the management of our City Government, whose affairs for years have been administered with a view rather to the advancement of personal interests than for the public good, rendering necessary some action on the part of the people, and

Whereas, This organization, comprising men identified with all political bodies, bound by their action in local affairs, none of a National or State character, has been formed with a view solely to an advancement of the interests of the public to which its members belong; therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby nominate for the responsible position of Mayor, FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, a gentleman whose intimate knowledge of the practical workings of our City Government, whose energy, ability, and personal worth, render him preeminently fit for a just and successful performance of the duties of the office to which he aspires.

Resolved, That we are satisfied with the praiseworthy manner in which Mr. BOOLE has performed his duties as City Inspector, that in a greater field of labor, where his talents will not be circumscribed, he will be set as to win the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and we ask the co-operation of the people without distinction of party, in the earnest effort which we intend to make for his election.

After the adoption of the resolutions, speeches were made by different gentlemen, some of whom proclaimed themselves Republican, who urged the election of their candidate. The meeting broke up with loud cheers.

Yesterday morning, the Chairman and others of the Convention waited on Mr. BOOLE at his office, and notified him of his nomination. In a brief and pertinent speech he expressed his gratification and acceptance.

A Refutation.

J. K. HALL & Co., PHOTOGRAPHS, No. 453 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since, a charge was reported in the papers as having been made against me, for willfully destroying photographic plates belonging to a firm in Williamsburgh.

This charge was, as will be seen by the annexed letter, wholly without foundation, but as much publicity was given to it, you will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by making the retraction as public as the accusation.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Nov. 20, 1863.

In your columns I notice a report reflecting upon the credit of Mr. HALL, No. 453 Broadway. I have just returned from Washington in order to correct the same, and desire to state that the misconstruction of my orders by one in my employ occasioned the error. The altered charges have been withdrawn and I deem it my duty, in justice to Mr. HALL, thus publicly to correct your report.

Very respectfully, THOMAS C. MOORE.

J. HALL.

City and County Loans on the Market.

The following loans are now or soon will be on the market, viz.:

LOANS ON THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

1. *Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds*—For the payment of damages for which the county became liable under the provisions of chapter 428 of the Laws of 1855, in consequence of the proceedings of the riots during the riots in July last:

Amount authorized	$1,000,000 00
Amount heretofore issued	426,100 00
Balance to be issued from time to time, as the money is required for the payment of claims for damages	$574,000 00

These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1864, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

2. *Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds*—For the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers, &c.:

Amount authorized	$3,000,000 00
Amount subscribed for	48,300 00
Balance to be issued	$1,951,700 00

These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June, 1864, and bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The loan will, without doubt, be duly legalized at the next session of the Legislature, and provision will be made at the same time for funding the amount.

3. *The New-York County Court-house Stock.*—This stock was authorized by chapter 167 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed April 16, 1862. The amount limited by the act is $1,000,000, of which the sum of $700,000 has already been issued. Of the proceeds of the amount issued $450,000 was paid to the Corporation for the benefit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt, and $250 000 to the erection of the New Court-house in Chambers-street. The remainder of the amount authorized, say $300,000, is now offered, and will be awarded to the highest bidders (not less than par,) on Saturday, the 28th of November, inst.

This stock bears interest at six per cent., payable half-yearly, (May and November,) and the principal is redeemable in 1875, 1877, 1878 and 1879—the Board of Supervisors being authorized and required to raise the sum of $100 000 by taxation in each year, commencing in 1875, for that purpose.

LOANS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

There are no loans of the Corporation now in the market. It is probable that $220,000 of Water Stock will shortly be authorized by the Common Council, that sum having been called for by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and recommended by the Comptroller, to provide means for finishing up the New Grand Reservoir, and the improvements at High Bridge.

This stock will bear interest at five per cent., payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable in 1879.

We noticed that a proposition for another loan was introduced to the Board of Aldermen for building water-works at or near Carmansville, and building storage reservoirs in the Croton Valley.

The Corporation loans for war purposes, that is to say, for aiding the families of soldiers from this City, will be continued during the war at the rate of a million and a half or two millions dollars per annum. In order to divide the burden, Comptroller BRENNAN procured the enactment of a law last Winter, which provides that not over $500,000 of said loans shall be made payable in any one year.

Capt. Speight for Police Justice.

Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and resident of the Eighteenth Ward, was nominated last night for Police Justice of the Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. He is well known to the public as one of the oldest, most intelligent, capable and faithful officers in the Police Department. His record during the week of the riot is one full of honor, and entitles him to the respect and confidence, and the reward also, of the community. Such men should be elected without regard to party. As Police Justice, he would discharge his duty with the same fidelity and consideration for the public good which have made his career in the Police Department so valuable and so honorable. A reference to an advertisement in our columns will show how Capt. SPEIGHT is indorsed. He should be elected—he can be if an earnest effort is made.

A Mysterious Case of Drowning—Supposed Homicide.

Yesterday Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was found drowned under Pier No. 37 East River, on Saturday last. Nearly three weeks ago we published in our columns the fact that at an early hour one morning, the Policemen on duty in the vicinity of the above-named pier, heard cries as of a person in distress. The official thought there was a drowning man in the case, and at the time he made great efforts to find the victim, but without success. There were many theories advanced relative to the cause of the cries, and one of the morning papers advanced the idea that a ventriloquist was in the case, and that by the arts of his profession he had succeeded in imposing on the Policemen and the Coroner. On Saturday last, however, at low tide, the body of the unknown man was found under the pier. Coroner NAUMANN was immediately notified of the fact, and soon after he proceeded to make an investigation which was concluded yesterday.

Henry Petersen, one of the witnesses, testified that he was employed on Pier No. 38 East River, to watch iron; that on the morning in question he heard a splash in the water at Pier No. 37, and that he and the Policeman hearing the cry of "help!" ran to the place whence the noises issued; they soon found a man under the pier; they could talk with him, but could not see him nor get up the planks to rescue him; the officials told him they would assist him all they could; the deceased stated that he resided in Jersey City, that he was a German by birth, he was unmarried; he also stated to them that two men passed him into the water; witness then ran to Pier No. 36, and obtained some crowbars for the purpose of prying up the planks of the pier; about this time the Policeman ran to the Station-house for aid; he soon after returned with several men; they obtained a boat and some implements, and went to the spot whence the cries proceeded; they chopped out some planks, but after diligent search, they could find no person; the water at this time was rising so rapidly that they could not longer cut at the planks, and witness thinks the man was drowned.

Wm. Smith, of No. 75 Robinson-street, testified that he was occasionally employed as watchman for ships; that on the night in question he was engaged as a watchman on the *Hilda*, lying in the neighborhood of Pier No. 36, at half past five o'clock in the morning, he heard a cry of "Save me" repeated two or three times; soon a Policeman came and he asked the man under the pier how he came there; he first said he did not know, and afterward he said "two men threw me overboard."

Several other witnesses testified substantially to the same state of facts, among whom were two Policemen.

At the conclusion of the testimony the Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by drowning.

The deceased was about 30 years of age.

EXTREME CAROLESSNESS.—About 3½ o'clock on Monday afternoon, as car No. 43 of the Fourth-avenue line was about merging from the Bowery into Fourth-avenue, the inmates were startled by a sudden crash, which was caused by the tongue of a wagon coming to make a forcible entrance through the front window on the left hand side. The person sitting immediately by the window fortunately caught a glimpse of something coming through the window, and instinctively dodged his head; otherwise he would, in all probability, have been killed. As it was, the passenger who sat next to him received quite an ugly blow upon the forehead. There were three horses attached to the wagon, the foremost one being knocked down, was run over by the car, and one of his legs crushed so as to render it for all time useless. No blame or censure can be attached to the driver of the car, as he did all he could to avoid what might have proved a most serious affair. The carelessness on the part of the driver of the wagon was inexcusable.

W. DRAKE PARSONS FOR POLICE JUSTICE.—This nomination is an excellent one. Mr. PARSONS would bring to the position all the qualifications necessary, would secure the confidence of the community, would uphold the law, and mete out exemplary punishment to its violators, of all classes and grades. He is well known to the public, and as well esteemed as he is known. The Sixth District is determined to secure a good man for the position, and among the excellent nominations that of W. DRAKE PARSONS will not be the least excellent.

EVACUATION DAY.—Evacuation Day, the eighteenth anniversary, will be celebrated to-day. The Washington Continental Guard will parade, under command of Ex-Capt. JOHN DARROW.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3499½, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 234, 69, 70, 71, 255, 256, 202, 210, 271, 241, 177.—Calendar Issues of Law and Fact—20 on Demurrer Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 535, 1778, 879, 2053, 2057, 953, 961, 2346, 2357, 2373, 2375, 2376, 2381, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2452.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.—Nos. 21, 11, 31, 49, 32, 6, 41, 27, 47, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 63, 46, 57, 58, 70, 71.

Revenue and Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

ARE CORAL GEMMES CUT CORAL OR CAMEOS.

Eli W. Bailey et al. vs. Augustus Strahl.—NELSON, C. J.—This suit was brought to recover an excess of duty on cameos, which were charged with 24 per cent. *ad valorem*, under the act of 1857 reducing the duties under schedule "C" in the act of 1846.

The plaintiffs claimed that the duty was chargeable upon schedule H, by virtue of the act of 1857, as cameos, (at 20 per cent.) which was only 6 per cent. *ad valorem*. The article was invoiced as coral cameos.

Schedule C imposes a duty "on coral, cut or manufactured."

Now, the article in question was coral cut into the form of a cameo (not jet,) and the question is whether or not the commercial designation of the article which prevailed at the time of the passage of the act of 1846 shall govern, or the construction of the words of the statute. We are inclined to think the latter. The article, being "coral, cut or manufactured," though it may have had a fixed designation previously from its shape and fashion, yet, if was quite competent for Congress to have designated by a specific material description that necessarily takes it out of the one known to the trade. This has been a not unusual mode adopted by Congress for the very purpose of taking out of the power of fixing any other designation in commercial language.

Inasmuch as the article comes within the specific description, within its very words, I do not see that the evidence of the commercial designation can be allowed to prevail.

Judgment for defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Walden; for defendant, Mr. Smith.

DUTY ON GUNNY-BAGS—ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

A. Troost et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—NELSON, C. J.—This is an action to recover an excess of duties alleged to have been paid on an importation of 1 700 bales of gunny cloth from Calcutta, September, 1862. The duty charged is a specific sum, viz., two and a quarter cents per pound, under the 11th section of the Act of July 14, 1862, the appraisers having added to the words "gunny cloth," "suitable for the uses for which cotton bagging is applied."

The plaintiffs claim that the duty should have been charged at thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

The fifth subdivision of the tenth section of the act of July 14, 1862, provides for an additional duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* "on all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings," &c., "or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp," &c., which five per cent., when added to the previous duty of which this is an addition, makes the duty thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. Gunny cloth is a manufacture of jute, and therefore comes directly within the terms of this clause of the section.

The eleventh section provides for an additional duty "on cotton bagging, or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied," whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, three-quarters of a cent per pound, over ten cents, one cent per pound.

The insuperable difficulty of bringing gunny cloth within the eleventh section is, that the article of gunny cloth is expressly provided for, as we have seen, in a clause of the previous section. In this eleventh section the words "or," or "other manufactures not otherwise provided for," intervene, &c.

The argument on behalf of the Government ignores this phrase, and treats it as having no meaning as it respects manufactures of jute, before provided for. But this will not do, as the preamble, if established and acted upon, would derange the whole system of the tariff, as the phrase "not otherwise provided for" is common, and excludes from the given enactment a multitude of articles.

It appeared on the trial that gunny cloth had always been known in commercial dealings by that name, and was purely a manufacture of jute. That latterly, since the price of cotton had risen, it had been used for retailing portion, as would be used any other heavy articles of goods. In the bale of cotton, the weight of the covering per pound would be of equal value of a pound of cotton. So, since the high price of wool, gunny cloth is used for baling wool for the same reason.

It was suggested that the article might be brought under the head of cotton bagging; but the difficulty is, it is not known to the market by that commercial designation, but by the designation of gunny cloth, a manufacture of jute.

We are satisfied, upon a full consideration of the statute and of the facts, the plaintiffs are entitled to recover.

Judgment for plaintiffs.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Webster and Creig; for defendant, Mr. Smith.

COLLISION IN THE LOWER BAY—WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company vs. The Steamship New-York.—NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred on the 3d August, 1861, between the libelants' vessel, the steamer *Glasgow*, and the steamer *New-York*, off the point of Sandy Hook. Both vessels were going to sea, having left their berths in the port of New-York that morning. The collision occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather was clear, very little wind, smooth water, and a wide open channel. Why a collision should have occurred at all, under such circumstances, even by accident or negligence, is difficult to understand, and is not very satisfactorily explained in the proofs. We should be sorry to attribute any worse cause than negligence, but we are compelled to admit that the case is great difficulties in accounting for it even upon this most charitable hypothesis.

The *New-York* was the fastest vessel, and was in advance of the *Glasgow* till some half way down the bay, when she stopped or slackened to receive passengers from a steamer that came alongside. On account of this delay the *Glasgow* passed her on her port side, and continued ahead till the collision. On reaching the Southwest Spit the *Glasgow* rounded it by starboarding her helm, and then steadied it, and continued her course easterly about the middle of the channel, until she reached the point of collision, off the Hook. The *New-York* reached the Southwest Spit astern of the *Glasgow*, and rounded it on her (*Glasgow's*) starboard side, by starboarding her helm, steadied it and pursued her course easterly and parallel with the *Glasgow*, gaining upon her, and, at the time of the collision, was lapping her, with the intention of passing. At this time the discrepancy in the proofs begin—the *Glasgow* insisting that at this point the *New-York* starboarded her helm, and came on to her by a glancing blow on the starboard quarter, near the mizzen rigging, doing considerable damage—the *New-York* insisting that the *Glasgow* ported her helm and attempted to cross her bows, or, at least, crowd her, so as to prevent her passing by. The whole case turns on this issue thus presented by the two vessels, and its decision, of course, must depend upon a careful examination of the weight of the evidence.

On the behalf of the *Glasgow* there have been examined, the Captain, the pilot, the chief officer, the second mate, the boatswain's mate, the quartermaster, who was at the wheel, and a passenger—seven witnesses.

On the behalf of the *New-York*, the Captain, the pilot, the fourth officer, the engineer and a hand.

All the witnesses on the *Glasgow*, more or less strong, concur in denying that she ported her helm at or before the collision; and assert that she continued on her course nearly due east after she rounded the Southwest Spit, and steadied her helm. They also affirm that the *New-York* changed her course and came directly into the *Glasgow*.

According to the proof, but two of the witnesses, on the *New-York*, testify as to the change of the course of the *Glasgow*, or as to the course of their own vessel. These two are the Captain and the pilot—the fourth officer, engineer, and the hand furnish no information to the Court on this main issue. It appears to me, therefore, that the weight of the proofs is clearly with the libelants.

The learned Court below, upon a review of the evidence in that Court, came to the conclusion the *Glasgow* was in fault, and dismissed the libel. Several witnesses, however, have been examined for the libelants in this Court, which have strengthened their case.

Decree of the Court below reversed, and decree for libelants.

For libelants and appellants, Messrs. Buckley & Gerard; for appellees, Messrs. Morton.

COLLISION AT A DOCK—DARK NIGHT.

David W. Wetmore vs. The Steamboat Granite State.—NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred between the *Granite State* and the barge *Rambler*, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th December, 1857, in the East River, off pier No. 23.

The steamer had arrived in one of her regular trips with passengers and freight from Hartford, Conn., and was in the act of entering her slip between piers Nos. 24 and 25. The barge lay across the end of pier No. 23. This pier extended some sixty feet further out in the river than the piers in the immediate vicinity above and below. The barge had no masts, and her hull lay below the top of the pier; that is, the pier was higher than the vessel as she lay in front of it. The barge was moored to her pier, but had on board no watch or light. She had been taking in loading from the dock which was discharged from a vessel lying in one of the slips. The morning was dark and rainy, and a pretty strong wind from the southeast, the tide the last of the ebb. The steamer came down on the Brooklyn side, and at the proper point swung round toward the New-York shore, and straightened up with a view to work into her berth. As she was approaching it, a Williamsburgh ferry-boat came out of her slip, which was between piers Nos. 23 and 24, the next above the berth of the steamer, which compelled her to stop and back with her way obliquely into the river, and till obliged again to change her direction and go ahead to avoid a collision with a Fulton ferry-boat that had just come out of her berth, between piers Nos. 21 and 22, below where the barge lay. The steamer, while thus going ahead to get into her berth, after the embarrassments stated, struck the larboard quarter of the barge with her wheel, and caused the damage complained of. The barge was not discovered till within some fifty or sixty feet of her—the steamer at the same time going ahead and ringing in toward her—and although every effort seems to have been made which could be for the moment—orders being immediately given to work stops, with a view to pass before the steamer was carried by the sagging against her—it was too late to avoid the contact.

Much testimony is taken in the case upon a question of usage, whether or not the barge in the act should not have had on board a watch or a light. We do not think, upon these proofs, that she was in fault, so as to subject her to a portion of the damages if the [illegible] had been found also in fault; but, we are [illegible] that so far as a watch or a light [illegible] have prevented the discovery of her [illegible] the omission is a matter of [illegible] in considering the judgment of [illegible] upon the question of negligence on the part of the steamer. To this extent the barge is [illegible] responsible for the omission, [illegible] repeatedly asserted and applied.

Now, upon the proofs, we are quite satisfied, taking into view the position of the barge at the end of the dock, undistinguishable in a dark and rainy night, from the end of the dock itself, and neither watch nor light on it to give notice of its position, it was no fault on the part of the *Granite State* that she did not discover it earlier than testified to, when it was too late to avoid the collision.

All the hands examined on board the steamer agree, that she could not have discovered earlier. They saw the large vessels in the slips, and say they might have seen a vessel in front of the dock, if she had had masts or a light.

The steamer was completely manned, all hands having been called to the deck, up the river, with a view to preparations for entering her berth and landing her passengers. We do not see that the steamer omitted any duty that devolved upon her in the emergency. She has adopted the usual measures to work herself into the berth, and pursued them with skill and diligence; and nothing but this half concealed object at the end of the dock, which she met unexpectedly, and in a not exposed condition, led to the misfortune. I think the Court below erred, and that the decree should be reversed and the libel dismissed.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants and appellants, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen.

A Clerk Made a Trustee of the Profits of the Business of his Employer's Firm—The Rights of the Parties Under the Arrangement.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Mcnell.

John W. Paddon vs. Isaac Williams and William Menck.—The plaintiff in this case claimed that he was the owner of two certain bank checks, and that being intrusted to the defendant Williams, his clerk, he converted them to his own use.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff was the owner of the checks, and said he, defendant, Williams, was plaintiff's clerk. He alleged that the checks belonged to the firm of D. & M. Berry & Co., of which he, Williams, was a member, and that the plaintiff was a silent, or dim firm. That he took the checks, as his own property, as he had a right to do.

The defendants offered to prove that the dissolution of the copartnership of D. & M. Berry & Co. was a "pretended," not a real dissolution. That after the "pretended" dissolution, the partners agreed that all the goods should be consigned to the plaintiff, and that the business should be done in his name. That notwithstanding that the business was so to be done in the name of the plaintiff, the agreement between the members of the firm and the defendant, Williams, was, that the business was to belong to the firm of D. & M. Berry & Co., in fact, and that the plaintiff was to be simply a clerk. That the members of the firm were to take all the gains and profits and proceeds of the business, and that this understanding was in operation when the defendant, Williams, took the checks in question.

The Court held (excluding such evidence) that, even admitting all that the defence claimed, the plaintiff was entitled to the possession and control of the moneys of the firm as a trustee, and that neither the defendant Williams, nor any member of that firm, could take such moneys from his possession; their only right was to an accounting from the plaintiff, and the profits which might be found due on such accounting. The members of the firm were simply *cestui que trusts*, and that a *cestui que trust* could not certainly take moneys from his trustee, belonging to the fund, against the will of the trustee, except by the ordinary course of law. Thus ruling, the Court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed—$6,401 23, and the defendant excepted.

The appeal now came on to be heard, the defence contending that proof of the facts claimed by them would certainly operate as a sufficient defence to the charge of wrongfully taking and converting the checks in question to the use of the defendant, Williams. That as the defendant set up in his answer that he was the owner of the checks in fact, and by this offer proposed to prove it, it was a perfect defence to the action, and the evidence should have been admitted.

These propositions were controverted by the plaintiffs' counsel, and decision was reserved.

Louis Henry and Wm. M. Evarts, for plaintiffs; Henry E. Knox and William Fullerton, for defendants.

A Rotty Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Bridget Riley vs. Bernard Fitzsimmons.—This is an action brought to recover $1,000 for personal injuries received by reason of an assault by plaintiff upon defendant. Defendant is the owner of a house in Nineteenth-street, a portion of which he let to Mr. Riley and Bridget, his wife, and occupied the other part himself. Some disagreement having arisen between the landlord and his tenant, the Riley family were dispossessed. After such dispossessment, on the 3d of July, 1862, Mr. Fitzsimmons, when he came home from the works, found Mrs. Riley in the act of crawling into his private apartments by way of the windows. This caused mild remonstrances on the part of Fitzsimmons. Other persons taking sides in the question, the argument became general, and in the course of the debate Mrs. Riley received the injuries for which she claims damages; but the evidence would show that nobody touched her. Verdict for defendant, the jury not leaving their seats.

Robert Murray for plaintiff; Henry Clinton and Royal S. Crane for defendant.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Commissioners of Pilots.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Commissioners of Pilots vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—In this case, reported in the TIMES of the 24th, the Court yesterday granted the motion for a dismissal of the complaint. A case will immediately be made up, and it will be taken to the General Term on exceptions.

Barney, Butler and Parsons for plaintiffs; Mr. Rapallo and Wm. C. Noyes for defendant.

Decisions.

and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) from this port, were to the value of $2,309,288, against $3,051,191 same week last year, and $3,115,140 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks, in the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with the preceding week:

Increase of Capital stock	$122,500
Decrease of Loans	140,672
Decrease of Specie	3,116
Decrease of Deposits	846,476
Decrease of Circulation	4,356
Decrease of United States Notes	510,492

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 19,709 bbls. Flour, 800 obls. and 1,318 bags Corn Meal, 165 bags Buckwheat, Flour, 116,754 bushels Wheat, 355 bushels Corn, 7,409 bushels Rye, 48 bushels Barley, 52,809 bushels Oats, 12,036 ckgs. Provisions, and 917 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at buoyant prices, including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81¼ @ 10 87 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in more demand at 49c.@50c. lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at full rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c.; plain Sperm at 45c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c. lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in less demand, but at steady prices.

COFFEE—Rio is in lively request at buoyant prices; other kinds are quiet. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 31¼c.@34½c., Laguayra, 32½c.@ 34c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28½c.@ 30c. lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 8,808 bags; sales, 14,745 bags. Stock of all kinds this morning, 32,913 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 21,733 bags; Java, 687 bags; Ceylon, 7,453 bags; Maracaibo, 497 bags; Laguayra, 941 bags; St. Domingo, 1,741 bags; other descriptions, 561 bags.

Messrs. Wm. Stoppani & Son notice the week's business in Rio, thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week, to the trade, reach 14,745 bags, and embrace 1,312 per *Onda*, (re-sale,) p. n. t.; 1,100 per *Henry Hill*, (half of invoice,) p. n. t.; 1,400 per *Escape*, (re-sale,) at 33¼c.; 4,800 per *Adelaide*, p. n. t., and 4,000 per *Trieste*, p. n. t. The market closes firm at an improvement of 1c. lb. upon all grades."

Stock of Rio.

Nov. 21—Baltimore, bags	700
Nov. 24—New-York, bags	21,733
Total	22,433

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in fair demand, and is buoyant, at 38c.@39½c. lb. Other kinds are inquired for, including New Sheathing at 42c.; Yellow do. at 32c., and Old do. at 30c.@32c. lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, at leaguid rates; Middlings, 83c.@84c. lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 550 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in fair request and quite firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$35; Jamaica Logwood, $22 @23 50; St. Domingo do. at $22 @23 50; Honduras do. $33@$35 ton.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in limited demand; No. 1 Canton, $2 15@$2 25 box.

FEATHERS—Continue scarce and quiet. Good to prime Live Geese 57c.@60c. lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in brisk demand at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—A lively inquiry exists for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 12½, and Buoch do. at $4 box. Currants at 14½c.@15c. lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have been much depressed, common and medium grades having been quoted down 5c.@10c. lb bbl., though the principal holders have not been eager to sell. Sales since our last, 10,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 25; poor to choice extra State, at $6 40 @$6 85, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 60 lb obl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 00 @$6 25
Extra State	6 40 @ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 45 @ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 90 @ 9 25
Peer to rery choice extra Missouri	7 75 @11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $7 50 @$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands. The Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $6 50@$9 lb obl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 75@$7 lb bbl.; sales, 80 bbls. Corn Meal is scarce, and in demand at $6 for Jersey, $6 50 for Marsh's Calorie, $6 50 for Brandywine, and $6 40 for Atlantic Mills, lb bbl.; sales 140 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day, though prices have favored buyers decidedly. Speculators have not been disposed to purchase freely, unless at a reduction of 2c.@3c. lb bushel. Sales, since our last, 46,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 57@$1 60; Red Western, poor one to choice new at $1 45@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 45@$1 47½; Milwaukee Club at $1 42@$1 45; old do. at $1 36 @$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 45; do do. at $1 32 lb bushel. Corn has been less sought after at drooping rates. Sales were made of 45,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 25 for Mixed Western in store and afloat, lb bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted, at $1 33@$1 37, according to quality, lb bush. Sales 1,600 bush. Oats have been less active and rather heavy. We quote Canada at 92½c.@93½c.; Prince Edward's Island, 90c.@92c.; Western, 93c.@94c.; State at 93c.@94c., lb bushel. Sales 102,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley continues in demand, at $1 40 @$1 57 lb bushel. Sales, 7,500 bush. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 lb bush. Sales, 1,000 bush.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in moderate request, the former at 21c.@21½c., and the latter at 13½c.@14c.

HAY—North River continues in good request at $1 20@$1 35 lb 100 lbs. Straw, 80c.@$1.

HOPS—Hare been in fair demand, and firm at 29c. @29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, lb lb. Mr. TURNER says: "There is a better demand for export, and prices are fully maintained for the choice qualities, which are scarce, but the common kinds are dull and difficult to place at any price."

HIDES—Continue in fair request at full prices; Buenos Ayres, 20c.@20½c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@29c.; Orinoco, 27c.@27½c. lb lb.

HEMP—Has been in moderate demand, including American Undressed at $150@$175, and Dressed at $270@$300; Jute at $220@$240, the latter an extreme rate, lb ton, and Manilla at 13½c.@12½c. lb lb.

IRON—Has been scarce and inactive, including Scotch Pig at $42 50@$46, and No. I American Pig at $41@$42 lb ton.

LUMBER—The inquiry for Eastern Spruce and Pine continues active, at buoyant prices.

LATHS—Eastern are actively sought after at $2 25 @$2 45 lb 1,000.

LEAD—Pig is in fair demand at $9 50@$9 70 lb 100 lbs. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. lb lb.

LEATHER—All kinds continue in good request, at full rates.

LIME—Has been in moderate demand at buoyant prices; Common Rockland at $1 35; Glen's Falls Lump at $1 35; Rockland Lump at $1 60; and Jointa at $1 75 lb bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day, at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10 @$3 12½ lb gallon; Resin, $38@$48 lb 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 lb bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 lb bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand, generally at irregular prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 14; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$1 05; Linseed, at $1 40@$1 45; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 05; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90 @$2 lb gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 26c.@27c.; Refined do. at 51c.@53c. free, and 42c.@44c. in bond, lb gallon. Mr. C. J. TURNER notices the week's business in Petroleum thus: "The market has been fluctuating and irregular during the week, produced in part by the number of vessels put on the berth for European ports, and which carry, in the aggregate, about 55,000 bbls. The news, meanwhile, from the West has been depressing, as affairs there indicated a speedy decline in prices. The receipts, however, being very light during the past two days, and the vessels on the berth demanding Oil, shippers had no other alternative but to purchase, and the market closes firmly at 43c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 26c.@26½c. for Crude; the former having been as low as 38c.@39c., and the latter 24c.@24½c. Refined, free, is steady at 50c.@54c.; the latter at extreme rate. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1,
Receipts of Petroleum	3,750	656,718
Exports of Petroleum	4,843	396,243

NAVY-BUSINESS MARKET—Week ending Nov. 23.—*Sperm*—The transactions in sperm for the week have been entirely for export, and the sales embrace 515 bbls. in parcels, at $1 60 lb gallon, at which holders are firm. *Whale*—Has advanced to 61 12 lb gallon, and the sales are 1,500 bbls., the *Anticipate's* cargo, for manufacturing, at the above price.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 23, 1863	63,164	60,619	446,100
Same time last year	53,850	99,787	670,050

(*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Has been in moderate request at $46 50@$52 lb ton. Oil Meal, $2 25 lb 100 lbs. Receipts of Oil Cake to-day, 2,527 bags.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 32,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 56x60, 15c.; 5,000 do. 60x64, 16½c.; 2,000 do. 60x64, 16½c.; 16,000 do. 64x64, 16½c.; 12,000 do. 64x64, 17c. lb yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, but steady to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 2,350 bbls., at $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $16 50@$16 62½ for Old Mess; $17 for Prime Mess, $16 25@$16 50 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess, $13 50@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 37½ for Prime lb obl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 9½c.@11c. for Hams, and 6½c. @7½c. for Shoulders lb lb. Sales, 175 pkgs. Bacon is in less demand and firm at 8½c.@ 10½c., according to quality, lb lb. Sales 125 boxes. Dressed Hogs sell freely at 6c.@6½c. lb lb. Lard has been less active at former rates. Sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12½c. lb lb. Beef continues in moderate request at full prices; sales 575 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess; lb bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28, the latter for City; India Mess, $28 @ $30 lb tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50 @$18 lb bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Butter continues in good demand, at 20c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State lb lb. Cheese is in demand, at 12c.@16c. lb lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices, including East India at $7 25@$7 75 lb 100 lbs. Sales, 240 bags.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in fair demand at 10c. lb lb.

SALT—Continues in good demand at steady prices, including Liverpool Ground at @$1 65; do. Fine $2 40 @$2 85 lb sack; Turk's Island 49c. lb bushel.

SEEDS—Have been generally in moderate request including saw Clover, at 13c.@13½c. lb lb.; Rough Flax at $3@$3 10; Timothy at $2 75@$3; Linseed at $3 70@$3 80 lb bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in more demand at 8½c. @9c. lb lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair request, and held firmly. Cassia, 45c.; Pepper, 28c. lb lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, owing partly to the rain-storm; prices have been firm; sales have been reported, since our last, of 175 hhds., including New Orleans, at 13¾c.@13¾c.; Cuba, 12¾c.@13c., and Porto Rico at 13½c.; and 150 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@14c. lb lb. Refined Sugars are inquired for, ranging from 14c.@17½c. lb lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 135,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¾c.; and 70 pkgs. Grease at 10½c., and 30,000 lbs. stearine at 11½c.@ 12c. lb lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request and prices are firm. Sales, since our last, 395 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@ 15c., and 36 bales Yara, private terms lb lb.

TIN—Has been more sought after at advanced rates, including Banca at 55c.@56c., and Straits at 46½c.@47c. lb lb.

TEAS—Continue in moderate demand; prices have not varied materially.

WHISKY—Has been quite active since our last, speculators having purchased freely at from 72c.@ 75c. lb gallon. The reported sales reach 3,700 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request and held firmly.

WHALE FOOTS—Sales, to-day, 6,000 lbs. bleached, at 10½ lb lb.

FREIGHTS—Business has been quiet again to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. of Flour, at 1s. 3d. lb bbl.; 10,000 bushels of Wheat, at 6d. lb bushel; 1,000 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d. @ 2s. 10½d. lb tc.; also, by steamer, 900 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 7,000 pkgs. Butter and 700 boxes Cheese at 50s. lb ton. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. lb bushel; 60 tcs. Lard and 150 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. 6d. lb ton. For Glasgow, 600 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d. lb bbl. For an Irish port direct, three foreign vessels with Grain, at 3s.@3s. 6d. lb quarter. For Cettie, a French bark, (the *Active*,) took a full cargo of Lard and Tallow on private terms. For Havre, 800 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. 9d. lb bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Nov. 28	New York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Dec. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Nov. 25	New-York	Havana.
Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. O. and Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Ha. vana Mata.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau

European Mails.

The mails by the *North American*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in size to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmine Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a dozen of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad. Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pee; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him *previous to the year 1863.*

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to opening his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands the European and American style of cooking in all its varieties; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at or address No. 360 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD references, wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; makes nice Dessert, pastry and desserts of all kinds; will assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 16 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 49 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking and all its branches; good references. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st. Ring the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above; understands chamberwork and waiting thoroughly, and is very neat about her work and person. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation as chambermaid, and to do family sewing, by a respectable young woman, who perfectly understands her business; can have unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 81 East 22d-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day; reference given. Call at No. 1,106 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the milliner's store.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a married man, wife and two children; has a thorough practical knowledge of farming; wife is a first-class dairy woman; is not afraid of work. Call on or address A. B., at Smith's seed-store, No. 45 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, &c.; would make himself generally useful. Address W. F., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for the week.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery; is a good, steady driver and an excellent hand over horses; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as coachman; has lived with the most respectable families in this City and Brooklyn the past fifteen years; is a careful driver; understands his business; is strictly sober and honest; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant man; understands his business; willing and obliging; country preferred; strictly temperate; excellent references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; in City or country; good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable, single young man, as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Duncombe's saddlery store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference. Call or address M. K., for two days, at No. 60 East 13th-st., in the shoe-store, Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has a fair knowledge of the hardware trade; would have no objection to traveling a part of the time, which he is accustomed to; references satisfactory. Address, for a few days, W. S., Box No. 3338 New-York Post-office.

TO ARCHITECTS.—A YOUNG MAN, SIX years in a first-class city office, wishes a permanent situation in an equally respectable office where a fair remuneration will be paid for his services. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 15 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; wages liberal. Apply at No. 10 Pond-st., THIS DAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. None need apply without good reference.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, who has had considerable experience with young children and has good City reference. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 338 Broadway.

WANTED—TWENTY SEWING GIRLS AT MARSH & CO.'S Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House; highest wages paid for good sewers.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN AS WAITER; one who understands his business, and has City references, may apply at No. 122 8th-av.

WANTED—ONE FULLY CAPABLE TO TAKE care of a Yankee Notions stock. Address, with name and references, Box 1,324 Post-office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.
American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.
India, Chinese, Japanese, Manilla, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, residents.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 868 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,
MILITARY AND MASONIC GOODS.
EMERSON & SILVER,
Office No. 447 Broome-st., second door west of Broadway,
Factory, Trenton, N. J.,
Manufacturers of rich presentation and Masonic regulation swords, fine spurs, belts, jewels, flags, banners, &c., &c. Our facilities are unsurpassed. We make every part within our own establishment, and are constantly getting up new and superior designs.

Over 30,000 swords made for United States Government since the war.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing

BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,

which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.

BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

OLD APPLE WHISKY
AND CHAMPAGNE CIDER FOR SALE.

Parties in want of either of these articles, can find sample of the whisky at JAMES A. STOREY'S, No. 62 West-st., New-York City, and sample of the cider at CLARK & NIBLO'S, No. 6 Erie Buildings, Dunne-st., New-York City, or by addressing H. S. CONOVER,
Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J.

ALL ON HOBBIES.

Along the road you cantering go,
Five or six miles an hour or so;
You've only to rise and sit as you ride.
The horse by his bridle you easily guide.

The Patent Cantering Horses will be sold at present prices only a few days longer by
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURgeons for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1863.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LOVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine them, as we last before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by A. D. SPRAGUE,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Bolleg Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by the Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A corner on 6th-av., above 23d-st.
House and lot on 8th-av., near 30th-st.
House and lot No. 188 Wooster-st., near Bleecker; 20x100.
Vacant lot on 6th-av., opposite Central Park.
Vacant lot on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Vacant lot on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Vacant lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH avs., opposite the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
ALSO,
A very desirable front on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvement.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, with or without the furniture—possession 1st January—that 4-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 13 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.
The house is 21x55, is in perfect order, and has been recently painted throughout.
The furniture is first-class and is nearly new. Burglar-proof safe, new billiard table, &c.
Price for the whole, $30,000.
For permits to see the house—without which it will not be shown—apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, with possession on 1st May next, the first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., and adjoining the residence of Gen. McClellan. The house has all the modern improvements, built and finished in the best manner. Has large back building, with handsome dining-room, butler's pantry, laundry, &c., &c. Is handsomely and completely furnished. House 25 feet wide. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AND IMMEDIATE possession given, the 2-story basement and attic brick house No. 72 Livingston-st; said house is pleasantly situated, between Clinton and Court sts., opposite the grounds of the Parker Institute, near the City Hall; is convenient to the ferries and city railway cars, and is a genteel, convenient, desirable residence. For terms, which are easy, inquire on the premises, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 62D AND 63D STS., BEtween the 6th and 9th avs., 5 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 62d-st., and 3 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 63d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 72 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TEN ACRES, making 160 city lots, in the enterprising City of Keokuk, Iowa; price $3,000; sure to bring double in a little time. Will exchange for a business, or property in or near the City. Address KEOKUK, Box No. 3,561 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One of the finest farms in New-Jersey, containing 100 acres, 25 well adapted to raising peaches. The farm is well fenced and watered; buildings superior. JOHN STOUT, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 61.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The property known as the Church of Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, being 54 feet front, with privilege of building over a 10-ft. alley-way on the side, making a frontage of 64 feet, by a depth of 120 feet. Price $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling, containing 14 rooms and all the modern improvements, in Dean-st., between Boyd and Smith sts., Brooklyn. Lot 22½x100 ft.; house 22½x45 ft. Possession when desired. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—A first-class, elegant, four-story, high stoop, full-sized, brown-stone corner house and lot, desirably located on Madison-av., replete with all modern improvements, and in complete order. For terms apply to LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY high, brown-stone, basement. Philadelphia brick-front house, finished in good style, with all modern improvements. IRELAND & BERTINE,
No. 1 Tryon-row, opposite Hall of Records.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE—WIT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 496 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

SNEDECOR'S—(No. 768 Broadway)—"THE SIGN OF PROMISE."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID—THE MOTTO, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THEATRE—JENNY LIND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLONDES.

GEORGE CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Chattanooga, this morning, is of great interest, although the details are so blind in many respects that no clear idea of the operations can be obtained. The movement which took place on Monday, the 23d inst., looks very much like a very heavy reconnoissance for the purpose of developing the enemy's position and intentions. The divisions of Gens. WOOD and SHERIDAN, of GRANGER'S corps, were engaged. Gen. HAZEN'S brigade, supported by Gen. WILLICH'S, attacked the enemy and drove him from his rifle-pits, capturing 200 prisoners, and occupying Orchard Ridge, the only high ground between our position and that of the enemy. The whole movement was completely in view from the lines of both armies. One dispatch says that deserters reported that the rebels were falling back on Chickamauga Station, and closes by asserting that hard fighting is inevitable to-morrow, unless the rebels fall back during the night. A later and special dispatch from Washington brings the cheering intelligence that fighting was going on all day yesterday, and that our troops had forced the enemy back at all points. No particulars are given.

An important letter from Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, relative to the difficulties surrounding the subject of the exchange of prisoners, has been made public. MR. WHITING intimates that the correspondence between the Commissioners, as published, does not really relate to the true difficulties which exist—which are, sending into service many of the unexchanged Vicksburgh captives, and the peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever. Mr W. further gives the assurance that the faith of the Government is pledged to protect these men, and it will not abandon them. The President has ordered the stern law of retaliation enforced to avenge the death of the first Union soldier, of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy or sell into Slavery.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that several of the corps have changed positions. Lee's army stretches from Madison Court-house to the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. One division of EWELL'S corps occupies Fredericksburgh. LEE is said to be preparing to go into Winter quarters.

There is nothing additional from Gen. BURNSIDE. A telegram from Cincinnati speaks of cannonading being still heard—probably at Cumberland Gap—though it don't say so.

Via Fortress Monroe we have some scattering dispatches from the Richmond papers of the 20th and 21st. BRAGG telegraphs on the 20th that Gen. WHEELER'S rebel cavalry had repulsed the National cavalry near Knoxville, and captured 300 prisoners on the 19th. The Charleston dispatches say that twelve shells had fallen into the city, but no damage was done. In North Carolina the Conservatives claimed to have elected eight out of ten members of Congress. The radical peace men got the largest majorities. *Via* Mobile the rebels report a victory over FRANKLIN'S force at Opelousas, the particulars of which have already been published.

Gen. BUTLER and staff, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived at Newbern on the 20th.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Supervisors, yesterday, a petition was received from the principal hotel-keepers, asking that policemen be detailed to their hotels, to protect them from "hotel thieves." Messrs. PURDY, STEWART, SHOOK and ROCHE, were appointed a Committee to confer with the Police Commissioners on the subject. By resolution, the Clerk was directed to warn all election officers of the penalties for any kind of neglect of their duty. This step is taken to prevent, if possible, the mixing up of matters in making out returns. A resolution was adopted thanking Gov. SEYMOUR for promptly appointing a State Assessor for this end of the State, to fill the place of the late THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT. Mr. BLUNT reported a resolution to appropriate $277,248 64 from the riot damages indemnity fund, to pay the regular and special militia employed to restore and maintain order during and subsequent to the riot. The resolution also provides compensation for personal injuries to the Police. It was adopted. Adjourned to Monday next, at noon.

Fernando WOOD spoke last evening, at a supper given by the Democracy of Bergen County, N. J., to celebrate the triumph of Copperheadism there at the late election. Mr. WOOD, in this speech, took stronger ground in favor of immediate, unconditional peace than he has ever done before. He said, in so many words, that if any State Executive had had the nerve to resist Federal authority when men were called for to prosecute the war, our troubles would have been over long ago. He also declared that no Democrat should vote one man or one dollar to enable the present Administration to carry on the war.

Last evening the Working women's Union held a meeting at No. 187 Bowery, for the purpose of advancing their interests as far as possible in the matter of an increase of wages. The meeting was addressed by Mr. MOSES S. BEACH, Mr. WALFORD, Mr. MCKELLAR, and several of the woman present. After some discussion, it was determined to appoint a committee of twelve gentlemen, in conjunction with the subscribers to the Union Fund, in order to frame a constitution and by-laws, when the meeting adjourned.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 18th, announces the death of Brig.-Gen. POSEY, who died at Charlottesville on Sunday, from a wound received during the late fight at Bristoe Station. He was interred at Charlottesville with military honors. Gen. POSEY was formerly Colonel of the Forty-eighth Mississippi regiment, FEATHERSTON'S brigade, and when that officer was transferred from the Army of Virginia to the West, Gen. POSEY was commissioned to succeed him.

The attending physician of JAMES B. CLAY, at Montreal, writes a note to the Montreal *Gazette*, to deny the statement of the TIMES' correspondent at Toronto, that Mr. CLAY was engaged in the late rebel conspiracy. He has been confined to his bed for two months.

Another contractor, C. W. HALL by name, has just been convicted at Cincinnati of defrauding the Government in the purchase of horses, and fined $10,000, with six months' imprisonment thrown in.

Hon. F. W. LINCOLN has been renominated for Mayor of Boston by the Republicans.

In the town election in Hartford, Conn., on the 23d, the Democratic ticket was successful by 300 majority.

There is very little doing in the City Law Courts, and very little will be done until the political world has finished incubating on the December election, and hatched something from its biennial mere's-nest.

The price of Gold fell 1@2½ ₩ cent. yesterday closing 150½@⅔. Money fairly active at 7 ₩ cent. The Railway Shares were lower.

Business was much restricted yesterday. The rain-storm checked operations. The depression in Gold had an unfavorable effect. Breadstuffs were quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions and Groceries were less active, yet quoted firm. Whisky was freely purchased by speculators at irregular prices. Tallow was in less demand. Linseed and Linseed Oil were brisker and dearer. Hemp was attracting more attention at higher rates. Spices were in moderate request. Wool was active and buoyant. The freight market was quiet. Other branches of trade presented no important alteration.

The Live Stock Markets are not as well supplied with animals this week, but owing to Thanksgiving, when poultry supplants meat, there is no lack in any department. A holiday of this kind is calculated to lessen the demand for meat about one-third, as it generally takes two days to consume the turkeys and "pick the bones." A falling off from 62,100 to 53,500 live animals is therefore no more than the diminished time of regular meet eeting calls for, and prices have not advanced any more on one sort than they have fallen off on others. Beeves number 5,179, which is 1,300 less than last week. The 3,721 yarded at ALLERTONS' were mostly sold on Monday, and for the best cattle an advance of ½c. is quoted. Mors cattle brought 11c. ₩ lb. then have been sold at that price for several weeks past. One reason was because there were more fat cattle in market, and another was that there was a real advance on this kind, owing to a demand for choice animals for holiday beef. Medium and thin steers sold quite as low as last week. The market averaged about 8¼c., and everything was sold off clean.....Sheep and lambs amount to only 10,618 for the week, against over 18,000 one week ago. Still there is no advance, but on the contrary a slight decline, ½c. securing prime fat sheep, and 5c. fair stock. Rainy weather hurts the sale of sheep. Several droves remain unsold.....Live hogs foot up 36,925 for the week. They have been selling as fast as received up to Tuesday, when larger arrivals and bad weather left some on the market unsold. Prime, heavy corn hogs are worth 5¾c.—one small lot of extra fat hogs were reported at 7c.

Who Repents the War?—A Difference Between Rebels and Loyal Men.

Among the many home-truths told by JOHN M. BOTTS, in his letter to the Richmond *Examiner*, he said: "There is not one of those who aided to bring this war on, that would do it, if, with their present experience, it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed." This is literal fact. There is not a rebel of any responsibility whatever who dare tell Mr. BOTTS that he here says the thing which is not. Every man of them knows in his heart that the calculations upon which the rebellion was started have utterly failed, and that nothing but the fact that they are in the fight keeps them to the fight. Could things be put back to the condition they were in on the week when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President of the United States, the rebel conspirators, from JEFF. DAVIS down, would sooner walk straight into their graves than have knowingly encountered the misery and the humiliation which this war is entailing upon them and the people which trusted them. It is not in human nature, unless when stark mad, to plunge into such a sea of calamity and disgrace, with a knowledge of its real character.

Here is an essential difference between the supporters of the rebellion and the supporters of the Government. Among the millions of the latter—of course we mean the genuine supporters of the Government, and not Copperheads—there is not a man who regrets that the war came when it came and as it came. They all feel that as much was done to avert it as could be done without an utter abandonment of character—that there was a forbearance almost abject, offers of concession almost craven. As they now look back upon that period of trembling entreaty, their only shame is that it lasted so long, and their greatest glory is that just as soon as their ears caught the sound of the cannon against Sumter, they so instantly straightened into their original manhood, and leaped to the grapple. It is true that the contest has cost the North great treasure and blood—that anxiety and care, and toil, and trial, and affliction have come from it, which no human power can gauge. But all that brings no regret. Could it all have been foreseen—nay, had it proved twenty times worse than has been actually experienced—that grand uprising would still have occurred, and now still would have been looked back to as the best day in the annals of the Republic. The progress of the war, notwithstanding all the sacrifices it has imposed, has only endeared the cause all the more to the great body of the Northern people. They fight not because the fight is upon them, but because duty commands it, and because they are assured that by fighting, and that only, will their country be saved. As it was in the beginning, so still—it is the flag which inspires them; and with it they have neither repinings nor misgivings. Such language as Mr. BOTTS sends to the rebel Capital, challenging denial, it would be morally impossible for him or anybody else to address to any of the authorities in Washington. The man who should attempt it would be set down at once as bereft of his senses.

Of course, we don't imagine that this essential difference between the two parties to this conflict, in respect to their repentance for its beginning, is going to make any essential difference in the tenacity with which it will be maintained. Regret for the past does not at all hinder desperation in the present, but, in fact, rather promotes it. Every day's observation in common life testifies how often it is that no men are more reckless than those who are most dissatisfied with themselves. We take it for granted that, bitterly as JEFF. DAVIS and his crew may rue their having "precipitated the South into revolution," they will yet fight to the very last to maintain that revolution. They will give up only when compelled to do so by sheer exhaustion. The loyal part of the country has got to put forth its strength accordingly. Whatever the changes in the spirit that come over the Confederate dream, the stubborn fact remains that the Confederate body will fight as long as it can stand, and that there is no possible way of getting rid of it but by crushing it. It is under that conviction, and for that object, that our President has sent out his call for three hundred thousand more men. Let them be furnished in the same high spirit of Duty that has hitherto sustained the war; and this desperation, now so defiant, will be very speedily pushed to the step beyond, which is Despair, and to the step beyond that, which is Death.

Another Battle in Georgia.

We have news that the battle between the armies of GRANT and BRAGG, which has been threatened for some days, was opened yesterday morning, and lasted all day. The fighting was immediately in front of our position at Chattanooga, in the valley which forms a sort of *cul-de-sac* between Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, some six or eight miles northwest of the late battle-ground of Chickamauga. It is here that the body of the rebel army has been planted. We suppose that undoubtedly our army was the attacking party, and that Gen GRANT ordered the assault. An attack was designed for a week ago last Sunday, but for good reason it was ordered to be temporarily postponed. The forces mentioned as having been engaged are those of Gens. THOMAS and SHERMAN. If this statement is literally accurate, it indicates that Gen. SHERMAN'S column, which was previously reported as moving in the direction of East Tennessee for the relief of Gen. BURNSIDE, had been quickly wheeled round and down to Chattanooga, at the order of Gen. GRANT. HOOKER, too, will, doubtless, have a hand in the affair. We hardly suppose that the rebel column of LONGSTREET, which has been fighting BURNSIDE up at Knoxville, has had time to join itself to the army of BRAGG, though it was reported a day or two ago that it had withdrawn from Gen. BURNSIDE'S front.

The telegraph characterizes the news received in Washington as "most satisfactory." We are glad to get the assurance, and do not doubt that the battle will end even more satisfactorily than it has opened.

The Military Manœuvring in Tennessee.

It would be a great comfort if the persons to whom we are indebted for the dispatches from Chattanooga would write in a way not to be utterly unintelligible. The country is really very much interested to know what takes place at that important theatre of military operations; but it is very hard to form any correct idea of the late transactions from any accounts thus far received. It appears that previous to the battle reported this morning, BRAGG had been falling back from the line he till lately held in the immediate front of Chattanooga, and had begun a retrograde movement back of Chickamauga Station. There is nothing, however, to show whether this action was in consequence of an offensive demonstration on the part of Gen. GRANT, or whether it was voluntary on the part of BRAGG, and in execution of a previously formed design. A reconnoissance on the 23d revealed the rebels as occupying the position at Missionary Ridge and the intervening heights. Thereupon Gen. THOMAS pushed forward a part of Gen. GORDON GRANGER'S corps, consisting of the divisions of WOOD and SHERIDAN; two important knolls, half way between our line and Missionary Ridge, were carried by a brilliant charge, and the whole position up to the foot of that ridge was gained. A battle was stated to be imminent yesterday, "unless the rebels should withdraw during the night," and it is the engagement that was thus foreseen and preannounced that is now reported to be in progress.

There is every probability, however, that BRAGG had designed a retreat, dictated by the military elements of the situation as they have been affected by late events. The success of the action which gave Gen. GRANT possession of Lookout Valley and the direct line of river communication with Bridgeport, made it no longer an object for the rebels to hold a line close up to our front at Chattanooga. And while it was no longer an object in a military point of view, their position in Chattanooga Valley was a very uncomfortable and embarrassing one, being nine miles from the railway station, and involving the wagoning of supplies over that distance by execrable roads. On this head, a writer in the Savannah *Republican* makes the following sensible observations:

"The question of subsisting the Federal army in Chattanooga this Winter is solved, and there is no longer any doubt about the ability of its commander to obtain all needful supplies unless we dispossess him of the railroad. To do this we shall have to fight another battle, and overcome difficulties of a serious character. The truth is, Lookout Mountain is very much in our way. If we make Lookout Valley the battle-ground, we interpose the mountain between us and our base of supplies, and expose our flank and rear to a movement either from Chattanooga or Bridgeport; and if we do not go into the valley we cannot dislodge the enemy. Why, then, should we remain longer in the mud and water in Chattanooga Valley?"

In addition to these suggestions comes the important consideration of the situation of LONGSTREET'S column. Hardly had his expedition against Gen. BURNSIDE got well under way, for the purpose of carrying out JEFF. DAVIS' threat to "drive the Yankees out of Tennessee," than the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN'S column put into the hands of Gen. GRANT the means of sending a powerful force to operate on LONGSTREET'S communications, without subtracting a man from the force held in hand to watch the action of BRAGG'S main force in his immediate front. BRAGG must have immediately seen the faulty position in which he was placed by this division of his force; at least, if *he* did not, there are military heads at Richmond acute enough to do so. The best course in this turn of affairs was to fall back on the railroad—a movement which would have the double advantage of bringing him to his line of supplies and enabling him to cover the withdrawal of LONGSTREET'S column for the purpose of forming a junction with his own force.

Repeated experience has made BRAGG a thorough adept in the art of retreating, but he has been too well watched this time to play his part quite as well as he has hitherto done. According to his usual custom, he had begun by sending off the heavy part of his *materiel*, with siege guns, etc.; but the reconnoissance in force of THOMAS seems to have caught the retreating rebels in *flagrante delicto*, and brought them suddenly to a stand. In the meantime it is most gratifying to be able to believe that the turn of affairs thus far will relieve Gen. BURNSIDE'S force from a very perilous position, while it also gives promise of a grand success at Chattanooga.

PEACE AND DISUNION.—A Copperhead festival was held in Bergen County, N. J., last night, at which the principal orator was FERNANDO WOOD. His voice is still for peace. "There can be no such thing as rebellion in this country." "Suppose," said he, "New-York chose to secede, who dare attempt to prevent her; and Virginia has the same right as New-York." He believed that "when the President called for troops, if but one State Governor had done his duty, the war would have been stopped; for with 100,000 under LEE threatening Washington, neither STANTON nor LINCOLN would have had courage enough to turn round and face the fire they would have felt in the rear." *We* suppose that if New-York were to attempt to break up the Government, it would be apt to get into the same kind of difficulty that Virginia has got itself into; and we suppose that if Gov. SEYMOUR had threatened the rear of STANTON and LINCOLN while LEE was threatening their front, the rear of Gov. SEYMOUR would have been attended to by the people of New-York. The whole thing is perfectly simple, as Mr. WOOD will perceive.

A long series of short toasts was given—some of which were intended to be funny—a ghastly sort of funniness; others of which were traitorous, others pious, and others ridiculous. After the toast to WOOD, came "The State of Illinois—the Star of Hope in the West." What does this mean? If there be one State devoted to the Union more than another—one State more determined than another to prosecute to the end the war for the Union—one State which has better than another proven its purpose by its works—it is Illinois. With perhaps one exception, she has a larger population of her able-bodied men in the field than any State in the Union. She is a star in the Union galaxy, but certainly not in that of rebellion or Copperheadism.

This speech is undoubtedly intended to foreshadow FERNANDO WOOD'S position and programme in the forthcoming Congress. His following there will certainly be small.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night GOUNOD'S "Faust" will be produced for the first time in New-York. It is a grand romantic opera, involving in its interpretation all the resources of the Academy. Mr. MARETZEK has spared no expense, and has been prodigal of labor in the bringing out of this very important work. GOUNOD is a French composer, who, in "Faust" at least, has won a success which Europe has not been slow to indorse. Since the days of MEYERBEER'S "Robert le Diable," there has been no opera that combines inspiration and learning in so remarkable a manner. "Faust" has created a popular and artistic sensation in all the cities where it has been played. If it fails to do so here it will not be the fault of Mr. MARETZEK, who has been liberal in all that can contribute to the success of the *mise en scene* and music. There is, however, no ground for apprehension. The composition is beautiful, and to-night will witness one of the memorable successes of the age. The following artists are in the cast: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Sulzer, Miss Stoctton, Signor Marzeisal, Signor Bischi, Signor Ypolito, and Signor Colletti. Mr. Max Maretzek presides in the orchestra.

THE MENAGERIE.—Divers attempts have heretofore been made to establish a menagerie on Broadway, but have invariably failed because of the absence of all proper arrangements, and the preponderance of discomfort to visitors, and of the odors of sawdust, and musty, antiquated animals. The menagerie opened at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway is successfully in advance of all previous efforts. The capacious building has been remodeled, admirably and elegantly arranged, and visitors will find a novelty in the absence of all the unpleasantnesses which have marked similar exhibitions. The animals are superior to any seen on this Continent before, and among them is the most superb specimen of the few giraffes ever exhibited in this country. As a whole, in the arrangement of the building, in the rare animals, in the thrilling feats of LANGWORTHY with the lions, panthers, &c., and in the performance of the wonderful elephant, *Tippoo Saib*, the Broadway Menagerie has no rival on either Continent.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Gen. Butler at Newbern—The Peace Men Elect Eight Out of Ten Members of Congress in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, Nov. 20.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe *via* Morehead City, accompanied by his Staff, his wife and daughter, and Rear Admiral LEE.

The *Raleigh Standard* claims that the Conservatives have elected eight members out of ten to the rebel Congress. Those of them who announced themselves in favor of peace on any terms, and who were most severe in their condemnation of the rebel Administration, received the largest majorities. The Conservative candidates also received a majority of the soldiers' votes.

The cargoes of seven large steamers which ran the blockade of Wilmington in one night, are advertized in the rebel papers for sale.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Two Days Later from Europe gone to Halifax.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 14th *via* Queenstown on the 15th of November, passed Cape Race *en route* to Boston, at 5 o'clock last evening.

The dates per the *Arabia* are two days later than those already received.

The high gale prevailing at the time the *Arabia* passed prevented the boarding of the *Arabia* by the newsboat of the Associated Press.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EVERYTHING QUIET YESTERDAY

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Successful Fight with Guerrillas in Loudon County.

DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

We have news from the Army of the Potomac up to 3 P. M. Absent officers may be interested to know that several changes of position of army corps have been made.

The Fredericksburgh Heights are held by one division of EWELL'S corps, which is the extreme right of the rebel army. Lee's left rests near Madison Court-house, on this side of the Rapidan. His force is mostly cavalry. The rebel army seems to have no faith at all that we will advance and fight before May, 1864, for it is manifestly preparing to go into Winter quarters at or near Gordonsville. At present it is stretched from that place to some point on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh road, probably Hanover Junction.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Passengers, who arrived to-night from the Army of the Potomac, represent our forces as occupying the same position they have held for week a past. It rained there last night and this morning.

Nothing of special interest has been received through the special messenger.

Yesterday Col. LOWELL, in his pursuit of guerrillas in Loudon County, Virginia, came up with a much larger force than usual, and giving them battle, succeeded in damaging them most essentially, capturing a large number of prisoners, horses, accoutrements, &c.

A Storm Succeeded by Fine Weather—The Roads—Winter Quarters—Gen. Buford—J. M. Botts Gives a Dinner—More Prisoners—Red Tape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1863.

A rain-storm prevailed all day yesterday and most of last night. Early this morning the storm clouds were swept away by a change of wind, and the sun is now shining in all its splendor. While the roads in this vicinity are easily rendered impassable by rain, they as quickly dry again when the genial rays of "Old Sol" shine forth. The weather, to-day, is all that anyone could wish; the air is bracing enough to make every one feel well, and therefore ready for any emergency.

There is no news—except that of a contraband character—worth communicating. I may say, however, *en passant*, that the fears expressed by some of the contemporaries of the TIMES, that Gen. MEADE was preparing to go into Winter quarters, have no foundation whatever in fact. Nothing of the kind has yet been considered. The campaign has by no means ended; this army has yet an important duty to perform, and the officers and men alike have both the will and the nerve to perform that duty—successfully, I hope and believe.

Gen. BOFORD, who commands the First cavalry division, left for the North, yesterday, on a sick-leave of absence. He is suffering from rheumatism, superinduced by exposure in the field. His compulsory absence is a source of regret to the whole command, as they have the utmost confidence in his ability and skill as a commander. Gen. MEARITT, of the Regular brigade—an accomplished cavalry officer—succeeds to the command.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS dined a number of Major-Generals at his residence near Brandy Station yesterday. Among the number was the Commanding-General. This probably will give fresh cause of offence to the Richmond journals.

A large number of prisoners were brought into camp yesterday, gathered up by our cavalry pickets. They will be forwarded to Washington to-day.

Another life has probably been sacrificed to red tape. THOMAS KILLAM, of Co. I, Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, died in camp yesterday morning, from chronic diarrhœa. His attending surgeons, Drs. WILCOX and SMITH, had tried in vain to obtain permission to send him to the North as the only means of saving his life. His remains were escorted to their last resting-place yesterday, attended by his company, commanded by Capt. JOHNSON, and all of the officers of the company in camp. The deceased formerly resided in Albany, and was about forty years of age.

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

CONCERNING THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

There is nothing decisive about issuing any one-year Treasury-notes at present. Of the two-years notes, only the fifty millions negotiated with the Banks will be prepared. No new financial measure of any character is now contemplated by the Government. In the various financial acts passed during this Administration, there is not discoverable any positive provision requiring the payment in gold of the principal of bonds issued by the Government, with the exception of the provision in the law of March, 1863. Under this law no bonds have yet been issued. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, has never yet directed the payment of any portion of the funded debt otherwise than in coin. And this, it is confidently asserted by those who have the best opportunities of knowing the Secretary's opinions upon the subject, will continue to be his policy, unless prevented by circumstances beyond his ability to control.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

The War Department, to-day, sent its estimates for the next fiscal year to the Treasury Department. This completes the estimates of all the Departments on which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be based. The utmost caution is used to prevent any possible premature publication of the figures.

THE LABOR AND WAGES QUESTION.

It being represented that the increased prices of provisions and of necessaries render it proper and just that there should be an increased rate of wages for mechanics, laborers and other employes, whose compensation is not fixed by law, it has been ordered that the heads of the respective Bureaus of the War Department make inquiry and report a just and reasonable rate of advanced wages to be paid by the Government at the present time.

THE IRON-CLAD SANGAMON.

Statements having been made that the iron-clad *Sangamon*, on the eve of her departure upon an important mission, was found to be in a sinking condition, and a suspicion of treason having been mentioned in this connection, a correspondent, of whom the *National Intelligencer* speaks as "an esteemed friend in the Washington Navy-yard," sends to that paper a communication, saying:

"There was no disaster on Saturday night, and there is no mystery connected with the very ordinary operation of sending the yard engine to do what the ordinary hand-pump of the vessel could have done had it been in order. There was no defect in the engine to be repaired. The boilers were filled twice and a half for the purpose of discovering leaks, and the water from these boilers was indiscreetly let into the vessel. This brought her down so much that water came in at the junction of the overhang and the body of the vessel. The ordinary hand-pump being out of order, the fire-engine of the yard was sent down to the vessel, and used all the steam that could be got on her engine."

THE STARTING-PLACE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is understood that the President, in compliance with the terms of the law of the last Congress, decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad shall start from a point on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Council Bluffs, in connection with the Mississippi and Missouri and the Rock Island Roads.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

Some conscience-stricken man in New-York has sent to the Treasury Department $66, which he says belong to the Government, and desires an acknowledgement of the receipt to be made in one of the New-York papers. The note is written in Roman capital letters, in order to prevent all traces of authorship. The money has been placed in the Treasury, and publicity is given to this fact in the hope that the good example may be followed.

THE FURLOUGHS TO VETERAN RECRUITS.

The order recently issued that volunteers now in the service who reënlist as veteran volunteers, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment, secures this privilege to the volunteers, either by ordering all so enlisting, with their officers, to report in their respective States, through the Governors, to the Superintendent of the recruiting service for furlough and reorganization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually. Commanding Generals of Departments and armies are authorized to grant these furloughs within the limit of time fixed in compliance with this order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the army. In going to and from their respective States and homes, the veteran volunteers furloughed will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department. When three-fourths of a regiment or company reënlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body for at least thirty days to go home with their officers to their respective States and districts to reorganize and recruit; and the individuals of the regiments or companies who do not reënlist, shall be assigned to duty in other companies or regiments until the expiration of their term of service.

PEACE DEMOCRATS' FESTIVAL.

Speech of Hon. Fernando Wood

HIS FIRST SINCE THE RIOTS.

The Copperheads of Bergen County New-Jersey, Jubilant.

Last evening, the Peace Democracy of Bergen County, N. J., gave a supper at Bergen, in honor of their successes thereabouts at the late election. Hon. FERNANDO WOOD was the guest of the evening. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were given, the first drank standing, in silence; others were heartily applauded:

TOASTS.

The Union and the Constitution—God defend them from every foe.

Our Distinguished Guest—Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

The State of Illinois—The star of hope in the West.

The State of New-Jersey—The only spot of dry land in the deluge.

The County of Bergen—The Banner County of Democracy, which has not such a one-descript as a War Democrat within its borders.

"Blessed are the Peacemakers."

The last Man and the last Dollar—May the one be an Abolitionist, and the other a shinplaster, and may they both perish in the *last ditch* together.

State Rights—May they not be forgotten in delirious and bloody triumph of State wrongs.

Things we Remember—*Habeas Corpus* and trial by Jury.

To the First Governor—Who shall have the virtue and courage to keep his oath of office, and protect and defend the Constitution, laws and sovereignty of his State and the rights of its citizens.

The Light of Other Days—When Liberty wore a white face and America was not a negro.

The Democratic Party—As it was, before cowardice, treachery, shoddy and greenbacks had demoralized its councils.

The Abolition War for Niggers—Let those who think it is right go to it, and those who think it is wrong stay at home.

[illegible] who say you shall not have the Union as it was, or the Constitution as it is, or the Negro where he is, [illegible] who find [illegible] to say [illegible].

The War Democrat—A white man's man on the right of a party.

The Only Possible Remedy for Secession and the Only Hope of the Union—Peace, [illegible] compromise.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD responded to the toast in his own honor:

Mr. WOOD, who was received with great enthusiasm, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and in return congratulated the State of New-Jersey on the exalted position which she had attained in the eyes of the world by her consistent devotion to the principles of free government, and the unqualified sentiments she had ever expressed in favor of peace. He felt sure that had the precepts she had advocated been adopted, the Union would long ere this, have been restored. He did not propose, on this occasion, to enter into any discussion of the great principles at issue before the American people. His views on these questions were fully known. In a few days he would be called on in another place to give free expression to his opinions, and to give at least an intelligent version of the duty of the Democracy at this crisis. We have failed, he said, in evil times. The war is defended by some, because it is said to be the only way of restoring the Union; others again sustain it because they think it will crush out Slavery; and, again, others hound on the fight because it creates an unnatural expansion of the currency and resources, as they think, to their individual interests. With the motives of men I have nothing to do. Whatever may be the secret or avowed grounds on which a prosecution of this war would justify his course, rest assured, my friends, it leads to a result that will engulf all alike in one common maelstrom of destruction. I care not whether it is prosecuted for patriotic purposes or not; the objects of men or of the Government are nothing in view of the fact that the effect, tendency and catastrophe will of necessity be fatally disastrous. It is folly to prate of motives, however high and ennobling they may ostensibly appear, when the results which accrue from those motives are destructive and debasing. It may be as well said that a man is justified in jumping from an omnibus, a fall from which is certain to break his neck, because he did not design doing any injury to himself. Whatever his intentions may have been he perishes in the act. So with this war. Whether we will or no, its continued prosecution is certain destruction. There is no such thing as rebellion under the institutions upon which the Government of this country is founded. Suppose New-York chose to secede, who dare attempt to prevent her? Virginia had the same right as New-York. War is disunion and disintegration. No man in his senses disputes this. Every man who favors it, directly or indirectly, favors the dissolution of the American Union—promotes the establishment of a centralized despotism, and advances the fortunes of the most desperate and unscrupulous knaves that ever cursed a country. The advocates of the war may well be classed as the "evil disposed" and the "simpleminded." These two classes comprehend the whole war party of the country. The Democracy cannot follow either. What if the late elections do look as if the people favored war. Admitting it, rely on it this apparently popular verdict can, if honestly analyzed, be found to be nothing more than a temporary estrangement. The real patriotic sentiment of the country will yet declare itself in thunder tones against it. But if it be true that the people are in favor of the war, let the War Democrats remember that the Democratic party will not be trusted with power to prosecute it. Therefore, let the Democracy remain true to itself and its time-honored principles, and, if it fails, let it die a hatting for the ever-living truths proclaimed by the fathers of the Constitution. Persistency and consistency in politics, if founded in justice, law and right will sooner or later assert its power and be triumphant. Let us, therefore, adhere closely to the theory of Government upon which the Union was originally founded. The present darkness must subside. Like the French Revolution, the dreadful era of carnage and fanaticism must run its course and have its termination. All civil wars founded on social or moral ideas have presented the same excitements, been pregnant with the same popular outbreaks, and culminated as this will, in the downfall and extinction of the men or party which advocated them. Rely on this: History will repeat itself in this instance as it has in a thousand others—our nature has not been changed; men are now as in the days of ROBESPIERRE and CROMWELL—bloody, treacherous, fanatical, selfish and unpatriotic. Mr. WOOD did not mince matters with the war Democracy. He said the Democratic party to which his hearers belonged must discard all aid and assistance from and affiliation with those War Democrats; they must accept neither their friendship, influence or votes. He believed that when the President called for troops, if only one State Executive with brain and nerve had done his duty under the Constitution, the war would have been stopped before now. With 100,000 under LEE threatening Washington, neither STANTON nor LINCOLN would have had courage enough to turn round and face the fire they would have felt in the rear. It is the duty of the people now to refuse to give another man or another dollar for the purpose of carrying on the war. A reference made by the speaker to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was received with the most boisterous applause.

Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, followed Mr. WOOD. He indorsed all the most ultra demonstrations of Copperhead doctrinism enunciated by his New-York exemplar. He believed the only salvation of the country lay in the restoration to power of the Democracy, and he was not very scrupulous as to the means by which the Democracy secured the necessary lease of power.

Other speeches were made by C. CHAUNCEY BURR, Judge VAN LOON and others, and a letter from Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE, of Illinois, was read.

[Advertisements.]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

At a very large outlay of money and at no small amount of trouble, the proprietor has brought together in one exhibition, and for a few days only,

THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,

each NINE FEET EIGHT HIGH. Contrasted with them is a beautiful MINIATURE GENTLEMAN, but 22 inches in height. Such a practical illustration of

BROBDINGNAG AND LILLIPUT,

the world never saw before. It is worth going 100 miles to see. Besides these there are half a million of other animate and inanimate "wonders of the world," all to be seen for 25 cents.

This is a grand gala week, and it is no wonder that the Museum is thronged day and night with Ladies and Gentlemen, and delighted Children, for never before were so many truly instructive, interesting and amusing works of nature and art concentrated and presented at one time to an admiring public.

For further particulars see the regular Museum advertisement.

Valuable to the Soldiers.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For Officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving Irritated Throats, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.*

Marten's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. M. S. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her room to see patients, at No. 25 Bonds-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Premium Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.; shaving, 10c.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also SIDEBOARDS and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Illusion Wire and Tompees. Japonica of and Scalpic Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BARTET, No. 205 Broadway.

Bowersuche's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot No. 823 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 606.—Nov. 24, 1863.
18, 45, 16, 35, 25, 3, 70, 66, 55, 76, 5, 40, 42.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 604.—Nov. 24, 1863.
20, 29, 57, 5, 66, 60, 53, 69, 51, 58, 13, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VAN EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE.
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 866 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills standing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 609 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH RATTELL,	P. M. BRYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. R. WHITE,	CHAS. O. RACKNS,
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,	JAMES W. CODE,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell.)	J. G. HAMILTON,
	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	RUSSELL SAGE,
WM. M. BURR,	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder of THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious warerooms, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

PEREGO'S RICH SILK SCARFS,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
NEW HOLIDAY STYLES
JUST OPENED.
ALSO,
GLOVES,
UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,
Two doors south of Fulton, N. Y.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Has been used with the most astonishing success for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York; S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and by all Druggists.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,

And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTORS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by LUCIUS HART & CO.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass there by.

FURNITURE.
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for Cash.
In the Stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
of new and beautiful styles, which for great taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUHNA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by C. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—come with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Call-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a pair.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
WILL BE HELD AT
UNION HEADQUARTERS,
Corner of Broadway and 23d-st.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 25,
at 7½ o'clock,
To Ratify the Nomination of
ORISON BLUNT,
THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The following speakers have been invited and are expected to be present to address the meeting:

HON. FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
GEN. LEW. WALLACE, of Indiana,
HON. MORTON S. WILKINSON, of Minnesota,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq.,
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq.,
HON. HORACE GREELEY,
PARKE GODWIN, Esq.,
HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
WILLIAM FULLERTON, Esq.,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and others.

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUSLAT, Secretary.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER
DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING,
will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING next, 28th inst.,
Under the auspices of the
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
JOHN L. NOYES, President.
GERMAN CENTRAL ORGANIZATION,
ADOLPHUS RERCKMANN, MAX GOEPP, } Presidents.
NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
JOHN McKEON, Chairman.
Further particulars, with a list of speakers, will be announced in Thursday's paper.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,
For Alderman.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis K. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Heffman, No. 33 East 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 9 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 5th-av.
Wahan Sullivan, No. 6 East 29th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 30th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 38th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 245 5th-av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Vatse, No. 4 East 33d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
Rose Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 29th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
Philip Caswell, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

UNION NOMINATION,
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(XIth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards.)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. P. LEE.
C. C. CRANE, Chairman
Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

VIIIth AND IXth WARDS—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Vote for JAMES M. MURRAY for Police Justice.
☞ Mr. Murray has been a resident in the District for 25 years, and for the past 25 years has been Chief Clerk of our Police Court. His friends now ask the electors of the District to promote him to the position he so justly deserves.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

NINTH WARD.—AT THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES of the Democratic Association School Convention, held Nov. 16, 1863, the following persons were unanimously nominated:

For Commissioner—ELMUS M. WELLS.
For Inspector—ABRAHAM DEMAREST.
For Trustees—JAMES WEBB, CHAS. H. HALL.

COMMITTEE.

PHILIP W. ENGS, No. 76 West 14th-st.
W. M. COOPER, No. 88 Hammond-st.
ISAAC ODELL, Jr., No. 824 Greenwich-st.
BOBERT GISSON, No. 817 Washington-st.
W. A. GUEST, No. 128 West 18th-st.
JOHN BANTA, No. 58 4th-st.
A. G. BOGERT, No. 33 Bank-st.
J. SICKELS, No. 604 Greenwich-st.
JOHN MILLS, No. 64 Bank-st.
JAS. MCCURDY, No. 98 West 13th-st.
A. A. PHILLIPS, No. 87 Downing-st.
H. N. GALLUP, No. 33 Bank-st.
DAVID EARL, No. 46 Hammond-st.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—THE MEMbers of the Bar of the City of New-York having assembled together this day, at Windust's Hotel, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Justice of the District Court of the City of New-York, for the First Judicial District, Hon. THOMAS STEWART, the present incumbent, was unanimously selected as a candidate for reelection. Judge STEWART has served as Justice for the past term, and, in the performance of the duties of his office, has acted with strict integrity and impartiality.

He is possessed of all the necessary qualifications of legal ability and experience, which are so necessary to the proper performance of the duties of the office. Believing that the office of Justice of the District Courts is an important one, and that efficient and competent persons should be elected to the position, we call upon the people of the First District to rally and use all efforts within their power to secure his election.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

J. W. CULVER, Chairman.
HORATIO P. AVERILL, ROBERT W. ANDREWS, } Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S Union Judiciary Convention, held at No. 822 Broadway,
RICHARD KELLY
was nominated as Police Justice for the Sixth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
R. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
B. R. CHAPPELL, Secretary.
Which nomination was unanimously ratified by the Union Central Committee.
IRA O. MILLER, Chairman.
WASHINGTON MUELLER, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CITIZENS AND UNION SCHOOL TICKET.—For School Commissioner—THEODORE GUNKLIN. For School Inspector—THOS. D. WINCHESTER. For School Trustees—JOSEPH F. GRAHAM, DAVID L. ROBINS.
W. H. COMBS, Sec'y. O. H. KOPP, Chairman.

EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—National Democratic, McKeon, Union and People's nominations.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

SIXTH JUDICIAL UNION CONVENTION—Consisting the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, have unanimously nominated for Civil Justice WILLIAM BOLES.
S. V. BAGLEY, Chairman.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION, held on the evening of the 24th ult., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Delegates to the Union Police Justice Convention elected by the Union Association of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards have failed to make a nomination, the vote being equally divided between Francis C. Speight and Richard Kelly; and, whereas, the Convention has adjourned without day; therefore be it

Resolved, That this, the Union Association of the XVIIIth Ward do hereby nominate and indorse RICHARD KELLY as their candidate for Police Justice for the VIth District.

WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., President.
WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Secretary.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. H. CHUROHILL, Chairman McKeon Con.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization. Tammany Hall.
Dr. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. H. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. ED. COOPER, Secretary.
Citizens' Association of XVIIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIRSARD, Chairman.
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, GEORGE KELSEY, } Secretaries.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON,
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Aldermen XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination,
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIIth AND IXth WARDS.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
The people's candidate.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
REGULAR NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
XXth Ward,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

TWELFTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.—For Commissioner—JAMES C. WILLET; For Inspector—LEWIS H. MINER; For Trustees—DAVID H. KNAPP, JOHN SCALLON. (Signed)
JOHN M. REED, Chairman Convention.
A. M. W. RUMM, Secretary.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—XIITH, XIIXTH and XXIIth WARDS. Regular Union Nomination for Police Justice,
Capt. JAMES BRYAN.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION as Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. RARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark, Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinquadila, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, fœtid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

GOLD
AND
SILVER,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought by C. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

**THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MOD

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at Par and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such construction, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be subscribed by the present owners of the Stock holders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors proposes that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863,
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct 31 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in instalments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in instalments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN B. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REFER TO
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Harlem, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased, and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 459 Broadway, corner Read-st.,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each), duly signed, to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, by whom they will issue and mail to them transfer certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 61 Trinity Building, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of December, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE for $2,000, dated the 17th inst., at 3 months, payable at the Liberty City Bank, and indorsed by John F. Rathbone, but unsigned by the drawer. All persons are cautioned against any negotiation of the same, as it is of no validity, and any drawer's name attached will be a forgery.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers'
EDWARD HOWARD & CO.,
Nos. 43 & 45 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN

WANTED—NEW SCRIP OF THE COLLEGE OF the City of New-York, of the Phenix Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey, at
WILLIAM KINGSTON, No. 9 Wall-st.

CONNECTICUT STATE 6s OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS FOR SALE BY A. H. ALMY, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. Co.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING U. S. FIVE-Twenty Bonds, Nos. 67,626 and 67,627 for $1,000 each. No. 38,879.....for.....$500
All of the second series.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating these Bonds or their coupons, as payment has been stopped. Any information in regard to them may be sent to

F. J. KINGSBURY,
Cashier Citizens' Bank, Waterbury, Conn.
WATERBURY, Nov. 20, 1863.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. CORE, President.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR SALE.—WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., offers for sale in sums to suit purchasers, scrip of various dividend-paying Marine Insurance Companies, including COMMERCIAL, MERCANTILE, NEW-YORK, ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN and UNION.

$500 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage—EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 903 Broome-st., N. Y.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 25 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock a. the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights and interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad as Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, of, in, to, or connection therewith, and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,34 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $39,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DAN'L M. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:

Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
69 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
92 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
90 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels spirits Turpentine.

Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS, FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c., just landed per ship *Favorita*, from Leghorn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 548 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, viz.: The Four Seasons, for garden; the Water Carriers, celebrated Bust of Madonna, by Galli; Madonna of Tenerani, full size of "Prayer," "Innocence," "Psyche," "Bacchus," "Group of Education," Bust of Washington, and other choice subjects.

Also, a very elaborate fountain, with three basins, for garden, to which the attention of the public is particularly called. Groups vases of various designs and size.

Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art for the decoration of parlors; double vases of pure white groups and statues, of which many full particulars may be had from our albums; vases, copied from the antique, "Rondini" Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c.; Vases, card receivers, and a full assortment of marble and alabaster goods.

The above are the importations of Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and are far superior to any offered at previous sales.

Catalogues at the store, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
CORNICES, BANDS, FINE, ROSETTES, ETC.
HENRY H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 22 Nassau-st.,
CORNICES, BANDS, FINE, ROSETTES, ETC.
TO THE TRADE AND UPHOLSTERERS.—9 cases freshly imported cornices, bands, pins, &c., of the latest designs and system, many of which are elaborate. They will be positively sold without reserve for account of whom it may concern, in lots to suit the trade.

Also, at 10 o'clock, a collection of rare and valuable old paintings, and modern engravings, of Martha Washington's Mid Dress, "The Liberty of American," "Liverpool salt-petre," "Wilmington Grain Case," &c., all to be sold without reserve.

ABBEY C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., at the auction store, No. 56 Park-pl., a few doors west of Broadway, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, a few handsome parlor suits, in hair cloth and reps; first-class Rosewood piano-forte; also, a few pieces of Walnut furniture will sell this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF IOWA,
Formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank,
By order of Henry C. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 8th day of December, 1863:

A 1-acre lot corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the City of Dubuque.

One ¾-acre lot southeast corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the city of Dubuque.

The west corner of lot No. 738 on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 172.1 feet east and west by 271 feet north and south.

Part of lot No. 438 on Cedar-av., in the City of Dubuque, 200 feet east and west by 100 feet north and south, with 2-story brick dwelling, 20x18, and outbuildings.

Lot No. 4 in Kelly's subdivision, fronting on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 185¼x88 feet, with small frame dwelling.

Lots Nos. 6 and 7 of Farley's subdivision, fronting on 11th-st., City of Dubuque, with double brick 2-story and basement dwelling 20x40, brick barn, &c.

Lot No. 419 of McDaniel's subdivision, fronting on 14th-st., City of Dubuque, with brick 1½-story and basement cottage, built dwelling—porches, verandahs, &c.

The right, title and interest only in Banking House and Lot No. 280 on Main-st., City of Dubuque.

Parcels of 45 acres in section 28, township 89, east of 5th P. M.; 27.85 acres in section 27, township 89, north of range 2, east; 31.65 acres in sections 15 and 16, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 7.25 acres in sections 21 and 22, township 88, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 50.60 acres in section 4, township 88, north of range 2, east; 80 acres in section 18, township 88, north of range 2, east. All in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque.

Also Mineral Lot 375, containing 21.20 acres in section 15, township 88, north of range 2, east, in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque, and ¾ of Mineral Lot No. 154 in Dubuque County, part of which lies in the City of Dubuque, containing 17.70 acres, 256 acres in Clayton County, in the south part of township 91, north of range 1, west of 5th P. M.

4,440 acres in Calhoun County.

1,280 acres in Buena Vista County.

12,160 acres in Pocahontas County.

all of which lies on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, (average seven miles distant,) now rapidly being completed to Sioux City.

For further description see New-York *Herald* of Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week; also Dubuque *Herald* of Tuesdays, and Dubuque *Times* of Wednesdays in each week.

Schedules and maps can be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and of H. C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st. Terms, ten per cent. and Auctioneers' fees, on day of sale. Balance on delivery of deed on the 26th day of December, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their tenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of December next. They will repeat this auction sales on or about the 25th of each month during the year 1864.

These sales will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton for the expenses of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

The room in which previous sales have been held being appropriated to other purposes, attention is called to the fact that the sale now announced will be held at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
STATUARY,
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
SILESIAN GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
and other magnificent French Goods, just landed, ex ship from Havre.

To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK,
At his Salerooms,
NO. 1,377 BROADWAY,
THIS DAY, at 11 O'CLOCK.
Also, an elegant assortment of the richest SILVER PLATED WARE.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TO THE MARBLE TRADE AND OTHERS.
CARARA MARBLE FOUNTAINS AND FIGURES FOR GARDENS AND PARLORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the store No. 548 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st.

An elaborately carved Carara Marble Fountain, with three basins, the finest ever imported, also four figures "The Seasons," together with a very rare collection of statues and busts, for the decorations of parlors and gardens.

The above are the direct importation of Signors Giovannoni and Zanoni, ex ship Favoreeten, from Leghorn, and will be positively sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, by catalogue for cash, a general assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield, German and American
HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,
in lots to suit City and country buyers. Catalogues ready, and goods open for inspection early this morning.

J. E. HALSEY & CO, Auctioneers,
No. 16 Barclay-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, GAS CHANDELIERS, FIXTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863, at 11 o'clock at the chassion, No. 149 2d-av., next to corner of 12th-st., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part

DRAWING ROOMS.

elaborately carved rosewood parlor furniture in rich flowered satin; elegant rosewood etageres, with mirrors; fine marqueterie secretaire; carved rosewood centre tables; superb ormolu and bronze clocks, with candle branches to match; fine French plate mirrors, richly decorated vases, elegant flowered satin curtains, very rich Axminster carpets.

LIBRARY.

Fine rosewood lounges, Turkish easy chairs, side chairs, elaborately carved walnut library bookcase, very large size, library table, secretaries, rich curtains, velvet carpet.

DINING ROOM.

Very heavily carved solid oak extension table, elegant oak buffet, marble top, fine arm and side dining chairs in leather, cloth window curtains, a fine assortment of French China and glass ware, rich velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Elaborately carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, amoires-a-glace, marble top dressing bureaus, lounges, easy chairs, book etageres, side tables, enamelled cottage suites, spring beds, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, satin bed spreads, blankets, sheets, quilts, rich satin and brocatel curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, matting, &c.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.

Elegant rosewood hall stand, large size, French plate mirror back, hall chairs, &c.

ALSO,

all the elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets and fixtures throughout the house; fine rosewood billiard table, Phelan's patent; balls, cues, &c., complete, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., executor of estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, deceased:

FIFTH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground with the buildings thereon, on the south side of 5th-st., 118 feet 9 inches east of the Bowery, being 46 feet 3 inches front, 51 feet 6 inches rear, by 96 feet 2 inches east side 128 feet 3 inches, west side being an irregular line. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., household furniture, sofas, tables, chairs, large gas chandeliers, bureaus, Brussels carpets, feather beds, mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, woolen blankets, &c.

At 1 P. M.

at 11½ o'clock, a large quantity of flannel and knit shirts, Canton flannel drawers, muslin shirts, 200 rubber coats, one overcoats, large lot of woolen blankets, boots and shoes, hosiery, one piece of farmers satin, shawls, lot Windsor soap, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c.—CLINTON & OSGOOD will sell at auction at the salesroom, No. 61 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, top buggies, light road wagons, coupe rockaway, elderly low, second hand coach, four seat rockaway, sleighs, harness, &c.

CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS AND LEMON trees, &c., &c., at auction on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Johnst., a number of large specimen plants of the above, together with a choice assortment of other greenhouse plants. Sale peremptory.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY, AGED NINETEEN, AN ORPHAN and strange in this City, owing this method of forming the acquaintance of a gentleman of means and refinement, with a view to matrimony. Call on or address ESTELLE SINCLEIR, No. 85 West 26th-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 40 to 50 horse-power, of approved construction, to spool, roaping gauge, and on reasonable terms. Apply to C. MATTOX, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIFTEEN FEET SIDE WHEEL fifteen drawers, suitable for the hardware trade. Apply at No. 97 William-st., opposite Platt-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Fort Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. —.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	80,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE SUBSIST COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IS CLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first street, between Eleventh-aveene and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-seventh-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 28th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city,

PACKING BOXES,

the specifications for which can be seen at this office. Deliveries to commence within five days from the date of the award.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and how many they can deliver daily. A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S O

[illegible] M.D.

[illegible] Affections, Pain in [illegible] Digestion, Flatulency, [illegible] Whether these Pills [illegible] a cure where all other means have failed; [illegible] do not contain iron, [illegible] or anything inimical to the [illegible] stimulants in the purchased ground each package, [illegible] should be carefully preserved.

[illegible] from, of the agent.

[illegible] to any number [illegible] a bottle containing over 50 pills, [illegible] Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, change of diet or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the College of [illegible], Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for [illegible] a private character. In 28 years' practice he has [illegible] cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment [illegible] than any one can do or will, and [illegible] have been robbed of their money and health, call; it [illegible] will cost nothing and time to restore you. If [illegible] have been under treatment, call at once. By this special [illegible] in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis [illegible] without change of diet or hindrance [illegible] Syphilis—the last vestige [illegible] Mercury. Involuntary [illegible] Spitting from Impotency, [illegible] followed by full vigor in a few weeks. [illegible] permanently and speedily cured by a new [illegible] Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt [illegible] may get a permanent cure effected [illegible] & full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. [illegible] 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send [illegible] a circular, or write.

QUICK CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. [illegible] on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, [illegible] where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, [illegible] diseases, emissions, secondary and constitutional [illegible] diseases of the kidneys &c., &c. Thirty years of [illegible] to specialties, exclusively devoted to the treatment of [illegible] complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where [illegible] of years' experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essences of Life restore the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] established in 1840. Those who have used their preparations [illegible] never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy [illegible] irregularities. The above remedies sent by [illegible] The afflicted should read their circular. Postage [illegible] on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! PALLIATIVES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or [illegible] DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, now [illegible] pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and [illegible] Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of [illegible] Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, [illegible] Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female. Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Dr. Lamont's Peculiar Mode of Treatment; his unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid [illegible] and barbarous treatment with Mercury, [illegible] Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, [illegible] Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. R. LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or consult the [illegible] at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from [illegible] daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. [illegible] and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Die [illegible] Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of [illegible], London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to the present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted daily. Having had extensive experience on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and all diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. No matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by nascent habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack Advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDEBHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single in every physical exigency, the unrivaled medicament is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO Are suffering from irregularity, a stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 7 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cases of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Open daily.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Restoration in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or pleasure by Dr. HUNTER'S treatment attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain disease, in a regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; without dieting or restriction in the [illegible] of the patient: cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the exact odd poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he can will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a Medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Dentist, and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (the Laughing Gas,) but is strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and produces a torpid condition of the nerves with pleasing sensations that perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 307 Broadway, near 30th-st.

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DENTAL ASSOCIATION

[illegible] and now use the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. [illegible] the original demonstrator, administers it. Office [illegible] G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 288 GRAND-[illegible] New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are [illegible] painlessly without pain, by the use of ni-

[illegible] Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $100.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

Will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 16.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....60
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Forward from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $100.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE OF CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 12.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUNKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,864	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Speedy.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Society of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship,
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
DE ROTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freights or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 269 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:13 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare, 50c. this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. BRASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:35 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:10 A. M.
JOHN BUSCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 9:10 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 5:05 P. M. The 9:10 and 4:20 run to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Morristown, N. J., Nov. 14, 1863.—Trains leave Hoboken at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Leave Newark at 8:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Passage to and from New-York, 50 cents. Fare from Newark, 25 cents.
J. [illegible], Superintendent.

CANCER, [illegible] 3rd floor, over First Bank.

[illegible] GRAND OPERA [illegible] BY GOUNOD.
[illegible]
ACT I.—The [illegible]
ACT II.—The Garden.
ACT III.—Church.
ACT IV.—Death.
Mr. [illegible] opens over, in the short space of four years obtained the celebrity now attached to the "Faust" of Maestro Gounod, which work was composed in the year 1858, and was produced in Paris the following Winter. In London it was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre, and became so successful that the management at Covent Garden (Royal Italian Opera) was forced to put "Faust" in rehearsal, to the exclusion of "La Forza del Destino," by Verdi, a promising attraction. In Paris "Faust" has been performed already seven hundred times. Milan witnessed it simultaneously with London, and in each Capital the public evinced the most remarkable appreciation of the merits of the work, whether musical, dramatic or artistic. Throughout the whole of Germany the opera has occasioned a profound sensation, and is regarded by managers as a never-failing attraction.

FAUST
will be produced with
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistopheles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentine.....Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner.....Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE.—The overture will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
As the intermission between the first and second acts is of very short duration, the audience is respectfully requested not to leave their seats.
The following new scenes have been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. Minard Lewis:
ACT I.—Faust's Study.
ACT III.—Margherita's Garden—Moonlight.
ACT V.—Prison Scene—Spirit of Margherita borne from earth by angels.

TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8,
LAST GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
when will be presented Verdi's grand Opera of
MACBETH.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 28, at 1,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
On THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day,) Nov. 26, at 9,
LAST EXTRA NIGHT.
Grand extraordinary performance of Verdi's
MACBETH,
With new Costumes, Appointments, Military Band, Ballet, &c.,
And the following complete cast:
Lady Macbeth.....Mme. J. MEDORI
Macbeth.....Signor F. BELLINI
Macduff.....Sig. LOTTI
Banquo.....Sig. D. COLLETTI
Malcolm.....Sig. REICHARDT
The Doctor.....Sig. MULLER
Lady Macbeth's Attendant.....Miss MILLNER
Fairies, Witches, Soldiers, Assassins, Attendants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Tickets and secured seats may now be obtained at all the principal ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1863,
WILL BE OFFERED
The model emotional drama of the age,
EUSTACHE BAUDIN;
OR,
LOVE AND PRIDE,
in which the talented and popular artist,
C. W. CLARKE,
will appear in the
THREE GREAT CHARACTERS,
EUSTACHE, THE POSTILION,
AND
THE STATE COURIER,
AND
THE UNKNOWN.
EUSTACHE BAUDIN,
in point of interest and effects, pathos and humor,
HAS NO EQUAL ON THE STAGE.
Also, will be performed the powerful play of
THE DRUNKARD;
OR,
THE FALLEN SAVED.
No play has had such a successful run as the "Drunkard." Wherever it has been acted it has created an unparalleled furore, attracting
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
of the most respectable persons.
THE MORAL RELIGIOUS AND REFINED
portions of society crowded the auditorium.
THE PRESS AND THE CLERGY
GAVE IT THEIR SANCTION.
PARENTS TOOK THEIR FAMILIES TO SEE IT,
and mothers bade their husbands and sons to heed its warnings.
MR. CLARKE
will play his original part of
EDWARD MIDDLETON, THE DRUNKARD,
sustained by a strong and efficient company, including
Harry Chapman.....as.....Bill Dowton
By permission of G. L. Fox, Esq.
Miss Hawthorne.....as.....Mary Wilson
Musical Director.....D. Braham
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Family Circle, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
In her unapproachable character of Norma.
Positively her only appearance.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½,
will be presented Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA,
with its incomparable New-York cast.
The sale of secured seats and tickets commences THIS MORNING at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
Notice—Stockholders purchasing seats are requested to show their tickets at the Academy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
THANKSGIVING EVENING.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
WILL GIVE A
GRAND POPULAR INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
whose debut at L. M. Gottschalk's concerts, at Irving Hall, was so eminently successful—her first appearance here,
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
WITH
FULL ORCHESTRA,
Selected from the best performers in New-York.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.....Conductor
Sig. ABELLA, }
Mr. ABBOTT, }.....Accompanyists
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Numbered Reserved Seats, without extra charge, at the Ticket Office of the Athenæum, and at Pyle's drug-store, corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., till 5 P. M., on evening of concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on MONDAY, Nov. 30. Books for new subscriptions are now open till FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at the music-store of
MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,
from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat. Further particulars will be published in due time.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT
By the American Organist,
JOHN K. PAINE,
will be given at the
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
corner Broadway and 34th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. Tickets 50c. each. Full particulars in future advertisements.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM,"
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT ST. AND BROWER'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer METZA, Capt. H. H. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 18,	9 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	7 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—THE CONNECTICUT RIVER Railroad Company's new and splendid steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with the Express trains for Springfield, Boston, Albany, Troy, Montreal, Canada, the West and Northwest. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. Freight taken as usual.
[illegible], Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer CHARLES OSGOOD, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with the Express trains for Boston, Albany, Troy, Montreal, Canada, the West and Northwest. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. Freight taken as usual.
[illegible], Agent.

[illegible] WORLD.
[illegible] H. FROST.....MANAGER.
[illegible] BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half prices. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11 A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling the attention of the public to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The abovenamed premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE,
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed, that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.
The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the admiration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native climes, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.
The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder, and deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
The performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.
No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—NO. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
A GRAND DAY-ENTERTAINMENT,
when all the resources of the Amphitheatre will be called into requisition to furnish an entertainment of the atmost attractive power, and one especially calculated to please the rising generation. Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be presented, a most brilliant array of diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the Unequaled Circus Troupe.
PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Children under ten, 25c.; Family Circle, 25c., without distinction of age: Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Private Boxes, $4. Box-office open from 10 to 4.
TIMES—Doors open at 7. Grand entrée at 7½.
TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING DAY,
TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING DAY,
THREE PERFORMANCES,
THREE PERFORMANCES,
commencing at 10½ A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M.

GRAND COMBINATION.
Dr. COLTON
And the celebrated
"EXCELSIOR OLD FOLKS,"
will give a Grand Combinatoice entertainment of
LAUGHING GAS,
with a
GRAND CONCERT,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) EVENING, Nov. 26.
The celebrated "Excelsior Old Folks" will appear in "an ancient costume" of 60 to 100 years ago, and introduce the entertainment by singing a selection of those quaint songs which have rendered their names so popular throughout the country,
"AUNT RACHEL,"
will wear her "MAMMOTH WEDDING BONNET," built in 1750; also the "CONNECTICUT WEDDING DRESS" of 1798, and will "Jine in the singin'" on this occasion.
"COUSIN JONATHAN"
will sing his famous "EVACUATION" song, &c., &c.
After which, Dr. COLTON will introduce the
LAUGHING GAS,
and administer it to TWELVE GENTLEMEN, the novel developments of which will occasion as much laughter as it would be safe to indulge in. Dr. C. will explain and demonstrate the anæsthetic powers of the gas, by which the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION extract scores of teeth daily (at No. 33 Bond-st.) without the slightest pain.
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD,
THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS
On parlor floor—with private table, if desired—
At No. 52 University-place.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife: dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 28th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, little girl, aged 12 years, infant, 10 months, and nurse, with a private family; a parlor and two or three bedrooms required; price $100 to $150 per month for said family accommodation; reference required. Address, with full particulars, W. W., Box No. 127 *Times* Office

...REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S WEEK.

...Consecration Prayer...

...[Advertisement.]

...Opening of Hamilton Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpets at Small, Aspinwall & Co.'s, 421 and 423 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. Lowell Royal and Ingrain carpets; also, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths—three to six cents per yard less than present prices. All goods are guaranteed by HIRAM ANDREWS'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE GROSS INCONSISTENCY AND LIBELS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER'S speeches in England, launching his thunderbolts against the Southern people, as also those constituting his powers of eloquence in undermining and nullifying the vitality of our Constitution, reviewed in the *Principia* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

THE WEEKLY NUMBER OF MRS. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The most brilliant, interesting, valuable and useful number. Contains more engravings, more information and more elegance than any number yet issued. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—OLIVER.—At St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. D. B. M. Johnson, FREDERICK J. BROWN, of this City, and CAROLINE EMMA, daughter of Richard Oliver, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

MCDONALD—CARMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. A. Beach Carter, D. D., A. BLEECKER MCDONALD, Jr., and PHEBE, daughter of Frederick W. CARMAN, all of this City.

MCKENZIE—SWARTHOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, GEORGE S. MCKENZIE and CHARLOTTA J. SWARTHOUT, both of that city.

RAYMOND—SMITH.—In Islip, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Ralph Smith, GEORGE E. RAYMOND, of New-York, and MARY L. SMITH, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

ANNAN.—On Monday, Nov. 23, SARAH H. SEYMOUR, wife of Samuel Annan, formerly of Fishkill, in the 63d year of her age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

BRADHURST.—On Monday, Nov. 23, THEODORE FALKENHAM, only son of Henry M. and Elisabeth T. Bradhurst, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, at Washington Heights.

DUNKIN.—On Monday, Nov. 23, EVE, relict of the late John Dunkin, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her son, Thomas J. Dunkin, and of her son-in-law, Henry A. Kerr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 76 9th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return at 4 P. M. Carriages will be at the landing.

LARRABEE.—On Monday, Nov. 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. D. S. Conant, of this City, LUCY WESTON, widow of the late Capt. N. Larrabee. Her remains will be taken to Brunswick, Me., for interment.

LANE.—On Monday, Nov. 23, LOUIS LANE.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 690 Washington-st., on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

STORY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 22, BENJAMIN STORY, (a veteran of the war of 1812,) in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son Jacob Story, No. 32 East 12th-st., corner of University-place.

POATER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, MORTIMER G. POATER, M. D., aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 118 West 34th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 25, at 3½ o'clock. The members of the Academy of Medicine, and the profession generally, also the relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, after a short illness, ALBERT, youngest son of Hugh and Jane Robertson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 179 8th-av.

RICHARDSON.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th ave.. on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 26, without further invitation.

SHORT.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, after a painful illness, MARY F., the beloved wife of Francis Short.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 202 East Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock.

N. B.—By request of deceased, carriages will be furnished to the immediate relatives of the family.

SOUTHWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 23, MARGARET E., wife of William P. Southworth, and daughter of the late John Hannah, of New-York, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Providence and Bristol (R. I.) papers please copy.

SOUTHWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 23, FREDERICK SOUTHWICK, youngest son of Henry C. and Ellen D. Southwick, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 96 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SOMMERS.—On Monday, Nov. 23, JOHN S. YATES SOMMERS, of this City, Counselor-at-law, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Rev. C. G. Sommers, No. 17 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MASONIC.—The members of the Masonic Fraternity who desire to attend the funeral of our late brother, the R. W. John B. Yates Sommers, Deputy Grand Master, are requested to assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, without regalia. Brethren will appear in dark clothing with white gloves, and crape upon the left arm. By order of the Grand Master.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

VALENTINE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at Rosslyn, L. I., WILLIAM VALENTINE, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, from the Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, L. I. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train from Jamaica, at Westbury Station.

WILSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, HENRY WILSON, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 88 Devoe-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 25, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Albany, Syracuse and Boston papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 24—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mr. Tucker, L. A. Bigsley, Thomas E. Mason, L. De Silva Perre, Mr. Wooley, S. D. Perse and lady, Mr. Yuleman, Mr. Chamoney, lady, six children and nurse, Edward Barry, J. D. Gibbs and lady, Thomas W. Scott, James Meserve and lady, W. T. Davis, H. Tuckson, C. H. Curtis, Mr. Drown, John Atkinson, C. Lacoste and lady, [illegible] and nurse, William C. Hicks, R. Mather, [illegible] Wood, Mrs. B. Creed, Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. H. Southworth, Mrs. Ann Hatton, Mrs. [illegible], Miss M. [illegible], Miss S. Hartley, [illegible] Miss [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3799. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

GEN. GRANT'S GREAT SUCCESS.

Bragg Routed and Driven from Every Point.

SUCCESSFUL BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

Gen. Hooker Assaults Lookout Mountain and Takes 2,000 Prisoners.

General Sherman Finally Carries Missionary Ridge.

Gen. Thomas Pierces the Enemy's Centre.

Forty Pieces of Artillery Taken.

Five Thousand to Ten Thousand Prisoners Captured.

Flight of the Rebels in Disorder and Confusion.

Probable Interception of the Rebels at Rossville.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Dispatches giving details of recent operations before Chattanooga were received to-night from Gen. GRANT. He is in happy spirits and confident of success.

Atlanta he declares to be a prize already within his grasp.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

We are completely victorious. The enemy is totally routed and driven from every position. Our loss is very small and the enemy's is heavy in prisoners. Finding Gen. HOOKER so successful in his movements against Lookout Mountain, the enemy evacuated that position during the night.

Gen. HOOKER took possession early this morning. The enemy moved south and got on Missionary Ridge on the battle-field somewhere near Chickamauga. He is expected to intercept the flying foe. Gen. HOOKER is said to have captured 2,000 prisoners in his magnificent assault of Lookout Mountain.

Gen. SHERMAN being all prepared to begin an assault at 8 A. M. to-day, upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery. He had to descend into a valley, and he then made another ascent to the position held by the enemy. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by Gen. SHERMAN, but, with the cooperation of the centre, he ultimately gained the position, and completed the great victory.

The brigade of Gen. CARSE, with a portion of Gen. LIGHTBURN'S brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite a heavy loss after an attack persisted in for an hour; but being reinforced they, were enabled to hold a part of the hills. In this attack Gen. CARSE was wounded quite severely in the thigh. The Thirty-seventh Ohio and Sixth Iowa and One Hundred and Third Illinois regiments were in the attack. A second assault was made at 3½ o'clock, in which MATHIAS', LOOMIS' and RAUL'S brigades were engaged. The force reached within twenty yards of the summit of the hill and the works of the enemy, when they were flanked and broke, retiring to their reserves.

In this assault Gen. MATHIAS was wounded and Col. PUTNAM, of the Ninety-third Ohio, killed, their persistent efforts compelled the enemy to mass heavily on his right in order to hold the position of so much importance to him. About 3 o'clock Gen. GRANT started two columns against the weakened centre, and in an hour desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the centre, and gaining possession of the ridge in which the enemy was posted, the main force was driven northward toward Gen. SHERMAN, who opened on them, and they were forced to break, and seek safety in disordered flight down the western slope of the Ridge, and across the western ridge of the Chickamauga. We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners and perhaps 10,000. Gen. HOOKER will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville and the region east of it.

There are reports that we have taken a whole corps.

Among the casualties are Lieut.-Col. ESPY, of the Fifty-eighth Indiana regiment; Major MCCAWLEY, of the Tenth Iowa; Col. OMARA, of the Ninetieth Illinois; Lieut.-Col. STUART, of the Ninetieth Illinois; Major WALKER, of the Tenth Missouri; Major WEISS, of the Fifty-sixth Illinois; Major INNISS, of the Sixth Iowa, wounded; Major LEWIS, of the Sixth Iowa, killed.

Full reports of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in Gen. SHERMAN'S corps, and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy. The list will be telegraphed to-morrow. The prisoners say that BRAGG was on the Ridge just before they were taken.

The successful storming parties consisted of WOOD'S and BAIRD'S divisions on the left centre and JOHNSTON'S and SHERIDAN'S on the right centre. Some of our wounded were left in the hands of the enemy after Gen. SHERMAN'S unsuccessful assault, but were ultimately recovered.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

The captured artillery is reported at about forty pieces. Gen. HOOKER captured five boxes of new muskets on Lookout Mountain.

We are in entire possession of the field. We have control over the railway and river to Bridgeport. Two boats came through this morning. Our loss will not amount to more than 300 killed and 250 wounded in the three days operations. The success has been most brilliant.

The enemy is reported to be bivouacking two miles beyond Missionary Ridge. Col. PERKINS, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, and Major GLASS, of the Thirty-second Indiana, are killed. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH is reported wounded. Col. AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second New-York, lost a leg, and Major ELLIOTT is the same as dead.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following was received here this afternoon from a responsible source:

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25—11 A. M.

We have had a brisk engagement this morning, and have driven the enemy entirely off Lookout Mountain, a considerable portion of which they held up to this morning. We have also taken Missionary Ridge from him this morning, and the troublesome rifle-pits, in possession of which yesterday's engagement left them at the close.

All firing has ceased for a sufficient time to warrant the conclusion that BRAGG has retreated certainly, leaving all the ground and strong points in our possession for which we have been fighting for the last three days.

It is too early yet to enable me to state the casualties on either sides, which are not yet known. Our army is in glorious exultation indeed, over their series of victories.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Information has been received to-night at the War Department from Gen. GRANT of a great battle fought to-day, resulting in a complete victory over the rebels.

Our army has carried at the point of the bayonet Lookout Mountain Top, Missionary Ridge, and all the intrenchments and rifle-pits around Chattanooga. The bravery exhibited in this great contest by our troops has never been surpassed.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM GEN. THOMAS AND GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following official dispatch from Maj.-Gen. GRANT has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 24—12 M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, Gen. GRANGER'S and Gen. PALMER'S corps, supported by Gen. HOWARD'S, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citer's Creek.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about 100 enlisted men.

Our loss is about till.

To-day Gen. HOOKER, in command of Gen. GRANT'S division, Twelfth corps; Gen. OSTERHAUS division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades, Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night; but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to take the position.

Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee River before daylight this morning, at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary ridge.

Our success so far has been complete and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The fighting to-day progressed favorably.

Gen. SHERMAN carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the Tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga Creek.

The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up.

I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

Gen. HOOKER reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Nov. 24, has the following:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Monday, Nov. 23.

The enemy massed a heavy fire on our right this morning, and advanced at 2 o'clock, driving in our pickets. It is not certain yet whether they intend an attack in force, or to advance their lines.

There are various rumors of the occupation of Knoxville by our forces, but nothing official, however.

Two thousand Yankees passed Rogersville, and five regiments through Jacksborough, *en route* for Kentucky. Our forces are active in front.

President DAVIS arrived at Orange Court-house on Saturday. He is stopping with Gen. LEE.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 23.

To Gen. Cooper:

We hold all the roads leading into Knoxville, except the one between Hofsten and French Broad Rivers. Gen. JONES' cavalry might close that. The enemy's cavalry is most broken up. WHEELER cut off his train between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the third floor of the tenement house No. 35 Mulberry-street, occupied mostly by Italian organ-grinders. The flames soon extended to No. 37, same street, and before the fire could be extinguished these two buildings were nearly destroyed. The latter building was a large tenement house, and was occupied by many families. Building No. 35 is owned by the Valentine estate, and is damaged to the amount of about $1,500. The loss to the inmates could not be ascertained. Several of them barely escaped with their lives.

CAPT. MAURICE W. WALL A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.—A private dispatch from Washington states that Capt. MAURICE W. WALL, late acting as Adjutant-General of the Irish brigade, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Colored Volunteers, to report immediately to Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, of St. Louis, Mo. Capt. WALL is a veteran, having been in every engagement from Bull Run the first to Gettysburgh.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S POSITION SATISFACTORY

The Investment of the North Side of the Town Close.

Details of Three Days' Operations Before Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The situation of Gen. BURNSIDE at Knoxville is perfectly satisfactory.

There was heavy firing west of the town on Saturday.

The investment of the north side of the town is close, but the south side is open.

Gen. BURNSIDE is confident of final success.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1863.

Thursday morning revealed a line of rifle-pits which the enemy had thrown up during the night. A house near our works was occupied by their sharpshooters, to the annoyance of our men, until our batteries shelled them out. During the day the rebels opened with a battery beyond the railroad depot, and threw a few shells. It was silenced by our guns.

On Friday a desultory fire was kept up between the skirmishers. Toward dusk the enemy opened with a new battery of six pieces and again threw a few shells. On the right a brilliant and successful sortie was made to burn a house on the London road, which interfered with our range. The rebels were driven from their rifle-pits and the house burned, when our men came back, shelling them as they did so.

On Saturday a rain-storm set in, lasting nearly all day. The operations of the day were confined to skirmishing.

To-day skirmishing has been constant along the whole line. A few shots have been exchanged between the batteries. The enemy have invested the city with batteries. Their rifle-pits are quite close to our works, and sharpshooters occasionally pick off a man.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MUD-BOUND.

Intelligence from the front to-night, is that the rains have rendered the roads almost impassable, and that the army is as completely mud-bound as it was at any time last Winter or Spring. Well informed officers hint that active operations of magnitude are at an end for this season. The ardent and hopeful persuade themselves that the mud will soon dry up. The natives of the sacred soil say there will be no more marching weather till next May.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There is already shadowed a searching investigation, by a Committee of the House, of the administration of the New-York Customs Department, and particularly into the business of seizures and forfeitures. It is predicted that one of its results will be the refusal by the District Court, in a large number of cases, of the certificate of probable cause so customarily granted to the Collectors.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WANTED.

The present price of coal, sixteen dollars a ton, is made the basis of a demand already active, that Congress shall give a charter to somebody to construct a new line of railroad northward from Washington till it meets cheap fuel, and, incidentally, cheap food.

PERSONAL.

Senator NESMITH, of Oregon, arrived here to-day from Chattanooga. He was present at the last battle of Chickamauga, and says, after careful examination of the topography of the region, that if the rebels risk a fight on the first battle ground, they will not only be whipped but annihilated. He represents GRANT'S army in splendid fighting condition.

FURLOUGH TO VETERANS.

The Twelfth Illinois cavalry, which has been in the Army of the Potomac for nearly two years, today left in a body for Chicago, on thirty days' furlough. The entire regiment has reënlisted for three years.

GEN. MEREDITH WILL NOT BE RELIEVED.

The report that Gen. MEREDITH has been relieved as Commissioner of Exchange, travels faster than the policy of the War Department. He will be retained so long as OULD is retained. The present determination of the Government is to make no more exchanges until the military *status* and rights of our colored troops are definitely settled.

A CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

For several days past, Capt. SCHUTS'S Detectives have been on the track of a notorious rebel ordnance officer named LAGOSTAY, who came from Richmond to Washington to collect money rents, perhaps for renegade "Washingtonians" now in Dixie. His mission was successful. He gathered $150,000 and was on his way South *via* Baltimore, where he was arrested by the Detectives. Col. FISH, Provost-Marshal of that city, sent him South *via* Harper's Ferry, with all the money on him. There is much desire to know here why a rebel army officer with so large a pile is sent to a destination he desires to reach at our Government's expense.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL HOFFMAN

has returned from his tour of inspection in the West. He visited Johnson's Island, Camp Chase, Helena, Ark., and all other places in the West where rebel prisoners are confined. He reports that rebel prisoners are in excellent condition—well clothed, well fed, in good quarters, and enjoying every comfort that they could desire—contrasting strangely with the condition of our prisoners in Richmond.

At Helena, Ark., buildings are being erected for the accommodation of such of the Southern chivalry as may be captured in the Southwest. The buildings are designed to accommodate 10,000 men.

AT PAROLE CAMP.

There are now at the Parole camp at Annapolis and Camp Chase, Ohio, fourteen hundred paroled Union prisoners, enlisted men, paroled since the 1st of September last. The last declaration of exchange by our Government included only those prisoners paroled to that date. Why our Government does not declare these man exchanged is not known, as the rebels have declared all those captured by GRANT to be exchanged. Official figures show that the rebels are greatly in arrear in these exchanges.

THE LAND OFFICE.

During the month of October the cash sales at the United States Land Office at Marquette, Mich., (in the upper peninsula,) amounted to upward of $24,000, which shows that cash land sales are reviving.

SILVER AT LAKE SUPERIOR.

The General Land Office has received information to-day of large discoveries of silver in the neighborhood of Marquette, on Lake Superior.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

SOME OF MOSBY'S MEN CAPTURED.

Thirteen of MOSBY'S guerrillas, captured by Col. LOWELL in the skirmish on Monday, and several of WHITE'S battalion have arrived here, and were sent to the Old Capitol Prison, together with seven prisoners of State.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The only information from the Army of the Potomac, to-night, is that all is quiet and nothing of a public character worth communicating going on. The roads are still in a bad condition.

NAVAL ORDER.

Lieut.-Commander WM. T. TRUXTON has been detached from the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the *Tacony*.

WHOLESALE DISMISSION OF OFFICERS.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has issued General Orders dishonorably dismissing one Colonel, two Majors, fifteen Captains, twenty-six Lieutenants and one Surgeon, for various offences, including drunkenness, feigning sickness, spreading false rumors, permitting man to plunder, misbehavior in face of the enemy, shameful cowardice, gross disloyalty, dishonest practices, and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

Course of the National and State Authorities Concerning Colored Volunteers.

LETTER FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

The "New-York Association for Colored Volunteers," formed at a meeting called by Peter Cooper, Gen. Sickles, Wm. C. Bryant, Gen. John Cochrane, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. E. Dodge, David Dowd, David Dudley Field, and many other citizens—of which meeting Gen. WM. K. STRONG, late of the army, was President—took prompt measures for ascertaining the views of the National and State Governments concerning the conditions on which colored troops might be enlisted under the President's Proclamation for more volunteers. Gen. STRONG was requested to telegraph the War Department, and Mr. JAMES ROOSEVELT went to Albany to learn the views of Gov. SEYMOUR on the subject.

The callers of the meeting said: "If we allow our citizens to be drawn away by superior inducements offered by other States, we lose them in making up our quota, and the draft will fall heavily upon those who are left; or, if we raise men by volunteering at the last hour, we shall have to pay large bounties and heavier taxes. Let us move in this matter without delay. Other States are fast taking our men to fill their quotas—especially our colored men. Several thousand of these may be added to the strength of our army, and also *saved to the quota of our State*, by a prompt and vigorous movement. Our country's interest and self-interest here unite."

The General Committee of the Association, in their letter to Secretary STANTON, dated Nov. 21, said: "This application to the National Government results from the refusal of certain State functionaries to recognize *colored* men in the call for *volunteers*, notwithstanding the fact that the President's Proclamation makes no discrimination in color, and the additional fact that that class of citizens are subject, like white men, to *a draft*."

And, in their representations at Albany it was added that "justice and patriotism alike require that all men who are subject to draft shall have equal privilege in volunteering under the President's Proclamation"—it being desirable, also, "that our white fellow-citizens shall be measurably relieved from drafting by allowing colored citizens to volunteer for the war—in the course of which war the colored troops have evinced discipline and bravery worthy of the noble cause of National self-defence."

Answers have been received from Washington and Albany. Under date of the 24th the Secretary of War says: "On application, by suitable persons, special authority will be granted to raise colored troops in New-York, according to the rules and regulations relative to organizing and raising colored troops. The troops so raised *will be credited to the State*. Until Congress shall authorize it no bounty can be paid, and the pay is limited by act of Congress to ten dollars a month. The department will recommend that, in this respect, the act be amended so as to make the pay the same as for other colored soldiers. They will be enrolled as *United States Volunteers*, and the officers be appointed and commissioned by the President." (Signed ERWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.)

Gov. SEYMOUR replies thus to the inquiry made through Mr. ROGERS:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1863.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries about the enlistment of blacks and the organization of regiments and companies, I have to say:

First—That, under the State laws, the bounty is paid to all, without distinction, who are mustered into the service of the United States, of whom credits are given to New-York, under the President's call for troops.

Second—As to new organizations, I have no power to authorize any, either for blacks or whites, which will be entitled to the benefit of the bounty given by the General Government. The object at Washington is to fill up the ranks of the regiments in the field. If any new organizations, for either white or black troops, are made, they *must be authorized by the War Department*, to entitle those who join them to the benefit of the money paid to volunteers.

Yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

These answers are published for the information of the Association and all others interested, and the co-operation of all loyal citizens is earnestly invoked in furtherance of the objects above mentioned.

By order of the General Committee.

HENRY O'REILLY, Secretary.

Rooms of the Association, No. 26 Pine-street, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dispatches via Richmond—Vigorous Shelling Continued.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th, contains the following from Charleston:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

There was no shelling of the city last night, but a slow fire on Sumter.

The second dispatch says there has been a vigorous fire kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours all day. The enemy has not shelled the city to-day, but divided his attention between Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins. They also threw a number of shells on James Island; 290 shots were thrown in Sumter last night.

The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats organized this morning.

The business was transacted with closed doors.

None but accredited delegates were admitted.

All the States named in the call were represented.

Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND was chosen President of the Convention.

A Committee of nine, of which Judge LOVERIN, of Indiana, was selected as the Chairman, has been appointed to frame a platform or a call.

The Draft in Baltimore—Three Newspaper Reporters Drawn.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The draft is progressing in a most orderly manner. Three newspaper reporters were so fortunate as to be drawn this morning—one from the *American*, one from the *Clipper* and one from the *Daily Gazette*.

Quota in New-Hampshire.

A dispatch from Concord states that New-Hampshire is rapidly filling up her full quota of men by volunteers.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Asia* sailed to-day at 10 o'clock, taking 37 passengers for Liverpool and 23 for Halifax; also, $55,042 in specie.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of five-twenties to-day at $91,800.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Commodore WILLIAM S. WALKER, U. S. N., died in this city yesterday at the advanced age of 70 years.

Five of MOSBY'S guerrillas that were lately captured in the vicinity of Washington have reached Fort Warren for safe keeping.

The steam frigate *Niagara* is shortly expected at Charlestown Navy-yard to have her armament changed. The 200-pound Parrotts on the spar deck are pronounced too heavy, and guns of less calibre will be substituted for them. The *Ticonderoga* is in the Dry Dock.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Opposition to the Proposed Peace Congress.

The Matter Considered Impracticable.

AMERICAN TOPICS AGAIN DISCUSSED.

The French Government Unchanged Respecting Southern Recognition.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Serious Illness of the King of Denmark.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Arabia*, Capt. COOK, left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 14th inst., and Queenstown on the evening of the 15th, and arrived at this port on the 25th, at 7 P. M., *en route* for Boston. She had on board 16 Halifax and 32 Boston passengers. She brings three days later news.

The *Arabia* sailed for Boston at 2 o'clock A. M.

The steamer *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th.

On the 14th she passed the ship *Far West*, bound in. Off Fastnet passed a Galway steamer, bound in; 10 A. M., latitude 48°, longitude 48°, *Adriatic*, bound east.

The steam frigate *Phantom*, on the North American station, has been ordered to Charleston.

The extraordinary treble murder in a London cab, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer, resulted a verdict of *felo de se* on the body of the latter and he was buried at midnight without funeral rites.

The Official Board of trades enquiring into the accident to the steamer *Africa* resulted in the suspension of Capt. STONE'S certificate for 6 months for neglecting either to slow his engines or use the lead. The examination of the *Africa* shows no material damage. It was merely confined to the dead wood forward.

The London *Times*, expatiating on the disaster to the *Anglia* at Galway, and the shortcomings of the Galway Line in general, says the affair is a dead failure, and the question cannot be evaded, and whether the experiment has not been tried long enough. A survey of the *Anglia* shows but little damage, but the vessel is so strained that she is ordered to Liverpool to be Dry-docked.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ANOTHER REBEL WAR VESSEL.

THE GOVERNMENT LOOKING AFTER HER.

From the London News, Nov. 14.

The Glasgow Emancipation Society lately sent a memorial to Earl RUSSELL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, regarding an iron screw steamer at one time named the *Canton*, but now named the *Pampero*. The memorial stated that this vessel had lately been launched from the building-yard of Messrs. JAMES & GEORGE THOMSON here, and was being rapidly fitted out in Glasgow harbor; that she was currently, and the memorialists believed truly, reported to have been constructed for the Confederate Government; that she was of a similar construction to the *Alabama*, and, like her, intended to pray upon the merchant ships of the Northern States; that she was fitted up with gun-ports, ring-bolts for guns, &c., although the gun-ports had since been filled up and the fittings removed, and these things disguised as much as possible; and that the Society, therefore, requested his Lordship would cause a satisfactory investigation to be made into the character, ownership and destination of this vessel, with the view that, if found to be of the description and for the purpose they believed her to be, she might be prevented from leaving Britain. The following reply has been received from Earl RUSSELL:

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I am desired by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial dated the 4th inst., and signed by you on behalf of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, requesting the interference of Her Majesty's Government to prevent the departure from that port of the steam-vessel *Canton* until an investigation has taken place as to her character, ownership and destination, and I am to acquaint you in reply that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has already been directed to this matter.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

W. SMEAL, Esq., and AND. PATON, Esq., Secretaries Glasgow Emancipation Society.

PROJECT FOR PEACE.

The London *Times* publishes a project for peace in America, by a Northern gentleman writer. He says if the war is to go on for a time, from mere momentum, perhaps, it must be let alone; but it should be turned as soon as possible from a war of attempted conquest to a war for limits and terms of settlement. He suggests that negotiations be opened at once with the Richmond Government for such settlements, and for making a more formal recognition. One of the matters for discussion—the Confederates of course to be recognized *de jure*—must be the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi; and in the event of Maryland joining the South, the Susquehannah and Chesapeake are to be free, with a common tariff for the two Confederacies.

THE PROPOSED PEACE CONGRESS.

It is rumored that DROUYN DE LHUYS is drawing up an explanatory document, comprising the different questions which the Emperor intends to submit to Congress; in the meantime the English journals appear to be generally taking a view adverse to Congress. The *Globe*, Ministerial, opposes it. The *Daily News* and *Morning Herald* also oppose it, and agree that if it is held unfavorable results will ensue. The *Times* inquires what England will have to do in the Congress, should it ever prove more than an ideal conception, and points out that there is no place for England in it, all the honors being monopolized by France. The English Cabinet held meetings to consider upon the subject. The result has not transpired and other meetings is fixed for the 16th.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* says the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the Congress, but some Spanish journals look coolly on it.

It is asserted that Austria will give no answer till the resolution of England is known.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 12th, raised the rate of discount to 7 per cent. The monthly returns of that institution show a decrease of cash in hand of 67 millions of francs. Bourse pretty steady; Rentes 67c. @ 35c.

POLAND.

Affairs remain unchanged in Poland. The withdrawal of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE from the Governorship is confirmed. An additional taxation is imposed on Poland by the Russian Government, and a forced loan by the National Government of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Deputies elected Herr VON GRABOW President. In his speech he pointed out that the King's desire for a solution of pending differences would be fulfilled if the Constitution were interpreted and stated in its obvious spirit.

DENMARK.

The King is ill with erysipelas and a slight fever. The Danish Regsraad adopted the Government project for a Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig.

Commercial Intelligence per Arabia.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is quiet and steady. BICKLAND, ATKYA & Co., and GORDON, BAKER & Co. report BEEF inactive, PORK quiet and steady, BACON still declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Produce market is quiet and steady. BUTTER firm. LARD quiet, at 39s. @ 40s. TALLOW easier, at 42s. @ 43s. 6d. SUGAR was buoyant at the opening, but closed quiet. COFFEE very dull. RICE firm. ASHES steady. LINSEED OIL dull. COD OIL steady, at 51s. RESIN inactive, at 30s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and steady. PETROLEUM flat and irregular; refined, 1s. 9d. @ 1s. 10d., £15 9s. for Crude ¶ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

BREADSTUFFS firm. IRON steady. SUGAR firm, and advanced 6d. @ 1s. COFFEE easier and irregular. TEA steady. RICE quiet. LINSEED CAKES dull. LINSEED OIL still declining. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 35s. PETROLEUM dull. SPERM OIL quiet. TALLOW dull, at 43s. PROVISIONS inactive. BUTTER still advancing. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer. RESIN steady. AMERICAN SECURITIES steady; sales small. CONSOLS for money 92¾ @ 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 33,000 bales. The market opened to-day at an advance of ⅛d. @ ¼d., but subsequently lost, closing irregular. The sales to speculators reached 8,000 bales, and exporters 5,000 bales. The sales to-day foot up 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet. Of the above, speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Orleans Middling, 38½d.; Mobile, 38¼d.; Uplands, 36d.

The stock of Cotton in port is stated at 582,000 bales, of which 38,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Market flat and still declining.

The Breadstuffs market is steady.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: FLOUR steady at 29s. @ 23s. WHEAT firm; Red Western, 7s. @ 8s. 5d; Red Southern, 8s. 6d. @ 8s. 9d. CORN steady at 28s. 3d. @ 28s. 6d.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £338,000.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14—Evening.

COTTON flat; sales 2,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR buoyant.

Consols for Money 92¾ @ 92¾.

Illinois Central Shares 19¾ @ 18¾ discount, Erie 65 @ 67.

Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

The Bank discount is unchanged.

The English journals generally oppose NAPOLEON'S Congress.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes closed at 67f. 25c.

The French Government had informed Mr. DAYTON that their views on the American question were unchanged. They had not recognized the South, and consequently had not signed the treaty for the acquisition of Texas and Louisiana as reported.

BERNE, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The Juarez Government had addressed a note to the Federal Council, protesting against the modification of the Republican Constitution by French invasion, hoping for the sympathy of Switzerland.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The King of Denmark is seriously ill, at Fluckensborgh, with typhus, attended by fever, delirium and want of sleep.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 15.

A marriage is spoken of between the Infanta ISABELLA and the Count of Paris.

The steamship *America*, which sailed from Londonderry on Friday last, put back to Moville this morning, disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14—Evening.

The leading journals to-day continue their arguments against the proposed Congress. The *Times* treats the subject as a very unreal proposition, and says it may possibly turn out that the proposal was something in the nature of a fire-escape—the expedient of a man determined to come down some door from an untenable position. The Emperor may have made the proposition without desiring the Congress itself, and England, by declining to join it, may be doing the Emperor the greatest possible service.

A Paris letter says a cold shoulder is all that is to be seen with regard to the Congress, and the matter is drifting into an abyss of impracticability.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT publishes a long pamphlet in advocacy of mediation in America, in which he maintains that the American question is designed to come before the proposed Congress as the most important matter affecting the peace and prosperity of Europe, and urgently appeals to England to support NAPOLEON.

A movement has been inaugurated among the shipping men of Liverpool to appeal against the sentence of Capt. STONE, of the *Africa*. A meeting will be held to-day on the subject.

Money is rather easier.

PERNAMBUCO, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Exchange, 28. SUGAR—Whites, 3$000. COTTON, 1$1000 @ 2$1000.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Exchange on London 27½ @ 37⅛. Coffee—Good firsts 6$900 @ 7$100. Shipments—73,900 bags; stock, 13,000. Freights 35s. 6d. @ 40s.

BAHIA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Exchange 27⅝ @ 27¾. Sugar—Whites, 2$200 @ 2$560; Browns, 1$660 @ 1$800. Cottons, 2$1000 @ 2$1000.

Union Officers Imprisoned in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having many letters of inquiry as to officers confined with me in the jail at Columbia, S. C., I inclose for publication in your columns the names of all who were there on the 6th inst., when I left for Richmond and City Point.

Respectfully, yours,

H. CLAY TRUMBULL,

Chaplain Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24, 1863.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Lt.-Col. John Bedel, 3d N. H. V., captured July 18.
Maj. John H. Filler, 55th Penn. V., July 18.
Capt. D. B. Hogeland, 76th Penn. V., July 1?,
Capt. V. B. Chamberlain, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
Capt. Jerome Toortellotte, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
Capt. Louis S. Payne, 100th N. Y. V., Aug. 3.
1st Lieut. and Adjt. H. W. Camp, 10th Conn. V., July 19.
1st Lieut. W. E. Phillips, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
1st Lieut. D. J. West, 6th Conn. V., July 18.
1st Lieut. C. L. Blitinger, 76th Penn. V., July 11.
2d Lieut. E. C. Jordan, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
2d Lieut. Rudolph Kost, 6th Conn. V., July 18.
2d Lieut. John King, 6th Conn. V., July 18.
2d Lieut. Elton W. Ware, 9th Maine V., July 11.
2d Lieut. F. J. O'Sullivan, 67th Ohio V., July 18.
Chaplain J. H. Fowler, 1st S. C. V., (col'd,) Sept. 13.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Com. E. P. Williams, *Wissahickon*, captured Sept. 9.
Flag-Lieut. S. W. Preston, *Wabash*, Sept. 9.
Lieut. E. T. Brower, *Housatonic*, Sept. 9.
Lieut. G. C. Remey, *Canandaigua*, Sept. 9.
Ensign B. H. Porter, *New Ironsides*, Sept. 9.
Acting Ensign E. G. Dayton, *Wissahickon*, Sept. 9.
Acting Ensign M. W. Thilson, *Thos. A. Ward*, Oct. 20.
Acting Master's Mate C. P. Hovey, *Powhatan*, Sept. 9.
Acting Master's Mate C. S. McCarty, *Canandaigua*, Sept. 9.
Third Asst. Engineer J. H. Harmany, *Housatonic*, Sept. 9.
1st Lieut. R. L. Meade, (U. S. Marines,) Sept. 9.

Assistant-Surgeon JOHN T. LUCK, of the *Ottawa*, taken July 19, and Acting Master E. L. HAINES, of the *Powhatan*, taken Aug. 4, confined for a time at Columbia, were removed to the Libby Prison, Richmond. All the above-named officers were in good health at latest dates.

Distressing Accident in the North River—Seven Russian Sailors Drowned.

Last evening soon after 8 o'clock, a boat containing twelve men from one of the Russian war vessels in the harbor, was run down by the ferry-boat *Jersey City*, of the Cortlandt-street line, while she was nearing the slip. All the sailors were thrown into the water and seven of them are believed to have been drowned. The other five were rescued by the crew of the ferry-boat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK CITY. By WALTER BARRETT, Clerk. Second Series. 12mo. CARLETON, New-York.

That often-quoted individual, "the oldest inhabitant," is still discovered, "*aut diabolus aut*"—WALTER BARRETT, or the gentleman who writes under that well-sounding pseudonym. Were fancy portraits, in THOMAS HOOD'S style, now in fashion, our author would be fittingly represented by a sort of cross between Methuselah and the Calculating boy, so unfailing is his individual recollection of all that has happened on our Island, so intimate his knowledge of dates, figures, and even the street number of the houses occupied by his heroes. Though some may think a work of this nature merely pandering to a diseased appetite for personal gossip, we are inclined to take a broader view of its claims to notice. The circumstances under which New-York has, within our own lifetime, risen from a petty provincial town to its present *status* of the largest commercial port in the world, and the third in population among cities of Christian civilization, are entirely exceptional, and have no parallel in ancient or modern history. The social and economic changes incident to such a transformation will be of the highest interest to the future philosophic historian, who will be thankful for the contribution to the knowledge of the subject contained in these volumes. In all former commercial countries, Venice, Genoa, Holland, England, the mercantile aristocracy has been enduring and permanent—hereditary, in fact—as much as the lands and titles of the nobleman. The London Directory of 1863 records many names that figured in its first issue, (of which only two copies exist,) for 1677. Among bankers the instances are well known of the flourishing firms of STONE, MARTIN & Co., who represent an uninterrupted succession to the house of Sir THOMAS GRAHAM, the princely Elizabethan merchant; Messrs. HOARES, of Fleet-street, with whose predecessor of the same style OLIVER CROMWELL kept his "running cash" account, or Messrs. CHILDS & Co., who had for a partner (and probably for a "silent" one) the famous SARAH, Duchess of Marlborough. Other branches of commerce can show as deeply rooted stems, going back for two or three centuries. Unlike these hereditary magnates of the Exchange, the merchants of New-York have been, with scarcely an exception, the founders of their own fortunes, and their princely revenues are the work of their own hands. To these men and their successful enterprise, and not to the noisy politicians, the unexampled growth of the City is due, and it is fitting that they should not pass away without a record like that which our author seems supremely qualified to furnish. What DAVID VALENTINE is among the material antiquities of Manhattan, WALTER BARRETT is in relation to the human interests of the same olden time. The need of such chroniclers is peculiarly felt among us, because, from the shifting nature of its population, there is in New-York almost a total absence of the current tradition that connects the present with past times in smaller and slower moving communities. Mr. BARRETT intimates that his budget is far from being exhausted, and we hope to see many other volumes from his pen, equally bristling with facts and figures as the present.

LEVANA; OR THE DOCTRINE OF EDUCATION. Translated from the German of JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER. Author of "Titan," &c. 12mo. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

The increasing popularity of JEAN PAUL'S works is evidenced by the handsome edition now issuing, in rapid succession, from the house of TICKNOR & FIELDS. The present volume is the fifth of the series. In the absence of any indication of the translator's name, we presume it is a reprint of an English version, issued anonymously in London in 1848, and which has now become scarce. While struggling with the difficulties that beset his earlier career, it is well known that RICHTER was for a time engaged in the education of youth, both as private tutor and as a school teacher, at Schwarzenbach. At a later and happier period, when he had become a husband and father, and had tested his knowledge, by the holier discipline of parental joys and sorrows, he developed the principles of education which had guided him, in the present work. Named from Levana, "the motherly goddess, who was formerly entreated to give a father's heart to fathers," it is consecrated to the inculcation of the great truths of "Home Education," the training of the mother, the family and the household, in opposition to the pedagogic theories of system-mongers. Intensely German in its conception, and professedly fragmentary in its treatment, it is scarcely fitted for continuous perusal; but it is a book that cannot be opened without disclosing words to ponder on—passages of the highest beauty, pregnant with deep and intense feeling, and profound knowledge of human nature. "A mother's heart—the sun that gently warms and dries the dew-drops of early tears," on the opening page, is the first sentence our eyes light on, and how beautiful it is. To English readers German humor is generally a sealed book in an unknown tongue, and JEAN PAUL seems never so much beneath himself as in his comic vein, but some trifling incongruities of this kind should never deter the reader from an intimacy with the sterling excellences of a book almost unique in its scope and character.

HANNAH THURSTON. A Story of American Life. By BAYARD TAYLOR. 12mo. GEO. P. PUTNAM: New-York.

If familiarity with the actual universe were a disqualification for venturing on the ideal, few writers would labor under such disadvantages in the composition of a novel as BAYARD TAYLOR. "The Herodotus of the Modern World," there is scarcely a clime on the earth's surface where he has not penetrated and surveyed with his own eyes the habitudes of "all sorts and conditions of men." Happily, his new book proves that his sight is not wearied with seeing, nor his impressions of familiar things deadened, by his intimacy with the strange and foreign. It is confessedly a picture of certain developments in American life that the author considers have escaped the attention of cotemporary writers, bound together by the inevitable thread of love-story, but relying less on the interest of a plot than on the truthful picturing of the characters met with in the country life of the United States, and the habits and associations habitually surrounding them. In this line Mr. TAYLOR has developed a new talent that will surprise the readers of his travels. There is a life and individuality about his portraits and a careful minuteness of delineation that stamp them at once as realities, and Seth Wattles, Rev. Mr. Waldo and their associates, are at once admitted as friends for life—people whom we surely must have known somewhere. Spiritualism, philanthropy woman's rights, and the other hobbies of the day, all play a part in the development of character and incident. We have too much consideration for novel readers to abridge the story of the book and leave them the pleasure of tracing how the heroine softens down from the ultra-social reformer into the happy wife and mother. It is very rare for an established author to break new ground with such assured success as Mr. TAYLOR has done, and we predict a series of novels from his pen outnumbering the formidable array of his Travels.

Woman's Work and Woman's Wages.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am willing to bear the odium of *apparent* opposition to my own sex, if by so doing I shall awaken in them a spirit of emulation to acquire skill and efficiency in any situation they assume to fill, and thus elevate and dignify *all useful* employments.

In regard to the wants, capabilities, &c., of those I employ, I assure you it would not be at all difficult to give the relative value of any one whose work I have twice observed, or even once, if that observation is made without their knowledge. It is only necessary to see how a young woman sits at her work—how she holds it, in fact—to tell exactly how the work will be done. Experience gives this. It is not intuition. Still I am not in the habit of making such observations the actual ground of decision in regard to those I employ. So much for their ability. What I do for their wants I am not accustomed to boast of; they will vindicate my benevolence; besides, I like the precept, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

I wish to suggest to "A Worker" the propriety of making correct quotations when assuming to do so.

"Women work for pin-money." I only allowed that a few did that; therefore "Reply" is quite at random.

My opinion is that when people exercise their skill and energies, they are either prompted by personal wants or ambition. And I am not so inexperienced as to believe that anybody works in these days for the mere gratification that the work affords.

"Men have families to support"—not my argument at all, but I allow that a father has the same "motive" to work while he is spared to them, that the woman has when she is left. The difference is the man was trained to some one department of industry, with the probability that it would be his life-work; the woman, more than likely, was educated to do nothing; taught to despise labor, and consequently those who performed it. She comes to the necessity with the twofold hindrance, inexperience and distaste.

"Female teachers are often better qualified, while their salaries are rarely more than half that of their male competitors." While I admit this as a present fact, I recognize the occasion of it to be the average disabilities of women, which will enter into the general estimation, and will depreciate the value of their labor in the market, unless she proves the superior qualifications for anything she may undertake.

I wish to say here from what class the "fallen women that throng our streets are alarmingly increased," almost without exception those who go late to their work, and carry a roll of music or a book or two to indicate going to school, taking or giving music. It is palpably evident that false pride, being ashamed to work, is the cause of all this, and the ranks are never filled from the honest, earnest working number, except in cases of persistent deception and fraud. I claim to be a workingwoman, and so all the more desire only well-earned honor for workingwoman, not charity concessions to their inability, brought on from false sentiments and education. I could occupy more space than you would like to give, in citing applications for work at home, that nobody may know they work, and another class: "Yes, I'm willing to work, but your work is light; it looks nice, and I have never been accustomed to work," and then follows a long story about what they have been, plentifully interspersed with "They have never done anything." This is seldom said with a regret; such a failing would pave the way to their usefulness. But it is the heart's pride of the majority that they have never done anything.

This is all very well if they were asking my charity, but it is not at all what I wish to pay for, and my case is that of every employer.

One reason why this inexperienced class of hands are refused, even in their destitution, is the odium cast upon the employer, even when full value is paid for such labor as they are able to perform.

That there are many who need commiseration and even aid, as well as a guide to that which is for their best interests, no one can deny, and the want of boarding accommodations is one of the opportunities to do them good, and if "Henri" will only organize a good boarding-house for working women, it will be the nearest to practical effort in their behalf that is yet started.

But I have strong suspicions that if said boarding-house was started as a private enterprise, he would somehow get in the old habit he condemns, trying to make *it* pay, and if he did not, *he* would not pay. But the other "Man's View," of a number of girls *agreeing* to live in one boarding-house under his proprietorship, will not be accomplished while human nature is so much "lower than the Angels." If so many are willing and waiting for work, what means the universal cry for skillful labor from house help up through every department of woman's work. I would almost venture to say there is not one woman known to be skillful at any work, or one who is willing to do the work she is best capacitated for, out of employment to-day; and all such persons hold their places at such wages as their own consciousness will allow them to ask. The reference that perfection will not be sought for till additional inducements are offered is a subversion of the rule of trade; the improvement *must* come from the other side, for the simple reason that they have the labor to sell, and in business no one will or can pay for what they do not get, either in quantity or quality. I might take a young girl in my house and teach her thoroughly some useful employment, but it would not indicate much business tact to turn my establishment to such an account, meantime pay them and those depending on them, according to their supposed necessities.

The question, as I understand it, is one of value, adequate wages for the amount of skill and labor, and the skill is the evidence of value more than labor; and if we confine the discussion to the question at issue, the market value of the labor performed, there need be no difficulty in arriving at just conclusions as to the rights of both parties, the employer and employed. If men are paid large salaries simply because they are men and have families to support, and not for any superior qualification for their business, why then pay women on the same basis, that of her needs.

I find most writers prefer the sympathetic side of the question, it being easier carried, as it appeals to our kindly sentiments, which, when the stern realities of life four bread and butter) are to be considered, often lead us astray. I sometimes give according to the need, but my common sense in some experience has told me that I could not PAY according to that and expect to succeed.

The object in pursuing any business all will admit is to make something over and above what it costs to carry it on. This must be so or a failure necessarily ensues, and the fact must be kept distinctly in view, as it is the basis and the encouragement of all our industrial enterprises and in fact of society itself.

Suppose a tradesman should assume that for his manufactures he pays habitually more than his competitors; it is a tacit admission that he charges more, and a virtual advertisement to the public that they can do better elsewhere.

It is a few of trade, to which no one takes exceptions, that when one has an article or commodity to sell, he goes to the highest market; and it is not necessary to urge people to buy as cheap as they can; most people have an awkward way of doing that without telling; and I confess I do not see why the same law does not apply to labor and wages.

Capital and labor, in *this country* at least, are not necessarily antagonistic; in fact, they are one and the same. One is the labor of to-day, and the other the labor of yesterday; in other words, accumulated labor is the result of spending less than you earned. Capital is therefore our recognized evidence of the dignity of labor.

Men may strike and get their demand to-day, but where there is no force, no intimidation, this law of trade will assert itself to-morrow. Combinations and strikes are not always of necessarily strong and wise means.

Where capacities are uniform, it might be just and beneficial to make the prices equal. But the facts prove that in such combinations the most needy, that is, the incompetent, under the necessity of demanding the full price, are entirely thrown out of employment. This consideration, independent of the labor lost to both parties, makes general strikes at least questionable. Women, in their present incapable and uneducated (for the work) condition of the majority, may suffer. But I submit that a radically false education is at the foundation of this.

We begin the world with the falsity ringing in our ears that work is a curse, and the constant endeavor is to escape it, and all that has been said and sung of its power to elevate, of its quickening, life-giving mission, to the mental as well as physical organization, serves but to soothe our impatience for a time as so many sugar plums thrown to a sickly child. What wonder, then, that from distaste comes incompetency, and from incompetence the degradation of labor and those who perform it. Finally, my sisters, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." Let your motto be Excelsior. Determine to do and be something in particular. Let us have an honorable strike. Strike for skill. Strike for eminence in any employment you undertake.

Determine to be worth more than you receive as the only just claim to higher remuneration. In this view, and this only, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Mme. DEMOREST,

Who Does Your Mending?—A Hint for Unemployed Needlewomen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid the great diversity of opinion and suggestions which the recent discussion of the Woman's Labor question has elicited, one point seems to be universally conceded, viz.: that it is most desirable to open new avenues for the employment of women. It is undeniable that the want of thorough training for any avocation is the great bar to lucrative engagements with the vast majority of woman who have to earn their living. On the other hand, there can be no good reason why a general advance in wages, required by the increased cost of living, (at a time like the present,) should not be conceded to women as well as to men. And, secondly, the privations which they have to endure, and the temptations to which they are consequently exposed, should prompt every one to contribute his utmost toward any movement calculated to improve their condition. In no way, however, can their condition be permanently benefited so speedily and effectually as by extending the fields for their labor, and thus diminishing the competition in those which they now occupy.

With this view, I have a suggestion to make—as well for the benefit of the class referred to as for the convenience of the scores of thousands of man living or temporarily sojourning in New-York—apart from female relatives or any one upon whom they can depend for keeping their wardrobes in decent condition, except tailors, making irregular and usually extravagant charges—incompetent and hungling domestic servants, or other chance aid.

Let some capable woman, or an association of woman, open a Mending Establishment, where all such work shall be faithfully and promptly done at moderate charges, and, depend upon it, if properly brought to the notice of both residents and travelers, it will at once receive an amount of support sufficient to employ a large number of hands.

Allow me to describe my own unhappy case, which is but a sample of thousands of daily occurrence. Most of my shirts are fast becoming rags, for want of that "stitch in time," the value of which is everywhere instilled into youthful minds by the old proverb. My hose appeal open-mouthed for darning; I don't want to buy new ones at present prices, so long as I can avoid it. The other night I had to sleep in a night-shirt, with no button at the neck, and, in consequence, awoke with a sore throat. This morning I pulled on a clean pair of drawers, but found them buttonless; tried a second pair and two of the strings were gone. Other garments are dipping in the seams—the lining giving way—the binding breaking loose—buttons becoming shabby, and so on. I want some pocket handkerchiefs hemmed and marked, and I have any quantity of gloves that, from motives of economy, I am very reluctant to throw aside, but cannot wear in their present dilapidated condition. What am I to do?

Now there are fifty thousand—perhaps a hundred thousand—young and old, forlorn, helpless bachelors, widowers and lone married men adrift on this sea of New-York life, who, like myself, have no regular assured way of getting such little services as these performed, and who, I am sure, will join with me in welcoming the opening of such an establishment as I have suggested. One gets tired or ashamed of apparel which a few timely stitches would quite rejuvenate in aspect, or at least render respectable or passable for two or three months longer. BERANGER himself would never have thought of immortalizing his "old coat" in verse if a rent three inches in length under the arm had exposed his shirt, or if the tattered sleeve-lining had strayed below the cuff, or the button-holes had been very badly worn. Why, Mr. Editor, it is no exaggeration to say that we sacrifice every year in clothing, prematurely cast off just for want of a little seasonable feminine attention, not less than a million or two millions of dollars.

Let competent workingwomen themselves start this mending shop, and manage it upon a fair and business-like system, and it may certainly be made to furnish paying employment to a large number of their class, who are now unable to gain a decent livelihood. Moreover, it is not chiefly the most skilled labor—which we are told already commands ample remuneration—that would be required for this species of work.

I hope that some enterprising woman will act without delay upon the hint above furnished. S.

P. S.—I find that, for lack of the aforementioned darning, my socks cannot be "held to service" any longer, and I have been compelled to get a new supply.

The Pay of Deceased Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many complaints have recently been made against Hon. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor of the Treasury, on account of the delay in paying the back pay and bounty due the relatives of deceased soldiers. These complaints, if made, should be directed against the parties causing this delay. No one making them attempts to show that it is in the power of the Second Auditor to adjust and pay these claims more expeditiously than he is now doing. We happen to be in possession of facts which screen this official blame. It is well known that payments by the Second Auditor of the kind of claims mentioned above are made upon official evidence of muster and service afforded by the regimental pay-rolls. Until these reach his office, and are examined by comparison with the account presented, the Auditor has no right to adjust and pay the claim, and, if he did so, would render himself personally liable, in the amount paid, to the Government. Please note now, that *the delay is in the return of the regimental pay rolls.* Take, for instance, the single State of Illinois. On the 16th of this present month of November, no less than thirty of the regiments of that State had failed to return their regimental pay rolls for the months of July and August, 1862. Thus, you observe, there is a delay of nearly a year and a half in returning to the Auditor the evidence indispensable to his paying the accounts for the back pay and bounty of the soldiers of these regiments deceased during the months of July and August, 1862. This is but a single instance. A multitude of others could be cited if there were space. We most heartily wish that this atrocious delay of fifteen months in these payments might be cured; but, as we do not like to see one suffer for the fault of another, we volunteer the above, and respectfully request its publication.

Very truly yours, A. G. & C.

City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some six months ago I published a pamphlet on street railroads, in the course of which, among other matters discussed, I took occasion to expose the danger of putting all the passenger-carriage of the City into the hands of monopolists, and the delusion of imagining that the cars, as they are conducted, *accommodate* the public. The public seemed to think their own comfort not worth considering, and the Press, whose special business it was, with one exception, thought it actually not worth noticing. Since then, things have become so worse, that the public is positively beginning to perceive that it is imposed upon, and the Press—wonderful to relate—has condescended to take the matter up. Your article of to-day is not a day too soon.

Much of the mischief is probably irremediable, but the evil may be productive of some collateral good. In the first place, the present slaughter-house system of conveyance may possibly suggest to some of our townsmen and townswomen that the two legs with which most of them are provided were meant to walk with, and that walking is, to the generality of mankind, a profitable and healthy exercise. The idea that a free-born American, having only two legs, ought ever to walk one, two or three miles, seems to be rejected with scorn by most of our population, and they are as afraid of wet as if they were of some [illegible] who is forbidden by his doctors to walk above two miles a day, will if he goes to see a sick brother, do more walking, and work with that brother, than hundreds and thousands of New-Yorkers in perfect health—or at least perfect health as they ever are. So anxious are they for the appearance of riding, that they consent to be transported a *stadium*, which is a far more fatiguing method of locomotion than walking, and as unhealthy as walking is healthy.

Secondly, we have here another imperative reason for the institution of cabs. Many persons who have not the means or will not take the trouble to keep a private carriage, are well able to pay for cabs, and would gladly do so if they could get them, thus relieving the pressure upon the railroads.

Here I am about to stop, but it occurs to me that the responsibilities of the tramway Companies to *all* classes of the community have never been fully presented in a brief compass.

1. They have by their rails rendered most of the principal streets and avenues practically impassable for private vehicles.

2. They have, in conjunction with the hackney-coach interest, prevented the establishment of cabs.

3. They are rapidly supplanting the omnibuses.

4. By salting the streets in snow-time they render it almost impossible for pedestrians to cross them.

Thus they exercise jurisdiction over every class in the City, and the least they can and ought to do in return is to supply *accommodation* for all classes, such accommodation that every gentleman and lady, workingman or workingwoman can be sure of a comfortable *seat* in a car whenever he or she wishes one. CARL BENSON.

MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863.

The Question of Reconstruction.

THE SPEECH OF H. J. RAYMOND AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

From the St. Louis Union, Nov. 21.

The greater portion of to-day's paper is taken up with the able speech of Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the New-York TIMES, delivered at Wilmington, Del., on the 6th inst., upon the Administration and the war, and the reconstruction of the Union. The question of the reconstruction of the Union is the rock upon which the Union party in the country is sure to divide in the coming Presidential struggle, and it is important that it be understood, and that correct views upon it should be spread before the people. It is very ably treated by Mr. RAYMOND, and we commend his views to a careful reading. The doctrine of State suicide advanced by Senator SUMNER and his followers is handled in a masterly manner by Mr. RAYMOND, and its sophistry fully exposed. One great idea which is so often lost sight of is very forcibly put in this speech, and if our readers would always bear it in mind, much and many embarrassing difficulties would be avoided. The idea advanced is the necessity of always adhering to correct principles, even at the expense, sometimes, of a failure immediately to obtain very desirable ends. In many cases the end aimed at may be very desirable, it may be highly important to the interests and welfare of the whole country, but it is not the part of wisdom to permit our wishes, in one single case, to govern our action in laying down a rule which might in the future very seriously affect the permanency and character of our institutions.

Mr. RAYMOND takes the correct view of the constitutional relation of the several States to the Union, and shows most conclusively that the war waged by the Government is not upon States, but upon individuals, and that the punishment for treason cannot be inflicted upon States, but upon individuals. The Constitution does not impose positive obligations upon States, but upon the individuals thereof, and the individual may commit a crime against the Government for which he may be hung, but the State can commit no such crime, and can receive no such punishment. The definition of treason is wholly applicable to individuals, and not to States; and that is why a State cannot secede. He shows another error into which those who would obliterate the States in rebellion have fallen, in calling the States "alien enemies," and demanding that they should be treated as such. Says he "if they are alien enemies they owe us no allegiance, are under no obligations to obey our laws, and we have no right to make war upon them to compel their obedience." This is the correct view of the case, otherwise we have been waging an unjust war, and have wrongly stated its objects. In our opinion, this subject should not have been sprung upon the nation until the rebellion was conquered, but as it has been forced upon us, and, as we have before said, will be the dividing line in the next Presidential canvass, we cannot wall a void its consideration, and the point should be met and understood. It is evident that a party is forming with a view to running a candidate upon the platform that the rebel States are out of the Union; that their citizens are aliens; that the States have committed suicide, and their existence can no longer be recognized by the Government. This issue being raised, we have to meet it, and it must be met with earnestness and vigor, if our Constitution, and the principles and spirit of our Government would be saved. The advocates of these dangerous doctrines are already becoming the bitter antagonists of those who would save the Union as Mr. LINCOLN proposes. This party has its advocates in our midst. There are those among us who are ready to seize upon the most dangerous heresies upon which to ride into power. All men, of every party, who are genuine Union men and desire its restoration, and who are opposed to any adjustment of our difficulties that looks solely to the triumph of any political party or opinions, should early array themselves against these dangerous heresies, and in the speech of Mr. RAYMOND they will find material for battling these false doctrines.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thanksgiving Day.

There will be a very general observance of the day in the Churches, in nearly all of which services will be held. The many public and private charitable and benevolent institutions and associations will also properly make observance, and they hope by the contributions in food, clothing and money, to afford those under their care much happiness and cause for genuine thankfulness.

A glance at the published appeals will show where benevolence can effectively act, but there are many more humble quarters which should not be overlooked, and which a little reflection or a little inquiry will disclose. They may not expect you, but what a joy should you come,—it costs little to you, but how much does it secure to them; only a basket full, only half an hour, and a day's comfort and happiness, and a year's grateful remembrance of it!

With such innumerable reasons for thankfulness by the well-to-do—with such ground for gratitude as the glorious news just fresh upon us—let us not forget that which glorifies and sanctifies it all, charity—thought and aid for the poor, the sick, the wounded, the young and desolate, the old and weary—so let us give and be thankful.

FIVE DOLLARS.—We have received from a "Constant Reader of the TIMES" the sum of $5, to be "handed to some responsible party for Thanksgiving Day for the poor Colored Folks." The donation has been handed over to Mr. R. B. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer of the Five Points House of Industry, by whom it will be appropriated for the designated purpose. It will cheer the souls of at least a score of the grateful sons of Ham, and thereby make happy the heart of the son of Japhet, who shows his generous thoughtfulness by the gift, as he shows his fine judgment by being a constant reader of the TIMES.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A Thanksgiving Dinner will be given to the soldiers, at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, to-day, at 1 o'clock. All soldiers on passes from hospitals or *en route* through the City are invited to partake. The soldiers are indebted to the thoughtfulness of one of our most patriotic merchants for this feast of good things. May all the happiness he has afforded to the brave boys who are deprived of a seat at the home board to-day be reflected to his own.

REV. MR. GOSS' IDEA OF A THANKSGIVING SERMON.—Rev. Mr. Goss, of the Christian Alliance, devotes to-day to the distribution of bread and meat to the deserving poor. A Committee act with him, and wagons well ladened with food will be under the charge, and these will be the sermons that Mr. Goss thinks the most effective.

JOHN W. FARMER invites the wives and children of our brave volunteers to dine with him on Thanksgiving day, at his residence, No. 47 Ludlow-street. Dinner table set from 12 M. to 9 P. M.

Naval Movements.

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR TO BE LAUNCHED NEXT SATURDAY.

It has been stated that the iron-clad *Dictator* would be launched on Thanksgiving Day. We are requested to say that this is not so, as the launch will not take place till Saturday, the 28th inst. No tickets of admission to the vessel can be given, as the ship-house is only large enough to accommodate the workmen making the launch. Only a few officers of the United States Navy will be admitted into the ship-house.

EVACUATION DAY AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Evacuation Day was celebrated at the Navy-yard yesterday in the old imposing style. To add to the usual resources of the officials in getting up an ovation, the Veterans of 1812, to the number of 25 or 30, in military uniform, and preceded by a ponderous drum, visited the premises, and paid their respects to the commandant. Their spokesman in a speech [illegible] they thought they would pass it at the Navy-yard! The Admiral cordially [illegible] himself personally to witness [illegible], which was rather an unsuccessful [illegible] of the members answered it, each one [illegible] to witness alone and see the sights. On [illegible] the receiving ship *North Carolina*, Capt. [illegible], with his usual patriotism, had the band out playing national airs, as well as in otherwise giving *éclat* to the occasion. A salute was fired at 12 o'clock. The gates of the yard will be closed to-day and no bell will ring.

RAISING THE IRON-CLAD KEOKUK.

Mr. CHAS. W. WHITNEY, the builder of the iron-clad battery *Keokuk*, who has also received a contract for raising that vessel, has left this city for Charleston, to superintend the work. A steamer, with officers and men, and materials for beginning operations, left a few days before him, and have probably been in Charleston for some time. No time will be lost in getting up the vessel. If she is successfully raised, and can be brought without risk to New-York, it is said that Mr. J. S. UNDERHILL, the builder of the vessel, will repair her.

Evacuation Day.

This time-honored anniversary was appropriately noticed yesterday by our citizens, and from all the public buildings and many private housetops the Stars and Stripes floated gaily in the breeze. The Veterans of 1812 were out in full force, (ten in number,) and paraded the streets in their antique costumes, feeling as jovial and frisky as when in their boyish days they saw the red-coats evacuate the City forever. The first company Washington Continental Guard paraded through Broadway and several other principal thoroughfares, under command of their old Capt. DARROW, now holding the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second regiment N. Y. S. M., attached to the Army of the Potomac.

Reading Matter for the Army.

A stranger looking in the suite of rooms at No. 30 Bible House would be perplexed to divine the nature of the business carried on there, the shelves being loaded with books, periodicals and newspapers, with a sprinkling of hospital stores. But whatever its character, the steady flow of packages into the room, and the strong counter-current of similar packages setting out, would lead to the conclusion that the concern was doing an extensive business.

This is the office of the United States Christian Commission for the Army and Navy, a body made up of some twenty or thirty of the prominent business men of New-York some of whom spend a large share of their time in the management of the institution, not only without compensation, but paying liberally for the privilege.

At the recent monthly meeting the Executive Committee, through their Chairman, NATHAN BISHOP, LL.D., presented their report for the previous quarter. Among its operations the New-York branch of the Commission has scattered through the army and navy the following amount of reading matter: 14,500 bibles and testaments, 3,000 prayer-books, 5,000 bound books, 175,000 flexible covered books. The Commission are sending out every week 10,000 copies of religious newspapers, and each month 118,000 of the best monthlies. Reading matter bids fair to become an army ration.

Order Relating to Premiums for Recruits.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

CIRCULAR, No. 13.—The Provost-Marshal-General directs that the following regulations and forms be observed in paying the $25 premium for accepted recruits, (veterans,) and the $15 premium for accepted recruits, (not veteran,) authorized by circular letter from his office, dated Oct. 24, 1863:

I. Each Provost-Marshal will be furnished with a book of certificates. When a recruiting agent or other person presents a recruit to the Board of Enrollment, who is duly accepted and enlisted into the service of the United States, a certificate, properly filled out and signed by the Provost-Marshal, will be sent up, and given to the agent or person. The names of the agent or person and recruit, the date, and the amount of premium, will be entered on the counterfoil, which will be preserved in the book for reference.

II. "Rolls of Volunteers" will be furnished to each Provost-Marshal. These rolls, properly filled up and signed by the Provost-Marshal, will be sent in triplicate, with each recruit or detachment of recruits, to the general rendezvous. The commandant of the general rendezvous will retain one copy, and immediately forward the other, receipted on the back, to the Disbursing officer, No. 24 Walker-street.

III. The recruiting agent or person will present the certificate given him by the Provost-Marshal to the Disbursing officer, who will compare it with the Roll of Volunteers, and if found correct, will pay the premium on consolidated receipt rolls. By order of Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYS,

A. A. P. M. General.

JAMES E. MCGEE, Captain and Inspector.

Mr. Beecher at the Academy.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

DEAR SIR: allow me to express the indignant feeling of thousands of our citizens in respect to the exorbitant price charged for admission to the Academy of Music at the welcome of Mr. BEECHER. The causes of our country at home and abroad demanded a grand reception. The masses of the people are aching to give such an one. The treasury of no society should have stood in the way of this. Let there be yet a meeting of the "*people*," at a price just large enough to meet the expenses incurred.

A FRIEND OF OUR COUNTRY.

A Handsome Present.

The men of Gen. SICKLES' command have combined to present to him a very handsome acknowledgment of their estimate of his merits as a soldier and as their commander. It is a camp carriage built by Messrs. Woon & Co., and to be seen at their establishment No. 596 Broadway. In its general outline it resembles an English *landau*, but it has been very greatly Americanized, and is quite original in its construction and design. The wheels are painted a rich carmine, while the body is covered with imitation rattan'd work, technically known as "shem cane." The lining is of blue silk of the newest style, and the workmanship artistic in all its details. The part inside the carriage, ordinarily used for the front seat, is transformed into the most perfect *escretoire*. There are seven drawers, one extending completely across the carriage, for maps, &c., and the whole extending half way up the height of the carriage. From the top of this desk a lid turns down, forming the table upon which to write, and disclosing an apartment for pens, ink, etc. The drawer fronts and desk lid are of rosewood, inlaid with gold and silk trimmings, the escutcheons and keys to each drawer being of good metal, and richly emossed. A "rumble," or projecting seat in the rear of the carriage, furnishes room for two orderlies, while under the lid is a spacious larder, divided into compartments for "creature comforts." The "dickey seat" is the most perfect one of the kind ever exhibited in this City. It is set up upon scroll brackets, and was designed by Mr. WOOD, senior member of the firm. This seat is movable at pleasure, and affords an opportunity of driving *a la Daumont*, or postillion.

Taken all in all, this is a most superbly constructed vehicle, and reflects the highest credit upon its designers, and is a fitting testimonial of the regard of officers and men for their brave commander. We neglected to add, that the interior of the carriage is illuminated by a powerful locomotive lantern placed outside, covering the back curtain light. There is also a modest little stove accompanying this faultless vehicle. The establishment is one which we should be very sorry to have fall into rebel hands.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE FOR SANITARY COMMISSION.—A crowded and select audience assembled at Niblo's Saloon on Monday evening, to witness a series of *tableaux vivants*, gotten up by a party of young ladies and gentlemen of this City, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The entertainment was strictly a private one, and was very creditable to the originators. The programme was as follows: "The signing of the Abdication by Mary Queen of Scots; "The Game of Life;" "Death of Queen Margaret;" "The Elopement;" "Where ignorance is Bliss, 'twere folly to be wise." The Brigands, comprising four scenes: 1st, "The Entrance;" 2d, "The Theft;" 3d, "The Alarm;" 4th, "The Rescue;" "Players' Scene from Hamlet;" "Joan D'Arc;" "The Gipsey Camp;" "The taking of the White Vail;" "The taking of the Black Vail;" and six scenes from "Cinderella." The groupings were excellent and reflect creditably upon the manager. The interval between the different tableaux was somewhat lengthy, but it was apologized for by one of the members of the company in a neat speech in which he craved the indulgence of the audience on the ground that the company being amateurs and having to change their costumes and scenery so often they could not proceed with as much celerity as professional artists. Altogether the entertainment was well gotten up and carried through, netting a handsome amount. The audience left well pleased and assured that they had done some good to the cause of our sick and wounded soldiers.

A METROPOLITAN REGIMENT.—Many prominent citizens are working to organize a Metropolitan regiment, which is to be under the command of Col. JULIUS B. HERMAN. Among the above gentlemen are the three candidates for the Mayorship—Messrs. BLUNT, BOOLE and GUNTHER. Gov. SEYMOUR is particularly requested by those gentlemen to grant an authority to raise a Metropolitan cavalry regiment, under the command of Col. HERMAN, in whom they placed full confidence. An additional bounty will be paid to the men enlisting under him. Though recruiting is now better than last year, it is far from furnishing the daily average necessary to fill up the quota of this City before January—the average required being 800 per diem, and only about 100 being recruited. A new organization of the above kind, supported as it is, will, there is no doubt, succeed in a short time. Several subscriptions toward extra bounty have already been sent to the Treasurer, WM. H. FIELD, Esq., at the Comptroller's office. In a letter addressed to Col. HERMAN by the Russian Admiral, who is acquainted with his personal character and his devotion to the Union, he encourages him in saying that "there is no nation which I end my fellow-countrymen respect more for its greatness during this war, as well as during peace, than the United States."

ARREST OF A BURGLAR ON A STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOAT.—Last Monday night a burglary was committed at the house of Dr. ANDERSON, near Stapleton, by two persons unknown at the time. It was done so successfully that not the slightest traces were left to detect the criminals. Accident, however, has brought one of them to light. Over $400 worth of plate, a large amount of wearing apparel and a valuable rifle were stolen. Tuesday morning, as Officer STACK, of the Harbor Police, was coming across the river on one of the Staten Island ferry-boats, he observed a suspicious looking man with a rifle, who was apparently anxious to hide the same. Having heard of the robbery of Dr. ANDERSON'S house, he questioned the suspected individual, and became convinced he was a thief. The result was an arrest and search of the man, who turned out to have on four coats and considerable silver-plate, which was identified as the property of Dr. ANDERSON. The man gave his name as HENDERSON. Yesterday, through the skill of Officer STACK in "pumping" his prisoner, the name of his accomplice is known, and the whereabouts of the balance of the property.

OMNIBUS AND CAR THIEVES.—The papers are teeming with complaints of these classes of thieves. They are mainly frequenters of Broadway, laneging in gangs around the corners, and commence their work at dark. Whenever they see a party of ladies and gentlemen, or a gentleman with the appearance of a well-lined pocket, about to enter a stage, they rush to the steps as though also anxious to get in, jostle, and push against the parties or party, and rob them or him in an instant. These thieves congregate on the corners and their vicinity, from Grand-street up to Fourteenth. Any one who feels disposed to witness their operations need has the time to tarry in the vicinity of the Theatres on the audiences leaving, will soon find an opportunity. Citizens when they find a sudden rush and hustling of young fellows at an omnibus step, can at once conclude that they are thieves. It has been a game long practiced and very successfully.

FUNERAL OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER SOMMERS.—The funeral of J. B. YATES SOMMERS, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New-York, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Rev. Dr. SOMMERS, No. 17 St. Mark's-place. The remains were taken to Greenwood, a large number of the Order attending, but without regalia. Mr. SOMMERS was a young man of fine intelligence, and gave great promise of a distinguished career in his profession of the law. His position in the Order bears full evidence to his personal worth. He was initiated into the Order in 1853, in Artemus Lodge, No. 274, of this City. For some years past he belonged to Adelphic Lodge, No. 348, and was also a member of Adelphic Chapter, No. 158, and of Morton Commandery of Knights Templar. In 1863 he received the appointment of District Deputy Grand Master for New-York City. In June, 1863, he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

CITY RAILROAD ANNOYANCES.—To pay your fare on entering—to be run off the track within a square, and then urged out into the pouring rain to help push the car on the track again, and then to be left standing in the rain while the horse rushes away at a gallop—this is annoyance No. 1. But here is another car of the same line. Jump in and tell the conductor that you paid in the other car. "No difference, Sir; nobody travels with me without paying me." Pay again, and be thankful for standing-room in a crowd of dampened, seething mass, with muddy boots and dripping umbrellas—annoyance No. 2. "Whoa, oh! when will these monopolies," says a correspondent, "be compelled to

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Justice Allen.

Lester L. Robinson, Silas Seymour and Alvin C. Morton vs. Edward P. Flint, James P. Flint, George H. Kellogg, William G. Glidden, John A. Glidden and J. M. S. Williams.—This is a case of some interest from the large amount involved, the allegations of fraud against well-known merchants, and the acuteness of counsel engaged on each side. The plaintiff, comprising the firm of Robieson Seymour & Co., in the year 1854 entered into an agreement with the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, whereby they agreed, for the sum of $1,800,000, to construct and equip the entire road of said Company, and also agreed to assume a contract previously made by the Railroad Company with the Boston agents of Thompson & Forman, of London, for 2,000 tons of railroad iron free of T. & F.'s manufacture, or some other manufacturer of equal celebrity. The defendants, comprising the firms of Flint, Peabody & Co., and Glidden & Williams, had guaranteed the full performance on the part of the Railroad Company of all the stipulations in the above contract with the agents of Thompson & Forman so as full an extent as if said defendants had been the sole purchaser of the iron, and the defendants also agreed with the Railroad Company to receive the iron at Boston and ship it to San Francisco, and they did receive the whole of the 2,000 tons, of which they shipped to San Francisco 491 tons. The plaintiffs having assumed this contract, one of them visited Boston to ascertain the market price of such railroad iron, and whether the defendants were in a condition to carry out the above contract, so that plaintiffs would be bound by their contract with the Railroad Company to take that particular iron, although the contract price and charges greatly exceeded the then market value of such iron in Boston or a difference, as plaintiffs ascertained, of $12 per ton. Plaintiffs then applied to the defendants and stated that they were ready to carry out the original contract made by the Railroad Company, provided the iron originally purchased was still on hand in Boston, and not otherwise. Thereupon, as plaintiffs allege, the defendants, with intent to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs, and to induce them to enter into the contract for the iron at a price greatly exceeding its market value, falsely represented and stated to the plaintiffs that the identical iron originally imported was then on hand in Boston piled up in warehouses where it had been kept on storage from the time of its importation under the original contract of purchase. Whereas, as the plaintiffs allege, the whole 2,000 tons, except the 491 tons shipped to San Francisco, had been sold to other parties and no part of the same was then on hand in Boston, and plaintiffs claim that they were thus cheated and defrauded and induced to enter into a contract to pay for this iron, and did pay for it a much larger sum than it was worth, and much larger than they would have paid had they known the truth in relation to the iron. That when this iron was delivered in San Francisco, it proved not to be the iron originally imported, nor was it manufactured by Thompson & Forman, but was iron of a poor quality, of many different patterns, and not worth exceeding $35 per ton. That by reason of the poor quality mentioned, and especially by reason of its not being the original iron contracted for in the first instance by the Railroad Company, the Company refused to pay plaintiffs the contract price agreed upon for building the road, but deducted therefrom $50,000, and plaintiffs claim that, by reason of the above facts, they have been damaged, and have lost the sum of $171 000, for which sum, with interest, they seek to recover.

Defendants admit the contracts, but they deny on information and belief the remaining allegations of the complaint.

Case still on.

Henry Hilton, D. D. Field and James T. Brady for plaintiffs; Foster & Thompson, Ex-Judge Woodruff and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 25, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Ca. C	98	100	Erie R. Prf.
68,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	98¼	600	Hudson R. R.
6,000 do	98	100	do
2,000 Brook'n C. 6s W. L.	109	4000	Roc. Riv. Scrip
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59	300	Harlem R.
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	66¾	100	do
1,000 La. State 6s	55	500	do
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	300	do
2,000 Lr. Sd. M. Bs	112	400	do
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	110	200	do
4,000 Har. R. 1st M.	109	700	do
8,000 Alt. T. & H. in. B.	84¾	500	Cleve. & Pitts
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st	93¾	400	do
12,000 do	b30 81	1000	do
2,000 do	93	200	do
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	1540	Reading R.
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	110	200	do
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	99	200	do
15 Ocean Bank	95	100	do
40 do	94¾	200	do
28 Hanover Bank	101	100	Mich. Cen. R.
15 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	108	200	do
50 Mu Amer Gold	149	500	M. S. & N. I.
1,950 do	149¾	500	do
100 Canton Co	34	200	do
50 Leon. Coal Co	94	200	do
200 Lamo Coal Prf	b30	200	do
100 do	38¾	50	Ill. C. R. Full S.
400 do	38½	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.
100 do	38½	100	do
150 Mar. Min. Co	41	200	do
100 do	40¾	100	do
100 Amer. Coal Co	94	100	do
100 do	93	200	do
100 do	b10 94	100	do
300 Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	92	100	do
100 do	91¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R.
300 do	91	100	Clev. & Tol.
300 Pacific Mail	213	200	Chic. & R. I. R.
10 do	208	100	do
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	135¾	200	do
300 do	135¾	400	do
200 do	b30 136	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.
200 do	b15 136	50	do
400 do	b6 136	100	Tol. & Wab. R.
300 do	136	200	P., Ft. W. & Ch.
100 do	136	400	do
200 do	136¼	250	do
200 do	136¾	200	do
10 do	136¾	200	Chi. & N. W.
1700 Erie R.	107	200	do
600 do	106¾	200	do
100 do	106¾	150	do
100 do	106¾	100	do
600 do	107¼	200	do
200 do	107	200	Ohio & Mis. R.
800 do	107¼	100	Mich. S. & No. I. R.
200 do	107¾	100	Quincy R. Co.
200 do	b30 107¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000 Amer. Gold	s2 147¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.
20,000 do	147¾	100	do
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	135¾	200	M. S. & N. I.
100 do	0 136	100	do
200 do	136	300	Ill. Cen. R.
200 do	135¾	100	do
100 do	s3 135¾	100	do
100 do	b18 136	700	Clev. & Pitts
100 do	135¾	200	do
400 Erie R.	106¾	600	do
2600 do	106¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.
1300 do	106¾	100	do
900 do	b3 106¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.
100 do	106¾	100	do
100 do	b5 106¾	250	Chic. & R. I.
100 do	s10 106¾	200	do
1100 do	s3 106¾	400	do
300 Erie R. Prf.	107¾	400	Chic. & N. W. R.
100 do	s3 107¾	100	do
50 Stud. R. M. ex-div	125¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.
100 do	126¾	100	do
200 do	126¾	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.
900 Harlem R.	83¾	100	Canton Co.
200 do	s3 93¾	700	Cum. Coal
200 Reading R.	124¾	500	do
200 do	s10 124¾	200	T. H. & Alt. P.
300 do	s3 124¾	300	Wyom. V. Coal
100 do	b3 124¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	135¾	400	M. S. & N. I. R.
600 do	b3 136¾	100	do
400 do	136¾	600	do
100 do	b3 135¾	1400	Cleve. & P. R.
600 do	b3 135¾	600	do
600 do	s3 135	100	Gal. & Chi. R.
400 do	on Sat'y 135	300	do
300 do	135¾	600	do
900 do	136	100	do
300 do	b3 135¾	100	do
100 do	s3 135	1000	Mil. & P. Du C. R.
1500 Erie Railroad	106¾	50	do
1500 do	106¾	1200	do
500 do	b3 106¾	200	do
300 do	106¾	300	do
100 do	s3 106¾	1140	P., Ft. W. & C.
1100 Harlem R.	93¾	1120	do
200 Reading R.	124¾	500	Tol. & Wab. R.
100 Ill. Cen. R.	s3 124¾	200	do
200 do	124¾	200	do
100 do	124¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.
600 do	b3 124¾	100	do
1000 do	124¾	200	do
100 do	s3 124¾	200	Cumb. Coal
100 do	124¾	100	do
200 do	b3 124¾	100	do
100 do	124¾	200	do
200 do	124¾	100	Canton Co.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board adjourned at noon to-day until Friday morning. This enabled the members who had friends in the country, with whom they expect to spend Thanksgiving Day, to leave town at an early hour in the afternoon. Before adjourning the Board voted $500 to our sick soldiers.

The Railway speculation rallied from the decline of last night, early in the day, and the demand was buoyant on the breaking up of the Board, while Gold and Exchange, as compared with the close of business yesterday, were 3@3½ ₩ cent. lower on account of the army news from Gen. GRANT. On the Street the improvement in the Railways was not maintained, and there was a lower tone to the market, at unsettled prices up to 4 o'clock, when the following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday night.

The Western Roads were comparatively weaker than Erie and Central:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	146¾	147¼	Harlem Pref.	118	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Central	128¾	128
N. Y. Central	136	135¾	Mich. Southern	81¾	81¾
Erie	107¼	106¾	Mich. Guarant'd	141	140
Erie Preferred	102¾	102¾	Ill. Central	120¾	120
Hudson	126	126	Pittsburgh	106¾	105¾
Pacific Mail	218	213	Fort Wayne	88	83
Harlem	94¾	93	Rock Island	104¾	103¾
Canton	35¾	33¾	Galena	108¾	103¾
Tenn. Cer., new	93½	90¾	Reading	124½	124¾
Toledo	116¾	113¾	Quicksilver	63¾	63
Northwest	48¾	46	Chic. & Alton	87	86¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Commerce	105
Manhattan	146	Ocean	94
Merchants'	106	Commonwealth	100
Trade-mec's	112	Atlantic	101
Greenwich	100	Imp. and Traders	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. 2da. Inc.	84
N. Y. Cen 6s. Real Est	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93¾
N. Y. Cen. coo. '76	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	80
Erie firsts, '58	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie seconds, '79	111¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Erie fifths, '82	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Hudson R. firsts '60	114¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	85
Michigan S. seconds	104	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109¾	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	101
Al. & T. H. firsts	103	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	95
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	91	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64

The Brokers were fairly supplied at an early hour with Money, at 7 ₩ cent. The intervention of a holiday induced some of the private lenders to offer their balances, at call, before 2 o'clock. The Banks paid $3,500,000 in Legal Tender into the Treasury office to-day on the negotion of Sept. 5, leaving only 5 ₩ cant., or $1,750,000 to complete their payments. The receipts into the Treasury for the Popular Loan amounts to $591,600.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the third week in November were:

1863	$46,593
1862	26,351
Increase	$20,242

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned the second week in November as follows:

1862	$38,695 43	1863	$34,292 43
Decrease			4,405 05

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the third week of November, were as follows:

1862	$64,540	1863	$75,500
Increase			11,660

The New-York and New-Haven Company give notice that they are prepared to issue the certificates of new stock under the late composition with the holders of the Schuyler claims.

The Bowery Fire Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of 10 ₩ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of December.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 111 bbls. Ashes, 17,382 bbls. Flour, 863 bbls. and 808 bags Corn Meal, 290 bags Buckwheat Flour, 97,916 bushels Wheat, 20,350 bushels Corn, 610 bushels Rye, 33,545 bushels Barley, 156,478 bushels Oats, 1,200 kegs. Provisions, and 1,127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in request, including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81¼ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 346 bbls., including 323 bbls. Pots, and 23 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been restricted and prices have been somewhat depressed this week. At the auction sale to-day the bulk of the offering found buyers at rather lower prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 31¼c.@34¾c., Laguayra, 32¾c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28¾c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at drooping prices. Middlings, 82c.@83c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 670 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in moderate demand at from $6 50@$6 90 ₩ cwt. Mackerel continues in fair demand and firm, including No. 1 at $14 25@$15 75; No. 2 at $8 75@$10 50; No. 3 at $6@$7 75. Pickled Salmon are inactive at $25@$25 50 for No. 1 ₩ bbl. Picked Herring are in moderate request at $4 25 for poor Megdalen, to $6 25 for choice Labrador, ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair demand at 40c.@44c. for scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rapid fall in Gold and Sterling Exchange to-day has literally "used up" the market for State and Western Flour. Buyers claim large concessions, which the principal holders are reluctant to yield. Business has, therefore, been quite limited, and the small sales reported have been at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 8,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 20@$6 75, chiefly at $6 35@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$5 90 @$6 15
Extra State.....6 20 @ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. 7 35 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 55 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee.....6 85 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 60 @11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 500 bbls., at $7 45@$8 05 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy and down 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Extra at $6 35@$6 90 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 75@$7 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and somewhat nominal, at $6 for Jersey, $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 50 for Brandywine, and $6 40 for Atlantic Mills, ₩ bbl., the market closing heavily, with a downward tendency.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and large sales could not be effected unless at a reduction of 4c.@5c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, 34,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 72; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 59; Red Western, poor out to choice new at $1 44@$1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 43@$1 46; Milwaukee Club at $1 41@$1 43; old do. at $1 35@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 43; old do. at $1 39 and choice White Genesee at $1 85 ₩ bushel. Corn has been much depressed; prices have declined 4c.@5c. ₩ bushel. Sales were made of 66,000 bushels, closing heavily at $1 19@$1 21 for Mixed Western in store and afloat ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at $1 22@$1 25, according to quality, ₩ bush. Oats have been in less demand, and have fallen off 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Prince Edward's Island, 87c.; Western, 86c.@90c.; State at 99c.@91c., ₩ bushel. Sales 64,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 40@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales, 8,000 bush. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bush.

HAY—North River finds ready buyers, at $1 60@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, 80c.@$1.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at 20c.@22c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@22c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet in private trade; 450 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at auction at 38c.@71c., the latter an extreme rate for very choice, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt into to-day, at previous prices, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 12½ ₩ gallon; Resin, $3 8@$4 8 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $1 8@$2 5 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, at, in some instances, firmer prices. We quote Crude Whale, 81 to@81 14; Crude Sperm at $1 00@$1 02½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 85@$1 05; Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $2 25@$2 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts: Crude Petroleum at 26c.@26½c.; Refined do. at 56c.@58c. free, and 42c.@43½c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and prices have declined, closing quite heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 2,300 bbls., at $17 62½@$18 12½, closing at $17 93¾@$18 for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess; $17 for Prime Mess, $16 25 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess, $13 50@$13 75 for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. new Mess, for December delivery, buyers' option, at $18 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 9¼c. @11c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon, 225 pkgs. Bacon is quiet yet firm at 8½c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 65 boxes. Dressed Hogs sell less freely at 6c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Lard has been less active at drooping rates. Sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in demand and quoted firm; sales 325 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$26, the latter for City; India Mess, $26@$30 ₩ tierce; sales 22 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₩ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is in less demand to-day, especially for export, at 20c.@26c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@36c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in lively request at advancing prices, including East India at $7 50@$8 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales since our last, 17,500 bags, the market closing irregularly.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand, at uniform quotations; sales have been reported since our last, of 1,425 hhds., including Raw-Cuyenne, (chiefly at auction) at 12¾c.@15¼c.; Cuba, 12¾c.@12¾c., and Porto Rico at 13¼c.; and 275 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request, ranging from 14c.@17¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 61,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@12c., chiefly at 12c.; and 50 pkgs. Grease, at 10¾c., and 5,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¼c.@12c. ₩ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business in Tallow thus: "The business done in this staple for the past week has been quite large and characterized by much activity. During the forepart of the week, prime lots, in bbls. and hhds., found ready sale at 12¾@12¾c.; mostly, however, at the former price. On Thursday and Friday there still continued considerable inquiry for fair choice lots in hhds., and some large sales were effected at 12¾c. for lots on the spot and to arrive within a week's time. On Saturday, owing to the rain storm, very few transactions took place, and prices were entirely nominal. To-day and yesterday the demand improved for all kinds, and holders were demanding full rates, which were readily obtained, and in some instances ½c. advance was realized, and some strictly prime, in bbls., was closed at 12½c., but this was an extreme price, as the general price demanded was 12¾c. The arrivals of Western lots since our last report has been more numerous, but the stock has not increased, as lots were sold on arrival at market prices. In City Readored there has not been much done. At the close we quote good merchantable lots at 12¾c.@12¾c., and extra choice at 12¾c., but this afternoon, owing to the decline in Gold, prices were weak, and in order to effect sales of any amount a concession had to be allowed on the morning's rates. In Soap stocks of other kinds there has been but little done, and prices of Grease are nominal. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 11¾c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., in lots at 74c.@75c., chiefly at 75c. ₩ gallon, indicating a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were limited, and rates unsettled. For Liverpool, 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ₩ bbl., an extreme rate; 190 tcs. Lard at 15s., and 50 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, 250 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 400 tcs. Beef, at 3s. ₩ tc.; 1,000 pkgs. Butter, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 20s.@56s.; one 60 tons Oil Cake, on private terms, ₩ ton. For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton, with 150 tcs. Pork and Beef at 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₩ tierce.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25—Noon.

FLOUR market dull and heavy. WHEAT steady. Sales at $1 31@$1 32 for Red Winter Ohio, and two sales on private terms. CORN nominal at $1 15. Other grains quiet. WHISKY easier; sales at 67c. CANAL FREIGHTS—No through shipments. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bush. Wheat, 28,000 bush. Corn, 31,000 bush. Oats, 17,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—24,000 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Dec. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 8	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Anglia	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Amerika	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 16	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Nov. 25	New-York	Havana.
Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. O. and Hav.
Cortes	Dec. 7	New-York	Ha. and Nas'a.
Cordica	Jan. 6	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails by the *North American*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. & 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in size to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens: *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen: $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $4 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 50 a No. 5 Pen; for $5 a No. 6 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully pointed; and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection, which, until used the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1862.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that experience in operating for his New and Patented Mechanism, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted; also by particular to describe the kind they to offer—whether gold, timber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (stamps for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $25, of 15 per cent. on $50, and of 20 per cent. on $100, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FISHER'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—A first-class, elegant, four-story, high-stoop, full-sized, brown-stone-corner house and lot, desirably located on Madison-av., replete with all modern improvements, and in complete order. For terms apply to LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, 36 acres of land on Staten Island, containing an abundance of the best clay for bricks, with water front where vessels of large size can load. Excellent brick have been made on the premises. For particulars apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 25 by 80, on a plot 81x120, No. 101 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, will be sold at a great bargain, and immediate possession given. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway, or No. 28 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with brass of lot, No. 198 Henry-st.; house is 22x46 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $6,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 290 West 43d-st.; price, $6,500, $2,500 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Macbeth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—The Young Actress—The Returned Volunteer.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—The Rotto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Afternoon—Kate Kearney. Evening—Satan in Paris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Customs of the Country—Pat's Blunders.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday—Un Capriee—Les Erreurs du Bel Age—Le Caporal et la Payse.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Eustache Baudin—The Dead Alive.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Concert.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Dr. Colton's Exhibition of Laughing Gas, and Concert by the Excelsior Old Folks.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, other have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequaled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the National defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to their tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the divine purpose, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION

BY HORATIO SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

In accordance with the customs and laws of this State, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby designate THURSDAY, the 26th inst., to be a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and I hereby declare the same to be a legal holiday.

In the midst of calamities brought upon our country by the wicked madness of men, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God for abundant harvests, for exemption from pestilence, and for the preservation of our State from the devastations of war which afflict other sections of our land. Let us offer fervent prayers that rebellion may be put down, our Union saved, our liberties preserved and our Constitution and Government upheld. As a becoming proof of thankfulness to God, and as a proper evidence of our gratitude to the armies and navy, I urge our citizens to make contributions on that day for the comfort and support of the destitute families of those who have lost their lives or have become disabled in the service of their country. In the midst of our abundance, let us remember charity to those who are in want and in the hour set apart by social and religious custom and law for the giving of thanks let the State, let us encourage those who are engaged on distant and dangerous fields of duty by showing sympathy and kindness toward their families who need our aid and support.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this tenth day of November, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

By the Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

BY MAYOR OPDYKE.

THURSDAY, the 26th inst., having been designated by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to refrain from all secular employments on that day, and to devote it to appropriate religious exercises.

Perhaps, never before since we became a nation have we had more reason for heartfelt gratitude to God for the greatness of His mercies. He has spared us from pestilence, and, through abundant harvests and remunerative industry, blessed us with unusual prosperity. By His aid and guidance we have been enabled to repel the assaults of treason and lawlessness which threatened to convert our land of Constitutional Liberty into the abode of Anarchy, and to make our name a by-word and reproach among the nations. In the midst of the calamities of war a brighter future dawns upon us. Our forces are victorious on sea and land; the area of the Rebellion has been circumscribed; treason has been rebuked; the spirit of anarchy subdued; the sentiment of loyalty strengthened; foreign enmity abated. Let us pray that these auspicious results may be speedily followed by the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land: that as a warning to posterity the instigators of the Rebellion, who have so wantonly and wickedly attempted to destroy our priceless Union, may be subjected to just punishment for their crime, and that their misguided followers may be brought back to their allegiance and duty; that all who have planned against the majesty of law, in madly striving to subvert the mild and beneficent Government under which we live, may repent of their treason and have the sentiment of patriotism rekindled in their hearts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this [L. S.] twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official dispatches from Chattanooga this morning give definite information concerning the recent very important movements there. The result of the three days' fighting is a decided and magnificent victory. The operations on Tuesday were of a very important character. Gen. HOOKER, with about three divisions of troops, carried the point and north slops of Lookout Mountain, with comparatively small loss, capturing 2,000 prisoners. Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee above Chattanooga early, Tuesday morning, and carried the northern end of Missionary Ridge, in which he was assisted by Gen. THOMAS, who made a vigorous attack on the enemy's centre, piercing it and driving the rebels in great confusion across Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga Creek. We have taken from 5,000 to 10,000 prisoners, and it was expected that Gen. HOOKER would intercept the flying rebels at Rossville. Gen. GRANT telegraphs that our loss is not heavy, and that his success is complete. Our line now seems to be formed thus. Gen. HOOKER on the right, holding Lookout Mountain; Gens. PALMER, HOWARD and GRANGER in the centre, between Lookout and Missionary Ridge; Gen. SHERMAN on the left, with his right on the ridge, and his left resting on Chickamauga Creek. All the troops behaved admirably.

The advices from Knoxville are encouraging. The investment of the town on the north side was said to be close, but the south side was open. Gen. BURNSIDE was confident of final success.

From the Army of the Potomac the only news is that it is mud-bound.

Calculation and Chance in War.

Great military events, whether favorable or adverse, impress everybody. But few make any account of the little contingencies on which these events turn. A mighty battle or grand campaign is a mighty sensation; but the minor circumstances, antecedent or collateral, which decide the fate of a battle or campaign, generally pass almost unnoticed.

Mr. EVERETT, in his Gettysburgh oration, adverted to the remarkable inaction of the rebel army on the second day of the battle, till late in the afternoon. He declared, and he must have spoken on good authority, "Had the contest been renewed by it at daylight, with the First and Eleventh corps exhausted by the battle and the retreat—the Third and Twelfth weary from their forced march of thirty-two miles on the night and day before—and the Second, Fifth and Sixth not yet arrived, *nothing but a miracle could have saved the army from destruction.*" The imagination is now appalled at the consequences which must have ensued had that destruction then and there come; and yet not one man in a thousand of those who have hurrahed for the glorious victory ever knew, or, if they did, ever thought of the chance upon the improvement or neglect of which such terrific results depended. Our thoroughly trustworthy Chattanooga correspondent, in his letter a day or two since, revealed the extreme straits to which the army there was reduced for want of supplies, and that nothing but a very bold and hazardous movement of our Engineer corps, which resulted in snatching a certain ferry from the enemy, and thus opening the Tennessee River, prevented the otherwise inevitable necessity of retreating within a week, and giving up all Southern and Eastern Tennessee. All the fruits of a great campaign were thus saved by a lucky little dash, which hardly a man of us remembered five minutes after first reading of it.

The whole history of our armies is full of just such hairbreadth escapes. This don't come from the fact that either our officers or the rebel officers are deficient in skill and forecast; they are inseparable from war. The most perfect combinations often fail; the quickest and surest vision is frequently at fault. NAPIER, the great military historian, well says that "Fortune always asserts her supremacy in war, and often from a slight mistake such disastrous consequences flow, that in every age and every nation the uncertainty of arms has been proverbial." We have been favored so constantly by fortune throughout this war, and especially during the last year of it, that we have quite lost sight of its real agency; and habitually put all of our successes and escapes down to the credit of splendid generalship and heroic soldiership. Whenever there have been failures, the quick conclusion has been—inasmuch as it would not do to question the valor of the men—that the leaders have been in gross fault. ROSECRANS lost the battle of Chickamauga, and though no General before was more highly esteemed, he was straightway sent into private life, and the people find no difficulty in acquiescing. DUPONT, at one time thought our most consummate naval commander, makes a bold but unsuccessful attempt upon Charleston, and then proceeds to mature plans of slower execution, but is incontinently removed as quite unequal to his responsibilities, and the people hail the change in the naval commander, though we are sorry to say they have not yet been able to hail any change in naval results. The whole tendency of our general success, which has so largely depended on fortune, has been to establish the idea that fortune can at all times be commanded; and that it is in fact but another name for skill and prowess.

We need to be brought back to our proper bearings. The real design of the Thanksgiving Day appointed by the President is to secure just that end. We are called upon to make a special recognition that there is a superintending Providence which determines the events of this war by the unknown and inscrutable combinations of its infinite power. Our success thus far we owe primarily to Divine favor. Our Generals have been skillful, our soldiers brave; but, above them and around them, all the uncontrollable elements have been working on their side and not against them. And it is through this they have been so largely prospered, and have the promise of final victory. We cannot be too strongly impressed that our cause prospers not because we are strong, but because it is right. The Almighty sustains the Republic because He has a sacred work to put upon it in the coming generations. We should, this day, reverently acknowledge His protecting and guiding hand.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—It will be seen by a letter of Gov. SEYMOUR that he now assents to, and will forward the enlistment of negro soldiers in the State of New-York. They are to receive the same bounties from the State as white volunteers. He cannot authorize the formation of new negro regiments, as the President's call says that the volunteers are to be used to fill up regiments in the field, but otherwise they may enlist, and will be counted in the quota of New-York. As the State has no negro regiments in the field into which black volunteers can enter, the War Department has given authority to Gen. SPINOLA to raise a colored regiment in his department, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by Act of Congress, and an officer will at once proceed to open recruiting offices in Brooklyn.

We hope now to see the "American citizens of African descent" bestir themselves. This City ought to furnish several thousand able-bodied negroes for the service.

Chattanooga.

The official and other dispatches of this morning indicate that the action of Tuesday was reopened yesterday morning, and after brisk fighting, our forces under HOOKER and SHERMAN, got complete possession of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and all the points in dispute; and five or perhaps ten thousand rebels have been taken prisoners. BRAGG, the everlasting retreater, has succeeded in retreating at least a short distance, though it can hardly be said as yet that he has succeeded in anything, for operations are still in progress. If BRAGG falls back as far as the railroad junction at Dalton, which would be his first strategic stopping-point, it will give Gen. GRANT a beautiful opportunity to "bag" the swarm of greybacks who are operating against Gen. BURNSIDE, and if it be impossible to catch and overwhelm BRAGG's army, he will doubtless turn his attention to the other. Gen. GRANT's strategy and manœuvreing in the two days' action has been beautiful in the extreme, as well as successful.

The destruction of BRAGG may yet be within the scope of GRANT's genius, and this would be a triumph such as would about upset the tottering Confederacy. But the driving of him back from front of Chattanooga must not be looked upon as a small victory. It is a great and vital triumph, and was about the whole of the work that military men had assigned Gen. GRANT for his Winter campaign. Latest news, however, indicates that our army is gloriously following up the rebels.

Surely there is ground for loud thanks and jubilant praises to Heaven on this day of National Thanksgiving.

The Work of Women—A Suggestion for their Benefit.

While there is no doubt that the public will be gratified by the success of the movement which the workwomen of the City have undertaken to procure an increase of wages, it is, nevertheless, but right to warn the women themselves that no rise of wages procured by a strike will effect a permanent improvement in their condition. Even if the increase which they now ask be accorded them, they will be no better off than they were two years ago, if so well, and nobody will assert that their lot two years ago was an enviable one. What they will now gain will be all swallowed up by the rise in the price of food and clothing, and the proportion of their income to their expenditure will remain precisely as it was before. The life of the seamstress will still be laborious, unhealthy, badly paid, and no strike, or "combination," or "Union," will ever make it otherwise. We have no doubt that a large number of those who attend the meetings, and listen to the speeches, fancy that when they have got a "constitution and by-laws" they will never see hardship again, but there never was a more miserable delusion, and they will find it out before very long.

There is but one way of improving the workwoman's condition, and that is by diminishing the number of workwomen. If they can form a "Union," with a "Constitution" and "By-Laws" that will enable them to keep down the number of those who live by sewing, to any point they please, nothing is more certain than that they will always receive high wages. The rate of wages does not depend, whatever spouting workmen or spouting demagogues may say, on anybody's "humanity" or "inhumanity," greed or generosity. The state of the employer's heart has no more to do with it than the state of the laborer's. It depends entirely on the proportion which the capital invested in any particular business bears to the number who can be hired to do the work of it. If the amount of capital is large and the number of laborers small, nothing can prevent the rate of wages being high, and the stoniest-hearted fool will have to pay just as much as the most sympathetic philanthropist. It is this and this only that constitutes the difference between the condition of the laborer here and in Ireland. Here there are many employers and comparatively few laborers; there, many laborers and comparatively few employers, and the consequence is that Patrick or Jerry, who gets 20 cents at home, gets 150 cents here.

So that when workwomen or workmen want to better their condition, not for this Winter only, but permanently, the kind of combination into which they should enter, should be an "Association for Diminishing Their Own Numbers." Madame DEMOREST, who discussed this subject in our columns a few days ago, and who returns to it this morning with unusual force and acuteness, gave the incompetency, restlessness and eagerness to be married of the workwomen as the reasons for their receiving such low wages. But we beg to differ with her. The true reason lies in the fact that this kind of women abound. If they were scarce, she would have to pay them highly, let them be ever so uncertain or untrustworthy, because she must get her sewing done somehow, and they would be the only persons to do it. Her customers would not go without dresses because the sewing girls did not settle down to sewing as a profession. And, in short, in this lies all the main point of distinction between the value of skilled and unskilled labor. If hod-carriers were scarce as machinists, the hod-carriers would get as high wages, as long as no better means was invented of getting bricks and mortar up to the tops of houses.

All this is, of course, barren truth, if nobody can say what ought to be done. Seamstresses cannot be starved or murdered, and yet their number must in some way or other be cut down. The speediest way of doing this is to have a portion of them go into other employments than sewing. Every girl without education enough to be a teacher, who is compelled to earn her own bread, turns seamstress, and the natural result is that there are too many seamstresses. A vast number of them would, however, be healthier, better clothed, fed, and lodged, and paid by becoming cooks and housemaids. Employment of this kind there is no difficulty in obtaining. No doubt there is a certain loss of independence involved in accepting it, and a certain amount of discomfort involved in living in another person's house; but the question before us is not one of independence or dignity, but, as we understand it, of food and clothing. It is of the difficulty of getting petticoats and good dinners that the working women complain; and we submit with all deference, that it is only after these have been provided that they can fairly ask us to sympathize with their want of social position. If all the farm boys in the country were to insist on coming to New-York, and turning drygoods clerks, and finding themselves unable to obtain employment, or only at miserable wages, should refuse to go back to their farms, because farm work was dirty, we doubt if they would meet with much commiseration. And if women will insist on starving as seamstresses, when they can grow fat and save money as chambermaids, we really don't see who is to blame but themselves.

Another means of changing matters for the better is one in which the public and employers can render essential aid, and that is, in providing machinery for training women in the use of other tools than the thread and needle. The more opportunities there are of learning trades adapted to their strength and peculiarities of temperament and physique, of course the more women will go into them, and there is an immense deal to be done in this field. But, of course, no immediate result can be looked for from this source.

New-York Central Railroad.

Mr. CORNING by no means restricts the use of his position to supplying his road with the materials used in its management and repairs. Every occasion is alike prostituted to fill his already over-gorged purse. We will give an example from a score we have at hand. At the time of the consolidation, the owners of the Schenectady and Troy Railway were eager, of course, like good Hindoos, to be absorbed in the great totality, and to exchange their gross dross for fine gold. The road had proved itself to be the veritable elephant. For eleven weary years it had netted a heavy *loss*—the cost of running far exceeding earnings. Not a cent was ever realized or expected on its capital. Its cost was about $700,000, but was purchased of certain parties, with a view of including it in the consolidation, for about $100,000. Mr. CORNING was not a party to this purchase, but undertook, for one-sixth part of the profits that might be realized, to engineer the poor outcast into the safe haven of consolidation. He got it reported by the Committee, but when the subject came up before the convention of the respective companies, the imposition was so palpable, that it was, upon the motion of Mr. H. B. GIBSON, of Canandaigua, stricken off the list of roads to be included. Mr. CORNING, nothing daunted, succeeded, in the absence of Mr. GIBSON, in getting the matter of this road recommitted, and at an adjourned meeting at Albany succeeded, by the use of tactics, of which he is a consummate master, in getting a favorable report, which brought the Troy road into the concern at a higher price than had been previously named, and higher than its actual cost. The price paid was $650,000 in Central stock, of which Mr. CORNING received $100,000 worth at the time, about $120 per share. The profits of the transaction that went into his pocket were fully $75,000. The Central Company at the same time assumed the payment of bonds to the amount of $100,000, loaned by the City of Troy to the Troy Road. This transaction, consequently, engineered by Mr. CORNING, and without whose aid it could not have been accomplished, cost the Company $750,000, and was just so much taken out of the pockets of the stockholders for the benefit of Mr. CORNING and his associates.

Is it wise or profitable for the stockholders of this Road to have such a man at the head of their road—a man who will scruple at nothing when an opportunity for making money out of the road presents itself. It is not his cupidity alone that has to be gratified. He made only $75,000 out of the Troy road; the other parties to the transaction made $375,000. It is the misfortune of all corrupt men that they have to purvey for a vast crowd. When the chief of a railroad is corrupt, every one under him must share in his plunderings.

For the amusement and instruction of the public, we will give the cost, earnings and expenses of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, from the date of its opening to that of the consolidation:

Years.	Cost.	Earnings	Expenses.
1843	$633,518	$20,364	$30,609
1844	640,799	32,982	28,290
1845	641,542	33,308	27,500
1846	643,547	36,788	31,545
1847	656,360	46,121	38,337
1848	659,569	47,045	45,717
1849	673,910	47,646	43,455
1850	680,049	42,336	60,397
1851	681,946	46,247	36,366
1852	685,523	61,928	57,918
1853	696,513	45,364	76,396
Totals		$466,081	$505,961

How much Mr. CORNING received for his aid in bringing other roads into the consolidation, at exorbitant rates, we are not able to answer. All we know is that his voice and influence was supreme in the matter, and having shown one instance in which he prostituted such influence for his emolument, at the expense of the stockholders, we have a right to infer that the case instanced was not the only one of its kind.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PRODUCTION OF GOUNOD'S OPERA OF "FAUST."—The "Faust" which M. GOUNOD has set to music, is not the exuberant dramatic production of GOETHE, nor the simple, time-honored legend used by SPOHR. It is the melodrama of MM. BARRIER and CARRÉ, which was played last season at Niblo's Garden. The work, it will be remembered, retains many of the most striking situations of the original poem, but its plan, and its *denouement*, are different. Those who are familiar with the works of the great German poet will perceive at once—from the synopsis which accompanies our remarks on the music—where the several divergences take place. M. GOUNOD's opera was produced in Paris nearly ten years ago. Its success was immediate, and its popularity has ever since been on the increase. Last night saw its production on the boards of our Academy, and witnessed a new success for the composer.

We will proceed to a consideration of the more prominent points of the work. In the first act *Faust*—old and decrepid—is discovered in his studio—an excessively uncomfortable apartment, by the way, with a negative in the corner, and a stuffed alligator overhead—bemoaning the vanity of human wishes, and the emptiness of existence. He determines to seek oblivion in death. Filling a goblet with poison, he is lifting it to his lips, when a chorus of village maidens is heard from without, and arrests his hand. The strain pacifies him for a moment; but when it ceases his gloom returns. He raises the beaker once more, and is again interrupted. This time it is a chorus of laborers singing of the bright sky, the fair earth, and the charms of labor. Rendered frantic by these demonstrations of an external world, of which he knows so little, *Faust* imprecates his fate, and calls upon Satan to come to his assistance. *Mephistopheles* thereupon makes his appearance, and a compact is entered into. *Faust* claims a new life, and is restored to youth, "on the usual terms." The musical plan of this act is ingenious, and the treatment good. The scholarly weariness, disappointment and despair of the philosopher—checked momentarily by the choruses we have referred to—are cleverly realized; although the choruses of themselves are singularly poor, and *Faust* is sometimes tortured as well as lightened in his musical agony. When *Mephistopheles* joins the scene, he comes like an old acquaintance. GOUNOD has evidently met him before, probably in "Der Freischutz" or "Robert le Diable." He (the Fiend) has peculiarities of his own, however, if not consistencies like *Caspar* and *Bertram* in the two last-named works. He is a sarcastic demon, a jocose and genteel devil, who sings acceptably and gets cruelly swindled at last. In the *duo* of the compact he is diabolically argumentative, and clinches the nail by a *tableau* recant of the fair *Margherita*. She is at her spinning-wheel, and the orchestra gives us for the first time the melody that is subsequently heard in the garden-scene *duo* of the third act. The way in which GOUNOD has handled the rather slight materials of this act displays a valuable knowledge of stage effect. It is appropriate and skillful. The concluding *allegro* of the duet between *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* has no particular character of its own, and is barely up to the merit of the earlier portion of the piece. It was badly rendered last night.

The second act opens with the rustic festivities of the Kermesse. Students, soldiers, burghers, maidens and matrons are enjoying themselves. *Valentine*, the brother of *Margherita*, joins them. He is going to the wars, and all his friends crowd around him to give assurance of their friendship, and the promise of protecting to *Margherita*, should she ever need it. *Mephistopheles* mixes with the party, volunteers a song, and sings in praise of gold. (*Dio de l' Or del mondo Signor.*) After this his conduct is exceedingly reprehensible. He affronts the students, and endeavors to excite a riot. They try to get rid of him with the points of their swords, but the fiend surrounds himself with a magic circle, beyond which the steel cannot penetrate. It is only when the students turn the cross of their swords toward him that he flees in dismay. From this point the festivities are resumed. During their continuance, *Faust* catches his first glimpse of *Margherita*, and speaks to her a few sentences of flattery which she does not afterwards forget. The variety and picturesqueness of the action in this Kermesse scene are very pleasing, and have been seized with great effect by the composer. The opening chorus of students, burghers, etc., referred to above, is already famous. The leading theme is fresh, sparkling and spirited, whilst the internal construction of the whole is unusually interesting. It gives scope and a certain degree of originality to all the characters on the stage. The phrases for the soldiers, for the citizens (a shaky set of Jews) and for the students are distinctive, yet they blend agreeably into the brilliant whole. *Mephistopheles'* rondo in praise of the golden calf is savage and cynical, but possesses vigor. The best part of the scene with the students is where they succeed in subduing *Mephistopheles* with the hilts of their swords. This is effective and novel. Quiet but impressive traits of infernal relish for mischief are noticeable in every action of the potentate outside the tavern. The *finale* to the act, and the most popular number in it, is the waltz and chorus (*come la brezza.*) Of the dance it is sufficient to say that it would do credit to any composer—especially to FLOTOW, from whom it is partly borrowed. It is lively, graceful and well marked. The animation of the *finale*, of which it is a part, is indeed irresistible, and is its way perfect. What with the chorus accompanying the dancers, and the ballet tripping to the waltz, (one unfortunate lady tripped, alas! too much,) and the little episode of *Faust* meeting *Margherita* amongst the peasants, the scene is literally crowded with excitement and contrast. The passages between the hero and heroine are very brief. He offers her his arm in a courtly *andantino*, and receives a rebuff in one of the most exquisitely graceful and primly appropriate passages of the opera.

The third act deals exclusively with the celebrated garden scene of the poet. *Siebel*, the accepted suitor of *Margherita*, enters. He sings (the part is played here by Mlle. STILES) some couplets (*Parlate d'amore*) while gathering flowers for a bouquet, which he leaves as an humble offering to his sweetheart. The melody is simple, unadorned and touching. It is followed by the cavatina of *Faust*. Left for a moment to himself, the rejuvenated philosopher is inspired with the scene of *Margherita's* virtuous and happy home. He apostrophizes the humble dwelling in an exquisite solo (*Salvi dimora casta e pura.*) The thoughtfulness of the philosopher, and the honest aspirations of a generous lover, are beautifully blended to this wonderful composition. Sentiment and expression pervade every note, and this, too, despite the fact that the melodic line is not always clearly defined. Perhaps this obscurity was intentional. It certainly contributes to, rather than detracts from, the effect. The moral impress of *Faust's* reflections is soon dispelled by *Mephistopheles*, who enters with a casket containing jewels, which he places beside *Siebel's* modest offering of flowers, and withdraws to see which bait will be taken. In the next number we are introduced to *Margherita*. Her mind still dwells on the youth she has encountered at the Kermesse, and who there offered her his arm. She tries to purge it of this dangerous curiosity, but throughout the legend which she sings, the incident recurs to her mind, and disturbs her song. These little interruptions display much ingenuity, and give dramatic interest to the melody. The chances in on CORNIE's well-known ballad, "Es war ein König in Thule." It is written in a minor key, and gains what interest it possesses from being thoroughly singable in melody and perfectly square in form. The conclusion of the scene, where *Margherita* finds the flowers of her old lover, and the jewels of her new one—accepting the latter—is strangely inferior. It is a trivial waltz subject, possessing neither novelty of idea nor freshness of treatment and far beneath the average of the act. The scene between *Mephistopheles* and *Martha*, in which the wily strategist informs the lady of the death of her husband, is excellently contrived, and the subsequent quartette in which *Faust* and *Marghe-*

rita join this interesting couple, and both pairs, according to their separate fashions, engage in the arduous task of making love, displays again the happy dramatic instinct possessed by the composer, which, if it does not lead to any new and startling combinations, as it sometimes does with other composers, is used with singular freedom from embarrassment. The love duet between *Faust* and *Margherita* (*Tardi si fa addio*) is built on the theme introduced in the vision of the first act. It is a melodious and lovely inspiration, which, from its earnest feeling will make its way to every heart. The orchestral treatment is very noticeable, especially in this part of the act. An *agitato* concludes the duet. It is its weakest feature. The act closes with *Margherita's* scena at the window. With small and unimportant exceptions, it is from beginning to end grand in conception and superb in execution. Delicacy of feeling and elevation of thought are combined in it to a wonderful degree. If the whole of the music were equal to what we find in the third act "Faust" would be the finest opera ever written. It is not far from being so even now.

The fourth act opens with a scena for *Margherita* expressive of her determination to seek refuge from the jeers of her own sex in the church. The scene *at* the church naturally follows, and her temptation by, and triumph over, *Mephistopheles* are described. The piece is very quiet and fine. *Valentine's* return affords an opportunity for a military *fanfare* and a soldiers' chorus—both destined to be heard on Broadway for evermore. They are very spirited, but moulded in a somewhat common form. Whilst the warrior is in his sister's town-house *Mephistopheles* makes his appearance and sings a serenade of a jeering and grinning sort. *Valentine* rushes out and demands from whom he is to receive satisfaction for his sister's wrongs. *Faust*, who is with his familiar, draws his sword and the trio of the duel commences. This, like the tenor cavatina, is a small masterpiece. To the musician it must always be a study; so perfect are its proportions, so admirable its élan, so unique its effects. The death of *Valentine* forms the *finale* to the act. Although not comparable in any way to the trio, it is a pathetic and even poetic realization of a catastrophe that deprives *Margherita* of her rescuer and never fails to grieve and shock the audience.

The fifth act is confined to the prison scene. *Margherita* is in durance on the charge of having slain her offspring. Her reason wanders, and this affords an opportunity to the composer to indulge in reminiscent snatches of the melodies heard in the earlier acts of the opera. The *duo finale* is between herself and *Faust*. *Margherita* dies and goes up to Heaven on the high notes of the violin. *Faust* repents him of his sins, calls on his knees and prays for forgiveness. He is thus rendered proof-clad against the enemy. The poor devil, *Mephistopheles*, who has been at a great deal of trouble in the business, is shamefully cheated out of his dues. Of the fifth act we need only add that it is short, and is remarkable chiefly for a striking recognition of MEYERBEER's style in treating similar subjects.

In manner rather than matter, there are frequent traces of well-known masters in M. GOUNOD's score. Sometimes they come to us in the shape of harsh modulations, and dreary drawling intervals, as in WAGNER; sometimes in the use of the violins, as in MEYERBEER; and sometimes in weird combinations of the wood instruments, as in MENDELSSOHN. But these indications of a studious and reflective mind, are far too slight to detract from the general and unquestionable merit and originality of the opera, as a whole. M. GOUNOD has produced a work of singular interest. That he is a musician of the ripest knowledge, cannot for a moment be questioned; that he possesses an instinct for what is popular, as well as a sense of that which is artistic and good, is also certain. His dramatic aptitudes, too, are remarkably quick. It is safe to say that not a single "situation" in the play has been lost for want of a perception of its value. In the use of the orchestra he is judicious and effective, without being extravagant. We know of no composer who can claim much superiority over him in this respect. "Faust," indeed, although unquestionably not perfect, deserves to be regarded as the most gratifying addition to operatic music that has been made during the past fifteen years. If—as its success would indicate—it is the pioneer work of a new school of French opera, then we may hopefully look to France for that *juste milieu* of intellectual dignity and emotional warmth which Germany has sought for in vain, and Italy is not destined to supply.

The production of a work like this is attended with difficulties that are not encountered in the ordinary run of Italian opera. The music is strange, and demands prolonged study on the part of the artists. Even then a few performances are needed before they feel quite at home in their rôles. This fact was apparent last night. With the exception of Miss KELLOGG (*Margherita*) all the singers seemed uneasy, uncertain and nervous. They failed to do justice to themselves. We shall await, therefore, the second performance, when we are sure the other members of the cast will realize the expectations excited by the rehearsals last week. In the meantime, we may say, without injustice to any one, that the honors of the night were carried off by Miss KELLOGG. The *ensembles* in the earlier part of the opera lacked precision, but for a first night every allowance has to be made. Mr. MAETZEK has labored hard—perhaps too hard—to bring out this remarkable work. When the public becomes acquainted with the music, it will, we are sure, appreciate his liberal exertions in so praiseworthy a cause. But before this can be the case, they must become somewhat familiar with the peculiarities of M. GOUNOD's music. We lack space to add more than the simple statement that the *mise en scene* is in every way creditable to the manager and the Academy.

To-night (Thanksgiving,) VERDI's opera of "Macbeth" will be given for the last time.

THE STEREOSCOPTICON AT HOPE CHAPEL.—This beautiful exhibition is one of the most meritorious, in its character and objects, that has ever claimed public attention. The name is compounded of two Greek words, which mean "solid views," the pictures having literally, in appearance, all the solidity and accuracy of the real scenes, as they are not copied from other sketches, paintings or photographs, but are the actual portraits of the scenes and objects represented, taken by that most skillful of all artists—the Sun himself. These living scenes are presented on a vast screen 25 feet square, or 600 square feet in superficies, and are rendered by the aid of the most vivid light that chemical science can produce, with a brilliance like the full glow of noonday. This afternoon and evening there will be superb extra entertainments, and, among other striking things, the beautiful spectral illusion of "The White Lady." (*La Dame Blanche*, of the Opera,) which has astonished and delighted hundreds of visitors, will be repeated.

THE MENAGERIE.—The Menagerie presents strong claims to the favor of the public, as well because of the interesting and instructive character of the exhibition, as from the admirable adaptation of the building to its purposes, and its cleanliness, comfort and attractiveness. No finer animals have ever been exhibited in this country, and among them are some specimens unequaled in the Zoological Gardens of Europe.

BARNUM'S.—BARNUM presents unusual attractions for to-day, as a glance at his formidable announcement will show. Between the Giants, the Ghost, the Lilliputian King, the drama and the thousands of other matters to gaze and wonder at, the whole town will find matter of amusement and interest.

THE PARK THEATRE—(BROOKLYN.)—This afternoon Mr. HARRISON, who has had a week of personal triumph and artistic success, gives the romantic Irish Drama "Kate Kearney," and the laughable take-off entitled "The Ghost Maids." In the evening he represents "Satan in Paris," and "Jenny Lind." The full force of the Company is in the cast and the programme is most attractive. In the "Orphan of Ganave," as the *Lawyer Carmin*, Mr. HARRISON has created a decided sensation, his conception and rendition of the crafty villain being true to the life, while the scenic and stage effects of the play are worthy of any metropolitan establishment. Misses LAVINE and COWLES added much to the success of the play.

THOMAS.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a grand concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum to-night, assisted by a strong orchestra, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Miss SIMMS and Mrs. MARIE ASSOTT, one of the most capable and popular of our concert singers.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her room to see patients, at No. 25 Bonds-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 490 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

---

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanchiog.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
LYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 82a Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Corsets at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 523 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 607.—Nov. 25, 1863.
37, 29, 75, 21, 2, 4, 10, 55, 35, 70, 28, 65, 41, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 608.—Nov. 25, 1863.
4, 17, 29, 34, 66, 7, 27, 46, 58, 26, 54, 10, 75, 57, 45.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drugstore, No. 19 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
Nov. 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock, fraudulently issued by late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly-issued shares, pursuant to the compromise recently agreed upon.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO, and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ,

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VAN EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of caring Catarrh is such as to rendee success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 174 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 589 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed.)

STOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BETSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BAYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,	JAMES W. COOK,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
WM. TILDEN,	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. M. BEAR,	RUSSELL SAGE,
	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALLMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a ten cent stamp attached.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING,
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavo
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
or
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities.
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY.

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
Including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR.
BY
ROSA BONHEUR
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 659 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 10 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally, and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N. J.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with Initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 15c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on those diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

PILES, PILES.—THE WORST CASES, OF long standing, can completely be cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, entirely removes them, or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 6 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract, in which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. BLUNT then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. BLUNT'S opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. BLUNT also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. BLUNT also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. BLUNT was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lower Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against FERNANDO WOOD'S friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. BLUNT has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. STOUT, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. BLUNT, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. BLUNT, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. BLUNT devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equiping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. BLUNT recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft; but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor BLUNT was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. BLUNT managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. BLUNT was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated.

Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

XIIth, XIXth AND XXd WARDS.

The only incorruptible and truly Union candidate for Police Justice in the Seventh Judicial District is
Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.
He is the friend of the people and the exponent of the real principles of freedom. His associate for Civil Justice is JOSEPH B. TULLY.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIIth AND IXth WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
XXth Ward,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

NINTH WARD.—AT THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES of the Democratic Association School Convention, held Nov. 16, 1863, the following persons were unanimously nominated:
For Commissioner—HELMUS M. WELLS.
For Inspector—ABRAHAM DEMAREST.
For Trustees—JAMES WEBB, CHAS. H. HALL,

COMMITTEE.

PHILIP W. ENGS, No. 16 West 14th-st.
WM. COOPER, No. 68 Hammond-st.
ISAAC ODELL, No. 824 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT GIBSON, No. 817 Washington-st.
W. A. GUEST, No. 128 West 13th-st.
JOHN BANTA, No. 56 4th-st.
A. G. ROGERT, No. 33 Bank-st.
J. SICKELS, No. 694 Greenwich-st.
JOHN MILLS, No. 64 Bank-st.
JAS. McMURRY, No. 98 West 13th-st.
A. A. PHILLIPS, No. 67 Downing-st.
H. N. GALLUP, No. 33 Bank-st.
DAVID EARL, No. 40 Hammond-st

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION
as Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Eleventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER
DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING,
will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING next, 28th inst.,
Under the auspices of the
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
JOHN L. NOYES, President.
GERMAN CENTRAL ORGANIZATION,
ADOLPHUS BERCKMANN, } Presidents.
MAX GOEPP, }
NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
JOHN McKEON, Chairman.
Further particulars, with a list of speakers, will be announced in Friday's paper.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS O. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 33 East 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 39th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 5th av.
Nahum Sullivan, No. 6 East 29th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George W. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 38th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 245 5th av.
Walter Megee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seamen, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 33d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 29 West 29th-st.
Ross Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 29th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kernee, Clareudon Hotel.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.
For Aldarman, Fourteenth Alderman District, XVIIIth Ward,
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 6th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 320 West 22d st
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 184 West 23d-st.
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 296 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 24-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 102 East 15th-st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 190 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 166 East 23d-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.

UNION NOMINATION,
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

UNION MASS MEETING.

The Union citizens of the XXth Ward will hold a Ratification Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1863, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., to ratify the Union nominations for Mayor, Councilmen and School officers. Addresses by
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
Hon. F. E. CONKLING,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
CHARLE E. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and others.

SIXTEENTH WARD
UNION AND CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner:
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For Trustees:
HOOPER C. VAN VOORST,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HENRY VAN SCHAICK.
For Inspector:
CHARLES A. CLARK.

UNION NOMINATIONS
For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards:
JAMES E. WATSON.
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SMYDER.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERKLEE; for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. P. LEE.
C. C. CRANE, Chairman
Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

SIXTH JUDICIAL UNION CONVENTION,
(Comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,)
have unanimously nominated
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM BOIES.
B. V. BAGLEY, Chairman.
MORATS A. TYNG, Secretary.

THE REGULATORS—EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Regulators of the Eighteenth Ward, Dr. GEO. F. WOODWARD was duly indorsed as a candidate for School Inspector—the members pledging themselves to use their undivided efforts to secure the election of the candidate.
J. C. MARTIN, Chairman.
J. OTIS WATTLES, Secretary.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that you will obtain for me the support of your friends and clients.
WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination.

For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM E. SMITH.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERKD BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all bank orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Fordham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of competing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the issuance of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $500,000, under the give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Express Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per cent on the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transfer certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 112 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COSB, President.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. Co., SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office in the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on the first WEDNESDAY (2d) of December next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE for $5,000, dated the 17th inst., at 3 months, payable at the Albany City Bank, and indorsed by John F. Rathbone, but not signed by the drawer. All persons are cautioned against any negotiation of the same, as it is of no validity, and any drawer's name attached will be a forgery.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES of every description purchased.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 57 William-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Jr. & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 69 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. CARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FREDK E. WESTBROOK, No. 53 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. Co.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 33½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares of Fifty Dollars each;

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 15th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of said Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of full stock equal to the new subscription, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT Co.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Com any, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$500 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage—EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 20th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED.—$35,000, offered to a capitalist who may be desirous of becoming interested in a first-class established manufacturing cash business. The advertiser wishes to make an arrangement with a reliable man to enter the business, or for a loan of $35,000, for which ample security will be given, and a proper and satisfactory interest allowed for the use of the money for one year, more or less. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 4,618 Post-office.

$30,000 CASH HOUSE.—WANTED, A partner with the above amount to join a party with $6,000, who intends starting the jobbing of foreign dress goods, shawls and woolen goods in New-York by next January. I have a large cash trade, with 14 years' experience in dry goods business. Communications confidential. Address, for ten days, A. BAHAM LINCOLN, Box No. 7,067 New-York Post-office.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY Town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cogwheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or jerking on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive as a guarantee.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS.—The oldest established business in Williamsburgh for sale and the premises to rent. Also lathes, vices, portable forge, stocks and dies, light shafting, a brass moulding tab, flasks, &c., separate or altogether. Apply on the premises, No. 93 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

J. T. WELLINGS.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated physician, having a cash capital of at least $6,000, can hear of a rare chance by addressing L. H., Box No. 6,142 Post-office, New-York. Undoubted references required and given.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPital of $10,000 in a Hat, Cap and Straw Good jobbing House, already established, to increase the business. Address T. G. & CO., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 201 Broadway, for 3 days.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 50 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, alike in color and size, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, kind and sound in every respect. For particulars, address WM. R. BROWN, No. 80 Front-st., Newburgh, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 28 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramee and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any point or points that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores to each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any points or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Bids are asked to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No 1, 2 or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the service that may be contracted for. Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the service of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Hay only will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, at about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging and grading Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and paving One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Ist, 2d and 3d avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots westside First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 28th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city,

PACKING BOXES,

the specifications for which can be seen at this office. Deliveries to commence within five days from the date of the award.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and how many they can deliver daily. A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, to 3, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of the manure now in bond, or that may be produced at the sales and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now in bond to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent amount at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and shall be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1.00) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the city of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinances governing the rates of carriage authorizes certain prices for carting, load of 2,000 pounds in varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, acting for and their willingness to give security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for delivering Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the nodernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

2,000 15 inch battering shot,
2,000 5-inch shells,
8,000 10-inch shot,
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10 inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.

3,000 15-inch battering shot,
3,000 15 inch shells,
10,000 10-inch shot,
8,000 10-inch shells,

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
6,000 10-inch shot,
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

2,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
2,000 10-inch shot,
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal of tensile strength, ranging between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the arsenals named free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George H. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Delivery must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent per week of the number of projectiles contracted for, the first delivery to be made within seven days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal. If the bidder proposes to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to the Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George H. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863, until 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chap. 347 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-House Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Dec. 15, 1863, for $1,000,000 seven per cent. bonds of this Company, to be for the construction of the draw-bridge across the main channel of the Mississippi River at Clinton.

The bonds will be $1,000 each, redeemable Jan. 1, 1881, after the entire bonded debt of the Company is canceled by the sinking funds, and are a lien upon the whole revenues of the road.

The interest will be payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year, principal and interest payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

The Company will reject all bids which are not satisfactory and will not entertain any for less than par. Payment for the bonds awarded will be required from the 1st to the 15th January next, in funds par in New-York.

Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to "W. M. Larrabee, Secretary, Galena, Ill."

W. H. BROWN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School No. 47, to be erected, near 34th, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 14 Crosby street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN,
} Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, commonly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. RAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. RAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Ch

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ANGLIA,
Capt. Brown,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$88
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $48, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Annarson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,856	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,973	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin..... { $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN O. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 56 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. Comstock, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 9:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) at 10 57 P. M.	
ON SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 34th-st.	

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9.15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Dec. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer JETA, Capt. H. B. Parker,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 19, 2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18, 12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20, 1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24, 7 A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25, 7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26, 7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 8½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27, 8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30, 10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Thanksgiving will be observed as usual at this Institution. The receipts during the Summer being less than the expenses, while the Trustees would not divert a dollar from any channel bearing aid to our soldiers, they ask a share in the contributions of the season, to help them in providing for the hundreds of poor children dependent upon them for education and support.
Contributions may be handed to either of the undersigned, sent directly to the House, or through the Post-office.
The children of the House will dine from 1 until 2 o'clock on Thanksgiving Day, and afterward the tables will be spread for the outdoor poor.
The Institution is open to visitors at all times.
TRUSTEES.
Archibald Russell, President.
Hugh N. Camp, Secretary.
Radcliffe B. Lockwood, Treasurer.
Marshall Lefferts.
Charles Ely.
Hiram Barney.
C. H. Shipman.
Frederick G. Foster.
William T. Booth.
BENJ. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.

THANKSGIVING.—THE MOUNT OLIVET AND Bloomingdale Baptist Churches, and the Independent Methodist Church in 41st-st., ere to unite in Thanksgiving services in Rev. Mr. Wescott's Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Pres. Mattison, Rev. Mr. Wescott and Rev. Mr. Daniels taking part in the services. Collection for the widows and families of our soldiers.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT FOR the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, in the Institution No. 536 6th-av., will be held in the Baptist Church, 28th-st. near Broadway, THURSDAY, 26th inst. Donations received during the day and evening. The children will dine at 4 o'clock P. M. Evening exercises at 6½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—REV. Dr. Sasley, Professor of Amherst College, will preach in the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., (late Dr. Asa D. Smith's,) TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 A. M. Prof. Sedley will also preach in the same Church on SUNDAY next.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, AND SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Union services on THANKSGIVING DAY at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Pastor, of the Spring-st. Church. Singing by the choirs of both churches. Collection for the benefit of the Freedmen on the banks of the Mississippi.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY—Morning services will be held and a sermon preached on the occasion by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Vsaren. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 31ST-ST.—Rev. H. B. Elliot will preach a Thanksgiving Sermon in the North Presbyterian Church on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. "The President's Hymn" will be sung by the congregation.

"WHAT IS SWEETER THAN HONEY? What is stronger than a lion?"—Judges, 14th chapter, 18th verse. Rev. J. R. W. Sloane will preach on the above text, on THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS—No. 37 New-Bowery, near Chatham-square—Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent. Most interesting exercises from 2 until 5 o'clock. 1,224 children received during the last year; 605 received the last eight weeks.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE WILL BE HELD in the Central M. E. Church, near corner 14th-st. and 7th-av., at 11 o'clock A. M. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Pastor of the Baptist Church, 13th-st., whose congregation will unite on this occasion with the Central M. E. Church.

"MAN'S EVIL THOUGHT, AND GOD'S GOOD INTENTION," will be the subject of the Thanksgiving discourse of the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av. near Lloyt-st., THIS MORNING. Services commencing at 11 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. There will be services in this Church at 10½ A. M. THIS (Thanksgiving) DAY. A sermon appropriate to the occasion by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cuan.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*Revolution against a free Government not a Right, but a Crime.*

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between the 8th and 9th avs. A Thanksgiving service will be held in this Church at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Tagg. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av. Rev. Fanshaw G. Clark, the Pastor, will preach (D. V.) on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*"Rest in the Lord," as a Political Idea.*

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach a Thanksgiving Discourse at his church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on THURSDAY FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Light Behind the Clouds.* All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Thanksgiving sermon by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. Ridgeaway, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING SERMON AT 11 A. M. TO-DAY, at the Duane-st. M. E. Church, No. 143 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, by the Pastor, Rev. John Parker. Seats free.

MERCER-STREET CHURCH.—THANKSgiving service will be held in this Church on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert R. Booth.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av. TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. H. O. Wasson, D. D.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE BY REV. A. S. Kalloch upon *Our Duties and Prospects*, will be preached at 11 o'clock in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching TO-DAY, (Thanksgiving,) at 11 A. M., by Rev. James B. Dunn. Subject—*Glorifying God in the Fires.*

REV. DR. BELL WILL DELIVER A DISCOURSE appropriate to the occasion, THIS DAY, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av.

THE NORTH VINDICATED.—REV. G. T. Flanders will preach on this subject at the Historical Society's Building, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will preach on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WOOSTER-STREET Synagogue. Service at 3 o'clock P. M. Address by Myer S. Isaacs, Esq.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in every capacity. Call or address No. 111 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED BY A competent experienced double entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of first-class business qualifications generally, a situation as book-keeper, correspondent, manager or other position in a good banking, mercantile or other house, where capability and energy are required; can any according to merit; expectations moderate; first-class reference. Address A. B. C., Box No 5,044 Post-office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a commission produce business; am acquainted in a good produce section, and could influence some trade; wages no object if a good situation can be procured. Good reference will be given as to integrity and ability. Apply at No. 67 Cliff-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as groom and coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 60 East 14th-st, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN ADVANCED IN YEARS, but in good health and energy, who has many years been connected with commercial business in this City, is desirous to obtain a situation in any business position of a respectable character, where his services can be made available, either in foreign or domestic business; best references can be given; salary moderate. Address Y. S. S., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO ARCHITECTS.—A YOUNG MAN, SIX years in a first-class city office, wishes a permanent situation in an equally respectable office where a fair remuneration will be paid for his services. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.
Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.
WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE—A RESPECTABLE young man who resides with his parents, who writes a good hand, and who has kept books by double entry. One who would be content with a moderate salary may address Box No. 718 Post-office, with residence references and salary.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, Jr., & Co., No. 388 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A FRUIT-STORE; MUST be active and intelligent, and live with his parents. Apply at store, Broadway corner 26th-st.

WANTED—ONE FULLY CAPABLE TO TAKE care of a Yankee Notions stock. Address, with name and references, Box 1,228 Post-office.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through 3 p. m. NONE

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING (THANKSGIVING DAY), THURSDAY, NOV. 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
who will appear in her great character of
LADY MACBETH;
SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI
in his great role of Macbeth,
in Verdi's grand and highly successful opera, in four acts, of
MACBETH.
With new Costumes, Appointments, Ballet,
And the following comp ete cast:
Lady Macbeth.....Mme. J. MEDORI
Macbeth.....Signor F. BELLINI
Macduff.....Sig. LOTTI
Banquo.....Sig. D. COLLETTI
Malcolm.....Sig. REICHARDT
The Doctor.....Sig. MULLER
Lady Macbeth's Attendant.....Miss MILLNER
Fairies, Witches, Soldiers, Assassins, Attendants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Tickets and secured seats may now be obtained at all the principal ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.
Act I.—Faust and Mephistophiles—The Compact.
Act II.—The Kermesse.
Act III.—The Garden.
Act IV.—Repentance.
Act V.—Death.
FAUST
will be produced with
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin.....Sig. G. APPOLITO
Wagner.....Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE.—The overture will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
As the intermission between the first and second acts is of very short duration, the audience is respectfully requested not to leave their seats.
The following new scenes have been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. Minard Lewis:
Act I.—Faust's Study.
Act III.—Margherita's Garden—Moonlight.
Act V.—Prison Scene—Spirit of Margherita borne from earth by angels.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 28, at 1, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1863,
WILL BE OFFERED
The model emotional drama of the age,
EUSTACHE BAUDIN;
OR,
LOVE AND PRIDE,
in which the talented and popular artist,
C. W. CLARKE,
will appear in the
THREE GREAT CHARACTERS,
EUSTACHE, THE POSTILION,
THE STATE COURIER,
AND
THE UNKNOWN.
EUSTACHE BAUDIN,
in point of interest and effects, pathos and humor,
HAS NO EQUAL ON THE STAGE.
Also, will be performed the powerful play of
THE DRUNKARD;
OR,
THE FALLEN SAVED.
No play has had such a successful run as the "Drunkard." Wherever it has been acted it has created an unparalleled furore, attracting
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
of the most respectable persons.
THE MORAL, RELIGIOUS AND REFINED portions of society crowded the auditorium.
THE PRESS AND THE CLERGY GAVE IT THEIR SANCTION.
PARENTS TOOK THEIR FAMILIES TO SEE IT, and mothers bade their husbands and sons to heed its warnings.
MR. CLARKE
will play his original part of
EDWARD MIDDLETON, THE DRUNKARD,
sustained by a strong and efficient company, including
Harry Chapman.....as.....Bill Dowton
By permission of G. L. Fox, Esq.
Miss Hawthorne.....as.....Mary Wilson
Musical Director.....as.....D. Braham
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Family Circle, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on MONDAY, Nov. 30. Books for new subscriptions are now open till FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at the music-store of
MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,
from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat. Further particulars will be published in due time.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
In her unapproachable character of Norma.
Positively her only appearance.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½,
will be presented Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA,
with its incomparable New-York cast.
The sale of secured seats and tickets commences THIS MORNING at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
Notice—Stockholders purchasing seats are requested to show their tickets at the Academy.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT,
Vocal and instrumental,
of the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 28,
Assisted by the following most eminent artists:
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR, Soprano.
Mr. WM. LOTTI, Tenor,
Messrs. S. B. Mills and Const. Demuth, Piano,
Messrs. Bergner, Mollenhauer,
Luhde and Bergmann, Violoncello,
And an Orchestra of fifty first-class performers,
Musical Director and Conductor,
CARL BERGMANN.
Admission 50 cts. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLF, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M until 10 P. M.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT
By the American Organist,
JOHN K. PAINE,
will be given at the
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
corner Broadway and 34th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. Tickets 50c. each. Full particulars in future advertisements.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A MUSICIAN OF EMInence in his profession, seeks a home in some private family where music is cultivated, and where his services would be accepted in part payment. In addition to his services he is able and willing to pay liberally for suitable accommodations in a first-class locality. The most respectable references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, in a private family preferred. Best of references given and required. Address N. L., Box No. 1,876 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—WANTED IMMEDIately, first-class rooms with board, for gentleman and lady, no children. Location above 14th-st., and in an elegant suite of rooms, on second floor; a liberal price will be paid. Address D., Box No. 1,296 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD AND TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms on second floor, by a gentleman and wife, in a genteel private family; location between 23d and 42d sts. and Lexington and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid for good accommodations; references given and required. Address T. B., care of F. H. McCready & Co., No. 113 Water-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WANTED IMMEDIately by two gentlemen—parlor and bedroom; location between 8th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 4,530 Post-office.

COAL.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Chamber-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
H. FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling the attention of the public to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The above-named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE,
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed, that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.
The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the admiration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.
The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
The performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB,
No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE
ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
Doors open at 9 A. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful
SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE AND STATUARY,
OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,
are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that
GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN;
thrown upon a canvas measuring 900 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.
Main Front of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Greenwich Hospital. Balmoral Castle in Scotland. MELROSE BY MOONLIGHT. THE RUINS OF HOLYROOD. An Angel Watching. The Statue of Shakespeare. The Place du Trone, Paris. Paris on the side of Sainte Chapelle. THE BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES. The Bridge and Palace of the Institute. MUSIDORA. Admiral Duquesne. The Great Bridge of Dresden. THE WASSERTHAL, Saxon, Switzerland. The Old Palace of Potsdam. The Arsenal at Berlin. THE KREMLIN AND THE KOLOKOL AT MOSCOW. Frankfort-on-the-Main. Fribourg. THE MOUNTAIN PASS AND CATARACT OF THE SPLUGEN AT PLANAZZO. A Panoramic View of Venice. THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS. Panorama of Naples. Ravines of Sorrento, the birth-place of Tasso. Amalfi on the Southern Coast of Italy. St. Beat, among the Pyrenees. Chateau of St. Marie, Pyrenees. THE HOUSE OF PILATE, SEVILLE. The Royal Palace, Madrid. CERES and PROSPERINE, sculptured Gateway on the Island of Philæ, in Egypt. The Vocal Memnon. The Great Hall of Columns at Karnac. The Temple of Edfou. The Temple of Baalbec, in Syria. Panorama of Damascus. THE CEDARS OF LEBANON. Bethlehem. The Church of St. Ann, Jerusalem. The Niagara Suspension Bridge. GEN. SCOTT ON THE BALCONY AT WEST POINT. The Great Eastern Steamship. THE BURD FAMILY MONUMENT, Baltimore, from the Towers of St. Peter's Church. Portico of the Capitol at Washington. Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The House at MOUNT VERNON. TOMB OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. The American Eagle.
By special request, the beautiful Spectral Illusion of "LA DAME BLANCHE," or "THE WHITE LADY," will be repeated.
During this week the Travels and Adventures of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER in Europe, will be one subject of special illustration.
Doors open at 6½. Tours begin at 7½ P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
Grand Matinees for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Extra Exhibition on THANKSGIVING DAY at 3 P. M.
H. D. McKEON, Manager.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

THE MAYORALTY CANVASS.

Ratification Rally for Mr. Blunt.

Meeting at the Headquarters of the Union Central Committee.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Headquarters of the Union Central Committee, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, to ratify the nomination for Mayor of Hon. Orison Blunt. A good deal of spirit and earnestness was manifested, and a strong feeling of satisfaction at the nomination of Mr. Blunt.

Mr. Van Orton was unanimously chosen Chairman. He made a few introductory remarks, expressing a firm hope that the loyal people of New-York would elect the candidate whose nomination they had assembled to ratify. A long list of Vice-Presidents, comprising many of our most influential citizens, was then read and adopted. After the appointment of Secreteries, letters from F. A. Conkling and William E. Dodge, Esq., aspressive of regret at their inability to be present, were read.

The Chairman introduced George W. Blunt, Esq., who read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That, in this crisis in our national existence, it is of the greatest importance that the Chief Magistrate of the commercial metropolis of our country should be a man of energy and executive ability, of undoubted patriotism, of unimpeachable integrity, and of large practical experience in the municipal affairs of this City.

Resolved, That the records of our municipal Government demonstrate that such qualities preeminently characterize our Union candidate for Mayor, Hon. Orison Blunt, and that his past fidelity to the interests of our City, his firm opposition to all wasteful expenditures, and his carrying into execution all useful and patriotic measures, entitle him to the support of all good and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That we pledge to his success at the polls our untiring exertions, in the firm belief in his triumphant election to the high office for which he has been nominated.

After a few remarks by Mr. Blunt and Henry Smith, Esq., Hon. Mosron S. Wilkinson, United States Senator from Minnesota, was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILKINSON.

When requested to come here to-night, to say something at a meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Mr. Blunt for Mayor of the City, I hardly knew what to say. I knew very little about the politics of the City of New-York, and I do not know as anybody else knows much about them. [Laughter.] But I thought that I would suggest a Western idea to you, to the electors of this City. It is an idea that was once suggested by a Colonel, or a man who first went into the army as a Colonel from the Far West. We adopted it as our platform in the late elections in the West, and it is this—it is "To move upon the enemy's works until we force an unconditional surrender." (Loud applause.) Now, I take it for granted that the friends of Mr. Blunt in this City are all Union men—men who are willing to make sacrifices for the Union, all ready to stand shoulder to shoulder for the Union, and to employ such means and such agencies as will most effectually support and maintain the Union. Why, my fellow-citizens, from this Metropolitan City to the Rocky Mountains, you have nothing but an unbroken line of Union men, [applause,] bound together by a strong attachment to this Union, determined that it shall be maintained at all hazards; and in order to carry out this determination, they will support no man for any office, from a constable up to the President who is not thoroughly, radically, totally devoted to the cause of his country. [Renewed enolause.] The State of New-York lies settled in the main a line of States commencing with Michigan, then Wisconsin, then Minnesota. This State has extended into those three new States her surplus agricultural population, and those States have adopted the institutions of the State of New-York. The influence of your State has run through also the northern line of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa; and wherever the influence of your State has gone westward, there you will find people who never falter in their attachment to the country, and who never hesitate in the performance of any duty to maintain their Government. But, my fellow-citizens, it is a little to be regreued that this great metropolitan city—this city which is maintained by the great granaries of the West, supported by that vast, rich country that spreads out from here to the Rocky Mountains—that this great City is not in sympathy and in heart with the rural people that lie beyond them. I believe that if the people of this City would devote to the cause of their country—Democrats and Republicans—if those men who are willing to make sacrifices to uphold this Government, will stand firmly and sincerely attached to each other—if they so frame their local politics that their efforts may be effective in the attainment of this end, I believe that this City may yet prove itself to be as thoroughly and devotedly attached to the salvation and preservation of this nation as the rural population that lies beyond it. [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, there is no other place on this Continent where the people should be so energetic in their efforts to sustain this Government as New-York City. There is no other piece where the interests are so vast as they are in the City of New-York. It is the pride of this continent; it is the great *entrepôt* of the noblest, and wisest and most prosperous people in the world, and they all have a pride in your City; they all look up to it, they all love to come to it. But, my fellow-citizens, I must tell the truth—and I believe Western men are pretty apt generally to tell the truth—[laughter]—we have been mortified—the sons of New-York, living upon the Mississippi River, have been mortified and chagrined that a man should proceed from this City who has been in heart and sympathy with the enemies of his country. If you have the same will that Ulysses Grant [applause] had; if you move upon the enemies' works with the same confidence that he moved upon them, you will do as he said he would do—force an unconditional surrender. [Applause.]

Mr. Blunt, being observed upon the platform, was loudly called for, and came forward and spoke briefly as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ORISON BLUNT.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I did not intend to speak here to-night. I return to you my sincere thanks for the notice you have given me. Upon reflection, I can only say to you that I am proud of the Union nomination for the Chief Magistracy of your great City, and, whatever the result may be, I am perfectly satisfied. [Applause.] I will only say to you, if you will come forward and sustain me in this cause I feel satisfied that there is no doubt of our success in the coming election. I am satisfied, as the case now stands, if every voter in New-York, every true Union man, will come forward and vote this ticket as they ought to do, there is no doubt whatever but what we can carry the point and elect every Union man who is now before the people. [Applause.] I did not intend to say much here to-night. I think it is unnecessary for a candidate before the people to say what he intends to do if elected. I can only say, gentlemen, that what I have done for the last ten years I shall continue to do. [Loud applause.] I thank you for this kindly demonstration to-night. [Renewed applause.]

He was succeeded by several others in remarks more or less lengthy—among them Hon. C. S. Spencer and Mr. McClellan, of the Eighth Ward.

At about 10 o'clock the meeting was declared adjourned, and the assembly dispersed in the best of spirits.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Hon. Gaiusha A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and D. M. Hunt, Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

M. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington; Capt. H. Rachelder, London, and A. C. Latharop, United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Orlando Kellogg, New-York; Bayard Taylor, Pennsylvania; Dr. Jas. Lewis, U. S. Navy; Hon. A. B. Olin, Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Stark Fellows and E. P. Adams, B. Q. M. Second Colored regiment, U. S. Volunteers, and Chas. R. Haskins, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. S. T. Amot, Elmira; Col. Cooley, Hartford; Capt. J. H. Moore, U. S. A.; A. Bradford, St. Louis, and C. B. Mount, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Sprague and wife left the Brevoort House yesterday afternoon en route for Ohio, for the purpose of visiting the bride's friends and relatives. They will also visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and return to Washington by the latter part of next week in order to be present at the opening of Congress on the following Monday.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The French sloop-of-war *Guerriere*, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening, and sailed for Newport's News this forenoon, and will go to City Point as soon as the weather permits.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. Clark, left for City Point this A. M. with dispatches.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at Hiram Anderson's ten spacious salesrooms, No. 29 Bowery; also, Lowell 3-ply and ingrain carpets; also, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths—three to eighteen feet wide—at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at Hiram Anderson's, No. 29 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Hamann's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hamann & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Free to Visitors.—The Phrenological Museum, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open till noon to-day. Other days, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

A Sad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a tonic, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Henry Ward Beecher's Speeches in England, their extravagant contradictions and outrageous libels on our glorious Constitution. Just and magnanimous defence of our Constitution from the contamination of Slavery, and infamous assumptions that makes our Constitution responsible for all the horrors of Slavery.

See these speeches reviewed in the *Principia*.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions.—Extraordinary value, brilliant illustrations, interesting information, and the largest and most splendid Fashion Magazine. Contains one dollar's worth of full-size patterns, all for 25 cents. Winter number now ready. Splendid premiums to yearly subscribers at $1.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum will, of course, be thronged today. The most splendid bill of fare has been prepared, embracing magnificent dramatic performances every hour, and three of the largest giants, the smallest dwarf, and a host of other novelties at all hours. All the world and part of Bagdad will be sure to be there.

MARRIED.

Anderson—Barss.—At the house of the bride's father, Oswego, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Charles O. Anderson, of New-York City, and Helen M., daughter of David Beers, Esq.

Elbert—Lord.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. John Pierpont, William P. Elbert and Fannie, daughter of J. Pierpont Lord, all of Brooklyn.

Ireland—Colyer.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. W. Newell, John H. Ireland, of Brooklyn, and Martha, daughter of John Colyer, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

Kane—Kilner.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., Lieut John R. Kane, of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers, and Magdie S., youngest daughter of the late Dr. A. P. Kilmer.

Leavitt—Merry.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., by Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, William R., son of the late John Leavitt, Esq., of this City, and Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. William H. Merry, of the former place.

Mason—Beach.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, George B. Mason and Emma L., daughter of Lewis Beach, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Richardson—Iles.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, William Richardson and Isabella Iles, both of that city.

Rows—Gilbert.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Charles T. Rowe and Emilie B., daughter of Philo B. Gilbert, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Roe—Sands.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. William Adams, Rev. Edward P. Roe, Chaplain of the Harris Light Cavalry, and Anna P., daughter of the late Dr. David Sands.

Sherman—Cornwell.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. J. P. Newman, at the residence of the bride, No. 14 Bond-st., Samuel J., son of George E. Sherman, and Frances A., daughter of J. W. Cornwell, all of this City.

Thatsa—Halsted.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George S. Cheever, D. D., Stephen R. Thatsa and Emma, only daughter of James W. Halsted, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

Annan.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, Sarah B. Seymour, wife of Samuel Annan, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from the Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn.

Davis.—In New-Bronswick, N. J., suddenly, on Monday evening, Nov. 23, Sarah Davis, second daughter of the late Charles Davis, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., and wife of Edward W. Bradley.

Funeral service will be attended at the Church of Messiah, Rev. Dr. Osgood, this City, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

Drummond.—On Monday morning, Nov. 23, Alexander H. Drummond, aged 45 years.

The members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., also relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Marks, No. 28 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d ave.

Gay.—In Walton, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 21, William Gardiner, son of David H. and Susan Gay, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Ireland.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 23, William Thomas Ireland, eldest son of Robinson and Sarah Ireleod, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, aged 13½ years.

Friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from Monmouth-st., Jersey City, between South 1st and South 2d sts., at the hour of 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 26th inst.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

Lester.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, of inflammation of the lungs, Ada Marsaed, only child of William H. and Elsie Lester, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 26, from No. 81 Macdongal-st.

Richardson.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, William Richardson, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th ave., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sherman.—Lost overboard on Saturday, Sept. 12, from ship *Thomas W. Sears*, Capt. Joshua Sherman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58 years.

☞ Boston and Cape Cod papers please copy.

Schott.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, Margaret Ridgely, widow of the late James Schott, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sullivan.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, after a short illness, Eugene Sullivan, a native of Killaroey, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 31 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Sullivan, No. 24 Rose-st., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock.

Throckmorton.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas C. Throckmorton, at his residence in Freehold, N. J., in the 71st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Ward.—In North Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, Anna Maria, daughter of Samuel and Catherine E. Ward, and grand-daughter of James Ward, in the 19th year of her age.

Woodward.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, of scarlet fever, Mason, youngest daughter of J. M. and S. A. Woodward, in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No 364 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Harvest Queen, from Bermuda.—Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle, Mrs. Tyler and two children, Mr. Grant.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Miss E. Tolbert, Mrs. R. W. Francis and child, Edwin Allen, C. F. Clerk, A. Hall, L. D. Judkins, John F. Gore, wife and two children, George Pierce, R. M. McMahon, John Senac, J. G. Gaisser, Julliard Jeune and son, James A. Savage, W. H. Wolfson, Camilbe Rimalhe, Sr., Rafael Capo, W. Blackwood, Thomas Allen, P. D. Mayer, T. Connolly Schmidt, Col. M. M. Spiegel, 125th Ohio Volunteers; C. Hertzer, J. F. Crossman, Isaac Simmons, Leopold Christ, Adolph Bader, Mr. and Mrs. John Corson, Miss S. Revil, L. F. Fabre, John Duntze, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blinese and two children, Mrs. Margaret E. Sterling, Yamael Salas, August Dorhener, Mrs. E. M. Sibley, A. F. Sterling, John Socias, Leonard Vanlisza, Jean Maceo, Gabriel Badnre, John Dwyre, Charles Galser, Henry Nathan, H. Wedemeyer, J. C. Fowler, and others in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises 5 51

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook. 7 59 | Gov. Island.. 8 48 | Hell Gate..10 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic, Maury, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria. J. Hand.

Ship Edward Haller, Chadwick, Tortugas, Snow & Burgess.

Bark Gazelle. (Br.,) Bernburn, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffee; Hope. (Br.,) Hill, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythe.

Brig Victoria. (Norw.,) Lockster, Zanagons. Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Francis Smith, Johnson, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, Washington. Van Brunt & Slaght; John Farnum, Hall, Washington. L. Kenny; Enoch Pratt, Baker, Washington. L. Kenny; A. J. De Rossett, Hillman, Alexandria. Jonas Smith; R. H. Wilson, David, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anna Magee, Smith, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary A. Thorpshire, Elwell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Warner, Loxier, Washington, Van Bront & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Marena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Daizell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer James S. Green, Multiner, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Ilos, (Norw.,) Selembuck, Alicante 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Carolina Nesmith, Consins, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Sons. Had westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Emma Brens, (Hanov.,) Muller, Shanghai 157 ds., with teas to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 2, St. Helena Oct. 3, and crossed the Equator Oct. 23, in lon. 25 44.

Bark Columbia. (Norw.,) Nicdsen, Shields 84 ds. with coal to order. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage, lost sails, etc.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to *J. F. Joy.*

Bark Laureate, (of Picton,) Roberts, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Delphin. (of Harbor Grace,) Davis. Harbor Grace, N. F., 10 ds., with fish to Green & Curry.

Brig Maid of Erin. (Br.,) Davis. Charlottetown 11 ds., with coal to E. F. Buck & Co.

Brig Arkmede, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Bermuda 7 ds., with onions, hides, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Bache, Tom, Bangor 4 ds., with barley to E. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sahwa, Whitmore, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Neptune, Clark, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Germ, Peters, St. Andrews, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. George Curtin, Kennebunk 12 ds., with heading to Wagdell & Co.

Schr. Agnes, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Angler, Bessey, Wareham, with pine wood.

Schr. Monitor, Bessey, Wareham, with pine wood.

Schr. Owen Bearse, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Porter, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Canoma, French, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Seneca, Phinney, Boston for Newark.

Schr. Ocean Star, Perkins, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Goldfish, Kean, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Quail, Brewster, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Isaac Eish. Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bengal, Haskell, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. E. F. Prindle, Boyd, Portland.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Bricks, Boston.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Vinalhaven, stone.

Schr. St. Lucas, Adams, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Disdem, Ludlam, Providence.

Schr. William F. Phelps, Cramer, Boston.

Schr. S. Swan, Mayhew, Wellfleet, with fish.

Schr. G. H. Thompson, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Bark La Plata, from Buenos Ayres.

Bark Eliza, of Barbadas, from Laguayra.

Bark Bounding Billow.

Sailed.

Steamships Sidon, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Creole, for New-Orleans, and Chesapeake, for Portland, Me.

Ship Gondola.

Bark Industrie, (Ner.,) Palestine, (Br.)

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Arr. schr. Elizabeth, from Surinam.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 23.—Arr. brigs Isabel Bnermann, from Bangor for Alexandria; Abby F. Larrabee, from Bangor for Providence; schr. Lake, from Elizabethport for Boston; Flying Fish, from New-York for Gloucester; Union, from New-York for Franklin; Sarah Wooster, from Ellsworth for New-York; Mount Vernon, from Provincetown for do.

Sailed, Gem, Peters, St. Andrews, N. B., with lumber to New-York; Eliza Leland, from Bangor for do.; Vandalia, from Millbridge for do.; Helen, from Gloncester for do.

Sid. brig Isabel Bnermann; schrs. Sarah Wooster, J. L. Snow and Reemann.

8 A. M.—Wind E., with rain.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—Br. brig, steering E., 22d inst., lat. 41 46, lon. 69.

South American—ship, of and for Boston, 18th inst., lat. 42, lon. 60.

Cumberland—Br. ship, steering S., Oct. 23, lon. 25 44.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS;

A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military.

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THE MERE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BOOK WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO PRODUCE A RUSH OF READERS.—*Boston Transcript.* The first edition of "GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS," published on Saturday, was exhausted before night. The second edition is ready this morning. $2. Published by MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st.

THE MARCH OF THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT TO WASHINGTON, and ANNAPOLIS, is described in Mr. Parton's new work, GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS, which relates some things in relation to it not printed before. $2. Published by MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A GREAT NUMBER OF ANECDOTES of occurrences during the occupation of New-Orleans by the United States troops, as well as connected with Gen. Butler's previous career, are contained in Mr. Parton's GEN. BUTLER AT NEW-ORLEANS. Now ready. $2. Published by MASON BROTHERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.
THE DAYS OF SHODDY.
THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

In Press and will be Published SATURDAY, Dec. 12,

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

A NOVEL OF THE GREAT REBELLION OF 1861.

By Henry Morford,
Author of "Shoulder-Straps."

With a Portrait on Steel of the Author,

Price $1 in paper, or $1 50 in cloth. 1 vol., 12mo, 500 pages.

Read the following notice of it from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* of Nov. 20:

"THE DAYS OF SHODDY."—We have been favored with a glance at the advance sheets of this new war novel, in press by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and have no hesitation in saying that the sensation likely to be created by it will be a decided one. It will be remembered that the previous novel of the same series, "Shoulder Straps," handled without gloves the gentry in blue and brass who walk the streets of our Northern cities, without using their opportunities to further the great national cause, while it also involved a story interest of the most absorbing character. The new volume, from our cursory examination of it, seems to deal blows of the same force at the whole brood of "shoddy contractors" and other Governmental swindlers, and at the great mass of official incapables who have so paralyzed and perplexed the "War for the Union."

There is not only a considerable proportion of denunciation, but there is much of something *worse—proof*—which cannot vary at all please many of the hundreds who are "hit," but which unquestionably *will* please those who feel that their own skirts are clear of the evil reprobated. The story lying at the bottom of this is so strange as almost to deserve the phrase *startling*, and we are only prevented giving a peep at it by unwillingness to forestall what is likely to be a general pleasure. We have only space to say further, that a vast number of current celebrities are introduced or "talked about," that among the interesting features of the book will be found a history of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, from their organization to their disbandment; a graphic picture of the first battle of Bull Run, evidently drawn by a capable military hand, and that the opinions expressed, and the dashes at society and character, seem to be sharp, spicy, wide-awake and most thoroughly readable.

Booksellers, news-agents and all others will please send on their orders at once, for what they may want of either edition of "The Days of Shoddy," as it is going to have a very large and extended sale, the orders coming in for it by the thousand.

Canvassers, agents and sutlers are wanted in every city and county in the country to engage in the sale of this popular book, either edition of which will be sold at very low rates by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

Published and for sale at the Cheapest Publishing and Bookselling Establishment in this country, which is at T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To whom all orders must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention.

Advance copies of the above book will be sent to any one, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition wanted to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in a letter.

RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

READY THIS WEEK:

I.—RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

A translation of M. Ernest Renan's remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation is a great concerning its subject and author that already thousands of copies of the costly French edition have been sold. The London *Spectator* considers it "the most genuine and devout attempt to explain our Lord's life;" *Christian Times* pronounces it "the chiest of man's efforts." One handsome 12mo, tinted paper, cloth bound, $1 50.

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A Christmas book, by the popular author of "Rutledge," "The Sutherlands" and "Frank Warrington." 12mo., cloth bound, price $1 25. *.* This charming work was published anonymously a few years since, but is now republished with the author's other works. One of our best literary women says: "Of all the pure, warm, beautiful, human books that I have read for years, 'Louie' shall take the palm. The sweet, dewy, beneficent book! my eyes here streamed tears over it."

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WHEN MR. PARTON WROTE TO GEN. BUTLER that he was about writing a history of his administration in New-Orleans, and asking information, Gen. Butler, after furnishing the most free access to official and unofficial papers contioned thus: "One thing I beg shall be understood between us, however, as I have no doubt he would have been without this paragraph, that while I will furnish you with every possible facility to learn everything done by me in New-Orleans and elsewhere, it will be upon the express condition that you shall report it in precisely the manner you may choose, without the slightest sense of obligation ought to extenuate because of the source from which you derive the material of your work; and further, that no sense of delicacy of position in relation to myself shall interfere with the closest investigation of every act alleged to have been done or permitted by me. I will only ask that upon all matters I may have the privilege of presenting to your mind the documentary and other evidences of the fact."

PARTON'S GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS is now ready. $2. Published by MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st.

"IT IS OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS IMPORTANCE TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES that whatever is written respecting this war should be written truly. Upon this class of writers it chiefly devolves to garner up, for our future warning, solace and instruction, the experience gained by such an appalling expenditure of life and of the means of living. Let us leave all lying, all delusion, all boasting, all unworthy suppressions, to the malignants who know no better. For us, the truth, though it blast us. We owe it to the heroic dead, who died that we might more worthily live. We owe it to the living, who are so anxious and so perplexed, through the incompleteness of their knowledge. We owe it to the whole multitude of our brethren and fellow-citizens unborn.

"For myself I can say that every page of this volume has been prepared with the single object of conveying to the reader's mind a correct impression of the facts related."—*Extract from preface to* PARTON'S BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS, now ready. $2. Published by MASON BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.

PERHAPS NO MAN BUT GEN. BUTLER ever gave to the English language a new word, or a new application of an old one, which was universally understood and accepted wherever the language is spoken as soon as uttered, and which at the same time solved a difficulty so great that it was perplexing a nation. Gen. Butler did this when he used the word "contraband" with a new meaning. See PARTON'S BUTLER AT NEW-ORLEANS. ($2,) now ready. Published by MASON BROTHERS.

THE SURPASSING INTEREST OF ITS sub

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3700. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GRANT'S GREAT VICTORY

A "Complete Victory" Announced by Gen. Grant.

Splendid Conduct of Our Troops.

BRAGG'S ARMY COMPLETELY CRUSHED.

His Demoralized Forces in Full Flight Toward Dalton, Georgia.

Our Forces Pressing Hotly in Pursuit.

Gen. Hooker at Ringgold, Ga., Last Evening.

The Fugitive Enemy Burning Bridges to Cut Off Pursuit.

Fifty-Two Pieces of Artillery, Five Thousand Small Arms, and Ten Flags Captured.

Six Thousand Prisoners in Our Hands.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY ALL RIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the United States Army, in this city:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7:15 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, *I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg.*

Lookout Mountain Top—all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire—have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—Midnight.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about *forty* pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners.

We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades, from Colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning.

The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected.

Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

(Signed,) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Gen. BRAGG'S retreat from his position of last night is represented as a perfect rout.

Gen. SHERIDAN reached Chickamauga Station at 6 o'clock this morning, where he captured 800 prisoners, 4 guns and a number of pontoons.

The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him, and partially succeeded.

The enemy also burned the depot and stores at Chickamauga.

Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Chickamauga this forenoon.

Gen. HOOKER was reported at Ringgold at 5 o'clock this evening.

The desertions and captures from the rebel army are rapidly thinning it.

The number of cannon captured thus far is reported at 52, including the celebrated Loomis battery, which was lost by us at Chickamauga.

Gen. SHERMAN'S loss is much less than estimated, and will probably not exceed 500.

Nearly 6,000 prisoners have been reported.

The son of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE and Maj. WILSON, his Chief of Staff, were brought in among the prisoners.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE himself narrowly escaped.

A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy, and it is not improbable another disastrous defeat will be forced on him.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The *Journal's* special dispatch from Chattanooga, 26th, says: Gen. BRECKINRIDGE'S son has just been brought in a prisoner.

Among our killed are Capt. BARNEY, Lieut. WISE and Col. PURKAR.

Among our severely wounded are Capt. DARBY O'CONNOR and Capt. BROWNE.

Among our wounded are Lieut.-Col. GILBERT, Capt. ——, Adjt. TURNER, Lieut.-Col. HEARD, Maj. JOHNSON and Adjt. BURR.

Our camp fires last night were blazing along the crest of the whole ridge, a distance of eight miles.

Bragg was expected to withdraw under cover of night. At dark Bragg was in line of battle to cover the Knoxville Railroad, but it is believed he will not hazard another battle.

Our army is aglow with enthusiasm and eager to pursue.

Prisoners report the rebel army terribly demoralized, and incapable of offering serious resistance; and also that Bragg will fall back to Atlanta.

Gen. BRANNAN occupies Tunnel Hill, which completes our line along the whole length of Missionary Ridge.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The reports from Chattanooga received at the War Department represent that three thousand prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with fifty-two cannon, five thousand stand of small arms and ten flags.

The rebel forces are utterly routed to-day, and in full retreat toward Dalton, Ga. They are burning the bridges after them to retard pursuit. They are also burning their depots and stores, and abandoning or destroying everything that will embarrass their flight.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Official information from Gen. BURNSIDE down to the 23d, leduces the belief that he is safe. He will be supplied and reinforced.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Successful Expedition to Eastern Virginia—Capture of the Rebel "Marine Brigade"—Design of the Organization—The Russian Fleet to Winter at Old Point—Statement of a Refugee—A School of Rebels—The One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO EASTERN VIRGINIA.

A combined expedition, consisting of the navy gunboat *Morse*, Capt BABCOCK, and 450 men from the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, under command of Col. GUION, left Yorktown on Monday, of last week, in search of a party of the rebel "Marine Brigade," reported to be on their way from Richmond to Mob Jack Bay, to commit depredations on our commerce. The *Morse* landed the regiment the same evening at the headwaters of East River, which at once marched across the country to Matthew's Court-house, where information was obtained that the "Marines" had left the place but a few hours previously. Passing the night there, early the next morning the march was continued northward as far as Shefflletown, on the Piancatank River. No trace of the rebels being discovered, the regiment turned about, and scoured the country down to the mouth of the Piancatank, encamping that night at Cricket Hill.

The next morning, crossing in small boats to Gwynna's Island, the men were deployed across it, and the cover beaten as they advanced. About noon, near the lower end of the island, their labor was rewarded by the discovery of the entire party for which they were in search, consisting of an Acting Master in the rebel navy, named WEBB, and fifteen men. The marines were hidden in the reeds and bushes of a swamp, and offered little resistance. Each man was armed with a carbine, cutlass, and pistol of English manufacture. They had with them a 12-pounder breach-loading brass howitzer, which, however, they had previously concealed in the woods. A sloop, with which they intended to commit depredations on passing vessels, was discovered up a creek and burned. They were expecting to capture a large vessel, and eventually to attack one of the mail boats plying between Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, from which city WEBB and nearly all his gang of pirates hailed. In the possession of WEBB was found his commission as Master in the rebel navy, together with a letter of instructions from Secretary MALLORY, ordering him to proceed to the rivers and creeks of Eastern Virginia, organize his party, and annoy our commerce as extensively as possible. To what proportions this incipient marine brigade might have been recruited we can, fortunately, only conjecture. At any rate, the expedition was timely, and Secretary MALLORY'S amiable designs have been completely frustrated.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth returned to Yorktown on Thursday with their prisoners, who were sent to Fort Norfolk. Capt. BABCOCK, commander of the *Morse*, displayed extraordinary zeal in the discharge of his duties. The streams emptying into East River were patrolled night and day by his boats, the vessel was held in readiness to assist the land force in case they were attacked by superior numbers, and in every possible way, with sleepless vigilance, this model naval officer contributed his best efforts to the success of the expedition.

LATE ARKANSAS NEWS.

Incursion of Rebel Conscripting Squads—Arrival of Cotton at Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 26.

Late accounts from the Arkansas River represent that the country is subject to frequent incursions of rebel conscripting squads, and that the citizens have been compelled to band together for mutual protection. This state of affairs renders the efforts of the planters to gather their crops ineffectual, and the amount of cotton gathered will be small in comparison with the amount grown.

The rebel force of Gen. PRICE is represented to be small, with no prospect of any movement on his part.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, in noticing arrivals there, says:

"It is believed that in a few days the restrictions now preventing cotton from coming in from the country will be removed. The stock here is rapidly decreasing. About 1,000 bales reached here yesterday by boats. The amount of business is small, and the quality of the cotton unchanged. Two hundred and eighty-seven hogsheads of sugar and 120 barrels of molasses have also arrived."

Meeting of the United States Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

An immense meeting was held here this evening by the United States Christian Commission, on behalf of the Union prisoners in Richmond. Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, presided.

The building was filled to overflowing, many hundreds being unable to gain admittance.

Addresses were delivered by Bishop POTTER, Gov. BROWN, of Ohio; Maj. BOLES, from the Libby Prison; Gorham D. STANLY, President of the Christian Commission, and others.

The collection announced to over $10,000, and it is expected will reach $15,000.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Increasing trade with the Mexican ports has induced the placing on of an extra on that line. These steamers carry passengers and freight to the lower coast and return loaded with ores from Mexico and the various shipping places along the Colorado River.

Business will be generally suspended over Thanksgiving Day.

About $150,000 have been subscribed in this city to the National Sanitary Fund recently.

The Brig Rio Grande Ashore.

St. CATHARINE'S, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The brig *Rio Grande*, with a cargo of wheat and flour, is ashore at Port Colborne. She is full of water, and the prospects of saving her are poor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Over seventy Republican members have tendered to SCHUYLER COLFAX their votes to make him Speaker of the House; he solicits no suffrages. This offer of support is an irrepressible compliment to one of the most patriotic, experienced, practical, good tempered and modest men who have grown up in the House of Representatives.

A NATIONAL MISCHIEF.

The bronze ornamentation of the rejected fractional currency has been foisted upon the National Bank Note Printing Company, under a patent right that threatens to be nationally mischievous. It has to be impressed upon the paper dry. To take the impression of the bank note plate, the paper has to be dampened. In drying, it shrinks and twists, and utterly refuses to register. The first National Bank of Washington has refused to receive its notes thus printed. It has also protested against the currency thus artistically disfigured, as wholly unprotected from counterfeiting. The bronze can be removed by chemicals and replaced by a press.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE.

The Foreign diplomatists here consider the occupation of Brownsville by BANKS as one of the most important successes of the war, and calculated to lead to most important consequences in our foreign as well as domestic relations. It is considered as certain to bring the new French pretensions on this continent to a head.

A HUMBUG EXPLODED.

Yesterday there was a moderate explosion of humbug in Secretary CHASE'S department. The alteration of a large quantity of the new fractional currency from 10 cents to 50 cents was suddenly discovered. It was effected by splitting the paper on which the two denominations are printed, and pasting the tens on the back of the fifties. A large amount of it was presented for redemption. It was, of course, peremptorily refused.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS.

Gen. MEREDITH arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, for further instructions from the War Department in regard to the forwarding of provisions and clothing to our prisoners at Richmond. He declares that he is satisfied that our prisoners do not receive articles sent them, although 48,000 rations were forwarded to Richmond a few days ago. Released prisoners state that none had yet been distributed among them by the rebel authorities, and that they had not received any meat for four days. Nine thousand outfits of clothing have also been sent, but no evidence of their distribution has been received at Fortress Monroe. Gen. MEREDITH has 72,000 rations ready to forward, but declines to ship them until advised of the safe arrival and distribution of those previously sent.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES.

The daily redemption of certificates at the Treasury amounts to nearly one million. The gross amount already redeemed is upward of twenty-five millions.

COTTON AT ATLANTA.

The rebels, as well as the rebel Government, some time back sent their cotton from the seaboard to Atlanta for safety, about two million bales altogether. It will be difficult for this cotton, or any considerable portion of it, to be removed before Gen. GRANT puts his hands on it. His movements in that direction will be rapid.

GOOD FINANCIERING.

Over two millions of gold have accumulated in the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco for customs. The gold has been ordered to be shipped to Europe. The Government will draw bills against it, and dispose of these in New-York.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND—ARRIVAL OF RELEASED SURGEONS.

The ninety-five Surgeons recently released from the Libby Prison, captured at various times, and in different departments of the army, arrived here to-day. They embarked at Richmond, but were ordered below decks until after they had passed the rebel works at Fort Darling. They had no opportunity of learning the number of troops in that city. Clothing and provisions which have reached there have been distributed, affording great relief and cheering the suffering prisoners. The supplies, however, are not equal to the demand.

One of the Surgeons says their own condition was much alleviated by the permission to purchase necessaries outside of their prisons. They generally appear to be in good physical condition, though their wardrobes need replenishing.

While on their way hither they prepared a statement of the condition of the prisoners in the several places of confinement, and of the description of the fare and other points of interest on this subject, for presentation to the War Department.

One of our officers recently asked Commissioner OULD whether he would agree to a partial exchange of prisoners, and whether if we sent him, say five thousand rebels now in our hands, he would release an equal number of our own. He gave a negative response.

THANKSGIVING AT WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed in this city, the churches being better attended than on any previous occasion. The weather has been fine. The cheering news from Chattanooga, in the official form, was in the morning circulated throughout the city and caused general rejoicing.

THE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES.

The estimates for appropriations, as lately published, are in many respects incorrect. The publication was not authorized by the Treasury Department. Even the present official estimates cannot be regarded as conclusive, because material obligations may by made before they are laid before Congress.

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

CELEBRATION OF GEN. GRANT'S GREAT VICTORY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The glorious news received from the Southwest of the splendid victory of Gen. GRANT over the rebels, infused great spirit and interest to-day in the observance of our National and State Thanksgiving.

The event was specially and appropriately alluded to in the churches; congratulations were exchanged in the streets by the people; flags and banners were flung to the breeze—in fact, everywhere the day was celebrated as one of joy and gladness and thanksgiving.

The weather has been splendid.

Thanksgiving Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving day was observed with unusual spirit, in consequence of the exhilarating news from Chattanooga, which was issued in extra *Bulletin* and announced in some pulpits. Union League House was illuminated. General display of bunting throughout the city. Theatres all crowded to excess to-night.

The Arabia Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 26.

The steamship *Arabia* did not sail for Boston until 7:30 A. M. to-day. She will be due there to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 2088, 2090, 2091. *Part II.*—Short cause—Nos. 2092, 2093, 2094.

SUPREME COURT—*Part II.* to be Reserved Calendar—Nos. 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275—Calendar Rolls of Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

REBEL REPORTS FROM EAST TENNESSEE

Discovery of a Plot to Liberate Our Prisoners.

Rebel Hopes and Fears Before the Late Battle.

We have full files of Richmond papers from the 17th to the 24th, inclusive, from which we take the following interesting intelligence:

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

GEN. LONGSTREET AT KNOXVILLE—BURNSIDE RETREATING—HIS ARMY DEMORALIZED—TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED YANKEES CAPTURED, ETC.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 20.

Advices from the front represent that nothing more than the usual shelling has occurred since last report.

The *Confederacy* states that great destitution prevails at Chattanooga.

A special to the *Intelligencer* says considerable skirmishing has taken place at Nicholajack Pass. The enemy have been driven back at that point.

The *Appeal* learns from Col. CHESTER that Gen. LONGSTREET had captured Knoxville, routing the enemy and taking 1,200 or 1,500 prisoners. One hundred and forty prisoners arrived on two same train with Col. CHESTER.

Gen. WHEELER is reported in the enemy's rear. Gen. LONGSTREET is pressing their front.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 20.

Gen. WHARTON has returned from Richmond, promoted to the rank of Major General.

Gen. CHEATHAM has returned to the front. Gen. BUCKNER will go to the front in a few days.

Two hundred and thirty prisoners came down this evening. Many more are on the way down.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 20.

An officer who left Loudon on the 18th instant reports that Gen. LONGSTREET captured *sixteen hundred* Yankees, and Gen. WHEELER six hundred, on that day (18th.)

Gen LONGSTREET was one mile and a half from Knoxville, intrenching.

In their retreat from Loudon, the Yankee army, about 5,000 strong, (?) were greatly demoralized. They left about 100 wagons, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores, in the road.

ROBINSON'S brigade left Loudon yesterday to repair the pontoons left by the Yankees on the Little Tennessee, leading into Blount county.

Persons liberated at Chattanooga report great suffering and want of food and fuel at that place.

One hundred and thirty-six Yankees, forming Gen. BURNSIDE'S rear guard, reached Dalton last night. They say that Knoxville is another Harper's Ferry trap, and BURNSIDE must evacuate.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21—10.40 A. M.

The Chickamauga train, due at 4 o'clock A. M., is just in with upward of 100 Yankees from BURNSIDE'S rear.

Officers from the front last evening report nothing more than the usual firing. There are indications of a movement of more than usual importance being now expected.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Advices from the front report that Gen. LONGSTREET was on Monday within ten miles of Knoxville, and advancing. A number of his wounded were reaching our lines.

A conflict between pickets for the possession of a wood-pile half way between Chattanooga and our lines, came very near bringing on a general engagement.

The Marietta *Confederate* says LONGSTREET certainly is in Knoxville.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

ABINGDON, Va., Monday, Nov. 23.

Various rumors of the occupation of Knoxville by our forces are coming in, but nothing official. Two thousand Yankees are reported to have passed Rogersville, and five regiments through Jacksboro', *en route* for Kentucky. Our forces are very active in front.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 23.

All the news we have from Tennessee is contained in the telegrams to be found in another column; *but there is a rumor that Longstreet has been stopped short in his high career by the failure of expected cooperation from our forces in East Tennessee.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

The encouraging news sent us by Gen. BRAGG, by way of Dalton, seems to receive corroboration from intelligence received on Saturday in Lynchburgh, coming from East Tennessee by the upper end of the valley, by way of Abingdon. The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of Saturday, says:

"From information derived last night by the Western train, we think it beyond a doubt that our forces occupy Knoxville. It is reported that our Quartermasters and Commissaries who were run out from that place, are ordered to report there again. If our forces hold Knoxville, BURNSIDE will have to fall back upon Cumberland Gap, which place forms an obtuse angle with Greenville and Knoxville, it being the apex of the longest leg of the angle. From Greenville our forces can reach the Gap before the enemy, and the probability is that he will thus be cut off from escape."

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPIDAN.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Nov. 23.

All quiet in front. President DAVIS arrived here on Saturday and is staying with Gen. LEE. He will probably review the army before he leaves. Nothing from the enemy.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

All is, and to all appearances likely to remain, quiet on the Rapidan. The observations of recent scouts lead to the opinion that the bulk of MEADE'S army has not yet crossed the Rappahannock, but is lying upon the north bank of that stream, and that the country lying between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan is occupied only by his cavalry and a few brigades on picket. This confirms the opinion previously expressed in these columns, that the prospect of a renewal of active hostilities on the part of MEADE was extremely remote.

FROM CHARLESTON.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FORT SUMTER.

Official Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

To Gen. S. S. Cooper, Adj't-Gen:

The enemy made a demonstration, in six launches, against Fort Sumter this morning at 3 o'clock, but were repulsed in a few minutes by the garrison, the batteries, and one gunboat. The enemy's loss is unknown; ours none.

During the day the bombardment of Sumter was renewed with great vigor, and ten shells were thrown into the city, with but little damage and no casualties.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Press Dispatch,

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, this morning, the enemy, in several barges, approached Sumter, and upon being hailed from the fort, answered with oaths. They discharged several volleys of musketry, which were replied to by the garrison. The engagement lasted from 15 to 20 minutes, when the barges withdrew. Moultrie, Bee and Johnston also opened on the barges. It is not known what damage was done to the Yankees. Maj. ELLIOTT says that it was a feigned assault.

Gregg and Cummings' Point opened a very heavy fire on Sumter this morning. Two or three more shells were thrown into the city to-night. No person injured.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The House has unanimously concurred in the resolution of the Senate re-enacting the resolution in reference to the secession of Georgia, pledging anew the resources of the State in vindication of the position then assumed, and declaring the determination not to tire of the war until independence is achieved. The House also unanimously concurred in the Senate resolutions endorsing the patriotism and wisdom of President DAVIS, in the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon him.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR AND ELECTION OF SENATOR.

CANTON, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Gen. CHARLES CLARK, recently elected Governor of Mississippi, was inaugurated yesterday, with great pomp, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Gen. CLARK, in his address, urged a vigorous prosecution of measures for the defence of the State, and says that sooner than submit to the foe, should the army become exhausted, the women, children, and old men will, like the remnant of Pocahontas, join hands and march into the sea. He intends to make good use of the militia, by proper organization, and makes a strong appeal to the people to return absentees to the army.

Hon. J. W. C. WATSON, of Marshall County, was elected Confederate Senator to-day, in place of Hon. JAMES PHELAN.

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

The exchange will probably be renewed. It turns out that MEREDITH, supposed to be Yankee Commissioner for Exchange, was not the Commissioner, but an *agent*. The real Commissioner is Gen. HITCHCOCK. The correspondence of Judge OULD and MEREDITH has terminated by an offensive and scurrilous letter written by the latter, which Judge OULD very properly returned. A new correspondence has commenced with HITCHCOCK.

It would seem that the Yankee plot to keep our prisoners from the field, and leave them in our hands, to be treated as we please, does not satisfy the people of the North. The very falsehoods so freely promulgated about barbarities and outrages inflicted on the Yankee prisoners at Richmond have defeated their own object. Instead of inspiring a burning passion for a restless crusade to sweep from the face of the earth that den of demons, Richmond, to liberate the prisoners by force of arms, and deliver the city to their mercies, the effect has been to create a pressure on the Government to rescue them by the reasonable process of exchange.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 18.

Until further orders, no more Yankees are to be sent to Danville for Winter quarters. There have been in all, twenty-one hundred sent thither. There remain in Richmond eleven thousand four hundred.

CHARACTERISTIC CHARITY.

The Federal Government has been sending clothes and rations through to its unfortunate victims on Belle Isle and the Libby Prison, and great to-do has been made over the matter, much to the credit of the Yankee character for charity. Unfortunately for the poetry of the thing, the clothing and rations thus sent through are placed to the debit of the recipients, their regular pay is commensurately docked, and the profits go into the pockets of fat contractors. Old ABE pockets the "moral capital."

A BIG PLOT DISCOVERED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 23.

War is always fruitful of plots. The Yankees have discovered one in Canada, and our vigilant authorities think they have discovered one here in Richmond, which will prove an offset to the "mare's nest" among the lakes. In both instances the plotters had the same object in view—the release of prisoners—and both were unsuccessful—nipped in the budding.

The Yankee counter-plot to release the prisoners held in Richmond, and facilitate their escape in the indiscriminate slaughter of guards and populace, was brought prematurely to light through interdicted correspondence, and its machinations involved the prisoners at all the prisons, at 10th Liberty and its tributaries on Belle Isle, and at Castle Thunder. On a night prearranged they were to rise *en masse* at the tolling of ten midnight hour, overpower the comparatively few sentinels, and possessing all the arms within their reach, move at a "double-quick" in the direction of Williamsburgh and Yorktown, before reaching which they were to be met and succored by a large cavalry force of the enemy, also in the secrets of the plot, and who, on the same eventful night, were to make a rapid raid in the direction of Richmond and meet their friends half way. The besom of destruction was to mark the track of their triumphal march back from bondage. Richmond and the prisons were to blaze at their backs, and the flaming horsemen that dot the Williamsburgh road were to form their girdle—"a pillar of fire by night, a cloud by day."

Thus journeying, like the fleeing Israelites led by Moses out from Egypt and the bondage of Pharaoh, the Yankees were to reach the promised land before and spoil their enemies behind. NEAL DOW, it is said, was the chosen Moses of the excursion, and that he was seeking to hasten the distribution of Yankee clothing and rations to the prisoners, in order that they might start out well shod and clothed, and with full bellies and haversacks for the journey.

What a pity that such a lively programme should come to naught, and all through an intercepted letter!

We are informed that, as soon as the existence of such a plot was made apparent to the authorities, they were fully alive to the exigencies of the hour, and equal to its emergencies. The guards around the prisons and on Belle Isle were immediately doubled, and the citizen militia, by order of the Governor, nightly paraded, and made a show of exceeding strength in the vicinity of the prisons. Additional pieces of cannon were planted on the heights over on Belle Isle, and the fullest preparations made to blow the Yankees out of existence upon the first symptom of revolt. The plot withered under these extraneous influences. The Yankees looked contented in their prison quarters, and SPRAGUE'S army did not dash out of Williamsburgh. The "tempest" was "in a teapot," and "all's well that ends well."

The plot to liberate the prisoners, overpower or murder the guards, and burn as much as possible of Richmond, which plot was ventilated in these columns yesterday, it seems was first disclosed to the authorities through one of the Yankee prisoners; and an investigation immediately instituted, disclosed the startling fact that such a plan was really on foot, and that its timely discovery alone prevented the attempt being made.

The first revelations were made about the 27th of October, and again about the 31st, additional and more positive evidence was brought to light through various communications early in November. Soon after the plot was deemed serious enough to squash before it came to a heading, and it was accomplished in such a manner as to indicate to the ten or twelve thousand conspirators that their game was in our hands and that the authorities were "masters of the situation."

It is very positively asserted that the Yankee commander at Fortress Monroe was in the secrets of the conspirators, who were to receive very material aid from men who are seen (but not known) upon the streets of Richmond every day. Fortunately for the Confederacy, the disclosures that have followed the *denouement* have fixed the organ eyes of the Government upon such, and troo as daylight follows darkness, they will one day be brought to stand in an ignominious light before the public, if not to hang in a state of suspension between heaven and earth at Camp Lee.

Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of North Carolina and East Virginia, was, undoubtedly, aware of the existence of such a plot, and gave it aid and countenance, promising to have a force of cavalry ready to protect the rear of the released prisoners, and to supply them with arms to enable them to cut their way to Fortress Monroe.

The plot, it has been further learned, included the destruction of the arsenals, Government works, the important bridges across the James, and the gunboats at the Navy-yard at Rockets. We will not intimate that this destructive programme could have been carried out; but would rather congratulate the citizens of Richmond on their delivery from the barest possibility of such frightful scenes as must have ensued had the plot ripened into open revolt.

Few, who slept soundly in their homes at night, were aware, or even dreamed of the volcanic demon that feigned slumber in their midst, only waiting for the signal to burst the cords of military restraint and riot in flame and blood.

Thanks to a providential interposition, the authorities forewarned are forearmed, and the day or night when such a revolt could have been successful is past.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A flag-of-truce steamer came up to City Point on Saturday, with over one hundred tons of freight on board, consigned to the prison authorities for distribution among the Yankee prisoners. When the steamer left Fortress Monroe, Capt. MULDRON was waiting there, with the steamer *New-York*, for the arrival of the Confederate surgeons, who were hourly expected from the North. The *New-York* was expected to reach City Point last evening or early this morning, with the surgeons on board.

—Lieut. GROGAN, of Gen. TRIMBLE'S Staff, has just arrived in Richmond, having succeeded in effecting his escape from Fort Johnson, in Lake Erie. The mode of his escape was very adventurous and perilous, but is not proper to be made known. The Lieutenant passed through Maryland, and expresses himself very grateful for the aid and comforts so freely afforded him, as usual, by the good Southerners of that State.

—We learn that sixty-three of the Yankee prisoners recently sent to Danville effected their escape from prison at that place a few nights ago. Measures were immediately taken for their arrest, and ere this the most of them are doubtless safely fixed in their old quarters.

—The Confederate captive Surgeons, long expected from the North, arrived yesterday afternoon at City Point—127 in number. The steamer brought, besides nine tons of freight, consisting of clothing and other things for Federal sufferers.

—From fifteen hundred to two thousand bushels of salt are manufactured per day, at St. Mark's, Florida, and its vicinity. It is selling at ten to fifteen dollars a bushel, according to convenience for transportation.

—Gen. HOOD is now in Richmond, on his way to the house of Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.

THANKSGIVING

THE OBSERVANCES YESTERDAY.

GRATITUDE AND JOY

Discourses of Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev Dr. Chapin, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Others.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

It is doubtful whether any day of Thanksgiving has been so generally, so *purposely* observed as yesterday. It broke upon us bright, clear and beautiful, and it really did seem as though Heaven designed participation with the prevailing happiness. At an unusually early hour all business was suspended, and long before the appointed time the several churches were filled to overflowing by those anxious to hear the words of religion and of loyalty. Yesterday they were made, as will be seen by the reports of the sermons we publish, almost synonymous terms. There appeared to be a general disposition to make the day one of thanksgivings, one of reverential enjoyment.

There was much good, too, done yesterday. All the charitable and benevolent institutions were supplied from kindly quarters with enough wherewith to feed those under their charge, and many with enough to clothe. Charity seems to have walked abroad; and, oh! did those who are able to secure it know at how little cost how much of joy could be purchased, we are sure they would buy it by the wagon-load, and go through the highways and the byways, and throw it broadcast for those who so seldom see it to secure. Many a heart beat loudly yesterday, to the music of joy and gratitude, in haunts where naught but silence and sorrow had prevailed. Many a sad and desolate home was invaded by the kindly, and help brought to the sick, and words and acts of comfort to the distressed and sorrowing. Much good was done yesterday—much more than past years have record of—and may it be the initiative of what makes thrice blessed and thrice happy those who administer it.

Everybody wore a holiday face. In the afternoon all the places of amusement were crowded to overflowing, and in the evening an outsider was the one who came half an hour *before* the time. There was no room in any place for such a laggard.

Space prevents our enumeration of all the specialties of the day. The war news so opportunely arriving, gave renewed zest to the thankfulness and enjoyment, and it was considered a gracious omen that when a nation was in prayer its gratitude and supplications were illumined by the blaze of victory in the West.

Discourse of Bishop Potter.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER delivered a discourse at St. Luke's Church yesterday:

TEXT: "Nevertheless, he left not himself without witness in that he did good and gave us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."—ACTS, xiv, 17.

If the book of Revelations were wanting to us, the ever-present book of nature would recall to us the presence of God and keep us mindful of what he is ever doing for us. God was everywhere, but chiefly upon the earth, but throughout the world and its ways. It would be a contradiction to suppose him absent from any one point, that any thing could happen except through him. The whole universe was ever going on, and we might be sure the Almighty was ever present. For all the dreadful, terrible incidents of war, there was occasion also for giving forth this annual thanksgiving. Our preservation was as much in the effect of the special providence of God as if there had been in the midst of the fight. As for our dear country, might they not say that, wounded and bruised as she had been, great as had been her trials, her sorrows, abundant cause for thankfulness was found to warrant the calling of a national thanksgiving? Dangers which seemed imminent had been mercifully averted; strongholds of treason, apparently sufficiently strong to defy the utmost efforts of the Government, had been wrested from the hands which held them, and made the bulwarks of law and peace. Hostile demonstrations of foreign Powers, sure to signalize our day of weakness, had been changed to very different manifestations as the shadow of our returning greatness came slowly moving on before the nations. And might they not add to these reasons for a national thanksgiving, that the institution which incites this monstrous civil war, the institution which from the first of our Independence had been our great national blot, and our great national disgrace, had been within the year put under the ban by the sovereign authority, and that it seemed by many tokens to be tottering to its fall? In the disasters which crushed over our first great efforts to subdue the rebellion, and restore order—in those disasters there seemed to have been something very much resembling a merciful Providence. Had these first efforts been successful, had the rebellion been entirely crushed in the first six months, it was probable that the Union would have been restored with Slavery untouched; and not only so, but possessed of new guarantees for its future security; and the voice which to-day in that sacred place denounced it as the foulest stain on our history, as the miserable cause of all our troubles, would have been held silent by the restraint of the Constitution, and we should have returned to our old condition as a nation divided against itself, destined to be plagued by internal strife, to be weakened by an internal plague-spot, having within as a demon which never could be cast out; and therefore it was, perhaps, that in the outset of the struggle we met with defeat and disaster; therefore, perhaps, it was that the horrors of civil war were lengthened out, that our courage and virtue might be put to the proof, and that we might have time to get our eyes open to the nature of the power that was striking at us, and be forced to do what we were too slow to do for the deliverance of our country. We were to pay dearly for the coveted boon of universal freedom and vindicated National blessings; and he believed that we should secure them, and that future ages would pay the highest honor to our statesmen who aimed at him, and our martyred patriots who gave their best blood for their country. And he believed that future ages would greatly marvel how any one could have faltered in support of a Government so engaged and so opposed; and they would wonder how any could have cast their sympathies and their moral support on the side of a power that was seeking to divide and dishonor their country and build up and extend the influence of human slavery. He knew he spoke in an unwonted tone. That tone was not responsible for a sentiment he uttered. He [the speaker] was a minister of peace, and he had long held his peace. He had had no participation in any of the causes at the North which were supposed by some to have hastened the war. He wished to see the Church as little involved in the strife as possible; he still desired to see her ministry generously devoted to Christ and his kingdom. Their sphere of duty was among them that mourn—among the destitute, among the hungry and thirsting after righteousness. But there were times when they had a duty to discharge to the country, and he thought the time had come when, if not on ordinary occasions, yet on such a day it became a chief preacher of the Church of God in this country to speak out to God for humanity, and for country. Civil war was deplorable, it was a grave and sad end; yet there was responsible for it who forced it upon the country by resisting against a Government which did not merit them, which did nothing there to set Slavery in the extension of human privileges. Rebellion, they had no choice. If civil war became a duty, there were things that were worse. Trembling to the throne supremely was worse; loss of nationality and national unity was worse; consenting to division and dismemberment, and consequently to foreign thrusts and foreign influences, and supporting ourselves by foreign loans and foreign armies, was worse; these were the fruits of the Slave Power, springing from the restraint of our Government, and the hope was that in the world to embrace the [illegible] Slavery [illegible] of 90 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

speak of the Republic. It was scarcely to be expected that so mighty an element, and one so incongruous with our institutions and the spirit of Christian civilization, as was that of Southern Slavery, could continue to exist in our social system without giving rise to a violent conflict of opinions, or that it could ever be eliminated—cast out—without a horrid convulsion and great temporary calamities. That this element was not introduced under our present Government, and that the present conflict did not originate in any act of aggression on our part, should be our consolation. It should reconcile us to any sacrifices, to any amount of suffering, which might be necessary to uphold the authority of the National Government, to maintain its integrity, and to vindicate the great principles upon which it was founded. He thought he saw the light shining brighter and brighter. The people were becoming more united and more earnestly resolved upon the one great object—the restoration of peace and unity and freedom to this great nation. Let us thank God and take courage; let us look to Him who could speak peace to the raging winds and waves. Let us seek to nourish in our breasts and in each others' souls a spirit of elevated and unselfish devotion to the good of our country. Let us spread abroad everywhere, but especially among those classes who needed so much its restraining influence, the blessed gospel of peace and righteousness. Let us pray for those who were fighting against us. Let us keep our hearts free from malice and hatred, and so let us look forward to the blessed day when, all causes of dissension being removed, we might once more embrace as brethren, and strive together thenceforth for whatsoever ends were honest, pure, amiable, lovely and of good report.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Thanksgiving services were held at the Church of All Souls, Unitarian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. The large congregation filled every part of the edifice. Rev. Mr. Osgood, of the Church of the Messiah, opened the services, and made a fervent prayer to the God of Nations to preserve the heritage of our fathers. Rev. Dr. Bellows preached an eloquent sermon on the following text:

"A voice of noise from the city, a voice from the temple."—Isaiah lxvi., 6.

Alluding to the notion that the civil war he said, no wise man could confidently say what would be the definite end of this conflict. Notwithstanding the overwhelming power of the North, we have not yet attained absolute superiority in the field, on which we so confidently reckoned. Slavery, when we termed the weakness of the South, and which we expected by emancipation to convert into an effective ally, has played no important part in our successes, and is still defended by a learned portion of its sectional friends. This war, like all wars, is uncertain in its results; it is full of paradoxes and surprises. Besides troops, military genius is requisite to success. To possess the former, troops must be had composed neither of militia nor those called out on short drafts. While the South has a regular army of two hundred thousand men, the North must possess the same number in order to wage a war with any likelihood of success. Slavery is the cause of the war; the war, and the war is at an end. The system of free and slave labor are antagonistic. Like a mated couple antagonistic in their temperaments, they finally establish a settlement based between one another, instead of mutual forbearance with each other's peculiarities. The mass of the people of the South are impregnated with their peculiar institutions the same as the people of the North are impregnated with their diversified institutions. It is truly the union of the people. The voice of the temple—the intelligent elevated and moral masses—seeks for the greatest good for the largest number. The advocates and supporters of the war are the most reasoning and moral portion of the people, not only in their spokesmen, but in themselves. The lukewarmness for the war is found among the less educated, the unthinking portion of the population. We will say nothing of the party leaders of this class, as they show what they are from their deeds. The soldiers themselves, to a larger extent, perhaps than we know, come from this class, who have its peculiar instincts. Instincts and feeling must be considered, as well as intelligence and intellect. Opposition to the prosecution of the war is facing away. The nation is slowly opening and shutting its eyes, and it is coming to the conclusion that it must get out of bed, and does not know which side to take. The good and wise ABRAHAM LINCOLN said, "If the national life could be saved and Slavery with it, it was his Constitutional duty so to do; if Slavery must perish to save the national life, then let Slavery perish." This sentiment has permeated the heart of the nation, and for the sake of a glorious country, and one to be thankful for, they will sacrifice their most cherished rights for a time. Time has taught the nation many lessons to be thankful for, and who knows but that the caution of SCOTT and MCCLELLAN are superior to the offensive qualities of other generals? It is not for any unmilitary judgment to answer this question. The voice of the noise of the City is the voice of the people; and the voice of the temple—the representatives of the people—articulate and make significant the voice of noise in the City. In conclusion he applied the test literally, that the great Empire City had a powerful influence in directing the affairs of the nation.

The National Anthem was then sung by the congregation, and a benediction pronounced, after which the congregation dispersed.

Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Potts.

Rev. Dr. POTTS, of University-place Church, Tenth-street, chose for his text Psalm cxviii., 18,19:

"The Lord hath chastened me sore, but he hath not given me over unto death! Open to me the gates of Righteousness! I will go onto them! I will praise the Lord!"

The first part of the Doctor's discourse exhibited the connection between national sins and national judgments, and the necessary intermingling of repentance with thanksgiving. He then proceeded in substance as follows: It had been said there are worse evils than war. There are evils of injustice, of oppression, &c. They prevail, however, only in the degree that a nation denies the being and the rights of God. Could any wise man give a more truthful answer to the question, "From whence comes wars and fighting among you?" than that given in God's word, Sin is somewhere at the bottom of the present conflict. We find the only true prevention of wars is Godliness and Righteousness—the fundamental condition of all permanent good upon earth—the glory and majesty of which make Heaven attractive. War primarily considered is the scourge of God. The way to avert it is to cease to do evil and learn to do well. There is no code of national morals different from that which should bind the individuals. No road to noble and true national development different from that by which the individual must reach his highest dignity and security. Can nations abuse their blessings with impunity? Could they requite the favors of God with unthankfulness? Could they fail in the observance of the integral laws of justice and generous candor toward other nations? Could they foster social wrongs and establish social laws which necessarily operate unjustly and disgracefully upon a portion of their people? Could they put up impassable barriers which must, so long as they last, shut out the hope of advancement? Could they do any of these things and expect that they will not suffer in honor, or peace, or national security? Such questions as those could receive only one reply from those who believe in God. They involved christian truisms. These remarks applied to our own case. Why had God given us now defeat, now victory, in a contest unrivaled by any history, whose we consider its circumstances? Why had he let loose upon a nation slumbering in prosperity such a catastrophe. There must be something wrong somewhere. Where was the wrong? All well knew the opinion he entertained as to the merits of the war. Many times he had said, the heaviest weight of guilty responsibility rests upon those who struck the first murderous blow at the life of the nation; who laid the first violent hands upon the house which God has established for us. God made the nations. We most no one people and live in peace with one another, or we must live in wars perpetual and destructive. Had we not touched the sore place in our social life when we uttered the word Slavery? How had the nation managed this vast and growing sore. One part by railing accusations, the other by equally violent rejoinder, instead of joining our forces for its removal. The first guilty error lay in the accursed Slave-trade. The next was in forming a Government which at least recognized, if it did not sanction it. Slavery, governed by laws for gain, kept millions of human beings in ignorance, and deprived them of the right and sanctity of the family relation. What has been the result? The nation is threatened. The terrible evils at war do not rest exclusively on one class of the nation. They rest upon all. The grand subject has been mismanaged, and so long and perseveringly mismanaged, that now the destruction of Slavery, which is the unavoidable result, has involved the destruction of lives, wealth and happiness to an extent of which we do not yet see the end. These are the reasons for which God has chastised us sore. It remains to be seen whether we will listen to the rod, and to Him who hath appointed it. Did it not say prepare ye the way, and make the new road straight? Remove all and useful obstacles to society, and to refuse him from destruction, infidelity and vice? Bring him under the influence of the Bible and Gospel—care for him—educate him. It must be one of the reasons for thanksgiving that the conscience of the country recognizes the moral question. He trusted he saw that our spirit of retribution will be sunk in the sincerity of our national repentance. The reverend Doctor, after discussing other points, remarked that in all of our troubles [illegible] forbearance, but the Christian [illegible] conception of the Day [illegible] instituted by a statesman, was as follows: [illegible] the nation God [illegible] by referring [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

…ent terrible and bitter civil war. He did not for…get that the fire upon a thousand hearthstones that night—that the land was full of widows and of or…phans—that households once so joyous and hopeful as our own, are turned into houses of lamentation and woe. He did not lose sight of these dismal realities, and yet he did not hesitate to affirm that the blessings enjoyed by the nation, as a whole, are not only far greater than the nation's demerits, but also that the blessings conferred exceed immeasurably the calamities experienced. In this connection, he glanced briefly at the extraordinary deliverances and the manifest divine interpositions of the past year—not omitting to make mention of the disgraceful riots which threatened the destruction of our city in July last, and of the triumphant vindication of the majesty of law and the restoration of social order which followed.

From this review the preacher passed to the more particular consideration of the great doctrinal truth embodied in the text, and to the application of that truth to the state of the nation. "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our father, forever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty." He showed the perfect harmony between the recognition, to the full extent, of the Divine sovereignty, and the highest exercise of human skill and agency of every kind. It is God that giveth "victory." Man cannot organize victory, as he certainly to insure it; but man must *work out* victory according to the will of God, with all appropriate means and diligence. This truth was still further expounded and viewed in various applications.

In conclusion, the speaker stated, as inferences from the subject discussed: *First*—Humility. If the essential greatness and power are of God, man has nothing to boast of. The need of our nation, at this time, is the just recognition of God in all things, and a humility corresponding thereto.

Secondly—A wise use of the prosperity which God has given us. Is this a time, when the nation, as such, is passing through the terrible ordeal of fire and blood—is this a time for extravagant folly and display, and for wasting in riotous living the means which a bounteous Providence has placed at our disposal for the relief of the suffering and the sorrowing?

The sermon concluded with an earnest exhortation to cultivate feelings of kindness and good-will to all, even to our enemies; while, at the same time, we hate not one jot of energy and determination in supporting the Government and in maintaining the inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers.

I am sure, said the speaker, that every truly loyal heart, and especially every loyal Christian heart, will unite with me in the doxology of the text, "Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

Thanksgiving services were held at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, attended with all the impressive Episcopalian forms, before a large congregation. Rev. Dr. Meagan was assisted in the services by Rev. Dr. Richardson. The National Hymn was rendered with fine effect by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Alexar Wood. Rev. Dr. Meagan took for his text, Isaiah xxxviii., 18, 19, as follows:

"For the grave cannot praise Thee; death cannot celebrate Thee. * * * The living, the living, he shall praise Thee as I do this day; the father to the children shall make known thy truth."

After some introductory remarks in explanation of the text and of the festival, the reverend preacher proceeded as follows: "Were I to hold the idea of unmingled gloom, facts, appearances, Providences, and this bright morning would contradict me. It is true that a great calamity rest upon us—a great cloud overshadows us; that God's wise purposes do not ripen as fast as our mortal hopes and desires. But God is with us as He was with our fathers. What befits us in our present condition is a stern and solemn earnestness. It is a day for work, for sacrifice, for endurance; not for empty prophecies or giddy calculations of loss and gain. It may not be the divine pleasure that we shall see the end of this contest. We may leave the stage, as thousands have done already, who, at the outset, were as eager as we are for the end. Our duty, therefore, is to meet the exigencies and demands of the present hour, as living men, to do our part, and do it well. We praise God for the work of progress. Our praise does not presuppose our end of trouble, or our end of strife; it simply recognizes what the Lord hath already wrought. Hitherto the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. What if the next breath—the next vibration along the wires, should be reverse? What if the cry among these streets should soot our palses with the news of lamentable disaster? It would not tarnish the glory of those lion-hearted men who have perilled their lives in the high places of the field, or of those who

——" Have sunk to rest
With all their country's wishes blest."

It could not diminish by one jot or tittle our absolute duty to advance with unbroken courage upon the final and the most forlorn hope, and to redeem, with the last drop of blood, if need be, those precious interests which are imperiled. As the living, we are to stand in our lot and maintain the right, and transmit the inheritance of our progenitors; and though Gebel and Ammon and Ameleth be confederated against us, to stand, and having done all to stand. The benediction having been pronounced, the congregation slowly dispersed.

Sermon by Rev. Frederick G. Clark.

The West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church was filled yesterday to listen to the sermon of Rev. Mr. Clark, entitled "Rest in the Lord—A Political Idea." Psalm xxxvii., 7.

"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him, fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass."

The preacher represented rest in the Lord as the most sublime of human experiences. It is the greatest idea which can take possession of the soul. Its best sphere is in circumstances which seem desperate to ordinary observation.

This is a political idea historically, as it grew up in the soul of the Psalmist. David represented in his person all the interests of the Jewish state. He was persecuted because God had chosen him to lead Israel. In his struggles the nation was struggling for unity and perpetuity. And the national integrity and glory which were secured under David were due most of all to the power of this principle. In every political combination the most real and the most potent element is the one usually lost sight of. The most amiable successes are those which exist under the protest of God's providence. That thing is furthest possible from being settled which is settled wrongly. Our text points toward a great law of Divine retribution—a law which can be traced through the political life of all nations. God is all the time at work in undermining evil. He has laid under levy all the forces of his intellect and all the resources of His omnipotence, that He may everywhere, sooner or later, disappoint the workers of iniquity. The plunderer and miscarriages of wicked men are not lucky accidents. They are the inevitable law of wrong-doing. They are but the working out of God's plan to disappoint the devices of the crafty. There is a terrible law of retribution which God is steadily acting out in the history of nations. The sword of the wicked shall enter into their own heart. Haman built a gallows on which he meant that Mordecai should hang. God saw to it that Haman himself died on that very gibbet. This tragedy of Esther's day was no mere incident. It was a symbol of the eternal plan of God to make men drink the wormwood of their own iniquity. I will show you this principle written all over the Bible. I will show you it printed on the history of nations." "Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein, and he that rolleth a stone, it will return upon him." What a book that would be which should record the histories of retaliatory retribution! Saul should appear stain on Mount Gilboa, by those same Philistines into whose hands he plotted so long to deliver David. Here, too, should figure the famous Adonibezek, with his thumbs and his great toes cut off, and we should hear him confess: "Three score and ten kings, having their thumbs and their great toes cut off, gathered their meat under my table; as I have done, so God hath requited me." Here, too, should be Rome, trampling nations under her iron heel, and then in her turn trodden down by barbarian hosts.

Poland was an oppressor once. Over 800 years ago she swept over Bohemia, Moravia and Russia, carrying chains, captivity and death. Ask Poland to-day if God is just. Napoleon settled the account of Providence with Russia when he slept in her royal palaces and burnt her cities. But Napoleon was wicked, and he too perished. In the murkiest midnight of the French power, when the armies of Napoleon had overrun all Germany, and his iron heel was pressed to her bleeding heart, the philosophical Fichte spoke his despairing countrymen be of good cheer: "The French Emperor is unjust, and he must fall, and fall at last." Resting in the Lord, we can leave our national fortunes in His hand, assured that He will not deny Himself, nor interrupt the great law of His moral government. We are content to say that this rebellion is unjust, and so it must fall at last. God will not settle this great question in a way to oppose His own character, or to give our land to a Government based on the mightiest of all iniquities. The day will come when the righteous shall dwell in the land, and the wicked shall perish, and be as the fat of lambs.

Sermon by Rev. J. C. Dutcher.

The Union Reformed Dutch Church in the Sixth-avenue, was opened for services yesterday at the usual hour. The text chosen by Mr. Durcan was Deut. viii., 2. "And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God hath led thee," and the discourse was relative to "our History and our Hope."

After alluding to the experience of the people to whom this injunction was addressed, and the remarkable evidences of Divine protection and government, he drew a parallel in the history of our own country. If the Israelites had reason to remember the path in which they had been led, how much reason have we as a nation, to lift our voices in thanksgiving, and to build our altars and to rear our loftiest columns in remembrance of God's dealings with us.

The preacher then showed that we should remember and call to mind other nations, but especially our own fathers, for they had enjoyed much of the privileges we had enjoyed—the purity and spirituality of the early congress of our people—the founding and development of free Constitutional Government. Looking back from the experience of nearly a hundred years, whose heart did not burn with a patriotic ardor, and whose love for his country did not rise to devotion, in view of God's goodness to us?

And from this retrospect and remembrance we come to the next place *to feel a confident assurance in the future*. The dealings of Providence hitherto were the guarantees of blessings yet to come.

In conclusion, Mr. Durcan called attention to two practical suggestions. First: Our duty to our soldiers; the memory of the brave who had fallen on every hard-fought battle-field; to the widows and orphans; to the sick and wounded survivors in every part of our land. Second: Our duty to sustain the Government even though it may err or fail to policy where we would wish it otherwise. So long as the Government is striving to carry us through the hour of peril we must sustain it, until purified and redeemed we shall join in the national jubilee of thanksgiving, and our songs and loudest anthems of gratitude shall be heard to the end of time.

Sermon by Rev. A. Berky, Pastor of the German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in Norfolk-street, near Stanton.

The services were held in the German language. The speaker's text was Psalm 103, 1st to 4th verses, and the words are very appropriate on the present occasion, assembled as we are in the house of God, on this day set apart by our Chief Magistrate, to thank God for the temporal and spiritual blessings which He has been pleased to bestow upon us as a people.

Have we come here to-day with a just sense of the goodness of God upon our minds? Has every one, with sincere feeling of thankfulness, expressed his dependence upon the Perserver of men in words like these: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name. Bless the Lord," etc.

After an urgent appeal to his congregation to show their gratitude to God for his many mercies and blessings, the speaker then referred to the present state of the country. He considered this war as a just chastisement of God for our sins and ungratefulness as a people, who had been so significantly blessed with God's richest blessings; but, while God had thus justly chastised us, He at the same time had not withholden His blessings, had granted us perhaps greater prosperity than at any time heretofore, had given success to our efforts to such an extent as to make us now every indication and prospect of a speedy restoration of the Union, universal freedom, and that our country will again become an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

THANKS, FEASTINGS AND HAPPINESS.

THE LADIES' HOME MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS.

No men, woman or child in the vicinity of the Five Points went to bed hungry last night. The only card of invitation necessary to obtain a good dinner was a clean face, and if any little one had not this *prima facie* evidence of a holiday about her, kind-hearted ladies were on hand with soap and towels to secure it. At the Ladies' Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, 500 children belonging to the school and Sunday School, sat down to a substantial dinner, supplied by the liberality of our large hotel proprietors and private citizens. The children were not only provided for internally, but externals were looked after, every boy and girl receiving a new suit of clothes; and this was not all, for through the kindness of some of the wholesale toy dealers in Broadway, Mission-lane and John-street, the Superintendent, Mr. Schaffar, was enabled to give every member of the school a beautiful present. The hotels have given nobly to this Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. Crook, No. 74 Chatham-street, gave a monster loaf of bread—a "swamp angel"—which, although it weighed 300 pounds, was not in the least bit heavy. Every good thing was abundantly provided, and hundreds of bright, clean, happy little children blessed the benevolent givers.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At the Five Points House of Industry the children are lodged as well as fed, all the year round; but Thanksgiving Day is a special occasion with them, and the charitable people of New-York never disappoint them. Tables were spread in every available room, loaded with fat turkins, juicy little pigs, pies, cakes, jellies, every kind of delicacy that delights the heart of a hungry child; and the kind smiles and pleasant words of the ladies who waited upon them made every little one feel that he was welcome. It was one who gave, could have seen the happy children gorging themselves without stint, upon a meal customed good things, they would have been amply repaid for their trouble.

JOHN W. FARMER, NO. 47 LUDLOW-STREET.

Mr. Farmer invited the wives and children of our volunteers to eat Thanksgiving dinner with him, and about 240 accepted the invitation. From twelve o'clock noon until nine at night his abundant and hospitable table was spread, and he attended in person to receive and welcome his guests. When a little one could eat no more, Mr. Farmer crammed his pockets full and let him go. Honor he to the man who opened his house to the wives and children of our brave soldiers.

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, HOWARD-ST.

Nearly all the soldiers remaining at the Relief Association, who could get off, went home to keep Thanksgiving. To those that stayed, Col. Nevills, assisted by Miss Hoxe, of the Ladies' Relief Association, gave a real old-fashioned roast turkey and pumpkin pie Thanksgiving dinner, Rev. Dr. Strong made a short prayer, and then over 75 soldiers made an attack upon as good a dinner as New-York markets could furnish. Nothing was spared to make them comfortable and happy.

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

The Home at No. 37 Bowery, was crowded with little ones yesterday. Some 400 were fed in the house, and a large amount was sent to families whose little ones tha limited room would not accommodate.

Mr. Van Meter says he never before received such a generous response to his appeals. Besides food and presents for those under his charge, he received a up to and including yesterday, over one thousand dollars! With his whole heart in the cause, he tenders his gratitude. There were interesting services held here, and so much happiness made for tha little ones that they overflowed, and it could be picked up by the bushel.

THE NEWSBOYS.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 126 Fulton-street, was not forgotten this year. Last year they had no dinner at the institution, but the boys made up for it yesterday and worked off a regular edition with extras. From the stuffed appearance of those subsequently playing on the Park we conclude every one had enough. Prior to their physical enjoyment, appropriate ceremonies, in which they decorously joined, were observed.

GOOD SAMARITAN MISSION SCHOOL.

The children of the Good Samaritan Sunday Mission School attached to the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, as well as the Fourteenth Ward Industrial Saturday School attached to the same Church—1,000 in number—completely filled the galleries and sang the hymns; and, after the service, they were treated to a sumptuous dinner, which had been laid out in the basement at the expense of the members of the congregation.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The inmates of this institution were regaled with a sumptuous bill of fare for dinner. There were oyster soup, roasted turkeys and geese and chickens, giblet pies, fricasees, cold meats, various sauces and relishes, and any quantity of pastry and dessert. Col. Howe and many members of the Association, accompanied by their wives and daughters, were present.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction saw to it that those under their charge were made full beyond the average and happy. There were proper services ordered in all the institutions, and bountiful dinners furnished at their conclusion. The islands were illuminated with bright fires and happy hearts.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

Around went Rev. C. C. Goss yesterday, keeping time to the music of his wagons and dispensing the charity of the Christian Alliance. During the forenoon food was taken to a large number of poor but worthy families, and in the afternoon the wagons, heaped with bread and meat, were driven to seldom-visited localities, those in need hunted out and distribution made to them. Many interesting facts were elicited and incidents occurred during these missions of mercy, which Mr. Goss designs making the subject of a discourse.

ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association yesterday gave banquets to the soldiers under their care in St. Luke's, Bellevue and Central Park Hospitals. About 500 were feasted in all, the different hospitals being visited and supplied with substantials and delicacies for them. At each prayer, singing and discourses were had. The ladies waited upon the soldiers, and their kindly attentions begot many heartfelt thanks.

Necessarily, notice of the observances in very many of the institutions must be omitted. It can be said, however, that in all, public and private, were raised

…ngers and purpose to make full, grateful and happy their families.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND DECLARATION.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANvassers of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes cast for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, State Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senatorial Districts.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met, at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third days of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was sixty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

Of which Daniel B. St. John received forty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Chauncey M. Depew received twenty-three thousand six hundred and thirteen.

And of which fifty were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was sixty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Sanford E. Church received forty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Lucius Robinson received twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-one.

And of which twenty-nine were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was sixty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Marshal B. Champlin received forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty.

Of which John Cochrane received twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-three.

And of which eighty-five were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Of which Van Rensselaer Richmond received forty-three thousand two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which William B. Taylor received twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty nine.

And of which thirty-three were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which William W. Wright received forty-three thousand one hundred and four.

Of which Benjamin T. Bruce received twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.

And of which thirty-two were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Hiram B. McNeil received forty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which James K. Bates received twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty.

And of which forty-three were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals was sixty-seven thousand and thirty-three.

Of which William F. Allen received forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Henry R. Selden received twenty-four thousand and fifty-eight.

And of which seventy-seven were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court was sixty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Josiah Sutherland received sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty.

And of which ninety-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District was sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Christian B. Woolruff received twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-five.

Of which William H. Gilson received three thousand four hundred and ninety-two.

And of which one hundred were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District was fifteen thousand and forty-nine.

Of which Lukn F. Cozans received nine thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Of which Anthony Bugre received five thousand eight hundred and twelve.

And of which ninety six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Sixth Senatorial District was fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Vincent E. Sickels received seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which William Laimbeer received seven thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

And of which forty-eight were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Senator for the Seventh Senatorial District was nineteen thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Of which Thomas C. Field received twelve thousand one hundred and eighty.

Of which Charles Brunell Runkle received seven thousand six hundred and twenty-two.

And of which fifty-eight were scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

D. A. Fowler, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANvassers of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes given for Members of Assembly.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third days of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the First Assembly District was two thousand two hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Jacob L. Smith received one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Benjamin F. Waymouth received four hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which John H. McKinley received sixty-four.

And of which thirty-four were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Second Assembly District was three thousand one hundred and thirty eight.

Of which William P. Kirk received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Bryan Gaughan received one thousand two hundred and fifty.

And of which twenty were scattering.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Third Assembly District was two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which George M. Curtis received one thousand two hundred and two.

Of which John Whitmore received eight hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Andrew J. Pimm received eight hundred and ten.

And of which fifty-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District was four thousand and eighty-two.

Of which James R. Murray received [illegible] and eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Reuben C. Mills received one thousand and sixty-seven.

And of which one hundred and fifty-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District was three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Henry Rogers received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Archibald Bradshaw received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Henry Lafarge received one hundred and thirty-five.

And of which fifty-three were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Walter J. Burke received two thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Alfred B. Ketcham received one thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Isaac Dawson received three hundred and fifty.

And of which one hundred and seventy-five were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District was four thousand one hundred and thirteen.

Of which William J. Olvany received two thousand four hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John C. Keating received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

And of which one hundred and six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District was four thousand and nine.

Of which Samuel C. Reed received two thousand and seventy-six.

Of which James P. Dann received one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

And of which fourteen were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District was four thousand and forty-seven.

Of which Anthony Eickhoff received two thousand two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Benjamin Merritt received one thousand six hundred and forty-two.

Of which Charles Vandervoort received fifty-four.

And of which eighty-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District was five thousand one hundred and forty-five.

Of which Carolan O'Bryan Bryant received two thousand four hundred and fifteen.

Of which John V. Orinkley received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Austin V. Petitt received eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which John R. Ellis received forty-four.

And of which six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District was four thousand and eighty-nine.

Of which Albert Gardner received two thousand and fifty-one.

Of which Henry Hilton received thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

And of which seventy-nine were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Marine Court was sixty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Henry Richar [illegible] received thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

Of which Florence McCarthy received thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.

And of which one hundred and twenty-five were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Supervisor was sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Walter Roche received twenty-nine thousand three hundred and eighteen.

Of which Henry Suhr received twenty-three thousand four hundred and ten.

Of which Frederick Repper received three thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

And of which sixty-one were scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

D. A. Fowler, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and examined the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election, held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That Jacob L. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District in said City.

That William P. Kirk, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District in said City.

That George M. Curtis, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Third Assembly District, in said City.

That James R. Murray, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourth Assembly District, in said City.

That Henry Rogers, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District, in said City.

That Walter J. Burke, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District, in said City.

That Erastus C. Benedict, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said City.

That William J. Olvany, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eighth Assembly District, in said City.

That Samuel C. Reed, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Ninth Assembly District, in said City.

That Anthony Eickhoff, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Tenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Carolan O'Bryan Bryant, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eleventh Assembly District, in said City.

That Joseph A. Lyons, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Twelfth Assembly District, in said City.

That Thomas Ryan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Michael N. Salmon, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Stephen R. Pinckney, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Michael McCann, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Sidney P. Ingraham, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District, in said City.

Dated New-York, November twenty-third, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

David A. Fowler, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and examined the votes given in the several Election Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election, held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That Jacob L. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District in said City.

That William P. Kirk, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District in said City.

That George M. Curtis, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Third Assembly District, in said City.

That James R. Murray, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourth Assembly District, in said City.

That Henry Rogers, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District, in said City.

That Walter J. Burke, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District, in said City.

That Erastus C. Benedict, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said City.

That William J. Olvany, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eighth Assembly District, in said City.

That Samuel C. Reed, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Ninth Assembly District, in said City.

That Anthony Eickhoff, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Tenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Carolan O'Bryan Bryant, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eleventh Assembly District, in said City.

That Joseph A. Lyons, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Twelfth Assembly District, in said City.

That Thomas Ryan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Michael N. Salmon, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Stephen R. Pinckney, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Michael McCann, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Sidney P. Ingraham, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District, in said City.

Dated New-York, November twenty-third, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

David A. Fowler, Secretary.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURgeons for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-General's Office, Nov 18 1863.

…the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District was four thousand and three.

Of which Thomas Ryan received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Michael Snyder received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Thomas O'Callaghan received four hundred and forty-six.

Of which Alexander H. Rease received two hundred and two.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Michael N. Salmon received two thousand four hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Thomas Stephenson received two thousand and thirty-three.

And of which sixteen were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District was four thousand one hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Stephen R. Pinckney received two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which William H. Niles received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

And of which twenty-one were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventeenth Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which Michael McCann received two thousand one hundred and eleven.

Of which James P. Walker received one thousand four hundred and forty-nine.

And of which twenty were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventeenth Assembly District was three thousand and fifteen.

Of which Sidney P. Ingraham received one thousand three hundred and forty-four.

Of which Henry W. Genet received nine hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John M. Reed received six hundred and ninety-six.

And of which two were scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested, by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board this twenty-third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

D. A. Fowler, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANvassers of the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes given for Register, Recorder, Surrogate, two Justices of the Superior Court, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the Marine Court, and Supervisor.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third days of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County at the General Election, held on the third day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Register was sixty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which John Keyser received twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Thomas H. Farris received six thousand four hundred and eighty-three.

And of which seventy-eight were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Recorder was sixty six thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which John T. Hoffman received sixty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Theodore F. Tomlinson received four thousand four hundred and thirty three.

And of which one hundred and forty were scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Surrogate was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Gideon J. Tucker received forty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Isaac Dayton received twenty-four thousand and nineteen.

And of which seventy-seven were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Justices of the Superior Court was one hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and fourteen.

Of which Samuel B. Garvin received thirty-seven thousand four hundred and forty eight.

Of which John Jay Dunn received thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty.

Of which Joseph S. Bosworth received thirty-two thousand five hundred and one.

Of which James W. White received twenty-four thousand three hundred and eighty seven.

Of which John C. T. Smidt received three thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

And on which seventy-six were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Albert Gardner received thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Henry Hilton received thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

And on which seventy-nine were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Marine Court was sixty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Henry Richar [illegible] received thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-six.

Of which Florence McCarthy received thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.

And of which one hundred and twenty-five were scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Supervisor was sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Walter Roche received twenty-nine thousand three hundred and eighteen.

Of which Henry Suhr received twenty-three thousand four hundred and ten.

Of which Frederick Repper received three thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

And of which sixty-one were scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

THOMAS LITTLE, Chairman.

O. A. Fowler, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and examined the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election, held on the third day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That Jacob L. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District in said City.

That William P. Kirk, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District in said City.

That George M. Curtis, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Third Assembly District, in said City.

That James R. Murray, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourth Assembly District, in said City.

That Henry Rogers, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District, in said City.

That Walter J. Burke, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District, in said City.

That Erastus C. Benedict, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said City.

That William J. Olvany, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eighth Assembly District, in said City.

That Samuel C. Reed, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Ninth Assembly District, in said City.

That Anthony Eickhoff, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Tenth Assembly District, in said City.

That Carolan O'Bryan Bryant, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eleventh Assembly District, in said City.

That Joseph A. Lyons, by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACBETH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 626 Broadway)—ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID—THE MOTTO, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—SATAN IN PARIS—ALPINE MAID.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—OIL-PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Chattanooga the news grows more and more cheering. Gen. GRANT has achieved the greatest success of the war. He telegraphs officially that our captures amount to fifty-two pieces of artillery, three thousand prisoners, five thousand stand of arms and ten standards. Yesterday, the rebel army was in full flight for Dalton, Ga., burning the bridges to prevent pursuit, and destroying their depots, stores and every thing that could impede their retreat. Still later dispatches represent our pursuit as vigorous in the extreme. Gens SHERMAN and THOMAS crossed the Chickamauga yesterday forenoon, and, at 5 o'clock last night, Gen. HOOKER was reported at Ringgold, Ga., full fifteen miles from the battle-field. Another battle was regarded as not improbable.

The Army of the Potomac, after all, is not likely to be stuck knee-deep in Virginia mud until next March. Our correspondent at the front sent a dispatch to Washington under yesterday's date saying that the roads were fast losing their liquefied form, and that a determination was apparent on the part of Gen. MEADE to avail himself of the favorable change. A portion of the army had been pushed forward to the Rapidan, and all day yesterday skirmishing was lively between our advance and the rebel rear. It is by no means improbable that to-day, therefore, may bring about a battle. The army is in excellent condition, and hopefully eager for the contest. LEE's headquarters are now said to be at Orange Court-house, and for a few days past Mr. JEFF. DAVIS has been his guest, spending the time in reviewing and speech-making.

Advices from Gen. BURNSIDE are up to the 23d. He was then considered safe, and would not only be supplied but reinforced.

Our Richmond files are up to the 24th, inclusive, but they contain no reports of the more recent operations at Chattanooga. They are full of reports regarding the occupation of Knoxville by the rebels, which hasn't come off yet. Editorially they are quite gloomy over the foreign, and peace, and currency questions. BRAGG still gets a good share of criticism, which will be apt to increase hereafter. A plot among the National prisoners at Richmond, had been discovered, contemplating a general rising with a view of liberty, plunder and destruction. Correspondents lay great stress upon the impregnability of the (late) rebel position on Lookout Mountain. The clash of arms was soon expected in front of Chattanooga. They hadn't yet heard it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Nov. 17, with $229,978 in treasure from California, arrived yesterday, bringing mails from South America and the Pacific Coast. The war between Guatemala and Salvador has ended, and BARRIOS, President of the latter Republic, evacuated the City of Salvador on the 26th ult., when the Guatemalan forces took possession. News from Quito to Oct. 31 fully confirms the report that war between New-Grenada and Ecuador is inevitable. Gen. FLORES (Ecuadorian) is reported to be on the frontier with 5,000 men, and MOSQUERA has gathered 3,000 to oppose them.

Mrs. SEMMES, an aunt of Capt. SEMMES, has been arrested in Baltimore, with her daughter, and both have been held to answer the charge of an attempt to poison the United States Surgeon of of West Building Hospital, to whom they sent a bottle of wine drugged with arsenic. The mother of Gen. WINDER has also been arrested, not, however, upon any charge of complicity in this affair, and has been paroled not to correspond with her friends in the South.

Middle Tennessee furnished the meat and corn for the rebel army. One hundred and fifty thousand hogs were gotten in Middle Tennessee last year, and Atlanta was a store-house for the surplus which remained after feeding the army. From this surplus the Virginia army was largely supplied. Large quantities of bacon were shipped to Virginia from Atlanta.

A report is current in Washington, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to the effect that the Supreme Court, in the case of the legality of the Treasury notes, has come to a decision, but that, for prudential reasons, it will not be made public just at present.

Out of the fifteen regiments of nine months' troops from Massachusetts who went to the war, there were but one hundred and seventeen killed or died from wounds.

The full vote of Ohio, including that of the soldiers, shows BROUGH'S majority to be: On the home vote, 61,752; on the soldiers' vote, 38,578—total, 100,320.

Paducah, Ky., is kept under continual excitement by rumors and reports of rebels in that vicinity.

The amount contributed for the relief of our prisoners at Richmond, through Mr. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, has reached $4,000.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.—The Richmond journals of Monday and Tuesday, of which we received files last night, are all engaged in rehearsing the old cry, "The South never can be subdued—never; we will all perish first—all." But we are more inclined than ever to doubt this, from the fact that the same issues of these journals contain positive averments that Gen. GRANT can never take BRAGG's tremendous stronghold on Lookout Mountain—that it is impregnable; that the rebel army there "cannot be licked"—that it is invincible—and so on. Though the fact is, that the ink with which these rebel statements were printed was not dry when Gen. GRANT *had* captured Lookout Mountain, not to speak of other mountains, and fifty pieces of artillery, besides five thousand small arms—and when BRAGG's army had skedaddled on the double-quick—all except the thousands who were held fast in our hands as prisoners of war.

"Masterly Inactivity" the True Civil Policy Toward Slavery.

There is a class of men who stick to the idea that something positive must be done by the Federal Government to end Slavery. Even the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, a military measure for military ends solely, does not satisfy them. They want civil power exercised, and would gladly have even a breaking down of State lines and a reconstruction of the Government itself, as the only effectual means of destroying the institution of their special abhorrence.

Now we, too, claim a good hearty hatred of Slavery. We are as anxious as any to see it under the sod, beyond resurrection. But we don't believe in making any superfluous sacrifice to get it there. Seeing that it is dying, we are quite content to let it die quietly, without any attempt to pull the house down about its ears and our own ears. This seems to us to be a very absurd sort of impatience—prompted by giddy passion rather than sober reason.

But how do we know Slavery is dying? We know it from the unanimous testimony of all personal observers of its condition. There is not a man within the Union lines South, however friendly he may be to the institution, who pretends that there is any chance whatever of its being saved, if present causes continue. Two things are killing it.

The first is the wear and tear of the war. Military operations always tend to disjoint and break up, within their scope, all the relations of society. They inevitably remit, to a greater or less extent, the social man to a state of nature. *Inter arma leges silent.* This is felt in every social connection, even the closest and strongest; for they all are, more or less, dependent on civil law. But it must be felt particularly in that connection, which of all others is the most forced and arbitrary—the connection between master and slave. Liberty is a natural instinct. The caged bird is not surer to fly through the parted wires than the slave, in his ordinary condition, from the broken chain—and the chain must be broken when the civil law, which alone gives its strength, passes away. There are men who complain of the Anti-Slavery war policy of the President. A policy that was anything else would not be a war policy at all. The war upon the rebellious slaveholding people of necessity involves an interruption of their laws; and unless the advancing army should make good this absence of civil rule by applying its own military power to keeping watch and ward over the slaves, and thus abandon its proper military business, the result is inevitable that the institution must melt away as the war goes on. ABRAHAM LINCOLN might be as much attached to Slavery as JEFF. DAVIS himself, and yet no human sagacity would enable him to fight JEFF. DAVIS honestly and effectually without mortal injury to Slavery. It is the war which kills Slavery, and not the man who leads the war.

The other destroying agency is open discussion. Slavery can live only in silence. There is a deadly antagonism between itself and free speech. Where the one exists the other cannot. The vitality of the one rests in pure force, and force and reason never agree. It always has been, and always will be, that force must either suppress reason or reason will subvert force. One of the first acts of the Slavery propagandists in Kansas was to pass enactments through their spurious legislature making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment and hard labor, for any man to "assert or maintain by speaking or writing that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory." It has been so in every Slave State, and worse. Not only have slave codes interdicted, in every one of them, all adverse discussion of the institution, but a mob power has always been at hand to take summary vengeance upon it with Lynch law. These results were not a mere caprice; they were a necessity. Slavery being once accepted as the prime object, there was no alternative but to protect it just in this manner. But the war has ended all that. There can be no mobs where the bayonet governs; nor arbitrary local laws where general military law is paramount. The discussion of Slavery is as free now in New-Orleans as in New-York. It is no more within the province of the Military Governor, SEPLEY, to interfere with fair discussion there, than it is within the rightful power of the Civil Governor, SEYMOUR, to interfere with it here. And in the Border States, where the civil laws still prevail, hostility to the rebellion has excited such a dissatisfaction with Slavery as its cause, that by general consent perfect freedom is allowed in arguing against the institution. The consequence of this freedom has been that Missouri has already determined to abolish it; Maryland and Delaware have put declared emancipationists in places of their highest trusts by unprecedented majorities; and Kentucky is visibly casting about to see how she can best rid herself of the curse.

We say, then, that even if the National Government had the right to institute new civil measures against Slavery, it would not be necessary. The unavoidable military operations of the war, and the free discussion which is sure to attend it, are enough of themselves to break down the institution. The Government has simply to stand quiet, and let these agencies work.

But we go further, and say, that any further interference would not only be superfluous, but positively mischievous. To insure that Slavery, when it dies, shall never rise again, you have got to depend largely upon the disposition of the Southern people. That disposition should not be needlessly embittered. It can't help becoming so if, as some propose, their States are reduced to the condition of mere territorial dependencies. Americans can never be satisfied to be underlings. Whatever the fortunes of war legitimately bring, they are sensible enough to submit to; but it is not in their spirit to consent to any permanent degradation. Undertake to deprive them permanently of their civil rights, and you simply make them your permanent enemies. Territorialize them because you hate Slavery, and the inevitable effect will be that you will only make them love Slavery the more, and hate you the more. This could not always continue. State rights, sooner or later, would have to be restored. We don't believe that three years would elapse after the close of the war before the keeping those States in a territorial condition would be abandoned as an insufferable anomaly in our system of Government. State rights once restored, the people, maddened by the thrall that had been put upon them, would be very likely to vindicate these rights by rehabilitating Slavery. Every incentive of high pride and every impulse of low spite would combine to urge this; and the National Government would have no legitimate way of preventing it.

It will never do to try to give Slavery its lasting quietus by mere arbitrary force. To secure this we have got to rely in no small measure upon reason. We must never forget that just as Force is the natural ally of Slavery, just so Reason is the natural ally of Freedom. When the South has been overcome in fair fight, we must give its reason a fair chance to assert itself. Military authority over each reclaimed State should last until the majority of the people have made up their mind to resume, in good faith, their old relations to the Government, and have had a fair opportunity to canvass how that resumption shall best be inaugurated. Of course the machinery of the State Government cannot be given over to traitors; but whenever there is sound reason to believe that a fair loyal majority of the State want it, let them have it—and that, too, without imposing any conditions concerning Slavery. If this just and rational policy is faithfully carried out, and no arbitrary issues are foisted in to impose a sense of subordination, we have not a doubt that every Slave State will follow the emancipating policy which the Border States, of their own accord, have already entered upon with such decision. Even if loyal duty don't prompt it, interest will. For Slavery, after having been crippled as it has by the war, even if it could live, would only be an incumbrance. But it can't live. It is already half dead. Let the loyal man of the South finish it and bury it in their own way.

Gen. Grant's Railroad Communications.

In that particular district where operations are now being conducted, Gen. GRANT has no permanent line of water communication. He may use portions of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers during a portion of the year. But he cannot get steamers over the Muscle Shoals at any time, and over Harpeth Shoals in the Cumberland, only during very high water. At all other times he must depend on the railroad line to Louisville, now stretching from his front to his real base of operations, the weary distance of three hundred and fifty miles.

But though the railroad is as good one season as another, yet it is, at the best, a very precarious dependence. Aside from its liability to interruption, there are difficulties quite as serious. The road from Nashville to Chattanooga, over which most of the supplies now pass, is one of the poorest roads in the whole South. A single, unballasted track, deficient turn-outs, miserable rolling stock, and very heavy grades, are its distinguishing features. When we first began to operate it, a large portion was laid with the old-fashioned strap-rail. This has been removed, and heavier rail put down. The grades, however, are the chief difficulty. The road crosses the Cumberland Mountain between Cowan and Tantalon, ninety miles south of Nashville, at a grade of one hundred and six feet to the mile. Three engines, such as have been used there, are necessary to haul a loaded train over this portion of the road. It has been a literal struggle to keep the army supplied over this road.

But a new era is dawning in regard to railroad transportation in this Department. Many of the difficulties will be overcome, and the distance materially shortened. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is to be—probably is by this time—opened from Stevenson to Decatur, or a point opposite. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, which has lately only been operated from Nashville to Columbia, Tenn., is to be opened its entire length to Athens, Ala., at or near which place it forms a junction with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Although this is a longer route to Nashville, yet the road is so much better, and the grades so much easier, that one-third more business can be done over it than over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and by opening it we get the advantage of two routes of transportation. Its flank is protected by the Tennessee, and the road is fully as safe as the other.

Between Nashville and the Ohio River, another improvement is taking place. The distance between Nashville and Louisville is one hundred and eighty-five miles, and the road traversed a section of country fully as liable to guerrilla incursions as that further south. By February next a railroad will be in operation from Nashville to the Tennessee, tapping that river about sixty miles from its mouth, at a point where there is never less than four feet of water. This road is seventy-four miles long, and is known as the Northwestern railroad. It was projected years ago, and partly built, we believe, but owing to the powerful influence of the Louisville and Nashville road, it was never completed. But the Government ignores personal interests and prejudices, and is now energetically pushing this road forward to completion. After the war is over, the people of that section will have cause to bless the Government for its energy. This line shortens the railroad communication between the front and the water base by the sum of one hundred and eleven miles.

Six new and powerful engines have just been added to the rolling stock of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and its management has latterly been much improved. By these two avenues, therefore, the Army of the Cumberland, even with its present large force, ought to keep tolerably well supplied.

The New and "Complete Victory" of Gen. Grant.

When Maj.-Gen. GRANT officially announces, as he does under date of Wednesday night, that his army has achieved a "*complete victory over Bragg*," the country will give to the statement such full degree of faith as has always been commanded by the dispatches of that officer. For Gen. GRANT's modesty is as great as his genius; and in estimating the extent and scope of his former victories, he has never erred in attributing to them a magnitude not justified subsequently, but has been inclined rather to underestimate their value. It seems that the battle which Heaven crowned with this victory was far greater than appeared in the dispatches of yesterday; for Gen. GRANT says that on Wednesday the "battle lasted from early dawn till dark in the evening," and the large captures of artillery, small arms and prisoners, furnish proof that our gallant troops did their work well. It was no mere strategic success that Gen. GRANT gained, though no one could have read the dispatches of yesterday without seeing in the strategy the hand of a consummate master of scientific war; but beside this there was the heroic struggle front to front; and it was this combination of courage and skill that gave us the victory.

Gen. THOMAS, in his official dispatch, under date of Wednesday midnight, elegantly says, "We will pursue the enemy in the morning." This was after the two days' of hard fighting which his army had undergone, and indicates that the men were still strong and vigorous. With this dispatch of Gen. THOMAS, our official intelligence closes, but through the press dispatches, we are told that BRAGG's army was yesterday chased across Chickamauga Creek, and that Gen. HOOKER had pursued them as far as Ringgold, some fifteen miles from Chattanooga. The dispatches represent the rebel army as flying in utter confusion, after a style compared with which the first Bull Run was an orderly and handsome "change of base."

We hope that these latter dispatches will all be confirmed by the report of Maj.-Gen. GRANT.

If LONGSTREET is still in East Tennessee, as we suppose he must be, his position must be looked upon as extremely precarious; for Ringgold, which our advance was reported to have reached last evening, is but one day's march from the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, by which LONGSTREET's retreat from Knoxville would naturally be conducted. He will either by some means or other have to dodge GRANT, or fight him, or be "bagged" by him.

Amid battle and blood did the ever victorious army of Gen. GRANT spend the two days preceding Thanksgiving Day, and in hot pursuit of the armed hosts of this infernal rebellion did they "keep" the National holiday itself. Surely it was meet that the whole country yesterday expressed its gratitude to Heaven.

Mr. Corning and the New-York Central Railroad.

Into whatever department of the Central we look, we always find the grasping hand of Mr. CORNING ever busy in promoting his own advantage. Everything has to bend to his insatiable avarice. He is the pivotal point around which the road, with all its ramifications, revolves. He will not brook the least restraint upon his will or his schemes. A notable instance of this occurred some years ago. For some time after the consolidation, the utmost looseness prevailed in the manner in which supplies for the road were furnished. Each official ordered whatever he pleased, and his order was deemed sufficient evidence, without any other proof, that the articles were needed for, and were used on the road. The accounts then received the initials of Mr. VIBBARD or Mr. CORNING, and were handed over by bushels to the committee on accounts to be passed by them. The committee saw the impropriety and wrong of all this, but what could they do? It happened, luckily, that Mr. CORNING made a visit to Europe, and during his absence they had sufficient influence with the Board to get a system adopted that effectually protected the Company. Every person using or disbursing supplies was required to return regular and frequent statements of the amount of materials or supplies on hand, and the amount required in his Department, so that it could be seen at a glance whether his requisition was a proper one, and whether the articles furnished had been judiciously expended. A purchasing agent was also appointed. All these reforms stared Mr. CORNING in the face when he came home. He was exceedingly angry, complained to the Committee that he had been grossly insulted by their interference, and set himself about to neutralize, as far as possible, their action. How far the checks that were adopted to prevent fraud or wastefulness in the ordering or use of supplies, have been abrogated, we cannot tell; but the purchasing agency was either discontinued, or it is now little, if anything, more than a go-between between Mr. CORNING and the Company. The Committee did their best to vindicate their conduct in the matter, but nothing could appease Mr. CORNING's wounded pride or his resentment at the interference with his prerogatives, and it was not long before some of the Committee, most resolute for reform, were left out of the Board.

Previous to the consolidation, Mr. CORNING's supply agency was limited to the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, of which he was President—a short line of seventy-eight miles. Upon the consolidation he grasped the whole. He was then the chief owner of large Iron establishments, the capacity of which he immediately increased so as to meet the demands of the new Company. It is well known that iron, in the various forms of its manufacture, such as rails, chains, spikes, axles, &c., &c., is the great article of expense in running a road. Up to the establishment of his autocracy, other manufacturers competed with him, and by the better terms they offered, supplied by far the greater portion of the articles used by the separate companies. Subsequent to the date named, they, or the greater portion of his competitors, have been either partially or wholely excluded. One concern, particularly, whose works are equally eligibly situated as Mr. CORNING's, and which had nearly the whole field before the companies were united, has not since been able to get an order to the amount of a single penny, although it would be glad to pay the Company $150,000 annually, for the privilege of supplying to it the articles of iron alone, which Mr. CORNING's concern manufactures and supplies. But no competition, in anything that Mr. CORNING can furnish, is allowed to invade his sacred prerogative of spoils.

In connection with this matter of supplying manufactures of iron, is an incident which most strikingly illustrates the total absorption in Mr. CORNING, of the road and all its interests. His concern pirated from a distinguished inventor the art of making spikes of the peculiar pattern used on railroads, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the title of the inventor, and ordered the appointment of a *referee* to report the damages sustained by the invasion of the patent. A distinguished Ex-Chancellor was appointed to this duty. It was the simplest one possible, as the books of the trespassers showed the whole extent of the invasion. Soon after his appointment, the referee was taken into the employment of the Central Company. How far this subsequent appointment by the Central influenced the action of the referee we do not pretend to state; but it is notorious that in spite of the utmost urging of the inventor, ten long years have elapsed since the appointment, and no report has been yet made in a matter for which one month would have been ample. With this case, which has already become a great public scandal, from the manner in which justice has been defeated and delayed, and which will rank with the most "celebrated cases" ever before any tribunal, we have nothing to do, and only refer to it for the significant inferences that can be drawn from it, as to the extent to which the Central Company is wielded by Mr. CORNING.

We might go on *ad infinitum*, in multiplying cases of the kind instanced. There was the great wood scandal—a fraud by which, a few years ago, the Company was swindled out of nearly $1,000,000. The cost of wood used in 1855 was $768,583; in 1857, $847,683; The total number of miles run in 1856 was 3,296,533; in 1857, 3,647,321. The cost per mile the former year was 28.315 cents; for the latter 23.246. The cost of wood for 1862 was $722,734. The number of miles run was 5,881,141; the cost per mile was 13.432 cents per mile; at the cost per mile for 1862, and for the average of years excepting 1856 and 1857, the loss on wood for the two years was, $615,000 19. Wood, in 1862, was at least 33 per cent. dearer than in 1856–7. About all we can say in reference to this matter is, that the Company was enormously swindled; that the few facts that could be elicited, (everything being suppressed that could be,) left no reasonable doubt that parties occupying very high positions in the Company were interested in the frauds. Such parties still retain their places. No one was ever punished. The only sufferer was a certain poor fellow, who brought some of the swindles to light, and who was, for his pains, soon dismissed from the service of the Company.

HAM IN UNIFORM.—The first regiment of negro soldiers that has appeared in this City, was encamped yesterday in front of the City Hall. The regiment was from Washington, and the negroes were mostly of the Maryland stock. The fighting capacity of the men really appeared to be excellent. In stature, they were smaller than the average of white regiments; in complexion, they were generally quite dark. In *style*, they did not quite equal some of our fancy holiday regiments; but for hard, serviceable work in the trenches, on the march or in the field, they seemed to have spirit and intelligence, as well as muscle. Many thousands of people visited the place where they were encamped during the day, and instead of jeers or violence toward the black *doula* of their country, there were almost universal expressions of admiration and applause.

CAPTURED CANNON.—Gen. GRANT has made another splendid haul of artillery from the rebels. He captured on Wednesday *fifty-two* cannon—the largest number, if we remember aright, taken from the rebels in any field action of the war. On GRANT's magnificent march up to Vicksburgh, before he invested that place, he captured sixty pieces of field artillery—thirty-six of them being taken at the action on the Big Black; and when Vicksburgh surrendered over 300 cannon fell into his hands. GRANT's losses in guns, throughout his career, have been trivial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is Mr. MARETZEK's last night. The subscription ends with the performance of "Faust," the most remarkable work of his re-

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Meade's Forces Again on the Advance.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Rear Guard all Yesterday.

A BATTLE TO-DAY QUITE PROBABLE.

THE MUD NEARLY ALL DRIED UP.

The Troops Enthusiastic Over the News from Chattanooga.

ESTIMATE OF THE REBEL STRENGTH.

JEFF. DAVIS REVIEWING HIS TROOPS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES

E. A. PAUL sends this.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 26.

During the last two days the roads have dried up almost miraculously and traveling is comparatively good.

The Army of the Potomac is again on the march.

By this time it is probably in front of the rebel works on the Rapidan.

Skirmishing with LEE's rear guard is going on all this day. A battle to-morrow is considered imminent. The army is in splendid condition. It only needs to be led to victory.

A man came into our lines yesterday who has within a few weeks traversed nearly the whole extent of the so-called Confederate States. Recently he was in prison as a spy, but managed to escape. He confirms all that has been reported as to the scarcity of provisions and general discontent at the existing state of affairs everywhere.

Lee is represented to be near Orange Court-house with what army he has near at hand. He estimates LEE's forces as follows: Forty-two thousand infantry, eight thousand cavalry and one hundred and forty-five pieces of artillery.

Lee, accompanied by JEFF. DAVIS, reviewed a portion of the army on Tuesday and the remainder yesterday. On the latter day our pickets heard the enemy cheering, and the review is supposed to have been going on then.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26.

A gentleman who reached this city to-night from the Army of the Potomac, says that JEFF. DAVIS reviewed Gen. LEE's troops yesterday.

The roads are now in tolerably good traveling condition.

The news from Chattanooga was telegraphed from Washington to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. It soon became known to the soldiers, who received it throughout our now moving lines with the wildest delight and cheers.

They are all enthusiastic to follow the brilliant example of their compatriots, and will very soon have that opportunity.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Army Completely Mud-Bound—The Chances for a Fall Campaign Gone—A False Alarm in Camp—Sympathy for Gen. Fitzpatrick.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863.

The people at home are this, doubtless, expected to hear of something having been done by this army toward forcing the enemy in our front into another pitched battle, and are disappointed. But that is not the worst of it. I fear there is too much ground to say that they will be disappointed for some time to come; that it is now "too late" for active operations. Several weeks of fine Autumn weather were frittered away, for what purpose is not to the subscriber quite apparent. There are those who profess to believe that the army is no better prepared for a movement now than it was two weeks ago last Sunday, when the Rappahannock was crossed. Not knowing the alleged or real causes—if there are any—of the delay, or but little of the interior management of affairs, I am not prepared to indorse the statement; but I can say, in troth, that there is apparently much foundation for it. To-day the army is as completely mud-bound as it was almost any time last Winter or Spring. The fact that a four hours' rain-storm has done all this, will give the reader a better idea of the soil of Virginia in this vicinity than Professor Anybody could give in an evening lecture. It is true, however, that the soil dries quickly when the sun shines, but this affords the anxious ones little hope in face of the statements made by old residents here, (Union men,) that seldom is there seen here, between November 30 and March, anything like what may be called settled weather. That is, the Heavens yield just enough of the surplus aqueous element to keep the roads in a horrible condition. And the fields, owing to the character of the soil, are no better. These matters are reluctantly referred to, because I know it will make sad many a loyal heart; but them the truth should be told sometimes plainly, and this is one of those times. It will disarm many grumblers, if no other good is accomplished by it.

When everybody in camp is expecting to hear any moment hostile batteries opened upon each at no great distance away, some amusing scenes occur. A horse giving himself a good shake at night produces a noise not unlike distant cannonading, and under the circumstances supposed, many persons have started to their feet upon hearing the sound. Night before last a whole division was aroused by what every one supposed to be the firing of guns on the Rapidan. Officers and men prepared for action; reporters mounted their nags, and several actually started off to find the scene of conflict, at midnight. The night was an exceedingly disagreeable one, and one individual, more incredulous than some, and not over anxious to move out of his comparatively comfortable quarters during the storm, investigated the character of the sound more closely than others, and found, much to his relief, that it proceeded from a well close at hand, where a stalwart Hibernian was endeavoring to fill a bucket with water sailor fashion, by dropping it bottom up into the water, the concussion producing a noise which every person had heard many times without thinking how much it resembled the explosion of a cannon.

Two more deserters are to be branded under sentence of a Court-martial, when the proceedings of the Court shall have been approved.

The following quotations are from the orders:

STEVENSBURGH, VA., HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, Nov. 24, 1863.

As it has pleased Almighty God, the Disposer and Giver of all good, to remove from the side of our respected General his beloved consort:

Resolved, That we, the members of his Staff, offer our heartfelt sympathies and condolence in this his severe affliction, and that although nothing can fill the aching void left by the departure of his dear wife, he yet may know by this expression of our sorrow in his bereavement, that he has still true and loving hearts by his side, ready to share his sorrows or his joys.

Charles Hackley, Surgeon-in-Chief; L. G. Estes, Capt. and A. A. G.; Albert Wilson, Lieut. and A. D. C.; F. W. Armstrong, Capt. and A. A. I. G.; J. Gierbolini, Capt. and Signal Officer; J. Bristol, Lieut. A. C. M.; E. W. Whittaker, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Meeting in Favor of Mr. Blunt.

A merchants' and tax-payers' meeting will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in Wall-street, to ratify the nomination of OAKEY BLUNT for Mayor. A number of prominent speakers are announced, and among them Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Daniel C. Cowdin, and Gov. H. G. Noble.

N.W-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing, Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her room to see patients, at No. 25 Bonde-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

---

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and those of HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 184 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich), is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Premium Sewing Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and Cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 609.—Nov. 26, 1863.
19, 2, 47, 67, 26, 10, 27, 74, 51, 21, 28, 9, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 610.—Nov. 28, 1863.
20, 52, 7, 64, 67, 6, 49, 53, 22, 37, 41, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS, MASTER SHIPWRIGHTS AND TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At a meeting of Delegates representing Shipwrights working in the Navy-yard, new yards and old work, held at Betanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on Thursday, 26 inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That in consequence of the high and increasing prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, we demand an increase of 50 cents a day on our present rate of wages, on and after MONDAY, 30th November. By order,
F. PERRINE, Chairman.
T. C. CLARK, Secretary.

GOLD WATCHES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 85½ 2d-av.

No. 178 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the coming election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Talman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reëlection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BABCOCK,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. HOOPS,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BETSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BOYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,	JAMES W. OGDEN,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
WM. TILDEN,	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. M. BUAR,	RUSSELL SAGE,
	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them
attorney and proxy for and in
name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in
name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached*.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have charged the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 208 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark, Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinnamillo, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, fœtid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious warerooms, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$25
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	160—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Damine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
126 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FURNITURE.

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for Cash.
In the Stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed,
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
Including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR.

ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract, in which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. BLUNT then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. BLUNT'S opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. BLUNT also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. BLUNT also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. BLUNT was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lower Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against FERNANDO WOOD'S friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. BLUNT has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. STOUT, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. BLUNT, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. BLUNT, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. BLUNT devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was on guard night and day in equipping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar of compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. BLUNT recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft; but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor BLUNT was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. BLUNT managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. BLUNT was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated. Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and shall be you will obtain for me the support of your friends and clients. WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIIth AND IXth WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination.

For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and XIIth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION
As Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,

ORISON BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 813 Broadway.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preëminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 33 East 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. Hasghton, No. 1 East 23d-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sunford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 5th-av.
Naham Sullivan, No. 6 East 28th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 38th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 245 5th-av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 33d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
Ross Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 29th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.
For Aldermen, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 5th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 320 West 22d-st.
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 144 West 22d-st.
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 296 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 2d-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 102 East 15th-st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 180 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COLYER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 165 East 22d-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.

UNION NOMINATION,
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Xth, XVth and XVIIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

UNION MASS MEETING.

The Union citizens of the XXth Ward will hold a Ratification Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1863, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., to ratify the Union nominations for Mayor, Councilmen and School officers. Addresses by
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
Hon. F. E. CONKLING,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and others.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
Sixth Judicial District,
THEODORE J. FONDA.

To the Voters of the Division:

I earnestly ask the support of the members of the Bar, and of all voters opposed to the constant changing of our Judges merely to subserve party ends.
THEODORE J. FONDA

A CARD
TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

An absurd story has been circulated industriously in the District to the effect that I have retired or am about retiring from the candidacy for Police Justice. I give it an emphatic contradiction. I shall remain a candidate for that office till the close of the polls on Tuesday next.
Nov. 26, 1863. W. DRAKE PARSONS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

At a Convention of the Constitutional Union Organization, held at Constitution Hall, corner 2d-av. and 22d-st., Nov. 25, 1863, JAMES MAHONEY, for Police Justice, and GEORGE C. BARRETT, for Civil Justice, were unanimously nominated.
PETER WOODS, Chairman.
C. BOSCAIL, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATIONS
For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.
JAMES E. WATSON,
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARBUCK,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

SIXTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT, for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE T. MERKLEE, for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. P. LEE.
C. C. CRANE, Chairman
Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Civil Justice, Fourth Judicial District,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
REGULAR NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

12TH, 19TH AND 22D WARDS,
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MERCHANTS AND business men of the City of New-York, in favor of securing to our City an efficient and economical administration, by the election to the Mayoralty of
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
the honest, capable and faithful candidate of the people, respectfully call upon our fellow citizens to assemble at Hanover-square, junction of Pearl and William streets, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock.

E. J. Brown.	Philip W. Enas.
Henry Gliuel.	Strasburger & Nuher,
Fredk. Schuchardt.	Reitel & Klingenberg,
Andrew Clark & Co.,	Windle & Co.,
H. Bergman,	H. S. Van Riper,
Ward, Close & Co.,	Wm. Hall & Sons,
Firth, Son & Co.,	J. Black.
John Satig,	John McKewen.
Daniel Barlen.	Place & Louing.
F. A. C. Henrichs.	John Hoops,
G. W. Faber,	Benj. Douglas,
George Tieman.	William Radde,
C. Schwarzewelder,	Chas. G. Thurnaer,
Hiram Young.	John Krapp.
V. Martin.	Geo. H. Siemon,
A. B. Holmboe,	C. V. Clark,
Thomas Ryan.	R. L. Monroe,
Wm. H. Kloepfell,	D. O. Valentine,
George J. Kraft,	Wm. A. Lilienthal,
Abraham C. Duryee,	O. H. F. Schulters,
Cross & Bequelin,	Geary Sirsten,
F

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A professed woman cook of French, German, and American cooking, the serving of dinner for parties in the neatest manner, fancy dishes of all kinds, confectionary deserts; having lived in the first families as head cook for a number of years, and cannot be surpassed. Call in the fancy store, No. 623 Broadway, near 12th-st. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—I have now waiting for situations, some most excellent domestics, both Protestant and Catholic, whose references are unexceptionable, and from the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building) Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as first-rate cook and to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference; the latter has lived for the last twelve years with one family. Call at No. 125 East 29th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR HOUSEWORK.—A respectable woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent bread, pie and biscuit baker; no objection to go any distance in the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook; also, a chambermaid and seamstress, good City references. Address or apply for two days. T. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Call at No. 136 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as a good cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has no objection of going in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 114 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 37 West 13th-st. Ring the middle bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in every capacity. Call or address No. 111 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook—one who understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 20th-st., in rear.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her cook, who is a good plain cook, makes rice pastry, jellies, &c. Call at No. 139 West 18th-st., on Friday or Saturday.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; best of City reference; call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to a boarding-house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A German Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her business in all its branches; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; will assist with the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 49 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper on a gentleman's family, or as family seamstress; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call for 2 days at No. 96 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; is kind and attentive to children. Wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman desires a situation as infant's nurse, is willing to do plain sewing; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American Protestant as seamstress; can also operate on machines, would take care of children or assist with chamber-work if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 2d-av., in the grocery store.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 6th-av., in the shoe store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress in a private family, who understands her business thoroughly; best of City testimonials from her last employer. Apply at No. 21 6th-av., in the candy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress a situation as regular laundress in the City or country, or as waitress and to do fine washing; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

A PROTESTANT NURSE OF MANY years experience in the care of infants wants situation. Can take the entire charge; is a neat sewer; is highly recommended by the best families in the City. Call at No. 462 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a commission produce business; can be guaranteed in a good business connection, and could influence some trade; wages no object if a good situation can be procured. Good reference will be given as to integrity and ability. Apply at No. 67 Cliff-st., New-York.

AS FARMER—SITUATION WANTED—HAS a thorough practical knowledge of farming and gardening; no objections to cut cord wood or make rails until the spring opens. Call on or address H. K., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, or understands grazing, green-house, fruit and flowers and vegetables; has eight years' reference; will be disengaged on the 1st of January next. Address GEORGE ENNIS, Stapleton, Staten Island, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 19 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as coachman; handled with the most respectable families in this City and Brooklyn the past fifteen years; is a careful driver; understands the business; is strictly sober and honest; good City reference. Addre s J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; has the best of City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 12th st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a sober, steady man as coachman, or as plain gardener; understands both; will be found willing and obliging and to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a sober, steady man, who understands the care of horses; is a good driver; has lived four years in his last place; the best of references can be given. Address D. I., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as groom and coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 60 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A STEADY, RESpectable Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; first-class City references. Call or address at the office of John Ginty, No. 125 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECtable Protestant man is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman, &c.; has good references and is willing to go in the country. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

AS GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as groom in the City, or would go in the country as coachman; good reference from last employer's. Address, for two days, T. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

AS PORTER.—A SCOTCHMAN, NEWLY ARrived, wants a situation as porter in a store; is acquainted with the use of tools; can give good references. A note addressed B., for three days, at No. 807 Broadway, will meet with prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as a first-class waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly well, and all things required of him; has the best of City reference. Call on or address H. C., at Mr Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active middle-aged man—unmarried; has lived five years with a respectable family in the City; wages no object. Address T. F., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., ladies' shoe-store.

AS SECOND WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE young man is desirous of obtaining a situation as second waiter; is competent and has good references; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN WHO, for several years, has held important and responsible positions, desires an engagement in a commercial or mercantile house; references of the highest character to present and former employers. Address G. J. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO ARCHITECTS.—A YOUNG MAN, SIX years in a first-class city office, wishes a permanent situation in an equally respectable office where a fair remuneration will be paid for his services. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse, perfectly familiar with the care of children and plain sewing, having the best of references. Apply at No. 161 Kremlin-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED AT THE French Institute of M. C. OAILLARD, No. 148 East 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., a first-class lady's maid for the State of Rhode Island. Apply immediately.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT single man as waiter, in a private family. Apply (with reference) at No. 16 West 29th-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITRESS and chambermaid in a small family. Apply to-day, (Friday) between 2 and 4 P. M., at No. 18 East 30th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A corner on 6th-av., above 23d-st.
House and lot on 8th-av., near 28th-st.
House and lot No. 186 Wooster-st., near Bleecker, 26x100.
Vacant lot on 8th-av., opposite Central Park.
Vacant lot on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Vacant lot on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 53d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH avs., opposite the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
ALSO,
A very desirable front on the 6th-av., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvements.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, with or without the furniture—possession 1st January—the 4-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 13 West 25th-st., near 5th-av.
The house is 21x55, is in perfect order, and has been recently painted throughout.
The furniture is first-class and is nearly new. Burglar-proof safe, new billiard table, &c.
Price for the whole, $30,000.
For permits to see the house—without which it will not be shown—apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, with possession on 1st May next, the first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., and adjoining the residence of Gen. McClellan. The house has all the modern improvements, built and finished in the best manner. Has large back building, with handsome dining room, butler's pantry, laundry, &c., &c. Is handsomely and completely furnished. House 25 feet wide. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The property known as the Church of Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, being 84 feet front, with privilege of building over a 10-ft. alley-way on the side, making a front line of 94 feet by a depth of 120 feet. Price $160,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling, containing 11 rooms and all the modern improvements, in Bleecker, between 10th and 8th sts., Brooklyn. Lot 22½x100 ft.; house 22½x45 ft. Possession when desired. Apply to H. A. SHAFARD, No. 205 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—A first-class, elegant, four-story, high-stoop, full sized, brown-stone corner house and lot, delightfully located on Madison-av., replete with all modern improvements, and in complete order. For terms apply to LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 William-st

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 22 8th-av., house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, 30 acres of land on Staten Island, containing an abundance of the best clay for brick-making purposes, where there is a good large size coal. Excellent brick have been made on the premises. For terms inquire of S. KODY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tremont, 3 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit, stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 300 ACRES for either exchange for a smaller one, healthy situation, well watered and fenced, about half in wood, a new dwelling-house and outbuildings, &c. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at JOHN MAXWELL'S office, No. 4, Jay-st., New-York

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station, new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and a good deal of land. For terms and particulars apply to E. A. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE double-basement country dwelling-house No. 11 Amity-st., Bowling Green, handsomely finished throughout, in perfect order. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 2 Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 30x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE).—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-faw 6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
JOHN B. COLE,
LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.
n25-law6m* LEONARD RICHARDSON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Malden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next, Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISESHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.
American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.
India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 358 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No. 201 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. D. DONALDSON.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient further to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stocks, is eighty millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to the full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon each resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the 13th-av. tool-house on the 16th day of Oct. last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires that the entire sum to be paid in before the Bank commences a business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH SPEAR,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN HUTTON, } Commissioners

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.

R. W. RUECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 1 HANOVER-ST.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 345, 753, 755, 1,068, 1,100, 1,419, 1,571, 1,600, 1,979, 1,999, 2,155, 2,228, 2,339, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,388, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. Quartermasters checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 112 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES of every description purchased.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR.
No. 67 William-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. VESTERBOOK, No. 49 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Com any, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$500 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage—EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT STATE 6's OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS FOR SALE. BY A. H. ALMY, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank building.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY."
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 14th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of Indiana, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now by acquirement by the said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be collected and paid, such funds failing to realize sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600, and unpaid interest thereon. Such mortgage on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted in $. 34 17, and also subject to the rights and decree of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1856, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $47,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid over at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID C. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction from
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:
Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
69 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner LEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
52 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
50 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, GAS CHANDELIERS, FIXTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863, at 11 o'clock at the mansion, No. 189 2d-av., next to corner of 12th-st., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part

DRAWING ROOMS.

elaborately carved rosewood parlor furniture in rich flowered satin; elegant rosewood etageres, with mirrors; fine marqueterie secretairs; carved rosewood centre tables; superb ormolu and bronze clocks, with candle branches to match; fine French plate mirrors, richly decorated vases, elegant flowered satin curtains, very rich Axminster carpets.

LIBRARY.

Fine rosewood lounges, Turkish easy chairs, side chairs, elaborately carved walnut library bookcase, very large size, library table, secretaries, rich curtains, velvet carpet.

DINING ROOM.

Very heavily carved solid oak extension table, elegant oak buffet, marble top, fine arm and side dining chairs in leather, cloth window curtains, a fine assortment of French China and glass ware, rich velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Elaborately carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, amoires-a-glaca, marble top dressing bureaus, lounges, easy chairs, book etageres, side tables, enamelled cottage suites, spring beds, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, satin bed spreads, blankets, sheets, quilts, rich satin and brocatel curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, matting, &c.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.

Elegant rosewood hall stand, large size, French plate mirror back, hall chairs, &c.

ALSO,

all the elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets and fixtures throughout the house; fine rosewood billiard table, Phelan's patent; balls, cues, &c., complete, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL this day at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B —$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB ROSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN SIMPLE ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of syphilis. It teaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 272 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, in 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, latest Researches in Physiology: European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Anklets, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. K. LANDON, No. 8 Lasalle-st., Chicago, Ill., E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospitals of the Continent, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA. Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Brown, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are too subject to that small evil body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; PEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 19 Laurens-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of his City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been injured by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. POWERS'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause. And they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 1232 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

TROPICAL BALSAM,

PREPARED BY CARREÑO BROS. & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of balsamic and purely vegetable, has been for many years past and is still the most popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of pulmonic and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows, or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache, and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the Drug Stores generally.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,847, Boston, Mass.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New-York.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof the annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864. That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington-streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh-street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 9 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCONNELL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. R. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are especially requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange, Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.

GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JESSUP & COLE, and R. COLE & CO. was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to sign the name of the firms in liquidation of the debts. All persons having claims against said firms will please present the same for payment.

SILAS H. JESSUP,
RHOADES COLE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. B. SCHOENER.
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN R. L. CUTTING, Jr., into partnership with me, and will continue the stock business under the firm of R. L. CUTTING & CO.

R. L. CUTTING

Nov 23, 1863.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. Pagowen.

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$117 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,556	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,556	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,556	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first-second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	{	$90 / 75
Steerage		35

Payable in Currency.

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	35 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Rates of passage from New-York, First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. [illegible], will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY ..... 7th December.
MONDAY ..... 4th January, 1864.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. $45
Passage money—Havana 60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAYLOR, ROSS & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The Galen SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new sidewheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, Lieut. Com. [illegible], Commander, will sail as above from pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beekman. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM 30 AMBERY-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.37 and 11.45 P. M.	7.22, 10.37 A. M. and 3.37 and 11.45 P. M.
Troy and Albany, with 10.37 P. M. sleeping car, 10.30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage ordered at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4.15 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptoos, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5.15 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4 25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of ornamented furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, alike in color and size, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, kind and sound in every respect. For particulars, address WM. R. BROWN, No. 80 Front-st., Newburgh, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.

ACT I.—Faust and Mephistophiles—The Compact.
ACT II.—The Kermesse.
ACT III.—The Garden.
ACT IV.—Repentance.
ACT V.—Death.

The reception accorded this work when presented for the first time at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening was alike flattering to the composer and gratifying to the Director. The unqualified success then achieved has unusual significance, since no attempt had been made beforehand to predispose the public in favor of "Faust." There was no effort made to create a success destine by the employment of claquers, as is too frequently done even in the principal opera-houses of Europe upon occasions of such importance to the management and artists. Decision as to the merits of the music was left entirely to this very large and intelligent audience present, and a sufficient proof of the unbiased nature of the verdict obtained is had in the fact that the performance was listened to with breathless attention, and that the increased satisfaction was manifested at the close of each act, culminating in a burst of spontaneous enthusiasm indicative of the great pleasure derived from this entire opera. When it is remembered that "Faust" is a work exceedingly original in treatment, in fact a decided innovation upon the standard method of lyric composition that hardly a note of the score had been given in this country, that the melodic forms used are perfectly novel in character, and that the composer has sedulously avoided the introduction of a creeping musical climaxes for the purpose of creating momentary sensations, it is highly creditable to the taste and judgment of the New-York public that it has pronounced so unanimously in favor of this opera after a single hearing.

FAUST

will be produced with
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:

Margherita ..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel ..... Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust ..... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles ..... Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin ..... Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner ..... Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha ..... Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—The overture will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

As the intermission between the first and second acts is of very short duration, the audience is respectfully requested not to leave their seats.

The following new scenes have been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. Minard Lewis:

ACT I.—Faust's Study.
ACT III.—Margherita's Garden—Moonlight.
ACT V.—Prison Scene—Spirit of Margherita borne from earth by angels.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1,
GRAND COMBINATION AND
FAREWELL MATINEE.

The entire opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA,
with its great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in her great role of Amina.
Between the first and second acts
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI
will sing the grand aria from
SEMIRAMIS.
The performance will conclude with the grand scena and aria of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR!
BY MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
In her unapproachable character of Norma.
Positively her only appearance.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½,
will be presented Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA,
with its incomparable New-York cast.

The sale of secured seats and tickets commences THIS MORNING at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NOTICE—Stockholders purchasing seats are requested to show their tickets at the Academy

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

This splendid Entertainment, which is rightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in safety, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY, OF ALL LANDS AND AGES, are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that GREAT SCULPTOR OF ARTISTS, THE SUN, thrown upon a canvas measuring 400 square feet or twenty-five feet square, in the view and portrait of the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

FRIDAY, TO-NIGHT AND ETC. The Fenian Brotherhood, Scotland, the Observatory at Greenwich, THE LILY FOUNTAIN IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, Panorama of London, ARIEL, Dancing Fairies and the

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$229,978 47 IN TREASURE.

Close of the Contest Between Guatemala and Salvador.

FLIGHT OF BARRIOS.

A NEW GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.

The War Between Colombia and Ecuador.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. JONES, from Aspinwall Nov. 17, with treasure and 160 passengers to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., 30 miles north of Cape Malse, she reports having passed the steamship *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall.

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$4,000	Marens C. Rowley	$8,523
Order	18,232	Henry Nenstadter	11,000
Order	18,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	30,422
A. S. Rosenbaum	14,100	Wells, Fargo & Co	86,500
M. Cohn & Co	36,700		
Total			$229,978

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War Between Guatemala and Salvador Ended—Flight of President Barrios—Attack on an American Captain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived from Central American ports on Sunday. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 9th, Salvador to the 10th, Nicaragua to the 12th, and Costa Rica to the 14th. She has but little freight for New-York, viz.: 1,576 hides, 49 bales deerskins, 17 serroone cochineel, 2 bags coffee, 2 bales cotton, 2 cases mats, 6 cans balsam, 1 box silver, 1 parcel gold.

The war in Salvador is at an end. On the 26th of October, at 3 o'clock in the morning, Gen. BARRIOS, at the head of only 500 men, (not 1,500, as is reported,) marched out of the City of San Salvador, in which he had been so long besieged by President CASANOVA, and took the road toward San Miguel, the most populous city of the Republic, and where, principally on account of the bad conduct of the Nicaraguans, who have for some time garrisoned it in behalf of Guatemala, he has many friends. CANANOVA discovered his retreat at 7 o'clock same morning, and followed him up immediately. Previous to his departure, BARRIOS levied for money and rations on the inhabitants, and before the Guatemalanos entered, the city was pillaged to some extent by the bad portion of the people. Several officers of BARRIOS were taken prisoners in the city. YOUNGANY, OYARUN, ASSIAR and LUNA were taken prisoners in the pursuit, and shot. The first named was Minister of Foreign Relations of Salvador. Several combats took place between the advanced guard of CARRERA and the fleeing troops of BARRIOS, both sides losing a few men. The force of BARRIOS, on its retreat, was either killed, taken prisoners, or dispersed, and he made his way finally to the coast, in the neighborhood of the port of La Union, in company with seven officers, who were seen there a day or two before the sailing of the steamer, and are still at large, endeavoring to escape.

A new Government, under a former President, DURNAS, was at once organized in San Salvador, and measures taken to protect properly.

When the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived at La Union on the night of the 3d inst., it was known that the wife of President BARRIOS was on board, and the port-officers chose to believe she came for the purpose of assisting him to escape. So, Commandante CASTRO immediately commenced a most vexatious interference with the business of the steamer, although he had previously promised she should not be troubled. He even refused to allow the clothes that had been washed on shore to come on board; and finally sent a little schooner within 200 yards of the steamer, under pretence of watching her more closely. Mr. PANTAINOS, United States Minister, had arranged with the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, to protect American property in case of need, as it was known to him that the authorities had threatened to seize BARRIOS in case he sought refuge on board the steamer.

About 7½ o'clock in the evening, Capt. BOWDITCH, of the *Salvador*, while returning on board in his gig, having a United States ensign in the stern, and being perfectly well known to the people in the schooner, was fired upon by her from a rifle, the ball passing within three feet of his head. The indignation of the officers and crew of the *Salvador*, who witnessed this proceeding, was naturally great, and Capt. BOWDITCH of course sharing in it, the cannon on board, on his reaching his deck, was run out, and a shot from it whizzed over the heads of the ragamuffins on the schooner, that told them plainly what they had to expect, unless they should believe themselves more becomingly. On hearing the cannon-shot, some people from shore came out to the schooner, and were taking her away; but Capt. BOWDITCH forced all hands to come on board the *Salvador*, where he detained them till morning, and then sent them on shore.

The next morning Mr. PANTAINOS called upon the Commandante, who was exceedingly insolent, and declared he would neither allow launch, nor boat, nor man, to go to or come from the steamer. Mr. PANTAINOS replied that if the launches for discharging were not alongside the steamer in half an hour, and every impediment removed to the regular business of the vessel, he would at once call for assistance upon the English war-ship. In fifteen minutes the launches were ready, and every obstacle removed, and the steamer completed her business without further molestation. Mr. PANTAINOS proceeded to the City of San Salvador and complained to Señor DURNAS, CARRERA'S Acting President. President CARRERA said the Commandante ought to be removed, and sent another person temporarily to act in his place, so far as the Railroad Company's steamers are concerned.

Mr. PANTAINOS fully justified Capt. BOWDITCH in firing upon the boat, as it had the effect of calling the insolent port-officers to their senses; and he is determined that no further petty obstacles shall be thrown in the way of American trade, especially as he has now the United States gunboat *Sagimaw*, at La Union, to execute his orders.

BARRIOS' little war-schooner *Experimento*, on which he undoubtedly expected to escape from La Union, if defeated, was seen heading into Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, on the day the Panama steamer left there. It is thought probable that BARRIOS will escape on the British war-ship *Beechenie*. The Commandor of the United States gunboat *Saginaw* is reported to have said that he had orders from Washington not to protect any fugitive Presidents or officers in this region.

There is no news of importance from Nicaragua. Mons. LEON, the French agent, was still operating in the matter of the Nicaragua canal.

The Congress of Costa Rica met on the 26th October. Nothing new.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The War with Ecuador—Origin and Causes of the Trouble—Gen. Mosquera—Diplomatic Correspondence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1863.

Late arrivals from Buenaventura, in our State of Cauca, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, bring us official documents from both Presidents Mosquera of this Republic and Robles of Ecuador, that render it proper we should not delay to have immediate war. And as this war is likely to extend itself among the Spanish-American States in these regions, and perhaps lead to French intervention, you will probably hear a great deal of it before it is finished. So it may not be amiss to post your readers up a little on the origin and causes of the trouble.

Some three years since Gen. MOSQUERA, probably the most accomplished soldier in Spanish-America, who was once President of this Republic, as was his father before him, was Governor of our neighboring State of Cauca. At that time a new Federal Constitution, under President OSPINA, had been promulgated, enlarging the powers of the States—in fact making them, as they claim to be, almost "sovereign." But President OSPINA, although he acceded to the exigencies of the moment, and approved by his signature the new Constitution, did not like it, and, it is charged, threw every obstacle in the way of its honest application. Gen. NIETO, Governor of the State of Bolivar, of which Carthagene is the capital, resisted by arms the "encroachments made upon the rights of the people," so far as his State was concerned, and was at once followed in this resistance by Gen. MOSQUERA, of the State of Cauca. MOSQUERA raised a force of a couple thousand man, garrisoned some of the principal towns of Cauca, decreed a forced loan of $200,000 on the State, and declared it independent of the Republic until such time as President OSPINA and his Congress should abrogate the "obnoxious retrograde laws they had made, with the purpose of practically annulling the new Constitution and centralizing the power of the country at Bogota." But OSPINA was obstinate, and after a year or less of controversy between him and the Governors of States, and some fighting between small parties, MOSQUERA commanced his march over the bleak mountains and barren plains of the Cauca, toward Bogota. After eight or ten months, he finally arrived with 5,000 men before the capital city, having fought on the way several bloody battles. This march was one of the most extraordinary ones in military history, considering the means at the disposal of its chief. Without money, his men only half armed with old George Law muskets—without shoes, and nearly naked—for days together with nothing but plantains and roots to subsist upon, climbing mountains scarcely accessible to goats, swimming swollen rivers, and opposed in many a Thermopolæ by the well-clad and well-armed troops of the Government, to reach Bogota, a thousand miles away, and finally to assault and take it, overthrow the Government and establish a new one on its ruins, were feats, as I have before said, that have no parallel in military records.

Well, Gen. MOSQUERA, who, with all his obstinacy and inclination to one man power, is an ardent Republican, and a hater of European monarchies and European interference in America, so soon as he had firmly established himself at Bogota, declared his intention of strengthening himself, if possible, by reconstructing the old Colombian Confederacy—consisting of New-Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. As an initiatory step, he changed the name of this Republic from that of "New-Granada" to the "United States of Colombia." This, of itself, looked a little threatening toward our sister Republics. But he did not stop long at this. He sent agents at once to Venezuela and Ecuador, to propose terms for the reconstruction. The constant state of anarchy that has existed in Venezuela the past five years, has, up to the present, probably prevented much progress toward bringing that Republic into the scheme, and MOSQUERA'S attention seems to have been principally turned toward Ecuador. And here, after a year and a half of negotiation, the matter has come to a dead lock—or, rather, Ecuador and New-Granada, not being able to agree upon uniting their fortunes in resistance to European encroachments, seem bent upon preparing their carcasses, by the weakening process of war, for the more easy digestion of the big buzzards that are hovering about their shores, in the shape of French and Spanish war ships.

President MOSQUERA, two or three months since left his capital for the frontier of Ecuador, to have an interview with President MORENO in regard to the proposed federation. President MORENO did not appear at the proposed conference, but sent Dr. FLOREN, son of Gen. FLORES, as his representative. FLORES did not seem to be clothed with much power, and the interview terminated unsatisfactorily. In fact, the several notes that passed between Dr. FLOREN and Señor QUIJANO, MOSQUERA'S agent, evinced but little disposition on either side to arrange matters peaceably. The first note from Señor QUIJANO, the substance of which is given in the *Star*, of this city, is dated from Ibarlee, Oct. 13, and says that the Minister had orders from his Government to state to D. ANTONIO FLORES, that President MOSQUERA had come all the way from Rio Negro, in order to meet President GARCIA MORENO and reëstablish the "old and glorious nationality of Colombia," as a protection against theocratic and anti-republican machinations of European Powers and native traitors; that his invitation to do this was treated with insults by the Ecuadorian Government; that when Mr. FLORES was received in Pasto, it was understood that the interview between the two Presidents should take place within six days from Sept. 23, and that there would be signed "at least a treaty of alliance or confederacy" projected in Pasto; that GARCIA MORENO had not yet made his appearance, without a plausible reason for the delay, and therefore the conference at Carchi and the signing of the treaty were frustrated; that consequently he (QUIJANO) had to notify ANTONIO FLORES and his Government, that the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA thought the moment had arrived for breaking off "the negotiations already commenced, and all relations with Ecuador," if the projected treaty were not signed in twenty-four hours from six o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th October.

Don ANTONIO FLORES answers in a somewhat lengthy but dignified note, dated Tulcan, Oct. 14. He states that there is no necessity for him to refute the first part of QUIJANO'S document, as Ecuador, being united in the interior, and on good terms with the world, does not need any help; that no insulting treatment of MOSQUERA'S propositions by the Government of Ecuador could have taken place, as these had not been made officially by special Plenipotentiaries as stipulated, and as the just protests of Ecuador, an independent State, were directed against the threatening manifest of Gen. MOSQUERA of Aug. 15. He denies further that any conditions were made to him at his reception in Pasto, and states that it would have been physically impossible for GARCIA MORENO to appear on the 6th day. Finally, he says that he and the Government of MOSQUERA had conferences about the signing of a treaty, but this was not the *condition sine qua non* of his reception, because in that case he would not have gone to Pasto; that Gen. MOSQUERA knew very well that he (FLORES) could not sign any treaty, having sent his resignation to Quito on Oct. 9, but that he might have taken upon him the responsibility of signing such treaty, if the demand were not made in so arrogant tone—that there was no reason for getting angry about the non-arrival of President GARCIA MORENO, as the letter had been detained by urgent business in Quito, and the less, as the same had waited for Gen. MOSQUERA more than a month some time ago, on the same frontier. He reserves for his Government the right to take the necessary steps in accordance to QUIJANO'S note.

The next day ANTONIO FLORES got the official communication from the Grenadian Government that the diplomatic intercourse had ceased, and at the same time the Grenadian Minister in Quito was recalled. On the 21st of October the Government of Ecuador directed a note to the foreign Governments and their Ministers in Quito, and also a circular to their own diplomatic agents abroad, stating the course of the events and defending the course they have taken.

On the reception of this news at Quito, the Congress of Ecuador immediately passed a law authorizing President MOSANO to declare war against Colombia, and troops were being concentrated at Quito for a march to the frontier, it is said with a view of crossing the Cerchi, with 5,000 men under Gen. FLORES, to attack MOSQUERA, who had only 1,700 men, before he could be reinforced.

President MOSQUERA, on his part issued a Proclamation from Tuquerres, dated October 18, in which he sets forth at length, the causes of the rupture. He charges President MORENO with being vacillating. "Sometimes favorable to the cause of Colombian regeneration, and sometimes hostile to it"—says that MOSANO'S home policy has always been repressive and despotic—cites many acts to prove this, among which is the "iniquitous Concordat, that converts Ecuador into a colony of Rome, and which will be a fountain of evil, not only for Ecuador but for Colombia." He details at length the causes that led to the failure of the promised interview with President MOSANO, charging the latter with an intention to deceive him in agreeing to it, and with having acted in a most insulting and contemptuous manner toward him since he has been waiting in Pasto for this interview. He charges President MORENO with harboring Jesuits and unpatriotic priests, and that he encouraged them and other refugees from New-Granada to endeavor to get up a revolution in Cauca, while he, MOSQUERA, was absent, with the bulk of the troops quartered there. Many other acts which Gen. MOSQUERA consider hostile to Colombia are recounted, and the proclamation concludes thus:

"Nothing is left for me but to lay before the approaching Congress all the documents comprised in this history of the outrages and insults of Ecuador toward Colombia, and which show the abnegation and generosity on my part to preserve peace between the two sister Republics.

"I have convened Congress in my ordinary session for the 1st of January, 1864, and will open the session myself in person. I have ordered that the Colombian army shall be raised to 16,000 men and 1,100 officers, in conformity with the decree of 1st December, 1862; and which authorizes the discipline of the State militia, on their one per cent. of the population of each State can be called upon, to the number of 27,500 men, to be organized as a reserved force, &c.

Colombians! You know full well that the day of battle is the day of victory; wait quietly for the sound of the trumpet. An honorable peace or a secure victory. Upon one or the other I am resolved."

Panama's proportion of troops called out for the war on Ecuador is 1,000 men. Some small squads have already gone to Cauca.

We have but little other news from the interior. All the States have been heard from as regards the Presidential election. Dr. MURILLO, now Minister to Washington, has the votes of eight States, and Gen. MOSQUERA gets one—that of Cauca.

The Priest SAAVEDRA, who was ordered to be imprisoned in Cauca, was set at liberty by Gen. LORAS, Governor of Telime, while on his way from Bogota to Gen. MOSQUERA'S headquarters.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* has gone South. Her place here is supplied by the *Cyane*. H. B. Majesty's war-ship *Charibais* is in port. In Aspinwall H. B. M.'s screw ship *Barracouta* is in port.

A gale of wind in the harbor of Aspinwall on the 10th badly injured the Railroad Company's stone wharf. No other damage was done except that a French brig lost her rudder.

The smallpox has abated greatly both in Panama and Aspinwall.

Major-Gen. George H. Thomas and His Rebel Detractors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the TIMES has published, from a Richmond paper, one of the many hilliegegate articles against our general officers, with respect to Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, whose brilliant services in the West have given him so strong a claim upon the nation's gratitude, it may not be amiss, as the past career of Gen. THOMAS is but little known to the public generally, to state the more prominent facts in relation to it.

Gen. THOMAS was graduated at the Military Academy in 1840, and commissioned in the Third artillery. In 1841 he was brevetted a First Lieutenant, "for gallantry and good conduct in the war against the Florida Indians." In 1846 he was brevetted Captain "for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d September, 1846;" and in 1847, "Brevet Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico." After the Mexican War, he was Chief of the Department of Cavalry and Artillery Instruction in the Military Academy, from April, 1851, to May, 1854. In 1855 he was made Major in the Second cavalry. This was one of the regiments created whilst JEFFERSON DAVIS was Secretary of War; its Colonel was ALBERT S. JOHNSTON; Lieut.-Colonel, ROBERT E. LEE; First Major, W. J. HARDEE; First Captain, EARL VAN DORN; Second Captain, EDMUND K. SMITH, the position of all of whom in the rebel service is too well known to the public.

Gen. THOMAS was on furlough when the rebellion broke out, and was assigned to duty in the column under Gen. PATTERSON, before the first battle of Bull Run, and from that time to the present he has not been absent from his command in the field, save hour on leave.

Gen. THOMAS is a native of Southampton County, Va., in a Congressional District somewhat remarkable from the fact that but one of the seven graduates of the Military Academy from it left the service to join the rebels; while the wives of three of our most distinguished naval officers, Admiral FARRAGUT, Commodore BLAKE and the late Commodore PENNOCKAST are from the same district. It is understood that Gen. THOMAS, in separating himself from his family, gave up the property he possessed to his sisters.

That with such a record as a soldier—known equally for his sterling acquirements as an officer, and his modesty as a man, having been selected by JEFFERSON DAVIS as Major in one of the regiments created through his influence and so well sprinkled with officers of Southern birth—the tale of the Richmond paper, that Gen. THOMAS should have gone to Richmond to ask a place in the State guard, a mere police company for guarding the State arsenal at Richmond, is too preposterous. The truth is DAVIS or LEGARE would have been but too glad to have secured a man of such eminence by conferring on him any command. The brilliant generalship of Gen. THOMAS at Mill Spring and Chickamauga, are festering sores in the Richmond Press. *Sic vita lacerymæ.* M.

(Advertisement.)

The December number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is one of the most attractive numbers ever published. It contains portraits, character and biographical sketches of Archbishop WHATELY and Mr. NELSON SIZER, Russia and America contrasted; The Hair Trade; Physiognomy Illustrated; Chess Notions; Marriage Customs; How Hats are Made; Woman Shows in Russia; Voices of Animals, &c., &c. Only 15 cents; $1 50 a year. New volume commences with January. All newsmen are agents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

More than a score of thousands of persons visited Barnum's Museum yesterday, and yet thousands went away unable to gain admittance. The crowd lasted till late at night, and the lucky manager is rejoicing over profits enough to pay for a good house and lot. Verily, "fortune favors the brave." The same attractions are continued to-day.

(Advertisement.)

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Falcon Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

EMERSON—GIBBONS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, in this City, after the order of the Society of Friends, WILLIAM EMERSON, Jr., and SARAH H. GIBBONS, both of New-York City.

MAGRATH—RUSTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. S. H. Weston, STEPHEN P. MAGRATH and REBECCA, youngest daughter of the late W. E. Burton. No cards.

MARRIOTT—DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, GEORGE B. MARRIOTT and EMMA L., daughter of Lewis Beach, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., suddenly, on Monday evening, Nov. 23, SARAH DAVIS, second daughter of the late Charles Davis, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., and wife of Edward W. Bradley.

Funeral service will be attended at the Church of Messiah, Rev. Dr. Osgood, this City, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

HARDY.—Suddenly, on Thursday night, Nov. 26, SARAH, wife of Henry Hardy.

Funeral this day, at 1½ o'clock, at the Church of Nativity, Avenue C, between 5th and 6th sts.

KILPATRICK.—The funeral of ALICE SMALLEY, wife of Gen. J. Kilpatrick, will take place on Friday, Nov. 27, from the Chapel at West Point, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, J. W. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, this (Thursday) at 10:30 A. M.; returning, leave Garrison's at 3:37 P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, MARIA PILSBURY, wife of John Nichols, formerly of this City.

PAYSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, Mrs. ELISABETH PAYSON, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field, John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert M. Field, No. 17 Gilford-place, 45th-st., near Lexington-av.

SCHUYLER.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, MARGARET RIKEALY, widow of the late James Schuyler, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, after a short illness, EUGENE SULLIVAN, a native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 31 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Sullivan, No. 34 Rose-st., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—At his late residence in Union Place, near Flushing, L. I., on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, JOHN SEYMOUR, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARREMAN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, SARAH WARREMAN, widow of Jabez Wereman, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonic	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Dec. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. O. via Hav.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Ha. and Nas'e.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails by the *North American*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Hammonia*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails by the *Bavaria*, via Southampton, close on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Departures of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 7 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig John Butler, from Matamoras.—N. R. Payne, W. O. Hurst, G. Moore.

In Br. brig Simcoe, from Matamoras.—Mr. A. L. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises. 6 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 41 | Gov. Island.. 6 30 | Hell Gate..10 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 26.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Mott, Washington, D. C., and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 21st inst., and Hatteras Inlet 22d, with the mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Horatio, (of New-Bedford,) Palmer, Manite July 22, passed Anglar Aug. 2, and Cape of Good Hope Oct. 6, with sugar, hemp, etc., to F. Bathaway.

Ship China, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Skaling, Cardiff 53 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Bonoding Billow, (of Boston,) Vidotich, Malaga Oct. 19, and passed the Rock the same day, with fruit to Bacon & Russell. Sld. in co. with bark Fannie, Hamilton for New-York.

Bark Eliza, (of Barbados,) Sonper, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to J. C. Rahming.

Bark P. C. Warwick, (Br., of Cardiff.) Scott, Rio Janeiro 24 ds., with coffee to Pendergast & Co.

Bark La Plata, (of Selsm.) Crowell, Buenos Ayres Sept. 22, with hides, etc., to R. W. Hopes & Co. Sld. in co. with ship B. Aymar, Sayer, for New-York.

Brig Sincae, (Br.,) Bigley, Matamoras 25 ds., with cotton to J. L. Hathaway.

Brig John Cutler, (of Lunenberg,) Knowles, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Brig Giacomo, (of Gibraltar,) Suires, Tarragona 44 ds., and 23 ds from Gibraltar, with fruit, etc., to Giro & Francia.

Brig Handy, Wicks, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig T. B. Wattson, Wallace, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 23 ds., in ballast to J. F. Joy. The chief officer of the E. D., Peter Hunter, died on board 22d inst.

Brig Sarah, St. John, N. B., 33 ds., with wine, liquorice, etc., to Edmiston Bros.

Schr. Condor, (of Halifax,) Rumkey, Halifax 5 ds., with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Anna J. Russell, Hodges, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rober. B. Smith, Russell, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Fashion, Duvis, Providence.

WIND—Snoset, S. W.
BELOW—1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Fayal, El Cid, (not as before reported,) Daniel Webster.

Ships Sir Robert Peel, Esmeralda, Rangoon, Immortalite, Prinz Albert, Bound, Chester Oak, Uncle Joe.

Barks A. A. Drabert, Ocean, Inez, Mustang, Oravilla, Yenguri.

Brigs A. Brooks, Pius IX, Northern Light, Lizzie Ryder, Lena, Don Juan, Louis.

Schooners Beulah, John Cadwallader, E. C. Johnson, R. W. Brown, J. G. Wright, J. S. Hubbard, John Anmach, Henry Brown, Snow Flake, Flash, Morris, R. H. Stanton, and others.

Spoken, &c.

Victoria—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Oct. 23, lat. 46 09, lon. 21 11.

Nineveh—bark, from Boston for New-Orleans, Nov. 15, lat. 34 30, lon. 73 30.

A. Hoptins—brig, bound N., 22d inst., off Hatteras.

Anna—bark, bound S., 22d inst., off Hatteras.

Lavinia—schr., from St. Domingo for Boston, 21st inst., lat. 29 30, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres Sept. 22, bark Zone, Searsely, for Boston soon.

At Angier Aug. 2, ship Kitty Simpson, Mayo, for New-York.

Arr. at Aspinwall 19th inst., brig Paiusett, Means, fm. Boston. Sld. 12, brig Arabella, Lindsley, for New-York; 15th, bark Nanilo, Chapman, for do.

At Matamoras 2d inst., ship Banshee, Hence, just arr.; schr. J. L. Gerety, for New-York in 4 ds.

[OFFICIAL.]

Arrived from New-York.—Ship of Montreal at Peal; Gen. Taylor at Belfast; Cruiser at Liverpool; Guy Mannering at Cape Clear; Wernin at Antwerp; Louise at Havre; Uland at Genoa; Cultivator at Liverpool, Anna at Antwerp; Vernin at Flushing; Clara at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco.—Mary Ogden at Liverpool.

Arrived from Callao.—Susan G. Owens at Liverpool; P. G. Blanchard at Havre.

Sailed for New-York.—12th, Cumberland and Coast Pilot from Deal, Constellation from Liverpool.

Miss.—The ship Juventa, for Liverpool, put into Queenstown on 10th inst., having lost sails, mainyards, ect.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

READY THIS WEEK:

I.—RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS.

A translation of M. ERNEST RENAN'S remarkable work, just issued in Paris, where the excitement and sensation it has created concerning its subject and author that already thousands of copies of the costly French edition have been sold. The London *Spectator* considers it "the most genuine and reverent attempt to explain our Lord's life." *American Times* pronounces it "the finest of man's efforts." One handsome 12mo, tinted paper, cloth bound, $1 50.

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A Christmas book, by the popular author of "Ent-ledge," "The Sutherlands," and "Frank Warrington." 12mo, cloth bound, price $1 25. "This charming work was published anonymously a few years since, but is now republished with the author's other works. One of our best literary women says: 'Of all the pure, warm, beautiful, human books that I have read for years, "Louie" shall take the palm. The sweet, dewy, beneficent book! my eyes have streamed tears over it.'"

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many emrists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive my relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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ADDITIONAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Speculations and Facts from Chattanooga.

How Affairs Looked Before the Battle.

BRAGG'S RESPONSIBILITIES ADMITTED.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

THE FOOD AND FINANCE QUESTIONS.

GOLD AT $16 75 PREMIUM.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From our full files of Richmond papers, the receipt of which was acknowledged yesterday, we make the following additional extracts:

CHATTANOOGA.

THE ENEMY'S DESIGNS AGAINST LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—THE SITUATION AND MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THAT POINT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

The great barrier to the enemy's advance at Chattanooga is Lookout Mountain. This is Bragg's stronghold, and his position there is so impregnable to an assault that the enemy has not had the temerity yet to attempt to carry it. Yet he is busy with his operations, and it may be that he may soon attempt a forward movement. The army correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes:

The enemy, since effecting a lodgment in Lookout Valley, has not been idle. He has thrown up defensive works for his infantry, and erected batteries on the ranges of hills which, starting at Brown's Ferry, run up the valley on the west side of Lookout Creek and divide it nearly into two equal parts. He is still engaged upon these works. The batteries are intended not only to defend the valley ferry against assault, but, in conjunction with the moccasin guns, to sweep the north face of Lookout Mountain. The possession of this mountain is all that is necessary to render the position of the enemy safe and satisfactory, and at the same time to render our position unsafe and unsatisfactory. Two Federal Captains deserted and came into our lines a few nights ago, who stated that a call had been made for volunteers to storm the mountain, with promises to the survivors of sixty days furlough.

There had been no response to the call up to the time of their departure, and fearing an order would be issued to make the assault anyhow, the precious cowards (or spies) concluded they would save themselves at the cost of their own infamy. *The Federals say, as we learn by the underground railroad, that they will have Look at Mountain if they have to dig it down.*

They have erected a small earthwork, mounting four or five guns, some 500 yards in advance of their outer line of intrenchments and just within their picket line. It is in front of the railway depot as one looks southeast toward Missionary Ridge. Other works have been brought to view recently by the felling of the trees in and around Chattanooga. The demand for fire wood has been pressing, and hardly a tree is left in or near the town.

Among other works brought to light are those on Camaron Hill, which is crowned by a formidable battery and ribbed by lines of intrenchments from the bottom to the top.

A correspondent gives the following description of Lookout Mountain, which is interesting as giving a correct understanding of the situation and importance of this point and the position of our army.

"SALEST," the army correspondent of the *Dispatch* gives some interesting details on the situation of affairs on the Tennessee:

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 17.

Our latest official intelligence from East Tennessee is up to Friday last, the 13th inst. On that day our forces crossed the Tennessee at Loudon and moved forward immediately in the direction of Knoxville, to which point it is supposed BURNSIDE had retired. We have telegraphic communication with Loudon, but the country along the route abounds in forges, and the enemy may get possession of our despatches, and hence but few messages of importance are put upon the wires, and this may account for the failure to receive further intelligence. BURNSIDE will find it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain his position in Knoxville, even behind barricades and earthworks, on account of supplies, for our cavalry will cut off his foraging parties and all trains that may attempt to cross the mountain to his relief. He is already suffering severely from our guerillas. He must either fight and whip us, there fore, or retreat into Kentucky.

It is now believed that SHERMAN will reach Bridgeport by the end of the present week, with 20,000 men, having been joined by another division before he crossed the Tennessee. He did not cross the river at Florence, as was stated in a recent letter, but at Eastport, near Iuka. His advance guard had reached Tuscumbia, but the opposition it encountered from our cavalry was such as to compel him to abandon the idea of repairing the railroad as he moved, and in return to Eastport. From the latter point he marched up the north bank of the river to Rogersville, but being unable to cross Elk River, on account of the prevailing freshet, he turned the head of his column up that stream to Fayetteville, and from thence he would proceed to take the cars on the Winchester Branch Railroad to Decherd, and thence to Bridgeport. SHERMAN commands the Army of the Tennessee, GRANT's old army, and so called after the Tennessee River, up which it moved last year to Shiloh. He does not rank THOMAS, the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, as some writers have stated, nor BURNSIDE, who commands the Army of the Ohio, nor HOOKER, who brought out two (not three) *corps d'armee* from the Army of the Potomac. HOOKER's reinforcements will not exceed 12,000 men, which, added to SHERMAN's column of 20,000, makes the total reinforcements sent to THOMAS 32,000 fighting men. Estimating THOMAS' army at 50,000, Gen. GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief of all these forces, will have an army for the invasion of Georgia of 82,000 men, exclusive of cavalry. BURNSIDE will not be permitted to join this formidable force, at least for the present.

The enemy has not yet rebuilt the railway bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport, nor the bridge near Running Water Creek, between Shell Mound and Brown's Ferry. This latter bridge is 120 feet high, and is represented to be a more difficult work than the former. As soon as these repairs shall have been made, and SHERMAN shall have come up, the Federal army will be concentrated, and GRANT will show his hand. Whether he will attack us here, or seek to dislodge us from Lookout Mountain, or will repeat the movement of ROSECRANS upon our left flank, or go into Winter quarters, will probably be known in the next ten or fifteen days. His army is now well supplied from Bridgeport, by Lookout Valley and the river; for you must know that we left two steamers at Chattanooga, which the enemy is now using in the transportation of supplies from Bridgeport. The cavalry, who brought up the rear when we retired from Chattanooga, were ordered to destroy these boats and our pontoon bridges, but they did neither.

IMPORTANCE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

W. G. SWAN, a member of the rebel Congress, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* a long defence of Gen. BRAGG, in the course of which he says:

The achievements of Gen. BRAGG's army have at last, however, constrained not only the enemy, but our own country to appreciate properly its importance and the great interest confided to it. The eyes of two hostile people are directed with an intensity of interest, never before manifested, to the scene of its operations. The whole power, almost, of the United States Government now confronts and threatens it, while it stands bristling on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge like an impregnable fortress between us and the enemy.

The fate of the Confederacy seems to be suspended upon its successful resistance or failure; and yet strangely, in the face of this great fact, there are those who would array against the chief of this army the worst prejudices of his soldiers. Mischief has already been done by the encouragement to neglect of duty and to desertion which these carpings afford; so much, indeed, that if Gen. BRAGG had been less a soldier and disciplinarian, his army would have long since been dissolved.

Little has been said of Gen. BRAGG's noble and qualities, which so endear him to his men that those who have served with him longest love him most, and that all, beholding him pacing his lines, salute him with an enthusiastic cheer. Though rigidly and sternly inflexible in the exaction of the strictest conformity to soldierly duty, he is kind, charitable, upright and devout as a Christian, strictly temperate, tireless in industry, (often at his desk before day-dawn,) sleepless in vigilence, and so devoted to his troops, that he supervises personally all the wants of the army. There are no private soldiers, no body of men, however great or small, under his command, if in want or in any manner wronged, who may not appeal to him with the utmost confidence, that if in his power to do so the want will be supplied with the wrong redressed. In the infliction of deserved punishment, he is "no respecter of persons." Disobedience of orders or neglect of duty is as surely visited with appropriate penalties upon the highest officer as upon the humblest private. These are the personal and administrative habits and qualities which have secured for him the admiration and affection of his soldiers.

Trusting that I commit no offence by thus addressing gentlemen, whose patriotism is as unquestionable as their ability to promote its ends,

I am, very respectfully, WM. G. SWAN.
RUSSELLVILLE, Monroe, Ga., Nov. 14, 1863.

"BRAGG AND HIS GENERALS."

From the Richmond Enquirer, 18th.

We publish to-day, from a correspondent, "H.," a defence of Gen. BRAGG, contradicting the wide-extended report of dissatisfaction with that officer. Certainly there is a very wide difference between the two parties—the Bragg men and the anti-Bragg men. But a few days ago we published a letter from a gentleman of the utmost veracity, and whose opportunities for information we know to be good, asserting positively that all the Generals desired Gen. BRAGG's removal. To-day, "H." informs us that but "two" expressed such opinion, "two" were silent, and six desired his retention. "H." enjoys a position which enables him to know that which he avers, and yet we are at a loss how to reconcile his statements with those made by our correspondent from Chattanooga a few days ago.

But we apprehend that the very discrepancy between two truthful gentlemen upon so important a matter, proves one thing at least—that Gen. BRAGG does not enjoy with his army that confidence which exists towards Gen. LEE in the Army of Northern Virginia. It would be impossible to find two men of any rank in LEE's army who would request his removal. It would be equally impossible to find two officers *silent* upon each a question. The fact that the subject has been one of discussion, shows that confidence has been shaken. No one can regret this more than we do, and none would go farther to repair the evil than ourselves. *Gen. Bragg having requested to be removed,* the responsibility of his retention is openly and boldly assumed by the President, and the prayer of every patriot is that he may be right, and all others wrong. We hope that his wisdom may again demonstrate itself, that Gen. BRAGG may illustrate its propriety with a glorious victory, and that the President may ever point to this controversy, and to this responsibility, with proud satisfaction.

EAST TENNESSEE.

GEN. JONES' VICTORY AT ROGERSVILLE.

The Abingdon *Virginian*, of Nov. 20, gives some further particulars of Gen. WM. E. JONES' brilliant victory at Rogersville, Tenn., on Friday, the 6th. The force of the enemy was three regiments—the Second and Twenty-third Tennessee and Seventh Ohio. The fight commenced early in the morning, at MCKINNEY's farm, some three miles this side of the town. The enemy, hearing of Gen. JONES' approach, prepared to meet him at the place designated, and planted his artillery upon a high point between the old stage road and the river, but Gen. JONES came from an opposite direction to what they had expected, and approached their guns at the wrong end for them to do much execution. Gen. JONES was assisted by Col. GILTNER—as brave a soldier as there is in the service, and who has as brave a command. They soon put the enemy to flight, captured 852 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, sixty wagons, and 1,000 horses and mules. The prisoners—700 of them—passed Abingdon on Monday, Nov. 16.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SUPPLIES.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, at Little Tennessee River, says Gen. WHEELER has intercepted a letter from Gen. BURNSIDE's Adjutant-General to a Quartermaster in Kentucky, which stated that "they had only ten days' rations, and God only knew where the next would come from."

CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—SHELLING THE CITY.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Nov. 22, says:

"The enemy is evidently contemplating an early assault upon Sumter, and for the last two or three nights he has been making efforts to find out the strength of the garrison. On Tuesday night, about 7½ o'clock, the sentinel at the northeast angle descried a small boat approaching the fort. He hailed it several times, and was answered with an oath. He thereupon fired, and the boat went off. Not long after there was considerable musketry firing, apparently from boats between the fort and Gregg. Several balls struck the fort and some passed over. Toward daylight two boats approached within four hundred yards of the northeast angle. Being fired upon they retreated toward Morris Island.

On Thursday night a rather more daring attempt was made for the purpose, probably, of discovering whether the fort was defended by many muskets. About 3 o'clock A. M., a number of the enemy's barges—variously estimated at from four to nine—approached within three hundred yards of the fort and opened fire with musketry. The garrison, which had been previously placed in readiness for any emergency by the ever vigilant commander, returned the fire and the boats retired.

It will be seen from our report that the mortar firing of the enemy has been much heavier than from his rifled guns. On Friday morning the mortar firing was particularly severe.

The only casualties that have occurred are Private T. WHALEN, Company D, First South Carolina Artillery, wounded slightly in the head, on Thursday, by a brick, and one man killed on Friday.

Since our last issue, the enemy has made four several attempts to shell the city. From twenty to twenty-four shells were thrown toward the town on Thursday morning, the fire lasting from 11½ to 2 o'clock. Two or three shells were thrown at 2 o'clock, on Thursday night, about a dozen or more on Friday morning, and eight or nine in the afternoon. It will please the Yankees to know that no one was hurt.

The monitors still remain idle. Our batteries do their usual amount of work. The rocket firing from the Sullivan's Island batteries, during the skirmish with the barges, has been officially reported as very fine. Fort Johnson also shared in the fight."

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* writes from Charleston:

"Yankee gunners keep up their practice at Sumter, and day and night punch and hammer away without accomplishing anything. The Confederate flag, despite their efforts, defiantly floats above the ruins. When the siege is raised, if a live Yankee is allowed to get to Sumter he'll make his fortune sure—picking up old brass and iron.

Yesterday morning the iron-clads tried Moultrie, but soon got sick and quit. The bombardment was furious for awhile, but after exhausting much ammunition and some time doing nothing, the monitors skedaddled.

About 25 100-pound Parrott shells were flung into the city to-day. Old GILLMORE scattered them promiscuously in the lower part of the city, and it really seemed from the way in which they were pitched about that he was trying to hit somebody. The City Hall building had a hole punched in one corner and some of the marble cornice knocked away. One struck the telegraph office, and the operators 'cut stick.' One smashed through the roof of a house in Queen-street, and several falling in this neighborhood, the frightened denizens 'vamoosed to the tune of the double-quick.' Several fell in the vicinity of the banks on Broad-street and East Bay, tearing up the streets, smashing windows panes and kicking up the mischief generally. One went crashing through the Mechanics' and Planters' Bank, and it is evident, I think, that GILLMORE was after making a deposit. Whether he will be regularly 'booked' and his currency taken 'at par' is more than I can say.

Several counting-rooms on the wharves were slightly smashed; but, during the entire shelling, which lasted from about 9½ to 1 o'clock, no one was hurt.

Some time ago it was thundered from the Northern Press that, ere the Ides of November, Charleston would be in ashes, and straightway all Yankee-land waxed merry and prepared for a grand jubilee. DAHLGREN "screwed his courage to the sticking-place." GILLMORE plied the spade and pick, trained his heavy guns and harped upon "Greek fire." We still live, and the "hot-bed of the rebellion" is not yet in ashes.

The Editor of the Savannah *Republican*, who speaks from careful personal observations made on the spot, says:

"Gen. GILLMORE knows quite as much about the difficulties that lie in his path as we do—a knowledge derived from a long, bitter and bloody experience. After a siege of nearly five months, by land and sea, with implements of war unparalleled in the history of the world, he is now just about a half mile nearer Charleston than he was in the beginning, and with over four miles stretching between him and the city. All their powers have been recently expended against Fort Sumter, but it still stands, a monument to their impotence. They will doubtless assault it again soon, and with still greater numbers, but it will be in vain. [And just here we would suggest, in parentheals, to the authorities, to arm the garrison with double-barrel shot-guns, instead of rifles; they would do infinitely more execution in case of an assault. Loaded with buckshot of a large size, it would require but a dozen men to sweep one entire face of the fort.] But the Yankees reason without knowledge. They vainly imagine that Sumter out of the way, the road to Charleston would be clear—at least so they say. We cannot think that Gen. GILLMORE is possessed of any such delusions. We have other batteries, to the right and left, entirely new to the city, a fact which he knows as well as we do, and it seems that they have recently found out, by the aid of a strong glass, that the battery at the city itself, is frowning with formidable guns. We do not believe that the Yankee commander has any more idea of taking Charleston than he has of taking London or Paris; but still, it will not do to give it up and acknowledge all his efforts and sacrifices to be in vain—in the classic language of Mr. LINCOLN, he must "keep peggieg away." If he does not get Charleston, he may prevent us from getting the Yankee army in some other field.

AN ORDER FROM BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

It is well-known in the army that the great difficulty which good soldiers find in procuring furloughs arises from the fact that so many skinkers and stragglers are absent that the army cannot bear further diminution. Hence, if the people will force those improperly absent to return, furloughs will be much more liberally granted. To effect this object Gen. BEAUREGARD has recently issued the following order:

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.—VIII. Any person who shall arrest, or cause to be arrested and delivered to any enrolling officer of a district, a skulker, deserter, or any other person or soldier absent without leave, shall be entitled to the lawful money reward due for such services, on the production at these headquarters of proof of the fact, and may claim and shall receive a furlough for twenty days for any one specified, kinsman, friend or connection, for each and every deserter, skulker and absentee so arrested.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
JOHN ORR, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Nov. 10, 1863.

The reward of thirty dollers will also be paid.

Here is a chance to procure furloughs for your friends, whom you wish to see, and at the same time to promote the great cause.

Two ladies from Carrol County, Georgia, brought in two absentees, and the next morning they started back to their homes with their husbands, furloughs having been granted in conformity with the order.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI.

A letter from Lexington, Mississippi, gives some information as to Central Mississippi and Vicksburgh. The writer says:

"Scouts from Vicksburgh report to Gen. JACKSON's headquarters the arrival of reinforcements to the Vicksburgh garrison of twenty transport loads of troops. It was estimated that there were in the city and vicinity about 22,000 Federal troops. These were also reported to be making preparations for another advance on Canton, and they were boasting they intended to extend their lines to Pearl River. The prize aimed at is the Mississippi Central Railroad, which is running from Canton to Oxford, and the New-Orleans Great Northern and Jackson Railroad, now being operated from Canton as far as Madison Station, within ten miles of Jackson, and repairs are rapidly being made to work it to that city. The bridges over Pearl River at Jackson are also being built, and an early connection of all the roads centring at the capital of Mississippi is anticipated."

A SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 20.

Intelligence direct from our army on the Rapidan, informs us that, on Wednesday, a portion of Gen. HAMPTON's command surprised a Yankee regiment of cavalry, encamped near Stevensburgh, in Culpepper, and captured two companies, numbering one hundred and seventy-five in all, together with horses and equipments. The surprise was so complete that the enemy did not attempt to show fight in earnest, but saved themselves by flight or surrender, after a faint resistance.

Reports from the lower Rapidan section, by way of Fredericksburgh, state that thirty-nine Yankees were captured by our forces, on Wednesday, at Ely's Ford.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A SAD PHILOSOPHY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 18.

The Southern public has long since given up the traditional attitude of standing on tip-toe in expectation of a great battle. It rather plants itself firmly on its feet and sets its teeth closely, the better to receive the shock. We have proved our prowess on too many fields to require the encouragement of one victory more, we have met with too many disasters to have our balance disturbed by a single defeat, and by this time we have attained to a sad philosophy, which embraces both victory and defeat in one category—loss. Our loss seems always to outweigh the immediate positive gain, and, to parody the famous line of FILICAJA, the South appears to be doomed "always 'to lose,' or conquering, or conquered." Our adversaries see this clearly, and have based their calculations on it. *They design to wear us away piece-meal—to reduce our armies by battle and by capture, and then to break the backbone of the rebellion, vertebra by vertebra, and extract the marrow at their leisure.* Of course, we regard this Yankee plan as an utter mistake—as a false application of mathematical principles to the working of organic structures. It is a question of vitality. One man loses both legs and both arms, and lives; another dies from the extraction of a tooth. But mistaken as the Yankees are in thinking that the whole matter resolves itself into two diminishing series, of which the Southern series is to become infinitesimal, yet they are not mistaken when they gloat over the sufferings which our losses in battle occasion us. These losses have been great—have been sufficient to glut the appetite of any being but a New-England ghoul—and these are the losses which, whenever a battle is imminent, the public anticipates even before the skirmishers are deployed and the pickets driven in.

As we look forward then to the renewal of the struggle in the West we cannot indulge in any feeling of exultation at the prospect. We hope for victory; we may have some reason to expect it; but we know it to be possible that somebody will be a few hours too late; that some point of the enemy's line will not be pressed. In spite of the explicit orders of the Commanding General; that the ammunition will be exhausted just ten minutes before the Federals receive reinforcements, that some stupid courier will lose his way; that some heedless Aid-de-Camp will forget to deliver a message; and that the Yankees will retire in good order, hotly pursued at a respectful distance by our cavalry, and fall back on a strong position, which they will make impregnable in twenty-four hours. *This has been the history of every victory of magnitude on the Southern side, and it may be the history of other victories.* And then, the fight over, in come first the sleek spies and then in full battalions—the casualties. It is said that the war has hardened us to the horrors of death. It is well that we have become thus hardened, for otherwise nature could not bear the anguish, and we should be too much unmanned to carry on our great work. But we venture to say that the first thought of the majority of people, when they have any claims to thought at all, turns to the lists of killed and wounded. Fortune, like the chary almsgiver in "Homer," but puts the cup of joy to our mouths and "weis the lips but does not wet the palate;" the chalice of sorrow we sip to the dregs. Georgia may be saved, but will East Tennessee be regained? On one thing we may count—a fearful catalogue of death and suffering. No longer can the London *Times* sneer at our sanguinary bar-room difficulties and our bloodless internecine wars. The Generals of both armies are active enough in meeting the demands of the familiar advertisement: Wanted by the Government—dead animals of every sort.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

PEACE ON SOME TERMS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 20.

While a furious invading enemy is laying waste our fair fields, demanding unconditional submission to its Government, offering no terms of peace, nor even hinting at negotiation for peace upon any other basis, but avowing the unanimous purpose to deprive us of all right, of all law, and of all property; and while our devoted armies are in the field, with their arms in their hands, and their banners flying, to defy and resist and beat back that foul invasion, we do not comprehend how any man in the Confederacy can—we do not say get "honorable peace"—but even talk of honorable peace, save by vanquishing those invading enemies. If the political system of those invading enemies breaks up, by reason of reverses in war, or financial troubles; if certain States of their "Union" remember that they have State Rights, and act upon them by seceding from that Union, and offering us a peace as far as *they* are concerned, it will be well; that will aid us materially in the one single task we have to achieve—the task of defeating and destroying the military power of our enemies. But reasonable Confederates would be at a loss to know how we can contribute to that happy state of things, except by continued and successful resistance in arms. Our sole policy and cunningest diplomacy is fighting; our most insinuating negotiator is the Confederate army in line of battle.

Now we perceive that, just as Congress is about to meet, certain newspapers of the Confederacy are preparing the way for discussions in that body about some certain *method of obtaining peace.* The other method suggested, is so far as we can comprehend it, consists in the several States of the Confederacy taking the matter out of the hands of the Confederate Government, ignoring the Government and the army, and all that army has done and suffered for the independence of the Confederacy; and then making peace, each State for itself, as best it can. *There* would be an honorable peace!

FOOD AND FINANCE.

ACTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

A convention of the representatives of the several banks of South Carolina was held last week at Columbia. There was a full attendance. The following measures were recommended to the country and the Government by this meeting:

1. That a new issue of coupon bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars—the bonds bearing six per cent. interest, the coupons payable annually in coin.

2. That an act be passed laying a tax of sixty millions of dollars—to be collected annually during the whole period of said loan—for the payment of the interest of said bonds; that the said tax shall be paid in coin; and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That before the said bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner they shall first be apportioned among the States of the Confederacy, and that a Commissioner be appointed for each State, to make known to the tax-payers, in each collection district, the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay this specific tax, and who shall sell at par, in each district, the amount of bonds required; and that Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the bonds.

4. That all existing distinctions between Treasury notes of different issues and dates be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen million loan be paid by checks on the Treasury, and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton, in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent. call loan be established, similar to the first or original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor; and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holders of Treasury notes which, upon their face, are fundable in eight per cent. stock, ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. stock, at a short period, be provided for that purpose, and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call lines be reinstated.

8. That an impressed duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government, and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes, in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issues, and that the new issues shall express on the face of the bills, that the same are receivable in payment of all public dues except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, say $1,000 to $5,000 and $10,000, sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

THE IMPRESSMENT.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following facts relative to the impressment of provisions in that State:

"While numerous Commissaries, Post Quartermasters and other Government agents, have been, and are, practicing gross abuses, oppressing the people, menacing the towns and villages of the State with starvation and bringing the Government into odium, the Government is also largely to blame for a course of measures scarcely less censurable. Prominent among Government abuses is the enforcement of the impressment law while the tithe or produce tax is in process of collection, and the tithes are waiting for the tithe gatherer, and often waiting and even rotting for lack of his approach. In addition to this, information is constantly reaching us of delay in collecting or transporting Government supplies after they are purchased, and waste or destruction of the same at or near Government or railroad depots.

On Friday last, at Bonneau's Station, on the Northeastern Railroad, we saw Government corn in process of removal which had been purchased and stored, and been undergoing waste and damage there ever since June or July last—both at the same depot, and that near Monck's Corner, we are told, large quantities of Government fodder, purchased in the vicinity, were suffered to be wasted, cattle feeding on it *ad libitum*, and large portions of it rotting and diffusing offensive odors. In Upper St. John's a planter still has in his barn, put up in sacks, 1,200 bushels of corn, bought and paid for by the Government in May last—a prey to weavels and rats, because no one has yet come for it. We were informed not very long ago that at Charlotte, N. C., one had to walk for a considerable distance on bags of Government corn to reach the railroad depot, and that hogs were feeding on it *ad libitum*. Surely such criminal waste and abuses should challenge the attention of the proper authorities, and be met by proper remedies. Without essential reforms in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, a like criminal waste will attend the collection of the produce or tithe tax.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, under the heading "Abuse of Authority," says:

We call attention to the following extraordinary circular letter from the Impressing Agent of Amherst to a farmer, which has been handed us by a friend in that county

AMHERST COURT-HOUSE, Va., Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863.

DEAR ——: I require for the use of the U. S. Army all the wheat, cattle, potatoes, peas, beans, onions, corn and flour, which you have in Amherst County, except such as is necessary for the use of yourself and family. I offer you, therefore, the price fixed by the State Commissioners in their schedule for the month of October, 1862, payable in Confederate money. Should you decline to receive the price offered for said property, compensation, therefor, will be made, according to the act of Congress for the regulation of impressments. You will please understand that this notice so binds the said property that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

Your obedient servant,
TAYLOR BERRY, Agent of Amherst County.

We are informed that a copy of this letter has been served upon every farmer in Amherst County. Does it amply explain the cause of no provisions in our markets?

The following resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature. It evidently contemplates a clean sweep of the present impressment officers in that State:

Whereas, The impressment laws passed by the Congress of the Confederate States have been greatly perverted and violated by the impressment officers, and those professing to be, by reason of which many of the citizens of this State have been greatly harrassed, defrauded, and wilfully wronged: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened: That the Secretary of War be and he is most respectfully requested to revoke the appointment of all the impressing officers of this State, and to have appointed in their place and stead, in counties where it may be necessary to make impressments to feed and support our gallant armies, one or more responsible citizens, not liable to military duty, residing in the counties respectively.

The Georgia Supreme Court has made an important decision in the case of impressment of sugar in the hands of a merchant. One of the points was that "the Congress of the Confederate States have the constitutional power to authorize, by statute, the accumulation of supplies for future use of the army by impressment, where holders refuse to sell at fair prices, *provided* 'just compensation' be made or tendered to the owner."

PRICES OF STOCKS AND GOODS.

In his review of the markets on Nov. 21, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"Confederate bonds did not sell as freely as at the previous sale, but this heaviness is one of the peculiarities of these sales, as there was neither political nor financial cause for any depression of Confederate bonds; but, on the contrary, so far as news from the army could have had any effect, the influence was favorable. Two or three other offerings dragged somewhat, but in the main full prices were realized. The composition for sterling exchange and specie was particularly brisk, and the highest premium yet paid was obtained for the amounts sold. The rates were far enough above the market prices to create a doubt whether an advance will be thereby established. The amount of exchange and specie in the market, however, is so small that brokers and speculators can fix any price they please. The following were the quotations: Sterling Exchange, £100 and £255 at $18 10. The French franc bill advertised was not sold. One thousand dollars in gold, offered in about eight lots, were run up to $16¾ to 16¾ for one."

THE INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d publishes a portion of the recently intercepted rebel correspondence. It reviews the letters of E. DE LEON to President DAVIS, on the subject of foreign diplomacy, and concludes thus:

"Any rational man would find it difficult to understand—seeing that England and France equally refuse to acknowledge this Confederacy, or to admit our Consuls into their ports—why our Government should make the offensive discrimination of dismissing English Consuls, and letting French Consuls stay; of withdrawing the Commissioner from London, and continuing the Commissioner in Paris. Such a policy on our part, if there be no potential reasons for it, (to us unknown,) cannot but be interpreted as affronting to one of those Powers, and servile to the other. It offends England, and does not conciliate France.

However, there are, it is said, very grave and profound, but very private, reasons for the proceeding. Reasons which we are not to know, which Mr. DE LEON is not to know, which the Confederate Congress and the Confederate people are not to know, and which, we venture to surmise, the President knows least of all.

We desire exceedingly to see into those reasons. And, what is more, we wish to awaken the President and the Congress to the fact—now at least patent enough—that all our mighty diplomatic mimicry of a foreign policy, while we have no foreign relations at all, has done us no service, and no credit. The thing is a farce, and would be nothing worse than ludicrous, were it not for the secret operations which we are told are going on 'over there,' and which nobody knows of but Messrs. BENJAMIN and SLIDELL. This makes the matter serious; and it must all be speedily explored, and turned inside out, if there is any good left in Confederate Congress at all.

We beg leave to suggest a short joint resolution of both Houses, that the President be requested to shut up the Department of State, lock its door, and put the key in his pocket.

On the same subject, the *Examiner* of the 21st says: The news from Tennessee lightens the heart of the Southern people, and if any other General than the sanguine BRAGG signed the telegram which relates to it, we should feel confident that we now hold Knoxville.

This intelligence will abruptly extinguish the glee of our enemies over the new batch of Benjamin correspondence which they have lately intercepted, and which now provokes the grin of the amiable people of the United States. Some specimens of it will be found in another column of this journal. From them the reader will be able to perceive that the dispatches which the State Department sends forth to its agents are only surpassed by those it receives from them. We cannot complain if the revilers of the South are diverted as well as delighted at such revelations, and if the laugh were not at our expense we might ourselves perceive the material for high comedy which they contain.

While Mr. HOTZE, with his beard died blue, black and yellow, is using his dark lantern in our behalf, and managing all our affairs in England with the splendid success we know of, it appears that Mr. DE LEON is equally busy and pervading in Ireland and the rest of Europe. He finds powerful auxiliaries for us in nameless pressee and pulpits. He stops recruiting in Ireland. He discovers the whereabouts of the French Court. He reads the heart of the French nation, and announces that it "wants money." He fathoms the intentions of NAPOLEON III., and is gloomily sure that there is as little probability of recognition from France as from England. Indeed, this non-recognized agent of the Confederacy presents a view of the Confederate foreign affairs so very melancholy that we might be disheartened by it, did not all his information smack so strongly of the newspaper and the *cafe*, and bear so few marks of official inspiration, that we may safely indulge the hope that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON might give us, if they chose, a different account of our diplomatic relations and prospects. Mr. DE LEON appears in a more pleasing and profitable light as a courtier than as a prophet. He implores JEFFERSON DAVIS to take care of his precious health, and not to overwork his noble mind. He broadly tells him that he is Moses, and that there is no Joshua. After other charming passages of a similar strain, Mr. DE LEON says that although he 'abhors asking for money,' he has been compelled to 'remind Mr. B.,' etc., etc."

REBEL POLITICS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 23.

All the returns are now in, and the next delegation in Congress from North Carolina is settled beyond all doubt and peradventure. The new delegation will stand as follows:

First District—Hon. W. H. N. Smith, re-elected.
Second District—Hon. R. R. Bridgers, re-elected.
Third District—Dr. J. T. Leach, new member.
Fourth District—Lieut. Thomas C. Fuller, new member.
Fifth District—Capt. Josiah Turner, new member.
Sixth District—Hon. J. A. Gilmer, new member.
Seventh District—S. H. Christian, new member.
Eighth District— Dr. J. G. Ramsay, new member.
Ninth District—B. S. Gaither, re-elected.
Tenth District—Gen. G. W. Logan, new member.

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

The election for State, Congressional, Legislative and Parish officers took place in Louisiana on the 2d inst. Although no returns have been received, a gentleman recently from that State, says there is little doubt as to the election of the following gentlemen:

For Governor, Brig-Gen. HENRY W. ALLEN had no opposition. He will make a most excellent chief magistrate. He has had considerable experience in public life, and knows the requirements and resources of his State as thoroughly as any man living.

Hon. B. W. PEARCE has been elected Lieutenant-Governor; P. D. HARDY, Secretary of State; F. S. GOODA, Attorney-General; H. PERALTA, Auditor of Public Accounts; B. L. DERAISSE, State Treasurer, and W. H. N. MAGAUDAN, Superintendant of Public Education.

By special act of the Legislature the vote for members of Congress was taken by general ticket. Little or no doubt is entertained of election of the following named gentlemen—the old members—although there was some outside opposition: Messrs. CHARLES J. VILLERE, C. M. CONRAD, D. F. KENNER, L. J. DUPRE, HENRY MARSHALL, JOHN PERKINS.

ALABAMA IRON INTERESTS.

From the Selma, Ala., Dispatch.

From a war of the character in which we are now engaged there are but few beneficial results to be obtained. Among the few benefits of this desolating war to come up the immense developments of our mineral resources.

By the falling back of BRAGG to the Georgia line we lost the use of all the extensive mines and iron works of Tennessee and Northern Georgia, which left us but the almost untried ore fields of Alabama and North Carolina, the Western Virginia works being lost to us early in the war.

Alabama, though rich in minerals of all kinds, had lacked the necessary energy and enterprise to develope its vast wealth.

In the selection of W. R. HUNT to take control of these important interests, the Department at Richmond was fortunate in securing the services of one of the most intelligent and energetic officers in our service. By his energy and perseverance, Alabama and Georgia mines had been made to meet all the demands of our armies and fortifications, including Charleston. In fact, it is said and believed by many that the City of Charleston would have been in the hands of the Yankees long since, but for the untiring labors of Major HUNT in furnishing the foundries and arsenals with ample material.

When the war ends, Alabama will doubtless be noted the world over as the greatest of all the Confederate States in mineral resources and wealth.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Noticing the Teachers' Convention which is to be held on Dec. 29, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The object proposed by the movement thus announced is of more importance than we fear is generally attributed to it, in this time of war and trouble. The schoolbooks still in our schools are even now, for the most part, Yankee compilations. That enterprising people used to supply us with schoolbooks, as they did with boots and shoes; but their pirated paper was even worse than their pegged leather; and, unfortunately, the supply of the former has lasted longer, not being quite worn out yet. We take it for granted that the chief and most earnest care of the School-Teachers' Association will be to provide such safe and honest elementary works for our children as will guard them against Yankee principles, Yankee spelling—everything that is Yankee. But we warn them that if they do not take very special pains to keep the preparation of their books out of the hands of the people of that nation, who may be resident here, they will lose their labor."

DIFFICULTIES IN CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Mississippi Extra.

The enemy seem to have resolved to use every effort in stopping communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department. An officer who started from Enterprise some time ago, to join his regiment in Louisiana, writes us from a point on the Mississippi:

"Our party have been here seven days, and examined the river for a distance of fifty miles, but as yet without any prospect of success. The river is so closely guarded by gunboats and patrolled by small craft, that crossing is almost impossible. Boats and skiffs are being broken up everywhere, and citizens who are engaged in ferrying are arrested, and parties crossing frequently captured. We have, however, resolved not to turn back."

ATLANTA.

From the Atlanta Register.

How significant is it that some of the strongest business houses of the cities of Virginia have established themselves in Atlanta. Only yesterday we observed the new sign of the new firm, WITHERS, HUNT & TUCKER, commission merchants and tobacco agents. Their house is even now filled with salt, tobacco, sugar, bacon and cigars enough, it occurred to us, to serve by the Federals, to reduce the price of gold in a week one per cent. in Wall-street.

THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Oper

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

THE WESTERN VICTORY.

Confirmation of the Glorious News.

BRAGG'S OVERWHELMING DEFEAT.

His Army Crumbling Away and Surrendering by Squads.

The Rebel Troops Cannot be Made to Rally.

IMMENSE ADDITIONS TO OUR CAPTURES.

Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon in Our Hands.

Brilliant Raid Upon the East Tennessee Railroad.

Longstreet's Communication Cut and His Force in Imminent Peril.

General Grant Vigorously Following the Panic-Stricken Mob.

OUR LOSS NOT OVER THREE THOUSAND.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27—10 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27.

The situation to-night is highly satisfactory. Gens. HOOKER'S, PALMER'S and SHERMAN'S commands are nearly 10 miles beyond Chickamunga Creek in pursuit of the crumbling army of BRAGG, who is making every effort to escape our advance near Dayton.

In a sharp fight this morning Gen. PALMER'S advance took four guns and 200 prisoners.

Gen. SHERMAN is reported to have advanced from Tyre Station, on our left, to-day, and cut off 2,000 rebels.

The road along which BRAGG is retreating is lined with caissons, wagons, commissary and medical stores.

The prisoners say that it is impossible for the rebel leaders to make their troops stand.

Col. LANG'S cavalry command returned from a raid to the East Tennessee Railroad to-night. They destroyed the road fifteen miles above and below Cleveland, they burned a rebel foundry at Cleveland where large quantities of munitions of war are stored, one hundred wagons loaded with baggage, and captured thirty prisoners.

Col. LANG was attacked, subsequently, by a superior force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, but succeeded in bringing his prisoners off.

[NOTE.—This raid completely isolates LONGSTREET'S command, and renders a junction with BRAGG next to impossible.—ED. TIMES.]

Our loss in the three days' fight will not exceed three thousand.

Maj.-Gen. LOGAN has arrived.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27.

This glorious army is already again on the march in pursuit of the flying and panic-stricken enemy, though we are hardly yet in at the first gray of the dawn.

Yesterday's work was even more complete than that of the day before.

Everywhere our admirable troops went ahead, often at the "double quick."

They captured bodies of the enemy in hundreds, if not in thousands.

The aggregate number of prisoners we thus took yesterday, it is believed, is much greater than our captures of man on toe day before.

The army of the enemy is certainly destroyed.

Whenever we reach portions of the rebel army in arms, they instantly throw them down and scatter like frightened sheep, leaving all their stragglers near by, their large number of discontented who desire to be taken in, and their wounded, in our hands.

They also, in the same manner, abandon their artillery, ammunition and transportation wagons, caissons, knapsacks, and everything that can possibly impede their flight.

In this way sufficiently more of their artillery fell into our hands, yesterday, to swell the total number of pieces taken up to sixty.

Before our troops stopped for rest for the night their progress was everywhere lighted by the large fires from the enemy's stores, to all descriptions of which they applied the torch to prevent them from falling into our hands.

They also burned all the bridges they had time to fire before we were upon them, in the hope of thus delaying the impetuosity of the pursuit.

What is now left of BRAGG'S boasted army is but a panic-stricken mob rushing like a herd of frightened buffaloes, and apparently perfectly incapable of making any further resistance.

THE GREAT WEEK OF THE WAR.

Grant's Victory at Chattanooga.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF OPERATIONS—DISPATCHES FROM GENS. GRANT AND THOMAS.

The operations at Chattanooga during the present week have been of such all-absorbing interest, and the details have been so meagre, that we reproduce, in consecutive form, the official dispatches of Gens. GRANT and THOMAS. They comprise a brief and modest, but very eloquent history of the completest victory of the war:

FIRST DISPATCH—FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 24—12 M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, Gen. GRANGER'S and Gen. PALMER'S corps, supported by Gen. HOWARD'S, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Chief's Creek.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about 100 enlisted men.

Our loss is about 511.

To-day Gen. HOOKER, in command of Gen. GRANT'S division, Twelfth corps; Gen. OSTERHAUS' division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades, Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night; but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to take the position.

Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee River before daylight this morning, at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Our success so far has been complete and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

SECOND DISPATCH—FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The fighting to-day progressed favorably.

Gen. SHERMAN carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the Tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga Creek.

The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up.

I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

Gen. HOOKER reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

THIRD DISPATCH—FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7:15 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, *I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg*

Lookout Mountain Top—all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire—have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

FOURTH DISPATCH—FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—Midnight.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about *forty* pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners.

We captured two thousad prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades, from Colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning.

The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected.

Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

(Signed,) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

FIFTH DISPATCH—FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 27—1 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons and occasional pieces of artillary are everywhere to be found. I think BRAGG'S loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The Situation at Knoxville.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. BURNSIDE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27.

We have some reports from Knoxville which seem to indicate that Gen. BURNSIDE is perfectly secure in his position. The rebel cavalry are now in the country lying between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, but no damage has been done to our communications with Gen. BURNSIDE as yet.

Gen. LONGSTREET has not yet made a heavy assault upon the city, but seems to be anxious to secure prominent positions for his batteries, so that he can command the place from different points, and demand a capitulation.

He acts as if his force was not sufficient to hazard a heavy battle under existing circumstances.

A column is already in motion for the relief of Gen. BURNSIDE, under Gen. WILCOX, and reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as practicable.

Parson BROWNLOW is in the interior, and is working hard to keep open communication with the army.

No fears are entertained here for the ultimate result, especially in view of our great victories near Chattanooga.

Disaster on the Mississippi.

THE STEAMER TELEGRAPH, NO. 3, SUNK.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 27.

The steamer *Telegraph, No. 3*, bound from Cairo to Memphis, sunk at Osceola on Monday. She had 4,000 sacks of Government grain on board and a number of passengers. Three negroes were drowned. Two of the crew were scalded. There were no casualties among the passengers. The vessel lies with seven feet of water in her lower decks. She will doubtless be raised.

The Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 27—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived up at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press will be forwarded to New-York by the train which leaves here at 8½ o'clock this evening, and which is due there at about 6 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

The Baltimore American Relief Fund.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Baltimore *American* Relief Fund shipped to-day 34 barrels for Richmand, as follows: 20 barrels of soda crackers, 10 barrels smoked beef, 2 barrels of Bologna sausages, and 2 barrels of pickled onions.

The Election in New-Haven—Success of the Union Ticket.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Nov. 27.

The New-Haven town election occurred to-day, and has resulted in the success of the Union ticket by a majority of 115—a change of 620 since last Fall, when the Democrats carried the town by over 500 majority on a much lighter total vote.

Death of the Inventor of "Greek Fire."

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 27.

LEVI SHORT, the inventor of the celebrated "Greek Fire," died in this city yesterday.

The U. S. Steamer Lancaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The U. S. steamer *Lancaster* sailed yesterday on a cruise.

Volunteer Meeting at Bridgeport.

A public meeting is called in Bridgeport, Conn., for Monday night next, which will be addressed by Ex-Gov. NOBLE, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, S. H. WALES, Esq., P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and others. The object is to fill up the quota of volunteers from that town. The citizens are determined this shall be done without delay.

MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Meade Vigorously Advancing on Lee.

The Rapidan Successfully Crossed at Three Places.

The Enemy Makes Little Resistance.

A Column Pushing Forward to Orange Court-House.

A BATTLE COMMENCED YESTERDAY

INCESSANT CANNONADING ALL DAY.

THE TROOPS IN JUBILANT SPIRITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 28.

E. A. PAUL writes the following:

GERMANNA FORD, Thursday, Nov. 26—12 M.

The whole army is now crossing the Rapidan at Culpepper, Germanna and Jacobs' Fords. There was a little skirmishing at Culpepper Ford and at Jacobs' Mills Ford, but not enough to christen it a rasistance, the rebel pickets retiring as we advanced.

The enemy had erected very strong works opposite Germania Ford, but our artillary on the left bank flanked them, and they were soon abandoned.

GRANT and glory is the shout to-night through the Army of the Potomac.

LATER.

GERMANIA FORD, Friday, Nov. 27—6 A. M.

The army trains were crossing the Rapidan all last night. The crossings were effected at Jacobs, Culpepper and Garmana Fords, with but little opposition.

There has been no severe fighting—only a little skirmishing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

We have intelligence from the front up to 9½ o'clock this morning. At that hour our whole army, trains and all, were across the river, and doubling quicking to meet the enemy.

One corps took the road toward Chancellorsville, another toward Orange Court-house. The army is advancing in three columns. The men are in jubilant spirits and anxious to meet the rebels.

LEE'S troops have evacuated Fredericksburgh Heights, which are now occupied by our cavalry.

As the train was leaving Rappahannock Station this morning, heavy and rapid firing was heard in the direction of Orange Court-house. It was supposed to be the precursor of a general engagement.

The opinion of army officers is that the rebels have intrenched themselves between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, and will risk a battle there.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27—11 A. M.

It is reported here that fighting in good earnest commenced this morning on the south bank of the Rapidan. Our whole army, in three columns, was to cross the river at daylight at three different points—one of them at Germanna Ford.

For several days past the rebels have been erecting new fortifications, and otherwise strengthening their works at the several fording places, especially at Germanna Ford. All the rolling stock of the Oranga and Alexandria Railroad has been sent back to Alexandria. That line is to be abandonad; Acquia Creek will be our next base of supplies.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, say our troops broke camp yesterday morning, and marched toward the Rapidan in three columns. The right, consisting of the Third corps, supported by the Sixth, were ordered to cross at Jacab's Ford.

The Second corps to cross at Germania Ford and the Fifth, supported by the First, to cross at Culpepper Ford, between Garmania and Ely's Ford. The centre column arrived at Germania about noon. Only a small picket of Georgia cavalry were seen on the other side.

The latest reliable intelligence is that LEE'S forces do not exceed 50,000 men. EWELL, if not dead, is relieved from command of his corps in consequence of disability, occasioned by the stump of his leg having broken out afresh. He has been succeeded by Gen. EARLY.

The rebel cavalry is nominally 6,000 strong, but in fact much less.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Army of the Potomac moved early yesterday morning toward the Rapidan, and the headquarters followed at 7 o'clock.

The army advanced in three columns, to cross at as many different fords.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

Nothing whatever has reached here up to 4 o'clock this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac.

The firing on the front reported by passengers by yesterday evening's train, heard in the contra of yesterday from the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was doubtless but the usual cannonading occuring when either party is driving in the advanced pickets of the other, as we were doing yesterday in the vicinity of Germania Ford.

EARLY'S corps is fortified from a point near Mountain Run, south of the Rapidan, following the crest of hills westwardly to the railroad where it connects with HILL'S corps, which covers the Rapidan, thence westwardly.

The enemy's right flank, near the mountain, is protected by a line of works diverging from the river defences, running south and then southwest, resembling our own position at Gettysburgh. Our crossing points, therefore, were all between the Rappahannock and the rebel position.

A portion of our troops reached the other side of the Rapidan yesterday, and the remainder to-day, together with headquarters which moved before nine A. M. The enemy were discovered in force, but contracted their lines and fell back from the river. No opposition was made to our crossing excepting at one of the upper fords.

Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, heavy cannonading commenced, and continued up to 5 this afternoon without intermission, but no particulars of the engagement have been received at Washington. It was probably along both sides of the plank road in front of Orange Court-house, as this was expected to be the battle-field. Late last night MOSEBY, with a force of cavalry, captured a train while it was moving from Brandy Station to our front. He secured 15 of the wagons, 139 mules, and burst 19 wagons. They were loaded with oats.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

THE ENTHUSIASM FOR GEN. GRANT.

The enthusiasm for GRANT begins to be wild. It would be a falsification of current history to suppress the fact that thousands name him as the next President. In the sudden supremacy of grateful and exultant military feeling men strike hands over GRANT and BUTLER, and commit the country to their care.

GREAT CAPTURE OF VICKSBURGH PAROLED PRISONERS.

Among the prisoners captured at Chattanooga were a large number of PEMBERTON'S men paroled at Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT has telegraphed here to-day to ascertain what disposition he shall make of these faithless scoundrels. The army says—shoot them.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government has received advices that 40 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, starting from the mouth of the Kansas River, will be completed by the middle of February next, and also that 40 miles of the Northern Pacific road, connecting with the Mississippi and Missouri and Rock Island road, will be completed by the 1st of March next; and under the law of Congress they will then be entitled to receive from the Government about $600,000 each in 30-year six per cent. bonds, which will insure the speedy construction of the roads to the 100th parallel.

THE TRIBUNE'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The diminished estimates of the cost of prosecuting the war, were cast upon the hypothesis of MEADE'S immobility and GRANT'S inability to grapple LEE by the throat. History will fasten accurately upon the *Tribune* its responsibilities for the financial statement of a cheap campaign against the enemy. Let it deceive no sailor. Victories are won by hard fighting, and, in a word, by what sailors properly call "hard knocks."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ANOTHER CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN DEFAULTER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The annexed note has been received here, the writer following the example set several days ago by a conscience-stricken predecessor. The writing is in imitation of printed letters as a disguise:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Inclosed you will find one hundred and ten dollars, ($110,) which I received from my country by fraud a short time ago. It was my first offence, and so help me God, it shall be my last. I was induced to take this under the fallacy that to cheat the Government was not a wrong; but I have signally failed to make my conscience believe it. Thank Heaven I stopped at this error of my life.

Please have the receipt acknowledged in one of the New-York papers, and oblige

A WAR DEMOCRAT

who is for the whole Union without any ifs or buts.

The money has been deposited in the Treasury.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES GILBERT HANNAH, of New-Jersey, has been appointed by the President Consul to Demarara.

Hon. JAMES M. SCOVILLE, Senator for the Camden district, sails for Europe in the *City of London*, on Saturday.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Rebellion in St. Domingo—Blockade-Runners at Nassau—The Pirate Georgia—Affairs at Havana.

By the arrival of the steamer *Corsica* at this port yesterday, we have received files of the Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian*, per steamer *Corsica*, from which we glean the following news:

The schooner *Dreadnot* arrived from Turk's Island on Monday. From a file of the *Royal Standard* we have extracted the latest news respecting the rebellion in St. Domingo.

The Spanish troops in Puerto Plata are said to be nearly 4,000 strong. The insurgents are under command of Gen. RAMON MALLOA. Several hundred Chinese had arrived from Havana to act as laborers to the Spanish troops.

A Provisional Domingan Government has been formed in Santiago.

Upward of fifty of the most respectable inhabitants of the City of Santo Domingo have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the revolutionary party, and sent to Puerto Rico, and 667 refugees have fled to Turk's Island.

The Southern blockade-runners are very active, no less than fourteen steamers having arrived at Nassau from Wilmington alone, since Oct. 28. Among them the *Don*, the *Scotia*, the *Spankie*, the *Pet*, the *Hansa*, &c., &c. A new steamer, evidently intended for the same nefarious business, had arrived there from Greenock—the *City of Petersburgh*. The local news is unimportant.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Several mails have come from Santo Domingo since my last, but they all say that nothing new has transpired, and merely repeat with details, old affairs of which I have already advised you. Gen. VALDES has been obliged to issue a sort of explanatory proclamation, regarding the blockade declared by Gen. RIVERA. The ports occupied by the Spanish troops, Santo Domingo, Samana and Puerto Plata, are still open, but all the rest of the coast of the Spanish portion of the island is under blockade. This is virtually an admission of the truth. The Spaniards occupy but the three towns mentioned, for the village of San Cristobal, to-day held and to-morrow abandoned, is almost an outskirt of Santo Domingo City, being but twelve miles distant.

There has been a report flying around that the *St. Louis* sunk the *Georgia*, and *vice versa*, but I think we have no certain information here—though as the *St. Louis* and *Georgia* are both in the neighborhood of the Canary Islands, there may be some truth in it.

Two cargoes of slaves have been landed on the island lately, one on the north and the other on the south coast.

The ladies of this city have been very active lately in raising a bazaar or charity lottery, the prizes of which are various articles given by the citizens. It was formally opened on the 19th by His Excellency the Captain-General, who has given a magnificent set of silver, for coffee and tea. There are over 5,000 objects, among them a carriage which cost $1,250. Some of our prettiest young ladies sell tickets, among which, naturally, there are a great many blanks. The object of all this is for the Charity Association for the Poor of Havana.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $735,000 five-twenties to-day.

A FRENCH FRIGATE OFF.—The French frigate *Guerriere* sailed on Thursday, 26th.

HORRORS OF THE RICHMOND PRISONS.

An Average of Fifty Victims Every Day.

DISEASE, STARVATION AND DEATH.

THE SICK DENIED HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Shocking Pictures of Destitution and Abject Wretchedness.

Official Statement of the Released Surgeons.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The following statement, by Surgeons just released from the Libby Prison, of the treatment received by our prisoners at Richmond, will be presented to the War Department to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

We the undersigned Surgeons of the United States army, and recently prisoners in Richmond, Va., consider it our duty to publish a few facts that came to our knowledge while we were inmates of the hospital attached to Libby Prison.

We enjoyed for several months daily access to the hospitals where the sick and wounded among our Union soldiers received treatment. As a result of our observation, we hereby declare our belief that since the battle of Chickamauga, the number of deaths per diem has averaged fully fifty. The prevailing diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid pneumonia. Of late the per centage of deaths has greatly increased—the result of causes that have been long at work, such as insufficient food, clothing and shelter, combined with that depression of spirits brought on so often by long confinement. It may seem almost incredible, when we affirm of our personal knowledge that in the three hospitals for Union soldiers the average mortality is near 40 per day, and upon the most reliable testimony we are forced to believe that the deaths in the tobacco factories and upon the island will raise the total mortality among all the Union prisoners to 50 per day, or 1,500 monthly.

The extremely reduced condition of those brought from the island argues that hundreds quite sick are left behind, who with us would be considered fit subjects for hospital treatment. Such, too, is the fact as invariably stated by scores we have conversed with from that camp.

The same, to a degree, holds true of the prisoners in the city. It would be a reasonable estimate to put the number who are fit subjects for hospitals, but who are refused admittance, at five hundred. A thousand are already under treatment in the three hospitals, and the Confederate Surgeons themselves say the number of patients is only limited by the small accommodations provided. Thus we have over ten per cent. of the whole number of prisoners held classed as sick men, who need the most assiduous and skillful attention. Yet in the essential matter of rations they are receiving nothing but corn bread and sweet potatoes. Meat is no longer furnished to any class of our prisoners, except to the few officers in the Libby Hospital, and all sick or well officers or privates are now furnished with a very poor article of corn bread in place of wheat bread. This is very unsuitable diet for hospital patients prostrated with diarrhœa, dysentery and fever, to say nothing of the balance.

Startling instances of individual suffering and horrid pictures of death, from protracted sickness and semi-starvation, we have had thrust upon our attention.

The first demand of the poor creatures from the Island was always for something to eat. Self-respect gone, hope and ambition gone, half clad, and covered with vermin and filth, many of them too often beyond all reach of medical skill. In one instance the ambulance brought sixteen to the hospital, one during the night seven of them died. Again, eighteen were brought, and eleven of them died in 24 hours. At another time fourteen were admitted, and in a single day ten of them died. Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do know, we do not hesitate to say that, under a treatment of systematic abuse, neglect and semi-starvation, the number who are becoming permanently broken down in their constitutions must be reckoned by thousands. We leave it for others to say what is demanded by this state of things.

The Confederate daily papers in general terms acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed, but usually close their abusive editorials by declaring that even such treatment is better than the invading Yankees deserve. The *Examiner*, in a recent article, begrudged even the little food the prisoners did receive, and the boxes sent to us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system of semi-starvation and exposure, as well calculated to dissolve us. All this is true, and yet cold weather is hardly commenced.

We are horrified when we picture the wholesale misery and death that will come with the biting frosts of Winter. Recently several hundred prisoners per day were being removed to Danville. In two instances we were standing in view of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad sight to see the attenuated features and pallid faces of men a few months since robust and in vigorous health. Numbers were without health—numbers were without shoes—nearly all without blankets or overcoats—and not a man did we see who was well and fully clad.

But to the credit of the prisoners in Richmond, of all ranks, be it recorded, that all along they have shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and spurning the idea that their Government had forgotten them, they have held fast their confidence in the final and speedy success of our cause.

In addition to the above statement we wish it to be distinctly understood that the Confederate medical officers connected with the hospitals referred to—Surgeons WILKINS, SIMMONS and SABAL, and the Hospital Steward, HALLET—are not in any way, so far as our observation has extended, responsible for the state of things existing there; but, on the other hand, we are bound in justice to bear testimony to their kindness and the faithful performance of their duties with the limited means at their disposal.

(Signed) DANIEL MEEKER,
Surgeon United States Volunteers.
C. T. SIMPERS,
Assistant Surgeon Sixth Regiment, Indiana Vols.
J. L. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Sixteenth O. V. I.
A. M. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon First Maine Cavalry.

RETURN OF SURGEONS FROM RICHMOND.

Interesting Narrative of their Experience—Short Rations—Their Money Taken Away from Them—The Belle Isle Prisoners Starving.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 27.

Last evening we paid a visit, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to Surgeons A. W. WHITNEY, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and A. V. KETCHUM, of the Eighty-third New-York regiments, who arrived in this city yesterday morning, released prisoners from Richmond, *via* City Point, and from them obtained the highly interesting account we give of the condition of affairs at the seat of the rebel Government.

Drs. WHITNEY and KETCHUM were captured by the rebels at the Fitzhugh Hospital, Falmouth, on the 15th day of June. At that time there were some fifty patients at this hospital. One of these men had his leg amputated by Dr. SHIPPEN, of Philadelphia, and lay in a very critical condition, but neither the entreaties of the surgeons or of the men themselves could induce the rebels to leave them behind. This was reinforced from Richmond a week after his capture, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the fatigue and hardship undergone by him in being conveyed to Richmond, he has entirely recovered from the effects of the operation, and is now well and hearty.

After the party arrived at Richmond, occurring at 10½ o'clock in the morning, they were obliged to stand in the streets three hours, exposed, as Dr. WHITNEY says, to one of the most scorching suns he ever stood under. The sick and wounded were then conveyed to Libby Prison in carts, jolting and jostling them in a fearful manner. Dr. WHITNEY remonstrated against the inhumanity of the act, and for this he was arrested by a man calling himself the Chief of Police, and taken before the Provost-Marshal, Mr. JOHN GEISWOLD, of Baltimore. Here the Major was stripped of his money, $360, and of his sword and sash. He was then sent to the Libby Prison, in command of Capt. TURNER. The Doctor was told when his money was taken from him, that when he left the prison his money would be returned to him in kind. The fulfillment of this promise is yet to be realized by the Doctor.

The room in which the Surgeon was confined, (the room allotted to officers,) was in the third story of the building. This room already contained some two hundred. It was 100 feet in length and 43 feet in width by measurement. This room was in charge of Col. STRATTON. It is described by the Surgeon to be in a very cleanly condition when he first entered it, but this was owing to the attention of the officers, from whom a detail was appointed every day to keep it in order. If the cleanliness of the room did not meet with the approbation of the Inspector, the officers were punished, by depriving them of some article of food. Here the meals of the officers were cooked, one stove, being allowed for the entire number. There were bunks in it, built of bare wood, for only one-half of the inmates. The remainder were obliged to lie upon the floor. One blanket was allowed to each officer—that is, if any were brought by them to the prison. More than this number fell into the hands of the rebel authorities. Those who were so unfortunate as to come unprovided were obliged to make out the best they could.

The Surgeon states that the *outhouse* provided for the use of the officers directly communicated with the room they occupied, and the condition of it (a room only eight feet square) was of the most disgusting and filthy character. The water furnished them was the muddy water of the James River, and the supply was at all times most deficient, so much so, that it was difficult to procure enough for cooking and drinking purposes, let alone that needed for the cleanliness of their persons.

When these Surgeons entered the prison their rations consisted of one pound of beef a day, (bones and all,) and sixteen ounces of bread. The beef they were obliged to cook for themselves. Ten stoves were allowed for some three hundred and fifty men, one hundred and fifty of them in the story over where the officers were confined.

In the matter of rations, the Surgeons both state that the prisoners began to notice a deficiency after the middle of last month. Then the article of fresh beef was missing, making its appearance only about once every four days. *One pound of corn bread* was furnished them each day, with the usual accompaniment of *one sweet potato*. They were treated with the greatest contempt on every occasion—dogs could hardly be treated worse.

From the hearsay of these gentlemen, they suppose that about 10,000 prisoners are yet confined at Richmond, some 6,300 of them at Belle Island. The treatment of the prisoners at Belle Island is described to be of the most inhuman character.

In regard to the rations sent by the Government to our prisoners there, these gentlemen state that the rebel Government refused them, but the clothing was allowed to be distributed under the superintendence of Gen. NEAL DOW; but this gentleman was suddenly removed from his position, and Capt. FORBES, of Gen. BAYARD'S cavalry, appointed in his stead. Our men are stated to be nearly naked, and confined in sheddings in which it is impossible to protect them from the inclemency of the weather.

These gentlemen left Richmond on the 24th inst. and, as we have stated before, arrived here yesterday morning. They were accompanied to City Point by Commissioner OLDS, and delivered to our authorities on board the *Convoy* at the point named.

Maj. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, attempted to escape with the Surgeons at City Point, but was detected by a telegram and sent back. In extenuation of his offence the Major stated that he was endeavoring to get to the North for the purpose of effecting such arrangements as would insure the exchange of our starving prisoners. The Major was sent back to be confined in the dungeons dark and deep of the Libby.

From Surgeon JOHN T. LUCK, of the United States Navy, we have also gained some interesting information, whose narrative we regret to be compelled to abridge. Dr. LUCK is a citizen of Iowa, and a very intelligent gentleman. He was taken prisoner at Morris Island, on the 18th of July, while attending to our wounded on the battle-field. He was taken to Charleston and placed in the prisoners' hospital. He found a Union man on guard, who freely tendered him pecuniary aid. After twenty-four hours' residence there he was removed to Columbia, where he was confined for three months. The rations were sufficient. He had to fetch water from the city daily, and met with many Union men. There were also many ladies of Union sentiments. The men who were conscripted were of all classes, from sixteen to sixty and their appearance was most forlorn. Exchanged, he returned by way of Wilmington, N. C. Arriving at the Libby Prison on the morning of Nov. 14 he found one thousand officers confined in seven rooms, 40 feet by 100 feet each, without blankets or bedding, left to shift for themselves as best they might. There were no fires in the building and half the windows were without glass. The best rations they ever had consisted of three-quarters of a pound of wheat bread, one-fourth of a pound of fresh beef, and two ounces of rice. Subsequently corn bread was substituted for wheat bread, and quite often they had no rice or beef, and but two or three very small sweet potatoes. For several days, during the last few weeks of his imprisonment, they received nothing but three-fourths of a pound of corn bread in twenty-four hours. The men confined at Belle Island were brought over to the Libby Prison absolutely starving, and others, as they passed on their way to receive some food, would seize any scraps thrown out to them like so many hungry wolves. Just before Dr. LUCK left they had received rations from the Federal Government. Dr. LUCK remained two weeks in the Libby Prison. The Confederate authorities took all the money from the prisoners, and allowed them small amounts at a time. The payments to them were always made in Confederate money. They were assured, however, that the balance of their money would be sent after them.

The Missouri Border.

Gen. EWING, in command of the District of the Border Department of Missouri, has issued an order looking to a partial resettlement of the counties on the western border of Missouri, depopulated by a previous military order of the same General. Loyal persons removed by the operations of that order, with some exceptions, are permitted to return, on condition that they at all times give active assistance in the discovery and pursuit of rebels and guerrillas. Such will be furnished with permits and safeguards, which are not to be violated by the military, under the severest penalties. For the present, permits will not be given to individuals owning no lands or crops, nor to persons to live in the timber at a greater distance than three miles from a military station, nor to persons having near relatives in the rebel service. A condition of returning is that the men of the district in question form themselves into military organizations, each company to comprise not less than thirty, who are to be armed, clothed and provided by the Government, as active militia of the State. The form of the permit and safeguard is appended to Gen. EWING'S order.

Departure of the Russians.

The Russian frigate *Osliaba*, (flagship,) Capt BOUKATOFF, and the gunboats *Almos*, Capt. SELENOI, *Isoumroud* and the *Jahorst* got under way from their anchorage in the North River this morning at 6 o'clock, and proceeded to sea, on their way to Fortress Monroe, where they intend to stay during the Winter.

FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Movements of Confederate Vessels.

The brig *Harvest Queen*, from the Bermudas on the 17th, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Confederate steamer *Gibraltar, alias* the *Sumter*, arrived at St. George's on Nov. 15, having run the blockade at Wilmington. The *Royal Gazette*, in noticing her arrival, says that the National cruisers had kept a strict watch for her, as they knew that it was the intention to fit her out as a vessel-of-war.

The *Gazette* notices the arrival of a blockade runner, drawing but three feet nine inches, which, it says, in the fastest craft ever seen in Bermuda waters. The *City of Petersburgh* and the *Ceres* had also arrived from London to run the blockade.

The Closing of the Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 27.

At a meeting of the Canal Commissioners, held in Syracuse to-day, it was resolved to close the State canals on the night of the 12th of December.

COLORED TROOPS.

A New Era in Our Military Life.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2, 1863.

I recently attended the examination of an applicant for the command of a negro regiment. The Board being of more consequence than the candidate, I made that rapid mensuration of the five officers seated about the table which the sensitiveness and the logic of our natures impel us to do, when suddenly confronted by strangers who hold destinies in their hands, before I regarded the Philadelphia lawyer who asked to have the care of a thousand end men o corap, on the march and on the field of battle. I shrank from the smirk of complacent assurance and the nascent laugh, shot from the eye of an amorous and a dirty man, straight into my eyes and through my brain; and docketed instantly against this candidate an irrevocable judgment. If anywhere on earth a man should take off his shoes and walk with bended head in presence of responsibilities, it is in front of a regiment of infantry, whose command he seeks—of a white regiment. Seeking the command of a thousand black soldiers just unchained from the prison-house of a life-long bondage wholly ignorant, but wholly trustful, wholly obedient and wholly enthusiastic, he should flay out of himself with dripping scourge all selfishness and levity.

Escaped with a little scratching and rubbing from the examination by Gen. CASEY, conducted in the fairest, kindest, and most generous manner, but which demonstrated that it was possible for this candidate to lose a regiment by temerarity in handling it, in face of an adversary anything like Stonewall JACKSON, he passed successfully through the questioning of the other members of the Board, until he came to the Medical Examiner. "A ducat against a groat, that he falls at the starting post." The superfluous questioning of a man about the selection of camping-ground, the police of a camp, and the sanitary care of a thousand men in tent life and on the march, whose untidy face or hands, and slovenly appearance, and total destitution of devotion, had anticipated and fully answered all possible inquiries on those points, now followed. In three minutes it was demonstrated that his camp would be a sot-pothia—that his regiment would disappear in hospitals and in graves—that he would be more damaging to the cause he espoused than if he was arrayed against it in armed hostility. Looking around the Board, it was easy to see this applicant for a Colonelcy tumbling from that height to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy—missing that and falling toward the Majority—clawing at that in vain, and landing at last safely only on a Captaincy. His squareness of jaw, and a flaming blaze in his eyes, considerable military knowledge, a University education, and two years of experience in the Army of the Potomac, indicated him as a suitable commander of a company of negroes, but not of a regiment. The decision of the Board disgusted this lawyer. He returned to his Quaker clients. And I returned to the Peninsula, and to the month of April, 1862, and to a rough road, and to the languid marching of a young son of a gentleman, pale with recent illness and the sixty pounds burden of his haggage and arms. A great pride sustained him. He rejected my offer to carry his musket on my saddle, and with a jaunty jerk of his shoulders readjusted his knapsack, and lifted his handsome head as he marched. The Colonel of his regiment swooping down upon it from his solitary ride in advance, with the savage inspiration that only whisky gives, cried out "Close up! touch by the shoulder! double quick—march!" There was no battle in front—no need of haste—no order requiring a march against time, and it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Through the inspiring tramp! tramp! of this only true dead march, I watched with guardian interest the increasing panting and the increasing paleness of the invalid soldier. He suddenly fell out of the line and grounded arms—then reeled to a tree, and tumbled, rather than laid down—and relaxing his hold on his musket, swooned away—in imperfect burst of tears first, protesting against the wanton brutality that needlessly exhausted his strength and wounded his pride. The morning after the battle of the Seven Pines, I found that Colonel stripped to his fine merino underclothing, and in the eternal swoon of death, lying on the hard-stamped wheat field, the victim of some rebel musketeer and of his own incapacity and immorality.

The wisest order that ever emanated from the War Department, was that which required applicants for command in Negro regiments to be examined, intellectually, morally and physically. *The effect of it will be to give to this branch of the military establishment of the United States, a better class of officers than West Point has ever given, or can possibly give.* It is an improvement upon the system of BONAPARTE, which gave France her wonderful Marshals, and placed only natural born warriors in command of brigades and divisions. The great captain selected the men whose genius had impelled them to war, and whose fitness for it was proven in campaigns that taxed every quality of a soldier's character. Gen. CASEY'S Examining Board practically culls from the candidates for appointment those only who by tastes, temper and enthusiasm, are organized for military life, and before it gives them commissions, requires them to show that they possess excellencies of moral qualities, of general intelligence, military experience and physical constitution, that shall beyond all peradventure make them equal to their commands, and enable them to endure the wear and tear of every form of service. West Point has no choice of the material out of which she toils to make commanders. She has to take just such stuff as members of Congress give her, in the exercise of a patronage which never regards the public interest, or the military power and glory of the nation; but which invariably regards the personal and selfish interests of place-hunting politicians. The manufacture of a true commander at West Point is, and forever must be, an accident. The finished product from the materials furnished can never be predicted. Whether the country shall get an ordinary drawing-master—a moderate railroad engineer—a literal translator of French—a miner according to rule—a professor of the mathematics of the books—a drill officer—a riding master—a bridge builder—or a genuine warrior, capable of handling armies and of economically conducting victories, is wholly and inevitably a problem, which can have no solution save by experiment at times and under circumstances when the cost of the inquiry may be a nation's bankruptcy, and the loss of its liberties. West Point commissions commanders first, and tests them afterwards. Gen. CASEY tests them first, and commissions them last. West Point sends epauletted scholars into the field, hoping that they will develop into soldiers. Gen. CASEY goes into the field, and takes developed soldiers, and then bores into them, to see if they have knowledge, devotion and conscience sufficient to complete their qualification for command. West Point officers are educated upon chalk and blackboards, text-books and recitations, pencils and slates, parade grounds and drills. CASEY'S officers are educated on marches, camps and battles—on the actual command and handling of men in storm and sunshine, in Winter and Summer, in defeat and in victory, in blood and in death. 'Twas in this school that the great Marshals of France graduated. In this school, and in no other, will America uncover her as yet hidden dowry of the soldierly brain and nerve given to Carthage in HANNIBAL, and to Revolution in Europe in NAPOLEON. In this school, and in no other will America find her allotment of the great commanders who destructively hurl the forces of a nation with the suddenness, directness, power and majesty with which thunderbolts leaped from the right hand of the Roman Jove. Here is a fact. The examinations by Gen. CASEY'S Board have demonstrated *that the best materials for line officers exist in the sergeants, corporals and privates of the Volunteer regiments.* They are as a class vastly superior to the commissioned officers who apply for field appointments. The records of the Board show the examination, on one and the same day, of a Major from the Army of the Potomac, who wished to be Colonel, of two Lieutenants who wished to be Captains, one private who wanted to be Lieutenant, and one Sergeant who wanted ——"say position the Board thought him fit to fill". The Major and Lieutenants were found to be incompetent for any command. The Sergeant showed such knowledge of his profession, and displayed so much ability, that he was unanimously voted Lieutenant-Colonel! And of the severity of the test to which he was subjected, and of its conclusiveness, the country can judge from the facts that out of 740 candidates thus far examined for negro commands, 333 have been utterly rejected; and out of the 407 who passed, 202 reached no higher than Second Lieutenancies, 101 First Lieutenancies, 72 were made Captains, only 18 were made Majors, and but 8 were made Lieutenant-Colonels, and only 6 were found equal to the responsibilities of the Colonelcy. See the cautiousness and conscientiousness with which military command is intrusted by CASEY'S Board, and appreciate the worth of a system which promises to officer eventually the American armies with men born for war and cradled in the field, and to end forever the emptying into our regimental and brigade commands the unsifted grist of a Government mill built to grind out commanders—there I saw if a niche in the temple of our military history should not be reserved for the statue of SILAS CASEY.

What is this examination of officers to command colored troops, and how do soldiers attain to it?

Application to go before the Board must be made to "E. W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of the Bureau of colored troops in Washington." He, on being satisfied, *prima facie*, that the applicant is a suitable candidate, gives him leave to go before the Board. If in his application the applicant should write of the "tremendus importense" of something, Maj. FOSTER would probably light his cigar with the document—his prejudices of orthography being fixed. If the candidate is an officer or soldier in service, he reports to the President of the Board as soon as he is relieved from duty; if a civilian, whenever he pleases. All take their turns, in the order of their reports to Gen. CASEY. In the exceptional case of officers or privates in the field, and needed there, the examinations take place without delay and in precedence of all others.

It is rare to Congressmen and to editors to live in Washington now, and of course it would be financial death and destruction to the poor soldiers to wait their turns before the Board in any hotel or boarding-house in this Metropolis of all the Exactions. The good Sanitary Commission steps in here, and does a good thing for our blue-coat friends. If gives them comfortable quarters, and text-books for their study and instruction, until their turns come.

Called before the Board, the applicants find it to be composed of one Major-General, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Surgeon, and one Lieutenant, who acts as Recorder. The examination rooms are on F-street, opposite the Paymaster-General's office. The questioning of candidates generally runs in this channel

FIRST—IN INFANTRY TACTICS.

The questions, of course, are not stereotyped, but their range would be pretty sure to include inquiries about the number of ranks in which the applicant would form a company, the distance between the ranks, how the file-closers are posted, about the principles of the step; the facings; the wheel; about the dress, how to break into column of platoons to the right or left, how to form into line on the right or left. If the answers show knowledge of elementary principles, the candidate is then questioned in the school of the battalions.

SECOND—IN THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

There is no insane expectation that anybody has a knowledge of the contents of this bulky and incessantly changing mass of military law, but the candidate is expected to be *familiar* with the portions which regulate the mustering of troops for pay, and the preparation of muster-rolls and pay-rolls—the keeping of the company books—the duties of sentinals, and the making of the soldiers' Descriptive List. *On every one of these points, it is expected that the commissioned officer, whatever his rank, shall be thoroughly informed.*

Third—In ARITHMETIC.

Fourth—In GEOGRAPHY.

Fifth—In HISTORY.

The examination in Arithmetic, Geography and History, is superficial, as it ought to be. Those who have had the Northern Common School education can answer the questions without delay, or *should* answer them. HANNIBAL, if waked up, couldn't answer any of them, but Gen. CASEY holds that HANNIBAL would not have been any the worse soldier for knowing decimal fractions, and being cured of his geographical error that this earth was a plain.

SIXTH—IN THE SANITARY CARE OF TROOPS.

The test questions under this head are designed to discover a candidate's knowledge of the practical business of selecting camping ground, making a camp, locating and constructing sinks, keeping tents and clothing dry, policing a camp, cooking rations, keeping troops in health, and the sanitary and latherly care of a regiment and a company.

Seventh—The candidate is stripped to his skin and examined physically. The service wants an able-bodied, enduring officer—and the surgeon on Gen. CASEY'S Board sets to it that none other gets commissioned. He lists us against the candidate' lungs, knocks at them with his knuckles, kneads into his spine, fingers his joints, hunts for scrotula, searches for consumption, looks for rheumatism, spies everywhere for hereditary or acquired taints, and stands there an insuperable barrier to a diseased, unsound or feeble man, on his dishonestly ambitious way to the National treasury and an active military command. None such can possibly get commissioned to a negro regiment. Could that have been said to the white regiments since the war broke out, the nation had saved millions upon millions of treasure and thousands upon thousands of soldiers. S. W.

Chaplain of the U.S. Hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

Rev. JAMES H. BROWN, of Milford, Penn., has been appointed by the President Chaplain of the Hospital at Beaufort, S. C. Mr. BROWN is a young man, held in highest esteem in his vicinity, and will bring to his position the zeal, earnestness and kindness of heart eminently fitting him for it. During the recent election in Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, who was zealously a Unionist, was deprived of his vote by the concerted plan of Copperheads who kept the Tax Collector out of the way, so that the paltry sum of 30 cents, which was necessary to be paid for taxes before voting, he could not pay the Collector despite his all-day search for him. The position he now assumes is one where he can work much good, and where he will.

FIRE AND SERIOUS RIOT.—A fire occurred on Thursday evening, in Mr. PATERSON'S large ice-storing house, foot of Third-street, Hobnken, which was damaged about $200. A fire company from Jersey City was present, and returning home on the Newark road, was accompanied by a large number of boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age, from the latter. A feud has long existed between the boys of these two cities, and fights on the meadows are of frequent occurrence, and stones and other missiles are generally used. On this occasion the Hoboken boys having much the strongest party, made a desperate attack upon the other party with stones, and injured several of them, when the Jersey City fire company came to the rescue. A number of Hoboken men then joined in, including several stablemen in the employ of the horse railroad Company, who came out armed with pitchforks and made a charge down the road. Fortunately, at this moment, Capt. MONK, of the Hoboken Police, came up, which put a stop to the fight and most of the rioters ran away. One man, named PATRICK KELTIE, of Hoboken, was hit on the cheekbone with a large stone and with another had all his front teeth knocked out, and was otherwise so badly injured that he is confined to his bed. Some fifteen others were more or less injured. Capt. MONK succeeded in arresting HENRY WILLIAMS, colored, from New-York, who was a stranger, and appeared to be "going in on a free fight." Being identified as the one who hit KELTIE, Judge POPE yesterday committed him to the County Jail for trial. Two boys, QUADE and SUPPLE, of Hoboken, were also arrested by Capt. MONK, and yesterday were held in $100 each to appear before the Grand Jury.

SHOPLIFTING.—A woman, named BRIDGET WHEELER, was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a piece of calico from the front of a store corner of Newark-avenue and Grove-street, Jersey City. She was committed for examination.

THE MILK DEALERS.—The milk dealers of Brooklyn met at Montague Hall last night, and resolved to raise the price from seven to eight cents per quart.

SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Burning of Brownsville by the Confederates—Disembarcation of the National Forces on the Rio Grande in Texas—Pronunciamiento at Matamoras for the French—A Counter Movement by the Adherents of Juarez—The Latter Successful—Proclamations of the Juarist General Ruiz on Recovering Possession of Matamoras—Cobos and the Other Reactionary Leaders Shot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the English schooner *W. D. S. Hyer*, Cant. MANDES, from Matamoras, we have been put in possession of important news from Brownsville and Matamoras. The former place was set fire to by the Confederates on retreating from it, and at the latter there had been an attempt to effect a revolution in favor of the French, which was put a stop to by the troops of JUAREZ, under the command of Gen. RUIZ, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, who arrived shortly after the attempt had been made.

As the *Diario* of this city gives very ample particulars upon both these events, I have deemed it proper to send a full account from the columns of that journal, as the news here given cannot fail to be interesting at New-York:

"There can no longer be any doubt with respect to the destination of the Federal expedition which was assembled at the mouth of the Mississippi at the end of last month, and concerning which there have been circulated such contradictory reports. Not only did it not return to New-Orleans, as some correspondents announced, but landed without difficulty at Point Isabel. In fact, a friend who left this city recently for Matamoras, writes to us on the 4th inst.:

"In the afternoon of the 31st ult., I arrived before Matamoras, but the sea was so rough and the current so strong that the ship could not enter. A Federal war-steamer was watching us, passing and repassing by the mouth. A fleet was observed at a distance.

On passing the bar we took a boat for Boca del Rio, a village recently built at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and were informed that the Federals had fired a cannon twice along the coast, and that the families of the Confederates, filled with consternation, were emigrating to the Mexican territory.

At 6 P. M. we set out for Matamoras, where we arrived after midnight. On the following morning we observed much agitation in the city, and heard that the Spanish Consul had gone over to Brownsville, from having been informed that the Confederates were going to burn that place, and to give assistance to his countrymen there. The merchants of Matamoras had large amounts of property invested in the Texan city, so that the greater part of them went over there to save what they could, leaving their places of business closed. The number of persons and even of whole families who passed the river and swarmed over here was very large, all bringing furniture and other effects.

I and a friend went over to Brownsville that looked like a whirlwind of bales of cotton, which in boats and on rafts, and even tied with cords, was being transferred to the Mexican side. It was useless to look for an acquaintance, for everybody was running to and fro, and it was no little labor to escape being injured.

On the afternoon of the 3d the Confederate troops withdrew from Brownsville, setting fire to the town in eight different places, and exploding a mine, which caused considerable alarm and confusion. Some amount of cotton was burnt, but the fire was got under by the night.

The quantity of cotton collected in Matamoras and neighborhood is rather considerable, but not so much as might be expected. It is believed that it is in no danger here. This city (Matamoras) is full of emigrants."

Another letter from Matamoras, dated the 7th, is more explicit about the National expedition. It says as follows:

"On the 21 inst., the United States expedition from New-Orleans, tried to land on the northern coast of the mouth of the Rio Bravo, but could not do so from the strong current. On the 4th it came for the same purpose to the other mouth of the above-mentioned river, and although the current at this place was very strong, and the bar at the entrance is the cause of continual breakers, the landing of the troops was hazarded and partly effected, although with much difficulty and some losing their lives, for two boats capsized.

The landing was then discontinued, but continued again yesterday, and is going on to-day. The soldiers are immediately scattered along the frontiers and marched into the interior. The whole of the expeditionary force, it is estimated, amounts to about 7,000 or 8,000 men. They were brought in 18 vessels, including transports and men-of-war.

From the same quarter we have the important news of Matamoras having declared for the French intervention. 'Yesterday,' says the writer, 'there broke out a revolution in this city (Matamoras) against the party of JUAREZ, excited by the Mexicans, who are of the reactionary side, and the French, who second them. They were successful, and the city is therefore now for the intervention.'

Since the above was written, other letters have been received in re from Matamoras, in which it is mentioned that, shortly after the *pronunciamiento*, a counter-revolution was effected, caused by the entrance of the soldiers of JUAREZ, under the command of Gen. RUIZ, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. It is also said that the Mexican Gen. COBOS, who appears to have been the principal instigator of the movement for the intervention, was executed, with the other leaders who assisted him."

This is confirmed by the following printed proclamation brought here in the English schoone: *W. D. S. Hyer*, which left Matamoras on the 12th

INHABITANTS OF MATAMORAS—Through the infamy of a very small number of traitors, a vile party succeeded in getting possession of your beautiful city for 24 hours, but promptly have they received the punishment they deserved—the earth now covers the dead bodies. Before long the loyal shall receive their recompense.

You have also acquired a new title to glory and have shown that not in vain your coat-of-arms bears the title motto of "Loyal, Unconquered and Heroic Matamoras. Not for a single moment did I doubt in our triumph, for I believed in you.

Inhabitants of Matamoras! Long live the Independence! Long live Liberty! Long live the National Guard! Long live the Explorers of the Frontier! Long live the Lieutenant-Colonel JUAN NEPOMUCENO CORTINAS!

MANUEL RUIZ.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 7, 1863.

GARRISON OF MATAMORAS—SOLDIERS—You have conquered a new laurel; you have added a new seal to the many you have already acquired. You have re-established order at the moment of a terrible crisis, and have reestablished the authority of the supreme Government of the nation, which is the authority of the Mexican people, because it is they who have appointed it.

You have convinced me, in a moment of terrible trial, that I can count upon you in any circumstance whatever, as you can count upon me. Soldiers! In the name of the Supreme Government, in the name of the Nation, in the name of the Mexican people, I thank you and congratulate you for your heroic conduct. Be assured that I shall never forget the proofs of affection that you have given me, and that I shall always bring you forward as models of loyalty, subordination and patriotism.

MATAMORAS, November 7, 1863. MANUEL RUIZ.

Another letter gives the following corresoondence upon the expedition to TEXAS:

MATAMORAS, November 10, 1863.

Since the 5th instant, events of great importance have occurred. On the above day the arrival of six thousand Federals at Brazos Santiago was announced. On the 6th, the barracks of the Confederates in Brownsville were set on fire by order of Gen. BEE, and all the inhabitants set about moving over to this side with their families and property.

At the same time the Confederates, numbering 150, with their Gen. COBOS, who has figured for 18 years in Mexican politics, and who had been for some months at Brownsville, without being able to come to Matamoras, put himself at the head of some of the inhabitants of that place and maintained order until the Federals arrived. In accordance with a plan contrived beforehand with persons belonging to Matamoras, he afterward came over to this city with a small force organized by him in Brownsville, arrested at daybreak the Governor and other authorities, and all whom he suspected. At mid-day he published a proclamation declaring himself for the reactionary party, to which he had always belonged, which, according to some, had been already agreed upon. However, on the following morning he was arrested and immediately shot, with one VILLA who assisted him.

The next thing was the settlement of the local authority between the two parties in the city, and who have been disputing for the last three months. It was decided in favor of those who had been driven away.

The Federals on arriving at Brownsville took possession of almost all the houses, (they were unoccupied,) and lodged in them. Yesterday they seized three steamers, the *James Hale*, *Mustang* and *Matamoras*, the two former were employed on the river, and the latter was across the bar. They were on the Mexican side and with the Mexican flag when they were taken. It is said, apparently with good reason, that these seizures were made with the consent of the authorities of this place. Three days previously they carried off the schoonar *Matamoras*, which made voyages from here to New-York, and was anchored in Mexican waters. They likewise took possession of the merchantmen of different nations, because they were, as they say, within the line of American waters.

Fresh political disturbances are feered on account of the coming of the French, which is believed certain, and the occupation of the frontier by the Federals.

To-day the Custom-house was opened, which had been closed for a week, the new employes having taken possession, but nobody as yat dares to do any business. There may be here about 9,000 bales of cotton, and this quantity will be increased shortly with what is sent from Montarey.

The trade of this place will go an badly it the occupation of all the country as far as San Luis Potosi is not soon made by the troops of the Intervention. Brazos Santiago will be, as formerly, the favored port, and from the Northern United States they will inundate us through it and Brownsville with all kinds of merchandise. It is proposed to establish between Brazos Santiago and New-York no less than three lines of steamers, and by these almost all the cotton will be exported, if it is true that the Federals are going to bring as many as 15,000 men to guard the frontier.

LARA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAYORALTY CANVASS.

Meeting in Wall-street to Ratify the Nomination of Orison Blunt.

The call, addressed to the merchants, tax-payers, and all irrespective of party, who desire to promote the interest of municipal reform, to meet in front of the Custom-house, Wall-street, on yesterday afternoon, to ratify the nomination of ORISON BLUNT for Mayor, met with a cordial and numerous response. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Wall-street, and was characterized by more unanimity of feeling than is usually manifested at such gatherings. At the hour of commencing, the street in front of the Custom-house was filled, and the number for some time continued to be augmented. On the balcony were many prominent citizens, identified with the best interests of the City.

The meeting was called to order by Ex-Alderman TOCKER, who proposed as Chairman of the meeting JNO. AUSTIN STEVENS, Esq., who was unanimously chosen. He then came forward and read the following Address

To the Citizens of New-York:

If there ever was a time when it became the duty of every citizen of New-York to look keenly to the public interests, and see that none but the best men are placed in public office in this City, that time is the present.

With heavy and constantly increasing taxation, and with the prospect that many millions will yet be required of us to put down the unholy rebellion that is upon us, it is important that every avenue to the public treasury should be guarded by the selection of well known, thoroughly honest and reliable men.

It is important that no man shall be elected whose nomination is made by hucksterings and trading politicians; for it is well known that, with the present political parties, nominations are but hawked about and sold to the highest bidder.

It is equally important that men should be elected to office who will not only see that WHAT WE HAVE shall be retained, but that THAT OF WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ROBBED shall be returned; and above all, that the City Treasury shall receive the benefit of the many valuable franchises which have been, and are now daily thrown away, instead of being made to prove a great benefit to the public by assisting in the reduction of the heavy taxation which we are now called upon to bear.

The occasion is a momentous one. Never was the time more opportune in which to strike a fatal blow at the trading politicians, who seek office only that they may suck the life blood out of the people by depleting the public treasury.

What matter whether the Mayor and governing officers of our City be Whigs or Democrats, Republicans or Know-Nothings? Let them but be honest men, and it is all that can be asked by either the rich or poor.

For this is a question which affects the man of wealth less, perhaps, than it does the man without means for taxes, after all, come out of the pockets of the poor man—the mass of the producing class—and he it is who now feels most keenly the weight of the heavy demands upon the public treasury.

But where is there any relief will be asked. Relief, solid and substantial relief, can only be found in the elevation of pure, true and tried men to office, whether that office be high or low, and which can only be done by the united action of the people, without respect to party. The City is soon to elect a Mayor. Above all, should the Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth be a man of high character and standing—one whose record has always been, like the reputation of CÆSAR'S wife, "above suspicion."

Such a man there is among us. True and faithful; of tried patriotism, and no seeker after office, but who, when called to discharge a public duty, has ever been found honest to the trust reposed in him. Such a man is

ORISON BLUNT

With him in the Mayoralty chair, and with other honest citizens in the Common Council to sustain him, the tax-payers would feel that if taxes were heavy, the money would be appropriated to naught but the legitimate expenses of Government.

The mention of Mr. BLUNT'S name was received with loud applause. Mr. STEVENS then said they had received a number of letters from gentlemen invited to be present, two of which,—one from Mayor OPDYKE and one from Hon. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, we here with present

NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1863.

WM. TUCKER, Esq., Chairman, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Other engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being with you this afternoon at the Merchants' Exchange, to share in the demonstration in support of ORISON BLUNT, Esq., as a candidate for Mayor. I beg to assure you, however, that he has my cordial support. Ten years service in the City and County governments has proved him able, honest, capable and in all respects true to the public interests. These, together with experience in municipal affairs and fidelity to the Union, are the qualities required in a Magistrate at this City. Mr. B. will possess them all, and if elected, will, I am confident, give satisfaction to those who desire to see our Municipal Government administered wisely, frugally, and in harmony with the interests of the nation, of which our City is the commercial metropolis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I am this moment in receipt of your favor of yesterday, inviting me to address the Merchants and Tax-payers' Meeting at Wall-street this afternoon, to indorse and ratify the nomination of the Hon. ORISON BLUNT for Mayor of the City of New-York. Most kindly would I comply with your request, but a severe cold prevents my doing so. Of the three candidates for the Mayoralty now in the field, how can any fair-minded and patriotic man hesitate in his choice? With the spirit of patriotism on the one hand, and party spoils on the other, Mr. BLUNT stands forth as the champion of good government, irrespective of party, with no other pledge than that of honest fidelity. Furthermore, his acknowledged ability, unbending integrity, and large experience, entitle him to our confidence, and demand our hearty support. Thanking you for the honor you have done me by your invitation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

WM. TUCKER, Esq., Chairman.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was the first speaker. On appearing he was greeted with loud applause, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. CURTIS NOYES.

He said he had no interest different from that of those there assembled—an interest shared by every member of the community. There had not been as much interest manifested in this matter as its importance deserved. The amount of money expended in this City every year by the rulers exceeded the amount lawfully disbursed by nearly half the States of the Union. At this moment it was known upon the continent of Europe as a City corvaded by mobs, in which there was scarcely any security for private rights or personal safety, and this was to a considerable degree owing to the base, the inefficient, the dangerous, the corrupt City Government which existed. He desired that hereafter it should assume the character of a well-governed City, that it should not be governed by cliques, and rings, and Copperheads. [Applause.] The City had been governed by an organization, the highest commendation for whose candidate was his conviction of the grossest frauds that can disgrace a mercantile community. He alluded to the late judiciary election, saying it was a question of doubt whether he who was declared to be elected was really elected, or certified into office. Not long ago he was engaged on a trial in which a horse railroad was concerned, in which it was proved that $5,000 were paid to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for votes in reference to that railroad, and that the payment was made in the capula of the City Hall. The man who paid them the money told him that they were in the market, and he bought them as he would a horse. What led to the riot which was such a disgrace to our City?

VOICES—"The ring: the ring led to it."

MR. NOYES—It was the loose, improper, corrupt government of the City. He blamed the persons concerned in it less than the rulers that fomented it. [Applause.] We wanted in this place men heartily devoted to the Union and the Constitution. [Cheers.] Were either of the candidates nominated by fragments of the dominant party persons in whose absolute and unconditional loyalty we could depend? [VOICES—"No."] He did not believe that they were. One of the opposing candidates had been engaged in the manufacture and management of one of the greatest Japanese balls upon record. [Laughter.] If he wished to have one who could inflate enormous bills, he would vote for that candidate, because it required an amount of ingenuity hitherto unparalleled in this community, to make the bills amount to over $100,000. Who had been put on the other side? One who had been put up with the approbation of many of our most respectable and influential citizens for his integrity and worth. He had come into the public counsels when corruption was rife, and had stayed its hand. ORISON BLUNT had stayed the hand of corruption in the City Hall in this city as much as any other man that lives and breathed. [Great cheering.] He was honest, truthful, upright, and he asked the people to give him their ballots, their hearty support. He was not a man who would buy and sell; offices about the City Hall: he was not a man who would require, when he signed a warrant for money due from the City, a percentage before he would sign it. [Applause.] The people of the City of New-York could do much to stay the course of corruption in their midst by the election to the office of Mayor of ORISON BLUNT. [Applause.]

WILLIAM E. DODGE, ESQ.,

was the next speaker. He said he had but a single word to say. Next Tuesday they were to elect a Mayor of the City. The question was: "Whom shall we elect?" Ordinarily, they would look only to what was proposed to promote the interests of the City; but at this juncture we were not only to look to what would promote the best interests of the City, but to what would support the Government. [Great applause.] Had Mr. GUNTHER ever done anything to prove that he would support the Government? [VOICES—"No, he is a Copperhead."] If Mr. BOOLE was elected, had we any security that he would sustain the Government? Mr. BLUNT'S whole history proved that he not only had sustained the Government, but would continue to do so. [Applause.] He had proved by his works that he was an honest men, and we wanted an honest man for Mayor. [Renewed applause.] He exhorted all present not only to vote for him themselves, but to induce all over whom they had any influence to do the same. Then they would have an honest Mayor, and one through whom they could support the Government. [Cheers for Mr. BLUNT.]

The Chairman introduced Gen. CASEY, of Ohio who made a lengthy and highly patriotic speech, which elicited the warmest plaudits of the audience. Some of his allusions were of the most humorous character, and the whole speech was interspersed with passages of great eloquence and power. He was succeeded by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., at the close of whose remarks the meeting was declared adjourned.

Gunther Ratification Meeting.

SPEECHES BY THEO. TOMLINSON, MR. HIRSCH, AND GEO. PECKHAM, ESQ.

At the same hour that the BLUNT ratification meeting was held in Wall-street, yesterday, the friends of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor, held a ratification meeting in Hanover-square. The meeting, which was highly respectable in point of numbers and character, was called to order by GEO. MCLEAN, who nominated for President EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq. Mr BROWN, on taking the chair, thanked the audience for their compliment, and introduced as the first speaker Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON. Mr. TOMLINSON spoke with great earnestness of the corruptions of our City Government, and the necessity of a thorough reform in its administration. The people were now afforded an opportunity to effect this much desired reform, by voting for Mr. GUNTHER, a man of the highest honor and integrity, who would administer the affairs of the City with the same regard for economy and justice as he would administer his own private affairs. Every man who had any interest in law and order, and the ecoomicel administration of the affairs of the City, he claimed should vote for Mr. GUNTHER, since it was only by so doing that the election of BOOLE, the "ring" candidate, could be prevented.

Mr. TOMLINSON'S remarks were frequently applauded. Mr. HIRSCH was then introduced, and, claiming to be a no-party man, urged the claims of Mr. GUNTHER on grounds of public interest and the general welfare of the City.

GEORGE PECKHAM, Esq., made the closing speech, and called upon his hearers to bestir themselves in this emergency, and do whatever in them lay to prevent the lodeible disgrace which would accrue to the City from the election of the chief of the corrupt "ring" that had so long robbed the City, thereby raising the taxes and increasing the rents of the poor. He exorted them to go to work heartily, each and every one of them, for the People's candidate, Mr. GUNTHER, and, by securing his election, bring the City Government back to the good old Knickerbocker standard, when honest men sat in the Mayor's chair, and the interests of the City were watched over by honorable, high-minded men, in whose integrity the public had implicit confidence.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the meeting were Philip W. Enss, Hiram Young, Benjamin Douglass, Frederick Schwirchardt, Abram Durvea, George W. Faber, C. F. A. Henricks, G. B. Windle, Charles Closa, C. V. Clark, Charles Place, Jr., Daniel Barlan, John Satig, William Radde, and Thomas Stevenson. A series of resolutions was adopted, indorsing the nomination of Mr. GUNTHER, and urging his claims to the support of the people.

Arrest of a Man for Scalding a Woman to Death.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF A FAST MAN.

Capt. JOURDON, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested CHARLES DOWNEY, on a warrent issued by Coroner NAUMANN, which charges DOWNEY with having in May last caused the death of SOPHRONIA HANNEGAN, by throwing boiling water upon her. The victim died from the effects of the scalds soon after. An inquest was held on the body at the time and the jury rendered a verdict against him. DOWNEY made his escape and nothing could be learned of his whereabouts until yesterday. He was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the TOMBS, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed on the charge of murder.

The history of DOWNEY is very suggestive, and gives one an idea of the manner in which some men fall from affluence to penury in a very short time. Twelve years ago he was a respectable citizen of this City, and reputed to be worth over $80,000. He owned a very fine estate on Long Island, several houses in East Broadway, had very fine equipages, and drove a team valued at $1,500. Subsequently he became dissipated in his habits, lost large sums of money in gambling, and his fine estates were at length sold to satisfy mortgages which he had given and debts he had contracted during his fast course of life. Much of his money, it is alleged, was squandered at a place known as Crown's grocery, on the "Five Points." It was here that he committed the murder for which he has just been apprehended. He was about 51 years of age and was born in this City. The testimony given on the inquest was published at the time, and it may be remembered that DOWNEY had been engaged until a late hour at night in drinking at the grocery-store above named. For some trivial offence he suddenly became highly exasperated toward the deceased, seized a kettle of boiling water from the stove and threw it over his victim, scalding her in a horrible manner, and causing her death soon after, as above stated. The case will soon come before the Grand Jury for further investigation.

The Draft and Publications.

There is a matter of interest in relation to the late draft and the enrollment connected therewith, which has lately been disposed of by the Provost-Marshal-General, in Circular No. 101, issued Nov. 17, 1863, which is of much interest to our readers, and has, as yet, not generally been made public. By this order, the Provost-Marshal-General directs, "that the Boards of Enrollment in each District shall have the printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each Sub-District, prepared, *and exposed to public view in at least five places*, and in as many more as the Board may deem necessary." These lists are to be printed in alphabetical order, and public notice is to be given of the same in the newspapers. The order further provides that any person so enrolled has the privilege of appearing before the Board of Enrollment up to the 20th day of December next, and show to the members thereof that he is not, and will not be, at the time filed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of either alienage, non-residence, unsoundness of age, or manifest permanent disability." After the 20th December no cases will be heard by the several Boards.

We understand that the list of names enrolled in the Ninth District, under the command of Capt. CHARLES E. JENKINS, is now in the hands of the printer, and contains upward of 18,000 names not heretofore drawn.

Police Justice Seventh District.

JAMES H. WELSH AS AGAINST MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

The Union Convention of the Seventh District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, have renominated JAMES H. WELSH, the present incumbent, for Police Justice. In personal character, integrity and intelligence, he is the man for the place. To the rioter, rowdy and loafer, justice at his hands would be certain. Unlike Justice CONNOLLY, his Tammany opponent, he would not jeopardize the interests and safety of citizens by temporising with ruffians. Unlike Justice CONNOLLY, he would not in his judicial position conciliate or mollify those for whose punishment that position was created. By every rule by which to judge of the fitness of men for so important a position, JAMES H. WELSH is infinitely the superior of Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY. The official career of the latter and his constant opposition to the conservative action of the police is well known to the public; perhaps one of his recent acts is not. That act was his lenteney to a man who entered a restaurant during riot week, and, with a companion, demanded free liquor and free food; on the proprietor refusing, he set upon and beat him. Justice CONNOLLY was not in favor, as, substantially, he expressed himself of making much of what he considered a common "porter-house fight," and was indignant at Justice WELSH, who urged a full measure of punishment for the scandalous outrage. Thus did Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY view an outrage perpetrated during the week of terror, when porter-houses, as well as private residences, were being threatened and sacked in all directions. Porter-house keepers and all other housekeepers in the Twelfth, Nineteeth, and Twenty-second Wards, should understand from this how much protection they will have should MICHAEL CONNOLLY be reelected. Though a brewer of malt, he evidently has no objection to his patrons being mauled. "Only a porter-house fight," gentlemen, that's all—give drink and food free, and you'll escape a beating. Every taxpayer in this district, every respectable citizen, should cast party aside and see that Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY is not reelected to a position which, by such decisions, furnishes no safety to either their families, their persons or their property. It is not the time now to take men for judicial positions in this City who even wink at the rioter and the rowdy, much less close both eyes on them. Let the law-abiding and law-wishing citizens of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards give, for their own sakes, this matter the consideration it deserves. If they do, JAMES H. WELSH will be elected, the legitimate object of the judicial position preserved, and the

HAWTHORNE'S NEW BOOK.

OUR OLD HOME: A Series of English Sketches. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, author of "The Scarlet Letter," &c. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

We have just finished reading HAWTHORNE'S remarkable book, entitled *Our Old Home*. We like to read a book as we like to wear a coat, after the first new gloss is worn off. The ordinary babble about a new and striking book is a troublesome disturbance both to reflection and enjoyment; and the empty inquiry, "How did you like it?" having died away in silence, leaves you to your own thoughts. However, as we do not live in literary society, in reading society,—or, for that matter, in any society, we escape this inquisitorial torment. "How do you like our country? How did you like Niegara?" are questions which we had once to endure, but thanks to time we are in danger of no such examination now. But we have the same feeling now that we had then; we do not care to be interrogated about matters which deeply interest us, nor do we care to listen to the usual ordinary talk concerning them. We know very little of the written criticism on this book, and we have heard none of the conversational critical criticisms on it.

One sees instantly that it is marked by all the peculiarities of the author's singular style; for instance, its elaborate simplicity; its clearness of meaning and its flow of melody. We could mention several writers distinguished for simplicity of style, for clearness, and for music; but these qualities in HAWTHORNE'S style are so stamped with the author's individuality as to separate them from like qualities in the style of others, and to make them all his own. HAWTHORNE knows the full value in art of selection and restraint. His words are choice, but with no evidences of fastidiousness or daintiness; his sentences are compact, but not stiff; they are constructed with a careful elegance, but are free and fluent, and have a masculine vigor. There is everywhere the presence of selecting taste; and as well in thoughts and images as in words; a certain scrupulous regard to idiom and grammar, to truth of consciousness and of fact, and to fitness and beauty: but this scrupulousness never degenerates into the pedantry of purism or the superstition of Anglo-Saxonism; HAWTHORNE writes this mixed language of ours, which we call English, with due regard to its several elements, and uses them all as the subject prompts and as harmony requires. Not less evident is the principle of restraint. It is easily discerned that HAWTHORNE is more economical in expression than in *suppression*, and that he trusts more in suggestion than in exposition. He does not say as much as he can say, but just so much as he thinks it best and right to say; just so much as the occasion properly demands,—no more, no less. His treasury is rich and full, and he brings out of it things new and old, always in the true measure of the want, but never for ostentation or mere show. He plainly dislikes waste; waste of feeling or waste of words, and wisely acts upon the principle: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." There thence arises a level of style, which does not seem to move with the various moods which the style excites. It excites passionately, and yet it is never explosive. It is too retentive—it does not sufficiently commit itself. It has few misgivings; it hardly provokes any one to quarrel with it, on any ground of rhetorical objection. But one is made almost angry, when he finds that he becomes excited, while the words which so excite him, are apparently of the coolest kind. It would never do for oratory, and yet it is most eloquent. But the *spoken* word needs to be more expansive, more demonstrative, more directly sympathetic. The orator's style must be in immediate contact with the mental condition of his audience. If not, it is only sound without spirit; "wind that bloweth where it listeth," but those who hear "the sound thereof cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth." Such a style must meet directly the intelligence of listeners, and must vary in changing modulations to their accompanying passions and emotions. It must not be analytic, but synthetic—not regarding humanity in its ultimate and elemental universality, but addressing it ever in its present and its local life. Perhaps no two speakers ever fulfilled these conditions so well as DEMOSTHENES and CHARLES JAMES FOX. Some critics have said, how like they are; others, more truly, have said, how unlike; but both have missed this essential point of resemblance, that both spoke with impassioned inspiration to the living, the present humanity which was around them. To separate them in their immortality from transient and successful demagogues, we must also add that they spoke with perfect taste and inimitable genius. In reading now the supremely eloquent speeches of BURKE, we are surprised at the inattention to their delivery which tradition reports. Ignorant country squires, some critics tell us, could not be attracted by such sublime generalizations. Yes, there is the explanation. Yet these very same ignorant country squires—these very same tory, church-and-king, top-booted, French-hating, port-drinking, hard-swearing, anti-reforming, anti-revolutionary, anti-everything progressive squires, could listen for hours long to FOX, whom they deemed worse than a Papist and little less than a Jacobin. What was the difference between BURKE and FOX—leaving out that immense difference of intellect? It was that BURKE addressed an ultimate and universal humanity, and that FOX addressed a present and a living one. As a rule, men will take more kindly a contradiction to their prejudices than a superiority to them; for the one meets them on their own level, the other looks down upon them; and this, least of all, will men patiently endure. But in a written style there are no such marked differences or formidable difficulties. Still, I can see that HAWTHORNE'S style—simple, musical, easy and fluent as it is—is not that of a man who had ever been a speaker. It is interesting, it is even amusing, to see his embarrassment when he finds himself betrayed into the open expression of passion; it is something like the confusion of the good old lady who, suddenly awaking from her nap during sermon, exclaimed, "Why, dear me, I've spoke in meetin'." And yet there is a deep and ever-changing passion seen through the style of HAWTHORNE; but it is all below the surface; it does not so much lift it up and whirl us over the tempests which rage above the mountain tops, as pull us down into the ocean depths, and drive us through their caves and currents. We can, then, very well understand the *unspeakable* affliction which HAWTHORNE endured, when, as an American Consul, he was called on to address public meetings in England; but we are quite sure that there was no speech that he made which was not worth any twenty of those by "able orators."

In thus describing HAWTHORNE'S style we have, in a great measure, described his mind; for, if ever there was a writer, to whom the saying of BUFFON applied—"The style is the man"—it is HAWTHORNE.

HAWTHORNE is a most imaginative writer—but seems to work conversely to other imaginative writers. Most imaginative writers aim to make the ideal seem actual. HAWTHORNE aims to make the actual seem ideal. We will not try to prove this from his several productions—for our space is limited—but we could do it. Take for instance the profligate clergyman, in the *Scarlet Letter*. A sentimental scamp is made a romantic penitent. We remember once having written a notice of this story for a religious periodical. One of the editors, however, made a timely discovery of its unfitness for such a journal. "Why, Sir," said he to us, "I know who were all the clergymen of Boston from the landing of the Pilgrims; I have noted the name of the clergyman who preached the sermon which Dimmesdale is reported to have preached, and I can tell you, Sir, that such a sermon never was preached. No, Sir, nor was such a crime ever committed by a clergyman of that day—at least, such a crime by a clergyman of that day was never discovered. The nearest to it ever found out, was that a poor wretch, on his examination before a council, confessed that he had often thought of it, and even once attempted it. This put us in mind of the Bishop who had some doubts as to the reality of *Gulliver's Travels*.

This book of HAWTHORNE'S is not a book of travels, nor yet a book of sentiment; it is a book of thoughts and of pictures; oftentimes, too, a book of feelings. But in every part it illustrates our view of the tendency of HAWTHORNE'S genius, to turn the actual into the ideal, and not to make the ideal seem like the actual.

We might stop here, and leave the numerous readers of HAWTHORNE to test the truth or falsehood of our position. But we can illustrate it from this book, and our illustrations will include all that we shall attempt of comment or criticism on it.

Who can ever forget HAWTHORNE'S description of the Salem Custom-house, and the finding of the "Scarlet Letter?" What a mixture that description is of the weird and the grotesque, with dashes of grim and ironic humor. But most remarkable particularly is it as—as a translation of the prosaic and the actual into the poetic and ideal. There it is, a mean, vulgar building in a small town. The inhabitants may go through it any day in the week, or any business hour of the day. Yet, HAWTHORNE, fearless of their scrutiny, boldly persuades them that he has found dark and tragic secrets there of shame and sorrow—of guilt and grief. Very much in the same spirit is the article in this book on "Consular Experiences." The author makes no attempt to make Liverpool romantic; *that* would be above even his powers of poetry—nor does he present the Consular Chamber to the fancy with any attractive adornment. Yet this whole paper is alive with the very soul of imagination—of imagination steeped in passion and in tears, with occasional provocation to a quiet smile or a smothered laugh. Take for instance that melancholy vagrant who, for twenty-seven years, tramped over and over again the soil of England with his feet, while his heart was ever beyond the broad Atlantic; walking always in a trance with his eyes open, looking at the visible imagery of sky and land—which, after so many years, still remained foreign—and dreaming only of "Ninety-second street, Philadelphia." HAWTHORNE was not so cruel as to awake him, to break his enchantment and to send him back to a Ninety-second-street in Philadelphia, altogether different from the Ninety-second-street of his illusive vision. He left him roaming through the rural villages and the green lanes of England—and there he will continue, to readers, to roam while good English affords pleasure and imagination delights in affecting pictures. A traveler on a more extensive scale we have in the executive individual—whose journeyings had made him familiar with all the East, and whose adventures in their strangeness rivaled Oriental fables; who, born at sea, found out that he was not himself, but had been changed for another, that he was heir to a title and an estate, which he was determined to make good by due process of law. Then we are brought into contact with an unfortunate Doctor of Divinity, who had strayed from the paths of righteousness, and lost his way among the ungodly. In this case, HAWTHORNE is sufficiently *real*—indeed, terribly and thoroughly in earnest. It is the only instance in which he gives way to passionate and personal indignation. "The opportunity," he says, "does not often happen to a layman of administering moral and religious reproof to a Doctor of Divinity; but finding the occasion thrust upon me, and the hereditary Puritan waxing strong in my breast, I deemed it a matter of conscience not to let it pass entirely unimproved. The truth is, I was unspeakably shocked and disgusted."

The author has a special instinct for discovering traces of humanity at once sad and singular; he wanders through the by-ways of life, and carefully he notes the marks, which pilgrims may have left on their paths, of suffering or of sin. Here is "an almost illegible epitaph," which he deciphered on a tombstone in a village church-yard near Leamington. A "forlorn verse," he properly calls it:

> "Poorly lived,
> And poorly died,
> Poorly buried,
> And no one cried."

"It would be hard," he justly observes, "to compress the story of a cold and luckless life, death and burial into fewer words, or more impressive ones." How is it that genius utterly fails in any expression of feeling which can equal the pathos of rude and untaught early rhymers? We observe that SHAKESPEARE constantly deepens his tragedy by snatches of verse from them—as in the instances of sweet *Ophelia* and her broken songs, and of poor *Desdemona* and the ballad of "Barbare Allen." Perhaps no modern poet, who combines nature and art in lyric compositions, ever more directly addressed the heart than BURNS does; but BURNS fed his genius on old songs, and yet, with all his genius, he falls short of their quaint and touching simplicity. This is inimitable, and we may suppose was only possible in the circumstances amid which these old singers lived.

One object seems to have defied all HAWTHORNE'S power of idealizing, and that was a thoroughly matured English woman. No, no, that "too solid flesh would *not* melt," "would not thaw," "would not resolve itself into a dew," even under the transmuting energy of HAWTHORNE'S imagination; it was proof against all his magic and his enchantment; it would not become an airy nothing, shaped into ideal beauty, but made the earth feel its firm tread, and filled an ample space, not with a mocking phantom, but with ripe, rounded and ruddy reality. Yet if HAWTHORNE'S imagination failed with the English woman, it succeeded admirably with an American woman. The paper on Miss BACON is most affecting—is most truly pathetic. It is a fine specimen of character-painting, which is as true as it is beautiful; which stirs the fountains of sorrow in the heart, and makes them flow freely to the eyes. It gives a tragedy in a chapter—an individual, intellectual tragedy, not for the public or the stage, but for reflective and solitary thought. It is, as we think, the most affective essay in the book. Miss BACON had an ardent and most imaginative character. She was confiding to simplicity—a most truthful soul was hers—she made her own world around her, and believed that all who seemed honest were as truthful and as generous as herself. She had that livingness of genius, which not only desires sympathy, but deserves it and attracts it, and when she had the right circle about her, a fine inspiration shone through her face, and her eloquence, free from pomp and pretension, was cordial, social and most winning in its persuasiveness. But she put *mind* ever into feeling. She could be very abstractly metaphysical, and was critical as well as emotional. The mental faculty upon which she laid the most stress was that of the WILL, and in this part of her philosophy she resembled the great German thinker, FICHTE. The Shakespearean dramas took hold of her mind with something like monomania. She got a fancy into her head that the deer-stealing vagabond, the mean subordinate in a theatre, when the theatre was odious to all who called themselves respectable, could not rise by any possibility to the lofty ideas, fancies, passions and morality which show themselves so supremely in the Shakespearean genius. So, to account for this marvelous phenomenon, she invented a dramatic and poetic guild—the chief of it being FRANCIS BACON—the members of this guild composed the supreme dramas which bear the name of SHAKESPEARE,—a hireling mime upon whom they could safely father their productions. This idea shut herself most pertinaciously to prove and to illustrate. In doing so, she produced the very remarkable book to which Mr. HAWTHORNE alludes. How startling and extravagant it seemed at first, we will explain by our own personal impression. The first chapter of the book appeared as an article in *Putnam's Magazine*. We read it, and believed it pure irony. We told people with whom we talked, that one of the drollest of grave humorists known to comic literature had just appeared. What was our surprise when we found that it was all downright earnest. We have the book, and, from the impulse which HAWTHORNE has given to us, we will read it, and have no doubt that we shall profit by the reading. But it is a book as singular in its style as in its matter; for it is written almost in one figure—that of interrogation. Mr. HAWTHORNE has well interpreted the character of a woman of genius, whose light, if intellectually awry, did not lead astray from aught that was good, pure or womanly, and that in its utmost divergency, always shone out from a cultivated intellect and a heroic heart. She died alone, and not understood—but ridiculed and abused. "If any American," says Mr. HAWTHORNE, "ever wrote a word in her behalf, Miss BACON never knew it, nor did I. Our journalists at once republished some of the most brutal vituperations of the English Press, thus pelting their poor countrywomen with stolen mud, without even knowing whether the ignominy was deserved. And they have never known to this day, nor ever will know. We boast much of our modern, especially of our American, courtesy to women; yet, no sooner does a woman manifest a striking individuality in her life or in her genius, than numbers assail her with unsparing mockery—unless she happens to be too powerful and rich: if she rules and has money, she is not only safe but absolute; and those who would ridicule a poorer and more dependent sister, hail her as a Queen that can do no wrong, and become her flatterers and slaves. From some of this class, the late MARGARET FULLER received much unworthy treatment, of which, I trust, they have sincerely repented, since she was buried in her ocean-grave."

HAWTHORNE has a genuine love for humorists, and he makes us acquainted with one of the rarest in Mr. PORTER, the antiquarian and bookseller of the old England Boston. His interview with that gentleman, so wealthy in curiosities and all sorts of old-world and out-of-the-way possessions, reminds us of stories told by long ago Eastern travelers, who having entered some Jewish dwelling through poor and shabby passages and chambers, found themselves in a remote interior, suddenly surrounded by a blaze of luxury and splendor; or it reminds us of the surprise of Ivanhoe in the house of Isaac of York. Mr. PORTER charged nothing for his valuable exhibition and his learned information; nay, he added to it a hospitable glass of excellent old wine. A gentleman by nature and by knowledge, how superior he was to the Duke of Marlborough, who admitted visitors to his grounds and palace at the rate of six for ten shillings and et ceteras. The love of money—if moral qualities are transmitted by descent—is in the CHURCHILL blood; but it would be no slight objection to this doctrine, as well as some disturbance of our historical associations, if the inheritors of that blood should only have the covetousness of the great JOHN without his capacity. We have not heard that the heirs of the title have any of them been heroes. An incident in our own experience shows the ignominy of this aristocratic poll-tax system even more strikingly than that of Mr. HAWTHORNE at Blenheim. Several years ago we visited, in company with a friend, Eaton Hall, near Chester, one of the seats belonging to the Marquis of Westminster. The grounds are flat, but superbly laid out, as are the gardens and pleasure grounds. The house is fine, and there is a great deal of gilding on the furniture and the ornaments; but the whole seemed to us to be tawdry. The library is a gaudy room; at that time the shelves were poorly furnished with *appearances* of books; we say *appearances*, for many of those *liberal* appearances were in reality painted and lettered blocks. We were received at the grand entrance by a stately, elderly dame, graceful and refined in manner, speaking very good English with a pure accent; yet nobody could have mistaken her position, nor did she wish it to be mistaken; she was the housekeeper, and that evidently was all that she desired to be considered. She conducted us through the show portions of the house in a quiet and obliging manner. As we approached the hall door, our friend whispered to us, "How can we offer that elegant person money?" "We had better," we replied, "be on the safe side—but it must be gold." So we presented her with a half sovereign. She accepted it in silence, bowed us out, and let in a large party who were in waiting—and then we found that we had only begun the payment of our taxation. Afterward came the horticultrist, then the gardener, then the man who took care of the horses, then the men that unyoked and yoked them; then, the—but enough; it cost us as much as it would to see all that was worth seeing in London. The house is some miles from the public road, and before we were done with it, we became faint with hunger; yet we dare not pick up a fallen apple in the garden. If these grandees will keep open houses for a con-si-de-ra-tion, they might, at least, spread some bread and beef and beer on a table for their exhausted guests. Now, this Marquis of Westminster is one of the richest men in Europe, with the prospect of an indefinite increase; but what portion of the tolls, if any, went to his credit, we know not; but we could not help feeling that the whole matter was shabby, extortionate, and unworthy of a nobleman. If fees there must be, they should be definite and moderate; the public should not be left at the mercies of menial harpies.

If this article were not already too long, we would refer to some of the brilliant descriptions in this volume; but every one is aware of HAWTHORNE'S remarkable descriptive powers. His special excellence as a describer is, that he not only presents the object, whether of art or nature, distinctly and clearly to the mind, but along with the picture, infuses the feeling which it inspired. He loves nature in all its changes and phases, and he has lovingly observed them. His sympathy with art is profound; and his descriptions, particularly of sacred architecture, stir all that is spiritual in humanity, and have the soul in them of the highest and most fervent religious eloquence and poetry.

The paper on "Some of the Haunts of BURNS" is full of interest and of feeling, but we do not agree with the author in the amount of influence which he ascribes to the external circumstances of BURNS' life in the formation of his character. The power of his imagination, the ioteosity of his enthusiasm, must have rendered him, in a great degree, independent of these circumstances. The outward life of the father was as coarse as that of the son, yet he was a pure and pious man. The same may be said of his brother, GILBERT, who was always regular and reputable. The circumstances of BURNS were not more sordid than those which beset the early life of JEAN PAUL RICHTER, and yet RICHTER was distinguished by innate refinement of feeling, and by a conscientious reverence for domestic as well as general morality. The chances are that in any condition the wild impulses and passions of BURNS would have led him into irregularities. The influence of circumstances on character is not to be denied; but the influence on a character with the strength of that of BURNS, is not comparable with the influence which circumstances exercise over ordinary men. And after all, as CHAMBERS elaborately proves, the frailties and vulgarities of BURNS have been too intently regarded as separated from the wholeness of his life, and in the degree that his life is comprehensively examined, his character rises in esteem, and does not need so much as is commonly supposed, the charity which is extended to it on account of his poverty and his genius.

"Outside Glimpses of English Poetry"—is acute, observant, eloquent, and inspired with the kindest and best humanity.

Finally, it may be safely said that this volume has all the finest characteristics of HAWTHORNE'S genius, as it has been already known, and some qualities which it had hardly been suspected to possess. Readers will hope that the present volume does not exhaust all the author's "Notes of Travel," but that sufficient for another like it still remains behind.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Among Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN'S announcements of new books is one that promises to reflect credit on their enterprise and on the Boston Press. We refer to a new collection of *Old English Plays*, in ten volumes, to be edited by Prof. J. RUSSELL LOWELL. Every one interested in early English literature is acquainted with the collection that takes its name from DODSLEY, the publisher, and of which the last edition by COLLIER is now a scarce and covetable book. But little critical taste went to the selection in the first instance, and now the republication of the entire works of many authors sampled in it has much abridged its value. It will be an easy matter for Prof. LOWELL to excel his only predecessor and bring together a collection from the scarcer and hitherto inaccessible Elizabethan Dramatists that will delight every reader of taste, and he received with acclamation both here and in England. It is remarkable that the study of old English literature seems to follow the poet's "path of empire," and finds its greatest encouragement in the West; certain it is that the mother country has at present no critics engaged in the study that can compare in loving familiarity with the older worthies of our tongue, and delicate tact for discriminating their beauties, with Prof. J. R. LOWELL, Prof. CHILDS and Geo. P. MARSH. The works of the latter are well characterized by *The Reader* as the most valuable of recent contributions to the study. "Mr. MARSH has made the study of our older literature, at first hand, a labor of love, and has brought a strong power of independent thought to bear upon it. The result is a series of disquisitions full of instruction, which no one can neglect without being in arrear of the best contemporary knowledge of the subject."

—Eulogies of the late Lord LYNDHURST abound in the foreign journals—legal, literary and political—and the value of a long life is shown in the change of public opinion respecting him since 1820, when, from his position as prosecuting officer of Queen CAROLINE, he was one of the most unpopular men in England. Though of acknowledged literary acquirements, but one work of his ever appeared from the press, and that a strictly professional one, on the law of Elections, was published in 1808. It is understood, however, he has left MS. memoirs and historical sketches that it is hoped will soon see the light. Lawyers are curious to know whether the long-threatened biography of the late Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL, and the pungent criticisms on his "Chancellors" and "Chief Justices" are among them.

—The fashion of illustrated Christmas books seems gradually passing away in England, and the various developments of the recent arts of photography occupy the attention formerly given to the choice productions of the copper-plate and wood engraver. One really beautiful book of the old style will be brought out by Messrs. BLACKWOOD. It is an embellished edition of Prof. AYTOUN'S *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, in the production of which the artist, J. NOEL PATON, has been some years engaged. The illustrations are remarkable for force, vigor and skillful drawing, and are received with such favor that the whole edition—three thousand copies—was sold off at once, previous to publication. It forms an elegant small quarto volume, tastefully ornamented with appropriate devices.

—The greatly increased cost of all imported articles has not had the effect that was supposed in lessening the demand, and even choice books—the most sensitive and fluctuating species of property—are finding their way here as readily as when the pound sterling represented $4 86, instead of its present greatly enhanced value. Among the real curiosities of literature lately received, may be mentioned a copious selection from the library of the historian HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, which has been a great attraction at the store of Messrs. GEORGE P. PHILES & Co., in Nassau-street. The omnivorous reading displayed by Mr. BUCKLE in his *History of Civilization*, had given a degree of interest to his books, among which his life was spent. He was said to have declared it was the "second best library in London," as if any man could speak assuredly of what even the next street to his own might contain in that city, and other mythical stories were current about it. The collection turned out, when sold by auction last Summer, to be the good working library of a literary man, more numerous than choice, or select, as was evidenced by the amount realized. Though the sale occupied seven days, and the books annotated by the late Historian brought very high prices, the total proceeds were about $7,000—a sum less than several libraries have produced in New-York. The books received by Messrs. PHILES all bore tokens of careful reading, with notes and markings, showing how widely the materials subsidiary to the history, the one great object of his life, were gathered. They have been sought after with avidity, as memento of one too early lost from the world of letters.

—Foremost among the announcements of new works of interest is the promised autobiography of CHARLES KNIGHT, the publisher and Shakespearian editor. It is entitled, *Passages of a Working Life During Half a Century, with a Prelude of Early Reminiscences*, to be comprised in three epochs, each forming a volume. During his career as publisher to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Mr. KNIGHT was connected on equal terms with the first men of the day; and the mass of book property that he created, all of sterling value, and now worth more than its original cost, if it did not serve to enrich him, is an unequaled monument of enterprise, energy and sagacity. His Shakespearian labors probably form one of the epochs referred to, and are too widely known to need alluding to.

—The leading feature of Mr. MURRAY'S list of forthcoming books is a *History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, by J. FOSTER KIRK. Though not generally known to the world, it would seem that Mr. KIRK is an American gentleman, a friend of the historian, PRESCOTT. At one time Mr. PRESCOTT himself entertained the idea of treating the subject, and formed collections relating to it, of great value, with his accustomed liberality. These he placed at the disposition of his friend Mr. KIRK, and the result is the first connected history of the "Napoleon of the Middle Ages," who inspired the pen of SCOTT in two of his best historical novels—*Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein*—and whose influence is yet visible in the political combinations of the States of Europe. Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co. will issue the American edition of the work.

—WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, now in his *ninetieth year*, has in press a volume of *Heroic Idyls and Other Poems*, to be published during the present Winter. Statisticians may, perhaps, have recorded instances of later literary fertility than this, but none occur to remembrance, and we are inclined to think it unexampled.

The Magazines for December.

The Atlantic Monthly (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) presents few special attractions to its present number, always excepting LONGFELLOW'S charming poem, "The Birds of Killingworth," which is enough to redeem any magazine from the charge of mediocrity. It is a New-England idyl, finished in the poet's best manner, and enlivened with sketches of the characters of a New-England town of the past, and heightened with the humeo interest of a brief love story. AGASSIZ on "Internal Structure and Progression of the Glacier," is of course above criticism. Mr. TUCKERMAN'S "Something About Bridges," a gathering of story and incident that stamps him as *Pontifex Maximus*. There is little else for remark. "Literary Life in Paris" reads like a translation from the French—a sketch of HENRI MURGER'S career, in the usual exaggerated style about authors and garrets; the writer does not know how to spell LASLACHE'S name. GEORGE W. CURTIS contributes a critical sketch of LONGFELLOW, *apropos* to the publication of his new volume "*The Wey-Side Inn*," rather a work of supererogation at the present time. We dare to see a careful scholar like Mr. CURTIS write "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were told at the Tabard at Southwark." The usual critical notices complete the number, which is scarcely an average one.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine—New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS—appears with its usual attractive illustrated articles, where the skill of the designer aids the pen of the writer. Particularly is this noticeable in the careful synopsis of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S exhaustive work on Japan, "Pictures of the Japanese," No. II., as words can scarcely convey an idea of the oddities portrayed most characteristically by the artist, a Japanese Leech or Doyle, "all shaven and shorn," no doubt, like the compatriots that he depicts so whimsically. Mr. LOSSING'S "Scenes in the War of 1812," having left the Northern frontier, are devoted to the ravages of COCKBURN on the shores of Virginia and Maryland, where Hampton Roads, Craney Island, Old Point Comfort, and other places are shown to have a history full of patriotic associations that will live, when their present ill-omened connection with treason and rebellion is forgotten. Dr. WYNNE continues his sketches of literary celebrities whom he has been with, with memoranda of visits to PRESCOTT, the historian. We think the reported offer of $30,000 by an English publisher for the copyright of his *History of Philip II.*, an exaggeration, and have heard the circumstances which led him to change the publication of his books from New-York to Boston differently related. Several nouvelettes of American life fill up the remainder of the number without any signal success—one of them, "Job Warren's Christmas," is a very pale reflection of DICKENS' "Christmas Carol." "The Ethics of Love" and "What's in a Name," are readable articles, the latter drawing largely on Miss YONGE'S "History of Christian Names." The only serial story is Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington," now nearing its conclusion.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Experiments of an important nature have just been made at the fortress of Carlberg, in Sweden, upon the respective merits of armor-plates made in England, France and Sweden. Messrs. JOHN BROWN & Co., of Sheffield, sent two plates, one 12 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and one 6 feet by 3 feet 8 inches. Messrs. PAYIN, GUANET & Co., of Lyons, sent two plates, each of 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches. The Montala Iron Works Company, of Sweden, sent two plates of 12 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and one 6 feet by 3 feet 8 inches. All the plates were of 4½ inches thickness, and then bolted to a teak target backed with iron-plating, and supported by a massive stone pier. The two upper plates in the target were the French, and each was secured by 11 bolts. The next plate below was the longest Swedish, and this was secured by 29 bolts. Below this was a tier of two short plates, one Swedish and one English, each secured by 24 bolts; and the lowest plate was a long English, secured like the Swedish by 29 bolts. Each plate received six shots from the ordinary 68-pounder naval gun. The French and Swedish plates broke to pieces, and the English plates remained uninjured, and free from cracks. The shot used were of Swedish iron, and exhibited great toughness, as compared with the shot used in the English service—the core, or centre of the shot, after striking, being of double the weight of the core of the English shot.

—The following is from the Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal*:

"The golden sceptre to be presented by the Mexican deputation to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was seen by a few of the initiated in Paris during the stay of the notables here. It is a thick gold stick, about the size, in circumference, of a very fat Alderman's thumb, and about eighteen inches in length. The gold is from the mines in Mexico, and the four large emeralds which adorn the handle are likewise of Mexican produce. The ruby fixed at the end, and which is said to send back the seven rays of the star in the sunlight, was taken from the which-chain of ITURBIDE, where that unfortunate monarch wore it for some time, always with the intention of having it engraved as a signet ring, indicative of the imperial dignity which it was his intention to have borne with so much magnificence. The *fleuron* into which the head of the sceptre is carved, represents something very like a *fleur de lis*, at which our gazers here were most astonished. But Mexican art has not as yet reached a very high standard, and the exact emblem intended for representation is not absolutely evident to the sight. The sceptre is rich enough, and will serve us as an imperial policeman's baton, to be used according to the inspector's orders."

—The Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech on the opening of the session of the Corps Legislatif, according to *Galignani*, consisted of 2,044 words. The transmission by telegraph from the central station in Paris commenced as soon as it was ascertained that the reading had been completed, which was about 1 P. M. The average time occupied in the transmission to the principal cities of France and Europe was an hour and a quarter. The capitals for which the longest time was required from a want of direct communication were Rome, St. Petersburgh, Athens and Lisbon. The speech was nevertheless received everywhere before the evening, and the journals of the whole of Europe produced it on the following morning, the same as those of Paris.

—A letter from Soukum-Kalé says: "You are, of course, aware that SCHAMYL some years back, forgetting his brilliant career, accepted a seraglio and a pension of 1,500 roubles per month from Russia, which he now enjoys at Kalungo. He had then as lieutenant MAHOMED EMIN, who has been at St. Petersburgh, where he was well received by the Emperor. He is now in the Turkish territory, and the chief mountaineers having heard that he wishes to return to Circassia, have intimated to him that if he does so it will be at his own peril, as they cannot consider him anything but a Russian employe."

—The *Star* (London) has this paragraph, which it heads, "American Commercial Honor:" "At the period of the last panic in the American commercial world the house of Messrs. JAMES MCHENRY, at Liverpool, succumbed to the pressure of the times. The honor and integrity of Mr. MCHENRY did not, however, depart with his failing fortune, for since then he has more than surmounted the height of his former commercial standing. A few days ago Mr. MOSLEY, the Liverpool banker, on opening one of his London letters, found therein a check on the Bank of England for £47,000, with the name of JAMES MCHENRY attached. This check covered the sum with interest due to the Bank of Mr. MOSLEY when the Messrs. MCHENRY suspended payment."

—Count KISSELEFF, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at Rome, will shortly repair to Paris, where his marriage with the Princess RUSPOLI, of Rome, widow of the Duke MARINO TORLONIA, will take place. The marriage is to be celebrated in France, because the laws of the Pontifical Government do not authorize a marriage at Rome of a Roman subject of the Catholic religion with a Protestant or a schismatic. It is for this reason that the affianced couple repair to Paris in order to return to Rome married.

—The exhumation of the remains of BEETHOVEN, which recently took place under official recognition, has been protested against by the family of the great composer, having taken place without their knowledge, and being opposed to their will. They declare that this "profanation" has awakened the most painful feelings, and "that they will strenuously oppose the carrying out of all further projects already conceived and made known in that matter."

—"The mortal remains of ROBESPIERRE, SAINT JUST and LEBAS," says the Paris *Patrie*, "have just been discovered by some workmen occupied in digging the foundations of a house at the Batignolles, at the angle of the Rue du Rocher and the old Chemin de Ronde. These men, who played so important a part in the revolution, were buried at the above spot, the cemetery of the Madeleine being too full at the period of their death to admit of fresh interments."

—The Finance Committee of the Danish Parliament has just resolved to recommend the grant of $50,000 to Prince CHRISTIAN of Denmark, in consideration of the expense he incurred at the marriage of his daughter ALEXANDRA the Princess of Wales; and a further $50,000 to the King of the Hellenes to defray the expenses of his recent visits to many principal courts of Europe, previously to his final departure for Greece.

—In some recent excavations under Mount Palatine, toward the Velabrum, walls covered with stucco have been found, and sundry scrawl marks, technically known as *graffiti*, lead to the conclusion that a public school was kept on the premises. Local antiquarians dignify the discovery as the academic establishment for Imperial pages of the palace under the early CÆSARS.

—A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, son of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, of Luckoow, and Lady ALICE MOLESWORTH, daughter of the Countess Dowager of Dudley. A marriage is also arranged to take place between Mr. WALTER SMITH, brother to Sir FREDERICK SMITH, and Miss LOUISA HERBERT, daughter of Mr. WM. HERBERT, of Clytha.

—The chronicler of the Paris *Nation* states that at one of the late races at Vincennes, a workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine, on seeing some ladies of the *demimonde* approaching in splendid equipages, exclaimed, "Make room there for the rag-gatherers of the future!" His words were caught up by the bystanders, who seemed to think them quite appropriate.

—The future Queen of Greece is designated most unhesitatingly in the person of EUGENIE, second daughter of MARIA, Duchess of Leuchtenberg. The *promessi sposi* have already met at St. Petersburgh, and are mutually plighted. The bride's mother is now in Italy with her elder daughter, whose hand is also disposed of to Prince UMBERTO, the heir apparent of the Italian throne.

—On the 18th ult., the jubilee of the battle of Leipzig was celebrated all over Germany; the song of ARNDT, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland," was sung, and the name of the composer published for the first time. He is Herr JOHANNES COTTA, born at Ruhla, in the Thuringian Forest. When a student of theology at Jena, in 1814, he composed ARNDT'S song. He is now a clergyman at Willerstedt, a small village in Thuringia.

—The *Quarterly Journal of Science* is the title of a new periodical, the first number of which is to be published on the 1st of January. It is intended to be popular in style, but supported by a numerous array of scientific men of the highest character, the editors being Mr. JAMES SAMUELSON, editor of the *Popular Science Review*, and Mr. WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., editor of the *Chemical News*.

—The Paris *Monde* publishes a circular from the Bishop of Beauvais, in which he forbids all persons, who have not a special license, from reading, distributing, or keeping *Le Vie de Jesus*. He calls upon them to destroy any copies they may have in their possession, as the book is so accursed libel, in which absurdity and impiety are mixed up in equal portions—"a fragile and hideous edifice."

—The Empress of the French has ordered from a Spanish artist a grand picture representing her visit to Madrid, and which picture is to be hung in the Tuileries. Her Majesty gave 60,000 reals to the servants of the Queen of Spain's palace, and made large presents to several charitable establishments.

—A characteristic letter from Mr. RUSKIN has appeared, in which that eminent critic excuses himself from attending an art meeting in Liverpool, because he is so shocked at the condition of Polish affairs. He says that a country "which will not fight for its ideas is not likely to have anything worth painting."

—The London *Times* has a long and favorable notice of Mr. HAWTHORNE'S work, *Our Old Home*. It opens thus:

"Mr. HAWTHORNE is, after WASHINGTON IRVING, the best prose writer that America has produced, and somewhat in IRVING'S manner he now favors us with a description of scenes in England, the old home of his fathers."

—It is said Capt. SPEKE is to be knighted; and it is probable that one of the first motions in the next session of Parliament will be to reimburse him for the losses he has sustained through leaving his regiment, and the expenses incurred in the act of devotion which has opened up to the world a hitherto unknown country.

—A statement has been issued showing the comparative strength of the Danish and Prussian navies, from which it appears that the navy of Denmark mounts 768 guns, and that of Prussia 390. The corps of officers shows a numerical superiority in favor of Denmark.

—The London *Times*, *Daily News*, *Telegraph* and *Star* all think that the appointment of Dr. TRENCH to the Archbishopric of Dublin the best that could be made, and that it is calculated to satisfy the great majority of reasonable churchmen on both sides of the Irish Channel.

—The London correspondent of the *Northern Whig* states that the intended establishment of the *May Fair Magazine*, under Miss BRANDON'S editorship, is abandoned, and that the *Temple Bar* will still retain the benefit of that lady's services, a new novel by her being commenced in the January number.

—The Yelverton cause, it is believed, will be ready for the House of Lords in February—the case for the respondent, the Hon. Mrs. THERESA LONGWORTH YELVERTON, being in an advanced state of preparation, and the appellant's having been lodged before the House of Lords some.

—GARIBALDI has addressed a letter to the Workingmen's Association in Ravenna, in which he declares that NAPOLEON is the great enemy of Italy, and that it should be the aim of every Italian to "un-Bonapartise" his native land.

—The admirers of GEORGE SAND will be gratified to learn that the celebrated authoress of *Lelia*, *Consuelo*, and *Mauprat*, has just finished a new romance, *Mademoiselle La Quintinie*.

—Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. have suspended the publication of Mr. DANIEL HOME'S *Incidents of my Life*, in consequence of a threat from Sir DAVID BREWSTER of legal proceedings, on account of Mr. HOME'S abuse of him in the book.

—It is said that HANDEL'S "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," which was one of the principal attractions at the Dusseldorf Musical Festival, will be brought forward during the coming season by Herr and Mme. GOLDSCHMIDT.

—"Historicus," who has written so ably in the *Times* relative to international rights, is Dr. MOLLAT, the author of "The History of the Lowlands."

—The *Times*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—The Young Actress—The Returned Volunteer.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Satan in Paris—Kate Kearney.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Customs of the Country—Lakes of Killarney.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Maison Sous Enfants—Les Trente-sept Sous de M. Montcrabbon.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—(No. 718 Broadway)—Grand Entertainment—Recitations by William Ross Wallace and Hugh F. McDermott.

IRVING HALL—(Afternoon)—Musical Matinee.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Promenade Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac this morning is of a highly important character. Gen. Meade's army began its advance yesterday morning, in three columns, and by daylight this morning had successfully crossed the Rapidan at three places, Culpepper, Jacob's Mills, and Germanna Fords. The enemy offered very little resistance, and fell back from the river. After crossing the river our columns each took a different route, all converging on the Orange Court-house road. Yesterday firing was heard all day at Rappahannock Station, but no particulars had been received in Washington up to midnight. The troops were in splendid spirits, and shouting, "Grant and victory!"

From Grant's glorious army the news comes better and better. At 1 o'clock Friday morning the General telegraphs that his forces are in vigorous pursuit toward Red Clay, which is a station on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, almost due east of Chattanooga. Bragg took this course evidently in the hope of forming a junction with Longstreet, but the splendid cavalry raid of Col. Lang, entirely defeats his object. Col. Lang tore up the railroad for 15 miles above and below Cleveland, and destroyed much valuable property there, including a large foundry. Last evening Hooker, Palmer and Sheridan were close on Bragg's heels, capturing prisoners and guns hourly. The number of cannon thus far taken is not less than sixty, and the number of prisoners countless.

The copious Southern extracts which we print this morning are very interesting, as showing the temper, hopes and fears of the rebel Press and public before the late battle. The position at Lookout Mountain was greatly valued, and considered impregnable. Rebel hopes of Longstreet's success in East Tennessee were very high. The quarrel over Bragg was still going on, and confidence in him was certainly not increasing. In view of recent events, it is likely now to be entirely extinguished. The rebel accounts show that Gillmore's shells somewhat disturb the stability of real estate in Charleston. The impressment is going on, but producing many protests and much dissatisfaction. The spirit of the Press was variable—gloomy and defiant, by turns. Peace discussions were again coming up from significant quarters. After reviewing the situation, the Richmond *Examiner* frankly remarks: "As we look forward then to the renewal of the struggle in the West we cannot indulge in any feeling of exultation at the prospect."

The Surgeons who have just been released from the horrors of the Richmond prisons, publish a statement this morning, which to-day will be officially presented to the Government, of the cruel treatment to which our captives are subjected. It is a thrilling chapter of human suffering and unmitigated barbarism.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Corsica* at this port yesterdy, we have later advices from Havana, Nassau, and Santo Domingo. The revolution in the latter island presented no new features. Everything was quiet. At Nassau, N. P., the blockade business had assumed increased activity. A dozen vessels were in port, bound on this trade. A rumor was current at Havana that the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* had sunk the pirate *Georgia*, off Canary Islands.

The appearance of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, on the sectional dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is rather novel. The original hull of the *Fingal* was built upon until the hull of the *Atlanta*, from the deck several feet downward, is almost double the size. The ram extends eight or ten feet beyond the original hull, and has a most formidable appearance. It is incased with heavy iron, and for part of its length it has teeth like a saw blade.

There was a fall of 4 ₱ cent. in Gold and the rates of Exchange on London yesterday on the news from Gen. Grant in front of Chattanooga. The Railway Share market was lower than on Wednesday. The Money market quiet at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

General business was much restricted yesterday. Operators were reluctant to move freely, in view of the great depression and strong downward tendency in Gold. Breadstuffs were in very limited demand, though Flour fell off 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., and most kinds of Grain were decidedly lower. Provisions were declining, with more eagerness on the part of holders to realize, as was likewise the case in nearly all other descriptions of domestic produce and general merchandise, the inquiry for which was extremely limited. The freight market was quite dull.

School Commissioners.—Those of our citizens who feel an intelligent interest in our system of Public Schools will do well to give special attention to the qualifications of the candidates they are asked to support for *School Commissioners*. The character of the Board of Education for the next two years depends on the Commissioners to be elected. As a matter of course, each political party has its own candidates in nomination, and in most of the Wards we are inclined to think both parties have had somewhat more regard than has been usual to the necessity for selecting men of character and intelligence for this responsible position. But wherever either party has failed of its duty in this respect, the individual voter must apply the remedy. Nothing can excuse a citizen for voting for an ignorant, unprincipled or reckless man to have control of the Public School System of this City. And special care should be taken by every one who appreciates its value, and the necessity of maintaining its character at the highest possible point, to vote for no unfit man for the place, no matter what political party may have put him in nomination.

The Great Military Operations of Our Two Great Armies.

A special Washington dispatch, published in this journal last Monday, furnished to our readers and to history a remark which the President had made on the Sunday preceding, to the effect that the "ensuing two weeks would be the most momentous period of the rebellion." At the end of the first week, it would seem that the remark is not far out of the way. The resplendent and sweeping success of Gen. Grant over the chief army of the rebellion, and at the most important military point of the South, the crossing of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, and the imminency of a general battle with the other great army of the rebellion—these are the events of the week, and they are events which, even in their present development, are not surpassed in magnitude by those of any week of the war. The one campaign, that of Gen. Grant, is well on toward consummation; and the other, that of Gen. Meade, is well begun, and the auspices are cheering for its success.

The Georgia campaign of Gen. Grant, which began at noon on Monday last, and was going on up to our latest advices yesterday, has grown in beauty with each successive day, and the flashing bulletins of Grant and Thomas have indicated the main points of its progress and the leading features of its successive triumphs. On Monday, the operations were almost purely strategical, interspersed with brisk and successful fighting, which on Tuesday swelled into a battle that gave us important advantages of position, and on Wednesday burst into victories that secured us the points in dispute and secured also the retreat of Bragg's army, which on Thursday and Friday took the form of a disastrous rout,—Grant's exultant veterans pursuing them from hill to hill, from river to railroad, from defeat to despair, until he himself, always careful and modest, was enabled to telegraph, yesterday, that the "rout of the enemy is most complete."

We surmised on Thursday that Grant would next turn his attention to Longstreet in East Tennessee, and his latest dispatch indicates that this is his present course. He says "the pursuit will continue to Red Clay"—which is a station on Longstreet's late line of advance and present line of retreat by the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It would appear that Bragg is trying to take the remains of his wretched army in that direction to effect a junction with Longstreet's baffled but as yet unbroken force. When the routed force of the one meets the baffled force of the other—if they ever meet—and when they hear the bugles of Gen. Grant's army as it advances over the mountains, we shall see what they will do.

On Thursday last, while these operations were going on in Georgia, the Army of the Potomac broke camp on the north side of the Rapidan, and struck for that river in three great columns, which all successfully effected their crossing yesterday. The movements of the different bodies, as telegraphed, are not very clear, but we judge the columns have formed a junction on the plank road leading to Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, where Lee's army is supposed to be lying. We suppose that being south of the Rapidan, advance is a necessity and quick battle a certainty. We shall speculate not at all concerning what we as yet know so little of, but when the war-worn heroes of the Army of the Potomac meet the veterans of the army of Lee, there will be a struggle as terrible and defiant as every shook the world.

The second of the President's two weeks seems already pregnant with events even greater than have already sprang from the womb of the first.

The Upheaval of Slavery.—We publish this morning a series of very interesting letters from a correspondent who has had excellent opportunity to investigate the new condition of the negroes in the Southwest, their military organization, and the operations of the Government plantations, under the free-labor system. The facts set forth show the nature of the vital changes which the system of Slavery and its attendant social state are undergoing. Slavery *perishes*, and society changes so rapidly and radically that the return of peace will find many of the elements and features which distinguished the South in past years, gone forever. The accepted solution of the question, "What shall we do with the emancipated slaves?" receives additional clearness from our correspondent's experiences. So crude and undisciplined are the habits and personal resources of the blacks that to make them soldiers seems a necessary preliminary to making them freemen. The discipline, knowledge and experience thus acquired, will aid them vastly when thrown upon their own resources.

The system of Government plantations has had a pretty extensive trial under very serious difficulties, and the results show that great success will be obtained by the system, wherever the planters are not interrupted by the incursions of the enemy. Enough is shown by the past season's operations to convince the most skeptical of the pecuniary profits to be gained not only by the Government and planters, but by the freedmen who are employed to cultivate the plantations. We learn from another source, that many persons in the West, of energy and moderate means, intend to give the system a trial during the coming year. Aside from the fortunes of war, there would seem to be no obstacle to the amassing of large gains by engaging in this new sphere of activity.

The City Election.

It is not worth while to disguise the fact that our City election, which takes place next Tuesday, excites much less interest than it deserves. This will always be the case when the State canvass in November is at all heated and earnest, for the political enthusiasm of the community becomes then so much exhausted that the next contest, coming close upon its heels, must inevitably be much tamer and less exciting. On this account we consider it a serious misfortune for the City that the Charter election takes place only a month after the State canvass.

The contest for Mayor this Fall is triangular as usual. Alderman Boole is the regular nominee of both wings of the Democratic Party, though a fraction of each have combined to nominate Gunther, who was the Tammany candidate a year ago, but damaged his political reputation considerably in that quarter by presiding at Ex-Mayor Wood's celebrated Peace Convention of last Spring. He has a good many personal friends, who have been quite successful in concentrating in his support the various elements of political disaffection in the ranks of the Democracy, and who hope, therefore, to secure for him a heavy vote. We cannot see that he has the slightest chance of an election. Except in some very remarkable contingency, such as the judicial nominations of this Fall, the ranks of the Democratic Party are not easily broken: and we know nothing in the present case likely very seriously to divide the party vote.

The contest is between Alderman Boole and Supervisor Blunt, the Union candidate. If Gunther can withdraw Democratic votes enough to weaken the regular nominee of his party, the Union candidate may be elected—for his vote will unquestionably be decidedly larger than Gunther's. It is universally conceded that Mr. Blunt is entitled to the confidence of the whole community. He is a man of accurate business habits, energetic and persevering in whatever he undertakes, and rigid even to the verge of narrowness, in his notions of honesty in the discharge of public trusts. He has filled several important and responsible positions in connection with the City Government, and has never failed to command universal confidence and respect, by the fidelity and zeal with which he has protected the public interest. No one doubts that if he were to be elected Mayor, the City would have an Executive quite as faithful and quite as fearless in resisting attempted frauds of every kind as Mayor Opdyke has been during the official term which is now drawing to its close; and more than this no one can desire.

The Union men of the City are putting forth vigorous and hopeful efforts for Blunt's election. His chances of success depend entirely on the extent to which Gunther's vote may detract from Boole's. If he receives a large vote Blunt may be elected: and the best chance of such a result makes it the duty of every Union man to give him his influence and his vote.

The Common Council.

It can scarcely be necessary to remind those who are anxious for a reform in the Government of our City, that the only way to secure it is by electing honest, upright and capable members of the *Common Council*. The substantial power of the City Government rests in their hands. The Mayor is powerless in presence of an adverse Common Council, and all his efforts to put a check on a corrupt and lavish expenditure of the public money will be utterly fruitless, unless he has the support of its members. The only way to secure a Board which shall serve the public instead of the private interests of political jobbers, is by disregarding all considerations but those which relate to personal character and fitness for the place, and by voting for *the best men* in every instance, without regard to political or party relations. This will not always accomplish the object desired, but one thing is very certain—if this will not, nothing will.

The Cavalry Forces of Bragg and Grant.—One prominent feature of Bragg's discomfiture is the undoubted absence of nearly all his cavalry, under Wheeler, which he sent with Longstreet in the advance upon Knoxville. Bragg is thus almost at Grant's mercy. The value of well-trained cavalry in a retreat is incalculable. Without it the infantry force must stop, deploy, form line of battle, and employ great skill in falling back every time the pursuing force comes up. But with a cavalry rear-guard, the infantry force need only be on the alert, and has far greater opportunities to assist the artillery and transportation in getting off.

Grant's cavalry force is undoubtedly where it can be serviceable; but though large in numbers, too much must not be expected of it, for the condition of the horses has for months been very poor. During the season of short rations at Chattanooga, our cavalry was sent to the rear to forage, and as they have since done no special service, there is probably an improvement in the condition of the horses. But the feed—pure corn, and scant at that—is so uncertain in that country that a few days' service soon uses up the horses. Our cavalry, therefore, though at present doing brilliant service, cannot, in this exigency be counted upon for such decisive action upon the flying army of Bragg as could be wished.

What Shall be Done?

The country will be horrified anew at the new revelations made of the continued and ceaseless atrocities practiced by the rebels upon our prisoners in the South. The statement which we publish to-day has been drawn up and submitted to the authorities by Surgeons who have just been released from the rebel dungeons. We would to Heaven we could doubt any of these statements, but when they come in this authentic form, sustained by the names of honorable and responsible professional gentlemen, and confirmed by the statistics and other evidence which they furnish, we can no more doubt them than we can doubt the evidence of our senses when we see the attenuated victims of rebel savagery tottering into our hospitals, from which most of them soon totter into the all-relieving grave.

These returned army surgeons assert that our prisoners have been and are subjected to "*systematic* abuse, neglect and semi-starvation." If we could believe that they only suffered in common with the people of the South, it would relieve the rebels from some of the odium, the eternal infamy, which their course in this matter has brought upon them. But they have reduced their deviltry, their unnecessary deviltry, to a system, and with the cold-blooded malignity of fiends, gloat over the sufferings of the heroes whom the chances of war have placed at their mercy. These Surgeons assert that our prisoners are consequently at this moment dying at the rate of fifty a day, or *fifteen hundred* a month—that even if all were released, they would be found to be "permanently broken down by thousands," and that even their present sufferings must be surpassed by the "wholesale misery and death that will come with the blighting frosts of Winter."

We had hoped that the supplies of food and clothing which our people and the authorities have sent South to our prisoners would at least temporarily relieve the sufferings of some of them—though we could not hope, from the circumstances of the case, that it would do any more than this. But we are deprived, in great measure, of even this hope; and the only prospect now of relief to our prisoners is by our authorities acceding to the rebel terms for exchange, or by Gen. Meade pushing on his victorious columns. If we do not speedily operate in one of these ways, Death must in a few brief months relieve the last of the *fifteen thousand* Union prisoners.

The Surgeons testify that our captive soldiers neither repine nor despair. They say that "all along the men have shown heroic fortitude under suffering; they spurn the idea that the Government or their country have forgotten them, and express undying devotion to the Union and confidence in the triumph of our arms." Such sublime heroism and constancy on their part surely merits heroic efforts on our part for their release.

The Coming "Financial Shock."

It is not to be denied that there is latent through all American society a vague dread, if not an expectation, of a coming financial or monetary "crash." Despite the wild speculations on the Stock Exchange, the mass of the community are dealing very cautiously. They carry everything snugly, as if at any moment a tremendous gale might break over them. Mr. Beecher only uttered the exact truth when he said in Manchester that never in our whole history was so much cash business transacted by our merchants and retailers. Even the West, which has been wont to strain credit to the utmost, is now buying and selling for cash to an unprecedented degree. The long credits to the South which once rendered large branches of mercantile affairs so uncertain, are, of course, entirely at an end. The large floating capital of the country, which is ordinarily seeking every venturesome channel of speculation and enterprise, is now being absorbed by the safest and most permanent investments, such as railway bonds and Government securities. Taking the country through—always excepting the stock-markets of New-York and Boston—there is probably less reckless speculation than has been the case for years.

And yet with all this care and caution, and this "keeping everything snug," there is, without doubt, an anxious looking-out, as if for a coming storm. To the mercantile eye, despite the favorable breezes and calm seas now, there is a constantly threatening horizon. Nor is this a fear or anxiety inspired by any doubts of the permanent success of this Government in its mighty struggle. If this were the case, hundreds of millions of capital would not be seeking United States bonds, as the best and safest investment; for capital knows nothing of sympathy or patriotism, and is necessarily affected by every shadow of a doubt with respect to its channels and objects. But the simple fact is, that the nation is in an unprecedented situation. No one can reckon on the immediate future. We have cast life, property, and the wealth of the future into this boiling cauldron of war and revolution. We have no doubt what ultimately shall come forth, but what shape the next two or next five years shall take, who can say? We have committed to the Government the whole resources and almost the whole business of the country for the grand purpose, from which, if it need twenty years of civil war, this nation will not and cannot turn. But for that reason—from the fact that so much of the prosperity of the people may be artificial and dependent on the Government action, we proceed cautiously and with constant forethought of possible events. For, suppose, what may occur within a month at any time, two severe defeats of the rebel armies, one in Virginia and the other in Georgia or Tennessee. Suppose—what unfortunately has only happened once in this war—a vigorous following up of the victories by our armies. Who does not see that, in such an event, with the fearful dearth of provisions at the South, the quarrels among the rebels themselves, the latent Unionism in large masses of the population, the little object for a continued struggle, the whole Confederacy *might*, within a fortnight, fall to pieces like a pack of cards, and all the world be surprised that they ever imagined it to be real. In such a supposed contingency—by no means impossible—we have at once a tremendous shock given to our whole financial world. From five to eight hundred thousand men—still leaving enough to hold the strategic points at the South,—are within a few weeks, perhaps, forced on the labor market. Wages fall with a crash. Crowds of men are forced out of various branches of industry by the new competition, and become, for a time, chargeable upon or injurious to the public. All production becomes cheapened, which—though of course a benefit to the whole community—may for a time occasion great losses to those who have already purchased their raw materials or implements at high prices. With the success of the Government and the expected resumption of specie payments, gold falls and prices come down to the old standard, so that large numbers who have purchased stocks of goods, or bought houses, or invested in railway securities, or made contracts, or entered on speculations under the inflated values, are obliged to sell or retain their purchases under the reduced values, and thousands who thought themselves rich, find themselves poor. The community on the whole would be benefited, but the immediate effect on the monetary world might be a panic, and would certainly be a great fall in values.

We sketch these possible events, as a source of the anxiety and the caution of the mercantile community, and it is very just that they should be kept constantly in view. But in point of fact, such events are not in the least probable. From all experience of the past we may safely conclude that we shall have no suddenly decisive victories over the rebels. We shall gain our advantages in the future, as we have done in the past, by sheer *momentum*; by weight slowly moving. We shall wear them out and push them out; and never lose an inch we have gained. We shall show no world-compelling genius, nor win any world-renowned battles, but we shall try the strain of Northern tenacity against Southern dash. We shall tire our enemy out. They will be forced into narrow and narrower limits. Gen. Grant will, next Spring, in all probability, cut the Confederacy in two, through Georgia. The last battles and the last guerrilla combats will, not improbably, be on the soil of the State which first threw down the gauge of combat. Still, such results demand time—one or two years. They will be heralded by the gradual reduction of our armies and navy, and the slow diminution of manufacture for the Government. Prices will slowly fall, and the resumption of specie payments be very gradual in its approach. The country will have time to prepare for the change; and though the apparent losses will be great, the real losses will be slight, and the shock scarcely appreciable.

Moseby's Guerrillas.—Though those removed from the actual field of operations find it hard to sit in judgment upon the actors, righteously, yet sometimes it is harder to account for the policy, or no policy, that allows certain things to exist. In this way we are brought to wonder at the operations of Moseby's moss-troopers. There are but a few hundred of them, all told, and yet, though we are not led to believe that the band consists of anything but ordinary material, they have been suffered for a great while to annoy the Army of the Potomac, attacking outposts, cutting off supplies, stealing horses, and playing the spy generally, at very small cost to themselves. There is no reason why this handful of men should not long since have been hunted down by their own plan. Fire should eat fire, and if we have the cavalry that is represented on the other side of the Rapidan, volunteers should be called for to form a band of the same style, to hunt down these fellows, by following them into their very lurking places. If we cannot wipe out a few hundred guerrillas now, we certainly cannot expect quick success when the war will be almost entirely a guerrilla one.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance of "Faust," last night, was so near perfection that criticism can barely refer to it, except in terms of unlimited praise. All the hesitation of the first night had disappeared, and the artists did ample justice to themselves. The house was crowded, and the audience indulged in many *encores*, limiting them, it seemed, not by their desires, but by the painful necessity of allowing the performance to come to an end.

To-day the last grand combination *matinée* will take place. Ballini's "Somnambula" will be given; also, an act from "Semiramide," with Mme. Virginia Losini, and a grand scena from "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Mme. Ortolani Brignoli.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas will give his sixth popular *matinée* at this establishment to-day. The programme is unusually interesting, containing among other items an arrangement for the orchestra, by Mr. Carl Bergmann, of the principal airs in Gounod's opera of "Faust." The vocal pieces will be interpreted by Mrs. J. M. Motte.

Arion Society.—The members of this energetic vocal Society will give a grand concert to-night at Irving Hall. The chorus of the Society and an orchestra of fifty performers, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, are the principal features of interest in the programme. They will interpret some *recherché* pieces, and with a care which we can only look for in liberal private Societies of this kind. The soloists of the occasion are Mlle. Stella Bonheur, (soprano;) Mr. Wm. Lotti, (tenor;) Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Cons. Dameth, Mr. Berghaus, Mr. Mollenhauer, Mr. Lueda and Mr. Bergmann.

The Broadway Amphitheatre.—This elegant establishment is crowded with most respectable audiences on every performance, and its popularity is established. The entertainments are of a superior order, much of the programme being novel, and all the artists, as well as "steeds," being the best on the continent.

The Philharmonic—(Brooklyn.)—The second rehearsal for the second concert of the season, was given Wednesday at the Academy, before a brilliant audience. The orchestral selections were a symphony of Schumann's, "A Night in Granada," and the introduction to "Lohengrin," which under the skilful handling of Mr. Eisfeld, were rendered with great feeling and effect. The Brooklyn Philharmonic, ever ready to encourage native talent, have invited Miss Blanche Carpenter, of Brooklyn, a pupil of Mr. Mason, to play at the ensuing concert. The young lady rehearsed in public yesterday, for the first time, her selection being Wallace's superb *Concert-stuck*. Much professional and local interest was manifested in her appearance, the occasion being one which in years to come many will be glad to recall. The work is not alone difficult and intricate, but abounds in broad harmonies and grand orchestral combinations which, strung upon the piano-forte score like pearls upon a golden thread, form conjointly an exponent of the peculiar style of the master worthy of his best representation. Miss Carpenter's manipulative skill and reaching capacity are of themselves sufficient to establish her claim to a high rank among mere executionists, while the brilliancy of her touch and the clarity of her notes are but the gratifying accompaniments to a quick conception and a sympathetic rendition. Her efforts, embarrassed by the strangeness of her position and the natural timidity of her age and sex, were received with astonishment, and applauded enthusiastically by her audience, professional and lay; and while she is to be congratulated upon the impression thus made, the Society deserves the credit of granting her an opportunity of exhibiting her skill and affording the public another worthy addition to the long list of American genius.

Mass Meeting of the Democracy.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE FOR MAYOR.

The meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, was a grand gathering of the Democracy. The indorsement of Francis I. A. Boole for Mayor by the unterrified, was enthusiastic. The inside of the lower hall was gaily festooned with flags and mottoes, such as "Our Union must and shall be preserved," "Our Country now and forever." The hall was crowed by an audience who were loud in their cheers for their favorite candidate. On the outside of the building processions lined the street from almost every Ward in the City, passing and recassing the doors, which could no longer admit delegations; bands of music, euphonious and otherwise, discoursed divers airs, and altogether it might be considered a great turnout.

The most eminent of the Democracy of the State had been announced as being expected to address the meeting, but, as often happens on such occasions, only the stars of lesser magnitude appeared. The meeting was organized by the selection of James B. Nicholson, Esq., as Chairman, and the acceptation of a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The audience, many of whom had undoubtedly come thither with the expectation of hearing a speech from Gov. Seymour, were compelled to forego that pleasure, and listen to the reading of a dispatch instead, in which His Excellency complains that while the Democratic party is "compelled to bear, in common with its political opponents, the burdens and sacrifices which this war imposes, no just regard or respect has been paid to its views or wishes." He objects, also, to the temper which deals with the greatest struggle known in the history of the world, in the narrow spirit which marks ordinary party action, and says that while the people of the Northern States are agreed "that the restoration of our Union is essential to the peace, happiness and prosperity of all sections of our broad land, some hold that the object will be most readily gained by an immediate cessation of hostilities and by negotiation, conducted with a view to the common good. On the opposite extreme are those who demand that the States should be subjugated by force, and force alone, and should be held and governed by military control until their populations be humiliated to the acceptance of such principles and forms of local government as may be dictated to them by conquerors. He expresses his belief that the mass of our people hold that in this emergency the policy should be that pursued by President Jackson under similar circumstances. While on the one hand there should be every exertion of National power to compel obedience to constitutional obligations, on the other there should be superadded every inducement consistent with the honor of the Government to lead the rebellious States to lay down their arms and return to their appropriate positions in the Union."

In conclusion he says:

"Let us, by a prompt obedience to our constitutional obligation, show that we are not animated by a factious purpose to embarrass the Administration. Out that we are controlled by a fervent desire, not only to save our Union and preserve our Constitution, but beyond all to defend those rights of person and homes, of property, of conscience, which that Constitution and the Union were designed to secure. Adhering to our purpose to do our whole duty, and to demand all our rights, let us patiently and patriotically struggle to save our country from anarchy or from despotism unswerved by assaults, misrepresentations or denunciations.

To do this it is important that we should preserve our ranks unbroken, our local organization unimpaired. I am animated with hope and confidence for the future, that the failure in practice of all schemes for the centralization of power will place the principles of local self-government upon firmer and stronger grounds. The end of the contest which is now going on in the public mind, will not only prove that the principles of government held by the Democratic party made our country great and prosperous, but that the antagonistic doctrines of consolidation are inconsistent with peace, with union, with the national existence. Let us, therefore, bear patiently the trials of the day, for we are to triumph in the permanent establishment of the political views held by our party organizations. Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The next features of the meeting was the

SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL B. GARVIN.

The first speaker of the evening was Hon. Samuel B. Garvin. In rising, he alluded to his election, saying that he had received 37,000 votes—equal to thirty-seven full regiments—and for this compliment, undeserved by him, he tendered his most profound thanks. They had heard the letter from the Governor, he believed in standing by the Union and in standing by the party organization. Gen. Jackson believed the same, and it was in this way that he was able to overthrow the National Bank. Next year the Democracy would carry the State, and next Tuesday they would elect Francis I. A. Boole to the office of Mayor by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. To come to the question immediately under consideration, he would allude to the candidate whom they had presented for their suffrages. He had heard not one word said against him from one end of the City to the other. He was a man of experience, had been in official positions in the City for years, had experience which qualified him for the position to which they would elect him. He continued further to comment upon the claims of Mr. Boole to their suffrages, and concluded with the renewed assurance that he would be elected.

After the conclusion of Judge Garvin's remarks,

HON. THOMAS C. FIELDS,

of Legislative notoriety, came forward and read a series of resolutions, confirmatory of Mr. Boole's nomination, and eulogistic of him as a candidate. He then proceeded at considerable length to sustain the resolutions, and to speak of the peculiar personal qualifications of Mr. Boole, alluding to his official career in the most complimentary terms, dilating upon the very superior qualifications required in a Street Inspector, of which office Mr. Boole had for some time been the incumbent, declaring its duties to be of a general character, similar to those of Mayor. He spoke of the hopeful aspects of the contest. The elections henceforth would prove that, on a sober second thought, New-York and other States which had so lately given a majority against the Democracy, had concluded that that party was the organization which was most entitled to be intrusted with the administration of affairs, both State and National. Mr. Boole was one of that kind of men who took nominations only to be elected. [Applause.]

Mr. Fields was followed by District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, who made a speech which kept the audience in constant good humor by the numerous puns and witty remarks it contained. He reviewed at some length the history of the City with respect to the rate of its taxation at former periods, as compared with the present population and taxation, claiming that the increase of the latter was no greater than to correspond with that of the former. He did not think it any discredit to Mr. Boole that he was born in Nova Scotia instead of the United States, or that he could not boast an aristocratic origin. He said in palliation, that Mr. Wood, elected on more than one former occasion to the office of Mayor by their ballots, also sprung from the lower classes.

At the close of Mr. Hall's remarks loud calls were made for Fernando Wood, and the Chairman sought to find him, but soon ascertained that he was not present. Calls were also made for Mr. Boole, but not nearly so loud as for Mr. Wood. He did not make his appearance.

Henry L. Clinton, Esq., was then introduced, but the audience, being unable to hear their favorite, made a general stampede, leaving only four or five hundred to listen to the remaining speakers.

Mr. Clinton continued for several minutes, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Arcularius But the assemblage was continually growing less numerous, and at a rather late hour the meeting was declared adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. E. G. Sutherland and A. H. Lockwood, Westchester; J. E. Owens, Maryland; J. A. Anderson, California, and R. P. Marshall, Dubuque, Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Bell, New-York; Col. W. T. Nichols, Vermont; Hon. Wm. H. Shanklin, Syracuse; John Rodgers, U. S. N., and G. W. Agnew, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pees are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of ell other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; bnt Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great nnmbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained hy any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, elways ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper han Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon itand meterial nsed, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Corene,
Night Blooming Coreus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Corens,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Bostou.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Sculp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanebing.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrbal affections.
While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.
Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Ask your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 25c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
LYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 cents.—Black or brown instantaneous, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Unimitable hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents, the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor, N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 523 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 611.—Nov. 27, 1863.
17, 32, 69, 8, 25, 33, 31, 11, 71, 21, 58, 72, 36.
Kentucky, Class 612.—Nov. 27, 1863.
13, 5, 12, 18, 52, 40, 64, 46, 16, 8, 47, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drugstore, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS, MASTER SHIPWRIGHTS AND TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At a meeting of Delegates representing Shipwrights working in the Navy-yard, new yards and old work, held at Botanic Hall, No. 84 East Broadway, on Thursday, 26 inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That in consequence of the high and increasing prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, we demand an increase of 50 cents a day on our present rate of wages, on and after MONDAY, 30th November. By order, P. PERRINE, Chairman.
T. C. Clark, Secretary.

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N.J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,
And we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTERS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUCIUS HART & CO.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 69 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO, and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Ear and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CABROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain, I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

Spofford & Tileston,	George Baoolay,
Elisha Riggs,	John Q. Jones,
John Davis Wolfe,	John P. Moore,
Hugh White,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Joseph Battell,	P. M. Bryson,
M. Delano,	E. B. Wesley,
Andrew Bryson, U. S. N.,	Robert B. Campbell,
M. H. B. White,	Chas. C. Bacus,
H. A. Johnson & Co.,	James W. Cebb,
Clinton L. Merriam,	J. G. Hamilton,
(of Merriam & Bell,)	Josiah Richards,
Wm. Tilden,	Russell Sage,
Wm. M. Burr,	And others.

Form of Proxy for Election of Directors. 9th December, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint Thomas W. Olcott, John E. Williams and Geo. F. Tallman, or either of them
attorney and proxy for and in
name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Comeany, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in
name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
or
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Has been used with the most astonishing success for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York; S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and by all Druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

supplies the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
thereby infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and HEALTH into the weak and debilitated system.

Testimonials from eminent physicians, clergymen and others sent free.

For DYSPEPSIA and DEBILITY it is a specific.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.
For sale by all druggists.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 669 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant, Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR.

ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He wes elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Ruse Pavement Contract, ie which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. Blunt then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. Blunt's opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Aldermen, Mr. Blunt also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. Blunt also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. Blunt was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lowber Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against Fernando Wood's friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently sereeaded him at his residence. Mr. Blunt has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. Stout, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. Blunt, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. Blunt, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. Blunt devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equiping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. Blunt recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft, but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor Blunt was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. Blunt managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. Blunt was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. Blunt is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated.

Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that you will obtain for me the support of your friends and clients. WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XTH, XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
J. DAGGETT HUNT,
(Present Assistant Corporation Attorney.)

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XIth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 15th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination,
For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION as Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

UNION.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND CITIZENS' UNION NOMINATIONS.

Councilman IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
UNION NOMINATIONS,
For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District,
BARNABAS W. OSBORN.
For Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
MOSES M. VAIL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WM. N. BLAKEMAN,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD.
To fill a vacancy,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
JAMES S. HUYLER.
For Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN LALOR.
For Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
MORREL B. SPAULDING.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ALFRED MOORE.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
DAVID V. FREEMAN,
JAMES R. LEAMING.
To fill a Vacancy,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.
SCHOOL TICKET.
Commissioner—JAMES L. HANTIS.
Trustees—JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS.
Inspector—ADOLPH C. RAU.

XIITH, XIX, AND XXIID WARDS.

The only incorruptible and honest friend of freedom nominated by the people of all parties for Police Justice is Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST; for Civil Justice, JAMES B. TULLY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, LEARNING that Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT has been put in nomination as a candidate for the office of Civil Justice in the Sixth Judicial District, very cheerfully certify that we have known him, both as a practising lawyer in our Courts and while he was studying law to the office of Messrs. Barrett & Brinsmade, Wall-st.

From our knowledge of Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT, we regard his nomination as in every way an excellent one—his professional standing being good, his abilities more than the average, and his character irreproachable.

We make this statement without reference to politics, and with the single desire to signify to the citizens of this Judicial District that, in our judgment, Mr. BARRETT is eminently fit for the position to which he aspires.

Daniel Lord,	Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,
James W. Gerard,	Hon. Henry Nicoll,
Hon. Murray Hoffman,	G. M. Ogden,
Hon. John W. Edmonds,	Josbna M. Van Cott,
Hon. Hilbert Dean,	Richard O'Gorman,
Hon. Alexr W. Bradford,	John K. Hackett,
Philo T. Ruggles,	Hon. W. R. Beebe,
William Betts,	H. G. DeForest,
F. F. Marbury,	Daniel D. Lord,
G. R. J. Bowdoin,	D. E. Wheeler,
John A. Weeks,	Hamilton Morton,
George W. Wright,	Henry Day,
Stephen Merrihew,	W. G. Morton,
John G. Vose,	George Buckham,
J. W. Gerard, Jr.,	John C. T. Smidt,
Isaac P. Martin,	John A. Osborn,
Charles Donohue,	J. W. Fowler,
	Richard Mott.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION, held at their headquarters No. 435 4th-av., on Friday evening, Nov. 27, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially indorse the nomination of ORISON BLUNT for Mayor, and pledge ourselves to give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we most cordially and earnestly indorse the nomination of Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as our candidate for Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District. His eighteen years of experience in the Police Department, and the services he has rendered to the citizens of the City, recommend him to the voters of the District as the most suitable candidate for the office.

Resolved, That the nomination of WILLIAM BOIES is one that commends itself to all good citizens, he is both honest and capable, and with the united efforts of good men will be elected.

Resolved, That the nomination of CHARLES C. PINCKNEY for Councilman meets our hearty approval. His course in the Common Council during the year 1862 proved that he was the right man in the right place, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That our candidates for School Officers, viz.: Francis Lieber, for Commissioner; David W. Allen, for Inspector, and Alfred Edwards and B. B. Atterbury, for Trustees, show the wisdom of the Committee in presenting the names of such high-minded and competent persons to fill these important positions.

THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
Robt. P. Duncan, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,

Sole proprietors of Browee's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The attention of Bankers, Stationers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and the business public in general is called to the following notice:

The Journeymen Lithographic Printers of New-York, take pleasure in announcing that the following establishments have acceded to their demands:

F. Heppenheimer, No. 22 North William-st.
Verelst & Van Strydonck, No. 70 Maiden Lane.
Capewell & Kimmell, No. 254 and 256 Canal-st.
A. Turner, No. 15 Mercer-st.
Brett & Co., No. 83 Nassau-st.
Roby & O'Neill, No. 49 John-st.
G. Hayward, No. 171 Pearl-st.
Ernest Wetzler, No. 100 William-st.
Cooper & Lang, No. 117 Fulton-st.
Brown & Co., No. 47 Nassau-st.
Henry Eno, No. 37 Park Row.
Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.
Jacques Sandmyer, No. 41 Nassau-st.
James McManus, No. 52 Cedar-st.
Andrie & Probert, No. 130 Broome-st.
Smith & Sleap, No. 33 John-st.
Geo. Schlegel, No. 83 William-st.
Rae Smith, No. 71 Nassau-st.
C. Fatzer, No. 216 William-st.
Deutz Brothers, No. 171 Broadway.

DIARIES FOR 1864.

Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AT A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, held Nov. 24, for the purpose of taking due notice of the decease of our late friend and member in the Association, MR. GEORGE BRINKERHOOF, of Grammar School No. 3, the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Brinkerhoof this Association and the profession have lost a highly esteemed and most devoted member.

Resolved, That his zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, his earnest, faithful and conscientious discharge of duty, and his simple and Christian character, have won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his afflicted family in their bereavement; and that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be forwarded to them.

Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Harrison, Fanning and Stoddard, and the above proceedings were ordered to be published in three of the daily papers.

JNO. A. NICHOLS, President.
W. M. Jelliffe, Sec'y. pro tem.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
Nov. 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock, fraudulently issued by late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly-issued shares, pursuant to the compromise recently agreed upon. E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

PILES, PILES.—THE WORST CASES, OF long standing, can completely be cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, entirely removes them, or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, Edward H. Dixon, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES for Ladies and

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Prices of Provisions—Gold Dust—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

The prices of provisions continue to rise. Under the double pressure of the fear of scarcity and the hope of gain, the farmers, and consequently the dealers, are asking prices which neither would have dreamed of six months, or even three months ago. Wheat, flour, butter, eggs and cheese are the chief of the dear articles. If you meet a farmer's wagon coming to market, with bold face he will ask seventy-five cents for his butter, forty for his cheese, and thirty-five for his eggs, and he will require the pay in cash, too. And meat is rising also. The butcher finds it necessary to give nine cents per pound for beef cattle on foot, and at this price the supply is not over abundant. Nor is there promise of any mending for several months. Rather the other way. It is possible that, after snow, flour and wheat will fall a little, but it will undoubtedly rise higher than ever before another harvest, and many of the poor of this city and Territory will be pinched. In fact, there is a general apprehension of tight times for food before next August. In accordance with this apprehension, BRIGHAM, on Sunday, begged of the men of the Territory to secure sufficient bread to feed their families before it was too late. Beyond such sufficiency he was willing they should sell to those who wished to buy; but he strongly disapproved of the head of a family, in an isolated region like this, selling his children's bread even for gold.

The precious dust continues to flow from the North in undiminished volume, and, indeed, faster than the merchants can supply "greenbacks" in exchange. A mint here or in Idaho would be an excellent thing, and will soon be a necessity. Then, as in California and Nevada, the currency would be chiefly in coin, a state of things which sagacious business men regard as not far off.

The Winter is not here yet, but the greatest weather-prophet of the place declares it nigh at hand, even at the doors, and it certainly has begun to cast its gloomy shadows before. A hard Winter and an exciting one is generally apprehended. This will add considerably to the sufferings of the poor human creatures, who have little food within doors, and the poor cattle, who will find less food on the now scorched and bare, eastern prairies.

On Wednesday, at the theatre, "Eustache Baudin" and "Bombastes Furioso" delighted a not very full house. BRIGHAM evidently makes a pride of what is partly a necessity, that of the Mormons "making their own fun." This may be very well in a small way, but in a large business enterprise success demands the absorption of all available talent. A certain proportion is inevitably swallowed up in expenses. Beyond that all is clear gain, and a thin house and a full one express the whole difference between profit and loss, financial success and failure.

Among the many things brought in from the East the season past, were a goodly number of wagons, purchased by merchants and freighters on their own account, or for others who furnished the money in advance. The drain of provisions to Idaho Territory has also caused a corresponding drain of wagons and teams. This tells harder on the wagons than on the teams, as the cattle can be raised here and the wagons cannot be produced in the Territory—they must be "imported."

As might have been expected, the price of wagons has run up considerably. Men who sent for one hundred dollar wagons to the States last Spring, could have taken for the same wagons fifty to seventy-five per cent. advance on that price, immediately the vehicles were dropped in this city. Not a bad speculation that.

A few years hence, and the secluded canons of the Rocky Mountains will be awakened by the snorting of the iron-horse. Already are the surveyors at work stretching their chains to the vicinity of the Timpanogos on or Provo River, and soon brawny arms will be hewing the rocks, grading the earth and bridging the torrents.

The Fund Question—Theatricals—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863.

The advancing and feverish state of the provision trade seems to be exciting so much apprehension, in the minds of some persons, that considerable sacrifice and perhaps suffering will be the portion of many of the poor and improvident during the ensuing Winter and the succeeding Spring. The *News*, the local paper, is desperately heavy on the "merchants" and "speculators" in general, and handles them without gloves. Upon the shoulders of these shrewd gentlemen is laid the responsibility of the low price of produce when it is cheap, and of the high price when it is dear. They are supposed to defraud the producer in the days of small figures, and to impose upon the poor consumer in moments like the present, when such figures are doubled and trebled. The Mormon paper evidently believes in that Scripture which declares the impossibility of a rich man—meaning, of course, a trader—entering the Kingdom of Heaven, unless his pretensions dwindle down to Lilliputian, or even microscopic proportions. But I am afraid that the Salt Lake merchants are a set of hard cases, that is, case-hardened to appeal or anathema from a prophetic editor, and I have no doubt they will still recklessly continue to buy and sell whatever is in the market, that they can see any money in, till something more profitable turns up.

The *News* recommends those who have breadstuffs to spare to sell only in small quantities, and at moderate prices, to those who labor, and are not supplied with food for their families. I should not be surprised if the incoming Legislature were to take some action with a view to preserving in the Territory a sufficiency of breadstuffs for the inhabitants, for many of the people retain most lively recollections of the pinching times of the "grasshopper war," when pigweed and bulbous pabulum was the main stay, the chief edible resource, of whole families. Nobody wishes to see such times again, so at every distant glimpse or dim prospect of the like, the "warning voice" of forecast is heard loud and shrill, and he who hears not, or opposes, is considered a victim of rapidity, and is felo just so.

The Theatre is rising a little. A full house convened on Saturday to see the play of the "Charcoal Burner," which, by the by, must be a bit of a favorite with the Salt Lakers, as it is presented every Winter. Mr. J. T. CAINE as the misanthropic *Poynet Arden*, and Mr. D. MCKENZIE as the miserly *Matthew Estate*, were singled out for special commendation. The farce of "Mr. and Mrs. White" was well received as the afterpiece. By way of alloy to the enjoyment, two officers and two privates of the C. V.'s, having bricks in their hats, appeared anxious for the whole audience to know that interesting fact. Ejectment was practiced upon the two of low degree, and it is understood that arrangements have been made for a summary similar process in case of like provocation in the future.

Further, some care is to exercise to keep tickets in the hands of more sober folks, or rather beyond the reach of known or suspected disturbers of the peace. If the above measures fail to produce the result desired, the house will doubtless be closed to the general public.

As special attractions for this evening the services of Mr. and Mrs. IRWIN, professionals passing through this city to the diggings, are announced. In BULWER'S popular play, "The Lady of Lyons." A crowded house is certain, for, notwithstanding the restrictions, the tickets were pretty much cleared out early yesterday. In theatrical matters the Mormons are not troubled with scruples as are pious folks elsewhere, and there are here many persons who have been familiar with good acting in New-York, Liverpool and London. Such persons are eager to flock to view a passing "star," not only for the fresh pleasure anticipated, but also to revel in revived reminiscences of the glories of the past. Whilst the untraveled Utah youth, who know nothing but amateur efforts, are just as anxious to learn what professional actors of both sexes are like, and what they can do.

The severity of the cold weather that recently came upon us has tapered off somewhat, until there is an excellent time for working, and altogether as pleasant as any in the year, being neither too hot nor too cold, and very fine withal. But we hear of heavy snows east and west of this longitude—of merchant trains from California nearly fast in earth's snowy coating, and the Eastern mail failed to arrive for a period of three days, I suppose for a similar cause.

Maj. O'NEIL, with seventy of the C. V.'s left Camp Douglas yesterday for Soda Springs. The business of the command is said to be road making or repairing between Ogden Hole and Logan, and Franklin and Soda Springs. Capt. SMITH, with a company of cavalry, returned from the Western mail route on Saturday.

Among other military movements may be mentioned a day's drill of a detachment of the First cavalry of the Nauvoo legion on the prairie west of the Jordan on Saturday. Lately we have not heard much of this organization—the militia of the Territory—and doubtless their rusty flintlocks need some bruseing and brightening.

THANKSGIVING TRAVEL.—The various passenger trains out of New-York yesterday were loaded to their utmost capacity. Including the special trains to Norwalk and Port Chester, there were *ninety-nine passenger cars* left the Twenty-seventh-street depot, carrying an aggregate of *five thousand two hundred and sixty passengers!* It is well for the poultry tribe that such an onslaught upon their ranks is only made twice a year—Thanksgiving and Christmas.—*New-Haven Journal.*

A Curious Case.

THE VALUE OF LEGAL-TENDER NOTES COMPARED WITH COIN.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 27.

Yesterday we published a report of a case argued before Judges ALLISON and LUDLOW, involving a most important question to the owners of ground rents. In the case before Court, the owner of the fee desired to pay the ground rent of $25,000 in legal-tender notes, and this proposition is refused on the ground that the deeds (executed in 1832) recite the rent charge to be "lawful silver money of the United States of America of the present legal standard, fineness and weight," and the extinguishment of the ground rent is permitted by the payment of the principal sum "lawful money aforesaid." Col. J. ROSS SNOWDEN, who appeared for the owner of the fee, who desires to pay this money in legal-tender notes, made an interesting argument in reference to the value of the coinage of the United States. His former position as Director of the Mint gave him facilities for the collection of facts which are interesting at this time. The first coinage of the United States was executed under the act of 1792. By that act the silver dollar and the lower denominations in proportion were of the weight of 416 grains, and contained 371¼ grains of pure silver; this fineness is not easily expressed in decimals, but is very nearly 892·4 thousandths. This coinage continued until the act of January 18, 1837, when the weight of the dollar was fixed at 412½ grains and fineness at 900 thousandths. The dollar called for in the deeds was under the former law. Thus continued the silver coinage until the passage of the act of March 3, 1853, and by that act the half-dollar was reduced from 206¼ grains (the weight under the act of 1837) to 193 grains. This was a reduction of 14¼ grains to the half-dollar, or 28½ grains to the dollar. The lower denominations of silver coin were reduced in the same proportion. A popular error prevails that these coins were decreased in *fineness*, but the only change is in the reduced *weight*. The appreciation of silver rendered this alteration necessary. The large production of gold from California and Australia has somewhat changed the proportional values of the two metals. Before the mines of gold were opened, the proportion of the production of gold and silver was about as one ounce of gold to seventeen of silver. When these deeds were made (in 1832) it was probably as one ounce of gold to thirty-five or forty ounces of silver. But when the mines of California and Australia poured forth their hundreds of millions of dollars, the proportion practically changed to one ounce of gold to less than four ounces of silver. There are many causes which prevented any great divergence in the proportionate value of the two metals, especially to the degree indicated by the large production of gold as compared with silver. It shows, however, that the reduction in the weight of silver coins was rendered necessary, because, as compared with gold, silver has appreciated to value and the coins issued under the former standards, were worth much more as *bullion* than as *coin* at their nominal value. And hence the question whether it should be in the power of any man to bind future generations to a proportion, or even a measure of value, which the Government, falling in with the course of nature and providence, is compelled to change. The silver dollar of 1832 is no longer issued from the mint, and cannot be obtained. So, also, the dollar of 1837 is no longer a coin of circulation. It has ceased to be a current coin since the passage of the act of March 3, 1853, because it became too valuable for circulation, when two half dollars, although weighing 28½ grains less than the whole dollar, would pass as an equivalent. Neither of these dollars is quoted in the market, because they are not to be obtained. The only silver coins which have a market price are the half dollars and those of less denominations. These last are quoted at a lower rate, because they are generally more worn, and have, consequently, less weight.

The amount of standard silver contained in $22,000 (the sum to be paid to extinguish these ground rents) is 21,484,375 ounces. To obtain this amount of silver, the owner of the fee would be obliged to go into the market and purchase an equivalent weight in half dollars. And this would require $26,855 46. Silver half dollars were quoted on Saturday at a premium of from 45 to 46 per cent.. It would, therefore, require $38,940 42 to procure the silver called for in these deeds, although the sum to be paid is $25,000, and which the parties holding the deeds say can be paid in *any lawful money of the United States which is made a legal tender by law.* Congress has changed the standard weight and fineness of gold and silver coins since these deeds were executed. This undoubted power has been repeatedly exercised. Besides the instances already given, there is the act of June 28, 1834, known as Col. BENTON'S bill. That act reduced the weight of the Eagle from 270 grains to 258 grains, and the lower denominations in proportion. Before the passage of that act gold coins did not circulate because they were undervalued: the gold contained in the Eagle was worth more than $10 as bullion. The deed made in 1833 called for Eagles of the weight then established, ought not the payer be permitted to pay in the gold coin which are made a legal tender at the time that the payment is made? The former coin no longer exists, the latter takes its place by authority of the sovereign power which has the constitutional control over the subject matter. In this case it is not asked that the Court shall direct the payment to be made in any particular currency, but that it should be paid in *money of the United States.* The amount due the ground landlord will then be paid in that medium which both sides regard as "lawful money of the United States." These rent charges are *debts*—they call for dollars, money of the United States. The fixing of the weight and fineness is not within the control of an individual, but is the prerogative of the sovereign power. The coinage of a country is an act of the highest sovereignty. Our Constitution vests this power in the Congress of the United States. They alone can fix what shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts. Col. SNOWDEN followed this line of argument to its close, and quoted cases in support of his position. The case was held under advisement.

THE PRIZE STEAMERS.—The prize steamers *R. E. Lee*, (formerly the *Giraffe*,) *Cornubia, Ella and Anna*, and *Ella*, are now all lying at Lewis wharf. The work of discharging the *Ella* and *Anna* will be finished to-day.

The cargoes of the four steamers were similar in character, all having cases of rifles, saltpetre, salt, and beef and pork on account of the Confederate Government.

The *R. E. Lee* will need extensive repairs, the engines being out of order, and the bottom foul, causing her to run slowly.

She is probably worth $150,000. The *Ella and Anna*, which has extensive cabins, and is well fitted for a transport, is worth about the same. The *Cornubia* will probably sell for about $125,000, and the *Ella* for $60,000.—*Boston Traveller, Nov. 25.*

ARREST OF A GANG OF HORSE-THIEVES.—For some time a gang of men have been engageo in stealing horses in Maine and running them to Vermont, and, on their returns taking to Maine horses stolen in Vermont. Investigations were carried on quietly, and it was ascertained that two men named ROGERS, supposed to belong to Lewiston, Me., were connected with the gang. Recently, a woman known to be the wife or mistress of one of these men, hired a house in the village at Bradford, Vt. The detectives became aware of this, and kept a lookout for visitors to the house. On Monday the premises were searched, and four men, who had reached the village the previous night or not, were found concealed there. The brothers ROBERTS were of the number—the other two gave the name of SMITH, and say they belong to Maine. It is probable that the four will be taken to Maine for trial. They are all young men.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 27, 1863.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	109	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	98⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	100⅜	
1,000	Brook'n City 6s	W. L. 109	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59⅜	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	68¾	
20,000	do	67	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	37	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st	93	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	
2,000	Goshen Br. B	104	
5	Continental Bank	100	
35,000	Amer. Gold	144¾	
25,000	do	145	
50,000	do	145¾	
15,000	do	145⅝	
200	Canton Co	b60	34⅜
100	do		33½
100	do		33¾
50	Pann. Coal Co		183
100	do		180
450	Cumb Coal Prf		38
250	do		37⅞
700	do		37⅜
50	do	s30	37¾
200	do	s60	37
100	do		37½
150	Quick. M. Co		200
300	do	b30	51¾
500	do		61
300	do		60¾
250	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		30
225	do		29
100	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.		93
500	do		94
200	do	s30	93
300	Mar. Min. Co		39
100	do		39½
5	Pacific Mail		210
300	Miss. & Mo R		37
1650	N. Y. Cen. R		134
1300	do		133¾
500	do	s10	133¾
500	do	s40	133¾
100	do	s60	133¾
600	do		133½
200	do	h10	134
100	do		134
500	do	h6	134
600	do	b3	134
200	Erie R		105⅝
500	do	s30	105⅝
4500	do		105⅝
100	do	b30	106
600	do		106⅛
200	do	h10	105⅞
700	do	s30	106⅛
500	do	s15	106⅛
600	do	s30	106⅝
850	do	b30	106
50	do	b15	106
200	do	b30	105⅞
300	do	b30	106⅞
200	Erie R. Prf		101⅜
200	do		101
100	do		100⅜
100	do		100⅜
100	do		100⅜
100	do		100⅜
500	do		100⅜
800	do		100⅜
5	do		100⅜
200	Hud. R. R		121
200	do	s50	121¾
1200	Harlem R		90⅜
300	do		90⅝
400	Reading R		121¾
200	do	c	121¾
200	do	s3	121⅞
200	do		121⅞
100	do	h10	122
100	do	b3	122
100	Mich. Cen. R		121
300	Ill. Cen. R		117
100	do		109⅜
100	do		109¾
100	do		109¾
5	do		109⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R	s3	133⅛
200	do	s3	133⅛
1300	do		133⅜
1450	do	s3	133⅜
205	Pac. M. S. Co		102⅜
50	do		205
50	do	b10	210
50	do		209½
100	Hudson R. R		122
300	do		122⅜
1000	N. Y. Cen. R		132⅜
100	do		132⅜
500	do		132⅜
100	do	b30	132⅜
500	Erie R	b10	104¼
700	do		104⅞
400	do		104¾
800	do		101⅜
100	do	b30	105¼
500	Erie R		105⅝
700	do		105⅞
100	do		106
100	do		105⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R		121
300	Ill. Cen. R		117

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	s3	133½
100	do	c	133⅜
500	do	s3	133⅜
750	do		133⅜
50	do		133⅜
500	Hudson R. R		122
300	do		121¾
200	Erie Railroad	b3	101
1000	do		103⅞
700	do		104
400	do	s3	104
200	do	s3	104¼
200	do	c	104⅛
100	do		104⅜
200	Hud. R. R		121¾
200	do	s50	121⅞
1200	Harlem R		90⅜
300	do		90⅝
400	Reading R		121¾
200	do	c	121¾
200	do	s3	121⅞
200	do		121⅞
100	do	h10	122
100	do	b3	122
100	Mich. Cen. R		121
300	Ill. Cen. R		117

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, Oregon W. L., ½-yearly		105
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr		106⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s		67⅛
10,000	do		67
10,000	Teno. St. 6s, '90..		59⅜
2,000	Har. R. 3d M		102
5,000	Amer. Gold		143½
30,000	do		143
300	Canton Co		33⅜
300	do	b30	33⅜
100	Cnm. Coal Pref		36⅜
300	do		36¾
205	Pac. M. S. Co		102⅜
50	do		205
50	do	b10	210
50	do		209½
100	Hudson R. R		122
300	do		122⅜
1000	N. Y. Cen. R		132⅜
100	do		132⅜
500	do		132⅜
100	do	b30	132⅜
500	Erie R	b10	104¼
700	do		104⅞
400	do		104¾
800	do		101⅜
100	do	b30	105¼
500	Erie R		105⅝
700	do		105⅞
100	do		106
100	do		105⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R		121
300	Ill. Cen. R		117
100	do		109⅜
100	do		109¾
100	do		109¾
5	do		109⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R	s3	133⅛
200	do	s3	133⅛
1300	do		133⅜
1450	do	s3	133⅜

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for church and Sunday-schools is now ready. It contains 512 pages and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for tha Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we know each other there," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we meet beyond the River," "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "We'll wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, chime on," "Over the River," "Shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth-bound, embossed, 75 cents, $8 per dozen, $65 per 100; postage, 15 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST."—A lecture will be delivered, tha Lord permitting, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Destiny of the Earth*; when the universal and everlasting reign of Christ upon the earth, and the final and complete subjugation of all his enemies, will be demonstrated from Scripture. The Gospel of Salvation through the Blood of Christ will be preached at 7½ o'clock P. M. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who attend.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL will be held in the basement of the Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, the 2d, 3d and 4th days of December next. The friendly cooperation and presence of those interested in the prosperity and success of this Church and Sunday School, is respectfully solicited. Doors open from 2 till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents.

FREEDMENS' MEETING AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. NEWTON HASTON, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Col. HANES, who is North by authority of Gen. BANKS, to represent the sufferings of the freedmen, will speak, in connection with the representatives of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. An interesting group of former slaves, among whom are several apparently white children, will be introduced to the audience.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 554 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Morning, inspirational and trance speaking. Afternoon, Christianity restored. Evening, trance speaking Jews, professing Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited. Collection taken up.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to worship God and break bread together, to remember the Lord's death till He comes. The gospel is preached in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE.—The fourth discourse of this series will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject, *Eli, the Amiable Sinner*. Rev. HUBBS CARPENTER will exchange pulpits with the Pastor in the morning. Services commencing at 10½. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim at the Palace Beautiful*, being the next in the series on the Gospel as illustrated by Bunyan. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach the annual sermon before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD,) on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A. MERWIN, L. E. JACKSON, Committee of Arrangements.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE REV. HENRY ANTHON, D.D.—The Rev. JAMES PRATT, D.D., late of Trinity Church, Chicago, has accepted a call to supply the pulpit (during the absence of the Rector) of the Memorial Church of the Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D.D., in West 45th-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 29, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening service and sermon in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A COURSE OF BIBLE READINGS FROM the originals, will be commenced by D. S. HASTED, Ex-Chancellor of New-Jersey, at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Admittance 25 cents, at the door.

S. S. BREWER WILL PREACH IN THE Chapel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY next, at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Subject—*Signs of the Times in Connection with the Coming of Christ*. In the evening, on 13th chapter of Revelations, *The Two-horned Beast*.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN K. WEBB, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of the Coming King, will preach the word of this last dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All who love Christ, and desire the great salvation, are invited to hear.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE—LIVINGSTON HALL.—Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, from Wisconsin, (Congregational,) preaches at the above place on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Interesting discourses next Sabbath.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church on 39th-st. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. All pews in the galleries are free. Strangers or family welcome.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE, Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the second discourse in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening, and thereafter at the same hours. The 3½ P. M. service has been discontinued.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 47th-av. and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, Nov. 29, the Rector, the Rev. S. J. COAKLEY, will preach in the MORNING, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach an Advent sermon in the EVENING. Seats for all.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—A series of five lectures and entertainments for the benefit of this highly deserving institution, will be given at the large hall of Cooper Institute, on the EVENINGS of Dec. 9, 10, 14, 17 and 21. Several distinguished lecturers have been engaged. Tickets for the Course, $1 each.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, Nov. 29, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. L. BOSWORTH, former Pastor, and P. M. by Rev. Dr. CRAIG. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. C. G. GOSS continues his discourses morning and evening on *The Last Great Drama, or Scene Closing in with the End of Time*. Children's monthly meeting at 3 o'clock. Home for strangers, young men and families. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—Rev. L. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon the *Great City, Nineveh*, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. He will also preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st. The usual services will be held in the chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, (NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.) Preaching by Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEALES. Thanksgiving sermon, postponed on account of illness, will be preached on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Revival sermon at 7 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. Mr. SYLE will preach a missionary sermon on *Japan* in the evening.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 20th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE FIRST OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the "Liturgy" will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D. Services to commence at 7½ P.M.

REV. HENRY KENDALL, D. D., SECRETARY Home Missionary Society, will preach in the 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BELL's, between Broadway and 4th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½. Subject for the Evening—*Prodigal Son—Why He went Home*.

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., WILL preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 8th-av and 31st-st., TO-MORROW, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Madison-av. Baptist Church will hold their anniversary at the church corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. JENKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will, by special request, repeat his sermon on *The Relations of Moral and Christian Men to Good Government*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the brick church, (Rev. Dr. SPRING,) 5th-av., corner 37th-st. The public are invited.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their rectory-room hereafter. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. MR. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the large hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject for evening—*Lawful and Unlawful Amusements*. The young are specially invited. Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon subject—*The Sting of Death*. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CONGREGATION WILL meet at Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st., on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Class Meeting on TUESDAY, and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. B. MILBURN will deliver the eighth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Unobstructed going young men especially invited.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A professed woman cook of French, German, and American cooking, the serving of dinner for parties in the neatest manner, fancy dishes of all kinds, confectionary deserts; having lived in the first families as head cook for a number of years, and cannot be surpassed. Call in the fancy store, No. 822 Broadway, near 12th-st. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good reference, wants a situation as above in the City or country; is a good family cook and an excellent washer and irooer. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands it in every respect; would do the coarse washing if wanted; the best of City and country reference; a good country place preferred. Call until suited. Can be seen at No 124 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, and to assist to the washing and ironing, in a private family. Call at No. 136 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a very competent Protestant woman, as chambermaid or to take charge of growing up children; is capable and willing to assist in any part of the household; unexceptionable City reference; seven years to last situation. Address M. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as family seamstress, to go during the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call for 2 days at No. 96 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as book-keeper, assistant, or as entry or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, &c., would make himself generally useful. Address W. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for the week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, German; has a thorough knowledge of all branches; has had 13 years' experience in this country, and can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 634 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Duncombe's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; the best City reference can be given. Apply at No 11 West 20th-st., at the residence of his present employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as groom and coachman, who has left his employer on account of selling out, can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., or call at No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

AS PORTER.—A SCOTCHMAN, NEWLY ARrived, wants a situation as porter in a store; is acquainted with the use of tools, can give good references. A note addressed B., for three days, at No. 701 Broadway, will meet with prompt attention

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN WHO, for several years, has held important and responsible positions, desires an engagement in a commercial or mercantile house; references of the highest character to present and former employers. Address G. J. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also a one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

BOY WANTED.—FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OLD, living with his parents up town. Must be active, intelligent, quick to learn, and perfectly reliable; also, pretty tall in stature. Address RELIABLY, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, in your own handwriting.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR ADvertisements for a City Directory. None but those accustomed to the business need apply, at No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED salesman in a retail dry and shoe store, a customer well recommended. Address S. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO WOMEN TO PUT UP SEIDlitz Powders; only those who have had considerable experience at it and can bring the best of references, need apply. A. B. SANDS & CO., No 141 Williams-st.

ENGRAVERS WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE Geograver to work on ivory. Apply at No. 207 Centre-st., second floor, front.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT single man as waiter, in a private family. Apply (with reference) at No 16 West 29th-st., before 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

By D. W. IVES & CO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.
IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Garden of Love," by Reubeos, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastian Bourdon, examples by David Teniers, Netscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim instant attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RUBENS,	P. VERONESE,	D. TENIERS,
NETSCHER,	LEBRUN,	VERNET,
WOUVERMANS,	RAFFAELLE,	ROUX,
MURILLO,	GUERIN,	TURNER,
WEBB,	DURAND,	VAILLIN,
DUNERGER,	PLOTZER,	BOURBON,
FRANCIA,	FINART,	CORREGIO,
LATOUR,	HOFFMEYER,	GALVANI,
DUPREY,	L. J. VERNERT,	MIGNOT.
LEBRUN,	REBON,	GUERIN.
CORDIER,	GISE,	CORNIELO,
FOX,	OSTADE,	LORISE,

In addition, will be sold the interesting collection of choice water color and photographic drawings, including Thorwaldsen's "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara," drawings by Benard Ceseri, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of the gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being admitted to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 28, at 11 A.M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

THE ADVERTISER HAS PATENTED A new process for producing light from petroleum, in the form of vapor gas, and is now ready to place the invention before the public. A partner is wanted, with some money, to take an interest. The operation needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It is the most perfect imitation of common gas ever produced, but does not cost one quarter as much. Any one with a few thousand dollars in ready money can address PETROLEUM GAS, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1½,
GRAND COMBINATION AND
FAREWELL MATINEE,
when will be given
The entire opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA,
with its great cast:
Amina.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Elvino.....Sig. LOTTI
Count Rodolpho.....Sig. BIACHI
Lisa.....Miss STOCKTON
Theresa.....Mme. ARGADRO
Alesein.....Sig. MULLER
Between the first and second acts
MME. VIRGINIA LORINI
will sing the grand aria from
SEMIRAMIS.
The performance will conclude with the grand scena and aria of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
BY MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8,
LAST NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin.....Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner.....Sig. D COLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
The sale of secured seats will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Rost & Anthony's, stationere, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEFDORI
In her unapproachable character of Norma.
Positively her only appearance.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7¾,
will be presented Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA.
with its incomparable New-York cast.
The sale of secured seats and tickets commences THIS MORNING at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Rost & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
NOTICE—Stockholders purchasing seats are requested to show their tickets at the Academy.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863,
LA MAISON SOUS ENFANTS.
Comedie, in three acts, by M. P. Bumanvir.
LES TRENTE SEPT SOUS DE M. MONTECUDOEN,
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by M. Labiche and Martio.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain raised at 8 precisely.
Office for reserved seats No. 623 Broadway.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

belonging to
JOHN WOLF, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M until 10 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz. to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased to open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz. New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Penn., Columbus, Ohio, Boston, Mass., Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

Cavalry Pronsers,
Infantry Great Coats,
Boots, sewed and pegged,
Boots, cavalry, sewed and pegged,
Woolen Blankets, domestic manufacture,
Indi. Rubber Blankets,
India Rubber Ponchos,
Knapsacks, complete,
Cr sued Cannon, brass, for hats,
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery,
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, how ver, submit samples of articles they propose to furnish, stating the quantities and times of deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with

Cavalry Overcoats,
Gray Flannel Shirts,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Uniform Hats,
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at this Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the same and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES O. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT my office, No. 10 Maiden-lane, for one week from date, for the completion of the masonwork to be done, and materials to be furnished for the house known as No. 21 East 32-st., in the City of New-York, according to the contracts made by William Robinson and P. Gavigan with me, the subscriber, and the specifications referred to in said contracts, which bear date Jan. 27, 1863, and May 2, 1863, respectively, which said contracts and specifications can be seen at my said office.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1863. GEORGE W. COOK.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
H. FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling the attention of the public to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, to unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The above named premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE,
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world, even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed that from the most remote portions of the building every object can be seen at one glance nearly all the animals, reptiles and birds that are congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.
The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have now felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the admiration of that Adorable Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefit the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.
The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
This performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Bingworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers, &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs with
ELEPHANT, HIPPO SAIB.
No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2. Books for new subscriptions are now open till MONDAY, Nov. 30, at the music-store of
MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,
from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, opening of the Season.
STRADELLA,
Grand Opera in three acts, by Flotow.
Further particulars will be published in due time.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

IRVING HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.

SIXTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 28.
Doors open at 12. Commence at 1 o'clock.
MRS. L. M. MOTTE,
formerly of Boston, will assist, together with Mr. WM. DRESSLER and FULL ORCHESTRA,
comprising the best instrumental talent in the City.
The following brilliant Programme will be performed:
Symphonie No 1, by.....BEETHOVEN
SELECTIONS FROM FAUST, LA GAZELLE POLKA,
OVERTURE TO PRECIOSA,
CHOPIN'S GREAT WALTZ, &c., &c., &c.
Single tickets 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one matinee, or one person to six matinees, two dollars.
Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, and music stores.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND CONCERT.
Vocal and Instrumental,
of the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28,
Assisted by the following most eminent artists
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR, Soprano.
Mr. WM. LOTTI, Tenor.
Messrs. S. B. Mills and Const. Demuth, Piano,
Messrs. Bergner, Mollenhauer,
Lahlde and Bergmann, Violoncello,
And an Orchestra of fifty first-class performers.
Musical Director and Conductor,
CARL BERGMANN.
Admission 75 cts. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE LOW, A most desirable manufacturing property, suitable for almost any kind of heavy or extensive business, consists of most extensive brick buildings over 175 feet long, dwelling house, barn, &c., well supplied with overflowing spring water, steam power, and two very large stacks, over eight acres of land, situated on the west shore of Staten Island, 15 miles from the City, and accessible by ferry at all hours several times a day. Address H. H., Box No.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Major-Gen. MILROY and Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM arrived here this morning from Baltimore.

Major WHITE, of Pennsylvania, now a prisoner at Richmond, came to City Point yesterday with the Surgeons, when a dispatch was received from Richmond ordering the Major to be returned to prison, which was done.

Dr. KINNE, the well-known Surgeon and Physician, has resumed practice at No. 563 Broadway. The Doctor is believed to be the oldest practical Electrician in this country. Those who visit him, we are well assured, will receive all that medical skill and honest scientific treatment can bestow.—*Express.*

[Advertisement.]

The December number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is one of the most attractive numbers ever published. It contains portraits, character and biographical sketches of Archbishop WHATELY and Mr. NELSON SIZER; Russia and America contrasted; The Hair Trade; Physiognomy Illustrated; China Notions; Marriage Customs; How Ghosts are Made; Woman Shows in Russia; Voices of Animals, &c., &c. Only 15 cents; $1 50 a year. New volume commences with January. All newsmen are agents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM's was thronged Thanksgiving-day and yesterday, and yet half were not able to get in, so great was the crowd. To-day all the hold-y attractions will be continued. Splendid performances afternoon and evening, and those towering specimens of humanity, the three living giants, and the smallest man in the world, the Lilliputian King, and all most of other novelties, will be visible at all hours. Great attractions there, but no greater than the crowd will be.

[Advertisement.]

If we love Liberty more than Slavery, can we submit a rebellion, against and a nullification of all the clear and unmistakable guarantees of Personal Freedom in our Constitution, by its perversion, and, at the most, merely inferred guarantees of Slavery? This base concession to the claims of the rebels, as assumed in the Exeter Hall speech of HENRY WARD BEECHER in England, reviewed in the *Principia* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, is prepared to fill orders for fashionable Hats, to suit all classes. His Fall style is really charming, and his stock of other kinds is superior to that of any other establishment. That the young people of New-York patronize him is an evidence that their taste in art matters still remains perfect.

[Advertisement.]

One Dollar's worth of full-size Patterns in the Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. A beautiful Cloak, Ladies' elegant braided double-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve and two Children's Patterns. The most magnificent, interesting and valuable number, in every respect, yet issued.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & CO.'s new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & CHUBB'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only Iron ever which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CLEMANS—ACLT.—In St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. J. F. Schroeder, assisted by Rev. J. L. Scott, Dr. S. F. CLEMANS and FANNIE, only daughter of Rev. F. L. Aclt, No cards.

CLARK—PALMER.—In Frederick City, Md., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the Episcopal Church, by Rev. William Pyne Mc. Jacobs, Mr. JOSEPH P. CLARK, of New-York City, late of the 5th New-York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves, and Miss CARRIE PALMER, granddaughter of Joseph M. Palmer, Esq., of Frederick City, Md.

LEAN—SUMNER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 93 Attorney-st., by Rev. Dr. Hammond, JOHN LEAN, of Washington, D. C., and DENNIE, daughter of Robert P. Simonton, of this City.

FOWLER—PAINE.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Mr. Inman, FREDERIC R. FOWLER, of New-York, and SARAH C., daughter of the late John Paine, Esq.

HOLBROOK—WALKER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, in the order of Society of Friends, THOMAS B. HALLOCK, of New-York City, and SARAH, daughter of Ellwood Walker, of Brooklyn.

WOOLSEY—BUTLER.—On Monday, Nov. 23, by Rev. William Suddards, D. D., WILLIAM B. KEMPTON and SALLIE WOOLSEY BUTLER, daughter of Joseph R. Fisher, all of Philadelphia.

MORRISON—JONES.—On Tuesday, Nov 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. D. Vermilye, JOHN S. M. CLEE and CAROLINE, daughter of the late Nathaniel Jones, Esq.

NASH—ROSS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, LEWIS NASH, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Miss EMILY ELIZABETH ROSS, of New-York City. No cards.

LATHROP—WICKSON.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. E. B. Palmer, JUDGE PALMER, New-York City, and CHRISTINE, daughter of James R. Lawrence, Syracuse.

VEDDER—CROSWELL.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of the 26th inst., at the residence of Charles Storrs, Esq., by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Mr. MILTON S. VEDDER, to Miss JEANETTE A. CROSWELL, both of Catskill.

WILSON—HOMANS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. T. P. Newman, Mr. CHARLES WILSON, and Miss MARTHA CHAMPLIN, young-st daughter of the late Wm. Harmon.

WAKEMAN—FINLEY.—In Perchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. E. S. Raymond, JOHAN W. WAKEMAN and FRANCES P., only daughter of the late John Finley.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 26, Mr. JOHN W. AUSTIN, aged 28 years.

His remains were taken to Warwick, Orange County, for interment.

BILLINGS.—On Friday, Nov. 27, DAPHNA C. BILLINGS, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 351 Pacific-st., without further invitation.

CANWAY.—On Friday, Nov. 27, MICHAEL CANWAY, in the 36th year of his age.

His brothers, John and Charles Canway, also his relatives and friends, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COUGHLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 26, Mr. CHARLES H. COUGHLAN, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Jefferson and Lewis County papers please copy.

FRANKLIN.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, JOHN L. FRANKLIN, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, L. I., on 1st day, 29th, at 12½ o'clock. His family and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

KEMPTON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov 25, SALLIE WOOLSENHOLM, wife of William B. Kempton, and daughter of Joseph S. and Ann Eliza Fisher.

MARSH.—At his residence, in Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov 26, at 9 o'clock, Rev. HENRY MARSH, aged 70 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter

MOSS.—On Friday, Nov. 27, ISABEL M., infant daughter of Edward A. and Margaret J. Moss.

Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 24 Rapelye-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Philadelphia Ledger and Press please copy.

PAYSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH PAYSON, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Robert M. Field, John W. and James Graydon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Robert M. Field, No. 17 Gilford-place, 45th-st., near Lexington-av.

POTTER.—On Friday, Nov. 27, Capt. STEPHEN POTTER, formerly of this City.

His friends are invited to his funeral, which will take place, from his late residence, at Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov 29, at 12 o'clock M.

SKIDMORE.—At his residence, Union Place, near Flushing, L. I., on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, JOHN SKIDMORE, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Samuel T., James H. and David W. Skidmore, are respectfully invited to attend (without further notice) the funeral services, which will be held at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Nov 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STRANG.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 27, MALVINA, wife of Samuel B. Strang.

Funeral at that place on Monday, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATERS.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 26, TALMAN J. WATERS, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on Sunday, Nov 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana.—C. Phillipi, W. Young, Mr. Campos, Mrs. De Seules and two daughters, C. Glintz, A. R. Thompson, S. Camacho, E. P. Gage, W. Wilson, G. F. Abbott, W. T. Poulson, J. Knight, Mr. Nadal, Mr. Larrazabal, Mr. Machado, Mr. Gutierrez, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fisher, Capt. R. Webber, J. Johnson, Capt. Raisbeck, Mr. McLaren, R. Downie, Jas. Foster, Capt. Pinchon, John McCartney, J. Crosbin, J. D. Stewart, Mr. Roberts, Trumerhill, Miss Clinton, Miss Bloum, C. T. Wylde, Messrs. Millington, Hone, Crighton, Ireland, Brown, McKenzie, Biglow, Flaherty, Mahony, Milne, Pollock, Wolf, Evans, Charles Chalk, Thos. Harper, W. F. Tunnell, Capt. Benson, L. Bryde, J. Smith, A. Tolleet, Thomas Kidd, R. H. Weeck, J. De Jough, F. Austin, R. M. Adams, J. T. Johnson, J. Barwick, C. M. Young, A. Mang, Capt. James Nickerson, Mr. West, M. Flag, James Harris, S. Emanuel, John Stephen, A. Salado, and 40 deck passengers.

In U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. L. Fay and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Krause and two children, Mrs. Sreak, John Halpin, John Watson, A. F. Denniston, Charles Drummond, Francis Cuddy, Miss Shewey, E. King, Private Walsh.

MEMORANDA ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises. . 7 01 | Sun sets . . 4 34 | Moon rises 7 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 27 | Gov. Island 10 16 | Hell Gate...11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ....FRIDAY, Nov 27.

Cleared.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Liverpool, John G. Dale; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships W. Chaseley, Higgins, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Ludoga, Wilkes, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks Ehiz, Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Sermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Our Union, Miller, Aspinwall, Merenant & Carman; Old Dominion, (Hamb.,) Stahl, Remedios, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs B. L. Swan, Rea, Barbados, D. Trowbridge; Udora, Whittemore, Nnevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Celestice, (Fr.,) Beaureguard, Havre, Bastier & De Vertu, J. R. Novius, (Br.,) Truman, Glenfuegos, Brett, Son & Co; Triumph, (Br.,) Banford, St. Johns, N. F., W. H. Newman; R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co., Mauricio, (Hol.,) Schroeder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Schooners Golden Rule, Cathcart, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Davidson, Ketchum, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Robert R. Parker, Smith, Port Royal, W. Higbee Smith; George Edgar, Bennett, Norwalk; Henrietta, Moner, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Astrea, McFaddan, Pomhroke, Jed Frys & Co.; Ella Candu, Ross, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; P. F. Brady, Mott, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Rodgers, Taylor, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emma, (Br.,) McGuire, St. Stephens, G. Boardman; Bergen, McGee, Washington, E. D. Hinribut & Co.; C. S. Watson, Bayles, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; Sarah, (Br.,) Perkins, Havana, master; C. L. Bayles, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. Hudson, Avery, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Samuel Eddy, Patton, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anna Leonard, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Jago de Cuba, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloops Lexington, Rayner, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Prootglass, Halleck, Sridgeport, H. S. Rackett & Son; Amanda, Nickerson, Indian River.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamship Newbern, T. A. Harris commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 660 hhds. naval stores from Beaufort, N. C.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 21st inst., and Nassau 23d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., 24th inst., via Hatteras Inlet, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The brig Lizaie, Kelly, was ashore on the East Break, Hatteras, and lying very badly.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co

Ship F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Messina 62 ds., and 35 days from Gibraltar, with mdse. and 5 passengers to James Robinson.

Ship Mary L. Sutton, McKnight, San Francisco 92 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Coleman & Co. Crossed the equator 8th inst. 22d, lat 24 40, lon. 60 50, passed a Peruvian ship bound N., showing No. 6031, 3d dist. pendant.

Brig J. Sherwood, Smith, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cotton to Murray & Nephew. Sld. in co. with bark Starlight, for Providence. Br. brig Jim Crow, for Halifax.

Brig Haidee, (Br., of Halifax,) Davidson, Demarara 16th inst., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Milo, (of Glasgow,) Smith, Shields 52 ds., with coal to Edmiston Brea

Brig Lima, of Harbor Island, Wales,) Jones, Malaga Oct. 10, via Gibraltar 40 ds., with fruit and lead to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. M. E. Pierce, Chase, Sangor 10 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Mary Brewer, (of Rockland,) Wood, P. E. I., 26 ds., via Newport, R. I., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co

Schr. Sophia R. Jamieson, Higgins, Rockland, Ime.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Thorudyke, Rockland.

Schr. Massachusetts, Miller, Rockland.

Schr. Delaware, Bennett, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. H. R. Duoton, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Witcher, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lydia, Stover, Getchell, Sangor 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Fardealer, —, Ellsworth 14 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Albert Feid, Phillips, New-London,

Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Bridgeport.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Roudout for Pawtucket.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence.

Schr. A. E. Reeves, Young, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr. Seoeca, Phinney, Elisabethport for Wareham.

Schr. Fanny Maria, —, Fall River, in ballast.

BELOW—2 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Orpheus, (Brem.,) Revere, Ellwood Walker.

Barks Theodore, (Fr.,) Stella, (Brem.,) Gazelle, (Br.,) Loder, (Br.)

Brigs Frederick, (Br.,) Penniman.

Schooners E. Pratt, Anoe Magee, Hound, (Br.,) Chas Bennett, Marie, (Fr.)

Miscellaneous.

ST THOMAS, Nov. 9.—The Br. schr. D. R. De Wolf, fm. New-York for Laguayra, has put in here for repairs. On the fourth day out she sprung foremast head and main mast in a gale, and on the sixth day began to leak. The cargo will have to be discharged and the vessel have new masts.

TURKS ISLAND, Nov. 10.—The American brigantine Breeze, English, from St. Martins 21 inst., with salt, for Philadelphia, was wrecked on the 6th inst., on the east point of East Caicos.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.)

The steamship Morning Star will sail to-morrow, 28th, at Sackett P. M., for Havana, from foot of Beech-st., North River.

Foreign Ports.

ARY, at St. Georges, Bermuda, Nov. 16, Br. bark Crimea, Baker, from Cardiff.

At Demerara 10th inst., Br. brig George Wheelwright, for New-York in 10 days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The following is a table of the principal contents of the Number for SATURDAY, Nov 28, 1863.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

The Military Situation.
Strategy of the Grand Campaign.
The Battle of Chickamauga.
General Orders No. 25.
No Grog, No Sailors.
The Gunboat *Seminole*.
Justice to the Army.
The Colonels Elect.
Anderson's Flag at Sumter.
A Military Education.
The Crossing of the Rappahannock.
Infantry Equipments.
The Gettysburgh Cemetery
Fortification, Permanent and Field.
The Emperor's Speech to the Chambers.
Army and Navy Personal.
Items and Incidents.
The Victory in Tennessee.
In War Time.
Reenlistment of Three Years' Men.
Editorial Paragraphs.
Foreign Military and Naval Matters.
The British Army in India.
The *Prince Consort* in a Gale
Generals from Privates.
The Southern Artillery.
Navy-yards and Naval Stations
Various Naval Matters.
Army and Navy Gazette.
Marriages and Deaths.

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THE REGULATORS—EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Regulators of the Eighteenth Ward, Dr. LEVI E. WARD was duly indorsed as a candidate for School Inspector by the members pledging themselves to use their undivided efforts to secure the election of the candidate.

J. C. MARTIN, Chairman
J. OTIS WATTLES, Secretary.

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POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Republican electors of the City and County of New-York opposed to the buying and selling of offices by close corporations, and in favor of the honest and economical administration of our municipal affairs, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the

COOPER INSTITUTE,
on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
at 7½ o'clock,

to ratify the nomination of

C. GODFREY GUNTHER
FOR
MAYOR OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting, and are expected to be present

Hon. Franklin Pierce,
Hon. Joel Parker,
Hon. Charles O'Conor,
Hon. Florence McCarthy,
Hon. J. C. T. Smidt,
Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Hon. Eli P. Norton,
Hon. Isaiah Rynders,
Adolphus Benkmann,
Dr. Max Langenswartz,
Max Groepp, Esq.,
Hon. Horatio Seymour,
Hon. Francis Kernan,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Hon. D. B. St. John,
Hon. James T. Brady,
Hon. Joseph F. Thayer,
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,
Hon. Stephen P. Russel,
Dr. Philip Merckle,
Hon. John Kelley,
George Peckham, Esq.,
Hon. John McKeon.

By order of the Democratic General Committee,

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JOHN H. WHITMORE, } Secretaries.
JOHN N. CORNELL, }
D. A. HULETT, Corresponding Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
DAVID W. ALLEN.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
B. B. ATTERBURY.

Abbon F. Man, Wm. E. Dodge, Le Grand B. Cannon, James Luderbill, Samuel Shethar, W. W. De Forest, Wm. Walter Phelps, John H. Sherwood, John S. Patterson, Elliott F. Shepard—Nominating Committee.

THOS B. ASTEN,
President Association.
ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS,

At a meeting of the delegates of the VIIth Judicial District, composed of the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, in joint Convention, the following nominations were unanimously made:

For Police Justice,
JAMES H. WELSH,
of the XIIth Ward.

For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS,
of the XXIId Ward,
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON,
Chairman Conv. for Civil Justice.
SAMUEL SCOTT,
Chairman Conv. for Police Justice.

G. B. TENISON, } Secretaries.
W. T. S. BULLIKEN, }

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF the XIIth Ward, without distinction of party, held at Farrington's, corner 12th-st. and 3d-av., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, 1863, the following nominations of the McKeon Organization for School Officers of this Ward were unanimously indorsed, and recommended to the honest voters of all parties for support:

For School Commissioner ..... SPENCER GREGORY.
For School Trustees..... WM. C. BARNES,
CLARKSON CROLIUS, Jr.
For Inspector..... JAS. B. ARCHER.

PETER RANDELL, Chairman.
NATHAN HUBBELL, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The undersigned, electors of the XVIIIth Ward, having unequivocal assurances of the faithful action of RICHARD O'BRIEN, in his official conduct as Councilman, the best evidence of his undeviating integrity, take pleasure in recommending him for the support of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for Alderman for the XVIIIth Ward. (Signed,)

ISAAC BELL, No. 26 West 22d-st.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 38 West 23d-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 122 5th-av.
ISRAEL CORSE, No. 104 26th-av.
CHARLES LAMSON, No. 11 West 21st-st.
ROBERT L. CUTTING, No. 141 5th-av.
O. D. F. GRANT, No. 11 Gramercy-place.
N. L. McCREADY, No. 10 West 22d-st.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
For Civil Justice.
THEODORE J. FONDA.

To the Voters of the District:

I earnestly ask the support of the members of the Bar, and of all voters opposed to the constant changing of our Judges merely to subserve party ends.

THEODORE J. FONDA

SIXTEENTH WARD
UNION AND CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner:
SAMUEL S. H. VANCE.
For Trustees:
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
MORDECAI L. MARSH.
HENRY VAN SCHAICK.
For Inspector:
CHARLES A. CLARK.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

of the
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY,
SMITH CLIFT, Chairman.
EDMUND STEPHENSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR
POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
B. R. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth WARDS.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice,
HENRY WILSON
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.
THOMAS C. BARRA, } Secretaries.
ALONZO RUSS, }

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS
For Commissioner, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Inspector, SAMUEL R. SMITH.
For Trustees, } FREDERICK C. WAGNER,
Long Term. } SAMUEL P. PATTERSON.
Short Term, JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

VOTE FOR THE REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE.

For Police Justice, VIIIth and IXth Wards,
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
Vote always for the best man.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, Mozart and People's Nomination.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
EDWARD J. SHANDLEY

REGULAR UNION CONVENTIONS, SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XIIth, XIXth and XXIIId WARDS, NOV. 27, 1863.—The Conventions reassembled at Dingledein's Nineteenth Ward Union Headquarters last evening, pursuant to notice from their Chairmen. Capt. JAMES BRYAN and WILLIAM H. DECAMP, Esqs., of the XIXth Ward, appeared in person, and in the most magnanimous manner laid before the Conventions the nominations they had respectively received for Police Justice and Civil Justice, for the reconsideration of the Conventions, whereupon the thanks of the Conventions were unanimously tendered to the above-named gentlemen for their loyalty and patriotism thus manifested, and on due reconsideration and deliberation, the Conventions unanimously nominated JAMES H. WELSH of the XIIth Ward, present incumbent of the office of Police Justice, for reelection in the District, and CHARLES E. JENKINS, of the XXd Ward, for Civil Justice.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, } Chairmen.
SAMUEL SCOTT, }
G. B. TENISON, } Secretaries.
W. T. B. BULLIKEN, }

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF Tammany Hall School Convention of the XVIIIth Ward, held on the 19th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated for School Officers:

For Commissioner,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS.
For Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER.
For Trustees,
EDWARD COMER, JOSEPH SMYTH,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The Federal Union Convention of the VIIIth Aldermanic District met last evening at No. 119 Cannon-st. On motion, Mr. B. Reed, of the XIth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. William Floyd, of the XIIth Ward, and Lewis D. Aymar, of the VIIth Ward, were chosen Secretaries. Mr. George Spencer, of the XIth Ward, moved that Mr. WILLIAM L. ELY be endorsed as the candidate of the Convention, which was unanimously carried.

B. REED, Chairman.
WILLIAM FLOYD, } Secretaries.
LEWIS D. AYMAR, }

NINETEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.—SCHOOL TICKET.—Parents, look to your school ticket. For School Commissioner, JOHN F. ACKLEY, Paper Merchant, No. 13 Spruce-st. For School Inspector, ROBERT BROWER, Car

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NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20's PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient further to ex end the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charter, as may be authorized by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the Charter and other laws, now includes eighty-five thousand Common and Preferred Stock, in eighty-five dollars each, of which two million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remain unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of confirming in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the office of the Company, at the corner of 24th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMMASON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the 24th-avenue Hotel on the evening of inst. 21 for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $50,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the said capital stock will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in equal payments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLAWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 2 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Sixty per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLAWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 112 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
WM. A. COBB, President.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WEATHERBOOK, No. 42 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CANVAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 81 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BOLL, Secretary.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES of every description purchased.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. (Free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of KNOX N. TAFT No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 1 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
JOHN E. COLE,
n25-1awfm6 LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.
(30-1aw6mF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.
HASLETT McKIM.
JOHN H. McKIM.
ROBERT McKIM.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
New-York, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.
GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWALDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
J. B. SCHOENER.
(per R. T. Edwards, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.
New-York, Nov. 19, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN R. L. CUTTING, Jr., into partnership with me, and will continue the stock business under the firm of R. L. CUTTING & CO.
R. L. CUTTING.
Nov. 23, 1863.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth avennes, Forty-seventh street, from Fifth to Sixth avennes, and Jay-street, from Greenwich to Washington streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and upon the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, and upon the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and south of Forty-seventh street; also all the lots on both sides of Jay-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 18, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Aldermao JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 3 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 3 City Hall.
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court house in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and right of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate, and such personal and other property, on the 4th day of March, 1856, or now is or shall or may be possessed, together with all the land in her and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and the personal property, rights, franchises, and interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails thereon to be placed thereon, and all the rights, franchises acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any or every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same place, in like manner, offer the whole property in a mass of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, or hired to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of said decree of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $2,500, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $3,937 50, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Indiana and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,627, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant
Nov. 13, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1., 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:
Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
69 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
92 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
80 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, alike in color and size, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, kind and sound in every respect. For particulars, address WM. R. BROWN, No. 20 Front-st., Newburgh, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A corner on 6th-av., above 23d-st.
House and lot on 8th-av., near 20th-st.
House and lot No. 186 Wooster-st., near Bleecker; 26x100.
Vacant lot on 8th-av., opposite Central Park.
Vacant lot on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Vacant lot on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Vacant lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH avs., opposite the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
ALSO,
A very desirable front on the 6th-av., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvements.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, with or without the furniture possession 1st January—the 4-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 13 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.
The house is 21x55, is in perfect order, and has been recently painted throughout.
The furniture is first-class and is nearly new. Burglar-proof safe, new billiard table, &c.
Price for the whole, $30,000.
For permits to see the house—without which it will not be shown—apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, with possession on 1st May next, the first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., and adjoining the residence of Gen. McClellan. The house has all the modern improvements, built and finished in the best manner. Has large back building, with handsome dining room, butler's pantry, laundry, &c., &c. Is handsomely and completely furnished. House 25 feet wide. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The property known as the Church of Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, being 84 feet front, with privilege of building over a 14-ft. alley-way on the side, making a frontage of 94 feet by a depth of 120 feet. Price $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling, containing 14 rooms and all the modern improvements, in Degraw-st., between Hoyt and Smith sts., Brooklyn. Lot 22½ x 70. House 22½x45 ft. Possession when desired. Apply to H. A. STAFFORD, No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—A first-class, elegant, four-story, high-stoop brick and stone dwelling, with corner house and lot, desirably located on Madison-av., replete with all modern improvements, and in complete order. For terms apply to LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 Williams-st

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the lock on is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, 30 acres of land on Staten Island, containing an abundance of the best clay for brick, with water front, where vessels of large size can load. Excellent brick have been made on the premises. For particulars, apply to
S. EDDY, No. 51 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 80 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards and one pear and peach orchard, one acre of garden subsoiled, with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is a handsome stone dwelling, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 10 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 201 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HEIRS OF THE late Henry Wardell, offer at private sale the homestead farm situated at Long branch, on the sea shore, containing 200 acres, more or less, together with the long neck of land known as Wardell's Beach, the whole comprising a length of 3 miles along the sea shore, in the direct line of the proposed Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For further particulars, apply to B. B. SHERMAN, No. 51 Front-st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 300 ACRES for sale or exchange for a smaller one. Healthy situation, well watered and wooded, about half in wood; superior dwelling-house and all the buildings new. Apply from 10 to 12 M. to A. M. at JOHN McAWELL'S office, No. 61 Jay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station, new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fishponds, &c., and about 60 acres of land. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to C. & J. GENET, No. 16 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—AT West Park, opposite Hyde Park, containing about 150 acres. The soil is particularly well adapted for fruit growing, has a large river-front, and will be subdivided if desired. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE and elegant cottage-style dwelling-house No. 61 Amity-st., Brooklyn, 11 rooms, Croquet baths, &c. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 128 Nassau-st. Can be seen any day.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT, FRONT and offices in the Life Insurance Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, of black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Frankfort-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Cowery.

SMITH & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE MADE PAPER BAGS,
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 131 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
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PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples s

WAR GAZETTE.

Findings of Courts-Martial.

From the Army and Navy Gazette, Nov. 24.

DISMISSALS DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. E. L. PATRICK, One Hundred and Forty-first New-York Volunteers, to date Oct. 19, 1863, for improperly enlisting a minor and accepting a substitute for the same without proper authority while a Captain, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. WHITE, Third Wisconsin cavalry, to date Oct. 26, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Lieut.-Col. SPENCER H. OLMSTEAD, Sixteenth New-York cavalry, to date Nov. 20, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for receiving both transportation in kind and traveling expenses for the same journey, and for unauthorized and improper use of transportation blanks furnished by the Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York.

Capt. JOSH H. EDWARDS, Sixth Tennessee cavalry, and First Lieut. HERMAN HAMBERGER, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, to date Oct. 26, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Capt. GEORGE L. GETMAN, Fifth New-York Volunteers, and Lieut. CORNELIUS GREENE, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 19, 1863, for neglect of duty in enlisting minors in violation of law and the rules and regulations of the War Department.

First Lieut. HENRY JONES and Second Lieut. R. H. MONTGOMERY, Sixth United States cavalry, to date Nov. 19, 1863, for leaving their command while it was on picket duty without authority, whereby they were captured by the enemy.

Assistant Surgeon WALLACE D. MARTIN, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Sept. 23, 1863, for desertion.

Assistant Surgeon SIMON C. SAWTER, Sixth New-York cavalry, to date Nov. 2, 1863, for drunkenness, and grossly insulting a lady, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Second Lieut. ARTHUR L. DREW, First Massachusetts heavy artillery, to date Nov. 19, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for drunkenness, breach of arrest and desertion.

Second Lieuts. SAMUEL FISHER, Second New-Jersey cavalry, and J. S. JOHNSON, Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 2, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

RECORD OF COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Second Lieut. MOSES SHARPLEY, Co. B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, tried for absence without leave, found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, to date from Nov. 12, 1863.

Second Lieut. RICHARD O. NEWS, troop C, Sixth New-York volunteer cavalry, tried for neglect of duty, drunkenness on duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and breach of arrest, found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be cashiered.

Capt. BURAH TURNER, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, tried for violation of paragraph 1,000, Revised Army Regulations, prohibiting any officer disbursing or directing the disbursement of money for the military service from being connected directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale for commercial purposes of any article intended for making a part of or appertaining to the department of the public service in which he is engaged; found guilty of participating in a combination for the purchase and sale of beef, pork, and bacon, articles forming a part of the ration of the army, and sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Commanding General of the Department. The letter against the orders of the General Commanding the Department of the Ohio in the case "Finding and sentence approved, as it appears that while so engaged on business relations with the said JAMES Cox & Co. Capt. TURNER purchased nothing for the Government, and that the firm sold nothing to the Government." Capt. TURNER, before the Court, claimed that he had no intention to wrong the Government, and other circumstances of his conduct that, at the time he committed the offence, he was not aware that he was violating any regulation for the government of the army. A proper sense of individual propriety, a desire to faithfully discharge the duties should, also, exist in every officer on entering the service to apply himself to the study of such knowledge as will best fit him for the profitable performance of his duties. Capt. TURNER is released from arrest, and will return to Detroit, Mich., and resume his duties at that post."

Second Lieut. GEORGE SHERR, Fifteenth Missouri volunteers, tried for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and striking his superior officer; found guilty of the charges and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due, to be stripped of his insignia of rank in the presence of the regiment, and to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieut. CHARLES PERRETT, Quartermaster Fifteenth Missouri volunteer infantry, tried for defrauding the Government, embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; found guilty of the charges and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieut. MARTIN SUNDOVAN, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer infantry, tried for violation of the 4th Article of War, drunkenness on duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered.

First Lieut. CHARLES W. HAWKINS, Twentieth battery Ohio volunteer artillery, tried for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline; found guilty and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to be dishonorably dismissed the service.

Col. G. BOWER, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, tried for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, found guilty, and sentenced "to be cashiered."

SUSPENSION OF PAY.

16. The pay of the following officers is suspended, until proper evidence of their respective regularities or irregularities in their respective regiments or batteries, as filed in the office of the Adjutant-General, the absence of which will be a certificate to that effect from that office, viz:

Commanding officer, 51st Indiana Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 25th Indiana Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 3d Iowa Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 80th Illinois Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 96th Illinois Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 42d Illinois Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 11th Illinois cavalry.
Commanding officer, 3d Kentucky Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 25th Kentucky Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 1st Kentucky cavalry.
Commanding officer, 4th Kentucky Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 11th Kentucky cavalry.
Commanding officer 12th Kentucky cavalry.
Commanding officer, 1st Missouri State militia.
Commanding officer, 31 Missouri State militia.
Commanding officer, 5th Missouri cavalry.
Commanding officer, 1st Michigan cavalry.
Commanding officer, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Commanding officer, 96th Ohio Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 94th Ohio Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 37th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 16th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 32d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 40th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 5th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 99th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 119th New-York Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Commanding officer, 5th Maryland Volunteers.
Commanding officer, Simmons's Independent battery, Volunteer artillery.

THE INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

Translation of the Declaration of Independence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I have the pleasure to inclose a translation of the Dominican Act of Independence, of which I have received a copy, which is signed by nearly all of the respectable citizens of the Northern province.

News from St. Domingo, by way of Turks Island, reached up to the 1st inst. The position of the Spanish soldiers in the forts of Porto Plata and Samana are reported to become worse and worse every day. The rainy season has begun, and sickness is prevailing. The Dominicans are bombarding the port of Porto Plata from different points of the late town. Of Porto Plata verily there is not a house left. The English church, school-room, etc., which were reported as yet standing, were also fired into from the forts on the 16th ult.

From Hayti, it is reported that GEN. PAM, in the Spanish war steamer *Blanca*, had been there demanding permission to land 6,000 men, and to march them to the Dominican frontier through Haytien territory, which request has been refused by the Government of Hayti. He had also demanded the surrender of two Dominican Ambassadors—Messrs. ALFAEN DESPAIN and MARINO GRULLON—which was also declined.

It is also reported from reliable sources that the Dominicans are out of ammunition. If this proves the case, the Spaniards may easily recover the possession of the island; but this is the only way to do so. As long as the Dominicans have arms and ammunition they will successfully defend themselves.

O. J. E.

Act of Independence issued by the Dominicans at Santiago de los Caballeros:

We, the inhabitants of the Spanish part of the Island of Santo Domingo, declare by this Act of Independence, before God, the world, and the Spanish throne, the just and lawful motives that have obliged us to take up arms in order to restore the Dominican Republic, and so reconquer our liberty. The relief and most precious rights with which men are favored by God justifies our conduct as regular, and our work as obligatory—other measures of a gentle and pervasive character, including our elegant and timely manifested moderation, having been always frustrated to our vince the throne of Castile that the annexation to the crown was not our universal will, but that of the traitor SANTANA and of his accomplices, who, for fear for their fall from power, and under pretexts of annexation to Spain, delivered over the Republic, which has been established after great and bloody sacrifices, and permitted the taking down of our national colors, that SANTANA himself had hoisted at the cost of the blood of the Dominican people, and of many sufferings of sorrowful remembrance.

In crossing the ocean, the intentions of Her Majesty ISABELLA II. (whom God may preserve) respecting the Dominicans may have been magnanimous, but their execution was intrusted to subaltern commanders, who transformed them into barbarous and tyrannical measures, which the people could and would not suffer. The best and most sufficient proof of this is to state that we have been commended by a Bucéta and a Campillo whose acts are notorious.

The annexation of the Dominican Republic to Spain was the will of one man only, who has domineered the country. Our most holy rights, conquered by eighteen years of sacrifices, were sold, the Spanish Cabinet was betrayed, and many influential Dominicans were also deceived by promises that have not been fulfilled, and by offers that were afterwards disavowed.

Our oppressor, SANTANA, wrung proclamations and manifestations from the towns by moral and physical force, and transmitted them to the Spanish Government, who were made to believe, erroneously, that we consented to the annexation. Convinced, however, very soon of this deceit and treachery, the people turned from the surprise which such a monstrous act had produced in them, aroused themselves, and commenced to make glorious, though unfortunately useless, efforts in order to recover their lost independence and liberty. Victims of Moca, San Juan de las Matas, El Cercado, Santiago, Guayubin, Monte Christi, Sabaneta and Porto Plata, is not this true?

And how has Spain exercised the power she so unjustly acquired over a free people? Oppression of every kind, restrictions and the levying of unknown and undeserved taxes were soon put in exercise. In governing a people unwillingly subjected to her power, has she, by chance, followed the laws of wise and civilized countries, by protecting and respecting the properties, customs, character and natural rights of every member of society? Far from this. The customs of a people who had been free for so many years have been impolitically opposed—not with that light which comforts and ennobles, but with a fire which burns and exterminates. Scorn, contempt, marked arrogance, persecutions and unmerited and scandalous executions, are the only results we have obtained from the subalterns of the Spanish throne, into whose hands our fortunes were intrusted. Fire, devastation of our towns, widows and orphans, the loss of our interests, and, at last misery, are the fruits of our forced and false annexation. We have lost all—but our independence and liberty remain, and for these we are ready to shed our last drop of blood.

If the Spanish Government is prudent—if it consults its own interests as well as ours, it ought to be persuaded that, without the extermination of the race, it is impossible to subdue a people who have enjoyed liberty for so long a time. The gracious Queen ISABELLA II., whose generous nature we know, and whose philanthropic sentiments we confess and respect, must be convinced of this fact. Her Majesty has been deceived by the perfidy of our former President, Gen. PEDRO SANTANA, and by that of his Ministers; but a measure which had so base an origin cannot be made veiled by the course of time.

These are the legal reasons and the just motives which have compelled us to take up arms and to continue to defend ourselves against the dominion which crushes, and the oppressive laws which ought not to have been imposed upon us.

The world shall perceive our right and will judge. The Spanish Government must perceive and respect it also, and act accordingly.

Signed by many of the most respectable citizens, such as GASPAR POLANCO, JOSE A. SALCEDO, BDO. F. en ROJAS, PABLO PUJOL, BELISARIO CURIEL, A. A. REYES, etc., etc., etc.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, Sept. 1, 1863.

LOUISIANA.

A Memorial from the Free State General Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1863.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, U. S. House of Representatives.

SIR—By a resolution of the Free State General Committee, for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, I have been directed to forward you the inclosed Memorial, the original of which, with the signatures of the officers and members of the Free State General Committee, having been forwarded to the Hon EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the last House of Representatives.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. TEWELL, Cor. Sec. F. S. C. C.

FREE STATE GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM, COSNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS., NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Memorial of the Free State General Committee respectfully represents

That a number of persons, acting in secret without the sanction or approval of the United States authorities here, have, during the past month, avowed the design of holding an election for members of Congress from this State and for State officers, on the first Monday (Nov. 2, 1863), that finding the loyal population of the city entirely opposed to their plan as being illegal and calculated to throw things into confusion, these persons announced publicly the abandonment of all design to hold an election in this city, and accordingly no such attempt was made. But as we have heard, a pretended election was held in some of the country parishes, and it is said that the persons who may claim to have been elected on that occasion will proceed to Washington and claim seats in the House of Representatives, and demand of the late Clerk of the House that their names be inscribed on the roll of the House of Representatives.

Now your memorialists respectfully protest against any members claiming to have been elected from this State on the first Monday of November, or any other time, being placed by the Clerk on the rolls of the House, or admitted to seats therein.

First—Because the State of Louisiana has not been divided into five districts, the number of Representatives she is entitled to under the late apportionments, and as required by the act of July 14, 1862. (12 Statutes at Large, p. 573.)

Second—Because no Legislature have been assembled since the passage of said act, and consequently no act of the Legislature districting the State has been passed, and no act of Congress exists upon the subject, though proposed at the last session.

Third—Because the persons who may have attempted to hold such an election are a mere party, who, in a private manner, proceed to appoint their own Commissioners of Election, hold the polls where they may please, admit such electors as they may think proper—and all this without any opportunity for the loyal people to participate in the arrangement.

Fourth—Because the Military Governor and the Commanding-General had not been consulted as to holding any such elections, and consider the attempt impracticable, and tending to create confusion.

Fifth—Because no laws exist either authorizing an election, or prescribing the qualification of voters, or providing for a test of the loyalty of the voters at any such election.

Sixth—Because the Military Governor of the State has ordered a registration to be made of all loyal citizens who desire to reorganize civil government in our State, which order provides a test oath, securing evidence of the thorough loyalty of the applicants for registration, and until this preliminary shall have been perfected, it would be unwise and dangerous to permit any election in this State.

For these reasons we respectfully request that no person who may present himself as a member of Congress elect from Louisiana may be placed upon the roll of members of the House of Representatives.

Broadway Pavements—and Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

I cannot believe that we have any right to use animals as we use inanimate machinery, without any reference to, or consideration, for their sensations, enjoyment, or sufferings; and *wear them out*, as we wear out iron cranks and joints and pistons. But it is thus that the horses that work in the cabs, &c., especially on Broadway, are worn out. One cannot go many squares, either in dry or wet weather, without witnessing the painful sight of a horse falling upon the hard and slippery pavement. They scarcely take a step without slipping, more or less, as any one may perceive by carefully observing the movements. This involves a constant strain to keep their feet under them, besides pulling their load. Thus their lives are made a perpetual weariness, even during the little while they last: and they are worn out in a few years.

It is said that the present pavement *is* more durable than another kind would be. But I do not think that any economy or durability in paving materials can justify this cruelty to God's sentient creatures.

But it is questionable whether it is pecuniarily economical; whether the rapid wearing out of horses does not counterbalance the advantage in durability of pavement. Horses that run regularly on such a hard and treacherous surface must be worn out some years sooner than they would be on one constructed on proper principles, and with reference to the ease and comfort and durability of the horses traveling on it. It is probable that if we should carefully calculate the number of years of horse-service thus lost, and their value, that it would be found more than sufficient to keep up a pavement constructed at least with some reference to the comfort and lives of these poor overworked animals that so patiently and faithfully serve us.

E. Y. R.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.—The following is an extract from a letter received per French steamer Tyne, via Suez.

CAPE TOWN, Friday, Sept. 25, 1863.

The *Alabama* went out last evening. The *Vanderbilt* is cruising off the Cape. The "290" knowing this probably struck out to the westward. It has been very aggravating that we could not communicate with the *Vanderbilt*. The *Alabama* got some of her men back, has shipped a few, but acknowledges a shortness of fourteen; probably it is twice that as there have been more than thirty at our Consul's office at one time. He could not protect foreigners but would help them to get shipped off, and meanwhile introduced them to the British Home. I gave little fear of the "290's" men fighting. All are disgusted, and would like to give the ship up, I think."

The steamer left Bombay Oct. 12. The *Alabama* sailed from Cape Town Sept. 24, making eighteen days for her to get into the Bay of Bengal, speak the vessels, and for them to arrive at Cape Town.—*Boston Traveller, Nov. 24.*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undermentioned arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

3,000 15-inch battering shot,
2,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10 inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.

3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15 inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength ranging between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles, and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot, is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief Ordnance.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863, until 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chap. 167 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 24, 1863.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in success ve annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-House Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 15,000
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent per week of the number of projectiles contracted for, the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock P. M. of the twentieth day of December next, for furnishing and delivering, under contract, at the several navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, the following described timber and plank, for Ordnance purposes:

Class I.—White Oak for Gun Carriages.
Class II.—White Pine and White Wood.
Class III.—White Ash and Hickory.
Class IV.—Gum Logs.

Separate offers must be made for the supply at each of the navy-yards named, and for the White Oak and the Hickory, White Wood, White Ash, and Pine, but the offers must be for *all* of each description for each navy-yard.

Bidders are referred to the Ordnance Officers at the several navy-yards and stations, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, who will furnish them with printed schedules, giving description of the "Timber," time of deliveries, and other particulars.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau, ad interim.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Dec. 16, 1863, for $200,000 seven per cent. bonds of this Company, to be for the construction of the draw-bridge across the main channel of the Mississippi River at Clinton.

The bonds will be $1,000 each, redeemable Jan. 1, 1884, after the entire bonded debt of the Company is canceled by the sinking funds, and are a lien upon the whole ravenues of the road.

The interest will be payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year; principal and interest payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

The Company will reject all bids which are not satisfactory and will not entertain any for less than par. Payment for the bonds awarded will be required from the 1st to the 15th January next in funds par in New-York.

Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to "W. M. Larrabee, Secretary, Chicago, Ill." W. H. BROWN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN,
} Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

MILITARY.—FOR SALE—A FIELD OFFICER'S uniform, cost perfectly new and very handsome; made by Cullin. May be seen at DIEFENTHALER & CO., corner Broadway and 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weights to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov 28, 1863.

For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Fifty-one Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Co. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Nov 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 28th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city,

PACKING BOXES,

the specifications for which can be seen at this office. Deliveries to commence within five days from the date of the award.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and how many they can deliver daily. A proper goaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to

CLieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it, as the City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage to authorizes certain prices for carting a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE. THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ANGLIA, Capt. Pagwa.

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3801. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRANT'S VICTORY.

Detailed Official Report of the Operations.

Dispatch from Gen. Meigs to Secretary Stanton.

Graphic Accounts of the Three Days' Fighting.

The Preliminary Movements a Surprise to the Rebels.

The Best Directed and Best Ordered Battle of the War.

GLORIOUS CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

Our Entire Loss Officially Reported at about Three Thousand.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

An official statement of our losses in the recent battles at Chattanooga was received here this morning. Our casualties in killed and wounded on the 23d, 24th and 25th, were but little over three thousand at the storming of Lookout Mountain, and at the assault upon Missionary Ridge about two hundred.

The report of our losses on the 26th is not yet received.

Our wounded are all under cover and well cared for. Hospital and all other supplies are abundant.

DETAILED OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26, 1863.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 23d instant, at 11½ A. M., Gen. GRANT ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade.

The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle-pits, and from the summits of Missionary Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regular, was it all done.

The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock P.M. reached our picket lines and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and run into their advanced line of rifle-pits. After them went our skirmishers and into them, along the centre of the line of 25,000 troops which Gen. THOMAS had so quickly displayed, until we opened fire.

Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At 3 P. M., the important advanced position of Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night. The next day, at daylight, Gen. THOMAS had 5,000 men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga.

The rebel steamer *Dunbar* was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over six thousand men. By night-fall, Gen. THOMAS had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was entrenching himself. Gen. HOWARD, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and centre. Gen. HOOKER scaled the slopes of Lookout Moustain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point. He captured some two thousand prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left and the side of Lookout Moustain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of Gen. HOOKER'S battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

At eightfall the sky cleared and the full moon, "the traitors dcom," shone upon the beautiful scene, until 1 A. M., when twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade, sent from Chattanooga, crossed the Chattanooga Creek and opened communication with HOOKER.

Gen. GRANT'S headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th, were in Wood's redoubt, except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders, in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the Stars and Stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

HOOKER moved to descend the monotain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm SHERMAN, or marching for the railroad, and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The twenty-pounders and four and a quarter-inch rifles of Wood's redoubt, opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt over the heads of Gens. GRANT and THOMAS and their Staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. SHERMAN, and Gen. HOWARD marched the Eleventh corps to join him.

Gen. THOMAS sent out skirmishers who drove in the rebel pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge SHERMAN made an assault against BRAGG'S right, intrenched on a high knob next to that, on which SHERMAN himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

SHERMAN reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the grey rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle-pits, in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to their top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between THOMAS and SHERMAN, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

BRAGG left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him.

Gen. GRANT proceeded to the summit, and there did we only know its height.

Some of the captured artillery was put into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of BAIRD'S line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a sweep lodgement was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

HOOKER coming in favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

BRAGG'S remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of manœuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre is broken. BURNSIDE is relieved from danger in East Tennessee. Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender GRANT."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousands of prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

Our loss for so great a victory is not severe.

BRAGG is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. SHERMAN is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle-field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed—but that assault by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since BRAGG sent to Gen. GRANT a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga.

No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

N. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General

GEN. BURNSIDE'S SITUATION.

Interesting Statements by Col. Leisure.

Col. LEISURE, of the Roseahead (Pa.) regiment, who left KNOXVILLE on Nov. 11, has given the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* the following interesting information regarding BURNSIDE'S situation.

"That General says that BURNSIDE has been all along aware that a movement was to be made against him, and that the late fight at Campbell's Station, and other points between Loudon and Knoxville, was not so much to allow his trains to get off as to afford his outlying posts, &c., to concentrate at Knoxville. This has been successfully done, and BURNSIDE'S force now amounts, we are glad to say, to full 20,000 men. This includes, however, several new levies of East Tennesseans, who, although individually brave, are ignorant, badly drilled, and generally unreliable when hard pressed. BURNSIDE has plenty of guns and ammunition, and can hold Knoxville against four times his numbers. Some of the best batteries in the service, including one of 20-pound Parrotts, is with him, while the formidable fortifications stretching in a semi-circle a couple of miles from the town, and constructed by the rebels against us, have been materially strengthened under direction of Col. POE.

It is a mistake to suppose KNOXVILLE closely invested. LONGSTREET is only on the north side, while the south and all the region across the Holston River is open to us. This district is full of forage, corn, wheat, &c. BURNSIDE has also fortified the heights immediately across the river, and his batteries command for four miles the only practicable roads of approach to the city on that side.

It is by this route BURNSIDE'S telegraph to Cumberland Gap runs, by which he communicates with GRANT, and it is by this route he could retreat to Cumberland Gap if the rebels pressed him too hard. The most reliable troops with BURNSIDE are the Ninth army corps, now numbering about twelve thousand men. He has abundance of cavalry, under Gen. SHACKELFORD, the commander who chased MORGAN through Ohio, and altogether is able to give LONGSTREET a hard tussle.

Gen. LEISURE states that not only has BURNSIDE entire confidence in his position, but that his whole army have entire confidence in *him*, and will hear of his being relieved with great regret. It is probable that by this time the railroad between Cleveland and Loudon, by which LONGSTREET came, and must get all his supplies, has been cut either by GRANT'S or BURNSIDE'S cavalry; and if this be the case, LONGSTREET will have a "very hard road to travel." He has already been punished severely, and it will be a singular thing if, between SHERMAN and BURNSIDE, he be not caught in a trap which will finish his campaign for some time to come.

The troops which were probably intended to reinforce LONGSTREET from LEE, *via* Lynchburgh and Jonesboro, have doubtless been recalled to Gordonsville, by MEADE'S threatened advance. MEADE is waiting on the banks of the Rapidan, to strike at LEE whenever that General shows any symptoms of weakening himself to strengthen either BRAGG or LONGSTREET, so that the situation appears to be satisfactory all around. LONGSTREET'S force is composed chiefly of Alabamians and Georgians, but with the exception of HOOD'S division, the rest are not the best troops in the South. Besides, even supposing his railroad communications uncut, he will have to wagon all his supplies over most wretched roads for over thirty miles. This he cannot do long, so that if he be not overwhelmed, we may soon expect to hear of his speedy retirement.

A DISPATCH FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

The following dispatch appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

CAMP LOUDON, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Gen. BURNSIDE still holds KNOXVILLE, and has held his position for ten days, against great odds. He is a moral and military hero, and has endeared himself to the Union men of East Tennessee as no man ever did, and deserves the honor and confidence of the whole country. My family are in KNOXVILLE, and I am on my way to Cincinnati—advised to leave by the military authorities. I shall return by Chattanooga.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

THE PRESIDENT GETTING BETTER.

The condition of the President, who has been confined to his chamber for several days by sickness, seemed to be much improved to-day, and to promise an early recovery of health. There is nothing in the symptoms of his ailment to excite the fears of his friends.

THE IRON-CLAD SANGAMON.

A commission of competent engineers has, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, made a thorough examination of the iron-clad *Sangamon*, now lying at Washington Yard, and pronounced her in all respects seaworthy.

INCREASE OF THE TAX ON DISTILLED LIQUORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has concluded to recommend in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury a large increase in the excise tax on distilled spirits, the present tax being considered absurdly low as compared with that levied by other Governments, while in England it yields twenty per centum and upward of the gross internal revenue of that country. In our own it yields less than ten per centum. As it is deemed necessary to increase taxation to make the law meet the expectations of Congress, there is no article on which it can be better levied than on this. Therefore, the Commissioner will ask that the tax be increased to fifty or sixty cents, probably to the latter sum.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF ALEXANDRIA.

Some idea may be formed of the immense amount of business transacted at the office of Lieut.-Col. W. H. WELLS, Provost-Marshal for the defences south of the Potomac, Alexandria, Va., by reference to the following statement:

Number of prisoners arrested or forwarded from June 1, 1863, to Nov. 15, 1863, 2,245.

Number of passes issued to citizens from June 1 1863, to Nov. 15, 1863, 50,194.

Number of permits to take out supplies issued from June 1 to Nov. 15, 1863, 5,115. [This item may vary somewhat.]

The number of horses and mules captured from June 1, 1863, to Nov. 15, 1863, 362.

Note.—A very large amount of miscellaneous goods have been captured and turned over, the value of which we have no means of estimating, and a schedule of which would be very voluminous.

PRIZE SCHOONERS.

Prize schooner *Arctic*, captured off Wilmington, and schooner *Geo. Chisholm*, off Sankes River, each with cargoes of salt, from Nassau, have arrived at Washington.

ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.

The Noted Horse-Thief and Six of his Officers Break Out of Columbus Jail.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN MORGAN and six of his officers—Capts. BENNETT, TAYLOR, SHELDON, HAINES, HOCKSMITH and MAGEE—escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary this morning between 2 o'clock and daylight.

JOHN MORGAN, on retiring, changed with his brother DICK from the top cell to the lower tier. The floor of the lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was cut, under the bed, leading down into a two and a half foot sewer, running to the main wall around the Penitentiary. This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark, with heavy rain. All efforts are being made by the authorities for his recapture.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 28.

JOHN MORGAN and six of his officers, viz.: Capts. BENNETT, TAYLOR, SHELDON, HAYNES, HACKSMITH, and MCGEE, escaped from Columbus Penitentiary last night, by digging through the floor of their cell to a sewer leading to the river. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of MORGAN.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEARCHED.

Passengers by the Corsica Examined—A Confederate Mail and Rebel Funds Found.

On the arrival of the British steamship *Corsica*, on Friday, from Havana and Nassau, she was boarded by the Custom-house officials in force. Every passenger on board was thoroughly searched in their persons and baggage, when a large amount of specie and Confederate money, also a large Confederate mail, was found. We did not hear of any of the passengers being detained in custody.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 28.

About two thousand boxes and packages arrived here yesterday by Adams' Express, *en route* for National prisoners in and about Richmond, from their friends at the North.

The steamer *Conqueror* sailed for Newberne, N. C., at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Prize-Steamer Herald at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The British steamer *Herald*, in charge of Acting Master KING, from Port Royal, S. C., arrived here this morning. She was captured Oct. 25, by the gunboat *Tioga*, on the Bahama Banks, while on the passage from Savannah to Nassau. She has 261 bales of cotton on board.

Beauty to Erie County.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The Board of Supervisors have to-day adopted a resolution appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for bounties in Erie County, each recruit to receive three hundred dollars.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *North American* sailed at 4:30 P. M. to-day for Liverpool.

Additional from the Bermudas.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

From the Newark Advertiser, Nov. 27.

MR. ABRAM VAN WINKLE, of this city, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the *Harvest Queen*, which arrived at New-York from St. George, Bermuda, on Wednesday evening, has given us some information from that Anglo-rebel island—the chief resort of the blockade-runners.

The steamer *Gibraltar*, formerly the noted privateer *Sumter*, arrived at Hamilton on Sunday, the 15th inst., in four days from Wilmington with 350 bales of cotton, having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of our blockading squadron. She was coaling there and would leave in a day or two for Liverpool. It was understood among the Southerners there that she would receive an armament and resume her old occupation as privateer.

The Clyde steamer *Herone*, of 160 tons burden, reached Hamilton on Friday, the 13th. She is one hundred and eighty feet long, can carry three hundred bales of cotton, draws but three feet nine inches water, and on the trip from St. George to Hamilton ran *nineteen miles an hour*. She was being painted lead color when MR. VAN WINKLE left, and was intended for running the blockade. The steamers *City of Petersburgh*, from Greenock, Scotland, and *Ceres*, from London, each loaded with very valuable cargoes of merchandise, had reached Hamilton, intending to run the blockade. Both vessels are also very fast.

There was quite a fleet of blockade-runners in the harbor, all of which were being painted lead-color. They are low, long vessels of great speed, and hardly discernible in the night. These vessels clear from Hamilton for Nassau, but as soon as they get out to sea sail straight for Wilmington: if caught by our West India squadron their Nassau clearance is made a pretext for release. Recent trips have, however, been very unfortunate, five of seven blockade runners having been caught by our cruisers off Wilmington. New and faster vessels are, however, constantly arriving and running their chances.

Among the passengers on the *Harvest Queen* was the widow of Ex-President TYLER, who had run the blockade from Wilmington.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of the George Washington from New-Orleans.

Operations in Texas Still Successful.

Surprise of the Enemy in Western Louisiana.

Attempt of the Rebels to Interrupt River Navigation.

The U. S. mail steamer *George Washington*, Capt. WILLETS, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday evening, bringing dates to the 21st inst. She has a full passenger list, the mails, and a large and valuable cargo.

To Mr. E. S. ALLEN, the Purser of the ship, we are again indebted for full files of papers and the prompt delivery of our correspondence.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863—7 A. M.

News from Gen. BANKS in Texas continues good. He has captured Corpus Christi and several smaller places. The Texans are exhibiting strong evidences of Unionism wherever the army marches—so much so that arms and equipments for them, particularly for the cavalry service, are being sent from here.

From Western Louisiana there is news of a very well managed reconnoissance and surprise of the enemy. On the 20th, cavalry were sent out on the Abbeville road, and the Vermillion road, a mile in the rear of Camp Pratt, supported by infantry and artillery. They took the enemy completely by surprise, capturing the whole of the Sixth Texas, (with the exception of 25 men,) commanded by Col. BAGBY. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were absent and escaped. They also dispersed the Second Louisiana cavalry (rebel) and returned with slight loss.

The British brig *Dashing Wave* arrived here on the 20th, a prize to the gunboat *New-London*. She was captured going into the Rio Grande. She had on board a cargo of clothing and medicines and $70,000 in gold.

Reports from the Mississippi River are that a rebel force ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 man are trying to concentrate at some point on the river not far above Port Hudson, to impede navigation. On the 18th the steamboat *Emerald* was attacked by a section of this force having four pieces of artillery. They fired several shots at her, one of which went through the pilot-house. She was struck also by a shell in the boiler deck. There being a heavy fog, she escaped further injury. No lives were lost. There is a report, which is authentic, of a strong rebel force gathering at Clinton, La., and another at Woodville, Miss. The rebels are very active all along the river from Baton Rouge to the Mississippi State line, and all their movements look to preparations for concentrating at some point on the river in heavy force, and planting batteries to obstruct the commerce of the Mississippi. Their plans will be developed shortly.

The steamer *White Cloud* arrived last night, bringing 3,000 barrels of flour.

The steamer *Sunny Side*, from Memphis for the Ohio River, with 100 bales of cotton and a number of passengers, was destroyed by fire, several lady passengers being burned to death or drowned.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to the Southwest Pass.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

On the 17th inst. our forces attacked Aransas City, Texas, and it surrendered. We captured 160 prisoners and three guns.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No News of the Advance—Our Cavalry on Friday near the Channel-ville Battle-Ground.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

No intelligence respecting the Army of the Potomac has been received to-day at army headquarters, up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Star* says that yesterday morning our cavalry pushed forward as far as Locust Grove, where they met the advance of the rebel cavalry, and the latter were driven across Russell Creek, or river, and afterwards across Mill Run. A body of rebel infantry was posted between that point and Orange Court-house, and the whole rebel force moved off in the direction of the latter place.

Locust Grove is four miles south of Germanna Ford, in Orange County, and within a short distance of the wilderness where HOOKER fought his battle.

Mill Run is two miles from Locust Grove, and from thence to Mountain River, where the rebel Gen. EARLY, with EWELL'S old corps, is said to be in force, is about six miles. Orange Court-house is eight or ten miles further on in a southwest direction.

A Steamer Burned at Fort Hudson with 3,500 Bales of Cotton—Price of Cotton at Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 28.

A steamer from Natchez, bound for New-Orleans, laden with 3,500 bales of Cotton, was entirely consumed by fire at Port Hudson last week.

On the 25th instant, Cotton was in better demand at Memphis than for several days previous. Factors generally were holding the higher grades for better prices. Over 400 bales were sold at prices averaging from 35c. @75c.

Seven hundred bales of Cotton passed Cairo yesterday, *en route* for Cincinnati.

The Cherokee Indians Asking for Relief, etc.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 18.

A delegation of Cherokee Indians, headed by Capt. CAVETT, Acting Chief, paid their respects to Gen. MCNEIL, to-day, by order of their National Council.

It is reported that CHRISTY recounted the sufferings of the Indians from roving banditti; asked for protection against their depredations; desired authority to raise a regiment of cavalry, and to adopt guerrilla warfare as the only means of riddee themselves of mounted marauders. Also, that they asked that the districts allotted for their settlement should be better protected by the United States authorities, so as to enable the Indians to cultivate the soil and secure more comfortable homes.

Gen. MCNEIL replied that he represented the condition of the Indians to the proper authority, recommending some measures for their improvement, and that he would afford them all the protection in his power.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday Nov. 26.

Business is generally suspended and to-day is devoted to Thanksgiving.

The Sheriff of Los Angeles proposing yesterday to arrest the members of a vigilance committee who had hung five horse thieves and murderers, a cavalry company of United States Volunteers from San Pedro marched to the town, when the Sheriff stopped the proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted an article compelling all children between six and fourteen years of age to attend school,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Polish, Mexican and American Questions.

FULL TEXT OF THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The mails by the *Arabia* arrived at this port yesterday morning. In our files we find the following interesting and important details of the news, of which we have already had a full synopsis by telegraph:

FRANCE.

SITUATION OF THE EMPIRE.

From Galignani, Nov. 12.

The official statement of the situation of the Empire, composed of reports sent in from the various Ministerial departments, has been distributed to the members of the Two Chambers. As the financial explanations are to be presented separately, nothing is said for the moment of that branch of the service. For Foreign Affairs, the account published commences in these terms:

THE POLISH QUESTION.

At the opening of the last session of the great bodies of the State, the Emperor's Government congratulated itself on the general situation of Europe. If some difficulties existed on different points of the Continent, there was nothing to lead to the anticipation of speedy complications, and in particular nothing to announce that the Polish question was on the eve of again forcing itself on the attention of the Cabinets.

For the last two years a certain degree of agitation prevailed in Poland, but no project of a rising manifested itself; everything, on the contrary, appeared to show that a recourse to arms no more entered into the calculations of the men invested with the confidence of the country than into the wishes of the people. The recruitment, transformed into a measure of proscription, drove to despair those whom it threatened to affect, and conflicts broke out simultaneously on several points.

The question, however, did not present itself except under the auspices of a purely local movement caused by a determinate cause of complaint. The convention signed at St. Petersburgh on Feb. 8, by which, under pretext of maintaining order on the frontier, Prussia bound herself toward Russia to cooperate in a certain degree in the repression, gave to the struggle an international character, and obliged the Cabinets to occupy themselves with it.

The Polish question is essentially European, for it cannot put itself forward without involving the most important interests. France signed the documents under the protection of which Poland has been placed, and French sympathies have never been wanting to that nation in her former trials. It is a tradition which the Emperor's Government could less avoid deferring to than any other.

England had the same rights and the same reasons for interfering. The French Government therefore applied to that Power, to come to an understanding, in order to represent in concert to the Cabinet of Berlin, the danger of her intermeddling in an affair of which she was so unfortunately extending the importance. We moreover were aware that Austria regarded the engagements concluded at St. Petersburgh in the same light as ourselves. The Emperor's Government made known to her its intentions. The Cabinet of Vienna had already expressed its sentiments to Prussia and to Russia, when they solicited her adhesion to those arrangements. The proceedings adopted with the Prussian Court had for result to obtain explanations which lessened the fear which had been entertained of seeing her take an active part in the hostilities.

When we had to make known our views at Berlin, we took care to avoid any isolated action, and also to avoid any false interpretation. This nature, however, of our relations with Russia, authorized and induced us at the same time to attempt with her the aid of personal efforts and friendly counsels before coming to official communications and a combined action.

The French Government had not waited, in order to give prudent advice, to be constrained to it by urgent necessity. In 1857, His Majesty wishing to avail himself, in the interest of order and of peace, of the confidence which so happily united the two Cabinets, felt himself induced by the sincerity of his esteem and of his friendship for the Emperor ALEXANDER, to recommend the state of Poland to the solicitude of the Court of Russia. Such language was worthy of being understood by the Sovereign who was about to give, in the emancipation of serfs, so striking a proof of his prudence. Facts have since too strongly shown the opportuneness of those suggestions, and testify every day how much it is to be regretted that they were not listened to.

His Majesty's Government, in presence of the conjunctures which have justified its previsions, considered it as a duty not to conceal its anxieties from Russia. It pointed out with unreserved frankness our participation in the midst of events of which the public opinion of the country, as well as the general interests of Europe, would not allow us to remain indifferent spectators. The French Ambassador was instructed to point out, in terms the most conformable to the friendly relations of the Governments, the advantages of a policy of reparation and of progress.

The English Government, in a dispatch addressed at that time to its representative at St. Petersburgh, recommended a general amnesty and the restitution of the privileges granted to the Poles by the Emperor ALEXANDER I. The French Cabinet could not but approve of the applications, which to a certain point entered into the more general order of ideas which it also entertained, but in order to leave to Russia the merit of entire spontaneousness, it abstained from directly supporting them. The English Cabinet having afterward proposed to invite the parties who signed the general Treaty of Vienna to express similar wishes, the Government of His Majesty announced its intention of adhering to that proposal only in case of obtaining the consent of the other Powers.

We had pointed out to the Russian Cabinet the interest it had in anticipating diplomatic representations by resolutely assuming the initiative. But we had not obtained any promises—any assurance that would allow us to hope for a satisfactory result from a longer personal pressure. It became necessary to adopt another course.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty had preceded us in its communications to the Russian Cabinet. Austria, without viewing events in the same light as England, continued to observe a well-disposed neutrality as to the Poles. The Emperor's Government accordingly flattered itself with the hope of forming between the three Courts an understanding which would insure to their measures the European character required by the nature of the interests at stake, and at once unite all the guarantees of moderation and force.

The Cabinet of London, in its first communication, had taken the treaties of 1815 as a starting-point. Russia had made a precise reply by contesting the interpretation given to them by the principal Secretary of State; she confined herself, as a method of pacification, to speaking of an amnesty after the war, and promising not to withdraw any of the concessions she had made. The French Government doubted the success of any measure based exclusively on those treaties, and thought that matters should be viewed from a higher ground. The acts of 1815 assuredly conceded precious advantages to the Poles, in reviving the Polish name, in stipulating for their national institutions, and in establishing certain links between all the parts of the kingdom as it existed before the first partition. But those arrangements have not prevented the recurrence of commotions which periodically menace the repose of Europe. Without denying that the treaties offered to the Cabinets a legal motive of intervention, the French Government thought that it would be proper to invoke, principally the interests of European order common to all the Powers.

The two Cabinets appreciated these considerations; and the Emperor's Government made them the subject of a dispatch to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh. The dispatch concluded by signalizing the opportunity of considering the means of placing Poland in the conditions of a durable peace.

Austria, whilst alleging special interests as a Power conterminous and more exposed to the influence of these disturbances, held a language similar to our own. England, without abandoning her first argument on the treaties, reproduced, in a briefer form, the ideas which we had developed. The greater part of the States of Europe gave their adhesion to them, and thus stamped the communications of the three Courts with the character of a veritable European manifestation.

Russia appeared to receive these overtures with favor. Although she endeavored to cast the responsibility of the Polish movement on encouragements from without and revolutionary intrigues, she recognized the extent of the evil, and the inefficacy of the measures adopted up to that time to provide a remedy. She neither contested the general interests engaged in the Polish question, nor the special interests of conterminous States. She did not decline the competence of the Governments who signed the final act of the Treaty of Vienna, but appeared, on the contrary, to accept their assistance for a deliberation, the bases of which she invited the three Powers to communicate.

England was of opinion that the negotiations should be preceded by an armistice, in spite of the difficulties which its execution might encounter. The idea of stopping as soon as possible the effusion of blood was too conformable to the feelings of the French Government not to obtain its approbation; and whilst itself acquiescing, it recommended the same to the Court of Austria.

The Cabinet of Vienna, on its part, drew up a programme in six articles, the principal object of which was to claim for Poland institutions similar to those of Galicia. Judging these data insufficient, the French Government introduced notable modifications in them, and for the sake of a good understanding agreed to admit the programme, but only as a starting-point for the conferences. We had, besides, attacked much value to an appeal made to the whole of Europe to participate in the negotiations. France has constantly declared that she will always be found ready to enter on such discussions in the full light of day.

The three Courts, in the communications which they a second time directed to their Ambassadors, had not succeeded in avoiding certain shades of expression which could not escape the attention of Russia. It might have been foreseen that that Power would seek to derive profit from the apparent diversity of views. In order to parry that danger as much as possible, the French Government made to the Vienna and London Cabinets a proposal to consolidate the accord by taking, in the form of a convention or a procotol, an engagement to pursue in concert a regulation of Polish affairs, by diplomatic methods, or otherwise, if necessary. Such an engagement, besides the immediate advantage of exalting the authority of the language of the allied Courts, would have offered to that Power whose position required most consideration the guarantees of a complete solidarity in all eventualities. We were persuaded that the surest method of preventing complications was to show ourselves ready to meet them with all the firmness required, and that conflicts between Governments took their origin not so often in bold resolutions as in protractions and hesitations that allowed difficulties to become aggravated. Our proposition was not accepted. The Russian Court replied to the programme of the three Powers by an absolute refusal. She promised to take the six points into consideration, but only when the insurrection was suppressed. She rejected all idea of a suspension of arms, and declining the competency of the Powers which signed the General Act of 1815, which she had previously admitted, she proposed to open with Austria and Prussia, as participating Powers, a separate negotiation.

The Vienna Cabinet rejected that proposal without hesitation, as being contrary to her duties to the two other Powers, and gave explanations at St. Petersburgh with a spontaneousness and a frankness which did honor to her sincerity.

The French Government at the same time expressed at London and Vienna the painful impression it had felt on receiving the replies of Russia. The three Cabinets addressed fresh communications to St. Petersburgh, the conclusions of which were received in identical terms. They unanimously declared Russia to be responsible for the consequences which might arise from a refusal to take their representations into account, and from the prolongation of the troubles in Poland. The last dispatches of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF are well known.

Notwithstanding the little success of the diplomatic intervention of the three Powers, the Emperor's Government has the satisfaction of knowing that it has, from the moment in which the Polish question was brought forward, in the measure of its rights and its duties toward England, neglected nothing to arrive at a solution. Ever attentive to the painful spectacle of the struggle which is going on in Poland, it loses sight of none of the interests which are connected with that conflict. It will maintain its accord with England and Austria, and it cannot believe that the union of the Cabinets, in an affair so worthy of their solicitude, must remain sterile.

We have not, however, the pretension to impose our solutions on the Powers interested, as much or even more directly than ourselves in the settlement of the existing difficulties. In a question essentially European, it is neither in conformity with our obligations or our rights to incur alone a responsibility which it is the duty of all to partake.

The Danish dispute, Rome and Italy, the relations with Turkey, and the situation of MONTENEGRO are touched up, and then the

AMERICAN QUESTION

is discussed as follows:

"The sad previsions suggested by the exasperation of the struggle carried on during three years in the United States, have been but too much realized. Blood has continued to flow, whilst the respective situations of the belligerents do not allow us to anticipate a period of this terrible crisis. In presence of such an accumulation of ruins, and such a sacrifice of life in a struggle hitherto fruitless, *we have felt profound regret that the proposition which we made at London and at St. Petersburgh, to unite in provoking an armistice, was not accepted.* Compelled to renounce that project by a double refusal, we have, however, declared that our desire to contribute to the re-establishment of peace in any form would not be the less lively and sincere. We have given proof of this by suggesting the idea of substituting for the project of an amicable intervention of the Maritime Powers, the expedient of direct messages between the Government of the United States and the Confederates of the South. This new attempt has not been more fortunate than the preceding.

From that time we have nothing left but to follow out the line of conduct adopted ever since the beginning of this war by the Government of the Emperor. This we have striven to do with scrupulous care under all circumstances. We have remained neutral and well disposed; although it has often been difficult for us to reconcile this part with our duties toward our fellow-countrymen. Independently of the sufferings, which, in our departments, are the consequence of the American crisis, hostilities on the territory of the Union itself have occasioned considerable detriment and loss to French residents. They have often had occasion to make just complaint of the abusive proceedings of the civil and military authorities. Our countrymen must understand that their interests, like those of other foreigners, cannot claim as exceptional security in the midst of the tumult of arms, and that in such cases all ordinary guarantees necessarily lose something of their efficacy. Moreover, a state of war imposes inevitable letters on the commerce of neutrals. If the progress of liberal doctrines tends to relax them, it cannot wholly suppress them.

The Cabinet of Washington has been able to satisfy itself that we have made, in our reclamations, allowance for these difficulties. But the Government of the Emperor cannot dissemble its pain at seeing so many aggrieved interests, well deserving of its care, making a vain appeal for protection."

MEXICO.

The object which the French Government aimed at in Mexico is declared to be very near its final accomplishment. The following is the language used:

"The Emperor's Government is on the point of attaining the object which it proposed to itself when it displayed the flag of France on the shores of Mexico. The success of our arms, by rendering the country free to dispose of itself, has confirmed the hopes which we founded in the good sense of the Mexican nation. The capture of Puebla has become a new title of glory for our heroic army; and the acclamations which greeted it in entering Mexico have loudly testified that our soldiers were received there as liberators. The Assembly of Notables has pronounced that Mexico could only expect regeneration from a monarchical institution. It also at the same time designated to the Mexican nation the Prince whom political circumstances appeared to ourselves to indicate as most preferable. The expression of these wishes, inspired by a just confidence in the high and brilliant qualities of him to whom they were addressed, has been favorably received, with the sole reserve that the whole nation should be called on to ratify the patriotic and spontaneous impulse which decided the sending of the mission charged to offer the crown of Mexico to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. This is how we, on our part, had understood the bearing of the resolutions of the Assembly.

Whatever might be the authority of the influential men who composed it, their decisions, in our opinion, to become definitive, must receive from the populations a more explicit sanction. We congratulate ourselves on seeing our ideas shared by the eminent Prince whom Mexico calls to inaugurate its new destinies.

The fortune of France and the blood of her soldiers belong to France only. An evident and imperious French interest could therefore alone determine the Emperor's Government to engage in an undertaking of which it had beforehand weighed the sacrifices and difficulties. It had, moreover, foreseen the salvation of Mexico as a possible consequence of the military expedition to which it was constrained. The public feeling of the country and the wisdom of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN justify all our hopes in this matter.

In an early future we expect to receive from that new Government of Mexico the guarantees which have been wanting to our interests under all the Governments which preceded it. For the moment, important questions necessarily remain to be settled on concerns ourselves; for the military result of our expedition has only prepared the ground for pacific

negotiations. The Emperor's Government will devote all its attention to them."

The Central States of South America, the late revolution in Madagascar and the rebellion in China are very briefly alluded to, and that part of the document relative to foreign affairs concludes with a reference to Japan.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

FULL TEXT OF THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

The following is the full text of the Emperor's letter to the Sovereigns of Europe, as published in the *Moniteur* of Nov. 11:

In presence of the events which each day arise and press on, I believe it indispensable to make known to my thoughts to the Sovereigns to whom is confided the destinies of the peoples.

At all times when profound shocks have disturbed the bases and displaced the boundaries of States there have followed solemn transactions to regulate the new elements, and to consecrate, while ravishing them, the transformations accomplished. Such was the object of the Treaty of Westphalia in the 17th century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this latter foundation that the political edifice of Europe reposes to-day, and, nevertheless, as you cannot be ignorant, it is crumbling away on all sides.

If we consider attentively the situation of the various countries, it is impossible to recognize that almost at all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, misinterpreted, or menaced. Heterodoxies without regulation, rights without title, and pretentions without curb. Peril so much the more formidable that the improvements brought about by the civilization which has bound nations amongst themselves through the solidarity of material interests, render war more destructive than ever.

We have here, then, a subject for grave meditations. Let us not wait, before taking our part, for undoubted and irresistible events to disturb our judgment, and draw us, despite ourselves, into a contrary direction.

I come, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present and assure the future in a Congress.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of Sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples.

Thus I am ready without preconceived system to bring to an International Congress the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in such an overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but, as I am a Sovereign the most credited with ambitious projects, I have it at heart to prove by a frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive without a shock at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be accepted I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting.

In case the Princes allied with and friendly to France should deem it suitable to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I shall be prond to offer them my cordial hospitality. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for overthrow has so many times issued, becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

Written at Paris, 4th November, 1863.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) Daouyn de Lhuys.

HOW THE PROJECT IS RECEIVED.

IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London News.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

The *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* have both received instructions to anticipate the failure of the proposal for a Congress; and they argue, in almost identical terms, that Europe alone will be disgraced and injured by the refusal of the Emperor's magnanimous and disinterested offer; and that, in any event, France will have gained a moral triumph, and may fold her arms with a sense of conscious superiority. They lay themselves out to rebut the inference which the public generally inclines to draw from the imperial speech, that in default of a Congress there must be war. The Emperor does not say, they are ordered to observe, that if you do not come into a Congress, "I will make war;" but that if you reject the panacea which his infinite wisdom has provided for you, your calamity will be on your own head; "the war which he does not wish, but foresees," will be constantly hanging over you, and he will have relieved his soul from all responsibility for it. The aim of these articles is to serve the immediate purpose of mitigating the alarm of the Bourse. If they are, in a larger sense, well founded, they tend to confirm the views of those who from the first interpreted the speech as pacific upon the assumption that the proposal for a Congress was not serious, but only an expedient and a jack-o'-lanthorn diversion. It will not do, however, to trust to this construction. All the powers of Europe will now, more than ever, keep their hands on the hilt of the sword, and augment those arguments which the speech so unctuously desires to see diminished.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Paris, Thursday Evening, Nov. 12, 1863.

The impracticability of the Congress is now pretty universally admitted, in spite of the Emperor's letter and the articles in the semi-official Press. Nor can I say that I detect any doubts as to the ultimate issue among the public. What the public are anxious to know is what foreign Powers will have to say to the Emperor's proposal, and a great many rumors are circulated on the subject. These are people here, as everywhere else, who pretend they are able to see much further than their neighbors, who confidently assert that Russia will accept the Congress, just as six months ago they prophesied that Russia would accept the "six points." That view I have disposed of in a former letter, and I have not heard or seen anything since then calculated to alter my opinion. On one point, however, there is no doubt. Victor Emanoel is prepared to join the Emperor in a Congress or in a war, or whatever else he may think fit to propose; but, according to the prevalent belief, England, Russia, Prussia and Austria will reserve their replies until they know what are the special points that are to be brought before the Congress. On the other hand, the assent of Spain, Portugal and the Scandinavian Powers is looked upon as highly probable.

IN VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

In the morning of the 7th inst., a Cabinet messenger brought to this city an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and in the afternoon of the same day the French Ambassador at this Court presented it to His Majesty. During the last three days there has been a very active telegraphic correspondence between Vienna and London, and it is here said that no answer will be given to the Imperial missive until the intentions of the British Government are fully known. In my letter of the 7th inst., it was stated that "up to the very last minute" the semi-official organs of this Government positively asserted that the French speech would contain nothing calculated to annoy Austria, and I am now able to inform you how it happened that man in office were so far out in their calculations. Early in the morning of the 5th inst. M. Drouyn de Lhuys forwarded to M. de Gramont a telegram, in which it was said that Austria would have reason to be satisfied with the Emperor's speech. A copy of the telegram was sent to Count Rechberg, who lost no time in communicating such agreeable information to his Sovereign. During the whole day the Austrians exulted greatly, but shortly after the sun had set they, to their great vexation, discovered that the information received from M. de Gramont was incorrect. At 9 o'clock in the evening of the 5th inst. Count Rechberg, the French Ambassador, and some other statesmen and diplomatists, were at Prince Metternich's, and there it was that they first got sight of the Imperial speech, which was telegraphed to this city *in extenso*. Count Rechberg and the Duke de Gramont are said to have been much perturbed while the document was being read, but Prince Metternich was so calm and collected as his illustrious father would, under similar circumstances, have been. In the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th inst., the Prince returned to Paris, and shortly before his departure he was instructed to confer with Lord Cowley as soon as he reached his destination. Men in office appear to have come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to decline the invitation of the Emperor of the French, but before it accepts it the Austrian Cabinet will try to obtain from the French Government a promise that the Venetian question shall not be brought forward. Although the Emperor of the French declared that the treaties of 1815 had ceased to exist, he has invited the Sovereign German Bund, which was established by the Monarchs who were assembled here in the above-mentioned year, to attend the Congress of Princes. In the year 1848 neither France nor England would officially recognize the representatives of Germany. Her Majesty Queen Victoria refused to admit Baron Andrian to her presence, and M. Bastide, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, received M. von Rauma in his shirt-sleeves. In the Paris *Nation* it was two or three days ago said that Prince Metternich would be recalled from Paris; but the *Wiener Zeitung* tells us that there has never been a question of removing him from his post. Eight or ten days ago a strong Russian wind was blowing here, and it is very possible that attempts were made to deprive Prince Metternich of the confidence of his Sovereign, but His Majesty must be well aware that he has no more faithful and devoted servant than the son of the man from whom he learned the rudiments of statecraft.

IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

St. Petersburgh, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

Last night the telegraph brought us an extract from the Emperor Napoleon's speech, which has taken everybody by surprise; for though we are accustomed to sudden changes in the Emperor's policy, they do not astonish us the less when they occur. The Government here is not less surprised than the public, for I can positively state that up to yesterday evening no one in the Administration had the slightest idea that the Emperor intended to shift his ground with reference to the Polish question. Most of all I think it will be a surprise for the Colonial Office, who, after keeping their eyes fixed on France for so many months, and after being kept in suspense by repeated exchanges of diplomatic notes, which have ended in nothing, are now to see propositions carried on for a Congress, in which the Polish question may or may not occupy the first place, and from which, of course, nothing could be done which would in any fashion a "thorn in the side of Russia. How the Cabinet of St. James will take it I know not; but I think the time is past for that which their illusions will be dispelled, and they will begin to understand that the promises upon which they have relied for so many years are never destined to be realized.

IN BERLIN.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Berlin, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

The Emperor Napoleon has prepared a series of surprises for the politicians and diplomatists of Prussia, no less than of the rest of Europe. The announcement of his invitation to the monarchs of all the principal nations of Europe to take part in a Congress proposed to be held in Paris for the regulation of all unsettled and menacing questions of general European interest took every one by surprise. *L'Europe*, of Frankfort, published last night the full text of the Emperor's invitation to the German Bund. From certain indications it appears not improbable that the King of Prussia would not be averse to take part in the Congress, provided the other sovereigns of Europe gauarally accepted the invitation. There are many voices among the people, however, raised against the project. They declare that no good can be expected to come from a concieve of sovereigns. It will be, according to these parties, a crowned conspiracy against political freedom and progress. The Prussian papers have not had much time to criticise the inaugural speach of the Emperor at the opening of the French Chambers. So far as they have done so, they have uttered a divided judgment on the subject. Some say nothing could be more satisfactory than the oration of Nov. 5, and they see in it the signs of a more peaceful state of affairs in Europe for the future. Others regard the fair words of Napoleon as the disguise behind which the most warlike intentions are concealed. The latter was indeed the prevailing feeling at first, and mentfested itself by a general declina of quotations af the Exchange.

AN OVERSIGHT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

It appears that in sending the letters for the Congress to the Sovereign Princes of Europe four German Princes were completely forgotten. They are, it is true, of the most microscopic dimensions; but as we often find very little bodies the most conceited and the most techy about their dignity, the said Princes may consider it as an intended slight. There was no slight meant; it was merely an oversight, and the *Gotha Almanac* may not have been at hand at the momen. I understand the mistake has been repaired. The letters have been duly posted, and, I presume, prepaid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

THE GOSSIP ABOUT LORD PALMERSTON.

Under the head of the "Lounger at the Clubs," the London *Illustrated Times* has the following:

"It is impossible to pass the 'tremendous scandal of the day' in silence. I will, therefore, tell your readers all I know upon the subject. But I will tell them no more. Of course, there are rumors enough afloat; but mere rumors affecting private character must find no place in your columns. All, then, that I know is this: There will shortly come before the Divorce Court a case in which a Mr. O'Kane will appear as plaintiff and Lord Palmerston will figure as co-respondent. This, I believe, is all that has been divulged to the public, and all that goes beyond this is mere rumor and not trustworthy. Something, however, is known about the solicitor for the plaintiff, and what is known it may be as well to publish. His name is Thomas Wells; his office is No. 47 Moorgate-street; and he is the same Thomas Wells who advertises in the morning papers that he, in conjunction with a Mr. Weston, 'advances money on good security;' helps the 'embarrassed' who are struggling against the force of misfortune' to 'effect compositions with their creditors;' obtains 'protection in cases from £5, (whatever that may mean,) payable by installments,' and that by him and his partner, Mr. Weston, 'divorce cases are confidentially conducted.' There can be no doubt that the advertising Mr. Thomas Wells is the solicitor for the petitioner, for he himself has divulged the fact in a letter written to the *Morning Star*, to contradict a report that the 'great scandal' has been arranged. And now, in leaving this case, I would warn your readers not to prejudge it. As at present advised, and after due reflection upon the improbabilities—I had almost said the impossibilities—which have presented themselves before me, I have come to the conclusion, provisionally, that there must be some tremendous mistake or diabolical roguery somewhere behind this case. The political opponents of the noble Lord—or rather the baser sort of them—are all on the alert, *erectis auribus*, snuffing the wind, and already, in anticipation, tasting the sweets of office; for, of course, as the *Standard* puts it, 'unless the charge be repelled—as we anxiously trust will be the result—there can be no question as to the course which Her Majesty will feel it necessary to adopt. In that event, equally as a matter of course, *political changes must be expected.*' Exactly so! With the fall of Alias the whole Whig world will rush down into irretrievable ruin, and the Conservative chiefs will be sent for, and the good time which has been so long in coming will come at last. Let not, however, the hopeful wailers on Providence, whose supreme ambition is to carry a box into the House of Commons at a cost of £1,200 to the country, count their chickens before they're hatched. For my part, I would not give them the amount of a month's salary of a junior lord for all the benefits they hope to extract out of this business. No, no! It cannot be! I will not believe it for a moment. The utter of the noble lord, I feel convinced, is not destined to be thus ignominously quenched."

A correspondent of *Saunders News Letter* writes under date of London, Nov. 7:

"The rumor which described the plaintiff in the cause of O'Kane vs. O'Kane and Palmerston as a clergyman of the Established Church proves to have been incorrect. He is, as I have now ascertained on reliable authority, a member of the Catholic Church, and some years since kept a school at Kilburney. He then became connected with the *Kerry Star*, and on the demise of that short-lived journal came over to London with the object, no doubt, of bettering his fortunes. I do not presume to prejudice the case, but I may state that but one opinion is entertained here in regard to the matter. That opinion is that there is no foundation whatever for the charge against Lord Palmerston. The lady waited on him, it is true, at Cambridge House, with a memorial or prayer for assistance, and the noble lord received her with the courtesy and kindness which belong to his nature. He also, I have been given to understand, assisted her with his purse, and in this wise, and this alone, qualified himself for the unenviable position of co-respondent—which he now occupies."

ANOTHER CASE.

A London correspondent of the Belfast *News Letter* writes:

"I may inform you that another remarkable case is likely to occupy the attention of the Court of Divorce, in which another member of the Government will figure as a corespondent. The honorable gentleman in question is a not a member of the Cabinet, although he may be ranked among the foremost occupants of the Treasury Bench. He entered Parliament a few years ago as a Radical, thoroughly independent, of course, and ready to resent any advances on the part of ministers as an offence against his personal honor and consistency. Very soon, however, he exchanged his seat below the gangway for the Treasury Bench, where his fierce attacks upon private members, and coarse and reckless vituperation when defending the Government, have combined to make him one of the most unpopular of the motley team which Lord Palmerston endeavors so unceasingly to keep quiet. The name of this gentleman in connection with certain proceedings now pending in the Court of Divorce is freely mentioned, but the present stage of the proceedings is not desirable to refer to particulars. It may, however, be right to state that the corespondent is unmarried.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN MURDERED IN A CAB—DETECTION, ARREST AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

Quite a sensation has been created in London by the perpetration of a fearful murder of a women and two children in a cab in the public streets. The circumstances of the discovery are thus described by one of the witnesses at the Coroner's inquest:

"The landlord of the Green Dragon public house, in Bishopgate-street, says he perfectly well recollects Parkes, the cabman, coming into his house on Saturday night and being served with the half-and-half, and himself with three halfpenny worth of gin, as before reported. Before he (the cabman) took the beer out he asked for the change. The landlord told him that his practice was to give the change when the pot was brought back. With this the cabman took the beer out, and as he was out some considerable time, the landlord went out with the 7½d. change and gave it to the cabman, who handed back the pot. The landlord then saw the man inside the cab, and should be able to identify him again. When the cabman opened the door at the Royal Oak, he saw the woman and the two children huddled at the bottom, one on the top of the other. He says his first impression was that they had been drinking morn freely than he had at first imagined. He shook the woman, but as she did not move, he took the youngest child in his arms and found it quite stiff. He dropped it again and jumped back into the middle of the pavement, where he stood transfixed with horror. The Royal Oak being a place of great traffic, the passers-by seeing the cabman in such a state, ran to the cab and the truth became apparent that all were dead. Mr. Henry Kiallmark, a Surgeon, of Princess-square, Westbourne-grove, seeing the crowd, alighted from an omnibus, and after examining the bodies ordered their immediate removal to hospital. The house-surgeon of the hospital in his evidance stated that he smelt the mouths of the mother and the youngest child, and the smell of prussic acid was particularly strong in them. That smell was less marked in the elder child. There was no spasm about the bodies. He examined the eyes of the mother, and the pupils were not contracted. There was nothing remarkable about the eyes of any of them. Some fluid came from the mouth of the mother, which had an intense smell of prussic acid, and also smelt of [illegible] Coroner brought [illegible] of one of the [illegible] on the arm of the mother. A bottle containing what was found in her pocket, had evidently been used for her own foot. The post mortem examination took place forty-hours after death. The brain was congested, and the intestines smelt strongly of prussic acid. There was about half an ounce of fluid in the bag of the heart, lungs healthy, liver nothing observable. The stomach had not been opened. The kidneys much congested. The other organs were healthy. He smelt prussic acid in opening the child, but very slightly. In the second child there was a much stronger smell of prussic acid. The age of the woman appeared about thirty-five years, the elder child about seven years, and the youngar child about four years. He assumed that the woman was the mother of the children, as she bore signs indicative of parturition, and the sign of a ring on the finger. There was a striking likeness between the mother and children.

The following telegram dated London, Nov. 1, gives the *dénouement* of the fearful tragedy: "The police having succeeded in discovering that the husband of the woman and father of the children who were found poisoned in a cab on Saturday night, was a person named Hunt, in the employ of Mr. Cullock, a wholesale druggist, at the west end, proceeded to Hunt's residence in Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell-street. They were unable, for some time, to obtain admission, but at length the door was opened by Hunt, who was the only person in the house. Soon after the police were admitted, Hunt was seized with a severe vomiting; he was then conveyed to the police station, where he replied to a number of questions which leave no doubt that he and his wife did not live happily together. He persisted in saying that he and the children had been to Southampton. After a short time Hunt became so ill that he was unable to give further replies, and he died in about an hour after being taken to the police station. The cabman who took the parties from Shoreditch, on Saturday, is not able to identify Hunt. The person whom he took up on Saturday wore a moustache. Hunt while at the station made some allusion to a person who appears to have visited his wife clandestinely, and who was described by the children as wearing a moustache. Aconite was found in Hunt's house. Another account says, Hunt obtained permission of his employers to take a holiday on Saturday, and he was accordingly absent. On Monday he returned to business, and took his round as traveler during the day, and nothing particular was noticed in his manner."

AUTHORIZED COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.

From the London Guardian.

We are happy to see that the objections brought against certain portions of the Bible are about to be met by leading theologians of the Church of England in a very practical way. If a false and unfair system of interpretation has been applied to the text of Scripture, the best way of confuting it is to apply a true and legitimate one. The honor of originating the plan is due to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has consulted several of the Bishops on the subject, and the Archbishop of York, at his instance, undertook to organize a plan for producing a commentary which should "put the reader in full possession of whatever information may be requisite to enable him to understand the Word of God, and supply him with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentation of its contents." The plan has received the sanction of the Primate. A committee, consisting of the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Llandaff, Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Lyttleton, the Speaker, Mr. Walpole, Drs. Jacobson, and Jeremie, takes the general supervision on of the work. Rev. F. C. Cook, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, will be the general editor, and will advise with the Archbishop of York and the Regius Professors of Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge upon any questions which may arise. The work will be divided into eight sections, the first of which will consist of the Pentateuch, a difficult subject, and will be edited by Prof. Harold Browne, Revs. R. C. Pascoe, T. F. Thrupp, T. E. Espin, and W. Dewhurst, contributing. The historical books will be consigned to Rev. G. Rawlinson, editor, and Revs. T. E. Espin and Lord Arthur Hervey, contributors. Rev. F. C. Cook will edit, and Revs. E. H. Plumptre, W. T. Bullock and Canon Ingsbury will annotate, the poetical books. The four Great Prophets will be undertaken by Dr. M'Caul as editor, and by Revs. R. Payne Smith and H. Rose as contributors. The Bishop of St. David's and the Rev. R. Gandell will edit the twelve Minor Prophets, and the Revs. E. Huxtable, W. Drake, and F. Meyrick will contribute. The Gospels and Acts will form the sixth section; the first three Gospels will be edited by Prof. Mansel, the Gospel of St. John by the Dean of Canterbury, and the Acts by Dr. Jacobson. The collorship of St. Paul's Epistles is appropriately assigned to Bishop Ellicott and Dr. Jeremie, with Dr. G Hord, Prof. T. Evans, Rev. J. White, and Prof. J. Lightfoot as contributors. To the Archbishop-elect of Dublin and the Master of Balliol is assigned the rest of the sacred canon. This really promises to be a work second only in importance to the LXX., or the English version made by the order of King James. Perhaps it will be quoted as "the XXX." The names of the editors and contributors, while they inspire confidence, give promise that the commentary thus put forth a most with the sanction of the Church of England as a body will not be the utterance of any narrow school of section of it.

A WAR PANAMORA

From the London Herald.

On Saturday evening a private view was given at St. James Hall of a moving panorama, illustrative of the principal warlike operations which have taken place since the commencement of the civil war in America. This historical panorama has been produced under the direction of Mr. Cuthou, whose fame as a painter of American scenery has been previously well established, but what part he has taken in these scenes it is impossible to decide, as the programme states them to be the united labor of "eminent and European artists." The exhibition is divided into three sections, and the number of pictures presented is about forty. Although they generally represent battles, sieges, marches and naval engagements, an evident effort has been made to relieve the sameness unavoidable in such subjects. In the first section, the Bull Run retreat is boldly illustrated by several horsemen coming full gallop toward the spectator; the anxiety of one of them to be out of harm's way far exceeds the speed of his horse or his skill in horsemanship—his seat and his saddle have varied company—and it is evident that in another minute he will beat them both by a length—his own—in the middle of the road. By his side runs an officer with his drawn sabre in his hand, which seems no absurd incumbrance for a man in full flight. This section concludes by a humorous scene at Beaufort, in which one contraband accompanies his song on the piano-forte, and others are lying about on sofas, being fanned by negro boys. In the second section there is an interesting episode entitled, "Seeking for the Dead." It is a moonlight scene, very imposing in its effect and admirably painted. Other scenes are introduced, in which picturesque costumes, local customs or the effects of war, form the principal features. The earlier subjects are the best executed as works of art, but those which follow, particularly where cavalry is engaged, if not either so correctly drawn or so skilfully painted, perhaps gain in dash and fury what they lose in accuracy of detail and proportion; but the interest in this exhibition will be found in the apparently truthful representations—said to be from photographs—of the forts, towns and other localities which have become generally known through the accounts so constantly received from America. For this reason the panorama will possess a certain degree of attraction, but we would suggest that a short description, with an occasional anecdote or remark, be added to the mere naming of the scene as it appears, and in that way the pause between the music and the rolling on of a fresh view would be advantageously filled up, and increase the amusement of the audience.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

On the 11th, Capt. W. Paton, whilst addressing the members of the Mercantile Marine Association in reference to the plan for repairing the big ship, mentioned a singular occurrence which took place at New-York. An impression got abroad that the ship was haunted, the alleged ghost being no other than the impersonation of an unfortunate riveter, who was heard plying his avocation in one of the wells or compartments. Capt. Paton stated that before the vessel left this country he believed that one of the men employed in her construction was missing. The man was a riveter; he was missed from the ship and never came for his wages, the supposition being that he had been rivetted up in some part of the vessel. So firmly impressed were some of the men with this idea that they left the ship in consequence. They affirmed that they had heard their departed friend busily engaged riveting in the middle of the night. The story was believed by many parsons in New-York, and on one occasion while the ship was under repair a diver signaled to be drawn up. He appeared pale with fright, and declared the ghost of the riveter was busy in the bottom part of the ship; in fact, that he began riveting immediately over his head. Such was the consternation amongst the divers that they called in the aid of one of the spirit mediums, who are somewhat numerous in the City of New-York. The medium came on board the ship, and after an examination declared that the missing man was there both "in body and spirit." Fortunately he (Capt. Paton) by pure accident was enabled to dispel the illusion. Being in a boat near the bows of the ship, he discovered that a swivel connected with the moorings worked to and fro, the movement causing a chink or vibration which at times, more especially at night, was heard throughout the vessel. It was this sound which had conjured up, in connection with the supposed fate of the unfortunate riveter, the phantom whose mysterious doings spread such consternation on board the big ship.

THE KEARSAGE.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A correspondent at Queenstown denies the correctness of the report that the Captain of the Federal steamer *Kearsarge* took on board a number of men as stokers, and that he threatened to disobey the orders for his departure. On the contrary, he complied with the utmost promptness with the request in the dispatch of Admiral Sir Lewis Jones. A number of the officers were that evening at the theatre in [illegible] and they [illegible] to pay a visit to the [illegible] Captain and officers of the *Kearsarge*. Whilst they were [illegible] the vessel left the Clyde the *Will o' the Wisp*, a fine paddle steamer of 900 tons and 180 horse power, launched on the 27th ult. from the London Works, Renfrew, and which ran eighteen miles an hour on the trial trip with 200 tons dead weight on board. She has been bought by some enterprising persons to run the American blockade.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

From the North British Mail Nov. 28.

Yesterday there left the Clyde the *Will o' the Wisp*, a fine paddle steamer of 900 tons and 180 horse power, launched on the 27th ult. from the London Works, Renfrew, and which ran eighteen miles an hour on the trial trip with 200 tons dead weight on board. She has been bought by some enterprising persons to run the American blockade.

The Pope and the Poor.

The *Veridico* of Rome, of the 31st ult., gives the following particulars of the fourth series of guests whom the Holy Father invited to dine at the Vatican during the usual Roman October vacation: "The day before yesterday, being the last Thursday in October, the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., from a motive of that paternal affection which so well characterises him and makes him day by day more beloved by and endeared to his subjects and to the whole Catholic world, wished to recreate by a special banquet in the halls of the Vatican a number of poor, choosing one from each of the parishes of Rome. They met first at the Church of St. James, on the Piazza Scossa Cavalli, and having all together venerated the Blessed Sacrament, they marched in due order to the Apostolic Palace, where, on arriving, they were received in the Sala Ducale, where the table had been laid for them. At 12 o'clock struck they duly honored the Blessed Virgin by reciting the *Angelus*, and after a prelate had blessed the table they sat down full of joy at the honor they were made to share. Toward the beginning of the dinner His Holiness made his appearance amongst them, surrounded with all the Pontifical Court. The exultation and wonder of that group of poor men on seeing themselves in presence of the Sovereign Pontiff may be easily imagined. The Holy Father, with his well-known benignity, went slowly along the whole table, noticing everything with interest, and addressing each of the guests with loving words. Having then taken his stand at the top of the hall, he addressed them a moving discourse, exhorting them especially to attend to giving to their families a good education, the neglect of which is a source of innumerable evils to body and soul. After having thus fed their souls also with the food of words of eternal life, he returned again to his poor guests, giving to each one with his own hand alms in money. Nor was he satisfied with all this, but would have them also treated to a bottle of good wine, that they might on their day of recreation enjoy themselves with their families, urging them all himself to take home to give their children what was left on the table. The dinner was excellent and abundant, the emotion was general, and the enthusiasm of the poor guests indescribable, their voices re-echoing over and over again in that hail blessings on the incomperable Pontiff and affectionate Sovereign."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A London correspondent of the Belfast *News Letter* writes: "Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., and M. P., filled a prominent place before the public a year or two since. A counsel learned in the law, and a member of Parliament to boot, was compelled to abandon the scene of his legal and senatorial triumphs, and to fly the country, an outcast from society. Fortune, the fickle goddess, who frowned upon her votary in the Old World, smiles blandly upon him in the New. He is now about to be married to an American lady with a dower of £200,000. A portion of this wealth is, I understand, about to find its way to England in satisfaction of those debts which Mr. James feels it to be his first duty to discharge. With this view he has requested the presence of his solicitor in New-York to arrange matters, and this gentleman (Mr. Henry Richards, of Langham-street, a highly respectable practitioner,) is now in New-York making the necessary arrangements for putting his client 'straight before the world.' So you see there is always a future for those who have the energy to repent and the grace to atone. It is to be hoped that the bride's fortune is not invested in 'greenbacks.'"

—In a letter which Mr. Laird addressed to Capt. Coles, on Oct. 29, the honorable gentleman says: "I beg to say that in the speech I made at Birkenhead, on Friday last, I intended to convey to the public my conviction that, unless the Admiralty allow the vessels they are fitting with your cupolas to be properly masted and rigged, they would not be doing justice to your invention. I may add that I have myself no doubt whatever that vessels properly designed and fitted with your cupolas will prove most efficient sea-going ships for service in any part of the world. The American iron-clad monitors have hitherto been built for river and coast service, and are not adapted for regular sea-going work. They cannot, therefore, be at all classed with the ships you have been urging this country for so long a time to adopt."

—The *Courrier des Alpes* relates the following instance of the danger of premature interment. "A few days ago, the family and friends of M. Taffur, a landowner, residing at St. Christophe, (Isere,) who had, to all appearance, died suddenly, followed him to his last home. Divine service was being performed in the church, when a singular noise was heard proceeding from the coffin. The service was immediately suspended, the lid unscrewed, and the supposed dead man found to be alive. He was conveyed back to his house, and on the following day he was able to move about."

—A European traveler, with Russian passport and credentials from French, Austrian, Prussian and English Consuls, has lately passed through India, and gone viâ Kapoorthalla to Calcutta. He has traversed from St. Petersburgh, through Moscow, by Astracan and Central Asia to Cashmere and the Punjab. He calls himself a Greek, and goes by the name of George Constantine. He speaks many languages, French with particular fluency, and has a good stock of plans, maps, &c., of the whole country he has traveled over. He had an interview with the Maharajah of Cashmere.

—An anecdote is in circulation about King George's Danish mentor, M. Sponneck, indicative of that gentleman's promptness of decision when thwarted by minute regulations. On his late passage by packet from Copenhagen to Hamburg, his dog was dashed overboard. Stoppage of the ship was refused on the ground that mere animals were not entitled to rescue, the by-laws only applying to "passengers or crew." In a twinkling Sponneck jumped overboard and claimed for self and dog benefit of the launch boat.

—The expected *début* of the Countess Bathyani, of the well-known Hungarian family, whose beauty and talent have been for some time the theme of conversation in Paris, took place a few days ago at the Théâtre de la Tour d'Auvergne. She selected Racine's tragedy of "Phedre" for her first appearance, and assumed the principal character. The Countess is said to seek in a theatrical career a compensation for the loss of a splendid fortune. This circumstance attracted some of the most distinguished of the fashionable world.

—*Scriptural Paraphrases by a Layman* is the title of a book announced for publication in Edinburgh, and now being printed at the *Caledonian Press* there. When completed it will consist of some 800 pages. It has been the author's constant labor, he says, for some twenty years; and his object has been to "elucidate one passage of Scripture by quoting the biblical words from another portion of Holy Writ, and thus giving the whole commentary in pure Bible language."

—Meyerbeer's long expected opera, "L'Africaine," which, it is said, has been written upwards of fifteen years, and destined for the National Opera of Paris, but waiting for the requisite vocalists, is now again the subject of conversation in musical circles—a rumor having got abroad that the work is likely to be produced for the first time at Covent Garden, instead of the French metropolis, and that the singers will probably be Adelina Patti, Lucca, Tamberlik and Naudin.

—The *Messager du Midi* states that the Empress of the French, before leaving Toulon, ordered a list of twelve convicts to be made out, for the purpose of procuring them pardons or diminutions of punishment. Six are to be taken from among the most deserving of the Arabs, because of the longing which they feel to again revisit their native country.

—The following communication has been transmitted from Warsaw to Breslaw: The superior of the Augustinian Convent, Krajewski, and the prior of the same, Pawlowski, who made declarations favorable to the conduct of the Russians, have been poisoned with strychnine. The first is dead, and the second is seriously ill.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, an accomplished member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colors, has left Teneriffe, where she long resided, and whence she derived the subjects of her pictures, and has taken up her residence in the Northern American States, in consequence of Mr. Murray's appointment as Consul for Portland.

—The *Signale*, of Leipsic, informs its readers that "The Africaine," of which so much has been spoken in Paris, was about to be produced in England, the director of Covent Garden having demanded that opera of Meyerbeer, and placed at his disposal for its interpretation Mlle. Patti and Lucca, Mme. Tamberlik, Naudin, and all the principal artists of his imposing company.

—The following advertisement appears in our Stamboul cotemporary, the *Terjuman Ahval*: "Headache, toothaches, lumbago, eye-sores, fever, &c., cured by a celebrated divine just arrived from Asia Minor, by breathing on the patient and by charms. Address Dedé-kavé, at Akseral."

—M. Nadar, writing to the *Indépendance* of Brussels, says he will continue his ascensions until he has collected money enough to send out his plan of navigating in the air. The giant balloon, he says, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...Tribune reported to Washington for the English, which is not the report would the like, such as it is; for no doubt some intolerant believer in the "overruling power of justice" at the North will hail with delight this public acknowledgment, from the President's mouth, of Mr. Lincoln's injustice and downright robbery. But the context shows too plainly what the meaning is. The whole question is narrowed down to a personal issue between the man, whom the Yankees delight to honor, and the rebellious Southerners, who refuse to bow the knee to the sectional candidate of election. We do not deny that the personal character of LINCOLN had the effect of raising the indignation of the Southern people to a higher pitch; but it is a mistake to suppose that we should not have resisted the choice of any of the parties—of SEWARD himself, the Oily Gamman of the firm, as well as of the senior Quirk and junior Snap. Long before the Chicago Convention the lines of battle were drawn up, and the selection of the Northern fugleman was a matter which did not affect in the slightest the principles of the conflict.

We were prepared to resist the domination of a sectional majority, however respectable their leader. That they could not find a respectable leader, we knew; but this was regarded only as a superfluous proof of the rottenness of their creed. And now, at this late day, after all the blood that has been shed, after all the infamous wrong that has been done us, after all the insult and outrage that have been heaped upon the Southern people, we are to come back into the Union, in order, forsooth, that Mr. LINCOLN may have the full enjoyment of his authority conferred upon him by the election of 1860. One would think that he has had enjoyment enough—enjoyment far better suited to his coarse nature than if the South had submitted tamely to his rule. Well might he say with THEMISTOCLES, "*Periissemus, nisi perdidissemus.*" "I should have been ruined had I not been ruined. I should not have had the full enjoyment of my authority had I not lost it." What would have been the distribution of the few Federal loaves and fishes among renegade Southerners in comparison with the patronage which the war has given him in his own hand? How faint would have been the increase of the Lincolnite office-holders in the Southern States compared with the clouds of perfume which greet his nostrils every hour of the day, from the morning unto the evening sacrifice? No Iesaac GARRIALDI, with an impiety horrible even in a maomen, would have likened him to the Savior of mankind. No fawning Press would have called him a second WASHINGTON. And then what a blessing it has been to him to find himself surrounded by congenial spirits; by men who "rather like" a slap on the back, and are tickled by a sly thrust between the ribs; who drink in with eagerness the foul dishwater of obscene anecdotes, and have no squeamish objections to blasphemous allusions. True, in his own rude way, he would have enjoyed the humiliation of the South; but where would have been the banquet of blood and the brimming beaker of tears? And yet, if we judge by the outgiving of his oracle, he is not satisfied. His cup of happiness is not full. So long as there is a homestead to be burned, an acre of land to be confiscated, a rebel to be annihilated, a piece of plate to be stolen, he is not content. The contract is not fulfilled—he has not the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him by the election of 1860. What is this the real meaning of this new utterance of his Loxian Apollo? We doubt it. It is not the broken promise of the election of 1860 that constitutes the grievance. It is the prospect of any election at all in 1864 that perplexes the Yankee monarch with fear of change. Not till Jupiter has overthrown the Titans will his restless ambition end, and all before that overthrow goes for naught in the great Ædes of his rule. "There can be no peace and quiet until ABRAHAM LINCOLN is President under the election of 1860 of the whole United States." And when will that be? Who can tell? Meanwhile the President of the Northern States is to continue in office, and wait the period when he can enter the promised land. The land warrant bears the date of 1860. We opine that the taxes will amount to more than the value of the property before he gets possession.

Oh! Jupiter of the North. You are unfortunate in the choice of your oracle. Apollo has blabbed the secret a little too soon, and we tremble for your lofty abodes—your White House—your Mount Olympus. And then the Titans are so troublesome—are so stubborn—are so bent on asserting their original rights. Can you not hear the cry, *Redeunt Saturnia regna!*

THE CASE OF THE SIR WM. PEEL.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM CAPT. ROLANDO, OF THE SEMINOLE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following correspondence, premising that "This HENRY ROLANDO is a South Carolinian by birth, and disappointed his friends very much by remaining with the enemies of his country. He was with Capt. PEGRAM in the expedition against the Chinese Pirates, and behaved very gallantly. Before the war his word would have stood against the oath of any Englishman, but the amount of lying done by his brother Yankee officers during the war makes it rather doubtful whether his word will pass now among gentlemen Such is the effect of association."

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.
HOUSTON, Oct. 17, 1863.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to forward for your information a letter from Capt. ROLANDO, commanding U. S. steamer *Seminole*, to Mr. G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary U. S. Navy. This letter was in the mail-bag of the *Seminole*, which, with that of the *Cayuga*, were intrusted to the Captain of a blockade runner, who deceived the Federals into the belief that he was bound for New-Orleans, and, on leaving them at Sabine Pass, ran into Calcasieu, and delivered the mails to an officer there, who transmitted them to these headquarters. The original has been sent to Mr. MASON, in London, for publication, one copy to the British Admiral commanding in the Gulf, and one to the Mexican authorities at the Rio Grande.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servant,
J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General Commanding.

LETTER OF CAPT. ROLANDO.

SABINE PASS, Oct. 3, 1863.
U. S. STEAMER SEMINOLE.

MY DEAR FOX: I am sorry that I have been ordered by the Commodore to blockade off this place, as I felt I could have been of more service at the Rio Grande, where I seized the *Sir Wm. Peel*, on the 11th of September.

I could understand the hocus pocus of those Englishmen there; they were in open daylight landing cargoes of contraband, with the connivance of the Mexicans, and sending into Texas everything they could which would aid the rebellion. I knew it, but could not detect the act; and consequently had to keep quiet until I had sufficient grounds for making the seizure I did.

The *Sir Wm. Peel* is about 340 feet long on deck, and has splendid engines, all below the water-line, and built for a man-of-war, iron stanchions and knees fore and aft on her main deck, and could be converted into a privateer on very short notice.

I expected to find guns on board, but did not, with the exception of two iron 18-pound guns. Of contraband articles, I found about 150 axles for gun carriages, and two casks of iron rings for artillery harness.

The vessel is perfectly ventilated with air ports, and would be comfortable for a crew of 400 men. She will make as a splendid sloop-decked sloop, with pivot guns, raxee the spar-deck.

No one knows, who has not been to the Rio Grande, the immense value that river is to the Southern Confederacy. Steamers are constantly landing cargoes—contraband—which go to Texas in the small steamers and barges which are towed up the river and landed; or returning, bringing cargoes of Confederate cotton—just as bad as contraband, as it buys the arms and munitions of war.

When I took the *Peel* she had steam up, and I thought she was going to run for it; so I took her at anchor, which I would not have preferred, as I feared the Englishman would cry out neutrality, as he did; but I informed him that he was in error; that I had the advantage; he was on my side of the line; he was quite near the line, but a little to the northward.

I did not take any bearings myself of the position, as my instructions to the master are general, that "he should always take bearings when we stopped near the land." He did so while I was on board the *Peel*, as I seized her myself, and the day after the seizure I found that in the log was noted the bearing of the river Rio Grande, west by south, at the time of the seizure, which puts us a little in American waters.

I am glad it was done by the master, as I felt some delicacy about a point of so much interest, personally.

It galled me to have a scoundrel of an Englishmen crying out neutrality, when he knew as well as I did that he had been trafficking in the blood of my countrymen and making money out of our misfortunes. That he had landed arms and contraband of every kind before my arrival, (I was only two days at the Rio Grande,) and had started with the intention of being a privateer, and had so boasted in Matamoras, is well known, but the miserable Mexicans who are helping the trade, and yet will no doubt sustain a claim of neutrality, which they themselves are violating; for the *Hawkins*, the *Celt*, *Labenzon* and *Peel* had all discharged their cargoes, which were contraband, and forwarded to Texas by Mexican authorities in the Custom-house.

When it is so palpable to any one of our statesmen that Mexicans are beerly, through the Custom-house at the Rio Grande, violating their neutrality by assisting and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, I think it devilish hard that any plea for the observance of a neutrality, which they don't observe themselves, should be listened to by our Government, and I hope Mr. SEWARD will remind them of what they are now doing, and have done in the way of violating neutrality, by sending to Texas contraband cargoes through the Rio Grande; it is so easy, as the river at the mouth is about three hundred yards wide, with four feet water on the bar, and grows narrower as you go up.

I think the Government should sustain my course, without listening to any plea of neutrality from either English or Mexicans.

The ship will condemn herself, for you know her pledge from information from abroad, and what she must have landed. The Mexicans are themselves violating neutrality, as it is the duty of a neutral to remain neutral in neither side, but be an honest friend to both belligerents.

I will take good care of my position when the fight comes on hostilely, as the course I have taken is fully justified by my Admiral, the master only passed the ship, by passages, in our own waters; so you see my reckoning is all right, and I can rebut the English version.

You saw from that English Capt. Hoop's dispatch how the drift would be. The d—d puppy, I wonder if he recollected how his Consul, Mr. BUNCH, and some of his brother officers, raised the blockade off Charleston by an imaginary line of horizon. I suppose the boundary of Texas and Mexico is one of the same to him; but I have one of BLUNT's compasses, which gives a bluntor line than theirs.

I hope Mr. SEWARD will assume a higher tone if the case comes before him, as Mexico and England are violating neutrality themselves, and what is stated out by them to us they should be made to feel in a similar way.

There is not enough doing here to keep one alive; I have been here about two weeks, and have not seen anything but what is in Sabine Pass, which the rebels are fortifying and oiling across the channel.

I do not anticipate anything in the way of a fight here, unless the *Clifton*, *Sachem* and the cotton boats in the Pass come out and make one.

The *Clifton* is in working order. I can't get near them, as there is only seven feet water at the entrance of the Pass.

The army will attack, I suppose, from some other point than the Pass, as it is stronger now than ever.

I trust, my dear FOX, you will drop me a line and tell me how the course I have pursued, as regards the *Peel*, is appreciated by the department; for I am really quite anxious at the responsibility I have assumed, particularly when I think of HUNTER, who I have understood, was charged with violating neutrality. The Englishmen will do any amount of swearing, and the Mexicans likewise from complicity.

My consciousness of having acted to the best of my ability for the interest of my country and its cause, the belief that the vessel was in American waters, and the corroborating testimony of the master and logbook are the comforts I have in my anxiety, and on which I rest my defence.

Drop me a line soon, and believe me your friend,
A true copy, HENRY ROLANDO.
W. A. ALSTON, Captain A. A. General.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

The army correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following very excellent description of Lookout Mountain, which possesses peculiar interest at this time:

"The ascent of Lookout Mountain is gained by an excellent road that rises from the confluence of Chattanooga Creek, two miles west of the depot at Chattanooga, and reaches the top of the mountain a mile in rear of the Lookout peak. There we found a most excellent Summer resort, resembling in appearance a fashionable watering place, with beautiful and commodious hotel buildings, and all else to render the place attractive to seekers of pleasure. Fine freestone springs are also flowing in profusion. This beautiful village is known by the appellation of Summer Town. There is quite a commanding view from the fourth floor of the hotel; but the sublimest scenery is spread out before the beholder from the huge boulders of rock that rise so rough and rugged from the extreme northeast point of the mountain overlooking the Tennessee River. This peak we suppose to be near three miles from Chattanooga, on an air line, direction nearly west, elevation next two thousand feet above the river.

The general course of the Tennessee River flows from the northeast to the southwest, but as seen from Lookout, the shape of the river from above Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry below the mountain, is somewhat similar to the letter S, Chattanooga the leg in the Southern bend and Moccasin Bend in the northern. The appearance of the lower bend, however, is better represented by the name of Moccasin Bend. The beholder is struck with the similarity of the neck of land embraced by the bend to an Indian's moccasin. Chattanooga is the instep, the confluence of Chattanooga Creek is the toe, and the confluence of Lookout Creek the heel, and the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry the ankle above the heel. The shrubbery along the river bank represents the fringe or beads of the moccasin. Lookout is opposite the bottom of the foot, and Moccasin Ridge is the leg and foot. The batteries that fire so frequently upon us, may be styled the top of the toe. The distance from the pontoon bridge in the rear of Chattanooga, across the ankle of Moccasin Ridge, to the pontoon at Brown's Ferry, is apparently about a mile, while around the river it is five or six miles. From the standpoint we occupied, Missionary Ridge is seen extending from north to south, three miles southeast of and fronting Chattanooga. Chattanooga Valley and Creek are between Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Lookout Valley and Creek are west of Lookout Mountain, and between it and Raccoon Mountain, which is five miles beyond the Peak. Walden's Ridge is on the opposite side of the river, nearly north. Between Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge is the passage of the river, with the 'suck' and 'boiling pot.' The Federals now hold the Raccoon Mountain and the valley of Chattanooga beyond Chattanooga Creek."

T. BUTLER KING.

HIS VIEWS ON THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

In response to an invitation from the Georgia Legislature, Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING delivered an address before them on the state of the country. The following are some of the remedies suggested by him:

He had been amazed that the Provisional Congress had not purchased a navy adequate to the work of keeping our ports open, whereby we might have exported our surplus produce and bought supplies. He had, himself advised such a purchase. Such a navy could have been provided for $10,000,000 capable of coping with the boasted Yankee navy in the work of defending certain desired points. We had been deprived, through this neglect of the Congress, of $300,000,000, which our cotton, rice and tobacco would have brought, aside from the loss incurred in negroes and the destruction of property along our coast and navigable streams.

He thought a grave error was committed, after failing to provide for the sole of our products, in not providing for taxation adequate to meet the expenses of the Government. If Congress doubted the constitutionality of a direct tax before an apportionment was had—which he did not—they should have provided for the apportionment. They had not done this, and the currency had gone down until—when at length a tax bill was framed—it contained a clause declaring that gold should be taxed eight for one, thus virtually depreciating its own currency 600 per cent.

Our Government had made a great mistake in not buying the cotton at ten cents a pound and holding it as a basis for foreign credit. It would now bring us about $600,000,000 in gold, or enough to pay our entire war debt. He had recommended this policy.

He recommended that the cotton now in the country he taxed twenty-five cents per pound. This, he estimated, would raise $675,000,000. It could not be objected to by the speculators, for they have been made rich by the misfortunes of the country, or by the planters, whose products have been enhanced so much in value.

He would further, in accordance with the maxim that the consumer pays the tax, levy an export duty of five cents per pound on cotton at the confluence of peace, or when the ports are opened. This would bring us $75,000,000. The interest on the public debt of $1,000,000,000 would be $70,000,000. Then, on all exports he would levy a duty sufficient to raise $15,000,000. This would give us a sinking fund of $20,000,000, which would pay the debt in twenty-two years. Then, to support the Government, he would have a revenue or import duty of twenty-five per cent. Estimating our imports at half the exports—$150,000,000—that would give us $37,000,000 to pay the expenses of the Government.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

From the Enquirer, Nov. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS—Whilst flour and wheat continue very scarce, the receipts of various other articles of subsistence have been more liberal this week, and business has, consequently, been somewhat brisker. The remark in our last that adequate supplies will not be received until the Secretary of War gives peremptory instructions to impressing agents that they must *release*, unconditionally, one-half, or some other proportion, of the stocks in farmers' hands which they have unjustly and improperly impressed subject to their orders, indicates the only mode of relief from the scarcity of provisions which will prove efficient.

Corn has been arriving more freely, and sales at as low a figure as $12 are reported. The current price is $14. The majority of sellers are asking $15 to $16 per bushel for corn meal. A lot was offered to consumers to-day by Messrs. TARDY & WILLIAMS at $14 per bushel. It was sent to them for sale by Mr. E. H. GILL.

Hay is now selling at $12 per 100 pounds.

Apples tend upward, the supply being inadequate. We quote at $50 to $65 per barrel. (N. B.—Apples are not subject to impressment.)

Irish potatoes $9 to $10 per bushel, sweet potatoes $12 to $13.

Bacon, $2 75 per pound for hog round; butter firm at $3 75; lard, $2 50 to $2 60; fresh beef is abundant, and the apprehension is felt that supplies are coming in too rapidly. We quote at 70c. to 85c.; mutton, 75c.; veal, 90c.

Dressed poultry, $1 per pound—plentiful.

Sugar is firm at $3 to $3 25; sorghum molasses has advanced on account of the light receipts—now held at $12. Rice, 30c. per pound: salt lower—35c. to 40c. per pound—market overstocked.

The receipts of tobacco are very light, and the market continues animated. We quote inferior lugs at $17 to $20; good, $25 to $30; fine light, $35 to $40; inferior leaf, $45 to $55; good, $60 to $75; fine manufacturing, $100 to $200; good and fine shipping, $85 to $95.

Whisky is selling at all prices, from $50 to $75; apple brandy from $50 to $60. There is more offering, but holders are firm.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Wilmington, under date of the 11th inst., says:

"Blockade goods are tumbling down with a crash. The last auction sale I attended was on the 10th inst., when prices fell more than 75 per cent. below those realized at the preceding one. I am not at all surprised at this seemingly extraordinary change. There are here now no less than fifteen entire cargoes warehoused, waiting a change in the market. The result may, in a great measure, be attributed to the large stocks already in the hands of speculators, but much is also due to the success which has attended home manufactures."

The Richmond *Enquirer* doubts whether this decline of 75 per cent. is correctly stated.

DEFERRED THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Sermon by Rev. Abel Silver in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, in Thirty-fifth-street, on Thanksgiving.

"O give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever." Ps. cxx., 1.

It is good for any people, at any time, truly to thank our Heavenly Father for his blessings. And I would that the whole people of the United States, each and all, North and South, could this day render real thanksgiving and praise to the Lord for his merciful kindness, at all times, to every individual. For thee this day's sun would go down upon the wrath of no man or woman of the land. A new sphere of thought and feeling would pervade Columbia. The voice of every cannon would be silent. Every sword would be sheathed. All arms would fall. Every shackle would be broken. Dishonest men would be making restitution for their frauds. The soldiers would be returning to the embraces of their families; and peace on earth and good will toward men would be the cotton's anthem.

Yet, when we come to the civil and belligerent matters of our country we need further light, in order to render thanks understandingly for particulars. We can thank the Lord for his general Providence over the affairs of the nation, and confidently hope and pray that the rebellion may cease and all our difficulties may be settled in the best possible way for the good of all mankind. The festivals and fasts among the Israelitish ceremonials were appointed by the Lord, as representative of spiritual things, and are a part of the Holy Word, teaching us the way of life by correspondences.

But over all man's specially appointed fasts and thanksgivings for particular events, in this age of human worldliness and strife, there are many clouds.

An event for which we might call a *fast* might be the very event which opened the way for the accomplishment of our fondest hopes, while that for which we would render *thanksgiving* might be the proximate cause of sad disappointment and distress. We see events as they occur, but the consequences and their connection with future affairs are wisely hid from our view. Men are not always good judges as to the outcome events for which they should make a public fast or thanksgiving. Such a decision would require a knowledge of the state of men's hearts, and of the effect which the events would have upon their souls, for good or for evil.

We may see the truth of this from the fact that when Southern arms are victorious, the rebels give thanks and say fast; but when Northern arms gain the battle, we give thanks and they fast. In their victories they claim the Lord as on their side; in ours, we claim him as on our side. But in all this, how blind are they and we to the Lord's true character! Was the Lord on their side at Bull Run, Chickahominy, Ball's Bluff and Fredericksburgh? and on ours at New-Orleans, Actietam, Port Hudson and Vicksburgh?

God is at all times and enchangeably for the good of all. He is as much for our good when we are defeated as when we prevail. He is for the general good of all, and for the particular good of each.

He is looking to the good of this nation North and South—not for one year, nor for ten, one hundred or one thousand only, but through all time.

But His parucular regard is for our future welfare. His efforts are always to make everything here subservient to the future well-being of all, as far as possible. He therefore looks beyond physical things. The question with Him is not how this war will affect the physical comforts and conditions of mankind on earth—the outward prosperity of the people, and the wordly growth and power of the nation; but how will it affect their souls and the souls of their posterity throughout the future ages of the world and the next. With this view of the subject, it matters not how many men fall in a battle, provided the future condition of all interested is not thereby made worse but better.

When we look at ten thousand men starving to death in prison, our hearts bleed for them. It is a dreadful picture. But they, one after another, are throwing off their emaciated bodies and rising in full freedom. Their enemies cannot imprison their souls, and their Heavenly Father knows when it is their best time to go home, and thus improves it. True, it is a heartrending event to the distant wife or father, mother, sister or child. But this distress will not put them any further from Heaven; but in some instances, perhaps, much nearer.

Go into the hospital of ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers. Watch the effect which their condition has upon their spirits. Will it move them any further from heaven? It is sometimes good for men to be afflicted. Look at the effect which their condition is having upon the hearts of the people at home in affectionately providing for their wants. Does it not do them good, and draw them nearer to heaven? And will not the tender sympathy and care of the nation improve their hearts also?

We may see the truth of this in that none of the deaths and destructions, calamities and troubles of this life hurt men spiritually. Whether swept away by wars, pestilences or famines, by the sinking or burning of ships, by the crash of cars, the tornado, earthquake or volcano, it effects not for evil the soul's welfare.

These terrific features of the Divine Providence, terrible as they appear, contain nothing on God's part, toward man's real self—toward his soul and its present and future needs and happiness, but what is gentle and merciful, with the kindest efforts to bless and save.

And while they do not hurt us spiritually, they are, on the contrary, needful admonitions of the uncertainty of human life and of the things of this world.

But when we consider the merciful character of our Heavenly Father, in connection with the groans and tears and human suffering which darken the whole historic picture of our race, touching more or less the life of every individual, we should remember that all such suffering comes from the violation and disregard of the mental and physical laws of life and health; laws which man was made free to obey or disobey; that this freedom, with the gift of reason, is man's peculiar endowment; the one wonderful human principle by which he is either a beast nor a machine, but an immortal intelligence, capable of becoming either an angel or a devil; of being happy or miserable.

Therefore, the calamities, which we are now suffering in this country as a people and nation, are the consequent fruits of our selfishness; of our violation of the laws of love to God and our neighbor. Had we adhered to those laws these calamities would have been avoided. They might have been avoided. We know better than to steal, lie, murder; or to infringe in any way, upon the rights of men. What we are suffering, therefore, is good for us. Uninterrupted worldly prosperity is not good, either for an individual, a society or a nation.

We are no more wicked than other nations. We are probably the most virtuous and happy people on the earth. Or, if that is saying too much for this world-loving age, we will use the other adjectives, and say we are the least vicious and miserable people.

We have the highest privileges, civil and religious, of any people; and we ought, therefore, to be the best. But we have abused those privileges until we have lost sight of their value. We have rendered ourselves unworthy of them and are consequently involved in a civil war.

Freedom is been our boast. We have praised it, sung it, toasted and shouted it, in thrilling cheers of three times three, until, instead of being our strength, it has become our weakness. So that, with the best of governments, we are the least governed.

In his sovereign freedom, each unregenerate man sets up for himself, and he thinks he needs no higher law to govern him than his own will. And thus his selfishness leads him imperceptibly away from the laws of his God and his country, until, in his boasted freedom, he runs wild; studying in every way, for selfish purposes, to evade the law. And the rulers generally have been no better than the people under them, respecting the laws as little and evading them as much.

All this is the consequence of a blind devotion of the natural mind to a false freedom; while the spiritual mind knows that true freedom loves the laws of life, and he knows also that therein consists the freedom itself and all its joys.

But a man in a false freedom, founded on the love of being free for selfish purposes, has no real regard for the freedom of others.

Such wicked men, who boast of their freedom, will enslave their fellow men, or rob them, cheat them, murder them, or let them starve to death by thousands, while their own coffers are filled with gold. This is the state of depraved human nature, everywhere, where its own selfishness is left to rule supreme.

With this view of our state and condition as a nation, what can we understandingly, as a religious people, now thank the Lord for? For everything we need. His merciful Providence is ever over us. He has bountifully supplied us with temporal blessings; and has also given us his Holy Word and Spirit in order to regenerate our souls, and make us truly what we profess to be,—a free people; and that now in consequence of our failure, through disregard of these spiritual privileges, and the consequent selfish falsification of true freedom, he has permitted the evils of the nation to show themselves in all the horrors of rebellion, war, riots, dishonesty and selfishness in all their forms, in order that we may be made sensible of our mistake, see and repent of our evils, and return in humble obedience to God's holy laws; planting ourselves as a nation, upon the broad basis of real and universal freedom—freedom from sin, from oppression of our fellow men, and from wrong of every kind and quality. For all this, and for everything that God does, we may be truly thankful.

And what shall we pray for hot that, if it be best, our National trouble may continue to press heavily upon us until we are brought truly to see our spiritual state and condition, and are willing to turn about and do right in all things; and that thus God's kingdom may come and His will be done?

Shall we pray for the complete success of our Northern arms? How do we know but, at this time, such an event would be our spiritual ruin, by re-establishing us in our evils and making us a proud and overbearing nation? We prayed for such success two years ago, but it has not been granted.

Is it the success of either Northern or Southern arms that the Lord wants; or is it a change of the hearts and lives of his people?

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The world is in the midst of new things and new movements. A spiritual light is now beaming from the Holy Word more or less into all nations, exposing all wrongs, showing the consequences and demanding justice and righteousness as the only remedy. And while this light is gaining the attention of the... [illegible] ...nations, [illegible] ...supremacy. And great possession must be the continuance of the process, suggests that he could arrange things in a much more certain way, and concludes his letter with a strong hint that he is open to be dealt with. Whatever caused on the result of this letter, it seems very clear that the production of the pictures was thenceforward discontinued. Here the evidence comes to an end as far as regards these curious paper pictures, and the silvered plates which the highest authorities refer to about the year 1791. In this same year THOMAS WEDGEWOOD, son of the famous potter, was certainly at work on photography, as is shown by his bills and orders for apparatus and chemicals. At the meeting of the Photographic Society there was exhibited, side by side with the above-mentioned metal plates, a photograph of a neatly-laid breakfast-table, taken upon paper by WEDGEWOOD, and the information about it tended to the conclusion that it was also done in the year 1791. Thus far we have written the history of this curious discovery in accordance with the evidence laid before the Photographic Society; but still there are many links wanting before it can be taken as proved that the pictures found at Soho were produced by photography. If it shall be shown that they were so produced, then it will also be established that at that time photographic feats were done which we cannot now undertake to accomplish. For it has been proved by chemical analysis that these pictures do not contain a trace of silver, and must, therefore, if of photographic origin, have been produced by some process that has been lost to us. That an art is worth for the good of all mankind. The festivals and fasts among the Israelitish ceremonials were appointed by the Lord, as representative of spiritual things, and are a part of the Holy Word, teaching us the way of life by correspondences.

But over all *man's* specially appointed fasts and thanksgivings for particular events, in this age of human worldliness and strife, there are many clouds.

An event for which we might call a *fast* might be the very event which opened the way for the accomplishment of our fondest hopes, while that for which we would render *thanksgiving* might be the proximate cause of sad disappointment and distress. We see events as they occur, but the consequences and their connection with future affairs are wisely hid from our view. Men are not always good judges as to the outcome of events for which they should make a public fast or thanksgiving. Such a decision would require a knowledge of the state of men's hearts, and of the effect which the events would have upon their souls, for good or for evil.

We may see the truth of this from the fact that when Southern arms are victorious, the rebels give thanks and say fast; but when Northern arms gain the battle, we give thanks and they fast. In their victories they claim the Lord as on their side; in ours, we claim him as on our side. But in all this, how blind are they and we to the Lord's true character! Was the Lord on their side at Bull Run, Chickahominy, Ball's Bluff and Fredericksburgh? and on ours at New-Orleans, Actietam, Port Hudson and Vicksburgh?

God is at all times and enchangeably for the good of all. He is as much for our good when we are defeated as when we prevail. He is for the general good of all, and for the particular good of each.

He is looking to the good of this nation North and South—not for one year, nor for ten, one hundred or one thousand only, but through all time.

But His parucular regard is for our future welfare. His efforts are always to make everything here subservient to the future well-being of all, as far as possible. He therefore looks beyond physical things. The question with Him is not how this war will affect the physical comforts and conditions of mankind on earth—the outward prosperity of the people, and the worldly growth and power of the nation; but how will it affect their souls and the souls of their posterity throughout the future ages of the world and the next. With this view of the subject, it matters not how many men fall in a battle, provided the future condition of all interested is not thereby made worse but better.

When we look at ten thousand men starving to death in prison, our hearts bleed for them. It is a dreadful picture. But they, one after another, are throwing off their emaciated bodies and rising in full freedom. Their enemies cannot imprison their souls, and their Heavenly Father knows when it is their best time to go home, and thus improves it. True, it is a heartrending event to the distant wife or father, mother, sister or child. But this distress will not put them any further from Heaven; but in some instances, perhaps, much nearer.

Go into the hospital of ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers. Watch the effect which their condition has upon their spirits. Will it move them any further from heaven? It is sometimes good for men to be afflicted. Look at the effect which their condition is having upon the hearts of the people at home in affectionately providing for their wants. Does it not do them good, and draw them nearer to heaven? And will not the tender sympathy and care of the nation improve their hearts also?

We may see the truth of this in that none of the deaths and destructions, calamities and troubles of this life hurt men spiritually. Whether swept away by wars, pestilences or famines, by the sinking or burning of ships, by the crash of cars, the tornado, earthquake or volcano, it effects not for evil the soul's welfare.

These terrific features of the Divine Providence, terrible as they appear, contain nothing on God's part, toward man's real self—toward his soul and its present and future needs and happiness, but what is gentle and merciful, with the kindest efforts to bless and save.

And while they do not hurt us spiritually, they are, on the contrary, needful admonitions of the uncertainty of human life and of the things of this world.

But when we consider the merciful character of our Heavenly Father, in connection with the groans and tears and human suffering which darken the whole historic picture of our race, touching more or less the life of every individual, we should remember that all such suffering comes from the violation and disregard of the mental and physical laws of life and health; laws which man was made free to obey or disobey; that this freedom, with the gift of reason, is man's peculiar endowment; the one wonderful human principle by which he is either a beast nor a machine, but an immortal intelligence, capable of becoming either an angel or a devil; of being happy or miserable.

Therefore, the calamities, which we are now suffering in this country as a people and nation, are the consequent fruits of our selfishness; of our violation of the laws of love to God and our neighbor. Had we adhered to those laws these calamities would have been avoided. They might have been avoided. We know better than to steal, lie, murder; or to infringe in any way, upon the rights of men. What we are suffering, therefore, is good for us. Uninterrupted worldly prosperity is not good, either for an individual, a society or a nation.

We are no more wicked than other nations. We are probably the most virtuous and happy people on the earth. Or, if that is saying too much for this world-loving age, we will use the other adjectives, and say we are the least vicious and miserable people.

We have the highest privileges, civil and religious, of any people; and we ought, therefore, to be the best. But we have abused those privileges until we have lost sight of their value. We have rendered ourselves unworthy of them and are consequently involved in a civil war.

Freedom is been our boast. We have praised it, sung it, toasted and shouted it, in thrilling cheers of three times three, until, instead of being our strength, it has become our weakness. So that, with the best of governments, we are the least governed.

In his sovereign freedom, each unregenerate man sets up for himself, and he thinks he needs no higher law to govern him than his own will. And thus his selfishness leads him imperceptibly away from the laws of his God and his country, until, in his boasted freedom, he runs wild; studying in every way, for selfish purposes, to evade the law. And the rulers generally have been no better than the people under them, respecting the laws as little and evading them as much.

All this is the consequence of a blind devotion of the natural mind to a false freedom; while the spiritual mind knows that true freedom loves the laws of life, and he knows also that therein consists the freedom itself and all its joys.

But a man in a false freedom, founded on the love of being free for selfish purposes, has no real regard for the freedom of others.

Such wicked men, who boast of their freedom, will enslave their fellow men, or rob them, cheat them, murder them, or let them starve to death by thousands, while their own coffers are filled with gold. This is the state of depraved human nature, everywhere, where its own selfishness is left to rule supreme.

With this view of our state and condition as a nation, what can we understandingly, as a religious people, now thank the Lord for? For everything we need. His merciful Providence is ever over us. He has bountifully supplied us with temporal blessings; and has also given us his Holy Word and Spirit in order to regenerate our souls, and make us truly what we profess to be,—a free people; and that now in consequence of our failure, through disregard of these spiritual privileges, and the consequent selfish falsification of true freedom, he has permitted the evils of the nation to show themselves in all the horrors of rebellion, war, riots, dishonesty and selfishness in all their forms, in order that we may be made sensible of our mistake, see and repent of our evils, and return in humble obedience to God's holy laws; planting ourselves as a nation, upon the broad basis of real and universal freedom—freedom from sin, from oppression of our fellow men, and from wrong of every kind and quality. For all this, and for everything that God does, we may be truly thankful.

And what shall we pray for hot that, if it be best, our National trouble may continue to press heavily upon us until we are brought truly to see our spiritual state and condition, and are willing to turn about and do right in all things; and that thus God's kingdom may come and His will be done?

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A Jewish Thanksgiving Discourse.

Rev. Dr. ADLER, minister of the Jewish congregation "Emanu El," a profound theological scholar, delivered yesterday a Thanksgiving sermon upon the text, "The Lord provideth the healing before he woundeth." History, said the reverend Doctor, invariably repeats itself. While he deplored the calamities of the war, he proceeded to prove that they were a Providential dispensation. Slavery and the fallacious theory of State rights over every other right were shown to be the prime causes of our unjustifiable rebellion. The proscribed race, whose assistance for putting it down was the beginning scoffed at by some politicians, were now not only their own liberators, but, in the hands of Providence, the instruments of saving our glorious Union. He predicted the speedy restoration of peace and universal liberty for all classes and races without distinction of color.

Sermon of Rev. Alexander R. Thompson.

The services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-first-street, were introduced before a large congregation by reading the 23d, 107th and 145th Psalms, which were followed successively by the *Gloria Patri Jubilate* and *Te Deum*. The music was very beautiful, and of the highest order.

Mr. THOMPSON read the President's Proclamation, and gave out his text from the first verse of the 127th Psalm—"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

This text, he remarked, enunciated the doctrine of a divine and holy Providence holding in absolute control the grandest and most insignificant affairs of human life. We were ready to admit that the greatest matters of human interest were under its control, but not so ready to admit that things of palpably lesser moment were woven on this divine warp. Yet were we told that the birds of the air, wild rovers on the wing, God's freebooters, who reaped at will from every harvest field, while they themselves sowed not nor gathered into barns, were under His watch and care; that the very hairs of our head were numbered. It was because beneath our feet lay the solid pavement of this unspeakable Providence that we were called to thanksgiving to-day. For of all the countless benefits, personal, social and civil, that clamored to be remembered with gratitude. Not one was there that had not come directly from the hand of God. More than this, he congratulated his hearers that now, for the first time in the mellow Autumn, the air had rippled the broad lake over that called men up to a *national* thanksgiving. Under God's control, human anxieties had been suffered to force the nation to a union of prayer, and it was simply suitable that a place be found to-day, since the prayer had been answered and the blessing sought had been given, for this alternation of praise.

He applied this principle of God's control and care, demanding our thankful acknowledgment to the individual experience of his hearers; and then to their experience as a Christian congregation; and having done this, he proceeded to speak of national affairs. Here, on this continent, was God's last and grandest development of political human redemption to be effected. For there were no more continents to be discovered. The world's map had been made up. And this great Western world had been hidden of God for ages and generations, until God who had had the race in training from its infancy had, in the slow lapse of ages, brought to suitable ripeness His idea of human nature; which was, that man made in the image of God should have for that reason the opportunity to stand and inherit and develop in his manhood. For man *as man* the continent was kept. This is our place in the history of the world. We hold it by no fact of descent, by no earthly patent. God has given us life and position; when and where a man shall come to his due position among men, because he is made in the image of God for the sake of his manhood. Men hungry for the opportunity have in all ages longed, prayed, waited, hoped, struggled, died for it. But denied to them it had been given to us. This reason had decided it. But God's ideas will stand, for all that. It advances with sure and inevitable steadfastness to its place. He then reviewed the achievements of the Union arms during the year; described the abundant prosperity of agriculture and trade; alluded to the change of their position by the Border States; to the certain and severe retrocessive advance of the national cause. He thanked God for the honesty, fidelity, courage and true patriotism with which the Government was administered. Mistakes there must be, for the men to power were human; but he believed that in the days to come, man would bless God that hearts and hands so true had been, in this time of trial, intrusted with the control of affairs. He paid a fervent tribute to the soldiers in the field; and closed by depicting the future, which, under God's providence and control, would surely be when the broad spaces of the continent should be alive with men, not waiting for the slower swing of the old world into the line of freedom, but with swift feet hurrying to seize the opportunity here given for development and self-government—when the inexhaustible resources of the country

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: SUNDAY, NOV. 29, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The recent brilliant operations of Gen. GRANT's army are more fully detailed in a dispatch which we publish this morning, from Gen. METGS to Secretary STANTON. Every additional report seems to magnify the brilliancy of the victory, and to add to its substantial fruits.

We get no news this morning from the Army of the Potomac. Our Washington dispatches say that none had been received at Headquarters of the army. Let us accept the silence as an omen that Gen. MEADE and his troops who are animated by a spirit that insures success, are rapidly pushing on until they are beyond easy communicating distance with the capital.

A dispatch from Cincinnati announces the escape of the notorious guerrilla, JOHN MORGAN, and six of his officers, from the Columbus, Ohio, jail. They managed to get free on Friday night, by digging through the flooring of their cell to a sewer leading to the river. A reward has been offered for their recapture.

There is a provoking reticence respecting the position of BURNSIDE's army. The assurance that on the 23d inst. it was "satisfactory" is gratifying, but, after all, the public is nervously anxious to hear more. There is good reason to believe, however, that GRANT, as soon as he got BRAGG on the run, at once dispatched a corps to BURNSIDE's relief, and the probabilities are that LONGSTREET has been cut to pieces.

Gen. GRANT, in his latest telegram to the War Department, states that he would pursue the Confederates to Red Clay. Red Clay is a small post village of Whitapine County, Ga., about twenty-eight or thirty miles due east of Lookout Mountain, and very near the Georgia and Tennessee boundary line. It is some sixteen miles north of Dalton, on a branch of the Tennessee Railroad, and is so situated that, with our forces occupying it, LONGSTREET's apparently last chance for rejoining BRAGG—if he is desirous of doing so—is manifestly gone.

A letter received in Boston, dated Bermuda, Nov. 17, announces the arrival at that port of the rebel steamer *Sumter*, from Wilmington, N. C., with 350 bales of cotton. She reports that four steamers from Bermuda and Nassau have been captured off Wilmington, within a short time. The *Sumter* is painted black, and is bound to Liverpool to receive an outfit, and resume her old trade of pirating.

FROM EUROPE.

We publish this morning an interesting budget of foreign news received by the *Arabia* via Boston, being the details of what came epitomized over the wires from Halifax. Among the latest items are accounts from St. Petersburgh, which state that in well informed circles the belief is held that Russia will now be less disposed to consent to the proposed Congress than she would have been some months ago, as the situation in the interval has greatly changed. The statement that Russia has assented must therefore be regarded as quite premature, if not entirely devoid of foundation. The Russian papers publish an imperial ukase, ordering the formation of twelve new regiments of infantry, each containing three battalions, to form the Third reserve corps. In France the former custom of the Emperor's Ministers to meet every Friday, at a dinner given by each in turn, which during the Summer has not been observed, was to be regularly resumed on the 13th, and the Minister of State was to be the host at the first meeting. The Yellow Book, containing the diplomatic documents, was to have been distributed on the 14th to the members of the Senate and the Legislative body. The latest bulletin respecting the health of the King of Denmark is dated Copenhagen, Nov. 14. It says; "The erysipelas spread yesterday over the King's whole face, with increasing fever, and continued with slight delirium. No accession of the erysipelas took place last night. Having obtained a little sleep, His Majesty is rather better to-day."

GENERAL NEWS.

The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburgh, with the picture of his three pretty little children tightly clasped in his hands, has been ascertained within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstance through the medium of the Press, produced the desired result. The name of the deceased was HUMMERTON, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Cattaraugus County, New-York.

PETER E. SLOCUM, a former employe of the Bath Hotel at Long Branch, was executed in the Monmouth County Jail, at Freehold, N. J., on Friday, for the murder of his wife by shooting in July last. The wretched man denied his guilt, but expressed himself resigned to his fate, which he met with remarkable fortitude. It was proved on the trial that he was in love with his wife's sister, ALCINE CHASE, with whom he had been on terms of improper intimacy, and this was the supposed motive to the murder.

President LINCOLN was confined to his room by illness on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. A dispatch, dated yesterday, says that he is convalescent.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Lieut. COLEMAN and twenty privates, (colored,) captured in Louisiana recently, were hung by the rebels. They belonged to Gen. ULLMAN's brigade, and were captured on a reconnoissance to Jackson, La., by Col. LOGAN's rebel cavalry.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at firmer prices, as were also the principal kinds of provisions generally, at steady rates. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Whiskey was quiet. Rio Coffee was in moderate request, as were likewise, Fish, Hides, Hay, Hops, Fruit, Salt, and Tobacco. Freights were inactive.

PEACE IN MISSOURI.—There has been almost a total cessation, throughout the State of Missouri of late, in the work of arson and murder which rebel bushwhackers and guerrillas have carried on for the last two years. Not since the rebellion broke out has the State enjoyed such a degree of quiet. This is doubtless owing in part to the fact that some of the local rebel leaders, such as PRICE and MARMADUKE, have been driven out of the State and far south of the Arkansas River, while others, like JAMES THOMPSON, have been caught and caged, and still others have repented them of their evil ways. But due credit must also be given to the policy of firmness and conciliation adopted by the commander of the Department, Gen. SCOFIELD. He has not scrupled, on occasion, to issue orders as stringent and severe as have been issued by any General in the field, as witness his various orders and measures concerning bush whackers and steamboat burners, but he has not embroiled himself nor his army in the disputes between the various factions which have raged so fiercely and belligerently during the year, and he has avoided, so far as possible, every occasion and ground of quarrel. He has had a very difficult part to act; for his bitterest opponents have not been the avowed rebels, but those professedly loyal to the powers that be in Washington. The various factions have been at swords' points with each other, and it almost seemed at one time as if civil war between them could not be avoided. But Gen. SCOFIELD has succeeded not only in reducing the avowed rebels to peace and quietness, but in mollifying the fury of the factions, and calming the agitated passions of the hour. The victories won in the field secure honors and applause to our successful Generals, but the more laborious and harassing, and not less successful efforts of administrators like Gen. SCOFIELD, also demand recognition from a patriotic people and a well-served Government.

Decisive Successes of the War.

Fault-finders and ill-informed persons frequently complain of the unsatisfactory results of all the battles and campaigns of this war. They say that none of our officers have yet *destroyed an army* of the rebels, and that our greatest victories have simply and always ended by the defeated enemy retreating a short distance, reforming his lines, recruiting his ranks, and preparing for the next onset, in which the chances of success might be on one side or the other, but in which, whatever side might beat, nothing would be settled.

All this is undoubtedly true as applied to a great part of the military work and the campaigning of the war. But those who talk in this way overlook two, and, we may now say *three*, of the most remarkable campaigns in this or any other war—campaigns each of which closed by the destruction of a rebel army. Of course, by this we do not mean that every man in these respective rebel armies was butchered; for the slaughter of an army, fifteen or fifty or sixty-five thousand strong, is a circumstance that, so far as our reading goes, has not occurred very frequently in the history of the world's wars. We mean simply that we have had three campaigns in which three armies were, as the French say, put *hors du combat*, or put "out of the fight."

Curiously enough, all these three campaigns were the work and the victories of *one* of our Generals; and he, we may further say, is the only one of our Generals who has ever yet, at the close of a battle or a campaign, been able to say truthfully that his adversary's army was destroyed. We refer, of course, to Gen. GRANT; and we refer, of course, to his three great campaigns, which may be known as his Fort Donelson campaign, where he put *sixteen thousand* of the enemy *hors du combat*; his Vicksburgh campaign, in which, with the battles preliminary to the siege, he put not less than *fifty thousand* of the enemy *hors du combat*; and the Chattanooga campaign, in which he has just routed the greatest army of the rebellion, whose strength has been variously estimated at from sixty-five to one hundred thousand men. Beside these great feats of arms, GRANT has extinguished several minor, yet large and important forces of the rebels, such as that at Arkansas Post, last Spring, where several thousand prisoners, or the whole garrison, were taken.

Each of these campaigns has important bearings to the military eye other than the mere fact of the haul of prisoners made. But these we will not mention here. We wish to indicate but this single feature—that we have had battles in this war which have been decisive battles—in which the enemy's army was *destroyed* or put *hors du combat*. Our military critics abroad seem to be utterly unaware of any of these facts, as also our military critic-asters at home.

Lord Palmerston.

An attempt, as everybody knows, is being made at this moment to fasten upon Lord PALMERSTON an imputation which would, under any circumstances, be a very painful one, and which, if proved, would hardly fail to have for a man of his age the most disastrous consequences. Society, let it be ever so indulgent, and English society is very indulgent, is not likely to wink at the follies of a veteran of eighty-four. The middle classes insist upon at least a show of morality in public men. And the Queen has been long famed for her rigid and inexorable attention to the purity of the Court. So that we may presume that if it were fairly proved that the Nestor of English statesmen had forgotten what he owed to his years, name, and position, he would close his career in something worse than obscurity.

There is, however, every reason to believe that the accusation has been trumped up by a knavish attorney and a knavish clerk, for the sake of the notoriety to be acquired by bringing dishonor on the hoary head of a famous man. It is so improbable, on the face of it, that its *pros* and *cons* are not worth discussing; and we should not have alluded to the story at all, if it were not that the manner in which the English Press and public have received it has many points in it that we here would do well to imitate. Instead of lighting upon it like a parcel of vultures on a carcase, and wallowing in its loathsomeness—turning it over and over in search of aggravating circumstances, and making the most of every incident that could deepen its atrocity and heighten its effect, there has been an almost unanimous effort to frown it down, to suppress its circulation, to reprobate its authors, and to encourage its victim in fighting against it. There is evidently a general feeling that a high position, long services, and great distinction, entitle the owner to the utmost confidence on the part of those whom he has served; that he has a right to the most favorable presumptions regarding every charge brought against him, and that in short the people cannot avoid sharing in a greater or less degree in the disgrace which may befall those whom it has for any reason long delighted to honor.

Now, we regret to say that there is a tendency amongst us to take an exactly opposite view of a case; in other words, to look upon prominent and important positions in the public service not as furnishing a claim to forbearance and sympathy, but as rather converting the incumbents into outlaws, whom any citizen may lawfully pursue with the shafts of contempt and suspicion. It is not of accusations directed against their official acts of which we now speak—these the public has a right to criticise as it pleases—but of the eagerness which we daily witness to pry into their private life, and cast odium upon it. The personal habits of every high official are made the subject of investigation by crowds of moral harpies as soon as he is sworn in, and before very long mysterious hints begin to appear touching his vices. A petty theft committed in early life at school or college is occasionally thrown in to heighten the effect of the picture, by showing the pains that nature took at the very outset of his career to warn his fellow creatures against him. Sometimes, too, we have dark allusions to his licentiousness, with a shadowy sketch of a deserted wife, weeping over her widowed situation and her ruined hopes, or of a forlorn mother whom the brute refuses to support. Often, too, the rascal whom the Republic has placed in one of its chief seats is an illegitimate son of an unusually wicked father, who has transmitted his worst qualities to his offspring.

There are, however, faults on which the practical slanderer does not care to dwell long. The vice which he best loves to detect and expose is drunkenness. One great recommendation that this has, is that it can be descanted upon to any extent without offending modesty. It can be discussed in families with as much ease as the color of a man's hair, and consequently all reports about it are sure to circulate far more rapidly than those about any other weakness. There is, however, never anything about it either in the least light, airy or redeeming. It is generally drunkenness of the gross kind—what the police reporters call "beastly intoxication," and is always caused, not by champagne or claret, but by whisky, and generally bad whisky. The American General's or statesman's favorite liquor, the draught on which he loves to make a brute of himself, is usually the worst kind of Bourbon or Monongahela. If he does not wallow in this he is pretty sure to be addicted to the use of opium.

What is most remarkable and most painful about all this is not, as we have already said, that such stories should be current, but that the public, by the avidity with which it receives them, and the readiness with which it believes them, should encourage their invention and circulation. Under no form of Government does the character of the public men affect the credit of the people so much as under a Democratic one—and yet under none does the public seem so indifferent to it, so ready to blacken it, or to invite others to blacken it; and one of the most odious results of party spirit amongst us is that men forget that even political opponents are their countrymen, and that when a high official is held up to odium for his vices the opposition has to share the shame.

East Tennessee—The Rebel Resources Failing Them.

The rebel journals say truly enough that their Government never appreciated the importance of East Tennessee to the Confederacy until they had lost it. Their former want of appreciation is shown by the feeble resistance they made to the advance of Gen. BURNSIDE; and their subsequent change of mind is indicated by their desperate efforts to recover what, by that advance, they had lost. Not to dwell at present on the military view, and on the incalculable strategic value of such points as Cumberland Gap, Knoxville, Cleveland and the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, it is beyond doubt that the mountainous regions of Eastern Tennessee and of Southwestern Virginia are of essential value to the rebels in the furnishing of resources for maintaining the war.

Eastern Tennessee not only furnishes mines of iron, copper, lead, salt, and coal, but a very large amount of sulphur and saltpetre. Hundreds of caverns exist along the limestone slopes and in the gorges of the Cumberland table land, which contain nitrous earth in immense quantities. A company was formed years ago, for the purpose of separating this nitre from the dross with which it was amalgamated, but like many profitable and proper enterprizes in slave States, it failed for want of general interest or means of easy communication with markets. The nitre used in this country for the manufacture of gunpowder has hitherto been imported from India, and probably few dealers in the article had any knowledge of the vast stores existing in the bosom of the United States. The same may be said of sulphur which comes hither from Sicily. It also exists in great quantities around the mineral springs of East Tennessee and southwestern Virginia, but no one thought of mining it to any extent. The war awoke the rebels to the immense importance of these deposits. None exist in either of the Carolinas, in Georgia, nor Alabama, which yet remain to the Confederacy; and thus, in this respect, the losses to the rebellion in the loss of East Tennessee are incalculable.

The material of life, which East Tennessee furnished to the Confederate Army, was no less necessary to it than the material of death we have just named. Immense quantities of bacon have been drawn during the last thirty months from that region, to feed the armies of LEE in the East and of BRAGG in the Southwest. Parson BROWNLOW has recently given some statistics on this subject, which have astonished those who were not familiar with the animal products of East Tennessee. Since the beef of Texas became unattainable to the rebel army, through our command of the Mississippi River, the bacon of East Tennessee has been very nearly all the animal food they have had or could get. Now that this in turn has been cut off, we have many proofs as to how hard up they are.

Now that GRANT's magnificent operations have secured us control of East Tennessee, and of all Tennessee, the rebels will speedily begin to feel their loss even more keenly than their late howlings indicate. Without munitions of war, without animal food and with closely blockaded ports, a continuance of rebel hostilities will be a problem difficult of solution.

The Case of the Alexandra.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the *Alexandra* has probably been argued before this time in England, and we watch with some interest to see what will be the result. It is certain that the prospects of the case have changed very much since the trial.

We cannot say that we were much surprised at the result of the trial. The impression was general that the vessel would be acquitted if there was any loop-hole for her escape. The known feeling in England at the time was such that the jury, and possibly the Court, could hardly avoid being influenced by it; and it was also the general opinion here that the English Government were not thoroughly in earnest in their prosecution of the case, but would be quite willing to see the vessel go to sea, if only they could meet our Government with the verdict of a jury as their shield against complaint.

But whether this estimation of the feeling of the British Government at that time was true or not, we think there can be no doubt, judging from the later proceedings in the case, that it is now quite different. The recent motion on the part of the Attorney-General for an order to show cause why there should not be a new trial of the case, appears to have been pressed with earnestness as well as ability, and the granting of his application, though of course by no means indicative of the final result of the order, is still a substantial success, so far as it goes.

The order to show cause was moved for on two grounds, viz.: that the verdict was against the evidence, and that there was misdirection to the jury on the part of the judge who tried the cause. The Attorney-General's argument, which was reported quite fully in the English papers followed the two divisions of the case: first, the equipping, furnishing, and fitting out of the vessel; and secondly, the intent that she should be employed in the belligerent service of a country with which England was not at war; and on both of these points he claimed that the evidence in the case was all one way.

We have not the evidence before us, but if the Attorney-General's argument was a fair statement of it, there can be no doubt that he was entirely correct on both points. The lack of stowage room in the vessel for merchandise, the thickness of her bulwarks, a useless weight in a merchant vessel, but necessary in a vessel-of-war to keep out bullets; the arranging of the hammock nettings so as to resist musketry, the general strength of her structure, and especially of her rudder, and the guns and carriages which were being prepared for pivot guns, which she was perfectly adapted to carry, all showed conclusively that she was a vessel-of-war, and there was nothing at all against this evidence, except the statement of one witness, that she might be used as a yacht.

Then the evidence showed that she had been prepared under the superintendence of the agents of the rebels. Capt. BULLOCH was sent there for that purpose. FRAZER & Co., on whom the drafts were drawn to pay the *Florida's* crew, intervened in her construction, and there was a direct admission by MILLER, the builder of the vessel, "that she was being built by FRAZER & Co., to be employed in the service of the Confederate States Navy." Surely the Attorney-General was fully justified in saying that, "if the jury had been properly directed, this evidence, met as it was by no counter evidence, was evidence on which the Crown was clearly entitled to a verdict, and that a verdict taken in the face of such evidence is a verdict that ought not to be allowed to stand."

The Attorney-General proceeded to argue upon the terms of the act of Parliament, the policy which led to its enactment, and the inevitable effect to involve a nation in war and discredit its good faith, "if it permitted its shores and its ports to be used as arsenals for belligerent Powers who have none of their own, in order that war may be carried on practically direct from those ports on the high seas against other nations,"—and he called Baron BRAMWELL's attention to a passage in his summing up of the case, in which the Judge spoke of the mischief expressed in the act, viz.: "that these acts tended to endanger the peace and welfare of the kingdom," and said that the sort of mischief contemplated might be, that a vessel might be building in one yard for the Confederates and another for the United States in another yard, and the two might come in collision in British waters, saying that he knew very well the Judge would not now adhere to that part of his charge on the trial. Baron BRAMWELL seems to have been somewhat stirred up by this direct attack, and quite a little discussion arose on the point, which the Attorney-General closed by the declaration that "any one who should seek to limit the object and policy of this statute in such a way, would be taking a liberty which it does not belong to any Court in the kingdom to do."

It is true that the argument of the matter on this motion for an order to show cause was only on one side, and an answering argument may present the case very differently. But the matter presented by the Attorney-General was, as the Judges said in granting the order to show cause, "certainly worthy of discussion." Especially was that part of it worthy of discussion and consideration in which he spoke of the tendency of such transactions to involve England in war and to discredit to her good faith. The newspapers and the public men have been discussing it for some time, and it does not now seem too much to hope that the change produced by the discussion has been great enough to make a new trial of the *Alexandra* called for, not only by the law and justice of the case, but also by the public sentiment of Great Britain.

Re-enlistment of Veterans.

As the late General Order of the War Department in reference to the reënlistment of veterans in the field has not yet been published in full, we herewith give it in its official form:

GENERAL ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November, 1863.

Order Granting Furloughs to Reënlisted Volunteers:

1. It is hereby ordered that volunteers now in service reënlisting as veteran volunteers under General Orders No. 191 from this office, shall have a furlough for at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their original enlistment.

This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so reënlisting with their officers to report in their respective States, through the Governor to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service for furlough and reorganization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually.

2. Mustering Officers shall make the following stipulation on the Muster-in-Rolls of veteran volunteers now in service reënlisting as above: "To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States before expiration of original term."

3. Commanding-Generals of Departments and armies are hereby authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs within the limit of the time fixed, in compliance with this order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the army.

4. In going to and from their respective States and homes, the veteran volunteers furloughed as above will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

5. When the three-fourths of a company or regiment reënlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least 30 days, to go home with their officers to their respective States and to organize and recruit, and the individuals of the companies or regiments who do not reënlist, shall be assigned to duty in other companies or regiments until the expiration of their term of service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The above order consists substantially of the series of propositions made to the War Department, three months ago, by Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and was the suggestion of his comprehensive care for the interests of the country as well as the soldier. We have recently had occasion—indeed, ever since the war began we have had occasion—to notice the extraordinary energy and sagacity displayed by the Executive of Indiana in the conduct of the military affairs of that heroic State; and the success that has attended his efforts, and the appreciation of those efforts by the people of his own State and of the whole country, is the fit reward which his patriotic services have received. Probably the soldiers of no State have been sent into the field in such a superb military condition as those of Indiana—so well drilled, so finely equipped, so admirably provided for in every respect. When they have been wounded or fallen sick in the service, all that labor and affection could do for them has been done; and the widows and families of those who have fallen in the field, have been dealt with, not harshly or meanly, but generously, as was befitting to the nurslings of their country. To this foresight, attention and thoughtful care is doubtless due, in great measure, the efficiency always displayed and the successes achieved by Indiana soldiers while in field service. The record which the State has made in this war for the Union, in this fight against their old foe, JEFF. DAVIS, will be immortal, and has settled forever the taunts of the rebels as to the courage of Indians.

Another proposal of Gov. MORTON, looking to the benefit of the soldier, we find referred to in the Indianapolis *Journal*, and we learn that it is now under discussion, with strong influences in its favor. It is that Paymasters of the army shall be authorized to take with them "five-twenty bonds," from $50 to any larger amount, and allow the soldiers to take them in the place of any back pay, back bounty, or advance bounty (if he should reënlist) to which he may be entitled, or invest any pay in possession or due to him, which he may choose, in them. The proposal is urged for all the troops, but has as yet been acceded to only in the case of those from Indiana. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious, and we wish we could say that they were as generally bestowed as they are merited. The soldier has the opportunity to turn every dollar due him, if he should not need it for immediate use, into an investment which has the double advantage of being just as good as "greenbacks" for currency, if they should be needed as money, and six per cent. better if they should be preferred as an investment.

At the present price of gold, on which the interest on these bonds is paid, the income they will yield the soldier will be about 9 per cent., fully equal to the first average investments of money in loans or real estate. On the other hand, the advantage to the country in giving the soldier a pecuniary interest in the permanence of the Government is obvious. The bonds are a little better than greenbacks, and of course can be used in their stead. If the bonds should not happen to be ready for delivery when the Paymasters go round, they are to take certificates, which shall be to the soldier the same as a bond. Now, a great many soldiers will leave the service with his last installment of bounty due, $75, with his advance bounty, (if he reënlists,) in his hands, $75, with his advance pay, $13, and whatever back pay may be due, not unlikely to amount to $50 or more, and can in nine cases out of ten invest $200 to $300, a very pretty sum to lay up against a rainy day.

PAINTERS GRAND BALL AT IRVING HALL.—The first annual ball of the New York Painters' Association takes place at this popular hall to-morrow evening. The Committee of arrangements feel sanguine of having every thing that can be done to promote the pleasure and enjoyment of their guests. Tickets to the number of eight hundred have been disposed of already, and doubtless many more will be sold at the door. It is the desire of those having the matter in charge that all gentlemen should be accompanied by at least one lady. With the music of the Seventh regiment band in Irving Hall on a fine evening, the affair cannot fail to prove a success.

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR.—POSTPONEMENT OF THE LAUNCH.—The announcement that the iron-clad *Dictator* would be launched yesterday, caused quite a large number of persons to assemble at the Delamater Iron works, where the ship was on the stocks. There being some imperfection, however, in the grease with which the ways were covered, the vessel could not be struck off in the short space during which full tide lasts. She will probably be floated off at the first full tide.

RARE PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION.—The celebrated collection of rare and choice Paintings by modern artists, belonging to Mr. JOHN WOLFE, of this City, and never before publicly exhibited, can now be seen at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway every day and evening, for three weeks. Mr. WOLFE, with great liberality, has offered the proceeds of this exhibition to three of our most deserving charitable institutions, the "Woman's Hospital," the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," and the Orphan Asylum. Season tickets can be procured of the Managers of the respective institutions.

The Social Evils of Our Large Cities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of your correspondents have, of late, offered valuable suggestions on the treatment of *the* great social evil of our large cities, the presence of a large mass of brutalized beings, who, under our domestic institutions, have come to be considered the ruling class. The subject is so absorbingly important, that it invites the earnest reflection of every well-wisher of free institutions, and it may not seem impertinent to offer the result of such reflection to the public. I beg your leave, therefore, to make a few remarks on the subject.

Is freedom, or rather are Democratic institutions, compatible with the existence of a large class of uneducated, brutish people? That question ought to be as boldly put and as boldly answered as has been done by one of your correspondents. It is too often shuffled over and evaded. While that is being done there is no hope of finding the proper remedies for a state of things growing worse every day.

History shows that Democratic institutions *may* obtain in communities that stand on a very low plane of intellectual culture. They have flourished among barbarians; they are firmly rooted even in those Swiss cantons whose civilization has scarcely progressed a step since the middle ages. But then, in all such cases the *extremes* of education were not far apart. As between the best and the least educated there was no inconveniently great distance, so that there always remained the possibility of fully understanding and appreciating each others opinions, wishes and interests. On the other hand, there is no nation known to history that has been able to preserve Democratic institutions when the extremes of intellectual culture had grown so far apart as to exclude all possibility of finding a satisfactory mean average. Some philosophers say: "Intelligence (or education) is freedom." But the reverse would be just as true. Free institutions are possible among every people of which all classes come as near as possible to the *average* of that people's intelligence, no matter whether that average be high or low, as compared with other communities. The present *average* culture of the American people is undoubtedly higher than that of eighty years ago, but no reasonable man can deny that popular freedom is greatly more endangered *now*, simply because the *extremes* have continually grown apart at an alarming rate.

Now, all that may be said about the vital necessity of raising the uneducated classes to something like an *average* intelligence is true, and cannot be said often enough. It must be repeated often and persistently, until the people learn that *compulsory* education must be resorted to if popular institutions shall live. Still, this is not all. It is not sufficient to educate the growing generation, while there is a constant stream of immigration pouring into the country. The "social evils" of our large cities cannot be remedied by education alone, because there are tens of thousands of *adult* people who can never be reached by educationary efforts.

There are two things which may be and ought to be done. *First*—Let immigration be made a *national* affair. Every economist, every statesman, every philosopher and historian sees it in that light; but the law reduces it to a local interest. All our laws in regard to immigration are framed in such a manner as if the emigrants intended to migrate to the City and County of New-York. This *State* raises commutation money from the immigrants, and it is the *State* or the *City* that has to take care of the paupers among them. The poorest, vilest and most helpless of the immigrants remain in this City, forming layer upon layer of the volcanic substratum of our community. Why should this be? The immigrants are immigrants to the *United States*—not to a particular State or City. They have not been asked to come, except in a general way. So they are welcome to *that general way*, but in no other. As an increment of the productive power of the nation, immigration is a great benefit, but that general truth does not at all exclude the special truth that the unsystematic accumulation of immigrant population in particular communities is a great evil. In order to be beneficial, the immigration must be well digested and assimilated to the national system; otherwise it will produce social nausea and dyspepsia. Even if no special authority could be found in the Constitution, (though the "general-welfare" clause in connection with the naturalization clause would be sufficient,) it would nevertheless be the duty of the *National* Government to regulate the immigration in such a manner as to render it conducive to the general welfare as fully as possible. The immigrant arriving here, with no other means of living but his labor, has no *claim* upon any particular community of the country, nor has he ever had any idea of putting forth such claim. He has left his native country in order to find a market for his labor in a *country* that, he knows, *needs* all the labor it can get, but not in a particular *city* or *State*. It would, therefore, be no hardship, nor any stretch of natural justice if a *bureau of immigration*, connected with the Federal Government, should take all such immigrants in hand and wisely *distribute* them over the country, especially over those districts which are more in want of raw labor than the densely populated eastern States and cities. I know that to some the idea will be repulsive, because they have become accustomed to look upon every "interference" of Government with the action of the "laws of demand and supply" as despotism. But a closer examination will show them that there is no such interference in their proposition, but merely a removal of material obstacles to the action of those laws. Free trade is a sham wherever the healthy development of the purchasing power (productive industry) of a nation is prevented. So the distribution of the immigration by the mere action of the laws of demand and supply is a sham, when there are arriving thousands upon thousands of immigrants, with not the first penny wherewith to pay their fare to the West, nor with not the slightest knowledge of the particular localities where their labor could find a ready market. A governmental bureau for the regulation and distribution of immigration, once established, would no more have to be considered a despotism than the institution of the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, and the compulsory landing of all emigrants at that depot. Its usefulness would be not less than that of the Bureau of Agriculture. Like that, it would directly aim at increasing the value of the productions of the country, by diverting accumulated, and therefore comparatively valueless labor, into channels where its greatest economical value would be developed. The immigrants, far from deprecating such governmental action as an interference with their personal liberty, would have to be, and probably would be thankful for it. If not, it would be of no consequence whatever. They would know the terms on which they could come to this country, and might as well stay away if they did not like them, precisely as they may now if they do not.

The a compulsory landing at Castle Garden. It is the nation they come to and which they have to deal with—not the people of a single State or city. If proposing to become naturalized, they expect to become citizens of the *United* States, not of any particular State. *National* laws have to prescribe the conditions under which they may become members of the body politic; national laws and institutions ought to take care of them during their time of probation. That would be in accordance with the laws and customs of every civilized nation, England being the only exception.

There is one particular power inherent to every sovereign national government, that should be unflinchingly exerted through a bureau of immigration. It is the power to send back to their native country all such foreigners who cannot, in any conceivable meaning of the word, be considered a gain to the country. In the present case no other individuals would fall under that head, but *criminals* and absolute *paupers*—not *poor*, but paupers, unfit for work, or hopeless vagabonds, such as are sometimes *sent* over here by unprincipled municipal authorities in certain German States, Switzerland, or Belgium, or such as the "ticket-of-leave" men, sent over from England. Such persons, when landed here, ought to be returned peremptorily. The honest and industrious poor should always be welcome to better their condition in this country; but for its own honor and good name among nations it should cease to be an asylum for every fugitive criminal and swindler, or a receptacle for the overflowing population of European houses of correction.

Second—Let the franchise be given only to those that are able to *read and write*. That is the only test by which Democracy can be saved from degenerating into schlocracy, without subverting its true character. A property qualification would, of reality, lead to class rule, and, in the long run, to the most hideous of all aristocracies—plutocracy. An extension of the term of naturalization, apart from its being impracticable, would be arbitrary, inefficient and unjust. In the first place, because there are native Americans who, as a "dangerous" element, are fully equal to the raw emigrants; in the second place, because the length of time a foreigner lives in this country is no test whatever of his ability to exercise the suffrage intelligently. There are many thousands of foreigners in this country who could have been safely intrusted with the franchise one year after their arrivel; so there are many thousand "*friends*" of a distinguished statesman who should *never* be intrusted with it, even if they reached Methuselah's age. But it is not only the right but the *duty* of the State—no less duty then that of self-preservation—to enforce the supposition that those who, by their votes, govern the fate of society, possess the indispensable *condition* of forming an intelligent opinion on public affairs. That condition is the knowledge of reading and writing. All that demagogues may prate about the beauties of "common sense" as a substitute for the elements of education is unmitigated trash. In very small bucolic communities, where the common interests are so simple that a child may comprehend them, the common sense even of an entirely illiterate person may be sufficient to enable him to form an opinion of his own; but far otherwise in communities like ours. To prove that would be a waste of words.

How should the test be applied? In the case of naturalized citizens, it would be a very simple matter. When applying for their certificate of citizenship, they should be required to do so in writing in the presence of the judicial officer who has to administer the oath to them. If they are able to comply with that requisition, they should receive a certificate to that effect, which thereafter would be their qualification for the franchise. Native-born citizens should, on attaining their majority, apply in the same manner for a similar certificate. Every voter should produce his certificate when offering his vote; no vote, unaccompanied by such certificate, should be accepted. Thus, in its practical operation, the application of the test would be even more simple than the administration of the registry law.

In the course of time, education may become so general, that even among those who *do* possess the rudimentary knowledge required by the above proposition, "dangerous classes" may be formed. But that will be at least a century hence. Until then popular institutions would be safe enough under a rule, confining the franchise to those who have a knowledge of "the three R's."

AN AMERICAN BY CHOICE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting in this City.

EIGHT HUNDRED ENLISTMENTS DURING THE WEEK—THE SIXTY-NINTH AND OTHER REGIMENTS RE-ENLISTING FOR THE THREE YEARS—COLORED RECRUITS.

From returns received at the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General's office, it appears that the number of soldiers enlisted in this City, under the new call for volunteers, during the past week, has been about eight hundred. This includes those returned to the Assistant Provost-Marshal's recruiting offices and those enlisted at Mr. BLUNT's recruiting office in Broadway. As the recruiting business was not fairly in operation until Monday last, this is considered a very encouraging result for the first week. Capt. MCGEE, of the Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M., now attached to Gen. HAY's office, has just returned from a visit to his regiment under Gen. MEADE, and brings with him a written document, signed by every officer and soldier of the Sixty-ninth, pledging themselves to re-enlist for three years at the expiration of their present term of service. The Sixty-ninth now numbers about seventy men. Under the recent orders of the War Department, they will be allowed a furlough of forty days between the expiration of their present term and the time of their reenlisting. On reenlisting, they will be entitled in the Government bounties, and Capt. MCGEE has procured from Mr. BLUNT a promise that they shall also receive the $300 bounty offered by the Board of Supervisors. Capt. MCGEE says that the Sixty-third and Eighty-eighth, from this City, have also signified their intention to reenlist for three years, and he has no doubt many other New-York regiments will do the same. Gen. HAYS yesterday received the following dispatch from the War Department in reference to the enlisting of negroes in this State:

"Negroes can be enlisted in this State. The law allows them no bounty. These enlistments must, however, be defarred a few days, until arrangements can be made for a general rendezvous for them."

Collisions on the River Yesterday.

The steamer *Commonwealth*, which a few days since came in collision with an English vessel, met with another mishap yesterday in running into the ferry-boat *Warren*. At the time of the accident there was a dense fog on the river, and it was with difficulty any object could be distinguished more than a few feet ahead. The *Warren* left her slip at the foot of Roosevelt-street about half-past six o'clock in the morning, and was running one of her regular trips. As she neared her Grand-street dock, in Williamsburgh, the *Commonwealth* was suddenly observed coming rapidly down the river. The result of the position of the vessels was a crash which nearly sunk the ferry-boat. The bow of the *Commonwealth* passed nearly through the ladies cabin, but fortunately there were but few passengers on board, most of whom were at the forward part of the boat. The damage to the *Warren* will probably not exceed $3,000.

About 7 o'clock another collision occurred between the *Metropolis* and the *City of Norwich* very near the spot where the first accident happened. In this instance no considerable damage was done.

Yesterday was one of the most dangerous days our citizens have experienced for years, and it is remarkable, when the number of vessels anchored in [illegible] runs, having no more chance of an election [illegible] on Barnum's.

[illegible] TACKERMAN, the present incumbent, Jefferson Market, is one of the most popular men in nomination. His personal character, his judicial capacity, [illegible] administration of justice, all of which [illegible] beneficially felt in the community, inspire confidence in him and a gratification at his nomination [illegible] men of all parties. The Eighth District will elect him undoubtedly, and thus consult its own interests. Wherever so excellent an opportunity occurs of securing a first-class judicial officer a District so intelligently populated as the Eighth will not forego it. He is the Union nominee, and the candidate of the Germans and Independent parties.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN M. COSTA is the Union candidate and has also an independent nomination. He is a man well qualified for the position, despite a lack of any experience, and has the great recommendations of a fine personal character, intelligence and independence.

EDWARD HOGAN, nominated by Tammany and McSart, honors both sections of the party. A young man of fine personal character and promise, he would well and creditably fill the position. He is opposed by

CORNELIUS FLYNN, McKeonite, of whom all that can be said is that he is known as "Soldier FLYNN."

SECOND DISTRICT.

All parties have united upon the present incumbent, JOSEPH DOWLING. He has won this compliment by his integrity of character, his fine capacities and a personal popularity seldom attached to any man.

THIRD DISTRICT.

HENRY WILSON is the Union candidate. He is a sterling citizen, one of the good old stock of the Ninth Ward. An undertaker, but a live men. Has the requisites for the position, and should be elected to it. Is at present President of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

WILLIAM DODGE, present Justice, is nominated by Tammany. In public as in private life not one word can be uttered against him. He is indorsed by McSart.

JAMES M. MURRAY is the McKeon nominee; at present Clerk of the Second District Police Court. He is probably better qualified for the position than any man in nomination, and would bring high character, judicial ability and independence to it.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Unionists have nominated BARNABAS W. OSBORN, the present able incumbent. He has held the position some sixteen years, is an upright, valuable officer. The interests of the public would be subserved in his election.

Against him is WILLIAM H. MANSFIELD, the joint nomination of McSart, Tammany and McKeon. He was formerly a policeman, is now a butcher; is decidedly a "clever fellow," but would do better for the public by continuing to slaughter cattle and furnish, as he has done, good meat, than attempting to administer law and slaughter its first principles.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, Union; is a printer, has been reporter, long and favorably known to the public. He is Clerk of the Second District Court, is popular of all men, and in his personal character, integrity and capacity, has strongest claims for an election, which if secured would be a municipal benefit. If his friends have half his life and energy his prospects of success will be far from slim.

EDWARD J. SHANOLEY, Tammany candidate, and nominated by portion of McSart. He is a young man held in high esteem for his many good qualities of head and heart.

PATRA MITCHELL has all of McKeon and portion of McSart. He is at present Alderman, and a man of much personal popularity. His nomination is a creditable one, his personal character being unimpeached, and his qualifications acknowledged.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

FRANCIS C. SPERRY has the Union nomination. He is Captain of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, is a first-class man, and would make one of the very best judicial officers. He would be no Justice what he has been as officer and Captain, faithful, competent and unflinching in his discharge of duty. His action during riot week entitles him to the thanks of the public. His election should be secured, and can be, if the right spirit is put into the work.

RICHARD KELLY, the present incumbent, has the Independent Union nomination. It is a pity that two good men like himself and Capt. SPERRY should be in antagonism. The Justice is wealthy, does not require the position, and has held it creditably for six years.

DANIEL W. CLARKE, is one of the Tammany candidates. He was appointed during the first term of Gov. SEYMOUR to fill a vacancy. It we remember aright, it was a very bad attempt to fill it—a most unfortunate one.

JAMES MAHONEY, the other Tammany candidate, has also the McKeon nomination; he is a most popular man in his district, bears an unsullied character, and possesses very fair abilities. The Democracy have made no better nomination.

W. DRAKE PARSONS runs under the McSart flag; personally, he is unexceptionable; he is well known to the public, as of old, as one of the proprietors of the Daily *News*; he is exceedingly popular, and on this score alone will secure a respectable vote. Personally, very strong; politically, very weak.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES H. WALSH, present incumbent, is the Union candidate, Capt. BRYAN having declined in his favor. He has the strong claims of an unimpeached integrity, fine capacity, sturdy independence and fearlessness of character. Justice CONNOLLY stigmatized him as the "emanation of a cellar porter-house," he being the son of the widely-known and universally-respected "Sandy WALSH," of the yore-famed "Terrapin Lunch." CONNOLLY makes ale and porter and sells it, but he evidently forgets his patrons in his insult to their business. "Sandy WALSH" was a man in all respects the peer of MICHAEL CONNOLLY, as our old citizens can testify. Every respectable citizen in the district should work to secure the reelection of Justice WALSH. Taxpayers should see to it, and so should law-lovers, for against him runs

MICHAEL CONNOLLY on the Tammany machine. The record of Justice CONNOLLY is not one which should commend him to even a party support. He is foisted on Tammany, and is personally intensely unpopular. He has used his office to popularize himself, has lacked the dignity, impartiality and independence necessary for his position. He is not fit for it. His considering the gross outrage of entering a man's house on riot week, demanding food and drink free and the beating of the proprietor on refusal, as merely a "common porter-house fight" should unite against him the vote of every decent and law-abiding man in the district, of every man who cares for the safety of his family, his property, or himself. Such kindly considerations on the Bench for the rioter and the rowdy are dangerous to all classes of the community. His own party are anxious to get rid of him; he has been and is an incubus upon them, and from present appearances they promise to give him his dismissal, honor themselves, and benefit society. Mr. CONNOLLY has neither personal or political claims for the position, and the district should, without regard to party, for its own sake, see that he is sent into retiracy once and for all.

The Mozart and McKeon candidate is NICHOLAS SAGRIST, a man who carries his heart on his sleeve, literally "a man of the people." He is a lawyer, is well known as the "Sage of Bloomingdale," and as the generous and gratuitous counsel for the poor, from rag-picker up. His character is unimpeachable, his ability conceded, and his personal popularity acknowledged. On all occasions is he an accommodating leader in forlorn hopes, and on several has he slipped in while a length was being made against him. He is a most energetic worker, has in this race energetic workers with him, and, if the Democracy elect, should be their choice. No really truer man or more worthy candidate is in nomination than NICHOLAS SAGRIST.

THOS. J. BARR, Tammany, once livery-keeper, Sixth Ward, once State Senator, once Member of Congress, and is now Horse Inspector under the Government, with rank of Major in the army. He is doleg well enough not to want the position, and has no claim to it. Of course, he is possessed of considerable capacity, but not of the kind to adapt him for the position of Police Justice.

THOMAS A. LEDWITH is brought out by Mozart. He is a young man who has exploited as a member of the Legislature, but escaped without doing injury to himself, or any one else, which is more than can be said of most. He voted against the Broadway Railroad swindle. He has good abilities excellent character, hosts of friends; and were there such a surprise as his election it would cause no regrets.

ANDREW LEARY is the McKeon nominee. He keeps a porter-house at Eighth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, is recognized as a clever fellow, and good-

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

Demonstration at the Cooper Institute—Speeches by James T. Brady, John McKeon and Others.

That branch of the City Democracy which sustains C. GODFREY GUNTHER for the Mayoralty held a meeting last evening in the hall of the Cooper Union, to ratify the nomination of their candidate. The hall was well filled, and there was a considerable crowd around the various outside stands. The usual accompaniments of music, cannon, fireworks, torches and transparencies were liberally provided, and there was a plentiful supply of speakers.

Though called for 7½ o'clock, the meeting was not organized until 8, when PHILIP W. BROOKS proposed Hon. JOHN KELLY as Chairman, which nomination was boisterously received.

HON. JOHN KELLY.

MR. KELLY severely reviewed the official career of Mr. BOOLE, going into details which extended from the time when Mr. BOOLE first became a Councilman till he gained the position of City Inspector. He compared the taxation of late with earlier years, showing the enormous increase, and insisting that, in the long run, the burden fell chiefly on the poor man. He said that Mr. GUNTHER was a merchant, who did not seek the office for what he could make out of it, but for the honor of the elevation itself, and for the purpose of giving to the City a strong, honest, conscientious Government. He spoke of Mr. GUNTHER's power. If he were elected, to veto bad measures, and was sure Mr. GUNTHER would exercise that power.

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL read a list of Vice-Presidents at large, Vice-Presidents from Wards, and Secretaries; Mr. F. W. BIRDSALL the report of the Committee on Nominations, and Mr. THEODORE MARTIN the resolutions.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. GUNTHER.

Immediately upon the adoption of the resolution the Chairman introduced Mr. GUNTHER, who was received with repeated rounds of cheers and a performance by the band of "Hail to the Chief." In response Mr. GUNTHER simply said:

Democrats and fellow-citizens, I did not come here to make a speech this evening; and, however well I might feel disposed to do so, the labor and excitement of the campaign in which I am engaged unfits me for the task. I merely come here to thank you for the manifestations of esteem you have displayed on my account, and sincerely hope on Tuesday night next to be able to congratulate you on our victory.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions may be thus epitomized. They do not touch at all on national affairs; they deprecated the enormous taxation under which the City suffers, and the corruption prevalent among our municipal rulers; they denounced Mr. BOOLE as the leader of the combination of Republicans and so-called Democrats who, in the Common Council, plunder the public treasury; they declared that Mr. BLUNT had been nominated for the purpose of assisting the election of Mr. BOOLE, and, finally, they nullified Mr. GUNTHER, and declared the interests of the City demanded his election.

Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON was announced as the first regular speaker, amid loud cries for "BRADY"—(Mr. JAMES T. BRADY)—who had been discovered on the platform by the audience. After a lengthy ovation from Mr. TOMLINSON, Mr. BRADY came forward, and was received with deafening tokens of applause.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY referred to the fact that the last time he had addressed an audience from that platform, it had been stormy as it was that evening. He looked upon that as a presage of the tempestuous difficulties they would have to encounter in their efforts to purify the government of the City. He had been read out of the Democratic party long ago, but he would like to know who was going to read JOHN MCKEON, and JOHN KELLY, and a few other Democrats he saw around him, out of the party. [Cheers.] He was ready to stand on the same platform with such a man as JOHN KELLY, and sink or swim with him. He did not know whether any of the audience had been present at the marriage of Mozart and Tammany, or if any had received pieces of the bridal cake. If they had, he would warrant each piece had a "ring" in it. [Great laughter and applause.] The last time he spoke on that platform, it was an effort to save the judiciary from threatening disgrace. The effort was not entirely successful, but it defeated FERNANDO WOOD'S brother-in-law and elected FLORENCE MCCARTHY. [Cheers.] He wasn't going to say anything in derision, abuse, or insult about Mr. BOOLE or Mr. BLUNT—the two "Bs"—each striving to get into the same hive; but, as he, the speaker, thought, neither likely to get there. He would pay a compliment to Mr. BOOLE. His personal relations with Mr. BOOLE had always been friendly. Mr. BOOLE was a man who, while attending diligently to the interests of his office, was never likely to forget his own. [Cheers and laughter.] Mr. BRADY said the Press seemed to be in favor of Mr. BOOLE for Mayor because he was a good City Inspector. Good things were dear. When a man dined one day at Sweeny's, and the next at Delmonico's, we were apt to form our own conclusions. [Laughter.] Mr. BLUNT was a most excellent gentlemen, and, if elected, would discharge his duty with honesty end to the extent of the ability he possesses. Nevertheless, in view of what he desired in respect to the regeneration of the City, he went for C. GODFREY GUNTHER. Mr. BRADY said he had no influence, in the sense in which that word was too generally used; he was proud that he had no influence among the thieves and plunderers of party. [Cheers.] He was no politician, and was glad of it. Mozart and Tammany had engineered the Democratic party against an Administration that hadn't a friend, until they had engineered Democracy out of every State in the Union except New-Jersey. [Cheers.] Mr. BRADY deprecated the reflections cast upon Mr. BOOLE on account of his birthplace. Such reflections were mean and dastardly. He desired the defeat of Mr. BOOLE; but he would defeat him "fairly and honorably." This was the second time he had addressed his fellow-citizens in the hope of destroying the unholy alliance between Mozart and Tammany, and of restoring the Democratic party to the strength and purity it possessed in the days of ANDREW JACKSON. [Cheers.] He admonished his audience that they had set out upon their present crusade with the avowed purpose of putting down corruption, and he exhorted them not to allow themselves by selfish motives to be diverted from that object. Mr. BRADY concluded by reading and speaking to a series of resolutions of his own, whereof the following created considerable sensation:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the learned and efficient Recorder and District-Attorney to have the next Grand Jury in this County, specially instructed on the propriety and duty of inquiring whether any of our citizens are amenable to indictment for peculation, bribery, sale of offices or appointments, corruption, or malversation in office, or any other criminal transgression affecting the administration of the City Government.

He pledged himself to be sworn in as a special district attorney, to see that the intent of his resolutions was carried into effect. [Tremendous cheering.] He knew that at the last elections Mozart and Tammany harnessed for offices among themselves. This was indictable; and he wanted to be the prosecutor to punish those who had been guilty of doing it. Mr. BRADY specially desired to place himself in a position of defiance toward Tammany and Mozart. His speech was brilliant and pointed, and elicited, by turns, the most enthusiastic demonstrations of merriment and applause.

JOHN M'KEON AND OTHERS.

Mr. BRADY was followed by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, in a speech which was mainly statistical, and by Capt. RYNDERS, after which the meeting adjourned.

Twentieth Ward Union Ratification Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of this Ward was held last evening at the headquarters, Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. CUMMINGS H. TUCKER opened the proceedings, and nominated JOAN WAITS, Esq., for President, who in a forcible speech alluded to the importance of the coming municipal election. Mr. J. B. POLLOCK nominated a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were unanimously adopted. Mr. CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Unionists of the Twentieth Ward, in mass meeting assembled, heartily and unanimously ratify the nomination for Mayor of that fearless and upright champion of Reform, ORISON BLUNT.

Resolved, That we support ORISON BLUNT, not only because he is honest, but also because of his patriotic devotion to the cause of our common country.

Resolved, That in JOHN QUACKENBUSH, for Police Justice, and in WM. STARRIT, CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, JOSEPH CUDLIPP, N. H. BABCOCK, MICHAEL SYDDA and JAMES E. WATSON, we recognize men of ability, integrity and capacity, eminently worthy of our suffrages.

Resolved, That the welfare of the Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward demand the election of JAMES L. HASTA for Commissioner. ADOLPHUS C. RAN for Inspector, and JOHN F. WILLIAMS, STEPHEN G. SEARLS and JAMES DEMAREST for Trustees. We nominate citizens qualified to protect and cherish these fountains of public virtue and universal intelligence.

The resolutions were accepted unanimously.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH addressed the meeting, and gave a vivid picture of the bad management of our municipal affairs. He pointed out the necessity of electing true and reliable Union men to the responsible offices. He was warmly applauded. He was followed by CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., who alluded to the various candidates in the field. He hoped that every man would do his duty, and then the City would certainly be redeemed.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. FERDINAND [illegible] A. CONKLING, who spoke warmly in favor of ORISON BLUNT, and alluded to his former differences with that gentleman. But in this crisis every man should forget personal bickerings, and go for the best man. He illustrated his speech by giving statistics in reference to the increase of our taxes during the last ten years.

Hon. HERMAN GARMLEY, who was received with great applause, followed in an able speech, stating the reason why ORISON BLUNT should be elected. He made an interesting statement about the Aldermanic ring, whose father F. I. A. BOOLE was. He alluded to our glorious state of national affairs, and expressed his conviction that, with proper efforts, next Tuesday the Union citizens would elect their respective nominees. After a short speech by Mr. DITTENHOEFER, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union candidates.

The School Ticket—Fifteenth Ward.

The Public Schools of the Fifteenth Ward have been unsurpassed in their success and usefulness. They are resorted to by pupils from all parts of the city, and hundreds of children are constantly waiting to take the first vacant seat. They have been visited and admired by distinguished travelers from our own country and from Europe. They are an honor to the ward and the city. This success has doubtless resulted in part from the practice in that ward of selecting school officers with care, and reelecting those who have served with ability and faithfulness. Of those now in office, (but not now candidates,) Mr. DERBY and Mr. BENEDICT were first elected school officers in 1842, and Mr. OLIVER in 1854; and of those now candidates, Dr. BLAKEMAN and Dr. GRISWOLD were first elected in 1850 and 1851. We invite attention to circular and nomination for this year.

To the Electors of the Fifteenth Ward:

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

The importance of electing men of integrity and ability to all our various municipal offices, was never greater than at present, and we earnestly invite the suffrages of all good citizens for the candidates whose names are herewith presented:

For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District,
BARNABAS W. OSBORN.
For Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
MOSES M. VAIL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WILLIAM N. BLAKEMAN,
SAMUEL F. GRISWOLD.
For Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN LALOR.
For Councilmen of the Tenth Senatorial District,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE MCLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

Mr. BLUNT, the candidate for Mayor, is a citizen of this ward, and has held for several years offices of the highest responsibility. We need only to enter to his career as a public officer, his resistance of extravagant expenditures, his efforts to keep down taxation, his constant and active attention to his public duties, his unremitted voluntary efforts to maintain the Government in this day of national peril, and his personal integrity, as evidence that he will, if elected, prove a faithful guardian of the public interests.

At the last election for Mayor,
Fernando Wood received.....24,167 votes.
C. Godfrey Gunther received.....24,767 votes.
George Opdyke received.....25,380 votes.

At the late election held on the 3d of this month, our candidates received upwards of twenty-four thousand votes. Why, then, with the independent vote he is sure to receive, can we not elect Mr. BLUNT, with the opposition divided between Mr. BOOLE, the leader of the "*Ring*," and Mr. GUNTHER, the President of the disloyal "*peace*" meeting at Union Square, which was the true source of the riot, conflagration and murder of last July, and which have added so much to our taxes for the next year?

The Public Schools are sustained at a great expense to the tax-payers, but they are, nevertheless, when properly managed, a great economy. If the children now taught in public schools of the Fifteenth Ward alone, were sent to private schools, at the usual rates of tuition, it would cost the parents in this Ward alone, one hundred thousand dollars and upwards a year more than it now costs in the public schools.

There are now employed in this Ward *seventy-five* female and thirteen male teachers, charged with the instruction of about two thousand girls and about an equal number of boys. They have been hitherto entrusted by their parents to the care and management of the present School Officers with the most flattering confidence, manifested by frequent reelections. It is known that the School Officers receive no compensation whatever for their services, and it is not easy to find competent men who can be induced to perform the labor.

Mr. RAYMOND'S long experience in the public service as Lieutenant-Governor and member of the Legislature, and as a graduate, and for many years a Trustee of one of the most respectable institutions of public education in the country, has given him the highest qualification for the office of member of the Board of Education. Mr. VAIL is a respectable lawyer, an old resident of the Ward, who takes a deep interest in our schools.

The remaining candidates for School Officers, have already served you without a suspicion of fraud, political favoritism, extravagance, or mismanagement of any kind. We again present them for your suffrages, with the confident expectation that they will not now be rejected for those who are at once untried and without experience.

The candidates for Police Justice, Civil Justice and Members of the Common Council, are too well known in this community to require particular mention at our hands.

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, President.
FRED. A. CONKLING, Chair. Ex. Com.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Secretary.

The Late Action on the Rappahannock.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1863.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War received with great satisfaction, at the hands of Brig.-Gen. D. A. RUSSELL, the seven battle flags and one staff taken in the recent assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station by the storming party led by the gallant Gen. RUSSELL.

The Secretary desires me to convey his thanks to the officers and men engaged in those operations of the army, which reflect such high credit upon the skill which planned, and the bravery which successfully executed them.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE, U. S. Vols., commanding Army of the Potomac.

RESUMED WORK.—Most of the laborers in the different ship yards in Jersey City, who struck for higher wages, have resumed work—their demands having been acceded to.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System: for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge a Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens: and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Howard Invalidine to Rent.
Apply at Room —, No. —
V. W. WICHES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

DIXEN—MCGEORGE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. P. Stuart, MARVIN DIXON, Esq., of Brooklyn, and HARRIET A., eldest daughter of Mr. William McGeorge, of West Hoboken, N. J.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 28, at her residence, in Harlem, of paralysis, CAROLINE BROWN, wife of H. J. Brown, Esq., formerly Caroline Williams, aged 68 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church, 3d-av. and 121st-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken for interment to Somerstown, Westchester County, by the 3:20 A. M. train for Croton Falls, on Monday morning, Nov. 30. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CANWAY.—On Friday, Nov. 27, MICHAEL CANWAY, in the 38th year of his age.

His brothers, John and Charles Conway, also his relatives and friends, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Pitt-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CARRIE.—In Tottenville, S. I., on Saturday, Nov. 28, after a short but severe illness, CARRIE, infant daughter of Richard H. and Maria Fisher, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance at Staten Island Ferry, Whitehall-st., on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. boat from Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 30.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 27, JOSEPH H. GREENE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, L. R. Greene, in Hickory-st., near Broadway, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock. The Broadway cars, from the foot of South Ferry-st., pass near the house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 613.—Nov. 28, 1863.
75, 18, 72, 7, 28, 12, 16, 38, 13, 5, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 614.—Nov. 28, 1863.
13, 71, 59, 48, 60, 65, 68, 20, 52, 44, 38, 28, 61, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SONG OF THE ANGEL OF HEALTH.

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

O fair are the Orient's sun-beaming bowers
Where I tenderly nurture the many-leafed flowers
That Nature has planted in odorous wealth
For the soothing of pain, for the giving of health:

And sweet are my haunts by the soft-rolling seas
Where I woo the cool wind to the flame of disease;
How I thrill to behold the poor invalid's eye
Drawing life every moment from billow or sky!—

And grand is my throne on the star-kissing crag
Where the cloud waves around me in glorious flag—
'Mid the sweep of the breeze or the roar of the storm,
Breathing rapturous strength to the plague-smitten form!

But these not alone are the joy of my heart;
My Temple is also erected by Art;
What jewels are there in my diadem twined,
What glory by genius and skill are enshrined!

O rapture! O rapture! what beauty I see
From the hand of Beneficence beaming for me;
How under the light of her large sunny eyes
Every Snake of Disease by my pedestal dies!

For 'tis here that the crag and the sea and the bower
Are *condensed* into *One* by a magical power—
Where the invalid loses the poison and pain,
While his soul and his sense leap to new life again!

"And where," dost thou ask, "does this proud temple shine
With its spirit of love and its splendor divine?"
In the City of cities it glitters to view,
And HELMBOLD is priest with his saving BUCHU!

NOTE.—The above brilliant Poem, by William Ross Wallace, (whom the illustrious George D. Prentice calls the "Greatest American Lyric Poet,") was sent to us by him as a proof of his high estimate of our medicines—"which," as he says, "have been of such extraordinary service to many of his friends."

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING,
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
in the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

TWENTY SEVEN VARIETIES OF
MEDICATED COUGH CANDIES,
PREPARED OF THE FINEST INGREDIENTS.
sold at
HELMBOLD'S DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
Including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO, and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES for Ladies and Gentlemen—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
Nov. 23,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 28, 1863.

$8,000 U.S.6s,'81,Co..E.108	400	Erie R. Prf.....101	
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,Cou.100¾	200	Harlem R.....93	
1,000 U. S. 6s, Oregon	200	do.....94	
W.L. H'lf-Yearly.106	200	do.....94⅛	
3,000 Treas.7 3-10 N. Es.	200	do.....95	
Notes...Oct. & Ap.100⅝	100	do.....95¾	
2,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.c.N.⅞	200	do.....96	
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90..59½	200	Reading R.....123	
5,000 do.....b30 60	300	do.....b10 123	
1,000 N. C. State 6s.....59¼	200	do.....b10.122⅞	
2,000 Mo. St. 6s.....67⅛	700	do.....122¾	
5,000 Ohio&Miss.R.C. 36½	200	do.....b10.122⅝	
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....106	500	do.....122¾	
1,000 E.2d M.B'75.....115	300	Mich. Cen. R.....124	
6,000 Mich.S.F.B.....109	100	do.....s60.123¾	
1,000 A.& T.H.2 M.P...81	100	do.....b10.124⅛	
2,000 do.....90	500	Chi. & N. W.....48	
7,000 Q. & N. W. 1st.. 83	300	do.....b30 48¾	
5,000 C.&N.W.2d M.... 77	150	M. S. & N. I.....80	
8,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 86½	100	do.....b30 80⅜	
5,000 do.....86	600	do.....79⅜	
18 Bank of N. America.109	300	do.....79⅜	
80 Imp. & Traders' Bk.106	100	do.....b15 79¾	
60 Am. Ex. Bank.....107	100	do.....s60 79	
50,000 Amer. Gold.....144¾	100	do.....b30 80	
30,000 do.....144⅞	50	Panama R.....167	
50 Canton Co.....33¾	800	Ill. Cen. R. S.....119	
200 do.....33	200	do.....s30.118¾	
100 Cumb Coal Prf.....36⅞	100	do.....b30.119	
500 do.....37	100	do.....b15.118	
100 Quick. M. Co.....82	300	do.....b30.119	
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.....84	100	do.....b10.119¾	
400 Amer. Coal Co.....82	150	do.....b30.119¾	
800 Wyom. Val. Coal Co. 85	3000	Cleve. & Pitts.....104	
200 Mar. Min. Co.....29	600	do.....s30.103¾	
50 do.....38¾	200	do.....b10.104	
200 do.....28	180	do.....104¼	
300 Pacific Mail.....b10.110	200	do.....s30.104	
400 do.....b15.109¾	710	Gal. & Chi. R.....107¾	
200 do.....b15.110⅛	100	do.....s10.107⅝	
50 do.....s60.109	500	do.....107⅝	
150 do.....b10.110¼	100	do.....b15.107⅞	
400 N. Y. Cen. R.....133⅜	1200	Chic. & R. I. R.....104	
400 do.....s10.133⅛	200	do.....s30.104	
200 do.....s30.133¾	300	do.....b10.104⅛	
300 do.....b15.133⅝	100	do.....s30.104⅜	
200 do.....b30.134	500	do.....b10.104	
200 do.....b10.133⅞	300	do.....b30.104	
200 do.....s4.133⅝	100	do.....103¾	
1500 do.....133⅞	300	do.....103⅝	
2100 do.....133⅝	100	Chi. B. & Q. R.....116¾	
500 Erie R.....103¾	500	Mil. & P. Du C. R.....84	
400 do.....s10.103⅞	100	do.....b30 85	
200 do.....s15.104⅛	100	do.....b15 84⅜	
200 do.....b10.103⅝	100	do.....b30 84	
600 do.....104⅛	200	do.....53⅜	
100 do.....b10.105⅜	200	Tol. & Wab R.....45	
3400 do.....106⅜	100	do.....44⅜	
200 do.....s10.106⅜	300	do.....44	
300 do.....s30 106⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & Ch.....82¾	
200 do.....b30 106⅞	1200	do.....82	
300 do.....b10.106⅝	200	do.....b15 82	
200 do.....106⅝	100	do.....81⅞	
100 Hudson R. R...h10.123	150	A. & T. H. R.....57	
100 do.....123	150	Chic. & Alt. R.....s3¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	200	do.....s30 120	
Notes, Oct. and Apr....106¾	100	do.....120¼	
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....87⅜	50	do.....120⅜	
5,000 do.....b30 68	600	Cl. & Pitts. R.....105	
10,000 do.....67⅛	500	do.....105¼	
250 Cum. Coal Pref.....37	500	do.....b6.104⅜	
100 do.....b60 37	600	do.....b5.104⅜	
500 do.....36⅜	100	do.....s30.103¾	
1000 N. Y. Cen. R.....134⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. R.....108	
100 do.....s10.134⅛	200	do.....s30 108	
100 do.....134⅜	500	Chic. & R. I. R.....104⅜	
100 Erie R.....107⅜	100	do.....104	
2500 do.....107	200	do.....103⅞	
200 do.....106⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....82⅞	
200 do.....106⅜	200	do.....83	
200 do.....s30.106⅝	200	do.....b10 83⅜	
50 do.....s30.106⅜	100	do.....b6 83⅛	
300 Erie Pref.....101⅜	50	Alt. & T. H. R.....57⅜	
100 Hudson R. R.....124	500	Chic. & N. W. R.....47	
1000 Reading R.....123	100	do.....b30 47⅜	
100 Mich. Cen. R.....124⅛	100	do.....47¾	
500 M. Se. & N. I.....80¾	150	Chi. & Alt.....84	
700 do.....80⅜	100	do.....83¾	
900 Ill. Cen. R. Se.....120	100	do.....83⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold...s3.145	300	Reading R.....122¾	
50 N. Y. Cen. R.....133	300	do.....s3 122⅜	
300 do.....132⅝	600	M. S. & N. I. R. s30 79	
100 do.....c.132⅜	100	do.....79¼	
100 Erie Railroad.....c.106⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.....118	
3400 do.....106⅜	100	do.....118¾	
500 do.....b30 106⅜	100	do.....118½	
200 do.....b4.106⅝	600	Cleva. & P. R.....103¾	
2200 do.....b3.106⅜	500	do.....b3 103¾	
600 do.....s3.105⅞	50	do.....103⅜	
100 do.....b5.105¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R.....106⅜	
200 d s3.105	100	Chi. & R. I.....103¾	
600 do.....b3 106⅛	150	do.....103⅞	
200 Erie R. Prf.....e 101	100	do.....b3.103⅝	
200 do s60.101	100	Chic. & N. W.....47¾	
100 Find R. R.....124	150	do.....46	
800 Harlem R.....93¾	1300	P., Ft. W. & C.....82	
600 do.....b3 93⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.....b3 36¾	
300 do.....h10 93⅜	100	Wyom. V. Coal.... 96	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.....134	1000	Clev. & Pitts.....101	
500 do.....134⅛	100	do.....104¼	
500 do.....134⅜	300	do.....104	
100 Erie R.....s2 106⅜	500	Chic. & R. I.....104⅜	
800 do.....106⅜	700	do.....b3.104⅜	
600 do.....s3.106⅜	250	Chic. & N.W.R.....47	
500 do.....b3.0.106⅜	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 83¼	
200 do.....106⅜	1000	do.....83⅜	
200 Harlem R.....93⅜	1000	do.....84	
200 do.....s3 93⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. P.....74	
300 Mich. Cen. R.....124	500	do.....b3 75	
300 M. S. & N. I.....80⅜	200	Canton Co.....33	
300 do s3 80	100	do.....b3 33	
100 do.....b3 80⅜	100	Cum. Coal.....3 3⅛	
140 Ill. Cen. R.....119½	100	do.....b3 36¾	

SATURDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced 3½ ℔ cent. today, returning to the figure of Wednesday before the conclusive news of GRANT'S victory. As explained in yesterday's report the trade demnnd for Bills on London is good, while our exports of Domeetic Produce are comperetively light. The drain of Gold from the great Benke of Englend and Franee and the high price of Money in London and Paria are celcnleted to haaten remittances from this side where balences are due or ordere fer the coming Spring trade ere to be covered. Added to these causes fer firmness in the Gold Market is the continued heavy *short* interest made in the Gold room of GILPIN'S Exchange from dey to dey on the confident celculation thet good news from our ermiee muet hring down the price before leng. Thie intereat hes necessarily to huy Gold for delivery as their 3 dey contreete fell due. The shipments to Europe today were $1,115,000, making for the whole week $1,331,057.

The Associated Banks, at a general meeting to-day, virtuelly abolished the arbitrery equalization of the Legel Tender Currency adepted early in this month, under n resolution adopted when the recent negotiation for $35,000,000 United Stetes 5 ℔ cent. Legal Tender Notes was mede. According to this rule, each Bank wes compelled to keep its *pro rata* of the whole sum of Legal Tender reported from day to dey et the Clearing-house, or else horrew of Ihe Loen Committee, on 6 ℔ cent. interest, the differenee between its holding end the amount equnlized or assigned es its *pro rata*. The modification today doee awsy with ell thie, excepi where eny one or more Benks report lees than 10 ℔ cent. of Legal Tender te their last avereged line ol net Deposite. The rare instancee in which this rule will be eperative, render the change tantemount to en ebendonment of the eqnalization principle, and every Bank in the Aeeociation, ie now left free to lend or withhold its own Legal Tender meens. The effeel upon the Money Merket, as disemberraesing il of the originel ceuse of stringency early in November, is already felt to be favorable.

The Railway Share Market opened with much eteedinese et the early Board, end nearly all descriptione recovered ½@1 ℔ cent. from the depreeion of yeeterdny. Soon after the Board hroke up there wee a dispoeition to sell Erie and some of the other Roade et a concession from the printed sales. But before 2 o'clock, the turn wes etrongly upward again, and et the Second Boerd the general list was very buoyant at an advance of 1½@2 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were mede in compariaen with Friday nigbt, the merket leeving off firm:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Com.....	143¾	146⅝	Harlem Pref....	110	110
U.S. 6s, 1881....	109	109	Mich. Central...	124	124⅜
N. Y. Central ..	133¾	134⅛	Mich. Southern..	79¾	80⅜
Erie.....	105¾	106⅜	Mich. Guaran'd.	140	146
Erie Preferred ..	101¼	101⅜	Illinois Cen.....	118	120
Hudson.....	123	124	Pittsburg.....	104	104
Pacific Mail.....	210	211	Fort Wayne.....	82¾	83⅛
Harlem.....	92½	94	Rock Island.....	104¾	104⅝
Canton.....	33⅛	33¾	Galena.....	107	107¾
Treas. Cer., new.	98⅜	98	Reading.....	122¾	123
Toledo.....	115	115	Quicksilver.....	62¾	62
Northwest.....	46	47¼	Chicago and A...	83	83½

The receipts into the Treasury, to-day, for the Popular Loan, ameunt te $860,900. The general receipts to-day are $1,827,466; payments, $3,920,019; balances, $16,016,606. The Assistant Treasurer will receive on Monday the final instellment of 5 ℔ cent., $1,750,000 from the New-York Banks in settlement of the Loan of Sept. 1.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	140	Bank of N. America.	109
Manhattan.....	140	Hanover.....	100
Merchants'.....	110	Continental.....	100
Tradesmen's.....	112	St. Nicholas.....	100
National.....	104	Commonwealth.....	100
Commerce.....	105	Imp. & Traders.....	108
Ocean.....	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgeges:

N. Y. Can. 6s.....	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64.....	103	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	100
Erie thirds, '83.....	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds...	86
Hudson R. 1sts '62.....	94	Chi. & R. I. firsts.....	106
Harlem 1sts '60 & '73..	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	110
Har. seconds, '64.....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	105
Mich. C. new 1sts '63..	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	104
Michigan S. seconds...	104	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts ..	106
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds ..	103
Al. & T. R. 2d pref....	80	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	93
Al. & T. R. 2ds, Inc...	60	Miss & Mo. R. G.....	63
Chi. & N. W. firsts....	93		

The business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee week ending with Nov. 25, Meeers. JONES & Co. nolice thus:

"*Flour*—The market during the past week has shown but little variation. Buyers are not active. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail $1 70 ℔ hbl. All rail to New-York, $1 95. Receipts for week 12,024 bbls. against 12,661 bbls. same time last year. Shipments since opening navigation 536,153 bbls. *Wheat*—There has been e good demand during the past week, the sales having been equal to the receipts, and prices have not varied much. Shipments have about ceased for the season. After to-dey underwriters will not insure on sail vessels. Stock here about 900,000 hushels, against 1,200,000 anshels same time last year. Receipts for week have averaged 40,000 bushels per day, against an average of 38,800 hnshels for correeponding days last year. We qnote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Green Bay' and 'Amber Iowa,') at $1 06⅜@$1 09 in store, subject to 4c. ℔ bushel storage to 1st May next; No. 2 do., at $1 04. Shipments for week 179,700 bushels; since opening navigation, 12,697,084 hnshels; same daje last year, 15,004,886 hushels."

The Colonels Ellet.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: You here elready noticed the deelh of Col. CHARLES R. ELLET, of the Marine brigade, which is staled to heve taken piece on the 29th of the last month, et Bunker Hill, in Illinois. It is now hut little more than e year since the fether of thie young soldier received a mortal wound on the deck of his own ship, in e successful etack made npon the rebel gunboats on the Mississippi, with a fleet of steam tems, conetructed and equipped under his immedinm euperintendence, and commanded by himself. His death was followed almost immediately by that of his wife, who, after a lung jonrney, had been able to reach her husband only a few hours before he breathed his last; and died herself the dev after his funeral. To this double effliction in the same family is now edded the loss of the eldest son, who had accompanied his father to the West, and after his denth continued in the service, first es a redet and volunteer, and finally es e Colonel in the Marine brigade, commanded by his uncle, Gen. A. W. ELLET, noder whose direction this branch of the service had been first equipped and organized.

The family who have been thns severely visited had been for several yeers residents of Washington and Georgetown. Col. ELLET the elder was well snown among us es a civil engineer of established reputation, to which he added the more eppreciable qualities of e good, kind, energetic end exemplary citizen. To his friends here some brief notice of his life and servioes, and those of his son, who has soon followed him, may not be unacceptable; and at any rate will be hnt a merited tribata (unhappily but e small one) to the true worth and eminent patriotism of both.

The alder Col. CHARLES ELLET was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1810, and commenced the career in which he afterward distinguished himself as an assistant, in the exploration of the north branch of the Susquehannah in the yeer 1827. Canals were at that time the chief snbject of consideration among statesmen and economists, and New-York having sobhieved the first triumph in that direction, was already beginning to sanbit, not only in her Metropolis bnt in the whole interior of the State, the heppy effects of her well-directed enterprise. It needed, however, hut little experience in Pennsylvania and the other more Southern States which are crossed by the main ridges of the Alleghany, to show that in the passave of these summits railroads must, at lessl for very considerable distences, take the place of renals. Accordingly, we soon after find Col. ELLET employed as engineer on the first railroad constructed in his native State, and subsequently in similiar and kindred improvements elsewhere. Between this time and 1848 he successively planned and superintended the construction of the two first suspension bridges ever tuilt in this country—the one over the Schuylkill at Fairmount, and the other across the Niagara below the Falls. In both of these the success of the project was in a great measure due to the skill and renown of the engineer.

Col. ELLET was henceforth considered as walking in the first rank of his professioo, and became soon af er engaged in public improvements further south. It would enlarge this notice much beyond its limit and purpose even to enumerate the various public works in which he was concelned, either as a directing or consulting engineer. As an instance characteristic both of his ability and confidence in his own resources, we may mention the construction of the temporary tracks on the line of the Virginia Central Road at the passage of the Blue Ridge. Dnring one of the intervals in these avocations he found time for a visit to Europe, in which he was accompanied by his family.

A very considerable porlion of Col. ELLET'S professional sareer had been spent in Virginie; and at the commencement of the rebellion there were few persons better acquainted with the general conformation and peculiar features of the interior of the State than he, or who oould be more relied upon for topographical informetion concerning it. At an early dey he placed both himself and all the knowledge he possessed at the diepoeni of the Governmeet. It will be remembered that he did not hesitete to etiack publicly end in no measured terme the character and conduct ot the Commending Gensrnl. Of the juetice of theee military criticisms It is not our purpose now to speak.

In the ensuing Spring, and after the fatal demonstration made by the *Merrimac* upon our ships at James River, Col. ELLET was authorized by the War Department to snperintend the construction of n rem fleet in the Mississippi, and (what would not always have been as welcome an addition) to command it in its *coup d'essai*. It is a singnlar fact, in relation to this new mode of naval warfare, that more than thirty years ago it had been strongly recommended and urged upon the consideration of the Government by two officers standing high in the naval service, and had at that time been with great unanimity consigned to pince among the class of inventions known as humbugs. The *Merrimac* has proved herself a bug of an entirely different species, and operated a proportional cheuge in public opinion. Col. ELLET lost no time in the cnnstruction of vessels of this character out of such material as he could find in the Mississippi, and fell in the first attack made by them; closing le thie last act of davoted patiotism, at the early age of 52, a life distinguished throughout by eminent ecility, integrity and usefulness.

It wae not the lesst excellent or deserving part of this last service of Col. ELLET, that in rendering it to tha country, he necessarily disregarded the dearest and strongest ties of domestic life. Mrs. ELLET, whose death had followed so closely upon that of har husband, was by birth a Virginian, possessing among her other kind end womanly excellencies a deep-rooted attachment to her kindred, to the place of her birth, and the hitherto glorious annals and legends of the Old Dominion. All these dear and long-cherished memories were now et once to be sacquestered and hidden, or hoarded deep in the heart of hearts as things contraband and unholy.

Col. CHARLES RIVERS ELLET, whose recent death hes just been announced, end with a skeich of whose brief and brilliant career we will close thie notice, was the eldest son of these worthy parents and the second in age of four who survived them. He was, at the time of his death a little more then twenty years of age, and had received the heat education the public seminaries of the country could give; to which had been edded, though et an early age, a brief course of foreign travel and e short residence in Paris. All these advantages in hie case had been matured and perfected by a home eduction of infinitely greater valne. To him had not been wanting the never-failing fnad of knowledge el weye gleaned about the family hearth, where the presiding divinities are both wtee, prndent and affectionete, and where the hoarded treesures of age end experience are lo be gernered up in younger hearts for fnture use and guidance. Many of those who heve periaken of the hospitelities of his father's residence in Georgetown, where the full and genial plenty of e Pennsylvania farm-house, was gratefully blended with the not less hearty kindness of a Southern plantation, will remember him not many years since as a sedate, pensive and rather quiet boy. His had made choice of medicine as e profession, and al the outbreak of the rebellion was quietly engaged in pursuing the requisite studies, in which he had already made such progress as to fill competently the place of assistant surgeon in one of the military hospitals. He followed his father weslward in the spring of 1862, and commanded one of the rems in the action et Memphis, in which his father lost his life. On the organization of the Marine brigade he received the eppointmeot of Colonel, being perhaps the youngest who had ever filled so high a grede in any active campaign. His subsequent service on the Mississelpi fully jnstified the wisdom of the selection, while his firm but modest and equitable demeanor saved him from the envy and detraction which usually follows in the wake of a rapid promotion. It is not, however, of his millitery life and history which we intend to speak, but of the kindlier and more homely part of his character es a citizen and a brother. His last visit made here some time in September, end for which he had received his first furlough from eotive service, was undertaken solely for the purpose of aiding his now doubly-orpnaned sister, in some necessary domestic errengements. At that time, though evidently suffering with the relics of disease contracted among the brakes and fens of the Mississippi, there was as yet visible no dangerous or alarming symptom, and he had the promise of a long and useful life before him. But it was not to be so. He had all his life been subject to severe attacks of neuralgia in the head, and his death, which occurred suddenly during a visit to his uncle in Illinois, is supposed to have resulted either from that cause, or from an injudicious though usual remedy taken to alleviate the pain.

The United States and Canada.

A SPEECH BY T. D'ARCY M'GEE.

MR. T. D'ARCY MCGEE delivered a characteristic lecture at Kingston, C. W., a few days since. In the conrse of it he said:

For his part, he had made up his mind to uphold the British Coostitution in prefereuce to the American Republic, and he would tell them why.

The Americans of the present dey sav they represeat the generetion, which in 1776 astonished the world. He did not think the Americens of the present dey represented that generation. He hed seen much in the manners end customs of the people on the other side which greted against the feelings of the old counlrymen. Indeed, they had sadly degenerated in manners, and it was an established fact that when a nation changed its manners, it exhtbited manifest signs of deterioration. When its morals changed, the same was the case, snc for this change of morals and manners various reasons were ascribed. The Greeks attributed their change in morals to the deterioration in their music. The Americans of 1863 had fallen off from the type of the Americans of 1776. The former believed their prosperity, their rapid, and, in many cases, unhealthy progress, was owing to their institutions, hut he did not believe this, for other associations and combinations were required lo effect all this. In America there was herbor room for dissatisfied politicians, but in England there was none, and the disaffected were brought to task. They either snccseeded or they signally failed, as sad trequently been the case in the English history. A country to properly inoculate another, requires to heve a fixity of character, and he would never advocate the adoption of a character which possessed not this fixity of purpose, or which was not firmly established. The ephemeral characteristics of the American nationality he did not admire, nor in many points did he admire the operations of the British Institutions, for in his youth he had seen the shady side of them.

Yet he would tell them thet the British Monarchical form of government, the result nf nearly e thonsand years, with age, experience and wisdom to recommend it, was the best form of government existing. It had now been in eaistence stuce the days of ALFRED the Great, and had seen others around it crumble into dust—witness Venice end other countries. Was this change? Was it seeident? To effect this longevity there must heve been deep human wisdom and segecity combined, end, after il had withstood the deceying effects of time end vicissitude, we are reasonably aseed to respect, esteem it, and give it the preference until we have found a better nne. To obtain good government we must have authority, justice and law combined, and this good government was to be fonnd under British rule—he would not say Ireland, for there was too much landlordism there. It was surprising how in the Englisa form of government the gold and the new were united. The British people had faith in authority, and regarded old age as a thing to be respected. They looked for suthority, believing freedom would follow as a natural result of wise legislation, whereas the Americans had reversed the card, saying thet freedom having been first astablished, wise legislation would follow. This vested too much power in the people, and the change was too violent and rapid to be a salutary one. The Americans have asked us to copy them, but we very natnrally say, "why should we do so when yon heve changed so from month to month, from vear to year?" Without stability no Government can hope lo exist. The particular, Individual and detailed characteristics of the American people have chenged, and if the old Puritans could only now witness the demagogneism of the pulpit, they would feel shocked. The preachers in the United States do not now address their congregations in the good old style of their Puritan fathers; they take hold of vulger and popular prejudices, and turn them to acconnt in the pnlpit, from political or other motives. Aod, following in the wake of the pulpit, the American Press has also changed. It is the high-toned, moral Press no longer. The members of the Press on the other side, now-a-dave, are not content with a single isolated lie to whet the appetite, but multiply lies by thonsends. Indeed, as an evidence of this, he had ooca been told inst the morning issue of the New-York *Herald* would cover 27 acres! He did not know it or if not this was true. In olden times the Puritans had only n few hooks to read, a *King James' Bible, Pilgrim's Progress*, &c., but from the parusal of these, their characters were made up. From them they learned nothing false or deceptive. But on the other hand, how could the characters of the American people of 1863 he well made up from the false prints which they daily perused. The English people believed that old age had to be cultivated, that old age should be respected, and that e capital stock of wisdom derived from experience and other sources, should be handed down from age to age for the benefit of succeeding posterities. The Americans believed, on the other hand, that everything came by intuition, but he (Mr. McGee) thought they were vtally mistaken. The English believed that Governments grew and were not made—that is, of created all at once. That a Northern country required a Northern Government, and that a Southern country a Southern Government, and that to unite these with the difference of morels, manners, customs, dress, climate, &c., would be dangerous to the peace of both. For examples of this stole of things, they had only to look to history, and even to regard the state of Europe at the present time. It was owing greatly, if not mainly, to the fact of her Isolated, geographical position that England was so great. Hedged in by the blue circle of the Atlantic Ocean, she had preserved her ancient Anglo-Saxon pecuiiarities unimpalled, while other European countries had either merged into one another, or eventually fallen to decay. Had England been joined to Europe, she would not heve been half as great. The English had thus maintained their isolated political character without detoriation, and influenced the rest of the world thageby. She had not been drawn into the maelstrom of European Government. In Canada it would be impossible to have the precise form of British Government, but we might have as outline of it.

Important Railroad and Mail Changes.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Republican, Nov. 2.

On Monday next, 22d inst., a general change in the schedules hatween New-York aod Washiogton occurs:

Four daily trains, at improved speed, will run in each direction for through travel and mails, leaving Washington at 8 and 11:30 A. M., and 5 end 6:30 P. M.

Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 7.30 and 12 P. M.

One or two of these trains each way, will pass through Philadelphia, without change of cars between Jersey City and Washington. Before the 1st of Januarr, all the trains, both freight and passenger, nra expected to run between New-York and Washington without any change whatsver, using locomotive power, by the new road built nround the northern limits of the city of Philndelphia, between Kensington and Grey's Ferry.

The passengers and mails from Washiogton, connecting in New-York for points north or east, will leave Washington at 5 P. M., but all New-York travel proper can take the sleeping cars at 8:30 P. M. here, and reach New-York tn ten hours precisely, without interruption or change.

The Baltimore and Ohio line adds another passenger train between Wnshington nnd Baltimore, for the benefit of Government clerks, Congressmen, and others, who will lodge in Baltimore, by moving to and from Washington, as suit business hours here. This is expected to relieve through travel trains also.

The double tracks between this city and Baltimore, as well as between the Susquehannah end Philadelphia, and also neer Trenton, are all being rapidly completed, and sections of them will be put in use at once.

The Baltimore end Ohio Company also improves its schedule for Western passenger trains from Washington and Baltimore, to meet the demands of increased travel, the route now being regarded as perfectly safe.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NATION.—The correspondeot ot the Baltimore *Sun* hae been permitted to examine the forthcoming volume of Mr. KENNEDY, Census Commissioner, upon population. The following extract, showing the naturel yearly increase of fighting men, is interesting:

"When a population has reached nearly lte permanent condition, as in Europe and in the old States of America, one-fifth of the total population is still found to represent nearly the number of males between the ages 18 and 45. But the emigrating ages are nearly allied to the military ages; and in the newly-settled States of the West the proportion of fighting men is accordingly greater than in the Atlantic States. Beginning at the East and proceeding Westward, the proportion of white males from 18 to 45 to the white population in Maine is 19.5 per cent.; New-York, 20.8; Illinois, 22.1; Minnesota, 23.6; California, 47.1; Virginia, 18.7; South Carolina, 18.9; Arkansas, 20.1; Texas, 21.9.

The total of white males helween the eges of 18 and 45 in all the States (seceded included) and in the Territories and District of Columbia appears, by the census tebles of 1830, to be 5,624,065. During the year 1864 about 277,500 white melee reached and passed tha age of 18, and 128,600 arrived et and passed the age of 45, leaving a difference of 148,900. This letter number, when diminished by the naturel deathe and increased hy the eccessions from immigretion, will evidently express the lotel increase of the milltery population (whites) during 1861. About 140,000 is estimated as the cleer increase of fighting population in 1861. The number of such of conree increases with augmented popnletion in the aggregate, but that of this country has not been lecreased by immigration since the war began to the extent that existed before. From these data it seems pretty clear that more persons are annually put *hors du combat* (killed or permanently disabled) by the war than the military forcee are augmented by the natural increase of fighting popnietion.

GEN. WRIGHT AND THE ENGLISH ADMIRAL.—It may not be known that our late marine visitor, the British ship-of-war *Sutlej*, entered our harbor in a huff and left in a nary dissatisfied frame of mind. On entering the harbor she neglected to obey the port regulations by bringing to, and Alcatraz accordingly fired an 11-inch shell across her wake—at least her Britannic Majesty could not know, when the shell was an empty one. The Admiral rather growlingly demanded an explanation of Gen. WRIGHT, which the General courteously gave. Indorsing the half-shell action of Alcatraz firing, however. The Admiral was not satisfied, and wrote another letter, stating his conviction that a boat should have been sent off to board him and ascertain the aogust nature of the vessel before firing a shot across her royal wake. Before Gen. WRIGHT'S second reply was penned and seal, the *Sutlej* sailed, and the matter may yet be made the subject of diplomatic correspondence.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Anglia.....	Dec. 1	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Persia.....	Dec. 2	New-York.....	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore.	Dec. 5	New-York.....	Liverpool.
America.....	Dec. 9	New-York.....	Southampton.
Arabia.....	Dec. 9	Boston.....	Liverpool.
City of New-York.	Dec. 12	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Borussia.....	Dec. 12	New-York.....	Southampton.
Saxonia.....	Dec. 12	New-York.....	Southampton.
Scotia.....	Dec. 16	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Adriatic.....	Dec. 17	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Canada.....	Dec. 23	New-York.....	Liverpool.
Hammonia.....	Dec. 26	New-York.....	Southampton.
Germania.....	Jan. 9	New-York.....	Southampton.
Bavaria.....	Jan. 23	New-York.....	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick..	Nov. 14	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Kedar.....	Nov. 17	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Borussia.....	Nov. 17	Southampton.	New-York.
Saxonia.....	Nov. 17	Southampton.	New-York.
City of New-York.	Nov. 19	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Columbia.....	Nov. 20	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	Nov. 21	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Columbia.....	Nov. 24	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Virginia.....	Nov. 24	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Etna.....	Nov. 25	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Canada.....	Nov. 28	Liverpool.....	Boston.
City of Cork.....	Nov. 28	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hammonia.....	Dec. 1	Southampton.	New-York.
City of Washing'n.	Dec. 2	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hibernia.....	Dec. 4	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Anglo-Saxon.....	Dec. 5	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Etna.....	Dec. 9	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia.....	Dec. 12	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Germania.....	Dec. 16	Southampton.	New-York.
Adriatic.....	Dec. 18	Liverpool.....	New-York.
China.....	Dec. 19	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	Dec. 26	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Bavaria.....	Dec. 29	Soothampton.	New-York.
Anglia.....	Jan. 1	Liverpool.....	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole.....	Nov. 26	New-York..	New-Orleans.
Morning Star.....	Nov. 28	New-York..	N. O. *via* Hav.
Corsica.....	Dec. 7	New-York..	Ha. *via* Nas'a.
Corsica.....	Jan. 4	New-York..	Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4.30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington, and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast n gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size—viz.: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 118° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport, said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weights to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the routes mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1.....$150,000
On Route No. 2.....2 0,000
On Route No. 3.....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broke to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Assistant-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz., New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWEANY, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 8th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load at the distances mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 12.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon; for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM RITCHMAN,
School Officers of the XIXth Ward.
New-York, Nov. 14, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

Cavalry Trousers.
Infantry Great Coats.
Boots, cavalry, sewed and pegged.
Boots, cavalry, sewed and pegged.
Woolen Blankets, domestic manufacture.
India Rubber Blankets.
India Rubber Ponchos.
Knapsacks, complete.
Crossed Cannon, brass, for hats.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of articles they propose to furnish, stating the quantities and time of deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent production at the stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If bids are made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and shall be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ANGLIA,
Capt. PEARSE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 16.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JENKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage (with unsurpassed accommodations), apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 56 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, R. G. Lott, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d December. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 16th December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 202 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	11 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22x68. House four stories, with modern improvements and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE STORY COTTAGE, No. 205 Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, location unsurpassed, house in perfect order, newly painted; contains gas, water, range. Possession given immediately; inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—No. 52 West 22d-st., in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—12 LOTS, 23D AND 22D-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all in one plot. Inquire of WM. M. BAXTER, No. 144 East 46th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 11 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway.

$2,500 TO $4,000 CASH WILL BE paid for a country residence—ten to fifteen acres, house, &c.; healthy situation near water preferred, within an hour's ride of the City by rail. Address Box No. 2,687 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE—IN Middlesex County, New-Jersey, on the road to Freehold, only 3 miles from Spotswood depot, on Camden and Amboy Railroad, in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling, outbuildings, farming utensils, horses, &c., &c., in complete order. For particulars, call at No. 260 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 23x36 feet. Inquire at the office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COUPEE FOR SALE—AS GOOD AS new, made to order by Brewster & Co., together with horse and harness; the horse is 7 years old, sound, and kind—the harness was made by Gibson; will be sold separate or together, both the property of a gentleman leaving the city further use for them. Call at private stable No. 11 West 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stocks, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 3d day of December following.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STURGIS,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 11 to 2 P. M. WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 68 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half (3½) Per cent, free of Government Tax, payable at the Bank on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman L. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as family seamstress; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call for 2 days at No. 96 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, &c.; would make himself generally useful. Address W. F., Box No. 285 Times Office, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, German; has a thorough knowledge of all branches; has had 13 years' experience in this country, and can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 694 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—[illegible] RETURN OF RIGHT GUARDIAN [illegible] to E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., [illegible] August 29, 1863. Ride [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Fort Wayne, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1858, or now is seised or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seised or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all rights, franchises and property of every kind and nature acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, as ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $660,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $39,34 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, on the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, or upon default of the payment may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
By D. W. IVES & CO.,

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.
IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Gerdon of Love," by Reubens, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastien Lourdon, examples by David Teniers, Netscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim instant attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RIBERA,	P. VERONESE,	D. TENIERS,
NETSCHER,	LEBRUN,	VERNET,
WOUVERMANS,	RAFFAELLE,	ROUX,
MURILLO,	GUERIN,	TURNER,
WEBB,	DU MANIN,	LAWS,
DELVERGER,	PLOTZER,	BOURBON,
FRANCIA,	FINART,	CORREGIO,
LATOUR,	HOFFMEYER,	GALVANI,
DUPREY,	I. J. VERNERT,	MIGNOT,
LEBRUN,	REBON,	GUERIN,
CORDIER,	GISE,	CORNELO,
FOX,	OSTADE,	LORISE.

In addition, will be sold the interesting collection of choice water colors and photographic drawings, including The Waldenses "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara" drawings by Beoard Cesera, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of this gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being added to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c. AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carabines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
41 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
26 Hall's Carbines, (breech-loading.)
237 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, Cal. 72-100.
5 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, Cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
18 Joslyn's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
63 Musketoons.
4 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
853 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, Cal. 69-100.
1,256 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Ponchos.
680 Gun-slings.
440 Waist Belts.
150 Sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the Navy.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows:

Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
69 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
92 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
90 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WED

The Dusseldorf School of Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an indignant artist to call your attention to the following paragraphs quoted from a critical article upon the "Artists' Fund Exhibition," published in your issue of the 21st inst. The critic is discoursing of Lauver's celebrated picture of the "Departure of Columbus from Spain," which he characterizes as a "large, ambitious, pretentious and clever picture, painted with a certain picturesque power, facility of handling, parade of costume and agreeableness of coloring, all pleasing and taking enough;" but he adds:

"It is unfortunately the thousandth display, slightly varied, of the resources of that wonderful Dusseldorf Museum of (so called) historical objects—a collection of glittering trumpery which constitutes a large part of the stock in trade of that smart school of art. Here is a crowd of figures with elaborate costumes, most elaborately painted, stuffs of every texture and pattern, priests, laymen, and courtiers, all engaged in the historically important duty of seeing COLUMBUS off. That fat-thighed, stripped-breeched Dusseldorf youth, heir to pigmentary immortality, as necessary to one of those pictures as is the white birch trunk in the corner of the landscapes of a certain school of American painters, makes his appearance also. There are human faces, but they are secondary. No one indicates emotion. COLUMBUS, an utterly unsuggestive and expressionless figure, stands complacently upon his deck, almost as big as the ship in which he is to cross an unknown ocean. Trouble has already begun. The bellying wind blows the sail one WAY and the flag another. It is all pointless, meaningless, suppositurless, dumb show, rubdued gaudiness and meretricious glitter. The formula for a Dusseldorf picture is always nearly the same. The subject must be at least connected with a great event; then variety of costume, red paint, dark spot, light spot, big-legged little pages, bareheaded priest for religious sentiment, gay costumed courtier for romance, young woman to balance page, old woman to balance young woman, snake in the trivial contrasts and insignificant commonplaces."

I consider this characterization of the Dusseldorf school as altogether unfair. I have lived several years among the Dusseldorf artists, and I never saw that wonderful museum of "historical trumpery," described by the writer. Would he have them paint all their figures nude, or if they painted costume, would he have them so paint that neither silk nor wool, nor embroidery could be distinguished one from another? Would he have a courtier in rags, or a beggar in silk? Your critic may be even so caustic in his treatment of the quackeries of art, but I would have him be just in his treatment of the Dusseldorf school. I admire the style in which he plies his whip of scorpions upon the snobbers of that "fearful and wonderful being, doubtless meant for an angel, who triangulates the smoky heavens with most agonizing contortions," on the obverse of the medal presented to Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, by the Chamber of Commerce. And in this, and most of his other criticisms, every true artist will agree with him and DUSSELDORF.

The Conscription Law—An Amendment Suggested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not unlikely that Congress will amend the Conscription Act at its next Session, in several features. I beg leave to suggest that that portion of the Act establishing two classes ought to be repealed. As the law now stands, every man between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years of age must be drafted before any upwards of thirty-five can be, except unmarried men. In the draft that has taken place, and will take place in January next, the young men under thirty-five run all the risk. Those upward of that age are just as safe as though the country were at peace. The call for troops is not large enough to exhaust the first class. I submit that this discrimination is unjust. An able-bodied man, between thirty-five and forty-five, is just as vigorous and capable of endurance as he ever was. He is then in the prime of life, and in the full enjoyment of all his powers. He surely owes his country service as much as the younger man.

As between married men, as a general rule, the hardship is greater in case a young man is drafted under thirty-five, than ever that age. Take, for instance, a married man of thirty, with three small children, the oldest six years of age, and a man of forty with the same number of children, the oldest sixteen years of age. Suppose both fathers equally poor, and able. Can the loss of the almost grown up children be comparable to that of the helpless infants? Beside, young married men are not so apt to have means to support their families as older men. Very few who do not inherit wealth ever begin to accumulate wealth under thirty. Man generally make their fortunes, if they ever make any at all, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five.

This draft cannot be sugar coated. It is a hard thing. But it will be borne the easier if it can be borne with the assurance that its burdens are properly distributed. It does seem to me that the law unjustly discriminates against the young married man, who has not the means to protect himself and his helpless little ones, nor the position in public affairs to make his protest against such injustice influential. L.

Salaries of Bank Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amidst all the agitations which have lately disturbed this community, on the subject of increase of wages, in which, I believe, nearly every class of the Mercantile and Mechanical departments has had a voice, as yet the Bank Clerks have remained silent, although the hard times have affected them as keenly as any, and they have found it, in many instances, utterly impossible to get along without the assistance of others. Take for instance a young man who has passed his minority, and is receiving by way of compensation for his services, four or five hundred dollars per annum; deduct from this $250 for his board, from the remainder, his bill of clothing and other necessary expenses, and what remains to lay up against the exegencies that may arise in after life. It is generally supposed that this class receive a very large remuneration for their services, but such is not the case, unless it be one perhaps in a hundred who is fortunate enough to secure a high position, and even then their salary is not large considering the responsibility therewith involved. As a member of this class, Mr. Editor, I would through the medium of your columns, appeal to the Board of Directors of these institutions and ask of them a serious consideration of this subject, and also urge the clerks in the employ of the same to make a general demand for advance of salary, assuring them that in so doing they will have the hearty coöperation of

A BANK CLERK.

Salaries of Salesmen.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to reply in as few words as possible to a communication from a New-York jobber, in the TIMES a few days since, to which he asserts that there never was a time in the history of the jobbing trade when clerks were in greater demand or receiving higher wages than at present.

Now, I most respectfully submit that the experience of nine-tenths of the salesman, book-keepers, &c., in the trade for the past two or three years, will not bear out this assertion; but on the contrary, while employers have been making such a harvest as has never been known before, the clerks have been put on short allowances to bring the years' expenses within their income.

I will give my own case, and in all of my acquaintance they tell pretty much the same story: I am a salesman; in 1854 I received $1,500 salary; in 1855, $1,800; in 1856, $2,000; in 1859, $1,800; in 1860, $2,000, and in 1861 I received at the rate of $2,000 until the war broke out, our firm failed, and I was thrown out of business.

In the Fall after the resumption of trade, I applied to one of our loud-mouthed leading firms for business; I received for answer: "We buy no man's business; the *learning* of hiring high-priced salesmen has exploded; we want no man in our employ who is worth over $400 a year!"

Salesmen have been paid, previous to this war, on a basis of about 2½ per cent. commission; that is to say, if he sold the previous year $40,000, he could get $1000 for the year coming, and so on; but this has also changed since 1861. I have sold goods in a house dealing exclusively in foreign goods, at 1½ per cent. commission. I have earned at this rate from five to seven hundred dollars a year, whereas, if I received the old rate, my income would nearly double its present amount.

I have repeatedly told my case before my employers, and have received for an answer, "We cannot afford to pay any more commission." Now, how is the fact with reference to this? I will give an instance: Our firm bought a cargo of dress-goods and paid twenty cents per yard on four months time for it. The first buyer I sold bought sixteen pieces at twenty-five cents per yard; *cash*. On that sale my employer made his fifty dollars, less 1½ per cent, or *three dollars*, my share of the "loaf."

Now, what I say is this: Our employers are now making, on an average, twenty-five per cent. profit on all their business—and, previous to 1861, the profits of the trade did not average over *ten* per cent.—and when they made ten per cent. profit, they could afford to pay 2½ per cent. commission to salesmen; but now, that they are making *twenty-five* per cent. profit, they cannot "afford" to pay over 1½ per cent. commission.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor, are the facts in our case, and it is high time there was some organization among us to protect ourselves and our little ones at home. SALESMAN.

STEAM CARRIED, &c. ... Broadway, (entrance ... new chemical process ... like new. Patronized ... HERRING & RAYMOND, ... and the Broadway clothiers generally.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with MILLER'S & PERRY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *George Washington*, from New-Orleans.—Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, son and servant, Capt. T. L. Smith, A. D. C., Capt. R. T. Dunham, A. D. C., and servant, bearer of dispatches, Mark Heyt, A. E. Wade, wife and servant, H. W. Taylor, Miss Hartland, Capt. James Stilwell, U. S. N., Mrs. Skinner, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Fernandes and child, A. Fernandes, Paymaster H. M. Hyde, M. Eisenwiesel, L. Scovil, U. S. N., Dr. George Clary, Dr. T. Cottman, Capt. M. L. Leggett, Lieut. J. M. Fry, E. Durand, Lieut. S. C. Mercer, Lieut. V. K. Spear, J. L. Riddell and servant, E. A. Hodgman, H. H. Rules, A. Lombardo, A. Lombardo, A. Smith, F. Balmeros.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Morning Star, for Havana and Nuevitas.*—For New-Orleans—George P. Barker, William F. Peck, Mrs. John C. Cobb and two children, A. S. Ambler, David E. Hawks, Samuel Hawks, John Barnett, Henry Bodenheim, A. Lehman, M. Bodenheim, Mr. George, Mr. Rosenheim, Mr. W. J. Walker, Mrs. William Haversham, Mrs. E. C. Downing, Mrs. John Jewett, Jr., Mrs. Capt. Leslie Smith, Mrs. John F. Collins and two children, Miss Sedgwick, Major R. Cheney, Miss Johnson and two daughters, F. H. Knapp, William P. Millard, Mrs. Brod, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Warner, George N. Beard and servant, Mrs. Louisa Barney, Mrs. E. M. Sharpe, Jesse Mauzer, Mrs. A. S. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Nesmith, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Smith, of Morristown, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hill, Capt. J. M. Price, William Wham, W. B. Bowles, Addison Gage, Theodore Faxon, Jr., Joseph Snow, Jas. Gray, John D. Bradley, J. Warren, John Davidson, Mrs. Thomas McKay, Mrs. R. H. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. James Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyman and child, William M. Abbott and wife, Luma La Coste, lady, two children and servant, George W. Armory, A. P. Perkins, Capt. J. L. Swift, Col. Thomas E. Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ault, Mrs. Annie C. Meurie, Mrs. Mary K. Waite, Miss Annie Dailey, Henry Horsemann, Mr. and Mrs. Georga Gusty, Mrs. Diemmaker, Mrs. R. H. McMillen and child, Mr. McMillen, Mrs. John N. Kelne, child and servant, Edgar Reed, Aristide Detwailler, Edward Davies, Henry Otis, C. Thatcher, Capt. S. W. Abels, W. Knox, John D. Colver, Dr. Morris Mackie, Mrs. H. Barlett and child, Theodore Pincus, Mrs. Des Anges, A. R. McKansie, J. N. Phelphs, Lieut.-Col. C. Dillingham, 8th Vermont Volunteers, Mrs. L. A. Churchill and four children, Moses Bates, of Boston, H. W. Lockwood, Mountaine Flowers, Samuel D. Winslow, Mrs. E. Cone, Miss Cosier, Dr. Harris, M. Mola, B. Sanchas, Rafael Varonia, L. de Silva Terro, Prospero Massana, Edwardo Dngamenn, Patrick Eagan, James Cnxe, Michael O'Brien, Mrs Elizabeth D. Peck, Miss Martha Downes, Dr. C. B. Bailey, N. Graham, R. de Silva Tarra and lady, Josiah Partridge, F. Dragoni, R. A. Southworth, Edward F. Smith, E. R. Thompson, Mrs. B. W. Clarke, Mrs. W. W. Brighaus, R. M. Estes, Mr. and Mrs R. D. Wood and two children, G. J. Blakesly, Benjamin Zerego, Victor Vatente and daughter, George Lucia, Adulphus Badinello, James Crowley, S. F. Smit, Fielding Smit, N. M. Whipple, W. G. Ross, John B. Thems, Victor Normand, John Henry Prow, Francois Pallsiner, Mr Nicol, and others in the steerage.

Nov. 28.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Robert Merris, Miss Fraser, Miss Kuff, Capt. Isdell, Mr. Shenigham, Robert Adams, O. J. Victor, C. Charpentier, Edward M. Greenly, Dr. J. M. Fraser, M. A. Dicta, A. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bliss, B. J. Eyre, James H. Crabtree, Archibald Clark, George Paul, John Kelly, Capt. Curtis, Wm. B. Morris, Miss A. Girard, Madam Eva San Damiele, Alexander Empey, J. Johnston, W. G. Pinchon, Alexander Fallon, Ambrose G. Dale, N. C. Carnes, H. Keller, A. Mellish, F. West, W. G. Preston, Capt. Knox, John F. Jones, James M. Scoral, G. W. Thrap, Thomas Kidd, John Ewart, with others in the steerage.

Nov. 28.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—C. W. Schaffner, New-York; Etienne Gonin, San Francisco; John Burns, New-York; Otto Schoemann, San Francisco; L. Luedera, James Kedd, Jr., New-York; Isaac Pincus, California; A. B. Smith, Albany; F. W. Kentzow, New-York; P. Diodato, California; Catharina Muller and infant, Miss Clara West, Mrs. Seeliger, New-York; Frederick Hornaux, Philadelphia; A. Ries, J. Rios, New-York, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises 8 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 04 | Gov. Island..10 53 | Hell Gate. 12 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Bowmansville, (Br.,) Anderson, Havana, Hulmboe & Baichen: Plato, (Br.,) Preble, Shanghai, Aymar & Co.; Morning Star, Courtney, Havana and New-Orleans, J. E. Raynor: E. S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamers Lacon, Ascon, Boston, —, Howes; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Gratitude, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co; Star of the Union, Reed, San Francisco; W. L. Coleman & Co.; Ellen Austin, Kennedy, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; George S. Hunt, Woodbury, Baltimore, Brett, Son & Co.; Indian Belle, (Br.,) Trumbull, Genoa, Bastier & De Verin, Gen. Warren, Taylor, London and Malta, C. L. Wright & Co.; Powhatan, Pendleton, New Orleans, T. A. R. Wenster & Co.; Montezuma, Hamonton, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Princessa Alexandra, (Dan.,) Doate, St. Thomas, Roche, Bros. & Cuffey.

Brigs Joseph Beers, (Br.,) Trepy, St. Johns, N. F., D. Starr; Zero, (Br.,) Benton, Madeira and Bathurst, Africa, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Istock M., (Aust.,) Pancvich, Antwerp, Wm. Schmidt's Son; Kenka, (Br.,) Burns, St. Johns, P. R., Brett, Son & Co; Vniante, (Arg.,) Butterford, Montevideo, W. W. Delort & Co.; Paul Emet, (Dan.,) Rachage, Malaga, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Charlie and Willie, Johnson, Boston, J. V. Haviand; Whistler, Pressbury, Tanner; Hamilton Orden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; O. P. Bliss, Hall, Fortress Monroe, R. C. Wheeler & Co.; White Cloud, Bnudage Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Washington, Wyatt, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Exertion, Forbes, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Linn, Rose, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; W. A. Ellis, Hughes, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; A. Kelly, Prior, Fall River, F. J. Campbell; William Henry, Sharrod, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Hannah Willetts, Crainer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary O. Crainer, Crainer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Myers, Welden, Washington Van Brunt & Slaght; Uriah and Tabitha, Watkins, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Nickerson, Herrington, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. H. Hoyt, Lyon, Alexandria, L. D. Platt; Rosclus, Lincoln, Taunton, Gantier & Price; Twilight, Matthews, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary & Susan, (Br.,) P. Albany, Plymouth, W. I., Wm. T. Albany; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Antigua, George H. Johnson, Moonlight, Tathill, Washington, Tupper & Beathe; John Snow, Grant, Boston; J. Conlight, Tathill, Risley, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Chesapeake, Madison, Washington; M. S. Compton, Depew, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Helen, Canel, Boston, W. S. Brewn & Co.; Thomas Clift, (Br.,) Cassidy, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbnlt; O. Ames, French, Washington, L. Kenny; M. L. Wetmore, Farrell, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; America, Cavilear, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Monterey, Falkenburgh, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Orion, (Br.,) McInness, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Tynes & Smith; W. Raleigh, Nickerson, New-Orleans, Murray & Nerney; Hubert, Branlon, Crowell, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, —, Kenny; A. C. Leete, Leete, New Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. mail steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, New-Orleans 21st inst., with mdse., mails, specie and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 27th inst., 7 A. M., 90 miles north of Hatteras, signalized the steamship Hudson, bound S.

Steamship Orioln, (Br.,) Woodfine, Havana Nov. 8, via Key West 21st, with sugar to Palauca & Escalante. Had continual heavy gales up to Hatteras.

U. S. steam-transport Alliance, Daly, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ruggles, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherine, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. surveying steamer Corwin, Phillips, Portland, Me.

Brig L. H. Cole, of Turks Island, Gardiner, Matamoras 28 ds., with cotton to T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Schr. G. A. Farnsworth, Hodgden, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. S. T. Hoyt, Cramer, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Below.

Ship Emerald, Luce, hence for Liverpool Oct. 31, is returning leaky. Has lost several men overboard and has lost some spars. During a gale she shipped a sea which killed the Captain, washed overboard the first mate, Mr. George Smith, and injured several of the crew.

Bark Wm. Van Mame, from ——.

Bark Kate Stamier, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

A dense fog prevails this morning. The ferry-boats are running at irregular intervals. Except the collision between the steamer Commonwealth and the Williamsburgh ferry-boats Warren and Nebraska, we have not heard of any disasters on the rivers as yet.

From Sandy Hook we have no reports except the steamers Alliance and Charles Osgood, and a very few via Long Island Sound. The Eastern boats came through in fair season.

The steamships City of London, Teutonia, Morning Star and Chesapeake, eastward bound, are detained.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A telegram from Cronstadt states that the Hamburg ship Caroline, from Cronstadt with a cargo of hemp for New-York, sank in 15 fathoms of water, close to the island of Aspo. It appears that the vessel was abandoned after having struck a rock, somewhere in the neighborhood of Nared, and taken possession of by some of the islanders and taken to Aspo, with the intention of taking her into Frederickxham, but she sank shortly after getting her into Aspo. Cargo insured in the United States.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, Nov. 21.—In port, U. S. steamers Santiago de Cuba, Quantyville, Ke Soto and Dale; bark Fanny, from New-York; schr. Citizen, from Tampico for New-York, in distress; to sail about Dec 1. Sld. 21st, brig Mary E. Thompson, Lampher, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Houston—bark, from Boston for New-Orleans, 21st inst., 17 miles of Key West.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract, in which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. BLUNT then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1863, which contract, through Mr. BLUNT'S opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. BLUNT also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. BLUNT also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. BLUNT was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lower Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against FERNANDO WOOD'S friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. BLUNT has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. STOUT, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. BLUNT, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. BLUNT, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. BLUNT devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equiping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. BLUNT recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft; but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor BLUNT was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. BLUNT managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. BLUNT was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated. Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations,
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that you will obtain for me the support of your friends and clients. WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XTH, XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
J DAGGETT HUNT,
(Present Assistant Corporation Attorney.)

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination.
For Police Justice,
W. BLAKE PARSONS.

JAMES H. WRAITH FOR RE-ELECTION
As Police Justice—XIIth, XIIIth and XXIInd Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,

ORISON BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 813 Broadway.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,
For Alderman.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 16 West 20th-st.
L. W. Heffman, No. 33 East 26th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 116 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 6th-av.
Naham Sullivan, No. 6 East 28th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 36th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Tarner, No. 245 8th-av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 28th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 33d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
Russ Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Anchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Cliff, No. 15 West 29th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 28th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 6th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 6th-av.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 330 West 22d st
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 134 West 22d-st
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 296 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 2d-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 102 East 15th-st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 180 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 166 East 23d-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM E. SMITH.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM H HOUSNER, ABRAHAM E. DATER,
WILLIAM HEPBURN, JOHN H. PULLIS,
ELBERT ROBINSON, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKIES.
For Trustees,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, HENRY P. LEE,
ABRAHAM VAN ORDEN, Chairman.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
For Alderman,
JOHN D OTTIWELL.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
For Civil Justice,
RICHARD K. LLY.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM BOIES.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON.
For School Inspector,
GEORGE F. WOODWARD.
For School Trustees,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., President.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION,
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. H. CHURCHILL, GIDEON J. TUCKER.
Chairman McKeon Con. Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. McDONOUGH, Sec. MARTIN A. KELLY, Sec.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization Tammany Hall.
Dr. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. H. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. ED. COOPER, Secretary.
Citizens' Association of XVIIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIBBARD, Chairman.
GILBERT E. UNDERHILL, GEORGE KELSEY, } Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATIONS
For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards:
JAMES E. WATSON,
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SOBOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Inspector, SAMUEL R. SMITH.
For Trustees, } FREDERICK C. WAGNER,
Long Term, } SAMUEL P. PATTERSON.
Short Term, JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, Mozart and People's Nomination.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
EDWARD J. SHANDLEY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR
POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. LAIMBEER, Chairman.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst WARDS.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. E. FROST,
Chairman, XVIIIth Ward.
MARSHALL VOSBURGH, Secretary, XXIst Ward.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth Wards,
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Civil Justice, Fourth Judicial District,
XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
REGULAR NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

12TH, 16TH AND 22D WARDS.
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—ANSON EWELL is the Democratic Candidate for Police Justice. The smart that he will not run, is false.

POLITICAL.

UNION.
PEOPLE'S UNION
AND CITIZENS' UNION
NOMINATIONS.
Councilman IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.

SIXTH JUDICIAL UNION CONVENTION,
(Comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,)
have unanimously nominated for
Civil

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3802. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Details of its Successful Advance.

Heavy Skirmishing on Friday and Saturday.

The Enemy Repulsed in Every Encounter.

CAPTURE OF ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

The Armies Face to Face and a Battle Imminent.

THE OPERATIONS OF LAST WEEK.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

E. A. PAUL sends the following:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ROBERTSON'S TAVERN, Saturday, Nov. 28.

This army was in motion all day yesterday.

The enemy's advance was met at an early hour in the morning, and gradually fell back, skirmishing heavily until the centre of our line occupies, this morning, a point one and a half miles south of this point, which is seven miles from Germauna Ford.

GREGG'S cavalry on the left, the Second corps in the centre and the Third corps on the right, had some pretty heavy artillery practice and skirmishing to secure a proper line for more active offensive operations.

The loss in killed and wounded in the Second corps is about seventy; in GREGG'S cavalry division, thirty will probably cover the loss.

The work yesterday was only preliminary for to-day, if the enamy mean *fight*.

It can certainly do no harm now to recapitulate the movements of this army for the last forty-eight hours, which place it in position ready for any emergency.

The army was under orders to march last Tuesday morning, but an unfortunate rain-storm setting in the night before, rendering the roads next to impassable, caused a postponement of the day for marching. Tuesday the storm ceased, and on Wednesday a stiff breeze and an unclouded sun, aided materially in drying the roads. Thursday morning, orders having been issued the night before, the whole army was in motion. The First and Fifth corps moved to Culpepper Ford, a short distance below Germanna Mill; the Second corps to Germania Ford followed by the Sixth corps as a support. The Third corps went to Jacobs' Mills Ford, two and a half miles above Germania. KILPATRICK'S cavalry, now under CUSTER, protected the upper fords, to watch any attempt to make a flank movement or attack our rear. GREGG'S cavalry division moved on the left flank, BUFORD on the right.

From the unusual amount of preparation the enemy had made, by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle-pits at the principal points of crossing, a strong resistance to the passage of the Rapidan was expected. In this we all were disappointed. The enemy's pickets fell back almost without firing a gun.

The river was reached early in the day Thursday. Finding that the enemy had evacuated the places, the troops commenced crossing at once.

All Thursday night troops, wagon trains and artillery were crossing the river. A sufficient force was thrown forward, Thursday afternoon, on the Germania plank-road, to cover the front.

Friday morning the Fifth and First corps moved from near the river up the plank-road, GREGG'S cavalry taking the advance, driving the enemy's cavalry back, and skirmishing to Oak Woods.

At this point, and one mile beyond, the enemy made considerable resistance both sides, having out strong skirmish lines. Charge upon charge was made on both sides by the skirmish line. The enemy were invariably repulsed, and finally suddenly introduced a line of infantry skirmishers to repel a charge.

We followed it up promptly by a counter movement with infantry. For a few moments they forced our line back, but were finally repulsed by a vigorous fire opened upon them from the Sixth New-York Independant battery, Capt. MARTIN. The First brigade of GREGG'S cavalry division, under command of Col. TAYLOR, did the heaviest part of this work. This brigade is composed of the following named regiments:

Third Pennsylvannia cavalry.
First Pennsylvania cavalry.
First New-Jersey cavalry.
First Massachusetts cavalry.
First Rhode Island cavalry.

At Oak Wood Companies K and L, Capts. WIENT and WALSH, Third Pennsylvania cavalry, had the advanced and behaved in the most gallant manner.

Our left, last night, was two miles south of Hope Meeting House, at Oak Wood, twelve miles from Germania, on the plank road, leading from Fredericksburgh to Orange Court-house.

Just as the rebel infantry was so unexpectedly called upon to repel a charge of the skirmish line, as above recorded, the advance of the Fifth corps came into position very opportunely.

Throwing out a strong skirmish line, the enemy opened with a heavy fire of artillery upon it, which was responded to in a similar manner from our side, and for an hour quite a brisk cannonading was kept up on both sides. In one of the charges by the cavalry twenty-four prisoners were taken.

As the train of the Fifth corps was turning from the brook pike into the plank road, a fire was suddenly opened upon it from a concealed foe, when one man and several mules were killed.

The enemy were speedily dispersed by a detachment sent out from the Fifth corps for the purpose.

Having crossed Germanna Ford, the Second corps yesterday took the first road to the right, the Orange Court-house Pike.

But little distance had been made, before the enemy's pickets were encountered, and a lively skirmish was kept up to beyond Robertson's Tavern. Here the enemy brought forward their infantry, and for two hours there was heavy skirmishing and considerable artillery practice, until it was quite dark.

Next on the right of the Second corps is the Third corps, and then again the Sixth corps.

The Third also had considerable skirmishing in front.

At one time last night a general engagement seemed imminent. The reason it did not come off in fact was doubtless because neither side was ready.

We may have it to-day.

Gen. CUSTER, in command of KILPATRICK'S cavalry division, was so anxious to mix in the fight that seemed to be impending, that he made a dash across Raccoon Ford with the Michigan brigade and PENNINGTON'S battery, and commenced work in real earnest. As the position he was in might become a critical one, and as his movement would somewhat interfere with other arrangements on foot, he was directed to recross the river.

This morning finds our whole army in position and ready for work. Everybody seems to be in good spirits. May that be a harbinger of a decided victory!

The country hereabouts is one of the worst conceivable for field operations. It is truly named the "Wilderness," for a wilderness of small growth wood covers nine-tenths of the whole surface of the country. So dense are these young forests, that it is impossible to penetrate them, except where paths are cut out.

This enabled the enemy yesterday to hover on our flanks, often within sight of a moving column, almost with impunity. It was not until late in the evening that our line in front was so connected as to keep straggling parties of cavalry outside of our lines. During the day, it was impossible for any small parties to pass between the two parallel columns of troops without running the risk of being captured or shot.

At about 2 o'clock P. M., Lieut. GIFFORD, Post Adjutant at Headquarters, accompanied by six other persons, attempted to cross from GREGG'S command on the left to Headquarters, six miles directly across on the road where the Second corps had moved up. When about half way across, the party ran into a superior force of the enamy, who fired a volley at the party, and then started in pursuit. A breakneck race for about two miles was the next thing on the programme. Quite a number of shots were fired at the fleeing party, but fortunately no one was wounded, though a number of shots came uncomfortably near. In the race, two of the party were unhorsed, and four lost their hats, very glad to escape so easily.

Several other small parties were fired upon in different directions while attempting to pass from one column to another.

Through some mistake the Third corps did not get into position as soon as was expected, which gave the enemy temporarily some advantage.

The Third, however, promptly met the emergency, and succeeded in *capturing between seven and nine hundred of the enemy.*

Some three hundred prisoners were taken at other parts of the line.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28—10 o'clock.

The enemy have apparently fallen back.

There has been some skirmishing, but no cannonading, this morning.

Lieut.-Col. HASSAN of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, was killed yesterday in front of the Second corps.

Annexed is as full a list of the killed as I have been able to obtain.

Jacob Lemon, 6th Ohio—killed.
Daniel Leggett, 7th Virginia—killed.
David Dill, Co. C, 3d Pann. cavalry—killed.

Second Division.

George Kerma, Co. I, 72d—wounded, left hand.
Corp. M. T. B. Farrince, Co. I—right leg.
H. Brunitshola, Co. H—left arm.
Thos. Buren, Co. B, 16th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
John McDonald, Co. D, 16th Massachusetts—hand and hip.
Corp. Thos. Kelly, Co. D, 69th Pennsylvania—flesh wound side.
Sergt. John Gregg, Co. F, 65th Pennsylvania—shoulder.
Patrick M. Williams, Co. H, 19th Mass.—finger.
James Ballou, Co. D, 72d Pennsylvania—thigh.
D. Newburg, Adjt. 15th Massachusetts—fracture of lower jaw.
S. F. Whitecombe, Co. E, 106th Pennsylvania.
G. Hawley, Co. I, 15th Mass.—middle forearm.
A. Stear, Co. H, 52d New-York—right arm.
A. N. Potter, 15th Massachusetts—arm.
J. Bowers, Co. B, 7th Michigan—finger amputated.
J. Riley, Co. E, 82d New-York—finger.
N. H. Burn, Co. D, 72d Pennsylvania—arm.
W. S. Hazzard, Co. H, 72d Pennsylvania.
George A. Bakers, Co. F, 72d Pennsylvania—legs.
James Marsh, Co. B, 28th Massachusetts—thigh.
James E. Sheppard, 15th Massachusetts—shoulder.
Samuel Fellis, Co. F, 72d Pennsylvania—dead.
H. Marsh, Co. E, 7th Michigan—ankle.
A. Rowe, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania—neck.
Lieut. J. J. Taggart, Co. E, 69th Penn.—left wrist.
J. J. Gallagher, 69th Pennsylvania—leg.
J. H. Boyd, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts—hand.
Capt. L. H. Ellenwood, 15th Massachusetts—hand.

Third Division, Second Corps.

D. Phillips, 7th Virginia—thigh.
T. J. Huffman, 7th Virginia.
S. Gates, Co. C, 7th Virginia—side.
L. Victor, Co. A, 7th Virginia—leg.
L. Singer, Co. C, 7th Virginia—leg.
Corp. J. Simms, Co. B, 4th Ohio—leg.
G. N. Parks, Co. B, 4th Ohio—side.
J. Wheeler, Co. A, 7th Virginia—chest.
Geo. W. Crow, Co. B, 7th Virginia—leg.
Capt. H. Owens, Co. E, 8th Ohio.
J. Lemmon, 8th Ohio—killed.
S. Gorbis, Co. F, 8th Ohio—thigh.
A. Young, Capt. Co. C, 8th Ohio.
T. P. Kelly, Corp. Co. B, 8th Ohio—knee.
S. Gragg, Co. A, 8th Virginia—hand.
B. F. Smith, Co. B, 7th Virginia—hand.
N. Nicholson, Co. B, 2d Virginia—arm.
W. Addison, Co. A, 2d Virginia—foot.
N. Blanchard, Sergt. Co. B, 8th Ohio—arm.
R. H. Strickland, Sergt.-Maj. 7th Virginia—ankle.
G. W. Rowramel, 1st Lieut. Co. F, 14th Indiana—shoulder.
D. Leggett, Co. C, 7th Virginia.
Geo. W. Allipp, Co. B, 7th Virginia—arm.
G. W. Brown, 2d United States—chest.
Jos. Stafford, Co. D, 7th Virginia—elbow.
Enos Wiuans, Co. C, 7th Virginia—face.
M. F. Haep, Co. E, 7th Virginia—arm.
J. W. Nawland, Co. I, 6th Ohio—shoulder.
P. Cashovar, Co. B, 8th Ohio—shoulder.
W. M. Martin, Co. F, 4th Ohio.
Samuel Hall, Co. A, 7th Virginia—head.
H. Stonebreaker, Co. B, 7th Virginia.
A. Bleke, Co. F, 138th New-York.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 29.

The railroad between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock is being destroyed by our forces, and the iron sent to Alexandria. Up to this morning the rails were removed to within half a mile south of Rappahannock Station.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The Army of the Potomac advanced at six o'clock on the morning of the 27th from near Germanna, Culpeppar and Jacob's Fords, and formed in line of battle, the center resting on the Fredericksburgh turnpike, near Robertson's tavern.

The left advanced along the plank road, forming a curve toward Gordonsville, and the rest terminating near the Rapidan, southwest of Jacob's Ford. As the centre advanced, it came upon the enemy's pickets and skirmish line. Subsequently the enemy's line was strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from EWELL'S corps on the Rapidan front.

About 1 o'clock a slow and irregular cannonading commenced on the road leading toward Orange Court-house, and a considerable firing between the skirmishers. The enamy did not reply with artillery.

At 4 o'clock it was announced that HILL'S corps, which had previously rested on the Rapidan, west of the railroad, was approaching on the centre, and half an hour later heavy musketry was heard on our right, showing that the Third corps, forming that wing, was engaging the enemy.

Up to 6 o'clock on the evening of Friday, our casualties were few in the centre, the only officer of rank at that time known to be killed is Lieut.-Col. HIGGER, of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment.

The battle-ground is in the wilderness, with out little open country, consequently an accurate description of the position cannot be given. but it will be perceived we have the enamy's fortified position on the heights skirting the Rapidan on their right, and can compel them to give battle, if they intend to fight upon ground less unfavorable to us.

JEFF. DAVIS, owing to the unfavorable weather of Wednesday, did not review the rebel army, as he intended, and he is said, by prisoners, to have returned to Richmond on Thursday.

Gen. GREGG'S cavalry and batteries had a severe fight with the enemy's right wing of cavalry Thursday afternoon. We drove them back upon their infantry lines, when we were compelled to fall back. His loss is said to be about 250 in killed and wounded.

The Fifth corps coming up, the enemy was in turn compelled to retreat.

About sixty were wounded in the Second corps, five killed, and seven mortally wounded.

On the right, Gen. FARNUM, with the Third corps, when advancing, encountered EWELL'S corps before he connected with the centre, and after a severe fight he held his position, but lost heavily. He, however, captured 900 rebels. The Sixth corps was then thrown forward and filled the gap between the centre and right.

A train of the Fifth corps, advancing on the plank-road, was attacked on the flank by the rebel cavalry, who destroyed fifteen or twenty wagons, killed two men and several mules.

On Friday morning it was found that the rebels had fallen back from our centre to two miles nearer Orange Court, and the above intelligence is up to evening of Friday, and was brought to Washington by a special messenger, who came near being captured by guerrillas. The additional information which has also come to hand to-night, through another source, states that the line was formed on Friday about noon, on the roads leading to Orange Court.

Gen. GREGG'S cavalry, on the left hand had a severe fight with the rebel cavalry and drove them back upon their infantry, and then fell back himself upon the Fifth corps, who in turn drove the rebel infantry back and took position as the left wing.

WARREN'S Second corps, on the turnpike, drove the rebel skirmishers beyond Robertson's Tavern, and formed the centre.

On the right Gen. PARKE'S division, consisting of part of the Third corps, met a heavy body of EWELL'S corps and fought them several hours until the remainder of the corps came up, and later the Sixth corps.

The Third particularly (Gen. PRINCE'S) lost heavily, which is estimated at 500 killed and wounded, and many prisoners, but severely punished the enemy in killed and wounded, and took (Gen. FRENCH reports) 900 prisoners. Our forces on the centre had no severe fighting, and consequently our loss there was small, excepting in Gen. GREGG'S cavalry division.

On Saturday morning it was discovered that the enemy's centre had fallen back. Their skirmish line are in the woods some mile and a half nearer Orange Court-House. The heavy rain, it was thought, would hinder any heavy offensive operations.

On Saturday it was reported that Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry division, under Gen. CUSTER, attempted to cross under the batteries, at Raccoon Ford, on Friday, but was driven back. Heavy guns were heard there all the afternoon, tending to confirm the truth of the report. The enemy used no artillery on our front on Friday, and we but very little, owing to the densely wooded and nearly level character of the ground. It is known that there was very heavy skirmishing on the turnpike at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, but no particulars have been received.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Sunday, Nov. 29.

Fraude upon the Revenue Department to a large amount have been recently discovered at this post, and several of the parties implicated have been arrested, among whom is Maj. DAVASSA, the chief clerk of one of the principal shipping houses here, and a leading operator of the gang of smaggiers. It is supposed that one of the guilty parties left here last Sunday, and has not been heard from since. The loss to the Government is already reported to be $200,000.

Rumors at Paducah state that Gen. RAPLEY, with 4,000 to 6,000 rebels, made his appearance recently on the Tennessee River, below Eastport.

There was great excitement at Columbus, Ky., yesterday, owing to Gen. SMITH enforcing Gen. HURLBUT'S conscription order. There has been a large number of arrests for military purposes.

The steamer *Nellie Moore*, bound for Nashville with Government stores, sunk on Friday in the Ohio River, just below Smithland.

A Letter from Brig.-Gen. Meredith to the President of the Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The following dispatch was received to-night by Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Christian Commission:

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 29.

To George H. Stuart, Chairman of the Christian Commission:

DEAR SIR: I have reason to believe that the goods sent by individuals and the Sanitary and Christian Commission are delivered to our prisoners.

I would suggest that you send as much as possible.

R. A. MEREDITH, Brig.-Gen.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

BRAGG CONCENTRATING AT DALTON.

Longstreet Endeavoring to Join Him.

THE SITUATION VERY SATISFACTORY.

Graphic Accounts of the Three Days' Fighting.

The Best Directed and Best Ordered Battle of the War.

GLORIOUS CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS.

Our Entire Loss Officially Reported at about Three Thousand.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

An official statement of our losses in the recent battles at Chattanooga was received here this morning. Our casualties in killed and wounded on the 23d, 24th and 25th, were but little over three thousand at the storming of Lookout Mountain, and at the assault upon Missionary Ridge about two hundred.

The report of our losses on the 26th is not yet received.

Our wounded are all under cover and well cared for. Hospital and all other supplies are abundant.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

There has been no fighting at the front to-day. The enemy are concentrated below and near Dalton with a view of making a stand.

Our line is beyond Ringgold.

An order from BRAGG recalled Gen. LONGSTREET from below Knoxville on the morning of the 26th. He is now endeavoring to join that objective near Dalton by a circuitous route.

The situation from Knoxville to Bridgeport is all that can be desired.

DETAILED OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26, 1863.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: On the 23d instant, at 11½ A. M., Gen. GRANT ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as it on parade.

The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle-pits, and from the summits of Mission Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regular, was it all done.

The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock P. M. reached our picket lines and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and run into their advanced line of rifle-pits. After them went our skirmishers and into them, along the centre of the line of 25,000 troops which Gen. THOMAS had so quickly displayed, until we opened fire.

Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At 3 P. M., the important advanced position of Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night. The next day, at daylight, Gen. THOMAS had 5,000 men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga.

The rebel steamer *Dunbar* was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over six thousand men. By night-fall, Gen. THOMAS had seized the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was entrenching himself. Gen. HOWARD, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and centre. Gen. HOOKER scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels around the point. He captured some two thousand prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of Gen. HOOKER'S battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared and the full moon, "the traitors doom," shone upon the beautiful scene, until 1 A. M., when twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade, sent from Chattanooga, crossed the Chattanooga Creek and opened communication with HOOKER.

Gen. GRANT'S headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th, were in WOOD'S redoubt, except when, in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders, in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the Stars and Stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

HOOKER moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm SHERMAN, or marching for the railroad, and raising the siege.

They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The twenty-pounders and four and a quarter-inch rifles of WOOD'S redoubt, opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from WOOD'S redoubt over the heads of Gens. GRANT and THOMAS and their Staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long.

Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. SHERMAN, and Gen. HOWARD marched the Eleventh corps to join him.

Gen. THOMAS sent out skirmishers who drove in the rebel pickets, and chased them into their intrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge SHERMAN made an assault against BRAGG'S right, intrenched on a high knob next to that, on which SHERMAN himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

SHERMAN reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a dapioyed line of battle, some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle-pits, in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up the steep face, and went on to their top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers interdicted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between THOMAS and SHERMAN, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

BRAGG left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crawled the hill on either side of him.

Gen. GRANT proceeded to the summit, and then did we only know its height.

Some of the captured artillery was put into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns. Caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge, and used in forming barricades across.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of BAIRD'S line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgement was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

HOOKER coming in favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

BRAGG'S remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of manœuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre is broken. BURNSIDE is relieved from danger in East Tennessee. Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender GRANT."

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousands of prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

Our loss for so great a victory is not severe.

BRAGG is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. SHERMAN is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle-field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed—but that assault by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since BRAGG sent to Gen. GRANT a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga.

No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

LATER FROM KNOXVILLE.

PART OF THE CITY DESTROYED.

General Burnside Confident and Cheerful.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The latest news from Knoxville is to Wednesday. The north part of the town has been burned, including the depot. BURNSIDE is cheerful and confident.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Raid in East Tennessee—Col. Lang Mortally Wounded—Heavy Raise.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Capt. COX and the mate and clerk of the steamer *Duke* were arrested to-night, and will be tried by the Military Commissioners, charged with crossing the rebel Colonel HAWKINS and thirty men from the north to the south side of the Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson.

Col. LANE, who was severely wounded during the late fight, will not recover.

Col. LANE encountered a portion of WHEELER'S cavalry at Cleveland, yesterday, and after a severe fight the rebels were completely routed. The loss on either side is not stated.

A heavy rain fell last night. The Cumberland is rising rapidly—the water on the shoals is nine feet deep.

ESCAPE OF REBEL GEN. MORGAN.

He is Assisted by Copperheads—One Thousand Dollars Reward, Dead or Alive.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The rebel General, JOHN H. MORGAN, and Capts. HINES, BENNETT, TAYLOR, SHELDON, HOCKERSMITH and MAGAN escaped from the Penitentiary at this place yesterday morning, by aid of Copperhead friends from outside and by bribing the guard.

One thousand dollars reward is offered for MORGAN, dead or alive. Up to this hour, (8 P. M.,) he has not been heard of. Prominent Copperheads will be arrested to-morrow for complicity in effecting the escape.

CITY ELECTION.

The Aldermanic Candidates—Who They Are and What of Them.

Aldermen are to be elected to-morrow in the eight Aldermanic Districts bearing even numerical designations.

SECOND DISTRICT.

MORGAN JONES and WILLIAM WALSH, both Democrats. The former is nominated by Tammany, indorsed by Mozart, and by a portion of the Republicans. He is a plumber, born in and all his life a resident of the Sixth Ward; has been in the Board of Councilmen five or six years and is now President of it; is a very intelligent man, a keen politician and exceedingly popular; has a large amount of patronage and is not amenable to the charge of recklessness as a legislator; on all occasions he has refused to vote for appropriations the justice of which was justly a matter of doubt, even though he would thereby benefit personal and political friends.

WILLIAM WALSH has the McKeon nomination. He is President of the Board of Aldermen, and to that position has evinced good executive ability and much business capacity. He is a man of many excellent qualities and of large personal popularity. His official career is unimpeached. He relies on the latter for success, and should he not be elected his vote will certainly be large and complimentary, considering that his political indorsement is by an organization the origin of which is but recent. He will, however, fairly divide the Republican and Independant votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE S. EARLE, of Earle's Hotel, is the Union candidate; he is a highly respected citizen and would be an intelligent and valuable member of the Board. He is well known in his District, has a good many interested in his success. But there is work—hard work to do in order to elect him.

Capt. JAMES MCMAHON has the untied nomination of Mozart and Tammany, and will secure a portion of the McKeonites. He is a livery-stable keeper, is active, energetic, popular. He has been a candidate before, and was defeated by the present incumbent, CHAS. H. HALL, (Rep.,) who retires with a very honorable record.

WM. DOHERTY is the McKeon nominee, but, it is to be presumed, merely runs to make a front for the organization.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH SHANNON, formerly Councilman, is supported by Mozart and Tammany. His chances of success are good. He is a merchant, a man of good business capacity, and socially of the best. Although earnestly in the contest, he would accept defeat or success with equal good nature and nonchalance.

JAMES REED, present Alderman, has the McKeon nomination, and is largely indorsed by the Unionists, who name no candidate. He is a butcher, and, physically is a weighty man, a type of what Fancy pictures an Alderman to be, rotund, jolly and good-natured; is a lover of his country and staunch supporter of its Government. He has the recommendations of being no politician, and of being honest and zealous.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM L. ELY, a young man of intelligence, experience and excellent character, has the Tammany and part of the McKeon nominations, and will be largely supported by the Unionists, who have made no nominations. He is Chief Clerk of the Street Department, where his responsible duties have been ably performed, and where he has gleaned valuable knowledge of City affairs and requirements.

PETER MCKNIGHT is the Mozart candidate, indorsed by part of McKeon. He is a junk dealer, a man very well known in the District, and who promises to make a very good run.

TENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN LALOR is the Union candidate, and should receive an earnest support. For many years he has been Clerk of the Essex Market Police Court; is really a good man and worthy the votes of his District. He has served two years in the war as a Captain in Col. MCLEAN MORPHY'S regiment. In all respects he is an excellent candidate.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, Tammany and McKeon candidate; present incumbent, a capable man, unexceptionable in all respects; scrupulously honest and always acting with a view to the public interest.

JOHN N. RAYNOLDS, Mozart, has been heretofore in nomination and suffered defeat. He is a livery stable keeper, and was once Councilman. The nomination is one against which no objections can be urged.

This District has done honor to itself in the character of its nominations by all parties.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The old Boole and Kelly fight has been revived in this District, and is being fiercely waged. BERNARD KELLY, dock builder, formerly State Senator, a man of great political strength and personal popularity, is supported by Mozart and the McKennities.

PETER BOWE, restaurant keeper, is the Tammany candidate, indorsed by the Unionists. He is a good and loyal man who, as an officer, has seen service with the army during the present war.

The Germans have nominated G. N. HARMANN, a wealthy and popular German of first-rate character.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL, present incumbent, has all the Union nominations. He is a thoroughly loyal man, of clever and independent character; has made a careful Alderman, and of unquestioned integrity. Is a Colonel of the Eighty-fourth regiment, and was for many years Captain of Co. D, Twelfth regiment; went with that corps to the war, serving faithfully during two terms of three months each.

RICHARD O'BRIEN, at present Councilman, is the Tammany candidate. He stands well with his party.

JAMES IRVING, pretty well known in this community, is the Mozart candidate—that's all.

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, JR., is the candidate of the Citizens' Association, and is indorsed by very many prominent citizens of the Eighteenth Ward.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE J. GREGORY, Union, is a clerk in the Post-office. He is a formidable candidate, a man of very great personal popularity, and most excellent character; is well fitted for the position for which he is nominated. When nominated on the Union ticket on a previous occasion, he polled a larger vote by hundreds than any Republican had ever done in the Ward. He deserves an earnest support, and an active, energetic effort in his behalf.

TERENCE FARLEY, the indefatigable and active Chairman of Committee on National Affairs, is renominated by Tammany and Mozart. Mr. FARLEY has served creditably for two terms in the Board of Aldermen, and is distinguished for great energy of character, and for devotion to the interests of the people at large, and especially to those of his District, with whom he is very and deservedly popular.

ROBERT MCGINNIS is the McKeon nominee. He is a carpenter; a man of acknowledged intelligence, ability, great energy and fine personal character. He is one of the people, around and among them, respected of and popular with them. The Democracy are having a bout in this District, and Mr. MCGINNIS will benefit by it. FARLEY has been too independent, and hence the combined efforts of the dissatisfied against him.

Councilmanic, Sixth District.

The Union men of the Sixth District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, are sanguine that they can elect. They have in nomination first-class men, to wit: DAVID R. JAQUES, GEORGE MCLEAN, WM. S. OPDYKE, JEREMIAH PANGBURN, JAMES GALWAY and WM. HEPBURN. Citizens, without regard to party, can and should support such nominations. Individual interests, as well as the interests of the city at large, would be subserved by sending such men to the City Hall, and if the right kind of work is done they can be sent.

Sixth Judicial District.

This District, embracing the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, has a large Democratic majority, and the chances are that the Democracy will carry it for all their candidates, unless a concentration be made in it of the votes of those who seek a new and better order of things. For the office of Civil Judge, Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT, of the firm of BARRETT, BRINSMADE & BARRETT, well known lawyers in Wall-street, has been placed in nomination by several of the Anti-Machine Democratic organizations, and also by the Independent Tax-payers' Association. He is indorsed by our leading lawyers of all parties, in a card published elsewhere, as one eminently fit for the position he aspires to fill. It is in itself a healthy sign when men such as DANIEL LORD, WM. M. EVARTS, JAMES W. GERARD, MURRAY HOFFMAN, RICHARD O'GORMAN, &c., &c., all unite in an effort to secure fit occupants for the Judicial Bench. Mr. ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, one of the Tammany nominees, is a lawyer of good repute, and would, if elected, make a fair Judge. The same may be said of EX-Judge FOX, who is in nomination by the Citizens' Association, which is only strong, however, in one of the Wards of the District, thus giving him little chance. Mr. BOILS, the Union nominee, is little known at the Bar, and there are indications that he will not be supported by the bulk of his party. Mr. T. J. MCCABILL, another of the Tammany nominees in this District, is unknown to legal fame in any manner entitling him to Judicial honors. It is for the citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards to select that candidate best fitted who appears to have most chance of an election.

Eighth District.

It will be seen by a card in our advertising columns, that ANSON WILLIS has withdrawn in the Eighth District in favor of Judge QUACKENBUSH. There are two Democratic candidates in the field, ANDREW LEARY, the McKeon nominee, being a man not likely to be bought or coaxed off, as he runs to rebuke and defeat what he considers the corrupt and discreditable practices of his own party. Judge QUACKENBUSH has proved his fitness for this place by faithful, upright and effective service in it; we trust he will be reelected.

PROBABLE MURDER.—On Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, a man named MICHAEL RYAN, employed in putting down water-pipes in Newark-avenue, near Sixth-street, Jersey City, in a state of intoxication, drew a knife and attacked a fellow-laborer. The man succeeded in making his escape, when RYAN attacked a lad eleven years of age, named JAMES FALLAN, and stabbed him in the arm. A number of citizens attempted to arrest RYAN, when he made a furious assault upon them and they were forced to run away. The assailant then proceeded to his residence, corner of Newark-avenue and Sixth-street, where he was subsequently arrested by Officers MCDONOUGH and NUGENT, and committed to the City Prison. The injured boy was conveyed to the home of his parents, but up to last evening the physicians were unable to stop the flow of blood, and it was thought he could not recover. The authorities declined to accept bail.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $500,050 five-twenties yesterday, and for the week $3,995,800. It is expected that deliveries of bonds will soon be made with the usual promptitude.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Domestic Tragedy in Grand-street,

A HUSBAND SHOOTS HIS WIFE THREE TIMES—

AFTERWARD SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

About 7½ o'clock yesterday morning a tragical affair occurred at No. 380 Grand-street, in this City, which, from all accounts, is of more than ordinary importance. The facts of the case, so far as we have been enabled to learn them, are as follows: Mr. TIMOTHY MCEVOY, of the firm of MCEVOY & BROTHERS, merchants, doing business as clothiers at No. 380 Grand-street, for some cause best known to himself, determined to murder his wife. With this view he obtained a six-barreled revolver, and while alone with his wife in the parlor, at the time above-named, he drew the weapon and fired three shots. One ball passed through her left arm, another struck her cheek, near her right eye, causing the blood to flow very freely. The eye is, however, believed to be uninjured. The third shot missed its aim, the bullet lodging in the wall. Mrs. MCEVOY, whose Christian name is MARY, fell to the floor as soon as the shots were fired, and her husband, believing that he had killed her, started forthwith for the Tombs Police Court. When he entered the latter place he very excitedly exclaimed: "Capt. DOWLING;" meaning the Judge, "I am your prisoner, I have murdered my wife, and I wish to be committed to the Tombs." Judge DOWLING being temporarily absent from the bench, his clerk, Mr. MCGRATH, questioned MCEVOY as to the crime to which he pleaded guilty, but beyond the admission above stated he seemed disposed to preserve a strict silence.

Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs to await the result. The rumors in regard to the cause of the attempt of MCEVOY to take the life of his wife, are very numerous, and among others are those of domestic unhappiness, mental aberration, jealousy, &c. The pistol with which the murderous assault was made has not been found. The deposition of the injured woman will be taken to-day, when some new light will, perhaps, be thrown upon the case. She has been taken to the residence of her mother, in Madison-street. From all accounts, the family are in independent circumstances, and have hitherto been highly regarded among all their acquaintences.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO LAUNCH THE DICTATOR.—Yesterday, as was intimated to the party who were disappointed the day previous in not seeing the *Dictator* go into the water, another unsuccessful attempt was made to launch the vessel. About 11 o'clock a large number of persons assembled at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street, and a few moments after that hour eight powerful tugs, assisted by the large Norwich freight-boat *City of New-London*, began to attach their hawsers to the *Dictator*. The combined strength of all the steamers was not sufficient to move the vessel but two feet and a half, when she stuck. After making several efforts, all of which proved unavailing, the tugs withdrew, leaving the *Dictator* still unlaunched. Another attempt will be made to launch the vessel this morning.

CHILDREN ROBBED OF THEIR CLOTHING.—Mr. P. D. KILLDUFF, of No. 1,160 Broadway, yesterday made complaint at the Tombs Police Court, of an outrage which was perpetrated on his two little girls, during the latter part of the past week. It seems that the children were returning from school, when a woman enticed them into an alley-way running out of Forty-fourth-street, and stripped them of almost all their clothing. The imprudent thief made her escape, and has not yet been arrested, although several policemen have been in pursuit of her. This mode of robbing children of their clothing has, it is said, been extensively followed in the upper Wards of the City.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 20 on Demorrer Calendar. Nos. 255, 271, 261 on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

Sale of Goods Upon Secret Trust Not Operative to Defeat the Rights of Creditors.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

S. H. Cain vs. *James Lynch.*—In July, 1862, the defendant, as Sheriff, acting under executions against Danforth Baldwin, in favor of Mellen, Banks & Wilcox, and Hall & Ryan, levied upon and sold the contents of the furniture store No. 195 Chatham-street—the plaintiff sued the Sheriff, claiming to have purchased the store in October, 1861, of Baldwin, for the sum of $1,777, being 60 per cent. of the original cost of the goods.

The plaintiff and Baldwin were brothers-in law, and at the time of the sale Baldwin was indebted to him to the amount of $400, which was deducted from the purchase money, and the balance was secured by the notes of the plaintiff, one of which had twelve months to run. A few days after the sale Baldwin made a general assignment to one Jessup, who had been a former partner of plaintiff in the liquor business and who acted as assignee at plaintiff's request. At the time of the sale, Baldwin and plaintiff made a written agreement, whereby Baldwin entered the employment of plaintiff to manage and carry on the business at the rate of $10 per week. It was proved that both of the execution creditors had advice of the sale soon after it took place, and sold goods, making out the bills to the plaintiff in some instances, and in others to Baldwin as his agent. The defendant proved that none of these sales were on credit, but were cash bills, and that Baldwin represented to Hall & Ryan, immediately after the sale, that he could pay his debts in full, or nearly so, and they were ignorant of the terms and manner of the sale until the Spring of 1862, when they sued Baldwin, and upon receiving judgment issued execution and indemnified the Sheriff. The plaintiff claimed that most of the goods levied upon had been purchased after the sale to him. It appeared, however, that these purchases had been made with the proceeds of the goods originally sold to plaintiff, and upon this point the Court charged the jury that if the original sale to plaintiff was upon any secret trust, that the store, while being carried on in plaintiff's name, was to be for the benefit of Baldwin, the new goods stood in the same position as the goods which were embraced in the original sale would have stood had they remained to the afore.

The trial occupied several days, and resulted in a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Apgar & Van Ordeo and Edwin James; for defendant, Messrs Robinson & Wells and A. J. Vanderpoel.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Chaine vs. *Coffin.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 28, 1863.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81,Co.	100	Erie R Prf.....101
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s Cou.	106⅝	50 Harlem R.....93
1,000	U. S. 6s, Oregon W.L. H'lf-Yearly.	105	200 do.....94¼
3,000	Treas.7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes Oct. & Ap.	100⅜	200 do.....94¾
			100 do.....95¼
3,000	U.S.6s,1-yr.e..N		200 do.....96
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90..	55⅜	200 Reading R.....123
5,000	do.....b30	50	300 do.....h10 123
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	56⅜	300 do.....h10.122⅞
8,000	Mo. St. 6s....	57½	100 do.....123
5,000	Ohio&Miss. R.C.	36⅝	200 no.....h10.122⅞
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	106	500 no.....123⅛
1,000	E.2d M.B'79.....	115	300 Mich. Cen. R.....124
5,000	Mich. S.F.B.....	102	100 do.....s60 123⅝
1,000	A.& T.M.P.....	91	100 do.....b10 124⅛
2,000	do.....	90	500 Chi. & N.W.....46
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st...	93	300 do.....b30 46⅜
5,000	C.&N.W.2d M.....	77	150 M. S. & N. I.....b30 80⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	86½	100 do.....b30 80⅜
5,000	do.....	86	100 do.....79⅜
15	Bank of N. America.	109	300 do.....79⅝
90	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	108	100 do.....b15 79⅝
60	Am. Ex. Bank.....	107	100 do.....s60 79
50,000	Amer. Gold.....	144⅛	100 do.....b30 80
30,000	do.....	144⅜	50 Panama R.....167
50	Canton Co.....	33¾	500 Ill Cen. R. S.....s10 116⅜
300	do.....	33	200 do.....s30 116⅜
200	Cumb Coal Pref....	36⅞	100 do.....b30.119
200	do.....	37	100 do.....h15.119
150	Quick. M. Co.....	62	500 do.....s30.119
50	Can. Am. Tr. Co....	34	100 do.....b15 119¼
400	Amer. Coal Co....	50	100 do.....b30.119⅜
500	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	95	3000 Cleve. & Pitts.....104
300	Mar. Min. Co.....	39	600 do.....s30.103⅜
50	do.....	38¾	200 do.....h10.104
100	do.....	38	100 do.....104⅛
100	Pacific Mail....	h10 210	200 do.....s30.104
400	do.....	210	700 Gal. & Chi. R.....107⅜
100	do.....	b15 210¼	100 do.....s10.107⅜
50	do.....	s60.209	500 do.....107¾
150	do.....	h10 210¼	100 do.....b15 107⅞
400	N. Y. Cen. R.....	133⅜	1200 Chic. & R. I. P.....104
400	do.....	s10 133⅜	200 do.....s30.104
200	do.....	s30.133¾	350 do.....b10 104⅛
250	do.....	b15 133⅝	100 do.....b30.104⅜
200	do.....	b30.134	500 do.....h10.104
100	do.....	h10.133⅜	300 do.....b30.104
200	do.....	s4.133⅜	100 do.....103⅜
1500	do.....	133⅛	300 do.....103⅜
2160	do.....	133¾	100 Chi. R. & Q.R.....118⅜
500	Erie R.....	105⅛	500 Mil. & P. Du C. R.....54
400	do.....	s10.105⅜	100 do.....b30 55
200	do.....	s15.106⅛	100 do.....b15 54⅜
100	do.....	b10.106⅜	100 do.....b30 54
600	do.....	106⅜	200 do.....53⅜
100	do.....	s10.106⅜	200 Tol. & Wab R.....45
2400	do.....	105⅞	100 do.....44⅜
100	Pref.....	s10.105⅜	800 do.....44
300	do.....	s20.105⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & Ch.....82¼
200	do.....	b30.105⅝	1200 do.....82
500	do.....	b10.105⅞	200 do.....h15 82
200	do.....	106⅛	100 do.....81⅞
100	Hudson R. R....	b10.122	150 A. & T. H. R.....67
100	do.....	122	150 Chic. & Alt. R.....83¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes Oct. & Apr.	100⅛	200 do.....s30.120
			100 do.....120¼
1,000	do. State 6s....	97½	50 do.....120¾
5,000	do.....	100	600 Cl. & Pitts. R.....105
10,000	do.....	97½	400 do.....104¾
250	Cum. Coal Pref....	37	100 do.....h8.104¾
200	do.....	36	600 do.....b5.104⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000	Amer. Gold..	s3.145	300 Reading R.....123⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	133	300 do.....s3 123⅛
300	do.....	132⅝	500 M. S. & N. I. R. s30 79
100	do.....	o.132⅝	100 do.....79¾
100	Erie Railroad	o.105⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.....118
1600	do.....	105⅛	100 do.....118⅛
500	do.....	bnw.105⅛	100 do.....118⅜
200	do.....	b4.105⅛	600 Cleve. & P. R.....103¼
1200	do.....	b3.105⅛	500 do.....b3.103⅜
600	do.....	s3.105⅛	50 do.....103⅜
100	do.....	b5.105⅜	200 Gal. & Chi. R.....104⅜
200	do.....	s3.105	100 Chi. & R. I.....103⅜
500	do.....	b3.105⅜	150 do.....103⅜
200	Erie R. Prf.....	c 101	100 do.....b3.103⅜
200	do.....	s60.101	100 Chic. & N. W.....45⅜
100	Hnd. R. R.....	124	150 do.....46
500	Harlem R.....	93⅜	1300 P., Ft. W. & C.....82
600	do.....	b3 93⅜	100 Cumb. Coal.....b3 36⅜
300	do.....	b10 93⅜	100 Wyom. V. Coal.....96

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	134	1000 Clev. & Pitts.....104
500	do.....	134⅛	100 do.....104¼
500	do.....	134⅜	300 do.....104⅜
100	Erie R.....	c2.106⅜	600 Chic. & R. I.....104⅜
800	do.....	106⅜	700 do.....b3.104⅜
600	do.....	ne.106⅜	250 Chic. & N.W.R.....47
500	do.....	h10.106⅜	1000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C..83¾
200	do.....	106⅜	1000 do.....83⅝
200	Harlem R.....	93⅜	1000 do.....b3 84
200	do.....	s3 93⅜	100 T. H. & Alt. P.....74
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	124	500 do.....b3 75
300	M. S. & N. I.....	80⅜	200 Canton Co.....33
200	do.....	s3 80⅜	100 do.....b3 33
500	do.....	b3 80⅜	100 Cnm Coal.....36⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	119⅜	100 do.....b3 36⅜

EVENING EXCHANGE.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Saturday Evening, Nov. 28, 1863.

Reported by R. H. Gallagher & Brother, Stock Brokers, No. 18 William-st.

20,000	Amer. Gold.....	147⅜	300	do.....	s3 107⅜
30,000	do.....	147⅜	300	do.....	107⅜
30,000	do.....	147⅜	600	do.....	s3 107⅜
10,000	do.....	147	50	do.....	s5 107⅜
700	New-York Central..	135	100	do.....	bnw 107⅜
200	do.....	b30 135	500	Ill Central.....	120
200	do.....	134⅞	100	do.....	b3 120
100	do.....	b10 135	500	Rock Island R.....	106
200	Erie Railroad	b3 107	100	no.....	105⅛
800	do.....	107	100	Fort Wayne R.....	s3 84
1700	do.....	107⅛	100	do.....	b3 84⅛
700	do.....	b3 107⅞	200	Cumb. Coal Co.....	37⅛
1900	do.....	s3 107⅜	100	do.....	b3 37⅜
800	do.....	107⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	s3 108⅛
600	do.....	b3 107⅜			

MONDAY, NOV. 30—A. M.

The Trade of the past week (embraced in five deys) was fairly active in the Import entries and sales of Foreign Goods, but light in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. While there is a slight improvement in the English Market for Wheat and Flour, the orders to this side are yet too low to encourage exports, particularly on a falling rate of Exchange. There is a fair amount of other Western Produce going forward, and it is possible that the increasing stock of Cotton in this port may induce some shipments of this staple to Liverpool. The present stock is estimated from 25,000 to 30,000 bales, and the receipts continue on a fair scale from New-Orleans, by sea, and from Memphis, &c., overland.

The extreme fall of Gold through the week was 10½@11 ₩ cent. on the victory of Gen. GRANT. On Saturday the demand was active, and the price recovered 3@3½ ₩ cent. of the previous decline. Exchenge, after falling to 157 ₩ cent., left off about 160 ₩ cent.

The market for Money was steady throughout the week at 7 ₩ cent. The demand from the Brokers was active, and until Saturday noon, when the action of the Associated Banks doing away with the equalization of their Legal Tender Currency was made known, there was no decided ease reported on the Street. The closing impression was that some of the banks at least will now compete, with private lenders, with more freedom, in supplying the demand from the Brokers. Since the 1st November, large borrowers, as a rule, have not relied upon the Banks.

The Railway and other speculation on the Stock Exchange varied repeatedly through the week, first upward on Monday and Tuesday, owing to the vigorous *Bull* movement in Erie Common Stock, and rapidly downward on Wednesday and Friday, in sympathy with the heevy fall in Gold and the active disposition of the *Bear* interest to put out contracts on the probabilities of the early close of the war. On Saturday another upward turn was given to the market, and prices left off firm, Erie Stock again leading the Railway list. The chengee in Government Stocks during the week are not important. In the Border State Stocks there is a rise of 2@2½ ₩ cent. in Missouria, and 1 ₩ cent. in Tennessees, with rather more disposition to speculate in them on the restoration of politicel quiet in Missouri and the meeting of the Legislature, which is expected to make some favorable terms with the Railway Companies in default on the State Intereat. The same feeling extends to the Tenpeanee 6 ₩ cente originally loaned to the Railways of the State, nearly all of which ere now within the Union lines.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	153⅜@143@146⅜
U. S. 7 3-10 cents. Int.	109⅜@109
New-York Central	138¾@132¾@134⅜
New-York and Erie	106⅜@110⅜@104@106⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	103⅜@100⅛@101⅜
Rock Island	107⅜@109@102@104⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	142@140
Michigan Southern	84 @78@80¾
Michigan Central	127¾@122⅛@124⅜
Toledo	118@114@115
Illinois Central	123⅜@117@120
Pacific Mail	216@211
Hudson River	124@121@124
Harlem Preferred	110@110
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	109¾@102@104
Harlem Common	96¾@93@94
Fort Wayne and Chicago	87 @81@83¾
Chicago and North Western	49¾@50¾@43@47¾
Chicago and Alton	86¾@83¾
Reading	126⅜@126⅜@122¾@123

The price of Gold advanced 3½ ₩ cent. Saturday, returning to the figure of Wednesday before the conclusive news of GRANT'S victory. As explained in a previous report the trade demend for Bills on London is good, while our exports of Domestic Produce are comparetively light. The drain of Gold from the great Banks of England and France and the high price of Money in London and Paris are calculated to hasten remittences from this side where balances are due or orders for the coming Spring trade are to be covered. Added to these causes for firmness in the Gold Market is the continued heavy *short* interest made in the Gold room of GILPIN'S Exchange from day to day on the confident calculation that good news from our armies must bring down the price before long. This interest has necessarily to buy Gold for delivery as their 3 day contracts fall due. The shipments to Europe Saturday were $1,116,000, making for the whole week $1,331,057.

The Associated Banks, at a general meeting Saturday, virtually abolished the arbitrery equalization of the Legal Tender Currency adopted early in this month, under a resolution adopted when the recent negotiation for $35,000,000 United States 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tender Notes was made. According to this rule, each Bank was compelled to keep its *pro rata* of the whole sum of Legal Tender reported from day to day at the Clearing-house, or else borrow of the Loan Committee, on 6 ₩ cent. interest, the difference between its holding and the amount equalized or assigned as its *pro rata*. The modification does away with all this, except where any one or more Banks report less than 10 ₩ cent. of

Under to-day's Circular from the Treasury Department, this rule will be relative only to the change of amount to be held under the equalization principle, and every Bank in the Association, is now left free to lend or withhold its own Legal Tender means. The effect upon the Money Market, as disembarrassing it of the original cause of stringency early in November, is already felt to be favorable.

The Railway Share Market opened with much steadiness at the early Board, and nearly all descriptions recovered ½@1 ₩ cent. from the depression of yesterday. Soon after the Board broke up there was a disposition to sell Erie and some of the other Roads at a concession from the printed sales. But before 2 o'clock, the turn was strongly upward again, and at the Second Board the general list was very buoyant at an advance of 1½@2 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, the market leaving off firm:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	143⅛	146⅜	Harlem Pref.	110	116
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Central	124	124⅛
N. Y. Central	133⅛	134⅛	Mich. Southern	79⅛	80⅛
Erie	105⅛	106⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	140	140
Erie Preferred	101⅛	101⅜	Illinois Cen.	118	120
Hudson	123	124	Pittsburgh	104	104
Pacific Mail	210	211	Fort Wayne	82⅞	83⅛
Harlem	92⅛	94	Rock Island	104⅛	104⅜
Canton	33⅛	33⅜	Galena	107	107⅜
Treas. Cer. new	99⅛	99	Reading	122⅛	123
Toledo	115	115	Quicksilver	62⅜	62
Northwest	46	47⅛	Chicago and A.	83	83⅜

The receipts into the Treasury, Saturday, for the Popular Loan, emount to $860,900. The general receipts were $1,827,466; peyments, $3,020,019; belances, $16,016,606. The Assistant Treasurer will receive to-day the finel installment of 5 ₩ cent., $1,750,000 from the New-York Benks in settlement of the Loan of Sept. 3.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	109
Manhattan	140	Hanover	100
Merchants'	110	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	112	St. Nicholas	100
National	104	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	105	Imp. & Traders	108
Ocean	94		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Tol. & W. sb. 1sts	100
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Hudson R. 1sts '60	114	Chi. & R. I. 8rsts	106
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F	110
Har. seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C. new 1sts '62	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Michigan S. seconds	104	Cleve. & Pitts. 8rsts	105
Michigan S. & N. I. S.F.	109	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	104
Ali. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	80	Miss & Mo. L. G.	63
Chi. & N. W. 8rsts	93		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,807,783, against $2,884,931 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,309,288, against $3,051,191 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,331,000, against $983,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $916,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, were published on Saturday. They make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise—exclusive of $1,200,000 in Foreign Specie—

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$153,478,060
Add four weeks in November	15,924,618
Totel to date	$169,402,618
Against same time 1862	160,864,009
Increased Importation	$8,538,609

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$145,407,000
Add four weeks in November	11,210,775
Total to date	$156,617,775
Against same time 1862	141,609,892
Increased Export	$15,007,882

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Silver from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1863	$39,057,000
Add four weeks in November	3,346,000
Total to date	$42,403,000
Against same time 1862	55,598,000
Decreased Specie Export	$13,195,000

The following table shows the Pennsylvania coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with the corresponding time last year:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.
Reading	68,521	3,023,538	2,277,931
Schuylkill Navigation	27,260	827,939	836,484
Lehigh Navigation	21,550	655,765	396,227
Lehigh Valley	36,089	1,165,969	958,914
Delaware & Lackawanna	26,021	1,101,720	994,343
Delaware & Hudson	26,078	778,548	594,092
Pennsylvania Coal Co	17,416	629,723	563,520
Shamokin	11,954	248,054	220,645
Broad Top	2,897	280,460	295,447
Lykens Valley	4,442	139,696	186,330
Trevorton	1,673	58,274	54,271
Total	234,531	8,883,670	7,558,243

Mr. ALBERT H. NICHLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, Nov. 30 at, 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-street.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 11, gives the following results when compared with the previous week

Rest	£3,178,488....Increase. £34,182
Public deposits	5,624,339....Increase. 557,521
Other deposits	13,644,311....Decrease. 196,862
Governm't securities	10,949,363....No change.
Other securities	20,075,433....Increase. 65,909
Notes unemployed	6,006,220....Increase. 202,615

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,424,825, being a decrease of £616,145; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,460,765, showing a decrease of £338,663, when compared with the preceding return.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the week ending Nov. 21, 1863, were as follows:

Passengers	$11,969 25	Mail	$508 33
Freight	21,046 82	Express	352 92
Total			$33,877 32
Same period last year			23,851 81
Increase			$10,025 51

The totals of the leading items of the Ohio Banks compare as follows with those of last quarter, end with those of the same period last year and the year previous:

	1863. Nov. 1.	1863. Aug. 1.	1862. Nov. 1.	1861. Nov. 1.
Specie	$1,628,691	$2,390,523	$3,370,121	$3,047,261
Eat. Deposits	2,298,336	2,149,606	3,506,147	2,293,996
Discounts	11,366,451	10,435,932	11,295,987	10,750,862
Stock	5,062,948	5,177,500	6,539,950	5,680,450
Circulation	8,652,311	6,916,475	10,033,336	8,522,493
Deposits	11,406,439	11,283,209	9,814,089	8,664,292

Weekly statement of approximate earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad from Nov. 15 to Nov. 21, 1863, being third week:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$4,692 34	$3,158 08
Freight	14,131 38	7,432 11
Mail, Express & Telegraph	872 00	1,051 62
Total	$19,695 72	$11,641 81
Increase this week	8,053 91	
Total this month to date	36,613 74	39,904 05
	1863-4.	1862-3.
Total fiscal year from July 1	$328,353 17	$261,642 83

The subscriptions to the five-twenty year Loan, through JAY COOKE, general Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, for the week ending last Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863, were as follows:

New-York	$861,650	Indiana	52,450
Boston	381 200	Illinois	106,350
Rhode Island	20,000	Wisconsin	53,450
Pennsylvania	964,950	Michigan	69,750
New-Jersey	44,500	Iowa	45,700
Delaware	8,600	Minnesota	11,800
Maryland	456,500	Kentucky	48,100
District Columbia	122,150	Missouri	50,700
Virginia	450	Tennessee	
Western Virginia	31,300	Total	$3,995,650
Ohio	897,750		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 183 bbls. Ashes, 22,040 bbls. Flour, 282 bbls. and 4,093 bags Corn Meal, 224,671 bushels Wheat, 20,532 bushels Corn, 605 bushels Rye, 27,208 bushels Barley, 123,013 bushels Oats, 14,316

POLITICAL.

UNION.

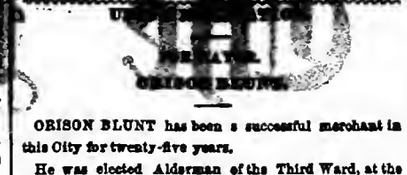
PEOPLE'S UNION

AND CITIZENS' UNION

NOMINATIONS.

Councilman IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,

WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.



ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract. In which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. BLUNT then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. BLUNT'S opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. BLUNT also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. BLUNT also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. BLUNT was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1858 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lowber Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against FERNANDO WOOD'S friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. BLUNT has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. STOUT, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. BLUNT, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. BLUNT, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. BLUNT devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equiping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. BLUNT recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft, but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor BLUNT was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. BLUNT managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. BLUNT was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated.

Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.

Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nomination.

FOR CIVIL JUSTICE

FREDERICK W. LOEW.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that you will obtain for me the support of your friends and citizens. WM. H. VAN COTT.

Nov. 25, 1863.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

XTH, XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.

For Civil Justice,

J. DAGGETT HUNT,

(Present Assistant-Corporation Attorney.)

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIIth AND IXTH WARDS.

JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards.

DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice 4th District, 10th and 20th Wards,

JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

**NATIONAL DE

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name," or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and in particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether of fine or coarse.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in additive to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent in one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 32? FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
R. S. SACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, book-keeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., cor er 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 691 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and prepares pupils to do business practically for any kind of business. Gentlemen who secure private desks can become good book-keepers by Jan. 1.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 69 West 11th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements: also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. ROBINSON.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 75? Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Instructions practical and thorough in book-keeping and business affairs. Separate rooms for private instructions in penmanship to ladies and gentlemen.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Winter Term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 17. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. STROWE, A. M., Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad from foot Chambers-st. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Winter term begins Nov. 20. Boys prepared for college or for business, and received at any time.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DESIRES to teach three or four? daily, commencing about the 1st of January; best of City and other references given. Address S. J., Union-square Post office, No. ?31 Broadway.

FRENCH CLASS.—MME. BONDON'S FRENCH Class for Children will commence at 10½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 44 West 24th-st.

TEACHERS.

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS WANTED FOR FAMILIES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES and FEMALE COLLEGES in Conn., N. H., R. I., N. Y., Del., Ky., Ind., Mo., Ill., Ohio and Minn. TEACHERS ALSO WANTED to survey STATE and TOWN to EXCHANGE EDUCATIONAL REPORTS, to fill vacancies and to open new SCHOOLS. Address (with stamp) NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 743 Broadway and No. 400 Chestnut st., Philada.

Wanted this day, a fisherman for Classics and French; a Lady for Eng., French and Music (a proficient,) for family in Central Pa.; a Lady Artist in this City for Oil-Painting, and Mono-Chromatic, and understanding perfectly the different and most approved styles for coloring Cartes de Visites and Photographs. For other particulars see the *Herald* of Nov. 29.

RICE & ANDREWS.

FARMS.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 300 ACRES for sale or exchange for a smaller one; healthy situation, well watered and fenced; about half in wood; superior dwelling-house and outbuildings, &c. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at JOHN MAXWELL'S office, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
C. CROWELL, No. 44 Arcade, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF
FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,
IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
In addition to present large assortment, we will open several "NEW DESIGNS," just received per recent steamer,
AND INTENDED "SPECIALLY" FOR THE "APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON"
Also, our usual stock of
WATERPROOF CLOAKS, at $6, $7, and $8.
UNION BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, $7 50 to $10
ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, $9 25 to $12 50.
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 50 to $14.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $13 50 to $20.
DOESKIN BEAVER CLOAKS, at $15 to $22,
VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 75 to $11.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 25 to $16.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS
in great variety.
W. K. PEYTON,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
IMPORTED FRENCH VELVET FLOWERS!
Also, 50 cartoons of rich fashionable Bunches, styles that cannot be seen elsewhere.
OSTRICH FEATHERS in endless profusion!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY, MONDAY,
Full Line of Fashionable
PARISIAN LEATHER MUFFS!
LEATHER MUFFS!!
LEATHER MUFFS!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and Nos. 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
We guarantee our FELT and
SEAVER HATS AND BLOOMERS
25 per cent. below any City jobbing house.
FELT BLOOMERS at 25, 31, 44, 56, 63 and 75 cents, every shape
BEAVER BLOOMERS,
75 cents, $1 and $1 50, every shape.
All the new shapes in SILK BEAVERS, both large and small sizes.
Over ten thousand Boys' TURBANS, Lyons and other shapes, from 16 to 75 cents.
Fine DRAB and BLACK FELT BONNETS,
at 75 cents and $1 each
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and Nos. 66 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, every Color, Shade and Price.
BONNET SILKS at 44c., 56c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
UNCUT, TERRY and ROYAL VELVETS, full assortment, at about half the regular prices.
Over ten thousand pieces of BONNET and SASH RIBBONS, unusually cheap.
From No. 2 to 200 in SCARLET SILK VELVET RIBBONS.
Plain Black and with colored edges, at a discount below regular prices.
Bargains in EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS and SLEEVES.
Also, fifty new styles in LINEN COLARS, CUFFS, SETS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., cheap.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, at 75 cents and $1 the pair. Warranted.
New designs in FALL GLOVES, all desirable.
MILLINERY, GUIPURE and other LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

MERINOS. MERINOS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite special attention to an immense assortment of
FRENCH MERINOS,
including all the MOST DESIRABLE COLORS, and in various qualities.
OTTOMAN REPS, FIGURED DUCHESSE,
FRENCH POPLINS and REAL IRISH POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS, ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
and PLAID ALPACAS, a new and desirable material, at moderate prices.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedclothes. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Finding for dress trimmings. Lacos done up like new.

RUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.—FOR richness and style they are unsurpassed.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1?48 Broadway,
One door above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS.
Cashmeres, Plain and Fancy Beavers, and Woollen Goods of every kind for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH PLAIN, PLAID and FANCY SILKS. Also, just received, per steamers, a fine assortment of EVENING, DINNER and CARRIAGE SILKS—very choice.
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
A large assortment at Retail, including novelties received per recent steamers
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL,
BLACK SILKS, MERINOS, REPS, ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CREPES, VAILS, &c., &c. Also, White Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. ROBES DE CHAMBRE and BREAKFAST ROBES. Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Undergarments, ready made or made to order. Special attention is requested to this Department, at store Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LATEST STYLES. JUST RECEIVED,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!!
CLOAKS!!!
The largest assortment of Ladies and Misses' outer garments in the City at
CAREY S,
No. 476 Broadway.

CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!!
CLOAKS!!!
Ladies and Misses outer garments in endless variety, at popular prices at
CAREY S,
No. 476 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
WE CONTINUE THIS WEEK
OUR ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE, TO MAKE ROOM
FOR OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING.
CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SWISS MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
DIAPER,
TOWELS AND CRASHES,
LINEN DAMASKS.
CLEARING SALE OF LINEN HDKFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS,
MERINO AND KID GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS
CLEARING SALE OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FINE OSTRICH FEATHERS,
FELT HATS,
RIBBONS IN GREAT VARIETY,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS, &c.
3,000 DOZEN LADIES' BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
IN MODES PARTY COLORS, BLACK and WHITE,
STITCHED AND PLAIN,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVE IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GENT'S KID GLOVES,
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
TABLE DAMASKS, LINENS,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
TOWELS, NAPKINS, CRASHES,
CLOTH AND CASSIMERES FOR BOYS' WEAR,
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.
Our stock of the above Goods is very large, and being purchased early in the season, is much under the present market value.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 255 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 30, a large assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
Consisting of LYONS VELVET,
VELVET BEAVER,
And other desirable styles,
which will be sold at low prices.
ALSO,
Just received, a good assortment of
FINE LYONS SILK VELVETS,
in all the different widths.

5,000 CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
E. J. MILLS & CO.
Offer at retail, at low prices,
FINE BEAVER AND DOESKIN CLOAKS,
TRICOT AND MOLESKIN CIRCULARS,
VELVET, ANGORA AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
1,500 HEAVY BEAVER CLOAKS, from $16 to $18.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS—MISSES' CLOAKS,
At No. 381 BROADWAY,

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses' waists, pads, steels, inclings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, at a great variety of prices, including a superb black square at $500, of very elegant and new design.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
third door below Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
would invite special attention to their large and well-assorted stock of
CLOAKS,
which are now being offered at
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.
HEAVY MIXED MELTONS,
SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR,
At 85 cents per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

BLACK SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering a magnificent assortment of
"BONNET" AND "PONSON'S"
CELEBRATED
"DRAP DE LYON,"
"DRAP DE FRANCE,"
EXTRA RICH "MOIRE ANTIQUES," "POULT DE SOIES," "FAILLES," "TAFFETAS," &c., &c.,
Comprising the richest selection to be found in the City, and at
POPULAR PRICES,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 1,
2,000 DRESSES OF CHALLIES,
COBURGS AND ALPACCAS,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
N. B.—For the convenience of customers a separate counter will be set apart.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

NEW EVENING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have just received an invoice of
SPECIAL NOVELTIES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS,
Consisting of
ELEGANT ILLUSION ROBES,
TRIMMED WITH FLOWERS, &c.
CRYSTAL AND EMBROIDERED TARLATAN ROBES.
Also,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED TARLATANS
By the yard,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE
FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESSES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
CLOSING OUT
MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF FELT GOODS:
15,000 FELT BLOOMERS, 25c., 31c., 50c.
10,000 FELT BLOOMERS, 63c., 75c., 88c.
BEAVER BLOOMERS, 50c. to $2.
2,500 FELT BONNETS, 75c. to $1.
1,500 FELT BONNETS, $1 12, $1 25.
BONNET VELVETS, $1 up.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
ALL STYLES, CHEAP.
20,000 YARDS BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, 6c yard up.
5,000 YARDS DRESS TARLETANS, 25c.
10,000 YARDS SILK ILLUSIONS, 6c.
25,000 PIECES SILK TRIMMING VELVES, COLORED, BLACK, FANCY, AND COLORED EDGES, 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 88c., $1 piece.
LADIES' AND GENT'S SCARFS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WOOLEN HOODS, SONTAGS, AND NUBIAS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
LADIES' VERY BEST KID GLOVES, $1.
EMBROIDERED KIDS, 70c., 94c.
GENT'S KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c., 90c.
WHITE KIDS, 50c., 63c., 75c.
LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS' LINED GLOVES, 1?c pair up.
SILK, CLOTH, MERINO, BUCK, AND RINGWOOD GLOVES CHEAP.
25,000 PAIRS HOSE, FROM AUCTION,
IN EVERY STYLE, CHEAP.
$12,000 WORTH OF HANDKERCHIEFS,
IMPORTER'S STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT.
TAPE, BORDERED HEMSTITCH NEEDLEWORK LACE, PLAIN AND FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, from 4c. to $3 50.
AUCTION LOTS OF BANDS, COLLARS, SETS, VAILS, &c., &c.
SPOOL COTTONS, ?c., 1c., 2c., 3c.
BEST PINS, 4c. paper. BEST NEEDLES, 3c. paper.
SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c. HAIR-PINS, 2c. bundle.
LINEN TAPES, 1c.; WORKING-COTTON, 1c., Ladies' PAGES, 5c., SEWING SILKS, 5c. dozen.
HOOKS AND EYES, 2c., BUTTONS, BRAIDS, COMBS, BRUSHES, TORTOISE SHELL, &c., &c.
PERFUMERIES AND POMADES.
OUR STOCK OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF RICH GOODS IN THE CITY.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
W. M. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, BLACK and COLORED,
BROCHE OTTOMANS, PLAIN POPLINS,
STRIPED EPINGLINES, FIGURED POPLINS,
VELOURS BROCHE, WOOL PLAIDS.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION,
A LARGE STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, FROM 25c. A YARD AND UPWARD.
Also,
MOURNING DRESS-GOODS, NEW STYLES,
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IN THE MARKET
OF
BRITISH, FRENCH and SAXONY MANUFACTURE.
Also,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BALMORALS.
Ladies will find a magnificent assortment to select from at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,
NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 30,
a large assortment of Cloaks, in various styles.
Black Beaver Cloth Cloaks, $10, $12, $14.
Black Beaver Cloth Cloaks, $16, $18, $20
Also, choice Styles, in fine quality, of
VELVET BEAVERS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

FURS.
NORMAN COOK & SONS,
Manufacturers of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
They are now prepared to offer a rich and superior assortment of FASHIONABLE FURS.
N. B.—FURS cleaned, repaired, relined and altered to the present fashion.
No. 100 BOWERY.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a very competent Protestant woman, as chambermaid or to take charge of grown-up children; is capable and willing to assist in any part of the household; unexceptionable City reference; seven years in last situation. Address M. H., Box No. 20? *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A professed woman cook of French, German, and American cooking, the serving of dinner for parties in the neatest manner, fancy dishes of all kinds, confectionary desserts; having lived in the first families as head cook for a number of years, and cannot be surpassed. Call in the fancy store, No. 823 Broadway, near 12th-st. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has excellent City references, country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has excellent City references, country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very experienced girl as cook in a gentleman's family and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a thorough cook and a most valuable servant; references to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 260 Mott-st., between Houston and Prince sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; the best City references can be given. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy woman who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress; does the washing and ironing in good style; an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages $8. City or country. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has six years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 49 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a genteel family; is a good cook, understands her business; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 308 3d-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her duties; has no objections to assist with washing; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; can stitch on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 40th-st. second floor, back.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very experienced girl as cook in a gentleman's family and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a thorough cook and a most valuable servant; references to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

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AS COOK.—A COMPETENT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress by Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Prige of the Market—Lottery Ticket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Irish Tiger—Lakes of Killarney.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL—Grau's Italian Opera.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the Army of the Potomac we have full details of operations up to Saturday morning, ten o'clock. The crossing of the Rapiden was very successful. On Friday the columns moved according to previous orders, so as to form line of battle north and south, right resting on the Rapiden, and facing toward Orange Court-house. In uniting into position during the day, there was considerable heavy skirmishing, and on the right a portion of the Third corps, under Gen. French, had quite a brisk engagement with Ewell's corps, losing five hundred in killed and wounded, but holding its own, and capturing nine hundred prisoners. As our line stood then, the Third corps was on the right, supported by the Sixth corps, the Second corps in the centre, and the Fifth corps, supported by the First on the left. During Friday night the enemy retired a short distance, and on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, our army was a mile and a half beyond (west of) Robertson's Tavern, or within about ten miles of Orange Court-house. The indications were that Lee would fight, and he seemed to be selecting his own ground. In that case a battle probably occurred yesterday.

The news from Chattanooga is up to Saturday evening. There was no fighting that day. Gen. Bragg was apparently concentrating on Dalton, with the supposed purpose of making a stand. An order from him to Longstreet recalled that rebel and his corps from before Knoxville on the 26th, and it was believed he was endeavoring to reach Bragg by a circuitous route. Col. Lane, who made the gallant raid on the East Tennessee Railroad at Cleveland, is reported mortally wounded. By a dispatch from Gen. Meigs to Secretary Stanton, we have a clear and intelligent account of the three days' fighting, which resulted so gloriously. Our entire loss is officially stated as but little more than three thousand.

The advices from Gen. Banks' army, in Texas, show that it is making a very successful march. Arranzas City, over one hundred miles northeast of Brownsville, having been taken on the 17th inst., by the forces which marched overland from Brownsville. Three pieces of artillery and one hundred prisoners were captured.

A dispatch from Cincinnati indicates that the situation at Knoxville was encouraging on the 26th. Gen. Burnside was cheerful and confident. Part of the town had been destroyed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The health of the President is reported better. The Washington *Republican*, of Saturday, says: "The fever from which he has suffered has left him. Thursday and Thursday night his suffering was chiefly from severe pains in the head. Yesterday, and the day before, he was not permitted by his physician to hold any interviews even with the members of his Cabinet. It is hoped that in a day or two he will gain sufficient strength to resume his official duties."

The following table compares the Richmond and Cincinnati prices for a few leading articles, the latter in greenbacks and the former in Confederate scrip:

	Cincinnati.	Richmond.
Gold, ₱ dollar	$1 45	$16 00
Wheat, ₱ bush	1 30	15 00
Corn, ₱ bush	1 10	18 00
Lard, ₱ lb	12	2 50
Bacon, ₱ lb	8	2 75
Coffee, ₱ lb	34	10 00
Sugar, ₱ lb	15	3 25
Molasses, ₱ gal	60	15 00
Whisky, ₱ gal	75	65 00
French Brandy, ₱ gal	9 60	100 00
Butter, ₱ lb	30	5 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen	25	2 00
Potatoes, ₱ bush	1 00	16 00
Beef, ₱ lb	12	1 50

The President has ordered the suspension of the execution of the sentence in the cases of the horse contractors, Hall and Smith, tried by Court-martial in Cincinnati and convicted of defrauding the Government, until he can examine the testimony. The magnitude of the task he has assigned himself may be computed from the fact that the reported evidence, in the case of Smith alone, covers 500 pages of legal cap.

A dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says, that a daring but unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Gen. McNeil was made at Fort Smith, Ark., on the night of the 23d instant. He was returning unattended to his quarters from a social party given by a citizen; while upon the street three shots were fired at him from a revolver. He turned upon the assassin, who fled and has not yet been discovered.

A private dispatch received in Providence on Wednesday, from Gen. Burnside, reports him all right as late as Tuesday, and confirms the news relative to the strength of his position.

The great Lindell Hotel at St. Louis was opened on the evening of the 25th inst., by a ball of great splendor and brilliancy. Four thousand [illegible] and Gen. Lyon's quests the largest hotel in the world.

The rebel Gen. Jno. H. Morgan and six of his Captains escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, by the aid of Copperhead friends outside, and by bribing the guards. One thousand dollars reward is offered for Morgan, dead or alive.

Small pox prevails to such an extent in Nashville, Tenn., that an order has been issued from the military headquarters requiring all persons, citizens as well as soldiers, to have themselves vaccinated at once.

Wm. J. Frazier, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York, and Nicholas Baville, Co. D, One Hundred and Forty-first New-York Volunteers, died in hospital at Nashville on the 22d inst.

There was a recovery of 3½ ₱ cent. in Gold Coin on Saturday, leaving the net decline of the week 7 ₱ cent. Stocks were higher in the afternoon, and money easier at 7 ₱ cent.

The Municipal Election—Duty of All Union Men.

The Union defeat in this City, a month ago, ought to secure a Union victory to-morrow. It realized nothing then, and yet guarantees everything now, if we will but do our duty. Not one distinctive Union candidate was elected on the general City ticket, and yet it was demonstrated that this was not from want of ability, but from the lack of systematic and well directed effort. There was nothing of that thoroughness in detail on which the efficiency of a popular canvass so much depends, and, what was even worse, there was an absence of that faith necessary to give any movement its proper impetus, any blow its rightful effect. Mozart and Tammany had so long ruled the City that it was almost taken for granted that it was simply labor lost to fight them. Our people had been so long used to their arbitrary power, that they had acquired very much the same sort of submissive spirit that keeps a European community quiet, even under a most unwelcome yoke. The outrageous abuse of that power by the attempt to make such a man as McCunn a high Judge over our liberty and property, stung us into a spasm of resistance, like some European *emeute*—rather the effect of despair than the prompting of hope. And yet, this wild, striking act of the day came very near laying the tyranny in the dust. It is now seen that the merest additional trifle of wise, discriminating effort would have done the business for McCunn, and that it would have cost not much more to have served out the other special favorites. Mozart and Tammany, though not knocked from their feet, were yet dreadfully staggered. If the true men of the City will only make another onset to-morrow, with the right concert and determination, their enemy, it is very certain, will get a quietus, for this year at least.

The appeal is made primarily to Union men. In ordinary times it is not wise to let national politics have much influence in determining what men shall be put in office in this City. There is little or no natural connection between the actual municipal interests and the great national questions on which politics are divided. Whether Democratic or Whig measures, or whether Democratic or Republican measures shall prevail at Washington, was a matter of very little practical moment to our well-being as a municipal organization. But in the present critical period, when the very existence of the Union is at stake, no community in the country has so great an interest in the policy which prevails at Washington, as its great commercial metropolis. If the Union can be saved only by a staunch and consistent war policy, New-York, which has derived such transcendent benefits from the Union, cannot too emphatically pronounce in its favor. And never during the war has there been another such pressing occasion for such a testimony as now, in view of the fact that New-York was so greatly dishonored and scandalized by an insurrection against that war policy last Summer. The City needs, as never before, to purge itself in its national relations. And of course it can do so in no such effectual way as by putting its Government in charge of men distinctly committed to the war policy of the National Government, and who shall devote all their official power and personal influence to the furtherance of that policy. If Mr. Blunt were an inferior man to his Tammany and Mozart competitor in any other respect but his devotion to the National cause, that single superiority on his part would give him the first claim to the Executive chair of the City. We can better afford to submit to internal abuses of any character than to be unfaithful to the country, on the salvation of which our most vital interests depend. New-York is strong enough to stand almost any amount of taxation, or to be imposed upon by almost any extent of official malfeasance, but no strength could save it from the ruin of the perpetual war and anarchy which would follow the breaking up of the Republic.

But this fact is that the Union candidate for Mayor has not only the superiority in nationality of principle, but in every requisite for the faithful and successful administration of our City affairs. His capacity and honesty have been thoroughly tested by a constant municipal service, in various responsible spheres, for the last ten years. Among the hundreds who have figured during that time in our municipal affairs, it would be hard to designate one whose official career has been more absolutely free from reproach, either in respect to misjudgment or misconduct. Orison Blunt has always done his duty intelligently and faithfully—never yielding to party what did not belong to party, never consenting to be the tool or the accomplice of any man or set of men, the constant antagonist of jobbery, and of all forms of corruption, always keeping clear of selfish combinations, and always holding true to the public good. His chief opponent has no such record. As a member of the Common Council, he has been notoriously mixed up with some of the most scandalous transactions in our City legislation for the last few years. The prime part he played in the Japanese swindle is a fair specimen of the general character of his public service. As City Inspector, he has, for the few weeks he has held the office, exhibited considerable [illegible] but culpability is of small account, if it be practiced simply to help him on to a higher position, where he can give freer scope to his selfish designs. We do not allege that this is positively the case. We do not say that Mr. Boole, if he could reach the Mayoralty, would not renounce his old habits and honestly try to serve the public. But the fact that he is still understood to belong to that jobbing combination known as "the Ring," and that he has the united support of Mozart and Tammany, which support it is almost impossible to secure without most positive pledges to subserve certain party and private interests at the expense of the public interests, puts the matter almost beyond question that his election would prove to be a serious calamity to every municipal interest. At all events, when the issue is between Orison Blunt and such a man, surrounded by such associations, and possessed of such antecedents, no man of real public spirit can hesitate which to support.

We invoke all men who have at heart the interests of the City, whether in its national relations or its internal concerns, to rally to the polls to-morrow with the determination to break down the thrall of the two organizations which, with the most deadly hate of each other, have struck hands simply for the spoils of office. They can surely be beaten, if all who think right will but act right.

The Danger of Over Confidence.

It may not be amiss to caution the public against over-sanguine estimates of the recent victories of the Union arms. There seems to be no doubt that Grant has achieved a very brilliant success, and has defeated Bragg's army, which was the main strength of the rebellion in that quarter. It is not yet certain, however, that he has no routed and broken it as to prevent it from taking the field again, though it is not likely that its old strength can ever be renewed. Burnside is still in a position of danger, though our latest advices indicate his ability to hold his ground until aid can reach him. Meade, moreover, has commenced a movement against Lee, from which we may reasonably anticipate the best results, though it is well to remember that Lee is a much more formidable opponent to deal with than Bragg.

If these movements are crowned with complete success, the back-bone of the rebellion will unquestionably be broken. We shall have seen the beginning of the end. But the end itself will not have been reached. Very much will remain to be done before resistance on the part of the rebels will cease, and the supremacy of the Constitution will be restored. There will still be elements of force scattered throughout the South powerful enough to require the presence and active efforts of a very large Union army, and to draw largely, for some time to come, upon the resources and the patience of the Government. For a long time, certainly for months and possibly for years, it will be necessary to maintain strong National garrisons in every part of the rebel States,—not only for the purpose of enforcing the authority of the National Government, but for the preservation of domestic peace. Our conquest, however complete, will leave society in the Southern States in a state of chaos and confusion. Its peace has rested hitherto solely on force,—on a system of repression more perfect in its details, and more rigid in its rule, than prevails in any other part of the world. This whole system will be overthrown, suddenly and by violence, and nothing is left to take its place. This lack must for a time, at least, be supplied by the National Government. The presence of very powerful Union armies will be absolutely essential in the Southern States for a long time after active hostilities against the National authority shall have ceased.

It must not be supposed, therefore, that the patriotic efforts of the friends of the Government can safely be relaxed. Every exertion must still be made to fill up the ranks of our armies. The volunteer movement should be pushed forward with steady and unremitted energy. The country will still have need of all the men it has called for. It must still expend enormous sums of money, and call upon the country for the largest contributions of men and means, to insure the complete and final overthrow of the rebellion.

The Union Victory in Georgia.

In the history of the military operations that have thus far marked the progress of the war, Gen. Grant's operations of last week stand out in distinct relief as the one example, on either side, *of a victory followed up, and rendered decisive by the complete rout of the enemy.* It is this unique fact which forms the most striking characteristic in a success so magnificent in all the features of its planning and execution. Indeed, in the estimate of the great weight of debt under which Gen. Grant has laid the nation by this victory, it is not easy to say whether we should set most by the material gain to the Union arms of this great blow inflicted on the enemy, or by the moral gain to the whole country of this inspiring example of unwonted military vigor and power. At a stroke, Gen. Grant has brushed away the cobwebs of military pedantry, (dignified by the name of prudence,) which would make us believe that the pursuit of a defeated foe has become an impossibility; and in a country which accumulates in itself every condition unfavorable to pursuit (thus making it the more glorious), has ground to powder and scattered to the winds a great army of the rebellion, a week ago intrenched in a position so formidable by nature and art as to seem absolutely unassailable.

Gen. Grant's victory has been so completely won "on the wing" that hardly a moiety of his captures in men and material have been made in battle. Indeed there has been throughout the week's operations, properly speaking, no great battle at all. Grant caught Bragg in the act of preparing for retreat, flung himself impetuously on the mountain lair, which the rebel Commander turned savagely to defend, ronted him from it, and has since hung on his flanks and rear with the tenacity of a bloodhound. The first day's action, that of Monday, was for the enemy's advanced position, directly fronting Chattanooga, which was carried with trifling loss. Tuesday gave us the possession of the north slope of Lookout Mountain, carried by Gen. Hooker, and the north slope of Mission Ridge, carried by Gen. Sherman. During the night of Tuesday, the rebels evacuated Lookout Mountain, and thereby the valley of Chattanooga. On Wednesday Gen. Sherman assaulted the rebel position on Missionary Ridge, and was repulsed, but a general advance of the whole line carried the Ridge. As the result of these three operations, between four and five thousand prisoners and forty pieces of artillery were taken. Bragg's whole line, broken and shattered, fled during the night. "I believe," writes Gen. Grant, "I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg."

A General of the ordinary stamp would have rested abundantly satisfied with these three days' magnificent work. But Grant is not a General of the ordinary stamp. Inspired with the Napoleonic maxim that nothing is done till all is done, *pursuit* presented itself as the next thing in order. "We will pursue the enemy in the morning," he writes on Wednesday night. Flying columns accordingly were promptly dispatched after the broken battalions of the enemy—Hooker toward Ringgold, Sherman toward Redclay, and other corps wherever the enemy was to be found. This completed the work. It had been a defeat; it now became a rout, with all its attendant exhibitions. "It is a singular thing," says Marmont, "the different impression produced upon the soldier when he looks the enemy in the face, and when he turns his back upon him. In the first case, he only sees what really exists; *in the second, his imagination increases the danger.*" All the powerful effects of this subtle metaphysical influence are fully displayed in the details which reach us of this wonderful flight and pursuit, continued for four days and perhaps not yet ended. Artillery, ammunition, caissons, wagons, arms, knapsacks, everything, in fact, that impeded their flight, was thrown away. "Wherever we reach portions of the rebel army," writes an eye-witness, "they instantly throw down their arms and scatter like frightened sheep. What is now left of Bragg's boasted army is but a panic-stricken mob." The captures already have been immense—in men reaching probably ten thousand, in artillery at least sixty pieces.

We have said before that last week's work stands out in the history of the war as our sole example of a defeat, turned, by a vigorous pursuit, into a total rout. We may add that there are few examples in military history of a pursuit that will match it. There is, however, one case so analogous to it, that the description of each might almost stand for either indifferently. The instance is Blucher's pursuit of Napoleon's army after the defeat of Waterloo, and the details are thus indicated by Venturini:

"The furiously pursued mass of the fugitives fled with wild rapidity a distance of about two leagues, and came at last to Genappes, where they fancied they would be able to pass the night. They hastened to drag together some wagons to serve as a protection against cavalry, barricaded the entrance of the chief street, and placed a few pieces in battery in order to hold in check the pursuing enemy. Scarcely had this been done when the Prussian bugle-horn was heard. All started up, and the flight began with greater disorder and confusion than before. The cannoniers abandoned their pieces, the soldiers of the train cut the traces of their horses and raced away. Infantry, cavalry, all the different arms, promiscuously mingled, fled across the fields. Here and there separate crowds has massed themselves, following involuntarily those whom accident had placed at their head. Wherever they endeavored to withstand they were cut down or taken prisoners. The mournful night had lasted during the whole night, throughout which the terror was so great that numerous mobs of cavalry and infantry allowed themselves to be captured without resistance. When the day dawned the remnants of the army reached, some Charleroy, others Marchienne, and hastened to make their way over the Sambre, the army going to pieces spontaneously."

Whether the blow which Grant has inflicted on the army of Bragg is to be counted as crushing as that which Blucher dealt the legions of Napoleon, can only be known when we are able to grasp the full scope of what has already been done, and when the work itself shall have been finished, which it is not as yet. There is every present appearance that when Gen. Grant gets through with the business, the great rebel army of the Southwest will have ceased to exist: not, necessarily, that he will have "bagged" or butchered the whole host; but that its losses in men and material shall be so great, its disintegration and demoralization so complete, as to render it no longer available as an independent, effective army. The budget of rebel losses may show greater or less; but this, we believe, will be the net result. In doing this Gen. Grant has done what no other Commander on either side has done during this war, and what has not very often been done in any wars.

The Vote of the City.—There are three candidates running for Mayor now, as there were two years ago, and it may be well to recall the vote then given as indicating a division of the Democratic vote, which gives the friends of Mr. Blunt confidence of success in the present canvass. In 1861, in the contest for Mayor, the vote stood:

Opdyke	25,360
Gunther	24,767
Wood	24,167
Total	74,314

At the election in November, the vote for Register stood thus:

McCool	35,957
Keteltas	24,961
Farris	6,483
Total	67,401

It is expected that Gunther will draw off very largely from the regular Democratic vote, so as to make the contest more nearly what it was in 1861.

An Unfounded Rumor.—A report was in circulation yesterday that Orison Blunt had declined the nomination for Mayor in favor of Gunther. We are requested to state that there is not the slightest foundation for this report. Mr. Blunt has not declined, and will not decline.

Hooker's Battle Above the Clouds.—Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, in his lively account of the three days' conflict before Chattanooga, mentions the notable fact that in Gen. Hooker's fight up the slopes of Lookout Mountain, "much of the battle was fought *above the clouds*, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard." There is on record at least one parallel to this in the campaign of Napoleon in the Carnic Alps, in 1797. The battle of the Col de Tarvis, March 22, 1797, was fought above the clouds—the artillery thundering in the very laboratory of storms and arsenal of the electric batteries—while the cavalry charged and performed their evolutions on the ice, and the infantry floundered to the attack through snow three feet thick.

AMUSEMENTS.

There will be an extra performance at the Academy of Music to-night, for the benefit of Mr. Max Maretzek. Such an announcement would be meanly received if it did not suffice to fill the establishment from pit to roof. Mr. Maretzek's energy during the past two months has been unexampled. He has produced several new operas and revived a dozen of acceptable old ones. In the last week of his season he treated his patrons to Gounod's "Faust"—a work which will be repeated for his benefit to-night. If Mr. Maretzek had been able to bring this important work before the public at an earlier period of the season, he would have gained a rich reward for his enterprise. The work has leaped already into popularity. The performance on Friday night was enthusiastic. All the leading *morceaux* were *encored*. It is significant, too, that on Saturday Mr. Theodore Thomas gave a selection from the opera at his popular matinée, whilst in the evening the Arion Society, at their grand vocal and instrumental concert, sang the soldiers' chorus of the 4th act with immense success. On the same night, too, Mr. S. B. Mills played at the same entertainment Liszt's famous arrangement of the waltz in the second act. If Mr. Maretzek could remain at the Academy for a month longer, he would have no occasion to change his programme. The "Faust" *furors* would carry him safely through to Christmas. This, unfortunately, is no longer possible. To-night we are to hear the opera for the last time. This, and the circumstance that the *impresario* is a favorite with the public, will, we are sure, fill the house to overflowing. If it does not, nothing we can say will contribute to that end.

The simplest way of courting failure on any subject is to be overanxious concerning it. One-half of the breakdowns of life arise from too much effort. It is the pale-faced student, with the overwrought mind and a large consciousness of responsibilities, who is in danger of being plucked, not the phlegmatic drudge who cares for nothing in particular, and would just as soon march out without a degree as with one. These remarks are suggested by the poor performance on Wednesday last. The artists of Mr. Maretzek's company are singularly conscientious; they had labored hard at rehearsal, and studied the music with intelligence and devotion. They knew that a great deal was expected of them, and, with a single exception they all failed. But on Friday, when the opera was repeated for the second time, the wholesome fruits of thoroughness had ripened. Signor Mazzoleni had entirely recovered his presence of mind, and pioneered his rather intractable voice through the difficult passages of the music with much success. Signer Biachi surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The music, though somewhat wide its scope, suits Signor Biachi's voice, and he succeeded in interpreting it to the satisfaction of all present. In the serenade of the fourth act he was honored with an encore. Signor Biachi's impersonation of the character was not inferior to his rendering of the music; both were excellent in the garden scene. It is here that Miss Siocazon has a pleasant little opportunity of displaying the agreeable quality of her voice. The passages allotted to *Martha* are amongst the prettiest in the opera.

Miss Kellogg's *Margherita* was from the first perfect. It formed the exception on the opening night, and on Friday maintained a steady preëminence. The part is of itself picturesque, but if it were less so it could not fail, in such charming hands, to win the sympathy of the audience. From the moment when the prim, modest, demure *Margherite* crosses the stage, and declines the proferred arm of *Faust* —and how gracefully none can imagine who have not heard the passage in which she does so—until the last scene, when the angels, being in a great hurry, commit the unpardonable error of going up to heaven without her, she is the heroine not merely of the opera, but of the beautiful poem from whence its principal situations are taken. In the garden scene of the third act Miss Kellogg's acting is singularly beautiful. Quiet but ecstatic, it expresses the earnestness without surrendering the modesty of a maiden yet unharmed by and unmindful of the temptations of the world. In the church scene Miss Kellogg attained to a degree of dramatic intensity of which we hardly thought she was capable. Throughout the opera the music of the rôle receives the most delicate treatment from this accomplished prima donna. It suits her voice to perfection; there is not a note in it that could be sung more truthfully, or with better effect. We have no recollection of a performance that was so admirable and well sustained in all musical and dramatic respects. It is a thousand pities that the opera must be withdrawn.

An admirable concert was given by the Arion Society, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening. The programme introduced not merely the fine chorus of the Society, but several soloists and a grand orchestra of fifty players, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann. A young lady vocalist, Mlle. Stella Bonheur, created an exceedingly favorable impression in *Ah! forse e lui*, from "La Traviata." Mr. Wm. Lotti sang the charming romance from "Euryanthe," and was deservedly encored. In the piece from Wagner's "Rienzi," he was not so successful. It ought to be bawled, not sung. Mr. S. B. Mills played the "Feust" waltz with great effect and brilliancy. Another pianist, Mr. C. Damuth, also performed a movement from Hummel's concerto, but surcharged it with so many eccentricities of time and expression, that the performance cannot be referred to with applause. The orchestra played a couple of overtures with effect, and wound up with the Rakoczy March. For the rest the members of the Society are responsible. Their best effort was in the Fanfare and Soldier's Chorus from "Faust," and next in the solo and chorus from "Rienzi." In the latter they avoided the error of Mr. Lotti, to which we have referred. The Hall was well filled, and the concert so much of a success that more than half the pieces had to be repeated.

Mr. Carl Anschutz will commence his grand season of German Opera, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday next. The opera selected for the occasion is Flotow's "Stradella." Good: it might have been "Martha;" or, who knows, even "Der Freischutz." Now we are safe for a week at least. Capital opera "Stradella." Quite fresh!

There are several important changes at the Broadway theatres to-night. At the Winter Garden Tom Taylor's new and eminently successful drama of "The Ticket of Leave" will be produced for the first time in New-York. It is an extremely powerful piece, and although introduced by Mr. and Mrs. Florence, affords scope for all the principal members of the regular company. We hear that Mr. Jackson has exerted himself to place the piece on the stage in a creditable manner. At the Olympic theatre Mrs. John Wood gives the public an entire change of programme; the pieces for to-night are as follows: the "Actress by Daylight;" the drama of the "Stricken Heart," and the farce of the "Yankee Legacy." In the piece last named Mrs. Lotty Hough —an old member of the company at this house—will make her first appearance since Mrs. Wood's management. At Niblo's Garden Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams bring out the fairy spectacle called the "Lakes of Killarney," and the farce called the "Irish Tiger." In the first of these pieces there is a great opportunity for a panorama of the Irish lakes, which we presume will be duly improved. Mr. Williams does not often miss his chances in the scenic way.

At Mr. Wallack's theatre the drama of "Rosedale" enters its tenth week.

At the Theatre Français to-morrow (Tuesday) night there is an admirable programme, viz.: the operetta of "Jean le Sot;" the comedietta of "La Pluie et le Beau Temps," and the vaudeville "Le Tiger de Bengale."

Several novelties are announced by Mr. George Christy, at his charming little minstrelsy hall, opposite Niblo's Garden.

The Stereopticon, at Hope Chapel, continues to attract the attention of the lovers of travel and arts.

"Doesticks," the well-known humorist, commences his lecture season in the West to-night. He carries with him two new manuscripts, one on "Cheek," the other on "Shoddy," and supplemental to these his poem on "Pluck." The members of the journalistic craft, will, we trust, extend the usual courtesies to Mr. Mortimer Thompson.

Mr. Barnum—who is constantly harrowing up the feelings of the community—announces that this is the last week of the Giants and the Lilliputian King. The time is, therefore, short to see these long specimens of humanity. In the Lecture-room (afternoon and evening) the spectral drama of "The Shade, or the Bond of Death," will be performed, together with the operetta of the "Rough Diamond," Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gomersal make their last appearances in the latter piece during the present week. In addition to these attractions, there are the usual curiosities of the Museum to amuse the spectator at all hours of the day.

The Park Theatre (Brooklyn).—It was the advertised intention of the manager to open this week with a sensation drama, prepared with great carefulness for his stage, to which he would sustain the principal *rôle*. A sudden and somewhat severe illness has compelled him to postpone this, and to-night he will give the "Pride of the Market," with Miss Irving, Miss Mary Shaw and Lennox in the cast, and the "Lottery Ticket," which is one of the best farces on the stage.

Musical Matinees.—Following in the honorable footsteps of Mr. L. P. Harrison, of Irving Hall, Mr. Gabriel Harrison, of Brooklyn, announces a series of matinées at his beautiful theatre on Fulton-street. Mme. Borchard and Messrs. S. C. Campbell and Wm. Castle are engaged, and no expense or pains will be spared to make the concert worthy of the city and the reputation of those interested. The first matinée will be given on Wednesday, December 2, at 2½ o'clock precisely. The price of admission will be fifty cents, and no reserved seats will be sold.

Mr. Grau and his operatic company of Italian artists will perform this evening at the Newark Library Hall. Boston, Providence and Albany will be visited during the present week.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 29.

RECRUITING FROM SLAVE STATES.

It would not be strange if the several loyal States should soon be permitted to fill their quotas for troops out of the Slave States in rebellion, and with plantation hands regularly attracted to our army by bounties of money and clothing.

THE OPINION OF AN OLD FOGY ON THE POWER OF STEAM.

Considerable feeling has been excited by an incident in the trial of the Sickles cut-off case in our District Court. Chief-Engineer Isherwood, of the navy, was placed on the stand and testified that he had made the discovery that there was no benefit in using the power of steam expansively; that the Navy Department had adopted his views, and that they would be applied to the construction of engines in war steamers now being built. Under cross-examination he swore that the *America* ought ought not to run faster than eight knots an hour if his theory was correct, and that if she went eleven knots the whole navy was wrong. He also sworn that if an engine would run faster with a cut-off than without it, then the Naval Construction Bureau was all in error. In contradiction of Isherwood's testimony, Charles Reeder, of Baltimore, testified that his theory was false, and not founded in fact, and that Lake Erie experiments, on which Isherwood has built his theory, and was building our war steamers, neither proved nor tended to prove anything whatever about the true way of working steam. The feeling excited by this case is strong and a purpose to recall Isherwood and make him explain or take back his testimony is fully formed.

GENERAL ORDER IN RELATION TO ADVANCE OF WAGES.

War Department,
Washington City, Nov. 24, 1863.

It being represented that the increased prices of provisions and necessaries render it proper and just that there should be an increased rate of wages for mechanics, laborers and other employés whose compensation is not fixed by law:

It is ordered that the heads of the respective Bureaux of the War Department make inquiry and report to this Department a just and reasonable rate of advanced wages that should be paid by the Government at the present time.

The Adjutant-General will communicate this order to the heads of Bureaux, and call for a report.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 29.

REBEL SCHOONER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has been informed that recently Acting Lieutenant-Commanding Smith, of the steamer *Bermuda*, recaptured the schooner *Mary Campbell* off Pensacola Bar, from a gang of rebels, commanded by the notorious James Duke. Two other schooners were in company with the *Mary Campbell*. One was burned, and the other went safely up to Pensacola Bay. Six men were captured, but Duke escaped.

THE CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN NEW-YORK DEFAULTER.

The conscience-stricken New-York defaulter who early last week sent $50 to the Treasury Department, has just remitted $50 more, which he had fraudulently withheld from the Government. It may encourage other defaulters to learn that no efforts are likely to be made to discover their identity; therefore they can remit with safety.

Meeting of the Association of Telegraphers in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The Association of Telegraphers of this City, at a meeting held this evening, adopted the Constitution and By-Laws of the "National Telegraphic Union," recently held at New-York, and formed a permanent local organization.

Mr. James Marriner, Manager of the People's Telegraph line, was elected District Director, and Mr. Joseph S. Gabaee, President of the local organization; Mr. M. D. Buckwell, Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Seymour, Secretary, and Mr. John W. McMullen, Treasurer.

The meeting was composed of the most intelligent and respectable *attachés* of the different companies, and its proceedings were characterized by ability and a determination to establish the institution on a solid basis.

Sinking of the Steamer Silver Wave.

St. Louis, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Silver Wave*, bound from St. Louis to Nashville, with a full cargo of good stores, and about 100 horses, sunk, yesterday morning, about 25 miles above Cairo. It is thought she cannot be raised.

The weather is very cold here since yesterday A. M., the thermometer ranging from 10 to 15 degrees below freezing point, and ice begins to appear on the river.

Poland.—The Anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, will be celebrated to-night at Cooper Institute, by the Poles and Friends of Poland in New-York, and, as will be seen by the advertisement, various distinguished orators will address the audience.

Pens (including Stylo), and Tipped Directors, all having a reputation, THOUGH, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in manufacturing, his patented Iridio Retail Business and Cash-Advertising System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, of the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Besides, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Prices of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars, inclosing stamp for a circular.
DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ask Your Grocer for "Kent's East India COFFEE," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 30c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Premium Sewing Machines for sale at No. 335 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also Embroidering, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Begle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor, N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only bonses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents—Black or brown, instantaneous; reliable, Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, styles suitable, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Société Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 385 Broadway.

For the Hair, Harry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 613.—Nov. 28, 1863.
75, 18, 72, 7, 28, 12, 16, 38, 10, 5 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 614.—Nov. 28, 1863.
13, 71, 59, 48, 60, 65, 48, 20, 52, 44, 38, 28, 61, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany, John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

STOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. HAVEN,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW HAVEN, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & Co.,	JAMES W. CESA,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
WM. TILDEN,	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. M. BURR,	RUSSELL SAGE,
	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and the Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached.*

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—Best Sleeve Buttons and Studs, with Initials, for ladies and gentlemen, the name and price on reverse of the piece. For sale by WM. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 707 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ars.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful: it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 215 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 566 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

MUGH OILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. "I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, as much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
AND THE VARIOUS DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. ROWE
can be consulted on the above diseases, at his residence, No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 19, 1863.

We, the undersigned, feeling that we are being and have been greatly benefited by Dr. ROWE, by his treatment for Catarrh, and believing it to be the most practicable method of treatment, recommend those similarly afflicted to avail themselves of it:

Ahrm. M. Kirby, Secretary Montauk Fire Insurance Co., No. 79 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Daniel Van Voorhies, Ryerson-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn.

John G. Voorhes, No. 283 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

John Granger, No. 143 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

Charles F. Oxley, No. 121 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

Benjamin Moore, Clermont-av., 8th house north of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Henry Rankin, No. 231 South 4th-st., corner 10th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

Besides these, other references can be had on application to Dr. Rowe's Office, No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

CATARRH CURED.

From Mr. Thomas S. Day, of Brooklyn.
No. 223 PEARL-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Sept. 13, 1863.

For the benefit of those similarly afflicted, I make the following statement: For ten years my daughter was afflicted with Catarrh, which gradually grew worse until it had so impaired her health that we felt convinced she must die. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, frequently accompanied by blood. After having tried every one and everything in vain, as a last resort I called on Dr. Rowe, under whose care she has been entirely cured and restored to the enjoyment of excellent health. THOMAS S. DAY.

OPERATIONS FOR CROSS EYES.

From Mr. John Ennis.
No. 94 CONCORD-ST., BROOKLYN, Nov. 23, 1863.

Dr. ROWE has operated successfully on my daughter for cross-eye. The eye, from being very badly crossed, is now quite straight. Before the operation her eyes were weak; now they are strong and her sight improved.
JOHN ENNIS.

From Mr. Robert Stephenson.
No. 290 JAY-ST., BROOKLYN, Oct. 28th, 1863.

This is to certify that Dr. Rowe has operated on my son, who was cross-eyed from infancy, and has straightened his eyes perfectly. ROBERT STEPHENSON.

From M. D. Naar, Esq., Assistant Editor of the True American, Trenton, N. J.:
TRENTON, Sept. 16, 1862.

DR. ROWE—*Sir:* The operation performed by you upon me for strabismus, (or cross-eyes,) with which I was born, has resulted to the entire satisfaction of myself and friends. I beg leave to add this to the many testimonials you already possess of your skill in this branch of your profession. Yours, very truly,
M. D. NAAR,
Assistant Editor *True American.*

From Edwin M. Hambright, Esq., of Mount Holly, N. J.
MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 29, 1862.

DR. ROWE:—*Dear Sir:* I am happy to inform you that my daughter's eyes are quite straight, though very badly crossed (from infancy) before you operated on them. It has made the greatest improvement possible, and only in her appearance, but in her sight. We and all our friends are much pleased with the benefit she has derived, and the citizens of this place are universal in their praise of it.
EDWIN M. HAMBRIGHT.

CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Caleb Sager, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.
TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25, 1862.

This is to certify that my daughter having been afflicted for eighteen years with deafness and discharges from both ears, caused from scarlet fever when two years old, I placed here under the care of Dr. Rowe. Now her hearing is restored; she hears quite distinctly, and the discharges from both ears are entirely stopped. From my intercourse with Dr. Rowe, I feel justified in recommending him as a gentlemen well versed in the diseases he makes a specialty of. CALEB SAGER.
Steward State Lunatic Asylum.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 274 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis* to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing: relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark, Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinquafilla, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, fœtid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 249 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	$02
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

FURNITURE.

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for Cash.
In the Stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NOV. 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock fraudulently issued by late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly-issued shares, pursuant to the compromise recently agreed upon. E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO ATHOS. B. AGNEW'S, 298 and 300 Greenwich-st. and 69 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and Groceries of all kind to every family.

LYKENS VALLEY COAL CAN BE HAD from LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, sole agent Nos. 457 and 459 6th-av., and No. 3 Sixth-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS MORNING:
8TH THOUSAND OF
LETTERS TO THE JONESES.
By TIMOTHY TITCOMB.
In 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25; in extra gilt, $2; half calf, $2 00; Turkey extra, $3 50.
Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.
CONTENTS IN 24 LETTERS, VIZ.:
I. To Deacon Solomon Jones—Concerning his system of family government.
II. To Mrs. Martha Jones (wife of Deacon Solomon)—Concerning her system of family government.
III. To F. Mendelssohn Jones, Singing Master—Concerning the influence of his profession of personal character.
IV. To Hans Sachs Jones, Shoemaker—Concerning his habit of business lying.
V. To Edward Payson Jones—Concerning his failure to yield to his convictions of duty.
VI. To Mrs. Jenny Bell Jones—Concerning the difficulty she experienced in keeping her servants.
VII. To Salathiel Fogg Jones, Spiritualist—Concerning the faith and prospects of his sect of religionists.
VIII. To Benjamin Franklin Jones, Mechanic—Concerning his habitual absence from church on Sunday.
IX. To Washington Allston Jones—Concerning the policy of making his brains marketable.
X. To Rev. Jeremiah Jones, D. D.—Concerning the best way of spending his money.
XII. To Noel Jones—Concerning his opinion that he knows pretty much everything.
XIII. To Rufus Choate Jones, Lawyer—Concerning the duties and dangers of his profession.
XIV. To Mrs. Royal Purple Jones—Concerning her absorbing devotion to her own person.
XV. To Miss Folicia Hemans Jones—Concerning her strong desire to become an authoress.
XVI. To John Jones—Concerning the character and tendencies of the fast life which he is living.
XVII. To Thomas Arnold Jones, Schoolmaster—Concerning the requirements and the tendencies of his profession.
XVIII. To Mrs. Rosa Hoppin Jones—Concerning her dislike for routine, and her desire for change and amusement.
XIX. To Jefferson Davis Jones, Politician—Concerning the immorality of his pursuits, and their effect upon himself and his country.
XX. To Dr. Benjamin Rush Jones—Concerning the position of himself and his profession.
XXI. To Diogenes Joues—Concerning his disposition to avoid society.
XXII. To Saul M. Jones—Concerning his habit of looking upon the dark side of things.
XXIII. To John Smith Jones—Concerning his negligently duties, and his failure to perform them.
XXIV. To Goodrich Jones, Jr.—Concerning his disposition to be content with the respectability and wealth which his father had acquired for him.
Just published by
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

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MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK IS READY.
GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS;
A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military. By JAMES PARTON, author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c. Crown 8vo, with portrait on steel, and maps. 650 pp. Price, in cloth, $2, half calf, extra, or antique, $3 50. When the extraordinary interest of the subject of this volume, and the rare ability of its author to clothe his relations of events with fascination are considered, it is evidently probable that the rebellion will produce no more interesting volume than this. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 5 Mercer-st., New-York.

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WHO DOES NOT ALREADY OWN
THE DRUMMER BOY,
Expects to during the Holidays. It is without doubt the most attractive volume *in every respect* for the young that has been issued. But boys, at the present time, it is almost impossible to get them made as fast as they sell. What can we do during the holidays? Ask your fathers to buy the book now and lay it away.
It is better than "The Robin Hood Boy." It is better than "The Printer Boy." It is better than even the new book, "Dick Onslow's Adventures Among the Red Skins," and the publishers do not wish to have the boys disappointed.
Sold by all Booksellers.

READY THANKSGIVING WEEK.
THE KEY-NOTE, A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH AND SINGING SCHOOL MUSIC, by Wm. B. BRADBURY, is ready at last, and the publishers believe will repay the many singing schools and choirs which have been waiting for it. Some indication of Mr. Bradbury's popularity as an author is afforded in the fact that the whole of the first edition of ten thousand copies of this new book were ordered in advance of publication. Other editions will follow immediately. One hundred pages are devoted to the Elements of Music, with a great amount of new Singing School Music, and nearly three hundred pages to Sacred Music, as tunes of all metres, anthems, chants, and other set pieces, mostly new. The work is printed throughout from large plain type, one part on a staff. Price, per dozen, $10. A single copy to any teacher, for examination, by mail, post-paid, for $1. Address MASON & HAMLIN, No. 274 Washington-st., Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, Nos. 4 and 5 Mercer-st., New-York.

HEAVEN OUR HOME.
In one volume, 16mo. Price $1.
The Second Edition of this excellent religious work is now ready. The author holds to the comforting belief of the recognition of friends in Heaven, which to him is a home, with a great and happy and loving family in it. The whole tone of the work is calculated to cheer and support the weary and afflicted sojourner on earth.
Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the price by the publishers,
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20,000 PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AT YOUR PRICE.
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MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
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Pamphlets of information about patents sent, Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

DIARIES FOR 1864.
Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association and members of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
JAMES BOORMAN, Vice-President, No. 13 Washington-square.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
A. B. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey st.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.

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2. George W. Abbe, No. 67 Worth-st.
3. Henry S. Terbell, No. 65 Worth-st.
4. Mahlon T. Hewitt, No. 142 Madison-st.
5. A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-st.
6. Stephen Conover, No. 110 Leonard-st.
7. Mathew Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.
8. Joseph B. Collins, No. 40 Wall-st.
9. Daniel Provost, No. 1 Chambers-st.
10. E. A. Fraser, No. 383 Broome-st.
11. James Little, No. 245 7th-st.
12. R. S. Brinkerhoff, corner 24-av. and 128th-st.
13. Lewis Ohlmacher, No. 292 East Broadway.
14. David Tansy, No. 199 Mulberry-st.
15. Thomas Henry, No. 39 Wall-st.
16. James O. Freel, M. D., No. 337 West 23d-st.
17. S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Marks-place.
18. A. W. Syler, No. 187 Broadway.
19. J. J. Smith, No. 28 East 20th-st.
20. James Demarest, No. 172 Water-st.
21. William B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 53 Lexington-av.
22. A. M. Lyons, No. 25 Wall-st.

R. H. HARTLEY, Secretary.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY DOLLARS a PAIR. For sale by
C. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

REMOVAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY,
Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious warerooms, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Very appropriate presents to Europe.
THE GREAT ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
MOST ASTONISHING INVENTION.
LIKENESSES ON CHINA, VASES, CUPS, &c.,
GOLD AND NOT WATERPROOF.
Superior in definition and sharpness to any other METHOD OF PHOTOGRAPHY.
Patented in the United States, England and France.
CARTES DE VISITE and other Likenesses on paper TAKEN AT CHEAPEST RATES.
Showrooms and Gallery at
No. 653 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AMERICAN PORCELAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.
N. B.—Agents wanted.

UNION NOMINATIONS.
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XIIIth, XIXth AND XXIIth WARDS.
For Police Justice,
CHARLES M. VANDERVOORT.
For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.
IRA O. MILLER, Chairman.
S. V. R. COOPER, Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, AND EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ATTENTION!
The Hon. Judge EDMONDS, Hon. GERRIT SMITH, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting to be held THIS EVENING, Nov. 30, at COOPER INSTITUTE.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.
HEADQUARTERS,
No. 813 Broadway.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,
For Alderman,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:
At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.
We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.
His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.
Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Haremeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 33 East 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 5th-av.
Nahum Sullivan, No. 6 East 29th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 32d-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 243 5th-av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Tracy, No

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $51.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 39 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
No Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back Orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1868.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Goods bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over ..... $200,000 Assets over..... $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in instalments as may be called for by the Directors, all in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in instalments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
Commissioners.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, NOV. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.
Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.
Bellefontaine and Indiana.
Indiana Central.
Railroad Companies' Stocks and Bonds, and other WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES bought at highest market rates.
$25,000 Flint and Sers Marquet First Mortgage Bonds.
Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad Company Stock, &c., &c., &c.,
FOR SALE.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
New-York, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 52 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. SEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 14, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on the first WEDNESDAY (2d) of December next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. O. WELCH, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 30 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. C. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 30 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 60 and 62 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be cashed by
McKENDRICK & VAIL, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply at
No. 1 MARION, No. 1 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DE EXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it especially forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and supplementary acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon each of the resolutions of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
New-York, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Chill Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
31.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
32.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, $8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book, 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book, 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book, 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 16,) and Book, 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, or $1

Mr. These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

An established manufacturing business, with extensive facilities, wide reputation and substantial foundation, entirely out of debt, sales exclusively for cash, and may, with liberal exertion be extended without limit, profits large. The works are situated in the City of New-York, and owned by the present concern, the business is highly respectable, reliable and pleasant. The whole concern is offered for sale for a reliable party on reasonable terms. If desired, one of the parties of the present concern will continue a new concern one-half of the assets already in the business, providing an acceptable party will advance a sufficient amount to buy out the parties interested in the other half, also to advance a portion of the working capital. The whole amount wanted to effect such an arrangement will be from $35,000 to $40,000. It is a sterling business to form a company with, in which parties who can control capital may make for themselves desirable positions, besides would pay good salaries, and with proper management declare large dividends to the stockholders. In the latter case a larger amount of money would be required.

Address, with real name, L. S., Box No. 4,689 Post-office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of 5 miles; 5,000 Inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

COAL.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE Or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Freeman & Co., Joseph Hersey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalf, Druggist, Boston.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 47°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 46° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other specific articles.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....$70,000
On Route No. 3.....$50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily. L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz. to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz. New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with:

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWOANE, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 8 STATE-ST.,
New-York, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

The proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED** in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.
For new house for Engine Company No. 45.
For new house for Engine Company No. 23.
For new house for Hose Company No. 48.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 54 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HEURMAN,
Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 14, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

The Department will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers and deck-plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers and deck-plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel: that is, the deck-plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the nine line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one-half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths:

1 plate 18 feet long by 39 inches wide.
23 plates 15 feet long by 39 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 33 inches wide.
24 plates 15 feet long by 33 inches wide.
2 plates 16 feet 2 inches long by 28 inches wide.
1 plate 16 feet 2 inches long by 25 inches wide.
54 plates 7 feet 7 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 1½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1 inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ¾ inch long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet ¼ inch long by 45 inches wide.
10 plates 7 feet long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 2 inches long by 32 inches wide.

The whole of the side-armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of the contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New-York, Navy-yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., New-York, 28th November, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 2d December, for furnishing *Fresh Beef*, for six months, from the 15th day of December, 1863, to the troops and others in the service of the United States, stationed at Fort Schuyler and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded, and furnished in such quantities, at each place of delivery, as from time to time may be required by the troops by the several officers in charge. No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business, and also at what point he proposes to slaughter cattle to meet his deliveries under the contemplated contract. Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made with acceptable bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Captain and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 512 BROADWAY, New-York, Nov. 25, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

Cavalry Trousers,
Infantry Great Coats,
Boots, cavalry, sewed and pegged,
Woolen Blankets, domestic manufacture,
India Rubber Blankets,
Knapsacks, complete,
Crossed Cannon, brass, for hats,
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of articles they propose to furnish, stating the quantities and time of deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing there insert the articles bid for," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at as early time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not considered satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE REMEDY.

DR. JAYNE'S

CELEBRATED SPECIFIC PILLS,

Prepared from a prescription of the late A. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known vegetable Pill is not a cure but a sure and speedy remedy for Female Irregularities and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing inimical to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Dizziness on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever n ed.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3: sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 222 Broadway,

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by DR. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 707 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED; IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genital-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology: European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unscrupulous and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Cophilus, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. R. LANDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.; E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money by quacks, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Syphilis—the last trace of it—entirely eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in forty weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their nostrums are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read Dr. Powers' Pamphlet. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery. Dr. Hunter cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarity of valuable properties, rendering the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years' in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, speedily cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States. At Dr. C. T. TAYLOR'S Original and Genuine Establishment, No. 5 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lafayette-pl., for rheumatism, skin diseases, &c. Given daily by Dr. C. T. TAYLOR & CO.

MARRIAGE AND THE VOICE OF YOUTH and of LIFE. Discovered by Dr. POWERS, of the most salutary consideration, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all persons who wish to avoid pain and secure perfect happiness in the married state. Sold by druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle. Depot, 291 BROADWAY, New-York. Sold by DR. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., and by druggists generally.

INVALUABLE TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—DR. A. M. MAUREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for females whose health of circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 197½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

MEDICAL.

WORTH READING.

The objection to the most [illegible] American Combs is [illegible]

[illegible], N. Y., Oct. 26, 1863.

Messrs. Carreño Brothers & Co.:

Gentlemen: I am pleased to inform you of the efficacy of your Tropical Balsam. I have for a series of one or two years, which had been suffering from a severe cough for several weeks, which baffled all remedies until I was advised to try the Balsam. This I did, resulting in curing the cough in three days. I look upon it as a most valuable and efficacious medicine.

Yours respectfully, AMOS B. COREWINE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1863.

Messrs. Carreño Brothers & Co.:

Gentlemen: I received a few weeks ago a severe wound on my right arm from a sharp instrument at the machine shop of Hunter, Keller & Co., No. 144 Centre-st., where I am employed; I was dressed by a surgeon, but the inflammation and pain were so great that I could not make any use of my arm. I was then advised by a friend to dress the wound with the celebrated "Tropical Balsam" you prepare; I did so, and am happy to say that shortly after the first application of the Balsam the inflammation and pain subsided, and with a few more dressings I got entirely well and was doing my work again. Respectfully yours,

MICHAEL TOYE, No. 63 Eldridge-st., N. Y.

GRAMERCY PARK HOUSE, New-York, Oct. 9, 1863.

Messrs. Carreño Bros. & Co.:

Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of this date, and following the same order in which your questions stand, I have to say: First, I know both by opinion and from personal experience, the "Tropical Balsam" you prepare. Secondly, having myself, about a month and a half ago, been taken ill with a severe cold, attended with cough, which, owing to my having neglected it at first, was so considerably aggravated that two or three weeks afterward I became quite alarmed about it. I made up my mind to take the "Tropical Balsam," in which confidence I placed in the reputation it enjoys, and in your good faith. I therefore took a teaspoonful of the Balsam in the morning and another in the evening, during one single day; and two days afterward, without having used anything else, and to my surprise, I was perfectly recovered, and ever since I feel quite well. Your most obedient servant RAFAEL DE POMBO.

General Depot at WILLIAM E. SIBELLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship

ANGLIA,

Capt. Pearse,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$90
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,856	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates.

First Cabin.....$140, $75, Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 90 00 Steerage to London.....40 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Flamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

AMERICA,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

E. V. Gager, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SUNDAY.....7th December.
SUNDAY.....4th January, 1864.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,

The steamship

ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,

IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to issue drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d December. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 16th December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. H. NONES.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. WM. P. CHAMBERLAIN IS IN the City, he will be kind enough to leave his address for CHAS. B. CHALK, at the Astor House, or Messrs. Dunham & Co.'s, No. 13 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Fifth week of

MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The most brilliant engagement ever played at this Theatre.

FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW DRAMA.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, will be presented for the first time in America, Tom Taylor's celebrated picture of everyday English life, now achieving the most extraordinary success in London, having completed a run of two hundred nights, entitled

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Know all men by these presents that the bearer hereof, Robert Brierly, was duly tried and convicted at the November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, held at the Old Bailey in the year of our Lord 1860, of the crime of passing forged bank notes, and was sentenced to imprisonment for the period of four years. And furthermore, the said Robert Brierly having shown by his exemplary conduct, while incarcerated, that he is a fit subject for her Majesty's clemency, it is ordered that he be released on a Ticket of Leave, subject to the following regulations: That it shall be in the power of the authorities to revoke his license, for associating with or harboring notoriously bad characters or convicted thieves; of having in his possession buglarious instruments or having no visible means of support or being again convicted. For either such cases he will be sent back to public works to complete the unexpired term of his original sentence.

(Signed) GEORGE GREY,
Secretary Home Department.
JOSLINA JEBB,
Inspector-General of Prisoners.
HENRY TIBBETS,
Governor of Goal.

DESCRIPTION.

Name—Robert Brierly.
Where Born—London, Glossop, Lancashire.
Occupation—None.
Age—Nineteen.
Height—Five feet eight inches.
Complexion—Fair.
Eyes—Blue.
Hair—Brown.
Marks on Person—None.

[SEAL.]

Robert Brierly, a Lancashire lad, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE,
Emily St. Evremond née Traddles, Coryphée, Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
(with German Song "Di Haus die Menten und Perlen.")
Hawkshaw, a detective.....Mr. Hagan
Melter Moss.....Mr. H. Bland
Green Jones.....Mr. Vining Bowers
Mr. Gibson, a bill broker.....Mr. Illnd
Sam Willoughby, a hard case.....Mrs. Floyd
Maltby, landlord.....T. G. Morris
Mey Edwards.....Mrs. Chanfrau
Mrs. Willoughby.....Mrs. Hinde

Time—The Present Day.

The piece will be presented with

New Music.....by.....J. P. Cooke
New Properties.....by.....Charles Sylvester
New Scenery.....by.....E. B. Smith

Act 1.—The Bellevue Gardens. Act 2—May Edwards' Lodging. Act 3.—A Bill Broker's Office in the City. Act 4.—The Bridgewater Arms. Act 5—Scene 1—A Street in the City. Scene 2—An Old City Churchyard.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

NO. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....Manager

EVERY EVENING

during the week, and on

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

will be presented a

RICH AND VARIED PROGRAMME

of novel, wonderful and exciting

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
MIRACLES OF GYMNASTIC SKILL,
ACROBATIC EXPLOITS,
CLASSIC POSTURING,
FEATS OF EQUILIBRIUM,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

In which

THE GREAT MELVILLE,
MADAME JELOUISE,
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,

and the full strength of the

INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE

will appear.

CLOWNS:

JOE PENTLAND and JAMES REYNOLDS.

Time—Doors open at 7; grand entrée at 7½ o'clock. Prices—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Children under ten, 25c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Private Boxes, $4.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. E. A. Baker

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of MR. GABRIEL HARRISON,

the production of the new drama of

THE IMPOSTOR,

in which he sustains the principal character, is unavoidably postponed until Wednesday evening.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Marquis de Volange.....Mr. Whiting
Chevalier de Bellerisve.....Mr. Metkif
Isadore Farine.....Mr. Walter Lennox
Marton.....Miss Henrietta Irving
Janette (with songs).....Miss Mary Shaw

LOTTERY TICKET.

Nicholas Copias.....Mr. Gourlay
Wormwood.....Mr. Walter Lennox
Miss Corset.....Mrs G. F. Tyrrell

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEES.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2,

in which artists of the first talent will appear.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1863,
JEAN DE SOT,

Operette in one act—words by Julien, music by Filate.

LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS.

Comedie, in one act, by M. Leon Gozlan.

LE TIGER DE BENGALE.

Vaudeville, in one act, by M. M. Labiche and Michel.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Office for reserved seats No. 623 Broadway.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most efficient treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON

GREAT HISTORICAL WOMEN.

REV. JOHN LORD,

by particular request, will deliver four Lectures in CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, COMMENCING THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock, instead of Monday.

SUBJECTS:

1. Dec. 3—*Heloise—Love.*
2. Dec. 7—*Elizabeth—Woman as a Sovereign.*
3. Dec. 10—*Madame de Maintenon—The Woman of Society.*
4. Dec. 14—*Madame de Stael—The Literary Woman.*

Tickets for the Course, $1. Single admission 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer METTA, Capt. H. B. Parker,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISESHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manilla, American Indian and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE).—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFternoon, either in Mechanics' Bank, or while passing from there up Broadway in an omnibus, a package containing $2,100 in bills of denomination of $10 and less. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at Stephenson's coach factory, No. 47 East 27th-st.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 6-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

LOST—A DIAMOND PIN. THE FINDER WILL receive a reward of $10 by returning it to No. 33 Ferry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY with four children and servant would like to obtain first-class board. Address with full particulars, M. L. H., Box No. 6,142 Post-office.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
AND BENEFIT OF MAX. MARETZEK.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8,
LAST NIGHT OF
FAUST.

GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.

Act I.—Faust and Mephistophiles—The Compact.
Act II.—The Kermesse.
Act III.—The Garden.
Act IV.—Repentance.
Act V.—Death.

FAUST

will be produced with

NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,

and the following very complete cast:

Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin.....Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner.....Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—The overture will commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

As the intermission between the first and second acts is of very short duration, the audience is respectfully requested not to leave their seats.

The following new scenes have been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. Minard Lewis:

Act I.—Faust's Study.
Act III.—Margherita's Garden—Moonlight.
Act V.—Prison Scene—Spirit of Margherita borne from earth by angels.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for this evening's performance will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2. Books for new subscriptions are now open till MONDAY, Nov. 30, at the music-store of

MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,

from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, opening of the Season.

Grand Opera in three acts, by Florow.

Further particulars will be published in due time.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1863.
SECOND WEEK.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES

have again accorded a

LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH

TO THE

GREAT ORIGINALS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

of the great Fairy Spectacle entitled the

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Lanty McLoughlin.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kate Kearney.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

The piece produced with entirely

NEW MACHINERY, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ACCESSORIES, NEW MUSIC,
A FULL CHORUS, DOUBLE BALLET
COMPANY AND

New and beautiful SCENERY, by Mr. H. Hilliard.

KATE KEARNEY'S COTTAGE.
THE UPPER LAKES OF KILLARNEY—MORNING.
COTTAGE OF MONICA.
THE LAKES WITH A VIEW OF THE EAGLE'S NEST.
A SHEBEEN IN THE MOUNTAINS.
A WELL NEAR THE LAKE.
THE LAKES—MOONLIGHT.

The entertainments to commence with the screaming Farce of

THE IRISH TIGER.

Paddy Ryan.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

Seats may be secured at the Box office

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded state of the houses to witness the artistic performances of

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

Mr. Wheatley announces that the

FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED
with the EXCEPTION OF THE PRESS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful

SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY,
OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,

are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN:

thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

In combination with these superb views the woodrous and beautiful spectral illusion of the WHITE LADY, or "LA DAME BLANCHE," which has been witnessed with intense interest and delight by thousands, will be repeated until further notice. The exquisite SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT EFFECTS ON THE LAND AND SEA, with the Thunderstorm on Niagara and the LEGEND OF THE WHITE CANOE, will also be introduced.

Doors open at 7½; Tours begin at 7¾ P. M.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

belonging to

JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,

is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection consists chiefly of original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished

(Advertisement.)

The Mismanagers.

The approach of the election shows that, as we have before stated, the real contest for the Mayoralty lies between only two candidates, Mr. Gunnell and Mr. Boole. The nomination of Mr. Blunt he considered by his friends as merely complimentary, and voting for him will be a waste of time for any one who desires to save the City from the corrupt management of the ring.

If Tammany and Mozart are representative bodies, why do they not nominate representatives of the people of this City, instead of representatives of a secret ring? Every one knows that the nomination of Boole was a "cut and dried" affair long before the convention met. A funny evidence of this was visible at Tammony Hall on the day when the convention made the nomination. Within two hours after the nomination was made, the front of the hall was ornamented with an immense transparency, which had been long before prepared and kept lying on hand for use, blazoning the candidate's name before the eyes of the unsophisticated citizens who passed by.

Are the Democracy of New-York then in the hands of a ring who may make their banners, order flags and pictures bearing the candidates' names, and arrange everything to suit themselves, only at the last moment going through the form of a packed convention, to publish the names, for the sake of claiming that the voters must sustain them, because they are "regular?" This is incredible and absurd. Mr. Gunther is in every sense more "regular" than Boole. If either is the regular candidate of an open, free Democracy, it is Mr. Gunther. Tammany and Mozart are both "irregular" according to their own repeated declarations concerning each other.

Thus much for the weak claim of Mr. Boole's supporters that he is the regular nominee.

No one needs to be told that we have no personal ends to serve in this contest. We do not want any patronage from the City Government, Mayor, or from any other political source. We desire to see a corrupt management of City affairs changed, and thoroughly changed. Elect Mr. Boole, and the ring divides the spoils, plunders the citizens, and sells offices and appointments for two and probably ten years to come.

Elect Gunther, and Tammany and Mozart have no longer a shadow of claim to represent the Democratic force of New-York, and the ring is broken up. Elect a Republican, and the ring, if they cannot buy him—(Boole was made City Inspector by Mayor Opdyke)—if they cannot buy him, will, two years hence, organize a new combination to wield the Democratic masses for their own personal plunder.

If there were any hope of electing Blunt, the Republicans in New-York might well claim a right to take their own way of reforming the City; but that is conceded to be hopeless. We therefore strongly urge them to sustain Gunther. We repeat that they must recognize the fact that the City is Democratic, and in seeking reform in City politics they should, as we have, take advantage of any effort among Democrats to effect such reform, and aid the effort by every means in their power.

It is supposed by some, that Boole is very certain to have a majority, and that it is not worth while to vote for Gunther. This is a great mistake. At present Gunther's chances are fully equal to Boole's. It is rumored that the Tammany ring has made a bargain with one of the Republican rings, (of which there are several weakly organizations,) to help them. They are doubtless driven to this by the strong appearance of the Gunther ticket. The bargain is understood, as usual in such cases, to involve money and offices.

On the other hand, at the State election, Tammany sold one of the Mozart candidates, a crime which the Mozart men threaten to visit by selling Boole, who is a Tammany man, and not over well beloved by Mozarters. These are some of the influences at work among others.

Mr. Gunther is very popular, and a determination on the part of honest men of all classes to reform the Democratic control of the City, will elect a Mayor who does not belong to the ring. We trust that all good men will use their influence to accomplish a result so desirable.—*Journal of Commerce.*

(Advertisement.)

A great perversion of Language, Morals, Logic and Christianity making eloquent appeals to our pride and selfishness in justification of our forbearance to interfere with the perpetration of the most horrid Crimes, Injustice and Oppression, as the product of Principle and Christian Integrity. The most outrageous, wicked and inexcusable perversion of Language and our Sacred Religion that could be well devised to pamper and justify the Criminal under the garb of Religion. See these Atrocious Sentiments in the Exeter-Hall Speech of Henry Ward Beecher in England, reviewed in the *Principia* of this week. Patriots, Friends of a Pure and Undefiled Religion, can we remain guiltless, if we allow these perverted and atrocious sentiments, which are calculated to sap the very foundation of our National Virtue and Christian Religion to go unrebuked, because of their elevated aspect from Pride and Selfishness.

(Advertisement.)

A Ball Breaks the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to—how many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions.—The ladies are in ecstasies over the large number of full-sized fashionable Patterns in it. No man could make his wife or sweetheart a more acceptable holiday present than by subscribing for a copy of this work. Yearly, $1—with valuable premiums. Published at No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.—[New York Sunday.]

(Advertisement.)

One Dollar's worth of full-size Patterns in the Winter Number of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions. A beautiful Cloak, ladies' elegant braided double-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve and two Children Patterns. The most magnificent, interesting and valuable number ever issued, in every respect, yet issued.

(Advertisement.)

Steam Cleaning and Dyeing.—E. Loso, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 459 Broome-st.) Cleaning by a new chemical process. Gentlemen's garments cleaned like new. Patronized by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Arnaby & Rathbun, Smith & Bica, and the Broadway aristocracy generally.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring & Fisher's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fisher's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Spring is Relieving.—Mothers have no conception of the labor and anxiety saved them by using Brown's Patent Babytender, No. 474 Broadway. See advertisement herein. Price, $10 to $25.

MARRIED.

Chapman—Egan.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 26, by Rev. Charles E. Phelps, Benjamin F. Chapman, of Dover Plains, Dutchess County, and Helen L. Egan, daughter of David B. Reed, of this City.

DIED.

Cole.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 28, of apoplexy, Mrs. Matilda R. Cole, relict of Peter W. Cole, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Isaac R., Richard F. and Peter W. Cole, and those of her son-in-law, John A. Van Buskirk, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 320 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Cushing.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, Harry, eldest son of Mary J. and James Cushing, Jr., aged 8 years.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

De Lamater.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, after a short and severe illness, John W. De Lamater, third son of John De Lamater.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Ferguson.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, suddenly, Hlonce Ferguson, aged 61 years.

Flanagan.—On Friday, Nov. 27, Calas Fowles Flanagan, aged 68 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the Harlem Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., on Monday, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Fisher.—In Tottenville, S. I., on Saturday, Nov. 28, after a short but severe illness, Carrie, infant daughter of Richard H. and Maria Fisher, aged 3 months and 28 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance at Staten Island Ferry, Whitehall-st., on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. boat from Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 30.

Greene.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 27, Joseph H. Greene, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, L. R. Greene, in Hickory-st., near Broadway, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock. The Broadway cars, from the foot of South 7th-st., pass near the house.

Marsh.—At his residence in Bloomfield, N. J., Thursday evening, Nov. 26, Rev. Henry Marsh, aged 30 years and 11 months.

Funeral service in Christ's Church, Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock. Trains leave at the foot of Barclay st., N. Y.

McDowell.—Arthur, son of Joseph T. and Isabella M. McDowell, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, at 1 o'clock, at No. 246 West 20th-st., corner 9th-av.

Martin.—Suddenly, on Sonday, Nov. 29, Conklin Ludlow Martin, only son of Andrew J. and Mary E. Martin.

The friends of the family, and of his uncles, Edward B. Merrit and Conklin L. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mrs. M. B. Greene, No. 111 West 36th st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

Parmelee.—On Friday, Nov. 27, at the Manor House, Groton, the residence of her brother-in-law, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Esq., Helen Louisa Parmelee, widow of Hon. William Parmelee, and daughter of the late Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, of Albany.

Her funeral services will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Nov. 30, and her remains taken to Caldwell, Warren County, for interment.

Pardee.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, Frederica, daughter of William H. Priest.

Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

Reynolds.—On Monday, Nov. 23, Mrs. Sarah (Folger) Reynolds, of Hudson, widow of the late Abraham Reynolds, of this City, in her 81st year.

Seymour.—Virginia Louisa Seymour, after a short illness, departed from life on Friday, Nov. 27, aged 2 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Precociousness in early life was shown,
For such, too good perhaps,
And loved too much;
Heaven saw and early marked her for its own.

Silliocks.—In the City of New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday morning, Nov. 27, Mr. Isaac W. Silliocks, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 7 04 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises. 9 32
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook..10 47 | Gov. Island...11 36 | Hell Gate...12 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 29.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Grand Gulf, Commander George M. Ransom, from the blockade off Wilmington.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Mayo, Manila 138 ds., with hemp, manila, etc., to L. B. Simpson. Had heavy weather off the Cape. Oct. 12, lat. 25 58 S., lon. 3 15 E., spoke Fr. bark ——, 86 ds. from Kedgree, for London.

Brig Edward, (of Port Elizabeth,) Greenish, Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 8, with wool to master. 22d inst., encountered a heavy squall from southwest, during which sprung the mainmast and caused the vessel to leak about 12 inches per hour.

Brig Topla, Vucassovich, Malaga 52 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Leader, (Br., of Montreal,) Vigneau, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Tyrafi (Swed.,) Halgrew, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Carmelita, (Dan.,) Shifter, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee, etc., to Preodergast & Co.

Brig Thomes Owen, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Nuevitas 17th inst., with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Agila, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Smith, Aux Cayes 12th inst., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Marco Paulo, (Br., of Wallace, N. S.,) Roberts, St. Thomas 4th inst., and East Harbor 20th, with salt to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Brig Goloen Rule, (of Thomaston,) Payson, Port-au-Prince Oct. 31, and Miragoone 12th inst., with logwood to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Belle, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Wool, St. Jago de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, Sears, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Norfolk 5 ds., with wood to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mary Natt, Smith, Bridgeport for Philadelphia, with marble.

Schr. Wooster, Lord, Ellsworth 15 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Groves, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Robinson, Somerset.

Schr. Farrington, Thompson, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Hobby, Stamford, Coan.

Schr. A. B. Terry, Eldridge, New-Haven.

Schr. D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Celawi, York River, with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Clyde, (Br.,) Perry, Cardiff Sept. 19, and Cork Oct. 2.

Bark Fannie Hamilton, Dyer, Melaga Oct. 13.

Bark Pride of the Sea, from New-Orleans.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, for Liverpool; Teutonia, for Hamburg; Fulton, for Port Royal; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamship Grand Gulf, Commander George M. Bansom, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, from the blockade off Wilmington. She comes North for some slight repairs which will be quickly finished. The Grand Gulf is a new propeller, of 1,260 tons, purchased from C. & R. Pollock, and carries a very heavy battery. That she is fast has been proved to the satisfaction of all, as on the 21st inst., while on the passage to Beaufort, N. C., for coal, she overhauled, and with the U. S. transport steamer Fulton, captured the Anglo-rebel steamer Banshee, one of the most celebrated and fastest of the blockade-runners that ply their trade between Nassau and Wilmington. The Fulton had the good fortune to get their boats to the prize first, thereby taking to themselves the credit of capture; but had it not been for the shots fired from the 100-pound Parrott of the Grand Gulf, which caused the Banshee to round to and surrender to the Fulton, she would inevitably have been captured by the Grand Gulf.

The iron-clad Dictator was not launched to-day. She was started some four feet by the aid of several tugs, and stopped. We are informed that the launch will now be postponed to the 10th day of December.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Below, Peruvian ship Don Carlos, from Zaleahuano, and one bark.

Wind northwest and fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Rodcavor—ship, 36 days from Bombay, for London, Sept 30, lat. 33 15 S., lon. 32 01 E.

Norge—Danish ship, from Mauritius for Falmouth for orders, 70 days out, Oct. 7, lat. 33 15 S., lon. 15 02 E.

Waterloo—Br. ship, 75 days from Madras, for London, Oct. 9, lat. 40 04 S., lon. 8 42 E.

Minnie Arnold—hence for Jacmel, 22d inst., lat. 28, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Alooa Bay Oct. 8, Br. barks Flash and Goldeo Fleece, for New-York in 30 days; Br. brig Piccadilly, for Boston in 20 days.

At Aux Cayes 12th inst., brigs B. E. Bigelow for New-York, loading; Flash, from Boston, discg. Passed going in, brig T. H. Townsend, from Bangor.

At Miragoena 12th inst., bark Wilhelmina, for New-York in 5 days.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.

WILLIAM L. ELY having received several nominations for Alderman for the VIIIth Aldermanic District, we beg leave, most respectfully and heartily, to recommend him to the support of the tax-payers and electors, believing his long experience in municipal affairs, his untiring energy and strict devotion to the public interest eminently qualifies him to discharge the duties of the office, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

JOHN T. BARNARD, No. 294 Front-st.
STEPHEN S ROBERTS, No. 368 South-st.
DAVID NICHOLS, No. 158 Barry-st.
MOLLEBS, HOGG & MARTENS, corner of Cortlears and Water sts.
H. I. HANSEN & SON, No. 488 Cherry-st.
E. A. CLAYTON, No. 7 Broome-st.
G. & D. S. BRIEN, No. 556 Grand-st.
ALEXANDER MACKEY, No. 441 Cherry-st.
JOHN BUCK, No. 318 Henry-st.
LEWIS O. COHEN, corner of Cortlears and Henry sts.
ISAAC V. BRIGGS, No. 225 East Broadway.
DAVID HAYS, No. 258 Henry-st.
TRUMAN NICHOLS, East Broadway.
WILLIAM C. BALL, Henry-st.

CARD FROM JUDGE WILLIS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIth AND XXth WARDS.

In consequence of the withdrawal of several of the Democratic candidates for the office of Police Justice, and seeing no chance whatever to elect a Union candidate if I remain in the field, I hereby give notice to my friends that I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the abovenamed office, in favor of the Union candidate, JOHN QUACKENBUSH. ANSON WILLIS.
New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
McKeon organization. Tammany Hall.
Dr. W. MURPHY, Chairman. I. H. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. H. MURPHY, Sec'y. ED. COOPER, Secretary.
Citizens' Association of XVIIth Ward.
DR. WM. HIBBARD, Chairman.
Gilbert E. Uncebill, Secretaries.
George Keller, Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATIONS

For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards:
JAMES E. WATSON,
NICHOLS R. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.

FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Inspector, SAMUEL R. SMITH.
For Trustees, FREDERICK C. WAGNER, Long Term, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, Short Term, JOSEPH KAMMERER, M. D.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.—SCHOOL TICKET.—Parents, look to your school tickets. For School Commissioner, JOHN F. ZEBLEY, Paper Merchant, No. 12 Spruce-st. For School Inspector, ROBERT BROWER, Carriage Manufacturer, Northeast corner of 57th-st. and 3d-av. For School Trustees, SIMON SEWARD, Flour Merchant, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.; ABRAHAM B. KENNEDY, with Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

(MOZART AND McKEON.)
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
GEO. C. BARRETT.
F. S. CHURCHILL, Chairman McKeon Con. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman Mozart Con.
P. H. McDonough, Sec. MARCUS A. KELLY, Sec.

POLITICAL.

TO THE TRUE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr.,

Candidate for Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.

IS HE A MYTH?

or did he attempt to EVADE THE CONSCRIPTION? HIS NAME IS NOT IN THE DIRECTORY, NEITHER IS IT TO BE FOUND ON THE POLL-LIST of the District in which it is said he resides, and from the affidavits hereto annexed it will be seen that although a young man under thirty-five, HIS NAME WAS NOT ENROLLED as being liable to military service. Is he a non-resident, smuggled into the District for the occasion, or did he ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT of his personal service or three hundred dollars by keeping his NAME OFF THE ENROLLMENT LIST?

Let the PEOPLE of the District INFORM THEMSELVES ON THE SUBJECT.

[COPY.]

City and County of New-York, ss.:

Joseph Flynn, residing at No. 30 1st-st., in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he was duly appointed an enrolling officer of the Second Election District of the XVIIIth Ward; that as such enrolling officer he made an enrollment of the persons liable to draft in said district, in the month of June, 1863; that in that capacity he has a distinct recollection of having called at No. 133 6th-av. in the course of making such enrollment, and of having been informed by the lady representing herself as belonging to the house, that there WAS ONLY ONE GENTLEMAN IN THE HOUSE, and that he was an elderly man by the name of Richard Williamson; that this deponent inquired whether there was any other gentleman in the house, and received distinctly that the lady informed him that there was NO OTHER PERSON RESIDING IN THE HOUSE LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY.

(Signed) JOSEPH FLYNN.

Sworn to before me, this 25th day of November, 1863.
JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, Notary Public.

[COPY.]

City and County of New-York, ss.:

W. T. Black, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he called at the Provost-Marshal's office of the Eighth Congressional District, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the name of Richard Williamson, Jr., was enrolled. The Provost-Marshal directed one of the clerks to examine all the enrollment lists in my presence, and the NAME OF RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., does NOT APPEAR THEREON.

(Signed,) WILLIAM T. BLACK.

Sworn to before me, this 27th day of November, 1863.
Wm. Drummond, Commissioner of Deeds.

[COPY.]

City and County of New-York, ss.:

Michael Ferrell, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is an elector in the XVIIIth Ward in the City of New-York; that he has made due and diligent inquiry as to the place of residence of Richard Williamson, Jr., now a candidate for Alderman in said Ward, and from what he has heard from the friends of said Williamson, and from advertisements in the public Press, he has reason to believe, and does believe, that said Williamson resides, and has resided for the past year, at No. 133 6th-av.

(Signed,) MICHAEL FARRELL.

Sworn to before me, this 27th day of November, 1863.
Terrance P. Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

[COPY.]

City and County of New-York, ss.:

Jeramiah Lothrop, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he acted as one of the District Registers for the last election in the Second Election District of the XVIIIth Ward; that he made a thorough examination of the poll list of said district, and the name of Richard Williamson, Jr., does not appear thereon.

(Signed,) JEREMIAH LOTHROP.

Sworn to before me, the 28th day of November, 1863.
Wm. Drummond, Commissioner of Deeds.

VOTERS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

We have joined together in the formation of the XXIST WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, having signed the following pledge, viz.:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the XXIst Ward of the City of New-York, hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to each other to support loyal, honest, faithful and competent men to fill the different offices of this Ward, irrespective of their political opinions or proclivities."

The movement has been started scarcely two weeks, still it has met with almost unanimous approval by the law-abiding citizens of the Ward. Three meetings have been held—the first numbering over one hundred gentlemen, the second numbering nearly three hundred, and the last was attended by about five hundred of the most substantial citizens in the Ward. The time has been too short to reach all the honest and law-abiding citizens of the Ward; hence we take this means of extending to you a hearty and cordial invitation to join us with your votes at the polls at the Charter Election, in support of the following ticket

For Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District:	For Civil Justice, Theodore J. Fonda.
Charles C. Pinckney,	For School Commissioner,
Alexander Brandon,	Francis Lieber.
Nichols H. Babcock, Jr.	For School Inspector,
James E. Watson,	David W. Allen.
Joseph Cudlipp.	For School Trustees.
David Fitzgerald	B. B. Atterbury,
For Police Justice,	Alfred Edwards.
Richard Kelly.	

JOHN H. SHERWOOD, President.
HIRAM D. FALCONER, WALTER B. ROBERTS, ALBERT G. RICHARDSON, ALVA HALL, Vice-Presidents.
FRANCIS LELAND, Treasurer. Secretaries.

Wm. F. Dodge,	Wm. W. De Forest,
A. P. Mann,	Giles White,
Roe Lockwood,	J. W. Warner,
Erastus Titus,	Charles J. Dye,
Wm. C. H. Waddell,	Theo. A. Coles,
Wm. P. Lee,	W. S. Thorn,
S. C. H. Bailey,	Nathan J. Hale,
Greenville Winthrop,	Wm. H. H. Moore,
G. L. Schuyler,	C. F. Griffin,
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.,	E. W. Chester,
John Stephenson,	T. S. Talmadge,
Edward Kilpatrick,	Wm. A. Whitbeck,
John Webber,	F. F. Randolph,
D. D. T. Marshall,	James Loderhill,
Thomas E. Ryder,	Rev. Samuel A. Seaman
U. A. Murdock,	Julius D. Smith,
Henry G. Deforest,	Wm. T. Blair,
Thos. M. Wigham,	Thomas E. Cooper,
Frederick R. Sherman,	Solomon I. Josephs
Henry Day,	S. V. Bagley,
Alonzo F. Robins,	George Allen,
Jeremiah Loder,	Peter Cootaot,
Daniel Cromwell, Jr.,	Charles Irving,
A. M. Coffin,	Henry R. Davids,
M. C. Hall,	Wm. Ryer,
Henry P. Hall,	Wm. J. Travee.
Daniel B. St. John,	Eli K. Elliot.
Dr. Albert Henderman.	Milo Pratt.
Charles T. Rodgers,	John Harris,
George Hamnilton,	D. G. Scofield,
Wm. M. Leeds,	Edward S Sherman,
Chas. G. Hudson,	Joseph W. Meeks,
C. F. Sturtevant,	W. J. Douglass,
Smith Clift,	James Graydoo,
Samuel B. Vandwyer,	V. Clowes,
E. F. Bruce, and about 400 others.	

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

Among the officers to be elected at the coming municipal election, is a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. This office is one of great local consequence. The powers of a Police Justice embrace a wide variety of subjects, and are intimately related to the well-being of society. Only a man of irreproachable private life should be selected to discharge the duties of a Police Magistrate. The place should never be a mere reward for political services, unless the people mean to abandon the sure guarantees for their own safety found in a pure and discreet Judiciary. The present incumbent, RICHARD KELLY, Esq., was elected six years ago, and, it is believed, has borne himself in his high office conscientiously, wisely and independently. He is one of the oldest residents of this judicial district, and no man enjoys or deserves a greater share of the public confidence. He has dispensed justice without fear, affection, or favor, and the district cannot afford to lose the benefit of his experience, or have him replaced by a stranger to the office, who could not bring to the performance of his duties any greater fitness than Mr. KELLY has shown he possesses.

We confidently present him for the suffrages of our fellow-citizens of the Sixth Judicial District.

New-York, November, 1863.

N. W. Bradford, No. 9 East 34th-st.	
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 23th-st.	
John Stephenson, No. 47 East 27th-st.	
James F. Penniman, No. 65 East 35th-st.	
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, No. 161 East 36th-st.	
Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 365 5th-av.	
C. A. Alvord, No. 89 East 27th-st.	
Geo. F. Nesbitt, No. 79 Lexington-av.	
E. Delafield Smith, U. S. District Attorney.	
Horace H. Day, No. 41 West 35th-st.	
Rev. E. H. Chapin, — West 23d-st.	
H. D. Faulkner, No. 107 East 39th-st.	
James Kelly, No. 21 Irving-place.	
Henry E. Quinan, No. 87 East 36th-st.	
M. T. Hard, No. 43 Lexington-av.	
Ed. F. Rogers, No. 146 East 27th-st.	
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., No. 63 Lexington-av.	
Albon P. Mace, No. 106 East 30th-st.	
Dr. J. T. Evans, No. 123 Madison-av.	
Geo. W. Merrison, No. 57 West 36th-st.	
John Quinn, No. 67 Lexington-av.	
John Gill, No. 101 East 26th-st.	
Rufus F. Andrews, No. 14 West 32d-st.	
Alfred Windsor, No. 41 Lexington-av.	
John Tarnure, No. 67 Lexington-av.	
Wm. H. Taylor, No. 134 East 30th-st.	
H. Holman, No. 367 3d-av.	
F. S. Tallmadge, No. 267 6th-av.	
J. A. Frazee, No. 96 East 27th-st.	
D. Robbins, No. 133 Lexington-av.	
B. B. Atterbury, No. 39 Park-av.	
D. D. T. Marshall, No. 123 East 34th-st.	
John H. Sherwood, No. 61 West 36th-st.	
Gerardus Post, No. 16 East 23d-st.	
W. J. F. Dailey, No. 221 Lexington-av.	
Chas. B. Smith, No. 122 East 24th-st.	
E. S. Bolles, No. 158 East 17th-st.	
H. C. Seward, No. 202 East 16th-st.	
Samuel R. Spellman, No. 180 East 20th-st.	
John Falconer, No. 153 East 15th-st.	
James Black, No. 71 East 17th-st.	
Dr. Wm. Bibbins, No. 53 Lexington-av., and others.	

12TH, 19TH AND 22D WARDS.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
For Civil Justice,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.

REGULAR UNION CONVENTIONS, SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XIITH, XIXTH and XXIID WARDS, NOV. 27 1863.—The Conventions reassembled at Dingledein's Nineteenth Ward Union Headquarters last evening, pursuant to notice from their Chairmen. Capt. JAMES BRYAN and WILLIAM H. DEGAMP, Esq., of the XIXth Ward, appeared in person, and in the most magnanimous manner laid before the Conventions the nominations they had respectively received for Police Justice and Civil Justice, for the reconsideration of the Conventions: whereupon the thanks of the Conventions were unanimously tendered to the above-named gentlemen for the loyalty and patriotism thus manifested, and on due reconsideration and deliberation, the Conventions unanimously nominated JAMES H. WELSH of the XIIth Ward, present incumbent of the office of Police Justice, for reelection in the District, and CHARLES E. JENKINS, of the XXd Ward, for Civil Justice.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
SAMUEL SCOTT,
G. B. TOMLSON,
W. T. B. MULLINS, Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

UNION DOUBLE TICKET.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Whereas, It is every way desirable and important that there should be a united effort to place in our School Board honest, capable and efficient men; and, whereas, we believe that the highest duty of every citizen should be to preserve our schools from the trammels and embarrassments of party; therefore,

Resolved, That this Union School Convention unanimously indorse and ratify the nominations of the Citizens' School ticket, containing the names of WALTER W. ADAMS for Commissioner, GEORGE DUROCHE for Inspector, and JOHN R. RUSSELL and WM. C. HANNA for Trustees.

Resolved, That the aforementioned gentlemen are hereby recommended to the voters of the Ward as every way competent for the offices to which they are nominated, and we exhort every true friend of the Schools to labor earnestly for their success.

JOHN FORSHAY, Chairman.
Archibald Bradshaw, Secretary.

NINTH WARD.

Tammany, Mozart, McKeon, Constitutional Union and Citizens' nominations for School Officers of IXth Ward:

For Commissioner,
HELMUS M. WELLS.
For Inspector,
ABRAHAM DEMAREST.
For Trustees,
JAMES WEBB,
CHARLES HALL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION,

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR
POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. LAIMBEER, Chairman.
Wm. Drummond, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

SCHOOL TICKET.
Commissioner—JAMES L. HASTIE.
Trustees—JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN G. SEARLS,
JAMES DEMAREST.
Inspector—ADOLPH C. RAU.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATION.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth and XXIst WARDS.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
RICHARD KELLY.
WM. E. FROST,
Chairman, XVIIIth Ward.
Marshall Vought, Secretary, XXIst Ward.

TAMMANY HALL.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Civil Justice, Fourth Judicial District, XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
WILLIAM H. VAN COTT.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
SPECIAL NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM L. ELY.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,

VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, Mozart and People's Nomination.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
EDWARD J. SHANDLEY.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE

POTOMAC!!!

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this:

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by Fiet. HOLLOWAY, No 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:

Camp near Culpepper, Va., Nov 23, 1863.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.

I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,

ANTHONY OGDEN,

Company D, 26th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

OR

OINTMENT,

and send it to their relative in the army.

HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

To insure getting genuine go to the Depot

No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated, etc., at J. Eversell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many eminents, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable, 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3803. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY.

Very Heavy Cannonading Heard at Bealston All Day.

No Particulars Received up to Midnight.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

Army officers from Bealton Station to-night report that heavy cannonading was heard since early this morning in the direction of Orange Court-house. The firing was so heavy and continuous as to preclude the possibility of its being a skirmish. It was their opinion a general engagement was in progress at the time they last heard the firing, which was at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

One division of our army occupies Fredericksburgh. LEE's whole force is intrenched between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville.

Supplies have been dispatched to MEADE by a new route.

The weather is frightfully cold, and has been since yesterday. The badly wounded left out last night, and to be left out to-night, where they fall, must almost certainly die. They fight without overcoats.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The train from Bealton Station, which arrived here late to-night, brings intelligence that heavy and continuous firing was heard from early dawn this morning up till 3 P. M., when the train left Bealton. The impression was that a heavy battle was going on.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30—2:45 P. M.

The *Republican*, just issued, says:

"Up to this day there has been much fighting by regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, but there has not been a general battle, and while we have been worsted temporarily in skirmishes, the grand result is that LEE has been defeated and has gradually been falling back, and from present appearances will attempt to make a grand stand at Hazelton or Gordonsville, the base of rebel supplies.

KILPATRICK's loss on Friday, when he was compelled to fall back, was about fifty in killed and wounded.

On Saturday morning it was discovered that the enemy's centre had fallen back. Their skirmishing line in the woods is some mile and a half nearer Orange Court-house. It is thought that the heavy rain on Saturday will hinder any important offensive field operations to-day.

The enemy used no artillery on our front, yesterday, and we very little, owing to the density of woods.

On Saturday evening there was heavy skirmishing on the turnpikes, but no particulars were received up to last night.

THE ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.

HIS ARRIVAL IN CANADA YESTERDAY.

PARTICULARS OF THE JAIL DELIVERY.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 30.

JOHN H. MORGAN arrived here by the Great Western Railway to-day.

DISPATCH FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 30.

The six rebel officers who escaped from the Penitentiary, at Columbus, with JOHN MORGAN, were Capts. BENNETT, SHELDON, HAINES, HACKSMITH and MAGEE.

JOHN MORGAN, on retiring, arranged with his brother DICK to exchange cells from the top one to the lower one on the first floor.

The lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was cut, running to the main wall around the penitentiary.

This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark and a heavy rain was falling at the time.

Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or the route they have taken.

The Governor has telegraphed all the Military Committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and Col. PARROTT, the Provost-Marshal-General of the State, has notified every Provost-Marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thoroughly to recapture the rebels.

The most plausible theory mentioned, is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train by way of Dayton, which started from Colombus at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

That their escape was connived at by sympathizers, there is little doubt.

The manner of escape was ingenious, but after all it was simple enough when based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as to the ground they had to work through.

They, by patient labor for nearly four weeks, by means of small pocket-knives, dug through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a four-foot sewer.

Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of the cells, giving as an excuse, that the damp stone was injuring their health. The unsuspicious guard granted their request. The boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting.

On the night of their final escape, on retiring to their respective cells, DICK MORGAN managed to change with his brother JOHN, from the upper to the lower tier.

After getting into the sewer they crowded to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, and found they could not escape by that route. They, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go further back into the yard.

They then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated, that they came out into the open road one foot below the foundation.

One of the party, Capt. HAINES, was by trade a brick-mason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair.

A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine commercial hand, was left behind. It reads as follows;

CASTLE MORTON, CELL No. 20, Nov. 27, 1863.

To Capt. Morton, Warden of the Penitentiary:

COMMENCEMENT, Nov. 4, 1863. Conclusion, Nov. 20, 1863. Number of hours of labor per day, three. Tools, two small knives.

La Patience est amere mais son fruit est doux.

Translation—Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

By order of my six Honorable Confederates,

T. HENRY HAINES,
Captain Confederate States Army.

Public opinion is divided as to where the blame really rests. It is proper to state, however, that for the last two weeks several of the most prominent copperheads of the State have been putting up at the principal hotels and laying their heads together without any visible reason therefor.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

No Fighting on Saturday and Sunday.

Our Troops Hold the Country 27 Miles Southeast of Chattanooga.

THE CAMPAIGN PROBABLY ENDED.

THE PERIL OF LONGSTREET'S COMMAND.

The Casualties and Captures.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 30.

There has been no fighting in Northern Georgia for the past two days.

Our troops hold the country as far as Ringgold and Cleveland. The enemy are below Tunnel Hill. The campaign is probably ended.

There is no news from BURNSIDE at headquarters. The siege of Knoxville is no doubt raised ere now, and the rebel forces of East Tennessee can only escape by a miracle or miraculous fighting.

The fruits of the fighting are 6,002 prisoners, 48 pieces of artillery, 7,000 stand of arms. Our casualties will not exceed 4,000.

ACCOUNTS VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 30.

A long despatch from Cincinnati is published here, giving details of Gen. GRANT's operations, commencing on Monday of last week, but containing nothing later than Gen. MEIG's account.

Our losses are stated officially not to exceed three thousand two hundred.

THE BATTLE AT CHATTANOOGA.

REPULSE AT TUNNEL HILL.

A special, dated Nov. 25, to the Louisville *Journal*, gives the following account of the repulse of one of our brigades: "SHERMAN, on the left, skirmished continually, but lightly, all the forenoon, shelling the enemy's stronghold on Tunnel Hill. Col. LOOMIS' brigade of Gen. EWING's division, was advanced from the railroad through the forest to he foot of Tunnel Hill. The fighting was severe, and the brigade moving steadily forward through a depleting fire, lost heavily. The work assigned was completed by o'clock, and Gen. MATTHIAS' brigade of Gen. JOHN E. SMITH's division was sent to support Col. LOOMIS, who prepared to storm the heights. The ascivity is steep and the altitude great.

About 2 o'clock the brigade swept boldly up the slope, through a heavy fire from the batteries, until they reached the crest, when the line halted and was reinforced by LOOMIS brigade. The dash at the battery, though a brilliant one, was met by a sweeping fire from musketry, that tore through the line with terrible effect. The men recoiled, returned again, and were again unsuccessful, when the whole line retired to the earthworks from which they sallied.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. HOOKER, who had been ordered from Lookout Mountain to Rossville, was reported moving down the ridge, and an assault was again ordered. The enemy yesterday constructed very formidable works on the crest. At a signal agreed on, WOOD and SHERIDAN charged simultaneously, carried the first line of earthworks, and, supported by BAIRD, pushed boldly forward toward the summit.

The spectacle viewed from Fort Wood was a most thrilling one. The assault cost us dearly, but the line never slackened its pace nor staggered before the fire that greeted it. Flanked by HOOKER and beaten by the assailants in front, the rebels attempted to escape. We pushed forward. HOOKER closed in: the works were scaled, and the fruits of the victory are fifteen hundred prisoners, and at least twenty-five pieces of artillery. Our camp fires are blazing along the crest of the whole ridge, a distance of eight miles. BRAGG will doubtless withdraw under cover of night."

Another dispatch thus speaks of the indomitable pluck displayed by HOOKER's command: "They acted under no orders from superior officers, but, after taking Missionary Ridge, swept on in one resistless wave of attack. The ground they crossed was enfiladed on both right and left, and they were subject also to a heavy fire in front. So precipitous was the ground that some of their men had to throw down their muskets in order to climb up, but they still went ahead, and in some cases, absolutely plunged into the rebel rifle-pits, and attacked the enemy with their fists. BRAGG and BARCKENRIDGE had regarded this position as so secure that they had selected it as their headquarters; and when our impetuous assaulters came up, they narrowly escaped capture."

THE SITUATION AT KNOXVILLE.

Intelligence from Gen. Burnside to Wednesday Last.

His Army Well Supplied and Able to Hold Out for Reinforcements.

Longstreet's Communications in a Crippled Condition.

HE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT HIS WAY OUT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The *Star* says: "Information from Gen. BURNSIDE, as late as Wednesday night, the 25th inst., is to the effect that he was then amply provisioned for his needs and fully able to resist the enemy until aid could reach him from Gen. GRANT.

At that time, Wednesday night, LONGSTREET was yet before Knoxville, the orders sent to him by BRAGG to abandon the siege and rejoin him (BRAGG,) not theo having reached LONGSTREET, doubtless.

As GRANT has now cut the road by which LONGSTREET must go to effect a junction with BRAGG, and as the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, leading into the latter State, is believed to be in so crippled a condition that LONGSTREET can neither use it for obtaining supplies was a means of escape, it is thought that he will make a desperate effort to take Knoxville, in order to put himself in possession of sufficient supplies to afford his army sustenance while he moves away.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Cincinnati, says:

"R. A. CRAWFORD, who left Knoxville on Wednesday night, has arrived at Cumberland Gap.

The lower portion of Knoxville has been burned including the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Depot; also MIKE and BILL BRANNER's residences, and Widow COFFIN's house. It was supposed these houses were occupied by rebel sharpshooters, and were destroyed by our shells.

LONGSTREET received orders to retreat on the 26th inst., and it is reported that he has fallen back. He will be too late to make a junction with BRAGG without fighting for it."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Scotia off Cape Race and the City of New-York at this Port.

Reply of England to the Proposition for a Congress.

She Asks to Know the Programme Beforehand.

THE PROJECT LIKELY TO FAIL.

COMMENTS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 30.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool, the 21st. *via* Queenstown the 22d inst., passed Cape Race at noon to-day. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had been advertised for sale at auction on the 14th of January, by order of the mortgagees.

The English journals are quiet on America.

The *Times* says that America has rapidly settled into its normal state of war, and an early peace looks hopeless.

The arguments in the *Alexandra* case are still progressing. The Attorney-General concluded his argument in favor of a new trial on the 20th, with a warm eulogium upon the decisions in the American Courts, calling them an honor to jurisprudence in that country. The Solicitor-General commenced his argument for the Crown on the 21st.

A contract had been concluded for a monthly mail service between England and New-Zealand, *via* Panama.

Successful experiments with a great Armstrong gun, throwing shot and shell weighing 550 pounds, had been made at Shoeburyness.

The English Parliament stands prorogued to the 13th of January.

The English answer to NAPOLEON on the proposed Congress question has been delivered; it does not announce unqualified acceptance, but seeks for information as to the precise points proposed for discussion, and further communication between the two Governments may be expected.

The Papal Government assents, and the Prussian reply was expected on the 21st.

It is believed that the principal replies will all seek for information as to the programme—it is vaguely rumored that NAPOLEON III. invited the King of Belgium to draw up the programme.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts a belief that the proposed meeting of the Congress loses ground daily.

The *Times* continues editorially to show the abortiveness of the scheme.

It is reported that the Spanish Government supports the candidature of MAXIMILIAN for the Mexican Crown.

FRANCE.

A bill has been submitted to the French Council for supplementary credits of 91,000,000 of francs to meet the Mexican expenses.

The *Moniteur* and other French journals were treating, under instructions, the Polish affairs in milder tones.

The *Moniteur* now only publishes the Russian version of events.

Paris Bourse firmer, 67.40, but the Bank of France continues to lose specie.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The Italian decree of amnesty is liberal and comprehensive.

The Prussian Upper House voted an address to the King, 62 to 60.

There has been a great fire at Portugal. The Municipal Chambers and numerous buildings were destroyed, and several lives lost.

The citizens of Holstein and Schleswig held a meeting near Hamburg and voted an address to Prince AUGUSTENBURG, inviting him to place himself at the head of the people. Sweden is making naval preparations for war.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER SCOTIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 29,000 bales. The market is dull and has declined 1d., and for some descriptions 1d.@1¼d. Of the above sales speculators took 12,000, and exporters 5,000 bales. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. Speculators and exporters took of the above 2,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal	27¾d.
Mobile	Nominal	27¼d.
Uplands	Nominal	27d.

The stock of cotton import is stated at 256,000 bales.

Trade Report.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and the market is dull, heavy and still declining.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firm. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR steady. Wheat firm, at 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d. for Winter Red. CORN firm, 28s. 9d.@29s. for Mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is tending downward. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BAKER & Co. report: BEEF steady. PORK easier. BACON active, at a decline of 1s. BUTTER buoyant, and advanced 1s.@2s. LARD quiet, and declined 6d.@1s. TALLOW very dull. ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE dull and declined 6d. LINSEED OIL heavy. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report PETROLEUM steady at 1s. 10d. for Refined ₱ gallon, and £15 5s. for Crude ₱ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SUGAR active and advanced 1s.@2s. COFFEE dull at an advance of 6d.@1s. TEA steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still declining. PETROLEUM nominal at £17 for Crude, and 1s. 10d. for Refined. SPERM OIL, 78s.; sales small. LINSEED OIL still declining; sales at 40s. GROVES, TONN & Co. report PROVISIONS quiet and steady. LARD easier. RESIN firm.

American Securities are nominal, there having been no sales.

Consols for money, 92¼@92⅝.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £41,000.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21—Evening.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,500.

PROVISIONS steady. SUGAR still advancing.

Consols for money, 92¾@92¾.

Illinois Central Shares, 21½@20½ discount. Erie Railroad, 64½@65¾.

VERY LATEST.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON—Sales of the week 3,500 bales. The following are the quotations: *Tres Ordinaire*, 287 fr.; *Bas*, 270 fr. The stock of Cotton in port is stated at 29,000 bales.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Cotton goods quiet. Freights advancing. Exchange 2¾.

CANTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Cotton goods dull. Exchange 4 and 9.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Oct. 9.

Silks higher. Exchange 6 and 1.

The advices from Japan are unfavorable. SATSUMA and other princes are preparing for war.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left New-York at noon on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th November, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 17th November.

The *City of Cork* and the *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the night of the 17th November.

The *Hiawatha*, arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, on the 2d of October, reports having met the steamer *Alabama* in the Bay of Bengal. She signaled the *Hiawatha*, and immediately, on receiving her answer, set sail with all steam on, hoisting French colors.

The steamer *Anglia* had arrived at Liverpool from Galway, to discharge and be dry-docked for such repairs as may be found necessary.

The London *Times* has an editorial upon the Liverpool movement to obtain a reversal of the sentence upon Capt. STONE, of the *Africa*. It shows the fallacy of the movement, and while it admits all that is said in the Captain's favor, it contends that the interests of the public require that he should pay the penalty for any failure in his duties.

The Court-martial upon Col. CRAWLEY—so long and anxiously looked for—was opened at Aldershott on the 17th, and was expected to be a very protracted affair. The Colonel, it will be remembered, is charged with indirectly having caused the death of Sergeant-Major LILLEY in India.

At a Privy Council at Windsor, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 1st of December.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The Russian Ambassador, at Perie, had communicated the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the invitation to the Congress. It is in substance that Russia will take part therein, but not until after the pacification of Poland.

It is stated that Lord BROUGHAM, at a *soirée* in M. THIERS' salon in Paris, spoke freely of his conviction that a Congress was impossible.

It is stated that the Portuguese Government had resolved to accept the invitation conditionally.

It is stated that the intention of England and Austria to make their participation in the Congress dependent upon the reply of France to certain preliminary questions, would not meet with a favorable reception at the Tuileries.

DENMARK.

The municipal body of Copenhagen had presented an address to the new King, expressing confidence in the Government, and urging the importance of harmony between the King and the people as the only means of meeting present dangers.

The Ducal Government of Gotha has recognized the present Hereditary Prince of Augustenburg as of Schleswig and Holstein, and has informed the representative of Holstein at the Federal Diet, that any other pretension to the succession to the Duchies would be met by a proposition to the Federal Diet requesting it to protect the right of this legitimate Prince by the necessary means, and, in case of need, to establish it by force.

AUSTRIA.

A debate had taken place in the Reichsrath in regard to excessive severity of the police. The Minister of the Police maintained that strong measures were necessary, and that they were only directed against the revolutionary party.

ITALY.

The King had reviewed twelve legions of the National Guard at Naples, and nine provincial battalions, and had left Naples for Leghorn.

A severe hurricane had passed over Messina, causing great devastation. A number of ships were sunk in the roads and harbor.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 9th of October. The rebel cruisers had not been seen since the last advices. The general news is unimportant.

Great War Meeting in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Nov. 30.

Franklin Hall is crowded to excess and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested. Ex-Gov. NOBLE, P. T. BARNUM and S. H. WALES, Esq., have made eloquent speeches. Gov. WM. K. SPAONG is now speaking.

The war meeting is a success. It will forward volunteering wonderfully. (Signed)

D. H. CANDEE, Editor of the *Standard*.

Serious Shooting Affray in Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 30.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, a well-known character about town, was shot in the arm this evening by THOS. CHARGAN, and subsequently was killed in the Delevan House by MATHEW BAUMGARDEN, a friend of CHARGAN, who shot him through the heart for splitting in his face.

Defrauding the Revenue Department.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 30.

A large number of Jews have been arrested in Memphis, as participants of the recent fraud on the Revenue Department. Their property has been seized and themselves imprisoned. Sixty thousand greenbacks was taken from one of the smugglers.

The Sanitary Commission and Our Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

A letter received, to-day, at the Central office in Washington, from an agent of the Sanitary Commission, at Norfolk, says Gen. MARGUTH states that, although there may be some doubt about the disposition which has been made of the Government stores sent to Richmond, he has every reason to believe that the supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission has been properly distributed.

On Saturday the flag-of-truce boat took up to City Point 280 cases of supplies from the Sanitary Commission storehouse at Norfolk, chiefly nutritious food and warm clothing.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $718,000 five-twenties on Monday, fully half of which came from the West.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 30.

EX-GOV. THOMAS G. PRATT and Col. NICHOLSON, of Anapolis, were to-day sent south *via* Fortress Monroe, by order of Gen. SCHENCK.

The weather here has been quite cold to-day, but is now moderating.

SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.

Anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830.

LARGE MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Address of the Polish Committee to the Freemen of America.

Speeches of Judge Edmonds, Richard O'Gorman, Dr. Breneninghausen, Count Kolukowski, Mr. Javarowski, Mons. Foeder, and Others.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, the Polanders of this City celebrated the day in a becoming manner, and in the evening held a mass meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, three-fourths of whom were Americans and the remainder Polish exiles now residing in this City and representatives of Young Europe from the various Continental nations. The hall was handsomely decorated with American and Polish flags, and in the rear of the speaker's desk hung a large allegorical painting representing Poland, in the form of a female just released from her broken chains and rising up as the radiant Goddess of Liberty. After several patriotic airs by the band, the meeting was organized by the election of Ex-Judge JOHN W. EDMONDS as President, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents, among whom were Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Robert Emmet, Horace Greeley, Herr Oltendorfer, Frederick Kapp, James Gordon Bennett, Moses H. Beach, Richard O'Gorman, Jos. Hoxie, and many others.

The national hymn of Poland, commencing with the words, "Poland is not yet lost," was sung with good effect by a dozen or more Polish girls, dressed in white, with red sashes, after which Judge EDMONDS took the chair and addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JNO. W. EDMONDS.

Judge EDMONDS, on assuming the Chair, said that perhaps he could in no way better return his thanks for the honor conferred upon him than by calling the attention of the audience to the cause of their meeting, which he did very eloquently.

ADDRESS OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE TO THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

FREEMEN! The origin of the Polish question, and the cause of the uprising of the Polish people, must of course be sought in that extraordinary series of unprincipled aggressions—in many accounts perhaps the most remarkable in the whole course of modern history—*the partition of Poland.*

Nearly a century has elapsed since Russia, Prussia and Austria, taking advantage of a civil war which they had secretly fomented, violently seized the Polish territory as a common spoil, and partitioned it among themselves.

Roused to a sense of injuries, the Poles made several fruitless attempts to free themselves of the oppressive foreign yoke. After the most spirited resistance under the brave KOSCIUSZKO, they were overpowered, and their country was then finally dismembered. During that desperate struggle, thousands, aye, millions of the bravest Polish patriots, the most devoted women and guiltless children, were either exiled far off to the ice and snow regions of Siberia, or imprisoned in the damp dungeons of the despots!

Subsequently, however, the despoilers of Poland were deprived of a part of their acquisitions by NAPOLEON I., and out of the territory which they then lost has been formed what is now called "The Kingdom of Poland," and which is made to "belong" to Russia.

The pretended "order" and "peace" now reigned in Poland for a few years.

But the barbarous treatment of the Poles by the ruffian hand of the hateful tyrants is on again awakened the depressed spirits of the people, and inspired them with valor to battle against the tremendous odds of misfortune in the year 1830—the memorable date of the Polish Revolution, which we this day commemorate.

Although again unsuccessful in their struggle for freedom, by being treacherously betrayed and unaided from abroad, the Poles, still hopeful for their country and their country's cause, suffered and are suffering tortures beyond the power of description! While other nations that are not immediately concerned in the robbery and murder of Poland, are basely viewing all this with indifference! And in some countries even the rostless expression of "sympathy" with the unfortunate Poles is being denied to them!

But time has at last shown that the *interest* of other nations, as well as the *face* on of the whole world, is indirectly involved in the Polish question—while the unfortunate Pole, moved by the inner spirit of liberty, consoles himself with singing, "*Jeszcze Polska nie zginela*!" "*Poland is not yet lost!*" And an involuntary tear rises itself to his eye when reflecting upon the injustice and ingratitude done to his dear native land.

The unextinguishable love of liberty pent up in their breasts; the oppressive yoke under which the Polish people are withering; the agonizing cries of innocent children murdered in their mother's laps, or torn from them and sent to colonize some far-off desert; the memories of the past glories; the blood-stained soil *beneath* which are resting the bones of men who flinched not from sabre's edge, and the blue canopy of heavens above, always reminding one that he is entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—again roused the patriots to shake off the bloody shackles of oppression! Now is the hour, and now is the time! The Poles have arisen to free themselves! Their battle-cry is "*Liberty or death*!" Long crushed and tortured, yet not dead!

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following Spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.

Awake, O ye freemen of America! On Polish ground the battle of European freedom is now fighting! In the country the undaunted champions of liberty shall create a new era—a new bulwark of freedom! Aid them, or they will perish! Aid them *morally* with sympathies, *materially* with donations. Their cause is *just*, therefore, they must and shall succeed! Look at the bloody deeds of their despoilers, whose

Lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding!

Remember that where honor is allied to humanity, truth to loyalty, piety to justice, there lies the dignity of human nature. If tyrants can league together to destroy free people and free nations, why should not a free nation aid another struggling for liberty? If you permit freedom to be crushed *abroad*, your own will share the same fate *at home*. Therefore, *aid the struggling Poles!*

THE POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE U. S.
No. 926 BROADWAY, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1863.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A thousand years ago, and long before the foundation of the Russian Empire, Poland was a nation, and recognized as such among the nations of the earth.

And whereas, At least 500 years ago, Poland was, in the midst of the despotisms of Europe, the exemplification of an advanced freedom, as having no elective monarchy, a representative Government and toleration of religious opinions.

And whereas, Her nationality was never surrendered by her, but was destroyed by the despotisms which surrounded her, and which were offended by her advanced civilization.

And now, after nearly a century of oppression, Poland is again struggling for emancipation, and is suffering from the devastation of fire and sword; therefore,

Resolved, That the laying of a country desolate with fire and sword, declaring war against the natural rights of a people, and extirpating the defenders thereof from the earth is the concern of every man to whom nature has given the power to think and to feel.

Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States of America, this day, assembled to commemorate that glorious uprising of Poland in 1830, do hereby earnestly condemn the series of outrages, of which the murderous oppressors of Poland, wantonly scourge that unfortunate country, treating as common criminals her citizens who had rallied to the defence of their privileges as inhabitants of Poland, as well as of their indisputable rights as human beings.

Resolved, That under the present circumstances of unhappy Poland in her gallant efforts to shake off the oppressive yoke of her despoilers, it is our duty as well as our highest interest as freemen to extend to her struggling sons the warm hand of sympathy, and cooperate with them in every lawful manner for the achievement of the great end of their disenthrallment from foreign oppressors.

Resolved, That in our opinion the reconstruction of Poland will prove the surest guarantee of peace and freedom abroad, and tend to promote the welfare of all civilized nations.

Resolved, That in this crisis of our own national existence, when a few designing men, prompted by base ambition, are seeking to overthrow the noble institutions established by our fathers, liberty becomes doubly dear to us, and warms our hearts the more deeply toward the unhappy people of Poland.

Resolved, That in order to extend to Poland all possible and legitimate aid within our power, we appeal to the benevolent and liberty-loving citizens of the whole country to contribute, according to their means, to the material assistance to the cause of Poland, through the Polish Aid Committee of this City, whom we commend to their highest confidence.

After a Polish National air by the band, the President introduced RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., who delivered an address of considerable length, of which the following is a synopsis:

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ.

It was in the fall of 1776, when the American army lay encamped at Morristown, that a young foreigner presented himself to Gen. WASHINGTON with an introduction from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"What do you seek here?" inquired the Commander-in-Chief.

"To fight for Liberty," replied the young man.

"What can you do?"

"Try me," was the answer.

WASHINGTON took him at his word. He was tried—was found to be an admirable engineer—quickly rose to the rank of Colonel—Aid to WASHINGTON—then General of Brigade. His name—Americans, you cannot quite forget him; among the hills of West-point, overlooking the Hudson, on the site of an old Fort, whose outlines he traced long ago, a marble Cenotaph still stands to commemorate the gratitude of the people he served so well—and you men of Poland, *you* at least, remember him with pride—his name was TADDEUS KOSCIUSCO. [Great cheering.] As he once stood before the soldiers of America, so now Poland, his country, stands before the nations of Christendom and claims recognition of their hands. To Poland, now, as to KOSCIUSCO long ago, the same questions are put, and by her the same answers are given—"What seek you here?" "To fight for Liberty." [Applause.] "What can you do?" Poland answers, "Try me." One hundred years ago, she held her head high among the foremost nations. Stretching from the Baltic in the north, to the Black Sea in the south, fifteen millions of prosperous and happy people shared the plenty of her broad domain. Her form of government, even quite early in her history, tended toward a Republic, and political suffrage was extended among her people to a degree than, and perhaps even now, unknown in the west of Europe. [Applause.] There was a noble, unselfish magnanimity, too, about Poland of old, that in these days of pedling diplomacy we can scarce understand. [Applause.] At the close of the seventeenth century, Austria was about the most dangerous and troublesome neighbor Poland had, and they watched each other with jealous attention. Suddenly there burst upon Europe a terrible disaster. The Turks, with a great army, had crossed the frontier, and were spreading devastation as they marched. There seemed no hope but from Poland. What would Poland do? Why help Austria? whispered policy; let her fall, it is one enemy the less. Thus did not think the King of Poland—JOHN SOBIESKI. He was a man of heroic mold. He saw Europe menaced, its religion and its civilization imperiled. He saw the tide of barbarism, that had been again and again banked out, rising once more, and threatening to inundate all in ruin. He saw this; and, forgetting Poland's ancient grudge, JOHN SOBIESKI bade his Poles gird on their swords and march to the relief of their ancient foe. [Loud cheers.] "There was a man sent from God, and his name was JOHN," every eye turned to the Polish King, and every voice cried out, "Aman, Amen;" for by JOHN SOBIESKI and the gallant Poles, into whose hearts heaven had breathed that sublime magnanimity, Europe had been saved. [Tremendous applause.] By degrees Russia began to sympathize with one party and Austria and Prussia with another. The Poles fought still among themselves. A scene of anarchy, bloodshed, ruin and havoc ensued. The sympathizers encouraged there and harked them on; and, waiting quietly, until both sides, exhausted with mutual slaughter, became an easy prey, they, with the most philanthropic motives, marched their armies into Poland, and proceeded to divide its domain between them. Poland was, on that occasion, robbed or cheated out of about 71,000 square miles, including its port on the Baltic. This was in 1772. The Poles fought as brave men fight. Again, Austria and Prussia intervened, and a further robbery of Polish territory was accomplished and divided between them. But Poland took short breathing time. Again, in 1794, with one mighty effort, she threw off the incubus that was suffocating her and sprung to arms. KOSCIUSCO, returned from America, took command. Again the same three robbers closed around her, and, against all, she struggled with the giant energy of despair. [Great cheering.] A more gallant fight was never made. Between March and November, 1794, Poland fought fourteen battles, always against superior numbers. Against one of her assailants she would have been easily victorious; but with, like a pack of hungry wolves, they gathered about her at once, and the noble quarry was pulled down and torn to pieces. The fatal hour, at last, came. Poland fought her last fight. KOSCIUSCO fell, bleeding from a hundred wounds, and the land he loved was finally and completely partitioned between Russia, Austria and Prussia.

The name of Poland was erased from the map of Europe; Poland ceased to exist; but spite of all, Poland was not dead. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] Nations seldom die. You may rout their armies, banish their people, devastate their fields, burn their cities, "give the roof to the flame and the flesh to the eagle," persecute their religion, declare the utterance of their ancient language treason, and punish the enjoyment of their national music as a crime; still we know that, while, on mountain or in lonely dell, one fragment of the ancient race remains—while even on the poorest and lowliest hearth one spark of the ancient fire lies smouldering, it will break out again in flame, and revolt, an ethereal protest against oppression, until, in God's good time, justice shall be done between the wronger and the wronged, and the right shall have its own again. In that hour, with the touch of freedom pealing all around, the people of Poland again arose, and ranged themselves under the banner of NAPOLEON. They hoped in France, and loved France and her great chieftain with all the warmth and chivalry of a people's love. I believe he meant well by Poland; and would, if time had been allowed him, have raised her again to her ancient dignity. But it was not to be. The grim destiny of the North looked on the invaders from out of its wrapping of clouds, and sent the Winter and the snow to fight for their chosen home. France was defeated; NAPOLEON a prisoner; and the enemies of France gathered together to undo all that France had done. It was in Vienna they assembled. There, where JOHN SOBIESKI entered in triumph, the savior of Austria and of Europe, there the great Powers of Europe assembled. For what purpose? To right the wrongs of nations? To raise the humble and weak, and punish and disarm the guilty strong? Not so—not so. They met in order to rivet chains, not to loose them. Thus Poland was given to Russia to be its thrall forever. Since that time, the life of Europe has been spent in efforts to annul that Treaty of Vienna—to cancel that bond of infamy and fraud. Link by link, nation after nation has cut through the fatal chain. In 1830, Poland struggled hard to shake it off. Now, again, she has unsheathed the sword of KOSCIUSCO, and is shattering her fetters at last. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Shall she be seized again and manacled? Forbid it, heaven. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. O'GORMAN continued in a strain of fervid eloquence, and concluded by saying that he wished no ill to Russia, but if she must be a ruler over men, let her turn to where she can be of some service to civilization, because she is herself Asiatic.

Mr. O'GORMAN's speech was succeeded by the presentation of a flag, the design and workmanship of the wife of JOHN D. HUGHES, an Irish rebel, on behalf of the Irish ladies of New-York, by JOHN M. HARRINGTON, who made a few remarks. He said that Ireland, not renegade Ireland, but Ireland pure and true—pure as the truth of her EMMET, and glorious as the name of her GRATTAN, presented the flag of Ireland to suffering Poland in her tribulation. [Applause.]

Count KOLUSOUSKI, President of the Polish Central Committee, then received from the children for the sons of Poland, a magnificent flag, the presentation of which was accompanied by a single sentence from the young lady at whose hands he received it. He preferred to respond in his native tongue, and did so, thanking them for the flag, and briefly alluding to some of the reflections which the sight of it prompted.

He was followed by M. JAVOROCKEY, Secretary of the Central Committee, who also spoke in the Polish dialect. He was warmly applauded. He reviewed the history of Poland, catching and most vividly presenting its most marked events. His mention of some of her brightest names—VYSOCKI, PROSELETSKI, DAMAINSKI, ROZYCAR, and SOWINSKI, was greeted with the most enthusiastic and tumultuous applause. Poland, he said, must be free.

Mr. MAHONY, the next speaker, said he had worked for his country against every obstacle. As the representative there of the Fenian Brotherhood, which had for its object the redemption of Ireland, he would merely call upon the members of that Society, wherever they might be located throughout these United States, to work for Poland as they would work for Ireland. [Great applause.]

THE SPEECH OF MONS. FOEDER

was delivered in French. The conduct of Russia toward this grand old nation, he said, he regarded as atrocious in the extreme. [Applause.] Poland represented liberty and progress; Russia, tyranny and retrogression. The cause of Poland was not here alone, but that of humanity. In such a struggle, America must take her part. And who could doubt on which side she would range herself in the struggle. [Applause.]

The speaking continued till a late hour, addresses being made by several others, among them Mr. SPILSBURY, a Belgian, Capt. LYON, the chief delegate of the Knights of St. Patrick, and

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS.

FIRST WARD.

First district, at No. 34 Greenwich-street.
Second district, at No. 62 Greenwich-street.
Third district, at No. 116 Greenwich-street.
Fourth district, at No. 15 Depeyster-street.
Fifth district, at No. 101 Broad-street.

SECOND WARD.

First district, at No. 61 Ann-street.
Second district, at No. 19 Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

First district, at No. 166 Greenwich-street.
Second district, at No. 106 Barclay-street.
Third district, at No. 256 Greenwich-street.
Fourth district, at No. 2 Hudson-street.

FOURTH WARD.

First district, at No. 11 Jacob-street.
Second district, at No. 5 Duane-street.
Third district, at No. 14 New Bowery.
Fourth district, at No. 57 Cherry-street.
Fifth district, at No. 45 James-street.
Sixth district, at No. 61 Cherry-street.
Seventh district, at No. 48 Catharine-street.

FIFTH WARD.

First district, No. 124 Chnreh-street.
Second district, No. 26 White-street.
Third district, No. 131 Franklin-street.
Fourth district, No. 146 Wes. Broadway.
Fifth district, No. 88 Hudson-street.
Sixth district, No 355 Greenwich-street.
Seventh district, No. 65½ Beach-street.
Eighth district, No. 516 Canal-street.

SIXTH WARD.

First district, No. 8 Chambers-street.
Second district, Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Reade streets.
Third district, No. 26 City Hall-place.
Fourth district, No. 72 Elm-street.
Fifth district, No. 82 Centre-street.
Sixth district, No. 7 Mulberry-street.
Seventh district, No. 105 Mott-street.
Eighth district, No. 86 Elm-street.
Ninth district, No. 97 Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

First district, No. 21 Henry-street.
Second district, No. 162 Cherry-street.
Third district, No. 80 Henry-street.
Fourth district, No. 48 Monroe-street.
Fifth district, No. 59 Pike-street
Sixth district, Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-street.
Seventh district, No. 1 Montgomery-street.
Eighth district, No. 57 Montgomery-street.
Ninth district, No. 286 Henry-street.
Tenth district, No. 376 Cherry-street.
Eleventh district, No. 279 Monroe-street.

EIGHTH WARD.

First district, No. 47 Greene-street.
Second district, No. 66 Thompson-street.
Third district, No. 7 Clark-street.
Fourth district, No. 52 Dominick-street.
Fifth district, No. 492 Greenwich-street.
Sixth district, No. 106 Wooster-street.
Seventh district, No. 95 West Houston-street.
Eighth district, No. 140 Varick-street
Ninth district, No. 180 Varick-street.
Tenth district, No. 203 Varick-street.
Eleventh district, No. 305 Spring-street.
Twelfth district, No. 359 Hudson-street.

NINTH WARD

First district, No. 672 Greenwich-street.
Second district, No. 462 Hudson-street.
Third district, Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets.
Fourth district, No 12 Christopher-street.
Fifth district, No. 13 Seventh-avenue.
Sixth district, No 48 Hammond-street.
Seventh district, No. 56 Fourth-street.
Eighth district, No. 21 Ninth-avenue.
Ninth district, No. 826 Hud on street.
Tenth district, No. 4 Bethune-street.
Eleventh d'strict, No. 733 Greenwich-street.
Twelfth district, southwest corner of Washington and West Tenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

First district, Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Brooms and Forsyth streets.
Second district, No. 73 Allen-street.
Third district, No. 60½ Orchard-street.
Fourth district, No. 52 Essex-street.
Fifth district, No. 53 Eldridge-street.
Sixth district, No. 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First district, No. 141 Attorney-street.
Second district, No. 251 Stanton-street
Third district, No. 273 Stanton-street.
Fourth district, No. 60 Lewis-street.
Fifth district, No. 79 Houston-street.
Sixth district, No. 2 Avenue C
Seventh district, No. 7 Avenue C.
Eighth district, No. 27 Third-street.
Ninth district, Union Hall, corner of Avenue C, and Fourth-street.
Tenth district, No. 185 Lewis-street.
Eleventh district, No. 89 Avenue D.
Twelfth district, No. 216 Sixth-street.
Thirteenth district, No. 35 Eighth-street.
Fourteenth district, No. 121 Avenue D.
Fifteenth district, No. 416 Tenth street
Sixteenth district, No. 30 East Tenth-street.
Seventeenth district, No. 210 Eleventh-street.
Eighteenth district, No. 201 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

First district, at the house of Geo. W. Jenkins, Broadway and Ninety sixth-street.
Second district, at the southeast corner of Eighty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.
Third district, at Charles Hahn's house, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fourth district, at James Hogan's corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth district, at the house of Adam Hilfan, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.
Sixth district, at the house of William Harris, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First district, 142 Delancey-street
Second district, No. 20 Attorney-street.
Third district, No. 37 Willett-street
Fourth district, No. 111 Broome-street.
Fifth district, No. 7 Goerck-street.
Sixth district, No. 34 Mangin street.
Seventh district, No. 14 Suffolk-street.
Eighth district, No 55 Canal-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 277 Mott-street.
Second district, No. 21 Prince-street.
Third district, No. 178 Eliz beth street.
Fourth district, No. 9 Crosby-street.
Fifth district, No 3 Marion-street
Sixth district, No 14 Grand-street.
Seventh district, No. 209 Mott-street.
Eighth district, No. 122 Mulberry-street.
Ninth district, No. 135 Mulberry-street.
Tenth district, No. 216 Chester-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First district, No 121 Amity-street
Second district, northeast corner of Sullivan and Bleecker streets.
Third district, No 196 Mercer-street
Fourth district, No. 129 Waverley-place.
Fifth district, 115 Eleventh street.
Sixth district, No 7 West Eleventh-street.
Seventh district, northeast corner of Washington-place, in the University.
Eighth district, No. 12 East Houston-street
Ninth district, No. 76 Fourth-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 44 West Thirteenth-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 72 Seventh-avenue.
Second district, No. 202 Seventh-avenue.
Third district, No. 159 Seventh-avenue.
Fourth district, No. 189 Seventh-avenue.
Fifth district, No. 304 Eighth-avenue.
Sixth district, No. 260 West Seventeenth-street.
Seventh district, No. 103 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth district, No. 91 Tenth-avenue.
Ninth district, No. 163 Ninth-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 434 West Twenty-fifth-street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 2 Rivington-street.
Second district, No. 161 East Houston-street.
Third district, No. 141 Sullivan-street.
Fourth district, No. 2 Second-avenue.
Fifth district, No. 107 Fifth-street.
Sixth district, No. 129 First-avenue.
Seventh district, No. 105 East Twelfth-street.
Eighth district, No. 206½ East Thirteenth-street.
Ninth district, No. 204 First-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 113½ East Eleventh-street.
Eleventh district, No. 145 East Eleventh-street.
Twelfth district, No. 53 Avenue A, corner of Fourth-street.
Thirteenth district, No. 5 Aveaue A, corner of First-street.
Fourteenth district, No. 258 East Thirteenth-street.
Fifteenth district, No. 142 Avenue A.
Sixteenth district, No. 94 Avenue A.
Seventeenth district, No. 137½ Third-street.
Eighteenth district, Nos. 185 and 187 Second-street.
Nineteenth district, No. 117 Avenue A, southwest corner of Eighth-street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First district, No. 83 Union-place.
Second district, No. 28 East Nineteenth-street.
Third district, No. 70½ West Twenty-fourth-street, southeast corner of Sixth-avenue.
Fourth district, northwest corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth district, northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
Sixth district, No. 347 Second avenue.
Seventh district, No. 379 Second-avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth-street.
Eighth district, southwest corner af First-avenue and Sixteenth-street.
Ninth district, No. 228 East Eighteenth-street.
Tenth district, southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.
Eleventh district, northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue,
Twelfth district, northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.
Thirteenth district, southeast corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue.
Fourteenth district, southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First district, Garvey's, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street.
Second district, Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, house of J. Cain.
Third district, southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue.
Fourth district, northeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.
Fifth district, west side of Third-avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth-street.
Sixth district, northeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.
Seventh district, house of E. Parsells, Sixty-first-street, between Second and First avenues.
Eighth district, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
Ninth district, southwest corner of Eighty-second-street and Third-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First district, No. 206 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Second district, No. 232 Tenth avenue.
Third district, No. 286 West Twenty-fourth-street.
Fourth district, No. 230 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Fifth district, No. 434 Tenth-avenue.
Sixth district, No. 196 West Forty-first-street.
Seventh district, No. 405 Ninth-avenue.
Eighth district, No. 525 Eighth-avenue.
Ninth district, No. 255 Seventh-avenue.
Tenth district, No. 312 Seventh-avenue.
Eleventh district, No. 346 Seventh-avenue.
Twelfth district, No. 191 West Thirty-third-street.
Thirteenth district, No. 398 Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth district, No. 439 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First district, at southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.
Second district, at No. 137 East Twenty-eighth-street.
Third district, at northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.
Fourth district, at southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue.
Fifth district, No. 130 Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Sixth district, at No. 505 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.
Seventh district, at No. 744 Second-avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth-street.
Eighth district, at No. 584 Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.
Ninth district, at No. 120 East Thirty-third-street, southwest corner of Third-avenue.
Tenth district, at No. 145 Fourth-avenue, next to corner of Thirty-first-street.
Eleventh district, at No. 397 Fourth-avenue
Twelfth district, at No. 1,146 Broadway.
Thirteenth district, at No. 1,280 Broadway.
Fourteenth district, at No. 694 Thirty-seventh-street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First district, at No. 584 Eighth-avenue.
Second district, at No. 146 West Forty-second street
Third district, at No. 151 West Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, north side of Forty-second-street.
Fourth district, at No 226 West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at National Hall.
Fifth district, at corner of West Forty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
Sixth district, at the south-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.
Seventh district, at No. 161 West Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Eighth district, at northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.
Ninth district, at east side of Seventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, about fifty feet north of Forty-eighth-street on Eleventh-avenue.
Tenth district, at No. 619 Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fiftieth-street, on west side of Ninth-avenue.
Eleventh district, at the house of Bernard Brashe, No. 562 Ninth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.
Twelfth district, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.
Thirteenth district, northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-third street.
Fourteenth district, at Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSR TALLAHOMA

The war-steamer *Tallahoma* was launched yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in presence of a large number of spectators. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 240 feet with 55 feet, and depth of hold 12 feet. She is built of the best live oak, has two decks—spar and berth, on the former an armament of eight guns will be placed, and on the latter the crew will sleep. She will be schooner rigged. The quarters for the officers and crew will be of the best kind, the latter will sleep in hammocks slung to the beams of the ship, as in all old-fashioned vessels-of-war. The vassel will have a very powerful engine, the dimensions of whose cylinders will be something like 56 inches in diameter and proportionate stroke of piston. The machinery is now in course of progress, and will be ready for the ship in a few weeks. The launch was an exceedingly successful one, not as much as a rope-yarn parting during the operation. The builders of the engines have been informed of the launch of the ship, and requested to hurry up the work.

WHY THE DICTATOR WAS NOT LAUNCHED.

The failure to launch the iron-clad vessel *Dictator* having created a great deal of curiosity, it is worth while to state, for the first time, the exact reason why she was not floated off. It is usual in launching vessels to give them half an inch inclination to each foot. This has always been found sufficient with every ship-builder in New-York, and would be in the case of the *Dictator* but for a very singular occurrence. The vast Iron-clad weighs over five and a half millions of pounds, and the immense pressure of this great weight on the new ground, upon which the stocks were laid, caused undulations and irregularities, which more than neutralized the inclination. As these facts were well known on Saturday night, it was not attempted to launch on Sunday, but the proprietors of an immense steamer, the dimensions of whose cylinders are 89 inches—within 15 inches of the dimensions of the *Dictator's*—having consented to give the use of their vessel, the builders of the *Dictator* felt assured that she would succeed in dragging her off. When it came to the point, however, the owners of the steamboat backed out, and the person who had the getting up of the launch concluded to try once more, with the means at his disposal, which of course failed. An entire new workmanship will be put under the keel of the vessel, and it is expected to have it down by the 10th of December, on which occasion there is hardly any doubt of her successful launch.

THE NEW ITALIAN FRIGATES.

It has been announced that Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, of this City, has contracted with the Italian Government to build two frigates like the French Iron-clad *Lagueree*. The contractor will soon prepare a place for the keels of the vessels, one of them to be ready very soon. The *Lagueree* is an immense armed ship of 3,400 tons burden. She has on her sides 4½ inches of iron, laid on in solid slabs like the armor of the *Roanoke*. She is a broad-side ship, having no turrets, her guns being placed on each side of her deck, as in old fashioned men-of-war. She is ship-rigged, having three masts, with the ship's yards on each. Her armament consists of very heavy guns of French origin, resembling, however, our Dahlgren 68's. The fundamental work on these vessels will probably be the same as though they were not intended to be armored. When they are complete, and assume shipshape, the plates will be laid on. We believe it is not decided yet whether the armor for these new frigates will be manufactured in this country, France or Italy; but the experiment has made some little stir at Cherbourg, by order of the Italian Government, having resulted favorable for the French iron, it is doubtful whether American plates will be used.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Grand Gulf.

The United States steamer *Grand Gulf* arrived at this port yesterday, (Sunday,) 29th inst., direct from Beaufort, N. C., where she sustained some injury to her propeller, which is the principal cause of her entry to this port for repairs.

The *Grand Gulf*, it will be remembered, was built by C. and R. POILON of this City, for the merchant service, but was subsequently purchased by the Government, and converted into a formidable vessel of war.

Her battery consists of eight broadside 8-inch guns and three rifles—one 100-pounder and two 30-pounders. She left the Brooklyn Navy-yard about the 1st of October, and has since been engaged in doing efficient service on the North Atlantic blockade. Her steaming and sailing qualities proved most favorable—much better than was expected. The greater part of the time since she has been out she has been cruising off the North Carolina coast, in search of blockade runners. She assisted in the chase of the *Robert E. Lee*, but night coming on, and losing sight of the rebel, it was deemed prudent to abandon the chase. On the morning of the 21st inst., while on her way to Beaufort, N. C., for coal, she discovered a low hull-colored steamer about fifteen miles distant, and immediately gave chase. On nearing her became aware that she was a blockade runner, and, by way of an introduction, sent a few well directed shell from the 100-pounder to bring her to, which was the means of her changing her course, and heading directly for the transport *Fulton*, which was also in chase. The *Fulton* being the nearest, lost no time in boarding her. It was evidently the intention of the blockade runner, by the course he was pursuing, to beach his vessel, and would have succeeded in less than two hours had not the *Grand Gulf* changed her course by sending a few shell near her. She proved to be the *Banshee*, one of the most successful of blockade runners.

The following is a list of names of the officers now attached to the *Gond Gulf*: Commander, George M. Ransom; Lieuteptant and Ex-officar, Frederick Rodgere; Sailing Master, Charlee Frisbie; Assistant Surgeon, G. B. Higgiabottom; Assistant Paymestar, E. B. Southward; Actiag Chief Engineer, G. W. Shankee; Acting Ensigns, Charles Cadien, John Boyle, H. J. Upson; Aesistant Engineers, C. McEwan, S. V. Stiltinge, Benj. Jemes, Joel M. Whealer; Gunoer, B. C. Bette; Master's Mates, James Courtney, H. B. Cleaves, Thomas Mason; Captain's Clerk, William Dick; Payr. A. B. Gillett; Orderly Sergeant, S. A. Maan, comuanding marines.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE LAUNCH OF THE DICTATOR.—Again, yesterday morning, quite a large number of people assembled at the Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, and again were they disappointed. Most of them had been there the three days previous, at the hours announced for the launch, and as some of them had procured tickets, they hoped to "get their moneys' worth." It has finally been determined not to attempt the launch of the *Dictator* until next month, when, at full moon—which will be about the 10th—it is expected she can at least be *pulled* into the water. In the meantime the vessel is to be re-shored, and an additional inclination of 18 inches

CITY ELECTION.

Civil Justices.

The position of Civil Justice is worth $3,000 a year in salary, and nearly as much in fees. Good men can be secured for it. The following are the candidates in the several Districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.

DENNIS QUINN, Tammany and Mozart, is a young lawyer, now in the Corporation Attorney's office; is of excellent character and possesses much ability.

THOMAS STEWART, present incumbent, has an independent nomination, and will be supported by the McKeonites and Unionists. He is a man of considerable ability, and has made an able, dignified Judge. His being thrown overboard by Tammany has caused no little feeling in his behalf.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Tammany nominates THOMAS KIELIN; he has seen service several winters in the Legislature. There is no nomination against him.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHARLES WATERS, Tammany and Mozart candidate, has nothing to entitle him to nomination or election.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, the Union candidate, has several independent nominations. He has been clerk for fifteen years in the Third District Court; is every way qualified, and having hosts of friends, should be elected.

GEORGE W. MORTON the McKeon nominee, was the Know Nothing City Inspector of yore; a smart politician, and good lawyer.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WM. H. VAN COTT, the present incumbent, is renominated by a portion of the Unionists. He has very acceptably filled the position, and won good repute for his industry and ability, and far his intelligent decisions. He is unquestionably the best lawyer and best Judge on the bench in the minor Courts.

GEO. P. STEINBRENNER is also a Union nominee. He is a most popular man, one of the United States Assessors, and is esteemed as one who would most creditably and satisfactorily fill the position.

MOSES D. GALE, Tammany and McKeon, is Clerk in the Marine Court. He has all the qualifications necessary to make a valuable magistrate, and is held in high esteem as a citizen.

J. DOUGHTY HUNT, Mozart, is in the Corporation Attorney's office. He is a young lawyer of fine education and excellent character.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREDERICK W. LOEW has it almost alone, being the candidate of all parties but the McKeonites; he is a lawyer, well qualified, and will be elected.

JOHN H. TRAPP is the Mozart candidate, but runs out of courtesy to those nominating rather than with any hope of success. He is a good lawyer.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM BOLES, an able lawyer and exemplary citizen, is the Union nominee. His nomination is a very creditable one, and among the many candidates his chances ought to be good. An active effort will elect him.

THOMAS J. MCCAHILL is another Tammany candidate. He has a good deal of strength, but of his fitness for the position there is some question.

THEODORE J. FONDA, the present talented and honest incumbent, is in the race on an independent nomination. He has proven himself faithful and competent. His reelection would secure more years of valuable service to the City; he has been tried and found worthy.

GEORGE W. BARRETT is the Mozart nominee, and, in the entire list of candidates a better is not in nomination. He is publicly indorsed by prominent lawyers and merchants of all parties in point of high personal character, legal ability and entire capacity. A young man esteemed of all men, he would honor the position.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHARLES E. JENKINS, Deputy Provost-Marshal, Union, is a first-class citizen and talented lawyer. Nothing can be said of him beyond his deserts, and he is worthy a support irrespective of party. His nomination commends itself to the thinking, intelligent voters of the district. He should be elected, he can be, if proper exertions are made—he must be. Let the voters of the District rally to his support, and secure a capable, honest, dignified judicial officer.

JOHN A. STEMMLER, the Tammany nominee, is a German, a lawyer of good abilities, and has hosts of friends. Tammany has done creditably in nominating him.

JOSEPH B. TILLY, Mozart, is making a strong effort, he has much personal strength, and qualifications which make him an acceptable candidate.

THOMAS PIERSON is the McKeon nominee. He was once Civil Justice, and has desired, very naturally, to be so again; is a shrewd politician and active worker, but, doubtless, has not himself any expectation of success.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, COUCHMANIC.—Do the voters of this District understand that with such a ticket for Councilmen as they have, by proper exertions they can elect it? The Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards should be equal to the occasion—can be if they so choose. Here is the ticket. DAVID R. JAQUES, GEORGE MCLEAN, WM. S. ODDEN, JEREMIAH PANGBURN, JAMES GALWAY, WILLIAM HEPBURN. Now, for novelty sake, if no higher motive, let the Union men go to work. No better ticket could be given them; such men are wanted in the Common Council—such men *can* be had. The Wards composing the District can elect, if they will, this ticket. For once let the Union citizens, the conservative men, the taxpayers, test their strength, give it a fair trial; let them come out and vote, and move others to vote. The Sixth can carry the banner if it will, and shame on it if it does not.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.—The store of Messrs. MICAUST, RUPP & Co., was robbed on Friday night, Nov. 27, of watches and jewelry to the amount of about $4,000. The burglars effected an entrance by drilling a hole through an iron shutter, (in the rear of the building,) and thereby unloosed the bolts which held the shutter. After they effected an entrance, they picked the lock of the safe and appropriated its contents. Although other valuable property was in the store, it seems they took nothing but watches and jewelry.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1863.

Present—Aldermen Hall and Hardy—2.

Alderman Hall was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the Chairman announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, third proximo, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Board was declared adjourned, until Thursday, third proximo, at four o'clock P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Calender unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 234, 355, 271, 261, 69, 70, 71, 210, 265.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjoarned for the term. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjouroed for the term. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 25.

FERRY RIGHTS—THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE OF THE ACT OF 1852.

The United States vs. *The Elizabethport and New-York Ferry Company.*—NELSON, C. J.—Proceedings were instituted in the Court below against the defendants, for the purpose of recovering certain penalties under the second section of the Act of Congress of the 7th of July, 1838, [illegible] Judge CLERKE dissented.

Hughes vs. *The Propeller*.—[illegible] judgment in the Court of [illegible] for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

The United States vs. *The Bark Empress and Cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—The question presented in this case is, whether or not the Court can award damages and costs against the captors on a decree of an illegal seizure of the property, and restoration of it to the claimants.

In case of the cepture of properly as prize of war by a national vessel, and which is sent into a port for adjudication, the question is exclusively between the Goveramant and the claimants or owners. The captors have no interest in the *res* till condemnation and then only such interest as their Government may see fit to award them for the services rendered. A portion of the prize money is usually set apart as a compensation for the service, and as an inducement to fidelity and vigilance in the execution of their duty. The seizure of the vessel or cargo, whether as enemy's property, for a breach of blockade, or as contraband, is the act of the Government by her public armed vessels, and for which it is responsible, if unauthorized, to the party aggrieved. The property after the capture is in the custody of the captors, till brought into port for adjudication, and then in the custody of the Court until finally heard and disposed of. But during all this time it is quite in the power of the Government, upon satisfactory cause shown, to discharge the property from seizure, and deliver it up to the owner or claimant. The proceedings for condemnation are instituted by the Government, and in its name, by an authorized legal public functionary, who conducts them in conformity with the practice and regulations of the prize tribunal, and who is at all times subject to the orders of his Government, and are carried on at its expense. The naval captors are not known in the litigation; they are neither parties to the record, nor responsible for the result. Hence it would seem to be a plain proposition that they can be in no way concerned in the damages or costs that may follow a decision adverse to the Government. Indeed, as they are not parties to the record, the Prize Court can have no jurisdiction over them to impose damages or costs, or for any other purpose, in the prize suit.

But, while this is admitted as the general rule, it is insisted, that the legislation of Congress has altered it, and made the captors parties, and, therefore, liable as in a personal suit between them and the owners.

There are three acts of Congress to which we may refer as constituting this position. The first is the Act of March 25, 1862, the third section of which provides that the counsel for the captors shall be entitled to receive a just and suitable compensation for his services in prize cases. The second is the Act of July 17, 1862, the twelfth section of which provides that the Secretary of the Navy may appoint an agent, or employ counsel when the captors do not employ counsel themselves, in any case in which he may consider it necessary to assist the District-Attorney, and protect the interests of the captors, with such compensation as he may deem reasonable. The third is the Act of March 3, 1863, the fourth section of which modifies the Act of March 25, 1862, so that compensation shall be allowed to counsel for the captors only where the interest of the captors conflicts with that of the United States, and proper in the opinion of the Court to be represented by other counsel than the District-Attorney; and the same section repeals the provision of the Act of July 17, 1862, which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to employ counsel for the captors.

These, I believe, are the only acts bearing on the question before us, and, whatever else may be their purpose and intent, we are satisfied that they were not designed, or intended to make the captors personal parties to the prize suit, or to take the charge and direction of it out of the hands of the District-Attorney, the authorized legal representative of the Government.

It is true, that prize cases will be found in the books where damages and costs have been awarded by Courts against the captors, but they are cases where the seizure has been under a commission of letters-of-marque and reprisal, and where the captors were solely interested in the litigation, and were the only parties to the prize suit.

Our opinion is that we have no jurisdiction to award damages and costs in this case.

For the United States, the District-Attorney; for the claimants, Messrs. Bowdoin, Larocque and Barlow.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

William Sheffield vs. *The Mayor &c., of the City of New-York.*—This was an action brought to recover damages against the City for an injury received by the plaintiff on the night of Dec. 18, 1859, by falling over the stump of a tree which had been left projecting out of the sidewalk at the lower end of the Park. The plaintiff broke his leg by the fall, and was confined to his bed for a very long time, and was unable to attend to business for years. The case was tried before in June last, when the jury disagreed. The evidence was substantially the same on this trial, much of it being read from the stenographic report of the testimony on the former trial. The jury this time, however, brought in a sealed verdict on Saturday morning in favor of the plaintiff for $10,000.

For plaintiff, Mr. Burrill and Mr. Vernon; for defendant, Mr. Heckett.

Construction of Charter Party—A Disputed Point Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Marshall O. Roberts vs. *George Opdyke.*—This was an action between the parties to settle a question relating to charter parties.

In the month of September of last year the defendant chartered the plaintiff's steamer *Philadelphia* for a voyage to New-Orleans and back. The capacity of the steamer was 1,000 tons, but upon loading her the plaintiff refused to take on more than 351 tons, under the following clause in the charter

"It is understood that the steamer is to carry out to New-Orleans 700 tons measurement of assorted cargo, or more, if that does not make her draw over fourteen feet of water, and to bring back 600 hogsheads of sugar, or its equivalent, or more, in case her draft of water does not exceed fourteen feet."

This clause, the defendant contended, fixed the amount of cargo to be taken to be just so much, and no more, as should make the steamer draft 14 feet of water.

The matter was taken to the Court for adjustment, when a verdict was directed for the plaintiff for the amount agreed to be paid for the vessel—$25,000, less $15,000, which had been paid by the defendant. Exceptions taken by defendant were ordered to be heard at the General Term, in the first instance.

Argument was heard thereon, the principal point of the defence being that no party would be expected to charter a vessel for a voyage whose capacity was 1,000 tons, and then not wish to put on more than 351. That such a view of the case would be absurd.

The case was noticed in the TIMES of the 5th November, when the argument was heard, and the Court now overruled the defendant's exceptions and affirmed the judgment below.

Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiff; Jenkins, Opdyke, and Ackerman for defendant.

A Question of Fact to be Reconsidered.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Calvin Huntington vs. *Charles Douglas and Thomas Douglass.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of March 26, when tried. The action was in trover to recover the value of certain produce which the plaintiff alleged the defendants had sold to him in June, 1861, and afterwards converted to their own use.

The defendants claimed that the sale was a conditional one, that the plaintiff never complied with its terms, and that the goods belonged to a party in Boston, who took possession of them as owner.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,112 11, and an allowance of $50 was ordered thereon.

The defendants appealed the case, and after argument of the General Term a new trial was now ordered with costs, to abide the event.

Miller, Peet and Nichols for plaintiff. Sylvester Lay, J. Nelson and Judge Isham for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Rotherland, Clerke and Barnard.

Hunt vs. *Kane, Kitchen* vs. *The Same.*—The [illegible] judgments [illegible] Judge CLERKE dissented.

Hughes vs. *The Propeller*.—[illegible] judgment in the Court of [illegible] for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

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In case of the cepture of properly as prize of war by a national vessel, and which is sent into a port for adjudication, the question is exclusively between the Goveramant and the claimants or owners. The captors have no interest in the *res* till condemnation and then only such interest as their Government may see fit to award them for the services rendered. A portion of the prize money is usually set apart as a compensation for the service, and as an inducement to fidelity and vigilance in the execution of their duty. The seizure of the vessel or cargo, whether as enemy's property, for a breach of blockade, or as contraband, is the act of the Government by her public armed vessels, and for which it is responsible, if unauthorized, to the party aggrieved. The property after the capture is in the custody of the captors, till brought into port for adjudication, and then in the custody of the Court until finally heard and disposed of. But during all this time it is quite in the power of the Government, upon satisfactory cause shown, to discharge the property from seizure, and deliver it up to the owner or claimant. The proceedings for condemnation are instituted by the Government, and in its name, by an authorized legal public functionary, who conducts them in conformity with the practice and regulations of the prize tribunal, and who is at all times subject to the orders of his Government, and are carried on at its expense. The naval captors are not known in the litigation; they are neither parties to the record, nor responsible for the result. Hence it would seem to be a plain proposition that they can be in no way concerned in the damages or costs that may follow a decision adverse to the Government. Indeed, as they are not parties to the record, the Prize Court can have no jurisdiction over them to impose damages or costs, or for any other purpose, in the prize suit.

But, while this is admitted as the general rule, it is insisted, that the legislation of Congress has altered it, and made the captors parties, and, therefore, liable as in a personal suit between them and the owners.

There are three acts of Congress to which we may refer as constituting this position. The first is the Act of March 25, 1862, the third section of which provides that the counsel for the captors shall be entitled to receive a just and suitable compensation for his services in prize cases. The second is the Act of July 17, 1862, the twelfth section of which provides that the Secretary of the Navy may appoint an agent, or employ counsel when the captors do not employ counsel themselves, in any case in which he may consider it necessary to assist the District-Attorney, and protect the interests of the captors, with such compensation as he may deem reasonable. The third is the Act of March 3, 1863, the fourth section of which modifies the Act of March 25, 1862, so that compensation shall be allowed to counsel for the captors only where the interest of the captors conflicts with that of the United States, and proper in the opinion of the Court to be represented by other counsel than the District-Attorney; and the same section repeals the provision of the Act of July 17, 1862, which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to employ counsel for the captors.

These, I believe, are the only acts bearing on the question before us, and, whatever else may be their purpose and intent, we are satisfied that they were not designed, or intended to make the captors personal parties to the prize suit, or to take the charge and direction of it out of the hands of the District-Attorney, the authorized legal representative of the Government.

It is true, that prize cases will be found in the books where damages and costs have been awarded by Courts against the captors, but they are cases where the seizure has been under a commission of letters-of-marque and reprisal, and where the captors were solely interested in the litigation, and were the only parties to the prize suit.

Our opinion is that we have no jurisdiction to award damages and costs in this case.

For the United States, the District-Attorney; for the claimants, Messrs. Bowdoin, Larocque and Barlow.

Williams vs. *Livingston.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Woodruff vs. *Woodruff.*—Order of Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

Bishop vs. *Edmiston.*—Order appealed from reversed, with costs.

Wilson vs. *Leeds.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Jones vs. *Jones.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Justice BARNARD dissenting.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Mullen.

Levy et al. vs. *Levy et al.*—The judgment to be modified in accordance with opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Mullen.

The Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company vs. *The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Allen.

The People ex rel. The Bank of Commerce in New York vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City of New-York.*—The proceedings of the Commissioners in this case and in the other cases presenting the like question submitted, affirmed with costs. Opinion to be written.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

The Artizans' Bank vs. *Oakley.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered with costs to abide event.

Fisher et als. vs. *Hall et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Taylor vs. *Root.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lorenzo D. Leighton vs. *Fernando Wood.*—The order in this case and in three others against same defendant are affirmed, except so far as they required the plaintiff to pay costs. That part of the orders is to be submitted to the Judge who made the orders for resettlement, and the terms indicated in the opinion of Judge LEONARD are to be imposed on the defendant.

Cahill vs. *Palmer and the Mayor.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Rawls vs. *Carr.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Morrell vs. *Cawley.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Justice SUTHERLAND dissenting.

Wester vs. *The People.*—Judgment affirmed.

Sebach vs. *Hotchkiss.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Fowler vs. *Seamen.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Justice SUTHERLAND dissenting.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Leonard.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Order modified according to opinion, in other respects affirmed.

Ward vs. *Ruckman.*—Order appealed from; affirmed with $10 costs.

Hecker vs. *Morgan.*—Decree of Surrogate reversed, and case remitted to Surrogate to correct according to opinion, with costs against

...ther causes than the New-York quotations, viz.: the difficulty of immediate freight arrangements, and the absence of exchange facilities as in former times, when the Western banks had their agents in market for investment and general exchange transactions.

The counter rate for sight on New-York ruled from 3¼ to 4 and 4¼ ₱ cent. discount. A marked decline and concession for large sums was one of the features of transactions. Some banks held at 3½, selling in small sums only, though a rapid amount was occasionally called for. Outside, there was not so much offering, but buyers had selections of good drafts at from 5¼ to 6 ₱ cent. discount, and good to fair at from 6@7 discount, while there were some bills, payable when in funds, that could have been purchased at a much lower rate. The foreign exchange market was dull. Bank drafts for sterling ruled from 160 @ 162; outside rates from 155 to 160. Francs 5.00@5.30, up to 5.40.

The stockholders or subscribers to the stock of the first National Bank of New-Orleans are notified to pay the first installment, $30 ₱ share, to M. DURANT, receiver, at his office, on or before the 25th inst. The bank will go into operation as soon as all the preliminaries are answered and carried out by the prompt action of sub-cribers.

The basis for exchange transactions has increased during the week now closing. The receipts of cotton have increased on sales and exports. The stock on hand this evening on shipboard, in warehouses and presses, is 10,407 bales, against 8,091 bales same time last week. The total receipts since the 1st of September up to noon to-day have been 32,498 bales. We have brought all the bags, sacks and hogsheads of cotton in seed and cotton in bags into bales of 450 lbs. each. The exports for the same time have been 23,091 bales, all for New-York, except 237 bales. It is very evident that the New-England manufacturers have not been very active in our market, or the shipments would have shown it. The receipts of sugar since the 1st of September, to date, at our levee, foot up 10,400 hogsheads. The freight market during the week has been stiff and firm, at 3½c. ₱ lb. for cotton to New-York, by steamers. All room for the steamships to leave the coming week, or up to the 28th, is taken up. Sailing vessels are willing recipients of cotton, at ½c. ₱ lb., or $2 50 ₱ bale.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 43 326 bbls. Flour, 579 bbls. and 152 hhds Corn Meal, 198 bags Buckwheat Flour, 335,070 bushels Wheat, 5,688 bushels Corn, 35 bushels Rye, 47,233 bushels Barley, 189,148 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Malt, 5,236 pkgs. Provisions, 1,030 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, including Pots, at $8 @3 75@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75@$9 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, at former rates; Java, at 39c. @40c.; Ceylon, 33½c.@34c.; Rio, 31c.@34c., with sales reported of 1,700 bags; Laguayra, 31½c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 32c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and unsettled; Middlings, 76c @78c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 400 bales.

COCOA—Has been quiet but firm. A small lot of Guayaquil charged hands at 22½c. ₱ lb. Stock to-day, 700 bags.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., but quieted tamely and heavily, in response to the fluctuations in Gold. Sales, since our last, 15,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90 @$6 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 15@$6 70, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $5 90 @$6 15
Extra State ..... 6 15 @ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 00 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. 7 35 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 55 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 6 75 @ 9 00

Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is doing better; stock light; sales since our last, 1,350 bbls., at $7 55@$8 05 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is somewhat firmer. Sales 650 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 75@$7 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $6 for Jersey, $6 50 for Marsh's Calorie, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 675 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4@$4 10; and Bunch do. at $3 90@$3 95 ₱ box. Currants, Old and New, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was more sought after at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, early in the day, but was dull and heavy, with a downward tendency toward the close. Sales, since our last, 93,000 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $1 60; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 60; Red Western, poor on to choice new at $1 45@$1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 42@$1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 43; Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 43 ₱ bush. Corn has been in fair demand, chiefly on speculation, and has again advanced; sales were made of 95,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 23, chiefly at $1 23, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 20 for a small lot of White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in light supply and very quiet at $1 32@$1 36, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in more demand at firmer prices, closing, however, heavily and irregularly. We quote Canada at 88½c. @89c.; Prince Edward's Island at 88c.; Western, 89c.@90c.; State, 89c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 57 as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales, 5,500 bushels Barley Malt at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand and firm at $1 20 @$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are steady at 20c.@ 29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet, but steady, at $2 35@ $2 40 ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland is in fair request, at $1 35 for Common, and $1 60 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at previous prices. Sales at auction 120 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Soirits Turpentine at $3@$3 10 ₱ gallon; Resin, $38@$48 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request at declining prices. We quote Cruda Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 44@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90 @$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for nuts and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 25c.@25½c.; Refined do. at 48c.@51c. free, and 40c.@42c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Have been in moderate demand at $46 50@$52 for the former ₱ ton, and $2 35@2 40 for the latter ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts of Oil Cake since our last 182 sacks.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand to-day, at firmer prices for New Mess, and lower rates for old do.; other kinds being quoted essentially unaltered. Sales have been made since our last of 4,650 bbls., at $18@$18 12½, chiefly at $18, for New Mess; $16 25@$16 50 for Old Mess; $16 87½@ $17 for Prime Mess; $16 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess and New City Cut Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for Rear Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ obl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 9¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales, 200 pkgs. Bacon is in less demand at 8½c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 85 boxes. Dressed Hogs are plenty and in demand at 7¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request and firm. Sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand and is firm; sales 275 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28, the latter for City; Indian Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 tierces. Butter is in rather more demand at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet, but steady, including East India at equal to $7@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 400 bags.

SEEDS—Have been inactive, including new Clover, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 15@ $3 25; Timothy, $2 75@$3; Linseed, $3 75@$3 85 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Are quiet and somewhat depressed. Sales, to-day, 317 hhds., partly at auction, including New-Orleans at 13¾c.@15¾c., and Cuba at 12¾c.@ 13c.; also 88 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in less demand, and have receded to 13¾c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at former quotations.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¾c.; and 65,000 lbs. Grease, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but held firmly.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in November:

	BALES				
	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock, Nov. 1, '63..	1,727	30	579	960	76
Received since...	1,754	658	—	342	—
Total.....	3,481	688	579	1,302	76
Delivered since...	2,096	638	579	247	76
Stock on hand, Dec. 1, 1863.....	1,385	50	—	1,055	—

WHISKY—Sales, 3,300 bbls., at 73c. @75c., chiefly at 74c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of "550,000 lbs. domestic, at a range of 78c.@85c. for fleece, and 75c.@90c. for No. 1, super and extra pulled. Included are two lots of 90,000 and 36,000 lbs., mostly Ohio and Michigan, at this figure, and qualities of New-York and Vermont at 78c.@80c. In foreign, we note sales of a cargo of 600 bales Cape (imported direct) to consumers on private terms; 250 do. of the same description, (being all in first hands,) at 44c.@48c., the latter for very choice; small lots of Mestiza at 30c.@37½c.; 60,000 lbs. Pernvian at 35c.; 23,000 lbs. Montevideo at 32c., and 150 bales Syrian white, washed, on private terms. There is apparently a better feeling for the coarser grades of foreign wool, but buyers here are holding off for the public sale of 4,000 bales Mediterranean, to take place on Thursday next, (Dec. 3,) at the warehouse of JAMES VILA & CO., in Federal-street."....In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 80c.@87c., mostly at 82c.@85c. ₱ lb.....In Liverpool, as reported by the *Arabia*, business was on a limited scale, as is usually the case immediately after the close of public sales; at the same time the increased stringency of the money market probably had some influence upon buyers. Holders, however, continued very firm in their demands ...The fourth series of the London Colonial Wool sales for the present year commenced on the 5th inst. Nov. 5.—The situation of business

Prices generally show an [illegible] ...passed with [illegible] more especially for the coarser descriptions. Cape wools are about ½d. ₱ lb. higher. There is no alteration in the prices of colored wools. Nov. 6.—The sales have been well attended, and biddings quite as animated as last evening. Prices of all kinds fully supported. Nov. 7.—The sales from the first day have continued to be very fully attended, and the advance in prices established at the opening are to-day well supported. Messrs. BRADBURY & COOK'S public sale of English wool on the 4th inst. went with spirit. Bright-haired wools showed an advance of 2½d.@2¾d. ₱ lb. on the rates of July last: Kent wool sold at 2s.@2s. 2d.; from other counties the assortment was fair, and the advance on all long-stepled flocks was fully 1½d. ₱ lb. Nov. 9—The sales continued brisk, and the opening prices were again well supported to-day. Nov 10—The sales have been brisk. Port Philip and Sydney of good staple and well got up meet a very active competition. Nov. 11—Biddings were brisk for fleece wool of all kinds, more especially for the better qualities. Nov. 12—The sales have been animated. French buying only moderately, but the home trade very freely. Prices of Cape wool are good, and Port Philip stiffer. Nov. 13—The sales continued brisk; rates firm. Demand from home trade well kept up, and foreigners are taking a fair proportion, although operating somewhat cautiously.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day at steady rates. For Liverpool—18,000 bushels Wheat, at 3½d.@4d. ₱ bushel, and, by steamer, 200 boxes Bacon, at 40s. and 1,500 skgs. Butter at 50s.; also, 20 hhds. Tobacco on private terms, ₱ ton. For London—250 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 400 pkgs Butter ad Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ₱ ton; 50 bales Hops, by a neutral sailing vessel, at 7d. ₱ lb., and 70 bbls. Shoe Pegs 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow—100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. ₱ tc. For Cork and a market—A Norwegian brig, with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp—50 hhds. Tobacco, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR in moderate demand. WHEAT steady; sales No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 20. No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 21. CORN—Sales at $1 13. Other grains quiet. WHISKY firmer; sales at 58c. CANAL FREIGHTS nesier; Wheat to Rochester 5c. *Imports*—31,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Oats. *Exports*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 6,400 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra Family at $7 12½. WHEAT heavy; sales 4,000 bush. at an advance of 2c.: Red, $1 65@$1 66; White, $1 80@$2 05. Corn declined; sales 3,000 bush. Old Yellow at $1 20; White, $1 20; New, $1 10. COFFEE dull. SUGAR dull. PETROLEUM in better demand; Crude, 24c.; Refined, in bond, 38c.; free do., 47c.@50. Whisky firm at 74c.@75c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liver ool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of York	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 16	Southampton	New-York
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washington	Dec. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Hav. and Nas'a.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Persia*, close here on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the —, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad, 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad. Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen: $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are

For Gold or Silver will be allowed the full [illegible] ...ed.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $13, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A professed woman cook of French, German, and American cooking, the serving of dinner for parties in the neatest manner, fancy dishes, of all kinds, confectionary deserts; having lived in the first families as head cook for a number of years, and cannot be surpassed. Call in the fancy store, No. 823 Broadway, near 12th-st. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook of first-class qualifications; is willing, if required, to assist with washing; best of reference furnished from her last employers; must be in a good-standing family. City or country no object. Inquire, for two days only, at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook of first-class qualifications; is willing, if required, to assist with washing; best of reference furnished from last employers; must be in a good-standing family. City or country no object. Inquire for two days only at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good cook, washer and ironer, one that is kind and affectionate to children; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 Sussex-st., Jersey City, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation in city or country as cook, washer and ironer. No objection to take a laundress' situation; is an excellent cook and baker and first-rate laundress. Call at No. 308 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook and baker; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st., in the basement; good City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 22d-st., near 3d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT English woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the English and American modes of cooking meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; wages, $10. Call, or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman as cook, who understands her business; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 East 32d-st., rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a small family by an American Protestant woman; best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call from 9 till 5, at No. 119 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman desires a situation as cook; is really a first-class cook, and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell's.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as cook and ironer, in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 487 9th-av., corner of 40th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A colored woman as cook in a respectable family; good reference given. Apply at her present place, No. 163 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook, has lived in the highest families in the City, where unexceptional reference will be given. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 11 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker and has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 232 West 15th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Prefers a steady place; high wages. City references given. Call at No. 89 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 1,701 Broadway, between 52th and 53th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework for a small family. Call at No. 411 West 52th-st., near 9th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; has 8 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 147 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A Protestant girl wants a place as chambermaid or nurse, or would do general housework in a small family; City references. Call for two days at No. 237 West 15th-st., rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands sewing on machines; has no objection to going as waitress; can give the very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 81 Wooster-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or plain sewer; chamber-maid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 11th-st., first floor back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman a situation as nurse; has had much experience in the care of children; has no objection to going to the country. Apply at No. 88 West 17th-st., in the basement.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WETNURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is five weeks old; can bring the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78th West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; can stitch on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 W[illegible]th-st. second floor, back.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as seamstress; can cut, and fit, and embroider; willing to assist in chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 48 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a most experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; or will wait on a lady; can read and write; wages $8. Call or address at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to take care of grown children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 150 East 31st-st., second door below 2d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family as dressmaker and seamstress by an experienced woman, who has good recommendations, and, being fond of children, has no objections to assist in the care of them. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 Bedford-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as seamstress; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call, for two days, at No. 96 Grand-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A NEWEngland lady, a situation, as housekeeper, to take the entire charge, or as assistant housekeeper in a family; being fully competent in all respects. Address, or apply to Miss ENSWORTH, No. 89 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—BY A WOman of experience, a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as family seamstress; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and respectability. Call for 2 days at No. 96 Grand-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper; is fully competent to take charge of a house; has no objection to children. Call at No. 52½ Park-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation as waitress; is thoroughly competent, with unexceptionable references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; she understands her business perfectly. Can give the most satisfactory and respectable City references. Call at No. 465 6th-av., third floor, front room, between 28th and 29th sts.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stantou-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR GENERAL CLERK.—A—Wanted, a situation as salesman or general clerk, in any good mercantile business or office, by an experienced young man, who can give good City reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 288 Broadway.

AS SHIPPING CLERK AND PORTER.—A Wanted, a young man of strict integrity and business habits not afraid of work, to act as shipping clerk and porter, in a neat business. Address, stating age and [illegible] No. 170 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener by a married man (no family) who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references. Apply at W. ELLIOTT'S seed-store, No. 29 John-st., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days, for B. G.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a Scotchman, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Respectable references given. Call or address J. L., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 15 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City references as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 568 Broadway. Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman who thoroughly understands his business. Is willing to make himself generally useful; the country preferred; good reference. Address G. B., Box No. 294 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable man, who understands the business perfectly; good City references. Address J. S., No. 744 Broadway, in the saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED By an Englishman, a situation as first-class groom and coachman, or coachman and gardener; his wife, if required, is an excellent cook and laundress; no incumbrance or follower; they can be highly recommended by first-class families. Address J. J., No. 53 West 25th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN.—SITUation wanted by a very respectable and trustworthy young man, a native of Long Island and of Protestant principles; is fully experienced in the care and driving of horses, plain gardening, &c.; never drinks liquors, and will be found a careful and valuable man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUation in a broker's office; is a good penman; good references. Address J. C. R., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.

Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.

WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE, WHO UNderstands double entry, and is a fair penman of moony. Address PUNCTUALITY, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a smart Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 114 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., Monday.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS AND YANKEE notion jobbing-house, several salesmen of experience a cash or short time sale by Ohio or Michigan trade.

VAN VALKENBURGH BRO. & CO.

WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 16 YEARS, to learn the wheelwright trade; also, a stout boy to act as blacksmith's helper; one with some experience preferred.

A. J. QUINBY, Nos. 134 and 136 East 23th-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY 10 OR 15 YEARS old to attend a book and paper stand; he must come well recommended for honesty. Apply at No. 68 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A CLOTH JOBbing house, one who resides with his parents; salary first year $40. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

A COOK AND IRONER.—WANTED, A GOOD cook and ironer, who is thoroughly neat, none other need apply. Call at No. 218 4th-av., corner of Macdougal-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years old, must have good references. Apply at No. 49 Broadway, up stairs, in the fur establishment.

A GOVERNESS.—WAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Asiatic Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 825 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress by Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Pride of the Market—Lottery Ticket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Irish Tiger—Lakes of Killarney.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Jean de Sot—La Pluie et le Beau Temps.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50

The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at 2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00

The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at 1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is very little news from the Army of the Potomac this morning. The probabilities are that a general engagement was fought yesterday, somewhere near Orange Court-house, as officers who arrived in Washington last evening report very heavy and continuous cannonading heard at Bealton Station from early in the day until they left, at 3 P. M. No reports whatever, of any kind, had been received in Washington up to last night, so all the rumors afloat yesterday, both good and bad, were without foundation. If a battle began yesterday, news cannot well reach here before this evening.

From Chattanooga we have news to yesterday. There has been no further fighting. Bragg's army remains in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill, while our lines extend to Ringgold, so that the armies are only nine miles apart. The dispatch significantly adds that the campaign is probably ended, and sums up the results thus: The capture of six thousand and two prisoners, forty-eight pieces of artillery and seven thousand stand of arms. The same dispatch says that Longstreet has undoubtedly been compelled to raise the siege of Knoxville, and that he cannot now rejoin Bragg save by a miracle of fighting.

The latest information from Gen. Burnside received at Washington is up to Wednesday night last. He was then amply supplied, and well able to hold the enemy in check until reinforcements could reach him from Grant. Longstreet, at that time, was still before Knoxville, probably not having received from Bragg the orders for recalling him. In the interval Grant has cut the road by which the junction must have been effected, and finding this to be the case, it is believed that Longstreet will make a desperate effort to take Knoxville. In order to put himself in possession of sufficient supplies for his army while he moves off by a circuitous route. A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, from Cincinnati, gives some details of the burning of Knoxville. The lower part of the city has been destroyed, including the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad depot and several dwelling houses. It is supposed that these houses were occupied by rebel sharpshooters, and were destroyed by our shells.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Scotia*, off Cape Race yesterday, we have advices one week later from Europe. The news is not specially important. The English reply to the proposition of Louis Napoleon for a Congress had been announced. It does not comply unqualifiedly, but rather calls for further information. The English Press generally opposed the proposition—some of them very strongly—and the correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Paris, asserts that the project was losing ground every day. A bill had been submitted to the French Council to supply Maximilian with ninety-one millions of francs, as the bone and sinew of the new Empire in Mexico. The tone of the Paris Press on Polish matters was more reserved, under instructions. The *Moniteur* was only publishing the Russian version. Sweden was preparing for war. The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., also arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, but not in season to admit of our making extracts from our files.

GENERAL NEWS.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday, and both Boards stood adjourned to Thursday, when—the election day over—much business, no doubt, will be transacted, as a great many papers are awaiting action on the Clerks' tables, and in the hands of Committees.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at noon, mainly to fill vacancies of election officers, caused by resignation, death and removal of the incumbents from the district. A good many resignations were presented and accepted, one vacancy by death was reported, and one by removal. The vacancies were all filled, and then some general business was transacted. Several small bills of costs incurred on suits by banks against the Tax Commissioners, on the question of including their capital in United States stocks in the assessment rolls of last year for taxation, were reported from Committee for payment, and were ordered to be paid. The item of $100,000 in the tax levy, under the head of "County Contingencies," and which is by law authorized to be used in payment of the unsatisfied record commission claims, after their adjudication, was ordered to be transferred to the account of Record Commissioners, and power was given the Comptroller to audit, adjust and settle the same. This action was taken in pursuance of a request of the Comptroller, and the utmost confidence was expressed in his ability and disposition to close up this troublesome business in a just and satisfactory manner. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday.

The Anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830 was celebrated by the Polish exiles in this City, by a large meeting at the Cooper Institute, last evening. Ex-Judge Edmonds was elected President of the meeting, and among the Vice-Presidents were a large number of our prominent citizens. An address from the Central Polish Committee, with accompanying resolutions, was adopted, and speeches were made by Judge Edmonds, Richard O'Gorman, Dr. Brunninghausen, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the warmest sympathy was manifested for the Poles in their new struggle for freedom.

There is a story, in private circles, that, a few months ago, when the rebel rams were about ready to leave Liverpool, and our affairs with England were most fearful and threatening, President Lincoln wrote a personal, private letter to Queen Victoria, on the subject; and from its reception by her dates the new and more just policy of the English Government toward us. A singular and pleasant bit of political history, if true—and if not true, it is very like, at least.

The manner of the escape of the rebel guerrilla, John Morgan, and his six Confederates, is fully detailed in a dispatch from Cincinnati. The whole proceeding was adroitly conducted, but, nevertheless, above great remissness on the part of the officers in charge of the prison. A dispatch from Toronto yesterday, announces Morgan's arrival there by the Great Western Railway. He will next turn up on a blockade runner.

The price of Gold opened yesterday at an advance of 2@2¼ ℔ cent. on the last quotation of Saturday, but after various fluctuations, left off at 147¾, as against 146¾ ℔ cent. on Saturday. The Railway speculation also fluctuated 2@3 ℔ cent., closing generally lower than on Saturday; Erie 105¼, as against 106⅝ ℔ cent. The Money market steady at 7 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs opened rather briskly yesterday at advancing prices, but closed heavily. A fair business was transacted in Provisions: New Mess Pork was firmer; Old do. cheaper. Whisky was unusually active and rather dearer. Groceries, Cotton, Tallow, Tobacco, Hides, Oils, Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. Hay, Hops, Fruit, Leather, and Foreign Liquors were inquired for and were steady. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock markets are generally scantily supplied this week, and, with the exception of hogs, prices rule higher. There were only about 3,300 cattle on sale Monday at the Forty-fourth-street yards, and holders advanced the rates about ½c. ℔ lb. from those of last week. Some prime fat steers brought 11½c. ℔ lb.—butchers say 11¾c. for the best animals. Good cattle sold off readily, but the poorer grades went slowly, the more so as between 200 and 300 head were reported behind on the Erie road, and likely to reach here in season for to-day's market. If they get in, the close will probably be lower than the opening sales.

The City Election.

We do not suppose it is of much use to remind the public that the election which takes place to-day is one of great importance, and deserves the attention of every voter. A large portion of our citizens are disposed to believe it, and to act accordingly: but with the great mass of our people, it is useless to disguise the fact, it excites but little interest. At the outset of the canvass there was a general conviction that Boole, being the nominee of both wings of the Democratic party, was sure of his election: and this feeling prevented the adoption of those means of preparation which are essential to success in any contest. As the canvass proceeded, Gunther's friends have grown more and more confident, and they now claim, with a great show of confidence, that Gunther will receive more votes than Boole.

If this proves to be so, Blunt has a very good chance of success. If the Democratic vote shall be equally divided, or nearly so, the Union candidate will be very likely to have a heavier vote than either of the other two. The safest course for every Union man to pursue, certainly, is to vote for the Union nominee. He is universally conceded to be a man of energy, thoroughly upright and honest, and understanding from experience all the wants and necessities of the City Government. In the event of his election, we may be certain of an honest administration of the City Government,—and his chances of success are certainly good enough to warrant a vigorous effort to secure it.

Gen. Grant's Operations—What Next?

Those who fancy that Gen. Grant will pursue Bragg from the hills of Georgia down to its plains, or down to the seaboard, will most likely find themselves mistaken. It is a painful necessity of our Western heroes that each hero of them requires his "pound of flesh" every day, not to speak of an equal weight of "hard tack;" and those who will for a moment reflect on the amount of solid victual required to sustain the hearts of fifty or sixty thousand men for a week, will at once see the difficulty of sending them on a campaign, which, at its best, would occupy them for months, through a region bare of food, and into which it is impossible for Gen. Grant to convey supplies. We do not think it would be feasible to maintain the army of Gen. Grant even at Atlanta during the Winter; for, though the forces of Bragg may be pretty thoroughly demolished or dispersed, there would still be bodies of them left to roam through the country, who would operate on our lines after the style of Mosby in Virginia, and with a hundredfold the effect. We doubt whether, even if the rebels had but ten thousand men in Northern Georgia, against ten times that number on the Union side, it would be possible for Grant to plant his army fifty miles south of Chattanooga and maintain his communications with it. On this account, we do not entertain the idea that Gen. Grant will, at this time, push on his victorious columns, as many seem to imagine he must do.

There is an operation secondary to the route of Bragg, which would be in keeping, and in which, there is reason to believe, Gen. Grant is at present engaged. We refer to the cutting off and defeat of Longstreet's column in East Tennessee. In his official dispatch of Friday morning last, and in his operations of Thursday, Grant gave us ground to believe that this was the matter next in hand—that is, to intercept Longstreet in his attempt to join himself to Bragg. Even if he had the idea of pushing down into Georgia after the flying rebels, it would be necessary to attend to this first; for he could not allow a column of eighteen or twenty thousand men to exist and operate in his rear, to threaten his lines and threaten Chattanooga itself. It will not be until we have determinate operations bearing upon Longstreet, that the next movement of Gen. Grant will unfold itself.

As it is preposterous to conceive of Gen. Grant extending his lines down into Georgia, we think it altogether likely that his next movement will be to *contract his lines around Chattanooga*. The aim and end of the late campaign was to push the menacing rebels from his front—to effectually raise the siege of Chattanooga, if the rebel attempt at investment may be called a siege. This has been done in the most perfect and conclusive manner; and as nothing whatever would be gained by forcing his advance southward, until such time as he is ready to begin the grand advance that shall change his base to the Atlantic seaboard, we have no idea that such unmilitary step will be taken. If, therefore, it should soon be announced that Grant's army has fallen back to Chattanooga, there need be no dreadful disappointment expressed. The view of the case and of the campaign just set forth is confirmed by a telegram just received from Chattanooga as we write, which announces that "there has been no fighting for two days," and that "the campaign in Northern Georgia is probably ended."

Grant's grand campaign, in the direction of Augusta, the final campaign of the war in the Southwest, commences properly with the incoming Spring. A great depot, or base, will by that time have been established at Chattanooga—the army will have recruited from its prodigious labors of the last few months, and it will take up the final march under its great leader, well assured of a final success.

The Operations in Virginia.

The position of affairs in Virginia, now that the campaign at Chattanooga has subsided, is one of absorbing interest. That the Army of the Potomac should have literally abandoned its communications with Washington, is a circumstance so new to the army, and so startling to the country, that there is really something quite refreshing in contemplating it. Gen. Meade has packed up his rations and forage for a ten days' campaign, and, without regard to his flank or his rear, has struck out boldly for the enemy. The march of the first two days, of which only we have details, was in every respect successful. The enemy's strong line on the Rapidan was successfully turned, and the concentration of our army was prompt at the appointed place on Friday night. Our advices only come down to Saturday forenoon, at which time the enemy was drawn up in line two miles beyond our advance, with the apparent intention of giving battle. Our dispatch from Washington states that the cannonading heard at Bealeton Station yesterday, was so heavy as to leave no doubt a general engagement was going on.

It is worth while to study the positions of the two armies as they are now supposed to rest. By this movement Gen. Meade really places himself on the short line to Richmond, and if he defeats Lee, he will have the advantage of him in the race for the rebel Capital. Lee's position is believed to be between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, and it is probably his desire to get as far south as possible before he accepts Gen. Meade's offer of battle. Should he defeat the Army of the Potomac, which is not likely to occur this time, he would then have a greater chance of indulging in the pursuit.

Lee cannot well be stronger than forty thousand infantry, while we should think Meade would be able to bring into battle fully fifty per cent. greater strength. The conflict, if begun yesterday, may last two or three days. But by to-morrow we hope to be able to record another victory for the National arms.

The City Government and the Citizens.

The support given by the working classes of this City to the politicians of "the ring," and which alone enables the latter to keep the Administration in their hands, is a remarkable illustration of the way in which workingmen sometimes assist in their own robbery and oppression. We venture to say that nine-tenths of those who vote to sustain "the ring" chuckle over the rapid increase of taxation, in the full belief that it comes entirely out of the pockets of the rich men, and that as long as it is not levied in the form of an *octroi*, on meat and bread, the poor man need not care what figure it reaches. We thus find that the most popular Aldermen and Common Councilmen are those who are most energetic in voting money for shows, processions, donations, banquets, and other forms of riot and waste.

The notion current among certain classes undoubtedly is that the enormous sums lavished in this way not only come solely out of the pockets of the Astors and Stewarts, but are a great stimulus and encouragement to trade, and thus positively better their own condition. A little reflection and a little reading would save them from all such delusions and their consequences. But "the ring" exists simply because a majority of the voters of this City do not reflect and do not read. If they did, they would know—and they will know it eventually, whether they read and reflect or not—that when taxation falls on real estate in a city, it necessarily raises the rents of houses and stores. No landlord ever pays it out of his own pocket. Whatever he pays in taxes he adds to the rent of that portion of his property which he lets. If it be a store, the storekeeper of course proportions the prices of his goods to the rate at which he pays for his store, which is the main reason why things are sold cheaper in the Bowery or in Third-avenue, than in Broadway. It follows from all this, of course, that rents keep pace with taxation—that as taxation rises rents rise—not simultaneously, because most houses and stores are let on lease, and the rent can only be raised when the lease expires; but they *are* raised when it expires. Every dollar that is added to the City debt, therefore, causes everybody in the City who hires a room or a house, or buys an article in a store, to pay more for it than he did previously, and the greater the debt the more he will have to pay.

Now this will operate on different classes very differently. To the very rich it will make very little difference. Rich men's house-rent, and food, and clothing, are, after all, but a small item in their expenditure. The City taxes, high as they are, are of so little importance to them that they will not give a moment of time to the consideration or promotion of any scheme for keeping them down. So that it will be a long while yet before taxation will be high enough to cause them much inconvenience. In fact, we doubt if we shall hear of their doing anything more serious than grumbling, until the burdens on their property become so great as to make the tax bill look like a measure of confiscation.

As regards people of moderate means, they too have their remedy against the worst that "the ring" can do. When living in the City becomes too dear for their means they will move to the country. They are doing so already in vast numbers. They are filling up Westchester County and the Long Island shore, and scattering themselves along all the lines of railroad, at a rate which very few who have not given attention to the subject dream of. In fact, if things continue to grow worse at the present rate, it is safe to prophesy that in five years hence the larger portion of this class will have left New-York, and will only be seen in it during business hours.

The working classes, however, have no such resources. They cannot afford to travel in and out by railroad, even if they had the time; and as they have not the time they have to live near their work. Consequently they will every year find their rooms either dearer or worse—their landlords will make ends meet either by raising the rent or expending less in repairs; they will find clothes and provisions dearer; they will find boots dearer, gas dearer, everything dearer. Nor can they flatter themselves with the hope that they will be able to make up for the rise in all these things by a proportionate rise in their wages. The rate of profit on capital in New-York is regulated by the rate of profit on capital everywhere else in the country. If it was higher, the capital from other places would come in in such quantities as to lower it by competition. Consequently wages will never rise so as to absorb a greater proportion of these profits than they do in other places. If they did, so as to reduce the rate of profit below what it is in other places, capital would fly to seek investment elsewhere; and whenever living becomes so dear here that workmen cannot work for ordinary wages, we may rely on it that either the workmen or the capital will leave the City.

If workingmen could only be got to devote to the consideration of these elementary truths of political economy, one-tenth of the time that they devote to listening to the "blatherskite" of Ward politicians, they would be not only better off morally, but a great deal better off physically than they now are; for there is nothing so certain as that in a free country, the working classes owe nearly all their privation and discomfort to their own ignorance or thoughtlessness.

Our Navy Officers and Their Prizes.

Our Navy officers will take interest in a decision which we publish this morning, made by Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the bark *Empress*. The bark, as it appears, was captured as a prize, and was condemned by the District Court, but that decree was, on appeal, reversed by the Circuit Court, which declared that the vessel was not a lawful prize, but that the seizure of her was illegal, and she must be restored to her owners. The owners thereupon applied to the Court for an order that the captors should pay the costs and damages occasioned by this illegal seizure. The Court denies the motion, holding that the prize suit, which is brought by the United States to obtain the condemnation of the vessel, is a proceeding to which the captors individually are not parties, and they are not, therefore, responsible for its result, and the Court has no jurisdiction to award costs and damages against them in that suit.

The Judge draws the conclusion, from the fact that these captors are not parties to the suit, that they "can be in no way concerned in the damages or costs that may follow a decision adverse to the Government." A very comforting conclusion for navy officers this is, of course, but we hope none of them will be led by it to relax in the slightest their care, not to seize vessels which are not liable to forfeiture. For suppose that the owners of the *Empress* should not be willing to wait for the possibly tardy action of the Government in recompensing them for the damages they have suffered, and should find the officer who commanded the vessel which captured the *Empress*, here in New-York, and should commence a suit against him to make him pay the damages and costs, what defence could the officer set up? The plaintiff would prove that the defendant seized the bark, and that he was damaged by such seizure to such an amount.

What could the defendant prove to screen himself from payment of the damages? He might say, "I acted under orders from the Government, whose servant I am." But would not the conclusive answer be, "You have no order from the Government to make illegal seizures. You are ordered to seize all vessels belonging to citizens of the Rebel States, and all vessels which are trying to violate the blockade. The *Empress* was neither, as has been decided by the Court which gave her back to her owners. Your orders are not broad enough to cover this illegal seizure?" Is it not all that the defendant could claim, that as he was not a party to the prize suit, he should not be bound by it, but would be entitled to go into the merits of the case for himself anew, and show by the facts that he had reasonable and probable cause for making the seizure? Even with this liberty, the defendant would be under heavy difficulties, for in making out his probable cause he would be met all the time by the fact that the Prize Court had not found any such reasonable or probable cause for the seizure, or it would have justified him by condemning the vessel, or at least ordering the claimants to bring further proof to rebut the probable cause shown for a condemnation.

Is there not here a necessity for some legislation? We believe that the cases are very rare in which our navy officers have been actuated by any other than good motives in sending a vessel in as a prize, even where the evidence shows that there was no legal warrant for the seizure. Now, if our Prize Courts have no jurisdiction, as the law stands, to pass upon the question of damage for such seizures, ought not the law to be modified in this regard? Would not the rights of the navy be better protected by putting it into the power of the Prize Court which has heard the whole case and knows its merits and its hardships, to order that the parties injured by such an illegal seizure should be recompensed by the Government, if the officer acted fairly, and honestly believing himself to be protected by his instructions, or by the officers themselves, if they should appear to have acted recklessly or wantonly abused their power?

We commend these questions to some of the friends of the navy for their consideration. The matter should be carefully examined and thought out, and some measure devised to meet the case. Else we shall sometime have some gallant officer, who has been guilty of some mismenagement or indiscretion, harassed by lawsuits and executions, and vainly urging the General Government to do for his protection, what right and justice require should be done.

School Officers.—Nothing should divert the attention of our citizens from the duty of scrutinizing closely the character and qualifications of the candidates for School Officers. It is only by seeing to it that none but good men are elected, that our Public School system can be sustained. Hitherto it has been to a very good degree kept from the corrupting and degrading influences which have inflicted such deep and lasting injury upon almost every other department of our City government. The people have refused to allow party considerations to govern their votes in choosing the men by whom the City Schools are to be controlled. As a general thing the nominations of both parties are, at least, respectable, and with reasonable care on the part of voters we may, therefore, hope for a safe and reliable administration of the Public Schools.

Col. de Trobriand.—Col. de Trobriand, whose regiment, the Fifty-fifth New-York, was mustered out of the service, and who has since been acting as Brigadier in command of the Third brigade, Third army corps, in which capacity he brilliantly distinguished himself at the recent passage of the Rapidan, crossing Kelly's Ford in the advance and capturing a large rebel force with four guns, has at his own request been mustered out of the service, in order to determine a question of rank between himself and officers in command of regiments still in the service. It is understood that Col. de Trobriand will at once return to the army as a commissioned Brigadier-General, a position to which his long and faithful services eminently entitle him.

School Commissioners.

In the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. W. H. Neilson, the candidate for School Commissioner, deserves the cordial and effective support of all friends of our School System, without distinction of party. He has intelligence, experience and great personal worth, and will discharge the duties of the position with energy and fidelity.

In the Twenty-first Ward the Unionists have nominated Francis Lieber for School Commissioner. Dr. Lieber is one of the ablest and most learned of our citizens, and will confer honor upon the office, as well as render most useful and effective service in it, in the event of his election. There ought to be no votes cast against him.

In the Fifteenth Ward Henry J. Raymond is the Union nominee, and is opposed by Washington Murray. Both candidates are indorsed by their respective supporters as intelligent, respectable, and competent to perform the duties of School Commissioner. In the case of Mr. Murray, we know these commendations to be deserved; of the qualifications of the other candidate, the readers of the Times are better able to form an independent and reliable judgment than we are ourselves. We think we can safely say that he has not sought the position, and that his only motive in accepting it is the hope of being able to serve the public by promoting the efficiency and the usefulness of our Common Schools.

The Union nominees, in all the Wards, so far as we are able to judge, are men of character, and eminently worthy of support. Mere party claims have been ignored to a much greater extent than usual in the nominations this year. We may reasonably hope, therefore, for a decided improvement in the character of our school officers.

Fine Arts.

A very meritorious, and in some respects remarkable, picture will be placed on exhibition to-day at the Institute of Art, (Derby Gallery,) No. 625 Broadway. It represents Washington Irving and his friends at Sunnyside—the "friends" being fourteen of the most prominent literary men of the country. There can be but little novelty in the design of such a work. Several artists have essayed to give the world an idea of its cotemporary statesmen, authors, &c., and the world has generally been interested in their efforts, notwithstanding that some of its friends thus congregated together looked as though they were a stubborn mob that ought to be dispersed by the Police. Since the war we have necessarily been inundated with military chieftains and heroes, all standing or sitting in painful positions, and all more or less oppressed by a sense of buttons and arms. It seems, indeed, that masses of men can only be treated in one way, and that way as stereotyped as the allegory of the old masters. When we say that the proprietors of "Washington Irving and his Friends" have succeeded in presenting the best group of figures which we have seen for many years, it will be perceived that our remarks are not intended to depreciate their work. On the contrary, the composition of the Irving picture is unusually free and good; a little full, perhaps—as the library at Sunnyside must have been with fifteen persons in it—but not crowded. The attitudes of the figures are remarkably natural. These results have not been obtained without forethought and much labor. In the first place, Mr. F. O. C. Darley, the well-known draughtsman, was called upon for the design, and the success we have referred to is entirely owing to this gentleman. Then special photographs were taken of all the leading characters, each individual being placed in the exact position required by Mr. Darley. In this way wonderful accuracy of face and figure has been secured. After the results of these separate sittings had been incorporated in the whole, the design was twice photographed and finished with the greatest care. The engraving, which is nearly ready, is executed from this photograph, and promises to be one of Mr. T. O. Barlow's greatest successes. Mr. C. Sonntagen has since reproduced it in oil, being assisted in his task by additional sittings on the part of the principal figures. He shares with Mr. Darley the merit of having produced the best national picture ever painted in America. The portraits are excellently preserved, the flesh tints being delicate and truthful, the positions easy and pleasing, and the whole effect unlabored and interesting. Compared with those well-known engravings "Walter Scott and his Friends" and "Shakespeare and his Cotemporaries," the present work is absolutely animated.

The various portraits are grouped in sitting and standing positions around the genial author of the "Sketch Book." The principal line is composed of Longfellow, Prescott, Cooper, Bancroft and Washington Irving. Scarcely inferior to these in prominence are Simms, Hallock and Emerson, whilst standing in the background are Tuckerman, Holmes, Hawthorne, Willis, Paulding, Bryant and Kennedy. The scene is Irving's studio at "Sunnyside"—a glimpse of the Hudson being caught through the open window. Such a work will commend the sympathies of an American public, and the engravings will penetrate to all parts of the land.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—It would have been contrary to the natural order of things if the weather last night had been favorable—that night having been set apart for the benefit of Mr. Max Maretzek. Notwithstanding the first snow of the season, however, the house presented a most brilliant appearance. The opera was "Faust," which thus brought the season to a successful close. Mr. Maretzek goes to Philadelphia.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 30.

THE CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

The claims of Green Adams, of Kentucky, to the Clerkship are strongly urged on the grounds that the considerations which seemed to have almost unanimously conceded the office to Kentucky in the person of Casey, should yet avail to give it to that State, and that the politically unorganized condition of the Border States demands from their sister Free States the help which only such offices as that of Clerk of the House can give.

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

Hawkins Taylor, of Iowa, is creeping ahead to-night in the run making for the doorkeepership of the House.

THE PAY OF RETIRING BOARDS.

By order of the War Department, the members, Recorder and witnesses of and before Boards instituted under section 17, act of Aug. 3, 1861, to determine the cases of officers recommended for the retired list, will be allowed the same extra pay and traveling allowances as in the case of a general Court-martial—to take effect from the date mentioned in the above cited act.

THE BLUE BOOK.

The *Blue Book* for the year 1864, now in course of compilation by Hon. John D. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, will make over 1,000 pages, or about 80,000 names.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

It is stated, as a positive fact, that the Washington mails for New-York, on Saturday night, and also on Sunday night, were allowed to lie in the Post-office here, on account of the absence of the agents customarily sent with them.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

Chief-Engineer Isherwood, on his cross-examination, admitted that when he was commissioned as Steam Engineer in the United States Navy, he had never had charge of an engine.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 30—12 Noon.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The health of President Lincoln is considerably improved, and he will very soon be able to attend to his official duties.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Nothing has been received in this city up to noon to-day from Gen. Meade's army later than that furnished to the Associated Press last night.

The latest dates are to Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Much difficulty attends the reception of intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, there being now no regular means of communication with Washington.

It is not known that the Government has any facilities superior to private enterprise to gain intelligence.

MORE CONFISCATION.

Eight additional warrants have been issued for the seizure of property here under the Confiscation act, including the personal effects of Ex-Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Campbell, of Alabama, consisting of household furniture.

RETURN OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War has returned from a brief visit in Ohio to Washington.

CHATTANOOGA POST-OFFICE.

The business of the Chattanooga Post-office will soon be resumed under its appropriate Postmaster, J. R. Hood, who was obliged to vacate it when mail communication with the States in rebellion was officially suspended. This gentleman, during the time he was a refugee, has been sojourning in this city, and will leave here to-day to reënter upon the duties of his office.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED REBEL.

Col. Gibson, of the Forty-eighth Georgia regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburgh, and who escaped from the hospital in Baltimore on the 11th, was arrested in Lower Maryland, and brought to Washington and committed to the Old Capitol Prison to-day.

More Relief for the Federal Prisoners in Richmond.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Baltimore *American* says: "We have opened a correspondence with Commissioner Gould, which may possibly lead to the establishment of some systematic arrangement for the care and sustenance of our unfortunate prisoners at Richmond, until such time as a change may be effected, with the conviction that there is neither sufficiency of food at Richmond for the people or prisoners.

We have made a proposition to visit Richmond in our private capacity, with a view to aid in the establishment of some mutual plan for the care of our prisoners, at least so far as their food and clothing are concerned. That abundance of supplies will be forwarded from Baltimore and the loyal States for this purpose, provided that there is a certainty that they will reach their destination, there can be no manner of doubt. All that is required is, that there be some medium of communication between the donors and the recipient of contributions. To supply this much needed medium, we have volunteered to undertake this by no means desirable mission, and if the Richmond authorities accept the proposition, it will be seen by the following dispatch from the Secretary of War that the sanction of our Government has been obtained already:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 30, 1863.

To Mr. C. C. Fulton:

You are authorized to go to Richmond as a private citizen, to look after provisions sent to our prisoners and to do what you can to alleviate their sufferings. The Government makes no objection to your going, so you may proceed to Fortress Monroe, and thence to City Point on the flag-of-truce boat.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From Memphis.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 28th says cotton is dull. Sales of 230 bales at 65c.@72c.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in the hands of the rebel authorities.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had of the carrier of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $4; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor of the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her rooms to see patients, at No. 25 Bond-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday. Medicines can be had at all time

---

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

---

A Walking Skeleton.

Some years ago DR. SCHENCK

was a WALKING SKELETON

about the streets of Philadelphia, and finally was reduced so low that he was unable to move any longer, and was taken over to New-Jersey

TO DIE.

There he lay confined to his bed, and Dr. Thornton said his lungs were all gone, and he would not live a week. In that low state he heard of, and obtained, some

ROOTS AND HERBS,

and made a medicine that soon made a change in his whole system. It expelled all the matter from the lungs, mucus from the stomach, started the liver, and, in fact, expelled all the morbid matter from the system.

HIS APPETITE

began to improve, and it was with difficulty he could be prevented from eating too much. He took the most nourishing food, and, in a short time, began to

IMPROVE RAPIDLY.

Now, he is a great, hearty man, weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds. His

PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS,

are a composition similar to his medicine that cured him. He is now traveling from one city to another, seeing patients and administering his medicines; and it is said he will take a person in the

LAST STAGES OF CONSUMPTION,

and in a few weeks they are about, in tolerable good health. His medicines change the whole system, and the patient soon begins to leave

A GOOD APPETITE.

As the food nourishes the system he finds that he is getting fleshy. Nature overpowers his disease, and he gets well. This is the great feature of

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES;

they make new matter, new blood, and by keeping the digestive organs healthy disease must be expelled.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Dr. SCHENCK has rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he can be seen professionally every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanchiog.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Christmas and New-Year's.

The Craig Microscope, with mounted objects, constitutes a beautiful and appropriate Holiday Gift to old or young, combining instruction with amusement, being of the power most frequently required, and yet so simple that a child can use it. It is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. Liberal discount to the trade. Address HENRY CRAIG, No 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents—Black or brown; instantaneous; reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, styles suitable, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100, Maiden-lane.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with splitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disgreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not hear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

ORISON BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS,

No. 813 Broadway.

A CARD.

"CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION XVIIITH WARD."

A communication appeared in the *Evening Post*, of 28th inst., signed by a committee of the "Union Association of the XVIIIth Ward," endeavoring to show that the "Citizens' Association" of that Ward would not embrace their propositions to unite and form a ticket for municipal officers to be supported at the election to take place 1st December.

The "Citizens' Association of the XVIIIth Ward" was organized under a solemn pledge adopted at a meeting of the citizens of that Ward held at the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., Oct. 9, 1863, "to support loyal, honest, faithful and competent men, to fill the different offices of the Ward irrespective of their political opinions or proclivities."

To carry the above pledge into effect an Executive Committee, composed of representatives from each district of the Ward, was appointed. To do so efficiently, it was determined to affiliate with none of the political parties in existence, but to wait a reasonable time to learn whether they would make satisfactory nominations.

The Executive Committee were never waited upon by any Committee empowered by the "Union Association of the XVIIIth Ward" to make nominations, and hence to hold a conference would have been idle and unavailing, especially as it was a foregone conclusion that the present incumbent as Alderman was to be renominated—a nomination which the "Citizens' Association of the XVIIIth Ward" would not tolerate, from their knowledge of the past official conduct of that gentleman, as shown by the journal of the Board of Aldermen, it being entirely inconsistent with the pledge we had adopted.

Believing that this is the only basis upon which the municipal Government of this City can be thoroughly reformed, and men every way desirable placed in power, they therefore earnestly appeal to all good citizens to support this movement, which will become a general and permanent organization throughout the entire City.

James Black,	John M. Robinson,
Henry J. Scudder,	George Chamberlin,
C. A. Hand,	John Falconer,
Thomas C. Doremus,	Andrew Warner,
Peter McMartin,	Nathaniel Sands,
A. S. Purdy, M. D.,	E. L. Bolles,
James Ingram,	C. V. DeForest,
Charles H. Smith,	J. C. Seward,
A. Hawley Heath, M. D.,	S. R. Spellman,
Moses G. Baldwin,	Edward North,
Henry P. Marshall,	Alfred Schanck,
Jacob A. Smith,	George F. French,
J. A. McVicar, M. D.,	T. J. White,
Edward Cromwell,	J. L. Stois,
Nathaniel Hayden,	John McCullough,
George Palen,	John Zetter,
Peter T. O'Brien,	James Burger,
Thomas K. Fletcher,	D. Gerdes,
Edmund Stephenson,	

Executive Committee.

CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent posters and circulars on the morning of the election, as to the withdrawal of RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., for alderman, as two years ago, when Samuel B. Ruggles ran against the present incumbent for Alderman, a handbill was posted in the middle and eastern districts of the Ward, on the morning of the election, signed Samuel R. Ruggles, stating that he had withdrawn his name from the canvass; the result of which was that Mr. Ruggles only received 104 votes in eight districts where these bills were posted, while in the other districts he received nearly 900 votes.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS,
NINETEENTH WARD.

FOR MAYOR,
ORISON BLUNT.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
JAMES H. WELSH.

FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
CHARLES E. JENKINS.

FOR ALDERMAN,
GEORGE J. GREGORY.

FOR COUNCILMEN.
NICHOLAS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
JAMES E. WATSON,
JOSEPH CULLIPP,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN F. ZEBLEY.

FOR INSPECTOR,
ROBERT BROWER.

FOR TRUSTEES,
SIMON SEWARD,
ABRAHAM W. KENNEDY.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.

For Alderman, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 5th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 320 West 22d-st.
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 196 West 22d-st.
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 256 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 2d-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM B. NEILSON, No. 102 East 15th-st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 180 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 186 East 24th-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
JAMES MAHONY.

To the Voters of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards:

The undersigned Citizens, residing in the Sixth Judicial District, respectfully ask the residents of this District to unite with them for the purpose of electing Mr. JAMES MAHONY to the important position of Police Justice. Mr. Mahony has been for many years prominent in the public affairs of the City. He is honest, faithful and intelligent. He is peculiarly fitted by his habits and knowledge of the District for this position, and we cordially recommend him to your support.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, ISAAC BELL,
DAVID S. CODDINGTON, ROBT. J. DILLON,
A. S. LATHROP, RICHARD PEARNE,
GEO. W. VARIAN, WM. H. WICKHAM,
S. W. HUTCHINS, BRYAN LAWRENCE,
JOS. W. CORLIES, and three hundred others.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
UNION TICKET OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools of XVth Ward,
WASHINGTON SHERMAN.
For Inspector of Common Schools of XVth Ward,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN.
For Trustees of Common Schools of XVth Ward,
JOSIAH LANE,
EDWARD SCHELL.
To fill Vacancy of Two Years,
WILLIAM H. DRAPER.
To fill Vacancy of Three Years,
WILLIAM M. ALLEN.
E. J. BROWN, Chairman.
HENRY A. ESSE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For Inspector,
FRANKLIN H. CHURCHILL.
For Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
JOSEPH SMYTH.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
UNION AND PEOPLES
SCHOOL NOMINATION
For Commissioner—SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For Inspector—ROBERT A. MILLER.
For Trustees—HOOPER C. VANVORST, MORDECAI L. MARSH.
To fill vacancy—HENRY VAN SCHAICK.

A CARD FROM RICHARD WILLIAMSON, JR.

Reports having been put in circulation that my name has been withdrawn as a candidate for Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, I desire to inform the voters of this Ward that it is not withdrawn, nor will it, under any circumstances, be withdrawn till sundown of Tuesday next. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr.

TWELFTH, NINETEENTH, AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.

The only incorruptible and honest friend of freedom nominated by the people of all parties for Police Justice is Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST; for Civil Justice, JOSEPH B. TULLY.

SIXTH WARD.
For School Commissioner,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN.
For School Inspector,
JAMES KERRIGAN.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, Mozart and People's Nomination.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
EDWARD J. SHANDLEY.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For *Alderman*,
GEORGE J. OREGORY.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For School Commissioner,
CHARLES GUIDET.

FOR ALDERMAN.
XIIth Aldermanic District.
GERSON N. HERRMAN.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION NOMINATION.—SCHOOL TICKET.—Parents, look to your school ticket. For School Commissioner, JOHN F. ZEBLEY, Paper Merchant, No. 12 Spruce-st. For School Inspector, ROBERT BROWER, Carriage Manufacturer, Northeast corner of 47th-st. and 3d-av. For School Trustees, SIMON SEWARD, Flour Merchant, 3d-av. between 42d and 43d sts.; ABRAHAM W. KENNEDY, with Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 183 Bowery.

POLITICAL.

CAUTION TO VOTERS!

I warn my fellow-citizens respecting a fraud that has just come to light.

Ballots are printed for circulation on Tuesday, misspelling my name; also, a ballot initial D. Godfrey, instead of C. Godfrey.

This shows the desperation of my opponents.

Voters, beware of these and similar frauds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

UNION.
PEOPLE'S UNION
AND CITIZENS' UNION
NOMINATIONS.
Councilmen IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,

WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
UNION NOMINATIONS,
For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District,
BARNABAS W. OSBORN.
For Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
MOSES M. VAIL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Fifteenth Ward,
WM. N. BLAKEMAN,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD.
To fill a vacancy,
S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
JAMES S. HUYLER.
For Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District,
JOHN LALOR.
For Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the VIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 33 East 29th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 28th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomary, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 219 5th-av.
Naham Sullivan, No. 6 East 2?th-st.
R. V. Withers, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 29th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. S. Turner, No. 245 5th av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willatt Saaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 23d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
Ross Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 29th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 11th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th-av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
FRANCIS LIEBER.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
DAVID W. ALLEN.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
B. B. ATTERSURY.

Albon P. Man, Wm. E. Dodge, Le Grand B. Cannon, James Underhill, Samuel Slothar, W. W. De Forest, Wm. Walter Phelps, John H. Sherwood, John S. Patterson, Elliott F. Shepard—Nominating Committee.
THOS. B. ASTEN,
President Association.
ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD
UNION AND CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For Trustees
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
MORDECAI L. MARSH.
HENRY VAN SCHAICK.
For Inspector
CHARLES A. CLARK.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
MORREL B. SPAULDING.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ALFRED MOORE.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
DAVID V. FREEMAN,
JAMES T. LEAMING.
To fill a Vacancy,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
XVIIth AND XXIst WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
THEODORE J. FONDA.

To the Voters of the District:

I earnestly ask the support of the members of the Bar, and of all voters opposed to the constant changing of our Judges; merely to subserve party ends.

THEODORE J. FONDA

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKeon, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XIth, XVIth AND XVIIIth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
J. DOGGETT HUNT,
(Present Assistant Corporation Attorney.)

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS.
JAMES M. MURRAY.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLES UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 4th District, 17th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, LEARNING that Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT has been put in nomination as a candidate for the office of Civil Justice in the Sixth Judicial District, very cheerfully certify that we have known him both as a practicing lawyer in our Courts and while he was studying law in the office of Messrs. Barrett & Brinsmade, Wall-st.

From our knowledge of Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT, we regard his nomination as in every way an excellent one—his professional standing being good, his abilities more than the average, and his character irreproachable.

We make this statement without reference to politics, and with the single desire to signify to the citizens of this Judicial District that, in our judgment, Mr. BARRETT is eminently fit for the position to which he aspires.

Daniel Lord,	Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,
James W. Gerard,	Hon. Henry Nicoll,
Hon. Murray Hoffman,	G. M. Ogden,
Hon. John W. Edmonds,	Joshua M. Van Cott,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Richard O'Gorman,
Hon. Alex'r W. Bradford,	John K. Hackett,
Philo T. Ruggles,	Hon. W. R. Beebe,
William Betts,	H. G. DeForest,
F. F. Marbury,	Daniel D. Lord,
G. R. J. Bowdoin,	D. E. Wheeler,
John A. Weeks,	Hamilton Morton,
George W. Wright,	Henry Day,
Stephan Merrihew,	W. Q. Morton,
John G. Vose,	George Buckham,
J. W. Gerard, Jr.,	John C. T. Smidt,
Isaac P. Martin,	John A. Osborn,
Charles Donohue,	J. W. Fowler,
	Richard Mott.

REGULAR UNION CONVENTIONS, SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, XIITH, XIXTH and XXIID WARDS, NOV. 27 1863.—The Conventions reassembled at Dingledein's Nineteenth Ward Union Headquarters last evening, pursuant to notice from their Chairmen. Capt. JAMES BRYAN and WILLIAM H. DECAMP, Esq., of the XIXth Ward, appeared in person, and in the most magnanimous manner laid before the Conventions the nominations they had respectively received for Police Justice and Civil Justice, for the reconsideration of the Conventions: whereupon the thanks of the Conventions were unanimously tendered to the above-named gentlemen for the loyalty and patriotism thus manifested, and on due reconsideration and deliberation, the Conventions unanimously nominated JAMES H. WELSH of the XIIth Ward, present incumbent of the office of Police Justice, for reelection in the District, and CHARLES E. JENKINS, of the XXd Ward, for Civil Justice.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, } Chairmen.
SAMUEL SCOTT.
G. B. TOMBSON, } Secretaries.
W. T. B. MILLIKEN, }

McKEON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In consequence of the withdrawal of Messrs. Howe and Flyn from this canvass, this Association unanimously indorses Mr. DENIS QUIN for Civil Justice, and Mr. EDWARD HOGAN for Police Justice.

E. BEARDSLY, President.
J. TOPHAM, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—REGULAR UNION and People's nomination for Inspector of Public Schools in XVIth Ward,
ROBERT A. MILLER.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE VIIth, XIth AND XIIIth WARDS.

WILLIAM L. ELY having received several nominations for Alderman for the VIIIth Aldermanic District, we beg leave, most respectfully and heartily, to recommend him to the support of the tax-payers and electors, believing his long experience in municipal affairs, his untiring energy and strict devotion to the public interest eminently qualifies him to discharge the duties of the office, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

JOHN T. BARNARD, No. 294 Front-st.
STEPHENS ROBERTS, No. 268 South-st.
DAVID NICHOLS, No. 185 Henry-st.
MOLLERS, HOGG & MARTENS, corner of Corlears and Water sts.
H. I. HANSEN & SON, No. 489 Cherry-st.
E. A. CLAYTON, No. 7 Broome-st.
G. & D. S. BRUEN, No. 586 Grand-st.
ALEXANDER MACKEY, No. 441 Cherry-st.
JOHN BUCK, No. 318 Henry-st.
LEWIS O. COHEN, corner of Corlears and Henry sts.
ISAAC V. BRIGGS, No. 225 East Broadway.
DAVID HAYS, No. 268 Henry-st.
TRUMAN NICHOLS, East Broadway.
WILLIAM C. BALL, Henry-st.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor,
ORISON BLUNT.
For Police Justice,
JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM E. SMITH.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM H. HOUSNER, ABRAHAM E. DATER,
WILLIAM HEPBURN, JOHN H. PULLIS,
ELBERT ROBINSON, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.
For School Commissioner,
JACOB C. BOGERT.
For Inspector,
GEORGE F. MERKLES.
For Trustees,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, HENRY P. LEE.
ABRAHAM VAN ORDEN, Chairman.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

My attention having been drawn to certain affidavits, gotten up to prejudice the loyal voters of this Ward against me on the eve of election, I publish the following affidavit in refutation of such slanders:

City and County of New-York, ss.—RICHD. WILLIAMSON, Jr., residing at No. 133 5th-av., New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that neither he, nor any member of his family, nor any person by his authority, or by the authority of any member of his family, have at any time ever stated to any person or persons seeking the names of the residents of the house No. 133 5th-av. "that there was only one gentleman residing in the house, and that he was an elderly man." And further, that no attempt has ever been made on his part, or by any member of his family or his behalf, or by any person whatever by his authority, or by the authority of any member of his family, to in any manner evade the enrollment or the draft. (Signed,) RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1863.
THOS. B. KINGSLAND, Notary Public.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The undersigned, electors of the XVIIIth Ward, having unequivocal assurances of the faithful action of RICHARD O'BRIEN, in his official conduct as Councilman, the best evidence of his undeviating integrity, take pleasure in recommending him for the support of his fellow-citizens as a candidate for Alderman for the XVIIIth Ward. (Signed,)

ISAAC BELL, No. 26 West 22d-st.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 38 West 23d-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 122 5th-av.
ISRAEL CORSE, No. 104 5th-av.
CHARLES LAMSON, No. 11 West 21st-st.
ROBERT L. CUTTING, No. 141 5th-av.
O. D. F. GRANT, No. 11 Gramercy-place.
N. L. McCREADY, No. 10 West 22d-st.

FIFTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

At a meeting of citizens of the Vth Ward, irrespective of party, held at the residence of Samuel S. Wyckoff, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated

For School Commissioner,
JAMES M. TUTHILL.
For School Inspector,
JAMES PRICE.
For Trustees,
JOHN BESSON,
JOHN H. WHITMORE,
SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Chairman.
JOSEPH G. HARRISON, Sec'y

UNION NOMINATION,
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

CARD FROM JUDGE WILLIS.

TO THE ELECTOR

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners elected at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on Monday, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1364, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at this office.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 29 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 56 and 60 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by HARDEN & WARD, No. 54 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR SALE.
WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.
offers for sale
SCRIP OF VARIOUS DIVIDEND-PAYING MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
Including Commercial, Mercantile, New-York, Orient Sun and Union.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. FEARSON, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1863.

AN ELECTION for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the second class, to hold office for three years from January 1, 1864, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 128 Broadway, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred thousand dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State, and

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders of this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 4,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each, and

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 4,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of said Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of said stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1863.—In pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent Banks and Bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes issued to THE ISLAND CITY BANK, a banking association in New-York City, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment, within six months from this date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive their par value, on behalf of the Superintendent, at the bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the ninth) of December next. The poll will be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT I. BANKS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CAPITAL WANTED—Special or general, in a well-established and profitable stock-broking and banking business. Address BROKERAGE, Box No. 105 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, Na. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 50 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., one pair sorrel carriage horses, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, and very stylish drivers.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SEVERIN, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
By D. W. IVES & CO.
At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Garden of Love," by Reubens, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastian Bourdon, examples by David Teniers, Netscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim instant attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RUBENS,	P. VERONESE,	D. TENIERS,
NETSCHER,	LEBRUN,	VERNET,
WOUVERMANS,	RAFFAELLE,	ROUX,
MURILLO,	GUERIN,	TURNER,
WEBB,	DURAND,	VALLIN,
DUNERGER,	PLOTZER,	BOURBON,
FRANCIA,	FINART,	CORREGIO,
LATOUR,	HOFFMEYER,	GALVANI,
DUPREY,	L. J. VERNET,	MIGNOT,
LEBRUN,	REBON,	GUERIN,
CORDIER,	GISE,	CORNELO,
FOX,	OSTADE,	LORISE.

In addition, will be sold the interesting collection of choice water color and photographic drawings, including Thorwaldsen's "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara," drawings by Benard Ceseri, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of the gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being admitted to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and near o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now owned by the Union and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The said sale of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the whole and complete property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage created by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1853, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $63,731 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1859, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,627, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis S. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

HAVILAND JOSEPH, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Henricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 12, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

BANTA H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, directed by the Honorable District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., as follows
Cargo Schooner MARTHA JANE—
19 round bales Sea Island Cotton.
13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo Schooner SEA BIRD—
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo Steamer MAIL—
22 bales and packages Sea Island Cotton.
90 bales and packages Upland Cotton.
6 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Catalogues, and samples of Cotton, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DISSOLUTION.

RICHARDS & WHITING have this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. S. RICHARDS is alone authorized to sign in the name of the firm in liquidation.

A. S. RICHARDS.
D. J. WHITING.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

A. S. RICHARDS, having associated with him his brother, A. RICHARDS, will continue the Auction and Commission business for the sale of Boots, Shoes and Leather, at the old stand, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York, under the firm of A. S. RICHARDS & CO.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10¾ o'clock, at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and complete assortment of Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Auctioneer
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.

52 Dry Hides,
250 Green salted do.
70 Casks of Tallow, just received from Newbern, N. C.

Sale positive, terms cash. By order of
Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. S.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS.

TRADE SALE
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock,
BY CATALOGUE FOR CASH, in lots to suit City and out of town buyers. Goods packed on our premises.
J. K. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, top buggies, City built, road wagons, second-hand coach, rockaway, nearly new, park wagons, sleighs, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J., LYING IN THE COSTER TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 84 lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets in the Coster Tract, viz.: Newark and Hackensack avs., Perry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand sts.

The title to this property is perfect, and will be sold free from incumbrance.

Maps, showing the particular lots to be sold, can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 53½ Pine-st.

LENT & PRICE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT HALF-PAST TWO o'clock P. M., on the premises. Property at Auction, near Newark, New-Jersey, on the line of Horse-car railroad to Irvington, three-quarters of a mile from Newark. Seven acres very rich land, small new house and barn, having a splendid view of Newark, the Bay, New-York, Staten Island, and the environs. To be sold altogether, or in half acre villa lots. The Irvington Horse-car leaves Market-st. depot on the arrival of the New-York train. LENT & PRICE,
Auctioneers, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ALBERT C. HATWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Oct. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each or the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weights to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts on route, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Premiums will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to purchase for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers;
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWEARS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage is required service, and to keep the same at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.
For new house for Engine Company No. 45.
For new house for Engine Company No. 23.
For new house for Hose Company No. 48.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and ag

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent,

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, single package $2; family package, sent by mail, $5.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases by Specific Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been so fortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary omissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of natural power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease. In possession of the most speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their present vile are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. Too afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) also No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, in any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

COSTIVENESS AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS CURED.—Dr. Lee's Elixir is much used and is sufficient to the above complaints. It is entirely composed of simple herb, pleasant to take, an effectual and mild remedy, which can be procured anywhere. None of it is sold as its preparation is kept on receipt of one dollar and a postage stamp, or sending two postage stamps he will send the most satisfactory reference as to its virtue. Address JUSTICE HOOLEY, No. 359 South-th-st., Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for that purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured on less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his only office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
First introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office No. 23 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 253 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. M. BOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JAYNES,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LAIRD, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $95, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LANG, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUKKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,365	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,376	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,578	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$140, $75, Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on
THURSDAY, Dec. 3,
Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The new, side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,
No. 56 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 December. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 23d December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PRESCOTT FAYERWEATHER. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10 57 P. M. sleeping car)	10 52 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:26 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 6 P. M.

J. B. GASSINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
OPENING OF THE SEASON,
ON
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1863.
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA,
a romantic Opera in 3 acts,
BY
F. VON FLOTOW.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA	HERR HIMMER
BASSI	HERR WEINLICH
LEONORE	MAD. JOHANNSEN
MALVOLIO	HERR HABELMANN
BARBARINO	HERR GRAFF

Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Admission to Parquette and Balcony.....$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
GRAND MUSICAL MATINEES
every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
in which
ARTISTS OF THE FIRST TALENT
will appear
The first of the series will be given on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
The following celebrated artists, among others, will assist:
MME. COMTE BORCHARD,
of the Italian Opera and Opera Comique, Paris.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritono.
THE BRETTO CHILDREN,
the most wonderful and talented in the age.
MASTER BERNARD,
Violinist, aged 11 years.
MASTER RICARDO,
Cornet Soloist, aged 7 years.
The Manager pledges himself to do all in his power to make the matinées worthy the approval of the admirers of the Fine Arts, hoping to receive the patronage of the FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, whose well known taste for refined music is proverbial.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2½.
Orchestra and Balcony Seats, 50 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2. Books for new subscriptions are now open till MONDAY, Nov. 30, at the music-store of
MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,
from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, opening of the Season.
STRADELLA,
Grand Opera in three acts, by Flotow.
Further particulars will be published in due time.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

IRVING HALL.

Mlle. LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA, Pianist, respectfully announces her first
GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863, on which occasion the following artistes will assist
Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone,
together with
FULL ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Sig. ABELLA, Accompanyist.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 50c. extra. For sale at the Music-stores.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful
SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE AND STATUARY,
OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,
are presented in a series of superb views, taken by some
GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN;
thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, or twenty-five feet square, to one view, and illuminated in the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
In combination with these superb views the woodrous and beautiful spectral illusion of the WHITE LADY, or "LA DAME BLANCHE," which has been witnessed with intense interest and delight by thousands, will be repeated until further notice. The exquisite SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT EFFECTS ON NIAGARA AND ENA, with the Thunderstorm on Niagara and the LEGEND OF THE WHITE CANOE, will also be introduced.
Doors open at 2½; Tours begin at 2¾ P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.
Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Children 15 cents.
Schools and Charitable Institutions treated with on liberal terms.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.
MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers,
No. 14 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.
HASLETT McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.

No. 2 HANOVER-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.
GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
J. B. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, late of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863

WM. B. MOTT HAVING RETIRED FROM No. 3 Wall-st., the business will be conducted by his brothers Charles St. John Mott, George Henry Mott and Robert B. Hill, under the name of MOTT, HILL & CO., No. 3 Wall-st.

OSCAR FOOTE OF THE FIRM OF SWALLOW, FOOTE & CHANDLER, has this day retired from the firm by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1863.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. MORES.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the American public.
THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING in the world.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.
STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret he is unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the
MORNING PERFORMANCE
to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT,
HANNIBAL,
will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB,
by F. NASH. At each entertainment,
PROF. LANGWORTHY
will enter the
DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
THE ONLY POONAH BEAR
in America, and second ever imported.
THE ONLY BLACK AFRICAN OSTRICH in America.
☞ THE ONLY SILVER-STRIPED HYENA in America. Also, upwards of two hundred other living specimens from all parts of the world.
ALL LIVING, ALIVE! ALIVE ALIVE
TRICK PONIES, COMIC MULES, and EDUCATED MONKEYS
will appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
NO. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager
EVERY EVENING
during the week, and on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be presented a
RICH AND VARIED PROGRAMME
of novel, wonderful and exciting
ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
MIRACLES OF GYMNASTIC SKILL,
ACROBATIC EXPLOITS,
CLASSIC POSTURING,
FEATS OF EQUILIBRIUM,
&c., &c., &c.,
in which
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
MADAME ELOUISE,
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
and the full strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
will appear.
CLOWNS
JOE PENTLAND AND JAMES REYNOLDS.
TIME—Doors open at 7; grand entree at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Children under ten, 25c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Private Boxes, $4.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.
☞ BY MR. JOHN K. PAINE,
THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ORGANIST,
AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.
Cor. Broadway and 34th-st.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863,
assisted by the choir and organist of the Church,
MR. PAINE,
on this occasion will have the honor of playing, for the first time, before a New-York audience. A young American of rare genius, he has already acquired a European celebrity. An indefatigable and severe student, he has under the most eminent German masters, risen to the first rank in his profession, both as an Organist and Composer. Mr. PAINE is true representative of the school of the great master, Sebastian Bach, and the Committee feel fully warranted in assuring lovers of the art that this Concert will be one of the most rare and intellectual feasts of the season. Tickets 50 cents, at the usual places.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES:

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my list circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by BRADBURY within four weeks at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863." For the best piano-forte a gold medal.

Warerooms No. 427 Broome st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of the practical piano forte makers, father and four sons), who are still introducing improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.
DREGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.
These magnificent Pianos, which, for power

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S THREE GIANTS and the Generals are filling his Museum day and night, despite rain, cold, snow and sleet; but he has determined to withdraw them after this week, to make room for the great dramatic novelty, the "Ticket of Leave Man," which has made so great a sensation in London, and which will be sure to carry New-York by storm. He has long had it in course of preparation, and assures us that it shall be the most thrilling and attractive drama ever put upon his or any New-York stage. He has also engaged an extraordinary musical novelty, which he assures us will take the public by storm, but *what it is* is contraband for the present.

[Advertisement.]

A DETERMINED DEMOCRAT.—There lives a man in this City who is such a tremendous hater of monarchy that he would not, until lately, wear a hat because there is a crown in it. This resolution, which was necessarily a source of much mortification to his friends, was at length overcome by a sight of one of the Fall Hats of the newest style and most graceful shape, manufactured by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. Insensible to all other exigencies, he could not resist the subtle fascination excited by this latest triumph of the hatter's art.

[Advertisement.]

THE TABLES TURNING.—Our professedly humane and patriotic Union politicians will, very likely, have themselves outgeneraled and their political pretensions thrust down to perdition by the superior virtue of their opponents, witness the moral stamina and humanity of F. I. A. BOOLE (the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New-York,) in favor of the rights of black men, and illustrated in the 21st chapter of Matthew, 28th to 32d verses inclusive.

[Advertisement.]

A beatiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—BRANDT.—In Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. T. A. Stnddiford, JONATHAN S. CURTIS, M. D., of Hartford, Conn., and SUSAN, third daughter of Mr. William H. Brandt, of Belleville.

SCRIBNER—QUINN.—In South Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. GRAY, JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., of New-York, and JEANNIE M., daughter of Edward Quinn, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

COCK.—On Monday, Nov. 30, SARAH COCK, widow of Andrew Cock, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 231 Henry st. The body will be taken to Flushing, L. I., and buried from Friends' Meeting-house, to-morrow, Dec. 2, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

CUSHING.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, HARRY, eldest son of Mary J. and James Cushing, Jr., aged 8 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 126 West 44th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CRANE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, SARAH IVISON, wife of William N. Crane, and daughter of Henry Ivison, aged 24 years.

The funeral will be attended from the house of her father, No. 43a West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE LAMATER.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, JOHN W. DE LAMATER, third son of John De Lamater, Esq., aged 23 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Thompson,) in 21st-st., between 6th and 7th ave., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DICKERSON.—On Monday, Nov. 30, Mrs. JULIA DICKERSON, widow of Rev. Jonathan Dickerson, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, James Carr, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 East 20th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

FORBS.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, DONALD FORBS, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence, 113th-st. and Harlem-lane.

HUNTER.—In Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., on Thursday, Sept. 24, Sergt. JOHN HUNTER, Co. H, Harris Light Cavalry, of wounds received at the battle of Liberty Mills, Va., Sept. 21, aged 23 years, 6 months and 29 days.

☞ Orange County (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HUNTER.—At the Barracks Hospital, in Baton Rouge, La., on Wednesday, July 29, Sergt. PETER S. HUNTER, of the 131st regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 25 years, 9 months and 4 days.

☞ Orange County (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Sleep, soldier, sleep; from sorrow freed,
And o'en and pain, 'tis well with thee;
'Tis well, though not a single tear
Lament the buried volunteer.

KIRBY.—In Latting Town, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 29, HANNAH KIRBY, widow of William Kirby, formerly of Ticonderoga, N. Y., in the 88th year of her age.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

LORILLARD.—In Sing Sing, on Monday, Nov. 30, ERNEST, son of Peter Lorillard, aged 16 years.

MARSH.—At his residence in Bloomfield, N. J., Thursday evening, Nov. 26, Rev. HENRY MARSH, aged 30 years and 11 months.

Funeral service in Christ's Church, Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock. Trains leave at the foot of Barclay-st., N. Y.

PRIEST.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, FRANARICA, daughter of William H. Priest.

Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

ROOSEVELT.—On Monday evening, Nov. 30, JAMES H. ROOSEVELT, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, CATHERINA BANSE REYNOLDS, widow of Lockwood Reynolds, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock.

SLOAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 29, PHEBE SLOAN, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of the late Sophia Dayton, No. 306 3d-st., between Avenues C and D.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 29, MARIA TAYLOR, daughter of the late Archibald Taylor, of this City.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Church of Rev. Mr. Wells, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.

TIEBOUT.—On Sunday, Nov 29, in Belleville, N. J., ADAM T. TIEBOUT, aged 64 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, Mrs. ELIZABETH WATSON, relict of the late John Watson, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her daughters, Mrs. E. J. Loder and Mrs. A. H. Drummond, and of her son, Henry C. Watson, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITEHEAD.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday morning, Nov. 29, Mrs. EMELINA V., wife of James M. Whitehead.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 65½ South 4th-st.

WHITMORE.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, JOSEPH M. WHITMORE, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company C, 13th regiment National Guard State of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 347 Navy-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 30.—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, J. Smith, P. F. Smith, Rev. J. Quinn, J. Goldsmith, L. Wiel, lady and three children, Thomas James, and 462 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In ship Princess Alexandro, for St. Thomas and Santa Cruz.—E. H. Perkins, U. S. Consul at Santa Cruz; J. V. Brown, Mrs. J. V. Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Mrs. Anthony Brown, John Roche, Edward Roche, Maria Minnis, Miss Fanny Armstrong, Miss Annie Leggett, Ferdinand Mourlar, F. L. Platt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises 10 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 30 | Gov. Island..12 19 | Hell Gate.. 1 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 30.

Cleared.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Brig Nelly Hewett, Bucklin, Washington, William S. Brown & Co.

Schooners New-Zealand, Wilson, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Black Diamond, Young, Baltimore, L. Kenney; Thomas Vaughan, Jones, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Corinna M., Jones, Plymouth, E. H. Kreemer; F. P. Simpson, Ellis, York River, S. Ellis; Dundee, (Br.,) Sheehan, Porto Cabello, D. R. De Wolf; F. P. Barkalow, Cole, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Saxon, Cassidy, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Quail, Brewster, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Oleander, Brooks, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co., E. Arcularius, Jackson, Baltimore, J. V. Haviland; Sarah, Steelman, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; H. Hickman, Juster, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool 12th inst., and Queenstown 13th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamer Quincy, Clapp, New-Orleans Nov. 3, via Port Royal 21st, and Delaware Breakwater, with cotton, etc., to Dennison & Wyckoff. Nov. 23, had a severe gale from the northeast; was hove to for 30 hours. 18th, William Whitney died of dropsy. Put into Port Royal, Chincoteague and Delaware Breakwater, for coal.

U. S. transport America, Share, Hilton Head Nov. 25, and Stono Inlet 26th, at 8 P. M., with dispatches and a detachment of the 6th U. S. Infantry, in command of Capt. Upham and Lieut. Bailey.

U. S. transport Fanny, Theobald, Port Royal Nov. 25, in ballast to Bonner & Brown. Has had a succession of heavy northeast gales the entire passage.

Steamer Mary Cranby, Kimball, Quebec 24 ds., via Boston, in ballast to master.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Prompt Cockwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Baleell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Hector, Munson, Quebec via Boston, in ballast to master.

Ship Gov. Morton, Reynard, New-Bedford via Long Island Sound, in ballast to master.

Ship Panama, Soule, Hong Kong Aug. 1, passed Anger Sept. 14, the Cape of Good Hope Oct 11, and the equator 30th, with teas to N. L. and George Griswold. Had light winds all the passage.

Ship Carioca, (Ital.,) Maggio, Matamoras 28 ds., with cotton to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship Clyde, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Cardiff 37 ds., via Cork Oct. 20, with coal to master.

Ship Vangnard, Russell, Liverpool Oct. 22, with mdse. and 322 passengers to Newland & Frothingham. One child died on the passage, and had one birth.

Ship Emerald—returned.

Bark Oceana, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux 37 ds., with mdse. to A. H. Simonin.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Butler, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and cotton to H. E. Brown & Co. 26th inst., in the Gulf, saw bark John Boueton, bound S.

Bark Fannie Hamilton, (Br., of Gibraltar,) Dyer, Malaga 40 ds., and 38 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Moore & Henry.

Bark Amalie, (Pruss.,) Silberschmidt, Rotterdam 70 ds., with mdse. to William Salem & Co. Had very heavy weather the latter part of passage; broke fore yard, split sails, etc.

Bark Clarissa, (Brem.,) Reiners, Bahia 35 ds., with sugar to E. Pavanstadt & Co.

Bark Aid, (Br., of Bristol,) Edwards, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray.

Bark William Van Name, Cooke, Cape Haytien Nov. 1, and 4 days from Inagua, with salt to master.

Bark Sea Brice, Wass, of and from Addison 4 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Bark Kate Stamler, Crawford, from Baltimore.

Brig Restless, (Br., of Annapolis,) Mitchell, St. John, N. B., with inmber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Weston, Demarara 20 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Margaret, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Lynch, St. Johns, N. F., 14 ds., with fish to Gerdon, Bruce & McAnliffe.

Brig Kenneth, (of Halifax,) Stanley, Jacmel 17 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Catharine, (of P. E. I.,) Hillman, Canso 8 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Escape, (Br., of Jersey,) Adams, Rio Janeiro 30 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Wilhelm, (Old., Seivens, Ciudad, Belivar 34 ds., with hides to Oelriche & Co.

Schr. Sultan, (Br., of Halifax,) Dixon, Jacmel 17 ds., with logwood to master.

Schr. Julia A. Whitmore, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. Amanda, Lambson, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Joseph William Fish, Shaw, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Rockland.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Nollen, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Nile, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Union, Brown, Machias 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Mary, Langdon, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Julie E. Pratt, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Cameo, Pendleton, Rondout for Portsmouth.

Schr. John Turay, Inman, Washington, D. C., 6 ds.

Schr. Brandywine, Price, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, N.

BELOW—1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Ships Ladoga and R. C. Winthrop.

Barks Alrania, Henrietta, Ocean Eagle, Jubilaum, Atlantic, Emilie, Our Union.

Brigs B. L. Shaw, J. R. Nevins, (Br.,) Zero, (Br.,) S. C. Troop, (Br.)

Schooners Oakes Ames, Lion, H. Finch, Buena Vista, Armenia, Wm. A. Crocker, H. T. Wood, Fashion, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Arr. Br. schr. Loyalist, from Havana.

Also arr. ship San Carlos, from Valparaiso Sept. 16, Nov. 1, lat. 6 S., lon. 24 38 W., spoke bark Celestra, from Philadelphia for Rio de Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Margaret—Br. bark, from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, Eng., Oct. 25, lat. 26 32 S., lon. 34 35.

Susanna—Swed. brig, from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, Oct. 27, lat. 18 11 S., lon. 34 51.

Reed—schr., hence for Barbados, Nov. 18, lat. 19 57 N., lon. 58 30.

Amelia—Pruss. bark, from Rotterdam for New-York, Nov. 27, lat. 37 43, lon. 73 28.

Maple Valley—Br. bark, bound east, Nov. 18, lat. 26 52, lon. 60 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Jaemel 13th inst., Br. brig Jacmel Packet, for Boston in 3 ds.; schr. E. Arnold, hence, disch.

At Inagua Nov 15, brig Olga, for New-York in 6 ds.; Br. brig Planet, from Turks Island for Boston, put in Nov. 14, leaking and would be condemned.

At Jacmel, 18 inst., brig Alice, for New-York in 14 ds.

[FOR ADDITIONAL SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE SEE SECOND PAGE.]

Arrived from New-York—17th, Sir Icel, at Portland, 18th, Dr. Barlow, Cushaven; Beta, at Dublin; 14th, Eliza Ruger, at Pool; 20th, J. H. Ryerson, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Ship Recovery, at Liverpool, and Anton and Jacob, at Falmouth, Inaky.

Arrived from Portland—Lucy Elleo, at Fleetwood.

Sailed for New-York—13th, Acadia, Denin and Washington, from Plymouth; Fleetwing, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—13th, Kentuckian, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—18th, Casoolard, from Liverpool.

The Scotia experienced a continuation of very heavy weather.

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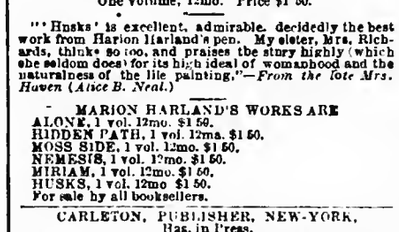

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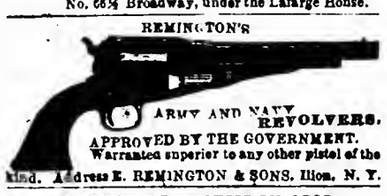

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STARTLING DISCLOSURES!

Every day is written this little sentence—"Died yesterday." Every day a flower is plucked from some sunny home—a breach is made in some happy circle—a jewel is taken from some treasury of love by the ruthless hand of the angel of death. Each day from the Summer fields of life some harvester disappears. Yes, every moment some cherished sentimental drops from the rugged ramparts of time into the surging waves of eternity. Even as we write, the church-bell tolls the doleful funeral knell of one who "died yesterday"—its solemn tones chill the blood in our veins and make the heart sad indeed.

"Died yesterday." Daily, men, women and children are passing away; and hourly, in some lonely silent grave-yard, the cold, cheerless sod drops upon the coffin-lid of the dead. As often in the morn we find some rare flower that had blushed sweetly in the sunset, has withered forever; so, daily, when we rise from our couch to labor at our posts, we miss some kind cheerful soul, whose existence was dearly and sacredly entwined with our own, and had served as a beacon-light to our weary footsteps. But they are now gone, and future generations will know not their worth or appreciate their precepts. Yes, remember each day some sacred pearl drops from the jewel thread of friendship—some sweet heavenly lyre to which we have been wont to listen, has been hushed forever.

The true man and silent observer inquires why is this? What the remote causes that tend to produce premature decay, suffering and death, and thus rob life of its choicest blessings? And while the humdrum of busy life is going on without, the philosopher is poring over the sciences and devising means for the amelioration of human woes and the prolongation of life. Think you his is an enviable position—an existence without stern obstacles and perplexing cares? Nay, far from it, for he plucks the rose in peril of the thorn: he climbs to eminence and renown, and every step he gains is planted on a prostrate foe.

Rarely, indeed, among the greatest minds, do we find that combination of physical and mental strength which is essential to complete success. In Franklin, even more than Washington, the two-fold power of sage and business man were admirably blended.

In Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW, the greatest Liver, Lung and Blood Physicians of the age, a like quality of genius is strikingly developed, and well it is for the suffering millions that such is the case.

The accumulated evidence of nearly a quarter of a century speaks in tones of thunder which shall yet be made to reverberate throughout the earth in favor of their wonderful remedies. No power can stay or cost suppress the living fire that now flickers from the altar of more than a hundred thousand human hearts. True merit and success must receive their reward.

From his most unlimited and extensive practice and experience in the treatment of Lung and Liver diseases, for over a quarter of a century, (having during that period treated over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CASES successfully,) we have fully demonstrated the fact, that there is a POSITIVE, NATURAL and TRIUMPHANT SPECIFIC for the speedy removal of every derangement and disease of those organs, no matter how produced nor of how long standing, provided the constitution is sufficiently vigorous to respond to the life-giving powers of the remedies, which are perfectly harmless, being entirely vegetable, and can be used by the most delicate infant or feeble constitution, without fear or danger.

In order to inform all persons how they may know when they are suffering from any derangement of the Liver and the other digestive organs, we will give the most common and plain symptoms of

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

A sallow, or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body: dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache: bitter, or bad taste in the mouth: dryness of the throat, and internal heat, palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and causing a sensation in the throat, which is often attributed to worms: sickness and vomiting; distress; heaviness, or a blood-ed and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness, aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; restlessness at night, with a tired and sore feeling of the whole body on rising in the morning; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles; flatulence; nervousness; all-gone feelings; thick, turbid, or high colored urine; coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; tenderness and fullness in the right side, which often extends to the left; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes: female weaknesses and irregularities; faintings fits, &c.

Another very prominent and common symptom is the peculiar lowness of spirits, and gloomy forebodings of the unfortunate sufferer; persons of naturally buoyant and cheerful dispositions, are often changed to dull, morose and desponding hypochondriacs, by those before amiable and sprightly, become peevish, irritable and unsociable. In short, undergo an entire change of manner and character.

All of the above symptoms indicate, more or less, derangement of the liver, and are so characteristic, that few can be mieled. Of course it is not to be supposed that all of the above symptoms will be found in any one case; in many instances, only a very few of them may be manifested to the external.

It depends much upon the length of time the difficulty has been existing, organization of the particular system affected, climate, general habits, occupation, sex, &c., &c. Of course the longer or more severe the derangement, the more numerous the symptoms or external manifestations of the internal discord and complication. If nature, in her saintary struggles to relieve the blood from its poisonous qualities, throws or deposits the greater portion of it upon the delicate organs called Lungs, there is at once more or less cough as the result, with, eventually, all the long train or symptoms of Consumption. If the Bowels receive most of the poisonous deposit, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Piles, Bilious Colic, &c., are the result. If the Stomach receive it instead, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and pains in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn and many other unpleasant symptoms are produced, and if the poisonous bilious matter is thrown to the Skin, all kinds of eruptions and skin diseases are quickly induced.

And thus we might go on and enumerate nearly all the long list of diseases to which the people of this country are liable, as being caused directly or indirectly by derangement of the Liver, and its associate organs, for, as before stated, the blood now becomes contaminated, if the Liver and digestive organs fail to perform their office properly, filling the secretions and blood with morbid elements, which are thrown, by an effort of nature, into the weaker parts of the system, and there produce their specific effects, causing various diseases and symptoms, according to the nature of the parts, producing all manner of complications and sufferings. It will thus be seen at a glance that our theory is simple and plain, having condensed and placed it within the grasp of all minds, that they may see and feel the vast importance of not neglecting derangements of the system where any of the above-mentioned symptoms are manifest.

"A stitch in time saves nine," is an old but true adage, and never more appropriate than when applied in this matter of life and health and human happiness.

All that are in any way diseased will please give DRS. HAMILTON & LOCKROW a call and they will soon be convinced that theirs is the right system, and that disease can be more speedily removed than by any other system.

PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, one of the partners, having for many years given his whole time to the treatment and investigation of Chronic Diseases, more especially of the Liver and Blood, and having been long and favorably known in every State and Territory of the Union as the most skillful and successful physician in the cure of chronic diseases, of this or any age, being formerly Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Medical Botany and Diseases of Females and Children, in Central Medical College; also, Physician to the New-York College of Health and the Central City Hospital, &c., has placed opportunities within his reach of no mean importance and have added largely to his skill and experience.

In next Saturday's issue of this paper we shall publish some of the most startling and wonderful cures we have performed, ever before given to the public.

Do not fail to read them all ye afflicted. Come and see us without delay, that you may be saved.

☞ CONSULTATION FREE. ☜

The Lungs examined by means of the newly invented Pulmometer or Lung Tester, and disease detected in its very earliest stages, and the remedy applied.

OFFICE NO. 546 BROADWAY,

One door south of the Old Dusseldorf Gallery.

☞ Office hours for consultation, from 10 A. M. until 8 P. M.

Cases treated by mail as heretofore.

Address Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW.

☞ Send for our Pamphlet, with Testimonials, gratis.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Information from Gen. Meade to Monday Noon.

The Hostile Forces Confronting Each Other at Mine Run Valley.

Lee Strongly Intrenched and Presenting a Defiant Attitude.

Explanation of the Cannonading on Monday.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YET.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS TO SUNDAY MORNING.

The Rebels Worsted in Several Skirmishes.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac up to Monday noon.

The train captured on the Plank-road on Friday is said to have contained a small quantity of ammunition, which the rebels exploded; they also captured the mules—eighty of which they carried away, and killed the remainder. The wagon-master was killed, and the drivers (two excepted) were conveyed away as prisoners.

In relation to affairs on the front on Saturday, it is stated at daylight that our army lay across the Fredericksburgh and Orange turnpike, at Robertson's tavern, about twelve miles from Orange Court-house.

The rebel line was light, and was gradually pushed back by our skirmishers for one mile and a half over to Mine Run, near Verdiesville. On both sides of the road, sloping a half mile on each side of the river, is an open space, and on the edge of the woods west of the river the enemy were in line of battle, on both sides of the road, with their batteries intrenched. The slope from thence to the river is studded with rifle-pits from which the sharpshooters fired scattering shots.

About one in the afternoon the clouds broke and the rain ceased, but the roads were almost in an impassable condition. One of our batteries fired a few shots, to which the rebels replied with great spirit for about half an hour. The following positions for battle having been assigned to the several corps were taken by them during the day, and each was ready for its duty by 4 o'clock.

The Sixth corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, on the right, next the Second corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. WARREN, which held the turnpike, and, together with the First corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. NEWTON, formed the centre: the left was formed by the Third corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, the Fifth corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. SYKES, formed the reserve. About sunset several guns were fired from our lines, but failed to draw the enemy's fire. A few additional particulars are furnished of the engagement on Friday, namely: The number of prisoners taken by the Third corps has been greatly exaggerated.

Only 60 have as yet been reported to the Provost-Marshal. Among the wounded are Col. MCCLELLAN and Col. HIGGINS, of the Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment. Also two Captains, names unknown. The Medical Director of our corps estimates our loss at 325 wounded and about 100 killed. The enemy retreated from the front of the Third corps during the night, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Owing to the enemy's change of position, it becomes necessary for us to leave them there, their number greatly exceeding ours. A note dated Sunday says:

Yesterday closed clear, with the two armies lying in line of battle on opposite sides of Mine Run valley, on examination it was found that the ground on the sides of the Run, excepting where it is crossed by the turnpike, was impassable by our troops, owing to the boggy and swampy condition of the ground.

All was quiet to front on Sunday. On Monday, at 6 o'clock, all our batteries which can be placed in position to bear upon the rebel works were ordered to open.

The siege train was in position in front of SEDGWICK'S command. After a half hours' slow cannonading, to which the enemy feebly responded, an attack was ordered.

Gen. WARREN on the left came upon the enemy stronger in numbers and position than was anticipated, and asked for further instructions; the forward movement was then checked, and all firing ceased.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Nov. 30.

The armies of Gens. MEADE and LEE are divided by Mine Run Valley, crossing the Fredericksburgh and Orange plank roads about 12 miles from the latter place. The enemy are strongly intrenched, and exhibit a determination to make a desperate resistance.

Some cannonading has taken place this forenoon, which was feebly replied to by the batteries. Their line of works is near Verdiersville, on commanding positions, but this will probably be attacked to-day or to-morrow.

Nothing of a decisive character has transpired up to the present time.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

E. A. PAUL sends to this office the following, which should have been delivered Monday night:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Nov. 28—2 o'clock P. M.

Since my dispatch of this morning the enemy have again fallen back, and they occupy at this moment Verdiersville.

Up to 11 o'clock there was considerable skirmishing along the front of our centre, and between 10 and 11 some cannonading, with, however, few casualties I believe on either side. During last night the Second corps threw up some temporary earthworks and dug rifle pits; indeed, our whole line was strengthened in this way. The enemy, in the position they now occupy, have strong defensive works. The armies are on wooded heights on either side of a small stream—Mine Creek—the enemy holding Verdierville. The open space between us is completely covered by skirmishers, who pop away at each other whenever a good mark is seen. The flanks of this open space are covered by a thick growth of almost impenetrable small wood, as far as the eye can see. The enemy have rifle-pits, earthworks and curtains. Our army is now being concentrated between Verdierville and Robertson's Tavern, and a charge of the whole line upon the enemy's works is expected before night.

The Second, Third and Fifth corps are in front at present; the First and Sixth are temporarily held in reserve.

Rain has been falling for the last two hours, which has very materially retarded operations.

The enemy, it seems, continues to have the most thorough knowledge of what is done in this army. On Friday morning, just after the rear of the army had left Brandy Station, WHITE'S cavalry came in, and carried off fifteen wagons, one hundred and eighty-eight mules, twenty-five or thirty teamsters, destroyed twenty-four wagons and some forage. This affair cannot be charged to MOSBY, for he is still north of the Rappahannock.

While the Second corps skirmish line was actively engaged yesterday, a rebel officer, enveloped in a cloak, was the object of special attention, and many a rifle was leveled at him. With the utmost nonchalance he folded his arms and walked backward and forward in rear of his skirmish line. The boys claim, however, that they made him dodge several times. In the movement of the Second corps, Gen. WARREN'S body guard—a squadron of the Fourth New-York cavalry, under Capt. SCHWARTZ—made several charges yesterday and the day before very opportunely.

SUNDAY, 6 o'clock A. M.

Owing to the condition of the roads and fields the troops did not get into position last night in season to advance the whole line upon the enemy's works. There was no severe fighting yesterday. The skirmishers had several lively contests, the enemy on two occasions being forced to retire. During the early part of last evening a few heavy guns were fired, more for the purpose of scaring somebody than for anything else so far as I can ascertain. During the night and up to the present hour of writing, there has been no fighting, and but little skirmishing. The enemy, it is reported, are falling back from Verdierville, but there is no change in their line so far as I can see. The Third corps on Friday suffered more severely than was at first supposed. The loss in killed and wounded will probably reach three hundred. All are hoping for pleasant weather, but I fear that we hope in vain. Yesterday afternoon the sun struggled hard to shine, but only succeeded in doing so for a few minutes at a time. Last night it was warm and cloudy; this morning it is raining slightly, but not very cold. Not a gun has yet been fired to-day.

When we entered this wilderness the woods on either side of the road were filled with bushwhackers and straggling soldiers ready to shoot or capture any unfortunate Yankee who happened to come in their way. These have been driven back with the army, and some of them had to leave in such haste that they left everything behind them, guns, horses, and equipments. Our men on several occasions have found horses tied to trees, saddled and bridled, where they had evidently been standing without feed for a day or more. Guns are frequently found standing against trees just as though some one had abandoned them in great haste. The country hereabouts is well supplied with sheep, pork, poultry, corn, and many other articles, including water, which the army can use in case of an emergency.

SUNDAY, 10 o'clock A. M.

There will be no communication with the rear to-day, I am informed by competent authority, and therefore I shall get down some additional particulars in relation to the transactions of the last few days. No one unacquainted with this section of the country can conceive of the difficulties this army has to surmount. With the exception of here and there an opening, the whole face of the country is thickly covered with oak and pine, and so compactly that for miles at some points it is next to impossible to march through it on foot. Through this dense forest there are blind roads just wide enough for one wagon to squeeze through and numberless mule paths. No guide can pass through these woods and not get lost without the aid of a compass. Aside from one plank road, the Orange and Fredericksburgh plank road, and the Orange and Fredericksburgh Pike which intersect at Verdierville, and one or two country roads, there is no other means of traversing the country, so that the reader can imagine some of the difficulties this army has had to encounter during the last three days; and these woods, when the army came here, were filled with regular and irregular cavalry, between the marching columns; thus some idea may be formed of the difficulty of keeping up communication between different parts of the army.

The Third corps, as I have before said, crossed the Rapidan at Jacob's Mills Ford, two and a half miles above the Germanna Ford. The river crossed, the pontoon, Napoleon fashion, was taken up. The corps crossed Thursday afternoon with but little opposition, and was ordered to unite with the main command at Robertson's Tavern, or Locust Grove, as it is put down on some of the maps; but, getting lost in some of the labyrinthine roads, finally struck upon and moved up what is known as the Raccoon Ford road. At about midday Friday, the advance guard came upon JOHNSON'S division of EWELL'S corps, from three to five miles from Jacob's Mills Ford, at Jones' Cross-roads, when a sharp skirmish ensued, and within one hour as much of the command as could be brought into position was engaged.

The fight lasted until dark, when EWELL'S troops, having been pretty thoroughly whipped, retired.

By 3 o'clock Saturday morning there was no enemy in front, when receiving orders and proper directions, the corps was moved toward Locust Grove.

The Third corps, in this affair, sustained its previously hard-earned reputation for gallant conduct.

On the left, the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers distinguished itself by whipping a much superior force, and on the right Gen. WARD'S Brigade made a timely and gallant advance, saving the line, in fact, it is said, from the necessity of falling back. The First and Third divisions bore the brunt of the fight.

Only two batteries were engaged, and these were served effectively. These batteries were RANDOLPH'S, Battery E, Fourth Artillery; and Lieut. REGADE' battery, formerly SEELEY'S.

The enemy are as well supplied with ambulances as the Third corps, but they left as many killed and wounded upon the ground as the total loss of the Third corps. Knowing the alacrity with which the enemy carry off their killed and wounded, the natural inference is that their loss far exceeds that on our side. At one time the corps had a large number of EWELL'S men, estimated at twelve hundred, cut off, but, owing to the difficulties of the ground, all but two or three hundred escaped. The loss of the Third corps in killed and wounded is estimated at between three hundred and four hundred; only about 200, however, are to be found at the hospitals, the names of whom will be found annexed. Among the killed are Capt. SAWYER, Seventeenth Maine Vols., and First Lieut. JAMES M. BROWN, Co. B, of the same regiment. Col. HIGGINS, of the Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, was severely wounded in both legs; CHAS. W. HAYNES, Co. G, Tenth Vermont, died after he was brought from the field. Lieut. BROWN was shot through the head, and his body placed in an ambulance to bring in, but it had to be left by the road side to give place to a wounded man.

The charge upon the enemy's works did not come off last night, because everything could not be got in readiness.

As I write, eleven A. M., the siege train is passing, taking position to the right and left. The Second and Sixth corps have been changed to the left, in the vicinity of Oak Wood, on the Orange and Fredericksburgh Plank Road. The Fifth replace the Second corps on the right of the pike, in front of Verdierville, and the First corps to the left. The enemy present a pretty formidable line of works in the vicinity of the latter place, which, probably, we shall have possession of by night, in an attack being contemplated, the moment everything is in readiness. The day is cloudy and somewhat chilly, but all are cheerful and hopeful.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED IN THIRD CORPS—FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

A. Parden, 14th New-Jersey—left breast.
J. N. Jordan, Co. H, 124th New-York—hand.
Chas. Praff, Co. F, 6th Maryland—knee.
Wm. Hunnugh, Co. B, 138th Pennsylvania—head.
J. W. Pelmer, Co. H, 141st Pennsylvania—thigh.
A. McRay, Co. E, 6th Maryland—left arm.
H. W. Carpenter, Co. K, 3d Michigan—knee.
Corp. Wm. Biggs, Co. B, 6th Maryland—thigh.
John Wheelan, Co. B, 151st New-York.
Sergt. H. M. Pierce, Co. B, 10th Vt.—left arm.
R. Butcher, Co. H, 72d New-York—thigh.
W. Fonlies, Co. I, 14th New-Jersey—wrist.
H. E. Hedley, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey—thumb.
W. H. Nelson, Co. B, 10th Vermont—thumb.
D. B. Freeman, Co. G—thigh.
Jos. Steiner, Co. E, 63d Pennsylvania—wrist.
J. Edwards, Co. D. 124th New-York—hand.
Lieut. Wm. McLeery, Co. K, 63d Penn.—thigh.
A. Synderman, Co. A, 63d Pennsylvania—wrist.
J. D. Robertson, Co. H, 22d Ohio—thigh.
A. J. Temple, Co. A, 17th Maine—thigh.
J. W. Muntise, Co. D. 87th Pennsylvania—leg.
E. A. Goodwin, Co. K, 106th New-York—thigh.
A. Dow, Co. C. 11th Massachusetts.
T. Kelly, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.
A. Folk, Co. C, 10th Vermont—leg.
J. M. Mather, Co. B, 10th Vermont—neck.
Chas. Wood, Co. K, 86th New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. J. Ryan, Co. A, 86th New-York—hand.
Jas. White, Co. A, 86th New-York—thigh.
G. P. Oakes, Co. E, 17th Maine—arm.
Lieut. M. Maulton, Co. F, 17th Maine—arm.
J. E. Sparks, 17th Maine—knee.
E. Cobb, Co. H, do.—hand.
S. A. Estes, Co. H, do.—foot.
M. McKenzie, Co. B—thigh.
A. C. Pettingill, Co. A—shoulder.
S. B. Libby, Co. B—leg.
H. D. Adkins, Co. K—heart.
Sergt. E. H. Mather—thigh.
C. F. Sawyer, Co. I—face.
J. Hill—hand.
R. Benson—thumb.
Wm. Parry—eye.
R. Sherey—knee.
Corp. J. B. Bleethee, Co. G—head.
E. Barratt, Co. L—finger.
Corp. A. Allen, Co. G, 86th New-York—neck.
Corp. N. Longoul, Co. A—scalp.
Sergt. F. Lomies, Co. B—foot.
A. T. Wilson, Co. G—wrist.
Corp. D. F. Countrymen, Co. K—leg.
W. H. Hilbrouck, Co. K—face.
J. L. Wallace, Co. G—hand.
Corp. H. C. Johnson, 3d Maine—shoulder.
Sergt. D. Cookin, Co. B, 17th Maine—arm.
P. J. Jefferis, Co. B, 40th New-York—hand.
Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Co. G, 86th N. Y.—finger.
J. C. Sabine, Co. K, 86th New-York—arm.
J. T. Lombard, Co. E, 17th Maine—arm.
J. Dougherty, Co. B, 17th Maine—shoulder.
Sergt. Geo. F. Small, Co. E, 17th Me.—shoulder.
B. T. Friedworthy, Co. B, 17th Maine—arm.
Sergt. J. L. Locke, Co. A, 19th Maine—neck.
A. Oak, Co. D, 63th Pennsylvania—hip.
M. Miller, Co. D, 40th New-York—face.
Sergt. T. C. Woodnough, Co. H, 11th N. J.—hand.
S. G. Cnuch, Co. I, 11th New-Jersey—shoulder.
C. Spaulding, Co. A, 151st New-York—thigh.
O. Jackson, Co. F, 2d U. S.—hand and leg.
Sergt. J. Crosby, Co. F, 122d Ohio—thigh.
F. P. Bodkin, Co. A, 17th Maine—thigh.
W. Krepps, Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania—heart.
T. C. Whitney, Co. E, 3d Maine—leg.
J. Jolley, Co. A, 14th New-Jersey—side.
J. Fitzgerald (musician), 151st New-York—leg.
L. Giupenny, Co. G—knee.
J. T. Brady, J. Lowrie, Co. G, 68th Penn.—leg.
J. Cramer, Co. I, 1st United States—lung.
W. Simons, Co. D, 68th Pennsylvania—lung.
Corporal John Marie, Co. B, 63d Penn.—wrist.
L. Hart, Co. A, 86th New-York—bowels.
F. Morris, Co. B, 6th Maryland—side and arm.
J. Steener, Co. E, 63d Penn.—wrist.
C. N. Haynes, Co. G, 10th Vermont—bowels.
Wm. Meer, Co. G, 16th Mass.—thigh.
H. Nienhoine, Co. B, 68th Pennsylvania—elbow.
J. B. Babson, Co. H, 4th Maine—head.
J. H. Andrews, Co. E, 6th Maine.
P. Schoenhoul, Co. B, 16th Mass.—thigh.
M. A. Parker, Co. F, 14th New-Jersey—cheek.
E. Cassidy, Co. C, 40th New-York—jaw.
A. F. Hutchinson, Co. C, 3d Maine—hand.
J. F. Watson, Co. H—head.
T. Climer, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania—eye and face.
J. Sinclair, Co. A, 151st New-York—thigh.
Corporal C. Godier, Co. F, 20th Maryland—arm.
E. Julien, Co. G, 20th Maryland—hand.
J. A. Brown, Co. K.
W. Johnson, Co. G—foot.
F. Bushnell, Co. H—face.
R. Hollingsuh, Co. E—arm.
Sergt. J. M. McEvery, Co. E, 40th N. Y.—shoulders.
Corporal C. M. Atwood, Co. B—shoulder.
First Lieut. J. W. Clenier, Co. H—breast.
Col. B. P. Higgins, 86th N. Y.—both thighs.
Capt. E. N. Sawyer, Co. E, 17th Maine—bowels.
Lieut. W. H. Kingsley, Co. F, 10th Vt.—thigh.
F. Gregory, Co. A, 40th New York—lung.
D. Bullock, Co. D, 141st Pennsylvania—breast.
J. Pickens, Co. E, 14th New-Jersey—arm.
Sergt. Geo. S. Paul, Co. B, 68th Penn.—side.
First Sergt. C. P. Millar—arm.
Geo. W. Doughty, Co. E, 17th Maine—breast.
E. D. Anthine, Co. G, 17th Maine—arm.
Chas. Williams, Co. A, 68th Pennsylvania—breast.
T. Hunter, Co. D, 122d Ohio—arm.
Corp. Wm. Phillips, Co. K, 68th Penn.—hip
Wm. Flamings, Co. K—breast.
Wm. Gregory—hand.
J. McLamon—hand.
G. H. Hewking—breast.
T. Peters—arm.
1st Lieut. L. F. Jackson, Co. G—head.
Corp. G. P. Felton, Co. A—side.
Sergt. C. Finsterwacher, Co. C—arm.
C. H. Barger, Co. B, 68th Penn.—thigh.
Corp. O'Keef, Co. C—face.
A. S. Young, Co. H, 20th Indiana—hand.
S. Brown, Co. F, 1st U. S.—thumb.
Geo. S. Smith, Co. K—shoulder.
S. Warner, Co. A, 151st New-York—shoulder.
Corp. C. M. Jordan, Co. F, 1st United States—side.
E. G. Farnsworth, Co. C—head.
J. B. Kennedy, Co. H, 40th New-York—wrist.
Corp. J. H. Flake, Co. H, 1st United States—hand.
T. Cone, Co. E, 40th New-York—foot.
Corp. E. Lewis, Co. K, 138th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. McCoy, Co. K, 10th Vermont—nose.
W. A. Phillips, Co. C, 122d Ohio—lung.
J. Sharp, Co. G, 61st Pennsylvania.
C. H. Kimball, Co. E, 1st United States—hip.
J. H. Farnham, Co. F, Second United States—back.
Corp. H. C. Sanders, Co. E, 1st U. S.—arm.
D. Johnson Co. H, 20th Indiana—hip.
Sergt. S. Stuckey, Co. D, 138th Penn.—abdomen.
C. Daters, Co. I, 40th New-York—knee.
L. B. Colburn, Co. I—head.
Capt. J. W. Johnson, Co. G, 1st U. S.—lung.
F. Dalton, Co. I—heart.
1st Sergt. C. E. Graves, Co. B—head.
Sergt. P. E. Sands, Co. B—breast.
S. McNell, Co. B—breast.
J. Wiley, Co. B—jaw.
Your Batsee, Co. A—shoulder.
J. Southe—head.
Corp. R. S. McClain, Co. C—arm.
C. Low, Co. I—head.
L. Beck, Co. B, 138th Pennsylvania—thigh.
E. Payne, Co. I, 1st United States—arm.
Corp. F. C. Goodspeed, Co. K, 1st U. S.—arm.
E. Osmercup, Co. F—head.
C. W. Baker, Co. G—cheek.
A. Seemen, Co. A—jaw.
C. Cross, Co. F—hand.
D. Hoyt, Co. A, 86th New-York—thigh.
J. Kribe, Co. A, 86th New-York—thigh.
A. Johnson, Co. I, 5th Michigan—thigh.
Isaac White, Co. K, 106th New-York—foot.
A. F. Morten, Co. A, 10th Vermont—thigh.
Wm. T. Wallinz, 10th Maryland—thigh.
N. P. Brown, Co. D, 14th New-York—side.
Geo. C. Richard, Co. K, 106th New-York—thigh.
G. Corwin, Co. H, 141st Pennsylvania—arm.
Corp. Ira S. Goodwin, Co. K, 10th Vt.—neck.
First Lieut. and Adj. G. W. Waldron, 5th Md.—jaw.
Capt. J. Caldell, Co. C, 5th Michigan—hand.
M. Green, Co. F, 10th Vermont—thigh.
H. D. Little, Co. G, 138th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. M. Haler, Co. G, 49th Pennsylvania—hand.
Wm. A. Peuin, Co. C, 106th New-York—ankle.
Wm. H. Blour, 14th New-Jersey—side and breast.
F. Long, Co. D, 40th New-York—arm.
E. Walhay, Co. C, 138th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. Barke, Co. H, 84th Pennsylvania—hand.
D. McKler, Co. D, 40th New-York—leg.
F. Kelly Randolph—badly, lung.
Geo. W. Rich, Co. C, 105th Pennsylvania—foot.
T. Dougherty, Co. E, 106th Pennsylvania—finger.
Sergt. T. Murray, Co. I, 6th Maryland—knee.
L. Harvey, Co. F, 40th New-York—knee.
Corp. S. Turner, Co. E, 40th New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. E. M. White, Co. A, 141st Penn.—thigh.
J. Quinn, Co. G, 151st New-York—shoulder.
W. H. Arger, Co. B, 87th Pennsylvania—arm.
B. P. Alpaun, Co. A, 141st Pennsylvania—arm.
A. M. Gennan, 40th New-York—hip.
A. King, Co. K, 106th New-York—arm.
Corp. Wm. M. Bloce, Co. A, 105th Penn.—knee.
Foster Gregory, Co. G, 86th New-York—head.
James Reynolds, Co. D, 3d Michigan—head.
W. L. Bardick, Co. D, 10th Vermont—legs.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

THE CANDIDATES ELECTED.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER MAYOR!

THE "MACHINE" BROKEN.

THE M'KEONITES "A POWER."

Majority for Gunther Over Six Thousand.

The election was spiritedly conducted, yesterday and without disturbance, notwithstanding the feeling existing in many of the wards and districts. Early in the day people awoke to the fact that Mr. GUNTHER was a formidable candidate, and as the election progressed it was evident that he would poll a very heavy vote. As the time for the closing of the polls was nearing, the probability of his election was discussed, but the result was a great surprise, and the decisive majority a greater.

The following are the aggregate votes, as received from the different Districts at the Police Headquarters,

FOR MAYOR:

Gunther	28,938
Booth	22,347
Blunt	19,485
Total	70,770
Gunther over Booth	6,591
Gunther over Blunt	9,453

At the last Mayoralty election the vote was as follows:

Opdyke	25,380
Gunther	24,767
Wood	21,167
Opdyke's majority over Gunther	619
Opdyke's majority over Wood	1,173

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Election Districts.	Booth.	Gunther.	Blunt.
1	1	241	96	63
	2	284	69	38
	39	326	65	36
	4	42	22	28
	5	92	41	19
Total		956	293	184
2	1	29	58	64
	2	93	40	75
Total		122	98	139
3	1	101	72	46
	2	41	57	46
	3	36	51	39
	4	15	7	10
Total		193	187	141
4	1	68	113	77
	2	182	136	54
	3	184	89	61
	4	173	84	51
	5	136	92	11
	6	102	87	10
	7	134	114	20
Total		978	694	252
5	1	72	74	56
	2	57	73	37
	3	113	79	67
	4	70	98	113
	5	112	82	29
	6	101	78	69
	7	57	95	69
	8	128	52	52
Total		710	619	480
6	1	36	22	11
	2	96	37	26
	3	126	104	22
	4	189	95	49
	5	340	100	15
	6	319	131	13
	7	100	71	13
	8	82	89	31
	9	221	77	30
Total		1509	726	200
7	1	73	124	3
	2	222	142	21
	3	94	112	55
	4	55	82	27
	5	169	166	78
	6	97	183	128
	7	73	107	89
	8	103	154	57
	9	80	140	65
	10	121	245	30
	11	44	202	19
Total		1139	1657	606
8	1	58	87	45
	2	119	175	89
	3	69	89	43
	4	42	77	81
	5	55	77	84
	6	115	89	34
	7	108	142	84
	8	89	153	113
	9	71	106	79
	10	89	114	39
	11	44	108	43
	12	46	92	28
Total		906	1279	709
9	1	128	171	132
	2	62	145	214
	3	94	230	303
	4	78	109	172
	5	89	115	205
	6	48	82	133
	7	79	120	203
	8	94	93	131
	9	102	80	112
	10	88	105	106
	11	132	167	138
	12	89	132	116
Total		1053	1549	1989
10	1	56	102	152
	2	101	227	134
	3	106	310	105
	4	101	165	81
	5	81	224	158
	6	60	216	101
Total		505	1333	731
11	1	96	161	29
	2	212	222	23
	3	141	136	79
	4	129	195	75
	5	114	150	78
	6	64	74	41
	7	114	203	19
	8	97	181	36
	9	116	88	61
	10	53	100	47
	11	85	119	62
	12	139	191	32
	13	141	157	29
	14	131	127	60
	16	48	98	9
	16	87	188	48
	17	60	115	26
	18	57	909	15
Total		1896	2712	764
12	1	125	66	51
	2	131	223	92
	3	279	236	156
	4	215	172	292
	5	234	96	36
	6	147	135	120
Total		1131	928	767
13	1	70	209	100
	2	104	240	69
	3	127	270	64
	4	86	220	68
	5	76	178	88
	6	53	161	68
	7	51	79	29
	8	71	146	61
Total		638	1491	947
14	1	107	60	24
	2	290	147	13
	3	256	252	7
	4	499	158	7
	5	81	93	45
	8	99	150	49
	7	85	110	30
	8	121	68	18
	9	154	163	28

FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Alexandra---Argument of Sir H. Cairns.

The Alabama in the Bay of Bengal.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

French Documents on the American Question.

We make the following extracts from our files by the *City of New-York*, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

ARGUMENT OF SIR H. CAIRNS FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Reports of the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer relative to the case of the *Alexandra*, occupy a great deal of space in the English papers. On Nov. 17, Sir H. CAIRNS commenced his argument for the defendants. He said he appeared to show cause against a rule which had been obtained by the Attorney-General for a new trial upon grounds which had been divided onder seven different heads. The first and second grounds were these: First that the verdict was against the evidence; secondly, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The fourth ground was, that the learned Chief Baron did not leave to the Jury the question whether the *Alexandra* was or was not intended to be employed in the service of the Confederate States, to cruise or commit hostilities against the United States. The fifth and sixth grounds were that the Chief Baron did not leave to the Jury the questions whether there was any attempt to equip, and whether there was knowingly any aiding or assisting, and being concerned in equpping. All these grounds were definite. But the other two grounds were not so. The third was, that the Chief Baron did not sufficiently explain the construction and effect of the Foreign Enlistment act; and the seventh was that he misdirected the jury as to its effect. He was at present unable to meet these grounds, for the only intimation of what the argument on the part of the Crown was to be was found in what had fallen from the Attorney-General in moving the rule. The information stated that the *Alexandra* was seized on a particular day in the Toxteth Dock, in Liverpool. The first count stated that certain persons did, without leave or license of the Crown, equip the said vessel with intent that she should be employed in the service of a foreign State to commit hostilities against that State. The plea of Messrs. FAWCETT, PEARSON & Co. was that the ship did not become forfeited for the several specified causes mentioned in the information, the issue, therefore, was whether the *Alexandra* was, under the act of Parliament, forfeited for all or any of the causes mentioned in the information. The course which he proposed to follow was this: Apart from the evidence in the case, or the charge of the learned Judge, he would ask the attention of the Court to the proper construction of the Foreign Enlistment act. He would then solicit the attention of the Court to the evidence given in the case for the purpose of dealing with the rule, so far as it stated the verdict to be against the evidence. In the third place, he would submit the views which he took of the charge of the Chief Baron, and the objections made against that charge. Upon the first point he remarked that there were traces of great want of accuracy in the expressions used in the Act, but whatever might be the offences indicated by the 7th section they were offences purely and simply of positive law, but offences against morality. The only offences indicated in the section were on the assumption that the acts committed are committed without the leave and license of her Majesty first obtained. If the Crown sanctioned all or any of the acts spoken of in the section they were perfectly legal; they were not struck at by the Act, and there was nothing in the section which could be branded with the character of an offence against morality. That consideration made it necessary to enlarge the line of argument, and to enter into an inquiry of the policy of the legislation which had taken place on the subject, and the meaning of those who passed the statute. The preamble stated that whereas the enlistment of his Majesty's subjects to serve in war in foreign service without his Majesty's license, and the fitting out and equipping and arming of vessels without such license, for warlike operations against any foreign Prince, State, &c., may be prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of this kingdom. What was intended to be struck at was certain acts which might be prejudicial to the kingdom. The view of the object of the act taken by the Attorney-General was this. His learned friend said that in case of a war prevailing between two belligerents, we, being neutral, had certain duties to perform in an international point of view. If these were neglected, one of the parties might complain, and if redress was not given the party injured might make it a *casus belli*, and therefore the Crown asked the sanction of the Legislature for a restraint on certain acts which might be the origin of war. This position wanted a consideration of the extent of international duty which a belligerent Power might call upon us to observe, and the infringement of which might be made a cause of complaint. The rules of international law on this point were extremely simple, extremely clear, and extremely sensible. There were two rules of international law established on authority which could not be doubted, and between which the whole of the present inquiry would lie. These were the rules laid down with regard to the conduct in war of the subjects of a Neutral Power. He would disembarrass himself of the duty of a nation and of a man in himself to the duties of the subjects of a neutral Power. The Government of a neutral Power was not at liberty to furnish munitions of war or anything of that description to belligerents. But with regard to the subjects of a neutral Power the case was different. The first of the two rules to which he had referred was this: the subjects of a neutral Power in time of war were at liberty to supply either of the belligerents, or both the belligerents, with all those articles which were included under the general name of contraband of war. It was laid down by Chancellor KENT and Mr. Justice STORRY that there was nothing in the law of nations that forbade the sending of armed vessels as well as munitions of war to foreign ports for sale. It was generally understood, however, that the Power injured might seize and confiscate all contraband goods without any complaint on the part of the neutral merchant, or any imputation of a breach of neutrality. The right of neutrals to transport, and of the hostile Power to seize, were conflicting rights; and neither party could charge the other with a criminal act. These acts were not prohibited by any rule of international law. The second rule to which he wished to direct the attention of the Court was this—the territory of a neutral Power must be kept absolutely inviolate from anything which might be termed a proximate or immediate act of war; and the neutral State had the right to complain if that inviolability of neutral territory was infringed, either by a belligerent Power directly or by one of its subjects. The rule was laid down in *Kentle Commentaries*. He was surprised to hear the learned Attorney-General state, in applying for the rule, that it never entered into the mind of man that one of the objects of the Foreign Enlistment act was to prevent eoconntere in the waters of a neutral Power. That assertion was more remarkable for its breadth than for its soundness, for both Chancellor Kant and Lord Stowell held the very idea which the learned Attorney-General considered so inconceivable. It was, beyond all doubt, clear that, according to the rules of international law, they might bring a ship outside the limits of a neutral territory (that was, to the verge of the neutral territory,) and another ship or barge laden with guns and ammunition might be brought outside that territory, and the guns and ammunition be transferred to the ship in question. There was no controversy that that could be done without any breach of international law. The learned counsel then referred to the question of municipal legislation, the object of which was to prevent the subjects of a neutral power from doing that which a belligerent might complain of. Manicipal law on the subject originated in the Congress of America, and to the history of that legislation the learned counsel directed the attention of the Court at considerable length, quoting the rules which ware laid down in the first instance, according to which the supplying of a ship of an ambiguous character—one not solely applicable to purposes of war—was lawful, and not contemplated by the act which was framed on the matter. He thea quoted the verious sections of tha statute, contending that there was nothing in them to prevent a vessel receiving equipment of a character not solely applicable to purposes of war; and that their object was to deal with a vessel of a distinctly warlika construction, about which end its object there was no doubt. He repeated that a vessel might, outside the neutral territory, receive from another ship which might ge with her, before her, or after her, guns and munitions of war, without the slightest breach of international law.

Baron BRAMWELL—If not a breach of the law, such an act certainly does look like an evasion.

Sir H. CAIRNS—The moment it is said to be an evasion the case is conceded to me.

Baron BRAMWELL—The word evasion has two meanings. A man may evade the payment of income tax by taking care to receive ninety-nine pounds nineteen shillings; but when you have a law depending upon a principle—upon the spirit of it—and talk about evading it, you infringe it.

The Lord Chief Baron—There are many acts prohibitory which receive a construction according to the spirit; but the moment you come to the question of crime you must be within the words of the act.

Baron BRAMWELL—What I object to is introducing upon is this—does international law prohibit such a quibble being practiced as that two vessels should go out side by side, and, when three or four miles from shore, one which was an unarmed vessel is suddenly armed and made ready to commit hostilities?

Sir H. CAIRNS intimated that he would deal with the question as he proceeded. The learned counsel then quoted decisions of the American Courts in support of his view of the law, and addressed himself to the English act and the circumstances under which it was passed, the object being, in the first instance, to prevent armaments and enlistments in behalf of the American colonies of Spain which had revolted against the mother country. Referring to the various sections of the English statute, he said the principal offence charged was created under the seventh. In order to ascertain what the offence imputed was, it was necessary to proceed by degrees; and he contended in the first place that there was nothing to prevent a ship being built, as distinguished from "equipping, fitting ont, and arming."

The LORD CHIEF BARON—If it had been intended that ships should not be built, nothing would have been easier than to say, "You shan't build ships."

Sir H. CAIRNS.—Just so. There was nothing in the section to restrain from having a ship, or room in a ship, for carrying out warlike stores to be delivered to a ship or port abroad. Then, again, there was nothing which intima'ed that building and fitting out dispatch boats (a most important arm of the service) was illegal. So as there was nothlog to forbid the building of a ship as distinguished from the equipping, fitting out, and arming, there was nothing which forbics the taking the hull of thet vessal and towing her awey like any any other erticls af merchandise out of our jurisdiction into a Confederate port, or eny other place which might he thooght dasirable. There were three ingredients in tha offence created by the section: First, it must be committed within Her Majesty's dominions, and there must be an equipment as a ship of war, by which he understood en eqnipment of a wer character.

Baron BRAMWELL.—Short of arming?

Sir H. CAIRNS—It may be short of arming. I say nothing about that, but the equipment complained of must be of a warlike character. The third ingreoient is the view or intention that the ship should be nsad by one belligerent against another. That being the principal offence, I will now address myself to the minor words, "attempt, endeavor, procure and be concerned in." The learned counsel went on to say that he was surpalsed to find that one of the complaints made in the application for the rule was that the Lord Chief Baron had not called the attention of the jury to the terms of the Act as to "attempting, endeavoring, procuring and being concerned in." He was astonished at that complaint being made, sioce the late Attorney-General steted most distinctly (and put the case on that issue) that he rested the prosecution upon the first eight counts, in every one of which the word "equip" occurred without the slightest reference to tna "attempt, endsavor, procuring," &c. Then with what justice could it be made a ground of complaint that the learned Judge hed not directed the attention of the jury to that point. It was quite clear that it was never intended oy the late Attorney-General to make the "attempting, endeavoring and procuring" part of the case for the prosecution.

Sir H. CAIRNS did not mean to say that the Attorney-General had formally abandoneo the counts on that head, but he did practically, and it was impossible for him, after announcing the grounds on which he rested the prosecution, to put the matter in a new conoition in his reply. Something had been said about an evesion of the act of Parliament. What he understood by evading an act of Parliament was avoiding committing the offence which it created; and why a man should be punished for avoiding the perpetration of an offence was one of tha things which he could never understand.

Baron BRAMWELL said it might be cootended that if the thing was done substantially under the protection of the neutral territory, by its means, although the final equipment took place outside tha jurisdiction of the neutral Power, there was an offence committed under the Act of Parliament.

Sir H. CAIRNS said the jury must first make up their minds as to what was meant by equipment. It surely could not be held that the fabrication of tha guns in this country, or the transfar of them to the vessel beyond the limits of the neutral territory, was the equipment contemplated.

The learned counsel was proceeding with his argument when ins Court adjourned till Wednesday. On that day he concluded his eodress.

He assarted that tha crown was bringing forward a case which was without precedent during the seventy years thet an act had been in operation in America, nor during forty years thet a similar act was in operatinn in this country. He certainly pleaded in behalf of his clients that, however interesting it might be to have points of law discussed, their lordships would not allow that discussion to be carried on at the expense of his clients. It was impossible to suppose that cases would not have occurred again and again where seizures would not have baen made. In conclusion, he said the case is against the history of legislation on the subject—it is against the true construction of the principle of the act—it is against the declarations which have been meda by avery one who bed tha right to control the actions of the crown, or direct or edvise the movements of the crown, and I trust your lordships will think that justice has been done, perfect and complete justice between the crown and the claimant.

Mr. KARSLAKE, Q.C., commenced on the sams alde, and very shortly after the Court rosa.

IRON SHIPS-OF-WAR.

AN ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

On the evening of Nov. 17, e numerous audience attended at the Hall of the Literary Institution, Royal-hill, Greenwich, to hear a lecture delivered by Mr. E. J. REED, Chief Constructor of tha Royal Navy, on the subject of "Ships-of-War." After describing the various iron-cased ships which have been built in England, Mr. REED contended that the *Warrior* and ships of her class were too long. He firmly believed that the same rate of speed could be obtained from shorter vessels. The attention of the Admiralty had been much devoted to this question, and he could assure them that no more iron ships for the Royal Navy would be laid down of such a length as 400 feet. Mr. REED then discussed the comparative merits of ships built entirely of iron, or with a backing of timber, and expressed an opinion in favor of the latter class. The late disaster to the *Prince Consort* proved in a remarkable manner the vast strength of the wooden hull of that ship. An officer who was sent to Kingston to inspect the vessel after she came to grief reported "From one end of the ship to the other, not one bolt-head has been disturbed." It scarcely ever happened that an ordinary wooden ship, without an iron plate upon her, after encountering a Channel storm, returned to port with such trifling damage as that done to the *Prince Consort*. He could state with the utmost confidence that *the Admiralty was now building a corvette from which the swiftest iron vessel now afloat could not hove to escape, and which would be armed in a most effective manner.*

THE ALABAMA—HER APPEARANCE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

From the London Times, Nov. 18.

The *Hiawatha* (FLINDI) arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, on the 2d ult., from Ganjam, reported having met the Confederate steamer *Alabama* in tha Bay of Bengal, she signaled her, and immediately on receiving an answer set sail with all steam on, hoisting French colors.

RUMORS.

From the Liverpool Courier, Nov. 18.

Several rumors of the *Alabama*, being in the Indian Ocean have been current in town for the last few days and fully accredited. A reference to our files, however, shows that she only left Simons' Bay on the 25th September, and could not therefore have been in any of the positions indicated at the time given. Whether the Captains of the vessels who report her have been laboring under some mistake, or whether the vessel referred to is an additional cruiser, remains for the next mail to explain.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, of Nov. 15, speaking of the reply of Russie to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S invitation to a Congress, says:

"It is only known, and that by telegraph, that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on receiving from the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at St. Petersburgh tha missiva addressed to the Czar, replied that he would hasten to forward it to his Sovereign, who had not yet returned from the Crimea, where he had gone to visit the Empress. As soon as ha raceivad instructions, tha Prince would make it his duty to communicata His Majesty's resolution.

"Tha assent of Russia," continues the *Mémorial*, "cannot be doubted. It even appears that at Landon a soeplcion momentarily prevelled thet tha idea of a Congress had only been entertained anew by France in coosequenca of a secret understanding with the Court of St. Petersburgh, hence the hesitation of tha English Ministar to pronounce immediately in fts favor. The explanations exchanged on both sides have terminatad by demonstrating tha sincerity and loyality of the French policy."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that after the Council of English Ministers, which took place on the 12th inst., Earl RUSSELL authorized the British Ambassador at Parie to declare to the French Government that Great Britain desired nothing better than to coöperate in the work undertaken by NAPOLEON III., of losuring European order, and consolidating the peace of the world. But, in order that the common efforts might be crowned with success, it appaared indispensable to the Ministers of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA thet the Cabinets of England and France should enter into a preliminary exchaoge of frank and cordial explanations reepecting the object of the imperial programme, and the means of attaining it.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* further denies the rumor published by the Augsburg *Gazette*, of tha resignation of Count RECHBERG.

The *Nation*, of Nov. 15, believes itself able to state that tha Emperor's Government has not yet received any official communication relative to the reply of the Powers to tha invitation to a Congress. Several Governments have, however, forashadowed tha nature of the reply they are about to give, but state that [illegible] allow some [illegible] of unofficial reply. [illegible] private letters from [illegible] majority of the statesmen, the usual advisers of the Emperor ALEXANDER, favor the adhesion *à priori* to the Congress projeot; suah adhesion being, however, made dependent upon a preliminary understanding upon the questions which might be raised and settled in the Congress. On the other hand, it is esserted that the invitation addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Pontifical Court was accompanied by certain propositions, according to which the Empsror would reserva the presidency of the Congress to the Pope, should his Holiness assent.

It is even added, but this requires confirmation, that the Emperor had veqnested from the Sovereigns a declaration tending to guarantee to the Pope his present possessions.

In the event of any Sovereigns refusing to enter into such an undertaking, the Emperor, it is said, would pass over them and hold a Congress composed of Sovereigns eohering in his views. But than the decision taken would simply have tha character of a manifestation. In such a Conference the bases of a sort of league might be astanlished, comprising all the Sovereigns whose interests and principles might harmonize with those raprasented by tha Emperor Napoleon."

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says: "VICTOR EMMANUEL alone at once accepted the Congress for Italy; but most of tha Powars say: 'We shall follow England.' From St. Petersburgh, Vianna, Berlin, and Frankfort orders ara sent to foreign representatives in London to give early information concerning tha decision of England, and this view taken of a Congress by British statesmen. It would eppear we ara to connsel and ahiald the rest of the world from the designs of NAPOLEON III."

LE LIVRE JAUNE.

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE AMERICAN AND MEXICAN QUESTIONS.

The Paris correapondent of the London *Times* writes that tha *Yellow Book* contains dispatches from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to tha French Minister at Washington on the orders given by the Federal Government to their cruisers: on the complaint made on the subject of the Confederate loan contracted in Europe, and, finally, on the intentions attributed to the Washington Cabinet in consequence of the events in Mexico. The last dispatch in that series is dated the 13th of September. It contains the particulars of a conversation between M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and M. DAYTON.

Mr. DAYTON denied the truth of tha assertions relative to an alleged Russo-American alliance. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in his dispatch, says:

"I declared to Mr. DAYTON that the disposition of the Emperor's Government on the Amarican question has not changed.

We have not recognized the South, and for tha hast of reasons, therefore, have not signed aoy treaty with it for the cession of Texas and Louisiana.

I repeeted to Mr. DAYTON that we sought, neither for ourselves nor others, any acquisition in America, and that I relied upon his assistance in causing the prevalence in America of a juster appreciation of our Institutions and of the necessities to which our policy oeferred."

The Mexican questien supplies the *Yellow Book* with only three documents. Two of them bear date the 14th and 17th of August, and are addressed to Gen. BAZAINE when named Commander-in-Chief of the French forces. They repeat to him the intentions of the Emperor from the period of French intervention in Mexico. The third is of the 15th of October, and enpounces to Can. BAZAINE that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has adopted measures with his colleagues at the War and Navy Departments to fix the indemnity which the Freoch Covernment will require to be paid by Mexico. Tha whole of tha expense cannot yet be fixed, but an approximate calculation will be made, and M. DE MORTHOLON, the French Minister at Mexico, is to receive on leaving for his post the necessary instructions for negotiating the payment of the expense incurred by France.

POLAND.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE'S RECALL.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE:

IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: In summoning your Imperial Highness last year to govern the Kingdom of Poland as my Lieutenant, I wished to testify my firm desire to give progressive development to the new institutions which I had granted to the kingdom. The very choice of a beloved brother was a pledge of my sincere desire to advance in the way of pacification to the restitution of order, and to introduce a favorable state of things in harmony with the wants and interests of the country.

Completely appreciating my friendly intentions towards the Polish people, sympathising with it to the bottom of your heart, and animated by a lofty thought of conciliation, your Imperial Highness, with noble self-denial, sacrificed the position you occupied in the empire in order to redouble your zeal for the good of the service and of the country in the new career which my unbounded confidence has opened to you.

I had the right to expect from my subjects of the kingdom of Poland that they would appreciate my intentions as well as your eagerness to execute them; that, carried away by force and for the moment against the Covernment, they would understand the significance of your arrival in tha kingdom; that they would see in it a pledge of my sollicitude for the welfare of Poland, an evidence of my readiness to pardon the erring, and that they would return to tha sentiment of duty and of devotion toward their Sovereign.

To my extrema affliction, these hopes have not been realized.

Received on the threshold by treason and by an attempt on your life, which is so precious to me, your Imperial Highness sealed your devotion to my person and to Russia with your blood. Despite all your efforts the institutions given by me for tha Kingdom of Poland have not worked, up to the present, in a way corresponding to their object; they encounter permanent obstacles, proceeding not from a want of goodwill or of exertion on the part of the Covernment, but from the country itself, submitting to the action of criminal intrigues and tha pernicions influnce of instigators abroad.

Your arrival in Poland should heve inaugurated a new era of internal prosperity and development, under the indispensable auspices of confidence and of respect for the laws. With a firm and indefatigable will, without sparing your health, your Imperial Highness strove to realize my benencent views regarding the kingdom. Conforming your acts to the object of your nomination; having a weys in view the interest of Russia, and of the country which was confided to you; facing constantly personal perils, you did not relax your incessant efforts even when an open insurrection suddenly opposed the regular action of the law. But a constantly growing rebellion, intrigues more and more calumnious and criminal, have convinced your Imperial Highness of the incompatibility existing between the actual state of the country and the thought of benevolence and of alleviation which induced me to charge you to put in execution the institutions so genaiously granted to my Polish Kingdom. The Polish people have not wished to comprehend and appreciate the significance of the nomination of your Imperial Highness to the post of my Lieutanant. In revolting in contempt of all its oaths, in surrendering itself to criminal plots, it has shown itself unworthy of the pledge which I had given to it of my benevolant intentions in the person of my beloved brother.

Recogolzing the justice of your appreciations respecting the impossibility, in the actual circumstances, of following the way by which I sought to secure the pacification of the country when I sent you to it last year, I consent to relieve you, in accordaoca with your wish, of the functions of my Lieutenant and of Commander-in-Chief in the Kingdom of Poland. But when, with the aid of God, the revolt shall be subdued, and, rendered accessible to the voice of duty and of legality, my subjects of the kingdom shall free themselves from the violance exercised by the declared abettors of treason, and shall have recourse to my clemency; when the reëstablishment of order shall permit the resumption of the work which you commenced; when circumstances shall render possible the application of institutions the practical working of which is one of my strongest and sincerest desires—it pleases me to think that then you will be eble again to take part in the execution of my viaws and consecrate yourself to the welfare of the country with the zeal and ehnegation of which the incessant and incontestible evidences are as precious to my heart as my confidence, my friendship, and my fraternel affaction toward you are unlimited.

I pray God that the repose solicited by your Imperial Highness, and indispeneable to your health after the constant and trying experiences to which, in the midst of the greatest difficulties, have so profoundly affected your heart, ardently devoted to the country, will reëstablish your strength as quickly as possible. May God succor you. I confide myself with unshakeo firmness to His infinita mercy.

Done at Livadia, Oct. 13, 1863.

Upon the original documeat the Emperor had written with his own hand—

"Your gratefut and sincercly affectionate brother,

ALEXANDER.

A DISPATCH FROM DROUYN D'LHUYS.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1863.

MONSIEUR: The replies of Russia to the last dispatches of tha Courts of France, England and Austria, have received a publicity which makes it unnecessary to trausmit to you a copy of that left with me by Baron DE BUDBERG. Wa experience a profound regret at seeing all hopes at an end of bringing Russia to an understanding with the Powers whom she herself had invited to point out the best means of pacifying Poland and reassuring Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER is answerable only to Heaven and his own conecience for the fulfillment of his duty toward the peoples placed under his dominion, and he is called on to account to Europe for the use he may make of his sovereign rights. Such is the final demurrer addressed in identical terms to tha three Courts, who, in the name of general interests, and in virtue of a conventional documentary title, thought themselves entitled in claiming a participetion in the settlement of Polish affairs.

The dispatches of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, to which our communications of the 3d of Aug. last were intended to reply, had already enabled us to anticipate the sense and the conclosions of those which now engage our attention. With a view to their probable tenor (*dans cette prévision*) we had proposed to the [illegible] London [illegible] an [illegible] is to the course [illegible] likely contingency [illegible] Russia [illegible] Cabinet [illegible] the exigency of a previous and formal concert in view of the hypothetical situation.

Looking at the result, we persist in thinking that it is to be regretted that a previous understanding between us should not have been established. Henceforth we can only await the communications our allies may think it useful to address us. So far as we are concerned, free from any private design (*préoccupation particulière*) or any exclusive interest, we have not altered our opinion as to the European character of the Polish question and the rights we derive from general interests and treaties. We deplore that three Powars, such as England, Austria and Franca, should not have succeeded in giving the step they have undertaken all the desirable efficiency, and it has been an fault of ours that their opinion has not secured the irresistible authority of a collective resolution.

(Signed.) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Prize and Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

PRIZE—ENEMY PROPERTY—FOREIGN CONSUL.

The United States vs. *The Bark Pioneer and her Cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—This case comes up on further proois on the part of the claimant De Voss, one of the owners of the vessel and cargo.

The firm of De Voss & Henniwinkle were residents and engaged in business at Richmond, Va., at the date of tha proclemation of the President of 27th April, 1861, and had been for soma twanty years. The *Pioneer*, with a cargo of tobecco and flour, belonging to this firm, sailed from City Point the fore part of December, 1860, for Liverpool, where, after discharging her cargo, she took in a return cargo of salt for Richmond, and sailed for that port from Liverpool on the 17th April, 1861. She reached the coast off Hampton Roads on tha 20th May following, and was met by a pilot with a letter from the owners advising the Captain of tha proclamation and blockada of this port, and instructing him not to attempt to enter, but to change his course for the port of Baltimore. While in the act of obeying these instructions, the vessel was discovered by one of the blockeding squadron, was seized as prize of war, and sent to this port for adjudication. The Court below condamnad this vessel and cargo, not for breaking tha blockeda, but as enemy's property. On an appeal to this Court this decree was affirmed within tha rule established in the case of tha *Hiawatha*, and that class of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The naw proof now offered, and which was received by consent of the United States District Attorney, is that De Voss, one of the partners, was, at the time of the oreaking out of this war, and at the time of the capture, a resident Consul, at Richmond, of the Kingdom of Austria, recognized by this Covernment. Upon this naw fact, in connection with the case as before presanted, it is now insisted by the learned counsal for the claimant that the interest of the partnar Da Voss is not to be regardad as enemy's property, inasmuch as, having intercepted the vessel and cargo, and taken measures, immediately, to send them to a loyal port, and thus prevented the property from entering a port of the enemy, he had done everything in his power, under the circumstances, to withdraw it from the enamy's country, which he had a right to do within the rules of international law, and that while in the act of withdrawal it was not liable to capture; and that he was not bound to follow it, as his duty as Consul, and his right, under a treaty betwaen tha United States and Austria, justified and satisfactorily explained his continued residence at Richmond in the enamy's country.

It is admitted that when a foreign Consul is carrying on trade as a merchant in the enemy's country, his Consular residence and character will not protect that trade from interruption by seizure and condemnation as enemy's property: that, notwithstanding his Consular character, he is to be considered, in all commercial transactions, on the same footing as any other resident merchant.

The mera tact, tharafore, that De Voss was a resident Consul, cannet confer upon him any privileges, so far as concarns his commercial transactions, over those of any other marchant resident in the enamy's country. Ha stands on the same looting as his partnar, Mr. Hanniwinkle. His property, engaged in a trada which is carried on in tha enamy's country, finds no examption, according to the International Code, from the laws of war.

I agree that if, in addition to his Consular character, it had been shown that on the breaking out of the war he had dissolved his partnership, and put an end to his business as marchant—continuing his residence solely as Consul—there would be great force in the position that his interest in this ship and cargo, which was intercepted and prevented from entering tha enamy's port, with a view to send it to a loyal one, should not be regarded as enemy's property. The case would have presented a strong enelogy to that of the resident merchant in the anamy's country, after the commencement of the war, breaking up his business with all reasonable diligence, collecting his effects and withdrawing with them from the country. His Consular character would have explained the reason for not leaving the country himself. But in this case, for aught that appears—and, if was otherwise, it devolved on the claimant to snow it, being a material fact in his case—he has continued his partnership business the same after as before tha war.

Wa cannot, from the single fact that ha diverted the property in question from the enemy's country, and especially from a blockeded port, where it was liable to captura, and sent it to a loyal ona, infar that this was followed up by putting an end to his business as a merchant at Richmond, and, if not, we must regard him as any other merchant engaged in trade in tha enemy's country.

Decree below effirmed.

For tha United States, District-Attorney Smith; for claimant, Mr. Silliman.

TRUST ESTATE—AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE TRUSTEE.

Sarah Sinclair et al. vs. *William Dodge, Executor of Estate of Anson G. Phelps.*—NELSON, J.—This bill is filed by the complainents charging that a trust fund remained in the hands of the testator at the time of his decease of $15,690, of which each is entitled to one-sixth as *cestui que trusts* of the funds.

The trust in question was created by the parents of the complainants as early as the 13th February, 1813, in South Carolina. In September, 1820, A. G. Phelps, of this City, was substituted as trustee, by a decree of the Court of Chancery of that State. The history of this trust, which, in the view we have taken of this case, it is not necessary to state with any particularity, runs through a period of some thirty-five years, not having been closed till 1848.

The original trust erose out of a post-nuptial settlement by Frezer and wife, of a comparatively small amount of property, for the benefit, first, of the settlers, during their lives, and the survivor, and after the death of the survivor, for the use and benefit of the issue. The original settlement was modified from time to time, by instruments in writing between the settlers and the trustee. These modifications are claimed by the complainants, who represent a portion of the heirs, as invalid; whether so or not, we do not deem it important to inquire.

The settlers, also, from time to time, mortgaged the trust fund, what had become invested in a house in Malden-lane, in this City. Some of these mortgages were foreclosed in Chancery, the settlers and trustee being made parties. The complainants were not made parties, though strongly interested upon by the trustee, in his answer to the bill of foreclosure, or, rather, to the bill filed by the purchaser, to order to clear the title from incumbrances. Under a decree of the Court, the trustee was compelled to convey the title on receiving the amount of the trust interest in this property, some $10,000. This sum has been paid to the *cestui que trusts*, and the complainants received their share. They insist, however, that a larger sum belonged to the trust fund than was fixed and awarded by the Court; that they were not bound by the decree, and are, therefore, still entitled to inquira into the condition of the trust, and to recover their portion of any edditional amount shown to be due, and in the hands of the trustee, or of his legal representatives. Whether this is so or not, it is not material to inquire, as wa are satisfied upon the bill and answer, and there are no proofs on the point, it does not appear that any sum beyond the $10,000 came into tha hands of tha trustee, as principal, and which constituted the fund sat apart to the heirs.

The income belonged to the settlers during their lives. The answer expressly denies that any greater amount was received, and it is uncontradicted. We may observe that the bill places the ground of relief solely upon this charge that there was money in the hands of tha trustee at tha time of his decease, belonging to the trust fund, not paid over.

There is no allegation of a breach of trust, nor proof offerad in that aspect of the case.

On the single ground we have stated, wa are satisfied tha complainants have failed to sustain their claim against the defendant, and that a decree should ha entered dismissing the bill.

PROMISSORY NOTES—RIGHTS OF INDORSER—COLLATERAL SECURITY—POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Henry B. Shotwell vs. *John Bowne and William Bowne.*—NELSON, C. J.—This bill is filed against the defendants, the one a principal, and the other a prior indorser to the complainant on certain promissory notes, to secure the payment of which certain collateral securities were made to the latter, to compel them to redeem or take up these securities, and, upon an account to be stated, to pay the balance remaining due, the complainant having been obliged to pay said notes after protest for non-payment. Certain property at Rahway, N. J., was mortgaged as collateral security, and, upon a default in the payment of the notes, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the property sold, and purchased in by the attorney of William Bowne, the first accommodation indorser, as trustee for the benefit of all parties interested. It was agreed, at the time, that the trustee should sell the property at the best price he could obtain, and apply the proceeds toward the satisfaction of the notes; and, in case of any deficiency, to reimburse the complainant, who had been obliged to pay them. The Attorney, on behalf of his principal, also agreed at the time that he would make good any deficiency. Subsequently, a sale was made by the Attorney, on time, for a consideration sufficient to cover the indebtedness to the complainant, a deed executed, and bond and mortgage taken back upon the premises; and, to simplify the proceeding, the bond and mortgage was executed by the purchasers to the complainant for the precise amount of the indebtedness to him. In less than a year the purchaser failed, being unable to carry on the business for which the property had been purchased, or pay any portion of the purchase money; and with a view to [illegible] in the foreclosure of the [illegible] took a deed of release [illegible] the purchaser to himself, and, afterward, [illegible] the charge and management of the property, paying the interest accruing on a prior incumbrance, insuring the property, keeping it in repairs, selling portions of machinary which belonged to the establishment, and, as appears, taking the same care of it that a prudent man would of his own proparty.

This bill is filed by him, as we have said, to obtain a decree compelling the defendants, who he charges were chiefly interested in the property, as primarily liable for the indebtedness (or which it was conveyed as a collateral security, to take the remains of property off his hands and pay his demand, or ordering that it be sold and applied toward the payment of the same, and, upon an account steted, they pay the balance.

The defence set up is, 1, that R. H. Bowne, the attorney, had no power to bind William Bowne, the principal, in any of those transactions in which his name was used, and

2. That the taking of the bond and mortgage by the complainant from Roberts, the purchaser of R. H. Bowne, the trustee and attorney, and the subsequent deed of release of the property to himself after the failure of the purchaser, together with the acts of ownership exercised in the management and disposition of the property, or portions of it, operated as a discharge and satisfaction of the indebtedness.

1. We have looked into the power of attorney of W. Bowne to R. H. Bowne, his brother, which is found at large in the pleadings, and without referring very particularly to the parts of it relied on as authority for the acts of the attorney in the transactions above stated, it is sufficient to say that we are entirely satisfied the instrument contains full power and authority to bind the principal in the several acts to which the attorney became a party.

He was authorized to perform all things necessary and proper to be done in and about his business, either individually or as a member of the firm of Bowne & Co., or as a member of the Newton Company—to accept drafts or bills drawn by his brother John Bowne (the borrower of the money in controversy), and to indorse notes, &c., and to make drafts, bills or notes in renewal or extension of any paper on which he was then liable as acceptor or indorser for his brother—and W. Bowne declared that the authority should be liberally construed, as he intended to afford his brother every facility to procure such extensions and renewals. The acts above referred to were done with a view to make the best of the collateral security given for indemnity against these indorsements and renewals.

2. The second question, that is, whether or not the acts of the complainant, in taking the bond and mortgage of the purchaser on the sale by the trustee, for his indebtedness, and the subsequent deed of release, on his failure and insolvency, together with the several acts of ownership over the properly, operated as a satisfaction and discharge of the debt, will depend very much upon the proofs in the case, as discussing the purpose and intent of the complainant.

It is quite clear that the purchase of the property at the Sheriff's sale was made for the benefit of all parties concerned, and that at this time the complainant, although the bond and mortgage given as collateral security for the payment of the notes were in his name, held it for the benefit of the principal, John Bowne, and the two prior indorsers, William Bowne and J. C. Martin. They were ultimately responsible to him for the payment of the notes.

The sale of the property to Roberts by the trustee was also made for the benefit of all parties; and the bond and mortgage to the complainant for his indebtedness was but the substitute for the original security which he had on the same premises from John Bowne, when he made the loan for him on this security, and on the indorsement of the notes by William Bowne and J. C. Martin.

Then as to the deed of release from Roberts. It appears, clearly, that this was taken simply to save cost and delay which would be the necessary result of foreclosing the mortgage against an admitted insolvent, and who was about leaving the State. It was a prudent, judicious act, and intended for the benefit of all the parties interested in the property.

What puts this parrof the case beyond any reasonable doubt is, that it appears that after this deed of release was executed, repeated efforts were made by John Bowne, the principal, and J. C. Martin, one of the indorsers, in conjunction with the complainant, to make sale of the property. They resided in the neighborhood. Wm. Bowne resided in the City of New-York. We are satisfied, therefore, that during all this time, there was was no intention on the part of the complainant in any of his acts, such as protecting the property, insuring, repairing, and renting it, and also, in obtaining compensation for the removal of a dam on the premises, under an Act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, to make the property his own, on the contrary, to preserve it, and make it available for the ourposes for which it was originally designed, namely, a security for the payment of the loan made by him to John Bowne. For, although he had other security, to wit, the names of William Bowne and J. C. Martin, yet it was, perhaps, his duty, certainly it should not be imputed to him as a fault, to make as available as practicable this additional security which he had exacted, and which was in his hands.

Decree for the complainant and reference to tha Clerk to take an account between the parties.

For complainant, Mr. Lord; for respondents, Mr. Fullerton.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 1, 1863.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	109	100 Harlem R.	91
8,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Cou.	125	250 do.	90⅜
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	106⅜	1500 Reading R.	121¾
	Oct. 8 Ap.	3300 do.	121
5,000 Virginia State 6s	55	100 do.	121½
5,000 do.	54	100 do.	b30. 121¼
3,000 N. C. State 6s	59	200 Mich. Cen. R.	123
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	57½	200 do.	123⅜
5,000 do.	57½	800 M. S. & N. I.	79¾
5,000 do.	b30	68¾	100 do.
5,000 do.	b30	68	20

...ount for Assay Office		48,207 88
By Coin received during the month	$194,451 84	
By Fine Bars, during the month	253,892 00	448,343 84
Total		$290,557 49
To payments in Coin	63,090 17	
To payments in Fine Bars	127,267 14	191,362 31
Balance		$99,295 09
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$28,839,476 46	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office	74,996,96	$28,914,473 42
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	14,438 43	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,513	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	34,923 02	241,874 45
Total		$29,156,347 84
Less temporary Loan Dr	$7,912,692 07	
Less temporary Deposits Dr	4,805,819 89	
Due Depositors	76,397 48	12,758,909 44
Balance		$16,387,438 40

The following is a statement of the business at the United States' Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Nov. 30, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$29,000	
Foreign Bullion	19,000	
United States Bullion	97,000	$145,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	8,200	
Foreign Bullion	8,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,800	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,000	20,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	98,600	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	67,000	165,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		160,552 57
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		97,470 68

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,831,000	$546,000	$3,037,008	$96,000
North America	3,773,668	491,902	3,310,133	164,453
Farmers & Mech.	5,060,203	849,706	5,655,203	60,970
Commercial	2,111,000	180,000	1,268,000	60,000
Mechanics'	2,076,000	298,750	1,486,000	97,495
N. Libertties	1,665,000	222,000	1,419,000	62,000
Southwark	1,237,343	169,156	1,267,504	13,776
Kensington	1,251,533	139,540	1,133,639	184,188
Penn Township	965,000	112,040	814,049	36,283
Western	1,891,684	214,319	1,941,707	37,400
Man. & Mech	1,741,205	144,300	1,205,528	309,340
Commerce	748,125	123,187	785,894	19,255
Girard	2,591,335	224,800	2,083,257	62,316
Tradesmen's	890,377	71,649	703,466	49,266
Consolidation	1,011,129	100,845	636,770	254,135
City	1,268,815	106,182	887,788	184,804
Commonwealth	720,747	76,881	494,125	169,928
Corn Exchange	1,186,000	97,000	917,000	48,000
Union	834,000	59,000	673,000	209,000
First National	756,800	....	367,000	....
Total, Nov. 30	36,583,624	4,166,057	29,662,167	2,098,512
Total, Nov. 23	36,583,624	4,155,768	30,186,124	2,086,634

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 125 bbls. Ashes, 19,420 bbls. Flour, 623 bbls. and 3,128 bags Corn Meal, 233 bags Buckwheat Flour, 118,116 bushels Wheat, 2,120 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 36,877 bushels Barley, 56,998 bushels Oats, 5,206 bushels Malt, 11,947 pkgs. Provisions, 771 hbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate damand, including Pots, at $8 50@$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more damand, and sales have been reported of 5,200 bags, part at 32½c. @33c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet, at formar rates; Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 33½c.@34c.; Rio, 31c.@34c.; Laguayre, 31½c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 32c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

Stock in New-York, Dec. 1:

	1863.	1862.
Rio	39,526	33,352
Laguayra	700	371
Maracaibo	7,100	442
Ceylon	735	7,453
Java	1,630	784
Savanilla	64	167
St. Domingo	1,050	941
Jamaica		345
Bombay	105	399
Porto Rico		25
Grand Total, bags	51,099	44,279
Java, mats	14,800	

COTTON—Is in fair demand and advancing; Middlings, 60c.@62c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, to-day, but desirable lots have been held very firmly. Sales, since our last, 12,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 95@$6 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western $5 95 @$6 15; Extra State 6 20 @ 6 70; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 00 @ 9 00; Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 7 40 @ 7 50; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 7 65 @ 9 00; Extra Genesee 6 75 @ 9 00; Poor to very choice extra Missouri 7 50 @11 50. Southern Flour is quiet, but steady, sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 55@$9 05 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$14 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 500 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 75@$7 ₱ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $6 for Jersey, $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. 50 bags Buckwheat Flour were sold at $3 55 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The inquiry is somawhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4@$4 10; and Bunch do. at $3 90@$3 95 ₱ box. Currants, Old and New, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for by speculators and shippers at somewhat firmar prices. Sales, since our last, 74,000 bushels, including choice White Canada at $1 50; Amber Western at $1 38@$1 62; Red Western, poor old to enoice naw at $1 45@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 40@$1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 44; Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 44, the latter for very handsome; White Genesee at $1 70, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at easier prices; sales were made of 36,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 23½ for Mixed Western in store, ₱ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 32@$1 36, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at former prices, closing, however, tamely. We quote Canada at 88½c.@90c.; Prince Edward's Island at 88c.; Western, 89c.@90c.; State, 89½c.@90½c., ₱ bushel. Barley continues in moderate demand at $1 38@$1 56 as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 12,300 bushels. Barley Malt is in good demand $1 38@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales 12,500 bushels.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The market for Flour, since my last circular, has been quite variable. In the early part of tha fortnight, there was an improved feeling, governed by the high rates for Gold and Sterling Exchange. Since then the receipts have been on the increase, and the variation and decline in Gold has been such as to materially unsettle prices, and greatly decrease tha demand. The stock in store is largely composed of the medium and low grades of State and Western. Of the better brands of Indiana and St. Louis, there is a very moderate supply, and holders are firm in price. In Wheat the transactions have been restricted by the high rates demanded by holders, and this, with the fluctuating rates of Exchange, prevents the export trade from operating to advantage. The shipments from the West have ceased, and the week will about close on the receipts of the seaboard. Prices for a week past have been on the decline, but there is much firmness on the part of the principal holders, and the article is not forced. Rye is scarce and wanted. Oats have fluctuated considerably, but there is a speculative inquiry that governs the market. The last sales were 88c.@90c. The demand for Indian Corn, for both home use and investment, continues active, and prices have reached the highest point obtained for many years. Since the reaction in Gold, there has been some falling off, still there is much firmness. At yesterday's Produce Exchange the market was unsettled, without very material change in either Flour or Wheat. Corn was 2c. better. The *Export Clearances* from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland—1,816 bbls. Flour; 195,519 bushels Wheat. To Continental ports—700 bbls. Flour. To China—250 bbls. Flour. To Africa—1,200 bbls. Flour. To Mexico—6,027 bbls. Flour; 2,352 bushels Oats; 14,066 bushels Corn. To Brazil—3,722 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Nov. 27, 1863	231,378	2,486,165	239,459
New-Orleans	Nov. 27, 1863	....	....	....
Philadelphia	Nov. 24, 1863	5,013	7,900	....
Baltimore	Nov. 24, 1863	3,892	....	....
Boston	Nov. 24, 1863	2,269	....	....
Calk other Pts	Nov. 24, 1863	....	315,137	....
Total		242,552	3,789,202	239,459
To about same period 1862		252,797	10,552,890	2,190 671
To about same period 1861		35,789	5,084,282	8,695,803
To about same period 1860		712,234	8,932,057	1,275,2.9

To the Continent.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York to Nov. 27, 1863	21,211	128,295	....	13,965
Other Ports to latest dates	2,102	....	....	....
Total	23,313	128,295	....	13,965
To about same period 1862	38,108	500,928	6,885	66,660
To about same period 1861	396,899	5,573,288	221,113	365,914
To about same period 1860	16,273	165,923	16,430	350

HEMP—Is quiet, but held firmly.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1 ₱@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady at 20c.@29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at previous prices. Stock to-day, 3,634 hhds. and 821 bbls.; included in the stock were 927 hhds. Porto Rico, 971 hhds. Cleyed Cuba, and 1,736 hhds. Cuba Muscovado. Total stock Dec. 1, 1862, 3,490 hhds. and 3,259 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 10 ₱ gallon; Resin, $38@$48 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar $12 50@$15 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate request at declining prices. We quote Crude Whale, 61@62½c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at 91 22½@91 25; Bleached Sperm at 85c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 80@$1 90; Lard, at 90c.@$1; Linseed, at 85c.@90c. ₱ gallon; Crude Petroleum, at 43½c.@44c.; Refined do. at 47c.@51c., free, and 40½c.@42½c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,139 bbls.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Ending Nov. 30.—The market for the past week has been very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	63,269	61,919	446,100
Same time last year	53,850	99,787	670,050

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Are in fair moderate demand at $46 50@$52 50 for the former ₱ ton, and $2 35@$2 40 for the latter ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts of Oil Cake since our last 108 sacks.

PRINTING CLOTHS—An active business was transacted in the Providence market last week, sales having been made of 302,500 pieces, including 63,000 pieces to speculators. The sales, as reported by the *Journal*, were: 5,000 pieces 48x52, 13¼c.; 4,500 pieces 48x52, 14c.; 8,500 pieces 52x52, 14½c.; 3,000 pieces 52x52, 14½c.; 4,000 pieces 52x56, 14½c.; 5,000 pieces 52x56, 14¾c.; 10,000 pieces 56x56, 15c.; 4,500 pieces 56x60, 15¼c.; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 15½c.; 5,000 pieces 60x60, 15¼c.; 6,000 pieces 60x60, 15½c.; 4,000 pieces 60x60, 15¾c.; 35,400 pieces 60x64, 16¼c.; 4,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾c.; 45,000 pieces 60x64, 16¼c.; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 16½c.; 9,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾c.; 47,000 pieces 64x64, 16¾c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 16½c.; 48,000 pieces 64x64, 17c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 9,000 pieces 60x64, private terms, ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request today, at in some instances, firmer prices. Sales have been made since our last of 4,400 bbls., at $18@$18 25 for New Mess; $16 37@$16 56 for Old Mess; $17@$17 25 for Prime Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess; $13 50@$14 for Soap Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ obl. Stock of Pork, to-day, 109,471 bbls., against 142,706 bbls. Nov. 1, 1863, and 128,789 bbls., Dec. 1, 1862. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 9¾c.@12c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales, 110 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand at 7¾c.@11¼c., for old and new, according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 1,400 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in fair request at full prices. Sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c.; also, 1,000 bbls. choice, deliverable in February, at 13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in active demand and is firm; sales 1,600 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $25@$28, the latter for city; India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 470 tierces; Stock of Beef, to-day, 66,602 tcs. and bbls., against 25,136 tcs. and bbls., Nov. 1, 1863, and 34,513 tcs. and bbls., Dec. 1, 1862. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter is in demand at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, including East India, at equal to $7@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 250 bags. Stock to-day 30,145 bags cleaned, 950 bags uncleaned East India, against 16,465 bags cleaned and 20,660 bags uncleaned Dec. 1, 1862.

SEEDS—Are in moderate demand, including Naw Clovar, at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, at $3 15@$3 25; Timothy, at $2 75@$3; Linseed, at $2 80@$3 90, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy to-day: 200 hhds. New-Orleans were sold at auction at 12¾c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugers are quiet. Messrs. Sruser now quote: Loaf, 17¾c.; best Crushed and Granulated, 17¼c.; Ground, 17c., White, A, 16½c.; Yellow, C, 15½c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue inactive at former quotations.

TALLOW—Sales, 130,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., and 50,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The demand for this article during the forepart of the week, was quite active, and so continued until the middle. Prime lots, in hhds., brought full prices, and some large sales were effected at 12¼c.@12½c.; the latter figure was only paid for the choice of the market. Some very fair lots of Western, in bbls., were sold at 12¼c., in shipping order from the dock. On Wednesday, owing to the great fall in Gold, prices of all grades declined ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb., and the demand at once fell off, buyers did not offer, and consequently prices became nominal. Since Saturday there has been a little improvement in the market, and holders have realized better rates, and some lots were closed at 12c.@12¼c. on the spot. To-day the market is more steady, and the inquiry better, some quote Prime brands at 12¼c. Fair, 12c.; Western, in bbls., 11¾c.@11¾c. We note a sale of Mutton at 12c., from the dock, an extreme price for that grade. In Tallow Oil we note a sale at 11¾c. The demand for this article has been quite light. In Soap stock of other kinds, such as Grease, Head and Bone, Tallow, Marrow, &c., there has not been much done. The arrival of Western in bbls., has been quite numerous, and lots had been stored and not offered in the market. Price this day, 158, 10¾c.; 159, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 9¾c., 1862, 11¾c. ₱ lb."

TOBACCO—Is in very moderate demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 232 hhds. Kentucky at 11¾c.@22c.; 27 bols. Yara on private terms, and 121 cases Seedleaf at 20c. ₱ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in November:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio	Total
Stock Nov. 1, 1863, hhds	35,584	2	11	35,597
Received since	1,217	—	—	1,217
Total	36,801	2	11	36,814
Delivered since	7,339	—	—	7,339
Stock Dec. 1, 1863, hhds	29,462	2	11	29,475
Stock Dec. 1, 1862, hhds	23,694	13	4	23,711

WHISKY—Sales, 1,460 bbls., at 5c.@78c., chiefly at 79c.@77c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during tha past month Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During tha month of November prices ruled steadier than in tha previous months. The fluctuations in Gold and Exchange have had less influence than some anticipated on the prices of wool. Among the reasons that may be stated are, that the present rates are moderate considering the circumstances existing, also that the manufacturers, who were the main buyers in the different markets, are well employed, and that the further rise of prices of wool in foreign markets, and the increased consumption of wool in Europe has caused this steadiness. It is, therefore, expected to continue without great changes for some time to come, especially as our imports are too heavy for tha light exports, causing, as may say, high rates of Gold and Exchange, and interfering with the importations of wool. In the eastern markets the sales of domestic fleece have been considerable, at full price (our quotations,) and tha stock has become light. In the interior, prices are extreme, and for this reason but little is doing. Good pulled Wools continue in demand at full rates and the stock of it is very light. California Wool of all good descriptions finds a ready sale at our quotations, but tha burry and inferior kinds move slowly at irregular rates. Short fall clip and burry heavy wool can only be sold at low prices. Texas and Mexican Wools are of quick sale. Foreign Fine Wools continue in good request, and have been sold at steady prices for consumption. Tha faulty, heavy and very burry kinds are selling low, and below tha cost of importation. The stock is considerably lighter. Foreign medium qualities have sold largely from store and to arrive at about former rates, and the stock has decreased. Foreign Coarse Wools have been selling at an advance, because of a scarcity, and there is almost no stock left of the favorite kinds; but a good selection on the market, however, of Smyrna, and some Syrian wool. The accounts from foreign markets report higher prices for nearly all kinds of wool, but particularly for good Meatlan Australian, Cape, East-India, English, Donskoi, Mogadora, &c., savarat of which are now ruling too high for being brought over here from Europe—with the exception of Mostizo, mostly undesirable, and of which there is a good stock abroad—all other classes of wool are scarce, or too high in price. The auction sales went off at advancing rates, and the London sales of Colonial Fina Wools have opened with ½d. to 1¼d. higher prices. The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, to Oct. 26, 1863, were 92,459 bales, 41,024,144 lbs. The imports of Wool for the month ending Nov. 23, 1863, were 6,498 bales, 2,988,124 lbs. Total, 98,957 bales, 44,012,278 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK DEC. 1, 1863.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	70@76
Full blood fleece	70@75
Full and ¾ blood fleece	66@70
Native and ½ fleece	66@70
Common fleece	66@70

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	80@85
Saxony fleece	76@80
Full blood fleece	75@80
¾ and ⅝ blood fleece	70@74
Native and ½ fleece	70@74
Common fleece	70@74

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	73@78
Full blood fleece	68@73
¾ and ⅝ blood fleece	68@73
Native and ½ fleece	65@68
Common fleece	65@68

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	66@78
Unwashed	43@60

California.

Washed fleece	65@70
Unwashed fleece, fine	40@58
Unwashed fleece, medium	40@58
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@37

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, extra	73@78
New-York City, super	70@74
New-York City, No. 1	64@66
New-York City, No. 2	13@20
Country, extra	80@86
Country, super	76@80
Country, No. 1	65@70
Country, No. 2	15@21
Lambs	70@80
Tub-washed	75@85
Western, limed pulled wool	55@76

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather more active, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; and by steamer 600 bbls. Beef at 9s., and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For Cork, for Orders, 5,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Hamburg, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Amsterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Havre, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Marseilles, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Genoa, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Leghorn, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Naples, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Trieste, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Ancona, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Malta, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Gibraltar, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Barcelona, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Cadiz, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Malaga, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Alicante, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Valencia, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Carthagena, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Tarragona, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Oporto, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Lisbon, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Rio Janeiro, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Buenos Ayres, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Montevideo, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Pernambuco, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Bahia, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Santos, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Cape Town, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Elizabeth, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To East London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Natal, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Mauritius, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Bombay, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Calcutta, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Madras, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Ceylon, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Singapore, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Hong Kong, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Shanghai, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Yokohama, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Nagasaki, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Batavia, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Manila, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Sydney, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Melbourne, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Adelaide, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Auckland, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Wellington, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Nelson, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Taranaki, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Wanganui, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Napier, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Gisborne, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Dunedin, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Invercargill, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Christchurch, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Timaru, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Oamaru, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Chalmers, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Nicholson, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Lyttelton, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Victoria, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Albert, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Phillip, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Adelaide, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Augusta, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Pirie, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Wakefield, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Victoria, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Albert, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Phillip, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Adelaide, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Augusta, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Pirie, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. To Port Wakefield, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washington...Dec. 5...New-York...New-Orleans.
Corsica...Dec. 7...New-York...Havana and Nassau.
Corsica...Jan. 4...New-York...Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Persia*, close here on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the ——, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Peo; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pan; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pan; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adopted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 8 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pan: $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pan, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pan, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pan, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pan.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pan; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; add for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very most Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which shall end the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to tha Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Nome" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk: and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on orders of $15, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I am now finishing a large number of Instruments of splendid tone in richly carved cases; prices from $300 to $800; plainer styles from $400 to $500. Every instrument fully warranted. [See testimonials of the principal pianists of this City in favor of my new scale pianos.

WM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

FARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Tickey-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress by Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Ladies Beware—Better Baker—Lottery Ticket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—The Irish Tiger.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Thursday.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

News from the Army of the Potomac, to Monday noon, has been received at Washington. The explanation of the heavy cannonading heard on that day was an attempt on our part to feel the lines of the enemy, who was found in force, whereupon orders to cease firing were issued, and at latest dates no general engagement had occurred. Both armies are in position for conflict on the opposite sides of Mine Run Valley, at the crossing of the Orange and Fredericksburgh Plankroad, at Verdiersville, and that a battle would occur yesterday was considered very probable. Lee is strongly intrenched on high ground, and is evidently determined to make a decisive stand. Meade's line of battle is formed with the Sixth Army Corps on the right, the Second supported by the First in the centre, the Third on the left, and the Fifth in reserve. Our special correspondent furnishes highly interesting details of operations concerning the movements of the Army of the Potomac to Sunday morning last.

There has been no fighting at Chattanooga since Hooker's attack on Bragg's rear at Ringgold, on the 26th. Bragg was forced to march on, being badly whipped, and inflicting considerable loss upon Hooker. Our loss is about five hundred to six hundred; the enemy's much larger. The army movements now going on are not for the public eye at present; but when it strikes again it will be equally as successful as it was at Mission Ridge on the 24th.

Via Fortress Monroe and through Richmond journals we receive news of operations in Charleston harbor to the 30th inst. Our big guns on Morris Island continue with lively pertinacity to belch out tons of iron upon Fort Sumter, and the rebel fortifications on Sullivan and James Islands, and casualties among the enemy are quite frequent. On the 27th inst. Gen. Gillmore again spread consternation in the city by dropping half a dozen shells among the buildings. Reports confirmatory of these statements have also come to hand by the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Arago*, from Charleston Bar on Saturday last. A detachment of South Carolina volunteers distinguished itself last week by a raid upon the mainland.

From Knoxville we have the cheering news of the defeat of Longstreet by Burnside, in a general engagement on Sunday, Nov. 29, in which the rebel Gen. Wheeler's division, five thousand strong, was captured entire. This news is brought to Cumberland Gap by a courier, and thence telegraphed *via* Cincinnati. Longstreet was evidently desirous of crossing to the south side of the Tennessee at Knoxville, in order that he might make his exit, either South or North, with one or two large rivers between him and his pursuers. His condition now must be very precarious, for a portion of Grant's forces were, at last accounts, moving upon his rear.

The Election of Mayor.

Godfrey Gunther was elected Mayor of this City yesterday, by a very large majority. This result, we confess, takes us by surprise, as we presume it will a very large portion of the community. In common with the public at large, we had assumed that the Democratic party was substantially united in support of the nominee of both its factions, Alderman Boole. Mozart and Tammany had both made him their candidate. Both went earnestly and vigorously at work to secure his election. The entire machinery of the party was used for his benefit—and we had very little doubt, so accustomed had we become to the docile manner in which the masses of both these factions obey the dictation of their leaders, that Boole would receive the votes of the main body of the Democratic party. Nor had we any more doubt that in this event he would be reasonably sure of his election.

The result shows that we overrated the strength of the Democratic machinery. We did not make sufficient allowance for the extent to which even Democrats have become accustomed to think for themselves. The revulsion of feeling in the Democratic ranks caused by the nomination of Judge McCunn for the Bench of the Superior Court, and the fact that he ran nearly 20,000 behind his ticket, indicated a very great change in the public mind in regard to the blind support of regular nominations; but we regarded this as an exceptional case, not likely to become a precedent. The vote for Mayor shows that we were mistaken. It proves that the great mass of the Democrats are no longer disposed to yield a blind obedience to either Mozart or Tammany. They claim a right to their own judgments and take the liberty of acting on their own opinions.

The election of Gunther is essentially and seriously damaging to both factions. Mozart perhaps suffers most, as Boole was its special candidate, while Gunther had always belonged to Tammany, and in 1861 was the regular Tammany candidate against Wood. But the machine is substantially smashed. The recent union of the two factions proves to have been a dead failure. It was based solely on a greedy eagerness for the spoils of office, and like all such purely selfish bargains, was doomed to destruction, sooner or later, from the very beginning. We shall probably now have a sharp war of words, each faction being quite certain to accuse the other of treacherous dealing. Both will doubtless be quite correct; and the sharpest grief of each will be that it allowed itself to be outwitted and anticipated in betraying the other.

The city has no reason to regret the result. Gunther is a business man of good abilities, an educated gentleman and of unquestioned integrity. He will do everything in his power, we do not doubt, to secure to the city an honest and faithful administration. What he will lack is experience and knowledge of men. He will be surrounded by a venal and a hungry crew. We hope he may have firmness enough to resist their importunate dictation.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Gen. Hitchcock, the officer who has had the general direction of matters referring to the exchange of our prisoners, has written to the Times a highly important letter upon the subject, to which we give place this morning. The mystery which has enveloped the question, and the confused and contradictory statements which have been made about it, are for the first time cleared up by this letter. Our authorities, it would seem, are not to blame for the stoppage of exchanges. They have proposed to the rebel Commissioner to exchange, man for man, all the prisoners now held in the South, but this the rebels have refused to agree to. In all, we hold *forty thousand* rebel prisoners, while the rebels hold but *thirteen thousand* Union prisoners; and they insist, as appears from Gen. Hitchcock's letter, as well as from the correspondence between Commissioners Meredith and Ould, which was lately published, that the exchange shall be general; that is to say, that we shall deliver up to them all of the 40,000 prisoners in our possession, and receive in return about 13,000 men, leaving about 27,000 men who might, for a few days, be considered on parole not to take arms unless duly exchanged; "and then," asks Gen. Hitchcock, "what would Mr. Ould do with those men? Judging by what he has actually recently done, he would undoubtedly assume to discharge those men from all obligations under their parole, and put them into the field to fight against National troops, standing under an unstained National flag—the very troops who gallantly captured those men upon bloody battle-fields, within the past few months." In this charge Gen. Hitchcock is not unjust; for in another place he states that "already the question has come up from Gen. Grant's glorious battle-field at Chattanooga, as to what shall be done with a body of the enemy, who, *having been paroled as prisoners of war at Vicksburgh, have been recaptured in arms at Chattanooga*, without having been properly exchanged,"—and this notwithstanding the explicit denial of Mr. Ould that any of the Vicksburgh prisoners had been sent into the field.

Other propositions of a humane character have been made to the rebels, with a view of effecting the release of our prisoners, but they have refused to listen to them.

Beside the difficulty above indicated, there are several others, one of which Gen. Hitchcock discusses vigorously and at length. In accordance with the bloody and barbarous proclamation issued by Jeff. Davis in September of last year, the rebels have persistently refused to deliver up for exchange any of our white officers captured while in command of colored troops, or any of the colored soldiers who have been taken prisoners. Our Government cannot permit this, as it would enable the rebels to defeat one of the most important measures of National policy for the suppression of the rebellion.

The country will feel indebted to Gen. Hitchcock for the able and lucid exposition of this great question that he has given, and will sustain the Government in the measures it has adopted, as stated by Gen. Hitchcock.

Burnside and Longstreet.

By telegraph from Cumberland Gap, *via* Cincinnati, last night, we have news of a victory over Longstreet by the gallant forces under Burnside. Longstreet, it seems, endeavored to cross the Tennessee, near Knoxville, on Sunday last, with the apparent purpose of retreating into Virginia, but was defeated with the loss of one whole division five thousand strong. The news is not yet confirmed from official sources, but it may be quite authentic, as the muddled situation in East Tennessee has for several days given promise of a speedy solution, and news from Knoxville was confidently expected in Washington yesterday. Longstreet, thus defeated and held at bay by Burnside in front, with reinforcements from Grant coming upon his rear, will be in a decidedly "tight place."

It has been one of the most remarkable and exciting episodes of the war, this campaign of Burnside against Longstreet; and the intense interest with which it has been watched, though temporarily held in abeyance by the larger operations of Gen. Grant, has only been increased by the cloudy view we had of the progress of operations. The question as to what will become of the main body of Longstreet's force, which for a fortnight has been investing Knoxville, cannot be considered as yet definitely settled.

A Chattanooga telegram a few days ago announced that Bragg sent word to Longstreet on the 26th of November, to withdraw and form a junction with him, and a dispatch from Burnside's headquarters, on the 28th, stated that the enemy had for two days been comparatively quiet. After reading this morning's dispatch, the probability would appear to be that Longstreet did withdraw, and that it was in his effort to cross the river that he was set upon by Gen. Burnside. If Longstreet follows out Bragg's supposed instructions to effect a junction with him, he will find Gen. Grant's forces at Cleveland and vicinity planted across his path. It was with the view of first attending to this business that Gen. Grant ceased the pursuit of Bragg's routed forces and turned round to effect the bagging of Longstreet's column. That he will actually be able to accomplish this, is, of course, more than can be said, for Longstreet may exercise his discretion and attempt to pass up the Virginia Valley to make a junction with Lee, instead of with Bragg, or he may be able to get out of the trap by the circuitous route at which a dispatch hints. But we can firmly rely on Gen. Grant, if it be possible, to foil this purpose, and if the rebel commander escapes it will be an extraordinary piece of good luck. He will find it extremely difficult work to get into Virginia, as Gen. Burnside destroyed a good part of the railroad, and the bridges over the streams.

We presume that the rebel chieftains who directed the sending of Longstreet's column to the attack of Burnside, now realize that they committed a decided blunder. In a military point of view, it was a gross fault for it produced a dangerous division of force and put the two fractions on exterior lines as respects the position of the Union commander. But though an obvious blunder in strategy, they may have thought that, under the circumstances, it was a move they could risk. The two corps left under Bragg might be relied on as fully capable, in the powerfully intrenched and supposed unassailable position they held on Missionary and Lookout Ridges, of holding Grant in check, while Longstreet by a rapid *coup-de-main* should seize Knoxville and drive Burnside out of East Tennessee. And probably with any other man than Grant they would not have been greatly out in their calculation. Gen. Grant was not in position to relieve Gen. Burnside by sending him troops; but he was in a position to do it equally effectually by an attack on Bragg that would compel Longstreet's recall. This he did, and with what results the whole country knows. We may justly count, therefore, as by no means the least important result of Grant's movement against Bragg, that it has at least compelled the raising of the rebel siege of Knoxville, after preliminary movements marked by important advantages to the enemy, and promising to give them repossession of the coveted region of East Tennessee. Gen. Burnside also deserves credit for the skill and energy with which he has sustained himself and baffled the rebel attempts against him. In the meantime, a very few days must reveal the fate of Longstreet's column of twenty thousand, and, as we said before, it will be very curious what shape it will assume.

The Central Railroad.

The election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad takes place next week. The indication of a purpose on the part of the stockholders to effect a reform in its management, has aroused its present officers to unusual and remarkable efforts to retain their places. The President, who receives no salary, has spent a good deal of his time in this City for the last few days, backed up by the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Superintendent, and other officers, and aided by a formidable *corps* of outside agents, buying stock, contracting for the use of proxies at so much per vote, and in every possible way striving to perfect and perpetuate his tenure of office. This of itself is rather a remarkable spectacle, and might well excite some little anxiety on the part of those whose property is invested in the road. It finds a satisfactory explanation in the fact that the President has the right of supplying the road, at his own prices and under his own supervision, with all its iron, and that agents appointed by himself are the sole judges of what the road wants. And it is perfectly notorious that this privilege, which is without a parallel in the management of any other work of equal magnitude on the face of the earth, is worth to the President not less than $250,000 per annum. Every dollar of this comes out of the pockets of the stockholders. If they are content to pay it, very well. No one else can fairly object.

Such an example as this at the head of the road will, as a matter of course, make itself felt in every department and at every grade of its management. Those who know the inside working of the machine, know perfectly well that the utmost profusion and corruption pervade every part of it. The whole of that enormous property is managed exclusively by half a dozen men, without responsibility or supervision, and with special attention to their own profit. It would be a miracle if such a loose and irresponsible management of so vast a concern should command the confidence of its stockholders; and it is perfectly well understood that the only thing which enables the present managers to perpetuate their power, is the fact that foreign stockholders, who have neither the means nor the inclination to give special attention to details of a business so complicated and so remote, and who regard a six or seven per cent. dividend as a large return for their investment, have suffered their proxies to remain in their hands. If the decision of the question were left to the stockholders on this side the Atlantic, who can watch the management, they would not hold office for another month.

Some of the journals in the interest of the Road have raised a clamor against this attempted reform, as if it were a stock-jobbing movement. They allege that the object of changing the Board is to raise the market price of the stock. We have no doubt that it would have that effect. But what could more forcibly illustrate the utter lack of public confidence in the present management of the road than this fact? It is a confession that the present officers do not enjoy the confidence of the public—that the universal belief is that the management is lavish, loose and corrupt,—that hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on private schemes and put into private pockets every year, that ought to swell the profits and go into dividends. It is this conviction that keeps the stock at so low a figure: and it is beyond all question true, that a change in the management, if made in a proper manner, and on a business basis, would revive public confidence, and largely enhance the market value of the stock. Is this an objection to the change proposed? Is it not, on the contrary, the strongest possible argument in favor of such a change?

What the Central Railroad needs is a body of officers made up of skilled and experienced railroad men,—men who will give all their time, and all their energies, to its vigorous management,—who will take it wholly out of politics, and conduct all its concerns on a purely business basis. If the stockholders choose to vote at the coming election, so as to secure such a result, they will largely enhance the value of their property and promote their own interest in every way. If, through carelessness or misplaced confidence, they leave the road in the hands of its present managers, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they themselves must pay the cost.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

A BATTLE AT KNOXVILLE ON SUNDAY.

Longstreet Attempts to Cross the River and Is Defeated.

Capture of Five Thousand Rebel Prisoners.

Arrival of General Foster at Cumberland Gap.

Reinforcements Under Gen. Granger Moving to Burnside's Assistance.

Fifteen Hundred Prisoners from Chattanooga Arrived at Louisville.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The *Commercial's* Cumberland Gap correspondent telegraphs to-night that all available force has been sent from there to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia. He says a courier from Knoxville brings intelligence of the enemy's attempt to cross the river on Sunday, bringing on a general engagement, and resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Gen. Wheeler's division of 5,000 rebels.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

Chattanooga, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

A dispatch from Gen. Burnside, dated Nov. 25, says: "The enemy, on the 25th, moved up three brigades, and attacked his brigade in a strong position on the south of the river, three miles from Knoxville. A hard fight ensued. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 156 killed. The position was strengthened, and though the enemy moved down a large force with the intention of renewing the attack, Burnside believed it could be held. He has been able, by using the roads left open, to keep a supply of provisions and forage. Reinforcements are on the way to him.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 28, }
Via Cumberland Gap, Monday, Nov. 30. }

We are now in the twelfth day of the siege, and the enemy has as yet gained no advantage. In fact, we are much better prepared for the attack than the most sanguine expected, Longstreet delaying, it is supposed, until his reinforcements reach him from Virginia. The enemy made a diversion last Wednesday upon our position over the river, but after an hour's fight were driven back. On the day before a detachment of the Second Michigan made a gallant charge upon and captured a rifle-pit which the enemy had thrown up within five hundred yards of our works. After holding it some time the men were compelled to give way before superior numbers, and fell back with severe loss. Major Bejangon lost a leg, and is a prisoner. Adjt. Noble and Lieut. Salpin were killed. Lieut.-Col. Cormick, of the Seventeenth Michigan, was wounded in the rifle-pits on Wednesday, and died yesterday. *It has been comparatively quiet during the past two days.* A rain shower set in this morning.

ITEMS FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Tuesday Dec. 1.

Maj.-Gen. Foster arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday *en route* to Knoxville.

There is nothing later here this morning from Gen. Burnside.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that sufficient reinforcements, under Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, have been sent to Gen. Burnside to ensure his success.

Bragg's main force is reported beyond Dalton.

Rebel stragglers were coming into the Union lines.

Fifteen hundred Chattanooga prisoners arrived at Louisville last night.

Guerrillas are very troublesome on the Cumberland River: boats are fired into, houses and citizens robbed, and property carried off or destroyed.

John Morgan telegraphed to Columbus, from Toronto, yesterday, announcing his arrival there.

The number of men mustered into the service of this State averages 400 per week.

Henry Andrews, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio, has been sentenced to be shot Jan. 8, for desertion.

Senator Spragoe arrived at Columbus yesterday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The canvass for Speakership continues active, but in good feeling. As members come in, the preponderance in favor of Colfax is very manifest. His friends claim three-fourths of the vote of the entire caucus. It is probable that a caucus of Union members will be held on Saturday night to nominate a candidate for the Speakership. Other officers of the House may not be nominated until Monday night.

THE CREDIT TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Thomas has telegraphed here that the plans of his late movement were matured by Gen. Rosecrans before he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and that in the late action he carefully followed Gen. Rosecrans' previously given directions.

COL. BELGER DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

The proceedings in the Belger Court-martial have been disapproved by the Secretary of War, and, by order of the President, he is dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States. In reviewing the proceedings of the Court, the Secretary of War says:

"The facts found by the Court show that a large amount of public business was transacted with A. C. Hall & Coolens, in which he allowed them rates far above the ruling cash prices of the market; that these transactions extended through a whole year; that Col. Belger did not apply to the War Department for relief from his supposed embarrassing situation; that he made no effort to purchase from any other than these favored parties; that Government lost by his transactions at least $100,000; that the record of the trial shows no palliation or justification or excuse for such conduct. Whereupon, by order of the President, he is dishonorably dismissed the United States service."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher is here, the guest of Secretary Chase.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statement by Major-Gen. Hitchcock.

Why the Exchange Was Stopped—Rebel Subterfuges and Quibbling—The Disposition Made of Colored Soldiers and Their White Officers.

Washington City, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public appear to be in need of information on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war. The condition of our men held as prisoners of war in Richmond, the extreme sufferings to which they have been subjected, contrary to the usages of war and the dictates of humanity, have naturally aroused the sympathies of our people, and the question is asked by many, why are they not exchanged?

I propose to furnish you a statement of facts, from which a judgment may be formed in answer to the question just stated.

On the 16th of January, of the present year, Col. Ludlow, then stationed at Fortress Monroe as the agent of exchange under the cartel, which was published in September, 1862, addressed me a letter forwarding a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th of that month, containing a message to the rebel Congress from Jefferson Davis, referring to the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st of January, on the subject of slaves within certain designated portions of the United States. The denunciatory character of Mr. Davis' message, levied against the proclamation of the President and against the loyal people of the Union, will be remembered by most of your readers at this time. One passage in the message of Mr. Davis very clearly indicates the policy then determined upon in the South, expressed in these words:

"So far as regards the action of this Government on such *criminals* as may attempt its execution, [referring to the proclamation of the President of the United States] I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities, all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of *criminals* engaged in exciting servile insurrection."

Col. Ludlow, in forwarding the message, gives an opinion in the following words:

"His [Mr. Davis'] determination, avowed in most insolent terms, to deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured will, I think, be persevered in."

This opinion of Col. Ludlow was, without doubt, well founded at the time, so far as the rebel authorities had the power or dared to put in force the threat of Mr. Davis, which met the approbation of the Confederate Congress, and I hazard nothing in saying that the sole reason why this threat has not been more openly executed in the South, has been the preponderance of Northern power, as shown by the superior number of prisoners of war held in the North against those held in the South; and if this inequality could now be neutralized, or if the South could succeed in capturing an excess of prisoners over those held in the North, not a moment would be lost by the rebel authorities in putting in force the threat of Mr. Davis. Whoever doubts this must be utterly ignorant of the spirit which animates those who are struggling in the South to destroy the union of the States, in behalf of a Government whose corner-stone is Slavery.

But the point thus stated will not be farther insisted upon at this time; because, whatever was the threatening character of Mr. Davis' declared purpose, he set out in his message, it has been thrown entirely into the shade by subsequent events, which are but just now being developed, growing out of the most solemn acts of the Government of the United States.

It is generally known, that when the Congress of the United States proceeded to authorize by law the employment of colored troops for the suppression of the rebellion, there was, throughout the whole length and breadth of the South, one universal cry of real or well-affected indignation, accompanied with the wildest threats of vengeance against such officers as might be captured with colored troops, while the colored soldiers themselves, it was everywhere believed, should be either "returned or sold into Slavery." It was everywhere published throughout the South, that this class of troops were not entitled to, and should not receive the protection of the laws of war, and the strongest terms which infuriate madness could devise or invent were used in condemnation of the measure authorized by the United States Government.

What has actually been done up to the present time in the South, in obedience to this spirit of vengeance so openly declared, it may be impossible to determine in detail, except in a few scattered instances; but it is a most significant fact, that in no single instance has the smallest evidence come to light tending to show that any officer connected with colored troops has been captured alive and held in the South as a prisoner of war; nor has any colored man, employed as a soldier of the United States, been captured in the South and accounted for as a prisoner of war. To any reasonable man this glaring fact might be sufficient to show the full purposes of the rebel authorities to countenance, if they have not directly ordered, the *destruction* of this class of troops, whenever and wherever they unhappily fall into their power. From the nature of the case, the evidence of the proceedings in the South, when characterized by the murder of colored troops and their white officers, can hardly be expected to reach the public through the Confederate authorities, but we must look for them chiefly through indirect disclosures, such as may be found in a paragraph from a New-York paper of a recent date, in the words following:

Rebel Barbarity.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Port Hudson, November 3, written by a Captain in the Seventh regiment, and addressed to his father in New-York:

"We have just received information of a positive character (we only had rumors before) that First Lieut. Geo. B. Coleman, Jr., of New-York City, who was captured about two months ago, while out on a raid, was hanged within twenty-four hours afterwards, together with some twenty privates, (colored) who were taken with him. I hope some action will be taken on the subject, and that soon. I know that the officers and soldiers of the *Corps d'Afrique* will take immediate and final action, if they ever get into a fight. The man of the command will endeavor to protect themselves from such a fate, though the Government should neglect to do it."

The Government of the United States, in authorizing the employment of colored troops for the suppression of the rebellion, bound itself, and is undoubtedly under the most solemn obligation, to use its utmost power to throw over that class of troops the protection of the laws of war, and stands engaged before the world to make no compromise whatever which shall jeopardize the claim of this class of troops, when captured, to be treated with that humanity which is due to all other troops in like circumstances, according to the laws of civilized warfare.

While we know of some individual instances in which the rebels have violated the laws of war, we do not know of a single instance in which they have respected those laws, in their treatment of colored troops; and when the rebel agent of exchange offers, as he has done, to exchange *all* the prisoners of war in *his* hands, against all that we have in our hands, the surplus to remain on parole, it would manifest the most stupid blindness on our part to imagine, for one moment, that he has ever intended to include colored troops as subject to exchange. He might say, and with verbal truth, speaking individually, that *he* would deliver, under certain conditions, all prisoners in *his* hands, without intending to include this class of troops; because, by the action of the Confederate authorities, not a single man, officer or soldier belonging to the *Corps d'Afrique* has been or will be permitted to come into *his* hands. They have, on the contrary, when captured, been either murdered, cast into prison, or sold into Slavery. *They are not recognized in the South as soldiers.*

Among a few instances serving to illustrate the spirit and purpose of the rebels, in their treatment of colored troops, or colored persons in the employment of the Government, it may be stated that two colored men employed in the navy, who were captured near Charleston, were heavily ironed, and cast into prison in that city, beyond which fact we have no trace of them. We know of two free colored young men belonging to a Massachusetts regiment having been publicly sold into Slavery in Texas, the price they brought under the auctioneer's hammer having been reported. We know of one case which directly illustrates the spirit of the rebel authorities on this subject, and which demonstrates the little faith to be placed by us upon rebel agreements for exchange. Only a few weeks since a proposition was made from our side that all Chaplains held as prisoners of war should be mutually released, irrespective of numbers on either side. The rebel agent, Mr. Ould, professed to accept this proposition "cordially;" upon which we sent to the South all we had of that class of non-combatants in good faith; and received from the South about one-half the number belonging to us, supposing this was all they had in custody; but, as I now learn, upon authority which I am not at liberty to discredit, a Chaplain belonging to a Massachusetts colored regiment, upon being captured, was heavily ironed and sent to a prison in Columbia, South Carolina, where he has been held, in violation of Mr. Ould's "cordial" acceptance of the proposition for a general release of this class of persons. I have every reason to believe that this particular Chaplain, because he had belonged to a colored regiment, was deliberately withheld. Another Chaplain, who had been his fellow-prisoner, was separated from him and released, from whom we learned the facts in the case as just stated. Within the past few days, upon a formal application made by Gen. Meredith, at my instance, to learn the history of two men who were reported to be, and are believed to be officers of the Federal army, said to be in the hands of the enemy, Mr. Ould furnished to Gen. Meredith what purported to be the proceedings of a civil court in the State of Virginia, the testimony in the cases not being furnished, by which it appeared that the two men had been sentenced to a penitentiary for a term of years, on a charge of negro stealing; and the Governor of Virginia, or of that part of it in rebellion, indorsed on the application of Gen. Meredith a declaration, that the two men in question should remain in the penitentiary while he remained Governor of Virginia. In these instances there can hardly be a doubt but that these two men are undergoing humiliation and suffering because of their connection with the Federal Government, on the pretence of being subjected to a penalty for negro stealing.

I suppose it unnecessary to proceed further into detail to show, to the satisfaction of every one who is willing to accept the truth, that the practice of the South has been and is entirely in keeping with the spirit of Mr. Davis' message to the rebel Congress, or is carried beyond it, and that there has not been up to the present time the slightest indication of a purpose to relax, in any respect whatever, in the execution of their declared policy in the treatment of colored troops and their white officers who may fall into their hands; and I hold it to be certain that while they will keep from the light as much as possible their barbarous practices, they will pursue them inexorably, unless they can be made to feel that the national power is the strongest, and can show itself by the actual possession of a body of their troops held in the North as prisoners of war, who, by the laws of war, are liable to be used for retaliatory purposes.

It has been supposed, even in many parts of the North, that the proposition of Mr. Ould, of the 20th of October, for an exchange of prisoners is fair, and ought to be accepted; but it does not appear to be considered that Mr. Ould has not proposed to yield to us a certain number of prisoners of war and receive a like number in return, which would be a most happy consummation that would be at once accepted by this Government. But his proposition is that we shall deliver to him all of the prisoners in our possession, amounting now to about 40,000 men, and receive in return about 13,000 men, leaving about 27,000 men who might, for a few days, be considered on parole not to take arms unless duly exchanged; and then what would Mr. Ould do with those men?

Judging by what he has actually recently done, he would undoubtedly assume to discharge those men from all obligations under their parole, and put them into the field to fight against national troops, standing under an unstained national flag—the very troops who gallantly captured those men upon bloody battle-fields, within the past few months.

To show the extreme probability of this, it is only necessary to refer to a few facts, beginning with the statement of Mr. Ould to Gen. Meredith, officially communicated to me, that he, Mr. Ould, would "proceed to make declarations of exchanges whenever he conscientiously felt the right so to do, for the purpose of putting men into the field;" thus openly setting aside the cartel and the laws and usages of war in favor of *his* individual sense of right—which sense of right, in Mr. Ould, is so obtuse and wild as to justify him in making use of a "tabular statement" of alleged captures, principally in the Western States, amounting to over 18,000 men, a considerable portion of whom were undoubtedly captured by guerrilla parties, and were not soldiers, but, for the most part, peaceable citizens of the country, probably known as friends to the Union, who for that reason were seized and compelled to make an oath not to take arms against the Southern Confederacy; and this class of persons Mr. Ould expects us to accept in exchange for rebel troops, captured mostly at Vicksburgh, who, having been paroled in the South, were "declared" exchanged by Mr. Ould, without any conference or understanding with our agent, in violation of the provisions of the cartel, and in violation of the usages of war.

It must be borne in mind that the cartel was virtually abrogated by the Message of Mr. Davis; not indeed as to its binding character upon the

South, for Mr. DAVIS had no power under the laws of war to abrogate the provisions of that instrument; but his declarged purposes, in violation of the cartel, would have fully justified the United States Government in declaring its provisions null and void; while, at the same time, the Government has been at liberty to require its observance on the part of the South.

I do not mean to deny, in the reference just made to the tabular statement prepared by Mr. OULD, but that there were some men inclnded in that statement who had been legitimately made prisoners of war, thongh not delivered according to the cartel; bnt, for the most part, the prisoners inclnded in that tabnlar statement were not set down as having been captnred upon ony known battle-fiald, or as having been takan from or with any known Federal commander; nor are they reported as having been delivered to any Federal commander; hnt they are set down as having been captured at large in the State of Kentucky, nobody knows where; or in the State of Tennessea, or in other States of the West and South; whilst, in no less than four instances, they are reportad as having haen captured in "Kentucky and Tennessee"—the Iwo States being thus coupled together—making it impossible, from the tabular statement itself, to detarmine where tbey were captured, or whether, indeed, any military captures whatever were made, except a few at Chickamauga, and possibly a few at one or two other places.

Mr. OULD is a mere agent under the cartel, and has no powars beyond those recognized in tha cartel for the execution of its provisions, yet he haa recently assnmed to decido an important question hy which he undertook to liberate from the obligations of their parole the whole of the prisonara, some six or seven thousand, captured by Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson, and paroled hy Gen. BANKS under a special agreement with the rabel commander.

The world knows that those prisonera fell *unconditionally* into the bends of Gen. BANKS at the snrrender of Port Hudson, and Gen. BANKS had tho power to send tham to the North if it bad been his pleasura to do so; hut he made an *agreement* with the rebel commander to release them on parole, and released them at Mobile in conformity with the agreament.

The cartal for the exchenge of prisonera provided two places for their delivery, to wit: City Point on James River, and Vicksburgh on the Mississippi; but it provided also, that when either of these placea should become unavailable by the exigencies of war for the delivery of prisoners, othar points might be "agreed upon" by tha commanders in the field. This was precisely what happened. Vicksaburgh having fallan into the hands of Gen. GRANT, bad, by that exigancy, become unavailable for the delivery af captured rebel soldiers, and when, subsequently, Gen. BANKS cema in possession of saveral thousand prisoners by tha unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, ba made an *agreement* with the rebel Gen. GARDNER, tbeir commander, to dalliver his prisonera on parola at Mobila, and did so.

Mr. OULD, without any proper authority whatever, assumad to write a letter on the 10th of October last, a copy of which he has not furnished us, but which has been published in a Richmond newspspar, in which ha attempts to release all of those prisonera from obligations under their parole, because, as he undertakes to decide, they were not delivered at placea named in tha cartel, when tha cartal itself providee for other places of delivery than those expressly named in the cartel, when rendered necessary by tha exigencies of war. In the meantime, however, it cannot be doubted that the body of men in question have been put into the field to fight again the Federal troops, by whom they were captured but a few months since; and this, too, without having been exchanged, and without having been properly released from tha obligations of their parole.

Since writing the above, I have received an official report from Gen. MEREDITH, one point in which will be bere stated, to wit: that Gen. MEREDITH, for the purpose of withdrawing our suffering prisonars from Richmond, distinctly proposed to Mr. OULD that he would send him 12,000 *or more* Confederate prisonera, as many as he might hold of our men, and received in return our prisoners held in the South; which proposition, Mr. OULD refused to accept, but said that ha would agrec to a general exchange; the effect of which undoubtedly would be to cancel the excess of prisoners in our hands by a delivery of abont 40,000 for ohout 13,000; to leave the rebel authoritiea the entire dispoeition of such colored troope and their white officers as they might capture; to exposa Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN to their fate under orders in Richmond, which *have never been countermanded*; to turn loose egain certain notorious guerrilla leadere to renew tbsir ravagce in Kentucky and Missonri, (neither of which States hava ever united with tha so-called Southern Confederacy;) to put into the field a fresh army of rebels, to be recaptured; and, in short, we ahould deliberately neutraliza or throw away a chief part of the power of the Government at this time, through which there may be some hope, by meaeurea yet to be decided upon, of controlling tha action of tha authoritiea in Richmond in their treatment of prisoners of war, and compelling them to respect the lawa of war, if they are deat to those of humanity.

We consider that, at this time, the rebel authorities owe us upon the exchenge list more than all of the prisonere of war they now hold, as equivalent for tha prisonera paroled by Gens. GRANT and BANKS; and evan olready tha question has come up from Gen. GRANT'S glorione battle-field at Chattanooga, as to what shall be done with a body of the anemy, who, having been paroled as prisoners of war at Vicksburgh, have been recaptnred in arme at Chattanooga, without having been properly exchanged.

I an ght to state here, that the Government of the United States would not *haggle* about a few men, more or less, if it were hundreds or even thousands, if the question was the relief, and that alone, of our suffering prisoners in Richmond; bnt whoever considars tha above statement of facts cannot fail to see thet other questions and points are involved, which it is not eafe, if it were honorable, for this Government to overlook.

It ahould he stated also, that an offer was made to the rebel egent soma daya ago to receive all of the prisoners from Richmond under a eolemn pledge that they should not he allowed to take arma nnless duly exchanged with tha consent of the rebel anthorities, without reference to existing difficulties on the subject of exchange; and that this Government would pledge itself to both feed and clothe all rebel prisoners in our hands.

This proposition alao was rajected, and the Secretary of War was thus greatly restricted in his means of affording immadiate relief to our prisoners in Richmend; but they have not been overlooked. God forbid. The Secratary of War has ordered both clothing end provisions to be sent through the rebel lines to sustain them, although those supplies, from the necessity of the case, have been intrusted to the honor and humanity of the enemy, whose agents may or may not permit the supplies to be delivered.

Meantime it is well for the country to understand, that this rebellion is to be put down by organized armies in the field, acting upon and destroying argenized opposition to the Government, and no real progress can be mada except in this direction, to which end the energies of every loyal man in the country ehould be devoted. The progreas already made in suppressing the rebellion may afford the fullest aasurance of final success; and this end will appear the more certain, when it is considered that the *Corps d'Afrique*, in the service of the Govarnment, already numbers fifty thonsand brave, athletic men, who are fighting in support of this Government, under the guidance of a body of most earnest and intelligent officers, who count their lives as subordinate to tha cause they are engaged in.

I undertake to assure my countrymen that the hopes of the most eanguine have been more than realized, in the facility with which the Government has brought within its power of organization the colored population of the country, and the system contains within itself such powers of expansion, that Slavery in tha South is inevitably destined to give way before it, when this element is seen to work, as it will, in harmony with the organized loyal power of the nation directed to the preservation of Republican institutione, and the union of the States under one general Government, capable of giving protection to the whole, from both domestic disturbance and foreign invasion.

Very raspectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Rebel Accounts and Union Accounts of the Bombardment.

THE FIRING LIVELY AND EFFECTIVE.

More Shells Dropped Into the City.

Fort Sumter Still the Special Target

Successful Raid by Negro Troops—They Encounter Bloodhounds and Cavalry.

The steamship *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, commanding, from Port Royal on the 28th ult., arrivad last evening.

We are again indebted to FRED. GRAUTHAIN, Esq., Purser of the *Arago*, for favors.

OUR CHARLESTON HARBOR CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Operations Progress—Thanksgiving.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

I have again to record the lamentable fact that the navy lies nnmaved off Charleston Harbor. Why Admiral DAHLGREN does not push forward and make an attempt, if nothing more, to gain possession of the inner harbor, is an enigma to us all.

A slow, steady fire is kept up on Sumter from Gen. GILLMORE'S batteries. A shot is occasionally sent to some other rebel work. The enemy replies moderately from his Sullivan's and James Islands batteries.

THANKSGIVING IN THE ARMY.

As the annexed orders indicate, Thanksgiving was observed throughout the Department in a manner customary and eppropriate. In the morning, religious service was held at the various camps, and much interest was exhibited on the part of the troops in the observance of tha remaining portion of the day. Various messes on the island made arrangements for sumptuous dinners, and were by no means disappointed in their reckoning.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 104.—In compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 26th instant, will be observed, in this Department, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for His merciful protection and manifold blessings.

On that day all unnecessary labor will be suspended, and the commanding officers of the several posts will cause public service to be held at some convenient place within their respective commands.

By command of Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
Ed. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.
OFFICIAL: ISRAEL R. SEELY, Captain Forty-seventh N. Y. Vols., Acting Asst. Adjt.-General.

A Raid on the Main.

BRISK SKIRMISH WITH CAVALRY—BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL—THE WHOLE PACK IMPALED.

From the Port Royal Free South, Nov. 28.

Last Summer a colored man, while fishing in Broad River, was captured by the rebels. It was rumored that he had been killed, and his return about a month ago created a good deal of surprise.

His story of burrowing out of jail and outwitting pickets interested not a few of our readers. He was picked up by Capt. BRYANT, who for some time past has been a thorn in the side of our "secesh" neighbors, and nothing more was heard from him until in this issue of the *Free South* we have the satisfaction of announcing a successful expedition to the mainland of a party of the First South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Capt. BRYANT, being guidad by our colored friend.

The expedition started from Barnwell Island, and at about 11 o'clock, on Monday night, set foot safely on the main land, opposite Hell Island. Going to the road leading from Pocatatigo, Capt. BRYANT stationed men at diiferent points, and waited to capture the "Grand Rounds," which, however, did not come, and having waited in vain for about two hours, they went along the shore till opposite Barnwell Island, where he sent forward Capts. HEASLY and WHITNAY, with ten men each, to capture the rebel pickets, who were reclining in fancied security by large fires. The signel wes the snapping of a finger, at which two poor innocent rebels found themselves surrounded by dusky forms, and black, strong hands at their throats. It was hard to convince them that they were not to be murdered, and Mr. GOUGH might have found more earnest beggars, to say the least, than those of London, in these secesh warriors of the Fourth South Carolina Volunteers, as they prayed for life.

As soon as they found they were not to he killed they became reasonable, and one of them said that if he was to be taken he wanted them to go to the next post and take his two brothers who were there. This was promised him, but adverse circumstances prevented its fulfillment. Meantima Sergt. HARRY WILLIAMS, of Co. K, had volunteered to go with four men to the Heyward Plantation, two miles this side of Pocatailgo, for the purpose of bringing down the colored people. He returned about 3 o'clock in the morning, bringing with him fifty colored people, and some fine horses, mules, &c.

Owing to tha dense fog the signel agreed upon could not he descried by the party left to bring the flats from Bernwell's Island, and having waited from three o'clock until dawn, Capt. BRYANT was obliged to return tha same way he came. During the return of the Sergeant and his squad they were fired upon by a party of cavalry. Capt. WHITNAY, with tan men, was ordersd forward to prevant tha anamy from flanking tha little party and getting between them and the landing. A few hundred yerds of wood skirted the shore, end just as Capt. WHITNAY and his men had passed through them, they cama suddenly upon a body of rebel cavalry. Ha immediately gave tha order to fire, at the esme time taking deliberate aim with his Ballard rifle at the officer in command, tumbling him off his horse. The rebels were thrown into confusion and hastily retreated. Tha small party of black patriots kept on their way toward the landing, marching in good order and watching for some new development from the enemy. It came in the shape of a dozen hags, gaunt bloodhounds, of that boasted company of tha Pocatailgo regian, sweeping down upon them. Tha foremost was impaled by a bayonet, and soon every hound of the pack was killed.

The rebels having received reinforcemants of cavalry and artillery came back as tha last of the troops were crossing in the single boat at hand, and in attempting to get to the boat two ot our men were drowned.

Capt. HEASLEY, taking a boat, passed through the rebel fire, bringing away seven from the marsh.

Lieut. CASS, also taking a flat, went to the spot where tha contrabands were left, succeeded in bringing away 26 of them, notwithstanding the shot and shell from the force of rebels near by.

One of the rebel prisoners was shot by a rebel bullet and had to be left.

Seven of our man were wounded, none dangerously. Twelve of the negroes, all who were sole-bodied men, promptly joined the First South Carolina regiment.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 28 and 30, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Yankees kept up heavy mortar shelling on Sumter last night, continuing it this morning. Six shells were thrown into the city to-day. Two buildings were struck.

The shelling of Sumter, Monitrie, Johnson and Simains, by the enemy from Gregg and Wagner, has been lively and continuous. Four hundred and sixty-one shots were fired an Sumter on Thursday and Friday.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Shelling has bean kept up steadily on Sumter, Moultria, Johnson end Simkins.

Seventy-twa ten-inch Columbiads were fired upon Sumter from Gregg to-day.

The enemy have commenced firing thirteen-inch mortars from Cumming's Point. Twenty-eight shells were fired.

During tha night, the enemy continued their usual practice on Sumter with Parrott guns. Two hundred and fifty-seven shots were fired on Friday night.

Capt. JACOB VALENTINE and two or three privates ware severely wounded in Moultrie, by the explosion of a Perrott shelt.

No casualties on James Island to-day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPENING of MR. ANSCHUTZ'S SEASON OF GERMAN OPERA.—MR. CARL ANSCHUTZ commences his season at the Academy of Music to-night. FLOTOW'S romantic opera of "Stradella," is selected for the occasion. It is an attractive work, and is rendered unusually interesting by the cast, which includes the names of Mme. JOHANSSEN, Herr WAINLICH, Herr GRAFF and Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S new tenor, Horr HIMMER and Herr HABELMANN.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH. *Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat,* INSTANTLY RELIEVED by BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an endnring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will da your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in this World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor of the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her rooms to see patients, at No. 25 Bond st., on Tuesday and Wednesday. Medicines can be had at all time

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS
clean the Stomach and Liver of the mucus and morbid matter, restore the appetite and make the food digest well, and they soon begin to gain in flesh.

Persons that are in the habit of drinking too much, will find SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS to clean the stomach and give an appetite for food instead of liquor.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., where a supply of his medicines can always be obtained.

Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are for sale by all druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken and elsewhere.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they are entirely free from injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st, New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete if ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Celestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, importer,
No. 21 Maidan-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

To Photographers and Publishers of Photographs.—Printing and copying for the trade executed promptly in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. BABB & CO.,
Photograph Printers and Publishers,
No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c.—Black or Brown, Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting, in styles to suit, at No. 1 Barclay-st.; shaving, 10c.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 618.—Dec. 1, 1863.
49, 17, 75, 44, 31, 55, 26, 33, 46, 67, 52, 11, 64, 2, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF THE CITIZENS.

GRAND WAR MEETING.

A public meeting of citizens will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d of December, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the call of the President for ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS, and to express the sentimenie of the people in regard to the glorious victories recently achieved by the American forces under Gen. Grant.

At no period since the commencement of the rebellion have the people of this City had greater cause for congratulation on the progress of the war, or reasons more cogent to justify a public declarastion of their determination to sustain the Union cause. The Volunteer army which has won such undying honor, must be strengthened, and our gallant Volunteers in the field must be encouraged by a prompt and decided response to the call of the President.

The meeting will comprise friends of the Union of all classes and of all parties, and will be addressed by many of the most popular orators of the country, among whom may be named

Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia,
Geo. SICKLES,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY,
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK,
Hon. GILBERT DEAN,
Rev. WM. H. BOOLE,
Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

A display of fireworks in honor of Gen. Grant, and in compliment to the army of volunteers, will be exhibited on the avenue south of Cooper Institute.

It is expected that Maj.-Gen. Dix will preside, and no efforts will be spared to render this mass assemblage of the people of New-York a demonstration worthy of the Union cause

George Opdyke,	Josiah Sutherland,
Charles H. Marshall,	Orison Blunt,
Benjamin F. Manierre,	Alex. T. Stewart,
Henry Hilton,	Waldo Hutchins,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	John Stephenson,
R. A. Witthaus,	Thomas C. Acton,
Stephen Hyatt,	William E Dodge,
Moses Taylor,	James T. Brady,
Peter Cooper,	Minth'e Tompkins, Jr.,
Frank E. Howe,	George Bliss, Jr.,
Andrew V. Stout,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Charles P. Daly,	Francis L. A. Boole,
Prosper M. Whetmore,	A. B. Eaton, U. S. A.,
Charles E. Cornell,	Wm. Saligman,
John D Ottiwell,	Mathew T. Brennan,
Isaac Bell,	Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	Morris Ketchum,
Elijah F. Purdy,	William M. Tweed,
Henry Bergh,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Thomas C. Fields,	James B. Nicholson,
Henry Clews,	William Custis Noyes,
James Wadsworth,	John Clancy,
Nehemiah Knight,	George W. McLean,
Josiah Oakes,	Peter B. Sweeny,
W. W. Clarke,	William Hays, U. S. A.,
M. W. Cooper,	Charles Gould,
Henry M. Taber,	Cephas Brainard,
Samuel Sloan,	Benj. R. Winthrop,
George F. Putnam,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John A. Stevens, Jr.,	William Orton.
William T Blodgett,	John T. Hoffman,
Harvey H. Woods,	Spencer Kirby,
William A. Darling,	Gustavus A. Conover,
David Dows,	S. L. Woodford, U.S.N.,
E. E. Morgan,	John O'Brien,
Gilbert Dean,	John H. Macy,
Geo. F. Woodward, M. D.,	Robert Nugent, U. S. A.,

Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$25
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.

$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.

Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE.

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
all my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail at very low prices for Cash.
In the Stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed,
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTINA,
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between Bowery and 2d-av.

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AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices,

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk,
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors and windows, without interfering with the free use of the same for ventilating purposes. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of the sashes, and are deadeners of sound from the street or otherwise. For circular, with references to thousands of our most respectable citizens, address
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank. Local agents wanted everywhere.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS.—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS.—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES.—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, Publish this Day

RACHEL RAY,

A NOVEL,

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
Author of
"Orley Farm," "Framley Parsonage," "Doctor Thorne," "North America," &c., &c.

8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

☞ Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 50 cents.

These clever and lively pages *Rachel Ray* will give a great deal of pleasure, and fairly sustain Mr. Trollope's high reputation.—*London Spectator.*

Rachel Ray is richer than any of Mr. Trollope's many works of fiction in two of the qualities which have made him an eminently popular novelist. By the delicacy of its delineations of feminine character, and by the pleasant humor animating its sketches of ordinary domestic experiences, it is far removed from the merely readable and entertaining stories of practiced writers.

The story is as delightful as it is healthy.

The women of the tale are admirable. They are honest flesh-and-blood women; just such perplexing, provoking, self-denying, loveable creatures, as fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers eternetely rail at and land to the skies. They are, moreover, just the sort of women with whom men have to deal when there are no visitors in the house and the servants have left the room. Knowledge of woman is Mr. Trollope's specialty.—*Atheneum.*

His young women are capital—very like real young women, and yet distinct, ingennous and interesting.—*Saturday Review.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES of 1862 and 1863. By ISAAC V. D. HEARD. With Portraits and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth. $1 50.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 00; Half Morocco, Antique, $2 25.

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KAY'S CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister at Law; and late Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 12mo, Cloth. $1.

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READY THANKSGIVING WEEK.

THE KEY-NOTE, A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH AND SINGING SCHOOL MUSIC, by WM. B. BRADBURY, is ready at last, and the publishers believe will repay the many singing schools and choirs which have been waiting for it. Some indication of Mr. Bradbury's popularity as an author is afforded in the fact that the whole of the first edition of ten thousand copies of this new book were ordered in advance of publication. Other editions will follow immediately. One hundred pages are devoted to the Elemants of Music, with a great amount of new Singing School Music, and nearly three hundred pages to Sacred Music, as tunes of all matres, anthems, chants, and other set pieces, mostly new. The work is printed throughout from large plain type, one part on a staff. Price, per dozen, $10. A single copy to any teacher, for examination, by mail, post-paid, for $1. Address MASON & HAMLIN, No. 274 Washington-st., Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

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THE UNION
Music for the Church—Songs for the Fireside, the latter including many
Stirring Patriotic Pieces, suited to the times.
Price $5 per dozen; 75 cents retail, for which, copies sent post paid.
F. J. HUNTINGTON, No. 434 Brooma-st.

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a thousand things valuable to married people, read
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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

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We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

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BANKERS and DEALERS
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BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

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7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

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DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale,

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO., NEW-YORK, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an instalment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway, and that the shares of stock on which said instalment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said instalment will be made on the 9th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on MONDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.
WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 61 Trinity Building, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of December, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.
F. P. WILLITS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CAPITAL WANTED—Special or general, in a well-established and profitable stock-broking and banking business. Address BROKERAGE, Box No. 105 Post-Office.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 59 and 60 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
MOANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 25 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.
J. O. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COAL.

LYKENS VALLEY COAL
can be had from
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS,
Sole Agent,
Nos. 457 and 210 6th-av., and No. 2 Hanover-st.

CANNEL COAL.
Enos Hall's cannel coal now landing for family use.
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF IOWA, Formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank,
By order of Henry G. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of December, 1863:

A 1-acre lot corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the City of Dubuque.

One ¾-acre lot southeast corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the city of Dubuque.

The west corner of lot No. 738 on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 172.1 feet east and west by 271 feet north and south.

Part of lot No. 438 on Couler-av., in the City of Dubuque, 200 feet east and west by 100 feet north and south, with 2-story brick dwelling, 20x15, and outbuildings.

Lot No. 4 in Kelly's subdivision, fronting on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 185¾x50 feet, with small frame dwelling.

Lots Nos. 6 and 7 of Farley's subdivision, fronting on 11th-st., City of Dubuque, with double brick 2-story and basement dwelling 20x20, brick barn, &c.

Lot No. 819 of McDaniel's subdivision, fronting on 14th-st., City of Dubuque, with brick 1¾-story and basement cottage built dwelling—porches, verandahs, &c.

The right, title and interest only in Banking House and Lot No. 310 on Main-st., City of Dubuque.

Parcels of 45 acres in section 28, township 89, east of 5th P. M.; 27.83 acres in section 27, township 89, north of range 2, east; 31.05 acres in sections 15 and 16, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 7.35 acres in sections 22 and 23, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 50.80 acres in section 4, township 88, north of range 2, east; 80 acres in section 18, township 88, north of range 2, east. All in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque.

Also Mineral Lot 375, containing 21.20 acres in section 16, township 89, north of range 2, east, in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque, and ½ of Mineral Lot No. 194 in Dubuque County, part of which lies in the City of Dubuque, containing 17.70 acres; 256 acres in Clayton County, in the south part of township 91, north of range 1, west of 5th P. M.

4,440 acres in Calhoun County.
1,920 acres in Buena Vista County.
12,160 acres in Pocahontas County.

All of which lies on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, (average seven miles distant,) now rapidly being completed to Sioux City.

For further description see New-York *Herald* of Wednesday and Saturdays of each week; also Dubuque *Herald* of Tuesdays, and Dubuque *Times* of Wednesdays in each week.

Schedules and maps can be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and of H. C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st. Terms, ten per cent. and Auctioneers' fees, on day of sale. Balance on delivery of deed on the 26th day of December, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c. AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
36 Hall's Carbines, (breech-loading.)
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, Col. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
18 Joslyn's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
63 Muskatoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
883 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, Cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Pouches.
620 Gun Slings
440 Waist Belts.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but ont of use in the Navy.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture; large quantity of superior Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; marble-top tables, wash-stands, rosewood parlor suites, French plate pier-glasses, lounge in brocatelle, cottage bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany dressing-table, bureaus, counters, oyster-stand, sofas, two iron safes, kitchen furniture, &c., also one light buggy wagon, with top. Deposits required from all purchasers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—An elegant brown-stone front, 4 stories, in East 39th-st.; a brick three-story in Bond-st; a fine three-story brown-stone front in Henry-st, South Brooklyn, a brick in South 5th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., in Williamsburgh, and one, No. 1 Lafayette-place, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, varying in size from 25x50 to 20x35, all desirable residences. For particulars, inquire of C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 99 Fulton-st., New-York, second floor.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, with possession on 1st May next, the first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., and adjoining the residence of Gen. Meredith. The house has all the modern improvements, built and finished in the best manner. Has large back building, with handsome dining-room, butler's pantry, laundry, &c., &c. Is handsomely and completely furnished. House 25 feet wide. Price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 32D AND 33D STS., BETween the 8th and 9th avs., 2 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 33d-st., and 8 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 33d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ASHLEY L. ELY.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise. 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay land, 8 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, she is, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. B. THORNE, No. 134 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98, house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order, the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL country residence, a modern 3-story high stoop brick house on East 40th-st. For particulars, apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WHITE PLAINS, one mile from the depot, a very desirable country residence for a retired gentleman or a merchant doing business in the City, containing 32 acres in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and convenient buildings in good order; situation Broadway with a fine view of the surrounding country; good road and stone walk. Inquire of JAMES ARMSTRONG, on the premises. Part of the purchase can remain.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in the village of Tremont, 3 miles from New-York; contains 11 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a desirable farm of 50 acres, with house and outbuildings, in the township of Warren, Somerset County, N. J., seven miles from Plainfield; price $2,000—has cost much more. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET ON A LEASE.
THE LAPIERRE HOUSE,
IN PHILADELPHIA.

Long and favorably known as a first-class hotel, is offered for rent at $12,000 per annum, for a term of years. Possession will be given on January 1, 1864. Address J. H. EDWARDS, No. 230 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$50 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID FOR part of a house, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping for a small family; locality must be good; references exchanged. Address Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—ADMIRABLY located in a thriving village on the eastern shore of the Hudson, one hour from New-York. It has a good water power, beside steam engine with 40 horse-power, fit for a great variety of business. For a practical miller, wishing to secure a good investment and a fine business, it is a complete fortune. Price $4,500. Terms to suit. Worth nearer $10,000.
C. C. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

$10,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED—To increase a very profitable light manufacturing business, established ten years. It is protected by a monopoly, and may be indefinitely extended. There is seldom such an opportunity for an active business man to realize an independence in a few years. Principals only need address J. B. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A RARE CHANCE FOR AN energetic man, with small capital, to become sole or joint proprietor of a well-established country newspaper, a few miles from the City. Address R. Box No. 128 New-York *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, BUILDING, GOODwill, horses, wagons, harness and fixtures of an old established feed business, having a large trade; stabling on the premises for 15 to 20 horses; will be sold at a bargain, and terms made easy to a responsible party. Apply on the premises, No. 29 2d-av.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—Well located, without opposition, and in complete working order; or, a partner with a knowledge of the business, will be offered a good opportunity. Address RECTIFIER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 76 Broadway, for 3 days.

EDWARD SHEPHERD, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
By D. W. IVES & CO.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.
IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Garden of Love," by Rembens, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastian Bourdin, examples by David Teniers, Netscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim instant attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RUBENS,	P. VERONESE,	D. TENIERS,
NETSCHER,	LEBRUN,	VERNET,
WOUVERMANS,	RAPHAELLE,	ROUX,
MURILLO,	GUERIN,	TURNER,
WEBB,	DURAND,	VALLIN,
DONEROER,	PLOTZER,	BOURBON,
FRANCIA,	FINART,	CORREGIO,
LATOUR,	HOFFMEYER,	CALVANI,
DUPREY,	L. J. VERNERT,	MIGNOT,
LEBRUN,	REBON,	GUERIN,
CORDIER,	GISE,	CORNELO,
FOX,	OSTADE,	LORISE.

In addition, will be sold the interesting collection of choice water color and photographic drawings, including Thorwoldsen's "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara," drawings by Benard Ceserl, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of the gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being admitted to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Corbines, breech loading.
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Muskatoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
883 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Pouches.
620 Gun Slings
440 Waist Belts.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but ont of use in the navy.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture; large quantity of superior Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; marble-top tables, wash-stands, rosewood parlor suites, French plate pier-glasses, lounge in brocatelle, cottage bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany dressing-table, bureaus, counters, oyster-stand, sofas, two iron safes, kitchen furniture, &c., also one light buggy wagon, with top. Deposits required from all purchasers.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, jr., the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Clinton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1858, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto, or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the issues of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,731 15, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis S. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-at.:

82 Dry Hides.
250 Green salted do.
28 Casks of Tallow, just received from Newbern, N. C.

Sale positive, terms cash. By order of
Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. S.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF JOHN L. CHASE, ESQ., ADMINISTRATOR OF ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. CHASE, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building):

HUDSON-ST.—Valuable property, No. 541, between Charles and Perry; brick front and rear buildings. Lot 27 feet front, 36 feet 9 inches in rear, 71 feet one side, 60 feet the other.

WASHINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner of Christopher-st. Frame building, covers entire lot; 21 feet 11 inches front, 21 feet 2 inches rear, 75 feet 11 inches on Christopher-st., 70 feet north side.

JANE-ST.—Large plot south side, about 124 feet 5 inches east of Washington-st.; three-story and basement brick building, covers entire front of lot; 67 feet 9x36, with two-story brick wing on rear 30x44; plot 67 feet 6x80 feet.

HAMMOND-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot No. 45 Hammond-st., near 4th-st. House 25 feet by about 30 feet. Lot 25 by 58. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 2d, and THURSDAY, 3d of December, at 11 o'clock each day, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of modern Oil Paintings, most of which are guaranteed originals of the Flemish, French English and American Schools, comprising among them some of the best examples of the following eminent artists, viz.: A fine combination picture by Kœk Kœk and Verbockhoven; View of Ghent, very carefully and elaborately finished, by Corrobain; Two large Marines, by H. Schaef: Pastoral Scenes, by Van Severdonck; Figures by Carolus, Darienx, Nottermans, De Brackeleer, Grimbt, Tenkate, Rossiter, Ver Meulen. Also, Landscapes by W. M. Brooks, Sydney R. Percy, Brewster, and others of equal celebrity. The attention of those about forming collections is requested to this sale, as many of the pictures have recently been received from Europe, and never before seen in this country, and will be sold under a guarantee of originality. They are now on exhibition.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 2, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT HALF-past 10 o'clock by S. & J. BOGART, corner of Frankfort and William sts. Splendid ingrain Brussels and tapestry carpets, together with a large lot of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner 9 and 22d streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
9th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum addition al upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. R. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RESSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE.
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.
MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers,
No. 18 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM,
JOHN H. McKIM,
ROBERT McKIM.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO GIVE notice that they have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a GENERAL STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the name of SIMSON, FRONK & CO., and have taken the offices No. 44 Exchange-place, lately occupied by Messrs. A. W. Greenleaf & Co., who temporarily retire from business.

They propose to do a strictly Commission business, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their customers.

H. C. SIMSON,
E. C. FRONK,
(For two years past with W. F. & Co.)
L. A. STIMSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

**THE UND

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—Inclose 3 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure; no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, stopped in a few days. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

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We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, States Zeitung, Atlas, Musical Review, &c.*

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly obedient to those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., within private entrance at No. 2 Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence in all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City), enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. In the unmarried and single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

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SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 4,641, Boston, Mass.

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HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
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COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JAFFARS,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. Leitch, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$90
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $35, $100.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

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For freight or passage apply to
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TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have also all been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on
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Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00. Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00. Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....88 00. Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00. Steerage to Hamburg 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
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STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packets Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—To Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EAGLE WING, U. S. R., Lieut. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and largest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN.—The fine sea sailing Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. MEIKLEJOHN, will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the complete safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions: Cabin, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35; payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DEAN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. G. LOTT, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d December. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 16th December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

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A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE,
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

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DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
First introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office No. 24 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN & SON.

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BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Mergan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

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The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
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Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
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Pupils can commence at any time.
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BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two children, for the Winter; will require three bedrooms; would prefer a private family, or where there are but few other boarders; location must be between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with terms, W. H., Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two children. Address W. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five persons, three of them ladies, not less than two large and two small or three large rooms will be required; an entire second floor would be preferred, with one room suitable for a parlor. Communications strictly confidential, stating terms and location of rooms. Address M. P., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of R. S. FAY, Esq., Boston. 6 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness, weigh 1,200 pounds apiece, color dark brown, perfectly matched; will road nine miles an hour without urging; free from all tricks or vice, and sold for no fault whatever. These horses are extremely showy and stylish, and very desirable for a person in want of a first-class pair of horses. The owner can recommend them in every respect, and only parts with them as he is going abroad for two years. They can be seen and driven for one week at DRURY'S Stable, Byron-st., Boston.

FOR SALE—HORSES—A PAIR OF SUPERIOR matched bay horses, over 16 hands high. Can be seen at any time during the day by calling at private stable, in the rear of No. 49 East 33d-st., near 4th-av. Inquire for coachman, THOMAS WILLIAMS, or JOHN KEIFER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
OPENING OF THE SEASON,
ON
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1863.
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA,
a romantic Opera in 3 acts,
BY
F. VON FLOTOW.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA.....HERR HIMMER
BASSI.....HERR WEINLICH
LEONORE.....MAD. JOHANNSEN
MALVOLIO.....HERR HABELMANN
BARBARINO.....HERR GRAFF

Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Admission to Parquette and Balcony.....$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
GRAND MUSICAL MATINEES
every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
in which
ARTISTS OF THE FIRST TALENT
will appear.
The first of the series will be given on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
The following celebrated artists, among others, will assist:
MME. COMTE BORCHARD,
of the Italian Opera and Opera Comique, Paris.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Tenor.
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Baritone.
THE BRETTO CHILDREN,
the most wonderful and talented of the age.
MASTER BERNARD,
Violinist, aged 11 years.
MASTER RICARDO,
Cornet Soloist, aged 7 years.

The Manager pledges himself to do all in his power to make the matinées worthy the approval of the admirers of the Fine Arts, hoping to receive the patronage of the FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, whose well known taste for refined music is proverbial.

Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2½.
Orchestra and Balcony Seats, 50 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.

IRVING HALL.
Mlle LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA, Pianist,
Respectfully announces her first
GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863,
On which occasion the following artists will assist:
Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Together with
FULL ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA accompanying.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at the music stores.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the American public.
THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING
in the world.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.
STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret being unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the
MORNING PERFORMANCE
to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT,
HANNIBAL,
will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB,
by F. NASH. At each entertainment.
PROF. LANGWORTHY
will enter the
DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
THE ONLY YOONAH BEAR
in America, and second ever imported.
THE ONLY BLACK AFRICAN OSTRICH
in America.
THE ONLY SILVER STRIPED HYENA
in America. Also, upwards of two hundred other living specimens from all parts of the world.
ALL LIVING,
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
TRICK PONIES, COMIC MULES, AND EDUCATED MONKEYS
will appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
for the especial accommodation of juveniles and family parties will be given a
GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENT,
upon which occasion
ALL THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS
of the Amphitheatre will be brought into requisition.
Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½.
The entertainments will commence with brilliant
EVOLUTIONS IN THE CIRCLE,
To be followed by a magnificent pageant of
ARENIC SPLENDORS,
introducing the entire strength of the
INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS TROUPE,
To conclude with the unrivaled performance of
THE FLYING CATALONIANS.
Doors open at 7; Grand Entrée at 7½.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A FAIR TO AID THE SUNDAY SCHOOL of All Saints' Church, Henry, corner Scammel-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week, from 2 till 10 P. M. Ticket

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Ringgold Evacuated by Our Forces.

Destruction of the Railroad, Bridges, Mills and Public Buildings.

Interesting Particulars of the Late Engagements.

The Enemy in Strength at Tunnel Hill.

The Most Brilliant Generalship Displayed.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS UNEXCELLED.

OUR GAINS AND LOSSES.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Gens. HOOKER and PALMER evacuated Ringgold this morning, after burning the mills, depots, public buildings and railway bridges.

The cavalry reconnoissance 23 miles southward disclosed no enemy, but were found in force at Tunnel Hill.

The railroad from Ringgold to Chickamauga was destroyed by Gen. HOOKER.

Col. GRASS' brigade was left on the old battle-field in Chickamauga burrying our dead, a large number of which was left by the rebels uncovered since Sept. 20.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 30.

The operations were to have begun on Saturday, Nov. 21, but owing to the heavy rains, and the partial destruction of the pontoon bridge upon which SHERMAN was to have crossed, the move was delayed indefinitely. On Monday rumors began to prevail that the enemy were retiring, and it was determined to reconnoitre his position in order to develop any retiring disposition on his part. Brig.-Gen. Woon's division was selected by Gen. THOMAS to the reconnoitering force, and the whole army in Chattanooga was ordered under arms and into line to meet any emergency which might arise, and also to demonstrate in various directions, in order to reveal the artillery of the enemy.

GEN. WOOD'S RECONNOISSANCE.

A few minutes after 1 A. M., on Monday, the troops all being in line of battle, and the enemy lining the crest of the hill looking upon the magnificent array below, the heavy siege guns of Fort Wood, under charge of Lieut. DUNWOODY, of the Twelfth Wisconsin battery, opened fire, and as if it had been chosen as the signal for the advance, Gen. Woon's division moved forward. At the same time, the pickets in his front began skirmishing, and he being reinforced drove those of the enemy into their rifle-pits along a creek, and at the base of an isolated knob, half way between Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. At the same time the enemy opened with artillery from the Ridge, revealing three batteries in the centre of their line, but none of the guns of sufficient calibre to reach Fort Wood. As Gen. Woon advanced, however, he soon got under the fire of these guns, and suffered considerably from them.

Woon moved with a part of HAZEN'S brigade on the right, and WILLICH'S on the left, Gen. SAM. BEATTY being in reserve. The Eighth Kansas did the skirmishing for the entire line, and did it in the usual admirable style of that fine regiment. The enemy was, of course, encountered before the first hundred rods had been traversed, and the whole of Woon's front became immediately engaged. He pushed forward rapidly, driving the enemy before him into their rifle-pits, and began in the forest which enveloped them from view from Fort Wood. A very brisk and rapid fire. The effect of this soon became apparent by the appearance of numerous wounded from the woods. The fight in the woods was of but short duration, for Gen. Woon having the enemy safely uncovered behind huge rifle-pits ordered a charge of his whole front, and the two brigades of WILLICH and HAZEN, charging with a yell, went into the rebel works without faltering, and, as Woon says, without a straggler. The enemy broke and fled to the second line of works at the foot of the mountains, losing in his disorder about 200 prisoners, representing mainly HINDMAN'S division, and a large portion belonging to the Twenty-eighth Alabama Infantry. The enemy, finding his line breeking in disorder, opened a fire of artillery from the ridge, to cover their retreat, and, for a few moments, this was very vigorously maintained. Little or no damage was done, as our troops were now safely behind and on a couple of hills, known as the Bald Knobs. These were taken possession of by Gen. HAZEN'S brigade and the right of Gen. WILLICH.

THE RECONNOISSANCE THUS ENDED,

Gen. Woon reported, and received in reply that he had met with such signal success, and had gained so important a point, that it was determined to hold it, and orders were given him to intrench himself. At the same time the division of Gen. SHERIDAN was moved forward on his right, to support him, while Gen. HOWARD'S *corps* moved on his left, in order to protect its flank. A small but deep stream lay in Gen. HOWARD'S front, and it was determined to obtain possession of that as a defile to his position. But the enemy had built strong rifle-pits on the east bank of the stream. Though the force in Woon's front had been routed, there still remained a force in the works on his left flank, and these were developed as soon as Gen. HOWARD moved forward and attempted to take position on the creek—it is called Citico. He became engaged in a sharp skirmish, the enemy persistently holding their own. Seeing this, Gen. GRANGER sent Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY, hitherto in reserve, by a flank movement to the right of this position. He came upon the enemy's left flank very unexpectedly, and, after a few minutes' fighting on their flank, with a vigorous attack by Gen. HOWARD in front, the enemy fell back, and we found ourselves in entire possession of their first line of rifle-pits, and the important portion of Bald Knob. The positions taken were intrenched, and the centre found itself next morning in a strong, defensive position, awaiting operations on the flanks. During the night, Capt. BRIDGES' battery of artillery was moved from Fort Wood to the summit of Bald Knob, and this position is retained during the remainder of the operations.

THE SECOND DAY'S OPERATIONS.

During the night of Monday, Gen. SHERMAN succeeded in reaching his position on the Chickamauga Creek, preparatory to crossing at daylight in the morning. Col. STANLEY, Eighteenth Ohio, had the boats in order for crossing, the steamer *Dunbar* being moved during the night to the same point. At daylight SHERMAN began crossing his three divisions under EWING, M. L. and J. C. SMITH, and that of Gen. DAVIS. The latter division, holding itself in readiness to act as a reserve to the Fifteenth corps, finished crossing at 1 A. M., and had no sooner done so, and taken position in the *tetes du pont* built by SHERMAN, than the latter moved to the attack of the enemy's supposed position on the north end of Mission Ridge. This movement was made slowly and without opposition. The hill was taken possession of by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As the enemy contented himself with firing a few shells at us from Tunnel Hill, but made no serious opposition to the occupation of the position, SHERMAN intrenched his position and prepared for an attack at an early hour the ensuing morning. The enemy, on observing this heavy force on his right flank, went vigorously to work to strengthening his position.

ON THE CENTRE.

The centre was held during Tuesday by Gens. GRANGER, PALMER and HOWARD. Gen. GRANGER remained quiet, only occasionally opening from BRIDGE'S battery on the rebel centre. Gen. PALMER remained quiet in an imposing and threatening attitude, facing toward the valley between Lookport and Mission Ridge. One of his brigades was also sent to HOOKER. Gen. HOWARD'S corps (Eleventh) was employed during the day in opening communications and forming a junction with SHERMAN at the mouth of Chickamanga.

This was effected without serious opposition by noon, but the line held by Gen. HOWARD was allowed to be very extended and weak, as if GRANT counted an attack upon that part of it. He would very willingly have had his centre broken at that point, but the rebels who had a full need of everything saw that such an attempt "would not pay."

GEN. HOOKER'S ASSAULT ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

While Gen. SHERMAN proceeded to demonstrate upon the rebel right, Gen. HOOKER made an attack on the rebel left on Lookout Mountain. It is not clear which movement was the feint, or if either was so intended, but it is believed that the aim and intention was to draw the rebels to either wing, in order to give the disengaged and fresh centre an opportunity to storm the heights, and cut the rebels in two. However this may have been intended, it was subsequent-

ly discovered that the enemy, having in the direction of Lookout had left a small force, merely enough to man the rifle-pits, and hold the bridges to hold it, and had not concentrated his centre to any great extent. In order to take this position, or to compel its reinforcement, Gen. HOOKER began the attack on the mountain, at an early hour, with Gen. GEARY'S division of the Twelfth corps, Gen. OSTERHAUS' division of SHERMAN'S corps, and WHITTAKER and GROVE'S brigades of STANLEY'S division of the Fourth corps.

Gen. HOOKER moved up the valley west of Lookout Mountain toward Trenton. The enemy supposed him to be moving to a gap some miles south of the point of Lookout, but having this guarded apparently did not fear his attack. But after going to the rear of the rebel force, posted on the point about three miles, Gen. HOOKER immediately began to ascend the mountain, and formed line of battle, facing northward, with Gen. GEARY on the front line, his right resting against the palisades which form the cap of Lookout Mountain. These palisades formed an insurmountable obstacle to the assault of the force in the summit. His right resting against these, his left extended about half way down the mountain. WHITTAKER and GROVE formed the second line, while OSTERHAUS formed the third. Heavy lines of skirmishers were thrown out, the order given in advance, and in a short time there began the hottest battle of the war.

On the summit of the mountain, above the palisades, the rebels had two 64-pounders. On the west slope of the mountain they had no works. On the east, near the point of the mountain, they had a strong line of rifle-pits with two pieces of artillery. Hooker came down on the western slope, his heavy skirmish line driving everything before it. The enemy was taken by surprise at being attacked in the rear, and hastily retreated to the rifle-pits on the eastern slope of the mountain. But it was not until they had suffered very severely in prisoners. Gen. HOOKER met with unexpected success, and as he swept around the mountain cut off and secured several hundred prisoners. These fellows hid in the rocks and bushes and surrendered at discretion. Many of them were unexchanged men taken at Vicksburgh, and the question has risen what is to be done with them. It is evident from their conduct that they have been forced to take up arms against us, and all appear to be conscientious in saying that they supposed they had been exchanged, as they were told.

Halting only to secure these men, HOOKER continued to push around the mountain, and had obtained a strong foothold on the spur of the point, when he found the enemy in his rifle-pits on the east slope, prepared to make a more systematic and a stronger defence. He pushed forward, however, continuing his skirmish fighting on a heavy scale. This engagement was kept up very seriously until late in the afternoon, when a charge was made, and the enemy driven from the rifle-pits. They were immediately occupied by GEARY. But the enemy rallied and made a charge for the possession of the works they had just relinquished. They made one desperate effort. GEARY, out of ammunition, was about being overpowered, when reinforcements arrived under Gen. CARLIN, and the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Second and Thirty-third Ohio, and other regiments of that fine brigade going in at double-quick, the enemy gave up and fell back under a murderous fire, to hastily constructed works in the rear, and covering the Summertown road. CARLIN had come up about dark, and his repulse of the enemy left us in possession of their works and the entire field. We had only to push on about five hundred yards to get possession of the Summertown road to the summit of the mountain.

GEN. HOOKER PUSHES ON.

Gen. HOOKER sent word to Gen. THOMAS at nightfall, that he had taken these works, and could hold his position. But not content with what he had already gained, HOOKER determined to push on and endeavor to get possession of the summit or can of the mountain that night. Reforming his line, with GROVE on the left, then WOOD'S brigade, CARLIN on the center, then WHITTAKER with two regiments of OSTERHAUS' on the right, which still rested against the palisades, he began again to advance, and succeeded in an hour's fight in intrenching himself two hundred yards nearer the Summertown road. While engaged in throwing up that night works by which they strengthened their position, the Second Ohio, Col. ANSON MCCOOK, was furiously attacked by the enemy's sharpshooters. The fight ended in a repulse of the enemy, but with a loss of several officers wounded, and four men killed.

This position Gen. HOOKER held during the night. In the morning it was found the enemy had evacuated the position, and HOOKER took possession. Thus the night of Tuesday left us in possession of two strong positions on the flanks of the enemy; but HOOKER'S success enabled the enemy to concentrate his line, a disadvantage which was far outweighed by the advantages gained. We took two pieces of field artillery, but the enemy succeeded in getting away his heavy guns on the mountain.

THE THIRD DAY'S OPERATIONS.

Immediately after taking possession of the mountain, Gen. HOOKER moved his column southward by the road on the summit, descending by Mickajack trace (the route taken by JACKSON in his campaign against the Cherokees) to the valley east of the ridge, and made the ascent of Mission Ridge at or near the old battle-field of Chickamauga. He then moved northward on top of the ridge, taking in Rossville, and gradually driving in the rebel left. He also took position so as to be upon the rear of the line of the enemy in the valley. These movements occupied him the greater part of the day.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

In the meantime Gen. SHERMAN'S 15th corps was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel right, under the Kentucky renegades, BUCKNER and BRECKINRIDGE. The hill which was being attacked by SHERMAN, is the highest peak of Mission Ridge, and though not so rough and rugged as Lookout Mountain, is nevertheless very difficult of ascent. The hill or hills taken by Gen. SHERMAN on Tuesday, did not command this (Tunnel) hill, but from SHERMAN'S position, a fine view could be had of the rebel position half a mile distant. The fort built by the rebels was plainly visible, the guns peering over the ramparts with vicious looks.

The first attack was made by the brigades of Gens. JOHN W. CORSE and Col. JONES, Fourth Virginia, from the left of the line. The movement began at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the assault lasted only 10 minutes. No sooner had our men appeared above the top of the hill than they were received with a tremendous volley of musketry. But nevertheless they advanced rapidly, charging a rifle-pit of the enemy, and after a hand-to-hand conflict retired in some disorder, leaving their dead and wounded inside the enemy's outer work. But it must not be supposed that our men fled to the foot of the hill. No sooner had they reached the protecting slope of the hill which hid them from the view of the enemy then they reformed in good style and laid down under the brow of the hill to await an attack in return. But the enemy did not dare to attack, but contented himself with the repulse he had succeeded in at quite heavy cost to both parties. The two brigades remained quiet for some time. At half-past 11 o'clock, Gen. GILES SMITH with his brigade, among which is the Fifty-seventh Ohio infantry, went to the assistance of Gen. CORSE, and after a short delay, the whole proceeded to make

A SECOND ATTACK.

This attack did not differ from the first in movement or result, but it was more desperate and was persisted in much longer, the final retirement of our men not taking place until 12½ o'clock, an hour having thus been consumed in the assault. There have been few more desperate encounters in the war there was this engagement of an hour, and it speaks volumes in praise of the men engaged, that, at its end, though much broken, they rallied at the slope of the hill and held the position gained. The rebel fire was very heavy. They brought several pieces of light artillery to bear on our men, and poured into them incessantly a stream of grape and canister that did great execution. Gens. CORSE and GILES SMITH were severely wounded in this charge, and Col. WALCOT, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, took command of the troops.

While this was going on the left, a force of one brigade from the right of Gen. SHERMAN'S line, advanced to the attack on the western side of the hill. They met with some decided opposition at the foot of the hill from a force posted behind the railroad bank, but dislodged them by an admirably executed movement. They then began to ascend the hill, and marched up, under heavy fire, to a point over half way to the summit, where an abrupt ledge of rocks protected them. Here they halted to rest, but they were not allowed much of this, as the rebels began not only to fire upon them, but finding the ledge of rocks too great a protection, they threw huge stones down the hill, and thus upon the men.

About 1:10 o'clock a second brigade (MATHIAS') moved up the hill, and formed under a heavy fire, in the rear and on the left of the first brigade. Here this also halted, but, like the first, was not permitted to rest. Indeed, about this time the first brigade, Col. LOOMIS, unable to bear the attack of stones heaped upon them, rose from its position and advanced, but to receive such a heavy fire that after a moment the line wavered and broke, falling back rapidly and in considerable disorder. But no sooner had it met, in descending the hill, the ascending brigade, than the men rallied as if by magic, and moved up the hill again in admirable good order, and upon a line with the other troops. These also advanced to the protecting ledge of rocks before mentioned, and here the whole force laid down as before.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when it was discovered that a third brigade (RANEY'S) was moving up the hill to the assistance of the other troops. This brigade formed on the left and rear of the two others. It was evidently intended at first to form line of battle, *echelon* on the right, but the circumstance of the falling back of the first brigade prevented the carrying out of this intention. This whole force was soon in readiness and moved to the attack.

But the enemy had not been idle. Seeing the heavy preparations making for the assault, he was forced to mass troops upon his right. It now appears that he marched them down the west slope of the ridge, and formed a line of battle at right angles to that of our forces. It was at the very moment that our troops, elated with the chances of success now presented to them, were moving forward to the attack, and had reached to within twenty-five yards of the enemy's forts, that this flanking force appeared around the spur of the hill, and began to pour in upon our right flank a most tremendous fire. Our forces attempted to change front, but it was too late. After a short and desperate, but ineffectual effort, the line wavered, broke and retreated in disorder. The enemy pursuing some portions of our troops who fled in the direction in which lay the brigade which had made the

THE ATTACK BY THE CENTRE.

In massing the right to oppose SHERMAN, the enemy had been compelled to make the error of the day, and which was to ruin them. Gen. GRANT, standing on Bald Knob, plainly saw their movements to the right, and felt that the moment to strike had come, anticipating as a result of SHERMAN'S persistent efforts, the massing of BRAGG'S forces on his right. GRANT had formed in the valley on either side of Bald Knob two strong storming parties. The right one was the immediate command of Gen. PALMER, and consisted of the division of Gen. SHERIDAN and the two brigades of Gen. JOHNSTON, not hitherto engaged. On the left the storming party consisted of Gens. BAIRD and WOOD'S divisions, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE GRANGER. These had been lying for some hours awaiting the word of attack. It was three o'clock when Gen. GRANT pronounced that mark, and in five minutes after, the two grand columns moved gradually to the attack. They were ordered to strike the mountain at points about a mile apart, and to make the ascent as rapidly as was consistent with good order. Immediately on reaching the summit, the two forts were to be taken possession of and held.

The enemy was encountered in considerable force in his rifle-pits at the foot of the mountain, but after a weak resistance, the rebels turned and fled, descending to reach the summit of the hill. In this few were successful. Many laid down in the trenches and surrendered, while many others were shot down as they ran up the hill. Our men pushed on, without halting, through the deserted rebel camps, and began the sleep and difficult ascent of the ridge.

It was now that the weakness of the rebels in the centre displayed itself. The line of musketry fire was not heavy; and it was soon seen that they had but few supports for their artillery. Gen. GRANT soon saw that this was composed of numerous pieces, for from every point along the ridge they belched forth grape and canister as the heavy columns, now so rapidly advancing. But this did not serve to stay the fresh, eager men who had Chickamauga to revenge. Upon the hill there stood the 50 guns they had lost at Chickamauga, and Inlet on them of twelve pieces more. As if inspired with new strength and vigor, the men pushed forward, each striving with the other as to who should reach the summit first. This rivalry extended to regiments, brigades, divisions. It has become a question which will ever be settled. It is enough that they reached the summit, and that they secured sixty-two iron and brass and steel proofs of that fact.

Gen. TURCHIN'S brigade, of BAIRD'S division, on reaching the summit, immediately proceeded to occupy the centre fort, while one of Gen. PALMER'S division secured the one on the rebel left. Gen. TURCHIN had not yet gotten his entire brigade into the work before he was attacked most furiously by the enemy. He hastily pushed forward the rest of his regiments, in the support of those engaged with an overwhelming force—for the enemy, finding us in possession of the ridge, made a desperate effort to recover from his disaster, and charged TURCHIN with all the force he had to spare from SHERMAN'S front. But no sooner had the reinforcements of TURCHIN gotten into position, than the rebels, recognizing that all was lost, turned and fled down the mountain, seeking safety in disordered flight. The battle was over, and at 5 P. M. on Wednesday night the Army of the Cumberland was again victorious.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

By way of Fortress Monroe we receive the following dispatches takee from the Richmoed papers of the 30th ull.:

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 27.

The city is full of conflicting rumors of the battle of Chickemeuga.

We heve lost many prisoners—estimated at 5,000 and upward.

All our dead and seriously wounded are in the hands of the enemy.

In the attack on Lookout Mountain, the enemy's loss was comparatively greater than ours.

They drove us back by force of numbers.

Skirmishing commenced on Saturday, and there was intense firing on Sunday and Monday.

The enemy charged on Lookout Mountain forty thousand strong, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Mission Ridge.

The corps of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE met the shock with unflinching courage and determination. In the afternoon the enemy increased in numbers, and by repeated attacks, succeeded in making an impression on our lines. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the left of the centre gave way, the enemy pouring through the valley like a flood. Our troops seeing themselves cut off, got confused and retreated in disorder.

After repeated charges, we evacuated Missioe Ridge on Wedeesday.

Our army is now at Chickameuge.

We have 600 prisnners.

WASHINGTON and COBB'S battery lost all their guns.

Gen. WALTHAM was wounded.

Our wounded are arriving here and being cared for.

Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters are now at Ringgold.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The following news taken from the Richmond papers of the 27th and 30th ult., is telegraphed from Fortress Monroe:

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1863—9 A. M.

A rain-storm prevailed all day yesterday. No movements of importance in either army. This morning the enemy are deploying in our front in line of battle. Gen. LEE.

There has been no fighting since Friday. There was some skirmishing on Saturday. The Yankees have eight days' rations.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE drove the enemy's cavalry across Raccoon Ford and Morton Ford yesterday.

Friday's fight was mostly with musketry.

Mosaay fell on the rear of the Yankee wagon train near Brandy Station, on Friday morning, and burned thirty wagons, and captured one hundred and twelve mules and twenty horses.

The Committee from Richmond to look after the wounded arrived at Gordonsville to-day.

The two armies are confronting each other in line of battle. A general fight cannot long be postponed.

Gen. EWELL returned to the army to-day.

Gen. JONES, who was wounded on Friday, will return to his command to-morrow.

Notice.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open until the end including the 17th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALT,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, EYHNOLOGY, including the various "signs of character," and how to read them, are given in the *Phrenological* JOURNAL $1 50 a year. December Number now ready, 15 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Great circumstances develop great men; the war has produced GEN. Grant, the metropolitan necessity for a uniformly elegant and reliable style of gentleman's hat, has developed KNOX. Each is great in his way—Grant as a General, KNOX as a hatter—and each distances all competition. If you want a handsome holiday hat, call and see KNOX at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious sales-rooms No. 89 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 89 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Ask your grocer for "KENT'S East India Coffee," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound: twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for Invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st., (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich,) is upon every package. Ask for "KENT'S." Grocers supplied.

Advertisement.

STEAM CLEANING AND DYEING.—E. LORD, No. 486 Broadway, (entrance No. 439 Broome-st.) Cleaning by a new chemical process. Gentlemen's garments cleaned like new. Patronized by Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, AARATT & RATHBUN, SMITH & RICE, and the Broadway clothiers generally.

[Advertisement.]

Galas time to-day at BARNUM'S. Performances by the GENNERALS, who adee their engagement this week. The "Ghost," &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The three Giants, the Dwarf, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—Mothers have no conception of the labor and anxiety saved them by using BROWN'S Patent Babytender, No. 474 Broadway. See advertisement herein. Price, $10 to $25.

[Advertisement.]

LIQUORS IMPORTED IN BOTTLES.—WOLFE'S Schiedam Schnaps. For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

MARRIED.

BROWN—JUDSON.—In the Congregational Church at Gloversville, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Homer N. Dunning, GEORGE BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and SARAH AMELIA, daughter of Alanson Judson, of the former place.

CHAPMAN—LANSING.—In Utica, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. S. Hanson Coxe, Rector of Trinity Church, THOMAS C. CHAPMAN to CORNELIA W., daughter of the late Dirck C. Lansing, D. D., both of Utica.

DITCHETT—KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. W. Gladden, GEORGE W. DITCHETT, of Harlem, to SARAH ANN T. KNAPP, daughter of Lewis R. Knapp, Esq., of West Morrisania.

HUTCHINSON—MORISON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. B. T. Welch, of Newtonville, N. Y., GARDINER S. HUTCHINSON to ARIANNA, only daughter of Thomas A. Morison, Esq., all of this City.

SLACK—BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, JAMES G. SLACK and JULIA L., daughter of L. B. Bacon, all of the above place. No cards.

DIED.

CRANE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, SARAH IVISON, wife of William N. Crane, and daughter of Henry Ivison, aged 24 years.

The funeral will be attended from the house of her father, No. 438 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COCK.—On Monday, Nov. 30, SARAH COCK, widow of Andrew Cock, in the 96th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at Flushing, L. I., this day, at 12½ o'clock. The James-slip ferry-boat leaving at 11 o'clock will connect with the Flushing Railroad train. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of their parents, GEORGE FRANSON, aged 4 years, 1 month and 26 days, and ELIZA JANE, aged 1 year, 1 month and 7 days, only son and infant daughter of Robert and Hannah Cooper.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their parents' residence, No. 77 Rivingston-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CUSHING.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, HARRY, eldest son of Mary J. and James Cushing, Jr., aged 8 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 126 West 44th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DE LAMATER.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, JOHN W. DE LAMATER, third son of John De Lameter, Esq., aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Thompson,) in 21st-st., between 6th and 6th aves., on Wednesday, Dec 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy

DICKERSON.—On Monday, Nov. 30, Mrs. JULIA DICKERSON, widow of Rev. Jonathan Dickerson, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, James Carr, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 East 20th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ELLIOTT.—Killed, at Lookout Mountain, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Major GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, 102d regiment N. Y. Vols., aged 23 years, son of Jason and Ruth B. Elliott. Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Connecticut and New-Jersey papers please copy.

FOGES.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, DONALD FOGAS, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence, 112th-st. and Harlem-lane.

HAMMELL.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 30, after a long and severe illness, ANN R. HAMMELL, daughter of the late Mr. John Hammell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 187 North 2d-st. Remains will be conveyed to Mount Olivet.

LOURIAEN.—On Monday, Nov. 30, ERNEST, son of Peter Lorillard, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at the Parsonage of Christ Church, Red Hook, N. Y., ELLEN WREAA, only daughter of Rev. John W. Moore, in the 6th year of her age.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, ANN D. MARTIN.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her son, Benton H. Martin, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MATTHIESSEN.—On Monday, Nov 30, OTTO, infant son of E. and Matthiessen, aged 11 months.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, CATHERINA BANES REYNOLDS, widow of Lockwood Reynolds, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock.

RITTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, SARAH JANE, wife of Richard M. Ritter, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 245 Spring-st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

ROBINS.—At Surbiton, Surry, England, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, HENRY LLOYD ROBINS, for many years a resident of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

ROOSEVELT.—On Monday evening, Nov. 30, JAMES H. ROOSEVELT.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Great Jones st., without further notice.

ROBBINS.—At Jericho, L. I., on Monday, Nov 30, ESTHER ROBBINS, widow of Willet Robbins, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends Meeting house, Jericho, on Fifth day, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

STAVAN.—In Astoria, on Monday, Nov. 30, of croup, EUGENE, daughter of Atleo R. and Mary M. Seaman, aged 5 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

TIERNEY.—On Sunday, Nov 29, in Belleville, N. J., ADAM T. TIERNEY, aged 64 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, from the Fifteenth-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOLER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, CHARLOTTE, wife of John Toler, of the City of Dublin, in the 70th year of her age.

She was an humble worshiper of the Lord Jesus Christ as the only God supreme, and spent a long life in doing good.

Funeral announcement in Thursday's issue

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, GARRETA POLHEMUS, widow of Adrience Van Brunt, in the 75th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 9th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITLEY.—On Second day evening, Nov. 30, eleventh month, CHARLOTTE ISABEL, the only child of James H. and Martha T. Whitley, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family, and the Society of Friends, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Phiteua Birdsall, No. 92 Avenna D, on Fourth day, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WILCOX.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, ALBERT GEAVES, only child of James and Fannie J. Wilcox, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 369 Bridge-st. The remains will be taken to Madison, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Brig.-Gen. A. Ames, Lieut. Loring, Lieut. Elder, Staff; Brig.-Gen. Sprague, Brig.-Gen. Schimmelfenig, Lieut. Stauffer, Staff, Col. W. W. H. Davis, Col. D. C. Strawbridge, Col. A. Smith, Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Flok, Miss Dane, Mrs. Rattline and 4 children, Miss Kernan, Mrs. Kernan and 2 children, Surgeone Hendrick, Crawford, Eaudry, Rev. Chas. Low, Chaplain Moore, Chaplain J. Emerson, Capts. Dannes, Crowell, Rogers, W. A. Kempton, C. S., R. P. Conenack, Levy, H. B. Scott, D. H. Buell, Dewson, C. W. Hurt, Paymaster Mulford, U. S. N. Mr. Hall, U. S. N., Mr. Saverly, U. S. N., Mr. Slavsey, U. S. N., Lieuts. Ramsey, Edgerton, Bell, E. A. Wood, Coleman, T. Bertrand, Smith, Hutchinson, Harris, Wm. Burns, Jr., Ellis, Devis, Waters, J. B. Bowell, Wilchen, Blinn, Dr. White, J. C. Smith, W. P. Sanger, W. H. Elwell, Coggswell, Ostrander, W. F. Cushing, S. T. Empson, C. F. Dodge, Maggetti, Maillefort, Ellis, W. A. Beard, J. S. Longworthy, J. S. Burns, T. Brooks, A. Graef, S. Crowell, Dodge, W. C. Laverre, J. A. Rodgers, G. A. Brownell, C. H. Hartshorn, Levender, Slager, C. H. Tottiegham, Newcombe, and 205 others.

DEC. 1—*in steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mr. Rimalho and lady, Mr. Houghtoe, J. J. Richardson and lady, G. Sloan, lady and 4 children, W. C. Bedford and lady, Miss Shackleton, Arnost Jellitt, T. Cantevill, Mrs. Fell and child, Mrs. Banke and 2 daughters, Mrs. Blackburn and daughter, Mrs. Hardman, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Negres, F. Regan and daughter, M. Roome, J. Sesena, S. Finlay, P. Adams, W. J. McDonald, C. de Weiteville, W. J. Cenoingham, S. Smedley, M. Barrett, J. Hogan, M. Rimalho, W. Farmer, Mr. McLeod, P. C. Tompon, D. Teecy, J. Brice, J. Max, Mr. Jerome and lady.

In steamer Persit, from New-Orleans and Key West—Mrs. E. Gauldee and 2 children, Miss. Margaret Hennessy, Capt. W. H. Stateshnrg, T. Clapp, A. J. McCreeny, C. L. Bayter, Robert Neil, J. O. Prope, W. S. Cochran, Robert Kine, H. S. Adams, James Dyer, J. Bandet and lady, L. B. McBride, Peter Brown, A. Peach, R. H. Ierael.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—Mr. J. S. Ross and lady, H. Quayle and lady, John Walker, lady and child, John Linok, John W. Aldrich, Wm. Caton, Lloyd Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises. 11 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 15 | Gov. Island.. 1 04 | Hell Gate.. 2 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 11 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M., Nov. 28, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Melkierled, Glasgow Nov. 14, with mdse and passengers to Francis McDonald & Co.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liver-

Nov. 16, via Queenstown 18th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Thomson & Co.

Bark Will. Delancy, Nev-Orleans, via Key West Nov. 13, with sugar and passengers to P. M. Spofford & Co.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Ryder.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laeel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3805. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of Late Operations in Virginia and Tennessee.

The Richmond Journals on the Situation.

A GREAT DISASTER ADMITTED.

Bragg Denounced as Incompetent for Any Command.

Longstreet's Position Considered Precarious

Particulars of Recent Movements in Virginia.

From our files of Richmond papers to the 30th ult., we make the following exceedingly interesting extracts:

THE LATE BATTLES AT CHATTANOOGA.

The following are the only official dispatches from Gen. BRAGG, which are published in the Richmond papers.

BRAGG'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

MISSION RIDGE, Nov. 24.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

We have had a prolonged struggle for Lookout Mountain, to-day, and sustained considerable loss in one division. Elsewhere the enemy has only maneuvred for position.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen.

CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 25, 1863.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

After several unsuccessful assaults on our lines to-day, the enemy carried the left centre about four o'clock. The whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder. The right maintained its ground, and repelled every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point. (Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

From the very brief telegraphic dispatches to the Richmond papers, we take the following accounts of the late battles at Chattanooga:

FIRST DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The enemy, yesterday, made a desperate attempt to take Lookout Mountain. At 12 o'clock M., when our informant left, the battle was still raging. His advance on Monday gained possession of two small hills in our front. Yesterday morning he opened all his batteries, and there was heavy skirmishing along the entire line. At noon an infantry assault was made on Lookout Mountain and vigorously kept up for an hour by the enemy, without result, when they fell back, our troops holding their own. Our informant says that when he was leaving, the fire of the enemy had again opened on Lookout Mountain. The temper of our troops is described as full of grit.

A special to the *Intelligencer* says that the enemy were repulsed on our right by PATTON'S, ANDERSON'S and HINDMAN'S divisions, with heavy loss.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

The trains from Chickamauga are not yet in, being delayed by the ammunition trains. Private telegrams state that the mortality to-day has been severe and general, but no results are spoken of.

FURTHER DETAILS.

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 27.

The wires were down last night and yesterday, this side of Marietta, and have just recommenced working. The city is full of conflicting rumors. Passengers who came down on the 2 A. M. train say that our line of battle is at Chickamauga, and that the men are not disheartened or disorganized.

We lost many prisoners; their number variously estimated at five thousand and upward. All our dead and seriously wounded are in the enemy's hands. In the attack on Lookout the enemy's loss is incomparably greater than ours. They drove us back by the sheer force of numbers. It is not known if the fight was renewed yesterday.

ANOTHER DISPATCH

ATLANTA, Friday, Nov. 27.

Nothing since the morning from the army. The *Confederacy* learns from a General officer just down that fight skirmishing began on Saturday. There was intense firing on Sunday and Monday, and becoming continuous along the whole line at daylight on Tuesday.

The battle began by the enemy charging impetuously on Lookout with forty thousand strong, and at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Mission Ridge. The onset at first was not impetuous, but increased in vigor as the day advanced.

HILL'S corps, commanded by BRECKINRIDGE, met the shock with unflinching courage. Late in the afternoon the enemy increased, and by repeated attacks made an impression on our lines. At 4 P. M., the left centre gave way—the enemy pouring through the valley like a flood. Our troops on Lookout, seeing themselves cut off, got confused, retreating in disorder.

During the night, the enemy not pursuing, the remnant of our left was withdrawn to Mission Ridge, where our troops were massed for the morrow's battle. Some of our commands on the left were captured.

On Wednesday, before sunrise, the enemy advanced his whole force with ardor upon the works at the foot of Mission Ridge. HARDEE, commanding, then met the attack with wonderful vigor and success. Charge after charge was repulsed. Five hundred dead lay in front of our works. Our right stood firm. The battle ceased at dark on Wednesday. After nightfall the enemy improved his position on Lookout, posting batteries to enfilade position on Mission Ridge, necessitating its evacuation, when our line fell back eastward of Missionaried behind Chickamauga, where it now stands. The battle was not renewed on Thursday. Our loss in killed and wounded is not a thousand; the enemy's is at least twenty thousand. Our loss in prisoners is not known—we have six hundred prisoners. GRANT commanded in person. WASHINGTON and COBB'S artillery lost all their guns. Gen. WALTHALL is not seriously wounded, and is now here. Gov. HARRIS, who fought through the battle, is also here. Our wounded are beginning to arrive. BRAGG'S headquarters are now at Ringgold.

THE PRESS ON THE DISASTER.

The rebel papers publish very full accounts of the battle from Northern journals, and generally admit a serious disaster. Gen. BRAGG is denounced in unmeasured terms.

THE DEFEAT OF GEN. BRAGG.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 27.

Again the tide of battle has turned against us, but this true disaster does not come unexpectedly, and though it brings gloom and sorrow, yet no disappointment attends it. The country looked for defeat, expected disaster, and only hoped that it might be mitigated by some fortunate accident; but when Gen. BRAGG telegraphs that "the whole left gave way in considerable disorder," it is evident that no unlooked-for circumstance has come to his relief.

At present wearing all looks gloomy in the direction of Chattanooga, and the position of Gen. Longstreet at Knoxville is not without its painful apprehensions. Unless he has already accomplished the object of his diversion by the capture or dispersion of BURNSIDE'S forces, his position is one of great danger. GRANT may intervene between BRAGG and LONGSTREET, and now that he has defeated the former, may turn with overwhelming force upon the latter, forcing LONGSTREET to retreat toward the Virginia line, and thus widening the breach between them, render all future cooperation impossible.

At present we know not the extent of the disaster, *but we do know enough of the past to forbid even hope for the future unless the change so long desired in the army of Gen. Bragg is immediately made. Despondency and gloom are fast settling down upon the people, who see their cause sacrificed by incompetent officers, without even the hope of any change.* The President, we know, esteems BRAGG and reposes confidence in his military capacity, but unfortunately the people do not, and unless they can see some prospect of a speedy change, they may despair of the cause, and the mountain region of East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama submit to the despotism that incompetency has brought upon them. For the sake of encouraging popular hope, reanimating the popular heart, and keeping alive the fire of patriotism, we again implore the President to yield to the well-ascertained public desire, now demonstrated by another disaster to be properly founded, and dismiss *so incompetency from all commands.*

GEN. BRAGG *knows* and feels the complaints that are public against him, and this fact causes him to be over cautious—the responsibility oppresses his military capacity, and no man, weighed down as he is, can have that command of all his faculties so necessary in the trying ordeal of battle. We feel for him the greatest sympathy, we know him to be patriotic, and earnestly struggling to do his best; but circumstances, which perhaps he could not control, have operated to impair his usefulness. Why further compromise the cause and endanger the Gulf States by retaining him in command? By consulting the public wish, now almost an open outcry, the President will start the struggle for liberty with new impetus, and every man, as one relieved from an oppressive burden, will start fresh and buoyant in the contest that is yet before us.

The retention of Gen. BRAGG by the President *disheartens the people*, by forcing upon them the impression that there is but one man, and that is Gen. BRAGG, in whom the President reposes confidence for the command of the important Army of the Tennessee. Reduced to one General? The people cannot realize the astounding fact! After three years of war, that no officer but Gen. BRAGG, in the Southwest, retains the confidence of the President, alarms the public, and unless this impression is speedily removed, will engender despair. *Pemberton's disaster at Vicksburgh nearly broke the public heart, and Bragg's at Chattanooga will greatly depress the spirit of the people;* and when they see that both of these unlucky and unfortunate commanders are shielded and protected by the President, they cannot look upon the fact as otherwise than as a contemptuous disregard of public sentiment. We will not so construe it, but hope that this last disaster will convince the President that a change is immediately demanded.

ANOTHER DENUNCIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 26.

The result of Gen. BRAGG'S useless and unsuccessful attempt to hold a worthless position in front of Chattanooga, will not disappoint any over-sanguine anticipations of the public mind. Such a result has long been foreseen by all observers of the situation, and the country is prepared for it. Why he persisted in remaining there so long, is a mystery only to be explained on the supposition of concerted action between himself and his tardy Lieutenant in East Tennessee.

The Confederate army did very little harm from Lookout Mountain to the Federal forces in Chattanooga. The relative positions were advantageous to the enemy. He had not two miles of hauling for his supplies; the Confederates were forced to drag theirs over nine miles of a road that was rapidly killing all the cattle of the army and the country. Meanwhile, SHERMAN had been permitted to bring up a reinforcement of 25,000 men unmolested, and GRANT had become strong enough to afford a large loss of life to gain a military advantage. Under these circumstances, a retreat to the old field of Chickamauga appeared reasonable, and was expected by the country. But Gen. BRAGG held his position until forced from it.

How has it happened, with his splendid army and with unquestioned superiority of position, that he has sustained an acknowledged reverse? The answer will be made with considerable unanimity, *that Gen. Bragg is incompetent to command;* that he is maintained in his important position by Mr. DAVIS against judgment and protest of both army and country; *that neither troops nor officers have confidence in him; that he has lost battle after battle by a faulty arrangement of his troops and want of military talent;* and that it is right and reasonable to suppose that he has lost another in the same manner. It is impossible to deny that such deductions from the fact are logical and even inevitable, but it is just to add that the development of the news may support a less harsh view.

At present all that is known of the matter is contained in the two dispatches over Gen. BRAGG'S signature, which the reader will find in the *Examiner* of this present date. In the first of these he states that he sustained on Tuesday a prolonged struggle for the possession of Lookout Mountain, and that one Confederate division suffered severely; the enemy were maneuvring for position on other points—*that is to say, the enemy, as usual, was flanking Gen. Bragg.* In a second dispatch he says that the conflict has been renewed along the whole line, his right wing held its ground; but that the Confederate left wing gave way "in considerable disorder," and that he was then engaged in withdrawing everything to Chickamauga. This is the history in brief of a defeat.

Perhaps the result might have been different if LONGSTREET and his corps of the Virginia army had been in line. *His operations in East Tennessee afford little compensation for the reverse of Chattanooga, nor have the late bare and scanty news from that quarter sustained the high hope which the public justly based on the first intelligence briskly forwarded by Gen. BRAGG.* His telegram declared that LONGSTREET'S cavalry had pursued the enemy into Knoxville, that the infantry was "close up," and it was natural to suppose that the next news would be that of Knoxville's recapture. But the next news from LONGSTREET contained a mention of intrenching, which suggested disagreeable reminiscences of Suffolk. Since then, little or nothing has been heard from LONGSTREET, unless we are to receive the "unofficial" story of the telegraph this morning to be trustworthy. O! that it may be so! His pressure on BURNSIDE has, no doubt, quickened GRANT'S attack on BRAGG; while the absence of his whole corps from the Confederate line at the time of SHERMAN'S arrival in the Federal rear has given the enemy a great opportunity. It was during the parallel campaign of LONGSTREET against Suffolk that HOOKER made his coup at Chancellorsville, but there he found JACKSON, while GRANT has to cope with BRAGG alone.

The results, *that we have cost on Lookout Mountain the advantages gained in the great and bloody battle on the Chickamauga.* That battle must or ought speedily be followed by a counter in the Spring of 1864. Now, will Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS any longer persist in maintaining Gen. BRAGG in the command of the army *on which depends the fate of the Gulf States?* There an inquiry which will be anxiously made by every citizen who reads the news this morning and who reads, despises the success of the Confederacy. If that General is sent in place despite of all the protests that he is the worst man for such a position, *it is possible that the Confederate army may incur a disaster on the shores of the Chickamauga commensurate in its former victory.* But we refuse to believe that the consequences, even of a defeat in a general battle there, will be anything like those which hasty logic assumes. They would not be the loss of a State or penetration to the Gulf. The Federal army could not advance five miles further, even if victorious, without risking annihilation; nor will the Gulf States be subjugated by the loss of one battle or twenty battles, *unless they are inhabited by a very different breed from that which peoples Virginia.*

EAST TENNESSEE.

LONGSTREET'S ADVANCE ON KNOXVILLE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 27.

We are yet without any authentic intelligence from LONGSTREET. The latest advices we have from him by mail, reported him close upon Knoxville. We see in the Southern papers a letter from his army, dated "Near Knoxville, Nov. 19," which says:

"The enemy did not make any stand at the Tennessee where we crossed, but fell back to this place, and seem ready to oppose our march any further. They are strongly fortified, and I doubt very much if we will be able to take the place from our front, but understand that the other side of the town is not so strong.

Gen. KRZHAW had a very heavy skirmish with them yesterday, and drove them back to their works. His loss is about forty killed and wounded. Maj. GIST, of the Fifteenth South Carolina regiment, was killed. He was a fine officer, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

Report says we have BURNSIDE surrounded and all his communications cut off—how true I am unable to say.

We are in full view of Knoxville, and not over two and a half miles from it. I hope, in the course of a few days, we will have possession of it, and capture the Federal army in it."

Another letter dated "Three miles of Knoxville," says:

"We have been on the march for several days and are all tired. * * * We have followed BURNSIDE for three days. He has made a running fight all the way from the river opposite London to this place. At dark to-day our skirmishers were engaged, and we are expecting to have a fight to-morrow.

We all had a narrow escape yesterday. While we were lying in line-of-battle a shell burst almost in our company—fortunately no one was hurt."

The Marietta (Georgia) *Confederate*, in speaking of matters about Knoxville, says:

"A Lieutenant, belonging to Gen. PATTON, ANDERSON'S division, arrived here to-day by the 2½ P. M. train from above. He says he left his command within three-quarters of a mile of Knoxville on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

BURNSIDE was in Knoxville with his forces, and LONGSTREET and WHEELER had him so nearly surrounded that there was no way for him to get out but by crossing the Holston River, which would, of course, involve him in new difficulties.

WHEELER was between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, so as to cut off BURNSIDE'S retreat in that direction, and LONGSTREET'S forces were so disposed as to prevent his retreat in other directions.

It was rumored, that Geo. RANSOM, with his forces from Western North Carolina, had joined WHEELER. The Lieutenant had heard nothing from Gen. JONAS' command.

Our informant represents our troops in good condition and in high spirits."

The Atlanta *Register* says, in regard to the position of affairs:

"Gen. RANSOM, with a force the strength of which it may not be prudent to mention, is on the north side of the Watauga River, in Upper East Tennessee. His cavalry go down toward Knoxville. He is therefore advised of LONGSTREET'S movements, and may have, consequently, advanced since we heard from him on the 10th inst. He is only ordered to menace the enemy in front, while LONGSTREET advances from behind."

DISPATCHES TO THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

BRISTOL, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Col. WITHERS made a dash on a band of guerrillas in Johnson County, and captured eighteen, who were furloughed.

Unofficial advices from the front state that BURNSIDE had surrendered, with seven thousand prisoners, to Gen. LONGSTREET.

ABINGDON, Friday, Nov. 27.

We have nothing definite from East Tennessee to corroborate the reported surrender of Knoxville, though rumors are abundant.

BRISTOL, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Persons from the vicinity of Knoxville, Tuesday, represent that the city is completely invested by our forces, who were shelling it all day. The city, north of the railroad, has been burned by the enemy. Twenty-eight prisoners, captured by our cavalry on the Clinch River, below Bean's Station, have arrived. All that portion of the State has been evacuated by the enemy, who retreated to Cumberland Gap, closely pursued by our cavalry.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The papers contain a few brief telegrams from Orange Court-house, which was published yesterday. The following are their accounts of the main operations thus far:

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 27.

All accounts from the hostile armies in Northern Virginia concur in representing that a battle is imminent. The whole of MEADE'S force (much strengthened since his retreat from the Rapidan by the return of thousands of his men who had been permitted to go home to vote) is now south of the Rappahannock, and the indications are that he meditates an immediate advance and attack upon Gen. LEE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 28.

Great military movements are on foot along the Rapidan, but the authentic intelligence that can be obtained from that interesting quarter is exceedingly meagre. There is no official information that it suits the views of the Government to make public, and for our scanty news we are dependant entirely upon the reports of persons who have reached the city last night from Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville.

Persons from Fredericksburgh report that five thousand of the enemy, cavalry, artillery and infantry, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford on Thursday night, and that on yesterday, at 9 o'clock A. M., they were in sight of our pickets, who occupied the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. It is believed that it was MEADE'S design to throw over his whole army at that point. When the train left Hamilton's Crossing at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, a slow, but continuous cannonade was heard in the direction of Ely's and Germanna Fords.

When it was first reported here that MEADE was advancing, it was said that it was his intention to attack Gen. LEE on both flanks. We hear nothing now of such a movement, though it was rumored on the streets that he had occupied Orange Court House yesterday morning.

There is every reason to believe that we are to have another great battle on the Rapid Ann. Everything in our knowledge seems to indicate that it is to be fought in Spotsylvania County, somewhere between the Court House and Chancellorsville. But HOOKER'S old entrenchments at the latter place are still standing, just as he left them, and it may suit MEADE to occupy the position and wait attack; or, in case none is made upon him to Winter there. A day or two, or perhaps, a few hours, may develop his plans.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT ON FRIDAY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 30.

An important and very desperate partial engagement took place on the Rapidan, near Germanna Ford, on Friday last, in which we gained a decided advantage, took a number of prisoners, and captured and destroyed an ordnance train of a hundred wagons and other valuable property. From officers who took part in the fight and were wounded, we have obtained some particulars.

On Thursday night HANCOCK'S corps, of the Yankee army, crossed to the south bank at Germanna Ford and threw up intrenchments. Friday they advanced toward Spotsylvania Court-house, with the design, it was thought, of making a flank attack upon JOHNSON'S division of EWELL'S corps. At the same time JOHNSON'S division was moving in the direction of Germanna Ford. The two forces, about 2 o'clock P. M., came in collision in a field, about a mile and a half from the river, and a very desperate battle ensued. From the beginning of the action until nightfall, when the fighting ceased, we drove the enemy at all points. Just before dark they succeeded in getting into their intrenchments, from some of which we dislodged them. Our loss in killed and wounded is about five hundred. Most of the wounded have already brought to this city. The enemy's loss is not known with any accuracy, but is believed to be three times as great as ours. We took a considerable number of prisoners, but have not been able to ascertain the precise number.

While the above battle was going on, Col. ROSSER made a dash upon an ordnance train of the enemy, which was moving in rear of FERNOW'S corps, and captured ninety-odd prisoners, one hundred ordnance wagons, forty ambulances and four hundred mules. It being found impossible to bring off the wagons, most of them were destroyed, but the prisoners, mules and ambulances were secured.

We append such a list of casualties as we have been able to obtain. Lieut. KENNER, of the First Louisiana regiment,—killed. Gen. John M. JONES, of Virginia—wounded severely in the head; Gen. Geo. H. STEUART, of Maryland—arm. Lieut.-Col. NELLIGAN, First Louisiana—through the shoulder. Capt. McCLELLAN, Fourteenth Louisiana—arm; Capt. MERRICK, 32nd Alabama—slightly wounded; Capt. NOLTEN, Tenth Louisiana—slightly wounded. Lieuts. JAMES, of First Louisiana, and GOODWIN, of Fifteenth Louisiana—slightly wounded. Lieut. SOUVE, Tenth Louisiana—slightly wounded.

Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON has a horse shot under him during the action, and one of his couriers, whose name we did not learn, was killed.

THE LATEST.

The following official dispatch from Gen. LEE, which was received at the War Department yesterday, is the latest authentic news we have from the seat of war in Northern Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 9 o'clock, A. M., Nov. 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

A rain storm prevailed all day yesterday. No news of any importance of either army. This morning the enemy is deploying in line of battle in our front.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

The rain storm mentioned by Gen. LEE has been very general, and has, before this, had the effect of producing a considerable freshet in the Rapidan, a mountain torrent, very subject to great and sudden overflows. Such an event will greatly embarrass MEADE'S communications and force him either to deliver battle at once or retreat. He has on this side the river about 65,000 men, which he, no doubt, deems sufficient to crush his antagonist. We may, therefore, presume he will fight, and immediately.

MOSBY AT WORK—CAPTURE OF ANOTHER YANKEE TRAIN.

The report was brought last night by persons direct from Orange Court House, that MOSBY had captured a Yankee wagon train near Culpepper Court House. Among some twenty prisoners taken by him at the same time were three young men, who represented themselves as MEADE'S clerks.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

An ambulance train from the scene of operations on the Rappahannock, reached the Central depot yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, with about two hundred and eighty of the wounded in Friday's battle. The Ambulance Committee were in attendance, and the wounded were conveyed to the Seamnok (receiving) Hospital. The proportion of seriously-wounded was very small, the majority walking to the hospital. The greatest number of the wounds were in the limbs and head.

The regular train last evening brought a few additional wounded. Another regular ambulance train will reach the city between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning.

PRISONERS FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Since Saturday about two hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners have been received at the Libby from the scene of Gen. LEE'S operations.

Among them is three commissioned officers—Lieut.-Col. G. C. JOSLINE, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts artillery; First Lieut. R. H. POND, Twelfth United States infantry, and Second Lieut. WILLIAM H. FOLLETT. Twenty-three wagoners and teamsters are enumerated among the prisoners, which fact is suggestive of wagon trains, valuable stores, &c.

THE FIGHT NEAR GERMANNA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.

One hundred and seventy-five soldiers, of Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON'S division, wounded in the fight on Friday evening, near Germanna Ford, on the south side of the Rapidan, arrived by a special train on the Central road, yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. These comprise the severely wounded. The total loss of the division was about four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, including Gen. GEO. H. STUART and Gen. JONES, slightly wounded. The former, we learn, was not incapacitated from duty by his injuries. The wounded state that the battle was very severe. Johnson's division found itself, on the afternoon of Friday, pitted against a whole army corps of the enemy, under Gen. FRENCH, but went in bravely, and though outnumbered three to one, finally repulsed the assailants and drove them several miles. During the night our forces fell back to a better position, and in the morning the enemy were reported to have occupied the ground held by the former on the previous day. The enemy is supposed to have lost upwards of a thousand, killed, wounded and prisoners, in this engagement.

BRILLIANT DETOUR UPON THE ENEMY'S REAR.

The cavalry "arm of the service" in Northern Virginia is again making itself terrible to the enemy. The exploits of MOSBY are making up in importance what they have lately lacked in number, and the accession of the young and dashing BOSSAU to the post of a brigadier is already marked with results which forecast for him a future of distinction. On Friday last, we learn from passengers from Gordonsville, Gen. ROSSER made a detour upon the enemy's rear between the Rappahannock and the Rapid Ann, in the vicinity of Ely's Ford, and captured a large ammunition train, destroyed the greater number of the wagons, and brought off 300 horses, several of the best wagons, and 93 prisoners. On Thursday, the same source informs us, MOSBY made a circuit into Culpepper, came upon MEADE'S headquarters on the railroad, a few miles this side of the Court-house, surprised and captured one of MEADE'S clerks or aids, burnt the cars, which comprised the headquarters, and brought off a number of Yankees, together with a large lot of horses and wagons. It is more than probable that the horses, wagons and most of the prisoners were captured by MOSBY in Fairfax, and that he burned the cars on his return. The prisoners from these raids have arrived in Richmond.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

LONGSTREET RETREATING INTO VIRGINIA.

General Foster Marching to Intercept Him.

BURNSIDE AND GRANGER ON HIS REAR.

The Rebel General Wheeler Repulsed at Kingston.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The following dispatch was received here last evening:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Monday, Nov. 30.

All our available forces left the gap to-day, under the direction of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, with a view to intercept LONGSTREET in his retreat into Virginia. BURNSIDE is closely pushing the enemy's rear. Decisive results are anticipated.

LATER—6 o'clock P. M.—An official courier has just arrived here from Knoxville. The rebels succeeded in throwing a pontoon across the river on Sunday, but were prevented from crossing by our batteries commanding the point. This brought on a general engagement, resulting in the rout of the enemy, and the capture of WHEELER'S entire division of five thousand troops. This is not fully credited here. WHEELER'S is a cavalry division, and the capture of that number of cavalry is unprecedented.

There is no doubt that LONGSTREET is in a tight place, and may be headed off by FOSTER. GORDON GRANGER must have reached Knoxville by this time. LONGSTREET must march 130 miles before he can be supported by rail.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *Star* has furnished the following dispatches from authentic sources:

CUMBERLAND PASS, Monday, Nov. 30.—11 50 P. M.

Capt. EVES repulsed WHEELER'S attack at Kingston on Wednesday last. WHEELER then retired toward Knoxville.

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 1—8 30 P.M.

Reports from outposts this evening concur in establishing the probability that LONGSTREET is retreating from Knoxville toward Virginia.

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

The report of scouts sent out from the advance cavalry posts indicate that LONGSTREET has commenced to retreat from his position around Knoxville.

A large force of cavalry is now advancing on Maynardsville, which, I think, is the flanking column of the main body of LONGSTREET or JONES, probably moving on the Rutledge Road.

THE ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.

The Report that He is in Toronto Discredited—Recapture of Two of His Companions.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The report that JOHN MORGAN is in Canada is not credited here. It is believed that he went to the Ohio River, the cross'd into Virginia.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The report stating that MORGAN has reached Toronto is very doubtful. If he is in Canada he is keeping very dark, but the report is not generally believed.

It is reported in London that he had reached Windsor, opposite Detroit.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Major J. T. FARRIS, of the Detective Police, captured, this evening, two of JOHN MORGAN'S Captains, R. SHELDON and S. B. TAYLOR, who escaped with him from Columbus. They were found about six miles east of here, on the Kentucky side of the river, and have been committed to the County Jail, in this city.

The Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The ceremony of formally breaking the ground on the west side of the Missouri River for the Union Pacific Railroad, occurred to-day. Nearly 1,000 persons were present, including Gov. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, the Mayor and Council of the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs, and a number of distinguished strangers.

At 3 o'clock, amidst a roar of artillery and the shouts of the people, the engineers of the road commenced the work, assisted by Gov. SAUNDERS and the Mayors of Omaha and Council Bluffs. After these ceremonies, addresses were made by Gov. SAUNDERS and others.

Dispatches were read from the President, Secretary SEWARD, Gov. YATES, Mayor OPDYKE, Gen. DIX and others. The proceedings of the day were concluded by a grand banquet, given at the Herndon House, and a general illumination of the city.

Supplies Reach our Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Government supplies for our prisoners are received and forwarded by the rebel agent. Supplies furnished by State agency are also received and forwarded; also individual supplies. I send two boats laden with provisions to City Point to-day.

S. A. MEREDITH, Brigadier-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

There was shipped to-day for Richmond, by C. C. FELTON, from the Baltimore *American* Relief Fund, 45 boxes and 20 barrels provisions, costing over $1,000. Shipments from this fund, mainly contributed by citizens of Maryland and some of the surrounding cities are made daily.

Death of Mrs. Franklin Pierce, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

MRS. JANE M. PIERCE, wife of Ex President FRANKLIN PIERCE, died this morning at Andover, Mass. She had been in feeble health for several years.

The managers of the Safety Bank of this city have forwarded to Washington the necessary papers, and will soon become a National Bank under the law of the last session of Congress.

NO FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.

The Army of the Potomac Fallen Back Toward Washington.

It Probably Occupies Its Old Camps at Brandy Station.

The Object of the Advance Explained to be the Keeping of Reinforcements from Longstreet.

Probable Settling Down to Winter Quarters.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Army of the Potomac has fallen back, and to-night is probably in its old quarters at Brandy Station, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The retrograde movement began yesterday.

MEADE'S friends here say that the object of the advance movement was not so much for the purpose of fighting LEE as for the purpose of preventing him from sending reinforcements to LONGSTREET in Tennessee. The movement is claimed to be successful, and it is now hinted quietly that the army will settle down into Winter quarters on the line of the Rappahannock.

Soiree on Board the Italian Frigate Re d'Italia.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

An elegant entertainment was given last evening on board the new Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, now lying at her dock in Hoboken. This magnificent vessel, the finest probably of all the naval structures of our great American shipbuilder, WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., is now completed, and will sail for the bay of Naples in 15 days. Her officers and crew arrived here from Naples in the line-of-battle ship *Galantuome* on the 5th of November, and are now comfortably settled on board their new vessel, with which they all express themselves highly delighted. Before leaving New-York they were desirous of seeing something of our Metropolitan society, and Mr. WEBB anticipating their wishes, arranged for, and provided at his own expense the superb entertainment given last evening. Cards of invitation were issued to several hundred of our prominent citizens, who responded in large numbers to the invitation. Among the guests present were the Italian Minister, Signor BERTINATTI, Signor ANFOLE, the Italian Consul General, Capts. BOUKATOFF, FEDERUFSKI, and CROUN, of the Russian fleet, Commander BALDWIN, U. S. N., Capt. WORDEN, U. S. N., Engineer STEIMERS, U.S.N., Judge DALY, Judge WOODRUFF, Judge ROOSEVELT, Postmaster WAKEMAN, Collector BARNEY, Jas. W. GERARD, Jos. HOXIE, Chief, Chas. H. MARSHALL, Jas. W. BOCKMAN, Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, D. D. FIELD, Dr. SAYRE, Dr. CARDNER, Wm. V. BRADY, HORATIO ALLEN, and others, together with a large number of ladies. The frigate was thrown open for visitors at 7 P. M., and from that time until late in the evening was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, who came to pay their respects to the Italian officers and to view their magnificent vessel. At 7 o'clock in the evening a most luxurious supper was provided for the guests in the ward-room, under the supervision of the famous caterer of the Maison Doree, Mons. MARTINEZ, assisted by his chief steward, FRANCIS SCHEIDY. There was no formal speechmaking on the occasion, though several gentlemen, on being called on for a toast, prefaced their sentiments by appropriate remarks. Mr. CERARD, among others, congratulated the company upon the fact that the elegant vessel which they all so much admired, was going to that beautiful and classic land, Italia; the foremost among the nations in art and song, and the farthest advanced in freedom. He closed by offering the following: "The King of Italy and the King of Shipbuilders"—which was drunk with great applause. After supper the guests repaired to the gun-deck, where dancing commenced, and was kept up till midnight, to the music of Dodworth's Band. The officers of the *Re d'Italia* were all dressed in full uniform, and it was the unanimous expression of the ladies that they were the *handsomest* lot of men, taken as a body, they had ever seen. The decks of the vessel were brilliantly illuminated during the evening with calcium lights, and the engines were kept constantly in motion, to enable the guests to witness the beautiful working of her machinery. The *Re d'Italia* has two engines, each of 800-horse power. They are similar to those of the Russian frigate *Grand Admiral*, built by Mr. WEBB in 1860. The cost of the *Re d'Italia* was $1,500,000. Her armament will be supplied after she reaches the Mediterranean. She carries with her from here only eight guns, furnished from the *Galantuomo*, which brought her officers and crew to this port. She will go into commission to-day, and it is in contemplation to give her a trial trip down the Bay previous to her departure for the Mediterranean. The following is a

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Re d'Italia* has been considered by the best judges of naval architecture one of the finest vessels afloat. Great pains have been taken in her construction, and she has been built with a view to sustain the reputation of our American shipbuilders. She was contracted for by the Royal Italian Marine Department, and built by Mr. W. H. WEBB, at his yard at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, and was successfully launched on the 18th of last April.

The *Re d'Italia* is of the following dimensions: Length, 265 feet; breadth of beam, 55 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet. She is a screw-propellar, bark rigged, 5,000 tons burden, is iron-clad, with plates 4½ inches thick, which, when the vessel is ready for service, will extend below the water-line. At present she is only partially plated, it being thought advisable to send her to Italian waters before she received her complete armor. Her model will hardly admit of criticism. It may be considered perfect for the purpose for which the vessel was constructed. The *d'Italia* is built of white oak, and, in point of strength and durability, will compare favorably with the Russian frigate *Grand Admiral*, built by Mr. WEBB in 1860. She is pierced for 44 guns, which are to be of the heaviest calibre. The Captain's cabin, her magazines, storerooms, &c., are of more capacious dimensions than those of most vessels of her size. There are 14 state-rooms in the ward-room, which is on the berth deck; all of them are beautifully fitted up, and have the appearance of similar apartments on our finest ocean steamers. The Captain's room, particularly, is almost faultless in point of elegance of furniture and general convenience. In fact, it is very easy to imagine, when on board the ship, that one is in a first-class hotel, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of a well-appointed establishment. The original contract for the construction of the vessel was made with a view to her not being iron-clad, and it was not until after the encounter between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, that the design was changed. Fortunately, however, the model of the vessel admitted of her being iron-plated, without prejudice to her sea-going capacities, or materially lessening her speed. Her engines are of the most powerful kind ever built for a vessel of her class. They were constructed at the Novelty Iron Works, and for beauty of finish and strength cannot be excelled. The propeller wheel is so arranged that it can be raised from the water when it is desirable the vessel should go only under sail.

The officers and crew of the *Re d'Italia* number 317 men. The following is the roster of the officers:

Captain, Antino Imbert; Commander, Carlo Alberto Racchia; Lieutenants, Gabriela Martinez, Giuseppe Dente, Demetrio Vagliero; First Surgeon, Santoro Orlando; Assistant, Ptolilo Esperdi; Paymaster, Francesco Ripoli; Lieutenant of Marines, Emilio Delli Calli; Master, Aniello Astareta; Purser, Leo Gordo Gigante; Midshipmen, Adolpho Quaranta, Luigi de Pasquale.

During the *fête* last night the engines were in charge of machinists HALE and GRANGER, of the Novelty Iron Works, who afforded the guests every possible facility for viewing the working of the ponderous engines.

It is understood that Capt. CORTICOS, formerly of the Atlantic steamer *Baltic*, will represent Mr. WEBB'S interest at the Italian Court, and sail in the *Re d'Italia* when she takes her departure from this port.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE BATTLE OF RINGGOLD

Large Number of Prisoners Still Coming in.

Bragg Making His Way South with the Remnant of His Army.

The Brilliant Storming of Missionary Ridge.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga states that in the battle of Ringgold the Seventh Ohio regiment suffered severely, losing Col. CREIGHTON and Lieut.-Col. CRANE killed, and Adjt. BAKER wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt.

The Seventy-sixth Ohio regiment suffered severely.

Prisoners still come in, and their numbers will foot up 7,000.

The mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters trying to get home.

BRAGG, with the skeleton of his army, is making his way South.

The bends of a number of our soldiers were found on the Chicamauga battle-field severed from their bodies, and stuck up on stumps and poles.

A Louisville dispatch to the *Commercial* says that fears are entertained of a raid on the Nashville Railroad, as the guerrillas in the State are concentrating.

A collision occurred on the road eighteen miles south of Louisville yesterday. A number of cars were destroyed, two persons were killed, and four badly hurt.

THE BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The storming of the ridge in the great battle before Chattanoogn on the 25th, is thus described by an officer in a report to the War Department:

"The storming of the ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front, can believe that 18,000 men were moved upon its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness

THE REBEL CAUSE.

What the Rebels Think of Their Own Condition and Prospects.

Speech of Hon. Robert Toombs, Delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Atlanta, Georgia, Nov. 9, 1863.

From the Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I accept with pleasure the invitation of a portion of the gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, to give you my opinion, this evening, on the present condition of the country—the condition of the country that engages all hearts and involves all interests.

It would be to me much more agreeable to say to you pleasant things. *I wish I could tell you that the sky is bright, but stern duty demands of me, in all proper and manly response to your invitation, to tell you rather truthful things.* There is some cause—much cause of anxiety; none whatever of despondency. True hearts, true patriots, so far from desponding, rise with the misfortune of their country. But there is cause for deep, earnest inquiry as to what should be done, the better to maintain the great cause in which we are engaged, and to bring it to a successful and glorious termination. My simple purpose is to bring my small modicum of experience and cast it into the general fund; and if I could be successful in serving one heart to nobler resolves, one hand to yet firmer blows in behalf of that country which now needs the earnest and constant support of all her sons, I shall feel that my time has not been spent in vain.

Three years ago I stood in this place and urged upon you that your rights were in danger, and that your duty and your interest alike demanded of you to burst the bonds which connected you with the Northern States and to declare yourself free and independent. Nearly three years have rolled on of carnage, of war and bloodshed, and nothing has shaken me in the belief that the advice which I then gave you was such as freemen should have accepted. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, is there anything in the conduct of your enemies since this war began, in the manner of their conducting the war, or in their feelings toward you, that should make you repent that you left their polluted embrace? Do you find anything in the administration of their Government or their conduct of the war to make you regret that you have cut loose from that body of death and corruption? For myself I stand to-day where I stood then, with purpose unfaltering, now and forever to resist all the efforts which they may make to bring us into any connection with them. I see around me many of the manly forms and bright eyes of noble patriots who then stood around me in these halls, and pleaded before you the liberty and independence of your country, to maintain, sword in hand, that rights should be respected and that justice should be done. Many of them have met the foe face to face, fought the good fight, and sealed with their blood their devotion to their country. In fact in all over is over, duty is performed, and they sleep well. Though many of them sleep without even a cold up on their bosoms, upon battle-fields made immortal by their valor, their names and heroic deeds will live in history, in story and in song, and shall pass on down the stream of time, keeping with the thought and the speech of all climes and all centuries, "while glory keeps eternal watch" over the precious dust. While we pay the tribute of a tear to their memories, and of a sigh to the beloved ones they have left behind them, let their example arouse us to higher efforts to emulate their example, whenever the country may need our services.

When this contest commenced in 1861, at the organization of this new Government, but six States confederated. A very short while elapsed ere the number increased to thirteen. Maryland was withdrawn and overpowered, and thus was prevented from uniting with us. Lying immediately under the power of the enemy, she had no opportunity for carrying out her desire to do so with us by breaking the ties which bound her to the States from which we have separated. She was loyal, is loyal to this day, but she is now and has been powerless to speak out the sentiments which she feels and knows. Kentucky in like manner, a majority of whose people are actuated by the same noble sentiments, after some delay, has come out boldly and has declared herself free and independent. Missouri, divided, full of bloody strife between her sons and her country, has also announced by the voice of the people, without doubt or hesitation, that she is practically struggling for her own independence. Two States, Tennessee on the Mississippi, from the mouth of St. Anthony to the Ocean is in the hands of the enemy, and thus cutting in twain the great Valley of the Mississippi. The fall of Vicksburg hastened this terrible blow to us, and it fell with severe blow in its defence. A portion of Virginia has also been lost to us, our islands are lost, our coasts are ravaged, and our seaports captured or threatened. The enemy besieges Charleston, and recently have set their hands feet upon the soil of our own State, though Chickamauga wrote them of what reception they may expect upon a repetition of the experiment. *I cannot therefore, tell you that the affairs are bright—we have a great work to do—great sacrifices to make.* Let us meet the trial we are called to encounter, true to the sacred cause in which we have embarked all, true to our prosperity, and above all, true to Him and God, we shall triumph, and our land be free. Such is the military situation of the country. The conduct and valor of our troops must finally overcome their difficulties. *If they can be held on the field—here is our present danger*—we need coolness and prudence—vigor and ability now in the civil as much as in the military service of our country.

We find that our finances have fallen into disorder, that public credit has sunk very low; but *the Government finds itself practically unable to carry on the war* our military is so successful without a resort to methods of collecting supplies inconsistent with the fundamental law of the land, the inalienable rights of a free people, and, in my judgment, inconsistent with the public safety, and dangerous to our cause. This policy is rapidly producing its legitimate fruits. *We find depression taking the place of enthusiasm, and distrust is supplanting confidence.* The cause of these evils must be removed. It is not for gratification that I bring these facts before you to-night. I seek not now to utter reproaches, but solely to save the country from a disastrous policy.

Those who would trade in the misfortunes of their country are base citizens and worse cowards—but public evils must be discovered and exposed, in order that they may be corrected and removed. This is the duty of patriots.

I propose to point out the evils, and suggest such remedies as may appear suitable to our circumstances to preserve our country from the great calamities and misfortunes under which it is now suffering.

Fellow-citizens, the first one point clear in all our codes of laws that can guide and direct us—the Constitution of our country. That Constitution is not alone your wisdom, or the wisdom of our fathers of 1787, but it is the concentrated wisdom of centuries, of time and of experience; and the only mode by which we can preserve and maintain our liberties and our independence is to stand by it. Adherence to it will give us strength and efficiency; departure from it, as a necessary consequence, will bring evil upon our cause, and upon our country. It is our ark of safety, it is the embodiment of all those great principles which have enabled liberty in all ages of the world. By this chart we must seek to determine where lies the dividing line between the rights and the military authority of this country. And when this is done, it will be found that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority. Liberty is always endangered in civil, and, indeed, in all laws by the activity of the military authority. Again and again has liberty been lost and wrested in the struggle—whose war is often the only security for liberty. It is ever a danger and a menace to it. Our ancestors, whose sufferings were greater than ours—I mean then those of the people of Georgia, though not greater, perhaps, than those of some of the other States—provided against such encroachments, and during the whole seven years of their war with Great Britain, maintained the supremacy of the military over the civil authority, and it will now be found that our Constitution has been violated, wilfully termed a Peace Constitution, (it was made for war as well as peace,) will be adequate to every emergency which may arise, whether in peace or in war, whether in our day or in future time. This Constitution is the life of the nation. Preserve it, and you must conquer; destroy it and you may gain independence, but you will lose liberty. It is necessary that you should give it your earnest and loyal support, for it has to itself all necessary means of peaceful, and the successful resistance to all encroachments upon your rights; either from within or without. It lays at the feet of the Confederate Government, every dime of the blood and every cent of the wealth of the people, dedicates it to the public weal. It only limits the mode of raising and applying both to the public service.

In these limitations will be found the wisdom of the ages standing guard over the safety of the present and the future—holding even the scale, that equity and justice may ornside over and sanctify the sacrifice. When this is done, you will bear of no complaints, of no discontents among our patriotic people, on account of public burdens. Lay their burdens with equality, equity and justice, discontent will disappear, confidence will be restored and the clouds which now hang over us will soon be dispelled.

The [illegible] rights of all persons, houses, papers, and effects of all persons, shall be protected from unreasonable search and seizure, except upon evidence and probable cause, except persons in the military service of the Confederacy; that no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by due process of law; that private property shall not be taken, even for public use, without just compensation. In these, and in numerous other clauses of the Constitution, you will find the rights of the people fenced about and defended by ample guarantees. Tan grant of military power is liberal and large, and should be large. The Constitution so designed it, at the same time that it prescribed the rules and regulations under which the power is to be exercised, and subordinates it to the civil authority of the country. The Constitution grants full power to Congress to pass rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces, including the militia, when in actual service in the Confederate States. This grant is broad and comprehensive, but comprehends [illegible] law—constitutional military law. It carries out plainly the division line between civil and military law, and the persons subject to the law. This is not martial law. That is a term unknown to Governments. Martial law means the abrogation of all law—the subversion of all constitutions, and the substitution in their stead of military orders, the substitution of Provost-Marshals le lieu of Justices, Sheriffs, Judges and Juries. Let these instrumentalities of despotism cease in the Confederate States. The power to take private property for public use is impliedly granted in the Constitution; but in the same clause, just compensation is expressly provided to be paid. Even this limited, it was granted and intended to be used, as fully appears by the Constitution itself, only in temporary and pressing emergencies, and when the ordinary power of "supporting armies" by the constitutional mode of raising money by taxation, and purchasing and furnishing supplies could not be made available.

It was really made and intended as a limitation on power, and a further security to the property of the people. If was never intended that a man's property should be taken away from him, and he be deprived of his honest earnings by agents, often by irresponsible agents who might pass over, through partiality and favoritism, one class, and levy the contributions for the support of our armies on another. The injustice might be monstrous. These agents become our legislators and lawgivers; they may reward friends, punish enemies, and provide for themselves instead of our armies. No sane man could ever be brought to support so monstrous and unjust a system of taxation; it is spoliation, and it is persistence in it will work ruin to the Republic. Rights must be respected and justice must be done, or we endanger all. I have heard it frequently stated, and it has been maintained in some of the newspapers in Richmond, that we should now sacrifice liberty to Independence; but I tell you, my countrymen, the two are inseparable. If we lose our liberty we shall also lose our independence; and when our Congress determined to support our armies by impressments, gathering supplies wherever they found them most convenient, and forcing them from those from whom their agents might choose to take them, in violation of the fundamental principles of our Constitution, which require all burdens to be uniform and just, and paying for them such prices as they choose, they made a fatal blunder, which can not be persisted in without endangering our cause, and probably working ruin to our Government. The moment they departed from the plain rule laid down in the Constitution—that impressments of private property should only be made in cases where absolutely necessary require them—they laid the foundation for discontent among the people, they discouraged labor, and incorporated a principle which is not only in violation of the Constitution, but fatal to rights of property. *The Constitution cannot be observed with in time of war, any more than in time of peace.* If it is overthrown, we are already conquered. Liberty is lost when a man holds his life, liberty and property, not under the law, but at the mere pleasure of another. Stood, therefore, by the Constitution of your country, which you have sworn to support, and which all the public officers have sworn to support, from the President down to the lowest officer in the country. This is duty, safety and honor in that course. I hope to stand by it in peace or in war, through evil as well as through good report.

Then when you come to levy burdens, it matters not how heavy they be, if they are necessary, so they be just. If five per cent. of the wealth of the country will answer, take only that, but if ten, or twenty, or fifty per cent. are necessary, it be the last dollar of the country and the last drop of blood are necessary, take that; for I would rather see this whole country the cemetery of freemen than the habitation of slaves. [Applause.]

Therefore it is not a question how much shall be levied for the support of our Government, but only that your levies be just and uniform. The citizens of this country demand that they be permitted to bear their just proportion of the burdens that may be necessary in the achievement of our independence. They demand that if provisions are necessary for the support of our armies in the field, if horses are necessary, if clothing, if property of any kind is needed; they demand that the burden of supplying it shall not fall on a few individuals, but on society at large, and in just and uniform proportion on all. It is the right, the privilege, as well as the duty, of all, to bear a just and equal portion of the demands of the Government. When, therefore, the Government seeks to levy its supplies through commissaries, or other agents, by impressment, instead of entering the market, as others do, and purchasing them, it denies the people of the right which they claim of bearing their just proportion of the burdens, as well as of the benefits of the Government. The wise out of twenty centuries is against this policy, and I here affirm that it will not support the army, and will ruin the Republic. Anesuy it has deprived many of their honest earnings, and left them to smiles in penury, want and dependence, and I call on you to right them. [Applause.] Such a system has never been pursued with profit to the country, from the time of ALEXANDER the Great down to the present time. Gen. SCOTT did not practice it, even when in the enemy's country. From the whole of his march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, he obtained his supplies by purchases, and obtained them plentifully, while our armies, which depend for their support on impressments, have often been upon half rations, all over their country, even where provisions were abundant. There are said to be nine millions of people in our Confederacy. There are 1,800,000 black and white, in our own State, and provisions are ample for the support of all, if they were only distributed; and yet, the course which has been pursued in obtaining supplies for the army, *has reduced it almost to the point of starvation*, even in the midst of plenty; and, in the name of the Constitution and of justice, I here enter my protest against it. It is your business, as legislators, to provide for the wants of those who may have suffered from this system in your midst, and I hope you will do it. If it requires taxation, impose it, if a loan, take it, whatever is necessary, do it, that the families of those who are in need of provisions and clothing, whether because we all they have had has been taken from them by the Government, or whether the absence of their natural protectors in the military service of the country, has deprived them of support, do all that is necessary to make them comfortable. You have the power and you should exercise it. [Applause.]

Why cannot the Government go into the market as other dealers and purchase their supplies? It is said that the people will not sell for the currency at reasonable rates. Well, if they will not sell for one price pay another. You have the power of taxing what is necessary in the country. If one dollar is not sufficient, raise ten—pay just compensation, market price for all commodities, not monopolized, and tax those who are able to pay. Why should all the burdens fall on one class, as it has hitherto fallen almost exclusively on the agriculturists? Why should the capitalist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the speculator, the extortioner, be passed over? They have remained at home during the war and made money. Why should not their money be taken to carry on the war, as well as the productions of the agriculturists? They are a favored class; there are no exempts among them; they have been the greatest sufferers in this war, both in blood and treasure.

But shall I proceed? If a man advocates such principles as these, it is said he is against the Administration. [Laughter.]

I say to you all in candor, that the course our Government has pursued in obtaining its supplies has sowed the seeds of discontent broadcast over the land, and is generating hostility to the Government itself. Look at the practical workings of it in your own State. In the northern section of it the hand of Providence has been laid heavily upon them for the last two years. Last year the rains were withheld from them. Sterility, cursed, and old mother Earth seemed to forget her children. This year the flood has come, and, in addition, the foot of the invader has been set upon the land, and blighted the prospects of the agriculturists. Famine, war, and worse than all, impressment, has laid its hand upon them, and you are asked to make provisions for the support of many who will be unable, from these causes, to support themselves, and I hope you will do it. In addition to this, the impressing agent has gone around, and, in many cases, robbed the families of their meager support for the year. *As a consequence, the soldiers in the field have become discontented and desertions have taken place. It is useless to attempt to control these facts. You know them to be true, and our enemy knows them to be true.* The part of wisdom is to rectify the evils, not to conceal them. It is your duty, as the guardians of the people of Georgia, to speak out, and see to it, that the Republic shall suffer no detriment at the hands of those whose duty it is to guard and defend her interests. You are bound to see to it that the rights and liberty of the people are maintained.

I will invite your attention to another not less important topic. Our currency is depreciated. We have gone on increasing the amount of our Treasury credits month after month and year after year, and yet we wonder that our credits are not worth as much as standard bullion, as if the experience of all ages was not uniform, that the greater the amount of the circulation, even if it were gold itself, the less would be the value, and that whenever the circulation, no matter of what it consisted, exceeded the wants of trade, that it must of necessity depreciate. At the beginning of this war, when I was honored by the convention of the people of Georgia with a seat in the Provisional Congress, the Government borrowed $15,000,000 by pledging one-eighth of a cent per pound on all the cotton exported from this country, payable to nothing but gold and silver or the coupons of the bonds, and, for the first year of the war, they were on a par value with gold and silver, and, even at the present time, when gold and silver have greatly increased in value, are worth 60 or 100 per cent. premium, and with this loan and Treasury notes not exceeding the taxes of the year, the war was carried on for the first year. But the war enlarged its dimensions. Our enemy, after putting seventy-five thousand men into the field, went on increasing their army, until it had accumulated an army to fight against us which neither we nor they, nor any human being, ever dreamed would be called out. Column after column and army after army of this mighty host did we roll back, until he, in the madness of his lust for dominion, with the seas at his command, lavied troops from every part of the world to bring against us, in order to take from us this magnificent land which the Creator had given us. Still our troops did not falter. We needed more money to meet these great events, which we raised by an easy but unsafe mode. The great error we committed was this: As soon as we issued an amount of money adequate to the wants of commerce, we did not stop, but went on increasing the amount $150,000,000, $400,000,000, $600,000,000, and the result was inevitable—*the depreciation from the 1st of March last to the 1st of July has been at the rate of 5 per cent. per day up to the 1st of July.* It seemed to be overlooked that while you increase the issues of the Government you in the same proportion depreciate the value of the currency. It cannot be otherwise, it is governed by a law, law that no human legislation can control. You may, by appeals to patriotism, or by intimidation, induce men to take it, but after which every man will fail, and the value of your issue must finally be determined by the inexorable standard on gold and silver—the world's measure. And all these laws, regulating the prices of produce, or of other articles of commerce, and establishing maximums, will not reduce these credits to be taken when it becomes worthless, and will have no other effect than to discourage industry, to sow the seeds of discontent among the people, and to raise up a party against the Government itself. This is a law as inviolable as that which makes the Oconee to flow, and mingle its waters with the Atlantic Ocean. Men may reject the folly of CANOVA, but they cannot arrest the laws of nature. Appeals to patriotism to sustain a currency on false principles, weaken the friends of the cause without benefiting the country, however well-intended they may be. They may drive to the Government of their sustenance: that is patriotic, yet it cannot sustain a currency based on false principles. They had better give to the poor, with the better assurance that the Great Paymaster will reward them, for He hath said, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." You must, then, give all your energies to the real improvement of your currency. Redeem your issue of treasury notes, first by taxes as far as you can, then tax for the balance of the excess. Bring the quantity down to the requirements of commerce, and it will regain its value. Neglect to do this, and shame and dishonor stare you in the face.

Your cause will suffer for the want of that which is as necessary for our success as an army. This is no new thing. Our ancestors tried the plan we have been pursuing in the Revolution of 1776. They issued $200,000,000 of notes, which being vastly in excess of the requirements of commerce, speedily depreciated in value, until in 1780 $500 were worth but $1, and soon afterward these credits ceased to exchange commodities. This was in the darkest days of the Revolution, but still the war and our cause triumphed. It was strong in the strength and right in the vitality of truth, and it triumphed in despite of human folly. In 1790, seven years after the war had ended, the States not having provided for this currency, the new Government agreed to receive them on a new loan at the rate of $100 for $1 in money. And that is the history to which we have been shutting our eyes. The French were simple enough to follow our example of errors, with the same result. When assignats ran the same race and had greatly depreciated, a great effort was made to induce the people to take them, but notwithstanding the penalty of death was affixed to a refusal to receive them in payment for debts and commodities, the effort failed, and assignats were duly chronicled among financial follies. But her revolution did not fail. They abandoned the policy, and enacted a better and wiser system, and by wiser counsels, under the enlightened policy of NAPOLEON, they carried their eagles in triumph over a great portion of the civilized world.

Therefore, we have nothing to fear except from our persistence in folly. Our Government must pass laws by which the amount of currency may be reduced to the required limits, and then, instead of our war costing us $800,000,000 a year, it will only cost $100,000,000, and, instead of paying three, or five, or ten prices for our necessaries, we shall get them at their lowest money prices, and, instead of promising our soldiers eleven dollars per month and pay no them one dollar, we can pay them what we promised to pay them, and it will exchange for something wherewith to support their families. It would have been far better to have borrowed money on bonds at twenty-five cents on the dollar, than to have kept up this folly and delusion a single month.

We must reform, and commence by increasing the value of a dollar to that at which the law fixes it—seventeen pennyweights and eight grains of silver—and not let it remain as it is now worth—about a grain and a half of silver to the dollar. If a debt is incurred by the Government, it will be among ourselves, *for no other people, I believe, will take our credit*, and the people must be taxed to the amount it may be found necessary to redeem it. Our Government has already called for the service in the field of the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, and may call out all other able-bodied men when necessary. Why may it not just as well call for money to any desirable extent of those who have been permitted to stay at home and make money? Money is just as necessary for the prosecution of a war as soldiers, and the remark of one of the greatest of modern warriors, LOUIS XIV., is not far from the truth, that when two nations go to war, that one will conquer which has the last dollar to the treasury. I put it in every honest man who has staid at home, if he is not as much bound to aid the Government with the money which he has made during the war, as any soldier is to defend it with his blood. The man in the army gives all his time, which may be all his capital, to defend the lives, liberties and property of himself and his countrymen. Shall you not give all your acquisitions, at least during the war, for the same purpose? I think so. Look ye to it! Revolutions go to the bottom of things.

Then, fellow-citizens, as to what you should do in these trying times. You have been sent here to legislate for the good of the people. You have clothed your President with extraordinary but necessary powers for the prosecution of this war for independence. Support him, therefore, with every legitimate means in your power to the uttermost in all the exercise of his rightful powers. At the same time zealously watch the least encroachments upon public liberty. Let us remember that the President, down to the lowest magistrate in the land, are but the servants of the people, and not their masters; and, therefore, a check should be imposed on all unconstitutional measures.

You need not fear that your Executive will not be strong enough; he has the control of a thousand millions per annum; Congress has invested him with the power of appointment over the army and civil appointments, including the power of examination from military service, which reaches nearly every family in the Republic. There is no weakness here: he who is bold enough even to criticise with freedom, has no other shield but the consciousness of rectitude and faith in the truth and the people.

It may have been expected of me that I would say something of myself on this occasion, I will not. Twenty-five years of public service have convinced me that it is in vain for any man in public life to expect to escape censure, detraction, and malice, if he serves his country faithfully. I am not vain enough to deem myself an exception to the rule. As a man, I am ready to meet all detractors, but I have no grievances for the public—one to control my public duty. To all my detractors I will answer, in the language of DANTON, "make my name forever infamous, if you can but save my country." All of us who do not look to the enemy stand on the same bottom—one house, one home, one destiny. Then let all such strife—unite heart and hand for the cause of the country. I now ask me for no examination worthy of your invitation. I will give it to you. I will take an example of our fair countrywomen. They have carried off the palm of patriotism in this war. They have given all, and suffered all, for the cause. Husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers have all been offered on the altar of the country. They cheered and animated them to rush to the battle-field; they have clothed them with their own labor, even with their own garments; have followed them to the hospital and the grave; imitated their sufferings in this world, and smoothed their pathway to the next.

Gentlemen, realize and accept the grand truth that liberty, in its last analysis, is but the blood of the brave. [Applause.]

Relief for Our Prisoners in the South.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

The United States Sanitary Commission appeals to the humanity and patriotism of the people for additional means of relieving the crying wants of Union soldiers in rebel prisons.

Already more than $20,000 worth of food and clothing have been sent by the Commission on flag of truce boat to City Point, and assurances have been received from Union officers and men in Richmond prisons, that the earlier consignments of material had reached and relieved, temporarily, the pressing wants of the brave men. The supply, at best, will be insufficient, even when added to what has been sent by other agencies.

Let not those who have warmth in their houses, and superabundance of food on their tables, forget the shivering, starving patriots on Belle Island and in the Libby prison. The following articles are greatly needed, and will be sent forward with dispatch:

Blankets, woolen shirts, woolen drawers, woolen socks, combs, soap, sponges, Boston crackers, preserved meats, soups, sweet chocolate and concentrated food of all kinds.

Donations of money are also urgently solicited to be appropriated to the above object. Money may be sent to G. T. STRONG, Esq., Treasurer, No. 823 Broadway. Stores, with invoice of contents to the United States Sanitary Commission Depot, No. 46 South Sharpe-street, Baltimore, or to the Rooms of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York, marked in one corner of the packages "Richmond."

J. FOSTER JENKINS,
General Secretary U. S. Sanitary Com.

A Sad Story and its Moral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY CAMP, VIENNA, Va., Nov. 24, 1863.

Last evening, soon after dark, our camp was aroused by a shot near the guard tent, where some of Mosby's men, just taken by a scouting party under Capt. RAMSAY, were confined.

Supposing it an attempt to escape, the men tumbled out of their tents, revolver in hand, and a large crowd soon surrounded the guard tent, where a sad spectacle awaited them.

There lay FREDERICK WILSON, one of the finest soldiers in the regiment, in the agony of death, from a shot through his chest.

It was found that he had been leaning on his carbine, when the butt slipped on the door-sill of the tent, and the hammer *being down upon the cap*, exploded the charge, killing him almost instantly. His age was twenty-five. He was from California last, though born in Philadelphia—a noble, bright-headed fellow, always cheerful, kind and brave.

"None knew him but to love him!
None named him but to praise!"

He falls another victim to the pernicious practice which prevails throughout our whole army, and indeed is supposed to be the rule, of carrying the *gun with the hammer down on the cap.*

When thus carried, the slightest catch, bringing the hammer back an eighth of an inch, lets it fall on the cap, and explodes it. The same effect is produced by any hard blow on the butt of the gun or the back of the hammer.

Every sportsmen knows that the only safe way to carry a gun is at *half cock.* You may throw the gun to the ground without firing it, or if anything catches the hammer it only pulls it back to full cock, where it stops.

After thirty years' experience as a sportsman I would rather see a gun carried habitually at full-cock than *hammer down.* I have never known a gun so carried to be fired by accident, while this is the fifth time, within my own knowledge, where death has directly ensued from this vicious mode of carrying it.

Twice within the past summer, and repeatedly before, I have accidently caught the hammer of my gun and pulled it back to full cock, when, had it been hammer down, it would have been fired into me or my friend, or my horse.

If I could reach, with my feeble voice, the high places of the army, I would plead earnestly for a general order to forbid the clumsy and vicious practice which has, I know, destroyed so many of our brave soldiers. Will not you, Messrs. Editors, who are one of the *higher powers* of our Government, call the attention of the Department to this evil?

AUDAX.

The Facts in the Case of the Ship America, and other Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the *America*, built during the Russian war, has so often been the subject of newspaper articles, and as Englishmen, even on the floor of the House of Commons, have spoken of this vessel as a Russian war steamer, built by the Americans during the Russian war with England, and in so doing tried to make out a case against American neutrality, I wish to mention a point which has not, I believe, yet appeared in print. I was in Valparaiso, South America, during most of the time the *America* was there. She came consigned to the English house of HUTH, GAUNTLETT & Co., a branch of the house of FREDERICK HUTH & Co., of London, a house of the greatest respectability, wealth and standing. Three or four mails that left this City after the *America*, arrived in Valparaiso before she did. The English had her in their own hands during her stay in that port, and not only could, but undoubtedly would, have detained her there, had there been a suspicion or a shadow of belief that she was intended for the Russian service. Americans should recollect that in this very port, a neutral one, within a few feet of the shore, the English ship-of-war, destroyed the *Essex*, commanded by Commodore PORTER, during the war of 1812. (Our much beloved and gallant Admiral FARRAGUT, being a Midshipman on board that vessel at the time.)

It was reported in Valparaiso at the time the *America* was there, that she was built to the order of an English house in Wall-street. You would do the public a service, Mr. Editor, by finding out the facts of this case, and giving them the benefit of broad daylight. The builder of the vessel surely knows who paid him, for what kind of service she was built, and if he suspected her being used as a Russian war steamer.

While she lay in Valparaiso Bay I met daily the officers of the English fleet, but I never heard one of them speak of the *America* as a suspicious vessel. Surely, she did not look as if intended for war purposes. DE LACEY.

Metropolitan Cavalry Regiment.

No. 176 BROADWAY, (HOWARD HOTEL,) NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Having read in your yesterday's edition that a number of our most influential citizens, including the three candidates for the Mayoralty, Messrs. RENDY, BOOTH and GUNTHER, are urging the raising of a Metropolitan cavalry regiment, under the command of Col. JULIUS B. HARMAN, I have the pleasure to inclose a check of $50, to be handed to him in aid of his exertions for the above object.

I have no doubt that the plan of organizing a Metropolitan regiment under the present circumstances, with an appropriation of an extra bount fund, is a good one, especially when commanded by an officer who, to my own knowledge, is a distinguished graduate of the celebrated military schools of France, and who, since his several years of residence amongst us, has always shown his devotedness to the land of his adoption, and already rendered signal service to defend the cause of the Union.

I hope that Col. HARMAN, supported as he is by some of our most prominent citizens, will succeed in raising his regiment, and thus contribute to prevent the necessity of another draft.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. T. CHICKHAUS.

No. 6 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the check of $50, which has been sent to me by a patriotic gentleman—CHAS. T. CHICKHAUS, Esq. That money has been handed by me, as well as the other subscriptions received, to WM. H. FIELD, Esq., of the Comptroller's office, who has kindly consented to be the Treasurer of the "Extra Bounty Fund," which will be appropriated to the Metropolitan cavalry regiment under my command.

Respectfully yours,
Col. JULIUS B. HERMAN.

The Accident to the Hendrick Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of last Tuesday (17th inst.) you notice an account of the accident to the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, on her downward trip of the morning of the 15th inst., and stated that "none of the passengers were hurt." I have waited anxiously for one of the many who were hurt to contradict that report.

I have been confined to my room since the affair, and my surgeon says I shall be a cripple for life—the effect of injuries received—and I know that many were hurt at that time. I cannot see how the report could have been published as it was, and remain so long uncontradicted.

Hoping you will give place to the above in your columns, that the public may know that a boat and its boiler cannot be stove in as that was, through the carelessness of somebody, and no person be hurt, you will much oblige A WOUNDED MAN.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

Obituary.

SIGISMUND ZSULAVSKY, Second Lieutenant Fifth United States Volunteers, died recently at Port Hudson, in the 19th year of his age. Lieut. ZSULAVSKY was a son of the late Mme. ZSULAVSAY, and nephew of Louis Kossuth. He entered the service as a private in the Eighth New-Hampshire Volunteers, then attached to Gen. BUTLER's command. After having faithfully discharged his duty for nearly two years, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Fifth United States Volunteers, formerly a part of Gen. WILLIAMS' brigade. He was a young man of high principles, marked talent and cultivation, of great refinement and dignity of character, and exceedingly beloved by all who knew him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the above Company held a meeting at the Depot, East Twenty-sixth-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, Monday at noon, in accordance with the call issued by the President by direction of the Board of Directors. Wm. E. MORRIS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. W. H. EMMONS acted as Secretary. The Chairman then stated that the meeting was called by order of the Board of Directors for the purpose of taking into consideration the business of the Company, and anticipated connections with other railroads, which render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

Also, for the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such construction, and to defray the expenses incident to the extension of the City railroad, already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the capital stock to such amount as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both Common and Preferred Stock, which is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remain unpaid.

Proofs were then furnished that the call had been published in three newspapers in this City, and that a copy of the same had been sent to each stockholder. Gen. CHARLES W. SANFORD then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue the increased Capital Stock of said Company remaining unissued, being $3,139,850, from time to time, as may be required for the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays in extending the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and completing the road from that place, or such other point as the Board may select, to Albany, and defraying the expenses incident to the extension of the City railroad already authorized, and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock for the use of the road.

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be increased to eight millions of dollars, being the full amount authorized by its charter, and the acts amending the same.

Which were carried by a unanimous vote, (92,525 shares were represented, being more than two-thirds of the number of shares issued, which is 114,457,) after which the meeting adjourned.

A Large Fire on Seventh Avenue—An Entire Block Destroyed—Estimated Damage over $160,000—Three Tenement Houses and Thirteen other Buildings Totally Destroyed—Over Forty Families Burned Out.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the rear portion of the second floor of building Nos. 292 and 294 Seventh-avenue, on the premises of M. S. CURTIS, steel-wire temperer. The flames were first seen issues from the skylight and bursting out at the roof. In a brief space of time the entire building was in flames, and, despite the most active exertions of the firemen, who were very promptly on hand, the entire block on Seventh-avenue, west side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, was destroyed, with the exception of the corner building on Twenty-eighth-street. In addition to this, three buildings on the block above, north side of Twenty-ninth-street, were wholly destroyed, three others partially, and also three large brick houses, Nos. 302, 304 and 306, on Seventh avenue, above Twenty-ninth-street, were mostly burned.

No. 296 Seventh-avenue was a three-story brick building, occupied by FREDERICK BOOK as a wall-paper manufactory. His loss is about $12,000—insured for $8,000, as follows:

Central Park Insurance Co	$1,500
Manhattan Insurance Co	2,100
American Exchange Insurance Co	1,000
Excelsior Insurance Co	1,000
Williamsburgh City Insurance Co	1,000
Fulton Insurance Co	500
Total	$8,000

No. 296 was a two-story brick building, occupied as the Kopotanis Coffee and Spice Mills. It was owned by M. F. DAVO. The loss on stock and fixtures is about $5,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Home Insurance Company of New-Haven, and also to a considerable amount in the Kings County Insurance Company.

Nos. 292 and 294 Seventh-avenue, were two-story brick buildings, and were occupied as follows: The rear portion of the second floor by M. S. CURTIS, as a hoop-skirt manufactory. His loss is about $500; no insurance. The front part of the second floor, occupied by C. H. BENHAM, hoop-skirt manufactory. Loss about $3,000; insured for $3,500 in the Peoples' and Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies. The first floor was occupied by VOSBURGH & Co., as a hoop-skirt and wire manufactory. Their loss is estimated at $12,000; they are insured for $6,000 as follows:

Brevoort Insurance Co	$2,500
Exchange Insurance Co	1,000
Lenox Insurance Co	1,000
Firemen's Insurance Co	1,500
Total	$6,000

Nos. 298 and 300 were five-story brick buildings, occupied as naval frnice and looking-glass manufactory by the firm of WASTOR, COVAL & SCHLICHTING. These buildings were totally destroyed. Damage about $40,000; insured as follows, on the stock:

Relief Insurance Co	$1,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Co	2,000
Harmony Insurance Co	1,000
Columbia Insurance Co	1,000
Williamsburgh City Insurance Co	2,500
Stuyvesant Insurance Co	1,500
Charter Oak Insurance Co	1,500
Jersey City Insurance Co	1,000
Home Insurance Co	5,000
North Western Insurance Co	1,500
Brevoort Insurance Co	1,000
Total	$19,000

The buildings are insured for $6,000 in the Corn Exchange and Home, of New-Haven.

The buildings Nos. 290, 292, 294 Seventh-avenue, are insured for $4,500 in the Adriatic and North Western Companies. Nos. 286 and 288 Seventh-avenue were occupied by the Maple Ruffling Company. Their loss is principally by water, and is reported to be about $1,000. The buildings were very nearly destroyed, and were fully insured, but in what Companies could not be ascertained.

From the house No. 300, which is situated on the northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and which was entirely destroyed, the flames rapidly spread across Twenty-ninth-street, to No. 301 Seventh-avenue. This was a large five-story brick building, occupied as a tenement house on the upper stories by about twenty poor families. Their losses range from $100 to $5,000 each, and it is sufficient to say that in most instances all lost everything they had in the way of household goods. The lower floor was occupied by JAMES DOHERTY, as a liquor-store. His loss is about $1,000; insured for $2,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mrs. MCKENNA, was nearly destroyed. It is insured for $1,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

Nos. 304 and 306 were also tenement houses, occupied by about twenty-five families of the poorer class. Many of these lost everything they had, even to their clothing. The fire broke out at a time when almost every person would naturally be in bed. The alarming rapidity with which the flames spread produced a general consternation among the inmates of these three tenement houses. Men, women and children, in undress, ran frantically to the street, and their screams and shrieks are represented by those who were present as harrowing. The wonder is, that where there were so many families all should have escaped with their lives. Many received severe wounds and burns.

The lower floor of No. 304 Seventh-avenue was occupied as a hosiery and dry goods store, by WILLIAM MORRIS. His loss on stock is about $500. He is insured for $1,000 in the Bowery and Manhattan Insurance Companies.

The lower floor of No. 306 was a lager bier saloon, occupied by JACOB FUTTERER. His loss amounts to several hundred dollars; insured for $2,500 in the Peoples' Insurance Company. The buildings are partially destroyed. Fully insured in City companies.

House No. 119, on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, was no unoccupied building, owned by Mrs. MCKENNA.

No. 121 West Twen

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 2, 1863.

$5,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,Cp.Cod.	100½	
3,500	do	100½	
500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	100	
	Notes Fed.&Ang.	106½	
45,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr.C...N	96	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.	171.13½	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	
4,000	do	59	
2,000	Virginia State 6s	55	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	
10,000	Ohio&Miss. R. C.	36	
5,000	do	35	
3,000	E. Tenn. M. 6s	110	
3,000	Er. 3d M. 8s	112	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	117	
1,000	Ala. & T. H.in.B.	82	
20,000	do	82½	
8,000	C.&N.W.2d M	75	
3,000	Tol. & W.1st M.ex	100	
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	
4,000	P., F.W. & C. 2d	104	
1,000	Ind. Bl'm. & R. 1st	107	
45,000	Am. Gold	144¾	
25,000	do	144¾	
37	National Bank	104	
100	Canton Co	32½	
200	do	32¾	
100	do	32¾	
350	do	33 3-16	
600	Cumb. Coal Frt.	32½	
1000	do	32	
100	do	32	
500	do	31½	
100	do	31¾	
100	do	31¾	
600	Amer. Coal Co	63	
100	Quick. Sil. Co	63	
150	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	30	
500	do	30	
700	Pacific Co. L. Co	17	
300	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	80½	
300	Mar. Min. Co	31	
50	do	35	
150	Pacific Mail	210½	
50	do	210½	
350	do	211	
1100	N. Y. Cen. R	88	
600	do	13.	
1250	do	13.	
500	do	13.	
200	do	13.	
100	do	13.	
300	N. Y. Cen. R	13.	
600	do	13.	
1250	do	13.	
500	do	13.	
200	do	13.	
100	do	13.	
800	do	13.	
500	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	
100	do	77¾	
450	do	77¾	
100	do	77¾	
200	Ill Central	116	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s'81,Co.C.	106	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	66½	
15,000	do	66	
5,000	Canton Co	32	
350	do	31	
600	Cum. Coal Fr	31	
200	do	31¾	
200	do	32	
500	Quicks. M. Co	63	
100	Pacific M. S Co.	30.10	
5	do	210	
300	N.Y. Cen. R.	87.10	
500	do	87	
400	do	87½	
200	do	87½	
200	do	87½	
2000	Erie Railroad	44½	
200	Erie R. Pref.	84½	
400	Hud. R. R.	113	
300	do	113¾	
300	do	113½	
200	do	113½	
400	Harlem R.	31½	
200	Mich Cen. R.	122	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	115.	
600	do	115	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1450	N. Y. Cen. R	127	
200	do	13.	
100	do	13.	
800	do	c.13.	
100	do	13.	
100	do	13.	
100	do	13.	
300	do	13.	
3200	do	13.	
200	do	c.	
100	do	13.	
700	Erie Railway	43	
600	do	43	
400	do	43	
50	Erie R. Pref.	84	
400	Harlem R.	31	
700	do	30	
500	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	
100	do	77¾	
450	do	77¾	
100	do	77¾	
200	Ill Central	116	
100	Reading R.	12.	
300	do	12.	
891	do	c.11	
100	do	c.11	
100	do	c.11	
100	do	c.11	
200	do	c.11	
400	do	c.11	
600	Cleve. & Pitts	102	
200	do	830.102	
200	do	830.102	
100	do	blo.102	
200	do	830.103	
300	Gal. & Chi. R.	106	
200	do	106	
700	Clev. & Tol. R.	102	
400	do	blo.102	
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	102	
200	do	b15.102	
200	do	b15.102	
1,500	Mil. & P. Du C.	53	
1000	Tol. & Wau R.	44	
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	81	
300	do	830 81	
500	do	830 81	
200	do	830 81	
100	do	b30 81	
200	do	b30 81	
50	Alt. & T. H. R.	55	
200	do	54	
100	Chic. & N. W.	45	
100	do	45	
200	do	45	
100	do	45	
200	Chic. & Alton R.	82	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	New York Central	128	
700	Erie R.	43	
100	do	43	
100	do	43	
300	do	43	
3800	do	43	
1400	do	43	
200	do	43	
1000	Reading R.	11	
700	M. S. & N. I. R.	77	
100	do	77	
450	do	77	
100	do	77	
200	Ill Central	116	
100	Reading R.	12	
100	do	12	
200	do	12	
500	do	12	
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	106	
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	101	
100	do	101	
100	Clev. & Pitts	101	
200	do	101	
100	do	101	
100	do	101	
200	do	101	
100	do	101	
100	do	101	
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

PARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress by Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Outlaw.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—The Irish Tiger.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Fille de L'Avare—Tambour Battant.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Szeshosco Vigon.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50

The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at 2 25

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The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The hope of a victory over Lee in Virginia may as well be given up, at least until next Spring, if the very unexpected news which comes to us from Washington must be credited. Last night's dispatches say that Gen. Meade has led his army again to their old camping grounds on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where the brave fellows will probably set in at once into Winter quarters. The friends of Gen. Meade explain this last advance of the Army of the Potomac as having been made to prevent reinforcements from Lee reaching Longstreet—an object which they claim to have successfully achieved.

The President has received official dispatches from Gen. Banks announcing, under date of Nov. 9, the occupation of Brazos Island, Fort Isabel and Brownsville by the forces under his command. The General speaks with hopefulness of the prospect before him in Texas. Gen. Stone, writing from New-Orleans on the 26th ult., officially makes known the capture, on the 17th, of Corpus Christi and Aransas City, with 100 prisoners and three guns.

The news from Gen Burnside is still indefinite and somewhat conflicting. The report of a general engagement, and the capture of five thousand prisoners on Sunday, is not confirmed. But it seems to be pretty well established that Longstreet has abandoned his operations before Knoxville, and is making the best of his way into Southeastern Virginia. One dispatch states that he was repulsed in his attempt to cross the south side of the Tennessee at Knoxville on Sunday, and another from Tazewell, Tenn., indicates that he was moving up the north bank of that river by the road to Rutledge, which is the main road toward Bristol, Va. Another dispatch from Cumberland Gap, Nov. 30, says all the available forces have left there under the direction of Gen. Foster, to intercept Longstreet's retreat. He has 130 miles to march before he strikes railroad communication. Another collision is likely to occur.

From Richmond, we have full files to the 30th of November, inclusive. The extracts which we give from the rebel papers are exceedingly interesting. Their own accounts of the recent operations in Tennessee and Georgia are very meagre, but a "terrible disaster" is frankly admitted; and though they strive to conceal it as much as possible, yet there is a very strong tone of gloom, disappointment and depression pervading the Southern community in consequence of this rebel defeat. Bragg is denounced in unsparing language, and his removal is demanded without delay. Longstreet's position in East Tennessee, after many positive assertions of great success, is finally admitted to be precarious, and there is hardly a gleam of hope or confidence to be extracted from any point of the rebel military situation, by even the hopeful and defiant rebel journals themselves.

GENERAL NEWS.

An extensive conflagration occurred early Wednesday morning on Seventh-avenue, which resulted in the destruction of over $100,000 worth of property. One entire block on the west side of the avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, was destroyed. Thence the flames extended across Twenty-ninth-street, where several large tenement houses were burned, and over forty families were thereby rendered homeless. Sixteen buildings were entirely destroyed, and several others partially. A firemen named John Brown performed a most heroic act by entering a house and rescuing a child from the second story, after the building was completely enveloped in flames.

The Memphis *Journal* states that the guerrilla bands who have been scattered over West Tennessee are now concentrating their forces near Galloway's Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, their object being to obtain supplies to forward to their colaborers in Dixie. The several commands under Murray, Thompson, Morris, Fields, Newsome and Garrison are all there, under command of Col. Jesse Forrest, who is a brother of the rebel cavalry Genrsl, Bedford Forrest. They are said to have been quite successful in gathering supplies needed by the army, having secured quite a large number of horses and mules, and considerable clothing for their men. Refugees estimate their force at about two thousand men, but there is a probability of this being an over-estimate. It is needless to say that these men are making most strenuous efforts to drag every man who can shoulder a musket into their ranks.

The report that the railroad to Rappahannock Station is being taken up is incorrect. A quantity of surplus iron not wanted to complete the road were brought up, which gave rise to the report. The road is in running order to the river, and is daily used.

The price of Gold was 1½ ₹ cent. higher yesterday than on Tuesday. Bonds were generally [illegible]

excitement in New-York Central Stock, but other descriptions were heavy. Money market steady at 7 ₹ cent.

Flour was in very moderate demand yesterday, closing heavily. Wheat was more sought after and was rather firmer. Corn and Oats were depressed and cheaper. A good inquiry prevailed for Provisions, including New Mess Pork, which was dearer. Whisky was freely purchased at a further advance in prices. Cotton and Groceries were quiet but steady. Hay, Hops, Lime, Leather, and Tallow were in fair request. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 614 vessels of all classes in port.

The Lesson of Our Victory.

There is one ominous circumstance for the rebels in the recent victory of Chattanooga, as well as very favorable to the loyal cause—and that is, that our opponents did not fight at all as they have been accustomed to fight. It is true that the manœuvering on our side showed a most skillful hand, and the daring assault up different sides of a mountain, against large numbers of troops, defended by earthworks, and by at least fifty pieces of artillery, was one of the most brilliant exploits of modern history. Still, all this is not sufficient to explain this very complete victory. No army is "surprised in open daylight," as our telegrams have pictured; nor can mountains, with fifty pieces of artillery on the summits, be taken by assault, if the defenders are united and fully in earnest. We know by this time that the Southern soldiers are quite as brave as our own, and yet we find this most important battle—perhaps to be called by history the life-and-death battle of the rebel Confederacy—having been fought by our men under the most disadvantageous circumstances, gained without apparently a greater loss in killed and wounded than has followed many an unimportant reconnoissance in force. At Chickamauga, where we lost but few prisoners, our losses footed up to some 17,000; at Chattanooga we captured over 6,000 prisoners, more than forty pieces of artillery, and an immense quantity of small arms, breaking up (so far as we can learn) Bragg's army completely, and yet lose, supposing this telegraphic estimate to be a correct one, only 3,200 in killed and wounded. We do not hear, also, that the rebels suffered any heavy loss in killed and wounded. Apparently, a great army, just after a victory, was beaten and broken to pieces with but very little hard fighting on its part.

There can be but one interpretation of this. And the fact ought to bring hope and confidence to every loyal heart. *The rebel soldiers are becoming disaffected to their own cause.*

If our hopes of success in this war had rested only on our ability to subjugate a vast country like the Southern States, we might have felt, with many of our European critics, that the thing was nearly impossible. But the loyalists of the Union have always taken the ground that a very considerable, though scattered, population in the South were Unionists; that another very large body, though in arms against the Government, and nominally rebel, were at heart indifferent to the success of the Confederacy, and that only a comparatively small but very able and influential class—the slave-holding planters and their friends and dependents—were determined enemies of the Union, and meant to fight out this struggle to the end.

On the second of these classes, which makes up the rank and file of the Southern armies, we can at once begin to reckon when disasters commence and poverty presses on the Confederacy. Very few men are so enthusiastic for a cause as to be willing to fight for it without pay, or when they have no permanent interest in its success. The private soldier of the rebel army receives now only about six cents for every dollar of the wages promised him. He is not likely to endure this a great while. It is true that Davis, with his consummate ability, has managed to secure abundant supplies for the soldiers, though the people, and those trusted to their honor—the prisoners—were starving. But soldiers must have something more than food and clothes, and their great privations in regard to pay and comforts are, no doubt, producing continual discontent.

Thousands of men in the Confederate States are probably asking themselves every day, What is the object to us, personally, in continuing this bloody and disastrous war?

Most of us at the North have heard so constantly of "desertions from the Confederate armies," and of "disaffection" and "demoralization," usually just before their most tremendous blows, that the telegrams now of such happy occurrences are received with a profound and smiling incredulity.

But the best of testimony convinces us that these representations are only behind the truth, and now this battle of Chattanooga, with its peculiar characteristics, puts the final stamp of reality upon them. When the rebel soldiers are captured in mass in such positions as those of the mountains near Chattanooga, with such small loss on our part, we may be sure that the Confederacy is beginning to crumble. Not that this structure of iniquity will quickly break into fragments. Men of the ability of Jefferson Davis and Lee, with a band of determined and brave leaders, who have perilled all that mankind values for success, and with the prestige of two years behind them, can long hold up even a weaker structure than the rebel Confederacy.

All that desperation and talent and this earnest will that tramples on everything to gain its object, can do, will be done by these men and the bold and able aristocracy who follow them. They will concentrate their forces, and a few, with the deluded soldiers who cling to the fortunes, will fight, as we are convinced, to "the bitter end." But with these events in Upper Georgia, the end begins to appear.

A Clever Ruse.—If any simple-minded individual entertained the belief that John Morgan and his half-dozen lucky fellow-knaves escaped from the Ohio State Penitentiary unaided by outside confederates, we refer them to a statement of the Toronto *Leader* denying the fact, that the guerrilla was in that city on Tuesday. It is plain enough now that the dispatch making that announcement was sent over this country with the simple purpose of throwing from the scent the officers in search of the fugitive. In all probability the ruse was successful, but would it not be worth while to ascertain who in Toronto has the power to prostitute the telegraph to such base uses? Certainly if the fact of Morgan's arrival in Canada was worth telegraphing, a denial of the statement, when its falsity was ascertained, was quite as interesting to the people of the United States, and, indeed, a little more so. Who is the guilty "Canuck?" Or, to go still further back, did no cipher messages pass between Columbus and Toronto on the day of Morgan's escape from "durance vile?" Here is a clue, which it may be profitable for Gov. Tod or the authorities at Washington to follow up.

The Army of the Potomac—Its Mysterious Manœuvres.

The country will be astonished and confounded on reading the dispatch which announces that the Army of the Potomac has again fallen back—fallen back without having tested its own power or that of its rebel adversary—and was probably last night encamped in its old quarters at Brandy Station, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It was on Thursday last that the great host, with high hopes, steady step, and ten days' rations, crossed the Rapidan to measure swords with the enemy, and before one-half of the ten days have passed away, it has wheeled round, retraced its steps, and is now promenading or encamping in the wretched desert that fronts Washington, where it can fight to its heart's content the hornets of Mosby—having in the meantime fought no battle, achieved no victory, and subserved no respectable purpose. On Monday, Gen. Meade captured two corps, or the whole, of Lee's army, by the Philadelphia telegraph, and on Tuesday Lee captured the whole of Gen. Meade's army by a telegram from Philadelphia; and this, with the heavy cannonading that the public heard for several days over the wires, and the gallant skirmishing of Friday and Saturday, constitutes the sum total of visible results from this late campaign. This morning's dispatch avers that Gen. Meade's friends (we are all "Gen. Meade's friends") claim that the object of the advance was not to give battle to Lee, but to prevent his sending reinforcements to Longstreet in Tennessee; and that the movement has consequently been a success. But we fear that those who argue in this manner do not study the newspapers with sufficient assiduity; for Gen. Burnside crossed swords with Longstreet as far back as the 14th, or two weeks before Gen. Meade began his advance, and during the whole of that fortnight he was in imminent peril *until* the 26th ult., the day of Meade's advance, at which date telegrams were received from Gen. Burnside, announcing that he was fully able to resist the enemy until such time as aid was received from Gen. Grant; and as Burnside was under Grant's command, and Grant was then just putting the finishing touches upon his great victory, we may be sure that that energetic officer would not delay relief for a moment. Reinforcements were also hastening to Burnside's help, *via* Cumberland Gap. Beside these all-sufficient aids, we cannot believe that the Army of the Potomac entered upon such a large and comprehensive campaign merely on the supposition that thus it might prevent Lee from sending some regiments to aid Longstreet in extricating himself from a position from which he bids fair to extricate himself without such aid.

The Army of the Potomac had, doubtless, other objects in its advance, and it had, doubtless, other reasons for its retreat—which reasons we may be sure were sufficient, if they were such as to satisfy such a soldier as Gen. Meade.

The October campaigns and the November campaign of the Army of the Potomac, are certainly the most remarkable episodes in the remarkable history of that noble and stout-hearted army. In October Lee followed our army from the Rapidan nearly up to the defences of Washington; and immediately afterward Gen. Meade pursued the rebel army from Bull Run back to the Rapidan—all without a battle of any magnitude—all without result. At the close of November Gen. Meade's army again started out to find and fight Lee, as was universally supposed; but after a week's marching and countermarching, it is again putting space between it and the army it set out to overtake. For what are all these movements? We hope earnestly that we will yet have great achievements from our veteran army this Winter.

The Navy Department—Construction of New War Vessels.—There has been a general conviction in the public mind from the very outset, that there is some radical defect in the administration of the Navy Department. It has been found impossible to secure from it a degree of efficiency at all comparable with other departments. In the matter of *speed*, especially, every attempt made has been a dismal failure—and we have consequently been utterly unable to capture a single one of the rebel privateers that for the last year and a half have been roaming the sea and preying on our commerce at their own sweet will. We have heard it said, on very good authority, that there are *two hundred* steam vessels in the English navy that are faster than the *Alabama*, while as yet we have failed to find or build a single one. This is not because we have not the ability or the means to do it, but simply because the Navy Department *will not employ them*. There is a blind, obstinate adherence to theory in the Bureau which controls all these matters, that has thwarted every attempt on the part of our shipping merchants and shipbuilders to secure faster vessels for our naval service.

A trial has been for several days in progress at Washington, which may in the end expose the real cause of these mortifying and disastrous failures. It grew out of a contest about the price of a *cut-off*, and in the course of it one of the parties called Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, to the stand, an extract from whose testimony will be found in another place. Mr. Isherwood testified that, as a matter of science and of fact, it was utterly impossible to increase power in a steam engine by expansion more than *eighteen* per cent.: and he had been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to build all the vessels of our navy in conformity with this theory—which he claims to be his own, and to have been discovered about four years since. Mr. Isherwood, on cross-examination, conceded that if the steamer *America* could make eleven knots an hour, or if any engine would turn the wheels of a boat faster with expanding steam than without it, his theory could not be true; but he denied that either of these things could be done.

We learn from Washington that a trial was immediately had with a steamer on the Potomac, from which it appeared that the boat could turn her wheels *one-third* faster with expansion than without, giving *twenty* revolutions in one case and *twenty-seven* in the other, and that she burnt one-sixth less coal on hour when going faster. The Navy party then put on the stand Mr. Reeder, a builder of Government machinery at Baltimore, who testified that he knew it to be true that any of the United States men-of-war now building would vastly increase her power and speed by using larger cylinders and a cut-off, leaving all the other parts as they now are; and he also swore that the Lake Erie experiments, on which the Secretary of the Navy had taken the responsibility of altering the plans of the work on the entire navy—*neither proved nor tended to prove* anything about the laws of expansion.

We shall look for the conclusion of this case with interest, as it may develop the real causes of the blight that seems to have fallen upon our Navy under its present administration.

Groans from the Rebels.

We publish this morning a very interesting speech, delivered before the Georgia rebel Legislature, by Robert Toombs, who has been, from the beginning, one of the most prominent and influential leaders in the rebel Confederacy. It is a very significant indication of the drift of things in rebeldom. Although Mr. Toombs affects still to hold the language of confidence and hope, his speech is only a prolonged howl over the dismal prospects of the rebellion. It is an exported prediction of its speedy and hopeless collapse.

Mr. Toombs begins by regretting his inability to say things which they would find it agreeable to hear. He would like to tell them that "the skies are bright,"—but he can't do it. The skies are *not* bright. They are black with danger and discouragement. The Confederacy has lost a large portion of its territory. Maryland is overawed,—Kentucky is in Union hands,—Missouri is lost,—Tennessee is overrun,—the Mississippi River is in possession of the Union forces, and the great valley is cut in twain,—a large part of Virginia has seceded from the Confederacy, the enemy besieges Charleston, and everything everywhere looks gloomy and unpromising. All this Mr. Toombs thinks might be redeemed by the valor of their troops, "*if they can be kept to the field*:" but just here, he says, is their present danger. The course pursued by the Confederate Government is sowing discontent in the army, as well as among the masses of the people. The arbitrary and tyrannical measures to which the rebel authorities have resorted,—the ruthless conscription of the population, the arbitrary seizure of provisions and property of every kind, the suppression of all freedom of action and of speech, have converted a very large portion of the people into enemies of the rebel rule, and led to desertions in great numbers from the army. "I say to you," in all candor," says Mr. Toombs, "that the course our Government has pursued in obtaining its supplies, *has sowed the seeds of discontent broadcast over the land and is generating hostility to the Government itself.*" The condition of the currency also excites alarm, and threatens the whole financial structure of the rebel Government with disastrous ruin.

This picture of the condition of affairs at the South is certainly gloomy enough. Nothing but the conviction that the rebel cause was on its last legs could possibly have induced so prominent and so responsible a leader of its councils as Mr. Toombs to utter language of such complete despondency and despair. He exhorts his hearers to keep up their courage, and to remedy the evils he has pointed out. He urges them to reform the currency,—to bring it back again to the metallic standard, and to devise better modes of obtaining supplies for the army than those now employed.

But this is all idle, and no one knows it better than Mr. Toombs. The rebels have no basis for such a reformed currency: if they had it would never have fallen to its present condition. The simple fact is they have exhausted their available resources in this contest with the Government of the United States. They have used up their men,—they have consumed their supplies,—they have no credit either at home or abroad, and they are rapidly exhausting the patience and forbearance of the great masses of their people. The end of their rebellion draws nigh.

Gov. Seymour's Influence with his Party.—The Governor sent a letter to the Boole ratification meeting, exhorting the Democracy to "preserve our ranks unbroken and our local organization unimpaired." The majority of the Democracy did nothing of the kind. They paid no more heed to him than if he had been dead a twelvemonth. It is plain enough that the Governor is a man who has had his day.

Recruiting.—Gen. Spinola is actively engaged in recruiting, and is meeting with good success. He has energy, intelligence and enthusiasm, and these of themselves form a most excellent guarantee for efficiency. An effort is also being made to raise a Metropolitan cavalry regiment, under command of Col. Julius B. Herman. A number of our prominent and influential citizens have given it their aid. As a general thing, volunteering is much more brisk at this close of this year than it was at the close of last.

A War Meeting.

A mass meeting is to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute to *promote volunteering*. The object is one which must commend itself most warmly to men of every party. A number of eloquent and well-known gentlemen are to be present and speak. The meeting ought to be large, enthusiastic and influential.

Gov. Seymour on the Back Track.

It will be remembered that Gov. Seymour's main pretext in justification of his opposition to the draft last Summer, at the period of the riots, was an alleged system of fraud in the enrollment, whereby undue levies were imposed upon certain Democratic Congressional Districts, among which the Second and Third were specially designated. The President, with characteristic complaisance, answered the Governor that, in consideration of his charges, only a fraction of the quota should be drawn from these districts, until a re-enrollment should be had to verify whether the first was correct or not, and invited the Governor to appoint an agent to assist at that re-enrollment, so as to guard against any possibility of doubting its fairness. This re-enrollment was accordingly ordered. But it seems that the Governor dislikes being subjected to the practical test, and has notified the Washington authorities that he now withdraws all objection to the first enrollment, being convinced, on examination of the lists and the returns of the draft already made, which show very few non-residents, that that enrollment is "as near correct as it is possible to make one." The Governor thus owning himself satisfied, the orders for the re-enrollment have been countermanded.

Doubtless the Governor does well in thus acknowledging his error before he is convinced of it at the public expense; but still it leaves him in no very respectable position. He presumed to impeach the fidelity of sworn Government officials. Without a solitary fact to found imputations upon, he did not scruple to use imputations without stint, which were designed to influence, and did influence, the more ignorant classes with the notions that they were the victims of some atrocious fraud, practiced by the Government for vile, partisan purposes. He persisted in this representation long after the riots, even up to the election. In his speech at the Cooper Institute, on the Saturday evening previous to the election, Gov. Seymour presented the unjust burdens imposed upon these very Brooklyn districts, as his favorite and most effective illustration of the dishonesty of the Government. After the elections were over, the Governor's understanding suddenly became wonderfully expanded, and he was able to comprehend how it could be that Congressional Districts, though originally constituted on equality of population, might still at the present time be unequal in their numbers of men liable to military service. And his industry was also as singularly quickened, so that we were able to discover, by actual inspection of the records, that the enrollments which he had been abusing, were free from material error. All the high talk of the Governor has come to just this: There never was a more pitiful ending. But it is all in keeping with the Governor's whole opposition to the draft. It has been a shameful piece of business throughout—the most discreditable to be found in this executive history of our State government.

Lectures.—Rev. John Lord is delivering a new series of lectures which will reward the attention and attendance of all lovers of literature. The subject of the first, to be delivered this evening, is *Heloise*.

Collision on the Nashville Railroad.

Louisville, Wednesday, Dec. 2—1 o'clock A. M.

The Nashville train going North has not arrived. It is now eight hours behind time.

It is reported that it collided yesterday afternoon with the Hardstown passenger train going South. Several soldiers and ladies were wounded. No particulars are yet attainable.

Railroad Accident—Fire.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Evening Express train on the Northern Railroad met with an accident last night, near Canaan, N. H. Two cars were thrown off the track, and seventeen persons were more or less bruised, but none fatally.

A fire at Amherst, N. H., last night, destroyed the Post-office, Hendy's Hotel, and some out-buildings. Loss $10,000.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $787,450 five-twenties, to-day.

Extensive Theft of Watches and Jewelry.—As has been mentioned in the Times, on the night of the 27th ult., the safe in the store of Michael Rupp & Co., No. 120 Water-street, was broken open and robbed of eighteen gold hunting-cased watches, eleven silver watches, scarf-pins, sleeve-buttons, gold studs, and various other articles of jewelry, valued in all at about $3,500. The firm not suspecting any of their employes, supposed that the robbery was committed by some thieves and burglers who infest that section of the City. A handsome reward was offered for the recovery of the property, and on Tuesday evening Mr. Rupp was waited upon by Wm. Ryan, a young man in his employ, who stated that he knew who stole the watches and jewelry from the safe. Ryan further stated that if Mr. Rupp would give him the reward he would ensure him the goods the following morning. At this time Officer Orra, of the First Precinct, was called to see Ryan, who, on becoming alarmed, confessed that John Garmaine, a youth 17 years of age, also employed in the store, had robbed the safe of its contents and his theft away till a large reward should be offered for the jewelry. He furthermore confessed that Garmaine had sent him to Mr. Rupp for the reward, promising, if successful, to give him half the money. Garmaine's arrest speedily followed this revelation, and he also confessed to the theft, and told where the goods were secreted. Officer Orra, who managed the case, shrewdly went as directed, and soon had the satisfaction of recovering all the stolen watches and jewelry with the exception of two or three valuable watches which could not be found, and for the absence of which the prisoners were unable to satisfactorily explain. Yesterday afternoon, the accused parties were arraigned before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs without bail. Both the prisoners are opticians by trade. Goods had been previously missed from the store, but up to the time of this discovery no suspicion had rested on the defendants.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

THE SICKLES CUT-OFF—ISHERWOOD'S TESTIMONY.

The following are extracts from the phonographically reported testimony of Chief-Engineer Isherwood in the Sickles' cut-off case:

"There are physical laws which comprise, (and which have only been suspected within the last five or six years.) They demonstrate such an immense consideration consequent upon using steam expansively, that the principle carried its own ruin with it, in other words, the seeds of its death were sown in it. The experiments going on for three months at the Washington Navy-yard, on board the *Eutaw*, demonstrate that there is no practical difference between the 'Sickles cut-off' and the Throttle cut-off, both perfectly made and applied. We find only 18 per cent. difference between the best cut-off and no cut-off at all. When you get to *actual practice* you will find the difference between using steam expansively and not using it expansively, to be exactly 18 per cent.

Question.—Take the steamer *Foh-Kiem*. She is 38 feet wide, 275 feet long, and draws 14 feet. It has on it the Sickles cut-off as well as the others—*and if there is no difference between working steam expansively and non-expansively, except 18 per cent.*, and that is the only advantage—if with a cut-off the wheels of that ship, 32 feet in diameter will turn 16 times a minute, and without the cut-off will turn only 12 time, with the same furnaces, and under the same circumstances, is it possible your theory is true?

Answer by Mr. Isherwood.—Not if these facts are true. But they cannot be true.

Q. It is about the same (the *Foh-Kiem's* dimensions) as the *America's*, except drawing a few feet more water. Then, if this indicator card taken from the *America* is a true average card of that engine exhibiting between 800 and 900 horse-power, is it possible for your theory to be true?

A. Not with those facts.

To three other questions by cross-examining Counsel Mr. Isherwood testified:

I did receive a certain amount for advocating Sickles' cut-off in days when I believed it to be a good thing—before these experiments were made." "That was when I was an engineer in the navy." "I got it put on a ship in the navy, and believe I received a certain sum for it."

Question to Mr. Reeder—Run your eye over this printed list (in Mr. Isherwood's book) and see if he does not show that between a full stroke and a cutting off at 1/4 there is yet a difference of 45 per cent., according to his own theory.

A.—There is a *minus* of 2% on one side.

Q.—Is there not a 2% *minus* on one side, *plus* 17 on the other, by which you can get 45?

A.—It seems to be so—but the true is 45 per cent. difference.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President is much better to-day, and able to sit up. The completion of his Message to Congress has been delayed on account of his illness.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMBERS AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania met last evening in Philadelphia, and resolved to support Colfax for Speaker and McPherson for Clerk.

SWINDLING CONTRACTORS.

G. W. Hall, Government Horse Contractor, and E. E. Smith, Government Horse Inspector, have been convicted by a Court-martial in Cincinnati, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary for five years and $20,000 fine each.

The small-pox is alarmingly prevalent in Washington just now. In the Kalorama Contraband Hospital there are nearly 100 cases. The City Hospital is also full.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the finances is now in the hands of the Public Printer. It will be much larger than heretofore, and contain various interesting tables on subjects not before embodied in such documents. The general arrangement will be much improved. To this report will be added the reports, severally, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Comptroller of the Currency.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gov. Seymour recently appointed a Commission, consisting of Hon. James A. Bell, of the New-York Senate, Hon. Orlando Kellogg, of the Essex Congressional District, Ex-Adjutant-General Hillhouse and Mr. William H. Bogart, to confer with the War Department in relation to the bounties paid to the old and partially filled regiments, their quota, and the general quota of the State.

The Governor also requested them to act in behalf of the suffering Union men in Richmond. In furtherance of their mission, they sent a letter to the Secretary of War, of which the following is a copy:

Washington, Dec. 1, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The undersigned, a commission designated by the Governor of the State of New York to confer with your Department in relation to affairs of the immediate raising of troops for the service, have the honor to present herewith their letters of accredit and introduction, but before entering on the specific duty to which they have been assigned, they ask to say that they have been charged by his Excellency the Governor to offer in behalf of the State any and money or material that can be used in alleviation of the sufferings of the Union men in prison at Richmond, submitting, of course, the manner and direction in which such aid shall be applied to the judgment and authority of your Department. The undersigned at once submit this proposition as in its nature taking precedence of all other affairs.

JAMES A. BELL,
ORLANDO KELLOGG,
WILLIAM H. BOGART.

The answer of the Secretary of War was highly favorable, and immediate measures were taken by him to ascertain, through the Commissioners of Exchange, in what manner the relief can be most promptly afforded. The Assistant Adjutant-General of New-York, Maj. Stonehouse, accompanies and acts in conjunction with the Commission.

THE STATUE OF FREEDOM SAFELY SET UP.

The head or crowning feature of the statue of Freedom was successfully hoisted to its position on the dome of the Capitol, to-day, amid the cheers of the spectators below and a salute of cannon. The figure is made of bronze, is 19 feet high, weighs 15,000 pounds, was designed by Crawford, and was cast by Clark Mills.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The trains are making their regular trips on the Orange and Alexandria Railway as far out as Rappahannock Station. The road has not been disturbed. Persons from the vicinity of Culpepper, last night, bring no definite news from the army, and they say that no general engagement had taken place up to yesterday afternoon.

THE FRIENDS OF THE FREEDMEN.

A joint committee, appointed under a call from a meeting held at the Cooper Institute in New-York, Nov. 9, 1863, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of legislation for the protection and organization of the freedmen within our lines, was held here to-day. The following delegates were present: From Philadelphia—Stephen Caldwell, F. R. Cope, Rev. J. Wheatee Smith, D. D., Ellis Yarnall. From Boston—John M. Forbes, Edward Atkinson. From New-York—F. G. Shaw, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. W. W. Bellows, D. D., C. R. Roberts, George C. Ward. From Cincinnati—Rev. J. M. Walden, Rev. Adam Poe, D. D., Levi Coffin, E. Harwood. The Committee was organized by the appointment of Stephen Caldwell as Chairman, and Messrs. Atkinson, Ward and Waldee as Secretaries. A memorial to the President, who could not meet the Committee, on account of his illness, was adopted, advocating the establishment of a bureau of emancipation, and such other legislation as may be necessary for the protection of the freedmen, in the transition from Slavery to Freedom. Interviews were had with Secretaries Seward, Chase and Stanton, and the Committee say that they have great reason to hope their memorial will be submitted to Congress at an early day, with the full recommendation of the Executive in favor of such legislation as shall accomplish the object. Measures were also taken for the formation of a United States Commission for the relief of the national freedmen, under whose general advice and direction the several local associations may secure concerted action. Much information was given and received by the delegates in regard to the success in organizing the freedmen at Port Royal, Newbern, and Norfolk, and bringing them with scarcely the delay of a single season to a condition of self-supporting industry, and in regard to the great distress upon the Lower Mississippi, where the disturbed state of the country has as yet prevented a similar result.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Three of the vessels of the Russian fleet are at Piney Point, waiting for the others comprising the squadron. They may arrive here to-day.

THE RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR.

A dispatch from Alexandria says that four vessels of the Russian fleet arrived and anchored off there this afternoon. The usual salutes were exchanged.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $16; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

"In Hoc Vinces."

NEW-YORK, Feb 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as

ROMAINE'S CORDIAL BITTERS,

we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. CALISAYA or Peruvian Bark being one of its principal constituents together with Herbs, Roots and Extracts, having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally, as an invigorating Tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use in moderate quantities, CONSTIPATION, FEVER AND AGUE, mild forms of NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM. It is an antidote to the effects produced by the use of water and diet, correcting DIARRHŒA, COLIC, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, NAUSEA, SEA SICKNESS. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions, and the infirmities of age.

The preparation is compounded exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substance whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming and acceptable to palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D
JULIUS G. POHL, M.D.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in cases of one dozen each. Directions for use accompany each bottle. All orders promptly executed

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 23 Walker-st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System, for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present utmost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Rices & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 19 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Bleaching.

Also removes Moles, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Celeste, Harmonic Phones, Mandolines, Expressivos, etc etc. Those wishing to buy before the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway. Also, embroidery, quilting, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents—Instantaneous; reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, styles suitable, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, dispensary bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Central Park Skating Hat—The most elegant hat ever produced, at TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hats and Furs.
The best and cheapest, at
TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

GRIFFITHS—HICKOX.—In West Hoboken, on Monday, Nov. 30, by Rev. James C. Egbert, THOMAS J. GRIFFITHS, of Jersey City, and CATHARINE V., daughter of Cornelius V. Hickox, Esq., of the former place.

HURLEY—UHAS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, by Rev Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WILLIAM H. HURLEY and MADDIE HAVENS, daughter of Theodore Crane.

MAHER—SPROULLS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, JOHN S. MAHER and MARGARET H., daughter of Samuel E. Sproulls, all of this City.

POTTER—BROWN.—In Mount Pleasant, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, REUBEN C. POTTER, of Mount Pleasant, and CLARA G. BROWN, daughter of Philip Brown, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

☞ Dayton (Ohio) papers please copy.

STEPHENS—BASSETT.—In Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. C. C. Carpenter, EDWARD STEPHENS, of New-York, and SALLIE, daughter of Dr. M. B. Bassett, of the former place. No cards.

STOCKING—BROWNING.—On Monday, Nov. 30, in St. Michael's Church, Germantown, Penn., by Rev. B. Watts Morris, N. H. STOCKING, of New-York, and MARTHA, daughter of the late Thomas Browning, of the same place.

SMITH—PEEBLES.—In Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Ira O. Clark, CHARLES HATCH SMITH, of Brooklyn, son of the late J. H. Smith, M. D., of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., and ANTOINETTE MASIA, eldest daughter of Lyman Peebles, Esq., of Northampton. No cards.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

VAN AKEN—KEARNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the Middle Dutch Church, by Rev. E. Van Aken, GULICK VAN AKEN, of New-York, and ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of Capt. James Kearney, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Union Place, near Flushing, L. I., at the residence of their nephew, D. W. Skidmore, on the 16th November ult., MISS PRUDY ALLEN, in the 86th year of her age; and on the 29th ult., her sister, MISS PHŒBE ALLEN, in the 76th year of her age.

COPPER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of their parents, CYRUS PEASLEE, aged 4 years, 1 month and 26 days, and ELIZA JANE, aged 1 year, 1 month and 7 days, only son and infant daughter of Robert and Hannah Copper.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their parents' residence, No. 71 Rivington-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, ROSA, wife of Dr. Durand H. Gibbs, aged 41 years.

Her remains will be taken to Nassau, N. Y., for interment.

GREENE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, Mrs. MARGARET GREENE, widow of Dr. David Greene, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her son, Dr. John W. Greene, and of her brothers, W. W. and J. C. Wilkins, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Friday morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, BENJAMIN S. GRAHAM, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 354 3d av., at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, Dec. 3.

LIVINGSTON.—At Fort Hamilton, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, MARY EATON, youngest daughter of Capt. Lewis Rhett L. and Mary Livingston, aged 3 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Fort Hamilton, from the residence of the late Dr. Eaton, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Dec 3.

LEVERICH.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, ALETTA LEVERICH, wife of the late John Leverich, in the 75th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

ROOSEVELT.—On Monday evening, Nov. 30, JAMES H. ROOSEVELT.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Great Jones st., without further notice.

ROBBINS.—At Jericho, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 30, ESTHER ROBBINS, widow of Willet Robbins, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting house, Jericho, on Fifth day, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

STORMS.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, INA, wife of Andrew Storms, aged 40 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 541 5th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock.

SHARP.—Mrs. ANN SHARP, widow of John Sharp, aged 52 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I.

SHARPE.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. ANN SHARPE.

Funeral from church at Hempstead, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

TEARE.—The funeral of the late MRS. JOHN TEARE, will take place from her late residence, No. 226 Graham-av., Williamsburgh, on Friday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec 1, ORETTA POLHEMUS, widow of Adriance Van Brunt, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of 4th av. and 9th-st, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN DE WATER.—In Greenpoint, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, ALBERT W. VAN DE WATER, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Clay-st., two doors east of Union-av., on Friday, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati and Albany papers please copy.

YALE.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at No. 14 Clinton-place, ADDISON S. YALE, in the 36th year of his age

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS G20.—Dec. 2, 1863
18, 41, 67, 7, 74, 57, 44, 69, 51, 61, 58, 39, 15, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for the Piles. If you are troubled with Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles, use
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.
The proprietor will guarantee to cure the most chronic cases, and without any inconvenience to the patient. Reference given to highly respectable persons in the City, who were afflicted for years, and at times unable to attend to business, and were cured by it. Agent, No. 164 Bowery.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drug store, No. 40 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

INSOLES, BELTS AND ARMLETS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, Rush of Blood to the Head, &c. These are the only articles yet discovered which convey electricity to the human system without shock. METTAM & CO., Proprietors.
Insoles, $1. Belts, $3. Armlets, $1 50. Each per mail 30 cents additional. Office, No. 429 Broadway.

COLD FEET! COLD FEET! COLD FEET!
USE THE
ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES,
They keep the feet warm in the coldest weather.
METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No 429 Broadway.
Price $1; prepaid by mail, $1 30.

GOLD AND SILVER,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES,
Bought by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES for Ladies and Gentlemen—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars, each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG so has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 246 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
in the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF THE CITIZENS.

GRAND WAR MEETING.

A public meeting of citizens will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d of December, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the call of the President for ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS, and to express the sentiments of the people in regard to the glorious victories recently achieved by the American forces under Gen. Grant.

At no period since the commencement of the rebellion have the people of this City had greater cause for congratulation on the progress of the war, or reasons more cogent to justify a public declaration of their determination to sustain the Union cause. The Volunteer army which has won such undying honor, must be strengthened, and our gallant Volunteers in the field must be encouraged by a prompt and decided response to the call of the President.

The meeting will comprise friends of the Union of all classes and of all parties, and will be addressed by many of the most popular orators of the country, among whom may be named

Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia,
Gen. SICKLES,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY,
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK,
Hon. GILBERT DEAN,
Rev. WM. H. BOOLE,
Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

A display of fireworks in honor of Gen. Grant, and in compliment to the army of volunteers, will be exhibited on the avenue south of Cooper Institute.

It is expected that Maj.-Gen. Dix will preside, and no efforts will be spared to render this mass assemblage of the people of New-York a demonstration worthy of the Union cause

George Opdyke,	Josiah Sutherland,
Charles H. Marshall,	Orison Blunt,
Benjamin F. Manierre,	Alex. T. Stewart,
Henry Hilton,	Waldo Hutchins,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	John Stephenson,
Wm. K. Wickham,	Thomas F. Ar...n,
Stephen Hyatt,	William E. Dodge,
Morris Taylor,	James T. Brady,
Peter Cooper,	Minth'e Tomkins, Jr.,
Frank K. Hawe,	George Bliss, Jr.,
Andrew V. Stout,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Charles P. Daly,	Francis L. A. Boole,
Prosper M. Wheltmore,	A. B. Eaton, U. S. A.,
Chas. E. Cornell,	Wm. Seligman,
John O. Ottwell,	Mathew T. Brennan,
Isaac Bell,	Wm. Laimbeer, jr.,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	Morris Ketchum,
Elijah F. Purdy,	William M. Tweed,
Henry Beeny,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Thomas C. Fields,	James B. Nicholson,
Henry Clews,	William Curtis Noyes,
James Wadsworth,	John Clancy,
Nehemiah Knight,	George W. McLean,
Josiah Oakes,	Peter B. Sweeny,
W. W. Clarke,	William Hays, U. S. A.,
M. W. Cooper,	Charles Gould,
Henry M. Tober,	Cephas Brainerd,
Samuel Sloan,	Benj. R. Winthrop,
George P. Putnam,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John A. Stevens, Jr.,	William Orton,
William T. Blodgett,	John T. Hoffman,
Harvey H. Woods,	Spencer Kirby,
William A. Darling,	Gustavus A. Conover,
David Dows,	S. L. Woodford, U.S.N.,
R. R. Morgan,	John O'Brien,
Gilbert Dean,	John H. Macy,
Geo. F. Woodward, M. D.,	Robert Nugent, U. S. A.,
	Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 249 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$477

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 489 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
The Kiln or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by THOS. MARSHALL, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. HALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,
and we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Among the most useful, pleasing and durable, may be named rich silver-plated CAKE BASKETS, URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTERS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUCIUS HART & CO

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW HANDS totally exclude WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors and windows, without interfering with the free use of the same for ventilating purposes. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of the sashes, and are deadeners of sound from the street or otherwise. For circular, with references to thousands of our most respectable citizens, address
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank. Local agents wanted everywhere.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 30 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association and members of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
JAMES BOORMAN, Vice-President, No 13 Washington-square.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No 53 5th-av.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 72 South-st.
R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
Wards.
1. William Bogardus, No. 137 Cedar-st.
2. George W. Abbe, No. 67 Wurth-st.
3. Henry S. Terbell, No. 65 Wurth-st.
4. Mahlon T. Hewitt, No. 142 Madison-st.
5. A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-st.
6. Stephen Conover, No. 110 Leonard-st.
7. Mathew Bird, No. 46 Nassau-st.
8. Joseph B. Collins, No. 40 Wall-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 4 Charles-st.
10. E. A. Fraser, No. 303 Broome-st.
11. James Little, No. 245 7th-st.
12. R. S. Brinkerhoff, corner 24th-av. and 19th-st.
13. Lewis Chichester, No. 207 East Broadway.
14. David Terry, No. 199 Mulberry-st.
15. Thomas Denny, No. 33 Wall-st.
16. James O. Pond, M. D., No. 327 West 22d-st.
17. S. C. Lynes, No. 47 St. Marks-place.
18. A. W. Spier, No. 187 Broadway.
19. J. T. Smith, No. 28 East 20th-st.
20. James Dennery, No. 172 Water-st.
21. William B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 53 Lexington-av.
22. A. M. Lyons, No. 27 Wall-st.
B. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with Initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 307 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $4 per set each.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS MORNING,
SEVENTH EDITION OF
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD.
A Country Book. By the MAGVET, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." In 1 vol. 12mo., $1 50. In Beveled Boards, &c., $1 75. Half Calf, $2 75. Turkey, extra, $3 75.

The Boston *Transcript* says:
"It is like visiting an old and dear friend in an unostentatious, but comfortable and prosperous rural home, and enjoying the most genial walks and talks, amid the fields and among the vines, as well as wise colloquies indoors, to read the fresh and fragrant, practical and poetical chronicles of Edgewood Farm, as written by IK MARVEL."

The Chicago *Journal* writes:
"The farmer should read it for its wise lessons on husbandry. The townsman should read it because it will make him love the country, and cheer him with bright visions of woods, waters, mountains, and happy country homes, and all who love literature should read it, because it is delightfully written, in such sweet, terse, and musical English. It is a genuine American classic."

The Albany *Evening Journal* writes:
"The book is full of good matter, it is amusing, instructive, philosophic—in short, just such a book as a scholar and poet would be likely to write about the noblest of all pursuits," &c., &c.

From the Pittsburgh *Gazette*:
"It is indeed one of the wittiest and yet most practical books that we have met with on the subject of farming and the conditions generally advantageous and disadvantageous, of life in the country. *It is almost worth a rural library in itself.*"

The New-York *Tribune* says:
"The work is enriched with frequent passages which betray the tenderness of feeling and delicacy of sentiment which have given such a touching grace to the previous writings of the author. It is deeply marked with sturdy, masculine, practical sense; the busiest farmer may devote the Winter evenings to its perusal with profit as well as pleasure, while the fine aroma of literary culture which breathes from every page will render it a favorite for the choicest hour of the refined and tasteful reader."

The Buffalo *Commercial* writes:
"We find him in his new guise to be the same quiet, dreamy, poetic, vagarious fellow as of yore—little traveled perhaps, and frosted by years—but mellowed and improved thereby, like good wine that has been long kept—yet he is the same friend that bewitched us of old."

The New-York *Times* says:
"We have here indeed a prose Georgic, a work that avoids no portion of the sober truths of the subject, but while grappling with them, invests them with the hues of a brilliant fancy and the associations of a cultivated mind."

From the New-York World.
For the kind of book that it is—a book for idle hours in the sunshine or cozy reading over a blazing fire—no late publication will compare with this agreeable volume.

The *New-England Farmer* says:
"It is full of practical suggestions drawn from the daily experience of the farm, and has many pages and even chapters which would not be out of place in the most practical part of the most practical cultivators' library."

ALSO, JUST READY, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
in neat pocket editions, on tinted paper, and bound in vellum cloth, $1 25 each; full gilt, $2; in Turkey morocco, $3 each.
I. REVERIES OF A BACHELOR.
II. DREAM LIFE.
Just published by
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE."
READY THIS WEEK
LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST. MARY'S.
A CHRISTMAS BOOK.
By the author of those capital novels, "Rutledge," "The Sutherlands," and "Frank Warrington." Elegantly printed on tinted paper and cloth bound. Price $1 25.
Also, by the same author, new editions of
RUTLEDGE,
THE SUTHERLANDS,
FRANK WARRINGTON,
uniformly bound in cloth. Price $1 50 each.

"The books by this author are read with delight by every class of novel readers. Her stories are earnest, well planned, felicitously wrought out, capital in incident and told artlessly, and with a rare gift of expression. 'Louie' will prove to be one of the most charming books of the season."

. Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail free on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK IS READY.
GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS;
A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military. By JAMES PARTON, author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c. Crown 8vo, with portrait on steel, and maps. 650 pp. Price, in cloth, $2; half calf, extra, or antique, $3 50. When the extraordinary interest of the subject of this volume, and the rare ability of its author to clothe his relations of events with fascination are considered, it is evidently probable that the rebellion will produce no more interesting volume than this. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

A NEW NOVEL BY JULIA KAVANAGH.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
QUEEN MAB;
A NOVEL.
By JULIA KAVANAGH.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

From the London Observer.
This is one of the best productions of Miss Kavanagh's pen. "Queen Mab" is more charming than any of her former creations.

From the Reader.
The tale of Mab's one real love leaves an impression upon the reader which will abide.

D. A. & Co. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE. By CHARLES MERIVALE, B. D. Vol. I. Handsomely printed on tinted paper, $2. To be completed in seven volumes.

A CATECHISM OF THE STEAM-ENGINE, In its various applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways and Agriculture, with Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Engines of every class. By JOHN BOURNE, C. E. New and Revised Edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2.

APPLETON'S UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDE—Containing the Chief Regulations of the Post-office, and a Complete List of Post offices

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

$2.000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d day of November inst. and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the moneys to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts redeemable on or before June 1, 1884, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 23½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and other purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 87 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
New-York, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MASSTON, No. 9 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 15th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments often per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners

RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, FRACTIONAL SHARES, &c., &c.,
PURCHASED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

$20.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 WANTED IN A CASH MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—The goods made are leading articles used in the lamp and oil trade. On a capital of $2,000 the profits for the last six months are $1,200. Money is wanted to take the place of the capital drawn out by one party who retires from the business. Everything will be found satisfactory. Address, with real name, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

$125 OR $200—FOR SALE, THE WHOLE or part of a patent medicine business in Broadway; over $500 worth of stock on hand and in drug stores; furniture in office; cost over $50; the owner has other business out of doors to attend to is the reason for selling; will hire part of office if agreeable. Apply to GEO. SMITH, office No. 19, No. 713 Broadway.

A PARTNER IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY to join the advertiser in a money-making business; a few thousand dollars is all that is required; the business is highly respectable and worthy the attention of any one, only those who can command the capital need apply. Call at No. 80 Pine-st., first floor.

TO PORK AND PROVISION PACKERS.—Premises to let, well fitted for the above business, cutting blocks, counters, smoke-house and curing apparatus, all complete, with a retail shop and necessary appliances attached. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, BUILDING, GOODwill, horses, wagons, harness and fixtures of an old established feed business, having large trade, stabling on the premises for 15 to 20 horses; will be sold at a bargain, and terms made easy to a responsable party. Apply on the premises, No. 29 2d-av.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—Well located, without opposition, and in complete working order; or, a partner with a knowledge of the business, will be offered a good opportunity. Address RECTIFIER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, for the transaction of a General Commission business.

No. 22 John-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1863

RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD.
CHARLES J EVERETT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.

MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers,
No. 18 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold &c., on commission

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.

No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York

GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

MR. CHARLES W. M'CUNE RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. H. CRUGER OAKLEY is admitted a partner from this date

We have relinquished the dry goods, importing and commission business, and taken offices at No. 37 Wall-st., for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business. L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with him Mr. WM. C. MOTT, late of No. 9 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
By D. W. IVES & CO.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 3,
At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.
IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Garden of Love," by Rembens, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastian Bendon, examples by David Teniers, Nesscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim fond attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RUBENS,	P. VERONESE,	D. TENIERS,
NETSCHER,	LEBRUN,	VERNET,
WOUVERMANS,	RAFFAELLE,	ROUX,
MURILLO,	GUERIN,	TURNER,
WEBB,	GUERARD,	VALLIN,
DUNERGER,	PLOTZER,	BOURBON,
FRANCIA,	FINART,	CORREGIO,
LATOUR,	HOFFMEYER,	GALVANI,
DUPREY,	L. J. VERNET,	MIGNOT,
LEBRUN,	REBON,	GUERIN,
CORDIER,	GISE,	CORNELO,
FOX,	ISABEDE,	LORISO.

In addition, will be sold the Interesting collection of choice water color and photographic drawings, including Thorwaldsen's "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara," drawings by Benard Ceseri, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of the gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being admitted to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 14th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Clinton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of the said Railroad Company, vested on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, wood, grounds and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Wiselow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, last amounted to $98,338 15, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1858, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $50,000, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered for sale, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID C. ROSS, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 14, 1863.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J. LYING IN THE RIVER TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, December 1st, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 84 lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets to the Foster Tract, viz.: Newark and Erie Railway, Ferry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand-sts.

The title to this property is perfect, and will be sold free from all encumbrance.

Maps, showing the particular lots to be sold, can be had at the office of the Auctioneers No. 55½ Pine-st.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
No. 68 NASSAU-ST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction on the 9th day of December, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, all lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets to the Foster Tract, viz. Newark and Erie Railroad, Ferry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand-sts.

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BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of December, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, all lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets to the Foster Tract, viz. Newark and Erie Railway, Ferry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand-sts.

The title to this property is perfect, and will be sold free from all encumbrance.

Maps, showing the particular lots to be sold, can be had at the office of the Auctioneers No. 55½ Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
No. 68 NASSAU-ST.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, RICH SILVER PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, ALBUMS, MUSIC BOXES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 68 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of elegant fancy Goods, consisting of bronze and gilt Clocks, artistic Bronzes, rich silver plated Liquor Stands, Coolers, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Bohemian Glassware, superb French Photograph Albums, portable Desks, Parian and Basque Figures, Musical Boxes, &c. They are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—A general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; 2 rosewood pianos, Stodart and Dunham; 1 rosewood piano, Schoenmaker; also, marble-top chamber suits, hair mattresses, feather beds, engravings, gas chandeliers, six sewing machines, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of toys.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 3, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 18th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
15	Hew. and Syr. R.R.	$50	5 Eighth-av. R. R.	$100
5	American Coal Co.	25	5 American Express Co.	5 0
10	Commonwealth Ins. Co.	100	20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	50
20	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	50	40 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	40
10	Etna Fire Ins. Co.	50	5 Mercantile F. Ins. Co.	50
40	Metropolitan G. L. Co.	100	75 Yonkers Gas Light Co.	50
70	Second-av. R. R.	100	200 Warren R. R.	50
100	Coney Island R. R.	100	50 Saratoga Empire S. Co	100

$4,000 8 per cent. Lawrence County Coal and Oil Co. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$10,000 7 3-10 U. S Treasury Notes, $1,000 each.

$8,000 7 per cent Cincinnati, Ports. and Ohio Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, Dec. 7.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

AUCTION NOTICE.
CONTINUATION SALE,
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 3,
Commencing with Lot No. 148, at 10 o'clock.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
GUN MATERIALS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
&c., &c.

Comprising over 1,000 catalogued lots, in qualities to suit City and country buyers. Catalogues ready and goods open for inspection early morning of sale.

J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
No. 10 Barclay-st.,
New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A FINE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS,

mostly from a private gallery among other artists are the works of Van Severdonck, Verwold, Gabriels, Continneau, Blythe, Smetz, C. Peetz, Hagg, J. E. Meadows Lewis, More, Brewerton, Bensell, Henry, Willman, Vander, Eckhant and other artists of high repute.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 8TH AVS., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 300 lots, in one parcel, with ebont 600 feet water front, on the west side, south of 42d-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—An elegant brown-stone front, 4 stories, in East 34th-st., a brick three-story in Bond-st.; a fine three story brown-stone front in Henry-st., South Brooklyn; a brick in South 5th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., in Williamsburgh, and one, No. 1 Lafayette place, corner of South 4th and 6th-sts., Williamsburgh, varying in size from 25x70 to 50x80; all desirable residences. For particulars, inquire of C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, second floor.

FOR SALE—EIGHT ACRES OF LAND IN THE beautiful village of Andover, on the east shore of Canandaigua Lake, with a water front of 400 feet. It is planted with great numbers of the rarest ornamental and fruit trees, with doors at either extremity of the shore for boat-landings. For sale cheap. Address A. R. SMITH, Troy, N. Y.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for improved property. 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot, No. 195 Henry-st., house 22x44 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and Dry farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22x98; a house, nine stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Situate on one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 7 Chambers-place, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Price $4,500.

FOR SALE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 200 West 19th-st., on lot 25x90, $2,000 each required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 7 South-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York, contains 10 room, with about 2 acres of ground, trees, stables, green house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 231 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST BANK.—FIFTY acres, fine and extensive views of water and mountains, first-class buildings, plenty of all kinds of fruit, two hours by cars. Also, 20 acres, directly on the river front very healthy. W. ELLIOTT, seedsmen, No. 23 John-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX ACRE COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN, about 3 acres of land, variety of fruit, large carriage-house, spl. ndid view of the river, house complete in rooms, &c., &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for city or summer residence. HENRY B. SLAYMAKER, Real Estate Agent, Williamsburg, New-York, or to 11 A. M., No. 29 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

STATE PREMIUM FARM FOR SALE,
IN SENECA COUNTY, NEAR GENEVA.

The celebrated farm formerly owned by John Delafield, Esq., concerning which frequent mention has been made in the publications of the State Agricultural Society. This farm is now offered for sale by executors of the late owner to one set of sons. This farm is probably not surpassed by any farm in the State for productiveness, value and good condition. Two thirds of it is thoroughly underdrained.

The entire estate, consisting of over 360 acres (about 50 to wood), is located within half a mile of Seneca Lake and in full view of the City of Geneva. The farm is mostly level, gently sloping toward the lake. The buildings are first-class, numerous and in good repair.

This farm is ready for sale to any man of means, as a first-class investment, and is adjacent to the farms of Robt. J. Swan, Esq., and John Johnston, the celebrated Scotch farmer. Half or two-thirds can remain on mortgage. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about 91 acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with three apple orchards and one pear and peach orchard, one acre of garden suitable, with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BUCKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A SMALL FURNISHed house to let in West 34th-st. Inquire of DANIEL T. HOAG, No. 166 West 34th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., or 6 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$200,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10 27 A. M. and 3:7 and 5:2 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10:67 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BIRCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 13, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved
For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent,
N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.
JOB HOSES, No. 80 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
This most certain remedy ever used
Was a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2, female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis.
It destroys the virus and eradicates it.
Price $1 per box; half boxes, $3. Sold by
H. C. DAGLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little time or money and cure you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this peculiar branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Discases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rely on a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, diseases of the secondary and constitutional syphilis, disease of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—gives all disqualifications, impediments in marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases. Follows as the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. These are the only reliable remedies ever offered. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, obstruction, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a former fellow sufferer, W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFERS,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LEITCH, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$90
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.
For passage, apply to
ISABEL & BEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, BROWN, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....55 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Births not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Orace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,970	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$100 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on
THURSDAY, Dec. 3,
Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris 95 00 Steerage to Paris... 34 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $28. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec on next
SATURDAY, Dec. 5.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $2 53, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and largest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 117 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAYLOR, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 56 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN.—The first-class sailing Clyde-built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. MASKENS, will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to ensure the complete safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions: Cabin, $5; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35; payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steam-ship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DAGW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 208 Broadway. Passports issued through J. S. MONKS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. MONT LEIGH.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY AFternoon, either in Mechanics' Bank or while passing from there up Broadway, in no omnibus, a package containing $3,1-0, in bills of denominations of $10 and less. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at STEPHENSON'S coach factory, No. 47 East 27th-st.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive. payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 106 William-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST IN 8TH-AV OR 38TH-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a LADIES' FUR HALF CAPE. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 68 West 35th-st.

LOST—AT THE OPERA, ON MONDAY NIGHT, A large pocket-book, containing about $80, nearly, if not all, greenbacks. The finder may hear of the owner by addressing W. J. G., Box No. 113 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
First Introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting Sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.
Ince Hall's cannel coal now landing for family use.
W. L. NORTHAM, No. 215 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1863.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Comic Opera, in three acts,
BY
ROSSINI.
Count Almaviva.....Herr Habelmann
Rosina.....Mme. Johannsen
Bartolo.....Herr Weinlich
Don Basilio.....Herr Graff
Figaro.....Herr Steinecke
Bertha.....Mme. Berger
Officer.....Herr Scheela
In the music lesson of the second act,
Herr HABELMANN will introduce
"SLEEP WELL, SWEET ANGEL,"
composed by Fr. Abt.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Admission to Parquet and Balcony.....$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully requested, in case they wish to retain their seats, to exchange subscription tickets the day previous to the performance, before noon, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SEVENTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 4 o'clock,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
With full Orchestra,
and the best
Vocal and Instrumental Talent.
First appearance at the Matinées of
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
The celebrated Pianist.
BINGLE TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinée, or one person to six Matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and Music Stores.

IRVING HALL.
Mlle. LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA, Pianist,
Respectfully announces her first
GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863,
On which occasion the following artists will assist:
Mme. DE LIVSAN, Soprano.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Together with
FULL ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA accompanist.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at the music stores.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863,
EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
with the aid of
MONS. CHOL,
from the New Orleans Theatre, his first and only appearance before his departure for Europe.
LA FILLE DE L'AVARE,
Comédie in two acts, by M. Bayard.
TAMBOUR BATTANT,
Vaudeville in one act, by Theodore Barriere.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for reserved seats No. 663 Broadway.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 543 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE
CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.
Cor. Lexington-av. and 30th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Dec. 2, 3 and 4.
Admission, 10 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor-House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-second Season, 1863-4.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL, NO 5, will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal, 50 cents. Subscriptions received at the usual places.
By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON GREAT HISTORICAL WOMEN, in Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. The course will open with a lecture on "Heloise," never given in New-York, to illustrate woman's love. Tickets for the Course, $1.

A FAIR TO AID THE SUNDAY SCHOOL of All Saints' Church, Henry, corner Scammel-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week, from 2 till 10 P. M. Tickets 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTORERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted to establish the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!
After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Benson, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness, and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.
Received first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863. For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"
Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.
DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.
These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-forte known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 144 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

AT HORACE WATERS'S, NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—Alone to twelve stops; prices $50 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $175 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $3 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 768 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale: it was made to order for $575, and will be sold at great sacrifice, including stool and cover; has all modern improvements, and fully guaranteed. Inquire at No. 48 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell a first-class 7-octa a rosewood pianoforte for half its value, brilliant and rich tone, full iron frame, patent overstrung bass, French grand action, &c. Apply at No 114 2d-av., corner 6th-st.

A MOST SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte will be sold at No. 120 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. Price $240; cost $550. Will be sold the first opportunity. Call early. A cash man shall be satisfied.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. C. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the American public.
THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING
in the world.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.
STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret being unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the
MORNING PERFORMANCE
to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT,
HANNIBAL,
will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB,
by F. NASH. At each entertainment,
PROF. LANGWORTHY
will enter the
DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
THE ONLY PODNAH BEAR
in America, and second ever imported.
THE ONLY BLACK AFRICAN OSTRICH
in America.
THE ONLY SILVER-STRIPED HYENA
in America. Also upwards of two hundred other living specimens from all parts of the world.
ALL LIVING,
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
TRICK PONIES, COMIC MULES, and EDUCATED MONKEYS
will appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THIS EVENING,
the entertainments will commence with a
GRAND FULL DRESS CAVALCADE.
Mr. Robert Stickney in his unequaled act of
SOMERSAULTING ON HORSEBACK.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
by the great corps of voltigeurs. Numerous and varied
introducing all the leading members of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
in exercises of the most dashing and startling description.
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
in miracles of gymnastic skill.
MADAME LOUISE,
the graceful and accomplished equestrienne, in a new and beautiful Proteus equestrian scene.
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
in his wonderful hare-back act. To conclude with
THE EDUCATED MULES.
Doors open at 7. Grand Entree at 7½.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
A GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENT,
for families, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT,
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND,
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863.
Tickets may be obtained of members of the Regiment and at the Stand Office (Kingsland's) Broome-st.

CLINTON HALL
Astor-place.
READINGS
BY
MRS. and MISS L. BROWN,
on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
I am now finishing a large number of instruments of splendid tone in richly carved cases; prices from $500 to $800; plainer styles from $400 to $500. Every instrument fully warranted. Those testimonials of the principal pianists of this City in favor of my new scale pianos.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No 427 Broome-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $250 00. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISESHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also other Japanese articles just opened to-day.
American Rosewood Piano-fortes and French Pianos.
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Manilla, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly the Spingler Institute,)
Park-av., corner 37th-st.
Lectures by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOT at 10 o'clock.
Dec. 1—*France and her Emperor.*
Dec. 4—*European Artist-craft.*
Dec. 11—*The Turkish Dynasty, or The Oriental Question.*
Dec. 18—*The Probable Future of our Country and of Humanity.*
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector: Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 215 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus.
Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.,
Poultney, Vt.

STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. One or two vacancies may be filled by applying to HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; both sexes; Jan. 1 term opens. Eighteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Select Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—A NATIVE SPANIARD, who has been teaching for several years in some schools in this country, will give lessons either in classes or privately. Good references given. Address B. A., No. 14 12th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—$40 pays board and tuition in common, 14 weeks (both sexes.) The New Gymnastics taught by a pupil of Dr. Lewis. Opens Dec. 4. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady, of superior education, desires a reengagement as resident governess, in this City. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, French, music and drawing, unexceptionable City reference. Address A. Z., Box No 1,125 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, in years of age, to give instruction in the elementary English branches, either in a school or family; no objection to going into the country. Address TEACHER, Box No 162 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER, OF EXperience, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the Mathematics, in the afternoon and evening. Highest references given. Address M. A., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Vote on the Candidates.

The following statements give the vote on the different candidates. As a comparison with the mayoralty vote of 1861, when three candidatas were running, Mr. GUNTHER, one of them, will be interesting. Annexed is a table of the votes in the different Wards.

The Mayoralty Vote as Compared with that of 1861.

Wards.	1861.			1863.		
	OPDYKE.	WOOD.	GUNTHER.	BLUNT.	BOOLE.	GUNTHER.
I	409	584	505	184	957	293
II	211	112	95	99	122	98
III	165	201	138	141	193	187
IV	261	1,039	871	252	968	694
V	769	598	675	541	705	600
VI	285	866	1,727	200	1,509	726
VII	1,018	1,639	1,160	575	1,170	1,657
VIII	1,082	1,011	1,227	709	905	1,283
IX	2,401	1,071	1,346	1,989	1,053	1,549
X	867	656	1,097	711	505	1,333
XI	1,349	1,918	2,152	754	1,886	2,612
XII	822	547	1,458	667	1,131	928
XIII	984	1,0.2	1,038	567	844	1,497
XIV	378	1,350	832	292	1,755	1,368
XV	1,525	638	86	1,237	602	569
XVI	2,145	1,0-2	851	1,610	1,104	1,092
XVII	2,035	2,018	2,521	1,537	1,661	3,309
XVIII	1,940	1,760	1,253	1,761	734	2,240
XIX	1,161	1,531	1,235	995	1,352	1,791
XX	2,185	1,697	1,589	1,662	1,609	2,008
XXI	2,038	1,2-3	1,080	1,694	1,083	1,401
XXII	1,451	1,411	1,318	1,189	914	1,852
Totals	25,380	24,167	24,767	19,460	22,581	29,035

Gunther over Boole	6,454
Gunther over Blunt	9,575
Boole over Blunt	3,121
Total in 1861	74,314
Total in 1863	71,076
Decrease in 1863	3,238

At the late November election the Republicans had 24,961 votes, the Democrats 35,957, and the McKeon organization, whinn nominated Mr. GUNTHER, 6,483—a total of 67,401.

The following table will furnieh an intereating comparisoo of the number of votes polled by the three different organizations at the November and December elections of thie yaar, designating the Tammany and Mozert fections as ene:

UNION.

November vote	24,961
December vote	19,460
Decrease in December	5,501

TAMMANY AND MOZART.

November vote	35,957
December vote	22,581
Decrease in December	3,376

M'KEONITES.

December vote	29,035
Navember vote	6,483
Increase in December	22,552

UNITED VOTE OF THE M'KEON AND TAMMANY AND MOZART.

December vote	51,616
Novamber vote	42,440
Incrcase in Decamber	9,176

ALL PARTIES.

Entire vote in December	71,076
Entire vote in November	67,401
Increased vote in December	3,675

Vote for Aldermen.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Morgan Jones, Democrat	2,093
Wm. Walsa, Democrat	1,376
Majority for Jones	717

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James McMahon, Democrat	2,300
George S. Esrle, Union	865
Wm. Doherty, Indeoendent	1,033
Plurallly for McMahon	1,202

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Shannon, Democrat	3,215
James Reed, Indepeooent	2,007
Snannon's majority	1,208

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wm. Ely, Tammany	2,068
Peter McKnight, Mozart	3,021
McKnight's majority	953

TENTH DISTRICT.

George A. Jeremiah, Tammany	2,166
John N. Reynolds, Mozart	727
John Lalor, Union	1,210
Jeremiah's plurality	229

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Bernard Kelly, Mozart	2,289
Peter Bowe, Tammany	1,913
G N. Herman, Independent	1,140
Kelly's plurality	375

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

John D. Ottiwell, Union	1,358
Richerd O'Brien, Tammany	968
James Irving, Mozart	976
Richard Williamson, citizen	917
Ottiwell's plurality	382

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Terence Farley, Temmany	1,910
Robert McGinnis, Mozart	1,701
Geo. J. Gregory, Union	408
Farley's plurality	209

Vote for Police Justice.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Edward Hogan, Democrat	2,721
John M. Costa, Unionn	1,144
Hogan's majority	1,577

SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph Dowling, Dem., (no opponent)	7,459

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wm. Dodge, Democrat	3,416
James M. Murray, Democrat	1,077
Henry Wilson, Union	2,371
Dodge's plurality	1,045

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wm. H. Mansfield, Democrat	5,660
B. W. Osborne, Union	4,944
Mansfield's majority	716

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Ed. J. Shandley, Democrat	8,715
Ed. M. Skidmore, Independent	2,104
Shandley's majority	6,611

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Richard Kelly, Independent Union	3,753
Jas. Mahoney, Tammany and McKeon	3,276
Francis C. Speight, Union	944
Daniel W. Clark, Tammany	555
Kelly's plurality	477

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Michael Connolly, Temmany	5,665
Nicholas Seagrist, Mozart	1,097
Jamae H. Welsh, Union	3,388
Chas. Vandervoost	328
Conaolly's plurality	2,277

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Thomar A. Ledwith, Democrat	4,634
John Quackenbush, Union	4,130
Andrew Levy, Independent	6
Ledwith's plurality	504

Vote for Civil Justices.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Denis Quinn, Democrat	2,096
Thomas Stewart, Union	1,758
Quinn's majority	338

SECOND DISTRICT.

Thomas Kivlin, Democrat, (no opponent)	7,101

THIRD DISTRICT.

William E. Smith, Republican	2,980
Charles Waters, Democrat	2,065
George W. Morton, Independent	415
Smith's majority	522

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Moses D. Gale, Tammany	4,461
J. Daggett Hunt, Mozart	1,584
Geo. F. Stambrenner, Union	4,315
Gale's plurality	146

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Frederick W. Loew, Union and Democrat	7,803
John H. Trapp, Mozart	3,120
Loew's majority	4,683

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Geo. C. Barrett, Mozart	3,193
Wm. Boes, Union	1,940
Thos. J. McCahill, Tammany	1,110
Theo. J. Pooda, Independent	1,028
Barrett's plurality	1,253

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

John A. Stemmler, Tammany	4,382
Joseph B. Tnily, Mozart	2,734
Charles A. Jenkins, Union	3,444
Stemmler's plurality	938

Vote for Councilmen.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Jas. Hayes, T., M., U., McK*	14,650
John Healy, T., M., U., McK*	14,544
Chas. Riley, T., M., U., McK*	14,425
Michael Brophy, T., M., U*	11,516
Patrick Keenan, T., M., U*	11,490
E. M. Haggerty, T., M., U*	11,003
Chas. A. Viemeister, Ind	4,664
E. B. Cannon, McK., Ind., U	4,481
Jno. A. Parise, McK	3,112
Wm. H. Bailey, U	2,561
W. W. Ladd, Ind., U	1,623
Jno. Egan, Ind	1,092

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Semuel T. Webster, T., McK*	8,500
Jeremiah Hefferman, T., McK*	7,715
John Ryan, T., McK*	7,593
Michael C. Gross, Tam.*	7,096
Frederick Repper, M., McK*	6,832
Owen Kernen, Moz*	4,539
P. J. Blum	3,846
Hugh Nesbit, Ind	3,969
John Galvin, Moz	3,638
Thomas McGuire, Moz	2,999
William Schneider, Moz	2,869
James Towars, McK	2,788
Philip Reilly, McK	1,779

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

David R. Jaques, Union*	7,722
Wm. S. Opdyke, Unlen*	7,538
John G. Haviland, T., M., McK*	7,019
John Houghtalin, T., M., McK	7,017
Jeremieh Pengburn, Union*	7,008
George Schaffer, T., M., McK*	6,996
George McGrath, T., M., McK	6,977
Jas. Murray, T., M., McK	6,848
Geo. McLean, Unlon	6,721
Jas. Gatwsy, Unlon	6,480
William Hepburn, U. and Ind. U	6,511

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Valentine Cook, Tam., Moz., McK*	10,833
Patrick Russell, Tam*	8,470
Wm. Joyce, Tam*	8,197
John Brine, Tam*	8,257
Alexander Brendon, Tam*	8,193
David Fitzgerald, Tam*	7,868
Jas. E. Watson, Union and Ind. Unlen	7,244
Jos. Cudlipp, Union and Ind. Union	7,066
Chas. C. Pinckney, Uelon	7,027
Nicholas H. Babcock, Jr., Un. and Ind. Un	7,028
Michael Snyder, Union	6,699
Wm. Starrlit, Union and Ind. Unlon	6,340
John Hart. Moz., McK	5,282
Wm. Gallagher, Moz., McK	4,554
Stephen Geoghegan, McK	3,941
John Keegan, Moz	3,502
Thomas Nolan, Moz., McK	3,377

Those names marked with an eclerisk in the different Senatorial Districts, designate the Councilmen elected. A most singular vote was polled in the Sixth Senatorial District for Councilmen, as will be seen by a glance at the table. Three Union candidates were elected with three other candidetes, who received the united nomination of the Temmany, Mozart and McKeonite organizations. DAVIN R. JAQES, Union candidate, received 700 votes more than the highest successful Democratic candidete, and WM. S. OPDYKE, son of the Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, received 500 more than the highest successful Democratic candidate.

Aldermen Re-Elected.

The following is a list of reelected Aldermen, viz.: George A. Jeremiah, of the Tenth District; John D. Ottiwell, of the Fonrteenth District, and Terrence Farley, of the Sixteenth District.

Police Justices Re-Elected.

The following persons were reelected to the office of Police Justice, namely: Joseph Dowling, Second District; William Dodge, Third District; Richard Kelly, Sixth District, and Michael Connolly, Seventh District. None of the present incumbents of the offices of Civil Justice were reëlected.

Councilmen Re-Elected.

The following are the nemes of Councilmen reelected: Fourth District—James Hayes, John Healy, Charles Riley and Patrick Keenen. Fifth District—Samuel T. Webster, Michael C. Gross and Fred. Repper. Sixth District—John Houghtalin and J. G. Haviland, Seventh District—D. Fitzgerald, John Brice, Patrick Russell, Valentine Cook, Wm. Joyce and Alexander Brandon.

School Officers.

The returns for the different School Officers not having yet come in, it is impossible to give a correct list of the successful candidetes. They will be published in a day or two.

ILLEGAL VOTING, ARRESTS, &C.—More than the usual number of arrests for illegal voting were made on Tuesday, but many of those epprehended made such explanations to the magistrates before whom they were arreigned as to secure their liberation. A young man named PATRE FRANK was arrested by Officer WOOAN, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with having voted illegally at the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward. FRANK'S vote was challenged, when he produced a voucher in the person of PATRICK MURPHY, an English seaman. The latter made oath before the Inspectors that FRANK was a resident of that Election District, that he lived at No. 10 James-slip, and that he was a legal voter. On inquiry it appeared that FRANK lived at No. 320 Cherry-street (Seventh Ward.) MURPHY was promptly arrested for perjury, and Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs for trial in default of $1,000 bail. FRANK being unable to procecure a bondsman in the sum of $500 was also locked up for trial. JOHN GOSWILEY, an Irish laborer, was arrested by Officer DOYLE, of the Seventeenth Ward, for illegal voting. Justice OSBORN committed the accused for examination. Officer MYERS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested JOHN O'HOLLAND, an Irish laborer, for a violation of the Election laws. O'HOLLAND was held for a hearing before Justice DODGE. On the complaint of WM. MEEHAN, No. 87 Pike-street, GEORGE DUNCAN, a Scotch seaman, for attempting to vote illegally, Justice OSBORN held the accused for examination. Officer JENNESS, of the Twelfth Ward, arrested MICHAEL ROURKE, an Irish teamster, charged with attempting to vote illegally at one of the poll districts of that Ward. Held for a hearing before Justice DODGE. Mr. W. E. SMITH, of No. 194 Vesey-street, caused the arrest of one THOMAS GORMAN for attempting to vote illegally. Officer BROWN, of the Third Precinct, made the arrest, and Justice DOWLING committed GORMAN for examination. RICHARD HALLWOOD and JOHN WELTSTEN were arrested in the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with voting illegally. Held for a hearing before Justice KELLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—We have not had occasion of late to speak heartily of any of Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S dramatic productions. It seemed, indeed, as if that better vein of domestic story which first made him popular, and finds its throbbings in all communities, has been permanently laid aside by him, and that henceforth his able pen would be used merely in transcribing superfluous pieces from the French. We are glad to know that this impression is erroneous. The drama called the "Ticket of Leave Man," produced at this house, on Monday evening, is in many respects one of Mr. TAYLOR'S best works. If it does not create a profound sensation it must be because in many of its details it is still exceedingly local. But, notwithstanding this drawback, the situations are so powerful, the leading incidents so touching, the action on direct and the language so concise and appropriate, that a long career is certain. A better piece has not been put on the stage for many years. And, whilst thus commending it, let us add that Mr. JACKSON has displayed both liberality and taste in the *mise en scene*. The scenery and dresses are good and appropriate, with the exception of the dress of the English policemen, who are sorely libeled and degraded by their American representatives.

It is creditable to Mr. TAYLOR that in this work he has ventured to raise his voice against one of those unaccountable prejudices that philanthropy so often engenders—the prejudice against a man who has been corrected by the law. The ticket-of-leave system adopted by the English Goverement is a concession to the national conscience. It means simply that the laws for the punishment of criminals are harsh, unyielding and unchristian. But when, after much effort, this system was adopted, and criminals whose conduct had been irreproachable, were provisionelly remitted a portion of their sentence, and permitted to return sorrowfully yet hopefully to their old homes, they found, alas! that the world without the prison walls was crueler than that within. On every side they were repulsed. The backslidings of a few were harped upon as the inevitable conree that would be pursued by all. Not a suspicion of violence was permitted to exist without its application to a newly returned wretch from the prisons. The newspapers, in effect, preached daily homilies against the propriety of human charity to this class of unfortunates; talked as though eternal revenge, not worldly reformation, was the object of all punishment. It is the slaveholder who loves the slave, not he who makes him free; the thief who loves the thief, not the philanthropist who prates loud about his reformation. Without sentimentalism, but with rare power, Mr. TAYLOR has touched this grave matter. He shows us how impossible is a new life and a different career to a man universally loathed and avoided. He tells us the story of a simple, honest country lad, who, going up to London, spends all his money, and borrows a bank note from a friend to help him in his little extravagances. This note is a forgery, his friend a "smasher," and he is arrested for having passed it. In the interval between the first and second sets, *Robert Brierly* has been tried convicted, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Rather more than three-quarters of the term having elapsed, he is released on a ticket-of-leave. Returning to an humble sweetheart whom he has assisted in his better days, he is enabled, mainly through her intercession, to obtain a situation as a messenger in a mercantile house. He remains there six months, and gives the greatest satisfaction to his employer. But slowly and slowly the actors who had brought him to disgrace gather round him, and as they cannot tempt him again, they harm him all they can by revealing the secret that he is a "ticket-of-leave man." He loses his position, and sinks down, down, down—every one, from merchant to laborer, flealing from him when the news of his misfortune is made known. By a happy use of materials, the justification of the poor fellow comes in the end, from the very Detective-officer who first caused his arrest, and subsequently recognized him in the merchant's office.

The lesson of the play—Charity—is obvious. In teeching it, Mr. TAYLOR has resorted to scenes and emotions of ordioary life, placing them before the audience in a singularly vivid and touching way. There are two groups of characters, one represeoting vice, the other virtue. It would not be difficult to say which is the most persecuted, but in the end Virtue is triumohant.

The performance on the first night was generally good, and sufficed to win for the piece an emphallo and deserved succees. In the opening of the first act the ecene (a pleasure garden) lacked animation on the part of the artists and supernumeraries; and the second act was jeopardized by the mannerisms and tediousness of one of the actresses. These dangers ever, the piece progressed triumphantly to the end. The fourth act was espactally successful, and elicited a tremendous burst of applause. Mr. W. J. FLORANCE played the part of the hero in e natural and unaffected way. It is a pleasure to meet with a "ster" actor who can do something beside making the people laugh. Mr. FLORANCE'S performance was in many respects simple, earnest, and pathetic. Mrs. FLORANCE had en excellent part—e concert-room ballet girl, who assumes Fnoch airs—and played it uproariously. The lady received an *encore* in STIODATI'S German song, "Die Schoensten Augen," which would also have been the case had she sung it in English. The danger of trifling with the languages was eptly demonstrated in the playbill. Accordiog to HEINE, the first line of the song reads thus. *Du hast Diamanten und Perlen*, according to the bill. *Dio Hans das Smenton und perlin*. Such a ghastly sentence should be gibbeted as a warning to all rash and unscrupulous persons. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT wes exceedingly well made up for all the phases of a long and difficult *rôle*. In the third act he was very good, and the rough-and-tumble fight at the end has rarely been equalled. Mr. HAGAN, as *Hawesham*, the detective, opened rather poorly, but improved steadily to the end. The part of *Moss*—a sort of *Fagin*—was strongly and skillfully rendered by Mr. BLAND. The fun of the piece is allotted mainly to *Mr. Green Jones*—fumbly impersonated by Mr. V. BOWERS, a gentlemen who is steadily advancing in public estimation. Mr. HINN was not more than respectable as *Gibson*, the bill-broker. Mr. MORRIS made an excellent landlord. Here the male record—a pretty long one—comes to an end. Mrs. CHANFRAU was a charming *May Edwards*—looking the character to perfection, and playing it gracefully. Here the female record abruptly terminates. A good word, however, must be squeezed in, somewhere between the two classes, or sexes, for Miss FLOYD, who gave a very jolly and irrepressible idea of *Sam Willoughby*, a hard case. There is another and very important female character in the play. It was assumed by Mrs. HIND who gave vigor and persistancy, but with anything but a happy result. *Mrs. Willoughby*, we apprehend, is nothing more than a talkative old woman of the Gamp order. It was never intended that she should harangue the audience to the embarrassment of the people on the stage, and the annoyance of those on it. Mrs. HIND takes this view of the character and speaks boldly into the parquet. Her arrangement of *Mr. Tom Tay*, *lor's* sentences, too, is remarkable. The little word *and*, is with her always the commencement of a new phrase, and is emphasized with a degree of strain that makes its repetition maddening. In the third act the lady essayed a glove effect. We have seen it before—but, no matter. It is funny to see a lady with a couple of inches too much glove on the tip of each finger. The audience, we are persuaded, would have noticed this deviation from the customary practice of society, even if Mrs. HIND had not held it her hands as if they were a couple of lighted candles. For a few moments in the fourth act Mrs. HIND was natural and good, and we are certain that if she would forget the audience, and preserve a quieter demeanor, she would have no difficulty in always being so.

The drama was a great success and will be repeated until further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company commenced operations last night before an audience that was more select than numerous. FLOTOW'S opera of "Stradella" was selected for the occasion, and in all the grand essentials of orchestra and chorus received the best of interpretation. It is mainly in these things that the Germans excel everywhere, and notably so in New-York. The general distribution of the opera embraced the names of Herr HIXTMAN, a *tenor robusto*, who will improve on acquaintance, Herr WEINLICH, known to fame, Mme. JOHANNSEN, admirable and artistic always, Herr HABELMANN, a capital *tenor di grazia*, and Herr GRAFF, who will be remembered by the frequenters of the old German opera.

On Friday the company will give ROSSINI'S opera of the "Barber of Seville."

MUSICAL MATINEES IN BROOKLYN.—With a heroism akin to fanaticism, Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON, backed by the encouragement of the newspapers of Brooklyn, has initiated an enterprise of great merit, the result of which will, we trust, be of pecuniary benefit to the manager, as it certainly will of esthetic culture to its patrons. Yesterday afternoon, the first of a series of concerts was given at the Park Theatre, before an audience at once brilliant and intelligent—qualities not always compatible. The programme was an attractive one, presenting the names of Mme. BOSCHARD, Mrs. S. C. CAMPBELL, and WM. CASTLE, with the charming little Bazzo chaps, and Signor ARELLO as conductor. With the exception of a piano whose tones, at any date prior to the Noahnic deluge, may have been pleasing to the ear, everything was as it should be. Mme. BOSCHARD, in sundry soloistic attempts and divers concerted interpretations, made a good impression, and received the deserved plaudits of the audiance. Mrs. CAMPBELL and CASTLE, whose melodious notes are of unusual currency, were in admirable mood and voice, while the little BEZZO boys so behaved as to indorse the verdict of the astute individual near us, who said: "Dose boys is de biggest blowers and scrapers I ever did zee." So they are.

Mr. HARRISON has had obstacles to contend with such as few managers appreciate; that he has conquered them, is self-evident. His theatre is doing well, being patronized liberally by the best people of the city, and he has felt warrantad in attempting this new enterprise, that the ladies of Brooklyn might find at their own doors that for which, heretofore, they have been compelled to breast the wavy ferry, endure the omnibus compressions, and enjoy but moderately on account of the fatigue incident to the tedious trip. He deserves success, and people generally get what they deserve in this country if they work for it.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, PHRENOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, including the various "signs of character," and how to read them, are given in the *Phrenological* JOURNAL 25 50 a year. December Number now ready, 15 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 2.—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Blakney and soo, Mrs. J. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brundage, Rev. J. F. Young and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Miss Richardson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cooper, Valparaiso; R. W. H. Week, Nassau; R. A. Joy, New-Granada; L. Oliver, Montreal; G. Thomas, Plymouth, Mass.; J. V. Morgan, Montreal; G. Rathburn, New-York: Miss Chance, Eng.; G. Shaw, Montreal; J. M Perry, England; D. A. Chaffraix, Paris; J. M. Prather, W. W. Orgill, England; Mrs. Samuel Ball, Miss Carrie Bell, Miss Cora Bell, L. Gibson, New Orleans; Miss Grenshields, Montreal; J. G. Rathnrst, Baltimore; John F. Campbell, Mrs. H. Bayhs, Yonkers; Mrs. B. H. Hutton and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Tucker, child and servant, do.; Miss Tucker, W. Lndderdale, New-York; John Macdonald, Toronto; E. Bourger, Baltimore; Henry Fusdon, New-York; S. Needham, Philadelphia; G. Behrend, New-York; M. J. Shehl, Germany, D. J. Greenshields, Montreal; G. W. Heywood, England; R. Muir, Montreal; A. Gallinger and servant, Mr. Greenfield, England; C. O. Busher, Montreal; George Torrance, do.; R. R. Dobues, Quebec; J. D. Blanch, do.; G. S. Morris, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith, three children and servant, Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. Mary Watts, England; E. Beanford, Canada; G. A. Fernandez and child, do.; A. Ellicott, do.; Charles Bullett, Louisville, Ky.; A. Fernandez, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Musgrove, New-Jersey; James Pollock, England; Joseph Barwich, do.; John Smith, do., George Russell do.; S. B. Howes, do.; Willie O. Hunt, do., John McDartney, Nassau; F. Oliver, Portland, Me.; Robert Dodsee, Livsrpool, James Porter, do.; Richard Weller, Eng., W. Benson, do.; W. Bush, H. J. Wall, New-York; Miss Blanchard, Boston; W. F. H. Blanchard, do.; Mr. and Mrs Richard Glover, do.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises.morn

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 02 | Gov. Island.. 1 51 | Hell Gate.. 3 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY ..NEW-YORK, Dec 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Delzell; James S. Green, Mullmer, Washington, J. Hand.

Barks Dionne, (Br.,) Stephens, Matanzas Jam., G. F. Bulley; Edisto, Flynn, Cette, France, Tupper & Beattie; Harvest, Hutchings, New-Orleans, A. Bell's Sons; Elsie, (Swed.,) Petersen, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Investigator, Garver, New-Orleans, Walsh, Garver & Chase; Gen. Cobb, Dudley, Calcutta, Tucker, Cooper & Co.; New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Cadiz, C. Luling & Co; Campobino, (Br.,) Duiel, Palermo & Greenman, Nelson, Gibraltar, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Prothesa, (Br.,) Steer, Kingston, Jam., G. F Bulley; Tynoia, (Br.,) Bradford, St. George, G. F. Bulley; Polly Jones, (Br.,) Lett, Matanzas, D. R. De Wolf; Henry Thackeray, (Br.,) Matthews, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodgson, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Favorite, Simonson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; H Havelock, (Br.,) Antigua, F Wessels; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners E. Hobart, Robinson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Amelia Ann, (Br.,) Eneas, Nassau, W. P.; James Eneas, Oasis, (Br.,) Wilson, Antigua, W. I., Brett, Son & Co.; Hattie, Hamilton, Boston, G. L. Hatch; C. L. Vanderhoff, Chase, Philadelphia, Baker, Godfrey & Dayton; Chief, Fort Church, Lone Star, (Br.,) Carey, St. Martin, Brett, Son & Co.; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; W. R. Sargent, Coombs, Manzanilla, Miller & Houghton; Armida, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; J. S. Spotton, Lorgetwat, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Ann Turner, Harper, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Ann Turner, Harper, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; James A. Brown, Collins, Savanna, J. E. Ward & Co., Sea Ranger, Higgins, Washington, L. Kenny, Cornet, (Br.,) Gow, St. John, N. B., D. E. De Wolf.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Juniata, Chits, Cape Haytien Nov. 24, Left U. S. steamers Powhatan, Rhode Island, Santiago de Cuba, brig Romance, for Baltimore, and several others not recollected.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Neff, Fortress Monroe 40 hours on ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, Alexandria 42 hours.

Ship Transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine, Crumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schooner Fulton Jones, Providence, with mdse. to R. Gaynor.

Steamer F. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia with todse. to J. A. S. Briggs.

Steamer Lancaster, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lord & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Hope, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Torrance, Philbrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. S. Briggs.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Bark W. A. Pickernus, Head, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, etc. to master.

Brig A. Richards, (new,) Donovan, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Ida Frances, (of Boston,) Crowell, New-Orleans 18 ds., with red cedar to master.

Brig S. E. Allen, Baker, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig John Crow, (of Truro, N. S.,) Sheely, Havana 16 ds., in ballast to H. J. & G. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Widow Wass, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. R. W. Johnson, (wrecker,) Clock, with mdse. from ship Mesopotamia, ashore at Shinnecock, L. I.

Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robins, Norfolk, Va., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Rasin Low, Mumford, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Dearborn, (Br.,) Harriman, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Lorna, (of Halifax,) O'Brian, St. Johns, P. R., 10 ds., to master.

Schr. James Brophy, (of Castine,) Mullins, St. Kitts 13 ds., with salt to Metcalf & Duncan.

Sailed.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Steamers Vidette, Bowmansville, (Br.)

Ships Star of the Union, Lotus, St. Charles, Gratitude, Ellen Austin.

Barks John Benson, Morning Star, Montezuma.

Brigs Elizabeth, Volante, Paul Amiel, James Hume.

Schooners H. Hanton, Oleaner, D. E. Sawyer, William Henry, A. Blue.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Hinchs—schr., from Miragoane, for Boston, Nov. 24, lat. 28, lon 74 14.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Haytien Nov. 28, U. S. stmrs. Powhatan, Rhode Island, Santiago de Cuba, brig Romance, for Baltimore, and others, not recollected.

At St. Kitts Nov. 19, brig Agnes, for Philadelphia in 4 days; schr. Mary A. Dill, for New-York in 4 ds.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the City and County of New-York will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WM. A. DARLING, President.

A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

The Executive Committee of the above Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF the City and County of New-York, will hold a regular meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, corner of Broadway at 23d-st. WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.

A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

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I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

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The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3806. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATEST FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet Makes an Assault on Sunday Last.

He is Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

ALL QUIET ON MONDAY.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Nov. 30.

During Saturday night, Nov. 28, the enemy made a general attack in force on a large portion of our skirmishing line, and about midnight succeeded in driving in our pickets. This was intended as a feint, to confuse us, and conceal the real point of the contemplated assault. Cannonading and skirmishing continued all night.

Early in the morning the enemy charged in strong force upon Gen. FERRERO's position, Fort Saunders. They were met midway by a murderous discharge of grape and canister, and the steady fire of the rifle-pits, under which they faltered and finally fell back in broken fragments, leaving two Colonels, several Captains, and in all, over one hundred dead on the field. A considerable force reached the foot of the parapets, only to tumble into a ten feet ditch surrounding the fort, where the wounded, and dead, and living were piled in an undistinguishable mass. We captured 234 prisoners. The enemy's loss is not far from 700 to the assault: the Union loss less than 25.

Gen. BURNSIDE humanely offered a truce to Gen. LONGSTREET until 5 P. M., to afford time for the removal of the enemy's wounded and burial of the dead, which was agreed to, and afterward extended two hours. The wounded were brought into our hospitals and conveyed on our ambulances to the enemy's line. Three stand of colors were captured. This (Monday) morning it is clear and freezing weather, with quiet around the line.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3

A midnight special to the *Journal* says: "Gen. WILCOX telegraphed Gen. BURNSIDE, Knoxville, on Nov 30, that at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, the rebels attacked our force, and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right on the Kingston road and forced it back to Fort Saunders. We afterward regained the position after sharp skirmishing all night. On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, the rebels moved three brigades against Fort Saunders, or a portion thereof. Notwithstanding our heavy fire they gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet.

We took 300 men and three stands of colors.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded is over 300. Our entire loss is not over 200. LONGSTREET then accepted BURNSIDE's offer for a cessation of hostilities to enable the rebels to attend to their wounded.

The wounded rebels were exchanged for loyal soldiers that were wounded in previous engagements, and the rebel dead sent through our lines.

Col. RUSS, commanding the assaulting party, Col. MCELVOY and Lieut.-Col. THOMAS were killed.

Simultaneously an assault was made on the right of our line, but the rebels were driven back. Our loss on that side was about forty. The enemy's loss was much greater.

Our supplies are ample for the present. The rebels have been reinforced by one or two of BUCKNER or JOHNSON's divisions."

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Dates to Dec. 1—The Capture of 5,000 Rebel Prisoners at Knoxville Not Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. FOSTER's Chief of Staff, dated Cumberland Gap, the 1st inst., which says nothing of the capture of 5,000 rebel prisoners at Knoxville.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gens. Price, Marmaduke and Cabell Preparing for an Attack—Gen. Blunt at Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, Dec. 2,

Gen. MCNEIL has reliable information that the enemy are stretched along the Little Missouri River.

The right wing of the rebel forces, under Gen. PRICE, is near Washington; the left wing, under CABELL, is at Snudo Gap, and the centre, under MARMADUKE, is in the vicinity of Murfreesboro.

It is thought that these forces are preparing to attack Fort Smith or Little Rock.

The rebel Gen. COOPER is in the Red River Valley and STANDWAITE is in the CREEK Nation. Their total force is estimated at 22,000, but this is, no doubt, exaggerated.

Gen. BLUNT is here.

From Fortress Monroe.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUCCORIES IN THE RICHMOND PRISONS—MISS BELLE BOYD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The steamer *George Washington* left this morning for City Point with a cargo of provisions for Richmond and vicinity.

The Petersburgh *Daily Register*, Nov. 30, says that "three of the Texan traitors, sent out of the country by Gen. MAGRUDER, are Dr. FERRIS, D. J. BALDWIN, a lawyer of Houston, and TOMAS of Victoria. They will be put across the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass.

Two boards of Yankee officers have been organized for the proper distribution of the clothing and provisions sent by the North for their prisoners in Belle Isle—one for the Quartermaster's and one for the Commissary's Department.

Col. SANDERSON a former hotel keeper in New York, was chief of the proceeding, and managed the distribution in a "hoeless-like style."

The steamer *Compiler* arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., with fifty rebel prisoners. They were conveyed to Fort Norfolk this morning.

Miss BELLE BOYD arrived this morning from Washington, in charge of a lieutenant. She is to be sent over the lines to remain during the war.

The steamer *New York* will leave for City Point early to-morrow, with a large lot of express freight from the North for the Union prisoners in the Southern prisons.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Judge BOSEMAN yesterday found $1,000 damages against Capt. ROLL PETERSON in favor of CHAS. P. DUANE. The latter was robbed by the Vigilance Committee in 1856 and Capt. PEARSON subsequently forced him to leave the steamer after he came on board at Acapulco designing to return to this city. Had he succeeded in returning he would undoubtedly have been hung, as the Vigilance Committee was in session, and he was banished to remain on pain of death. The case will be appealed on the ground of excessive damages.

Sailed—the steamer *Golden Gate* for Panama, carrying 80 passengers, $919,646 in treasure for England, and a quarter of a million for New York.

Henry Ward Beecher in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 3.

An immense audience assembled at the Academy of music to-night to hear the lecture of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Gov. CURTIN's introductory address was principally an appeal for the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. Mr. BEECHER treated national topics principally, with reference to the views entertained of them in Europe.

Mr. BEECHER alluded to his experience in England, and made a high tribute to the general character of the English people. A comparison between Presidents JACKSON and LINCOLN, very favorable to the latter, brought a storm of enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

General Grant's Movements Still Contraband.

Rumored Demonstrations by the Rebels.

Bragg Reported Reinforced by Gen. Joe Johnston.

Reported Death of John C. Breckinridge.

THE HOSPITALS FILLING UP.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 3.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 2d inst. says:

"The movements of our army are contraband.

The hospitals are full of the wounded of both armies.

Refugees and deserters report that Gen. BRAGG has been reinforced near Dalton, Ga., by Joe JOHNSTON.

Nothing later from Knoxville."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Deserters and citizens report that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE died of wounds received at Ringgold. A son and cousin of BRECKINRIDGE are prisoners.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The movements of this army now going on cannot be reported.

There are questionable reports of a rebel raid across the Chickamanga River, at Red House Ford, and that the families there took refuge in the town.

Rumors continue to thicken of rebel doings in the border counties of Tennessee.

Reports say that FAULKNER and his men are not only conscripting all the men they can lay their hands on, but that they are taking all the horses, mules, cattle and hogs, without regard to the political sentiments of owners, that they can find.

The military authorities received a telegram this morning from Geo. FOSTER, who was joined at Cumberland Gap by the forces previously sent thither from Gen. BURNSIDE to guard that important point. The few troops under the former might perhaps be able to inflict some damage on the rear of Gen. LONGSTREET, who is retreating into Virginia. Gen. SHERMAN would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Reported Recapture of Puebla by the Mexicans.

Difficulties Encountered by the French.

From the New-Orleans Era, Nov. 22.

By the arrival of the schooner *Oliver S. Breeze*, from Vera Cruz on the 26th October, we have been put in possession of some late and important facts in regard to Mexican affairs. When the *Breeze* left Vera Cruz a report was prevalent in the city among the French that the Mexicans had recaptured Puebla. There was no doubt of the truth of the report, although no particulars are given.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICANS

The Maximilian affair is looked upon by the whole Mexican nation as a perfect farce from the beginning. The convocation of "Notables" consisted of five persons as follows: Gen. FORAY, Count SALIDNY Archbishop DE LA BASTY, Gen. WOHL, and Padre MIRANDA. These five gentlemen met together in secret unknown to and unauthorized by the people, and after disposing of a champagne supper, proceeded to discuss State affairs. The ex-officio President of the "Convocation" submitted the propositions, which are well known, to establish an Empire, and, as might have been expected under such circumstances, they were carried *nem con.* By this squad of five men, not one of whom could be said to be a representative of Mexico, the crown of the Republic (thus and there changed suddenly to an Empire) was offered to an Austrian Prince whose name could not be known to one Mexican in one hundred thousand throughout the whole country. It is even said that the Mexican portion of the Convocation had not heard of him until his name was presented for imperial honors.

It is said that no respectable Mexican looks upon the action of these five "notables" as binding upon the nation.

DISCONTENT OF THE CHURCH PARTY.

A spirit of discontent has sprung up against the French among the Church party, on account of the little respect paid by the soldiery to church property. They have made stables of several of the churches, and taken from them the sacred chalices, and the jewels out of the eyes of the images.

In one church (the Inquisition) the diamond eyes from the image of Christ were stolen, and all the rich pictures and the most sacred relics taken with the disregard for their sacred character characteristic of infidel bandits. These things are having a powerful and exciting effect upon the superstitious minds of the people, who have never been a reckless determination to keep their churches free from the contaminating touch of infidel robbers.

OUTRAGES.

Col. DUPIN, an lustrument of the reactionary rebels has raised a battalion of about 150 men, who go about committing the worst of outrages—desecrating churches, pillaging houses, violating women and entailing great sufferings upon all who have wealth and position, unless they have protection papers. His operations are confined to the roadside between Saltillo and the City of Mexico. In going from one city to another the victims of his outrages can be seen hanging from trees by their limbs and necks. Many are killed and others tortured.

HATE TOWARD THE FRENCH.

Such acts have aroused a dangerous spirit of opposition, and the Mexicans now say that instead of the French coming to protect them, their purpose appears to be only oppression and robbery. A very deep feeling of hate has been created, which will probably have the effect to unite the whole Republic against the French and the reactionary (rebel) party.

THE EMPEROR'S EGYPTIAN AUXILIARIES.

A train of cars, in passing from Mexico to Soltillo, was recently fired into by men organized for the purpose, killing the Commandante of Soltillo, the parish priest and several hundred others. Mr. LEGG, an Irishman, Superintendent of the road, and FRANK FARRELL, Chief Engineer, were mortally wounded. The military station of Texeria is guarded by the troops "loaned" the Emperor NAPOLEON by the Viceroy of Egypt. These colored troops are extremely hostile to the "Christian dogs," and have no respect for any but Mahomedans. They have perpetrated numerous massacres.

At Madrillo, another military station, these Egyptian auxiliaries expelled the priest.

PRIESTS AND MISSIONS.

Several priests in various parts of the Republic have seceded from the Church of Rome, and have applied for power to act for the Greek Catholic Church of Constantinople. An American priest is now on his way to Constantinople to receive consecration from the hands of the Patriarch Archbishop, in order to be able to perpetuate the Episcopacy.

Several missions have already been established by President JUAREZ, and the prospects are good for a general prevalence of the power of the Greek Church, in the same manner as now prevails in Russia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The communication of "M. H. D." received. The inclosure will be appropriated as in the note indicated.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Cause of the Retrograde Movement.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th of November, and concentrated the following day on Mine Run.

The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream in full force.

The position of the enemy was naturally very strong one, and he was found to be intrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to turn which was the object of our army.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault.

The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year at any distance from the railroad, as well as the impracticability of the country for offensive military operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army returned to the north side of the Rapidan.

The falling back to our present position was accomplished without loss of men or property.

The entire casualties during the campaign will not exceed one thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

A few men who forded Mine Run and lay on picket duty during Monday night, were frozen to death, and several bodies of rebel skirmishers were carried to the rear on stretchers the same morning.

With the exception of a few cavalry skirmishes, the enemy did not attempt to annoy our rear on our return.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The dispatches sent from the Army of the Potomac yesterday to the Associated Press failed, owing to uncontrollable circumstances on the way, to reach Washington until to-day, and a similar misfortune attended the telegram from Rappahannock Station. Much of what has now come to hand has been anticipated through other channels. It appears, however, from the dispatches, that it was evidently intended to attack the enemy's extended works Monday. Cannonading was opened from our batteries between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the right wing skirmishers were advanced to Mine Run, where it was found the enemy had built a succession of dams, which raised the stream to a depth of from four to five feet, with swampy margins. On our extreme right it was found the enemy had formed an abattis several hundred yards in width in front of their works, and directly under their guns.

On the left, Gen. WARREN moved forward his line, and discovered the enemy in such numbers and so strongly intrenched as to make it more than hazardous to attack them in front. He however drove them back from the advanced post behind their works, and awaited further instructions. These and perhaps other considerations induced a postponement of the premeditated attack.

It is understood that Gen. MEADE visited the entire line, carefully noting the enemy's strong positions, formidable batteries and earthworks, and after consulting with his officers, deemed it advisable to withdraw to the north side of the Rapidan, and orders were accordingly issued to that effect. Gen. MEADE abandoned the campaign when it became evident that the enemy had anticipated his advance and rendered an approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court-House an impossibility.

Convalescent Camp Near Alexandria.

AN APPEAL FOR BLANKETS.

CONVALESCENT CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

There are in the Second division of this camp to-day over eleven hundred New-York troops, most of whom are lately from United States General Hospital, where they have participated in the engagement of kind nursing, good fare, and comfortable beds, and are recovering from the effects of wounds, and the debility of disease. The barracks in this camp are clean comfortable, and commodious, well ventilated, and furnished with stoves and fuel in abundance.

Those appropriated to the First division have bedsticks filled with straw, these are for New-England troops,—as have the barracks of the Fourth division—filled with Western and New-Jersey troops. The bunks of the Second division (New-York) have nothing but the bare boards, and Dr. R. B. LANDON, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of this department, wants quilts and blankets—such as can be washed.

As an agent of the State I make this statement, and appeal to the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of the New-York soldiery, to contribute dark-colored quilts and coverlids, and hair and moss pillows, for the comfort of our men, and for the credit of our State.

Any contributions directed to the care of MRS. ROBERT FARNAM, corner of M and E seventh streets, Washington, D. C., will be properly appropriated and thankfully acknowledged.

Mrs. E. P. SPENCER,
Agent New-York State Soldiers' Relief.

CONVALESCENT CAMP, Va., Nov. 30, 1863.

Mrs. Spencer, New-York State Agent:

DEAR MADAM: There is now in this camp over one thousand New-York men, and the cold and inclement weather coming on, from which they are suffering much for want of something more comfortable than bare boards to sleep on; and if, through your agency, they can be furnished quilts or blankets, they will be under lasting obligations for many of these men come here destitute of overcoats and blankets, and remain so for weeks. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,)

A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of N. Y. troops.

Arrival of the Scotia.

The royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 30 on the afternoon of the 21st, and from Queenstown on the 22d November, arrived here at an early hour this morning. The main points of her news were telegraphed from Cape Race, and published in the TIMES on Tuesday last.

Operations of Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Col. TUKE, of the Fortieth Kentucky regiment, reports that his pickets were driven in at Mount Sterling, Ky., by 700 rebels. Headquarters here think the number of rebels greatly exaggerated.

Arrivals in the City.

Senators Doolittle, Iowa, Hardis, Albany, and Anthony, Rhode Island; Captains S. Garner and family, Boston, and J. W. Gosler and wife, Kentucky; N. Yochas, Memphis, Tenn.; D. B. Smith, Toledo; A. B. Morgan, Troy, and H. Sibley, Rochester, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

Senator Charles Sumner, Boston; Gen. Shermen, U. S. Vols.; Col. S. S. Smoot, Washington; John S. Blatchford, Boston; F. M. Reasor, Philadelphia; and S. P. Moore, Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator J. Colfmer and wife, Vermont; Commander G. M. Ransom, U. S. Navy; Hon. Wm. Wasson, M. C., Auburn; Hon. Stephen K. Williams, M. C., New-York; Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego; Judge J. R. Swan, Columbus; Dr. Philpots, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Canada, are at the Astor House.

Most of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, above-mentioned, proceeded to Washington last evening.

THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—The late fair held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in aid of the Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children, realized the sum of nearly $3,500 over expenses.

GREAT WAR MEETING.

Enthusiastic Gathering of the Loyal.

OUR QUOTA MUST BE FILLED.

THOUSANDS IN PATRIOTIC COUNCIL.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Speeches of Mayor Opdyke, Judge Daly, Judge Kelley, Major-Gen. Sickles, Rev. Mr. Boole, and Others.

The meeting called for last evening at Cooper Institute by citizens, without distinction of party, to respond to the call of the President for additional volunteers, and also to celebrate the glorious victories of GRANT, was a triumphant success. Long before the hour for organization the immense hall was filled to overflowing, there being not an inch of room that was packable being unpacked. A very large proportion of the assemblage was composed of ladies, and there was a heartiness and interest shown in the main purpose of the call which promises more good than has hitherto been effected by such meetings. The stage was very handsomely draped with the American flag, and the following mottoes were displayed upon it.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER GRANT.
The captured heights of Chattanooga prove
His readiness to rebel works to move."

"ALL HONOR TO GALLANT HOOKER,
Who planted his banner on the cloud-capped height,
And won new glory in his mountain fight."

"THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Our columns rush where'er our banners lead,
And every heart responsive beats to MEADE."

At about 8 o'clock Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND drove and nominated as their presiding officer their honored Mayor, Mr. OPDYKE.

Mr. OPDYKE came forward and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said he appeared before them to explain why His Honor, Judge SUTHERLAND, had called him to the Chair. The Committee of Arrangements had asked the consent of our distinguished fellow citizen Geo. DIX to occupy the Chair, and he had kindly consented to do so, but was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from being present. He asked for Gen. WETMORE to read a letter from Gen. DIX, when two, one consenting to preside, the second regretting his inability to do so, and expressing his cordial sympathy with the objects of the meeting were read. The loyal and patriotic sentiments contained in them elicited the warmest plaudits of the entire assembly. Gen. WETMORE then read from a long list of names of men offered for Vice-Presidents of the meeting those most widely known, and Mr. MCCREDY read the list of Secretaries. These were unanimously selected.

Mayor OPDYKE again appeared and expressed his regrets at being deprived of the pleasure of listening to the eloquent voice of Gen. DIX. They had assembled in response to the call of the President for volunteers, and desired also to mingle their congratulations at the victories gained by Gen. GRANT in the West. [Applause.] They had by a common impulse of patriotic devotion joined every shade of political opinion, from the radical Republican and Anti-Slavery man to the radical Democrat—All joined together to aid in putting down the rebellion. [Applause.] They had made a particular request of the speakers who were to address them to refrain from making any allusion, however vague, which might wound the sensibilities of any man, any party. [Applause.] It was a glorious sight to see citizens of this leading City of the nation united as one man in a common cause to strengthen the hands of the Government and in putting down the rebellion. This meeting could not fail to have a most salutary influence there and throughout the country, in strengthening the spirit of volunteering, and the result would be that all would soon see the end of the rebellion which they were struggling to overthrow. [Applause.]

He Honor then introduced Hon. GIDEON DEAN, who read the following

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, The people of the City and State of New-York, at the commencement of hostilities between this rebellious power and the United States, did, in popular assemblages, and represented in municipal and State legislative bodies, declare their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to sustain the Government in quelling the rebellion and reestablishing the National authority. *And Whereas*, the City and County of New-York has already appropriated for that purpose more than seven millions of dollars—has sent to the field tens of thousands of its citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That we, in mass meeting assembled, again most solemnly repeat and reaffirm the pledge heretofore made by our City Council and by the legislature of the State, that "We will support and maintain the Government in its just and necessary measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and we pledge ourselves to furnish the means for the speedy and successful suppression of the rebellion upon the basis of the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the position of New-York. She has sent more volunteers to the field than any two others of the Union. Her merchants, her bankers, and her citizens have placed at the disposal of the Government their pecuniary means with alacrity, and no honest man, rich or poor, can be found to-day more willing than at the commencement of the war to furnish all needful moral and material aid to sustain the Government in reinstating constituted authority, and in conquering a peace.

Resolved, That we recommend Congress to increase the pay of the privates in the military service of this Government to $20 per month—this to apply as well to those now in service as to those who shall hereafter be mustered into such service.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve the call of the President, and of the Governor of New-York, for additional volunteers; that we recommend that the people of each Congressional District organize and act efficiently in the patriotic work before them, and that to that end the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of five from each Congressional District of this City, to devise means and act in conjunction with the Military Commissioners appointed by the Governor and the Provost-Marshal-General, to promote volunteering.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Union soldiers now confined in Southern prisons, that we implore our Government to make every effort to supply their wants, alleviate their sufferings, and procure their speedy release; but we know that these brave men, who have risked their lives to secure victory and unity to the nation, will not ask the Government for their sake to forget honor, or compromise its position in reference to the exchange, according to the usages of civilized warfare, of all soldiers who have been made prisoners of war.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the recent victories of our armies—attending as they do the highest evidence of a return of peace; and that the thanks of this meeting are tendered to Gen. GRANT, his gallant officers and brave men, for the splendid success and decisive battle of Chattanooga.

After the reading of the resolutions, Judge DEAN proceeded to make a few remarks. He reviewed the course of some prominent men who seemed very zealous at the outset of the war, expressing their fullest determination to do anything to their power to put down the rebellion. He reviewed the course of FERNANDO WOOD, reading from special messages sent to municipal bodies in the City of New-York while he was Mayor of the City. At the beginning of the war he avowed himself in favor of using all laudable means for crushing the rebellion, but how sadly had he departed from those professions. He alluded also to the action of the Legislature, to acts passed by it and sanctioned by Gov. SEYMOUR—all of the same tenor. They should assure the soldier his family should be protected during his absence, and that if he fell they would not be left without assistance.

At the conclusion of Judge DEAN's remarks, which were well received, the following letter from President LINCOLN was read:

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2 1863.

Messrs. George Opdyke, Joseph Sutherland, Benjamin F. Manierre, Prosper M. Wetmore and Spencer Kirby, Committee:

Yours of the 28th ult., inviting me to be present at a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 3d inst., to promote the raising of volunteers, is received. Nothing would be more agreeable to my feelings, or better accord with my judgment, than to contribute, if I could, by my presence or otherwise, to that eminently patriotic object. Nevertheless, the now early meeting of Congress, together with a temporary illness, renders my attendance impossible.

You propose, also to celebrate our Western victories. Freed from apprehension of wounding the just sensibilities of brave soldiers fighting elsewhere, it would be exceedingly agreeable to me to join in a suitable acknowledgment to those of the great West, with whom I was born and have passed my life. And it is exceedingly gratifying that a portion lately of the Army of the Potomac, but now serving with the great Army of the West, have borne so conspicuous a part in the late brilliant triumphs in Georgia. Honor to the soldier and sailor everywhere who bravely bears his country's cause. Honor also to the citizen who cares for his brother in the field, and serves, as he best can, the same cause. Honor to him, only less than to him who braves for the common good, the storms of heaven and the storms of battle.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

Immense cheering followed the reading of the letter. When this had subsided, Judge DALY was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. CHAS. P. DALY.

He said that the little he had to say might perhaps be expressed in this—that the best service they could now render to the Southern States, was to fill up the ranks of our armies with all speed and bring this war to a speedy close. [Applause.] It was a course alike dictated by policy and by humanity. This rebellion had been circumscribed within very narrow limits, and the people of the South were just waking to a consciousness that the nationality they have been seeking is a phantom, the pursuit of which has produced the bitter fruits of blasted plantations, ruined fortunes and desolate homes; and many South were now yielding to the inexorable logic of events. Our duty was a plain one—to stand by the Government of our fathers—[applause]—to stand by the old flag—to sacrifice anything and everything for the preservation of the nation. The speaker referred to the gratitude the nation owed the army, and especially to Gen. GRANT. He said some professed to fear that the American soldier may be made the instrument of a despot. Those who do this know but little of the American character, and little of the American soldier. He concluded with an energetic and eloquent appeal in behalf of the soldiers in the field, to whom we should render encouragement and assistance.

Judge DALY was succeeded by

JUDGE KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge KELLEY said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of New-York: In this era of learning and eloquence, I pray you to acquit me of the vanity of supposing that any word of mine is needed to stimulate the patriotism of New-York to the performance of its duty; but I could not forego the privilege of mingling my poor voice with those that were to be raised in the cause of my country here to-night—and I do so the more readily because the Press of New-York will carry my words, as it were, on the wings of lightning, to my fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania. What is your country calls upon you to do? To strike a few blows at a reeling and dismayed enemy. The poorest, meanest economy, and the grandest motives combined, all urge it upon you. Would you save dollars and cents? Then fill the veteran regiments at once. Let the fatal blow be struck, and in a few months your soldiers shall again be citizens. Would you show the world that the hopes brought over in the *Mayflower* shall continue through all time to fructify in hearty and expanding greatness? Let the world see that after three years of war you spring to arms with the same alacrity as when your flag was first fired upon. "Ah! but," says somebody, "we will support ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his policy if we support the war." ABRAHAM LINCOLN, under the inevitable law of life, is passing away. President LINCOLN has but a few more months to live, as President, and then the breath that made him may make or unmake him. The policy may be changed from the foundation upward. You sustain the Constitution by giving vigor to that army of which you have made him the Commander-in-chief. Never did cause offer so much glory for so little service.

"Unconditional Surrender GRANT" moves on after an army that flies before him, and that regards him as invincible. BANKS has but to move in Texas, and the Union sentiment will rally around him; and the six States in one will need but small forces from the North to unfurl the Stars and Stripes from one boundary to the other of that magnificent empire. [Great applause.] Have you read the speech of Roscoe TOOMBS? [Laughter.] Who will tell me that there is heart or hope in the rebellion, or in the most desperate of its leaders, after reading that speech? He who enters the army to-morrow enters it to aid in wiping out the grandest rebellion the eye of God ever beheld, and to do it with scarcely more fighting than he might have in a New-York election. Gen. MEADE says in his description of the battle of Chattanooga, "Gen. HOOKER's battle was above the clouds." Let us do our duty, and ours will henceforth be above the clouds, upon the mountain tops in the full blaze of the sun of freedom, and the brows of our soldiers will be fanned by the breezes of fast-coming peace. No man tells us to-night that the Government of the United States may not coerce a State. [Applause.] That cloud sits very low in the valley of tribulation. No man tells us that our Southern soldier is equal to five Northern ones. No man tells us that the rebellion has all the military skill. Why, DANIEL E. SICKLES stepped from the streets of New-York a soldier worthy to be the first lieutenant of fighting JOE HOOKER; and it will puzzle them to find in the history of the rebellion, aye, or in Europe either, an abler soldier in all respects than GRANT. No, that cloud lies beneath us. Oh! but the business of New-York was to be suspended, and grass was to grow in your streets. Down under the pain of despotism lowers that cloud. Another cloud went under our feet when grape and canister scattered a New-York host. Yes, we have but to do our duty in the coming week, and we fight above all clouds. Mr. KELLY concluded by saying the world at large was watching to see the result of this call. Let them see that our youth will be ready to stand to arms. He was vociferously applauded throughout.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES commenced by alluding to the recent successes of our armies at Chattanooga and elsewhere, the fruits of the genius of ROSECRANS and GRANT, and HOOKER, and BURNSIDE. To the South it was a moment of anguish; to us, of tranquil repose. If we would drive the South from defeat to despair, we must respond to the call of the President for more men, and we would celebrate peace with the next Fourth of July. America could now afford in its diplomacy, to speak with a consciousness, not only of the justice of its cause, but of its vast military and financial power. Gen. SICKLES spoke ardently and eloquently in behalf of the object of the meeting. We regret that our space will not allow of an extended report.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY

When the applause, which followed Gen. SICKLES' speech had suosided, JAMES T. BRADY was introduced and made a brief speech. Recurring to some of the observations made at the commencement, he could only uoting to expressing his regret that they were deprived of the presence of that brave soldier, tried patriot and wise statesman, whom they had expected to hear, Gen. JOHN A. DIX. [Applause.] He understood that the gentlemen composing the committee had prepared for the reception of the gallant General a banner which he asked to have unfurled. [A beautiful banner, bearing a likeness of Gen. DIX, and in embroidered letters, his words, "Whoever hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," was then unfurled, cre atin the greatest enthusiasm.] He alluded to the time when Gen. SICKLES and himself were schoolmates together, and playmates about the City parks. He rejoiced to feel that he was as true to the noblest instincts of man and as faithful to his native land as in those halcyon days. [Applause.] Gen. SICKLES had said that the soldier was of value when his heart went with his bayonet. He appreciated that truth when he exposed his yet young life and exhibited his talents on the tented field. A party had set themselves up as opposed to the prosecution of the war. Where were they now? What influence had they in this nation? [Voices—"None."] Mr. BRADY continued in an eloquent manner to advocate the cause for the furtherance of which they were assembled, and closed his remarks amid the applause of the audience.

SPEECH OF PARKE GODWIN.

PARKE GODWIN was then introduced, and gave a brief historical survey of the ground, and of the achievements thus far of the Union armies. He said that when the North undertook the task of putting down this revolt they attempted to do four great things. The first was to blockade 3,000 miles of seacoast honeycombed throughout the whole line with innumerable inlets; the second, to defend 2,000 miles of frontier, including the National Capital; the third, to open the second largest river of the world, running for over a thousand miles through a hostile country; and the fourth, to disperse a rebel army 500,000 strong. All these things they undertook to do without an army to start with, or a navy, and with the finances of the Government in a disordered condition. How much of this tremendous task had been accomplished? In the first place they had blockaded this longline of sea-coast in such a manner that no nation had dared to say that the blockade was ineffective. In the second place, they had defended their frontier and the Capital; and not only this, but had driven the enemy four hundred miles south, recovering two-thirds of his territory, containing a population of over two million souls, and were now compelled to search for the rebel armies with a microscope in the mountains of Georgia. In the third place, they had opened the Mississippi river from Cairo to New-Orleans, and driven the enemy from the entire valley. These achievements he thought were worthy of record and would compare favorably with those of any other nation in the same length of time. They furnished an answer to the cavils of our enemies abroad, and of the Copperheads in our midst, that the Government was imbecile and slow, and incompetent to the task of crushing the rebellion. It took England six years, under the lead of the great WELLINGTON, to drive NAPOLEON out of Spain—a territory about as large as our State of Virginia. It took the four great Powers of Europe two years to drive Russia out of a territory no larger than the State of New-Jersey. It took England 20 months to conquer the revolt of the Sepoys in India—a work of not much greater magitude than to quell an insurrection of negroes on a South Carolina plantation. And yet those foreign nations attempted to criticise the slowness of our operations, and to repeat the prophecy that we never could conquer the rebellion, and ought to submit without further struggle to the dismemberment of our nation. The speaker closed by drawing a parallel between the generalship of the Union Commanders and those of other nations, and between the deeds of heroism displayed at various times in the history of this war and those which had been so fondly celebrated in history and song by the historians and poets of European nations. Mr. GODWIN's speech was listened to with great attention from the many facts embodied in it, and was frequently applauded.

REV. MR. BOOLE'S SPEECH.

Rev. Mr. BOOLE said:

The noble purpose that had brought them together commended itself to the conscience and patriotism of every man worthy of political inheritance, who could boast "I am an American citizen." They met to consult upon the nation's need, and to inquire, not in despair, but in strong hope and faith, "what shall we do to be saved?" He would not have it said they met "irrespective of party distinctions." He would have it heralded through the country that they met as a political party having a mark of distinction separating them from all others, "the party of our country's flag"—the motto "Firm and free, one and forever." This should be the test of every man's allegiance—" He that is not with us is with our enemies." He would not argue whether ABRAHAM LINCOLN is providentially or accidentally President of the United States. He, (the President,) was a speck compared to the interests at stake. He looked beyond the President and his party. The Union was not his. The cause was greater than the man. The fight was the people's. Should we permit treason to triumph and rebels to destroy the Union to shift the policy of the Administration? [Here the speaker delivered a glowing eulogy on the services of Gen. SICKLES, which was received with loud applause.] Formerly Richmond was of no consequence to us. We had not taken it, and could afford to let it escape. But now we want it, and must have it, not for its records of treason—they might perish—not for its Confederate notes, its bonds, its small stock, &c., but for a different reason. We want Libby Prison, and our brave and treacherously-treated volunteers. We must have it, and we must have it quick. Our imprisoned soldiers are worth a thousand Richmonds, and if our Government wanted to know how to force the rebels to an exchange of prisoners, the way was to go and take them. That was the only way to end this war. We must fight the rebellion down. There remained no other solution. The speaker, after some further remarks, closed his speech as follows: "Treachery and treason, armed to the teeth, have broken open the temple of our liberties, and struck their deadly blows at that cherished flag which is the emblem of all we, as citizens, love better than life. A million of lion-hearted heroes have thrown themselves a living rampart around that sacred banner. By countless scores they have fallen—their ranks are thinned—but the old flag still flies in the midst of the fray. The battle rages. Shall the old flag come down? Who will take the places of graves who have fallen? The nation calls to arms—shall we yield? or conquer." (Here the speaker, by way of peroration, recited a poem applicable to the tenor of his speech.)

Mr. BOOLE was followed by a number of speakers, whose remarks were interesting and pertinent. Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, Chaplain TARBELL, of the Tenth regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut.-Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD, made eloquent speeches. The following additional resolutions were then offered and adopted, when Gen. ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, was introduced, and said:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine, to be hereafter announced by the Chairman, be appointed to correspond with proper persons throughout the State and endeavor to stimulate an organized movement to fill the quota of the State, and that such Committee have power to add to their numbers.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the course of the authorities of the City and County of New-York in appropriating moneys for bounties to volunteers and for the relief of families, and urge upon capitalists and corporations the necessity and duty of promptly advancing the necessary funds upon the securities offered.

SPEECH OF GEN. ANDERSON.

MY FRIENDS: You will not expect to hear me speak. I cannot attempt it. I have heard words to-night that should have warmed the heart of every man present. Let us go home this night, and on our bended knees pray God to teach each one of us his duty to our country and to Him. [Great applause.]

After the adoption of the resolutions, and the singing of a song by the Glee Club, the Chairman declared the meeting sojourned.

Outside.

Two large stands were erected in front of the Institute, each handsomely ornamented with thirty-six illuminated stars. The balcony of the Institute was similarly decorated, and from it a very excellent band furnished enlivening and patriotic airs. Those who could not get inside, and there were thousands, gathered around the stands to listen to patriotic and stirring words.

STAND NO. 1.

The meeting at Stand No. 1 was not organized until a late hour, owing to the enthusiasm in the streets, and a disposition on the part of the "outsiders" to appropriate the locality to a promiscuous display of pyrotechnics. About 10½ o'clock, however,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrivnl nf the Parknrsburg from New-Orleans—An Order nbout the Flag.

The steamer *Parkersburg*, arrived from New-Orleans yesterdey afternoon, brings papers to Nov. 23. They contein no news whstever regarding Gen. BANKS' movements, but are forced to waste their enterprisc in record.ng events transpiring in Mexico.

The following order had been issued.

HEADQUARTERS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1863. [Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No.— * * * It hsving come to notice at these headquarters that certain thoughtless persons in the commerce of this city have disfigured the flag of the United States displayed at their places of business, by attaching thereto advertisements of their wares, the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department is directed to see that such practices shall be forthwith discontinued.

The flag is the emblem of the power and dignity of the nation, and must not be defaced or altered by any individual within the limits of this Military Department.

By order of Major-Gen. BANKS.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, A. A. A. Gen.

Gen. Bnnks' Expedition to Texns—Particulnrs of the Lnnding — Occupatins of Brownsville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Expedition thet left New-Orleans on the 24th ult., under the command of Maj.-Gen. DANA, composad principelly of the Second division, Thirteenth army corps, arrived at this place on the mnrning of tne 1st inst., and anchored off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The fleet consisted of 19 steamboats and 8 small sloops, with the gunboats *Owasco*, *Virginia* and *Monongahela* as convoy.

On tbe third day out from New-Orleans, the skies clouded up, and during the night olew e gale, driving the vessels out of their oosition in tha, and scattering tnem over tha ocean in ell directions. Durtng the storm the small steamboat *Union* with Company A, Sixtaenth regiment, *Corps d'Afrique*, beside horses, stores, &c., wes found to be in a sinking condition. Sha was at the time in tow of the *Empire City*, which latter took off the troops and crew on board, and tha boet, with horses end stores, went down.

Two ni the schooners, also, which were in tow of etesmers, were swamped and lost. The storm lasted all night, and when the morning broka the mists hung thick and heavy over tha waters, hiding from view every object distant more tban 100 yards. About noon tbe mists began to lift, eod during the day so far clesred up as to enable us to take in the whole horizon, when we found *four* out of the *twenty-two* vessels in sight, viz.: the *McClellan*, (the flagship) *Clinton*, *Crescent*, and *St. Mary's*, in addition to our boat tha *Northerner*, which, although thought to be the weakest vessel in the fleet, had outrode tha storm in safety, and kept ner exact position in line. For threa days after the storm the scattered vessels kept arriving in sight, and this morning, I believe, all the vessels, except the ones above alluded to es lost, bave appesred.

The *McClellan*, with Major-Gens. BANKS and DANA, and their Staff, has been steaming forward and back since the weather cleared up, bringing the fleet together.

Tha line was again formed, and for the rest of the voyage the weather was clear, and each vessel moved steadily on its course.

On tha morning of the 1st inst. we sighted the Isla dal Pada, a long narrow strip of land running parallel with the Southern coast of Texas, 120 miles long, inclosing between it and the mainland, a narrow bay, of the sama length, and at soma points only two miles wide. Following the course of the island, we soon came in sight of Point Isabel lighthouse, and immediately efter we anchored about midway between Brezos Santiego and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The water on tba bar was fonnd to be too low to admit of the passage of the fleet up the river, and it was decided to land at Brazos. Just opposite the old landing on the mainland, used by the Government during the Mexican War, and since by a line of steamers, ronning between New-Orleans and this point, there is a cut through the island, and about nine feet of water on the bar, and as most of the vessels of our fleet, were from six to nine feet draft, they steamed through this opening to the wharf on the mainland, effecting a safe landing. The *McClellan*, *Northerner*, *Delaware*, and a few others, were too heavy draft to get over, and had to be lightened by small sloops. A heavy sea is constantly running here, and the breakers are so powerful as to insure the speedy destruction of any vessel that gets stuck on the bar.

While endeavoring to pass in the steamer *Zephyr*, with four companies of the Sixteenth regiment Corps d'Afrique, and heavily loaded with stores, horses, &c., struck on the bar, and shortly after broke in two amidships, making her a total loss. Part of her cargo and the men aboard were saved. During the next day, two schooners that were engaged in unloading the steamers outside, were also driven ashore, and will share the same fate. The *Clinton*, in passing over, also got aground, but being a strong vessel, with powerful engines, she was got off, although the propeller *Bissom*, a new boat, and as fine a little tug as ever floated, was broken and stove in, in attempting to get her off.

In endeavoring to pass ashore, a lifeboat with its crew of sailors were swamped, and boats from the *McClellan* and *Thomas A. Scott* were sent to their assistance. Of the three boats sent, two were swampe l and eight men perished; the others were carried by the breakers ashore, and cast on the island. One man was saved by clinging to a dead horse that was washed ashore, bearing him in safety with it.

The sea being too rough to transport horses from one boat to another, the steamers went as near to the fe nd as was considered safe, and commenced backing their horses overboard. They swam well, but strange to say, five out of every six swam out to sea, away from shore, although they were distant from it only one mile. As all of these perished, the remaining vessels kept their horses aboard, and they are now being transferred one by one, with great labor, to the schooners. This can only be done when the sea is smooth, and requires the utmost care and patience even then, to prevent them being dashed to pieces as the vessels are being swung by a tackle from the deck of one vessel to another.

While the men were being landed, a small force of rebel cavalry appeared, and commenced burning a bridge a short distance from the landing over which the troops must pass. The steamer *Thomas A. Scott* took position near shore, and opened on them with shell, which soon put them to flight. Just then, having got into fighting trim, she spied a small fort at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and opened at once on it with solid shot. After the second ar third round the Mexican flag was run up, and it wes then discovered that the fort was on the Mexican side of the river. An excellent opportunity for our worthy Secretary of the Navy to send a note to the French Secretary, disclaiming any hostile intent in the act tnward the oaw Government of Mexico.

The day wa anchored off Brazos, the news arrived in Brownsville, only some forty miles up the river, that a Union fleet was at the mouth of the river, landing. The Union men of the place at once rose on the small rebel force stationed there, and a fight was commenced, which would heva ended disastrously for the Union men had not large numbers of Union refugees from Matamoras rushed over the river and come in the rescue of their friends. As it was, the rebels were driven from the place, and the town burned. Our advance, as soon as landed, pushed nn to Brownsville, and now occupy the place.

Gen. BANKS haa gone up, and is now there. He does not command the expedition, but bes accompanied it probably with the intention of judging for himself of the extent of the Union feeling, and meturing plans for permanently occupying the State.

The *Monongahela* hae just gone nff in chase of a strange sail. Twice she has overhauled vessels supposed in be blockade-runners. In one case the vessel was loaded with arms, emmunition, &c., but had regular papers for *Matamoras*, and sha was allowed tn go.

A fleet of sall vessels—some thirty in nnmber—lie off the south of the Rin Grande. They are light draft, and doubtless their chief business is running the blockade, and supplying their friends in the *Confederacy* with the material to enable them to prolong their resistance to the authority of the United States. As a matter of course, they fly either the French or English flag. Should we succsed in holding the line of the Rio Grande, their occupation will be gone.

Texas is soon destined to realize that she is in rebellion against the Government. Isoleted as she is from the Confederacy, with the Mississippi on the one side and the Rio Grande on the other, both now held by Union gunboats; her ports blockaded, and an advancing army from her northeast border pressing back the rebel army which is her only hope, while the whole line of the Rio Grande is held by the gallant men of the Thirteenth army corps, who have never been defeated, she will not nnly be forced to rely entirely on herself for men and munitions of war, but will have to confront and drive beck double her own number of armed men, or submit, and that quickly, to tha Government she has disowned. The success nf this expedition will give e crushing blow to the already falling fortunes of the rebels west of the Mississippi. VINDEX.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Farewell Visit of Brig.-Gen. Graham.

[A DEFERRED LETTER.]

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THIRD ARMY CORPS. Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1863.

Since the late successful movement of our army on the Rappahannock, we have been lying encamped near Brandy Station, with little or nothing to break in upon the monntony ot camp life, nr tn mar tbe quiet that seems to pervede an army after active movemeets against the enemy.

But the presence tn our corps to-day, for tha first time since his return from Richmond, of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, who commanded the First brigade o' BIRNEY'S division in the battles of Chancellorsvilla and Gettysburgh, in the latter of which he was severely wnunded and taken prisoner, bas maie the day memorable to all with whom ha bas been associated during his eallant and successful career, while connected with the army of the Potomac.

The General has been ordered to tha "Depariment of Virginia and North Carolina," and his visit to tha army at this time wes for the ourpose ot bidding farewell to his old comrades io arms before assuming his duties in tha new field of tabor to which ha has been assigned.

This morning, accompanied by nis old Staff and many brother officers, he reviewed the brigada of which he was tha former commander, in Gen. Birney's division. The brigade was drawn up in line for review, and with its decimeted ranks and tattered standards borne through so many hard-fought engaements, and the determined intention of ultimate victory depicted on tha weather-beaten countenances of those old veterans connected with tha enthusiastic reception given to tha General union bis appearance, must have mada that well-tried soldier proud that he had ever led such e band in the defenca of onr country.

Col. HENRY J. MADILL, commanding the brigade, welcomed the General in a short speech, which caused cheeer after cheer to ring through the air for the old commander. As soon as quiet was restored tha General replied in a short but characteristic address, thanking the orignde for their kind reception, and in referring to their thinned ranks, spoke tn feeling terms of the battles in which he had commanded the brigade, paying, at the same time, a handsome tribute to the honored dead. The General concluded his address by complimenting the troops for the brave deeds they had performed on previous battle-fields; and, in oidding them farewell, said that he should look forward with pride to the part that this brigade was to take in the future annals of the war.

After the conclusion of his address the General rode to the right of the line, and having dismounted, passed down the line, shaking hands with each officer, and as the General would approach each battalion, he was greeted with "three hearty cheers," when he would bid each farewell in a few and appropriate words. The incidents of that day will ba one long to be remembered in that brigade, and one of which the General may be justly proud.

The afternoon was spent by the General in visiting the old regiment in the Excelsior Brigade, of which he was formerly Colonel, and in bidding farewell to the many friends throughout the corps.

A hearty reception awaited the General wherever he went, and many were the hospitalities tendered him, which his short stay forced him to decline; and many were the expressions of regret at losing the society and services of so valuable and efficient an officer in the corps.

The General returned to Washington on the following day, and expressed himself much pleased with his visit. He is accompanied oy his personal staff, and will leave in a few days for the new field to which he has been ordered, and we shall look with interest to his future career.

Slavery and Loyalty to Arkansas.

Extracts from the Speech of Gen. E. W. Gantt, delivered before the Union Club at Little Rock., Ark., Nov. 7, 1863.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

As Secessionists, we supposed we were out of the Union. We went out to *protect Slavery*. We failed. We now come back. For what purpose? To *protect Slavery*? The absurdity is too monstrous to tolerate for a moment. We went out to protect the *negro*. We come back to protect the *white man*. We regard the negro question as definitely settled by the last source of appeal, and we say there let it rest.

But we of Arkansas must dispose of what is left of this question for ourselves. We can't do so it. In our settling it, we are not *agitating* the Slavery question. Can you agitate the dead? Is not Slavery dead in our State? Built not go down in the vortex of secession and civil war? But though dead, its remains must be disposed of. Its dead carcass is all that lies between us and a perfect restoration of our former relations with the Government. A convention of the people should meet and bury it. The question of abolitiou and its converse can't be made in our midst. We are not like Missouri. With us the question is, What shall we do with that which is *alre dy abolished*? To this there can be but one answer: amend the Constitution and put it beyond the hope of resurrection. We of the North and South, knowing that Slavery was tha only disturbing element in our Government, after many "*settlements*," each one deemed "*final*," resorted to the last arbitrament—the sword. We who own slaves have lost, fairly lost, and we must abide the decision. *The people of Arkansas are therefore the proper ones to act on its final extinction in our midst. The sooner we do it the better for us and the country.* To many this truth is unpalatable; but we can't chink it, it must be met—let us do so like men.

There is a large and growing party in the North that is disposed to reduce the seceded States to the condition of territories. The central idea of this party is to get rid of slavery, as the source of all our calamities. It would be unbecoming in us, as well as a waste of time, to get up and argue the abstract question with them as to their right to do this. *Let us anticipate them, and cut under them at once, by meeting in convention, at the earliest day that we can be empowered so to do, and extirpate forever the last vestige af slavery in our midst, and bury out of sight this source of all our calamities, personal, State and National.* By thus *formally giving up* what is *already lost*, we will have secured to us, all our rights as equal States in the Union. If we do not do so, I give it as my opinion, that, right or wrong, we will be reduced to the condition of a territory, and so remain until we do pass upon this question, definitely, at once and forever. You can't find a soldier in the army who has not already reached, or who is not closely approximating the conclusion that his health, happiness and life have been exposed and jeopardized because of negro Slavery, and who does not feel, and who will not insist, that, after all his toil and hardships, the question, which diplomacy and statesmenship could not settle, being settled by the sword, should be put at rest forever. And this is independent of any opinion he may have held before we tendered him the issue of a settlement by the sword. I am no politician. Would not receive an office from President or people, and can therefore speek plainly. And I do say, in candor and sincerity, to those few Arkansas politicians who think they are striking the popular current by their efforts to reinstate Slevery here, that they will be borne down by e tida as irresistible and powerful, as it will be overwhelming and annihilative of all their hopes and espirations. The people of Arkansas are determined to go back to tha Union, as they *now find themselves*, and they are not to be frightened from their purpose by having the words "consistency" or "Abolitionist" thrown at them. *Finding Slavery destroyed*, they can so pass upon it, and be neither "inconsistent" nor "Abolitinnists."

* * * *

INCREASING LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS.

Upon this point, among other things, he said:

"The people nf Arkansas are ready to return to tha ir allegiance to the Govarnment, and to renew their devotion, which shall know hereafter neither change nor decay. The loyalty to JEFF. DAVIS in Arkensas does not extend practically beyond the shadow nf his army, while the hatred of him is as wide-spread as it is intense. *The Union sentiment is manifesting itself on all sides and by every indication—in Union meetings—in desertions from the Confederate army—in taking the oath of allegiance unsolicited—in organizing for home defence; and enlisting in the Federal army.* Old flags that have been hid in the crevices of ronks, and been worshipped by nur mountain people as body relics, are flung to the breeze, and followed to tha Union army with an enthusiasm that beggars all description.

The little County of Perry, that votes only about six hundred, and which has been turned wrong eids out in neeroh nf conscripts by HINDMAN and his fellow-murderers and oppressors, with their retinue of *salaried gentlemen* and negro boys, sent down a company of ninety-four men a few days ago. Where they came from, and how they kept their old flag during these three years of terror, persecution and plunder, I can't tell. But they were the proudest looking set ot men I ever saw, and full of fight. And Montgomery County answers to Perry; and Conway and Columbia, and Carroll and Jeffarson, and Clark and Sebastian, and Phillips, Pike eod Independence, prolong the shout of a redeemed people, and send up their hundred, to be yet followed by their thousands to assist in breaking the chains of their oppressors."

* * * * * * * * *

TRIBUTE TO ORIGINAL UNION MEN.

But there has always been e healthy Union sentiment in our State. It has flourished when the sun of our great political system was obscured from it by clouds and gloom. In the darkness of political storm and night, its lamp has burned on brightly and beautifully. It has survived amid rocks and caves, and mountain gorges and rugged oanks of homeless streams. It has "watched and waited" with a faith as astounding and as constant as ever nerved the heart of patriot or saint. Often unlettered and untaught, it has put to shame the pretences of sophistry and confounded tha philosophy nf sages. Despotisms could not crush, nr cruelty erase it. Nnr threats nnr entreaties, nor chains nor dungeons, nor the horde of life nnr the fear of death, could chain it to the mad car of rebellion. But through the crucible of anarchy, persecutinn and blood it has arisen, purified and ennobled, to assert its supremacy.

Noble men! "Worthy sons of worthy sires!" Bright exemplars for all ages! An erring brother, returns from his wanderings after a mad delusion, does not deem it unbecoming his honor and his manhood, to pay you the tribute on the soundness of your judgment and the nobleness and sublimity of your patriotism. Nor does he feel abased before the world, and all good men, whatever may have been his past acts and impressions, to extend to you his hand, and here, after so long a parting, and so much of mutual suffering, having met, from different extremes, under the old banner at last, to pray Almighty God to rule the madness of the hour—to stay the effusion of fratricidal blood—to incline men's hearts to peace and brotherly love, and is give us once more a united, prosperous and happy country.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Eoglish Holidays—Speech of the Emparor—The Congress of Paris—France and Europe—British Navy and Artillery—A Sensatioo Morder—Ao Eoglishman fnr the Unioo—Thn Questioo of the War—Peace Propositinns—The Puzzle of Aoerteno Affairs—The Europeno Situation—Misfortnnes of Ireland.

From Onr Owo Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

We have had three holidays—Guy Fawkes' Day, the Lord Mayor's show, and the Birthday ot the Prince of Wales—each celebrated in its English fashion. The religious service which, since tha days of JAMES I., hes commsmorated tha wicked attempt to blow up the King end Parliament, has been dropped out of tha Book ot Common Prayer, and tha whole celebration is now left to tha chimney-sweeps, cnstermongers, and boys who get uo Guys on speculation, collecting peonies in proportion to thair size and hideousness. Tha Lord Mayor's procession is more absurd than the Guys, consisting of a greater number ot quite as ridiculous figures in carriages, on horseback snd on foot. There were threa or four tolerable bands, but the military escort was meegre and contemptible. The Londoners of this age seem to hava no idea of a really grand and imposing procession. Vast crowds gather, but thera is nothing worth seeing, unless it is the rabble and "ugly rush" that brings up the rear—a vast and terrible crowd of the "great unwashed," which puts nna tn mind of tha description in the Apocalypse—"and Death end Hell followed after."

The Birthday of the Prince nf Wales, which is, like Lord Mayor's day, on the 9th of November, had no celebration except a dinner at his own estate of Sandringham, where he lives in great elegance, but where the cottages of those who cultivate his lands are described as unfit for human beings to live in—wretched hovels, into which ten or twelve persons are crowded in a single room; the children without education, and the adults in such a condition, physical and moral, as an American can only dimly imagine, and which is the condition of nearly all the agricultural laborers of England.

But the event of the week, which is beyond all others in importance, was the speach of the Emperor. You will have published this important document, which was telegraphed to all the capitals of Europe with unprecedented speed, and which left, it is said, like a clap of thunder upon some of them. But what is this clap of thunder? A very wild one, it seems to me. America is scarcely mentioned. Nothing of a decisive character is said of Poland. NAPOLEON III. declares his friendship for the Czar. But he invites the sovereigns of the greater and lesser powers of Europe to assemble in a Congress in Paris, and settle their affairs peaceably, their affairs—that is to say, the affairs of the world. The treaty of Vienna, what is left of it, is to be finished by a new treaty of Paris. The invitations were not delayed. They were, in fact, dated on the day before the speech was delivered. Every paper in Europe is filled with discussions on the Congress. Will there be a Congress? What Powers will engage in it? What ones will refuse? What will it do, and what will it fail to do? If no Congress, or an unsatisfactory one, what then? The Emperor has said in the politest way possible, Congress or war; gentlemen, take your choice! Rearrange the map and the affairs of Europe to suit me, or I will arrange it to suit myself. That is all!

Will there be a Congress? Certainly there will. The Emoeror does not send out invitations to the monarchs of Europe without knowing that enough will accept them to make a respectable party—a quorum. So much the worse for those who send regrets. The Emperor of Austria, as much interested in the matter as any one, wishes to know the programme. Lord PALMERSTON will make a call upon tha Emperor, it is said, and talk it over. Well, the programme will be ready in a few days, and all the palaces of Paris are being prepared for the expected sovereigns and their representatives.

Yes, the time has come when NAPOLEON III. is ready to lay before the assembled sovereigns of Europe, his plan, his demands, his ultimatum. He mooestly, but not the less boldly, takes his place, in the name of France, at the head of Europe, as its regulator, moderator, or predestined chief. Not satisfied with this, he stretches his hand across tha Atlantic, and seizes the Western hemisphere by its centre, much as one holds an hour-glass by its centre or a wine-glass by its slendor stem. The reason why he said nothing of the Great Republic of the North was that the time had not come to say what was in his mind. Such silence is full of meaning. He left no doubt, however, about Mexico. The new Emperor will leave in a few months, and by April or May, his Minister will be knocking at the White House, while another, perhaps, is peving his respects to Mr. DAVIS.

France is in a state of intense glorification. France takes her proper place among the nations, and the humiliations of Waterloo, and of the treaty of Vienna, are to be wiped eway, peacefully, if it can be done; forcibly, if it must. No invitation to the Congress has been sent to America I presume. You, outside barbarians, have nothing to do with tha affairs of Europe. It is for Europa to attand, in proper time, to the affairs of Amarica.

Will the question of the recognition of the Confederate States come before tha Congress? It is very well known what tha Emoaror wishes in that matter. Russia may oppose it. England will not readily agree to it—but Russia, it is said, has assented to the Congress, and England will assent, or be left out in the cold. England is ready to enter into a combination against her; but with whom? Not Russia, for England fears Russia almost as much as France. Austria and Prussia are not naval Powers, and cannot give England the aid she needs. Ponr England is very much disposed to drew in to her island shell, and let the Continent take care of itself as it will. It costs the people nf England nne hundred ans fifty millions of dollars a year in taxes for former meddlings.

There is no progress in the matter of the rams. Mr. LAIRD is quiet. The Government is watching annther supposed Confederate steamer at Glasgow. The best thing the British Government can do is to confiscate all these steamers for its own use. It needs them. Its own vessels seem to be pretty much all failures. They roll so tremendously that nothing can live in them. The green seas go over them, and so fill them with water that they are likely to founder. A chance fisherman saved the *Prince Consort*, one of the most costly iron-clads in the navy, from going plunging to the bottom the other day, in the Irish Channel. The water was within a few inches of putting out her fires. Then they are as badly off for guns as for ships. The breech and vent pieces go whistling about the sailor's ears, shells burst inside the guns, the lead flies off in a tangent, more dangerous to friends than foes. Here is the first naval Power in the world, tha Power that "rules the waves," that can neither build a good ship nor make proper guns to fight her with. No wonder she "hauls in her horns" on the rsm question!

We have had a sensation murder. A man put his wife and two children in a cab, poisoned them with prussic acid in a pot of porter, waited until they were "done dead," as the negroes say, than got coolly out, paid the cabmen, and told him to drive the three corpses to a distant part of the town. On being traced by tha police, he wound up the tragedy by killing himself with acnoite. It is said that the cabman was taken, on the day after the murder, in see the bodies of six different men who had committed suicide, and one of whom, it was supposed, might have been the murderer. There is a visible increase of murders, suicides and shocking crimes in England. They are twice as many confined to tha metropolis. The largest proportinn are in the smaller towns and rural districts.

A Member of Parliament has been struck with a new idea. The Right Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M. P., declares that Englishmen would fight, just as the Americans are doing, to preserve the Union, if an O'Connell had succeeded in raising a rebellion in Ireland. Just so! The *Times* says Canada may go, but it is doubtful if tha nation would consent, were there no America nn her long frontier. But Ireland? England would confiscate every acre nf that country, as sha has done threa times already—England would devastate its fairest regions, as they were devastated by ELIZABETH and CROMWELL—England would exterminata tha people, as they have been exterminated in soma of tha northern provinces, or drive them into tha sea, or across the Atlantic, before sha would give up the union, or give independence to Ireland. I can remember what Sir JOHN COLBURN did in Canada in 1837-38; we know what Englishmen have done more recently in India and China; we see what they are doing in Japan. It is tha last country in the world that can bring the reproach of cruelty in war against another nation.

What has become of our amiable and poetical *Times* corraspondent in New-York? Has tha "Good Time a Coming Boys" come to him at last. His letters no longer reech us, and his place is supplied by the Italian Count, who acts as special correspondent. The *Times* finds it convenient, perhaps, in deference to tha present policy of the Government, to assuma an appearance of neutrality. Poats are apt to be partisans. Besides, this particular poet is in receipt of a neat little Government pension, fifty or a hundred pounds, I forget which, and may have had a hint that evan such a sum was worth keeping. Whatever tha cause, the "special" gives us what he supposes to be the views of all parties, and discovers that the peace-at-eny-price party, though it might crowd an omnibus, would pack neatly enough into a railroad car. He testifies to tha evident fact that the Union feeling is rather increasing than diminishing. No one woo reads the speeches of certain old Democratic party leaders can fail to come to the conviction that they, at least, are nf tha same opinion. We have the ultimatum of the South, and the determination of the North. The result is only a question of time.

I do not wonder that foreigners are bothered and puzzled by the events of the American war. I believe that t understand American character and affairs as well as most persons, but I find myself every little while like the sailor at the show, wondering what is to happen next. We had in the correspondence of a London paper a grand eulogy on Gen. ROSECRANS, as the most able and zealous of American Generals, and before a week news came of his defeat and deposition. One day the Army of the Potomac is advancing toward Richmond, led by the General who manifested such high military qualities at Gettysburgh; the next, this great army is in full retreat on Washington. Fort Sumter is battered into undistinguishable ruins—a month passes, and there is another tremendous bombardment of Fort Sumter. Drafts are followed by calls for volunteers, and those who will not volunteer are threatened with another conscription. It is no part of my business to criticise civil or military policy in America, and I mention these things but to show what must be the confusion in the minds of Europeans, and even at times of Americans, distant from the scene of action. To-day it looks as if the once grand Army of the Potomac was useless except for the defence of Washington—that the great army of Tennessee might be compelled to retreat or surrender, and the whole force of the Union wasted away in a winter of inaction; yet in three days tha whole scene may change, and the cause of the Union be as triumphant in the victories of its armies, as it appears to be in the State elections.

As I write, Europe is filled with but one subject—the motives of the Emperor of the French, and the prospects of the Congress. England unites with Austria to oppose. England would unite with Prussia, had she not so recently joined France against tha Power. Every effort of diplomacy will be used to defeat the Emperor; but, if defeated, then he is in compact France, with the best army and best navy in Europe, with Italy and Spain for his allies. If Russia, Prussia, Austria and England were to unite against him, he would place himself at the head of the revolution, call on Poland, Hungary, and Ireland, and give the Napoleonic ideas one more chance of conquest. The Spring of 1864 will break upon Europe settled in peaceful security, or bursting into the flames of a general war.

Is there no end to the misfortunes of Ireland? The other day, the Galway steamer *Anglia* ran plump on a rock in the harbor. She had on board two or three hundred German and other passengers for America, which she had taken at Liverpool. These have been obliged to wait for another steamer. The *Anglia* must have had the duplicate of the Irish pilot who knew every rock in the harbor, and had the luck to run on one of them. Ireland's calamity is America's opportunity. Since 1840, the population of Ireland, in spite of the proverbially prolific character of the people, has diminished two and a half millions. The loss may be roughly estimated at five millions. Of Irish emigrants, four-fifths have gone to America, and the emigration has seldom been so large as now. Whatever may be the losses of life in the war, they must be much more than compensated by immigration. Ireland wants a sympathetic Government, and a comprehensive system of national work public improvement. This, and this alone, is wanted to save it. Wanting this, the destruction and depopulation must go on. The English Government has no sympathy with Ireland, and no comprehensive policy in regard to it—but it has very little of that in any thing, and is a standing illustration of the very small amount of wisdom necessary to govern great Empires. Here, Parliament and Ministry seem to have about as much to do with the progress of the nation, as the buzzing fly in the stage coach. It annoys and does mischief. That is about all.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—The Congress and What it Means.

From Onr Owo Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863.

As I told you in my first letter in appreciation of the Emperor's speech, all other subjects are made to yield to the project for a Congress, and the ebrngation of the treaties nf 1815. The American and Italian questions are completely swamped—nnbody hes even the courage to talk nf them; while the Mexican question only occupies an obscure corner in people's thnughts.

All Europe, as you will see, is in a ferment about these unexpected propositions of NAPOLEON in regard tn a Congress, and people are still asking themselves, "Is he serious, or is it only a scheme for bringing up his waning influence in European politics?" In the speech to the throne there was just enough of menace to frighten the timid, but the Letter of Convocation has dispelled that idea; and once relieved from this, the whole attention may be concentrated upon the Congress itself, and upon the motives which prompted the Emperor's action.

In general, it is not believed that the Congress will be accepted seriously by any of tha powers except those which will have no concessions to make in it. Thus, sixteen powers have been convoked, to wit: England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, the German Confederatinn and Rome, from among those which will lose by the Congress, and Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Holland, Belginm, Denmark and Sweden, from those which will either gain, or at least, not lose by the Congress. All tha Powers will perhaps immediately accept the Congress in principle, but refuse it on the details. They will show a great willingness to accede to the idea, but will laugh to their sleeves at NAPOLEON'S verdency in supposing that they are going to walk blindly into the net he has set for them. They will at least want to know beforehand the nature of the bett they are invited tn nibble at.

In his work, entitled *Idées Napoléoniennes*, the Emperor has given a programme of what he believes to have been his uncle's design for the pacification of Europe, which corresponds to that he has now put forward for the consideration of his brother monarchs. It is but a dream, probably, and impossible of realization; but the idea is grandiose, and its acceptence and execution would immortalize a much less prominent monarch than LOUIS NAPOLEON. To remodel the map of Europe in such a way that the principle of nationalities should be respected, that the boundary lines should be fixed nn natural and immutable bases, in fine, that everybody should be satisfied, would indeed be a great work, and one that would lend more lustre to the BONAPARTE family than any and all of the acts of the founder of the family. If only such a ramodeling can be accomplished as will enable tha great States to reduce their armies and arrest their expensive preparations for war, much will heva been gained.

But all Europa is suspicious of NAPOLEON, and jealous beside. They suspect that his present movement is made partly to gain popularity in France, and partly to make Europe talk about him, and thus cover up his late diplomatic defeat on the Polish question; and they are too jealous of him to be willing to give away their contested Provinces in order that he may acquire a towering name in history.

Reduced thus to its proper proportions, the proposition for a Congress is likely to be rejected by the most important of the Powers, and thus to fail altogether. But NAPOLEON will nnna the less reap certain important benefits from the *coup* which will well compansate him for his defeat in the elections at Paris and in his discussion with GORTSCHAKOFF at St. Petersburgh. Tha thing was well studied np and produced all the effect of a nicely arranged surprise in a drama. His Majesty excels in this sort of thing, and certainly his good genius has never served him better than in this last, and if not the most solid, at least the most dazzling of his political hits.

In connection with this Congress, the two questions I hear in every one's mouth are these: If tha Congress meets, will the majority impose their decisions on tha minority by force of arms, and, in case the Congress breaks up without an agreement, will not an European war be a necessity nf the situation?

The Queens of England and Spain and the Pope are asked by the Emparor tn represent themselves in tha Congress by diplomatic agents of their own choice.

The replies from the various Courts are not expected yet for several weeks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FAREWELL OF THE RUSSIANS.

Mnnificent Gift to the Poor.

The following interesting correspondence has passed between the Russian Admiral and Mayor OPDYKE:

ADMIRAL LISOVSKY'S LETTER.

His Excellency the Mayor:

SIR—Before we leave your City, I, on behalf of my brother officers of the squadron under my command, most respectfully beg you, Sir, to accept, as the Mayor of this City, the expression of deeply felt gratitude and pride which fill our hearts for the friendly feelings evinced to us by your fellow-citizens. We have met side by side in many a banquet offered to us by your hospitality.

Before we part, at the moment of farewell, do not deny us our place in the banquet of benevolence which your generous citizens offer so liberally to the destitute. Be pleased to accept this sum of $4,760 of voluntary subscription that the officers nf the squadron have raised, in order to be offered for the acquisition of fuel for the poor families. We of the North, best than all, understand the miseries of the destitute under the cold blast of Winter, and it would be of tha highest gratification to us to think that perhaps occasionally, at the fireside of the poor laborer, as well as in the sumptuous drawing-rooms of your hospitable wealthy, a kind thought of recollection may be given to the passage of this squadron in your port. Being under pressing order of departure, I see myself deprived of the pleasure of visiting myself upon you with this letter, it is to be delivered to you by Capt. FEDOROVSKY, the senior of the Captains remaining in this port for a few days longer.

With high regard, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. S. LISOVSKY,
Rear-Admiral Imperial Russian Navy, Flag-ship *Alexander Nevsky*, Nov. 21, 1863.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1863.

Rear-Admiral S. Lisovsky, Imperial Russian Navy:

SIR—I have had the honor to receive, by the hands of Capt. FEDOROVSKY, your valued favor of the 21st ultimo, inclosing the sum of four thousand seven hundred and sixty ($4,760) dollars, contributed by the officers of your squadron for procuring fuel for the poor families of this City.

For this act of generous benevolence I beg to tender to you and your brother officers the cordial thanks of the City, and to assure you in advance of the grateful appreciation of its recipients.

To secure the faithful execution of your purpose, so truly benevolent and so well timed at this period of dear fuel, I have placed your contribution in the hands of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," with the direction that the funds be employed in the purchase of fuel.

The officers of this Association are all citizens of high character, distinguished for their benevolence and for their fidelity and good judgment in distributing the contributions intrusted to them. They have been engaged in their beneficent work for many years, and their well-directed aid has saved many deserving but unfortunate families from the mortification of applying for public charity. In their hands your munificent contribution cannot fail to reach tha families for whom you have so considerately designed it.

Be assured, Sir, that the citizens of New-York fully reciprocate the friendly sentiments you so warmly express. They felt a strong desire that the visit of your squadron might by the interchanga of courtesies, be made to strengthen the ties of friendship between Russia and the United States, in which I am happy to believe they have not been disappointed.

Their personal intercourse with you and your brother officers has afforded them the highest gratification, and has left them memories altogether pleasureable, save the regrets at parting. They will watch your future career with interest, and their best wishes will accompany you wherever duty and an edventurous profession may call you. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

School Officers Elected.

FIRST WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Patriek Maher; Inspector, J. C. Bailey; Trustees, R. A. Barton, Patrick Baldwin; vacancy, P. Fitzsimmons.

SECOND WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, James F. Horan; Inspector, James H. Ward; Trustees, Wm. Buckley, H. Lymen Powers; vacancy, two years, John H. Lynch; vacancy, one year, George W. H. Vonfelde.

THIRD WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Edward B. Haath; Inspector, John Osterson; Trustees, John J. Flnn, Michael McClusky.

FOURTH WARD—TAMMANY.—Commissioner, Arthur O'Donoell; Inspector, James H. Burke; Trustees, E. Joseph Klein, John H. Lester.

FIFTH WARD—CITIZENS.—Commissioner, James L. Tuthill; Inspector, James Price; Trustees, John Benson, John H. Whitmora.

SIXTH WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissinner, Timothy Brennan; Inspector, Wm. H. Kennedy; Trustees, George Pierson, Herman C. Schroeder; vacancy, Patrick Culten.

SEVENTH WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissinnar, Wilson Small; Inspector, Michael Curliss; Trustees, Dennis Twigg, Owen L. Craney; vacancy, Richard Walters.

EIGHTH WARD—REPUBLICAN, TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, W. Adams; Inspector, Geo. Duroche; Trustees, John R. Russell, Thomas T. Everett.

NINTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, Jacob C. Bogert; Inspector, Geo. F. Merklee; Trustees, Wm. H. Cadney, Henry P. Lee.

TENTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, Andrew J. Kasmire: Inspector, Wm. Grove; Trustees, Ferdinand Kreger, John C. Acheson.

ELEVENTH WARD—MOZART AND MCKEON.—Commissioner, Charles Perley, Jr.; Inspector, John O'Donnell; Trustees, Patrick Dixson, Joseph Belleisheim.

TWELFTH WARD—REPUBLICAN.—Commissioner, Jas. C. Willett; Inspector, Lewis H. Miner; Trustees, John Scelnn, David H. Knapp.

THIRTEENTH WARD—DEM.—Commissioner, Peter F. Greene; Inspector, Robert Fair; Trustees, F. Germann, Peter Reivea.

FOURTEENTH WARD—TAMMANY AND MOZART.—Commissioner, Henry P. West; Inspector, Daniel O'Reily; Trustees, Martin Burke, Henry Maurnn, vacancy, Francis O'Reily.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—CITIZENS.—Commissioner, Weshington Murray; Inspector, John C. Brown; Trustees, Josiah Lane, Edward Schell; vacancy two years, Wm. H. Draper; vacancy three years, Wm. M. Allen.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Commissioner, Samuel B. H. Vance, (Rep.); Inspector, Alfred Moore, (Dem.) Trustees, Hooper C. Van Vorst, (Rep.) J. R. Learning, (Dem.) Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., (Dem.)

SEVENTEENTH WARD—TAMMANY.—Commissioner, James L. Miller; Inspector, Bernard P.

15 inches thick, with an armor of two inches. The engines are of the best kind, and will drive the vessels at the rate of nine knots an hour.

OTHER VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Where.
1. Chickasaw	970	St. Louis.
2. Cincinnati	512	Mississippi Squadron.
3. Benton*	1,000	Mississippi Squadron.
4. Baron de Kalb*	512	Mississippi Squadron.
5. Carondolet*	512	Mississippi Squadron.
6. Eastport*	700	Mississippi Squadron.
7. Kickapoo	970	St. Louis.
8. Keokuk	877	Raising at Charleston.
9. Chillicothe	307	Mississippi Squadron.
10. Louisville*	468	Mississippi Squadron.
11. Lexington*	512	Mississippi Squadron.
12. Mound City	512	Mississippi Squadron.
13 Marietta	479	Pittsburgh.
14. Milwaukee	970	St. Louis.
15. Neosho	527	St. Louis.
16. Ozark	574	Mound City.
17. Osage	523	St. Louis.
18. Pittsburgh*	512	Mississippi Squadron.
19. Sandusky	479	Pittsburgh.
20 Tuscumbia	565	Cincinnati.
21. Winnebago	970	Mississippi Squadron.

Of the above, those marked thus—'—are not regular navy built.

County Volunteer Committee—Fonds Needed.

The County Volunteer Committee will soon be seriously impeded in their good work, if the public do not come forward and subscribe to the loan upon which they depend for success. They have enlisted about 700 men, and have less than $200,000 at their command now, when they are sure of at least 100 men a day, if the prospect of getting the needed supply of funds can be made good. The Committee issued orders on Wednesday to the Provost-Marshals, prohibiting the further acceptance of men for the county bounty till new blanks should be made out. These were completed and issued yesterday, with the information that payments would not be made on any other blanks. This step was taken in order to register the blanks given out, by which to prevent their getting into improper hands, and to enable the Committee at any moment to know precisely how many are out.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Aldermen met pursuant to law as City Canvassers at noon yesterday, to canvass the returns of the Charter election. Mr. CRIPP was chosen Chairman. The returns from several Districts were reported by the Clerk, Mr. VALENTINE, to be missing. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to look after the delinquents. The returns from Alderman FARLEY'S District—the Sixteenth—were read off by himself. The figures are about the same as heretofore reported. The vote for Mayor is as follows: Gunther, 1,793; Boole, 1,351; Blunt, 906; Gunther's majority over Boole, 442. For Alderman the vote is as follows: Farley, 1,910; McGinniss, 1,702; Gregory, 408; Farley's majority over McGinniss, 208. A portion of the Eighth Ward returns were read off by Alderman McCool, and afterward the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The Attempt at Wife-Murder in Grand-street.

THE HUSBAND SENT TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

TIMOTHY MCEVOY, the merchant, who, last Sunday morning, made so desperate an attempt to murder his wife, at No. 380 Grand-street, by shooting at her three times with a revolver, was yesterday sent to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. An investigation has been made by Justice DOWLING, and, from all the testimony, the magistrate came to the conclusion that he was insane. Two prominent physicians, after a full examination, have given certificates that he was of unsound mind. Since his arrest, it has transpired that upon two previous occasions he had attempted to take the life of his wife. At one of these times he drew a revolver upon his wife, while the two were in a bedroom, and was about to fire when her screams brought a third person into the room. The husband then quietly put up his pistol, at the same time remarking that he was about to shoot himself. The unfortunate man, it will be remembered, was a clothing merchant, doing business at No. 380 Grand-street. The injuries of the wife are so serious that it is thought she will not recover. Justice DOWLING received information from her physician that it would not be prudent to take her deposition as to the assault made upon her by her husband. He has, therefore, been sent to the Asylum until a further investigation can be had.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANDREWS THE RIOTER.—ANDREWS, the man who was arrested for exciting the mob to deeds of violence during the July riots, and who has since been confined in Fort Lafayette, is to have his case submitted to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, which will be in session next week. There are two charges against the prisoner, one for treason, and the other for inciting resistance to the draft. The evidence in the case will be submitted to the Grand Jury, and the indictment will be drawn in accordance with their finding. District Attorney HALL is prepared to try him for the violation of the State laws in exciting a riot, whenever the prisoner shall be placed in the custody of the City authorities, accompanied by sufficient evidence on which to base a prosecution, but he objects to taking the responsibility of the prisoner's four months' imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, and prefers that the National authorities shall dispose of their case first.

A FIGHT SPOILED—A LEADER OF THE DEAD-RABBITS IN COURT.—THOMAS WALSH, *alias* "Fatty Walsh," and a leader of what is known as the "Dead Rabbits" mob, yesterday afternoon came in collision, in Centre-street, with PATRICK BOYLE, a politician, and political friend of MORGAN JONES, Alderman-elect. There has been for some time past a deadly feud existing between WALSH and BOYLE, and when they met yesterday WALSH proposed to have a street-fight there and then. The other declined to fight in the street, but said he would be willing to have an encounter with him in a back-tower in that vicinity. The parties, with some of their friends, accordingly entered the tower for that purpose. Just as they were commencing the battle, however, Officers MCGUIGIN and HYDE of the Sixth Precinct, interfered and took them both to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING held them to bail to keep the peace for six months.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—We understand that THOS. K. ANDREW, one of the most successful business men of the City, has just purchased the Pre-byterian Church on Fifteth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of making it a New-Years gift to the congregation. If Rev. Dr. BELL, who ministers to the people worshiping in this church, has many such members among his flock, he is to be greatly congratulated.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new side-wheel steamer *Dictator* (MR. A. LEAVY'S) refitted from a highly successful trial trip yesterday, her speed having fairly equaled all that was expected of her. The engines, which are from the Fulton Iron Works of Messrs. JAMES MURRAY & CO., worked to perfection. The *Dictator* is to leave for New-Orleans on Tuesday next, and will in all probability remain there and run on the Lower Mississippi and in the Gulf of Mexico.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863.

1 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Cripp Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Perley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

On motion of Alderman Henry, the Board adjourned until Monday next, the seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

H. L. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.—THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863.

Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Board was declared adjourned, until Monday, seventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II*—Short Cases, Nos. 250.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 236, 209.

The Comedian and the Critic.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Henry C. Watson, Complainant, Barney Williams, nee O'Flaherty, Defendant.—A motion made a day or two since, in the Superior Court, in this City, has brought out the facts about a recent passage of arms between a literary gentleman and Mr. Barney Williams, the actor. Some time in October last, Mr. Williams, whose original cognomen seems to have been O'Flaherty, invited Frank Leslie and Henry C. Watson, the literary gentleman in question, to dinner at his private residence near Bath. Mr. Williams *nee* O'Flaherty received his guests cordially, treated them hospitably; but, according to Mr. Watson's story, before the repast was over, Barney himself left the table and the house, unaccountably abandoning his guests to their own resources. Mr. Watson considered himself justified in calling Williams' conduct on this occasion discourteous, to say the least, and said as much at it about it, if not more, to a brother in-law of Williams, on the 19th of October, a few days after the dinner. Mr. Watson, in his capacity of musical and dramatic critic, attended one of Thomas' concerts at Irving Hall. In the ante-room he met Barney Williams and was about to offer an explanation in regard to what he had really said about the dinner party when Williams attacked him. As the fact fully appear in the affidavit, the greater portion of it is given.

Henry C. Watson, being duly sworn, says: That said assault and battery was wholly unprovoked and unjustifiable, and was committed by the defendant under the following circumstances: That deponent, is engaged in literary pursuits, and has been so, in this City, for the last fifteen years, and is now engaged as literary and dramatic critic on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*; that defendant is well known as a comedian in this City and the United States: that on the evening of the 19th day of October last the deponent was engaged in his literary avocations, and was attending a concert at Irving Hall; that defendant came up to where deponent was sitting, and by invitation from deponent sat in a chair immediately opposite to him; that in course of a conversation between them, when this deponent was wholly unprepared to repel any attack made upon him, the defendant, without any provocation of any kind, struck him several violent blows on the face, and committed a serious and most violent assault upon this deponent; lacerating and cutting his face, causing the wounds which the said defendant inflicted to bleed profusely, by means of which he was so seriously injured and disfigured that he was compelled, and did have the attendance of a physician, and was disabled and unable to appear in public or to attend to his profession; that said assault was committed in the presence of many citizens, and a number of artists and literary gentlemen connected with the Press of this City, and this deponent is informed and believes that the defendant selected this opportunity to perpetrate said assault and battery so as to degrade this deponent in the eyes of his friends and acquaintances. And deponent further says," &c.

Mr. Watson laid his damages at $10,000, and recovered a judgment against Bernard O'Flaherty, *alias* Barney Williams, and proposes to submit the question to twelve good men to decide how much is due him. Mr. Williams, it is understood, intends to produce evidence to show that Watson had so spoken in regard to a friend of Mr. Williams as to excuse, if not justify the assault.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 3, 1863.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	109	
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup	100⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s '74, Coupons	98	
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₹ ct. Notes	99⅛	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cp	101¼	
14,000	do New	99	
16,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	69	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	55	
5,000	Mo. 6s	66	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	108	
5,000	Har. R. 3d M.	101	
4,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	104⅜	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	115	
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	82	
1,000	Chic. & N. W. L. B.	95	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	100	
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	83⅞	
1,000	Peoips. R. 1st M.	80	
36	Mer. Ex. Bank	98	
80	Am. Ex. Bank	107	
12	Continental Bank	100	
10	Irving Bank	99	
30,000	Amer. Gold	151⅜	
1,000	do	151⅝	
150	Canton Co	32	
100	do	b15	32
100	do	31¾	
200	Cumb Coal Prf	33	
200	do	33½	
300	do	34	
50	do	b10	34
100	do	34½	
200	do	34⅝	
100	do	s10	34½
700	do	b3	34
800	do	s10	33¾
200	do	b30	34
300	Amer. Coal Co	31	
150	do	32	
25	do	31⅜	
1000	do	33	
200	Bucks Co. L. Co.	14¾	
400	do	15	
200	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	90⅞	
200	do	s30	91
450	Mar. Min. Co	13	
200	Quick. Mi. Co	63	
200	do	b10	63
100	do	12¾	
50	do	12⅝	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	70	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	135	
1700	do	134⅜	
1500	do	134	
600	do	134⅛	
200	do	s10	133¾
100	do	s30	134
200	do	b20	134⅛
100	do	s10	134⅜
100	do	s30	134⅛
100	Erie R.	101	
200	do	101⅛	
100	Reading R	120⅞	
100	Ill Central	119	
200	do	b3	118¾
150	Pacific Mail	b20	211⅜
50	do	b30	212
200	do		210⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	s30	122
100	do	b30	123
100	do		122½
300	do		122½
350	Harlem R.		91
100	Reading R.	b5	120
1000	do		119⅜
400	do		120
1000	do		119⅝
500	do	s30	119⅝
200	do	s30	119
100	do		119
200	do		118⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.		124⅜
300	do		125
100	M. S. & N. I.		122
200	do		122⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.		79
300	do		79½
100	do	b30	78
25	Panama R.		150
400	Ill. Cen. R. S.		118
300	do		117⅞
50	do		117⅝
250	do		117⅞
100	do		118
100	do	b60	118⅛
1100	Clev. & Pitts		103
500	do	s10	103
100	do		103⅜
100	do	s15	103⅝
450	do		103¾
200	do	b10	104
150	do		104
200	do		103⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. R		114
700	do	b15	114
600	Chic. & R. I. R		104
100	do	s30	104
100	do		104
100	do		104⅛
114	Mil. & P. Du C. R		50
100	P., Ft. W. & C		84
300	do		83
600	do		84⅛
50	do		85
100	do		86
100	do		85⅞
200	do	s10	85⅛
100	do	b10	85⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.		41
300	do		41⅜
100	do		41⅝
200	do		41⅞
100	do		42
100	Mil. & Mis. R		36⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c	N 98	
20,000	Amer. Gold	152⅛	
10,000	do	152⅜	
10,000	do	152⅝	
200	Canton Co	32½	
100	do	b10	32
100	Cum. Coal Prf	34	
200	do	33	
300	do	s10	33⅛
600	Quicks. M. Co.	63⅝	
100	Pacific M. S. Co	s30	211
200	do	211	
100	do	b20	212
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	132
500	do	132⅜	
50	do	133⅜	
500	do	s30	133⅛
40	do	132⅝	
100	Erie R. Prf	b10	85
300	Erie Railroad	120⅜	
800	do	120⅝	
600	do	120⅞	
100	Harlem R	s10	9[illegible]
200	do	131⅜	
1200	Reading R	121	
200	do	s30	121½
100	do	121⅝	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	124⅜	
200	do	124⅝	
100	M. Se. & N. I	79	
200	do	79⅛	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$28,000	Amer. Gold	152⅜	
10,000	do	152⅛	
100	N. Y. Cen. R	s2	140⅜
100	do	c. 140	
500	do	139	
1,000	Erie R	100	
400	do	100⅛	
500	do	b3	100
100	Harlem R	9[illegible]	
200	do	131⅜	
100	Reading R	121	
100	Ill Central	119	
200	do	b3	118¾
150	Pacific Mail	b20	211⅜
50	do	b30	212
200	do		210⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	s30	122
100	do	b30	123
100	do		122½
300	do		122½
350	Harlem R.		91
100	Reading R.	b5	120
1000	do		119⅜
400	do		120
1000	do		119⅝
500	do	s30	119⅝
200	do	s30	119
100	do		119
200	do		118⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.		124⅜
300	do		125
100	M. S. & N. I.		122
200	do		122⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.		79
300	do		79½
100	do	b30	78
25	Panama R.		150
400	Ill. Cen. R. S.		118
300	do		117⅞
50	do		117⅝
250	do		117⅞
100	do		118
100	do	b60	118⅛
1100	Clev. & Pitts		103
500	do	s10	103
100	do		103⅜
100	do	s15	103⅝
450	do		103¾
200	do	b10	104
150	do		104
200	do		103⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. R		114
700	do	b15	114
600	Chic. & R. I. R		104
100	do	s30	104
100	do		104
100	do		104⅛
114	Mil. & P. Du C. R		50
100	P., Ft. W. & C		84
300	do		83
600	do		84⅛
50	do		85
100	do		86
100	do		85⅞
200	do	s10	85⅛
100	do	b10	85⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.		41
300	do		41⅜
100	do		41⅝
200	do		41⅞
100	do		42
100	Mil. & Mis. R		36⅝

THURSDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The price of Gold advanced ⅜ ₹ cent. today on the news in the morning papers of the falling back of the Army of the Potomac. Bills on London rose to 166@167 ₹ cent on the basis of Gold at 151½@152¼ ₹ cent. There was considerable speculative excitement in Gold, but not a large trade business in Exchange.

In the Money Market there is no appearance of change in rate or supply on either side. The demand from the Stock Brokers at 7 ₹ cent. continues active, without being of a pressing nature, and this demand is met with reasonable freedom by lenders, some of them at Bank, but in most instances outside parties or private banking firms. A heavy amount of Money has been employed at call, within a day or two, on New York Central Stock, to carry it over until after the annual election of Directors next Wednesday. Both parties have been extremely active. The party in office have manifested a decided purpose this week to maintain themselves at the risk of purchasing a large amount of cash stock at high prices. It is rumored that private bargains were made yesterday over 140 ₹ cent., where the proxies go with the certificates. No certificate dated since the 8th or November can be voted upon. Another phase of the contest are the efforts on each side to neutralize proxies based upon certificates of older date, by the subsequent transfer of the Stock. This struggle is probably over this afternoon, judging from the cash price of the stock.

The Treasury office received to-day $3,000,000 in Legal Tender by transfer from one of the other offices of the Department—probably Washington. Other transfers, also in Legal Tender Notes, will probably soon follow, and no application will be made to the Associated Banks for further advances to the Government. As the line of Deposits in the Treasury has recently been drawn down from the maximum of one hundred millions to $50,000,000, or $55,000,000, the Secretary can now employ, under the Act of July 11, 1862, his reserve of $50,000,000 Legal Tender, as the convenience or necessities of the Department may seem to require it. The receipts to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $770,900.

The Railway speculation which had been running strongly for the decline since Monday last, turned in the opposite direction this morning, and buyers for the rise find themselves indirectly supported by a very heavy line of *short* contracts in Erie and other Stocks. The general market, with the exception of New-York Central, in which the excitement growing out of the competition for cash stock for the election, is nearly over, presented a very firm appearance at the Second Board. The difference since last night is 2 ₹ cent., and on Harlem, Hudson, Reading and most of the Western Shares 3@4 ₹ cent. from the lowest figures then made. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made. The miscellaneous Shares sympathized with the Railways. Governments were steady; the State Stocks about the same as yesterday: Tennessees 1 ₹ cent. better. Gold left off firm.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	152⅜	152⅜	Harlem Pref	106	105
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	109	Mich. Central	121⅜	125
N. Y. Central	131⅜	133	Mich. Southern	77⅜	79⅜
Erie	100⅜	101⅜	Mich Guarant'd	120	124
Erie Prefarred	100⅜	101	Illinois Cen	115	119
Buffalo	120	123⅛	Pittsburgh	100⅞	101⅜
Pacific Mail	211	212	Fort Wayne	89⅛	92⅜
Harlem	90⅜	93⅜	Rock Island	102	103
Canton	31	32⅜	Galena	105	105⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Reading	118⅜	120⅜
Toledo	111⅜	113	Quicksilver	62	63
Northwest	44¾	46⅜	Chicago and A	81½	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	101
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	114
Phenix	110	People's	102
Greenwich	160	Continental	100⅜
National	104	Park	132
Bank of N. America	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. first M	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s '64	103	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s	108	Del. L. & W. 2ds	100
N. Y. Cen. con. 7s	135	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie firsts, '58	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie thirds, '83	111	Cal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Erie fourths, '80	105⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Michigan S. seconds	104⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Illinois Cen. 7s	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref.	86	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	81	Chic. & Alton income	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102		

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows:

Receipts, $7,414,604 02, including for Customs, $128,000; payments, $5,109,832 81; balance, $17,[illegible]

The following list of Directors has been informally agreed upon by prominent members of the opposition to the present management of the Central Railroad. None of the gentlemen named have been consulted in regard to the use of their names, and the whole list will be subject to revision at the meeting to be held on Monday evening next, two days before the election. It will be observed that the ticket has nothing political or speculative in its character, but is purely and exclusively a business ticket. The following are the names:

For a Richmond, Buffalo,
John H. Chedell, Auburn,
Hamilton White, Syracuse,
Amasa C. Paige, Schenectady,
E. Thompson Gale, } Troy.
or
Gen. Henry Warren, }
Thos. W. Olcott, Albany,
Isaac H. King, Albany,
C. Vanderbilt, New-York,
Samuel Sloan, } New-York.
or
Wm. Kelly, of Dutchess, }
J. C. Lane, } New-York.
or
John P. Moore, }
Edward Learned, } New-York.
or
James H. Banker, }
Cornelius W. Chapin, Springfield,
Wm. F. Weld, } Boston.
or
Nathaniel Thayer, }

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise have been as follows: 28 bbls. Ashes, 31,412 bbls. Flour, 255 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 622 bags Buckwheat Flour, 100,000 lbs. Seeds Wheat, 7,350 bushels Corn, 7,555 bushels Rye, 35,515 bushels Barley, 213,172 bushels Oats, 1,360 bundles Peas, 700 bushels Malt, 5,750 pkgs. Provisions, 2,502 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are inactive at former prices, including Pearls at $8 5 @$8 62½, and Pearls at $6 75 ₹ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been decidedly more active recently, and Rio has advanced a shade—other kinds being about the same in quantity. Sales have been reported 15,000 bags Rio, part at 22½ c. 23¾ c., 1,500 bags St. Domingo, part in bond, at 21c., and small lots of other kinds at buoyant prices. Java, at 39c. @40c., Ceylon, 34 c., Rio, 20 c.@25 c., Laguayra, 22½c. @23½c., Maracaibo, 23½c.@24½c., St. Domingo, 22½c.@23c.

COTTON—Is in good demand and steady. Middlings, 86 c. @87c. ₹ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at a partial advance of 5c. @10c. ₹ bbl., especially in the instance of State brands, influenced by the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, which was encouraging to export buyers. The inquiry, however, fell off toward the close, and holders experienced considerable difficulty in selling at any better prices than those quoted in our last. Sales, since our last, 16,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 20; pone to choice extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 30@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 55 ₹ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$6 20
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	7 45	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 25

Southern Flour is in demand and steady; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine, $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₹ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ₹ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $5 75@$7 ₹ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $6 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, and $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, ₹ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat was more sought after, especially by export buyers, at an advance of 1c. ₹ bushel, early in the day; but was quiet and rather heavy at the close. Sales, since our last, 106,500 bushels, including choice White Western, $1 78@$1 80; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 63; Red Western, poor old to choice new at $1 47@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 45@$1 47; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 42 @$1 45, the latter an extreme rate, and Red State at $1 54 ₹ bushel. Corn continues in slack demand, at previous prices; sales were made of 42,500 bushels at $1 21½@$1 21⅝ for Mixed Western in store, ₹ bushel. Rye rules quiet at $1 35@$1 40, according to quality, ₹ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Prince Edward's Island, 87½c.; Western, 89c.@90c.; State, 89½@ 90c. ₹ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 38 @$1 60 as extremes, ₹ bushel. Sales, 20,900 bushels. Barley Malt is in fair demand at $1 58@$1 65 ₹ bushel. Sales, 1,700 bushels. The following will show the receipts of Flour and Grain at Buffalo, by Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway and lake, (not including the receipts by the State Line Railway, which are large,) from the opening of navigation in the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and from Jan. 1, in 1863, to Nov. 1 in each year:

	Flour, bbls	Grain, bush.	Total in bush., including Flour
1858	1,506,488	20,043,518	27,575,058
1859	1,385,170	13,623,620	20,559,470
1860	1,172,107	31,179,855	37,040,390
1861	2,099,652	49,852,864	60,302,624
1862	2,695,361	57,115,857	70,592,662
1863	2,819,637	49,287,665	63,385,850

The following will show the exports of Flour and Grain by canal from Buffalo, from the opening of canal navigation, May 1, 1862 and 1863, to and including Nov. 30, in each year:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	428,267	486,856
Wheat, bush	26,846,138	18,320,300
Corn, bush	22,435,549	19,447,093
Oats, bush	2,157,169	9,632,073
Barley, bush	258,982	579,720
Rye, bush	628,662	317,096
Grand total, bushels	52,376,500	45,236,283

HAY—North river Bale is in fair supply and good request, at $1 20@$1 40 ₹ 100 lbs. Loose Hay ranges from $1 35@$1 50 ₹ 100 lbs.; Bale Straw, 65c.@95c. ₹ 100 lbs.; Bundle do., $4@$6 50 ₹ 100 bundles.

HAY—North River continues in good request and buoyant, at $1 25@$1 40 ₹ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at 20c.@29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₹ lb.

LUMBER—The demand for Eastern Spruce and Pine continues good, at full prices, holders being very firm and not remarkably eager to sell, in view of the light stocks available. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "The boats laden with Lumber are working their way into port gradually, but the receipts are not large. The stock of Pine on hand is pretty large and well assorted. Of all other kinds the quantity is very limited. Prices are firm, with an advancing tendency on those kinds which are scarce. The sales have been small, as the season for shipping is nearly closed, and buyers have generally got in all that they require. The following table shows the official receipts by canal at this city during the entire years named:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	301,022,600	41,222	46,868	148,785,369
1861	162,052,500	31,782	44,754	143,784,500
1862	223,899,100	32,622	148,217	210,212,100

We have the figures for the present season up to the 23d November, but as the Canals are not yet closed, the aggregates may be materially increased before the business of the year is made up. The figures are as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1863	232,783,661	23,457	290,278	151,943,571

Though the season is not yet closed, the figures thus far show an increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling over 1862 of 8,884,561 feet, and a falling off in all other articles."

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in moderate demand, chiefly at from 47c.@65c. for old and new, ₹ gallon, sales since our last, 240 bbls. Other kinds have been inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 05 ₹ gallon; Resin, $38 @$18 ₹ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12 50@$15 50 ₹ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₹ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at previous prices. We quote Cruda Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95. Linseed, at $1 46@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Other, at $1 90 @$2 ₹ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts. Crude Petroleum at 26½c. @27½c.; Refined do. at 51c.@53½c. free, and 42c.@43½c. in bond, ₹ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,296 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request to-day, at steady prices. Sales have been made since our last of 3,300 bbls., at $18 25@$18 43¾, for New Mess, $16 50 for Old Mess; $17 25 for Prime Mess; $16 62½@$16 75 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess, $13 75@$14 for Soul Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₹ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 9¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₹ lb. Sales, 350 pkgs. Bacon is in more demand at 9c.@11¾c., according to quality, ₹ lb. Sales 1,400 boxes, including 800 boxes Cumberland for December and January delivery, at 9c.@9¾c. ₹ lb. Dressed Hogs are active at 7¾c.@8c. ₹ lb. Lard is in fair request at full prices. Sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c. Beef is in good demand and is firm, sales 450 bbls., at $14 @$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₹ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25, the latter for choice City. India Mess, $29 50@$30 ₹ pierce, sales, 1,450 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₹ bbl.; sales, 86 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State ₹ lb. Cheese is in request at 12c.@16c. ₹ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, including East India at equal to $7@$8 ₹ 100 lbs.

STAGE—The demand has been more active at previous prices. Sales since our last 1,040 hhds., including New-Orleans (part at auction), at 12¾c @ 14¾c., and Cuba at 12c.@12¾c., also 170 boxes Havana, part at 13c. ₹ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 300,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@ 12¾c. ₹ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls., at 80c. @82½c., and 1,000 bbls. the average during the current month, buyer's option, at 83½c. ₹ gallon—showing a fourth or more of material rise. Speculators have been the principal buyers.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d. ₹ bbl., 20,000 bushels

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Barber of Seville.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale: or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress at Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Outlaw.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—The Irish Tiger.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Details of operations at Knoxville, up to Monday, Nov. 30, are given this morning, from which it appears that Longstreet, at that date, was still making strong efforts for the capture of that place. On Sunday morning, Nov. 29, the rebels made a furious assault on Gen. Ferrero's position, Fort Saundare, but was gallantly repulsed with heavy loss—700 killed and wounded, and 234 taken prisoners. Their killed and wounded were left on the field, and afterward removed under a flag of truce, which Gen. Burnside granted for that purpose. On Monday morning, Nov. 30, everything was quiet.

From Chattanooga we have news that important army movements are going on, but they cannot yet be made public. One dispatch states that deserters and citizens report the death of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, from wounds received in the fight at Ringgold Station, on the 27th ult.

There is nothing additional from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade seems to have abandoned his proposed attack on the enemy because he considered their position too strong. Our total loss in the campaign is between six and seven hundred—killed, wounded and missing.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the New-Orleans papers we get some important facts concerning the French occupation of Mexico, but no later news. The reported recapture of Puebla is probably untrue, as we have had Vera Cruz dates to Nov. 3, which make no mention of it.

An order from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, forbids the practice many dealers have of painting signs relative to their business upon the United States flags displayed before their establishments. The order says the flag was intended for a different purpose, and must not be defaced or altered by any in that Department.

An order has been issued by Gen. Butler permitting trade with Norfolk, but requiring of all persons who obtain a permit to take to or from that city and Department any goods or merchandise, to pay a duty of one per cent. upon the value of the invoice, and for every passport issued a charge of one dollar will be made. Any vessel permitted to enter and trade in the Department will be required to pay three dollars.

The Newburyport *Herald* has received information that there are at least 40,000 men in the British Provinces who have served from six months to a year and a half in our armies—some of whom were broken down in spirits and health by the hardships of the war—some suffered ill treatment from drunken or brutal officers—more of them having sick furloughs or liberty to visit their homes, overstayed their time, and feared to go back. It thinks most of them would now gladly return to their duty, if they could be assured that they could do so without being exposed to the terrors of a court-martial and punishment. The *Herald* thinks a proclamation to this effect by the President would restore at least twenty thousand of them to their regiments before the 1st of January.

Brig.-Gen. Brannan, of the Army of the Cumberland, has been ordered under arrest, and is to be tried by Court-martial this week in Cincinnati. The nature of the charges or specifications are not made public.

Official returns from all the counties in Wisconsin, of the recent State election, give Lewis (Union candidate for Governor), 70,651, and Palmer, (Democrat) 54,501, leaving the Union majority 16,150. The increase on the home vote over two years ago is 26,104.

Neither Boards of the Common Council transacted any business yesterday. The Aldermen met at 1 o'clock, with only a quorum, and to give full opportunity to proceed with their duties as a Board of Canvassers, adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. next Monday. The Councilmen had no quorum, and were declared adjourned to Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

The price of Gold rose 3 ₩ cent. yesterday, closing at 152½ ₩ cent. Bills on London, 160½@ 161. Money steady at 7 ₩ cent. Railway Stocks 2@4 ₩ cent. higher, and generally firm at the close.

Breadstuffs opened rather briskly yesterday, at, in most instances, firmer prices; but the market closed tamely. Provisions were in fair demand, at buoyant rates. Coffee was the only active article in the Grocery line; it closed higher. Cotton was salable and steady. Whisky was freely purchased by speculators, at a further advance. Hay, Leather, Lumber and Tallow were actively inquired for. The Freight market was stronger, with heavier engagements reported.

Slavery in Arkansas.—Gen. E. W. Gantt, the rebel General, whose spirited and able address in favor of the Union we published a few weeks since, has recently made a speech at Little Rock, Ark., before a Union club. He reiterates his assertion that the rebellion has proved an utter and a hopeless failure, and that the only course for the rebels to pursue is to acknowledge their defeat and get back into the Union on the best terms possible. He discusses also the question of Slavery—insisting that it is absolutely *dead* in Arkansas, and that the people of that State should lose no time in disposing of its remains. "The people of Arkansas," he says, "are the proper ones to act in its final extinction." And he warns them that unless they do so promptly, they will be very likely to be held by the General Government in the position of a territory for an indefinite time. Gen. Gantt speaks very strongly of the Union sentiment that pervades the State, and declares the purpose of its people to return to the Union at the earliest moment possible.

This furnishes additional proof of the fact we have already noticed more than once, that just as fast as the rebel armies are driven out of Slave States *the people* themselves, in those States, take up the question of Slavery for discussion and for practical *action*. They no longer find themselves debarred from the right of discussing freely, fully and fairly, the most important subject which can challenge their attention. And whenever they are thus allowed to discuss it, the result ceases to be doubtful. Slavery cannot stand discussion. It has been upheld hitherto solely by crushing out all freedom of speech,—by refusing to permit the people to consider whether it was for their interest to maintain it or not. This state of things has passed away forever. Henceforward it will be just as lawful in every Southern State to canvass the relations of Slavery, as of Banking, or Railroads, or anything else, to the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the State; and when that result has been reached, the problem will have been solved.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

The new Congress, which assembles next Monday, will begin with comparatively light duties. The task of elaborating all the great novel measures which the rebellion made necessary, devolved upon its predecessor; and was accomplished, in the main, with great sagacity and success. Of course, experience has developed some imperfections, which it will be the early business of the present Congress to remedy. But this improving and amending is very different sort of work from constructing—particularly where the one is done in the light of experience, the other without any such help. There is no real toil in it; it is pastime in comparison. Undoubtedly there are some new measures to be matured and passed upon at an early day. But these all must be of minor magnitude, and will not be very difficult. The principal means for putting down the rebellion are already in successful operation; and the main concern now is to work them fairly out, which, of course, is the business of the executive, and not of the legislative branch of the Government.

In all likelihood the great burden of the responsibilities of this new Congress will fall upon its latter days. The end of the rebellion will almost surely come within its lifetime. If our arms progress for the next twelve month as they have for the last, and the financial and military resources of the South continue to diminish at the same rate as they have been diminishing, there will be nothing left of the Confederacy a year hence. It is hard to imagine that any new element will arise to change this course of things. But, though the prosecution of the war will bring no really new duties of special moment, the approach of peace must. The war will leave the Southern States in a completely disorganized condition, both civilly and socially. Little else than the form of the States will remain. Even though the policy of the National Government toward them be as mild and conservative as possible, there will yet be a great number of most momentous questions to be settled concerning their transition back to their old relations to the Union. Quite as much wisdom will be required to inaugurate an auspicious peace, as was exercised in clearing the way for successful war. It is impossible yet to divine what particular measures will accomplish this. All will depend upon circumstances which have yet to take shape, and upon the disposition of the body of the Southern people, which nobody can foretell. But it is very certain that, at best, the change from war to a just and stable peace, and the necessary readjustment to the new order of things, will bring a multiplicity of questions which will tax the best capacities of all the branches of the Government, and particularly of Congress.

The settled fact that the new Congress will open with a positive majority in sympathy with the Administration, and prepared to legislate on the basis of its general policies, is of immense value. The majority, though small, is sufficient for all practical purposes. It might easily have been of different character, for the greater portion of the House was elected last year, when the popular current was running against the Administration on false issues, and because of military reverses. Had the party opposed to the Administration really gained a majority of the Representatives, and continued to exert its factious spirit, there is no calculating the confusion it might have wrought in the national councils, and the evil it might have done. It might have made the effective prosecution of the war quite impracticable, and have imposed upon the Government almost any policy it pleased. It would have found no difficulty in augmenting its strength in the body to any desired extent by admitting such applicants for seats from the South as it pleased, whatever their loyalty, or the loyalty of the men who voted for them. On the other hand, the predominance of the staunchest sort of Union men in the House, at its commencement, insures that the same quality of Unionism will govern it to its close. It may be that scores of new claimants for seats will present themselves from the South before it ceases to exist; but the majority of the House having, under the Constitution, the sole and exclusive right of determining the qualifications of its members, there is no danger that disloyal men, improperly elected, will get a chance to shift the balance of power against the Government, and thus further their own sinister ends. It is fixed that the Congress for the last half of President Lincoln's Administration, like that for the first half, will stand firmly by him in every effort to break down the rebellion, extinguish the last spark of disloyalty, and place peace upon a basis at once just and secure.

The fact that the Administration is thus sure of all needful support in the House, in conjunction with the fact that the people have so recently pronounced with such remarkable emphasis in favor of the Administration, will, doubtless, greatly abate the spirit of faction, and predispose to general harmony. We do not look even for a display of any very vehement partizanship. The minority, we anticipate, will put themselves on their best behavior, and avoid any serious attempt to embarrass the Government—trusting thus to regain the public confidence which they perfectly well understand they have lost. So far as they cordially cooperate with the President in all measures calculated to restore and perpetuate the Union, so far will they disarm criticism, whatever their past purposes or present motives.

The Operations Against Charleston.

For several months the advices from the vicinity of Charleston have uniformly been to the effect that we should soon have the gratification of announcing its fall—that Fort Sumter was battered to pieces, and must surrender without delay; and the public heart has been made sick with deferred hope, until now it has ceased to believe any predictions of the capture or demolition of Charleston.

Fort Sumter, we will venture to say, will not be taken by the present line of approach and mode of operation. And what military object is to be gained by its capture? We already perfectly command the entrance to the harbor, so that blockade-running has entirely ceased; we could command it no better were Sumter in our possession. Nor, if captured, would it be practicable to put there the heavy guns that would be needed to operate upon Charleston; for they could not well be transported to the ruin and mounted, under the fire of the numerous rebel batteries that line Sullivan's Island and Fort Johnson. Even if guns were successfully placed in position, we should be but five hundred yards nigher the city than now; and Parrott rifles throw into it with perfect ease from Cummings' Point, where they are already established. Nor does it seem that Sumter can be so easily taken as some have thought. Not only are Fort Johnson and the works on Sullivan's Island armed with very heavy batteries, but the shores of the city and even its wharves are mounted with the heaviest guns in possession of the Confederates. Against these the army has no power whatever to act. One assault has already been made upon the ruin with very unsatisfactory results—the whole party fell into a decided trap, and any other would probably share the same fate. Although harmless for the offence, it still has resistive power of a very strong character. The lower tier of casemates cannot be destroyed—for the rubbish of the upper tiers of the work have so covered them that even the heaviest shell have no power to penetrate to them. A few men, comparatively, can still so shelter themselves that no assailing party can find cover from their deadly, because close, fire, and artillery fire added to this would make the ruins of Sumter but little safer than the crater of a volcano. Success in an assault is, therefore, very doubtful—and it would be folly to run the exceeding risk of a failure when success can give no decided military advantage. We may chafe and fret because our flag is not hoisted over those battered walls—but disaster would annoy and damage us more—and assuredly the dictates of public opinion and feeling should not be followed when likely to lead to grief.

The further progress of operations in the harbor is now, as before, a question for the monitors. It was intended that they should pass these batteries—if they have not done so, certainly no fault can be found with Gen. Gillmore for the failure. And we do not believe that the monitors will undertake this task. The delays that have ensued since Sumter was deprived of its teeth seem to indicate that the future gives no promise of better fruition than the past. Let it be repeated—we doubt whether the monitors will attempt to run the gauntlet into Charleston harbor. All they can accomplish will be to burn Charleston; they cannot destroy the batteries that defend it, but they can burn the city—and Gen. Gillmore can certainly do that from Cummings' Point, without exposing our iron-clads to the prospect of loss. In fact, the blockade of Charleston harbor being perfect, any other game is not worth the powder, and the public may as well cease to expect any news of any such success as it has been led to hope for.

And why should Charleston be burned? What military advantage would we gain by burning that abominable rebel city? Unless we can take possession of the ground on which it stands, we achieve or acquire nothing by its destruction. For assuredly in no case could we be guilty of any such atrocity as that recently perpetrated by the English against the unprotected Japanese city of Kagosima—where, merely to glut a wild and savage lust for vengeance, they suddenly opened their artillery upon, and battered or burned to the ground, a city of 150,000 inhabitants. Charleston is now probably about deserted of its population, and were a bombardment necessary, it would result in a very limited loss of life; but even as regards property, we shall to the end carry on this war with a forbearance and magnanimity unparalleled in the annals of the world's wars.

When the batteries that surround it are destroyed, then Charleston will be surrendered; but to expect that the harbor, and all the strong works around it, and the command of the indispensable railroads that centre at Charleston, will be given up to save the city, or will be yielded less readily after its destruction, is an idle and unfounded expectation. When a part of the great military advantages now held by the Confederates shall have been won by and transferred to us, then the safety of Charleston may be bartered for the remainder; until then, let us wait patiently—particularly as there is no reasonable prospect of our impatience hastening the end for which we have so long and so vainly looked.

Napoleon's Proposition for a European Congress of Sovereigns.

There could not be a better proof of the long distance which still separates us from anything like a "parliament of man," than the objections which are made to the proposition of the French Emperor, to hold a Congress at Paris to settle the affairs of Europe. There is nothing new in the idea of a Congress, for one is held after every great war; but the Congress he wishes for is peculiar, from the fact that it is to be held before war, and instead of war. The Congress of Vienna, and that of Paris, met simply to carry out certain principles which had been laid down by military force; or in other words to take official notice on paper of certain facts which had been already shaped by the sword. It gave nothing to anybody, but confirmed everybody in the possession of what he had already won in the field.

The Emperor now proposes that, instead of leaving the future to the bloody and blind arbitrament of fighting, a Congress should be held which shall decide all matters in dispute, or likely to be in dispute, not on the basis of facts as they stand, but of facts as they ought to stand, and would stand if reason and justice had supreme away.

There is something very grand and very fascinating in the scheme. Proposed, as it is, by a man who wields at will an amount of brute force such as has not in modern times ever been placed in the hands of a single person, it seems singularly magnanimous—so magnanimous, that it almost justifies the poet or philanthropist in thinking that his dream of universal peace is near being realized. The master of the most warlike nation on earth asks to have war repudiated as a means of deciding national disputes; to substitute the pen for the sword, in the decision of controversies so tremendous that from the earliest times human reason has turned away from them in despair, and left them to be closed by a strange mixture of force, fraud and chance.

A few thousand men get unperceived behind a ditch, or run fastest to secure a bridge, or have stronger legs, or go better without food than their enemies, and the result is that whole nations have their destiny changed; their laws are altered, and with them it may be their language and religion, and their very home along with them. Europe, instead of being a French empire, is cut up into several States, not because this is the arrangement which best suits the character, and material and moral development of the people, but because a few thousand Frenchmen, on a certain day in 1815, were unable to force their way into the yard of an old country house in Belgium. There can, in short, be nothing more absurd than war; it is the sum of all absurdities, and its most ardent votaries, those who most delight in it as a display of human power and endurance, confess with sorrow, that it utterly fails to insure the only purpose that can possibly justify its existence.

One would suppose that a proposition, therefore, tending to throw it into disuse, emanating from the man who, of all others, has most to hope for from a resort to it, would be hailed with delight. So far from this, however, the reception it has met with all over Europe proves conclusively that the state of feeling and of civilization of which war is the legitimate and inevitable consequence, still exists. The other European Powers examine the plan with as much caution as a wolf examines a trap. They all believe it to be the device of an enemy, and occupy themselves mainly in trying to find out, not whether Louis Napoleon expects to gain anything by it, but what is the particular thing he expects. Some are satisfied that he knew it would not be accepted, and that his offer is simply due to a desire to put himself right on the record before drawing the sword. Those who think him sincere in making it, believe that he seeks through it to increase his own *eclat* in the eyes of Frenchmen, and gratify their national vanity by the spectacle of their master presiding at a Council of Sovereigns assembled on his requisition; and they believe that the Congress would break up without result, and that he knows it; and others are satisfied that it would produce no result, unless it was understood that its decisions would be carried out by the use of the very brute force which it is designed to supercede.

We offer no opinion here as to his honesty in the matter. It may be that he is in it all as subtle an intriguer as his neighbors believe him to be; or, it may be that his scheme is the offspring of one of those fits of noble enthusiasm, through which the basest as well as the greatest of mankind now and then pass. But to whatever impulse it is due, the fact that all those who are summoned to the meeting, approach sword in hand, and port-fires lighted, proves to us that the mutual confidence and respect which can alone make all nations as one is still to grow up.

An Explanation.—The rebel papers thus far received seem to be at a loss to account for the overwhelming disaster which the Confederates have just sustained at Chickamauga, and in their consternation perhaps it is not strange that they should have overlooked an extraordinary document issued by Bragg just before the conflict was joined. On Nov. 16 he informed his men, by special order, that the enemy did not intend to carry out the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. This cruel proceeding he declared to be "opposed to the laws of humanity and an enlightened civilization," while "it shows a craft and cunning worthy of the Yankees in imposing upon us the maintenance of thousands of his prisoners, that they may consume the substance which should go to the support of our gallant men and their families." Then he proceeded:

"This should be known to our officers and men. They know that, if taken prisoners, those who survive their cruel treatment will be forced to languish in Northern dungeons until the close of the war, subjected to the taunts and harshness of a merciless foe. If their liberty and their lives must be lost, the alternative of *honorable death* on the field of battle, nobly fighting for the cause of freedom, will be accepted by brave and patriotic Southern soldiers."

In spite of his name, Gen. Bragg is not in the habit of wasting words. Although he knew that he was indorsing more than one falsehood when he issued this document, he fully intended that the order should have the effect of making his men fight more desperately, and it would be no compliment to him to assume that his assertions and appeals fell as dead as they deserved. Instead of inciting his soldiers to desperation, the order of Gen. Bragg impelled them to seek safety from the Yankees in inglorious flight, and all but seven thousand did fly fast enough to escape the terrible fate in store for them had they been taken prisoners. It is settled, therefore, that the fear of capture will not compel the rebel soldiers to fight to the death; it has just the contrary effect, as the battle of Chattanooga demonstrates. With this fact before them, what better course can the rebel authorities adopt than that of allowing the exchange of prisoners to proceed without further quibbling and tergiversation? They will thus certainly recruit their armies to the extent of the number of National soldiers now in their possession. But if he will not do this, Jeff. Davis would do well to give peremptory instructions to his subordinates to issue no more orders modeled after that which was promulgated by Gen. Bragg with such disastrous results.

Collisions of Ships.

It has been said that the increased facilities in navigation have been followed by a great increase in the number of the collisions which occur between vessels, notwithstanding all the improvements which have been made in their mechanical working, and all the legislation which has aimed to prevent these accidents by regulating the courses which vessels should pursue, the lights they should carry, &c. The records of our Admiralty Courts for the last month tend to confirm this idea, for we find that during that month there have been tried in those Courts in our City no less than six cases arising out of collisions, and still the calendar is full of other cases awaiting their turn.

Two of these collisions occurred at the docks in our harbor. One of them arose out of the towing of a floating derrick away from the Navy-yard in such a way as to strike a vessel lying at a pier near by, and the other was caused by a propeller revolving her screw while lying at a pier for the purpose of trying her machinery, which caused such a suction in the dock as to draw a canal-boat against the blade of the screw, and sink it. Neither of them could have occurred a few years ago, for it is but a few years since floating derricks and screw propellers were brought into use.

The other collisions were of various kinds, but all between vessels engaged in navigation. One was between two sailing vessels, another between one of the sound steamers and a towboat with her tow, another between an ocean steamer and a schooner, and the other between two ocean steamers. This last, the case of the *Ella Warley* and the *North Star* is quite noteworthy. Our readers will recollect the collision, which occurred about a year ago below Sandy Hook, the *Ella Warley* being so injured as to sink in seven or eight minutes, and her passengers barely escaping with their lives. The amount of damages involved in the case is greater than has been involved in any case that has ever been tried in the Court; the owners of the *Ella Warley* claiming to recover some $75,000, and the owner of the *North Star* some $100,000. The case is remarkable, too, for the introduction of photographic evidence, which is a novelty in the Court. The parties, by the aid and countenance of the sun, showed to the Court representations of the *North Star* as she appeared after the accident, which told the story of her condition more fully and accurately than any witness could have told it.

The amount of money involved in all these cases is probably near two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—a very serious loss to the community, whatever the Courts decide as to which party shall bear it. But there is one consideration which tends to reconcile us to the existence of such litigation—which is, that there is in each of these suits a lesson for those who take charge of the lives and property which are every year more and more committed to the power of the sea, as commerce increases. Every shipmaster, as he marks out the course of his vessel, or sees to her equipment, or maintains that discipline which is so necessary to a successful and well-ordered ship, is to be spurred up to greater care and watchfulness, by the knowledge that other owners have been made to pay heavily for a moment's relaxing of a master's attention or care. Every lookout, as he strains his eyes into the gloom—every helmsman, with ears attentive to some unexpected order—every sailor performing the varied duties of a mariner's life, is to be moved to greater faithfulness, better knowledge, better skill, by the deplorable results which have sprung at other times from want of care or fidelity or knowledge. And sure it is, that they need to gain all possible advantages of this sort, for what with greater power and higher rates of speed, and the great increase in the number of vessels which plow the sea, the risks to life and property among those who "go down to the sea in ships," are frightful to think of. And no increase in mechanical precautions will avail, unless they are accompanied also by an increase in the abilities of seafaring men; unless the seaman's eye shall be quicker and his hand stronger, his judgment surer and more instantaneous, his heart firmer and more courageous, and his care and watchfulness all-pervading and unsleeping.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 3.

SECRETARY CHASE'S RESOURCES.

Secretary Chase, at the last session, took good care to provide against any contingency which might arise from Congress being opposed to the Administration and the prosecution of the war. Without any further financial legislation by this Congress, the Secretary had within his grasp on the 1st of December $1,100,000,000, as follows:

Balance of Five-Twenties unsold	$115,000,000
Balance of Fifty Millions Loan	10,000,000
Balance in Treasury	29,000,000
Balance in Legal-Tenders	40,000,000
Balance in Interest-bearing Treasury Notes	350,000,000
Balance in Tariff-bearing Treasury Notes	70,000,000
Balance in Internal Revenue Notes	80,000,000
Balance in Ten-Forty Loan Notes	400,000,000
Total	$1,084,000,000

THE SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

The reports of all the Secretaries are in print, including that of the Treasury. Advance copies will be sent Northward and to the Western Press.

THE FACTS CONCERNING THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

There is great confusion in the statements that appear in the newspapers, relative to the issues of the new National bank notes. The facts are these: The Comptroller of the Currency has, in accordance with his own good taste and judgment, and in compliance with the expressed desire of prominent bankers, decided to dispense with the bronze on the face of the notes, and the Continental Bank Note Company has received orders to print from its plates the denomination of fives as rapidly as possible. The principal pressure is for this denomination. The delivery of fives will commence in ten days, and each bank will soon be supplied in the order of its organization. The specimens of this currency in the Department, are very beautiful. The lines are engraved with equal elegance by the American Bank Note Company, and their delivery will probably commence in January.

CAUCUS FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE HOUSE OFFICERS.

The Democratic members of the House will assemble in caucus on Saturday night to nominate candidates for the House officers. The race will be between Cox and Pendleton, both from Ohio. The Democratic members of that State will hold a meeting to-morrow to choose between them. Mr. Cox says his party will unite on some border State Union Democrat for Speaker, if, by that means, they can defeat the Republican nominee.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM LOUISIANA.

The members of Congress from Louisiana, five in number, recently elected there, arrived here, and will claim their seats at the opening of Congress. It remains with Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the House, to say whether their names shall be placed on the roll call. Their admission will not affect the question of the Speakership, but it may some other offices of the House. It is understood that Mr. Etheridge has already determined to exclude their names from the roll.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The report of a cotemporary that Meade has been superceded is premature. No doubt a change to the command of the Potomac Army will soon occur, but few persons believe that the new chief will be chosen from that army.

THE NEGRO VILLAGE ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The village recently erected on Arlington Heights for the freedmen was dedicated to-day, and there was a large attendance of officers, civilians and ladies. Speeches were made in the chapel by Messrs. Chittenden, of New-York, Goods, of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, and D. B. Nichols, Superintendent. Many facts were given showing that contrabands can not only support themselves and the infirm of their race, but lay up a surplus. Buildings are fitted up for the accommodation of some sixty families, with a chapel and hospital and a home for the infirm, erected from contributions from Providence, R. I.

LATEST REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Andrew Johnson, Jr., nephew of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, captured some time ago, arrived here to-day from Richmond. He was exchanged for Col. Chandler, of Baltimore. He says that the prisoners in Castle Thunder suffer for good food, but that this prison is a Paradise compared with Belle Island. Among the prisoners in Castle Thunder is Lewis M. Beard, of Campbell County, Tennessee, who is an old man gradually sinking under his sufferings. He has five sons and eight grandsons in the Union army. Edwin Merritt, of N. Y., is also in that prison. Also, Robt. Christian, Fifth New-York Cavalry, who is confined as a hostage for a member of his company, charged with crime. Deserters from our army fare no better than other prisoners.

The construction of gunboats is abandoned. There are not more than two thousand troops in Richmond, and they mostly raw militia. The feeling in Richmond is very desponding. Rebel officers despair of success. Mr. Johnson represents our prisoners as suffering everything that has been heretofore stated.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES.

As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is much larger than heretofore, arrangements will be made to send copies to some of the principal cities in advance of its transmission to Congress, and so with the other reports of the heads of Departments, but it is not certain with regard to that of the Secretary of War. The manuscripts of all the documents is for the most part in the hands of the public printer—the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury will as usual be laid before Congress on the day of meeting, but the financial report not perhaps till several days thereafter. The President's message has not yet been completed owing to his sickness. It may almost certainly be stated that this document will first find its way to the country over the telegraph wires as on previous occasions. For some days and nights past the Secretary of the Treasury has been devoting himself exclusively to the preparation of his financial report, which is not yet finished. Meantime the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Field—has been closely occupied in the transaction and direction of all other business of the office. Mere visits of ceremony have, therefore, to be denied, and matters comparatively trivial give place to those of pressing public importance.

ERRONEOUS REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

The statement that the State Department had made estimates for an increase of the salaries of our Ministers and Consuls is erroneous. Those salaries are fixed by law, and the estimates of the Department are based on the existing laws.

The statement that Gen. Forey or the French Minister were furnished by the State Department with Gen. Scott's military maps of Mexico, or other information, preparatory to the French invasion of that country, is erroneous. Neither Gen. Forey nor the French Minister, nor any other person ever asked for or received any such information.

RAILROAD EXCURSIONISTS.

The railroad inspection excursion party over the route between Washington and New-York arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening by a special train on the regular time of leaving New-York at daylight this morning. All four of the roads in the line were largely represented by officers and directors, accompanied by the Mayor of Washington and many editors and reporters of the Press. A party of nearly 100 strong return to New-York to-morrow. The extensive improvements now rapidly developing on the route, with a speedy transit through Philadelphia by steam, without changing cars any where between the Hudson River and Washington, are all highly commended by the excursionists.

The Union Pacific Railway.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1863.

The great event of breaking ground on the Union Pacific Railway came off yesterday near this city. The population turned out *en masse*. The Territory was represented by its Governor; the Cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs by the Mayors and Councils. Speeches were made by several gentlemen present, and the grand work inaugurated with the utmost zeal and enthusiasm. The following communications were received from the President of the United States and other distinguished parties:

COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1863.

Major-Gen Dix

DEAR SIR. I have not been permitted till to-day to present to the President your communication of the 23d of November. He directs me to express his deep regrets that his illness will prevent him from giving expression to the profound interest he feels in the success of a work so vast and beneficial as that which you are about to inaugurate.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JOHN HAY, Assistant Private Secretary.

COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note, inviting me to attend the ceremony of breaking ground for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in Nebraska, has just been received. For the first time, as I think, since the foundation of the Government, the foreign relations of the country exact the attention of this Department so constantly that its head is often obliged to forego customary good offices and courtesies toward the loyal citizens who are engaged in developing the resources of the country, and establishing its domestic interests. For this reason I can reply to your invitation only very hastily, and very briefly. Of course, I cannot go to Nebraska, and therefore I must decline. With your brave help, and that of your armed compatriots on sea and land, I hope we shall soon put down this wretched and wicked insurrection against the Union. With the help of our capitalists and our free and loyal laboring men, the Union Pacific Railroad can, and I hope will, be extended to the Pacific Ocean. When this shall have been done, disunion will be rendered forever afterward impossible. There will be no interest for the lever of treason to rest upon. Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

SECRETARY CHASE'S LETTER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 25, 1863

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to write something that may be read at the breaking of ground on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, found me in the midst of engagements so exacting, that it has been impossible to write anything worth the reading. I could not, however, omit writing altogether, for that would imply an indifference to the work, which no American feels.

It is among my most pleasing recollections of service as a Senator from Ohio, that the first practical measure looking to the construction of a Union Pacific Railroad which received the sanction of Congress, was moved by me. That measure was an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, placing at the disposal of the Secretary of War one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in surveys and explorations of routes for the road. It was adopted by the Senate in February, 1853, and subsequently concurred in by the House. Its results are embodied in the volumes known as the Pacific Railroad Report, printed by order of Congress.

It is another pleasing recollection that I had the honor, in March, 1850, of presenting and commending to the Senate, the memorial of Dr. PULTE, an intelligent physician of Cincinnati, praying that measures might be taken for the connection of New-York with London, by extending the existing line of telegraph to the Pacific, by way of the seas and Behring's Straits, through Northern Asia to St. Petersburgh, and there forming connections with the lines to the cities of Western Europe.

The great work has since been completed to the Pacific by the indomitable energy of HIRAM SIBLEY, a private citizen of New-York, aided by the simple promise of employment and compensation by the Government. On the other side of the Pacific, the Russian telegraph lines from St. Petersburgh, constructed by the Imperial Government, approach, if they have not already reached the Pacific; and American enterprise is earnestly enlisted in the task now certain to be accomplished of completing the wonderful work which the Cincinnati physician suggested more than thirteen years ago.

Steam moves more slowly than by lightning. The progress of the railroad has been necessarily slower than that of the telegraph. When the surveys and explorations for a route had been partially reported, the subject of the railroad was again brought before Congress, and I again had connection with it, now, however, of a less pleasant, though still significant character. Solicitous for the progress of the work, I submitted a resolution in January, 1854, instructing the Committee on Railroads and Canals to inquire into, and report upon the construction of a railroad from some point on the western line of the Western States, to some point on the eastern line of California. On the motion of Mr. GWINN, the reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals was stricken out, and the whole subject referred to a select Committee of nine Senators, from which Commissioner was excluded because I then held about the same relations to the Democratic party on the subject of Slavery, as the War Democrats now hold on the question of the rebellion.

MR. GWINN'S Committee reported a bill, which after much discussion and sundry amendments, passed the Senate in 1856, but failing to receive the sanction of the House, did not become a law.

Nothing further was done of importance in relation to the Pacific Railroad during the next seven years. The attention of the country was absorbed by other questions, and it remained for the Thirty-seventh Congress to give a grand proof of the stability of the Republic and the worth of Democratic-Republican institutions, by taking up the great measure in the midst of our terrible civil war, and framing it into a law. The Thirty-seventh Congress will be forever memorable in history as the author of many acts of legislation of transcendent importance and far-reaching consequences. Among these great acts the Pacific Railroad bill will remain as one of the most illustrious monuments of the wisdom and courage of its members.

I shall not attempt any discussion of its importance to our industry or commerce, or our Union. I have elsewhere said something on these themes; but now the Road is its own most eloquent advocate. I rejoice in the belief that, under your charge and that of the other eminent citizens associated with you, it will go steadily forward to completion, and vindicate, by perfect success, the most sanguine predictions and hopes of its advocates and promoters. Very truly yours, S. P. CHASE.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

LETTER OF HON. GEO. OPDYKE, MAYOR OF NEW-YORK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

Gen. John A. Dix, President:

SIR: Obliged me by transmitting to those charged with breaking ground for the Union Pacific Railroad the following sentiment

"May this, the greatest work ever projected in any age or country prove a lasting bond of political and commercial Union between the Atlantic and Pacific States."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

To P. A. Dey and Committee of Arrangements, Omaha:

The inauguration of the Union Pacific Railroad, the great enterprise of the Western hemisphere, whether considered in reference to the commercial importance or its influence as a bond of union, is to be pushed on to completion with all the rapidity which a command of means will permit; and I congratulate those who are to be present at breaking ground on the early commencement of the work. JOHN A. DIX,

President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

[Letters were also received from the Secretary of the Interior, Gov. YATES, of Illinois, JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., of New-York, T. C. DURANT, of N. Y., Vice-President of the Company, and others, expressive of great interest in the occasion, which want of space prevents us from publishing.—EDS. TIMES.]

In the evening the Mayor of the city gave a banquet, and the city was illuminated.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. VINTON.—A farewell meeting will be given to Mrs. C. H. VINTON, at the Free Mission Rooms, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of this devoted missionary are cordially invited to be present. The steamer *City of Baltimore*, in which she sails, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, at 12 o'clock M. of the same day.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or newssummary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—The only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in any part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Patent Excelsior Weather Strip.

This valuable article thoroughly excludes wind, cold and dust from buildings of every description, prevents the rattling of windows, and effects a great saving in fuel. The advantages in manufacture secured by this patent enables us to offer a much superior article at about one-half the prices charged for an extensively advertised imitation.

E. S. & J. TORREY, Sole Agents.
No. 12 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular. DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Christmas and New-Year's.

The Craig Microscope, with mounted objects, constitutes a beautiful and appropriate Holiday Gift to old or young, combining instruction with amusement, being of the power most frequently required, and yet so simple that a child can use it. It is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3, with 24 objects, $5. Liberal discount to the trade. Address HENRY CRAIG, No 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bogle's Hyperian Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Ladies' Balmorals, Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, India rubbers, &c., at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, styles suitable. Shaving, 10 cents.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hats and Furs.
The best and cheapest, at
TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Central Park Skating Hat—The most elegant hat ever produced, at TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

FURNALD—MERRILL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Mr. FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Jr., and Miss ELLA MERRILL, all of this City.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

KING—THORN.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., EDWARD KING and EMMA, daughter of William R. Thorn, all of this City.

RIPPENHORN—MURRAY.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. J. P. Newman, ALBERT RIPPENHORN, of the City of Albany, and HELEN MURRAY, of the same place.

STICKNEY—BROWNING.—On Monday, Nov. 30, in St. Michael's Church, Germantown, Penn., by Rev. B. Wistar Morris, N. H. STICKNEY, of New-York, and MARTHA, daughter of the late Thomas Browning, of the same place.

TITUS—VANDERVERE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, Flatbush, L. I., by Rev. C. Wells, LEWIS T. TITUS and ELIZABETH VAN BAUNT, oldest daughter of John Vandervere, Esq.

VAN BAUNT—VAN PELT.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. R. O. Currie, D. D., J. VAN BAUNT, Jr., and MARY L., daughter of John L. Van Pelt, Esq., all of New-Utrecht. No cards.

DIED.

FISKE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 3, of membranous croup, FREDERICK VIBBARD, second son of Frederick B. and Mary Elizabeth Fiske, aged 3 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Liberty st., Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

FURMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, after a long and painful illness, JOSEPH A. FOSTER, aged 26 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) morning, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 24-st. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

GREENE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, Mrs. MARGARET GREENE, widow of Dr. David Greene, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her son, Dr. John W. Greene, and of her brothers, W. W. and J. C. Winans, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEVERICH.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, ALLETTA LEVERICH, wife of the late John Leverich, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Friday,) from her late residence, and at 1½ o'clock at the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

MERRITT.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of pneumonia, HARRY G., twin child of George and Louise J. Merritt, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his grandfather, John Jaeger, No. 88 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5.

JAFFRAY.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of diphtheritic membranous croup, JULIA CLARA, eldest daughter of John Hamilton and Adelaide Herrison Jaffray, and granddaughter of J. C. Beales, M. D., aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further invitation.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, GEORGE D., infant son of William and Mary Ann Jackson, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 216 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., on Friday, the day, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

JACKSON.—At the residence of her parents, No. 54 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, JEAUSHA, only child of Henry P. and Phebe L. Jackson, aged 2 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Her remains will be taken to Jerusalem, L. I., for interment, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, SARAH E., daughter of Clarence and Catherine A. Smith, aged 3 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 139 Broome-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WALSH.—In Boston, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, JOHN DRISCOLL, youngest child of Dr. W. M. and Carrie Walsh, aged 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel Down, Esq., No. 319 West 21st-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, to Tarrytown, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, Class 622.—Dec. 3, 1863.
57, 29, 25, 64, 5, 54, 46, 75, 53, 33, 20, 15, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW METHOD OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES, BY THE USE OF **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,**

Has been recently discovered, and is calculated to supersede the use of all electro-magnetic machines, external applications, liniments, plasters, emenagogues, medicines for fever and ague, rheumatism, paralysis, numbness, neuralgia, &c. The application is simple, the effects pleasant, and the cure positive and infallible. It proves what we have for nearly a quarter of a century maintained, that Radway's Ready Relief is the best, quickest, and most important remedial agent ever discovered. It is, however, only recently that we have discovered its immense curative power in certain diseases by this new process.

THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION,

was suggested to us by Professor Reid, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospitals, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL POX, MEASLES.

Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Retention, Suppressions, or Misplaced Menstruation.
URINAL ORGANS,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Weakness,
Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in the
Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.
THE APPLICATION

in these cases must be made

TO THE SPINE.

Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

for ten or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with a full knowledge that it will cure either of the abovenamed complaints.

We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merit and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches and infirmities that afflict mankind, is acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment in vogue. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark, Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinnuafilla, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, foetid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergyman improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

COLD FEET! COLD FEET! COLD FEET!
USE THE
ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES,
They keep the feet warm in the coldest weather.
METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway.
Price $1; prepaid by mail, $1 30.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as if never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in this City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

GARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUTHORSHIP
of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE
is at last
AVOWED.

By a letter published in the *Evening Post* of Saturday, Nov. 28, it appears that this remarkable narrative, which has been confidently attributed to
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
Dr. C. S. HENRY,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE,
and others, was really written by a modest and retiring gentleman, hitherto unheard of in the literary world, and, in fact, quite unknown to the public,
Mr. U. D. OUTIS.

Mr. O. declares that the New Gospel of Peace is but the translation of a very ancient and much-defaced manuscript which fell into his hands, and expresses his surprise at its having been supposed to be a
POLITICAL SATIRE,
Yet it most strangely happens that
BOOK SECOND,
which has been recently published, contains descriptions which correspond so exactly with
AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA,
AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA,
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
THE TAKING OF VICKSBURGH,
and the con sequent
CONSTERNATION OF THE COPPERHEADS,
and the
IRISH RIOTS IN NEW-YORK,
that the coincidence is one of the most remarkable in the history of literature.

A second effort is almost invariably pronounced inferior to the first, but
BOOK SECOND,
OF
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE,
has the rare distinction of having been declared universally to be equal, if not superior, to the First.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Orders can now be filled without the delay hitherto unavoidable.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
Publisher.

THE AMERICAN TRANSLATION
OF
RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS
is beginning to make a stir on this Continent such as has rarely been known in the literary world.
IN PARIS,
where it has just made its appearance, the excitement is supreme.

The French correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* says: "The ordinary dog-day calm in literature is broken this season by the storm that rages about Renan's 'Vie de Jesus.' The book is hardly two months out of the Press, and, if the bookseller's advertisement is credible,
35,000 COPIES
of it is already sold. It has in its favor, with the general reader, singular charms of style, and of a truly poetic, though firmly critically chastened sentiment. It is learned, deeply religious, utterly clear from skeptical sneer and polemic violence."

*** Sold everywhere, and sent by mail free on receipt of price, $1 50, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "WIDE, WIDE WORLD."
READY THIS MORNING,
THE OLD HELMET.

By the Author of the "Wide, Wide World."

"The multitude of admirers of Miss Warner's earlier productions will rejoice to learn that another book from her pen has just been issued. The scene is laid in England. The filling up by the author has managed with rare skill, and the same vein of Evangelical Christian truth and sentiment which ran through her former works still more pervades the present. * * We have read the volumes with great interest, and predict for them an extensive circulation."—*New-York Observer.*

"The style is fascinating, the plot good, the characters well sustained, and the impression is not merely moral but religious. * * The work will have a run, and although we think there is too much fiction, and we rarely feel at liberty to recommend a romance, yet we must say we have no objection to this book. We believe that while it charms, it will also instruct in vital truth."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

NEW BOOKS—JUST READY.

The Safe Compass, and How it Points. By Dr. Newton	$0 90
On the Improvement of Time. By John Foster	1 00
Claude, the Colporteur. By the author of "Mary Powell."	90
Able to Save. By the author of "the Pathway of Promise."	75
The Jewish Tabernacle. By Dr. Newton. Illustrated	1 50
The Man of God. By Dr. Winslow	60
Faithful and True. By the author of "Win and Wear."	90
Memoir of Erskine J. Hawes	1 00
The Three Cripples. By Rev. P. B. Power	50
The Last Shilling. By Rev. P. B. Power	50
The Two Brothers. By Rev. P. B. Power	50
The Diamond Brooch	40
The Buried Bible	40
The Sale of Crummie	60
Maud Summers, the Sightless	60

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

Absolutely the most interesting novel of the day, only it is not a novel.—*Boston Post*

MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK,
GEN. BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS,

excites the enthusiasm of loyal men and the wrath of

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE owner and occupant of a superior house, of medium size, situated on a desirable part of Murray Hill, would sell the same just as it stands.

The house is in perfect order throughout.

The furniture is of an expensive character, in excellent condition, and is complete in every essential detail and particular. Its selection, at home and abroad, was the result of unusual care, guided by a cultivated taste, with the advantage of some rare opportunities.

To any one desiring to step into the possession of a beautiful and completely appointed establishment, it is believed no more attractive occasion could offer.

Apply to WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNS, No. 174 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M. No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J., containing 200 acres of excellent land; 15 in valuable timber; never failing streams of water, fine apple orchard, &c.; good fences, large mansion house with 12 rooms, and barn, and other out-houses. Sold by order of executors. Price $15,000 terms easy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—ONE OF 100 ACRES, well cultivated and plenty of good fruit, with good buildings; another one of 90 acres, with good house and outbuildings; and one of 50 acres. Both farms are within 100 miles of this City, and near railroad.

F. MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a desirable farm of 155 acres, with house and outbuildings, in the township of Warren, Somerset County, N. J., seven miles from Plainfield; price $9,000—has cost much more. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk station, new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET ON A LEASE.

THE LAPIERRE HOUSE,
IN PHILADELPHIA.

Long and favorably known as a first-class hotel is offered for rent at $12,000 per annum, for a term of years. Possession will be given on January 1, 1864. Address J. H. EDWARDS, No. 230 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A SMALL FURNISHED house to let in West 34th-st. Inquire of DANIEL T. HOAG, No. 160 West 34th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M., or 6 to 7 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; dinner 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, [illegible] NURSE.—A parent [illegible] room [illegible] handsomely furnished, and room for nurse, if required. For first-class accommodation [illegible] price will be paid. Brooklyn not objectionable. Address, stating location, &c., J. N. [illegible] box No. [illegible].

FURNISHED ROOM DOWN TOWN.—A [illegible] two or three gentlemen may be [illegible] with or board. Apply at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ROBERT EVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE MERRIAM are members of our firm from this date. MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers, No. 16 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER & BEEBE. For the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and dealing in Government securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
KRATZ VAN RENSSELAER,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

MESSRS. CHARLES W. APCINE RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. H. CRUGER OAKLEY is admitted a partner from this date.

We have removed to the dry goods importing and commission house recently occupied by Messrs. Al. Wells & Co., No. 45 Wall-st., for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business. D. P. MORTON & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LA-TIMER is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner at the same place, and with himself Mr. WM. H. McFEE, who will sign under the name of LATIMER & McFEE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of R. S. FAY, Esq., Boston; 4 years old, sound and kind; single and double harness, weigh 1,250 pounds, are a fine color (dark brown), perfectly matched, with round, clean mane and tail, without ornament, free from all the vice of wind-sucking, &c., &c., &c., whatever. These horses are extremely showy and stylish, and very desirable for a person in want of a first-class pair of horses. The owner can recommend them in every respect, and only parts with them as he is going abroad for two years. They can be seen and driven for one week at BRUAN'S Stable, 19 Lynde-st., Boston.

FOR SALE—A SPERIOR PAIR OF BAY CARriage Horses, eight years old, kind, sound and very fast. Inquire of CHAS. S. NOYES, corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st., Jersey City.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 13 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
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DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE).—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, & Business Cards, Billheads at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY,
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, not Laughing Gas, but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 26th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

First introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office No. 72 Bond-st. C. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN & SON.

AT DR. B. L. WAITE'S, NO. 98 4TH-AV., opposite 11th-st., Teeth handsomely inserted. Sets, Gum Blocks, perfect imitation of Nature, $20. Teeth filled, and other dentistry at equally low prices. Teeth extracted without pain, 50 cents. References of the highest character. Operations warranted.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT Issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY. Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment of $25,000 due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz. Nos. 477, 578, 586, 1,109, 1,419, 1,574, 1,630, 1,679, 1,940, 2,031, 2,231, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest on surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,000, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS of all denominations at par. A commission allowed to Banks, Brokers and others purchasing for resale.

Bonds on all issues.
U. S. { Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness.
7.3-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers
and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT Co.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of ten dollars on each of Five per Cent. Gold Bearing Shares of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, inst., to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 68 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the amount of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made in the Treasurer's books. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th and open on the 16th of December, 1863.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALUable mine in Canada East, near navigable water. Can be easily and cheaply worked. The property can now be purchased from the hands of a large owner considered. To parties desiring to establish a joint stock company, this affords a rare opportunity. The property has not been offered for sale here or elsewhere heretofore. Address J. K. BROWN, Box No. 190 Times Office, New-York.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 10 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York.
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HICKINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$8,000 OR $10,000 WANTED—IN AN established, lucrative business; a good investment, and very profitable. For particulars, write E. E. Z., Box No. 4,705 Post-office, New-York.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 56 and 60 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEER,
(10 years with A. H. MULLER,)
NO. 14 PINE-ST.,

Offers at private sale the following securities:

BANK STOCK.

Shares.	Shares.
130 Broadway.	128 North River.
10 Merchant's Exchange.	6 American Exchange.
10 Commonwealth.	10 Manuf. & Merchants'.
10 Grocers'.	50 Butchers' & Drovers'.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Shares.	Shares.
40 Jersey City.	50 Washington.
60 Fulton.	32 Eagle.
100 Jefferson.	4 Commonwealth.
40 Phœnix.	10 Humboldt.
40 Corn Exchange.	20 New-World.
10 Citizens'.	90 Stuyvesant.
50 Brevoort.	6 Lamar.
20 Rutgers.	10 Metropolitan.
50 Arctic.	50 North American.
60 Beekman.	10 American Exchange.
20 Hope.	20 Columbia.
20 New-World.	60 Stuyvesant.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Shares.	Shares.
30 Metropolitan Gas.	90 Citizens' Gas.
40 Bridgeport Gas.	6 Second-av. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

Real Estate and Stock Auction Sales solicited and attended to on favorable terms.

RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, FRACTIONAL SHARES, &c., &c.,
PURCHASED.
Apply to GEO. C. DONBAR, No. 67 William-st.

WANTED—$30,000 ON A VALUABLE PIECE OF property down town for a term of years. Principals only address INVESTMENT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, December 2, 1863.

THE DISTRICT CANVASSERS OF THE Election Districts in the several Wards enumerated below have failed to comply with the provisions of law requiring that the election returns from the several Election Districts in this City shall be deposited in this office within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls on the day of election

Fourth Election District of the First Ward.
Fifth Election District of the First Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward.
Third Election District of the Seventh Ward.
Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward.
Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward.
Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.
Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.
Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward.
Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Twenty-fourth Ward.
Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District of New-York,
5th, 10th, 13th and 15th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 160 of Article 1 An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1st 2, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor the annual or final collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864. That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable. That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the sum or sums thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. HOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. DIMWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN J. McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY at two o'clock P. M., in the Library Room City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room Number twelve City Hall, on EVERY DAY at each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. DIMWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee with or without notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A PRINTER PREferred, with a capital of $2,000, to join the advertiser in the purchase of a prosperous newspaper establishment, near fifty years old, in the State of New-York. Address A. B., care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., New-York

A PARTNER IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY to join the advertiser in a money-making business: a few thousand dollars is all that is required, the business is highly respectable and worthy the attention of any one, only those who can command the capital need apply. Call at No. 80 Pine-st., first floor.

$5,000 PARTNER WANTED IN THE SOFT HAT TRADE—by a young man with a large cash business already established. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, giving real name and where an interview may be had.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 361 Broadway, for 3 days.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, THE FURniture of a physician's office. Two large rooms. Rent low. A good practice attached. Apply immediately at No. 170 Spring-st.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned, FRANK BAKER, have revoked, and do hereby revoke and annul all power and authority which I have heretofore conferred upon CHARLES BAKER, Jr., by any written instrument or otherwise, to act as my agent and attorney for any purpose whatever, and the said CHARLES BAKER, Jr., from this date has no power or authority to do or perform any act for me or in my name as Agent, Attorney or otherwise. FRANK BAKER.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the issue of grant or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,731 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered for sale. The purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reselling.

DAVID D. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hurd, Attorneys for complainant

Nov. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department,

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
10 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
1 Joslyn's Rifle, breech loading.
63 Muskетoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards
883 Navy Muskets, first lock altered to percussion, cal. 69-100
1,265 Knapsacks and Straps
40 Pouches.
200 Gun Slings
440 Waist Belts.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CONTINUATION OF
IMPORTER'S SALE OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, RICH SILVER PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, ALBUMS, MUSIC BOXES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 14 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of elegant Fancy Goods, consisting of Bronze and silt Clocks, artistic Bronzes, rich silver plated Liquor Stands, Casters, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Bohemian Glassware, superb French Photograph Albums, portable Desks, Parian and Basque Figures, Musical Boxes, &c. They are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery No. 23 Nassau-st

A FINE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS,

mostly from a private gallery among other artists are the works of Bierstadt, Huntington, Hoeing, Gabrielle, Cheviean, Blythe, Smeta, G. Perez, Flagg, J. R. Meadows, Lewis, More, Brewerton, Persell, Henry, Willman, Vander Eckhardt and other artists of high repute.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 10th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores north Pier, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four Thousand nine Hundred and twenty two bushels Wheat

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., on board the ship Steamer PATRAS, her tackle apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at Union Stores, Brooklyn

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES, GARDEN PEDESTALS, PARLORS AND GARDEN MOSAIC, ARABESQUES, TRIGLYPHS, BUSTS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 615 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara Marble Statuary and Busts, viz.: "Hope," "Nymph," "Flora," "Magdalene," "Greek Venus," "Venus," after Canova, "Fidelity," "Venus on the Apple," "Innocence," "Bacchante," "Madonna of Tenerani," "Contending Cupids," "Prayer," "Water Carriers," "The Four Seasons," bust of "Washington," bust of "Madonna," and other choice Groups and Figures, never before offered.

Also, a very elaborate Fountain, with three basins for garden or parks, cut from very fine Carrara marble. This elegant Fountain, and other Garden Figures, Groups and Vases will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The attention of dealers and the public is particularly called, as this is a rare chance to purchase valuable goods at auction. Also, a large assortment of marble and Alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, consisting of pure white Groups and Figures, Vases, copied from the ancients, Roman, Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c. Tazzas, Card Receivers, and a full assortment of other marble and alabaster goods, Groups, French Clocks, with glass shades, Bohemian Glass ware &c., just landed. The above are the importation of Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and offers a rare opportunity to purchasers.

The store will be open to visitors, and catalogues ready on SATURDAY, 5th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets; carved oak suite in green leather; carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureau; do. bedstead; mahogany washstands, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth, gilt-frame pier-glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; enameled cottage suites; black walnut bedstead, bookcases, iron bedsteads, mahogany and iron bedsteads; gas brackets, silver-plated

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet free, of the agent.

N. B.—Send 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will receive a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no steel nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in four hours, to four days, and prevent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2, female, $3, sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st. D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 2 Broadway. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

TROPICAL BALSAM.

[PREPARED BY CARRENO BROS & CO.

This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past and is still the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from fatal blows or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache, and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIGELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 3d Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Wasn, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleets, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, at no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1830. Those who have used their present vestures never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED. FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 35th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology, European Hospital Practice. Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics, the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for 25, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Cop-aiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. R. LANDON, No. 5 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., or WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs.) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLOROPHYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., Ex Army Medical Staff, and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, turn shed by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opiums, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, a bottle.

Agent New-York.
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Thousands of misguided victims, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Incapacity, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Langens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

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GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFRIES,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. Leitch, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $100.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
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For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODY, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin, to Liverpool.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....85 00 Steerage to London.....31 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,865	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,726	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $90 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 56 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and surest seagoing steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 56 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN.—The fine fast sailing Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. MEIKLEREID, will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the complete safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Cabin, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship MOSANICO, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Furniture in suites.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a former fellow sufferer, W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

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NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare on this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

C. P. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

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CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES:

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute in 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS. These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known, (the other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 741 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 333 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S

PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops, prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $70 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—It was made to order for $575, and will be sold at great sacrifice, including stool and cover; has all modern improvements, and fully guaranteed. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior, $90 to $225; with pedals, $160 to $500. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

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A MOST SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte will be sold at No. 120 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. Price $265; cost $550. Will be sold the first opportunity. Call early. A cash man shall be satisfied.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1863.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Comic Opera, in three acts,
BY
ROSSINI.

Count Almaviva.....Herr Habelmann
Rosina.....Mme. Johannsen
Bartolo.....Herr Weinlich
Don Basilio.....Herr Graff
Figaro.....Herr Steinecka
Berthe.....Mme. Berger
Officer.....Herr Scheele

In the music lesson of the second act,
Mme. JOHANNSEN will introduce
"BOLERO," BY VERDI.
and Herr HABELMANN
"SLEEP WELL, SWEET ANGEL,"
composed by Fr. Abt.
At the end of the third act,
Mme. JOHANNSEN
will sing the celebrated
VALSE BY VENZANO.

Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

Admission to Parquet and Balcony.....$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle.....50 cents
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Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully requested, in case they wish to retain their seats, to exchange subscription tickets the day previous to the performance, before noon, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1863,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker

SECOND NIGHT
of a
NEW DRAMA.

Having been in preparation for several weeks, it will be produced with
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, &c., &c., &c.
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON,
On which occasion he will perform the character of
KARL THE OUTLAW.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
THE IMPOSTOR.

Karl, the Outlaw.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Rudolf, of Manstein.....Mr. Whiting
Bodman.....Mr. G. H. Andrews
Philip.....Mr. Metkiff
Countess of Manstein.....Miss Henrietta Irving
Charlotte.....Miss E. Couran

LITTLE SENTINEL.

May, with songs.....Miss Mary Shaw
Tim.....Mr. Walter Lennox

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
being the second of the series, will take place on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5,
commencing at 2½ o'clock,
in which
ARTISTS OF THE FIRST TALENT
will appear.
MME. COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
THE BRETTO CHILDREN
Conductor.....Sig. ABELLA.

The Manager pledges himself to do all in his power to make the matinées worthy the approval of the admirers of the Fine Arts, hoping to receive the patronage of the FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, whose well known taste for refined music is proverbial,
PRICES AS USUAL.

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MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
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EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
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Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
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Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price.
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THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION
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LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the American public,
THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING
in the world.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.

STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret he is unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the
MORNING PERFORMANCE
to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT,
HANNIBAL,
will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB,
by F. NASH. At each entertainment
PROF. LANGWORTHY
will enter the
DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
TH

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Additional Particulars of the Battles at Chattanooga.

Rebel Operations in East Tennessee.

The Question of Exchanging Prisoners.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Disposition to be Made of the Slaves in Mississippi.

We find thn following interesting details of news in the file of Southern papers to Nov. 30, ths receipt of which we acknowledged yesterday:

Hnn. H. V. Johnson was reelected to the rebel Senate by thn Georgia Legislature, in session at Milledgevillo, nn Nov. 26. The vote stood, Johnson, 116; Toombs, 61; Gartrell, 15; scattering, 11.

The Charleston *Courier* has been temporarily suspended.

Thn French gunboat *Grenada* arrived at City Point on Nov. 29, and her commander at once went to Richmond, via Petersburgh, with dispatches for thn French Consul.

Tha Petersburgh *Register*, of Nov. 27, expressns alarm regarding a demonstratino which it says Gen. Butler threatens to make against that city by landing troops at or near City Point.

EAST TENNESSEE.

CONSECUTIVE NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST BURNSIDE.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing from Loudon, Tenn., on the 21st ult., sends an account of the campaign in East Tennessee as far as it has progressed. On the 13th, rebel cavalry attacked the Eleventh Kentucky, (Federal,) near Marysville, and routed it, and from that point the fighting commenced. The correspondent says:

"Wolford, with the celebrated First Keatucky, came to the rescue. With eagor eye the Eleventh Texas Rangers watched their boastful approach, with the 'Stars and Stripes' floating in the breeze, as though their approach would affrighten a rebel. In a few minutes the air trembles with the shouts from charging squadrons, and we all know what is 'on hand.' Wolford fell back in disnay, leaving more than a hundrad of his command in our hands. The result of these obarges was the capture of 151 prisoners, including five commissioned officers, three Captains, one of whom was mortally wounded, and two Lieutenants. A hke number of horses, Buroside rifles and navy pistols were captured. Wolford afterward remarked to a citizen that he could only get fifty of his old commend to form a line and fight us—being panic-stricken.

Brig.-Gen. Sanders came to Wolford's rescue with his entire origade. But on the approach of our forces his command stampeded, led by the 'gallant sire' ot bridge-burning fame. For his cowardly conduct he was put under arrest hy order of Burnside. So much for his chivalry!

Casualties of the day limited. Only one of the enemy killed and four wounded. The rain fell in torrents during the engagement, but our boys 'heeded not the pelting storm.' The night of the 14th was somewhat inclement, yet our squadrons had a very pleasant slumber, well preparing them for the fray of the coming day.

Early in the morning of the 16th Gen. Martin's splendid division of Alabamians and Georgians were moved forward to the front, Col. Morgison commanding the advance brigade, composed entirely of Georgians. At Rockford he met the enemy's pickets. These he drove without trouble for three miles, where he found the enemy in position with artillery. After a few minutes of sharp shooting Gen. Martin dismounted his entire division and moved them forward in line of battle to the attack. A few shots from some rifle and Parrot pieces caused the enemy to move their artillery, when the entire force followed. A line of skirmishers were thrown forward in advance of Martin's division, led by Gen. Vaughn. The enemy stubbornly resisted his advance, but still he pressed on. For two miles he drove them, when they were again found in position. But after throwing a few shell at our advance line of skirmishers they fell back in the direction of Knoxville, not even giving our artillery boys an opportunity of throwing at them a single shot.

The enemy retiring so soon, Gen. Wheeler determined to press them before they took a new position, as they were not evidently more than ten regiments and two pieces of artillery strong. Gen. Martin being dismounted, Gen. Armstrong moved forward his division, distinguished for its fighting, Dibrell with his Tennesseans, and charging Harrison with his Texans, and Arkansians, 'Texas brigade to the front,' shouted the dasning Armstrong. The enemy's rear is in sight. Toe fearless Vaughn has engaged them with some skirmishers, but they can't keep up with a fast retreating foe. The bugle sounds, the frontier yell is raised, and a thousand horsemen dash on the panic-stricken foe. The Forty-fifth Ohio, a regiment of mounted infantry, distinguished for its bravery among the Yankees, was sent forward to check their advance. But, alas for them, like the Eleventh Kentucky, they were destined to visit Atlanta and Richmond. Up to the enemy's batteries did our battalions charge, killing thirteen and wounding twenty-three, aside from the capture of ninety-five prisoners and several fine horses. It was near the Battery Gen. Vaughn had his horse shot from under him. In the charge we had one man killed and four wounded. The enemy opened heavily on our columns with their artillery, but to little effect.

The enemy were thus forced back within one mile and a quarter of Knoxville. Wa have since learned, to our amusement, that cowardly Bill Brownlow and abolition Horace Maynard, accompanied by their sutlers and their stores, and their favorite pet, Andy Knott, left for Kentucky the night following the engagement. The greatest confusion prevailed in the city.

After this undivided charge was made, but little was done but the exchange of a few shots from the batteries. The entire command was withdrawn some three miles, with the exception of some pickets. Early on the morning of the 16th Gen. Wheeler moved forward to feel the enemy's position, but found them strongly reinforced with infantry and artillery. He then about-faced his command and moved in the direction of Marysville. While on the march the distant booming of Longstreet's guns came rumbling to our ears. Thrice welcome was the sound.

We were soun *en route* for Louisville, on the Tennessee, eager for the contest. Toere we remained for the night. A few pickets made their appearance on the opposite side of the river. But daylight revealed their absence.

The 17th was pretty well consumed in crossing the river. By 10 o'clock of the 18th we had received orders from Gen. Longstreet, and were put in position by Gen. Wheeler. The fun was over with us before we could cross the river. The enemy, several thousand strong, under the immediate command of Burnside, made a stand near Campbell's Station, also at a small village a mile east of Campbell's Station. But the opening of Longstreet's guns silenced their batteries, and the advance of his columns of infantry startled the gentleman of Fredericksburgh fame from his fortifications near Knoxville.

Seventy-five prisoners were taken, and several killed and wounded. One hundred and ten wagons, some of which were loaded with medical stores, were captured. Near one hundred barrels of flour, largu quantity of picks and shovels, fell into the hands of our troops. The medical stores, which are abundant, are a valuable acquisition to the medical department. The road from Lenoire's and Campbell's Station to the enemy's line of fortifications was lined with abandoned artillery-carriages and ammunition-wagons, guns, horses, &c. The greatest confusion and panic prevailed among them. Officers were lost from their commands, while the common soldiers wandered over the fields and forest like so many lost sheep.

Burnside had ordered breakfast at the house of a prominent Southern man the morning after the battle, while on the retreat. Before it was ready a courier dashed up to him, with the information that the rebels were pressing the rearguard. He bid 'good morning' to the family, with the remark: 'That he formed Gen. Longstreet's acquaintance on the Potomac, and did not wish to meet him that morning, and that he would retire in the direction of Knoxville.' And off he went in a double-quick, and retired behind his line of fortifications near Knoxville.

Longstreet soon hemmed the old tyrant in the city, with but few supplies for his faithful bands. But the city is well fortified. College Hill is fortified with a heavy fort, carrying a siege piece of artillery. Another fort is thrown up on the hills near the Summit House.

The hill on the right of the street leading from the public square to the depot has a strong fort. Near this Humphrey's is another. The hill known as Temperance Hill has two heavy forts. Another rise, near Prof. Kinkpatrick's, has two batteries. The heights south of Knoxville are also fortified, and connected with these immense fortifications is one continuous line of rifle pits and breastworks, from the extreme east of Knoxville, on the river, to the west on the river. Hence you can form some conception of the strength of the enemy's position. They are completely invested on this side of the river. Their only mode of procuring any supplies is from the other side of the river. And why they are not cut off from obtaining supplies in that direction is something strange. But as to the generalship of our commander, it is folly for me to judge.

Six wagons, loaded with clothing, were captured on the Tazewell road, by Col. Hart, of thn Sixth Georgia, on the 17th. Three hundred overcoats, a like number of blankets and pants, were captured. A heavy train was turned back to Kentucky. So were three droves of stock for the army. Could Knoxville be closely invested on both sides of the river, they would be forced to capitulate in the next fifteen days. But if they are suffered to gather up supplies in Blount and Sevier Counties, they can stand a siege of three months. It is to be hoped that the most active measures will be adopted to capture the tyrant, and mete out to him the sweets of a prisoner's life.

By a special order of this young Nero, every rail was to be burned from around the splendid farm of Mr. Lenoir, and he has been rendered penniless. Mrs. Lonas, an aged lady of seventy-three Winters, was murdered because she simply asked a Yankee to leave her enough cabbage heads to make seed the ensuing season.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, bending under old age of near four score, were driven from their homes and everything destroyed. Not an item left in the way of clothing, ware or subsistence, because of their Southern principles.

These are only a few of the outrages committed by the hated foe. The conduct of the officers in Knoxville was revolting to civilization—such as walking arm in arm with the negro wenches of Col. Luttrell and others.

Brownlow became very indignant at the young Southern ladies of Knoxville and vicinity because they would not walk under the Federal flag, and wrote an article advocating their arrest. But this did not intimidate them in the least. Their boldness only increased. They sang their national airs with more enthusiasm, being confident that the day was not far distant when they should be redeemed from the thraldom of the enemy.

Thousands of negroes infest Knoxville, who have become mere insolent in their insults to the Southern citizens than the Abolition soldiery. A great many have joined the army.

Hundreds of our Vicksburgh boys have joined the Yankee army, while hundreds have gone to Kentucky. They have been made to believe by the enemy that Gen. Bragg will have them all shot because they took the oath."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 24—Midnight.

Well, the enemy has assaulted Lookout Mountain to-day once enough, as was intimated in my letter of last night he probably would do. Having accomplished a part of the object of his demanstretion yesterday, to wit: the transfer of a portion of our forces on the mountain to its extreme right, he attacked the mountain with a confidence which the sequel will show was not misplaced. The grand rise in the Tennessee had carried away his pontoon bridges the night before, but his positions were so well taken, and had been so strongly fortified, that he did not besitate to make the essenli. He opened at 11 o'clock with his batteries in Lookout Valley, directing his fire against our lines along the western side and northern face of the mountain. Our own batteries on the mountain could take no part in the engagement, owing to a dense fog which enveloped Lonsout Point and the crest above. At 12½ o'clock the infantry became engaged, and the battle was then fully joined.

Very few details have been received—too few, indeed, for me to attempt to enter into particulars. The impression prevails in well informed circles that the affair has not been well conducted by the Confederate officers in command on the mountain. Our forces had been much weakened the night before by the withdrawal of Walker's division, which was sent to the right, leaving only Stevenson's and Cheatham's divisions behind, both under command of Gen. Stevenson. Gen. Cheatham arrived on the ground late in the afternoon, having just returned to the army. Up to the time of his return his division was under the command of Gen. Jackson, the senior brigadier in the division. It was thought that these two divisions would have been sufficient to hold the position against a largely superior force; but not so. The Confederates were steadily pushed back from the moment the infantry opened fire until late in the evening when Gen. Breckinridge went to the assistance of Stevenson with a brigade. The Federals, who had driven the Confederates slowly around the north face of the mountain to Craven's house, and thence around almost to the road which leads to the top, were, in their turn, forced back after night some four or five hundred yards. The fight continued until 10 P. M., and even now I can hear an occasional shot while I write.

The troops and guns on the mountain were brought down safely, only a few commissary stores being left behind. We lost a considerable number of prisoners, nevertheless, early in the day, and on the western slope of the mountain, the enemy, it is alleged, having got in the rear of Walthall's brigade, under cover of the prevailing fog. One account says that Walthall lost from 500 to 600 prisoners, including nearly the whole of one regiment—the Thirty-fourth Mississippi. It is not improbable that our loss has been exaggerated somewhat.

Orders have been given to evacuate the mountain, and for the whole army to retire across the Chickamauga, in the direction of the station of that name. The loss of Lookout Valley and Brown's Ferry removed all doubt as to the ability of Gen. Grant to subsist his army at Chattanooga this Winter, and rendered the longer possession of Lookout Mountain of comparatively little importance, and, now that the mountain has passed into his hands, there is no reason left why we should longer remain in the mud and water around Chattanooga. Besides, Gen. Grant has been throwing a heavy force up the river, and crossing it over in the rear we neglected to burn all ibis afternoon. A portion of this force consists of heavy cavalry, which have been landed above the mouth of the Chickamauga.

Some infantry had also been landed on the east side of that stream—the remainder and much more the more numerous body on the west side—and up the Tenoessee and some distance above our right wing. This movement greatly endangers the depot and railroad, and furnishes an additional reason for withdrawing across the Chickamauga. Another danger, and a still more serious one, is the probability that Grant will turn our right and get between the main army and Longstreet at Knoxville. It is now well ascertained that Sheridan has not gone to the relief of Burnside, as was fully believed a few days ago, but the whole Federal army is here marshaling for our destruction. Perhaps Grant has concluded that he could best succor Burnside by forcing Bragg to retire.

I have just heard that our communications with Knoxville have been cut, probably by the Federal cavalry that crossed the river above this afternoon, and that the depot buildings at Joyner's Station, on the Chattanooga and East Tennessee road, have been burnt.

November 25—2 A. M.

Finding that he could not withdraw his army in time, Gen. Bragg has given orders to mass his whole available force on the right. A battle may be expected to-day. The situation is critical.

SALLUST

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

LETTER FROM GEN. HITCHCOCK TO COMMISSIONER OULD

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 2d.

Judge Ould recently received a letter from Brig.-Gen. Meredith, inclosing a communication from Major-Gen. Hitchcock, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 13, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners:

Sir: I am not yet informed whether gov. or how far, relief may have reached our unfortunate prisoners of war in Richmond and its vicinity, under the orders of the Secretary of War, to send supplies to them of both food and clothing.

Mr. Ould should be notified, for the information of his Government, that whatever steps may have been, or may be taken, to extend relief, (to the prisoners of war in Richmond,) must, on no consideration, be appealed to by the enemy to relieve him from the obligation to treat prisoners according to the laws of civilized warfare. If, in other words, our prisoners in Richmond fail to receive such supplies as the laws alike of humanity and war require, the authorities in Richmond must be informed that it will not be considered a valid explanation or excuse for them to appeal to the fact, should it exist, that supplies from us have not reached them.

The action of our Government on this matter is dictated purely by humanity, and is only an effort to relieve our prisoners of suffering inflicted upon them contrary to the claims of both humanity and the laws of war, and must not be understood as relieving the authorities of Richmond from responsibility to the Christian world in the premises.

If the authorities in Richmond will send us these prisoners we will not only feed and clothe them, but will continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore in such prisoners as may be in our possession, and you will propose to Mr. Ould that in this case we will agree, without any reserve, to respect the parole they may give according to the laws of war, from which they shall not be relieved, in view of the past differences or pending questions on the subject of exchange, without the previously obtained consent of the authorities represented by Mr. Ould, as agent for the exchange under the cartel.

You will please lose no time in communicating a copy of this note, certified by yourself, to Mr. Ould, and will urge upon him its acceptance as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General Volunteers,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

Judge Ould replied as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18, 1863.

Brig-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir: The letter of Gen. Hitchcock has been received.

Until the Confederate authorities appear to be relieved "from the obligation to treat prisoners of war according to the laws of civilized warfare," or "offer, as an explanation or excuse," for insufficient food, that supplies have not been forwarded by your Government, it is entirely unnecessary to discuss what will be the views of your authorities in either contingency. Statements, most infamously false, have recently been made and circulated at the North, by persons whose calling should have imposed a respect for truth, which their own personal honor seems to have failed to secure. Our regulations require that prisoners shall receive the same rations as soldiers in the field. Such your prisoners have received and will receive. Do you ask more? If so, what do you demand? We recognize, in the fullest form, our obligation to treat your prisoners with humanity, and to serve them with the same food, in quantity and quality, as is given to our own soldiers. If the supply is scanty, you have only to blame the system of warfare you have waged against us. There is nothing in the action of the Confederate Government which gives any sort of countenance to the charge of cruelty or inhumanity to your prisoners. In the first place, we have importuned you again to agran to a fair and honest proposition which would secure the release of all of them. When that was rejected, you have been permitted to send, without stint or limitation, all kinds of supplies to them.

Gen. Hitchcock requests that the prisoners now in our hands be returned to your lines. This is not accompanied by any proposition to release our prisoners now in your hands. So far from that being the case, he promises "to continue to supply food and clothing as heretofore" to such. Gen. Hitchcock need not have urged you to "lose no time in communicating" his letter. No degree of haste would have secured the assent of the Confederate authorities to a proposition so flagrantly unequal.

We are ready to relieve your Government from the burden of supplying "food and clothing as heretofore" to our people in your hands, and if they are sent to us, yours shall be returned to you—the excess on either side or the other to be on parole. I hope you will "urge" on Gen. Hitchcock the acceptance of this proposition "as due to the most solemn considerations in the face of the civilized world."

We are content that the "civilized world" should draw its own conclusions when it contrasts the two offers. I will thank you to forward this communication to Gen. Hitchcock, or inform him that the Confederate authorities decline to accept his proposition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchangn.

GEN. BRAGG AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Gen. Bragg, seeing there is a suspension of the cartel, has addressed the following order to his men on the subject of being made prisoners:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 16, 1863.

General Order No. 208.—That the enemy does not intend to carry out, in good faith, the cartel agreed on between his Government and the Confederate States for the exchange of prisoners of war has long been demonstrated by his acts, and is now officially recognized.

Such a cruel proceeding, so opposed to the laws of humanity and an enlightened civizetion, is a virtual acknowledgment by the enemy of his inferiority, and it shows a craft and cunning worthy of the Yankee in imposing upon us the maintenance of thousands of his prisoners, that they may consume the substance which should go to the support of our gallant men and their families.

This should be known to our officers and men. They know that, if taken prisoners, those who survive their cruel treatment will be forced to languish in Northern dungeons until the rise or the war, subjected to the taunts and barbarity of a merciless foe. If their liberty and their lives must be lost, the alternative of *honorable death* on the field of battle, nobly fighting for the cause of freedom, will be accepted by brave and patriotic Southern soldiers.

The General deems it his duty to announce these facts to the troops of his command. The designs of the enemy are transparent, and our officers and soldiers are forced to accept this policy imposed by him.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.

George W. Brent, Adjt.-Gen.

THE NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI.

A MESSAGE FROM GOV. CLARK AND A DISPATCH FROM JEFF. DAVIS REGARDING THEM.

The Mississippi papers publish the following to show the action of Gov. Clark in regard to the arrest and bringing away, by order of the military authorities, of all negroes when in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. The dispatch of President Davis shows what is the order of the Government in such cases:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Nov. 21, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I was informed on the 18th instant that the Confederate authorities were apprehending negroes in the northwestern part of the State. I immediately telegraphed Gen. Johnston and Brig.-Gen. Chalmers, and was informed by the former that, "under instructions from the President, our troops are ordered to bring off all male negroes of military age in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy." In reply, I expressed the hope that the order would be revoked, that it perpetuated the evil it was intended to remedy, and that the negroes, fearing our troops, in their alarm would fly to the enemy.

Immediately upon the passage of your joint resolution in relation to illegal impressments, I telegraphed the same to President Davis, and informing him of the condition of affairs in the border counties, assured him that the policy pursued would, in my judgment, result in disastrous consequences. To this I received the following reply:

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1863.

Gov. Clark:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. General instructions are given to remove negro men from localities where they would probably be conscripted by the enemy for service in their army. It was directed that owners should have their option as to whether they would retain control of the negroes so removed, or throw the responsibility and future care and support upon the Government. If more has been done than this, it was in violation of orders, and the Secretary of War has been directed to give prompt attention to the matter. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I hope that in further consideration of the subject the President will revoke the orders given or so change them as to avoid the dangers arising from their enforcement.

Whenever *illegal impressments* shall be reported to me I shall use the power vested in the Executive to punish the offenders. I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of legislation on this subject, and providing for further penalties for the crime of obtaining goods under false pretenses, and the more speedy relief to parties against whom such acts are committed.

CHAS. CLARK.

Fourth-avenue Railroad Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday night, at about 11½ o'clock, car No. 18 of this Company was stopped by the conductor in the rear of Wallack's Theatre, on Fourth-avenue. He entered the theatre by the stage door, and remained between fifteen and twenty minutes, whether to superintend the stage arrangements or to calculate the gross receipts of the house is not known. On his return to the car, as announced to the driver (much to the gratification of sundry cold and tired passengers) that the theatre would soon be out, and he would "catch them." He did wait and catch them, and filled his car to bursting.

How much longer will the citizens of New York bear with the exactions and extortions of these overgrown monopolies, and how far distant is the day of wrath, as suggested by your correspondent "Car. Benson?"

Gun Roberts' New Bullets and Bullet and Buckshot Cartridge for Smooth-Bored Guns.

This new projectile, invented and perfected by Gen. Roberts, has been tested in a series of experiments by order of the Ordnance Department, under the direction of Maj. Kingsbury, of the Ordnance corps, on Rock Island. Several of the experiments have been witnessed by us, and the last trial having been made yesterday, we are gratified to be enabled to announce the complete success of this most important invention that must materially change the prevailing system in our armies of using, almost exclusively, the Minie ball for rifle ordnance.

This invention consists in such a construction of a bullet to be used in smooth-bored guns of all calibre, as to close all windage and to propel the bullet point forward without tumbling, and to give flight to it of equal range with the flight of the minie ball from rifled arms. It is used with or without buckshot in all smooth-bored arms, and is equal in all respects to the minie ball when used in rifled guns. Thus it answers all the purposes of the conical projectiles and rifled muskets, and, *more than this*, is equally destructive when single in smooth bores, and with buckshot must become the most destructive projectile yet perfected in all the improvements in the science of projectiles made during the past ten years. When buckshot are used with Gen. Roberts' projectiles, those small but efficient aids in destructiveness are thrown two, three and four hundred yards *effectively*, while the ball fired with these goes on its fatal errand from 800 to 1,000 yards.

The precision of fire seems to equal that of the minie ball from rifles. The fact that an elongated "cupped cylinder convex bullet" has been constructed that closes all windage and flies point foremost in its entire range, without tumbling, without the rotary motion that bears up the minie ball, is a new and startling announcement; but the accomplishment is a fact which can be no longer gainsayed. The report of Maj. Kingsbury will, doubtless, announce this to the world officially, and we have seen with our own eyes what we should have been slow to believe without that witness.

We refrain from giving a particular description of this bullet, and the proportions that have established its centre of gravity where the flight point forward is as fixed as the laws of gravitation, in the belief that these peculiarities should be kept secret, so far as it is possible that such an invention can be, so as to secure the invention as long as possible for the sole use of our own Government.

The study of this important subject, now happily consummated in such gratifying results, has been steadily pursued by Gen. Rossars for several years past, and since he came to this command his leisure time has been mostly spent in our machine shops, where, after a variety of changes in his moulds and models, he has struck the exact proportion that gives his new projectile the certainty of flight to point forward, its great range, its accuracy and destructiveness.

We may add that Gen. R. is now perfecting his patented "breech-loader" for rifled arms, heretofore alluded to in the *Gazette*, so as to secure the loading and firing of his ball and buckshot cartridge from a breech-loading *smooth-bored musket*. A few hundred thousand of such arms in the hands of our troops now in the field would add one hundred per cent. to their efficiency and strength. With this arm for the defence of fortifications, with long range for the bullet and the destructiveness of the buckshot at short distances, secured by Gen. Roberts' projectile, field-works and forts would be made impregnable to assault, as troops have not yet been known in history who can pass through the hail of bullet and buckshot at from four to six hundred yards.

We hope soon to be able to chronicle the application of these valuable inventions by every portion of our armies in the field.—*Davenport Gazette, Iowa.*

[Advertisement.]

O Sister, Dear! He Raised His Hat
Above his dark and curling locks,
And bowed, My heart went pit-a-pat;
I knew that hat was made by Knox.
KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at Hiram Anderson's ten spacious sales-rooms No. 99 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Liquors Imported
IN BOTTLES,
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnaps.
For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Haarine's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Haaring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flovd's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Dio. S—*In steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.*—Mons. Tiedemann, Mrs. Cromie, Mons. Frohlsche, Mons. de Give, J. F. Blake, Miss A. Murphy.

In steamship Parkersburgh, from New-Orleans.—H. Lenenston, E. Altselt, Mrs. G. G. Trull and child.

In steamer Petrel, from Beaufort, N. C.—G. McCormick, Joseph Hume, C. Rosenberg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 08 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises. 12 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 51 | Gov. Island.. 2 40 | Hell Gate.. 4 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Mississippi, Talbot, New-Orleans, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamers D. H. Mount, Pinckney, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Jenny Lind, Sinclair, New-Orleans, J. E. Easton, Jr.; Deutschland, (Hamb.,) Henseo, London, Kanhardt & Co.

Bark Excelsior, (Br.,) Claproth, Havre, Baetjer & Devitu.

Brigs Acme, (Br.,) Merrill, Vera Cruz, Rayd & Hincken, Jahoato, (Bras.,) ——, Pernambuco, H. A. Swift & Co., Ocean Traveler, Frathy, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter, Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Gardner, Goree, W. C. A., Miller & Houghton, Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company.

Schooners La Plata, Abbott, Washingtoo, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. H. Beoton, Taylor, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Aymeer, (Br.,) Wille, Wilmington, N. S. D. R. De Wolff, Promoter, Smith, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; A. Peters, Lord, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Oscar F. Hawley, Bulkley, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; George Drummer, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe, B. O. Wheeler; Hager, (Br.,) Jones, Gibraltar, G. P. Bailey; Lilla, Benson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lauch; Ocean Wave, Zebuff, York River, F. J. Campbell, Sarah Lavinia, Foot, Fortress Monroe, R. C. Wheeler & Co.; Delaware, Bennet, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co., Laura Frances, Higgins, Baltimore, Wm. S. Brown & Co., R. G. Porter, Townsend, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Mary Mankin, Cobb, Washington, L. Kenny, Jane F. Durfee, Davis, Alexandria, L. Keony, James Martin, Harding, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny, J. Raymond, McDeoiels, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool 14 ult., and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 263 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had continual westerly gales.

Steamer Parkersburg, Spencer, New-Orleans Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 28th, lat 28 46, lon. 79 45, exchanged signals with a Br. bark, steering N., showing a blue numeral with a double name in white letters, but could not make it out.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast to J. Hunue.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Brig George Dowoes, (of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Paine, Port Spain, Trinidad, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Corning, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Marguerita, (Ital.,) Scotti, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with hides to Edward Davidson.

Brig Starlight, Davidson, Windsor 20 ds., with plaster to D. H. De Wolff. Had heavy weather.

Brig Lucinda, (Br.,) Monroe, Windsor 20 ds., with potatoes to master. Had heavy weather.

Schr Enchantress, (of Barbados,) Willets, Para Oct. 30, with rubber, etc., to master.

Schr Jonas Sparks, Tumau, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Susan Moore, Foster, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah Bernice Callaghan, Machias 11 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr John Falkingham, Machias, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Elizabeth, Gores, Portland, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Fair Wind, Woodhouse, Baltimore, with corn and flour, for Boston.

Schr. Little Lizzie, Phillips, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Pixie Launer, Rich, Portland, 3 ds., fish.

Schr. J. G. Lineau, ——, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. Young America, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Maria Pike, Canning, Washington 4 ds.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Layton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. H. S. Miller, Crevy, Maryland, with wood.

Schr. William Capes, Marianne, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. F. H. Parker, Parker, Norfolk, with wood.

Schr. Ellen Baker, ——, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. L. Scull, Hickman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. W. Sand, Gardner, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

WIND—Squsel, S. and light.

BELOW—Ship J. W. Godfrey, and a bark.

Sailed.

Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall.

Steamers America and Constitution.

Br. brig J. Colquhon.

Schooners Sir John Campbell, (Br.,) Fred Atteo.

Miscellaneous.

The new side-wheel steamer Etelair, (Mr. A. Leary's,) returned from a highly successful trial trip yesterday, her speed having fully equaled all that was expected of her. The engines, which have been from the Fulton Iron Works of Messrs. James Murphy & Co., worked to perfection. The Etelair is to leave for New Orleans on Tuesday next, and will, in all probability, remain there and run on the Lower Mississippi and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The British steamer Bowmansville, Capt. Anderson, hence 1st inst. for Havana, has returned for repairs, having, on the same evening, when 17 miles south of Barnegat, during a gale from the southwest, sprung a leak; had pumps choked and machinery damaged.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 3.—Below, ship Socloo, from Manila; bark Acacia, from Bonaire.

Spoken, &c.

Pride—U. S. steamer, on a cruise, Nov 26, Tortugas bearing N. N. E., distant 10 miles.

St. Andrew—Br. steamship, bound E., Nov. 24, lat. 48 18, lon. 12 40.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Cor. Broadway and 23d-st., Dec. 3, 1863.

RESOLVED, THAT THE WARD ASSOCIATIONS represented in the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York shall meet at their respective Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th day of December, 1863, and elect by ballot five delegates to the Union Central Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Union Central Committee. Notice of such election shall be given in two daily papers at least twice previous to the election.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend said election, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the result to the Association, and the credentials shall be signed by the President, Secretary of the several Associations, and by the Inspectors of said election.

The polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

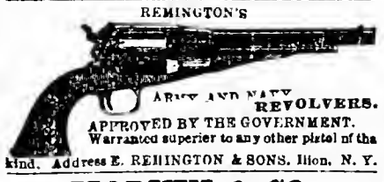
The Delegates elected to the Union Central Committee shall meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on the first THURSDAY in January, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, and the Delegates elected to the Young Men's Central Committee shall meet at the same place, on the second THURSDAY in January, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of the Committees of 1863 to call the Delegates elect for 1864 to order, for the purpose of organization.

WM. A. DARLING, President.

A. M. PALMER, }
JOAN J. SNOW, } Secretaries.

REMINGTON'S



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REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
At No. 838 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile, but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me, yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unaltoyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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GLYCERINE,
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S

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3807. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Details of the News by the Scotia and the Hibernian.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENTS.

The Rebel Steamers on the Clyde to be Detained.

Rumored Intention of Earl Russell, to Resign.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

IMPROBABILITY OF ITS CONVENTION.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Reinforcements to be Dispatched

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS

The Cunard steamer *Scotia* arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool on the 19th and Greencastle on the 20th of Nov., arrived at Portland at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The principal points of the news by both these arrivals have been anticipated by the telegrams from Cape Race published in the TIMES of Tuesday last, but the details, which we give below, are of interest.

The steamships *City of Cork* and *Etna* reached Liverpool on the night of the 18th ult.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at Southampton at noon on the 19th ult.

The Glasgow *Herald* gives the report that the naval authorities in the Clyde have been instructed to detain suspected war vessels for the Confederates, should they attempt to go to sea before further investigation is made.

The London *Spectator* reports, on what is considered first-rate authority, that Earl RUSSELL retires from the Cabinet, and is to be succeeded by the Earl of Clarendon.

The Master of the Rolls has refused to rescind a provisional order for the winding up of the Great Ship Company.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 13th January next.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

England Accepts the Congress—The Programme—Attitude of Russia—The Questions to be Settled—A New King of Denmark—The Alexandra Case—English Wars in the East—A Hard Year Coming—Confederate Bonds in England—Mrs. Greenhow's Imprisonment—McHenry on Cotton—Gov. Seymour—Discouragement of the London Times—Ireland—The Howitts—Sivori—Amusements, &c.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

England has altered her mind. It will not do to refuse the polite invitation of the actual NAPOLEON, who has not had his Waterloo. England will go to the Congress of Paris—grumblingly, after her fashion, but she will go. The Queen and Earl RUSSELL have written a letter accepting the Congress, provided the Emperor will be so good as to furnish them with what the door-keeper of the American Museum used to call a "*programmy*." Austria, Rome and the other invited Powers, after some hesty protocolling, have returned similar answers.

And now, what says the Emperor? "Certainly, ladies and gentlemen, with all my heart. You shall have a programme; and to make it the more satisfactory, I will request the oldest Monarch in Europe, the universally respected King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, once son-in-law of GEORGE III., uncle of the Queen and Prince Consort of England, and father-in-law of the new Emperor of Mexico, to draw up the important document. So we are to have a Congress with a programme: but who is to guarantee that the appointed order will be adhered to? Who knows what questions may arise, or how they may be settled, when once that Congress has assembled.

Russia accepts the Congress, but prepares for it by iron-casing her fortifications, increasing her iron-clad navy, forging steel cannon of the largest calibre, and getting ready to throw her sword into the scale. Russia is haughty and defiant. She is ready for negotiation, but equally ready for a fight. It is quite evident that Russia has not been in a long time so strong, so united, and so ready to defy all Europe. England has been sorely humiliated by her. She interfered in behalf of Poland; the interference was rejected. England would not fight, and Russia said: "If you are not ready to back your words with artillery, you had better hold your tongue." England has meekly submitted, and goes to this Congress of Paris in the hope of quietly getting out of a disgraceful position.

The time for the Congress has not been fixed, that I am aware of, but the questions that will arise may be readily foreseen. "I demand," the Emperor will say, "freedom for Poland." "I demand that France withdraw from Rome, and surrender Nice and Savoy," may be the retort courteous. "Let Austria give up Venetia," cries Italy. "Yes, and independence for Hungary." "Let England abandon Gibraltar!" shouts Spain. "And Malta," says France. "And give independence to Ireland," says the Czar; "why not?" "And what business has she in India?" "Give me my Schleswig-Holstein," cries Denmark. "My Rhenish provinces and natural boundaries," says NAPOLEON. If one European question is to be settled in a Congress, why not all? But though these questions may be defined and discussed, they will not be settled; and if the Emperor hopes they may, he must also be prepared for a far different mode of settlement.

No—a thousand Congresses will not compel Russia, the proudest of monarchies, to give up Poland, or one foot of all her broad territories. Austria, less powerful, is only less stubborn, and will not abandon her corner of Italy. Will England withdraw from Gibraltar and Malta, or from either? I think she only wants a good excuse to do so. She has given up the Ionian Islands, and the costly fortifications of Corfu are to be razed. The Congress is a noble idea. I am afraid it will be found impracticable.

The death of the King of Denmark raises Prince CHRISTIAN to the throne. He is not a great man—only a nice gentlemanly person. The eldest son or daughter of the Prince of Wales, booked to be born next March, will have a King for its grandfather. But thorns already prick through King CHRISTIAN'S bed of roses. Up rises a claimant for the crown of Schleswig-Holstein, backed by the German Confederation, and Hamburg in a state of effervescence. If the Germans ever stopped talking, and went to fighting, this question would soon be in a way of settlement. But it will go before the Congress.

England is occupied just now by the pleadings in the *Alexandra* case, interminable in their length, and not yet ended. If the decision is against the Government, it may go to the House of Lords. The two rams are tied up by the horns until the *Alexandra* matter is settled. Then there is one of those long, tiresome awkward court-martials—this time the Col. CRAWLEY case, about the death of Sergt.-Maj. LILLY in India. It takes days to examine and cross-examine a single witness. The war in New-Zealand is a cause of anxiety. The natives are well armed, full of fight, and are by no means contemptible foes to encounter. The Japan business is also a very ugly one. It has closed all English mouths, for a time at least, to any protest against uncivilized warfare, whether exercised by Russia or America. England must either back square out of Japan, or fight for occupation. It is evident that the Japanese mean war. It is also said that they are much better prepared for it than is generally supposed. England is also involved in a vast and interminable war in China.

At home great efforts are made to put a good face upon matters; but it is pretty evident that this Winter is to be a very hard one, and the coming year is not hopeful. There will probably be a great war in Europe, which England cannot keep out of. The war in America is a calamity to England, which she feels more and more every day. That war may make Americans rich, but it diminishes the wages of Englishmen $65,000,000 a year. Even in London it has thrown thousands out of work. The rise in cotton goods, hither to the cheap clothing of the poor, is also a great calamity. Them goods have nearly doubled in price in the past month, and they are rising every day. The cotton manufacturers and dealers are in consternation. It was all very well as long as their heavy stocks were going off at heavy prices; but now these are gone, and nothing remains but dead capital, with a very short supply of poor staple, at an enormous price. You will hear, within six months, a louder clamor against the American war than has yet been raised—the clamor of capitalists who want cotton to spin, and of the poor, who want cotton to wear.

Just in time to aid this clamor we have two Confederate books, which will each have some influence. BENTLEY has published Mrs. GREENOW'S account of her imprisonment in Washington. It is as bitter as a woman's hate can make it. Perhaps it is rather too spiteful to serve its object. People do not pity ons who seems so well able to take her own part, and many will wonder, not that she was treated with such severity, but that she got off so easily. She glories in having sent information constantly to the rebel commanders, and was paid for all her sufferings when JEFF. DAVIS said her that, but for her, they would have had no Bull Run to boast of.

The other book is a commercial, statistical and political work on cotton, by GEORGE MCHENRY, a Philadelphian, but a Confederate by adoption, and one of the most indefatigable workers in that cause in Europe. He writes for the *Index*, the *Times*, the *Economist*, and works away with wonderful industry. His book is dedicated, in a long epistle, to Mr. GREGORY, M. P., and is intended to influence the action of the coming session of Parliament.

The *Times*, you will be sorry to learn, feels dreadfully discouraged about this war in America. It sees no prospect of its termination. For all that it can see, it may last as long as the English wars of the Roses, about thirty years, or the thirty years' war in Germany—worse than this, perhaps, many fear it will be. The Romans and Northern barbarians were fighting each other five hundred years, and the Moors and Spaniards kept up a bloody contest for eight hundred years. Think of an American war, Southern ports blockaded, and Surat cotton, scant and dear at that, for 800 years, till A. D., 2663! It is a gloomy prospect. Why, the English coal mines are expected to give out in a quarter of that time—that is, in 2063—and the prospect is distressing. I am aware that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHASE are both rather sanguinely committed to shorter periods, but the *Times* does not, I regret to say, place implicit confidence in either of them, and is gloomy and low-spirited accordingly.

The Archbishop of Tuam has written a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Irish exodus, which he eloquently denounces as the consequence of Irish wrongs. The Irish, oppressed, plundered, denied security and justice at home, are going to America by thousands, filled with hatred of the Government, which they believe is desolating Ireland, and driving them away. It is all very well for Prof. INGRAM and the *Times* to say it is a merely economical question, and that an Irishman, with difficulty getting a shilling a day at home, will emigrate to England, where he can get two shillings a day, or to America, where he can get from four to ten shillings. Certainly he will, but there remains the question, why should he get but one shilling a day in Ireland—and why such a country should be deprived of its people and converted into a cattle-pasture. There is no Ireland for the Irish. Ireland is for English and Scotch graziers. It is a pity, no doubt, but the best thing Irishmen can do is to emigrate to America. The more the merrier. It is aggravating that they will not go to Canada. Australia is too far. Canada complains bitterly of lack of immigrants. Some reports of mining discoveries circulated here may help her, perhaps.

The friends of WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT in America will sympathize with them on the loss of their youngest son, supposed to have been drowned on an exploring expedition in New-Zealand. An elder brother is well known as a bold explorer in Australia. Their two other children, daughters, are nearer home. Mrs. ANNA MARY HOWITT WATTS—her husband is a son of the poet, ALARIC WATTS, and has a place under Government—is pursuing her artist studies here, with the enthusiasm which finds expression in her "Art Student in Munich." A younger sister is spending the Winter with Miss BREMER in Sweden.

SIVORI is playing his magic violin here at JULLIEN'S concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, where we have a full orchestra, three military bands, full chorus, the best singers, and SIVORI, all for a shilling. It is the dull season for amusements, before the Christmas holidays, but most of the theatres are doing well. The mirrors are crowded with ghosts and goblins—Prof. PEPPER'S and others. At the Queen's, the other night, I sat out two ghost pieces, only that some of the ghosts were angels. The last place was "Titus Oates and His Victims"—an effective Bowery melodrama, which sent at least one woman into hysterics, so that she had to be carried from the gallery. The English certainly make themselves very comfortable at their places of amusement. In the stalls, at the Queen's, which has been one of the most fashionable places in London, a party of ladies regaled themselves with ham sandwiches, which they unrolled from a piece of paper, and then drank out of a bottle some transparent liquid, which they complained of as being cold, but which they seemed to relish, notwithstanding. At every fall of the curtain the pit and gallery resounded with "Oranges!" "porter!" while refreshments are more quietly served in the stalls and boxes.

As usual, on Saturday, we are waiting for news: but we have been so much disappointed in what have seemed the most critical periods of the war, that we are wearied of anticipations. Probably all the armies, North and South, have gone into Winter quarters. Possibly—but it is useless to dwell on possibilities. There were, at last accounts, three sieges—Charleston is besieged; Chattanooga is besieged; and either Washington or Richmond—it seems a little doubtful which is threatened at a respectful distance. This is the aspect of the war, at this moment, as seen from Europe. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Debates in the Chambers—Contested Elections—Official Documents on the Mexican and American Questions—Distinguished Arrivals.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

The Parisians have found a new and most agreeable sensation in the perusal of the debates in the Chambers. It is now thirteen years since there has been any liberty of speech in France, thirteen long years since the names of BERRYER, and THIERS, and MARIE, and all that represents the oratory of the country, have appeared in the public prints in a debate, and the delight of the people at this new and strange sensation is universal. It seems as if the life of the nation had revived in these few names and in the few words already pronounced at the famous tribune of the Palais Bourbon, and under this influence the true friends of progress have conceived new hopes for the future of the country.

Thus far the time of the Chamber has been occupied with the verification of the certificates of election, and, what will perhaps appear astonishing, from three to four weeks will be required for this work. The House is composed of 280 members, not many more than the American House of Representatives, and yet, instead of the two or three contested seats of the American House, one hundred and eighty seats are here contested—a result which shows either a sad lack of system, or else a good deal of something else than honest dealing. The spectacle is not a brilliant one in any sense.

The Chamber has considered three-fourths of the certificates, and thus far not admitted a single reclamation from a defeated member, while but one election, that of M. PELLETAN, at Paris, has been broken and sent back to the people. M. PELLETAN, whose majority was 47 votes, and who received the certificate of election, was sent back because on examination by the Chamber, it was found that he had not a fair majority of all the votes cast. He will be sent back again to the Chamber at the election which will be immediately held. Thus there will be three members to elect at Paris, for Messrs. HAVIN and JULES FAVRE, who received a double election, have accepted the Departmental certificates, because the Paris districts are certain to return two Republicans in their place. As to who these two candidates are to be we do not yet know certainly, but they will be announced almost immediately.

The election of Mr. SAMUEL WELLES DE LAVALETTE was contested on the ground that he was an American. Mr. WELLES was born in Boston in 1834. His father afterward moved to France, where he died after amassing a fortune in the banking and commission business. His widow married the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, a leading French diplomatist, who, under the present dynasty, has represented his Government at Constantinople, at Vienna, and at Rome. The son of Mr. WELLES has been admitted by his step-father, under the title of the Count WELLES DE LAVALETTE, and it is under this title that he was been elected to the Chamber by one of the country districts. His opponent pretended that he did not take the oath of naturalization previous to the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and the Emperor, which is required at the moment of enregistering his name as a candidate; and, moreover, brought up the whole question of the naturalization of foreigners, with objections on several points. The discussion occupied the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Chamber, but the principal point against Mr. WELLES was that he did not take the first oath in time, and this was shown to be a mistake, so that he was admitted and took his seat as a member. Thus we have a Yankee boy, aged 29, representing the Dordogne in the French Chamber of Deputies. He was most ably defended in the Chamber by M. THILLIER, a Counselor of State, named for that purpose. The young Deputy lately married the daughter of M. ROUHER, the new Minister of State, and in the politics of his native country is a good Union man.

You will not fail to remark by the official documents published at the opening of the Chambers how completely the French Government has put itself on record against an intervention in American affairs, and against an acquisition of territory in Mexico. These two questions are, for the future, exhausted, and nothing can again bring them up but the acts of the American Government itself.

You will also remark with pleasure, in one of the documents to which I refer, a well-merited and timely compliment from the French Government to the American Minister at Paris. To those of us here who knew what the relations of the Minister with the Government were, this compliment was not unexpected, but different statements had been made elsewhere, and we were naturally delighted to see the Foreign Secretary put to print himself a contradiction of these statements. All of Mr. DAYTON'S acts and intercourse with the French Government have been marked with so much good judgment and good taste, that the Foreign Secretary could scarcely escape from paying him a compliment, however unusual such a course might be; and, at this moment, the raising of Mr. DAYTON'S finger, (if I may be permitted such a form of expression,) is worth more in France than the raising of all the hands of all the rebel agents abroad. And this brings me to say that, among the arrivals yesterday at the Grand Hotel were Mr. MASON, late rebel agent in England, and Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, volunteer diplomat from Colorado.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST A NEW TRIAL.

By previous arrivals we have had reports of the proceedings in the case of the *Alexandra* to Nov. 18, inclusive. On Nov. 19—

Mr. KAMLAKE, Q. C., on the part of the defendants, showed cause against the rule which had been obtained by the Crown for a new trial. He observed that the Attorney-General said that even an innocent equipment superadded to a vessel, if there were the "intent" rendered the ship liable to forfeiture, but that was not a correct view of the 7th section, which required a warlike equipment.

The Lord Chief Baron observed that if it was an offence to equip and arm, and a certain person, who might be called the principal, intended to equip and arm, anybody who assisted him in the equipment, without any reference to the arming, might be guilty of the offence under the act.

Mr. KAMLAKE asked the Court to accept the construction of the section urged by Sir HUGH CAIRNS, that the equipment should be of a warlike character, or that the vessel should be so equipped as to be ready to commit hostilities. When she left them shores any other equipment was of a perfectly lawful character. The history of the act showed you that that was a reasonable construction of its provisions, and it was supported by the fact that a British merchant had a right to sell contraband to one of two belligerents, so long as it was not in a complete state.

The Lord Chief Baron—Until the passing of this Act there was no distinction between a ship and a gun. You may now, at Birmingham or any other place in this country where there is a foundry sufficient for the purpose, order a gun and say, "This is for one of the belligerents; it will be sent to one of their ports, placed on board a ship there, and expressly used for carrying on war against a Power with whom we are at peace;" and I am not aware that that cannot be done with reference to a ship. No doubt the statute makes that which was perfectly legal before a crime and a misdemeanor.

Mr. KAMLAKE then submitted that the verdict was perfectly warranted by the evidence, supposing that the direction of the Chief Baron were correct. He did not understand the Attorney-General to admit that, assuming the construction of the statute by the claimants to be right, the evidence would warrant a different verdict. It was admitted by the Crown that the *Alexandra* was not armed, and the issues raised between them were, therefore, simply these—first, whether, in point of law, there should be a warlike equipment; and next, whether the intention existed, which the Crown said did exist, in some person capable of exercising it. The objection raised by the rule was that the Chief Baron did not sufficiently direct the jury on the question of attempting to equip, or knowingly aiding or assisting to equip, but it amounted to this, that on every occasion when he spoke of "intent" he did not go on to use the words "equip, furnished, fit, or arm." He submitted this—his lordship distinctly left the question of intent to the jury. Then with regard to the ship itself he pointed out that the word build was not used in the section, and told them that a ship simpliciter, as distinguished from equipment, whatever that might be, did not come within the statute. He then asked the jury whether the *Alexandra* was equipped, and they negatived that. But then there came the question he left to the jury, with which the other side quarreled, and which, doubtless, fairly gave rise to discussion. Was the Chief Baron right in rejecting the view pressed upon him by the Attorney-General, viz.: that supposing there was an innocent equipment of the ship, the vessel came within the statute? The Lord Chief Baron stated that equipping *per se*, even with the intent, would not render the ship liable to capture; and he asked the jury whether there was an intent to equip, &c., with the view that the vessel should be used by one belligerent against another. Upon this direction, which he contended was the right view of the statute, the jury were perfectly justified upon the evidence in finding the verdict they did, and they would not have been justified in returning any other.

Mr. Baron BRAMWELL—Supposing a man built a vessel, which was about to sail for Madeira or Terceira, and he said, "I know she is to be armed there, and to cruise against the United States;" and supposing these things followed upon the building of the ship—would that be an equipping, fitting out, furnishing or arming with intent to cruise and commit hostilities?

Mr. KAMLAKE—I should say not. It is, however, quite sufficient for us to say that any equipment, however complete, to order to bring it under the act, must be of a distinctive warlike character; but we go further, and say that the object of the statute is to prevent the ports of this country being made the ports of departure for vessels equipped for aggression against a Power or country with which we are at peace. This view of the case is supported by the circumstance out of which the act arose, and the whole history of legislation on the subject.

Mr. MELLISH also followed on the same side. He said he ventured to go the extent of saying that it was perfectly legal under the act of Parliament for any shipbuilder in this country to build a ship, well knowing it was adapted for war, under a contract with one of two belligerents, to equip that ship so far as it was necessary to enable it to sail away from this country, and to deliver it to the belligerent either here or elsewhere in an unarmed state. That being so, a ship was not forbidden by the statute, and the question was this, was it the intention of the Legislature, though it did not forbid the building of a ship in express and direct terms, to make it by implication unlawful? Obviously it was impossible to build a ship or sell a ship adapted for one of two belligerents unless they allowed the builders to sell it to a state as would enable it to sail away. To say to the shipbuilders of this country: "You may sell ships to one of two belligerents as much as you please, but you must not put anything on board which will enable them to sail away," was a manifest absurdity. If it was the object of the Legislature to prevent any belligerent providing himself with ships from the ports of this country, it seemed extraordinary that they did not in plain terms say: "You shall not be allowed to build a ship for one of two belligerents, nor to sell it to him."

Mr. KEMPLAY was also heard on the part of the defendants.

The Attorney-General then rose to support the rule. He would first apply himself to the argument of Sir H. CAIRNS, and the different heads of that argument. First, Sir H. CAIRNS said (and he could not but think that there were traces of conscious weakness in his mode of arranging the argument) that the probable object of the statute was to be determined, *a priori*, on principles of international law. The usual method was to ascertain the meaning of the statute by a careful examination of its language and provisions. Then he went into its history—the history of American and English legislation upon the subject. When he spoke of the history of legislation, his learned friend took an unusually wide and discursive method of argument. It was not very common in Courts of law to hear Parliamentary debates quoted, or the speech which this or that statesman made when a bill was under discussion referred to, in order to determine the probable object of the statute. The usual practice was to look for the meaning within the four corners of the act itself. Thirdly, Sir H. CAIRNS gave the provisions of the statute, and contended that the equipment referred to must be of a distinctly warlike character. The learned gentleman then defended himself from the charge of inconsistency which had been made against him, as between the position he had now taken up and his speeches in Parliament, in reference to the *Oreto* and the *Alabama*, and went on to say that the advisers of the Crown were not seeking to obtain a decree for the forfeiture of a vessel against a subject, except upon what appeared to them to be honest and just grounds, which called imperatively for the interference of the law. He then proceeded to examine the rules of international law, which Sir H. CAIRNS said were the keys to this statute, and contended that his argument was entirely fallacious. The ruling of the learned Chief Baron he complained of as misleading to the jury, when he directed them that, in his opinion, ships were not prohibited, and said that the object of the statute was to prevent our waters from being made the scene of hostile operations between belligerent Powers. Looking at the consequences which might follow from the subjects of a neutral state being permitted to send out ships to assist one of two belligerents, it was quite clear that the Legislature were justified in taking ships out of the category of ordinary contraband, and dealing with them specially by statute. With reference to the Foreign Enlistment Act, it was considered necessary, in order to enable the Sovereign of this country to take measures which might preserve the peace of the kingdom and avoid entanglements with foreign Powers, (bear in mind foreign Powers by international law had no right to demand this,) that the Crown should assert its unquestioned right of compelling its own subjects and foreigners within these realms to observe that neutrality which the Sovereign desired to observe. It was a mistake to suppose (as might have been inferred from speeches which had been made) that the law of this country regarded the trade in contraband with any degree of favor; and in answer to the observation as to why the trade in ships should not be as free as that in gunpowder, he had to say that, independently of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Her Majesty had the power, when she pleased, by an order in Council, to prohibit every other species of contraband trade. She had not the power to deal with ships, which were left to be specially dealt with by the Foreign Enlistment Act: and their Lordships would, therefore, see in what position we should be placed if that act was rendered nugatory. There were many reasons why ships should be dealt with exceptionally. A ship was not a mere poetical figure, though it was said "She walked the water like a thing of life." The moment they launched a ship from a neutral port, either ready armed or to be armed shortly, by means organized to the neutral territory, and placed in a condition to commit hostilities, they superadded to the conflict of maritime war. Was there, then, no difference between the case of furnishing ships of war and furnishing ordinary contraband, which acquires no noxious power until it is delivered in the belligerent's country, and which, up to that time, was a mere matter of commerce? As to the argument that if the armament takes place outside the boundary the act were not broken, it was quite clear if that view was adopted, the statute would be entirely nugatory, for it would be then exceptionally worded. If the statute was of a preventive character, why wait until the thing was done? If the doctrine he was combatting was held to be correct, then he could imagine no state of things more likely to endanger our relations with foreign Powers. It would be no answer to say to a belligerent that our municipal law permitted the issuing of ships in this way from our ports. The belligerent would have a right to complain and to demand that our ports should no longer be made points of departure for vessels ready or soon to be prepared, to commit hostilities against it. He did not wish the learned judges to wrest or strain nautical law; but at the same time he trusted they would thrust to the winds the flimsy sophistry and pettifogging interpretations which had been applied to the Foreign Enlistment Act by the other side. Foreign Governments would not be put off by such ridiculous distinctions as those which had been put forward in order to explain away the offence—distinctions which, if accepted, would destroy the whole force of the Act of Parliament, and speedily involve us in hostilities. The learned gentleman then went on to explain his view of the statute, and was proceeding with his address when the Court rose, at 4 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY—NOV. 20.

On Nov. 20 the Attorney-General resumed his argument in support of the rule for a new trial in this case. He replied to the arguments of Sir H. CAIRNS as to the American Foreign Enlistment Act, and showed, by reference to the message of WASHINGTON to Congress, when it was introduced, and the decisions of American Judges, that it was not simply intended to give legal sanction to certain rules of international law which previously existed, and to enforce against the subjects of the United States the obligations which the country owed to other and belligerent nations. It was an act, the object of which was to enforce municipal regulations for the due observance of the strict principle of neutrality toward belligerents for the purposes of war. His learned friend (Sir H. CAIRNS) had spoken of proximate causes of war. Taking a ship out of the territory of a neutral Power, with means upon her for carrying on war, was an act of hostility and a proximate cause of war. It was certainly an act which tended to injure the neutral Government. So was sending out a ship not armed for war, but ready to receive her arms, and sending out a ship prepared for a warlike purpose, in which something was left to be done when she got beyond a certain line at sea. The statement that these ships might be intercepted by the cruisers of one of the belligerents, when they got beyond that line, afforded no answer. The probability was that there would be no such cruisers to meet and seize them. For instance, if at the commencement of the present war the Federal Government had adopted means for getting armed vessels from our ports it would have been ridiculous to say that the cruisers of the Confederate States, whose coasts were blockaded, could have prevented their coming out of those ports. The learned counsel then came to the Foreign Enlistment Act itself. With regard, first, to the four words, "equip, furnish, go it out or arm," he thought he could show that each of those words sufficiently differed from the other to explain why the Legislature considered it expedient to put in every one of them. He denied the proposition that equipment was an expression that comprehended nothing to the structure of the ship, in the formation of its hull. He contended that the bulwarks were certainly, in the case of the *Alexandra*, a part of the equipment, as they would be in all steam-rams, cupola ships, and iron-plated ships. "Fitting-out" was a term large enough to comprehend every act in the construction of the ship from the laying down of the first plank of the hull to the end. The word "arm" needed no comment. The whole of the words, it would be observed, were in the disjunctive, the last was divided from the others by the disjunctive conjunction "or." The word "furnish," the smallest of them all, comprehended everything in the shape of furniture. The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with the summing up of the Chief Baron and other points at great length.

COMMENTS.

The London *Times* says it is doubtful whether the decision of the Exchequer in the *Alexandra* case will be given before the end of the term, and the decision, whatever it may be, will not set the question at rest. An appeal will still lie both to the Court of the Exchequer Chamber and to the House of Lords, and supposing a new trial to be at last granted, the battle which occupied four days last June, will have to be fought over again. All this time the legal character, not only of the *Alexandra*, but of the rams in the Mersey must remain unsettled, and no similar contracts can safely be executed by any shipbuilders.

The *Times* adds:

"It is at least some comfort to reflect that the *Alexandra* case will deserve to be the landmark of jurisprudence, though the Foreign Enlistment act should be amended, and that the embargo laid in the meantime upon vessels of warlike build can injure none but those who have shown perfect indifference, at the risk of embroiling England in war."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

"I have been sounding my legal acquaintance about the argument in the *Alexandra* case. I find a very strong feeling among them that the ruling of the Chief Baron will be supported by the Court. If so, I should think it extremely unlikely that the matter will be carried further, after such a discussion as it will have received. The general impression among lawyers seems to be that the object aimed at by the statute was the prohibition of armed ships sailing under letters of marque of the South American Republics, and actually equipped and owned by English owners, and that it was never meant to include such transactions as Messrs. LAIRD have engaged in. The language of the act favors this interpretation, as do the contemporary discussions and history."

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

THE CASE OF LORD PALMERSTON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Apropos of the scandal against the Premier, which loomed so large while it remained in the impalpable form of gossip, but has collapsed into something so insignificant, since the *Morning Star* and *Standard* did His Lordship the unintentional kindness of giving publicity to the affair, I may tell this much to your readers, that nobody in London who speaks of the matter now attaches the least credit to the charge. The circumstances of the persons it emanates from, both principal and agent—the facts, as far as known—and the age of the noble Viscount—all tell the same way, against attaching the smallest credit to the accusation. I have taken some pains to get reliable information, and, for the satisfaction of those of your readers, and they must be many, who have felt pain at hearing of any imputation of such a kind against such a man, I may say that nothing can be flimsier than the grounds on which Mr. O'KANE, through Mr. WALLS, his attorney, has ventured to assail Lord PALMERSTON. It is well known to all who have business at Cambridge House—and may be ascertained by any one who presents himself there between 12 and 1 o'clock, any day that Lord PALMERSTON may be disengaged—that during the four everybody asking to see Lord PALMERSTON is shown in to him in his working-room which looks full into the court-yard of Cambridge House through windows unprovided with even lower blinds of any kind. There is a waiting-room close by, where the applicants for interviews wait as His Lordship disposes of his callers in succession. Among these, some time in the Summer of last year, (I think I am right in this date,) a lady presented herself, on the plea that she had connections who could give material assistance to the Government in some Irish election then pending. Lord PALMERSTON saw her, heard her story, and bowed her out. The same lady presented herself a second time with a tale, as I understand, of distress and difficulty, and this time the kindly Viscount dismissed her with what I suppose had been the object of her first call—a £5 note. It is supposed that on one or both of these visits her husband was in the neighborhood, if he did not actually escort her to the Cambridge House. As far as I can learn, it is on the fact of these two interviews that the case is mainly grounded, though it is hardly conceivable that such a charge should be founded on such data. It is a matter of course that the lady concerned denies the allegations of the petitioner. The case is never to be brought forward if she did not. I see it is now stated that the petitioner and the respondent are not married, or that legal proof of their marriage is not forthcoming, and that this hitch may prevent the matter from going further before Sir J. WILDE. I hear also, but I cannot say if truly, that it is the intention of Lord PALMERSTON to proceed for defamation against the petitioner. Nobody believes that there has been any offer of compromise for a consideration on Lord PALMERSTON'S part. But it is not surprising that, however buoyant may be Lord PALMERSTON'S temperament, and however the charge may have failed to make the least impression among those who know him, or the society in which he moves, he should be much annoyed at being made the object of such an accusation. As I have heard this affair—which is already stale in London—has excited much sensation in the North, I thought it only fair to give you these details, which may be relied on as far as they go.

AMERICANS BEFORE THE DIVORCE COURT.

From the London Herald, Nov. 21.

The case of ROOKER *vs.* ROOKER and NEWTON was before the Divorce Court yesterday. Dr. DEANE, Q. C., and Mr. THRUPP were for the petitioner, and Mr. STAVELY HILL for the co-respondent.

The suit was by Rev. WILLIAM YATES ROOKER for a divorce from his wife, who entered on appearance, on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent, HARRY NEWMAN NEWTON.

It appeared that the petitioner, who is in orders, married the respondent at Virginia, where he was officiating, in February, 1842. After cohabiting until 1862, during which there were four children issue of the marriage, a separation took place in this country, in consequence of the intemperance of the respondent, and the connection alleged between her and the co-respondent was then formed. A letter from the respondent to Rev. JAMES ROOKER, brother of the petitioner, in which she admitted her guilt, stating that she had been taken advantage of while she was under the influence of drink, and inclosing a letter to her husband, intreating forgiveness, was read, as well as a confession of her guilt. A letter was also read from the co-respondent, in which he did not deny the adultery.

Rev. JAMES ROOKER was examined. He said that he was incumbent of Lower Gornell, in Staffordshire, and a Magistrate, and his father resided in the same parish. His brother, the petitioner, had a cure at Christchurch, Winchester, Virginia, and afterward at St. Paul's, Louisville, Kentucky. His brother returned to England in 1843, but went back to America. He came to this country again in 1853, and he and his wife lived first in Buckinghamshire, and afterward at Mornington-crescent, in London. His brother was too kind to his wife, who was almost constantly drunk. She went back to America, but, on the breaking out of the American war, in 1861, habits, it was arranged that she should leave her husband and come to this neighborhood. She lived with him at his house first, but he afterward placed her in a cottage at the bottom of his garden. She had an allowance from her husband, which witness paid her regularly. About the end of 1862 he heard rumors in the parish, which induced him to have her residence watched. On the 31st of December, 1862, his children went to drink tea with her, and he called later in the evening. There were two or three persons present who were practicing music together, and Mrs. ROOKER was dancing, to show the company how the niggers danced. [Laughter.] Mrs. ROOKER was not sober. On the 31st of January, 1863, from something he heard, he went to the respondent's house about 9½ o'clock at night. He found her and Mr. NEWTON together at supper. The co-respondent, whom he deposed from the situation of leader of his choir, had formerly been superintendent of his Sunday school.

Mr. STAVELY HILL, for the co-respondent, who denied the adultery, examined the witness, but elicited nothing material.

MARY BATES stated that she lived at Lower Gornell, and used to wash for Mrs. ROOKER, and supply her with milk. She was at Mrs. ROOKER'S on the 31st of December last. Mr. NEWTON came on that evening with some parties, who commenced rehearing music for a tea party that was to take place the following evening. When the other persons went away Mr. NEWTON remained, and Mrs. ROOKER frequently put his hat upon her head. When the other parties left Mrs. ROOKER desired to go away also, and she said she would not leave until Mr. NEWTON left, as he had a wife. [Laughter.] She sat down, and in about a minute Mrs. ROOKER asked her how she dared to remain in her place after she had desired her to leave, and seeing her temper she went away. She returned three times in the night, and on each occasion she heard Mrs. ROOKER and Mr. NEWTON kissing each other and very pleasant inside. On Sunday, the 8th of the following February, she saw Mrs. ROOKER come out of the church, and in about a minute afterward Mr. NEWTON went after her into the house. When they entered the house the street door was locked.

Another witness was called, but

Mr. STAVELY HILL said that after the manner in which the last witness had given her evidence, he could not think of offering any further opposition to the petitioner's case.

Sir J. P. WILDE considered that the adultery had been established, but said that he would require further proof then was furnished of the marriage.

The case accordingly stood over.

BALFE VS. CRAMPTON.

From the London Star, Nov. 21.

This was a suit instituted by Mlle. VICTOIRE BALFE, daughter of M. BALFE, the eminent composer, against Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, formerly English Minister at St. Petersburgh, for dissolution of her marriage with Sir JOHN, which took place at the chapel of the English Embassy in that city, in the year 1861, on the ground that the marriage had not been consummated, and impotency on the part of the respondent.

Dr. DEANE and Mr. SEARLE appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. HANEY JAMES for the respondent.

The case had been before the late Judge-Ordinary, (Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL,) who made an order for a medical examination of both the petitioner and the respondent, under which order Sir CHARLES LOCOCK and Dr. FAGE had examined the petitioner, but the respondent, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, had not complied with that order.

M. BALFE proved the marriage at St. Petersburgh.

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK and Dr. FAGE were examined, and gave evidence of the results of their examination of the petitioner.

During the trial a question was raised as to the powers of the Judge to decide the case, the respondent not having been examined, but a case was cited in which the old Ecclesiastical Court had pursued such a course.

Mr. H. JAMES offered no defence.

The learned Judge ultimately said he would adopt the decision quoted, and pronounced a decree *nisi* for a dissolution of the marriage, on the ground that it was null and void.

Decree accordingly.

A MONSTER GUN.

TRIAL OF SIR WILLIAM ARMSTONG'S SIX-HUNDRED-POUNDER.

From the Manchester Examiner, Nov. 21.

This monster gun—which weighs about 22 tons, is 15 feet long over all, and has a bore of 13½ inches—was submitted to a trial at Shoeburyness on Thursday. It carries a conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot weighing 600 pounds, and capable of containing a bursting charge of not less than 40 pounds of powder. The charge used on Thursday with shot was 70 pounds, with shell 60 pounds. By the time everything was ready the interest of the spectators had reached the highest pitch; and it was amid exclamations of surprise and wonder from even veteran artillerists, that the men serving the gun put into it and rammed home first the powder, looking like a tolerable bolster, and next the conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot, measuring nearly 30 inches in length, by 13.3 inches in diameter. The shot is first placed in a cradle and lifted to the mouth of the gun by means of movable shear legs provided with blocks and pulleys. The cradle hinges on to a couple of hooks on the mouth of the piece, and holds the ponderous shot in the proper position for being rammed home. The gun was given one degree of elevation, and the word passed that all was ready. The last bugle call was sounded, and the great gun was fired for the first time. The ponderous shot burst from the mouth of the piece with a terrific rush and roar, striking the sand at about 700 yards from the shore, leaping and bounding onward, ricochetting five or six times, and finally burying itself near the 4,000 yards target. After nine rounds had been fired with the solid shot three rounds were fired with blind shell, and the range obtained was, the first shot 1,880 yards, and the second 1,890 yards, the elevation being five degrees. The steel shells which are to be employed for the gun, and which will possess penetrating power superior to ordinary solid shot, will contain fifteen pounds of powder, or about equal to the charge of powder for a 68-pounder. This monster gun will be able to send one of these steel shells a distance of 1,800 yards, and, on striking an object, its effect will, it is said, be equal to that of placing the muzzle of

the truth of the allegations made regarding this vessel by the Glasgow Emancipation Society, that the vessel was believed by them to have been constructed for the Confederate Government, and that, like the *Alabama*, she was intended to prey upon the merchant shipping of the Northern States; that she was fitted with disguised portholes, and other requisites for a war-ship, and craving the Government to make an investigation into the character, ownership, and destination of the ship. The *Pampero* is a screw-steamer of 1,000 tons, and was said, when launched, to be for London owners.

THE GEORGIA.

From the European Times, Nov. 21.

The following is an authentic account of the vessels captured by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, now at Cherbourg:

	Value.
Ship Dictator, of New-York (burnt)	$86,000
Bark Good Hope, of Boston (burnt)	65,000
Ship Gen. Griswold, of New-York (bonded)	100,000
Bark J. W. Seaver	30,000
Ship Constitution, of New-York (burnt)	40,000
Ship City of Bath, of Bath (burnt)	20,000
Ship Prince of Wales, of Bath (bonded)	20,000
Ship John Wells, of New-York (bonded)	20,000
Ship Bold Hunter (burnt)	25,000

The above are all the prizes the *Georgia* has captured during her cruise. The letter from which we gain the above information is dated Nov. 10, and adds that the *Georgia* was going into dock at Cherbourg for repairs.

THE CASE OF CAPT. STONE.

An influential meeting was held in Liverpool to protest against the proceedings of Marine Courts of Enquiry in general, and in the case of Capt. STONE, of the *Africa*, in particular.

Capt. JENKINS was one of the speakers, and found fault with the British Government for not allowing the New-York merchants to place a steam-whistle on Cape Race. The accident to the *Africa*, he said, would not have happened if such a whistle had been in use.

Capt. BALLANTINE pointed out that steamers only went near Cape Race for the benefit of the public, and if he was to be punished for sometimes going too near, he would not go near there any longer.

The meeting pledged itself to make every effort to secure the return of Capt. STONE'S certificate.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

An agreement for a contract for five years for a monthly line of mail steamers between Panama and New-Zealand, had been completed between Hon. CROSBIE WARD on behalf of the colony, and the International Royal Mail Packet Company, which, for some time past, has had a line of mail steamers between Australia and New-Zealand. The time to be occupied between Panama and New-Zealand is thirty days, under penalty for excess and bonus for shorter periods, and the subsidy is to be £76,000 per annum for the entire route, comprising Panama, New-Zealand and Sydney, guaranteed by the colony of New-Zealand alone. The service is to commence about the 1st of January, 1865, and it will complete the circle of British mail steam service round the globe.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RESPONSE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

The answer of Queen VICTORIA to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Congress was delivered to His Majesty yesterday. It does not announce an unqualified acceptance of the invitation, but, as has been already stated, seeks for information as to the precise points which are to be submitted for discussion. Some further communications will probably pass between the two Governments on the subject. The belief that a Congress will meet at all is losing ground daily.

It is curious that since the Speech from the Throne the *Moniteur* publishes on the Polish insurrection only the news given in the Russian papers. Before the Speech it used to give not merely the Polish version, but even the dispatches addressed by the National Governments of Warsaw to their representative in Paris. Since that period also the papers that were most constant and vehement in defence of the Poles, as well as those that caricatured the Russians, have been "invited" to be milder in their articles and speeches. The same "invitation" has been addressed to the sheets that used to give the telegraphic dispatches from Cracow. It is rumored that Count PEPOLI, who is in some way connected with the Bonaparte family, is to make some interesting communications to the Czar on the part of the Emperor.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1863.

It is announced that yesterday evening, after the Cabinet Council, Earl COWLEY had an audience of the Emperor, and delivered Her Majesty's reply to the invitation to a Congress. The letter, I am told, is signed by Her Majesty, and countersigned by Earl ROSSELL. It expresses Her Majesty's readiness to send a representative to the Congress, but adds that before doing so it will be necessary that the objects to be discussed at the said Congress should be duly specified. In a word, the reply of England may be, in diplomatic language, summed up as follows: "We don't mind attending a Congress, but we must know first what is to be discussed there; perhaps our good friend and brother NAPOLEON will have no objection to be a little more explicit, and send us a programme."

In order to avoid the reproach of want of "disinterestedness," the Emperor of the French is said to have informed Lord COWLEY that he was prepared to give Europe a "fresh proof" of his sincerity. He would write to King LEOPOLD of Belgium, and ask him to draw up the draft of a programme, which the various Powers might each discuss, and which might serve as a basis for a preliminary negotiation. Such is the news of the day in Paris. I do not vouch for it, but I do not think it devoid of foundation. The farce of preliminary negotiations has to be played out, and the intervention of the King of the Belgians must be admitted to be a masterpiece of ingenuity. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether his Belgian Majesty will accept the perilous honor thrust upon him; but the object is evidently to gain time, so as to avoid a premature collapse of the Congress scheme, and the negotiations which the overtures to be made to him involve will necessarily occupy several weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pontifical Government is said to have accepted the proposed Congress. The reply of Prussia was expected on the 21st.

The Paris *Pays* infers from the tone of the Russian journals that Russia will accede to the Congress.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts in the belief that a Congress will meet at all was losing ground daily.

La Patrie asserts that several acceptances have been received, but no refusals yet.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The London *Times*, in its City article, says mercantile advices show that the difficulties of the French intervention had been greatly increased, owing to the fatal error committed by the Emperor NAPOLEON in giving license to the ecclesiastical and reactionary party the moment his army had succeeded in occupying the capital, while the name of France also suffered an incalculable loss of prestige from the honors conferred upon such persons as MIRAMON and MAQUEZ. At one time the consequences of this course seemed to be most threatening, as respects the impulse to resistance. The arrival of Gen. BAZAINE seems to have been regarded as opening up a better prospect.

A Madrid telegram states that the Spanish Government supports the candidature of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN for the Mexican throne.

One thousand men were to sail from Cherbourg for Mexico on the 23d of November.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A bill had been submitted to the Council of State asking supplementary credits for 91,000,000 francs. The credits are stated to be required to meet the expenses of the Mexican expedition.

It is noticed that since the Emperor's speech the *Moniteur* publishes on the Polish insurrection only the news given in the Russian papers. Before the speech it used to give the Polish versions also.

The Paris papers had been invited to be milder in their Polish articles.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes the petition of the Franco-Polish Committee to the French Senate asking for the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

The Paris Bourse on the 20th was firmer, and Rentes advanced to 67.40.

The Bank of France continued to lose bullion.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The King of Denmark had received the assembled Rigsraad. His Majesty thanked the President for his address, and stated that the new common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig has only just been sanctioned, because it was an important step that he had been desirous of carefully weighing, as the Rigsraad had also done.

A Hamburg telegram says:

"A meeting was attempted to be held here by the inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein, who had arrived here for that purpose. They were, however, dispersed by the police in three different places. They finally proceeded to the village of Uhlenhorst, where the meeting took place."

Addresses were voted to the Prince of Augustenburg, and the Duke of SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

The Prince of Augustenburgh was requested in the address voted to him to place himself at the head of the people. The other members of the Diet who were not present at the meeting, on account of its having been prohibited by the police, have been asked to sign the address.

The claim of Prince FREDERICK, of Augustenberg to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein attracts much attention.

He has issued a proclamation to the people of those duchies, declaring his assumption of the government.

and pronouncing further Danish rule as usurpation. He does not call the people to repel force by force, but appeals to the German federation to protect him in his rights.

It is asserted that the Grand Duke of Weimar and Duke of Saxe Meningen, have recognized the Prince's claim.

The official Prussian journal says that the question has now assumed an international character.

It is asserted that Prussia is making active warlike preparations in view of possible hostilities with Denmark.

ITALY.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes a royal decree proclaiming an amnesty. It annuls the penal punishments awarded in the Neapolitan provinces for all crimes excepting those connected with brigandage and ordinary offences.

The amnesty extends to all offences against the Press laws, and all persons who have evaded the conscription or acted in contravention of the laws relating to the National Guard. The report preceding the decree states, that the enthusiastic reception and other manifestations which the King has met with during his journey, have proved how deeply the unity of Italy is rooted in the mind of the population. Having nothing more to fear from the efforts of enemies, the Ministers have deemed it their duty to second the numerous ideas conceived in the heart of the King.

PRUSSIA.

In the Upper House of the Diet, during the debate upon the draft of the address to the King, Count BOINSKA protested against the paragraph expressing gratitude to the Government for the measures adopted against the spread of the insurrection in Poland. The Count maintained that the insurrection had only for its object the liberation of Poland from Russian rule.

HERR VON BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN, in reply, said Count BOINSKI may believe what he says. The Government, however, was obliged to judge in accordance with facts. The Government has proofs in hand that the insurrection was not directed alone against Russia. The Government has, however, a political, social and moral interest in the movement in Russian-Poland not being victorious. An independent Poland would always be a source of danger for the Russian Monarchy, and would occupy the greater portion of the army. We must not allow a movement to be successful which suits itself with unscrupulous crimes, and which delights in the apotheosis of assassination.

The address was then put to the vote and agreed to by 62 to 8.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Its Present Military and Political Prospects.

Interesting Argument Between a Dying Union Officer and a Rebel.

The Finance, Currency and Food Questions.

THE SITUATION.

VIRGINIA—CHATTANOOGA—KNOXVILLE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 30.

It is quite possible that a battle will have been joined on the field of Chancellors before these lines meet the reader's eye. Although Winter has evidently begun in Virginia, the Federal Government has decreed that neither rain nor mud shall prevent the "Army of the Potomac" from its last venture. The long lines of the old adversaries confront. The first blood has been drawn, and the good omen has once more fallen in favor of the Confederacy. *Gen. Meade is perhaps the best officer who has commanded his often beaten army since McClellan, but he has not displayed a spark of genius*; nor is there any reason to believe that he will be more successful in the enterprise he has undertaken than his best predecessor. But it is useless to speculate on this great matter. The Lord of Hosts only hath his hand upon it, and arbitrament may be known before the sun goes down.

We have the Northern accounts of the late miserable affair at Lookout Mountain. They will create as much surprise as BRAGG'S vague and gloomy telegram lately occasioned. The discrepancy of the two accounts is of a most unusual character. For once the Federal Generals do not claim the advantages which the Confederates were very ready to award them. They claim, it is true, a decisive victory; but one of them has six hundred prisoners, while the other has only the authority of the veracious HOOKER for two thousand in all. These official bulletins were written after the evacuation of Lookout Mountain, where our loss, if anywhere, took place. They represent the Federal loss in killed and wounded as slight, but they appear to antedate the fight on Mission Ridge, where HALDEMAN is reported to have made away with "twenty thousand." Coetrasting these accounts with those in THRASHER'S telegrams and BRAGG'S dispatch, one is struck with wonder. It is clear that one party or the other was ill-informed. The error can scarcely be on the Federal side, for they would know the number of prisoners in their hands and exaggerate them. Perhaps it will be discovered that the 5,000 missing, which our reporters suppose to have been taken by the enemy, were only runaways and cowards, who scattered, and made for their homes, instead of returning to their commands when the battle was over. *The loss of guns remains—an ugly fact.*

The position of LONGSTREET in East Tennessee is the subject of frequent and most anxious inquiry. The news from that quarter, as far as it goes, is very good, but the long delay in concluding is a just cause of great uneasiness. We are told that Knoxville is invested on all sides, that BURNSIDE and his whole force is shut up; that all other Federal troops in East Tennessee have left the country by way of Cumberland Gap; that LONGSTREET is starving his adversary into surrender. But we do not know what amount of provisions may have been collected in Knoxville. It is not probable that there was enough collected there, in the short space of time which has elapsed since the advance of the enemy into East Tennessee, to support a long siege; but they may possibly have enough to subsist seven or eight thousand men for a week or two. Now that GRANT has lifted BRAGG from his front, he may prefer sending a part of his army to relieve BURNSIDE to an advance upon the Confederate line of the Chickamauga. *These are reflections which trouble the pleasure with which the public peruses the cheerful telegram from East Tennessee.* But they may be relieved at any moment by an authoritative statement of BURNSIDE'S surrender. Meantime, we can see little ground for apprehending a disaster in that quarter. *If the Federal forces at Chattanooga moved on Longstreet he would not wait to be enveloped; and a safe retreat into Virginia or North Carolina is always open to him.*

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 27.

It is not probable that the operations commenced at Lookout Mountain have been concluded. *If we are to judge the future by the past, GRANT will press his success as he did after Grand Gulf—let us hope with a very different result.* The late army of Tennessee, now of Northern Georgia, must be sensible that it fights on the Chickamauga for home and all that it contains. Unless its handling is absolutely imbecile, it will prove difficult to move from the banks of the Chickamauga, and GRANT is likely to find its fields not less fatal to the armies of Chattanooga, than to those won by ROSECRANS on the same spot with more facility.

The least favorable fact of the situation is the separation of LONGSTREET, with one of the best corps of the Confederate army, from either of the two scenes on which its presence might turn the scale of fortune.

THE CONFEDERACY STILL INTACT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Yankees have overrun a large tract of territory, and have estopped, by artful juggles and cunning dissembling, some of the Border States into a semblance of union. But the great force and power of resistance of the Confederacy is still intact. Its armies are confident and defiant, and its resources still amply sufficient, under proper management, to furnish all that a people, earnestly struggling for independence, should consider as necessary.

They, on the other hand, have accumulated a debt which, even under the garbled statements of their own unscrupulous officials, no amount of suppression can cause to appear less than enormous. For the first time, too, the appearance of actual pinching want is making itself visible. Hitherto staved off by the factitious prosperity of an artificial system, the necessary return to sober reality seems to be approaching. Debt, taxes and want will soon exceed through all the ramifications of society, and the unreasoning crowd will have impressed upon them a conviction of the fearfully exhausting drafts they have made upon their future resources.

At that very time, too, they will find, not only that their work is not half done, but that many of the evils foretold as inevitably consequent upon its termination, are already pressing upon them. The loss of liberty and the active perversion of such forms of government upon which they founded such lofty boasts, would be, in their opinion, really compensated by the restoration of that material prosperity which, under the Union, coexisted with the largest freedom. That the Southern States should be reduced to provinces, and the balance of an equal Confederacy destroyed, would not cause them any repinings, if the same wealth could still be drawn from them in their changed condition. The cherished guarantees of individual liberty would be yielded without a murmur for the boon of plentiful markets and abundant gains.

This vulgar consolation will be denied them. *When called on to pay the price of the success they have obtained they will find that all they have won has become worthless.* Even now, in those Border States, where the work of conquest is facilitated by the existence of a Yankee party, and by proximity to the central power, there are symptoms of that division among themselves, and consequent disorganization which is destined, as surely as disease follows debauch, to requite them some, at least, of the evils they have visited upon the South.

The state of feeling in Maryland and Kentucky is not such as to give promise of a peaceful and prosperous future. "The benign influence of the Union" has reduced these States to the condition of conquered provinces. Some few at the possession have enriched themselves by paying court to the oppressors of their country. Some have received office and such honor as may be supposed to redound from service to the cause of a tyrant. Yet they, in time, will be cast aside contemptuously, after they have been used to the full extent to which they can be made available. Such is ever the retribution which the contempt and policy of an alien conqueror inflicts upon those of his vassals whose treason is no longer serviceable.

In Missouri, where a large Abolition party existed previous to the war, there is just at present an appropriate exemplification of the difficulties which will environ the Yankees in their attempts to carry on a government, with the discordant apparatus of a Republic, by the operation of sheer force. The ultra radicals of that State are anxious to consummate their purposes with the smallest possible delay, and to upturn the social fabric, regardless of consequences, which they have been shrewd enough to avert from themselves. The quarrel between this division of LINCOLN'S supporters and those who are still anxious to reconcile their own interest with a certain degree of conservatism has become very much embittered. LINCOLN himself has sided with what is called the Conservative party, which fact may be taken as a forcible commentary upon its conservatism.

The result must finally be the same as that of the many similar disputes which have arisen during the war. The Conservatives, real or pretended, will be dragged along by the impetuosity of the Radicals, whom the progress of events inevitably assists, and who are appropriate exponents of the nature and genius of the war. The moderate men, who fancied that they could use the spirit of revolution to gain their own ends, and check it at the proper moment, will be ignominiously spurned. Some will sink into the night of oblivion; others, more supple or enterprising, will keep their place in the van of the abolition movement.

BATTLES AND THEIR RESULTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 27.

In contrasting the relative results of victories won upon this continent with those which, in Europe, are considered decisive, it should be borne in mind that the end to be attained by military operations is of so much greater importance here. The possession of an immense country is the stake in America. In Europe, a few towns or a petty province is fought for, and, considered with relation to the purposes of the war, a victory which gains a few square miles of territory is regarded as decisive. Here the independence of a country is at stake on the issue of a single battle. No victory, like that of Hastings, transfers the dominion of a people, nor, on the other hand, does a single Marathon turn back the tide of invasion. The structure and the resources of modern nations are too complex and abundant for such sudden decisions. A people determined to maintain its independence, is not crushed under the weight of many defeats, nor is the obstinacy of a nation, bent on conquest, and arrogant in its confidence, overcome until it has been repeatedly failed.

No parallel can be shown to a scheme of conquest like that of the Yankees, persisted in when the invaders have been uniformly defeated in every battle of magnitude. The mere weight of numbers and advantages of ships have countervailed, to some extent, their defeats in the field, and obtained for the enemy the possession of a considerable part of our territory. But, although our victories in the field have failed to avert these misfortunes, and have too often seemed productive of nothing but barren honor, it is fair to estimate the disadvantages which have, to some extent, neutralized them, and, also, to consider what would have been the penalty of defeat. The loss of the first battle of Manassas would have lost Richmond, and the loss of any subsequent battle by LEE'S army would have necessitated a retreat to Richmond and an abandonment of a large tract of country. Chickamauga itself, though another battle must be fought to gain what we had sanguinely hoped would be its complete result, not only saved Northern Georgia, but, by the forced concentration of the enemy's troops, has relieved other portions of the country. That Mobile is not besieged, or TEXAS invaded, is due, to great measure, to the defeat of ROSECRANS. It is a weary process to stand continually waiting, in order to repulse an enemy, who makes additional preparations and a fresh advance after each failure, yet it is, by no means, devoid of result upon the war. The enemy will be forced to expose himself to the risk of more complete defeats; and improvement and organization on our side will enable us to profit more completely by them. In future, battles will tend to be less frequent and more decisive. Generals will only fight when fair opportunity occurs. Much carnage will be thus avoided and more decisive results obtained.

THE VIEWS OF THE LATE GEN. LYTLE.

A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* writes from Northern Alabama an account of several interviews which he had with Gen. LYTLE previous to the battle of Chickamauga, in which he fell. He says:

"As Gen. LYTLE was a quasi acquaintance, and a most accomplished gentleman and soldier, and, withal, having his headquarters on my farm, I availed myself of his invitation to visit him daily, and had much free and unembarrassed conversation with him touching the war and its prospects. He, in common with the whole army, seemed to entertain a strange unwavering faith, amounting to fanaticism, that they would march unobstructed to the centre of Georgia, and crush the rebellion before Winter, and thus all their anxiety was about the escape of BRAGG, without relieving the tedium of the wearisome march by the excitement of battle. Disgusted with this constant explosion of bombast, I said 'Gentlemen, restrain your boasting till you get beyond the shadow of yonder mountain, and I promise you some of the hardest fighting of this war, or of any war upon this continent.' LYTLE asked why I said so. 'You declare, making no secret, that you go to subjugate and rob of all their property, and subject to the African, a race of proud white man, noted for their pride of character,' I replied, 'and can you expect they will not fight you, men, women and children? Make the case your own, and would you not say, if we skulk or fly, if these hold their peace, the very stones will cry out, and call from their sepulchres the old fathers in their grave-clothes to drive back the invader? Heretofore you have fought on the frontiers, under the guns of your forts and gunboats, where half the population were your friends—now you invade a united people, burning with intense hatred toward you, made so by the savage brutality of this war. I can have no hand in it, but depend upon it, fight as you may, and final defeat.'

LYTLE replied, 'All this can end will be overcome by numbers. We shall be backed by fifteen thousand men yet, beyond the Ohio, and we see and will put down this rebellion, no matter what it costs. We have been fighting too long, as you say, on the frontiers, we shall hereafter strike at the centre, the heart of the rebellion, and that is Georgia. We will make Chattanooga our base to operate upon the cotton States, and no make short work of it.' 'Well, grant, for the sake of argument, you subjugate the South and free the negroes, and restore the Union, what sort of a Union will you have,' said I. 'Did you ever know a grown up white man whipped into a union and love with his enemy? Would not such a union only breed rebellion?' Col. HARRISON, of Ohio, promptly said: 'If they are still rebellious we will kill them?' 'And may you not expect their sons will avenge their death?' I asked, 'We will them, too, and replace them with loyal Africans,' was the reply. 'Gen. LYTLE,' said I, 'this Abolition war cannot be congenial to your nature; you are descended from an ancient Carolina family. You cannot wish to see the Southern people exterminated.' 'Nor do I,' he replied; 'if they will cease to treasonize on the flag, and return to the Union.' 'Both sides have vindicated their honor and courage,' I added, 'you are the strongest, therefore propositions of settlement should come from your side. Let your Congress cancel LINCOLN'S abolition proclamation, and guarantee to the South security of person and property, and propose to them to return under the compromise proposed by the Southern Commissioners at Washington in 1860, and rejected by the Northern Congress, and stop this suicidal war.'

'Your leaders repudiated that compromise then, and would not receive it now; they are for total and eternal seperation, and we are just as determined that this war shall be eternal, if necessary to prevent it.' He replied: 'I am, and ever have been, a Democrat, and nineteen-twentieths of every brigade are Democrats, but no follower of that miserable demagogue, VALLANDIGHAM. We are not Abolitionists. We hate those d—d traitors as bad as you can. We believe the negro was created for Slavery, and for nothing else, and the man of intelligence who doubts this, after 5,000 years' trial, seems to me a fanatic or a d—d fool. Old ABE is a d—d fool about many things—negro equality among them—and yet I hold, as a war measure, his proclamation was right. Your slaves feed the rebel armies, while their masters fight us; any means to prevent this is legitimate. This foolish, and wicked, and unjustifiable rebellion must and shall be put down at whatever cost; and then, when our army has reached the heart of the rebellion, and dispersed the rebel army, I am for the Union as it was, and I shall insist that the South be invited back on the terms you propose; but there is to be no peace nor parleying with armed rebels."

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

From the Richmond Examiner.

When the extensively known and most prolific plant now waving in all parts of the Southern Confederacy—which learned botanists would describe as the *Sympathonia Memmingeri Gigantea*, but to which the "liberal shepherds give the grosser name" of Memmingar's Mammoth Skunk Cabbage—began to develop its luxuriant growth, and to seed out its boughs into the sea and its branches into the Mississippi River, the originator of that interesting weed might have studied with profit the laws of vegetable physiology; according to which nature makes as careful a preparation for the death as for the life of a plant; according to which the fall of the leaf is provided for from the moment when the first cell is formed, so that fresh food brings in ever fresh poison, until the foliage droops by its own weight, or is wafted down by the slightest breath of air.

As every leaf is doomed to fall in due season, so every Confederate note should have borne its death-warrant on its face, and not the promise of indefinite life. We were told that brokers would have made money by buying up the notes as they approached maturity from those who might not have enough to fund; but we doubt whether the brokers have made less by the late system, and are still more doubtful whether any legislative measures, or any device of financial genius, will ever exclude the moneychanger from our Confederate temple. Driven out at one door they return at another, sometimes by a secret passage, sometimes by the gate called Beautiful.

The various shifts adopted to supply the want of some general organic provision for the withdrawal of the surplus circulation, and its reduction into funded debt, have all failed of their object. The rates of interest were high, but not high enough to attract men, whose range of profit went an widening, day by day, far beyond such petty considerations as two cents a day, and eight per cent. per annum. The attempts to drive in these eight per cents. had been the deplorable results of shaking the faith of the people in the honesty of the Government, and the gradual reduction of the rate of interest was no better calculated to soothe the feelings than the well known Irish method of breaking bad news by putting the different stages in successive postscripts to the same letter. It was virtually repudiation on a small scale, and the premature application of such a desperate remedy must be regarded as ominous for the credit of the Government.

Men no longer repose implicit confidence in Confederate bonds. Now and then we hear the old patriotic phrases: "If these bonds are not good, nothing is good, for if we are subjugated we can sell nothing our own." But men are beginning to see the want of logical sequence in this popular syllogism; and for the last few months the two ideas of subjugation and repudiation have been steadily diverging from one another, and it is now conceivable that the Government might be bankrupt and yet the country not subjugated. The old view is the better for the honor of our cause; but the new mode of looking at the matter is certainly in perfect accordance with experience. As MACHIAVELLI saw long ago, gold and silver are not the sinews of war; and we can thrash the Yankees with empty pockets as we have thrashed them with ragged trousers, and jackets out at elbows.

So this patriotic consideration of the supposed essential connection between the success of our cause and the success of our financial measures has lost its weight. In fact, all patriotic considerations have lost their weight in the general demoralization attendant on a prolonged war. Our hopes of financial reform are based rather on popular disgust than on all popular sense of duty. The people are disgusted with the confusion and uncertainty which the waxing plethora of paper money has introduced into every department of business and every branch of domestic economy.

No one knows what to charge for his wares, except that he cannot charge too much. A per centage of profit is an obsolete idea; for the enlarging volume of the currency of itself requires a heavy addition to the original cost, if the holder wishes merely to indemnify himself for the first outlay; and the "rule of the thumb," as now applied to business matters, is the wildest rule on record. An advance of thirty or forty per cent. a week on articles of prime necessity is a phenomenon which has ceased to excite the slightest astonishment, and in the general despair of a fixed standard, some are reverting to the clumsy method of barter; some are making contracts to be adjusted at a distant future, in which it is hoped the relations of value will be more settled than they are at present.

The disgust extends itself to the externals of Confederate money—as well it may. The people are disgusted with every shade of Confederate notes, with every line of the coarse engravings, with the lopsided Capitol at Richmond; with the portraits of distinguished Cabinet officers and statesmen, who frown or smirk from their pillory in the vignettes. Any change would be welcomed which should put Mr. MEMMINGER'S assignets out of sight—"anywhere, anywhere out of the world."

We count largely, then, on this general loathing, on this surfeit of paper and printer's ink, and under the pressure of the popular opinion, Congress will doubtless attempt to devise some comprehensive and vigorous measures for reducing the inflated currency and preventing the return of this deep deluge. To be effective these measures must be simple, and the personal agency required must be reduced to a minimum. An elaborate scheme, involving the cooperation of the different States; of corporations and of individuals, could never be brought into working order at all. A scheme which should require a new army of collectors would be too slow in its application; and long before the full organization of the Confederate Humane Society could be effected, every spark of life would have fled from the sufferer.

This is a case which demands instant relief. Expedition is everything. If the nine or ten forced loan is adopted, it must be based on the assessment of the present year; and it might be as well to have the present collectors qualified to take in the proceeds of the new levy. The days of grace must be shortened as much as practicable; the accounts closed rigidly at the appointed time, and heavy forfeits exacted of delinquents. If this should be done during the first days of the session of Congress, before next Spring we should have a wholesome stringency in the money market, which could be kept in healthy tone by compelling the periodical funding of the new issues. To these steps we seem to be driven by the necessities of our position.

The operation of such a system may seem harsh in individual cases, but it cannot be harsher than the conscription system, which has blighted the prospects of tens of thousands and marred some of their noblest and dearest plans of life. Like the conscription, it will teach men that they belong to their country and not to themselves—a lesson which is not always part learned by voluntary sacrifices. Of course, the system must be carried out thoroughly, and to this end must be self-working, so far as human wit can devise. Trust to personal agency, and we shall have but another illustration of the old saw, "A good beginning makes a bad ending." It was of a financial reform that TACITUS wrote *"Acribus at ferme tolta initia incuriosa fine."*

THE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

All are agreed that taxation must be employed as a means to uphold the credit of the currency and reduce prices. But taxation alone will not suffice. If the Government brings its Treasury notes to the par value of gold, it must be put upon the legal footing of gold, and be endowed with its functions as a business medium.

The fact is, the country is without any such legal medium at present, and will continue to be without one for a long period of time, unless Treasury notes be made a legal tender. And yet the States being expressly prohibited by the Constitution from making anything but the precious metals a legal tender, it is the imperative duty of Congress, both morally and constitutionally, to supply one. Congress, by prodigal issues of paper money, having driven out of circulation gold and silver, it is simply impossible, for that reason, if for no other, any longer to look to that source for a legal tender. Is there, then, to be no legal tender in the country during the war, and for an indefinite time afterwards? Is the eating canker of indebtedness to be allowed to go on with its insatiable appetite?

The public interest, as well as justice, demands that every class, and, if possible, every man, certainly every property-holder, should be interested in the public debt. This will be one of the surest pledges of its ultimate redemption. Every property-holder not so interested will be interested in relieving his property from the burdens of taxation by repudiation. This every man sees who is invited to invest in Confederate bonds. And it is in vain to invite A. to buy bonds when he sees his neighbor B. refuse to receive Treasury notes in payment of debts upon the ground alone that they will, in the end, prove worthless. It is a standing reproach to the currency to allow a class in the country to stand aloof, sullen, and cast that imputation on the faith of the Government and the success of our most righteous cause.

But why should not Treasury notes be made a legal tender? Certainly not because the creditor will be injured if he gets notes or stock to be hereafter redeemed in gold. It is a fair transaction, and can only be impeached on the ground that the debt will not be so redeemed. Is that the reason that deters Congress from stamping its notes with the legal characteristic of money? Is it from tenderness to the creditor class, and to save that harmless amid the general ruin which they prognosticate will overwhelm the finances? If it be the reason, it is no wonder that Treasury notes depreciate when the power that issues them stamp them with its own want of confidence. The debt will be paid and must be paid, so says the brave hearted WIGFALL.

But the efficacy of the recommended measure is denied. One fact within the brief financial experience of the Government will refute this notion, if what we have already said has not done so. When those Confederate notes were first issued, the business community were at a loss what value to attach to them. The farmers, some were loth, others positively refused, to receive them for army supplies. But a convention of the Presidents of the Southern banks assembled at Richmond, and Mr. CASKIE, who saw to the bottom of the business, proposed that Confederate currency should be taken in settlement of balances due the banks. In a spirit of patriotism which is worthy of imitation, the proposition was adopted, and at once Treasury notes passed everywhere as money, so powerful was the patronage of those corporations. What was this but making Treasury notes a legal tender in the business of the banks? If the banks had continued to do their usual amount of business, their action would, to a great extent, have sustained the value of the Treasury notes. But after they closed up business, the force of their action ceased to be felt. It is not difficulty to conceive the disastrous effects upon the public credit and upon the war which a contrary course on the part of the banks would have produced. But seeing their way clearly in the business, the banks did for the Government what the Government ought to have done for itself.

If the banks had refused to receive Treasury notes in settlement of balances, one good result would have ensued: Congress would have been compelled to have declared their notes endowed with the legal characteristics of money.

How did the Northern Congress act in respect to this vital point? They did not imitate our Southern sages, and flood the country with a currency which they neglected, and afterward refused to make money, but broadly and distinctly, upon its forehead, each note was declared to be a legal tender. This lies at the foundation of the superior credit of greenbacks. Such was its efficacy, that under a series of military disasters United States Treasury notes for a long time stood at par with gold.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

A HARD CASE.

The following communication appears in the Richmond *Examiner*:

Is the Government bent on the ruin of the farmers of Virginia? Is the goose that lays the golden egg to be sacrificed?

I am informed by one of the Government agents today, that he had received orders to visit all the farms in King William and notify the owners that one-tenth of the straw, shucks and top-fodder would be required of them by a "late construction" of the law on that subject, which says that "one-tenth of all *cured fodder* and hay shall be hanged over," &c. When was straw or shucks known as "cured fodder or hay?"

Were we compelled to haul (which they say they require) one-tenth of our straw and shucks, unaided, to the nearest depot, (eight miles,) we could not accomplish it by the Spring, even if the weather and roads were good, with all of our teams! What madness rules this hour!

If the course now pursued by the Government is persisted in, we shall be compelled to sell out and try some other occupation, for we shall be ruined.

By the several (three) raids and incursions of the enemy, we, in this county, have lost all of our mules and horses, and half of our slaves. The mules and horses we have been obliged to replace at ruinous prices, and have made about half crops, one-tenth of these have been ungrudgingly given up to the Government, and our wheat taken at one-fourth of the price it is now selling for, and the balance of our crops taken at impressment prices.

How, then, are we to pay for these mules and horses, clothe our families and servants, and pay our State taxes? Many of us in this county have not made corn enough for our own support, owing to the loss of slaves and teams, still we have to give up one-tenth of what have made, and buy the deficiency at $12 and $15 per bushel. Is not this hard? Ought not counties invaded by the enemy to have been exempt from this tithe tax? Many of us have almost concluded to hire out our slaves, rent out our farms until the war is over, and live as best we can. If we are to sell at impressment prices, and pay tithes, how can we purchase groceries, clothes for our children, plows and farming utensils of all kinds, (for these things don't last always,) salt, shoes, &c., at the prices now demanded? We shall all be ruined, and be compelled every year to sell some of the few slaves left us by the enemy, to pay expenses, and yet we are classed among that *vile herd*, the "axiortioners," by most of the Richmond papers.

I have scribbled off these few unconnected remarks for your perusal, and if you can frame an editorial from them, you will not only oblige, but may be rendering some aid and comfort to many farmers on the

PAMUNKEY.

THE RESTAURANTS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

PLENTIFUL.—The plea of short supply of meats as an excuse for high prices does not hold good, when we come to the restaurants, tee only true caterers to the epicure's taste. At no season do we remember having seen so many fine bucks, fawns, and wild game of all varieties, as are daily displayed at the various restaurant fronts, in the shown windows and upon the tables. They are killed in the upper counties, and brought to Richmond by the hundred.

NO SPECULATION IN AUGUSTA.

The city authorities of Auguste have prohibited the purchase within that city of any article of produce for speculation. No man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind and sell it at any time for more than he paid for it. In enforce the observance of this ordinance, a detective has been appointed, with plenary power, to prevent or report violations of the ordinance.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.

About eighty miserable looking wretches were sent down from the Army of the Rappahannock, on Saturday, under the various charges of theft, insubordination, desertion, and similar crimes. Among the party were J. M. LUCAS, Company E, Twenty-eighth Virginia cavalry, under sentence of death for desertion and Ralph ASSACOMBE, of the First Virginia battalion, charged with advising desertion, and suspected of being a spy.

Maj. WHITE, who attempted to escape from prison on Tuesday, it appears, is a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, instead of the United States Senate. He is a strong Lincolnite, and a particular friend of Gov. CURTIN. The latter, it is understood, says he must be had in the Pennsylvania Legislature if it costs fifty Confederate officers to buy him back. Upon being returned to prison Tuesday night, he was placed in close confinement, but on yesterday was released by special order of Gen. WINDER, and permitted to range his old quarters.

During Tuesday night a number of Yankee deserters confined in Palmer's Building, opposite to Castle Thunder, succeeded in making their way from their confinement into the commissary-room in the rear by cutting through the wall, and were to the act of making their escape from the building when the discovery was made. Five of them had already gotten outside, and were making off to the east of their ability, when the guards and officers of the building closed on them, and arrested them.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES FOR THE PRISONERS

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 28.

There is but a single ground upon which the privilege of supplying their prisoners in the Confederacy with rations and other necessaries can be accorded to the Yankee Government. Of the two horns of the dilemma so tauntingly offered us, we can accept only that which exposes our poverty in defending our humanity. We cannot acknowledge that we are, in the malignant language of our enemies, "desperately barbarous," and therefore neglectful of the usages of civilized war. *We must, then, gratify their hate by mourning that we are "desperately poor,"* and being unable to supply these suffering parents with the numerous comforts their grateful country desires for them, we are forced to devolve upon their compatriots, native or adopted, the pleasing task of furnishing those luxuries which the ravages of war or the strictness of the blockade preclude the Confederacy from giving them.

The Yankee policy with respect to the exchange of prisoners has been clearly exposed. It is based upon the simple principle that our men are intrinsically worth more than their's, and that if they continue to hold our prisoners and to allow their own to remain in our hands they will be the gainers. Such, in fact, is the whole scheme of the war. If, by dint of superior numbers and a lavish expenditure of blood, *they can inflict such losses upon the South as to render it incapable of further resistance* (their point, they think, is gained. It is useless to say that this reasoning is as stupid in a military, as it is shocking in a moral point of view. But it carries conviction to the minds of a set of men whose whole conduct has proceeded upon the assumption that superiority of numbers rendered success a mathematical certainty.

Whatever course may be elected, slanders will, of course, be heaped upon us. We shall be accused of starving our prisoners to death if we refuse admission to provisions. If we admit them, we shall be charged with starving them in order to force their own people to supply them without expense to us. Lying parsons will no doubt be ready too to assure the Yankee public that the supplies were stolen for the private use of the President or

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

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THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Threatening Demonstration by the Rebel Army.

An Attempt to Advance in Force.

The Move Foiled and the Enemy Driven Back.

Gen. Meade Prepared to Give Battle.

COMMENTS ON THE LATE MOVEMENTS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Mr. E. A. PAUL sends the following to-night:

The enemy attempted to cross the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford last night, (Thursday,) his force, having artillery, infantry and cavalry.

They were driven back in disorder by Gen. Custer's Cavalry division.

The first report received at headquarters was to the effect that LEE's whole army was advancing, whereupon Gen. MEADE made preparations to give battle.

No further demonstration was made by the enemy this morning.

The *Star*, to-day, has an editorial, which is supposed to have an official inspiration, which characterizes the retrograde movement of MEADE as a *fiasco* of the same sort as that which permitted LEE to escape from his dilemma at Williamsport, after the battle of Gettysburgh, and, like the retreat from Culpepper to Manassas. The writer asserts that MEADE was ordered to advance on LEE and give him battle wherever found; that so long as the Army of the Potomac is guided by its present leaders it will fail to inspire confidence in the public, and that the season for active operations has not closed.

The following is the article from the *Star* alluded to above. Its caption is: "The Army of the Potomac and its Hesitating Generals." It reads:

"So long as our army in this quarter continues to be guided by its present counsels in the field, it is now clear that it will fail to command public confidence. Though the movement amounted only to a reconnoissance in force, its purpose was certainly to give LEE battle wherever found.

There can be no mistake in this fact, though it is now sought to be denied. We know, further, that the season for active operations under active commanders in this section has not closed, as is being represented more or less by newspapers. So if LEE, relying upon a continuance of the chronic hesitancy that has affected the councils of Gen. MEADE, ventures to reinforce LONGSTREET considerably from his own army, which he has yet time at least to attempt, the Government will promptly seek to make him pay dear for his temerity, as our Army of the Potomac is as ready at this moment to move again as it was when sedentarking so to do a few days since."

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

All was quiet in front of the Army of the Potomac, to-day. Last night the enemy made a reconnoissance in force, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, and crossed at Raccoon Ford with the probable intention of ascertaining our strength and position. But they were repulsed by a detachment of our cavalry corps, and rapidly retreated in the south side of the Rapidan.

We occupy Culpepper with a cavalry force.

THE FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Marches of the Corps—Its Past and Present Labors—Ruins of the War—Reserve Duty.

PROSPECT, GILES COUNTY, TENNESSEE, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

I wrote you last from Eastport, Mississippi, while the left wing Sixteenth army corps was crossing the Tennessee in rear of the Fifteenth, and moving to join the Army of the Cumberland. The crossing was effected in due season, and the several divisions moving on the direct line to Huntsville, when some cause produced a sudden deflection northward by different lines convarging at Pulaski, a village seventy-five miles from Nashville, on the railroad to Decatur. From thence the Fifteenth corps and Gen. SHERMAN moved eastward thirty miles to Fayatteville, to which point the cars were running. Thence they were hurried on, and lost to us in the main army and in the glowing future.

The left wing, arriving two days later at Pulaski, met its inevitable fortune. We had picketed and built and guarded railroads, till, to escape, we shouldered our knapsacks and trudged gaily across the country for four weeks. At the end of this, an order—with a handsome apology, it is true, but still an order—and the *left* wing (ominous cognomen) must remain behind, and open the railroad from Columbia to Decatur. Gen. DODGE made his headquarters at Pulaski, and one brigade of growlers tured aside twelve miles to this place—a station with half a dozen deserted, or miserably occupied houses.

In the early part of this war we saw service. New-Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Iuka and Corinth made a good record for 1862, and we willingly spent the Winter in garrison. But when we were kept there through all of Vicksburgh, it was severely felt, and we followed SHERMAN joyfully to a new campaign. After going so far, to be stopped and sent back to the old, dull work, is tough, Sir—very tough. The good soldier says, "Whatever *is* is right."

For our journey—the march of a column in the rear of no army resembles rather a great excursion, except in the beautiful facility of movement which system and discipline produce. True, nothing is undone which would render the approach of an enemy less speedy, or his repulse more certain. But the knowledge that the ground has been already cleared relieves the mind of that strained expectation which the contrary inspires, and divests the future of a dark uncertainty.

From Memphis along the Railroad to Corinth and Iuka, the movement of armies for two years has trodden out all husbandry. Great tracts of weeds around a stack of chimneys remind you of where a farm has been, and in a journey of one hundred miles we saw, perhaps, half-a-dozen fields of stunted grain, and twice as many spiritless attempts at cotton. In the towns and railway stations, a sickly life is kept up by traffic in the driblets of Northern goods which escape the meshes of the treasury and military restrictions. Some of these towns are beautiful, or were, and traces of intelligence and refinement are yet found. The people are thoroughly subdued.

Crossing the river introduced us to an abundance of meat and grain. Of all but these coarser necessaries of life a scarcity prevails (including intelligence,) amounting almost to destitution. Five dollars a yard for calico reminded us of the famine prices of the Confederacy, proper. A general attempt to supply the want of sugar, by raising sorghum, resulted in an abundance of excellent molasses, free from the acid taste it sometimes bears, but no sugar. With one accord the people seem listless, and tired, and despondent of the war. This was the tenor of a mail captured on route to BRAGG's army. Complaints were universal. One old gentleman writes to his son that he "does not like to advise him to desert, but, that a deserter is quite a popular man in Tennessee now-a-days." Another old codger writes: "The Yankees are thick as locusts, but I have prayed the Lord soon to arrest their career."

Of general army movements I could write you almost as much from the bottom of a well. We hear from the front and Nashville, forty-five miles of the route by wagon-train. Gen. GRANT is busy with the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the Department of the Cumberland, removing large numbers of recusant officers, and sending thousands of worn-down mules north to recruit, and replacing them with fresh ones. We should have this read completed to the river by New-Years, but it is difficult to give this fact a positive significance in the military future. Apparently, we constitute that reserve which is now recognized as a necessary part of all armies, and are put here because we can be kept cheaply, and held the railroad because it will be useful to ourselves while we remain.

We were summoned here under a lively apprehension that only our coming could relieve the Army of the Cumberland from wintering further north. When we reached here, the Fifteenth corps was hurried forward under the belief that BRAGG had moved the bulk of his force toward BURNSIDE, and must be checked by a counter movement.

Both dangers have passed away, and now we shall see what we shall see. W. S.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Rebel Repulse at Knoxville Confirmed.

FIGHTING NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

Capture of Four Guns by Our Forces.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

The following dispatch has been received at the military headquarters in this city:

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Nov. 30.

All well. The enemy was repulsed yesterday with heavy loss. Everything is going on well and we feel very confident.

Dispatches state that in the assault on Knoxville, on the 29th ult., the rebels lost over 1,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

Special dispatches from Cumberland Gap, dated Dec. 3, report that there was fighting yesterday at Walker's Ford, two miles from the Gap, between FOSTER's and LONGSTREET's cavalry.

In attempting to cross the Clinch River, we were repulsed with the loss of 50 men. We captured four guns.

Two of our surgeons were foned murdered in Jonesville.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Attack Upon a Band of Guerrillas—Four of Them Killed and Sixty-two Made Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A well-planned and fortunate cavalry expedition from this place on Tuesday of this week resulted in the capture of a company of guerrillas belonging to WHITEY's battalion. The expedition consisted of three companies of cavalry: Company L, of the First North Carolina, commanded by Capt. GRAHAM; Company G, of the Twelfth New-York, Capt. GRAHAM, and Company D, of the same regiment, commanded by Capt. WEST, formerly of the Fourteenth New-York (Brooklyn) regiment, and a detachment of the Twenty-third New-York battery—all mounted and armed with pistols only—Capt. GRAHAM, of the North Carolina regiment, commanding the whole party. It started at about sunset, and after a rapid and circuitous march of 34 miles came in sight of the rebel camp—the pickets being captured, without a blow, some six miles this side. The body thee formed in two parties, one under command of Capt. WEST, charging into the camp, the other making a detour and falling upon it in the rear. The enemy were completely surprised, and after a few moments of irregular firing, which resulted in two wounded on our side and four killed on theirs, the entire company surrendered, with the exception of about a half-dozen, who managed to escape. Unfortunately, their Captain was absent, and so not taken prisoner. Our party then returned to camp with a few horses and mules and 58 prisoners. A hundred stand of arms and a quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, which the cavalry were unable to bring in, were destroyed. The names of our wounded are Corp. JAMES BULGER, who has since died, and Private MILLER (slightly.) Lieut. WHITE, brother of the rebel Captain, was killed in the attack. Capt. GRAHAM, who commanded, has heretofore earned the reputation of a very dashing cavalry officer—a reputation which this little affair will very well sustain. S.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.

The North Carolina Legislature assembled at Raleigh, N. C., on the 24th. We make some extracts from Gov. VANCE's Message:

The very important subject of feeding the poor, whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The results of the past year's operations are most encouraging, and should serve to give our people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last Fall, as you know, on the subject of food, and fears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starvation, would be witnessed in many quarters. Under the authority conferred upon me by your body, I purchased and stored away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250,000 pounds of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go but little way in supplying the general wants.

When the season closed and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratification, I found that Maj. HOOE, Commissary of Subsistence, had only issued to the County Commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half the corn, and but very little of the rice. He reports still on hand some 70,000 pounds of bacon, having fed a number of negroes engaged on the public works, and sold to the army 100,000 pounds, with 20,000 bushels of corn. I have reason to believe that from various causes the crops this year have not been as abundant as usual, and that the public will be called on to do more than last season. But still I see no cause for alarm, and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our own resources by proper prudence and economy. I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several counties, according to population, for this purpose, at least double that of last year, and that I be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore. * * * *

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. *The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad has proved a complete success.* You will see from the report that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, lunricating oils, tasty findings, sheet-iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye-stuffs, blankets, cotton bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. *Two thousand and ten bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State, less the amount of expenses of the vessel.*

With what we have imported and the purchases in our home markets, I think I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed to January, 1865—should God, in His Providence, so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war—except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's Departments placed too much reliance on foreign importation, but every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and munitions manufactured have been improved in the past twelve months. * * * *

We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service—abolition of Slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage.

These are the terms to win us back. Now, when our brothers bleed and mothers and little ones cry for bread, we can point them back to the brick kilns of Egypt—thanks to Mr. SEWARD—piously in view, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol which grew in the land of independence, whither we go to possess them. And we can remind them, too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud, the vouchsafed guidon of Jehovah, went ever before the huegering multitude, leading away, with apparent cruelty, from the fullness of servitude. With such a prospect before them our people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty if their trusted servants do not fail them. They will not crucify afresh their own sons, sicle in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of full and complete national independence.

FROM THE SEABOARD.

The correspondent of the *State Journal*, at Kinston, has the following:

KINSTON, Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

I am sorry to inform you this morning that the reported capture of a portion of Capt. WHITE's company, belonging to Col. WHITFORD's battalion, turns out to be true.

They were flanked and surprised by the enemy's cavalry, that came out of Washington, and twenty-five to forty were taken captives. The Yankees did made good their escape.

A few shots, I learn, were exchanged by the parties, in which two Yankees were severely wounded, but taken off by them.

I am told that our men attempted to burn their arms by setting on fire a lot of fodder, but failed in their undertaking.

BURNSIDE is certainly in Newbern; he arrived there on Friday last, and was to leave to-day for Washington, N. C. He has paid a visit to Berriogtoo's Ferry, on the north side of the Neuse.

The War in Louisiana and Texas.

From the Atlanta, (Ga.,) Confederacy.

We are indebted to Mr. WARREN ADAMS, a resident of Texas, for some valuable and extremely interesting news from our friends on the west side of the Mississippi.

The following is his account of the battle of the 3d November, between GRANT's brigade and the advance of FRANKLIN's column. The Yankee reinforce, consisting of 2,200 men, was about five miles ahead of the main body, posted in a belt of trees, in the midst of an extensive and level prairie. Gen. GRANT formed his line, placing the infantry in the centre, his cavalry forming the wings. The infantry advanced at a double quick, and the cavalry at a gallop, thus completely encircling the clump of timber. None of the Yankees stood ten minutes after the advance of our troops. Such as started to run first escaped. The balance were cut to pieces or captured. GRANT's command numbered only 1,300 men. The enemy were completely routed, throwing away guns, knapsacks, and all other impediments to their flight. They left 500 dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was 412 in all. They lost their colors and a splendid steel 12-pounder Parrott. The approach of the male body prevented the capture of all their artillery. Their wounded were left by our men upon the field, being correctly considered as an encumbrance. The prisoners number 653 men, of whom are one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and eleven Captains. The General in command must have been among the first and fleetest of the skedaddlers.

GRANT's brigade is SIBLEY's old command, composed of Texans and Louisianians, the same who fought the battle of Valverde and Galveston. Disheartened by this disaster, FRANKLIN's famous column has ingreated to New-Orleans, and a Yankee soldier cannot to be found between the Atchafalaya and Donaldsonville.

The Louisiana planters are returning to their homesteads, and making preparations to gather in and grind their crops. They do not fear to be molested any more this season.

Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, who has of late displayed military qualities of the highest order, expresses his fixed determination to stop trade on the Mississippi. He has planted heavy batteries at different commanding points, and we may soon look for stirring times along the banks of the Father of Waters.

There has never been the like in the crops in Texas this year. The country will not consume half the grain which has been gathered in. Owing to the Federal occupation of Louisiana, the planters of Texas cultivated this year larger fields of sugar-cane. Though not of larger growth than common, the cane is full of juice, and yields an extraordinary quantity of saccharine. The people look upon this as a Divine interposition in their favor.

Gen. MAGRUDER is using with no sluggard hand the immense resources at his disposal, in strengthening the defences of the Texas coast and frontier. He does his work thoroughly and much to the gratification of the people.

On this side of the river, Mr. ADAMS tells us, he was informed by an officer in Gen. WADE ADAMS' cavalry, that Baton Rouge is entirely free from the Yankees. The headquarters of our cavalry pickets are now in the town. Some time since there was a grand fight there between the niggers and the whites. The niggers clamored for pay, and, when paid, declared they were not paid as much as their white-skinned brethren. The ill-feeling created a row; the darkies fired upon the whites, killing about fifty, when the Yankees formed, pitched into the sable crowd, and massacred the greater portion of them. Those who survived were disarmed and ironed. Two days after this "lamentable" occurrence the Federal force at Baton Rouge left, horse, foot and dragoons, for Natchez. There is no doubt of the accuracy of this statement.

Gen. MAGRUDER has sent the colors captured at Sabine Pass to Richmond, in charge of one of the Irish heroes who drove the armada back. This brave fellow, we understand, is a private soldier, who was conspicuous for his conduct in the engagement. The act is characteristic of MAGRUDER's chivalrous and princely character, and reveals why it is his men are so zealous in his service, and so emulous in acts of daring. We are gratified to learn that the fortunate color-bearer is safe on his journey, and will pass through Atlanta in a two or two.

Important Information Concerning Volunteering in New-York.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 4.

Important information respecting volunteer recruiting, in answer to an application through a Commission appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, composed of Hon. ESTEBAN HALLOCK, Hon. JAMES A. HALL and WILLIAM H. BOGART, Esq., has been received. The War Department has consented to the following propositions in relation to procuring volunteers under the President's Proclamation, dated Oct. 17, 1863, calling for 300,000 men:

First—That quotas be apportioned to towns and wards in the several Congressional Districts of the State of New-York, and that assurance be given to such towns and wards as may furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men that they will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

Second—That the several towns and wards shall receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, and the number so credited shall be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

Third—That the Governor be authorized to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations. This, however, confers no authority to consolidate regiments.

The State Election.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The following is the official State canvass, as declared this afternoon by the State canvassers:

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry R. Selden, 313,327; William F. Allen, 283,522.

Secretary of State—Chauncey M. Depew, 314,347; Daniel B. St. John, 284,042.

Comptroller—Lucius Robinson, 314,236; Sanford E. Church, 284,849.

Attorney-General—John Cochrane, 313,865; Marshall B. Champlin, 284,762.

Treasurer—George W. Schuyler, 314,303; Wm. B. Lewis, 284,618.

State Engineer—Wm. B. Taylor, 314,632; Van R. Richmond, 284,758.

Canal Commissioner—Benjamin F. Bruce, 313,840; William W. Wright, 284,964.

Inspector of State Prisons.—James K. Bates, 314,093; David B. Mc Neil, 284,980.

Hon. Archibald C. Niven is declared elected State Senator in the Ninth District by sixteen majority.

Condition of the Union Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The *Bulletin* publishes a private letter from a prisoner in Libby Prison, which came through without the inspection of the rebel officers, dated Nov. 16. It says: "The rebels have again reduced our rations. We now receive per diem three-fourths of a pound of corn bread and one gill of rice to ten men and as much water as we can drink. Meat was stopped a week ago. The rebels allow us to receive letters, but won't let us write complaints to the North if they can help it."

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Weather Favorable for Military Operations.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

GEN. BRAGG RELIEVED BY GEN. HARDEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The weather is mild, and the roads have been drying during the past week. This is most favorable for the rapid march of our relieving column, which is probably within reach of LONGSTREET to-night.

A number of refugees from Walker County, Ga., came in to-day. They represent that a perfect reign of terror prevails in Northern Georgia. Mains of all ages are conscripted, and all supplies are impressed. The citizens are escaping to the mountains.

Gen. BRAGG has been relieved by Gen. HARDEE, who is making desperate efforts to patch up the shattered army and assume the offensive.

Nothing new from Knoxville.

News from Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 4.

The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis, with 600 bales of cotton, passed here to-day for Cincinnati.

Last night, Hon. Mr. CHASE, of Michigan, and Gen. GARSON, of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic Union meeting here.

Memphis dates to the 2d state that Gen. BURBRIDGE had ordered all merchants in Memphis, not having authority from headquarters to sell military clothing, to send their stocks north of the line.

The Conservative Union National Committee.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

The Conservative Union National Committee met at the Burnet House at 3 o'clock.

Gov. WM. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, was made Chairman *pro tem.*

Hon. A. M. KENDALL was elected permanent President of the Committee. WILLIAM C. HUBS, of New York, was elected permanent Treasurer.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock in the large hall. The Convention was addressed during its session by the following-named gentlemen:

Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky; J. P. Faure, of New-York; Lieut.-Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky; Wm. C. Herd, of New-York; Gen. Leslie Combs, A. Norton, of Texas; J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Samual T. Williams, of Maryland; J. C. Phillips, of Ohio; Hamilton Pope, of New-York; John H. James, of Ohio; J. Brunner, of Kentucky; Peni Shipman, of Louisville; Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee; R. F. Stevens, of New-York; and many others.

Letters were read from Hon. John Bell Robinson of Pennsylvania, Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, Washington Hunt of New-York, Hon. Linn Childs and Hon. Edward Riddler of Massachusetts, Hon. W. Read of Pennsylvania, Gov. Trumbin and Hon. John L. Thayer of Ohio, Hon. Gilbert C. Walker of Illinois, Hon. John R. Hestoe of Kentucky, Gov. Colby of Vermont, Hon. C. B. Calvert of Maryland, Hon. B. Deals Nixon of New-York, and many others.

All expressed the greatest interest in the success of this movement, and nearly all the earnest desire for the nomination of Gen. General B. McCLELLAN by this Convention. In deference to these numerous expressions in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN, the subject of his nomination was before the Convention for its consideration, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Hon. J. B. GARDENER:

Resolved, That this Convention of Consultation adopts and reaffirms the Kentucky platform of 1863, and suggests to the Conservative Union National Committee the name of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for the next Presidency, and recommend to the said Committee to take such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President as they may deem expedient.

During the discussion, the names of Hon. W. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, Gen. LEWIS COMBS and Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE were mentioned with great interest for Vice-President.

To-day the National Committee convened, and adopted the following resolution upon motion of HAMILTON PHPS, of Kentucky.

Whereas, The Advisory Convention held in Cincinnati on the 4th inst., having recommended to this Convention the name of G. B. McCLELLAN for the Presidency and none for the Vice-Presidency, and it being deemed advisable to have a future meeting of this Committee for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency; therefore

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a meeting of this Committee, to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 23d of this month, and that all members be earnestly requested to attend it that city for the consideration of the resolution and such action as may be deemed advisable.

The permanent Secretary of the Committee is Mr. STEVENS, of New-York.

Cincinnati Items.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

The reward for the capture of MORGAN has been increased to $5,000.

Gen. COX has been relieved from duty at Cincinnati, and ordered to report at Knoxville.

Capt. HOEY and others, recently before a court-martial here, have been ordered to Washington for disposition.

The arrangements for the great Sanitary Fair are progressing satisfactorily, and the Fair promises to be a great success.

The trade in cotton between Memphis and Arkansas has been broken up by gunrillas, who plunder the people of their cotton, destroy it, and conscript the owners.

Cotton was quoted in Memphis on the 1st inst. at 42c.@70c. cash.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Dec. 4.

In the House to-day the rules were suspended to allow the introduction of a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the transactions of the State Provisional Government. The resolution passed.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 4.

Seventy-eight rebel prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas on Wednesday night, by digging a tunnel from the barracks to an outside fence. Between twenty and thirty of them were retaken up to last evening.

Colored Cavalry.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gov. ANDREW to recruit a regiment of colored cavalry in Massachusetts.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, Mass., Friday, Dec. 4.

The brig *Lagrange*, from Franklin for New-York, went ashore on Bnarse Shoal on Wednesday, and is full of water. Crew saved.

Military Courtesies.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The New-Iberia (La.) correspondent of the *Traveller* writes under date of Nov. 19: "Last night the Seventy fifth New-York regiment presented Gen. WEITZEL with a magnificent sabre. Fine speeches and music were the order of the evening. Taken in all, there is not a happier set of men than Gen. WEITZEL and his command."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The contest for the Speakership has ceased to be exciting. COLFAX has it all his own way. He goes into caucus with about eighty-five votes pledged. HAWKINS TAYLOR, of Iowa, has the start for Doorkeeper, and NOAH BROOKS, of California, the inside track for Postmaster. The chief contest now is for the Clerkship, between GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky; MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania; FESSENDEN, of Maine; and BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Letters from officers in Gen. BANKS' army say that large quantities of cotton are being discovered daily, by reconnoitering parties, in the interior of the State. Owners are very anxious to get it to market and to sell it for greenbacks. Preparations are being made to remove that nearest our lines to the river for shipment. The preponderating sentiment in the portion of Texas traversed by our army is represented to be Union.

THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Commission to investigate the affairs of the Medical Department, have finished their report. It is in the hands of the Secretary of War. That it bears heavily on the management of the Medical Bureau and certain of its officers, is to describe it mildly. It will be called for by Congress.

VISITORS TO THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

A party of distinguished military officers, accompanied by their wives, to-day visited the Russian war vessels at anchor off Alexandria. They were entertained sumptuously by the Russian Vice-Admiral and his officers. A salute of fifteen guns honored the visit.

THE TREATMENT OF CONTRABANDS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Gen. WADSWORTH is here, preparing his report of investigations in the Southwest, preparatory to a better governmental policy with respect to contrabands.

CLERICAL HELP IN DEMAND.

Most of the Secretaries, in their reports, will ask for an increase in their clerical force. The Paymaster-General alone will ask for eighty additional clerks. A large additional force will also be asked for by the Quartermaster-General, Commissioner of Pensions, and Second and Third Auditors.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

Vice-President HAMLIN and family have arrived. He has rented a house for the session.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members met this evening in caucus at the Capitol. About sixty were present. None of the Border State men, except nut-and-out Copperheads, were present. After an interchange of views, Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved that an organization be effected, whereupon Mr. KING, of Missouri, was chosen Chairman. The caucus then adjourned to meet to-morrow night, when a general programme will be adopted. The impression is that no nominations will be made.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 395.—The time for enlisting recruits in the regular army, under the provisions of General Orders of June 25, 1863, and No. 338 of October 16, 1863, current series from this Office, is hereby extended to June 25, 1864, during which the *extra* bounty of $300 will be paid.

By order Secretary War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Official: R. WILLIAMS A. A. G.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

A notice is published this morning for a meeting of the Union members of the House of Representatives to-morrow evening, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Speaker, and other officers of the House of Representatives.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, who has been for some time on leave of absence, reported this morning to the Navy Department in person.

THE PENNSYLVANIA QUOTA OF TROOPS.

Gov. CURTIN has submitted for the approval of the President a plan for raising troops in Pennsylvania, which, it is said, if acceded to, will place that State among the foremost in filling the required quota.

CAUCUS OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Opposition members of the House of Representatives, about fifty in number, had a free conversation to-night at the Capitol. Representative KREE, the only Border State man present, presided. The Border State men also had a consultation to-night. No definite action was taken with regard to the election of officers of the House.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The number of invalid pensions granted by the Pension Office, during the month of November just closed, was 2,095. The number of pensions to widows, mothers and orphans allowed during the same month was 2,002. Total number for November, 4,097. The number of invalid cases allowed exceeds the number of new cases filed for the month by 1,062.

ACCIDENT TO THE SASSACUS.

The United States steamer *Sassacus*, yesterday while towing down the Potomac in the evening another vessel, was run into near Mount Vernon by the brig *Alice Lee*, of Wilmington, Del., bound up with a load of lumber. The wheelhouse of the *Sassacus* was torn off and the wheel was injured, and four of her men fell overboard—two of whom were rescued by the brig, which was also damaged. The *Sassacus* returned to the Navy-yard for repairs.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Admiral STRINGHAM has been ordered to relieve Commodore MORGAN in the command of the Charlestown Navy-yard, and Commodore MURRAY has been ordered to relieve Commodore HARWOOD at the Washington Navy-yard.

APPOINTMENTS.

J. W. DEBEES, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Storekeeper of the Washington Navy-yard, in place of GEORGE N. BEALE.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Official statistics show a much more favorable condition of our foreign trade than has been generally supposed. The balance is largely in our favor for each of the three years of the war.

THE THIRD AUDITOR.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. ATKINSON, who has been confined two weeks by sickness, has resumed his duties. The business thus unavoidably delayed will be at once transacted.

CONCERNING BOUNTIES TO NINE MONTHS MEN.

The Secretary of War has given his decision to Hon. E. B. FAIRCHILD, the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in cases recently submitted by Messrs. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & Co., of Philadelphia, that the nine months volunteers of several States, who were called out under the first section of the act of July 17, 1862, are not entitled to the sum of $25 bounty and the $2 premium. The amount involved in this question is several millions of dollars, and as various Paymasters throughout the country have paid many of the regiments from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Rhode Island and other States, they are peculiarly interested. The several State Military Departments are also involved, as well as some 30,000 troops who have served for nine months. The Second Auditor has also decided that the $25 advanced bounty should be paid by the mustering officer to a recruit when mustered in, as well as the premium. Satisfactory proofs, therefore, must be furnished that the soldier was not paid that bounty, or the settlement cannot receive the confirmation of the Second Comptroller. It is probable that at an early day in the approaching session Congress will take action on the whole subject of bounties.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Cessation of the Fire Against Sumter.

The Bombardment of the Other Forts Commenced.

MORE SHELLS THROWN INTO THE CITY.

DUPLICITY OF THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. WM. H. WEST commanding, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, from Charleston Bar Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

She brought back the Marine battalion, comprising 200 men, and several refugees from St. John's River, Fla., who represented that State to be in a starving condition.

She also brought one of the rebel party who attempted to blow up the *Ironsides*—ROGER SCOTT by name, formerly of New-York.

Lieut. WEST reports that Gen. GILLMORE still continued to throw shells into Charleston at the rate of twenty per day, and it was evident that they were doing considerable damage. The shells were seen to burst at night.

All the inhabitants of Charleston had been removed to the rear of the city.

The firing on Sumter had ceased, and Gen. GILLMORE was turning his attention to the forts inside the harbor.

A terrific fire was kept up on Fort Johnson.

On the reception of the news of GRANT's victories, on Tuesday, our army and navy fired grand salutes. Soon afterward the rebel batteries opened fire, which was vigorously going on when the *Massachusetts* left.

The rebels had berchofore kept a hospital flag flying from the Moultrie House, and, of course, our forces respected it and avoided firing upon it. But a few days ago the rebels commenced tearing down the Moultrie House and revealed to our forces a formidable battery, which had been erected behind it while it was under the protection of the hospital flag.

No flag now floats over Sumter, and only an occasional shot is fired from its ruins.

On Thursday last the land batteries engaged the rebel forts on James and Sullivan Islands, for several hours. The firing was very heavy.

The weather, up to the 30th ult. had been stormy, and the navy, in consequence, inactive.

Capt. J. M. BRADFORD has been appointed Fleet-Captain, *vice* EMMONS retired.

REPORTS VIA BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, in a letter dated off Charleston, Nov. 28, says:

"One or two rebel batteries on James Island have been completely demolished by our immense shot and shell. Sumter received an awful pounding yesterday. One of our heavy shot struck upon the inside of the wall, and sent an immense quantity of it into the sea below. The walls are so broken up now that we have a fine view through them.

Last night a Sergeant and ten privates of a Georgia regiment, stationed on James Island, made good their escape during the darkness, and surrendered themselves to our forces on Folly Island. They state that the Charlestonians and the rebel troops are almost in a state of panic. All kinds of eatables were scarce and enormously high. They say the South cannot hold out many months longer. The poor people were in a state of starvation in Charleston and Savannah."

State of Feeling in the West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

Having just returned from a trip to the West, of nearly one thousand miles, I thought I would give you my experience and a few facts which I collected on my journey. I was some time in Egypt, Illinois, and was there during the election, but from the time I left here until I returned, on the 10th inst., I did not hear one Copperhead open his mouth to advocate his cause, nor did I hear a political argument from the time I left until I returned. Having lived more than thirty-five years in the West, I have traveled much, but in all my experience I never saw so much to encourage the friends of the Union and discourage its enemies, both in the West and in the South, as the result of the last elections, together with the victories of our noble army, whom God bless. Another fact I wish to state, is that I was in Dayton, Ohio, on the 7th inst., the day the farmers brought in supplies of wood, flour, meat, vegetables, &c., for the families of our brave volunteers; such a sight I never before witnessed—the streets of that city nearly filled—and there to see the spirit of the people—flags on almost every vehicle, and some of them literally covered over with them. All of this done, too, at the home of that arch traitor, VALLANDIGHAM. What a rebuke to that traitor, and all others of his class. While I was in Egypt, a Union man made a suggestion which I think worthy of consideration. He proposed that every county, at its county seat, should erect a monument, and that the names of all those who fell in the present contest for the maintenance of liberty, be inscribed thereon, that generations to come might read of their noble deeds, and be emulated to suffer death as their fathers suffered, to maintain that liberty which is now their heritage. Another fact that is worthy of notice is, that the colored people of this city, (Alexandria,) of whom we have nearly six thousand, the greater portion of whom were formerly slaves, are conducting themselves well, proving they appreciate their liberation from Slavery. They have put up several hundred small buildings at their own expense, out of their earnings, and are establishing, with some little assistance, churches and schools for their children. Drunkenness is almost unknown among them, and their good conduct is distinguished almost the prejudice of every one. "This is God's work, and it is marvalous in our eyes."

WILLIAM SILVEY.

High-Handed Action of the Coal Dealers.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The *Bulletin* publishes the following:

"We learn this afternoon, from an agent of a steamship company, that he has been endeavoring to-day to purchase 1,000 tons of coal, but thus far unsuccessfully. He has received information that a meeting of coal operators was held last evening, at which it was resolved, in order to keep up the present high prices, to suspend mining operations. The suspension was to commence immediately; but it was finally determined that it should not commence until the 14th of December."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

Stocks week. Pennsylvania State Fives 99½; Reading Railroad, 69½; Long Island Railroad, 40; Morris Canal, 67¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 69¾. Gold, 152¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator L. TRUMBULL, Illinois; Hon. R. B. Church and Judge A. B. Olen and wife, Troy; Hon. J. Tucker, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Col. Z

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recruiting in the City.

Recruiting in this City, under the new call for volunteers is getting to be quite brisk, the number enlisting being daily on the increase. The war meeting held at the Cooper Institute will doubtless give an impetus to the business, the effects of which will be seen during the coming week. The City bounty of $300 was stopped on Wednesday, the funds having run out, but Mr. BLUNT replenished the coffers so as to be able to resume payment on Thursday. The Assistant Provost-Marshal Gen. HAYES yesterday read a dispatch from the War Department, saying that enlistments for the regular army in this City would be credited to the quota of New-York, and that the usual premium of $15 and $25 would be paid to those furnishing recruits for the regular army as well as for the volunteer regiments. There is a difficulty, however, about recruits for the regular army getting the City bounty of $300. Mr. BLUNT declines paying the bounty except upon the certificate of one of the Provost-Marshals that the man was duly enlisted, while Gen. HAYES has issued an order to the Provost-Marshals not to enlist soldiers for the regular army. This order was necessary to prevent confusion in the discharge of the duties properly belonging to the Provost-Marshals, but some arrangement will be made by which soldiers enlisting for the regular service can receive the City bounty. The Government has consented to the enlistment of soldiers for the new regiments now in process of formation in this City, although the call for volunteers was to fill up old regiments in the field. There are three new artillery and four new cavalry regiments now recruiting in the City, but no more new regiments will be authorized.

The Metropolitan Cavalry Regiment.

The enthusiastic meeting which took place Thursday evening at Cooper Institute has already induced several of our most influential citizens to promote volunteering. The Metropolitan cavalry regiment, which is to be under the command of Col. JULIUS B. HERMAN, will receive an appropriation of an "extra bounty," and there is no doubt that it will be filled up in a very short time. The Committee of Organization, among whom was notice prominent gentleman of every political party, including the Mayor Elect, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, are appointing collectors in each Ward to receive subscriptions to the "Extra Bounty Fund." CHAS. J. CHICKERING, Esq., was yesterday appointed as collector in the First Ward by the following letter. Mr. WM. H. FIELD, of the Comptroller's office, is Treasurer. He is a gentleman of finest character, and his name is a sufficient guarantee that the funds subscribed will be properly appropriated:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.
Chas. T. Chickering, Esq., No. 176 Broadway:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that you are appointed Collector in the First Ward, for all subscriptions to the "*Extra Bounty Fund*," which is to be appropriated to the raising of a "Metropolitan Cavalry Regiment," under the command of Col. JULIUS B. HERMAN.

You will address to me a weekly return of the subscriptions, which will be published in the newspapers. I hope you will succeed in your patriotic endeavors, as all our fellow countrymen understand now the urgent necessity to fill up our quota before January next.

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. H. FIELD, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.

Benjamin Field,	Wm. H. Field,
Daniel F. Tiemann,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Wm. M. Tweed,	Orison Blunt,
John Ulshoeffer,	John Van Buren,
Anthony Eickhoff,	Wm. W. Peck,
	Francis I. A. Boole.

Board of City Canvassers.

The Aldermen as City Canvassers met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued their labors. The returns from the Eighteenth Ward were canvassed complete, Alderman OTTIWELL reading off the figures. For Mayor, the vote is as follows: GUNTHER, 2,251; BLUNT, 1,754. BOOLE, 733; GUNTHER over BLUNT, 497, and over BOOLE, 1,518. Parts of the Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards were canvassed, and the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. The only question of doubt to be settled by the official canvass is the vote for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District, where two Republicans, Messrs. JAQUAS and OPDYKE—are undoubtedly elected, and another, Mr. FANGAHAN, is believed to be beaten by Mr. MCGRATH, Democrat, and present incumbent, by a very small majority.

The Homicide at the Pewter Mug—The Prisoner Nixon—The Murderer Jefferds.

JOHN H. NIXON, the one-legged soldier who shot WM. N. BROWN, proprietor of the Pewter Mug, a few weeks since, will have his trial at the present term of the Court of Sessions, which convenes on Monday next. H. L. CLINTON, Esq., will act as his counsel. Since the homicide NIXON has been confined in the Tombs, where his deportment has been such as to secure the respect of the keepers and all with whom he has come in contact. He expresses great regret for the fatal result of the affray, which he says was unintentional, he having no design to kill Mr. BROWN, who was an entire stranger to him, but merely to protect himself against a renewal of what he says was an utterly unprovoked assault.

Among other prisoners at the Tombs who will probably be tried at the present term, are five or six of the July rioters, who are charged with murder in connection with the outrages perpetrated upon the colored people.

CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, the hero of the Walton and Mathews' murders, still remains at the Tombs, which has no long been his residence that it would seem to be a not unpleasant change for him to be taken out, if it were only to be hanged. His case still hangs fire in the Court of Appeals, where it is likely to remain until the prisoner dies a natural death. The Court have ordered a new argument on the motion for a new trial, the argument made in October having been either misunderstood, unappreciated or forgotten.

Riot at South Amboy.

South Amboy has had some excitement during this week. The laboring employes of the Camden and Amboy Railroad struck, marched through the streets with clubs, &c., and beat all who would not join them. They made brutes of themselves and are disentitled to any concessions by the Company. There are men enough to be had at the advanced prices the Company offers, and it is to be hoped that not one of the drunkee, ruffianly vagabonds who made a business of it, to assault respectable and unoffending citizens, will be again employed. The officers of the road should see to it that these fellows have no more work. They for a time were entire masters of the situation, there being no "locusts" at South Amboy to deter or punish them. They stopped all business on the road, delayed the trains, beat innocent men, and were numerous until Sheriff Cox, of New-Brunswick, arrived with a small force, when the mob were beaten, some arrested, and the balance dispersed. The mob was composed of the vilest and most cowardly material—drunken, debauched, vitalinous scum—who, until they were employed by the Road, never earned over fifty cents per day, and were set wild and insolent at the engagement of one hundred. Thieves encouraged these fellows; disorganizers were at the bottom of their movement. The Company owe it to the public to see that not one man engaged in the outrages has a day's work on the road again. Employes of higher grades have temporarily undertaken to discharge the interrupted duties, and they are well armed themselves, and are protected by a militia company from Trenton.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at half past 3 P. M., WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by JAMES LENNOX, FRANCIS HALL and PELETIAH PRATT, Esqs.

Rev. Dr. SPRING read the eleventh chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Four new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two were in Kansas, one in Missouri, and one in Ohio.

Communications were received from E. B. BENTLEY, Esq., Secretary of Virginia Bible Society, saying that the books granted to Federal prisoners in Richmond will be faithfully distributed, and in regard to the circulation of the Scriptures in Virginia; from Rev. LEVI THOMPSON, of North Carolina, asking 100,000 volumes for the North Carolina troops in the Confederate army, the application being recommended by Gov. VANCE, and other gentlemen of high character; from E. H. PORTER, Esq., President of the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Societies, asking books to supply Gen. BRAGG's army; from Rev. ATHENSE JOSE MARTINEZ, Texas, in regard to distribution of the Scriptures in New-Mexico; from Rev. R. HOLDEN, Bahia, stating some improvement in circulating the Scriptures in Brazil; from Rev. JAMES HICKEY and Mr. M. W. STARR, Jr., of Monterey, with encouraging statements from Mexico; from Rev. L. G. BLISS, Constantinople, with a pleasing account of Bible distribution on the Nile; from Rev. E. E. HALL, Florence, as to Bible work in Italy; from Rev. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, India, two letters giving account of a Bible tour in Hyderabad and on the Godavery River; from ANDREW MUIR, Esq., St. Petersburgh, in regard to final revision of the Revel-Esthonian Testament, and asking permission to print 20,000 on account of this Society; from Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Nynee Tal, sending his financial account, returning thanks for aid from this Society, sending the journal of the colporteur, and requesting books; from Rev. H. BALLANTINE, Ahmednugger, in regard to Bible work in that region, and asking authority to employ a colporteur in behalf of this Society, under supervision of the missionaries, which was granted.

Grants of books were made to the Freedman's Association, for Newbern, N. C.; to the American Seamen's Friend Society, Russian Testaments in Hono-

[illegible] to the Methodist [illegible] Conference [illegible] India) [illegible] Testaments; [illegible] grants for soldiers in Kentucky, 15,000 Testaments and twelve Bibles for the Christian Commission for Louisville, and 1,000 Bibles for hospitals in Nashville; books in Spanish, for Acapulco, Mexico; eight volumes for the Blind, with numerous smaller grants; 100,000 volumes were granted for troops and destitute persons in North Carolina; and 50,000 for supply of the Confederate army and others in the Southwest, and 300 Bibles for rebel prisoners at Point of Rocks, Maryland.

The entire number of volumes granted at this meeting was over 167,882.

A new agent was appointed to Western Kentucky and one for Mexico.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday evening, Prof. TILLMAN in the Chair, and Prof. GARVEY, Secretary.

During the hour devoted to miscellaneous subjects, a steam valve and cut-off was exhibited and examined, as was also a new fire-arm, the invention of a Connecticut gentleman. He claimed that it would outreach all infantry firing, and that it could be fired with great rapidity, and with perfect precision. The Association seemed to think that it had sufficient merit to examine into it, and it was, accordingly, with the cut-off, referred to a Committee.

An improved electro-magnetic machine was also exhibited, and called forth a brief but interesting discussion.

A paper was read upon our "Iron-clad Navy," which was ordered on file.

The regular subject for discussion—"Tinned-lined Lead Pipe"—being called, Mr. SHAW, of the firm of WILLARD & SHAW, of this City, read a highly interesting paper, giving the testimony of several eminent chemists as to the deleterious use of lead in pipes for conveying water or other liquids for the use of man. He also gave an interesting account of the improved manufacture, and exhibited specimens of the tinned-lined pipe, which were uniformly covered on the inside with ten per cent. of tin. The Association expressed their unanimous opinion that the use of the ordinary lead pipe was positively dangerous to health. Mr. SHAW was interrupted whilst giving a description of the chemical effects of the lead by several eminent scientists present, and who fully agreed with him, but desired to know the operation of making this improved tinned pipe.

Mr. SHAW explained by the aid of large drawings the *modus operandi*. He said the lead was formed into a hollow cylinder, having a space for the tin. By casting the lead around a large steel core, and when the lead became partially cool the core was removed and a smaller one substituted of the diameter of the inside of the pipe intended to be made, the space then remaining between this core, and the cylinder of lead was filled with pure block tin, and after setting a few moments, by the application of hydraulic pressure, the tin and lead were forced through a die upon the core, and as the lead always presses from the circumference to the centre, it always produces the pipe uniformly coated. In answer to a question he said that the tin could be put on to any desired thickness, but that they had found ten per cent. of tin to be sufficient to form a protecting coat to the lead, and, at the same time, give the pipe additional strength. In regard to price, he said that it could be furnished at the same price per rueing foot as the lead. As the members could not understand how pure tin, which is expensive, could be added to the lead pipe and still be furnished at the price of the lead, Mr. SHAW said that tin is just five times the strength of lead, and that where the "union" was formed between the tin and lead, it produced an alloy that was even stronger, and by that means they were enabled to make the pipe enough lighter or thinner by using this process, so that it brought the price per foot of each pipe precisely the same.

Profs. EVERETT, TILLMAN, GARNEY, Drs. RICHARDSON, PARMELEE, and several other scientific men expressed the opinion that it was a perfect method of effecting the object desired. Prof. GARVEY gave an amusing and interesting statement of his experience in introducing new articles to commerce, and to the use of workmen, who pay generally little attention to anything outside of a daily routine duty; and there were many ignorant men in all trades, and the plumbers were not to be excepted, who always thought improvements brought additional labor. But in this particular case the labor, to a certain extent, is reduced, and any man having sufficient knowledge to make a joint can, with certainty, make it with this improved tinned pipe, and he was of opinion that its introduction would be exceedingley rapid. On motion, the "Chemistry of Lead Pipe" was referred to three of her eminent chemists to report upon next Thursday evening, when the same subject is to be continued, in connection with the "Bursting of Guns," which latter discussion will be of peculiar interest.

The Polytechnic Institution is the only scientific debating Society in this City. It is open to the public, free, and many of our most learned and scientific citizens attend regularly, and participate in the various discussions. All inventors having improvements to show, and willing to subject them to the test of unbiassed, but severe criticism, will find an opportunity here.

Weekly Report of Emigrant Commissioners.

Number of Emigrants arrived to Nov. 25, 1863				144,121
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 2				2,398
Total				146,519
To same date in 1862				69,499
	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Number of inmates in Institution—Ward's Island	875	617	774	873
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863				$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 25				$306,943 46
Received since to Dec. 2, for commutation of passengers, &c.				7,570 15—314,513 81
Total				$332,258 39
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 25, 1863			$306,190 56—	
No. payments on Nov. 25				—306,190 56
Balance in bank				$26,067 83

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.—A glaring attempt to defraud a recruit out of $270 was laid before Mr. BLUNT, the Chairman of this Committee, yesterday. Complaint was made by the wife of an enlisted man that the broker who had induced her husband to enlist had given him only $30, after positively promising to give him the full County bounty of $300. The broker, named MALLOY, appeared and attempted to justify his conduct, but under the searching inquiries put by Mr. BLUNT, he prevaricated and finally stultified himself. Mr. BLUNT quickly gave him the alternative of paying the balance of $270, due to the wife of the cheated recruit, or of not being allowed to transact business any further with the Committee. The latter condition involved the possibility of a suit against the broker by the wife of his victim. The broker speedily made up his mind to refund the money he had wrongfully withheld, and with considerable perturbation paid it over to the complainant. Mr. BLUNT is fully determined that no recruit shall be wronged of a cent, if he can help it.

WOMAN'S INFIRMARY ASSOCIATION.—This is the title of a new charitable society just organized in this City, the objects of which, as stated in the act of incorporation, are "to establish and carry on an Infirmary or Hospital for Women, to treat them for, and aim to cure of, diseases peculiar to women." The Association was incorporated in October last, and a Committee has been appointed, with Dr. J. W. MITCHELL as chairman, to procure subscriptions for the permanent establishment and maintenance of the Institution. Among the Directors of the Institution are Ex-Judge EDMONDS, Benj. F. PINCKNEY, Charles F. PINCKNEY, D. D. SMITH, GODFREY W. LEAKE, and others. It is proposed to locate the building on Washington Heights, north of the Central Park. The Institution is to be under the control of the Homeopathists, and the treatment will be in accordance with that school of practice. There is plenty of room for a benevolent institution of this kind, and the followers of HAHNEMANN are sufficiently numerous in this community to warrant the enterprise.

AN OLD DODGE REVIVED.—On Wednesday evening last, about half-past six o'clock, an adroit theft was committed at No. 45 East Twenty-eighth-street, by means of the old dodge of a "latter." While the family of Mr. H. H. RICE were down stairs at dinner, the bell rang, and upon the servant's opening the door, a young man presented himself with a note addressed to that gentleman's wife, saying that he desired an answer. The servant not suspecting anything wrong, took the note to her mistress, leaving the bearer warming himself over the register in the hall. Upon her return, she found that he had decamped, taking with him an overcoat and a cap which were hanging on the hat stand. It being dark at the time, no trace of him could be discovered. The letter, on opening it, contained nothing but a blank sheet of note paper.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—Although the report of the Resident Physician at Castle Gardan has not yet been made, still the sum total of the arrival of emigrants from Jan. 1 to the 30th of November ult., has been ascertained to be over 150,000—an increase of more than two-thirds over the same period last year. In the month of November, 12,521 emigrants were registered at Castle Garden—an excess of more than 200 over the arrivals of any previous month of the year. The duties of the officials at Castle Garden are necessarily very arduous, many of them working sixteen hours a day. Officer KEANE and Assistant RECHE, who are always found at their posts, never weary in their vigilance and attention to duty, and are valuable officials.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—The Club-house of this organization has just been erected, and is quite an ornament to the Park and the Conservatory Pond, the name of the sheet of water which the Commissioners have set apart for the use of this association. The Club now numbers about 200 members, and has appropriated $1,000 for the expenses of the coming season. As soon as His Majesty Jack Frost congeals the ice to a sufficient thickness to allow skating on all the Park ponds, the New-

[illegible] their new [illegible] Club was held last evening, at the Cooper Institute, at which there was a large attendance.

THISTLE BALL.—The thirty-second annual ball of the Thistle Benevolent Association takes place at the City Assembly Rooms on the evening of Thursday, the 10th. The purpose of the Association is the relief of the widows and orphans, irrespective of country or creed, the only scrutiny exercised being that necessary to prove them reputable and deserving. Much good has been done by the Association, and the ball should be made a success, as the funds go to the benevolent purpose mentioned. The tickets are one dollar.

TO ANITA GARIBALDI.—The Society "D'Unione E Fratellanza Italiana," of this City, have resolved to make an earnest effort to raise the necessary means for erecting a monument which, both by its gigantic dimensions and the excellence of its execution, will be a worthy tribute to the memory of the noble woman and heroine. In Italy, as in New-York, the proposition has met with great favor; and here an organized plan for securing contributions has been perfected. The Italians of the City make their appeal to those of all countries to unite with them.

PRACTICAL THANKSGIVING.—At the monthly meeting of the U. S. Christian Commission, held at their rooms on the 30th ult., the Treasurer, Jas. M. BROWN, Esq., stated that Thanksgiving collections had already been received from thirty-two churches, amounting in the aggregate to about $4,000. This amount has since been swelled to $6,500, received by the New-York branch alone, whose field of supply is limited to the States of New-York, Connecticut and the eastern half of New-Jersey.

THE STARVING SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND.—The Sanitary Commission propose a course of five popular lectures to be delivered at Cooper Institute, the first next Wednesday evening, and two each week, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of our starving soldiers at Richmond. Such a purpose appeals at once to the heart, and will elicit, undoubtedly, a most liberal response.

DROWNED.—A peddler named BARNARD ZITSCHER was drowned, yesterday afternoon, at Pier No. 7, North River. Deceased was intoxicated at the time he fell into the water. Every effort was made by several bystanders to rescue the drowning man, but to no purpose.

THE DUNDERBERG.—This famous ram, which is being built at W. H. Webb's ship-yard, at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, is rapidly approaching completion. The iron plates intended for the armor of the vessel have been delivered, and will soon be riveted on the ship's sides.

BEQUEST FOR A NEW HOSPITAL.—Mr. JAMES H. ROOSEVELT, who died in this City last week has devised his entire estate, nearly half a million of dollars, "for the establishment in the City of New-York of an hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons, and for its permanent endowment."

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—A number of paintings, from the studio of W. G. BOARDMAN, are now exhibiting at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. They will be sold at auction, and are a collection from which a valuable selection could be made.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBERIES.—A large number of robberies have of late been perpetrated in East Brooklyn, and considerable property stolen from houses temporarily unoccupied. It is known that these thefts are perpetrated by young men and boys, a number of whom have frequently been arrested by the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, but in consequence of the youth of some of them, and the alleged respectability of the parents of others, the Justices discharged them with reprimands. They are no sooner let loose than more robberies are committed. They are again arrested, and the same farce is repeated by the Justices. At one time no less than seventeen of these fellows were arrested by Officers SQUIERS and CASE, after a search at three weeks. It was proven that they had robbed at least a dozen houses, but, after a few weeks' detention in jail, they were discharged. They are now again at work as busily as ever.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found at the foot of Van Brunt-street yesterday. He was about five feet in height, aged 30, apparently. Had brown hair, no whiskers, wore a black frock coat, black vest and pantaloons, low shoes, blue flannel shirt, light drawers, short over-shirt, three pearl buttons in front, silk cravat; a carpenter's rule in the pocket, three car tickets, knife, comb, and fourteen cents; also a briar-wood pipe. Deceased had been in the water 10 or 12 days. Coroner NORRIS took charge of the body, and had it conveyed to the Dead-house for identification.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A meeting of ladies of Brooklyn was held at the Packer Institute yesterday morning, called by the Women's Relief Association of this city, for the purpose of inaugurating measures for the holding of a Fair in Brooklyn, in conjunction with the great Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Addresses were made by Mr. JOHNSON and Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, and resolutions were adopted to appoint Committees from each Church, with instructions to aid in carrying out the objects contemplated.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting was more brisk yesterday than any day previous since Gen. SPINOLA's headquarters were opened. Twenty-four men were enlisted up to 2 o'clock, and after that hour eight more were secured. The first lot—among whom were eight colored men—were sent to Riker's Island. The others will be detained until this afternoon. The highest day's business heretofore was 23 recruits.

THE STREET LAMPS.—A large number of the street lamps are broken and never lighted, whether the moon shines or not. Two lamps were lighted in Washington Park on Thursday night, whereas about thirty should shine forth. The lamps are in a disordered state all about the city. The streets are too same.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Troy, N. Y., were in circulation yesterday, in Brooklyn.

Williamsburgh.

FATAL ACCIDENT—TWO MEN FATALLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the cellar of CHARNELLIN & Co., corner of Washington and Adams streets, caved in, burying two men beneath it. It was intended for the cellar of a brewery, and was 27 feet in depth. Strange to say, no side support had been afforded. The contracting mason, Mr. WM. ROUTH, residing at the corner of Graham-avenue and Meserole-street, was buried, and when taken out from the ruins life was found to be extinct. He leaves a wife and children. Mr. ROUTH had been at work only half an hour at the time of the accident. GEO. WINSELL, a laborer, was so seriously injured about the head and breast that it was thought last night he would die. He is 45 years of age, and resides at No. 162 Montrose-avenue. Coroner BARRETT will hold an inquest on the body of ROUTH this morning.

TAKING A "BOUNTY-JUMPER."—Officers DALY and COCHAN, of the Second Congressional District Force, have arrested a notorious "bounty-jumper," named CORNELIUS VANPLANCA, of Canarsie, L. I., who had realized some $1,600 by enlisting himself in different regiments. He began in the Sixteenth Heavy Artillery, at Albany—got into Spinola's Brigade—on board the *North Carolina*, and finally, into the Marine corps of the Navy-yard. He owned the charges against him, when secured, and was taken to Governor's Island. The same officers are now on the track of others.

EXEMPTIONS.—Persons entitled to exemption in the Second Congressional District, Brooklyn, from alienage, non-residence, unsuitable age, or physical disability, can now present themselves at No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh. Their cases will there be heard, and exemption certificates immediately granted to those entitled to them.

The Case of Commissioner Lamont.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday there appears a card bearing the signature of Commissioner LAMONT, embodying charges which he states that he has preferred against Capt. J. W. FARR. One of them is as follows:

CHARGE 2—*Receiving, entertaining and employing a deserter, in violation of 22d Article of War.—Specification*—That Capt. JAMES W. FARR, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth (6th) Congressional District of the State of New-York, did knowingly receive, entertain and employ Private REUBEN ANDERSON, a deserter from the Eighty-third (83d) New-York Volunteers, as a special officer in his (Capt. FARR's) office, knowing him at the time to be a deserter, and, subsequently, the said Private ANDERSON, Eighty-third regiment New-York Volunteers, having been arrested as a deserter and confined in the Park Barracks in New-York City, that Capt. JAMES W. FARR did manage to obtain Private REUBEN ANDERSON's release from thence, and had him turned over to his custody; and that Capt. JAMES W. FARR did again employ Private REUBEN ANDERSON as a special officer in his office, and continues to employ him, in strict violation of the Twenty-second Article of War.

All this in the City of New-York, on or about the 3d day of August, 1863.

Will you allow me to say in reply, that so far from being a deserter, I was regularly discharged from the Eighty-third regiment, New-York State Volunteers, by Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, on June 14, 1861, for physical disability, as the papers now in my possession show,

REUBEN T. ANDERSON,
Special Officer Sixth District.

[illegible] NEW BOOKS.

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS. History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans and a sketch of the previous career of the General. Civil and Military. By JAMES PARTON, author of the "Life of Andrew Jackson," &c. 12mo. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

The remarkable series of occurrences detailed in this portly and beautifully executed volume, is yet too little removed from us by time, and still too closely connected with the hot and angry passions of political partisanship, to be susceptible of purely literary, or indeed of scientific historical treatment. All we can do is to bear witness to the zeal, industry and intelligence displayed by Mr. PARTON in the fulfillment of his task. Based on the most authentic documentary sources, and fortified at every step by copies of the original papers supplied to him by the great actors in the scene, the author has enjoyed for his book the advantage of unreserved personal intercourse with Gen. BUTLER and his military staff. All practicable sources of information were thrown open to him, with the sole stipulation that a faithful, honest, and not an apologetic use should be made of them, and it will therefore surprise no one acquainted with Mr. PARTON'S previous writings, to be told that he has produced a work perfectly exhaustive of the subject in hand. He commences with the youth of his hero, Gen. BUTLER, whose professional career is briefly and pleasantly sketched, until the day when the sword and the camp superseded the pen and the court-house. The military narrative then begins, and details with minuteness the events of Gen. BUTLER'S career, from his leaving Boston at the head of the Massachusetts regiments, until the successful attack on the Mississippi forts placed New-Orleans at his command, and afforded an opportunity for the display of administrative talent more momentous than the world has often seen. How the exigency was fully met, and how quickly it was proved that "the right man was in the right place," the world knows, every page of the book tells, with a particularity that rarely trespasses on good taste, through a constant stream of laudation. The author has been anxious to preserve as much as possible, the writings of Gen. BUTLER, who is placed by him in a classification that will not meet with universal consent as chief among "the three great writers of the war, Gen. BUTLER, President LINCOLN, and Mr. WILKES, of the *Spirit of the Times!*" They are fine specimens of nervous English, hitting at once the point aimed at, and entirely free from the prolixity often attributed to legal papers and writers. As materials for the future Macauley or Bancroft who shall, about A. D. 1950, produce the classic "History of the Great Rebellion," Mr. PARTON'S book will be invaluable, his natural bias as a hero-worshiper being allowed for, and far more than counterbalanced by his laborious and labora for the discovery of historical truth. The book is illustrated by a fine steel portrait of Gen. BUTLER, and military maps and plans. Its general effect is creditable to both author and publisher.

MARY LYNDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady EMILY PONSONBY, author of "The Discipline of Life," "Kathleen and her Sister." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Lady PONSONBY is comparatively, with many other titled novelists, unknown to the American public. The great Irish Whig family to which she belongs, ramifies so widely that it is impossible, even by the aid of the tell-tale Peerages, to ascertain her individuality among a crowd of namesakes. Whether a young authoress or not, she writes with facility and assured ease, and *Mary Lyndsay* may be recommended as a good average story of domestic life among the upper middle classes of English society. The interest of the plot turns upon the evils of enforced marriage from mercenary considerations, in obedience to parental will, and the impossibility of redeeming a false step of this nature, by which the fair promise of a life is blighted, until the soothing influences of time and the active exercise of the kindly affections lend through sorrow to peace and thankfulness. The characters are well discriminated, and the dialogues sprightly with feminine shrewdness.

THE GREAT STONE BOOK OF NATURE. By DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M. A., &c., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 12mo. Philadelphia: GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Foremost among living geologists is the distinguished author of this book. Selected to fill the chair of geology in King's College, London, as successor to Prof. PHILLIPS, he is known by his successful teaching, his numerous published works on the science, and his extensive personal researches in most portions of the globe, undertaken for the development of their mineral riches. When men of this class write elementary books we receive them with a confidence proportioned to their established renown, and Mr. CHILDS has undoubtedly done good service to the cause of science by introducing Prof. ANSTED'S work to a wider circle of readers through the medium of his very handsome reprint, superior as it is in getting up to the original edition. Novelty of treatment distinguishes it from other introductory treatises on geology. It starts with the idea that the familiar phrase, "*The Book of Nature*," understates the truth, that nature is in reality an immense *Library* for tireless study, composed of many books, of which every department of knowledge, large or small, is a separate volume. Foremost among them is "the book that teaches us the structure and composition of the earth we live in; the history of its gradual progress, and the inhabitants it has had from time to time; in a word, The Stone Book—the leaves are the various and successive layers of earth and rock that make up the whole solid mass, laid bare, occasionally, in the cliff and the quarry, but generally concealed beneath the soil and trodden negligently under foot; its pictures are the picturesque remains of its former inhabitants now long passed away. *The Stone Book* is the science of geology." This passage will serve as a key to the author's method. Carrying out this metaphor and illustrating it with abundant learning, he traverses with the student the whole field of geological survey, explaining for his instruction the character of the great book—hieroglyphics, indeed, to the uninitiated, but pregnant with light and meaning when interpreted by science. A bare enumeration of the topics discussed would more than fill one of our columns. Next to the writings of HUGH MILLER, perhaps, no work has appeared so well adapted to excite an interest in the wonders that lie around us, and it has the advantage over them of being a systematic work, where every subject occupies its proper place in subordination to the whole. The illustrations are finely executed, and we predict a warm reception for the *Great Stone Book*.

THE THOUGHTS OF THE EMPEROR, M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS. Translated by GEORGE LONG. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Prof. LONG has done good service by his revival of one of the choicest remains of antiquity. Its fate has been capricious. Preserved to us in a single manuscript, without title, and its history quite unknown, internal evidence has always stamped its genuineness, and at the revival of [illegible] learning, when the study of ancient philosophy attracted men of letters, it was prized with an eagerness that contrasts strongly with the later neglect it experienced. In England alone, within the fifty years between 1534 and 1587, there were *fourteen editions* of a version made from the French by Lord BERNERS, the translator of FROISSART. Five or six other translations in the same language have appeared in repeated editions, all imperfectly presenting the original, but up to the present time none within the last seventy years, showing the remarkable falling off in the English mind of the taste for speculative reading. Critics of all countries have labored in the elucidation of the Emperor's text, the classic edition still being that by THOMAS GATAKER, the friend of MILTON and SELDEN, first published in 1652. Mr. LONG'S fitness for his task is guaranteed by the works which have caused him to rank among the first scholars of the day. He says simply, "I made this translation for my own use, because I found it was worth the labor. It may be useful to others, also, and at last I have determined to print it, though, as the original is both very difficult to understand, and still more difficult to translate, it is not possible that I have always avoided error." The version is completed by a life of ANTONINUS, a sketch of his philosophy, and a glossarial index of the Greek philosophical terms employed by him. The value of the book is twofold—derived from the personal character of its author, or viewed as an exposition of the stoic philosophy carried to its highest term. MARCUS ANTONINUS, as a man and Emperor, has been for fifteen hundred years before the world, and, in the words of Prof. LONG, "We have not had one like him since." Embracing the system of the stoics from conviction at the age of twelve years, "his life was the noblest commentary on the principles of ZENO. He was severe to himself, indulgent to the imperfection of others, just and beneficent to all mankind. Were he detested as the disgrace and calamity of human nature. His memory was revered by a grateful posterity, and a century after his death many persons preserved the image of MARCUS ANTONINUS among their household gods." Such is the testimony borne to one who truly exemplified in every action of life,

"A soul supreme, in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death."

The process by which this character was formed in the midst of war, pestilence, conspiracy, general corruption and the weight of an unwieldly empire, are expounded in the Emperor's thoughts or reflections, written down from time to time, and intended, possibly, for no eye but his own, and must be sought there. It is sufficient to say that his reason satisfied him of the existence of God, and showed him the universe as administered wisely by his Providence. His ethical system was summed up in the principle that man should live conformably to nature, with a man's own nature and that of the universe. His moral philosophy was not a feeble, narrow system, which teaches a man to look directly to his own happiness, but rather to accept it as the natural consequence of the practice of the four chief virtues, Wisdom, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

SOUNDINGS FROM THE ATLANTIC. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. 12mo. Boston. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Each of these collected papers in its turn was a pearl oyster in the bed of the *Atlantic*, to follow out the metaphor of their title, and now, when grouped in one carcanet, they shine not less brightly than when their single radiance illuminated their particular sphere. A simple enumeration will be sufficient to recall the reader's pleasure in perusing them: "My Hunt after the Captain," "Sun Painting and Sun Sculpture," "The Human Wheel," "The Autocrat's Landlady," "The Great Instrument," and six other articles, make up the volume. It is produced in uniform style with the other works of Dr. HOLMES, and will be most acceptable to those who "would lose no drop of the immortal man."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

What is Going On in the Literary World—Books and Authors.

—Miss WARNER'S new work gives little clue, by its title, *The Old Helmet*, to its nature or character, though something of a less peaceful and domestic description than *Queechy*, or *The Wide, Wide World*, seems implied. From the present difficulty in manufacturing books, through the over-demand on the energies of paper-makers, printers and binders, it is almost impossible to fix, with precision, the time of publication of a work for which the orders are large and constantly coming in, as in this case; but Messrs. CASTLES hope to issue *The Old Helmet*, in the beginning of December. Messrs. NISBIT & Co. are the London publishers of the work, and a Liepsic edition will also appear simultaneously.

—Much comment has been excited in literary circles by the treatment Mr. IRVING'S life of his uncle, WASHINGTON IRVING, has received from the London publisher, BENTLEY. Though professing to be the original work, as issued in America, in the third volume of the London edition are interpolated two chapters, containing in eighty-one pages the details of an attachment he formed to an English lady, a Miss FOSTER, (rather late in life,) ending in an offer of marriage, with the private letters relating to the transaction. The indelicacy of the affair is remarkable, as the chapters are furnished by the lady herself and her sister; though the family, who were known friends of WASHINGTON IRVING, had been applied to by the editor for materials to be used in the biography. This tampering with a classic work is altogether unjustifiable, and the author intends to show in the forthcoming fourth and last volume that the whole story is based on a very slight foundation, and that the importance thus given to it may be regarded as a bookseller's job.

—Those who have read that unique book, *London Labor and London Poor*, by HENRY MAYHEW, have wondered at the author's long silence; but it seems he has transferred his remarkable power of observation to another country, as Messrs. ALLAN & Co. announce for immediate publication by him, *German Life and Manners*, as seen in Saxony at the present day, with an account of Village Life, Town Life, Fashionable Life, Domestic Life, Married Life, School and University Life, &c., of Germany at the present time. Illustrated with songs and plates of the student customs of Jena. A picture unequaled for minuteness and verisimilitude, may no doubt be looked for. A slighter and sketchier work, *Social Life in Munich*, by EDWARD WILDENBRUCH, a grandson of WILBERFORCE and nephew of the Bishop of Oxford, has lately appeared, and pleasantly relates the external phenomena of society and art at the Bavarian Capital.

—The collected edition of THEODORE PARKER'S works has reached its fourth volume in England, but for some unexplained reason the American issue, long since advertised, has not yet been commenced. The English edition is superintended by Miss FRANCIS COBBE, authoress of a work of some moment, *Intuitive Morals*. *The Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker*, by Rev. JOHN WEISS, of Boston, will appear simultaneously from the house of Messrs. APPLETON and Messrs LONGMAN, of New-York and London.

—A new book, by HENRY MORFORD, called *The Days of Shoddy* is about to be published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. Its title indicates the general topics with which it deals. It is a tale of the times, written by a spirited, fluent and graphic writer, whose former writings of the same general character have been very favorably received by the public.

FINE ARTS.

At SCHAUS'S gallery, Broadway, will be found a picture by GEORGE INNES, which claims attention as much from the pretentious manner in which its merits are set forth [in an accompanying pamphlet, as from its intrinsic excellence. It is a landscape painted on a canvass some twelve feet long. It is called the "Sign of Promise." This title, we suppose, refers especially to a shabbily painted rainbow, which spans a dark mass of retiring rain-clouds. The pamphlet, which seems intended to forestall the observer's impression, says: "That the public taste in art has been led to desire what *is called* the real in landscape—that is to say, the local and particular,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Charleston not Taken—Where the Blame Belongs—Treatment of the Colored Troops.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

Charleston is not yet taken, and no one can be more fully aware of that fact than the public. This ominous pause in the operations before Charleston has continued too long to escape notice and censure from Northern minds, and it may possibly be that blame is attached to a quarter where it does not belong.

In judging of this matter, the people should take a calm, dispassionate view of the progress of the siege from the very commencement, not overlooking the original plan of operations, as conceived and agreed to by the authorities now here and those at Washington. It is not necessary in this place to give in detail the plans alluded to. The whole subject has been thoroughly discussed by numerous correspondents, and particularly by an able contributor to a late number of the *Army and Navy Journal*. It is well understood and acknowledged that Gen. GILLMORE came here to execute a preconcerted plan, which, in brief, comprised—first, the descent upon Morris Island; second, the reduction of Wagner and Gregg; third, the demolition of Sumter; fourth, the passage of the monitors into the inner harbor and up to the City of Charleston, removing the obstructions as they went up.

No reasonable person will contend that GILLMORE has not accomplished all that was required of him. As to DAHLGREN he has not fulfilled all that was expected of him, to be sure, but then it may possibly be the case that the monitors have failed him, and he does not desire to risk another general engagement with the means he has at his disposal. I do not say the public should or should not hasp blame upon individuals connected with the matter, but I do say, if it is determined to censure any one, let the odium fall in the right place. The people are competent, with the facts before them, to decide the question for themselves. The impression exists here that the navy has wofully failed to do its duty.

As to the statements which appeared in the *Evening Post* of the 17th inst., to the effect that the colored troops in this Department are used for menial services, I will say there is not the least evidence here to substantiate them. It has been the aim of GILLMORE to put the colored troops on the same footing with the white troops, and that has been the policy pursued during my whole stay with the army—which is now nearly five months. I have made direct inquiries at the proper sources, that is, the offices of the colored troops, and have not in one single instance elicited a reply inimical to the conduct of Gen. GILLMORE. The commander of a colored brigade has written a long letter to Gen. GILLMORE, in which he expresses both surprise and indignation at the article referred to in the *Post*. I know the sentiments of this commander, and am fully persuaded that he would not hesitate a moment to exert his influence to correct any abuse he supposed was being inflicted upon the colored troops. He explicitly states in his communication that his troops are not used for menial services.

Orders protecting those troops from abuse and directing that they shall receive the same treatment and the same amount of instruction and drill as the white troops are in force here. The following are the orders referred to. I give but one section of Orders No. 77, the remaining section treating on an entirely different subject:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105. 1. The Major-General Commanding has heretofore had occasion to rebuke officers of this command for imposing improper labors upon colored troops. He is now informed that the abuses sought to be corrected, still exist. Attention is called to General Order No. 77, current series, from these Headquarters, and commanding officers are enjoined to see to its strict enforcement. Colored troops will not be required to perform any labor which is not shared by the white troops, but will receive in all respects the same treatment, and be allowed the same opportunities for drill and instruction.

2. Hereafter, enlisted men belonging to light batteries will not be detailed for any duty whatever outside their Companies. All such men at present on duty as clerks and orderlies, will be at once relieved and returned to their respective Companies.

3. General Orders No. 99, current series from these Headquarters, is hereby countermanded.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: ISRAEL R. SEALY, Captain Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.—I. It has come to the knowledge of the Brigadier-General Commanding that detachments of colored troops, detailed for fatigue duty, have been employed in one instance at least, to prepare camps and perform menial duty for white troops. Such use of these details is unauthorized and improper, and is hereafter expressly prohibited. Commanding officers of colored regiments are directed to report promptly, to these Headquarters, any violations of this order which may come to their knowledge.

* * * * *

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: ISRAEL R. SEALY, Captain Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Acting Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Perhaps I have already occupied more space than was actually required to place the true position of affairs in this Department before the public. I have only to add that the subject seems to be one of growing importance at the North, and justice demands that innocent parties should not be visited with undeserved censure.

A PRESS BANQUET.

On Thanksgiving evening a magnificent banquet was given by the representatives of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, to a number of their military friends. The affair came off at the Masonic Hall, and was pronounced by the guests present to be the most complete and excellent of any similar gathering that has taken place in the Department. Among the distinguished officers on the occasion were Gen. VODGES, Gen. FOSTER, Provost-Marshal-General HALL, Col. FARRELL, Col. LITTLEFIELD, Lieut.-Col. MCCONIHA, Maj. ASAAT, and numerous others, making a party of forty persons. The head of the table was occupied by Mr. O. G. SAWYER, of the *Herald*. Before commencing the festivities, letters received from Gens. GILLMORE and TERRY excusing themselves for not attending, the former in consequence of illness, the latter on account of important duties at the front, were read. In the course of the evening toasts were given and responded to, and speeches made. A band of stringmusic, consisting of seven pieces, was kindly furnished by Mr. INGALLS, leader of the Post Band. The wines and other luxuries were obtained from on board the *Arago*, at Hilton Head. The hall was beautifully decorated with festoons of holly, magnolia and palmetto, under the supervision of Lieut. D. C. BROWN, Quartermaster of the Volunteer Engineer regiment.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that the hall itself was designed by Lieut. BROWN, and constructed under his personal management. It would be difficult for any one who had not seen the structure to believe that a tent could be so attractively ornamented with the limited material at hand. The proceedings closed at a reasonable hour, and every one departed to quarters highly pleased at the success of the banquet. The reader will gain a good idea of the appearance of the hall by referring to *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the next number of which will contain an admirable sketch from the pencil of the talented artist Mr. W. T. CRANE.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Yesterday the Marine corps, commanded by Lieut.-Col. REYNOLDS, was visited by Admiral DAHLGREN, and reviewed by him. A dinner was given by the officers, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The efficiency and discipline of the corps is now well known to require any extended panegyric here. They leave for New-York in the steamer *Massachusetts* next Tuesday. The camping ground, with the tents remaining, will be occupied by some other troops, and the regiment that goes it may congratulate itself upon its good luck, for, without any exception, the Marine corps camp is the most perfect in every respect of any I have ever seen. The hospitalities received by those who have visited the grounds will be long remembered. Success and glory attend the departure of this gallant command.

Among the late arrivals to this island is Lieut. WM. E. HALL, son of Provost-Marshal-General HALL, and Aide-de-Camp to Gen. TERRY, Chief of Gen. GILLMORE'S Staff.

WILIT.

FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1863.

Gen. BUTLER, with a portion of his Staff, left yesterday for the North Carolina section of his Department. The General is displaying his wonted activity, and a very important movement of troops is now going on.

Brig.-Gen. EDWARD A. WILD, commanding the colored troops in this Department, arrived a few days ago from Folly Island, S. C., and has established his headquarters in this city—singularly enough, in a building immediately opposite the residence of the late Dr. WRIGHT, whose family cannot look from their front windows without seeing the dusky guards pacing the sidewalk. His brigade at present consists of the First United States, from Maryland; the Fifth United States, from Ohio; the Tenth United States, raised here; the Second and Third North Carolina regiments, and detachments from the First North Carolina and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, which are stationed at Folly Island. The regiment from Ohio arrived here yesterday via Baltimore. It was recruited near Columbus. These regiments are all encamped in the vicinity of Portsmouth. A portion of the troops, stationed here some months ago, have been employed in the construction of a series of fortifications constituting the interior line of defence. All the colored troops now raising in Maryland will be sent to this point, as a central station, for instruction and organization. The division, when completed, will be commanded by Gen. BIRNEY.

The record of Gen. WILD is a very honorable one. He was wounded twice at the battle of Fair Oaks, and at Antietam lost his left arm, which was shot off close to the shoulder by a cannon ball. He served in the Crimean war as a surgeon in the Turkish army. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the army as a Captain in the First Massachusetts, and subsequently became Colonel of the Thirty-fifth. He was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for distinguished military services, last Spring. He is a native of Brookline, Mass., and 38 years of age.

His Staff consists of the following officers:

Capt. WALTER H. WILD, A. D. C.
Capt. JAMES S. DUAYTON, Brigade Quartermaster.
1st Lieut. HIRAM W. ALLEN, Assistant Adj't-Gen.
Two vacancies remain to be filled.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Capt. THOMAS A. P. CHAMPLIN, late Commissary of Subsistence at this post, has been convicted by general Court-martial of embezzlement of Government property, and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States, and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him by the United States Government."

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF A NORFOLK MERCHANT.

Provost-Judge BALL, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, has sentenced JOHN J. WOODBRIDGE, a distinguished merchant in this city, charged with importing spirituous liquors into this Department without a permit from the Treasury Department or any officer authorized thereby, and in contravention of the order of the Commanding General of this Department, upon the schooner *Village Belle*, upon Nov. 13, 1863, and at various other times, to six months' hard labor at Fort Norfolk. Mr. WOODBRIDGE is a highly respected citizen, and the severity of this sentence has naturally gives rise to much comment.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Col. WILLIAM JOHNSON, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, having resigned on account of severe illness, Lieut.-Col. GEORGE M. GUION has been promoted to his place. Col. GUION has been in command of the regiment several months, and has now an enviable reputation as a skillful and efficient officer. He entered the service early in 1861, and passed through the Peninsular campaign as Captain in the Thirty-third, taking part in nearly every battle. Our victory at Williamsburgh was mainly due to a splendid charge of his regiment, under command of Gen. HANCOCK.

By the promotion of Lieut.-Col. GUION, the gallant Maj. MEANAY becomes the second officer of the regiment. He also passed through the Peninsular campaign as Captain in the Fifty-ninth New-York regiment of engineers, distinguishing himself on many trying occasions. He is now in command at Fort Norfolk, and enjoys a wide reputation in this Department as an accomplished officer and a perfect gentleman.

A SCHOOL OF WHALES.

A number of whales are now disporting themselves in Hampton Roads, and attract much attention. An immense school of mullets, miles in extent, accounts for their unusual presence here.

CAPTURE OF CAVALRY.

A squad of SPEAR'S cavalry, out on a foraging excursion, was gobbled up the other day by a rebel scouting party near Suffolk. Not a greyback had been seen in the vicinity for many weeks previously.

TEWKSBURY.

An Important Decision.

BANKS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 26.

On Monday last Judge PERKINS read an interesting opinion in the case of THE American Express Company vs. Dunlevy, Hall & Co., which had been appealed from the Marion Common Pleas. The Express Company was sued for failure to make proper demand and protest of a bill of exchange for $5,000, drawn in this city by R. A. DOUGLAS, indorsed by JAMES BLAKE and JAMES VANBLARICUM, and accepted, payable at No. 300 Broadway, New-York, by P. A. DOUGLAS. The 6th day of November, 1857, was the last day of grace, the notary to whom the Company intrusted the paper, made presentment on the 5th of November. No other presentment was made. The indorsers were, of course, released; the drawer and acceptor were insolvent. The Express Company insisted, that having put the bill in the hands of a notary for presentment and protest, the contract on their part was performed; for, the notary being a public officer, and his official attestation of the demand and protest being indispensable, all that the Company could be asked to do was to make a careful selection of a notary in good repute for attention and capacity; and this, in the case in hand, had been done.

The question was examined by Judge PERKINS, but not decided. He took the view of the case espoused by Judge RAY, and paid that gentleman the high compliment of quoting largely from the opinion he had delivered in the same case, on its trial in the Common Pleas. The ground was this: "Supposing it is necessary to call in a Notary, that officer is merely called upon to witness the act of demand and non-payment. He is not, in his *official* capacity, entitled to the control and custody of the paper, or its proceeds if paid. He may be employed for such purposes by the Bank or the agent who assumes the duty of collecting commercial paper, but that employment is wholly unofficial, and is for the convenience of the bank or other agent, and where these parties seek their convenience in such matters, they must accept the accompanying risks. The Express Company in this case, delivered the bill to the Notary on the day before its maturity, and thereby became bound for any negligence or default of the Notary. Judgment affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 4, 1863.

$15,600	U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C.	106⅜	
1,000	Treas. 7-10 ₱ ct. Notes		Oct & Ap. 106⅝
36,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	88	
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36¾	
3,000	E. 1st M. 8s	111	
3,000	Mich. S. & N. I.	109	
4,000	Chic. & N. W. 1, B.	95	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st		92⅜
3,000	do		93
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M		76
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	100	
18,000	Tol. & W. 2d M		86
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d		104
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th		84
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	
20,000	Amer. Gold		152⅜
80,000	do		152⅝
200	Canton Co.		32
200	Cumb. Coal Prf.		32⅜
300	do		32⅛
100	do		33
200	do	s10	32⅞
100	do	b30	33⅛
100	do	b20	33
100	do	s10	32⅞
100	do	s10	32⅝
200	do		32⅞
100	do	b10	33⅛
60	Quick. M. Co.		63⅛
225	do		63
60	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		29¾
200	Amer. Coal Co.		93⅛
200	Nic. Tran. Co.		2⅝
200	Pacific Mail		212
500	Mar. Min. Co.		3
600	do		32
200	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.		96⅜
100	do		96
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	132⅞
6	do		133⅛
400	do		132⅝
1180	do		132⅜
300	do		132⅛
500	do	s60	132⅜
600	do	s10	132⅜
100	do	s15	132⅛
100	do	s10	132⅛
200	do	s30	132
100	do	b30	133
100	do	b60	133
1200	Erie R.		105⅜
750	do		106⅜
100	do	b30	106⅜
50	do	s10	106⅝
2000	Huo. Riv. R. Scrip.		82
200	Harlem R.		92⅝
200	do		s30. 92⅞
1200	Reading R.		119
100	do		119½
1600	do		119¼
900	do		s30. 119
200	do		s10. 119
200	do		s30 119¼
500	do		s60. 119⅛
400	do		119⅜
800	do		b30. 119⅜
300	Mich. Cen. R.		124⅝
200	do		b20. 125
100	do		s10. 124⅜
12	M. S. & N. I. R.		78¾
100	do		b10 76⅞
500	do		78⅛
200	do		s10 78⅜
10	Panama R.		190
25	do		190½
2500	do		190¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.		117⅜
2300	do		117¾
100	do		117⅜
2200	Cleve. & Pitts		103⅜
200	do		103⅜
1200	do		103⅝
600	do		s10. 103⅜
500	Gal. & Chi. R.		107
100	do		106⅝
100	do		106⅞
100	do		106⅝
750	Clev. & Tol. R.		113
200	do		s30. 113¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		103⅜
650	do		103⅜
100	do		103
700	do		s30. 103⅛
50	do		b15. 103⅜
300	do		b10. 103¾
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		b30 52
600	Tol. & Wab R.		46
100	do		45⅞
400	do		45⅝
308	P., Ft. W. & C.		82
100	do		82⅛
400	do		82⅜
100	do		b10 82⅛
300	do		b10 82⅜
100	do		b10 82⅛
50	Alt. & T. H. R.		55
200	do		54⅜
50	do	s10	55⅛
2000	Hud. Riv. R. Scrip.		82
200	do		82⅝
1200	Chic. & R. I.		103⅛
200	do		s10. 103⅜
100	do		s10. 103⅛
100	Chic. & Alton Prf.		92
500	T. H. & Alt. P.	b60	78
500	do	b60	77⅜
200	do	b60	77
100	Canton Co.		32⅜
$10,000	Miss. & M. L. G. B		60

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The supply of money on the Market at 7 ₱ cent. is gradually on the increase. The demand from the Brokers to-day was not so active as earlier in the week. The Treasury is paying out the reserve of $50,000,000 legal tender currency, under the act of July 11, 1862, in substitution of the Deposits recently withdrawn. About ten millions have thus far been employed. The remainder will be paid out in the next few weeks if required for the easy and convenient working of the Department. The effect upon the Money Market of the recent fifty million negotiation with the Associated Banks of the great cities, was to reduce the line of Treasury Deposits, which stood at the maximum of one hundred millions, nearly one half. The act of July 11, 1862, which increased the authority to receive these Deposits from fifty to one hundred millions, wisely provided that if the excess over fifty millions should be drawn out, as it has been, the Secretary could add a corresponding amount to his active Legal Tender Circulation. This he will assuredly do, in place of entertaining or accepting of any proposition from the Associated Banks to make further advances upon his interest-bearing Legal Tender Notes. And for the sufficient reason that should such a negotiation be entered upon, and the effect upon the Money market prove the same as the last unfortunate apple of discord of this nature, he *would soon be deprived of the remainder of his temporary Deposits*. We do not believe that the great body of our City Bank officers desire to make further advances upon the Interest-bearing Notes of the Treasury, which, as Legal Tender for their face, can as well be paid out directly to the public and with more convenience to all parties, than to lodge them in bank to be periodically drawn against to the annoyance of the Money market. It is barely possible that some of these gentlemen would like to control the forthcoming one year issue of these Legal Tender Notes, *but there is no probability that the Secretary* will give them such a preference—particularly as the newly-established National Banks are solicitous to take a good share of the notes, to be held as their 25 ₱ cent. reserve, under the National Banking law, in place of ordinary greenbacks, which they are now compelled to hold.

The price of Gold was put up to 154 ₱ cent. last night, after our report went to press, under a speculative excitement for the rise. This morning the sales returned to 152⅞@152¼ ₱ cent., and fell off at one time to 152@151¾ ₱ cent. In the afternoon the price was 152½ again—the closing quotation at 4 o'clock yesterday. Bills on London, 166@167 ₱ cent.

The Share list opened dull at the early Board, and prices were partially lower on the Railways, while the miscellaneous stocks were comparatively steady. The transfers of the New-York Central closed for the annual election this afternoon. The contest for cash stock is now over, though it is said that considerable premiums are still being paid for the use of proxies on Wednesday next. The canvass between the Corning and the opposition interests excites much attention, and opinions differ widely as to the probable result. Erie Common shares, which have been heavily sold through the week, at from 104 to 106 ₱ cent., opened at 105½ at the First Board—the same as yesterday morning—and went up to 106 ₱ cent. at the Afternoon Board. The Western list steady in the forenoon, and disposed to firmness at the close of the Second Board.

At 4 o'clock the increasing ease in the supply of Money at 7 ₱ cent. was felt on the Street. Prices for the Railways and the general market were 1@2 ₱ cent. higher than in the forenoon. The price of Gold was also firmer, on the probable shipment of a million and a quarter by the Liverpool and Southampton steamers to-morrow. Bills on London are 167 ₱ cent. The following quotations were made in comparison with Thursday night. The telegraphic news by the *Scotia* some days ago of a quieter state of things in the English money market is confirmed by the mail delivered by the steamer this morning:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	152⅜	152⅞	Harlem Pref.	105	106
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	108⅜	Mich. Central	125	125
N. Y. Central	133	134⅛	Mich. Southern	79⅜	79⅝
Erie	106¼	106⅞	Mich. Guaran'd	134	136
Erie Preferred	101	101⅜	Illinois Cen.	119	119
Hudson	121⅜	123	Pittsburgh	104¾	105⅜
Pacific Mail	212	213	Fort Wayne	82⅜	83⅛
Harlem	93¼	93½	Rock Island	104	104⅝
Canton	32⅜	32⅝	Galena	107¾	108¼
Treas. Certs., new	98	98	Reading	120¾	121
Toledo	113	114	Quicksilver	63	63½
Northwest	46⅜	46⅝	Chicago and A	82	83½

The payments into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $744,600. The office now holds ten millions in Gold, with a daily gradual increase from Customs over the demands for Interest on the Public Debt. The amount of Legal Tender held this morning was about $7,300,000, and at Bank the amount was $20,400,000, or seven millions above the average required under the modified rule of the Clearing-house Committee. The amount in the Treasury will

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattan	140	People's	103
America	125	Nassau	105
Grocers'	100	Corn Exchange	107
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	100½
State of New-York	103	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	104	Atlantic	101
American Exchange	107	Imp. & Traders'	106¾
Bank of N. America	107	Park	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 8s, Real Est.	101	Illinois Cen. '76	118
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	At. & T. H. 2d pref.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65	102½	At. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	92⅜
Erie 1sts, '68	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
Erie seconds, '64	100	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie seconds, '79	113⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	106
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	106	New J. C. seconds	112
Har. seconds, '64	100⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Har. thirds, '68	100⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. 1sts, '82	128	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83¼
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	121	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Michigan S. seconds	104⅜		

Trade in Dry Goods was dull, and prices of most articles were tending downwards early in the week. With the subsequent rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, however, buyers were encouraged to purchase more freely of all desirable fabrics, at firmer and advancing prices. The market closes quite buoyantly, especially for domestic goods, the available supply of which is very moderate for the season. At auction, the offerings have not been attractive, and the sales passed off spiritless, in Philadelphia, according to the *North American* of this morning, "The Dry Goods market has been inactive this week, but closes with a better feeling and with more firmness on the part of holders, especially for Brown Cottons, which keep well sold up and firm. Bleached goods are steady, and Canton Flannels, Ticks, Checks and Stripes scarce and high. Prints remain unchanged. In Woolens there is a firmer feeling; and all good styles sell well, and for some kinds prices are better, and the stocks generally are much reduced.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 3 were $1,093,412, against $498,096 same week last year, and $195,020 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summery for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTRY.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	906	$336,883	339	$128,446	195		$56,127	
Mf. of Cot'n	314	89,932	136	42,502	183		44,970	
Mf. of Silk	188	141,184	33	56,762	20		19,313	
Mf. of Flax	1,362	211,446	270	43,166	189		28,760	
Miscellan's	1,498	48,167	161	3,324	63		10,595	
Total	4,348	$819,612	939	$273,800	653		$173,755	
		273,800					818,812	
Total entered		$1,093,412	Total marketed				$992,567	

Messrs. CHARNLEY & HATCH, private Bankers, whose newly constituted firm we announced some weeks ago, advertise in this paper that they have opened business in the late office of Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 34 Wall-street. The new house is one of substance in point of capital and long experience in practical banking in the neighboring cities of New-Haven and Brooklyn.

Among the passengers from Europe who returned home by the *Scotia* this morning is Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, of the Banking firm of A. BELMONT & Co.

The First National Bank in the City of Baltimore was organized on Wednesday. President, Hon. THOMAS SWANN; Directors, Thomas Swann, John Clark, Columbus O'Donnell, Johns Hopkins, Benjamin Deford, Wm. J. Albert, Wm. E. Hooper, Thomas Kelso and Horace Abbott. One million one hundred and ten thousand dollars have been subscribed.

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MOLLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. hold their regular auction sale of stocks, &c., to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The Reading Railroad Company announces a yearly dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable in common stock, on and after Dec. 1. A half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable in cash or common stock, has been declared on the preferred stock.

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, at a meeting of the Directors, at Syracuse on the 3d, declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable Feb. 20. The condition of the Company is most satisfactory. Road bed and equipment as good and all in the best order. Operating expenses have never exceeded 50 ₱ cent. of the earnings. After paying 7 ₱ dividends in the year the balance Sept. 30, the close of the fiscal year, was $43,000 in cash, equal to 9 ₱ cent. on the capital.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for the last two months and three weeks are:

	1863.	1862.
September	$95,969	$153,469
October	118,887	144,736
Total	$214,856	$298,205
		214 856
Increase for 1863		$83,349
First week, November	$28,858	$29,432
Second week, November	27,727	34,049
Third week, November	29,038	32,192
Total	$86,221	$95,674

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,516,531 57; including for Customs, $157,000; payments, $2,428,270 51; balance, $16,427,979 38.

Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Price Current, Dec. 2.

The receipts of hogs have been quite large, and this, with the decline in gold in the first part of the week, depressed prices somewhat, and also weakened the faith of some in the supposed great scarcity of pork, regarded necessary to justify the rates current for the article. On Saturday night the weather, which had been wet and mild, became cool, and on Sunday there was a hard frost with light snow, and this continued up to this close, and furnished excellent weather for pork-packing. Hogs are arriving rather slowly, farmers not seeming as anxious to hurry them to as had been supposed; but we may look for liberal receipts the coming two or three weeks. The course of the market during the weak has been as follows: Wednesday, the market opened steady and firm, but the demand was not pressing. The receipts were light, and drovers were firm as a general thing, but the news from New-York regarding the decline in gold, had rather a depressing influence on the market, though it could not be said that there was any change in prices. Light sold at $6 50@$6 75, and lots averaging 200 to 220 lbs., at $7@$7 20. Thursday was observed as a holiday, and the Exchange and business houses generally closed. Not much done in hogs, chiefly because there was but little inducement to operate in them. Friday, the market was flat, and a large number offering; $6 30@$7 25 was the whole range, and even at these rates the demand was light. Extra large would have brought $7 25. Drovers were not disposed to make such concessions as would induce packers to buy. The sales were but few. Saturday, the market was very dull and prices nominal. The receipts were large, and it was exceedingly difficult to give quotations approximating accuracy, but it seemed to be generally conceded that 200 lbs. averages could not have been sold, at the close, for over $6 75. The only sale we heard of was 700 head, averaging 240 lbs., at $7 25. Monday, the market opened flat, and there was a general pressure to sell in the forenoon, and but few buyers, but on 'Change the demand was rather better, the receipts not proving as large as had been expected. There was no change in prices, however, and the whole range must be called $6 25 to $7, $6 75 being the rate for hogs averaging 200 lbs. The receipts were hardly up to 5,000 head for the two days, estimating those driven in. After 'Change, the demand became quite brisk, and prices advanced 10c.@15c. Yesterday, the market opened brisk, and prices further advanced—hogs averaging 200 lbs. selling quite readily at $7. The market closed firm, and the demand good.

The receipts during the week and for the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

	Dec. 1, 1863.	Nov. 1, 1863.
By railway	34,165	103,303
By river	3,926	
From Kentucky	18,650	
Driven in	9,800	
Slaughtered at Pleasantville and Newton	6,400	
Total for week	71,922	
Previously reported	103,856	
Total this season	175,858	
Same time in 1862	220,667	
Same time in 1861	109,016	
Same time in 1860	152,338	
Same time in 1859	143,006	
Same time in 1858	231,142	
Same time in 1857	137,816	
Same time in 1856	183,373	
Same time in 1855	203,583	
Same time in 1854	134,738	

We have but little reliable data regarding the number packed at other leading places. At Indianapolis about 40,000 have been cut to date. The packing generally falls behind last season's to date, however, and there is a falling off in the weight of four to ten ₱cent., although the general condition of the hogs is better than had been expected. The state of the market at Chicago we give from a most reliable source in another column. In Provisions there has been but little done, and with the exception of a speculative purchase of 3,000 bbls. new Mess Pork, which was made at $18, part on Canada account, the business of the week was devoid of interest. The decline in Gold in the early part of the week caused buyers to withdraw, but holders are firm and generally confident, and there is but little pressure to sell. Lard has not been much inquired for, but is held firmly at 12c., though a few small lots sold at 11¾c. Old Lard is held at 11½@, new head and gut, 10¾c.

Old and New Tobacco Regions.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, referring to the old and new tobacco-growing regions, says:

"The old region seems to be bounded on the east and west by the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, on the south by about the line of 36° of north latitude, on the Nashville district, extending to the Ohio River, a distance in breadth of about 100 miles.

The Missouri crop is the only exception to this general view. Tobacco may and has long been successfully cultivated in all the Northern States, to a limited extent only, on account of the average low range of prices. The partial disaster from frost, (the damage, only partial, to tobacco, confined to lowland lands,) the present season, is an argument against the successful production of tobacco. It might, in the same sense, be applied to the future production of corn. To what extent this has been stimulated, and will be stimulated, in the last region, comprising the Free States, is a question to be solved by buyers and producers. A people who have shown their ability to supply the grain markets of the world at lower prices than any people have ever done, have not been behind in the culture of tobacco, at prices fully two hundred per cent. above the cost of production. The culture of Tobacco, the present season, has taken so wide a range that no usual crop statistics will not be obtained until it is thrown to bulk, when it will probably be shown that the crop of 1863, grown in the old and new regions, is the largest ever produced on this Continent. The Kentucky crop is estimated at fifty millions of pounds over any former year. It must be conceded that the present prices of Tobacco are based on Exchange. As like causes produce like effects, it may be useful at this time to refer to the effect produced on the Tobacco market by the general Bank suspension of 1837, which established, as now, a heavy rate of Exchange against this country. Tobacco then, as now, became the favorite medium of Exchange between this country and England. Prices run up to about present rates, which so far stimulated production that they suddenly declined to one dollar per hundred pounds for lugs, and about three cents for good tobacco. So great was the accumulation of stock that the market remained prostrate from 1840 to 1847—a fact familiar to thousands of operators. If by any act of Congress or from other causes Exchange is become equalized between this and England, a similar ravulsion in prices would immediately follow, as prices in England would be compelled to sympathize with prices on this side. Perhaps the most alarming feature to the American shipper is the heavy advance by the Bank of England in her rate of interest, which will doubtless be further advanced; and if found inadequate to check the export of gold from England a suspension of specie payments in Europe will follow, equalizing Exchange of itself, for there could be no premium on Exchange drawn against currency."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 83 bbls. Ashes, 22,512 bbls. Flour, 750 bbls. and 540 bags Corn Meal, 126,551 bushels Wheat, 848 bushels Corn, 180 bushels Rye, 48,549 bushels Barley, 13,358 bushels Oats, 2,634 pkgs. Provisions, 1,825 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at drooping prices, including Pots, at $5 50, and Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES WAX—Western Yellow is in request and is firm, at 49c.@50c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are salable and buoyant, including New Sheathing at 45c.@46c.; Yellow do., at 35c.; and Old do., at 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more inquired for, but at easier prices, holders offering their supplies more freely. Middlings, 78c.@80c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,600 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are inquired for and quite firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$37; Jamaica Logwood, $22@$23 50; St. Domingo do. at $23@$24; Honduras do. $33@$35 ₱ ton.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are quiet, including No. 1 Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Are salable and buoyant. Good to prime Live Geese, 62½c.@65c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—A brisk inquiry exists for the principal kinds, including Layer

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway) —EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES—MATINEE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT—THE SIBICEEN HEART—YANKEE LEGACY.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE IMPOSTOR—LITTLE SENTINEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE IRISH TIGER.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—OIL-PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—MUSICAL MATINEE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. LEE does not seem inclined to permit the Army of the Potomac to settle quietly down for the Winter in the location where Gen. MEADE has left it. On Thursday night, telegraphs our correspondent, an attempt was made by the enemy, in force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, to cross the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. The movement was detected, and the cavalry division under Gen. CUSTER turned them back in confusion. This incident gave rise to a rumor that the whole rebel army was advancing to offer battle, and Gen. MEADE made preparation for the emergency.

Respecting the movements of GRANT'S army, the telegraph still preserves silence. A dispatch dated yesterday at Chattanooga says that the weather is excellent, and the roads are in such good condition that the column of troops sent to relieve BURNSIDE have probably reached within striking distance of LONGSTREET. Refugees from Northern Georgia report that in all that region a reign of terror exists, and that the rebel authorities are conscripting males and everything else they require for their shattered troops. In obedience to the clamor for the removal of BRAGG, JEFF. DAVIS has displaced his favorite, and appointed Gen. HARDEE in his stead.

The news from Knoxville confirms the reported repulse of LONGSTREET, in the fight of Sunday last. A dispatch from Knoxville, from an official source, dated the 30th November, says everything was all right. A cavalry fight had occurred near Cumberland Gap between FOSTER'S and LONGSTREET'S cavalry. Our forces captured four guns.

Advices from Charleston Bar to Dec. 1, announce little change in the position of affairs. The bombardment of Fort Sumter had almost entirely ceased, as the work for all warlike purposes had been rendered unserviceable. Its west wall had been undermined by our fire and had fallen into the sea, and the rebels display no flag over the ruins. Gen. GILLMORE has turned his attention to the fortifications on Sullivan's Island, and with such effect that two of them are said to have been destroyed. Shells are also thrown into Charleston at the rate of twenty a day, and the inhabitants are said to have deserted all the buildings within range of our guns. A panic prevails among the people and the troops are scarcely a whit more courageous than the civilians at the prospect before them. They believe that Gen. GILLMORE'S operations will inevitably end in the capture of the city. Much destitution exists among the poor of Charleston and Savannah, and deaths from starvation have occurred. The rebels, with accustomed duplicity, took advantage of the respect which is everywhere paid by us to the hospital flag, to construct a strong battery behind the Moultrie House on Sullivan's Island, over which the signal of sickness was flying. A few days since they razed the hotel, and opened fire from the work which they had built under circumstances so dishonorable.

A band of guerrillas, whose depredations upon private property and repeated murder of our pickets at Wasbington, N. C., have long called for redress by the visitation of condign punishment upon the offenders, were dispersed on the 27th ult., by a force of cavalry, consisting of two companies of the Twelfth New-York regiment and one of the First North Carolina. Four of the guerrillas were killed, one of whom was a Lieutenant, and sixty-two were made prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

The greater portion of the President's Message is in type. On the reunion question it will be quite brief, and of very conservative tendency; in fact, the President declares that we have not yet arrived at that point in the progress of the war where so great a question can be clearly discussed. The message will not be as long as preceding ones.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the Canadian Government has been for some time engaged in considering the best way to protect our fellow-subjects against the insidious attempts of persons who may come there for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the American army. Proper officers have been sent along the lines to keep a watch upon the proceedings of any parson who may endeavor to make money by these practices, and to caution any residents who may be tempted to speculate in the business of procuring substitutes.

The notorious rebel guerrilla, FRANK GURLEY, charged with the murder of Brig.-Gen. ROBERT L. MCCOOK, is now in custody, and will be tried by a Military Commission, at Nashville, assembled by Gen. THOMAS for that purpose. Col. JOHN F. MILLER, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, is President.

The important case of J. W. LEE *vs.* the United States, is now on trial in Louisville, before Judge CATRON. In November, 1862, Brig.-Gen. SHACKELFORD seized $111,000 in gold, bank notes, Treasury notes, &c., in possession of Lee, upon the ground that it was going South, and was the property of one METCALFE, of Georgia. The United States claims that the money is forfeited, Gen. SHACKELFORD claims half as informer, and Surveyor COTTON claims a share. LEE claims a share in his own right, and the balance as the bailee of METCALFE.

The many friends of Col. FRANCIS M. ROTCH will be pained to learn that his death occurred very suddenly, at his residence in Morris, Otsego County, on the 28th ult. He was ill only three days, of congestion of the brain, and died at the early age of 41. Col. R. served in the Senate of this State during the sessions of 1860 and 1861, and was afterward employed by Gov. MORGAN in the military service. He was a gentleman of many sterling qualities, and his demise is a loss to the State and the country.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER had an enthusiastic reception in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. Gov. CURTIN made an eloquent welcoming address, and Mr. BEECHER entertained the immense audience for an hour and a half.

The Louisville *Journal* announces the passage of one thousand rebel prisoners through that city *en route* to Camp Douglas, and says more are on way.

A recent order from the War Department provides that all enlistments in the Regular army, under the last call of the President, shall apply on the quota of the districts in which the volunteers are obtained.

JOSEPH T. BRAMLETTE, son of the Governor of Kentucky, and member of the Kentucky Legislature from Adair County, has been appointed Colonel of the Twelfth regiment of Volunteers of that State.

Thirty slaveholders of Tennessee have sent resolutions up to Washington, expressing themselves in favor of emancipation in that State, without compensation.

Out of 1,800 persons drafted and examined in the Milwaukee District of Wisconsin, only 78 soldiers have been obtained. Almost every one pays the commutation of $300.

Hon. HORATIO BALLARD has been appointed Consul-General of Cuba, to reside at Havana.

The price of Gold left off yesterday 152¼ ₩ cent., as against 152½ the day before. Exchange on London, 167. The supply of Money is easier, at 7 ₩ cent. The Railway Stocks firm, and upward at the close of the day.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Desirable lots of Flour were firm, and of Wheat a shade dearer. Corn and Oats were rather cheaper. Cotton was more freely offered and purchased, at easier prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Leather, Fruit, Metals, Tallow, Whisky, Salt, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Provisions, at buoyant prices. Oils, Hemp, Seeds, Fish, Sugars and Skins were in moderate request. A fair business was reported in the freight line, with an upward tendency in rates.

The War as Regenerative of the South.

The war, as prosecuted against the rebels, is usually talked of as simply preservative of our Government and free institutions. Of course, that is its direct object, without which it would never have been waged. But there never was a great war yet, the *effect* of which was limited by its design. A great war is the greatest shock human society ever sustains; and it is sure to unlock agencies and causes, both material and moral, of tremendous force, which before were entirely unthought of, or, at all events, uncared for. Perhaps there may occasionally have been, in history, a barren and sterile war—a war which literally left a people *in statu quo ante bellum;* but if they have ever existed at all, they have been very rare. At all events, it is certain that throughout all modern history, war has ushered in every great step of national progress. Modern England was made what it is by the civil war which carried CHARLES I. to the scaffold; modern Germany by the thirty years' war of the seventeenth century; modern France by the civil and foreign wars of the French Revolution; and modern Italy by the internal wars which have taken place within the last fifteen years. It is impossible to name a nation in Europe, great or small, that has experienced a real regeneration but by the baptism of blood. And in Asia too, so far as there have been any important national changes, the sword has invariably opened the way for them. It was the bloody force of England that broke up the dreadful religious and civil despotisms that had held India down for centuries and ages. It was the same violence that has opened the gates of China to every redeeming influence. And it is that also which alone promises to make Japan fairly accessible to civilization and Christianity. It is not the war itself that regenerates—for that may spring from the most unjustifiable motives and be conducted in the most unwarrantable manner—but the regeneration comes from the agencies which the war necessarily takes with it, or draws in its train.

It is the special business of our Northern soldiers to compel the Southern people to submit to the Federal Constitution. They are accomplishing that business successfully and gloriously. But the very process necessarily carries with it other effects quite extraneous to any mere subjection to the Constitution. Our soldiers, in spite of themselves, are crusaders and propagandists. Every step they take in advance is an Anti-Slavery step, for the simple reason that military law accompanies them, and that law knows no such thing as Slavery. But more than that, their every word is Anti-Slavery. It is not possible that half a million free, intelligent men of the North, accustomed to all the effects and all the associations of free schools and free labor, should be transferred to the benighted and poverty-stricken regions where Slavery has reigned, and preserve silence upon the contrast. There is hardly a man of them, whose every word to a Southerner, whether he means it or not, is not an argument against Slavery. Nay, we might say that the very sight of the Union armies is a testimony against the institution. It is a notorious fact that few things are more surprising to the lower classes of the South—who constitute the great bulk of the population—than the rations which our soldiers are accustomed to receive. It is a revelation to them that wheat bread and fresh meat, and coffee, and sugar, and pepper and salt, and other such articles of food are commonly used at the North by men of all classes—that what they consider to be rare luxuries are there regarded as nothing more than the mere necessaries of life. This vast difference in the habits and enjoyments of daily life between the common people of the North and the South is forced upon the attention of the latter, wherever our armies go; and it cannot help starting earnest inquiry and new ideas. Nobody doubts that if a New-England or a Western State were transferred bodily to the South, so that every Southern man could be a personal witness of its material and mental advancement, it would form a practical argument against Slavery of infinitely more potency than all other arguments combined. But this same thing is in no small degree realized, when our hundreds of thousands of men are sent there from every Northern State, with all their high intelligence and all their notions of comfortable life. The non-slaveholders of the South, ignorant though they are, are not so deficient in natural sense as not to perceive this contrast, and not to know that there must be some strong reason for it. Nor, though they are dull enough in all their sensibilities, are they so apathetic as not to care for an improved condition, or not to contract a hatred of Slavery when they see that Slavery stands in the way of such improvement.

All these influences necessarily attend the prosecution of the war, and operate with constantly increasing force while the war is prolonged. They have combined to greatly weaken already, if not entirely destroy, the partiality of the common people of the South toward the institution throughout all those parts of the South which have been occupied by our armies; so that even if the war should cease to-morrow, and every Northern soldier be withdrawn, it is doubtful whether any effort of the slaveholders to reestablish their social system would succeed. But it is certain that the war will not cease to-morrow. The slave power, with that judicial blindness which always descends upon those whom Heaven intends to destroy, is resolved to fight the old flag to its last foot of soil. Our armies will have to sweep over the entire South before the great object of the war—the reestablishment of constitutional authority—can be compassed. Thus all the attendant Anti-Slavery consequences of an occupation by our armies must be everywhere felt. Moreover, it is also certain that even after the war is closed great numbers of our Northern soldiers will remain at the South as permanent residents; and that they, in conjunction with tens of thousands of Northern civilians of enterprise, who will emigrate to the South, will exert a controlling power in the reconstruction of Southern society. Free labor will thus be efficiently organized to take the place of the system which this war has destroyed.

There cannot be a rational doubt that this mighty conflict, which was accepted by our Government simply to maintain its constitutional authority, is destined, by its indirect consequences, to effect a complete transformation of Southern society. It will form an epoch just as momentous to that portion of our country as the most signal blood-inaugurated epoch in the history of any European nation. To insure this, we have simply to remain faithful to the original purpose of the war, and let its collateral agencies take their natural course.

Military Prospects for the Winter.

Seasons of intense activity, with alternations of comparative repose, form the ebb and flow of all great wars. We have just passed through one of the grand climacteric periods, resulting in a series of great operations in the West, and at least of portentous *movements* in the East; and the fact that the season naturally fitted for field-work is passed, and Winter and the "skyey influences" adverse to military operations are upon us, gives plausibility to the opinion that we may now have a period of comparative quiescence, and that our armies will go into Winter quarters. This of itself, to be sure, would not absolutely determine the cessation of active work; and if we should judge by the history of last year, when the month of December witnessed two of the greatest battles of the war—that of Fredericksburgh, in Virginia, and Murfreesboro, in Tennessee—there would be little to indicate such an intermission of operations. But the circumstances of December, 1863, and of December, 1862, are widely different. In the West a great aggressive army, threatening the invasion of Kentucky, fronted ROSECRANS, and it was in the last degree desirable to foil that intention by dealing the rebels a telling blow. In Virginia the spirit of "On to Richmond" still controlled our military policy. No such necessity and no such prompting now weigh upon us. Our great army of the West holds a position which makes all attempts at the offensive on the part of the rebels madness. Gen. GRANT is master of the situation, and the mastery, too, is of a kind that makes military operations in Virginia of quite subordinate moment. Both our armies have secured coignes of vantage where they can securely rest for the Winter; and there is no commanding military necessity to instigate a Winter campaign.

Military operations during the Winter months, with the roads and weather of Virginia and Tennessee, are confessedly attended by the greatest difficulties. They are not, indeed, *impossible*, for we have made them ourselves, and they have been made in other wars; but it is necessarily at the expense of a prodigious wear and tear of all the material and moral agencies. It is this consideration that has made it a maxim in war, that in Winter active military operations shall cease, and armies go into cantonments. The maxim bears on warfare in our own country with a weight unknown in European countries. It is not a question whether or not Gen. GRANT and Gen. MEADE might not be able to undertake new campaigns this Winter; the point is whether it would not be better economy, and give better results in the long run, to allow our armies, during the coming three months at uncertain weather and roads, a season of repose, recuperation and renovation, rather than to fritter it away in enterprises from which we can fairly expect no commensurate results, but which would leave our soldiers in the Spring exhausted and used up.

These three months can doubtless be turned to most fruitful account by the chiefs of our two grand armies. Both armies are exhausted by a season of most intense activity, that has witnessed on each theatre of war three great battles. It is difficult for those at a distance to realize the state of prostration in which a series of such campaigns as have marked the past year leaves an army. Our army in Virginia and our army in Tennessee has each three good months' work before it—work which may not be apparent to those stay-at-home hot-heads who breathe only of battles and bloodshed, but which is none the less real and essential, and will appear so in the long run.

We have no intention to intimate by these observations that the campaign is positively closed for the Winter; for the very desperation of the enemy may prompt him to desperate enterprises, or, on the other hand, opportunities may present themselves, offering such commanding advantages as to prompt the offensive on our part. But if neither contingency arises, and our armies shall retire into Winter quarters for the next three months, we say these months can be most usefully spent, and there is no reason why the country should feel otherwise. It must be borne in mind, that while we shall gain by every day of delay, the rebels must lose by every day of delay. We shall start in the Spring with refilled ranks and renovated armies for a grand, final, triumphal campaign.

City Car and Omnibus Nuisances.

The Brooklyn Common Council certainly deserve the thanks of the community for having made the first move toward reforming the car and omnibus abuses. But we are sorry to see that there is some hesitation amongst the Aldermen as to the greatest abuse of all, and that is the crowding of the cars. As compared with this every other sinks into insignificance. It is an offence of the rankest kind against public decency and the public health—we will say nothing of the public comfort—and there is not a particle of excuse for it. The only thing that can justify the grant of a monopoly of the principal public streets to these railroad companies, is their undertaking to carry all who seek it, in a proper manner, *on a seat, and with a sufficiency of good air, and room for their legs, and comfortable ingress and egress.* The monopoly has been granted without exacting a single condition on these points. Nobody else is allowed to meet the public requirements by competition, and those who are in possession of the tracks, are allowed to do as they please.

The rule proposed in the Brooklyn Common Council, that nobody should be obliged to pay a fare unless he was provided with a seat, is not in our opinion what it ought to be, but it is still good. It would furnish a strong inducement to the companies themselves to prevent the overcrowding; though we fear the majority of passengers would hang on to the "straps" and pay all the same, with that sheeplike submissiveness for which the traveling public in America is so notorious. But in our opinion it ought to be the duty of the police, as it is in other cities, to put a stop to the practice. The persons who have most reason to complain of it are those who have obtained seats, and who then find the centre of the car blocked up by a mass of new arrivals, who rob them of light and air, and fill up the passage to the door. In nine cases out of ten these persons would not venture to remonstrate, as if they did so, they would expose themselves to the abuse or assaults of any rowdy who chose to stand and pay five cents for the privilege of swinging by the straps. The true remedy is to make the conductor liable to a fine or the revocation of his license for admitting more than a certain number of passengers into a car, and at the same time exempt the passenger from the necessity of paying unless he is provided with a seat. This would stimulate the conductor into finding room for him, instead of, as at present, leaving it to the good nature of those who are seated, or the passenger's own enterprise. Or better still, it would stimulate the companies into dividing the seats by an iron partition, if they are not compelled to do it by ordinance, which, in our opinion, they ought to be, and thus enable any one entering to see at a glance whether there is a vacant place, and if so, where.

We submit to the Common Council whether, as we have already borrowed our Police system from one European city, it would not be well to take a few other hints from another as to the mode of regulating public conveyances. European Governments have had a much larger experience in the art of providing for the safety and comfort of great masses of men in cities than we have. Large cities in this country are still a novelty, and our authorities are hardly yet awake to the wide difference which exists between the requirements of such a city as New-York, and the small communities of which the United States was until very recently made up. We think, therefore, the Parisian manner of dealing with companies and conductors is worthy of imitation, or, at least, of examination. There is certainly no city in which the public convenience is so carefully attended to as Paris. The precautions taken there to prevent the overcrowding of vehicles are most elaborate. There are stations along the omnibus routes, in which passengers are handed a ticket containing a number indicating the order of their entrance. When the stage passes, if there are any vacant places, they take them in their turn; if there are none, or not enough, those who have not been accommodated wait for the next. Whenever an omnibus is full, the conductor is obliged to exhibit a plate over the door, with the word "COMPLET," (full,) painted on it in large letters. When there is a vacant place he turns it down.

BRAGG, THE GREAT RETREATER.—It was at Pensacola, Fla., that Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG began fighting for the rebellion, and if he keep on retreating, he is likely soon to be back somewhere in that vicinity. In the Fall of last year, he and his army were in Northern Kentucky, and fought a battle at Perryville. His present position, if he has a position, is about midway between Perryville and Pensacola. BRAGG'S perpetual order to his army is "Backward march." Nothing but the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico will give him pause.

Consumptives in the Army.

We read with great astonishment, in article 6 of Circular 100, just issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, that "incipient consumption does not exempt" a drafted man from service. It is not necessary to be a medical man to know that as soon as incipient consumption is detected in anybody, it needs the most extraordinary precautions and exertions on the part of the patient to prevent its passing into the next stage. We know that it requires an amount of care as regards air, exercise, diet and mode of life to prevent its becoming confirmed consumption, which, unhappily, only a very small number of those who are attacked by this terrible disease, are able to take. In short, owing to the fact that the mass of the community cannot either travel, or take horseback-exercise, or drink good wine, or give up their ordinary occupations and devote themselves entirely to the care of their health, the per centage of recoveries from the first stage of the disease is so small as to be not worth counting.

It follows from all this that to take a man in whom the seeds of the disease are beginning to show themselves, and expose him to the hardships of a soldier's life, to the coarse and often irregular diet, the long and severe marches, the bad water, the watching, the excitement, the violent alternations of temperature, the malarious atmosphere, which no soldier in active service, especially in such a country as ours, can possibly avoid, is to sentence him to death, just as certainly and as inexorably as if he were ordered to be shot. No doubt he will not die in the army; two or three months of campaigning will make him weak enough and useless enough to entitle him to his discharge; but he will come home to die, and will linger on without even the consolation of a pension. If he enter the service with incipient consumption, and he is discharged merely owing to the natural progress of the disease, he cannot swear, as the act of Congress requires him to do, that he has been discharged in consequence of "a disease contracted in the service and in the line of his duty."

But no man either enlists or ought to be drafted with the certainty of dying in the service. What the soldier undertakes is to run the ordinary risks of war, and no more; and the ordinary risks of war give every soldier a very good chance of coming home safe and sound, and a still better chance of coming home with only such trifling disease or disability as will not prevent him from following the ordinary avocations of civil life. If a call were made to-morrow for volunteers to encounter certain death in the cause of the Union, we cast no slur on the patriots of the country when we say that uncommonly few of them would respond. If men were drafted for any such purpose, we venture to assert that the trouble of getting them to the rendezvous would be nearly as great as the trouble of fighting the South. Now and then, in the excitement or despair of actual conflict, men are known to fling themselves on hostile bayonets in a paroxysm of heroism. But the number of those who deliberately, and with a full knowledge of the nature of the step they are about to take, have offered to die for their country, has, so far, been exceedingly small. One such man appears in five hundred years, and the rarity of the sacrifice wins for him eternal fame. There has, so far, been only one ARNOLD DE WINKELRIED, though there are to-day in Europe and America hundreds of thousands who, for a cross or a star, or even a "banquet" at Delmonico's, would mount the deadliest breach that ever opened the way to a hostile fortress.

We, therefore, do not see why this tremendous devotion should be exacted from consumptives, of all men in the world. What has this class done that it should be so honored? We can well understand why a strumous or scrofulous constitution, or why a *tendency* to consumption, either hereditary or acquired, should not exempt; for many a weak-lunged, ailing fellow who, behind a counter or in a workshop, has but the feebleat hold on life, may, by active open-air life in the field, be converted into a hardy, brawny campaigner. This is especially true of those drafted for the cavalry. But "incipient consumption" is something more than a tendency to consumption, and to send a man to the field in whom marked indications of it can be detected would be barbarous and impolitic. Probably he would die at home just as surely as in the army, but he would die in his own way, and on his own private account. The United States would have had no hand in expediting his dissolution. Moreover, we may add that, if this nation cannot be saved without the aid of consumptives, its chances of life are, in our opinion, dreadfully small.

THOUGHTFUL REBELS.—In our present issue will be found, copied from a Georgia newspaper, a curious dialogue which took place between the gallant Gen. LYTLE, of Ohio, who fell at the battle of Chickamauga, and the rebel narrator. It seems that the General had a "strange, unwavering, fanatical faith" that the Union forces would crush the rebellion, that our army would now strike at the heart of the Confederacy, which is Georgia, and that we would make short work of it. The rebel advised him to restrain boasting until he got "beyond the shadow of yonder mountain," (Lookout Mountain,) but afterward granted, for argument's sake, that our army would subjugate the South and restore the Union, and then asked what sort of Union it would be? adding, however:

"Both sides have now vindicated their honor and courage; you are the strongest, therefore propositions of settlement should come from your side. Let your Congress annul LINCOLN'S Abolition proclamation, and guarantee to the South security of person and property, and propose to them to return under the compromise proposed by the Southern Commissioners at Washington, in 1860, and rejected by the Northern Congress, and stop this suicidal war."

To this Gen. LYTLE replied in very vigorous style, declaring that the war should be eternal, if necessary to prevent disunion, but closed the argument by saying:

"When our army has reached the heart of the rebellion, and dispersed the rebel army, I am for the Union as it was, and I shall insist that the South be invited back on the terms you propose; but there is to be no peace nor parleying with armed rebels."

This dialogue, and its publication in a Southern newspaper, shows that the progress of the war is inducing reflection even among the most defiant rebels. This one, for example, who at first spoke after the most approved "last ditch" fashion, finally expressed his desire that "propositions of settlement" should come from our side, which is the strongest. We do not doubt, that since Gen. GRANT has driven the rebel army from the shadow of Lookout Mountain, and all the mountains, there are a good many rebels in this State of Georgia arguing with themselves in this style.

OBITUARY.

Maj. Gilbert M. Elliott.

The body of the late Maj. GILBERT MOLLESON ELLIOTT arrived here from Chattanooga on the 4th inst. A few facts concerning this promising and brilliant young officer may not be uninteresting to the many to whom he was known, either personally or by reputation. Entering the Free Academy at an early age, he passed through with distinguished honors, bearing away with him several of the gold medals. From the entrance until his graduation, he stood at the head of his class. Entering the army as Second Lieutenant immediately after his academical course, and at an early period of the struggle, he rose speedily to the rank of First Lieutenant, and soon after to that of Captain, and was attached to Gen. GRANT'S Staff. Shortly after the battle of Gettysburgh, in which he distinguished himself, he was, on the recommendation of his Commanding General, promoted in the position of Major of his regiment, while yet only 22 years of age, his division being shortly after transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the aid of the Army of the Cumberland. In the late brilliant attack on Lookout Mountain by Gen. HOOKER, Major ELLIOTT was with his regiment, which suffered fearfully. He was killed while leading the storming party in that dreadful conflict, thus sealing with his young life his devotion to his country's cause. Major ELLIOTT was universally beloved by all who knew him—a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, his loss to his immediate relations is irreparable. A. F. B.

Death of Col. Francis M. Rotch.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Col. FRANCIS M. ROTCH died at his residence in Morris, Otsego County, on the 28th ult., aged 41. His death was sudden, and, until almost the last hour, unexpected. He had been ill only three days, and the disease terminated in congestion of the brain.

Col. ROTCH was a young man of rare accomplishments, and of most winning manners. Carefully educated, he more than fulfilled the hopes and promises of his early youth. His father, FRANCIS ROTCH, Esq., being one of the most extensive and successful agriculturists in the State, (and one of the earliest Presidents of the State Agricultural Society,) our friend was naturally drawn to the same pursuits—in which he took great delight, and brought to them a highly cultivated mind and congenial tastes.

But he combined, with his fondness for the quiet pursuits of agriculture, a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs. Because of their knowledge of his eminent fitness for public life, the people of his district called him to the Senate in 1859, and he served through the sessions of 1860 and 1861 with distinction.

At the close of his Senatorial term, Gov. MORGAN solicited his service in the Military Bureau of the State. The duties imposed upon him were arduous, and he entered upon them with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his generous nature. In the prosecution of these duties he was often required to visit the regiments in the field, and while thus employed, he was seized with an illness which prostrated him for many months, and from which he never fully recovered. It undoubtedly formed the basis of the sickness which has now resulted fatally.

The Strikes.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE STRIKERS.

The New-York correspondent of *Fincher's Trade Review*, of Philadelphia, under date of Nov. 28 writes:

"The great strike continues in all its magnitude. The Committees sent by both parties have returned—ours has the inside track. The employers, taking time by the forelock, scarcely waited for the expiration of the three days' grace, ere they hurried off a Committee to secure a respite in the shape of an extension of time on their work, so that the patriotic Christian souls could starve the worm that labors for his daily bread into submission, without loss to, themselves. The Committee were furnished with the necessary documents to prove that we were growing rich. As a sample of their statements, I will give you one on wages: the Committee told the Secretary of the Navy that they were, and had been, paying machinists from two dollars and a half to four dollars per day, and to advance an additional twenty-five per cent. would ruin them. Their statement was not allowed to remain undenied, for we had a Committee of the first class after them, headed by our worthy President.

Our Committee, immediately after its arrival, waited upon the President, and were received in a manner that showed conclusively the worthy old gentleman had not left all his sympathy for laboring men with his maul and wedges in the prairie State. After hearing our statement, he told us he could do nothing as President, but as ABRAHAM LINCOLN his sympathies were with us, and further, having been raised in a rural district, he had never participated in a strike. The only one he had ever beheld was a strike among the shoemakers of Haverhill, Massachusetts, some 12 or 15 years ago, in which the shoemakers succeeded in worsting their bosses. As to the present strike, he considered the employers the first strikers, as they refused to accept the terms offered by the men, and thereby compelled the latter to cease work, or, as they term it, go on a strike; and now that both were on a strike '*the best blood would win.*'

He then recommended the Committee to call on the Secretary of the Navy, and, to insure prompt attention, gave them a note to the Secretary, asking an immediate interview, which, upon presentation, was granted. The Secretary informed the Committee that they had been anticipated by another Committee, and he then stated what they had said about the wages; also, that they had with them a series of resolutions that had never seen the light, but had been concocted in some secret session, and, as such, could not be received by him. He assured them (the employers) that no extension could be granted.

When our Committee heard the astounding falsehood in reference to wages paid, they promptly proposed to accept the rate of wages paid by any of the outstanding firms as they appear upon their books, and, if the same averaged two dollars per day for good workmen, the men now out would at once withdraw the demand for the advance and resume work. But the call was not responded to, for the Committee of silk-stocking and kid-glove order beat a hasty retreat when they found men with facts and figures close upon them. The Secretary assured our Committee that no extension of time could or would be granted by any one in his Department, as Congress alone possessed power to grant it.

Having discovered, from the highest sources, that the canard announcing an extension was entirely without foundation, the Committee returned, and on Thursday last reported to the Association. The report was received amid vociferous cheers, and the meeting adjourned with three times three for the President, the Navy Department and fair play. This seemed to be the flank movement that was to drive the harb hnme to the breasts of the would-be tyrants.

THE REBELLION IN ST. DOMINGO.—Letters from St. Domingo of a late date, received in this city, speak of the entire stoppage of all business operations, in consequence of the rebellion, resulting in loss to American trade, which was considerable with that part of the island.

The number of Spanish soldiers killed within the past three months has been very large, and many begin to doubt the ability of the Spanish Government to maintain its position in the country. The story recently published in the United States that the Spaniards had demanded the right to march troops through Haytian territory, and had been refused, is, in all probability, incorrect.

Still, the troubles at St. Domingo affect the people of Hayti, and so one can foresee the complications that may arise. Intelligent Dominicans express the opinion that the people of that country would welcome the protecting power of the United States, which, at present, however, with our serious internal troubles, cannot be vouchsafed.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 2.*

Sales of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The sales of five-twenties to-day amounted to $674,350. The long-delayed bonds are now being delivered at the rate of a million and a half per day and larger amounts are promised during the week.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System, for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens, and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Patent Excelsior Weather Strip.

This valuable article thoroughly excludes wind, cold and dust from building of every description; prevents the rattling of windows, and effects a great saving in fuel. The advantages in manufacture secured by this patent enables us to offer a much superior article at about one-half the prices charged for an extensively advertised imitation.

E. S. & J. TORREY, Sole Agents.
No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 490 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Walking Skeleton.

Some years ago
DR. SCHENCK
was a
WALKING SKELETON
about the streets of Philadelphia and finally was reduced so low that he was unable to move any longer, and was taken over to New-Jersey
TO DIE.
There he lay confined to his bed, and Dr. Thornton said his lungs were all gone, and he could not live a week. In that law state he heard of, and obtained, some
ROOTS AND HERBS,
and made a medicine that soon made a change in his whole system. It expelled all the matter from the lungs, mucous from the stomach, started the liver, and, in fact, expelled all the morbid matter from the system.
HIS APPETITE
began to improve, and it was with difficulty he could be prevented from eating too much. He took the most nourishing food, and, in a short time, he began to
IMPROVE RAPIDLY.
Now, he is a great, hearty man, weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds. His
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS,
are a composition similar to the medicine that cured him. He is now traveling from one city to another, seeing patients and administering his medicines, and it is said he will be a person in the
LAST STAGES OF CONSUMPTION,
and in a few weeks they are short, in tolerable good health. His medicines change the whole system, and the patient soon begins to have
A GOOD APPETITE.
As the food nourishes the system he finds that he is getting flesh. Nature overpowers his disease, and he gets well. This is the great feature of
DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES;
they make new muscle, new blood, and by keeping the digestive organs healthy disease must be expelled.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Dr SCHENCK has rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he can be seen professionally every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While these frauds have resulted in the fact that a single box of DUROS'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Celestes, Harmonophones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.

M. J. PALLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents,—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway. Also, embroidery, quilting, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Purchase at Wholesale, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most expert FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor), N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Hats and Furs,
The best and cheapest, at
TERRY'S, No. 499 Broadway.

Central Park Skating Hat—The most elegant hat ever produced, at TERRY'S, No. 499 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Bargains—Great Bargains.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT RETAIL,
The cheapest store in the City. Call and examine for yourselves. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent,
No. 101 William-st., four doors below John-st.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**
KENTUCKY, Class 624—Dec. 4, 1863.
56, 43, 53, 11, 41, 54, 14, 48, 78, 20, 70, 55, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing or call
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING,
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings.
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR,
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
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OUR
OVERCOATS
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WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
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BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
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THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

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☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway

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FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
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A **NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.**—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drug store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

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The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
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The largest assortment and store in the City.

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CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Preston, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors and windows, without interfering with the free use of the same for ventilating purposes. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of the sashes, and are deadeners of sound from the street or otherwise. For circular, with references to thousands of our most respectable citizens, address
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank. Local agents wanted everywhere.

COLD FEET! COLD FEET! COLD FEET
USE THE
ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES.
They keep the feet warm in the coldest weather.
METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No 429 Broadway.
Price $1; prepaid by mail, $1 30.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX AND EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1862.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His wish grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 429 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hopes of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 549 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE!

THE TRUE ORIGIN DISCOVERED AT LAST AND THE NATURAL REMEDY FOR ITS SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE PLACED WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

The origin of Consumption and the treatment for its cure has received more attention from the medical profession, and with less good results, than all other diseases to which the human family are subject.

Consumption is in nearly every instance caused—*First*, by a chemical and functional derangement of the liver and digestive organs, which soon fills the blood and secretions with unhealthy elements; and Nature, in her efforts to relieve the system from the unnatural substances, throws the majority of such out of the system through the lungs and air-passages, and which, if long continued, or if there is any predisposition to lung disease, irritation, inflammation, and ulceration are soon developed, with all the symptoms of speedy consumption.

Second—In connection with the above cause we have another which is not understood by physicians, and that is, a superabundance of secretion in the lungs, or in other words, they have been compelled to labor too hard. We say it comes from increased action of the lungs, produced by a want of proper and heal by action of other vital organs, thereby causing too much action of the lungs. That the machine may run well, all parts must be kept well oiled and properly balanced. Thus it is with the human system. God, whose hands so daintily fashioned this wonderful machine, has allotted to each organ a specific amount of labor, which, if properly and faithfully performed, will cause the machine to run smoothly and easily through life. But the moment one organ attempts to shirk its usual amount of labor upon a neighboring organ, that moment the harmony of the system is destroyed, and the organ overtasked by the increased action, becomes, as a natural consequence, enfeebled and no longer able to perform even its ordinary amount of work, falls into inaction and decay.

Suppose, for instance, that the action of the heart—the ting seat of life—has become impaired, and instead of performing its customary amount of labor it now performs only half as much as it should do—what is the result? In all cases where there is a lack of action in the liver, digestive organs and heart, the lungs are necessarily brought into powerful action, and are obliged to perform the work of their neighbors as well as their own proper functions.

The labor imposed upon the lungs is therefore greatly in excess of what it should be in a normal condition, producing irritation, inflammation and ultimately ulceration, general prostration and consumption. In brief, the above are the cause that produce all cases of lung diseases, throat affections and catarrh. Now the natural and proper treatment for the fail and permanent cure of all such complaints is simple, safe and reliable. Instead of applying remedial agents to the lungs exclusively, we have, by vast experience, learned that other organs should be aroused to action at once, and be compelled to perform as much extra exertion as the lungs have been compelled to perform.

The heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, &c., are the organs to look to for relieving the lungs and air passages. By changing the current and diverting it to other channels, immediate relief is the natural result. This is the only possible way you can hope to arrest the dreaded calamity, because all that is done to palliate the disease only increases it when directed to the lungs exclusively, as all physicians do, and in consequence never cure a single case of real consumption. They give cunning and deceiving remedies which, for a time, flatter the unfortunate that his life may be saved. But, alas, the light of hope that had burned in the hearts of anxious friends grows dim, as they discover that the fatal foe is, in his apparent quietude only gaining renewed power to fasten his deadly fangs at it deeper, and that the life of the loved one is fast fading away under his subtle influence. Friends and sufferers, we, as good Samaritans, beg you, do not be thus deceived, until all hope has fled, and a precious life is sacrificed upon the altar of ignorance and quackery. Prof. R. L. HAMILTON, and his associate, Dr. LOCKROW, can give assurance here of speedy and permanent cure in all cases of consumption, bronchitis and catarrh, before extensive ulceration has taken place, by our new remedies, for the liver and blood. Prof. HAMILTON having himself been saved from the very jaws of death by these potent agencies, after consumption was so far advanced that he was given up by friends and physicians as past all hope of recovery. In order that every one may easily know for a certainty the precise condition of the lungs, where consumption is suspected, we have in our office a wonderful and new invention for that purpose, called the PULMOMETER, or Lung tester, which will accurately tell the exact condition of the lungs and their power in health and disease. Therefore, if you have a cough or any symptoms of lung disease, dear reader, do not delay another day, but call on us and we will tell you plainly whether you can be saved or not, and the length of time it will require to do it, and the probable cost. No deception will be practiced, we always tell our patients just what they may depend upon.

We shall publish from time to time in this paper, in addition to the following, some of the most wonderful and startling cures, performed by us, that have ever been placed before the world.

TESTIMONIALS.

TROY, N. Y., March, 1863.

To Prof. K. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D.:

Allow me, in my own humble way, to add my evidence in proof of the most miraculous cure you have performed in my astonishing case. You, as well as hundreds of others, will remember the horrid condition I was in when brought to your office *on a bed*, and apparently in the last stage of CONSUMPTION, given up by my loving friends and the best physicians, consigned to an early and cheerless grave; feeling there was no hope for me, *morphine*, to ease my intolerable cough and distress, was the only consolation, but the moment you saw me you said, kind friend, "Hope" for I see a chance for your cure, and recovery and future happiness." My disease was the result of a bad condition of the liver, stomach, blood and digestive organs, which had nearly destroyed my lungs through sympathy and ulcerations, known by the fact of raising large quantities of blood and water daily, with night sweats cold chills, hectic fever, both feet and legs swollen to the body, so that I could not take a step without the aid of crutches. You will also recollect that in less than TEN DAYS from your first prescription, I was restored to good health, and able to labor at my trade, and now am PERFECTLY WELL and so said.

I only have now to add that this wonderful cure was performed wholly by your new and mystic remedies, and I have no one to thank for my life and present happiness but you, and God, the Giver of all things. Oh, suffering mortals! why will you doubt and suffer on, and lose your life in this end? Do not cry humbug at this new doctrine when it is capable of saving your lives safely and speedily.

It is a God-given blessing to the people of this day and generation. All that feel this to be a false statement, or that Prof. Hamilton is a humbug, can address me, and I will satisfy them that it is more than true. I repeat the warning—do not delay, ye afflicted ones, for God, angels and truth are manifested in all the doings of Prof. H. with his patients, for he has the power and the will to do great good in this noble work.

HORACE LAWRENCE.

No. 370 FOURTH-ST.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Permit me to add my experience to the many sufferers who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of premature graves. I had been gradually sinking for ten years with a complaint of liver which so completely destroyed my health, that I seldom escaped three months without being confined to my bed two or three at a time, and to discourage me most of all, my physician seriously informed me that my liver was *past cure*, and there was no cure for such a disease. At this period I had become almost helpless at times, and could not turn over in bed without first being placed in a sitting posture. My complexion was frightfully sallow, and my whole form was parched with morphine. My sufferings were of a dark and lowering character, I sorrowfully settled my mind down without a single ray of hope, to nurse my liver as well as I could, but fully expecting to die in a few months. Fortunately, however, I heard of your successful treatment in liver diseases, and immediately procured some of your medicines. Now I am quite another being—can eat and sleep with as much health as any of my neighbors; I can walk all day, and finish it freely enjoy the use of my faculties when and as I will. I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh since I began to take your medicine in August last, and my pain has also regained its original color. You do not know how grateful I feel toward you for this improvement in my health, and if my name and testimony can in any way serve you, or prove instrumental in pointing out relief to those now suffering as I was, I here freely give you both, and with a hearty good will, sign myself Very truly yours,

To Dr. LOCKROW. Mrs. EMMA GIBBS.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Two years ago I was afflicted with heart disease, together with a derangement of the liver and kidneys—that was conducive of the disease called gravel—which so prostrated me as to compel me to keep my bed for six months at a time. Among the many physicians I employed were Dr. H——, Dr. W—— and Dr J—— of Newburgh—all of whom pronounced me *incurable!* Among the various aggravating symptoms that warranted them in arriving at such a conclusion, were swollen feet, bloated flesh, rush of blood to the head, and many others I will not make mention of. A friend recommended Dr. LOCKROW. Although I commenced his treatment with little hope, yet under the influence of his remedies I began to improve rapidly until the present time. I am what I hoped, but never expected to be—*a well man.* I give this testimonial voluntarily, and if it be the means of pointing out to *even one sufferer the real physician*—who values his patients' *health* more highly than their *money*—and who is capable of *doing all he claims*, for a reasonable compensation, I shall feel that I have not given it in vain, and have partially remunerated one to whom I owe my very existence.

The truth of this statement will be corroborated, not only by myself, but my friends and neighbors, on application to H. N. DEGRAW,
No — Liberty-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

The following testimonial is the voluntary offering of Mr. John Gernett, foreman of the extensive Car Manufacturing establishment of Eaton, Gilbert & Co., Troy, N. Y. Messrs. Eaton & Co. will be happy to corroborate these facts.

GREEN ISLAND, Albany Co. N. Y., Nov. 24, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been very severely afflicted for more than three years last past, with erysipelatous and scrofulous varicocle, or, in other words, ulcerated varicose veins in my lower limbs, and this has been a source of annoyance to me, depriving me of the means of livelihood on many occasions, and not only so, but it has been attended with a vast amount of pain and suffering. Having arrived at an advanced age, I supposed there was no help for me, and particularly so, inasmuch as I had already tried many remedies prescribed by our most celebrated physicians, and without the desired effect. At times I was made partially whole, but the disease would break out again with renewed violence, and leave me in a worse condition than before. I gave up in despair. Yet there was a balm in Gilead, but having become so much disheartened, I did not dare to trust; but after repeated urging by my friends, I was induced to try the remedies prescribed by Dr. LOCKROW, and I thank my God, my friends and the Doctor that I did so. Under his treatment for a few short months I have become a well man, and if there is any doubt on the subject in the mind of any one, I cordially invite them to see me at my residence. This is not thrown out as a *newspaper puff*, but as the honest truth, and I circumstance that will not admit of a contradiction. In giving this certificate, I am actuated by motives to do all the good I can to those who are suffering as I have suffered. My advice to all such is to go and do likewise. Please see me at my residence, and I remain the all cheerful humble servant.

JOHN GERNETT.
Address Green Island, Albany County, N. Y.

OFFICE NO 546 BROADWAY,
One door south of the Old Dusseldorf Gallery.

☞ Office hours for consultation, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Cases treated by mail as heretofore.
Address Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW.
☞ Send for our Pamphlet, with Testimonials, gratis.

EXCLUSIVE AND UNIVERSAL NEWS
UP TO
DAWN ON SUNDAY,
appears in every issue of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

All that other newspapers of every class contain, and everything which they omit, and the public desire to know, will be found in the columns of this
GRAND COMPENDIUM OF THE
VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE
from all parts of the world. Society could not now be content without it. No journal so comprehensive in its scope and so reliable in its details has ever been published in America, and the combination of newspapers, daily or weekly, can supply its place. Its reportorial corps is the largest and the best organized in New-York. In the field, the camp, the blockade service, and the political circles of Washington, it has intelligent correspondents. The last reports of its local agents, and its final telegraphic dispatches from the Federal Capital, do not COME IN UNTIL DAYBREAK ON SUNDAY MORNING. It is hours in advance of other papers printed on that day. They generally go to press before midnight, and therefore the events which occur between that hour and dawn are necessarily unrecorded in their columns.

The SUNDAY MERCURY supplies every want of the people that can be supplied by a model newspaper. In literature it caters for its readers, without reference to expense among authors of the highest grade of genius in England as well as in this country. Its Police Reports, Military Intelligence, War Correspondence, Commercial, Shipping and Financial News, Sporting Items, Theatrical Record, &c., &c., are fuller, fresher and more accurate than in any other paper published on the same day.

☞ REMEMBER ☜
THAT TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY
will bring the City, country and foreign news up to
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
and that the TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES to that hour will be the
LATEST WAR NEWS,
printed ON SUNDAY MORNING. The SUNDAY MERCURY has more than three times the combined circulation of all the other apologies for Sunday newspapers published in New-York.

THE FIRST COURSE
OF A
NEW LITERARY BANQUET,
In the form of an Original Story, entitled
SUCH IS LIFE,
from the popular pen of the great English Romancist,
PIERCE EGAN, ESQ.,
will be spread before the multitudinous readers of the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
TO-MORROW, DEC. 6.

This glorious work of fiction surpasses in intense interest "Imogen, or, the Marble Heart," "The Poor Girl, or, the Marchioness and her Secret," "The Scarlet Flower," "Lady Maude," and all the other popular tales by the same hand which have been introduced to the American public through the pages of the SUNDAY MERCURY. Unique in its conception, matchless in its variety of character, most marvelous in its details, and exhibiting in its progress the effects of every passion and motive that can move humanity to deeds of heroism, or sink it in the depths of shame, this romance is destined to increase tenfold the celebrity of a writer who has long since won the meed that belongs to the commanding genius.

In no other newspaper published in this country can be found such an association of attractions—such a combination of the useful, the important and the agreeable—as in the SUNDAY MERCURY. It is a publication *sui generis*—without a twin in the current literature of the world. The wants and tastes and interests of all the subdivisions of society are studied through its various departments. The story-reader, the trade man, the speculator, the politician, the patriot, the vanity of public amusements, the sporting man, the soldier, the lover of humor, the man of fashion, the shipping-merchant, the fireman, the musician, the actor, the manager, the police agent, THE MAN WHO WANTS THE EARLIEST AND MOST ACCURATE NEWS ON ALL SUBJECTS—finds, in this comprehensive medium, exactly what he seeks. Nor has he to pick it out of a miscellaneous and confused jumble of articles and paragraphs. Everything is arranged under its separate head, clearly and concisely.

Asks he food for the imagination—there are the serial romances and short stories; or humor—there is the famous "Sunday Table-Talk," with its matchless corps of contributors, including the "Disbanded Volunteer;" or the latest news from the war—there are the telegraphic Reports, from exclusive sources, up to 4 A. M. Sunday morning; or the City News—there it is in full up to the hour of dawn; or Theatrical and Show News—there he has it from all portions of the civilized world; or sporting intelligence—there are all the new matches, and the latest results, all the information upon which to base his bets. But space fails to tell half the story. A CIRCULATION THREE TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS COMBINED is the best evidence that the public understand the value of the SUNDAY MERCURY. It is the cheapest medium of universal information in the world, and gives a writer publicity to its announcements in its business columns than can be obtained at five times the cost elsewhere.

A NEW TISSUE OF MYSTERIES,
Woven and unraveled by the master-hand of PIERCE EGAN, (AUTHOR OF "IMOGEN, OR THE MARBLE HEART," "THE POOR GIRL," "THE SCARLET FLOWER," "LADY MAUDE, OR THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE," etc., etc.) and entitled
"SUCH IS LIFE,"
will be commenced in the columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW, DECEMBER 6.

No living novelist has produced such a powerful impression upon the popular imagination as PIERCE EGAN, and through the SUNDAY MERCURY alone can the public of America become acquainted with each new work of this renowned author, as it is issued fresh from his pen to entertain, interest and enchant the world. This monopoly has been secured at a cost of MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, for the only newspaper establishment on this side of the Atlantic that can afford to pay the HIGHEST EUROPEAN PRICES for the best productions of the LITERARY STARS OF EUROPE. The sterling romances of PIERCE EGAN, heretofore published (from ADVANCE SHEETS furnished by the great romancist) in the pages of the SUNDAY MERCURY, have created a sensation among all classes of society in the United States, which has never been paralleled in the history of SERIAL literature; but judging from the installments of "SUCH IS LIFE" already transmitted by the writer, this new story will eclipse in intense interest all its predecessors.

The plot is a wonderful specimen of dramatic skill, and the characters are drawn with a force and vigor absolutely startling. In the early chapters the reader is introduced into the society of a man of apparently great wealth and high position, who, owing to circumstances to be developed in the course of the narrative, is under the control of one of the most extraordinary specimens of consummate villainy and cunning ever conceived by the mind of man. The millionaire, whose name is Ormsby Unthank Cawardan, is swayed like a puppet by his adroit and utterly unprincipled factotum, Aspenoll, who aspires to the hand of his beautiful daughter, Mabel. A prodigious embodiment of all the rarest qualities of her sex. The father summons up sufficient courage to deny the suit of Aspenoll, and then ensues

LAW REPORTS.

A Loyal Judge and a Plucky Provost-Marshal.

SUPREME COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

At Chambers—Before Justice William J. Bacon.

In the matter of Charles E. Hopson, claimed to be illegally detained as a Volunteer.—This case came up on an order to show cause why the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* should not be held sufficient. An attempt was made to take the petitioner, Hopson, out of the custody of the United States Provost-Marshal for the Twenty-first District, Joseph P. Richardson, the Provost-Marshal, made return that he had arrested Hopson as a deserter, and "that it is the legal duty of respondent to deliver over the said deserter to the nearest military commander or military post, and that the respondent intends to perform said duty as soon as possible."

An order was entered to show cause why such return should not be held sufficient, and after hearing counsel on both sides, Justice Bacon decided:

"That the said return to said writ by said Richardson is sufficient in law, and the said Richardson is not and was not bound to bring the body of said Charles E. Hopson in Court, according to command of said writ, and that a State Court or Judge has no jurisdiction to inquire into the truth of the fact alleged in said return, that said Hopson was or is a deserter."

The opinion of Justice Bacon is given at great length, reviewing the law to its fullest extent, and handling the matter in the most able and conscientious manner. In conclusion he says: "How unwise are how immanly it is to be filled with perpetual alarm, lest the Government should grow too strong, and availing itself of the means we give it for present preservation, turn and trample in the dust the safeguards of personal liberty and blot out forever all constitutional guaranties of freedom of speech, of the Press and of conscience. We guard with ealous eyes vigilance the outposts and bastions of the constitutional fortress, while traitorous hands are mining beneath the citadel and applying the torch to the magazine. We insist on "filling mint, and nutmeg, and cummin"—preserving the Constitution in its minutest letter and most straightened construction, and that, too, in favor of men who have cast off its authority and repudiated its ordinations, while we forget the weightier matters of the law, that the whole fabric of free institutions is in danger, and that there is a supreme rule of public safety—a spirit which looks to the conservation of national life higher than mere letter of parchment constitutions.

For one, I will consciously do nothing that shall weaken; I will omit to do nothing that may lawfully be done, that shall tend to strengthen the power of the National Government in this hour of peril, and serve its arm in grappling with and overcoming this foul and atrocious rebellion. I know very well that it is the office of the Judiciary to stand firmly by the law, to lay "judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet," for the humblest as well as the highest in the land. I hope not to be found wanting in that duty, in no case swayed from a sound anchorage by the shifting tide of interest on the one hand, or the gusty waves of passion on the other.

But it, while following in the line of high and safe precedent, guided by the light that gleams from the fortress of our watch-tower in the land, I can at the same time do something that may tend to perpetuate the institutions our fathers gave us, and lend vigor to the arm of the Government in the performance of its solemn and momentous duty to preserve, protect and defend our precious inheritance, to hold together in indissoluble bonds our glorious Union, and of our political sister States, and not also a prey to faction, disorder and dismemberment, but terrible, yet with civil fear and trembling, I need in deference to this duty. In the severe degree, I can contribute to such results, I feel that I might ignore my function, and experience an abdication of my responding at the throne.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is denied, and the prisoner is to remain in custody of the Provost-Marshal, to be dealt with according to law.

Surrogate will not Restrain Proceedings of Executors in other Courts by Injunction.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tuker.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert Hogan.—One Jacobs, an alleged creditor of this estate, obtained an injunction against the executor, Roswell D. Beach, some time since, which injunction it is claimed has been somewhat violated by commencing an action in the Supreme Court against said Beach, while the order enjoining the executor from acting in the premises was in full force; and a plea for an attachment was moved by Mr. Hatch, for the motion.

O. Chapin, counsel for the executor, said the executor was a trustee, and denied that the statute gave the Surrogate power to remove and appoint the consent of executors and administrators in other cases. The Surrogate's Court is not a Court having equitable powers, and shall not interfere with other Courts having equitable powers. Surrogates had never exercised such a power in this State or in the colonies before. Courts of Chancery, in the matter of Pa Sterling vs. Bloomfield, 55, Grant vs. Church, 5 Barb. Chancery Reports, 5 Abbott, 185.)

Motion of the executor, the attachment was denied.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT

Before Surrogate Tuker.

During the Surrogate's Court for the past week, the following wills have been admitted to probate:

J. Tuckerman, B. Howard, G. Ireland, H. W. Harris, T. Griffith, to probate. John Allen, G. Schenck and R. Ingersoll.

The will of J. Jackson leaves all the testator's real estate to the Orphan Asylum of New-York, and makes the First Directress of that institution sole executrix of the will in respect to that bequest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Stranburghe vs. *Fritsure.*—The costs before and subsequent to the notice of trial, the term fees, and the costs of executing the commission, $125, must be deducted.

New York Ice Company vs. *The Northwestern Insurance Company.*—Order settled.

PERSONAL.

—"Personne," in his letter to the Charleston *Courier* from Lookout Mountain, says:

"The appointment of Gen. Thomas as the successor of Gen. Rosecrans appears to afford a satisfaction throughout the army, and to none more than to Gen. Rosecrans himself. Thomas was his first lieutenant in Mexico; during the war he was a rabid Secessionist; since the war he has become a radical Abolitionist, and may be summed up, mentally and physically, in the language of Gen. Bragg, as a "brave, slow, obstinate, and conservative man."

A Copperhead paper of Philadelphia says in its issue of Dec. 2:

"It is no violation of social privacy for us to allude to the fact that a very distinguished assemblage of Philadelphia society was last night gathered together to invite the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, for is it anything but complimentary to his eminent ability to suggest that his influence has done and is doing very much to sustain the Administration in its present policy."

—The Cape Girardeau (Mo.) *Argus* contains a long account of the breaking up, by the Provost Guard, of a social party at the residence of the widow of Lieut.-Gov. BROWN. While the guests were at supper the house was surrounded and the males carried off to the guard-house, whom they were kept without any breakfast until about 10 o'clock the next day, when they were turned loose without any charge having been lodged against them. The editor of the *Argus* was one of the prisoners. It seems hints had been dropped that the party was a secession gathering, which is indignantly denied.

—To the collection of the Bureau of Military Statistics, is an ambrotype of a lady, which was found in the pocket of an unknown Union soldier at the battle of Antietam. Besides this picture, there was nothing upon the person of the deceased to indicate his name, his regiment, or even the State to which he belonged. The portrait represents a young woman of perhaps twenty-five years of age, of an intelligent and expressive countenance, and could be easily identified by any one never acquainted with the original.

—Col. PETER A. PORTER, of the Eighth New-York Artillery, has been placed in command of Fort McHenry, formerly under the charge of Gen. MEADE. Col. PORTER has been very desirous of being ordered into the field, and to this end has repeatedly applied to the proper quarter, but it is considered necessary for the present to retain his regiment at Baltimore.

—Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS has returned to his home in Ashtabula, O., on leave of absence from his post at Montreal, his physicians having certified that he cannot endure the rigors of the Canadian climate during the Winter. Before leaving Montreal he was arrested to give bonds in $30,000 to respond to a suit brought by REDPATH, who lays his damages at $20,000.

—There are two ELIZA VAN NOSTRUMS in Poughkeepsie, and when one of them was married recently, the other indignantly rushed into the papers with a denial. A counter denial and the publication of the marriage certificate set matters right.

—Thomas B. Stevenson, formerly a prominent politician and distinguished editor of Kentucky, died at Maysville on November 21. His disease was inflammation of the brain.

—Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Union, received a purse of six hundred dollars from his congregation as a Thanksgiving present.

—A wild cat, measuring two feet six inches from tip to tip, was shot a few days since on Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S farm, near Peekskill.

—Prof. Alonzo Tyler, a lecturer of high repute in the Eastern States, promises to deliver a course principally on historical subjects, in this City the present Winter.

—Hon. GERRIT SMITH guarantees a town bounty of $400 to the volunteers from the town of Smithfield, in addition to the State and Government bounties.

—A daughter of John Tribbles, of Platte City, Kansas, was killed, by falling into a well one hundred and twenty-five feet deep.

—George Law is reported to have purchased a controlling interest in the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company.

—Col. F. M. ROTCH, a member of the State Senate in 1860, died at his residence in Norris, Otsego County, Nov. 28, aged 41 years. He was widely known in the interior of the State.

—H. L. PERES, a cotton buyer, was shot and killed by the guerrillas, near Memphis, a few days ago.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Cuba	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washington	Dec. 5	New-York	New Orleans.
Cornica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. & 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad, 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1.30, 5.15 & 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 2½ P. M. and 9 P. M.

On Sunday the Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

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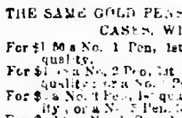

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TO PUBLISHERS.—MATERIAL FOR A COUNTRY newspaper will be sold very cheap. Address H. L. JUDSON, Box 4,861, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

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A NOVEL OF THE GREAT REBELLION OF 1861,

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE SECOND OF A series of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools (agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society) will be preached by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Superintendents, teachers and persons interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THE ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION of Mr. CHARLES E. HART as Pastor of the recently organized 40th-st. Presbyterian Church will take place in the Brick Church, (Dr. SPRING'S, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. SPRING; charge to the people by Rev. Dr. KREBS and charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. S. D. ALEXANDER.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—45th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. TYRRELL, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the AFTERNOON, on SUNDAY. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Morning—Circle. Afternoon—Conference. Subject—*Preëxistence of Mind.* Evening—*Trance.* Speaking by Mrs. FRENCH. Collections taken up.

"REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver the sixteenth discourse of this series on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject *Saul.* Preaching in the MORNING also by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, *On the Proper Observance of the Sabbath* In the evening, *On the Life of Elisha.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 6th inst., preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Subject—Morning: *Jesus as the Miracle Worker.* Evening: *On the True Reviving of Religion.* Seats free.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY—For strangers, young men and families, similar to the "Old Broadway Tabernacle." Rev. C. C. Goss preaches at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DONNELSON addresses the "Children's Meeting" at 3 o'clock, and Rev. WM. H. BOOLE in the EVENING.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON Unreached by Rev. H. S. CASPARIS in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, will be repeated, by particular request, on SUNDAY EVENING, at that Church. Subject—*The Final Triumph of Equity.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening, at 7½. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will deliver the next discourse in the series on Pilgrim's Progress. Subject—*Pilgrim's Fight with Appollyon.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. J. SMYTHE, the distinguished divine and Temperance Orator of Dublin (Ireland) now on a visit to America to aid the Temperance movement, will deliver a discourse in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, as usual, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MOLLISON. Communion at 3 P. M. EVENING, at 7½, Monthly Concert for Seamen, with extracts from correspondence and addresses.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing. Subject in the evening, by special request—*After Death the Judgment.* Prayer meeting at 6½. Preaching at 7½. All are invited.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. A course of sermons on the Great Revival under Luther will be commenced. Subject for the evening—*Stats of the Religious World when God Called Luther.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of Presidents and Court sts., Brooklyn. The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*, at 3 P. M. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. The annual Fair of this Church will open next MONDAY, at No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., and continue through the week.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 6, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VARIN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. Dr. WHITE, commencing at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY, DEC. 6, IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, morning prayer and a sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. and evening prayer and a sermon at 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. SAMUEL J. CORNELLS, Rector.

REV. NEWTON ——, PASTOR, WILL Preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The fourth sermon on the United States in Prophecy: subject—*The Restoration of Israel.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. DR. S. B. BELL WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Inefficiency of Preaching.* The evening subject will be announced in the morning.

A LECTURE ON THE "PROVIDENTIAL AND DIVINE ORIGIN OF METHODISM" will be delivered by Rev. THOS. MADDEN, in the Lecture-room of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Methodists from other churches respectfully invited.

CHRIST IS COMING!—THE TIME AND manner of the Second Advent of our Lord will constitute the subject of discourse by the Pastor of the Church of Mount Zion, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Illustrated by a chart. Seats free.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.) for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROACH, memorial sermon of the late Rev. Dr. J. KENNAN. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 by Rev. J. SUTTON. In the EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor.

REV DR. JOHN MARSH WILL PREACH a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Newell's,) on the sad prevalence of intemperance in the army, and the Christian remedies to be applied. The public are invited to attend.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the ninth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH, in the large hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject for evening—*Sermon to Young Men.* Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SABBATH MORNING, upon *The Crown of the Fattajul*, and in the EVENING upon *Rest for the Weary.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Green-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 36th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. C. ROBINSON, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

S. S. BREWER WILL PREACH IN THE hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, 1863, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, afternoon: *The Battle of Armageddon.*

THERE WILL BE PUBLIC WORSHIP on SABBATH, Dec. 6, in Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., by Rev. Dr. FREELAND, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service at this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 22d-st. and 4th-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY.

REV. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., WILL preach in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000 SPECIAL OR GENERAL capital wanted, to replace a like amount which will be withdrawn by one of our firm, who retires on the 1st proximo.
The business is first-class in every respect.
Additional particulars may be obtained by application to Mr. Ward McLean, No. 19 Wall-st., or a note addressed to CAPITAL, in his care, will reach us, and be treated confidentially, if desired.

$150 FOR SALE—SUPERIOR LIQUOR store, No. 133 Baxter-st.; old and fine stand; place to good order; fine opening; also, oyster and fish market, No. 169 Rivington-st., $50; superior butcher's shop, No. 265 9th-av., $100; also, patent right for tanning leather, $15,000. Apply at No. 169 Broadway, Room 22.

$5.000 PARTNER WANTED IN THE SOFT HAT TRADE—By a young man with a large cash business already established. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, giving real name and where an interview may be had.

TO PORK AND PROVISION PACKERS.—Premises to let, well fitted for the above business; cutting blocks, counters, smoke-house and curing apparatus, all complete, with a retail shop and necessary appliances attached. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 22 Jobo-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $5,000 IN CASH, to take the place of a retiring partner in a manufacturing business, with plenty of cash orders on hand. Address, saying where an interview may be had, CONFIDENCE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, TO JOIN a manufacturer of articles of every-day use and sale, and from which a large profit may be realized.
F. MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Oct. 24:

Chas. Tapman, by Geo. Wm. Wright	$50 00
Charitable Society of Waterford, Me., by Eben Steele	30 00
Mrs. F	5 00
Friends, by W. P. P	70 00
Citizens of California, by Jas. Otis, Treasurer	10,000 00
A. H. Easton	100 00
Geo. C. Anthon (fourth contribution)	25 00
A Copperhead	5 00
Master David Paton	95
L. G. Bunce	25 00
Nicholsoo Union Sabbath School, Nicholson, Penn., by N. P. Wilcox, Superintendeot	3 85
G. C. Halsted, (additional)	10 00
C. F. Hammond, (additional,) Crown Point, Essex County	100 00
E. P. Williams	20 00
Ladies' Army Aid Society, Mt. Vernon, N. Y	50 00
Mrs. Gelson, by Henry R. Wintbrop	100 03
Edwin Burr	50 00
Wm. Mackay, (eighth contribution)	25 00
Miss Charlotte Cushman, (additional)	2,722 27
Proceeds of Miss Mary A. Beach's Fair, Fort Green-place, Brooklyn	9 00
Hon. Wm. Mitchell, (additional)	50 00
Proceeds of entertainment by young men of color at the Dalles, Oregon, by Lewis Tappan, Esq	$17 60
Robert L. Cutting, Esq	$00 00
Young People of Setauket, L. I., by Thomas S. Strong	35 00
Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of Port Jefferson, L. I., by E. A. Rayuor	47 55
St. Andrews Rectory, Richmond, S. I., per Ball, Black & Co	37 00
Manhattan Life Insurance Company	500 00
Cash, N. Y	30 00
Ladies' Committee, Portland, Me., by Mrs. Helen A. Gilman	1,000 00
American citizens at Callao, through John E. Lovejoy, U. S. Consul	20 00
Proceeds of entertainment given by citizens of Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., by Henry Chapple	100 00
Citizens of Bath, Me., $225; citizens of Portland, Me., $275, by Rev. H. Stebbins	500 00
J. P. Whittelsey, (4t contribution,) Wallingford, Conn	100 00
Citizens of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, by C. C. Kelly	1,000 00
Miss Esther Pratt, Hartford (additional)	20 00
C. Vanderbilt	5 00
T. R. P	5 00
E. H. Owen	100 00
Geo. Wm. Wright	100 00
Henry W. Smith	100 00
John O. Stone	25 00
Proceeds of Address delivered by Henry Ward Beecher at Academy of Music, Nov. 27	2,441 50
From a Citizen (additional)	5 00
Citizens of Stamford, by Oliver Hoyt	84 77
Dr. T. F. Cook (additional)	20 00
John J. Phelps	50 00
Collection at Trinity Church, Athens, N. Y	17 56
Collection at Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, N. J., on Thanksgiving Day, by Chas. P. Nicholls, Treasurer	20 00
Collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Warwick, Orange County, on Thanksgiving Day, by Maurice Hoyt	45 50
Collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Passaic, N. J	8 73
Part Collection at Presbyterian Church, Waterford, N. Y., by John C. House	27 00
Collection at Union meeting, on Thanksgiving Day, in Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, by Rev. W. C. Foote	230 72
W. C. Klingler	5 00
Church at Middletown, Suffolk County, L. I., by Nathan Bishop, Esq	9 40
Nathan G. Bradford, Jr	80 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Church, Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. Francis Lobdell	52 38
Thanksgiving Day collection from St. Timothy's Church, New-York	53 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Zion Church, Wappingers' Falls, Dutchess County	43 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Presbyterian Church, Westfield, Conn., by Rev. E. L. Edgar	33 50
Thanksgiving Day collection at Methodist Church, Great Barrington, Mass., by Rev. F. S. Barnum	10 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Throop-av. Mission Church, Williamsbongh, by J. A. Walker Charles S. Judson	21 59 50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Presbyterian Church, Niagara Falls	35 05
Thanksgiving Day collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Nyack, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Marvin	28 15
Collection at Union Thanksgiving service at M. E. Church, Hoboken, by Rev. J. O. Wisnar	64 00
Thanksgiving collection at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Samuel A. Clark	87 15
Thanksgiving Day collection in Congregational Church, Saugerties, by Rev. O. H. Tiffany	16 00
Part of Thanksgiving Day collection at Union service of Baptist, Methodist, South-st. and First Congregational Churches, Pittsfield, Mass., by Hon. James D. Colt	150 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Church of Holy Communion, by Rev. J. E. Lawrence	240 00
Thanksgiving Day collection in Presbyterian Church in University-place, by John C. Green, Esq	1,088 10
Thanksgiving Day collection of Baptist, Methodist and Congregational Churches, Mannsville, Jefferson County, N. Y., by Rev. Chas. Jones of the Congregational Church	15 15
A Thanksgiving collection by Rev. L. F. Laine, Canisteo, N. Y	34 31
Thanksgiving Day collection at M. E. Church Jewett, Greeo Co., N. Y., by Rev. O. B. Hitchcock	32 00
Thanksgiving collection at Calvary Baptist Church, by James H. Merchant	86 25
From a Lady, Owego, by Rev. Dr. Hall	1 00
A. B. Sands & Co	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection of Methodist and Baptist churches of South Dover, New-York, by Rev. Wm. P. Decker	12 75
Thanksgiving Day collection at Christ Church, Montpelier, Vt., by Rev. F. W. Shelton	40 00
Thanksgiving Day collection of Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, N. J., by E. H. Vanuxem, Treasurer	35 00
Thanksgiving Day collection 4th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. C. Duncher	21 80
P. Richards, Jr	100 00
Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., (addt'al)	1 25
Richard Grand White	25 00
E. A. W., Ridgewood, N. J., (additional)	10 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Christ Church, Watertown, Conn., by Rev. W. H. Davis	36 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at South New-Berlin, Chenango Co., by Wm. Burnside	12 34
St. Luke's Church, Catskill, by John M. Donnelly, Treasurer of Catskill Soldiers' Aid Society	45 25
Philomathean Literary Society of Brooklyn, by Edward W. W. Rossiter, Treasurer	25 00
Collection at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by Rev. Smith Pyne, Rector	$18 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Methodist and Baptist Churches, Mariners' Harbor, S. I., by J. L. Benedict	9 10
Thanksgiving Day collection at P. D. Reformed Church and M. E. Church, Castleton, Rensselaer County, by Truman Seymour, Pastor of M. E. Church	26 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen Point, N. J	47 11
Collection in Lodi N. J. Congregational Church	23 60
Robert Kenne, Lodi, N. J	25 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Yorkville Presbyterian Church, by B. L. Trafford	32 60
R. L. & A. Stuart	1,000 00
Church of the Incarnation, by George F. Nesbitt, Treasurer	79 00
Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, (additional)	1 00
Daniel Weed, New Road, Delaware County	3 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at St. Joseph's Church, Troy, by B. H. Hall	49 00
P. Remsen Strong	100 00
Congregation of St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D	340 00
E. G. S	50 00
H. T. Morgan, (additional)	100 00
Anonymous, Brooklyn	10 00
Collection on Thanksgiving Day at Congregational and Methodist Churches, Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y., by J. D. Bryant	37 66
E. Lewis, Plainville	1 00
A Brooklyn Stonecutter	20 00
Citizens of California	1,000 00
Members of Board of Trade, Albany, by Henry T. Buell and A. Evertsen	1,059 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Neshanic, N. J., by Rev. G. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor	44 00
G. G. W	5 00
Mrs. Edward W. Foote, Hamilton, N. Y., by D. Whipple	20 00
Wm. Mackay (additional)	25 00
The "Indefatigables," by F. A. Paddock	21 50
Collection on Thanksgiving at Church of West New-Hempstead, Rockland County, N. Y., by C. E. Bleauvelt	13 00
Rev. Francis Lobdell, Bridgeport, Conn. (additional)	6 00
B. W. Bull & Co	100 00
Collection on Thanksgiving day, First Seventh Day Baptist Church, Genesee, Allegany County, by J. W. Langworthy	22 00

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 4, 1863.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS, IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
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ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS.
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 365 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN-STS.,
WILL OFFER OF MONDAY, DEC. 7,
AT RETAIL,
3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.
These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS, and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.
ALSO,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests, all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Full and Winter gloves. Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, montags, canes, hoods, &c. &c. French kids 75 cents; $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORNICES.
All the New Styles at KELTY'S, No. 369, Broadway, New-York.

PIANO COVERS.
New Patterns of Piano and Table Covers at KELTY'S, No. 369, Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
New Patterns for Dwellings, for Stores, for Churches, for Hotels, for Steamboats. New Styles of Fixtures.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

FURS.

FURS!
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FURS!!!!
LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,)
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIGL'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

McKIM BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected, and Baltimore funds taken on favorable terms.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.
WM. S. CHARNLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

WANTED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $35,000 to $40,000 at 5 per cent., for 5 years. Property worth $100,000 and strictly first-class in every respect. Bondsmen worth half a million. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean),
No. 19 Wall-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 5, 1863.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened Jan. 5, 1864. By order,
JOS. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 28 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863,
THE GREAT CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
FIDELIO.
Grand and only opera in three acts, by L. Von Beethoven. To give full effect to the great choruses the
"ARION" VOCAL SOCIETY
has kindly volunteered their valuable services.
NEW COSTUMES, ETC.
Don Fernando.....Herr GRAFF
Pizarro.....Herr Steinecke
Floreston.....Herr Himmer
Leonore.....Mad. JOHANNSEN
Rocco.....Herr Weinlich
Marceline.....Mlle. Canissa
Jacquino.....Herr Habelmann
Before the third act the overture to "Leonore" No. 3, in "C" dur, will be executed.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Admission to Parquet and Balcony.....$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Subscribers are respectfully informed that they will have the privilege to exchange their tickets for reserved seats for this extra night, until 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, at the Academy of Music, after which time their seats will be disposed of.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
This splendid Entertainment, which is slightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY, OF ALL LANDS AND AGES, are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN; thrown upon a canvas measuring 690 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
In combination with these superb views the wondrous and beautiful spectral illusion of the WHITE LADY, or "LA DAME BLANCHE," which has been witnessed with intense interest and delight by thousands, will be repeated until further notice. The exquisite SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT EFFECTS ON LAND AND SEA, with the Thunderstorm on Niagara and the LEGEND OF THE WHITE CANOE, will also be introduced.
Doors open at 6½; Tours begin at 7½ P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the music stores of Firth Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, and at the chapel.
Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Children 15 cents.
Schools and Charitable Institutions treated with on liberal terms. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

SEVENTH GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
With full Orchestra,
and the best Vocal and Instrumental Talent
First appearance at the Matinée of
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
The celebrated Pianist.
SINGLE TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinée, or one person to six Matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and Music Stores.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLFE, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as good cook; she understands her business in all its branches, baking and pastry of all kinds, and would do the coarse washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Call at No. 87 6th-av., third floor, back room.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL WORK.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; understands how to work well. Call at No. 373 8th-av., first floor, front room; has good references.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady is desirous to find a situation as chambermaid or waitress for a competent girl, who has lived in her family during the last nine years. Apply at No. 31 West 19th-st., on Friday, after 2 P. M., or on Saturday before noon.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork, or to do general housework. Call at No. 363 7th-av.

A SWET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a situation as wet nurse; her baby is but 3 weeks old, and she is not long in this country. Can be seen at No. 45 Mott-st., for 2 days.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework, Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY FROM THE EAST DESIRES the charge of a family, or would engage as amanuensis, correspondent and financier. Highly respectable City references. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED A situation as clerk or salesman in any good wholesale or first-class retail grocery store, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address EN-ERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom, and good steady driver; left his last place on account of his employer going to Europe; has the best of City references. Address E, No. 612 Broadway, in the saddlery.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, sober young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful steady driver, wishes a situation; has no objection to the country; can produce good reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address T. C., No. 14 East 19th-st., N. Y., for two days.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG Man, native of Denmark, is desired to obtain a position as coachman or groom, by a respectable gentleman; he has many years' experience in taking charge of horses, &c., and is able to give first-class City references. Call at the stable, No. 40 East 20th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 157 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—AN EXperienced double entry bookkeeper, quick and accurate, of large business capacity, desires some position in a good house, at about $800 salary. Address WILLIAM, Box No 181 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDent, or to take charge of laying out or regulating streets, buildings, bridges and railroads, by an experienced man who can give first-class references. Address SUPERINTENDENT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman; the advertiser has been for the past ten years in the employ of a family in this City of the highest respectability, to whom he refers. Call on or address JAMES THOMSON, No. 214 East 21st-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—BY BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, FOR their woollen and vesting departments, two good salesmen, who have been employed in this capacity in a wholesale cloth house

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE THREE GRACES AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Don't fail to see them, the greatest wonders the most marvelous novelties on the face of the globe. Splendid performances afternoon and evening. Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL make their last appearance in their favorite characters of Margery and Cousin Joe in "Rough Diamond." All who have not seen them should embrace this opportunity to see the best, the sprightliest and most fascinating acting that has been witnessed in New-York this season.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Ask your grocer for "KENT'S East India Coffee," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound, twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 184 Reade-st. (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich,) is upon every package. Ask for "KENT'S." Grocers supplied.

Advertisement.

STEAM CLEANING AND DYEING.—E. LORD, No. 486 Broadway, (entrance No. 439 Broome-st.) Cleaning by a new chemical process. Gentlemen's garments cleaned like new. Patronized by Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, ARNART & RATHBUN, SMITH & RICE, and the Broadway clothiers generally.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious sales-rooms No. 99 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oilcloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S.—Let every man be crowned with one of KNOX'S elegant Winter hats, in celebration of Gen. GRANT'S brilliant victory. It will cost but a trifle, and a visit to KNOX'S store, No. 212 Broadway. At the same place the ladies can obtain a set of furs such as they fancy, at a very moderate price.

[Advertisement.]

LIQUORS IMPORTED IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPS.
For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

SAVING IS BELIEVING.—Mothers have no conception of the labor and anxiety saved them by using BROWNE'S Patent Handy-Reader, No. 474 Broadway. See advertisement below. Price, $10 to $25.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MEAD—JOHNSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., THEODORA H. MEAD, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE R. JOHNSON, daughter of the late Lawrence Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, of erysipelas, HARRY C. BAILEY, aged 41 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 869 Greenwich-st., Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ELLIOTT.—The funeral of GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, late Major of the 102d regiment New-York Volunteers, will take place on Monday next, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Friends and relatives of the family, and officers of the 12th army corps now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

EARL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Dec 4, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES EARL, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

FISH.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 3, of membranous croup, FABYAN SACKETT VISHAM, second son of Frederick B. and Mary Elizabeth Fiske, aged 3 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

GONDRAY.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, Mrs. JANETTE GONDRAY, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Mesnil, No. 116 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

JAFFRAY.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, of diphtheritic membranous croup, JULIA CLARA, eldest daughter of John Hamilton and Adelaide Kerrison Jaffray, and granddaughter of J. C. Beales, M. D., aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further invitation.

JENNEGAN.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Lieut F. W. JENNEGAN, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

JOHNSON.—In Newtown, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 28, ESTHER, wife of David H. Johnson.

MCCLENNAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, after an illness of five days, Mrs. ABIGAIL MCCLENNEN, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, Mr. F. S. McCleanen, No 47 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, after which the remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

MOONEY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, REBECA V. MOONEY, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 Leroy-st.

MANLEY.—At Dutch Hills, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 3, Mrs. MARY MANLEY, widow of G. V. Manley, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her residence, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

ROGERS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 28, TOWNSEND ROGERS, United States Navy, in the 46th year of his age.

SMITH.—On Friday evening, Dec. 4, after a short but painful illness, ANNIE C., the only daughter of J. W. and Annie Smith, aged 22 months 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 180 East 39th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

VARIAN.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM VARIAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at No. 30 West 29th-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

ELLIOTT.—The Class of 1851 will meet at the New-York Free Academy, Saturday, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to make arrangements to attend the funeral of their late classmate, Maj. GILBERT M. ELLIOTT.

E. CHILD, JR., President.
GEORGE W. THURSTON, Recording Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.. 7 09 | Sun sets.. 4 33 | Moon rises. 1 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 45 | Gov. Island.. 3 34 | Hell Gate.. 4 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Virginia, Armstrong, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Gemiore, (Aust.,) Ivacovech, Bristol, Holmboe & Balchen.

Barks Iloda, (Aust.,) Velorich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Magno Charta, (Br.,) Shaw, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolf; J. Blinkhorn, (Br.,) Harvey, Vera Cruz, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Frank Pierce, Hall, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Wide World, Adams, Alexandria, Jonas Smith, Eleanora, Bayles, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Cooper, Alexandria 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Geer, Alexandria 52 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynoer.

Steamer Concord, Nermse, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. N. Briggs.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynoer.

Ship B. Aymar, (of Searsport,) Sawyer, Buenos Ayres 82 days, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Blanche, (Fr.,) De Rosway, Marseilles 49 ds., with mdse. to F. Consinery & Co.

Bark Assomption, (Fr.,) Nadal, Mazapatan 96 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark A. W. Lewis, Lomoard, New-Orleans Nov. 16, and the Passes 17th, with segar and molasses to Trask & Dearborn. Had a succession of northeast gales the entire passage.

Bark Resolution, (Br., of Sonderland,) Bell, Madeira 22 ds., in ballast to George F. Bailey.

Bark Theresa, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Frazer, Charlottetown 12 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Bark New-York, (new,) Hooper, Bangor via Rockland 9 ds., with lumber to James Barland.

Bark Cabot, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McGregor, Pictou, N. S., 14 ds., with coal and 11 passengers to master.

Bark Larissa, (of Blythe,) Yeomen, Tagarog 62 ds., and Gibraltar 29 ds., with wood to master.

Bark Armide, (Fr.,) Venab, Guadalonpe 18 ds., in ballast to Vatable & Reyoal.

Bark Novel Albatross, (Fr.,) Martinique 17 ds., with with sugar to master.

Brig Isabella Hunter, (of Greenock,) Wiley, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Jason, Denker, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Ruger Bros.

Brig Ello, (of Halifax,) Stanley, Aquin 18 ds., via Inagua 11 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels at Aquin.

Brig Spartan, (of Halifax,) McCulloch, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.

Brig Mattie, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McDonald, Georgetown, P. E. I.,) 13 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig Gardina, (Port.,) Campos, Bahia 45 ds., with coffee to Hagemeyer & Bran.

Brig St. Peter, (Br., of Jersey,) Luce, Pernambuco Oct. 24, with sugar to order.

Brig Excel, (Br.,) Nicolas, Algoa Bay 64 ds., with wool to order.

Brig Anna, (Brit.) Hesketh, Montevideo 39 ds., with hides to order. For the last five days has had heavy gales from southwest to north, during which lost fore topmast and sprung sleak.

Brig Amazon, (Br.) Thompson, St. Jago de Cuba 13 ds., with cotton and sugar to Reynaud & Basben.

BELOW—1 ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ALTOGETHER THIS SUPERB EDITION OF BITTER-SWEET IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MUCH-TO-COVETED GIFT BOOKS THAT THE AMERICAN PRESS HAS YET PRODUCED."—*New-York Commercial.*

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LIST OF ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. Vignette on Title Page.
II. "Yet lower bows the Storm."
III. Tail piece to "Picture."
IV. Heading to first Movement.
V. "What does he think of his Mother's Eyes?"
VI. "Who Learned from Cowper only Yesterday."
VII. "Whom God loves He chastens sorely."
VIII. "I've dreamed of sunsets."
IX. "Or fells the forests or pursues their prey."
X. "The boys are restive grown."
XI. "Off to the kitchen."
XII. "The milk-haired heifer,"
XIII. "Sorrow must crop each passion shoot."
XIV. "An orphaned little girl, whose large shy eyes." &c.
XV. "To sit close by the fountain of his peerless life."
XVI. "He was seen at night," &c.
XVII. "That doubtful jest that meant," &c.
XVIII. "And with a shriek I staggered, swooned and fell."
XIX. "A kind friend took my hand and told me all."
XX. "Oh, how sadly changed."
XXI. "On which I bowed my head upon his arm."
XXII. "I was confounded."
XXIII. "In the sweet light that dawned upon my soul."
XXIV. Half Title to Second Episode.
XXV. "They found the old Blue Beard so polite."
XXVI. "She paused at the door," &c.
XXVII. "Pretty little boy, afraid to play."
XXVIII. "There he stands again," &c.
XXIX. "You, Mary? In this Heaven."
XXX. "Dear husband! David, look upon your wife."

"Mr. Whitney's illustrations are exquisitely beautiful, the designs eminently chaste and appropriate. They are gemelodeed. Some of these beautiful pictures are engraved by Mr. Whitney himself, and the remainder by artists of the highest skill and renutation. Never, perhaps, did artists design so faithfully and delicately *illustrate* the sentiment and narrative of a text, and never, perhaps, did text supply more pure and elevating and thoroughly natural thought and sentiment to evoke the finest powers and genius of the artist. Altogether, this superb edition of 'Bitter-Sweet' is one of the most beautiful and much-to-be-coveted gift-books that the American Press has yet produced."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

As nearly two-thirds of this new edition is already ordered by the trade, and another edition cannot be issued this season, the Publisher requests the early attention of Booksellers who have not yet sent in their orders.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CROSBY & NICHOLS,

respectfully announce that

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,

which has for the last two years been so ably conducted by Dr. PEABODY, passes now into the editorial charge of

PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.,

gentlemen who, for sound and elegant scholarship, have achieved an enviable reputation both in this country and in Europe, and whose taste, education and experience, eminently qualify them for the position they have assumed.

Of the former, it may be said that his essays in the periodical which, under his editorship reached the summit of its fame, surpassed in vigor and force those of any contributor;

Of the latter, that he has "added new honors to the name he bears, by the extent and variety of his knowledge and by the force and elegance which he has exhibited, both as a writer and a speaker."

And of both, that their thorough loyalty to the liberal institutions of our country, and their sympathy with the progressive element of the times, render them peculiarly fitted to conduct the *Review*, which has by competent authority been pronounced,

"THE LEADING LIBERTY ORGAN OF THE COUNTRY."

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"IT HAS NOT ITS EQUAL IN AMERICA, NOR ITS SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD."

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Bound by strong associations to the past, in sympathy with the present, hopeful for the future, the *Review* will do its part in the intellectual movement of the times.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to an ordinary octavo volume.

TERMS—Five dollars a year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents per number.

A new volume of the Review will commence with the January number, and the publishers trust that the increased expenditures consequent upon the changes proposed in the future conduct of the work, will be met by a generous increase in the patronage of the public.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

☞ Newspapers inserting the above the usual number of times shall receive the work for review.

NEW CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOK FOR 1863.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

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The Military Situation
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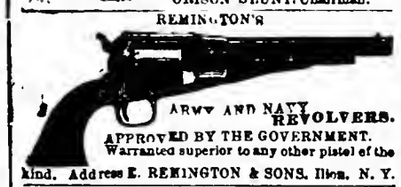

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, Nov. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 23.—THE FOLLOWING members having been returned by Company Court-martial for expulsion for non-performance of duty and other good causes, said action is approved of, and they are hereby expelled from this command: Private C. A. Burdick, Company F; Private F. B. Lamberson, Company F; Private T. Woehning, Company F; Private H. L. Mangam, Company F; Private William Herwerk, Company F; Private S. M. Holdridge, Company F. By order of

Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1863, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¾ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—MEMBERS OF this fraternity are invited to meet with the New Chapter, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M., at their Hall, No. 813 Broadway, to unite with them in paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Major GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, killed at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24.
J. S. BABCOCK, Chairman Com'tee.
W. H. BLACKWALL, Sec'y.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

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My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
were awarded twenty-three first premiums at State fairs and twenty-one at City and County fairs in 1863—making forty-four in all. Salerooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. No. 505 Broadway.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
At No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

ROMAN SCARFS
SENT BY MAIL
EVERYWHERE

3,500 DOZEN PURE ROMAN SCARFS,
Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.
These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.
They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.
The whole lot will be retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES!
$1 50 AND $2 EACH.
A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the cash and six cents for postage.
Very fine Gold-plated Scarf Pins or Rings,
At $1 50 each.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.
To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each, sent by Post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 16.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AGENTS WANTED in every Town in the Union.
S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N.Y.
FRENCH FLANNEL
OVERSHIRTS,
the largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each, all cut one yard long.
A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be inclosed—63 cents for each Shirt.
Send the size of your neck.
ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2, $2 25 and $2 50. SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ALSO, FINE WHITE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.
The Cash can be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods.
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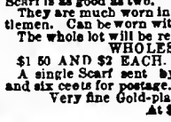
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourist, Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
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SMITH & WILLSON,
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IODINE WATER:
A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
NO. 423 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE
HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC.

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In case of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no Imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

This most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rest assured that a cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of exclusive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily effected. The mere consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their present cures are now without fear. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and sure remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure them in the most inveterate case is one week. Pains is impossible. This life-giving remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and address or Box No. 1,922, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 8 Vesey-st., (Astor House;) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single man in every physical degree, the unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a former fellow sufferer, W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
First introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas.
Office No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN & SON.

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THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for church and Sunday-schools is now ready. It contains 512 pages and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we know each other there," &c., among the new and beautiful pieces we would name "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we meet beyond the River," "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious;" "We'll wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, chime on," "Over the River," "Shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 62 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth-bound, embossed, 75 cents; $8 per dozen, $65 per 100; postage, 16 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

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GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFERS,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. Larkin, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $106.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London... 35 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have not as yet built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $90 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AFRICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 88 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,350 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.
Continue to sell Drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN.—The fleet-last sailing Clyde-built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. Meiklejohn, will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the complete safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions: Cabin, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 192 Chatham-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO MARRY; has no objection to correspond confidentially with parents or interested friends; but the lady must be, like himself, wealthy and of undoubted respectability. Address MARRIED, Box 3,994 Boston, Mass.

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NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 64th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:67 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run on Sunday. Dec. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!
After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal."

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, father and four sons, who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.
DRIGOS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS. These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. FECK.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADway.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $50 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent musicians and leading cities in the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $175 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the tea room. M. P. HARLAND, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND FIRST-CLASS PIANOS For sale and to rent, on FAVORABLE TERMS, at No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly the Spingler Institute.)
Park-av., corner 38th-st.
Lectures by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOT at 1 o'clock.
Dec. 3—*France and her Emperor.*
Dec. 4—*European Aristocracy.*
Dec. 17—*The Turkish Dynasty*, or *The Oriental Question.*
Dec. 18—*The Probable Future of our Country and of Humanity.*
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.
Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE OPENS FOR pupils Feb. 3, 1864. Numbers limited; superior facilities for education; splendid buildings, elegant furniture, highly ornamental grounds; preparatory Academic and Collegiate Departments; an able corps of Teachers and Lecturers; bathing, horsemanship and gymnastics prominent; charges reasonable. Send for prospectus.
Address Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.,
Pomfret, Vt.

STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. One or two vacancies may be filled by applying to HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Select Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 4 term opens. Eighteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal Woodbury, Conn.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell, at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lafayette, Muncie and Bee Line Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demands due, upon said Stock, in the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis S. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon receipt thereof I may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainent.
Nov. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Josiyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Musketoons.
46 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
283 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
40 Pouches.
600 Gun Slings
228 Savage's Revolvers.
440 Waist Belts.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 84 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J., LYING IN THE COSTER TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 84 lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets in the Coster Tract, viz.: Newark and Hackensack avs., Ferry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand sts.

The title to this property is perfect, and will be sold free from incumbrance.

Maps, showing the particular lots to be sold, can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½

ARMY NEWS.

Record of Court-Martial Cases.

First-Lieut. CHARLES FINNEY, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer infantry, tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline: found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Second-Lieut. AARON F. BREWER, Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer infantry, tried for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieut. JOSEPH J. ENNIS, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, tried for absence from his command without leave, forging an order, under which he procured to Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1863, and remained there until about the 17th of August, 1863: found guilty of the charge and its specification, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, to date from Oct. 21, 1863, to serve three years or during the war in such regiment or corps as shall be designated by the Commanding General of this Department.

First Lieut. JOHN B. REAN, Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, entering the Louisville Theatre beastly drunk, and annoying and disturbing the whole play and audience; found guilty of the charge and its specifications, and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

Maj. HENRY BRIGHT, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, Missouri State Militia, tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, forgery and embezzlement of public property intrusted to him; found guilty of the charges and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, and to forfeit all the pay and allowances now due him by the United States. The Court took into consideration the mitigating circumstances connected with the case, and particularly the fact of his refunding and restoring to the United States a much larger sum than is shewn by the evidence that he embezzled.

Capt. JOHN CARPENTER, Second cavalry, Arkansas Volunteers, tried for gross neglect of duty; violation of the 36th Article of War, willfully allowing Government property, in his charge, to be destroyed; and violation of the 52d Article of War, shamefully abandoning his post of guard which he was commanded to defend, and inducing his company to do the same: found guilty, and sentenced to forfeit all his pay and be dismissed from the service.

Capt. H. J. LAYSHAW, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, tried for misapplication and embezzlement of public funds intrusted to him, lending the public money of the United States, depositing in private banks public funds, converting to his own use and benefit large sums of public money, and purchasing eleven horses with the money so embezzled; also, for aiding and assisting to obtain the payment or allowance of false or fraudulent claims; squandering the public funds by paying higher prices for hay, wood and corn than was necessary; purchasing claims of one J. C. WILMORE, largely increased by fraudulent additions, after having refused to buy the original claims when presented by other parties; purchasing orders or receipts for supplies of one J. C. WILMORE at much higher prices than those named on the face of said orders or receipts, and paying higher prices for horses than was necessary, taking them at the highest rates at which they were offered; and also for neglect and violation of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, allowing one J. C. WILMORE, a contractor, to keep his books and accounts, and contracting for and receiving from J. C. WILMORE hay at eighteen dollars per ton, when it could have been purchased at eight or nine dollars per ton, found guilty of these charges and their specifications, and sentenced to be cashiered.

A Delinquent Army Officer.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ORDER IN THE CASE OF COL. BELGER, QUARTERMASTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1863.

In the case of Col. JAMES BELGER, Chief Quartermaster at Baltimore, who was tried before a Court-martial upon sundry charges and specifications for neglect of duty and fraudulent conduct in the hiring of transports and purchase of supplies, the Court found him, on each charge and specification, not guilty. But the Court place upon the record, by way of explanation of their finding, the following statement:

"The Court finds that Col. BELGER transacted a large amount of public business, within the time embraced in the specifications, in the chartering of vessels and in the purchase of coal, and although in some instances he appears to have purchased coal at higher rates than the cash market prices, yet, considering the circumstances, especially the kind of funds provided by the Government for the payments he was required to make, the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act, and the consequent necessity for immediate action, the Court attaches no criminality thereto, and has therefore made its findings in accordance with this judgment."

Upon a review of the evidence it appears

1. That the "large amount of business transacted in the chartering of vessels and in the purchase of coal," was for nearly a year *confined exclusively to dealings with A. C. Hall and Coblens*. It does not appear that, during all this time, Col. BELGER deemed the amount of duty assigned to him so great as to compel him to ask to be relieved from any portion, or for another officer to assist him—one or the other of which it was incumbent upon him to require, if the duties were too arduous or extensive to admit of their *proper* performance by him alone.

2. The "some instances" in which "he appears" to have purchased coal at "*higher* rates than the cash market prices," are the *transactions of a year*, amounting to an aggregate of more than $100,000, in which in some instances he is *proved* to have paid A. C. HALL or COBLENZ, 40 and 50 per cent. more than HALL or COBLENS paid for the coal to coal-dealers of the same city, who delivered it on board of Government vessels by HALL or COBLENS' orders.

3. "*The kind of money provided by the Government* for the payments he was required to make" is not in proof. No testimony whatever was offered or official papers submitted which show that Col. BELGER was not provided with the same kind of funds paid by all other quartermasters—Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness. Assuming that he had only certificates of indebtedness, and that certificates were at all times at the greatest discount mentioned by the witnesses at any time, and Col. BELGER's purchases will still re at rates unaccountably high.

4. As to "the urgency of the orders under which he was frequently called upon to act," it may be said generally that throughout the testimony there appears no emergency so pressing as to have precluded a strict conformity with the regulations of the service in making any purchase or contract to which he was called upon to enter for the Government. Every officer is bound to exercise diligence and at least ordinary care and prudence in his purchases, and it is hard to conceive how Col. BELGER, stationed in Baltimore, could be ignorant that he was paying higher than the cash market rates, or how he could procure articles urgently needed from his favored dealers more speedily than from the same persons who supplied them and so hauled the coal from their yards to the vessels.

The record thus shows that the accused was guilty of chartering vessels, and purchasing coal "at higher rates than the cash market price." The excuse suggested by the Court-martial is unsupported by proof. The transports and supplies purchased by Col. BELGER must have been paid for in the Government funds, to wit. Treasury notes, or at the option of the creditor, in certificates of indebtedness. These funds have long been the standard of prices, and the only excuse suggested is indicative of the guilty nature of the transactions between the quartermasters and contractors. The Court-martial having found that the accused did charter vessels and purchase coal "at rates higher than the cash market prices," and there being no other excuse proven or suggested than those mentioned, the Court has, upon the record, practically negatived its finding on the charges and specifications.

The case might have been sent back to the Court for revision, but the nature of the excuses suggested by the Court-martial, and especially their declaration that "they attach no criminality" to the conduct of a Quartermaster under the circumstances in proof, indicate very clearly that, so far as concerned the action of the Court, the result would have remained the same. The evidence fully establishes the fact of dealings and transactions by the Quartermaster, in which the Government suffered loss by purchases and charters at "higher rates than the cash market price." His conduct is, in the opinion of this Department, without necessity, justification, or excuse, and to such conduct the Department attaches a high degree of criminality. Few things can be more culpable than for a public officer systematically to pay to certain favored parties higher rates for supplies than might be and are in fact furnished at greatly lower rates in the same city by other dealers. To say the least of such conduct, it is a gross negligence that amounts to fraud.

The statement by the Court of the facts found being in conflict with the formal finding on the charges makes the proceeding a nullity. The evidence fully establishes that Col. BELGER is guilty of gross neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The proceedings of the Court are therefore disapproved, and Col. BELGER, Quartermaster, is, by order of the President, dishonorably dismissed from the United States service.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Record of a Colored Regiment.

THE FOURTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The following letter gives decisive testimony regarding the efficiency of at least one colored regiment now in the service

CAMP AT YORKTOWN, Va., Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

Hon. J. W. Edmonds:

MY DEAR SIR: Well knowing the active interest you have taken in the welfare of the colored troops, which now compose quite a part of our army, I trust a few lines from the Fourth United States colored troops may not be unacceptable.

The regiment left Baltimore a few days after I last saw you, and proceeded at once to this place, where, as near as we can learn, we are destined to remain some time.

We had hardly formed our camp when we were ordered, with five days' rations, on a reconnoissance into Matthews County, Virginia, to disperse a band of guerrillas who had long infested that region. We started at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at our destination at 4 P. M., after having marched 37 miles. We felt quite confident that we had done a pretty "big thing" for a new regiment, and on its first march, but when we were informed by some officers of the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, who accompanied us on the expedition, that during all their service, they never before had but one regiment follow them as closely as we did, for that distance, I think we were justly proud of our day's work. During our three days' stay in the enemy's country, we had several opportunities of testing their faithfulness and vigilance as pickets, as well as their coolness and determination at midnight surprises by guerrillas and bushwhackers. To say that we were perfectly satisfied, is by no means doing justice to our soldiers—for soldiers they certainly proved themselves to be, as they won the admiration and received the compliments of every officer who saw them—not even excepting Gen. WISTAR, who commanded the expedition, and who is by no means partial to colored soldiers. Gen. FOSTER, in his report, compliments us highly, and adds, referring to our march, returning, that we "marched thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers," which was done in just twelve hours.

We have since been on another raid—this time up the Peninsula—to within 25 miles of Richmond. We met no bodies of rebel troops, as we were in too heavy force to be attacked by them, but only their scouts and pickets, with whom occasional shots were exchanged.

From the surprise and indignation of the inhabitants on this route, I inferred that colored soldiers, especially on our side of the house, were a new sight to them. It was, indeed, amusing to see the women watching us as we passed,—their indignation overflowing—but their threatening fists, with which they evidently expected to put our regiment to flight, only provoked their laughter and shouts, and their retreat was generally made by the attacking party. We were also informed by several others that, before we returned, we would see "chivalry" enough to annihilate all the "niggers" Old Abe could bring. But if I remember right, these F. F. V's were very careful to keep outside of rifle range, and, after we returned, made their usual boasts of what they *would have done* had we not returned *just when we did*. On this occasion, too, our men received the praise of all who noticed them, and are fast winning a reputation of which any soldier might be proud.

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

Official Record of the Progress of the Struggle.

We have already given consecutively the official bulletins from Gens. GRANT and THOMAS regarding the progress of the fighting at Chattanooga, as they were furnished to us at the time by the authorities at Washington. In the official *Army and Navy Gazette* for the present week we find these dispatches printed as they were received by the War Department. Some of them have not before been published, and, for prudential reasons, sentences were excluded from those which were, as a careful reading will show. As a succinct record of the great contest we, therefore, reprint them entire:

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[*Received* 4:40 *P. M., Nov.* 23, 1863.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 3 P. M., Nov. 23, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. THOMAS' troops attacked the enemy's left at 2 P. M., to-day, carried first line of rifle-pits, running over the knoll twelve hundred yards in front of Wood's Fort and low ridge to the right of it, taking about 200 prisoners, besides killed and wounded; our loss small. The troops moved under fire with all the precision of veterans on parade. THOMAS' troops will intrench themselves, and hold their position until daylight, when SHERMAN will join the attack from the mouth of the Chickamauga, and a decisive battle will be fought. U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

[*Received in cypher* 3:45, *A. M., Nov.* 25.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863—12 M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Yesterday at half-past 12 GRANGER's and PALMER's corps, supported by HOWARD's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's picuets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citico creeks. We captured 9 commissioned officers and about 160 enlisted men. Our loss about 111.

To-day HOOKER, in command of GRANT's division, Twelfth corps, OSTERHAUS's division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades Fourteenth corps, carried north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to retake the position. SHERMAN crossed the Tenassee before daylight this morning, at the mouth of South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps, one division Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Gen. GRANT has ordered a general advance in the morning. Our success so far has been complete, and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[*Received* 4 *A. M.*, 25th.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck:

The fight to-day progressed favorably. SHERMAN carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the Tunnel and left at Chickamauga Creek. Troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up. I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy. HOOKER reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[*Received* 10 *P. M.*]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863—7½ P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over BRAGG. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried and now held by us.

I have no idea of finding BRAGG here to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863—12 Midnight.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about *forty* pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of the prisoners. We captured two thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were officers of all grades, from Colonels down.

We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1863—11 P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. DAVIS, commanding division, Fourteenth corps, operating with Gen. SHERMAN, gained possession of Chickamauga depot at 12:30 to-day. My troops having pursued by the Rossville and Greyville road, came upon the enemy's cavalry at New-Bridge, posted on east side of creek. They retired on the approach of our troops. The column will be detained for a few hours to rebuild the bridge, but HOOKER thinks he can reach Greyville, and perhaps Ringgold, to-night. Many stragglers have been picked up to-day, perhaps 2,000. Among the prisoners are many who were paroled at Vicksburgh.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 1 A. M., Nov. 27, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons, and occasionally pieces of artillery, are everywhere to be found. I think BRAGG's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863—12 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. PALMER reports JOHNSON's division, Fourteenth corps, surprised A. P. STEWART's division last night, taking four guns, two caissons, and many prisoners. HOOKER reports his arrival at Ringgold at 9 A. M. today; found the road strewn with caissons, limbers and ambulances. He commenced skirmishing with enemy at 11 A. M., in Railroad Pass or Gap, near Ringgold—about half OSTERHAUS' and third GRANT's division engaged, and forced the enemy to abandon the position he had taken in the passes. Both divisions suffered severely, the enemy making obstinate resistance. On the morning of the 24th, I sent Col. LEE, commanding Second brigade, Second cavalry division, across South Chickamauga to make raids on East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. He returned this evening, bringing 250 prisoners, and reports he has destroyed the railroad from Tyner's station to the Hiawassee, and ten miles southwest of Cleveland. He also destroyed 80 wagons and large quantity commissary stores and other supplies at Cleveland. The prisoners we have taken since the 23d now sum up more than 5,000.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Battle of Pine Bluff.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. CLAYTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose Col. CLAYTON's report of his gallant defence of Pine Bluff, also Lieut.-Col. CALDWELL's report of his pursuit of MARMADUKE. CALDWELL captured more property than fell into the possession of MARMADUKE during his raid.

Very respectfully, Major, your obedient servant.

FRED'K. STEELE, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

Maj. O. D. GRISS, A. A. G., Dep't. of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PINE BLUFF, PINE BLUFF, Oct. 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the battle fought at this place Oct. 25, between Gen. MARMADUKE's forces and the garrison at this post.

About 8 o'clock in the morning I sent Lieut. CLARK, Fifth Kansas cavalry, with one company, out in the direction of Princeton. He did not go far before he met the enemy advancing in force. The enemy's skirmishers fired on him at once, but soon after an armed party, bearing a flag of truce, came forward, and the officer in command of this party insisted that he should be allowed to pass in immediately. Lieut. CLARK told him it was no way to first fire on him, and then insist on going in with a flag of truce. But he would give him half an hour for him (CLARK) to send in to headquarters and get an answer. He rejected the proposition, and said he had dispatches from Gen. MARMADUKE to the commanding officer, he supposed demanding a surrender of the place. The Lieutenant replied: "Col. CLAYTON never surrenders, but is always anxious for you to come and take him, and you must get back to your command immediately, or I will order my men to fire on you." He fell back, and they commenced skirmishing again. Meantime the whole command was ordered out, and skirmishers sent in every direction; also 300 negroes set to work rolling cotton bales out of the warehouses. In less than half an hour I had all the streets leading into Court-square completely and very formidably fortified with cotton bales, and my artillery—six mountain howitzers and three small steel rifled guns—planted so as to command every street leading into the square; my sharpshooters posted in all of the houses and other buildings on the square, so that the enemy could in no way approach the works only through the open spaces. I then had about 200 negroes commence carrying water from the river up to the square and fill all the barrels they could find, so that, if necessary, I could hold out two days even though cut off from the river. The enemy succeeded in driving in my skirmishers about 9 o'clock, and approached the works in three columns, as follows: on my right, centre and left, the main one being in the centre, and opened on me with their artillery, 12 pieces, a part of which were 12-pound rifle guns, throwing both the Hotchkiss and the James projectiles. The firing from both sides, from the artillery and the sharpshooters, continued with great rapidity until 2 o'clock. Between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., the enemy set fire to the buildings on my right, expecting thereby to rout me; but I put some 200 negroes to carrying water and throwing it on the buildings immediately joining the square, and thus prevented the fire from doing me any damage. The enemy seeing that he failed in his efforts to drive me by fire as well as by force, planted another battery on my centre and kept up a heavy cannonading for a short time, then retreated, (about 2 o'clock, P. M.,) leaving a great portion of his wounded and dead on the field. I followed him for about one mile, then returned and stationed my pickets as usual.

My loss was 11 killed, 27 wounded, and 1 missing. There were also 5 negroes killed and 12 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, so far as ascertained, is about 130, and will probably reach 150. I have also 3 Lieutenants and 30 men prisoners, 15 of whom are wounded. The buildings that were burned by the enemy were occupied by the Fifth Kansas cavalry as quarters, consequently their camp and garrison equipage, and their books and papers, were all burned. The train was also corraled in sheds in rear of the buildings that were burned. When the fire was raging the mules were cut loose to keep them from burning, and 62 of them are missing. The enemy also burned one warehouse, containing over 200 bales of cotton. In setting fire to these buildings Gen. MARMADUKE committed the gross and barbarous deed of burning some of his own wounded. Several of his own men who were wounded were burned to death, and almost entirely consumed by the flames that he kindled. The Court-house, Gen. JAMES', Gen. YALL's and JOHN BLOCK's houses were all nearly destroyed by the enemy's artillery. There is scarcely a house in town that does not show the effects of the battle. The enemy plundered every house he could get to, and stole every horse and mule from the citizens that he could lay his hands on. The prisoners that I captured reported Gen. MARMADUKE's force from 2,000 to 3,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery. I think he had some 2,500 men and 12 pieces of artillery.

My force consisted of the Fifth Kansas cavalry, commanded by Maj. THOMAS W. SCUDDER, and the First Indiana cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. THOMAS N. PACE, and one company of State militia, commanded by Capt. MURPHY, amounting in all to some 550 men. Capt. MORRIS's company behaved like veterans. The officers and men both of the Fifth Kansas cavalry and of the First Indiana cavalry behaved most admirably. The fact that so small a force kept four times their number at bay for five hours, and finally drove them from the field, bespeaks for the *whole command* greater efficiency and gallantry than words can do; every officer and soldier in the whole command seemed determined to fight as long as there was a round of ammunition left. The negroes also did me excellent service, and deserve much praise therefor.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant, POWELL CLAYTON, Col. Comd'g.

Maj.-Gen. STEELE, Comd'g Army of Arkansas.

From the Rio Grande.

REVOLT OF MEXICANS IN THE REBEL SERVICE.

We have received a copy of the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 30th ult., from which we take the following account of the mutiny of some of the Mexicans in the Confederate service at the mouth of the Rio Grande:

"The garrison of Fort Brown and the citizens of Brownsville were thrown into an alarm on Tuesday night by the report that Capt. A. VIDAL's company, heretofore stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande, had revolted, and were marching upon the city of Brownsville to capture the place. The military force hitherto left to defend this post, had been withdrawn during the day, and was then encamped some distance from the town, on the road to the interior. Col. DUFF and his staff were still in town, however, but were to leave next morning. The resistance that Gen. BEE had to offer to the revolt consisted of a portion of Capt. TAYLOR's company and the whole of Capt. CUMMING's company.

On Tuesday, after Col. DUFF's regiment had left, two men from Company A, JESSE LITTORAL and D. H. DASHIEL, were sent on an express to VIDAL, at the mouth of the river, with orders that he et once report to Col. TAYLOR, commanding Fort Brown. The expressmen met VIDAL about twenty miles from town, already on the march, as he stated that he had already been informed that he would be ordered to Brownsville. The expressmen delivered the order to VIDAL, and at once joined his command on the march. Arriving within ten miles of town, VIDAL requested DASHIEL to drink with him, and while the latter was drinking VIDAL and the Mexicans commenced shooting at the expressmen. DASHIEL was instantly killed, but LITTORAL succeeded in mounting his horse and making his escape, bringing with him a horrid wound through the jaws.

LITTORAL rode for Utia, and soon reached Brownsville, where he gave the information that the Mexican company was coming. The military at once made defensive preparations by calling all citizens inside of the garrison—by issuing arms to such as had none, and by placing the heavy cannon, consisting of one 24-pounder and one 8-inch siege howitzer, to such position as to command the arsenal and the main approach to the garrison.

On Tuesday VIDAL left his camp at the mouth, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking with him all of his command, forty men, taking the road to Brownsville. He had previously caused the arrest of Messrs. SELIGER, CLARK and KING, at the mouth, and had them brought to his camp. He discharged CLARK and SELIGER, as he said, on account of their families, and because they were not worth killing; but he ordered a detail of six men to take Capt. KING and shoot him, which was done. (Capt. KING leaves a family of nine children to mourn his loss.) VIDAL took KING's pistol, horse and saddle. The outlaw then proceeded on his way to Brownsville, meeting and shooting the two expressmen, as described, and made a short stop at the ranchu of Mr. YTURBIA, where he hoped to meet a Mexican named SOLIS, with whom he had a difficulty, and who only saved his life by swimming the river into Mexico. VIDAL here told his men that a war of races had begun, and the watchword was, 'Death to all Americans!'

VIDAL continued his march to within four miles of town, at the Rancho, where his men were discovered at 11 P. M. by a scout, under Lieut. VINTON, who had been sent out by Col. DUFF to reconnoitre for the enemy—for even at this time the outbreak was a matter of doubt amongst the military and the citizens. It was apprehended that the wounded soldier, who had saved the town at his own sacrifice, might have met a crowd of Mexicans, and been imposed upon in some sort in a drinking house.

The outlaws circled around the town, and after several halts in the vicinity, (at one time at the graveyard, where VIDAL received information from the town,) they moved up to GLAVACKE's ranche, where they camped about 5 o'clock in the morning, and where they remained until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. VIDAL in his trip, robbed all the houses at the mouth of their provisions, robbed E. COHN of several horses, and when he struck the road, levied contributions of sugar and coffee on all the teamsters he passed. His subsequent conduct is unknown, although we have a report that his men cursed him, and drove him out of camp on Wednesday, saying that he had led them into an enterprise without consideration, plan or profit.

The course of the outlaws was marked by blood, and dead men were the guide posts that told how lately they had gone along. First, Capt. KING was shot. Next, two men are said to have been shot soon after leaving the death-scene of KING, and it is feared that one of these two men was Mr. S. G. FABIO, of this city, who was at the mouth of the river on business, and who has not since been heard of. Next, the two soldiers were shot in the most brutal and cowardly manner, without the shadow of a reason, unless it was a horrid appetite for blood. The next we hear of is ANTONIO CAOZ, a very popular Mexican, living at Santa Rita, who has always been friendly to the whites. Next was JARRANSOA BARTSROW, living at Santa Rita, without cause or provocation. These two latter were hung. Reports reach us that others have been killed, but we prefer to leave such rumors unreported, as the facts are fearful enough without horrifying the public with more deaths than have occurred.

We understand that seven dead bodies have been found in the river near the mouth. One of the bodies was recognized as that of Mr. FABIO. He was known to have had $300 with him.

At last accounts matters had assumed some degree of quiet. It is reported that VIDAL had escaped from the country."

The French Navy—Its Present Strength—Recent Additions.

The state of the French Navy is mentioned as follows in the report upon the Condition of the Empire, some extracts from which we lately published:

The stations which France maintains at the different points of the globe, for the protection of her commerce and political influence, and the naval forces which she has had to keep up to satisfy unforeseen services, have remained in nearly the same state as last year.

The present year has seen a continuation of the building of the new fleet, in proportion to the credits allotted to the Marine department, and according to the basis adopted in 1857. At the present time the total number of the vessels of our fleet amounts to 145, including 26 floating gunboats. If we confine ourselves to reckoning the five types of ships called ships of war in the report of 1862, the number is only 119, thus subdivided:

	New Ships.	Mixed.	Total.
Ships of the line	13	23	36
Cuirassed frigates	6	—	6
Ordinary frigates	18	6	24
Corvettes	10	—	10
Avisos	43	—	43
Grand totals	90	29	119

Thus the new fleet has been increased by eight vessels completely finished, namely, two cuirassed frigates of 1,000 horse-power, three armed corvettes of 400, and two avisos of 150. But, on the other hand, seven ships of the old fleet have been condemned on account of age, and six vessels have been lost at sea, of which one was an aviso of 220 horse-power, and another a frigate.

Besides these finished works, a cuirassed frigate of 1,000 horse-power, called *La Provence*, has just been launched at Toulon. The other vessels of this type, actually on the stocks, have been carried on during the year to a state more or less advanced.

Four floating batteries destined for the defence of our coasts have been completely finished, and have terminated their trials.

Nautical experiments of the highest interest are going on at this moment to study the qualities of cuirassed vessels, by comparing them with other ships. Up to this time, all the results of these experiments are favorable, and shew that they lose nothing at sea of that superiority which their coating of armor insures to them in combat.

The labors of the artillary for the construction of a material stock that has already realised great progress are continued, and also the studies of new pieces of ordnance of great power. The hydraulic works and the constructions necessary to provide our military ports with the means of action indispensable to the service of our new fleet are pushed on with all the activity compatible with the credits allotted; but it must be admitted that they are as yet far from meeting the exigencies produced everywhere by so complete a transformation of the naval material of all marines.

The Alabama.

SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT HER DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

The report of the reception of the *Alabama* at Cape Town, as published in the *Advertiser* of that place, has been issued in pamphlet form for circulation in England, together with the narrative of the cruisings of the vessel, by an officer. The writer prefaces his journal with a brief account of the origin of the *Alabama*, and says:

"After the outbreak of the war, the immense naval superiority of the North gave them considerable advantages over the South, who, lacking convenience and material, were not able to build vessels with sufficient dispatch, and the Confederate States Government sent over Capt. J. D. BULLOCH to England for the purpose of purchasing a war steamer. Accordingly, *the' No. 290' was built and intended for a Confederate vessel of war.*"

After next describing, with evident *gusto*, the build and rig of the vessel, he plunges *in medias res*, as follows:

"At 9.15 A. M., of the 28th July, 1862, we weighed anchor, and proceeded slowly down the Mersey, anchoring in Moelna Bay—having on board *relatives and friends of the builders, both ladies and gentlemen.* Our ostensible object in sailing was to go 'on a trial trip,' and the presence of the ladies and gentlemen gave a certain color to the report. In the evening we were terred our visitors to a steam-tug. We remained here, shipping hands, &c., until 2 A. M. of the 31st, when we got under weigh, ostensibly bound to Nassau, Bahamas. A strong breeze was blowing from the southwest, accompanied with heavy rain, a boisterous sea running at the time, forming altogether a most unlavling picture, and one not at all calculated to augur good luck. *Our unceremonious departure was owing to the fact of news being received to the effect that the Customs authorities had orders to board and detain us that morning.*"

The question which needs to be answered just here is how the officers of the *Alabama* came to be informed of facts which, from the nature of the case, were known only to the customs officers.

How to Communicate with Union Prisoners in Richmond.

—Letters should be written on a sheet of outside letter paper, and only on one side. They should relate solely to matters purely domestic. Inclose the letter in an unsealed envelope, and put in five cents for postage. Address it to the person for whom it is intended, giving his company, regiment, and the prison in which he is confined at Richmond, Va. On the left hand corner mark, "Via Flag of Truce, care of Brig.-Gen. S. A. MEREDITH, United States Commissioner of Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Va." Then inclose it in a sealed envelope, addressed to "Brig.-Gen. S. A. MEREDITH, Fortress Monroe."

Money should be sent in the same manner as letters. It will be taken in charge by the rebel authorities at the prisons, and given little by little to the person for whom it is intended.

Persons sending boxes will do well to observe carefully the following directions. Mark the

Co. ....., ... Reg't, ... Volts.,
..... Prison.
"By Flag of Truce." ..... Richmond, Va.
Care of Brig.-Gen. S. A. MEREDITH,
U. S. Commissioner for Exchange,
Fortress Monroe, Va.

Put in an unsealed envelope, directed to the party in the prison, an exact invoice (marked freight paid) of the contents of the box. Inclose this envelope, with the Express Company's receipt and five cents for postage, in another envelope, sealed and directed to Brig.-Gen. MEREDITH. Send this by mail. Send the box by express, freight paid, to Fortress Monroe. If there are more boxes than one, number each one, and mark opposite to this number in the invoice the contents of the box.

Ruschtil Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association.

THANKSGIVING DAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will expect some account of the festivities that took place at the Central Park Hospital on our glorious Thanksgiving Day. At the Hospital there are about 400 soldiers convalescing from fevers and wounds, who were bountifully entertained by the Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association, of which Mrs. HONTING, Mrs. ELLISON, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. CLARKSON, Mrs. STEPHANSON, Mrs. LASTRA and other ladies are the Managers. The Thanksgiving dinner over, the dessert was garnished with music by the Quartette Club attached to the Association, the whole audience joining in the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other National airs. American flags tastefully decorated the walls and windows of the spacious dining hall, and a large rebel flag hung in "distress," as if pulling before the Stars and Stripes.

Dr. S. M. GOODLY, United States Army, the Surgeon in charge, deserves the greatest praise for the condition of his hospital, and the Rose Hill ladies hear testimony to the kindness and efficiency of Sister ULRICA and her night associates, who are permanently attached to the hospital as volunteer and gratuitous nurses.

The exercises here were concluded by a short address by Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, who alluded to the one-legged man present, saying that having buried a leg on the battle-field, they had planted a foot in front of the enemy which would never retreat, and he believed the parts of the bodies there present were equals in heroic virtue to those absentees. He said that the ladies of the Rose Hill Association were the ladies who, if they had been men, would have been soldiers; and if he might paraphrase a text of Scripture, he should say that to-day "Veterans and heroines are met together, charity and patriotism have kissed each other."

He said WASHINGTON in 1795 issued a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving, in which, among others, he stated one ground for thankfulness to be the suppression of the recent rebellion; and he concluded by expressing the hope that ABRAHAM LINCOLN might have occasion, before the expiration of his present term of office, to issue another Thanksgiving proclamation, in which he too could assign as one of the grounds for thankfulness, the "suppression of this rebellion."

Loud and long cheers followed the close of the speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, and the soldiers separated with a special three times three for the Ladies' Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3807 NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Accounts of the Military Situation

A Renewal of the Struggle Between Bragg and Grant Anticipated.

FEARS FOR LONGSTREET'S SAFETY

GILLMORE'S SHELLS DAMAGING CHARLESTON.

The Union Forces Advancing on Charleston, Tenn.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Copies of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Dec. 2 and 3 have been received. The following extracts are taken therefrom:

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

BRAGG's headquarters are at Ringgold. The enemy seem disposed to push; they have gained energetically. The battle will be resumed in a day or two between Ringgold and Dalton. The enemy gained what they fought for. Many field and regimental officers are arriving wounded. Great fears are entertained for the safety of Gen. LONGSTREET. Three thousand of the enemy are advancing toward Knoxville.

There is a fight going on at Kingston. Last week WHEELER was ordered there. Firing was heard at Loudon.

A train arrived from Dalton this evening, bringing wounded troops. Our forces are still falling back slowly, followed by the enemy.

There was firing all day yesterday,

FROM VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Our artillery opened on the enemy yesterday quite spiritedly. The enemy responded briskly. The artillery duel was kept up all day. The enemy have thrown up fortifications along their front. Last night they built heavy fires in front, and moved more to our right. One hundred and twenty-seven prisoners were sent to Richmond to-day. Capt. PAINE, of the Lynchburgh artillery, was killed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Yankees to-day fired twenty-two mortar shells at Sumter. One man was killed.

There was much signaling during the night with the fleet.

MORRIS and BLACK ISLANDS, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Yankees fired thirteen shells at the city last night. Three buildings were struck. The enemy reconnoitered through Pocotaligo, carrying off 27 negroes.

The enemy fired sixteen shells into the city this afternoon. Several buildings were struck. One woman was severely wounded.

There is a lively artillery duel going on between the Gregg batteries and James Island.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Yankees opened fire on the city this afternoon, and threw six shells. A concentrated fire from our batteries caused them to cease firing.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The firing at Knoxville has ceased.

The surrender of BURNSIDE is not officially confirmed.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

There has been no fighting to-day.

The enemy still make a show on our front, but are believed to be falling back to recross the Rapidan River without fighting, or they are going to Fredericksburgh to winter.

ALABAMA AND TEXAS.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Discouraging accounts are given of desertions in PRICE's army.

BANKS, with five thousand troops, occupies Brownsville.

He did not capture over fifty bales of cotton.

The Mexican guerrilla chief has pronounced against JUAREZ and for the French, and holds Matamoras, increasing the difficulty of trade by way of the Rio Grande.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

CLEBURN's division engaged OSTERHAUS one mile this side of Ringgold on Friday, driving him back.

KELLEY's cavalry whipped the enemy at Cleveland on Wednesday.

The enemy are in our front at Ringgold, and our troops are in line of battle advancing.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The enemy are intrenching themselves at Chickamauga.

There was heavy firing yesterday at Charlestoe, Tenn.

The enemy burned a portion of Ringgold to-day and retreated, destroying the bridges and the railroad track at Chickamauga.

The Yankees hold Cleveland, and are advancing on Charleston, Tenn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

WHOLESALE REJECTION OF CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The treason hatched by ETHERIDGE during the interval since the adjournment of the last Congress was definitely unmasked to-day and set resolutely up against the Government. He rejects the certificates of the election of members of Congress from Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, East Virginia, California, Oregon and Maryland, on the ground of informality.

Their phraseology is: "Duly elected to the Congress of the United States," and, because they do not read, "Elected in accordance with the laws of their respective States and of the United States," he throws them out, and, it is said, refuses to refer the matter to the Attorney-General, except upon the order of the President. The treatment of the treason which has raised this question would be summarily determined if the public sentiment of the Republicans in Washington was the tribunal before which he was tried. He would go to Fort Lafayette to-night.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The Russian Minister, Mr. DE STOECKL, this morning presented Admiral LISOVSKY and the principal officers of their Squadron to the Secretary of State, who expressed to them the President's regret that his indisposition prevented his giving them an immediate audience. The distinguished visitors were then presented by the Secretary of State to the several Heads of Departments, who received them with the kindest expression of satisfaction. At two o'clock, attended by the Secretary of State, the Russian officers visited the Navy-yard, where they were received by the Secretary of the Navy, with the naval honors due their rank.

ARREST OF REBEL SPIES AND SECESSIONISTS.

Two supposed rebel spies have been arrested here by detectives, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. One is a Lieutenant of Louisiana volunteers, and the other is a private in the Virginia cavalry. The latter was on his way home to Lower Maryland, and said he came hither by the underground railroad by way of Baltimore. Eleven prisoners of State, of violent secessionist proclivities and practices, were also committed. One of them is a colored man, and is charged with being a disloyal and dangerous character. They were sent to Washington by Gen. CORCORAN's division. Two other colored men have been similarly domiciled on the charge of carrying dispatches for MOSBY and WHITE.

THE POTOMAC FOR DRINK.

Water from the Potomac was let into the Washington Aqueduct to-day. Heretofore the city has been supplied, though insufficiently, from neighboring creeks. The event was formally celebrated, the proceedings closing with a Corporation dinner.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

About two hundred members of Congress have already arrived, and there are accessions by every train.

A number of ex-members of Congress are also here from various parts of the country.

The Speakership of the House of Representatives.

NOMINATION OF MR. COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The Union or Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol to-night.

Representative MORRILL, of Vermont, was chosen Chairman, and Representatives ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, and BOYD, of Missouri, Secretaries.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, nominated for Speaker of the House, Mr. WASHBORNE, of Illinois, but that member declined.

Mr. POMEROY then nominated Mr. FENTON, of New-York, as the choice of the Representatives from that State. He, too, declined.

Mr. OAKS, of Indiana, then placed in nomination Mr. COLFAX, and this was agreed to without dissent and by acclamation.

No nominations were made for the other officers of the House, the subject being held in reserve for future consultation.

A long discussion took place, bringing under review the acts of the present Clerk of the House, Mr. ETHERIDGE, who it was said had omitted from the list the names of legally certified members elect for informalities in the certificates.

Whether this is so or not it is certain that the printed official list of members shows so such omissions.

Among the members present at the caucus were the following from the Border States: Messrs. Smith and Anderson, of Kentucky; Boyd, Loan and McClerg, of Missouri; Cresswell, Davis and Thomas, of Maryland, and Segar, from East Virginia.

The Democratic or Opposition members, held a meeting in one of the Committee Rooms, as the Republicans occupied the Hall of the Representatives.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, was elected Chairman, and Messrs. PERRY and MORRISON Secretaries.

Sixty or seventy members were present, including several from the Border States.

The object of the consultation was to suggest or argue upon the proper means to concentrate what is regarded by them as the Union or Conservative elements.

No nominations were made.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday morning.

REBELS ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.

A Light Division Crossing Above Raccoon Ford.

Heavy Cannonading on Friday Afternoon.

The Enemy's Movement Again Checked by the Cavalry.

EVERYTHING QUIET YESTERDAY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

A light division of rebel troops crossed the Rapidan this afternoon at some point above Raccoon Ford—probably on a reconnoissance.

Since this information came to camp there has been considerable cannonading heard in that direction.

It is reported that the advance of the rebels has been checked by our light batteries attached to the cavalry arm of the army, in pursuance of Gen. MEADE's orders.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-day state that nothing of interest is transpiring there.

Everything is in *statu quo*.

The rumors here that the army was falling back probably originated from some slight transitions of divisions or corps.

QUANTRELL'S GUERRILLAS AGAIN.

Raid into the Cherokee Country.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Indian Superintendent COFFIN has arrived in this city, bringing to the Indian Bureau an official report concerning a raid made several weeks ago into the Cherokee country by, it is supposed, a party of QUANTRELL's guerrillas, who destroyed the public buildings at Tamagua, and the property of the Union citizens, including that of JOHN ROSS. The latter's son-in-law was murdered.

The Raid in North Carolina.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., NOV. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 39.—A striking and successful achievement has just been accomplished in the sub-district of the Pamplico, and the Commanding-General is confident that the troops of the entire command will wish to share in his own gratification at its results.

On the 25th inst., an expedition composed of details from the First North Carolina volunteers, Twelfth New-York cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth New-York battery, under command of Capt. GEORGE W. GRAHAM, First North Carolina volunteers, (Capt. R. R. WARE, Twelfth New-York cavalry, having generously waived his rank, in deference to Capt. GRAHAM's familiarity with the country to be traversed,) attacked a camp of rebels near Greeneville, and after a brief and gallant contest more than fifty prisoners, a hundred stand of arms, and a considerable amount of subsistence and quartermaster's stores fell into our hands, while but one of our own men was fatally wounded.

It was an affair in which the utmost virtues of the soldier, patience and fortitude, were equally exhibited with gallantry and dariog, but twenty-four hours having been occupied in all, and a march of nearly seventy miles having been performed.

By command of Major-Gen. PECK.

BENJ. B. FOSTER, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Foster Drives the Rebels from Clinch River.

General Longstreet Secures His Retreat.

Interesting Accounts of the Late Battles at Knoxville.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The *Commercial* has received the following dispatch:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Friday, Dec. 4.

Gen. FOSTER has driven the enemy from Clinch River, and is in pursuit of him.

The check our forces, however, received yesterday will doubtless secure the retreat of Gen. LONGSTREET.

Particulars of the Rebel Attack on Knoxville—The Assault of Fort Saunders—Repulse of the Enemy with Great Slaughter—Highly Interesting Details.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The great rebel blow, anxiously anticipated so long, was struck this morning. Reinforced by the troops of SAM. JONES, JACKSON and WILLIAMS, Gen. LONGSTREET sought to annihilate the Army of the Ohio by a single blow; for which purpose he selected seven picked regiments. Skirmishing commenced last night at 10 and continued sharply until near daylight, on our left front, before Fort Saunders, commanded by Gen. FERRET, and defended by the Seventy-ninth New-York, BENJAMIN's Third United States artillery and BUCKLEY's Rhode Island battery. Our pickets were driven in, and the enemy had possessed themselves of some rifle-pits, but the Massachusetts boys drove them back. Suddenly the rebel storming party, led by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Georgia and Thirteenth Mississippi, under cover of our own retreating men, came to the assault, and approached to within one hundred yards of the fort unharmed. Then ensued a scene of desperate daring, stubborn resistance, death, carnage and horror, scarcely equaled during the war. These men, veterans of the Potomac and the flower of LONGSTREET's army, confident of the promised victory, plunged into the hailing hell of lead. Wires had been stretched from stump to stump, in front of the works, by Capt. POE. Over these the advancing enemy fell in confused heaps with the killed and wounded around them. Our artillerymen hurled shell by hand forward upon the fallen and doomed rebels.

Hot and hotter came the storm of shells. The ground over which they passed was carpeted with the slain. The ditch was filled with the dead, wounded and dying. Not one on their side faltered; not a score of the gallant stormers escaped. The sun rising looked down through the cold mist and chill of that November morning, upon the remains of an army. One thousand killed and wounded and prisoners was the cost of the assault of Fort Saunders. Nobly has it sustained the reputation of its namesake, fearfully revenged its fall.

Among the killed were Col. GIRARDY, of the Thirteenth Mississippi, and Lieut.-Col. O'BRIEN, the brother of Mrs. BROWNLOW, is a prisoner. Gen. BURNSIDE offered the rebels an armistice from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to remove their wounded and bury their dead. It was accepted. The rebel officers and prisoners express astonishment at the strength of our works and the valor of our men.

Our loss will not reach 80 all told. Over 50 of this consists of members of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky, who were captured on the south of the river.

Whether LONGSTREET is satisfied with the impregnability of Knoxville we know not. What his next movement will be may be predicted with confidence. Besides 250 prisoners, we have three battle flags, one of which was planted on our works at one time.

Twelve Days' Siege—How it was Endured—Skirmishing—Valor of Our Troops—Small Losses—The Late Col. Saunders—Health of the Army.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

This is the twelfth day of LONGSTREET before Knoxville. He is threatening an assault, and the siege is causing some inconvenience in getting forage, and considerable labor in fortifying our position, temporarily suspended our communications, destroyed much property (chiefly rebel,) and some loss of men by the casualties of war. No panic, retreat, starvation, assault or investment has occurred thus far. The siege is another rebel failure. The metal of the the men of both sides have been tested, and our Western boys have no awe of LONGSTREET's veterans. The daily skirmishing has been spirited and on several occasions very severe, with lively shelling on both sides. Our losses will not exceed three hundred in all. Many of the slightly wounded are returning to duty. We can ill afford the loss of the gallant SAUNDERS, who is universally regretted.

Our principal fear now is that the rebels will escape without punishment of their impudence.

The army is in excellent spirits and improving in health.

Another Report.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

A midnight special to the *Journal* says Gen. WILCOX had received a telegraph from Gen. BURNSIDE, at Knoxville, on the 30th, that at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 28th, the rebels attacked his force, and succeeded in driving our skirmishing line to the right, on the Kingston road, and forced it back to Fort Saunders. We afterward regained the position. There was sharp skirmishing all night. On Sunday, at 7 o'clock A. M., the enemy moved three brigades against Fort Saunders. A portion of them, notwithstanding our heavy fire, gained the ditch, but could not ascend the parapet. We took three hundred men and three stand of colors. The rebel loss in killed and wounded over three hundred. Our entire loss about twenty.

LONGSTREET then accepted BURNSIDE's offer for a cessation of hostilities, to enable the rebels to attend to their wounded. The wounded rebels were exchanged for loyal soldiers, wounded in previous engagements, and the rebel dead sent through our lines, Col. RUSS commanding the assaulting party. Col. MCELVEY and Lieut.-Col. THOMAS were killed. A simultaneous assault was made on the right of our line, but the rebels were finally driven back. Our loss on that side was about 40; the rebel loss much greater. Our supplies are ample for the present. The rebels have been reinforced by one or two of BUSHROD JOHNSON's divisions.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebel Raid on Salisbury—Gen. Forest Encamped at Rocky Fork with Seventeen Regiments—The Case of Major Devanaee.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Memphis papers of the 3d instant are received.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: "Cotton is less active than any day previous to October. The sales to-day were 172 bales.

Forty to fifty rebels made a raid on Sanlsbury, on the 2d instant. They tore up the railroad track for some distance, burning the ties, twisting the rails and cutting the telegraph wires. HATCH's cavalry started in pursuit of them, and we took forty prisoners and the same number of horses. The railroad was repaired in twenty-four hours.

A report was brought here last night from Memphis, that the rebel Gen. FORREST was encamped at Rocky Fork, fifteen miles from Holly Springs, on Thursday last, with seventeen regiments, numbering perhaps 8,000 or 10,000 men.

Maj. DAVASERA has returned here. He says he can refute the charges against him in regard to defrauding the Government.

Ninety-three rebel prisoners from Vicksburgh were brought up on the *Hillman*. They will be sent to Indianapolis.

Forty Federal deserters, from Louisville, also arrived.

The steamer *Hillman*, with 65 bales of cotton, had arrived at Cairo.

ADVICES FROM CHATTANOOGA.

EVERYTHING QUIET ALONG OUR LINES.

Gen. Sherman Sent to the Relief of Burnside.

Vigorous Work Upon the Military Railroad.

The Death of John C. Breckinridge Confirmed.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4.

All is quiet in Gen. GRANT's army.

The expedition to relieve Gen. BURNSIDE is under Gen. SHERMAN, who has doubtless reached Knoxville.

The most important work now is to reopen the railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, and the work is being pushed with great vigor.

Special dispatches say that the rumor of the death of Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, from wounds received in the late battle, is confirmed.

Our casualties in the late battle were 4,500.

We captured 6,450 prisoners and 46 guns.

The Great Skedaddle—Desperate Fight at Ringgold Station.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

RINGGOLD, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

After the battle in front of Chattanooga, the glorious result of which you have ere this time fully laid before you, our forces were divided into three columns, leaving a sufficient garrison at Chattanooga, and started in pursuit of the flying enemy. SHERMAN was on the left, BAIRD's division in the centre, and HOOKER on the right along the Ringgold road. The object was, if possible, to flank and gobble up the rear of BRAGG's retreating army, and to prevent LONGSTREET and BUCKNER from joining it. All along the road we picked up stragglers, small arms, caissons, limbers, &c.—everything, in short, that marks the track of a retreating and demoralized army. At Chickamauga Station HOOKER drove the enemy from his works, capturing prisoners and stores. No formidable resistance was made till we arrived at Ringgold, on the Chattanooga and Dalton Breach Railroad, the morning of the 27th. Here the enemy had taken position on Taylor's Ridge, at the foot of which is the village. The position is a very strong one—much like Mission Ridge in front of Chattanooga. Opposite the town is a pass, on which the enemy had arranged his lines, exposing but little of his forces to view. Immediately on our arrival, HOOKER ordered GRANT's and OSTERHAUS' divisions to scale the hill and charge the enemy, which they did as bravely as ever troops moved against a foe; but when near the top they were met by such an unexpected host of assailants, and such a determined resistance, that they were compelled to fall back. The fight on the side of the ridge was by far the most desperate of this week. GRANT's division held their ground till they were literally cut to pieces. The Seventh Ohio had thirteen officers out of fourteen killed and wounded in that charge. Col. CREIGHTON, of the Seventh, who was in command of the First brigade of GRANT's division, was killed instantly while urging his men to the charge. The enemy had six pieces of artillery with which he played on us, but with little effect.

The fight was then comparatively discontinued until the arrival of our artillery, of which, up to the repulse, we had not a single piece.

At 12 o'clock our batteries began to play on the ridge, seemingly with good effect, and at the same time a column of infantry was moved up the ridge. This time the enemy made but little resistance, but skedaddled in every direction, leaving four pieces of artillery in our hands and all his killed and wounded, beside a number of prisoners. BAIRD's division came in by another route, just as our boys sent up the shout of victory on the hill. We captured some stores and small arms in this place, but the great sacrifice throws a shade on the success. The railroad from Cleveland to Atlanta is now completely cut off, and how LONGSTREET is to escape is a matter of speculation. It is yet impossible to estimate the great advantages accruing to us from our late brilliant victories. BRAGG is entirely demoralized, and he will be damned by the whole Confederacy, end, of course, kicked out of his command. Notwithstanding, *there are few better Generals enlisted in the cause of the South than Braxton Bragg*. The Southern people are determined not to see in their cause the weakness they attribute to unfortunate Generals. They obstinately refuse to recognize the disaffection which made BRAGG's army a rabble, not to be controlled by the genius of a NAPOLEON. This is not disparaging the bravery of our men who fought before Chattanooga. No one that saw their gallant charge up Mission Ridge, could be persuaded that they would not have taken the enemy's position at any cost. But there is a moral in our comparatively easy victory the country should understand. It is a truth that is worth much to us, that the 6,000 prisoners taken, rushed under the folds of the old stars and stripes with an eagerness not altogether inspired by the point of the bayonet. Officers cursed and rallied in vain. There was one continuous current of desertion during the whole engagement, and the end is not yet.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY RAID.

by a brigade under Col. LONG, has just been heard from. They burned a large supply train at TYNER Station, on the Chattanooga and Cleveland Railroad, blew up BRAGG's magazine at the latter place, and tore up the road so it cannot be of any use to LONGSTREET in his efforts to join BRAGG.

D. SURFACE.

Concerning the Quota of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

Hon. James A. Bell, William H. Bogart, and Orlando Kellogg, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d inst., and to reply as follows:

The following propositions submitted by your Commission, on the part of the Governor of New-York, have received the approval of the War Department, and will govern in the matters referred to.

1. That quotas be apportioned to towns and wards in the several Congressional Districts in the State of New-York, and that assurance be given to such towns and wards as may furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men, that they will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

2. That the several towns and wards receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, and that the number so credited be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under recent call.

3. That the following named regiments, in process of organization in the State of New-York, be placed on the same footing, in regard to bounties, as regiments in the field, viz:

Second regiment New-York veteran cavalry has ten companies in the field, requires two companies to complete it.

Thirteenth regiment New-York cavalry has nine companies in the field, requires three companies to complete it.

Fifteenth regiment New-York cavalry has ten companies in the field, requires two companies to complete it.

Eighteenth regiment New-York cavalry has eight companies in the field, requires four companies to complete it.

Twenty-first regiment New-York cavalry has ten companies in the field, required two companies to complete it.

Fourteenth regiment New-York artillery has seven batteries mustered in, required five batteries to complete it.

4. That the Governor be authorized to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations. This, however; confers no authority to consolidate regiments.

5. That, without delaying the progress of recruiting or drafting, for the purpose of giving a renewed examination of the subject of the quota of men to be raised from the State of New-York, and of certain inequalities alleged therein, a Commission shall be appointed, satisfactory to the Governor and the Department, who shall fully revise and report upon the question in difference.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Columbia at St. Johns, N. F.

The Question of a European Congress Still Unsettled.

The Reported Resignation of Earl Russell Untrue.

Rumored Destruction of Two American Ships by Spanish War Vessels.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the 24th of November, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

The dates per the *Columbia* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Canada* from Boston had arrived out.

The question of a European Congress remained unchanged.

The London *Morning Post* says, England will not give in her adherence to a European Congress.

The Alexandra case was still progressing.

The London *Morning Post* says, there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl RUSSELL as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships, with arms for the St. Domingo insurgents, had been destroyed by a Spanish vessel off the Islands.

The German and Polish questions had a threatening aspect.

The Polish insurgents continued to be very active in their struggle for liberty and independence.

There was an upward tendency in the COTTON market, with sales, on the day of the departure of the *Columbia*, of 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS were firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet.

Consols, for money, 92¼@92⅝.

Capture of the Ship Living Age by the Tuscarora.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The ship *Living Age*, which arrived at Fel-mouth Nov. 17, from Akyab, reports being boarded and bonded by the privateer *Tuscarora*, off the Cape of Good Hope.

Arrivals at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The propeller *City of Bath*, from Charleston Bar on Sunday evening, arrived here last evening.

She reports no additional news, but corroborates the reports already published from the Richmond journals, that the bombardment was slowly and steadily progressing.

The *City of Bath* has gone to Norfolk for coal, and will then proceed to New-York.

The steamer *New-York* left for New-York this morning and took up several political prisoners.

The Pennsylvania Coal Region—Arrest of Sixty of the Rioters.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Lieut. LAVERTY, with a detachment of fourteen men, arrived in this city this morning from Reading, having in charge sixty men who were concerned in the recent outrages in Carbon County.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SIGEL he delivered the prisoners to Maj.-Gen. CADWALLADAR, by whom they were sent to Fort Mifflin for safe keeping.

These sixty men are the worst and most dangerous of the rioters. The rest, about forty in number, will be kept at Reading.

The prisoners are charged with conspiring against the Government, murder, arson and rioting. Some of them are implicated in the murder of Mrs. SMITH at Summit, and various acts of incendiarism.

The "Bread Tep" Miners' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The miners on "Broad Top," who have been on a strike for the last two months, have resumed work at all the collieries but two or three, on the terms offered.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Gov. TOD has appointed Hon. JOSHUA R. SWAN Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* GHOLSON, resigned.

The case of the Noble County conspirators was decided yesterday. MCPHERSON and COYLE were fined $5,000 and costs and RACOON $1,000—all to stand committed till the fines are paid.

Bearer Five per Cent. Coupon Stock.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

An auction sale of $514,000 worth of the City of Boston five per cent. coupon stock, due in 1886, principal and interest payable in gold, was made to-day, the prices ranging from 10 to 11¼ per cent. premium.

The American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *America*, for Liverpool, sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The latest news and commercial dispatches were placed on board of her.

The Kedar at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Kedar*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., put into this port to-day for coals. She has 440 passengers.

Election in Idaho.

DENVER CITY, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Partial returns from the recent election in Idaho indicate that Hon. JOHN M. CANNADAY, Democrat, is elected delegate to Congress by a considerable majority.

Personal.

The distinguished Western soldier, Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE, of Indiana, formerly so prominent in the army and in the battles of Gen. GRANT, is temporarily stopping in this City at the St. Nicholas. Gen. WALLACE's fiery valor and splendid skill at the battle of Fort Donelson, where he commanded the right wing of our army, and again at the battle of Shiloh, where also he commanded the right wing of the army, made his name renowned all over the country, and caused him to be regarded as one of the finest types of the American soldier and patriot. Subsequent to his service in the field he did duty as commander of the defences of Cincinnati, when threatened by the rebels last year, and his energy and sagacity on this difficult occasion were as eminent and as characteristic as had been his heroism in battle. After this he was assigned to duty as President of the Court in the case of Gen. BUELL, since the closing of which he has been ordered East, to await further orders from Washington.

—Gen. McCLELLAN recently stood as god father to a grandson of Hon. William Wright, of Newark, N. J. The boy's father, Col. E. H. Wright, was formerly on Gen. McClellan's Staff.

—The band of the Fourth Maryland regiment serenaded Gen. Schenck, in Baltimore, on the evening of Dec. 2.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Names of Senators, Representatives and Delegates.

SENATE.

Term Expires.

CONNECTICUT.

Lafayette S. Foster.....1867 | James Dixon.....1869

CALIFORNIA.

James A. McDougall....1867 | John Conness.....1869

DELAWARE.

William Salisbury.....1865 | James A. Bayard.....1869

INDIANA.

Henry S. Lane.....1867 | Thomas A. Hendricks...1869

ILLINOIS.

William A. Richardson..1865 | Lyman Trumbull.....1867

IOWA.

James W. Grimes.....1865 | James Harlan.....1867

KENTUCKY.

Lazarus W. Powell.....1865 | Garrett Davis.....1867

KANSAS.

Samuel C. Pomeroy.....1865 | James H. Lane.....1867

MARYLAND.

Thomas H. Hicks.....1867 | Reverdy Johnson.....1869

MAINE.

Wm. Pitt Fessenden.....1865 | Lot M. Morrill.....1869

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Wilson.....1865 | Charles Sumner.....1869

MICHIGAN.

Jacob M. Howard.....1865 | Zachariah Chandler....1869

MINNESOTA.

M. S. Wilkinson.....1867 | Alex. Ramsay.....1869

MISSOURI.

Benj. Gratz Brown.....1867 | John B. Henderson.....1869

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John P. Hale.....1865 | Daniel Clark.....1867

NEW-YORK.

Ira Harris.....1867 | Edwin D. Morgan.....1869

NEW-JERSEY.

John C. Ten Eyck.....1865 | William Wright.....1869

OHIO.

Benjamin F. Wade.....1865 | John Sherman.....1867

OREGON.

Benj. F. Harding.....1865 | James W. Nesmith.....1867

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edgar Cowan.....1867 | Chas. R. Buckalew....1869

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry B. Anthony.....1865 | Wm. Sprague.....1869

VERMONT.

Jacob Collamer.....1867 | Solomon Foot.....1869

VIRGINIA.

John S. Carlile.....1865 | Lemuel J. Bowden.....1869

WISCONSIN.

Timothy O. Howe.....1867 | James R. Doolittle.....1869

WEST VIRGINIA.

Waitman T. Willey.... —— | P. G. Van Winkle.. ——

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Henry C. Deming.
2. James F. English.
3. Augustus Brandegee.
4. John H. Hnobard.

CALIFORNIA.

(elected at large.) Thomas B. Shannon. | William Higby. Cornelius Cole.

DELAWARE.

1. Nath'l B. Smithers.

ILLINOIS.

1. Isaac N. Araold.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.
4. Charles M. Harris.
5. Owen Lovejoy.
6. Jesse O. Norton.
7. John R. Eden.
8. John T. Stuart.
9. Lewis W. Ross.
10. Anthony L. Knapp.
11. James C. Robinson.
12. William R. Morrison.
13. James C. Allen at large.

INDIANA.

1. John Law.
2. James A. Cravens.
3. Henry W. Harrington.
4. William S. Holmes.
5. George W. Julian.
6. Ebenezer Dumont.
7. Daniel W. Voorhees.
8. Gordlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. Joseph K. Edgerton.
11. James F. McDowell.

IOWA.

1. James F. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.
3. William B. Allison.
4. James B. Grinnell.
5. John A. Kasson.
6. A. W. Hubbard.

KENTUCKY.

1. Lucien Anderson.
2. George H. Yeamae.
3. Henry Grider.
4. Aaron Hardlug.
5. Robert Mallory.
6. Green Clay Smith.
7. Brutus J. Clay.
8. William H. Randall.
9. William H. Wadsworth.

KANSAS.

1. A. C. Wilder.

MAINE.

1. Lorenzo D. Sweat.
2. Sidney Perham.
3. James G. Blain.
4. John H. Rice.
5. Frederick A. Pike.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Thomas D. Eliot.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Alexander H. Rice.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. John B. Alley.
6. Daniel W. Gooch.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. John D. Baldwin.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MARYLAND.

1. John A. J. Cresswell.
2. Edwin H. Webster.
3. Henry Winter Davis.
4. Francis Thomas.
5. Benjamin G. Harris.

MICHIGAN.

1. Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Charles Upson.
3. John W. Longyear.
4. Francis W. Kellogg.
5. Augustus C. Baldwin.
6. John F. Driggs.

MINNESOTA.

1. William Windom.
2. Ignatius L. Donnelly.

MISSOURI.

1. Francis P. Blair, Jr.
2. Henry T. Blow.
3. John G. Scott.
4. John W. McClurg.
5. S. H. Boyd.
6. Austin A. King.
7. Benjamin Loan.
8. William A. Hall.
9. James S. Rollins.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. John F. Starr.
2. George Middleton.
3. William G. Steele.
4. Andrew J. Rogers.
5. Nehemiah Perry.

NEW-YORK.

1. Henry G. Stebbins.
2. Martin Kalbfleisch.
3. Moses F. Odell.
4. Benjamin Wood.
5. Fernando Wood.
6. Elijah Ward.
7. John W. Chanler.
8. James Brooks.
9. Anson Herrick.
10. William Radford.
11. Charles H. Winfield.
12. Homer A. Nelson.
13. John B. Steele.
14. John V. L. Pruyn.
15. John A. Griswold.
16. Orlando Kellogg.
17. Calvin T. Hubbard.
18. James M. Marvin.
19. Samuel F. Miller.
20. Ambrose W. Clark.
21. Francis Kernan.
22. DeWitt C. Littlejohn.
23. Thomas F. Davis.
24. Theo. M. Pomeroy.
25. Daniel Morris.
26. Giles M. Hotchkiss.
27. R. B. Van Valkenburg
28. Freeman Clarke.
29. Augustus Frank.
30. John Ganson.
31. Reuben E. Fenton.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Daniel Marcy.
2. Edward H. Rollins.
3. James W. Patterson.

OHIO.

1. George H. Pendleton.
2. Alexander Long.
3. Robert C. Schenck.
4. J. F. McKinney.
5. Frank C. La Blond.
6. Chilton A. White.
7. Samuel S. Cox.
8. William Johnson.
9. Warren P. Noble.
10. James M. Ashley.
11. Wells A. Hutchins.
12. William E. Fink.
13. John O'Neil.
14. George Bliss.
15. James R. Morriss.
16. Joseph W. White.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley.
18. Rufus P. Spaulding
19. John A. Garfield.

OREGON.

1. John B. McBride,

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Samuel J. Randall.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Meyers.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. M. Russell Thayer.
6. John G. Sykes.
7. John M. Broomall.
8. Sydenham E. Ancona.
9. Thaddeus Stevens.
10. Myer Strouse.
11. Philip Johnson.
12. Charles Jenison.
13. Heory M. Tracy
14. William H. Miller.
15. Joseph Bailey.
16. A. H. Coffroth.
17. Archibald McAlister
18. James T. Hale.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.
20. Amos Myers.
21. John L. Dawson.
22. James K. Moorhead.
23. Thomas Williams.
24. Jesse Lazear.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Thomas A. Jenkes.
2. Nathae F. Dixon.

VERMONT.

1. Fred. E. Woodbridge.
2. Justin S. Morrill.
3. Portus Baxter.

VIRGINIA.

1. L. H. Chandler.
2. Joseph Segar.
3. B. M. Kitchen.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. William G. Brown.
2. Jacob S. Blair.
3. Kellian V Whaley.

WISCONSIN.

1. James S. Brown.
2. Ithamar C. Sloan.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. Chas. A. Eldridge.
5. Ezra Wheeler.
6. Walter D. McIndoe

DELEGATES.

NEW-MEXICO. F. Peres.

UTAH. John F. Kenny.

WASHINGTON. George E. Cole.

NEBRASKA. Samuel G. Daily.

COLORADO. Hiram P. Bennett.

IDAHO. William H. Wallace.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Going Into Winter Quarters—The Great Fair—The Rebel Sympathizers—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

We are prepering to go into Winter quarters The season of lecturas, latre, concerts, &c., is upon us, although business is yet active and angrossing. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of your State, opens the course betora the Young Men's Association this week by e political address upon "The Government and the Citizen—their relative duties and responsibilities." The rebellion, its origin, offices and fruits, and the Union as it was, is and will be, are to form some of the topics of discussion. A discourse upon these important themes, from a stetesman of Mr. DICKINSON'S ability and experience, is lookad forward to with much interest by our people. The concert season was opened last week with a splendid musical entertainment by the Philharmonic Society. A principal attraction of the occasion was the *début* of Miss FABNZERCKA MAONNSSON, a young lady, native of Chicago, who has been spending three or four years in Germany and Italy, enjoying the instructions of the "first masters" in musical science. The fashionable season was inaugurated on Tuesday evening by a splendid party at Senator TAUMBULL'S—a kind of reunion before leaving for Washington.

The affairs of the great Sanitary Fair are not yet fully closed up. The net receipts as it now stands, are $63,850, with articles unsold, which will carry the sum total to $64,000. This does not include many vegetables, &c., sent directly to the Sanitary rooms. The entire proceeds of the Fair, after deducting all expenses, will not fall short of $75,000. We hope yet it will exceed even this large sum in your projected Metropolitan enterprise.

The Copperhead sympathizers in Scott County made rather a serious demonstration last week—or, at least, it is likely to prove a serious business to those who participated in the outrage. Several deserters were captured in that county and placed upon a train for Springfield. The Copperheads assembled and tore up the track of the Great Western Railroad for a considerable distance, with a view of stopping the train or throwing it off the track and rescuing the prisoners. A force of 600 men has been sent to the scene of the outrage and some forty arrests have been made. Scott County is not in Egypt, as you might be led to suppose from this treasonable demonstration, but on the Illinois River, a few miles west of the State Capital. Since the development of a strong Union party in Egypt—several counties having recudiated the Democracy—the Copperheads in that section have been comparatively quiet.

A general Northwestern Convention of the War Democracy is announced to take place in this city on the 25th. There is not much notsa abroad in relation to it, and but little general interest appears to be manifested. But still, I am told that a large gathering is anticipated. As, under the Copperhead lead, the party has run itself to the ground, it will probably be thought best to make a change of base, such as Gov. SEYMOUR is reported to have done at Gettysburgh.

Recruiting is going forward in this State much more actively than was anticipated. About 500 per week are now received, although no general effort is being made. But the Adjutant-General is making arrangements to open offices throughout the State for the purpose of filling our quota by enlistment. The Chicago Board of Trade, which raised three regiments last year, have again taken hold of the matter with their accustomed spirit and energy. It is not probable that any further authorizations for new regiments will be issued, but the enlisted men will be constantly distributed to fill up the ranks of those now in the field. A large number has already gone forward. I understand that Gen. FARNSWORTH'S new regiment of cavalry is nearly complete. It has its headquarters at St. Charles, in Kane County. The colored recruiting arrangements, some of the most influential "colored gentlemen" are in the pay of other States as recruiting officers, and work against the home regiments. There is nothing especially new at Camp Douglass. The Paymaster, the Superintendent of Prisoners and the Inspector of Camps paid a visit last week. The outside supply of luxuries, clothing, money, &c., to the rebel prisoners, has been curtailed, by an order from headquarters. MORGAN'S men have rich relatives in Kentucky and rich sympathizers here, and have lived in clover, besides having plenty of money with which to bribe guards. These are not allowed over $10 deposit at any one time, under the new order.

The trials of four murder trials before the Superior Court of this city, now in session, viz.: C. W. BROWN, convicted for killing RICHARD MILES with a knife; JOHN ALLERTON, for killing DREW by stabbing; THOMAS LAFFLIN, for killing PATRICK HANNEGAN, and JOHN HIGGINS, for the murder of his child.

Convention of War Democrats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863.

The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats met in this city this morning. As it was called merely as a meeting for conference, it was not largely attended. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were represented. Gen. MCCLERNAND, of this State, was called to the Chair, and A. P. WARD, of Cincinnati, and R. W. H. SIMPSON, of Indiana, appointed Secretaries.

Gen. MCCLERNAND, in a few remarks, on taking the Chair, explained the objects of the meeting. They were to place the Democratic party in a position of supporting the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—to withdraw it from a complicity with treason, with which in its present attitude it is chargeable—to cause a return to the good old principles and landmarks of the party before it fell under the control of the present leaders. The late elections show in what estimation the people of the loyal States hold the Democratic party, as at present organized and engineered. The army, almost to a man, had been alienated, and when our soldiers return to their homes and again exercise the rights of citizenship, they will vote almost *en masse* against the Democracy, if the present leaders are continued in power. The fate of those who fractiously oppose the war will be like that of the Federalists of 1814-15, who held their Hartford Conventions to oppose the Government. The voting of the Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota soldiers is an example of what we may expect in all the loyal States at the conclusion of the war, or before, if the soldiers in the field are given their rights. It becomes therefore, the true Democracy—the patriots who love their country and support its Government, and who have treason in all its forms and shapes—to act with decision and energy, and to withdraw from all connection with the Peace men of the Vallendigham school, or they too will be crushed by the inevitable doom which awaits all who are now giving aid and comfort to our country's enemies.

A Committee of eight was appointed to embody the views of the Convention in a series of resolutions, and present them at the afternoon session. This Committee consisted of Gen. McClernand, Gen. Haydie, of Cairo; Col. Funkeusen, of Effingham County, Illinois; Hon. W. J. Flagg, Dr. J. J. Quinn, B. Burns, Esq., of Ohio; Judge A. Lovering, Indiana; J. W. Taylor, Minnesota; N. A. Pege Wisconsin.

There appears to be some difference of opinion among the War Democrats, as represented in the Convention. Two sets of resolutions were presented—one of which, I suppose, would be called "Conservative" and the other "Radical." The majority report in favor of the Union and Constitution—that the existing rebellion should be suppressed by the whole power of the nation—that it is the duty of all loyal citizens to aid the constituted authorities—that the rebellion is a war upon the principles of civil liberty—that there are natural rights and State rights, but no State has a right to set itself up as a nation—reaffirms the Monroe doctrine—that the preservation of the Union is paramount to every other consideration—recommends a general nominating Convention of War Democrats at Cincinnati, in May, 1864, and appoints a National Central Committee to carry this resolution into effect, consisting of the following gentlemen: John A. McClernand, Illinois; A. Lovering, Indiana; Joseph E. Edgely, Ohio; M. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Henry M. Rice, Minnesota.

J. W. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, presented the minority report, which declares that the security of the American Union, as well as the progress of Democratic principles, require the total divorce of the party of JACKSON and JEFFERSON from all association or sympathy with Slavery—that the war waged by the rebels upon the nation is an abdication of all legitimate State authority, and by such war and abdication the power of the master over the slave was forever and totally abrogated—that the remnant of Slavery in the border States should be immediately removed by local legislation—that the reorganization of the rebel States is a subject for Congressional legislation, and that Congress may impose whatever conditions may be requisite to secure the permanence and harmony of the Union, including the limitation of suffrage to loyal men, the revision of boundaries, and the prohibition of Slavery—recommends the allotment of the sea coasts of South Carolina and Georgia and the peninsula of Florida for permanent voluntary occupation by the African race. There were some others relating to ordinary matters.

Mr. TAYLOR made a strong speech in favor of his resolutions; but they were laid upon the table, and the report of the majority adopted, after some discussion.

These proceedings constituted all of importance that was done by the Convention. It is unfortunate that there were so few in attendance, as a movement o this kind should be strongly inaugurated to secure sufficient interest and importance to accomplish the objects aimed at.

The Vietary Thanksgiving—Soldiers' Children—Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 30.

We, of course, are all ablaze over the great victory at Chattanooga. The cloud has been raised, that has been lowering over our brave army ever since the battle of Chickamauga, and it is sunshine, bright and glorious, once more. Chicago and Illinois was largely represented, and with our rejoicings over the general result there is individual gloom and mourning for those from among us who have fallen. Private advices fully confirm the completeness and importance of the victory, and express a confidence that the "skull of the rebellion" is at length broken.

The weather is extremely cold. Yesterday the thermometer was lower than it has been any day this season. It was a "real snug, Wintry day"—bright and beautiful, but extremely cold. It would seem that the predictions in relation to a "hard Winter" are being realized. We have not been favored with the glorious Western Indian Summer, which generally lasts from one to two months in this latitude; but on the contrary have had all sorts of disagreeable weather, made up of rain, sleet and mud—a regular Eastern Fall.

THANKSGIVING.

Last Thursday was pretty generally observed in this city, in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Proclamation. Places of business were closed and services were held in most of the Protestant churches. The preachers took occasion to utter patriotic sentiments, to indulge in "political preaching," as the term is. They showed forth what reasons we, as a nation, have for gratitude and thanksgiving to the Great Dispenser of events, and of course could not ignore as among the triumphs of the National arms over rebellion, the successful working of our political and civil institutions. The Secesh organ here was in a rage over these outspoken sentiments of patriotism, and berated our clergymen with all its power. It is a great pity that such an unmitigated disloyal journal is permitted to be published and circulated in a loyal community. It insults and calumniates everything that is patriotic and true to the country, from the President to the noble-hearted ladies who are engaged in caring for our sick and wounded soldiers. Judge Lynch's code would be particularly applicable in such cases.

THE SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

Our citizens, who, since the commencement of the war, have been constantly engaged in making provision for the patriot wants and comfort of our soldiers in the field and their families at home, are now taking steps looking to something permanent in the way of educating the children of those who have fallen in battle, or who have died by diseases contracted while in the service. Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Bloomington, who has been connected with the Army of the Cumberland as Chaplain, has been designated as an agent to raise an endowment, in connection with the Chicago University, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the education and support, including board and clothing, of such children. The project, so far as it has been made public, is received with much favor. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON is to deliver an address in this city, on Friday evening next, in behalf of the enterprise. Our people owe this much, at least, to those who have given their lives for our common country. The children have been deprived of their natural guardians, and it is befitting that the public should step in and take their places. It is to be hoped that such enterprises will be inaugurated in many other parts of the country.

A SOLDIER'S HOME.

The ladies of Chicago, not content with providing a temporary place af rest and refreshment for all soldiers passing through the city to and from the army, are now engaged in an effort to establish a permanent home for those who have been disabled by the casualties of war—something after the fashion of the Greenwich Hospital. There are very many who are and will be so far crippled as to be unable to earn a livelihood. They will thus be thrown upon the nation's charity in some form. Their pensions will be inadequate for their support, and the poorhouse is no place for those who have thus suffered in a common cause. The enterprise has just been initiated, and appears to enlist general interest and sympathy. There are already several living at the "Home" in this city, who have no friends, and who are wholly unfit, by reason of their wounds, for any kind of business or work. It will require quite a large sum to secure the necessary buildings, and for the maintenance of this class; but those who have the project in hand are confident of a successful issue of their efforts. Our people should show their grateful appreciation of those "scarred veterans" by thus providing them a retreat from poverty and want.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

The Twelfth Illinois cavalry, Col. DAVIS, which has for the past two years done such good service in connection with the Army of the Potomac, arrived here on Saturday evening, and was received with a most enthusiastic demonstration. It was recruited in Chicago, and most of its officers reside here. Col. DAVIS is a son of "Honest JOHN DAVIS," who was so long and favorably known in the counsels of Massachusetts and of the nation. On their arrival they were escorted to Bryan Hall, where a splendid entertainment had been provided, under the auspices of the ladies of the Soldiers' Home. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Col. DAVIS and Adjt.-Gen. FULLER, who came up from Springfield to welcome the regiment on behalf of the State. The term of service has expired, but nearly all of the regiment has reënlisted for the war, and are home to fill up their ranks.

There have been several locally interesting cases of robbery, elopement, &c., in the city during the past week, but none of them of any great public importance.

BUSINESS.

Business still continues active, although there is a perceptible falling off in the general trade of the city. Currency is close and the rate of interest high—10 per cent. of the Banks and 12 to 15 of the Brokers. Everything else is high. The cost of living in such that a man needs a small fortune to pay board bills. Common boarding-houses are charging $75 per month for man and wife. Chicago is not very inviting just now to a man without money.

Receipts of grain moderate. Hogs are coming in by wholesale; receipts last week, 109,581; for the season, 526,471—being an excess over last year of 165,950. Sales are brisk and our packing-houses are in active operation. Prices are: Prime to extra, $4 60@$5 50; Medium, $4 20@$4 50; Common, $3 75@$4. Beeves, 6,937. Demand for slaughtering and for the army good. Lard is advancing. Owing to the scarcity of corn the yield is far less than usual, and so will also be that of first quality of Pork. Lake navigation may be regarded as closed. The upper Mississippi was frozen over last week.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

The prices of provisions show no symptoms of relaxation. Continuous arrivals from the Bannock Mines, for the purpose of purchasing in those branches of business, condnce to a stiffening of the figures asked by sellers. Be the causes what I have several times expressed, or otherwise, one or two facts will show the elevated estimation in which breadstuffs are now held in the City of Salt Lake. Three months ago, to have offered flour in pay for a load of wood in the streets, was to render oneself liable to be considered an idiot; now cash or flour is asked for, to the exclusion of the best store pay. In August, none but lucky ones could secure the cash for flour; now cash or its equivalent alone will fetch it, and in wholesale dealings that cash must be gold. Then, a Salt Lake merchant would furnish as much as required at $3 in "greenbacks" per 100 pounds. Now, at treble that sum, he hesitates to engage to furnish a thousand sacks during the Winter. These things speak for themselves.

I spoke of gold being required in large transactions. The chief reason for this arises westward. Salt Lake stocks must be liberally replenished from California. Hence, to the extremities of this Territory, westward and southward, legal tender is respected. Thence to the Pacific, the scene is changed. Secesh in Southern California, and the more enduring and otherwise superior charms of coin in the precious metal region, commencing with Reese River, ignore or eclipse the values of paper currency to a considerable extent, and this exerts a corresponding influence at Salt Lake.

Will prices rise, fall, or remain stationary? "It all depends." The general opinion is, that with wintry weather a declination will come, to be followed by a big and increasing rise next Spring and Summer. Now for the reasons. It is supposed that, with bad and cold weather, purchasing and freighting for Idaho will cease. But the Utah people, who never yet have had sufficient groceries or clothing, will continue to purchase such things with their produce at such prices as it will fetch, which prices will slacken with the slackening demand for it.

There is one contingency which may nullify the above reasons. If any capitalist, presuming upon the anticipated demand next Spring, should continue to buy up largely during the Winter, prices cannot decline seriously, but will increase, or at least remain near their present figures.

Without pretending to prophetic powers, it does not seem difficult to guess that next Spring an extra breadth of small grains will be sown in Utah.

Passing to another subject, the talk is that a newspaper will soon be published here under "Gentile" auspices. Somehow or other, the newspapers of Salt Lake are not very successful as candidates for popularity. The *Deseret News*, under its last retiring editor, was too blunt in delivering its views—too outspoken. Under the new *régime*, the weekly bill of fare is not generally considered particularly attractive nor appetizing. Not that I would convey the idea that the Mormon public is in anywise surfeited with literary luxuries. Without descending to minutiæ, the following presentation will give a good view of said weekly bill of fare: "Telegraphic," "Salt Lake Sermon," "Dig at the Merchants," "Eulogy on Salt Lake Theatricals," "Local Letter or Essay," "Bit of Hortientture," "Advertisements," "Large clippings from outside papers to fill up the big chinks, *ad infinitum*."

With the above pattern, any tyro could "make up" the *News* from week to week. There is some variety, with very few variations. Conducted on this principle, it would be scarcely fair to presume upon preeminent success for the paper.

There is ample room for a liberal, civil, respectable, independent, live newspaper in this Territory. The *Valley Tan* was a failure, because every Mormon considered it his deadly enemy, and not the most respectable one either—a paper established expressly to war against him. No paper published on such a platform can be a paying institution, while the "Gentile" influence here is so limited. To pay, a paper issued in this city, and not under Mormon control, must devote itself to the information of the people, and carefully abstain from blind, prejudiced, bridge attacks upon either "Gentile" or "Mormon." To "run a muck" upon everything "Mormon" was the fatal mistake of the *Valley Tan*. There is some virtue among both "Mormons" and "Gentiles," and it may be very brave, but it cannot be very wise, to harp ever and only upon the vices real or supposed of any large section of a community.

An able, enterprising newspaper of the right sort would be a success at Salt Lake, but a rabid sheet, descending to ribaldry, would have some staunch friends, and a legion of bitter and powerful enemies.

A spell of beautiful, dry, mild weather has closed with rain, sleet and prospects of a stormy time for several days. The mountains assume their Winter drapery, and indications are that the valleys will soon follow suit. The mountains and plains eastward must have been batned in heavy storms for some time, for the last week or two the mail matter has been very tardy in pulling through.

At the theatre Mr. and Mrs. IRWIN have appeared twice in "The Lady of Lyons" and once in "Ingomar." They are very well received, being considerably in advance of the local stars. The lady takes the palm. Both have entered into an engagement for a term.

A warning against intrusting firearms to children has just occurred in this city, in the accidental death of a youth, named LAMB, who went on the mountains with his gun, and was brought home mortally wounded by a premature discharge of its contents.

Obituary

THE LATE COMMODORE W. S. WALKER.

Commodore W. S. WALKER, who died in Boston on the 23d ult., was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and entered the navy as a Midshipman in 1814, before the close of the war with England. He had previously served in the Quartermaster's Department of the army during the war, under his brother, who was Quartermaster of the troops stationed in and about Portsmouth.

His first cruise, says the *Advertiser*, was in the *Guierrere*, under Commodore MCDONOUGH, in the Mediterranean, whose ship was the first American man-of-war that showed the Stars and Stripes in a British port after the peace of Ghent. As a Lieutenant he served in the *Independent*, *Brandywine*, *Warren* and *Congress*, on the West India and Brazil stations. While First Lieutenant of the last-named ship, in 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Commander.

In 1847, during the Mexican war, he was ordered to take command of the bomb-brig *Stromboli*, one of three vessels specially fitted and armed for the bombardment of San Juan d'Ullos, which, however, did not take place, the castle, contrary to expectation, surrendering upon the taking of Vera Cruz by Gen. SCOTT. He commanded the artillery division of Com. PERRY'a torces in the taking of Tobasco. In 1850, he was appointed to the command of the *Saratoga*, and ordered to the East Indies, sailing from Norfolk in September of that year, reaching China in April, 1851, when for nearly a year, as senior officer, he was in command of the East India Squadron.

In 1852 he was sent in pursuit of the ship *Robert Boune*, which had been seized by the Coolies, and officers and crew massacred. He pursued them to Pasciung-sun, one of the Madjicosima group of islands. The coolies abandoned the ship, and escaped to the Islands. Commander WALKAN then landed 120 men in four divisions and scoured the islands for an extent of 30 to 40 miles with such vigor and success as to capture more than 80 of the desperadoes, whom he took to Amoy, where the leaders were tried and executed. In 1853, Capt. WALKAN, with the *Saratoga*, joined the Japan Expedition under Com. PEARY and honorably participated in all the interesting events of the first visit of thet expedition to Jeddo Bay, on return from which he was ordered to Shanghai to protect American interests in thet querter.

He was lying off thet city when it was taken by the rebels, and by his prompt and judicious arrangements and firm bearing toward the rebel leader, completely protected American interests during the bloodshed and village that ensued. In March, 1854, he again joined Commodore PERRY at the Loo Chao Islands, with his ship, and was present at the negotiations and proceedings that resulted in the celebrated treaty with the Japanese authorities. In April he was ordered to take a bearer of dispatches (Commodore H. A. ADAMS) with the official copy of the treaty to the Sandwich Islands on his way to the United States, and then to take the *Saratoga* to Boston *vid* Cape Horn. He arrived at Boston Sept. 1, 1854, after an unprecedented and honorable cruise of four years, in an unhealthy climate, which had broken down all his officers with one exception, and bringing with him the seeds of the disease which has caused his death.

He was complimented by the Secretary of the Navy for his services in the *Saratoga*, and received a copy in silver of the gold medal presented by the Board of Trade of Boston to Commodore PERRY, in commemoration of his services as commander of the Japan Expedition. Previous year he was in command of the receiving-ship *Ohio*, at this station, and in August, 1860, was placed in command of the United States steam frigate *Brooklyn*.

The Housemaid Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with a good deal of interest your articles as well as Mme. DEMOREST'S, with reference to the wages and condition of seamstresses. Your suggestion in your paper of 26th ult., hits the point, and if it could be carried still further might result in great benefit to the parties under consideration. I would suggest that some means be provided for the surplus number to seek homes and remunerative situations in the country as chambermaids, cooks, tailoresses, &c. There is scarcely a town of any size but where from ten to thirty might find honorable employment at wages ranging from twelve shillings to twenty shillings per week, including board of course. In some instances three dollars per week has been paid to those well acquainted in the department in which they engage. In fact, the expenses from New-York would be paid by those who could get a good, honest and reliable girl, with the understanding that they would not get married end leave within a year.

I suspect that there is much truth in the remark of Mme. DEMOREST, that the chief aim of woman is matrimony, and that they prefer remaining in New-York or other large cities, supposing the chance better there than in the country. If that is so, I think they are mistaken, for one reason that makes help so scarce here and elsewhere, is that most of the help is from the country about us; and the girls are, it what Mme. DEMOREST says they should be, finding good and respectable homes as farmers' wives. Let me suggest that instead of meetings for strikes and the like, which generally does not result in much good, that an effort be made to send a proportion into the country, provided they are willing to go; and all would be benefited, a part by good homes and pay for labor in the country, the other by better pay at home owing to decreased number. WELT.

REPLY TO A CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Pretty Jeroima," who wrote in last Sunday's TIMES, deserves to be severely rebuked for bewailing her misfortune of possessing an attractive face. All womankind are perfectly aware of the advantage that personal beauty possesses over ugliness of form and feature: therefore I have no sympathy for a handsome woman. She is generally successful in whatever she undertakes. No matter how deficient her education, or how weak her understanding, favors are showered upon her. Unfortunately, I possess an ugly face, yet manage to keen on good terms with my own sex, for no envy is excited by my plain countenance. I am tolerably successful in keeping a situation "out to service;" for my mistress considers me a reliable person to leave home with her husband on a quiet Sunday afternoon. The young lady of the house generally selects me to carry her little missives, feeling perfectly secure in the messenger. But to return to my mutton—"Jemima" is seemingly in great distress concerning her nice face, tha attractiveness of which prevents her permanent engagement in any situation where there are marriageable daughters, or plain-looking mammas. Now the fault does not entirely rest with the handsome profile of "Jemima," who is certainly not ransomable for her looks; but with the *gentleman of the house*, who should be censured for his transgressions. Why does he always speak pleasant words to a poor housemaid? Why should he give so much of his sympathy (when it is not needed or called for,) on a girl who deserves a reprimand for neglecting her duties? Why does he request his wife to have more patience and forbearance with the "poor girl," "who will soon learn the ways of the family, if she is only properly taught?" Why does this knight-errant appeal to this damsel in distress to bring him his slippers, and then thank her so very kindly, as if to banish from her mind the scoldings of his complaining wife? And can you tell me why this amiable and forbearing individual, who takes so much interest in his housenold affairs, (if the chambermaid be pretty,) should, when walking out with his wife, turn and look after every attractive face, and insist upon looking in at all the shop windows, when it is only an excuse to catch a glimpse of a skirt just passing around the corner? Certainly these awful evils in society can be remedied. But not until the master of the house learns to mind his own business, and attend strictly to rearing his TIMES. When the gentlemen thus govern themselves, pretty lassies will have no difficulty in earning an honest living. EXPERIENCE.

High Price of Coal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I have recently read several articles on the subject of the *extraordinary* high price of coal, to which the community is now subjected without any adequate cause therefor, and in which many different remedies for the evils have been suggested. I would ask if it can be possible that the Legislatures of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New-Jersey have conferred upon irresponsible or private parties the exclusive privilege of the carrying trade over or on their canals and railroads without reserving the right to control or supervise their operations in any respect? We are told upon good authority that coal is worth only $1 62 to $2 62 per ton delivered on board the canal-boats or railroad cars in Pennsylvania; and yet no parties or private individuals are allowed to transport any coal by their canals or railroads except the *owners* of those *close* corporations, who are now literally robbing the community out of hundreds of thousands of dollars to satisfy their insatiable thirst for gain. Now, Messrs. Editors, there is no good reason why the price of coal should be over $5 or $6 per ton at the present time; and, as a remedy, I would suggest that the citizens of every town and city in this State proceed forthwith to circulate petitions in Congress, asking for the abolition of the duty on all foreign *hard* coal. The Government is as much interested as individuals are, in reducing the present enormous price of coal; and both the Government and the community generally would be equally benefited by admitting foreign *hard* coal duty free. A SUFFERER.

"Broadway Pavement and Cruelty to Horses."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully agree with E. Y. R., in his comments on this subject, in the TIMES of Saturday 28th, and I wish that he had gone a little further in exposing this *crying evil*. Cannot something be done to remedy it? Suppose a hundred men were set to work with steel chisels upon a given spot, for one day, and try the experiment by either cutting grooves or making, say, two holes in each block, would it not afford some foothold for the poor animals? But let what may be done, it is surely high time that this evil, even in some way, were remedied. Is it not a shame that on the principal thoroughfare of this great City, boasting itself of its religion, its public schools, its many charitable institutions, such scenes of cruelty should daily and hourly be witnessed? Can man with impunity abuse and torture the noblest animal which God has given him, simply because that animal cannot plead his own case by words? Ought not this very fact to be a sufficient reason why the horse should receive the kindest treatment consistent with his strength and the labor which he is able and willing to perform? Will not the inhabitants of New-York see to it that this work of reform immediately begins. T. McL.

Blockade of Sr. Dominga.

The following official notice appears in the Washington papers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1863.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, the Vice Consul-General of the United States at Havana, of the promulgation of a proclamation, of which the following is a translation:

PROCLAMATION.

DON CARLOS DE VARGAS Y CAMETO, a Major-General of the Royal Armies, Governor, Captain-General of the Spanish portion of the Island of St. Domingo, and General-in-Chief of the army thereof, &c., &c.:

Some doubt having occurred in regard to the fulfillment and meaning of the proclamation of my predecessor, under date of the 5th October last past, and in order to avoid all irresolutions and uncertainty, making use of the powers vested in me as Captain-General and in Chief of this Army, I ordain and command:

ART. 1. The blockade of the coasts of the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo, embraces only the ports, roads and bights not occupied by the troops of the army, and therefore are free, those of St. Domingo, Samane and Porto Plate, as well as the others that the army and the legitimate Spanish authorities will go an occupying. In consequence hereof, Spanish Consuls may issue the proper documents to vessels that may be bound to such ports with lawful cargoes.

ART. 2. This proclamation will be published and circulated in due form for its punctual and exact fulfilment. CARLOS DE VARGAS.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 7, 1863.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—The NEW-YORK TIMES is second to no daily paper published in the United States, and is not only one of the best newspapers in the Union, but is one of unbending loyalty, giving at all times an intelligent and discriminating support to the Administration. We regard the TIMES as one of the most reliable and able papers published in the Union, and recommend it to all who desire a good Eastern paper. Its terms are reasonable, and its columns will abundantly commend the paper to every intelligent reader.—*Wooster (O.) Republican.*

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The Crusade to Rescue our Prisoners—Prospects of Foreign Intervention—The National Cemetery at Gettysburgh Sneered at—Various Interesting News Items.

THE PROJECTED CRUSADE AGAINST RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The removal of the Yankee prisoners is exceedingly opportune, not only on account of the obvious consideration of the relief afforded to the city in the matter of supplies; not merely that it guards against the danger of revolt, by which we were startled a few days ago, but because it nips in the bud a new and brilliant conception for the capture of Richmond. The harrowing tales of the eloquent parsons, who have lately thrilled the "loyal" States relating to the unlucky captives now suffering in the cause of the "glorious Union," have produced upon that humane and enthusiastic people the same startling effect that the stories of the pilgrims to Jerusalem did upon the chivalry and populace of mediæval Europe. A new crusade is called for. Though nearly six centuries have elapsed since the last flickerings of fanaticism, which gave birth to the "world's debate," have expired; though the nineteenth century is considered essentially prosaic and devoid of antbusiasm, and the Yankees, above all other nations, regarded as entirely practical, and free from the picturesque follies of past ages; yet, strange to say, it is in the City of New-York, in the year 1863, that a crusade is practetmed for the liberation at the Yankee prisoners and the taking of Richmond.

Hundreds of thousands of men, we are told, will rush to arms in the holy cause, and the great work be accomplished without delay. The Yankees are fond of historical tableaux. They like to re-enact a striking page of history and to please their fancy with the idea that the brown-stone fronts of the Fifth-avenue, or the granite dens of Wall-street, inclose as noble spirits, and are as capable of conceiving romantic designs, as the turreted castles of the feudal time. The suggestion of a crusade—the most extraordinary and startling event in history—is exceedingly pleasing to them. We may look for the machinery, the stage properties, and the actors, to be speedily arranged. There is no difficulty about Peter the Hermit. BEECHER is the man. His fiery eloquence has been recently compared to that of the Apostle of the Crusades, and is said to be very effective before a crowd. Under its inspiriting influence the pious feelings of the mob, which displayed its vigor in resisting the draft last Summer, will be worked up to the proper heat, and the cry of "*Deus vult*" will again rise to Heaven. Neither the Panniless will be more difficult to find. In the plethore of greenbacks, and the rich harvest of contracts, it will be no easy matter to discover a man af any parts who has failed to feather his nest, and is ready, from poverty, to undertake any bold adventure. No native Yankee can be found who has been so neglectful of the first duty of his countrymen; but the deficiency may be supplied by importation.

But where are GODFREY of Bouillon and TANCRED to come from? The Yankee Company is a very fair stock for ordinary occasions. In the legitimate drama they can manage pretty well. They can represent, with more than average ability, the standard types af classical heroes and patriots. With the help of the flowing robes, the elevated buskin and the "tragic strut," they can present us with a tolerable FABIUS and a fair POMPEY. Candor forces us to say that CATO and CÆSAR are entirely beyond their reach, while LINCOLN is completely out of place in his lofty part, and should be cast only for low comedy. But they should reflect that the business they now undertake is entirely new. They have made it their favorite occupation to cast gibes and ridicule upon the chivalry of the South, and can they seriously contemplate, at this short notice, a successful representation of a character not only new, but repugnant to them? Can they make a tasteless TANCRED out of a BUTLER? a RAYMOND or a GODFREY out of a SICKLES or a BURNSIDE.

The idea of taking Richmond by a sudden burst of popular enthusiasm is not altogether fresh. Something of the same sort was anticipated from the fervor of the original three months' volunteers, who, the Yankees said, would march on to Fort Sumter without impediment. We have heard of such a body advancing for that purpose under one SCOTT, who is said to have distinguished himself in Mexico many years ago; reports have reached us of another body, upon the James River, under MCCLELLAN, (called sometimes the young NAPOLEON, for unknown reasons—as the most diligent investigation has failed to trace any connection with the senior of that name)—again, we have been told of a POPE, who was determined on taking the city without a moment's delay. This POPE'S name was LEE, but it is uncertain whether he is the legitimate successor of PETER, who initiated the Crusades. Of late we have been threatened with the Fenian Brotherhood, and now with a revival of the holy wars.

So many unsuccessful attempts have made us feel tolerably confident in Richmond, and, should we hear of the departure of the expedition, we shall have high hopes that the "rabble rout" will meet with the fate of PETER the Hermit's followers, and whiten the various road with their bones long before they reach the Holy Land.

It is well, however, to be prepared for the worst. If Richmond is to be made a New Jerusalem, and the Libby Prison a Holy Sepulchre, we may look for prodigious results from new-born fanaticism. As in the original Crusades, after the destruction of the foremost undisciplined multitude, a more experienced soldiery may make their appearance. The Banner of the Cross may float upon the Chickahominy, and the mailed ranks of the Hospitallers and the Red Cross Knights storm the citadel of the Paynim. If they succeed, they will be maddened by the stories of the sufferings of their countrymen. As they disperse themselves in the exultation of victory over Broad and Main streets, they will find additional fuel for their pious rage in the names they will read upon the signs. As they gaze upon those names, of unmistakable Hebrew origin, they will fancy themselves divinely commissioned to complete the vengeance left unfinished by the first conquerors of Jerusalem. This two-fold motive, added to the love of plunder, will inflame them to frenzy. But the Jaws will, probably, be the first put to the sword.

In view of this possibility, it will be well for the merchants of the two loyal tribes to dispose of their wares at once. The native extortioners will be well to imitate their example, as similarity of pursuit will tend to involve them in community of danger. Let them all, then combine to lower their prices, realize what they can, and be ready to flee from the wrath to come.

NO AID FROM FRANCE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 25.

We have always made light of the hopes of foreign intervention, or even recognition; and have endeavored to turn away the minds of our people from speculations of this kind, to fix and concentrate them upon the only real hope we have—our own steadfast and determined resistance. Still we see in some newspapers urgent and frustrating demonstrations addressed to the conscience or to the interests of foreign nations, especially France; clearly showing that France is bound by her policy in Mexico, by her traditions, hopes, everything she holds dear, to recognize the Confederacy and make alliance with it. The Emperor's speech on the opening of the Chambers has been thought likely to shadow forth this policy, so essential to him and so hateful to us.

Well, he has spoken his speech; and *there is nothing in it at all encouraging* to us. It is true that the prominence given in this address to European topics, and the slight mention of American affairs, by no means afford a safe basis on which to conclude anything about his real purposes. He sometimes acts by surprises; when he thinks matters are ripe for action he may proceed another step in a long-determined policy, without previous proclamation of his intentions. Still, the silence observed in this speech, and the inaction of his Government in seizing what are called the Confederate rams, may serve to show us that our cause is not yet thought to be in such a condition that France feels compelled to court our alliance far the promotion of her views in Mexico. We have something yet to do here at home; heavier blows yet to strike at our Yankee invaders; we have Tennessee to clear of enemies, and perhaps another invasion of Pennsylvania to make, under better auspices, and with more signal success; in short, *the Confederacy has its own work to put through, and its own independence to establish upon the ruins of the Yankee nation.*

Yet, if undue hopes of foreign friendship were always to be deprecated, undue disappointment at their failure, or postponement, would be quite as mischievous, or worse. Now, as before, our trust is in our own resolution, and the unbroken spirit of our own people. *If the Yankee nation is able to subjugate us, why we will be subjugated, and all the world will congratulate the conquerors:* if we drive them back and crush their nowar of aggression—if we resist manfully until their fictitious prosperity and fraudulent unanimity break up, then we can go in and finish the business in handsome style—and the semi whole world will felicitate us, and court our alliance. So wags the world.

ANOTHER VIEW.

From the Richmond Examiner.

If the nervous imaginations of English journalists furnish the correct rule of interpretation of NAPOLEON'S speeches—if, like dreams, his declarations are to be interpreted in a contrary sense, and his silence to be construed as indicative of dark and deep designs—then, in his recent address at the opening of the Legislative Chambers we may behold the augury of bloody wars in Europe, and draw hopeful deductions as to the probability of his interposition in our own affairs. The studious reserve with which he abstains from any allusions to that subject might be supposed, in the popular theory which regards the French Emperor as the Sphynx of the century, to cover a well-laid plan, with which the world is to be astonished, as by a *coup d'etat*. * * * * *It is perfectly proper, without indulging in any nonsense about French sympathy for us, or dreaming of an absurd coalition of Southern against Northern power, to anticipate that the march of events may eventually force him, in the prosecution of a deliberate and determined plan, to assist the establishment of a Republic absolutely essential to his success.* The mode and the extent to which he may desire or find it necessary to do this, depend, of course, greatly upon circumstances, which are mutable and uncertain. Time may greatly modify his views, and they may fall greatly short of our wishes. His silence at present is no proof of his intention to abstain alto-

gether from activity on this side of the Atlantic. It arises from his indecision as to future course in the present immature state of affairs, or from a desire to await the proper occasion before committing himself. Whatever may be his plans in the matter, they are no longer regarded by the South as even an element of calculation. In her own exertions her confidence is reposed, and any extraneous influence which may come to her assistance will be regarded as a lucky windfall, heaven the consummation she is determined to achieve at all hazards and at any cost. * * *

We have reason to suppose that Napoleon sincerely desires a settlement of this continent, and are authorized in thinking that he has not abandoned the hope because he meets with obstacles in the way. It is becoming a great nation to show, even amid cruel trials, that patience which accomplishes so much; and it is desirable that, if any potentate should aid us in our great work, his own interest should unmistakeably lead him to it, so that we may not be supposed to have incurred a heavy debt of gratitude, or to be introduced to the world under the auspices of a munificent patron.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR TO THE SOUT

sealed grief, prepared for the occasion, were all properly brought out to honor of the heroes, whom they crimp in Iceland, inveigle in Germany, or hunt down in the streets of New-York.

So far the play was strictly classic. To suit the general public, however, a little admixture of the more irregular romantic drama was allowed. A vein of comedy was permitted to mingle with the deep pathos of the piece. This singular novelty, and deviation from classic propriety, was heightened by assigning this part to the chief parsonage. Kings are usually made to speak in the magnificent language supposed to be suited to their elevated position. In the present occasion LINCOLN acted the clown. He declined to speak for fear or should perpetrate a folly. A scrupulous adherence to this course would deprive the world of much of his eloquence, both written and spoken. Such, too, was the opinion of his people, judging of the little badinage which passed between him and a member of the crowd, in which it was taken for granted that he could only avoid talking nonsense by holding his tongue.

This little incident gave a pleasing picture of manners, and recalls the stories of toe familiarity which, in rude times and nations, is allowed between absolute sovereigns and their people. Thus might a Caimuck chief be addressed by one of his warriors; such coarse jokes he indulged by a Hunnish leader and his followers. We are permitted to witness the intermediate state of transition from Republicanism to empire, where, after absolute power has been established, vestiges of Democratic manners remain, before time has invested authority with the dignity and pomp of a court.

Nothing more strongly distinguishes the genuine spirit of modern constitutional liberty from the pinchbeck counterfeit, so often made to do duty in its stead, than the puerile attempt at classical imitation, which infects the latter. From this time when the lawgivers of the French Republic enthroned the Goddess of Reason and gave Latin names to the months, all the makers of spick-span Constitutions, intended to turn out a first-rate article of liberty, have, like their archetype of the Revolution, clothed themselves in the draperies of Greece and Rome. In the annals of Senator and Consul, something of the Roman majesty has been supposed to dwell. In the forms of Greek Republicanism, the genius of freedom seems to linger. In all these imitations, experience has shown that no institution can secure the boon of liberty to a people unless they are founded upon an adaptation to their character and customs.

GEN. D. H HILL.

The annexed letter from the War Department to Gen. D. H. HILL was written in reply to the demand of that officer for a Court of Inquiry into the cause of his relief from the command of the Army of Tennessee:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Nov 20, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant, requesting that a Court of Inquiry may be ordered to investigate your conduct while connected with the army in Tennessee, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. In reply, I am instructed to say that, after careful consideration of the subject, there does not appear any adequate cause to justify an order for such a Court. No charges have been preferred by your commanding General or officers against you, and no complaint even of your military conduct has been addressed to the Department. You have been simply relieved from duty at the request of the Commanding General.

Your own military experience will readily satisfy you that the relief of an officer from his command constitutes no ground for a Court of Inquiry, and to allow it to be which could result in the prejudice to the service. Other considerations than these of military delinquency, such as contrariety of views, want of harmony, or the like, may have well induced such application. Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charges or complaint sanctioned by the Department. No injustice, therefore, is done you, as certainly no reflection on your well earned military reputation is intended by the Department in declining, from general considerations for the interest of the service, to grant a Court of Inquiry on your application.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

A BISHOP IN THE WAR.

Dr. ELLIOTT, the Bishop of Georgia, in a late sermon preached in Savannah, said:

"Forward, my hearers, with our shields locked and our trust in God, is our only movement now. It is too late even to go backward. We might have gone backward a year ago, when our armies were victoriously thundering at the gates of Washington, and were keeping at successful bay the liegemen of the West, had we been content to hear humiliation for ourselves and degradation for our children; but even this is no longer left us. It is now victory or unconditional submission—submission, not to the conservative and Christian people of the North, but to a party of lofty fanatics, with an army of ready and greedy soldiers at their backs. Who shall be able to restrain them in their hour of victory? When that moment approaches, when the danger shall seem to be over and the spoils are ready to be divided, every outlaw will rush to fill their ranks, every adventurer will rush to swell their legions, and they will sweep down upon the South as the hosts of ATTILA did upon the fertile fields of Italy. And shall you find in defeat that mercy which you did not find in victory? You may slumber now, but you will awake to a fearful reality. You may lie upon your beds of ease, and dream that when this all over you will be welcomed back to all the privileges and immunities of good citizens, but how terrible will be your disappointment! You will have an ignoble home, overrun by hordes of insolent slaves and rapacious soldiers. You will wear the badge of a conquered race. Pariahs among your fellow-creatures, yourselves degraded, your delicate wives and gentle children thrust down to menial service, insulted, perhaps dishonored. Think you that these victorious hordes, made up in the large part of the sweepings of Europe, will leave you anything? As well might the lamb expect mercy from the wolf. Power which is checked and fettered by a doubtful contest is very different from power victorious, triumphant and irresponsible. The friends whom you have known and loved at the North; who have sympathized with you in your trials, and to whom you might have looked for comfort and protection, will have enough to do then to take care of themselves. The surges that sweep over us will carry them away in its redness tide. Oh! for the tongue of a prophet, to paint to you what is before you, unless you repent and turn to the Lord, and realize that 'His hand is upon all them for good that seek Him.' The language of Scripture is alone adequate to describe it: 'The earth mourneth and languisheth: Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down: Sharon is like a wilderness. They that did feed delicately are dead ate in the streets: they that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills. They ravished the women of Zion and the maids in the cities of Judah. They took the young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood. The joy of our heart is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning. The crown has fallen from our head; wo unto us that have sinned.'"

CAN A CLERGYMAN BE A SUBSTITUTE?

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 22.

CONFEDERATE STATES COURT—*Judge Halliburton, Presiding—H. H. Aylett, District-Attorney.*—The application of EDWARD E. OAVIS for a discharge from the Confederate States army, on the ground that he was a minister of the Gospel, came up in this Court yesterday.

OAVIS was charged, while claiming exemption as a minister of the Gospel, with engaging, for the sum of $1,000, to become a substitute for FAYETTE ALLEN, of Halifax, and for this purpose entered the company of Capt. CROPPER, which was afterward disbanded. After the disbanding of the company, OAVIS returned to King William, and, according to his own statement, commenced the practice of law, in conjunction with his ministerial duties.

When the case was called, OAVIS took the stand and managed his own case. He read numerous affidavits showing that he was recognized as an authorized minister of the Gospel, and also produced the certificate of the members of Jeruvalem Church, in King William, showing that he was now, and had been, for the most part of seven years, the minister at that Church. On one of the documents, which was used as evidence, on both sides was an indorsement of the law clerk of the Secretary of War, taking the ground that a man could not be a minister of the Gospel and a practitioner at the bar at one and the same time. He begged leave to join issue with both the law clerk and the District Attorney. He alluded to the fact that the twelve Apostles were fishermen, but were, nevertheless, faithful followers of our Lord and Saviour. Jesus Christ himself once engaged in the same business. Paul was a tent-maker; besides, numbers of others alluded to in the Bible, followed different avocations from that of preaching. He contended that ministers of the Gospel in the small counties were compelled to combine other avocations with their ministerial duties, to enable them to support their families. He admitted that he had engaged as the substitute of FAYETTE ALLEN, but that CAMPHAN's company was disbanded, and, therefore, the Government had no claim on him; but he did feel under some obligations to Mr. ALLEN, and he had so informed him.

Attorney AYLETT responded at length, contending that at the time OAVIS enlisted in Capt. CROPPER's company, as substitute for FAYETTE ALLEN, he enlisted *for the war*, in the general service, and not simply to do duty in the company to which he so enlisted; that, by his voluntarily relinquishing his clerical duties, and accepting in lieu thereof the substitute money, ($1,000,) which was paid to him by ALLEN, (and, as had been known, that sum was nearly all that ALLEN could rake and scrape,) OAVIS divested himself of all right to claim exemption on the ground of his being a clergyman, and the District-Attorney insisted that, so far from OAVIS being a clergyman, he was now a practicing lawyer, and liable to service as such substitute for the war.

The case was continued till to-day.

THE BATTLE IN FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA.

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 30.

For the first time in a great battle Confederate troops have been put to flight by the enemy. There is no doubt we were greatly outnumbered, but this disadvantage was largely compensated by our superiority of ground. We held Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, positions very strong naturally, and rendered," we presume, still stronger by art. Gen. BRAGG must have considered them well nigh impregnable, else he would not have chosen the occasion when the enemy all along superior to him in numbers, had been heavily reinforced, to send off a large detachment of its own army on a distant expedition. There will hardly be any division of opinion as to the cause of the unwonted and most painful spectacle of a whole wing of a Confederate army giving way under the onsets of their Yankee assailants, and breaking into a disorderly flight.

Unprecedented as is the melancholy occurrence, it cannot have taken the public by surprise—for, however little the people may understand of the mysteries of military science, common sense teaches them that confidence in the capacity of the commander is an essential element of success to an army. We find no fault with Gen. BRAGG. Doubtless he did the best he could. It is no fault of his that he has held a command for which he was incompetent. We give him credit for gallantry as a soldier and devotion as a patriot. If it did not please his Maker to endow him with the great and rare faculties that constitute the successful military leader, no just mind will find in that defect cause for denunciation or censure.

SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

—The Abingdon *Virginian* learns from good authority that a small body of Yankees came up to Jonesville on Friday, the 6th, from the Gap, and committed all sorts of depredations. They burnt the Academy and Masonic Hall, set fire to a church, and stole all the horses, cattle, grain and negroes they could find. "When it is remembered," remarks the *Petersburgh Express*, "that there are abundant supplies in Lee—enough to Winter a division of our army—it is almost criminal to permit these deoradations—especially when a battalion of men could prevent it."

—Watson's battery, raised by some Louisiana planters, and equipped entirely at their own expense, is now preparing for a complete battery of 32-pound Parrott's, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. *It has negro drivers, which are also the property of the Company.* The new battery is intended to operate on the Mississippi, and the Richmond *Enquirer* expects, from the character of the officers and man, that the Yankees in that quarter will soon hear thunder from it.

—At a sale of negroes in Abbeville District, South Carolina, John, 22 years old, brought $4,700; George, 19 years, $4,500; Olive, 23 years, $4,100; Lewis, 31 years, $4,025; Laura, $4,050; Rachel, $4,000; Eliza and four children, $8,150; Martha and one child, $5,005; Emily and five children, $6,500; Melissa, 10 years, $3,150; Alfred, 12 years, $3,250; Charley, 12 years, $3,400. Forty negroes, old and young, brought $8,880.

—A late issue of the *Mississippian* says: "Our latest advices from Arkansas indicate that Gen. HOLMES is about to resume command of the army in that State. The intelligence throws a damper upon our hopes for the success of our forces in the Trans-Missi-sippi Department. Gen. PRICE is the man whom the army and the people went. He can lead the Western soldiers to victory.

—The Mobile *Advertiser* says: "Dr. PETERS, who killed Gen. VAN DORN, was captured a few days since on his plantation upon the Mississippi River, where he was engaged in selling wood to the Yankees. He professed to his captors that he was desirous of getting back into the Confederacy, that he might have his trial; but it would seem as if he could have found his way back long ago, had he desired it."

—Capt. W. S. WINDER, Acting Adjutant to the General, has left Richmond charged with the duty of locating in Georgia a depot for the keeping of prisoners this Winter. Americus has been fixed upon as the probable site, with accommodations for 6,000. It is contemplated to make Richmond the reception depot, but enough will be retained here to meet the occasional demands of exchange.

—It is understood that the model of the statue proposed to be raised by Virginia to the late Gen. T. J. JACKSON is satisfactorily progressing to Europe, and letters to that effect have been received from the artist engaged thereon. A meeting of the Executive Committee, charged with the execution of the statue, is called next month (the 14th of December) in Richmond. As yet, no time has been named for the completion of the statue.

—The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* says that a countryman offered a cart-load of inferior turnips for sale, in that city, the other day, at *three for one dollar*, or thirty-five cents *apiece*. He sold the tops separately. These are the kind of men who complain of the "high prices."

—A few days since the people of Danville were addressed by Rev. Mr. HARRIS, of North Carolina, on the subject of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, of which he is the agent. A subscription of $5,140 was obtained.

—Gen. PILLOW, with his Staff, has left for Montgomery, Ala., whither he has transferred the headquarters of his bureau. Being cut off from Tennessee, he removed to Montgomery to be near to the field of operations.

—A direct line of telegraph is now completed from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga. This is a great saving of distance—messages having to heretofore to pass by the circuitous route of Columbus—and, it is said, will greatly facilitate the transmission of messages.

—At a public sale in Bibb County, Ala., a few days since, yokes of oxen brought from $300 to near $500; milch cows, from $50 to $175, and dry cattle in like proportion; all on three years' credit, with interest from date.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Nov. 18, says: "The Yankees landed a regiment of infantry in Mathews County last Monday, and say they intend to remain there. They are destroying property and taking the citizens' scanty supply of provisions."

—A letter-writer in the Mississippi army, says Gen. JOHNSON's army is spread over a considerable extent of country. The boys seem healthy, contented, and in the best of spirits, having a plenty to eat and wear.

—The seeds of the persimmon, when roasted and ground, produce a beverage which cannot, even by old and experienced coffee-drinkers, be distinguished from genuine coffee.

—Last Thursday, Nov. 19, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Charleston. A discourse was delivered in one of the churches on the "History of the siege of Charleston."

—The Georgia Legislature has reaffirmed the position against reconstruction which it took in 1861, adopting over again the identical resolutions on the subject which it then passed.

—It is stated now that AYER is reelected to Congress from the Third district of South Carolina, by a majority of five hundred and four votes. His opponent was Mr. RHETT.

—The Rome (Georgia) *Southerner* learns that thirty days' furloughs are being granted to the farmers in the State forces, for the purpose of allowing them to sow wheat.

—The Military Committee of the Alabama Legislature have reported unfavorably on the bill to increase the pay of noncommissioned officers and privates in the army.

—Two beautiful swords, intended as presents for Gen. WHEELER, have been manufactured by Dr. H. MARSHALL, at the sword factory in Atlanta. They cost $1,500.

—New engines and other rolling stock have arrived at Wilmington, for the use of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Run the blockade, of course.

—People sometimes ask where Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON is. We learn from the *Clarion* that he reviewed the troops at Meridian on Wednesday evening last.

—Gen. BRECKINRIDGE received a present of a magnificent gray war-horse from the Twentieth Tennessee regiment while at Morton, Miss.

—Brig.-Gen. SLAUGHTER has arrived at Brownsville, and is appointed to the command of the Rio Grande, in place of Gen. BEE.

—A large mail left Houston, Texas, for this side of the Mississippi on the 15th ult. Another was to leave on the 5th inst.

—Lieut.-Gen. POLK and Staff were in Montgomery, Nov. 15, on their way to their new field of duty in Mississippi.

—Sugar-cane is selling in Jackson, Miss., at two bits per joint. Some of the boys chew it freely at that price.

—A bill is before the Georgia Legislature appropriating $6,000,000 for the support of soldiers' families.

—Col. JEFF. FORREST, the brother of Gen. FORREST, whose death has been announced, is still alive.

—A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature making Confederate notes a legal tender.

—Gen. FORREST has arrived at Okalona, Miss., where his new command is to rendezvous.

—Bacon is now selling in rebeldom at $3 a pound. Before the war it was 12 cents.

—Gen. COOPER, Adjutant-General, is said to be over 70 years of age.

—The crew of the privateer *Florida* are said to have made $10,000 each.

—There was frost in Mobile on the night of Nov. 10.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that Lookout Mountain should be taken possession of by the Government, as both a military position, to be gradually fortified as carefully and impregnably as England has fortified Gibraltar, and also as a hospital for the worn soldiers of the United States service.

The Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia.

SPEECHES BY H. W. BEECHER AND SENATOR WILSON.

At the Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia, on Friday morning, Rev. H. W. BEECHER made a few remarks. He said that he would not detain the Society long, but wished merely to felicitate the Society upon the unprecedented success within the past few years of the principles which they represented. For twenty-five years se had tired on faith tolerably well; but sight was comforting occasionally, and he was glad to have enjoyed sight of late. Some of those who need sigot to strengthen their faith are now falling into line in the Anti-Slavery army. [Applause.] He spoke of the heroism so long displayed by the members of the Anti-Slavery Society. We shall see in the future a repetition of the old story—men mobbed while they lived, and splendid tombs for them when they die. All the signs of the times indicate that God is now in earnest, and determined to emancipate Slavery. [Applause.]

Mr. BEECHER was ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are on the side of emancipation, without regard to their antecedents. He spoke of the rapid progress and growth of Anti-Slavery principles and sentiments. The last time but one that he was in Philadelphia he was escorted to the place where he was to lecture between files of policemen, and the municipal power protected him while he was lecturing. Last night there was no necessity for this precaution. [Applause.] It had been said in explanation of this change, that he (Mr. BEECHER) had changed. Perhaps so; he was willing to be charged with having changed; but he was impressed with the conviction that there had been changes in other quarters. [Applause.] The speaker referred to his recent visit to England, and to the enthusiasm excited there at the mention of any of the prominent actors in the cause of emancipation. With some who are present Mr. BEECHER did not agree in all things; but they were all moving in the same direction, and he was willing to meet them at the termination of their march toward the end all had in view. After drawing a parallel between the Christian Church and the Anti-Slavery cause, Mr. BEECHER closed his remarks amid hearty applause, and left the hall.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, also made quite a long speech. After alluding to the difficulties with which the Anti-Slavery cause had been obliged to contend, he said:

"It has been my fortune during the last three months to traverse many hundred miles of country and to address my fellow-citizens in several of the States upon pending issues; and I say to you here, to-night, that the public men of the country generally, who support the Administration, have spoken as distinctly and clearly in favor of the overthrow of Slavery in America as do the men who now stand upon this platform. I rejoice at this. And we all know to-day that Slavery is the rebellion; that Slavery is in arms; that Slavery has dug more than a hundred thousand graves of brave men; that Slavery is warring upon our institutions and country; and I say to you, mercy to Slavery is crime against our country. [Applause.] As I stand here, to-night, I am filled with hope and confidence in the future. I belong not to that class of men who claim a victory before they have won it; I believe that victory is never sure so long as there is anything to be woe: I say to the Anti-Slavery men here to-night, and to the Anti-Slavery women, too, that while you have a right to feel confident in the future, you have a duty to perform which will test all your firmness, all your devotion, and all your wisdom. We are to be tried. I tell you, Sir, this Government is to be tried. The idea was thrown out here to-day that should the rebel States surrender or come back they would hold their slaves. I do not believe that, for I have faith in the American people that they will never permit it. [Great enthusiasm.] But I will tell you what we would see if JEFF. DAVIS and his compeers in treason should lay down their arms. You would see that great Democratic party, which for thirty years has done whatever Slavery bid it do, the life of which is bound up in Slavery—you would see that party everywhere demanding that Slavery should live and the slave-masters be allowed to come back again and govern the Republic. And we would see some timid men among us, who are with us but not of us, cowardly shrinking back, and asking us to make an inglorious peace, and resuscitate a system that will again deluge the fields of Southern America with patriotic blood. Yet while we are to be tried, if we are firm, true and faithful, we shall triumph. And the way to triumph is to assume that the proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, emancipating three million three hundred thousand slaves in the ten rebel States of the Union, is the irrepealable law of this land, and this Christian nation is pledged to every slave and every slave-master, to the country, to the world, and to Almighty God, to see that every one of these bonds-men is free, forever, and forevermore. [Great applause.] I assume that Slavery does not exist in the missouri States; that every black man there is as free as I am to-night, and that the President of the United States has given a pledge to that effect, and that 700,000 loyal bayonets are pledged to insist to enforce that proclamation. And I say that, if there be any rebels in America who undertakes to prevent the execution of that sublime decree, he should go down under the bitter and withering scorn of the American people.

A great deal has already been accomplished. The people of the United States, in November of the year 1860, went to the ballot-box, and, in spite of coercion and disunion, made ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States. Two questions were tried by that election—one was that Slavery should not go into the Territories of the United States, and the other that the Slave power should no longer rule the destinies of the nation. With reference to Slavery in the States, we all said that we had no constitutional right to touch it. We said: "It is a local measure; we are opposed to it, we talk against it; our moral power should be against it, and we will not be ruled by it; it shall not be extended, and it we destroy its power of extension it will gradually die, and to the course of a year or two pass away." Now, that was the policy in favor of which the people voted in 1860. But the slave-masters leaped into revolution at once. And I tell you to-night, that the most trying times that public men who loved their country ever saw in America, were the months of January and February, 1861. There we sat in the Congress of the United States, with BUCHANAN, President—a poor, weak, imbecile old man—with FLOYD stealing the public arms, with COBB breaking down the public credit, with THOMPSON instituting to destroy the country, with the Democratic party all over the North expressing open sympathy with rebels, and telling us that if it came to blows the cattle would be fought on Northern soil with doubtful results, one of the officers of the United States Government at a sentinel of a secret society of assassins. Thus we floated on, powerless, nerveless, while cowardly conservatism called on us from all parts of the North to accept that wicked proposition—aye, Sir, the most wicked proposition ever made in North America; I mean the Crittenden Compromise. We sat there calmly and let the storm rage; we were taunted with "coolness," but we bided our time. The President stole his way into Washington; we got possession of the Government; we still waited quietly, hoping that the storm would blow over. The traitors saw that it would indeed blow over unless they did something desperate, and so the order was dispatched to attack Sumter and fire upon the old flag. Slavery in the pride of its power fired upon Sumter, and to-day there is a proclamation over to be modified or recalled, making three million three hundred thousand men in the rebel States free forever. Slavery in the District of Columbia has passed away, and I thank God that I had the privilege of introducing the bill to abolish Slavery there. [Three cheers for HENRY WILSON were here proposed by FRED. DOUGLASS, and given by the audience.]

[One or two sentences of the speaker's discourse, at this juncture, were not heard at the reporter's table, in consequence of the noise occasioned by repeated rounds of applause.]

Then, in regard to Slavery in the loyal Slave States, let me say a word. In Maryland, this year, the loll fair issue was presented. HENRY WINTER DAVIS—honored be his name—(cheers)—in utterances as clear and distinct as were ever uttered, assailed the institution of Slavery in that State, and demanded its overthrow. And, Sir, the honest slaveholders of Maryland, expecting to see the slaves take their places on the battle-field, and save themselves from going, voted to overthrow Slavery in that State by twenty thousand majority. Western Virginia has already pronounced the doom of Slavery, and taken her position with the Free States. Little Delaware, the other day, discussed this question squarely, and so powerful were the advocates of freedom there that the other side, the Pro-Slavery men, ran away from the field before the battle was fought. And in Missouri the other day we had the most extraordinary election that ever took place in America. The conservative gentlemen, under the apprehension that the radicals would take possession of the State and abolish Slavery immediately, rushed into Convention and passed a sort of Emancipation bill, allowing Slavery to linger a few years longer. But a bold, earnest and determined Anti-Slavery man resolved to make Missouri a Free State, and he lost no time in doing it. The State Government was against him. I am sorry to say that the Federal Government, under certain influences that I will not name, but which, perhaps, every man is aware of, gave no aid to their only true friends in Missouri. But in spite of the influence of a leading Major-General in the field, Missouri voted the other day in favor of immediate emancipation. Her soldiers in the field, under the lead of another Major-General, who was understood to be in favor of the gradual process, by a vote of 6,000 to 300, went for immediate emancipation. [Applause.] The State of Kentucky stands to-night the only one of these States that bears the banner of Slavery proudly and defiantly. It is a sort of breakwater against freedom. It overshadows our friends who are struggling in Tennessee to make that State free. But I say to those who are here to-night, that before one year passes over our heads, Kentucky will pronounce as clearly for emancipation as has the State of Maryland. The friends of emancipation there are increasing rapidly; they only need bold, earnest and determined leaders. The leading influences in that State are against us, but the people are for us. Kentucky, in the future, is to stand by Pennsylvania, New-York and New-England.

The speaker then referred to the fact that our armies in the field had given evidence at the recent elections of their detestation of Northern Copperheadism, and their love of freedom. He continued: I say to you that our armies in the field are little more than organized emancipation societies. Why, sir, I saw the other day a letter from Gen. GRANT who has fought so many battles for our country, [enthusiastic applause,] yes, the hero who sent his legions up the mountains, and fought a battle for the Republic beyond the clouds—that General says: "I have never been an Anti-Slavery man, but I lay it to judge justly of what I see; I made up my mind, when this war opened, that the North and the South could only live together in peace as one nation, and they could only be one nation by being a free nation. "Slavery," said he, "which constituted the corner-stone of the so-called Confederacy, is knocked out; and it will take more men to hold the black race as slaves than it would to put down the rebellion; and," said he, "much as I desire to see peace, and long for it, I am opposed to any peace until this question of Slavery is forever settled." [Applause.] That is the language of a leading General of our army. If you look at the vote of our soldiers, you will find that ninety-two out of every hundred have voted for the country, and to ratify the proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN emancipating the slaves.

Allusion was made here to-day to the treaty negotiated by the Administration for putting down the Slave trade, and also to the recognition of Hayti by our Government and the reception at Washington of a Minister from that country. Allusion has also been made to the fact that the Attorney-General of the United States has pronounced the black man a citizen of the United States, [applause,] and that the Secretary of State, with all his mistakes and faults, has from the beginning given the passports of citizenship to black men just as freely as to white men. I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, you have been true to the bondman and to a proscribed race; you who, amid obloquy and reproach, have maintained the true faith—you who have told the nation of its sins, (and if the nation had accepted your advice this bloody war would never have come upon us)—I say to you here to-night to go home, not with the conviction that the work is done, but in the belief that the battle is being fought; that you have stormed battery after battery, and carried position after position, and that all you have to do now is to be as true in the future as you have been in the past. Be as infinitable as justice itself, and stand by the country; push on the men who are slow to act in the cause, and stand by the Government of the United States and by the President—a man, who, in my deep conviction, is as true an Anti-Slavery man as treads the soil of the North American Republic. Create a public sentiment that shall stand by the Government, and by the liberty-loving men, who are resolved to uphold it until Slavery is sunk so deep that no band of political resurrection can find where it went down. This crime of two centuries has brought the terrible war upon us, and if this generation is true to liberty and humanity, it will remain pledged to the soldiers of the Republic, to the emancipated black race, and to their slaveholding masters, to see to it that we seal the wounds made by the war, that we enlighten the darkened intellect, and that we make our country free and enlightened—a Republic to which the Christian world shall turn with admiration and respect.

The speaker retired amid the deafening plaudits of the audience.

Views of the War.

LETTER FROM HON. M. F. CONWAY.

Hon. M. F. CONWAY, of Kansas, who made a speech in Congress during the last session in opposition to the Administration, has written a letter, dated Lawrence, Nov. 27, in which he says:

It is true that at one time I was opposed to the war, because I was afraid it might suppress the rebellion, which, if it had done any time in the first two years, would have restored the people of the South to their Federal relation, which included Slavery as a States Rights institution, and was in fact nothing but the "Union" over again, or "as it was."

I do not think that I ought to be accounted particularly lacking in a rational faith for entertaining this apprehension, when it is remembered that the President and his advisers supposed at first that it was only necessary to call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion with; and that hardly a public man in the North thought the thing would last over sixty days.

But I was also a little adverse because the war was conducted on a principle to make me fear its successful issue, when, in my judgment, it might better have been conducted otherwise. The authorities of the country assumed the rebellion to be a mere insurrection long after it had ceased to be such, when it was a fully recognized belligerent Power—the offspring of a revolutionary movement. The war was waged simply to effect an unobstructed execution of the Federal Constitution and laws, as they were then written; when it might have been to reclaim the Southern territory to the sovereignty of the Union. On the former ground it was necessarily unacceptable to such an Anti-Slavery man as myself; while on the other, nobody could have had reason to fear its success but the enemy and his allies. I felt provoked that the war should be prosecuted on a principle which would make any true patriot reluctant to see it brought to a speedy and triumphant issue. But there was another difficulty upon the subject. I was also afraid that if the war was not successful—that if we did not put the rebellion down—the Democrats would put us down; that, as you say, they would carry the elections all over the country, and coming into power, would not be content with restoring the people of the South to their Federal relations, but would make new rebels with loyal, which would not include Slavery as a State's Rights institution merely but as that great, constitutional institution—not as the Union was, but a greatly developed power than it ever was. So much I regard this, at that time, as a contingency. It was a serious peril. There can be little doubt that in ordinary circumstances such would have been the event. My mistake was in not foreseeing that military exigencies would render virtually inoperative principles upon which otherwise such results are controlled. The reason, therefore, why I "opposed or thought of proposing a proposition," was because, first, I was afraid the rebellion would come to a close, and consequently we should have to confront the leaders of the Southern army on the floors of Congress, and a resuscitated Democratic party at the polls; and, secondly, because I was afraid that, even if did not some day collapse, the reactionary party would come into power, and, operating with the South on the theory of unbroken Federal relations, change the Government in a manner to make it theirs more completely and securely than ever before.

These were my views. I present them to you as my explanation for having differed with you and most of my political friends. I offer no apology for having entertained them. I believe I had good reason for doing so, and it is my rule to adhere to my own convictions of duty at all times, regardless of consequences to myself or to others.

Yet, as my fears have not been realized—as we have not suppressed the rebellion upon the theory of the impeccability of the Union, and as the Democrats have not carried the elections—but, on the contrary, as the rebellion has maintained itself, and we have, in my view, virtually recognized the seceded States as having no Federal relations whatever, but only foreign belligerent relations, and as, therefore, we pursue the war not on any theory of "Union" rights or "States' rights," for Southern slaveholders, but in behalf of a regenerated nation for conquest—that is to say, for confiscation, emancipation, and reorganization on the principles of freedom—I am entirely reconciled to it, and shall stand by it to the end.

I am, furthermore, free to say that if I had known beforehand the undercurrent of inquiry in the North to the idea of freedom involved in the struggle—if its long period of Pro-Slavery education to which you refer had not led me to believe that the North would give way under the accumulated pressure to which it was subjected—I should not have wavered for a moment in my support of the policy of the Administration. For, although I might have preferred a different one, I should have remained content with this, in view of its ultimate results.

Thanking you for the friendly candor of your communication, to which it has given me no little pleasure to respond, I remain most truly, your friend and obedient servant, M. F. CONWAY.

To J. C. VAUGHAN, Esq.

PROPOSED STEAM LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.—A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Rooms of the Board of Trade in this city, by invitation of a Committee of the Board, to consider the expediency of establishing an American line of steamships between Boston and Liverpool. Mr. E. S. TOBEY, Chairman of the Committee, presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman, by His Excellency Gov. SMITH, of Vermont; Gen. STARK, of the Consolidated Railroad Line to Ogdensburgh; Mr. TWICHELL, President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; Mr. GEORGE WARREN, of Liverpool, and by Messrs. J. C. CONVERSE, J. S. ROPES, ISAAC RICH, HAMILTON B. HILL, and other gentlemen of this city. The statements submitted to the meeting were in substance as follows: That our present means of communication with Liverpool are altogether disproportionate to the wealth and importance of our city, and inadequate to the requirements of our commerce; that our European imports are reaching us by way of other cities, and that in our exports of Western produce we are seriously falling behind hand. It was urged that the recent strengthening of our various railroad connections with the West, the advantages offered by the wharves, warehouses, and elevators at East Boston now completed, and the prominent position which Boston at this time occupies before the country, concur in rendering of the first importance immediate and energetic action on the subject. While Boston has precisely the same number of steamships in the Liverpool trade as twenty years ago, viz: two a month; New-York has on the average a daily steamer to and from that great transatlantic port; and even Portland, in the Winter season, has two and sometimes three arrivals a week from Europe. Being one day's sail nearer to Liverpool than New-York, and upward of a hundred miles nearer to Upper Canada and the West than Portland, Boston would seem in its situation, and with its present and projected facilities, to possess peculiar advantages for sustaining a line of first-class freight steamships such as it is proposed to place on the Liverpool route; and as similar vessels have done a profitable business at other ports, it was argued that where others have succeeded so well, we should not be likely to fail. The railroad gentlemen present not only expressed their decided conviction that the time has fully arrived for initiating this movement, but they promised such cooperation on the part of their respective companies as will ensure prompt and rapid transportation, and as will enable Boston to compete successfully in the vital question of rates of freight, for its full share of business between the West and Great Britain. We understand that another and larger meeting will be shortly convened to further consider the establishment of an enterprise which promises to be so remunerative to those engaged in it, and so advantageous to all the interests involved.—*Boston Journal, Dec. 4.*

"Old John Brown."

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER—HOW HE FACED DEATH.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* publishes the following letter, never before published, written by Capt. JOHN BROWN, who was hung at Charlestown, Virginia, four years ago last Wednesday, to a relative and old friend in Windham, Ohio. It shows how calmly he contemplated death and clung to his opinions, even under the shadow of the gallows, calling on him:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va.,
19th November, 1859.

Rev. Lunther Humphrey:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your kind letter of the 12th instant is now before me. So far as my knowledge goes as to our mutual kindred, I suppose I am the first since the landing of PETER BROWN from the *Mayflower* that has either been sentenced to imprisonment or to the gallows. But, my dear old friend, let not that fact alone grieve you. You cannot have forgotten how and where our grandfather (Capt. JOHN BROWN) fell. In 1776, and that he, too, might have perished on the scaffold had circumstances been but very little different. The fact that a man dies under the hand of an executioner (or otherwise) has but little to do with his true character, as I suppose. JOHN ROGERS perished at the stake, a great and good man, as I suppose; but his doing so does not prove that any other man who has died in the same way was good or otherwise. Whether I have any reason to "be of good cheer" (or not) in view of my end, I can assure you that I feel so; and that I am totally blinded if I do not really experience that sustaining and consolation you so faithfully implore in my behalf. The God of our Fathers reward your fidelity. I neither feel mortified, degraded, nor in the least ashamed of my imprisonment, my chain, or near prospect of death by hanging. I feel assured that not one hair shall fall from my head without the will of my heavenly Father." I also feel that I have long been endeavoring to hold exactly "such a *fast* as God has chosen." See the passage in Isaiah which you have quoted. No part of my life has been more happily spent than that I have spent here, and I humbly trust that no part has been spent to better purpose. I would not say this boastingly: but "thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory, through infinite grace."

I should be sixty years old were I to live till May 9, 1860. I have enjoyed much of life as it is, and have been remarkably prosperous; having early learned to regard the welfare and prosperity of others as my own. I have never, since I can remember, required a great amount of sleep; so that I conclude that I have already enjoyed full an average number of waking hours with those who reach their "three-score years and ten." I have not as yet been driven to the use of glasses, but can see to read and write quite comfortably. But more than that, I have generally enjoyed remarkably good health. I might go on to recount unnumbered and unmerited blessings, among which would be some very severe afflictions; and those the most needed blessings of all. And now, when I think how easily I might be left to spoil all I have done or suffered in the cause of freedom, I hardly dare with another voyage, even if I had the opportunity. It is a long time since we met; but we shall now soon come together in our "Father's house," I trust. "Let us hold fast that we already have," remembering "we shall reap in due time if we faint not." "Thanks be ever unto God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord." And now, my old warm-hearted friend, "Good-bye." Your affectionate cousin,
JOHN BROWN.

Recruiting in Montreal.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEDERAL AGENT.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 28.

A man who during the past month or two has attracted the notice of the Police, having been suspected of obtaining recruits for the United States Army, was arrested about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Wharf, by Detective COALTER, who had laid a trap for his detection, and by the agency of an intended recruit secured him also just to the act of sending said recruit to Portland. The man's name is GEORGE WASHINGTON WAITT, and he was stopping at the Eagle Hotel. A man named HAMEL received a proposal from him to enlist in the United States Army, with promises of liberal bounty. HAMEL consulted the Police authorities and was told to entertain the proposition and to keep the detective informed of his movements. The preliminaries having been arranged, HAMEL was to receive $150 on reaching the States, $200 on passing medical examination, and in the meantime to proceed to Portland to an address to be given by WAITT. According to the arrangement, HAMEL was to meet WAITT at the Champlain Wharf, but Detective COALTER being also in the secret, proceeded to the wharf, and mailing WAITT there, took him into custody before HAMEL came, and HAMEL arriving soon after, WAITT was taken to the Police Station House, where he was searched. There was found upon him $11 in United States Treasury notes, a counterfeit $5 bill on the Saybrooke Bank, which he said he received at some railway station and the original of the subjoined letter. This letter was mailed in Portland on the 21 inst. and was received at Montreal Post-office on the 25th inst. The letter is quite explicit, although written in very bad English:

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23, 1863.

Mr. Waitt:

DEAR SIR: I cannot take men unless they understand and speek some English. I cannot give $357 per man, and even $600 for some towns and can give in cash from $330 to $380 c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 6, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On Friday afternoon the rebel troops, in considerable force, again crossed the Rapidan, at a point above Raccoon Ford, with the object, doubtless, of reconnoitering Gen. MEADE'S position. After news of the rebel advance reached the Union camps very heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Raccoon Ford, and it was reported that the light artillery, attached to the cavalry arm of the service, had succeeded, as on Thursday, in driving the rebels back again. The accounts from the Army of the Potomac, received yesterday, represent matters quiet, but give no further explanation of the firing on Friday.

Quietness along the lines of our army at Chattanooga has succeeded to the roaring of artillery and the hot streas of battla, and the troops, at present, find peaceful employment in repairing the railroad between Bridgeport and their camps—a matter of the first importance if they expect to eat their full rations during the Winter. The reported death of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, from wounds received in the late battle, is said to have received confirmation.

Advices from Cumberland Gap to the 3d inst., say that Gen. FINSER had driven the rebels under LONGSTREET from Clinch River, and was in hot pursuit of them. There was little hope felt, however, that the enemy would fail to make good his retreat, as our forces were checked on Wednesday and a wide distance put between the armies. The column sent to the relief of Gen. BURNSIDE is under the command of Gen. SHERMAN, whose force is pretty certain by this time to have reached Knoxville.

Richmond journals, as late as the 3d inst., have been received at Fortress Monroe, and furnish us a rebel view of the military situation. There is very little, however, in addition to the accounts which have reached us from our own side. Much apprehension was felt lest LONGSTREET should be destroyed, and the departure of reinforcements for BURNSIDE was not a comforting fact. The admission is made that, in the fighting near Ringgold, the Union troops gained the day. The firing into Charleston by Gen. GILLMORE is mentioned, and several buildings have been struck. One woman was badly injured on the 1st inst., by the bursting of a shell. On the 1st inst., 127 Union prisoners, taken in the vicinity of Pina Run, were sent to Richmond.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, of the 20th ult., contains a dispatch from Wilmington, stating that thirteen large steamers, heavily ladened, ran the blockade into Wilmington on the night of the 19th ult.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Columbia*, bringing two days' later advices from Europe, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 6 o'clock last evening. There is nothing of importance in the news. The European Congress still hangs fire, and it seems to be definitely settled that England will take no part in it. The London *Morning Post* asserts that the rumor of Earl RUSSELL'S resignation is totally unfounded in fact. At Madrid a story was current that two American vessels had been sunk by Spanish men-of-war off the Island of Saint Domingo, for attempting to supply the insurgents with arms. The Poles continue the prosecution of their war for independence with unflagging ardor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. EWING, in command of the Department of Kansas, has issued an order discharging from service all scouts, spies and detectives lately employed from headquarters of the district of the border or of the frontier. Hereafter, whenever any civilian shall make an arrest, or seize property, he must, when called on, exhibit his authority from the General-Commanding, or of some officer acting under his orders, and give the claimant a memorandum describing the property. No seizure of property for "disloyal acts or practices" will hereafter be made except where such property is being used, or is about to be used, by persons in arms against the Government, or when such seizure is specially ordered from headquarters.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* says, in noticing the arrival of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS at that place, under a leave of absence from the rigor of the Canadian climate, rendered necessary by his health, the cold of Montreal last Winter having produced atrophy and threatened his life: "We understand Mr. GIDDINGS that, had his health permitted, he would have gone to prison, and permitted our commercial intercourse with the Canadas to have been suspended by operation of this process. But he felt that in his state of health such a course would probably prove fatal. He therefore entered bail, instructing his counsel, on the return of the writ, to move to quash the proceeding; and he expresses confidence that the Canadian Court will not be made an instrument for promoting the objects of Secessionists, who are evidently using REDPATH as an instrument for assailing Mr. GIDDINGS, and getting up an ill feeling between the people of the United States and those of Canada."

On Wednesday the sidewheel steamer *Spaulding*, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, was sold by public auction in Philadelphia, by order of the United States Marshal, for $21,000, cash. She was built in New-York about eight years ago, is 143 feet on deck, 26 feet breadth, depth of hold 8 feet, and 200 tons burden. She is a large and formidable craft, such as are used on the Western waters.

ROBERT HELLER, the celebrated pianist and magician, expired a few days since in Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from the effects of a wound received in an accident on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

Illinois has over seventy-five regiments under the immediate command of Gen. GRANT. Trusty surgeons and nurses will be sent by Gov. YATES as soon as they can get ready.

Capt. F. W. STOWE, a son of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, has gone to Washington to seek a position in the Invalid Corps, in consequence of wounds received at Gettysburgh.

The rebels, 22,000 strong, under PRICE, MARMADUKE and CABELL, are reported to be concentrating in Southern Arkansas, with the intention of marching against Fort Smith.

The navigation of the Mississippi above Quincy, Ill., was closed by the late freeze.

Two hundred and eighty-five thousand bushels of oats were sent from Montreal last week to the United States, principally for the army.

Breadstuffs were depressed and generally cheaper on Saturday. Provisions attracted less attention, but were held quite firmly. Whisky was less active and a shade lower. Cotton was in moderate demand, as were also Fish, Wool, Seeds, Salt, Laths, Lime, Leather, Skins, Tallow, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Groceries. Petroleum was actively sought after by speculators at much higher prices, closing with a strong upward tendency. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops and Fruit. Freights exhibited less animation, owing, partly, to the high claims of shipowners. There were 610 vessels of all classes in port.

The War and Its History.

As the war rolls on, one's pity for the man who is to write its history increases. Whoever he may be, he has before him the heaviest task that ever fell to the lot of an historian. There has never been a war so conscious as this one since wars first began. Hardly anybody engaged in it, from the Commander-in-Chief to the private, pulls a trigger, or draws a sabre, without taking all possible pains to have it properly recorded. Every man in the army fights and marches, as on a stage, in a full blaze of light, with the whole nation, and, for that matter, the whole world, filling the parquet and the boxes, and watching his minutest gestures, taking note of his dinner, his camp-fire, his horsemanship, his skirmishing and assaulting. In other wars the most distinction that any soldier hoped for was "mention in general orders," a step in promotion, or perhaps a cross, or star. Other fame than this was not to be had, or was only to be looked for in the pages of a quarto, long after the hero had been reduced to common dust. Of the great wars of MARLBORO, or NAPOLEON, or WELLINGTON, we know absolutely nothing beyond the general movements of the great corps, and the exploits of the leaders. All below the Generals of division marched and fought and died in the cold shade of obscurity. The great crowd of Colonels, and Captains, and privates who went into every action "burning with high hope," and eager for distinction, have passed away from the scene after thousands of daring deeds, and there is hardly a line to-day that preserves the memory of their exploits. Half a dozen private memories, half a dozen collections of "reminiscences," a few allusions in military novels, give us all we know of the soldiers of the past days, except what can be found in the cold and stately narratives of the great historians. Over the romance of war, or, in other words, over the moving incidents and hair-breadth escapes which checquer the lives of the individuals who compose an army, history has hitherto drawn a thick vail.

The common herd of actors was first thoroughly brought into public view in the Crimean War; but they never before found themselves so conspicuously placed as in this war of ours; and the record that is being kept of their performances is so minute and detailed that we doubt if any one man will ever be equal to the work of condensing it all into a great historical narrative. The labors of historians have hitherto been greatly simplified by the scantiness of their authorities. A dozen books, and, at the outside, two or three hundred pamphlets, have furnished the materials for the most voluminous histories we have, except, perhaps, GIBBON'S. But even his labors, gigantic as they were, will bear no comparison to that of the fortunate or unfortunate scholar upon whom will devolve the labor of writing an account of the great rebellion that will bear the test of modern criticism, for modern criticism, it must be remembered, is growing daily more exacting. In writing history hitherto, the important thing has been, not to make a perfectly accurate recital of what happened, but to make one whose accuracy nobody else could impugn, and when all the sources of information were within the ken of anybody of ordinary zeal and industry, this was not a difficult matter. But after the historian of this war has read and collated all the files of the leading newspapers, for we know not how many years; all the pamphlets of note; all the Congressional debates, and debates of local Legislatures; all the messages, speeches and correspondence of all the leading functionaries and politicians; all the reports of Generals; all the "memoirs," "reminiscences," "commentaries" of persons figuring in the contest, and all this, *both North and South;* all the foreign speeches and debates bearing on it, it will still be impossible for him to feel satisfied that he has not recorded a thousand important incidents incorrectly. The true version of some of the most important events of the war may be found in a country newspaper, which is never seen out of its own county, or in one of the millions of private letters which are now being written about in every direction every day, and which will probably lie in old desks and bureaux all over the earth until disinterred for the purpose of confounding or perplexing some unfortunate and ambitious author. A standard history of the struggle will probably not be written in our time; and whenever it is, it will in all likelihood be the work of several hands. Some famous pen will begin it, and devote a lifetime and half a dozen volumes to the first two years; and then another will follow it to the close of the struggle in the field, and perhaps leave the story of the pacification to be told by a third.

QUARRELS OF CORPS COMMANDERS.—If we are to believe common report, there was, during the late movement a disgraceful disagreement on the question of rank, in the face of the enemy, on the very verge of battle, among certain of Gen. MEADE'S corps commanders. These disagreements among corps commanders have been one of the greatest afflictions of the Army of the Potomac. We remember but one council of war among them all, where the corps commanders agreed upon anything; that was at Gettysburgh, July 2. But there were two others at the same place where they disagreed; and but for a council of corps commanders Gen. MEADE would have attacked LEE at Williamsport, when the latter's army was divided by the swollen Potomac. HOOKER, at Chancellorsville, was induced, against his inclination, to call a council, and from that hour nothing was done. And so the record runs all through the Army's campaigns, up to this last affair, where one commander gets by the ears with another, because the other, his junior in rank, is assigned to a position and command of superior importance, by the Commanding General, who believes him to be the proper man for the place. Until this thing is stopped there is no hope for the Army of the Potomac. Its history is dotted all over with just such affairs, followed by just such failures as this last. Gettysburgh was a success because there wasn't *time* for a council before the battle commenced; but the councils held after the fighting was over, resulted in the same hesitating, indecisive policy.

Either the Commanding General of an army commands his army, or he does not. If he allows his subordinates to command it, then he ought to make them take the responsibility. But so long as the responsibility, and the credit, good or bad, attaches to the Commanding General, just so long should he exercise supreme control, and hold his subordinates to a strict accountability for the performance of their duties, and not ask their advice, or at least not follow it, unless it accords with his own judgment. HOOKER commenced right in his Chancellorsville campaign. He kept his own counsels, and some of his corps commanders were *piqued* thereat. But what if they were? The responsibility of the campaign was his, not theirs. There is certainly no just occasion for jealousy in the Army of the Potomac. Many of its corps commanders have had their turn at managing it, and probably others will have theirs. Any General's ambition running in that direction is likely to be gratified.

When a General in command of an army takes the whole responsibility, there is but one person to look to for results. If he proves incapable, so much the quicker is it demonstrated, and so much the quicker is he got rid of, and the country saved the humiliating spectacle of these periodical military quarrels. We sincerely hope we have seen the last of them in the Army of the Potomac.

The Pay of the American Soldier—Bounties and Pay Rolls.

It is the argument of non-reformers that now, with the great bounties that are being given to men enlisting, the time and manner of paying them off is of little consequence, as the bounty enables them to provide ahead for their families and themselves. The argument only shows how little the real position of the soldier has been studied. First, it must be taken into consideration that a reform of the pay-roll is intended not only to benefit those men who are now going into the service, but more especially those who have already done good work for the country, and who are suffering under the present imperfect method. The recruit certainly gets his three or four hundred dollars on the start, a sum which we will venture to assert a large portion of those who are now enlisting never owned at one time before. The result of this achievement of such a pile is extravagance in nine cases out of ten, and in an equal number of cases, at least in the City, two weeks does not elapse before the newly-made soldier is penniless. The rule is the same whether he has a family or not, only that in the latter case it is supposable that a large share of it has gone toward adding to their comfort. This weighty matter off his mind, and out of his pocket, he stands ready for his pay, the prompt reception of which at short periods, will tend greatly toward making him a better soldier, discouraging extravagance, and leading him to realize what his income really is. Upon this point we cannot make any distinguishment between the soldier and the laborer, mechanic or clerk, who is dependent for his living on his weekly or monthly wages, and who would be seriously embarrassed were the payment delayed a week beyond the expected time, or made at uncertain periods.

It is urged that the soldier has everything found him, and has no occasion for money. With about the same justice we could say the same thing of the farm laborer, but we hardly think he would join in the opinion. The soldier wants money in camp as much as the citizen out of it. There are a hundred things he cannot obtain but through the sutler at exorbitant prices, which, if in receipt of a reliable income, he could get either on the spot, or from home, better, and at a saving of one hundred per cent. There are numberless little ways in which he can use money that will add to his happiness, and add to his manly feeling. We cannot teach men economy except by impressing upon them the uses of money as an article of daily comfort and health. The soldier, receiving his pay at intervals of about four times a year, cannot be made to realize that he should retain that money to relieve wants that may occur in two or three months' time; but if the want were periodical, and not over two or three weeks distant, it would be realized, and a system inculcated in the man's mind which eventually would be worth more to him than all his pay.

In all armies but our own these are acknowledged facts, and the payment of men at short intervals, and upon a certain day and hour, has ceased to be an experiment, but is a great and acknowledged point in the maintenance of discipline. There is not at this moment a European Continental army in which the men go over fifteen days unpaid, the English stretching theirs to the end of the month, though it has several times been debated to make it half that period. As an example of the amount, and mode of payment, we will cite the French army, which is unquestionably the finest military organization of Europe.

The French soldier enlists for seven years, receiving no bounty, but being supposed to receive twenty-three cents per day. We say *supposed*, from the fact that of this sum, upon paper, he actually only receives one cent per day, out of which he must furnish himself with blacking, belt-paste and soap, the balance being retained by Government to provide him with food, clothing, arms, etc., which cost exactly twenty-one and a half cents per diem, the other half cent being retained to his credit, to be paid when his term of enlistment expires. Should he behave well, he will therefore have, at the end of seven years, the nice sum of twelve dollars seventy-seven and a half cents; but if, on the contrary, he has, through neglect or carelessness, injured his arms or clothing, the injury is assessed and the amount deducted from the above. The one cent a day, which he does receive in cash, is paid him every thirteen days by the Sergeant-Major of the company, who is right guide of the non-commissioned officers, (equivalent to our Orderly Sergeants,) and receives himself nominally thirty-two cents—actually, in cash, ten. The Sergeant-Major draws the money from the Captain Paymaster or *payeur*, who is an officer upon the regimental staff, who in turn draws it from the tax-receiver of the district in which the regiment may at that time be located. To a regiment of twenty-two hundred and forty men there is one Captain *payeur*, and the Sergeant-Majors, one to each company.

It must not be supposed from the Government withholding the sum of twenty-one and a half cents that the soldier has no voice in its disbursement. He is made the judge and dictator of the quality of food furnished by the contractors, and any failure upon the part of these men gives the soldier the privilege of going where he may choose to purchase, and the sum is debited to the short-comer. Beside this, in the purchase of meats, vegetables and so forth, each Corporal goes to market, accompanied, if the men choose, by his whole squad, or such number as they may appoint, as supervisors of the purchasing, and anything can be bought that comes within the sum they have for outlay. Of course, all these things have to be somewhat altered during a campaign, but the system is rigidly adhered to, and its results have been shown in latter-day French wars in a most satisfactory manner. In the Crimea, especially, the French commissariat was so admirably managed, that not only did their own men not want, but they were enabled to assist the starving English.

The pay of the French soldier in hospital undergoes no reduction, but he receives none on furlough. His traveling expenses are allowed him, of one cent per league to the place he wishes to go, and the same to return, as well as a billet which will enable him to receive from the citizen upon whom it is granted, a bed, salt, water and soap. At the end of his seven years he can enlist again if he chooses, and if he has been a good soldier, and can read and write, he stands a chance to be made a Sergeant, in which case his pay goes up to twenty-eight cents, out of which he retains six; but he cannot make more enlistments than will carry him to thirty years of service, at which period he is retired with a pension amounting nominally to three hundred francs per annum, but which is enhanced by counting on an additional sum for each campaign in which he has honorably served, or in promoting him to a Sergeantcy—if he deserves it, and has not received it only because he could not read and write—about a month before the expiration of his time, which will bring up his pension to over five hundred francs.

This is the pay, and its method, and all the emolument of a French soldier. In regarding it, there should be more contentment on the part of our own men, who are so liberally paid in proportion, receiving as much in one month as the French soldier does in his seven years of service; for really, what with bounty and pay, the soldier of the Union gets nearly twenty-five dollars per month. There is now but one thing which can add to his financial comfort, which is the adoption of something like the French system in his payments. Short periods and prompt disbursements to our men will do more to make them good soldiers than any reform that can now be introduced.

Women and their Employers.

We fear that one of the fatal errors that will be made by the working women, in their effort to obtain better remuneration for their labor, will be that of trusting their cause into the hands of professional agitators and demagogues, who will start with the idea of creating an antagonism between the employer and the employed. No more fatal start than this can be made. There is no antagonism; and, with solitary exceptions, the employer has always sufficient tact to know when he has profitable labor upon his premises, and wishes to keep it, though, of course, at as remunerative prices to himself as possible. Labor is to be looked on in the same light as we look upon a piece of goods offered for sale. It is bought at the lowest buyable rate, and sold, by its products, at the highest obtainable.

The laborer who can carry his labor direct to the consumer, should always obtain for it the highest price, but the rule does not hold always. We will cite, for instance, that of the shoemaker, who, being limited in capital, is obliged to buy his leather in small quantities, paying therefor a higher price, and after the manufacture of the shoes is obliged to consume time in finding a customer, will find that he is no better off by taking his own labor directly to market than if he had sold it in gross to a capitalist, who was able to buy that of a hundred men, and an adequate stock to work them. It is to the interest of the employer to so grade his compensation to his hands as to make them feel that their positions are worth retaining, by which he can have reliance on them in emergency, and yet at the same time not to pay them at such rates as to prevent his competing with those in the same line of business. There is a point at which the indulgence of the employer becomes a positive injustice to the employe. Should a maker of shoes determine to give each of his employes twenty-five cents per pair more than his competitors, knowing that this twenty-five cents was more than his own profits, he would be doing his workmen harm, because it would eventually lead to his own failure, and consequently a deprivation of work for his men. This rule holds especially good with women, who in their strikes will have more effect upon the sympathies of their employers than men. If by these sympathies, unsupported by an actual enhancement in the value of their labor, their employers increase their wages, it cannot be a permanent increase, but must end in one of two things: either in the ruin of the employer, or in his being obliged to charge so high a price for the article produced as to drive buyers to other makers.

It makes no difference in this case whether the working of the rule is limited to a few shops, to a city, or to an entire country. In these days of commerce and rapid carriage, nations can enter into competition in the production and sale of goods as easy as individuals. The workers cannot always judge of the value of their labor by the price obtained for the article manufactured. The rule is oftentimes arbitrary where the risk of the manufacturer is great. It will not do to take it for granted that because the profit on a pair of shoes, counting them by a fair cost and a fair sale, is twenty-five cents, that the profit on a hundred pair is twenty-five dollars. The object of capital should be to act as an agency for labor; to make the labor of one salesman relieve a hundred workmen from that task, and to supply labor with increased facilities, by machinery, commodious workshops, and proper avenues of sale, without charging the laborer too high a price for the use of the capital, and the services of those who have it in charge. When it fails in doing this, it is false to its trust, and must be rebuked by labor ceasing to employ it. This is the theory of strikes and combinations, and their success on either side is simply a question as to whether there is most labor or capital in the market. If the labor is unremunerative to the capital at the price demanded, it will not be purchased, but if, on the contrary, it will pay a profit it will be purchased.

These are the simple relations between the employer and the employed, and no combination or strike can alter them. It will be useless for demagogues and agitators to teach these working women, who are just now struggling against a great evil, to make it still greater by leading them to believe that they are laboring under heartless taskmasters. It can do no harm to agitate the subject; indeed it may do much good, if the agitation is conducted with common sense, and does not lead to a strike that will throw them out of employment, and deprive them of five times more than they will eventually gain, even should they be successful in obtaining a trifling advance—for it can be but very trifling.

Prospects of a European Congress.

The Emperor of the French, determined not to allow the Powers much time for considering the nature of his new project, addressed autograph letters to fifteen of the Sovereigns of Europe, immediately after the delivery of his speech, inviting them to accede to his proposition, and to send representatives to Paris to take part in the contemplated Congress. To these notes, England, Austria and Russia have already replied. England and Austria, by asking for information as to the "precise points" which are to be made the subjects of discussion, and Russia, by intimating, through her Ambassadors, that she will have no objection to participate in the drama *as soon as Poland is pacified*. That is to say, England and Austria will not refuse their assent, provided no questions that can possibly affect their interests are brought forward, while the Czar will be happy to gratify his august brother the moment he has settled the Polish question to his own satisfaction.

The responses of the three Powers which, in conjunction with France, control the destinies of the European continent, must have proved rather unpalatable to NAPOLEON. They negative his proposition. They are as fatal to his scheme as was ever the *veto* of the tribune to an obnoxious measure in the political assemblies of old Rome. The Governments of those States virtually decline the French Emperor's invitation. They distrust his object. They will be no parties to the Congress whose end might be the establishment of universal strife on the ruins of existing arrangements.

But it may be said that, though the answer of Russia is sufficiently explicit and intelligible, that of the other two Powers does not imply an absolute refusal. Of course not. Their repugnance is not invincible. They will yield for a *consideration*. Could NAPOLEON satisfy England that her right to retain Gibraltar would not be called in question, or could he assure Austria that she wouldn't be required to disgorge Venetia and her Polish provinces, there would doubtless be no objection, on the part of either Power, to the proposed Congress. They might as well, however, ask the French Emperor to silence the winds, as to restrict the assembled nations from proclaiming their grievances and bringing forward their claims. He cannot accomplish the prescribed feat; and even if he could, he would hardly attempt it, since the precedent would be destructive of his scheme. For, were England and Austria to be propitiated in the way indicated, the assent of all other States would have to be purchased by similar concessions; and if every debatable question were to be thus shelved, what would be the use of convoking a Congress at all? His French Majesty has, we fear, got into another dilemma. He may as well, in fact, abandon the idea of a Congress *in toto*, as think of overcoming the general repugnance to it by shelving all the questions which it is his professed object to have settled.

But even though the concurrence of England, and Austria, and Germany, could be obtained, what would it signify, if Russia still remained recusant? A European Congress, in the nineteenth century, without Russia, would be like the play of Hamlet with the omission of the Prince of Denmark. The persistent recusancy of Russia would checkmate NAPOLEON, and frustrate his real design, which is evidently to induce the Czar to submit the case of Poland to the arbitrament of Christendom. This would console the French Emperor for his discomfiture in the diplomatic lists, and would restore his prestige in the estimation of his people. It is not at all probable, however, that the Czar will depart from his first resolve, in order to heal the wounded vanity of an enemy, and to afford him an occasion of triumph. ALEXANDER is under an obligation to accept the proposition. He has never offered to submit the Polish question to the arbitrament of a general Congress, on the terms contemplated by NAPOLEON. Provided such a Congress were convoked, and all the other questions which agitate Europe, were brought before it, the Russian sovereign has indeed intimated that he would condescend to abide by its award touching the interpretation of those articles of the Treaty of Vienna that relate to Poland; but he has nowhere promised to allow said Congress to go beyond that instrument, and decide whether Poland should any longer belong to Russia, or not.

There is, moreover, another and an equally powerful reason why the Czar should persist in refusing, under existing circumstances, to submit to the decision of a Congress. The proposition of NAPOLEON is coupled with a threat. The alternative presented to the European States, and especially to Russia, is the acceptance of his project, or *war*. Now, though the French Emperor may desire peace, yet the manner in which he proposes his scheme so savors of defiance, that no first-class Power, and least of all a Power in the situation of Russia, could succumb to his *fiat* without humiliation. Certain Parisian journals, it is true, which are in raptures at the idea of the contemplated Congress, give a *couleur de rose* to the whole matter, deny that the Czar has replied, and boldly predict that he will offer no opposition. The vast military and naval preparations of Russia, however, her hurried construction of Iron-clads, her continued additions to the fortifications of Cronstadt, her great recruitments of men for the army, tell a different tale, and loudly proclaim that ALEXANDER will not be dictated to.

Though at the bidding of NAPOLEON, then, the Western European States should assemble, and pronounce Russia contumacious, and the Treaty of Vienna abrogated, still, unless the French Emperor could coax them into a war with the Czar, neither himself nor France would have much cause to boast of the result.

THE SOCIAL EVILS---WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

The Question of Women's Work—The True State of Facts—The Principle Stated by "Impartial"—The Remedy—Erroneous Ideas in a Democratic Country.

THE BEECHES, November, 1863.

I have been deeply interested in several communications in the TIMES on the subject of women and their work. It has been my lot to take some part in raising at least my voice in favor of many institutions for the improvement of society, and am profoundly interested in the condition of women. The wholesale, awful degradation of women by slavery was, I thought, the first great wrong to be got rid of. But when that is done, as I trust and believe it will be, there will be a great work to be done in free society; before we can believe ourselves even half-way Christians. Ought one woman in New-York to want work, if she is willing to do it? Ought any woman to be compelled to work on starvation wages in a country like this? MONTESQUIEU said that the holders of negro slaves were obliged to prove that the negroes were inferior animals, or they *could not themselves claim to be Christians*. I am afraid that if the *proletaire* classes of our cities continue to be as large, and increase as fast, we shall have to prove that they exist by an eternal necessity, in order to excuse ourselves for their existence. Let me say to you, that one of the ablest statisticians in the world, says that "*society prepares the crime of which the criminal is the instrument.*" Is this true? If so, what a tremendous responsibility rests upon every thinking, intelligent man in the City of New-York! I am thoroughly convinced that it is true, and that the elementary principles of society in this country are, in some respects, wrong; and that wrong flows, in some degree, from our Democratic Institutions. The question is how can we correct that wrong, without impairing our institutions? I think that the principles of Christianity are amply sufficient, if properly applied. If men will study their Bibles, as much as they do the speeches of empty-headed political demagogues, they will learn, not merely religion, but *the scientific principles of a perfect society*—principles which have never been violated with impunity. But, as I can go into no general disquisition, I will confine myself here to two or three facts. In the first place, we must remember that charitable institutions relieve suffering, which it is our duty to do; but *correct no wrongs*, and in some cases are positively injurious. Foundling hospitals are a *premium on vice*, and it may be questioned whether Magdalen asylums are any better; or even lying-in hospitals. This subject was brought to my notice by a lady, who said that institutions, which furnished a home and support to open vice, were a premium upon it; and that Penitentiaries, instead of being large, handsome buildings, as is now the fashion, should be *underground*—the principle being that vice and crime should never be made comfortable and pleasant. To save life, bind up wounds, and give food, is our duty; but we ought not to make it easier to live in vice and crime than in virtue.

In the next place, with reference to woman's wages, we should observe that they are naturally lower than men, because woman is naturally the weaker vessel. Her work will not command so much as men's in the market. The world is a hard master, but perhaps not altogether wrong in treating labor as a marketable commodity, to be taken at its just value.

In the next place, women must not be complained of for seeking marriage, whether for "relief" or not. Marriage is her natural condition, and ought to be the happiest and best. It is her natural destiny, for which no other can be substituted with any prospect of bettering her

state. Hard as the condition of a wife often is, either from the vices of her husband or the peculiarities of our country, it is nevertheless, in a great majority of instances, the very best to which a woman can attain. Why should she remain a solitary sewing woman if she can get a decant husband?

Again, the want of *varied* employment for women is by no means so great as it was. Being recently in Cincinnati, I had occasion to observe this. In dry goods and fancy stores, half the attendants were women. In the binderies, shoe stores, &c., most of the workpeople are women; while in the great factories, where Government clothing is made, women are employed by thousands. In fact, a young woman of this class tosses up her head at the idea of doing housework! No! she! She can get double the wages by sewing for her illustrious uncle, and enjoy the freedom of the city, if not of the *pavé*. And now I come to a paragraph of your lady correspondent "Impartial," in the TIMES of the 22d, which contains, I fear, the root of the whole matter:

"Higher wages is not the chief inducement with them, the greater personal liberty—the freedom from restraint—they fancy a desirable exchange for domestic regulations and the eye of the mistress and family influence. If family service was more encouraged, and home influsnce versus wages, not altogether lost sight of by female philanthropists, there would be less occasion for the institutions that are yearly coming into existence, for the rescue of female victims."

Never was a truer saying than that. The worm is eating at the root, while you are applying remedies at the branches. I like what you say of the institutions of the State, School and Church; but, let us all remember that before either of these was the Institution of the Family! It is the earliest, holiest and the best of all institutions. It was the first priest, and the first church, and the first teacher, and the first ruler; and around it are gathered all that is beautiful and lovely upon earth. If you make the family right, the State and Church will need no mending. The lady "Impartial" is right. Thousands of these poor young women go, for the love of liberty, "freedom from restraint,"—to get rid of "family influence," and "domestic regulations." They go, like their brothers, to enjoy Democratic license. They go, because like men they are sinners, and prefer pleasure to self-denial, vanity to humility. It is but a common exhibition of a common depravity. Then what shall be done to correct it? We must do what the Scripturas teach; begin in the family. Restrain the children. Do exactly what most people in this country don't do—*teach the children restraint*. Now, let us be frank and acknowledge that tha preeepts and examples of our Democratic institutione ara against wholesoma family restraints, and that a large portion of the boys and girls who have come to evil, have come so for *want of family discipline*. Is there a gray-headed man in tbe City of New-York who cannot tell you how much those old virtues, obedience, reverence, respect to superiors, conformity to law, have declined? Every young girl asked to be a chambermaid, pertly replies: "I am as good as you; I won't eat in your kitchen." Every boy in New-York is taught that he may be President, and if he may, why not begin now and flout at his elders and betters? And if every Democrat is fit to be President, why not set aside the Conscription law, and equalize property? The mobs of New-York begin in your schools and families. The doctrines which your demagogues teach the people were learned at home, and carried out on the very principles inculcated?

Now, in regard to the woman question, what is tbe remedy? It seems to me, as I said, that if all Christian people would practice Christianity, a great part of the evil would be done away. This consists not only in training, but in something else equally important—to treat the domestics of the family as if they were friends—persons who are under our care, for whom we are responsible. Here is one point in which our democracy fails. It fails to provide for *dependants*, and in this respect is inferior to the old usages of the feudal system. Then there was a system of mutual dependence. But we know nothing but the iron rule of *wages* and *law*. That won't do in the Christian system. The superior must provide for the well-being of the inferior: and, until then, the dangerous classes will increase, till society is reformed. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Latest Information about Men and Books.

—The literature of African discovery will maintain during the present season the prominent place it has of late years assumed in the publishing world. At least three works of importance on the subject will make their appearance before Spring. Most eagerly looked of them is Capts. SPEKE and GRANT'S narrative of Nilotic discovery. This will be brought out by Messrs. BLACKWOON & SONS. The travels of Mr. WINWOON READE (nephew of CHARLES READE, the novelist,) embrace a portion of the ground traversed by M. DU CHAILLU between the rivere Senegal on the North and the Angola on the South. It will be remembered Mr. READE visited Africa with the express purpose of verifying the accounts of the French traveler, and though obliged to return without being so fortunate as to meet with a gorilla, (as he has the honesty to confess,) his testimony is strongly in favor of the general correctness of DU CHAILLU'S book, as is also that of the veteran traveler, Capt. BURTON, whose forthcoming work shows him to have been busily employed on the Western coast, while his late companions were unraveling the mystery of the Nile, and contains an account of his ascent of the Cameroom Mountains and a visit to Abbeokuta

—The impression of the *Federalist* on which Mr. H. B. DAWSON has been so long employed, is rapidly proceeding at Mr. HOUGHTON'S Riverside Press, and the first volume, containing the text of the work, will shortly appear. It will be the first edition of what all Americans are taught to look upon as a true classic, and an amount of labor has been worthily bestowed upon it, such as the classics of Greece and Rome used only to receive. For the first time the numbers of the *Federalist* have been collated with the originals as they came out in the papers of the day, and many important variations have been discovered, which are given in the notes and various readings. A copious introduction treats on the literary history of the work, and a second volume will be devoted to annotations. Mr. DAWSON also purposes to bring out, in uniform style, a selection of the controversial papers which appeared during the progress of the *Federalist*, on the other side of the question, and which are often necessary to the proper understanding of the work. Thie will appear under the title of *The Anti-Federalist*, and will form an entirely new and important volume in the political history of this country. As a curious instance of the value of bibliographical studies, we may mention that an edition of the *Federalist* printed in New-York no longer ago than 1799 has so completely disappeared, that it was only by a reference of Mr. MADISON'S that the fact of its existence was known; and the most laborious research has only been able to discover a single copy in existenca. No one need be surprised at the lost books of *Livy* and *Tacitus* after this. Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER is the publisher of the work.

—Mr. J. A. FROUDE'S *Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, Vols. I. and II., forming the continuation of his *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey*, has excited and gratified all lovers of historical research. The installment now published by Messrs. LONGMAN includes only the first nine years of Queen ELIZABETH'S reign—just a fifth of the whole. Much new and important matter, never before accessible, is derived from the Spanish archives now preserved in the castle of Simancus, particularly the relations of the Spanish ambassadors in London, who kept their royal masters fully informed of the occurrences, and even the gossip of esch day. The most powerfully written passages of the history are those which relate to the early career of MARY, Queen of Scots, and the fate of DARNLEY. Mr. FROUDE unhesitatingly accepts as genuine the documents and letters to BOTHWELL, which prove the criminality of MARY: and the readers of Miss STRICKLAND'S fancy pieces of history must be prepared to meet with very different views.

—The statue mania, which has long since raged in France to that extent that there is scarcely a small town whose "place" is not dignified by the presence of some little great man whose importance is too often an "unknown quantity" to the inquiring traveler, seems breaking out in England, and among other propositions of the sort is one by the people of Stafford to erect a statue to their townsman, IZAAK WALTON. Though, of course, the object is good, yet there seems something incongruous between the honest, simple and retiring angler and a statue in the public market-place, and we are sure IZAAK himself would, if it were possible for him to have a voice in the proceedings, be the first to object to it.

—Mrs. OLIPHANT'S *Biography of Rev. Edward Irving* has had the effect of drawing public attention to the writings of this eminent and eloquent man. They are all now scarce and not easily procurable, and in consequence a collected edition or rather selection from tbe printed works, with much hitherto unpublished matter, is announced by Messrs. STRAHAN & Co., as in preparation under the charge of bis nephew, Rev. G. CARLYLE, and will form five volumes, 8vo.

—Prof. GEORGE LONG, whose elegant translations of the *Emperor Marcus Antoninus' Meditations*, has just been republished by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, is engaged on an important work, which apparently challenges rather than avoids comparison with the great work on the same subject. It is entitled a *New History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Volume I. is now in the Press.

—It is well known that books and Scotch ale are the staple manufactures of Edinburgh. The statistics of the first of these branches of commerce have been carefully collected by Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, in a paper on the subject, prepared for the meeting of the Social Science Association, recently held in that city. It appears that about three thousand persons are engaged in various trades connected with the manufacture and sale of books, including printers, binders, engravers, booksellers and publishers. The number of publishing firms are thirty-four; of retail booksellers and news agents, ninety-nine—who employ collectively four hundred and nineteen clerks, assistants, &c. Three hundred and twenty-five young women are employed in the bookbinding establishments, and fourteen as compositors in printing offices

—After several American editions, of course more or less imperfect, because collected on internal evidence merely, *The Poetical Works of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, M. P.*, are about to appear in an authorized form, edited by his widow, and prefaced by a memoir by Rev. DEMAREST COLERIDGE. Messrs. MASON & Co. are his publishers.

—The late C. R. LESLIE'S biographical and critical work on Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS and his cotemporary artists—a labor of love for many years with the painter and author, but which he unfortunately did not live to finish—will shortly appear, continued and concluded by TOM TAYLOR, who performed the same office for the Life and Correspondence of his friend HAYDN. LESLIE spared no pains to make it a complete monograph of REYNOLDS and his works, by the aid of his MSS., journals, letters, &c., still in possession of his family, the records of the Royal Academy, NORTHCOTE'S unpublished memoranda, &c. Complete lists of his paintings, year by year, will be given, with numerous illustratione. LESLIE'S paintings are scarce in his native country, though a few fine specimens may be found in private collections. One of his pictures was last year sold to England from New-York, at a profit of *ten times* the cost to its owner.

—The recent death of Mr. JOHN ALLAN, of New-York, in his eighty-seventh year, has removed from our midst the oldest book buyer in the country. For more than half a century past Mr. ALLAN has been indefatigable in forming the choice collection of books he has left behind as a monument of his taste. This will probably be offered entire, by auction, next Spring, and it is quite certain will produce a larger sum than any library ever sold in the United States. Though not extensive in numbers, no library has ever united so many choice copies of works, rendered additionally valuable by illustrations, the collection and arrangement of which had long been the chief pursuit of the late owner. Graphic illustration generally was Mr. ALLAN'S passion, and almost all his books are books of plates, either originally, or so rendered by the most lavish profusion of drawings and engravings exquisitely mounted, decorated and bound. The literature and history of his native land always claimed a high place in Mr. ALLAN'S affections, and his illustrated copy of *Burns' Works*, and a unique collection of the portraits of MARY, Queen of Scots, are among the finest books in the collection, unless rivalled by his *Knickerbocker's New-York*, extended to a folio volume, crowded with illustrations. One of the books of greatest interest to an American collector is, perhaps, the finest known copy of *Eliot's Indian Bible*, the first edition of 1663, in the original old black morocco binding, with gilt leaves, in one volume, 4to. This had been so long in Mr. ALLAN'S possession, that he was unable to recollect what it cost him (in all probability a mere trifle,) or whence it had come. The last copy sold in New-York among Mr. CORWIN'S books brought $220, but the increase of value in articles of this class is so rapid, that we have heard $1,000 named as a sum that would not deter a spirited book amateur from its acquisition. The library is estimated within bounds as worth $25,000 to $30,000.

—The approaching tercentenary celebration of SHAKESPEARE'S birthday in April next, has reveal'ed a vast amount of latent enthusiasm on the subject, by the manner in which the proposition to do honor to the memory of the "Great Poet" is received, not in England only, but in all parts of the world, where the literature of our language has extended. No less than seven complete editions of his works are now printing and publishing, without counting Mr. HALLIWELL'S gigantic impression, in fifteen volumes folio. Three of them are of the nature of *fac similes* of the earliest edition, and evince the desire of students to index at once for themselves on disputed points without wading through the lumber of commentators. Messrs. LONGMAN'S *fac simile* of the First Fool will be issued in fourteen monthly parts, price twelve shillings each. It will be the exact size and image of the original in every respect, and will be produced by some process analogous to that known as the anastatic, and not a reprint on type. Messrs. DAY & SON announce a still more important enterprise—a reproduction not only of the first folio edition, but of the twenty quarto plays, which are the earliest texts, and appeared before the publication of the Folio in 1623. The means employed will be the new art of Photo-zincography, lately spoiled with great success to the copying of the old Norman record *Domesday Book*. This insures absolute identity with the original, of which, in fact, it is a photograph, and can hardly be called a copy. Mr. L. BOOTH'S edition of the Folio, reduced to the size of a quarto, but faithfully copied in every respect, is printed in type, and will be completed in three parts, two of them being already out. The Library editions are: Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE'S, to form eight volumes. This will be very much enlarged and improved in comparison with his former version in 1857 in the Text, Notes, Glossary, &c. The *Cambridge Shakespeare*, by Messrs. G. W. CLARK and W. ALDIS WRIGHT, also in eight beautifully printed volumes; CHARLES and MARY COWDEN CLARKE'S edition, in four volumes, 8vo, with Introductory Essay and Glossary; and finally, a Library reprint, in four volumes, of Mr. HOWARD STAUNTON'S edition, originally published with GILBERT'S Illustrations. Mr. R. G. WHITE'S edition may be added to the list, as the only volume that is wanted to complete it, the *Life and Poems*, is promised shortly, by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston.

—The different state of the book and publishing trade at the present moment, compared with what was its condition twelve and eighteen months back, is well illustrated in the eagerness shown in the announcements of the great houses, and their exertions to secure, by priority of notice, a conventional title to important foreign books, on which there is no legal copyright. *Then* the choicest works were passed by unnoticed, without any chance of a reprint. *Now* there are three or four claimants for most works of eminence. Thus, Dr. SMITH'S new *Universal History*, in eight volumes, is promised by Messrs. APPLETON, HARPER, and LITTLE & BROWN. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S forthcoming *Life of Julius Cæsar* has raised two competitors—Mr. CARLETON, and Messrs. WALKER & WISE, of Boston—both claiming the right derived from advance sheets of the original. Dr. DORAN'S new work on theatrical history and biography, *Their Majesties' Servants*, is announced both by Messrs. HARPERS and Mr. W. J. WIDDLETON; and other instances might be given. Though in the absence of any positive right, unpleasant feeling is sometimes generated by these rivalries, yet a judicious spirit of compromise is generally allowed to govern the situation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

French Machinations in Paraguay.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The intermeddling of France with Mexican affairs has attracted the attention of the world. It has hardly been imagined that France could carry on a similar game in another quarter at the same time. And yet developments in the Republic of Paraguay seem to indicate very effectually the Napoleonic policy. Let me explain.

The Republic of Paraguay is the only really interior country in South America. No salt water washes its shores, and steamers must ascend the La Plata, the Parana and the Paraguay rivers for hundreds of leagues before they reach Paraguay. Thus secluded from the world's notice, there is one of the most vigorous little Governments on the face of the earth. In size it is about equal to all New-England, with the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland added. In climate and productiveness it is the garden of the world. The grains and fruits of the temperate and torrid zones abound, and the soil is most prolific of such products as wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar-cane. Various articles of the *materia medica* are so abundant that the world might be supplied in Paraguay.

The seclusion of this country is a marvel. The utmost liberality is observed in inviting foreigners to immigrate, but the Government either at once so involves them as to compel their remaining, or lets them understand when to depart, often with only a day's notice. Specie may be imported but cannot be exported. All exports must be made by the products of the country seeking a foreign market, and Government fixes the price of the exported goods.

[Mem. for coin collectors.—There is not a cabinet in the world that has a collection of Paraguayan coins, for they are not exported except at great risk.]

The imports are far less than the exports, and hence vast quantities of the precious metals are gathered there to remain. Mechanics are brought from Europe to build steamships, arsenals, railroads, fortifications, &c., by the Government. There is no enterprise not held in the hands of the Government. There is not an idea nor movement of the value of a week's work not reported to the Government and approved or crushed out.

By these methods there is rising one of the most wealthy and most independent Governments on the Western Continent. No fluctuations of the trade, no derangement of the currency, no civil or foreign war can interfere with the onward progress of this rising empire. Their commerce is conducted almost entirely by their own vessels. The inferior supplies the iron, gold, silver, cotton, wool and grain needful for current supplies. For over twenty-five years Paraguay has not been engaged in a civil or foreign war, and the accumulation of solid capital has been immense.

The military discipline of Paraguay is almost perfect. They are taught such absolute obedience, and in acquiring their skill, life is so cheap that the loss of men is not regarded, so that the remaining soldiers are hardy and obedient.

The government of Paraguay is ostensibly Republican. The President is elected by a prescribed form, But a more absolute despot does not rule on earth than the President of the Republic of Paraguay. The forms of law are cobwebs, the restraints of the Constitution are never troublesome. Not even a rival party exists to hold in check the Administration.

Surrounded by Republics, one would suppose that such absoluteism would work unfriendliness, but it does not. The chief reason may be in the utter exclusiveness of Paraguay. Foreign policy or foreign capital are alike powerless after passing the national boundary. And yet with energies unwasted by civil war, and a course of unparalleled prosperity for a quarter of a century, Paraguay is prepared to exert an influence almost resistless whenever the time shall come to use either money or military force for affecting national interests.

What has France to do with all these things? I will show you. The step from Republicanism to Imperialism in Paraguay can be taken safely at any moment. To take that step LOPEZ has been urged by the Court at France, and the favor of France is secured in advance. Paraguay is separated by narrow rivers from three of the most powerful of South American countries. One of these is Brazil, already an Empire: the other two are Republics, nearly as much in need of French guns to settle their civil war as was Mexico. An alliance with France, offensive and defensive, would make France and Paraguay able to dictate forms of government to any South American Republic.

To prepare the way for important changes in Paraguay, the last three months have been occupied in filling to overflowing the prisons of the country with political prisoners in a time of profound peace. Among the prisoners are to be found all those who have been known to favor liberal Government. The only Congressman, who ever spoke against making the Chief Magistracy of the country hereditary, was one of the first to breathe prison air. So many are the prisoners, that the work of erecting new and more commodious prisons is vigorously going on. Politicians say that the *Republic* is to give way to the *Empire*, that FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ is to become Emperor FRANCISCO I. of the Empire of Paraguay. It has been the theme of inquiry already at Paris, which of the South American Republics would most readily submit to the rule of a King or an Emperor! Here is one head ready for a crown, and with such an alliance the work can go on. Spain hesitated as to making all Spanish America sparkle with regal jewels, and France is proceeding alone.

When the *Empire* is established, we shall find that the transitions have not been rapid or great. Paraguay fell almost directly from the grasp of the viceroyship of Spain into the Dictatorship of Dr. FRANCIA. With FRANCIA, ANTONIO LOPEZ was a kindred spirit, and he succeeded that erudite and admirable despot under the milder name of President. He secured his reelection with unanimity and died in the seventeenth year of his Presidency. His son succeeded and he is now the hopeful FRANCISCO I. No Viceroy was ever more regal than FRANCIA, or more despotic. ANTONIO LOPEZ ordered all manner of reverence to be given to his memory. FRANCISCO LOPEZ equally reveres FRANCIA and his father. So that the period of anarchy was short, the people returned with delight to royal rule, and for twenty years have glorified a Government which has not a single vestige of even mild royalty.

I have traced a few facts, overlooked by most of the world because so hidden away from the world's notice. The little Republic in the heart of South America has not been so quiet for want of ability or for want of ambition. Her studious retirement from all South American questions is a part of the programme. The time has not yet come to intertere.

The efforts of France to gain a footing in America, and to put down the "Monroe doctrine," are desperate. There is no American land in which the French eagle is not looking for prey.

With South American Republics, no country stands fairer than the United States. Even Brazil is cordial in her regards for the great Republic of the North. If the United States should dexterously, and at the same time honestly and earnestly, cultivate the good-will of South American Governments, it would tell powerfully in the end.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereos,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Bargains—Great Bargains
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT RETAIL.
The cheapest store in the City. Call and examine for yourselves. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.
No. 101 William-st., four doors below John-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. H. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stich Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

BENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, THEO. H., only child of T. H. and Catherine Benton, aged 8 years, 7 months ann 18 days.

Funeral will take place from this parents' residence, No 54 Adelphi-st, this day, (Sunday,) Dec. 6, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DARBY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, GEO. FREDERICK DARBY, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—The funeral of GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, late Major of the 102d regiment New-York Volunteers, will take place on Monday next, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Friends and relatives of the family, and officers of the 12th army corps now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., on Saturday morning, at 2½ o'clock, LYDIA MAVERICA FLEET, daughter of the late John Fleet, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JERNEGAN.—At Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Lieut. F. W. JERNAGAN, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry A. Bowen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 97 1st-place, Brooklyn, this day, at 1 P. M.

MIDDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 4, SOPHIA, wife of John Middleton, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOONEY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, RINIER V. MOONEY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 Leroy-st.

PARSONS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at No. 227 State-st., after a short illness, SELINA A. PARSONS, wife of Charles Parsons, artist.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

SMITH.—On Friday evening, Dec. 4, after a short but painful illness, ANNIE C., the only daughter of J. W. and Annie Smith, aged 22 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 190 East 35th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

VARIAN.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Dec. 3, WILLIAM VARIAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on sunday, Dec 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at No. 30 West 29th-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"LEAVES SKELETONIZED AND FLOWERS PRESERVED."—The person who advertised as above, some time since, is requested to call or address to Box No. 3,050 Boston Post office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE SECOND OF A series of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools (agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society) will be preached by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Superintendents, teachers and parents interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THE ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION of Mr. CHARLES E. HART as Pastor of the recently organized 40th-st. Presbyterian Church will take place in the Brick Church, (Dr. SPRING'S, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. SHEDD; charge to the people by Rev. Dr. KEESE and charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. S. D. ALEXANDER.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. THRALL, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the AFTERNOON, on SUNDAY. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning—Circle. Afternoon—Conference. Subject—*Preexistence of Man.* Evening—*France.* Speaking by Mrs. FRENCH. Collections taken up.

"REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver the eleventh discourse of this series on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject: *Saul.* Preaching in the MORNING also by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, *On the Proper Observance of the Sabbath*. In the evening, *On the Life of Elisha*. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 6th inst., preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Subject—Morning: *Jesus as the Miracle Worker.* Evening. *On the True Reviving of Religion.* Seats free.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY—For strangers, young men and families, similar to the "Old Broadway Tabernacle." Rev. C. C. GOSS preaches at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DONNELSON addresses the "Children's Meeting" at 3 o'clock, and Rev. WM. H. BOOLE in the EVENING.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON preached by Rev. H. S. CARPENTER in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, will be repeated, by particular request, on SUNDAY EVENING, at that Church. Subject—*The Final Triumph of Equity.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening, at 7½. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will deliver the next discourse in the series on Pilgrim's Progress. Subject—*Pilgrim's Fight with Appollyon.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. J. SMYTHE, the distinguished divine and Temperance Orator of Dublin (Ireland) now on a visit to America to aid the Temperance movement, will deliver a discourse in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, as usual, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. EVENING, at 7½, Monthly Concert for Seamen, with extracts from correspondence and addresses.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing. Subject in the evening, by special request—*After Death the Judgment.* Prayer meeting at 6½. Preaching at 7½. All are invited.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. A course of sermons on the Great Revival under Luther will be commenced. Subject for the evening—*State of the Religious World when God Called Luther.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*, at 3 P. M. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. The annual Fair of this Church will open next MONDAY, at No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., and continue through the week.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 6, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. Dr. WHITE, commencing at 7 o'clock

SUNDAY, DEC. 6, IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, morning prayer and a sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. and evening prayer and a sermon at 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. SAMUEL J. CORNELLE, Rector.

REV. DR. S. B. BELL WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Foolishness of Preaching.* The evening subject will be announced in the morning.

CHRIST IS COMING!—THE TIME AND manner of the Second Advent of our Lord will constitute the subject of discourse by the Pastor of the Church of Mount Zion, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, illustrated by a chart. Seats free.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.) for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROACH, memorial sermon of the late Rev. Dr. J. KENNADY. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 by Rev. J. SILLOCA. In the EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor.

REV. DR. JOHN MARSH WILL PREACH his sermon SUNDAY EVENING, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Newell's,) on the said prevalence of intemperance in the army, and the Christian remedies to be applied. The public are invited to attend.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. B. MILBURN will deliver the ninth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL PREACHES regularly EVERY SABBATH, in the large hall, corner of 9th-av. and 33d-st. Subject for evening—*Sermon to Young Men.* Seats free. N. B.—Sabbath School, 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SABBATH MORNING upon *The Crown of the Faithful*, and in the EVENING upon *Rest for the Weary.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening. Services commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. L. J. FLETCHER WILL PREACH in the Universalist Mission Room, corner 3d-av. and 52d-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Universalism in its Relations to the Science of the Age.* All are invited

REV. CHARLES D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Green-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 36th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. ROBINSON, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

S. S. BREWER W

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 5, 1863.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s Cou.	90	
28,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr C.N	98	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	
1,000	M. 6s., iss. to H. & St. Jo	57	
8,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36¾	
10,000	do	36½	
5,000	do	37	
9,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76, C	136	
2,000	Mich. So. N. Ind. M.	101⅝	
1,000	Goshen Br. 8	104	
3,000	Ala. & T. Tr. In. 8	82	
3,000	L. & N. W. S. F. 8.	103	
13,000	L. & N. W. 1st	94	
5,000	Tol. & Wabash Mex.	102	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	109	
10,000	Ala. & T. H. 1st M.	103	
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	89	
40	Irving Bank	100	
50	Chatham Bank	98	
20	Bank of America	125	
10,000	Amer. Gold	151⅞	
50,000	do	151¾	
2,000	do	151¾	
20	Del. & H. Ca. Co	170	
200	do	170½	
72	do	171	
1,000	Comb Coal Prf	33⅞	
250	do	b10 33⅞	
600	do	s30 33½	
400	do	b30 34⅛	
400	do	b10 34	
200	do	b10 33⅞	
200	do	b30 34	
75	Amer. Coal Co	94	
650	Mar. Min. Co	33	
200	do	33⅜	
300	do	34	
50	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	95	
50	do	94⅜	
100	Quick. M. Co	64	
300	do	b30 65	
450	do	64⅜	
100	do	64⅜	
100	do	s30 64⅜	
300	do	64¾	
200	Pacific Mail	212	
50	do	s15 212	
150	do	b10 213	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 134	
400	do	134	
50	do	b30 65	
250	do	65	
100	N. Y. Ceo. R.	133¾	
500	eo	s30 133	
300	do	134	
200	do	s10 133⅞	
100	Canton Co	32½	
2500	Erie Railroad	106¾	
400	do	106	
100	Erie R. Prf	102⅜	
100	do	h30 102⅜	
150	do	102⅜	
100	Hud R. R.	h70 124	
200	do	b30 123¾	
400	Harlem R	b15 82½	
800	Reading R	120	
100	do	119¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s	66	
114,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr C. N	98	
17,500	Amer. Gold	152	
100	Cum. Coal Pref	33⅜	
200	do	33⅛	
1000	do	s30 33	
100	Quicks. M. Co	64⅛	
100	do	64¾	
50	do	b30 65	
250	do	65	
100	N. Y. Ceo. R.	133¾	
500	eo	s30, 133	
300	do	134	
200	do	s10, 133⅞	
100	Canton Co	32⅜	
2500	Erie Railroad	106¾	
400	do	106	
3000	Erie R. Frt	102¾	
100	do	h30, 102⅜	
100	do	102¾	
100	Hud R. R.	h70, 124	
200	do	b30 123¾	
400	Harlem R	b15 82⅜	
800	Reading R	120	
100	do	119¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	
250	do	134⅜	
600	Erie R	b3 107⅜	
200	do	107⅜	
100	do	c 107⅜	
100	do	c 107⅜	
400	do	107⅜	
2200	do	b3 107⅜	
200	Erie Prf	102⅜	
100	do	b3 102⅛	
300	Harlem R	9[illegible]	
100	Reading R	b3, 121⅛	
200	do	121	
200	do	b10 121⅛	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	80	
750	Ill. Cen. R.	119	
50	do	119⅛	
400	do	119⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 134	
500	Erie Railway	106⅜	
200	do	b3 106⅜	
800	do	106⅜	
100	do	106⅜	
100	do	s3 106⅜	
500	do	106⅜	
1300	Harlem R	91⅜	
31	do	91	
200	Reading R	b10 120⅜	
400	do	s10, 119⅞	
200	do	120	
100	do	s10, 119⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I	79⅛	
200	Ill. Central	117⅛	
200	do	118	
100	Quicksilver	s3 65⅜	

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, P. M.

The price of Gold ranged to-day about one ₱ cent. lower than on Friday. The sales at the Second Board were at 152 ₱ cent. The Shipments to-day were $1,035,420, making for the whole week $1,771,021. The price of Money continues to rule at 7 ₱ cent. The supply is easy to-day to the leading Brokers. The Treasury Office received an additional supply of Legal Tender by transfer from one of the other offices—probably Philadelphia. There was also received $921,194 for the Popular Loan, including a subscription direct at the office of $200,000 for English account. The same party expressed to Mr. Assistant Treasurer CISCO, his purpose to take $300,000 additional for the same account in a few days.

The Stock Market opened at the early Board with a firm feeling on the Railway speculatives, as after the Board broke up there was a further advance in Erie and other Stocks. Erie sold as high as 107½@107¾ ₱ cent. Later in the day there was a sudden reaction to 106@106½ ₱ cent., and at the Second Board the sellers of Stocks were in the ascendant. The only ostensible cause of the sudden change of temper was the rumor that the Associated Banks had held a meeting at 1 o'clock, and that the object was to make a temporary loan to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he had applied for through his Assistant Treasurer. This last part of the story was utterly without foundation, and the first part related simply to a meeting to hear a report from the Joint Committee recently raised on the National Banking System. The report—which was not concurred in or signed by the radical portion of the Committee, including the gentleman who opened the war upon the National System—was read, and the whole subject then laid over.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	152¾	152	Harlem Pref	105	110
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¾	Mich. Central	125	124½
N. Y. Central	134¼	134	Mich. Southern	79¾	79¾
Erie	106¾	106½	Mich. Guarant'd	136	135
Erie Preferred	101⅝	102	Illinois Cen	119	118
Hudson	123	123½	Pittsburgh	105¾	104¾
Pacific Mail	213	213	Fort Wayne	83¾	82¾
Harlem	92¾	91½	Rock Island	104¾	103¾
Canton	32¾	32½	Gatena	108¼	107
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Reading	121	120
Toledo	111	110½	Quicksilver	65¾	65½
Northwest	46¾	46½	Chicago and A	83¾	82½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Chatham	90
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	107
America	125	Hanover	101
Greenwich	160	Irving	100
National	104	Continental	100¾
Merchants' Exchange	98¾	Commonwealth	100
State of New-York	102	Atlantic	101
Commerce	105¾	Imp. & Traders'	108
Ocean	95	Park	130
American Exchange	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105½	Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109
N. Y. Ceo 6s, Real Est.	101	Illinois Cen., '75	117
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	101	Ala. & T. H. 8rsts	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Ala. & T. H. 2d pref	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	Ala. & T. H. 2ds. loc	82
N. Y. Cen. con. 7s	125	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
Erie 1rsts, '58	110	Chi. & N. W. 1rsts	92¾
Erie seconds, '64	109	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	76
Erie seconds, '59	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87
Erie fourths, '80	106	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Erie fifths, '88	104	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	109
Hud. R. 1rsts, '69	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Hud. R. Bonds	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106¾
Har. seconds, '64	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Har. thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93½
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Chi. & Alton, firsts	103½
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	107	Chic. & Alton income	90
Michigan S. seconds	104½		

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,724,307 61; including for Customs, $121,000; payments, $5,103,331 36; balance, $17,048,946 63.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Stockholders favorable to a change in the management of the New-York Central Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Monday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The Battle of Ghattanooga.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Walking over the battle-ground and looking down the hill-sides up which our brave boys charged on yesterday afternoon, the mind is lost in wonderment at, and admiration of, the bravery of such deeds as those performed there. Not only is the hill steep, but fallen trees, underbrush and rocks make the ascent alone very arduous. Then, when we recollect that over fifty guns, loaded to the muzzle, and thousands of muskets with their death-shots freighted, are on the crest ready to deal out the fate of many a brave spirit, the courage of the soldiers of this army can be understood.

Along the ridge this morning we noticed many dead rebels, which, contrary to their rule, our men were busily burying. Those who were killed of the enemy were killed very dead, as we noticed that almost all had received two shots. A very fine-looking man, a Colonel from Alabama, lay just down the hill where the rebels retreated, with two ugly holes in his head and neck. Every button and sign of shoulder-strap had been cut off, and his clothes otherwise torn.

At the house occupied by BRAGG as his headquarters, we found a family who had not abandoned their home, notwithstanding the presence of the din of battle. They had taken refuge under the floor during the fight, and kept safe, although the balls whistled through their windows, and the battle raged all around them. They were the tenants of Mr. MOORE, of Chickamauga, who owns the place where the fight came off. We were informed that BRAGG left early in the fight, about 3 o'clock. BRECKINRIDGE soon followed.

On finding that the game was up, true to their instincts, these chivalric solders beat a retreat, and left their men to take care of themselves as best they could. Near here we noticed two brass field-pieces, bearing the names of "Lady Buckner" and "Lady Breckinridge." They were here long "widders," their husbands being far away beyond the Gblickamaurn Creek. This battery was fought for desperately, as near it we noticed, on a small space of ground, six dead rebels, all with the red artillery mark on their persons. The two mules needed defence, but the other's defenders was too weak, and they were taken in to consort with the "Gov. Morton," the "Yates," and other pet pieces of our artillery.

Another indication of the desperate nature of the struggle here was the way in which the bushes were cut. Those by our fire were cut low down, while those by rebel shots were near the tops. This spot was taken by HAZEN'S brigade after WILLICH had taken his point, and just before BEATTY made his advance on the battery on the extreme left. The number of guns taken by WOOD'S division was, we are credibly informed, said to have been eighteen, and some 500 prisoners.

SHERIDAN'S division also acted gallantly, and captured a large number of prisoners. Col. HARKE'S brigade was the first of the division to plant the Stars and Stripes on the enemy's parapets. Their loss in killed and wounded was large, but not considering the desperate firing that swept our devoted lines in their advance.

BAIRD'S division of the Fourteenth corps, composing the brigades of TURCHIN, VANDEVEER and PEARCE, also bore their part bravely. They were moved out of their place on the right, and formed part of the storming party. The Ohio regiments came to work like heroes; and to-day as we write, we remember that those at home in their State are keeping Thanksgiving, and, perhaps, remembering the deeds of their sons on the hillsides of Tennessee.

TURCHIN'S brigade embraced the Eighty-ninth, Eleventh and Thirty-sixth Ohio, and for the honor of their State they conducted themselves on yesterday. So did the men of VANDEVEER'S and PEARCE' brigade, and, in fact, all from the Buckeye State. No less honor was won by their brethren from Indiana and Illinois, and, in truth, by all engaged.

Of HAZEN'S brigade, Col. LANGDON, of Cincinnati, was wounded, but was doing well this morning. Maj. LAWIN, of the Sixth Ohio, was killed by the bursting of a shell. Of the other casualties we need not speak, as they will be properly stated in another place.

One brave young officer was carried down the hill by us last night, whom we learned had put up his sword and taken a gun during the fight. A good soldier, having risen from the ranks, he loaded and fired with the greatest rapidity. He was determined to show his old comrades that brandishing a sword had not destroyed his knowledge of the use of a musket. As his regiment reached the enemy's battery, he fell mortally wounded, beside physically exhausted. He raised himself on one arm, took a look at the brave old flag he had so bravely fought for, fell back and expired. The moon rose gloriously on the scene of slaughter, but its beams fell on no sadder sight than that young officer, as he lay dead in his early manhood, a martyr to his love of the old Union. The old Latins said but what each one felt who gazed on him:

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori;"

it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

Rebel prisoners are being brought in continually to-day, in squads of from one hundred to five hundred. They say they made little effort to get away, as they have had enough of the iron hail of our brave boys. Some of them are very intelligent and well posted, while others are more ignorant than the untutored Indian, African, or Hindoo. Forced into the ranks from a life of obscurity, they know not for what they are fighting, but are led like dumb brutes to the slaughter. Others are conscripts from Tennessee, who hail this as their liberation from the iron rule of the bogus Confederacy. Again, some are filled with the sham chivalric notions of the South, which have been the curse to her, and are impudent and supercilious. They are still confident the South would get her rights. The events of the past few days show she will have but a narrow neck of land on which to assert their rule when the time shall come.

From all we can learn of the prisoners, HINDMAN commanded their right, BRECKINRIDGE their centre and HARDEE their left wing. They were confident of victory, and a retreat from the place was no part of their programme. Forty-two guns, the best they had, could not easily be spared, nor could they dispense so easily with the six thousand prisoners we took, gray-backs though they were. It was to them a bitter and a stinging defeat, which will send sorrow to many a chivalric breast, in what we once were pleased to call the Sunny South. A few more such affairs, and the Confederacy will be but a thing of the past, and a line of emigration must set in from Yankeedom to repeople and rejuvenate their land.

The revels had made all over the ridge comfortable houses showing that they expected to stay for a time. In some of these there still remained their clothes, papers and letters. These were quickly rifled by those who, having had so hard a time getting up, seemed to think all they found their legitimate property. Two stalwart soldiers from Indiana, were in one place busily perusing the letters which a damsel in Selma has written to her lover in the army. They thoughtlessly laughed heartily over her protestations of love, and the fact that she "couldn't see him at all if it wasn't that he was fighting the Yankees." He was not fighting them now, for his form lay but a few feet off still in death, while a brother soldier, but one of the victors, had covered his face with his handkerchief.

Another letter was opened, and more fun anticipated; but 'twas the letter of a mother to her only son, begging him to be a good boy and not forget his father's God. Silently, and with an air we cannot describe, those hardy soldiers, flushed and excited with victory, took it to the camp-fire and saw it blaze, while they uttered not a word to each other. They realized that the rebel lies in home and mother, and while we observed them, they grew kinder in their conduct toward their fallen enemy. A line written, perhaps thoughtlessly, often has an influence the writer does not hope for it.

It was pleasing to note that generally the enemy's dead were treated respectfully, and no indignity heaped upon them. Their dead were as decently and quickly buried as possible, and their wounded well cared for. It is strange how kind a soldier is to a wounded comrade.

When all are well, "thy let every fellow take care of himself, but when the sick or wounded claims his attention, he remembers the golden rule, and does "unto others as he'd have them do unto him." Yesterday they worked assidonsly in helping off those whom the fate of war had delegated to receive the bullets of the foe.

Our wounded are being well cared for, and our observations are that the Surgeons of this army are hard-working, energetic and conscientious men. Never did men recover more rapidly than those wounded at Chickamauga, and the unfortunate of Missionary Ridge are doing equally well.

During the fight the forts around Chattanooga were crowded with spectators, as through a glass almost every movement of both forces could be plainly seen.

Two more boats went in Bridgeport to-day, and the wharves here are covered with supplies of subsistence. The settled belief seems in be that BRAGG'S army is done for, but what a day may bring forth, none can tell.

News has been brought that SHERMAN has burned a wagon train of the enemy, and that Col. CROOK has possession of their railroad. H. S. DOGGETT,

A LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday night, Dec. 1, 1863.

I have just seen a private letter from Gen. GRANT, received by a distinguished gentleman, which was written just previous to his attack upon BRAGG, which resulted in such an important victory. The obstacles which lay in his path before he attacked the enemy will probably never be known to their full extent, or at least not till the war is over. When he arrived at Chickamauga, he found the entire army subsisting on half rations. There were many thousands of dead and disabled mules and horses, and the animals that were left were living upon one quart of corn per day.

The cavalry was almost destroyed. Gen. ROSECRANS really had no hope of holding Chattanooga, and some of his disaffected to Gen. HALLECK will show it. He was discouraged, as almost any General would have been under such perilous circumstances. But Gen. GRANT brought the army up out of this terrible danger, and "organized victory" where most men would have accepted defeat as inevitable.

It will be seen from these facts that it is preposterous to expect, as many sanguine persons do, that Gen. GRANT can move on to Atlanta in this month of December. He can do nothing of the sort. He has already sent off troops under a trusted leader, to aid BURNSIDE in his contest with LONGSTREET.

The only fear is that aid was not sent early enough, but Gen. GRANT could not spare the troops till after he had fought and won his mountain battle. Some of the papers announce that BURNSIDE is safe. I trust that they have private news which has not reached me, but I hear that BURNSIDE is not safe, and that reinforcements *may not* reach him in season to save him from a fierce attack. It is hoped that all will come out right, but there are fears of the result.

An Incident of the Capture of Lookout Mountain.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* mentions the following incident of the capture of Lookout Mountain:

"It was near sundown when Gen. T. J. WOOD, whose conduct all through the three days' battle marked him as one of the ablest leaders of the national armies, rode along the lines of his superb division. Loud shouts of enthusiasm everywhere greeted his appearance, until at last his feelings, no longer controllable, broke out in a speech:

'Brave men,' said he, 'you were ordered to go forward and take the rebel rifle-pits at the foot of these hills; you did so, and then, by the Eternal, without orders, you pushed forward and took all the enemy's works on top! Here is a fine chance for having you all Court-martialed! and I myself will appear as the principal witness against you, unless you promise me one thing.'

'What is it? what is it?' laughingly inquired his men.

'It is,' resumed the General, 'that as you are now in possession of these works, you will continue against all opposition of BRAGG, JOHNSTON, JEFF. DAVIS and the devil, steadfastly to hold them!"

At the conclusion of this speech the enthusiasm of the soldiers knew no bounds. They left the ranks and crowded around their General. 'We promise!' we promise!" they cried. And, amid such exclamations as, 'Of course we'll hold them!' 'Let any one try to take them from us!' 'Bully for you!' Three cheers for old WOOD, the gallant officer rode off the field."

Particulars of Morgan's Escape.

From the Ohio State Journal, Nov. 30.

There were seven prisoners, including JOHN MORGAN, who escaped. The following are their names: Gen. John H. Morgan, Capts. J. G. Bennett, L. D. Hockersmith, T. H. Hines, G. S. Magee, Ralph Sheldon, and S. B. Taylor. All these prisoners, with the exception of MORGAN, had their cells on the first range, or ground floor of the east wing of the prison, on the south side. MORGAN'S cell was on the second range, on the same side of the wing. An air-chamber, built and arched with brick, runs the whole length of the wing, directly under the cells. This air-chamber, or ventilator, as it is sometimes called, is seven feet in width end four and a half feet high, and at the end, and fastened into the foundation of the main wall, strong bars of iron were placed. We are informed that this chamber was built for the purpose of keeping the cells dry. The air passed in at the end where the iron bars were fastened, and communicated from this chamber out at the top of the building by means of flues built in the middle or partition wall. The floors of the cells were made, first by the brick arching over the air-chamber, about nine inches thick, then a heavy layer of mortar made from sand and lime, and then the last coating, or that which served as a floor, was a cement about two and a half inches thick. Perhaps the whole thickness is two feet.

The first hole made through the floor to the air-chamber, was in cell No. 20, occupied by Capt. HINES. It was made in the corner of his cell, under the bedstead, and, we should judge, was easily done. After getting into the chamber below, he had plenty of room to reconnoiter and work. The balance of the six holes were made from below by removing the bricks and mortar, leaving only the thin crust of cement, which, when all things were ready, could easily be broken with the heel of a boot or shoe. After getting into the chamber, the question was, how to get into the outer world. They first went to the end of the chamber and removed the foundation stones, about four feet in length, but here they met with an obstruction. There had been about 20,000 bushels of coal piled up against the end of the prison, through which they were unable to make a hole, and their game was blocked. Nothing daunted, they went back about twenty-five feet, and, selecting a spot, they dug a hole from near the top of the arch, south, and came up under the foundation of the main wall, opposite the female prison, inside of the prison yard, and then proceeded to the southeast gate, and, by means of a rope made out of bed ticking, formed into long links, scaled the wall and made their escape.

From the purport of Capt. HINES' letter to the Warden, found in the air chamber after their escape, it is evident that their reasons for delaying the time for their escape seven days, was to wait until a dark night, or that the arrangement between DICK MORGAN and JOHN in regard to the exchange of cells, could not be effected with safety until Friday night. The letter referred to had the following superscription: "Hon. [illegible] N. MERION," "The faithful," "The Visitant." On the inside was the following, written in a good hand.

CASTLE MERION, CELL No. 20, Nov. 27, 1863.

Commencement, Nov. 4, 1863.
Conclusion, Nov. 20, 1863.
Number of hours for labor per day, three.
Tools, two small Knives.
Lo Dulce et amor omnis sou fruit est doux.
By order of my six honorable Confederates,
T. HENRY HINES,
Captain, C. S. A.

There certainly was a want of vigilence on the part of the guards on Friday night, in permitting the MORGANS to exchange cells, or rather in not detecting the deception when they locked the cells. Another, and perhaps the greatest, want of watchfulness, was in not examining the cells. We learn that the Warden and Directors of the Penitentiary claim that they delivered over to the military authorities the sole control of MORGAN and his men on the 3d day of November, and that up to that time he caused their cells to be swept out every morning and examined. On the other hand, it is contended that the military were only requested by the Warden and Directors to receive the funds of the prisoners and disburse them, guard them at meal time, and attend to their medical treatment; and that, in all other respects, they remained there as they had previously. The following is a copy of the request alluded to, which is dated Nov. 2, 1863:

"The Directors and Warden have requested Gen. MASON to receive the funds belonging to prisoners of war here, and through the agency of the United States officers of his appointment to disburse them, to guard them at mealtime, and to attend to their medical treatment, subject, as far as possible, to the rules of this prison."

On the same day, Brig.-Gen. JOHN S. MASON issued the following order, appointing a Prison Steward, to attend to the medical and other wants of the prisoners, in view of disbursing their money in purchasing them such articles as were not considered contraband:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1863.

Mr. N. Merion, Warden Ohio Penitentiary:

SIR—I send Sergt. J. W. MOON as Prison Steward. Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MASON, Brigadier-General.

Official: R. LAMA, Captain and A. D. C.

During the time that Gen. MASON remained here as commander of the forces of the United States, subsequent to the arrangement with the Warden and Directors, Lieut. JENKINS, of the General's Staff, was acting as Inspector. His duty, as we understand, was to inspect the letters written by the prisoners, and decide what articles were necessary for them to purchase, and to this we think he was somewhat careless, for he permitted them to purchase saws, vices, &c., for the purpose, as they represented, of making rings, "to while away the tedious prison hours."

When Gen. MASON was ordered to California, Col. WALLACE, being the ranking officers, assumed the command (much against his own will,) until another appointment could be made. This, in addition to his duties as commander of Camp Chase, has made his labors very onerous, but we believe that he has done his duty in every particular, and no blame can be attached to him. Capt. R. LAMB, his acting Aid-de-camp, has been the Inspector since the departure of Lieut. JENKINS, and the supply of different articles to the prisoners since that time has been very limited.

A Rebel Ambassador on His Travels.

MORE OF THE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 23, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND JOHN: You will be surprised somewhat, I imagine, at getting a letter from me in these foreign parts; but the war turns up wonders sometimes. I would have been very glad to have seen you once more before my departure, but was hurried off a month before I expected to leave; which, by d——, scarcely gave me time to pack my trunk. You know how exceedingly smart some of our Secrys. Hons., Ex., &c., &c., are sometimes—think a poor devil can step over the waters and be back in a week's time; that's the way we do business in Richmond. I am on my way to Paris—a bearer of dispatches—and I suppose if *I don't* have the Confederacy acknowledged by return mail, old Hons JEFF. will think I have not done the business right. However, if LOUIS and myself can't come to terms, I shall order the dismissal of his representatives out, and we'll quit speaking. As for *Vick-to-ry*, she has turned the cold shoulder on MASON, and I'll settle her down as soon as I get to London.

Well, JOHN, I would be delighted now if I had you along with me. I shall be absent for ten months or more, having much business to look after during my absence; and, of course, will feel lonely of times. I wish you a great deal of good luck, my dear friend, and I shall be delighted to hear from you whenever you can find time to write to me.

I have just met here with JAMES A. GRAY, of Augusta, who is returning to the Confederacy, and I thought I would embrace the opportunity and drop you few lines. I shall be here ten days or more, awaiting to take passage in the *Arabia*, for Liverpool, which sails from Boston. Well, old fellow, I certainly had a time of it "running the blockade," was fired at nine times, wounding three of the ship's crew; the balls and shell were flying thick and fast, and the grand rascals even fired musketry at us.

We were on to them, not seeing them until too late. We made a narrow escape—but the *Robert E. Lee*, like her namesake, never surrenders! I shall never forget our dangers—one of their big shells passed directly through the forward part of our ship, bursting on deck—the fragments flew in all directions. Wish I had time to give you a history of our trip to this place. I find Halifax a hot Southern town—they hate the Yank as bad as we do. It is quite a flourishing city, and very handsome—real Englise. Excuse haste, and write to me, care FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., Liverpool. Kindest regards to your lady. Your old friend,

H. D. NORRELL.

MR. JOHN U. ANSLEY, Ordnance Department, Atlanta, Ga.

Comfort for the Rebels.

A KANUCK'S VIEW OF THE BATTLE AT CHATTANOOGA.

From the Toronto Leader.

But, then it will be said, what of Gen. GRANT'S army? Has he not dealt a crushing blow to the South? By no means. BRAGG'S army, it is true, has suffered a reverse—one of those reverses to which every army is exposed. Comparatively weak, as are the armies of the South, they cannot always hope to be on the winning side. BRAGG was strongly entrenched on Lookout Mountain, and, probably, expected to have held his position there until, at least, LONGSTREET had driven BURNSIDE from KNOXVILLE. His position was unexpectedly taken by assault, and he was compelled to retreat some miles with the loss of a few thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. The artillery had probably been captured from the Federal army, which does nearly as much toward supplying the armies of the South as the Southern Government. It was unfortunate for the South that BRAGG had not been able to hold Lookout Mountains; for, independent of the advantages this position gave the Southern army, it would have enabled LONGSTREET to have driven BURNSIDE out of Knoxville. As it was, the greater part of the town was burned; but, judging by present accounts, the Southern General was compelled, by the retreat of BRAGG, to leave his work there unfinished. Gen. GRANT, it is now announced, will remain inactive during the Winter months. It is, therefore, too soon to claim that, even in Georgia, where the only single success of the Fall campaign has been gained, very much has been done toward "breaking the backbone of the rebellion."

Gen. Butler's Department.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—A Military Commission, of not less than five commissioned officers, of rank above the rank of Captain, with a recorder and legal adviser, is constituted and appointed for the trial of all high crimes and misdemeanors, which by the laws of any State in the Union or the United States, or the laws martial, are punishable with death or imprisonment for a long term of years.

The sentences of said Commission will be assimilated to those provided by such laws, due regard being had to the necessity of severity, and for punishment, incident to the crimes and disorders arising from a state of war.

The Commission will sit at all convenient hours for the dispatch of business; will be attended by the Provost-Marshal or his assistants. All its orders will be respected and obeyed and its summonses complied with.

As the motives of men make so largely the element of the crimes cognizable by this Commission, the rules of evidence of the English common law may be so far relaxed as to allow the accused to be questioned in the presence of the Commission, always leaving it to his free choice to respond or not to the questions proposed.

The accusation will be substantially in the form used in Courts-martial; excepting that it should fully set forth a description of the accused, with his residence and business; whether or not he has been a loyal citizen; his antecedents, character and acts in that regard, so far as known, which portion of the accusation may be put in controversy at the trials, provided the accused be not a soldier of the United States.

All proceedings, findings and sentences of the Commission are to be subject to the approval of the Commanding General, and will be carried into effect upon his order.

The following named officers are detailed for and will constitute such Commission:

Col. G. A. Stedman, 11th Connecticut Vols.
Col. A. G. Draper, 2d North Carolina.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Chambers, 23d Mass. Vols.
Major Wm. Grantmae, 13th New-Hampshire Vols.
Capt. W. H. Llep, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Major Peter Haggerty, A. D. C., Recorder and Legal Adviser. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER,

R. S. DAVIS, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Official—H. C. CLARKE, Captain and A. D. C.

A Curious Revelation of the War.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF ROBERT E. LEE.

The following letter, written by R. E. LEE, grandfather of the present Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army, was found in the dwelling-house of Gen. STUART, in Virginia:

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1790.

MY DEAR SIR: I am just favored with your very acceptable letter of the 29th ult.

As to Mr. MADISON'S plan, you do not seem fully to have understood it. It would not have diminished the amount of the debt, and therefore would not have rendered the burdens less. The public would not have gained a farthing by the operation, but he intended that justice should be done to every class of citizens, to the full extent of the abilities of the country. He conceived the original holders, as well as the present possessors of the debt of the United States, entitled to some consideration; and as it was evidently impossible to discharge the obligations which the public were under to both, the dictates of justice required that there should be a composition of their claims, and every possible justice done.

I conceive the equity of his doctrine incontrovertible; and I saw no objection to his plan but the difficulty of the execution—and the danger that the precedent might be used as a pretext to justify a measure dissimilar in all its leading points, at a future day. I felt myself, as you have done, very much irritated at the indelicate treatment which he received. Some seemed to express, by their conduct, a joy that they had it in their power to depress his importance (as they thought,) which rendered it still more necessary for the friends of virtue, and of the Southern interests, to maintain and support him. The debates on this question will better explain to you his conduct.

As to the memorials from the Quakers and others, relative to the slave trade, their introduction, from the manner in which the subject was treated, became importunate. The gentlemen from South Carolina and Georgia, by anticipating what was never intended, have been instrumental in sounding disagreeable alarms. If they had said nothing the House of Representatives, without a doubt, would have declared with one voice that Congress had no power to interfere in any manner so as to affect or alter the internal regulation of the States relative to them.

The authors of the petitions were influenced by an honest though indiscreet zeal on the occasion. They expressly declared that their object was not to injure the property of the Southern States, but to discontinue the slave trade, which they deemed cruel and dishonorable.

By the unfounded apprehensions of the gentlemen from Carolina and Georgia, all the alarms which have been spread were caused. I consider the declaration which we made in a Committee of the Whole, however, as soon as we were permitted to come to a decision, will not only quiet our fears, but put our slave property on a surer foundation than it stood before; and an interpretation of the powers of Congress given at this time, when the meaning of the parties to the Constitution must be fully understood, may prevent at a future day any improper coercive authority on this subject. I cannot, therefore, but flatter myself that the conclusion of this subject will be generally satisfactory to the State of Virginia, and that the petition you mention to be in contemplation to our next Assembly will be found wholly unnecessary on this subject.

As to the assumption of the State debt, this question is still in suspense, and the final determination very uncertain. The Eastern States would carry their point at all hazards—rather than fail, they would be contented with a majority of one vote. Three members from the State of North Carolina are now on the floor, which renders the success of their plans still more uncertain. From present appearances, I cannot help thinking that the assumption will not proceed; if it should, it must wear a different countenance than it has at present, and the most effectual provision be made for a speedy and fair settlement of all accounts. I have no doubt negotiations have been commenced, and are yet existing, between the Eastern States and Pennsylvania relative to the permanent seat of Government; the Pennsylvanians endeavoring to make the establishment of that seat of Government to New-York the assumption. But in this business the price is as necessary to carry the point as Pennsylvania, and it is not probable that she will be induced to yield up the advantages which she now has over her commercial rival. I have, therefore, no fears that negotiations will be productive of an establishment in Pennsylvania. As to the Potomac, I consider our prospects as very remote. *If the Government lasts so long*, it may erect its capital on its banks at the expiration of twenty years.

I confess that I feel myself often chagrined *by the taunts against ancient dominions, but disunion at this time would be the worst of calamities.* The Southern States are too weak at present to stand by themselves, and a General Government will certainly be advantageous to us, as if produces no other effect than protection from hostilities and uniform commercial regulations. And when we shall attain our natural degree of population, *I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with dissolving the bond which binds us together.* It is better to put up with these little inconveniences than to run the hazard of greater calamities.

Adieu, R. B. LEE.

—Mr. A. Chester is the recently appointed member of the Board of Inspectors of Military Hospitals and Prisons. A superfluity of faithful has been attached to his name in some instances.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Disasters to American and French Shipping—The Blockade Runners at Nassau.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECK OF THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP CHARLES MARTELL.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Nov. 10.

On Tuesday last, the ship *St. George*, of and from New-Bedford, Mass., bound to Buenos Ayres, Capt. CLEVELAND, called at St. Georges to land Capt. BURLOT, the officers, passengers and crew of the late French steamship *Charles Martell*, 36 in number, which he rescued from that vessel in a sinking state, on the 29th ult., in lat. 36°, lon. 66°.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Capt. BURLOT reports that he left New-York in the steamship *Charles Martell*, bound to Marseilles, on Wednesday,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1868.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE Received at the office of Capt. C. H Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., on Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accrue within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bills that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For dredging slip south side Pier No. 47 North River.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 43.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with:

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers;
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWOARS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Schools Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., for baleing army blankets until the 1st of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this Department, the blankets to be delivered to the contractor at his place of business, and transported back to the depot by the United States. Further information can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for baleing blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Bleecker-st.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the above very desirable lace, dress cap and millinery store, and store to let; the above location is considered the best in Broadway for business, and is offered for sale, owing to the proprietor having other business which requires his whole attention. Apply on the premises to D. CLARKE.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A FINE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a practical druggist, with a capital of about $7,000, to go into the retail drug business in the City. For particulars, inquire of GEO. O. BRIDGES, 86 William-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON,
JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD BINTERNICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY W. G. BOARDMAN, ESQ.

D. W. IVES & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway:

A collection of about 100 paintings, representing American scenery, painted from nature by W. G. Boardman, Esq., the well-known landscape painter.

This interesting collection is the result of Mr. Boardman's studies from nature during the past three years, and will be found to abound in charming landscapes of various sizes, representing views in Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, New-York, Virginia, &c.; of mountain, lake, river, forest, and some beautiful coast scenes—which derive special interest from the extreme care and fidelity with which they are finished.

The whole of the collection is framed very richly and appropriately, and we take pleasure in requesting the attention of connoisseurs to these meritorious paintings. On exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

JAS. M. MILLER, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

500 BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LOTS.

This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and will be one of the best chances offered this year to procure well-located lots within 45 minutes' ride of this City at fair prices and on liberal terms. This property will double in value immediately after the close of the war. IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS ON ALL SIDES OF IT. Capitalists and families can make no better selection, as the location is high and healthy, scenery beautiful, good water, and is convenient of access to the City.

These lots are located at UNION PLACE, near EAST NEW-YORK, on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, within three minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars and map apply at the office of the auctioneer

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, vs. The President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property, and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, switches, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company; and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad, extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1862, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1856, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cuttleg. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

OSMAN H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Vanditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., on board thereof, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ALBERT C. HATWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil-paintings, landscapes, marines, Winter scenes, portraits, moonlight scenes, figures, interiors, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, 7 3-10 Treasury-Notes, Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened Jan. 5, 1864. By order.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.

MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers.
No. 14 William-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFERS,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LARROW, from BOSTON, Dec. 23.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 3,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Beach-st. N. R.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, direct for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely.

Passage $75 Gold.

For freight, now here, or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship NYACK, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP SCOTIA WILL COMMENCE discharging, under general order, at 7 o'clock Monday morning, 7th inst. Storage charged after sundown, Monday.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman W. M. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee, are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 28 Ludlow-st.; lot 25x87½ feet; monthly rent $52; price $6,300, and $3,000 cash required. Apply to J. WINKLE, No. 81 Allen-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Anply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 54 and 56 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. S. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, REPS, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACAS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.,

RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large assortment of Desirable Low-Priced DRESS GOODS for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GARNET, RUBY AND CLARET SILKS.

A fine assortment of all the new shades Plain Silks.

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A fine assortment of the very latest styles now ready

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH FANCY PLAID and Plain Lyons Dress Silks, including a fine assortment of Rich Silks suitable for Carriage, Dinner and Evening wear.

AT RETAIL.

Also, a large assortment of low-priced silks.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

JUST RECEIVED—RICH LACES,

IN SHAWLS, POINTS, SETS, COLLARS, SASHES, BARBES, COIFFURES, VEILS, FLOUNCINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

ALSO, EMBROIDERIES

In great variety, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

MONDAY.

PLAIN SILKS.

Just received all new shades, particularly grenats and wine colors, at $1 25—worth $1 50.

Also, a full assortment at $1 75—reduced from $2.

EVENING SILKS.

Plain and Pointille, at $1 12½ and $1 25—worth $1 50 and $1 75.

STREET DRESS SILKS.

Double faced at $1 65; plaided moire antique at $1 90—worth $2 25 and $3.

PLAIN POPLINS.

Scotch plaids in French poplins, just landed, at $1 25—worth $2.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

Silk-faced Ottoman, $1 35—worth $1 75.
Silk and wool Poolins, $1 25—worth $1 60.
All wool Armenian Cloth, $1 25—worth $2 50.
All wool Poplins, $1 25—quality of $2.
Empress Cloth, $1—worth $1 50.

PLAIN REPS VALOURS, 5/4 WIDE.

At 75 cents—worth $1.

NEW MATERIAL FOR SKIRTING.

At 75 cents—worth $1.

NEW STYLE OF BALMORALS IN SATIN DE CHINE.

VELVET BEAVER FOR CLOAKING.

Exceedingly new and highest colors, at $6 50—worth $8 50.

Fine velvet beaver, in all shades, at $4 50—worth $6 50.

Frosted beaver at $1 50 per yard, 1¾ yds. wide.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.
And No. 1 Waverley-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN-STS.,
WILL OFFER OF MONDAY, DEC. 7,
AT RETAIL,
3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.

These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS, and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

ALSO,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

ELEGANT PRUSSIAN CLOTH
OPERA CLOAKS.
ALSO, BREAKFAST AND
DINNER JACKETS.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, chest hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MME. HUERSTEL
Has now opened her
PARIS FASHIONS
OF
LADIES' DRESSES,
CLOAKS AND CORSETS.
No. 59 Bleecker-st.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, for Holiday Presents. An assortment of elegant long black, rich colors and most modern designs, at $225, $250, $275, $350, $400 and $500, and at a variety of other prices.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., Third door below Amity.

FURS.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIGU GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.
EDDY & FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Bureaus.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

FINE ARTS.

CLARKE'S UNION PHOTOGRAPHIC Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Portraits in oil, India ink and water colors

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Burning of the Steamer Isaac Newton.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS AS TO LOSS OF LIFE.

A dispatch was received at the Central Office at 7½ o'clock last evening, from the Thirty-second Precinct, stating that a steamboat was blowe up and on fire off Fort Washington Depot. In a few moments afterward another dispatch was received, stating that the steamer had reached Tubby Hook, and her name was ascertained to be the *Isaac Newton*. One of her flues burst, causing her to take fire, and she burned to the water's edge. No one was injured but the fireman. The passengers, though greatly alarmed, were all safely taken off by other steamers, and landed at Yonkers in season to take the Hudson River train for Albany. A valuable bay horse, which swam ashore from the steamer, is at the Thirtieth Precinct. The *Isaac Newton* was valued at $250,000, and is said to be fully insured.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, for Albany, which left this City last evening, when about abreast of Spuyten Duyvel Creek, burst her boiler, and almost immediately took fire. She was run ashore on the flats, under the Palisades, and was entirely consumed. She had a large number of passengers, who are reported to have been taken off by a propellar. It could not be ascertained whether any lives were lost, but a number of persons were seen to jump overboard.

The Harbor Police-boat, under charge of Sergt. HOLLAND, went to the scene of the conflagration, but, in consequence of the darkness, was unable to distinguish anything. After having thoroughly searched the vicinity, and finding no further need of assistance, she returned to this City at about midnight.

LATER.—It is reported that fifteen of the passengers were injured, and were placed in the steamboat house at Yonkers.

Board of City Canvassers.

THIRD DAY.

The City Canvassers met, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and canvassed Ald. MITCHELL'S portion of the Seventh Ward, and the whole of the Ninth Ward, which is in Ald. CRIPP'S district. In the Ninth Ward the vote for Mayor is as follows: BLUNT, 1,993; GUNTHER, 1,853; BOOTH, 1,054. Ald. MITCHELL also read off some returns from the Eleventh Ward, and those from the Third District being found erroneous, the canvassers who made them out were ordered to appear and correct them on Monday.

No other members being ready to go on with the canvassing of the returns from their districts, the Board took a recess till 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, when the full vote for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District—which is very close, and about which much interest is felt by the candidates and their friends—probably will be reached.

The vote for Alderman in the Eighth District is as follows:

Wards.	Wm. L. Ely.	Peter McKnight.
VII	767	747
XI	258	1,198
XII	1,033	1,077
Total	2,058	3,022

McKNIGHT'S majority, 964.

Acknowledgment to the Russians.

The President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to whom the $4,000 contributed by the Russians was handed, has made the following acknowledgment:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor:

SIR: The undersigned desire to tender officially, through you, the grateful acknowledgments of this Association to Rear-Admiral LISOVSKY, of the Imperial Russian navy, for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and sixty ($4,760) dollars, as a contribution from the officers of his squadron, for the purchase of fuel for the poor families of this City.

This beneficent act bespeaks the nobleness of the donors, and gives to the distinguished strangers additional claims to our consideration and regard. Be pleased, Sir, to present to Rear-Admiral LISOVSKY and the officers of the squadron under his command, the sincere thanks of the Association, with the assurance that in the disbursement of the sum thus placed at the disposal of this charity their expressed wishes shall be literally fulfilled.

For your individual donation of two hundred and forty dollars, making the aggregate of the sum received five thousand dollars, and for your great courtesy as the medium through which the bounty of our distinguished visitors has been transferred, the undersigned beg you to accept, in behalf of the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," their cordial thanks.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN, President.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

Trial Trip of the Steamboat Eliza Hancox.

The new steamboat *Eliza Hancox*, Capt. JOHN A. POST, left the foot of Beach-street yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, on a trial trip down the Bay. Her performance fully equaled the expectations of all parties, and gave great satisfaction to the many guests on board. She is admirably adapted for a seagoing vessel, and is calculated to be used as a tug in towing vessels to and from sea. Her owner is Capt. JOHN POST. She is thoroughly coppered and extra fastened. Her hull was built by M. S. ALLISON, Esq., of Jersey City, and the engines by Messrs. MURPHY, MCCURDY & WORDEN, of New-York. She has the following dimensions: length on deck, 162 feet; breadth over all, 57 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 10 inches; has a beam engine of 9 feet stroke, the diameter of the cylinder being 46 inches. The rate of speed attained was nearly equal to sixteen miles per hour, making the trip from the Barge office to the Light-ship in one hour and thirty-three minutes, and on the return from Light-ship to Barge office, in one hour and thirty-six minutes.

Enlistments During the Week.

The enlistments of soldiers in this City during the past week numbered nearly 800—about the same as the week previous. The payment of the City bounty of $300 was stopped one day for want of funds, and there is reason to fear that further delay may be occasioned from the same cause, unless our capitalists bestir themselves in the matter. The subscriptions to the new Bounty loan of $2,000,000 had only reached $117,200 at the time of closing the books yesterday afternoon. The advertisement for this loan was published on the 16th of November, twenty days ago. Had it not been for the surplus remaining of the former loan, the Committee would have had to stop paying the bounties long ago. The subscriptions to the loan yesterday were $30,000. The Comptroller, in view of this state of affairs, has issued the following circular to our capitalists and business men. The number of men can be had if those to whom the circular is addressed should promptly respond. It is hoped that ere noon on Monday the required amount will have been subscribed.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, December, 1863.

SIR—I beg leave respectfully to solicit from you a subscription to the fund for procuring volunteers. It is believed by the Committee having the business in charge, that the whole number of men required from this City can be obtained, if the requisite means are furnished in season.

Please have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and in case you are disposed to aid the object in view, I will thank you to state the amount of bonds you will take. Very respectfully, yours,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Colored Regiment to be Raised.

The Committee of the Union League Club of this City received the following letter from Gov. SEYMOUR in response to an application to him on the subject of raising a negro regiment:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication in relation to the organization of negro regiments in companies. The matter rests entirely with the War Department at Washington. I understand that permission has been given to persons in Brooklyn to raise such regiments, and I suppose therefore you can get a like authorization.

I send you a copy of a letter written by me to Mr. ROGERS of New-York, which covers the whole ground of your communication. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Messrs. ALEX. VAN RENSSELAER, L. G. B. CANNON, GEORGE BLISS, Jr.

Thereupon the Committee addressed Secretary STANTON, stating that the Club had raised a large sum to be appropriated to the regiment, that there was no doubt that an excellent one could be raised, and for an authorization to raise it. To this the following reply, giving the desired authority, has been received.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 3, 1863.

George Bliss, Jr., Esq., Union League Club Rooms, New-York:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that you are hereby authorized, as the representative of your associates of the Union League Club, to raise in the State of New-York one regiment of infantry, to be composed of colored men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. To these troops no bounties will be paid. They will receive ten dollars per month, and one ration, three dollars of which month'y may be in clothing.

The regiment will be known and designated as the Twenty-fifth regiment United States Colored Troops.

The organization of the regiment must conform strictly to the requirements of General Orders, No. 110, current series War Department, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

The prescribed number of commissioned officers will be appointed by the President, after they shall have passed examination, as provided in the General Orders Nos. 143 and 144, War Department, dates, copies of which are herewith inclosed, and your attention is called thereto. The officers so appointed will be mustered into service on the presentation to the mustering officer of their appointments, signed by the Secretary of War. The enlisted men may be mustered into service by squads, if found more convenient.

The troops raised under the foregoing authority will rendezvous at Riker's Island, New-York harbor, to which point they will be sent as fast as they are mustered into service. An officer will be assigned to duty at that post to take charge of the men on their arrival and make the necessary requisitions for supplies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Committee will at once commence the work of recruiting, and have no doubt of a speedy success. Early notice will be given of when and where they will receive recruits.

Prize Decision—Property of Refugee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Nelson.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Gen. C. C. Pinckney and Cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—The schooner, in this case, was captured at the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the 6th of May, 1862, while on her way to Nassau, N. P. She was full of some 36 tons burden, and had on board 94 bales of cotton, and some 10 barrels of resin, the effects of the claimant, who was a tailor in Charleston, and had invested them in the vessel and cargo with the intent of escaping from the Confederate States, and going to New-York.

He had previously sent his wife to Nassau, his family consisting of himself and wife.

He left Charleston with a full knowledge of the blockade of the port, and with the intent of giving himself up to the blockading squadron, as the only mode of escape from the city. This intent was made known to several persons, some of whom were on board the vessel.

The further proofs in the case in this Court place the fact beyond all reasonable doubt that the claimant left Charleston with the intent to withdraw from the enemy's country with his effects, and for this purpose had converted them into the vessel, and the two articles constituting the cargo on board. He was obliged to make Nassau his port of destination, or he would not have been permitted to leave the enemy's port. I think the case is brought fairly within the rule which has been applied in several cases, that the withdrawal of the property under the circumstances stated does not subject it to capture as enemy's property.

Decree below reversed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—A WORK FOR THE BENEVOLENT AND PATRIOTIC.—The above is an association of our city organized for the purpose of co-operating in any and all movements for the elevation and best interests of the masses; and to engage in acts of home benevolence and charity, preaching the Gospel, feeding the hungry and clothing the needy. This organization designs to give an entertainment to the needy families of those who have gone forth to fight our battles, on New-Year's Day. From a circular issued by the Association the following is quoted in explanation: We propose to open our hall, No. 720 Broadway, on New-Year's Day, from 10 A. M. to 10 P.M., for the purpose of furnishing refreshments to the needy families of our volunteers and to poor persons generally. The design of this movement is to afford these families an opportunity of mingling socially in the festivities of the day, and partaking of such cheer as the Society may be able to provide; to offer something to relieve the monotony of the long hours—shut up, as a vast majority of these families are, in the comoressed apartments of tenant houses. The tables will be under the management of a Committee of ladies, who have volunteered for the occasion, and a volunteer choir will discourse some music during the day." Amid our reuelons and festivities let us not forget those who have been left behind by the men who have gone forth to battle—enduring privations and suffering in our behalf. Money could hardly be devoted to a more worthy object than the above, and the benevolent would do well to send a contribution, for this purpose, to the Treasurer, Mr. CHARLES FANNING, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New-York.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel took place between two colored men on the corner of Leonard and Church streets. Officer ROBINSON, of the Fifth Precinct, interfered and attempted to arrest the combatants, when they ran into a dance-house in Church-street, kept by a man named SAWALL. The officer pursued them, and as soon as he entered the place he was violently assaulted and brutally beaten and cut about the head and face. Information was forthwith sent to the Station-house and Capt. PETTY dispatched a squad of men to the scene. SAWALL, the keeper, JOHN RICHARDS, the principal assailant of the officer, and some six or eight others were taken into custody, and locked up in the Station-house. Yesterday they were all taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and committed for examination on the charge of felonious assault upon an officer, while in the discharge of his duty. By statute an offence of this nature is a very serious one.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, at house No. 87 Tenth-avenue, on the body of a female infant which was found in a sink about two days ago. Dr. H. D. RANNEY made an external examination of the deceased, and testified that the evidences of the child having been strangled to death by means of a cord tied tightly around its neck, were conclusive. The following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased was murdered by strangulation, by some person or persons to the jury unknown." The child was probably but a few hours old at the time its life was taken. There is as yet no clue to the murderer, and it is not known who was the mother. The infant had been but a short time in the sink when discovered.

The Police are endeavoring to clear up the mystery

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—An extensive conflagration took place this morning in the shot tower of Messrs. MCCULLOUGH & Co., at Stapleton, Staten Island. The interior of the tower, with the surrounding buildings and contents, were entirely destroyed. The fire originated in the cooper shop of the Company. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The schooner *George Dummer, Jr.*, of Jersey City, Capt. CRAMMER, with a cargo of hay and oats, bound to Fortress Monroe, and lying at anchor opposite to the tower, took fire from the sparks which fell in great profusion on the hay, and was totally consumed. Her crew very narrowly escaped, as they were asleep at the time and were not aware of the fire until warned of their danger by a boatman.

THE DIRECT LINE TO WASHINGTON.—The excursion trip, under the new arrangements of a direct line to Washington, was made last Thursday. It was conceded to be a very pleasant and satisfactory affair. The trip to Washington was made, without change of cars, in 10 hours and 15 minutes. Dinner was furnished on board, a refreshment car being portion of the train. New-Yorkers, Philadelphians and others composed the guests, and, on reaching Washington, they were sumptuously entertained at Willard's. The return was made on Friday, in about the same time as that given above. All the different roads between this City and Washington have united in perfecting this arrangement—one which the public have demanded for a long time.

THE BENEVOLENCE OF THE GERMANS.—The German Relief Committee are distributing about $200 per month to sick and destitute Germans. The Society is active and judicious in its benevolence, and has been the means of effecting much good. The late large fire in the Seventh-avenue rendered houseless many German families, who also lost all they had possessed. Their countrymen promptly took measures for their relief, and are soliciting subscriptions from German citizens. Over forty families of all nativities were great sufferers by this fire.

GOVERNMENT GYMNASIUM IN WASHINGTON.—Mr. ARNAS S. BRADY, the well-known and popular gymnast and founder of the Seventh regiment Gymnasium, of this City, has given up his establishment in St. Mark's-place. He resigned his office in the Seventh regiment and goes to Washington to build and conduct a grand gymnasium for the Government. The public here will lose the services of an excellent instructor of physical education, while Washington will congratulate itself upon obtaining an accomplished instructor of gymnastics, calisthenics and military drill.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—ANN BRADY, a girl aged 13 years, died at the residence of her parents, No. 145 West Forty-first-street, from the effects of burns accidentally received on the 2d inst., at No. 139 West Thirty-third-street. ANN was sitting by a stove, with an infant in her arms, when by some means her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered she was enveloped in flames, and her body burned in a shocking manner. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner RANNEY, on the body of JOHN H. HAWLEY, a boy aged seven years, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 16th ult., by being accidentally run over by car No. 6, of the Tenth-avenue and Central Park Railroad. The boy was endeavoring to cross the track, just in front of the horses, and it appears from the testimony, that every effort was made to prevent the accident. The jury in their verdict said that they could not attach any blame to the conductor or driver.

ANOTHER CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—ANN CORELLIS, aged 2 years and 9 months, residing with her parents at No. 207 East Thirty-third-street, died yesterday from the effects of burns accidentally received. The child was standing on a bench at the supper table, when she put both hands on one leaf of the table, and pressed so hard as to upset it. A lighted kerosene lamp came in contact with her dress, and before the flames could be extinguished she was burned so badly that she soon died. Coroner WELDAY held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Recruiting in this City is very brisk at present. At several of the regiments' rendezvous, recruits are coming in very fast. At the Lafayette Hall, the headquarters of Gen. SPINOLA, business is very active. Many of the recruits are "colored." Gen. SPINOLA has received within the last ten days about 600 men in all. Men intending to enlist generally prefer to see their future officers, and for this reason the recruiting for the Spinola brigade is comparatively brisker than elsewhere, as the officers are always on hand.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—DELIA KOSSUTH was yesterday brought before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of stealing a pocket-book, containing $133, from Gaonos T. GREENE, of No. 14 Cottage-place, while he was in a Mercer-street saloon, on Friday night. The money was not recovered. The accused was committed for examination.

CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENT AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Dr. ROBERT ROBERTS, who has for many years been connected with the New-York Hospital, has just been appointed Superintendent of that Institution, in place of JOHN H. DARRACH, resigned.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HENRY M. FIELD will preach at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

OCEAN STEAMERS SAILED.—The steamer *Britannia*, for Liverpool; *City of Baltimore*, same port, and *America*, for Bremen, *via* Southampton, sailed yesterday.

COLLISION.—The bark *Thomas Scott*, of Philadelphia, came in collision with the schooner *Jackson* yesterday, on the East River, and was considerably damaged. She lost her "cutwater," and the "rattling" on her mainmast was carried away.

CASTLE GARDEN.—For three days there have been no arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden. The rotunda, usually crowded, was last evening, for the first time in several months, completely deserted.

DROWNED.—ERASTUS EGGERTON, a clerk employed in a dry goods establishment on Canal-street, was drowned yesterday, at Pier No. 5 North River.

NEW FERRY-HOUSE.—A new ferry-house is being built at the foot of Whitehall-street, for the South and Hamilton-avenue ferries.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 23,941 bbls. Flour, 228 bbls. and 1,257 bags Corn Meal, 164,993 bushels Wheat, 1,624 bushels Corn, 7,615 bushels Rye, 164,219 bushels Oats, 13,655 bushels Peas, 6,500 bushels Malt, 6,624 pkgs. Provisions, 6,624 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are quiet, to-day, but quoted steady, including Pots, at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 365 bbls., including 323 bbls. Pots and 42 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former prices; Java, at 39c. @40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@35c.; Laguayra, 32½c. @33½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 28½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and is firmer to-day. Middlings, 79c.@80c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, though prices have declined 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 10,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 10; poor to choice extra State, at $6 15@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 90	@$6 10
Extra State	6 16	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 65	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed. Sales 700 bbls. extra at $6 25@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 75@$7 ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is less sought after, at $6 for Jersey, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Also, 30 puncheons Brandywine at $28 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, particularly for export, and prices have favored buyers, the market closing heavily. Sales since our last 81,000 bushels, including poor White Western, at $1 70; Amber Western at $1 58@$1 62; Red Western, poor old to choice new, at $1 57, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 45@$1 47; Milwaukee Club at $1 43@$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 45, and White Kentucky (Smuity) at $1 76 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales were made of 34,000 bushels, at $1 20 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 23 for do. and round yellow afloat. ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 35@$1 40, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in less request at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western, 88c.@89c.; State, 88c.@89c.; poor do., 87c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 58, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 10,500 bushels. Barley Malt is active at $1 58@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales, 12,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 20@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and very firm at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed during the past week. Receipts, 62,978; sales, 17,000 hides. Included in the sales were 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 2,100 Dry California, 23 lbs., 2,000 Dry Bahia, in Boston, to come here, 22 lbs., all on private terms; 6,700 City and Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., at 11¾c.@11¾c., cash; 3,600 Army Slaughters, 75 lbs., on private terms; 1,350 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., at 14½c.; 585 Wet Salted Rio Grande, auction, 50 lbs., at 12¾c.; 100 bales Buffalo, 20 lbs., 18½c., all cash, to arrive. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 260,400, (same time last year, 171,200; year before, 267,300,) and 425 bales.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "In the market for Hemlock Sole, we have no change to note; the activity noted in our last, having continued unabated throughout this week. The demand is good for all descriptions, and is from all sections, a fair proportion of the buyers being persuaded in Swamp. Prices, though unchanged, favor sellers, and the market closes very firm. From the Tannerles the receipts are not large, and as inland navigation is nearly over, we can look for no increase in the supply of fresh Leather till its reopening next Spring. The stock of desirable Leather is about exhausted, and many houses have sold their percels, to arrive, for some time to come, so that, even should the demand fall off considerably, we can expect no accumulation in the market, or a charge toward lower rates. Oak Sole is also in active request, and prices are firm, while the stock is very meagre. Upper in the Rough sell readily at full rates, when found."

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 05 ₱ gallon; Resin, $30@$40 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$24 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been more sought after, particularly Petroleum, which has been in lively speculative demand at much higher prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 06@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 49; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for ninis and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@36c.; Refined do. at 58c.@60c. free, and 50c.@53c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,387 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and prices have been less buoyant to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 3,600 bbls., at $18 25@$18 62½, chiefly at $18 37½, for New Mess; $16 75 for Old Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $16 75 for thin Mess; $20 50 for clear Mess; $21 for New City Mess, deliverable in February; $13 75@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 37½ (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ₱ obl. Cut Meats are in less demand yet held firmly, at 9¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 65 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 9¾c.@11¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 650 boxes, including 500 boxes short-ribbed Middles, deliverable in January, at 9¾c. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm, at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is less active at former rates. Sales 2,275 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c., including 500 tierces, for January delivery, on private terms. Beef continues in demand at previous prices; sales 300 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 75 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in limited request, including East India at $7@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. 3,000 bushels Pare Paddy changed hands on private terms.

SKINS—Goat have been in very moderate demand, and sales are hard to effect. The supply is not excessive, and no parcels are forcing on the market; the stock generally being firmly held above present views of buyers. Deer continue in active request from both manufacturers and dealers, and parcels arriving find ready sale at full rates. Sales 2,000 lbs. Central American, 8,000 lbs. Sisal and 3,000 lbs. Pare, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Are quiet, but held firmly. Sales since our last 425 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14c., and Cuba at 13¾c.@13c.; also, 650 boxes Havana at 13¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined continue inactive at 23¾c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 185,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,900 bbls., at 28c. @29c. ₱ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active but very firm to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 800 bbls. Flour by steamer at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5½d. by sailing vessel and 6½d. by steamer, ₱ bushel, and 300 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 200 tierces Beef at 5s. 9d. ₱ tierce. For Glasgow 1,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 50 tierces Beef at 4s. 3d. and 100 pkgs. Provisions at 20s. ₱ ton. For Bristol 20,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d., in bags, ₱ bushel. For Dublin, a ship with 36,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, 12,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 163 tons, to Genoa, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; a bark, 356 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $35, Light Hhd., $34, and Light Bbl., $18; a Norwegian ship, 661 tons, to Lisbon, 100,000 Heavy Pipe Staves, $43; a British brig, 219 tons, to Cardenas, $1,600, gold; a vessel to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a British brig, 242 tons, to Hayti and back, $2,700; one, 237 tons to Jamaica and back, $2,250, ; one 218 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and back, $2,000; one to Bermuda and back from Turks Island, $1,650—the above four half gold; a French bark, 179 tons, to Marseilles, 1,200 Refined Petroleum; a Hamburg brig, 180 tons, to Havana; a British brig, 318 tons, to Matamoras; a ship, 856 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, on private terms.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 5—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—C. H. Vinton, Mrs. and Miss Stevenson, Harrisburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Parand, Mr. Ellis, wife and child, Montreal; A. Milline, R. McKenzie, E. W. Pailhat, Thomas H. Jones, John McCulk, Cal. Blair and Capt. Wynne, Scotch Fusilier Guards; J. F. Phillips, Montreal; Dr. Philpot, lady and child, Hamilton; Benj. Whitsitt, Chicago; Lord Alfred Cecil, Rifle brigade; A. S. Church, Dr. J. McDonnell, Chicago; Capt. W. E. Elpenstone, British army; Alfred Lniard, Canada, and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans.—E. C. Koch, E. Runalbro, J. T. Mayer, J. Rosenthal, Jas. H. Wilson, M. Avigno, Mrs. J. D. Beans, Mrs. Lucy Codi, J. R. Shepard, Geo. W. Castiner, T. F. Hubert, E. B. Lounsberry, P. W. Mohr, W. W. Burbank, James Conlin, Mr. Pinekard and lady, J. R. Whitbeck, Mr. Jacmon, J. M. Leonard, Wm. E. Leonard, Mr. Mamaros, Mr. Bergamear, D. H. Nevi, E. C. Koch and friend, J. W. Holbut, J. T. Jennings, C. Goldchaux, Mr. Torchheimer, Mme. Nearay, Mme. Sterhn, Mr. Callagan, and lady, Mr. Rimailbro and lady, J. B. Williams, Mr. Tonrne, C. H. Blood, and others in the steerage.

Dec. 5—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow*—L. W. Walker, G. E. Walker, Wm. Eastmend, Mr. Neville, Robert Magee, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Anna Wyatt, J. E. Salter, R. Powell, J. D. Hunter, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Miss Earle, Lieut. O V. Cotton, James E. Otis, A. Collins, G. Dudley, C. H. Totten, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises. 2 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 30 | Gov. Island.. 4 28 | Hell Gate.. 5 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Rafael, (new,) Briggs, Matanzas, F. Gonzales.

Ship America, (Br,) Mortimer, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephews.

Bark Auctioneer, (Br.,) McCulloch, Bermuda and Turks Island, McCall & Frith; Castilla, (Brem.,) Claasen, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Walter Peck, Leighton, Naples, Moore & Henry; Mountaineer, (Br.,) West, Belize, Hon., F. Alexandre & Sons.

Schooners C. Pendleton, Church, Washington, L. Kenoy; Mary Price, Bilhard, Philadelphia; Massachusetts, Miller, Danvers, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. W. Hine, Mason, Fortress Monroe, Davey & Collins.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 2d inst., and Hatteras Inlet 23d, with the mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sophia, Havens, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekeas, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Elleo Stevens, (of Portland,) How, Cardenas Nov. 26, with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brig Geo. F. Lovitt, Hill, and brig Nebraska, for New-York; brig Almer Rowell, Boyd, for Boston.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 19 ds., with hides to J. F. Jey. Nov. 19, off Key West, passed brig Arabella, from Aspinwall for New-York.

Bark Sam Sbenherd, (of Turks Island,) Jewett, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and two passengers to Jamas E. Ward & Co.

Bark Mary, (of Turks Island,) Lord, Santa Cruz 16 ds., with sugar, molasses and palm-leaf to C. & E. J. Peters. Left no vessels.

Bark Matilda A. Lewis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly weather.

Berk Fanny Ealor, Stevens, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Wellington, (of North Shields,) Mahy, Padang 91 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Hannah, (of Seelburne, N. S.,) Allen, Barbados Nov. 17, and Salt Cay Nov. 25, with salt to Jones & Lough.

Brig Prince of Wales, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Partridge, St. Jago de Cuba Nov. 19, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Suwaneee, Lemb, Aspinwall 35 ds., via Key West 9 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan. Had heavy weather.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Lyons, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge, of New Haven. Left no vessels.

Brig Pedro, (Br.,) Wallace, Boston, in ballast to Peck & Church.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Trsey, Millbridge 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Gertrude, Coalwell, Eastport 7 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Horton, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. New-York, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted.) Edwards, Stonington 5 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. H. Curtis, Brown, Bangor 10 ds., with laths to Robert Murray.

Schr. Wm. Pickering, Wheeler, Millbridge 10 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Ollo, Plummer, Machias 13 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Black, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Vandalia, Sawyer, Millbridge 16 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Moonlight, Stuts, Baltimore, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Hattie Annah, Orcutt, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Wm. H. De Witt, Corey, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Brown, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Adrian, Avery, Gardiner 16 ds., with barley.

Schr. Emma F. Pritchett, Jewett, Portland.

Schr. Bloomer, Rich, Provincetown.

Schr. Statesmen, Nickerson, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Boston.

Schr. Robert Smith, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. E. A. Hayden, Smith, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Julia Baker, Low, Bath, for Baltimore.

Schr. Pallas, Oxter, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Gardiner, with shingles.

Schr. Lillie Saunders, Luther, Thomaston, with lime.

Schr. Sarah, Robinson, Boston.

Sloop Rhode Island, Whitman, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Below.

The ship Fawn, Nelson, from Bristol Oct. 17, to Thos. Dunham, is still below.

Also below, two brigs.

Sailed.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3808 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA

Lee's Whole Force Reported on This Side of the Rapidan.

Reinforcements from Longstreet's Corps.

The Winter Quarters of the Army of the Potomac.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Rumors from the front to-night are to the effect that Lee's whole army is on this side of the Rapidan.

It is also believed that he has been reinforced by a portion of Longstreet's corps from East Tennessee.

On yesterday evening two empty trains were dispatched to the front, for the purpose, it is supposed, of bringing back the surplus baggage of our army.

The impression begins to prevail here, notwithstanding semi-official denials, that the Army of the Potomac will go into Winter quarters on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some distance this side of the Rappahannock.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamship Evening Star.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans, via Havana, Nov. 28, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

We are indebted to Purser WM. H. FIELD, for the prompt delivery of our packages and dispatches.

The news is generally unimportant. There are no later advices from Gen. BANKS' Expedition.

On the 25th inst. Gen. LEE, with 800 cavalry and a section of artillery, attacked the Fourth Texas and Second Louisiana (rebel) cavalry, and drove them from Camp Pratt to within four miles of Vermillion Bayou. At this point the Second and Third Illinois cavalry made a gallant sabre charge and broke the ranks of the enemy in a moment, and captured one commissioned officer and 60 privates, mostly from the Fourth Texas. As many arms and horses were captured. Eight of the rebels were killed and a large number wounded.

Two days previously Gen. LEE surprised a camp of rebels about 20 miles from New Iberia, and captured six officers and 35 men, and a large number of horses and arms belonging to the First Louisiana Mounted Zouaves. Two rebels were killed. We met with no loss.

Lieut. JOHN BANER, Company F, Second Rhode Island cavalry, had been dismissed from the service and sentenced to hard labor, with ball and chain, at Ship Island, for one year, for levying black mail on a planter while doing scouting duty. Sergt. FISCHER, of the same regiment, was sentenced to six months of the same punishment for the same offence.

A soldier, named JOHN LASLIE, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York, was sentenced to thirteen years' hard labor with ball and chain, at Ship Island, for desertion.

Great Advent of Northerners—Crowded State of the Vessels—The Evening Star—The Texan Campaign—Events at Port Hudson—Grand Review of Colored Troops and Presentation of Colors—News from the Front.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

GREAT ADVENT OF NORTHERNERS.

The idea which seems to have hitherto prevailed in the North, that New-Orleans was nothing more than a luxuriant swamp, in which Northerners had nothing to do but make money, then lay down and die of yellow fever, is evidently fast wearing away. So many people have come here from the North during the past year, and not only lived but lived delightfully and healthfully, that they have made up their minds to have their families share the dangers with them. In short, from being one of the most suspected and abused places in the world, New-Orleans is fast becoming one of the most fashionable wintering-places of the continent.

You would be surprised to see the crowds which each vessel, arriving from here from New-York, brings with it. The hustle and excitement can be compared to nothing I ever experienced, except during the California excitement from '49 to '51; and those who have witnessed the departure of one of our first-class vessels from New-York, assure me that it almost exceeds the frenzy of those days.

THE TEXAS CAMPAIGN.

Strange to say, New-Orleans which might be expected to be the focus of army news occurring in this latitude, is about the last place to obtain it; so strict are the measures which have been taken for withholding all information respecting the operations of Gen. BANKS. For the first time, our local papers this day received permission to publish a short account of the capture of Brownsville and of Corpus Christi, or even of the landing of our troops at the mouth of the Rio Grande; although full accounts have come back to us from the New-York, Chicago and Cincinnati papers, respecting all those operations.

This rigid suppression of all intelligence respecting the movements of our gallant Commander is not very encouraging for newsmongers; but we bear it patiently when we hear such good accounts of its practical results. Never before were the enemy so completely mystified as to our intentions, and the arrival of Gen. BANKS on the Texan Coast was a complete surprise; the rebels having concentrated all their troops elsewhere, expecting us to advance from Western Louisiana. So far, it would seem, as if the "success" which attends all that Gen. BANKS undertakes, no matter how small the means at his disposal, is going to reward him again this time. If he succeeds in Texas as he did at Port Hudson, no military reputation in the country will stand higher than his; and no man will have dealt more stunning and irreversable blows to this rebellion.

There is a rumor that the General, who is almost ubiquitous in his movements, will be here in a few days to look into local matters, and immediately return. His appearance among us will be cheering to the public, and must be longed for by those nearest and dearest to him, whom duty compelled him to leave so abruptly. I think I mentioned to you that Mrs. BANKS and his three children arrived here one morning, several weeks ago, and that on the afternoon of the very same day the General was on board, and off to the field of action! So hard a trial to a man who had been through long and arduous campaigns, and not seen his family for nearly a year, seldom occurs; but such is military life!

EVENTS AT PORT HUDSON.

The news from Port Hudson is interesting, though not of special importance. A grand review of the whole *Corps d'Afrique* had taken place, and is described, by those who witnessed it, as a magnificent affair, Gen. WILLIAMS was in command of the entire corps, attended by Gen. WADSWORTH, Gen. THOMAS, and the corps and division commanders, Gen. ANDREWS and Gen. ULLMAN, who all expressed themselves highly delighted with the efficiency of the men, as these stalwart black warriors went through their manœuvres, or stood erect, with their long lines of glistening bayonets, firm as granite rocks, each soldier feeling proud of the occasion and of himself.

Col. CYRUS W. HAMLIN, son of the Vice-President, commanded the First Division, and Col. JONAS commanded the Second. The First brigade was commanded by Col. JAMES C. CLARK, formerly in the Army of the Potomac, as Chief of Gen. SEYMOUR's Staff. The Second brigade was commanded by Col. DICKEY.

The colored troops are described as wonderfully advanced in drill, considering how much time they have to devote to the construction of fortifications. There is nothing they are more anxious for than to be marched against the enemy. There is not to be found, in our whole army, a more true, loyal and devoted set of men; and the most experienced officers declare that there is nothing whatever to prevent their becoming, with time and attention, equal to any regulars we can put in the field. They have every element of true soldiers—courage, fidelity, physical strength and endurance, aptitude for drill, and—most important of all—natural love of order, obedience and subordination to superior officers.

Let no man venture to sneer at this vast power which President LINCOLN has, by the sheer necessities of war, called into life for the defence of the nation. The matter has already gone too far for that; and we in this Department have better reason to know all about it than perhaps anywhere else. Over thirty full regiments are already organized; and when Gen. BANKS grasps Texas—as he will, beyond all doubt—we shall have no difficulty whatever in raising thirty more! This is not a fact to be argued down, or laughed out of existence. The President never struck so vital a blow at this rebellion as when he authorized the organization of these colored soldiers.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The stand of colors presented by distinguished citizens of New-York to Col. CLARK's Seventh regiment of this corps—and of which I made mention in a former letter—were presented by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22. The occasion was honored by the presence of nearly all the officers of the corps, including Gen. ANDREWS and Gen. ULLMAN.

The presentation address was read by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, and Col. CLARK replied in a patriotic speech, in which he promised the New-York gentlemen who had sent these noble flags, that before rebel hand should ever disgrace them, every officer and every soldier of the regiment would give up his life.

Gen. ANDREWS said that these colors, coming from some of the best men of our country, were a token of good. This act demonstrated how determined our citizens, are that the foul stain which foreign Powers always named, when they wanted to disgrace us, should pass away, and our banners wave in the future purer and brighter than ever.

Gen. ULLMANN made a noble speech. He knew the citizens who sent these flags. They were the peers of any in the land. This expression of their patriotism could not fail to waken in the hearts of the soldiers greater devotion to our cause. In the midst of the opposition with which this movement was met by officials in stations high and low, it has been a success of which the nation could be proud. Could those gentlemen witness the sight presented on that occasion, they would feel newly encouraged in regard to the triumph of our arms in this desperate conflict.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the guests were invited to the headquarters of the regiment, where Col. CLARK entertained them with some of the good things to eat and drink, and crowned the proceedings with a marriage ceremony, which was performed by the Chaplain of the regiment, in the presence of the guests.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

We have but little news from the front, but that little is all in our favor. It appears that Gen. A. L. LEE, Chief of Cavalry of the Department, with a force of 800 troopers, and a section of artillery, attacked the Fourth Texas and Second Louisiana (rebel) cavalry and drove them from Camp Craft to within a few miles of Vermillion Bayou. At this point, the Second Illinois and Third Illinois cavalry made a brilliant sabre charge, and broke the ranks of the enemy in a moment. Gen. LEE pursued the enemy in hot haste across Vermillion Bayou, capturing one commissioned officer and sixty-nine privates, mostly from the Fourth Texas. As many horses and arms were captured. Eight rebels were killed, and a large number wounded, mostly with sabre cuts.

This is the third time, within ten days, that Gen. LEE has surprised and routed the enemy on the Teche. He has captured nearly 400 prisoners, and an equal number of horses, equipments and arms.

NEMO.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Late News from Japan—Another Murder—Continued Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The plan of pumping out the sunken *Acquilla* containing the iron monitor, has been abandoned. Proposals are advertised for to raise the ship, and offers made to give bonds for $500,000. A company of wealthy men are forming to contract for the job.

A fleet of ocean vessels has just arrived, including the *Thatcher Magown*, Dunbar, from New-York; *Celestial Empire*, Pierce, from New-York; *Logan*, Marsh, from New-York; British ship *Rescue*, Theiland, from Liverpool, and French bark *Harmon*, Del Garde, from Bordeaux.

Sailed, *Industry*, LINNELL, for Liverpool, and *David Crockett*, BRAGGS, for Liverpool.

Honolulu dates are to Nov. 12. Arrived there Oct. 18, *Radnge*, from Boston; Oct. 21, *Herald of the Morning*, from San Francisco.

The steamer *Pacific* has arrived from Victoria and Portland, with $160,000 in treasure from the former place, and $315,000 from the latter.

Shanghai dates are to Oct. 10. Cold weather had set in. A portion of BURGEVINE's foreign officers had deserted the rebels, and reached Shanghai under the protection of the foreign Consuls. It is reported that BURGEVINE himself wished to return, but was hindered by the rebels; and there was a doubtful report that they had killed him.

Kanagawa, Japan, dates are to Nov. 1. Great excitement prevailed there. Another murder had been committed by the Japanese. The body of Second Lieut. CAMUS, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was found horribly mutilated. The Consuls had warned foreigners not to leave the city unless in armed bodies. An armed force from the fleet guarded the city night and day.

Twenty-two war vessels of different nationalities were in the harbor. The Japanese authorities denied all knowledge of the murder. The Daimios were terrifying the native merchants and compelling them to leave the town, which paralyzed trade. At Nagasaki also trade was bad.

Mississippi Steamers Fired Into—Price of Cotton.

CAIRO, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The steamers *Fanny* and *Welcome* have arrived from New-Orleans. Both were fired into by musketry near Waterproof, on their way up, and a watchman on the former was slightly wounded. The *Sultana* and *Brazil* were also fired into at the same point, and the cook of the latter was severely wounded.

Memphis dates of the 4th report cotton depreciated. There were sales of 155 bales, at 62c.@65c. for *Middlings*.

FROM CHATTANOOGA

Interesting Rebel View of the Late Defeat.

Bragg's Strategy and How It Was Thwarted.

Intercepted Letter from an Officer on Gen. Hardee's Staff.

We have received the following copy of a private letter, written by an officer on Gen. HARDEE's Staff to a friend in Macon, Ga., and captured by our forces at Ringgold, Ga., by a Union officer, to whom we are indebted for it. It presents a most interesting inside rebel view of their late discomfiture:

RINGGOLD, Ga., NOV. 26, 1863.

The papers have prepared you for the unfortunate issue of yesterday's battle, of which I can now give you but a hurried sketch.

The enemy, instead of sending aid to the relief of BURNSIDE, as I supposed Gen. BRAGG felt convinced of, quietly waited until we were shorn of more than a third of our strength in attempting the East Tennessee expedition, when on Monday they began operations by attacking in tremendous force and carrying by assault the Lookout Valley slope of the mountain. Our force on the Mountain, much inferior in numbers, had to fight their way down at night and united with the balance of the army on Missionary Ridge the following morning.

Owing to our reduced strength, Gen. H. advised falling back *until Longstreet and other force sent to East Tennessee could unite*, but 'twas determined otherwise On Monday morning the enemy twice attempted to carry our position on the right, but on each occasion was repulsed with great slaughter; having given a full share of attention to that part of the line he massed heavily on our centre, (immediately under the command of Gen. ANDERSON, but in HARDEE's corps,) moving against the single line that defended it, in overwhelming force; but as our artillery and musketry mowed their advance line down, another was ready to take their place. With the aid of the fourth, *he took the position, cutting the two wings asunder.*

At this juncture matters looked terrible, and I will never forget the look of anguish written on poor Gen. HARDEE's face. He sent me hurriedly to make some changes in his other divisions yet intact, and to hurry one forward to stem the tide of defeat that was rapidly assuming a dreadful proportion. On returning I found him with a fragment of the broken division, attempting to rally them; a hard task we found it, while the leaden hail of the exultant Yankees showered around us; and it is most remarkable how he or those of his Staff with him escaped so easily. Just before I arrived, Major WERTS had his horse killed under him, and I had found the General but a little while before his horse was wounded. Dr. BRUNSACKER had his cap cut, while HUNT and myself escaped unhurt.

At the juncture I spoke of, the balance of the staff were off at other points executing various orders. I cannot approximate our loss—perhaps from three to four thousand killed, wounded and missing—which I fear means too plainly, desertion. Of artillery our loss is heavy. HARDEE's corps lost twelve pieces and BRECKINRIDGE's twenty-six. I cannot tell when or where the next battle will be fought. I am not sure that the enemy will come out as far as Dalton, where, I *think* a stand will be made."

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Burnside Relief Expedition—Death of Breckinridge Confirmed.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

The expedition to relieve BURNSIDE is under SHERMAN. It has no doubt arrived.

A heavy force here and on Lookout Mountain is preparing for the Winter defence of this place. The work on the railroad to Bridgeport is progressing. The bridge on Running Water is going up rapidly, and when completed the road will be in a fine condition. Bridge builders from the North have arrived.

BRECKINRIDGE's death is confirmed.

The rebels in the hospitals are doing well. There are a few cases of small-pox. They are visited daily by secesh women.

About two hundred Federal wounded have died in the hospital.

The Fighting in Georgia—The Rebels Still Running—Negroes and Women in their Ranks—Where Bragg is—Prisoner's Talk—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

The rebels, after burning their stores at Chickamauga Station, continued their march southward. At every mile they left deserters, and the road was strewn with guns, haversacks, and blankets, which they could not carry. It was supposed that as they were going tolerably far South, they would not need their blankets. It is certain they went in great haste. Their march was very different from that of this army when it fell back from Chickamauga.

Indications of defeat and demoralization are to be seen on every foot of the road gone over by BRAGG in his retreat. Night before last a portion of WILSON's command captured and destroyed a rebel wagon train, some fifteen miles up the river. We saw a member of the Fourth cavalry, and he states that this part of Tennessee is about cleared of rebels. Gen. COOK is operating with his command, and is clearing things up nicely after the late battle.

THE FIGHTING IN FRONT.

Day before yesterday SHERMAN had a rather lively fight with BRAGG's rear guard. The rebels fought desperately, and the loss was heavy on both sides. The fight continued a couple of hours, and our troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry. The rebels finally fell back, leaving the field in our possession. Several Illinois regiments suffered severely. It seems to be the lot of SHERMAN's men to sustain the heaviest loss in the fighting around Chattanooga. They went through the Vicksburgh campaign with but little loss to many of their regiments, and now in Tennessee they have come into the bloodiest of the fray. But their bravery is not to be questioned nor their valor doubted.

On the right HOOKER fought part of the day yesterday, near Ringgold. The fighting was principally with musketry, as the artillery had not come up. The divisions of Gens. GEARY and OSTERHAUS were both engaged, and punished the enemy severely, losing heavily.

But this army started out to win, and we have nothing but victories to chronicle. The rebels fell back from Ringgold, and our forces now hold it. From here there will not likely be any further advance, as the railroad will be repaired, and our "cracker-line" established, before much more fighting can come off. Several negroes have been killed, while fighting in the rebel ranks. They were servants of the officers, and voluntarred for the occasion. One stalwart fellow was lying in the centre fort on the Ridge, still clinging to his old musket.

At the fight yesterday, at Ringgold, several of the "fair sex" were in the ranks of the enemy. They conducted themselves with a great deal of courage, and out of respect to the ladies, we make no reflections on their taste in entering the ranks with negroes and greasy grayhacks. But the narrowing lines of Rebeldom need every aid on the earth above, or in the caverns under it.

HOOKER took some five hundred prisoners, which came into town last night. It is reported that BUCKNER and Staff, as well as eight hundred prisoners, were taken by SHERMAN. The events of the past week have covered with glory the victorious soldiers of this army. Not well fed or clothed, they went to the battle-field, as to a day's recreation. Filled with true patriotism, they sought the field of glory with the utmost ardor. Death came to many, others lost a limb and will go maimed through life, yet no one regretted his fate, and was only sorry he had not another life to give to help to save his country.

THE PRISONERS

are well fed and clothed, that is, have plenty of clothes, such as they are. Their haversacks were also filled with food, and they say they had plenty issued to them. Some of them were insolent, while the majority, like true soldiers, remember the fortunes of war, and talk in a proper manner. They are well treated—in fact, too well, when we consider the way our own prisoners are suffering in Richmond. We have in the railroad depot and jail over 4,000, among whom are eight Colonels, sixteen Lieutenant-Colonels, and an innumerable lot of other officers. Several chaplains are among the number, and spend their time alternately consoling their men and abusing our Government. They will have their reward. Their Surgeons have been paroled, and are busily attending to their wounded. We notice one thing, that the wounded of the Union army are much more patient than those of the rebels.

Few groans escape the Union men, while the rebels are impatient in their demands for attention. Among others taken is BRECKINRIDGE's Adjutant-General and his son CABELL. The latter is a smart, intelligent young fellow, of about twenty years of age. He is on his father's Staff, and was taken near Rossville by HOOKER's men yesterday morning. The last he saw of his father was on the day of the fight when he sent him with a dispatch to Rossville. He knew nothing of the truth or falsity of the report that he was killed. Of the battle he knew nothing except that their generals laughed at the idea of our compelling them to leave Missionary Ridge.

BRAGG'S WHEREABOUTS.

The *late* rebel army of Tennessee is scattered like leaves before the Winter's blasts. The flower of it is in Chattanooga, or on their way to the bleak North to Winter among the Yankees. Another portion is with LONGSTREET, after BURNSIDE, while the principal part is on the road to Rome, in Georgia. There is no doubt but that it will stop, if not sooner, when it reaches the latter place. As soon as arrangements can be made for transportation, GRANT will be after them. Where will they then run will be the next question. A stop must be made somewhere between there and the Gulf of Mexico. Chivalrous Confederacy, thy bounds are narrowing! Soon, but a narrow belt of the territory stolen from our Government will be left you, in which to rest your filthy legions.

TERMS.

Some of the more intelligent prisoners are returning to reason, and to-day we heard an officer asking on what terms the Federals were willing to take the South back. He said they were tired of the war, and that nothing but their hatred of the Yankees and prejudice against them, led them to hold out as long as they had. He was satisfied that if the draft was enforced in January in the North that the days of the Confederacy were numbered. They must then choose between submission and extermination. The intelligent men of the South feel this, and know that the strongest power of the North has not yet been excited. Several of them spoke of the

NORTHERN ELECTIONS,

and the way they had been deceived.

They were greatly astonished when told that the State of Ohio had given a majority of 100,000 against VALLANDIGHAM. It was not what they had been led to believe from some of the Northern papers and the other sources of information they had. Their hopes of disunion at the North, as well as foreign intervention, have waned, and they think the prospect of ultimate success to be poor indeed. These things will suggest themselves to every thinking mind, and their truth is beyond cavil.

The quiet now reigning

IN CHATTANOOGA

is more unbroken than before the fighting. The batteries on Lookout no longer deign salute us, nor disturb the scenes with shells bursting in the air. Our own guns in the forts have nothing to do, and preserve a sullen silence. Signal lights on every hill no more are to be seen, with flag by day and burning light by night between earth and sky. Bread has become plentier, and a limited supply of sutler's stores has been received. The reportorial fraternity are disappearing—going North to get something to eat and drink.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Trial of Gurley for the Murder of Gen. McCook.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

The evidence for the prosecution of the case of GURLEY, the guerrilla, who murdered Geo. McCook, of Ohio, closed to-day before the Military Commission, of which Col. JOHN F. MILLER, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana, is President. The Court granted a continuance of the case until the 13th, to enable CURLEY to procure a witness among the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. Capt. HOWARD BROOKS is the chief witness, having been present at the murder. GURLEY plead not guilty, but outside the Court admitted having shot Gen. McCook while acting as a soldier in the rebel service. It will be difficult to convince the Court that GURLEY was acting as a soldier at the time, for the rebel papers, detailing the murder, spoke of it as such, and spoke of him as a partisan ranger.

Prisoners are arriving by every train from Bridgeport. Six hundred and eighty arrived this evening, and among them the son of the rebel Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Supplies are going forward. The rebel sympathizers here are making desperate efforts to prevent their property from being seized for Government use.

Our wounded have not commenced to arrive yet. No news from the front.

From Arkansas—Rapid Increase of Loyal Sentiment.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Democrat* of the 24th ult. says:

"A successful scout, under Col. CALDWELL, has just returned to Benton from the mountain counties west of Arkadelphia. Several hundred Union men came into our lines with Col. CALDWELL.

A large Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 21st. The Union men are working hard for the restoration of rights under the old Government, and people from the country are daily coming in, taking the oath of allegiance, enrolling themselves into companies for home defence and recruiting for the United States service. They are also quite active in various parts of the State.

The Unconditional Unionists, representing twenty counties in Western Arkansas, held a Convention at Fort Smith Oct. 30, at which patriotic speeches were made and resolutions passed, and Col. JOHNSON, of the First Arkansas infantry, was nominated to represent that district in the next National Congress. The election occurred on the 23d of November, and Col. JOHNSON was elected. The Convention also voted that Arkansas be declared a Free State after the war.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 4.

A military commission was organized in Norfolk yesterday for the trial of the guerrilla Major BOSCOTOUS, recently captured in Princess Anna County. The officers of the commission are Major PAYNE HAGGERTY, Judge-Advocate Col. SANDERS, Nineteenth Wisconsin; Col. SWARTMAN, Eleventh Connecticut; Col. DRAPER, Second North Carolina colored; Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERS, Twenty-third Massachusetts; Major GRANTMAN, Tenth New-Hampshire. Other guerrillas will be tried before this commission.

Major-Gen. BUTLER and Staff left this morning for Norfolk on the steamer *Greyhound*.

The United States gunboat *Crusader* sailed from Hampton Roads this morning on an important blockade mission.

The Relief of Union Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The United States Christian Commission have forwarded to the Union prisoners in Richmond during the past week 325 packages, consisting mainly of solid food, delicacies for the sick, clothing, reading matter and stationery. They were consigned to Libby Prison, Belle Island, Castle Thunder and the tobacco warehouses. The Commission has received letters from our prisoners acknowledging the receipt of goods sent before. The Commission has also received large contributions from all parts, which will be forwarded to our men as long as they can reach them.

THE BURNING OF THE ISAAC NEWTON.

Terrible Scene on the Hudson.

THE KILLED AND SCALDED

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION OF OTHERS

SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

One of those fearful incidents which so seldom have to be chronicled as occurring on our noble Hudson, occurred Saturday night, in which over an hundred lives were jeopardised, a thrill of agony sent through thousands of hearts, and an immense amount of property destroyed. We made brief mention of it yesterday.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, for upward of eighteen years a favorite on the Hudson, hence to Albany, commanded during all that time by one of the most competent, intelligent and popular officers who ever trod a deck—Capt. PECK—left her dock at the foot of Cortlandt-street at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. She had from one hundred to one hundred and fifty passengers—Capt. PECK says about an hundred—and an average load of after-fall freight—that is, not very heavy.

When the steamer was about opposite Fort Washington a terrific explosion occurred, as the upper saloon passengers state, like that of cannon, and in an instant steam enveloped the different decks. Some of the passengers were in the

LOWER SALOON

at supper, and the first intimation they received was the shower'ng down of live coals upon them, which had been blown from the furnaces by the explosion into and through the ventilator to the lower cabin. On the heads and hands of some fell the burning coals, and the plates they were eating from were filled with them. A general horror was the result. The steam had rapidly made its way down, and threatened certain death to all. Two men rushed from their unfinished meal, smashed through the forward windows, and crawling out, clambered to the upper deck. The others bent beneath the hot steam, which did not reach the floor, and crawled to the stairway, making their way up. It is believed that all below were saved.

THE UPPER DECKS.

The explosion, as has before been said, was like that of a cannon, and instantly the steam rushed forth: the night was cold, and above decks it had but little effect. The fright occasioned, however, was terrific. About one-third of the passengers were women and children, and the most indescribable terror reigned. The wildest rumors ran from mouth to ear that the boat was sinking, and a scene of heartrending agony occurred. Fortunately there were cool, brave men on board, who checked the frantic women and shamed the cowardly men, and thus saved many who would have rushed early rushed to the guards and thrown themselves overboard. One gentleman from this City was most active in this, and saved thus many lives. But the scene was fearful in the extreme, and required the greatest courage and self-possession to prevent the most fearful results.

In ten minutes after the explosion the entire midships was in flames. The passengers had, fortunately, nearly all rushed aft. A guardian angel was at hand. The flames spread savagely, but ere their greedy lost was satisfied the steamer *Daniel S. Miller*, of Coxsackie, commanded by Capt. JOEL SMITH—ever honored be his name—with three barges in tow, was at hand. He ran up to the starboard quarters, made fast, and at once set himself to work to save the passengers. He succeeded in taking all off who were aft, and that was, it is thought, *all*. Some of the scalded had to be brought down to the deck by landers. On being received on board they were most kindly and tenderly cared for. Capt. SMITH has won for himself a place in the hearts of all, for his humane and noble conduct on this occasion. He was the first to the assistance of the steamer.

A number of steamers beside the *Miller* were also promptly on hand, among which was the *Hero*, and several persons were saved who ran forward.

In about forty minutes after the explosion, the *Isaac Newton* was enveloped in flames from fore to aft, but meantime all the passengers had been taken from her. Capt. PECK was at supper at the time of the explosion. He rushed on deck, and everything that man could do to allay the excitement and save lives he did. After the passengers and wounded were transferred, he was unceasing in his attentions to them.

SUBSEQUENT SCENES.

The passengers were conveyed to Yonkers, which place they reached at about 9 o'clock, it being some four miles above the scene of the catastrophe. Here the injured were placed in the boat-house, with one exception, Mr. WALLS, who was conveyed to the *Penelope*. The dead were placed in an outhouse on the dock.

The following is a list of the killed and injured so far as ascertained. The bodies are at Yonkers, where an inquest will be commenced to-day. Of the injured, who are also there, it is feared that few will survive. They are receiving all the attention that kind hearts and medical science can bestow:

KILLED.

John Hodgson, passenger, Cohoes—scalded.

James Hodgson, passenger, Cohoes—scalded, (brother of above.)

Jas. Pendergrast, fireman—scalded; died Saturday night.

Jas. Hogue, passenger, Troy—scalded; died Saturday night.

Chas. Smith and Richard Lyman, both firemen, were killed, and their bodies had to be left on board, the flames preventing all attempts at recovering them.

It is feared that Wilson Bleddrich, baggage-master, was also killed. He was in the baggage room at the time of the explosion, and that room was blown to atoms; he has not since been heard of.

INJURED.

George Wells, Rochester—terribly scalded; may recover.

Philip Edenger, New-York—scalded; recovery doubtful.

Charles Borus, Steuben County, N. Y.—scalded; recovery doubtful.

Michael McLaughlin, fireman—badly scalded; recovery doubtful.

Lorry Sullivan, fireman—badly scalded.

Thomas Glenning, fireman—badly scalded.

George Bakeman, passenger, Schenectady—badly scalded.

Michael Ryan, passenger, New-York—badly scalded.

The injured are all terribly disfigured, and are enduring the greatest agonies. It is reported that the Chief Engineer is badly injured and not expected to live.

INCIDENTS.

Among those who rendered most valuable assistance was a physician on board the steamer, whose name it is a regret was not ascertained. He was not only cool and efficient during the frightful emergency, but afterward devoted and unceasing in his attention to the wounded.

The physicians of Yonkers were promptly on hand, and, with the nobility of their profession, so soon as the boat carrying the injured reached the dock, tendered their services. Among them, with honorable mention, were Drs. FLAGG, UPHAM, ARNOLD and REINFELDER. Mr. NEWMAN, of YONKERS, was almost kind and generous in his attentions.

Although many attempted to jump overboard during the confusion, they were restrained by the more cool of the passengers, and it is not believed that any were thus lost. Many of the lady passengers made wild efforts to throw themselves into the water.

When the *Miller* was alongside, the ladies and children were first passed on board. Several cowardly men tried to crowd in advance of them, but were summarily thrust back by the brave spirits who sought to rescue.

On the *Miller* when she threw off from the burning vessel—having done her work well—the scene was a most exciting and touching one. Relatives seeking for relative, friend for friend, and unconcealable joy exhibited at the meeting.

THE LAST OF THE STEAMER.

Soon after 8 o'clock the steamer was one entire mass of flames. The scene was magnificent. The Palisades were lighted up for miles with the glare of the Demon, and the shore opposite for illuminated. Boats from all directions had hurried to the rescue; tugs, steamer, schooners, vessels of all descriptions, hastened to lend their aid. The river in the vicinity of the steamer swarmed with those anxious to save, and long did they tarry thereabouts for the purpose. Until 2 A. M. did the flames revel, and then, the vessel, which had been anchored at almost the moment of the calamity, was burned to the water's edge. When the "walking-beam" fell—which weighed about eighteen tons—it must have crushed through the bottom, and the hull sank in about fifteen feet of water. It lies now about opposite One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, and nothing is visible but a portion of the iron framing of one of the wheels.

All the freight, of course, was an entire loss, and the passengers, save such as saved carpet-bags, lost all their baggage. After reaching Yonkers, about all of them took the 11:50 P. M. train for Albany, grateful for a miraculous escape.

Just before the catastrophe, only a few moments, the *Isaac Newton* was passing the *Miller* end tow, and was hugging the western shore in order to get by. This was most fortunate, for had the steamer got beyond the evening tows and further up the river, the record would have been most appalling.

This is the first serious accident that has happened to the *Isaac Newton* in all her faithful duty of about eighteen years, while every one of her associates have been, more or less, sufferers.

THE EXPLOSION.

There are a number of theories in regard to the explosion, and none of them satisfactory. The principal one is that either the fore or after-connection of the boilers exploded. Even if this be so, certain it is that the bottom of one of the boilers were blown out, because the fire was all hurled from the furnace, thrown through the ventilator into the lower cabin, cast on to the deck, and thus at once inextinguishably fired the vessel.

THE LOSS.

What the loss is cannot yet be ascertained. The *Isaac Newton* was the largest boat on the river. Although old in 1856, she was rejuvenated by being then rebuilt and lengthened, and has always preserved her place as a favorite. Her actual value cannot be far from $200,000. The value of the freight and baggage is unknown. The whole amount of loss will probably not fall short of $100,000.

There were a number of valuable horses on board. One escaped and swam to Fort Washington, was captured by the Policemen of Capt. WILSON's Precinct, and is now in their charge.

When the fire was seen from the shore, two of the officers of the Thirty-second Precinct took a row-boat—the steamer was clear to the other side of the river—and hastened to the rescue. They reached there in time to be of service.

Several men on the *Newton* seemed to forget their sex, and crowded over almost swooning women. They received from the true men present repulses they will never forget.

Selfishness had an exemplification on this occasion: one man had four life-preservers on his person!

Among the incidents was the separation of a mother and her child. The little one was in a state room asleep, and her mother, in the fright, forgot the location. She was rushing into and through the flames, thinking her child to be at the bow of the boat, when one of the colored men, by main force, kept her back, and aided her in finding and rescuing the little one, who was close at hand.

When the burning coals came down the ventilator into the lower cabin, they scattered in all directions. One gentleman lifting a cup of coffee to his mouth was struck and burned on his head. Another had his coffee thrown boilingly over his face by a red-hot coal alighting into the cup. A lady had her clothes set on fire. No one here was seriously injured, and it is marvelous. The steam came rushing down, and some intelligent man at once directed those in the cabin to stoop below it and crawl to the stairway. All who had not at once, on the explosion, fled, obeyed, and thus saved their lives.

One passenger, who was near the engine, was thrown twenty feet aft. He finds gratitude in the fact that it was not twenty feet forward and into eternity.

Of course it is impossible to state how many have been lost. It is hoped that the list, given above, comprises all the killed and injured. The passenger-list cannot furnish the facts, for those who were saved hurried on to their homes. It is believed confidently, however, that few, if any, are unaccounted for. In view of all things, it is an escape for which all who are now alive and well can most devoutly thank their God for, and we doubt not they do. Those whom we have seen reverentially recognize an all-kind Providence in their escape.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond papers of the 3d have been received here.

The *Examiner* states with certainty that no successor to BRAGG has yet been appointed by the President. HARDEE now commands the army, and will continue to do so, until a Chief shall be appointed.

The same paper says: "Amid the reverses that have recently befallen the Confederate arms in East Tennessee, it is gratifying to learn that in West Tennessee our army is springing up like magic to resist the invading foe, and to defend West Tennessee, West Kentucky and North Mississippi to the Tallahatchie—all of which district has been formed into a department, to be known as the Department of West Tennessee, under the command of Col. R. V. RICHARDSON."

The Richmond *Whig* says: "It is understood that the French war-steamer *Grenade* has visited the James River for the purpose of arranging for the removal of the French tobacco in store in this city. Our Government long ago gave its consent; but the blockading power has objected until now. We learn that within the next two weeks a fleet of six or eight vessels will arrive in the James River, for the purpose of loading with this tobacco."

Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The sales of Government bonds to-day amounted to $1,023,450, and the total sales during the week $6,619,250. Large deliveries of bonds are promised during the coming week.

NATIONAL COURTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Claims.

It may not be generally known, thet hy recent legislation of Cuegress, tha Supreme Conrt of the United States, which commences its annoal term today, has been enlarged and its circnits reorganized. It now makes provision for the Pacific Statas, which have not hitherio had the advantages which tha services of a Circuit Judge from the Banch of the Supreme Court of the United States may be readily supposed to confar. Tbe Judges who constitute tbe Beech of the Snpreme Conrt of the United States, and the circuits to which they are assigned, are as follows:

The First Circuit consists of tha districts in the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshira and Maine. The Circuit Judge is Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine.

Tha Second Circuit coesists of the districts in the States of Vermont, Connecticnt aad New-York. Tha Circuit Judge is Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York.

The Third Circuit consists of tha districts in New-Jersey and Peensylvania. The Circut Judge is Hon ROBT. C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.

The Fourth Circuit consists of the districts in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina. The Circuit Judge is Chief Justice ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland.

The Fifth Circuit consists of tha districts in Sonth Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipoi and Florida. Tha Circuit Judge is Hon. JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.

The Sixth Circuit consists of the districts in Lonisans, Taxes, Arkansas, Kentucky and Teennessee. The Circnit Judge is Hon. JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee.

The Seventh Circuit consists of the districts in Ohio and Michigan. The Circuit Judge is Hon. NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio.

The Eighth Circuit consists of the districts of Illinois and Indiana. The Circuit Judge is Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.

The Ninth Circuit coeslsts of the districts of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota sed Wisconsin. The Circuit Judge is Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa.

The Tenth Circuit consists of Califoreia end Oregon The Circuit Judge is Hon. STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Califoreis.

There are nearly 300 cells on the celendar for argument, but upwerd of 60 of them are Southern cases, which will, ot conrse, be passed over uetil peace shall be restored to the land from whence they came. One of the first acts of the Court will be the election ol a Clerk, in the plaen of Mr. WM. T. CARROLL, WHO died durieg tha pest Summer. The positioe is both valuable and dignified, and therefora there sre several candidates for it. MR. CARROLL had a long term of service, having been elected on the 20th of January, 1827. There had been but foer praceding Clerks since the organization of the Conrt, of whom JOHN TUCKER, of Massachusetts, and SAMUEL BAYARD, of Delaware, resigned. The former was appointed on the 3d of February, 1790, and the latter on the 1st of August, 1791. Tha othar two—ELIAS B. CALDWELL, of New-Jersey, appointed Aug. 15, 1800, and WM. GRIFFITH, of New-Jersey, appointed Feb. 9, 182d, dred.

At tha opening of tha Court, to-day, all the Judges are especied to be present.

THE COCRT OF CLAIMS.

This Conrt again enters upoe the business of the current term to-day, and as it has been reorganized eo as to give it the power to do justice to claimants, a brief summary of the legislation by which it was created, and its additional powers were conferred, may not be without interest. It was created by the act of Congress of Feh. 24, 1855, to consist of thrae Judges, to hear end determine all claims founded upon any law of Coogress, or upon any regulation of an executive departmeol, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Goveremeut of the United States, which might oe presented by petitioe, and all claims referred to the Court by either House of Congress. The optoloe of tha Court, with the testimony in each case, was required to be submitted to Congress, with a bill prepared in those cases whera the opinion was favorable to the claimant. But the finding nf the Court did not secure peyment to tha suitor. An act of Congress was eecessery to get the money from the Treasury, end tha heavy calendar of such bills left undisoosed of at the eno of each Congress, shows how useless had been the expense of the trial in the creditor of the Government. Under this act, Judges GILCHRIST, of New-Hampshire, SCARBURG, of Virginis, and BLACKFORD, of Indiana, were appointed Judges of the Court. Oe tha death of Judge GILCHRIST, his place wes filled by Judge LOGINO, of Massachusetts. At the period of the secession of Virginia, Judge SCARBURG resigned, end his place was filled by the appointment of Judge CASSY, of Pennsylvania. On the death of Judge BLACKFORD, Judge HUGHES, of Indiana, was appointed.

By the act of March 3, 1863, thn number of Judges was in reased to five, of whom the President was to appoint one as Chief Justice. In addition to the previous jnrisdiction of the Court, this act required it to hear and determine all set-offs, counter claims, c aims for damages or otaer demaeds whatsoever on the part of the Governmeet against any claimant in the Court. In such cases, if tha Court finds thet the claimant is iedebted to tha Government, judgment is to be rendered in favor of the Government, and a transcript of the juogment may be filed in sey Circuit or District Court of the United States, and be enforced in the same manner as judgmeets of such court. THIS act requires all petitioes and bills praying or proviciog for the satisfaction of private claims against the Government loueded upon any Congressional law, executive regulati n, or express or implied contract with the United States, to ne transmitted to the Court by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Reoresentatives, with all the accompanying documents. Members of Congress arn not al owed to practice in the Conrt. Within ninety days after the renninon of a final judgment or decran, where the amoun: in controversy exceeds $3.000, either party mev eppeal to the Suprams Court of the United States; but where the judgment or decrea may effect a class of cases, or tureish a precedent for the future actioe of sey executiva departmeet in the adjustment of a class of cases, or involve a constitutional qeestioe, and such fact shall oe certified to by the presiding justice, thn Supreme Court is to entertain an appeal without regard to the amouet in controversy.

In all cases of final judgment in the Conrt of Claims or on appeal by the Supreme Court, in favor of the c aimant, the sum due is to be peid out of any general appropriation made by law for the paymaot and satisfaction of private claims, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury of a copy of the judgment certified by the Clerk of the Court of Claims, and signed by the Chief Justice, or in his absence, by the presiding Judge of the Court. In cases where a judgment in favor of a claimant is affirmed by the Supreme Court no appeal, interest at five per cent. is to be a lowed from the date of its presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury. At the commencement of each Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury is to include in his report a statement of all sums paid at the Treasury on these judgments, and the names of the parties to whom the payments were made. Such payments are to ba a full discharge to the United States of all claim or demand touchiog any of the matters involved in the controversy, and any final judgment against a claimant is to forever bar any further claim or demand egainst the United States arising out of the matters involved in the coetroverey. No money is to be paid till after an appropriation has been estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Court, at the instance of tha Solicitor of the United States, may make an order requiring any party or parties presenting claims to be nsemined on cath or affirmation, which examination is to be reduced to writing by the Commissioner before whom the claimant appears, and it may bn used as evidence on the trial of the case, in the discretion of the solicitor.

Claims are to be filed within six years after they accrue; but claims which had accrued six years before the passage of the act are eot to be barred if the petition be filed in the court or the paper be transmitted from Congress, within three yanrs after the passage of the act. Married women, minors, idiots, lunatics, insane persons, and persoes beyond the seas at the time their claims accrues, have three years efter the disability has ceased. None of these disabilities is to operate cumulatively, aed no other disability besides one of those specifically enumerated is to prevent any claim from being barred.

If any one shall corruptly practice or nttempt to practice any fraud against the United States in the proof, statement, establishmant or allowanca of any claim or part of a claim against the United States, sa shall *ipso facto* forfeit it to the Government. Thn Court is to specifically find tha fact of frand, and give judgment accordingly. In such cases, appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court on questions of law.

Petitions filed in tha Court of Claims are to be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, bis agent, or attorney, stating what assignment, if any, has been made, that the claimant is justly entitled to the amount claimed from the United States, efter deducting all just credits and offsets, and that he believes the facts stated in the petition to be tree. In order to authorize thn Court to render judgmeet in favor of a claimant, hn is to set forth in his petition. If he is a citizen of the United States, that he, (and the original and every prior owner of the claim where it has been assigned,) has, at all times borne true allegiaece to the Govaremeot of the United States, and whether a citizen or not, that he has not in eny way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given encouragement to rebellion against the Government. These allegations may be traversed by tha Government, and if on the trial the issue thus formed shall be decided against the claimant, his petition shall ba dismissed.

The Court is to hold ona annual session, commencing on the first Monday of October, and continuing so long as may be necessary for the prompt distribution of the business.

Under this act, Judges WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, and PECK, of Illinois, were appointed additional Judges, and Judge CASEY was appointed Chief Justice, so that the Court is now constituted as follows:

Chief Justice JOSEPH CASEY, of Pennsylvania.
Judge CHARLES G. LOGINO, of Massachusetts.
Judge JAMES HUGHES, of Indiana.
Judge DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania.
Judge EBENEZER PECK, of Illinois.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Shall We Retrieve Our Blunders?—Want of Concentration—Division of Troops—Failure of the Monitors—Charleston.

THE BELOHES, November, 1863.

There is an old maxim that "It ie never too late to emend." The maxim probebly epplies to individnals, for there are few esemples of Governments ameeding their weys till they have nndergone a radicel revolution. I live in hopes, however, that onr military Administretion mey learn something when eil the rest of mankind heve learned it. This thing to be learned et Washington, and which hes been to be learned since the wer began, is *concentration* on the rebel ermiee, so thet they may speedily be destroyed. If ths Government eccouet of the rebel ermy is enywhere nesr correct, we heve double, end probably threefold the ooldiere in the field which the Confederacy hes. Why, then, neve they not heen concentrated egeinst the only two ermies which the rebels heve? The anscondo system was correct on generel principles; but the aneconda has fulfilled his mission. We have teken the whole line of the Missisaippi. The whole line of the Allegheny end Cumberland Mountaine; the Tennessee eed Cumberlend Rivers—end the whole line of the coast is so completely sealed, thet blockade runnere now meke their finel port in New-York. The anaconda hes done his work. He has crushed the bones of the tiger. He is licking him into shape, end now he hes nothieg to do but to swallow him.

In the beginning of the war, I seid in the TIMES (whet few people were willing to believe) that but two words expressed the only possible alternetives for the rebels—*submission* or *destruction*. They chose the lest—eed we must *go through with the work*. There will be no posaibility of peace or conciliation while the rebel armiee remain in the field. We hava then to destroy thair military force; and after thet, to remodel end reconstruct Sonthern society. The thing is inevitable. The originel basis of society is es much destroyed in Tennessee, Mississippi end Lonisiana, as if e moral whirlwind had swept ovar them. The same thing has to be done in Georgia, the Cerolines and Virginia; thet is about eil that remaine to be done. There, however, their ermies are concentreted, and there they must meke the battle. Thet bsttle wonld heve been over this dey but for ths greet military blunders of August end September. Those blundere mey be ell summed up in one word—*want of concentration*. By the 15th of July Vicksburgh and Port Hudson had fallen, and four greet *corps d'armés* were relieved from active duty. All thet needed to be done on the line of the Mississippi was to garrison four or five poats, end patrol the river.

We don't went to fight the rebels in Texas, or in Arkanses, or Florids, or North Carolina. We must fight them *where they have their ormies, depots and stores*. How can I fail to be impetient,—in aight of the idleness, if not impotency, of our iron-cleds in the herbor of Cherleston? Have the iron clads dose, since they heve been put in motion, as much es DUPONT did with his wooden vessels in the harbor of Port Royel? I challenge en enswer to thet question. The eepture of the forts of Port Royel was onn of the most brilliient affairs in nevnl history. The gallant DUPONT is one of the most accomplished officers of the nevy. What was all that, when a fanciful inventor, a half-educeted steem-engineer, or a cennon-maker, waeted employment? The monitors ere unquestionably most useful inveations; hut their office is defencn. I should like to sea them take n land battery defended by Gen. GILLMORA. If the monitore can stend *one hour* (and I hope they mey) under the firs of heavy lend betteries, why don't they go into Charleston and demolish it? It is not credihie thet there are any obetructione (other then the betteries) sufficient to prevent them. GILLMORA has done a work which will meke his name immortal emong military engineere, but he cen no more take Charleston alone (unless the rebels send nway most of their forces) than he can take St. Patersburgh. If he can destroy it by his sheils, let him do it, for there is no earthly reason why eny part of it should be seved.

I come back now to the original question: Cen we not *retrieve our blunders?* Can we not emend? Mnat we go on undertaking e dozen expeditions et one time, end giving only helf enough force to each? We have et this moment n great expedition on the Rio Grande; another in Arkaneas; enother on the Teche; another in North Carolina; and we are told of another nnder Gen. BUTLER. We muet defend what we heve conquered; bnt this throwing out distant parties, where, like ineects, they ere merely en ennoyance to the enemy, showa e went of military segncity We have broken the outer limbe of the tiger, and must now plunge the knife into his heart. The more destructive the war now is, the sooner it will end. We should hold all the prisonera we take, for it is equivelent now to a loss of four to one, by the enemy. We ehonld deetroy every town which does not at once eubmit on the epproach of our army. We ahonld allow no men within our limes who is not to be perfectly relied on. We should multiply negro regimente for garrisone. Doee this sound harsh to your eers? Then, tell me what you have got by the contrary courae? The Government hes been beaeeched by people from the Sonth to send an expedition here or there to secure Unioniem and reorganize society. Whet have we got by it? There is one way to eecnre Unionism, pesce end prosperity. Thet is to deetroy the rebel armies, end reorganize the Sonth, with the elements of freedom end industry. Never on earth was there en example of more estanic deprevity defended with more desperete conrage then in this of the Southern rebellion. We must deal with it on its own terms, end deetroy, because they will have nothing else.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

VICKSBCAGH, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

Newa is by no means ee nbundant here as it has beee in times past. Vicksbnrgh, which a moeth or two since was among the most prolific sources of exciting war news, can now bs relied upon only for commmonplace items and the monotonous routine of evaets which are incident to the circnmstaeces of tha place.

The military force here is about as nsual. Some of the troops formerly stntioeed here have, et different times, left for the North, while their plaens have been made good by ethars from further down the river. Gan. MCARTHUR is still in command of the post. Gen. LOGAN left a week ago for the Tennessea River, to assume the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Brig.-Gen. LAGGETT taking his place as division commander. Tha health of tha troops is excellent. All have comfortable quartars. Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON, in command of the *Dorps d'Armée*, is placing it, as fast as possible, in more complete fighting ordar. By attending personally to the matter, he insures the performance of all orders. Partienlar attnetion is paid to tha fitting-ont of wagon trains, etc. By Spring this corps, which has hitherto done such distinguished service, will be again in a thorough campaigning condition.

Late reports from Big Black indicate that matters there are still in *statu quo*. Our pickets exchange shots occasionelly with the rebs, just across the river. As near as I esn learn, the rebel force between here and Canton is but inconsiderable—a cevalry regiment or two, scattered about in different places, under command of the famous guerrilla, WIRT ADAMS. They have invariably retreated whseever attacked. Indeed, their purpose seems to have in view not any determined resistaece, but simply the protection of the conalry from foreging expeditions, as also to prevent the inhabitants from transporting ootton end other produce within the Federal lines.

GUERRILLAS.

Gnerrilla stiacks eloug the river, above and below this place, are becoming common and expected occurrences. Almost avary boat brings word of one or more adventuras with these river pirates. The question is pertieently asked, "Where are the gunboats?" If there are not enough of them to protect the infested portions of the river, it is certainly time more were placed on that duty. One would think that enough of properly had been destroyed, eonugh of valuable lives lost, within the past two months, to justify and demand the instant attention of the Nevy Department.

BUSINESS, TRADE, ETC.

Trade, we ere officially informed, is not opened to this port. Without wishing to contradict the authorities, I will say that I have the most positive oracular evidence to the contrary. Lesatways, if trade be not opened, there is a deel of business done here by retail dealers who obtain their goods from the North by some "hook or crook" nnknown to the uninitiated. One, indeed, has not more trouble in obtaining any article, provided always he has the money and pleoty of it, than were he in St. Louis. However strange it may seem that so many permits to trade have beee givee, sed such few restrictions imposed, the facts of the case are palpable and evident. But what has most excited my curiosity is to understaod how it happens that almost without exception the parties permitted to do business here ere Jews.

I nnderstand the Government has detectives employed here for the purpose of ferreting out such matters. One would think a blind detective might see that something wrong was going on, but we are told that "greeebacks" will blind the eyes more effectually than the thickest scales.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HOTEL THIEF IN CUSTODY.—MR. JOHN GALLAGHER, night watchmae at the Merchants' Hotal, in Cortlandt-street, detected one of the lodgers in the house, named THOMAS RILEY, in the attempt to enter the room of MR. JOHN PINKERTON, another lodger, at about two o'clock yesterday morning. MR. GALLAGHER observed RILEY leaving his room and saw him attempt to open the door of his fellow-lodger's room, by means of a false key. As MR. PINKERTON gave an alarm, RILEY started down stairs, where he was met by MR. GALLAGHER, to whom he offered a bribe to release him. Officer RHODES took RILEY to the Station-house and upon searching him discovered a small "jimmy" on his person. He was takee before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is alleged to be a noted hotel thief. MR. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, of the Western Hotel, and MR. BENJ. LYNES, of the Howard Hotel, both stated that RILEY was a lodger at their houses at a certain time whee some thefts were committed there to which they could obtain eo clea, and they have no doubt now but thet the accused was the guilty party.

A MAMMOTH SQUASH.—Our enterprising neighbor, SILAS C. HARRING, having attained the *ne plus ultra* in the Salamandar Safe business, has turned his attention to raising squashes. Judging from the specimen eow on exhibition in front of his store, coreer of Broadway and Murray-street, he is likely to prove equally successful in his agricultural efforts. It weighs 204 pounds, and was raised on MR. HARING'S farm, in Hampden Couety, Mass. He eas isbeled it the "Union Sqeash," and to show the contrast between loyalty and treason in the Old Bay State, he has surmounted the mammoth with a little, dirty, measly, insignificant specimee of the squash tribe, which he plunked from the garden of one of his Copperhead eighbors. It fitly illustrates the Copperhead species as it exists in Hampden Couety and elsewnere.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS.—The Annual Convention of the National Associatioo of Base Ball Players will take place on Wednesday evening nest, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture-room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance is likely to be uenusually numerous, as an important revisioe of the ruiss is to be made. Delegates have already arrived from Bostoe, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., nod nearly all the country towns of New-York and the adjoining States will have representatives present. All ball players in the City attend the Annual Convention for tha purpose of welcoming visitors from other places. The Committee on Rules and Regulations meet to-night at Gotham Cottage, in the Bowery, to prepare their annual report.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A new foundry is to be built at the Navy-yard, which, it is understood, will be, when completed, one of the largest in the world. Ten immeese iron derrick which has been for a long time in process of construction is nearly ready for nse. The kesis of three war steamers are about to ba laid, and the "double-enders" will probably be launched this week.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN.—JAN KAWZNISCHOFF, a seaman on board the Russian ship *Variag*, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by falling down the vessel's hold. Coroner WILDAY held an inquest on the body, and a vardict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was thirty years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECKLESS USE OF FIREARMS.—A colored man, named BAUCA, was arrested at his residence No. 100 Saeds-street, on Saturday night, by Officers BOURNE and BEDELL, of the Forty-second Preelect, charged with felonious assault with a pistol. It appears that BAUCA, who is a seaman, eams out of a drinking-saloon in High-street, also kept by a colored man, and being somewhat under the influeece of liquor, drew out a pistol, and fired it in three different directions, utterly regardless of conseqoeeces. One of the shots struck a young lady named MARY ANN WILLIAMSON in the knae, inflicting a severe wound. She was accompanind by her father, who conveyed her to their residence, No. 147 Jay-street. Although the affair was witnessed by several persons, BAUCA was allowed to walk away. He was subsequently taken in charge by the above-nemed officers, and locked up to await examination.

THE SEWING WOMEN OF BROOKLYN.—A meeting of sawing woman was held at No. 306 Fulton-avenun, on Saturday evening, but the time being inconveelent for many to attend, but few were present. Mr. FULLER presided. Statemeets were made by two or three in regard to the prices for work, and one of them said that several large firms had threatened to discherge all women who belonged to these socintins. The business transected was unimportant. Before adjourning, it was decided to hold a public meeting in the Snnday School room, near the junction of Fulton and De Kalb nvenues, on Tuesday evening next.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The recruiting office of Capt. CLINTON W. RILEY, for the purpose of obtaining men for the Fourteenth regiment, has now been open at the City Armory for a week, and thus far about 25 recruits have been secured. MR. S. B. CHITTENDEN has given $10,000, to be divided among the first 200 recruits of this regiment. Each man will receive $50 besides the county ned other bounties. Business was tolerably brisk at Gen. SPINOLA'S Headquarters on Saturday. About 20 men were enlisted and received the bonnties. Thn total number so far enlisted is 225 men.

BURGLARY.—Officer RICE, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, arrested a youth named ALEXANDER MCPEAIL, on Saturday, while coming out of THOMAS PARKER'S store, in York-street, wharn he had stolen money and anndry other articles. He was locked up for a hearing.

FOUNDLING.—A female infant, about six weeks of age, was found on Saturday night under the stoop of No. 339 Pearl-street. It was takan in charge by the Forty-first Precinct Police.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 118, of which 16 were men, 18 woman, and 84 children; 13 died of scarlet fever, 9 of consumption, 13 of croup and diphtheria, &c.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN MACK, residing at No. 335 Columbia-street, fell dowe stairs and was seriously injured, on Saturday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNION FAIR.—Thn Union Fair, which hee been in progress four days, at the City Hall, in Jersey City, under thn anspices of tha Ladies' Relief Society, for the benefit of families of soldiers, has been a decided success. Up ta Saturday night there had been upward of 6,000 visitors, and the receipts exceed $3,500. The commodious Common Council Chamber on all sides is lined with tables, on which are displayed articles of the choicest description. The Mayor's office and other City offices are occupied for refreshments, and Donwoarg's band are present every evening. The fair will continue until Tuesday night, and from present indications will be quite as successful as the ons previously held.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday morning a mee named PATRICK KENEAN, employed on the Erie Railway, was accidentally run over by a locomotive which was backing down, and almost instantly killed.... A woman named ANN NEWMAN, employed as a cook on board of a canal-boat, while stepping from one host to another in the osnal basie, fell overboard and was drowned. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

YOUNG THIEVES.—Yesterday noon two boys, named CHARLES H. SOECONOVSA and JAMES MCSHIRT, were arrested by Officer MURPHY for burgleriously entering the cellar of WARNSA'S grocery store, corner of Mercar and Grove streets, Jersey City. They were committed to await examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3529, 3531, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3549 3551, 3553, 3557, 3559, 2561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573. *Part II.*—Nos. 3938, 3940, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3950, 2952, 3954, 3956, 3958, 3960, 3962, 3964, 3966, 3968, 3970, 3972, 3974, 3976. *Part III.*—No. 73 Duane-street, Nos. 3037, 772, 1536, 2937, 1469, 1510, 2999, 6983½, 3844, 3792, 304, 1428, 3105, 477 ½, 2355, 2036, 3021, 2203, 3339.

SPECIAL TERM—Demurrer only—7 to 26 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2,491, 555, 779, 879, 2,263, 2,077 959, 961, 2,219, 2,587, 495, 547, 1,157, 2,891, 821. *Part II.*—Nos. 2,218, 696, 2,250, 428, 1,450, 2,574, 2,062, 2,208, 2,554, 2,074, 2,602, 2,662, 2,678, 2,718, 2,742.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 469, 2187, 717, 729, 2198, 2220, 1771, 2229, 948, 2252, 2169, 2175, 2181, 1459, 2248.

Supreme Court—Circuit—DEC. 5.

Before Justice Allen.

Lester L Robinson et al vs. *Edward P. Flint et al.*—This was an action brought by the late firm of Robinson, Seymour & Co., of San Francisco, against the firms of Glidden & Williams, of Boston, and Flint, Peabody & Co., of San Francisco, for fraud in a contract for the delivery of railroad iron. The trial was commenced on the 19th of November, and occupied the Court until to-day. It attracted considerable attention, not only at the bar but in the mercantile community generally, owing to the high commercial standing of the defendants, the large amount of damages claimed, ($202,000,) and the distinguished counsel engaged in the trial. The plaintiffs rested yesterday, upon which the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint. Judge ALLEN to-day granted the motion, holding that no cause of action existed against the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Malcnim Campbell. Henry Hilton, D. D. Field and James T. Brady; for defendants, Foster & Thomson, T. T. Davis, of Syracuse, L. B. Woodruff and Charles O'Conor.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 5, 1863.

$2,000	U.S.6s.5-20s. Cou.	100½	
28,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr.C..N	98	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	66	
1,000	M. 6s,. lss. to H. & St. Jo.....	87	
5,000	Ohio&Miss. B. C.	36⅜	
10,000	do.....	36¼	
1,000	do.....	36	
9,000	N. Y. C. 7s,'76 C	136	
2,000	Micb. So. 2d M.	104⅜	
1,000	Goshen Br. B....	104	
3,000	Alt. & T. H. ln. B.	82	
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. S.	103	
13,000	C. & N. W. 1st...	83	
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.ex.	102	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	87	
6,000	Chic. & R. I. Sds.	109	
10,000	Al. & T. Ht. 1st. M.	103	
20	Mer. Ex. Bank.....	99	
40	Irving Bank.....	100	
50	Chatham Bank.....	98	
20	Bank of America..	125	
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	151⅞	
50,000	do.....	152	
2,300	do.....	151¾	
20	Del. & H. Ca. Co....	170	
200	do.....	170⅜	
72	do.....	171	
1,000	Cumb. Coal Prf....	33⅓	
250	do.....	b10 33⅓	
600	do.....	s30 33⅓	
408	do.....	b30 34⅓	
500	do.....	b10 34	
200	do.....	b10 33⅓	
200	do.....	b30 34	
75	Amer. Coal Co.....	94	
650	Mar. Min. Co.....	1	
200	do.....	33⅓	
300	do.....	34	
50	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	95	
50	do.....	94⅜	
100	Quick. M. Co.....	64	
300	do.....	b30 65	
150	do.....	64⅜	
100	no.....	64⅞	
100	se.....	s30 64¾	
300	do.....	64¾	
200	Pacific Mail.....	212	
50	do.....	s15 212	
150	do.....	b10,213	
200	N. Y. Cen. R..	s30.134	
400	do.....	opg.134¼	
250	do.....	p.& c.134¾	
1100	Erie R.....	107	
400	oo.....	b30.107	
1,50	do.....	106⅞	
350	oo.....	s15.106⅜	
200	no.....	s20 106⅝	
1100	do.....	b10.106⅞	
1250	do.....	106¾	
30	do.....	106⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. St'ate 6s.....	68	
114,000	U.S.6s.1-yr.c..N	98	
17,500	Amer. Gold.....	152	
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	33⅓	
200	do.....	33¼	
1000	do.....	s30 33	
100	Quicks. M. Co.....	64⅜	
100	do.....	64⅜	
50	do.....	b30 65	
250	do.....	65	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	133⅜	
500	do.....	s30.133	
300	do.....	133¼	
200	do.....	s10.133⅓	
100	Canton Co.....	32½	
2500	Erie Railroad.....	106⅝	
400	do.....	106⅝	
100	Erie R. Prf.....	102¾	
100	do.....	b30.102⅜	
150	do.....	102½	
100	Hnd. R. R.....	b30.124	
200	do.....	b30.123⅞	
400	Harlem R.....	b15 82⅜	
800	Reading R.....	120	
100	do.....	119⅜	

PCBLIC BOARD—I P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	134⅜	
250	do.....	134⅞	
603	Erie R.....	b3.107⅜	
200	do.....	107⅜	
100	do.....	c 107⅜	
100	oo.....	c 107⅜	
400	da.....	107⅜	
2200	do.....	b3 107⅜	
200	Erie Pref.....	102¾	
100	do.....	b3.102⅜	
100	Herlem R.....	93⅜	
100	Reading R.....	b3.121⅛	
200	do.....	121	
100	do.....	b10. 121¼	
100	M. S. & N. I....	89⅝	
750	Ill. Can. R.....	119	
50	do.....	119⅛	
400	do.....	119¼	

PCBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R..	s3 134	
500	Erie Railway.....	106⅜	
200	do.....	b3 106⅜	
800	do.....	106⅜	
100	do.....	106⅛	
100	do.....	s3.106⅜	
500	do.....	s3.106⅞	
1500	Harlem R.....	91⅜	
30	do.....	b10 92	
200	Reading R....	b1u 120⅜	
400	do.....	119⅜	
200	do.....	b10 120	
100	no.....	s10.119⅜	
100	oo.....	s10.119⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I.....	79⅜	
200	Ill Central.....	117⅞	
200	no.....	b5.118	
200	oo.....	b3 118	
100	Quicks'r M. Co..	s3 65⅜	
00	do.....	65⅜	

200	Mich. Can. R.....	124⅜	
100	do.....	s33 124	
100	M. So. & N. I.....	79⅜	
300	do.....	b30 80	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.....	11⅝	
200	do.....	118¾	
600	do.....	82⅝	
300	do.....	104¾	
1000	Cl. & Pitts. R.....	104⅜	
500	do.....	104¾	
200	do.....	107¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	107	
200	Clave. & Tol. R.....	113¼	
250	Chic. & R. I. R.....	103¾	
200	do.....	b30.103⅝	
100	do.....	b15.103⅜	
100	do.....	103¼	
100	do.....	103	
50	P., Ft. W. & C	82⅜	
100	do.....	82⅜	
200	do.....	82⅜	
100	A. & T. H. R.....	56	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	b10 46⅜	
100	do.....	46¼	
100	Tol. & Wab.....	53	
1000	do.....	52	

PCBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

550	Hnd. R. R.....	124	
1400	Clev. & Pitts.....	105⅞	
200	do.....	c 105⅞	
300	do.....	c.106⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	108⅜	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10.114⅜	
100	Chi. & R. I.....	c.104¾	
600	do.....	104¾	
300	P., Ft. W. & Chi..	83⅜	
300	do.....	b3 83⅜	
100	T. H. & Alt. P.....	78⅛	
100	do.....	76	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.....	53	
100	Cumb. Coal.....	s3 33⅓	
200	Quicks'l. M. Co....	61⅜	
100	do.....	65	

PCBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Cleva. & P. R.....	104⅜	
200	do.....	104⅞	
200	do.....	b3.105	
200	do.....	s10.104⅜	
250	do.....	104⅜	
200	do.....	s3.104⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	107	
100	do.....	b10 107⅛	
100	Cleva. & Tol. R.	b3.114	
300	Chic. & R. I.....	103¾	
100	Chi. & N. W.....	b3 46⅜	
100	do.....	s3 46⅜	
200	P., Ft. W. & C	82⅜	
200	do.....	82⅞	
200	do.....	s3 82⅜	
100	Chic. & Alton Prf.	92	
100	T. H. & Alt. P..	b60 77	
100	do.....	b60 77⅜	
100	Cumb. Coal...	bnw 33¼	
100	do.....	33¼	

MONDAY, Dec. 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very ective. Both the Import entries of Foreign merchendise and the Export cleerences of Domestic Produce and Specis, improved over the previous week, and are also larger then the corresponding week lest year. The Importe include a large value of Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Wool, and $1,093,412 in Dry Goode. The preperetione for ehipment since the Export return of Produce was made on Wednesday morning, indicate another liberal total this week. Some Cotton engagemeets have been made end there is a good movement in Flour. Tha stock of Cotton in port continues to iecrease end is now very considerebly in edvance of the home demand from manufacturers, while speculation is rather centloue at present prices. The receipts of the week ere 5,078 hales.

The couree of the Money market during the week tended to ease in the supply at 7 ℘ cent., at call, and at 6@8 ℘ cent. in the open market on mercantile paper; prime selections at the inside rate, and fair single-name 4@6 months' bills at 8 ℘ cent. The Treasnry Office received during the week $4,000,000 Legal Tender by transfar from Weshington and Philadelphia; $883,000 in Gold for Customs; $1,300,000 from the Banks, and $5,324,794 in Currency for the Popular Loan. The balences at the close of the week are $17,048,946, as egainst $16,016,606 at the close of the previous week. The Bank line of Deposits will probably show the minimnm of the seeson on the report to be made up this afternoon. The average will be affected by something like $4,000,000 on the last two payments of $5,250,000 on the balaeces stending to the credit of the United Stetes Treesnrer on the negotiation of Sept. 3. The Legal Tender held et Bank has increased since theee peyments were completed, though considerable sums ere still reqnired for some sections of the West, where the Pork seeson is now very active. From other points in the West, we understand the New-York balences are already slightly on the rise egain. Lerge receipts of Meat Provisions are enticipated through the Winter months from that querter.

week, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice that: "In the market for Hemlock Sole, we have no change to note; the activity noted in our last, having continued unabated throughout this week. The demand is good for all descriptions, and is from all sections, a fair proportion of the buyers being personally in Swamp. Prices, though unchanged, favor sellers, and the market closes very firm. From the Tanneries the receipts are not large, and as Iceland navigation is nearly over, we can look for no increase in the supply of fresh Leather till its reopening next Spring. The stock of old trade Leather is about exhausted, and many houses have sold their parcels, to arrive, for some time to come, so that, even should the demand fall off considerably, we can expect no accumulation in the market, or a change toward lower rates. Oak Sole is also in active request, and prices are firm, while the stock is very meagre. Upper in the Rough sell readily at full rates, when found."

NAVAL STORES—Common dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 05 ₱ gallon; Resin, $30@$40 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ₱ obl.; City Pitch, $18@$24 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Here been more sought after, particularly Petroleum, which has been in lively speculative demand at much higher prices. We quote Crude Whale, at 1 08@1 12. Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 53; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $5 25@$5 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@36c.; Refined do. at 58c.@60c. free, and 50c.@53c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,387 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and prices have been less buoyant to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 3,500 bbls., at $18 25@$18 62½, chiefly at $18 37½, for New Mess; $16 75 for Old Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $16 75 for Prime Mess; $20 50 for Clear Mess; $21 for New City Mess, deliverable in February; $13 75@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12@$13 37½ (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ₱ obl. Cut Meats are in less demand yet hold firmly, at 9¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 65 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 9¾c.@11¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 650 boxes, including 500 boxes short-ribbed Middles, deliverable in January, at 9½c. Beef is dull and lower. Sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is steady and buoyant at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—In limited request, including East India at $7@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. 9,000 bushels Para Paddy changed hands on private terms.

SKINS—Goat have been in very moderate demand, and sales are hard to effect. The supply is not excessive, and no parcels are forcing on the market; the stock generally being firmly held above present views of buyers. Deer continue in active request from both manufacturers and dealers, and parcels arriving find ready sale at full rates. Sales 2,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs. Sisal and 3,000 lbs. Para, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Are quiet, but held firmly. Sales since our last 435 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14c., and Cuba at 12¾c.@13c.; also, 650 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined continue inactive at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 165,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,000 bbls., at 82c.@84c. ₱ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active but very firm to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour by steamer at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5¾d. by sailing vessel and 83½d. by steamer, ₱ bushel, and 300 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., 200 tierces Beef at 3s. 9d. ₱ tierce. For Glasgow 1,800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 50 tierces Beef at 4s. 3d. and 100 pkgs. Provisions at 20s. ₱ ton. For Bristol 20,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d., in bags, ₱ bushel. For Dublin, a ship with 30,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, 12,000 bushels Grain at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 162 tons, to Genoa, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; a bark, 355 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pine Stave, $35, Light Hhd., $24, and Light Bbl., $18; a Norwegian ship, 661 tons, to Lisbon, 160,000 Heavy Pipe Staves, $43; a British brig, 299 tons, to Cardenas, $1,500, gold; a vessel to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a British brig, 243 tons, to Hayti and back, $2,700; one, 237 tons to Jamaica and back, $2,250; one 218 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and back, $2,000; one to Bermuda and back from Turks Island, $1,650—the above four half gold; a French bark, 179 tons, to Marseilles, 1,200 Refined Petroleum; a Hamburg brig, 180 tons, to Havana; a British brig, 318 tons, to Matemoras; a ship, 856 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPA.

Kedar	Nov 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov 17	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec 15	Southampton	New-York
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 SPECIAL OR GENERAL capital wanted, to replace a like amount which will be withdrawn by one of our firm, who retires on the 1st proximo.

The business is first class in every respect.

Additional particulars may be obtained by application to Mr. Ward McAllen, No. 15 Wall-st.; or a note addressed to CAPITAL, box care, will reach us, and be treated confidentially, if desired.

TO LET—NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Bleecker-st.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the above very desirable dress goods and millinery store. Also store to let; the above location is considered the best in Broadway for business, and is offered for sale, owing to the proprietor having other business which requires his whole attention. Apply on the premises to D. CLARKE.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated and experienced physician, (American,) with a capital of $1,000, can enter as partner in a well-established, honorable professional business, securing an enormous income. Inquirers, giving real name and unexceptionable references, can hear of particulars by addressing L. H., Box No 4,182 Post-office, New-York City. Agents need not apply.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY Town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cogwheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting off the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
C. C. BROWNING, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A FINE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a practical druggist, with a capital of about $1,000, to go into the retail drug business in the City. For particulars, inquire at 250 C. BRIDGES, 26 Williams-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of 4 miles; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 311 Broadway, for 3 days.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamented, at wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pillows, etc. WARFIELD & ARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufacturers, have their warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort-st. New-York, and No. 96 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, bronze metal and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material and at short notice. HOLMAN & FERCH, 130 and 132 Chatham-st.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by J. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of best quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen: $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen, $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pee, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pee, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pee; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and one of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which shall need the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pees, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactored from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

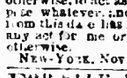
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER, which combines in one certain article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, bobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver-Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

GRAPEVINES GRAFTED AND WARRANTED TO GROW.—The subscriber, who is an adept at the business, having on hand a stock of good grafts of the new varieties of grapes, such as Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, Crevelling, Ionia, Isabella, Adirondac, &c., &c., wishes to make arrangements with parties to graft their old or worthless vines with any or all of the above kinds, thereby securing a good crop of fruit several years sooner than by planting a young vine. Also, a good stock of vines of the new varieties for sale at low prices. Address RUSSELL, No. 433 6th av., or at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

A MISSION OF MERCY.—AT THE EARNEST request of Gen. Grant, the National Freedmen's Relief Association have appointed Messrs. Wm. L. Marshall and H. R. Foster to distribute clothing, shoes, &c., to the destitute freedmen, women and children on the banks of the Mississippi. Their wives leave on the last of December. All are earnestly requested to send their contributions of clothing, etc., to CHAS. C. LEIGH, No. 1 Mercer-st., and all contributions in money to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st. All religious papers are requested to extend this notice.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned, FRANK BAKER, have revoked, and do hereby revoke and annul all power and authority which I have heretofore conferred upon CHARLES BAKER, Jr., by any written instrument or otherwise, to act as my agent and attorney for any purpose whatever, and the said CHARLES BAKER, from this date has no power or authority to do or perform any act for me or in my name as Agent-Attorney or otherwise. FRANK BAKER.
New-York, Nov. 30, 1863.

FOR SALE—FIVE VENEER CIRCULAR SAWS, in good order, with carriages and feed works of the following diameter: 6, 4, 6, 3, 6 and 3 feet. Also three circular saws with carriages and feed works complete. The above property can be seen by inquiring at No. 169 Broadway, Grisey Building, Room No. 15, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS.—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN,
Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

A LADY FROM THE EAST DESIRES At the charge of a family, or would engage as amanuensis, correspondent and financier. Highly respectable City references. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 105 Tribune Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, jute, cotton, rope machinery, &c.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS, NO. 158 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Wareroom No. 13 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, father and four sons, who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS. These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 544 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. FECK.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
WAREROOMS
No. 158 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S

PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1863.

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WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—As You Sow, So Must You Reap—Poor Pillicoddy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Little Sentinel

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Isisa Assurance.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Despatches from Washington give a rumor as prevalent there last night, that Lee's whole army was across the Rapidan, and advancing upon Meade. Also that Lee had been reinforced by a part of Longstreet's corps, which is quite improbable. It is also stated that notwithstanding the semi-official denials, it is believed the Army of the Potomac is going into Winter quarters on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, this side of the Rappahannock.

We publish this morning a very interesting, as well as intelligent, private letter, from a member of the rebel Gen. Harper's Staff, to a friend in Georgia, which fell into our hands during the late fight at Ringgold. It gives a very candid and official view of the character of the late rebel defeat, and adds new lustre to the reputation of Gen. Grant and his gallant troops.

The most important work in the country, in a military sense, just now, is the reconstruction of the railroad bridge between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. When that road is finished, Grant can accumulate supplies, and a forward movement will become possible. In the meantime, more steamers are wanted on the Upper Tennessee. If a freshet in the river occurs, the opportunity of sending boats over the Muscle Shoals must not be lost.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port yesterday, we have New-Orleans advices up to Nov. 28. The news is unimportant. Gen. Lee, commanding the Federal cavalry in Gen. Franklin's column, had made a successful dash on a rebel camp near Vermillion Bayou, killing eight, wounding many and capturing seventy. The New-Orleans papers have nothing further from Gen. Banks. Some idea of the censorship exercised over their columns may be inferred from the fact that all the intelligence they have of the expedition is timidly published from the New-York and Chicago papers.

From Arkansas we have intelligence that the Union men are making energetic efforts for the return of the State to its allegiance. Conventions are being held, loyal men are organizing for home defence, and a member of the National Congress has been elected. One of the Conventions voted in favor of Arkansas as a Free State after the war.

Richmond papers of the 3d announce that Bragg has been removed from his command, but no successor has yet been appointed. Gen. Harder is in command of the army.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Columbia*, bringing two days' later advices from Europe, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 6 P. M. on Saturday. There is nothing of importance in the news. The European Congress still hangs fire, and it seems to be definitely settled that England will take no part in it. The London *Morning Post* asserts that the rumor of Earl Russell's resignation is totally unfounded in fact. At Madrid a story was current that two American vessels had been sunk by Spanish men-of-war off the Island of Saint Domingo, for attempting to supply the insurgents with arms. The Poles continue the prosecution of their war for independence with unflagging ardor.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is no room for doubt that the rebels employ bloodhounds to track and catch Union men for the purpose of forcing them into the rebel army. Hon. Lucien Anderson, of Kentucky, Congressmen elect, who was recently captured by rebel guerrillas and afterward released by exchange, says the rebels had bloodhounds with them. He saw the dogs. He conversed with conscripts who had been chased, caught and lacerated by them, their wounds being yet unhealed.

The amount of internal revenue tax paid by the citizens of Massachusetts in the several districts for the year ending Sept. 1, 1863, was as follows: District 1, $458,053 71; 2, $785,851 36; 3, $1,718,596 92; 4, $921,236 51; 5, $698,583 26; 6, $930,284 12; 7, $739,747 90; 8, $968,287 37; 9, $462,005 10; 10, $747,849 56. Total, $8,420,407 81.

Col. Wm. Whistler, who was the oldest army officer in the United States, except Gen. Scott, died at his residence, in Cincinnati, on Friday morning, at a very advanced age. Deceased had been on the retired list for a number of years.

The Gold market on Saturday was comparatively steady, closing 152 ℔ cent. The Railways were firm in the forenoon, but fell off at the Second Board. Money easy to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were depressed and generally cheaper on Saturday. Provisions attracted less attention, but were held quite firmly. Whisky was less active and a shade lower. Cotton was in moderate demand, as were also Fish, Wool, Seeds, Salt, Lethe, Lime, Leather, Skins, Tallow, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Groceries. Petroleum was actively sought after by speculators at much higher prices, closing with a strong upward tendency. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops and Fruit. Freights exhibited less animation, owing, partly, to the high claims of shipowners. There were 610 vessels of all classes in port.

Congress and Its Work.

Congress meets to-day, and will unquestionably proceed at once to the transaction of business. Schuyler Colfax will be elected Speaker with the general acquiescence of the House. His position as one of the most experienced members, his familiarity with the rules and proceedings of the body over which he is to preside, his personal intelligence, courtesy, and popularity, have made him by general consent the candidate of the Union men. The first thing to be done will be the appointment of the Committees of the House, and in this delicate and important task we have no doubt Mr. Colfax will meet the general expectations of the country. We do not believe he will surrender the control of the public business to extremists of any kind, or favor in his selections the efforts of any faction to advance the Presidential aspirations of any man or of any party. He will recognize unquestionably the paramount claims of the loyal men of Congress and the country to direct the general course of public affairs: but he will also see the wisdom and propriety of giving all shades of the loyal sentiment of the Union full and fair representation in the public councils.

There does not seem to be a great deal of public business which demands the immediate action of Congress. But there are many questions of great interest and importance which will unquestionably engage the earnest and active attention of that body. The rebellion is drawing near enough to its close to turn public attention to measures for the reconstruction of the Union; and we have very little doubt that parties will be formed very promptly upon this question. It is reported that the President will discuss the point at some length in his forthcoming message; but he will depart from his usual practice if he does. Hitherto he has been content to meet questions as they arose and presented themselves for practical action,—and we see no reason to suppose that he will do otherwise now. But when this question does thus come up, we have no doubt he will be prepared to meet it by wise, timely and practical measures.

The Presidential question will enter largely into the debates of Congress and the schemes of its members. Personal preferences will largely influence Congressional sentiment on questions of policy, and before the session is over we shall doubtless find the canvass of next Fall very thoroughly and actively inaugurated. We should deprecate such an agitation as premature and unwise. We need for the next four years a President whose action shall be marked by practical wisdom and by ardent devotion to the permanent welfare of the whole country, rather than attachment to special theories or subserviency to any party or any clique. His task will be one of infinite delicacy and of considerable difficulty; and his action ought not to be prejudged or circumscribed by heated partisan controversies so long in advance of the time for its performance.

John C. Breckinridge.

If it be true, as is now positively declared, that a loyal bullet has sent this traitor to eternity, every loyal heart will feel satisfaction and will not scruple to express it. Ordinarily, enmity is disarmed before death; reproach is silenced, and even the sternest justice makes way for pity. The form that is shrouded is a sacred thing, and the grave itself is an altar on which every bitter feeling should be sacrificed forever. Human censorship does not presume to follow the spirit that has gone to its Eternal Judge; and even the most rigid feels constrained to remember his own frailties, and forgive. But where Death strikes such a public enemy as this, it exacts no such silent obeisance. Personal feeling has no part in the matter. It is to be regarded purely as a public event; and if it really has the shape of a public deliverance, it is just as right to welcome it as any other public blessing. It is just as proper, too, to speak the truth of such a criminal when dead as when living. Humanity has a just reckoning with guilt of this peculiar dye that can never be satisfied without posthumous infamy.

If ever there was a public man pledged to a career of fidelity and honor, it was John C. Breckinridge. He belonged to a family that had always been noted for patriotism, as well as for every other exalted quality; as a young man he was personally associated with such great-souled patriots as Clay and Crittenden; the people of his own State, in his early youth, took him to their confidence with a readiness seldom exhibited, and the people of the United States elevated him to the second office in their gift, at an age without precedent in American history. Every inherited sentiment, every implanted principle, every obligation of gratitude, forbade him to be unfaithful to his country; but an unholy ambition ruined him. By nature frank, ardent, manly and eloquent, he fell a prey to the lures of higher preferment held out to him by the plotters against the peace of the country. They named him for the Presidency at Charleston, and he accepted the nomination, though it was given in violation of every principle which had ruled Democratic conventions, and was sure to divide and destroy his party. How far he was actually cognizant, at that time, of the secession plot, is not yet known. It may be that he was let into the full confidence of the prime conspirators, and fully understood that he should help them ruin if they could not help him rule. It may be that he was at first merely a pliant dupe in the hands of crafty knaves. In measuring his guilt this matters little. The time came when the treason of his supporters was no longer disguised; and it was then his duty to have renounced them and denounced them. Had he been a true man, his indignation at the use the traitors had made of him, would have filled him with all the intenser hate of the treason itself; and the very fact that he had done something unwittingly to further it, would have stimulated him to redoubled efforts afterward to thwart and foil it. Instead of this, he showed all sympathy with it just as long as he could do so in safety within the public councils, and then he betook himself bodily to the camp of the rebels. It might have been in weakness that he was first made a dupe; but his subsequent career marked him one of the basest and wickedest of traitors.

We know that it is not easy to draw distinctions between the shades of this black treason against the Union. Yet we can recognize that some sort of charity may be given to such a man as Stonewall Jackson, who bred to the doctrine of paramount State sovereignty, and conscientiously believed that it was his duty to obey the decision of his State expressed through constitutional forms. But no such extenuating plea can be advanced for John C. Breckenridge. In one of his last speeches in the Senate, he declared that he was a son of Kentucky, and would follow her destiny. And yet, in spite of the fact that Kentucky, within a week afterward declared, by a majority of sixty thousand votes at the polls, that she would not go out of the Union, he went home and issued a manifesto, declaring that "there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution; the United States no longer exist; the Union is dissolved;" and that he was now about to "exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States for the musket of a soldier." This declared intention he made good by soon afterward rallying his friends at Russellville, where a resolution was passed, in so many words, bidding "defiance both to the Federal and State Governments," and delegates were appointed to the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy. Breckinridge was soon afterward as thoroughly identified with the rebels as Jeff. Davis himself; though in doing it he had to turn his back, not only upon the Union, but upon his own State, whose destiny he had solemnly protested that he would follow. Of all the accursed traitors of the land there has been none more heinously false than he—none whose memory will live in darker ignominy. God grant the country a speedy deliverance of all such parricides.

Strategy and Victory.

We quote elsewhere some passages of public interest, from a private letter, written by a staff officer of Gen. Harder, who commanded the right wing of the rebel army at the late battle, which resulted in such a terrible defeat for Bragg. We have obtained the letter from a Union officer, who captured it at Ringgold, in Georgia, which was about the extreme limit reached by Grant's army in pursuit of the rebels. The following sentence of this well-informed rebel is not unworthy of remark. After acknowledging the defeat of Bragg's army, he says:

"The enemy, instead of seeding aid to the relief of Burnside—as I suppose Gen. Bragg felt convinced of—quietly waited until we were shorn of more than a third of our strength in attempting the East Tennessee expedition, when on Monday they began operations by attacking in tremendous force," etc., etc.

We are convinced that the infinite value of astute strategy in the conduct of war was never more conclusively shown than by the results of the late battle between Gen. Grant and Gen. Bragg. The way in which the rebels were frustrated, circumvented, thwarted and outwitted—the way in which their efforts were annulled, their blows were made to recoil upon themselves, their plans were thrown into confusion, and their army into rout and dismay—though only partially known to the public—is full of entertainment and instruction, and will probably yet form one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of this or any other war.

The rebels were undoubtedly guilty of a stupendous military blunder in sending Longstreet's heavy detachment into East Tennessee—in dividing up the army of Bragg in such a manner that his adversary could get between the two columns, prevent their junction, or attack either of them separately. Among other considerations that led them to adopt with impunity this dangerous step, was one based on the theory of a lack of energy and sagacity, lack of strategical genius, in short, in the commander of the Union army—on the theory that our General would fail to do the correct military thing at the proper moment, and would certainly do the wrong thing at the right moment for them. The rebel officer's letter shows that Bragg had no idea that he would be attacked in his fortified position in front of Chattanooga, but fancied that our army at Chattanooga would be depleted and part of it sent off to East Tennessee. We must say, however, by way of defence of Gen. Grant—what is simply a matter of history—that this division of Bragg's army, and the sending of Longstreet's column into East Tennessee, was decided upon when Jeff. Davis visited the West in October last, and while Gen. Rosecrans was in command at Chattanooga. They knew the losses Rosecrans had suffered at Chickamauga in September, and doubtless thought that neither his army nor himself would feel disposed very speedily to commence an advance and an assault on their tremendous position. But when Gen. Grant had assumed command, and been reinforced by Sherman's corps, and when the rebels began to carry out practically their theory that he also would fail to do the right thing for victory, Grant punished the rebels for the insult they offered to him in a style which they will never forget, and which will prevent their ever again acting toward *him* after any such insolent fashion. For themselves, the rebels had, doubtless, a very nice and hopeful project in hand, which was probably cooked up by Jeff. Davis, Bragg and Longstreet, immediately after Chickamauga. It might be something like this: Let us fortify Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge till they are impregnable:—let Longstreet take a column of 20,000 strong, march into East Tennessee, and gobble up Burnside:—after the gobbling, let Longstreet return, flushed with victory, rejoin Bragg's lately triumphant force, and let the whole army then make an attack direct upon Chattanooga, or perform a movement upon the flank of that position, and compel the Yankee army to skedaddle to Nashville, or even to Louisville. "Why may it not be done?"—we may fancy Jeff. Davis inquiring. "Why not?" responds Bragg. "Good thing to do," says Longstreet. "I am determined," said Jeff. Davis, publicly at that time, "to drive the Abolitionists out of Tennessee, though it takes every man in the South to do it." Had an inferior General been opposed to Bragg, the thing might well have been done.

The rebels did not do it. They failed because Gen. Grant did not act as they anticipated, according to our rebel officer's confession, but did quite another thing, with quite another result than they expected. His strategical combinations were perfect, and his execution of them equally perfect and prompt, as well as successful. In all this we see the value of strategy, and we also, to take another view, see the influence of the personal character of a commander of an army upon the plans and combinations of an enemy.

Slavery as a War Force.

The belief that the South would find Slavery a source of weakness in case of war, was generally current at the North before this struggle commenced. It was supposed that in a conflict with the North, avowedly undertaken for the purpose of confirming and extending the institution, the negroes would rise against their masters and paralyze the operations of the rebel armies in the field by recalling a large portion of them to the defence of their own firesides; and if this did not happen, it was supposed that at least the fear of its happening would cause a very large augmentation of the precautions usually taken against insurrection, and would thus diminish the number of white men available for service on the frontier. More overseers would, it was thought, be needed on the plantations, stronger guards and patrols in the towns, and larger reserves at central points, ready to march to scenes of possible disturbance; and this alarm would, it was thought, be maintained and stimulated by the attitude of the slaves themselves, who, though they might not actually rise in revolt, would be sufficiently mutinous and insubordinate in their manner to prove that the traditional reverence for the ruling race was weakened, and the bonds of the captive relaxed.

None of these things have come to pass. The slaves have not risen. Either the iron has entered deeper into their souls than was supposed; either their degradation has been more complete than was imagined, even by those who were most keenly alive to the evils of their condition, or else there is less of the fire of resentment in the negro composition than in that of any other race with which we are acquainted.

We do not find that on the whole any stronger force has been required for the preservation of order at home on the plantations, since the war than before; on the contrary, there is every reason to suppose, that in point of fact, in most districts of the South, the means of protection against servile disturbances have never been so scanty as they have been during the past year. There has been an enormous loss of slaves, but it has only been in the regions penetrated by our armies, and it has been due to the running away and not to the resistance of the negroes.

All this has led many people to conclude that Slavery is, after all, a source of strength rather than of weakness in war; that it is a positive advantage for military purposes to have a portion of the community tied to the soil, content with the coarsest of food and scantiest clothing, and capable of keeping up the supply of products necessary for the support of their masters while fighting in the field.

But the fact is, that it is only with respect to one of the disadvantages of Slavery that we have been mistaken. The negro has proved more patient and less vindictive than we supposed him to be; but the armed vengeance of the slave is, perhaps, the very last thing that the master has to fear when engaged in hostility with a powerful and determined enemy. That change in the social condition of civilized countries which has converted war from a trial of mere valor into one of mechanical skill, and, above all, of wealth, is one which tells fearfully against all despotic countries, and, with much greater reason, against slave countries. War is now carried on upon such a scale, and with such vehemence, that it is not merely the physical resources of a nation that it taxes to the uttermost, but its mental and moral resources. It has to throw into the struggle not merely muscular, but nervous strength, and this being the case, it is evident that a homogeneous community animated from top to bottom by common thought and common passion, has in it a capacity for wear and tear, which a society of castes cannot possibly exhibit.

If the South had been a community entirely composed of free men, this war would, no doubt, never have occurred; but if it had, it would number to-day two fighting men for its one. Our armies, instead of finding themselves surrounded as they advance, by hordes of fugitives eager for their protection, would have met a whole population in arms—the most formidable difficulty that an invader can encounter. Every farm would have sent out its spies or guerrillas, and every thicket concealed its assassin. If, in short, the negro population had been animated by the same spirit as the whites of Virginia, for instance, and had the same interest in the war, he must be a very bold or very sanguine man who would say that our enterprise was ever to be crowned with success. Moreover, if this were the case, the sufferings for want of food and supplies which are now exercising so large an influence on the fortunes of the war, would never have occurred. The cultivation of the soil would always have retained the necessary number of laborers at home, and they would be laborers working with the zeal and industry and economy which are always inspired by an intelligent self-interest, and which can be inspired by nothing else.

And it must not be forgotten that a free community unconsciously prepares for war, by the variety of its industry. Capital and labor could not in such a community be, as they have been at the South, directed into one channel, for the sole purpose of coercing a few individuals. In a country of great extent, and blessed with a fertile soil, as the South is, the larger portion of its labor and capital will always be devoted to raising food, and it will always have vast stores of it on hand. A nation which cannot feed itself, and has not the command of the sea, must always be pitiably helpless, in any struggle which lasts beyond a single campaign.

We say nothing now of the ingenuity, fertility of resource, energy, intensity, versatility, which are bred by freedom, and by freedom only, and which have always made great commercial countries the bitterest, most obstinate and enduring antagonists in war. We content ourselves with noticing merely the material disadvantages of Slavery, and anybody who witnesses their working in the South, without seeing how much of our success in this great struggle we owe, and shall owe to the end, to the infatuation with which the enemy hugs the accursed thing to his soul, must be strangely constituted. And the fall of the South in this contest, in spite of the valor and skill of its soldiers; in spite of its vast area and fertile soil; in spite of its enormous distances; its deadly climate; its vast swamps; its vast forests; in spite of its cotton, for which Europe is starving, furnishes a warning against Slavery, so awful and so conspicuous, that it almost seems as if the revolution had been foreordained for the purpose of ridding the world of the foulest of its many crimes.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 6.

THE MESSAGE AND THE REPORTS.

The President's Message will be ready for Congress by noon to-morrow. It is said to be the ablest document yet written by Mr. Lincoln. It will make about five columns of the Times. The War Office report will make about five and a half columns; Treasury about four and a half, and Navy between six and seven columns. The reports proper of the other Secretaries are brief. All will accompany the Message.

FRAUD IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Medical Department Investigating Committee is said to be terrible on the management of that Bureau while under Surgeon-Gen. Hammond. It is proved that he instructed the Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia to cease purchasing drugs in open market at quotation prices, and contracted with other parties in that city for the same articles at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. higher rates than the testifying parties offered to furnish them for. A New-York blanket contract; hospital bedstead contract, made with a secesh firm in this city, and whisky and other minor contracts of this nature are said to be soaked with fraud.

PEACEFUL AND BELLIGERENT INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from G. E. Upsun, Special Agent, appointed by the President to confer with the Blackfeet Indians in the vicinity of Fort Bantoe, dated Salt Lake City, Nov. 10. Mr. Upsun says, that from information obtained from miners direct from Stickeen Water mines, he learns that the Indians are all quiet and peaceful, and that no difficulty is anticipated with them during the Winter, unless it be with the Mountain Crows, who claim all the territory on both sides of the Yellowstone, from its mouth clear to its source in the mountains, and are determined that the whites shall not occupy nor explore it. An expedition is now being fitted out to explore this region, which abounds in the precious minerals, and trouble is expected to ensue with the Crows.

GREAT FRAUDS IN THE FORAGE DEPARTMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

Soon after Col. Thomas had assumed the duties of Quartermaster-General, in the absence of Gen. Meigs, it was reported that enormous frauds had been perpetrated in the delivery of forage through Quartermasters at Alexandria. The investigation, which was immediately instituted, discovered that immense frauds had been practiced upon the Government through the connivance of contractors and Quartermasters, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

Quartermasters Stoddard and Ferguson have been sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

The Secretary of War has all the facts and will probe the matter to the bottom.

Parties occupying high positions in the Army of the Potomac are said to be involved in these revelations.

ELECTION CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

There is still considerable dispute between certain new Members of the House of Representatives and the Clerk of the House, Mr. Emerson Etheridge, as to the validity of their certificates of election. The dispute extends, changes its base and scope, and suffers continually new complications. The certificates of election of the Members from Virginia and West Virginia have now been pronounced defective by Mr. Etheridge. California, Minnesota and Kansas have not yet come into his hands. On Saturday evening Smithers, of Delaware, Dawson, of Connecticut, and Rollins, of New-Hampshire, waited on Mr. Etheridge to ascertain his decision in their own cases, and those of their colleagues. He said that the certificates from only three States originally were correct—Maine, Iowa and Delaware. Of the other States, all which had reported up to last night had been corrected and made sufficient except Maryland, Missouri, Vermont and Oregon. In reply to a question put by one of the three members, and in presence of them all, Mr. Etheridge said he received the defective certificates about one month since. In reply to the question, When did you telegraph to the State authorities interested in knowing it, the fact that these certificates were defective? he answered "On Friday." To the intimation that he might, and should have telegraphed sooner, Mr. Etheridge replied in substance that it was not his business to do so, but the business of the members who held the certificates; that if he were to telegraph it would look as if he were trying to teach the State authorities how to do their work, &c.

Etheridge's objection to the alleged imperfect certificates is, that they do not specifically state that the members were elected "in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States." That it is not proper for him to certify, simply, that at an election for Members of Congress, held on such a day, they were "duly elected."

On Saturday evening the caucus of the Administration members appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. Etheridge to ascertain definitely what course he would adopt about the certificates. It was composed of Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Pike, of New-Hampshire. They had an interview with him to-day, but the Committee could not obtain any satisfactory answer and came to no satisfactory conclusion.

The exclusion of the members whose certificates are alleged to be imperfect would give the Democrats five majority, but nobody need be anxious about any such result, nor apprehend a want of a quorum, nor a waste of a month in filibustering till new certificates can be obtained.

The House will be properly and legitimately and legally organized to-morrow, and Schuyler Colfax will be elected Speaker, and the Clerk, Door-keeper, etc., will also be elected.

It may also be added that it is now alleged, by those opposed to Mr. Etheridge's course, that the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New-York, which have Copperhead majorities in Congress, received notice of the informality of their certificates in ample time to have them corrected, while the States with Administration majorities were not notified until last Friday. During last month some of the members now attempted to be excluded from the the roll, forwarded their credentials, and were informed that they were correct.

This information was obtained from Mr. Ezeridge, the Clerk, himself.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

During three days last week the receipts from Internal Revenue amounted to $1,500,000.

THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian naval officers, accompanied by Secretary Seward and the Russian Minister, on Saturday visited the Navy-yard, and other places of interest in the National Metropolis.

EAST VIRGINIA.

The first session of the Legislature of the new State of Virginia, comprising the Eastern Counties of the Old Dominion, will convene in Alexandria on Monday, Dec. 7, at 12 M.

PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY.

The Secretary of the Navy has promoted Ensign Burke, of the monitor *Lehigh*, to the grade of Acting Master in the volunteer service, for distinguished gallantry under a severe fire of the enemy from Fort Moultrie.

GEN. BUTLER'S CAVALRY INSPECTOR.

Maj.-Gen. Butler has appointed Maj. George W. Cole, Third New-York cavalry, Cavalry Inspector in his Department.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message, according to present aspects, will not be forwarded to Congress until Tuesday.

THE COURSE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

There is much conversation relative to the course of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in making up the roll of members. The law to regulate the duties of the Clerk in preparing for the organization of the House, passed on the 3d of March last, provides that before the first meeting of the next Congress, and every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States. On inquiry, to-day, it is ascertained that no credentials have been filed from Minnesota, Kansas or California up to this time. All the other States have filed, and all are correct excepting West Virginia, Oregon, Vermont, Missouri and Virginia. Last Friday the Clerk sent a telegram to the Secretary of State of West Virginia, to be here by Monday, to correct the returns from that State. He will doubtless arrive in time. On the same day he also sent dispatches to Vermont, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, the last two of which have already filed corrected credentials. Vermont has not yet done so, but will by to-morrow.

FROM CUBA, MEXICO AND VENEZUELA.

News from Mexico—Arrivals of French Reinforcements—Reported Removal of Juarez from San Luis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

By the steamer *Cuba*, which arrived at this port from Vera Cruz on the 27th inst., news has been received from Mexico City up to the 14th, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st.

The French steamer of the past month brought to the first-named place a strong detachment to reinforce the expeditionary army. The succeeding steamer, that arrived on the 17th of this month, brought, also, another detachment of equal strength. Other ships belonging to the Government were daily expected at Vera Cruz, which had left France with fresh troops for Mexico.

According to the *Estafette*, a Franco-Mexican paper, Juarez' Government were about to leave San Louis Potosi. The principal persons, according to that paper, intend to go and fix themselves at Monterey. Some of the most important personages had left for Matamoras; two or three others were preparing to take the road to Queretaro. Considering the source from which this intelligence proceeds, not much reliance can be placed on it. Such a step does not accord with the following, namely, that Doblado has sent his family to San Luis, whither Comonfort had arrived with the troops that he withdrew from Queretaro. This latter place, according to the latest accounts received at Vera Cruz, has been abandoned, for Echeagaray, in withdrawing from San Juan del Rio, proceeded to the Estancia de las Vacas.

The conduct of Doblado, writes the correspondent of the *Diario*, continues very ambiguous; he obeys nothing that emanates from the Government at San Luis; the same may be said of his troops, and Uraga acts in the same way. Comonfort holds more relations with Juarez' Government, but Porfirio Diaz is the General-in-Chief of the guerrillas, who may be called Juarez' real supporters. At San Luis preparations were being hastily made to remove to Zacatecas.

Of the movements of the French forces, the following is the latest intelligence received here from Vera Cruz. It is given in a letter from a correspondent of the *Eco del Comercio*, in Mexico City, dated the 14th inst.:

"The troops that marched from Tolnes on the high road to Morelia must be, by this, at Acambaro. Here they will come in contact with those of Gen. Douai, who are at San Juan del Rio. Mejia, who commanded the vanguard, must be, according to some, at Queretaro, and according to others, had gone by the right to San Miguel de Allende. Marquez is going, together with Gen. Bazaine, to Morelia. When the General-in-Chief sets out he will leave with a light column, which he has got organized, and which consists of 1,500 Zouaves and four squadrons, with a battery, of the Imperial guard, taking the centres between both divisions, until he arrives at Celaya. Douai's and Mejia's division, will go on to San Luis Potosi, the central division is to occupy Guanajuato. Chavez' forces have taken possession of Lagos, and Tevar will be added in due time to facilitate the road to Guadalajara."

"All the country," writes another correspondent to the same paper from Mexico City, "between Guadalajara and Lagos, on account of the forces of the Liberals that held it under subjection having removed, has been occupied by the partisans of the reactionary party, who will be employed at their leisure in collecting the fugitives.

Ghilardi has arrived at Celaya with two thousand men, well equipped, which were given him by Ortaga. Gen. Yanes has left, with Gen. Douai, to take possession of the office of Prefect of Guanajuato; Samaniego is to have charge of that of Queretaro, and Ugarte of Morelia. Calvo is to go to San Luis. Miramon is to take a division to the interior, for which he has already made up his list of officers."

The Quota of New-York.

Albany, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Gov. Seymour and the Secretary of War have agreed upon a Commission to ascertain the fair quota of the State of New-York, and to inquire into the disproportionate enrollment in the several Congressional Districts of the State. The Commission consists of Judge Allen, of Oswego, Gen. Lane, of Indiana, and Gen. Rice, of Massachusetts, who are to enter upon their duties at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. CARL ANSCHUTZ'S Germen experiment commenced at the Acadamy of Music on Wednesday last. Three performances in all have been given—on the night we have nemed, on Friday and on Saturday. If it were the province of journalism to refer to management, we might find in these three entertainments a theme for comment. We might ask, is it good policy to have the house helf empty on the opening night? Is it judicious to try to revolutionize the entire system of manegement, simply hecanse inexperienced persons, wilb theoreticel ideas, happen to find themselves in authority? Mr. ANSCHUTZ requires a large and bearly beckground of supporters. He is attempting a severe task—the educallon of the public in a particular kind of music. To increase tha nambers of thet public sbonld be an object with him; not to opnress or weery those who ere already on his side. Tbere is no bore so intolerable as an empty bonsa; yet tbis affliction has been suffered by every one visiting the German opera on the nigbts we have named. There were a certain number of subscribers and a few outsiders—sufficiet, we hope, to pay eepenses—on every night, but the geoeral effect of bere benches was calculated to make the average mind regret its kid gloves. But these matters are for tha managerial judgment. Beyond briefly glancing at these we desire nothing better than to leave them alone.

The three performances we have referred to have introduced all the male singers of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company, and we may say of the latter that whatever may be their shortcomings in point of volume of voice, they ere by no means deficient in intelligence or in the ability to nse their resources to tha best advantage. The Academy is a trying place for the voice. Nothing but strength tells there. We must look, therefore, to those departments where this quality is exhibited to find the material for unqualified praise. We find it easily enough in the orchestra and chorus, and as German opere depends so largely on these important, but generally neglected features, we think we can discover the germ of future prosperity in their completeness. Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S orchestra is collectively stronger and individually better than any orchestre we have had in the City for many years. Guided by the nervous *bâton* of tha conductor, it sketcbes oot the plan of a work with rere vigor and fidelity. The chorus is onosnally good; better, indeed, than any chorus thet we remember to have heerd at the Academy. In these two masses the musician finds a trne sonrce of artistic enjoyment. They impart closeness and onlity to every performance. The *ensembles* are invariably spirited; the orchestral figures nicely and even delicately preserved, and—we may add—the soloists are at least better than any German soloists wa have had before. If the public desires to hear German opera, it can do so wall and assnredly comfortably at the Academy. There are only two or three houses in Germany where in all these particulars Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company is excelled. New-York, in point of Tenton population, is said to be the third German city of the world. The dev is not distact when it will boast of a theatre more accorately edapted to the calibre of German voices. Tha Academy is too lerge; it requires singers such as Italy only can supply. Until that day comes, it is the duty of every German to support the parent enterprise; to make strong the hands of the management, and to be content with a very palpable progress towards perfection. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has several important works in progress, which he will produce with all the expedition possible. To-night FLOTOW'S popular opera of "Martha" will be given with an excellant distribution.

From Philedelphia we hear that Mr. MARETZEK'S season has opened with remarkable brilliancy. Ha has a large snbscription, sufficient, it is said, to cover the possibility of a loss. Mr. GEAU'S concert tour came to an end on Saturday. The leading artists of his company will return to the City to-day, and intend enjoying a rest of a fortnight before recommencing operations. Mr. GEAU will efterward start on an operatic tour, visiting all the principal and many of the minor cities of the Union, and staying in each a sufficient time to give the most popular works of tha Italian *repertoire*. All necessary additions will be made to his comoeny for this purpose, including a sufficient orchestra and chorus. The experiment is a bold one, but its novelty will probably insure its success.

Mr. J. K. PAINE, a young American organist of positive attainments, gave an exhibilion of his powers on Tbursday last, at an up-town Church, and secured an unmistakable verdict in his favor. Mr. PAINE is an admirable player, and shines to particular advantage in BACH'S music, which he interprets with gracetul ease and effect. We shall be glad to haar that the concert is to be repeated. The public has much to learn from a performor whose method is so solid and praiseworthy.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' seventh populer matinée on Saturday was a complete success. For a wonder it did not rain. The artists were in good humor; the audience was brilliant, and Mr. PATTISON (solo pianist) assisted in a most acceptable manner.

Messrs. MASON BROTHERS, of this City, have just issued a neat little work for the cabinet organ, harmonium and melodeon. It is called *Recreations*, and consists of effective errangements of popular themes for these instruments. Good taste and skill are displeyed in the elaboration of tha snbjects, and the mechanical execution of the work is perfect. Whilst on the snbject we refer with much pleasure to tha cabinat organs sold by this firm, and manufactured by MASON & HAMLIN, of Boston. The organa is preëminently the king of instruments, but, like other potentates, it requires a spacious edifice for its accommodation. Until the elephant becomes a household pet and the "Behemoth of the Scriptures" follows its mistress up Broadway with a blue ribbon round its neck, it is hardly possible that the organ will become a common article of domestic furniture; it is too large and too costly. But many of its best points have been compressed by tha makers we have named, with a success which, whilst it adapts the instrument to every-day use, still preserves the gravity, grandeur and variety of its thunderous parent. The cabinat organ, as Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN appropriately term the instrument in its condensed and popularized form, is so excellent and valuable that we see no reason why it should not become as common as the piano-forte. It is small, cheap, handsome, and "discourses most excellent music." The lovers of organ music should make the acquaintance of the instrument.

There will be a novelty at the Olympic Theatre to-night, in the shape of an original domestic play, entitled, "As you Sow you must Reap." The work will be produced with all the care and completeness for which this theatre is already famous. Mr. JOHN DOTT, an old-time favorite at Wallack's Theatre, will make his *rentrée* in one of the leading parts. Elsewhere the attractions appear to be sufficient. There is no diminution in the throngs that go to Wallack's to see "Rosedale." At Niblo's the houses is crowded every night to witness the "Lakes of Killarney," and to enjoy the agreeable vivacity of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. At the Winter Gardan the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" has already proved to be a trump card for the management. The attendance on Saturday was immense, and the piece will, probably, run through the entire engagement of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE. It is the best drama that has been produced in New-York for two years, and merits all the success it has achieved. Mr. JACKSON has placed it on the stage with liberality, and it is acted with great spirit. At Barnum's Museum the play is still "Christmas Eve, or the Duel in the Snow." The giants and the Lilliputian king are to be seen at all hours; also Herr ZERON, a performer on a new musical instrument called the "Emmelynka." Other novelties are announced, for full particulars of which we must refer in our edvertising colomns. At the Broadway Ampbitheatre a very attractive bill is provided. Some of the greatest equestrian performers in the world are engaged at this establishment, and the entertainments are conducted in a thoroughly admirable manner. Van Amburgh's Menagerie, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, is an establishment to which every child in the country ought to be taken. It is altogether the best Menagerie we have ever had in the Metropolis. The lovers of animals, by-the-way would do well to pay a visit to the New Bowery Theatre, where Mr. BLANCHARD is giving some very interesting and remarkable performances with his dogs Cerlo and Bruin.

At the Theatre Française, to-morrow night, the following pieces will be played: "La Histoire d'un Sous," veudeville, in one act, by CLAIRVILLE; "Le feu an Convent," comedy, in one act, by BARRIERE, and "La Chanoinesse," comedie-vaudeville, in one act, by SCRIBE.

Mr. and Miss H. M. F. BROWN gave an extremely interesting reading from American and English poets, at Clinton Hall, on Friday last. An original poem, entitled "Oor Imported Wine," was one of the successes of the evening.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeemee Pipes, of Pipesville) will introdnce his new serio-comic lecture to a New-York audience, on Wednesday neat, at Niblo's. He calls it "Drifting About."

Another new programme is provided by GEORGE CHRISTY at his cheerful little temple to-night.

THE PARK THEATRE, (BROOKLYN.)—The new drama, translated from the French, by a member of the Press, for Mr. HARRISON, was brought oot at the Park on Toesdey last with great success. It has run every night since, and will be continoed this week. The drame, which is entitled the "Imposter," is thoroughly sensational—including, in the brief existence of a three-act play, several murders, a tremendous powder explosion, extreme manifestations of all the great passions which lead men on to glory or plunge them into the darkest associations, a blind mother, a perjured friend, a doting lover—yes, a pair of them—and a rapid succession of brilliant *tableaux*—all of which, combined, form the meterial with which Mr. HARRISON'S company nightly delight and astonish their audience. Mr. HARRISON, as the villain *Karl*, is very good. The *rôle* is an effective one, and his interpretation is admirable. Miss IRVING is the blind Countess alluded to. The make-up of this lady is a perfect picture, and her action is greceiully natural. Miss COUDEN is a very pretty *débutante*, and sustains the character of *Charlotte*, a bairothed young lady, who becomes terribly mixed up by the machinations of *Karl*, and the mysterious movements of her lover. The latter individual is represented by Mr. WHITING, who apparently loves with all his heart, and rather enjoys it. The piece is well cast, and while the stunning situations render the drama exciting, the pertinent dialogue materially assists in leading one with interest from point to point. Tha play is a genuine success, and crowds the house every night.

MUSICAL MATINEE.—The second musicel *matinée* was given at the Park on Saturday afternoon. A very brilliant audience attended, and Messrs. CAMPBELL and CASTLE, Mme. BORCHARD and BRITTO Children interpreted a programme of more than nsual interest, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The third *matinée* will be given on Wednesday at 2½ o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC.—The second Concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic will be given on Saturday, the last rehearsal being given on Wednesday afternoon at the Academy. On each occasion the programme will be the same. Mme. VIRGINIA WHITING LORINI will sing; Miss BLANCHE CARPENTER will, with the orchestra, play WANDA'S famous "Concert-Stuck;" Mr. LOSTOS will blow, and the orchestra, under the skillful lead of Mr. EISFALD, who, as in the case of Miss CARPENTER, is always ready and glad to lend an encouraging hand to merit, will interpret a Symphony by SCHUMANN, the Introduction to WAGNER'S Lohengrin, and "A Night in Grenada." The concert promises to be one of nnusnal orilliancy.

Fire at Fell's Point.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Five large warehouses on Fell's Point, used by the Commissery Department for storege, forage, &c., were destroyed by fire Saturday evening. The loss was some $90,000, about $60,000 of which was sustained by the Government.

Coughs, Hoarseness and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary irritation.

Thirty Years' Exoertence of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,

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Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete it ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmonipbones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

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For the Hair, Berry's Tricopherona.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

GLENNOW—GOLARD.—At Sangerties, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 28, by Rev. M. Power, JOHN GLENNOW to CAROLINE L. GOLARD, both of this City.

MILLS—KELLAT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, Cleveland, Ohio, by Rev. J. H. Montieth, Mr. W. D. MILLS, of this City, to Miss LAURA, youngest daughter of Mr. Irad Kelley.

DIED.

DARBY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, GEO. FRANCISCO DARBY, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further notice.

EARL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Dec. 4, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES EARL, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, LYDIA MAVERICK FLEET, daughter of the late John Fleet, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FLOYD.—At Utica, on Friday, Dec. 4, RICHARD THORNTON, youngest child of Hon. John G. and Sarah B. Floyd, of Mastic, L. I., aged 12 years.

LEAVITT.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. LUCY LEAVITT, aged 97 years.

Her funeral will be attended on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 61 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family, and of her sons, David and Andrew V. T. Leavitt, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LOHMANN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 6, MARGARET F. LOHMANN, wife of Isaac Lohmann.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., Astor-place, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, after a lingering illness, Miss HANNAH MILLER.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, from No. 50 Great Jones-st.

MIDDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 4, SOPHIA, wife of John Middleton, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 4, REBECCA ANGELINA, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Williams, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Grove Church, Weehawken, at 2 o'clock on Monday, Dec 7.

WHITING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Eatontown, N. J., of pneumonia, ALBERTUS D. WHITING.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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CLASS 10.—EVENING, Dec. 4, 1863.

29, 76, 1, 15, 58, 60, 21, 25, 33, 32, 30, 2, 20.

CLASS 11.—MORNING, Dec. 5, 1863.

9, 38, 37, 54, 62, 57, 25, 48, 31, 61, 51, 35, 71.

CLASS 12.—EVENING, Dec. 5, 1863.

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CLASS 11—MORNING, Dec. 5, 1863.

50, 14, 62, 48, 44, 25, 47, 57, 77, 65, 33, 6, 72.

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No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 8th day of October, 1863, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—MEMBERS OF this fraternity are invited to meet with the Nu Chapter, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M., at their Hall, No. 813 Broadway, to unite with them in paying the last tribnte of respect to our late brother, Major GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, killed at Lookont Mountain, Nov. 24.
J. S. BABCOCK, Chairman Com'tee.
W. H. BLACKWELL, Sec'y.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and 8th-st.
E. C. BENEDICT, President.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO DOLLARS, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fulness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VAN EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a clond continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I most say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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AFTER LONG YEARS. By Julia Engenia Mott.
LINES FOR AN ALBUM. By the Editor.
STELLA. By Harriet W. Stillman.
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LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

Absolutely the most interesting novel of the day, only it is not a novel.—*Boston Post.*

MR. PARTON'S NEW WORK,
GEN. BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS,

excites the enthusiasm of loyal men and the wrath of Copperheads. The Boston *Post*, a Democratic journal of the old school, says of it: "All American readers know the ability of PARTON with a subject like this. Burr, Jackson, Butler—these are the jewels in his crown, and there is some lustre in them also. It is sharp and piquant in style; the stories illustrating the life of the boy, the lawyer, the man, are well selected and better told. Mr. PARTON'S book is absolutely the most interesting novel of the day, only it is not a novel; it is the truth. It is fresh with the stirring incidents that have engrossed the attention of the nation so far in this war; it is a history of many points of our national struggle; it is a gossip of Intelligent minds over their cigars, who know the facts, and are full of speculation as to causes and effects; it is a most racy, spicy, and readable book.

The NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS, a Democratic journal of the *new* school, on the contrary, is very angry and bitter, eyeing Mr. Parton a "literary toady," declaring that "the man who would praise such a man (as Butler) would praise a fiend." Also, that "Butler is a renegade, a parasite, a merc

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotchwoman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Now waiting for situations, at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) Brooklyn, a superior selection of servants, whose references are to distinguished families in Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker; the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has good references, and would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 9 6th-st., over the store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 36 East 16th-st., near Broadway, in the boot store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Prefers a steady place to high wages. Can be seen at No. 89 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A Scotch Protestant woman wants a situation in City or country; is a good cook and laudress; will do general housework. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry and baking; does the coarse washing; wages $10. Call at 182 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook and baker; willing to assist with the washing; has five years' reference. Call at No. 272 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a most trustworthy and experienced girl as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family, anywhere around Brooklyn Heights; is a neat, competent and most valuable servant; reference in Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS cook wishes a situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 70 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is kind and attentive to children; is quick at the needle; takes charge of a baby from its birth; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or assist at any other work; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 83 West 19th-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GERman woman desires a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham and Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, that can do all kinds of sewing, wants work by the day, week or month; would prefer a permanent situation; would be willing to be otherwise useful; can give the best of City reference. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post-office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, that cuts and trims dresses in the latest style, wishes a few more customers, by the day or week; charge very moderate to secure custom. Call or address No. 234 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady, by a respectable woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is willing to take charge of a baby from its birth, or any charge of small children, or assist in chamberwork; has over six years' reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 130 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the above capacity for the last seven years. Call or address No. 177 East 12th-st

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of nursery; has good City references from her last place. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by an experienced American woman, with good reference; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A WELLdisposed woman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, as down-stairs servant or for general work; is an excellent cook and laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants a place in a private family, to go out by the day, to cut, baste and fell plain family clothing. Address a note to ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 259 Mulberry-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 135 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., families in City and country can find well-recommended Protestant and Catholic cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and general housework. Also male help.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE person wants the washing of two or three single gentlemen; has washed for some of the first families. Call or address No. 177 East 12th-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a commission produce business; an acquainted in a good produce section, and could influence some trade; wages no object if a good situation can be procured. Good reference will be given as to integrity and ability. Apply at No. 67 Cliff st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, as gardenar; has had practical success in all its branches; classic in the laying out of grounds; versed in trees and shrubs; adapted to embellish; has good reference. Address D. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single Protestant young man, (a Scotchman,) a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is also a good vegetable gardener; willing to make himself useful. Can produce the best of City references. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st., seed-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, a situation as coachman; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly sober, honest and attentive to his duty; has the best of City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, 27 East 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—THE advertiser wants a situation as coachman and gardener, either in City or country; can refer to his last employer for character and capacity. Apply at No. 520 Pearl-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a single man, Protestant, as coachman and groom, or gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; would go to the country; has three years' reference from his last place. Call at No. 119 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and driver; is willing also to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A SCOACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 157 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady married man, a Protestant; has no family; he will be found a first-class man; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; inquire for R. A.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a man of long experience in the care of horses, harness and carriages; has good City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has good references. Call at No. 209 East 26th-st., for two days.

AN GROOM AND DRIVER.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and would make himself useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the stable No. 1 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av., or address GROOM, at the above place.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a single man in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families. Apply, for two days, at Mr. FREEMAN'S, No. 11 27th-st., near 5th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY MAN and wife, Protestants, no family, situations together; would take care of a gentleman's place in the country, or as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care of horses and their treatment in every respect; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; wife as chambermaid or to take care of children, or do sewing; is a first-class dairymaid; has the highest testimonials for years in that capacity; both have the best of recommendation. Address W. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—BY BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, FOR their woollen and vesting departments, two good salesmen, who have been employed in this capacity in a wholesale cloth house, and are acquainted with the trade. Call on MR. ADOLPH BERNHEIMER, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place on the south side of Long Island; a Protestant married man whose wife is competent to attend the dairy preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years of age, having a taste for drawing, to apprentice at the sign and ornamental painting. Apply at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 87 Duane-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as cook in a small private family. Apply at No. 239 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DELIVERY AND shipping clerk. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the gun trade by B. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.
WM. S. CHARNLEY,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

WANTED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $35,000 to $40,000 at 5 per cent., for 5 years. Property worth $100,000 and strictly first-class in every respect. Bondsmen worth half a million. Apply to
WARD & McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean),
No. 19 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened Jan. 5, 1864. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

AS COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant man, a situation as collector for tenement houses, or would collect Doctor's bills; good reference and security given, and prompt payments made. Address J. G., No. 125 8th-av

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SUNTENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY W. G. BOARDMAN, ESQ.

D. W. IVES & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway:

A collection of about 100 paintings, representing American scenery, painted from nature by W. G. Boardman, Esq., the well-known landscape painter.

This interesting collection is the result of Mr. Boardman's studies from nature during the past three years, and will be found to abound in charming landscapes of various sizes, representing views in Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, New-York, Virginia, &c., of mountain, lake, river, forest, and some beautiful coast scenes—which derive special interest from the extreme care and fidelity with which they are finished.

The whole of the collection is framed very richly and appropriately, and we take pleasure in requesting the attention of connoisseurs to these meritorious paintings. On exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, like manner, and in the same order for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $324,000, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the resetting.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
307 Prus-ian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Muskatoons.
46 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
6?5 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
?83 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Pouches.
680 Gun Slings.
440 Waist Belts.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but ont of use in the navy.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 8th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & Co.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., on board thereof, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, 1863, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 648 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara Marble Statuary and Busts, viz.: "Hope," "Nymph," "Muse," "Magdalene," "Greek Venus," "Venus," after Canova; "Fidality," "Venus of the Apple," "Innocence," "Bacchante," "Madonna Dormante," "Ascending Cupid," "Prayer," "Water Carriers," "The Four Seasons," bust of "Washington," bust of "Madonna," and other choice Groups and Figures, never before offered.

Also, a very elaborate Fountain, with three oasins, for garden or piazza, ent from very fina Carrara marble. This elegant Fountain, and other garden figures, groups, and vases, will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The attention of dealers and the public is particularly called, as this is a rare chance to purchase valuable goods at auction. Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, consisting of pure white groups and figures, vases, cooled from the ancients, Romeo, Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c., vazas, and receivers, and a full assortment of other marble and alabaster goods, bronzes, French clocks, with glass sh des, Bohemian glass ware, &c., just landed. The above are the importation of the Signors GIOVANNONI & ZANNONI, and offers a rare opportunity to purchasers.

The store will be open to visitors, and catalogues ready on SATURDAY, 5th inst.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—LARGE sale of house furnishing goods. English and American superior silver-plated Spoons and Forks, &c. MINAR SERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and well-selected stock of house-furnishing goods, &c., &c., embracing in part as follows, viz.: 1,500 dozen fine table dessert and pocket cutlery, 120 dozen children's knives and forks, 500 dozen extra silver-plated forks and spoons of all styles and sizes, silver-plated castors and cake baskets; also, English soup and oyster ladles, fish, pie and crumb knives, bronze clocks and ornamnts, 15 cases ruby and crystal cut and engraved glass-ware, Parian and China vases, spittoons, toilet and dressing crockery, wood and willow-ware, drums, &c.—all articles found in first-class stock in the trade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J., LYING IN THE COSTER TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 84 lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets in the Coster Tract, viz.: Newark and Hackensack avs., Ferry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand sts.

The title to this property is perfect, and will be sold free from incumbrance.

Maps, showing the particular lots to be sold, can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD WILL SELL AT the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets; rosewood and black walnut card tables; ladies escritoire, with plate-glass door; black walnut and oak dining chairs, in morocco; rosewood marble-top bureau and bedstead to match; black walnut rockers; parlor suits in reps; lace and brocatel window curtains; secretary bedstead; tete-a-tete, and chairs to match; office chairs and desk; oil-cloths, hair mattresses, feather-beds, pillows and bolsters; French muslin bed-spread; secretary bedstead; black walnut and iron bedstead, with bedding; straw mattresses, kitchen tables, and a large assortment of kitchen articles, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer,
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil-paint ings, landscapes, marines, Winter scenes, portraits, moonlight scenes, figures, interiors, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) DECEMBER 7,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
20 E'way Fire Ins. Co..	$25	100 Consol. Stagn Co	$25
200 Warren R. Co.....	50	5 Eighth-av. R. R.....	100
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co...	50	10 Metropolitan Fire Ins.	100
10 Man. Gas Light Co...	50	50 W. India Cotton Co..	100
60 Stuy. Fire Ins. Co ...	50	20 New-World F. L. Co.	50

$15,000 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes, $1,000 each.
$4,000 6 per cent. Lawrence County Coal and Oil Co. Bonds.
$3,000 7 per cent. Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company Bonds.
$8,000 7 per cent. Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$20,000 7 per cent. Great Western (Ill.) Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, Dec. 10.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUE STATUETTES.

And other magnificent French goods, just landed, ex ships *Mercury* and *Germania*.
To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK,
No. 577 Broadway,
at
12 o'clock on MONDAY next, 7th inst.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 7, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

TO PAPER, WOOL AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS REQUIRING A LARGE SUPPLY OF PURE AND SOFT WATER.—The subscriber offers for sale a plot of about 50 lots of ground on Ellery and Park, and between Nostrand and Marcy avs., in the City of Brooklyn, on which there is a spring of pure soft water, now discharging about ninety (90) thousand gallons per day, and capable of almost an unlimited supply. The property is now offered for the first time, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 28 Ludlow-st.; lot 25x87½ feet; monthly rent $52; price $6,300, and $3,000 cash required. Apply to J. WINKLE, No. 81 Allen-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J., containing 200 acres of excellent land, 15 in valuable timber; 2 never failing streams of water, fine apple orchard, &c.; good fences; large mansion house with 12 rooms, and barn, and other out-houses. Sold by order of executors. Price $15,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a desirable farm of 56 acres, with house and outbuildings, in the township of Warren, Somerset County, N. J., seven miles from Plainfield; price $2,600—has cost much more. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well watered, in good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET ON A LEASE.

THE LAPIERRE HOUSE,
IN PHILADELPHIA;

Long and favorably known as a first-class hotel, is offered for rent at $12,000 per annum, for a term of years. Possession will be given on January 1, 1864. Address J. H. EDWARDS, No. 230 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 24 Wooster-st., for manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—OF HOUSE NO. 356 Canal-st., near Church; four rooms; rent $17 per month. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.—WANTed, by a responsible party, for a business long established, on a lease, with privilege of buying, a good factory building, with ample water power; 18,000 or more square feet of floor surface for machinery desirable. The owner, if a practical manufacturer, might perhaps, should he choose, find occupation with or without an interest in the business. Address, with full particulars, including rent required, Box No. 84, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—FROM THE 15TH DECEMBER UNTIL 15th April, a completely furn

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiæ and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from one to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2, female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 18 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE

shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been to others for their health, call on me. I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of manhood in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1845. Those who have been to their prevent yes are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranten.

A FFLICTED RESTORED; IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 600 pages, nearly 100 figure Illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Abstinence, Abuse of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of the Author, LONDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. Yet, WARNER, No. 1 Yesey-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present, especialty, three of which have been at the hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at Astor House; and] anf. No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lanrene, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

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Messrs. Carreño Brothers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot but acknowledge the wonderful results from the internal use of your Tropical Balsam. I have been subject to weakness of the lungs for some time past, and my forehead. Mr. William Pinchear, was attacked some two months ago by a fearful hemorrhage of the lungs and pains in the chest, which for several weeks threatened his life. After having tried in vain almost every remedy, we resolved to give your Balsam a fair and just trial, which we did with the most happy results. Both Mr. Pinchear and myself are now in excellent health, attending to our respective avocations in my hairdressing saloon at the New-York Hotel. Believe me, gentlemen, to be ever yours, respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863. T. M. SCHAEFFER.

Messrs. Carreño Brothers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I received a few weeks ago a severe wound on my right arm from a sharp instrument at the machine shop of Hunter, Keller & Co., No. 144 Centre-st., where I am employed: I was dressed by a surgeon, but the inflammation and pain were so great that I could not make any use of my arm. I was then advised by a friend to dress the wound with the celebrated "Tropical Balsam" you prepare; I did so, and am happy to say that shortly after the first application of the Balsam the inflammation and pain subsided, and with a few more dressings I got entirely well and was doing my work again.

Respectfully yours,

MICHAEL TOYE, No. 63 Eldridge-st., N. Y.

General depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

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HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Extra Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm & Rc, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	1 00
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitl	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, 8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen vials, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 3 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 997 Broadway, near 20th-st.

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originated and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON,
JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM VESTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6:10 A. M., 9:16 A. M., 1:16 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
CH. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIBNY LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, A SHEEPSKIN POCKET, containing passes on the Hudson and Harlem Railroad, and some papers of no use but to the owner. The finder will receive $1 by leaving it at No. 177 East 33d-st. WM. H. BUSTEED.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFRIES,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LEITCH, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MCODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed there on.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on
TUESDAY, Dec. 8.
Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NOTICE

The steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers and loggage must be on board at 8 o'clock.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Dec. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburgh	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,878	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN.
Capt. GRAND,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packets Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MANTIA, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, WM. H. BALL, Commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, direct for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely.
Passage, first-class, $50.
For freight, at low rates, or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DRAW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 7th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP SCOTIA WILL COMMENCE discharging, under general order, at 7 o'clock Monday morning, 7th inst. Storage charged after sundown, Monday. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—THE whole second floor of a large house on 9th-av. can be had on the 16th inst., for the Winter. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the location is unsurpassed. Parties willing to pay a liberal price for superior accommodations, can address A. W. G., Box No. 620 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, 2 years old, and servant, in a family where but few if any boarders are taken. Location between 8th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. The best of reference given and required. Address C. H. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A LARGE SECond story back room, with sunny exposure, and one or two fourth floor front rooms to let, with abundant table, in the respectable neighborhood, No. 132 16th-st.; near Irving-place. References required.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, (no children,) in a first-class family, (private preferred,) board with fine suite of rooms. To those having elegant apartments a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,296 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1863.
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MABTHA,
OR,
THE MARKET OF RICHMOND,
Comic Opera in four acts by
FREDERICK VON FLOTOW,

Martha	Madame Johannsen
Nancy	Madame Frederrici
Lyoucl	Herr Himmer
Plunket	Herr Weinlich
Tristan	Herr Graff
Sheriff	Herr Gross
Conductor	CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Admission to Parquette and Balcony.....$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully requested, in case they wish to retain their seats, to exchange subscription tickets the day previous to the performance, before noon, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
To-night and every night, in Tom Taylor's splendid five act drama of
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
produced with
NEW MUSIC,
SCENERY
and
PROPERTIES,
which has achieved in London the most extraordinary success, and is now nightly played here to
BRILLIANT
THRONGED HOUSES,
by whom it is pronounced the best and most sterling drama of our time. The Manager has pleasure in calling attention to the following remarkable notices of the leading daily journals.

The Times.

The drama called the "Ticket of Leave Man," produced at this house on Monday evening, is, in many respects, one of Mr. Taylor's best works. If it does not create a profound sensation it must be because in many of its details it is still exceedingly local. But, notwithstanding this drawback, the situations are so powerful, the leading incidents so touching, the action so direct and the language so concise and appropriate, that a long career is certain. A better piece has not been put on the stage for many years. And, whilst thus commending it, let us add that Mr. Jackson has displayed both liberality and taste in the mise en scene.

The lesson of the play—Charity—is obvious. In teaching it, Mr. Taylor has resorted to scenes and emotions of ordinary life, placing them before the audience in a singularly vivid and touching way. There are two groups of characters, one representing vice, the other virtue. It would not be difficult to say which is the most presented to us. In the end, Virtue is triumphant.

The performance on the first night anflicted to win for the piece an emphatic and deserved success.

The fourth act was especially successful, and elicited a tremendous burst of applause. Mr. W. J. Florence played the part of the hero in a natural and unaffected way. He is a pleasure to hear with a "stage" actor who can do something beside making the people laugh. Mr. Florence's performance was in many respects simple, earnest and pathetic. Mrs. Florence had an excellent part—a concert-room ballet girl, who assumes French airs—and played it unproariously. The lady received an encore in Stigelli's German song, "Die Schoenesten Augen." The drama was a great success, and will be repeated until further notice.

From the New-York Herald.

Tom Taylor's new drama of "The Ticket of Leave Man," which has had such a run in London, was produced last night at this theatre for the first time. The story is a simple one and has a moral purpose, the stigma attaching to the unfortunate class of which the man so forms part, rendering some lesson of the sort necessary. The object is to impress upon society the practical application of the Christian precept which teaches us that a repentant sinner is to be encouraged and aided in his efforts at amendment instead of being hunted down. The charity and justice of this are rendered all the more striking from the fact that in this case the convict was unjustly condemned in the first instance, and after obtaining his ticket of leave by his meritorious conduct is constantly defeated in his efforts to obtain honest employment by the unjust prejudice which refuses the atonement offered by his present good behavior for his supposed misdeeds in the past. It is only after a variety of c

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE COLUMBIA OFF CAPE RACE.

England Will Not Join in the European Congress.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA CONCLUDED

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF DENMARK.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the 24th of November, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

The dates per the *Columbia* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th of November.

The *Columbia* makes the following report: Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage.

The *Columbia* will take in a supply of coal and proceed to New-York to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Post* says that there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl RUSSELL.

The same journal also announces that the English Government is about, with regret, to decline giving its adherence to the European Congress. It says: "The purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admiration, but the means proposed are not considered as effectual."

The London *Spectator* announces, on first-rate authority, that Earl RUSSELL will be relieved from his position in the British Cabinet, and that Earl CLARENDON will be his successor.

No other English journal confirms the announcement of the *Spectator*.

The London *Morning Herald* is the only journal which notices the report, and says that it cannot trace it to any reliable source.

The argument in the *Alexandra* case was still progressing.

The London *Times* says: "Probably no legal problems of equal nicety ever excited so much public interest as that which is involved in this case." It trusts "that the result will effectually put an end to all uncertainty in regard to the law question."

The Government have decided to stop the *Pampero* on the Clyde. Her owners allege that she does not differ much, if any at all, from the numerous merchant ships regularly fitted out on the Clyde. The authorities were not satisfied with this statement, and had a gunboat moored close to the *Pampero* to prevent her escape.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that fifteen of the twenty Powers invited to be present at the European Congress have given an affirmative reply to the invitation.

The same journal says that the French Government, in reply to the application of England for a programme of the Congress, has replied "that without infringing upon the prerogatives of the Congress, it would be impossible for the Emperor NAPOLEON to lay down the preliminaries, but that when the replies of all the Powers were received the Emperor would hasten to give all the explanation in his power."

The *Patrie* publishes a statement, under reserve, that the Emperor, without wishing to drew up a programme for the Congress, has expressed the opinion that it should be chiefly occupied with considering the questions of Poland, of the German Duchies of Rome, of Venice, and of the reforms to be introduced in the Principalities of Romania.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that the believers in the Congress grow fewer every day.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif have been engaged in verifying the powers of the new members.

It was believed that M. FOULD'S financial statement would be presented when the verification of the powers of the new members was finished.

SPAIN.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships, which had arms for the San Domingo insurgents, were destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that Island.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Active warlike preparations are progressing in Denmark.

Seven thousand soldiers have been called out, and six war vessels are being fitted out.

All hostile officials have received orders from Copenhagen to take the oath of allegiance to the new King of Denmark. Large numbers have refused to do so.

Prince FREDERICK, of Augustensburg, has notified his assumption of the Dukedom of the Schlaswig-Holstein to all the Germanic Governments.

A large meeting of Prince FREDERICK'S supporters was held at Hamburg on the 22d of November.

A great meeting was also held at Hanover on the same day, to urge the enforcement of the Federal execution of once in Schleswig-Holstein.

POLAND.

The Polish question still looks threatening.

The Poles continue to be very active in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The arrests in Warsaw were numerous.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24—P. M.

The argument in the case of the *Alexandra* is concluded. The Government will take time to consider its judgment.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 23—Evening.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 600 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has an upward tendency and prices are partially ½d.@¾d. higher, particularly for Surats.

TRADE REPORT—Nothing new from Manchester since the sailing of the *Scotia*.

BREADSTUFFS—There has been no regular Corn market since the sailing of the *Scotia*, but the market is firm for all kinds of Breadstuffs.

PROVISIONS are quiet. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard firmer and 6d. higher. Butter—market bare. Tallow quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Sugar active and prices still advancing. Coffee—no sales. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet and steady. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet and tending downward. Petroleum steady; Refined 1s. 10d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS tending upward, and prices firmer. SUGAR buoyant, and prices still advancing. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet and steady. RICE firm. TALLOW firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 23@21 discount; Erie Shares, 64@66.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed on Monday at 92¼@92⅝ for Money.

LATEST VIA GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer at yesterday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The Corn market opens firm. Wheat has an upward tendency, holders demanding higher prices.

PROVISIONS are quiet.

Armed Navigation of the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

Owing to the numerous guerrilla attacks on steamers, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS has issued orders to furnish all boats in Government employ, plying on the Mississippi River, with arms and ammunition for self-protection.

Resignation of Gen. Schenck.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Gen. SCHENCK has issued a farewell order to his Department. Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD succeeds to the command.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of this association, held on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—E. A. HOLMES.
Vice-President—John B. Smith.
Recording Secretary—William B. Coddington.
Financial Secretary—Thomas Taylor, Sr.
Corresponding Secretary——— Wright.
Treasurer—Gilbert Vail.
Fund Trustee—Robert D. Deck.
Janitor—John Browee.

Williamsburgh.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following transfers of Police officers took place on Saturday: Officer OSGOOD, from the Forty-seventh to Eighth Precinct; Officer THOMAS BRENNAN, from the Forty-fifth to the Fifth Precinct; Officer FISK, of the Eighth, to the Forty-seventh Precinct.

INQUESTS.—Mrs. MARY O'BRIEN, aged 100 years, died on Saturday last, at her daughter's residence in North Seventh-street, near Seventh, Brooklyn, E. D. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, when a verdict of death from debility consequent upon old age was rendered.... The same officer also held an inquest on the body of a German of 61 years, named LUDWIG KEARS, who was killed by falling down stairs at his residence, No. 4 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Verdict—"Death caused by effusion of the brain."

STEPPED OVERBOARD.—Miss ELIZA FIELD, daughter of the doorman of the Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house, Greenpoint, walked off the ferry-boat at the foot of Greenpoint-avenue, on Friday evening, thinking the boat had reached the dock; she was rescued uninjured, except from dampness.

[Advertisement.]

NORTON TO YOUNG MEN.—A course of practical instruction in Book-keeping, by double entry, and business affairs, can be obtained at OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Private instruction in penmanship.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HAIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

$100 REWARD.—Stolen, on Saturday night, from the New-York Farm School, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., a dark gray horse, very spirited, 5 years old, long, heavy, bushy gray tail, black fore-legs, full broad forehead, mane worn off just behind the ears; also, a silver-plated harness and an old wagon—fire broken on one wheel. $50 will be given for the recovery of the horse, and $50 for the apprehension of the thief
L. M. PEASE.

[Advertisement.]

LIQUORS IMPORTED IN BOTTLES.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPS.
For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious sales'r oms No. 99 Bewery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON S, No. 99 Bewery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORN'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 17.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Amandus Wahocan, M. Wolf and wife, R Glatz, Carl Betzel, wife and 3 children, Maria Wsnield, Margtha Hellig, Emma Hyrenin, J. Binnberg, wife and 5 children, J. Fauebeck, Mme. Ziegler, H Rayer, Wm. Schmidt, E. Kramer, J. B. Rockert, J. Brosius, Cath. Fuchs, M. Herbert, Louise Hendrickson, M. Dellicgen, A. Livingston, A. Naustacher, B. Karler, C. Meschmeyer, A. Berkmann, F. Hurrmann, H. Hermann, P. Barry, J. Wangenheim and wife, E. Geber, A. Sparnecht, Mr. Hank and wife, D. Stranes, J. Hunt, Mr. Barby, F. Jnubert, Geo. Kesnig, Alex. Schneider, Geo. Harel, L. Becker, Cath. Stephen, J. Gienemann, C. Parsons, Ad. Vorgt, and others in the steerage.

MINISTERIAL ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. .. 7 11 | Sun sets .. .. 4 23 | Moon rises 3 50
Sandy Hook. 4 38 | Gov. Island 5 27 | Hell Gate... 6 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

Arrived.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock M., passed a schooner, laden with hay, ashore on Sands Shoals, 6 miles N. of Smith Island.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Thompson, Washington, D. C., via Newport, R. I., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Sears, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.) Trautman, Hamburg, via Southampton Nov. 15, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and 652 passengers to Kuphardt & Co. Experienced strong Westerly gales during the entire passage. Dec. 4, lat. 41 56, lon 67 41, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Nov. 28, and Havana 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dorell, Barbados Nov. 9, via Martiniqua Nov. 20, in ballast to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Left no vessels.

Bark Col. James Scott, (Br.,) Sinclair, Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Merlin, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bramett, Havana Nov. 22, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Experienced very rough weather N. of Hatteras.

Brig Atlanta, (Sr.,) Caster, St. Marc, Hayti, 15 ds., with logwood to master.

Brig Brisk, (Br.,) Ring, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to W. Ingralls.

Brig Maria, (Br.,) Morris, Prince Edward Island 16 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig G. L. Buckham, Parker, New-London, in ballast to master.

Brig Fairhaven, (Br.,) Masters, Bridgeport, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sch'r. Challenge, Rodman, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co. Had some very heavy weather on the passage; lost some sails, &c.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, ——, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to P. B. Sullivan.

Schr. Game Cock, Snow, Calais 10 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Endora, Lord, Ellsworth 13 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 15 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Unicorn, (Br.,) Nickerson, Cornwallis 19 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Cornwallis 15 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. M. E. Pearson, Low, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Providence 4 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Marshfill, Orcutt, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Corinthian, Chaplain, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to J. T. Waterby.

Schr. Lewisville, (Br.,) Lewis, Parrsboro, N. S., with stone to P. L. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Sanderson, (of Truro, N. S.,) Caroll, Cornwallis 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Milly, (Br.,) Richard, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 18 ds., with oats to B. F. Small.

Schr. Musgrove, (Br.,) Romkey, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Marietta, Gray, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland.

Schr. Quickstep, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Connolly, New-Haven.

Schr. Frederick Eugene, Kendall, Rockland.

Schr. Otis, Carr, Rockland.

Schr. Union, Pendleton, Rockland.

Schr. Oregon, Pratt, Rockland.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

A Br. ship, supposed the Minnehaha, from Londonderry.

Also, 1 ship, 2 barks and 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Dec. 5—Steamers James S. Green, Dudley Buck. Ships L. L. Sturges, Jenny Lind, Hornet, E. F. Gabain, (Brem.)

Barks Harriet, Edisto, Schamyl, Grenmar, (Nor.,) Conqueror.

Brigs J. Bienkhouse, (Br.,) H. W. Katon, (Br.,) Asbingo, (Aust.,) Pullie Jones, (Br.,) Teresita, (Br.,) Anna Helena, (Port.,) Henry Thackray, (Br.,) Acme, (Br.,) Favorita, (Nor.,) Delphin, (Brem.,) Ocean Traveler, (Br.,) Wallace Peck, Queen Victoria, (Br.)

Schooners H. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) A. M. Ackin, F. Burrill, Etta Belle, (Br.,) Lilla, (Br.,) Anna Mayo, Queen of the South, A. Heaton, J. W. Lindsay, Kate Merrill, Wade World, Luisita, Minerva, E. A. Elliott, Rockaway, Rene.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 6.—Below, ship Juan Tucker, Liverpool; b. H. Yarrington, Smyrna; steamer Santiago de Cuba, from Cape Haytien.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Arr. ship J. Tucker, Shields; steamer Santiago de Cuba, Cape Haytien; bark Wyman, Scribam; E. H. Yarrington, Smyrna.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Geo. Dummer, Jr., which sailed from Jersey City Friday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M., for Fortress Monroe, laden with a cargo of hay and oats, was burned off Quarantine, between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday morning. The fire was caused by the burning of the sail lower on shore, and the vessel lying to the leward, took fire from the sparks. Vessel and cargo a total loss, and no insurance.

The steam transport Patapsco, arrived a few days ago from Alexandria, Va., and was sent to Quarantine, having several cases of small pox on board, returned to the City this morning.

Spoken, &c.

Australasian—steamship, bound E., was passed, Nov. 24, lat. 48 50, lon. 32 36.

Victoria—ship, bound W., was passed, Dec. 2, lat. 40 37, lon. 56 30.

Foreign Ports.

[PER COLUMBIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 23, Majestic, Queen and Conran, at Liverpool; Enterprise, at Greenock.

Arrived from Baltimore—Nov. 23, Don Diego, at Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence,

GALWAY, Nov. 24.

Arrived from New-York—Liverpool, at Deal; C. Davis, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Water Lilly, from Marseilles, for New-York, put into Gibraltar, with foremast sprung.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

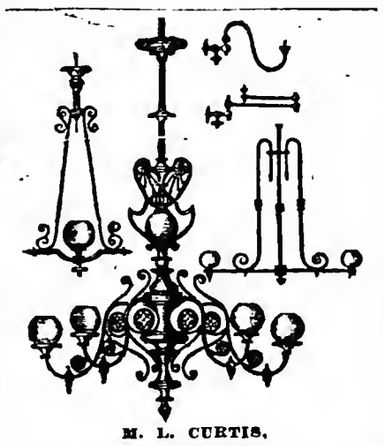
I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



M. L. CURTIS,
MANUFACTURER OF
GAS FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 141 ELM-ST., near Grand, New-York.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

PEREGO'S
NAVY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 115 Broadway, N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Now Ready—Are the best revolvers made; great power, small size, carried in vest; safe; rapidly loaded and fired. Trade supplied. ELLIOT ARMS CO., 494 Broadway, N. Y.

LUMBER. SMITH & WILLSON, FOOT OF EAST 39TH ST. NEW-YORK.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND PARLOR, Grand and Square Pianos, superior to any American or foreign Pianos, and so acknowledged by our best artists. Thirty-two premiums in fifteen years. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums for schools and parlors. T. S. BERRY, No. 6 3 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. ROBINSON.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO ATHOL B. AGNEWS, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 80 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE
POTOMAC!!!

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this:

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by

Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.

I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,
ANTHONY OGDEN,
Company D, 26th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
OR
OINTMENT,

and send it to their relatives in the army.

HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

To insure getting genuine go to the Depot

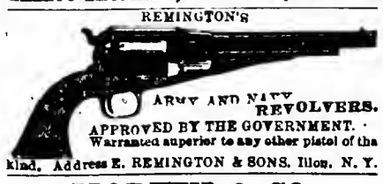
No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
were awarded twenty-three first premiums at State fairs and twenty-one at City and County fairs in 1863—making forty-four in all. Salerooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
AT No. 839 BROADWAY,
Corner 18th-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent free of charge.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
BE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

These Bitters
HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,
BUT
THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and now that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."
Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.
J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not; it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.
Yours, truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 10th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.
J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.
Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.
Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen..... $5
Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen..... $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
No. 594 BROADWAY.

NOT A RUM DRINK!
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC,
THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFICTED, AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,
Will effectually and most certainly
CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED
LIVER,
STOMACH,
OR KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THESE BITTERS ARE
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
AND NOT INTENDED AS
BEVERAGE.

From that well-known citizen, the
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it has been *highly beneficial.* In one instance, a case of dyspepsia, of about thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effected a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years.

In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferer.
Truly yours, JACOB BROOM.
No. 1,707 Spruce-st.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNOICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL, in medicinal virtues and true excellence, any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

YOU FEEL DESILITATED.
YOU ARE NERVOUS.
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.
YOU FEEL WEAK,
YOU FEEL DIZZY.
Use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, they will cure you without fail.

TRY THEM FOR DYSPEPSIA.
TRY THEM FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
TRY THEM FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
TRY THEM FOR CONSTIPATION.
TRY THEM FOR SICK HEADACHE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF APPETITE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF ENERGY.
TRY THEM FOR WEAKNESS.
TRY THEM FOR PILES.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact, that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3809 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

OUR VICTORIES IN TENNESSEE.

A CALL FOR THANKSGIVING.

Longstreet's Retreat Officially Confirmed.

Gen. Sherman Arrives at Knoxville on the 3d.

Longstreet Packs Up and Starts on the 4th.

The Rebels Making Rapid Time Into Virginia.

Foster and Sherman in Vigorous Pursuit.

REBEL REPORTS OF TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1863.

Reliable information being received that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee under circumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot hereafter be dislodged from that important position; and esteeming this to be of high national consequence, I recommend that all loyal people do, on receipt of this information, assemble at their places of worship and render special homage and gratitude to Almighty God for his great advancement of the National cause. A. LINCOLN.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

LONGSTREET is in full retreat up the valley. Your orders about following with cavalry shall be carried out. My division of cavalry attacked the enemy's cavalry in one of the passes of the Clinch Mountains yesterday afternoon, and are pushing them vigorously. Couriers from Knoxville arrived last night. The road is clear. SHERMAN arrived there yesterday.

J. G. FOSTER, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The *Star* has the following:

"TAZEWELL, Tenn., Sunday, Dec. 6—Noon. Our cavalry scouts, just returned from the vicinity of Blair's Cross Roads, report a rebel column passing all night from Knoxville to Blair's Cross Roads. They heard the rebels say that they were going to Virginia; that the Yankees had them surrounded, but that they were going to fight their way out.

The Union scouts on the top of Clinch Mountain say that large camp-fires were seen last night on the road from Blair's Cross Roads to Rutledge. There is no longer doubt that LONGSTREET is retreating."

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Sunday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

There seems no doubt that LONGSTREET is in full retreat.

A deserter that came in to-day reports that he came out from Knoxville with a rebel column on the 4th inst., the infantry and transportation moving up the valley on the other side of the Holston, and the cavalry on this side, to cover an attack from the Union troops in this vicinity.

The talk among the rebel soldiers was that they were going to Virginia or to North Carolina.

Gen. FOSTER's cavalry division was four miles this side of Maynardsville at 2 P. M., when the courier left, preparing to attack the enemy's cavalry.

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Sunday, Dec. 6—9 P. M.

After the repulse of the enemy's cavalry at the Clinch River on the 2d instant, their whole force continued to hover around, endeavoring to turn our flanks, and to force some of the fords. In all these efforts they were foiled, and driven back in several small encounters. In addition, we succeeded in blockading a portion of the valley road near Rutledge, in the rear of RANSOM's column.

Yesterday the whole rebel cavalry withdrew in the direction of Knoxville. Gen. GRAHAM's brigade followed for a short distance.

It is reported that the roads in front are blockaded, and that the enemy have burnt the railroad bridges at Strawberry Plains and Massey Creek.

If this be so, it indicates that LONGSTREET is, or soon will be retreating.

Our scouts report cannonading yesterday in the direction of Clinton.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Dec. 7.

Gen. SHERMAN's cavalry arrived at Knoxville on the evening of the 3d. LONGSTREET raised the siege on the night of the 4th, retreating toward Bristol *via* Morristown and Bristol on the railroad to Richmond. LONGSTREET retreats on the north and south bank of the Holstein River. FOSTER's cavalry is following on the south and SHERMAN on the north side.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Dec. 7.

LONGSTREET is retreating through the Gap into Virginia and North Carolina, our cavalry pursuing. He will scarcely be able to make good his escape without material loss, though he has 36 hours the start.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, Dec. 6—4:30 P. M.

A dispatch just received here from Gen. FOSTER indicates beyond a doubt that LONGSTREET is retreating toward Virginia. He will be well followed up.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 7.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, Dec. 6.

On Friday last the rebel cavalry attacked our forage wagons near Harrison, twelve miles from Chattanooga, capturing 12 or 15 of them.

Advices from Kingston state that SHERMAN's expedition has LONGSTREET hemmed in, with a poor chance of escape.

Boats now run to Kingston.

Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE succeeds Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS, as Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff. Gen. REYNOLDS takes command of the troops at New-Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 7.

There is no later news from Knoxville. Gen. SHERMAN's forces must be pretty well up by this time, and information of LONGSTREET's retreat is hourly expected.

REPORTS FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 5, VIA CUMBERLAND GAP, Monday, Dec. 7.

The siege of Knoxville is raised, and LONGSTREET, with his army, is in full retreat toward Virginia. It virtually terminated yesterday, when, at an early hour, the advance guard of our reinforcements, under Gen. SHERMAN, arrived here. The enemy, during the past few days, kept up an active show of intention to prolong the siege, or renew the assault, until early this morning, when a reconnoissance, sent out by Gen. FOSTER, found their works empty.

A few stragglers and a number of deserters were brought in, who state that the main body moved off after dark last night, leaving the rear-guard and pickets in their rifle-pits to fall back at 2 A. M. and join the remainder, who, they were told, would form in line of battle a short distance east of the city. This ruse was adopted to prevent their premature abandonment of their picket line.

Gen. SHACKELFORD, with the cavalry, is already in pursuit, and close upon their rear. Prisoners and deserters are continually arriving in squads of ten to twenty.

The deliverance and occupation of East Tennessee are considered as finally settled by the events of this campaign.

LATE NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

We have received files of Richmond papers to Saturday, the 5th inst., from which we extract the following, corroborative of the above:

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, Sunday, Dec. 4.

A special to the *Intelligencer*, dated Dalton, Dec. 4, says that Gen. LONGSTREET arrived yesterday from Knoxville, which point he left last Sunday. *Gen. Longstreet had the same day made an unsuccessful attack on Burnside, and afterward commenced retreating to Virginia.* HOOKER and SLOAT's corps are reported advancing on Knoxville and Loudon, and will probably follow LONGSTREET or enter North Carolina. Firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Cleveland, which was supposed to be from WHEELER's cavalry. The rumor, yesterday, that the enemy's cavalry had advanced to Ringgold, was without foundation. Lieut. G. E. TABB and Capt. BARNES, of the Signal corps, deserted and went over to the enemy previous to the late battle. The report that GRANT's headquarters are at Ringgold is not correct.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DALTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The latest accounts represent that LONGSTREET, with a part of his command, made an unsuccessful attack on KNOXVILLE. His loss was very small. *He then raised the siege, marching toward Abingdon, Virginia.* Gen. BUCKNER JOHNSON had succeeded in effecting a junction with LONGSTREET, without the loss of his supply train, as previously reported. Gen. VANDOR, with his command and one of CHEATHAM's regiments, was at Charleston, Tennessee, trying to make his way to North Carolina. Our forces are in possession of Ringgold. Nothing from the front.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The *Register* says that Lieutenant MARTIN, Quartermaster of COBB's Legion, left Gen. LONGSTREET's command on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock. Gens. RANSOM and BUCKNER's divisions, under BUSHROD JOHNSON, had joined Gen. LONGSTREET. A portion of LONGSTREET's forces were on the north side of Holston River, at Knoxville. BURNSIDE was completely surrounded, and prisoners and citizens were coming into our lines. They report the enemy as entirely out of bread, with only a small supply of meat on hand. The enemy burn a house every night to prevent the storming of the city. BROWNLOW has escaped, but our forces captured his press, type and paper, thirty miles from Knoxville. Our forces have plenty of supplies, with the exception of salt, which is scarce. All the Union families in the Sweetwater Valley have gone off to BEAUSIDE. On their way to Knoxville, our forces captured, at Leon's Station, 100 wagons, with baggage of every description.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Treatment of Our Prisoners in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Dr. CHARLES P. WRIGHT, of Ohio, who was captured at Chickamauga on the 20th of September last, has just arrived from Libby Prison by a flag of truce.

The Doctor states that the articles of clothing, provisions, &c., sent to the Union prisoners at Richmond by their Northern friends and Associations, have been received by them, except in a few cases.

The Doctor was requested by our officers now in Libby Prison to convey to their friends at home an injunction as to the necessity of confining themselves to sending forward staple articles instead of luxuries, as the Confederate modes of transportation are now taxed to their utmost extremity.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 6.

HENRY KNIGHT, a fireman on the steamer *Louisiana*, was caught in the machinery and crushed to death, early this morning, on the passage down.

The turret iron-clad *Sangamon* arrived in Hampton Roads at noon to-day.

The remains of Maj. JARVIS, of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, who was shot by guerrillas, arrived here from Newbern yesterday afternoon.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Rebels Advancing on Mayfield, Ky.—Arrival of Sick and Wounded from Chattanooga, &c.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 7.

A report to-day from Columbus, Ky., says 5,000 rebels were advancing on Mayfield, Ky., yesterday.

The hospital-boat *Woodruff*, from Paducah, brought 160 sick and wounded soldiers from Chattanooga, to Mound City Hospital.

The steamer *Liberty*, from Memphis, brings 257 bales of cotton for Evansville. She passed the steamers *Jewess*, with 806 bales of cotton, and *St. Cloud*, with 209 bales, for Cincinnati.

Memphis papers of the 5th report an advance of 2c.@3c. on all grades of cotton, with sales of 90 bales at 25c.@75c. The stock is small, and rapidly decreasing, under the operation of the recent order prohibiting any coming in. (?)

The steamer *Sultana*, from New-Orleans 1st inst., reports that the steamer *Swan* was fired into at the mouth of the Red River.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 7.

The *Republican's* Vicksburgh correspondent of the 2d says that the rebel Gen. POLK has been ordered to the command of Southern Mississippi, with headquarters at Brandon, 15 miles east of Jackson.

There is a division of rebel infantry at Canton, and several regiments at Meridian.

Gen. MCPHERSON has issued a conscription order similar to that recently issued by Gen. HURLBUT.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 7.

A contribution of $1,000 to the Sanitary Fair was received from a firm in New-York on Saturday last.

The rail of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Company's independent track, between Cincinnati and Lawrenceburgh, was laid on Saturday.

Navigation on Lake Champlain Closed.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Dec. 7.

Navigation on Lake Champlain is closed from Whitehall to Port Henry. The steamers *United States, Canada, America, Ethan Allen* and *Boston* will go into Winter quarters here to-day.

The steamer *Montreal* will continue to run between Port Henry and Plattsburgh daily, making all the landings and connecting with trains at Burlington for Troy, New-York and Boston, and at Plattsburgh with trains for Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

Municipal Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 7.

The city election to-day resulted in a complete success of the People's Union ticket by 500 majority in a total vote of 2,000. The present Mayor, HENRY ALEXANDER, Jr., is reëlected. He was opposed by STEPHEN C. BAMIS, Democrat.

Movements of Col. J. H. Almy.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

Col. J. H. ALMY, State Agent of Connecticut, leaves Washington to-day for Portsmouth, Va., to attend to the interests of the troops of that State.

Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 7.

The sales of Five-Twenties, to-day, reached $698,450.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate and the House in Session.

ELECTION OF MR. COLFAX AS SPEAKER.

The President's Message to be Delivered To-Day.

Discussion on the Admission of Members from Certain States.

A Bill to Repeal the $300 Exemption Clause of the Conscription Act.

Proposition to Revive the Grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

A Medal and a Vote of Thanks for Gen. Grant.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Vice-President called the Senate to order at noon to-day.

Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND offered a prayer, expressing gratitude that, though the storm drives, the Republic still lives.

The credentials of Messrs. WILEY and VAN WINKLE, Senators elected from West Virginia, were presented by Mr. COLLAMER.

The credentials of Mr. CONNESS, of California, were presented by Mr. NESMITH, and the credentials of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, by Mr. FOOT.

Messrs. CONNESS and HENDERSON were qualified, and took the oath of loyalty prescribed by the last Congress.

Mr. DAVIS raised the question as to the right of gentlemen from West Virginia to take seats. He held that there was constitutionally and legally no such State as West Virginia. There could, therefore, be no Senators from such a State. His object was simply to put on record his objections.

He did not believe that Virginia was like the Polypus, that could be separated in several segments and yet live and have a separate being. He believed the State to be intact, and that this whole thing is a flagrant violation of the Constitution. He therefore desired to take the ayes and noes on the admission of the alleged Senators.

Mr. FOOT asked what was the question before the body.

The President said there was none.

Mr. DAVIS then moved to refer the credentials of the gentlemen from West Virginia to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TAUMBULL said there was no such committee.

Mr. HALE said that when the credentials were presented, the question was on receiving, and reading, and then qualifying the parties. In the case of Gen. SHIELDS, Senator from Minnesota, this was the course pursued, and then the credentials were referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he had made the motion in the case of Gen. SHIELDS, and the matter being referred, the Committee subsequently reported.

In this case a motion could be made to refer to a Select Committee.

Mr. FOOT said the question had never been made as to Senators elect being sworn in.

The President said the usual practice was to present the credentials. A motion could then be made to quality, or the subject be postponed.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was unnecessary to refer to a Committee, as the matter could be considered in the Senate.

After further debate, Mr. DAVIS, as a test question, moved that the oath of office be administered to the gentlemen from West Virginia, which was carried by Yeas 36, Nays 5—the Nays being Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, McDougall and Powell.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report whether the Honorable ROBERT WILSON is still a Senator from Missouri. Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, having recently been elected a Senator by the Legislature of Missouri, but not appearing here yet, Mr. WILSON, who was appointed by the Governor at the last session to fill a vacancy, was still in his seat to-day.

The resolution was not voted on.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of Three to wait, in connection with a Committee on the part of the House, upon the President of the United States and inform him of the readiness of Congress to receive his Annual Message.

Messrs. FOOT, TAUMBULL and NASMITH were appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution for the classification of the Senators from West Virginia by the usual means of drawing by lot, which was adopted:

To Mr. VAN WINKLE to fill the long term, expiring in 1869, and

To Mr. WILEY the short term, expiring in 1865.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, gave notice of the introduction of bills to repeal the $300 commutation feature of the Enrollment act, and to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army 50 per cent.

The daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

At noon Mr. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House, rapped the members to order and said:

"This being the time designated by the Constitution of the United States for the meeting of the Thirty-eighth Congress, he would now proceed to call the roll of members, and of such members only whose credentials show they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their States respectively and the laws of the United States."

The Clerk then read the roll of members from all the States, excepting Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Oregon, Missouri and Kansas.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired that the credentials of those whose names were not on the roll be read.

The Clerk said that he had placed on the roll the names of all those whose certificates bore internal evidence of their election in accordance with the law passed by this House in March last.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Union,) asked whether there were any contestants of seats.

The Clerk replied there were three or four from Missouri, one from Virginia and one from Kentucky, as he recollected.

Mr. STEVENS repealed his request.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked whether there was any rule requiring contestants of seats, before the organization of the House, to file notices of their intention to contest.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked for the reading of the Act of March 3.

The Act was read, as follows:

"AN ACT to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House.

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first meeting of the next Congress and of every subsequent Congress, that the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States, respectively, or the laws of the United States."

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the Clerk read the form of the credentials of the Maryland members, which he had ruled out for informality.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution that the name of the Maryland delegation be placed on the rolls of the House, and moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. STILES asked whether the resolution was in order?

The Clerk replied, clearly, as pertaining to the organization.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wished to know the reason why the names were not placed on the rolls. He was called to order from the Republican side of the House, while others demanded the roll to be called.

The Clerk said Mr. COX was not in order, as the previous question was pending.

The question taken on Mr. ALLEN's motion to lay Mr. DAWES' resolution on the table was decided in the negative—Yeas, 74; Nays, 94.

Which caused applause from the galleries and on the floor of the house.

Mr. DAWES demanded a vote on his resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) hoped the rules would be enforced as to the preservation of order.

Mr. DAWES' resolution was adopted, followed by applause; so the names of the Maryland delegation were placed on the rolls.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution directing the names of the Missouri members to be placed on the roll.

Mr. HOLMAN, (Dem.,) raised the question of order, that the resolution proposed to instruct the clerk to act contrary to a law of Congress.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked and was excused from voting, feeling a delicacy in doing so, as his seat was contested.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) the credentials of the Representatives from Oregon were read, and that gentleman's name was entered on the roll.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) a similar course was adopted with regard to the member from Kansas.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the same course was adopted with the members from West Virginia.

Mr. STEVENS then asked that the credentials of the Louisiana members, Messrs. BEALE, COLFAX and BAKER be read.

The credentials state that the election was in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, and that said election was held on the 2d of November last.

The credentials of the Louisiana members are signed by J. L. RIDDELL, Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. STEVENS objected to their being sworn, and moved the question be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. BECKS asked the House to proceed with the organization. The gentleman from Pennsylvania saw in the election of Speaker that he and his friends have control of the House; that there was little or no opposition to him and his friends, excepting in mere form. He thought the public interests and the convenience of all others would be best consulted by following the ordinary course. He knew not what right those gentlemen from Louisiana had to seats on the floor, excepting from what their credentials show. From these it is evident they have come here with the same rights as any other gentlemen, and any attempt to interrupt the proceedings of the House by such extraordinary motions, was more likely to delay than complete the organization. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was sure of all the other officers. Why not permit this gentleman from Louisiana to be sworn as heretofore in such cases, and afterward send the credentials to the Committee of Elections?

Mr. STEVENS replied that this was not an extraordinary, but an ordinary motion. When a member believes from the face of the documents that in truth they are no credentials, he should object. In this instance the credentials were signed by men never heard of before, and signed with a private seal only, and, as he was assured, there was no pretence of any election having been held. It had not been customary to swear in until it was determined that persons presenting themselves were entitled to seats. As the questions of salary and mileage were involved, men had come hither from different States for the mere purpose of getting the mileage. He did not say these gentlemen were so influenced; but last year two gentlemen came from that State, asking for admission, and the House pursued in their cases the course which he now suggested.

Mr. COX replied, saying he well remembered that at the extra session of the last Congress Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, presented himself for a seat, when he (Cox) objected to his being sworn in, because he was not a citizen of Virginia, but a citizen and voter in Ohio. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and his friends allowed Mr. UPTON to take his seat, which he retained six months, drawing his pay, and was turned out of the House without a shadow of a pretence of his being a member. Let the credentials, fair on their face, go to the Committee on Elections. Give these gentlemen a fair test as was the case with their predecessors from Louisiana.

Mr. STEVENS believed the predecessors to which allusion had been made by the gentleman from Ohio, were admitted just previous to the termination of the last session. After stumping the country for two months they were admitted.

Mr. COX replied—That secured their admission speedily.

Mr. MALLORY asked Mr. STEVENS whether if these applicants would stump New-England for two months he would then admit them, as was done in the case of the former members from Louisiana?

Mr. STEVENS replied that he would admit these men provided they would go to Kentucky and stump for emancipation. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENS modified his resolution so as to refer the credentials to the Committee on Elections, and postpone the swearing in until a report was made in the case.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN moved that Mr. STEVENS' resolution be laid on the table. Negatived—74 against 94.

The following is the vote on Mr. ALLEN's motion to lay on the table:

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Aconda, Augustus C. Baldwin, Bliss, Brooks, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cottman, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Philip Johnson, William Johnson, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKenney, Middleton, Miller, Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Styles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton, A. White, John W. White, Winfield, Benjamin Wood, Fernando Wood—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Bearman, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomall, Brown, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Colfax, T. T. Davis, Dawes, Denning, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Hanchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Calvin T. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Jeuckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, F. W. Kellogg, Orlando Kellogg, Littlejohn, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McIndoe, S. G. Miller, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris, A. Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Charles O'Neil, Orth, Patterson, Parham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, W. H. Randall, A. H. Rice, J. H. Rice, E. H. Rollins, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, E. B. Washburn, W. B. Washburne, Whealar, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—94.

The resolution was then adopted. Yeas, 100 Nays, 71.

Mr. LOVEJOY called for the reading of the credentials of the members from Virginia, and afterward moved that their names (three in number) be placed on the roll.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked a question, to which the Clerk responded that the credentials were in accordance with the law of Virginia, which required the certificates to be signed by the Clerk of the County Court, as in this case.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) raised the point that the credentials were certified to merely by the County Clerks. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Clerk said the credentials, as he understood the question, were in accordance with the laws of Virginia.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN insisted on his motion.

A brief conversation ensued as to the legality of the credentials, when the question was taken and the resolution agreed to, so that the names of the members from Virginia were entered on the rolls.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*, which was agreed to. It was now 1¾ o'clock.

Mr. WASHBURNE nominated Mr. COLFAX.

Mr. PENDLETON nominated Mr. COX.

Mr. ANCONA nominated Mr. DAWSON.

Mr. GRIDER nominated Mr. MALLORY.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, nominated Mr. STEBBINS.

Messrs. KING and BLAIR of Missouri were also placed in nomination.

Messrs. PENDLETON, DAWES, WADSWORTH and PORTER were appointed tellers to conduct the election.

The house then proceeded to vote, with the following result:

For Mr. Colfax—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, J. D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, J. B. Blair, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, W. J. Brown, A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, H. W. Davis, T. T. Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Hanchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Calvin T. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Jeuckes, Julian, Kasson, Kellay, F. W. Kellogg, O. Keltogg, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, S. F. Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, D. Morris, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, C. O. Nail, Orth, Patterson, Parham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, W. H. Randall, A. H. Rice, J. H. Rice, E. H. Rollins, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, E. B. Washburn, W. B. Washburne, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

For Mr. Cox—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, A. C. Baldwin, Bliss, J. S. Brown, Cravens, Dawson, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Harrington, C. M. Harris, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Wm. Johnson, Kalbfleisch, Knapp, Law, Lehoude, Long, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, E. R. Morris, Morrison, Noble, John O'Neil, Pendleton, Perry, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, W. T. Steele, Sweat, Voorhees, Wheeler, C. A. White and J. W. White.

For Mr. J. L. Dawson—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey, Coffrath, Cox, Dennison, Philip Johnson, Lazear, McAllister, Wm. H. Miller, S. J. Randall, Styles and Strouse.

For Mr. Mallory—Messrs. Brooks, Grider, Harding, B. Harris, King, J. S. Rollins, Stuart, Wadsworth, Ward and Yeaman.

For Mr. King—Messrs. Chanler, Hall, Mallory, Rodford, Scott, Fernando Wood.

For Mr. Stebbins—Messrs. Ganson, Griswold, Kernan, Nelson, Odell, Pruyn, J. B. Steele, Warfield.

For Mr. Blair, of Missouri—Messrs. Cottman, Field.

For Mr. Styles—Benjamin Wood.

Whole number of votes 181; necessary to a choice 92:

Colfax	101	Mallory	10
Cox	52	Stebbins	8
Dawson	12	Blair	2
King	6	Styles	1

The Clerk therefore declared Mr. COLFAX duly and legally elected Speaker of the House of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The announcement was greeted with vociferous applause.

Messrs. DAWSON and COX were appointed to conduct the Speaker to the Chair, which was followed by applause from the floor and galleries.

The Speaker on taking the Chair delivered the following eloquent and patriotic address, which was received with general applause:

ADDRESS OF MR. COLFAX.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: To day will be marked in American history as the opening of a Congress destined to face and settle the most important questions of the century, and during whose existence the rebellion which has passed its culmination will, beyond all question—thanks to our army and navy, and Administration—die a deserved death! Not only will your constituents watch with strictest scrutiny your deliberations here, but the friends of liberty in the most distant lands will be interested spectators of your acts in this greater than Roman forums. I invoke you to approach these grave questions with the calm thoughtfulness of statesmen, freeing your discussions from that acerbity which mars instead of advancing legislation, and with unshaken reliance on that divine power which gave victory to those who formed this Union and can give even greater victory to those who are seeking to save it from destruction from the hands of the parricide and traitor. I invoke you, also, to remember that sacred truth which all history verifies, that "they who rule not in righteousness shall perish from the earth." Thanking you with a grateful heart for this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, and appealing to you all for that support and forbearance, by the aid of which alone I can hope to succeed, I am now ready to take the oath of office and enter upon the duties you have assigned me.

Mr. WASHBURNE being the oldest consecutive member, was requested by the Clerk to administer the customary oath, and also the oath of allegiance, which having been performed, the Speaker, desiring to preserve the decorum of the House, said if persons in the galleries should indulge in manifestations either of approbation or dissent, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keepers would be instructed to take such persons into custody.

The members were then sworn, advancing by delegations as their names were called.

The Delegates from the Territories were sworn.

The credentials of the Delegate from Decotah were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice of the introduction of a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General of the army, and to provide that a medal be struck for Gen. GRANT, and that a vote of thanks be given him and the officers of his army.

Mr. LOVEJOY gave notice of a bill to punish slaveholders throughout the United States and Territories.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice of a bill giving notice of the suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

A motion by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, that the rules of the former House be adopted for the present, and that a Select Committee be appointed to report on the same from time to time, was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message will not be sent into Congress until to-morrow.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary CHASE's report will be transmitted by special messenger to the Northern Press to-morrow. He adopts all the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to whisky and tobacco, and suggests the propriety of a still further increase of the tax upon those articles, in order that the revenue may be increased, as it has fallen considerably below the estimates of the framers of the law. The receipts from this source for the last year will fall short of sixty million dollars.

MAJ.-GEN. FRENCH RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND AND PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Maj.-Gen. FRENCH has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac and placed under arrest. His arrest is preliminary to charges of misconduct in the recent abortive affair at Mine Run.

HON. MR. COLFAX.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, who was elected Speaker to-day by 21 majority, has always been unusually complimented in the various Conventions in which he has been a candidate. In 1860, he became a candidate for nomination from his Congressional District to the Constitutional Convention, and received the nomination by acclamation. He has been six times nominated for Congress by acclamation, and again, on Saturday, was nominated in the same manner for the Speakership of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

THE TROOPS IN THE WASHINGTON DEFENCES TO BE KEPT IN A MOBILE CONDITION.

By order of Gen. AUGUR, the officers commanding divisions, brigades and detached regiments serving in this Department will hereafter be held responsible that their respective commands are in readiness to take the field with reasonable promptness, after receiving marching orders.

THE CASE OF THE CAPTURED GUNBOATS RELIANCE AND SATELLITE.

In the case of the U. S. steamers *Satellite* and *Reliance*, stationed in the Rappahannock River, and captured by parties of armed rebels in boats—the vessels being taken possession of with little or no resistance, and the officers and crews carried as prisoners to Richmond—the vessels at the time being anchored near the mouth of the Rappahannock, about two miles from either bank, and the capture made shortly after midnight—the Court of Inquiry report that the attack, with respect to each vessel, was a complete surprise upon her officers and crew, notwithstanding the orders and intimations of the designs of the enemy that they had received. In each case the vessel was found not only wholly unprepared for the attack, but the absence of preparation was such as would be inexcusable on board a ship-of-war even if no warning whatever of any particular danger had been received. For their dereliction of duty in this case, Acting Master JOHN F. D. ROBINSON, the commanding officer of the *Satellite*, and Acting Ensign HENRY WALTERS, who was in command of the *Reliance*, were dismissed from the navy.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

D. W. MIDDLETON, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court under the late Mr. CARROLL, was to-day unanimously elected Clerk. The salary and fees of the office are said to amount to over $20,000 a year.

MINORS AND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Judge-Advocate HOLT has decided that the President's late proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, undoubtedly includes in its provisions the case of a minor enlisted without his parents' consent, in whose behalf, therefore, such writ cannot be issued. That minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years cannot be discharged at all; that minors under eighteen cannot be discharged if in their oath of enlistment it is set forth that they are fully of that age, and that in case a minor actually under eighteen, whose age is correctly stated in his oath, or who has been enlisted or mustered without taking a formal oath, a discharge can be obtained only upon a full statement of all the facts in proper form, addressed to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

There was a caucus of the Republican Senators to-day for the purpose of reorganizing the Committees. They will not differ materially from those of last session. They will be announced to-morrow.

MILITARY COMMISSION FOR THE TRIAL OF SUSPECTED TRAITORS.

A Military Commission for the trial of persons engaged in dealing with the enemy and other treasonable practices, composed of Gens. DOUBLEDAY and SLOUGH and Cols. DIMMICK, PRICE and CHAPMAN, was organized to-day and will continue in session from day to day. Gen. DOUBLEDAY is President.

NOMINATION OF HOUSE OFFICERS.

The Union caucus to-night, for the nomination of minor officers of the House, resulted in the nomination of the following gentlemen on the last ballot:

For Clerk—McPherson 57; Buffington 44.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—Ordway 51; Clayton 41.

For Postmaster—King 66; Brooks 30.

For Doorkeeper—Goodenow 55; Taylor 44.

The nominations were all declared unanimous.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BUFFINTON FOR CLERK.

The Republican or Union caucus held an adjourned meeting to-night at the Capitol. All the candidates for Clerk were Ex-Representatives in Congress, viz.: MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania; BUFFINTON of Massachusetts; SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky. The two first named received each thirty-two votes on the first ballot, FESSENDEN eighteen, and ADAMS fourteen. On the fourth ballot Mr. BUFFINTON was nominated by four votes; IRA GOODNOW, of New-York, the present Doorkeeper, and W. S. KING, the present Postmaster, were nominated for the same positions, and N. G. OAKEY, of New-Hampshire, for Sergeant at-arms.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR PRISONERS.

A telegram to the United States Sanitary Commission this evening from Fortress Monroe says: "The flag-of-truce boat *City of New-York* goes up to City Point this afternoon with 290 packages from the Sanitary Commission for the prisoners. Send a few delicacies, chiefly substantials. There is no doubt of the supplies sent to Richmond being received by our men."

HEALTH OF ADMIRAL SHUBRICK.

Admiral SHUBRICK's restoration to health progresses favorably. He is now permitted to receive the visits of a few friends.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGT

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning of the Isaac Newton.

THREE MORE DEATHS—COMPLETE LIST OF THE DEAD AND INJURED—CORONER'S INQUEST COMMENCED AT YONKERS.

The full and graphic account published in yesterday's TIMES of the terrible calamity which occurred Saturday evening on the Hudson River, opposite Fort Washington, leaves little to be added in the way of incidents or details of the horrible affair. The passengers who escaped uninjured had all left Yonkers yesterday for their homes, and as for the officers and employes of the boat who might be supposed to know something about the cause of the catastrophe, they do not seem inclined to be very communicative in relation to the affair, preferring, as is perhaps just and proper, to tell their story when they are called upon as witnesses at the Coroner's inquest.

The inquest was commenced at 3 P. M. yesterday, before Coroner WM. H. LAWRENCE, of Yonkers, and the following jury:

BENJ. A. STARR, Foreman, Anthon B. Hoyt,
Thomas Finney, Matthew A. Bolmar,
Philip A. Deve, Abram R. Van Houtin,
Jas. Beshford, Jr., J. Freeman Silke.

After being sworn, the jury proceeded to the Steamboat House on the wharf and viewed the bodies of those who lay dead, and also took a look at the survivors who are still suffering from their burns. Returning to the public hall, used as the Union headquarters, and which was nearly filled with spectators, the Coroner commenced taking testimony, assisted by W. ROMER, Esq., a lawyer of Yonkers.

The first witness called was *Charles Edinger*, who being sworn, deposed that he resided in Albany; had seen and identified the body of his brother, Philip A. Edinger, now lying in the steamboat-house; last saw the deceased in the fore part of October; he was a widower, and leaves one child; he was a German by birth a pattern-maker by trade, was 40 years of age and resided at No. 21 Chrystie-street, New-York.

John Murphy was next called, and deposed that he had seen and identified the bodies of Jas. Pendegrast and Thos. Glennon, both of whom he was acquainted with; they were both natives of Ireland; Pendegrast was single, but Glennon was married, and leaves a wife and three children in Albany.

Wm. C. Oakly, agent for the New-York and Haverstraw steamboat line, being sworn, deposed that the injured persons, thirteen in number, were brought to the wharf in the propeller *Daniel S. Miller* on Saturday evening, and taken, at his suggestion, into Smith's passenger house, where they still are; since they arrived seven of them have died and are now lying in the freight room adjoining the passenger-room; witness said he had been in attendance upon the injured most of the time since they arrived, and took the names of those who died from their own lips; they were as follows: Chas. Burroughs, Jas. Hogan, John Hodgson, James Hodgson, James Peoodegrast, Philip Edinger and Thomas Glennon; nothing was said to witness by any of the deceased about the cause of their death except that they had inhaled steam.

Dr. Geo. B. Upham sworn: Am a physician, residing in Yonkers; have seen the bodies of the deceased, was called on by Capt. Peck, of the *Isaac Newton*, on Saturday night, and went to the Steamboat House, where I examined the patients; am not able to identify them by name, out those now living dead in the Steamboat House are a portion of those who I examined; when I first saw them they were suffering not only from external burns, but from an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining of the trachea and the bronchial tubes; some were more injured than others; since I first saw them seven of them have died; was not present at the death of either of them; have made a critical examination of all the patients, both dead and living, and have been in attendance upon them the greater portion of the time since they arrived here; think the primary cause of death in those who have deceased, was nervous depression resulting from their external and internal burns; the external burns were caused by flame, but the internal burns resulted from inhaling steam and hot ashes; two of the patients died on Saturday night, two on Sunday afternoon and three on Sunday night and Monday morning; the last who died was Thos. Glennon, who expired on at 4 o'clock Monday morning; one of the patients had a bruise over the right eyebrow, he is still alive, the rest were apparently uninjured except by burns; none of those who died could possibly have survived if they had received medical attendance immediately after they were injured.

The hour of 5 P. M. having arrived, and it being impossible to close the inquest last evening, owing to the absence of some of the witnesses, the Coroner concluded to adjourn the examination of till 9 o'clock this morning. Capt. PECK and the First and Second Engineers will be examined to-day, when the public may, perhaps, obtain some information as to the cause of this sad calamity.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Since the report in yesterday's papers, three more deaths have resulted from the injuries received by the explosion and the burning of the boat. Nothing has been heard of the Baggage-master, WILSON DIEDRICH, since the fatal occurrence, and it is now believed that he must have gone down with the sinking boat, having probably been instantly killed by the explosion. Two of the firemen, named CHAS. SMITH and RICHARD LYMAN, probably shared the same fate, as they have not yet been heard of. With the exception of these three it is thought that all escaped from the ill-fated steamer before she sunk. The number who were so seriously injured as to have to be left at Yonkers, was thirteen, of whom seven have since died. The casualties, so far as known, therefore, foot up as follows.

DEAD.

James Pendegrast, fireman, Albany.
Thomas Glennon, fireman, Albany.
James Hogan, passenger, Troy.
James Hudgson, passenger, Cohoes.
John Hodgson, passenger, Cohoes.
Chas. Burroughs, passenger, Tramont, Stephen Co.
Philip A. Edinger, passanger, New-York.

SAVERELY INJURED.

Michael McLaughlin, fireman, Albany.
Larry Sullivan, fireman, Albany.
Alanson Perine, greaser, Albany.
George Wells, passenger, Rochaster.
George Bateman, passenger, Schenectedy.
William Ryan, passenger, New-York.

MISSING.

Wilson Diedrich, baggage-master.
Charles Smith, fireman.
Richard Lyman, fireman.

The injured sufferers still remain in the passenger-room of the steamboat-house, where they are made as comfortable as circumstances will admit. It is thought by the physicians in attendance that, with careful attendance, the remainder of the injured may recover, though they will ever be horribly disfigured from the burns and scalds they have received.

Court of General Sessions.

CHARGE OF RECORDER HOFFMAN TO THE GRAND JURY.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday morning, Recorder HOFFMAN on the bench. A large number of grand and petit jurors and witnesses in various cases crowded the court-room.

The following gentlemen answered to their names and were sworn as Grand Jurors:

R. T. WOODWARD, Foreman; Moses Underhill, Walter Carter, John B. Dash, Francis Godwin, Michael G. Hart, Ezekiah King, Richard C. Moore, Henry A. Robbins, Samuel Raynor, Martin Waters, Stephen B. Howard, Martin A. Green, Robert S. Heyward, George T. Jackson, John S. Mumford, George S. Phillips, James R. Roome.

The Recorder delivered a short but able charge. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The year 1863 is drawing to a close, and we all have abundant work to do. As this term is a short one, I do not propose to detain you with any lengthier charge than the law makes it my duty to give, particularly as I see among you many gentlemen who have served on the Grand Jury before. His Honor then charged them upon the usual topics, telling them that while they were empowered to consider and present any matter affecting the public good, yet, in his humble opinion, it was better to attend only to such cases as were specially brought before them. He referred particularly to the cases of election fraud and to steamboat disasters, in which criminal negligence might appear. His Honor dismissed them, after apologizing for the insufficient accommodation provided for the Grand Jury, and exhorting them to diligence.

Among the cases that will be brought before this Grand Jury will be that of the Russian nobleman now in custody, charged with stealing a diamond ring valued at $1,000. The charge is preferred by Mr. NATHANIEL WOLFE, but the Russian claims that the ring was given him by a lady. The lady will appear before the Grand Jury as a witness.

Several cases were set down for trial yesterday—among them FREDERICK MONTAG, indicted for the murder of a woman with whom he formerly lived on intimate terms, and JAMES H. NIXON, indicted for the murder of Mr. BROWN, of the Pewter Mug.

None of the cases on the calendar being ready for trial, after hearing excuses from a large number of jurors who were unable or unwilling to serve, the Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Court opened for the December Term yesterday morning for business, but after setting down several cases for trial, adjourned to this morning.

The Superior Court Resignations.

Chief Justice BOSWORTH has resigned his position on the Superior Court Bench. It is reported that Mr. GARVIN will be appointed to fill the vacancy. WM. H. BURR, reporter to Part I, of the Superior Court, has resigned because Mr. McCUNN's election as one of the Justices. He says in his letter that he cannot, consistently with his self-respect and loyalty to his country, retain his position while McCUNN is on the Bench. Mr. F. O'DOWD has been appointed in his place. Judge BOSWORTH will resume the practice of the law.

Interesting to Recruits.

Gen. HAYS, yesterday, issued the following circular:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 21.—The Provost-Marshals of this Division are hereby notified that the Provost-Marshal-General has directed that bounties and premiums be paid to recruits enlisting in the following regiments now organizing in this Division, viz.:

Second regiment New-York veteran cavalry.
Thirteenth regiment New-York veteran cavalry.
Fifteenth regiment New-York veteran cavalry.
Eighteenth regiment New-York veteran cavalry.
Twenty-first regiment New-York veteran cavalry.
Fourteenth regiment New-York veteren artillery.

No bounties or premiums will *be paid* to recruits for the following regiments now in progress of organization in this Division:

Thirteenth New-York artillery.
Fifteenth New-York artillery.
Sixteenth New-York artillery.
Twenty-second New-York cavalry. (Sickles.)

By order of Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYS,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.
JAMES E. MCGEE, Captain and Inspector.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED SWINDLING BY A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.—GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—MR. WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & KENNEDY, doing business at No. 58 Liberty-street, yesterday appeared before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and made an affidavit against ENOAR D. SEELY, whom he charges with having defrauded their firm of the sum of $650. From the complaint it appears that on the 25th ult. SEELY called upon the firm of WILLIAMS & KENNEDY, and represented to them that he had an extensive Government contract; that for the sum of $450 they could have a part of this contract (which would nett them about $2,000) transferred to them. Mr. WILLIAMS being desirous to secure a share in the contract, advanced the sum of $150 to SEELY, with the understanding that it should be consummated at once. SEELY was not seen again until the 1st inst., when he again appeared at the store of Messrs. WILLIAMS & KENNEDY, and stated that he had been unable to effect the arrangement at as cheap a rate as he had supposed. He therefore proposed that $200 additional should be paid to secure the contract. Mr. WILLIAMS paid the last-named sum, when SEELY left, and was not seen again until Sunday last, when WILLIAMS met him in the street. With the aid of Officer TEEHAN, of the Second Precinct, he was arrested, and yesterday he was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, where he was committed for examination. SEELY is a very respectable appearing man, and claims to be a merchant of this City.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY UNKNOWN ROWDIES.—Yesterday Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at No. 509 Washington-street, on the body of PETER DEVLIN, aged thirty-one years, a native of Ireland, who died from the effects of wounds inflicted by a gang of street ruffians, whose names are unknown. The testimony showed that last Friday night the deceased and one OWEN FLOOD, who had just arrived from Ireland, went out to take a walk. On their return, DEVLIN asked three men who were standing on a corner to show them the way to Washington-street. One of the three immediately struck DEVLIN a powerful blow in the face, and knocked him down. FLOOD ran to his assistance, and he too was prostrated by several blows on the side of the head. The assailants then ran away. DEVLIN was taken up by the Police and conveyed to the Station-house, where he died soon after. An examination of the body revealed the fact that in addition to the wounds on his face and head, he had received severe internal injuries. The Jury rendered a verdict that "Deceased came to his death from peritonitis caused by blows received at the hands of some person or persons unknown." Capt. DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, is engaged in trying to find the offenders.

NOTEWORTHY COURSE OF LECTURES.—A course of five popular lectures—the proceeds of which are to ha applied by the Sanitary Commission to the relief of our starving soldiers at Richmond—will be commenced to-morrow night in the hall of Cooper Institute. The first of the lectures will be by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, and the second by JOHN G. SAXE; and it is to the infinite credit of both these gentlemen that they have chosen topics about which they may be supposed to know something—a compliment which we cannot always pay to public lecturers or writers. Mr. TAYLOR discourses upon "Russia and the Russians," and as he has lived in St. Petersburgh and seen the Czar, he can certainly enlighten the great majority of New-Yorkers, who have not had the felicity of doing either of these things. Mr. SAXE, who has been running for Governor of Vermont ever since the oldest inhabitant can remember, will discourse on Friday upon "Poetry and Poets," and as he has the double merit of being a poet and having written poetry, he can assuredly tell the prosy mass who have neither had the happiness to write poetry nor to be created poets, a great deal of which they are now ignorant. Other able gentlemen, representing the Pulpit and the Bar, will follow TAYLOR and SAXE, and when we consider the ability of the lecturers, and the object for which the course is given, we cannot doubt that an appreciative public will crowd the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, and the other evenings.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—The Aldermen, as City Canvassers, met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning—the fourth day of their session—and made a great deal of progress in their work, the most important of which was the attainment of the full vote for Councilmen in the Sixth Senatorial District, where the figures run very close between two or three Republicans and as many Democrats for Councilmen. It now definitely appears that but two Republicans—Messrs. WM. S. OPDYKE and DAVID R. JACQUES—are elected. The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES.—Three river thieves were arrested, yesterday, at Castle Garden. At the time they were taken into custody, they were very suspiciously examining some emigrants' baggage.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1863, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of November nineteenth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of Hook and Ladder Company number Two to have their truck rebuilt.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman ——
Petition of John Shrady for correction of an assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman ——
Petition for a sewer in Thirty-ninth-street, from the crown between Second and First avenues to the Second-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Alderman ——
Bill of the New-York Courier for advertising, amounting to thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
By Alderman Farley—
Application of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the same—
Petition of H. D. Brookman & Co., by their attorney, for permission to construct a bulkhead on the East River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
By Alderman Long—
Remonstrance of owners of property against opening Broadway, from Eighty-sixth-street to Eleventh-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Chipp—
Bill of John Carson, for fitting up polling place in Eleventh District, Ninth Ward.
By Alderman Hardy—
Bill of Joseph Clarm, for fitting up election potts in Tenth Election District, Twentieth Ward.
By Aldermen Hall—
Bill of Robert Walker, for fitting up polls in First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, Seventh Ward.
Bill of Palmer Brothers, for fitting up polls in Fourth, Fifth and Tenth District, Tenth Ward, and Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward.
Bill of D. B. Dwire, for fitting up polls in Eighth and Ninth Districts, Sixth Ward, and Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Districts, Fourteenth Ward.
Bill of James Higgins, for fitting up Sixth District, Seventh Ward.
By the President—
Bill of Zeno Bawham for fitting up Fifth District of the Fifteenth Ward poll.
Bill of W. R. Supple for fitting up Eleventh District of the Twenty-first Ward poll.
Bill of George W. Jenkins for fitting up First District of the Twelfth Ward poll.
Bill of James McCabe for fitting up Fourth District of the Eighteenth Ward poll.
Bill of Isaac Kraus for fitting up Eighth District of the Seventh Ward poll.
Bill of Richard Scully for fitting up First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts of the First Ward polls.
Bill of James Olvaney for fitting up Seventh District of the Seventh Ward poll.
Which were severally referred to the Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Mithell—
Petition of John T. Mills to run railroad cars over the line of his stage route.
Whereupon Alderman Mitchell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates and his and their heirs and assigns, be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, run and use horse-cars in lieu of stages as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property through, over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, wherever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, run or use such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turn-outs (no one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid.

The said Mills, his associates and their heirs and assigns, shall, in consideration of the permission hereby given, pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars under the existing ordinances.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley—4.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Whereas, The appropriation of three thousand dollars for working the Fire Telegraph for the present year has been exhausted, and it is of the greatest importance that the telegraph to the different bell-towers be kept in operation, therefore

Resolved That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the necessary expenses of working said telegraph out of any other unexpended appropriation which he may think proper.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Charles Harriman to build a well at the corner of Trinity-place and Cedar-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, said well to be built under the direction and supervision of the Croton Water Department, and they receiving the usual compensation for permit for same.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, be flagged where necessary, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That West-street, between Piers four and five, be paved with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Williams, Jr., for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, in payment for furnishing frames, &c., for engrossed resolutions, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to lay a track of bridge stone from the house of Engine Company number Forty-eight, in Twenty-fifth-street to the Ninth-avenue, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Ninth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, the same to be done immediately under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman M. Cool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to dredge out slip at foot of Canal-street, Pier number forty-one, to the depth of twenty-five feet, at main low water.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Resolved, That the salary of the First Assistant Clerk to the City Inspector be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of such increase to be charged to and taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

That the vacant lots in Fifteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to dredge out slips between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to T. K. Ryers, to place a sign in front of his place of business, number fifty-five Norfolk-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the piers between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River, be rebuilt, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to Andrew J. Creagan, to place a transparency in front of the premises number forty-eight Essex-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Seventy-third-street opened from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a suitable person as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Whereas, An ordinance was passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, February twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, increasing the salary of the visitors of the "Soldiers' Families Relief Fund, from one dollar and fifty cents per day to two dollars per day, the same to take affect from the passage of said ordinance; and

Whereas, Such increase of salary has only been paid such visitors from the Fifteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the visitors of the Soldiers' Families Relief Fund of each Ward for the sum of forty-five dollars, being in full for such increase of pay from the twenty-eighth day of February to the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, A resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and was approved by the Mayor, November eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay to James Humes the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for overtime on the work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the said amount should be paid from; be it therefore

Resolved, That the above amount, so ordered to be paid the said James Humes, for the purposes indicated in the said resolution, be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations," and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said Appropriation for "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of ————, the sister of the late John F. Calligan, Messenger to the Board of Councilmen, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for services to Committees of said Board, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pave Tenth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street, with trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and the North River with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalks in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to regulate, &c., Twenty-first-street, between the Tenth and Twelfth avennes.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to procure a new location for Hose Company Number Thirty-four.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Harry Howard Hose Company Number Fifty-five, to attend their annual ball.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Jackson Hose Company Number Thirteen, to attend their annual ball.

Which was accepted

VETO MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to give the building at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, to the Excelsior Boat Club.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1863,

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return unapproved the resolution that the use of the building at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which has been used as a dog pound, be given to Henry Burden, President of the Excelsior Boat Club, for the purpose of harboring their club boats.

My objection to this resolution is that it gives to Mr. Burden, as President of a Boat Club, the use of a building erected from the contingent fund of this office for the purpose of enforcing the ordinances for the destruction of unmuzzled dogs, and which for the public interest should be under the immediate control of the First Marshal of this office. The building is to be in use for this public purpose for about three months of each year, and is fitted up with the necessary conveniences, which, if the unrestricted use of the building is given to the Boat Club, will be in all probability impaired, if not rendered entirely useless.

The permission proposed to be given to Mr. Burden is by its terms to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council. This is objectionable for the reason that the resumption of the use of the building for public purposes may be required at a time when it may be impracticable to obtain in season the necessary action of the Common Council, in consequence of the delays incident to municipal legislation. In this way the public interests will be sacrificed to the advantage of private individuals.

If this permission is to be given at all, it should emanate directly from this office, in order that the public interests which this Department has in charge in connection with the building, may be properly guarded.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A communication, was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution giving the German-American School Society a piece of land.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 20, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return without approval the resolution directing the Comptroller "to convey or cause to be conveyed to the Trustees of the German-American School Society, of the Nineteenth Ward, and their successors, a grant of the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, bounded and described as follows: Commencing in Fifty-second-street at a point two hundred and twenty-five feet distant from the easterly line of Lexington-avenue; thence easterly ninety-two feet three inches; thence northerly and parallel with the Third-avenue two hundred and one feet; thence westerly one hundred and one feet nine inches; thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Lexington-avenue, two hundred feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning."

I cannot approve this resolution for several reasons, the first of which is that the law does not confer upon us power to make such a deed of gift of real estate, belonging to the City, as is here contemplated. Leases for long periods, at a nominal rent, have been made to Orphan Asylums, but such leases require the assent of the Legislature to legalize them.

Apart, however, from the legal question in the case, I deem it inexpedient to give such donations of land for special educational purposes, in view of the wise and liberal provision made for the maintainance of our Public Schools, and the heavy burden of taxation necessitated thereby. Were we to admit special schools among the objects to which the real estate of the City should be donated, every Ward in our City, and every distinct class in our community could organize a school and present a claim for participation in the public bounty. And not only educational institutions, but other organizations for benevolent, scientific or philanthropic purposes would be encouraged to expect a share of this public liberality. It is not well to open the gate that has hitherto saved us from this flood of applications, which it would be impossible to satisfy. Nor is it at all necessary that we should do so. There is proved to be sufficient liberality on the part of private citizens to endow all these special purposes, and I cannot doubt that this will be found to be the case in the present instance, where our fellow-citizens of German birth and others are directly interested in the commendable enterprise of the German-American School Society.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution giving permission to Geo. A. Assay to exhibit goods.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 20, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the resolution giving permission to George W. Asay to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-five Bowery, to the annoyance of the neighbors on each side of Mr. Asay's store object strenuously to this permission being given, and I therefore withhold from it my approval. It does not appear to me just, and I doubt whether it is legal for the Corporation to give to any individual an exclusive privilege, extending over the public thoroughfare, where such privilege is objected to by the immediate neighbors, who are directly interested in the matter. They have a right, it seems to me, to protection from any such use of the public street in their neighborhood as is offensive or injurious to them, and in the present case the use to be made of the street under the permission to question, is peculiarly of that character.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a copy of the original certificate of designation of the New-York Herald, New-York Sun, New-York Tribune and NEW-YORK TIMES as four Corporation papers.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessments for opening Madison-avenue extension.

Which was ordered on file.

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Which was ordered on file.

Communication from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting presentments from the Grand Jury relating to the noxious gases arising from the outlets of sewers.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the grade of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be established, and the avenue graded and banked as a country road, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to pay T. P. Smith for services to Committees.

(Board of Councilmen amended by adding the name of "James Dumphey, each.")

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman —— moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow, (Tuesday,) eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clark.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3575, 3577, 3581, 3587, 3591, 3593, 3601, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3639, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3651, 3653, 3655. *Part II.*—Nos. 39 to 4016, even numbers, inclusive. *Part III.*—No. 73 Duane-street, Calendar unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 13, 18, on Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 469, 717, 2169, 517, 2182, 1902, 2140, 1756, 432, 1230, 2177, 2228, 1187, 2192, 2241.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 535, 779, 879, 2077 959, 961, 2249, 495, 821, 2775, 2655, 1011, 2559. *Part II.*—Nos. 2218, 428, 2574, 1076, 2560, 2669, 2210, 2058, 2720, 2782, 2784, 2564, 1752, 2438, 2798.

Case Adjourned to the Circuit Court by the District Court, Under the Bankrupt Act.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 5.

In the Matter of Jacob H. Mott and Jordan Mott, Bankrupts.—NELSON, C. J.—We have looked into the papers in this case, and are satisfied that the two orders entered by the District Court on the report of the general assignee, for a private sale of the assets of the bankrupts, on the 28th of February, 1860, were improvidently granted, and that they should be set aside, and also, that the conveyance under them by the assignees to Isaac C. Delapleine should be delivered up and canceled, and the monies paid by him, and deposited in the District Court, be refunded to him, and those received by the assignee and not so deposited be returned by the said assignee. We do not doubt but that the District Court has full power and jurisdiction to make an order to the above effect. As to the prayer of the petitioner, that conveyances of the property made by the assignee to Delapeine be made to them, we are of opinion that the District Court has no power to make such an order, or that it would be right or proper to make it, even if it had the power.

In the existing condition of the matters in controversy, a proper and equitable disposition of them, in our judgment, would be an order directing a sale of these assets at public auction, giving ample notice of the time and place of sale, with a particular description of the nature, locality and boundaries of the property, it being real estate; or, at least, as full and particular a description as practicable.

As to the question of the two years' limitation in the bankrupt statute, it has heretofore been adjourned to this Court by the District Court, and by this Court held not to apply.

Let the above be certified by the Clerk to the District Court.

For the motion, Judge FOOTE; in opposition, Mr. BETTS.

Liability for the Falling of Walls.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth White and Monell.

Sarah Losier and others vs. *James Benkhord and Benjamin H. Hutton.*—The respondents were the owners in fee of certain houses and land known as No. 146 Duane-street and Nos. 27 and 29 West Broadway, in the City of New-York, and the appellants were like owners in fee of adjoining premises, known as No. 144 Duane-street.

In September, 1859, the appellants were improving their property by building, and on the 9th of that month their wall fell and damaged the respondents' building, as alleged, by crushing them so that a loss of rent was sustained. This action was brought to recover for such damages, the respondents alleging that the apellants were guilty of negligence or imprudence in the matter of their improvements—which occasioned the injury.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the respondents for $2,075 88, and this appeal was taken, the appellants contending that there were no facts shown which should make them liable. The Court affirmed the judgment below.

C. J. & E. Dewitt, and R. Gosmon and D. Lord, for appellants; Edgar Logen, for respondents.

The Price of Enfield Rifles.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

George W. Yerby vs. *Joseph Kirkpatrick.*—In this case the defendant was employed by the plaintiff as his agent to effect the sale of a lot of 8,360 Enfield rifles—defendant agreeing to sell the rifles and to receive as compensation one-half of the proceeds of the sale over and above $16 50 for each of said rifles, which was the price the owners of the rifles were to receive, and the other half of the sum received over $16 50 was to be given to plaintiff. It is alleged that defendant sold the rifles to Robert Dale Owen, agent for the State of Indiana, for the sum of $17 65 each, and also sold to him 419 boxes containing said rifles at $2 50 each, of which the owners received $2 each, and that defendant received on account of said sales, over and above the amounts that the owners were to receive, $11,495, one equal half of which, by the above agreement, belonged to the plaintiff, and plaintiff alleges that after such sale defendant represented to him that the sum received by him for each rifle amounted to only 20 cents more than the sums the owners were to receive, and on the whole sum to $1,672, half of which defendant paid plaintiff, telling him that that was his full share. Plaintiff claims that this was false, and seeks to recover the balance of the profits due him in this transaction, amounting to $4,911.

The defendant denies that he ever made any such agreement, but says that he wanted to buy rifles, and hearing that defendant had 10,000 for sale, went to him, and offered to buy them, telling plaintiff to introduce him to the owner, and he would compensate him. Defendant bought them for his own benefit, for $16 50 each, and sold them for $17 65; informed plaintiff of that, and told him that he could only give 10 cents on each rifle, which satisfied plaintiff. Case still on.

Wm. F. Butler, for plaintiff; James T. Brady, for defendant.

Declaions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

Chesborough vs. *Wright*; *Some* vs. *Riley.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Justice SUTHERLAND dissents.

In the Matter of Puradoff et al. vs. *Lord.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs. Justice CLERKE dissents.

Watson vs. *Thibon.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Watts vs. *Garcia.*—Judgment affirmed without costs, on plaintiff's deducting $198 69 from judgment, otherwise affirmed with costs.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

Ford vs. *James.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lennen vs. *Crager.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. Cook vs. *Board of Police.*—Order affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Cole vs. *Alden.*—The proceedings before the magistrate reversed and set aside, with costs.

Cordier vs. *Cordier.*—Order to be modified according to Judge LAONDAN'S opinion. SUTHERLAND dissents.

Shaw vs. *Dwight.*—Order appealed from reversed, with $10

from Saturday night are comparatively slight. Some of the miscellaneous Shares were better in the forenoon, but fell back again in the afternoon, except Mariposa Mining Company, which left off 39 against 34 on Saturday. The Government Stocks vary steady.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night, the general market closing steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	152	150¼	Mich. Central	124⅜	125⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	108¾	109	Mico. Southern	79¾	80
N. Y. Central	134	133⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	136	139
Erie	106⅝	106⅜	Illinois Cen	118	117⅜
Erie Preferred	102	102	Pittsburgo	104⅜	105⅞
Hudson	123⅜	122⅜	Fort Wayne	82½	82⅝
Pacific Mail	213	213	Rock Island	103¾	103⅜
Harlem	91⅛	91⅜	Galena	107	107⅜
Canton	32⅜	32½	Reading	120	119⅜
Treas. Cer., new.	98	98	Quicksilver	65⅜	64¾
Toledo	113¾	114⅜	Chicago and A	82⅛	82⅜
Northwest	46¾	46	Mariposa	34	39

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Chathum	98
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	107
Union	112	Hanover	101
America	125	Irving	100
North River	110	People's	112
Merchants' Exchange	99	Continental	101
Seventh Ward	135	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	104	Atlantic	101
Commerce	105	New-York Connty	126
Mechics Bank Asso.	90	Imp. & Traders'	110
Ocean	95	Park	130
American Exchange	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. We hear of a private sale of $60,000 of the Atlantic and Great Western Mortgage on the Ohio Division at 98½ ₩ cent.:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104¾	Al. & T. H. 2d mref	90⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	101	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	109⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '75	118	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie seconds, '79	115	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Boods	80
Erie thirds, '83	111	M. & P dn Ch., firsts	107
Erie fourths, '80	106⅜	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Erie fifths, '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F	110
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	New J. C. seconds	112⅜
Mud. R. Bonds, '67	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Michigan S. seconds	104	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
N. Ind. Goshen L., '65	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	59¾
Illinois Cen., '75	118⅜	Chi. & Alton, firsts	104
Al. & T. H. firsts	103⅜	Chic. & Alton Income	90

In our notice this morning of the Gregory Mining Company, we should have added that no further assessment upon the stock can be made according to the articles of association.

The sales of 5-20 Bonds last week as reported by JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, General Agent, were distributed as follows:

In New-York and vicinity	$1,917,000
In Boston and vicinity	604,700
In the State of Rhode Island	65,000
In the State of Pennsylvania	1,317,650
In the State of New-Jersey	40,500
In the State of Delaware	30,400
In the State of Maryland	704,050
In the District of Columbia	147,900
In the State of Western Virginia	36,900
In the State of Ohio	595,000
In the State of Indiana	87,300
In the State of Illinois	146,750
In the State of Wisconsin	105,900
In the State of Michigan	59,300
In the State of Iowa	18,550
In the State of Minnesota	11,250
In the State of Kentucky	53,000
In the State of Missouri	58,700
Total	$6,019,250

The following notice was issued to-day from the office of the Meriposa Gold Mining Company:

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-street, New-York.

The stockholders of the Mariposa Company, who may have been caused any uneasiness by the pretended claim of Mr. C. K. GARRISON, will please call at the office of the Company and examine the documents relating to it, that they may judge for themselves of its frivolousness. An injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court of this State against Mr. GARRISON, prohibiting his taking any proceedings to obtain possession of the stock, or interfering with the Company's possession, or parting with his alleged title. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HAY, President.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,133,585 26; including for Customs, $224,000; payments, $2,179,767 44; balance, $18,902,764 45.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 7, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 195 bbls. Ashes, 35,080 bbls. Flour, 1,253 bbls. and 808 bags Corn Meal, 287 sacks Buckwheat Flour, 353,901 bushels Wheat, 21,868 bushels Corn, 5,310 bushels Rye, 31,501 bushels Barley, 253,059 bushels Oats, 12,787 pkgs. Provisions, 1,558 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls, including Pots, at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet on former prices; Java, at 39c.@40c. Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@35c.; Lugnayra, 32½c.@33½c. Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 28½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand and is steady to-day. Middlings, 79c.@80c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day. The inquiry has been mainly from export buyers, and for shipping brands of extra State, which have advanced a shade. Other kinds have been in moderate request, at about previous figures. Sales, since our last, 17,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 85 @$5 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 25@$6 60, chiefly at $6 30@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 85	@$6 15
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 55	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at former rates, since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $7 60@$9 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. extra at $6 25@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 75@$7 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and drooping, at $5 85@$5 90 for Jersey, $6 for common State, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, especially choice lots of Spring, which have been in active demand for export, and which have advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, closing buoyantly. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention, yet is held with more firmness. Sales since our last 196,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 80, White Western, at $1 78; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 62½; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 50@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay et $1 47@$1 49; Milwaukee Club at $1 44@$1 47; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 45½ ₩ bushel. Corn has been in rather better request, and prices have been quoted a shade higher. Sales were made of 51,000 bushels, at $1 21@$1 22, nearly all at $1 21 for Mixed Western in store; $1 20 for unsound do., and $1 23 for Western yellow afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and down to $1 30@$1 32½, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request but at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 86c.@87c.; Western, 86½c.@88c., with a single sale of very handsome at 89c.; State, 87c.@88c., ₩ bushel. Barley continues in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 58, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley Malt is inquired for at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales, 5,000 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand and $1 20@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand and very firm at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $3@$3 05 ₩ gallon; Resin, $30@$40 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$24 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Petroleum has been in less demand, at lower and very irregular prices. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 49; No. 2 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for nints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 30c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 55c.@58c. free, and 46c.@48c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 431 bbls. The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the Oil trade for last week, says: "There is a better feeling among the producers here; yet, there has been as yet no material advance in prices. Holders are asking $3 25 ₩ bbl. at the wells. We have heard of no sales at that price; we, therefore, continue the quotations of last week—$3 ₩ bbl. at the wells, and $4 ₩ bbl. at this point. We do not look for much of a rise in the price of Oil, but feel as though the present prices will be sustained, and the market be steadier and more healthy in the future. There is some ice running in the river. The market closes firm, and with a decided upward tendency. There is an active inquiry, and but little oil offering."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and prices have been quoted higher, especially for Mess. Sales have been made since our last of 4,900 bbls., at $18 50@$18 62½ for New Mess; $16 75@$17 for Old Mess; $17 50 for Prime Mess, and $21 for New City do.; $16 75@$17 for thin Mess; $21 for clear Mess; $21 for New City Mess delivered in February; $13 75@$14 for Edge Mess, and $12 12½@$12 37½ (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 9¾c.@11½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 150 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate demand, at 9¾c.@11¾c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 350 boxes and 15,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs are more inquired for at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12½c., including 500 tierces, for January and February delivery, at 12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef Beef is plenty and heavy; sales 250 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 75 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet to-day, including East India at $7 @$8 @ 100 lbs.; 5,100 bags sold on Saturday on private terms.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request and steady. Sales since our last 250 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14¾c., and Cuba at 12c.@12¾c.; also, 145 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined continue inactive at 12¾c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 168,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 3,700 bbls., at 83c. @87½c., chiefly at 85c.@87½c. ₩ gallon, the market closing buoyantly with an active speculative inquiry.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, to-day, rates, however, have been generally well supported, and an advance has been established in some instances. For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, 25,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.@6d. ₩ bushel, and 450 tierces Beef, at 3s. by sailing vessel, and 5s. 6d. by steamer, ₩ tierce.; also, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 17s. 6d. and 40s., and 30 hhds. Tallow at 15s. ₩ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl., 300 pkgs. Butter at 20s., 100 bales Tow and 30 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₩ bushel, and 100 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre, 200 pkgs. Lard and Tallow at 50 fr. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Limerick	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPA.

Redur	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 14	New-York	Aspinwall.
	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Locust Point	Dec. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Dec. 12	New-York	N.O. via Hav.
Roanoke	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Dec. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the *Arabia* via Boston, will close in this City to-day, at 5 30 P. M.

The Mails for Europe via Portland, by the ——— will close in this City on Friday, at 1 30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, VIZ.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosemin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accidents.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 5 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosemin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Chesp Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

A CARD.

The Board of Officers and Managers of the Colored Home wish hereby to express their thanks in behalf of its pensioners, for a most bountiful and luxurious dinner, with provision for a corresponding supper, for all the inmates, numbering more than two hundred, on our late Thanksgiving Day.

This bounty was the more enjoyable from having been entirely unsolicited and unexpected, the result of the promptings of Christian generosity in the heart of one noble woman, whose name we withhold from motives of delicacy, but whose example we would commend as worthy of all imitation.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNITure, dry goods or groceries, first-class portable heater, in good order. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for four first-class Protestant cooks; will assist in washing, fully competent, understand all kinds of cooking, baking, soups, &c, with good references, willing and obliging; eight chambermaids and waitresses, six nurses and seamstresses; Protestants and others, of all nations. A large number of smart girls for general housework, including laundresses, understand their duties fully, including tinting, &c. Employers in City and country hotels and private boarding-houses will not be disappointed by giving us a call, as MRS. WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Also, two smart colored girls, with good reference.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a respectable person, who is domesticated and strictly reliable, and who is more anxious for a home than for wages. Address E. F. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread; unexceptionable City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 36 East 15th-st., near Broadway, in the boot store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can refer to her last place, where she lived for years. Can be seen at No. 122 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; can make good soups and jellies, and is a good bread and biscuit maker. Can be seen until engaged at No. 3 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, or to cook, wash and iron, by a Protestant woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITtied home in a small private family; is willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 137 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable girl; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDdle-aged woman as good cook and baker; has lived out in the old country. Can be seen at No. 190 West 14th-st. Best of City reference.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook and laundress; is a good cook and understands baking; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 102 8th-av., second floor.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Now waiting for situations, at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st. (Hanover Building), Brooklyn, some very superior servants, whose references are to distinguished families in Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, good City refereoce. Call, for two days, at No. 37 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancey sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SUPERIOR COOK, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands the European and American modes of cooking; can get up large dinners. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in washing if required; has the best of City refereoces. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 22d-st., for two days, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; can fill a situation as meat and pastry cook; has the best of refereuces. Call at No. 378 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing; she understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 7th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO cook, wash, and iron; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her place, No. 140 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; will assist with fine washing and chamberwork; five years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 125 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or would do fine washing and ironing in excellent style; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $7; City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS SWISS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A Swiss girl, who is a good seamstress, hair-dresser, &c., willing to take care of children, wishes a situation; speaks German, French and English. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant, young children or the management of a nursery; can give undoubted City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at 62 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as nurse; has had much experience in the care of children, has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl as child's nurse; is willing to take full charge of the nursery, and is capable of waiting on a sick lady; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors from 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, AS NURSE, by an American Protestant woman; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer, willing and obliging. Good reference. Call for three days at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE, OR TO ATTEND ON A LADY AND SEW.—Wanted, by a respectable English person, a situation as above; perfectly understands the care of children; can be well recommended by the lady she is now leaving. Direct to A. B., or apply at No. 383 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; good references. Call for two days at No. 84 Wooster-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's dresses, and is a very neat sewer. No objection to light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 407 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, 19 years of age, a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork. City reference. Call for one day at No. 221 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 51 Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City references from her last place, at No. 140 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 65 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; good City reference. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., second floor, in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman as first-class waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's all this week, No. 222 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED—A situation by a respectable young woman, in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; has the best of references from her last employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, EMployment by the week or month; understands cloak and dressmaking, and all kind of family sewing; good reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 265 10th-st., between 1st-av. and dav. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress; fully competent and has first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 230 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting; understands it perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English person, 30 years of age, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a small family; has first-class references. Inquire for 2 days at No. 105 40th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid; understands hairdressing perfectly; would assist with sewing. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young German girl, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 37 Pitt-st., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A well-disposed, willing and obliging young woman, with undoubted reference from her last employers, wishes a situation in City or country as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook and laundress; understands the work well. Apply at No. 378 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference for four years from her last place. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or laundress; five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of washing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 25th-st., near 9th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLING AND ABLE to work, wishes a situation to make herself generally useful; wages not an object, but a home; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes to do washing and ironing at her own residence, No. 331 6th-av.; can do it as good as in the City. Call for two days. Do not forget the number, 331 5th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, at her own residence, who understands all kinds of fine washing and finting; has the best of reference from several good families in the City. Call at 177 East 28th-st

MALES.

AS CLERK.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, aged 20, wants a clerkship in some mercantile house; grocery or dry goods preferred; could assist with the books; is a good writer and correct at figures; any employment accepted where business can be learned; provision business, grocery and dry goods; the highest reference can be given; terms moderate. Address S. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER AND INDOOR SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a very respectable young man, of Protestant principles, as waiter and general servant; is thoroughly efficient in all the duties of waiter, butler, &c.; not afraid of work, and a steady and responsible man; is experienced in this country, and refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GROOM AND DRIVER.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and would make

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AS YOU SOW, SO MUST YOU REAP—POOR PILLICODDY.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE IMPOSTOR—ROBERT MACAIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—IRISH ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—COMIC LECTURES. ("DRIFTING ABOUT," BY STEPHEN MASSETT.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOPE CHAPEL—STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, in view of the retreat of the insurgent forces from Tennessee, under circumstances which render it unlikely that the National forces can hereafter be dislodged from that position, has issued a feeling and appropriate recommendation that on the receipt of the news, all loyal people do assemble at their places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for this great advancement of the National cause.

Gen. GRANT has captured, since the war begun, 472 cannon and 90,000 prisoners.

The news from East Tennessee is highly important. LONGSTREET'S retreat is officially confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. FOSTER, from Tazewell, Tenn., under date of yesterday, and in addition we have the news from several other sources, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, and a very probable rebel report, *viâ* Atlanta, under date of the 4th. Gen. SHERMAN'S advance arrived at Knoxville on the 3d, which evidently accelerated LONGSTREET'S departure, for he, at once raised the siege and moved northward toward Virginia, in the direction of Bristol. His infantry and artillery were on the south side of the Holston River, while his cavalry were on the north side, to cover that flank from attack. The cavalry of Gens. SHERVAN and FOSTER were in vigorous pursuit of the retreating rebels. LONGSTREET must travel a distance of one hundred and thirty miles before he can reach railroad communication. Beside his own corps, he has with him BUCKNER'S division of BRAGG'S army, and WHEELER'S cut-throat cavalry. He must suffer serious loss before he can get away.

We have Richmond papers to the 5th inst. They have little news of interest. LONGSTREET'S retreat is reported *viâ* Atlanta Dec. 4. BRAGG is certainly removed, and HARDEE is temporarily in command. BRECKINRIDGE is not dead, but was superseded at Dalton Dec. 2, and made a speech. LEE announces MEADE'S retreat with a wry face, and the Richmond papers consider the late advance a mere feint, to prevent LEE from sending succor to BRAGG. The papers contain the usual groans over the situation.

Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, lately commanding the Third army corps, Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from his command, and ordered under arrest, for alleged misconduct in the late movement of the army.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress met yesterday. In the Senate proceedings were opened by a prayer of Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, when the credentials of new members were presented. Mr. DAVIS raised a question as to the right of Messrs. WILLEY and VAN WINKLE, Senators-elect from West Virginia, to take seats, arguing against their admission upon the ground that the division of the State was an unconstitutional proceeding, and moved the matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee. After some discussion, in which precedents and the rules applying to their case were cited, Mr. DAVIS moved as a test question that the oath be administered to these gentlemen, which was carried by Yeas 35, Nays 5. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the President to inform him of the readiness of the Senate to receive his Annual Message, and, upon motion of Mr. FOOTE, the Senators from West Virginia were classified in the usual manner by drawing lots, and the long term fell to Mr. VAN WINKLE. Mr. LANE, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill to repeal the $300 commutation clause of the enrollment act, and to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army 50 per cent. The daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 M., and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. ETHERIDGE, the Clerk, called the members to order, saying that he should only call the roll of such members whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively and of the United States. This resulted in throwing out the delegations from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Oregon, Missouri and Kansas. An interesting discussion arose on the subject, resulting in the admission of all these members by a vote of the House. The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker. SCHUYLER COLFAX received 101 votes; S. S. COX, 42, with 20 or 30 scattering, whereupon Mr. COLFAX was declared elected, and, on being conducted to the chair, delivered an eloquent and patriotic address. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice of the introduction of a bill to raise the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, and to provide that a medal be struck for GRANT, and a vote of thanks be given him and the officers of his army; Mr. LOVEJOY, notice of a bill to punish slaveholders in the United States Territories; Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, notice of a bill to give notice to Great Britain of the suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Mayor sent in the recent presentment of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions in relation to the foul odors and gases arising from the sewer outlets on the river, with the recommendation that the Common Council look into the subject with the view of effecting some improvement in the discharge of sewer contents. The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The proprietor of the Bull's Head line of omnibuses sent in a petition setting forth that the railroad lines are ruining his business, and asking permission to substitute cars for his stages, to run over the Third-avenue and Bowery tracks of the Third and Second-avenue and Harlem companies, upon agreement with them, and also paying license fees for the cars, as required by the City ordinances. A resolution giving the desired privilege, and to construct necessary turnouts, was offered by Mr. MITCHELL, and adopted by 10 to 4. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Yesterday the Board of Councilmen concurred in giving the proprietor of the Bull's Head line of stages the right to substitute cars on the route, by permission of the railroad companies owning the tracks in the Bowery and Third-avenue. The Grand Jury presentment in regard to sewers was transmitted by the Mayor, and was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The Mayor also transmitted a certificate, signed by the Comptroller and himself, designating the *Herald*, TIMES, *Sun* and *Tribune* as the four daily papers of largest circulation in the City, and entitled to the official advertising of the City and County, pursuant to section two of the Tax law of 1863. A similar certificate had been sent to the Board of Aldermen. Each Board received the certificate, and ordered it on file. In addition to this requirement under that section of law, the Mayor and Comptroller are permitted to name six other papers. Thus far they have only selected two—the *Leader* and the *Sunday Dispatch*. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.

The Nashville *Union* of Wednesday last announces the arrival in that city of 1,500 more of the rebels captured at Chattanooga. It is the intention to confine the entire number at Rock Island.

HAZEN'S brigade, which fought so bravely at Chattanooga, is attached to the force dispatched to the relief of BURNSIDE, under Gen. SHERMAN. The column left Chattanooga Nov. 27.

Gold fell to 150@150¼ ℔ cent. late yesterday afternoon, after ruling through the day steady at Saturday's quotation of 152 per cent. The Stock Market tame, closing about as on Saturday afternoon. The Money Market steady at 7 ℔ cent. The demand for the Popular Loan of the United States, $992,600.

A good export inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, shipping lots of which were dearer. Provisions were in fair demand; Mess Pork closed higher. Cotton and Groceries were quiet, but steady. Whisky was freely purchased by speculators, at advanced prices. Hay, Hops, Leather, Fruit, Tallow and Tobacco were salable and buoyant. Petroleum was depressed and decidedly cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle market was supplied with about 3,500 bullocks Monday, with some prospect of 500 more for to-day. Among them were many fat cattle, which were in good request, and brought 11c. ℔ lb. for the best—a few 11½c. to weigh. This class went off briskly at a little advance from last week, but ordinary cattle were no higher, and in moderate demand. The Government took 250 good strong cattle for shipping, at near 11c. ℔ lb. Common stock went at 7c.@9c.

The President's Proclamation on Our New Victory in East Tennessee.

President LINCOLN has been one of the very few men in the United States who has steadily and always appreciated the essential military importance of East Tennessee. In his first Message to Congress, he urged the making of an appropriation to build a railroad through Eastern Kentucky as far as Cumberland Gap, with the view of securing possession of the mountain ranges, and of the region as far as Knoxville; and ever since that time, so far as his influence and orders could go, he has not ceased his earnest efforts to secure successful military operations on that vital line. Whether these views were the result of instinctive common sense, or whether he obtained them from some far-seeing strategist, we know not, and it matters not. But they were correct views; they were all-important views; and they are now approved by every military head in the country.

It is from this view that the President sees cause of national gratitude to Heaven—for that our army has now obtained secure possession of East Tennessee; and the Proclamation or recommendation from him which is published to the country to-day, would meet with a universal response if the whole people appreciated the victory as it deserves. To do what we can to aid in the carrying out of the President's recommendation, we transfer it to these columns from our telegraphic page:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1863.

Reliable information being received that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee under circumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot hereafter be dislodged from that important position; and esteeming this to be of high national consequence, I recommend that all loyal people do, on receipt of this information, assemble at their places of worship and render special homage and gratitude to Almighty God for this great advancement of the National cause. A. LINCOLN.

There is no doubt of LONGSTREET'S retreat. We have the fact officially from East Tennessee; we have it through the Richmond papers of Saturday, which reached us last night; and it is still further confirmed by the announcement, which we had yesterday from the lines of our own army in Virginia, that part of LONGSTREET'S force had joined LEE on the Rapidan. LONGSTREET'S retreat into Virginia was the logical result of Gen. GRANT'S victory at Chattanooga, and his blocking up of the rebel line of retreat into Georgia. Its necessity was increased, if possible, by the terrible repulse from Knoxville which was administered to him by Gen. BURNSIDE on Sunday, the 29th ult. And its celerity was increased by the prompt arrival at Knoxville, on the 3d inst., of the cavalry under Gen. SHERMAN, which had been sent from Chattanooga by Gen. GRANT.

It is not merely for the safety of BURNSIDE'S gallant army that the President desires the nation to "render special homage and gratitude to Almighty God." The victory has far grander bearings than this. It has military bearings wide as the Confederacy, and touching every point of rebel soil. It affects every rebel force and every rebel in arms against the Union. And its influence will extend to the last day of this accursed rebellion's existence. Let the people give thanks.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ELECTION.—The election for Directors of the Central Railroad takes place to-morrow at Albany. We now draw attention to the ticket which will be supported by those Stockholders who desire reforms in the management of this immense property. What the reforms are which they consider desirable, we have already taken occasion to indicate and to advocate. It certainly does not seem either just or wise that the high officers of a corporation which expends ten or twelve millions of dollars per annum, should have the privilege of selling the articles which it needs as a compensation for their services, instead of a stipulated salary. This is the case with the Central road, and with no other corporation of equal magnitude on the face of the earth. Mr. CORNING, the President, is an iron merchant, and whatever iron the road requires, and whatever repairs its engines need, he has the right to furnish. Without any impeachment of his personal character, it is impossible that such a double relation should be profitable or safe. As President of the road, his duty to the Stockholders, whose money he disburses, requires him to purchase as little as possible, and at the lowest rates. As an iron merchant, it is for his individual interest to sell to the road as much as possible, and at the highest rates. Mr. CORNING must be something more than human, if, under such circumstances, he can discharge such an extraordinary trust with perfect and unswerving fidelity.

It is quite certain that so long as Mr. CORNING holds that post, he will hold it on these terms. Attempts have been made from time to time to secure reform in the system of supplies for the road; but they have always been thwarted by his paramount power in the direction of its affairs. He has always hitherto dictated the selection of Directors, expelling all who made themselves troublesome by urging reform, and keeping the entire control of affairs in the hands of those whose interest lies in the perpetuation of the present system. Those Stockholders who desire reform have resolved, therefore, to seek the election of a new Board. Whether they will succeed or not, remains to be seen. They certainly are contending against heavy odds. The officers now in power have put forth every possible effort to retain their places. They have solicited personally and pertinaciously every Stockholder to place his proxies in their hands. They have refused to permit others to examine their books, or to know who the Stockholders are. They have command of the proxies of foreign holders of the stock, and have been busy and lavish, to the last degree, for the last ten days, in buying stock and proxies in Wall-street, for use on election day. How far these vigorous and pertinacious exertions may succeed in overbearing what is clearly and unmistakably the wish of *two-thirds* of all the domestic Stockholders in the road, and in perpetuating the abuses and the mismanagement which have depreciated the value and credit of the stock in public estimation, will become apparent after the election is over. One thing is very certain: nothing but the general belief that the affairs of the road are not managed wisely and in the interest of its owners, could keep the stock of a company, which avows its ability to pay *ten* per cent. dividends, which has a reserve fund of nearly *fifteen* per cent., which has a well stocked road in superb working order, more business than it can do, and the chance of commanding the great traffic between the East and the West, for all time to come, at so low a point, in comparison with other roads, as that at which the Central stock has ruled for some time past.

We have not the slightest interest in this matter beyond or different from that of the great body of Stockholders in the road. We have advocated reform in its direction solely and exclusively because we think such reform due to the owners of the road. If they secure it the result will be seen in the increased profits of the Company; if they fail they will, at least, have no difficulty in understanding the reasons of their failure.

Intolerable Intolerance—The Case of Mr. Etheridge.

We beg our new Congress to keep cool. This starting life with such a high fever is not a good sign. It really don't look as if Mr. ETHERIDGE is guilty of treason. Sure enough, he is a rather strict constructionist, but that hardly will justify his being sent to Fort Lafayette. Perhaps he strained a point in holding the credentials of members to the absolute language of the law, but the result proved that the House had an easy remedy. Beside, if the Clerk is to err at all, it is well that he should err on the side of strictness. In the anomalous condition of so many Southern Congressional Districts, from which representatives, or those who claim to be such, have come or will come, it is more than ever important that the laws bearing upon the authentication of membership should be very closely conformed to; and if the Clerk, in accepting credentials, is allowed any latitude at all, there is danger that it will lead to misjudgment, if not to intentional abuse.

We have not seen a particle of evidence that Mr. ETHERIDGE, in declining to recognize certain credentials, did not act in perfect good faith. Possibly he was too punctilious, but he did what any conscientious official might do. The hot imputations upon his loyalty, discharged upon him from certain quarters, were very senseless. Mr. ETHERIDGE has sometimes made very harsh remarks upon some of the President's acts—remarks which it is very likely he will live to regret—but still very few men in the country have given more substantial proofs of devotion to the old flag than this brave-hearted Southerner. No Southern man more fearlessly discharged his duty to the whole country through those eventful years which ushered in the rebellion; and the fact that the last House conferred upon him the second office in its gift, sufficiently attests how it rated his fidelity at its most trying period. But the truth is that there is too little tolerance among some classes of Union men of the honest convictions of those who differ from them. For the veritable Copperhead of the Vallandigham stripe, we have not one word to say. We have done our part, we think, in impaling such creatures. They are, to all intents and purposes, allies of the rebellion—for they have given it constant aid and comfort—and they may justly be styled disloyal. But the word Copperhead, and the imputation of disloyalty, are handied quite too freely. It is a way some people have of showing their spite toward the men who don't exactly agree with them upon some of the questions touching Slavery, or upon some of the features of President LINCOLN'S policy. It is a bad spirit, and it should be discountenanced by every man who has breadth of mind enough to understand that the essential distinction between loyalty and disloyalty relates to *sides*, and not to difference in position on any one side. True Union men are obliged to agree only in one thing—the support of the war for the preservation of the Union. But until the constitution of the human mind is changed, it will be impossible for all true Union men to agree in respect to the precise mode in which that war shall be conducted. Men, however devoted to a common cause, always differ about methods and details; and they have a right so to differ, so long as they will keep clear of factious conduct. Fair discussion is always not only admissible, but profitable.

We earnestly hope that the majority of the House, which has achieved so decided a triumph in the election of Speaker, will use their power generously toward their honest opponents, and particularly toward the Southern representatives who feel like Mr. ETHERIDGE. While the prosecution of the war ought not to be relaxed in the slightest degree until the last rebel submits, yet the public councils should be pervaded with a spirit of magnanimity. It should be the special aim of all the friends of the President to conciliate confidence. Whatever is calculated to aggravate ill-feeling between the loyal populations of the two sections, and to retard the pacification without which the war will have been waged in vain, should be studiously avoided. The times demand forbearance and moderation. If we ever expect to be again a united nation, it is the higher qualities only of the human soul that can avail us. Those who cannot rule their spirit, and must give vent to resentments, and jealousies, and bitterness of speech, have no business, in these days, in the National Capitol. To reconstruct the Republic will require something of the same elevation of spirit and calmness of view that so preëminently characterized the body which first framed the Republic. High assumptions, and fierce threats, and all petty bickerings and wranglings, are as much out of place on this one occasion as they were felt to be on the other.

The responsibility rests with the majority. They have the same power to settle the temper of the new Congress, as they have to determine its organization. Not only their own good repute, but the interests of the country, are deeply involved in their manner of meeting this responsibility.

The Alexandra.

The arguments in the *Alexandra* case are concluded. It is not easy to make up one's mind, from reading the reports of the speeches, upon which side of the case the weight of the argument lay, for they are not reported in full, and often we find only suggestions of points which must have been fully brought out, and which, when thus fully displayed in all their relations, may have presented themselves to the mind with great force.

The brunt of the battle seems to have been about the construction of the statute which forbids the "equipping, fitting out and arming" of a vessel. The counsel for the defendants claimed that this equipment must be "of a distinctively warlike character," though they admitted that it might come short of absolute arming. Their claim, indeed, went further than that, for one of them not only claimed that the object of the statute was only to prevent the ports of England from being made ports of departure of vessels "equipped for aggression" against Powers with which England was at peace; but urged that it would not be a violation of the statute if a man built a ship which was to sail to Madeira, for instance, and which he himself said was to be armed there and to cruise against the United States. When this view first made its appearance before the Court, Baron BRAMWELL said that such a case, if it was not a breach of the law, looked to him very much like an evasion of it; and the defendants' counsel thereupon announced that he was satisfied with that description of it for if it were an "evasion of the law," the defendants could not be punished for it.

It seems to us that here is the very marrow of the case, and that the defendant's counsel, Sir H. CAIRNS, was not wise in allowing himself to be entrapped into such an admission. No man presents himself favorably before a Court who openly says, "All that I claim is that I have evaded the law;" for that means, when more fully expressed, "I knew the offence which the law endeavored to prevent, and I admit that I have in spirit committed it, but I have kept myself just outside of the formal provisions of the law, and I am safe." When a man comes boldly out with such a statement, human nature in the Judge inevitably works within him to say, "You admit you have, in heart, broken the law—I will show you that you are mistaken in thinking that you have evaded its provisions successfully." Courts may be compelled in some cases to admit that the rogue has succeeded, but if there is a doubt in the matter, they are very apt to give the benefit of it to justice, as against a rogue who comes before them so shamefully.

Whether in this case the Judges will be compelled to hold that the rogue has succeeded, remains to be seen. The point was, however, taken advantage of by the Attorney-General, who argued very forcibly that this claim of the defendants thus to have evaded the law, was a strong argument against their view of its construction, for if a vessel could thus be sent from their ports with impunity to be armed at sea, the statute would be entirely nugatory, for it would be continually evaded. And he urged that the legislative power had put into the statute all the words, "equip, furnish and fit out or arm," because they had different meanings which could not be limited to simple arming.

The Attorney-General, as heretofore, urged strongly upon the Court the inevitable tendency of such a state of things as was claimed by the defendants' counsel to exist, to involve England in war with other nations. For, as he said, "Foreign Governments would not be put off with any such ridiculous distinctions." England would be the last Government to be put off with them. She would say, as our people feel very much inclined to say, "I don't know anything about your statute. Your builders may be able to crawl through it. But what I do know is, that if you let any such vessels get to sea to give us trouble there will be trouble between you and me, and if you want peace, you will see to it that those vessels are kept at home."

No one can tell, of course, what will be the result of this argument of the case. But we do not feel very sanguine of the result. Whichever way it is decided, it will doubtless be carried to the House of Lords, the Court of last resort, before it receives a final decision. Whatever the decision of the Courts may be upon it, we have little or no fear of the vessels being allowed to get to sea. The Courts may feel themselves bound to hold to such and such constructions of the statute. The arguments of the Attorney-General may not have sufficient weight with them to alter their views, but these arguments will hardly fail to have more force upon the mind of the Government. They are called upon to look at the political effect which their course of action may produce, not only upon affairs at home, but upon their present relations with us, and their future position among the nations. By this time, too, there will have reached them arguments which will speak even more forcibly than the words of the Attorney-General, in the echoes of the shouts of victory from the heights of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and from around Knoxville.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.—The pavement in Broadway is really becoming intolerable. Every day makes it smoother and smoother, until now it is almost impossible for any but the most agile and experienced horses to keep their footing. A horse will soon require as much training to stand up in Broadway as to dance on a tight-rope. One cannot walk down at any time of day without seeing at least half a dozen falling down. It seems a great shame that our streets should need such constant tinkering, but in this case there really seems to be no help for it. Steps ought immediately to be taken to replace the present pavement with the Belgian, which is the best kind that has yet been introduced.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLOTOW'S opera of "Martha" was given here last night with complete success. It was the best performance of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S season, and we are glad to state was enjoyed by a fine and fashionable house. Mme. FREDRICI and Herr HIMMER were heard to great advantage.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A vengeful piece called "As you Sow, so must you Reap," was produced here last evening with a degree of noisy success which we record without in any way indorsing. It is from the pen of Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON, a gentleman who seems to be the dramatist of Mrs. WOON'S charming establishment, but who, strange to say, is of a gloomy turn of mind, and not the convivial literary associate that we might reasonably look for in an establishment dedicated to mirth like the Olympic. The leading part is played by Mr. JAMIESON, and its scope will be understood when we say that in the course of three tedious acts it brings almost every one to grief, shame, confusion or punishment. The motive for this unrelenting course of conduct is not very apparent; and at best, is insufficient. Poetry is always ready to acknowledge a just Nemesis, and the common kindliness of life rejoices at the retribution which generally awaits the dramatic villain. But in this piece every one is a villain, an impostor, or a fool, and the Daus who works the destinies is by no means exalted in his virtue. His course indeed is spiteful, and not always free from complicity with the rogues whom he intends to destroy. There is not a character in the piece, from beginning to end, that appeals in the faintest degree to the sympathy of the audience. We shall speak but briefly of the construction of the play. The situations are improbable; the characters deficient in individual outline; the action slow—and forced even at that. In a literary point of view, there is absolutely nothing to commend. Mr. JAMIESON'S sentences are involved, diffuse and common-place. We try in vain to think of a respectable line. Every scene is surcharged, too, with a narrative of some previous event, by which the action is stopped and the memory burdened with superfluous details.

The generous applause that awaited the play was due almost entirely to a very powerful bit of character acting by Mr. J. H. STODDARD. This fact was sufficiently demonstrated by the final burst of approbation which followed the gentleman on his last *exit*, and which almost ended the performance. Something was due also to Mr. JOHN DYOTT, who played an ungrateful part with great care; and also to Mr. JAMIESON himself, for a quiet and effective reading of *Moses Mote*. The scenery was admirable, especially in the first and the third acts. It could hardly have been better. At the conclusion of the play, Mr. JAMIESON was called out, and acknowledged the authorship, saying that, with such encouragement, he hoped even to do better. We hope so, too.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Bragg's Confidence before the Battle—Where will he Stop?—Why Grant does not Pursue—The Question of Supplies—Longstreet's Position—Grant's Next Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

Before this letter will have met the eye of the reader, the country will have grown strong at heart because of the victory obtained over BRAGG, and the long stride made toward the end of the rebellion. In every essential sense, as an element wherewith to keep up the contest, BRAGG'S army has gone under. BRAGG himself we have heard the last of. I have it from any number of prisoners, who bear testimony on the same point, that he had the most perfect confidence in his ability not only to hold Lookout and Missionary Ridge—two positions as nearly impregnable naturally as the flanks of an army ever rested on—but that he would be able to drive GRANT and THOMAS out of Chattanooga, beside expelling BURNSIDE from East Tennessee. In fact, this was the very task that DAVIS put BRAGG to. It is what the rebel papers insisted was absolutely essential to their success, and on the doing of all this rested the only hope of the Confederacy.

When Gen. GRANT came here, soon after Gen. THOMAS succeeded ROSECRANS, things looked rather blue. The question was that of immediate subsistence. That was solved by Gen. WM. F. SMITH'S strategic movement, which, by snatching from LONGSTREET Brown's Ferry, gave us the navigation of the river. And here let me say that the chief preparations and most of the details of the plan by which the last great victory has been achieved proceeded from the same source, a fact, the stating of which does injustice to no one, but bestows honor where honor is due.

Many descriptions will doubtless be presented and more written of the taking of Missionary Ridge, but I doubt whether any of them will do justice to the subject. Imagine after a fierce cannonading for five hours, twenty thousand men moving forward in three columns, two miles in length, preceded by the proportionate number of skirmishers, to assault a mountain ridge abruptly rising from two to three hundred feet, defended by a force larger than that making the assault, at the base by two parallels of rifle-pits, the crest by a grand line of battle, and artillery that rained its iron hail on the advancing columns. The rifle-pits are taken seemingly with a bound. The skirmishers, with an impetuosity that cannot be restrained, leap up the mountain side, their banners carried far in advance. All along the crest the artillery thunders, and volley after volley sweeps the slope. Now the three heavy columns of supports advance—an army with hundreds of battle-flags—moving with a steadiness and precision that realizes the idea of a truly grand military movement. Sweeping the slope with the eye, you see the Stars and Stripes planted and waved in many places; in one it is carried far ahead of all others, by a gallant fellow who stops only to beckon on those he has outstripped. Thousands who see him mount up amid the hail of bullets and bursting shells, expect to see him go down every moment. The right, the left, the centre go forward over ground plowed by the shots and shells of the enemy, and swept by their musketry. The ridge-side is ribbed with the advancing columns. Hundreds of flags glare in the sun. The cannonading is incessant. The crest of the ridge is a sheet of flame and smoke. How men can advance in the face of such a fire is a miracle. The crest is nearly reached—right above our men are the fortifications. To get into them would be like climbing to the roof from the window. It seems like certain death to attempt it. It is done. The Stars and Stripes are planted on the very crest, and hundreds of men are in the works of the rebels who flee just in time to escape the bayonet. In the next ten minutes the firing has nearly ceased, and those flags we have watched as things of beauty and emblems of glory, are now waved along the whole line of the ridge!

The taking of Missionary Ridge by assault, ought, according to military rule, have cost at least five thousand lives. It did not cost one-fourth of that number. I suppose this is measurably owing to the character of the ridge-side which deceived the rebels into firing over. At any rate, our men seem to have been almost miraculously preserved. No one dreamed the ridge would be carried so easily. I am assured by prisoners, that when BRAGG'S forces saw our grand columns moving to the attack, and that in spite of the steepness of the ascent and the incessant fire they still moved right on, they were struck with awe and went out of their works when our men went in. The next half hour, BRAGG, with a rabble of an army, was in full retreat, burning and devastating everything in his rear.

The condition of things which renderes it impossible for Gen. GRANT to make an effectual pursuit and destroy BRAGG utterly—broken and panic-stricken as he was—is a legacy that Gen. GRANT is not responsible for. I know how deeply GRANT deplored his inability to pursue with his cavalry. There was not an ear of corn or a blade of grass for them, where the horses would have to go. The consequences of the originalgiving up of Lookout were yet upon us in Chattanooga, the animals had too recently emerged from a condition of famine to be sent where there was positively nothing to eat; and our granaries were far from full, and had they been full, to take trains along would involve the idea of well-fed horses. It was not to be done.

Nor, after all, did it matter so much. BRAGG'S bard to catch, he has such a capacity for running. Besides, just at present he would be scarcely worth the trouble. I presume GRANT will take almost as much satisfaction in seeing what DAVIS will do with BRAGG as he would in having him in his own hands. The moral force of the blow struck cannot be parried by the fact that BRAGG got off. All the prisoners are exceedingly bitter on him, and most of them rejoice that they have got away from him and the Confederate service.

The possession of Lookout gives us not only the river complete, but an uninterrupted railway communication with Nashville. It will take more than a month, however, to place the road from Chattanooga to Bridgeport in running condition. It will not be long before the route by way of Huntsville to Nashville will be open, when the great difficulty under which we have so long labored, as to transporting supplies, will be so far removed that there will not be a serious contingency in the case.

The question where BRAGG will stop and commence fortifying next, is one that may be solved before this reaches its destination. The pursuit now going on will not be continued far, for reasons I have mentioned. BRAGG may, therefore, get off with several fragments of his former army. But the case of LONGSTREET is the most serious. He travels by rail almost entirely, having left his with the usual transportation. He went up to East Tennessee on the railroad, but precisely how he will get back is a question about which he is presumed to be bothering himself about this time. Our forces have the railroad today, and it is probable that there will be some curious Yankees intent on examining his tickets when he comes along back! If he reaches BRAGG at all, it must be by a tedious march by a roundabout way or, he may escape into Virginia through the mountains, in fugitive bands, subsisting as they can. It is very certain that LONGSTREET will trouble BURNSIDE and East Tennessee no more. He and BRAGG are in an exceedingly bad fix!

What next? Preparation for the next blow, if meanwhile the Confederacy does not collapse, of which there is now a good prospect. The time is near at hand when the conspirators will be unable longer to control the army, and when the people will separate from the leaders. The leaders have no future, or hope of one. Their case is desperate. With the people it is otherwise, and there is a point of separation. I believe it is nearly reached. Gen. GRANT will time his action with due regard to the time and the place. RODERICK.

The Battle of Chattanooga.

GEN. HOOKER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., Nov. 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—The following extract from a telegram received is promulgated in consonance with orders:

The splendid achievments of the troops engaged in the assault and capture of Lookout Mountain, yesterday, have elicited from the General-Commanding the Department his warmest congratulations, and it is with the highest satisfaction they are communicated to the commands.

The triumphs of yesterday—the successive gallant charges up the mountain side over the enemy's intrenchments, with their successful results—will be remembered as long as the giant peak of Lookout shall be their mute and eloquent monument. No words of the Major-General Commanding can express his admiration for the conduct and valor displayed during the operations by the troops engaged, including the First division of the Fourth army corps, the First division of the Fifteenth army corps, and the First brigade, First division, Fourteenth army corps, with the Second division of the Twelfth corps:

[Extract.]
CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 24, 1863.

Major-General Hooker:

The General Commanding the Department congratulates you most heartily upon your glorious success to-day, and desires that you convey his warmest thanks to the troops under your command for their valorous conduct.

(Signed.) J. J. REYNOLDS,
Maj.-Gen. Chief of Staff.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER.
DAN'L BUTTERFIELD, Maj.-Gen. Chief of Staff.

RECRUITING.—Major FELIX AGNUS, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (the Second Duryea's Zouaves,) now on duty at New-Iberia, Louisiana, is in this City for the purpose of recruiting the battalion, which is for the present under the command of Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR CARR. He desires to increase it to a full regiment. It has rendered splendid service throughout the war, having been engaged in nearly all the important battles, and distinguished itself in all. Major AGNUS ought to have no difficulty in at once recruiting its ranks.

THE SHIP ST. LOUIS PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE—$20,000 DAMAGE.—The ship *St. Louis*, for New-Orleans, lying at Pier No. 21 East River, took fire last evening about 9½ o'clock and was partially destroyed, together with her cargo. The damage is estimated at $20,000, and is said to be insured. The vessel was loaded with corn, oats, hay and other stores for the Government, and was all ready to haul out into the stream. The fire originated in the fore hold near the keelson, but the cause is at present unknown. Messrs. WM. & ALBERT NELSON, of No. 66 South-street, are the owners of the vessel.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorent. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

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Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete it ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

London Muffs, Rich and Rare, at White's, NO. 216 BROADWAY.
Something new, a great variety of colors at ONE-THIRD the price of Fur Muffs.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c.—Persons suffering with ruptures and the medical faculty are invited to call and see Mr. REITER, proprietor of Retter's Patent Radical Cure Truss. Indorsed by Profs. Pancoast and Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the Faculty generally. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

Do not forget to call and examine the latest improvements. Private rooms and competent persons to apply the same in attendance.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages. Is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-MACHINES for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also Embroidery, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-MACHINES for sale at No. 935 Broadway. Also, embroidery, quilting, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stich Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No 780 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

Hiltz's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, 1 Barclay-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY. CLASS 628.—Dec. 7, 1863.
9, 28, 52, 26, 27, 7, 71, 29, 47, 6, 56, 13, 15, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 727—Dec. 7, 1863.
30, 60, 7, 40, 12, 37, 65, 48, 17, 43, 47, 76, 41.
CLASS 728—Dec. 7, 1863.
39, 50, 72, 61, 63, 56, 49, 2, 12, 19, 37, 71, 70.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

NOTICE.—THE ONLY LEGALIZED LOTTERIES in the United States are those of Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., MURRAY, EDDY & CO., and FRANCE, ELLIS & CO. All others are frauds.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
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AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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No. 594 BROADWAY.
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FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drug store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
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A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OR
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
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NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

INK! INK! INK! INK!
COMBINED
WRITING AND COPYING
INK.
Equally good for copying or book-keeping,
WARRANTED
To flow as freely as any writing fluid.
To give a perfect and instantaneous copy.
Not to thicken or mould.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
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SOLICITOR FOR CLAIMS,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
will give prompt attention to applications for
ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
and all other claims before the Executive Departments and in the Court of Claims.
Refers to Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, U. S. Senate; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. P. B. Fouke, M. C.; Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. S. Watts, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsay, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.; Hon. G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; G. H. Penfield, Esq., Conn.; R. J. Haldeman, Esq., Pa., Col. C. W. Ewing, Ind.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW-STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred dollars each—some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Walt-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, and EIGHT DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SECOND WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at headquarters, No. 66 Cliff-st. on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers and delegates, pursuant to a call of the Central Committee.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, President.
McFOARHAM, Secretary.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE.
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.

It is the medicine that cures when all others have failed.

TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

I am constantly receiving such certificates as the following. READ IT:

DR. WISHART: *Dear Sir:* I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave; but, thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 North 2d-st., and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well—a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.

REBECCA HAMILTON.
No. 1,321 Wylie-st., Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.

Mr. Ward says:

Dr. WISHART—*Sir:* I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath and Palpitation of the Heart in their worst forms; I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend. I tried it, and am thankful to say that, after using four large end ons small bottle, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 North 2d-st., or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chestnut and 6th sts.

JOHN WARD.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Mr. WISHART—Sir: I return you my grateful thanks for the discovery you have made in making a medicine that will cure Inflammation of the Lungs and Liver Complaint. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial I was, to all appearance, near my grave. I had been for a length of time spitting blood, and would at times vomit it. My physicians (for I employed two,) pronounced me past cure, but my sister had used your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which did her so much good that she prevailed on me, as a last resort to try it, and thank God, I commenced to use it. I have taken twelve bottles and am perfectly cured, and am ready and willing that any person that is sick should call on me, and I will tell them what your Cordial has done for me. All my friends and neighbors were utterly astonished at my speedy return to health, for they had seen me vomit blood in a clotted state frequently. Publish my case, for I want every person that is suffering as I was, to know of your invaluable medicine. Respectfully,

JOHN VERDIN,
Crease-street, six doors above Richmond-street, Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.

Mr. WISHART—*Dear Sir:* Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the gravel, my case was truly deplorable often, for a week at a time, my family physician having to call twice a day to take my urine from me, which caused the most intense suffering, my whole system becoming deranged and debilitated; but after hearing of your Tar Cordial and the many cures performed by it, concluded to try it, and am happy to say that from my commencing to take it I felt relieved, and now, after using three bottles, feel myself perfectly cured, and most cheerfully permit you to refer to me, hoping to benefit others similarly afflicted.

JAMES SLATER,
No. 1,215 Crease-st., Kensington.

WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL

will positively cure the following diseases: Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine; Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Piles, Gravel, and an unfailing remedy for Female Complaints.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

HONESDALE, Penn., June 24, 1859.

Mr. WISHART—*Dear Sir:* I suffered excruciating agony for nearly two years, from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face, head and shoulders, which caused great weakness and debility of the whole system. The pain was so intense from it as to be almost unendurable. So severe were my sufferings that I was induced to try every remedy recommended by my friends, but found no relief. I had one of the best physicians in constant attendance for more than a year, but he failed to relieve me. Fortunately, though a neighbor, who had been cured by the Tar Cordial of a severe affection of the lungs with constant cough and general debility, (she being considered incurable,) I was induced to try a bottle, and found immediate relief from its use. I only used three bottles, which cured me entirely of the disease, and restored me to perfect health, free from all neuralgia, pain, &c. I have induced a number of persons to try your Tar Cordial for consumption, cough, sore throat, female complaints, &c., and all have been benefited.

Receive this testimonial with my best wishes for the success of your truly wonderful Tar Cordial in diminishing the ills which human nature is heir to.

I am most gratefully and truly yours.

ANNA S. GETSINGER.

You can refer to me at Honesdale, Penn., if you see proper.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

To guard the public against spurious imitations, the name of the proprietor and a pine tree are blown in every bottle. All others are counterfeits.

Sold wholesale and retail at my Medicinal Depot, No. 10 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn., and by druggists and storekeepers generally.

I can only give a few of the many thousands of certificates I am receiving in favor of this great Medicine; but I have had a quantity of them published in circular form, which I send free on application. Whether you conclude to give the medicine a trial or not, send for circular. Price Fifty Cents and One Dollar a bottle.

Prepared only by the proprietor,
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY
NEW-YORK AGENCY
NEW-YORK AGENCY
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.
NO. 594 BROADWAY.
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

DRS. HAMILTON & LOCKROW,
THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL LIVER AND LUNG PHYSICIANS,
may be consulted daily at their office, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at
NO. 546 BROADWAY.

THE EUREKA OF THE AGE!
THE EUREKA OF THE AGE!
THE EUREKA OF THE AGE!
PULMONAREA, OR
PULMONAREA, OR
PULMONAREA, OR
LIVER AND LUNG SPECIFIC.
LIVER AND LUNG SPECIFIC.
LIVER AND LUNG SPECIFIC.

Careful investigation, occupying a quarter of a century, has established the fact that the LIVER is the most fruitful (because the most susceptible) of all the organs of the human system in generating or throwing out disease. This theory is now very generally admitted by the medical profession, and, indeed, has no disputants among the regular, wide-awake, up-to-the-times physicians of the day—not the past, for the old-school student now very properly ranks as an "old fogy."

It is the function properly of the LIVER to send out into the system whatever may have been taken in, either by deglutition or inhalation. Nearly all the other organs are supplementary to this one, and all act in sympathy with and to it. It is manifest, therefore, that a morbid or diseased condition of this organ will cause a corresponding disarrangement of its dependencies. The LIVER is to the human system what the electric battery is to the practical working of the telegraph system.

Through the medium of the
GREAT PNEUMO-GASTRIC NERVE
GREAT PNEUMO-GASTRIC NERVE
GREAT PNEUMO-GASTRIC NERVE
are the corrections and antidotes applied, thus carrying to the very fountain and foundation of disease the proper remedies for correcting, relieving and radically curing any and all ailments that may have taken their rise there. With this new-found Remedy, which is compounded from the flowers of the field and the herbs of the forest, is administered the correctives and antidotes for those numerous poisonous depositions that fasten themselves upon the vital organs, and restore a healthy glandular secretion, causing every organ to put on and maintain its harmonious action. It not only remedies the disordered digestion by correcting the morbid condition of the Liver, but it restores to the blood the natural and *essential elementary principles*, which ALONE can constitute health, build up the cell tissues of the Lungs, heal the ulcerated cavities, remove soreness and pain, supply the requisite carbon to keep up the combustion, and prevent the Lungs from being consumed by the oxygen constantly and necessarily inhaled. It acts upon the absorbents gently, but permanently to
CAUSE TUBERCLES TO BE
CAUSE TUBERCLES TO BE
CAUSE TUBERCLES TO BE
TAKEN OUT OF THE LUNGS.
TAKEN OUT OF THE LUNGS.
TAKEN OUT OF THE LUNGS.

It restores buoyancy of spirits, and hope, cheerfulness and health once more animate that diseased body, which but a little time ago bid fair to become a sepulchre to its self-generated diseases.

Tubercles have been made the subject of special analysis by the most eminent Pathologists, and from whose various analyses the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. That Tubercles consist of an animal matter mixed with certain earthy salts.

2. That the relative proportion of these varies in different specimens of Tubercles; that *animal* matter is most abundant in *recent* and *earthy* salts, in *chronic* Tubercles.

3. That the animal matter certainly contains a large amount of albumen. Some chemists have also detected casine, the existence of which is probable. Fibrin and fat exist in small but variable proportion, as a constituent of Tubercle.

4. The earthy salts are principally of the insoluble phosphate and carbonate of lime, with a small proportion of the soluble salts of soda.

5. That very little difference in ultimate composition has yet been detected between recent Tubercle and other so-called compounds of protein.

Our theory is based upon the assumption that disease in all its varied and multiplied phases originates from impurities of the blood, caused by a derangement of the liver. A sound liver is a reliable guarantee of sound health; a deranged, diseased liver is sure to involve serious consequences to its possessor, in the form of suffering, either specific or general. As to our ability to cure all cases of Liver and Lung Complaint, no matter of how long standing or complicated character, testimonials of those who have been cured after enduring long years of suffering can be presented, that will convince the most incredulous. Our new theory of disease, and also the theory of the specific use of our medicines, are the results of a whole lifetime spent in scientific research and experience, unparalleled in the history of medicines. By this new and astonishing discovery, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Consumption, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous Sore eyes and Scrofula in all its forms, Asthma, Fits, Fever and Ague, Old Sores, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, can be cured in their most advanced stages, in a very short time. No bleeding, blister, calomel, opium, or any mineral medicine introduced into our practice.

Any sick and afflicted person who will apply to us, sending his address and a stamp, will at once receive a pamphlet containing references and testimonials of the most astonishing and remarkable cures on record.

OUR PULMOMETER, OR LUNG TESTER,
OUR PULMOMETER, OR LUNG TESTER,
OUR PULMOMETER, OR LUNG TESTER,

by the application of which the incipient process of tubercle or scrofulous deposits in the minute air-cells of the lungs can be most accurately detected, by far earlier than in any other known method, will be found at our office No. 546 Broadway, New-York City, and all such as may desire advice or have the vital capacity of their lungs tested, can, by calling between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., receive the most correct and reliable information and true condition of each case. Examination fee from $3 to $5.

☞ Cases treated by mail as usual.

ROGERS & RAYMOND
OPEN THEIR
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON
with a splendid array of novelties, including the
METROPOLITAN SUIT,
THE
GARIBALDI SUIT,
THE
NEW CADET SUIT,
And original styles of
SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS,
in great variety. Prices as heretofore. No advance. No deviation from the ticketed figures.
STORES Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in gliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by THOS. P. MARSHALL, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATISM.
USE THE
ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS.
They are an infallible cure for Rheumatism. Weakness of the Back, &c. METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway. Belts $3, armlets $1 50 each; per mail, 36c. additional.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 689 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A book that every mother and daughter will be delighted with."

LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST MARY'S.
A CHRISTMAS BOOK,
By the author of those capital novels, "Rutledge," "The Sutherlands" and "Frank Warrington." Elegantly printed on tinted paper and cloth bound. Price $1 25

"One of the tenderest and most touching tales of school-life ever written, and a book that should be in the hands of every young lady, for we know of nothing more touching and pathetic in its character than the story told in this volume. Few will be able to read

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy ann sell at market rates

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 15th inst., at the office of the United States Trust company, No. 54 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Banks the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.

WM. S. CHARNLEY,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, BEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

AN ELECTION for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the second class, to hold office for three years from January 1, 1864, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. / Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness. / 7-30 Treasury Notes. / Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1863.—In pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent Banks and Bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes issued to THE ISLAND CITY BANK, a banking association in New-York City, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment, within six months from this date; and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds in said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive their par value, on behalf of the Superintendent, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the said Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the ninth,) of December next. The poll will be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$80,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS APPLY to F. E. WESTBROOK, 63 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1884, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. BANDOL, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

FINANCIAL.—A YOUNG LADY BEING IN EMbarrassed circumstances and without friends, would be pleased to meet with some generous person who will relieve her distress. Address S. T. C., Station A, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 24, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (Exclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders, at the Treasurer's Office in Cincinnati, on and after the 7th day of December, being the first Monday of said month.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail or otherwise, as may be desired.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

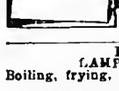
J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,
Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of
SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

A CARD.

The passengers of the steamer LOCUST POINT, in her last voyage from New-Orleans to this City, would express their high appreciation of the energy and ability displayed by the officers and employes of the ship. Especially would we remember the gentlemanly Steward, P. G. GRECE, also the Captain, S. HOFFMAN, as a superior officer and gentleman, both of whom left no means in their power untried to contribute to the comfort of the passengers. Finally, we would recommend both officers and ship to the patronage of the public, as every way worthy of their confidence.

John Hazen, Lieutenant, Ninetieth New-York Volunteer infantry.
A. W. Baker, Lieutenant, Twenty-third regiment Wisconsin infantry.
B. W. Parsons, Lieutenant, Third Massachusetts cavalry.
Leonard F. Warner, Lieutenant, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer infantry.
M. M. Miller.
Jason Dickey.
Wm. Hardiman.
Charles R. Field.
Timothy Spelman.
P. Harvey.
George F. Briggs, Lieutenant, Fourth Massachusetts infantry.
Adderine Giuseppe.
Wm. H. A. Bronts.
Miss M. A. Bostwick.
Miss E. G. Lines.
Mr. S. A. Wolfstein.

TO TASSEL MAKERS,
FOR SALE,
1 Gimp Machine.
1 Twine Machine.
1 Braiding Machine, 24-carrier.
1 Spring Machine, for speaking-tubes,
Looms.
Twisting-Wheels.
Lot of Cotton.
Lot of Silk.
And sundry other articles.
Inquire of DICKINSON & ROWDEN,
No. 66 Hamilton-st.,
Newark, N. J.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 26 cents.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS,
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

ENGLISH SKATES AT WHOLESALE.

The extensive stock of skates of the late firm of CONOVER & WALKER—Central Park Skate Emporium—is now offered to the trade at low prices for cash. Besides a great variety of American, it comprises the largest assortment of English skates in the City.

Also, straps, skate-bags, gimlets, shinny-sticks, &c., &c. STEPHEN CONOVER,
No. 474 Broadway.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.
EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

GRAPEVINES GRAFTED AND WARRANTED TO GROW.—The subscriber, who is an adept at the business, having on hand a stock of good grafts of the new varieties of grapes, such as Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, Crevelling, Ionia, Israella, Adirondac, &c., &c., wishes to make arrangements with parties to graft their old or worthless vines with any or all of the above kinds, thereby securing a good crop of fruit several years sooner than by planting a young vine. Also, a good stock of vines of the new varieties for sale at low prices. Address RUSSELL, No. 431 6th-av., or at Mellvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

A MISSION OF MERCY.—AT THE EARNEST request of Gen. Grant, the National Freedmen's Relief Association have appointed Messrs. Wm. L. Marsh and H. R. Foster to distribute clothing, shoes, &c., to the destitute freedmen, women and children on the banks of the Mississippi. They will leave on the 1st of December. All are earnestly requested to send their contributions of clothing, &c., to CHAS C. LEIGH, No. 1 Mercer-st., and all contributions in money to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st. All religious papers are requested to extend this notice.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.

For sale by F. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—FIVE VENEER CIRCULAR SAWS, in good order, with carriages and feed works, of the following diameter: 6, 4, 6, 3, 6 and 3 feet. Also, three upright saws, with carriages and feed works complete. The above property can be seen by inquiring at No. 169 Broadway, Gilsey Building, Room No. 15, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price.

Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

A LADY FROM THE EAST DESIRES at the charge of a family, or would engage as amanuensis, correspondent and financier. Highly respectable City references. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES TO MAKE THE ACquaintance of some wealthy gentleman, with a view to fun, not matrimony. A gentleman young, with black eyes and moustache, preferred. Address CORA, General Post-office.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, speller, ropper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

WANTED—UNTIL 1ST MAY, TWO SEATS IN Ascension or Calvary Church. Address D., Box No. 3,703 New-York Post-office, stating location and price

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Peru and Indianapolis Company was, on the 6th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be afforded for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property affected, rights of franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 11, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 18th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES B. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

JAS. M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

500 BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LOTS.

This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and will be one of the best chances offered this year to procure well-located lots within 45 minutes' ride of the City at fair prices and on liberal terms. This property will double in value immediately after the close of the war. IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS ON ALL SIDES OF IT. Capitalists and families can make no better selection, as the location is high and healthy, scenery beautiful, good water, and convenient of access to the City every 20 minutes by railroad.

These lots are located at UNION PLACE, near EAST NEW-YORK, on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, within three minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars and map apply at the office of the auctioneer.

EDWARD SINFZENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY W. G. BOARDMAN, ESQ.

D. W. IVES & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway:

A collection of about 100 paintings, representing American scenery, painted from nature by W. G. Boardman, Esq., the well-known landscape painter.

This interesting collection is the result of Mr. Boardman's studies from nature during the past three years, and will be found to abound in charming landscapes of various sizes, representing views in Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, New-York, Virginia, &c., of mountain, lake, river, forest, and some beautiful coast scenes—which derive additional interest from the extreme care and fidelity with which they are finished.

The whole of the collection is framed very richly and appropriately, and we take pleasure in requesting the attention of connoisseurs to these meritorious paintings. On exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FANCY GOODS—Dry goods, kid, silk and woollen gloves, English and French mitts, shirts, drawers, hosiery, jewelry, plated ware, rosewood and mahogany writing desks, fancy work and glove boxes, reticules, toys, &c., &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, 1863, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 648 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara Marble Statuary and Busts, viz. "Hope," "Nymph," "Muse," "Magdalene," "Greek Venus," "Venus," after Canova; "Fidelity," "Venus of the Apple," "Innocence." "Bacchante," "Madonna of Tenerairo," "Contending Cupids," "Prayer," "Water Carriers," "The Four Seasons," bust of "Washington," bust of "Madonna," and other choice Groups and Figures, never before offered.

Also, a very elaborate Fonntain, with three basins, for garden or piazza, cut from very fine Carrara marble. This elegant Fountain, and other garden figures, groups, and vases, will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The attention of gardeners and the public is particularly called, as this is a rare chance to purchase valuable goods at auction. Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, consisting of pure white groups and figures, vases, copied from the ancients, Roman, Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c. Tazzas, card receivers, and a full assortment of other marble and alabaster goods, bronzes, French clocks, with glass shades, Bohemian glass ware, &c., just landed. The above are the importation of the Signors GIOVANNONI & ZANNONI, and offers a rare opportunity to purchasers.

The store will be open to visitors, and catalogues ready on SATURDAY, 5th inst.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—LARGE sale of house furnishing goods. English and American cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. HINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and well-selected stock of house-furnishing goods, &c., &c., embracing in part as follows, viz.: 1,500 dozen fine table dessert and pocket cutlery, 120 dozen children's knives and forks, 500 dozen extra silver-plated forks and spoons of all styles and sizes, 85 silver-plated casters and cake baskets; also, English soup and oyster ladles, fish, pie and crumb knives, bronze clocks and ornaments, 15 cases ruby and crystal cut and engraved glass-ware, Parian and China vases, spittoons, toilet and dressing crockery, wood and willow-ware, drums, &c.—all articles found in first-class stock in the trade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J., LYING IN THE COSTER TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 84 lots in the City of Hoboken, N. J., situate on the following streets in the Coster Tract, viz.: Newark and Hackensack avs., Ferry, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Adams, Montgomery, Jefferson, Clinton and Grand sts.

The title to this property is perfect, and will be sold free from incumbrance.

Maps, showing the particular lots to be sold, can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS (Tuesday,) Dec. 8, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE large sale of marble statuary, Carara marble works of art, Mosaic tables, alabaster and Etruscan vases, etc., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TOMORROW, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 648 Broadway, adjoining the corner of Bleecker-st. Catalogues at the auctioneers's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Termscash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a two-seat phaeton, shifting top, in good running order.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 6TH AVS., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 300 lots, in one parcel, with about 600 feet water front, on the west side, south of 63d-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very slightly located, and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE DUANE-STREET PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The 4-story marble-front store, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., near Centre-st., 35 feet front, and 60 feet deep, well-rented. Also, the 4-story brick store in Centre, next to the corner of Duane-st., 40 feet. Also, nine lots on the north side of Duane-st., between Centre and Elm sts.; which is the largest piece of unimproved property between the Battery and Canal-st. For terms, which will be easy, apply to

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO PAPER, WOOL AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS REQUIRING A SUPPLY OF PURE AND SOFT WATER.—The subscriber offers for sale a plot of about 50 lots of ground on Ellery and Park, and between Nostrend and Mercy avs., in the City of Brooklyn, on which there is a spring of pure soft water, now discharging about ninety (90) thousand gallons per day, and capable of almost an unlimited supply. The property is now offered for the first time, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Reads and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reads-st., being 100 feet front by 51 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property now brings in over 10 per cent. on the price, and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. This property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, 2 barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing 7 3-10 acres, very beautifully located, at North Englewood, N. J. Address W. N., Box No. 680 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable dwelling, containing 14 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000; (rent per annum $400.) Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, with buildings, fruit, garden, &c., and ten acres of choice land, in New-Jersey, one hour from the City; price $3,100. N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well watered, in good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET.

TO LET ON A LEASE,
THE LAFIERRE HOUSE,
IN PHILADELPHIA.

Long and favorably known as a first-class hotel, is offered for rent at $12,000 per annum, for a term of years. Possession will be given on January 1, 1864. Address J. H. EDWARDS, No. 230 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1865, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 70 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO PORK AND PROVISION PACKERS.—The Premises to let, well fitted for the above business; cutting blocks, counters, smoke-house and curing apparatus, all complete, with a retail shop and necessary appliances attached. Apply to CHAS. J. EVERETT, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—3 story basement brick house (1 of 3) No. 80 Carlton-av., west side, between Myrtle and Park avs., with gas and water. Rent $25 monthly. Apply from 11 to 3 at office No. 7 over Fulton Bank.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 24 Wooster-st., for manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—OF HOUSE NO. 336 Canal-st., near Church; four rooms; rent $17 per month. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.

No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES W. McCUNE RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. H. CRUGER OAKLEY is admitted a partner from this date.

We have relinquished the dry goods, importing and commission business, and taken offices at No. 35 Wall-st., for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business. L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with him

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-knewe medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B —$1 and 8 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2, female, $3, sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 2 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure to the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Test us if you have tried all the rest, then see us if you can. Secret diseases have their peculiarities which we never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranten.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WILLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases created. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the neglected as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless its remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

originated and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON,
JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.

Madame WALTON, No. 689 Broadway, is constantly receiving, per European steamers, the latest and most approved patterns Parisian Hats. The attention of the ladies in New-York and vicinity is particularly invited to our facility in manufacturing bonnets made of the best materials and latest styles at short notice.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

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GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Toes.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFRIES,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LEITCH, from BOSTON, Dec. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
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For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed there or.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on
TUESDAY, Dec. 8,
Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers and luggage must be on board at 8 o'clock.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 12
ETNA	Saturday	Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown First Cabin, $75, $95, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates.

First Cabin	$80	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRAY,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, George W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FAIRS.

A LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this present week at Dodworth's Building, southeast corner of Broadway and 26th-st. Music every evening by amateurs and others.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the Reformed Dutch Church, in 34th-st., (Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S,) will hold a fair for the sale of refreshments, useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the church, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, afternoons and evenings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPAN OF YOUNG HORSES, gay and fast drivers, with new set double harness and one new top-wagon. The owner having no use for them, will be sold for much less than their value. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LARGE TRUCK HORSES and five single truck or wagon horses. Can be seen at the Park Barracks. Inquire in the Subsistence Office.

$25 REWARD.—WILLIAM McCOMBS, WHILE on his way from Cold Spring, is supposed to have been drowned. He had on a blue overcoat, with green plaid lining in it; he was about five feet seven inches high and had dark whiskers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of his body by his friends

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work manship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distressed because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country: they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "for the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers; father and four sons, all who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufactur'r's warerooms, No 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are united to the very best materials. Warranted five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $350 each. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
for sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale; French action, with all modern improvements, full iron frame, overstrung bass, made to order and fully guaranteed. Must be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE SOLDIER TO HIS MOTHER—(In Kind Friends are Near Her,) answer to Who Will Care for Mother Now? Each piece, MUSICIANS' OMNIBUS—300 tunes for violin, flute or cornet. $1, mailed FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No 467 Broome-st.

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NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9.15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5.45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9.15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5.10 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 and 4.20 run to Monsey.

C. ST. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, (no children,) in a first-class family, (private preferred,) board with fine suite of rooms. To those having elegant apartments a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child 11 years old, in upper part of the City; home comforts only required, at moderate price. Address G. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

THREE OR FOUR SPLENDID ROOMS, with board, on Murray Hill, can be had for a liberal price. Address L. F., Station G, Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY.—$500 REWARD.—A REWARD of five hundred dollars will be paid by the subscribers for the recovery of the goods stolen from the premises Nos. 324 Canal and 43 Lispenard sts., on the evening of the 6th of December, the same consisting of velvets, ribbons, laces, bonnet silks, dress, frings and train silks, &c. A proportionate sum will be paid for the recovery of any portion of the same.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

IRA BEARD,
BERNSTEIN BROTHERS,
GILBERT T. REEDER.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENing, Dec. 6, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., a FUR CAPE. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the same either at No. 18 West 9th-st., or at No. 63 Chambers-st. up stairs

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.

Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1863.
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
DON JUAN.
Grand Opera, in 3 acts,
By W. A. MOZART.

Don Juan	Herr Steinecka
Comthur	Herr Weinlich
Doena Anna	Mme. Johanesen
Danna Elvira	Mlle. Friederici
Don Ottavio	Herr Habelmann
Leporello	Herr Graff
Zerline	Mlle. Canissa
Masetto	Herr Behrinser

Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

Admission to Parquette and Balcony.....$1
(Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE—Subscribers are respectfully requested, in case they wish to retain their seats, to exchange subscription tickets the day previous to the performance, before noon, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SACRED, PATRIOTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863,
for the benefit of the
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
for the
EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
of the
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
by the
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION,
assisted by
THE JUVENILE CHOIR.

His Honor Mayor Opdyke, Hon. James T. Brady, Maj.-Gen. Dix and Gen. Anderson will be present and take part in the exercises.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
IMPOSTOR.

Karl, the Outlew.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Countess of Mouslein.....Miss H. Irving
ROBERT MACAIRE.

Robert Macaire.....Mr. J. Whitieg
Jacques Strop.....Mr. Walter Lennox
GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, 1863.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CRAMMED from PARQUET to CEILING.
LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
OF THE
GREAT ORIGINALS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who are now playing one of the
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS
ON THEATRICAL RECORD.

New pieces, cast with the full strength of the company, Mr J. G. Burnet, Mr J. Seymour, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Blaisdell, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith.

SECOND WEEK OF THE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

LANTY McLAUGHLIN, with the songs of "Katty Mooney," the "Fairy Boy," and the celebrated Irish jig with Mrs. Barney Williams..... } Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
KATE KEARNEY..... } Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Followed by the very laugheble farce,
IRISH ASSURANCE
AND
YANKEE MODESTY,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
AS THE
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL.
In the same piece.
NANCY, a Yankee Gal, with a Yankee song ... } Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
PAT, with Geo. Jamison's song of "Trust to Luck," } Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Mr and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in their
ORIGINAL CAT AND PIG STORY.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.

The new sensation of the day. THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPIC PICTURE OF THE MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE! This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 6½. Doors begin at 7½ P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and at the Chapel. Grand Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY,
TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1863,
HISTOIRE D'UN SOU,
vaudeville, in one act, by M. Clairville Lambert, &c
By request, LE FECAU CONVENT.
comedie in one act, by Theodore Barriere.
LA CHANOINESSE,
comedie vaudeville, in one act, by M. E. Scribe
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at o'clock.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

"THISTLE" BALL.
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

"DIE WEISSE FRAU," AT HOPE CHAPEL

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. BRAGG CERTAINLY DECAPITATED.

Lee's Dispatches on Meade's Retreat.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

We have received our files of Richmond journals to the 5th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

FROM GEORGIA.

DALTON, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Gen. Cooper, Richmond:

The enemy heve fallen back across the Chattanooga, destroying everything in their route, including the railroad track and bridges. Their loss was heavy in thatr attack on our rear guard uodar Gen. CLEBURNE. BRAXTON BRAGG.

A special to the *Intelligencer*, dated Dalton, Dec. 2, says:

"*Gen. Bragg has been relieved by the President at his own request.* He was serenaded last night by the band of the Fourth Florida brigade, and, being called out, said that he accepted with gretitude and heertfelt thanks the compliment tendered. The association long existing between them wonld cease tomorrow, when he would leava tham. He elluded to the meny bloody battles, and spoke of tha raputation of his brava troops in the most feeling and touching manner. He took a long and sad farewell nf them, with tha assurance that the memory of association with them would ever hold fresh in his mind.

Gen. BATE was called for, and made a most beautiful al usion to the career of Gen. BRAGG, ending with the essurence that, with union and harmony, Tennessee would, next Spring, be restored. Both Generals were vociferously cheered, and the greetest enthusiasm prevailed.

Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and HARDEE were also serenaded, and made appropriate speeches.

(Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is therefore not deed.—ED. TIMES.)

A corps of fifteen thousand Fecleral troops passed through Cleveland yesterday, on their way to Benton.

The report in the Savannah *Republican* of the desertion of Col. HOLLONQUIST, of Gen. BRAGG's Staff, is basely falsa. He acted most gallantly et Chattanooga as Chief of Artillery."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Fridsy, Dec. 4.

The Senate postponed indennhiely, by a laige majority, the bill restricung the planting of cotton to one acre. Both branches nf the General Assembly resolved to adjournon the 12th.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Dec. 2, 1863.

The enemy retreated during the night. Pursuit was made this morning, but he had recrossed the Rapidan before we reached it. A few prisoners were captured.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, General.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Thur-day, Dec. 3.

The enemy have recrossed the Rapidan to Culpepper by the fords, as they came, without a fight. Ooe nunired prisoners go to Richmond to-day. Nothing was leit by the ecemy in his retreet. Five hundred prisoners were captured during this raid.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The enemy have recrossed the Rapidan to Culpepper, at the fords by which they came, without a fight.

One hundred more prisoners go to Richmond today.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The enemy recrossed the Rapidan yesterday and duri- last night, by Germauna Ford, fifteen miles distant from their line of outtie on Tuesday, going in the direction of Culpepper Court-house. They bea n falling back about dusk on Tnesday evening, and were not discovered by our furces till nearly dai the next morning. Our forces pursued and captured a number of prisoners, fifty of whom were sent on to-day.

Nothing was leit by the enemy in his retreat. Their whole army was on this side of the river, consisting of five corps of infantry, besides artillery and cavalry. Five hundred prisoners certainly were captured during this raid of MEADE.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Dec. 4.

Two hundred and fifty more prisoners were received last night, picked up by our cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, representing five corps of infantry and three divisions of cavalry. Our scouts report that the enemy's infantry have fallen back to Fatquier, behind the Rappahannock, leaving only cavalry in Culpepper. They burned and destroyed everything in the country occupied by them on this side of the river, reducing nearly all the inhabitants to beggary.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 4.

From the Rapidan the news is anything, though it has the condition of being entirely unlooked for. There has always been a compliment or Meaoe, even when it seemed most active in pressing forward, to fear to fight. All doubt as to his designs are now removed. He crossed the Rapidan solely to engage Gen. LEE's whole attention and prevent his sending succor to Gen. BRAGG; and Gen. GRANT, having reached the end of his tether in the Southwest, MEADE, with his usual adroitness, has slipped away from LEE's front and recrossed the river to Culpepper.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 3.

There has been no more shelling the city since Monday.

Mortar shelling of Sumter has been continued all dey from Cummings' Point.

Our batteries on James Island and Gregg continue to keep up an artillery duel.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 5th inst, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

A slow fire has been kept up to-day from Gregg and Cummings' Point, alternately, on Sumter, Sullivan's and James Islands. No casualties are reported. The enemy have not renewed their firing on the city, but they are mounting more guns on Wagner hearing on the city, and nave also unmasked a new battery.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Col. RHETT visited Sumter last night, when the hand mounted the parapet and played "Dixie" ano other tunes about an hour. The Yankees ceased firing while the music was going on.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Dec. 4.

The enemy's cavalry crossed Big Black River in force yesterday, ranging toward Canton.

Guerillas are numerous on the Mississippi. The steamer *Black Hawk* was fired into below Red River and the pilot killed.

The *Texas* has been borned.

HURLBUT has issued an order that all military goods not in the Yankee regulations be shipped North from Memphis. Ten or twelve houses are named and required to ship their goods North.

THE CONFEDERACY.

THE AIMS, THE HOPES AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 5.

It is sometimes wise and wholesome—and not the least so when our cause meets with temporary reverses—to bethink ourselves of the fact, and lay it to heart, that the thing we are fighting for is the entire freedom and independence of all the States, and the whole of all the States which seceded from the old Union; and that there can be no peace for us, certainly no independence, if any portion of the land of the Confederate States, or any forts, rivers or harbors which belong to us shonld be left in the hands of our enemy. But they have it is said, "conquered" Kentucky, most of Tennessee, &c. And Gen. OOLESBY, one of the Yankee Major-Generals, who is fond of spouting and writing eloquent General Orders, declares that "it is their maxim never to give up what they have gained." Yes, thet was the maxim also of the British in the Revolutionary War; and they had "conquered" New-York and New-Jersey, but eventually departed from their maxim, and the cuuntry together. A country overrun by troops is not conquered or won. Nothing whatever is either lost or won until the war is over.

But there is anotner view of tha same subject, quite as important to be kept in view. The very nature and essence of our struggle requires us to preserve a community of interest in all the parts of the Confederacy. That "conquered" Tennessee, for example, (which some people speak of almost as a country lost to us,) has placed 112,000 men in our army. They or the survivors of them are now fighting on every field where we meet our common foe. The Confederacy has no more devoted soldiers. The army which holds stubbornly tha gateway of Georgia consists, in great measure, of Tennesseeans. What are *they* fighting for? Is it for the independence of Virginia, and the Carolinas, and the Gulf States, to the exclusion of their own fair land? Have thay, think you, resigned themselves to see their homes and families forever writhing and groaning under the dominion of Yankees and Dutchmen, and consecrated the remainder of their lives to the establisnment of our independence. We trow not. They desire to win back their homes, and to be and remain free citizens and Confederates there. To abandon Tennessee, or Kentucky, or Missouri—and, wa would edd, Maryland—(though Maryland was debarred by military force from formally joining oor allience,) would be a failure in our Confederate obligations, and must not be thought of for a single instant. What Virginian could hear the thougbt of peace, with a Pierpont "West Virginia" still in rebellion against the State? We say that to accept any peace, upon any terms which would leave in the hands of the Yankee nation any of these countries, or any fort, town or harbor, from the Rio Grande all round to Fortress Monroe, would be a cowaidly abandonment of the *whole* Confederate canse. And it would be followed by its sure punishment too; for the enemy, if we offered him a part, would then press more eagerly and resolutely for the whole. In short, the Confederecy is a whole, both to us and to our foe. One or other must gain it, or lose it, *all*.

And it is we who must win it, or save it all; it is our own country; the Yankee nation can have no rights of conquest in any siagle square yard of it, until we desist from the war and acknowledge ourselves healen; once we do that, they have not a part only, but the whole, with all its lands and waters, all its herds and harvests, all its inhabitents, men, women and cnildren, to be dealt with and governed et their pleasure and for their profit forever.

Now, no sane man believes that they are eble to win this great prize. Let us see what are their chances for it: After nearly three years' war their maio army still hovers timidly along the banks of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, in a wasted and desolates country whose inhabitants hate them more cordially than ever. Pressed and goaded to march on to Richmond, and reinforced immensely for that purpose, that army ventures sometimes to show itself on the southern bank, but when it finds tiself face to face with LEE and his veterans, shrinks back by night without fighting. Remember, the pretension of those people is that they are engaged in crushing "e rebellion;" remember the headquarters and heart of that "rebellion" ere at Richmond, ons hundred and twanty miles from Washington, their metropolis and base, and that they have often and often dashed their immense armies against our hreva hand of defandars, and hava bean rolled back in rout and ruia. It is their business, and they acknowledge it, to attack us and to crush us. Their General is ordered, time after time, to "find LEE, and force him to fight." Well, they come; they find LEE; he is not hard to be found; ha arrays himself in line of battle right opposite; they look at him through field-glasses, and then turn and run. This is not the way "rebellions" are crushed.

But inrn to another part of the great field. Yenkee armies heve overrun the two great States of Kentucky and Tennessee; they find there many women and children, and olo men; they exercise over these poor creatures the saverest military rule; exact oaths; nanish, imprison, hurn fences, mills, agricultural implements and houses; carry off cattle and provisions—and then have the impudence to say thev have conquered and won Tennessee, and meen to hold it. But on the border of that sama State they meet regiments, brigades, divisions of Tennesseean men, with faces still turned homeward, burning for vangeance, and hungering for their hasa blood. Blood coats them little, and human life is about the least veluable of their military *material*. So they ara lavish of it; thay fling their vast deep columns of brutal and drunken miscreants upon certain death; they fall in masses, but other masses are pushed on over their bodies; and by the mere weight and momentum of their enormous hosts they push our inferior numbers back a few miles. Our Confederates turn upon them with a fierce vengeance, and then, instead of pushing on to tha much coveted Atlanta, they suddanly retire within their fortified lines, burning the bridges and tearing up the railroad behind them. MEADE would fain come on to Richmond; GRANT earnestly desires to Winter in Atlanta. Why do they not come on? They ought not to forget that they are "crushing a rebellion;" and in Richmond is our Government anu Congress, our Executiva, our grand aisenal and cannon fonudry, waiting for them to come on and take possession. And Atlanta has great stores and factories of Quartermasters' stores, and all tha apoaratus of war, not to speek of that wealth of cotton which New-York counts upon to sustain ewhile the failing credit of the Government. Why not come and take all tine, and the State of Georgie with it?

But, it is said, they can take their owu time; they are in no hurry; they can wait till they import other droves and masses of humanity, and dress and arm them, and gather them in other and heavier columns to be hurled again upon our bayoneta and artillery—by the sacrifice of a few scores of thousands more they can push us back, perhaps, another half dozen miles, and so on. Now, no nation, nur alliance of nations, ever yet carried on so costly a war as this, with results so small, and its continuance for long is morally and physically impossible. Tha force of an invasion of this kind, and to this extent, must wear out before the resistance. Superhuman effort, subterhnman lying and fraud, reckless expenditures of borrowed money, never to be repaid in this world, have certainly hitherto sustained the crusade wonderfully; but it we are resolute oot to succumb, the longer and might er the effort, he more overwhelming and sudden must be the collapse. And this Confederate people has no thuught of yielding; neither would any man in the country be so brave in his cowardice as to dare propose such a shame and sin before his neighbors.

What we mean to impress is the great fact that we are playing, and must play for all or nothing *le tout pour le tout*. The adversary scoros to win less than all; and we, if we do not save all, lose all. A grander stake never was set upon any gage of battle since first sword was drawn upon this earth. It is nothing less than the life or death of a free and famous nation of the choicest blood and breed of men; either they sink into a generation of vassals and serfs, the jest and scorn of mankind, or they win the heritage of freedom and empire in this beautiful land, for them and their children to the fiftieth generation. The choice is with them—which will they choose? The answer cannot be doubtful. We have but to stand together to sustain our Government and do common justice to our army, and soon—sooner, perhaps, than any of us dream—will come the mighty crash of the overtasked enemy, which will enable us to walk over the recies both of MEADE's hosts and of GRANT's; and then Tennessee and Maryland will both arise with a spring from their lowly and unnatural attitudes. It will remain with us to say whether we shall be content with the Ohio and Susquehannah mouth for the limits of our Confederacy, This would be success; and short of this there is no success, no indapendence, no Confederacy, nor Confederate people; but the fair earth is burthened and blotted with one more oppressed nationality. There shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Another Philadelphia Canard.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 7.

Brig *John Welsh, Jr.*, Capt. FIFIELD, from Port Royal Dec. 1, and Charleston Bar Dec. 2, arrived at this port this morning. Capt. FIFIELD reports that when he passed off Cherleston thare was no firing, but a dense smoke was visible over the city, and he supposed it to be burning.

[Advertisement.]

BANGS.—We by no means mean to maintain that the practice of carrying bricks in the hat is one to be commended. On the contrary, it is highly objectionable; but if people will make such ban use of building material, wa recommend to them the elegant Hats of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, as those in which the most bricks can be carried with the least trouble.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious sales-rooms No. 99 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, drnggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Modern and Popular Integrity and Christianity! Interfering and forbearing to interfere with crime from selfish motives" is the product of principle, the fruit of liberty, the inspiration of that Christian faith which is the mother of both liberty and principle." Illustrated in the speeches of Henry Ward Beecher's Speeches in England.

[Advertisement.]

E. LOAD, Cleaning, Dyeing and Refinishing store, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-street. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. Reference from Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbatt & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merinos, Paramattas, Silk, &c., excellantly dyed.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEACHES IN ENGLAND—Their extravagant contradictions, magnanimous defence of our Constitution from the contamination of Slavery, and infamous assumptions that make our Constitution responsible for all the horrors of Slavery.

[Advertisement.]

Can eny person, much less a Christian teacher, to obtain a passport, take an oath of fidelity to e Constitution, knowing and assuming that it contains injunctions and obligations which his conscience cannot fulfill, without perjuring himself, and what are tha consequences of perjury?

[Advertisement.]

MRS. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—They are easily adjusted, will raise the dress and let it down at will, and are very durable. They seve many times their cost in the preservation of the dress, independent of their great convenience and comfort.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

YATES—BRAYTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. T. H. Hawks, assisted by Rev. T. A. Starkey and Rev. J. A. Brayton, J. V. N. YATES and ANTOINETTE BRAYTON, both of this City.

DIED.

BIDWALL.—In Harlem, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock A. M., Miss MARY BIDWALL, aged 21 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, 6th-av. and 125th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Mellenville, Columbia County, where services will be held at the residence of her grandfather, on Weonesday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAENY.—On Friday, Dec. 4, GEO. FREDERICK DAENY, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, 8, at 10 o'clock, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., without further notice.

HAWIT.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, in the town of Harlem, N. Y., of a pulmonary affection, CATHARINE F. HEWITT, formarly of San Francisco, Cal., at the age of 30 years.

☞ California papers will please copy.

KIERSTED.—In Kingston, Ulster County, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. JANE BOGERT, wife of O. N. Kiersted, formerly of this City, aged 31 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The remains were interred in Kingston.

KNOWAR.—In Brookfield, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 3, LIZZIE ADELAIDE KNOWAR, granddaughter of Daniel Johnson, of that place, aged 6 years, 9 months and 17 days.

LEAVITT.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. LUCY LEAVITT, aged 97 years.

Her funeral will be attended on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 81 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family, and of her sons, David and Andrew V. T. Leavitt, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LOEMANN.—Suddenly, on Snoday, Dec. 6, MARGARET F. LOEMANN, wife of Isaac Lohmann.

The relatives ann friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., Astor-place, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, after a lingering illness, Miss HESTER MILLER.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, from No. 50 Great Jones-st.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, MARIA REBECCA, wife of George S. Miller, aged 22 years and 10 months.

The fonersl will rase place on Wednesday, Dec. 9, from her late residence, No. 88 East 49th st., at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attand, without further invitation.

MCDONOUGH.—Killed while in the discharge of his duty, in the hard move of the Army of the Potomac, Capt. HENRY J. MCDONOUGH, Co. D, 72d New-York Volunteers, Excelsior Brigade.

MESRALL.—On Monday, Dec. 7, RICHARD MESRALL, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family ere respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 West 27th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PATTERSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, ROBERT PATTERSON, aged 53 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 10 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock.

PARSONS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, SELINA A., wife of Charles Parsons, artist.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 227 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SHERIFF.—On Monday morning, Dec. 7, Mrs. CAROLINA SHERIFF, widow of Charles Sheriff, London, Eng., after a short illness, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 234 6th-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ English papers please copy.

STANTON.—In Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, Dec. 6, AUGUSTA M. ARTHUR, wife of George F. Stanton.

SANDERSON.—On Monday, Dec. 7, SARAH ELIZABETH SANDERSON, only daughter of George and Sarah Sanderson, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) from the residence of her parents, No. 86 East 51st-st., at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

TAILER.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, ROYAL F. TAILER, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Edward N. Tailer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WALSH.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, WILLIAM WALSH, last surviving son of the late Dudley Walsh, of that city.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises 4 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 34 | Gov. Island.. 6 23 | Hell Gate.. 8 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Measurenr, Nassan and Havana, E. Cunard; Louisiana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell, Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs & Co; L. A. May, Baker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght, Stephen Talbert, Arnold, Washington, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ships John Spear, Anderson, Philadelphia, Edmiston Bros., Resolute, Harris, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Mary C. Porter, Ashford, Baltimore, Gomez, Wallis & Co.; Providence, (Belg.,) Locsnitz, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres Funch, Meiocke & Wendt, Nord Amerika, (Bremen,) ——, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Annie, (Br.,) Kenny, Aspinwall, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Franz von Manteuffel, Steck, Rotterdam, La Rochelle, Funch, Meiocke & Wendt; South Boston, Lane, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co., Clyde, (Br.,) Clan, Halifax, D. K. De Wolf.

Schooners Beoral, Haskell, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co., G. B. Smith, Sower, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght, L. L. Davis, Buntick, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; Chief, Farrell, Washington, Mott Redell, J. R. Franklio, Clayton, Watchapreague, T. G. Benton's Sons, Catherine, Scull, do., do., C. L. Scull, Scull, do, do.; Baltimore, Hemmingway, Norwich, M. Briggs & Co.; Hattie Low, Mumford, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary and Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Sloops Baxter, Freeman, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Sons; F. Brown, Carr, Providence, L. Keony; Southport, Coe, New-Haven, J. D. Stannard.

Arrived.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans Nov. 27, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 28, passed a bark aground on the bar. The L. P. has had strong head winds since leaving Fortress.

Steamer Ranger, Fertig, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ruggles, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherine, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Mesopatamia, Thompson, Liverpool Oct 18, with mdse to master. Nov. 18, went ashore on Shinnecock, L. I., and was got off on the 6th inst. with the assistance of Capt. Merritt, the Underwriters' agent, after receiving considerable damage, and towed to this City.

Ship Henry, (Meck.,) Oblerlich, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool Nov. 6, with mdse, and 374 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br., of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londondearn Oct. 30, with mdse and 38 passengers to G. and J. Knox

Ship S. G. Glover, Soule, Boston 53 hours in ballast to C. Comstock.

Bark Startlight, Reynolds, Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Rockland, with granite, for Philadelphia.

Brig Seglia, (of Liverpool,) Hamilton, Liverpool 70 ds., with salt to J. F. Rork.

Brig Nellie, Clark, St. Stephen, N. B., 14 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber, for Washington, D. C.

Brig Village Belle, Reed, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to master.

Brig F. Neilson, Smiley, Calais 20 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) Card, Walton, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Rockland, with granite, for Philadelphia.

Brig Harriet, Sedgely, Beth 14 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Star, Dunham, Gardiner, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Curtis, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. J. Lindsey, Pickett, Millbridge 19 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Gray, Calais 8 da., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber to Stone & Risley.

Schr. Willow, Hutchings, Lnbec, with ship timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ossona, Johnson, Calais 13 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Wave, Merritt, Addison 10 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Dennysville 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ellen Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Velma, Chadwick, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Romp, (Br.,) Ellioger, St. Andrews, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. River Queen, Lawton, Providence.

Schr. T. J. Becbelt, Robirsen, Stonington.

Schr. Helen Mar, Boyd, Wereham.

Schr. Anna Shepherd, Crocker, New-Haven.

Schr. Sam Colt, Elliott, Rondnut, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. & M. Reed, Reed, Salem.

Schr. S. C. Tyler, Conover, Providence.

Schr. Ephraim and Anna, Dale, Providence.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, Cottrell, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Dailey, Sanders, New-London.

Schr. E. Barnes, Clifford, Fall River.

Schr. Resene, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Columbet, Reed, Calais 14 ds., laths to Bangor.

Schr. Globe, Crocker, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.

Schr. Empress, Andrews, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Malabar, Welch, Provioence.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Tilt, Nye, Eastport, with laths to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Charles A. Snow, Heath, Providence.

Schr. Montezuma, Mayo, Stonington 12 hours.

Sloop Tawtemeo, Ray, Nantucket, with ice to A. Swain & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Ship Sandusky, Leinekin, from Valncia.

Sailed.

Steamship Corsica, for Nassan and Havana.

Steamers Commander, Detroit, George Washington, D. Webster, Fulton.

Ships Owego, Victoria, (Br.,) Americo, (Br.,)

Bark Investigator, Blsio, Ellen McDonald, (Br.,) John Wesley, Auctioneer.

Brigs Magna Charta, Keoka, (Br.,) Haidee, (Br.,) Rollerson.

Schr. Fanny, (Br.,) and 39 others.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 7.—Below, bark Edmund Dwight, from Surinam.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Arr. bark Edmund Dwight, from Surinam.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—steamship, hence for New-Orleans, bnd. up, Nov. 27, at 10 P. M., 40 miles below the city.

Cheseldon—U. S. transport, from Brazos for New-Orleans, bnd. up, Nov. 27.

Cahawba—steamship, at the S. W. Pass, Nov. 28.

Yasco—steamship, at the S. W. Pass, Nov. 28.

Merrimac—steamship, lat. 36 50, lon. 74 10, Dec. 2, bound S.

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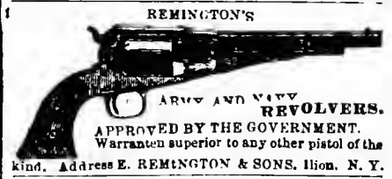

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UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

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ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1863, to the date of payment.

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Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3810 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message to be Delivered To-Day.

Organization of the House of Representatives.

The Question of Exchanging Prisoners Before Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The President will not send in his Message until 12½ o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Perfect Organization of the House—Bills to Increase the Senatics and Pay of Soldiers—The Conscription Act—Medal and Vote of Thanks to Gen. Grant—The Exchange of Prisoners—Resolutions on the Subject—Slavery in the Territories, &c.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to grant a pension to JOHN L. BURNS, of Gettysburgh, Penn.

Read a first time.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire what legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of back pay and pensions of deceased soldiers, etc.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) submitted the following resolution:

"That the refusal of the rebel authorities to exchange negro soldiers and their white officers should not prevent the exchange of our other soldiers and officers in rebel prisons on just terms, such as will prevent suffering to our brave officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy."

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering, and to make an appropriation for the same.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) called up his resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire and report whether ROBERT WILSON is still a Senator from Missouri.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) objected entirely to recognizing Mr. WILSON in any way as Senator from Missouri. It would be a bad precedent. He had no objection, however, to the inquiry being made.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) could see no use in the reference. The Senate had repeatedly made decisions which settled the principle in the case, especially in regard to the seat of Judge PHELPS, of Vermont, and subsequently of Mr. WILLIAMS.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) said that the law of the question had been settled, and, as a friend of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. WILSON,) he was sorry that he thought he had a claim.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought that the whole question depended upon the fact whether the Legislature of Missouri had really adjourned *sine die*, or only taken a recess, before coming together lately and electing a Senator. If the Legislature of Missouri had adjourned without electing a Senator, the appointment of the Governor held good until the proper assembly of the Legislature and election by that body. It had been said, however, that the Legislature only took a recess. He would, therefore, like to have the Judiciary Committee inquire into the facts.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that Mr. BROWN was elected in November to fill this very place, before Congress met, yet Mr. WILSON chooses to travel here and take a seat, knowing that Mr. BROWN will soon be here also. It might be considered that he came here to get mileage and pay. But the gentlemen were honorable; and no arrangement might be made for the two to come to an understanding and both get pay and mileage, one after the other. He supposed Mr. WILSON to be simply laboring under a mistake.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) moved to amend the resolution by declaring that Mr. WILSON is not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) inquired if the credentials of Mr. BROWN had been presented, or whether there were any credentials here of his election.

The chair (Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire,) responded there was not.

The amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The Clerk of the House here appeared, and announced that the House had organized, and appointed a Committee to wait upon the President with the Senate Committee, to inform him that both Houses were ready for business.

The Senate took a recess for half an hour, and at the end of that time Mr. FOOT, of the Senate Committee, reported that the Committee had waited upon the President, and that the latter would communicate his Message to the Senate at 12½ o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The House adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the House had organized, and were ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) a Committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with that of the Senate to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses have assembled, and that Congress is now prepared to receive any communication that he may make.

The Speaker declared that the election of officers of the House was now in order.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) nominated EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk of the House.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, saying that the latter, as Clerk of the last House, had been guilty of no dereliction of duty; that he had saved the Government one-third the expense of the previous Congress, and that such fidelity should be rewarded. There was now an opportunity for gentlemen on the Republican side to be magnanimous in reflecting Mr. ETHERIDGE to the position he had so ably and so remarkably filled.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, thought that much cheek, if not brass, was requisite to make such remarks as those indulged in by Mr. MALLORY.

Mr. STEVENS thought that Mr. MALLORY ought not to indulge in such levity.

Mr. MALLORY—Of course I did not expect the gentlemen to be magnanimous. I meant what I said.

Mr. STEVENS—Oh! I know. [Laughter.]

The House then proceeded to vote for Clerk, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	170
Necessary to a choice	86
McPherson	101
Etheridge	69

For Mr. McPherson—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, J. D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, J. B. Blair, Boyd, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Brookman, N. G. Brown, A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, H. W. DAVIS, J. T. Davies, Daives, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hall, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, J. W. Hubbard, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, F. W. Kellogg, O. Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Samuel F. Miller, Morehead, Morrill, D. Morris, A. Myers, T. Myers, Norton, C. O'Neil, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, W. H. Randall, A. E. Rice, J. H. Rice, E. H. Rollins, J. S. Rollins, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Sloan, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upton, Van Valkenburg, E. B. Washburne, W. B. Washburne, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—102.

For Mr. Etheridge—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, A. C. Baldwin, Bliss, Brooks, J. S. Brown, Chanler, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fonck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, B. G. Harris, C. M. Harveys, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, P. Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, Middleton, W. H. Miller, J. R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill, Pendleton, Perry, Radford, S. J. Randall, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, W. G. Steele, Stiles, Stronse, Stewart, Sweat, Voorhies, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, F. Wood, Yeaman—69.

Mr. MCPHERSON was then duly declared elected, and took the oath of office, and entered on his duties.

On motion of Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted that the several gentlemen contesting seats be allowed the privilege of the floor, and have the right to speak in their respective cases.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) nominated N. G. ORDWAY, of New-Hampshire for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. ADAM GLOSSBRENNER, of Pennsylvania.

Whole number of votes	100	Glossbrenner	45
Ordway	24,	Scattering	31.

Mr. ORDWAY was declared elected, took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties.

The House reelected IRA GOODNOW, the present incumbent, Doorkeeper. He received 98 votes, 79 being necessary to a choice.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that the President will communicate his Annual Message to-morrow at 12½ o'clock.

W. S. KING, of Minnesota, was reelected Postmaster, having received 103 out of the 166 votes cast.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the credentials of Messrs. SAGAR, KITCHEN and CHANDLER, as members from Virginia, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under him during the rebellion, and providing that the President cause a medal to be struck for Gen. GRANT in the name of the people of the United States.

Passed unanimously, without a word of debate or explanation.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution providing for the selection of seats by drawing for them.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said before this was acted upon, he desired to offer a resolution respectfully requesting the President to take immediate steps for the exchange of our prisoners in the prisons of the South, and that he communicate all correspondence in the War Department relative to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) thought it better that the resolution should lie over one day.

Mr. COX said that these prisoners need our care more than we do our seats.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he had no doubt but that they had been well taken care of—as well as they could be.

Mr. COX said it would do no harm to pass the resolution. At the beginning of the last Congress he introduced a resolution to facilitate the exchange, urging on the President to begin the system, and it had a good effect. The condition of some of the soldiers of Ohio even yet, notwithstanding the charity of the North, was too horrible to be conceived.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether the debate was in order.

The Speaker said there had been no objection, and that Mr. COX had been speaking by unanimous consent.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that he had objected to the introduction of the resolution, and that the Government and Administration had done everything consistent with honor for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. COX said he had not impugned the Administration. Therefore the gentleman from Illinois was too swift to defend it.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) gave notice of bills to prohibit Slavery forever in the territories, including the President's emancipation proclamation. Also to repeal so much of the enrollment act as authorizes the discharge of a person drafted on payment of $300.

Much time was occupied in the selection of seats by the members as each name was drawn from a box by the Clerk.]

The House then adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAUSE TO BE REPEALED.

The Provost-Marshal-General FRY, in his report will recommend to Congress the repeal of the $300 commutation clause in the Conscription act. It is thought this will compel every drafted man to furnish a substitute or to take his place in the ranks. A curtailment of the list of disabilities which now exempt persons from military service, will also be urged on Congress. There seems to be a determination among members of both Houses to abolish the commutation clause. Most of the bills thus far given notice of, look to this result.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators met again in caucus today to consider the propriety of reorganizing Committees, but after some discussion left the matter in the hands of the Committee previously appointed.

ESTIMATES OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The estimates of the Secretary of War this year are two millions less than they were last. His report will show on what view of the war this diminution is based.

APPOINTMENT OF SURGEONS.

The following Surgeons in the volunteer service were appointed to-day: Robert Fletcher, Lincoln R. Stone, A. C. Van Duyn, Wm. C. Bennett, E. P. Morong, Otis M. Humphrey, and Jas. H. Thompson.

PROMOTION.

For good service in piloting the expedition in the attack and capture of the south side of Morris Island, the Secretary of the Navy has promoted Acting Ensign WM. KNAPP to the grade of Acting Master in the volunteer service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

DINNER AT THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S.

The Russian Minister, Baron DE STOECKL, brought together at dinner this evening the members of the Cabinet, the Russian naval officers, and other distinguished guests.

A STRONG COMPLIMENT TO GEN. GRANT.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S complimentary resolution to Gen. GRANT was passed unanimously without being read. It presents the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. GRANT and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during the rebellion, and requests the President to cause a medal to be struck with suitable emblems, devices and inscriptions, to be presented to Gen. GRANT; a copy of the resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and, together with the medal, transmitted to Gen. GRANT by the President, and presented in the name of the people of the United States of America.

A NEGRO CONSCRIPT SHOT.

A negro conscript, who to-night put his head out of the window of the prison where he was confined, was ordered to withdraw it. He refused, and abused the guard, who shot him. He died.

HOSPITAL INSPECTION.

Dr. SWALM, Medical Inspector of the Sanitary Commission, left the city to-night for Harper's Ferry, Cumberland and other points, to ascertain the wants of the hospitals in that quarter, in connection with the Commission.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The memorial of C. W. CARRIGAN, contesting the seat of Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, and the memorial of JOHN CLINA, contesting the seat of Mr. LEONARD MYERS, all of Pennsylvania, was to-day presented in the House by Mr. S. J. RANDALL, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Kentucky Legislature.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. BRAMLETTE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Kentucky Legislature organized yesterday. Dr. HAWKINS was elected Clerk of the Senate, and J. B. LYON Clerk of the House. The Governor's Message was read at noon.

He represents the financial condition of the State as satisfactory, and urges complete organization of the militia for home defence from guerrillas and robbers, and adds: "It is a source of gratification that the patriotism of the people has met the efforts to place sufficient force in the field for defence, and that we are now more secure and better guarded than at any time heretofore since the rebellion. In a short time, under an arrangement made with the Secretary of War, the thorough organization of enrolled and volunteer militia for our defence will be complete, and security will again brighten the desolated homes of our border people." He pledges the entire service of the State to the defence of the Government. Kentucky's position in reference to Federal relations is largely discussed, but no new position is taken. It is conceded that negro slavery is not essential to the life of the State or nation, but that the Union is, and this is a step in advance in Kentucky.

Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At the municipal election to-day FREDERICK SMYTH was elected Mayor, receiving 967 votes out of a total of 977 cast. The Union ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen was elected.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

GEN. HARDEE STILL RETREATING.

THE MOUNTAINS FILLED WITH DESERTERS

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, from Chattanooga, passed through Indianapolis yesterday, *en route* to Rock Island; 1,200 more are expected there to-day. One hundred and thirty-one officers, mostly belonging to Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S command, also passed through, *en route* to Johnson's Island.

The *Commercial* has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Dec. 7.

Gen. HARDEE is slowly falling back from Dalton with BRAGG'S whipped men.

The mountains of East Tennessee are filled with deserters and stragglers from BRAGG'S army.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Winter Quarters for the Army—Bragg's Successor—Weakness of the Rebel Army—Despondency of the People—Reorganization and Misorganization.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

The time by mail is so long between this point and New-York, that though I might write you concerning matters of current interest, it would be stale when it reached the readers of the TIMES.

While LONGSTREET is sorely pressing BURNSIDE, SHERMAN and the Fourth corps are pressing on to attack LONGSTREET, who will give over the siege of KNOXVILLE (if BUCKNER continues to hold out) to make his escape through the Gaps eastward into Virginia. This is the only route by which he can escape, even with a part of his army. But of this you will know by lightning.

Gen. THOMAS' forces, with the exception of the part now with SHERMAN, having closed the campaign against BRAGG, will now go into Winter quarters; and Chattanooga will be provisioned and supplied as rapidly as possible for future operations. Until that is done no great activity need be expected, unless the enemy should assume the aggressive. Of this there is no great probability. BRAGG is used up, personally, as well as his army. Nothing but the determination by DAVIS to sink or swim with him, and to disregard everybody else, can keep him in command. Almost for an absolute certainty he will be succeeded by a new commander. Who will he be? HARDEE has some pretensions, but hardly has the requisite measurement for the position. He has the advantage of being with the troops, and stands fair. JOE JOHNSTON would be the best man thought of, but for the fact that of late he has been unlucky, and seems to have lost caste, though, perhaps, for no good reason. He hates BRAGG with a genuine relish, and the idea that he may be ordered to reinforce BRAGG seems, for that reason, to be doubtful. The two could not work together.

But there will be no rebel army at all adequate to the emergency. The force that BRAGG reached Dalton with was not much, if any more, than half what it was when the late operations commenced. LONGSTREET, if plans work, will not, at best, be able to get away with a much greater proportion; and thus the great army which DAVIS so recently reviewed, and of which so much was expected for aggression, will be feebly on the defensive. From what source are reinforcements to come? From LEE? From BEAUREGARD? JOHNSTON might send 20,000 of scraps, rag, tag and bobtail; but without three times as many other troops and twice as good, BRAGG—supposing he continues in command—would not be much better off. But it is not the loss of numbers alone, or chiefly, that has weakened BRAGG. It is the loss of heart. Everybody has foreseen from the start that there would come a moment when there would be nothing left of the rebellion but the desperation of the leaders. That moment, if it has not already come, is surely near at hand. But for this desperation the rebellion and the Confederacy would see an ending in less than six weeks—would be literally ended now. This last blow would prove the very last.

Refugees from districts in Georgia, uncovered by the panic-stricken retreat of BRAGG, have come in in considerable numbers within the last few days. They agree in saying that rebels who never before admitted that there could be failure, now confess they do not see in what quarter the star of hope is to rise; while the less sanguine, but more reasonable, confess to the beginning of the end.

We here may over-estimate the moral force and consequences of the blow which GRANT has dealt square on the front of the Confederacy. We rest our opinion on evidence that is tangible, derived from a variety of sources. Nor is our belief based solely on logical deduction, but on what is said by a multitude of witnesses.

"Madam," said I to-day to a rebel lady—the wife of a prominent rebel officer, herself highly intelligent and thoroughly informed—"what will be the effect on the Confederacy of this defeat?"

"Alas!" said she, "I fear it will prove fatal. It would be madness to attempt to disguise the truth. There is small hope for the cause now. The Federal army is too numerous, it fights too well, is at last in too able hands; while the Confederate army is too small, is too much broken in spirit, is too badly led, to afford reasonable ground of hope that the Confederate cause can succeed. This being so, let the end come quickly, and let the agony be over."

This, unquestionably, is the sentiment that is creeping into the Southern mind, leaving the rebellion naked of all else but the desperation of the leaders.

By the way, speaking of the leaders; I have been told by one who, from connection and communication with them, is well prepared to speak on the points, that it is an indisputable fact that the leaders with whom, when the final crash comes, there will be not even the hope of a future, have hoarded all the gold they could lay their hands on preparatory to escaping from the country. I have no doubt of this. Hundreds who, though not among the most prominent leaders, have been more or less conspicuous, either as original conspirators or in sustaining the rebellion after it was launched, have already gone to foreign countries, after converting their possessions into ready means. Large numbers are preparing to follow; and it will not be long before the leaders will begin to leave by blockade-runners. This I know is the expectation of well-informed persons in Georgia and Alabama, communicated to the friends left behind—all Secessionists.

It being impracticable to continue the pursuit of BRAGG beyond Ringgold, Gen. GRANT withdrew HOOKER two days since. With the exception of SHERMAN'S, our forces are now in and around Chattanooga, as good as in Winter quarters. With Chattanooga well supplied as a depot and with the requisite transportation, an active campaign which, no doubt, would secure important results, might be carried on by Gen. GRANT. But we are living under the entailed consequences of faults committed some time ago, and must wait till by much labor and waiting they can be surmounted; The railroad, as well as the river, which was given up when LOOKOUT Mountain was unnecessarily surrendered, are now in our hands. The road will not be in a running condition before the holidays, when we will begin to receive more than we eat, when full rations are served.

The army is in good condition, and buoyant over its last achievement and the prospect. I do not think that better fighting stock was ever put into an army. When it was reorganized, immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, serious blunders were committed, which cannot fail to inflict adverse consequences, at a time when the wisdom of the Government ought to be demonstrated in the choice of the means taken to insure the best results. I do not know but misorganization is something true of all armies, and that officers are made corps commanders when they should not have risen above brigade, or, at the best, for worst, above division commanders—that brigade are made division commanders, and division corps commanders. There are instances of this kind of misplacement here; and, to the extent it goes, the efficiency of the army is cut down. There have existed such a numberless adverse influences, there has been such a liability to mismanagement, not to say disposition to gratify personal feeling and allow fictitious reasons to control in the organization of our armies and the treatment of officers, that partial success, if not positive defeat, has ensued frequently as a logical consequence. So long as the right men are not in the right places, the results desired are by no means certain. The almost absolute power, touching military movements, confided to Gen. GRANT, measurably emancipates this part of the country from some of the influences spoken of.

Gen. GRANT is surrounding himself with the most capable men he can lay his hands on. He has recently taken to himself, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Brig.-Gen. WM. F. SMITH, who formerly held that relation to the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. GRANT has warmly recommended that Gen. SMITH be promoted to be a Major-General, and Gen. THOMAS has followed the recommendation with a strong letter to Washington.

RODERICK.

LONGSTREET'S RETREAT.

OUR CAVALRY IN CLOSE PURSUIT

PRISONERS CAPTURED AT CLINCH RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The following is from an official source, and is confirmatory of the dispatches transmitted yesterday:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 7.

The news from East Tennessee is really glorious. LONGSTREET has abandoned the siege, and is getting himself into Virginia as fast as possible *via* Greenville. Our cavalry is said to be in close pursuit of the rebels. A large batch of prisoners was taken yesterday at Clinch River. SHERMAN has arrived at Knoxville.

From the West.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Memphis papers give no additional particulars of the late fight on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The *Bulletin* says the impressment for the military service will begin in Memphis to-day. The enrollment is no protection against it.

Cotton—sales at Memphis, at 55c.@72c. Sales of the week 1,344 bales. Exports same time, 2,060. Weekly shipments since Oct. 24, 2,253, 3,667, 3,945, 273, 1,268, 819.

The steamer *Colona* had her upper works burned on the 7th between Evansville and Newburgh.

Fires.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A fire in Centreville, Md., last Friday, destroyed the office of the *States Rights* newspaper and other buildings.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the Bromfield Methodist Church, which rapidly gained a headway that nearly destroyed the interior; the roof fell in about two hours after the fire commenced.

Ten steam fire-engines were promptly on the spot, and through the efforts of the Fire Department, the Bromfield House, Music Hall, Studio Buildings, Ward's Stables, and other valuable property, which were seriously threatened with destruction, were saved.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

By the burning of a house in Vine-street in this City, at 5 o'clock this morning, THOMAS MCGUIRE and wife were burned to death. The bodies were found in the ruins burnt to cinders.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A fire this morning destroyed ten or twelve business houses. Loss about $40,000. No insurance.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A destructive fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the 3d inst. Loss $20,000.

The Canadian Kidnapping Case.

HAWKINS FOUND GUILTY—HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS' TRIAL.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

HAWKINS, one of the parties in the recent kidnapping case at Montreal, has been tried and found guilty.

The trial of Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, American Consul at Montreal, on the same charge, is set down for the 17th inst.

New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on the 20th of February.

Death of Col. R. L. Seely.

HONESDALE, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Col. R. L. SEELY, one of the oldest inhabitants of Honesdale, and President of the late Honesdale Bank, died at this place this morning.

The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The State Board of Agriculture commenced its session here to-day, with full attendance. Dr. LORING presided. Wm. FLINT read an interesting account of the agricultural schools in Europe. An address on agricultural education was delivered in the evening by Dr. LORING, which advocated a combined University for Massachusetts, and set forth the importance of intelligent agricultural labor for the support of our country in a financial point of view. He recommended compensated apprenticeship for freedmen under Northern labor, and read an interesting account of Col. GREEN'S contraband farm at Washington. Discussion followed by Mr. BULL, Prof. JOHNSON, and others.

Thanksgiving in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

To-morrow will be observed as a thanksgiving day, in accordance with the President's Proclamation. Services will be held in the churches, and places of business will be closed between 12 and 3 o'clock.

Explosion of a Steam Tank.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The steam tank of W. & B. KIRBY'S slaughter-house exploded yesterday, severely scalding three men.

The Supreme Court of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The Supreme Court of Ohio convened yesterday, and adjourned over until to-morrow without transacting any business.

The Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 10 o'clock.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Tender of the Command to Gen. Pleasonton.

The Troops Fortifying Against Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Rumors generally credited, but unconfirmed, are in circulation that Gen. PLEASONTON has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

It is reported that Gens. SEDGWICK and WARREN were previously tendered the command, but that they declined to accept of the appointment.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac up to last night, state that all was quiet and our troops are working like bees on their camps, to make themselves comfortable during the cold weather.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of a Noted Guerrilla Chief by Negro Troops—How an "Original Secessionist" Regards his Parole—His Immediate Execution Probable—Speed of Gunboat Brittania—Arrival of Prisoners from North Carolina.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Friday, Dec. 4.

CAPTURE OF A GUERRILLA CHIEF.

The negro troops in this Department, under command of the energetic and indomitable Gen. WILD, are manifesting very creditable proficiency in their new profession, and displaying a capacity for practical usefulness which has, at length, silenced here every objection to their presence in the army. They are now in active service at several points, and but one opinion is expressed respecting their efficiency. Those especially that have been raised in this neighborhood, being familiar with every by-road, path, and hiding-place in the swamps and forests, are so many human ferrets, from whom rebel vermin has little chance of escape. It will be safe to predict a speedy end to partisan warfare in districts where they are extensively employed. From the experiment which has proved so successful here, important results must eventually follow.

For several months past, the counties east and north of this place have been infested by a gang of banditti under the command of a daring and desperate villain named BARNWORTH. Last Summer two steamers, the *Chowan* and the *Arrow*, were captured on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, the boats plundered and burned, and the passengers murdered or carried into captivity. A few weeks ago the steamer *J. B. White* was burned on the same canal, the *Fawn* fired into, and dredges and other valuable property destroyed by these graceless scoundrels. Besides this, murders and highway robberies have been of frequent occurrence, sometimes within a half hour's ride from Norfolk. Infantry and cavalry have at various times been sent in pursuit of these rebel "partisans," but hiding in the pathless swamps, or assuming the guise of peaceful farmers, every expedition against them proved fruitless.

Last week, however, the tide of fortune turned. Col. A. G. DRAPER, commanding the Second North Carolina colored regiment, left his camp near Portsmouth on Monday, on a recruiting expedition and a "gorilla" hunt. Passing through Norfolk into Princess Anne County, he encamped the first night near Kempsville. The next day, entering what is known as the Pungo district, he had hardly commenced recruiting when he received information that the guerrillas were on his track. This was presently confirmed by fleeing the bridge across Naaney's Creek torn up, and a rifle-pit dug on the opposite shore, which, however, had been abandoned. From this time every precaution was taken to prevent surprise, and a day or two passed, when such intelligence respecting the movements of BARNWORTH and his band reached Col. DRAPER as led him to resolve on their capture. The ingenious means employed to entrap the wary guerrillas I will not detail. Suffice it to say, that Yankee shrewdness, with the endurance and faithfulness of the negro troops, proved too much for rebel cunning. After several days of marching and countermarching, a feigned abandonment of the district and two sleepless nights, the notorious chief, who had so long eluded the vigilance of our scouts, and who boasted that he could not be taken, was captured at his island home, near the sea shore, with several of his band, and conducted by a guard of contraband soldiers in triumph to the jail in Norfolk.

The importance of this capture is great—breaking up, as it does, a numerous and pestilential band of guerrillas. BARNWORTH is a noted man in Princess Anne County. He ran against HENRY A. WISE for the State Convention, which was held in the Spring of '61, as the "Immediate Secession" candidate. He is a Methodist preacher, and is said to possess great wealth. At the breaking out of the war he raised a cavalry company in Princess Anna and entered the rebel service. About a year ago he returned to Norfolk, went voluntarily to Gen. WILD, and was paroled. Soon after his return home he was created a "Major of Partisan Rangers" by the authorities at Richmond, and, in violation of his pledged word, commenced the organization of a band of robbers, which has since spread such terror through the surrounding country. For this capital offence he is now on trial, before a military commission appointed by Gen. BUTLER. He will probably be executed in a few days.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITANNIA.

It will not be pleasing intelligence to your readers that the captured blockade-runners which have been purchased by the Government and turned into gunboats, are not destined in our hands to attain near their original speed, and all on account of fuel. The *Britannia*, which has been repairing at Gosport Navy-yard since the middle of October, on her trial trip last week, preparatory to going to sea, although her engines worked admirably, could not be made to run faster than ten knots an hour. The furnaces of these vessels were intended for bituminous coal, and are altogether too small for the anthracite fuel furnished by the Navy Department. The *Britannia* has however, a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, and attracted much attention while lying at anchor in Hampton Roads. She has probably ere this coaled at Beaufort, and resumed her station in the blockading squadron off Wilmington.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Fifty six rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday from Newbern, N. C. They were consigned to the care of Lieut.-Col. MURRAY, at Fort Norfolk. Several were boys not above 15 years of age, and quite a number were old men of 60. They belonged to WHITFORTH'S battalion, and were captured last week by the Twelfth New-York cavalry, near Greenville, N. C. Their appearance was a striking illustration of the merciless character of the rebel conscription.

REBEL PRISONERS ENLISTING.

The rebel prisoners at Fort Norfolk are daily offering to take the oath of allegiance, and to bear arms in the National service. Three enlisted last Monday. In the new regiment raising here, and fifteen or twenty more have applied for permission to join various Northern regiments. Col. MURRAY thinks he could enlist fifty a month, if desirable.

TAKING THE OATH.

Either because Gen. BUTLER has such a wheeling way about him, or for some other good reason, several of the most prominent Secessionists in Norfolk have recently gone up to the Custom-house, and taken the oath of allegiance required of loyal citizens. Among these new converts are JOHN R. HAYSAWAY, formerly editor of the notorious *Day Book*, and a wealthy Jew named ORENDORFER, who built at his own expense a gunboat for the rebel navy. The former has been made the foreman of the Government job printing-office here by Gen. BARNES.

TEWKSBURY.

Gen. Butler on Colored Troops.

Gen. BUTLER has issued an important order, providing for the enlistment of colored troops and the care of their families in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

He remarks that "the colored soldiers have none of the machinery of 'State aid' for the support of their families while fighting our battles, so liberally provided for the white soldiers, or the generous bounties given by the State and National Governments in the loyal States—although this last is far more than compensated to the black man by the great boon awarded to him, the result of the war—freedom for himself and his race forever.

It is, therefore, ordered that hereafter every able-bodied colored man who shall enlist in Gen. BUTLER'S department shall be paid a bounty of ten dollars, and that while he remains in the service his family shall be furnished suitable subsistence, under the direction of a Superintendent of Negro Affairs; that every negro soldier shall have the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital treatment as are furnished to the United States soldiers of like arm of the service, unless, upon request, some modification thereof shall be granted from these headquarters; that the pay of negro troops shall be ten dollars a month, but non-commissioned officers shall receive the same addition to their pay as others of similar rank. Gen. BUTLER remarks in this connection:

"It is, however, hoped and believed by the Commanding General, that Congress, as an act of justice, will increase the pay of the colored troops to a uniformity with other troops of the United States. He can see no reason why a colored soldier should be asked to fight upon less pay than any other. The colored man fills an equal space in the ranks while he lives, and an equal grave when he falls."

Officers are forbidden to employ able-bodied negroes as servants, (except mechanics and skilled laborers,) it being the intention to enlist them all in the service of the Government.

Naval Movements.

VESSELS OF WAR ORDERED TO DEPART.

The following vessels of war now at this station are nearly ready to desert for sea, having had all their preparations completed:

Name.	Rank.	Where bound.
Vicksburgh	Steam propeller	Blockade.
Newbern	Transport	North Atlantic Squad.
Dawn	Steamer	——
Honeysuckle	Steamer	Charleston.
Grand Gulf	Steamer	To arrive.
Fort Jackson	Steamer	To arrive.
Sebago	Steam gunboat	Blockade.

The *Fort Jackson* and *Newbern* will go away to-day, the former having left the Navy-yard yesterday, and being now off the Battery or Southwest Spit. The *Dawn*, *Sebago* and *Vicksburgh* will follow, and the *Grand Gulf* will get away about Saturday. These vessels are all fully manned, and have the regular quota of officers.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Rear-Admiral SILAS H. STRINGHAM, United States Navy, who lives in the City of Brooklyn, and has been for some time idle, is preparing to leave for Boston, the Navy-yard of which place he has been ordered to command. He will depart from this City on the 12th, and proceed to his destination, relieving Commodore MONTGOMERY. Admiral STRINGHAM is a native of the City of New-York, entered the navy on the 16th of January, 1809, and is credited with 21 years and 9 months of sea service. Besides this he has been on duty on shore 15 years and 6 months, so that his active list sums up something like 37 years, and will compare favorably with that of any other officer in the navy. He was last at sea in 1861, and since that time has been employed chiefly on Courts-martial and survey. He was President of the Board of Officers which reported in favor of New-London as a fit place for the Navy-yard, and his long inactivity has been attributed to that decision. Commodore STRINGHAM is one of the finest officers in the navy, and enjoys the respect and regard of all who know him. He commanded the Boston Navy-yard before. Commodore MONTGOMERY, whom he relieves, is the famous officer who first planted the American flag on the coast of California. He commanded the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, 23 guns, at anchor to the bay of San Francisco, when he was ordered to take possession of California, and in twenty-four hours he had the American flag flying at San Francisco, Bodiga, Sonora, Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento, and at San Jose. The great business street of San Francisco was named Montgomery, after him.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

This steamer, Capt. GREEN, from Cape Haytien, Nov. 28, arrived at Charlestown yesterday. She left in port the United States steamers *Powhatan* and *Rhode Island*, also the United States ship *National Guard*. The following is a list of the officers of the *Santiago de Cuba*: Captain, THOS. P. GREEN; Lieutenant, B. P. Smith; Acting Masters, E. Lewis, Wm. McGloin; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. D. Harvey; Acting Assistant

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning of the Isaac Newton.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST AT YONKERS—TESTIMONY OF CAPT. PECK AND OTHERS—CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

The Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of those who have died from injuries received by the burning of the *Isaac Newton*, was resumed at Yonkers yesterday morning before Coroner WM. H. LAWRENCE and a jury. The examination of witnesses was continued by calling to the stand

Huet Lake, who disposed as follows: Reside at Albany; was one of the pilots of the *Isaac Newton*; was on board of her when the accident occurred; saw all the deceased on board the *Isaac Newton* Saturday evening after they were injured; the *Isaac Newton* left New-York at her usual time, 6 o'clock P. M.; was not acting as pilot when the boat left New-York; it was not my watch; everything went on right until we got to Washington Point; I was sitting in the wheel-house and heard a report; looked aft and saw a light; the Second Engineer came up and said something was the matter, and told me to take care of the boat the best we could; went down below and got the anchor ready, and let it go; saw nothing at this time that indicated an accident; after letting the anchor go, saw passengers coming down on the forecastle deck who said the boat was on fire; I then went up on the second deck, and through the stateroom hall aft with two of the wheelmen; saw no fire there, and then went down on the lower deck to the donkey room to see if we could get our hose out; at this time the fire had broken out so I could see it; there was so much smoke and steam that I could not find the donkey room door; made up my mind we could not put the fire out, and went back to the stateroom hall; arriving there I saw Capt. Peck walking forward through the hall; at this time the *Daniel S. Miller*, with three barges in tow, came up to take the passengers off, and I hailed to the passengers to get aboard of her; helped get Mr. Glennon off the steamer; found him at the foot of the stairs leading from the state-room hall aft; also assisted to get the fireman on board the propeller; then started to go forward through the state-room hall; there were no passengers in the hall at this time; when I got midships near the ventilator the flame burst out, and compelled me to retreat; I then got aboard the barge myself; from the barge I got into a small boat, to scull forward and get Capt. Peck off the steamer; after sculling a short distance I discovered that a steamtug was in front of the *Isaac Newton*, taking people off, and I returned to the barge; we then cut the lines of the propeller, and went forward and took the passengers off toe steamtug oe to tha propeller; Capt. Peck told me to see if the steamboat *Cornell*, which was under the *Newton's* stern, would not take the passengers to Albaov; the Captain of the *Cornell* told me he could not do it—and we then brought the passeegers up on the *Daniel S. Miller* and the barges to Yonkers; can't say whether any were left dead on the wreck or not; I did not see any; think it was about seven o'clock when the accident occurred; can't tell what the nature of the accident was; it was on the starboard side; I only heard a noise, and saw the fire and smoke; when the accident happened toe boat was running probably about 12 miles an hour; nme of the craw have been missing since the accident—among them the baggage-master, named Diedrich, and two firemen, named Smith aed Lvnsn; have not heard any ona say what was the cause of the accident; when I heard the noise I made up my mind that it was an explosion of the boiler; when I found Glennon at the foot of the stairs, he told me he had come from his room, which was on tha starboard side, forward of the boiler; it was the duty of the First Engineer to have charge of the engine at the time the explosion took place; there were six firemen on board, two of whom are dead, two more lying injured, and two missing; the firemen who are missing lived in Albany; I saw no one jump overboard during the excitement following the accident; don't know anything about boot-blacks being missing except from hearsay.

Capt. Wm. H. Peck sworn—Reside at Flushing, L. I.; was in command of the *Isaac Newton* at the time of the accident; have been Captain of a steamboat for forty to thirty-five years; was eighteen years Captain of the *Isaac Newton*; she left New-York Saturday night last, at six o'clock, from the foot of Cortlandt-street, with about one hundred passengers; the night was not heavy; I went through the cabin before we started and after; my duties are to supervise everything on the boat, the different officers attending to the details of their various duties; when we left New-York, were sitting about the boat was in good order; the first I discovered that anything was wrong was at I o'clock; I first saw the smoke coming down the ventilator into the cabin; there were five or six ladies and gentlemen sitting at the table at this time; also saw coma of the smoke from the ventilator; the smoke, steam and fire were so immediate with the noise; went immediately to do ca with the passengers, passing up through the main cabin into the ladies' saloon; there was a little steam in the ladies' saloon when we got there; had not at this time any knowledge of the nature of the accident; found the ladies in the saloon much excited, and told them to keep cool, for the danger was passed; requested them all to go up into the stateroom hall, which they did; I went with them, and after requesting some gentlemen to pacify the ladies and help allay the excitement, I went forward through the state-room hall to ascertain what was the matter; I went through to the pilot-house, and asked Mr. Ensign, the pilot then on the watch, to get the boat as near the shore as possible; did not know at this time what the nature of the accident was; told Mr. Ensign to take charge of the boat, while I retire to look after the passengers; returned through the state-room hall, where at this time there was considerable steam and smoke; some gentlemen told me the boat was on fire; to'd them I thought not, and requested them to keep cool, and get the ladies on the after-promenade deck, and keep them together; I then went down to the main deck, and attempted to go forward to the engine on the starboard side, but was prevented by the smoke and steam; heard the voice of the engineer, but could not see him; I called him, and told him to start the donkey, as I had then discovered fire near the baggage-room; he replied that he had done so; I then went down into the main cabin, where I found the smoke and steam much more dense than when I left it before; I met Mr. Mayhew, the steward, there, and told him to collect all his men together, and do what he could to extinguish the fire; he replied that he had done so; then went up to the main deck, and passed out to the starboard guard by the gangway, where I saw the propeller *Daniel S. Miller*, which I hailed, and requested her to come to our assistance; then returned to the state-room hall, and told the passengers that the propeller and barges were coming alongside, and requested them to get aboard with as little excitement as possible; I then passed through the hall forward, meeting Mr. Lake on the way, whom I requested to see to getting the passengers on the propeller; found no passengers forward, and undertook to return through the stateroom hall, but was prevented by the flame, which had now burst through from below; up to this time I had hopes of saving the boat, but I now saw that the attempt would be useless; I then attempted to return all by the uppermost deck, but could not, owing to the dense smoke; I then discovered the steaming *Herald* lying by the bow of the *Newton*, and asked them if all the passengers had been taken off the forward part of the steamer, and was told they had; I then passed down over the side of the steamer and got aboard of a canal-boat which was in tow of the *Herald*; we then backed off from the steamer, and I hailed the propeller to know if all the passengers had got off from the stern of the boat, and was told that they had; then asked Capt. Smith of the propeller, to come alongside of the *Herald* and take off her passengers, which he did, and arrangements were then made to bring them to Yonkers, so that they might take the cars; when we left the *Isaac Newton* she was all in a blaze; from the time I heard the explosion until the barges left the *Newton*, it might have been ten minutes, more or less; the noise sounded to me more like a collision than anything else; the boilers are situated about 15 feet from the ventilator, through which the steam and smoke and coals came down into the lower cabin; cannot tell where the coals came from, whether from the furnace or from a stove; can't tell in what part of the boiler the explosion took place, or whether it was the boiler or not; the accident, whatever it was, was on the starboard side; the steam might have come from the boiler or from the connection pipes; I have no theory as to the cause, or probable cause, of the accident; the boilers on the *Isaac Newton* were six or seven years old; at the time of the accident the boat was running at a moderate speed—probably ten or twelve miles an hour; saw the engineer working the engine before we left the slip in New-York; he was sober and fit to attend to his duties; the only persons that I know of who are missing are the baggage-master and two firemen; I had bestowed my usual care and attention to the boat and performed my usual duties that night the same as ordinarily; had never heard from any one that the boilers were unsafe; the engineer had not reported them defective, which he would be likely to have done for his own safety if they were so; I think the boilers were last inspected by the Government in March; this is the first accident that ever happened to the *Isaac Newton* by which any lives were lost.

John T. Bush, sworn—Reside at Niagara Falls; was a passenger on board the *Isaac Newton* at the time of the accident; occupied a state-room directly over the engine on the port side; previous to the accident I saw two boys, poorly dressed, sleeping on a box in the rear of the barber's shop—an incident which I mention because I did not afterward notice them among the passengers who were rescued; was in my state-room when the explosion took place; the noise was a heavy, rushing sound, somewhat continuous, but not extremely loud; my impression was that it was an explosion which was crushing away something; I judged it to be the boiler; I sprang out of my berth and ran forward to ascertain what was the matter; when I returned I saw smoke or steam issuing from the cracks near my state-room, which rapidly increased in volume; soon after this, on going down the stairs leading from the state-room hall, I met a gentleman, and asked him if any one was killed; he said there was, and that he stumbled over one or two of the bodies; while I was on the main deck, one person certainly, and perhaps two, came up from below who were terribly scalded; I afterwards saw them on the barge; all the passengers soon gathered on the hurricane deck; there was great excitement, but the ladies, and indeed all the passengers behaved very creditably; those who had been scalded made a great deal of noise by their groans, which added much to the terror of the scene; a schooner loaded with lumber was near the steamboat, but on seeing flames burst out, she sheared off; I assisted in transferring the ladies from the steamer to the barge; none were lost overboard to my knowledge, saw one lady throw her child on to the barge, but fortunately it was caught by a gentleman and was uninjured. I was the last person who got off the steamboat at the stern; think all who were in the upper saloon escaped; so far as I observed all the officers of the boat were active and vigilant in looking after the safety of the passengers; observed nothing unusual about the boat previous to the explosion; in respect to the two boys whom I saw sleeping on the box, I cannot say that they were not among the rescued, but I looked around to find them, and could not recognize any one whom I thought to be them; I threw my carpet bag on to the barge before I left the steamer, but could not find it afterwards; I have not the remotest idea what caused the explosion; heard no one say anything about it; my opinion is that the boiler burst near the lower part on one side; I refer this simply from the results produced.

Robert S. Cushing sworn—Reside in Albany; was passenger on board the *Newton* the night of the accident; was sitting by the stove in the stateroom-hall when the explosion took place; tha sound was like a blast from a rock which is covered up; it was a suppressed rumbling and was soon followed by a crash which jarred the whole steamer; saw nothing until I reached the stern deck of the stateroom-hall, when I found the boat was careening toward the port side; soon after returned to the hall and saw a man come up stairs dreadfully scalded and uttering loud groans; afterward saw the same person on the barge; cannot tell from my own knowledge or from information received from any of the employees of the boat, what was the cause of tha explosion; my opinion is that the lower portion of the boiler blew out; was not much alarmed until I saw the boat was on fire; this stirred me up a little for I had tried both burning and sinking before, having been four times wrecked; heard no complaint from any one of the conduct of the officers, but on the contrary they were highly praised tor their noble conduct during the emergency.

John H. Vernam, sworn—Reside in Albany; was passenger on the *Newton* at the time of the accident. [The testimony of this witness did not differ in any material point from the two preceding.]

Wm. H. Coleteofde, clerk of the *Isaac Newton*, testified that up to the time of the explosion he had disposed of 89 tickets; should think there were from 100 to 130 passengers on board, and the usual quantity of freight for the time of year; was at supper when the explosion took place; concurs with the testimony of Capt. Peck tu relation to the incidents attending the explosion; think it was the starboard boiler that exploded; saw the boiler just before I went to supper; was nothing unusual about the boat that attracted my attention prior to the explosion; have been on the *Newton* 11 years; never heard of any defect in the boilers.

It being now 5 o'clock P. M., the Coroner adjourned the inquest to 10 o'clock this morning, when the first engineer will be put upon the stand.

Thus far no testimony has been adduced teeding to throw any light upon the cause of the explosion.

The sufferers by the accident who have not already died, are in a fair way of recovery. One of them, WILLIAM RYAN, was brought down to the New-York Hospital yesterday, two were taken to their homes in Albany last evening, and three still remain at Yonkers—one at the Denslow House and two at the Franklin House.

RIOT WEEK MURDER.

Trial of William Butney for the Murder of a Negro in Leroy-street.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE SUTHERLARD.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning CHARLES DOWNEY was arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he had no counsel. His case was set down for a future day.

The Court then took up the case of WILLIAM BUTNEY, indicted for the murder of a negro in Leroy-street on the 14th of July last.

Ex-Judge STEWART moved the postponment of the trial, on account of the absence of material witnesses who were expected to prove an *alibi*. District-Attorney HALL opposed, and stated that he had already assented to sufficient delay.

Judge SUTHERLAND did not think there were sufficient grounds in the affidavits produced on which to postpone the trial.

The Clerk then proceeded to call a jury, and the following gentlemen were called and sworn as the jury to try the case, after considerable skirmishing on the part of prisoner's counsel and the District-Attorney, each juryman being examined as to his prejudices for or against the parties engaged in the City riots, as to his knowledge of this particular matter, and as to whether he believed that a negro had any "rights that a white man was bound to respect." Jurors were so examined as to their knowledge or recollection of the trial of McALLISTER for the murder of the same negro:

The Jury.—ROBERT C. ALLEN, Foreman; James Young, John W. Wilson, James Merthole, Addison D. Cuapin, Thomas Brisul, Francis S. Turner, Christopher Ray, George Morgan, Renoll T. Marvin, George Harper, John W. Onderdonk.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before a full panel could be obtained, and the Court proceed wi h the trial.

District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, opened the case for the people. He detailed tha circumstances of this murder, and said that to this day it was undetermined who this negro man was, therefore, the indictment was under several counts, but they should only show that this man being in life was deprived of it. The atrocity of this murder was unequaled in the annals of crime. The question would be to decide whether this prisoner was the murderer.

Capt. John F. Dickson, of the Ninth Ward Police, was the first witness for the prosecution.

On the morning of the 14th of July last, he was called by some one to go to Leroy-street; he took some men and went; on the upper side of Leroy-street, between Washington and West streets, he saw a negro lying on the sidewalk; he was on his left side, trying to get up; his face was bleeding; we got a cart and took him to the City Hospital; I asked him his name; understood him to say that his name was Williams or William; that was all he said; on the sidewalk where he was found was a stone weighing about twenty-five pounds; there was blood on his head; he was alive when I left him at the hospital.

Dr. Frank P. Foster was sworn for the prosecution. [The evidence of this witness was read by consent, it having been given in full on the McALLISTER trial and published. It was a technical description of the wounds on the body of the negro.]

William Weagher, sworn for the prosecution. On the 14th of July was in Leroy-street at six o'clock in the morning; was going to his stable; he saw a negro lying on the sidewalk, and a man beating him with a stone; did not know the man at that time.

Q.—Can you point out that man?

Witness looked around but failed to identify the prisoner. The District-Attorney then pointed to tha prisoner and asked him if that was the man? Witness said, No. Afterward he corrected himself and said that he was tha man; he saw him lift a stone from tha coal-yard; witness was sworn before on the McALLISTER trial; tee man who had the stona had on a light coat; he lifted tne stona and hit the negro with it several times about tha body; I did not go near him; I went into the stable; I told him he was a vagabond; he came down to me and said, "Are you the man that spoke?" I said, "I am, you rascal." He went back to the negro and struck him again; he left the stone there; no one else was on the sidewalk but prisoner and the negro; prisoner came as near to me as from here to toe stove, (about ten yards.)

Cross-examined—Never knew McALLISTER; was a witness on his case; was about 125 feet from the man when I first saw him; I was near to him afterward; he came to me; he was a bigger man than I am; he was taller; I saw him again at the Station-house; I identified him there; think it was some time in the week following the riots.

Walter Fowler sworn for the prosecution; is a private watchman; on the morning of the 14th of July had a conversation with prisoner about 4 o'clock in the morning in the vicinity of Leroy-street; we talked about various things.

Judge STEWART, at this point, insisted that the other men jointly indicted with the prisoner should be in Court during tha examination. The Court, therefore, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Tha other men accused of this crime are said to greatly resemble each other and the prisoner, and as it is mainly a question of identity it would seem to be important to have them present.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1863, } Four o'clock P. M. }

The Boafd met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 6 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

In the absence of the President at roll-call,

Councilman Keenan moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Murray—

Whereas, In response to an advertisement for removing the night-soil of the City beyond the harbor for the next ten years, Middleton Bell, tha successful bidder, has proposed to remove said night-soil without nuisance and without compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, conditioned upon the passage of an ordinance giving him the exclusive right of such removal for the term of ten years, and the power to collect compensation from the owner or owners of the privies, or from the person or persons emptying the same, and whereas, thereby after the expiration of the term of the present contract, the city will be relieved from all expense for such removal, which now amounts to the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred dollars per annum; therefore,

Resolved, That section fourteen of Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, chapter thirty, be hereby repealed, and that the person or persons having the contract for the removal of the night-soil of the City shall have the exclusive right to two berths at each of the following named piers, to wit: The south side of tha pier foot of Houston-street, North River; the south side of pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River; the north side of pier foot of Rivington-street, East River, and pier foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, or other piers which may be designated in the place of those from time to time by the proper authorities, and which may be convenient for that purpose, to which vessels may come and be fastened, subject to the direction and regulations of the City Inspector, at which piers and in which vessels the night scavengers shall deposit the contents of tubs, casks, sinks and privies, and it shall be lawful for the said contractor to ask, demand and receive therefor, from the said night sceveugers, the sum of one dollar for each and every load of material so dumped on board of said vessels, and it shall be lawful for the said night scavengers to ask, demand and receive from the owners of the privies emptied by him the aforesaid sum of one dollar for each and every load, as a charge for the removal of said contents from limits of the harbor in addition to the regular charge for emptying said privy. It shall not be lawful for any night scavenger to dump any night-soil or contents of any sink or privy except in vessels provided by the aforesaid contractor as the regular piers and scavengers shall be compelled, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to proceed directly from the place where such night soil shall be gathered to the river, or to a street leading to the nearest dumping place, and shall dump all the night soil taken from the privies or sinks into the boat or boats of such contractor or contractors, and in case any night scavenger or other person shall deposit the contents or any tub, cask, privy or other vessel or place than those before mentioned, then such night scavenger or other person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offence, and if a night scavenger shall be subject, in case of any subsequent offence, to forfeit his license at the option of the City Inspector. And in case any night scavenger or other person shall, after depositing the contents or parts of contents of any sink or privy into the vessel or vessels of the aforesaid contractor, the aforesaid sum of one dollar for each and every load, then the contractor may refuse to receive from said scavengers or carts employed by him any further loads or contents of sinks and privies until the same shall have been fully paid and settled; and it shall be the duty of the City inspectors to report forthwith to him any and all night scavengers or person, and to revoke the license of said night scavenger should he continue in default of said payment.

Resolved, That the proposal of the said Middleton Bell, made in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, adopted twelfth November, one thousand eight hundred and three-and-speed by the City Inspector on the third day of December instant, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed.

And said City Inspector is authorized and directed to enter into any contract or agreement in accordance with the last-mentioned resolution and this ordinance, provided that it involves no expenditure of moneys from the City Treasury.

Councilman Brandon moved that the same be laid over.

Which was lost.

Councilmae Hayes moved that said vote be recosidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Fire Commissioners be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James E. Sleight to keep a show case in front of his premises, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Maxwell & Clark, at numbers twenty, twenty-two and twenty-six Old Slip, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That One hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Houston-street, between the Bowery and Avenue D, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the City and one-half at the expense of the property owners, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of nine hundred dollars each in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Commissioners of Health, and also for the same amount each in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen, for their services as members of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Under the authority and in accordance with ordinances of the Common Council, approved March thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the City Inspector employed certain persons to cause the removal of encumbrances and obstructions from the streets and avenues, at the rate of three ($3) dollars per day; and

Whereas, Said persons claim that a portion of said earnings have not been paid among whom Henry Hunt claims the sum of two hundred and eighty-two dollars to be due and six hundred, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller on Salaries and Offices be and he is hereby directed to ascertain the facts in relation to said claims of Henry G. Hunt and others, for services rendered as above stated, and to recommend such action thereon as they shall deem to be just and equitable in relation thereto.

Which was adopted.

(The President here took the Chair.)

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of John Kelso for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of James Buroey, for fittiog up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Gross—

Bill of George A. Heinrich, for fitting up poll of Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of A. D. Cota, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Ninth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilmao Brice—

Bill of Daniel Strain, for fittiog up poll of Fourteenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of John Reiller, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of P. Kaveeagh, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of Owen Duffy, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth Election District, Sixteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of Mary Anderson, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Ninth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Bernard O'Neill, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Twenty-first Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb, &c., in Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of John T. Mills, for permission to run cars on their stage route, with resolution, that for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates and his and their heirs and assigns, be authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, run and use horse-cars in lieu of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, wherever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, use or run such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turn-outs (no one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail-tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid, the said Mills, &c., to pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars, under existing City ordinances.]

Councilman Brandon moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

Tha resolution was then concurred in.

Resolution to pay Clerks for services to Committees, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Special Committee relative to donation to the Blind, recommending that the resolution adopted by tha Board of Councilmen, October eight, on this subject, be amended, by striking oot the words "and all persons who are residents of the City of New-York who are blind and in needy circumstances," and substituting in lieu thereof sundry names.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board of Councilmen adhere to its former action.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of John R. Detroller, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of property owners to be relieved from assessment for regulating and grading Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Thirteen, to attend their fifth annual ball, at the Apollo Rooms, December fourteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-five, to attend their fourth annual ball, at Irving Hall, December seven.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-two, to attend their annual ball at the Apollo Rooms, December two.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Judge Mgncrief, returning thanks for use of Council Chamber by the Special term of the Superior Court.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to November twenty-ooe, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers to November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which wae received and ordered on file.

A communicatinn was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, with original certificate of designation of the New-York Herald, New-York Sun, New-York Tribune, and NEW-YORK TIMES, as four newspapers having the largest daily circulation, and in which the City and County advertising is to be inserted.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a presentment of the Grand Jory, &c., relative to sewerage, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when this Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, nieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Markets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the ferry-boat, to proceed directly from the place where such night soil shall be gathered to the river, or to a street leading to the nearest dumping place, and shall dump all the night soil taken from the privies or sinks into the boat or boats of such contractor or contractors, and in case any night scavenger or other person shall deposit the contents or any tub, cask, privy or other vessel or place than those before mentioned, then such night scavenger or other person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offence, and if a night scavenger shall be subject, in case of any subsequent offence, to forfeit his license at the option of the City Inspector.' And in case any night scavenger or other person shall, after depositing the contents or parts of contents of any sink or privy into the vessel or vessels of the aforesaid contractor, the aforesaid sum of one dollar for each and every load, then the contractor may refuse to receive from said scavengers or carts employed by him any further loads or contents of sinks and privies until the same shall have been fully paid and settled; and it shall be the duty of the City inspectors to report forthwith to him any and all night scavengers or person, and to revoke the license of said night scavenger should he continue in default of said payment.

Resolved, That tha proposal of the said Middleton Bell, made in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, adopted twelfth November, one thousand eight hundred and three-and-speed by the City Inspector on the third day of December instant, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed.

And said City Inspector is authorized and directed to enter into any contract or agreement in accordance with the last-mentioned resolution and this ordinance, provided that it involves no expenditure of moneys from the City Treasury.

Councilman Brandon moved that the same be laid over.

Which was lost.

Councilmae Hayes moved that said vote be recosidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Fire Commissioners be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James E. Sleight to keep a show case in front of his premises, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Maxwell & Clark, at numbers twenty, twenty-two and twenty-six Old Slip, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That One hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Houston-street, between the Bowery and Avenue D, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the City and one-half at the expense of the property owners, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of nine hundred dollars each in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Commissioners of Health, and also for the same amount each in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen, for their services as members of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Under the authority and in accordance with ordinances of the Common Council, approved March thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and July twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the City Inspector employed certain persons to cause the removal of encumbrances and obstructions from the streets and avenues, at the rate of three ($3) dollars per day; and

Whereas, Said persons claim that a portion of said earnings have not been paid among whom Henry Hunt claims the sum of two hundred and eighty-two dollars to be due and six hundred, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller on Salaries and Offices be and he is hereby directed to ascertain the facts in relation to said claims of Henry G. Hunt and others, for services rendered as above stated, and to recommend such action thereon as they shall deem to be just and equitable in relation thereto.

Which was adopted.

(The President here took the Chair.)

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of John Kelso for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of James Buroey, for fittiog up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Gross—

Bill of George A. Heinrich, for fitting up poll of Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of A. D. Cota, for fitting up poll of Ninth Election District, Ninth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilmao Brice—

Bill of Daniel Strain, for fittiog up poll of Fourteenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of John Reiller, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of P. Kaveeagh, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Hayes—

Bill of Owen Duffy, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth Election District, Sixteenth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of Mary Anderson, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Ninth Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Bernard O'Neill, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Twenty-first Ward, December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb, &c., in Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of John T. Mills, for permission to run cars on their stage route, with resolution, that for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates and his and their heirs and assigns, be authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, run and use horse-cars in lieu of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, wherever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, use or run such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turn-outs (no one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail-tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid, the said Mills, &c., to pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars, under existing City ordinances.]

Councilman Brandon moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

Tha resolution was then concurred in.

Resolution to pay Clerks for services to Committees, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Special Committee relative to donation to the Blind, recommending that the resolution adopted by tha Board of Councilmen, October eight, on this subject, be amended, by striking oot the words "and all persons who are residents of the City of New-York who are blind and in needy circumstances," and substituting in lieu thereof sundry names.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board of Councilmen adhere to its former action.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of John R. Detroller, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of property owners to be relieved from assessment for regulating and grading Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Thirteen, to attend their fifth annual ball, at the Apollo Rooms, December fourteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-five, to attend their fourth annual ball, at Irving Hall, December seven.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Hose Company number Forty-two, to attend their annual ball at the Apollo Rooms, December two.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Judge Mgncrief, returning thanks for use of Council Chamber by the Special term of the Superior Court.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to November twenty-ooe, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers to November fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which wae received and ordered on file.

A communicatinn was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, with original certificate of designation of the New-York Herald, New-York Sun, New-York Tribune, and NEW-YORK TIMES, as four newspapers having the largest daily circulation, and in which the City and County advertising is to be inserted.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a presentment of the Grand Jory, &c., relative to sewerage, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when this Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Wednesday, nieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Markets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the ferry-boat, to proceed directly from the place where such night soil shall be gathered to the river, or to a street leading to the nearest dumping place, and shall dump all the night soil taken from the privies or sinks into the boat or boats of such contractor or contractors, and in case any night scavenger or other person shall deposit the contents or any tub, cask, privy or other vessel or place than those before mentioned, then such night scavenger or other person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offence, and if a night scavenger shall be subject, in case of any subsequent offence, to forfeit his license at the option of the City Inspector.' And in case any night scavenger or other person shall, after depositing the contents or parts of contents of any sink or privy into the vessel or vessels of the aforesaid contractor, the aforesaid sum of one dollar for each and every load, then the contractor may refuse to receive from said scavengers or carts employed by him any further loads or contents of sinks and privies until the same shall have been fully paid and settled; and it shall be the duty of the City inspectors to report forthwith to him any and all night scavengers or person, and to revoke the license of said night scavenger should he continue in default of said payment.

Resolved, That tha proposal of the said Middleton Bell, made in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, adopted twelfth November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and accep

in the forenoon at 148⅞, subsequently recovered to 150 ₱ cent., and then closed et 149⅜ ₱ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	150¼	149¼	Mich. Central	125¼	126⅛
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Southern	80	79⅞
N. Y. Central	133⅜	133¼	Mich Guarant'd	133	132¼
Erie	106¼	106¼	Illinois Cen	117⅝	117⅜
Erie Preferred	102	101⅝	Pittsburgh	105⅞	105⅝
Hudson	122½	122¼	Fort Wayne	82⅜	82⅝
Pacific Mail	213	214	Rock Island	103⅜	103⅜
Harlem	91⅛	91	Galena	107⅜	107⅜
Canton	32⅜	32½	Reading	119⅜	119¼
Treas. Certs new	98	98⅛	Quicksilver	64¾	64¾
Toledo	11⅜	114¾	Chicago and A	82¾	84
Northwest	46	45⅞	Mariposa	39	38

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon reports as follows of the opposition to the present Board of Directors of the New-York Central:

A meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad, opposed to the present administration of its affairs, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, at which Mr. THOMAS TILLSTON presided, and Mr. RUSSELL SAGE, acted as Secretary.

A series of nine resolutions were offered by Mr. BACKUS and adopted. They take strong grounds in favor of a reform in the menegament of the Company, and ware directed to be submitted to the annual meating of Stockholders at Albany to-morrow. The following names were selected to be supported as Directors at the election te he then held:

Dean Richmend, Buffalo.
Hiram Sibley, Rochester.
Hamilton White, Syracuse.
Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady.
Stephen Whitney, Phenix.
D. T. Vail, Troy.
T. W. Olcott, Albany.
Rufus H. King, Albany.
John P. Meore, New-York.
Edw. Learned, New-York.
C. Vanderbilt, New-York.
Chester W. Chapin, Springfield.
Wm. F. Weld, Beston.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	120	American Exchange	107
Manhattan	140	Chatham	98
Mechanics'	116	Bank of N. America	108
Union	110	Hanover	100
America	123	Irving	100
City	148	Metropolitan	115
Phenix	110	People's	102
Fulton	150	Continental	101
Greenwich	160	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch	100	Commonwealth	100
Seventh Ward	135	Atlantic	101
State of New-York	101	New-York Conty	125
Commerce	105⅜	Imo. & Traders'	108
Mech'lcs Bank Asso.	90	Park	135
Ocean	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103⅛	Al. & T. H. 2d pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts, Mo.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	Chi. & N. W 2ds	75
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	135	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101⅛
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87
Erie fourths, '80	106⅝	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Erie fifths, '88	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103½
Hud. R. firsts, '69	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Hud. R. Bonds, '67,	103	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Har. firsts, '64	100¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60¾
Michigan Cen. '75	117	Chic. & Alton Income	91
Illinois Cen. '75	117		

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For week ending Dec. 5.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	19,123	824,378
Pennsylvania Coal Co	13,909	652,017
Total tons	33,032	1,476,395
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	25,030	637,052
Pennsylvania Coal Co	19,336	601,091
Total tons	44,366	1,238,143

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneoue Goode (exclusive of Specin) from this port, were to the value af $3,505,610, against $3,349,504 same week lest yeer, and $3,404,955 the carrespanding week af 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks, at the lest weekly statement, shaw the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loens	$168,920
Decrease of Specie	118
Decrease of Deposits	288,002
Increase of Circulation	6,662
Decrease of U. S. Notes	24,284

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$1,931,000	$546,000	$3,065,000	$95,000
North America	3,752,409	491,873	3,390,160	131,791
Farmers & Mech.	4,508,300	849,716	4,570,900	59,940
Commercial	1,010,000	180,000	1,186,000	73,000
Mechanics'	2,015,000	225,750	1,365,000	94,789
N. Liberties	1,165,940	222,000	1,413,000	62,000
Southwark	1,233,576	169,651	1,256,511	13,670
Kensington	1,256,348	139,533	1,223,529	183,000
Penn Township	986,720	112,040	814,012	35,709
Western	1,900,073	214,319	2,024,-24	36,975
Man. & Mech	1,741,370	144,300	1,197,370	317,100
Commerce	766,413	133,186	857,446	19,150
Girard	2,674,000	282,800	2,014,995	50,085
Trader's	1,189,549	71,656	687,125	44,679
Consolidation	1,003,292	100,845	709,076	256,993
City	1,189,549	106,184	753,147	182,741
Commonwealth	748,067	76,681	464,939	189,974
Corn Exchange	1,164,000	97,000	912,000	47,000
Union	893,000	59,000	696,000	201,000
First National	876,302	....	448,800	....
Total, Dec. 7	36,414,784	4,165,939	29,374,165	2,105,174
Total, Nov. 30	36,583,624	4,166,057	29,662,167	2,098,612

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our lest have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 33,407 bbls. Flour, 2,361 hhls. and 793 bags Corn Meal, 880 bags Buckwheat Flour, 152,901 bushels Wheat, 7,660 bushels Corn, 11,525 bushels Rye, 54,644 bushels Barley, 349,119 bushels Oats, 10,870 bushels Malt, 4,502 bushels Peas, 10,688 pkgs. Provisions, 1,629 bbls. Whisav

ASHES—Are inactive, including Pots et $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in modorate request, and is firm at 49c.@50c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in rather loss roquest at full rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@24c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 27c. @28c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been lu fair demand, at buoyant prices. A meetiug of the importers and brokers in drugs, chemicals, &c., will bn held on Thursdey, at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street, for the purpose of considering thn expediency of establishing a Drug Exchange in this City.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand to-day at steady prices; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Caylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@ 35c.; Lagnavra, 32½c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@ 34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rin, 5.550 hags; sales, 13,752 hsgs; stock of Rio to-day, 25.150 bags. The week's business in Bio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "The market for Rio hae heen active during the past week, and closes firm at an improvement of 1c. ₱ lb. upon all grades. Total sales reach 13,752 bags, and embrace 3,510 per *Ad*, at 33c.; 2,800 per *Escape*, at 33¼c.; 1,054 per *Carmelita*, at 33c.; and 4,100 per *Union* at 33½c.; 3,500 hags, per *Jason*, were sold, 16th ult., at 32½c., to arrivo, and 4,000 dags, per *Tyrus*, hava been taken on speculation, P. N. T." Total stock of Coffee, to-day, 42 296 packages. Including of Rio and Santos, 25.150 bags; Java, 5,210 mats; Java, 1,819 bags; Ceylon, 7,453 hege; Maracaibo, 354 hega; Laguayra, 1891 bags, St. Domingo, 1,020 bags; other descriptions, 399 bags;

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Dec. 5—Baltimore	700
Dec. 8—New-York	25,150
Grand total	25,850

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in fair demand, and firm at 37½c. @39c. ₱ lb. Other kluds arn in reqnest, including New Sheathing at 45½c.@46c.; Yellow do., at 35c.; and Old do., at 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, but steady. Middlings, 79c. @80c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, sincn our last, 700 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in demand and firm in price. We qnote: Fustic, $27@$37; Jemaica Logwood, $22 @$23 50; St. Domingo do. at $23@$24; Honduras do. $33@$35 ₱ ton.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue quiet, including No. 1 Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Are more sought after, includiog good to prime Live Geese, 62½c.@65c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continun in fair demaud at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—A good inquiry exists for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4; and Bunch do. at $3 85@$3 90 ₱ box. Currants at 14½c.@15¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flonr has boen in less request to-day, and prices nf low grades, particularly nf State, have receded about 5c.@ 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 16,500 bbls., including Superfinn State and Western, at $5 80@$6 10; poor to choicn extra State, at $6 25@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; rnnnd-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 80	@$6 10
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohin, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 35	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Geneses	6 65	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 25

Southnrn Flour continues lo moderate demand at nnchanged rates: sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 60@ $8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flonr is heavy and a shade lower. Sales 450 ohls. extra at $6 25@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 75@$7 ₱ bbl. Seles 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues heavy, at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $6 for common State, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 176 bbls

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request—the farmer at 21c.@21½c., and the latter at 14c. for old duty, and 11c. for new duty, in bond.

GRAIN—Wneat has deen in less demand, particularly for export, and prices of Spring have declined about 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales since nur last 102,000 hushels, including White Western, at $1 76; Amber Western at $1 58@$1 62; Red Western, poor te choice, at $1 50@$1 56; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46½@$1 48; Milwaukea Club at $1 42 @$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 45, and Old do. at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been unusually active, and the market much excited today; influenced by the operations of a few speculative buyers, who bought freely at decidedly higher prices, the market closing irregularly. Sales were made of 315,00u bushels, at $1 22@$1 25, closing at about $1 23@$1 24 for Mixed Western in store; and $1 23½@$1 24 for Mixed Western afloat, ₱ bush. Included in the sales were 100,000 bushels mixed Western, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, between the 1st and 10th of next February, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 30@$1 32½, according to quality, ₱ bnshel. Oats are plenty and in less request, but at reduced rates. We quote Canada at 85½c.@86c.; Western, 85½c.@87c.; State, 86c.@87c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair demand at $1 35@$1 57, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 21,700 bushels. Barley Malt is inquired for at $1 58@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bnshels.

HAY—North River Bale is in good damand at $1 20 @$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Cantinne in limited reqnest at less buoyant prices. Buenes Ayrss, 29c.@29½c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@28½c.; Orinoco, 26½c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is in less demand, including American Undressed at $150@$167 50, and Dressed at $270@ $300; Jute at $225 ₱ ton, and Manila at 12½c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Continne in rair demand and firm at 20c.@ 30c. for poor te choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in moderate request, iacinding Scotch Pig at $42 50@$45, and No. 1 American Pig at $42@$43 50 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig is in moderate demand at $9 65@ $9 80; ₱ 100 lbs. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—All kinds contiuue in fair request, at full rates.

LIME—Is inquired for at steady prices; Cammen Rockland at $1 25; Lump at $1 60 ₱ hhl.

NAILS—Are in feir request at buoyant prices, incinding cut at 5¼c., and clinch at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are lu limited reqnest, iucinding Spirits Turpentine at $2 95@$3 ₱ gallon; Rosin, $30@$45 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ₱ hhl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₱ bhl.

OILS—Have been in slack demaud, at drooping prices. We quotn Cruda Whale, $1 06@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whala at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 30c.@32c.; Refined do. at 50c.@56c. free, and 45c.@48c. in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. TURNER notices thus: "The market opened with a buoyant feeling, owing in part to the depletion of our stock, but has advanced since, chiefly on acconot of the advance of gold, and also in consequence of anticipated legislation by thn Congress abont to assemnle, whereby an important additional Internal Revenne Tax will be imposed. Certain rumors to this end have become current, and although nndefined, the plausibility of thn scbemn, in view of thn wants of the conntry, 'takes' with the people, and an excitement has resulted. Cruda has advanced to 31c.@35c., closing with sellers at 31½c., and Refinad in bond to 47c.@54c., closing at the inside price. Refined free is strong at 55c.@60c. according to quality." Thn following are the receipts at aud the exports from Nnw-Yark of Petroleum for tha week and since Jan. 1.:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	6,316	674,677
Exports of Petroleum	19,187	435,015

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING DEC. 7.—SPERM—The market exhibits more activity. The transactions in Sperm heve been mostly for export, for which sales havn heen made of 1,100 barrels at $1 60 ₱ gallon, and to the trade 500 harrols at the same price. In Whale, the only transactinn is e sale of 200 barrels at $1 10 ₱ gallon, at which holders are firm.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, 1863	63,289	61,919	446,100
Seme time last year	54,120	99,787	670,050

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Is in firm request at $47 50@$52 50 ₱ ton. Oil meal, $2 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Park has been in modsrate demand and a shade doaror, to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 2,350 bbls., at $18 50@$18 75 for New Moss; $16 75@$17 25 for Old Mess; the latter for reinspected; $17 50 for Prime Mess, and $21 for New City do.; $16 81@$17 for thin Mess; $21 for cleer Mess; $13 75@$14 for Sonr Moss; $10 25 for Sour Prime Mess, and $12 12½@$12 37½ (the latter an extreme rate) for Prime. ₱ obl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 9¾c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 120 pkgs. Bacoo is in less demand, at 9¾c.@12c., accorcing to quenity, ₱ lb. Sales 250 boxes. Dressed Hogs are inquired for at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lerd is hoavy. Sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy: sales 900 bhls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 far plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choico City; India Moss, $26 50@$30 ₱ tieree; sales, 350 tierces: Boef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ hbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter is in less demand at 20c.@25c. far poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choicn State ₱ lb. Cheese is rather quiet to-day, at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 12,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 64x64, 17c. weight 6.37; 3,000 do. 60x64, 16½c.; 4,000 do. 60x64, 15¼c.; 2,000 do. 56x60, private terms; 2,000 do. 52x52, 12¾c., light.

RICE—Continues quiet, including East Indie, at $7@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in moderate demand at 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at full prices, including Liverpool Ground at $1 70@$1 72½; do. Fine, $2 45@$2 85 ₱ sack; Turks Island 50c.@52c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been quiet since our last, including Clover at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 10 @$3 25; Timothy at $2 75@$3; and Linseed et $3 80@$3 90 ₱ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in more demand, at 8¼c.@ 9c. ₱ lb. Sales, 500 tons, here and to arrive.

SPICES—Contiaue quiet at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand, at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last 250 hhds., including New-Orleans et 13c.@13¾c., and Cuba et 12c.@13c.; also, 410 boxes Havaue, part at 12¾c.@ 13¾c., ₱ lb. Refined are inactive at 13¼c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 250,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@ 12¼c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thns: "Since our last issue the demand for all descriptions has been quite active, and the trausactiuns have been quite numnrous for nxport. On Wednesday the price obtained for prime shipping lots in hhds. was 12¾c., and some very fair quality was sold at 12¾c.@12¾c. On Thnrsday and Friday thn inquiry was fair, and 12¾c. was readily obtained for strictly prime in hhds. and bols. There are some very largn orders in the market for English account, but the limits are below the cnrrent price. We note some large sales for export to Francn at 11¾c.@12c. for fair quality—a little under prime. Thn arrivals of Western continun large, and lots are generally sold from dock at 11¾c.@12c., as to quality. The stock now held by first hands, is quite largn, compared with last week's. We quote the merket quite firm at 12c.@12¼c. for Prime City and Eastern; 11¾c.@12¼c. for Western, and the demand good for straight lots of good quality. In Soap stock ol other kinds, such as Grease, Tallow, Oil and Marrow there has been qnite a good business done at our quotations above. Tha home consumption for Soap and Candle stocks has rather fallon off, as manufacturers rarely bny much at the close of the year. We bear of no sales of Tallow this week for tuture delivery. Price this day, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 9¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 10¾c., ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been in less dnmand, inclnding Banca, at 55c.@55¾c., and Straits at 46c.@46¼c.

TEAS—Havn been in moderate demand; prices heve been quoted firm.

WHALEBONE—Is in moderate request at uniform prices. Arctic, $1 60@$1 65; Ochotsk, $1 55@ $1 60; N. W. Coast, $1 50; South Sea, $1 35@$1 37½ ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 3,800 bbls., at 86c. @90c., ₱ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Moderatn engagements were reported to-day at less buovant rates. For Liverpool 500 hbls Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 50,000 bushels Whnat at 5d.@5¼d. ₱ bnshel; 250 tinces Beef at 3s. ₱ tierce; 200 tons Logwood on private terms: and 1,000 hhls. Oil Cake, 11s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Londnn—1,200 bhls. Flonr at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 700 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 6s. 6d. by steamer, ₱ tierce. For Glasgow—300 bbls. Flonr at 2s. ₱ hhl.; 14,000 bushels Whnat, at 6¾d.@7d. ₱ bnshel; 200 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 100 tons Oil Cake on private account. For Antwerp, 150 boxes Spermaceti, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cadiz, a small cargo of Light Pipe Staves, at $30 ₱ thnusand.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For California.

	Dec. 14	New-York	Aspinwall.
Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Locust Point	Dec. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Dec. 12	New-York	N.O. *vid* Hav.
Roanoke	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Dec. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Enropean Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the *Arabia vid* Boston, will close in this City to-day, at 5 30 P. M.

The Mails for Europe *vid* Portland, by the *Hibernian* will close in this City on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of New-York* will close oo Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails by the —— will close on Monday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

TBESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Peo, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen: $2 75 a No. 7 Pon; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pon, 1st qnality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which adill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Peos made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating in his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Peus, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instonces specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and in particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or flexible, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $48, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

TO TASSEL MAKERS.

FOR SALE,

1 Gimp Machine.
1 Twine Machine.
1 Brading Machine, 24-carrier.
1 Spring Machine, for speaking-tubes,
Looms.
Twisting-Wheels.
Lot of Cotton.
Lot of Silk.
And snndry other articles.
Inqnire of DICKINSON & ROWDEN,
No. 56 Hamilton-st.,
Newark, N. J.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machioes.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

A MISSION OF MERCY.—AT THE EARNEST request of Gen. Grant, the National Freedman's Relief Association have appointed Messrs. Wm. L. Marsh and H. K. Foster to distribute clothing, shoes, &c., to the destitute freedmen, women and children on the banks of the Mississippi. They will leave on the 1st of December. All are earnestly requested to send their contributions of clothing, &c., to CHAS. O. LEIGH, No. 1 Mercer-st., and all contributions in money to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st. All religious papers are requested to extend this notice.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufactnrers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by F. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC MAGNIFIER and stereoscope combined affords a sweet and quiet satisfaction beyond anything ever offered of its kind, when used in examining stereoscopic views, photographic albums and photographs of friends. $1. GUAFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN,
Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

IN BUYING COFFEE, GET THE BEST.—Ask your grocer for Kent's East India Coffee, the best for family use in the world, twice the strength of Java, equal flavor, and safe for invalids. Price 25 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Day-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

SHELVING FOR SALE.—A LOT OF Mahogany-top counters and shelving to match, for sale low if applied for immediately. Apply to JOSEPH BAYLEY, No. 58 John-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as first-class cook in a respectable private family. has lived in the highest families in the City, where unexceptional reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking—desserts, jellies, &c. Has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN women wishes a situation in a private family as first-class cook, and assist in the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 93 East 11th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable Protestant girl; is well experienced, and understands her work perfectly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 22d-st., for one week, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—TEN TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AS YOU SOW, SO MUST YOU REAP—POOR PILLICODY.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE IMPOSTOR—ROBERT MACAIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—IRISH ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—COMIC LECTURE, ("DRIFTING ABOUT.") BY STEPHEN MASSETT.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOPE CHAPEL—STATUARY, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an EXTRA Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The advices from the Army of the Potomac indicate that the Autumn campaign has closed, and the troops are industriously occupied in making their camps as comfortable as possible for the Winter. A Washington rumor says that Gen. MEADE has been removed, and Gen. PLEASONTON appointed in his stead, and the report was generally believed. The story was also current that the appointment had previously been offered to Gens. SEDGWICK and WARREN, but they had declined acceptance.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated on Monday, says that Gen. HARDEE is slowly falling back from Dalton, with the discomfited troops lately commanded by BRAGG. It is also said that the mountains of East Tennessee are filled with deserters and stragglers from the rebel ranks.

Our cavalry are said to be following the retreating army of LONGSTREET sharply, and it is even deemed probable that a junction will be formed with the rebel army in Virginia without severe losses. The number of prisoners taken by Gen. FOSTER at Clinch River on Sunday was quite large.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution to inquire what further legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of back pay and pensions to deceased soldiers. He also gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty of soldiers. Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to grant a pension to JOHN BURNS, the heroic citizen of Gettysburgh. A resolution was introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, declaring, in effect, that the refusal of the rebels to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers, should not prevent the exchange of our other officers and soldiers on just terms. The resolution was laid over. A discussion occurred upon the right of Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, to hold his seat, his successor having been chosen by the State Legislature. A resolution was finally passed declaring him not entitled to the seat. The Senate then adjourned.

The House yesterday perfected its organization by the election of Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, as Clerk, the vote standing 101 for MCPHERSON to 69 for ETHERIDGE, late Clerk. N. G. ORDWAY, of New-Hampshire, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by a vote of 100, to 45 for ADAM GLOSSBRENNER, of Pennsylvania. IRA GOODENOW was reelected Doorkeeper, and W. S. KING, of Minnesota, the former incumbent, Postmaster. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. GRANT and his officers and soldiers, and ordering a medal to be struck for him in the name of the people of the United States. The resolution received the emphatic indorsement of a unanimous passage, without a word of debate. A resolution was offered by Mr. COX, of Ohio, requesting the President to take immediate steps to secure the exchange of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, and calling for the correspondence in the War Department on the subject. The resolution elicited some discussion, and was finally laid over. Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, gave notice of a bill to forever prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and also a bill to repeal the three hundred dollar clause of the Conscription act. The House then adjourned until 12½ o'clock to-day, when the President's Message will be delivered.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a petition was received from the trustees of the Colored Orphan Asylum, (which was destroyed by the mob during the riots,) asking to be relieved from the conditions imposed upon them by the City in the lease of the site of the late buildings of the institution, and that the ground be donated to them, in order that they may sell it and use the proceeds to reestablish the institution elsewhere. Mr. FARLEY presented a resolution embodying the wishes of the petitioners, which was referred to a Special Committee. The Comptroller reported the Treasury balance last Saturday to have been $3,152,648 64. The Street Commissioner replied to a resolution of inquiry that many of the up-town streets which have been ordered to be gas-lighted at night, are not lighted because they are not graded or have not curb and gutter stones set in them; and it is deemed inexpedient to fit up new lamp-posts in such places, except in very urgent cases. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Mayor sent in a communication accompanying the certificate of the Comptroller and himself, designating the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune* as City and County advertising mediums, pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Law of 1863. The letter and certificate were referred to the Special Committee on advertising. A bill of W. D. ROE & Co., amounting to $7,620 57, for stationery furnished to election officers, was reported for payment and ordered to be paid. The Board received and adopted an unusually large number of unimportant reports, and afterward adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next.

A great meeting, to stimulate enlistments, was held at Indianapolis on Friday night, at which speeches were made by Gov. MORTON, ROBERT DALE OWEN, Gen. CARRINGTON, Col. BLAKE and WILDER, Judge SMITH and others. Twenty-eight volunteers were obtained. About thirty leading citizens pledged themselves to obtain at least one recruit each, and a considerable sum was subscribed to assist the work of recruiting.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the case of the United States vs. 269½ bales of cotton, which has acquired so much notoriety by reason of various transactions connected with the cotton, (which was originally found in Mississippi, marked C. S. A.,) was again decided on Friday in the United States District Court in that city, the jury rendering a verdict for the Government. It will be recollected that at a former trial, the verdict was the same, and that the case was then reversed by the United States Circuit Court on points of law, and a new trial ordered. The Court has been engaged for the last four days in trying this case, with the above result. The amount involved is about $60,000.

The steamer *Kedar*, from Liverpool Nov. 17, arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta crosses the Chickamauga twenty-two times.

The price of Gold ranged 148¾@150 ℔ cent. yesterday, as against 152@150¼ the day before; leaving off 149⅜ ℔ cent. The Stock Market was unusually dull in the spirit of speculation, but fairly steady in prices. Money 7 ℔ cent.

Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat and Oats, 1c. ℔ bushel, yesterday, with less activity. A brisk speculative business was transacted in mixed Western Corn, which advanced 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported; Mess Pork was dearer; Lard, rather cheaper. Speculators bought Whisky freely at a further material rise in prices. Cotton, Tallow and Petroleum were in less request. Spelter was more active. Groceries were generally quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Live Stock Markets are supplied with 5,592 beeves, 545 veal calves, 18,413 sheep and lambs, and 50,976 hogs, making a gain over the previous week of more than 13,000 animals destined for slaughter. Cold weather improves the demand, and all kinds are selling well. Beef cattle numbered 4,182 at Forty-fourth-street, and sold well Monday at better prices than one week ago, but fell off somewhat Tuesday. The best cattle brought 11½c. ℔ lb. for the meat, and good retail steers 10c.@11c. The average of all kinds was near 9½c., and all were sold....Sheep and lambs, though in large numbers, were selling briskly at a trifling advance from last week. Fat stock is worth 6c. ℔ lb. live weight—6½c. for selected animals. Lambs are worth 6c.@6¾c., and both have been pretty well sold out....Live hogs are plenty, and a shade lower than one week ago. Prime heavy corn-fed hogs are selling at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Common hogs are slow of sale, at 6c.

New Stimulants to Volunteering.

We are glad to see the prompt movements in Congress to increase the soldiers' pay, and to abolish the three hundred dollar draft commutation. It is plain that the time has come when property must take upon itself some of the burdens of this war. If we are not to have the contest drag on for years, the supreme necessity is to keep the ranks of our armies full. This can be done only by stronger inducements than have hitherto been presented; and those inducements must take the shape of money—the same stimulus which imparts energy and success to every other department of American activity. To admit this is not at all to admit that the service is assuming a mercenary cast.

We believe that there is just as much real patriotism in the land now, as there has been at any prior stage of the struggle. But the time has never been when patriotism, of itself, was sufficient to induce enlistments for an extended period. The allowance of pay to soldiers at all is in itself a recognition that other motives must be added. The grant of counties, which has been the practice from the commencement of the war, is a manifestation of the same fact. Patriotism is a first-rate incentive so far as it goes; but there is no reason why one man in the community should sacrifice more to patriotism than another. Still less is there a reason for allowing a want of patriotism to be an excuse for not proportionately meeting the burdens of the war. If favor is to be shown at all, it is due to the man who is willing to do his duty, and not to him who is unwilling. It is the business of the Government to increase the motive of going into the army—to superadd to the patriotic impulse a pecuniary provision that shall enable the soldier to maintain his family at home in comfort, and which shall also assure him something to start with again when he returns to civil life. By the depreciation of the currency since the war began, the original pay of thirteen dollars a month has become of much less intrinsic worth. By the increase of wages in the labor market, consequent upon revived industry and the diminution of the supply of labor from the drain of the war, the pecuniary sacrifice of the soldier in remaining from home is far larger than it was in the earlier stage of the struggle. On the other hand, the rewards of employment to the men who remain at home have all the while been continually augmenting. It would be hard to name a year in the history of the country in which more money has been made throughout the North generally, than during the present year. Since the blow given by the first shock of the rebellion, the prosperity of all classes in the North has been constantly advancing. Thus the disparity between the men of public spirit who have gone to the war and the men of more selfish spirit who have remained at home, has been constantly increasing—the sacrifices of the soldiers having been constantly growing larger, in the one direction, and the winnings of the civilians, also constantly growing larger in the other.

It is high time that something were done to remove, or at least to abate, this inequality. The most effective mode is to increase the soldier's pay so as to make it correspond, at the lowest measure, with good workingmen's wages at home. No man will assert that the soldier, subjected to the privations and hardships and the risks that he is, does not deserve that rate of compensation. Nor will any man deny that the Government, having all the resources of the thriving North to draw upon, cannot afford to grant such increase. The property protected by the Government should pay for the fighting to save the Government, and at the most liberal figure. Justice to the soldier not only demands this, but the very interest of property itself. The higher the pay granted, the more numerous and more rapid the enlistments; the larger the forces to be hurled upon the enemy, the quicker the end of the rebellion, the less the debt generated, and the lighter the taxes upon property. Expediency, then, most decidedly unites with justice in urging the speedy passage of a bill largely increasing the pay of the men who do the fighting.

The abolition of the three hundred dollar commutation is also demanded by the same considerations. Experience has shown that, instead of facilitating the speedy supply of men, this commutation retards and hinders. Every able-bodied man drafted, rich or poor, should be compelled to go, or promptly furnish an able-bodied substitute, who shall be at perfect liberty to name his own price. That three hundred dollar clause in the Conscription bill has done more than all things else to keep the army out of the reinforcements which were indispensable to the vigorous prosecution of the war. This fact does not in the least mitigate the turpitude of the demagogues who seized upon that clause in the law to advance their own factious ends. But it is nevertheless a fact that ought to be recognized and acted upon. That commutation feature in the law does not admit of amendment. It is as wrong in principle as it is injurious in result, and the only true mode of dealing with it is to abolish it altogether.

Chances of a European Congress—The Great Powers and Other Powers.

We learn by the last mail that England has refused to give in her adhesion to the proposed Congress, while fifteen of the twenty Powers, who, in all, have been invited to take part in it, have signified their intention of doing so. There is a touch of the ludicrous in this ready acquiescence in the scheme, of all those who have either nothing to lose by any change and some chance of gaining something, or else who, having nothing either to hope or fear, enjoy the prospect of being allowed to sit at the same table, and share in the deliberations of "the Great Powers." Those who have refused to be present, or hesitate in accepting, are the ones whose "manners and excesses" the Congress is intended to correct, and they not unnaturally are rather shy about offering to sit in a court of inquiry on their own conduct. For instance, one of the questions to be debated, perhaps the chief one, is that of the future of Poland, and the influence which the Congress would exert in this would certainly be in favor of a reëstablishment of Polish nationality, at least in a state of quasi-independence. Russia has, however, clearly made up her mind on this subject. She is determined to keep Poland as a Russian province, cost what it may. According to present indications, she will, unless prevented by interference from without, convert it into a howling waste sooner than lose her hold on it. On this point there is no wavering at St. Petersburgh. A year ago there was wavering. There was at that time some uncertainty as to the course the Western Powers would pursue; and their desire to meddle was evident; but all doubt was soon removed by the headlong diplomacy of Earl RUSSELL. He managed to say all that could be said, short of a threat of war, in three or four dispatches, and then astonished everybody, and probably nobody so much as Russia herself, by informing her at the close of a good deal of very strong writing, that if Russia did not mend her ways, she would be visited with the disapproval of other countries. This was by no means all that she looked for, and was doubtless considerably relieved when she knew the worst. It is needless to say that Lord RUSSELL would have served the Poles vastly better by remaining totally silent, than by saying just enough to make Russia sure of impunity. And the notion that this Power is likely to be influenced in her dealings with a conquered province by the moral suasion of the West, is a strange one for a statesman who has sat at the feet of those who witnessed the great partition of 1772, and who himself actually took part in the debates arising out of the "reconquest" of 1832.

Austria has almost as little reason for desiring to take part in the deliberations of the Congress as Russia, for Venice is one of the subjects announced for discussion. The debates which took place on this same point at the last Congress of Paris ended very unpleasantly, and a revival of them is the last thing that the Emperor can desire. NAPOLEON is not likely to submit the state of Italy to European opinion, unless he were tolerably sure of the decision, and any decision he would influence would undoubtedly sever Austrian connection with Italy. Prussia, in her present condition, has also nothing to hope from change; her dreams are too extravagant for her to hope much toward their realization from the votes of her neighbors, and she has an abiding consciousness that her hold on the left bank of the Rhine is never so weak as when a member of the House of Bonaparte is laboring for the elevation of the human race.

With England, Russia, Austria and Prussia absent, the Congress is very likely to resemble the play without *Hamlet*, for any changes in the state of Europe in which they do not concur, are not by any means likely to be carried out. But all the small fry of potentates will of course rush to the meeting with as much alacrity as stock-brokers from "the City" to an evening party at Lord PALMERSTON'S. The King of Italy will of course be there, possibly because the seat of a first-class Power has still for him the charm of novelty, and he may hope from a Congress changes which are essential to the prosperity and permanence of his kingdom, and which apparently are not likely to be accomplished without extraneous aid. Spain will be there, because the discussion of no question which can possibly arise can do her the smallest harm—St. Domingo not being an object of European interest. The Pope would, of course, as soon be represented as not, inasmuch as, if they attempt to meddle with him or his possessions, he will curse them all with bell, book and candle, and refuse to sign, seal or deliver, and this is precisely what he would do if he were not represented at the council board at all. As to the small fry of German Princes, they are, of course, ready for anything that breaks in on the monotony of a life of poverty and insignificance, and gives an air of moral grandeur to sovereignty that is not in ordinary times even respectable, and that can hardly harm without destroying them. So that it can scarcely be said that the plan of a Congress has yet made much progress.

SOUTHERN STATESMANSHIP.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 3d instant expresses the dissatisfaction of the rebels with JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet:

"We have a Department of State that has not been able in nearly three years to establish relations with any other State; a Treasury Department that has failed to keep its finances from running in ruin; a War Department in the hands of a chief whose whole studies and course of life have been purely and peculiarly civic; a Navy Department without a navy; a Post-office Department with a very shackling system of mails; a Department of Justice vacant.

The management of their various Departments by the different members of the Confederate Cabinet, does not certainly go to confirm the claim that used to be made by the South, and concurred in by many Northerners, that all the statesmanship and administrative genius of the country existed south of Mason and Dixon's line. In selecting his Cabinet, JEFF. DAVIS chose mostly men who had a great reputation for ability; but as shown above, and more especially as shown by the history and doings of their respective Departments, every one of them has proved a conspicuous failure. We have several times in the course of the war had opportunities to get an inside view of the operations of the rebel State Department, by the capture of official documents from blockade-runners; and, without these evidences, we could hardly have credited the foolishness, the stupidity, the blunderings of which BENJAMIN has been guilty. The rebel Secretary of the Treasury has displayed his financial genius by reducing the rebel dollar to the value of five cents in specie. The men at the head of the rebel War and Navy Departments are mere figure-heads, or are mere clerks for DAVIS, who himself sees to the appointment of all Generals, and the giving of orders to them, and who himself sent the agent to England for negotiating the purchase of fast pirate vessels. There has been very little statesmanship shown in the management of Confederate affairs by any one save JEFF. DAVIS himself. If it be objected that no member of the rebel Cabinet, and none of the great Southern statesmen, could have done any better, all that need be said in reply is, that this is always the excuse of imbecility; and that at all events, what has been done, has been poorly and feebly done. It is one of the fictions of the past that slave-driving is the parent of statesmanship.

THE LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY AND THE FACTS OF HISTORY.—What a pity it is that diplomatic language, or lingo, is always, to say the least, so utterly unintelligible. Take the Mexican matter for example. When the triple alliance sent its forces to that country, it was proclaimed to the world that the Powers had no intention of subverting or changing the Government of the Mexican people. And yet the French, the leading Power in the alliance, has undertaken to overthrow the Mexican Republic, and change entirely the character of the Government. After the French had secured a firm foothold in Mexico, the Emperor proclaimed that the object of the intervention was to secure the supremacy of the Latin race, and limit the growth and power of the United States; and it was evident that, if this could be effected at all, it could only be by a permanent military occupation of Mexico. And now, beside all the above, we get, through the French "Yellow Book," a couple of dispatches from DROUYN DE LHUYS on this Mexican business, which are not less unintelligible than former utterances. One of them, addressed, in September last, to the Emperor's Minister at Washington, states explicitly that the French Government "did not seek, either for itself or others, any territorial acquisition in America," and another dispatch, addressed, in October, to the commander of the French forces in Mexico, says, in speaking of the indemnity to be demanded from Mexico: "We had to consider the expenses which will also be incurred before our [French] forces have *completely evacuated* the Mexican territory."

If these diplomatic expressions could be interpreted like ordinary sentences written in the Queen's English, or in the Emperor's French, we suppose they would mean simply that His Majesty, having collected his debts, meant to entirely withdraw his military and naval forces from the soil and waters of Mexico, and leave the Mexicans to work out their own salvation. But we fear that the singular interpretation that events have given to the other diplomatic announcements will tend to shake the popular faith of this country in any such straightforward interpretation of these. This is the nineteenth century, and we do not see why it should not now be possible to make diplomatic language, or lingo, honest and intelligible.

BRAGG'S LAST RETREAT.—It has just been discovered by somebody that it was not Gen. GRANT who drove BRAGG from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and compelled him to fly in confusion to Ringgold or Rome. It has been found out that Gen. BRAGG had *intended* to retreat from in front of Chattanooga, and that his hastily doing so was only in execution of a long-contemplated plan. The simple and final answer to all this, is the situation of Gen. LONGSTREET. Had BRAGG purposed retreating, he would assuredly never have sent LONGSTREET'S column into East Tennessee, for the only support of LONGSTREET, his only safety from destruction, was in the army of BRAGG, and BRAGG could only avail him by holding the position in front of Chattanooga. He there protected LONGSTREET'S flank and rear, and held open for him a feasible line by which, after effecting his work in East Tennessee, he could again make a junction with the main army he had left, and then proceed in the expulsion of our forces from Chattanooga. When the facts and justifications in the case are taken into account, it is ridiculous to say that BRAGG'S retreat was but the carrying out of a premeditated project of his own. It might as well be said that he intended also to get rid of a great part of his worthless artillery and troops, by permitting them to fall into our hands.

REBEL "LOOKOUT" UPON SLAVERY.—The Charleston *Mercury* "improves the occasion," real or fictitious, of the killing of a "poor negro woman" by one of the shells from Gen. GILLMORE'S batteries, to deliver a discourse upon the beauty and value of negro Slavery. The deductions have about as close a bearing upon the text as the ordinary deductions of slaveholding preachers from Scripture texts. As a clincher of the moral and discursive part of the discourse, which is not worth quoting, the *Mercury* puts this:

"What if the Yankees take and occupy Lookout Mountain? The sacred code which guarantees and recognizes the rights of the South in the interests and institutions which now excite against her the hungry, howling horde of Yankee miscreants, was uttered, not from 'Lookout, but from *Mount Sinai. Will the Yankees scale that?*"

To clear up at once all rebel doubts as to the latter point, we frankly and promptly answer by saying, No, sir. But suppose your assertion as to the Sinaitic origin of the Southern Slave code should be as false as your late boasts of the *impregnability* of "Lookout," what follows? While our troops were in the act of scaling the rebel stronghold, the rebel newspapers were proving it could never be scaled; and when the last slave has forever disappeared from our country, we shall doubtless have rebel preachers demonstrating from Scripture that the "divine institution" is unassailable as the divine throne.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* denounces in very sharp and decided terms the conduct of certain public men in Canada, in openly sympathizing with the Southern rebellion. He states that on one occasion a telegram was read in Parliament, announcing the defeat of the national forces, and that a dozen members greeted it with loud applause. Hon. G. E. CARTIER, late Premier, being among them. Many of these members have maintained a regular correspondence with leading rebels, have furnished them arms and munitions of war from Canadian ports, and acted as the medium of communication between them and Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway gave Mr. VALLANDIGHAM an extra train on his visit to Montreal. In the face of all these demonstrations, mainly led on by the Opposition party, the course of the Canadian Government has been moderate, friendly and conservative. We observe, by the way, that notice has already been given in Congress by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, of a bill to abolish the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

Christmas in the Hospitals.

During the next four weeks there will be a very large sum, we dare not guess how much, spent here and elsewhere in the purchase of books, jewelry, pictures and ornaments to make merrier Christmas for children and friends, and relatives of all degrees. There is no period of the year at which the sale of luxuries is so great, and in which money is spent with such an open hand; and this lavish outlay is intended, and rightly intended, to mark the glow which, in all Christian countries, the season and its associations are sure to communicate—the best and tenderest passions of the heart. There are very few—and these few must be strangely constituted—who do not find their sympathies enlarged and quickened, their asperities smoothed down, and all their affections warmed as the great Feast of Peace and Good Will draws near. Against marking it by as costly gifts as people's purses may bear, or their feelings prompt, we should, in ordinary years, have not a word to say.

But it seems to us that this is an extraordinary year, and that we are all called on for an extraordinary recognition of the terrible weight of the responsibilities which it has imposed upon us. It has been a year filled from first to last with blood and tears; a year which has spread sorrow, like a tide, over the whole land; which has brought bereavement into a thousand homes; put out the fires on thousands of happy hearths, and taken all hope and all joy out of thousands of lives, which, until 1863, were filled with both one and the other. We cannot, and we do not expect those whom misfortune has not touched, to be constantly dwelling on these things. The ordinary business of life would have to be suspended, if we were all of us to make it our duty to keep our thoughts constantly fixed on the havoc of the war. No nerves could long resist the influence of perennial mourning. The work of the world has to be done, no matter how many fall or how many weep; and it can only be done by people whose ordinary thoughts are cheerful, and whose imagination is not forever haunted by scenes of blood and suffering. We have, therefore, no sympathy with the cant which declares all enjoyment unbecoming, as long as our young men are in the field and the cannon are sounding. If this were so, we should soon be all of us unfit for either war or peace.

But there are undoubtedly some seasons when we are bound to think of those who suffer, and, above all, those who suffer on our behalf; think of them with our whole hearts and souls, and think of little else; seasons when we are bound, not less for their sake than for our own, to weep with those that weep, and Christmas is certainly the chief of them. We are nearly all of us supporters of this war. There will hardly be a man, woman or child seated round a fireside next Christmas Day who has not in some way or other helped to send soldiers to the field, either by advice, by influence, by taunts, by exhortation, or by money. We have filled the air with trumpet calls, and hundreds of thousands of young men, in the very pride of life, have answered them. They have gone out because we thought it was a brave and noble thing to do, and because they hoped to live through it, and come back to enjoy our thanks and admiration. Thousands of them—we will not say how many thousand—have, during the past six months, fallen in our cause. Many thousands are dead—ere past all help and all sympathy, leaving vacant places in homes all over the country that can never be filled up. But a very much larger number have been prostrated by wounds or disease, and are now lying scattered in hospitals all across the continent, suffering in various ways, and in various degrees, for want of proper clothing, of proper food, of proper nursing; depressed, anxious, lonely. Thousands more are dragging their scarred or mutilated or broken-down bodies homeward, to struggle for life as best they may. We advised them to take up arms for the Union a year or two years ago, and clapped our hands and waved our handkerchiefs when they marched away. We surely, when Christmas comes round, and we are seeking to quicken our love for all in any way connected with or dependent on us, will keep the plight of these men in our memories, and open our hands for them, also, when they are so open for everybody else.

We hope, therefore, that those who are blessed with the means of offering handsome and costly gifts to their friends at Christmas time, will not forget, when they sally out to make their purchases, that there is not a cent of the money they propose to spend which might not make a wounded soldier happier, better or more comfortable—which might not either render his death easier, or his recovery more certain; and that there is hardly a sick or wounded man in one of the hospitals whom we, who are here at home eating and drinking and making merry, have not had some hand in bringing there. The war will not last always; the indications are, at present, that it will soon be over, and by this time next year the hospital patients will all either be dead or well enough to dispense with our aid. All we ask for them, therefore, is the charity of one Christmas, and it only needs a very little self-restraint to bestow it. We are satisfied that there are very few of the young people who are the usual recipients of Christmas presents who would not gladly consent to have the money that would be spent on them handed over for the relief of the soldiers, and we are quite certain that they would feel all the happier and all the better for having made such a sacrifice. There are, we are satisfied, few women who would not willingly forego a piece of jewelry—if she were sure his price would make life a little brighter or make death a little less painful to a sick or wounded man.

If the matter is only laid in this light before families, who usually look forward to a Christmas made merry by presents, we believe we know what the response would in a vast majority of cases be. It is not often that the chance offers itself of doing a noble act at so fitting a season, and we believe thousands have only to think about it, to avail themselves of it.

The WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, which has for the two last years been the branch of the Sanitary Commission in this City which devotes itself to the collection and forwarding of supplies for the sick and wounded, finds, for some reason or other, that its stores were never so low as at present; the aid it receives from branch associations in the country never so scanty; and the want of general interest in its operations apparently never so small; and yet its needs are as great as ever. This ought not to be. There is nobody who has ever had a hand in this work who ought not to be ashamed of wearying of it, as long as our soldiers do not weary of death and wounds and sickness. These men are still ready for the march and the battle, fall just as freely, flinch just as little now as a year ago. Can we not stand by them for one year more? Ought we not to be ready to stand by them for ten years more, if they ask it, or need it? The Woman's Central Association are in want of everything—of woolen shirts and drawers; of sheets, of blankets, of quilts, of old clothes; of tea, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, jellies—in fact, of everything that a sick or wounded man, lying half dead in torn and bloody and mud-covered clothes, can possibly require. Everybody can think of something that will make him comfortable, or save him; and every one who wants to do an act of Christian charity—we say nothing of helping a great cause—on this great Christian festival, can do it by sending boxes containing the above articles to the WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York. Those who prefer it can send money; but there is hardly anybody in this land of plenty who cannot send something. E. L. G.

Brooklyn Amusements.

CHURCH CONCERT.—A very attractive concert will be given at the Twenty-fifth-street Baptist Church this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday School.

MUSICAL MATINEE.—The third musical matinée will be given at the Park Theatre this afternoon. Mme. BOSCHARO and Messrs. CAMPBELL and CASTLE, with the little BRATTO BROTHERS, are the attractions. These entertainments are peculiarly adapted for the convenience of ladies and families.

Destructive Fire in Broadway.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, Officer JOHN BARRETT, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a fire on the first floor of the premises No. 356 Broadway. The flames spread throughout the building with great rapidity, and in a short time the entire building was destroyed. It was owned by the Lorillard estate; was valued at about $25,000; and is said to be fully insured. It was a five-story brown-stone edifice.

Mr. J. LADOSITZ occupied the first floor and basement as a trunk manufactory. His loss is about $35,000; fully insured. WM. BANES & Co. occupied all the upper stories. They were manufacturers of boys' and childrens' clothing. Their loss is estimated at $60,000; said to be fully insured in City companies.

E. F. HIGGINS & Co., importers and dealers in carpets, occupying premises No. 358, were damaged to the extent of $10,000 on their stock, mostly by water. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE BY MEANS OF A FORGED CHECK.—Yesterday afternoon two young men entered a banker's shop, at No. 120 Cedar-street, where they employed a lad named FRANK BISCHOFF, to get a check cashed for them. The check was for $270, and purported to have been drawn by Mr. J. C. MCKEE, payable to C. S. MARSTON, at the Shoe and Leather Bank. It was stipulated that if the lad was successful in getting the money he was to meet his unknown employers two blocks below the Bank. FRANK presented the check to Mr. CRANE, the paying-teller,—who is well acquainted with Mr. MCKEE'S signature.—and it was at once pronounced by him to be a forgery. He however, detained the boy and consulted with Mr. SCOTT, the President of the Bank. They resolved to detect the forgers if possible. Capt. THOMAS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was called in, and the handle of small bills were delivered to the boy. The latter immediately started for the appointed rendezvous, followed by the Captain and one or two others. Just as the lad was delivering the money into the hands of one of the forgers, the officer stepped up and took him into custody. When arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, he gave his name as JOHN BAADE, Jr. He was committed to the Tombs for examination. The Police are endeavoring to arrest his accomplice.

INJURY TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT.—Commodore VANDERBILT was quite seriously injured Monday afternoon. He was driving on the Bloomingdale Road, his buggy coming in collision with another vehicle. The Commodore was thrown head foremost out and violently to the ground. He was picked up insensible, but soon recovered consciousness, and was conveyed to a house near by, where he received every attention.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edmund Rice, President, and A. F. Morris, Chief Engineer of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company; Hon. Judge Nelson, U. S. District Judge of Minnesota; Maj. Cullen, Ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Minnesota; Josiah Blood, Balstan, and S. Gerouer, and family, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Jones, Rochester; Judge John G. Baldwin, California; Sam. De Bow, Memphis; Col. S. Snoot, Washington; Maj. W. T. Mason, Philadelphia, and O. B. Gunn, Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. M. P. Small, U. S. A.; John W. Moore and wife, U. S. N., and D. F. Hayward, Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. President Lincoln left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon for Washington, she being absent in Illinois at the time the President was taken sick.

The Latest Municipal Railroad Grant.

On Monday the Common Council adopted a resolution granting Mr. JOHN T. MILLS, owner of the Bull's Head line of omnibuses, the right to substitute horse-care for his stages, and to rue them over the Bowery and Third-avenue tracks of the Second and Third-avanne and Harlem Railroad Companies, on paying those Companies a proper remuneration for the privilege, and also paying to the City the license fee for each car he may use, as prescribed by the City ordinances. The resolution passed each Board without debate by a large vote, and is now before the Mayor for his consideration. Mr. MILLS petitioned for the privilege, and the resolution granting it was introduced by Alderman MITCHELL. In his petition, Mr. MILLS gives as his main reasons for asking so extraordinary a franchise—that the railroad lines on his stage ronts were reining his business, and that the railroad tracks, being laid down by municipal authority, are public property as much as the highway on which they are built, and cannot be monopolized by a single grant.

This view, it is understood, Mr. MILLS is willing to bring to a test in the Courts. If he can establish it, the result will be a public benefaction. Mr. MILLS has not yet obtained the consent of the companies named to make use of their tracks as he proposes; but he will immediately make overtures to them for the desired privilege. If the companies will not make satisfactory terms with him, he proposes, it is reported, to establish his right to use the tracks on the authority of the grant made to him by the Common Council, and compel the companies in question to accept a judicially appraised value of the right. His main ground of reliance for success will be that railroad tracks cannot be monopolized by the companies or individuals, and that the right to regulate the case is vested in the City.

Mr. MILLS' view of the subject is wholly theoretical, as no precedent of the kind has ever been established in this City or in the State, so far as is known at present.

The Third, Sixth and Eighth-avenue roads are City grants; so also is the Harlem Road. The former are exclusively City grants. City railroad grants similar to Mr. MILLS' still exist, but in no case but his is it omitted that the right to use another party's track is dependent upon the will of the proprietors of the franchise. The running of the Third-avenue cars over the Harlem track from Fifth-street to Grand is one instance; and the running of the Second-avenne cars over the Third-avenue Company's track, from Grand-street to Chethem-square, is another. The right to make such use of these tracks was given in each case by the Common Council, and was made good by agreement between the parties concered.

The new railroad company, whose tracks pass through Fourth-avenue, between Fourteenth-street and Twenty-third-street, we are informed, failed in an effort to establish the right claimed by Mr. MILLS. In this case the grant was made by the Legislature and ratified by the Common Council. The Court before whom the case was heard, decided that the new Company could not run the cars over the Harlem Company's tracks along the piece of Fourth-avenue mentioned, unless the Harlem Company consented, and that as the right to run the new road in that portion of the Fourth-avanue was given, the new Company must put down new tracks, if they could not make terms with the Harlem Company. New tracks were nut down, so that that part of the Fourth-avenus is now gridironed with four tracks.

Mr. MILLS stage line, it should be said, is the only three cent line in the City. Several years ago he obtained leave of the City to run his stages without paying license fees for them, on condition of putting the fare at the price of three cents. If he purposes running cers at that low rate of far, he will, undoubtedly, have the sympathy of the public and meet with opposition from the railroad companies.

The Homicide in Centre-street.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE VICTIM.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospitel, on the body of NANCY E. VINCENT, a native of Tennessee, aged 22 years, who died on Monday from the effect of stab wounds received at the hands of CHARLES H. WALTERS. The case, as our readers may remember, was reported in the columns of the TIMES at the time it occurred, Nov. 30. The testimony has, however, disclosed some additional facts of interest. The homicide was committed at a low dance-house, in the basement of No. 96 Centre-street, nearly opposite the Tombs. The physician who made the *post mortem* examination testified that there were eighteen distinct wounds—some on the body, some on the arms, one on the head, and others on the lower limbs. The stabs were inflicted with the blade of a common jack-knife, and from their nature and position, there can be no doubt that they were given in rapid succession, and by a man who had no idea of what he was doing. WALTERS, so far as is known, has hitherto borne a good reputation. He is respectably connected, well educated, and of good appearance. He is about 31 years of age, and by occupation a carpenter and joiner. He was born in the State of New-Jersey, but for several years past has resided in St. Louis. When, after the rendition of the verdict, he was arraigned by the Coroner, and asked what he had to say to the charge of homicide preferred against him, he answered: "I have no knowledge of the act at all." He was much depressed in spirits, and expressed deep regret at the occurrence, but made no attempt at justification. He had been drinking to excess that night, and said if the deed was committed by him it was when he was deeply under the influence of liquor. Coroner WILDEY committed the accused to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURNING OF THE SHIP ST. LOUIS.—The ship *St. Louis*, long and favorably known as one of the staunchest vessels sailing out of this port, took fire, as was stated yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock Monday night, at Pier No. 21 East River, and was, before daylight, nearly "burned out." The *St. Louis* was owned by several parties, among the number the Messrs. NELSON, No. 66 South-street. The estimated value of the vessal, at the time of the accident, was $40,000. The loss to the ship and cargo occasioned by water and fire will hardly fall short of $25,000, most of which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, although it is supposed to have been the result of accident or spontaneous combustion. The latter is probably the true solution, as when the flames were first discovered they were proceeding immediately from a mass of hay, which the watchman asserts could not have been fired by accident or an incendiary. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the ship was scuttled on her port side, and in less than an hour sank in three fathoms of water. That depth, however, was not sufficient to cover the vessel, and the fire continued to burn furiously all day yesterday, and was burning at a late hour last night. At the time the fire was discovered there were a large number of canal-boats lying abreast the *St. Louis*, most of which were loaded with grain. There were also several ships in close proximity which, it was thought, would be destroyed, as, at one time a general conflagration seemed imminent. The sails and most of the too hamper of the burning vessel were secured and removed. The Underwriters were doing everything they could, assisted by the Fire Department, to save property not reached by the fire. At high water the *St. Louis* may "list over" sufficiently to put out the fire between decks. If such shall prove to be the case the hull of the vessel and the main rigging may be saved. The *St. Louis*, at the time of the accident, was being loaded and was nearly ready for her departure for New-Orleans. The cargo of the *St. Louis* was composed of Government stores and merchandise generally, valued at upwards ——.

THE ORPHEUS CLUB BALL.—The Orpheus Club, a private organization, gave their first invitation Fancy Dress Masquerade Ball last evening—Chanucka night—at Irving Hall. It was a very creditable and enjoyable affair. The guests were numerous, and a large proportion were in masquerade, the costumes being of every conceivable character, from grave to gay, and some rich and very beautiful. Up to 12 o'clock this portion of the company had the floor exclusively, and fun and enjoyment was supreme. After that hour the masks were removed, and the lookers on had an opportunity to join in the dance. It was an evening of pleasure to all, and the manner in which it was perfected and conducted was most creditable to the Committee.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Hegle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat, for which the Troches are a specific, having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOSALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.
25 cents a bottle.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Chinaama, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

THE
Great National Painting,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND
HIS LITERARY FRIENDS
AT
SUNNYSIDE,
BY
F. O. C. DARLEY and SCHUSSELLE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
DAY AND EVENING, AT
THE DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c.—Persons suffering with ruptures and the medical faculty are invited to call and see Mr. BETTER, proprietor of Better's Patent Radical Cure Truss. Indorsed by Profs. Pancoast and Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the Faculty generally. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

Do not forget to call and examine the latest improvements. Private rooms and competent persons to apply the same in attendance.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete it ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stich Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

London Muffs, Rich and Rare, at White's, NO. 216 BROADWAY.
Something new, a great variety of colors at one-third the price of Fur Muffs.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

JOLLIE—BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. J. K. Wardle, ALLEN R. JOLLIE, Jr., and SOPHIA A., daughter of the late Robert Birmingham, Esq., both of this City.

WHITING—TIFFT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. J. C. Lord, CHARLES L. WHITING, of Brooklyn, and LUCY, daughter of George W. Tift, Esq., of Buffalo.

DIED.

BIDWELL.—In Harlem, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock A. M., Miss MARY BIDWELL, aged 21 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, 5th-av. and 129th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Mellenville, Columbia County, where services will be held at the residence of her grandfather, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—In Middletown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 5, MARGARET B., wife of Joseph F. Field, and daughter of Rebecca B. and the late Borden Hance, aged 23 years, 5 months and 18 days.

LAMEAR.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 7, ELLEN, wife of Dominick Lamear, and daughter of the late Capt. Eleazer Little, in the 74th year of her age.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, MARIA REBECCA, wife of George C. Miller, aged 23 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 9, from her late residence, No. 98 East 49th-st., at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MEGRALL.—On Monday, Dec. 7, RICHARD MEGRALL, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 West 27th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORSE.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, CORA CUMMINGS, infant daughter of L. W. and Cora S. Morse, aged 8 days.

POND.—In Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec 7, ANN GLOVER, wife of S. B. Pond.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. B. Stewart, No. 237 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, of convulsions, MARY MAGDALEN, infant daughter of Aaron and Charlotte Phillips, aged 4 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

PAFF.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Mrs. MARIA A. PAFF, relict of Michael A. Paff.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 West 15th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M.

SPROUL.—In Douglass Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 7, Sergt. JONATHAN SPROUL, 40th regiment New-York State Volunteers, of wounds received in the battle of Hazel Run, Va., in the 24th year of his age.

TORREE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, CLARA SOPHIA, youngest daughter of Dr. Joseph M. and Sophia B. Turner, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 271 Henry-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VREELAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, WILLIAM CANTWELL VREELAND, youngest son of Jacob and Caroline B. Vreeland, aged 1 year, 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 White-st., this day, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

WALTON.—In Schenectady, on Friday, Nov. 27, suddenly, HORATIO NELSON WALTON, in the 58th year of his age

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 630.—Dec. 8, 1863.
63, 41, 12, 44, 40, 60, 29, 78, 49, 9, 57, 58, 48.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 729—Dec. 8, 1863.
24, 51, 27, 62, 23, 78, 70, 5, 25, 52, 8, 40.
CLASS 730—Dec. 8, 1863.
43, 27, 76, 21, 25, 58, 57, 73, 7, 74, 28, 35, 55, 38.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

NOTICE.—THE ONLY LEGALIZED LOTTERIES in the United States are those of Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., MURRAY, EDDY & CO., and FRANCE, ELLIS & CO. All others are frauds.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element,
IRON,
Infusing Strength and Vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drug store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR FOR CLAIMS,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
will give prompt attention to applications for ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, and all other claims before the Executive Departments and Court of Claims.
Refers to Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, U. S. Senate. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. P. B. Fonke, M. C.; Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. S. Wadsworth, M. C.; Hon. C. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsay, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.; Hon. G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; G. H. Penfield, Esq., Conn.; R. J. Haldeman, Esq., Pa., Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY,
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 37 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

TO HONEST BUSINESS MEN.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart, active Yankee, of good business capacity, to travel for a manufacturing Company of this City. Address D. E., care of J. Johnson, No. 299 Bleecker-st., stating where an interview may be had, when satisfactory reference will be given.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 589 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAROLINE LEE HENTZ'S LAST BOOK
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

ERNEST LINWOOD,
BY
CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.
ERNEST LINWOOD!
ERNEST LINWOOD!
ERNEST LINWOOD!
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.
Author of "Linda," "Marcus Warland," "Robert Graham," "The Planter's Northern Bride," "Rena," &c.
Price $1 in Paper, or $1 50 in Cloth.
1 vol. 12mo. 500 pages.

"We have seldom been more charmed by the perusal of a novel; and we desire to commend it to our readers in the strongest words of praise that our vocabulary affords. The incidents are well varied, the scenes beautifully described, and the interest admirably kept up. But the moral of the book is its highest merit. "Ernest Linwood" should be as welcome as the dove of peace to every fireside in the Union. It cannot be read without a moistening of the eye, a softening of the heart, and a mitigation of unchristian prejudices."

CAROLINE LEE HENTZ'S
OTHER WORKS.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITIONS.

Price of each, $1 50, in cloth, or each one in paper cover, for $1.

THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE,
LINDA, THE YOUNG PILOT OF BELLE CREOLE,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
THE LOST DAUGHTER,
ERNEST LINWOOD,
HELEN AND ARTHUR,
MARCUS WARLAND; OR, THE LONG MOSS SPRING,
RENA: OR, THE SNOW BIRD,
EOLINE; OR, MAGNOLIA VALE,
LOVE AFTER MARRIAGE,
THE BANISHED SON.

Booksellers, News Agents and all others will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of either edition of "Ernest Linwood," or of any of the other new and uniform editions of the popular works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.

Published and for sale at the Cheapest Publishing and Bookselling Establishment in this country, which is at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.,
to whom all orders must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention.

Copies of any of the above books will be sent to any one, free of postage, on remitting the price of the ones wanted to T. B. Peterson & Brothers in a letter.

For sale in New-York by F. A. Brady, H. Dexter, Hamilton & Co., Dick & Fitzgerald, W. J. Pooley & Co., D. Appleton & Co., John Bradburn, G. W. Carleton, and by all other Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

COMPLETION
OF THE
LIFE AND LETTERS
OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
BY PIERRE M. IRVING.
In Four Volumes.

The Publisher has the satisfaction of announcing that the 4th volume of this delightful and attractive work is completed, and will be published
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

It includes a Copious Index to the four volumes, prepared by
S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, LL. D., Author of the "Dictionary of Authors."

This work is not a bald biographical account of an individual, but chiefly consists of a series of sprightly and charming letters, written in various parts of Europe and the United States, and graphically describing notable events, national characteristics and distinguished statesmen, and literary men, whose names are "familiar in our mouths as household words"—the whole extending over a period of more than sixty years, and including the time of the First Napoleon, the times of Jefferson and Madison, and Aaron Burr; associations and correspondence with Scott, Lockhart, Moore, Rogers, Leslie, James, Dickens, and a host of others in England, France and Spain; while the literary and political incidents and characteristics of the whole of the present century, at home and abroad, are recalled by this vivid biographical touches of these familiar letters. The genial humor and the magnetic characteristics of the writer are especially drawn out in the domestic and family letters which form a large part of the volumes. No epistolary or biographical collection in the English language, or, perhaps, in any other, is comparable with this in the variety, scope and interest of the topics and characters introduced. It may be described as "the Autobiography of Washington Irving as (unconsciously) related in several hundred familiar letters to friends; with pen-pictures of the times in which he lived."

*** In order to meet the wishes of the Trade, and of the large numbers of owners of Irving's Works who will require this work as a companion to their sets, the price, now that the work is complete and the expense of manufacture somewhat modified, is fixed at
$1 50 PER VOLUME.

Complete in 4 volumes, cloth, extra	$6
Complete in 4 volumes, half-calf, extra	10
Complete in 4 volumes, half-calf, antique	10

*** Forty Thousand Sets will be wanted to accompany the revised editions of Irving's Works already printed and sold.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway.

SIXTH THOUSAND READY TO-MORROW.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NOVEL,
HANNAH THURSTON;
A
STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

The critics of the Press are nearly unanimous in its praise. From among notices and reviews we extract the following:

From the New-York Independent.
Mr. Taylor has written a good novel.
From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
A strong picture of men and manners.
From the New-York Times.
There is life and individuality about his portraits.
From the Boston Transcript.
To us its signal merit is its truth.
From the Springfield Republican.
Will be freely sold and extensively read.
From the Boston Gazette.
Will meet the commendation of thinking women.
From the Portland Advertiser.
A fine touch of American life.
From the Hartford Daily Press.
One of the finest things we've read for many days.
From the Albany Evening Journal.
Hannah Thurston will be eagerly read.
From the Philadelphia Daily Press.
Will greatly increase the author's fame.
From the Philadelphia North American.
Eminently successful as a novel writer.
From Harper's Weekly.
He has written his name on the popular heart.
From the Boston Daily Traveller.
The characters are such as we meet every day.
From the Philadelphia City Item.
An original, witty, delightful, refreshing novel.
From the Albany Journal, (Second notice.)
A book of great power. Better than a satire.
From the Norfolk Journal.
Model of graceful and correct English.
From the Boston Post.
Full of incident, poetry, love, *

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

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U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
ANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.
WM. S. CHARNLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 154, 251, 243, 312, 405, 485, 538, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 973, 990, 997, 1035, 1042, 1056, 1073, 1098, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459, and that the same, together with the six months accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds not presented for payment on or before the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, (No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

MANSFIELD, SANDUSKY AND NEWARK Sinking Fund Bonds; Bellefontaine and Indiana, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies' Stock bought. GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6,

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 30 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SEVERAL AMOUNTS, FROM $500 TO $6,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counsellor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 203 Broome-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (EXclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders, at the Treasurer's Office in Cincinnati, on and after the 7th day of December, being the first Monday of said month.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above dividend in New York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail or otherwise, as may be desired.

S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
OF 18-CARAT GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, UNSET PRECIOUS STONES, RICH GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMOND WATCHES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, the entire stock of an importing-house, consisting of 18-carat gold hunting and V. F. chronometer, anchor and cylinder watches; also, a line of silver watches, diamond and enameled watches, gold chains, chatelaines, brooches, ear-drops, scarf-pins, studs, buttons, pencils, &c. They will be offered in lots to suit the trade only. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn

DEC. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BOARDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

EDWARD SINFSAMICH, Auctioneer.
SUPERB CARVED OAK FURNITURE,
Rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the entire stock, valued at $30,000, for peremptory sale, the premises being sold to Wheeler & Wilson.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, at No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing this sale, we would say that those who desire to purchase first-class furniture will find an assortment scarcely to be surpassed in this City, and that every lot will be

PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

as Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson take possession of the store on Jan. 1, 1864.

The stock includes
SUPERB CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES, BOOKCASES,
ETAGERES,
WARDROBES, &c.,
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE
OF GEORGE HENKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

In addition, is a very elegant assortment of the best City-made
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES,
DINING SUITES,
besides a great variety of easy chairs, extension-tables, patent library chairs, work-tables, card-tables, writing-tables, tête-à-têtes, etageres, whatnots,
TWO PIANO-FORTES,
and a large assortment of cabinet and upholstery goods. The whole on exhibition this day, and until sale, and catalogues ready one day before sale. Packing can be done by country purchasers. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the whole stock will be peremptorily sold.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Fern and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land and real estate of such line of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit:

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.

JAS. M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, to close an estate, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

500 BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LOTS.

This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and will be one of the best chances offered this year to procure well-located lots within 45 minutes' ride of the City at fair prices and on liberal terms. This property will double in value immediately after the close of the war. IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS ON ALL SIDES OF IT. Capitalists and families can make no better selection, as the location is high and healthy, scenery beautiful, good water, and is convenient of access to the City every 20 minutes by railroad.

These lots are located at UNION PLACE, near EAST NEW-YORK, on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, within three minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars and map apply at the office of the auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
56 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
397 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Musketoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
883 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Ponches.
640 Gun Slings
440 Waist Belts.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 10th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 22 Nassau-st.:

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, from a well-known public gallery. Among other first-class artists are the works of Kiek Kerk, Canaletti, Williams, Campbell, Lewis, Anelli, Lilly Spencer, Peale, Lans, Ballog. Also, a superb picture of Diana and Nymphs, by Cossabone, of Rome. Also, a fine illustration of Conrad and Medora, from Byron's "Corsair," by Anelli; with many other valuable works. They are now on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 195 HENRY-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the 3-story high-stoop brick house and lease of lot No. 195 Henry-st., north side, between Clinton and Jefferson sts. The lease is from the Remsen estate, has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, with covenant of renewal; ground rent, $150; lot 25 by 87.6, more or less; the house is 25 by 44 feet; has water, gas, &c. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers. No. 5½ Pine-st.

BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AN EDITOR'S LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—BANGS, MERWIN & CO., of Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10 and 11, the extensive library of the late John McClenahan, comprising a collection of valuable works in ancient and modern history, classics, poetry, biography and miscellaneous literature. The library consists of 2,000 volumes, and is particularly choice in Irish history, from the earliest period to the present date. Sale to commence each evening at 7 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF IOWA,
Formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank,
By order of Henry C. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of December, 1863:

A 1-acre lot corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the City of Dubuque.

One ½-acre lot southeast corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the city of Dubuque.

The west corner of lot No. 738 on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 172.1 feet east and west by 271 feet north and south.

Part of lot No. 438 on Cenler-av., in the City of Dubuque, 200 feet east and west by 100 feet north and sooth, with 2-story brick dwelling, 26x15, and outbuildings.

Lot No. 4 in Kelly's subdivision, fronting on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 165¾x50 feet, with small frame dwelling.

Lots Nos. 5 and 7 of Farley's subdivision, fronting on 11th st., City of Dubuque, with double brick 2-story and basement dwelling 20x30, brick barn, &c.

Lot No. 819 of McDaniel's subdivision, fronting on 14th-st., City of Dubuque, with brick 1¾-story and basement cottage built dwelling—porches, verandahs, &c.

The right, title and interest only in Banking House and Lot No. 310 on Main-st., City of Dubuque.

Parcels of 45 acres in section 28, township 89, east of 5th P. M.; 27.83 acres in section 27, township 89, north of range 2, east; 31.95 acres in sections 15 and 16, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 7.36 acres in sections 22 and 23, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 50.60 acres in section 4, township 88, north of range 2, east; 80 acres in section 18, township 88, north of range 2, east. All in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque.

Also Mineral Lot 375, containing 21.20 acres in section 15, township 89, north of range 2, east, in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque, and ⅜ of Mineral Lot No. 194 in Dubuque County, part of which lies in the City of Dubuque, containing 17.70 acres; 266 acres in Clayton County, in the south part of township 91, north or range 1, west of 6th P. M.

4,440 acres in Cahoun County.

1,920 acres in Buena Vista County.

12,160 acres in Pocahontas County.

All of which lies on the line of the Dehegne and Sioux City Railroad, (average seven miles distant,) now rapidly being completed to Sioux City.

For further description see *New-York Herald* of Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week; also Dubuque *Herald* of Tuesdays, and Dehegne *Times* of Wednesdays in each week.

Schedules and maps can be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and of H. C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st. Terms, ten per cent. and Auctioneers' fees, on day of sale. Balance on delivery of deed on the 26th day of December, 1863.

D. D. CAGLEINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, &c.,

as public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, at the residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of two elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rocking, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.; everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, 1863, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 648 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara Marble Statuary and Busts, viz.: "Hope," "Nymph," "Mother," "Magdalene," "Greek Venus," "Venus," after Canova; "Fidelity," "Venus of the Apple," "Innocence," "Bacchante," "Madonna of Tenerairs," "Contending Cupids," "Prayer," "Water Carriers," "The Four Seasons," bust of "Washington," bust of "Madonna," and other choice groups and Figures, never before offered.

Also, a very elaborate Fountain, with three nasles, for garden or piazza, cut from very fine Carrara marble. This elegant Fountain, and other garden figures, groups, and vases, will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The attention of dealers and the public is particularly called, as this is a rare chance to purchase valuable goods at auction. Also, a large assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, consisting of pure white groups and figures, vases, copied from the ancients, Roman, Hebe, Egyptian, Gothic, Florentine, &c. Taxzas, card receivers, and a full assortment of other marble and alabaster goods, bronzes, French clocks, with glass shades, Bohemian glass ware, &c., just landed. The above are the importation of the Signors GIOVANNONI & ZANNONI, and offers a rare opportunity to purchasers.

The store will be open to visitors, and catalogues ready on SATURDAY, 5th inst.

ALBERT C. HATWOOD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 9, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Tennessee in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.

No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name and style of J. S. UTLEY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned, ROBERT H. DILLINGHAM, retiring from the firm and business.

The business will hereafter be continued by JAMES S. UTLEY, who alone has authority to collect the firm name in liquidation. J. S. UTLEY

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1863. R. H. DILLINGHAM.

MR. CHARLES W. M'CUNE RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. H. CRUGER OAKLEY is admitted a partner from this date.

We have relinquished the dry goods, importing and commission business, and taken offices at No. 35 Wall-st., for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business. L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, late of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THERE WILL BE NO change in the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE. The business will be carried on as usual, at No. 2 Burling-slip.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE *ex rel.* COOK against THE BOARD OF POLICE.—(By the Court)—BARNARD, J.—The Relator was charged with neglect of duty by reason of being absent from duty from Oct. 26, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1863.

Of this charge he was convicted. The effect of this conviction is that he was convicted simply of being absent from duty for the period mentioned.

This conviction was for a matter which, at the time of its rendition, constituted no offence.

At the time good at the time of this conviction the conviction could be only for absence from duty without leave. The wording of the by-law clearly makes the offence to which the penalty is attached, absence without leave. So far as the proof is concerned it perhaps would be incumbent on the accused, after the prosecution had shown absence from duty, to show that he had leave, otherwise it would be presumed that he had not leave. However this may be, it is absolutely necessary that the record should show a conviction for some offence punishable by the Court which, or the magistrate who convicts. The record in this case, for the reasons above stated, does not show any such conviction.

Conceding that by the law, as it stood prior to its amendment, absence with or without leave constituted an offence to which a penalty was attached, yet that law having been amended so that absence with leave constituted no offence, no conviction could be had after such amendment for an absence with leave.

It is not necessary now to inqure how far a common law certiorari brings up the evidence, and as to how far the Court will on such certiorari examine into the merits: but it may be observed that from the opinion of Judge Edmonds, in Moreswood vs. Hallitzer, 6 N. Y., 327, and the cases cited or him, it would seem that to a writ of certiorari in cases of summary conviction, the whole evidence which applies to the charges must be set out, that the Court may judge whether sufficient proof appears on the face of it to sustain a very material allegation, and to justify the adjudication.

I feel constrained, however, to remark that the Judge at Special Term was not too strong in his language, when he characterised the action of the Board of Police Commissioners in this case, as a proceeding which shocks one's sense of justice. I would merely amend his exclamation by saying, that the proceeding is such as to shock every man's sense of justice, excepting only that of the men then composing the Board.

LEONARD, J.—It is wholly inconsistent to find an officer guilty of neglect of duty for absence during the time he was unlawfully dismissed from service. The officer was not guilty of any offence for being absent at such times. The judgments ought to be affirmed with costs.

WM. BEACH, ARNOUX, for Relator.
A. VANDERPOEL, for Board of Police.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

VALUABLE DUANE-STREET PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The 4-story marble-front store, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., near Centre-st., 38 feet front, and 60 feet deep, well-rented. Also, the 4-story brick store in Centre, next to the corner of Duane-st., 40 x60 feet. Also, nine lots on the north side of Duane-st., between Centre and Elm sts., which is the largest piece of unimproved property between the Battery and Canal-st. For terms, which will be easy, apply to
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE.—The new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Reade and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reade-st., being 100 feet front by 61 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property must be brings in over 10 per cent. on the price, and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. This property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

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FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS., between the 8th and 9th avs. 8 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 52d-st., and 8 lots to the rear of the same, on the south side of 53d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—A GOOD three-story and basement brown-stone house, in a good location, below 34th-st., near 6th-av. Price $10,500. Mortgage $6,000 at 5 per cent. Also, 8 lots on 114th and 116th sts., $315 each. Apply to F. A. LAWRENCE, No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 12, second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The desirable dwelling, containing 14 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000; rent per annum $400. Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, with buildings, fruit-garden, &c., and ten acres of choice land, in New-Jersey, one hour from the City; price $3,100. N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

TO LET.—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six rooms, and cellar, storeroom, kitchen and servant's room, with 25 acres of land and outbuildings, located in New-Jersey, within 30 miles of New-York City. Apply to H. D. LAW, No. 48 Vesey-st.

WANTED.—A SMALL SUMMER RESIDENCE on the Sound, within 40 miles of the City, price not to exceed $5,000. Address Box No. 1,868 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J., containing 200 acres of excellent land; 15 in valuable timber; 2 never failing streams of water, fine apple orchard, &c.; good fences; large mansion house with 12 rooms, and barn, and other out-houses. Sold by order of executors. Price $15,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE.—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a desirable farm of 56 acres, with house and outbuildings, in the township of Warren, Somerset County, N. J., seven miles from Plainfield; price $2,000—has cost much more. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well watered, ie good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offer for rent, until May 1, 1865, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of their building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—3 story basement brick house (1 of 20) No. 80 Clinton-av., west side, between Myrtle and Park avs., with gas and water. Rent $25 monthly. Apply from 11 to 3 at office No. 1 over Fulton Bank.

LOFT WITH POWER TO LET.—LIGHT and convenient for manufacturing or trade; a desirable location. Apply at No. 68 John-st.
BAYLEY & HILL.

TO LET.—THE FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 Wooster-st., for manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. CURR

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, No. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and reader!
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, mail packages, $2, female, $3, sent by mail.
SAMARITAN SROOT AND HERS JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.,
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 2 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE

shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS-

fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice in this city enable me to guarantee a cure in those complaints unable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The meet to consult, the Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE

EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for 25, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. E. LANDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Commercial, Blade, Times, Dispatch, State Journal, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH

restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by DR. POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND

THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. LAHRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Coort-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.

University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Deane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Cop Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE

confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN

the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS

are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.

WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO

are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 125½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB-

lished in 1828. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lanrens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND

redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—BY WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE-makers, No. 596 Broadway, an elegant Landau of their own manufacture. French pattern and but little used.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LARGE TRUCK HORSES and five single truck or wagon horses. Can be seen at the Park Barracks. Inquire in the Subsistence Office.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANOLIA, 1,800 Horse-power, 3,800 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFRIES,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LEITCH, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwarp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
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LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers and luggage must be on board at 8 o'clock.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (Cobh Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Dec. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... {$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRAHAM,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packets Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50

*Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,

IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE

United States mail steamship YAZOO, George W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED

States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262

Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated and experienced physician, (American,) with a capital of $10 000, can enter as partner in a well-established, honorable professional business, securing an enormous income. Inquirers, giving real name and unexceptionable references, can hear of particulars by addressing L. H., Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York City. Agents need not apply.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

DAILY UNION NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A fine opportunity for one or two enterprising and able men. The paper has a fair circulation, and is the only daily Administration paper in the county. Can be obtained at half its value. A good Job business attached. Address H. W. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

$6.000 WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED business, where the amount, together with a large interest upon the same, will be amply secured. Communications, addressed BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

$3.000 TO $5,000.—A MAN WITH THIS amount wishes a legitimate, profitable business; will give a handsome commission if necessary. Address, with particulars, BUSINESS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business which is secured by a patent. Address A. Z., 210 Elm-st., Newark, N. J.

ERIE CANAL BOATS AND BARGES—From star class to third class—suitable for canal, river or harbor use, will carry from 150 to 250 tons, for sale very cheap, or to let on charter or freight. Apply to H. N. HOLT, No. 3 Chamber-slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND, PATRIOTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863,
for the benefit of the
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
for the
EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
of the
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
by the
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION,
assisted by
THE JUVENILE CHOIR.

His Honor Mayor Opdyke, Hon. James T. Brady, Maj.-Gen. Dix and Gen. Anderson will be present and take part in the exercises.

Tickets—50 cents—may be obtained at the "Home," 67th-st., west of 8th-av., at the Publishing House of John S. Voorhies, No. 20 Nassau-st., at the principal Music Stores and Hotels, and at the Door.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Concert begins at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 15, 1863.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND
OF THE
LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST.-ST.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
NEW POEM,
Written expressly for this occasion,
ENTITLED
"THE SOLDIER."

Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:

Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mme. DE LOSSAN, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOZART.

Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
Herr HABELMANN, Tenor of the German Opera. } With the kind permission of
Herr STEINECKE, Baritone of the German Opera. } Mr. C. Anschutz.
Mr. FRANK GILDER,
Signor MUZIO,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

Accompanyist.....Sig. ABELLA

Orafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:

Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

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Gen. William Hall,	Dr. Joseph M. Smith.
Hon. Jas. Mourcief,	

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE—ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at all the music and book stores.

There will be no reserved seats, with the exception of the Private and Proscenium Boxes and Chairs of the First Circle, which can be engaged at the store of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

Doors will be opened at 7; entertainment to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THORWALDSEN'S NIGHT AND MORNING—AT HOPE CHAPEL, THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for three adults, a room and bedroom adjoining; location between 2d-av. and Broadway and 10th and 20th sts. Address X. O. Z., Station D, Bible House.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentlemen, wife, two children and nurse; a suite of 3 rooms with good board; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 4,444 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child 11 years old, in upper part of the City; home comforts only required, as moderate price. Address G. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to a gentleman, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

THREE OR FOUR SPLENDID ROOMS, with board, on Murray Hill, can be had for a liberal price. Address L. F., Station G, Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$500 REWARD.—A REWARD of five hundred dollars will be paid by the subscribers for the recovery of the goods stolen from the premises Nos. 324 Canal and 43 Lispenard sts., on the evening of the 6th of December, the same consisting of velvets, ribbons, laces, bonnet silks, dress, fringe and train silks, &c. A proportionate sum will be paid for the recovery of any portion of the same.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

IRA BEARD,
BERNSTEIN BROTHERS,
GILBERT T. REEDER.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENing, Dec. 6, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., a FUR CAPE. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the same either at No. 18 West 9th-st., or at No 83 Chambers-st., up stairs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:08 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 3 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr and Mrs W. J. FLORENCE,
TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
in Tom Taylor's splendid five-act drama of
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
produced with
NEW MUSIC,
SCENERY
and
PROPERTIES,
which has achieved in London the most extraordinary success, and is now played nightly here to
THRONGED AND BRILLIANT HOUSES,
by whom it is pronounced the best and most sterling drama of our time.

From the Albion.

The real lesson of Mr. Taylor's play then is—like the lesson of Hugo's "Les Miserables"—that of wise charity toward the outcast; and that beautiful moral ought to sink deep into every heart, and find its illustration in every life. "Forgive us our trespasses," says the holy prayer of Christ, "as we forgive those who trespass against us."

Mr. Florence, as the ticket-of-leave man, Robert Brierly, wins from his audience the tribute of real tears. I have before noticed his capacity to awaken pathos. This he does by sheer force of naturalness and simplicity, in sorrowful situations—displaying, both in action and speech, a quick sympathy with the moods of grief, and a wide knowledge of the aspects of human suffering. His interview with Hawkshaw, the Detective, in Act III., and his pleading with the ruffians, in Act IV., are points of special merit in a performance which artfully combines the power of nature with the grace of art.

Mrs. Florence appears as Emily St. Evremond, née Traddles, a coryphee. The part is rather thankless—as, also, is its companion part, Green Jones, humorously played by Mr Vining Bowers—but Mrs. Florence, who is a particularly studious and careful actress, makes it very amusing, and further adorns it by singing a genuine German song.

From the Home Journal.

We were recently about to read theatrical managers and their patrons a sort of homily about the degeneracy of the drama in our City. It could have been said a couple of weeks ago that there was not presented in the whole City of New-York a strictly legitimate dramatic performance. It is almost too late for the homily now. Things theatrical have taken a change, and that for the better. The production of Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man" gives us not only a proper and legitimate play, constructed with due regard to all rules of the science, but the new drama has a highly moral tendency. Besides portraying the blessings and usefulness of charity, it points out the beauties of honesty, honor and repentance. The piece has been performed in London for more than two hundred nights; and as a proof of the truth of our remarks about its moral points we will mention what is known to a fact in London, that a clerk, after witnessing the play, returned one thousand five hundred pounds, he had long since stolen from his employer. Whether this be true or not, the play is deserving of our highest approbation. They concur with us in England; for the Mayors and highest municipal officers of several cities are going in state to see the play, and to give it their countenance.

But aside from its worth on the moral score, viewed critically, as a drama, the work is entitled to commendation. It depends on the intrigue of the present times, brings before us acts that might really have taken place, and presents a true and graphic description of English life. The plot, we were going to say, is wonderfully constructed. The audience is continually surprised and deceived. No one knows how the piece—indeed, an act or a scene—will terminate. The dialogue, in a word, is good, the characters finely drawn, and the situations durable and effective. In these regards it will stand the closest critical scrutiny. From what we can recollect of English life, the play seems to be faithfully minuted as regards scenery and costume. It should be correct, and doubtless is, for Mr. Florence spent some time in England with a view to produce the work here. Having so much of action in the play, little space is left us to speak of the manner in which it is performed. We might, in short terms, observe that it is well acted throughout. This would not be unfair to the actors, yet some of them are entitled to more particular mention. Mr. Finence—first, because he has the chief part, and acts it so well. He plays ROBERT BRIERLY, a Lancashire lad, with much naturalness."

SEATS MAY BE SECURED A WEEK IN ADVANCE.

THE PLAY COMMENCES AT 7¾ PRECISELY, and the CURTAIN FALLS ON THE LAST ACT AT TWENTY MINUTES PAST TEN.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring sts.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. No half price.

FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
of America. The largest ever offered to the New-York public.

THE ONLY ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING on this Continent.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.
STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED
Particular attention is called to the
MORNING PERFORMANCE
as being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

First week of
PROF. LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER.
THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL,
GREAT PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
by Professor Nash.
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS,
PAIR JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
and upward of
TWO HUNDRED OTHER LIVING SPECIMENS,
ALL ALIVE,
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
ALIVE!
Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys,

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Further Details of the Battle of Chattanooga.

A Complete Defeat Frankly Acknowledged.

SCENES DURING THE RETREAT.

Concerning the Blockade, Meade's Retreat and the Invasion of Georgia.

Our files of Southern papers, extending to Dec. 5, furnish us the following interesting details of news:

THE BATTLE AT CHATTANOOGA.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

The great engagement opened at dawn on Tuesday. The attack was made by the enemy upon our position upon Lookout. They approached with resolution, estimated at forty thousand strong, and charged us in our works, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing, ranged at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Their onset was firm, but not impetuous at first, but increased in volume and vigor as the day advanced. It was not until late in the afternoon that the desperate assault of the enemy, multiplied by fresh numbers at every advance, created an effect upon our line. At 4 o'clock the "left centre," as described by Gen. BRAGG—a level point lying near Watkins' house, between the foot of Lookout and Missionary Ridge, and opened a way into the valley in rear—gave way, and the enemy poured through the embrasure like a flood-tide. This cut the army in twain, and when it was observed by the troops upon the mountain on the far left, it occasioned a confusion which could not be remedied, and a retreat which could not be rallied. The day closed with a disorder which might have been turned into a rout, had the enemy continued to press with the same energy after dark that he displayed throughout the day. During the night the remnant of the left, minus a portion of several commands, which fell captive because of being cut off from the main body, was withdrawn to positions along Missionary Ridge, where the troops were massed for the conflict of the coming day.

Our works at the foot of Missionary Ridge extend along a line of two miles in length. They are built of heavy timbers, stone and fance rails, mortised together with clay, and about five feet high. Behind them the hill rises in a gentle slope, but rough and uneven. In front the ground is open and level, but rocky and broken. It was against these fortifications, occupied by the remaining strength of the army, that the enemy—whose loss during the successful expedition against Lookout on Tuesday was equal to the disproportion of the combatants, being five to one—proceeded, on Wednesday, to assail with the same ardor and the same swollen columns of the day before. The attack was made before sunrise. Gen. HARDEE, commanding our right, being himself in the trenches, ready to receive the assault.

The fight was more desperate than the day preceding. Charge after charge was made by the enemy and as boldly met by our men, now thoroughly desperate by reason of the crisis closing around them. Every onset was repulsed, and as the ranks were mowed down they were filled up again and sent forward with new velocity. The carnage in front of our rude fortifications was fearful. Not less than 5,000 dead strewed the plain before nightfall; and still HARDEE—more fortunate, perhaps, in his position than his none-the-less heroic comrade—held his own, unbroken and unhinched.

The only comfort which rises out of the murky gloom of defeat is the fact that our loss in killed and wounded is comparatively trifling to that of the enemy, who has paid the price of a dreadful butchery for the advantage gained.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Federal Gen. GRANT commanded in person throughout the assault upon Missionary Ridge, and was fired upon by our sharpshooters (as rumor has it) as he and his Staff, splendidly mounted and uniformed, rode through the lines of Yankees.

It is said that whisky was the inspiring source of Yankee heroism on the late field. Wagons of the best old Bourbon were drawn up and down the columns of the enemy, who were bid to help themselves. They did so plenteously, and rolled into battle with an alcoholic fury which was as blind as it proved bloody.

One thousand men in killed and wounded, we are assured, will cover our loss during the three days of battle. We cannot ascertain the number of our loss in prisoners. No doubt they are largely overrated, as most of them were taken in squads, and many escaped after capture.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, who fought with his fellow-citizen soldiers throughout the late encounter, as he has done ever since the fall of his State capital, has just reached Atlanta, accompanied by several officers of distinction.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, Nov. 30.

Nothing of interest has transpired since our last advices. The retreat of the army is understood to be continued, but to what point it would not be prudent to announce, were we aware of the facts in the case. The loss in stragglers and deserters must be necessarily large under the circumstances; but our casualties will not exceed a thousand or fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

Trains are arriving from the field, with fresh invoices for our wounded in the hospitals, most of whom are but slightly hurt.

It was the swollen odds thrown against us, thus visibly arrayed, which created the irresolution in certain portions of our front and resulted in the loss of Lookout.

On perceiving this terrible advantage gained, and being subjected not only to unequal numbers, but an enfilading fire, the conviction became prevalent among officers and men that the day was gone; and although they fought with stubborn courage for the redemption of Missionary Ridge, its possession was evidently only a question of time. This was cut short by an order to retire late during Wednesday afternoon.

On Thursday Gen. MANEY fought the Federal pursuit three miles this side of Chickamauga, being himself severely wounded. The retreat was conducted with some confusion, but order was restored after a day's march, and the troops passed through Dalton in unbroken columns. On Friday afternoon Gen. CLEBURNE had a severe skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Ringgold. It is understood that he kept them at bay.

There are conflicting opinions expressed by parties from the front concerning the loss of Lookout Mountain. Many persons assert that the assault was a complete surprise; others excuse the disaster by the plea that the enemy approached under cover of a dense fog, and could not be seen, while, in carrying the heights, they successfully distracted our attention to a different quarter. As far as public opinion goes, Gen. HARDEE is ascribed as the hero of the occasion. To his coolness, his sagacity and his energy is attributed the valorous defence of our right. We have seen no one who is not loud in his praise. Other officers, of course, come in for a due share of the glory, but the story is that HARDEE saved the army.

THE RETREAT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27.

The trains were put in front and directed to take a left-hand road to Dalton, passing Catoosa Springs. They moved at midnight, the troops at daylight, following the direction of the railroad by Tunnel Hill, so as to cover the trains. Roads very bad for some miles, the teams overworked, and suffering for forage and rest. I saw a mule lie down when the harness was removed, and go as soundly to sleep in two minutes as an infant, and that while hundreds of wagons and thousands of men were marching by, within a few paces of where it rested.

CLEBURNE was intrusted with the command of the rear guard to-day, WALKER'S division having been relieved. The Federal pursuing column, numbering, it is estimated, about 10,000 men, of all arms, assaulted him before he reached Tunnel Hill. The column consisted of picked troops, who moved rapidly and fought gallantly; but CLEBURNE succeeded in restraining them wherever he encountered them. But they were becoming quite troublesome; so he ambuscaded them by concealing his forces, including his artillery, until the enemy got within a few paces of his guns, when they poured grape and canister into them with the most destructive effect. The road was filled with their dead and wounded. Our infantry then sprung forward from their covert on each side of the road, and literally mowed them down by their well-directed shot. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving 250 prisoners and three flags (the latter taken by the artillerists) in our hands, and from 1,000 to 1,500 killed and wounded in the road. The Federals kept at a respectful distance from PAT CLEBURNE after that, and were five hours marching one mile on our track.

A prisoner, taken near Ringgold, reports that Ostensibly, of SHERMAN'S corps, is in command of the pursuing column. He says that OSTERHAUS crossed the Chickamauga on a hastily-constructed bridge, and that GRANT was building a wide, substantial military bridge at Red House Ford, by which to cross over his whole army, and that he intended to make a clean sweep of the Confederates. This last achievement the beaten hero of Shiloh will find more difficult than he imagines.

The trains reached Dalton in the afternoon, and were parked and the teams fed. The troops arrived soon thereafter and went into camps. It was just at this point, when my fragmentary mail was being prepared, and the first paragraph of this rambling letter was being indicted, that an order came for the trains to move on to Resaca. The roads to this place are pretty good, though almost impassable in places. Several wagons were lost and a good many mules killed on the way, not by the enemy, but by the great holes or gulfs and quagmires in the road. I saw no pioneer corps with the trains; the teamsters were left to take care of the wagons as best they could. I am not certain that it would not be an eventual benefit if we should some day lose a train; perhaps the authorities would then see the necessity, recognized in all other countries, of organizing an efficient corps of engineers, including pioneers, bridge and boat builders, &c.

It commenced to rain at 11 o'clock, and by day it was pouring down in torrents. The roads, already heavy enough, now became indescribably bad. It was a horrid night. But a poor woman, the mother of ten children, her husband and eldest son in the army, gave me shelter at 1 o'clock, a fire to dry myself by, and a bed to rest upon, not forgetting a bundle of fodder for my horse. A dozen others, attracted by the cheerful light seen through her window, applied for admittance, and room was found for all in that humble cabin. God bless that good woman, and shield her husband and son from the dangers of the battle-field. The light in her window was not hid under a bushel. Alas! how the poor do shame us by their charities.

It is now 3 o'clock, and the army has not yet come up. The rain will probably stop the pursuit of the enemy, at least for the present, unless his well-organized pioneer corps enable him to keep it up. Our future lies will probably rest upon the Coosa and its eastern tributaries.

But in conclusion. The battle of Missionary Ridge was a great misfortune, not on account of the loss of men, which was inconsiderable, nor the loss of territory, which is far more serious, but chiefly on account of the loss of the moral strength and confidence of the army and the country.

Let us not, then, add to our calamity by beginning a war of abuse and condemnation against the chief of the beaten army or the head of the Government. Let us rather strive to reanimate the hopes of the people and the army, bring forward all our strength, and pray that Heaven will yet give us the final victory. In a few days I shall prepare a review of the whole campaign in Northern Georgia, beginning with the evacuation of Chattanooga, in September, and closing with the present retreat; and while I shall not gloss over the errors of any one, I shall be able to show that Gen. BRAGG has had a most difficult task to perform; that he behaved with unsurpassed courage on the field, and that, if he has been unfortunate, he has also been devoted to the cause.

THE REBEL LOSS.

From the Granada Appeal.

Our loss in prisoners and artillery is heavy. In killed and wounded the loss of the enemy is much greater than ours. In fact, all parties from above concur in the statement that the enemy has been most severely punished. We hear some of our regiments on the left spoken of in rather disparaging terms, while, on the other hand, the brigade of Gen. WALTHALL, in particular, is mentioned in terms of the highest praise. It withstood the onslaught of the overwhelming forces of the enemy until wall nigh the last man was captured.

The enemy are said to have advanced *en echelon* in column, by divisions, and their whole force is supposed to have numbered one hundred and twenty thousand men. With all their power, however, they were unable to force our right from its position, and it was here where the foe was most severely dealt with. It is supposed that nearly all of our artillery on the left was lost. We have heard, certainly, of the loss of the following batteries: SLOCOMB'S, six piecas; COBB'S, six pieces; reserves, six pieces.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

SHELLING THE CITY.

A correspondent of the Savannah *News* writes from James Island:

"The enemy is now shelling the city, both night and day, from his long range guns on Morris Island. As yet the damage to the city has been but trifling, and the loss of life small. A kind Providence seems to extend his protecting wings over the devoted city, and under their shadow the 'Sister of Mercy' goes unharmed the rounds of heavenly charity; and the prattling child throws his hoop in the street unconscious of the death missiles falling around him. Indeed, there is a moral sublimity now exhibited daily in Charleston which could but challenge the 'heart feeling' even of a Yankee. An instance was related to your correspondent, on yesterday, which illustrates the sublimity to which women can rise. A lady, dressed in deep mourning, was seated in the front verandah of her dwelling, engaged in sewing, when suddenly a Parrott shell came screaming up the harbor and burst with an unearthly sound just above and in front of the position where she was sitting, throwing its fragments in every direction. But this 'Mother of the Gracchi' remained calm in her seat, slowly and sadly raising her eyes toward the point where the shell had burst. She gazed for an instant, then as calmly resumed her work. From her mourning apparel, she had felt before the horrors of war. Perhaps her only son had fallen at Wagner, at Sumter, or on James Island. Or perhaps 'the loved one of her bosom' had fallen before the accursed Yankee; and now the Death-angel has no more terror for her.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the number fired at Fort Sumter in the present bombardment is estimated at eighteen thousand, of which between seven and eight thousand missed. Including about eight thousand fired in the previous bombardment, three thousand of which missed, we have a total of twenty-six thousand rifled shots and shells fired at Sumter. The projectiles have been of various sizes, patterns and power, each kind having a different effect."

WORK DONE AT THE ARSENAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

In this memorable defence our little Arsenal has played an important part, though limited to its capacities. We learn that since March last it has melted up more than nine hundred tons of iron, and cast more than sixteen thousand projectiles, exclusive of grape and canister—upward of seven thousand being 8, 9, 10 and 11-inch shot and shell. During the same time many of the heaviest guns have been bended there in a style not surpassed, if equaled, in the Confederacy, and some of the finest and largest gun-carriages made that were ever turned out of any shop.

Nearly ten thousand small arms have been prepared for use, three million small arm cartridges have been made, and the quantity of mntalic friction primers now daily turned out is two thousand, against one hundred in the beginning of the year.

We understand that Major MALLET, the Superintendent of laboratories, pronounces the cartridges equal, and the primers superior to any manufactured in the Confederacy.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE BLOCKADE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 3.

The letter of Gen. WISE, lately published in the *Enquirer*, urging, among other remedies, the peremptory stopping of the blockade, has attracted considerable attention to this subject. The exorbitant prices obtained for every article at the auction sales has also pointed prejudice at both the blockade and the auctions. We cannot but regard these prejudices as the result of partial knowledge, which would be removed if all the facts connected with blockade running could be made known to the public. There is a saying attributed to NAPOLEON, very applicable to our situation and duties—"*Never do what your enemy wants you to do.*" The United States are firmly convinced that by stopping the blockade, our resources would be so straightened that we must speedily succumb; hence they are endeavoring to shut up the ports. *Now shall we come to the assistance of the enemy, and do effectually what they have been able to accomplish only partially?*

We do not pretend to deny that there are evils connected with blockade running which greatly impair all the good that our cause derives from it. We would correct the evil, and increase the good. We would regulate, by stringent rules and regulations, the running of the blockade—forbidding the importation of any goods not included in a list of articles to be carefully prepared, embracing the wants of the people and the army; requiring every cargo to be delivered to the Custom-house authorities for examination and inspection.

The prejudice excited against blockade-running results, in a great measure, from ignorance of the fact that *the companies engaged in this trade are, to a very great extent, in the employment of the Government, carrying out cotton, and bringing in supplies needed by our armies*; and we are authorized by those knowing all the facts to say that a most commendable liberality has been shown by these companies, which may, with much good, be imitated by many that loudly complain. We believe we are correct in saying that *one-third of the out-going and one-half of the in-coming cargoes are on account of the Government.*

Now, if the blockade-running was regulated, to the exclusion, by unconditional confiscation, of such articles as expensive silks, cloths, brandies, (except for the Medical Purveyor,) alas, whisky, sardines, &c., &c., and inducements offered to import, by the assurance that impressment should not be made of imported goods, we believe that the supply of necessaries for army and people would be greatly increased, and the currency appreciated from the fall, from increased supply, of the price of the great necessaries of life. The remarks of Gen. WISE, that our people must manufacture and develop home industry and ingenuity, we entirely approve; and, by a well-regulated system of blockade running, the machinery and tools necessary for the development he seeks to force would be greatly expedited. We have not the tools and machinery necessary for the manufacture of many articles of prime necessity, and we cannot wait for ingenuity and invention to devise and make them. We must assist native energy and talent with foreign ingenuity and invention, and introduce the improved machinery of the outer world.

This done, our people will speedily become self-reliant, and produce within the country all the necessaries of life, both for themselves and the army. But shut up the blockade from within; as the Yankees are trying to do from without, and while we gratify our enemies at the expense of our people, the Confederacy will deprive itself of much aid it now derives from the outside world.

The extent to which the running of the blockade has been carried has been greatly exaggerated. From the Wilmington *Journal* we learn the following from Custom-house returns:

Exports of Cotton from the port of Wilmington from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1863.

	Bales.
First quarter	4,210
Second quarter	10,720
Third quarter	15,966
Total	30,842

This is for three quarters, and it shows that but very little of the cotton supply has been sent forward.

The regulation of this trade within certain specified limits, to embrace goods of prime necessity, machinery and army and navy supplies, will put in practical use the cotton that may be sent forward, and yet offer sufficient inducement to enterprise to make the blockade-running more useful to our cause than unrestricted trade can possibly be.

The establishment of a Bureau, under a competent head, would do much to systematize this trade, increase its efficiency, correct its evils, and make this trade of real and lasting benefit to the cause.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. MEADE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 3.

Whether to be pleased or sorry at the retreat of MEADE without a battle, is a doubtful question. If collision would produce only a loss of men, without other military results, as has sometimes been the case with these armies in Northern Virginia, we may be thankful that none took place. But it is very nearly certain, if a battle had been fought in Spotsylvania, that battle would have been a Southern victory. The popular sentiment in the South has been, throughout this war, a singularly faithful prophet of approaching military events. Before the late disgraceful action of Lookout Mountain, every spectator felt quite sure that if a military movement was made at that time and place, Gen. BRAGG would be defeated. But, with equal confidence, the country anticipated victory on the Rapidan, in the pitched battle which seemed imminent during the week. It was not hope without reason, confidence without intelligence.

* * * * * * *

The object of the Federal General in these movements is popularly supposed to be the preventing Lee from sending reinforcements to the armies in Georgia and Tennessee. A study of MEADE'S management since his assumption of command might lead to a different conclusion. To prevent a transfer of troops is a collateral object; but while accomplishing, he is not the man to be content with the second fiddle. His first aim is to destroy the army of Northern Virginia and to take Richmond. The menace by which he holds the Confederate force on guard has a reality behind it. If it is weakened, or placed in a false position under the supposition that the attitude of the enemy is a feint, a fatal disaster will immediately follow. Falling Waters, Bristoe Station and Kelly's Ford, abundantly prove that it is very unsafe to act on the belief that the present General of the Yankee army will not advance in earnest if an opportunity is granted.

THE INVASION OF GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner.

There is no longer the possibility of doubt upon the military plan which the Federal Government has finally adopted, to which it will henceforth adhere, and push with its whole strength. It is the original plan of the war, recommended by Gen. SCOTT, the best military head the United States has ever had; the plan which the impatience of the fools rejected in the beginning, and which is now forced on the enemy by experience. SCOTT'S plan was the occupation of the Mississippi Valley, and the bi-section of the remaining portion of the Confederacy through Tennessee and Georgia. The accomplishment of such a design would not secure the subjugation of the Southern people. However well short-sighted and timid-hearted people are convinced, that resistance will end if the country is overrun, past history and present facts assure us that such a deplorable event would only be the beginning of a world of bloodshed and of an infinite struggle. *But the occupation of Georgia and Alabama would unquestionably render the maintenance of the present organization of its armies nearly impossible.* The possession of the cotton crop atored in those countries would bring up the Yankee finances to the highest pitch of prosperity, and as few or none burn their cotton—not even the President—they would get it nearly entire. *It is from those two States we now draw the corn which feeds the armies*—a strange fact in military history—for, two hundred miles of inland route have hitherto been supposed to be the utmost limit of transporting an army's supplies—but nevertheless true. Those rich lands, which once produced the cotton that created the power of the United States; that cotton which is now sold to the enemy and which has been worthless to us, its proprietors and possessors; now contain and can continue to bring forth a grain crop, surpassing Egyptian abundance. *While we have bread our armies can live and fight, despite mismanagement and without a currency.* But if the Confederacy looses the means of substituting men and horses, it will be impossible to continue resistance by regular armies. Waste time in adverting to the necessity of resistance in Georgia. The way to do it is to place a good General in command, and not to cripple him with jealous orders and mean tricks.

THE CRUMBLING CABINET OF THE CONFEDERACY.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 2.

With no other motive or thought than to advance the public interest, we would again respectfully suggest to the President the advantage of reconstructing his Cabinet, and calling to his aid the very ablest intellects of the country. The burdens and responsibilities of his post are too great for any man to bear. He has use for all the assistance it is possible to command. If he could make a Cabinet of NAPOLEONS, PITTS, RICHELIEUS, MACHIAVELLIS, ALEXANDER HAMILTONS, and men of their mould, he would have abundant employment for them all. The country may not contain such men, but it will not be considered disparagement to the Cabinet as it stands to say that abler men can be found to fill the departments.

We have a Department of State that has not been able in nearly three years to establish relations with any other State; a Treasury Department that has failed to keep its finances from running to ruin; a War Department in the hands of a chief whose whole studies and course of life have been purely and peculiarly civic; a Navy Department without a navy; a Post-office Department with a very shackling system of mails; a Department of Justice vacant. The business of each Department separately shows the want of a more masterly hand; and the united powers of their chiefs in Cabinet Council—if councils are ever held—fail to supply the quantum of wisdom the country needs.

We are getting to deep waters, and a feeling of dread is shaking the souls of the people. There is nothing the President can do that will so reanimate their hearts and stimulate their confidence in and affection for him as the calling to his side, as his daily advisers, of a Cabinet of the wisest, truest and most experienced men in the country, regardless of what may have been their former political associations. The time is propitious, the occasion urgent, and the people anxiously expectant. For his own continuing capacity for usefulness and future fame, as well as on account of the sorely necessitous and exigent condition of the country, we earnestly press this recommendation.

The Russian officers now in our midst recently desired their Legation at Washington to recommend them some excellent dentist in our City. Dr. MARINI, who is well known in the Capital, though now a resident here, was named. The visitors, it is authoritatively stated, were highly pleased with his services. It is not long since N. P. WILLIS, in a leading article in the *Home Journal*, gave his happy experience of the Doctor's operating, and it is not, indeed, unusual for his patients to fall asleep under his delicate manipulations.—*Express.*

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A course of practical instruction in Book-keeping, by double entry, and business affairs, can be obtained at OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of Eighth-street. Private instruction in penmanship.

[Advertisement.]

A DOUBLE REPUTATION.—There is a word in our language both powerful and celebrated, and alluding, besides, to persons and to acts. When the auctioneer, for instance, completes a bargain, when the soldier in hot fight vanquishes the foe, "knocks" are in the ascendant. So, three centuries ago, was KNOX, the preacher; so, now, is KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He enjoys an immense reputation, not bounded by geographical limits—not confined to sect or class. Moreover, it is a reputation that does not knock down, but rather raises up, having relation to the "crowning" glory of mankind. Go wherever you may, you will find the name of our KNOX familiar as a household word. Look in all directions—east, west, north and south—and your eyes will be greeted with such Hats as only the most happy combination of skill, science, and grace can perfect, and only our KNOX can realize.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY SUPERIOR AND CONVENIENT DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S Imperial Dress Elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress uniformly all around ever introduced. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, No. 473 Broadway. They are easily adjusted, will raise the dress and let it down at will, and are very durable. To every lady they would save many times their cost in the preservation of the dress, independent of their great convenience and comfort.

[Advertisement.]

Will the New-York *Independent*, New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Times* answer the following test questions as clearly and definitely as they are already answered, both in the affirmative and negative, in HENRY WARD BEECHER'S speeches in England? "Is our Government under any obligation to protect the crime of enslaving men, women and children, as a State right? and is our National forbearance to interfere with this crime the product of principle and the inspiration of Christian faith?"

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTIES.—HAFF ZIBON on his Emmonlyra, and KELLY'S Automaton Musical Troupe, are prodneing a great sensation at BARNUM'S, and with the best of the other wonders and attractions, are filling the old Museum to its utmost capacity. To-day the bill of fare is rich, rare and racy: and if the house is not overflowing, it will not be for want of attractions.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY SUPERIOR AND CONVENIENT DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATORS. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress uniformly all around ever introduced. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY WARD BEECHER said, while in England, that our Constitution contained injunctions and obligations which could not be conscientiously fulfilled, and that he chose to suffer the consequences, and yet to obtain his passports swore to obey this Constitution without mental reservation. Was this perjury? and what are the consequences of perjury?

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & CHUBB'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The ladies are in ecstacies over the large number of full-sized fashionable patterns in it. No man could make his wife or sweetheart a more acceptable holiday present than by subscribing for a copy of this work. Yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.—*American Sentinel.*

[Advertisement.]

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written descriptions of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Kedar, from Liverpool.—Judge J. H. Baldwin, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Lough.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 4 23 | Moon rises. 5 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 29 | Gov. Island.. 7 18 | Hell Gate.. 9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Quincy, Clapp, New-Orleans, Gager & Clay.

Steamers United States, Anderson, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Josephine Thompson, Candiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships George Barbut, Masson, New-Orleans, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Magdalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Havre, C. Luling & Co.; Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Nord America, (Brem.,) Freiderick, Antwerp, Hermin, Koop & Co.; Marianna, (Br.,) Bibley, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Smiley; J. C. Rahming, Keyfeldt, Havana, W. H. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Salier, (Brem.,) Margaseus, Buenos Ayres, Rork & de Girardin.

Brigs J. W. Johnson, (Br.,) Foster, Barbados, T. T. Dwight & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Harris, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Eliza Young, (Br.,) Cook, Havre, Boyd & Hineken; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Wilson & Garmann; J. B. Elliott, (Br.,) Murphy, Cartharena, Ribon & Munos; Celestina, Fichett, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Schooners Washington, Bodine, York River. F. J. Campbell; C. H. Crook, Evenham, Washington, Van Brunt & Bisgbt; Sarah A. Taylor, Davis, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; A. Thomas, Thomas, Baltimorn, Merrill & Abbott; Mary Harris, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, J. Eneas; Talcombey, Robbins, Washington, L. Kenny; Mary Brown, Wood, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; W. B. Jenkins, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Pearl, Robbins, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; J. T. Boyd, Robins, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Brave, Fenton, York River, F. J. Camobell; Bella Peck, Gardner, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Restless, Van Sant, Washington, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Alghroth, (Br.,) Brandon, Matamoras, Vleter & Duckwitz.

Arrived.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool Nov. 17, and Queenstown 19, at 4 P. M., via Halifax 6th inst., at 8 A. M., with mdse. and 349 passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Port Royal Dec. 3, at 1 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had strong northerly gales from Hatteras.

Steamship El Cid, Relmer, from Philadelphia, from this port for Havana, and put into Philadelphia in distress. Ordered here for repairs.

Ship Sandusky, Linnekin, Valencia 37 days, and Gibraltar 32 days. In ballast to Stnrges, Clearman & Co. Had strong westerly gales the latter part of the passage.

Shio Mercury, McLean, Havre 44 ds., with mdse. and 143 passengers to Boyd & Hinckan. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage, split sails, etc.

Ship Iona, (of Glasgow,) Hamilton, Glasgow 48 ds., with mdse. to F. Macdonald & Co. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, Bristol, Eng., 50 ds., with railroad iron to T. Dunham. Arrived at Sandy Hook 2d inst.

Shio Australia, Towart, Liverpool Oct. 29, with mdse. and 416 passengers to Williams & Gnion. Two infants died on the passage. Has had continual westerly gales most of the passage; lost and split sails, etc. Nov. 15, lat. 42 45, lon. 24, passed a large ship water-logged and abandoned, with foremast and bowsprit gone; had a jury-mast rigged; appeared to have been but a short time abandoned.

Bark Ann and Alice, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McConnell, St. Thomas 13 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Beatty. Nov. 25, Peter Carsons, seaman, of Holland, fell from the forecastle overboard, and was lost. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Navigator, (of Boston,) Pritchard, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to E. B. Crocker. Had very heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Bombay, Guntil, Marseilles 45 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Hedley Vicars, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Rattle, Glace Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall 25 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Hannd, (of Halifax,) Anderson, Marseilles 26 da., and from this Rock 29 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Troubador, Daniels, Providence.

Schr. Linden, Hoggans, Dennysville 9 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Adeline, Sprarg, Dennysville 9 ds., with laths to J. Beynton's Sons.

Schr. Quickstep, Johnson, Horton, N. S., 21 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Tillis E., Anderson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Princess, (Br.,) Welch, Prince Edward's Island 15 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. M. E. Pierce, Chase, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Exchange, Randall, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.

Schr. Senator, Aray, Providence.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Bangor, with laths.

Schr. Dahlia, Chase, Portland, Me., with copper ore.

Schr. Maryland, Walker, Providence.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. Grierson, Harding, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool Nov. 8.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Rafael, Pluto, (Br.)

Steamers Josephine and Empire.

Ship Glad Tidings.

Barks Excelsior, (Br.,) P. C. Warwick, (Br.)

Brigs Gusyma, (Brem.,) Delphin, (Brem., Anna, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Arr. barks Lemuel, from Smyrna; Georgs Durkee and Androssan; brig Ramille, Gonaives. Below—Ship Constitution, from London.

Spoken, &c.

America—steamship, bound E., 6th inst., lat. 42 50, lon. 65 12—has 349 steerage passengers.

Hecla—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 21, lat. 51, lon. 20 32.

Isabella Thompson—ship, of Halifax, 4th inst., lat. 44 18, lon. 53 33.

Jane Spiers—Br. bark, bound E., Nov. 14, lat. 45 43, lon. 42 15.

Falcon—bark, of Port Elizabeth, from London for Boston, with mainmast gone, 2d inst., lat. 42, lon. 60 20.

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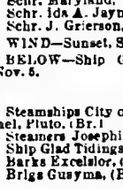

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Yours with respect,

ANTHONY OGDEN,

Company D, 26th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

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VOL. XIII—NO. 3811 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1863.

SIR: The naval operations of the year have been varied and more arduous, as well as far more extensive, than ever before under the Government. A blockade commencing at Alexandria, in Virginia, and terminating at the Rio Granda, has been effectively maintained. The extent of this blockade, according to an accurate table of measurement carefully prepared at the Coast Survey office, covers a distance of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, with one hundred and eighty-nine harbor or river openings or indentations, and much of the coast presents a double shore to be guarded. In addition to the coast blockade, a naval force of more than one hundred vessels has been employed in patrolling the rivers, cutting of rebel supplies, and cooperating with the armies in the suppression of the rebellion. The distance thus traversed and patrolled by the gunboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is 3,615 miles, and the sounds, bayous, rivers and inlets of the States upon the Atlantic and the Gulf, covering an extent of about 2,000 miles, have also been penetrated and watched with unceasing vigilance.

The blockade is becoming more effective and complete. Progress has been made in repelling the rebels from the coast, and circumscribing their limits. The Mississippi and its tributaries have, after a protracted, persistent, and severe struggle, in which the whole energies and efforts of the insurgents were engaged to obstruct and prevent our success, been reopened to navigation and commerce. As the rebels have never possessed an open port for either belligerent operations or commercial purposes, nor a naval or commercial marine, their maritime trade and proceedings have been chiefly derived from foreign adventurers and foreign capital. If, in the early period of the war, the unscrupulous and unprincipled traders who, in violation of law and public morality, embarked in illicit schemes to violate the blockade, and furnish the rebels with supplies, were successful, the general results of the year, now near its close, have been to them most disastrous. The vigilance of our naval forces and the stringency of the blockade have operated with great severity on those who have risen in arms against their country, and have caused heavy losses to those who have abetted, or have been in sympathy with the rebellion. I do not propose in this report to enter upon the details of our naval operations since my last annual communication, but shall append the official reports of the officers themselves which best narrate their respective labors and achievements. No nobler encomium can be awarded them than the plain statement of their deeds, and no summary can do justice to their unassuming communications. The cruising grounds of the several blockading squadrons remain unchanged since my last report.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Acting Rear-Admiral LEE continues in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, faithfully and ably discharging his duties in a position of great responsibility, and, in some respects, of great embarrassment. Seconded and sustained as he has been by officers of zeal and efficiency, the rivers of Virginia and the sounds of North Carolina have been penetrated, watched and guarded, as well as the entire coast, so that all intercourse with the rebels has been cut off, with the single exception of the port of Wilmington, to close which has been difficult from its two inlets, thirty miles apart, flanked by extensive batteries. Some of the fastest steamers from the Clyde and other quarters, of light dreuft, have, under cover of darkness, succeeded in eluding capture, but most of even that description of vessels have fallen into our hands or been driven on shore. With these exceptional cases, all foreign and coastwise commerce with the rebels has ceased in that quarter. At Washington, Newbern, and elsewhere on the inner waters of North Carolina, and also on the Nansemond, York, and other rivers of Virginia, our naval officers have been sleepless sentinels, and they have exhibited examples of heroic bravery and daring in repelling the rebels, and protecting and succoring the army when in difficulty, which reflect honor on themselves and the service.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The South Atlantic Squadron has continued to enforce the blockade with vigilance and effect. It is not known that any vessels now elude the vigilance of the fleet or effect communication with the rebels on that coast. So long as the blockading force remained off Charleston, instead of getting within the bar, the illicit trade at that point was prosecuted with some success, and no vigilence or activity could wholly prevent it. With a view of interdicting all traffic, and, if possible, of capturing Charleston itself, the original seat of insurrection and of disunion, preparations were made by this Department, commencing more than a year ago, for the occupation of the harbor and the reduction of the defences. The completion of the iron-clad vessels was urged forward with all the energy the Department could infuse into the contractors, and such other efficient vessels as could be made available were ordered to the squadron to add to its power and efficiency. Delays and difficulties intervened, and it was not until the 7th of April that a demonstration was made. On the afternoon of that day Rear-Admiral DUPONT, in the *New Ironsides*, accompanied by seven turreted vessels of the Monitor class and the gunboat *Keokuk*, proceeded up the harbor, and made a vigorous assault upon Fort Sumter. From some difficulty or defect, the Admiral's ship was unable to get into action, but the others proceeded onward to the attack, and sustained a terrific concentrated fire from numerous batteries.

Owing to the submerged obstructions, the character of which was not understood, it was not deemed advisable to attempt a passage up to the city, and after a contest of less than two hours, the signal was given to withdraw the fleet. But comparatively slight injury was sustained by the turreted vessels, and only one life was lost in this remarkable contest. No ships ever before sustained such a concentrated fire, and the enduring qualities of this class of vessels were fully proved. It was intended to have renewed the attack on the following day, but this intention was subsequently abandoned, and the vessels were withdrawn from the harbor, under an apprehension that they could not withstand the storms of the season and the fire of the rebel batteries. But important considerations rendered it proper that the force should remain inside the bar, and orders were sent to Rear-Admiral DUPONT to that effect.

The report of the superintending engineer as to the injuries which the turreted vessels had sustained was satisfactory, and confirmed the Government in its determination to close effectually and completely the port, so as to prevent the ingress or egress of a single vessel, and also to promote operations against the defences in the harbor.

Rear-Admiral DUPONT having expressed a willingness to relinquish the position which he had occupied for eighteen months, Rear-Admiral ANDREW H. FOOTE was detailed to relieve him. That brave and distinguished officer prepared with great alacrity and promptitude for the duty, but, when on his way to his command, was seized with fatal illness and died in New-York. His associate and second in command, Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, proceeded immediately to Port Royal, and, on the 6th day of July, assumed command of the squadron. A combined operation of naval and army forces, the latter under Gen. GILLMORE, was instituted for the occupation and possession of Morris Island, on the south side of the entrance to Charleston Herbor. After a long and severe struggle, the army operating upon land with the efficient cooperation of the monitors and the *Ironsides*, Morris Island with all its batteries was captured. Sumter was soon made a pile of ruins by the fierce artillery of our forces, although the rebels contrive to continue a small but powerless force there under the protection of the surrounding batteries. In the slow operations of this protracted siege of over five months as well as in the demonstration of the 7th of April, both the resisting and attacking power of the monitors has been illustrated and proven.

Since the fleet under Admiral DAHLGREN has remained inside the bar, and we have had possession of Morris Island, the commerce of Charleston has ceased. Not a single blockade-runner has succeeded in reaching the city for months, and the traffic which had been to some extent, and with large profits, previously carried on, is extinguished. As a commercial mart Charleston has no existence; her wealth with her trade has departed. In a military or strategic view the place is of little consequence; and whether the rebels are able by great sacrifice and exhaustion to hold out a few weeks more or less is of no importance.

The most marked and extraordinary conflict within the limits of this squadron, or, indeed, in the service during the year, and in some respects one of the most significant and instructive naval battles of the war, took place on the 17th of June, in Warsaw Sound, between the *Weehawken*, a vessel of the monitor class, and the formidable armored steamer *Atlanta*. Like the contest in Hampton Roads, in March, 1862, when the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* were engaged, this battle was between armored vessels of great disparity in size, but the result was vastly more speedy and decisive. The *Atlanta* was a powerful steamer, had been iron-plated by the rebels, and prepared for war purposes at immense expense. In the confidence of certain victory over her comparatively diminutive antagonists, the *Weehawken* and the *Nahant*, she was accompanied by boats loaded with gay parties to witness her triumph, but the brave officers and men of our turreted vessels knew their power and sought the encounter. This battle was to test not only the vessels but the new 15-inch ordnance, then for the first time brought into naval warfare, and concerning which there had been, as well as with respect to the vessels themselves, some variety of opinion. The conflict was so brief and decisive that only one of the two monitor vessels, though not widely separated and each eager for the fight, was able to participate in the engagement. The *Nahant*, having no pilot, followed in the wake of the *Weehawken*, but before she could get into action the contest was over. Such was the brevity of the fight that the *Weehawken*, in about fifteen minutes, and with only five shots from her heavy guns, overpowered and captured her formidable antagonist before the *Nahant*, which was hastening to the work, could discharge a single shot at the *Atlanta*. This remarkable result was an additional testimony in favor of the Monitor class of vessels for harbor defence and coast service against any naval vessels that have been or are likely to be constructed to visit our shores. It appears also to have extinguished whatever lingering hopes the rebels may have had of withstanding our naval power by naval means

EASTERN GULF SQUADRON.

Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY has continued in command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron, closely blockading the Florida Peninsula, from Cape Canaveral, on the east, to Pensacola, on the west. There having been no important military movements within these limits, a close watch of the coast and of the adjacent waters has been maintained by the navy, resulting in the capture of many prizes, and the almost entire annihilation of all illicit traffic. Some important boat expeditions for cutting out vessels and destroying rebel salt-works, have been projected and executed with success. Lying adjacent to Cuba, and not far distant from Nassau, the coast of Florida presented many available points for eluding the blockade chiefly by small vessels, which were capable of penetrating the shallow harbors and inlets which indent its shores. But the trade has not been carried on with impunity—more than one hundred craft of various descriptions have been captured or destroyed by this squadron during the current year.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

The duties of the Western Gulf Squadron have been diversified and exacting. For a considerable part of the year Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT felt himself compelled to employ many of his most efficient vessels in active river service, cooperating with the army, with a view to reopening the navigation of the Mississippi, and expelling hostile forces from its banks. Impressed with the great importance of this work, and aware of the determination of the Government to promptly and firmly reestablish the national authority in that quarter, so that the ocean outlet of the great central valley of the Union should be unrestricted and secure, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT committed the subject of the coast blockade to others of his command, and devoted his unremitting personal attention to the energetic and vigorous prosecution of the conquest of the rebels, to overcoming and reducing their batteries, and to removing every obstacle with which they sought to oppose the navigation of the river, or to resist the authorities of the Union. Soon after the capture of New-Orleans, in the Spring of 1862, and as the natural result of that event, the naval forces formed a junction; and could the army at that time have furnished an adequate cooperating land force, the reduction of Vicksburgh might have been accomplished, and the occupation and navigation of the river easily secured. But the omission to do this gave the rebels opportunity to immensely strengthen Vicksburgh, and also to fortify Port Hudson and Grand Gulf in addition. What, therefore, might have been accomplished with comparatively little effort in the Summer of 1862, was a work of immense and almost incredible labor and difficulty in 1863. It was indispensable that communication should be opened with Rear-Admiral PORTER, of the Mississippi Squadron, and Gen. GRANT, both of whom were operating against Vicksburgh. Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, therefore, moved up in strong force from Baton Rouge in March, intending to pass the batteries at Port Hudson, but only his own flagship, the *Hartford*, and the *Albatross*, were successful. With these he succeeded in approaching Vicksburgh, and in communicating with Rear-Admiral PORTER across the peninsula. This gallant act of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT being effected, the navy had command of the river between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and was enabled to establish a blockade of Red River, and thus intercept the supplies from Texas destined for the rebel armies. The insurgents felt this to be one of the most serious and fatal blows inflicted on them during the year, and from the effects of it they have never recovered. This accomplished, the Admiral left his flagship, the *Hartford*, and returning below by way of the Atchafelaya, has resumed operations for a final assault on Port Hudson. To meet the requirements of the occasion a force was kept always ready to cooperate with the army in its movements; and on the part of the navy a continuous shelling of the place from mortar-boats, vessels, and a naval battery on shore, manned by seamen, was maintained, seconding the army. Nearly 3,000 13-inch shells were thrown into the works by the mortar vessels, and the naval battery of four 9-inch guns, used as a breaching battery, performed good service. In consequence of the capture of Vicksburgh, on the 4th of July, the reduction of Port Hudson became inevitable, and the garrison finally surrendered, on the 9th of July, to Gen. BANKS, who, for some weeks, had besieged the place.

This was the last stronghold of resistance to the national authority on the banks of the Mississippi.

The river being now opened to peaceful commercial pursuits, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT turned over to Rear-Admiral PORTER the entire control of the western waters above New-Orleans, and departed himself for that city. Deeming that his long service and useful labors of eighteen months entitled this gallant officer to special consideration, the department tendered him a respite, which he accepted, and Commodore H. H. BELL, the next officer in rank, was appointed to command the squadron in his absence.

The blockade of the Gulf has been, in the main, efficient and successful, although reverses at Galveston and Sabina Pass occurred, and, for a time, reckless adventurers and foreign capitalists to some extent succeeded, by perverting neutral privileges and fraudulently abusing neutral rights on the Rio Grande, in carrying on illicit trade with the rebels through Metamoras. The Rio Grande being the boundary between the United States and Mexico, is open to the navigation of both countries, and could not, therefore, be blockaded. With a knowledge of this fact a multitude of schemes were projected, and under the disguise of neutral trade, Matamoras suddenly became a great commercial mart for the rebels and their friends. But the shrewdly devised schems were soon interrupted with disastrous consequences to most of those who participated in them, and the occupation of the Rio Grande and Brownsville has put a final termination to the lately extensive commerce of Matamoras, which is becoming as insignificant as it was before the rebellion.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Mississippi Squadron has been actively engaged in successful efforts to overcome the rebels and restore the national ascendency in the great central valley of the Union.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, whose activity, energy, and readiness of resources, eminently fitted him for that command, has exhibited extraordinary vigor in various naval expeditions on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and in zealous cooperation with the army in most of its important operations.

The capture of Arkansas Post, on the White River, in January, the destruction of the batteries at Grand Gulf in May, and in cooperation with the army the reduction of Vicksburgh, which finally surrendered on the 4th of July, are the most prominent of the remarkable achievements of this squadron, some of which are marked by incidents of singular and romantic daring. In the Appendix to this report will be found correct records of the extraordinary adventures attending the efforts to get control of the Yazoo by sweeping from its channel the network of torpedoes, explosive machines, and contrivances for submarine warfare, near its confluence with the Mississippi. These efforts were followed by the naval end singular "Yazoo Pass Expedition," and the expedition of "Steel's Bayou and Dear Creek." On the right bank of the Mississippi scenes of interest were also enacted by the hardy sailors and boatmen on the rivers of Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. The Cumberland and the Tennessee have been actively patrolled by our vigilant and skillful naval officers, and the exciting chase of MORGAN by our steamers on the Ohio, over a distance of five hundred miles, intercepting him and his band when attempting to escape, naturally attracted the attention of the country. But the great and important exploits of this squadron were in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, where the main strength of the naval as well as of the military forces were centered. The magnitude of the defences of this place, which were intended to repulse any force, naval or military, or both combined, which could be brought against them, made the siege formidable, and seemed for a time to defy all attempts at their reduction. In overcoming them, the navy necessarily performed a conspicuous and essential part. For forty-two days, without intermission, the mortar-boats were throwing shells into all parts of the city, and even into the works beyond it. Heavy guns, mounted on scows, commanded the important water batteries, and for fourteen days maintained an incessant fire upon them. Thirteen heavy guns were landed from the vessels, and officers and men (where they could be spared) were sent to man them. The gunboats below the city, in cooperation with the army, were continually engaged in shelling the place. During the siege sixteen thousand shells were thrown from the mortars, gunboats and naval batteries upon the city and its defences before they capitulated.

The creation and organization of this large squadron, which has done such effective service on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, extending over a distance of more than three thousand miles, may be justly considered among the most wonderful events of the times. It is but little over two years since we had not a naval vessel on all these waters, where we now have a squadron of one hundred vessels, carrying 462 guns, with crews amounting in the aggregate to 5,500 men. Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, the upper portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the southern portions of those States which border on the Ohio River on the north, have been relieved and liberated through the instrumentality of the gunboats acting by themselves, or in earnest and cordial cooperation with the armies. Rear-Admiral PORTER has well sustained the renown which the gallant and lamented FOOTE so nobly earned, and has carried forward to successful results a larger and more powerful force than was ever at the disposal of that heroic officer. In creating and organizing this squadron, and arming and manning the vessels, it must not be forgotten that the service labored under many and great disadvantages, for the Government had no Navy-yard or establishment of its own on which the Department could depend. In the absence of any Governmental yards, shops, storehouses, and other necessary facilities and aids for a naval establishment, and also of mechanics and workmen, it became necessary to collect and send out and receive supplies from some central and secure position. This work has been performed chiefly at Cairo, under the superintendence and management of officers who have devoted themselves to their less conspicuous but not less indispensable work with an assiduity and labor not surpassed even by their more active associates who were facing the enemy.

POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Allured by high prices and the prospect of gain, mercenary adventurers, as well as rebels and rebel sympathizers, have continued to carry on to some extent illicit and contraband traffic between Maryland and Virginia, rendering it necessary to maintain a considerable force on the Potomac. The flotilla, under command of Commodore HARWOOD, has kept a close watch and guard to intercept and prevent, as far as possible, communication with the rebels, and many captures have been made; but the punishment inflicted on those who attempt to deal with traitors and furnish them supplies has been so light, that these petty contrabandists, as well as the more open blockade-runners, have carried on their employment with some degree of impunity. In one or two instances, armed bodies of men have appeared on the Virginia shore, as if with the intention of molesting navigation, but they have abruptly fled on the approach of a gunboat. To guard against possible contingencies at the time of the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, which terminated in the battle of Gettysburgh, vessels were stationed at what were deemed available points along the upper waters of the Chesapeake to cooperate with the military authorities. A gunboat was sent up the Susquehanna to Havre-de-Grace, another up the Gunpowder, a third up the Blackwater, while one was also posted at Annepolis, and another at Wilmington.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The force in the Pacific remains the same as at the date of my last annual report, with the addition of the *Saginaw* and the *Narragansett*, storeship, at Acapulco.

Acting Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL continues in command of the squadron, and has attended to our interests in that quarter. The vigillance of this officer and of Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Commendant of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, with the active cooperation of the custom-house and revenue authorities on our western coast, has intercepted and suppressed all attempts to fit out rebel piratical cruisers on the Pacific.

The schooner *J. C. Chapman* was detected in the harbor of San Francisco in the month of May last, and seized by the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, with men, armament and military supplies on board, evidently intended to prey upon our commerce. Some indications of a scheme to fit out a rebel cruiser having been communicated by our Consul at Victoria, Admiral BELL dispatched the *Saginaw* to Washington Territory to ascertain the facts, and, if necessary, to take prompt measures in regard to them. Although it was ascertained that some proceedings had taken place sufficient to give rise to reports of a design to fit out a piratical craft under the rebel flag from British waters, there were no substantial grounds to apprehend that such a scheme could be carried into effect, especially in view of the friendly disposition and earnest resolve of the Colonial authorities to discountenance and prevent such illegal proceedings. The *Saginaw*, therefore, returned to San Francisco from a satisfactory mission to the northwest coast. The vessels of this squadron have during the year visited the principal ports on the Pacific coast, and by their presence strengthened our diplomatic and consular representatives, and imparted a feeling of security to American citizens and American interests wherever they have appeared.

VESSELS IN THE EAST INDIES.

In the East India and China Seas the *Jamestown* and the *Wyoming* have guarded American interests during the past year, and, with the exception of a disturbance which it is to be regretted occurred at Japan, all has remained quiet in that region. In the month of July, while the *Wyoming* was at Yokohama, information was received that the American steamer *Pembroke* had been fired upon by Japanese vessels. Commander MCDOUGAL immediately proceeded to the locality of the outrage, where he was fired upon from six land batteries, and a naval force consisting of a steamer, a bark and a brig. An action of one hour followed, in which it is stated that the steamer of the enemy was blown up, the bark sunk, and the brig made a complete wreck in her upper works, while considerable damage was done to the land batteries. The *Wyoming* withdrew after thus vindicating the honor of the American flag, having sustained a loss of eleven killed and wounded.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

I have mentioned in former reports that the naval force at the commencement of this Administration consisted of 76 vessels, and of these only 42 were in commission. The additions which have since been made have elevated the country into a first-class naval Power. In the following table an exhibit is presented of the actual number and description of our naval vessels at the date of my last raport and at the present time:

Comparative Exhibit of the Navy, December 1862 and 1863.

	No. of ves'ls	No. of guns.	Ton'ge
Navy at the date of present report...	588	4,443	467,967
Navy at the date of last report.....	427	3,268	340,036
Increase, exclusive of those lost...	161	1,175	127,931

Vessels of the Navy Lost since December, 1862.

In what manner lost.	No. of ves'ls.	No. of guns.	Ton'g.
Captured.....	12	48	5,947
Destroyed to prevent falling into hands of rebels.....	3	29	2,983
Sunk in battle or by torpedoes.....	4	28	2,201
Shipwreck, fire and collision.....	13	61	4,854
Total.....	32	166	16,985

Vessels placed under construction since December, 1862.

Description.	No. of ves'ls	No. of guns.	Ton'e.
Double-end iron steamers, 1,030 tons each.....	7	84	7,210
Single turret iron-clads, 614 tons each	20	40	12,280
Double turret iron-clads, 3,130 tons each.....	4	18	12,520
Clipper screw-sloops, 2,200 tons each	12	96	26,400
Screw-sloops, spar-deck, 3,200 tons each.....	8	160	17,600
Screw-sloops of great speed, 3,200 tons each.....	5	40	16,000
Screw-sloops of great speed, 3,000 tons each.....	2	16	6,000
Total.....	58	452	98,000

General Exhibit of the Navy when the Vessels under construction are completed:

	No. of ves'ls	No. of guns.	Ton's.
Iron-clad steamers, coast service....	46	150	62,518
Iron-clad steamers, inland service..	29	152	20,784
Side-wheel steamers.....	203	1,240	136,517
Screw steamers.....	198	1,578	187,832
Sailing vessels.....	112	1,323	70,366
Total.....	588	4,443	467,967

There have been added to the navy during the past year, by purchase, some thirty tugs, over fifty steamers for blockading and supply purposes, and over twenty other vessels for tenders and storeships. At least twenty of the steamers were captured in endeavoring to violate the blockade.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVAL VESSELS.

Upon the assumption that the United States are to occupy a leading position among maritime nations, a primary object with the Government must be the maintenance of a naval force adequate for defence against all foreign aggression. The thorough transformation which has taken place in the character of naval warfare is the result of a change not less complete in the character and construction of naval vessels. The sailing ships-of-war, whose construction had been brought almost to perfection, were superseded first by paddle-wheel steamers, and they in turn have given place to vessels propelled by submerged screws. Steamers, however, are liable to disasters in battle, from which sailing vessels are exempt. A single chance shot may disable the most powerful steamer; and this exposure, rendering vessels of this class unsafe and dangerous, has led to precautions and safeguards for their protection, in the form of iron armature, by which a first-class man-of-war is made invulnerable to the ordnance formerly used in naval warfare. But this new form of defence has developed with it a corresponding improvement in the form and force of attack, and thus the proper naval armament of the present day, consisting of a caliber, reach and power heretofore regarded as impossible, has become as novel and experimental as the new naval structures and defences which it is intended to assail. These successive changes, introducing into naval war-vessels powerful machinery to insure speed, armature for its protection, and heavy ordnance for assault, have led to a necessary constant increase in the size of ships, until the attainment of sufficient dimensions for a first-rate man-of-war steamer, properly armored, and with suitable armament and room for supplies, requires proportions which at first view seem enormous. Yet without such greatly augmented size, the essentials of invulnerability, speed, heavy armament, and space for the necessary supplies for the cruising operations, cannot all be secured.

In the responsible task of applying to naval vessels and naval armament the principles which modern invention and improvement have developed, the department has been compelled to pursue a path hitherto, to a great extent, unexplored. The monitor class of armored ships, with revolving turrets and few guns of heavy calibre, has proved itself to be well adapted for harbor defence and coast service, and in some emergencies these vessels, from their great powers of endurance, have shown themselves to be efficient and serviceable in offensive operations. This form and description of vessel, which originated in the inventive genius of Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, will perform not only all that should be expected of them to make our harbors secure, but when of enlarged capacity, may supersede ships of higher pretensions. To maintain our rightful maritime position, and for predominance upon the ocean, vessels of greater size than any turreted vessel yet completed may be essential. Not only must they carry guns of a heavier calibre than have heretofore been used at sea, but in order to make long cruises, and to cope successfully with any force, these vessels must have all possible strength, endurance, and speed. Their structure must, therefore, afford space enough for full sailing power, and for the most powerful steam machinery, and the large supplies of fuel needful to keep it at work. Being, unlike other great maritime nations, without distant colonies, where coal depots can be established on the shore of almost every sea, we must conform to the necessities of our condition, and build ships with capacity enough to take on board fuel sufficient for a long cruise. The space for other supplies, for munitions of war, and for the accommodation of officers and crews, should also be ample, and, in addition to this, each of these vessels must, in order to accomplish its work, present in its construction, armor, armament and propulsion, all the power that the resources of modern invention and mechanical science and art can furnish for attack, resistance and pursuit. A vessel of this description must, of course, cost a large price. But then a wise statesmanship will not fail to perceive that the possession of even a very few such unconquerable ships must, while vastly augmenting the force and renown of our navy, afford us, at the same time, an inestimable guarantee of peace with foreign nations; nor, in counting the cost of such floating structures, can we forget that, large as that cost may be, it yet sinks into insignificance in contrast with the expenditures and sacrifices of a single year, or even a month of foreign war.

In order that we may have at our command a navy which shall fulfil these unexampled and exacting conditions of efficiency, a commensurate public establishment for its construction and preparation is indispensable. A navy-yard on a large scale, and in many respects, of a new plan, amply furnished with all the proper facilities and aids for its operations, where machinery for steamers can be manufactured, iron vessels constructed, iron armature made and tested, and repairs of every description executed, is an absolute necessity. In view of these facts, I had the honor, on successive occasions, to urge this matter upon the attention of the last Congress; and the omission of that body to take even the preliminary measures toward the procurement and formation of such an establishment is a misfortune which the country is now made to feel.

The returns of the service to which our naval vessels have been subjected by long and continuous blockade, their expansion during all weathers and seasons, the necessity of keeping them under constant steam or their fires banked ready for any emergency, have put them to severe tests. Of course all vessels must at times be withdrawn for repair and refitment, and steamers subject to such hard usage must often be seriously damaged. Weeks, and sometimes months, have been required for the renovation or restoration of their engines and machinery. Such delay has been still further protracted by the inability of our public yards and shops to execute the work, and the Department, depending in a great degree on private industry, has been in a constant struggle to dispatch the steamers sent in for repairs. The limited facilities for manufacturing and repairing steam machinery at the public Navy-yards render them totally inadequate to meet a moiety of the demands made upon them. Even with the aid of private establishments, no inconsiderable portion of our naval force is waiting, unemployed, and detained from active service to the injury of the country. As an instance of the delay attending the repair of our ships and the insufficiency of our public works to meet our wants, it may be mentioned that the steam-frigate *Niagara*, ordered to Boston for repairs and refitment, was detained fourteen months for its completion. I again, therefore, most earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the manifest and unsuspicious fact that our Government has made no sufficient provision in its public establishments for the existing requirements of naval warfare. So long as our ships-of-war were to be built of wood and propelled by sails, our facilities for their construction were ample and complete. At former periods the Government, in view of its then present and prospective wants for naval purposes, incurred large expense in establishing dock-yards and otherwise providing for the service, but new defences and armament, vessels of iron, new motive power, and different material in their structure, require new dock-yards and workshops; the introduction of steam, the submerged propeller, the iron vessel, the armored ship, call for a different description of artisans, as well as different materials and workmanship. Our country is better prepared for this change than almost any other maritime nation, for we have but few sailing vessels of the large class, and these few to which steam cannot be applied may be used to advantage for other than fighting purposes; one of them, the *Vermont*, has been fitted and used as a storeship, and the *New-Hampshire*, formerly the *Alabama*, a ship-of-the-line, is being prepared for a similar purpose. They are each available and useful for this object, are adapted to it in every respect, and can be made capable of defence against attack. But for cruising and the objects held in view in their construction, these magnificent specimens of the old naval architecture and of the skill of our mechanics, although in their day they elevated the naval dignity and attested the power of the Republic, have now become comparatively useless.

The strength and durability of wooden vessels are in some respects inferior to those made of iron, and consequently they are less capable of sustaining the heaviest armament, and when they are plated with iron the disparity is increased. Consequently large ships of war, by which maritime supremacy is to be achieved and maintained, will, in all probability, be ultimately constructed chiefly of iron. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of iron and wood as the material to be used in the construction of vessels are obvious and practical. Among the considerations in favor of iron-clad vessels with hulls of wood are the rapidity with which they can be built, the abundance of material on our whole coast, and the facility with which workmen can be procured. Such vessels, moreover, can be coppered, and thereby retain their speed for a longer period. They will be less affected by a solid shot below the armature or plating, and the fractures made by the shot can be more easily mended. The disadvantages of wooden vessels are want of strength, as compared with those of iron structure, and the more rapid decay of the material, particularly when covered with iron plating; the action of the immersed iron armor on the copper sheathing near it, causing the copper to become foul and the immersed armor plates to waste; the difficulty of keeping the vessels tight under the armor plates, and the probably greater damage to which they are exposed from shells. On the other hand, the greater strength of iron permits the construction of ships of greater size and finer lines; and having greater internal capacity, they can be at any time inspected in all their parts, are safe from fire, and are better protected from great leaks, as they can have water-tight compartments; their repairs can generally be more easily made, and, from their great durability, they are probably in the end not more costly. An iron vessel, moreover, can be taken from the water and placed on land for preservation, which cannot be done with wooden vessels. The disadvantages of iron vessels are the serious local weakness of the thin plates composing the bottom of an iron ship; the danger that would result from getting on rocks or submerged obstructions; their liability to rapidly become foul in salt water, whereby their speed becomes greatly impaired, thus requiring to be frequently docked for cleaning; the great danger from a shot striking below the armor plating as they roll; the injury caused by the splinters of iron when the plates are broken or smashed by shot; the corrosion inside from bilge-water; the difficulty in making temporary repairs of shot holes; and the limited number of artisans yet to be procured having skill in this description of employment. It should also be borne in mind that, while we have several Navy-yards for building wooden vessels, the Government possesses not a single yard and establishment for constructing those of iron, nor even for making plates and shafting.

While the principal attention of the department has, in this crisis of our affairs, been necessarily given to present and more pressing necessities, it has, nevertheless, kept in view the important end of establishing our naval power on a permanent basis. Proposals were issued for an iron-clad ship of the largest class, (under the authority contained in the appropriation bills,) but the cost, as shown by the propositions received for a ship of the necessary magnitude, was so great that it was deemed advisable to enter into no contract involving so large an expenditure, except by the express sanction of Congress.

In order, however, that justice should, in some degree, be done to the naval branch of the public service, and that it might be able to sustain its rightful position upon the ocean in the event of a foreign war, the parties competing for the large steamers were invited to make proposals for one of about half the proposed tonnage. One offer made under this invitation, at the most reasonable rate that could be obtained, and which it was deemed the interest of the Government not to exceed, was, with some modifications, accepted.

There are no parties in this country fully prepared to build iron vessels of the magnitude and description proposed, and the present high prices of material and labor unavoidably enhance the cost. The Government itself is unprepared to execute any such work, having no suitable yard and establishment, and is consequently wholly in the hands of private parties, to demand what they think proper, and prescribe their own terms. On former and repeated occasions, and elsewhere in this report, the department has fully expressed its opinion of this policy and the necessity why the Government should be prepared to build iron vessels, and the necessary machinery, of the largest class.

Besides the turreted vessels for coast defence and large armored ships for naval conflict, we need and should have steamers of high speed, constructed of wood, with which to sweep the ocean, and chase and hunt down the vessels of an enemy. Fortunately, we are able to supply ourselves with vessels of this description, and a competent and healthful competition exists for their construction. A large portion of the establishments adapted to the construction of nautical engines have been enlisted by the department in the manufacture of steam machinery for vessels building at the Navy-yards and at private establishments.

NAVY-YARD AND ESTABLISHMENT FOR IRON VESSELS AND MACHINERY.

In consequence of the omission of Congress to take any action on the subject of enlarging the present circumscribed Navy-yard at Philadelphia, or to signify its acceptance or rejection of League Island, tendered to the Government for naval purposes by the City of Philadelphia, or in conformity with my suggestions to initiate means for establishing a suitable yard, workshops and docks for an iron navy, and the machinery and armature which modern improvements render necessary, no progress has been possible during the year on that important subject. The Government is destitute of a suitable establishment for the construction or repair of iron vessels, their machinery or armature, nor has it any place for preserving them when laid up in ordinary. Some proper and suitable accommodations for vessels of this description are necessary where there is fresh water, and, as stated in my communications to the last Congress, it has appeared to me that no place combines so many advantages as are to be found on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. A commission of naval and scientific gentlemen was appointed under the authority of Congress to examine League Island, and also to "make a survey and examination of the harbor of New-London, Conn., and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy-yard, and whether the public interest will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy-yard in or near said harbor of New-London, instead of League Island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett Bay." The majority of this Board recommended the establishment of an additional navy-yard at New-London. On that subject it is unnecessary that the Department should express an opinion. It is a question for Congress, which instituted the inquiry, to decide whether an additional navy-yard on the old plan is wanted at New-London, and should it be in the affirmative; it will be the duty of this Department to carry that decision, when made, into effect.

But aside from and independent of the question of an additional navy-yard, is that of more extended accommodations and more ample facilities on the Delaware than we now have in the narrow and wholly insufficient limits of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia. Those limits, as stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in his able and practical report, can be enlarged to about double the present area by purchase at an expense of about $300,000; but with that addition the yard would still be wholly inadequate to the public necessities, and too small for such an extensive establishment as the wants of the Government require. It would, undoubtedly, be the part of wisdom and true economy to procure ground with ample water front for such an establishment as the increasing public wants demand, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and as soon as it can be made available to dispose of the present grounds and apply the proceeds toward improving the new location.

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose experience and judgment entitle his opinions to consideration, suggests another locality than League Island, at Marcus Hook, a few miles below Philadelphia, on the right bank of the Delaware, which he supposes may, perhaps, be procured at a reasonable rate. From the examination which I have been enabled to give this subject, I am not prepared to say that the advantages are, to my mind, such as to counterbalance those attainable at League Island, which has been tendered to the Government for its acceptance, nor is there assurance that land near Marcus Hook can be procured at any price. Either place, however, might, I apprehend, be satisfactory; and, as I have already stated to Congress, there is no doubt that, for the purposes of a Navy-yard, and establishment for an iron navy and its wants, the banks of the Delaware present advantages that are not to be found elsewhere in the United States. Prompt and judicious action by the legislative branch of the Government upon this subject is, in my judgment, urgently needed, and will, when it shall have been had, be carried into effect by this department with all possible activity.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

I deem it proper to again allude to the expediency of establishing at no distant day a naval depot, yard and foundry at some accessible and suitable point on one of the rivers in the Valley of the Mississippi. The selection of an appropriate location for this purpose, where vessels can be constructed and repaired, is a question of national importance. The United States have at this time one hundred naval vessels on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Iron and coal, as well as wood, with all the materials for ships-of-war, are abundant, and may be found contiguous to eligible situations.

Steamers of iron will endure for years in fresh water, and the naval vessels which the Government may place on those rivers will be preserved. Should the projected water communication connecting the Northern Lakes with the great interior rivers, by an enlarged ship canal, be carried into effect, the Mississippi squadron could be made available for the defence of our northern frontier, when circumstances required it.

EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS, ETC.

To attain and maintain our true position as a naval Power, the best talent in the country must be found among the officers who are to conduct the varied operations of the service, and adequate provision to secure such ability and accomplishment should command the attention of those who have charge of our naval affairs. Our naval school is producing officers of skill, well educated for their profession; yet if our ships and steam machinery are not at the highest attainable point of perfection, and the engineers are not skillful, the education and accomplishment of our officers will be unavailing to give us the naval superiority we should obtain.

By the introduction of steam into naval operations, a new corps is engrafted into the naval service of men combining science with mechanical skill and genius, whose professional attainments and practical power demand the fostering care of the Government. Our naval engineers, like those of the army, should be thoroughly educated to their profession, for on them the motive power of our vessels and the efficiency of our steam machinery must hereafter depend. Steam engineering should indeed be one of the important studies of all naval officers, and should be taught at the Naval Academy. It would be well to

now important branch of his profession. If the public is not yet prepared to combine what at present are two distinct pursuits, and make every naval officer an engineer as well as a sailor, I would recommend the formation of a class at the Naval Academy of youths, giving a preference to those who may have already evinced mechanical skill and aptitude for engineering, who might be educated with special reference to their profession as engineers. After two years' study they could be received into the corps by conferring on them the appointment of Third Assistant engineers and assigning them to duty. The naval service and the country have suffered injury that can scarcely be estimated from the want of thorough, capable, and well-educated engineers. Many of our most efficient vessels have been disabled and crippled in the midst of their cruise, and sometimes even at the very commencement of their service, in consequence of the incapacity of the engineers, whereby the country has been deprived not only of the use of the vessel for weeks and sometimes for months, but the officers and crew have been constrained to inactivity instead of being employed against the enemy. Some measures are necessary to correct and prevent these disasters, so injurious to the country, and I know of none so thorough and complete, as that of publicly educating and training engineers to the service. The most important branch of study at the Naval Academy is, very appropriately, seamanship. A general knowledge of the application and use of steam and of practical mechanics should follow as almost equally essential. Line officers of the navy, of whatever rank, should moreover have the privilege of attending lectures, and pursuing the subject of steam, mechanics, and, indeed, every branch that may be taught at the Naval Academy, and it is recommended that arrangements be made for carrying into effect these suggestions. Having recommended the enlistment and training of boys for the navy, I deem it scarcely less important to suggest the policy of giving employment to our seamen in time of peace. Our commercial marine and fisheries have been and are valuable nurseries for sailors, on which the Government must rely in time of war for such additions as may be necessary to its force of thoroughbred naval seamen. But to build up and sustain a navy that shall be capable of asserting and maintaining the rights and honor of the country, the Government, in peace as well as in war, must foster that hardy and adventurous class who, in every conflict, at home and abroad, have always gallantly upheld the flag. A formidable navy at the commencement of our present difficulties would have caused foreign nations to abstain from aiding the rebels and brought the war to a speedy conclusion. Why might not the Government, in time of peace, employ its own fast steamers for ocean mail service, and, perhaps, other important transportation, such as carrying specie and packages of small bulk but high value? A slight armament of few guns on national vessels would be sufficient to exercise the men and to give character and security to the ship. Fronting as our country does on the two great oceans, this system would insure to us, first, vessels built and ready, at all times, for fighting purposes; second, an organization of able and efficient officers, with well trained and educated seamen, actively employed and always ready for naval service; third, rapid mail communication with different parts of the world; the whole furnishing a nucleus for the navy, where both its officers and better class of seamen would be constantly improving and fitting themselves for the highest public usefulness. No better school or training could be instituted for modern naval warfare, when seamanship is so much in advance of that which prevailed when only sailing vessels were known to this navy. Such a system would, beside being a nursery for the navy, contribute to the expansion of our commerce, which it would stimulate and encourage, and with which it would not come in competition. Under it the naval service would fraternize and be educated together when the country is at peace, and in time of war would combine the power of both for national purposes. Such employment of our national vessels would conduce to the interests of peace. These suggestions are intended to invite the attention of Congress to the important subject of establishing some system far the permanent benefit of the navy after the present hostilities have ceased.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS—PROMOTIONS, ETC.

The important service rendered by volunteer officers, and the courage and skill displayed by them, as also their adaptation to the profession, commends them to the consideration of Congress. While it cannot be expected, and would not be desirable, to incorporate permanently into the navy all who hold temporary appointments, there are among them some whose abilities and worth should not be lost to the service. Those who have served long and faithfully, and by their conduct, zeal, and ability merit it, should be promoted to Lieutenant Commanders, and a limited number of volunteer officers might be brought into the line.

It would doubtless conduce to the benefit of the service were officers of the line to undergo an examination for promotion to successive grades after leaving the Academy until they attain the rank of Commander. Such a regulation would avoid the necessity for Retiring Boards, and be an incentive to excellence and a just reward to those who strive to acquire professional knowledge after graduating from the Academy and entering on their career of active duty. Such a rule is established with the Engineer corps and Medical officers, and is productive of beneficial results. A like rule should be established with Assistant Paymasters, who ought not to be promoted until after the ordeal of an examination.

Suitable means should be taken to receive, prepare and train boys for the naval service. For this purpose one of the old ships of the line, now useless for cruising, might be stationed at some suitable place, perhaps at the Naval Academy, where boys between the ages of 12 and 18 might be enlisted and educated as seamen. The sons of sailors and others in the public naval and military service should be entitled to consideration for admittance to this school-ship, and it would be well to select annually from those most proficient, at least five to be transferred to the Naval Academy as midshipmen. The same ship might, if judged expedient, also answer for such a gunnery practice vessel as has been frequently recommended by the Bureau of Ordnance.

PIRATICAL ROVERS.

The recognition of the rebels as belligerents by the principal maritime Powers at the commencement of hostilities, gave strength and character to the insurrection, which it could never have had but for that recognition. A declaration of neutrality between the belligerents went abroad from Governments with which we were in amity, carrying with it the semblance of fairness, but which in its operation is most unjust toward this Government and country. The United States had an extensive commerce which penetrated every sea, while the rebels were without commerce or ships. The United States had a navy, and squadrons on almost every ocean; the rebels had not a single armed vessel at home or abroad. With a full knowledge of these facts, the principal maritime Powers of Europe hastened to recognize the rebels as belligerants, and to declare that both the belligerents should be treated alike in their ports; that the public armed vessels of neither should remain more than twenty-four hours in their harbors, nor receive supplies or assistance, except such as might be absolutely necessary to carry them home, and for three months thereafter they should not again receive supplies in any of the ports of those Governments. While this proclaimed neutrality did not affect a single ship of the rebels, for they had not ons to be effected, it excluded the naval vessels of the United States from the ports of the principal maritime Powers throughout the world, except under the restrictions enumerated.

When the *Sumter*, a vessel stolen from our merchants, made her escape and went abroad armed, but without a recognized nationality, to seize and destroy our merchantman upon the high seas, she found, unlike the Algerine corsairs, refuge and protection within the maritime jurisdiction of the great European Powers with whom the United States were in friendship; and finally, after being followed by our cruisers into the harbor of Gibraltar, she was permitted by the authorities to remain not only twenty-four hours, but more than twelve months, and was eventually transferred to an English purchaser, went to an English port, was rafitted and left the English shores with a contraband cargo, and has since run the blockade, carrying supplies to the rebels.

The *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Georgia*, are armed cruisers built in England, have an English armament on board, and are manned by crews who are almost exclusively European. Sailing sometimes under the English and sometimes under the rebel flag, these rovers, without a port of their own which they can enter, or to which they can send a single prize for adjudication, have resumed the seas, capturing and destroying the commercial ships of a nation at peace with Great Britain and France; but yet, when these cruisers have needed repairs or supplies, they have experienced no difficulty in procuring them, because it had been deemed expedient to recognize the rebels as belligerents. Not one of the many vessels captured by these rovers has ever been judicially condemned as a legal capture. Wanton destruction has been the object and purpose of the captors, who have burnt and destroyed the property of their merchant victims.

This theory of recognizing rebels as belligerents so soon as they lift their arms against the Government, and thus declaring them entitled to national privileges on the high seas and in the harbors of the world, although without a port or navy of their own, is the inauguration of a new policy in the history of nations. For a long succession of years it has been an important point in the progress of civilization, and particularly among the maritime Powers, that the police of the seas should be guarded and maintained by the subjection of captures to the adjudication of tribunals administering the law of nations, which receive from the hands of the captor his prize into the custody of that law to be disposed of by its rules; but the course pursued in fostering and giving encouragement to the rebel robbers who, without a recognized national flag or a port at their command, or any means of bringing their captures to judgment, are committing their predatory acts, is a restoration of that Algerine and Tripolitan system which long afflicted the civilized world, but which, under the head of our Government, was exterminated in the early part of the present century.

Thus far these rovers have escaped capture. While in the West Indies, they were protected whenever they were enabled to flee into a neutral port, or get within a marine league of the shore of a neutral Government—a privilege that was never in any quarter extended to the Mediterranean corsairs. Unfortunately, most of the colonial authorities, and no inconsiderable portion of the population of the European dependencies, influenced by the professed neutrality which elevated insurgants, and sought to degrade the national authority to an equality with them, were in sympathy with the predatory rovers, and while lending them aid and often furnishing them with information, interposed obstacles and manifested unfriendly feelings to the lawful operations of the naval forces of the Union.

Compelled, as we have been, to withdraw to a great extent our foreign squadrons, in order to establish and enforce the blockade, the commerce of the United States, spread abroad upon every sea, has been annoyed, and often plundered and destroyed by these unlicensed rovers. With none of the nobler attributes or gallant and daring qualities which characterize naval warriors, and particularly the American sailor, these robbers of the sea shun a naval antagonist. Their prowess exhibits itself in plundering peaceful commerce, and their victims have been unarmed merchantmen. Traversing the seas as they do, without a country of their own to which they can resort, it has been difficult to trace or meet them; and thus far they have, with the shelter and assistance of Governments which recognize them as belligerents and equals, managed to elude our cruisers.

Their early operations were in the West Indies, where we have an extended commerce, and where they had coadjutors among those foreign adventurers who were engaged in illicit traffic, and sympathizers in a large portion of the colonial authorities. To protect our interest in that quarter, and especially to guard the treasure-ships in their transit to and from Aspinwall, a flying squadron was established in the Autumn of 1862, and placed under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral WILKES. That officer, by his energy and decision, contributed to break up one of the several lines of illicit traders organized to carry supplies to the rebels in ships ostensibly bound to Matamoras, but with cargoes having a contingent destination to Texas. While, however, he displayed efficiency in seizing that class of blockade-runners, and was successful in breaking up one of the many cunningly conceived arrangements, he failed to capture the piratical rovers.

The Department, anticipating that the *Alabama* and her associates would find it necessary to abandon the neighborhood of the Antilles, and satisfied of the direction they would then take, ordered the *Vanderbilt*, a fast steamer, on independent cruising duty, first in the West Indies, and then onward to the south. The orders to Commander BALDWIN, of the *Vanderbilt*, under date of Jan. 27, 1863, were: "When you are perfectly satisfied that the *Alabama* has left the Gulf or the West Indies and gone to some other locality, you will proceed along the coast of Brazil to Fernando Noronho and Rio de Janeiro, making inquiries at such places as you may think advisable. From Rio, continue your course to the Cape of Good Hope," &c., &c.

In derogation of these special and explicit orders, Acting Rear-Admiral WILKES, on falling in with the *Vanderbilt*, transferred his flag to that vessel, and attaching her to his squadron, detained her so long in his possession as to defeat the object and purpose of the Department. He did not release her until the 13th of June, when Commander BALDWIN proceeded to carry out his instructions, but he was too late. He arrived at Fernando Noronho on the 4th of July, at Pernambuco on the 6th, at Rio de Janeiro on the 14th; thence he proceeded, on the 2d of August, to St. Helena, instead of going to the Cape of Good Hope. The unfortunate detention of the *Vanderbilt*, wholly defeated the plans of the Department for the capture of the *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Georgia*. They, as the Department anticipated, arrived in those latitudes and visited those ports in May, but the *Vanderbilt*, instead of being there to receive them, as the Department intended, was improperly retained in the West Indies until after that period.

In addition to the few vessels stationed abroad to guard our national interests, others have from time to time been dispatched in pursuit of the rovers, all of which are built in and have gone abroad from foreign ports to prey upon our commerce. The details of all the measures which have been adopted by the Department in this view it is not necessary here to disclose. But with most of our naval vessels engaged in enforcing the blockade, and without a clue to guide our independent cruisers on the trackless ocean, they have thus far been unable to encounter these semi-piratical vessels, which always seek to evade a naval antagonist. Were the probabilities greater than they are, however, of encountering them, and were our public naval vessels permitted to enter the ports of the maritime Powers for fuel and other supplies when in pursuit, it would not promote the interests of commerce nor the welfare of the country to relax the blockade for that object. We have, however, no excess of seamen, nor even a sufficient supply for the immediate and imperative duties that are pressing upon us, and although it would be inexpedient to make public all the means that are taken and causes that control the action of the Government, it may not be improper to state that one of our largest and fastest steamers, destined for foreign service, has been detained for months in consequence of an inadequate supply of seamen to man her. Other vessels are also short of their complement.

EXAMEN.

The operation of the draft has been, in some respects, detrimental to the naval service. No exemption of sailors or mariners having been provided for in the acts of the last Congress, these men, who may be deemed and are experts, fostered and cherished by all Governments, and of whom no sufficient supply can be obtained, are liable to be withdrawn from the element to which they have been educated, and where they properly belong, and compelled to serve as soldiers. In this respect not only a hardship is inflicted on the men, but the navy and the country are injured. It has been the wise policy of the Government at all times to encourage and cherish its supply of seamen. By express provision of the act of May, 1792, "all marinars actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States" were exempted from militia duty. Bounties have been paid to the fisherman, and by former laws, not only men-of-wars-men, but all mariners, have been exempt from military service, it being considered that they performed an equivalent duty, or were liable to be absent when a draft took place. Under the recent enactment, petty officers, acting engineers, and others indispensable to a ship's complement and efficiency, have, as well as seamen, been subject to the draft while on shipboard and in naval service. Some of them on distant stations have been enrolled, drafted, and put to great inconvenience in their efforts to obtain relief, not unfrequently subjecting their commander and the seamen themselves to embarrassment. It certainly could not have been intended by Congress that persons in actual service afloat should be withdrawn from the navy, where they were faithfully discharging indispensable duties, and then be compelled, under the penalties of the law, to go into the army.

In enforcing the draft on any community which has furnished a large number of seamen, proper deduction ought doubtless to be made from the quota required for the army. Of the fifty-four thousand seamen in the naval service a large portion are from the maritime towns on the seaboard. A Committee of the township of Worcester, in Massachusetts, in addressing this Department on the subject, state that their township alone has furnished to the army over thirteen hundred soldiers, an excess of more than one hundred beyond the number required; but in addition to these they have given to the navy about six hundred sailors; yet under the new call for volunteers no allowance is made for seamen who have enlisted. As a community they are entitled to relief for the men that they have supplied to the navy, and so with other places similarly situated. Unless these facts are rightfully considered and acted upon, this existing law will tend to the prejudice of the navy, for every community will encourage its men to go into the army at the expense of the navy, because there is no relief or credit or mitigation of the draft in consequence of enlistments in the naval service. In another respect the laws are in their effects made to operate to the prejudice of the navy. The high bounties for enlistments into the army induce many sailors to enlist as soldiers, although their services would be vastly more useful to the country on the element to which they have been trained and accustomed. The result is that there are many seamen in the army, serving as soldiers, who have been drafted or drawn thither by bounties or other causes, who desire to be transferred to the navy, and have frequently made application to that effect, but it is understood that the law does not authorize such transfer. As it is difficult to procure educated, trained and able seamen in such numbers as are wanted, and skillful and experienced sailors are worth more to the country in the navy than they can be in the army, it would be productive of great benefit if the law authorized such transfer to be made. No well-directed efforts should be spared to increase our naval strength, for it is mainly on the ocean that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained. The sailor is always and everywhere true to his flag. When, in the early days of the rebellion, the recreant officers in numbers deserted the Government to which they owed and had sworn allegiance, they could not shake the loyalty and fidelity of the crews. These remained faithful to the flag under whose folds they had carried into every sea and to every clime the honor and power of the Republic. It has been the policy of every commercial country to extend encouragement and give strength to the navy which protects its commerce. Such should be our clear and unquestionable policy. Under the extraordinary expansion of our navy and the pressing demand for seamen, it is a public duty not only to permit those seamen who are in the army to be transferred, but to encourage such transfers, and, at the same time, in so far as it may be possible, to make the inducements to enter the naval service at all times fully equal to those offered to soldiers on their enlistment. No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its army by weakening its naval power.

Unfortunately for this country, the disunion element which for some years gave direction to public affairs so shaped the measure of Government as to keep down and cripple our navy. Aware that it was a branch of the service which could have no sympathy in a denationalizing or disunion scheme, or be made subject to rebel control—knowing, moreover, that there were no sailors in the disaffected region, these men, in anticipation of their insurrectionary movements and in their whole policy and action, were hostile to the navy. But this changed condition of affairs, this loyalty of our sailors, the great service which the navy has everywhere rendered in the cause of the Union, and its importance for our peace and security abroad and at home, demand it should have all due encouragement.

The number of seamen in service on the 1st of July last, including the Mississippi squadron, was about 34,000. The number of enlistments from January 1st to October 1st was 19,000, mostly landsmen. From causes, to some of which allusion has already been made, the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of seamen for the increase of the service has been great, and at times vessels have been detained end unable to proceed to sea for the want of crews. The lack of sufficient seamen arises from no diminution in the monthly number of enlistments, but from the increased wants of the service. During the year 1862 the average number of enlistments were 1,523 per month. During the present year the average has been over 2,000 per month. Unfortunately, the policy which it has been deemed necessary to pursue is such as in its effect to weaken the navy by offering extraordinary bounties to soldiers, by subjecting mariners to the army draft, without permitting them to enter the navy if they desired to do so, and by omitting to make any provision to relieve from its operation those communities which furnish the seamen to man our ships. The large bounties offered by the General and State Governments, and often also by the local municipal authorities, as inducements to enter the land service, have had the effect of enticing into that service many professional seamen, who, but for those extraordinary inducements, would have enlisted in the navy. Towns on the sea-coast, where the population is to a great extent of a maritime character, as I have specified in a single instance, have been obliged to furnish their quota for army service, thus largely diminishing the number from whom naval enlistments would naturally be expected.

The proclamation of September last must, from these causes and the operation of our laws, still further draw upon the limited number whose proper field is upon the ocean, and who should by every dictate of policy be encouraged by the Government to enter the navy, instead of being enticed from it by pecuniary bounties or forcibly withdrawn by draft. Besides the exhausting governmental influence adverted to, we are compelled to meet the high prices and active competition of commercial enterprise.

The present and prospective difficulty of procuring seamen in numbers sufficient to man our ships is such as to call for the action of Congress. Our legislation should not be in its effects detrimental to that branch of the public service which it is the policy of every wise Government to promote. Were an large a bounty to be paid to those who enlist in the navy as to those who enter the army—were the quota of towns and communities under any call for the increase of the National forces to be credited with the men furnished to the navy, and were seamen who may be drafted permitted the choice of entering either the land or naval service, the navy would be relieved of various embarrassment. There is no draft, and there can be none, to reinforce the army as there may be to supply the navy. While every able and sound man of proper age can be made a soldier and put into immediate service, there are comparatively few of our population who can be employed as sailors. The latter may be considered experts, and instead of bounties, allurements or drafts, to withdraw seamen from the element to which they belong, the reverse should be the fact. Our mariners have given marked and distinctive superiority to the cause of the Union in this contest. The rebels have some naval officers of reputation and ability, but not sailors. Yet that branch of the service which in this and in every war must give character and nationality to the country, has been, and is, and will be subjected to embarrassments and deprived of a portion of its legitimate effective force by the operation of existing laws. The whole subject being of great importance in every respect, is commended to the early and considerate action of Congress.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval Academy, which at the commencement of the insurrection was removed from Annapolis, is still continued at Newport, Congress having taken no measures relative to its permanent location. The total number of Midshipmen on the 12th of November was four thousand and sixty-three. Of these, two hundred and eight, standing highest in academic rank, are quartered on shore in buildings rented for the purpose. The residue are on board the school-ships *Santee* and *Constitution*, the junior class being on the latter ship.

The *Macedonian*, which has her full battery on board, is moored near the school-ships. All the midshipmen are stationed at quarters on board her, and exercise at stated times at divisions and general quarters, in the most thorough and careful manner.

In consequence of the reduction of the number of the officers at the period when the navy was expanding, it became important that the full complement of Midshipmen should be appointed, and permits were therefore issued one year ago to supply deficiencies caused by the rebellion. A similar course has been adopted the present year, in order that the Government shall not be deprived of its legal quota of properly educated naval officers, by reason of the insurrection.

For a period the pressure for trained officers was great, and volunteer appointments were considered advisable, those who left the Academy and graduated for service, but the example and influence were thought to be unfavorable, and the practice was therefore discontinued. No appointments of this description have knowingly been made during the current year.

The Annual Board of Visitors for the Naval Academy for 1863 convened at Newport, R. I., on the 18th of May, and were engaged until the 1st of June in witnessing the examination of the several classes of Midshipmen, and in inspecting the police and management of the institution. In consideration of the importance of the Academy to this service, and the interest naturally felt in its management, it was thought proper to associate some gentlemen in civil life from different parts of the country with the naval officers upon the Board of Visitors, and the Board was accordingly composed of Rear-Admiral L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Hons. EDWARD EVERETT and CHARLES EAMES, SIDNAY BROOKS, Esq., Commodore H. K. HOFF, C. H. CATHCART and JACOB BUTLER, Esqs., and Commodore R. B. HITCHCOCK. In their full and carefully considered report, the members of the Board unanimously expressed a high and even unanticipated degree of satisfaction with the accommodations of the students, both on shipboard and on shore, with the organization of the commissariat and supply departments, with the sanitary regulations of the establishment and its discipline and government, and with the various professional exercises of the midshipmen afloat and ashore. From what they saw of the field exercises, they were convinced that ample instruction is given, and adequate proficiency acquired at the institution to enable the young officers to train and command crews of seamen for efficient cooperation with a military force of infantry or artillery on land, and in the practical departments of professional education the instruction given to the students, and the skill exhibited by them, merited their highest commendation.

They regard the whole system of superintendence, police and discipline under the present management of the institution as one of its most admirable features, and evidence was presented to them showing the abundant willingness of the authorities of the City of Newport to cooperate with the government of the academy in the endeavor to remove the temptations which are apt to beset the footsteps of youth. In their personal intercourse with the students, the Board say that they were much impressed by their habitually gentlemenlike manners and well-bred style of demeanor.

In the removal of the academy temporarily to the quarters at Newport, it is the opinion of the Board there has been no perceptible diminution of its efficiency or the good order of its disciplins. The quartering of the students on shipboard during at least the first year of their attendance is approved of, and is said to possess unquestionable advantages in the management of the institution. In the general plan and organization of the academy, the Board think it will compare favorably with the best naval schools in the world.

Several recommendations are made by the Board, and among them provision for thorough instruction, both theoretical and practical, in steam engineering. Upon an invitation from the municipal authorities of Newport, they visited Coaster's Harbor Island, which has been offered by that city to the Government as a permanent site for the Naval Academy. Without expressing an opinion as to the expediency of permanently removing the academy from Annapolis, the board deemed it proper to say, that in the event of such removal, they consider the island in question admirably adapted for the purpose indicated.

Upon the occasion of the delivering of diplomas to the graduating class, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at the request of the superintendent and officers of the academy, and at the instance of his associates, addressed a public valedictory discourse to the assembled classes, which, in its comprehensive and statesmanlike appreciation of the position and influence of the institution, its patriotic spirit and characteristic eloquence, cannot but have a salutary influence, and at the request of the Board it has been published.

ORDNANCE.

The present condition of our naval ordnance, as presented in the report of the chief *ad interim* of that bureau, will be read with interest. It exhibits a gratifying advance in that service since the commencement of the rebellion, and furnishes evidence that in general efficacy we are in a condition to maintain a standing at least equal to that of any other Power. Aided by private enterprise, the necessities of the country, which were great, have been surmounted, and dispensing with the old artillery to which we for a time were compelled to resort, our naval vessels have now an armament worthy of the service.

The suggestions embraced in the report of the Chief of Ordnance are commended to the consideration of Congress, and those which relate to the magazines and a gunnery ship are entitled to special regard.

PRIZES.

The number of vessels captured by the squadrons and reported to the department to the 1st of November, is 1,045, classified as follows: Schooners, 647; steamers, 179; sloops, 131; brigs, 30; barks, 26; ships, 15; yachts and small boats, 117. This is exclusive of a large number destroyed on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the coast. A table giving their names, dates of capture and other particulars, is appended to this report.

At the close of the war of 1812 there were 301 vessels, including gunboats and tenders, in the navy, and the entire number of captures of armed and unarmed vessels made by them was 291. Five hundred and seventeen commissioned privateers were afloat during the war, and their captures numbered 1,428—making the total number of captures by public and private vessels 1,719.

The value of prizes sent to the Courts for adjudication since the blockade was established is not less than thirteen million dollars. The value of those already condemned, and of which notice has been received at the department, is $6,538,683 40; the expenses have been $607,407 64, leaving for distribution $5,897,970 36, as appears by the following table:

	No. of Cases.	Gross Amount of Sales.	Costs and Expenses.	Net Amount for Distribution.
Boston	13	$864,322 15	$25,188 44	$839,133 71
New-York	89	2,216,263 29	281,162 07	1,937,735 21
Phila'phia	57	*1,659,424 76	149,806 06	1,670,512 97
Key West	71	1,432,952 30	133,291 55	1,304,053 51
Washing'n	44	72,091 62	11,966 12	60,909 06
Illinois	11	91,619 28	5,993 40	85,625 68
Total	285	$6,538,683 40	$607,407 64	$5,897,970 36

*The sum of $39,115 73 allowed to claimants by decree of Court.

One-half of the net proceeds arising from the sale of prizes is by law set apart as a fund for the payment of naval pensions. The pension-roll on the 6th of November last amounted to $159,812 55, and the estimated increase during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year is $32,570. The moiety of prize money dedicated as a pension fund, and now accumulating, should be made a permanent investment in registered Government securities. Were such the case, it is believed that the annual interest would be sufficient to meet all liabilities for naval pensions. At least $2,500,000 can now be invested without interfering with the prompt payment of pensions. I recommend that the fund now on hand be made permanent, and that hereafter, whenever the amount shall reach $100,000, at least one-half shall be invested in registered Government securities bearing six per cent. interest.

BOUNTIES FOR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMIES' VESSELS.

The fourth section of the "Act for the better government of the navy," approved July 17, 1862, provides "that a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force; and of two hundred dollars, if of equal or superior force; to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money."

Since the enactment of this law there have been repeated cases in which the right to the bounty has accrued to the officers and crews of vessels of the navy, particularly on the Western waters; but there being no appropriations to which the expenditure could properly be charged, the claims to the bounty have remained unsettled, and the just expectations of those entitled to the reward have been disappointed. The amount necessary to pay the claims which have accrued would probably not exceed $250,000; and it is desirable that an early provision be made for the payment of this just debt. In the event of an appropriation for the purpose, a Board will be appointed by the department for the examination of the claims, when they may be ascertained in the same manner which Congress may be pleased to direct.

The interest of the naval service in the distribution of prize money, and the duties imposed by law upon this department in that connection, have necessarily drawn its attention to the present state of our legislation upon the whole subject. It is not doubtful, in my judgment, that some modification of existing laws, and some additional legislation in relation to prize proceedings and the distribution of the proceeds of prizes, are necessary. The several statutes now in force upon the subject appear to have been, in some of their provisions, hastily drawn, and they certainly fail to embody and carry into effect, with due promptness and convenience, a consistent and well-defined public policy. It is my purpose, at an early day, to communicate to Congress, through its appropriate Committee, the views which I entertain as to the defects of our present laws in relation to prizes, and to suggest such remedy in legislation as the interests of the public service seem to require.

FLEET ENGINEERS AND PAYMASTERS.

The large increase of our naval force, and the organization and size of squadrons, have made it necessary to detail certain officers to duty for which no legal provision has been made. By the act of 1828, the appointment of a Surgeon of a Fleet was authorized. At that time there was not a steam vessel in the navy, whereas, we have now few others. Under this change the necessity of a Fleet Engineer is, to say the least, quite as necessary as that of Fleet Surgeon. A Fleet Paymaster is also required for each of the squadrons. As the express legal authorization of these officers, who are now detailed by regulation of the department, will cause no increase of salary, I would invite the required legislation to sanction the appointment of a Fleet Engineer and Fleet Paymaster for the respective squadrons.

The appointments of Acting Assistant Paymasters provide for an existing necessity, but it will be advisable to increase the corps of regular Paymasters above the present limited number, either now or on the general reorganization which must take place at the close of hostilities.

MARINE CORPS.

Difficulty has been experienced in keeping up a full complement of marines in consequence of the high bounties paid for army recruits. Many whose time has expired, though preferring to remain with their old corps, have been induced by extraordinary bounties to enter the army. It has not been the policy of this department to resort to the system of bounties for either the marine or naval service, but circumstances may render it necessary.

The Colonel-Commandant recommends that the corps, which, when full, consists of three thousand men, should be increased to three thousand five hundred. This increase would not be an undue proportion to the naval increase; but a large portion of the vessels now in commission are of a description that do not require a marine-guard. If, therefore, the corps were full, the present number would probably be sufficient for present requirements. On a few important occasions a battalion has been detailed for army duty; but the want of equipments and other causes, render their employment in a service to which they are not drilled, and to which they do not belong, a question of doubtful expediency. It is a question, indeed, whether it would not be better in every respect to attach the corps permanently to the navy or the army, and make it exclusively subject to the control of one or the other branches of service, instead of occupying an equivocal position as regards both.

The discipline of the corps is excellent, and among its officers are some who would do credit to any service. It is earnestly recommended by the Colonel-Commandant that justice to the corps requires that its Chief should hold corresponding rank with other officers who have like command. I have heretofore respectfully submitted this subject to the consideration of Congress.

COAST SURVEY.

It is due to the officers connected with the coast survey that the assistance which they have given to our squadrons should be acknowledged. The value of this information which they have furnished our blockading forces throughout the war cannot be overestimated. Not only on the coast, but on the great interior rivers, they have aided the service, and promoted its efficiency and its intelligent action. Rear-Admiral PORTER expresses his great obligation to a small coast survey party that accompanied the Mississippi Squadron for the maps and sketches which were used by him, and consulted by the army officers in guiding their operations. They were constantly employed in delineating the face of the country, gaining topographical and hydrographical knowledge, compiling maps, and sketching when the maps were found to be erroneous. The squadron would have been sometimes embarrassed without them. War cannot be successfully carried on without good maps, and the General or Admiral who has the best charts will have an advantage which will go far to insure success.

LIGHTS AND SIGNALS AT SEA.

With the view of preventing collisions at sea, some alterations and improvements have been made in the description of lights and signals to be used, and also in the rules and regulations to be observed by sea-going vessels when approaching each other. Heretofore there has not been uniformity in these respects, and disasters have been the consequence. In order that the law and practice may be universal among maritime nations, the Governments of Great Britain and France prepared a set of rules and regulations, which have been submitted to the various maritime Powers, and to which the attention of this Government was invited the early part of the present year. These rules, being very nearly those which had governed the usage of sea-service instructions which were issued to our naval officers to conform to them. But these instructions are more departmental regulations, and do not extend to vessels in the merchant service. In order to carry them into effect, and give them the force of international maritime law, some legislative sanction seems to be necessary. It is also desirable these rules should apply to vessels in the merchant service, and all vessels on our rivers and inland waters should be required to conform to them.

DEFENCE OF PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

The exposed condition of the navy-yard and public property at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, requiring protection, and there having been no garrison for the defence of that place, additional measures to insure its safety became necessary. Eleven 8-inch guns were accordingly mounted on the old breastworks on Seavey's Island, in front of the navy-yard, and five guns of the same calibre in the yard itself; and as there were no marines or soldiers to man them, one hundred contrabands were enlisted at Fortress Monroe, and sent North for that purpose. They are in charge of naval officers, and are being drilled in the use of heavy ordnance.

THE RAINBRIDGE.

Following the practice in similar cases heretofore, and with a view to such action as Congress may deem proper, I take this occasion of bringing to your notice, and that of the country, the loss of the United States brig *Rainbridge*. The brig, under command of Acting Master T. J. DWYER, sailed from New-York on the 14th of August, for Port Royal, S. C., and from the statement of one of her crew, who was picked up at sea, and claimed to be the only survivor, the unfortunate vessel capsized in a gale off Cape Hattaras, on the 21st of August. No further tidings of the brig, or those who were on board of her having been received, and in view of the time that has elapsed, there seems to be no doubt of her loss with all on board, except the seamen referred to. It rests with Congress to fix a day upon which the vessel shall be regarded as having been lost, in order that the accounts of those who perished may be properly adjusted, and to make proper provision for the families of those who shared the fate of the *Rainbridge*.

CONTRACTS.

The system of making annual contracts under existing laws, by advertisement and award to the lowest bidder, is attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, and often with loss to the Government. To a great extent the fair and honest dealer is excluded, or deterred from competition, by the devices of the less scrupulous, who resort to contrivances to evade the law, and secure to themselves the contracts. It is the object of the Government to obtain good articles, at a fair price, and the laws were intended to secure this result; but by combinations, fictitious bids, proposals from irresponsible persons, and various artful schemes, the object of the laws is defeated, and the means which were intended by Congress to guard the rights of the fair dealer and the public interest are perverted, to the injury of both. When proposals are made to furnish the Government with supplies at prices below the market value, as is done in many cases, the transaction indicates fraud. Contractors do not intend to make losing contracts with the Government, and fair and responsible dealers do not make such proposals. Such men are driven from competition by these improper practices. The law, however, permits no alternative but the acceptance of the lowest offer, regardless of the individual who makes it, or the devices he practices.

Were the subject of the purchases confided to the respective Bureaux, under sanction of the Department, the Government would, I am confident, be better and generally more economically served. A degree of discretion can be intrusted to those officers, who are men of integrity and responsible to the Government, to discharge this duty with fidelity.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The enhanced prices in every department of business, and even in the necessaries of life, operate with peculiar hardship on many who are in the Government service. In some instances, where there is a fixed legal compensation, the circumstances of the times have so changed values that the remuneration received is scarcely sufficient for the subsistence of those who are in the employ of the Government. This subject is one that peculiarly addresses itself to Congress, and it may be worthy of consideration whether an advance of twenty-five per cent. upon their present compensation ought not in these cases to be made, to continue until one year after the close of the war. In the Navy-yards, and public and private establishments generally, as large or larger advance has been made to the mechanics and other employes.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, were	$71,587,052 00
Expenses of the department during same time	69,211,105 27
Leaving an unexpended balance of	$2,375,946 67

This amount will, however, be absorbed in the completion and armament of vessels under contract and the payment of other liabilities incurred prior to the close of the fiscal year.

The expenditures have embraced, besides the ordinary disbursements for the naval establishment, the construction in whole or in part, and the repair, of seventy-one iron-clad vessels on the Atlantic and western waters, the purchasing, repairs and alterations of three hundred and sixty vessels, as well as the charter money for the ordinary service, and for the search after piratical vessels on the coast.

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, are as follows:

Pay of the navy	$19,423,243 00
Construction and repair of steam machinery	39,362,000 00
Construction and repair of vessels	32,575,000 00
Construction of armor-plated sea steamers	19,000,000 00
Ordnance and magazines	8,502,946 00
Fuel, hemp and equipment of vessels	7,540,000 00
Provisions and clothing	6,915,605 00
Contingent and miscellaneous	3,569,250 00
Navy-yards and superintendents	2,555,448 00
Marine corps	1,445,321 65
Surgeons' necessaries and hospitals	258,500 00
Tables of navigation, nautical instruments, and Naval Academy	366,873 56
Total	$142,618,785 46

These estimates are large, but they are made upon a war basis, and the present extraordinary cost of material and labor renders a corresponding increase of estimates necessary. On the assumption that the war will continue—and no other rule is a safe one—large additions are to be made to our naval force, and the hard service to which all our squadrons are subjected makes the repair and refitment expensive.

A considerable portion of this expenditure will be an investment for value received, and the vessels and property will remain on hand when the rebellion shall be suppressed. The efficient naval vessels will continue to constitute the armed naval power that will be used to vindicate and defend our national rights, or may be considered an economical investment to insure peace. Such vessels as may not be adapted to naval ocean service can be sold to the merchant marine, from which many of them were procured. Whatever sums may be expended for docks, yards, buildings, machinery, &c., will be permanent investments for the country.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it is with sincere gratification that I acknowledge the able and efficient aid which I have received in the performance of my official duties, from the gentlemen who, in their several grades, have been associated with me in this Department. I have, on former occasions, expressed my high appreciation of the services of the Assistant Secretary and of the several Chiefs of Bureaus, whose interesting reports are appended. Additional experience only confirms this favorable opinion. I commend also the faithful and satisfactory manner in which the largely augmented clerical labors of this Department have been performed. It has fallen to me to conduct the affairs of this Department during a period of trial and sacrifice, in the course of which our country, by an effort which challenges the admiration of the world, has not only created a naval power, but has successfully applied that power in the most arduous naval enterprise ever undertaken. When, under such circumstances, devoting all my energies to the duties of my position, and meeting all its grave responsibilities to the best of my ability, I have been constantly cheered and sustained by the assured conviction that the Navy of the United States has achieved a great and new historical renown; that it has expanded and is expanding in a measure commensurate with the exigencies of the country and of the times; that it has done and is doing heroic service in a great and sacred cause, and that its force is wielded by a body of officers and men who have established the highest claim to the gratitude of their country.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To the PRESID

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message and Reports of the Secretaries.

Secretary Chase's Report to be Sent in To-Day.

Modification of the Enrollment Act Proposed.

The President's Course Respecting Exchange of Prisoners Approved by the House.

Notice of a Bill to Repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Reception of the President's Message—Election of Chaplain to the Senate—Notices of Bills—The President and the Exchange of Prisoners.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. FOSTER presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut, in favor of modification of the Enrollment Act, so that town organizations may have credit for the number of men raised on former calls for men.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice of bills providing for the adjustment of the accounts of the Fifth and Sixth Kansas regiments and auditing the claims, and indemnifying the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, for the destruction of property by QUANTRELL's raid.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, gave notice of a bill to prevent Federal officers and soldiers interfering with elections in States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill to grant a pension to the widow of the late Maj.-Gen. WHIPPLE.

At 12¼ o'clock, Mr. NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the President, announced a Message from the President of the United States, which was read, with the proclamation appended.

The usual number of the Message was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into an election for Chaplain.

On the second ballot Dr. SUNDERLAND was re-elected, getting 21 votes out out of 40.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. GRANT and for bestowing a medal upon him, &c.

Some discussion ensued as to immediate action thereon; but it being alleged that such hasty proceeding would afford a bad precedent, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, informing him that Admiral LISOVSKY has intimated to him a wish on his part, and that of the other officers of the Russian naval vessels now here, to receive on board of them the members of Congress and the ladies of their families, &c.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the invitation of Admiral LISOVSKY be accepted, and that Saturday of this week at noon be fixed for such reception, and that the Clerk be requested to communicate the action of the House to the Secretary of State.

Notices were given, under the rule of motions for leave to introduce bills, as follows:

By Mr. JOHN H. HUBBARD—A bill amendatory of an Act entitled an Act for organizing the military forces of the United States, etc., so as to equalize the operations of said act upon the towns and other sub-divisions of the enrollment districts.

By Mr. STEVENS—A bill was introduced to fix the time for the election of Representatives in Congress and to enable soldiers to vote at said elections; he also offered a bill to place colored soldiers and non-commissioned officers on the same footing with white men with regard to pay bounty and pensions.

Also, a bill to authorize the construction of the Peoples' Pacific Railroad.

Also, a bill to repeal the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and 1850.

Also, a joint resolution to repeal the joint resolution of the 17th of July, 1862, explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, etc.

By Mr. ELIOT, a joint resolution repealing the last clause of a joint resolution approved July 17, 1862, entitled a resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, etc.

The Speaker announced as the regular order of business the resolution submitted yesterday by unanimous consent by Mr. COX, and laid over under the rule. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully and urgently requested to take immediate steps for the exchange of such of our prisoners as are now confined in the prisons of the South, and that he be requested to communicate to this body all the correspondence in the War Department in reference to the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, submitted a substitute, namely:

That this House approve of the constant, statesmanlike and humane efforts of the Administration to secure an exchange of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels, and that it is hereby recommended that such efforts be continued to secure an exchange of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels.

This substitute to Mr. COX's resolution was agreed to by 94 to 73, and the resolution, as thus amended, was passed—yeas 106, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, Baxter, Bearman, Blaine, J. B. Blair, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomal, J. S. Brown, Wm. G. Brown, A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Cobb, Coffroth, Cole, Creswell, H. W. Davis, T. T. Davis, Dawes, Denning, Dixon, Donnolly, Dugge, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Grisvold, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, J. H. Hubbard, Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, F. W. Kellogg, Lagear, Loon, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, G. F. Miller, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris, A. Myar, J. Myer, Norton, Odell, C. O'Neil, J. O'Neall, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, W. H. Randall, A. H. Rice, E. H. Rollins, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, E. B. Washburne, Wm. B. Washburne, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. C. Allen, Ancona, A. C. Baldwin, Brooks, Chandler, Cox, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Harding, Harrington, B. G. Harris, C. M. Harris, Herrick, P. Johnson, Kalbfleisch, Kernal, King, Knapp, Lehlond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKenney, Middleton, J. R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Pendleton, Perry, S. J. Randall, Robinson, Rogers, Scott, Styles, Strouse, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, C. A. White, J. W. White, F. Wood—46.

Mr. NELSON gave notice, under the rule, of a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave Acts so as to prevent the return of fugitives.

The Annual Message was received from the President of the United States, it being handed in by Mr. NICOLAY, his Private Secretary, and it was, by unanimous consent, laid before the House.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was ordered that the Message and accompanying documents be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and printed.

Mr. STEVENS moved that 50,000 copies extra of the Message and documents be printed, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Then, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

SPEAKER COLFAX AND THE COMMITTEES.

Speaker COLFAX is busily engaged in making up his Committees. There is a great pressure for positions on the Committee of Ways and Means. It will be selected with unusual care. Mr. COLFAX is alive to the importance of placing upon it the best financial and business talent in the House. It is quite probable that HENRY G. STEBBINS, elected as a Democrat, and conceded to be one of the most skillful bankers in the City of New-York, will be offered the place on the Committee made vacant by ERASTUS CORNING's resignation; that STEVENS will retain his position as Chairman.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the Senate have been agreed upon by the Sub-Committee, and will be announced to the Senate to-morrow. Material changes have been made.

THE COMMAND OF THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Secretary of War to-day relieved Gen. ABERCROMBIE, and reinstated Col. MCKELVY, one of the very best administrative officers in America, to his former position in charge of the Convalescent Camp.

THE QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. LEE has been assigned to the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, *vice* FERGUSON, in the old Capitol.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The National Union League's semi-annual meeting is very generally attended. Much regret is expressed at the absence of Gen. BUTLER, who is a delegate from Massachusetts.

A MAIL LINE TO BUENOS AYRES.

Bostonians here are urging the establishment of a line of mail steamers between their City and Buenos Ayres, touching at Rio de Janeiro.

THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, will probably be Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

THE PURSUIT OF THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES.

The Treasury Department this morning received information by telegraph, from an officer of the revenue at Portland, of the recent seizure of the steamer *Chesapeake*. The State and Navy Departments were at once made acquainted with the fact. The Treasury Department immediately telegraphed to Collector BARNEY to send a revenue cutter in pursuit of the pirates, but before this message reached him a telegram was received that he had already dispatched the *Miami* on that business. The State Department telegraphed to our Consul at St. Johns to detain the *Chesapeake*, should she arrive there; and the Navy Department telegraphed to Commander RHIND, at Portland, to take on board light artillery and a detachment of soldiers from the authorities, and go out in pursuit of the *Chesapeake*, in the United States steamer *Agawam*.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

Extreme caution has been taken to prevent a premature disclosure of the contents of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, which will be laid before Congress to-morrow at noon. Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the remark that it will show a less amount of public debt than was at first supposed by the Secretary, and that the general condition of the finances is satisfactory, and further, that the receipts from all sources, except the internal revenue, are much larger than its former estimates. The tables have been prepared with great care and labor, and important corrections have been made of old statements which had, by common consent, been regarded as accurate. The investigation of a single figure occupied twenty-four hours. The effort has been made to render the table more accurate and complete than any which have heretofore emanated from the department, and it doubtless involved greater labor than any annual report, or perhaps all of them together. The transaction of the important current business of the office, while the Secretary was engaged night and day on the report, devolved on Assistant Secretary FIELD, whose accidental assistance in the arrangement of the tables, &c., and his attention to the printing, doubtless materially aided in the early completion of the report.

The following are the estimates furnished by the respective heads of the departments, of the appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865:

For the civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, Courts, loans, public domain, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indians and the War and Navy Departments	$16,332,134 60
For pensions	3,200,000 00
For the Indian Department	2,257,932 96
For the army proper, &c	500,432,887 65
For the Military Academy	213,047 00
For fortifications, ordnance, &c	24,455,000 00
For the navy	142,618,788 40
Total	$699,502,787 61

To the estimates are added statements, showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, made by former acts or Congress, of a specific and definite character, as follows, viz:

For miscellaneous objects, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$7,620,910 14
For compensation to the General Post-office for mail services	700,000 00
For civilization of Indians	10,000 00
For arming and equipping militia	200,000 00
For interest on the public debt	85,387,676 00
Total	$93,918,586 29

The estimated balances of the existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1864, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1864, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, viz.:

For the civil service and miscellaneous purposes	$3,320,150 07
For the Interior Department, Indians and pensions	4,163,371 77
For the War Department	910,193 12

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1864, that $5t1,309,242 may be carried to the surplus fund.

THE OLD VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. PIERPONT.

The Old Virginia Legislature completed its organization to-day at Alexandria. Gov. PIERPONT's Message was delivered to both Houses. It contains an argument against secession, and another in favor of the emancipation of all the slaves in the State, with a recommendation that the Legislature shall call a Convention of the people to secure the alterations of the Constitution to that end. In answer to the assertion that a majority of the people of the State were rebels, he urges that felons and paupers have no right to vote, nor have rebels. They cannot deprive the loyal of their rights if the loyal can assert their rights. And he contends that no counties of the State should hereafter be allowed a representation in the State Government until they are organized by the election of officers by whom taxes can be collected. In his argument upon the Slavery question he says: "The President's Proclamation frees all in the State except in a few counties. Without this amendment to the Constitution, I foresee endless strife and turmoil. All the State officers are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Virginia. The laws of the State as they now stand recognize Slavery. The officers will be called upon for warrants to apprehend slaves and commit them to jail. The army of the United States will interpose. Thus a conflict will ensue, and the rebels glory in the strife. We must either decide to come into antagonism with the United States, or alter our organic law on the subject."

The Governor says he has reliable information from a large portion of the State that as soon as the domestic violence is suppressed there will be more than enough of capable men, who have never bowed to secession, to welcome and carry on the Government of the State and that of every County.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

The Secretary of the Navy this evening gave an entertainment to the Russian officers, the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished guests.

COURTESIES TO THE PRESS.

The newspaper press was to-day indebted to the gentlemen connected with the President's house, and the Navy, Interior, Treasury and Post-office Departments, for the courtesies extended in cheerfully furnishing important documents both for telegraphing and for publication in the city papers.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profoundest gratitude is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign Powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars to aid an inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Brittanic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports.

The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest.

Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade, and other belligerent operations between the Government and several of the maritime Powers, but they have been discussed, and as far as possible accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and natural good will.

It is especially gratifying that our prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime Powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial Powers, in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The long-pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Satoua, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure, belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties.

The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The Joint Commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the Convention with Peru on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business.

Difficulties concerning interoceanic transit through Nicaragua, are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with principles set forth in my last Annual Message, I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a Minister to that Republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of International questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad.

In regard to some Governments, these rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof for want of guides to the proper source of information. These might be supplied by requiring Clerks of Courts, where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalizations effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose Department the names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this Government as citizens.

Many altercations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is, therefore, submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of his Government.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens under pretence of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire from the Pacific coast.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between the Capital and the national forts along the seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communications established with any reasonable outlay would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service.

The Consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting commercial interests, our Consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those Consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New-Mexico have not been entirely suppressed.

The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New-Mexico and Arizona, are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New-Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration, although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred.

There is still a great deficiency in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron as the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance can be afforded them.

It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government. Injuries unforeseen by the Government and unintended, may in some cases have been inflicted on the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States.

As this Government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special Court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some Governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered, (and damages awarded by Admiralty Courts,) and in other cases, where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability, has been ascertained by an informal arbitration, the proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of the foreign Consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situate in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionably illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking Law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid; and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incidental to a great war more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement were $901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts, there were received from Customs $69,059,642 40; from Internal Revenue, $37,640,787 95; from direct tax, $1,485,103 61; from lands, $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources, $3,046,615 35, and from loans, $776,682,361 57, making the aggregate $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were for the civil service $23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,526 59; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846 51; for the War Department, $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,635 07, making the aggregate $895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21.

But the payments of the funded and temporary debt, having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts; and their amount, $181,086,635 07, should therefore be deducted both from receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains, as actual receipts, $720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here, that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that, at the close of the year, both disbursements and debt will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of:

First—The military operations of the year detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second—The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third—The exchange of prisoners fully set forth in the letter of Gen. HITCHCOCK.

Fourth—The operations under the act of enrolling and calling out the National forces, detailed in the report of the Provost-Marshal-General.

Fifth—The organization of the Invalid Corps, and,

Sixth—The operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance and Surgeon-General. It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report itself. The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency.

If the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has proved, so far, impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication, amount to over thirteen millions of dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of five hundred and eighty-eight vessels completed and in the course of completion, and of these seventy-five are iron-clad or armored steamers. The events of the war gives an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels in our navy completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other Power, but while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships-of-war demands either a correspondiag change in some of our existing Navy-yards, or the establishment of new ones, for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced from the want of such governmental establishments.

The necessity of such a Navy-yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within a little more than two years, exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war-vessels, which has created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed, and its power displayed, in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has at the very period of its creation rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the Spring of 1861, to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by a definite provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing Midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval school, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post-office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenue has nearly equaled the entire expenditures, the latter amounting to $11,314,206 84, and the former to $11,163,789 59, leaving a deficiency of but $150,414 25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $6,656,705 49, the postal receipts being $2,643,722 19 less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been about 25 per cent.; but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced 35 per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post-office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The International conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principle established by the conference as best adapted to facilitate post intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future postal conventions, inaugurates a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results. I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Patents, Pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years, was three millions eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash. One million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres, were taken up under the Homestead Law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties for railroad and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase.

It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers, the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation, and the grants to railway companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, which, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last before mentioned, the quantity of one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres of land have been taken up under its provisions. This fact and the amount of sales furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States.

I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure to the greatest practical extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of lands. It is hoped that the effect of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collision with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these words of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all, to that moral training, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith. I suggested in my last annual Message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the good in this District, to your generous and fostering care.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi River and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a Convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose news is contained in a Memorial Address to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That the interest is one which ere long will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion. The enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results; the rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just past indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while, amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed ves-

ceis built npon end furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened witb snch additions from the same quarters ss would sweep our trade from the eess aod raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments anything bopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary Emaocipation Proclsmation, issued in September, was rnnning its assigned period to the beginning of the new yesr. A mooth later, the final proclsmatioo came, including the enaouncement that colored men of suitsbla cooditioo would be received in the war aervica. Tha policy of emsncipstion aod of amploylog blsck soldiers gave to tba futore a new aspect, about which hope and fear aod doubt cootended in uncertain conflict. According to our politicel aystem, as a matter of civil adminisffstion tha Governmant had no lawful power to effect emancipstion in any State, and for e long time it had baen hoped that tha rebellion could he aoppressed without resortiog to it es a military maasure. It was sll tha whils dsemed possihle that the oecessity for it might coma, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as wss anticipated, wes followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, wa are permitted to take soother review. The rebel borders srs pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts with no practical communication between them. Tennessee end Arkansas heve hecn substantially clesred of insurgent control, end influential citizens in each—owners of slaves end advocates of Slavery at the beginning of tha rebellion—now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of these States not included in the Emancipation Proclsmation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago would tolerata any restraint upon the extension of Slavery into new Territories, only dispute now es to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear erms in the rsnks—thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and snpplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so msny whita men. So fer as tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violenca or cruelty bas marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blecks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and, coincidently with such discussiou, tha tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures hsva been fully discussed, supported, criticised and denounced, end the annual elections following sre highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to oesr the country through this greet trial. Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with a reference to a resumption of the National authority, in the States wherein thet authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation—a copy of which is berewith transmitted—on examination of this proclamation it will appear (as is believed) that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. The man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered that if in any of the States named a State Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and thet under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions be protected against invesion and domestic violence,

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican torm of Government, and to protect the State in the ceses steted, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision ooly to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitutioo contemplates a case wherein the element withio a State favorable to Republican governmentin the Unioo may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to or even within the Stete, and such are precisely the casea with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State Government, constructed la whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violeoce it is to he protected, is simply absurd. There must he e test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is e sufficiently liberal one which accepts es sound whoever will make e sworn recantation of his former movements.

But if it be proper to require, as e test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the United States and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to Slavery?

Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further eid the cause for whicb they were intended.

To now abandon them would be not only to relinguish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith.

I may add, at this point, while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to Slavery any person who is free by the terms of thet proclamation, or by eny of the acts of Congress.

For theae and other reasons It is tbought best that support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has a clear constitntional power to withhold altogether or grant upon the terms he shall decm wisest for the public interest. It should be observed, also, that this part of the oatb is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and supreme judicial decialon.

The proposed acquieacence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolntion of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope thet it may do good, without danger of harm. It will save labor, and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now npon this subject? This subject is beset witb the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too loog, or be taken too soon. In some States the elements for resumption seem ready, for action hnt remain inactive, appareotly for went of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why eball A adopt the plan of B, rather than B tbat of A? And if A aod B should agree, how can they know but that the Geoeral Governmeat here will reject their plan? By the proclamstioo a plan is preseoted which may be eccepted by them as a rallying polnt—and wbich they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

Ths objections to a premature presentation of a plan by tha National Executiva coosists in tbe danger of committala on points which could be more safely left to further documents. Care has been takeo to so shape tbe demurement sa to avoid embarrassment from this source, saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with rights restored. It is not said that other classes or other terms will never be includ-cloded, saying that reconstruction will ha accepted if presented io a specific way. It is not said it will never be accepted in any other way. The movements by State action for emaocipation in several of the Stetes not included in tha Emancipetion Proclamation are matters of profound gratulation.

And while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views aod feelings remain unchangad; and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of eiding these importent steps to the great consummation. In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose eight of the fect that the war power is still our main raliaoce. To that power alone can we look for a time, to giva confidence to the people in the contested regions, that the insurgeot power will not egain overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established, little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction. Henca our chiefest care must still be directed to the army end navy, which have thus far borne their harder part so oobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that io giving the greatest efficiency to these indispenseble erms, wa do honorebly recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more then to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 8, 1863.

The following proclametion is appended to the message:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that tbe President shall have power to grant reprieves end pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment—and, whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States heve for e long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against tha United States,

And whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions es he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power, and

Whereas, With reference to the said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclsmetions with provisions in regerd to the liberatioo of slaves, and

Whereas, It is now desired hy some persons heretofore engeged in the said rebellion to resume their ellegiance to the United Stetes, and to reinaugurate loyel Stete Governments within and for their respective States; therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of tha United Statea, do proclaim, declare and make known to ell persons who have directly or hy implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoretion of ell rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall heve intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect, following, to wit:

I, ——, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty Goa, that I will heoceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitutioo of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will io like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so loog and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God.

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisiona are: All who are, or shall heve been civil or diplomatic officers or sgents of the so-called Confederate Governmeot; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army, of Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United Stetes Congress to aid the rebellion; all the resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterward aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seemeo, or in eny other capacity; and I do further proclaim, declare and make known that, whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of Secession, and excluding all others, shall reestablish a State Goverooment which shall be Republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the the benefit of the constitutional provision, which declares that

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion on applicatioo of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, thet any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relatioo to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permsnent freedom, provide for their educetion, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless and houseless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is engaged as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the Stete, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions herein before stated and such others if any not contravening said conditions and which may be deemed expedieot by those framing the new State Government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to eny extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has baeo suspended, and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in end by which the national authority and loyal State Governments may be reestablished within said States, or in any of tbam. And, while the mode presented is the best, the Executive can suggest with his present impressioos, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, ths eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independesca at the United States of America the eighty-aighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the Presidest—
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF SECRETARY STANTON.

War Department,
Washington City, Dec. 5, 1863.

Mr. President A general summary of the military operations of the past year is furnished by the report of the General-in-Chief, herewith submitted. A list of the detailed official reports that have been returned to this department by the Generals commanding also accompanies this report. The influence of these operations in suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the General Government cannot be overestimated. The victories of Stone River and of Gettysburgh, the operations before Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the occupation of East Tennessee, the battle of Chickamauga, and the recent splendid successes before Chattanooga and other engagements of less note, are events that evince skill, courage and loyal patriotism, and a brilliancy of military achievement by the forces of the United States unsurpassed in eny age, while the less fortunate battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, manifested the spirit and fortitude of our troops in a degree worthy of the highest admiration. By the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson the navigation of the Missiasippi River has been opened and the national commerce is rapidly and securely returning to that great highway of the continent. The rebel territory has been cut in twain. The States west of the Mississippi no longer furnish their ample supplies to tha rebels, while the people of these Stetes are showing such signs of returning loyalty thet a speedy restoration of civil government may confidently be anticipated. In this view the reduction of the strongholds, ths capture of prisoners by thousands, and the acquisition of immense storea of munitions of war, are not more importent then the political consequences of these greet military achievements. Tha occupation of East Tennessee by the forces under Gen. Burnside, and the operations resulting in the occupation of Chattanooga and defeat of Bragg's army hy the forces under Gen. Grant, not only shed lustre upon our arms, but, by affording protection to a loyal population, they cannot fail greatly to weaken the rebel strength and operate strongly in restoring the authority of the Federal Goverooment. Combined operations against Charleston have not accomplished ell thet was expected from them. But the seizure and occupation of Morris Island by the forces under command of Gen. Gillmore; the reduction of Forts Wegner end Sumter, are exploits in which the skill and gallentry of the officers and the valor of our troops have been exhibited in a degree of which the country is justly proud.

In tha State of Texas, the flag of the Union has, during the whole war, been upheld by a small force at Franklin, so the rebels have never succeeded in wholly excluding Federal euthority from that State. The large force under Gen. Banks, now operating in Texes, will afford protection to the loyel population, who have long been anxiously looking for sufficient military power to enable them to reestablish civil govarnment. That period appears now at haod. By the occupation of that State, tha chief avenue of the rebels for foreign commerce end foreign aid is cut off. In the East the position of military affairs has not undergone any material chsoge. In June, the long cherished design of the rebel leeders to transfer the seat of war from their own territory to the loyal States was undertaken by their favorite commander and their principal army, but the defeat of Gen. Lee by the forces under command of Gen. Meade, at Gettysburgh, destroyed their expectations, and drove back the enemy to his scenstomed shelter in the mountains of Virginia. The armies of Gen. Meade and Gen. Lee now occupy relatively nearly the same position as at the date of my last annual report. The numerous combats and engagements between detachmeots of these armies have been attended with perhaps equal loss on both sides, and without any material advantage to either. Western Virginia is reported by the Commander of that Department to be now clear of any rebel force, end the people of that newly organized State are enjoying, in comparative peace, the bleasings of a civil government. The military operations in the Northwest Department have routed, and, in a great measure, destroyed the hostile Indians and afforded protection to the people in that region from Indian barbarities. In the Department of Missouri, the rebel forces have been driven beyond the Arkansas line. No military operations have taken place of any magnitude in the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina. A threatened siege of Norfolk and Suffolk by the rebel Gen. Longstreet was thwarted by the gallant energy of Gen. Dix, and a siege of Washington in North Carolina by the rebel Gen. Hill proved abortive. The Federal force is now firmly plsoted in every rebel State, and there is reason to hope that under its protection the loyal people of these States will soon cast off the yoks of their leaders and seek within the Union that pesce and security for life, liberty aod property, which in blind madness were recklessly thrown away. The success of our arms dnring the last year has enabled the department to make a reduction of over two huodred millions of dollars in the war estimates for the ensuing fiacal yesr. In the operations that hava been alluded to, prisoners of war to the oumber of about thirteen thousand have fallen into tha hands of tha eaemy, aod are now held by them. From the commeocement of ths rebellioo until the War Department csme ioto my charge, there wss no cartal or formal exchange of prisoners; but at an early period afterward a just and reasonable cartel was made between Msj.-Gen. Dix and the rebal Gen. Hill, which until recently was faithfully acted upon by both parties. Exchenges under that cartel are aow stopped, mainly for tha following reasons: First, at Vicksburgh over 30,000 rebel prisoners fell into our hands, and over 5,000 more at Port Hudson. Thesa prisoners were paroled and suffered to returo to their homes until exchanged, pursuant to the lerms of the cartel. But the rebel agent, in violation of the cartel, declsred the Vicksburgh prisoners exchangad, and without being exchenged tha Port Hudson prisoners he, without just causa and in open violation of the cartel, declered released from their parol. Thesa prisoners were returned to their rsnks and a portion of them were found fighting at Chattanooga, and agsin captured. For this breach of faith, unexampled in civilized warfare, the only apology or excuse was that an equal number of prisoners had been captured by the enemy; but on calling for specifications in regard to these alleged prisoners, it was found that a considerable number represented as prisoners were not soldiers, but were non-combatants, citizens of towns end villages, farmers, travelers and others in civil life, not captured in battle, but taken at their homes, on their farms or on the highway by John Morgan and other rebel raiders, who put them under a sham parole. To balance these man against rebel soldiers taken in the field, would be relieving the enemy from the pressure of war and enabling him to protract the contest to indefinite duration. Second, when the Government commenced organizing colored troops, the rebel leader, Davis, by solemn and official proclamation, announced that colored troops and their white officers, if captured, would not be recognized as prisoners of war, hut would be given up for punishment to the State authorities. These proceedings of the rebel authorities were met by the asrnest remonstrance and protest of this Government without effect. The offers by our Commissioner to exchange man for man, and officer for officer, or to receive and provide for our own soldiers under tha solamn guarantee that they should oot go into tha field until duly exchanged, were rejected. In the meantime, well-euthenticated statements show that our troops held as prisoners of war were deprived of shelter, clothing and food, and some heve perished from exposure and famine. This savage barbarity could only have been practiced in the hope that this Government would be compelled, by sympethy for the suffering endured by our troops, to yield to the proposition of exchanging all the prisoners of war on both sides, paroling the excess not actually exchanged, the effect of which oparation would be to enable the rebels to put into the field a new army, forty thousand strong, forcing tha paroled prisoners into the ranks without exchange, as was done with those paroled at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and also to leave in the hands of the rebels the colored soldiers and officers, who are not regarded by them es prisoners of war, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the proposed exchange. The facts and correspondence relating to this subject are detailed in the accompanying report of Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchanges. As the matter now stands, we have over 40,000 prisoners of war ready at any moment to be exchanged, man for man, and officer for officer, to the number held by the rebels. This number is about 13,000, and they are now supplied with food and raiment by this Government, and by our benevolent and charitable associations and individuals. Two prisoners, Capts. Sawyer and Flynn, held by the rebels, are sentenced to death by way of a pretended retaliation for two prisoners, tried and shot as spies by command of Maj.-Gen. Burnside. Two rebel officers have been designated, and are held as hostages for them. The rebel prisoners of war in our possession have heretofore been treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness consistent with security. They have had good quarters, full rations, clothing when needed, and the same hospital treatment received by our own soldiers. Influences of friendly visits and supplies was formerly permitted, but they have been cut off since the barbarity practiced against our prisoners became known to the Government. It it should become necessary for the protection of our men, strict retaliation will be resorted to; but while the rebel authorities suffer this Government to feed and clothe our troops held as prisoners, we shall ha content to continue to their prisonsrs in our hands the humane treatment they have uniformly enjoyed.

The operation of tha act of Congress for anrolling and calling out the National forces is exhibited in the accompanying report of the Provost-Marshal-Geoeral. At the time that law was enacted it was known to be very imparfect, many intelligent persons considering its execution wholly impracticable, while few dared to hope for any important benefit. The law has been enforced in twaive States. It has brought from these States 50,000 soldiers, and has raised a fund of ovar $10,000,000 for procuring substitutes. With all its imperfections, it is demonstrated the act can be made an efficient means for recruiting tha armies and calling out the National forces. The principal imperfections and the required amendments will be submitted to Congress through the appropriate Committees. The most important to be considered is what is called the three hundred dollar commutation. This feature of the bill has been much discussed, and the opposing opinions are nearly balanced as to tha operation and effect of this provision. While some claim that it is oppressive upon poor men and favors the rich, others contend that it places the rich and poor on an equal footing, and enables the poor man to obtain exemption from military duty for a sum within the reach of every one. Without undertaking to reconcile or decide between these conflicting opinions, it is certain that this clause of exemption, as it stands, occasions delay in calling out the military force. The draftad man is exempted at the end of a long proceading, by the paymant of a sum of money. Supposing that sum to be adequate for procuring a substitute, considerable time must unavoidably elapse before a competent substitute can be procured. The question whether this clause shall remain or be stricken out requires the early attention of Congress.

The fund of $10,000,000 raised by the act as commutation money, is deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurers, and is being applied to procuring substitutes. By the payment of counties and premiums volunteering is going on in some States with much spirit. The prime importance of filling up the old regimants, and the superiority of such force over new regiments, is a point on which all military experience and opinions agree. The bounty paid by the Government is, therefore, limited to volunteers who go into old regiments or veteran regiments that renew their term of service. To relaian volunteers going into old regiments, tha maximum bounty of the Government is paid.

Reports from tha armies indicate that a large proportioo of the troops whose term expires next year will reenlist, it being stipulated by the Government they shall have jet least one month's furlough before thsir present time expires. The indications are that the force required will in a great measure be raised hy voluntaering and without a draft. It is proper to add thet the Commaoding-Genarals heer testimooy that the draftad man who have gone into the ranks acquit themselves well and make good soldiers. An immediate appropriatioo for bounties should be made. An Invalid corps has been organized uoder the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General. In the sanguinary battles and engagements of this war, and by camp diseases, many officers and soldiers have been disabled for active service, who are yet able to perform duty in garrison, or as depot and prison guards, military police, and in the arrest of skulkers and deserters. To give honorable employmeot to this meritorious class, who have suffered in the service of their country, and to liberate able-bodied soldiers from duty that can well be performed by invalids, was the purpose in organizing this corps. It now numbers over 20,000 officers and privates, who are fully employed, and their service has increased the strength of tha armies in the field, while by their vigilance desertion from the army has in a great measura been checked. The beneficial results anticipated from this organization have been more than realized. For the details in respect to this organization, refereoce is made to tha report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which is also referred to for details in respect to tha operatioos of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces, and the required amendments. Immediately after the President's Emancipation Proclamation, diligent efforts were commenced and have continued until the present time for raising colored troops. The Adjutant-General was sent to the Mississippi Valley to organize the slaves there.

A Bureau to have charge of all matters belonging to such troops was organized in the War Department. The report of its Chief shows what progress has been made. Over 50,000 man are now organized and in the ranks, and, the number will rapidly increase as our armies advance into the rebel States. The raising of these troops has been retarded, first by the military operations in progress, and second by the removal of the slaves into the interior, beyond the reach of the recruiting officers. It is hoped this obstacle will soon be entirely overcome. Many persons believed, or pretended to believe, and confidently asserted that freed slaves would not make good soldiers, that they would lack courage and could not be subjected to military discipline. Facts have showo how groundless were these appreheosions. The slave has proved his manhood and his capacity as an infantry soldier at Millikan's Bend, at the assault upon Port Hudson and the storming of Fort Wagner. The apt qualifications of the colored man for artillery service have long been known and recognized by the naval service, and the subjoined extract from an official report shows what he can do in cavalry service:

"On the 17th inst., 30 men of Company A, First Mississippi regiment of cavalry (African) in connection with 60 men of the First battalion of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, while on a scout up the Tasso Yellay, met one hundred and Sartasia 150 picked men of the First and Third Texas cavalry. The First Mississippi behaved nobly, neither lacking courage nor steadiness, firing with coolness and decision. The engagement lasted half an hour, the Texans being totally routed and demoralized. We captured 28 stand of arms and 7 prisoners."

The colored troops have been allowed no bounty, and under the construction given by tha department they can only by tha existing law receive the pay of $10 per month, while other soldiers are being paid $13 per month, with clothing and daily ration. There seems to be inequality and injustice in this distinction; and an amendment authorizing the same pay and bounty as white troops receive is recommended. As soldiers of the Union, fighting under its banner, exposing their lives to uphold the Government, colored troops are entitled to enjoy its justice and beneficence.

Tha fortunes of war have brought within our lines a large number of colored women, children, and some aged and infirm persons. Their care, support and protection, rest a solemn trust upon the Government. Their necessities have to some extent been supplied by the orders of this department. But a general and permanent system for their protection and support should oe speedily adopted by Congress. Even if they are to be regarded in some degree as a burden upon the Government, they are a greater loss to the enemy. Every woman and child from nine years old to sixty has to the rebel planter a high market value. Their labor in the cotton-field is a source of profit to him. Is it not better that we should feed them than that they should support a cruel master who is in arms against us?

The reports of the Chiefs of Bureaus in this department exhibit fully their respective operations during the last year.

The Adjutant-General reports that the business of his office has greatly increased during the past year by the creation of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and the Bureau for the Organization of Colored Troops. He recommends, first, that tha term of enlistment in the regular service be fixed at three years instead of five, in accordance with the Act of July 29, 1861, which expired by limitation on the 1st of January, 1863; second, that the law regulating the payment of Chaplains be amended so as to allow half-pay and rations during absence on leave occasioned by other cause than wounds or sickness, and to full pay without rations when absent for those causes.

A serious evil arising from tha absance of officers from duty has in the past year been, in great part, remedied. Two Boards are to sessios—one at Annapolis and the other at Cincinnati—before one of which all officers who have left their commands in consequence of ill-health are ordered to appear as soon as they are able to travel. They undergo an examination by tha Board, and are recommended, according to their conditios for light duty for further leave of absence, or for medical treatment in a general hospital of the city where the Board is in session. But if found fit for duty the President of the Board orders them forthwith to their regiments. The reports of the Boards are a guide to the Adjutant-General in making details for mustering, recruiting or other light duty, and in recommendations for leave of absence or discharge, where the nature of the disability requires. The reports of the Boards taken in connection with regimental reports of absent officers and the Surgeon's certificates from such officers form a complete system of accountability for absence from duty.

The specific duty of the Ordnance Department is to supply arms and munitions of war for sea-coast and frontier fortifications, and for the forces in the field.

The expenditures for these purposes during the last fiscal year amount to $42,313,630 21.

The cannon, small arms, accoutrements and equipments for men and horses, and ammunition obtained during the late fiscal year by purchase and manufacture, were as follows: 1,577 field, siege and sea-coast cannon, with carriages, caissons and other implements; 1,082,841 muskets and rifles for foot soldiers; 282,389 carbines and pistols for mounted troops; 1,295,000 cannon balls and shells; 45,719,862 pounds of lead and lead bullets; 1,455,046 cartridges for artillery; 259,022,216 cartridges for small arms; 347,276,400 percussion caps; 3,925,369 friction primers; 6,704,776 pounds gunpowder; 919,676 sets of accoutrements for men; 91,679 sets of accoutremeots for cavalry horses; 2,281 sets of artillery harness, each set for two horses.

An immense amount of material has been prepared for the different arsenals, and work in wood and leather in large quantities is advanced toward completion for the manufacture and repairs of all the various machines and implements of war in use in the service. The quantities of the principal articles of ordnance materials in the control of the department at the beginning of the war, the quantities of those articles that have since been procured, and the quantities of those articles on hand on June 30, 1863, are shown in the following tables, viz.:

Articles.	On hand at the beginning of the war.	Procured since the war began.	Issued during the war to Jan.	On hand for issue June 30, 1863.
Siege and sea-Coast artillery,	1,052	1,064	2,089	927
Field artillery,	231	2,734	2,481	484
Firearms for infantry	437,433	1,950,144	1,550,576	836,001
Firearms for cavalry	31,268	338,128	327,170	42,226
Sabres	16,933	337,555	271,817	82,671
Cannon balls & shells	363,591	2,562,744	1,745,586	1,180,749
Lead and lead bullets lo lbs.	1,301,776	71,776,774	50,045,515	23,024,025
Cartridges for artillery	28,248	2,233,746	2,274,490	492,504
Cartridges for small arms	8,292,300	522,204,818	378,584,104	151,913,012
Percussion caps	19,806,000	749,475,000	715,038,470	74,216,530
Fricti'o prim'rs	84,425	7,004,709	6,082,505	1,005,629
Guopowder in pounds	1,110,584	13,424,363	13,071,073	1,463,874
Saltpetre lo lbs.	2,523,348	5,231,731	Noos.	8,155,079
Accoutrements for infantry	10,830	1,831,300	1,680,220	162,010
Accontrements for cavalry	4,320	194,466	196,298	2,488
Equipments for cavalry horses	574	216,658	211,670	5,562
Artillery harnesses, double.	588	18,666	17,485	1,767

The resources of the country for the production of arms and munitions of war have only commenced their development, yet their extent may be inferred from the enormous quantity of supplies shown by the foregoing tabular abstract to have been furnished during the last two years. At the beginning of the war we were compelled to rely upon foreign countries for the supply of nearly all our arms and munitions. Now all these things are manufactured at home, and we are independent of foreign countries not only for the manufacture, but also for the materials of which they are composed. The excellency of the arms and munitions of war of American manufacture which have been supplied by the Ordnance Department to the army has been so obvious that our soldiers are no longer willing to use those which have been imported from other countries. The efforts made during the war to extend and improve the manufacture of arms and munitions, have resulted to discoveries of great importance to the country, in peace as well as war. Among the arts thus improved is the manufacture of wrought iron, now rivaling the qualities of iron of Swenen, Norway and England. This country, until the present year, has relied upon those countries for material to make gun-barrels, bridle-bits, car-wheel tires and other articles requiring iron of fine quality. Iron of our own production is now superior to that obtained abroad.

The law of 1808 made a provision for the annual expenditure of $200,000 for arming the militia of the States. That sum is insufficient for the wants of the increased population of the country. Two millions should be annually appropriated for that purpose, until all States are supplied in proportion to the population with the same number of arms that have been distributed in some of the States to meet the exigencies of war. From the report of the Chief of Engineers, it appears that the grants made by Congress for fortifications at the last session amounted to $5,250,000 for permanent works, and $700,000 for temporary works. These liberal provisions allowed vary material progress being made upon important fortifications now under construction, and of essential modifications, being effected in old works and existing batteries to obtain largely increased efficiency by preparing them to receive ordnance of greatly increased calibre, and to store great bulks of ammunition, with additional safety therefor. These important objects have been very generally realized. Difficulties existing last year in the procurement and transportation of materials, and in obtaining the requisite amount of skilled and ordinary labor, have increased, but these difficulties have been surmounted to such a degree that the general result is very favorable, and our seaboard and border fortifications are now in condition to afford a formidable defence, decidedly stronger than last year.

The report of the Annual Board of Visitors to the Military Academy is submitted. There being no representation from the rebel States in the Academy since the war commenced, there existed accommodation, for a considerable number of cadets beyond those furnished from the loyal States. There seemed to be no good reason why the advantages of the Academy should not be employed to their fullest capacity; and accordingly the vacancies were filled up by appointments from the loyal States, Generals commanding armies being invited to furnish names of deserving young men, and in this way the number of cadets allowed by law have been admitted to the advantages of a military education in the Academy at West Point. A general statement showing the condition in life of the cadets for a number of years past and a list of the present officers and cadets of the Academy accompany the report of the Chief Engineer.

The operations connected with the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes have been actively continued; and during the last season have consisted in the survey of Portage entry on Lake Superior and in resuming the survey of Green Bay and its entrance from Lake Michigan; also, in periodical examinations of the channel of the St. Clair flats and of Lake George on St. Mary's River. Observations for the determination of geographical positions, of the fluctuations and elevations of the surfaces of lakes, of meteorological phaoomena, are embraced in the operations of the survey. The number of lake charts distributed to navigators up to the 1st of October, 1863, exceeds 24,000, of which 4,000 were distributed this past year.

An experienced officer has been detailed to examine and report what temporary works are required to guard the Lake shores from rebel piratical raids. The department charged with the disbursemaot of funds for surveys for military defences has, in addition to its current duties, prepared for military purposes an aggregate of 8,841 maps, of which 6,927 were engraved and lithographed and 1,914 photographed.

The clothing and equipment of troops, their shelter and transportation, the purchase of horses, wagons, and mules, the supply of forage, the construction, repair and working of military roads, and the supply of boats for transportation by water, constitute the important duties of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The details of these operations, so far as is proper for public information, are contained in the Acting Quartermaster-General's report, and need not here be recapitulated.

The adequate supply of mules and horses, and their subsistence, are among the most arduous duties of the service. To systemize this branch with adequate supervision and proper economy, so far as practicable, a Cavalry Bureau was established a few months ago, and is now in operation at Giesebero. (?) It is believed that by this means much improvement may be made, with proper diligence and fidelity on the part of the officers intrusted with this important duty. The Quartermaster-General has for some time been making a careful inspection of his branch of the service in the different military departments; but his report has not yet been received.

The report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence shows that subsistence for the army, with the exception of fresh beef and flour, has, in great part, been procured by advertising for bids, and selecting the lowest for suitable articles, in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Flour has, when possible, been procured in the same manner at points nearer to our armies. Fresh beef has been obtained in general by contract, sometimes on the hoof, and at other times from the block.

On the coast of the Carolinas and the Gulf, and for a large portion of the year at New-Orleans, beef is forwarded on the hoof from New-York. It is believed that at every point the troops have been supplied with abundance of good and wholesome food, and that, if in the movement of the armies, temporary want has been felt, it has not been due to any cause of which the officers of the department had control. In addition to the troops, subsistence has been furnished to all prisoners, whether political or war, to large numbers of contrabands, and to suffering Union families found by our armies in rebel States.

Great improvements have taken place in the rendering of the accounts of officers, although cases of neglect still exist.

The Paymaster-General reports that except when payments have been postponed by Commanding-Generals on account of the pending operations, the various armies in the field are substantially paid to Oct. 31, 1863, the latest period allowed by law and the regulations, and funds have been provided and placed in proper hands for the full paymeot of troops in the service up to the date mentioned.

By report of the Acting Surgeon-General, the department is informed that the latest reports received give 182 general hospitals, with a capacity of 84,472 beds. The number of patients remaining in the general hospitals, June 30, 1863, was 9.1 per cent., and in the field 4.4 per cent. of the entire strength of the army, of whom 11 per cent. are sick, and 2.5 per cent. wounded. The corps of medical inspectors, by the system of inspection established, has added materially to the efficiency of the medical and hospital service, and marked improvement in all matters of sanitary precaution and police is exhibited.

Companies of the second battalion Invalid Corps have in many instances been advantageously substituted for contract nurses, attendants and cooks in general hospitals. Appropriations are asked for the payment of washing in those hospitals and on transports, where a sufficient number of matrons cannot be employed; for the collection and preservation of pathological specimens in the army medical museum, and for preparation and examination of drugs in connection with purveying depots. The health of the troops has been good, and the mortality less than the preceding year.

The Signal Corps was organized under the act of the last Congress. The average number of officers on duty is reported at 188. The full capacity of this branch of the service has not yet been developed, and different opinions as to the value seem to be entertained by the commanding officers. In combined land and naval operations, it has been considered useful, and commanding officers of the Western armies have commended it with favor. The continuance of the corps is recommended by this department with proper restrictions upon numbers of officers, and limiting them to their proper scope of duties.

The Military Telegraph, under the general direction of Col. Stager and Maj. Eckert, has been of inestimable value to the service, and no corps has surpassed, few have equaled, the telegraph operators in diligence and devotion to duties.

From the Superintendent's report it appears that the military telegraph lines required by the Government have been constructed over an extensive and scattered territory, embracing the District of Columbia, parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territories.

Under the immediate direction of Major Eckert, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of the Potomac, 300 miles have been constructed during the year.

Under the direction of Capt. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of the District of Missouri, 548 miles have been constructed during the year, one mile of which was submarine.

Under the direction of Capt. Barse, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of the Ohio, Cumberland and the Mississippi, 510 miles have been constructed during the year.

Under the direction of Capt. Davio, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of West Virginia, 97 miles have been constructed during the same period.

Under the direction of Capt. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent of the Gulf, three hundred miles have been built, one mile of which was submarine.

On the 1st day of July, 1862, there were 3,571 miles of land and submarine lines in working order.

During the fiscal year, 1,755 miles of land and submarine line were constructed, making the total number of mi

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF SECRETARY USHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1863.

SIR: I heve the hnnor to inform ynu that manuscript copies of the several rsports and accompanying documents from tha bureau and other snbordinate officers of this department tor the current year, which it nas nitharto bean customery to communicate to the two Hnnses of Congress with thn enpual Message, have been placed in the hends of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, in obedience to the requirements of the joint resolution "to expedite the printing of the President's Message and accompanying documents," spproved the 3d nf Mareh, 1863.

PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM.

For information in deteil se to the operations of the public land system, reference is mede and attention apecially invited to the comprehensive and anle report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It will he seen from it that the quantity of land disposed of during the last fiscal year, for cesh, by the location of bounty lend warrants, es swamp and overflowed land, for railroad purposes, and under the Homestead Law, was 2,966,698.43 acres, as against 1,377,922 acres dispnsed ot dnring the previons fiscal vaar, and during thn first querter of the nresent fiscal year 874,850.66 acres, making the entire quantity thus disposed of during the period nsmed 3,841,549.09 acres. The increasa arises chiefly from the operation of the Hnmestead Law, under which alone 1,456,-514.96 acres wnre taken np since thn 1st of January, 1863, when it took effect.

The reveene derived from the sale of the public lands dnring the last fiscal year amounted to $136,-027 93, being an incrnase of $11,029 65 over the previons fiscal yesr. Dnring the quarter ending 30th September last the sales amounted to $90.060 55, which is $77,562 59 more then was realized during the quarter euding Sept. 30, 1862. The rapid increase now observable in the sales of the public lands affords additional evideoce of the entire confidence ef thn people in thn stability of the Government, and that thn industrial resources of the nation have not been materially diminished, notwithstanding the immense armies it has placed in the field.

No subject committed to the management ot this departmeet is of greater imporiance than that of the public lands, nor has any heen more prolific of legislation. Congress, at an early period, recogulzed the expediency and importance nf the speedy settlement of the public domain, and of a liberal policy toward the actual settler. The prudance and wisdom of the system thna early inaugurated, and which has finally culminated in the enactment of the Homestead Law, are attested by the vast extent of fertile country which has been reclaimed and formed into now popnlous and flourishing States, which contributa ot the superabundence of their agricultural and mineral prodoctions to the necessities of the earlier settled portions of the country and to foreign nations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The progress being made in the gigentic experiment of a railway to nalte still more closely thn States on the Atlantic to those on the Pacific will soon attract settlements along its entire route, and the Commissioner of tha General Lead Office, with wise forecast, has, with tha spprobation of the department, slightly increased the usual surveying estimates, in order to meet the exigencias which will thus be created.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

In nrder to obtain the benefits of tha Act of May 20, 1863, "to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the puolic domain," certain preliminary acts are required to be performed before the Register or Receiver for the district of tands in which the settlement is propnsed to he made by the party applying in persoa. Tnis requiremeetof the law is thought to operate tnvtdiously toward persons who are engaged in the military and naval service of the Uaited States, and, to remedy the avil, it is respectfnlly suggested that the law might, with propriety, be so far modified as to permit the wife or other proper representative of a person so amptoved ta the public service to take the preliminary steos for tha legal inception of his claim. I also concur ia the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Public Lands, that it is expedient and proper to require persons claimtng the benefits of this law to pay she tull commissions of the Register and Receiver at the time the entry is made, instead of defnrring the peyment of one-helf thereof uaail the final issue of the certificata at the end of five years.

TAXING THE GOLD MINES.

At the time of the discovery ot the grest mineral wealth of portions of the nublic domain the nation was in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and unrivaled arosperny, and could well afford to throw opea her rich mines of precious metals to the nnrestricteo enterorise of tha world; but having now been lorced into a war for the oreservation of our national existence, as unexampleo in expense as in magnitude, the questen whether we can, in justice to other braoches of industry and enterprise, longer exempt this immense source of individual ravenue fnm its equitable share of the public burden becomes of much importance. A small tax upon the net profits ot the gold mines of the United States would largely increase the means of the Treasury, and as no good reason seems to exist why the nation should not, in its bourt ne ed, derive some direct assistance from its extensive fields of gold and silver mines, I earnestly press the consideration of the subject with a view to that end.

The attention of Congress is also called to the necessity of providing a law for the appointment of a Surveyor-General, and the establishment ot a District Land Office in the Territory of Idnho.

THE INDIANS.

Io view of the disturbing causes thet have existed, our relations with the various Indian tribes are as favorable as could reasonably ba expected. The experience of the past few years, however, clearly demonstrates thn necessity of important chenges in the policy hitherto ourtued toward them.

While the regions of couotry occupied hy tha Indiaas remaineo uninhabited by tha whites, the plan of setting apart separate reservations for different banos of the same triee, or for small tribes possessing similar habits and customs, and privileged to roam over common hunting-grounds in quest of the means of enbsistence, as in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, seemed wise and to promise success; but as the country becomes settled, their dapeadence upon same and the spontaneous productions of the earth become more and more precarious, whiin the necessity for their keeping within the limits of their reservations increases. The Indians are thus left without their accustomed resources, and in tha midst of a population with whose customs and arts of life they are wholly unfamilie. They consequently become discouraged, and, looking solely to their scanty annuities from the Governmant, or to begging and pilferiag for the necessaries of life, fall an easy prey to tha sharpers and whisky-traders who gather around their reservations for the purpose of obtaining their moneys.

The smaller the reservatioo the greater are the facilities for tha exercise of this pernicious influeoca, and hence the necessity for consolidating scattered bands and the smaller tribes of similar habits, language and customs, into as large communities as possible, and their location upon the more remote portions of tha public domain. They will soon become extinct unless they acquira tha arts of civilized life, and to this end it is indispensably necessary to place them beyond the reach of any influence save that of their agents, teachers and assistants. The vast emigration to the newly-discovered gold-bearing regions of the interior has brought us into more immediate contact with large and powerful tribes, with whom no trea ies other than those of amity have yet been negotia ed, and all the energies which the department can poss bly exert in that direction will scarcely be adequate to the pressing demands that will be ma e upon it during the next few years by the exigencies of the Indian anrvice in those regions.

Immediate steps should be taken to prevent collision between them and our own people, to orovide suitable locations for the Indiaas, and to induce them to settle upon them and engage in the cultivation of the soil and tha rearing of domestic animals, and in the meantime to furnish them such supplies as may be absolutely necessary to prevent starvation. Tha nnmber of Indians under the direct supervision of the department is thus rapidly becoming larger thea at any former period, and the wisdom of anticipating this increased demand upon its resources by a corresponding increase in thn appropriations for the Indian service, whether we sre to be guided by the principles of justice and humenity, or economy, must be manifest to all.

Particular attentioa is also invited to tha coodition of Indian affairs in California. That State oas hitherto been divided into two districts—tha Northern and the Southern—each under the charge of a superintending agent. There is no good reason for contening this arrangement, and on the score of economy alone it ought to he abolished, and our Indian relations throughout the State placed nnder the control of a single Superintendent.

The good of the service and the future welfare of the Indians also imperatively demand the establishmant of two reservations in the northern part of the State—one near the coast, ano the atner in the interior—of anficient extent for the accommodation of all the Indiaas in whatte designated as the Northera District, and at least one suitable reservation for those in the southern portion of the State. The necessity for these differeat reservations arises from the great dissimilarity that exists in the habits and customs of the several tribes for whom they are intended.

Tha hostility of the powerful tribes of the Apaches and Navajoes, mainly located in New-Mexico and Arizona, is such, that for the present their management must be left chiefly to tha military branch of the Government, but measures should be promptly taken for the establishment of suitable reservations for tha other Indians in those Territories, and for those now in hostility to tha United States, whenever they shall have been properly subdued.

The unfortunate result of the effort made last Spring to return the refugee Cherokees to their homes has largely added to the nnmber of refugees and greatly increased the expense of their subsistance. This, together with the advance in the prices of clothing and provisions, has so augmented the expense of providing for them as to exhaust the funds set apart for that purpose, and renders a further appropriation necessary. It is doubtful whether the supplies needed could, even now, be forwarded in time to prevent much suffering, and hence the importance of an early action by Congress in the premises as may be practicable.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be found to be replete with interesting facts and judicious suggestions on the subjects to which it relates.

PENSIONS.

Tha number nf Revolutionnary soldiers borne upon the pension-rolls has dwindled to 18 on the 30th of Jnna last, nf whom only 10 had made application for their stipends on the 4th of March. The number of widows of Revolutionary soldiers on the rolls at the same period was 1,573. The whole nnmber nf army invalid pensioners on tha rolls on June 30 was 7,248, most of whom were pensioned on accouot of wounds received or disease contracted in the service dnring thn present war. The widows, orphans and dependent mothers of 3,573 deceased soldiers of the present war were inscribed upon the rolls during the last fiscal year, making the whole number of this class on the rolls at thn close of the year 4,820. The nnmber of navy invalids on the rolls at the close of the year was 544, and the nnmber of widows, orphans and dependent mothers of deceased officers and seemen of the navy, 577. The whole number of army pensioners added to the rolls during tee last fiscal year was 7,582, and of the navy 316. The number of army pensioeers, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th of June last was 12,659, and of the navy 1,132. The navment of tha former requires the sum of $1,227,641 88, and thn latter $144,074 61 per annum.

The remittances to the agents for paying pensions havn been so regulated according to law "as to prevent an undue accnmulation of balances in their hands."

During the year 602 bounty lend warrants have been issued, calling, in the aggregate, for 94,280 acres of lend.

It appears from the Commissioner's Report thet the whole amount of money expended by the Gnvernment for pensions to tha close of the last fiscal year was $91,693,660 97, and that the quantity of land granted for military and naval services was 65,896,142 acres, which, at $1 25 per acre, would amount to $82,370,177 50.

Congress at the last session pnrvided for an increase of clerical torce at the Pension Office, and I am heppy in being ehle to say thet it has enabled the Commissioner to dispose of the greatly increased amount of business thrown upon it with satisfactory promntitude. Dnring the first querter of the present fiscal year, 7,162 claims were admitted, and a much larger nnmber examined and suspended for further evidance.

The Commissioner estimetes the whole number of claims that will ha admitted during the oreseot fiscal year at abont 30,000.

The appointment of surgeons, as authorized by thn act of July 14, 1862, to make the biennial examinations of pensioners, and to examine applicants for invalid pensions, has been attended with marked advantage and saving to the Government. For the information of the public, and those more immediately interested, the Commissioner has embraced in his report the names of the surgeons thus appointed in the several States, with their Post-office address.

The act of 3d March, 1859, requiring the biannial axemination of invalid pensioners, prescribes that the examinations shall be made by two snrgeons or physicians. The Commissioner is of the opinton, in which I concnr, that the examination will be as satisfactorily made by a single surgeon, regularly appointed by the office, and with less inconvealence to the parties interested, and a modification of tha law in this respect is, therefore, recommended.

The increase of the Navy Pension Fund from the sale of prizes amounts, at the present time, to probably $1,500,000.

The old laws in elation to the Navy Pension Fnnd seems to authorize and require the investment of this money; but as the question is not entirely free from doubt, I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Department to invest the amonnt which has been and may hereafter be derived by the sale of prizes in Government boeds, and apply the interest thereon to the payment of navy pensions, or that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized by law to eredit this fund with tha interest, which would semi-annually accrua thereon, if so invested.

A oecision has been given by the Department in a case erising under the act of July 14, 1862, and as it will furaish a rule of action for the Pension Bureau, in coastantly recurring cases of a like character, I beg leave to refer to it specially.

The second, third and fourth sections of that act make provisioa for the widow, children, dependent mother, or orphan sisters, as the case may be, of any officer or other person named in the first sectioa who has died since the 4:h day of March, 1861, or who shall thereafter die by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty. An officer of the navy had contracted, under these circumstaaces, a disease of which he died. Some months previous to his death he tendered his resignation, as his declining health, impaired hv disease, which ultimately proved fatal, incapacitated him for the efficient discharge of duty. His resignation was accepted. The claim of his widow for a pension was rejected in the Pension Office solely upon the ground that he was not, at the time of his death, in the naval service of the United States. The case was, by appeal, brought before the Department.

The action of the Pension Bureau conformed to the construction which had been given to preceding acts of Congress granting naval pensions. Some of these acts expressly confined the right of the claimant to cases whea the death of the officer occurred during the period of his service. Other acts, such as thet of 1813, and the second section of the act of 1814, secure to the oenencisries, for a specinc period, half of the monthly pay to which the deceased was *entitled at the time of his death.* The late Attorney-General BUTLER declined that the death of an officer or seaman before the expiration of his service was not essential, under the latter acts, to the validity of his widow's claim to a pensi n. He subsequently withdrew that opinion, and, although considering such a claim without the general equity of the system, he came to a conclusion adverse to it under those acts, owing to their peculiar phraseology, and from the fact that Congress had given a construction in them hy the continuing acts of May 23, 1828, and June 28, 1832.

The act of 1862 does not, in direct terms, exclude from its benefits the widow or other designated relatives of persons, who, after their resignation or discharge, shall die of wounds received or disease contracted in the naval service, and in the line of dutv, nor does it determine the amount of penston by the monthly pay of the deceased at the time of his death. The letter provision would seem to require that the connection of the deceased with the service should subsist until his death. By the uniform practice of the Pension Bureau, under thn existing act, a military pension was granted to the relatives of the party without regard to the time of his death, it the claim in other respects was free from objection. Uniformity in the administration of the act is desirable, and a settled interpretation of it should be adhered to unless it be manifestly wrong. Although, in the former legislation of Congress, military and naval pensions were granted under separate and independent enactments, both classes of pensions are provided for and placed upon the same footing by the act under consideration. No distinction is made between the two breaches of the service. I could not sanction a decision making such a distinction, and was satisfied that thn action of the Pension Bureau, in regard to military pensions, was amply justified by the spirit, and not in violation of the letter, of tha statute.

The effects and consequences of tha opposite construction are worthy of attention. According to it, no provision is made for the bereaved and often necessitous and helpless family of a deceased party who has received a mortal wound or contracted a fatal disease in the line of duty, if his death occurred after the expiration of the period of his service. Had the wound or disease inflicted a disability, it is clear that, had he survived it, he would have been entitled to a pension proportionate to such disability. The pension would not commence in any event until after his discharge. Should the disabled and discharged soldier or seaman die after receiving his pension, or before establishing his claim to it, his relatives would be excluded from the bounty of Congress, although it could be shown by indisputable proofs that his death was the direct and inevitable result of a wound received on the field or the deck from the enemies of his country.

It seemed to me to be more in accordence with the legislative intention to hold that the death of a party after his resignation or discherge would not be fatal to the claim of his widow or relatives to a pension.

Should I have erred in this view, Congress can apply the appropriate corrective in regard to future cases.

I would advise, however, that some limit should be fixed by law, within which the death should occur, to entitle the beneficiaries named in the second and the following sections of tha act to tha benefit of its provisions.

PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending Sept. 30 last, 5,133 applications, and 811 caveats were received at the Patent office. Twenty-nine applications were filed for the extension of patents previously granted. During tha same period, 3,887 patents were issued, and forty extensions granted. Quite a diminution is observable in the nnmber of claims on which patents have been allowed, but not issued because of the non-payment of the final fea within tha time prescribed by law, the number being about 370.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund on the 1st of October, 1862, was $48,157 21. Tha receipts of tha office to Sept. 30, 1863, amounted to $179,378 55, making its entire resources for the year $222,535 76. The expenditures of the office during that period have been $189,803 13, leaving a balance on haad on the 1st October, 1863, of $37,732 63.

Tha work of classifying the results of the Eighth Census for publication has progressed satisfactorily, and the printing of the volume of population statistics is so far advanced as to insure its completion and delivery early in the coming session of Congress. Tha succeeding volume will be supplied to the two Houses as fast as tha capabilities of the public printer will admit.

Tha Marshals and Assistant Marshals in the loyal States have generally been paid in full for their services, and the accounts of those employed to take the territorial census of Nevada, Dakota and Colorado, for which provision was made by the act of March 3, 1863, have been paid, in part, and the remainder are in process of adjustment. The final settlement of the accounts of 1,207 Marshals and Assistants in States affected by the rebellion has been precluded by the condition of public affairs and the refusal of some of these officers to take the oath prescribed by law as a condition precedent to payment.

NATIONAL INSANE HOSPITAL.

The able reports from thn Board of Visitors and the Superintendent of Construction of thn Government Hospital for the Insane will be read by all with interest. The advantages of this institution of the present time cannot be overestimated. Those who, while engaged in the land and naval service of the country, in this trying hour, for the preservation of our Government, are overtaken by mental disorders, there find a refuge, and are treated with the highest skill which has yet been attained in the art of treating the insane. The success which has attended their treatment, and the numbers who have recovered, are the most flattering testimoolals in behalf of those who have had charge of the institution. Their devotioo to their calling is only to be fully appreciated when it is remembered that a larger number of patients have been admitted to this institution during the last year than have ever before been admitted into any similar hospital in this country in the same space of time. Although so large a nnmber have been admitted, and the increase been chiefly derived from the army and navy, it is gratifying to be assured that neither the existence of the war, doubt as to tha justice of our cause, nor distrust as to its final result, is to be imputed as the cause of thn malady with whinh the patients have been afflicted, but that it is rather the result of overtasked efforts of constitutions previously impaired by sickness contracted in the line of duty.

Among other advantages which this institution affords is that those who have suffered the loss a limb in the service may here have it replaced by an artificial one, fabricated by persons of the highest skill, without cost, the patients being maintained at the hospital, free of expense, during the time the artificial limb is being prepared, made familiar with its mechanism and use, and thus enabled to adopt their new help with the greatest adventage and ease to themselves.

During thn past year very much difficulty and perplexity have been experienced by the department in the admission of patients to the institution under the present laws. Many applications have been made for admission of persons who have sought refuge in this District, but have not their permanent homes here, so as to be clearly entitled to admission into the hospital as resident paupers at the time of becoming insane. These persons have, in many instances, been a serious charge upon the War Department, which has been compelled to take care of them in camps and other unsuitable places for such persons, and consequently at great expense and inconvenience.

It is recommended that existing laws on the subject be so modified as to permit the department, in the exercise of a proper discretion, to admit this class of persons into the Asylum until they can be more properly disposed of.

I cannot eooclude my notice of this institution without adding my testimony to that of all my predecessors to the marked devotion and distinguished ability and fitness of the gentleman who has occupied the position of Superintendent from the foundation of the Asylum.

He deserves the gratitude of the country for his zealous and persistent efforts to make the institution under his charge a model one in every respect in which it may be viewed.

The appropriations which are asked for the ensuing fiscal year are earnestly recommended. No application of public money has ever been more wisely, economically and satisfactorily made than have the sums dedicated by Congrass to this humane and benevolent institution.

COLUMBIA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Thn Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind has been managed with great ability and success. The buildings, however, are manifestly insufficient for the proper accommodatioo of the pupils admitted, and thn growing wants of this community.

The report of thn President of tha institution will be read with interest. It expresses an earnest desire for the acquisition of more adjacent land—to the extent of about thirteen acres—for the instruction of this pupils in horticulture and agriculture; the erection of more permanent and commodious mechanic shops and other necessary buildings, and for the introduction of the Potomac water, and asks for these purposes additional appropriations amounting to about $60,000. If it be the intention of Congress to make this institution a receptacle of all who will probably apply for admission into it, the proposed arrangements are eminently proper, and should be made without delay, in order to secure the requisite lands before they shall have advanced in price or be otherwise appropriated. But if it be only designed to make provisioa for the unfortunates of this class inhabiting thn District of Columbia, and the children of persons in the military and naval service, who are unable to provida for them elsewhere, thea it is doubtful whether it will be proper to increasa tha extent of the grounds, or to construct thn buildings as proposed. In either case, however, the wooden structures now appurtenant to the buildings occupied, are entirely unsafe for the purposes to which they are applied, and should be removed, and their places supplied by substantial brick buildings, and about two acres of land added for the purpose of erecting thereon proper workshops.

I abstained from submitting the estimates proposed for the larger sums, because I was not prepared to say what the will of Congress might be on the subject; but I earnestly recommend that provisioe be made, if not to the full extent asked, at least to that required for the proper and safe accommodation of the children of the District, who are entitled to admission into the institution. It should also be supplied with water, and I recommend the appropriation of the amount asked for that purpose.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the work of the Capitol extension and new dome, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in obtaining the marble for the former, and artisans of the requisite skill and experience for the peculiar character of the work to be done on the latter.

Since tha last Annual Report from this department, the eastern portico of the north wing has been constructed, and much work done on that of the south wing. The norticos of the connecting corridors, and the granite platforms and steps between the old or central portions of the building and the new wings, as well as the approaches to both wings on the western front, have also been completed. It is expected that the eastern entrance to the north wing will also be finished the present season.

The group of statuary which was executed here in marble, from models made by the late THOMAS CRAWFORD, for the pediment of the eastern portico of the north wing, designed to represent "the progress of civilization," and the statues of "Justice" and "History," which were also designed by CRAWFORD, and executed in Italy, have been put in their respective places, and attract much attention and merited admiration.

The expensive and elaborately-wrought bronza door, designed by RANDOLPH ROGERS, and cast at the Bevarian foundry, in Munich, and tha marbla statues of FRANKLIN and JEFFERSON, executed in Italy by HIRAM POWERS, under a contract made by your immediate predecessor, under the authority of an act of Congress, have also been received and placed in appropriate positions in the building.

All these works of art, and a few others not yet completed, were exempted from the restrictions which were imposed upon the embellishment of the Capitol with statuary and paintiag by the recent legislation of Congress.

The colossal figure of "Freedom," designed by CRAWFORD and executed by CLARK MILLS nae, on the 2d inst., successfully raised to its elevated place on tha new dome, and forms a grand and appropriate crowning to the Capitol of the nation.

With a view of economy, during the present year, I abolished the office of architect of the Patent-office building, and added the duties of the same to those of the architect of the Capitol extension. Preparations have been made for finishing the eolooa of the north front, and for furnishing the same with suitable cases for the reception and exhibition of models.

The work whi he completed during the approaching season, and with the appropriatioa meda at the last session of Congress for that purpose. The architect strongly urges the priority and necessity of completing the exterior of the north front, and an appropriation for that purpose has beeo submitted in the annual estimates.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It became indispensably necessary for the proper accommodation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the offices connected therewith, to make certain ohanges and improvemeats in the eastern portion of the City Hall, which I have caused to be made at the expense of the judiciary fund, upon which it has been usual to draw for such purposes, and the Court is now enabled to dispatch the business coming before it with much greater convenience and satisfaction to the public.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings will indicate to Coegress the alterations and repairs which have been made to tha finished portions of the Capitol, and what additional improvements he deems it advisable to have provided for by further legislation. It also explains the manner in which the moneys appropriated for the public works under his charga have been expended during the past year, and recommends other improvements of the streets and public grounds, which recommendations will, no doubt, receive the consideration of the appropriate Committees of Congress.

The duties properly appertaining to the office of Commissioner of the Public Printing and Grounds have been greatly augmented within tha past few years, and sometimes by the imposition upon him of duties not strictly belonging to his office. In justice to him, therefore, as well as to the public service, at the commencement of the present fiscal year I relieved him to some extent by the appointment of a general superintendent and special disbursing agent for the Capitol extension, the Patent-Office Building, and the Washington Aqueduct. In making this arrangement, a saving to the Government was affected, while I at thn same time secured for these important works tha services of a professional and practical architect.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

The work on the Washington aqueduct has progressed, in pursuance of the act of Congress transferring the same to this department, with but slight exceptions, and the water of the Potomac River has been this day introduced into the reservoirs. The walls and banks of thn distributing reservoir were designed, by the engineer who projected the aqueduct, to be protected with broken stone, and a contract was made, and thn work commenced on that plan; but it appeared to me to be so unsubstantial ano insufficient for the purpose, that I caused an inquiry to be made as to the manner of protecting similar embankments in other localities, and found that, with but few if any exceptions, the walls were lined with solid stone masonry, laid in the best of cement. Influenced by the example and experience of others, and by the advica of eminent engineers, I directed a thin dressing of broken stone to be placed anon thn interior walls for a foundation, and tha whole to be faced with solid stone-work of about the same thickness as the contemplated riprap, or protection with. According to the original plan, nf the aqueduct, the water from the Potomac is conducted to a receiving reservoir formed by a dam across a stream called Rock Creek, Powder-mill or Little Falls Branch, about nine miles below the head of the conduit, whence it is conveyed about two miles further dnwn to a distributing reservoir, divided into two equal sections or basins, by an embankment designed chiefly for filtering purposes. It is thns always intermingled with the water from Rock Creek, Powder Mill Branch. The latter stream drains a considerable extent of country, and is subject to frequent and heavy freshets, which render its water unfit for immediate use. At times this stream is clear, while the water of the Potomac is rendered impure by reason of heavy rains nearer its source. It is, therefore, important that the aqueduct should be so constructed as to afford an adequate supply of water from whichever of these sources may, for the time, be most free from impurities, and to exclude that which may be unfit for use. For this purpose the engineer in cherge proposes to connect the conduit above the receiving reservoir with that below it, so that the water from the Potomac may be brought directly into the distributing reservoir without being subjected by that of Rock Creek, Powder Mill branch. He also proposes to construct a gatehouse in the dividing wall of the distributing reservoir, so as to admit of the use of the water from either section, as may become desirable. By means of these improvements the requisite supply of water may be drawn from whionever of four distinct sources may be the purest and best, viz.: the Potomac River, Rock Creek, Powder Mill branch, or either section of tha distributing reservoir; but without some such arrangement "an unfailing and abundant supply of good and wholesome water" cannot at all times be obtained. Under these circumstances I have deemed it necessary to order these changes in the original plan, and have made the estimates of appropriations for the completinn of the work to conform thereto. For information in detail in reference to this subject I invite attention to the full and able report of thn Chief Engineer.

Certain parties having, from time to time, made claim to heavy damages for the diversion of the water from the Potomac River, my immediate predecessor, with a view to settle and end this claim, entered into an agreement of arbitration with the claimants. In pursuance of this agreement, the arbitrators met from time to time, and finally submitted their award, by which they adjudged in favor of the claimants upon each and all of the plans and modes submitted to them, being three in number, for the construction of the dam across the Potomac, and also $12,000 for their own fees as arbitrators, and $761 84 for the expenses of arbitration. The sums being so large, I did not feel justified in applying the existing appropriation for the completion of the aqueduct to the payment thereof, preferring to submit the whole matter to Congress for its determination. It appears from tha report of the experienced engineer in charge of the work, as must be obvious to every observer, that an ample supply of water for the use of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for many years to come, can be obtained from the Potomac by tha erection of a tight dam, extending from the Maryland shore to Conn's Island, to a hight which will give a head of six feet of water in the aqueduct, and yield a daily supply of about 65,000,000 gallons, which is thirty-three one-third per cent. more than was ever used in the City of New-York in the year 1861, when its population was 800,000. In view of this fact, I have instructed the engineer to construct a dam of cut stone, with a hasa sufficient to bear a superstructure of the required hight for the full capacity of the aquaduct, whenever it may be called into requisition.

It is difficult to conceive how a dam of this character can work any injury to the proprietors of thn water right claimed at the Great Falls. At the utmost it could only raise the water to a level at the head of thn island, while at ordinary stages and at low water, (the only time when any value can properly be placed on the right,) it would not increase or diminish the flow of water in the main channel on the west side of thn island; and it surely cannot be pretended that tha parties claiming the water right can lawfully divert tha ordinary flow of tha water on the east side of the island. A dam of the east channal that would raise tha water to a height sufficient to fill the aqueduct would be a great advantage to the claimants, for tha reason that it would enable them to avail themselves of the power by the erection of but one dam, while one that would only back the water to the head of the island must be a matter of total indifferenca to them; because, in the very nature of things, it can work them no detriment whatever.

If this view shall be taken of tha case by Congress, I recommend that a reasonable sum be appropriated to pay the expenses of the arbitration, and that the estimate of the cost of the dam across the main channel be diminished to the estimated cost of the dam over the east channel, thus leaving the greater cost of the dam to be provided for as the exigencies of thn cities of Washington and Georgetown, by the increase of their population, may require.

The report of the Engineer will not fail to arrest the attention of Congress in another important particular.

The immense volume of water which tha aqueduct will soon furnish will afford an ample supply for fountains at all eppropriate places; and for cleansing the streets and sewers of the City, keeping them at all times in a healthful and agreeable condition. But in order to the accomplishment of this most desirable object, the present system of expenditure for the repairing of streets and the construction of sewers must be abandoned or modified to such an extent as to place it under one control. I can perceive no good reason why the Government should take upon itself the exclusive management and repair of one or more of the streets and avenues of the city, while all are equally necessary to tha convenience and comfort of the citizens of the United States visiting or residing in the City of Washington. The great width of its numerous streets and avennes quite discourages any attempt to completely pave them, nor is it desirable that it should be generally done, when we consider the increased amount of heat that would be reflected from their exposed surfaces, and the clouds of dust that would be constantly sweeping over them.

It is believed that this may be avoided to a great extent, by allowing in some instances the adjoining proprietors to extend their sidewalks into the streets, so as to reduce the latter to a proper width for pavement or concrete and to afford space for grass plots in front of their dwellings, and in other streets by making a park of proper width through the middle for the cultivation of trees and plants, and the erection of fountains. By thn adoption of such a nourse, the streets and avenues of the city would bn reduced to such width as to admit of their being thoroughly paved at a reasonable cost, and the beauty and comfort of the city immensely increased. But neither this nor any other great improvement can be expected under the present laws. They should be so modified as to require a uniform and perfect system of sewerage throughout the city, and to superintend this, and to improve and repair the streets, commissioners should be provided, one to be appointed by the Government, and one or more by the corporate authorities of the city—thn money appropriated by Congress to be expended in such proportion to the sum provided by the city as should be prescribed by law, and the obligation imposed upon the city to raise by taxation, annually, such sum as might be deemed by the commissioners necessary for tha objects to be accomplished.

ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

An act of Congress to extend the charter of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, authorized the Company to erect an additional structure or passage-way along either side of the Potomac bridge for the track of their road, but so as not to hinder the general use of said bridge for ordinary travel. The surveys, estimates and plans for the construction of this bridge, together with a model of the proposed draw, were submitted to and approved by me as required by the act referred to, and the Company immediately thereafter entered upon the work. The bridge is located on a centre line 75 feet below the centre line of the old bridge, and has progressed with such remarkable rapidity as to justify the belief that it will be fully completed during the early part of the approaching session of Congress, when it is expected that the railroad travel will be diverted to it, and the old bridge restored to the use of the public, for whom it was intended.

This bridge is in a dilepidated condition, and there is an urgent necessity for its immediate repair.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The report of the Police Commissioners will be found to be an elaborate and interesting account of their operations during the past year, and fully attests the usefulness and importance of their organization. It, however, contains many recommendations which, if fully adopted, will impose greatly increased expenditures upon the Government. From the examination which I have been able to give to tha subject, I am inclined to think an increase of the force, and of their compensation, is expedient and proper, but not to the extent indicated by the Commissioners.

I have not been able to convince myself of the justice of imposing the entire support of this police system upon the Federal Government. It was shown by the census of 1860 that the District of Columbia then contained 75,000 permanent inhabitants, since which time its population has evidently been largely increased. There is no city within tha United States, it is believed, in which property of all kinds yields a larger income, in proportion to its value, and no good reason exists why it should not help to defray the expense of its own protection. I am the more justified in making this suggestion by the fact that the annual tax imposed upon property in this District is much less than that imposed on tha property in any of the principal cities in thn United States.

The suggestions of the Commissioners of the Police for the more economical and speedy punishment of crimes are just and proper, and deserva the careful consideration of Congress.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT.

A House of Correction and for the detention of juvenile offenders should be provided, and a system adopted by which vagrants and petty offenders, on conviction upon summary trial before thn Police Magistrates, should receive proper punishment, by being compelled to work upon the streets, to break stone in the quarries for their improvement, or to labor in some other useful way.

The want of a Penitentiary has been particularly felt to the administration of justice in this District during the past year. The whole nnmber of convicts now under sentence from this District is 179; of this nnmber, 143 have been convicted and sent to the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., since tha appropriation of tha Penitentiary of the United States for District of Colnmbia by the War Department. The average cost of transporting convicts from this District to the Penitentiary at Albany is about fifty dollars, and that of maintaining them there, one dollar and twenty-five cents per week, or sixty-five dollars per annum. It is confidently believed that, with a Penitentiary possessing the appliances necessary for the judicious application of the labor of the convicts, they could be much more economically maintained in this District, and the moral advantages secured to the community of having institutions of this character located in their midst.

The Government now owns a tract of land containing 281 acres, upon which the receiving reservoir of tha Washington Aqueduct is situated, which embraces suitable sites for a penitentiary and house for the detention and reform of juvenile offenders. These lands are now lying vacant. There are excellent quarries immediately contiguous thereto, from which substantial buildings could be erected. They could be located in close proximity to thn canal, whence fuel could be obtained at the cheapest rates. Sewerage could be easily constructed, and all the necessary water power for propelling the requisite machinery for the successful and profitable employment of the labor of the convicts could hn procured from the surplus water of the reservoir at a very small cost. I think it would be good economy to provide for the erection of penitentiary buildings upon these lands, and thet it would be well for Congress at the approaching session to make the necessary provision for tha commencemnnt of the work. In a very short time many of the convicts could be provided with secure and comfortable quarters upon the premises, and employed in quarrying stone, and other labor pertaining to the construction of such works.

DETECTIVE POLICE.

The Act of March 3, 1863, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year endieg June 30, 1864, and for the year ending June 30, 1863, and for other purposes, transferred from the appropriation made and placed under thn control of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Act of June 23, 1860, for the detection and arrest of counterfeiters of the coin of thn United States, the sum of $1,184, or so much thereof as might be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior "to pay detective police employed by a former head of the department, for expenses incurred and services rendered in the Cities of Washington and Philadelphia, in the detection and arrest of counterfeiters of United States coin." Having examined all the claims presented, and found them to have been liquidated and paid as per agreement made with thn claimants prior to the rendition of the service, I recommend the passage of a law to repeal the provision alluded to in the Act of March 3, 1863, and to restore the amount thereby transferred to the control of the Secretary of thn Treasury for the purposes originally designed.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

While the African Slave-trade is known to be carried on still from some foreign ports to a lamentable extent, it is gratifying to be able to state that so successful have been the efforts of this Government to prevent citizens of the United States from engaging in it, that not a single vessel is known or believed to have been fitted out in our own waters for that purpose during the past year, and the wholesome examples which have resulted from the energy and vigilance which have been and are still being displayed by the officers immediately charged with thn enforcement of thn laws on this subject, together with the growing sense of justice among our people toward the African race, will, it is hoped, effectually deter persons from any future participation in so unrighteous a traffic.

THE RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The officers appointed pursuant to the requirements of the treaty of April, 1862, with Great Britain, have repaired to their several stations, and the mixed Courts of Justice, to reside at the City of New-York, Sierra Leone, and the Cape of Good Hope, have been duly organized and established.

The accounts of the American Colonization Society, for the support of reacaptured Africans in Liberia, have not yet been finally settled, owing to thn imperfect manner in which they have been kept by the Resident Agent of the United States in that Republic, and the Liberian authorities after the transfer of the receptives to them. The information and facts required to be regularly reported, not having been recorded and preserved by them, it is feared they cannot now be obtained with the accuracy of detail contemplated by the strict terms of the contracts, and hence it is respectfully recommended that the department be authorized by law to adjust and settle the accounts on equitable principles.

No further appropriation is asked for this object, the unexpended balances of former appropriations being sufficient to meet all the legal demands that can possibly be made during the present and the next ensuing fiscal year. Tha reënactment of the joint resolution of the 3d of March last, "respecting the compensation of Judges, and so forth, under the treaty with Great Britain, and other persons employed in the suppression of the slave-trade," will be necessary, however, to authorize thn use of those funds for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865.

INDISPOSITION OF NEGROES TO COLONIZE.

I am unable to report any greater disposition, generally, among the colored persons, for whose colonization provision was made by certain recent acts of Congress, to emigrate, than had been exhibited at the time of your last annual message. Since that time, however, about 450 have been deported to the Ile a Vache, adjacent and belonging to the Republic of Hayti. The condition of this colony has been variously represented, and an agent has been deputed by the Government to visit the island and report the real situation of affairs, and the future prospects of the emigrants there. They were emigrated under a contract entered into for that purpose, with persons who were represented as possessing every qualification and fitness for insuring the success of the experiment; but nothing has yet been paid them under it, nor will there be until the report of the agent shall have been received and found to justify it.

Independent of the seeming unwillingness of this class of persons to leave the United States, the experience the country has derived since the passage of the act of Congress on the subject of colonization, and the action of the Government toward them in adopting the able-bodied men into its armies, render it a question of great importance whether the effort to colonize them beyond the limits of the United States should be continued, unless the way should be opened for the establishment of a friendly colony in some one of the Central American States, at a favorable commercial point, for traversing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BENEFIT OF UNION HOME SCHOOL—CONCERT, MILITARY DRILL, AND ADDRESSES FROM EMINENT SPEAKERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—IRISH ASSURANCE.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—AS YOU SOW, SO MUST YOU REAP—POOR PILLICODDY.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE IMPOSTOR—ALPINE MAID

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOPE CHAPEL—STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

We have from Washiogton the news tbat tha two armies in Virginia ars in a state of quiescence, MEADE on the Rappahannock and LEE on the Rapidan. The pickets ars friendly, and bushwhackers are again plenty. Ths report of tbe removal of Gen. MEADE is again revived, with a still stronger degree of positiveness. The choice as to his succesor is said lie between Gens. HOOKER and THOMAS, the President and Secretary CHASE preferring the former, and Secretary STANTON undecided between tha two. Tha army is to be reorganized.

The startling announcement was received hers yesterday afternoon that the steamer *Chesapeake*, which left this port on Saturday afteroon lest for Portland, was seized by a gang of rebel passengars on boerd, et 1 o'clock on Monday morning, off Cape Cod, tbe Captain and crew overpowered, and tha vessel takan complets possession of by the pirates. There was aome resistance made, the Second Engineer being shot dead aod thrown overhoard, and tbe First Engineer and Mate wounded. Tbs Captain aod crew, about twenty in ell, were landed at St. John, N. B., yesterdey morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President's Annual Message snd the Reports of the several Departments of tha Navy, Interior and War, will be found in full in our columns this morning, togeiher with very full abstracts of the Reports of tha Land Office and Naval Ordnance Bureau, and a synopsis of the Report of the Postmaster-General. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be laid before Congress until to-day, at noon, which will prevent its publication until that time.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at 10 A. M., yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen, an ordinance to make a further appropiation of $250,000, to extend the Croton waterworks, was presented and referred, and the resolution from the other Board, previously received and laid over, authorizing the removal of the Park Barracks to the Battery, pursuant to a request of the State authorities and the recommendation of the Mayor, was called up and referred to the Committe on Lands and Places. Both Boards adopted a preamble and resolution, authorizing MIDDLETON BELL to remove the night-soil from the City, and beyond the limits of the harbor, for a period of ten years, from the expiration of the present contract, without expense to the City—Mr. BELL to look for compensation only from the property owners. Mr BELL'S offer was first made to the Common Council, some time ago, and a contract with him in due form of law, the City Inspector was directed to advertise for proposals for a performance of the work without cost to the City. Mr. BELL responded with a renewal of his offer, which, if the Mayor approves it, will be ratified as a contract with the City. The present night-soil contractor receives $15,000 per annum from the Corporation. Both Boards meet again to-day, the Aldermen at 1 o'clock and the Councilmen at 4 o'clock P. M.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—The duties of the Postmaster-General io the management of his department do not furnish him the occasion or opportunity for any of those displays of eloquence and statesmanship, or any of those great and striking expositions of gigantic operations which is furnished by other departments of the Government, as the State, Finance, War and Navy. Yet the management and working of the Post-office Department are matters of profound and perpetual interest to every inhabitant of the United States. And the dutics of its conduct are such as require a high order of administrative ability, and conscientious, laborious and ceaseless devotion. These qualificatioos are found to an eminent degree in the present head of the department.

The report of Postmaster-General BLAIR opens with the cheering statement that during the last fiscal year the financial condition of the department has been one of unusual prosperity. As a proof of this, his exhibit shows the remarkable fact that the revenue has nearly equaled the expenditures—the deficiency being, in a round sum, a quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. BLAIR says there is good reason to believe that the department will be self-sustaining in a brief period of time. If this prove to be the case, it will doubtless be owing to the increasing good management and economy of the department; for it must be remembered that the expenses of the last two years have been reduced by the cutting off of mails throughout the South—whose postal revenues were always far below its postal expenses—but as our arms progress and mail facilities are again afforded to the Southern States, there will again be lossee from that section as formerly. Still, notwithstanding this, we entertain not a shadow of doubt that, with proper management, the Post-office Department, at present rates of postage, could be made self-sustaining. And we are confirmed in the idea by the statement in the report that "during the year the *increased* length of routes has been 5,585, but the annual cost of mail transportation has *decreased* $113,258, or about two per cent."

Mr. BLAIR makes some excellent suggestions, among which is that a "postal order money system be established to facilitate the transmission of small sums through the mails, which he is confident would prove, not only a great convenience to soldiers and citizens, but almost entirely obviate the loss of this class of remittances." We hope also he will not lose sight of the absolute necessity of increasing local postal facilities in the large cities of the Union. The Postmaster-General's report, throughout, is clear, sensible and satisfactory.

The President's Message.

President LINCOLN delivers himself, in this document, with all his characteristic clearness and simplicity. The rhetorical flourishes and sentimental generalities, with which the later Presidents were accustomed to stuff ont their State papers of this class, have no place here. It is the shortest Message we have had tor a generation; and yet, this year has been the most eventful since the Government began. There never has been one thousandth part so much to spend words upon, and yet there has never been ao little indulgence in worde. ABRAHAM LINCOLN ie one of the few men who believe that words stand for things; he economizes them accordingly.

The euccint exhibit given of our foreign relatione is in all respects very eatisfactory—in fact, we might almost say, eatisfactory beyond precedent. It would be hard to find one of the seventy odd annual messages, which bave been transmitted to Congrese, that did not make mention of some difficulty, of some kind, with some foreign Power; and in a majority of them such difficulties formed one of the most important themes. But we look in vain through the present document for the slightest token of any difference with any forcign State. The distinction is remarkable enough in itself. It is much more so when the fact is noted tbat heretofore nothing has been ao prolific of international trouble as the relations of neutrals to belligerents. The very time when it would be naturally anticipated that we should have the most serious controversies with other nations, and especially commercial nations, is the very time when our National Executive has notbing to complain of, and moat decidedly testifies to the universal fair dealing. This certainly bespeake very wise management of our State Department.

The epitome given of the results in the other great branches of the public service, aubstantiates aignal efficiency of adminiatration there also. The Post-office Department, the first time for years, has met its own expenses, within a mere trifle; the Treasury Dspartment has inaugurated a great and novel scheme of finance with a euccess that enables it to meet all the vast liabilitiee of the war with perfect ease and punctuality; the War Department haa eustained the gigantic operations of the war in a way productive of some of tbe most notable achievemeota in military history; and the Navy Department has maintained its unprecedented blockade of 3,500 miles of coast witb increasing efficiency, and bas raised its force to 588 vessels, of which no less than 75 are iron-clad steam vessels. The President contents himself with the barest outlincs, and avoids all vainglorious language. But his simple statements tell with a force that could gain nothing from the most skillful rhetoric io the world.

The most striking feature of the Message is that part which relatca to the revival of State Governments, as the Southern territory is redeemed from rebel power. The President here, for the first time, commits himself to a definite policy and method in respect to this most important matter. He gives no countenance to the project, which haa been so vehemently advocated, of reducing the redeemed States to a territorial condition, that they may cootinue to bs directly governable hy Federal authority. Yet he recognizes the neeessity of securing State Governmenta that shall be loyal to the Union. Tbis he declares to be not only a neeessity, but a constitutional obligation, inasmuch as the Constitution Imposes upon the General Government the duty of eecuring to every State a Republican form of government, which it would fail to do If it allowed a State to remain in the hands of its eaemies. To establish this loyalty, he sets forth a comprehensive and stringent oath of allegiance, the taking of which shall be a condition precedeat to the grant of amnesty and pardon for having participated in the rebellion. To make the loyalty thua secured available at the earliest day, he provides tbat whenever one-tenth part of the number of the voters in the States in 1860, take this oath, and desire to put the State Government again in action, they shall be authorized and aided to do so; with the single reatriction that no action shall he taken by the revived State Government against the Emancipation Proclamation, which, as a war measure, is an accomplished irrevocable fact in his judgment, and which he will feel it his duty to maintain, in its full breadth, unless it shall be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States to have been repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore null and void.

The process of reconstruction, as the President puts it, is simple and yet perfectly effective. The *motive* to reassume loyal obligations ie secured by making it the only meane of escaping confiscation of property and all the other penalties of treason. Tbe *act* is secured with the very higheat sanction possible, by making it rest on a most emphatic and aolemn oath. The *effect* is secured by enabling those who thus comply to revive and carry on the State Government, just so eoon as they comprise a certain definite proportion of the whole number of the voting population before the rebellion. Those who arc for the Emancipation Proclamation are eatisfied by the President'e declared determination to maintain it until pronounced null by the highest judicial authority of the land; while those who have opposed it as an unconstitutional assumption of power cannot complain, for they have it in their power to test the unconstitutionality by an appeal at any time to that Court for a decision. Certain categories of traitors of peculiar dye are exempted from the benefit of the oath, which, of course, will meet the approbation of every loyal man. Other minor provisions are made, to complete the equity and efficiency of the plan. We believe that the closer it is examined, the more it will be discovered to be completely adapted to the great end desired. The public mind, after due reflection, we have not a douht, will accept it as another signal illustration of the practical wisdom of the President.

The Commandership of the Army of the Potomac.

There is a report, which is not unlikely to prove true, that Gen. MEADE is to be removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. PLEASONTON put in his place; the reason being, we suppose, the failure of the former in the recent movement against LEE. We shall regret this extremely, for several reasons. We believe, in the first place, that no army could fail to be injured, and eerlously injured, hy such frequent changes of commanders as have taken place in the Army of the Potomac; the General's confidence in himself, and the soldier's confidence in the General, are hoth weakened by it. Each General who steps into the vacant place is, of course, warned by the fall of his predecessore of the insecurity of his position. He feels that he is only on his trial, and that the presumptions of the Government, and it may be of the public, are against him. He knows that the least error in judgment will probably lead to his dismissal. If under these circumstances, he did not become overnervous and over-sensible of his responsibility, he would be either more or less than human; and being nervous, he naturally becomes timid. Feeling satisfied that he will have to bear the whole burden of the blame of any reverse that may occur, he shrinks, and naturally shrinks, from running any risk; and at last, by way of being perfeotly secure against miscarriage, he refusee to do anything in which miscarriage can possibly occur, and this, in war, means total inaction. Now, we will not say no modest man, with ordinary doubts of his own genius, but no man with ordinary self-respect, likes to accept any position, however high, which is surrounded by drawbacke of this kind. Nobody can do his best if he is conscious that his superiors are watching his work with hostile eyes, and are ready to make the first indication of moral or mental infirmity the signal for his dismissal. A generous confidence, and generous appreciation of difficulties on the part of the Government, is absolutely necessary to secure the display of his highest qualities on the part of the General. We do not mean by this that a blockhead is to be allowed to blunder on month after month out of one acrape into another as long as a regiment remains to follow him: but we do think that a man like Gen. MEADE, who won a great battle within three days of his assuming the command of the army, and who is the first officer opposed to LEE who has proved himself his match in marching and manœuvring, is entitled to more than six months' trial.

There seems to be a notion in some quarters that by changing Generals frequently, a man will be hit upon at last who will march to Richmond. We predict, on the contrary, that as long as these changes go on, each General will be less likely to accomplish this feat than the last; for each one will have less of his own confidence and less of the soldiers' confidence, and will shrink with greater dread from the ordeal under which so many have broken down. It must not be forgotten that a similar policy pursued in the West would have deprived us of GRANT; and that it WELLINGTON had been shelved because MOORE only knew how to retreat, and because DALRYMPLE waa an imbecile, and because the Government was in a hurry, Waterloo would in all probability never have been fought.

There is one other thing to be taken into aecount in judging of Gen. MEADE'S qualifications, and that is, tbat the problem which it bas been for the Army of the Potomac to solve, has, since MCCLELLAN'S day been essentially changed. It is no longer to take Richmond by book or by crook; but to take Richmond, and at the same time cover Wasbington. The enemy is at any moment ready to exchange his capital for ours. If we take Richmond, we capture a large town and little else; if he takes Washington he becomes in the eyes of the world, as long as he holds it, the *de facto* Government of the United States. The anxiety of the Administration about Washington, is therefore perfectly natural and justifiable. But it must not he forgotten, that the very fact that it is so, enormously increases the burden of the responsibility resting on the commander of the army as long as there is only one army. It is very rare in any war for a general to find himself in a position, in which the loss of a single great hattle may place the capital in the hands of the enemy; and we will add further, that it is a position in which no General ought to be placed, if it is physically possible to avoid it. There are but few brains that can work freely with such a weight pressing upon them; and very few soldiers who can go into action with the proper amount of heart and hope, when any ot the small accidents, which in war so often frustrate the best laid plans, may entail not simply a defeat, but bring the nation to the verge of ruin. It is only the desperate defender of a desperate cause who ought ever be placed in a situation of such terrible anxiety, and neither Gen. MEADE nor the cause of tbe Union answer to this description. There ought to be an army of reserve, charged with the sole duty ot defeoding the Capital, and amply eufficient for that purpose, and the army which ie sent against Richmond ought to be able to act solely with reference to its capture, and choose its base and make all its movements as may best promote that object, and that object only.

Of the appoiotment of Gen. PLEASONTON we have little to say. Of the reason assigned for it by the correspondents—that he is a good cavalry officer—we have to say that we think it a very ridiculous one. Commanding cavalry well in such a country ae Virginia, raises no more presumption of a man's fitness for the command-in-chief than of his fitness to manœuvre a fleet. MURAT was, perhaps, the most brilliant cavalry leader the world ever saw; but in any other position he was one of the most unmitigated imbeciles that ever bestrode a horse. Gen. PLEASONTON is a very gallant and very distinguished officer where he is, and we know of nothing to lead us to believe that he would not even be a good General-in-Chief; hut we also know nf nothing to lead us to believe that he would; and this is, of itself, a reason for hoping that he may he left in the position which he now fills with so much honor to himself and gain to the country.

The Report of the Navy Department.

Secretary WELLES' report this year, like that of last year, is of very great length; but less space ie taken up in tbis than was in that, by detailed reports of the operatione of the various naval expeditions, as he judiciously leaves the officers themselves to narrate their labors and achievements. After referring in general terms to the arduous labors of his department in enforcing a blockade covering a distance of over three thousand five hundred miles, and carrying on naval operations upon the rivers and other internal waters of the Southern States, he reviews rapidly the different squadrons into which our naval force is divided—the North Atlantic Squadron, the South Atlantic Squadron, the Eastern Gulf Squadron, the Western Gulf Squadron, the Mississippi Squadron, the Pacific Squadron, the Potomac Flotilla, and the vessels in the East India and China Seas—and shows that each of them has done important work. An exhibit of the present strength of our navy, as compared with last year, ie furnished, and an exhibit of its prospective strength when the vessels under construction shall be completed. Everybody in the land will certainly study these tables with mloute attention. The Secretary discusses various desirable improvements in naval vessels, and, we are glad to see, refers more than once to *speed* as a necessity of them. He again urges, at length and strongly, the necessity for a new Navy-yard on a large scale. Great delay has arisen from the inability of our public yards and shops to execute the necessary repair and refitment of vessels. He aleo refers to the fact that while we have several Navy yards for building wooden vessels, the Government possesses not a single yard snd establishment for constructing those of iron, nor even for making plates and shafting; and says that there are no parties in this country fully prepared to build iron vessels of the magnitude and description required. Beside the necessity of a fit Navy-yard on the Atlantic seaboard, he again urges the expediency of establishing a naval depot, yard and foundry at some accessible and suitable point on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi.

Secretary WELLES goes on to discuss almost every question of interest bearing in any way upon the efficiency of our navy. He dilates upon the rebel privateers and their depredations, upon the prizes captured by our navy, upon the Naval Academy, the necessity for better education for our naval engineers and navy officers, the promotion of volunteer officers, and the scarcity of seamen, upon the marine corps and the coast survey, upon naval ordnance and lights and signals at sea, upon the contract system, the expenses and estimates of his department, etc., etc. He closes by saying that "the navy of the United States has achieved a great and new historical renown; that it has expanded and is expanding in a measure eominensurate with the exigencies of the country and of the times; that it has done and is doing heroic service in a great and sacred cause, and that its force is wielded by a body of officers and men who have established the highest claim to the gratitude of their country."

The Report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary STANTON has issued a terse and business-like document. He opens with a brief glance at the operations of the year, and congratulates the country upon our military achievements, the brilliancy of which, he says, has not been surpassed in any age. The forces of the National Government are now firmly planted on the soil of every rebel State. The question of the exchange of prisoners is reviewed, but no new light is shed upon the subject. The statements regarding the bad faith and violation of cartel on the part of the enemy are very plainly made, and the case is now fully understood. The Secretary confirms the statement lately made by Gen. HITCHCOCK that we have now over forty thousand prisoners of war in our hands, while the enemy hold but thirteen thousand of ours. Because the enemy demand that we shall liberate our possessions for theirs, and because they refuse to deliver up the colored soldiers and their white officers, the exchange is suspended. Mr. STANTON says, in substance, that our Government declines to furnisb the rebels with a fresh army of forty thousand men, on their own terms.

The Conscription Act has been enforced in twelve States. It has obtained fifty thousand soldiers, and raised a fund of over $10,000,000 for procuring substitutes. Notwithstanding its imperfections, the Secretary thinks it an efficient means for recruiting our armies. The money obtained through the commutation of drafted men is being vigorously applied to the recruiting of men for the regiments now in the field, and Mr. STANTON indulges in the very agreeable belief that the greater portion of the force required will be thus raised by volunteering, and without a further draft. The Invalid corps now numbers twenty thousand, officers and men, and it has increased by that number the strength of the armies in the field.

The operations of the Bureau of Colored Troops have put fifty thousand dusky warriors into the field, notwithstanding operations have been retarded by several obstacles. The qualifications of the colored man for the several branches of the military service, are considered fully established. It is recommended to Congress that the same wages and bounty be paid to colored, as are paid to white soldiers.

The reports of the several Bureaus of the Department are briefly alluded to, and several recommendations made. The Adjutant-General recommends that the terms of enlistments of regular soldiers be reduced from five years to three. The expenditures of the Ordnance Department for the past year amount to upward of forty-two millions of dollars, and the resources of the country are abundantly able to supply every demand of this character. An increased appropriation is recommended for arming the militia of the States. Six millions have been spent upon fortifications during the year—mostly permanent.

West Point is full, the loyal States having supplied the vacancies from the disloyal. Our lake shores are to be protected from rebel piratical raids.

The reports of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals show that the armies have been well supplied with food and clothing. The Quartermaster-General is absent on a very extended tour of inspection, not yet completed. The armies, the Paymaster-General reports, are substantially paid to Oct. 31, 1863, the latest period allowed by regulation, and the money is on hand for the next payment. The statistics of the Surgeon-General's report are interesting. We have 182 general hospitals, and the number of patients remaining in them on the 30th of June last was 9.1 per cent., and in the field 4.4 per cent. of the entire strength of the army, of whom 11 per cent. were sick, and 2½ per cent. wounded. The signal corps and military telegraph are both favorably commended.

The report closee with the gratifying announcement that diligent effort has been made for the enforcement of discipline and the detection and prevention of frauds, by the action of Military Commissions and Courts-Martial. There are records of over seventeen thousand trials on file in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General.

Finally, Secretary STANTON hopes his next report may announce the complete overthrow of the rebellion and the full restoration of peace, in which hope all people will most fervently join.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which we present in full, is a clear and comprehensive document. Secretary USHER reviews the operations of his Bureau in the fullest detail, and, in general, shows very satisfactory results, accompanied by sensible suggestions. One of these suggestions ie that a moderate tax be levied on the product of the gold mines, which are now unburdened in that respect. Indian affairs are reviewed at length, and the setting apart of new and larger reservations is urged; the Pension Bureau is rapidly increasing in its number of pensioners, which now reach 12,659 from the army, and 1,132 from the navy, requiring an annual outlay of fully $1,500,000 per annum; the Patent Office has issued nearly four thousand patents during the past year; the Government Asylum for the Insane has greatly enlarged its sphere of usefulness by affording a refuge for many of the unfortunates of the war, and the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind has been managed with great success; good progress has been made on the Capitol extension, and nearly all the works of art designed to embellish the Capitol building have been completed and put in their places. In reference to the African Slave-trade, the Secretary says not a single vessel is known to have been fitted out for that purpose in our own waters during the past year. An indisposition on the part of the negroes to colonize is noted, and in view of the new policy of the Government toward them it is now questionable whether the effort should be kept up. It is suggested that thousands of free colored laborers may be profitably employed in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. The establishment of a Bureau of National Statistics is earnestly recommended, because it will contribute to the advancement of all the public interests—commerce, agriculture, finance, &c.—and enable the Government to permanently preserve the experience and statistical knowledge it has gained. The rest of the Report treats mainly of affairs in the District of Columbia, all of which are represented as in commendable shape.

Accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Interior is that of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The great struggle in which the country is engaged still tends to retard the purchase and settlement of the public domain, and as a source of revenue the public land sales cannot be depended on at present. But the operations of the Homestead Law are encouraging, a million and a half acres having been taken up under that law during the past year. The other operations of the Land Office have been of a minor character; some few surveys have been completed, others contracted for, and several new boundaries established. But the most important part of the report is that relating to the minerals. A full description of the mines, their locality and extent, is given, which shows that every State and Territory bordering on the Rocky Mountains, or extending to the Pacific, is rich in all the precious metals, and that the vast wealth of these mines is only just beginning to be developed. Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Nevada and Arizona, to say nothing of California and Oregon, are vast placers of gold and silver, as well as lead, tin, coal, &c. The gigantic wealth of these countries can scarcely be conceived. In this view, we earnestly hope that the suggestion as to the levying of a tax upon the gold products of the country will be carried into effect, for thus the Government would obtain a large and constantly increasing revenue.

ORDNANCE.—The report of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, which accompanies that of the Secretary of the Navy, is full of interest to the country, as showing the remarkable progress made within the last two years in the fabrication of guns and projectiles. The statistics showing the increase in the manufactnre of the heaviest class of ordnance are worthy of especial note. So rapidly have the resources of the country, both public and private, been developed, that the department, with all its great demands, has never been restricted in its supply of the proper guns or projectiles. We recommend everybody to read the report; for now that we are becoming a military nation, the question nf ordnance is one for discussion in every drawing-room and in all polite circles.

DARING ACT OF PIRACY.

The Steamer Chesapeake Seized by Rebel Passengers.

The Second Engineer Shot and Thrown Overboard.

The Crew and Passengers Put Ashore at St. Johns, N. B.

Officers Wounded and the Captain Put in Irons.

THE PIRATES PUT TO SEA.

EXPEDITIONS SENT TO CAPTURE THEM.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, (owned by H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,) Capt. WILLETT, from New-York for Portland, Me., was takeo possessioo of on Sonday morning last, betweeo 1 aod 2 o'clock, by sixteen Confecerate passengers.

The Second Engineer of the steemer was shot dead and his body thrown overboard.

The First Engineer was shot in the chin, but was retained on board.

The First Mate was badly wounded in the groto.

E even or twelve shots were fired at the Captain.

After being overpowered, the Captain was put in Irons, and the passengers were notified that they were prisooers of war to the Confederate States of America.

The steamer came to off Partridge Island at about 1 o'clock this morning.

The crew and passengers, except the First Engineer, were put on board a boat aod sent to this city.

The steamer then sailed in ao easterly direction, and was subsequently seen alongside another vessel. It is supposed that she took on board a supply of coal from her.

The attack took place about twenty-one miles west of Cape Cod.

Capt. WILLETT and passengers per the *Chesapeake* are now at the Mansion House.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received by Mr. CROMWELL this morning:

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer *Chesapeake* was captured twenty miles N.N.E. off Cape Cod at 1.30 A. M. on Monday morning by rebels who left New-York as passengers. Second Engineer killed and throwo overboard. Chief Engineer and Mate wounded.

Capt. WILLETTS and crew were landed at St. John this morning.

The *Chesapeake* carried a crew consisting of Captain, two mates, two engineers, two coal passers, four men before the mast, cook and steward. The capture was made during the hour of midnight, and but one watch was on deck, and but two meo in the engine-room.

The Captain had retired, and thus, while they were quietly sleeping, was this outrage committed. The Second Engineer, Mr. ORRIN SHAFFER, undoubtedly had charge of the engine, and in all probability met his fate through his bravery. He has been a long time in the employ of this line, and has always won the respect and esteem of his employers. He was a young man, and leaves a wife and children. The Chief Engineer, JAMES JOHNSON, and Chief Mate, CHAS. JOHNSON, both of this City, were wounded.

Seven passengers obtained their tickets at the office, and among them was one person who stated to the clerk that he was an old sea Captain, and preferred this mode of reaching Portland on account of its being the pleasantest and cheapest. Before she started some fifteen persons were crowded on her deck, and as it is usual in this line for persons to sail without having purchased their tickets, nothing was thought of this circumstance. She left full of freight, consisting of cotton, rags, provisions and general merchandise. She only carries about thirty tons of coal, which is enough to last her for the round trip, and had not more than three days' coal at the time of her capture, so that the rebels cannot get very far with her. She carried two guns, 6-pounders, one brass the other iron, several revolvers, and some other fire-arms.

It is not known whether there was any powder on board, but it is supposed there was not much. Her sails were small and cannot be depended upon. There was no war risk, and the value of the vessel is over $60,000. It is not known whether the cargo was insured. The Captain is expected to arrive here to-day, and then the full particulars will be obtained.

The steam propeller *Chesapeake* was owned by H. B. CROMWELL, of this City, and was a splendid vessel in every respect. She was built in 1853 by J. A. WEAREVELT—was 460 tons burden, and 11 feet draft of water, built of oak, schooner rigged, and had a direct acting engine of 200-horse power—one cylinder of 40 inches and 42-inch piston. Her ordinary speed was from 10 to 11 knots, but she could be driven at the rate of 14 miles per hour. She has always been a propeller boat on this route, and was the vessel which chased Capt. REDD, of the *Tacony*, at the time of his famous foray in Portland Harbor, June 27, and succeeded in capturing his vessel, the schooner *Archer*.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Chesapeake*: Captain, J. WILLETTS; First Officer, Chas. Johnson; Second Officer, Daniel Hendon; Third Officer, John Anderson; Chief Engineer, James Johnson; Second Engineer, Owen Shaffer (killed;) Third Engineer, A. Scrubby; Steward, Patrick Kelly; Stewardess, Jennie Bergoin.

The steamer *Potomac*, which was to have sailed yesterday for Portland, was detained.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 9—10 P. M.

Deputy-Collector BIRD has applied to the Washington authorities for permission to dispatch the *Agawam*, the new gunboat now furnishing here, after the *Chesapeake*, and in the meantime the Collector is filling her out with guns, men and provisions. Two detachments of soldiers have been furnished for the expedition by Brigadier-Gen. ROWLEY from the conscript camp, and Major ANDREWS from Fort Preble. She will sail about 6 o'clock this evening, under command of Capt. WEARSE, of the revenue cutter *Dobbin*. Citizens are volunteering as crew.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

A private dispatch received this evening says there are many suspicious characters about St. Johns, and there are hints of a plot against the steamer *New-England*.

Permission has arrived to put the gunboat *Agawam* in commission, which Deputy Collector BIRD had already taken the responsibility of doing.

The United States Consul telegraphs that it is thought that the *Chesapeake* had proceeded to Halifax. We are indebted to the Consul for all previous dispatches about her.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The United States gunboat *Acacia* left here this evening to search for the steamer *Chesapeake*.

The name of the commander of the pirates who took the *Chesapeake* is HENRY BRAINE. Lieut. BAER one of MORGAN'S men, is second in command. They said they would attempt to run into Wilmington.

An Editor's Library at Auction.—The library of the late John McCrenahan, of the New-York *Herald*, comprising 2,000 volumes of ancient and modern literature, selected with unusual care, will be sold at auction, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, commencing this evening. The catalogue embraces many of the choicest works, and in Irish history especially, the collection is celebrated as being one of the best of the kind perhaps in the country. The sale will occupy two evenings, at least.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Everybody Interested.

Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H., writes: Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations, World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

THE
Great National Painting,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND
HIS LITERARY FRIENDS
AT
SUNNYSIDE,
BY
F. O. C. DARLEY and SCHUSSELLE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING, AT
THE DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY.

Devlin & Co.
Reduction in prices on
Winter Stock.
Our
Overcoats and Winter Suits,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Prematare Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c.—Persons suffering with ruptures and the medical faculty are invited to call and see Mr. RETTER, proprietor of Retter's Patent Radical Cure Truss, indorsed by Profs. Pancoast and Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the Faculty generally. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.
Do not forget to call and examine the latest improvements. Private rooms and competent persons to apply the same in attendance.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also Embroidery, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fins
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stich Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

London Muffs, Rich and Rare, at White's, NO. 218 BROADWAY.
Something new, a great variety of colors at one-third the price of Fur Muffs.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Insimitable hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

Piocot—Loughbean.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Dickson, at the residence of the bride's mother, William James Piccot and Miss Mary A., daughter of James Loughhead, all of this City

Yates—Bratton.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, Dec. 3, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. T. H. Hawks, assisted by Rev. T. A. Starkey and Rev. J. A. Brayton, J. V. N. Yates and Augustus Bratton.

DIED.

Atkinson.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Lieut. Charles Atkinson, R. M., in the 71st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Dominick-st., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ English papers please copy.

Dobyns.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, Isaac J. Dobyns, aged 17 years, 5 months and 8 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 113 Bank-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Davenport.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Harrison, son of William B. and Caroline A. Davenport, aged 23 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 74 Broadway, E. D., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock.

Dodge.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a painful illness, Clementine Underhill, wife of James Edgar, in the 51st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Gordon.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, John Gordon, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 11, without further notice.

Merrall.—On Monday, Dec. 7, Richard Merrall, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 West 27th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Morse.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, Cora Cummings, infant daughter of L. W. and Cora S. Morse, aged 8 days.

Moneypenny.—In Worcester, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 7, Sarah Jane, wife of Robert Moneypenny, aged 38 years, 9 months and 5 days.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Macdougal-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Morris.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M., suddenly, of scarlet fever, William Lee, infant son of Charles O. and Rebecca B. Morris, aged 3 years, 6 months and 2 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 351 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Dec. 10, without further notice.

O'Meara.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, Col. Timothy O'Meara, of the 90th Illinois Volunteers, of wounds received at the battle of Chattanooga.
His remains are expected to reach this City on Friday next, Dec. 11. Due notice of the funeral will be given.
☞ Kings County papers please copy.

Pond.—In Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 7, Ann Glovaa, wife of S. B. Pond.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. B. Stewart, No. 237 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Paff.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Mrs. Maria A. Paff, relict of Michael A. Paff.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 West 15th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock M.

Phillips.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, of convulsions, Mary Margaret, infant daughter of Aaron and Charlotte Phillips, aged 4 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 319 Grand-st., on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

Raynor.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, from a gunshot wound accidently received, Mr. Seaman Raynor, formerly of Hempstead, L. I.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, Dec. 11, at 2½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred at Hempstead, L. I., and be conveyed by the 9 A. M. train, from Hunter's Point. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
☞ Washington (D. C.) and Long Island papers please copy.

Russell.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Ellen L., beloved daughter of James and Elizabeth Russell, aged 16 years, 4 months and 27 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 287 Bloomfield-st., from thence to St. Mary's Church, where a Solemn Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

Sweeny.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Charles Sweeny, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 178 Grand-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Waaben.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, Dec. 6, of consumption, Flora Whitehouse, wife of Moses Warren, of East Lyme, Conn., and daughter of the late Dr. John Whiteside, of Otsego County, N. Y., aged 36 years.
☞ New-London and New-Haven papers please copy.

The Late Maj. Elliott.

At a special meeting of the members of the Class of '61, of the New-York Free Academy, held Dec. 5, 1863, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of their late friend and classmate, Maj. Gilbert M. Elliott, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted

Whereas, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from our number our late classmate and friend, Gilbert M. Elliott, in the midst of a career of usefulness and duty, while in the vigor of youth, and engaged in the service of his country; and

Whereas, We are, for the first time since our graduation, called upon to give expression to our deep sorrow for the loss of one who was an esteemed and worthy classmate, an intelligent and accomplished scholar, a faithful and agreeable friend, and in whom we recognized the upright and respected citizen, the heroic and successful soldier, the dutiful son and affectionate brother; and

Whereas, The military career of the deceased, which commenced as a First Lieutenant in the 102d regiment New York Volunteers, immediately after his academic course, at the early call of his country, and terminated by his death as Major, while gallantly leading his regiment to victory, was of such a brilliant character as to elicit the admiration of all, and is deserving of especial mention; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of Almighty God, we would tenderly cherish the remembrance of his illustrious career and signal services, as incentives to ourselves and others to emulate his virtues and equal his patriotism.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest and most heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, to their loss of him whose worth and glowing prospects called forth their deepest love and fondest anticipations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

GEORGE C. COOPER, } Class
WILLIAM C. KIMBALL, } Committee.
MARINUS W. BANCKER, }

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Class 632.—Dec. 9, 1863.
10, 7, 71, 43, 13, 55, 20, 1, 14, 59, 68, 53, 64, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 731—Dec. 9, 1863.
55, 38, 71, 22, 53, 61, 62, 11, 60, 72, 5, 24, 6.
Class 732—Dec. 9, 1863.
23, 12, 70, 36, 40, 8, 66, 14, 41, 15, 22, 71, 43.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

NOTICE.—THE ONLY LEGALIZED LOTTERIES in the United States are those of Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., MURRAY, EDDY & CO., and FRANCE, ELLIS & CO. All others are frauds.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.
INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant.
Pearl $1 a pair.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenbeag operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenbeag has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenbeag is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenbeag's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenbeag, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 9.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eiseoberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

First Ward Union Association.—A special meeting of the 1st Ward Union Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at No. 9 Albany-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Central Committee and Young Men's Central Committee of the City and County of New-York; also officers of the Ward Association for the ensuing year.
Polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M. By order,
D. H. PRINTUP, Recording Secretary.

Second Ward Union Association.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at headquarters, No. 66 Cliff-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers and delegates, pursuant to a call of the Central Committee.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, President.
McFarlane, Secretary.

The Fourth Ward Union Association will hold a Primary Election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at the Franklin Cottage, corner Dover and Pearl sts., for the election of delegates to the Central and Young Men's Union Committees, and for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
Wm. Phair. } Secretaries.
Garrett Ball. }

Fifth Ward.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIrections of the Union Central Committee the Fifth Ward Union Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent the Ward in the Union Central and Young men's Union Central Committee for the year 1864. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order, THOS. OUTWATER, Pres't.
Wm. A. Strahs. } Secretaries.
A. J. Mooar. }

Sixth Ward Union Association will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, in accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, at Golden's Hall, corner of Franklin and Centre sts., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Union Central and Young Men's Union Committees for the ensuing year. DAVID B. DWIRE, President.
George Grunoy, Secretary.

Eighth Ward Union Association. This Association will meet at Headquarters, No. 158 Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
Wm. Patterson, } Secretaries.
Chas. N. Yeeman, }

Tenth Ward Union Association.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees and officers of the Association, and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
GEORGE DONALDSON, President.
Wm Kellogh, } Secretaries.
George E. Kasmire, }

Twelfth Ward Union Association.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of the XIIth Ward Union Association, at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,953 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Central and Young Men's Committees, as well as officers of the Association for the year 1864.
WM. DUNNING, President.
John H. Pogres, Secretary.

Thirteenth Ward Union Association.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, the above Association will hold a primary election at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, to elect delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees, and officers of the Association.
Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
EPES E. ELLERY, President.
James M. McCarrin, } Secretaries.
Richard Cassidy, }

Thirteenth Ward Union Association.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, an election will be held at Onderdonk Hall, corner Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, for five delegates each, to the Central and Young Men's Committee. Also, for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. AARON McCALL, President.
Edwin W. Lockwood, } Secretaries.
Thomas H. Kipp, }

Fourteenth Ward Union Association.—This Association will meet at their headquarters No. 375 Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th Dec., at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the Central Committee, the Young Men's Committee and officers of the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M.
JOHN FITCH, President.
W. H. Miller, } Secretaries.
D. S. Duval, }

The Fifteenth Ward Union Association will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner of 8th-st., to elect delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committee, and officers of the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
E. C. BENEDICT, President.
T. E. Stewart, Secretary.

Seventeenth Ward Union Association.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 163 East Houston-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, to choose delegates to the Central Committees, also officers of the Association for 1864. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. JOHN LALOR, President.
Chas. H. Groves, } Secretaries.
Geo. P. Stutzman, }

Nineteenth Ward Union Association.—A meeting of the above Association will be held, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, at Dingeldein's, 3d-av., near 60th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees, also, Officers and Executive Committee of the Association for 1864. Polls will be open from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. DECAMP, President.
Allan Cooper. } Secretaries.
Chas T. Frost, }

Twenty-First Ward Union Association.—This Association will meet, in pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, to elect Delegates to the Central Committee and officers of the Association, at No. 438 4th-av., on FRIDAY, 11th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. THOS. B. ASTEN, President.
Rost. P. Duncan, Secretary.

Twenty-Second Ward.—A special meeting of the XXIId Ward Union Association will be held at No. 883 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, to elect delegates to the Central Committee and officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. A. H. UNDERHILL, President.
R. Patrason, Secretary.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
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BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
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A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
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Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
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AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office, No. 240 Broadway.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Department of Finance,
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
No. 32 Chambers-st.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1863, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

American Institute Polytechnic Association.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. Subjects—*New Inventions and Discoveries*—2. *The Use of Lead Pipe for Conveying Water*—3 *How Guns are Bored*.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
B. Oarvy, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SNOW FLAKE ALBUM,
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Extract from the Preface.
"If beauty of form and texture constitute any claim upon our admiration, surely these tiny jewels of the sky may arrest thought and lead us to admire and adore the infinite Mind that shapes these delicate forms, combines them with such exquisite skill, and casts them forth with such luxury of expenditure upon the earth to form the warp and woof of her Winter garment."
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ROUND THE BLOCK:
AN AMERICAN NOVEL.
With Illustrations.

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From the Home Journal.
It is understood to be the work of a gentleman who has achieved success in other departments of literature.

From the American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular.
We have had a great many kinds of novels lately. There have been Catholic, Puseyite, High Church, Low Church, No Church, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Unitarian novels. There have been novels written by Union men in behalf of the Union, and novels written by rebels to prove that the doctrine of secession is the consummate flower of human wisdom. There have been novels written in the interest of prize-fighting, Spiritualism, Free Love and vegetable diet. We understand that a novel, "Round the Block," which will be a decided departure from this sort of thing, is passing through the press of Appleton & Co. It is a bold attempt to put the novel back on the old platform of romantic literature, where neither doctrines nor theories were taught; but the sole purpose of the novelist was to entertain his readers. Much is also made of the plot, which is an essential sadly-neglected and slurred in these latter days. Novel readers, who have been longing for a romance of the good old sort, made out of bran new American materials, will eagerly await the appearance of "Round the Block."

☞ Early orders should be forwarded to the publishers, as there is great difficulty in getting books manufactured this season, and the supply will necessarily be deficient.
Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

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Too earnest, and in part too powerful, to find its readers only among the young.
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Gives minute yet never tedious pictures of the intrigues, emulations, jealousies, temptations, trials, triumphs, sins, sufferings and errors of that little world.
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All girls and boys will be charmed with the stories of: Kindness, set to music; Little Vine; Mrs. Walker's Betsey; Barefoot Billy; Allie of the Alps; Tommy Linn's Bad Habit; The White Kitten, &c.
Also, new and elegant editions of
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Author of several popular books.
This book will be found to interest all boys. It will show how great men have grown, and how they spent their "boy days." Handsomely printed on tinted paper, 12mo, cloth. Price $1.
THE POETS AND POETRY OF THE WEST.
Edited by

NAVY ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Continued from Fifth Page.

accuracy and range were considered sufficiently good, to warrant the adoption of these rifled guns as a permanent part of our navel armament. Since then the demand for the several calibres has been unceasing; and, as before stated, they are to be found on board nearly every vessel now in service, and will continue to be supplied until some better system is established.

PROJECTILES.

The projectiles now commonly used in the navy may be divided into two classes—the smooth end the rifled, and are used almost exclusively in their respective gues. For the smooth bores we have the shot, shell, shrapnel, grape and cannister, and the same for the rifles, excepting the grape and cannister, which are not provided. The former are spherical, the latter eleegated, eed of different forms end devices, as embraced in the systems of PARROTT, HOTCHKISS, SCHENKE and others.

GUNPOWDER AND NITRE.

Since the entbreak of the rebellion the eavy has been amply supplied with powder from the various mills engaged in its manufactura in the loyal States, and has not been compelled to seek it in a foreign market.

So great has been the consumption for neval purposes of this indispensable requisite of modere warfare that the hurseu has beee obligeo to order eo less than 2,980 tons since Merch 1, 1861. This vast amennt has been promptly fnrelshed, of the most approved quality, and in conformity with the established tests, by the Messrs. DUPONT, of Wilmington, and the Schagticoke, Hazard, American end Union Powder Companies. So far as the navy is concerned, the abeve-named mills are fully capable of supplying all its demands.

During the past Summer, the New-Haven Chamical Works have delivered, ueder their contract with this bureae, 500 tons of *domestic* nitra, which has nearly all been mada into powder. Its straegth has proved to be fully eqeel to that of powder fabricated from the foreign erticle, and it only remains to be seen whether it will stand as well the tests of servica at sea.

Ae erder for a samole of several thousaed pounds of domestic nitre has also been given recently to the Messrs. DENNY & Co., of Naw-York, and powoer from this material will soon be made and submitted to oroof.

If these powders should steed the tests of service and are found to be equel, in ell respects, to those made from foreige nitre, it will be maeliestly a most jedicious measure to encourage the manufacture of an srticle of snch vital importance.

GUN CARRIAGES.

These carriages are nearly all made at the several Navy-yards, the only private establishmant engaged in their construction being that of Mr. BIGLER, of Newburgh, N. Y. Ieitiatory stepe have been taken to introdnca iron carriages in lieu of wood, and thie has been so far successful in the case of the pivot carriages un board tha *Ironsides*, as to encourage the belief that the former can be substituted for the letter, both in pivots and broadside. A further trial of iron carriages will, perhaps, soon be made on board the *Niagara*, and the results will go far to determine the question of thair final adoption.

THE ORDNANCE WORK AT THE SEVERAL YARDS AND STATIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The ordnance work at the Portsmouth Navy-yard is at present under the supervision of Lieut.-Commander SICARD, who receetly relieved Lieut.-Commander BRADFORD. It is confined principally to the construction of gun-carriages and the ordnance equipments of vessels preparing for sea.

The number of men thus employed varies with the condition of the work, and at the present time 128 are engaged.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

Nearly every detail of ordnance outfit, besides the preparation of the batteries of ships for sea, is promptly and skilfully made in the Ordoance Departments of both these Navy-yards, under tha careful supervision of Com. MISROON at Boston, Capt. DRAYTON at New-York, and other officers to whom, from time to time, these duties have been intrusted.

With the exception of the Ordnance establishment in Washington, these are the only yards in which projectiles for heavy guns are cast and prepared complete for service; while at the same time the boaching, strapping, loading and fusing of shells east at the adjacent private foundries has occupied no small share of their attention.

Thus the burenu has been enabled to keep up with the constant demaod for projectiles, without interfering too much with other branches of ordnance work in these yards.

The value of such depots of ordnance and material cannot be too highly appreciated; and the estimatas for their continued support, founded as they are on the expenditures of the past, must be considered as indispensably necessary.

PHILADELPHIA.

The narrow limits of this yard have restricted the operations of its Ordnance Department to the preparation of the carteries of ships, and for supplies of projectiles it has been dependent upon the other yards, or the workshops of the city.

WASHINGTON.

The Navy-yard in this city was, for many years prior to the rebellion, the great depot from which the navy derived all its supplies of laboratory stores, fuses, boat howitzers and shells. The preparation of military fireworks, fuses, percussion caps and friction primers, together with all howitzer ammunition, is carried on exclusively with what is known as the "Ordnance yard."

It is also worthy of mention that from the laboratory of this yard alone the Navy has been furnished with fuses, percussion caps, and military fireworks, as well as all the small-arm cartridges net purchased from the manufacturers of special arms.

The number of men at present employed in the ordnance yard, in the various branches of mechanical work and in ordinary labor, is about six hundred.

Besides the above named yards, there is an ordnance depot established at Fortress Moeroe, another at Baltimore, end one at Cairo, Ill.—the latter aboot to be removed to Mound City.

From the former the North Atlantic Squadron has drawn its supplies geoerally; but owing to a want of room and suitable protection for many of its stores, the bureau, in addition to other vessels temporarily employed for the purpose, was obliged to make requisition for the frigate *St. Lawrence*. She has, accordingly, by direction of the Department, been recently fitted up, and is now stationed in the roads as a regular ordnance storeship, in charge of Lieut.-Commander PHENIX.

Ordnance storeships have also been stationed at convenient points for other squadrons—at Port Royal for the South Atlantic, at Key West for the East Gulf, and at Pensacola and New-Orleans for the West Gulf.

For our ships in the Pacific, supplies of ordnance and ordnance material are kept at the Navy-yard on Mara Island, California.

SHIP GUNNERY.

The establishment of a school for instruction in shio gunnery, on board a suitable vessel, is strongly urged. Not only should it be a school of exercise, but all experiments in ordnance ought to be carried on there, to the end that our seaman may become thoroughly acquainted with every improvement.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS FOR NITRE.

The powder magazines for the use of the navy on the Atlantic border are now situated at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New-York; Fort Mellin, on the Delaware; Washington and Fortress Monroe. The capacity of the first five named is about 500 tons each; of the one at Fortress Monroe 3 000 barrels. At Baltimore there is also a small magazine, rented from private parties, which will contain about 200 barrels. The proximity of these great magazines to the seacoast and to the cities near which they are respectively located—especially those at Portsmouth, Boston and New-York—is a subject worthy of the most serious consideration.

The necessity of removing these magazines from their present locations is strongly urged upon Congress.

SMALL ARMS.

The same difficulties were experienced in supplying the navy with small arms at the commencement of the war as with heavy guns; for it had been customary to rely mainly upon the army for the limited number required in the ordinary operations of a time of peace. The navy was, consequently, obliged to make use of every available description of arm in its possession, and to buy at once such as could not be obtained from the army.

Hence the present stock is made up of a number of different styles and calibres, partly breech-loaders, and the want of uniformity in this respect is felt to be very embarrassing. The subject is one which the Bureau considers of much importence, and will, at no distant day, make it a matter of special investigation.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief and imperfect account of the state of our naval ordnance at the commencement of the rebellion, and of its present condition, how great an advance has been made in placing it not only on a footing commensnrate with our present necessities, but also in preparing it for further and more extended operations; and it may be said that, in general efficiency, it now equals, and, in some respects, far excels the ordnance of any other navy. The record of its rapid progress during the past two years from comparative weakness in numbers and appointments to power and unrivaled excellence, is but another evidence of the vast resources of the loyal States, and of the skill, energy and patriotism of their inhabitants.

County Volunteer Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE VOLUNTEER LOAN.

This Committee, a few days ago, began to fear that their operations would soon be clogged for want of funds, the subscriptions to the loan for their use being small and coming but slowly; but Comptroller BRENNAN undertook to induce further and more liberal subscriptions, and has effected considerable success. In reply to a circular which he issued, expressing the confidence of the Committee of their ability to raise the City's quota of men by volunteering, if the requisite means were furnished in season, several interested institutions have sent in letters of patriotic expression, and requesting to be put down on the list for various amennts af the Bonds. Among the subscriptions entered yesterday were the following: Mechanics' Bank, $50,000; Fulton Bank, $18,000; Bank of the State of New-York, $30,000; United States Life Insurace Company, $20,000; Mercantile Bank, $25,000; Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, $10,000: United States Trust Company, $20,000; Manhatten Back, $25,000. The total amount of subscriptions en closing the Comptroller's office yesterday was $364,800. This amouet added to $300,000 already traeserred from the Substituta and Relief Loan, and about $50,000 yet to be transferred, makes a total sum of over $700,000 eash so far obtained for the Committee to disburse. Of this amount they have paid out about $350,000, having enlisted over 1,000 men.

Board of City Canvassers.

The City Canvassers have completed the canvass with the exceptioe of the Second Aldermenic District, which will be caevessed to-day, and portioes of the returns of a few districts which have been sent back for correction. The Board meet this morning at 11 e'clock.

Bennets for the New-York Highlanders Seventy-ninth Regiment.

The friends end admirers of the New-York Seventy-ninth regiment (Highlenders) having learned thet its members hed expressed a desire to oblein boenets of their regimeetal Glengary pattern, held a meeting to consult upon this object, at the house of F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., on the 16th Novamber, when the following address to the friends of this regiment was adopted:

The New-York Seventy-ninth regimeet (Highlenders) has gained for itself an hoeoreble reeutation for courage, good conduct, and discipliee wherever it has served, and the citizens of New-York may well feel proud of its achievements. It was mustered into service at the beginning of the war, and was engaged in the first eventful struggle at Manassas, and it afterward served with credit in Sonth Carolina. From this departmant it was again transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and at Chentilly its brave Colonel (Gen. STEVENS) fell, with its colers in his hand, in the froet of the battle, and not far distant from the place where its former Colenel (JAMES CAMERON) also fell. It was afterward engaged at Ceder Monetaie and at Antietam, where it received the thanks of its commander on the field, for its coolness and sinbborn conrage. After the struggle at Frederieksburgh, it was transferred to the Department of the West, and was with Gen. GRANT at the capture of Vieksburgh, and after this it pursued Gee. JOHNSTON to Jackson; and it is now serving in East Tennessee. Its Colonel (DAVID MORRISON, of Naw-York,) is now aeting as brigada commander, and in all tha strnggles in which it has participated, it has gained the praise of its commanders, and in some cases has won the admiration of its foes.

Its friends who desire to centribnte in furnishieg hoonets, are respectfnlly requested to do so by haeding their subscriptions to any of the members of the Executive Committae, of which F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 84 Marion-street, is Chairman, and WM. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-street, Secretary.

A NEW POST.—On Wednesdey last Maj. EDWARD B. WILLIS, California Volunteers, started from this city to go to Arizona, in the neighbornood of the new gold mines. He will take with him two whole companies and one half company to garrison a post which is to be estnblished in that country for the protaction of the miners against the Indians.—*Santa Fé Gazette, Oct. 24.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No Calendar until Monday. *Part II.*—Nos. 4064, 4066, 4072, 4076, 4080, 4082, 4084, 4086, 4088, 4090, 4092, 4150, 4152, 4108, 4112, 4118, 4120, 4122, 4130, 4132. *Part III.*—Calendar same as on Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 821, 2775, 2959, 2979, 1827, 1255, 2487, 2979, 2981, 1711, 2985, 2987, 2991, 2993. *Part II.*—Nos. 428, 2058, 2780, 2782, 2764, 2076, 2814, 2742, 2372, 2726, 2018, 658, 462, 2794, 2792.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1161, 689, 1607, 961, 1931, 2132, 3220, 2221, 2141, 741, 335, 1956, 2248, 2256, 2257.

THE RIOT WEEK MURDERS.

Trial of Wm. Bumey for the Murder of an Unknown Negro—Interesting Conflict of Evidence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'elock, and proceedad with the trial of William Butney. The other men who were indicted for this murder, Lamb and Canfield, were in the Court, also McAllister, who was acquitted of the same crime at the October Term, and it was evident that a most striking resemblance existed between them all.

The examination of Fowler, the private walchman, was continued, his testimony being positive against the prisoner.

Thomas O'Brien sworn for the prosecution: Was on the corner of Leroy and West streets on morning of the murder, saw the prisoner lift a stone and strike the negro on the breast. [Witness pointed to the prisoner.]

John Lynch, sworn for the prosecution: Saw a man living on the sidewalk; saw another man raise a large store and strike this man; then saw the man with the stona go on board the *Belvidere*; this man was dressed in a light coat and cap. The witness identified tha prisoner as the man who had the stooe—he pointed him out from among the three.

Samuel Yate sworn for prosecution: Tastified to seeing tha murder, and to prisoner resembling the perpetrator. On cross-examioation he could not swear positively to his identity.

—*Storms* sworn for prosecntion: Saw a man clubbing a negro on the morning of 14th of July; saw him lift a stooe and strike the negro; afterward he sat on him and stabbed him. Witness pointed out the prisoner and said that he took Butney to be the man.

Cross-examined—Knew Canfield before I saw him there that morning; recognize tha prisoner from his general appearance.

The prosecution here rested.

THE DEFENCE.

Ex-Judge Stewart opened the case for the defence. He said he shonld prova by witnesses of nnimpaohable character, that it was Lamb who committed this murder. He would prove by other reliable witnesses that McAllister did the acts which caused the death of this negro. By two or three other witnesses he would prova that Canfield killed the nagro. Not that he believed any of them did it; but he intended to show that the evidence was so confliating that a jury could not convict either of them.

Caleb Lawrence, sworn for the defence: remembers the morning of the 14th of July last; witnesad the murder. He swore positive to McAllister as the man committing it and pointed him ont in court. A cross-examineation did not vary his testimony a particle.

Edward Ray, for the defance, a lad 11 years old, testified that he lived in Leroy-street; saw Canfield strike the negre with his hand first; saw Lamb raise a large stone and let it fall on the negro's breast; a little man struck and stabbed the negro with a knife.

Margaret Holmes, for the defence: Lives in Leroy-street; saw Lamb raise a large stone and throw it upon the negro; swore positively to its being Lamb.

William Canfield and *James Fitzgerald* testified to the peaceable disposition of the prisoner.

The defence here rested, and the Court aojonrned over until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the case will be summed up and sent to the jury.

A Nephew of the Rebel Gen. Lee Claiming his Child.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application for the Custody of John Gregg Lee, an Infant.—The argument in this case was continued yesterday morning by Luther R. Marsh, Esq. on the part of the mother. The father and the child were in Court. The father, Theodoric Lee, is said to be a neohew of the rebel Gen. Robert Lee, and one of the allegations in the return is, that said Lee intended to take the child to the Southern Confederacy, where his relative lives. The child is an interesting and handsoma boy, about six years of age.

The Conveyance of Real Estate—Admission of Parol Evidence to Show Consideration.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Barbour and Garvin.

William S. Wolcott vs. *Peter L. Renaldo.*—This was on action by the plaintiff to record the value of his services and his expenses in taking charge of the defendant's farm at Rahway, N. J.

The defenee was that the defandant had given the plaintiff a deed of his farm for the purposes of sale, while he, defendant, was absent in Europe, and that during that time the plaintiff sold the farm for $5,000, and appropriated the money to his own use, not notifying tha defandant of the sale. About two years thereafter the defendant learned of the sale, and wrote to the plaintiff regarding it. In reply, the plaintiff acknowledged the sale, but, as alleged, falsely stated that he had sold the farm for only $4,000 instead of $5,000, and that the sale was made in 1861 instead of 1860; also, that the letter sought to justify the plaintiff's failure to hand over the money to the defendant's agent, deprecated the defendant's resentment, and stated the "trust" of the plaintiff that the defandant would not expose him.

The case was referrad, and upon the trial the Referee admitted the plaintiff's letter to the defendant as evidence of the trust on the part of the plaintiff, and to show that he acted merely, in selling, as agent or trustee of the defendant.

Upon such evidence and the testimony of the defendant, the Referee allowed the defendant's counter claim—the price of the farm—and gave judgment against the plaintiff for the difference between the price of the farm and the plaintiff's claim, $2 352 42.

The plaintiff appealed, claiming that the Referee erred in admitting parol evidence to vary or alter the terms and effect of the deed.

The defence respond, urging that had the deed operated as an absolute sale, the true consideration could be shown by parol evidance. Case argued. Decision reserved.

Townsend & Levinger for plaintiff; Man & Parsoes for defendant.

A Civil Suit Growing out of the Failing of Hecker's Bakery.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

George St. F. Seabrook vs. *John Hecker*—On the 10th of November, 1862, the plaintiff resided with his family at No. 114 Meeroe-street, in this City, said heuse being directly in the rear of No. 58 Rutgers-street, which is the bakery oewed by Mr. Jno. Hecker. Aboet that time, in Nnvember, Mr. Hecker was erecting on the rear of his lot an addition to his bakery, consisting of a stack of ovees of a great heighb; and plaintiff alleges that this stack of ovens was erected in such an insecure and unsafe manoer, and to such an nensual height, that on the 10th of November, 1862, they fell down, and the stones, bricks and iron of which they were built, fell upon tha honse occupied by the plaintiff, crushing the heuse, hurvieg plaintiff and his family under the ruins, causing the death of eee of his children, and injured plaietiff to such an extaet that he has eot since recovered, and has incurred great expeese for medicines and sergical attendance. That he also had in said building e large amoeent of merchandise and furniture, all of which was destroyed, and plaintiff claims damages for such injuries to himself, and the destruotion of his property in the amount of $15,000. Defendant denies that these ovees were erected in a careless and esgligent manner, and denies that tha falling was the result of carslessness, or that the ovens were built to an ennaal height, but claims that it was the result of inevitable accident. Case still on.

John N. Lewis, Esq. V. Abbott and Wm. C. Noyes, for defendent; Wm. A. Coursen and W. P. Clerk, for plaietiff.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Richard Cummings, charged with assault and battary was placed at the bar. His Honor said as the complainant in this case had gone away, prisoner could go too. He was therefore discharged.

The trial of Wolf Wolfshlemer, for receiving stolen goods, was continued. Several witnesses were examined and the case was coecluded, bnt at the hour of adjournment the jury had not rendered a verdict.

Paul Rampoldy was convicted of embezzlement in appropriating $18, the amount of a bill he had collected for his employer. The jnry recommended him to the mercy of the Court and he was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

American Exchange Bank vs. *Corlies.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 9, 1863.

$ 500 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	100	400 M. S. & N. L.	78
5,000 U. S. 5s '65, Co.	124	550 do	b15 78
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10	cf. 100	300 do	b30 78
Notes, Oct. & Ap.	106⅝	600 do	77⅝
135,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	98⅛	400 do	b30 77⅝
3,000 do	98	600 do	77⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	60	150 do	b10 77⅜
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	66⅝	13 M. S. & N. I. G	131
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35	500 do	131⅜
7,000 do	35⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30. 117
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	104	400 do	117
10,000 A. & T. R. B.	10	200 do	s30. 116⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	74	300 do	116⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	104	200 do	116⅝
10,000 do	103⅜	200 do	116¼
20 National Bank	104	100 do	s30. 116⅛
33 Nassau Bank	108	100 do	b10. 116¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank	107	100 do	b30. 116⅜
5 Hanover Bank	100	600 Ill. C. Can. Bd. Sp.	102
130,000 Amer. Gold	148⅛	600 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30. 104
45,000 do	148⅜	300 do	106⅛
100 Canton Co	32⅛	400 do	105⅜
100 do	32⅜	1900 Cleve. & Pitts	103
200 Del. & H. Ca. Co	170	500 do	s60. 103
50 Penn. Coal Co	160	700 do	102⅜
2000 Cumb. Coal Prf	30	900 do	102¼
350 do	30	1000 do	102⅜
1500 do	b10 30⅜	800 do	b10. 103
200 do	s10 30	400 do	b30. 103⅛
300 do	s10 31	200 do	b60. 103
200 do	s10 31⅜	800 do	s10. 102⅝
300 Quick. M. Co	63	400 do	b30. 103
150 do	63⅜	500 do	b10 102⅝
150 do	63⅜	600 do	s60. 103
150 do	63¼	500 Clev. & Tol. R	112
100 Mar. Min. Co	35	200 do	s11 91⅜
150 do	34⅜	1000 do	91⅜
100 do	34⅛	800 Chic. & R. I. R	101
50 do	34	300 do	b10. 101
100 do	b30 35	300 do	100⅜
50 Pacific Mail	b30. 215	600 do	100⅜
100 do	214	200 do	s60 100
100 do	214⅜	200 do	b30. 100⅝
100 do	b30. 216	500 do	b7. 100⅜
980 N. Y. Cen. R	123⅜	400 do	100
600 do	123⅝	50 Chi. R. & Q. R.	b10 116½
500 do	s15. 123⅜	50 do	116
100 do	s10 123⅝	100 Mil. & P. Du. O. R.	53
100 do	b10 123⅜	100 do	b10 74⅛
700 Erie R. Prf	103⅞	200 do	b10 74
100 do	s10 106	100 do	b30 64
600 do	s5. 106	50 do	s10 53⅜
600 do	b30 106	100 do	53⅜
100 do	b10 106	100 do	s30 53⅛
600 d	s30 105⅞	800 Tol. & Wab R.	51⅜
300 do	b30 106	200 do	50
300 do	s5 105⅞	400 P., Ft. W. & O.	80
1100 do	s15. 105⅞	600 do	79⅝
800 do	106	300 do	79⅜
100 Hudson R. R.	b30. 106	400 do	79⅜
600 do	120	200 do	79⅜
25 do	s20 106	700 do	79⅜
100 do	b10. 120	100 do	b15 79⅛
400 do	s10. 120	300 do	s60 79⅛
500 Harlem R.	89	400 do	b30 79⅜
580 do	89⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.	44
400 do	b30 90	100 do	43⅜
1100 Reading R.	118⅛	500 do	43⅜
900 do	118⅜	120 A. & T. H. R.	82
50 Mich. Cen. R.	125⅜	50 do	83⅛
100 do	125	100 do	83
200 do	s30 125	250 do	82⅜
50 do	b10. 125⅜	50 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	b10 76
50 do	b15. 125	50 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	76
250 do	b10. 124⅞	50 Chic. & Alt.	81
150 do	124⅜	50 do	82
100 do	b30. 123⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N	98⅞	100 Harlem R.	88
10,000 Mo. State 6s	35⅞	600 do	87⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	83⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	102⅜
12,000 Amer. Gold	148⅜	1550 do	102
300 Cnm. Coal Prf	30⅜	100 M. & P. Du C.	53⅜
100 do	b10 31	100 do	53
900 do	30⅜	100 Reading R.	11-16
75 Quick. M. Co	64	600 do	118⅛
100 do	63⅜	500 do	118
100 Am. Coal Co	94	100 Mich. Cen. R.	125
200 do	s10 93	100 do	125⅛
100 do	92⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. Bo.	116¼
200 Gal. & Chic. R.	104⅜	100 do	116⅜
150 New-York Cen.	s10. 131⅛	100 do	b30 117
200 do	131⅜	460 Cl. & Pitts. R.	103
45 do	132	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	s30 79⅜
200 Erie Railroad	s10. 101⅜	500 do	80
400 do	104⅜	200 do	b30 80⅜
100 do	104⅝	50 do	b15 80⅜
100 do	b10. 104⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	44⅜
600 Hudson R. R.	120	100 do	44⅜
100 do	s30. 119⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	s3 147⅞	260 Reading R.	s3. 118⅜
2 0 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 131⅛	100 do	s3. 118⅜
200 do	s3. 131⅛	100 do	b5. 118⅜
200 do	131⅜	200 do	118⅜
100 do	s3 131⅝	700 do	118⅜
200 do	c 104⅞	800 do	118⅜
100 do	b3 105	200 do	118⅜
100 do	s3. 104⅜	700 Chi. & R. I.	102
100 do	104⅜	200 do	s3 102
100 Erie Railway	c 104⅜	100 M. Se. & N. I.	77⅜
1000 do	104⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	116⅜
100 do	b3. 104⅜	100 do	116⅜
100 do	b3. 104⅜	100 Cleve. & P. R.	102⅜
800 do	104⅜	100 do	102⅜
600 do	s3 104⅞	100 do	102⅜
200 do	c 104⅞	800 do	101
100 do	b3 105	200 do	103⅜
100 do	s3. 104⅜	700 Chi. & R. I.	102
100 do	104⅜	200 do	s3 102
100 Erie R. Prf	101⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.	s10 44⅜
100 Hnd. R. R.	110⅜	250 do	45
500 Harlem R.	88	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	79⅜
300 Mich. Cen. R.	124⅜	200 do	80
300 do	b3 124⅜	100 Quick's'r M. Co	63
100 do	124⅞	100 Bucks Co. L. Co	1⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3. 131⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	78
200 do	s3. 131⅜	400 do	78⅛
800 do	131⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts	103⅜
200 do	s3. 131⅝	700 do	103⅜
3200 Erie R.	s3. 104⅜	100 do	b10. 103⅜
500 do	104⅜	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	106⅜
300 do	b5. 104⅜	300 do	s2. 106⅜
100 do	104⅜	300 Chic. & R. I.	s3 101⅞
100 do	b10. 104⅜	200 do	102
100 do	b3. 104⅜	100 do	b3 102
100 Hnd. R. R.	b3. 120	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 80⅜
500 Harlem R.	b3 88	100 do	80⅜
100 do	88	100 do	for Friday 80⅜
300 do	88⅜	100 do	80⅜
300 do	88⅜	300 Cumb. Coal	30⅜
100 do	88⅜	400 do	s10 30⅛
100 Reading R.	118	100 do	30⅜
100 do	118⅛	300 do	s10 30⅜
200 do	s3 118⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

There was considerable agitation in the Gold and Stock Markets this forenoon, on the rumor thet the Annual Message of the President of the United States, to be delivered to Congress to-day, would be accompenied by a Proclnmation of general amneaty to the people of the States of the South still in rebellion. The terms of the amneaty were stated in vague and rather general terms by private telegraphic advices from Washington, which caused some parties to distruet the appearance of such a document altogether. Nevertheles, the news wne so far believed as to cause a decline of two ℔ cent. in the Railway speculation; Erie, as the standard of the market in this department, falling from 106 to 104 ℔ cent., and the other New-York and Western shares selling in about the same proportion. At the Second Board there was a partial recovery in prices, both in the Railways and in Gold, which had previously fallen as low as 147 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock, after the Message was made public, together with the terms of the amnesty proclelmed by the President, the following quotatione were made as compered with Tuesday afternoon. The feeling on the Street was quite unsettled, though there wee less eegerness to put off the Railwey Stock et the reduced figures than earlier in the day. Gold left off 148¼@¼ ℔ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	149⅜	148⅜	Mich. Central	126⅜	125
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Southern	79⅜	78¼
N. Y. Central	133¼	131⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	102⅜	101
Erie	106⅜	104⅜	Illinois Cen.	117⅜	116⅜
Erie Preferred	101⅜	101¼	Pittsburgh	104	103⅜
Hudson	122¾	120	Fort Wayne	92⅜	90⅝
Pacific Mail	214	212	Rock Island	104¼	101⅞
Harlem	91	88¾	Galena	107⅜	106⅜
Canton	32⅜	31⅜	Reading	119¾	118
Treas. Certs., new	98⅞	98⅛	Quicksilver	64⅜	63⅜
Toledo	114⅝	111⅜	Chicago and A.	84	82
Northwest	45¾	44⅜	Mariposa	36	35

The supply of Money at 7 ℔ cent. is on the increase, and the Stock and Money Brokers, of established credit, report the market comparatively easy. The Treasury Office to-day received $1,000.000 Legal Tender from the Department et Washington. The office now holds $8,000,000 in Legal Tender and $10,300,000 in Gold. The Banks hold $22,186,000 in Legal Tender and $27,000,000 in Gold. The Treasury Office received to-dey $840,696 on account of the Popular Loan.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not reach the press until Thursday. Now that we heve the President's Message and Proclamation of Amnesty, there is less enxiety for the remeining public documente on the Street. Nevertheless the interest is qnite general to hear the views and see the figures of Mr. CHASE.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Hanover	101
America	125	Irving	100
City	147	Melrooolitan	115
Phenix	110	Nassau	106
Nicoesl	104	Corn Exchange	107
Merchants' Exch	99	Continental	101⅜
Commerce	105⅛	St. Nicholas	101
Broadway	170	Atlantic	101
Ocean	95	Park	135
American Exchange	107	New-York Ex. Bk.	120
Chatham	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Rani Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 5s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65	103	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	73
N. Y. Cen. coo. '75	130	Tol. & Wab. lsts	100
Erie seconds, '79	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85⅜
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	106
Hnd. R. Bonds, '67	103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Har. seconds, '64	100	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Bay thirds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅜
Mich. Cen. '69 to '84	107⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85⅜
Michigan S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88
N. Ind. Goshen L.	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Illinois Cen. '75	116⅜	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	90		

The honest and public-spirited Governor of Indiene hes determined to pay the interest upon the Public Debt overdue since July, and to become due in January, on his own responaibility, as far, at least, as he can ascertain to whom such interest belongs. The partisan Treasury officere of the State, including the Transfer Agent in this City, succeeded last Summer in defeeting this purpose of the Governor; although the Money wne then, es now, in the Treasury, and although then, as now, he proffered to leave it in the Treasury, and borrow on his own responsibility e sufficient sum for the payment of the interest, until all technicel difficulty in drewing it from the Treasury could be removed by the next Legislature. At that time Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers of this City, long identified with the finances and other interests of the State of Indiana, offered to advance the Money, and to pay the Interest due July 1, if they could obtain a list of the public creditors. But this was denied by the Transfer Agent. They have now renewed their liberal offer, which Gov. MORTON has accepted, and effectual means will be taken to ascertain to whom both the July and January interest is due. The folluwing is the card of Gov. MORTON on the subject:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. will pay at their banking-house, in the City of New-York, the interest on the Indiana 5 and 2½ ℔ cent. stocks, which fell due on the 1st of July last, and that which will fall due on the 1st of January next.

The failure to pay the interest in July was not caused by the want of money. The money was in the State Treasury for that purpose, and still is; but the State Auditor and Treasurer refused to remit it to New-York, alleging the absence of a technical appropriation. In June last I concluded an arrangement with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., for the payment of the July interest. They notified the Agent of State in New-York, JNO. C. WALKER, elected by the late Legislature, that they would pay the interest, and to enable them to do so, requested a list of the stockholders to be taken from the books of the agency.

This he refused to furnish. They then notified him that they would pay his checks issued to stockholders for their interest, in the manner in which the payments have always been made, and exonerate him from all personal liability whatever. He refused to avail himself of the offer, and suffered the interest to go unpaid. They could not safely go forward and pay it in the absence of the required list.

I have taken steps to prepare what is believed to be a correct list from other sources, which will be completed in a few days, when the payment of the July interest will be proceeded with at once. Notice of the day when payment commences will be given by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. I have appointed J. H. GADEN, Esq., who was clerk in the office of the State agent, under Col. HUDSON, to assist them in making the payments.

**The State of Indiana has made ample provision for the payment of the interest on all her stocks, and the money is in the treasury for that purpose, but is withheld as above stated, and this arrangement has been made, and the money advanced

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE SALE OF JEWELRY AND WATCHES,

being the entire stock of two of the largest NEW-ORLEANS HOUSES.

To be sold at auction, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom,

NO. 141 BROADWAY,

consisting in part of

CORAL FULL AND HALF SETS,
MOSAIC AND TURQUOISE,
SUPERB STONE CAMEO,
ORIENTAL GARNET AND PEARL,
HYACINTHE AND AMETHYST,
LADIES' ENAMELED AND DIAMOND WATCHES,
CHATELAINES AND VEST CHAINS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX,
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS, OPEN FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.

ALSO,

A very large and magnificent assortment of ladies' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN FACE do. with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

ALSO,

An invoice of superb DIAMOND GOODS, and all the newest and latest styles of Brooches, Ear rings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies' Chatelaines, Vest Chains, Watches. Every article is warranted the finest 18, 15 and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to examine the goods. Sale positive, without any reserve.

The above is the largest sale of elegant first-class jewelry that has ever been made in this City, and the public are invited to examine them.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all purchases exceeding $500 a credit of three months will be given, or approved indorsed notes satisfactory to owners; all sums under $500, cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) DECEMBER 10,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

9 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares	
24	North River Ins. Co.	$25	100 Consol. Stage Co	$25
20	B'way Fire Ins. Co	25	5 Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
40	Eagle Fire Ins. Co	40	10 Bk. of N. America	100
8	N. J. R. & Trans. Co.	50		

$2,600 6 per cent. Lawrence Conoty Coal and Oil Co. Bonds.

$8,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Co. 1st Mort. age Bonds.

$2,000 6 per cent. Virginia State Bonds due 1887.

$8,000 7 per cent. Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

$20,000 7 per cent. Great Western (Ill.) Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, Dec. 14.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

JAS. M. MILLER, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, to close an estate, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

500 BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LOTS.

This sale will be positive, without regard to weather, and will be one of the best chances offered this year to procure well-located lots within 45 minutes' ride of the City at fair prices and on liberal terms. This property will double in value immediately after the close of the WAR. IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS ON BOTH SIDES OF IT. Capitalists and families can make no better selection, as the location is high and healthy, scenery beautiful, good water, and is convenient of access to the City every 20 minutes by railroad.

These lots are located at UNION PLACE, near EAST NEW-YORK, on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, within three minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars and map apply at the office of the auctioneer.

EDWARD SENTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CARVED OAK FURNITURE, Rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the entire stock, valued at $35,000, for peremptory sale, the premises being sold to Wheeler & Wilson.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 11 and 12, at No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing this sale, we would say that those who desire to purchase first class furniture will find an assortment scarcely to be surpassed in this City, and that every lot will be

PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

as Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson take possession of the store on Jan. 1, 1864.

The stock includes

SUPERB CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES, BOOKCASES,
ETAGERES, WARDROBES, &c.,
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE
OF GEORGE HENKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

In addition, is a very elegant assortment of the best City-made

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
PARLOR SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING SUITES,

besides a great variety of easy chairs, extension-tables, patent library chairs, work-tables, card-tables, writing-tables, tête-a-têtes, etageres, whatnots,

TWO PIANO-FORTES,

and a large assortment of cabinet and upholstery goods. The whole on exhibition this day, and until sale, and catalogues ready one day before sale. Packing can be done for country purchasers. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the whole stock will be peremptorily sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Varick-st., near Beach, the residence of Joseph Smart, Esq., a quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany sofas, rockers, side and easy chairs, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre-tables, marble tops; gilt frame mirrors, work and fancy tables, divans, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, wardrobes, marble-top dressing tables, gas chandeliers and fixtures, Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.,

at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence, No. 218 West 14th-st, near 8th-av., consisting of two elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c., everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EMILIA, consisting of 610 coffee, about 66 bags; sardines in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 hhd. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved and unimproved property at auction, by order of the executors of Richard I. Wells, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity building:

BROADWAY—No. 763, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.
NASSAU-STREET—No. 20, southeast corner of Cedar-st.
6TH-AVENUE—Nos. 114 and 116, corner of 16th-st.
BOND-STREET—No. 35, between Broadway and Bowery.
GREENE-STREET—No. 163, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
AMITY-STREET—No. 17, between Mercer and Greene streets.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 161, near Washington.
RANKE-STREET—Nos. 33 and 35, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 606, corner of Charles-st.
9TH-STREET—No. 3, near 6th-av.
12TH-STREET—Nos. 26 and 230, near 4th-st.
16TH-STREET—No. 228, near 7th-av.
19TH-STREET—Nos. 73 and 75, between 6th and 7th avs.
23D-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 88 and 90, near 6th-av.
102D-STREET—6 lots, N. S., 300 feet east of 5th-av.
103D-STREET—8 lots, S. S., 275 feet east of 5th av.

Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

RANDS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AN EDITOR'S LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—BANGS, MERWIN & CO., of Nos. 691 and 693 Broadway, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 10 and 11, the extensive library of the late John McClenahan, comprising a collection of valuable works in ancient and modern history, classics, poetry, biography and miscellaneous literature. The library consists of 2,000 volumes, and is particularly choice in Irish history, from the earliest period to the present date. Sale to commence each evening at 7 o'clock.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 10, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence, No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Caman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SURE REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS, Toothache and Warts, to be had at No. 8 East 22d-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, $19,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1298	4,000	1352	9,600	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1923	2,000	2139	4,000	107	11,000
244	3,000	320	3,000	663	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
12 0	5,000				

Total.....$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

$50,000 TO $60,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

for 3 or 5 years, payable in Gold. The security is first-class improved property out of the State, which cost over $70,000, and insures for $120,000. Good bondsman. Apply to WARD McLEAN,

(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH-Lern Indiana Railroad Company 7 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,64 and 2,784, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 30, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with six per annum interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and 1st November. Payment of same has been stopped, and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bond. CAMMANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE 5TH AND 8TH AVS., Opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 200 lots, in one parcel, with about 600 feet water front, on the west side, south of 53d-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located, and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY AND MAIN-ST. STORES, BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE.—JAMES COLLES SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 16 lots on Clifton and Vanderbilt avs., between Park and Myrtle ave.; together with cottage, stable, &c., two stores Nos. 48 and 50 Main-st., being part of the estate of Edward Copland, deceased. Maps are now ready.

VALUABLE DUANE-STREET PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The 4-story marble-front store, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., near Centre-st., 35 feet front, and 60 feet deep, well-rented. Also, the 4 story brick store in Centre, next to the corner of Duane-st., 40 x60 feet. Also, nine lots on the north side of Duane-st., between Centre and Elm sts., which is the largest piece of unimproved property between the Battery and Canal-st. For terms, which will be easy, apply to

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The five-story brown-stone stores Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., corner Church-st., belog 50 feet on Chambers and 75 feet on Church-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing 7-10 acres, very beautifully located, at North Englewood, N. J. Address W. N., Box No 669 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let.—The desirable dwelling, containing 11 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000; rent per annum $600. Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, with buildings, fruit, garden, &c., and ten acres of choice land, in New-Jersey, one hour from the City; price $5,000. N. G. FOSTER, No. 107 Broadway.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six rooms, and cellar, storeroom, kitchen and servant's room, with 25 acres of land and outbuildings, located in New-Jersey, within 10 miles of New-York City. Apply to H. D. LAW, No. 45 Vesey-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 25x96, House four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—One of the best farms in Dutchess County, 65 miles from Poughkeepsie, 230 acres, adapted to grass and grain, two dwelling houses, orchards, &c., &c., will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is near the Freedom Plains Church and Post-office, and is a very desirable place for farming purposes, or as a pleasant country residence.

WILLIAM J. McCORD, Executor.

WASSAIC, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well watered, in good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET—NOS. 2, 4, AND 5 DEPAU-ROW—ELEgant houses, built for the family of the late Francis Depau, and recently fitted up in the most comfortable manner, some of them partly furnished and having a stable. Inquire of A. T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE LOFTS No. 264 Broadway, fronting the Park. One of the best stands for a jobber, fancy goods or fire insurance office, at a very moderate rent. Apply at Room No. 15, New-York Hotel, or LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.—WANTed, by a responsible party, for a business long established, on a lease, with privilege of buying, a good factory building, with ample water power; 15,000 or more square feet of floor surface for machinery desirable. The owner, if a practical manufacturer, might perhaps, should he choose, find occupation with or without an interest in the business. Address, with full particulars, including rent required, Box No 64, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—FOR A PHYSICIAN, A FURNISHED basement, between Canal st. and Union-square, near Broadway. Address B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had with a private family having a large bedroom and closet attached, with modern improvements; situation convenient to the churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. H., Box No. 1,455, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a lady and her son; two furnished rooms on second floor, front, including fire and gas. Address E. F., Box No. 2,527 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; a suite of 3 rooms with good board; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 4,441 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY THE 26TH DECEMBER, THREE bedrooms and a parlor, with board, between 12th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address A. B. Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

WANTED.—WANTED, A SINGLE ROOM, WITH gas and stove, in a private American family, with or without board; not above 4th-st.; reference given. Address Chatham Segar Store, No. 131 Chatham-square.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to a gentleman, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863. "For the best piano-forte a gold medal."

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS. These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. FECK.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADway.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Melodeons from $40 to $175 each. Illustrated catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $300 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.

No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements, full iron frame, overstrung bass, French action, made to order and fully guaranteed. Will be sold at great sacrifice from original cost. Inquire at No. 114 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

DIANOS, &c.—SIX PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, for sale cheap; or pay advance also watches, jewelry, sides, furniture, furs, paintings, albums, velvet trimmings, &c. Cash advances on all kinds of merchandise, or bought for cash.

J. F. JONES, No. 52 Allo-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS For sale and to rent on FAVORABLE TERMS, at No. 758 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, grand-square, but little used. Sold for want of use. Apply at No. 84 Wooster-st. THOS. MOONEY.

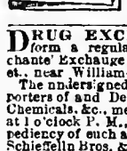
A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No 467 Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH CHINA.

Richly decorated
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
VASES, STATUETTES, BRONZES, &c.
Richly Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASSWARE.
A large variety of
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
New patterns
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, HALL LIGHTS, &c.
GEORGE H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DRUG EXCHANGE.—IT IS PROPOSED TO form a regular DRUG EXCHANGE, at the Merchants' Exchange and Newe Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., near William-st.

The undersigned respectfully recommend that the Importers of and Dealers and Brokers in Drugs, Dyes, Chemicals, &c., meet as above on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the expediency of such an Exchange:

Schieffelin Bros. & Co.,	Coffin, Redington & Co.,
Dodge & Olcott,	Gale & Robinson,
H. & J. Baker & Bros.,	J. T. Beckwith,
Laxell, Marsh & Gardiner,	Dixon, Fraser & Hallett,
A. B. Sande & Co.,	Dudley & Stafford,
Booth & Freeman,	Kitchen, Tyler & Co.,
B. W. Bull & Co.,	Chas. Pfizer & Co.,
Recknagel & Co.	S. Haskell,
Dix & Morris,	Henry M. Harding & Co.,
Degeo, Taft & Lee,	Parsons & Petit,
E. R. Durkee & Co.,	Wing & Evans,
M. Ward Close & Co.,	Thomas B. Fenton,
T. B. Merrick,	Pinchot & Bruen,
Van Lenoep & Quinan,	Hegeman & Co.,
Sinclair & Rose,	James S. Aspinwall,
Battelle & Renwick,	Gifford, Sherman & Innis,
Robine & Deshon,	D. F. Tiemann & Co.,
G. Henry Koop & Co.,	McKesson & Robbins,
Herman Roving,	Wm. P. Patten,
Wm. T. Hicks,	Davis, Morrie & Co.,
J. L. & D. S. Riker,	Braithaupt & Wilson,

and others.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1863.

ASHES AND GARBAGE—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our citizens to the necessity of abstaining from placing their ashes and garbage on the sidewalks until the ringing of the bell announcing the arrival of the ash carts. A strict compliance with this rule is rendered necessary to prevent the ashes from being thrown into the gutters by accident or otherwise, from which it may be difficult to remove it in consequence of frozen gutters or accumulations of snow. At the same time it will prevent those large accumulations of filth in the gutters and streets that have too long disgraced the City on the approach of Spring.

The ash carts will be daily in every street to promptly carry away the ashes ready to be removed. All complaints of neglect to comply with this requisition, on being reported to this Department, will receive immediate attention.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN,

Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

JUDGE WHITLEY'S UNRIVALED AND unparalleled game, Chess, Chase and Parlor Amusements are introduced to the ladies' drawing-room of the Astor House. Price from 75 cents to $2 50. Address No. 339 Broadway. Sent by mail free.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

JOBBER'S STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR sale to close an estate, or exchanged for bonds and mortgages, or City or county property, to the amount of say $14,000. Apply at No. 165 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.—A FEW ABLEbodied men wanted, for which the highest price each will be paid immediately. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

Director.....Carl Anschutz

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863.
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
DER FREISCHUTZ.

Romantic Opera, in four acts, by Carl Maria Von Weber.

Agathe.....Mlle. Frederici
Aennchen.....Mlle. Canissa
Ottokar.....Herr Steinecke
Max.....Herr Habelmann
Caspar.....Herr Weinlich
Cuno.....Herr Graff

CONDUCTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

Prices as usual.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
when, by general request,
FIDELIO
will be repeated.

Admission to all parts of the house
☞ FIFTY CENTS. ☜

MONDAY, Dec. 14,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
OF
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SACRED,
PATRIOTIC
AND
MISCELLANEOUS
CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1863,
For the Benefit of the
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE
EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
BY THE
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION,
Assisted by
"THE JUVENILE CHOIR."

An interesting feature of this entertainment will be the MILITARY DRILL
BY THE
CHILDREN OF "THE HOME."

His Honor Mayor Opdyke, Hon. James T. Brady, Maj.-Gen. Dix and Gen. Anderson will be present and take part in the exercises.

Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained at "The Home," 57th-st., west of 8th-av.; at the publishing house of John S. Voorhies, No. 20 Nassau-st., at the principal music-stores and hotels and at the door.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert begins at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 15, 1863.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND
OF THE
LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST.-ST.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
NEW POEM,
(Written expressly for this occasion,)
ENTITLED
"THE SOLDIER."

Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:

Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOZART.

Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
Herr HABELMANN, Tenor of the German Opera.
Herr STEINECKE, Baritone of the German Opera.
Mr. FRANK GILDER,
Signer MUZIO,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
With the kind permission of Mr. C. Anschutz.

Accompanyist.....Sig. ABELLA

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:

Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

His Honor Mayor Opdyke,	Henry I. Hull, Esq.,
Hon. H. J. Raymond,	Dr. Matt Francis,
Dr. Valentine Mott,	Dr. Samuel Francis,
S. J. Spiegelberg, Esq.,	A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
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Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers,	Dr. W. H. Van Buren,
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Joseph Fatman, Esq.,	A. W. Cabaudao, Esq.,
Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq.,	Abner Mellen, Esq.,
A. G. Jerome, Esq.,	G. T. Strong, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. J. M. Matthews	Moses H. Grinnell, Esq.,
Jesse Seligman, Esq.,	A. H. Cardozo, Esq.,
Hon. Jas. J. Roosevelt,	Thomas Barclay, Esq.,
Gen. William Hall,	Dr. Joseph M. Smith.
Hon. Jas. Monerief,	

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at all the music and book stores.

There will be no reserved seats, with the exception of the Private and Proscenium Boxes and Chairs of the First Circle, which can be engaged at the store of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

Doors will be opened at 7; entertainment to commence

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Meade on the Rappahannock and Lee on the Rapidan.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE IS MOURNFUL.

The Army of the Potomac to be Reorganized.

Gen. Meade to be Succeeded by Gens. Hooker or Thomas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Geo. MEADE'S army is quietly encamped in Culpepper County, on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

LEE occupies his old position at Orange Court-house—his advance line guarding the Rapidan fords.

The pickets are again on friendly terms. There is but little dueling and few casualties on either side. Bushwhackers, of course, are beginning to swarm again on our flanks and rear.

JEFF. DAVIS issued his annual message to the rebel Congress on Monday, a copy of which you will receive through the usual channels. The document is mournful.

Deserters say that LEE's army does not exceed thirty-five thousand, and is erecting huts for Winter quarters along the line of the Rapidan.

Gen. MEADE will soon be relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been appointed. It is, however, known that the President and Mr. CHASE favor the restoration of HOOKER, while the Secretary of War hesitates between him and Gen. THOMAS. In the event of THOMAS taking the command, it is the general impression that HOOKER will succeed him in command of the Army of the Cumberland.

There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. PLEASONTON has been assigned command of the Army of the Potomac. It has been determined to reorganize that army.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Over Thirty Vessels with their Valuable Cargoes Destroyed.

Loss Estimated to Exceed Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Four Piers Partially Consumed.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the most fearful and destructive conflagrations, which for many years past has occurred to the shipping in our harbor, took place on the North River. The fire broke out on a barge named the *Cora Campbell*, lying at the foot of Perry-street. It was laden with hay, and other combustible material, belonging to the Government, and was about being towed out into the stream when the flames were discovered. The wind at tha time was blowing a gale. Those of our readers, who yesterday afternoon had occasion to walk the streets of New-York, can appreciate the remark when we say there was a "stiff breeze." On the river, in the neighborhood of the fire, where the wind had an unobstructed sweep, its force and effect were far greater. The alarm was promptly given for the Third District, and the firemen rallied speedily around the scene. Before any streams of water could be brought to bear on the barge, the flames had extended to several boats and barges lying alongside. The most of these were loaded with hay, straw, wood, grain and other combustible material. The gale swept the flames from one to another of these craft with great rapidity, and the numerous boats, barges, schooners, brigs, &c., which lined the shore for the distance of about four blocks down the river were soon enveloped in the fiery element. The spectacle about this time became highly exciting. The firemen of the Third District were, as we have said, on hand. They worked manfully amid the flame and smoke, and at times they had to throw themselves face downward upon bales of hay and boxes in order to get their breath. Although from more than a score of hose large streams of water were playing on the burning boats and their contents, the fire was spreading with such alarming rapidity that the order was given to ring the bells for the Fourth District for more assistance.

NAMES OF VESSELS AND BOATS BURNED AND THE ESTIMATED LOSSES.

The following is a list of the boats, barges and other craft destroyed so far as known, with the estimated damage:

Cora Campbell (where the fire originated.) She was a canal barge of Clyde, N. Y., owned by G. H. DAVIS, and was valued at $3,500. Her cargo was mostly hay, valued at $2,000. There is no insurance in the Columbia Insurance Company on her for $1,800. Capt. DAVIS lost $500 in money, which he had on board.

Brig *Gen. Bailey*, Capt. NOYES, owned by J. W. MOTT & Co. She was heavily laden with Government stores for Port Royal, and was to have sailed to-day. She had on board as cargo 45,000 bushels of oats, 500 barrels of provisions, and 400 bales of hay. The whole cargo was valued at $50,000, on which there was no insurance. The brig was estimated at $20,000. Insured for $2,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The schooner *James H. Seguine*, owned by Capt. WOOD and others. She was fully laden, mostly with hay. The estimated loss on the vessel is $15,000. Loss on cargo is $10,000. The vessel was not insured.

The schooner *Alexander Law*, also laden with hay for the Government. The cargo was valued at $9,000. The vessel was owned by the Messrs. WOOD, and was valued at about $8,000.

The schooner *E. H. Parker*, laden with a cargo of hay and oats for the Government. The vessel was valued at $8,000, and the cargo at $4,000.

The schooner *E. W. Farrington*, owned by ROBINSON & Co., and loaded with wood and hay. She was valued at $10,000, and the cargo at $5,000.

The schooner *Scout*, belonging to the Government was also destroyed. She was being overhauled and therefore had no cargo on board. The loss on her is estimated at $12,000.

The schooner *Lancaster*, owners not known, was also destroyed. She had on board a heavy cargo of hay and straw. Loss on vessel $10,000; cargo, $9,000.

The schooner *Uma*, owners not known, with a similar cargo. Loss on vessel $6,000; loss on cargo $6,000.

The schooner *Hinkley*, heavily laden with hay and straw. She was towed into the stream by the Harbor Police Boat No. 1, where she burnt to the water's edge. The vessel and cargo are a total loss; the amount could not be ascertained.

A canal barge owned by BRADLEY & SUTHERLAND was burned. She was valued at $1,500, and loaded with hay and straw. Loss on cargo $5,000.

Another canal-boat, owned by the same firm, named the *Norfolk*, is also a total loss. Her value is estimated at $4,000; her cargo at $3,000.

The barge *Cleveland*, owned by W. & E. MYERS, and valued at $8,000, was entirely burned up. She is insured for $5,000, by the Kings County and Harmony Insurance Company. Her cargo was valued at $5,000; no insurance.

Barge No. 112, owned by Messrs. HAVEN & LAMBIE, and used for storage purposes, was also destroyed. Her value was about $1,000; no cargo.

Barge *Harvest Home*, laden with hay, valued at $5,000; cargo $2,000. Vessel and cargo were a total loss.

Barge *Niagara*, owned by MESSRS. & DUNN, valued at $5,000. Cargo estimated at $3,000. She was totally destroyed.

Barge No. 2, of New-York, owned by LAWTON & Co., and valued at $1,000. Cargo valued at $2,000. She is a total loss.

The barge *Dutchess County*, owned by SMITH & DAVIS, and loaded with lumber. The vessel was valued at $3,000 and the cargo at $5,000.

Barge *Castleton*, of Athens, owned by BOWMAN & VAN LOON. The vessel was valued at $5,500, and her cargo at $2,000.

Barge *Greene County*, of Athens, owned by Capt. HOWLAND. The vessel was valued at $6,000; her cargo at $3,000.

Barge *Washington*, owned by W. J. HERRICK. Value of the vessel, $5,000. She is fully insured. The value of her cargo was about $6,000.

Barge *Sarah Burnham*, owned by Mr. MAXWELL. She was valued at $1,500, and her cargo at $3,000.

Barge *Stella*, of Bath, owned by A. L. ALLENDORF. Her estimated value is $10,000, and her cargo is valued at $5,000.

Barge *Kellogg*, of Athens, owned by SYLVESTER NICHOLS, valued at $2,000; loss on cargo $5,000.

The canal-boat *P. C. Dunnion*, of Clyde, Capt. D. L. MEARS; vessel valued at $3,500; her cargo consisted of hay and 1,000 bags of salt. Loss on cargo $2,500.

Canal-boat *Alice Beach*, owned by Mr. BEARY, and valued at $3,000; cargo $2,000.

Canal-boat *Frank Foster*, valued at $3,000, with a cargo of hay worth $2,500.

Canal boat *Wm. Smith*, of Weedsport, valued at $3,500. Insured for $2,000.

In addition to the above-named, which are a total loss, there are, no doubt, several others which have not come to our knowledge.

The Harbor Police Boat No. 1, was promptly on hand and rendered very effective assistance in towing vessels into the stream.

In this way property to the amount of many thousand dollars was saved. Capt. SEABURE, of the Ninth Precinct, with a large body of men, were promptly at the scene and gave valuable aid in saving property, and staying the progress of the flames.

Every craft which floated on the water from Pier No. 54 to Pier No. 51, both inclusive was utterly destroyed, except the few which were towed into the stream, and several of the latter were burned to the water's edge before the flames were extinguished.

The damage to the piers will amount to at least $50,000. Being the property of the Corporation, of course, there is no insurance upon them.

A man named EDWARD SULLIVAN, employed on board the *Cora Campbell*, where the fire originated, was seen to go on board of her a few minutes before the fire occurred, and he has not since been seen, though diligent search has been made for him. The general impression is that the man was burned to death.

The fire originated from sparks which the wind blew among the hay, while the cook of the *Cora Campbell* was lighting a fire in the cabin.

So far as we have been able to figure no the losses, there were one brig, nine schooners, two icehcats, and over twenty barges and canal-boats, with all their valuable cargoes, totally destroyed in this great conflagration. The loss cannot be less than $300,000.

THE BROADWAY FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.—The following is a list of the insurances on the property destroyed at the fire No. 256 Broadway, on Tuesday night. Messrs. E. S. HIGGINS & Co. are the heaviest losers. They estimate their damage at about $60,000. They occupied three upper floors of the burned building, No. 256, and also the principal portion of the adjoining premises, No. 256. They are importers and wholesome dealers in carpets. They are insured for $128,000, as follows: Jefferson Insurance Company, $16,000; Equitable Insurance Company, $10,000; Home Insurance Company, $10,000; Commercial Insurance Company, $8,000; Liverpool and London, $15,000; Rutgers Insurance Company, $8,000; Bowery Insurance Company, $10,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, $6,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; America, of Providence, $5,000; Washington, of Providence, $10,000; Elliott, of Boston, $10,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $10,000; Merchants', of Boston, $10,000; American, Philadelphia, $5,000; Springfield, of Massachusetts, $6,000. Total, $138,000. Messrs. WM. D. BANKS & Co. are insured for $20,000 in the Bowery, Mechanics' and Traders', Brooklyn, Tradesmen's and Rutgers Insurance Companies. Robinson & ADAMS, dealers in sewing silk, occupied a portion of the upper floors. Their loss is about $10,000; fully insured in City companies. P. H. SCORILO occupied two or three rooms on the upper floors. His loss is about $500; insured for the same amount in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

The Burning of the Isaac Newton.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—NOBODY TO BLAME.

The Coroner's inquest upon the dead of the *Isaac Newton* was resumed at Yonkers yesterday morning and concluded. The first witness called was *Wm. H. Clark*, who testified that he was a boiler-maker, of the firm of COBARES & TEXALL, New-York; knew the steamer *Isaac Newton*; did the repairs to her boilers last Winter; commenced the repairs about the middle of December, and completed them about the 1st of March following; new arches were put in both boilers, and new crown-sheets and furnaces, as well as new bridge-walls in both boilers; our instructions were to make everything as perfect as possible; the best Pennsylvania iron was used in the repairs—the same as is generally used, and the best in the world for that purpose; there might be a defect in the iron blisters, which could not be discovered; but there were none to my knowledge; the only test for blisters is heating the iron; have known boilers to be used four and five weeks without discovering any blisters, and then one would appear; have even known a boiler used a year, and then show a blister; a blister is when the iron is not welded; when a blister appears, we cut it out, and put in a new piece; have been aboard of a steamboat when they have had fifteen pounds of steam on, and there was a defect in the boiler where it was so thin that you could run a knife through it.

Q.—What steamboat was that? A.—The Jersey-City ferryboat *Onolaska*; a new boiler has since been put in her; the iron used in the repairs to the *Isaac Newton* was three-eighths of an inch thick and No. 1 quality; the patched portion of a boiler is as strong as any portion of it, if the iron used in patching is good; have not seen the boilers of the *Newton* since we tried the pressure on them in March; all boilers have to be made now of stamped iron in order to pass the Government inspection; the boilers of the *Isaac Newton*, after they were repaired last Spring, were submitted to forty-seven pounds hydraulic pressure; an engineer ought to examine the boilers every day.

Dr. Edmond S. F. Arnold, sworn—Am a physician, residing at Yonkers; heard the explosion from the shore, near Fort Washington; have been in attendance on the injured since they arrived here; heard the testimony of Dr. Upham, and concur in all he said; there was no possibility of saving those who have died; their internal burns were so severe that they could take nothing into their stomachs, not even alleviating medicines.

Jas. M. Hook, sworn—Reside in New-York; was first engineer of the *Isaac Newton*; have been engineer on the People's Line 24 years; have been engineer of the *Isaac Newton* since the 1st of December, inst.; was formerly on the *New World*, and this year was assigned to the *St. John*, which has only been out as yet on a trial trip; was also on the *Hendrik Hudson*, *Oregon*, *South America* and *North America*; the last 14 years have been on the *Hendrik Hudson* and *New World*; had charge of the engine of the *Isaac Newton* the night of the accident; the boat started from her slip a little after 6 P. M.; examined the engine and boilers previous to starting; everything was in order so far as I know; filled the boilers with Croton water at the dock in the morning of the day of the accident; always fill the boilers in the morning after our arrival from Albany; I saw the water-gauge on the boiler just previous to the accident; the boiler was then two-thirds full; at the time of the explosion I stood in the starboard gangway, directly opposite the engine-room door, which was open; I had just come from the boiler which exploded; I had just looked at the Ashcroft steam-gauge, and there were thirty and a half pounds of steam on; just before the explosion I had told the greaser to ring the bell, and have the blowers closed; he did so, and I saw that the blowers were closed; at that time the assistant engineer, Mr. Fowks, came along, and I said to him: "We are in no particular hurry to-night, and will take things easy;" soon after I said this the explosion took place; at the time of the explosion Alanson Perine, the greaser, was the only person in the engine-room; the assistant engineer stood by me at the time; after the explosion, I did not see him again till I saw him on the barge; the explosion knocked my hat off, and threw me down on my hands and knees, in which position I crawled to the cabin stairs; went into the cabin, and found no steam there; the waiters and some of the passengers were trying to get out by the doorway; I told them it was all over now, and they needn't hurry; I then went back on deck, and found the lights all out; I tried to get to the engine, which was still working; heard the bell ring to stop the engine, and some one cried out "Stop her;" as soon as I could get to the engine-room I stopped her; found no one, in the engine-room when I got there; did not see the greaser after I saw him in the engine-room, before the accident, until I saw him on the barge; I took a lamp from the engine-room, and went on to shut the stop-valve on the boiler that had not given away; with the assistance of one of the wheelmen I closed the valve and then went below to start the donkey; the steam was so low that it would not work, and I went to the larboard boiler to see how much steam was on and found only three or four pounds, which was not enough to work the donkey; I stood there till I got fourteen pounds steam on and then tried to return to the donkey, but could not get to her owing to the steam and smoke; I then went and pulled up the safety-valve, and by this time the fire had got so near me that I was compelled to look out for my own safety; I got off the side of the boat and cut loose some horses and threw some planks overboard, fearing some of the passengers might be floating to the water; I saw Richard Lynan, after the accident, lying dead in the gangway on the larboard side of the boat. (This is one of the firemen who are missing;) he was about 23 years of age, and leaves a wife in Albany; also saw Charles Smith (another of the missing) lying badly scalded in the larboard gangway; I think the boilers of the *Isaac Newton* were about seven years old; I considered them first-class boilers for that age; as the boilers got older it is the custom to lessen the steam; the boilers of the *Newton* originally carried forty pounds; afterward it was reduced to thirty-seven, then to thirty-five, and during this year they were gauged for thirty-three pounds; am sure there was not thirty-three pounds on when the accident occurred; the boilers were considered good for another year, and it was the intention to keep them on next season; can't tell what part of the boiler gave way, but think from the effects that it was by the furnace; it might have been one of the flues; the noise was exactly like a sky-rocket; the explosion was in the starboard boiler, inboard furnace, next to the deck; it blew the fire all out of the furnace; there was probably two tons of coal in the furnace at the time; the only means of extinguishing the fire was by the donkey engine, and this could not be worked in time; I considered the boilers of the *Newton* safe for 33 pounds steam; I asked the former engineer of the *Newton* on Tuesday, the day he left and the day I took his place, what amount of steam she carried; he said 33 pounds; I thought I would carry a little less than he said so as to be actually safe, and I never put on over 31 pounds, and I never had an accident with any boiler before, since I have been an engineer; am always very careful not to run any risks; the former engineer of the *Newton* left to take a position in China at a larger salary.

Alanson H. Fowks, sworn: Reside in New-York; have been an engineer seven years—all the time on boats of the People's Line; was assistant engineer of the *Isaac Newton* on the night of the accident; previous to starting from New-York the Chief Engineer and myself made the usual inspection of the engine and boilers and found everything all right; I started the boat out of the slip with thirty pounds of steam; it was our custom to raise the safety-valve whenever the steam gauge indicated over thirty pounds; just before the accident I came up from supper and passed by the boiler on the starboard side; I looked in but noticed nothing wrong; as I passed toward the engine-room I saw two boys on the boxes whom I knew by sight, but not by name; one of them says: "Sam, do you want your boots blacked?" I said no, and passed on; have not seen the boys since; when the explosion took place I was standing in front of the engine-room, with my hand against the stanchion, looking aft; had just been talking with the Chief Engineer; immediately after the explosion I saw the fire and a cloud of steam proceeding from the starboard boiler; I ran forward, and went up the ladder, and told the Pilot that something had happened, and he had better look out for the boat the best he could; I started to go back, and be told me to stop her; I told him I could not get to the engine-room; Mr. Gough, the mate, told me to come with him and he would try and get there; just then three or four of the hands came up from aft with their hands up and groaning terribly from the scalds they had received; they went into the forecastle and the mate and I went toward the engine-room, but his light went out and I missed him; I got to the engine-room and found the engine stopped; the boat was then on fire amidships; I hallooed on deck and was answered by Capt. Peck, who told me to try and put the fire out; I went to put the hose on the donkey, and in going to the donkey-room I stumbled over a dead body which I recognized as Richard Lyman; I could not reach the donkey owing to the fire and smoke; I heard a voice while I was going back, and looking around I saw Charley Smith lying in the gangway very badly scalded; I went forward to the forward deck, where I found the steamtug *Herald*, which had taken everybody off from the fore part of the boat; I then went up on the forward top deck, where I saw Capt. PECK about getting off the steamer; I then left the steamer and got aboard of the steamtug; can't tell the cause of the disaster; suppose some part of the boiler gave way; were not running over twelve miles per hour, at the most; I know that the boilers had a sufficient quantity of water in them when I went down to supper, which may have been twenty minutes before the accident; have been on the *Isaac Newton* four years; she was never detained, to my knowledge, from any defect or trouble with the boilers.

Henry H. Parsons, a friend of Mr. Edinger, one of the deceased, was examined, but his testimony was of no importance.

The inquest closed with this witness, and the testimony was all submitted to the jury, who retired.

It appears from the testimony of the Assistant-Engineer that there were two boys, (boot-blacks,) who probably perished with the steamer, as they were not seen after the explosion. These, together with the Baggage-master, Mr. DIEDRICH, and the two firemen, SMITH and LYMAN, make five altogether who were left on the steamer. With the seven who died at Yonkers, the casualties number twelve all told. The six remaining persons who were injured by burns and scalds, are all doing well, and will probably recover.

FINDING OF THE JURY.

YONKERS, Wednesday, Dec. 9—11 P. M.

The jury find that "about 6¼ P. M., the steamboat *Isaac Newton* left the foot of Cortlandt-street in good order, with her proper complement of experienced officers and men, and linceused pilots and engineers, being in their respective departments; and while proceeding at her usual rate of speed, and with not more than thirty and a half pounds of steam, about opposite Fort Washington an explosion took place in or about the starboard boiler, from some cause unknown to this jury, but by which steam escaped, and a large quantity of ignited coals were thrown on the main deck, and thereby the steamboat was soon after destroyed by fire. The machinery and boilers of the steamboat had been tested and inspected by the authorized United States Inspector, in March last, and a certificate was issued by them allowing the use of 33 pounds of steam, being two-thirds only of the pressure to which her boilers had been subjected; and the same have since been duly examined by the Engineers of the boat, and no weakness or defect discovered; and the jury find that the officers and crew are free from all carelessness and negligence; and that the accident was one which could not be foreseen or provided against. The jury are unanimous in the opinion that Capt. PECK and all the officers are entitled to the highest credit for their manly efforts in rescuing the passengers, as also are the physicians and and citizens of Yonkers in their constant and unremitting attendance upon the injured, and their endeavors to alleviate their sufferings and administer to their wants. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. DANIEL P. MILLER and all the officers and crews of the barges and propellers, who so promptly came to the assistance, and rescued the passengers of the *Newton*."

The verdict is signed by Wm. H. Lawrence, Coroner; B. A. STERR, foreman; Thomas S. Finin, Philip A. Deyo, James Bashford, Jr., Josue B. Royt, Matthew A. Bolmer, A. R. Van Honton, and J. Freeman Silka.

The Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad commenced at 11 o'clock, and is progressing slowly. There is no probability that it will be got through with to-day. Lawyers are engaged on both sides—ORLANDO MEADE for the Inspectors, PARKER and BEACH for the regular ticket, and PORTER and JOHNSON for the opposition. The attendance of stockholders is unusually large. They are now in session discussing the Fifth-avenue resolution. The following are the tickets: Regular—Erastus Corning, Dean Richmond, John K. Chedell, Alonzo C. Page, John V. L. Pruyn, Nathaniel Thayor, Livingston Sprakor, Jacob Gould, C. S. Tracy, Chas. H. Russell, R. M. Blatchford, Hamilton White, H. H. Martin. Inspectors—Geo. Dexter, Rufus J. Beardslee, Stephen Groesbeck. Opposition—Dean Richmond, Hiram Libbey, John K. Chedell, H. White, R. Sage, J. W. Olcott, R. H. King, Edwd. Seerned, C. W. Chapin, J. P. Hooe, M. Doocs, E. G. Feile, Wm. F. Weld. Inspectors of Election—R. G. Beardslee, Geo. Dexter and Stephen Groesbeck.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad this afternoon, Judge MCCONIER, of Troy, presided, and HARAY ROSEBOOM, of Otsego, acted as Secretary. The annual report was referred to Messrs. Hiram Sibley, Charles Stebbins, John Kuemer, Wm. Kelly and D. H. Feoring, who are requested to examine the same and report thereon to the stockholders within 60 days. Resolutions were adopted first, that the stockholders should be furnished at least 30 days prior to each annual election of Directors, with an approximate statement of the more important transactions of the Company for the year next preceding the 30th of August or September; second, affirming that as a general principle railroad supplies should be advertised for, and purchased from those offering to furnish them on the most reasonable terms; that expressing full confidence in the ability and integrity with which ERASTUS CORNING has performed the duties of President, and attributing much of the success of this Company to his attention and devotion.

At 7 P. M., the election was adjourned until 10 A. M., to-morrow. Thus far between four and five millions have been rated, about four-fifths of which has been cast by Mr. OLCOTT for the opposition ticket. The other side have not yet rated any proxies.

A Swindle Quashed.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The notice of the Washington County Bank of Rhode Island were at fifty per cent. discount to-day in Boston, on account of an alleged attempt to swindle on a large figure. Bills of the Bank amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars, nearly ready for circulation, have recently been secured in the hands of the American Bank Note Company, New-York, where they they were being printed. The conduct of the Bank Note Company in the matter was most honorable.

A BLESSING TO THE GREATEST CURSE THAT HUMANITY HAS TO BEAR.—Reader, how many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted! The subject is no delicate one; your dearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact remedied. To effect a radical cure, try the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a destroyer, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLII.

A CARD.—Having defeated our opponent in the Superior Court, and established our legal rights thereto, we are now prepared to furnish any quantity of the new blood purifier, Veronica Quinquefolia. Sent to any address on receipt of $3. AN interesting book, entitled *Blood Diseases and their Cure*, sent free, by addressing SCOTT & Co., Chemists, No. 563 Broadway. D. S. BARNES & Co., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS.—FURS are commanding fancy prices this season, yet KNOX, with a vivid recollection of past favors, is offering to his customers his magnificent assortment of these elegant and fashionable articles of attire at prices that will astonish the ladies. Let them call upon his store, No. 212 Broadway. They can do much better there than what they can do elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

E. LOAD, Cleaning, Dyeing and Refinishing store, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-street. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. Reference from Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbatt & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merinos, Parramattas, Silk, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY SUPERIOR AND CONVENIENT DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATORS. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress uniformly all around ever introduced. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written descriptions of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A magnificent speckled brook trout, weighing over five pounds, has just made his appearance at Barnum's Museum. He is a fine one.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Mrs. Felipla Alfant, Mrs. Cardanas and son, Francis Jully, Joaquin Arguiles, L. G. de Vidal, A. Sanchez, Jose Vega, John Hodgson, E. de Grie, F. Alvares, H. Hert, W. Gilsoo, D. Drake, T. Garrzaigosta, E. Grey, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets. 5 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 30 | Gov. Island.. 8 09 | Hell Gate.. 9 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Dacotah, Shaw, New-Orleans, A. Leary.
Steamers Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.
Ships Eagle Wing, Linnell, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Gillespie, Glasgow, G. & J. Koor & Co.; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Megtokar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Centurion, Taft, New-Orleans, E. H. Drummond & Co.; Lisbon, Brown, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham.
Barks Minole England, (Br.,) Watt, Queenstown, John Wilmot; Challenge, (Br.,) Roberts, Cork, G. F. Bailey; Adelaide, (Argen.,) Lanfair, Baltimore, Preodergast Bros.; Wm. Wilson, (Br.,) Plummer, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia; Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Brigs Ceylon, (Br.,) Perry, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Manzanilla, Tynes & Smith; Darien, Henry, Key West and Fort Taylor, Snow & Burgess.
Schooners James Warner, Geer, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Bella R. Hall, Samson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. H. Daly, Sanders, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Reindeer, Lincoln, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. A. Irwin, Weston, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Ella Cannon, Rose, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Thomas Dapew, Allen, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Cornelius, Johnson, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, Dolliner, Potter & Co.; Gem, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Advance, (Br.,) Tooker, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Emelie, (Port.,) De Silva, Madeira and Lisbon; A. S. Brown; Phillips, Washington, L. Kenny; Georgiana, (Br.,) Jacobs, Nassau, J. C. Lahming; W. F. Phelps, Crammer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Shetucket, Sheny, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Mary Hewes, Lawrence, Boston, master; Mary Eva, Freeman, York River, Crowell & Payne; Janis G. Bates, Brown, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; H. Middleton, Freeman, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; R. B. Smith, Waters, Port Royal, E. A. & S. W. Hopkins.
Sloops Charles, Soggers, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ornament, Ball, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. transport America, Shaw, Alexandria 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and Cape Henry 7th, at 10 P. M., with a detachment of 8th U. S. infantry, under command of Lieut. Fisher and Lieut Aldrich, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steam-ship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Had continual northeast gales the entire passage.
U. S. steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.
Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Stevens, Rayner, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.
Steamer Marie Love, Waltman, Detroit Nov. 3, via Halifax and Boston, to master.
Bark Tallaman, (Arg.,) Raffles, Buenos Ayres Oct. 21, with hides, etc., to E. F. Davidson.
Brig Francis Newton, Coombs, Belfast, Me., with plaster, for Washington, D. C.
Brig Delmont Locke, Cochrane, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Brig B. Young, Gibson, Calais 8 ds., with laths to G. Boardman.
Brig G. F. Lovett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hitt, Cardenas Nov. 27, with molasses to W. H. Riversmith. Sid. in co. with brigs Almon Rowell, for Boston, and Nebraska for Portland.
Schr. Edward, (Br., of Arichat,) Bodin, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 13 ds., with oats to G. Maxwell.
Schr. Sarah L. Waite, Bangor, with laths to T. M. Mayhew.
Schr. Messenger, Hitt, Portland 7 ds., with barrels to master.
Schr. Francis Artbemus, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapo.
Schr. Montezuma, Stuts, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Cerra Gordo, Buckaloo, Philadelphia, for bridgeport.
Schr. W. Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia, for New-London.
WIND—Sunset, N. W. and fresh.
BELOW—Bark Whistler, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed.

Steamer City of Richmond.
Ships Star of the West, Virginia, Arctic.
Barks Casilda, (Brem.,) Roman, (Br.)
Brigs Echo, (Br.,) Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Henry Leeds, Colmar, (Dan.,) Mountaineer, (Br.)
Schooners Hagan, (Br.,) Express, (Br.,) D. B. Baylis, Haxall.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Commodore, of the Stonington line, for Boston, returned this morning in tow of steamer Plymouth Rock, of the same line, having last night, when near Huntington, L. I., broke connecting rod, and otherwise damaged her machinery. She then anchored. The City of Boston, of the Norwich line, also bound to Boston, came up, took off the passengers, and proceeded on her passage.

By Telegraph.

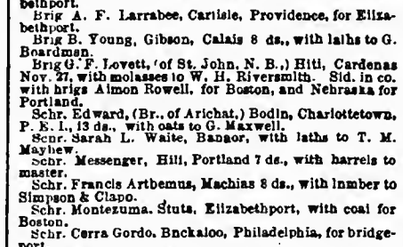
BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Below, ship Rival, from Sunderland; also one ship and one brig, names unknown.
Arr. U. S. transport steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia.

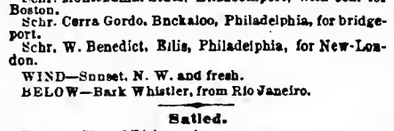
Spoken, &c.

Corsica—steamship, hence for Havana, 8th inst., at noon.
Huntress—Br. brig from Prince Edward's Island, for Baltimore, 8th inst., off Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres Oct. 21, barks Zona, Beasley, from Boston, &c., discharged and waiting; Henry Buck, Nichols, from Baltimore, do.; do.; Evening Star, Nickerson, from Kilsworth, Me., for Callao, disch.; brigs Alpica, Killman, from Frankfort, Me., do., unc; M. A. Herrera, Killman, do., do., do.; schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, Fettie, from Rosario for New-York, disch.





DEAFNESS.
CATARRH,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS,
WITH ALL DISEASES OF
THE EYE, EAR AND
THROAT,
CURED EFFECTUALLY,
BY THE USE OF MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY,
WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED
AT
No. 25 BOND-ST.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S principal Depot and Laboratory is at No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, where her medicines have been thoroughly tested. Poor Richard's Eye Water has been before the public, and has gained a reputation which words fail to express. The Metaphysical Discovery, for the cure of the above diseases, has proved a perfect triumph. Thousands have been cured by it when all other remedies have failed. There are three distinct Medicines in the discovery, one for the Eyes, one for the Ears, and one for the Scalp. These work in conjunction and strike at the root of disease, utterly destroying the cause, and lifts the whole machinery of the body to a higher state of mental and physical life. All cures attempted by instruments or internal remedies aggravate the disease and destroy the physical system. Thousands in this way suffer martyrdom, and are hastened to an untimely grave. When deafness, or any head or throat diseases are aggravated by instruments, they take a stronger hold and firmer grip of the constitution in another form, as effects cannot die while the cause exists. There is but one legitimate cause for all disease.

BLINDNESS OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, Charles Haslet, of No. 250 West 48th-st., do certify that I have been blind in my right eye for about thirty years; I could not discern the light; I also lost the sight of my left eye, so that I had to be led; all the doctors I applied to pronounced me incurable; I have been blistered, leached, &c., &c.; I have suffered intensely; I had also great distress in every part of my head; I had a very bad fall, from which I am now suffering. Providentially, I heard of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and went to No. 25 Bond-st. and obtained the medicine. I applied it according to the directions on the bottles; the result is, that I can now see with the eye that was lost to me for thirty years; the great distress in my head has almost ceased; my head was very hot, but has now become cool. I would remark, that after I used the medicine blood gushed from my nose. My eyes, which seemed prison bound, were immediately unfettered, and I could turn them around in my head, which I could not do before. I have every confidence in the Metaphysical Discovery, and in Mrs. M. G. Brown's knowledge of the cause of suffering, as she undoubtedly is the only one of the many who has touched the cause of my blindness.

NEURALGIA OF SIX YEARS' STANDING CURED.

I, Elizabeth Russell, of No. 239 East 30th-st., do certify that I have been distressed with Neuralgia for the past six years. I have applied to various Doctors for relief, but could find none. I providentially learned of the wonderful cures made by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery for deafness, &c. I procured it, and the result is that I at once got cured of my neuralgia. It is now two weeks since I used the medicine and have had no return of the disease. My eyes, which were quite weak, are now strong, and my head, which was hot, is cool and pleasant. I heartily recommend Mrs. M. G. Brown's medicine to all who suffer.

WONDERFUL CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I, Mrs. Mary Todd, of Wildey-st

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent,
N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.
JOB MOSES, No. 2? Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only two pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, mole packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 261 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—this last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veoeriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have not their parents vets are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated, to the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.
The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.
JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.
No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name and style of J. S. UTLEY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned, ROBERT H. DILLINGHAM, retiring from the firm and business.
The business will hereafter be continued by JAMES S. UTLEY, who alone has authority to sign the firm name in liquidation.
J. S. UTLEY,
R. H. DILLINGHAM.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.
The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. R. MOTT, late of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THERE WILL BE NO change in the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE. The business will be carried on as usual, at No. 2 Burling-slip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—BY WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE [illegible] No. 805 Broadway, an elegant London [illegible]

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,600 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFERIS,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LEITCH, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M. precisely. Passengers and luggage must be on board at 8 o'clock.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Dec. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 90 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,986	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....$80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 12.
Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steam-ship
ILLINOIS, 2,350 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. BAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, George W. Cotton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Daw, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:52 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:06 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Dec. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. R. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 203 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*
We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1868.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.
WM. S. CHARNLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be procured and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."
The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.
Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1464, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been selected from various parts of the country, and prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 15th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-street.
Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 144, 251, 284, 312, 404, 455, 568, 580, 601, 658, 809, 902, 962, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.
U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.
The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.
By order,
J. B. BANDOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.
WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.
THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1866 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

MANSFIELD, SANDUSKY AND NEW-MARK Sinking Fund Bonds; Bellefontaine and Indiana; Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies' Stock bought.
GEO. K. STRAKE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 20 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.
ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

SEVERAL AMOUNTS, FROM $500 TO $6,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counsellor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 383 Broome-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.
Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000
This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No liability whatever incurred by the assured.
A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For regulating and setting curb and gutter in Westst reet, from Hammond to Gansevoort, and in the intervening streets between Hammond to Gansevoort, from Washington to West streets.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For flagging and relagging in Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
For building a basin at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.
For fencing vacant lots in Fourteenth-street, next the Church of the Immaculate Conception.
For fencing and filling lots at the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.
For paving Forty-second-street with trap-block from Fifth to Sixth avenues. Ninth-avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth-streets, and Fifty-fourth-street from Third to Sixth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Perry to West Twelfth-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intervening streets between Perry and West Twelfth streets, from Washington to West-street.
All the lots on both sides of Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
All the lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and the lot at the northeast corner of Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.
All the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, to the distance of one hundred and sixty feet on Twenty-fifth-street, and ninety-five feet on Broadway, from the corner of Twenty-fifth-street.
All those lots known as Ward numbers 1,507 and 1,913 in the Eighteenth Ward; also Ward Map numbers 1,130, 1,131 and 1,132, at the southwest corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street.
All the lots on both sides of Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and all the lots on the east side of Sixth avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and one hundred feet south of Forty-second-street.
All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.
All the lots to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
All persons whose interest are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within ten days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. DeNEALE,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. LOOLEY,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Report of Commissioner Edmunds.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Oct. 22, 1863.

SIR: The following report is designed to exhibit an outline of the operations of this branch of the public service for the last fiscal year, and for the quarter ending 30th Sept., 1863. If is accompanied by tabular exhibits, indicating, in detail, results growing out of the disposal of the public lands for cash, by locations under the several laws granting land bounties for military services, by entries, under the Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, and under special enactments of general interest.

[After reviewing the very liberal policy of the Government toward the actual settlers of the public domain, the Commissioner remarks:]

This policy, thus enlarged, indicates the design of Congress not to look to the public lands as a source of direct revenue, but rather, by encouraging actual settlement and important works of internal improvement, to quicken the settlement of the country, and, by increasing individual wealth, secure national riches and prosperity.

The result is, that for the year ending June 30, 1863, the aggregate cash sales amounted to 91,354.10 acres, and $136,077 95.

	Acres.
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863, the cash sales were	70,557.87
Amounting to $90,892 55.	
For the year ending June 30, 1863, there were disposed of, by bounty land locations	664,682.60
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863	101,267.00
For swamp lands approved for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863	80,724.51
For ditto for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863.	none.
For railroad purposes for the year ending June 30, 1863	1,338,949.31
For ditto for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863.	287,499 34
Taken no under the homestead act of May 30, 1862, which went into operation Jan. 1, 1863, for the year ending June 30, 1863	1,040,988.51
Entered under same act for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1863	415,526 45
Making an aggregate disposed of under the homestead to Sept. 30, 1863	1,456,514 96
Total of all classes disposed of for the five quarters ending Sept. 30 1863	3,841,549 09
The aggregate quantity of surveyed lands offered, unoffered and undisposed of on Sept. 30, 1863, was	133,487,95
Consisting of offered lands	83,265,919
Unoffered	50,221,576

It may he here suggested, that since our national difficulties began, nearly two millions of men have been withdrawn from the fields of labor, and are in arms. The wide and rich fields of agriculture have, consequently, not been opened during the last year, to the ratio in which our past history shows actual settlements to have been extended.

PRE-EMPTION.

I recommend legislation to the effect that no preemption be recognized in which the settlement is not continuous, and at least for the period of one year upon *unoffered* lands, and for the whole year on *offered* lands from the data of settlement. And further, that settlers upon unoffered lands shall be required to prove and pay up within two years from the date of settlement. It is recommended that the special and restricted terms in regard to preëmptions, as found in the act of Congress, approved June 2, 1862, establishing the land offices in Colorado, be repealed, and that the rights of claimants in that territory shall he regulated by the general provisions of the preemption acts of 1841 and 1843, and the seventh section of the act approved May 30, 1862, to reduce the expenses of the survey and the sale of the public lands.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, to "secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," did not by its terms become effective until 1st January, 1863. Since that time it has gradually gone into operation; numerous questions having arisen in its practical bearing, and been determined.

In the sixth section of the law there is a proviso, that "all persons who may have filed their applications for a preëmption right prior to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act."

Two different classes of preëmptors have applied for the privilege of transmuting their claims into homestead:

First, those who had filed preëmption declaratory statements *prior* to 20th May, 1862, the date of the Homestead law. For this class the statute makes express provision, and their right is unquestioned; but the other, or second class, are those who have filed declarations *since* the passage of said act. In regard to these, it is held that the law extends no such privilege, and consequently we have no legal authority for allowing them to ignore the preëmption and take the land under the Homestead. That law carefully avoids interfering with the *status* of preëmptions which originated before its passage. Under the Preëmption law the claimant becomes a party to a contract with the Government, to purchase under a liberal credit, either with cash or by location with warrant, a specific parcel of land. The settler takes the initiatory step of filing his declaration; the Government withdraws the tract from disposal to others, and holds it in a state of isolation until the requirements of the Preëmption law are fully met by proof and legal consideration, whether in cash or warrant.

Where there is a failure to make good the title under such circumstances, and the Department thereupon adjudges forfeiture, the land is restored to market, after public notice, and laid open to free competition.

A question has arisen as to whether an individual owning and living on eighty acres has the right, under the homestead, to take a vacant contiguous eighty-acre tract at $2 50 per acre; if not, whether he can claim forty acres at the double minimum. The first point has been ruled negatively—the latter affirmatively; it having been held by the Department that the first section of the statute "limits the maximum quantity to one hundred and sixty acres of the minimum value, or eighty acres of the double minimum; but the generality of the clause is restrained by the proviso, which forbids the owner and occupant of land from acquiring one hundred and sixty acres of adjacent land, and expressly limits the extent to so much as, added to that already owned and occupied, would not exceed that quantity."

As there are, doubtless, many citizens of the classes contemplated by the statute who are in the military and naval service of the United States, and consequently unable to do the *personal* acts at the district land office which the law requires, remedial legislation is recommended, whereby the wife or representative of any such party shall have the right to take the requisite preliminary steps, with a view to give legal inception to a homestead claim in behalf of the principal, who may be in the land or naval service of the United States.

It is further submitted that the Homestead act be so amended that parties entering lands under its provisions shall pay the full commissions of the Register and Receiver, when the entry is made, instead of paying, as required by the statute, only one-half of said commissions at time of entry, the balance having to be paid when the final certificate is issued, at the end of five years.

The commissions now paid at the time of entry is, for 160 acres of $1 25 land, or 80 acres of $2 50 land, $2, and for less quantities of land in proportion. The full amount of commissions on that quantity of land would be $4. It is not conceived that the additional payment at the time of entry of $2 would in anywise interfere with or lessen the quantity of land which will be entered for homesteads.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANIC COLLEGE GRANT.

By the act of Congress approved 2d July, 1862, Congress has made provision for "donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts;" the law authorizing the grant of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, according to the apportionment by census of 1860.

Under this law the whole quantity which falls to the "loyal States" (*accepting,*) in "place," and in "scrip," is as follows:

1. In "place"—acres 1,500,000—that is, the States holding public lands within their limits are required to take such lands in satisfaction of their claims under the grant.

2. In "scrip"—acres, 5,280,000—which the States not holding public lands are to receive and dispose of to assignees, who may locate according to certain stipulations in the act; the proceeds of sale to subserve the purposes of the law.

The States which had accepted prior to 30th September, 1863, are the following:

IN "PLACE."	Acres.	IN "SCRIP."	Acres.
Iowa	240,000	Rhode Island	120,000
Kansas	90,000	Illinois	480,000
Michigan	240,000	Kentucky	330,000
Minnesota	120,000	Vermont	150,000
Wisconsin	240,000	New-York	990,000
		Pennsylvania	780,000
Total acres	930,000	New-Jersey	210,000
		Massachusetts	360,000
		New-Hampshire	150,000
		Connecticut	180,000
		Total acres	3,750,000

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS UNDER THE SEVERAL LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The aggregate quantity of public lands set apart by Congress for military services, and hereinbefore alluded to in round numbers, is ascertained to embrace, up to the 30th September, 1863, acres 64,976,772, which includes lands appropriated in satisfaction of services in the Revolution; in the war of 1812, with Great Britain; for Canadian volunteers, for the war with Mexico, act of 1847, and under the laws of 1850, 1852 and 1855.

There have been located under the said Bounty Land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, inclusive, for the year ending 30th June, 1863, acres 464,860; located with warrants during quarter ending 30th September, 1863, (part estimate,) 101,267; total, 565,947. Under said Bounty Land acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, there were issued prior and up to 30th September, 1863, warrants 538,064, covering acres 58,969,430; of which, on the 30th September, 1863, there were outstanding 63,221 warrants, covering 6,751,700 acres.

WARRANTS FOR SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTION AND IN THE WAR OF 1812.

The act of June 23, 1860, (Statutes, vol. 12, p. 90, chap. 202,) limits the period for the location of such warrants to June 23, 1863, which limitation should be repealed, these being outstanding obligations which should be satisfied. The authority, also, for the issue of these classes of warrants, as conferred by the act of Feb. 6, 1854, expired by limitation on June 26, 1858, and should be extended in view of the meritorious military services which were rendered.

GRANTS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

There have been certified to the States for the year ending June 30, 1863, to aid in the construction of railroads, as follows, viz.:

	Acres.		Acres.
Iowa	236,798.97	Minnesota	393,727.38
Michigan	411,393.72	Wisconsin	343,969.99
Making in the aggregate			1,338,949.31

Under the several railroad grants made in the years 1856 and 1857, the following quantities up to Sept. 30, 1863, have been certified to the several States:

	Acres.		Acres.
Iowa	2,770,762.36	Florida, same as last report	1,756,160.00
Michigan	2,498,857.45		
Minnesota	1,439,020.99	Mississippi	171,550.00
Wisconsin	1,183,674.19	Louisiana	1,072,405.45
Alabama	1,868,275.00		
Making a total of			12,758,845.34

SWAMP LANDS.

From the few millions estimated as the quantity which would be taken by the swamp interest, at incipient legislation, to the aggregate referred to in the foregoing in *round* numbers as nearly fifty-eight millions, the accompanying tables will show the *precise* quantity selected:

	Acres.
To Sept. 30, 1863, acres	57,923,737.40
Of which, up to that date, there has been *approved* to the States	44,628,835.53
Whilst, under the indemnity authority of the act of March 3, 1855, extended by act of 1857, there has already been paid out of the Treasury on account of lands sold by the United States, but which had been claimed as swamp, the sum of	$342,837 64
And special certificates have been issued to States for acres	219,372.03
to be taken on *other* public lands in lieu of tracts covered by United States bounty land warrants.	

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS ORDERED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT, PURSUANT TO PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION NO. 693, DATED MARCH 20, 1863.

	Acres.
There were offered at Vancouver, Washington Territory, Aug. 3, 1863	1,222,358.05
There were offered at Olympia, Washington Territory, Aug. 3, 1863	1,782,421.36
There were offered at Ionia, Mich., Aug. 3, 1863	21,123.97
There were offered at East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 3, 1863	16,915.37
There were offered at Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 3, 1863	128,000.00
There were offered at Humboldt, Kansas, Aug. 3, 1863	17,000.00
Total	3,187,818.75

Lands restored to market, having been heretofore proclaimed, as follows:

	Acres.
At Ionia, Michigan, May 25, 1863	52,984.25
At East Saginaw, Michigan, May 25, 1863	3,212.68
At Chillicothe, Ohio, May 25, 1863	22,623.27
Total	78,820.20

STATE AND TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES.

The contract for establishing the 46th parallel of north latitude, constituting the common boundary of Oregon and Washington Territory, between the Columbia and Snake Rivers, by series of astronomical observations, and of surveying and marking the same on the face of the earth in the most durable manner, by erecting suitable monuments and planting mile and half-mile posts, including also the extension and closing of the fractional township lines between the public surveys in Washington Territory and said boundary line, was let on the 25th day of April, 1863, to an astronomer of known reputation and ability, for the sum of $4,500, appropriated June 25, 1860, for such purpose, and a scientific party started for the field early in June last. It is expected the work will be completed the present season.

The 37th parallel, constituting the boundary between Kansas and the Indian Territory, has been established under the direction of the War Department, and should, at an early day, be extended west between the Territories of Colorado and New-Mexico.

The 42d parallel, so far as it constitutes the boundary between Oregon and California, ought to be established at an early day.

The eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Idaho, the boundary line between New-Mexico and Arizona, that between Arizona and Utah, between Utah and Colorado, between Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, between Utah and Nevada, between Nevada and Oregon, and the eastern boundary of California, remain to be established at some future period.

CHANGES IN DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

Land office at Calhoun, Me., was consolidated with Booneville, Mo., office, 12th February, 1863.

The San Francisco, Cal., land district was enlarged by adding thereto certain portions of the Stockton and Humboldt districts, 18th February, 1862.

Land office at Otter Tail City, Minn., was consolidated with the St. Cloud, Minn., office, 9th March, 1863.

Land office for Colorado Territory was established at Golden City, 11th March, 1863, and final instructions, &c., for opening the office were sent 24th July, 1863.

Land Office for Nevada Territory was established at Carson City, 11th March, 1863, and final instructions, &c., for opening the office, were transmitted 25th August, 1863.

Land Office at Springfield, Mo., was consolidated with Booneville office, 5th March, 1863.

Land Office at Henderson, Minn., was consolidated with the St. Peter office, 4th April, 1863.

MINERALS.

Existing discoveries establish the fact that a greater amount of mineral wealth is to be found within the territory of the United States than in all other habitable countries.

In the old States this kind of property has passed into the possession of individuals and corporations, and has been so far developed as to determine, with reasonable accuracy, the localities of its principal deposits, whilst in the Western States and Territories, the Government of the United States is still the sole proprietor of this exhaustless property, the extent and locality of which is little more than indicated by a sparse population, and the developments which limited capital and insufficient exploration have thus far been able to accomplish.

In these western States and Territories is found nearly the whole of the deposit of the precious metals within the limits of the United States, and the great elevated plateau which fills the intervening space between the confronting ranges of the Andes, known as the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the Sierra Nevada on the west, may be said to contain the sources of this vast wealth. So far as is at present known, every stream and rivulet which flows from this great plain, or from either face of its mountain ranges, carries in its pathway conclusive evidence that somewhere in its course it has traversed a golden bed. And the many thousands of tributaries which congregated from the floods of the great rivers, and the still greater number of rills which unite to form these tributaries, carry in their valleys and gulches evidence incontestable of the same golden origin.

Upon this immense plateau and its flanking mountains are lifted Arizona, New-Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and portions of Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, giving to this elevated region about one million of square miles between latitudes 31° 47' and 49° north, with, to some extent, an independent system of rivers, lakes and mountains.

Idaho Territory, occupying the northern portion of this region, contains 326,373 square miles, being more than six times as large as the State of New-York. Until within the last three years it was uninhabited except by Indian tribes. The discovery of the mines in the British possessions, still further north, drew from the gold fields of California thousands of adventurers, who, in their search for the new El Dorado, discovered the placers of Eastern Oregon and Washington, and Western Idaho. Since then the exploration of this new field has been constantly and rapidly pressed. Flourishing settlements and towns have sprung into existence, roads have been opened, rivers navigated, mail routes established, farm improvements commenced, and the attention of the monetary and commercial world attracted to the northern mines. The receipts of treasure from the mining districts at San Francisco, from the 1st to the 11th of September, 1863, was $1,500,000, one third of which was from the mines of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Carriboo.

Eastern Oregon, and *Washington*, and *Western Idaho* are but the prolongation of the mineral regions of California and Nevada, and, with equal advantages of population and capital, may prove to be equally productive. In addition to the placer mines, now being worked successfully upon most of the streams, quartz leads have, to some extent, been discovered; and others must necessarily be found, as exploration is driven to the sources of supply. On the eastern slope of the mountains gold is found in paying quantities, and extensively distributed on the headwaters and tributaries of the Missouri and Yellowstone, and still further north, reaching to and beyond our northern boundary.

Platina has been gathered in small quantities by the Indians in the streams, and it is believed by some explorers that extensive deposits of this valuable metal will be discovered. Copper and iron are known to exist in abundance, and salt is plentiful in many localities. Coal is found on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone, and has been discovered on the Pacific slope.

The higher mountain ranges of this region are bleak and barren. The lower hills are generally well wooded, and the soil of the valleys productive. The whole is watered by numerous streams and springs—the former, by the rapidity of their descent, affording immense water-power, which will ultimately prove a material aid in separating the rich mineral deposits from the sands and rocks with which they are associated.

The climate in the valleys is mild and salubrious; in the mountains and upon the elevated plains and hills cold, and the country subject to deep snows. In the southern portion of this region fruits, grains, grasses and garden vegetables of almost every kind, are grown with success. In the northern parts only the hardier grasses, grains and vegetables can be successfully cultivated in the sheltered valleys. The principal exports must come from the mines and forests.

The mineral productions of California are of too wide a range and too well known to justify or require any extended notice. They cannot be rendered more conspicuous than they now are, except through a detailed, scientific exploration and report; yet it may be remarked that, even in this well-known region, new and important discoveries are almost daily made. Sections of the State, hitherto comparatively neglected, are now known to contain rich deposits of the precious metals; and it is yet to be determined whether the progress of discovery in the various metals and branches of mineral industry will not fully compensate for the exhausted placers in the older mining districts.

With her long line of sea-coast confronting the vast populations of the Pacific isles and the eastern continent, her splendid harbors, matchless climate, and varied mineral and agricultural productions, California must soon attain a commanding position in the commercial world.

Next, and adjoining that great State on the east, is the Territory of Nevada, which has sprung into existence as a political community within the last two and one-half years, and yet in wealth does not stand second to any equal portion of the auriferous region of the Union. The activity in mining there, with such wonderful results, has attracted universal attention, carrying thither population so rapidly on the increase as to give promise of an early application for the admission of Nevada as a sovereign State.

Arizona, from its position and general geological features, so far as explorations have made them known, is believed to be stocked with mineral wealth beyond that of any other Territory of equal extent in the region under consideration.

The rich silver mines of Nevada on the north, of Sonora on the south, which latter have been traced into and successfully worked in the southern part of the Territory, recent discoveries in the valleys of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and in Western New-Mexico and Eastern Arizona, all point to this Territory as the grand centre of the immense mineral deposits of this region. The larger portion of this Territory has not been critically explored, but as it has been approached from either direction the number and value of the known mineral deposits have been increased.

New-Mexico, occupying the same latitude and elevation of Arizona, and traversed by similar, and in some parts by the same mountain ranges, is known to contain like mineral deposits, and in the western part they will probably be of equal value and extent.

The opinion expressed by Mr. CLARK, in his letter to this office of the 25th of May, 1863, concerning the mineral wealth of New-Mexico and Arizona, has been greatly strengthened by his visit to these new discoveries. The miners whom he met were almost all anxious to move east to the San Francisco and Salt Rivers, where, they say, there is abundance of water at all seasons of the year, wide valleys of fertile land, good timber, and they believe gold, silver and copper in much greater abundance than where they are at present. It was necessary, however, for them to wait until they could muster a much larger force to contend with the Coyotero Apaches, who are numerous and hostile.

Besides the precious metals, these Territories are rich in copper, iron, lead, sulphur and salt; and coal, cinnabar and tin are known to exist in several localities.

The climate of Arizona and New-Mexico is dry, mild and healthful; the soil of the valleys and plains very rich and productive with irrigation, but without which agricultural products cannot be successfully grown.

This region is well adapted to the production of the more delicate fruits, and grapes especially are found in the greatest perfection, producing wines of a superior quality.

Cattle and sheep are supported in great numbers upon the natural grasses of the plains and valleys, and it is believed that the pastoral and agricultural resources of the country will be fully equal to any demand of the large mining population which this region is destined to contain.

Colorado Territory, resting upon the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers and the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, is rich in mineral wealth, containing gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and salt, alabaster, limestone, and gypsum. None but gold mines have been worked to any extent; these are proving remunerative both upon the placers and quartz veins. The coal fields will be resorted to when the supply of wood for fuel in the vicinity of the mills and towns is exhausted. The copper and iron mines will not be worked until labor shall be cheapened by a more abundant supply.

In the southwestern portion of the Territory bordering upon Utah and New-Mexico are extensive deposits of both gold and silver yet unworked, but offering to the enterprising miner as liberal a compensation as any other locality which has been tested.

There are large bodies of good agricultural lands in Colorado, the area of which may be increased to the full extent that water for irrigating purposes can be obtained. At present the cultivation of the soil is confined principally to the valleys of the streams, and a few favored localities where irrigation has been found to be unnecessary.

Utah, being centrally situated in the mineral region, is believed to contain undeveloped mines of value of both the precious and the grosser metals. But the great distance of this Territory from the older settlements, and the peculiarity of its people, have led to the earlier development of its agricultural and manufacturing resources, and the extent and value of its mineral deposits are comparatively unknown.

Miners have, in a few instances, attempted explorations and practical tests, but the hostility of the resident population has been sufficient to check these enterprises up to the present time. The prejudices of the peculiar people who mainly inhabit this great central basin will ultimately be forced to give way to the onward march of legitimate enterprise, tracing the rich placers and lodes, and marking the line of the Interoceanic railway within their territorial limits.

Much of this territory is mountainous and barren, yet experience has demonstrated that its agricultural resources are sufficient for the support of a large population, and the advance which has been made in this direction will facilitate, when the attempt shall be earnestly made, the explorations for and development of its mineral wealth.

Thus far the policy of the Government in relation to its mineral lands has been purely negative. The simple act of reservation from sale, or disposal by grant or otherwise, is the extent to which legislative direction has been interposed.

Custom has accorded the right of free occupation to all, and, in the absence of governmental rules or regulations, the same authority has been invoked, and has prescribed the size and tenure of mining claims, and laws for the adjudication of conflicting interests, which have in many instances received the sanction of the local and State tribunals. If such is to be the permanent policy of the Government, it would seem that the vast interests involved might rightfully demand its recognition by authoritative enactments, thus giving greater permanence and security to the labor and capital engaged in this branch of industry.

If this policy is to be changed in any particular, it must be done with due regard to existing investments, and should be done while yet there is a large, unoccupied portion of public property, which may, without detriment to individual rights be brought within the purview of statutory regulations.

In connection with the mineral interests, it is in place to acknowledge, which the undersigned takes pleasure in doing, the assistance we have received from scientific gentlemen in different parts of the country, who, with much labor, and at considerable individual expense, have collected valuable specimens and dispatched them to the Department, where they are in progress of arrangement and classification, with the names of the contributors. From such individual sources, also, we have been furnished with data of much importance, in aid of the efforts of the General Land Office to bring this important interest fully before Congress and the country.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman——

Bill of Isaac Kraus, for fitting up Eighth Election District, Seventh Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of M. Hoy, for fitting up Third Election District, Seventeenth Ward, amounting to nine dollars and seventy cents.

Bill of W. W. Wetmore, for fitting up fourteen Election Districts, Sixth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars.

Bill of Michael Noonan, for fitting up Sixth Election District of Fifteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Bill of William Schneider, for fitting up Fifth Election District Tenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which were received, and severally referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Whereas, By virtue of a resolution of the Common Council, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by a deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, conveyed to "the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in the City of New-York," the lots of land situate on the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, extending from Forty-third to Forty-fourth streets, and being two hundred and fifty (250) feet on each of said streets, to be held by such association, their successors, and assigns forever in fee simple absolute, upon the following conditions, to wit:

"And upon condition that the said Association shall erect thereon, within three years from the passage of the resolution of the Common Council authorizing this conveyance, a building or buildings, the plan whereof shall be approved by the Mayor of the City of New-York; and shall and will at all times, if required by the Commissioners of the Almshouse or Common Council, maintain, clothe and keep twelve colored pauper children without any charge to the said City; and that the orphans and inmates who shall be supported and maintained by the said institution in the buildings so to be erected, shall be taken from and belong to this City. And upon the further condition that they shall not sell, dispose of or incumber the same, but shall forever keep the same for the purposes contemplated by the Charter of the said Association; and in case of a violation of either of these conditions, the parties of the first part may reënter and repossess themselves of the said property as in their former right."

Whereas, The said Association have fully complied with all the said conditions, and erected as thereby required, buildings as an Asylum for Colored Orphans, which buildings were destroyed by a mob on the thirteenth day of July last; and

Whereas, It would be greatly for the advantage of this City and of the said Association that the said institution should be removed from its present situation; and

Whereas, The Trustees of the said Association have pledged themselves that if they are enabled to sell the said lots, they will faithfully devote the proceeds of such sale to the erection and maintaining of new buildings on the island of New-York, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and will always devote the same to the various purposes contemplated by the charter of their Association, complying with all the requirements of the above-mentioned conveyance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the condition of the said conveyance restraining the said Association from selling or disposing of the said land be and hereby is forever released to the said Association, its successors and assigns; and that the Mayor of the City of New-York and the Clerk of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make and execute all necessary papers to release such condition to the said Association, and to confirm the title of the said Association in fee.

Which was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hardy, Ryers and Farley.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to H. G. Hsrlay, number two hundred and seventy-one Grand-street, corner of Forsyth, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct presented a report concurring to place a fire hydrant in Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of rebuilding piers between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of dredging out slip between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Robert Macklin for services rendered as attendant at the Sixth District Court.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of conferring with the Board of Councilmen in building a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Forty-seven.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to gas lights.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance to December five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the salaries of the pavers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Amended by Board of Councilmen, November twenty-one, by adding after the word "pavers" the words "and laborers.")

The question being upon concurring with the Board of Councilmen, the same was lost on a division, viz.:

Negative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

The President declared that this Board adhered to its former action.

Whereupon Alderman Mitchell called for a Committee of Conference, and the President appointed Aldermen Mitchell, Hardy and Ottiwell such committee.

Resolution that permission be given to John Kaisar to to build a sewer, leading from the rear of his premises, numbers fifty-six and fifty-eight Avenue B, to the main sewer in Fourth-street, at his own expense, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to N. Beecher and Company, numbers eighty-one and eighty-three Hammond-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Edward L. Donnelly to set curb and gutter and lay four feet flagging opposite his premises in Sixty-fifth-street, running one hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue, at his own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioners.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of dockbuilders employed by the Corporation, relative to resolution increasing their pay, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the men employed as dockbuilders by the Corporation, the amounts due them, being twenty-five cents per day to each and every man, for each and every day they worked, from October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to November ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that said Comptroller pay the same at the earliest possible moment after the amount due each employee shall be ascertained.

Which was referred to Committees on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular attendant reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting the proceedings of the said Boards during the year 1863, such warrants to be drawn upon the certificates of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto, and to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate fund paying a balance sufficient for the purpose.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Henry was then called to the chair.

Veto message of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the policemen of the New-York World for the annexed bills, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, (being for advertising Assessors' notices from May fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that West Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the city, and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was laid over.

Message of his Honor the Mayor returning unapproved resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McGrane for the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents, the same being for excess of inspection fees for regulating Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; regulating and grading Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; also, regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth avenue, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the sidewalks of Broadway between Forty-seventh and Fiftieth streets, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that this accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that West-street, from Washington to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by striking out the word "half," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "remainder.")

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Resignation of John H. Trapp as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that John A. Corney be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John H. Trapp, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that sunken lots in Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the sunken lots southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to furnish the Board of Education with one hundred and fifty loads of manure, for use of grounds attached to the Free Academy.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to James E. Sleight to keep a show-case in front of his premises southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Maxwell and Clark, at numbers twenty, twenty-two and twenty-six Old Slip, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Georga A. Helnrich for fitting up poll of Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. D. Cole, for fitting no poll of Ninth Election District, Ninth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Daniel Strain, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Riley, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of P. Cavanagh for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Owen Duffy, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Mary Anderson for fitting up poll in Sixth Election District, Ninth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Bernard O'Neill for fitting up poll of First Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John Kehre, for fitting up election poll for December election, Sixth Election District, Seventeenth Ward.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Burney, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals, for building a pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River, the same to be of the usual dimensions.

Which was laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that permission be given to Marshall & Perry, proprietors of the Sixth-avenue and Eighth and Ninth streets and Broadway line of stages, to change the upper terminus of their stage route from Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue to Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, whenever the said proprietors shall deem it expedient to make the change.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-three, to be similar to the one now used by Hose Company Number Sixteen.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that curb and gutter-stones be set and sidewalks flagged in Twenty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that an extension of time of seventy days be given to the contractor for dredging out slip between Piers thirty-seven and thirty-eight, North River.

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER BY THE ETNA.

The Rumored Retirement of Earl Russell Contradicted.

Mr. Cobden on the American Question.

A Fleet of Blockade Runners Purchased

CASE OF THE PAMPERO.

Poor Prospects for the Peace Congress.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th November, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Cunard screw steamer *Hecla*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 24th November.

The *Columbia*, from Galway, and the *Virginia*, from Liverpool, took ont advices to the afternoon of the 24th—the news *vid* Liverpool, per the *Etna*, is therefore barely one day later. Our files, however, are four days later.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EARL RUSSELL.

Earl RUSSELL was present at a Cabinet Council an the 23d ult., and this fact is regarded as additional evidence of the nearnth of his reported retirement from the Cabinet. The *Daily News* also confirms the statement of the *Morning Post*, and says there is no truth whatever in the report that Earl RUSSELL was about to resign.

Cabinet Councils were of almost daily occurrence in London.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The various Counsel for the Crown in the *Alexandra* case concluded their arguments in favor of a new trial on the 23d ult., when it was announced that the Court would take time to consider its judgment.

ANGLO-REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent in the Confederate camp at Chattanooga, dated Oct. 8. He says that among the various fruitless victories gained by the Confederates, those of Chickamanga and Bull Run will stand conspicuous—and that Chickamauga should have been nothing more than a bloody and unfruitful victory, will, when its details are fully known and deliberately weighed, be imputed to the General who chanced to command the troops that won it as one of the least pardonable blunders and short-comings of history.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH.

The report of the Hudson's Bay Company states that the construction of a line of telegraph from Canada to British Columbia has been found to be perfectly practicable, and the requisite negotiations on the subject are in progress with the Home Government as well as with the Governments of the two Colonies.

MR. COBDEN ON AMERICAN TOPICS.

Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT addressed three thousand of their constituents at Rochdale, on the night of Nov. 24. In the course of his speech, Mr. COBDEN referred as follows to American topics:

The attention of the country is rather given to the affairs of other nations than to its own. [Hear, hear.] We are something as a nation, as you would be in Rochdale as a borough, if your town council were pretty generally occupied in discussing the affairs of Preston, Blackburn, or Manchester, instead of their own. [Hear, hear.] That is the state of people on this country, and it is curious enough that whilst we are devoting more than ever of our attention to foreign politics, we are still constantly professing the principle of non-intervention. We have non-intervention upon our tips, but there is always a desire for little intervention in the corner of our hearts for some special object or other abroad. I do not charge this against any particular party or Government. We have all our little projects of intervention. Some will manage the affairs of the Americans; others will take in charge the regulation of the affairs of Poland; others are interested in Italy; and so it is that, in spite of the professions of non-intervention, we are, in fact, I think, as far as my observation goes, interfering more than ever in the affairs of foreign countries. Some people say it is the telegram. [Laughter.] They say that REUTER'S telegram is a daily morning dram; and it so stimulates the palate with some concussion of the brain from America, with a great battle in Poland or somewhere else, that they have not the taste for the simple aliments of which your domestic affairs are made up. [Cheers.] At the present moment there is a party in this country actively advocating an interference in the affairs of America. [Hear, hear.] When I say interference, I mean we have a party here who are advocating either recognition or something which means interference, if it means anything. [Hear, hear.] I have seen lately a report of two meetings of constituencies in the west of England—at Bristol and Plymouth—at which Liberal members, representing popular constituencies have been recommending that the Government should enter into arrangements with some foreign country in Europe, in order that they may recognise the South in America, and interfere to put an end to the war in that country. ["Very proper," and "No, no."] I observe that the idea which pervaded those members and their constituents was this, that this affair in America was to be settled in a peculiar way, according to the dictates of those particular parties. [Hear, hear.] From the beginning of this American war, this lamentable convulsion, from which you have suffered so much, one great and fundamental error in the conduct of statesmen and governments, and in the conduct of a large portion of the influential classes in this country has been, that they have made up their minds that there can be but one issue to this civil war in America, and that is a separation between the North and South. [Cheers.] I told you when I was here last, when that spirit was, if possible, even more ripe than it is now, *that I did not myself believe the war would issue in that way*, I have stated the same opinion since in the House of Commons, yet I declare to you that, taking what is called by a cant phrase in London—"society"—which means that upper ten thousand with which members of Parliament are liable to come into contact in the clubs and elsewhere, nineteen-twentieths of the ruling classes (if I may use the phrase) that you meet in those purlieus in London have been firmly convinced from the first that the civil war could only end in separation. [Hear, hear.] How far the wish was father to that thought I will not pretend to say. [Cheers.] I believe the conviction has been sincere; I believe it has been founded on the belief that, looking at the vast extent of territory occupied by the insurgents in this war, it was impossible that they could be subjugated by any forces that could be brought against them by the North. *But there has been a lamentable display of ignorance among those classes to which I refer, if we may judge by the organs of the press which may be considered the exponents of their views.* There have been errors in geography mighty rivers, to which those in England can bear no comparison, with hundreds of miles of steam navigation, have been described in those leading organs as running into one river and into another, in utter disregard of the rules of geography. There are a number of great cities in America—cities of 100,000 and 150,000 inhabitants—which are among the largest shipping ports for raw produce in the world, in the interior of that country. In one of them I have seen a mile of steamboats moored side by side, and yet of those great cities, and that great commerce, forming part of the strength and resources of North America, the ruling classes in this country know nothing. You don't find them in Books of Oxford and Cambridge, where your under-graduates are obliged to study before they can pass their examinations. *It is in utter ignorance of these resources that the opinion of the ruling classes in England has been come to. But I, whom accident perhaps more than anything else has made as well acquainted with the politics and geography of that country as with my own, I have never believed—and I believe now less than ever—that I shall ever [live, or that anyone here will live, to see two separate nations within the confines of the present United States of America.* [Cheers.] I will tell you candidly that if it was not for one cause, I should consider as hopeless and as useless the attempt to subjugate the Southern States of America as the parties do upon whose views I have been commenting. It is the object with which the separation has been made that, in my opinion, regards the success of the Secessionists absolutely impossible—[hear, hear;]—and if the moral and intelligent population of this country had not been systematically misled upon that question, that they would have been unanimously of that conviction. [Hear, hear.] We are told in the House of Commons by one from whom it was almost incredible that it could have come,—once the great champion of democracy, once the great advocate all the rights and principles of the unsophisticated millions—that this civil war originated because the South wished to establish free trade principles and the North would not allow it. [Laughter.] I travelled in the United States in 1859, the year before that fatal shot was fired at Fort Sumter which has had such terrible reverberations ever since. I visited Washington during the session of Congress. Now I carry a flag wherever I go when I travel abroad, whether to Greece, America, Austria or Russia. I set once become the centre of all those who have strong convictions and purposes with reference to free-trade principles. [Hear, hear.] While I was at Washington I was disappointed at finding there was so little interest felt on the free-trade question. There were no party formed, no public agitation, no discussion whatever upon the subject. The ground, the political field, was wholly occupied by one question, and that question was Slavery. [Hear, hear.] I will mention an illustrative fact which I have not seen referred to, and to my mind it is conclusive on this subject. In December, 1860, when Congress was sitting, and when the country was in the agony of suspense, fearing this impending rupture, Congress appointed a Committee, consisting of thirty-three members, being a representative from every State that is the Union, and that Committee sat from Dec. 11, 1860, to January 14, 1861. It was called the Committee of Thirty-three, and was instructed to inquire into the perilous state of the Union, and to try and devise some means by which the catastrophe of secession could be averted. I have a report of the proceedings of that Committee. I believe there is not another report in this country; I have reason to know so. There are forty pages. I have read every line. The representatives of the Slave States were invited by the representatives of the Free States, to state candidly and frankly what were the terms which they required in order that they might continue peaceably in the Union, and in every page you see their propositions brought forward. From beginning to end of these forty pages, there is not one syllable said about tariff or taxation. [Cheers.] From beginning to end there is not a grievance alleged but that which is connected with the maintenance of Slavery. There are propositions calling upon the North to give increased security to the maintenance of that institution. They are invited to extend the area of Slavery, to make laws by which fugitive slaves shall be given up. They are pressed to make treaties with foreign Powers by which those Powers should be required to give up slaves. But from beginning to end no grievance was alleged but what is connected with Slavery. [Hear, hear.] It is Slavery, Slavery, Slavery, from beginning to end. [Hear, hear.] Is it not astonishing in the face of facts like these, that any one could have the temerity, with any regard to decency or any sense of self-respect, to get up in the House of Commons and say that the secession of the Southern States has been on a question of free trade and protection? [Cheers.] This is a war to extend and perpetuate human Slavery. [Prolonged applause.] It is a war not to defend Slavery as it was left by their ancestors—a thing to be retained, and to be apologized for. It is a war to establish a slave empire, where Slavery shall be made the corner-stone of the social system, where it shall be defended and justified on scriptural and ethnological grounds. [Cheers.] I say God pardon the men who, in this year of grace, 1863, should think that such a project as that should be crowned with success. [Cheers.] Now you know why I have from the first never believed it possible that the South could succeed, and I have not founded that faith merely on moral instincts which teach us to repudiate the idea that anything so infernal should succeed. No. *It is because in this world the virtues and the forces go together, and the vices and weaknesses are inseparable.* [Applause.] *It is, therefore, I felt certain that this project never could succeed.* [Great applause.] For now is it? Here is a community with nearly half of the population slaves, and they are attempting to fight another community where every working man is a free man.

"I say it is an arbitrary, atrocious rebellion against a democratic Government. [Applause.] That is the title I would give to it. In all history, when you have had the aristocracy pitted against the people in a physical force and conflict, the aristocracy have always gone down under the heavy blows of the democracy. [Hear, hear.] When I speak thus, let nobody say I am, therefore, indifferent to the process of misery, and devastation, and ruin and bloodshed that is now going on. No; my indignation against the South is that they fired the first shot, and made themselves responsible for these results. I take, probably, a stronger view than most people of this country—and certainly a stronger view than anybody in America—of the vast sacrifices of life and of economical comfort and resources which must follow to the North from this struggle. They are mistaken if they think that can carry on a civil war like this, drawing a million of men from productive industry to be engaged in the processes of destruction—to spend two or three hundred millions sterling—they are deluded if they think they can carry on a war like that without a terrible collapse, sooner or later, and a dreadful prostration in every part of the community. [Hear, hear.] That being so makes me still more intolerant of the cause. But of the result I have no more doubt than of any subject which lies in the future. Now I would ask you why do some people wish the United States should be cut in two? *They think it desirable it should be weakened.* Will that view bear discussion for a moment? I hold not. I am of the opinion which our statesmen were in the time of CANNING, who thought it desirable for Europe that America should be strong, because it would thereby prevent European powers from interfering in American affairs. That has been the case hitherto. The country has prospered, and it has never come to interfere with European politics, while it has kept European Governments from interfering in other American States which have been less prosperous or less orderly than the United States. What has followed of this distinction? You have France going into Mexico, and Spain to St. Domingo. There are horrors unutterable going on in St. Domingo, because Spain has invaded that country—[hear, hear]—with a view to reconquest. And the French Emperor has embarked on a career in Mexico, which I will characterize as the greatest mistake he has ever made. [Loud Applause.] These enterprises would never have been undertaken if the United States had not been in this difficulty, and it is the least creditable part of these enterprises that they have been undertaken because America was weak. [Hear, hear.] It only required that the North should have been a little weaker to have enabled those silly people who are going about the country to have carried their project, and to have induced England and France to interfere to settle the rebellion. [Hear.] Is that desirable? [Cheers.] Don't you think we have enough to do at home? Do you suppose that Europe has so little to do that she can afford to cross over to America to set that country in order? What is the meaning of the utterances we have heard lately from the French Emperor with regard to the project for a European Congress? The arrangements of the treaty of Vienna—to use the Emperor's own words—are "torn to tatters." That is not a consolatory thought for us who have fought for many years and have spent a thousand millions in that war, and now we are told that the treaty for which we fought has been torn to tatters. At all events, we may take this to mean that Europe has enough to do at home without going to interfere in America.

Mr. COBDEN then reprehended recent proceedings in Japan and China, and concludes thus: I have heard in all directions that it is an unanswerable argument so far as you are concerned in Lancashire, that the conduct, manliness, gratitude and the self-respect with which you have borne the ordeal through which you have passed does command you to the favorable consideration of those who have power of enlarging the political franchise of the country. [Cheers.] I think what you are going through will have another salutary consequence. It is a great suspense to which you are subjected with cotton at 20d. or 2s. per pound instead of 5d. or 6d. Be assured that that is every day working its own cure, and in a way to place the great industry of this country upon a much more secure foundation hereafter than it has been before. [Cheers.] The Cotton Supply Association of Manchester—I am not connected with it, therefore I speak as an outsider, one that has been a looker-on—I think that Association has rendered a service to this district and to humanity which probably it will be hardly possible to trace through future ages, in the diffusion of cotton seed through that portion of the world where cotton can be grown, and by making the natives acquainted with the use of the machinery necessary to clean it. [Hear, hear.] By that means I have no doubt that an addition to your supply of cotton will sooner or later come from the valley of the Mississippi from free-grown African labor. [Cheers.] I sincerely hope there will never again be a cotton seed planted with a view to your future supply by a slave in America. [Cheers.] From these sources you are sure and certain that you will be supplied with that essential article of your comfort and prosperity, to a larger extent, on better terms and on a more secure basis than ever you have had before. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the kindness with which you have listened to me, and I only wish we had all been a little more comfortable than we have been. [The honorable gentleman sat down amid prolonged applause.]

Mr. BRIGHT confined himself entirely to local topics in his speech, only referring indirectly to American topics.

REBEL VESSELS.

MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the Evening Scotsman, Nov. 26.

Last week three Clyde steamers were reported as sold for the purpose of being employed as blockade runners. These were the *Caledonia*, well-known on the Stranraer station, but lately running between Glasgow and Rothesay, for which she has been fitted with new boilers and feathering floats, and now sails well; saloon steamer *Iona*, the finest finished and swiftest steamer on the Clyde, built this year for Messrs. D. HUTCHESON & Co's West Highland line, and which plied during the Summer on the Glasgow and Ardrishaig route; and the saloon steamer *Fairy*, another of Messrs. D. HUTCHESON & Co.'s West Highland line, which plied from Oban round Staffa and Iona. The price obtained for the *Iona* was £20,000. The *Fairy*, it will be remembered, was this season placed at the disposal of His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED, on his visit to Oban during the tour round the Scottish coast in Her Majesty's ship *Racoon*. Like the *Iona*, she is a handsomely-fitted vessel, and on Saturday went down the river on a trial of speed, which was to regulate the sum to be paid for her. There are, besides two new steamers at present fitting out for the same trade,—namely, the *Nola*, 780 tons, a sister to the *City of Petersburg* and *Lord Clyde*, which left the Clyde lately; and the *Arrow*, 200 tons, a sister to the *Presto*, *Dare* and *Will-o-the-Wisp*, which have sailed within the last four weeks. *Should the demand continue at this rate there will soon be scarcely a swift steamer left on the Clyde. The steamboat owners never before had such a harvest, some of their steamers having been sold for nearly double their original cost, and that after a season's use.*

THE PAMPERO.

From the Glasgow Herald, Nov. 21.

We understand that the screw steamer *Pampero*, recently launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. THOMSON, and presently lying at Laecefield Quay, Broomielaw, is likely to be the subject of controversy. Our readers will recollect that some correspondence took place lately between the Government and the Emancipation Society here regarding the *Pampero*, which we are informed, will be ready for sea in the course of a fortnight. A large number of workmen have been busy completing the ship since she was launched, and we understand that instructions have been received here from the Crown authorities to detain the *Pampero* in the meantime. Last night at half-past eight o'clock, her Majesty's gunboat *Bullfinch* arrived in the harbor, for the purpose of keeping watch over the supposed Confederate ship, and was moored to buoys in the stream opposite the *Pampero*. The owners of the *Pampero* deny that there are any war "fixings" about her; and they allege, we believe, that she differs little, if at all, from those merchant ships of which so many are constructed in the Clyde every year.

THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Herald, Nov. 24.

The Confederate Cotton Loan was firmer at 57 to 59, a few transactions having taken place on favorable rumors respecting the position of the South. During business hours, however, no direct information was received.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The *Daily News* confirms the statement of the *Morning Post* that England will not accede to the proposed Congress. It understands that the French Government will shortly receive a clear statement of the grounds on which the English Government feels compelled to decline to accept the Congress.

La France says that all the Continental Powers had acceded in principle to the Congress, except Austria—which Government had not made known its decision.

The reply of Russia had been received. It is said to be courteous and conciliatory, but asks for information as to the subjects to be discussed.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DISPUTE.

The agitation in Germany in regard to the claim of the Prince of Augustenberg to the Dukedom of Holstein appeared to be on the increase.

Austria and Prussia are said to have raised objections to the claims of the Prince.

Meetings in favor of the Prince's claims were being held in Hamburg, Frankfort, Leipsic, Hanover &c., almost daily, and the formation of volunteer corps was openly advocated.

It is said the Prussian Government had agreed to send troops into Holstein immediately, while the two great German Powers are to place a supporting army corps in motion at once.

The London *Times* admits the possibility of a successful insurrection in Holstein, but it calls on the Great Powers to demand that there shall be no Prussian or Federal invasion.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse on the 24th was dull. Rentes closed at 67 15.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals repeat the rumor that Gen. DULCE had demanded the dispatch of 30,000 men to San Domingo.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

A proclamation of the National Government had just been issued at Warsaw, denying the rumors proceeding from Russian sources that the Poles were on the point of laying down their arms. The proclamation announces a continuance of the war as the only means of saving the country. It also states that the forces of the insurrection are on the increase, and that the Russians had proved themselves unable to govern otherwise than by fire and sword.

JAPAN.

Advices from Japan say that a French officer had been murdered by the Japanese; that immediate reparation was demanded, and that war by the combined English and French forces was generally expected.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds were steady. Consols closed on the 24th 92¾@¾.

The demand for discount was moderate at unchanged rates.

American securities dull and lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 24—A. M.

COTTON.—A firmer tone and a better demand have prevailed and prices are rather higher than on Friday last. Sales of Monday and Tuesday about 14,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday buyers evinced rather more disposition to operate and a small business was transacted at the decline of last week. The tone was more cheerful than on Friday last.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, (SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report: Flour, good qualities, scarce and fully as dear. Wheat very firm, and generally 1d.@2d. per cental dearer. Winter Red, 8s. @8s 10d.; Extra Red, 8s. 10d.@9s. 3d.; White, 8s.@10s. Corn steady, at 29s. @ 30s per 480 lbs. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHIA & Co. and GOSNOR, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef quiet, but unchanged. Pork dull. Bacon in moderate request, at late rates. Butter in good request, but fine a shade easier. Lard more active, and 3d. dearer. Tallow quiet, at 42s.@43s. for N. A.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady at the late advance. Coffee—No sales. Rice steady. Linseed and Fish Oils inactive. Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits of Turpentine flat. Petroleum quiet; sales of refined at 1s. 10d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. Wheat generally 1s. per quarter dearer, and FLOUR also rather against buyers. SUGAR continues brisk and 6d. @1s. above last week. COFFEE firmer. Tea steady. Rice tending upward. TALLOW quiet, 42s. 6d. for Y. C. PETROLEUM, 1s. 11d. for refined. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 6d. FRENCH SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 46s.

VERY LATEST PER ASIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 26,

The *Times* says the British Cabinet gave the most serious attention to the proposed Congress, but with the greatest respect for the Emperor of the French, resolved on courteously declining.

The *Times* believes that other Governments will follow England's example.

The Holstein question creates a continued uneasiness. It is rumored that Russia desires to intervene.

It is stated in the naval intelligence of the *Times* that the Channel fleet will shortly sail from Spithead for Copenhagen, to do honor to His Majesty CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, on the occasion of the coronation.

The *Daily News* says it is reported that a number of ships are to be at once brought forward for foreign service, including four or five frigates, besides the *Cæsar* and *Duncan*, line-of-battle-ships.

Four large Blakeley guns have been brought from Low Moor Works to Woolwich for a Government proof; they weigh twenty tons each, and are said to be for the Russian Government.

The *Germania* and *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown on the 25th. The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the 26th.

COTTON—Sales on Wednesday and Thursday 28,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and exporters. Markets closing buoyant and a trifle higher.

BREADSTUFFS firm and unchanging.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PRODUCE steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 26—P. M.

Consols for Money, 92¾.

American Securities firmer.

SUGAR still advancing.

Arrival of the Bremen.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, Nov. 25, arrived at this port last evening. Her news is anticipated by the advices brought by the *Etna*.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Why the Assault on Knoxville Failed—The Rebel Loss, 600 Man—A Cavalry Skirmish at Ringgold—The Situation Before Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Richmond *Whig* of Dec. 9 furnishes the following:

BRISTOL, Monday, Dec. 7.

Gen. LONGSTREET has raised the siege of Knoxville, in consequence of heavy reinforcements received by BURNSIDE.

On Friday night our forces fell back to Morristown, where a stand will probably be made. The work of putting the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad in running order will be pushed forward by Col. OWEN. Our loss at Knoxville was 600, principally in Hoop's division. Col. RUFF, of Georgia, was killed. Col. FISHER, of Mississippi, was seriously wounded. Capt. DUNN, of Gen. LONGSTREET's Staff, was wounded. An assault on the 29th failed in consequence of forged orders recalling Gen. ANDERSON's brigade.

DALTON, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The enemy's cavalry appeared yesterday at Ringgold, but being attacked by our cavalry, under GRIGSBY, were driven a mile beyond town.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

A brisk fire between Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg, opened this morning. The Yankees have ceased firing on Sumter. They are altering their batteries and intrenching Gregg eastward. Our monitor has timber-work around her sides to protect her from torpedoes. Our batteries keep up a slow fire upon the enemy's working parties. Slow fires are kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The steamers *St. Patrick* and *Schuyler* have arrived, the former from Memphis.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Gen. VEATCH and Staff were busy mustering volunteer companies into the service. Seven full companies were mustered in on the 7th; and as many more would be on the next day. Gen. VEATCH had extended the day of grace to the 12th.

The steamer *Sallie List* had arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas River. She reports that the steamer *Emma* was fired into en route from Duval's Bluff to Jacksonport. A Major and Captain were wounded.

A skirmish occurred on the Little Rock Railroad between a party of Nationals repairing the road and a band of guerrillas, in which several were killed. The guerrillas were repulsed.

The steamer *Fannie McBride* sunk below Fort Pillow on the 6th. She was valued at $30,000.

The steamer *McClellan* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d from Brazos, Texas, bringing Gen. BANKS and Staff.

The steamboat *Clara Bell* has arrived with 1,100 packages of vegetables for the Sanitary Commission.

The Memphis cotton market was inactive. Sales 146 bales at 50c.@70c.

The steamer *Pike* brought 266 bales, the *St. Patrick* 40 bales, and the *Continental* a large lot of cotton.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Change in Position.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Advices received from the Army of the Potomac state that we occupy the same position precisely as before the advance.

The reports that Gen. LEE has thrown a force across the Rapidan are incorrect.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The monitor *Sangamon* sailed from Hampton Roads to-day.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff left for Yorktown at 11 o'clock this morning on the steamer *Greyhound*, Capt. LIVINGSTON.

The Whereabouts of John Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The *Journal* has advices, which it credits, that the rebel Gen. MORGAN was in Cumberland County, Ky., on the morning of the 7th, in company with five of his officers, proceeding toward Dixie.

Fire at Amboy, Illinois.

AMBOY, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 10.

A fire broke out in the basement of the City Hall this morning, which at one time threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the City. Ten or fifteen buildings were destroyed. Loss about $35,000.

Recruiting in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Gov. CURTIN to-day received a communication from the War Department, announcing that the Government declines to adopt suggestions made some weeks ago upon the subject of recruiting. No new organizations are allowed, except a few companies to fill incomplete regiments. A general order has been issued from the office of the Adjutant-General, defining the plan of recruiting adopted, and calling upon the people of the several enrollment districts and subdistricts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers. The deficiency of Pennsylvania being in proportion to her population less than that of any of the adjacent States, it is hoped that by a vigorous effort her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft thus be prevented.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. S. D. Caldwell, Dunkirk; Hon. H. R. Low, New-York; Capt. W. A. Ingersoll and Lieut. Yeatz, U. S. Navy; Col. John Adams Hart, Metropolitan Guard; Col. J. Dimmick, Maj. F. T. Dart and Capt. C. Hook, U. S. Army, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Bond, Baltimore; A. B. Reed and wife, Troy; J. O. Waterman, Boston; J. Buffington, Massachusetts; John Van McCullen, Erie, Penn., and A. Robinson, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. D. A. Russell and Capt. Dan. Packard, Pennsylvania; Maj. S. D. Townsend, Washington; Ed. Dickenson, Amherst, and Henry Wells, Aurora, are at the Astor House.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Piracy Conceived at St. John, N. B.

FULL EXPLANATION OF THE PLOT.

A Party of the Vilest "Roughs" Concerned in it.

The Steamer in Harbor Near Cape Sable.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 10.

The *Evening Globe* gives the following connected with the capture of the *Chesapeake:*

The scheme was matured here by Confederate agents. Meetings were held, and the passage money of parties to make the seizure was paid through to New-York. They were promised $500 each on the steamer's being safely taken into Wilmington. It was also arranged that at a certain store in New-York each of the parties was to call at different times for a parcel containing a revolver, ammunition and a pair of handcuffs. It is believed that the cargo was shipped by Confederate agents was valuable to the South, and that it was arranged that she should be seized on this particular trip. The manager of the plot represented that the *Chesapeake* had been taken while attempting to run the blockade, and this was a harmless effort to get back Southern property. We have the names of five of the parties engaged in the seizure. They belong to this City, and left here with Capt. BRAINE. They are of the worst species of humanity denominated "roughs." One of them was just out the penitentiary. They all went from here by the steamer *New-England* on the 3d to Boston. The *Chesapeake* did not coal here. She called off the harbor, and took on board Capt. PARKER, formerly of the privateer *Retribution*, who took command. The citizens generally regret that this city has unwittingly afforded temporary shelter to the concoctors of the scheme, and that any person from this place should be concerned in it. Public opinion condemns the act entirely. Capt. MILLER and the passengers and crew were provided for by the steamer *New-England* to-day.

LATEST.—The *Chesapeake* is reported to be below Pubuleo harbor, near Cape Sable.

Further Concerning the Chesapeake.

It is stated by the owners of the captured steamer *Chesapeake*, that there is little probability of the pirates now in charge of her taking the vessel into Wilmington, N. C., as she was not built for that trade, and could not ha got up the river. It is possible, however, her captors may attempt to shelter the steamer under Fort Castle, one of the fortifications in the hands of the rebels on Smith's Island, about forty miles below Wilmington. Should they do this, it would only be with a view to discharge the cargo and burn the vessel; for to get her out to sea again from that point would be next to impossible, as her whereabouts could not be concealed from the blockading fleet. It is now known the *Chesapeake* did not leave St. Johns until after 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, and it is thought probable she will waylay some steamer, "coal up," and endeavor to reach some free-trade port.

If this programme is pursued there is but little doubt of her capture, as prompt measures have been taken, detailed in our naval news, to overhaul her. The Captain and crew of the *Chesapeake* probably arrived at Portland yesterday. They are expected in this City to-day when full particulars can be obtained. The *Chesapeake* is of the same size and nearly the same model of the *Sumter*, but is a much stronger and faster vessel. Should the pirates succeed in escaping the vigilance of our gunboats and properly arm her, she will prove a formidable foe to our commerce.

The Navy and the Captured Steamer Chesapeake.

On receipt of the information that the steamer *Chesapeake* was captured by a band of rebel passengers, Admiral PAULDING telegraphed a statement of the case to the Secretary of the Navy. The dispatch had hardly been received when Mr. WELLES telegraphed back to the Admiral to select a fleet of the fastest vessels at the yard, to charter some others, if thought necessary, and send them after the captured vessel. All day yesterday the yard swarmed with naval officers, coming to tender their services for the chase. The owners of the *Chesapeake* were also at the yard, and cohvayed over an oil-painting of their vessel, which was inspected by all the officers about to search for her. About noon the Admiral selected the splendid steamer *Grand Gulf* (new) with the powerful steam propeller *Vicksburgh*, recently purchased, with a fleet of vessels from the Neptune Steamship Company, the United States steam gunboat *Sebago*, and the chartered steamer *Potomac*, which resembles the *Chesapeake*. The vessels had hardly received orders to prepare for sea, that the Navy-yard presented a scene of the most unusual activity. Sea-stores, provisions, and all other necessaries were hurried on board with the greatest dispatch; officers and sailors hastily picked up all their necessary luggage and got themselves ready for a cruise. The vessels which were short-handed received additions of men from the receiving-ship *North Caroline*, a portion of whose sailors were also sent on board the *Potomac*. The latter vessel also received a pretty formidable armament—one which will enable her to give a good account of the prize if she sees her. It is stated also that orders have been sent from the Navy Department to Philadelphia and Boston, ordering the commanding officers of those naval stations to send away immediately, such vessels as are ready at the yards commanded by them. Another rumor says that the *Sassacus*, one of the fastest ships in the navy, which recently made seventeen miles an hour on her way to Washington, was sent away from the National capital this morning to search for the *Chesapeake*. The *Sassacus* is commanded by Commander ROE, who was recently the Ordnance Officer at this station.

At 3 o'clock, everything being ready for sea on the vessels named, the following fleet left the harbor: United States steamer *Grand Gulf* (new) with the following list of officers: Commander, J. M. RANSOM; Lieutenant, Frederick Bragon; Acting Ensigns, C. J. Frisola, John Boyle, H. J. Upsom, C. B. Cachen; Surgeon, G. B. Higgenbotham; Paymaster, E. B. Southworth; Engineers, C. McEwen, S. V. Shelbring, J. M. Wheeler, F. O. Reynolds, Benj. James, Geo. W. Shnerti; Master's Mates, Mason, Courtney and Cleaves. The steam gunboat *Sebago* with the following list of officers: Lieutenant-Commanding, J. E. DaHAVEN; Acting Masters, W. H. V. Millard and Jerome B. Rogers; Assistant-Acting Surgeon, Titue M. Coan; Assistant-Paymaster, H. A. Stiong; Acting Ensigns, Chas. B. Dorrance, E. D. Martin, S. G. Blood; Assistant Master's Mates, R. France, W. C. Peel; Assistant Gunner, J. Roberts; Acting First Assistant Engineer, F. A. R. George; Second Assistant Engineer, W. P. Ayres; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, R. Miller, B. Kerley, F. Ballerd. The United States steamer *Vicksburgh*, with the following list of officers: Commander, D. L. Browne; Assistant-Acting Surgeon, T. W. Bennett; Assistant Acting Paymaster, T. E. Smith; Acting Master, Jos. H. Rodgers; Assistant Ensigns, J. H. Harris, F. G. Osborn, W. H. Bryant; Assistant Master's Mate, A. Vandarbilt; Second Assistant Engineers, W. C. M. Durnhryne, H. H. Dellers, F. Black Dorsen.

Lieut. HOEY, of the Navy, was deputed to command the *Potomac*, which vessel, we believe, also went away late last evening. It was reported late in the evening at the Navy-yard that the *Dawn*, the prize-steamer *Peterhoff*, and other vessels, were ordered to depart; but they had not left the Navy-yard at 5 o'clock, and there was apparently no work going on with them. Another account of the proceedings at the Navy-yard and station, sent to the naval reporter, stated that Admiral GARDNER, superintendent of Ironclads and double-enders—not connected with Admiral PAULDING's department—had received instructions to dispatch seven or eight of his double-enders to sea. But this rumor, also, turned out to be untrue.

We believe that the commanding officers of the vessels which left last evening had instructions, in case they met other fast steamers of the navy cruising, to request their commanders to search for the *Chesapeake*. All sorts of rumors were current during the evening about the proposed action of the Department. One of them was to the effect that the Mayor of Portland had requested Secretary WELLES to send to that city all the steamers he had at his command which could not be manned, and men could be found in Portland to fill up their crews. But this was evidently a hoax, as no dispatches were received, up to a late hour, ordering any vessels to the city named. A private dispatch, received here last night from Philadelphia, states that the new steamer *Kansas*, recently built for the navy there, is also ordered to sea.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE

Detailed Statement of the Expenses of the War.

In submitting to the consideration of Congress the report on the state of the finances, required of him by law at the commencement of each session, the Secretary of the Treasury has much satisfaction in being able to say, in general, that the operations of the department entrusted to his charge have been attended, during the last fiscal year, by a greater measure of success than he ventured to anticipate at its beginning.

At the beginning of that year all the demands on the treasury had indeed been discharged, and there remained a balance to the credit of the Treasurer of $13,043,546 81. But the large disbursements, constantly demanded by military and naval operations, reduced, by comparison, this seemingly considerable balance to almost inconsiderable proportions, and the practical operations of the restrictive provisions of the acts authorizing the negotiation of the bonds known as five-twenties, the most important loan acts not already fully availed of, made new negotiations for adequate amounts sad on admissible terms quite impracticable. The reverses which befell our arms in June, July and August, increased the difficulties of the situation, so that, though the Secretary was enabled, under existing legislation, to provide largely for the increasing disbursements, there remained necessarily unpaid, on the first day of the last session of Congress, requisitions on the treasury, chiefly from the War and Navy Departments, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $46,394,875 80.

To provide for these requisitions and for current demands, Congress, on the 17th of January, 1863, authorized an additional issue of United States notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars; but did not reach any definite conclusions in regard to loans in time to embody them in an act before the day on which the session closed.

On that day, March 3, 1863, the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government received the approval of the President, and became law. In addition to various provisions for loans, it contained clauses repealing the restrictions affecting the negotiation of the five-twenties, and thus disengaged that important loan from the embarrassment which had previously rendered it almost unavailable.

A week earlier, on the 25th of February, an act, even more important to the credit of the Government—the act to provide a national currency through a national banking system—had received the sanction of Congress and the President. The salutary effects of these two great acts were soon conspicuous.

Notwithstanding the aid afforded by the additional issue of the United States notes, under the joint resolution of January, the Secretary had found it impossible to prevent a gradual increase, during the session of Congress, in the amount of unpaid requisitions. Those which were unsatisfied at the beginning of the session, were indeed discharged, and large sums were applied to new demands for current disbursements. But the aggregate of disbursements, remaining necessarily unpaid, increased steadily, notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it, until it reached, at the close of the session, the sum of $72,171,189 41.

The Loan Act and the National Banking Act were followed by an immediate revival of public credit. Success quite beyond anticipation crowned the efforts of the Secretary to distribute the Five-twenty loan in all parts of the country, as well as every other measure adopted by him for replenishing the Treasury. The result was, that within two months after the adjournment of Congress, the whole mass of suspended requisitions had been satisfied, all current demands promptly met, and full provision made for the pay of the army and navy. During the remainder of the fiscal year, no embarrassments attended the administration of the finances, except those which are in

War Department	747,359,823 96	$99,396,609 83
Navy Department	82,177,510 77	63,211,196 27
Interest on debt	25,014,832 07	24,729,249 61
Total gross estimate	$853,346,321 48	$714,709,995 58

But this amount, it was supposed, would remain undrawn at end of year, and was therefore deducted from the gross estimate $200,000,000 00

Making actual estimate $653,346,321 48

In his last report the Secretary stated that if the appropriations should equal the estimates, the balance unexpended at the end of the year would probably reach $200,000,000, and that this sum should therefore be deducted from the departmental estimates, to make the aggregate correspond with probable conditions. The above statement shows that the aggregate of estimates, thus reduced, was $653,346,321 48, while the expenditures were $714,709,995 58, exceeding the reduced estimates $21,363,674 10.

From the actual expenditures, $714,709,995 58, there must be deducted the actual receipts, $124,443,313 29, in order to show the amount derived from loans, $590,266,682 29, which sum added to the amount of the debt on the 1st July, 1862, $568,526,499 08, (heretofore erroneously stated at $514,211,371 93,) gives as the true amount of debt on the 1st July, 1863, $1,098,793,181 37.

The estimates for the current fiscal year 1864 next claim attention. These are founded on actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, which ended Sept. 30, 1863, and on opinions formed upon probable events and conditions as to the other quarters.

The following statement exhibits what is actually known and what, after careful reflection, the Secretary thinks himself warranted in regarding as probable:

For the first quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1863, the actual receipts were:

From Customs	$22,562,018 42
From Internal Revenue	17,899,713 59
From Lands	136,152 09
From Miscellaneous Sources	641,542 04
Total actual receipts for first quarter	41,239,426 14
To which add bal. July 1, 1863	5,629,014 21-
Making total receipts of first qr., except loans	$46,268,500 35

For three remaining quarters, ending on the 30th of June, 1864, it is estimated there will be received:

From Customs	$50,000,000 00
From Internal Revenue	65,000,000 00
From Lands	300,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources	5,000,000 00
	$115,300,000 00
Making a total of receipts from ordinary sources, actual and estimated, including balance	$161,568,500 35
To which add the actual and estimated receipts from loans	594,000,000 00
Making a total of actual and estimated receipts from all sources for 1864	$755,568,500 35

The expenditures may be stated as follows:

For the first quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1863, the actual disbursements have been:

For the Civil Service	$7,216,930 31
For Pensions and Indians	1,711,271 95
For War Department	141,347,473 97
For Navy Department	18,811,618 86
For interest on public debt	4,423,628 37
Actual expenditures for first quarter	$176,110,922 46

For the remaining three quarters the estimates, founded on appropriations and estimated deficiencies, are as follows:

For the Civil Service	$27,850,972 21
For Pensions and Indians	6,129,842 86
For War Department	741,092,037 14
For Navy Department	94,467,561 74
For interest on public debt	54,881,568 91
	—923,621,937 96
Making a total aggregate of actual and estimated expenditures of	$1,099,732,860 42

But as these estimates include all unexpended balances of appropriations from former years, they are necessarily much too large, and there may safely be deducted from their aggregate as likely to remain unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, the sum of | 350,000,000 00 |

Leaving the total actual and estimated expenditures for 1864 | $749,732,860 42 |

The item of expenditures being deducted from the total of receipts, there will be an estimated balance on the 30th of June, 1864, of | $5,835,639 93 |

From this statement it appears that the total receipts required for the probable disbursements of the year, and including estimated balance at its close, will amount to | $755,568,500 35 |

Of which there have been provided and applied during the first quarter | 176,110,922 46 |

Leaving to be provided by | $579,457,567 89 |

Of which it is estimated there will be received from ordinary sources during the three other quarters | 115,300,000 00 |

Leaving yet to be provided by loans | $464,157,567 89 |

The amount of debt created during the quarter is estimated at $176,110,922 46, deducting therefrom $124,443,313 29, leaves $51,667,609 17 as the net increase of debt during the quarter. To this sum, if there be added the estimated amount to be provided by loans, $464,157,567 89, the result will be $515,825,177 06, from which if there be deducted the estimated balance on the 1st of July, 1864, $5,835,639 93, the remainder will be $509,989,537 13, and this will represent the total increase, on the basis of these estimates, of public debt during the year. The debt on the 1st of July, 1863, was $1,098,793,181 37, to which if this estimated increase be added, the total debt on the 1st of July, 1864, will be $1,608,782,718 50, the sum of $171,855,568 50, as estimated in the report of last December.

It is not certain, or in any degree probable, that the actual expenditures of the year will quite reach the enormous sum set down. Indeed, if the expenditures for the first quarter, $176,110,922 46, and the ordinary receipts, $41,239,426 14, be the same quarter, be taken as the basis of the total expenditures of the year will be $704,443,729 84, and the total receipts $165,757,704 56. To these receipts, if the balance on the 1st July, 1863, $5,629,014 21 be added, it will make the total ordinary resources $170,686,868 77; and the substraction of this sum from the total expenditures will give the whole amount to be provided by loans during the year as $533,756,861 07. This sum will therefore be, on this hypothesis, the increase of debt for the year, and, added to the debt existing on the 1st July, 1863, will make the total amount on the 30th of June, 1864, $1,632,550 012 44.

It is not impossible that vigor in the prosecution of the war, and economy in every branch of expenditure, enforced by wise legislation, may reduce actual disbursements and consequent increase of debt even below these figures, but it is certainly few things can be more desirable than such reductions.

The action necessary to these results, is not, however, except as to the comparatively small expenditures of the Treasury Department, within the sphere assigned to the Secretary. He therefore prefers to accept the estimates of the several departments, and the actual appropriations by Congress based upon them, deducting only that proportion which experience has indicated as likely to remain as balances unexpended at the close of the year. He thinks, too, that sound prudence requires adherence to the rule he prescribed to himself from the first, of overstating rather than understating the burdens created by the war and the demands thence arising upon the resources of the country. He has sought to avoid exaggeration on both sides, but he has thought it more prudent to excite a little too much apprehension than to encourage too sanguine hopes. The real difficulties have been, and are, too serious, and the real burdens too great, not to warrant earnest demands on all the resolution, all the energy, all the wisdom, and all the economy, which the strongest representations, sanctioned by reason, could or can bring into action.

In addition to the estimates for the current year just stated, the Secretary is required to submit estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the next fiscal year. These estimates, always uncertain, must, in the present condition of the country, be even less reliable than usual.

But the Secretary is encouraged to attempt them by the circumstance that the estimates for the fiscal year, 1864, submitted in his report of December, 1863, are less materially modified than might have been expected by the experience of one quarter, and by the probabilities attending those of the other three, and the general result is more favorable than was anticipated.

The aggregate receipts for 1864 were stated in the report at $623,125,000, while the actual receipts, other than from loans for the first quarter, and the aggregate of estimated receipts for the remaining quarters, are now stated at only $581,568,500 35, from the existence of the large deficiency in the receipts of internal revenue. On the other hand, the aggregate expenditures were estimated last year at $815,443,153 56, and are now estimated, on the basis of actual returns for part, and of estimates for the remainder of the year, at $755,568,500 35. The substraction of receipts from expenditures show the same excess estimated as required from loans for the year 1864 to be $594,000,000, instead of $622,318,153 56, as the estimate set out. These figures show that the estimate of expenditures is now $59,874,653 21 less than the estimate of last year; so that, although the ordinary receipts are now estimated will be $61,456,499 45 less than was anticipated a year ago, still the increase of debt will be $28,538,153 56 less by the present than by the former estimate, which, it should be remembered, assumed the debt, on July 1, 1863, at $1,122,297,403 24, whereas, in fact, it only reached, at that date, the sum of $1,098,793,181 37.

With these illustrations of the uncertainty of estimates for a year, which is to commence more than six months after the making of them, and without professing any sanguine expectations that the estimates now to be submitted will, when tested by experience, prove, like the last less favorable to the country than the actual results of administration, the Secretary submits the required statement for the fiscal year 1865, founded on the estimates of their probable requirements furnished by the several departments, and on what seem to him probabilities concerning receipts from ordinary sources of revenue.

He estimates the probable receipts as follows:

Estimated balance, July 1, 1864	$5,835,639 93
From Customs	70,000,000 00
From Internal Revenue	125,000,000 00
From Lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00
Making estimated aggregate receipts	$206,835,639 93

And he estimates the expenditures as follows:

Estimated balance of former appropriations unexpended July 1, 1864	$350,000,000 00
For the Civil Service	27,973,194 81
For Pensions and Indians	9,631,304 73
For the War Department	536,204,127 77
For the Navy Department	142,815,745 40
For interest on public debt	86,387,877 15
Making the aggregate of estimated expenditures	$1,151,815,088 86

But the estimates as likely to remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1865, and therefore to be deducted from this aggregate | 400,000,000 00 |

Making the real estimate of expenditures for the year | $751,815,088 93 |

From which deduct estimated receipts from ordinary sources, as before stated | 206,835,639 93 |

Leaving to be provided by loans | $544,979,449 00

The sum to be provided by loans represents the increase of debt during the year. Assuming, therefore, the correctness of the estimate which puts the debt on the 1st July, 1864, at $1,656,956,641 44, it will result from these estimates that the whole debt will have reached on the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of $2,231,935,190 37.

Tables are appended to this report exhibiting, in more detail and in a different form, the general results already stated. The first shows the actual receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863; the second the receipts and expenditures, actual and estimated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and separately for the two months of October and November, 1863, with notes, showing in detail the amount received from new loans and applied to discharge of existing debt during the first quarter and the first two months of the second, and the amount yet required from loans for the year, and the probable increase of the public debt; the third shows the estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865; the fourth is the Register's statement of revenue and expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863; the fifth is a similar statement from the same office for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1864, ending Sept. 30, 1863; and the sixth is a complete statement of the origin, progress and condition on the 30th June and 30th Sept., 1863, of the national debt.

The reports of the heads of the several bureaus of the department, including that of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will also accompany this report of the Secretary. They show in detail the operations of the several bureaus, and the statements and suggestions made in them are commended to the consideration of Congress.

Another statement, showing the prices of the leading articles of consumption at New-York, on or near the first day of each month, for thirty-nine years, commencing with 1825, has been prepared under the direction of the Secretary, and accompanies this report. From this statement he hopes that some help may be obtained toward correct opinions on many important questions, and particularly those concerning the contraction and expansion of currency, whether metallic or paper.

It has been already seen that the amount required for general disbursements, exclusive of payments on account of public debt, for the three last quarters of the current fiscal year, was, on the 1st of October last, $579,457,567 89, of which sum $115,300,000 were expected from ordinary sources, and the remainder, $464,157,567 89, was expected from loans.

The receipts and expenditures during October and November, other than on account of principal of debt, amounted each, so far as has been ascertained, to $147,060,731 16, without balance. Of these receipts, $35,629,703 18 were from ordinary sources, and $111,931,027 98 from loans, either temporary or permanent, leaving to be obtained during the remaining seven months from ordinary sources $79,670,296 82, and from loans, $352,226,539 82. On the basis of these two months, the receipts and expenditures from ordinary sources for the last three quarters of the year, will respectively exceed the general estimates by $43,033,664 31, and $39,532,257 72, making a difference in favor of the country of $3,501,406 59.

The Secretary admits, therefore, no apprehension of deficiency on comparison with estimates in any of the ordinary sources of income, except, perhaps, the internal revenue; nor does he anticipate any formidable difficulty in providing the amount to be obtained from loans; especially if the successes vouchsafed by a gracious Providence to our armies during the last nine month shall continue to attend them.

But no one can be more profoundly convinced than himself of the very great importance of providing even a larger amount than is estimated from revenue. To check the increase of debt must be, in our circumstances, a prominent object of patriotic solicitude. The Secretary, therefore, while submitting estimates which require large loans, and while he thinks it not very difficult to negotiate them, feels himself bound, by a prudent regard to possible contingencies, to urge on Congress efficient measures for the increase of revenue.

It is possible that a limited additional amount of income may be derived from judicious modification of some provisions of the laws imposing duties on foreign imports; but the chief reliance for any substantial increase, and even for the prevention of possible decrease, must be on internal duties.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends an increase of the tax on bank-note circulation to two and two-fifths per cent.; an increase of the duty on distilled spirits to sixty cents per gallon; an increase of the duty on tobacco to twenty cents per pound on leaf, and from five to twelve cents, according to quality, on manufactured; a duty of ten cents per gallon on crude petroleum; a duty of two cents per pound on cotton; the repeal of the tobacco and peddlers' drawbacks; and various other changes of the internal revenue laws, designed to augment the receipts from this source. In the portion of recommendations not mentioned the Secretary fully concurs, and commends all the suggestions to favorable attention. The enactment of such laws as will secure an increase of the internal revenue to the amount originally estimated, of one hundred and fifty millions, will be required by the strongest considerations of public policy.

If hereafter, years of the war have been delayed by loans to an extent which nothing but the expectation of its speedy end, hitherto, could fully warrant.

In the last report, submitted at the special session in July, 1861, the Secretary stated his conviction that, to a sound financial condition, a system of taxation certain to produce a sufficient revenue to pay the whole ordinary expenses of the Government in times of peace, and to create a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and to create gradually increasing fund for redemption of its principal, was indispensable. It was not important, so long as it seemed highly probable that the war would be speedily brought to a successful close, that the revenue should largely exceed the ordinary expenditures and the interest. On the contrary, it seemed wisest to obtain the means for nearly the whole of the extraordinary expenditures by loans, and thus avoid the necessity of any considerable increase of the burdens of the people at a time when the sudden outbreak of flagitious rebellion had deranged their business, and temporarily diminished their incomes.

The financial administration of the first fiscal year after the outbreak of the rebellion was conducted upon these ideas. The acts of Congress at the extra session of July, 1861, were framed with the intention of supplying the full amount of revenue demanded by them. But receipts disappointed expectation, and it soon became obvious that a much larger proportion of the means needed for the fiscal year 1862, than the principle adopted would allow, must be derived from loans.

When, therefore, Congress assembled in regular session on the first Monday of December, 1861, the Secretary directed attention to the necessity of increased taxation. The responsibility was promptly assumed by Congress, and the Internal Revenue Law was enacted, and such modifications of the Tariff Act were made that ample provision for the desired objects was now supposed to have been certainly secured. It was not expected, however, that the influence of this legislation would affect the results of the then current year. Nor did it affect them. The total receipts from ordinary sources to the close of that year, June 30, 1862, were insufficient for the payments expected to be made from them. The receipts were $51,935,720 7d, while the disbursements for the civil service, for pensions and Indians, and for interest, were $37,701,801 11, leaving only $14,233,919 65 for the War and Navy Departments, the expenditures of which, in the last year of peace, had been $27,922,917 24, and nothing at all for extraordinary expenditures or a sinking fund.

In his report at the December session, 1862, the Secretary, considering this deficiency and assuming the correctness of the estimate of $150,000,000 as the amount of receipts from internal duties, and taking double the expenses of the War and Navy Departments in the last year of peace as the amount likely to be annually required after the suppression of the rebellion, expressed the opinion that the probable receipts under the legislation of the preceding session would meet all ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1863, and interest, and leave a large surplus to be applied, for the present, to the extraordinary disbursements of the war, or, after its close, to the reduction of debt. In that report, therefore, and in his subsequent communications to the proper Committees, the Secretary suggested no increase of taxation, but confined his recommendations to other measures for the improvement of the public credit, among which these relating to loans and to uniformity of currency, held the foremost place.

Congress gave effect to these recommendations by the loan act and the national banking act, but at the same time somewhat diminished the expectation of income by modifications of the internal revenue act.

Notwithstanding this diminution, however, and notwithstanding the much larger diminution caused by the failure of receipts expected from internal duties unaffected by this legislation, the Secretary has now the satisfaction of being able to show that the actual receipts of the last fiscal year did pay the whole interest, the whole amount of ordinary expenditures, estimated for the army and navy at double those of the last year of peace, and a portion of the extraordinary expenditures which, under the circumstances, was equivalent to a payment into a sinking fund.

The total amount of receipts during the fiscal year 1863 was | $124,443,313 29

While the expenditures were:

For the Civil Service and for Pensions and Indians	$27,470,442 87
For interest	24,729,846 61
And would have been for ordinary disbursements of War and Navy Departments, estimated at double those of the last year of peace	55,845,834 48
Total	$108,046,123 96
Leaving: difference between receipts and ordinary expenditures applicable to extraordinary expenditures or a sinking fund	16,397,189 33

Had it been possible, therefore, to suppress rebellion and restore expenditures to a peace basis after one year of war, and before the 1st of July, 1862, there would have been a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of more than $16,000,000 applicable to the reduction of debt.

So, assuming as correct the estimates of receipts and disbursements for the current year 1864, based on actual receipts and expenditures of one quarter, and making the total amount of receipts $161,568,500 35, and taking the disbursements for the Civil Service, Pensions and Indians, to be $12,108,126 33, for interest $59,165,136 38, and for the ordinary expenses of the army and navy, as before, to be double those of the last year of peace, or $54,845,834 48, and deducting the total of these disbursements, $127,119,097 19, from the total of receipts, and there will remain an unexpended balance of $34,449,403 16. Had it been possible to suppress rebellion after two years of war, and before July, 1863, this sum would have been applicable to the purposes of a sinking fund.

So, also, assuming again as correct the general estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, 1865, the total receipts for the year will be $206,836,539 93; while the expenditures for the Civil Service and Pensions and Indians, will be $37,604,499 54; for interest, $85,387,676 15; and for the army and navy, observing the rule already stated, $65,845,834 48, making a total of $178,838,010 17, which sum, if deducted from the total of receipts, will give a remainder of $27,998,529 76. Should the rebellion be suppressed after three years of war, and before the first of July, 1864, that remainder will be applicable to payment of debt.

These statements are subject to some modifications besides those which may result from errors of estimates; but these cannot reduce, though they may increase, the applicable balances, and therefore cannot affect unfavorably any deductions from the figures which have been given.

These statements illustrate the great importance of providing, beyond all contingency, for ordinary expenditures and interest on debt, and for the largest possible amount of extraordinary expenditures, by taxation. In proportion to the amount raised above the necessary sums for ordinary demands will be the diminution of debt, the diminution of interest, and the improvement of credit. It is hardly too much—perhaps hardly enough—to say that every dollar raised for extraordinary expenditures or reduction of debt is worth two in the increased value of national securities, and increased facilities for the negotiation of indispensable loans.

These statements illustrate equally the importance of an economical and vigorous prosecution of the war. No prudent man will recommend economy at the expense of efficiency. Such nominal economy is real extravagance. But efficiency is not promoted by profusion, or waste, and least of all, by misuse of public money or public property. Every dollar and every man are freely offered by a generous people; how sacred the obligation that not one man should be wasted, and not one dollar misapplied. Nor is rashness, in war, vigor. But the vigilance that misses no opportunity, the energy that relaxes no effort, the skill that vitalizes all resources, and the perseverance that never grows weary, these make true vigor. If by such vigor the rebellion can be suppressed, and the war ended before the 1st of July next, the country will be saved from the vast increase of debt which must necessarily attend its continuance during another year, and the debt itself can at once be placed in a course of steady reduction. And whenever progressive payment shall begin, the value of national securities will rapidly rise, and reduction in rates of interest will gradually diminish the burdens of debt.

While the Secretary thus earnestly urges that the largest possible proportion of expenditure be provided by direct contributions from the property and incomes of the people, he is aware that a still larger proportion must, as yet, be provided by loans.

In the creation of debt, by the negotiation of loans or otherwise, the Secretary has kept four objects steadily in view: (1) moderate interest; (2) general distribution; (3) future controllability; and (4) incidental utility.

Toward the accomplishment of the first object, the nearest approach that seems possible has been made. The earliest negotiations were at the highest rates of interest; for it is distinguishing characteristic of our financial history in this rebellion that the public credit, which was at the lowest ebb in the months which preceded its breaking out, has steadily improved in the midst of the terrible trials it has brought upon the country. The first loans were negotiated at seven and thirty hundredths per cent.; the next at seven; the next at six; more recently large sums have been obtained at five and four; and the whole of the debt which is represented by United States notes and fractional currency, bears, of course, no interest.

The interest on the debt which exists in the form of treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness or of deposits, and is called the temporary debt, is paid to United States notes; while the interest on debt which exists in the form of bonds, and is called funded debt, is paid in coin—a discrimination which is intended to bring the payments of coin interest within moderate compass, and at the same time to offer special inducements to investments in bonds, in order to avoid a too rapid increase of circulating notes and consequent depreciation.

The average rate of interest on the whole debt, without regard to the varying margin between coin and notes, was on the 1st day of July, 1862, 4.36 per cent.; on the 1st day of January, 1863, 4.02 per cent., on the 1st day of July, 1863, 3.77 per cent.; and on the 1st day of October, 1863, 3.55 per cent.

It will not escape observation that the average rate is now increasing, and it is obvious that it must continue to increase with the increase of the proportion of the interest-bearing to the non-interest-bearing debt. And as the amount of the latter, consisting of United States notes and fractional currency, can not be materially augmented without evil consequences of the most serious character, the rate of interest must increase with the debt, and as proposed continues the highest average, that must be greater or less, in proportion to the duration and cost of the war.

The general distribution of the debt into the hands of the greatest possible number of holders has been the second object of the Secretary in its creation. This has been accomplished by the universal diffusion of United States notes and fractional currency, by the distribution of certificates among great numbers of contract creditors and temporary depositors, and by arrangements to popularize the loans by allowing to the people everywhere opportunities to subscribe for bonds. These subscription arrangements have been especially useful and successful. They have been adopted as yet with reference to only two descriptions of bonds—the two common, known as seven-thirties and five twenties, so named, the first, from their rates of interest, and the second from their periods of payment. The plan of distributing the seven-thirties was that of employing a large number of agents in many places, and directing their action from the department. It worked well for a time, but was soon found inadequate to the financial necessities of the Government. For the distribution of the five-twenties, therefore, a different plan was adopted. After ascertaining, by inquiry, that they could not be disposed of to capitalists in amounts sufficient for prompt payment of the army and navy, and for the satisfaction of just claims of public creditors generally, without seriously depressing the market, the Secretary determined to employ a general agent, under adequate bonds, and confide the whole work of distribution, except so far as it could be effected by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, to him and to sub-agents designated by him, and responsible immediately to him. Under this plan, and chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of the General Agent and his Sub-agents, five-twenty bonds to the amount of nearly four hundred millions of dollars, in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, were distributed throughout the whole country, not controlled by the rebellion, and among all classes of our countrymen. The history of the world may be searched in vain for a parallel case of popular financial support to a National Government. The Secretary is unable to perceive in what better or more effectual mode the important object of distribution could be accomplished, and he proposes no departure from it, except such as considerations of economy, harmonized with efficiency, may suggest.

The object of future controllability has also had a prominent place in the regards of the Secretary. Under the conditions which existed at the outbreak of the rebellion, he acquiesced in the necessity which seemed to dictate the negotiation of bonds payable after twenty years; but he acquiesced with reluctance, and, as soon as permitted by circumstances, recommended the enactment of laws authorizing the issue of bonds payable after shorter periods, as well as the creation of temporary debt in other forms. In harmony with these views Congress provided for the issue of the bonds known as the five-twenties, and also for the issue of treasury notes payable three years from date, for certificates of indebtedness payable in one year, and for temporary loans by deposit reimbursable after ten days' notice. At the last session Congress repealed some embarrassing restrictions of former acts, and authorized the issue of bonds payable after ten years, and of treasury notes payable at pleasure or three years from date. These treasury notes were made legal tenders for face value or convertible for amount and interest into United States notes.

The Secretary availed himself of this legislation by placing with the people as large an amount as possible of five-twenty bonds, and by using the other powers so as to put the whole debt, except the long loans first negotiated, in such a shape that prompt advantage can be taken of favorable circumstances to diminish the burdens it imposes on industry. Whenever the constitutional supremacy of the nation shall be reëstablished over all its parts, it will be completely within the power of Congress and the Secretary to fund the whole or any part of the temporary debt in bonds bearing a very moderate interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after very brief periods, or, perhaps, at any time after their issue. Nothing further seems desirable on the score of controllability.

The final object of the Secretary was to extract from the unavoidable evil of debt as much incidental benefit as possible.

To this end, he desired authority to receive temporary loans in the form of deposits reimbursable after a few days' notice. This measure was regarded by many with something less than favor at first; but Congress, after full consideration, authorized the receipt of such deposits at the interest not exceeding five per cent. to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars; then raised the limit to fifty millions, and then to an hundred millions; and provided a reserve of fifty millions of United States notes to meet demands for reimbursements beyond other convenient means of satisfaction. It was not long before these deposits reached the highest limit, and, before the flow could be well checked, somewhat exceeded it. The utility of the measure was very conspicuous on the recent occasion of great stringency in New-York, when the Secretary was able to reimburse over fifty millions of these deposits during the last weeks of the year; by which action the pressure was sensibly alleviated, with the use of only a fifth of the reserve.

In former reports the Secretary has stated his convictions, and the grounds of them, respecting the necessity and the utility of putting a large part of the debt in the form of United States notes, without interest, and adapted to circulation as money. These convictions remain unchanged, and seem now to be shared by the people. For the first time in our history a real approach to a uniform currency has been made; and the benefits of it, though still far from the best attainable condition, are felt by all. The circulation has been distributed throughout the country, and is everywhere acceptable. It is a gratification to know that a tribunal so distinguished by the learning and virtues of its members as the Supreme Court at New-York, has given the sanction of its judgment to the constitutional validity of the law.

So, too, real and great advantages are derived from the wide diffusion of the debt among the people, through business transactions, and through the exertions of the officers of the department and the agents for loans, already noticed.

It is impossible to estimate the advantages to the national unity and national strength secured by this distribution. Every holder of a note or bond, from a five cent fractional note to a five thousand dollar bond, has a direct interest in the security of national institutions and in the stability of national administration. And it is another and no small advantage of the distribution that the burdens of debt, always heaviest when loans are held by few, and especially by foreigners, diminish in proportion as the receivers of interest become identified with the payers of taxes.

Another incidental good growing from the bitter root of debt, has been fully exhibited in observations heretofore submitted on the national banking system. Except through such a system no sure way is seen to the complete and permanent establishment of a uniform currency; and a system of national banking, fair to all and secure for all, can only be safely and firmly established by making use of a portion of the national debt as security for the national currency.

In these several ways may even such great evils as are brought upon us by rebellion, be transmuted, by a wise alchemy, into various forms of utility. The Secretary has endeavored to use this alchemy, with what success the country will judge when time and trial shall have applied to his work their unfailing tests.

Meantime additional loans are required, and, as legislation now stands, several modes are open.

The limits of deposits for temporary loan are fixed at one hundred millions of dollars. The amount of this deposit on the first day of December had been reduced to $45,566,120 01, and payments of $10,000,000 had been made from the reserve. The additional payments will be confined within the narrowest possible limits, and can hardly exceed twenty-five millions. The reflow of deposits has already begun, and will probably soon exceed reimbursements, and so arrest payments from the reserve. The whole reflow beyond the amount of these payments will be available as part of the additional loan required, and may be stated, without much risk of mistake, at twenty-five millions of dollars. The Secretary perceives no solid reason for retaining the restriction on loans, in this form, to one hundred millions. It may, as he thinks, be usefully removed. As the advantages of these deposits become better and more generally understood, the loan in this form will doubtless. In the absence of restriction, he largely increased, and the possibility of demands for reimbursements, beyond means to meet them, can be fully provided for by an increase of the existing proportion between deposits and reserve. Such an arrangement, the Secretary inclines to think, would operate beneficially by increasing the amount of currency when unusual stringency shall require increase, and reducing its amount when returning ease shall allow reduction.

Another portion of the additional loan required may be obtained through the sale of the remainder of the bonds known as five-twenties. The amount of these bonds unsubscribed for on the 1st of December was $101,059,600. It will not be difficult to dispose of these at par, and it is possible that a small premium may be obtained on a portion.

In a former report the Secretary placed the limit to which the loan in the form of certificates of indebtedness could be carried at $100,000,000. Experience has shown that it can be carried to $150,000,000, and that its natural limit is about that sum. On the 1st of December the amount of these certificates was $145,720,000. It would be unsafe, therefore, to rely on any substantial increase of loan in that form.

The limit prescribed by law to the issue of United States notes has been reached, *and the Secretary thinks it clearly inexpedient to increase the amount.* When circulation exceeds the legitimate requirements for real payments and exchanges, no addition to its volume will increase its value. On the contrary, such addition tends inevitably to depreciation; and depreciation, if addition be continued, will find its only practical limit in the utter worthlessness of the augmented mass.

When Congress authorized the creation of debt, to a certain extent, in the form of United States notes, and impressed on these notes the qualities of a circulating medium, its action was justified by the disappearance of coin in consequence of the suspension of specie payments, by the necessity of providing a medium in which taxes could be collected, loans received, and payments made; and by the obvious extinction of any other form of circulating notes in the form of bills. It will not escape observation that the average rate is now increasing, and it is obvious that it must continue to increase with the increase of the proportion of the interest-bearing to the non-interest-bearing debt. And as the amount of the latter, consisting of United States notes and fractional currency, can not be materially augmented without evil consequences of the most serious character, the rate of interest must increase with the debt, and as proposed continues the highest average, that must be greater or less, in proportion to the duration and cost of the war.

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and naval commanders, parties have been detailed for work on the southern coast, on the rivers of the interior, and, indeed, wherever their services could be made available. From these labors, of an importance cordially acknowledged by the officers to whom they have been rendered, the value of the survey, and the merits of those by whom it is conducted, receive fresh illustration.

During the last Summer a number of rebels ran into Portland harbor in the night and seized the revenue cutter lying there, its commanding officer being sick on shore, and a portion of the crew absent on leave. They succeeded in leaving the harbor unobserved; but early in the morning the Collector of the Port, hearing of the affair, took instant measures for pursuit by chartering two passenger steamers, arming them with whatever could be most promptly obtained, and providing the necessary force of volunteers, citizens and soldiers. In a few hours the rebels had been compelled to abandon their prize, after setting her on fire, and being themselves taken prisoners. The value of this capture can best be estimated by the damage inflicted on commerce by the same rebels in the *Tacony*, a vessel every way inferior to the one they had seized. The Secretary deeply regrets that the Collector no longer lives to read this acknowledgment of his prompt, energetic, and judicious action.

The report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, to whose supervision Congress has wisely committed the employment of steam in water transportation, is herewith transmitted. The importance of its action may be inferred from the simple statement that there have been inspected during the past year 933 steam vessels, valued at $10,135,057,000, with an aggregate tonnage of 405,000 tons, which have carried, for shorter or longer distances, 6,420,000 passengers. The Secretary invites attention to the suggestion of a safe system of signals, by sounds and lights, adapted to the use of steam vessels, whether in the merchant or national service, and which may perhaps be extended so as to embrace sailing vessels also. Such signals, understood by all, might avert many disasters, and be the means of many benefits, without at all interfering with any peculiar system required for special communication between vessels of the navy.

The Secretary renews the recommendation of his last report, that authority be given to sell the buildings erected, but not needed or used, for hospitals, and also such other buildings as are unoccupied or no. required for the objects of their intended purposes.

The operations under the charge of the Lighthouse Bureau have been satisfactorily prosecuted during the year. The Cape Charles lighthouse, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, was destroyed by guerrillas in August last. Its reconstruction is of great importance to commerce, and should be immediately authorized and provided for.

The lighthouse system of the United States, unlike those of commercial nations generally, is maintained wholly at our own cost. The Secretary suggests the expediency of providing for its support and enlargement hereafter, so far as treaty stipulations will permit, by a small duty on tonnage for lighthouse purposes. The benefits of the system accrue to foreign as well as to American commerce, and its burdens should be apportioned accordingly.

In this report the Secretary necessarily omits many things; but he cannot omit the expression of his cordial appreciation of the zeal, intelligence, and fidelity which the officers of the department generally have brought to the discharge of their several duties. To their labors he sensibly feels and gratefully acknowledges that he is indebted, in great part, for the measure of success which has attended its administration.

Still less could he excuse himself should he omit to say how distinctly he recognizes, on looking back through the year, the tokens of that Divine Providence which has led our country through perils of every kind. How steadily and grandly, under that benignant care, the great Republic has moved on! How confidently may we trust its future to the same sacred guidance!

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 10, 1863.

No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts, including a balance on hand July 1, 1862, of $13,043,546 81, were $901,125,674 86, as follows:

From customs	$69,059,642 46	
From lands	167,617 17	
From miscellaneous sources	3,046,818 35	
From direct tax	1,485,103 61	
From internal duties	37,640,787 86	111,399,769 43
From Loans:		
For 3-years 7-30 bonds	$17,263,450 00	
For 5-20 years 6 per cent. bonds	176,637,259 44	
For 3-years Treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	1,622 00	
For United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	291,200,000 00	
For United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt	146,050 00	
From temporary loan, under act Feb. 25, 1862	116,226,762 21	
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	157,679,261 92	
For 10-years 6 per cent. bonds, under act July 17, 1861	76,500 00	
From United States fractional currency	20,192,456 00	776,682,361 57
Aggregate receipts		$888,082,134 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862		13,043,546 81
Total resources		$901,125,674 86

From which, however, should be deducted receipts from new loans, applied during the year to payment of existing funded or temporary debt, and therefore only nominal receipts | 181,086,635 07

Making the actual amount of receipts $720,039,039 79

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures were:

For the civil service	$23,252,922 68	
For Pensions and Indians	4,216,520 79	
For interest on Public debt	24,742,846 81	
For the War Department	599,296,600 83	
For the Navy Department	65,211,105 27	
Total	$713,709,595 56	
To which add payments on account of Public Debt as follows:		
Redemption of Treasury Notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846	$50 00	
Redemption of Treasury Notes under acts of Dec. 23, 1857, Dec. 17, 1860, and March 2, 1861	2,211,650 00	
Repayment on account of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	67,816,223 66	
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842	2,580,743 36	
Redemption of 7.30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	71,500 00	
Redemption of United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt	69,556.06	
Redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861	54,177,380 00	
Redemption of United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	2,099,000 00	
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	50,359,758 29	
Making the aggregate of expenditures	$895,786,630 65	
But from this aggregate should be deducted payments of existing funded and temporary debt, all which are made from new loans, and are, therefore, only nominal payments	181,086,635 07	
Making the actual expenditures for the year	$714,709,995 58	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1863, of	$6,329,644 21	

No. 2.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1864.

The receipts and expenditures, as submitted for the current year, show the actual transactions for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last, and are estimated for the three remaining quarters. The basis of estimated expenditures is the amount of appropriations already made and of those asked for. From the aggregate amount is deducted the probable balance that will remain undrawn on the 1st of July next, by which the amount actually required during the year is better shown than it would otherwise be.

RECEIPTS.

From customs:

First quarter, actual	$22,562,018 42	
Second, third and fourth quarters, estimated	50,000,000 00	
		$72,562,018 42
From interoal duties:		
First quarter, actual	$17,599,713 59	
Three quarters, estimated	60,000,000 00	
		77,599,713 59
From lands:		
First quarter, actual	$136,182 09	
Three quarters, estimated	300,000 00	
		436,182 09
From miscellaneous sources:		
First quarter, actual	$641,542 04	
Three quarters, estimated	5,000,000 00	
		5,641,542 04
Aggregate receipts for the year, actual and estimated, from all sources, other than from loans		$156,239,456 14
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1863		5,329,044 21
Total		$161,568,500 35
Add amount received from loans during the first quarter applied to current expenditures	$129,842,482 11	
Also estimated amount derived and to be derived from loans to be disbursed during three other quarters	5456,321,627 96	
Estimated balance, June 30, 1864	5,836,539 93	
		564,000,000 00
Making the total receipts from all sources		$725,568,500 35

EXPENDITURES.

The estimates based upon actual disbursements, and on appropriations made and asked for the current fiscal year, and including the balances of former appropriations unexpended on the 1st July last, are:

For the Civil Service:		
First quarter, actual	$7,324,989 31	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	38,738,561 66	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	1,311,371 13	34,267,811 89
For Pensions and Indians:		
First quarter, actual	1,711,271 95	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	6,124,833 86	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	4,210 00	7,840,314 81
For the War Department:		
First quarter, actual	$144,387,473 97	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	741,092,037 14	885,479,511 11
For the Navy Department:		
First quarter, actual	$18,511,518 86	
Second, third and fourth quarters, appropriated	91,602,567 74	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	2,565,000 00	112,979,186 60
For interest on the public debt:		
First quarter, actual	$1,283,628 37	
Second, third and fourth quarters, required	54,981,508 01	59,165,136 38
Aggregate for all purposes other than the public debt		1,099,731,960 42
Of this amount it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June next, the sum of		350,000,000 00
Making the aggregate amount actually expended and estimated during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1864, for the support of the Government and the war, the sum of		749,731,960 42
This sum being deducted from total receipts, as above, there will remain an estimated balance, on the 30th of June, 1864, of		5,836,539 93

NOTE.—There have been received from loans and applied to current expenditures and reimbursement of public debt during the quarter ending on Sept. 30, 1863, the following sums:

From 5-20 years bonds, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	$64,639,628 51
From 6 per cent. 20-years bonds, under Act July 17, 1861	241,500 00
From United States notes, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	15,452,000 00
From 2-years 6 per cent. interest-bearing Treasury notes, under Act March 3, 1863	13,000,000 00
From certificates of indebtedness, under Acts March 1 and 17, 1862	14,865,000 00
From temporary loan, under Acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	32,616,013 64
To which add drafts on balances of disbursing officers	11,574,948 36
	172,453,082 72

Of which amount the following sums have been applied during the quarter, in payment of existing funded and temporary debt, namely:

For redemption of stock, loan of 1812	$60,000 00
For redemption of Oregon war debt	5,300 00
For redemption of 7-30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	6,000 00
For redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861	1,258,400 00
For redemption of United States notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	337,278 00
For redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	12,845,804 16
For redemption of temporary loan, under acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	27,203,017 44
For redemption of fractional currency, under acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	1,200,000 00
For redemption of Treasury notes, under act Dec. 23, 1857	500 00
For redemption of Treasury notes, under act March 3, 1861	104,350 00
	46,170,650 60
Showing, as the amount from loans actually applied to expenditures of the first quarter of 1864	$126,842,432 11
And there has been, and remains to be, provided for the second, third and fourth quarters, from loans, the sum of	5458,321,627 96
And the estimated balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1864	5,836,539 93
	464,157,567 89

Making the apparent aggregate by which the public debt will be increased during the year | $694,000,000 00

From which deduct the estimated balance	5,836,539 93
Making the actual increase of the public debt during the fiscal year 1864	$688,163,460 07

Receipts and Expenditures for the months of October and November, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$15,336,418 93
From internal duties	17,436,781 71
From lands	46,003 10
From miscellaneous sources	2,611,539 44
Making total resources, except from loans	$34,829,703 18

These receipts do not include the entire month of November, complete returns for that month not having been received from all points. These returns will probably increase the sum of receipts by about | 800,000 00

Making the total receipts for the two months from ordinary sources	$35,629,703 18
Add receipts from loans, except of sums applied in payment of funded or temporary debt	111,131,027 98
Making the total receipts from all sources, except as above	$146,760,731 16

EXPENDITURES.

For the civil service	$4,079,134 88
For interest on the public debt	12,504,886 48
For Pensions and Indians	1,124,123 22
For War Department	110,247,413 96
For Navy Department	18,806,172 64
Making the aggregate amount expended during the months of October and November for the support of the Government and the war	$146,760,731 16

NOTE.—There have been received from loans, and applied to current expenditures and reimbursement of public debt, during the months of October and November, assuming the receipts to have been as above explained, the following sums:

From 5-20 year bonds, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	$111,963,967 79
From temporary loan, under Acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862	11,097,261 23
From two-years 5 per cent interest-bearing treasury notes, under Act March 3, 1863	35,032,800 00
From United States notes, under Act Feb. 25, 1862	15,506,880 00
From fractional currency, under Acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	220,000 00
From certificates of indebtedness, under Acts March 1 and 17, 1862	21,713,000 00
To which add drafts on balances of disbursing officers	20,559,301 98
	215,540,091 00

Of which amount the following sums have been applied during the months of October and November in payment of existing funded and temporary debt, namely:

Redemption of Treasury notes, under act July 17, 1861	788,742 26
Redemption of Treasury notes, under act Feb. 25, 1862	539,913 60
Redemption of temporary loan, under act Feb. 25, 1862	66,336,223 53
Redemption of fractional currency, under acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	1,927,545 56
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	33,420,437 49
Redemption of Treasury notes, under act Dec. 23, 1857	200 00
Redemption of Treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	1,343,700 00
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842	4,300 00
	104,371,063 02
Showing the amount from loans actually applied to expenditures of the months of October and November, 1863, to be as above stated	111,131,027 98

No. 3.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

As Estimated for the Year ending June 30, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

Estimated balance July 1, 1864	$5,836,539 93
From Customs	70,000,000 00
From internal duties	125,000,000 00
From Lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00
Total	$206,836,539 93

EXPENDITURES.

Balance of former appropriations estimated to be unexpended on the 1st of July, 1864	$350,000,000 00
For civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	37,973,194 81
Interior Department, pensions and Indians	9,631,304 73
War Department	536,204,127 77
Navy Department	142,618,785 40
Interest on public debt	86,387,676 15
Total	$1,161,815,088 86
Of this amount it may be estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of	400,000,000 00
Aggregate for the year	$761,815,088 86
The estimated receipts, as before stated, for that year, are placed at	206,836,539 93
Leaving to be provided for by loans	$554,978,548 93

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture represents that this branch of industry has not suffered in consequence of the war. A larger yield of the great staples has been produced in 1863 than in 1862. The following is the comparison:

1862.		1863.	
Wheat, bush	160,995,896	Wheat, bush	191,063,236
Oats, bush	172,820,997	Oats, bush	174,868,167
Corn, bush	536,704,474	Corn, bush	449,163,894
Hay, tales	26,000,000	Hay, bales	18,500,000
Tobacco, lbs	208,807,873	Tobacco, lbs	253,442,413
Wool, lbs	83,524,172	Wool, lbs	79,405,210

The department is obtaining a vast amount of information by a system of correspondence with farmers in all parts of the country. Seeds are wanted in large quantities for distribution, and have been, to a considerable extent, imported from Europe. About 1,200,000 packages of seeds have been distributed during the past year. Valuable facts have been collected concerning vines and vineyards. The appropriation of $20,000 for investigation of the culture of flax and hemp, as a substitute for cotton, is now being expended by a commission appointed for that purpose, but their report is not yet ready. The expenditures of the Department from the 21st of December 1862 to 30th of November 1863, is $87,792 96, leaving an unexpended balance on hand of $52,683 04.

LAW REPORTS.

Fraudulent Representation Discovered by a Similarity of Names.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

George Kelsey and Ira S. Cady vs. —— *Fisher, John Doe, Richard Roe, John Stokes, composing the firm of Fisher & Co.*—The plaintiffs in this case are provision dealers in this City, and defendants, whose names are unknown, it is alleged transacted as associates in various forms, and among others under the name of Fisher & Co. Plaintiffs allege that this firm fraudulently and by false representation obtained goods and merchandise to the amount of $586 08, to be paid on delivery at the steamer *Creole*, upon presenting the shipping receipt at the office of Fisher & Co.

Plaintiffs charge that said Fisher & Co. never intended to pay for said goods, but intended to cheat the plaintiffs and that they never have paid for the goods, on which account plaintiffs have been damaged to the extent of $1,000, for which sum they claim judgment. The action is defended by one of the defendants, whose real name is George Burnett. He denies the allegations of the complaint. It would seem from the evidence of the plaintiffs that the defendants had an office handsomely furnished, and fitted up, to all appearance, as a respectable place of business. When defendants purchased these goods plaintiff inquired of Halstead & Chamberlin the standing of this firm of Fisher & Co. Halstead & Chamberlain replied that Fisher & Co. were good, but it seemed that they referred to another highly respectable firm in Pearl-street, of the same name. Plaintiff called to collect their bill several times, but were always answered that defendants were out. On some occasions defendants could be seen skedaddling into a hack office. Thomas Fisher, one of the defendants, has been arrested, but was not tried. Case still on.

Mr. Boles, for plaintiff; Mr. Pinckney, for defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send, by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridescnia Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS,

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen, $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pan, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which shall end the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1856.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 25 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Cook Stoves.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 308 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by F. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink. flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. HAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

TO LET—NOS. 2, 4, AND 6 DEPAU-ROW—ELEgant houses, built for the family of the late Francis Depau, and recently fitted up in the most comfortable manner, some of them partly furnished and having a stable. Inquire of A. T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Lady, giving up housekeeping, desires good situations for first-class cook and a very competent chambermaid, who will assist in washing and ironing, or act as waitress; they are capable, first-class servants; best of references given. Call at once at No. 64 East 38th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who has lived in England, and understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook; understands baking, and is an excellent laundress; can produce the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 4th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A SCOOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A SMART capable girl, to do cooking; is a neat and trusty servant; an excellent washer and ironer; willing and respectful; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (City or country.)

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl desires a situation in city or country in the above capacity; no objection to do general housework; is an excellent laundress and cook. Call at 378 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman desires a situation as cook; understands boning and larding, jellies, &c; has unexceptionable reference from her former employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at SEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family; unexceptionable City references given. Apply or address, for two days, No. 124, corner of 21st-st. and 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer, in a private family; good references from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 1,380 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, wishes a situation as nurse; she has the best recommendation from her last place, where she lived 2½ years. Apply at No. 265 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, cut and do family sewing, and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 12 Av. D, between 2d and 3d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call at No. 191 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a highly respectable American lady, about 34 years of age; is perfectly familiar with the details of household management, and competent to take entire charge; the best of references given and required. Address "SOLDIER'S WIDOW," Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, respectable woman, and entirely first-class laundress, to go to California, for private family or hotel; will consent to pay one-half of her passage, and the best City recommendations will be given. Apply before Saturday, 12 o'clock, at the French Institute of M. C. Gaillard, No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMENS' AND FAMILY WASHING done in the neatest manner. Call or address MARY McCLOUSKEY, No. 104 East 25th-st. City reference given, if required.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN A situation for a young English girl; would take care of children and sew, or act as young lady's maid. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 363 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk by a person of many years' experience, either in the lumber trade or a manufacturing establishment; satisfactory references given. Address J. J. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as coachman or groom; has had a long experience in the City; is well acquainted in the care of horses, and a steady driver. Can give the best City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, (a Scotchman,) a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 663 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

A GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED AS groom by a very respectable young man, can give first-class reference and is strictly temperate. Can be seen for two days, or address a note to J. C., No. 23 West 22d-st., private stable.

A SALESMAN, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience, and has a cash and short time trade near by, would like to make an arrangement with some first-class dry goods jobbing house, from Jan. 1, 1864. A note, addressed B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

TO BANKING AND STOCK COMMISSION HOUSES.—A situation wanted as book-keeper or assistant, by an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with the general business. Refers to present employers, members of the Board. Address VICTOR, Office of *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN who can write over one hundred words a minute by Phonographic short hand, and is an experienced copyist. Address DELTA, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS Commission house; a young man who has an acquaintance with buyers of small wares preferred. Address, with name and references, Box No. 4,582 Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the CLOTH JOBBING business. WHITE & HEATH, Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE AND retail hardware store, a good stout boy, 15 or 16 years of age; one that resides with his parents would be preferred. Salary first year, $100. Address CUTLERY, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a German or colored girl to cook, wash and iron; she must have good City references. Call at No. 138 Amity-st., New-York.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, one who can bring the best of City references; a Protestant required. Apply at No. 85 5th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS WANTED.—Must thoroughly understand her business and have the best of reference; Catholics not wanted. Apply at No. 56 Exchange-place, rooms Nos. 1 and 2, from 10 till 12.

TO BOOK-FOLDERS AND SEWERS.—Wanted at once, 10 or 12 girls to fold and sew; steady work. Apply to G. GEDNEY, No. 164 Duane-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST IN SEWING.—Wanted, a Protestant girl of neat habits, in the above capacity. Apply at No. 36 West 33d-st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANTS SERVANTS, one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as waitress; also, a seamstress and dressmaker, one that can cut and fit. Apply, this day, at No. 307 4th-av., where their employer may be seen.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE CHAMBERwork, washing and ironing and flatting of a small private family. Apply at No. 18 East 25th-st. between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWISS GIRL TO DO waiting; one who understands her business. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 143 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED A WAITER.—THOSE HAVING unqualified recommendations can apply at No. 15 Wavarter-place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS AN assistant in the hosiery department. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. LEE, BLISS & CO.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS DAY AT L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 681 Broadway.
Velvet Bonnets of every color. Velvets by the yard at wholesale and retail.
Jockey Hats and Skating Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers and Felt Bonnets, Turban Hats.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 223 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Der Freischutz.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Irish Assurance.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—As You Sow, So Must You Reap—Poor Pillicoddy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Sketches in India.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond journals to the 9th have been received at Fortress Monroe. The reason given for the rsising of the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet is, that Burnside had received heavy reinforcements. The rebel loss in the late assault upon the city was 600. The fallura of the movement is charged to ihs issuing of a forged order recalling Anderson's brigade. A body of our cavalry is reported to hava revisited Ringgold, Ga., bn the 7th inst., and to have been driven sway by Grimsby's troopers. From Charleston Harbor the only new fact is, that Gillmore refrains from wasting mora ammunition against Sumter's ruins, and is intrenching his Morris Island works to render them safer in csse the rebels should advance upon them from James Island.

The *Evening Globe*, publiahed st St. John's, N. B., says respecting the captura of the steamer *Chesapeake*, that the plot was conceived there by Secessioniats, who hired aoma of the vilest characters of that placa to assist in its execution. The deaign was to load the vessel with the particular kind of merchandise of most value in the Confederacy, and then run the blockada of Wilmington. Tha steamer did not snter, but merely called off the harbor of St. John's, to receive on hoard Capt. Parker, formerly of tha privateer *Retribution*, who took commend. At the latest sccounts the vessel was reported to ba below Pubinco Harbor, near Cape Ssble. The people of St. John's regret that that placa should have been in any manner associated with an act which they condemn.

CONGRESS.

Neither House transscted much business yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, gave notice of a bill to encourage naval enlistments, and credit the same on the military quota oil the several States. Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House notice waa received that the Russian Admiral would receive members, with their ladies, on board his fleet on Saturday. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, gave notice of a bill to admit members of the Cabinet on the floor of the House, with the privilege of debating upon matters pertaining to the business of their departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the House. An election for Chaplain waa then held, resulting in the choice of Rev. W. H. Channing, who received 86 votes, to 55 for Bishop Hopkins. Adjourned to Monday.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool, and *Bremen* from Southampton, at this port yesterday, we have one day's later news from Europe. Earl Russell would not withdraw from the British Cabinet. England has announced a courteous declination of the invitation to the French Emperor's Congress, and it waa believed other Governments would follow its example. The Schleswig-Holstein question continued to create uneasiness. Austria and Prussia were said to hsve raised objections to the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg. It was thought Russia would interfere. It was further said that Prussia had agreed to send troops into Holstein immediately. The London *Times* admits the possibility of a successful insurrection in Holstein, but demands that there shall be no invasion on the part of Prussia or the German Powers. Mr. Cobden made another speech on American affairs, on the 24th of November, in which he expressed renewed faith in tha success of the National arms. The rebel correapondent of the London *Times* writing from Chickamaugs Oct. 8, speaks of that battle as being the most fruitless victory of modern times, and the blame of which is directly imputed to Gen. Bragg. Cotton closed buoyant and a trifle higher. Breadstuffs firm and unchanging.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution presented by Mr. Farley, of respect to the memory of Col. O Mara, of the Ninetieth Illinois regiment, who was killed at Chattanooga, and tendering the use of the Governor's Room for the reception of his remains on their arrival in this City. The "House of the Sisters of Mercy" was donated $3,000, some general business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and transacted a good deal of general business. The only noticeable feature of the session was the adoption of resolution to pay Mr Stetson, of the Astor, $6,750 for the Russian banquet, and the following sums for banqueting the regiments named in connection with them on returning from the seat of war: Fifth regiment, $3,465; Twentieth regiment, $330; Eleventh and First regiments, $3,000; Seventh regiment, $2,100; Seventeenth regiment, $2,375; Thirty-hrst regiment, $2,250; Thirty-second regiment, $2,500; Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, $6,000; Sixth regiment, $3,500; Fifteenth regiment, $3,000; Twenty-fifth regiment, $2,000; Thirty sixth regiment, $2,000; and add $500 for entertainment to Gen. Meagher, making a total of $36,290, exclusive of the amount for tha Russian banquet. Tha Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

By the arrival of the steamer *Ariel* at Fortress Monroe, we have later news from South America. Valparaiso and Santiago advicea are to the 2d of November, and Lima and Callao to the 15th ult., brought by the British mail steamship *Bogota*, which arrived at Panama on the 22d. The nawa from most of the South American States is unimportant. Affairs in Chili, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation are quiet. But from Ecuador we have the confirmation of the previous news of a war between that State and the United States of Colombia. The Congress of Ecuador had authorized President Moreno to declare war against Colombia, and the public journals on both aides teemed with acrimonious comments. Tha Ecuadoriana on the frontier were threatening Mosquera's force, which was only 2,000 strong, but the latter continued violent and abusive toward the Ecuador Government. There does not seem to be the least chance of avoiding a war. The United States, French, and Spaniah Ministers in Quito had publicly expressed aympathy with the Ecuadorian Government. Dr. Manuel Murillo will succeed Mosquera aa President of Colombia, in April next. A treaty had been made between Peru and Bolivia, which concedes the delivery to the proper authorities of all persons who have committed treason to the American cause. The fins American clipper-ship *Ocean Pearl*, of New-York, was burned at her anchorage in Catiao, soon after she had completed the discharge of her cargo. Business was dell at Valparaiso. The small-pox was abating at Panams. Mra. G. C. Fish, of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., died st Aspinwall on the 28th.

An item appeared in the Times a few days sinca, stating that "Gen. Brannan, of the Army of the Cumberland, had been placed under arrest, and would be tried by Court-martial at Cincinnati." This was an arror. It should have read Gen. *Brayman*. Gen. Brannan is st his post in the Army of the Cumberland.

The President's Plan of Reconstruction.

We long ago took decided ground against all schemes of provinclializing the rebel States—maintaining that they were radically wrong in principle, and would prove calamitous in result. The President's plan of restoring our Federal system to its normal operation, therefore, finds us already thoroughly committed to it in every essential particular. But, apart from our own foregone conclusions, we cannot help feeling the convincing power of the mere enunciation of tbe President's programme. Feasibility, justice, consistency, and security, ars so patently met by it, in ths fullest measure, that it challenges at once the acquiescence of all truly loyal men. Of course Faction will bark at it. It is the very nature of Faction to fly at any public good. But this manifestation of instinct will only be corroborative of the intrinsic excellence of ths plan. Thers has not been a great efficacious measure in this war whose first appearance was not assailed thus. Could this prove an exception, we should at once surmise there must be something wrong about it.

What is the problem to be solved? It is—How to restore *truly and safely* the part of the Union which revolted.

The scheme to provincialize the rebel States does not meet it, for it would not bs a *true* restoration. It would be, on the other hand, a destruction. Our Federal system is composed of States. The Federal Constitution is the basis on which *States* agreed to establieh a common Power. It has its name—*Federal*—from that fact solely. Otherwise it would be purely national. The fact that the General Government is the paramount Government, to which the people of the States are directly responsible in certain relatione, don't in the least affect its Federal character. There may be disputes about the measure of State rights—that is to say, about the *extent* to which the States accorded or reserved powers—but there never has been a dispute, and never can be, that the Union was originally and essentially one of States, and that the nation itself has no existence but as The United States. The transformation of a State into a province—supposing any power, military or other, could do it—would be to just that extent a retrenchment of the Union, an elimination of the nationality. Georgia, as a province, would be no more a part of *the Union* than Canada. It might be, indeed, a territorial appendage of the Union, an external possession of it; but, in no legitimate sense, a part of it. Therefore, those who talk of restoring the Union by provincializing any of the States advance a self-contradiction. There can be no trus restoration except by conserving the integrity of all the parts to be restored.

But again, on the other hand, they who advocate a restoration without any Federal action whatever—a restoration which shall be simply an emergence from the war, and resumption of the old *status* without any new limitations or conditions—fail to meet the other requirement of the problem, *safety*. What endangers this Union, is not the rebellious spirit in itself, as a passive thing, but the rebellious spirit in outward act—not the feeling cherished, but the power exerted. The object of the war is not to convert traitorous into loyal sentiments, but to protect itself from the military power of those sentiments. So the object of the whole policy of the Government must be to protect itself from the power of the rebel spirit, however exerted. It is certain that the rebel spirit, for a time, at least, will survive the war which crushes its military power. Deprived of its war-weapons, it will seek other means of hostile action; particularly the ballot, which, in the hands of enemies, is perhaps more formidable to any Government, than any other. There will be a necessity, therefore, for the Government of the Union to protect itself from this rebel power of hampering, and crippling, and destroying it hy voting. Self-preservation just as much forbids it to tolerate enemies in its Senate-house as enemies in the field. To insure security, traitors must be stripped of their civil power, as absolutely as of their military power, and must remain so disabled until they cease to be traitors, by renouncing their treason. This is the only safeguard. We don't remember yet to have seen the plain, distinct avowal that the rebel civil power of a State shall remain intact after its rebel military power is crushed, for everybody would feel it almost treason to sustain a principle assuming just that shape. Yet this is simply the full, consistent development of the doctrine of restoration by non-interference. No man, not an outright supporter of the rebellion, can deny that the safety of the Government requires it to put its hand on the rebel civil machinery at some point. It ie only those who don't value, or who don't stop to regard the safety of the Government at all, that deny or ignore this. But if it be allowed that the civil machinery of the rebels is to be touched at *any* point, the whole principle of non-interference collapses.

The President's plan avoids all incongruities, and fulfills each cardinal requirement. By preserving the integrity of the States, it secures a Federal restoration, *true* alike in name and fact. By necessitating an oath of loyalty aa a condition precedent to amneety and pardon and the renewal of civil rights, it deprives unrepentant traitors of the malign use of any civil power, and thus makes the Federal restoration *safe*. The plan, in principle and application, is perfectly adapted to the exigency, and will be approved by the loyal people.

The Treasury Report.

When the Secretary of the Treasury made his last annual report, there was a more pressing obligation upon him for the display of financial ability and far-reaching statesmanship than on the present occasion. The duty then devolved upon him, hy reasen of the peculiar condition of the country, in respect to the great rebellion, and the unsettled question of the volums of national legal tender currency, required for the future conduct of the war, was alike compliceted and perplexing. He met the emergency by a statesmanlike review of the resources of the nation, and an urgent recommendation that the direct issue of legal tender notes should be confined to a very moderate increase on the previous aggregate of two hundred and fifty millions authorized by Congress at its preceding session. For the rest he preferred to rely upon loans, temporary or permanent, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum. Coupled with these views he again submitted—and, it must be confessed, in advance of the state of financial sentiment on the subject—his plan for a National Free-Banking system, secured by the pledge of the Public Stocks of the United States, which, by a fair distribution through the States, would give a uniform national circulation of three hundred millions, after the general return of the country to specie payments, and after the emergency which gave rise to the more direct legal tender issues of the Government shall have passed away.

These recommendations were carried out with singular confidence in the judgment and foresight of the author of the report. Only one hundred and fifty millions—raising the aggregate to the present maximum of four hundred millions—were added to the legal tender authority, and seven hundred and fifty millions authorized by way of loan for the service of the remainder, and the whole of the present fiscal years. The National Banking system was also duly enacted, and thus the entire financial machinery of the Treasury placed at the disposal and administration of the Secretary, as he would have it.

Mr. Chase now comes before Congress with his budget under very different and much brighter auspicee. His work is made comparatively easy hy the singularly kind working of his previous recommendations so promptly adopted by the last Congress. His additional wants by the way of loans or currency even for the succeeding fiscal year 1865 are few. He has filled up the maximum of his legal tender currency to four hundred millions, and he would not have Congress increase it. He ably vindicates the wisdom, the high credit and popular convenience of this currency, and while admitting that any considerable increase of its volume would defeat the ends of credit and economy, so far as it would be in excess of the actual wants of the country—in the absence of gold and silver as an active circulation—in its business and exchanges—he very clearly demonstrates that neither the wages of labor nor the high prices of commodities have been so directly influenced by it as by the vast expenditures of the war, earned and distributed among our own people, coupled with the diversion of ths hundreds of thousands of hardy laborers to the battle-field.

While he has filled up the maximum of his legal tender authority, and desires no increase, Mr. Chase has thus far employed only fifty millions of the seven hundred and fifty millions authorized by way of loan by the Act of March 3. He has fallen back upon his Popular Loan of Feb. 25, 1862, known as the 6 per Cents of 1882, redeemable at the option of the Government after 1867, and this the people have taken with a freedom, not to say eagerness, at par value, which left him but little to do under ths more recent authority. He now simply asks that the same authority, with a few unimportant modifications, be continued to the next fiscal year; the unexpended sum of seven hundred millions to be extended to nine hundred millions, corresponding with the appropriations of Congress for the possible contingency of the prolongation of the war until the 30th of June, 1865. At the same time the Secretary expresses his satisfaction at the prospect of the National Banking system as the other branch of the legislation of last Winter, and his great confidence in its widespread future usefulness.

The Secretary has not been less fortunate in his estimates than in his recommendations. The correctness of his calculations on this point we have had frequent occasion to speak of in the last year or two. Wherever he has had the experience of the past working of our customs revenue system and war expenditures to rely upon, his figures have proved singularly correct. He confesses himself at fault In the present report in his estimate of the proceeds of our new and, at the time, untried internal revenue system, which is scarcely to be wondered at considering the delays which attended its first operation, and the very uncertain amount which, as a novel experiment in this country, it could be made to yield. In all other respects this report demonstrates that the public debt at the close of the last fiscal year, and the aggregate which it will reach by the close of the present fiscal year, were rather over than underrated. And, on the other hand, the ability of the Government and the disposition of our people to raise all the money required for the continued large expenditure of the war, and the amount of customs which the consumption of foreign goods would yield for the interest upon the public debt in gold, were in no respect over-estimated. We take for example the public debt on the 30th June last. The estimate was for $1,122,297,403. The actual is $1,098,793,181. The customs were to he $68,041,736. They proved to be $69,059,642. The interest upon the public debt was to he $25,041,532. It wae actually $24,729,846. The report of last year estimated for the close of the present fiscal year, a total public debt of $1,744,685,586. The actual increase of five months of the year and the estimated increase of the next seven months reduces this sum to $1,686,956,641, which may be reduced in certain contingencies to $1,634,000. Assuming the first figure as the maximum, the Secretary will require to raise by loan, temporary or permanent, by the 30th June next, $352,000,000, from which he deducts the remainder of his Popular Loan now in the conrse of subscription, $101,059,600, and relies upon at least $25,000,000 to his present line of deposits in the Treasury. This would leave about $250,000,000 to be raised under the Act of March 3, 1863, by temporary or permanent loan, in the discretion of the Secretary, to meet the wants of the present fiscal year. While the requirements by way of loan for the next fiscal year are estimated at $544,978,548; raising the aggregate public debt on the 30th of June, 1865, if the war should continue so long, to $2,231,935.190. The ordinary resources of the next fiscal year from customs, internal taxation, &c., are placed at $206,838,539.

In the negotiation of his loans, the Secretary states that he has kept steadily in view, first, a moderate rate of interest; second, general distribution; third, future controllability; and, lastly, incidental utility; all of which points he illustrates with force and ability, and the wisdom of which, especially the second and last, can scarcely be overrated.

Where ie Bragg's Army?—Bragg's army, after its rout and rush from the hills around Chattanoogs, did not fetch up in any sort of shape till it reached Dalton, some twenty-five miles south of its former position. It did not halt long there, however, but pushed down to Resaca, nearly twenty miles further south. But that is not a very desirable point for an army to make its Winter quarters, and there is little or no doubt that the rebels moved still further South. A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Bragg's army after it reached Resaca, says: "Our future line will probably rest upon the Coosa and its eastern tributaries." The Coosa is undoubtedly, on ths whole, the best defensive line for the rebels in that locality, with Rome, perhaps, as the converging point. From Rome, for nearly 200 miles in a southwesterly direction, the Coosa is navigable by steamboats, and its valley, which has always produced large quantities of corn, has, for the last two years, been devoted almost entirely to grain growing, and has furnished heavy crops. Beside this river communication, there is railroad communication with Central Georgia, which, at Atlanta, diverges to the east and the west. By these various lines the rebels would he enabled to easily obtain supplies. Rome itself is a town where the rebels have very extensive foundries, which they have turned to good account in the war, and which our Generals in the West have twice or thrice attempted to reach and destroy.

It will doubtless he hereabouts that Bragg's mob will take up Winter quarters, and that Hardee or some one else will try and lick it into shape for one more fight.

Pardon of a Rebel Officer.—It will be seen that the President has signed a pardon for Brig.-Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, which exempts him from the penalty of treason and reinstates him in all his rights of property, excepting those relating to slaves. Gen. Gantt, as the readers of the Times are aware, has by recent speeches, letters and acts, shown that he has repented of his course as a rebel, and thoroughly purged himself of his sins.

The draft of a proclamation of amnesty to repentant rebels, which the President appended to his Messsge, excepted from its benfits, among others, "all persons who are or shall have been military officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army." There may, however, be individual exceptions to the general principles and general exceptions there laid down, and this might be looked upon as one of them; or rather, it may be, that as Gen. Gantt repented and took ths oath of allegiance *before* the issue of the Amnesty Proclamation, its provisions do not apply to him at all. But the President, in this case, acts under his general constitutional power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A Further Vindication of the Action of our Government.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE LETTER OF GEN. HITCHCOCK TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES, PUBLISHED DEC. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In further explanation of the subject of exchanges of prisoners of war, I make the following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Ould by Col. Wm. Ludlow, (as Agent of Exchange,) dated New-York, July 22, 1863, by which it will be seen that Col. Ludlow expressly declined to acquiesce in a proposition for the release of the officers captured and paroled by Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh:

"Your communication of the 17th inst., (July, 1863,) has been forwarded to me here. (Col. Ludlow being temporarily absent from Fort Monroe at the time.)

There is no authority in the cartel for your proposed declaration of exchange of your officers captured at Vicksburgh, in the manner you indicate." [Yet Mr. Ould subsequently, after Col. Ludlow had been relieved by Gen. Meredith, made the declaration not only for the exchange of the officers, including one Lieutenant-General, but of the non-commissioned officers and privates, embracing nearly all of Gen. Grant's captures, Col. Ludlow proceeds:]"The cartel provides for exchanges of equal rank, until such are exhausted, and then for equivalents. In consequence of the very much larger number of your officers and men we hold on parole and in confinement, you can give no equivalents for the General officers you desire to have exchanged. You cannot for a moment assume that you can select a General officer and declare his equivalents in those of inferior rank, when we hold the paroles of your officers of the same rank as the latter. But even supposing this arrangement was permitted by the cartel, I do not see how you could avail yourself of it at this time.

You will recollect that since the proclamation of Hon. Jefferson Davis of December last, and more especially since the passage of the act of the Confederate Congress in reference to our captured officers, *both of which were in violation of the cartel, and have caused in the one case a temporary, and in the other a continued suspension of exchanges of officers*, that all such exchanges have been subjects of special agreement between us.

To avoid the complications and annoyances of these special agreements, *I have again and again urged you to return to the cartel*, but up to the present moment in vain. On the contrary, you retain in close confinement large numbers of our officers, for whom I have made a demand and tendered equivalents. Until you consent to return to the terms prescribed by the cartel for exchanges of officers, I shall not consent to any exchanges except on special agreements.

I repeat to you, that I decline to unite in your proposed declaration of exchange of officers captured at Vicksburgh, and if recaptured, they will be dealt with as violators of their parole. Can't you see, in justice to those officers, to notify them of the exact conditions of their cases, and thus enable them to avoid being placed in false positions?

If you are authorized to deliver our officers now held in close confinement, and to a return to the cartel in exchanges of all officers and men, all the complicated questions which have arisen within the last few months can be promptly disposed of."

It has been supposed by some—and the idea seems to have been assiduously set on foot, that, because the subject of the exchange of colored troops, or of officers confined in Southern prisons captured subsequently to the proclamation of the President, makes no prominent part of the recent correspondence between Gen. Meredith and Mr. Ould, therefore, the stand taken by the South on this subject has had nothing to do with the difficulties on the subject of exchanges; but the simple truth is, that the recent correspondence grew out of and had reference exclusively to other than specific points of controversy, and there was no particular occasion to discuss, in that correspondence, the proclamation of Mr. Davis and the proceedings of the rebel Congress on that subject.

It will be seen, from Col. Ludlow's letter, that the question was fully stated in all its bearings by Col. Ludlow, and that Mr. Ould was invited, *if he had authority*, to return to the cartel; that is, he was invited to abandon the ground taken by Mr. Davis and the rebel Congress. But this he has never done; and to show that the South has definitively taken its stand on this subject, and does not mean to recede from it, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of tha 2d inst., need only be consulted.

In the issue of that date, the *Enquirer*, on the very question of the treatment of colored troops and their officers, recites a portion of the language of the rebel Act of Congress in these words:

"The law of the Confederate Congress, approved May 1, 1863, recites: 'That in the judgment of Congress, the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated respectively Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, and other measures of the Government of the United States and of its authorities, commanders, and forces, designed or tending to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to abduct such slaves, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African Slavery, and bring on a servile war in these States, would, if successful, produce atrocious consequences, and they are inconsistent with the spirit of those usages which, in modern warfare, prevail among civilized nations; they may, therefore, be properly and lawfully repressed by retaliation.'"

Here we have the law as it now stands, unrepealed, upon the statute books of the so-called Confederate States of America; and that this expresses the public feeling in the South, we need only read the editorial comments in the *Enquirer*, where we find this language:

"This law authorizes the President of the Confederate States to retaliate for every violation of the laws or usuages of war on the part of the enemy, and declares the commanding, organizing or aiding negroes in arms against the Confederate States, to be inciting servile insurrection, and those so offending, when captured, are punished with death; or, in the discretion of the Court. The law further punishes with death the inciting a servile insurrection or rebellion; and that all negroes and mulattoes taken in arms against the Confederate States shall, when captured, be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which captured, to be dealt with according to the laws of such State.

The language of this law has been construed by the enemy to apply to free negroes of the United States, and we must admit that such construction is not forced, but does come within the terms of the law. But as it is clearly not within the province of one nation to undertake to prescribe the soldiers which another shall use in its armies, we hope that this law will be confined, by additional legislation, to such employment by the enemy of slaves or free negroes of the several States of the Confederacy."

Here we see that the law, *as it stands*, applies even to free colored men of the North, who may engage in the service of the United States; and the editor takes occasion to suggest a modification of the law, so far as they are concerned; but there is not a word against the law in other respects. As the law is applicable to both, the slaves and the free colored people of the South, who may be found in the army of the Government, they are to be dealt with according to the provisions of the law, which is all the more distinctly declared, by the proposed exception in favor of the free colored people of the North.

But the editor did not intend to leave the smallest doubt as to the purpose of the South on this question; for, after stating an exception in favor of the free colored men of the North, which, however, the law, as it stands, does not recognize, he proceeds to remark as follows:

"But the employment of our slaves and free negroes rest upon entirely different premises, and retaliation for such employment comes directly under the laws of war. Upon such retaliation we can stand before the nations of the world, just as we can upon the punishment of any deserter from our ranks, or of treason upon the part of any of our people."

The right of *postliminium*,' says Vattel, 'is that in virtue of which persons and things taken by the enemy, are restored to former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.'

And the American jurist, Wheaton, says:

'The *jus postliminii* was a fiction of the Roman law, by which persons or things taken from the enemy were held to be restored to their former state, when coming under the power of the nation to which they formerly belonged. It was applied to free persons or slaves returning *postliminii*.' Here, then, is the law of nations under which the right to return a slave to his master is plainly and fully laid down, and upon this, and also upon the right to punish him for being found in the ranks of the enemy, the Confederate authorities will stand, and from which they will not depart."

Here then we have the rebel law and the rebel comment, and we are told in the most affirmative language, that upon this *the Confederate authorities will stand, and from it they will not depart.*

In view of this *exposé* no one can doubt the purpose of the South on the subject of colored troops who may be captured in the service of the Government; and it is inconceivable how any one can favor the proposition of a general exchange of prisonsrs while the law in the South is what their own papers represent and approve, and while the practice unhappily, according to a good deal of evidence, goes beyond the law itself in barbarity.

It may just be remarked, that the Richmond editor treats the question as one between two nations already acknowledged as independent; but the recognition of certain belligerent rights, principally affecting prisoners of war, does not relieve rebels from obligations under the Government and laws of the United States. The *jus postliminii*, which even Wheaton calls a fiction of the Roman law, is wholly inapplicable here; and the *right* of the South to *punish* any one is without foundation, and must remain so until all rights over the South under the General Government shall cease; and this has now become a question of power as between the Federal Government and the rebellious movement in the South, to reduce which involves the very life of tha Union and the Government of the United States of America.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. Hitchcock.

The Central Railroad Election.

THE RESULT NOT YET DETERMINED.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Central Railroad Election was continued until 7:30 P. M. to-day, when the Inspectors adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. It is estimated that Mr. Cornino has voted proxies representing about seven millions, and holds three or four millions more to be voted to-morrow. The opposition claim to have voted six or seven millions. About half a million proxies are challenged and hatd open.

The Sale of Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The sales of Government bonds, to-day, amounted to $679,850.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

WHAT BORDER STATE MEN THINK OF THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER.

The amnesty offered by the President is regarded by many leading Border State men here as foreshadowing an early peace. Others consider that it will have no effect whatever upon the leaders of the rebels or on the resolute military temper of the South to fight the war to the end; that as an element in the actual strife, it will have the same effect, and no more, than the Emancipation Proclamation had. These dissentients invoke an easy test of the influence of the amnesty, to offer it to the rebel officers imprisoned on Johnson's Island and see how many accept it.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Considerable comment has been made in diplomatic circles upon the reticence of the President in his Message respecting Mexican affairs. The Mexican Legation consider it a good omen. At the French Legation, on the other hand, this silence is accepted as an unfriendly indication.

THE PUNISHMENT OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

Mr. Lovejoy's bill for the punishment of slaveholders, of which he gave notice on the first day of the session, provides that all slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, or by act of Congress, shall be declared to be citizens and competent witnesses in all United States Courts. Any one attempting to reduce any one so freed again to Slavery, shall be declared guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable with a fine of not less than two thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years.

ATTACK BY GUERRILLAS.

Thirty of Mosby's guerrillas last night made a dash upon our picket lines at Lewinsville, three miles beyond the Chain Bridge, and captured one man and six horses. They were finally driven off by the reserve pickets with a loss of one killed and one prisoner.

THE FRAUDS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria will foot up millions. The Secretary of War has determined to probe the matter to the bottom. Arrests of other parties occupying responsible positions will be the result of the investigation. These frauds have been in progress for seven months.

PERSONAL.

B. Gratz Brown, Senator from Missouri, arrived here to-night. The President was well enough to attend to business a part of this day.

INTERESTS IN PATENTS CONDEMNED.

The interests of N. Gamewell and James Dunlop, of South Carolina, in a large number of patents for improvements in telegraphing and fire-alarm ball, were condemned to-day.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

THE SENATE AND GEN. GRANT.

The House joint resolution of thanks, &c., to Gen. Grant, was yesterday laid on the Senate table until the new Committees are formed, when, as a mere matter of form, it will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Some of the Senators, while having no doubt of the propriety of the immediate passage of the resolution, desired that it be referred in order to prevent a bad precedent. There is no doubt that the Senate will pass it unanimously.

PARDON GRANTED TO GEN. E. W. GANTT, OF ARKANSAS.

The President has signed a pardon exempting Gen. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, from the penalty of treason, which he incurred by accepting and exercising the office of Brigadier-General in the service of the rebels. The pardon also reinstates Gen. Gantt to all his rights of property excepting those relative to slaves.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Representative Morrill, of Vermont, has given notice of a bill having in view the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and Representative Elijah Ward proposes a joint resolution to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the British Government for the British Provinces of North America, based upon true principles of reciprocity.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The *Star* contains the following:

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock:

My belief is that our prisoners on Belle Isle are in tents. I have requested Mr. Ould to share the clothing and subsistence sent by the Government with our citizen prisoners. I have no doubt it has been done.

(Signed,) J. A. MEREDITH.

RELIEF FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Nine hundred thousand dollars are asked for the benefit of prisoners of war.

APPROPRIATION FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Engineer Department estimates $5,334,000 as required for fortifications, &c., for the year ending June, 1865.

ILLNESS OF HON. MR. LITTLEJOHN.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of New-York, has been confined to his room by severe sickness since Monday.

THE COST OF CLOTHING THE ARMY.

The estimate of clothing for the army for the nex fiscal year is $58,000,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Notices of Bills—Concerning the Fugitive Slave Law, to Encourage Enlistments and Facilitate the Payment of Bounties and Pensions—The Treasury Report—The House Elects a Chaplain—Both Houses Adjourn till Monday.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service of the United States, and credit such enlistments on the military quota of the several states.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a memorial from the President and Professors of the Theological School at Meadville, for the emancipation of all persons of African descent, held in Slavery.

Mr. Sumner also gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Speaker laid before the House, unofficially, from the Secretary of State, that the Russian Minister had informed him that Admiral Lisovsky and his officers would be ready to receive members of Congress and their ladies on Saturday noon, and that boats would be ready at the Navy-yard to convey them on board the fleet.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Union,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties due on account of deceased soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) it was resolved that when the House adjourn to-day it be until Monday next.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit to seats upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives members of the Cabinet, with the right to debate upon matters pertaining to the business of their departments respectively.

The memorial of Thomas L. Price, contesting the seat of John W. McClerg, Fourth District of Missouri, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker here laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Eleven candidates were placed in nomination.

Before the result was announced numerous gentlemen changed their votes for the leading candidates, namely:

Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, and author of the *Bible View of Slavery*, and Rev. W. H. Channing, of the Unitarian Church, Washington.

Bishop Hopkins received 55 votes and Mr. Channing 86. The other votes were scattered among other candidates.

Mr. Channing was declared elected.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Throat Diseases.

"We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have found them efficacious in alleying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would command them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others, troubled with effections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness, resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist. Boston.*

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

At No. 381 Broadway,

A large assortment of rich PARIS GOODS, imported from France direct, selling at a great sacrifice to close the concern.

This stock was all manufactured for the first house in this line established in the South for many years, and consists in part of Bronzes, Buhl, and other furniture, Chandeliers Clocks, Candelabras, Mirrors, Porcelain China, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Glassware, and Fancy Articles of rare quality. Lace Curtains, Upholsterers' and Cabinet-makers' materials.

P. MALLARD.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

THE
Great National Painting,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND
HIS LITERARY FRIENDS
AT
SUNNYSIDE,
BY
F. O. C. DARLEY and SCHUSSELLE,
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING, AT
THE DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY.

Devlin & Co.

Reduction in prices on
WINTER STOCK.
OUR
OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty no either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Genuine Honey Soap,

Made only by F. S. CLEAVER,
A cure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class orng. grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Musical Boxes,

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphonee, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PALLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 838 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 296 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stich Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

Horton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an endpring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adepted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Ladies' Balmorals, Wedding Slips and Gaiters: Gents' Toilet Slips for presents, Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Unrivalled hair cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

COOK—CANFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER COOK and CORNELIA C., daughter of Jerome Canfield, all of Brooklyn.

CARMALT—JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. George Dowdale Johnson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Owego, N. Y., Dr. WILLIAM HENRY CARMALT, of New-York City, and LAURA WOOLSEY JOHNSON, youngest daughter of William Samuel Johnson, of Stratford.

COCHRANE—SPIES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D., JOHN W. COCHRANE and HILAH M., daughter of Adam W. Spies, Esq., all of this City.

DA BOSTA—LUDLAM.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. J. S. Holmes, LEON A. DE BOSTA, of New-York, and LOUISA, daughter of Silas Ludlam, Esq., of the former place.

EAGER—MATBURY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, in Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., Mr. CHARLES EAGER, of New-York, and Miss MARY MATBURY, of the former place.

FOULKE—PECK.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, J. BRION FOULKE and NELLIE M., daughter of Curtis Peck.

GENNER—FIELD.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at Trinity Church, this City, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, BROWER GENNER, M. D., Surgeon 10th regiment New-York State Volunteers, and FRANCES A., youngest daughter of Geo. Field, Esq. No cards.

HONEYWELL—BEALS.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Miller, EDWARD HONEYWELL and CAROLINE L., eldest daughter of the late Levi J. Beals, all of Brooklyn.

HITCHCOCK—BONNEAU.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. B. Peters, of Williamsburgh, F. HITCHCOCK, of Williamsburgh, and ANNE K. BONNEAU, eldest daughter of Francis Bonneau, of this City. No cards.

LOCKWOOD—WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD and CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Henry Wheeler, all of this City.

MOORE—HULL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the Market-st. Church, by Rev. W. R. Tompkins, Mr. WILLIAM T. MOORE, of Brooklyn, E. D., and Miss HENRIETTA HULL, of New-York City.

MEYER—YOUNGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Leonard, GEORGE A. MEYER and LAONIE GRAHAM, daughter of Thomas F. Youngs, Esq.

NICHOLS—CLARK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the Collegiate Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, JOHN R. NICHOLS and MARY E., daughter of Allan Clerk, Esq., all of this City.

THORNE—CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, in Trinity Church, Middletown Point, N. J., by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, JOHN I. THORNE, of Hastings, Minn., and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Capt. J. H. Chapman.

VAN RENSSELAER—HECKSCHER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER and MATILDA COSTER, daughter of Charles A. Heckscher.

VAN ZANDT—GREGORY.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, Mr. THEODORE VAN ZANDT and ANNA, daughter of the late Benjamin P. Gregory.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Lieut. CHARLES ATKINSON, R. M., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Dominick-st., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—In Beloit, Wis., on Saturday, Dec. 5, Dr. RALPH L. BRIGGS, of Ironesdale, Penn., in the 37th year of his age.

☞ Massachusetts and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, FREDERICK WILLIAM BROWN, the only child of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 45 East 34th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

BATTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, SARAH, wife of Patrick Battle, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, 165th-st., below 3d-av.

COUDERT.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, MARIE FRONIE, daughter of Léoace and Nora Coudert, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, near Pelhamville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, and those from the City will find carriages in waiting at Pelhamville on the arrival of the 9½ A. M. New-Haven train, to convey them to the residence of Mr. Coudert.

ENOAS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, after a painful illness, CLEMANTINE UNDERHILL, wife of James Edgar, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLETCHER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at Valley Stream, Queens County, L. I., ANDREW FLETCHER, in the 80th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Foster Meadow Church Grounds for interment, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His friends and those of his sons, William, Andrew and Alexander, of New-York, who wish to attend his funeral, can do so by taking the 11½ A. M. Long Island cars from Hunter's Point for Jamaica. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey them to the funeral, and return to 6 P. M. train for New-York. Boats leave for the cars from James-slip, at 11 A. M., and 34th-st., Ferry at 11½ A. M.

FOWLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, MARIE ANTOINETTE, eldest daughter of William B. Fowle, of Medfield, late of Boston, Mass. Her remains will be taken to Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury, Mass.

FREEBORN.—In Hudson, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, GEORGE FREEBORN, son of the late Thomas Freeborn, of this City, in the 34 year of his age.

GRIMSTEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, RENBY GRIMSTEAD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 11, without further notice.

GOSSLING.—In Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec 9, GERTRUDE R. GOSSLING, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, and at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hunter's Point Ferry at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, JOHN GORDON, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Sullivan-st., this (Friday) afternoon, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GIRAUD.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Mrs. SARAH M., widow of Joseph Giraud, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 26th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HUGHES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, EDWARD B. HUGHES, son of the late Edward Hughes, Esq., aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and of the family of his wife's father, Joseph T. Sanger, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford Congregational Church, corner of Clarke-road and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

HARLOW.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, of diphtheria, SUSAN ABBOT, youngest child of Daniel B. and Catharine W. Harlow, aged 2 years and 9 months.

HOLMES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, LUKE BANALL, third son of Luke H. and Caroline Holmes, aged 17 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

MAXWELL.—In Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, SAMUEL MAXWELL, M. D., aged 60 years.

McBURNEY.—In Castleblayney, Ireland, on Monday, Nov. 23, JOHN MCBURNEY, M. D., F. R. C. S., in the 65th year of his age.

RUSSELL.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, ELLEN L., beloved daughter of James and Elizabeth Russell, aged 16 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 287 Bloomfield-st., from thence to St. Mary's Church, where a Solemn Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SANDS.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, GEORGE W. SANDS, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives, and the friends of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, in Milton, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hudson Railroad Depot, Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,

NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 215 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 656 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON,
THE GREAT BLOOD, LUNG AND LIVER PHYSICIAN,
NO. 646 BROADWAY.

Hon. J. B. Olney, Esq., District-Attorney of Greene County, N. Y., and one of the most stanneh and eminent lawyers in this country, comes forward and places his testimony upon record *gratuitously*, in appreciation of the great and lasting benefit he has received:

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—In accordance with this sentiment, allow me to add my evidence to the many thousands that are showered gratuitously upon Prof R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., from all sections of the country, in appreciation of his eminent and superior abilities and qualifications in the speedy and safe removal of *diseases of the Liver and Blood*, and other hitherto considered incurable ailments, by the use of his new and improved theory and remedies, having myself been successfully treated by him for a *scrofulous* affection of the blood, which he quickly removed after all other treatment had utterly failed.

After having treated with the most unparalleled success over *twenty thousand patients* afflicted with chronic or lingering diseases, within a short period of time, it can be no longer denied that his theory and remedies are the only ones that should be generally adopted.

It further gives me great pleasure to assure the afflicted public that Dr. HAMILTON they have a *true friend*—one in whom they can place the most *unbounded confidence* in skill and exemplary character and honesty of purpose.

JAMES B. OLNEY.

CITY TESTIMONIAL.

No. 378 FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to add my experience to the many sufferers who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of premature graves. I had been gradually sinking for ten years with a congested liver, which so completely destroyed my health, that I seldom escaped three months without being confined to my bed for weeks at a time, and to discourage me most of all, my physician seriously informed me that my liver was *perforated*, and there was no cure to such a disease. At this period I had become almost helpless at times, and could not turn over in bed without first being placed in a sitting posture. My complexion was frightfully sallow, and my whole face was parched with morphine. My sufferings were intolerable, and becoming low-spirited, I sorrowfully settled my mind down, without a single ray of hope, to nurse my liver as well as I could, but fully expecting to die in a few months. Fortunately, however, I heard of your successful treatment in liver diseases, and immediately procured some of your medicine. Now I am quite another being. I can eat and sleep with as much zest as any of my neighbors; I can walk all day, and in short, freely enjoy the use of my faculties when and as I will. I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh since I began to take your medicine in August last, and my skin has also regained its original color. You do not know how grateful I feel toward you for this improvement in my health, and if my name and testimony can in any way serve you, or prove instrumental in pointing out relief to those now suffering as I was, I here freely give you both, and with a hearty good will, sign myself

Very truly yours,

To Dr. LOCKROW, Mrs. EMMA GIBBS.

Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Send for our pamphlet with testimonials gratis. Cases treated by mail as heretofore. Address
Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his AGENTS, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sharing in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

Dr. DRAKE seeks no confidence not founded upon evidences of skill and fair, open dealing; relying upon the intelligence of the people, he makes a medicine of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Dandelion, Cascarilla Bark Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Anise, Clove Buds, Orange Peel, Carraway, Chinnnafille, Snake Root, &c., &c., preserved in pure St. Croix Rum—and tells them so. Physicians have to indorse him.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of Dr. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Every Parish—almost every family—has some case of suffering which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure. Their effects in cases of lassitude, enervation, loss of appetite, constipation, sour stomach, fœtid breath, pain after eating, headache, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, &c., are most remarkable. For aged persons and delicate females they are worth their price in gold.

Let every Clergymen improve this opportunity, and armed with a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, dispense healing without money and without price.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.

$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City for
CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.

My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most STYLISH, FASHIONABLE and DESIRABLE ever offered in this City.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, which for good taste in design is unequalled.

☞ All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-st.
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GAS-HEATING STOVES—GAS-HEATING STOVES.—Warm your rooms with the new patent Gas-Heating Stove, with the new regulator and atmosphere purifier. No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry. Economical, cheap, portable. Price $5, $6, $8, $10 and $12. NEW-YORK GAS-STOVE WORKS.
No. 414 Broadway, below Canal st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 257 Canal-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant.
Pearl $1 a pair.

POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the 1st Ward Union Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at No. 9 Albany-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union Central Committee and Young Men's Central Committee of the City and County of New-York; also officers of the Ward Association for the ensuing year.
Polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M. By order,
D. H. PRINTUP, Recording Secretary.

THIRD WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, the members of this Association will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at No. 272 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees for 1864. Also for the election of officers of the Association. By order,
JOHN M. COSTA, President.
E. WARNER, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a Primary Election on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at the Franklin Cottage, corner Dover and Pearl sts., for the election of delegates to the Central and Young Men's Union Committees, and for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WM. PHAIR, GARRETT BELL, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH Directions of the Union Central Committee the Fifth Ward Union Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent the Ward in the Union Central and Young Men's Union Central Committee for the year 1864. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order, THOS. OUTWATER, Pres't.
WM. A. STMES, A. J. MOORE, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, in accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, at Golden's Hall, corner of Franklin and Centre sts., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Union Central and Young Men's Union Committees for the ensuing year. DAVID B. DWIRE, President.
GREENE SAUNDY, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Ninth Ward Union Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee and Young Men's Committee, also to elect officers of the Association and an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.
N. D. THAYER, Sec. W. H. GEDNEY, Pres.

TENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Rank's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 11th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Committees and officers of the Association, and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
GEORGE DONALDSON, President.
WM KELLOGH, GEORGE E. KIEMIER, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—An election to choose Delegates to the Central Committee, and officers of the Association, will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
ISAAC HICKS, Secretary. JOHN LEWIS, President.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of the XIIth Ward Union Association, at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,953 3d

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
976	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1283	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1403	3,000	1580	6,000
1476	4,000	1702	7,000	1636	6,000
1728	2,000	2139	4,000	1107	11,000
284	3,000	320	3,000	603	6,000
916	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1329	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, Stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission at No. 34 Wall-st.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1863. WM. S. CHARNLEY. WALTER T. HATCH.

CALIFORNIA and NEVADA
MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39¾ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $11,235, due the Sinking Fund, Dec. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,109 1,419, 1,574, 1,690, 1,979, 1,996, 2,165, 2 223, 2,338, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,588, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $37,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following Bnds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 264, 312, 406, 435, 548, 560, 691, 758, 809, 870, 896, 997, 1038, 1058, 1142, 1158, 1173, 1288, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at this office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
7 3-10 per cent. Certificates of indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. BANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1870 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BUODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

MUNSTERD, SANDUSKY AND NEWARK Sinking Fund Bonds: Bellefontaine and Indiana Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies Stock bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

JOHN R. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 20 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SEVERAL AMOUNTS, FROM $500 TO $6,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counsellor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 52 Broome-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$500,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 33 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

$50,000 TO $60,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

for 3 or 5 years, payable in Gold. The security is first-class improved property out of this State, which cost over $200,000, and insures for $120,000. Good bondsman.

Apply to WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ARRANGEMENT made with the Governor of the State of Indiana, we will, on and after the 16th inst., advance the interest due from that State to the holders of the State's Fives, and Two and One-half per Cents, which fell due on the first day of July last. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Parties to whom Indiana Five and Two and One-half per Cent. Stocks have been transferred since the first day of July last, will please notify me of the same, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

J. K. GAPEN.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the subject of providing for the liquidation of the mortgage debt of the Company, and for providing the Company with the requisite working capital. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The attention of capitalists seeking Real Estate investments is invited to the fact that

The population of the City of Newark nearly doubled between the years 1845 and 1855, and that it increased from 46,000 in 1853 to 70,000 in 1857, and is now about 85,000.

No reason exists why this increase should not continue.

The subscriber has for sale three parcels of Newark lots, which are regarded as very desirable for investment.

One of them consists of about 300 lots within a few minutes' walk of the Market-st depot, valued at $350 to $500 each; an ther consists of about 160 lots, valued at $300 each; and the third of about 60 lots, valued at $50 to $100 each.

For other particulars apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing 3 10 acres, very beautifully located, at North Englewood, N. J. Address W. N., Box No. 630 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is all-last from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About 10 acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged; abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, lumber, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, A FURNISHED house until the 1st of May; 35 minutes from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad; boat foot of South River, 20 minutes from Jersey City by dummy cars; coal to last the season; terms, $110. Will be let at once, and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire on Mr. J. H. WATSON, No. 290 Broadway, or PETER L. HYDE, No. 552 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable dwelling, containing 10 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000; rent per annum $400. Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22 x 98, house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 36 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE Town of Varick, County of Seneca, N. Y., on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, eight miles south from Geneva, nine miles north of New-York State Agricultural College. Farm containing 241 acres of land, 50 acres of woodland, no waste land, well watered, choice fruit, land in good condition for raising grain; the farm is beautifully situated and one of the best wheat farms in the State. I will sell the farm for $65 per acre. Any person wanting information in regard to the farm may address HYGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., and I will give full description and answer any questions.

N. B.—If some gentleman should buy the farm for an investment, I would rent it of him for a term of years, and pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money and all taxes. HUGH CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms on Long Island, of 365½ acres, and at a very low price, for want of use; near railroad station; good neighborhood, and fine view of the ocean; 35 miles from New-York. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well watered, in good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1865, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE LOFTS No. 284 Broadway, fronting the Park. One of the best stands for a jobber, fancy goods or fire insurance office, at a very moderate rent. Apply at Room No. 16, New-York Hotel, or LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.—WANTed, by a responsible party, for a business long established, on a lease, with privilege of buying, a good factory building, with ample water power; 18,000 or more square feet of floor surface for machinery desirable. The owner, if a practical manufacturer, might perhaps, should he choose, find occupation with or without an interest in the business. Address, with full particulars, including rent required, Box No. 84, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—FOR A PHYSICIAN, A FURNISHED basement, between Canal st. and Union-square, near Broadway. Address B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A TWO-seated pleasure sleigh, in perfect order. Inquire at the manufactory of WALTER L. LECOUNT.

FLAGGING, CURBING AND REPAIRING SIDEWALKS.—Orders received at the old established yard, No. 221 Cherry-st. Also, a general assortment of blue stone for sale. D. DONALDSON.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, jr., the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, track and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Peru and Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the succession thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand in the upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $83,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis S. Cutting. The purchaser (you) must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Herd, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SUPERB CARVED OAK FURNITURE, Rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the entire stock, valued at $35,000, for peremptory sale, the premises being sold to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson.

By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Dec. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing this sale, we would say that those who desire to purchase first-class furniture will find an assortment scarcely to be surpassed in this City, and that every lot will be

PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

as Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson take possession of the store on Jan. 1, 1864.

The stock includes

SUPERB CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES,
BOOKCASES,
ETAGERES, WARDROBES, &c.,
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE
OF GEORGE HENKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

In addition, is a very elegant assortment of the best City-made

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
PARLOR SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING SUITES,

besides a great variety of easy chairs, extension-tables, patent library chairs, work-tables, card-tables, writing-tables, tête-a-têtes, etageres, whatnots,

TWO PIANO-FORTES,

and a large assortment of cabinet and upholstery goods. The whole on exhibition this day, and until sale, and catalogues ready one day before sale. Packing can be done for country purchasers. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the whole stock will be peremptorily sold.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
190 Hall's Carbines, each loading.
317 Harpers Ferry Rifles, smooth bore, cal. 72-100.
48 Russian Muskets.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
16 Jenks' Rifles, breech loading.
63 Muskets.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
95 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
483 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.

1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.	150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
40 Pouches.	222 Savage's Revolvers.
680 Gun Slings.	
440 Waist Belts.	

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Varick-st, near Beach, the residence of Joseph Stuart, Esq., a quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany sofas, rockers, side and easy chairs, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre-tables, marble tops; gilt frame mirrors, work and fancy tables, divans, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, wardrobes, marble-top dressing tables, gas chandeliers and fixtures, Axminster, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. SOSDATT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Dec. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Columbia-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 11, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACcounts, judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winslow, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 11th-av. and 36th-st., each lot being 16 feet 6 inches by 70 feet deep.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY AND MAIN-ST. STORES, BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 16 lots on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., between Park and Myrtle avs.; together with cottage, stable, &c., two stores Nos. 48 and 50 Main-st., being part of the estate of Edward Copland, deceased. Maps are now ready.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS.—At $22 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of clear pine, ash, white-wood, cherry, maple, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price. A. & W. CHAPIN.

Yard on the dock foot of West 22d-st., North River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and where to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated to the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., in tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than five tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army and Clothing Equipage in this City,

Cavalry Uniform Jackets,
Artillery Uniform Coats,
Sets of Brigade Headquarters Books,

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of the material of which they propose to make the jackets, state in their bids the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets, or Books," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 66 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Schools Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. JACOB C. BOGERT,
WILLIAM H. GRDNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of this Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.

No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name and style of J. S. UTLEY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned, ROBERT H. DILLINGHAM, retiring from the firm and business.

The business will hereafter be continued by JAMES S.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is an imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, Calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet free, of the agent, N. B.—$1 and 3 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only two pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2, female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It quenches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 332 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been to others, call at once. By this 28 years' experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

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7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo,
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OCT. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
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JULIA ANNAN
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Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodation, $75, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30, payable in Gold or its currency or United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 24 Broadway, New-York.
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On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
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N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

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The ship MESOPOTAMIA from Liverpool, lately ashore, is now discharging at Wheeler's Wharf, foot of Wall-st. stores, Brooklyn, under a special order of the customs. Her cargo, including that delivered in lighters, is being stored at risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees will without delay attend to the entry of their goods, and call at the office of the undersigned and sign the average bond. LAWSON & WALKER,
Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COCKE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DAHN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

$6,000 WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED business, where the amount, together with a large interest upon the same, will be amply secured. Communications, addressed BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

$4,000, FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN a manufacturing business; has been in the present location over 11 years. This present partner is desirous of leaving New-York. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

$500.—A RARE CHANCE—A PARTNER wanted to act as treasurer, and share in the most lucrative, money-making traveling business in this country, paying $1,500 weekly profit, as will be seen by applying at No. 503 Broadway, Room No. 6.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE,—The photograph and ambrotype gallery, No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., for sale very cheap, as the owner has left the City. Apply at the gallery.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business which is secured by a patent. Address A. Z., 210 Elm-st., Newark, N. J.

JOBBER'S STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR sale to close an estate, or exchanged for bonds and mortgages, or City or county property, to the amount of say $14,000. Apply at No. 165 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863.
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Romantic Opera, in four acts, by Carl Maria Von Weber.

Agathe.....Mlle. Frederici
Aennchen.....Mlle. Canissa
Ottokar.....Herr Steinecke
Max.....Herr Habelmann
Caspar.....Herr Weinlich
Cuno.....Herr Graff

CONDUCTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Prices as usual.
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
when, by general request,
FIDELIO
will be repeated.
Admission to all parts of the house
FIFTY CENTS.
MONDAY, Dec. 14,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
OF
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 15, 1863.
GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND
OF THE
LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST.-ST.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
NEW POEM,
(Written expressly for this occasion,)
ENTITLED
"THE SOLDIER."

Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOZART.
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
Herr HABELMANN, Tenor of the German Opera. } With the kind permission of
Herr STEINECKE, Baritone of the German Opera. } Mr. C. Anschutz.
Mr. FRANK GILDER,
Signor MUZIO,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
Accompanyist.....Sig. ABELLA

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:
Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

His Honor Mayor Opdyke,	Henry L. Hull, Esq.,
Hon. H. J. Raymond,	Dr. Mott Francis,
Dr. Valentine Mott,	Dr. Samuel Francis,
S. J. Spiegelberg, Esq.,	A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
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Hon. Jas. A. Briggs,	Sylv. R. Comstock, Esq.,
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Geo. S. Bowdoin, Esq.,	Chas. Theo. Ruette, Esq.,
Lawrence R. Jerome, Esq.,	Henry A.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of the Commissioner.

The Report of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs is full of interest, bnt does not exhibit the condition of Indian affairs in a very favorable light. In Oregoo the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains are at peace, but east of those monntains they are all engaged in active hostilities. In California the condition is not satisfactory. The reservations are nearly worthless. The mining operations of the whites are constantly encroaching upon the rights of the Indians, which gives rise to frequent hostilities. The Commissioner nrges Congress to harmoniza the conflicting interests of the Indians and whites. In New-Mexico the Indians are mostly hostile, and their goverooment is very expensive, $3,000,000 being fruitlessly expended every year, without any adequate results. In Colorado there have been slight disturbances, dna only to small, roving bands. The Indians are much divided, and it has oeen found very difficult to make any general binding treaty with them. The Cheyaanes and Arapahoes are especially nomadic.

In Dakota affairs are also unsatisfactory. The tribes nave lost their crops by drouth, and their condition is pitiful. The agent's means of relief are inadequate. The Sioax of Minaesota have taken refuge with those of Dakota, and induced them to join their cause. There is urgent necessity far military posts along the Upper Missouri. Gen. SULLY's expedition could proceed no further than sixty miles above Fort Pierre, and conid therefore effect little. Gen. SIBLEY has done little or na better. For the wast of the military posts the whites and friendly Indians are without protection, and the failure to establish them has resulted in tha loss af our control over the Indians. The most direct route to Idaho and its immense gold-bearing districts is cut off for the same reason. But with their establishment, and by help of negotiations, it is still hoped that a general war with these anmerons and powerful tribes may be averted, and a jnst and honorable peace agreed an.

In the "Indian Country" very important events have transpired. The loyal Indians within its limits have snffered greatly sad have fought bravely. The rebels snll beld the "Indian Conatry," and the loyal Indians driven from it are now mostly located in Kansas and the coantry immadiately south. The various tribes of the Superintendency are the Osages, Chippaws, Senecas, Shawnees, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasews, Wichitas, and other affiliated bands. The Osages have remained loyal, and, from their position, have been of loesti-mable value in protecting the frontier from rebel guerillas. A new treaty has been negotiated with them, ceding land, and providing liberally for agricultural and eaucational porposes. The Quapaws have beea loyal to a man. The Seascas and Shawnees were forced for a time into the rebellion, but returned to their allegiance at the first opportunity. The Seminoles oumber about 22,000, of whom two-thirds have remained loyal. The Wichitas, about 1 900, joined the rebels at an early day, and in a battle with other bands were utterly exterminated. The Cherokees, the most numerous, wealthy and intelligent of the tribes, remained loyal for a while, but being wi hout protection or means of resistence, finally made a treaty with the rebels. But on the first appearance of our troops they returned ta their allegiance, and have continued faithful and doae good service as soldiers.

For many years the aation has been divided into two parties, one known as the Ross or Pin party, and by far the most powerful, nnder the leadership of JOHN ROSS. The other natioa is the Rich or Treaty party, under the leadership of STAND WAITIE. The latter party, numbering, it is supposed, about one-third of the nation, has joined the rebels, and, with the assistance of other rebel Indians and whites, have gained the ascendancy and driven the Ross party from the coantry, compelling thousands to take seluge within our lines.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws, onlll receatly supposed to be unanimously rebel, are fouad to contain among them a strong party of Unionists, and a considerable portion of the people is ready to throw off the rebel authority on the appearance af a Unioa force. Finally, in relation to the Indians of this Superintendency, it is earnestly urged that the loyal be restored promptly to their homes sad adequately protected for the future.

In the central districts there has been a gradoal improvement among the tribes. The aggregate number to the districts is about 13,000. Nearly all the tribes have improved considerably in their habits, and agricultare and education are prospering, while the vices are being done away with in a great measure. The Potawatamies are the largest tribe, numbering 2 2?1, and are rapidly adopting the habits and opinions of the whites in respect to labor and the occupation of land. They have successful schools, good health, and the prospect of citizenship for their encouragement.

In the Northern Superintendency a treaty with the Chippewas and Pembinas has been negotiated by Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, and hostilities are no longer expected. The Chippewas of Lake Superior have been friendly as usual. They will be rapidly concentrated on Red Cliff Reservation. The Sioux of Minnesota, previously to their outbreak last Autumn, were advancing in civilization and comfort, having been well located on two reservations, and well cared for by Government. They are now—three-fourths of them—lugillives, and their lands under treaties forfeited. The condemned, whose sentence was suspended by the President, are still in custody at Rock Island. The remainder, and also the Winnebago Indians, were removed from Minnesota to a place about 80 miles above Rardall, on the Mississippi, where, from the failure of their crops, they have become entirely destitute. The Winnebagoes were innocent of complicity with the Sioux, and their removal unjust. Their trust lands have been sold to the amoaat of 30,229 50-100 acres, yielding $82 537 62-100.

In the Green Bay, Michigan and New-York Agencies there is no new or striking features. Various measures of legislation are recommended for the improvement of the condition of the Indians and the settlement of their claims. The Indians of Arizona are over 58,000, by the estimate of Superintendent PARIN, which is probably too large. They are mostly friendly, and in habits and modes of life far superior to the wandering tribes of the North. It is important to recognize formally their rights, and cultivate friendly relations. Several treaties of amity and peace have been agreed on with the Shoshones of Utea and Nevada. Heretofore these Indians have been the terror of the emigrants. Destitution drove them to pluader. They have been forced to sue for peace, and should be settled on suitable portioos of their lands, relinquishing their title to the remainder. A verbal agreement for peace has been made with the Utes of Utah, and a treaty is believed to be now practicable. There is an longer any danger of hostilities between the Nea Perces and the miners flocking to their territories. A treaty has been negotiated by which the Indians cede to the United States 90,000 square miles of territory.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar will be called on Monday. *Part II.*—Short Causes, Nos. 4056, 4330, 4128, 3620, 2436, 4758, 3810, 4278, 4792. *Part III.*—Short Causes, No. 73 Duane-street—Nos. 4093, 4517, 4541, 4075, 4487, 2201, 3939, 4253, 4493, 4471, 4.13, 4133, 4725.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1182, 1607, 1931, 2132, 3320, 2141, 741, 335, 2248, 2259, 2260, 2261.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2775, 1161, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3007, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3109, 3021. *Part II.*—Nos. 428, 2056, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2076, 614, 2742, 2726, 2018, 658, 2794, 2792, 216, 2810.

A Faithless Clerk Sues for His Wages.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

Matthew Sinnott vs. *Jacob L. Phillips.*—The plaintiff in this case was employed as a clerk by the defendant, and engaged by him for one year, commencing on the 7th of September, 1862, for the sum of $300 a year. Plaintiff went to work for defendant, but received for his services only the sam of $50, and this suit is brought to recover the balance, $250.

Defendant admits the hiring of plaintiff, and says that plaintiff agreed to faithfully perform his duties, but he alleges that plaintiff wholly neglected to perform his duties as clerk, and appropriated to his own use property and moneys of the defeadant, and af the customers of this defendant, to amoaat of over one thousand dollers, which defendant claims as an offset. The evidence of the defendant showed that plaintiff took various articles, watches, crape shawls, &c., and pledged them at Simpson's and other pawnbrokers. He had plaintiff arrested and taken to the Tombs. On his person was a large sum of money, which Sinnott admitted to be defendant's.

Case still on.

Wm. L. Kane, plaintiff's attorney; Beebe, Dean & Donaghue, defendant's attorney.

[Advertisement.]

HEROD'S OATH ASSUMED, THEN DENIED, and yet again assumed, and his crimes, with additional infamy, justified.

"SLAVERY DOES NOT EXIST IN THE CONSTITUTION, NOR BY VIRTUE OF IT."—"We could not touch the institution, [Slavery,] but were bound by our fundamental law, and since we had sworn to abide by it honor, fidelity, integrity as well as patriotism, required us to abide by the compact." See these and many other absointe contradictions in the speeches of HENRY WARD BEECHER in England; also the libel on our Constitution and the perversion of morals and Christianity, in the assumption that our forbearance to interfere with the crime Slavery is the product of principle and Christian faith, or our forbearance toward a moral wrong, because our national policy seemed to dictate it, is an evidence that we are morally right. Can we allow such atrocious sentiments to become the standard of our morals and integrity, much less our Christianity?

[Advertisement.]

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA—

Having seen an advertisement, with this heading, by Scott & Co., falsely alleging that the Court had established their rights thereto, I hereby deny that any trial of the suit against them has yet taken place, and I caution everyone from selling any artic'e under this name, as they will be sued forthwith. The genuine medicine can be obtained of HEGEMAN & Co., Broadway, and all elsewhere is spurious. I refer to Tyler & Story, my attorneys, as to the facts. WM. R. PAINCE, Flushing.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written description of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—One of the pleasant indications that Christmas is not far off may be seen any fine day in Broadway in the number of well-dressed gentlemen peering into the shop windows, and evidently anxious to find out what would be most acceptable in the way of Christmas presents to their lady friends. Ill-natured people say that nothing in the way of dress or ornament ever comes amiss to a woman; but we imagine that in these days of high prices useful gifts will obtain the preference. Of all useful gifts a handsome set of furs, such as a gentleman bought of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, last week, and asked him to keep till Christmas morning, will undoubtedly prove the most agreeable. "KNOX," quaries some lady, "why, that is the name of my husband's hatter." "Very likely, madame, KNOX is the leader of the fashion in gentlemen's hats, but that does not prevent him from holding a most elegant and choice assortment of Ladies' Furs, manufactured from the rarest specimens and finished in the nicest manner, with direct reference to gifts for the holiday season." It not nufrequently happens that KNOX has to send two persons to the same house at Christmas and New-Year's—one to the front door with a Hat for the lady to present to her husband, and the other to the basement, where a set of Furs is smuggled in for the gentleman to present to his wife. Furs are very high this year, but the prices will be found nausually moderate at KNOX's establishment, considering the quality and style of the garments. Already we notice crowds of gentlemen making inquiries and selections, and we advise those who wish to make a good choice to take an early opportunity of doing so. They can select a holiday Hat, and, at the same time a set of Furs for wife or daughter, which will secure sunshine at home for a week at least.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Extraordinary value, brilliant illustrations, interesting information, and the largest and most splendid Fashion Magazine. Contains one dollar's worth of full size patterns; all for 25 cents. Winter No. now ready. Splendid premiums to yearly subscribers at $1. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Every lady should secure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DARSS ELEVATORS. They are acknowledged to be the most convenient, economical and perfect arrangements for raising the dress gracefully and uniformly all round aver introduced. Price 50 cents. No. 473 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 10, 1868.

$29,000	U.S.6s.5-20s,Cou.	100¾	
10,000	Treas.7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes ..Oct.&Ap.	106¾	
4,000	U.S.6s, 1-yr.C.N	98	
5,000	do	98¾	
5,000	Ky. State 6s	104	
7,000	Ind. St. 6s	67¾	
32,000	Tenn. St. 6s.'90..	59	
8,000	N. C. State 6s	58	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30	66¾
10,000	do		66¾
1,000	N.Y. Cen.6s		102
5,000	Ill. Cent. R		119
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st		92¾
5,000	do		92¾
5,000	C.&N.W.2d M		75
70,000	Amer. Gold		148¾
400	Canton Co	b30	32
50	do		31½
650	Cumb. Coal Prf		30½
200	do	b10	30½
100	do	s30	30½
14	Quick. M. Co		64½
300	do		63
200	do		63¾
400	Backs Co. Lead Co		1¾
100	Mar. Min. Co		25¾
100	do		25¾
100	do		25½
50	Pacific Mail	b30	216¾
100	do	b30.	216
50	do		214¾
100	do		214¾
100	do	s60	213¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R		132¾
5	do		132½
200	do		132
700	do		132½
100	do	b30	132¾
100	do	s60	131¾
500	do	s10	132
1200	Erie R		105
500	do	s3	105½
500	do	b3	105¾
200	do		105½
200	do		105¾
600	do	b10	105
200	do	b30	105¾
400	do		104¾
250	do	s10	104½
10	Erie R. Prf		101¾
100	do		101¾
150	do		101¾

100	Hudson R. R		120
50	do		119¾
1000	do		119¾
200	do		b30. 120
50	do		b30. 119¾
1000	Hud. Riv. R. Scrip.		92
500	Harlem R		88¾
1000	Reading R		118¾
400	do		s10. 118¾
100	Mich. Cen. R		s30 126
25	do		126
300	do		125¾
200	do		b10. 125¾
250	do		125¾
200	Panama R		192
50	M. S. & N. I.		78
200	do		78¾
300	Ill. Cen. R. S		117
400	do		117
500	do		b10. 117
200	do		s10 81¾
300	do		b30 81¾
100	do		s10 81¾
100	do		s60 80¾
50	Alt. & T. H. R		54

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

350	Erie Railway		105¾
100	do	b3.	105¾
200	do	s3	105¾
200	do	b3.	105¾
100	do		105¾
900	do	b10	105¾
100	Hud. R. R		119¾
100	do		119¾
200	do		88¾
100	Harlem R		88¾
200	do		88½
100	Ill. Cen. R	b3.	117¾
400	Cleve. & P. R		104¾
500	Gal. & Chi. R	s3.	106¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R		111¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$50,000	Amer. Gold	s3	150¾
10,000	do	b3.	150¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	s60.	132
100	do	b3.	132¾
300	do	b10.	132
1100	Erie R		105¾
500	do	s3.	105¾
500	do	b3.	105¾
200	do		105¾
300	do	b3	105¾
300	do	s30	105¾
100	Hud. R. R	b5.	120¾
100	do	b3.	120¾
100	M. Se. & N. I		78¾
400	Ill Central		117¾
100	do	b3.	117¾
50	do	s30	117¾
450	do		117¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,600	U.S. 6s.5-20s,Cou.	100¾	
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Ap	106¾	
150,000	U. S. 6s.1-yr.c	102¾	
10,000	do	New	98¾
2,000	do		98¾
2,000	Mo. State 6s		84¾
5,000	Amer. Gold		148¾
10,000	do		148¾
20,000	do		148¾
100	Canton Co		32
300	do		32½
200	New-York Cen.	s60.	132
60	do		132¾
400	do		s10 104
100	do	s30.	132¾
200	do		132
500	Com. Coal Prf		31
500	Erie Railroad	b10.	105
400	do		105
400	do	s10.	104¾
100	do	s30.	104¾
800	do		104¾
500	do	s30	104¾
100	do	s60	104¾
100	Erie R. Fr		101¾
100	Chic. & Alt		83¾

100	Chic. & R. I. R	s3.	102¾
50	do		102¾
50	do		102?
200	do	s3	102?
100	do		103
100	do	s3	103
200	P., Ft. W. & Ch		81½
200	do		81¾
100	do	b3	81¾
100	T. H. & Alt. P		56
50	Cantoa Co		32
100	Cumb. Coal	b10	31
200	Tol. & Wab. R		61

100	Hudson R. R		119¾
100	do		119¾
200	do		b30. 120
50	do		b30. 119¾
1000	Hud. Riv. R. Scrip.		92
500	Harlem R		88¾
1000	Reading R		118¾
400	do		s10. 118¾
100	Mich. Cen. R		s30 126
25	do		126
300	do		125¾
200	do		b10. 125¾
250	do		125¾
200	Panama R		192
50	M. S. & N. I.		78
200	do		78¾
300	Ill. Cen. R. S		117
400	do		117
500	do		b16. 117
400	do		116¾
500	do		s30 116¾
20	Cleve. & Pitts		102¾
900	do		103¼
1500	do		103¾
300	do		s18. 103¾
400	do		s30. 103¾
400	do		103¾
200	do	b10	103¾
100	do		b30. 104
600	Gal. & Chi. R		106¾
150	do		106¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R		111¾
500	Chic. & R. I. R	s10	102
500	do		s30 102
200	do		102
350	Mil. & P. Du C. R		53
200	Tol. & Wab R		48
1300	do		50
150	P., Ft. W. & C		81
100	do		s10 84¾
300	do		b15 84¾
100	A. & T. H. R		54
100	Chic. & N. W		45
100	do		s30 45
200	do		45¾
300	do		b5 45¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Gold and Stock markets recovered from the depression of yesterday, after the actual tenor and probable effect of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty was made generally public. As nothing was discovered in the anhaequent Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to immediately disturb the market either wey, the Gold speculatore for the rise eveiled of the *short* sales on yesterday's excitement to advance the price. At the First Boerd the seles were at 148¾; at the Second Board, 149⅞@½, and aahsequently, on the Street, at 150@150½ ℔ cent., np to the usuel hour—4 o'clock—of closing the newspaper quotations. At e still later hour we heard of sales at 151@151½ ℔ cent. in GILPIN'S Gold Room.

The Stock Market ruled dull through the forenoon, though et no lower prices than last night. On some of the Western Roeds the demand was better, end the bidding stiffer than on Wedneadey. The miacellaneous Shares were higher oo Pacific Mail, and steady on other descriptiona. The Government long Stocks were firmer in the bidding, end there was a large demand for the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes convertible into these Stocks. In the afternoon the general market was diaposed to firmness, but without decided activity. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Wednesday night, tha market generally leaving off steady, and the Western Roads in demand. The Gold and Exchenge rates firm:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	149⅛	151	Mich. Central	125	125⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109⅜	Mich. Southern	78¼	78⅜
N. Y. Central	131⅜	133	Mich. Guarant'd	131	131⅜
Erie	101⅛	105⅜	Illinois Cen	116⅜	117⅛
Erie Preferred	101⅜	101¾	Pittsburgh	103⅜	101⅝
Hudson	120	121	Fort Wayne	80⅝	80⅜
Pacific Mail	212	214¾	Rock Island	101⅜	100⅜
Harlem	88¼	91	Galena	106¾	107⅜
Easton	31⅜	32⅜	Reading	118	118⅜
Treas. Certs., new	98⅛	98⅜	Quicksilver	61⅜	63⅜
Toledo	111⅜	112⅜	Chicago and A	82	82
Northwest	44¾	46¾	Madiposa	56	56¼

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868—6 P. M.

The receipts of the orincioal kiods of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Asbes, 23,128 bbls. Flonr, 414 bbls. and 3,201 hags Corn Meal, 25,093 bushels Wheat, 5,358 bushels Corn, 580 bashels Rye, 7,675 bushels Barley, 72,676 bushels Oats, 3,516 pkgs. Provisions, 1,243 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Coatinoe in demand, including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet to-day at former prices; Java, at 29c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 22c.@ 25c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@ 34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more raquest and steady. Middlings, 79c. ℔ lb., Sales and resales, since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flonr has been much more active to-day, at ao advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., the market closing jbuoyantly. Sales, since our last, 23,800 bbls., including 8nperfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 10; poor to enoice extra State, at $6 25@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 85	@$6 10
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 95	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 35	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 55	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 55	@ 9 25

Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last, 1,900 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand and firmer. Sales 750 bbls. extra at $6 25@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules oulet at $5 75@$6 90 ℔ bbl. Sales 60 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet and heavy, at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $6 for common State, and $6 10 lar Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, at an ddvance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 113,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 78; Amber Western at $1 58@$1 62; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 49@$1 55; Amber Iowe, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 46@$1 48; Milwaukea Club at $1 43@$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 41@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demend to-day, mainly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales were made of 94,000 bashels, at $1 24@$1 25, closing at about $1 25 for Mixed Western, in store; eno $1 23 for unsound do., ℔ bushel. Further sales of 75,000 bushels Mixed Western, deliverable, at the oation of the buyer, between the 1st aod 20th of next February, were reported at $1 50, and 50,000 bushels at $1 60, in seperate loads, same time and terms, securities exchanged. ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 30@$1 33 ℔ bushel. Oats are in more request and dearer. We quote Canada at 86c.@88c.; Western, 87c.@89c.; State, 88c.@89c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand at $1 32@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 19,000 bnshels. Barley Malt is inquired for at $1 58@$1 65 ℔ bnshel. Sales, 3,200 boshels.

HAY—North River Bale coatinues in demand at $1 20@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to onality, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were 659 bbls. New-Orleans, at auction, at 68c.@73½c, for new crop, and 35c.@45c. for Old, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are qaiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 95@$3 ℔ salloa; Resin, $20@$45 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at baoyant prices. We quote Crnde Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crnde Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 50; No. 1 Laro at $1@$1 10; Citv Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 lor plain and ouarls; Crude Petroleum at 32½c.@35c.; Refined do. at 54c.@58c. free, and 46c.@49c. in boad, ℔ gollon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, at uniform prices. Sales have been made since our last of 3,800 bbls., at $18 62½@18 75 for New Mess; $16 87½@$17 for Old Mess; $17 50 lor Prime Mess here and $18 50 for do. deliverable in March; $20 50 for New City Mess; $16 75 for thin Mess; $21 for clear Mess; $13 75@$14 12½ lor Soar Mess, and $12 12½@$12 50, chiefly at $12 25@$12 37½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 9½c.@11½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Sales, 1,250 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand, at 9¾c.@11¾c. according to quality, ℔ lb. Sales 450 boxes, and 25,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs are in request at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard is more active and steady. Sales 3,700 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c. here, and 12¼c. for February and March delivery, ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request; sales 320 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choice city; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 300 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales, 80 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 12c.@16c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Rules dull and heavy, including East India, at $7 a $8 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at former prices. Sales since our last 600 hhds., including New-Orleans, (chiefly at auction,) at 12¾c.@14¾c., and Cuba, at 12½c. at 13c. ℔ lb. Refined continue inactive, at 13¾c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 215,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 2,000 bbls., at 87c.@90c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate to-day. For Liverpool—1,750 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 22,000 bushels Wheat at 5½@5¾d. ℔ bnshel; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. ℔ tierce; 3,500 pkgs. Provisions, at 15s. by sailing vessel, and 40s.@50s. by steamer, ℔ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ℔ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce. For Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl. For Bristol—1,000 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	120	Ocean	95
Manhattan	140	American Exchange	107
Merchants'	100	Chatham	100
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	107
America	125	Hanover	100
Greenwich	160	Irving	100
Merchants' Exch	99	Metropolitan	115
Sevanth Ward	135	Continental	101
State of New-York	102	Park	135
Commerce	106	New-York Ex. Bk	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee t

N. Y. Cen. 6s			106
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est.			101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub			101
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64			103¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s			110
Erie 2nds. '79			114
Erie thirds. '83			111
Erie fourths. '89			105
Erie fifths. '88			104
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts. '77			103
Hud. R. Bonds			103
Har. seconds. '64			100½
Har. thirds. '68			100
Mich. C. New 1sts. '82			121
Chi. B. & Q. firsts			120
Michigan S. seconds			104¾
N. Ind. Gosben L. '65			105
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.			103¾
Illinois Can. '75			118
Al. & T. H. firsts			103
Al. & T. H. 2d pref			90
Al. & T. R. 2ds. lac			81
Chi. & N. W. S. F			103½
Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bs			90
Chi. & N. W. firsts			92
Chi. & N. W. 2ds			74
Tol. & Wab. 1sts			109
Tol. & Wab. seconds			85½
Gal. & Chi. 1sts			108
Clev. & Tol. S. F			110
New J. C. seconds			113
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts			107½
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds			103½
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds			85
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths			83
Miss. & Mo. L. G			68
Chic. & Alton Income			91

It is not probable that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disturb the present course of the Money Market, which looks to rather increased ease in supply et 7 ℔ cent. The Secretery evidently contemplates no change in the general policy of his negotiations under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and March 3, 1863. The former act—authorizing the Populer 5-20 years Loan—will soon be exhausted by voluntary subscriptions from the people, and the latter will be evalled of without relying upon further advances from the Associated Banks. The whole tenor of his Report reflects the confidence with which Mr. CHASE relies upon his present euthority for the conduct of the Treasury, with very slight alterations in the act of March last—under which only $200,000,000, out of the $900,000,000 authorized, has been used—to the possible emergencies of the next fiscel yeer.

The Treasury Office received to-day $672,360 for the Popular Loan, and $202,000 in Gold for Customs.

The Annual Report of the New-York Central Company for the fiscel year endiag Sept. 30, 1863, submitted to the meeting of the Stockholders et Albany, yesterday, is not ao favorehle, by neerly half a million dollars, in the *net* income of the year as anticipated from the large gross receipts. The letter, as heretofore indicated, closely approach sleven million of dollars. But it eppears that the operating expenaes of the Road have increased at the rate of three per cent. es compered with the *pro rata* of expenses to esrnings in 1862, say from e smell fraction under *sixty per cent.* to e smell fraction under *sixty-three per cent.* We essume that the adveace in the price of labor aad the market value of the supplies for the support end renewel of the roedway and equipments, will accouat in e considerehle measure for this difference. The net income is, notwithstanding, equal to 11½ per cent. upon the Capital Stock. after the usual appropriatioo to the Sinking Fund, the avails of which reduced the Funded Deht of the Company during the year, $290,000.

The comparative result of the year, so far es the Income on the Stock is concerned, is, in brief, that *seven per cent.* was paid is 1863 by way of Dividende, and $1,074,948 carried to the Surplus of Income Account, as against *six per cent.* divided in 1862, and $1,113,916 carried to the Surplus of Income Account. This account now figures an undivided balance of $3,765,243, equal to 15.56 ℔ cent. on the present Capital of $24,209,000, as against Sept. 30, 1862, $2,690,295—equal to 11.21 ℔ cent. on the then Capital of $24,000,000. The increase of Capital—$209,000—is made by the conversion of Bonds of 1876.

The following is the etatement of the grose and net earnings of the year:

GROSS EARNINGS—FISCAL YEAR 1863.

	1868	vs.	1862.
From passengers	$2,580,241		$2,580,734
Freight	7,498,509		6,007,331
Mail and miscellaneous	468,811		359,772
Total	$10,487,631		$9,356,837
Expenses	6,742,833		5,007,750
Net result	$4,684,808		$3,744,077
Pro rata expenses	62 80 ℔ ct.		59,93 ℔ ct.

The application of the net earnings was as follows, compared with the previous year:

	1863	vs.	1862.
Interest on Debt	$598,110		$1,021,193
Rent of Niagara Falls Road	60,000		60,000
Sinking Fund	112,000		113,968
Dividends	1,650,000		1,440,000
Income Tax	50,100		
Bad Debt charged off	79,400		
Together	$2,950,050		$2,635,161
Added to Surplus	1,074,948		1,113,916
Making, as above	$4,084,998		$3,749,077

DEBT AND CAPITAL OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.

	Sept 30, 1862.	Sept 30, 1863.
Debt Certif., less In S. Fund	$7,350,000 00	$7,146,103 98
Bonds payable in 1864	3,000,000 00	2,949,200 00
Debts of former Co. entst'dg.	267,118 22	253,569 23
Rds. for F. Debts former

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3813. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Comprehensive Review of General Meade's Late Campaign.

The Manner and the Causes of Its Failure.

The Object, the Plan, the Advance, and the Retreat.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, KELLY'S FORD, Va., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

It is essential to the best intereste of the country that the public should at once be made thernughly acqnainted with all the facte connected with tha late movements of this army—the many obst acles which presented themselves to the Commanding-General, and the frequent disappointments to which he wes subjected from the cammencement of the march to the final withdrawal of his forces to thia side of the Rapidan. To faithfully plnce these facts hefore the public, in arder that it may approve or disapprove with an intelligent judgment, is the object of this communication.

THE ENEMY'S FORCE AND POSITION.

The force of the enemy conaisted nf EWELL'S and HILL'S corps nnd PICKETT'S division, of LONGSTREET'S corps, which was not sent South—not less, in the aggregate, than 50,000 men, while our own, in numbers, was probably somewhat its superior. At the time the Commanding-General ordered the advance, the position of tha enemy was as follows: EWELL'S corps had been withdrawn from the lower forda of the Rapidan, and posted behind intrenchments, and on nntural vantage ground, his left resting on or nesr tha river, while his right extended toward Orange Court-house, causing his line, as may be seen on the map, to run nearly north and south, and to front toward the east—thus leaving Ely's, Culpepper, Germanna, Jacobs' Mills, and other fords uncovered. HILL'S corps was in the vicinity and south of Oranga Court-house, separated from EWELL'S by several miles.

GEN. MEADE'S PLAN.

The object of Gan. MEADE was to cross at the lower forda, and to push his columns rapidly to the south and west, to the vicinity of, and, if possible, beyond Old-Verdiervilla, in the direction of Orange Court-house, thus gaining tha interval between EWELL'S and HILL'S corps, and enabling him to give them battle in detail. It was known hy Gen. MEADE that the left of EWELL'S line was well protected by earthworks nnd the charscter of tha country, but that hie right was less guarded, and that the plank-road from Old-Verdierville to Orange Court-house was not strongly covared by his forces.

PRELIMINARY FEATURES OF THE ADVANCE.

With this information, and the above object in view, Gen. MEADE ordered an advance at daylight on the 24th ult., but a severe rain-storm during the preceding night prevented the movement. The notice of the advance in the Washington papers of that date, although premature, neither delayed the movement, nor caused tha anemy to changa his position, as has been alleged. The enemy probably did not learn of the intended movement until it had commenced, on the 26th of November. On the 26th the roads were in passable condition, and tha advance commenced at dnwn. In the menntime Gen. MEADE had given orders to the different corps commanders to reconnoitre tha respective roeds they ware to take, and to put them in auch a condition that their troops might move with rapidity. This may have been faithfully accomplished by some of the corps commanders, but by others it was naglected, and, on account of this and other causes, aerious delays were occasioned. It should also be stated that on the part of some of the subordinate Generals there was an inexcusable ignorance of the direction and terminntion of the reads over which they were to march, and a want of promptness in pushing forward their commands, which, as the sequel will show, proved fetal to the success of the campaign.

On the morning of the 26th, the Second, Third, Fifth nnd Sixth corps were between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, while tha First wes on the north of the Rappahannock. The distanca to Old Verdierville, from tha position of the most remote corps, on the morning of the 26th, was not more than twenty-five miles, and from that of a mejority of the corps it was less then twenty. Hence it was not unressaonable for Gen. MEADE to expect that each corps commander would be able to march his troops to the vicinity of this town inside of thirty-four heurs, or, at the most, by the noon of the 27th.

THE ORDER OF MARCH.

Tha order of merch wns as follows viz.: The Fifth corps was to cross the Rapidan et Culpepper Mine Ford and proceed to PARKER'S store, on the plank-road to Oranga Court-house, and, if possible, to New-Verdierville, e town situated two or three miles, and parhaps atill further, in a southerly direction from Old Verdierville. Tha First corps was to follow the Fifth, and take position in its rear, while tha Second was to cross et Garmanna Ford, proceed to Robertson's tavern, and, if possible, reach Old Verdierville, thus opening communications, hy means of a cross road, passing near Mine Run, with the Fifth corps. The Third corps was to cross nt Jacoba' Mill Ford, and push on to Robertson's tavern and take position on the right nf the Second, while the Sixth was to follow the Third and take positiun in its rear, as the reserve of the right wing of the army, as tha First was the reserve for the left wing. It might be stated here that one division of the First corps wes left to guard the railroad on the north sida of the Rappahannock.

THE FIRST DELAY.

Tha night of the 26th found all the corps across tha Rapidan, save the First, which had had the longest distance to march, and which would also have crossed, as it was up in time, if the road upon tha opposite sida had been free. Friday morning, the 27th, only fonnd tha entire army on the south side of the Rapidan. A trifle more than half of the distance hed heen sccomplished in twenty-four hours.

FAILURE OF THE THIRD CORPS TO ARRIVE.

Early Friday morning the ermy wes in motion and its different columns were pnshed forward with greater rapidity by more imperative orders. The Second corps, under command of Msj.-Gen. WARREN, reached Robertson's tavern about 1 o'clock in tha afternoon of Friday, found the enemy, and commenced to ascertain his strength and position hy a brisk skirmish fire. In the menntime, he was ordered not to attack till the Third corps, commanded by Gen. FRENCH, should come up. Three or four Aids were sent with dispatches to hurry up this corps, hut it did not arrive, and when night came on it was still two or three miles from WARREN.

WHY THE THIRD CORPS DID NOT ARRIVE.

It is proper here to go back and follnw the progrese of this corps and examine the mishaps and misfortunes which attended its entire march. On the first day, Thursday, it was delayed two or three hours, owing to some difficulty in finding tha hast and most direct road, and also to the indifferent condition of tha route which it paased over. On arriving at the ford it was found impracticable for the crossing of artillery, and hence it hecame necessary to send it around hy Germanna Ford. Again under way, it had not advancad far before it had the misfortuna of taking the wrong road, which passed too far to the right, and of meeting JOHNSON'S division of EWELL'S corps, which force held it in check, and again delayed its progress, while it enabled EWELL to rapidly concentrate the balance of his corps on the old turnpike road leading from Robertson's Tavern toward Mine Run, thus preventing the advance of WARREN. Scarcely wes it out of this mishap before it again mistook the road, and night coming on found it two or three miles distant from the Second corps.

AN ATTEMPT TO REPAIR THE DELAY.

Gen. MEADE having waited hour after hour for the arrival of the Third corps, and having made use of his Aids, in vain, in endeavoring to hasten its march, at length sent a dispatch, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to Gen. NEWTON, in command of tha First corps, which wes at this time at PARKER'S store—distant some two or three miles from ROBERTSON'S tavern—ordering him to cross over to the support of the Second corps. This order Gen. NEWTON promptly obeyed, but it was dark by the time his carps arrived in the rear of WARREN, and the fight of the day wns over. In tha' meantime the Sixth carps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, had arrived, and it was posted on the right nf the Second. On tha left, Gen. GREGG, with his cavalry, was gallantly holding in check the advance of HILL'S corps, which had heen rapidly pnshed forward from Orange Court-house, on the plenk-rond, passing PARKER'S store. Gen. SYKES, with the Fifth corps, during tha afternoon of Friday, wns supporting Gen. GREGG.

GEN MEADE'S PLANS ALREADY FRUSTRATED.

Such was the position of the different corps late on Friday night. If Gen. MEADE rested at all on this night he rested under tho weight of many and hitter disappointments. All of his plans had heen frustrated. The misfortune of the Third corps in taking the wrong road, and meeting JOHNSON'S division, developed the object of Gen. MEADE. The delays in its march, and its failure to support WARREN, enabled EWELL to concentrete, and prevented the advance of the Second corps, which would have seperated the two corps of the enemy, and brought our line of battle beyond Mina Run, upon the same ground, and in the seme impregnable position which the enemy held the following dey. This delay also gave time for HILL to move up to EWELL'S support, and prevented GREGG, SYKES, and NEWTON from swinging around the left of our line, and cutting off all avenues of escepe to EWELL'S corps.

A BATTLE STILL THE PURPOSE.

During Friday night Gen. MEADE determined to give the enemy battle in the morning. Ha had reason to believe that the battle would take plece on tha line directly in front of the Second corps. Hence, befora dnylight, the First corps was posted on the laft of the Second, and an early attack wns ordered. In the meantime the Fifth corps had been ordered over to support tha Second, while the Sixth was on our extreme right. The light of tha morning revealed the fact thet the enemy had during the night abandoned his position in front of WARREN, and fellen back. An advance of our line was at once ordered. This line rapidly pressed forward, passed tha enamy's line of earthworks, behind which he had fought the preceding day, and, at length, reached his second lina of defence, which was two miles in rear of the first.

CHARACTER OF THE ENEMY'S CHOSEN POSITION.

Thia line wae of the most formidable character. It extended along a prominent range or series of hills for a distance nf six or eight miles. This aeries of hills formed all the anglas of a complete fortification, and comprised the essential elements of a fortress. Tha centre of the line presented four or five well-defined facings of unequal length, occupying a space of more than 3,000 yards, with such anglee of delence that the fire of the enemy waa able to enfileda every avenue of approach, while his right and left flanks ware not less strongly protected. Stretched immediately in the rear and on the flanks of his position was a dense forest of heavy timber. Ahout 1,200 yards in front of his lines was Mine Run—a streem of no great width, but difficult for infantry to cross, from tha marshy ground and dense undergrowth of stunted timber with which it wes frequently flanked on either sida, as well as from the abrupt character of its bnnks. In addition to these natural defenees, the enemy had felled in front of a large extent of his position a thick growth of pine, as an *abattis*, while he had also thrown up earthworks of great atrength along his entire line. Thna the position wae much stronger than ours nt Gettysburgh, and more formidable than the enemy's at Fredericksburgh.

AN EXTENDED RECONNOISSANCE.

When our lines had advanced on Saturday morning to within two thousnnd yarde of tha enemy's earthworks, a halt was ordered and his position was reconnoitered. A great part of this day passed away before the lines and strength of the enemy could be fully ascertained. It was the desire of Gen. MEADE to attack upon this day. The extent af our line of hattle had been contracted for this purpoea. The Third corps hnd arrived, and it had been posted on the left of our line, while the Sixth held the extreme right, and the First and Second the centre, supported by the Fifth. Upon the reports of his subordinate Generals and a thorough personal reconnoissence, Gen. MEADE was unwilling to make an assault upon this day, which now was nearly spent.

NO FIGHTING SUNDAY—PROPOSED ASSAULT ON MONDAY.

Thns Setnrday passed. On the following day—Snnday—all was qniet. Both armies rested, and neither seemed disposed to breek the repoee of the dny. Gen. WARREN, who had now been transferred from the centre to tha extreme left, reconnoitered the right of the enemy's lines and reported personelly, with the strongeat essurances of success, that he could carry the works in his front. Upon this favorable raport of Gen. WARREN, end also npon the encnnraging raports received from the right of our line, the Commanding-General determined to make a vigoroua nssault nt esrly dnwn on Monday morning. To insure the success of WARREN on our left, he at once sent to him two divisions from the Third corps, and one from the Sixth, which, together with WARREN'S own corps, gave him a command of twenty-eight thousand men. The balance of the Sixth corps, together with the Fifth, held the right, while the two divisions of the First and one of the Third, held tha centre of our line. The artillery wes posted along the entire front of our line, and in a commnnding position. The time for the assault on the right and left was fixed upon, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the struggle wns to commence. At length something wns determined upon—something definite—something encouraging after the bitter disappointments of tha past three days.

A THIRD FAILURE, AND THE REASONS FOR IT.

Early Monday morning, the army was under arms, waiting impatiently for the signal gun. At last the sound of SEDGWICK'S cannon came rolling along the line, when the entire artillery of the right and centre opened upon the works of the enemy. But not a sound came from WARREN—not a gun was heard on tha left. Is the army again to be disappointed?

Yes. Upon a more careful and thorough examination of the enemy's works, without consulting with Gen. MEADE—without consulting with a single officer—but assuming the entire responsibility, Gen. WARREN decided not to attack. He immedintely reported to Gen. MEADE the reasons for his failure to attack, that he had misjudged the strength of the enemy's position, and that he was willing to sacrifice himself, rather than to sacrifice the army. Gen. MEADE at once ordered a postponement of the assault on the right and centre, and galloped to the left to ascertain if it was possible in any way for WARREN to be auccessful He decided that success would be at an immanse sacrifice of life, and that the defeet of WARREN would be disastrous to the army.

THE ARMY CONSEQUENTLY WITHDRAWN.

It was too late now to change the programme of the battle. It would consume another day to transfer the troops to the centre and to the right. The supplies of the army were nearly exhausted, and one day of rain would have ceused the roads to be impassable. The army was safely withdrawn to this side of the Rapidan.

With these facts before the public, the purpose of this communication is accomplished. H.

Freedmen's Village, Virginia.

The Freedmen's Village, at Greene Heights, Arlington, Va., recently established by Col. GREENE, Chief Quartermaster of tha Military Department of Washington, for the use of the colony of contrabands who are cultivating the Arlington estate for themselves, and not for his former owner, Gen. LEE, the leader of tha rebel army, was dedicated with appropriate exercises Dec. 3. In connection with it, tha school-house and chapel erected by friends for the American Tract Society, and the Home for the Aged and Infirm Freedmen, erected by contributors in Providence, R. I., and also to be under tha care of the Tract Society, who will here make many comfortable and happy who have spent long years of unrequited toil, were also dedicated.

The exercises were held in the Society's chapel, which was crowded with visitors from Washington and Georgetown, among whom were Gens. HEINTZELMAN, AUGUR and ABERCROMBIE, Col. GREENE and many other distinguished man. A choir of thirty colored children from the Society's School at Camp Barker, sang several patriotic pieces, to the great delight of tha audience. Mr. N. P. KEMP, of the American Tract Society, presided. Mr. NICHOLS, Government Superintendent of Contrabands, spoke of their condition since they had been under his care, and highly commended Col. GREENE for the successful management of the present undertaking. Rev. W. A. BENEDICT, Superintendent of the Tract Society's work among the freedmen in tha District, and Rev. Mr. ROCKWOOD, made statements of the labors of that Society among the freedmen in Washington and in the army and navy.

Very eloquent addresses were then delivered hy Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, of the Treasury; Hon. Mr. BENEDICT, of this City; Major BEN PERLEY POORE, of the *Boston Journal*, and Hon. D. W. GOOCH, member of Congress from Massachusetts. The occasion was one of deep intcrest, and a new interest was awakened in the philanthropic efforts for the elevation of this class, now occupying so much the attention of thoughtful men.

The American Tract Society was the first to enter the field in oaling for the escaped slaves, who began to crowd into Washington early in 1862. They established a school for them in Duff Green's Row, when they were located there; and since they moved to Camp Barker, they have carried on a very successful school, in a building erected for this special purpose, by friends in Philadelphia and Boston. This school will be continued, and as well as that at Freedmen's Village, is conducted by a corps of competent teachers under the charge of Mr. H. E. SIMMONS, late of Providence. The results here been most satisfactory and the prospect is very encouraging.

The Siege of Charleston.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE—AN ORDER FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—It is a gratifying duty to observe and make known the conduct of officers and men which obviously deserves such notice, particularly under fire.

The *Lehigh* grounded yesterday within good range of the enemy, and during the whole forenoon was under a very heavy fire of shot and shell from cannon and mortars. The *Nahant*, in assisting her to float, was also much exposed.

I can myself bear witness that nothing could have been better than the deportment of the commanders, officers and men of both vessels, under such trying circumstances.

Acting Ensign RICHARD BURK, who was severely wounded, is spoken of by his commanding officer in the official report, who also mentions an indispensable service thet demands special notice.

Three times a line, to pass a hawser, was conveyed from the *Nahant* to the *Lehigh*—twice by Dr. LONGSHAW, the surgeon of the *Lehigh*, and once by three seamen of the *Nahant*—HORATIO YOUNG, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, and FRANK S. GILL. The latter l advanced in rate on the spot. The seamen of the *Lehigh*, GEO. W. LELAND, gunner's mate, and THOMAS IRVING, coxwain, who rowed Dr. LONGSHAW, will be also advanced a rate. And I shall also make honorable mention of them to tha Honorable Secretary of the Navy, which is all I can do for Dr. LONGSHAW. It is not in my power to reward him suitably.

This order will be read on every quarter-deck of tha fleet at the next general muster after its reception.

JOHN A DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST PERU.

AWARDS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE BENSON CLAIM REJECTED.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

War Between Ecuador and the United States of Colombia.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

American Claims Against Peru—The Awards—The Grant Bansen Claim Rejected—Settlement of Peruvian Claims Against the United States—Isthmus News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

Through the kindness of a gentleman, whose information is exact on the matter, I am enabled to give the TIMES the result arrived at by the Mixed Commission in Lima on American and Peruvian claims.

The Commissioners appointed under the Convention of Jan. 12, 1863, met, as required by the terms of the Convention, at Lima, Peru, on the 17th day of July last, and being organized, selected as umpire, Gen. PEDRO A. HERRAN, late Minister of New-Granada to the United States.

The United States were represented by Messrs. E. GEORGE SQUIER and JAMES S. MAGRUS, as Commissioners; H. R. DE LA REINTREA, Solicitor for the United States, and J. H. LIMAN, as Secretary to the United States Commission.

On the part of Peru, the Commissioners named were DON SANTIAGO TAVORA and DON F. BARRIGA ALVAREZ, DON JUAN OVIEDO, Solicitor for the Peruvian Government, and DON DOMINGO RADA, as Secretary to the Peruvian Commission.

The following claims were presented to the Mexican Commission on the part of the United States, viz.:

NAMES OF UNITED STATES CLAIMANTS AND RESULT, INCLUDING PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Owners of ship *Wm. Lee*.	$22,000, awarded.
J. H. Allen	500, awarded.
Dana & Co.	1,336, awarded.
Samuel Churchman	3,800, awarded.
Thomas B. Eldridge	15,000, awarded hy umpire.
Charles Easton.	28,500, awarded by umpire.
William Barney	1,556, awarded.
Total	$72,692
Henry Baker, rejested.	
Louis Brand, rejected	
Alsop & Co., (Tacna,) rejected.	
F. Rumler, rejected.	
H. W. Raberg, and others, rejected.	
A. G. Benson, rejected.	
J. R. Hyacinth, dismissed.	
James Cunningham, (previously paid,) dismissed.	

UNITED STATES CLAIMS STILL PENDING AND AWAITING DYCISION OF THE UMPIRE, NOV. 13, 1863.

1. Edmund W. Sartori	$118,000
2. Alsop & Co.	7,000
3. Henry Kinney	8,000
4. M. Crosby	20,000
Total	$153,000

CLAIMS PRESENTED BY THE AGENT OF PERU, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST INCLUDED.

1. J. C. Vergel, $1,100. Awerded.
2. Estevan Montano, $11,000. Awarded hy umpire.
3. Ship *Allegheanian*, for guano, $114,000. Dismissed—not emorsed in the terms of Convention.

There was also presented to the Commissioners the claim of JOSE F. LASARTE *vs.* The United States, for upward of $500,000—being, in other words, the claims of A. G. BENSON against both Peru and the United States, for alleged losses growing out of the Lobos Island question, which was adjusted some years ago. This claim was laid before the Commission by the attorney of Mr. LASARTE, J. M. HURTADO, Esq., the late Commissioner from New-Granada. It was taken into consideration by the Commissioners, notwithstanding the arguments and protest of the agent of the United States, and, on the departure of the steamer of Nov. 13 from Callao, it was generally understood in Lima that it had been *rejected* by the mixed Commission, whose final sittings were to terminate within a few days."

We have but little local news. Our Governor has returned from the interior, and in conjunction with tha national Gen. ESPARZA, is actively engaged in raising the quota of Panama for the war with Ecuador.

The small-pox is abating in Panama rapidly. The deaths, which have been several hundreds, have been almost wholly among the colored people. There is but little small-pox in Aspinwall.

Mrs. G. C. FISH, of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., a passenger on the steamship *Illinois*, died at Asoinwall on the 26th, of erysipelas. She was on her way to Nevada Territory, where her husband resides. She was buried at the Laurel Cemetery, followed in the grave by a large number of cabin passengers. The funeral services were read by Mr. RICE, United States Consul.

The steamship *Ariel* from New-York, with 800 to 900 passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on tha 22d. They went forward from this port to San Francisco tha next morning. The opposition vessel, tha *Illinois*, arrived at Asoinwall on the 24th. Her 650 passengers are yet on board of her, and will probably get off from here ny tha *Moses Taylor*, about Tuesdey, 1st December.

The principal item of New-York interest from Callao is the burning of tha fine American clipper ship *Ocean Pearl* at har anchorage. It is not known how the fire took place. She had completed the discharge of her cargo the night before.

The American schooner *St. Louis*, of Boston, was lost on E. S. E. Shoal, Island of St. Andrews, near Aspinwall, on the 8th instant. She had no cargo. Captain and crew saved, and are on the hands of the U. S. Consul.

Mr. LA REINTREA, U. S. Solicitor on U. S. claims against Peru, goes home on the *Ariel* to-day. Dr. MACAIR, U. S. Commissioner on same claims, will be here for next steamer. The other Commissioner, Mr. SQUIER, goes to Casco for four months, to pick up material for a book.

Mr. RICE, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, has been snapping up and putting in prison (claimed to be an arbitrary act by some) the gamblers who follow the passengers from New-York, and spread out "sweat-cloths" at Aspinwall, with which to rob passengers. He so manages that these fellows are not allowed bail, but have to "sweat it out" in the loathsome cells of a greaser prison for a night or two, which is awfully trying on their feelings, and will lessen the business materially. He forced one man to deliver up all he had won, in money watches, rings, &c., from the several fools who patranized the machine.

BOLIVIA.

There is but little worthy of note from this State. Gen. SANTA CRUZ, a man of despotic predilections, has been appointed Minister from Bolivia to Paris. The *Comercio* says: "The selection could not be less injudicious. The Ex-Protector will never abandon his reactionary tendencies. Besides, why do we send Legations to France, when NAPOLEON makes war upon one of tha American nations?" &c.

"The presence of the Ministers of American Republics in Paris is not only improper, but highly humiliating for them all."

The Bolivian Government has decided to coin good money at last, but of short weight.

CHILI.

Another session of Congress had been called, the fourth of the year, to act on ordinary matters left unfinished.

A Mr. BRASSEY, contractor for building railways in India and Spain, proposes to build "as many railways as the people of Chili have occasion for," if the Government will guarantee him 6 per cent. per year on the investment. He probably intends to build a few thousnd miles of the article in Europe, and then saw them off in lengths to suit the market.

The expectations formed of the productiveness of tha Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad, do not seem to be thus far verified. The gross income of the line is only about $1,000 per day, while tha wages of employes alone amount to $150,000 a year.

Business is very dull in Valparaiso. Charters of vessels for nitrate, &c., from coast ports to Europe, £3 15. Exchange on London, 43½@44 pence per dollar. The excessive drought is still complained of in the Northern Provinces, and is injuring crops. Copper sells for $17 75 cash. Nitrate, $1 78½. Lumber from Vancouver, sold at $38 on board. Flour $2 87@$3 25, six months. Barley $3 ¾ fanega.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Burning of the American Clipper Ship Ocean Pearl—War Between Ecuador and the United States of Colombia—American Claims on Peru—General News—Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

The regular British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on tha 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Lima and Callao to the 15th inst. The news from Chili, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation is unimportant. But from Ecuador we have complete confirmation of the previous news, already published in the TIMES, that that State and the Republic of Colombia are determined upon the arbitration of war to solve the questions at issue between them. In my last I gave your readers a history of the events that have led to this sad result, and need not now repeat it. The *Bogota* brings $714,000 in specie for Southampton and a freight principally for England. Her freight list for New-York is very small—as the long monopoly of steam navigation by England of the South Pacific coast trade has turned that trade entirely from its natural channel, which is the United States, and carried it to Southampton and Liverpool.

ECUADOR.

Dates by private letters from Guayequil are to the 15th November. Great indignation was felt throughout the Republic at the "insults heaped upon it and President GARCIA MORENO by Gen. MOSQUERA," Provisional President of the United States of Colombia. Congress, after authorising President MORENO to declare war against us, closed its sittings on the 24th of October. The newspapers are full of acrimonious official correspondence on both sides, which is but a repetition of that already furnished you. There does not seem to be the least chance of avoiding a war. In fact, active operations may be said to have already commenced.

You already know that MOSQUERA had called an extraordinary session of Congress at Bogote for the 1st of January, to vote the means to carry on the war. He left Pasto, or Tuquerres, on the frontier of Ecuador, to be present at the sitting, in the latter part of October, but was followed by an express from the commander left behind, and who had less than 2,000 men with him, stating that the Ecuadorians were facing the Colombian force in such large numbers, that he could not be responsible for the result if a collision took place. Upon receiving this note, and on further learning that his forces had been annoyed by guerrillas in Pasto and Tuquerres, incited to action by President MORANO, MOSQUERA returned toward the frontier, sending before him a very violent and abusive note to the Government of Ecuador, complaining of these and other hostile acts. He also invited the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. FLORES, to an interview at Tulcan, to which the latter consented. But from some cause or other, the interview did not take place.

The United States, French and Spanish Ministers in Quito had responded to the circular of the Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Relations, sympathising with Ecuador in the querrel, but expressing hopes that a peaceful solution of the questions at issue may yet be had.

Some of the principals of the old Ospina or Conservative party of New-Granada, (or Colombia,) overthrown by MOSQUERA, such as Señors MANUEL DEL RIO, JOSE F. ZARAMA and VICENTE CARNEKAS, have made Guayaquil their headquarters, and are operating for a reactionary movement in Colombia, to be inaugurated in Pasto, and have made Col. MANUEL MARIA LOPEZ their chief. Of course they are against any settlement between the two Republics. The pretext is the desootic acts of MOSQUERA; but it is not believed that they will get any support from the more moderate of the Conservative party, as Dr. MANUAL MURILLO has already been elected to the Presidency in place of Gen. MOSQUERA, and will be inaugurated in April next. Of course the Jesuits and priests, who do not like MURILLO a bit better than they do MOSQUERA, will be found making all the trouble they can.

PERU.

The terms of settlement made by the Mixed Commission of Peru and the United States, for the settlement of claims, will be found under another head.

There is no news of importance from Peru, the Republic being in complete peace.

A treaty had been made between Peru and Bolivia, that, from the account given of it by the Lima *Comercio*, seems to be rather comprehensive in its character. Sentences decreed in civil matters in one county may be executed in the other. "The delivery to the authorities of all persons who have committed treason to the American cause, is conceded; thus, if ALMONTA and the other regents come to Peru or Bolivia, and a truly Mexican Government claimed them in order to have them tried, they would be given up; or if JEFFERSON DAVIS celebrated a treaty with Europe hostile to American interests, if he came in course of time to Peru or Bolivia, and he should be claimed by the legitimate Government of the United States for trial, he would be given up."

The exports from Peru the present year amount to $23,129,234.

In the month of October 23,889 tons register of guano was exported from the Chincha Islands to Europe. None to the United States.

The small-pox is abating in Lima and Callao.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE QUOTA.—The following is the letter tha Governor has addressed to the Supervisors of the different towns:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 7,

To the Supervisor of the Town of ——:

SIR: Impressed with the importance of prompt effort on the part of the State to promote its quota of troops, under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men by voluntary enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, I earnestly and respectfully request you, in connection with such influential citizens of your town as you may associate with for that purpose, to enter immediately upon the duty of raising by voluntary enlistments the quota of your town. The recently obtained action of the War Department on this subject—a copy of which is annexed—will greatly facilitate your labors, and, it is believed, da much to secure a result so desirable. You will learn the quota of your town from the Provost-Marshal of your district.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

E. D. NOYES, Private Secretary.

SAN DOMINGO, MEXICO AND CUBA.

Movements of the French in Mexico.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

THE INSURRECTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863.

At San Luis Potosi no little excitement had been lately occasioned by the appearance of two Americans, who, says a paper in the French interest, were announced by VIDAURRI to be Commissioners from the Government of the United States to arrange with the Juerez Government the manner of aiding in the defence of the legal order of things. These grand hopes, continues the above-named journal, were, however, doomed to be illusory, it being discovered that the so-called Commissioners had no other business but to arrange the passage of a Railroad through Ghihuahua, and the other to sell some arms.

CONONFORT went lately to San Luis by the Queretaro stage coach, and returned immediately to the last named place by the same conveyance. The object of his journey was not known.

GONSALEZ ORTAGA, according to the same authority, is not on good terms with the people of San Luis. He would not receive the Chief Commissioner of Taxes appointed by them, nor raise the troops that they had asked for, nor send assistance of any kind. It was thought that Zacatecas would be declared under martial law.

On the 7th of last month, one of the daughters of DOBLADO was married to Don RODRIGO RINCON GALLARDO, in honor of which a grand ball took place on the night of the ceremony.

DOBLADO was to set out a few days after with all his family, including the newly married couple, for San Miguel, and would return to arrange his abandonment with the Government of the State as soon as the French appointed its Capital. His family would continue their journey to San Luis or Monterey.

DOBLADO is reported to have said publicly that it is not possible to do anything to prevent the occupation of the State and that of all the country, *although there were still visionaries who maintain the contrary.*

The above, with the letter part of the paragraph italicised, is an extract from a letter of the correspondent of the *Estafette* a Franco-Mexican paper, and therefore too much reliance must not be placed upon it.

The troops of the State (Guanajuato) who had advanced beyond Queretaro, had fallen back, says the same paper, the *Estafette*, to Celaya, and it was generally believed that they would fall back still further.

JUAREZ' party entertained great expectations from the expedition of PORFIRIO DIAZ. They supposa him to be by this time at Tehuacan with 8,000 men, (for they expect that in tois last-named place he would be strengthened by 4,000 men who were to come from Oajaca,) threatening Puebla, Orizabe and Jalapa, and even cherished the illusion that he would be able to approach Mexico City. The *Estafette*, from which the above is copied, says, the heroic defence of Tasco ought to have shown them what is the spirit of the people, and how little there is to be hoped for from the hordes which that officer commands.

The same paper adds:

"The estates of GUANAMS and *Cruces* were sequestrated and their proprietors were obliged to disburse a very large sum, (according to some, $75,000 and according to others $80,000,) to have the measure revoked. The sequestration of the estate of GOGORRON was likewise taken off for $12,000 or $14,000."

BANUZARAI issued a proclamation, dated Oct. 31, promising to respect the opinions, persons and interests of all the inhabitants of the State of Michoacan, with the exception of the traitors, with whom he would have no dealings; that he would never recourse to no forced requisition, nor lay hands upon any other resources than those obtained by contributions fairly divided and collected with economy, and that when necessity compelled him he would appeal to the well-known patriotism of the inhabitants of Michoacan to aid him voluntarily.

In addition to the above a circular had been issued, a few days previously, by the Governor of the same State to the inhabitants of influence, ordering each one separately to be ready, when due notice was sent, to march to any place indicated with his friends and dependants, or any others whom he could influence to accompany him to resist the invaders of the soil.

The work on the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico was being actively prosecuted under the temporary direction of Señor ALMAZAN, as Mr. LYONS was not yet completely recovered from the severe wounds that he had received from the hands of the guerrillas. The work also, the railroad had reached a place called Sordo, about a league beyond Soledad.

Col. DUPIN arrived at Orizaba on the 5th of November, and it was said that he had been placed in command of all the counter-guerrillas, or those on the side of the intervention, in the State of Vera Cruz.

According to the *Estafette*, the stage from Pachoca, expected in Mexico City on Monday, did not arrive, and, unfortunately, the fears excited by its delay proved to be well founded. By some travelers who arrived at Mexico on Tuesday night at a very late hour it was known that on the evening before a band had stopped the stage, and carried away the passengers to the mountains. A detachment of Zouaves sent out in pursuit of them came up with the robbers a short distance from the road to Mexico City. The bandits were attacked with spirit, and had twelve killed and sixteen wounded, and a few taken prisoners. Two of the Zouaves, it was reported, were seriously wounded.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Puebla gives the following:

"Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock JOSE NA JESUS ARIZA, a carpenter by trade, who kept a drinking place in Merced-street No. 8, was executed in the square of San José. The above, together with another man whose name is not known, attacked on Saturday evening, the 31st ult., Don AMADEO GOOJON, as he was leaving the city by the *gacita* of Amatlan for Señor PAEZ'S manufactory, whither he was carrying $500 to pay the workmen. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day Señar GOOJON, who was riding quietly along, observed two men also on horseback behind him. After some time, tha tenacity with which the two men followed him excited his apprehensions, and to assure himself whether any evil design was intended, he turned off from the road he was following into another. The two men immediately rushed upon him and forcing him to dismount, robbed him of the money, with which they escaped. Fortunately, a few minutes after three individuals came up, who succeeded in apprehending ARIZA, but the other got away, leaving his horse and the pistol of which he had robbed Señor GOOJON."

The accused being tried by a Court-martial of robbery, with violence, was sentenced to be shot, which took place as mentioned above.

The last news received from Santo Dominga mention that 300 of the insurgents had presented themselves to Gens. SANTANA and GANDARA. ROJAS and two others of their leaders had been put in prison by the Haytian authorities, and were to be given up to the Spaniards. Two other leaders are said to have given information to Gen. VARGAS. The Spaniards boast that the insurrection is nearly put down in every part, except in the district called the Cibao, which is designated as the port from whence the rebellion at first emanated. The Spanish Government appears determined to crush it down, according to the Russian plan with Poland, by numerical force. By late advices, received here from the Peninsula, state that three of the mail steamers left Cadiz with troops last month, within a few days of each other—the mail steamer *Ciudad Cardal*, on Nov. 14, the *Porto Rico* on the 15th and the *Paris* on the 21st.

During the month of November there have been dispatched to this island 6,000 troops, taken from the different corps in Spain, and before the 15th ult. 2,000 had already left. With the 6,000 which are now on the way, the reinforcements sent to the Spanish West Indies amount to 15,000. The vessels belonging to the navy are incessantly employed in transporting to Cadiz the contingents from the different corps to be sent here and to St. Domingo.

The charitable society called the *Asociacion de Beneficencia Domiciliaria*, of this city, consisting entirely of ladies, have been holding a charitable bazaar to raise funds. The attempt has been entirely successful—the respectable sum of $1,840 03 having been collected from the sale of tickets of a species of lottery, in which those who obtained prizes were entitled to the articles that had been sent by various persons to be raffled for. Among them were many articles of great value, everybody, from the Captain-General down, figuring in the list of contributors. Some complaints had been made about the fairness, which drew out a reply from the Committee, who deny that there were any just grounds for them. The bazaar was held in the saloons of the well-known *Escauriza café*, where the public balls and masquerades take place, and from there being no opera this season, for the Tacon Theatre is closed, the Havana public went to the bazaar as much for amusement as for charity, considering that the stalls were occupied by the young ladies of the *haut ton* of Havana.

THE "CHANUKA" BALL.

Grand Masquerade at Irving Hall by the Hebrew Residents of New-York.

A successful masquerade is an incident in the records of a metropolis, upon which chroniclers may well dilate with pride and satisfaction. The difficulties naturally attending an entertainment of this character have probably deterred the usually enterprising Gothamites from naturalizing the *bal masque* here, as has been the case with pleasure-loving Paris. They say New-York resembles Paris, yet where, among the many particulars in which a metropolis should excel provincial cities, and in which we claim especial credit for our rising town, do we observe this delightful institution?

There is a portion of our community that does not always receive due credit for the good that it accomplishes. The Jewish population, though confessedly less numerous than the members of other denominations, is by no means inconsiderable in New-York. It is not to their monuments of judicious charity, any more than to their excellent position in the commercial world, that we propose referring. It has another phase in their local history that we shall now speak, and a pleasant phase too. Probably no class in our community are more choice and generous in their social enjoyments. A most delightful illustration of this position was afforded by the "Chanuka" Fancy Dress Ball and Masquerade, given at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Orpheus Club, to which yesterday we had space only to make brief reference.

The Jewish festivals are not all of the same character as regards solemnity. The peculiar ceremonials attendent on most of these festivals, partake mainly of a religious nature. There are several exceptions, however. "Purim," or the Feast of Esther, celebrated in the month of March, is one of these. It is a season annually given over to jollity and humor, mirth and gladness. For the past two years it has been well commemorated in this City by grand masquerades, the last given at the Academy of Music during March, 1863, being the most brilliant social gathering witnessed here for many years.

Emboldened by the absolute success of these entertainments, they determined that the festival of Chanuka should receive the like attention. This festival is celebrated in memorial of the deliverance of Israel from Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, about two thousand years ago, when, in consequence of the valorous deeds of the Asmonean family, Judas, son of Mattathias the Maccabee, and his valiant brothers, the barbarian hosts that had exercised an oppressive dominion over the Jewish people, were driven from their soil and the Hebrew commonwealth restored. As a memorial of the miraculous preservation of the holy oil in the sanctuary, whereby there sufficed for feeding the Holy lamps eight days, it is customary for each Jewish household to burn a so-called "Chanuka" lamp, consisting of eight branches, one for each day of the festival. In the synagogues there is also a candlestick, like that used in the ancient temple, wherein tapers are lighted—one the first night, two the second, and so on.

So much for the origin.

The "Chanuka Ball" was given under the auspices of the "Orpheus Club," an Association of Jewish young men who evidently understand how to harvest an affair of this character with the elements of success. It is surprising how they manage to exclude all but savors of impropriety. The testimony was unexceptionable, thus triumphantly awarding one serious objection urged against masquerades. A general air of sociability was diffused, contributing most essentially to the enjoyment of the guests. It was, in truth, a gathering of patronized Hebrew families, and the commonplaces were as might have been foreseen, the same precautions exercised as in a similar affair at a private residence.

Admission was only by card of "invitation," bearing the name of the guest and the member of the Committee by whom issued. Accompanying the tastefully engraved card was an invitation in manner following:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 63.

DEAR SIR: The Orpheus Club request the pleasure of your company at the first Chanuka Fancy Dress Masquerade Ball, to be held on Chanuka, this Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Irving Hall. Enclosed is a ticket of admission for your self and lady. Yours, &c. &c. &c.

LIONEL DAVIDSON, President.
ARNOLD TANZER, Vice-President.
JACOB S. ISAACS, Treasurer.
BERNARD LEVY, Secretary.
MANUEL A. MOSES, }
LOUIS M. PHILLIPS, } Directors.
SOLOMON MOSES, }

GERSON LEVY, Sec'ry.

Upon the fly leaf of the invitation were printed the

REGULATIONS.

1. No admittance to the Hall will be granted to any one, first [illegible] without their names on the list of the members of the Club by whom issued.
2. Cards of invitation are not transferable, and are only circumstances.
3. All persons must unmask to a member of the committee on entering.
4. Persons not wishing drunken, offensive or otherwise improper character, will not be admitted.
5. Until 12 o'clock, no person will be allowed on the floor unless in costume. Dominoes and fancy dresses are considered in costume.
6. All [illegible]
7. There will be no intermission to [illegible]
8. [illegible]

As the reader will learn, the question [illegible] to the member of the Reception Committee in attendance, and proceeded to the dressing rooms, until the hall opened. About half-past nine, the fine military band of the Seventh regiment, conducted by Mr. Carosa, struck up the beautiful strains of Balfe's "Daughter," which the doors were thrown up and the guests entered, and made their exit out of the grand corridor, the orchestra playing a march arranged to the following melodies. Dancing was at once [illegible] and continued without interruption until 4 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

And now, for a moment, to refer to the

DECORATIONS.

These were in exquisite taste. The windows on either side of the Hall were hung with original mode of drapery, patriotic emblems being the leaves at intervals. The hall was brilliantly lighted up, from the brackets were suspended handsome bouquets of flowers, artistically arranged. The galleries were adorned with festoons of red, white and blue, and were fitted up with shields and stars of feathers [illegible]. The stage, upon which the orchestra were stationed, was made to assume the form of a garden, blooming with flowers, and fragrant with evergreens. At the two three fountains apparently throwing up their sparkling

THE MUSIC

was of a beautiful character, the vivacious predominating, quadrilles, lancers, polkas, schottes and redowas followed one another in rapid succession, relieved by promenades, during which the military band (placed in the gallery opposite the stage) discoursed sweet selections from the latest operas, and ballads and martial air, of a stirring character. The overture from "William Tell" was particularly given. Indeed, the music was capital throughout, and the steps of the willing dancers were even quickened by the lively melodies to which the figures were set.

THE FLOOR

was under the charge of an energetic Committee, consisting of Messrs. Lionel Davidson, Chairman; Arnold Tanzer, M. S. Isaacs, Joseph A. Levy and H. A. Kursheedt. The arrangements were admirable, the regulations being courteously, but firmly carried out. The Reception Committee on duty emblazoned Messrs. Jacob S. Isaacs, Chairman; Louis M. Phillips and Joseph S. Hart. They likewise were strict in the enforcement of the rules regarding admission, and the result was, as we have said, a company thoroughly unexceptionable.

THE SCENE,

just prior to midnight, was brilliant to the extreme. Costumes of every conceivable variety delighted and even bewildered the eye; it seemed as if we had been transported to a fairy palace, where the spirits of the heroes of the past were engaged in one grand spectacular jollification, and had summoned to enliven the scene the beauty and grace which fairyland alone can command at pleasure. Sultanas and beggars, princesses and apple-women, Spanish beauties and Yankees, Greek girls and Irishmen, Italian bandits and Mexican cavaliers, peasants of every nationality, the marchioness of the French Court and the Don Cæsar de Bazan, of many courts, the stock broker and the inevitable Paul Pry, the Goddess of Liberty and the contraband; Mrs. Snoddy, in full feather, with magnificent stock of brilliants, and the dashing Helen McGregor, in all the ravishing beauty of a Highland lassie; the very King of the Devils in hideous yet brilliant attire, leading the personification of modesty, a gentle Arcadian shepherdess; French fisher girls and Spanish dancers, Cardinal Wolsey and Charles I; great, stupid boys, with their whistles and marbles, and vivacious school girls trundling their hoops; dominoes of every color and size, dominoes in black, and dominoes in white, in crimson and in yellow, in *mauve* and in cuir, in gray and in green, hobgoblins of all degrees, fortune-tellers and fortune-hunters, the grave and the gay—all "lively," none "severe"—a veritable Noah's ark of curiosities in the shape of men and women, all determined to enjoy themselves and contribute to the general hilarity, and, as a matter of course, succeeding heroically in the attempt.

At midnight the long roll sounded, and the transformation took place. Then, mystifications were daily explained, errors corrected, general amusement created by the "developments," and those who had, in the galleries, been awaiting this moment very patiently, made their appearance upon the floor in evening dress, and thenceforward the masquerade ceased as a specialty, and the hall assumed all the features of a successful "affair" in some opulential private residence. Owing to the scrutiny exercised with regard to the distribution of tickets, nothing but the most pleasant spirit pervaded the assembly, all being pretty well mutually acquainted, and introductions being dispensed by the Committee, so that the stiffness so detrimental to all pleasantness at these gatherings was unknown, and all went even as merrily as marriage bells are reputed to ring.

During the evening, choice refreshments were furnished, under the direction of Mr. Harbeson, the gentlemanly proprietor of Irving Hall, the viands being prepared in strictly Jewish style.

In fine, taking the Ball in its entirety and in detail, it was a splendid success throughout, and we congratulate our Hebrew fellow-citizens on the high tone their social gatherings assume—on this "Masquerada" in especial. It might be as well to add that another Fancy Dress Ball, on a still grandar scale, will be given at the Academy of Music in the latter part of March, in commemoration of the well-known festival of "Purim."

THE COSTUMES.

This account would not be complete were we to omit all special reference to the costumes. The following were among the most noticeable:

Miss K—— M——r, as a Spanish dancer, display her castanets in approved style, and very becomingly attired; as was also her sister, Miss S—— M——ts, in the character of the Dumb Girl of Portici. Miss L——e J——n was another bewitching Spanish girl, her costume being especially becoming. Mrs. J——n was handsomely attired as a Marchioness. Miss F——s H——s made a pretty Russian peasant, with pink waist and black gown. Miss H—— K——n was a charming Chinese lady of very high rank, while her sister, Miss A—— K——n, as an apple-woman, made a collection among the guests for a charitable object, and did excellently. Mrs. L. W. M——s was a capital Irishwoman, with her sweet little infant, a regular doll. Mrs. J—— A——l, a Turkish Princess, in robe of white satin, richly embroidered. Miss R—— L——i made a splendid Italian bandit's wife, in a handsome dress of black, with scarlet trimmings. Miss G——e R——l was neatly and becomingly dressed as Lady Gay Spanker, her sister, Miss M——n, being a charming peasant girl of French extraction. Miss M——e W——t was clad in the characteristic garb of Helen McGregor. Mrs. A—— C——n, and Mrs. A—— S——s, were neatly made up as peasant girls. Miss E——r C——n wore one of the most becoming costumes in the room—that of a Spanish lady, with fan and jaunty little cap—all forming a bewitching picture. Miss C——n was a capital fortune teller; being generally acquainted, her revelations as to the future naturally created considerable merriment. Miss F—— L——y and her sister, Mrs. A. H——g, wore elegant dominoes—the first of yellow satin, with black trimmings, the latter of pink satin. Mrs. H. L. S—— r was a lively Tamborine Girl. Mr. M——e M——r wore the most elegant costume among the gentlemen, that of his Satanic Majesty, the king of the devils. Mr. J—— C. L——i was a positive Proteus. He made a comical Irishwoman, with superabundance of cats; then was transformed into a Yankee, and finally a gallant Zouave. Mr. L—— J. P——s was a first-rate Irishman, with a rich brogue and not ashamed to acknowledge it. Mr. H—— K——n was a regular curbstone broker, with his book and pencil ready for a spec. He reported the gold market as rather dull. Mr. L—— P——r wore a rich blue tunic and leggings of a dashing Mexican cavalier. Mr. L. W. M——s was a jolly little fellow in jacket and pants, pursuing his infantile gambols with apparent zest. Mr. I—— C——n ionized well as Don Cæsar de Bazan, Mr. L—— L——n as his double.

THE MAYOR ELECT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Uneasy is the Head that Wears a Crown—Rural Retreats—A Peep.

It is quite probable that the Mayor elect realizes, at this present moment, the annoyances and responsibilities of his position. A mass meeting is held every day and evening before his residence, East Fourteenth-street, and smaller, but not less interested or persistent efforts to "make things square," in the way of outside gatherings, are visible in and about the offices and residences of all those of his friends who took a prominent interest for him against Tammany in the canvass. It is astounding how Mr. Gunther's majority has increased at a rate not according to count, since the night of Dec. 1, 1863. Men who were never before known to take to themselves the credit of departing from their customary glories of "always supporting the regular, or 'ring' nominations," now openly and hilariously boast that they betted upon, and worked and voted for the "honest and indefatigable Krist" from sunrise even unto sunset. They further declare, with a most attractive modesty, that he could not have been elected without their aid. The fact is, so bewilderingly unendurable is the pressure, that C. Godfrey Gunther, the irrepressible despoiler of Boggs and Purdy's anticipated honors, has been compelled to "retire himself" out of town" to avoid it. At the right to a certain degree not unexpected, yet it has exceeded all expectations, and neither mentally or physically could it sustain it. It is rumored, as an excuse for his disappearance, that he is perfectly worn out by the labors of the campaign and the preliminary duties attendant on his success. It is further rumored that he has deputed, in consequence, a committee of three from the McKeon General Committee, to listen to, group into, and shape into decision on, such applications for place and profits as have been and will be pressed by the most active and influential outside members of the Shoulder-Hitting Committee. It is also rumored that the head and front of this Committee, very properly, is to be chosen Selector, the father of the new—or restored to the old—Democracy, and that he, too, has succinctly and imperatively notified it necessary to seize his carpet-bag, and hurry to a haven, to be clear of rioting lawyers there, which he was some time since retained as counsel, or at some future time will be.

The intimate friends of Mr. Gunther are innumerable at all times, but the adherents of the McKeon party are at present thicker than the leaves which rod from the trees in Autumn. To face such crowds, the individual components of which are all terribly disorderly and madman-like, is a very disinterested, would require more pluck than either Mr. Dennison or Mr. Wilson can, in a Presidential election time, and more than they possess, unless, after a little refreshment, they are backed by a regiment. Even the opposition papers do not venture to be disturbed by the Mayor, it may be seen, [and the reporters, from those who think they are] pitched upon, so fast as they can, as a necessity, and it is said he has already selected for appointment the whose office relations will be best for him. He has [illegible] and one in his gift. Aside from his own office, there are the bell-ringers and some few of the other appointments. His police affiliations with the Common Council are very necessary to protection as to the different heads of Departments appointed by the Mayor, even if he felt disposed to [illegible]. The Mayor is, for instance, with the other heads of City Government, in most power against any of these coming to the [illegible].

This week, the first in which he received congratulations from Mayor Gunther, visited the Mayor's Office and viewed the situation of which he is master. It was not a formal visit, and the Mayor and Mayor elect had a very pleasant interview. They are somewhat of a come on, in the fact that two years ago Mr. Gunther made a gallant run—three to the heel—for the Mayoralty, on that his platform, George Opdyke, was too quick for him, winning the race, just as Mr. Gunther has now, contrary to the [illegible] of [illegible] Democracy.

Hon. Fernando E. Tennison will be one of the right-hand men of the new Municipal dynasty. This being considerably more [illegible], it is more than probable that he will be found out of town for the second succeeding days—hurried north to Buffalo or elsewhere on a lower bay stand [illegible], like unto Hon. John McKeon, he either has been or at some future day will be engaged.

The Police Relief Fund.

The report of the Treasurer of the Police Relief Fund for the nine months up to Dec. 8, contains the following statement:

To cash on hand Dec. 1, 1863	$118 85
Received during the past nine months	9,855 95
Paid out during the last nine months	9,854 50

Average amount received per month $1,095 10; average amount paid out per month, $1,089 05; average excess of receipts per month, $5 05; number of families relieved during March was 41; April, 42; May, 40; June, 42; July, 39; August, 40; September, 37; October, 41; November, 39. Average number of families relieved per month, 40; average amount paid each family per month, $27 22.

All this is done by the Police for the families of those of deceased members, and in no case is the relief afforded insufficient. Aside of this, the force have contributed generously to the wants of the soldiers in the field, and the sick and the wounded. It is doubtful whether any organization has, proportionable to individual income, lent a more willing ear or made more generous response to the calls of benevolence.

The New-England Society.

The New-England Society of this City will celebrate their fifty-eighth anniversary by a public dinner at the Astor House, on the 22d inst. It is understood that the following distinguished gentlemen have already accepted invitations to be present as guests on the occasion, namely: Senator John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. James T. Brady, Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Mayor Opdyke, Commodore Meade, Rev. Dr. Weston. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest, and the gathering a numerous one.

THE VOLUNTEER FUND.—Subscriptions are coming in daily from the banks. The Bowery Savings Bank has done most liberally. The following are the additional subscriptions, making the amount of stock thus far taken $748,400. Bowery Savings Bank, $200,000; Bank of America, $100,000; Metropolitan Bank, $60,000, Tradesmen's Bank, $10,000, East River Bank, $6,000.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

Relations of France with Mexico and the United States.

In the collection of French diplomatic papers just published by the Government twelve documents concern American affairs. The first three are the sequel of those inserted in the collection for 1862, and give the conclusion of the negotiations on the proposal of mediation which emanated from the French Government. The first, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on Jan. 9, to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, dwells on the wish to see the North enter upon pacific conferences with the South; another, dated Feb. 26, is equally urgent on the same subject. Then comes an exchange of dispatches on the Mexican question. M. Mercier writes, on April 3, that the Government of Washington will avoid giving France any cause of discontent. Then comes a very energetic letter of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. Mercier, protesting against a letter of Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, and some dispatches of M. Mercier, which relieve the Washington Cabinet of the responsibility for the same. Another dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys (Sept. 13,) gives an explanation of French policy in Mexico; France has not desired a cession either of Texas or Louisiana, or of any other territory in America. As to the recognition of the South, and to the price of those concessions, nothing has been decided on the subject, and consequently no treaty concluded. The following is the text of the dispatch.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

MR. DAYTON, who exhibits in his relations with me a frankness and straightforwardnes which I am pleased to recognize, has been moved by certain rumors which appear of late to have found some credit at Paris, and he has come to speak to me concerning them. According to these reports, too lightly accepted, the Government of the Emperor has decided upon a recognition of the States of the South. It is even said that a treaty has been signed, by which the new Confederation would restore to France, either for herself or to hand over to Mexico, all Texas, and a part of Louisiana.

At the moment when Mr. Dayton communicated to me this information, I found myself in a position to furnish him with intelligence in return; and before replying to the questions he addressed to me I asked him if, amongst the symptoms which menaced the friendly relations of the two countries, he had not, like myself, received other news made public; such as the dispatch of a protest on the part of his Government against our expedition to Mexico and its consequences, the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Russia, and the appearance of a Federal fleet before Vera Cruz.

With respect to the protest, after calling upon me to remark that I myself knew better than any one that none had been sent, Mr. Dayton said that, in taking his inspirations from the correspondence of Mr. Seward, and from his personal knowledge of the dispositions of his countrymen, he might have spoken to me about the impression produced in his country by the preponderating intervention of a European Power in an American Republic, and by the creation of a monarchical establishment in a province of the United States; but *that there was a great distance between such language and a protest or threat of any kind*, and nothing in his instructions authorized him to cross that interval. Moreover, he said that he know nothing of the pretended alliance of his country with Russia, and *had every reason to discredit it.* As to the presence of a Federal fleet before Vera Cruz, he thought such a statement did not even merit the honor of a contradiction.

I told Mr. Dayton that I never attached importance to the reports above mentioned, and that my object in citing them was much less to provoke explanations on his part, than to put him personally on his guard against those rumors of another sort, but precisely proceeding from the same source, which he had brought under my notice. I could, besides, give them a categorical contradiction. As to the recognition of the States of the South, the dispositions of the Emperor were known to him, and that question was still at the point where our last conferences had left it. *We have not then recognized the South, and a fortiori, we have not signed with it any treaty about a cession of Texas or Louisiana.* On this subject, I could repeat to him what I had often said, viz.: that *we did not seek, either for ourselves or for others, any acquisition in America.* I added, that I hoped the good sense of the people of the United States would repudiate all the exaggerations and false suppositions by which it was sought to mislead and embitter public opinion; and that I relied on his cooperation to propagate a more equitable appreciation of our intentions, and of the necessities to which our policy was subject.

I have thought it proper that you should be informed of the details of this conversation, in order that you may, on your part, communicate them to Mr. Seward, and make them a text for rectifying false judgments and unwarranted prejudices in your neighborhood. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The nine others are dispatches from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Representative at Washington, bearing on the orders given by the Federal Government to its cruisers, on the complaints made against the contracting of a Confederate loan in Europe, and on the intentions attributed to the Cabinet of Washington with regard to events in Mexico.

The Mexican question only contributes three documents. Two of them were addressed, on the 14th and 17th of August, to Gen. Bazaine, named Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, they recapitulate to him the Emperor's intentions from the first intervention of France in Mexico. The third is dated 15th October. It announces to Gen. Bazaine that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has conferred with his colleagues of War and of the Marine to fix the war indemnity to be demanded from Mexico. The document is thus worded

PARIS, Oct. 15.

GENERAL: I have put myself in communication, as I had already informed you that I intended to do, with my colleagues of the Departments of the War, Navy, and Finances, for the purpose of fixing the war indemnity, *the reimbursement of which we shall have to claim of Mexico.* The different details which were indispensable to enable us to estimate correctly the total of our expenses, are now in our possession. We shall in consequence shortly be able to definitely fix the sum to which that indemnity will amount. We have also to consider the expenses which will also be incurred during our forces have completely evacuated the Mexican territory. I have also consulted my colleagues to that end, and I shall be, according to all probability, in a position to deliver to the Marquis de Montholon, at the moment of his departure, the necessary instructions to enable him to negotiate those two questions immediately on his arrival in the City of Mexico.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

CRIME IN LONDON.

Mysterious Murder in London—The Detection of Crime.

From the London Times.

Paris has no monopoly of hotel ries. Nothing that Boisgobey has imagined can surpass the story of the triple murder in a four-wheeled cab at the door of a public house, in a crowded thoroughfare, on a busy Saturday night. If there was a Morgue in London, what would have been the sensations of the public at the exhibition of these three bodies, unowned and unknown, taken out of a hackney carriage by a Policeman and a Surgeon? It does, however, speak well for society that this murder should have been discovered by the simplest and most natural of means—by the gap which the victims left in their own little circle of friends. At any rate, a mother and two children were not made away with without being missed. The poor creatures had their own place in the society of this city, vast as it is, and when that place was empty suspicion was aroused. But for this, it is terrible to think how complete the mystery might have remained. The murderer had time to put hundreds of miles between himself and the scene of his crime. The contents of the cab, strange to say, would have furnished no clue to the perpetrator of the atrocity. There lay three dead bodies, with the luggage which women and children might carry for a short journey—a small bundle, a leather box containing a few articles for the children on the road, shawls, &c. Yet it happened that in all this there was nothing to put the Police on the track. Only one article of linen was marked, and that not with the initials of the owner. No accurate impression had been left even of the appearance of the murderer. The cabman thought he had worn a moustache, but it seems that he was mistaken. Nothing led to the discovery except the published description of the bodies, which answered all the purpose of those horrible exposures in the Morgue. The neighbors of the victims recognized the sketch, the more readily, perhaps, from the juxtaposition of the three figures, and then the truth became known. Upward of a century ago a most barbarous murder was discovered by similar means, though after a shocking fashion. A woman killed her husband, cut off his head to prevent the identification of the body, and threw it into the Thames. There it was found floating the next morning, and employed to bring the guilt home to the offender. But in those days there were no organs of publicity disseminating information through every grade of society, and so the magistrates extemporized, as it were, a Morgue for the occasion. They ordered the head to be washed and combed, and stuck upon a pole in the churchyard of St. Margaret, Westminster. By the side of the ghastly object was stationed an officer charged to observe the countenances of all who came to gaze on it, and arrest those who evinced any suspicious emotion. It was not in that primitive fashion, however, that evidence was obtained, but in the course of a day or two the neighbours of the victim did recognise his features, and the woman expiated her crime, according to the law of those days, at the stake. We must now observe that this is not the only, perhaps not the most extraordinary story of mystery lately disclosed. In the middle of the Summer, while happy tourists were enjoying themselves, and great town a were half emptied of their industrious inmates, a discovery was made which almost exceeds in horror the spectacle at the bottom of the railway cab. In a small house at Wolverhampton the corpse of a man was found lying on a bed in an upstairs room. The head had been frightfully battered, and was soaking in a pool of blood. The body had been coated with tar, for the obvious purpose of retarding decomposition, but so much time had elapsed before it was found, and the heat of the weather had been so great, that the corrective had failed, and the sight was a dreadful one. There was no living occupant of the house, the door had been fast locked, and was broken open by the Police. Exactly at the same time, in another house, also unoccupied, at Dudley, half a dozen miles off, was found the corpse of a woman. This body, too, lay on a bed, shockingly decomposed, but the dress and the hands of the woman were stained with tar, and in the pocket of her dress was discovered the key of the house which contained the body of the man. A laudanum bottle seemed in this case to tell the tale of suicide, but was the suicide the sequel of a murder? That was the natural inference, but beyond such inference the conclusion could not be carried. It was proved that the woman had once cohabited with the man; that she had quarreled with him, and that she had cohabited with others. These revelations suggested a belief that she had been at least an accomplice in the murder, and that she had destroyed her own life afterward, but no proofs of the facts could be obtained, and an open verdict of the Coroner's jury terminated the case of the Wolverhampton and Dudley mysteries. But how many mysteries are there without even that much of a clue to their solution? Did the reader observe what appeared in our successive reports of this deed of murder in the cab? It seemed to be conjectured that such an act might very probably be followed by suicide, and an inquiry was instantly made for the latest self-murders discoverable. It was answered on the spot. The bodies had hardly been taken out of the cab when a suicide was announced from Southwark. A man had just been found dead in a bed at a coffee-house with poison by his side, and the time appeared to fit so exactly that the cabman was hurried off to the house to look at the body. It was not the body sought; but fresh chances turned up every minute. All through Sunday and Monday the cabman was taken about to various parts of the Metropolitan Police district that he might "identify bodies supposed to include that of the missing man." But to render this proceeding of the slightest utility, all these "bodies" must have been discovered under circumstances consistent with the hypothesis entertained—in other words, they must have been bodies of men who had come by an untimely and unexplained end since 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. Is there usually such a crop of mysteries? Are we really to suppose that on any day of the week a dozen or half-a-dozen fresh corpses may be produced, each of which, for all that anybody knows, may represent the perpetrator of a murder twenty-four hours before? It deserves notice, however, that the present mystery, now that it has been revealed, contains nothing but the most ordinary story of domestic jealousies and unhappiness. A more commonplace tale, except for the catastrophe, could not be imagined. A man conceives an aversion for his wife, whether with or without reason it is impossible to say. He determines to rid himself of what he considers a burden, but then he devises the strangest, the boldest, and most incredible scheme ever known. He makes arrangements with his wife to drive with the children to a railway station in a cab and pick him up on her way. At the station he takes another cab, stops at a public house in a crowded street for a pint of porter, in which he administers poison to mother and daughters together, sits beside them till they are quite dead, and then gets out with directions to the cabman to go on with his load to the other end of London! Such a murder, so planned and executed, may well astound the public mind, and account for a sensation which we have not seen exceeded since the days of Rush or Manning.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE BLACKS.

A Characteristic Discussion of Negro Rights, Duties and Privileges—The "Best Use of an Able Bodied Colored Man During the War is to be a Soldier"—Regulations for the Government of Contrabands.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.—The recruitment of colored troops has become the settled purpose of the Government. It is therefore the duty of every officer and soldier to aid in carrying out that purpose, by every proper means, irrespective of personal predilection. To do this effectually, the former condition of the blacks, their change of relation; the new rights acquired by them; the new obligations imposed upon them; the duty of the Government to them; the great stake they have in the war; and the claims their ignorance, and the helplessness of their women and children, make upon each of us, who hold a higher grade in social and political life, must all be carefully considered.

It will also be taken into account that the colored soldiers have none of the machinery of "State aid" for the support of their families while fighting our battles, so liberally provided for the white soldiers, nor the generous bounties given by the State and National Governments in the loyal States—although this last is far more than compensated to the black man by the great boon awarded to him, the result of the war—FREEDOM FOR HIMSELF AND HIS RACE FOREVER!

To deal with these several aspects of this subject, so that as few of the negroes as possible shall become chargeable either upon the bounty of Government or the charities of the benevolent, and at the same time to do justice to those who shall enlist, to encourage enlistment, and to cause all capable of working to employ themselves for their support, and that of their families, either in arms or other service—and that the rights of negroes and the Government may both be protected, *it is ordered*:

1. In this Department, after the 1st day of December, instant, and until otherwise ordered, every able-bodied colored man who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall be paid as bounty, to supply his immediate wants, the sum of ten 10) dollars. And it shall be the duty of each mustering officer to return to these headquarters duplicate rolls of recruits so enlisted and mustered into the service, on the 10th, 20th and last days of each month, so that the bounty may be promptly paid and accounted for.

2. To the family of each colored soldier so enlisted and mustered as long as he shall remain in the service and behave well shall be furnished suitable subsistence, under the direction of the Superintendents of Negro Affairs, or their Assistants, and each soldier shall be furnished with a certificate of subsistence for his family, as soon as he is mustered. and any officer deserting, or whose pay and allowances are forfeited by Court-martial, shall be reported by full name, regiment and company to the Superintendent of the district where his family may be, and the subsistence may be stopped—provided that such subsistence shall be continued for at least six months to the family of any colored soldier who shall die in the service by disease, wounds or battle.

3. Every enlisted colored man shall have the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital treatment as are furnished to the United States soldiers of like arm of the service, unless, upon request, some modification thereof shall be granted from these Headquarters.

4. The pay of the colored soldiers shall be ten (10) dollars per month—three of which may be retained to be clothing, if the non-commissioned officers, whether colored or white, shall have the same addition to their pay as other non-commissioned officers. It is, however, hoped and believed by the Commanding General, that Congress, as an act of justice, will increase the pay of the colored troops to a uniform rate with other troops of the United States. He can see no reason why a colored soldier should be required to fight upon less pay than any other. The colored man fills an equal space in ranks while he lives, and an equal grave when he falls.

5. It appears by returns from the several recruiting officers that enlistments are discouraged, and the Government is competing against itself, because of the payment of sums larger than the pay of the colored soldiers to the colored employes in the several staff Departments, and that, too, while the families of the former and individuals are supporting the families of the laborers. *It is further ordered*: That no officer or other person on behalf of the Government, or to be paid by the Government, on land in this Department, shall employ or hire any colored man for a greater rate of wages than ten dollars per month, without ration, except that mechanics and skilled laborers may be employed at other rates—regard being had, however, to the pay of the soldier in fixing such rates.

6. The best use during the war for an able-bodied colored man, as well for himself as the country, is to be a soldier. It is therefore further ordered. That no colored man, between the ages of *eighteen* and *forty-five*, who can pass the Surgeon's examination for a soldier, shall be employed on land by any person in behalf of the Government—[mechanics and skilled laborers alone excepted.] And it shall be the duty of each officer or other person employing colored labor in this Department to be paid by or on behalf of the Government, to cause each laborer to be examined by the Surgeons detailed to examine colored recruits, who shall furnish the laborer with a certificate of disability or ability, as the case may be, and after the *first day of January* next, no employment rolls of colored laborers will be certified or passed at these Headquarters wherein this order has not been complied with, and are not vouched for by such certificate of disability of the employes. And whenever hereafter a colored employe of the Government shall not be paid within sixty days after his wages shall become due and payable, the officer or other person having the funds to make such payment shall be dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President.

7. Promptness of payment of labor, and the facilities furnished by the Government and the benevolent, will enable colored laborers in the service of the Government to be supported from the proceeds of their labor, *before* no subsistence will be furnished to the families of those employed by the Government at labor, but the Superintendent of Negro Affairs may issue subsistence to those so employed, and charge the amount against their wages, and furnish the officer in charge of payment of such laborers with the amounts so issued, on the first day of each month, or be himself chargeable with the amount so issued.

8. Political freedom rightly defined is *liberty to work*, and to be protected in the full enjoyment of the fruits of labor; and no one with ability to work should enjoy the fruits of another's labor. *Therefore*, no subsistence will be permitted to any negro or his family, with whom he lives, who is able to work and does not work. It is, therefore, the duty of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs to furnish employment to all the negroes able to labor, and see that their families are supplied with the necessaries of life. Any negro who refuses to work when able, and neglects his family, will be arrested and reported to these Headquarters, to be sent to labor on the fortifications, where he will be made to work. No negro will be required to labor on the Sabbath, unless upon the most urgent necessity.

9. The Commanding General is informed that officers and soldiers in the Department have, by impressment and force, compelled the labor of negroes, sometimes for private use, and often without any imperative necessity.

Negroes have rights so long as they fulfil their duties: *Therefore it is ordered* that no officer or soldier shall impress or force to labor for any private purpose whatever, any negro; and negro labor shall not be impressed or forced for any public purpose, unless under orders from these headquarters, or because of imperative military necessity, and where the labor of white citizens would be compelled, if present. And any order of any officer compelling any labor by negroes or white citizens shall be forthwith reported to these headquarters, and the reasons which called for the necessity for such order be fully set forth.

In case of a necessity compelling negro or white labor for the purpose of building fortifications, bridges, roads, or aiding transportation or other military purposes, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of negroes in that District to cause employment rolls to be made of those so compelled to labor, and to present said rolls, as soon as the necessity ceases, to the Assistant-Quartermaster of the District, that the laborers may be paid; and the Superintendent shall see that those that labor shall have proper subsistence, and may draw from the Commissary of Subsistence rations therefor. Any officer offending willfully against the provisions of this order, will be dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President.

And no negro shall be impressed into military service of the United States, except under orders from these headquarters—by draft, which shall equally apply to the white and colored citizens.

10. The theory upon which negroes are received into the Union lines, and employed, either as laborers or soldiers, is that every negro able to work who leaves the rebel lines, diminishes by so much the producing power of the rebellion to supply itself with food and labor necessary to be done outside of military operations, to sustain its armies, and the United States thereby gains either a soldier or a producer. Women and children are received, because it would be manifestly inquitous and unjust to take the husband and father and leave the wife and child to ill-treatment and starvation. Women and children are also received when unaccompanied by the husband and father, because the negro has the domestic affections in as strong a degree as the white man, and however far South his master may drive him, he will sooner or later return to his family.

Therefore it is ordered, That every officer and soldier of this command shall aid by every means in his power, the coming of all colored people within the Union lines that all officers commanding expeditions and raids shall bring in with them all the negroes possible, affording them transportation, aid, protection and encouragement. Any officer bringing or admitting negroes within the lines shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs within his District, so they may be cared for and protected, enlisted, or set to work. Any officer, soldier or citizen who shall dissuade, hinder, prevent, or endeavor to hinder or prevent any negro from coming within the Union lines, or shall dissuade, hinder, prevent, or endeavor to prevent or hinder any negro from enlisting; or who shall insult, abuse, ridicule or interfere with, for the purpose of casting ridicule or contempt upon colored troops, or individual soldiers, because they are colored, shall be deemed to be, and held liable under the several acts of Congress applicable to this subject, and be punished with military severity for obstructing recruiting.

11. In consideration of the ignorance and helplessness of the negroes, arising from the condition in which they have been heretofore held, it becomes necessary that the Government should exercise more and peculiar care and protection over them than over its white citizens, accustomed to self-control and self-support, so that their sustenance may be assured, their rights respected, their helplessness protected, and their wrongs redressed: and that there be one system of management of negro affairs.

It is ordered, that Lieut.-Col. J. Burnham Kinsman, A. D. C., be detailed at these Headquarters, as General Superintendent of Negro Affairs in this Department, to whom all reports and communications relating thereto, required to be sent to these Headquarters, shall be addressed. He shall have a general superintendence over all the colored people of this Department; and all other Superintendents of Negro Affairs shall report to Lieut.-Col. Kinsman, who is acting for the Commanding-General in this behalf.

All the territory of Virginia south of the James River shall be under the superintendence of Capt. Orlando Brown, Assistant Quartermaster. All the territory north of James River shall be under the superintendence of Capt. Charles B. Wilder, Assistant Quartermaster. The District of North Carolina shall be under the superintendence of Rev. Horace James, Chaplain.

Each Superintendent shall have the power to select and appoint such Assistant Superintendents for such Sub-Districts in his District as may be necessary, to be approved by the Commanding General; such appointments to be confirmed by the Commanding General.

The pay of such Assistant, if a civilian, shall in no case exceed the pay of a first class clerk in the Quartermaster's Department.

It shall be the duty of each Superintendent, under the direction of the General Superintendent, to take care of the colored inhabitants of his district, not slaves, under the actual control of a loyal master in his district, (and in all questions arising as to freedom or Slavery of any colored person, the presumption shall be that the man, woman or child is free or has claimed protection of the military authorities,) to cause all such, within their limits, to be taken, to cause an accurate census to be taken of colored inhabitants in his district, and their employments, to cause all to be provided with necessary shelter, clothing, food and medicines. To see that all able to work shall have some employment, and that such employment shall be industriously pursued; to see that in all contracts for labor or other things made by the negroes with white persons, the negro is not defrauded, and to annul all contracts made by the negro which are unconscionable and injurious, and that such contracts as are fulfilled by the negro shall be paid; to take charge of all goods and all property abandoned, turned over, or given to the use of the negroes, whether by Government or by charity; to keep accurate accounts of the same, and

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

SINKING OF THE MONITOR WEEHAWKEN.

DROWNING OF THIRTY OF HER CREW.

The Steamship Fulton Captures Another Prize.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Port Royal Dec. 8, we have the painful news of the loss of the monitor *Weehawken*. She suddenly sunk at her anchorage off Morris Island during a gale on the 6th inst, Thirty of her crew were lost, including four assistant engineers. Her Captain was on board the flagship when the accident occurred, and all the other officers, except the four engineers, were saved.

No damage was sustained by any other of the Ironclads.

The *Fulton* brings a large number of passengers from Port Royal. On the 6th instant she went up to Stono Bar, and was ordered back to Hilton Head by Gen. GILLMORE, to receive on board Gen. FOSTER, but he not having arrived there on the 8th, left for this city—we were then short of coal.

Gen. SEYMOUR had arrived at Folly Island to take command of his brigade and Hilton Head.

The *Fulton* has captured another prize. The following is an abstract of her log:

Dec. 9, off Wilmington, N. C., at 7:15 A. M., made a small schooner, one point on the port bow, steering the same course as ourselves. From her rig and appearance, judged her to be an English vessel. At 8:45 A. M., being near, and she showing no colors, fired a gun, (blank,) when she immediately hove to, still showing no colors. Sent a boat on board with the first officer and purser to examine her papers. A few minutes after the boat returned with the papers. Upon examination of her documents proved she was the schooner *G. C. Bigelow*, from Bermuda, bound to Beaufort, N. C., with 40 tons of salt as ballast. Register and clearance from Bermuda approved all right. She had no manifest as yet made out and none of her papers. Had the American Consul's certificate or signature, evidently something was wrong; put a prize crew on board, consisting of one mate and four men; transferred her crew on board of the *Fulton* and took her in tow, and proceeded on our course for New-York. The schooner was about 90 tons, and 20 years old, as reported by the master, and is in a very dilapidated condition. During the night the wind and sea increased.

DEC. 20.—At 2:20 A. M. the officer in charge of the schooner made the night signal to stop, which was immediately done. We backed down to her, when he informed us the schooner was leaking badly in her upper works forward, and at the rate we were going it would be impossible to keep her free. Started the steamer again at less than half speed, the wind and sea increasing fast. In the morning at 8 A. M., stopped and sent two men on board of the schooner to help in pumping, and to have a more thorough examination of the cargo, after which we proceeded on very slowly; at 1:30 P. M., the schooner hoisted a signal of distress; stopped at once and boarded her. The officer in charge reported it was impossible to keep her free, going head to the sea, and the men would not remain on board any longer. She was seaworthy to with a free wind, and there was nothing on board of her as cargo but the salt. Capt. WOTTON thereupon had a consultation, and in consideration that his voyage had been protracted by the detention of the steamer at Hilton Head two days, and having important dispatches on board, and finding the schooner unfit to navigate to the north of Hatteras in her present condition, and not being able in some his officers or men to carry her into some Southern port, in possession of the Government concluded to give the vessel up to her crew, the vessel and cargo being of trifling value; the chances of her running the blockade being very small, having the English rig, which would be immediately proven to any American cruiser. Consequently, after having a thorough examination of the vessel, put the crew on board, and at 2:30 P. M., let her go about her business. The captain and crew were allowed the privilege to examine for themselves, and with their own free will took charge of the schooner again.

We are indebted to J. MCMANUS, Esq., purser of the *Fulton* for favors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The News of Grant's Victories—Effect of Shelling Charleston—A Nocturnal Salute.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

The highly exciting and cheerful intelligence of GRANT'S success, which we discover in the Northern papers, totally eclipses in point of interest any information that can be forwarded from this department. The fact that BRAGG had sustained a disastrous defeat was made known to us at an early date through rebel papers, and, as may be readily conceived, sent a thrill of delight to the heart of every one who heard it. The confirmation of the news by the Northern press, together with additional particulars, caused the entire camp to break forth in wild shouts of exultation.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

connected exclusively with this Department cannot be said to have arrived at a very forward state in consequence, as I have had occasion to previously write, of the unexplainable inaction of the navy. At long intervals throughout the day and night the ear is greeted with the sound of a single gun, fired either from our batteries or those of the enemy. The pickets guarding the islands north of Folly Island are within talking distance of the rebel pickets, but a mutual understanding prevents one from harming the other. The Union batteries, including all on the islands near Charleston occupied by our troops, are of a formidable character and are strongly garrisoned. The enemy's works on the surrounding islands are, we have every reason to believe, in an equally effective state of defence. A number of shells were thrown into Charleston during the week, and we can safely venture the assertion, that the citizens and soldiery inhabiting that city, did not view the descent of the missiles with anything like the calmness their papers from time to time labor to induce us to believe. GILLMORE'S rifled cannon turned toward the city, have had the effect to keep the rebels in a constant state of alarm and dread, notwithstanding the repeated asseverations of the Charleston editors to the contrary. They may console themselves by calling the shells a fine pyrotechnic display, not to be considered of great importance, but at the same time we have positive proof that not a shell has exploded over the city without causing the people therein to tremble with the utmost fear. Charleston papers of a recent date contain scores of advertisements announcing the removal of business firms from the lower to the upper portion of the city. The Charleston Hotel is already closed, and notice is given that the Mills House will shortly follow the example. The alleged reason assigned for thus closing two of once the most fashionable hotels in the South, is the great destitution of provisions of all kinds essential to conduct the establishments in a manner agreeable even to the unfastidious taste of the guests. The congregations of two churches publicly invite the congregation of a third to join it in religious worship, for the reason that the edifices of the former are subject to danger from our shells. Nearly all the warehouses situated in the vicinity of the piers are emptied of goods and abandoned. The aged, woman and children have, with few exceptions, fled the city, and but a small number either of civilians or soldiers are to be seen on promenade. Such are the evidences we have of the effect of our shells. Destitution and consternation reign supreme in the accursed city, and the late achievements of GRANT in its rear will not tend to mollify the excited feelings of the populace.

A NATIONAL SALUTE.

On Tuesday last, by order of Gen. GILLMORE, the commanders of the various batteries and artillery companies fired a national salute of thirty-five guns in honor of the splendid victory of Gen. GRANT. The firing commenced at 12 M. and lasted for about one hour. The field artillery was placed in position on the beach and fired blank cartridges. It was otherwise, however, with the heavy artillery mounted in Forts Putnam, Strong and other Works on Morris Island, it being the design of Gen. GILLMORE to further acquaint the enemy with the superiority of his pieces and the skill of his gunners, while he rejoiced over his late defeat at Chattanooga. Not a gun was changed from its direct bearing on the rebel forts. Every rebel work received more or less shots from our pieces until the salute ended. Neither did Charleston itself escape the compliments paid that day to JEFF. DAVIS and his minions. Fort Putnam took special care that the explosion of a dozen shells, at least, should resound over the heads of the frightened inhabitants. Whether the rebels surmised the significancy of the firing we know not, but we are certain they were greatly surprised at hearing the simultaneous reports of so many guns; and, judging from their hesitancy to reply, they must have anticipated an attack, and hardly knew at which point to concentrate their troops. Before the firing had ceased on our part, the rebel batteries on James Island opened a return fire on Morris Island, which was soon after followed by the batteries on Sullivan's Island. Only the ordinary exchange of shots occurred after the salute had been given.

THE CAPTURED STEAMER CHESAPEAKE.

She is Reported to be at St. Mary's Short of Coal.

Gunboats on Her Track, and Her Seizure To-day Probable.

Arrival of Captain Willetts and Crew at Portland, Me.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PIRATES.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 11.

Collector WASHBURNE has just received the following from Halifax:

"The *Chesapeake* is at St. Mary's destitute of coal. Gunboats will take her if there to-morrow."

The Vice-Consul at Halifax telegraphs Collector WASHBURNE, that a steamer is in Shelbourne answering the description of the *Chesapeake*. She attempted to coal at Halifax last night, The Government was applied to but no encouragement was given for want of evidence of murder committed. An affidavit of the charge would be made to-day. The crown officer was deliberating upon it.

The gunboat *Acacia* was hauled up on the flats to-day, and one side examined without finding the leak. The water in her would not run out.

The gunboat *Agawam*, hence in pursuit of the *Chesapeake*, arrived at Rockland to-day, short of coal. She awaits orders.

The steamer *New-England* arrived this evening from St. John, bringing Capt. WILLETS and a portion of the crew of the *Chesapeake*; all of whom, with the exception of the mate, who is badly wounded, proceeded to Boston.

Capt. WILLETS reports having met two steamers bound east, undoubtedly in pursuit of the pirates—both side-wheel steamers. He also reports that all the persons engaged in the capture of the *Chesapeake* passed from St. John to Boston in the steamer *New-England* but a few days ago, and most of them were undoubtedly provincial.

Capt. WILLETS furnishes the following copy of the order of the Captain of the pirate *Retribution* to the officers detached to capture the *Chesapeake*.

To Lieut. Jno. Clibbon Braine:

You are hereby ordered to proceed to the City of New-York, with the following: First Lieut. H. A. PARR, Second Lieut. DAVID COLINS, Sailing Master GEORGE ROBINSON, and crew of eleven men. You will on arrival engage passage on board the steamer, and use your discretion as to the proper time and place to capture. Your action towards the crew and passengers will be strictly in accordance with the President's instructions. You will, as circumstances will permit, bring your prize to the Island of Grand Manan for further orders. Seal Cove Harbor, if accessible. (Signed) JNO. PARKER,

Captain privateer *Retribution*.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Movements of Mosby's and White's Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

About one hundred of MOSBY'S and WHITE'S guerrillas appeared in the vicinity of Lovettsville about midnight of the 6th inst.

They took old Dr. SHAFFER from his bed and demanded his watch and hat. They took his hat from his head and then released him.

The neighborhood is full of guerrillas.

MOSBY was with the gang which visited Lovettsville. His headquarters are at Markham, on the railroad, in Fauquier County.

Markham is west of Oak Hill, on the Manassas Railroad.

These guerrillas were in full Federal uniform. They are watching our forage and transportation wagons very closely, and are ready at all times to take advantage of circumstances.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Arrival at New-Orleans of the Prisoners Taken at Mustang Island—Gen. Hamilton's Movements.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 11.

The steamer *McClellan*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d inst., brought the rebel prisoners that were captured at Mustang Island; among them were a number of officers.

Gen. HAMILTON, Military Governor of Texas, reached Brazos on the 2d inst., and would enter upon the duties of his office as soon as possible.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Meade's Official Report Sent in—Winter Quarters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac say, that all reports to the effect that Gen. MEADE has been superseded were unfounded, at least, up to a late hour last night, as far as was known at headquarters. Gen. MEADE, the day before yesterday, forwarded his report of the recent movement south of the Rapidan to the War Department. It is confidently believed it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet. His late retrograde movement is fully indorsed by almost every officer in the army. All the corps are busily engaged in making themselves comfortable. Beyond this no active operations are visible.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ELECTION.

Hon. Erastus Corning Chosen President.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 11.

The election for Directors of the Central Railroad was concluded this evening. About twelve and a half millions were voted for the old Board and six millions for the opposition.

The Directors subsequently held a meeting, electing ERASTUS CORNING President and DEAN RICHMOND Vice-President.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

MOVEMENTS OF CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

Privateers Fitting Out in the Thames.

Observance of National Thanksgiving by Americans in London;

ADDRESS OF MINISTER ADAMS.

England and Russia and the European Congress.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 11.

THE REBEL FLEET.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th of November, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates two days later than those already received. The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at midnight on the 26th ult., and the *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec on the 27th. The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The Confederate steamer *Georgia* had gone into dock at Cherbourg to repair some minor damages.

The steamer *Rappahannock*, under the Confederate flag, and pierced for eight guns, sailed from Sheerness, Eng., on the 26th ult., in an unfinished state, having a gang of carpenters on board, and arrived at Calais the same day. The vessel was at once seized by the French customs authorities, but was not long detained, and her Captain has permission to leave port whenever he pleases. The *Rappahannock* was formerly Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Victor*, and was sold with three other steamers a few weeks ago. The three latter are English war steamers, and are reported to be fitting out in the Thames for Confederate privateers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In pursuance of President LINCOLN'S Proclamation, the Americans in London observed the 26th of November as a day of Thanksgiving. Business was suspended at the American Legation and Consulates, and a grand banquet was given at St. James' Hall, under the Presidency of ROBERT J. WALKER.

The banquet was attended by Mr. ADAMS, the Secretaries of the Legation, and many prominent Americans. Mr. LINCOLN'S Proclamation was read, and Mr. WALKER delivered an address on the rebellion and the prospects of its speedy suppression.

A prayer was offered up by Mr. STELLA MARTIN, a fugitive slave, and a hymn was sung by the guests.

A toast to the President was received with great enthusiasm, and was responded to by Mr. ADAMS, who noticed some of the objections urged against the proclamation, and pointed out the various causes for thankfulness which existed. He said that every American felt that this was the time of calamity, but it was to be regarded as much of a necessary evil as if it had been an earthquake or an inundation. Under these circumstances all they could do was to apply themselves promptly to the perfection of the remedy and the restoration of the Union. This could only be done through perseverance in the war. He enumerated the great things which had been accomplished since the rebellion broke out. The Government at that time was almost disintegrated—now it is sound and firm—able to act with vigor and effect whenever and however it pleased. The people have rallied round the Government and maintained the policy of the President. They have money, they have men, and they have ideas which they mean to establish on the only true and successful conclusion of the struggle. We now stand firmly and have every reliance, that the Government is now able and the people willing to go through the trial triumphantly. The Emancipation Proclamation and enlistment of negro troops, are the two great instruments by which emancipation without revolution will be carried out. And here we are now at the end of two years and a half having made slow but regular progress in this movement until it has taken shape distinctly before us, so that we can foresee the ultimate issue. Mr. ADAMS concluded by eulogizing the honesty and fidelity of Mr. LINCOLN.

Numerous other patriotic toasts were then drunk and responded to.

Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, the writer on secession in the London *Times*, has been addressing large meetings in Glasgow in favor of Southern independence. He urged that England should take the lead in inviting the European Powers to intervene in the American war.

The Southern Independence Association of Manchester have invited Mr. COBDEN, JEWETT to deliver an address before them during December. Mr. JAWETT accepted, conditional on his not being confined to the subject of the Southern right to independence, nor compromised as a Southern supporter.

The English Funds on the 27th were dull. Money was in abundant supply, and easy, but the demand at the Bank was rather more active.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The reply of Russia to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S invitation to the European Congress was delivered on the 26th of November.

It is denied that Russia demands that the programme of the Congress shall be drawn up. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has sent an explanatory note with a formal reply to the Emperor.

Switzerland sent a direct acceptance, but will communicate its reserves.

Advices from Paris hint that England's refusal may lead France to form a new and more intimate alliance elsewhere.

The official correspondence between France and England relative to the Congress is published. It fully agrees with the version already given. England first asked for the programme and when it was given replied in effect that the Congress would not produce the desired results, but perhaps make matters worse.

Some Paris journals censure the policy of England in holding aloof from the Congress.

FRANCE.

The French deficit, owing to the Mexican and Cochin China wars is reported at £10,000,000. It was rumored that M. FOULD is about to propose a loan of 300,000,000 of francs.

La France contradicts the reported murder of a French officer in Japan.

The French export trade to Mexico has greatly increased.

The *Gazette de France* has received a second warning.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The agitation in Germany continues.

It is reported that the Committee of the Federal Diet have decided to propose the immediate adoption of the Federal execution in Holstein.

The Saxony Chamber of Deputies have unanimously recognized the rights of Prince AUGUSTENBURG, and premised the support of the Government in the matter.

Two divisions of the Prussian army are under orders to be ready to take the field. They number 35,000 men.

A resolution was pending in the Prussian Chamber to place all means at the disposal of the Government for the energetic guardianship of German rights.

The Wurtemburg Government urges the immediate occupation of Holstein by the Federal troops.

ITALY.

Turin journals say that the soldiers on furlough are being recalled, that the garrisons are being increased in the Venetian provinces, and that work on the fortifications is being accelerated.

SPAIN.

The Senate has voted an address in response to the Queen's speech.

POLAND.

Polish affairs remain unchanged.

Two hundred public functionaries had been arrested at Warsaw, and condemned to deportation to Siberia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails, news per which has already been telegraphed, go forward by the *Canada*.

Later telegrams announce the alarming illness of Lord ELGIN. On the 14th of November he was fast sinking.

The *Times* announces that his Lordship was dead, but the information is not wholly reliable.

A letter from Shanghai says BUXHOEVDEN has got tired of his rebel friends, and given himself up to Maj. GORDON, having previously been pardoned by the American Consul.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails have reached Lisbon. Rio dates are to Nov. 8. Coffee, 6$1'000@6$850 for good firsts. Stock, 170,000 bags. Exchange, 27⅛@27¾.

THE VERY LATEST BY THE CANADA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN,]

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday, at 66f. 80c.

The German Diet have refused to receive the Danish Representative.

Consols, after official hours, yesterday, closed flat at 91¾.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and the ten months, ending on the 31st of October, were issued yesterday. For the month, the total value of the exports reached the sum of £15,000,000 against £9,816,000 in October last year. For the ten months the aggregate this year is £193,770,000 against £193,510,000 at the same period in 1862.

The City Article, of the *Evening Star*, says:

"The dispatches of Earl RUSSELL, in reference to the European Congress, have not given the satisfaction expected from the anticipatory notices of them."

A Cabinet Council will be held on Tuesday next.

The Court of Exchequer will hold a special sitting at Westminster Hall, on Monday, the 7th of December, when judgment will be given in the case of the Confederate steamer *Alexandra*.

Advices received by the China mail state that, at the latest dates, the American steamer *Wyoming* was at Macao and the *Jamestown* at Japan.

The *Times* of yesterday, (Saturday,) taking for its text the eulogies of COBDEN and BRIGHT on American institutions, and Mr. ADAMS' praises of President LINCOLN, has a characteristic article, sneering at the present position of the American Government and Mr. LINCOLN'S incapacity.

At a stormy meeting held at Preston, it was resolved to memorialize Parliament to stop the American war by means of remonstrance. The resolution was strongly opposed, but it was finally carried.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Adriatic*, from New-York via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway yesterday, the 28th inst.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

COTTON; sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters; the market closing buoyant at a further advance of ⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS, steady. Corn firmer, and 3d. higher; Mixed, 29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS, steady. Tallow dull and 6d. lower.

PRODUCE—Sugar, still advancing. Petroleum very dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28—evening.

CONSOLS for money, 92⅜@92⅝.

Illinois Central Shares, 4@2 discount. Erie Shares, 63@65.

THE REBELLION IN SAN DOMINGO.

The steamship *Eagle* arrived here yesterday, from Havana. She brings the following interesting intelligence from San Domingo:

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

On the 3d the following telegram was received here from Villa Clara—pretending to copy news given by the *Diario de Santiago de Cuba*, as follows:

"Long live the Queen. Over three hundred of the rebels (of St. Domingo, I presume, though we are not told where or when,) have delivered themselves up to Gen. SANTANA and to Gen. GANDARA. The unfortunate(?) famous BENIGO ROJAS, as also two other heads of the rebellion have been captured in Hayti and are at the disposition of our Government. Two other chiefs have presented themselves to Gen. VENEGAS, and made important disclosures. The mob gives in to the valor of our soldiers."

The *Diario* here makes no comment and altogether it is better to wait for confirmation ere giving this report implicit credence.

Considerable activity has lately been displayed in the capture of the highway robbers which infest our roads. Another has been executed, and fourteen have been arrested.

We have had quite a Norther lately, which lasted two days, the wind then veering to the eastward.

The English bark *Ontaria*, with a cargo of mahogany and cedar, was lost on the Colorados, and the Spanish bark *Pescega*, with a cargo of 5,000 bbls. of flour, was lost between Nauvitas and Gibara.

The temperature here is delightful and there is no sickness.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Death of Gen. Comonfort—Movements of the French Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Arrived, steamer *Golden Age* from Panama, steamer *Panama* from Mazatlan, with $140,000 in treasure.

Dates from Colima, Mexico, are to Nov. 27.

Gen. COMONFORT was killed on the road between San Luis Potosi and Guanaxuato, while fighting a band of Mexicans who favored French occupation.

The French had possession of Queretero and Guanaxuato, and were marching on Guadalaxarra and Morelia.

Manzanilla was sacked by robbers on the 18th of November, and the Custom-house was destroyed.

Colima was surrounded by Conservadores. The Juarez Government was represented to be powerless, and anarchy reigned within its nominal jurisdiction.

This news comes through private letters to a commercial house of San Francisco.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Guerrillas Active—The Rebel Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 11.

A Louisville dispatch says the guerrillas in Cumberland, Wayne and Clinton Counties, are very troublesome, and often make raids across the Cumberland, destroying property and stealing horses, and conscripting citizens. They are generally believed to be rebel citizens who take this method of robbing the Union men.

Four thousand and two hundred Chattanooga prisoners have passed through Louisville.

It is generally believed that Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE will be elected United States Senator by the Kentucky Legislature.

A vote of thanks to Gens. GRANT and BURNSIDE was offered in the Kentucky Senate yesterday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Movements of Gens. Sherman and Blair—A Heavy Force at Knoxville.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Gen. F. P. BLAIR and G. N. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, arrived from Knoxville to-day. Gen. BLAIR goes to Congress at once.

Gen. SHERMAN returns in a few days to Chattanooga.

There is a heavy force at Knoxville.

Two hundred and seventy-four men have died of wounds and disease in the Chattanooga hospitals within the last seventeen days.

The guerrillas are active between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Heavy Robbery—Court Martial.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 11.

The office of the North Missouri Railroad was robbed of $25,000 on Wednesday night.

WILLIAM R. STRACHAN, a prominent member of the Legislature, who has been under arrest on charges preferred against him while acting as Provost-Marshal of North Missouri, last Summer, and since at large on parole, has been ordered to report here for trial next week.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

The External and Internal Condition of the Southern Confederacy.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1863.

The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Rebel Arms.

The Course of England---Categorical Charges Against Her

The Rebel Finances---A Counterpart to Mr. Chase's Report.

The Rebel Army and Navy, and Their Condition.

The Exchange of Prisoners---The Conduct of Our Government.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

The Confederate Congress opened its sessions at Richmond on Monday last, and at noon of Tuesday, the following Message was received from His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The necessity for legislative action, arising out of the important events that have marked the interval since your adjournment, and my desire to have the aid of your counsel on other matters of grave public interest, render your presence at this time more than ordinarily welcome. Indeed, but for serious obstacles to convoking you in extraordinary session, and the necessity for my own temporary absence from the seat of Government, I would have invited you to an earlier meeting than that fixed at the date of your adjournment.

Grave reverses befell our arms soon after your departure from Richmond. Early in July our strongholds at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, together with their entire garrisons, capitulated to the combined land and naval forces of the enemy. The important interior position of Jackson next fell into their temporary possession. Our unsuccessful assault on the post at Helena was followed, at a later period, by the invasion of Arkansas, and the retreat of our army from Little Rock gave to the enemy the control of the important valley in which it is situated.

The resolute spirit of the people soon rose superior to the temporary despondency naturally resulting from these reverses. The gallant troops, so ably commanded in the States beyond the Mississippi, inflicted repeated defeats on the invading armies in Louisiana and on the coast of Texas. Detachments of troops and active bodies of partisans kept up so effective a war on the Mississippi River as practically to destroy its value as an avenue of commerce.

The determined and successful defence of Charleston against the land and naval operations of the enemy afforded an inspiring example of our ability to repel the attacks even of the iron-clad fleet on which they chiefly rely; while on the Northern frontier our success was still more marked.

The able commander, who conducted the campaign in Virginia, determined to meet the threatened advance on Richmond, for which the enemy had made long and costly preparations, by forcing their armies to cross the Potomac and fight in defence of their own capital and homes. Transferring the battle-field to their own soil, he succeeded in compelling their rapid retreat from Virginia, and in the hard fought battle of Gettysburgh inflicted such severity of punishment as disabled them from early renewal of the campaign as originally projected. Unfortunately, the communications on which our General relied for receiving his supplies of munitions were interrupted by extraordinary floods, which so swelled the Potomac as to render impassable the fords by which his advance had been made, and he was thus forced to a withdrawal, which was conducted with deliberation, after securing large trains of captured supplies, and with a constant but unaccepted tender of battle. On more than one occasion the enemy has since made demonstrations of a purpose to advance, invariably followed by a precipitate retreat to intrenched lines on the approach of our forces.

The effective check thus opposed to the advance of invaders at all points, was such as to afford hope of their early expulsion from portions of the territory previously occupied by them, when the country was painfully surprised by the intelligence that the officer in command of Cumberland Gap had surrendered that important and easily defensible pass without firing a shot, upon the summons of a force still believed to have been inadequate to its reduction, and when reinforcements were within supporting distance and had been ordered to his aid. The entire garrison, including the commander, being still held prisoners by the enemy, I am unable to suggest any explanation of this disaster, which laid open Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia to hostile operations, and broke the line of communication between the seat of Government and Middle Tennessee. This easy success of the enemy was followed by an advance of Gen. ROSECRANS into Georgia, and our army evacuated Chattanooga and availed itself of the opportunity thus afforded of winning on the field of Chickamauga one of the most brilliant and decisive victories of the war. This signal defeat of Gen. ROSECRANS was followed by his retreat into Chattanooga, where his imperilled position had the immediate effect of relieving the pressure of the invasion at other points, forcing the concentration for his relief, of large bodies of troops withdrawn from the armies in the Mississippi Valley and in Northern Virginia. The combined forces thus accumulated against us in Tennessee, so greatly outnumbered our army as to encourage the enemy to attack. After a long and severe battle, in which great carnage was inflicted on him, *some of our troops inexplicably abandoned positions of great strength and by a disorderly retreat, compelled the commander to withdraw the forces elsewhere successful, and finally to retire with his whole army to a position some twenty or thirty miles to the rear.* It is believed that if the troops who yielded to the assault had fought with the valor which they had displayed on previous occasions, and which was manifested in this battle on the other parts of the line, the enemy would have been repulsed with very great slaughter, and our country would have escaped the misfortune, and the army the mortification of the first defeat that has resulted from misconduct by the troops. In the meantime, the army of Gen. BURNSIDE was driven from all its field positions in Eastern Tennessee, and forced to retreat into his intrenchments at Knoxville, whare, for some weeks, it was threatened with capture by the forces under Gen. LONGSTREET. No information has reached me of the final result of the operations of our commander, though intelligence has arrived of his withdrawal from that place.

While, therefore, our success in driving the enemy from our soil has not equaled the expectations confidently entertained at the commencement of the campaign, his further progress has been checked. If we are forced to regret losses in Tennessee and Arkansas, we are not without ground for congratulation on successes in Louisiana and Texas. On the sea-coast has exhausted by vain efforts to capture our ports, while on the northern frontier he has in turn felt the pressure and dreads the renewal of invasion. The indomitable courage and perseverance of the people in the defence of their homes have been nobly attested by the unanimity with which the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia have recently given expression to the popular sentiment; and like manifestations may be anticipated from all the States. Whatever obstinacy may be displayed by the enemy in his desperate sacrifices of money, life and liberty in the hope of enslaving us, the experience of mankind has too conclusively shown the superior endurance of those who fight for home, liberty and independence to permit any doubt of the result.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the state of our relations with foreign countries since my message in January last. On the contrary, *there has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of European nations from that practical impartiality which alone deserves the name of neutrality, and their action, in some cases, has assumed a character positively unfriendly.*

You have heretofore been informed that, by common understanding, the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent had been left by foreign Powers to the two great maritime nations of Western Europe, and that the governments of these two nations had agreed to take no measures without previous concert. The result of these arrangements has, therefore, placed it in the power of either France or England to obstruct at pleasure the recognition in which the Confederacy is justly entitled, or even to prolong the continuance of hostilities on this side of the Atlantic, if the policy of either could be promoted by the postponement of peace. Each, too, thus became possessed of great influence in so shaping the general exercise of neutral rights in Europe, as to render them subservient to the purpose of aiding one of the belligerents to the detriment of the other. I referred, at your last session, to some of the leading points in the course pursued by professed neutrals, *which betrayed a partisan leaning to the side of our enemies*, but events have since occurred, which induce me to renew the subject in greater detail than was then deemed necessary. In calling to your attention the action of these Governments I shall refer to the documents appended to President LINCOLN'S message, and to their own correspondence, as disclosing the true nature of their policy, and the motives which guided it. In this course no exception can be taken, inasmuch as our attention has been invited to those sources of information by their official publication.

In May, 1861, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty informed our enemies that it had not "allowed any other than an intermediate position on the part of the Southern States," and assured them "that the sympathies of this country (Great Britain) were rather with the North than with the South."

On the 1st day of June, 1861, the British Government interdicted the use of its ports "to armed ships and privateers, both of the United States and the so-called Confederate States," with their prizes. The Secretary of State of the United States fully appreciated the character and motive of this interdiction, when he observed to Lord LYONS, who communicated it, "that this measure, and that of the same character which had been adopted by France, would probably prove a death-blow to Southern privateering."

On the 12th of June, 1861, the United States Minister in London informed Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the fact of his having held interviews with the Commissioners of this Government had given "great dissatisfaction," and that a protraction of this relation would be viewed by the United States "as hostile in spirit, and to require some corresponding action accordingly." In response to this intimation, Her Majesty's Secretary assured the Minister that "he had no expectation of seeing them any more."

By proclamation, issued on the 19th and 27th April, 1861, President LINCOLN proclaimed the blockade of the entire coast of the Confederacy, extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, embracing, according to the returns of the United States coast survey, a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine statute miles, on which the number of rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds and passes is one hundred and eighty-nine. The navy possessed by the United States for enforcing this blockade was stated in the reports communicated by President LINCOLN to the Congress of the United States to consist of twenty-four vessels of all classes in commission, of which half were in distant seas. The absurdity of the pretension of such a blockade, in the face of the authoritative declaration of the maritime rights of neutrals made at Paris in 1856, was so glaring that the attempt was regarded as an experiment on the forbearance of neutral Powers, which they would promptly resist. This conclusion was justified by the facts that the Governments of France and Great Britain determined that it was necessary for their interests to obtain from both belligerents "securities concerning the proper treatment of neutrals." In the instructions which "confided the negotiation on this matter" to the British Consul in Charleston, he was informed that "the most perfect accord on this question exists between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French," and these instructions were accompanied by a copy of the dispatch of the British Foreign Office of the 18th of May, 1861, stating that there was no difference of opinion between Great Britain and the United States as to the validity of the principles enunciated in the fourth article of the declaration of Paris in reference to blockades. Your predecessors of the Provisional Congress had, therefore, no difficulty in proclaiming, nor I in approving, the resolutions which *abandoned in favor of Great Britain and France our rights to capture enemy's property when covered by the flags of those powers.* The "securities" desired by those Governments were understood by us to be required from both belligerents. Neutrals were exposed on our part to the exercise of belligerent right of capturing their vessels when conveying the property of our enemies. They were exposed, on the part of the United States, to interruption in their unquestioned right of trading with us by the declaration of the paper blockade above referred to. We had no reason to doubt the good faith of the proposal made to us, nor to expect that we were to be the only parties bound by its acceptance. It is true that the instructions of the neutral Powers informed their agents that it was "essential under present circumstances that they should act with great caution in order to avoid raising the question of the recognition of the new Confederation," and that the understanding on the subject did not assume for that reason the shape of a formal Convention. But it was not deemed just by us to decline the arrangement on this ground, as little more than ninety days had then elapsed since the arrival of our Commissioners in Europe, and neutral nations were fairly entitled to a reasonable delay in acting on a subject of so much importance, and which, from their point of view, presented difficulties that we, perhaps, did not fully appreciate. Certain it is that the action of this Government on the occasion, and its faithful performance of its own engagements have been such as to entitle it to expect on the part of those who sought its their own interests a mutual understanding, the most scrupulous adherence to their own promises. I feel constrained to inform you that in this expectation we have been disappointed, and that *not only have the Governments which entered into these arrangements yielded to the prohibition against commerce with us, which has been dictated by the United States in defiance of the law of nations, but that this concession of their neutral rights to our detriment has on more than one occasion been claimed in intercourse with our enemies as an evidence of friendly feeling towards them.* A few extracts from the correspondence of Her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will suffice to show marked encouragement to the United State to persevere in its paper blockade, and unmistakable intimations that Her Majesty's Government would not contest its validity.

On the 21st of May, 1861, Earl RUSSELL pointed out to the United States Minister in London that "the blockade might no doubt be made effective, considering the small number of harbors on the Southern coast, even though the extent of 3,000 miles were comprehended in forms of that blockade."

On the 14th of January, 1862, Her Majesty's Minister in Washington, communicated to his Government that, in extenuation of the barbarous attempt to destroy the port of Charleston, by sinking a stone fleet in the harbor, Mr. SEWARD had explained "that the Government of the United States had last Spring, with a navy very little prepared for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade upward of 3,000 miles of coast. The Secretary of the Navy had reported that he could stop up the 'large holes,' by means of his ships, but that he could not stop up the 'small ones.' It had been found necessary, therefore, to close some of the numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the channel."

On the 6th May, 1862, so far from claiming the right of British subjects as neutrals to trade with us as belligerents, and to disregard the blockade on the ground of this explicit confession by our enemy of his inability to render it effective, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *claimed credit with the United States for friendly action in respecting it.* His lordship stated that the United States Government, on the allegation of a rebellion pervading from nine to eleven States of the Union, have now, for more than twelve months, endeavored to maintain a blockade of three thousand miles of coast. This blockade, kept up irregularly, but when enforced, enforced severely, has seriously injured the trade and manufactures of the United Kingdom. Thousands are now obliged to resort to the poor rates for subsistence owing to the blockade. Yet her Majesty's Government have never sought to take advantage of the obvious imperfections of this blockade, in order to declare it ineffective. They have, to the loss and detriment of the British nation, scrupulously observed the duties of Great Britain toward a friendly State."

Again, on Sept. 22, 1862, the same noble Earl asserted that the United States were "very far indeed," from being in "a condition to ask other nations to assume that every port of the coasts of the so-styled Confederate States is effectively blockaded."

When, in view of these facts; of the obligations of the British nation to adhere to the pledge made by their Government at Paris, in 1856, and renewed to the Confederacy in 1861; and of these repeated and explicit avowals of the imperfection, irregularity and inefficiency of the pretended blockade of our coast, I directed our Commissioner at London to call upon the British Government to redeem its promise and to withhold its moral aid and sanction from the flagrant violation of public law committed by our enemies, we were informed that Her Majesty's Government could not regard the blockade of the Southern ports as having been otherwise than "practically effective," in February, 1862, and that "the manner in which it has since been enforced, gives to neutral Governments no excuse for asserting that the blockade has been efficiently maintained." We further informed, when we insisted that by the terms of our agreement, no blockade was to be considered effective unless "sufficient really to prevent access to our coast," that the declaration of Paris was in tru

actual force, such as the occasional appearance of a men-of-war in the offing, or the like."

It was impossible that this mode of construing an agreement so as to make its terms mean almost the reverse of what they plainly conveyed, could be considered otherwise than as a notification of the refusal of the British Government to remain bound by its agreement, or longer to respect those articles of the declaration of Paris, which had been repeatedly denounced by British statesmen, and had been characterized by Earl RUSSELL as "very imprudent" and "most unsatisfactory."

If any doubt remained of the motives by which the British Ministry have been actuated in their conduct, it would be completely dissipated by the distinct avowals and explanations contained in the published speech recently made by Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In commenting on the remonstrances of this Government against the countenance given to an ineffective blockade, the following language is used: "It is said we have, contrary to the declarations of Paris, contrary to international law, permitted the blockade of three thousand miles of American coast. It is quite true we did so, and the presumable cause of complaint is quite true, that although the blockade is kept up by a sufficient number of ships, yet those ships were sent into the United States navy in a hurry, and are ill-fitted for the purpose, and did not keep up so completely and effectively as was required, an effective blockade."

This unequivocal confession of violation, both of agreement with us and of international law is defended on grounds, the validity of which we submit with confidence to the candid judgment of mankind.

These grounds are thus stated: "Still looking at the law of nations it was a blockade, we, as a great belligerent power in former times, should have acknowledged it. We, ourselves, had a blockade of upwards of 2,000 miles, and it did seem to me that we were bound in justice to the Federal States of America to acknowledge that blockade. But there was another reason which weighed with me. Our people were suffering severely for the want of that material which was the main stay of their industry, and it was a question of self-interest whether we should not break the blockade. But in my opinion the men of England would have been forever infamous if, for the sake of their own interest, they had violated the law of nations and made war in conjunction with these slaveholding States of America against the Federal States."

In the second of these reasons our rights are no involved; although it may be permitted to observe that the conduct of Governments has not heretofore to my knowledge been guided by the principle that it is infamous to assert their rights whenever the invasion of those rights creates severe suffering among their people, and injuriously affects great interests. But the intimation that relations with these States would be discreditable, because they are slaveholding, would probably have been omitted if the official personage who has published it to the world had remembered that *these States were, when colonies, made slaveholding by the direct exercise of the power of Great Britain*, whose descendencies they were, and whose interests in the Slave-trade were then supposed to require that her colonies should be made slaveholding.

But the other ground stated is of a very grave character. It asserts that a violation of the law of nations by Great Britain in 1807, when that Government declared a paper blockade of 2,000 miles of coast, (a violation then defended by her courts and jurists on the sole ground that her action was retaliatory,) affords a justification for a similar outrage on neutral rights by the United States, in 1861, for which no palliation can be suggested, and that Great Britain is bound, in justice to the Federal States, to make return for the war waged against her by the United States in resistance of her illegal blockade in 1807, by an acquiescence in the Federal illegal blockade of 1861. The most alarming feature in this statement is its admission of a just claim on the part of the United States to require of Great Britain, during this war, a disregard of the recognized principles of modern public law and of her own precedents, whenever any questionable conduct of Great Britain, "in former times," can be cited as a precedent. It is not inconsistent with respect and admiration for the great people whose Government have given us this warning, to suggest that their history, like that of mankind in general, offers exceptional instances of indefensible conduct "in former times;" and we may well deny the morality of violating recent engagements through deference to the evil precedents of the past.

After defending, in the manner just stated, the course of the British Government on the subject of the blockade, Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary takes care to *leave no doubt of the further purpose of the British Government to prevent our purchase of vessels in Great Britain*, while supplying our enemies with rifles and other munitions of war, and states the intention to apply to Parliament for the furtherance of this design. He gives to the United States the assurance that he will do in their favor not only "everything that the law of nations requires, everything that the present Foreign Enlistment Act requires," but that he will ask the sanction of Parliament "to further measures that Her Majesty's Ministers may still add." This language is so unmistakably an official exposition of the policy adopted by the British Government in relation to our affairs, that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, of giving you from time to time, "information of the state of the Confederacy," would not have been performed if I had failed to place it distinctly before you.

I refer you for fuller details on this whole subject to the correspondence of the State Department, which accompanies this message. The facts which I have briefly narrated here, I trust, sufficient to enable you to appreciate the true nature of the neutrality professed in this war. It is not in my power to appraise you to what extent the Government of France shares the views so unreservedly avowed by that of Great Britain, no published correspondence of the French Government on the subject having been received. *No public protest nor opposition, however, has been made by Her Imperial Majesty against the prohibition to trade with us, imposed on French citizens by the paper blockade of the United States*, although *I have reason to believe that an unsuccessful attempt was made on his part to secure the assent of the British Government to a course of action more consonant with the dictates of public law and with the demands of justice toward us.*

The partiality of Her Majesty's Government in favor of our enemies has been further evinced in the marked difference of its conduct on the subject of the purchase of supplies by the two belligerents. This difference has been conspicuous since the very commencement of the war. As early as the 1st of May, 1861, the British Minister in Washington was informed by the Secretary of State of the United States that he had great agents to England, and that others would go to France, to purchase arms; and this fact was communicated to the British Foreign-office, which interposed no objection. Yet in October of the same year, Earl RUSSELL entertained the complaint of the United States Minister in London, that the Confederate States were committing contraband of war from the Island of Nassau, directed inquiry into the matter and obtained a report from the authorities of the Island denying the allegations, which report was inclosed to Mr. ADAMS, and received by him as satisfactory evidence to dissipate "the suspicions naturally thrown upon the authorities of Nassau by that unwarrantable act." So, too, when the Confederate government purchased in Great Britain as a neutral country, (and with strict observance both of the law of nations and the municipal law of Great Britain,) vessels *which were subsequently armed and commissioned as vessels of war, after they had been far removed from the English waters*, the British Government, in violation of its own laws and [illegible], in deference to the importunate demands of the United States, made an [illegible] attempt to seize one vessel, and did actually seize and detain another which touched at the Island of Nassau, on her way to a Confederate port, and subjected her to an unfounded prosecution at the very time when cargoes of munitions of war were being openly shipped from British ports to New-York, to be used in warfare against us. Even now the public journals bring intelligence that the British Government has ordered the seizure, in a British port, of two vessels, on the suspicion that they have been sold to this Government, and that they may be hereafter armed and equipped in our service, while British subjects are engaged in Ireland by tens of thousands to proceed to the United States for warfare against the Confederacy, in defiance both of the law of nations and of the express terms of the British statutes, and are transported in British ships, without an effort at concealment, to the ports of the United States, there to be armed with rifles imported from Great Britain, and to be employed against our people in a war for conquest. No royal prerogative is invoked—no executive interference is interposed against this flagrant breach of municipal and international law, on the part of our enemies, while strained constructions are placed on existing statutes, new enactments proposed, and questionable expedients devised for precluding the possibility of purchase, by this Government, of vessels that are useless for belligerent purposes, unless hereafter armed and equipped outside of the neutral jurisdiction of Great Britain.

For nearly three years this Government has exercised unquestioned jurisdiction over many millions of willing and united people. It has met and defeated vast armies of invaders, who have in vain sought its subversion. Supported by the confidence and affection of its citizens, the Confederacy has lacked no element which distinguishes an independent nation, according to the principles of public law. Its legislative, executive and judicial departments, each in its sphere, have performed their appropriate functions with a regularity as undisturbed as in a time of profound peace, and the whole energies of the people have been developed in the organization of vast armies, while their rights and liberties have rested secure under the protection of the Courts of justice. This Confederacy is either independent, or it is a dependency of the United States, for no other earthly power claims the right to govern it. Without one historic fact on which the pretension can rest, without one line or word of treaty or covenant which can give color to title, the United States have asserted, and the British Government has chosen to concede, that these sovereign States are dependencies of the Government which is administered at Washington. Great Britain has accordingly entertained with that Government the closest and most intimate relations, while refusing on its demand, ordinary amicable intercourse with us, and has, under arrangements made with the other nations of Europe, not only denied our just claim of admission into the family of nations, but *interposed a passive, though effectual, bar to the acknowledgment of our rights by other powers.* So soon as it had become apparent, by the declarations of the British Ministers, in the debates of the British Parliament in July last, that Her Majesty's Government was determined to persist indefinitely in a course of policy which, under professions of neutrality, had become subservient to the designs of our enemy, I felt it my duty to recall the Commissioners formerly accredited to that Court, and the correspondence on the subject is submitted to you.

It is due to you and to our country that this full statement should be made of the just grounds which exist for dissatisfaction with the conduct of the British Government. I am well aware that *we are unfortunately without adequate remedy for the injustice under which we have suffered at the hands of a powerful nation*, at a juncture when our entire resources are absorbed in the defence of our lives, liberties and independence, against an enemy possessed of greatly superior numbers and material resources. Claiming no favor, desiring no aid, conscious of our own ability to defend our own rights, against the utmost efforts of an infuriated foe, we had thought it not extravagant to expect that assistance would be withheld from our enemies, and that the conduct of foreign nations would be marked by a genuine impartiality between the belligerents. It was not supposed that a professed neutrality would be so conducted as to justify the Foreign Secretary of the British nation in explaining, in correspondence with our enemies, how "the impartial observance of neutral obligations by Her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties." The British Government may deem this war a favorable occasion for establishing, by the temporary sacrifice of their neutral rights, a precedent which shall justify the future exercise of those extreme belligerent pretensions that their naval power renders so formidable. The opportunity for obtaining the tacit assent of European Governments to a line of conduct which ignores the obligations of the declarations of Paris, and treats that instrument rather as a theoretical exposition of principles than a binding agreement, may be considered by the British Ministry as justifying them in seeking a great advantage for their own country at the expense of ours. But we cannot permit, without protest, the assertion that international law or morals regard as "impartial neutrality" conduct avowed to be "exceedingly advantageous" to one of the belligerents.

I have stated that we are without adequate remedy against the injustice under which we suffer. There are but two measure that seem applicable to the present condition of our relations with neutral Powers. One is, to imitate the wrong of which we complain, *to retaliate by the declaration of a paper blockade of the coast of the United States*, and to capture all neutral vessels trading with their ports that our cruisers can intercept on the high seas. This measure I cannot recommend. It is true that in so doing, we should but follow the precedents set by Great Britain and France in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British orders in council at the beginning of the present century. But it must be remembered that we, ourselves, protested against these very measures as signal violations of the law of nations, and declared the attempt to excuse them on the ground of their being retaliatory utterly insufficient. Those blockades are now quoted by writers on public law as a standing reproach on the good name of the nations who were betrayed by temporary exasperation into wrong doing, and ought to be regarded rather as errors to be avoided than as examples to be followed.

The other measure is not open to this objection. The second article of the declaration of Paris, which provides "that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war," was a new concession to belligerents in favor of neutrals, and not simply the confirmation of an acknowledged pre-existing rule, like the fourth article which referred to blockades. To this concession, we bound ourselves by the convention with Great Britain and France, which took the shape of the resolutions adopted by your predecessors on the 13th August, 1861. The consideration tendered us for the concession has been withheld. *We have, therefore, the undeniable right to refuse longer to remain bound by a compact which the other party refuses to fulfil.* But we should not forget that war is but temporary, and that we desire that peace shall be permanent. The future policy of the Confederacy must ever be to uphold neutral rights to their full extent. The principles of the declaration of Paris commend themselves to our judgment as more just, more humane, and more consonant with modern civilization than those belligerent pretensions which great naval powers have heretofore sought to introduce into the maritime code. To forego our undeniable right to the exercise of those pretensions is a policy higher, worthier of us and our cause than to revoke our concession to principles that we approve. Let our hope for redress rest rather on a returning sense of justice which cannot fail to enwaken a great people to the consciousness that the war in which we are engaged ought rather to be made a reason for forbearance of advantage, than an occasion for the unfriendly conduct of which we make just complaint.

MEXICO.

The events of the last year have produced important changes in the condition of our Southern neighbor. The occupation of the capital of Mexico by the French army, and the establishment of a Provisional Government followed by a radical change in the Constitution of the country, have excited lively interest. Although preferring our own Government and institutions to those of other countries, we can have no disposition to contest the exercise by them of the same right of self-government which we assert for ourselves. If the Mexican people prefer a monarchy to a republic, it is our plain duty cheerfully *to acquiesce in their decision*, and to evince a sincere and friendly interest in their prosperity. If, however, the Mexicans prefer maintaining their former institutions we have no reason to apprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their choice. The Emperor of the French has solemnly disclaimed any purpose to impose on Mexico a form of Government not acceptable to the nation; and the eminent personage to whom the throne has been tendered declines its acceptance, unless the offer be sanctioned by the suffrages of the people. In either event, therefore, we may confidently expect the continuance of those peaceful relations which have been maintained on the frontier, and even a large development at the commerce already existing to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

It has been found necessary since your adjournment to take action on the subject of certain foreign Consuls within the Confederacy. The nature of this action, and the reasons on which it was based, are so fully exhibited in the correspondence of the State Department which is transmitted to you, that no additional comment is required.

In connection with this subject of our relations with foreign countries, it is deemed opportune to communicate my views in reference to the treaties made by the Government of the United States at a date anterior to our separation, and which were consequently binding on us as well as foreign Powers when the separation took effect. It was partly with a view to entering into such arrangements as the change in our government had made necessary that we felt it our duty to send Commissioners abroad, for the purpose of entering into the negotiations proper to fix the relative rights and obligations of the parties to those treaties. As this tender on our part has been declined, as foreign nations have refused us the benefit of the treaties to which we were parties, they certainly have ceased to be binding on us, and in my opinion, our relations with European nations are, therefore, now controlled exclusively by the general rules of the law of nations. It is proper to add that these remarks are intended to apply solely to treaty obligations toward foreign governments, and have no reference to rights of individuals.

FINANCES.

The state of the public finances is such as to demand your earliest and most earnest attention. I need hardly say that a prompt and efficacious remedy for the present condition of the currency is necessary to the successful performance of the functions of government. Fortunately, the resources of our country are so ample, and the spirit of our people so devoted to its cause, that they are ready to make any necessary contribution. Relief is thus entirely within our reach if we have the wisdom to legislate in such manner as to render available the means at our disposal.

At the commencement of the war we were far from anticipating the magnitude and duration of the struggle in which we were engaged. The most sagacious foresight could not have predicted that the passions of the Northern people would lead them blindly to the sacrifice of life, treasure and liberty, in so vain a hope as that of subjugating thirteen independent States, inhabited by many millions of people, whose birthright of freedom is dearer to them than life. A long exemption from direct taxation by the General Government had created an aversion to its raising revenue by any other means than by duties on imports; and it was supposed that these duties would be ample for current peace expenditures, while the means for conducting the war could be raised almost exclusively by the use of the public credit.

The first action of the Provisional Congress was, therefore, confined to passing a tariff law and to relying a sum of $15,000,000 by loan, with a pledge of a small export duty on cotton to provide for the redemption of the debt.

At its second session war was declared to exist between the Confederacy and the United States, and provision was made for the issue of $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, and for borrowing $30,000,000 on bonds. The tariff was revised, and prepatory measures taken to enable the Congress to levy internal taxation at its succeeding session. These laws were passed in May, and the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas having joined the Confederacy, the Congress adjourned to meet in the City of Richmond in the following month of July.

Prior to the assembling of your predecessors in Richmond at their third session, near the end of July, 1861, the President of the United States had developed in his Message the purpose "to make the contest a short and decisive one," and had called on Congress for 400,000 men and $400,000,000. The Congress had exceeded the Executive recommendation, and had authorized the levy of half a million of volunteers, besides largely increasing the regular land and naval forces of the United States. The necessity thus first became urgent that a financial scheme should be devised on a basis sufficiently large for the vast proportions of the contest with which we were threatened. Knowing that the struggle, instead of being "short and decisive," would be indefinite in duration, and could only end when the United States should awaken from their delusion of conquest, a permanent system was required, fully adapted to the great exigencies before us.

The plan devised by Congress at that time was based on the theory of issuing treasury notes convertible at the pleasure of the holder into eight per cent. bonds, the interest of which was to be payable in coin, and it was correctly assumed that any tendency to depreciation that might arise from over issue of the currency, would be checked by the constant exercise of the holder's right to fund the notes at a liberal interest, payable in specie. This system depended for success on the continued ability of Government to pay the interest in specie; and means were, therefore, provided for that purpose in the law authorizing the issues. An internal tax, termed a war tax, was levied, the proceeds of which, together with the revenue from imports, were deemed sufficient for the object designed. This scheme requires for its operation that our commerce with foreign nations should not be suspended. It was not to be anticipated that such suspension would be permitted otherwise than by an effective blockade; and it was absurd to suppose that a blockade "sufficient really to prevent access" to our entire coast, could be maintained.

We had the means, therefore, (if neutral nations had not combined to aid our enemies by the sanction of an illegal prohibition on their commerce,) to secure the receipt into the Treasury of coin sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and thus maintain the Treasury notes at rates nearly equal to par in specie. So long as the interest continued to be thus paid with the reserve of coin pre-existing in our country experience sustained the expectations of those who devised the system. Thus, on the first of the following December, coin had only reached a premium of about 20 per cent., although it had already become apparent that the commerce of the country was threatened with permanent suspension by reason of the conduct of neutral nations, and that the necessary result must be the exhaustion of our specie reserve. Wheat, in the beginning of the year 1862, was selling at $1 33 per bushel, not exceeding, therefore, its average price in time of peace. The other agricultural products of the country were at similar moderate rates, thus indicating that there was no excess of circulation, and that the rate of premium on specie was heightened by the exceptional causes which tended to its exhaustion without the possibility of renewing the supply.

This review of the policy of your predecessor is given in justice to them, and it exhibits the condition of the finances at the date when the permanent Government was organized.

In the meantime *popular aversion to internal taxation by the General Government, had influenced the legislation of the several States, and in only three of them, South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas, were the taxes actually collected from the people.* The quotas devolving upon the remaining States had been raised by the issue of bonds and State Treasury notes, and the public debt of the country was thus actually *increased* instead of being diminished by the taxation imposed by Congress.

Neither at the first nor second session of the present Congress were means provided by taxation for maintaining the Government, the legislation being confined to authorizing further sales of bonds and issues of Treasury notes. Although repeated efforts were made to frame a proper system of taxation, you were confronted with an obstacle which did not exist for your predecessors, and which created grave embarrassment in devising any scheme of taxation. *About two-thirds of the entire taxable property of the Confederate States consist of lands and slaves.* The general power of taxation vested in Congress by the Provisional Constitution, (which was to be only temporary in its operation,) was not restricted by any other condition than that "all duties, imposts and excises should be uniform throughout the States of the Confederacy." But the Permanent Constitution sanctioning the principle that taxation and representation ought to rest on the same basis, specially provides that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves."

It was further ordained that a census should be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress, and that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

It is plain that under these provisions capitation and direct taxes must be levied in proportion to the census when made. It is also plain that the duty to impose on Congress to provide for making a census prior to the 22d of February, 1865. It may further be stated that, according to the received construction of the Constitution of the United States, (a construction acquiesced in for upward of sixty years,) taxes on lands and slaves are direct taxes, and the conclusion seems necessarily to be that, in repealing, without modification, in our Constitution, this language of the Constitution of 1787, our Convention intended to attach to it the meaning which had been sanctioned by long and uninterrupted acquiescence.

So long as there seemed a probability of being able to carry out these provisions of the Constitution in their entirety, and in conformity with the intentions of its authors, there was an obvious difficulty of framing any system of taxation. *A law which should exempt from the burden two-thirds of the property of the country* would be as unfair to the owners of the remaining third as it would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the public service.

The urgency of the need was such, however, that after very great embarrassment, and more than three months of assiduous labor, you succeeded in framing the law of the 24th April, 1863, by which you sought to reach, so far as was practicable, every resource of the country *except the capital invested in real estate and slaves*, and by means of an income tax and a tax in kind on the produce of the soil, as well as by licenses on business occupations and professions, to command resources sufficient for the wants of the country. But a very large proportion of these resources could only be made available at the close of the present and the commencement of the ensuing year, while the intervening exigencies permitted no delay. In this state of affairs, superinduced almost unavoidably by the fortunes of the war in which we are engaged, the issues of treasury notes here been increased until *the currency in circulation amounts to more than six hundred millions of dollars, or more than three-fold the amount required by the business of the country.*

I need not enlarge upon the evil effects of this condition of things. They are unfortunately but too apparent. In addition to the difficulty presented to the necessary operations of the Government, and the efficient conduct of the war, the most deplorable of all its results has been its corrupting influence on the morals of the people. The possession of large amounts of Treasury notes has naturally led to a desire for investment, and, with a constantly increasing volume of currency, there has been an equally constant increase of price in all objects of investment. This effect has stimulated purchase by the apparent certainty of profit, and a spirit of speculation has been fostered, which has so debasing an influence, and such ruinous consequences, that it is our highest duty to remove the cause, and no measures directed to that end can be too prompt or too stringent.

Reverting to the constitutional provisions already cited, the question recurs whether it be possible to execute the duty of apportioning taxation in accordance with the census ordered to be made as a basis. So long as this appeared to be practicable, none can deny the propriety of your course in abstaining from the imposition of direct taxes till you could exercise this power in the precise mode pointed out by the terms of the fundamental law. But it is obvious that there are many duties imposed by the Constitution, which depend for their fulfillment on the undisturbed possession of the territory within which they are to be performed. The same instrument which orders a census to be made in all the States, imposes the duty on the Confederacy "to guarantee to every State a republican form of government." It enjoins on us "to protect each State from invasion;" and while declaring that its great objects are purposes are "to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," it confers the means and thereby imposes on us the paramount duty of effecting its intent, by "laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts and excises, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States."

None would pretend that the Constitution is violated because, by reason of the presence of hostile armies, we are unable to guarantee a republican form of government to those States or portions of States now temporarily held by the enemy, and as little justice would there be in imputing blame for the failure to make the census, when that failure is attributable to causes not foreseen by the authors of the Constitution, and beyond our control. The general intent of our constitutional charter is unquestionably that the property of the country is to be taxed in order to raise revenue for the common defence, and *the special mode provided for levying this tax is impracticable from unforeseen causes.* It is, in my judgment, our primary duty to execute the general intent expressed by the terms of the instrument which we have sworn to obey, and we cannot excuse ourselves for the failure to fulfill this obligation on the ground that we are unable to perform it in the precise mode pointed out. Whenever it shall be possible to execute our duty in all its parts, we must do so in exact compliance with the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution. Until that period shall arrive, we must execute so much of it as our condition renders practicable. Whenever the withdrawal of the enemy shall place it in our power to make a census and apportionment of direct taxes, any other mode of levying them will be contrary to the will of the law-giver, and incompatible with our obligation to obey that will; until that period, the alternative left is to obey the paramount precept, and to execute it according to the only other rule provided, which is to "make the tax uniform throughout the Confederate States."

The considerations just presented are greatly enforced by the reflection that any attempt to apportion taxes amongst States, some of which are wholly or partially in the occupation of hostile forces, would subvert the whole intention of the framers of the Constitution, and be prodnotive of the most revolting injustice, instead of that just correlation between taxation and representation which it was their purpose to secure. With large portions of some of the States occupied by the enemy, what justice would there be in imposing on the remainder the whole amount of the taxation of the entire State in proportion to its representation? What else would this be in effect than to increase the burden of those who are the heaviest sufferers by the war, and to make our own inability to protect them from invasion, as we are required to do by the Constitution, the ground for adding to their losses by an attempted adherence to the letter, in violation of the spirit of that instrument? No such purpose could have been entertained, and no such result contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. It may add weight to these considerations if we reflect, that although the Constitution provided that it should go into operation with a representation temporarily distributed among the States, it expressly ordains, after providing for a census within three years, that this temporary distribution of representative power to endure "until such enumeration shall be made." Would any one argue that, because the census cannot be made within the fixed period, the Government must, at the expiration of that period, perish for the want of a representative body? In no aspect in which the subject can be viewed, I am led to the conclusion already announced, and which is understood to be in accordance with a vote taken in one or both Houses at your last session. I shall, therefore, until we are able to pursue the precise mode required by the Constitution, deem it my duty *to approve any law levying the taxation which you are bound to impose for the defence of the country, if any other practicable mode which shall distribute the burden uniformly and impartially on the whole property of the people.*

In your former legislation you have sought to avoid the increase in the volume of notes in circulation, by offering inducements to voluntary funding. The measures adopted for that purpose have been but partially successful, and the evil has now reached such a magnitude as to *permit no other remedy than the compulsory reduction of the currency to the amount required by the business of the country.* This reduction should be accompanied by a pledge that under no stress of circumstances will that amount be exceeded. No possible mode of using the credit of the Government can be so disastrous as one which disturbs the basis of all exchanges, renders impossible all calculations of future values, augments, in constantly increasing proportions, the price of all commodities, and so depreciates all fixed wages, salaries and incomes as to render them inadequate to bare subsistence. If to these be added the still more fatal influence on the morals and character of the people, to which I have already adverted, I am persuaded you will concur in the conclusion, that an inflexible adherence to a limitation of the currency, at a fixed sum, is an indispensable element of any system of finance now to be adopted.

The holders of the currency now outstanding can only be protected in the recovery of their just claims by substituting for their notes some other security. If the currency is not greatly and promptly reduced, the present scale of inflated prices will not only continue to exist, but by the very fact of the large amounts thus made requisite in the conduct of the war, those prices will reach rates still more extravagant, and the whole system will fall under its own weight, thus rendering the redemption of the debt impossible, and destroying its whole value in the hands of the holder. It, on the contrary, a funded debt, with interest secured by adequate taxation can be substituted, for the outstanding currency, its entire amount will be made available to the holder, and the Government will be in a condition enabling it, beyond the reach of any probable contingency, to prosecute the war to a successful issue. It is, therefore, demanded, as well by the interest of the creditor as of the country at large, that the evidences of the public debt now outstanding in the shape of Treasury notes, be converted into bonds bearing adequate interest, with a provision for taxation sufficient to insure punctual payment, and final redemption of the whole debt.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents the outlines of a system which, in conjunction with existing legislation, is intended to secure the several objects of a reduction of the circulation within fixed, reasonable limits; of providing for the future wants of the Government: of furnishing security for the punctual payment of interest: and final extinction of the principal of the public debt; and of placing the whole business of the country on a basis as near a specie standard as is possible during the continuance of the war. I earnestly recommend it to your consideration, and that no delay be permitted to intervene before your action on this vital subject. I trust that it will be suffered to engross your attention until you shall have disposed of it in a manner best adapted to attain the important results which your country anticipates from your legislation.

It may be added that, in considering this subject, the people ought steadily to keep in view that the Government, in contracting debt, is but their agent; that its debt is their debt. As the currency is held exclusively by ourselves, it is obvious that, if each person hold Treasury notes in exact proportion to the value of his whole means, each would, in fact, owe himself the amount of the notes held by him, and, were it possible to distribute the currency among the people in this exact proportion, a tax levied on the currency alone, to an amount sufficient to reduce it to proper limits, would afford the best of all remedies. Under such circumstances, the notes remaining in the hands of each holder, after the payment of his tax, would be worth quite as much as the whole sum previously held, for it would purchase at least an equal amount of commodities. This result cannot be perfectly attained by any device of legislation, but it can be approximated by taxation. A tax on all values has for its effect, not only to impose a due share of the burthen on the note holder, but to force those who have few or none of the notes, to part with a share of their possessions to those who hold the notes in excess, in order to obtain the means of satisfying the demands of the tax-gatherer. This is the only mode by which it is practicable to make all contribute as equally as possible to the burden which all are bound to share, and it is for this reason that taxation adequate to the public exigencies, under our present circumstances, must be the basis of any funding system or other remedy for restoring stability to our finances.

THE ARMY.

To the report of the Secretary of War you are referred for details relative to the condition of the army and the measures of legislation required for maintaining its efficiency, recruiting its numbers and furnishing the supplies necessary for its support.

Though we have lost many of the best of our soldiers, and most patriotic of our citizens, (a sad but unavoidable result of the battles and toils of such a campaign as that which will render the year 1863 ever memorable in our annals,) the army is believed to be, in all respects, in better condition than at any previous period of the war. Our gallant defenders, now veterans, familiar with danger, hardened by exposure and confident in themselves and their officers, endure privations with cheerful fortitude, and welcome battle with alacrity. The officers, by experience in field service and the action of examining boards in relieving the incompetent, are now greatly more efficient than at the commencement of the war. The assertion is believed to be fully justified, that, regarded as a whole, for character, valor, efficiency and patriotic devotion, our army has not been equaled by any like number of troops in the history of war.

In view of the large conscription recently ordered by the enemy, and their subsequent call for volunteers, to be followed, if ineffectual, by a still further draft, we are admonished that no effort must be spared to add largely to our effective force as promptly as possible. The sources of supply are to be found by restoring to the army all who are improperly absent, putting an end to substitution, modifying the exemption law, restricting details, and placing in the ranks such of the able-bodied men, now employed as wagoners, nurses, cooks, and other employes, as are doing service for which the negroes may be found competent.

The Act of 16th April, 1862, provides "that persons not liable to duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War." The policy of granting this privilege has not been sustained by experience. Not only has the numerical strength of the army been seriously impaired by the frequent desertions for which such substitutes have become notorious, but dissatisfaction has been excited among those who have been unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of avoiding the military service of their country.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Secretary, that there is no ground for the objection that a new provision, to include those who furnished substitutes under the former call, would be a breach of contract. To accept a substitute was to confer a privilege, not to enter into a contract, and whenever the substitute is rendered liable to conscription, it would seem to follow that the principal, whose place he had taken, should respond for him, as the Government had received no consideration for his exemption. Where, however, the new provision of law would fail to embrace a substitute now in the ranks, there appears, if the principal should again be conscribed, to be an equitable ground for compensation to the conscript, who then would have added to the service a soldier not otherwise liable to enrolment.

On the subject of exemptions, it is believed that those cannot be checked unless the system is placed on a basis entirely different from that now provided by law. The object of your legislation has been, not to confer privileges on classes, but to exonerate from military duty such number of persons skilled in the various trades, professions and mechanical pursuits as could render more valuable services to their country by laboring in their present occupation than by going into the ranks of the army. The policy is unquestionable, but the result, it is thought, be better obtained by enrolling all such persons, and allowing details to be made of the number necessary to meet the wants of the country. Considerable numbers are believed to be now exempted from the military service who are not needful to the public in their civil vocation.

Certain duties are now performed throughout the country by details from the army, which could be as well executed by persons above the present conscript age. An extension of the limit, so as to embrace persons over 45 years, and physically fit for service in guarding posts, railroads and bridges, in apprehending deserters, and, where practicable, assuming the place of younger men detailed for duty with the nitre, ordinance, commissary and quartermasters' bureaus of the War Department, would, it is hoped, add largely to the effective force in the field, without an undue burden on the population.

If to the above measures be added a law to enlarge the policy of the act of the 21st April, 1862, so as to enable the Department to replace not only enlisted cooks, but wagoners, and other employes in the army by negroes, it is hoped that the ranks of the army will be so strengthened, for the ensuing campaign, as to put at defense the utmost efforts of the enemy.

In order to maintain, unimpaired, the existing organization of the army until the close of the war, your legislation contemplated a frequent supply of recruits, and it was expected that before the expiration of the three years for which the men were enrolled under act of 16th April, 1862, the majority of men in each company would consist of those who joined it at different dates subsequent to the original muster of the company into service, and that the discharge of those who had completed their term would in no time be sufficient to leave the company with less number than is required to enable it to retain organization. The difficulty of obtaining recruits from certain localities, and the large number of exemptions from military service granted by different laws, have prevented sufficient accessions in many of the companies to preserve their organizations after the discharge of the original members. The advantage of retaining tried and well approved officers, and of mingling recruits with experienced soldiers, is so obvious, and the policy of such a course is so clearly indicated that it is not deemed necessary to point out the evil consequences which would result from the destruction of the old organizations, or to dwell upon the benefits to be secured from filling up the veteran companies as long before the discharge of the early members as may be possible. In the cases where it may be found impracticable to maintain regiments in sufficient strength to justify the retention of the present organization, economy and efficiency would be promoted by consolidation and reorganization. This would involve the necessity of disbanding a part of the officers, and making regulations for securing the most judicious selection of those who are retained, while least wounding the feelings of those who are discharged.

Experience has shown the necessity for further legislation in relation to the horses of the cavalry. Many men lose their horses by casualties of service, which are not included in the provisions made to compensate the owner for the loss, and it may thus not unfrequently happen that the most efficient troopers, without fault of their own—indeed, it may be because of their zeal and activity—are lost to the cavalry service.

It would also seem proper that the Government should have complete control over every horse molested into the service, with the limitation that the ownership should not be deprived of his horse except upon due compensation being made therefor. Otherwise, mounted men may not keep horses fit for the service; and whether they should serve mounted or on foot, would depend, not upon the qualifications of the men, but the fact of their having horses.

Some provision is deemed requisite to correct the evils arising from the long continued absence of commissioned officers. Where it is without sufficient cause, it would seem but just that the commission should be thereby vacated.

Where it results from capture by the enemy, which, under their barbarous refusal to exchange prisoners of war, may be regarded as absence for indefinite time, there is no necessity to support their places in their respective commands. This might be done by temporary appointments to endure only until the return of the officers regularly commissioned. Where it results from permanent disability incurred in the line of their duty, it would be proper to relire them, and fill the vacancies according to established mode. I would also suggest the organization of an invalid corps, and that the retired officers be transferred to it. Such a corps, it is thought, could be made useful in various employments, for which efficient officers and troops are now detached.

An organization of the general staff of the army, would be highly conducive to the efficiency of that most important branch of the service. The plan adopted for the military establishment, furnishes a model for the Staff of the provisional army, if it be deemed advisable to retain the distinction, but I recommend to your consideration the propriety of abolishing it, and providing for the organization of the several staff corps, in such number and with such rank as will meet the wants of the service. To secure the requisite ability for the more important positions, it will be necessary to provide for officers of higher rank than is now authorized for these corps. To give to the officers the proper relation, and consequence in their respective corps, and to preserve in the chief of each useful influence over the subordinates, there should be no gradation on the basis of the rank of the general with whom they might be serving by appointment. To the personal staff of a general, it would seem proper to give a grade correspondingwith his rank, and the number might be fixed to correspond with his command. To avoid the consequences of discharge upon a change of duty, the variable portion of the personal staff might be taken from the line of the army, and allowed to retain their line commissions.

The disordered condition of the currency, to which I have already alluded, has imposed on the Government a system of supplying the wants of the army which is so unequal in its operation, vexatious to the producer, injurious to the industrial interest, and productive of such discontent among the people, as only to be justified by the existence of an absolute necessity. The report of the Secretary on this point establishes conclusively that the necessity which has forced the bureaus of supply to provide for the army by impressment has resulted from the impossibility of purchase by contract or in the open market, except at such rapidly-increased rates as would have rendered the appropriations inadequate to the wants of the army. Indeed, it is believed that the temptation to hoard supplies for the higher prices which could be anticipated with certainty, has been checked mainly by the fear of the operation of the impressment laws; and that commodities have been offered in the markets principally to escape impressment and obtain higher rates than those fixed by appraisement. The complaints against this vicious system have been well founded, but the true cause of the evil has been misapprehended. The remedy is to be found, not in a change of the impressment law, but in the restoration of the currency to such a basis as will enable the department to purchase necessary supplies in the open market, and thus render impressment a rare exceptional process.

The same remedy will effect the result universally desired, of an augmentation of the pay of the army. The proposals made at your previous sessions to increase the pay of the soldier by an additional amount of Treasury notes, would have conferred little benefit on him, but a radical reform of the currency will restore the pay to a value approximating that which it originally had, and materially improve his condition.

The reports from the Ordnance and Mining Bureaux are very gratifying, and the extension of our means of supply of arms and munitions of war from our home resources, has been such as to insure our ability soon to become mainly, if not entirely, independent of supplies from foreign countries. The establishments for the casting of guns and projectiles, for the manufacture of small arms and of gunpowder, for the supply of nitre from artificial nitre beds, and mining operations generally, have been so distributed through the country as to place our resources beyond the reach of partial disasters.

The recommendations of the Secretary of War on other points are minutely detailed in his report, which is submitted to you, and extending, as they do, to almost every branch of the service, merit careful consideration.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

I regret to inform you that the enemy have returned to the barbarous policy with which they inaugurated the war, and that the exchange of prisoners has been for some time suspended. The correspondence of the Commissioners of Exchange is submitted to you by the Secretary of War, and it has already been published for the information of all now suffering useless imprisonment. The conduct of the authorities of the United States has been consistently perfidious on this subject. An agreement for exchange in the inciptency of the war had just been concluded when the Fall of Fort Donelson reversed the previous state of things, and gave them an excess of prisoners. The agreement was immediately repudiated by them, and so remained until the fortune of war again placed us in possession of the larger number. A new cartel was then made, and, under it, for many months, we restored to them many thousands of prisoners, in excess of those whom they held for exchange, and encampments of the surplus paroled prisoners, delivered up by us, were established in the United States, where the men were able to receive the comforts and solace of constant communication with their homes and families. In July last, the fortune of war again favored the enemy, and they were enabled to exchange for duty the men previously delivered to them, against those captured and paroled at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. The prisoners taken at Gettysburgh, however, remained in their hands, and should have been retur

Trial of Wm. Rainey for the Murder of a Negro—The Jury Disagree.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Rutherford.

At the conclusion of the summing up Thursday, Justice SUTHERLAND gave the case to the jury with the following charge:

His Honor said: That on the morning of the 14th of July last, a most foul and brutal murder was committed, is conceded; a murder that would have disgraced a band of Sioux Indians, and we must infer that the moral pulse of the people at least in that neighborhood must have ceased to beat, when such a murder could be committed and a crowd of people could be standing on the corner looking on without interfering, and little boys could scuffle for the knife with which the deed was done in the open street. Counsel for the defence claimed that there was no evidence to shew that this Negro was the negro who was brought to the hospital. That question was one of fact, to be left with the jury.

It appeared that three men had been jointly indicted for this one murder, and another man, MCALLISTER, had been tried and acquitted. Had all these men been tried together, there was evidence enough in this case, taking that for the prosecution and defense together, to convict all four of them. These men chose to be tried separately; still, the question was not whether BURNEY alone committed this crime, but whether he in connection with others did it. The circumstance that this negro was in full health—a strong man—would go to shew that more than one attacked him. The question was, Did BURNEY participate in the crime? Suppose that these men had been tried together, and all the testimony had been taken against these parties together, the case would stand thus—the testimony would all be for the prosecution. If the evidence was not inconsistent, all would be convicted. The main question in this case was the testimony on the part of defence that LAMB and CANFIELD did the deed. Was this testimony inconsistent with that for the prosecution that BURNEY also beat the negro with a stone. The question of identity is whether this prisoner is the man seen by these witnesses. Identification by features, dress, gait, &c., was the ordinary way; but there were other means of identification. FOWLER, the watchman swears that BURNEY talked with him on the morning of the murder; that he said he was a fireman on the *Belvidere*, and that other witnesses saw this man go on board the *Belvidere* after the murder. The other evidence in regard to identity is the usual evidence, that of resemblance of features. The force of this evidence rests entirely with the experience of a jury as men. The features are what impress themselves upon the memory. The theory of the defence is that it can't be BURNEY that did what the witnesses for the prosecution saw, because they have proved that it was done by LAMB, CANFIELD, MCALLISTER and an unknown man. Did all these witnesses see the affair at the same time? Not one witness saw the whole affray. It is for the jury to say whether, considering the nature of the murder, the testimony that they all had a hand in it could not be reconciled. His Honor ended by reading the statute defining the crime of murder in the various degrees.

The jury then returned, and the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when the jury, after being out nearly twenty-four hours and having failed to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from further consideration of the case, and the Court adjourned over to Monday. It is understood that the jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal.

LAW REPORTS.

Revenue Cases—Undervaluation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Ten Cases containing Calfskins.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation. When the goods were imported by the claimant, Mr. Didier, a case or two of them were advanced in value by the appraisers at the Custom-house to such an amount that the Government seized the invoice. The question turned on the correct value of the goods, as to which evidence was given on both sides.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the claimant, releasing the goods.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Dunning.

The United States vs. *One Case containing Woolen Cloth.*—This was a similar case, involving similar questions of fact.

The jury found a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

The United States vs. *Three Boles of Dressed Chamois Skins, &c.*—This was a similar action. The goods were sent here in September, 1862, by Edward Cannon, of Dublin, on board the brig *C. F. Eaton*. They consisted of twenty casks of salted skins and three bales of oiled leather, and were consigned here to B. W. Jones, who entered them at the Custom-house according to the invoice in which they were valued at £650. On the examination of the goods at the Custom-house, the twenty casks were passed as correct. But one of the bales was found to contain 12 skins of chamois more than the number stated in the invoice. These were worth about £12. The skins in one of the other bales were invoiced part at four shillings and part at two shillings and sixpence, and the appraisers advanced their value to five shillings and three shillings, respectively; which being an advance of more than 20 per cent, the Government seized the whole invoice. Evidence as to the true value of the goods was given on both sides, and the claimant also gave the testimony of Cannon and his head clerk to show that chamois skins were omitted from the invoice by a mere clerical error in copying, of which they were entirely ignorant until informed of it by letters from the consignee here.

The jury found a verdict for the claimants releasing the goods.

For the United States, Messrs. Smith and Allen; for claimant, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

Collision on North River—Sudden Peril.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Chester W. Chapin et al. vs. *The Propeller Hypodome.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Chester W. Chapin*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the propeller on the Hudson River, about off Dunderberg Point, on the morning of Dec. 1, 1862, before daylight. The night was dark. The schooner bound down the river and the propeller up. The wind was light from the southeast, and the schooner was west of the middle of the river, heading southwest, moving very slowly. She saw the steamer's light just after the latter rounded Verplanck's Point. The steamer after rounding the point passed a tow, going to the eastward of it. As she neared the tow she saw another tow going down the river, and her master determined to go to the east of that also, but on discovering the lights of a vessel at anchor to the east, he concluded to go to the west, and starboarded his wheel for that purpose. As he got her head turned he heard a hail, but saw nothing; ordered the pilot to slow, then to stop, then ported his wheel, and then the head-light shone on the schooner's sails and disclosed her just ahead, but the collision could not then be avoided. The Captain was in the wheelhouse looking out, but had no lookout forward.

Held by the Court—That the propeller was in fault in having no lookout forward. That she was also in fault in not stopping as soon as he heard the hail. That the schooner could have done nothing but show a light and hail, which she did do. That it is very doubtful whether the collision could have been prevented by her showing a light after the steamer changed her course. The Captain of the schooner might well have supposed from the position of the vessels, that the steamer would pass the tow to the eastward. There was alarm and confusion on board her immediately after the steamer's head was turned toward her, and she cannot be held to the exercise of perfect skill and judgment when thrown into sudden danger by an unexpected and sudden change of position on the part of the steamer. That as no fault of the schooner had tended to produce the proximity of the two vessels or the change of course by which they were brought into danger, the schooner is not liable for an error of judgment in a moment of sudden peril.

Decree for libelant. Mr. Owen; for claimants Mr. Van Santvoord and Mr. Hubbell.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Lugar vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Motion granted and refunding ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—DEC. 11, 1863.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¼	
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	105	
5,000	U. S. 6s, Oregon		
	W. L. H. 10 Yearly	105	
24,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	98	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59	
10,000	do	58¾	
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	60	
10,000	do	58½	
10,000	A. & T. R. 2 M. P	90¾	
7,000	A. & T. H. I. B	87	
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st	92¾	
3,000	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	104	
45,000	Amer. Gold	151¾	
25,000	do	151¾	
6,000	do	151	
15	Am. Ex. Bank	108	
250	Am. Coal Co	84	
300	Wyom. Val. Coal Co	95	
500	Mar. Min. Co	27	
25	Del. & Hud. Co	170	
875	Cumb. Coal Pref	31¾	
15	do	31¾	
750	do	31¾	
150	do	31½	
50	Quick. M. Co	63¾	
100	Pacific Mail	215	
150	do	215¾	
600	N. Y. Cen. R	132¾	
100	do	132¾	
50	do	132½	
100	do	132½	
100	do	132¾	
200	Erie R	105¾	
100	do	105¾	
2.8	do	105¾	
100	do	105¾	
100	do	105¾	
100	do	105¾	
100	do	105¾	
450	Hudson R. R	121	
100	do	120.121¾	
150	do	30.122	
400	Reading R	119	
100	do	30.120	
300	do	119¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R	10 127¾	
150	do	127¾	
100	do	53 127¾	
250	M. S. & N. I. R	79¾	
100	do	79½	
400	Ill. Cen. R. S	117¾	
50	do	30.117¾	
2500	Cleve. & Pitts	105	
200	do	105½	
500	do	105¾	
200	do	10.105¼	
450	Gal. & Chi. R	108	
100	do	30.108	
500	do	107¾	
100	do	30.107¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R	113	
100	do	113¾	
200	Chic. & R. I. R	30.104	
1000	do	104¾	
100	do	18.104¾	
400	do	30.104¾	
100	do	15.104¾	
100	do	104¾	
100	do	10.105	
1050	do	30.105	
400	P., Ft. W. & Ch	82¾	
400	do	4 82¾	
1000	do	30 82¾	
168	do	3 82¾	
100	T. H. & Alt. R	56	

SECOND BOARD.

600	Cleve. & Tol. R	114	
500	Mich. Cen. R	127¾	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	79	
100	M. S. & N. I. G'd	134	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc	30.117¾	
150	do	117¾	
100	M. & P. Du C	10 85	
1500	Cl. & Pitts. R	105¾	
500	do	30.105¾	
9	Gal. & Chic. R	108¾	
250	do	108	
150	do	108¾	
200	do	30.108	
850	Chi. & R. I	104¾	
500	do	104¾	
200	do	30.105¾	
100	do	18 104¾	
300	P., Ft. W. & C	82¾	
500	do	82¾	
100	do	82¾	
100	do	56	
100	Cleve. & Pitts	105	
100	Mich. Cen. R	127¾	
100	Mich. Southern	78¾	
100	Mich. Grnarant'd	134	
100	Illinois Cen	117¾	
100	Pittsburgh	104¾	
100	Fort Wayne	82¾	
100	Rock Island	103¾	
100	Galena	107¾	
100	Reading	119¾	
100	Quicksilver	63¾	
100	Chicago and A	92	
100	Mariposa	35¾	
100	Chic. & N. W	45	
100	do	46	
100	Alt. & T. H. R	30 56¾	
100	do	56	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. R	30.132½	
700	Erie Railway	105¾	
200	do	3.105¾	
100	do	4.105¾	
100	do	6.105¾	
100	do	30.105¾	
200	Harlem R	50.119	
400	Reading R	60.119	
400	do	119¾	
300	do	119	
1200	do	3 119	
500	Mich. Cen. R	3.127	
100	M. S. & N. I	79	
500	Ill. Cen. R	3.117½	
100	Cleve. & P. R	104¾	
700	do	105	
1100	do	3.105	
200	do	105½	
100	Tol. & Wab. R	52	
100	Hnd. R. R	10.121¾	
100	do	121¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	Erie R	105¾	
600	do	3.105¾	
100	do	9.106	
500	do	10.106	
100	Reading R	119¾	
100	Ill Central	117¾	
300	Cleve. & Pitts	105¾	
500	do	105¾	
300	Cumb. Coal	31¾	
100	Gal. & Chi. R	108¾	
100	do	3.108¾	
100	do	108¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R	113¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R	104¾	
100	Chic. & N. W	46	
100	Alt. & T. H. R	56	
100	T. H. & Alt. R	56	

FRIDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Custom-house official tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of November, were completed this afternoon. We are now enabled to bring forward our summary of the Import, Export and Gold movements at and from New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, 1863, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1862:

The Import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of November, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$10,826,929
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,956,415
Free Goods	685,207
Total entries	$16,942,551
Against November, 1862	10,199,690
Increased importation	$5,742,861

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $103,144, against $109,708 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from bond in warehouse during the month, is $4,084,183, or $866,232 less than went into bond of the fresh importation.

The Export Clearances from New-York, in November, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce	$11,413,591
Foreign Goods re-exported	440,482
Gold and Silver	5,438,363
Total Clearances	$17,292,436

Against November, 1862:

In Produce	$14,060,340	
Foreign Goods	330,351	
Specie	6,213,251	$20,603,942
Decreased Exportation		$3,311,506

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past eleven months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$15,628,600		$12,457,000
February	11,814,000		13,810,000
March	18,807,000		18,631,000
April	18,278,600		13,827,000
May	14,128,000		14,138,000
June	12,829,000		12,275,000
July	15,821,600		20,134,000
August	14,924,000		14,212,000
September	15,422,000		18,027,000
October	16,817,000		13,157,000
November	15 943,000		10,200,000
Total, 11 months	$169,421,000		$160,868,000
Foreign Specie	1,303,000		1,313,600

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$14,329,000		$12,053,000
February	17,781,000		10 078,000
March	16,138,000		8,585,000
April	11,582,000		8,002,000
May	13,184,000		9,838,000
June	14,780,000		10,049,000
July	15,298,000		14,050,000
August	10,667,000		13,046,000
September	11,718,000		14,735,000
October	14,513,000		19,477,000
November	11,414,000		14,060,000
Total 11 months	$151,504,000		$134,373,000
Foreign re-exports	5,857,000		7,294,000
Together	$167,361,000		$141,667,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,625,000		$2,658,000
February	3,966,000		3,777,000
March	6,585,000		2,471,000
April	1,973,000		4,038,000
May	2,116,000		5,165,000
June	1,368,000		9,868,000
July	5,269,000		8,067,000
August	3,465,000		5,714,000
September	3,480,000		3,086,000
October	6,210,000		6,708,000
November	5,438,000		6,213,000
Total 11 months	$44,495,000		$56,765,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,127,006		$3,351,657
February	3,590,713		3,565,004
March	4,554,460		4,626,962
April	3,957,197		4,142,952
May	3,873,865		4,707,924
June	3,738,924		4,664,927
July	4,912,718		7,211,817
August	6,332,334		4,762,581
September	7,270,543		5,239,045
October	6,238,943		4,309,419
November	5,075,846		3,003,270
Total 11 months	$53,673,449		$49,594,515

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863. From Jan. 1.		1862. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3	$1,277,788	Jan. 4	$710,842
Jan. 19	657,840	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 25	401,452	Jan. 25	602,767
Feb. 2	306,500	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 18	366,035	Feb. 14	614,146
Feb. 27	285,344	Feb. 25	759,246
March 7	1,283,551	March 6	679,071
March 18	249,514	March 16	877,658
April 4	260,727	March 25	486,366
April 14	217,601	April 3	586,527
April 25	256,684	April 19	617,279
May 6	205,057	April 28	629,511
May 16	306,183	May 6	623,158
May 24	264,821	May 14	484,019
June 5	318,066	May 23	604,682
June 14	304,027	May 31	277,911
June 26	187,005	June 8	553,035
July 5	251,947	June 16	352,519
July 16	194,400	June 22	612,461
July 26	279,000	June 30	391,016
Aug. 5	284,915	July 7	641,455
Aug. 13	313,464	July 15	441,179
Aug. 26	223,000	July 27	878,434
Sept. 6	279,043	Aug. 4	964,422
Sept. 14	193,584	Aug. 20	21,165
Sept. 26	277,651	Aug. 24	1,084,811
Oct. 6	268,282	Sept. 3	819,718
Oct. 15	267,911	Sept. 16	934,415
Oct. 26	296,705	Sept. 25	887,779
Nov. 4	251,133	Oct. 3	754,840
Nov. 16	231,910	Oct. 13	807,626
Nov. 26	229,978	Oct. 24	754,795
Total 11 mos.	$10,991,148	Nov. 2	1,001,617
		Nov. 13	706,780
		Nov. 24	942,814
		Total 11 mos.	$23,674,459

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$151,504,000		$134,373,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	5,857,000		7,294,000
Specie	44,495,000		56,765,000
Total from New-York	$201,856,000		$198,432,000
Increased Export in 1863			3,424,000

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 10 were $1,188,379, against $838,019 same week last year, and $704,158 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	Pkgs.	Values.	DIRECT. Pkgs.	Values.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Values.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Values.
Mf. of Wool	1,081	$379,894	297	$111,544	260	$85,018		
Mf. of Cot'n	272	101,521	129	49,030	254	59,428		
Mf. of Silk	217	213,352	37	53,528	14	13,372		
Mf. of Flax	543	142,863	253	52,740	348	67,883		
Miscellen's	194	55,017	1,809	28,888	107	9,254		
Total	2,309	$892,649	2,625	$296,730	983	$335,161		892,649

Total entered.. $1,188,379 Total merksted. $1,127,810

The price of Gold opened early in the day with increased firmness, and sold at the First Board at 151½@151 ℔ cent., and as late as the 3 o'clock Board, 151½@151⅜ ℔ cent. But at a later hour the bidding figure fell off to 150⅝@150⅜ ℔ cent., se against 151 ℔ cent. on last night's quotation. The rate for Bankers' bills on London is 165 ℔ cent. The export demand for the steamers ceiling to-morrow is understood, this afternoon, to amount to about $700,000. The market for Money is easy to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. The Treasury Office received to-day an additional $1,000,000 Legal Tender from the Department at Washington, and $1,007,700, on account of the Popular Loan. The Banks and Sub-Treasury now hold $32,200,000 in Legal Tender, and about $37,000,000 in Gold.

The Stock Market has been moderately firm to-day, through both sessions of the Board. The Government securities are firmer since the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Railway shares, with some exceptions, rule from ½ to 1 per cent. better than yesterday. The miscellaneous Shares are steady.

At 4 o'clock the following bids were made in comparison with Thursday night, the market leaving off rather firm in prices, but free from what would be called speculative excitement either way:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	151	150⅝	Mich. Central	125¾	12[illegible]
U.S. 6s, 1881	109¼	109¼	Mich. Southern	78⅝	79
N. Y. Central	133	132⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	133½	134
Erie	105⅞	105⅞	Illinois Cen	117¾	117¾
Erie Preferred	101¾	102	Pittsburgh	104⅛	105⅜
Hudson	120	122⅜	Fort Wayne	82⅜	82⅜
Pacific Mail	214⅝	215	Rock Island	103⅜	104⅜
Harlem	91	91	Galena	107⅜	108¼
Canton	32½	32	Reading	118⅜	119⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛	Quicksilver	63⅜	63⅜
Toledo	112⅜	114	Chicago and A	92	94
Northwest	46⅜	46	Mariposa	35⅜	37

From the tables which accompany the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury we compile the following table of the Public Debt of the United States as it stood on 30th September, the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year:

FUNDED AND FUNDABLE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Popular Loan, 6 ℔ cents, 1867-1882	$278,511,500
Loans of 1861, 6 ℔ cents, 1881	65,535,000
Loans of 1847-8, 6 ℔ cents, 1867-8	18,323,191
7.30 ℔ cents, convertible into 6s, 1864	139,679,000
Loan of 1850, 5 ℔ cents, 1865	3,461,103
Loan of 1858, 5 ℔ cents, 1874	20,000,000
Loan of 1860, 5 ℔ cents, 1871	7,022,700
Loan of 1861, 6 ℔ cents, Oregon	1,016,000
Total Funded and Fundable	$537,550,091

TEMPORARY LOANS—INTEREST BEARING.

One year Certificates, 6 ℔ cent	$156,918,437
Deposits on 10 days' notice, 5 ℔ cent	104,946,102
Total Temporary Loans	$261,864,539
LEGAL TENDER CIRCULATION, ETC.—NO INTEREST.	
Greenback Circulation	$402,727,016
Fractional Currency	15,000,000
Custom Notes due and not presented	2,000,000
Old Notes and Loans due and not presented	421,752
Total free of interest	$421,512,259

RECAPITULATION.

Funded and Fundable Debt	$537,748,091
Temporary Loans	261,832,539
Circulation free of Interest	421,512,259
Total, Sept. 30, 1863	$1,221,113,559
Average rate of interest 3.05 per cent.	

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	115
Manhattan	140	People's	102
Mechanics'	1.5	Nassau	103
America	125	Corn Exchange	105
Merchants' Exch	99	Continental	101
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	95	Atlantic	101
American Exchange	107	New-York County	130
Chatham	100	Imp. & Traders'	109
Bank of N. America	108	Park	135
Hanover	100¾	New-York Ex. Bk	120
Irving	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Illinois Cen. '75	91[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 8s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d oref	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s '84	103¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F	104
N. Y. Cen. '76	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	92
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. firsts	82¾
Erie seconds, '78	113	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie fourths, '80	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85¾
Erie fifths, '88	104¾	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	186
Hudson River S. F 's, 12		Clev. & Tol. S. F	118
Bud. R. Bonds	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103¾
Harl. seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	106
Har. thirds, '68	100	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Chi. R. & Q. firsts	121	Miss. & Mo. In. G	60
Michigan S. seconds	104¾	Chi. & Alton, firsts	104
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	108	Chic. & Alton Income	90

Messrs. MILLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of stocks, &c., to-morrow (Saturday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. See another column.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 17,835 bbls. Flour, 1,812 bbls. and 297 bags Corn Meal, 32 bags Buckwheat Flour, 30,225 bushels Wheat, 248 bushels Corn, 353 bushels Rye, 3,700 bushels Barley, 22,613 bushels Oats, 11,500 bushels Malt, 3,525 pkgs. Provisions, 554,000 lbs. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in moderate request, at 49c.@50c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request at full rates, including Adamantine at 20c.@24c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good demand, and buoyant, at 37½c.@38c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are in fair request, including New Sheathing, at 45¾c.@46c.; Yellow do., at 34c.; and Old do., at 32c.@33c., ℔ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former prices; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@35c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at drooping prices; Middlings, 78c.@80c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are salable and firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$37; Jamaica Logwood, $22@$23 50; St. Domingo do., at $23@$24; Honduras do., $33 50@$35 ℔ ton.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are dull and somewhat nominal, including No. 1 Canton, $2 15@$2 25 ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Are in request, including good to prime Live Geese, 62½c.@65c. ℔ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are selling more freely, at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry is fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4; and Bunch do., at $3 85@$3 90, ℔ box. Currants, at 14½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day, at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., the market closing firmly. The principal demand has been for shipping brands, particularly of State. Sales, since our last, 16,750 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 95@$6 20; poor to choice extra State, at $6 30@$6 70, chiefly at $6 32½@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 55, chiefly at $7 45@$7 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 95	@$6 20
Extra State	6 30	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 35	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 25

Poor to very choice extra Missouri, 7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour has advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbls.; sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $7 60@$9 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 30@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and firmer. Sales 900 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 75@$6 00 ℔ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $5 75@$5 80 for Jersey, $5 90 for common Slate, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, for shipment and on speculation, and prices have again advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 161,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 85; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 63; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 50@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 48@$1 50; Milwaukee Club at $1 44@$1 48; Chicago Spring at $1 42½@$1 46¾; Red State at $1 52 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand mainly on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales were made of 146,000 bushels, including, at $1 25@$1 26, for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 27@$1 28 for do., afloat. Included in the sales were two loads, in store, sold at the close of 'Change, by a "Bear" operator, $1 24 ℔ bush. Rye is in more demand, at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel; sales 3,600 bushels. Oats are in more request, at advanced prices. We quote Canada at 87c.@89c.; Western at 88c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c.; sales 180,000 bushels, including three loads of Western, deliverable within ten days, at 93c. Barley is in demand at $1 38@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel; sales 16,000 bushels. Barley Malt is inquired for at $1 58@$1 65 ℔ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.

	RECEIPTS. 1863.	1862.	SHIPMENTS. 1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	398,189	472,318	674,949	693,580
Wheat, bush	12,350,794	13,854,703	12,257,578	14,875,193
Oats, bush	786,087	276,565	839,161	76,231
Corn, bush	364,152	229,818	78,898	8,296
Barley, bush	144,679	131,790	80,432	10,045
Rye, bush	190,227	152,205	81,849	125,612

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.

	RECEIPTS. 1863.	1862.	SHIPMENTS. 1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	1,563,111	1,209,527	1,069,188	1,319,145
Wheat, bush	12,760,849	10,873,197	12,784,487	10,503,681
Corn, bush	30,249,580	25,844,672	30,431,407	25,296,454
Oats, bush	3,601,119	8,634,194	2,421,247	6,355,658
Rye, bush	248,519	793,716	854,118	612,275
Barley, bush	824,412	1,068,480	347,3-1	640,976

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, Dec. 5.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	40,002	30,163
Wheat, bushels	654,795	533,351
Corn, bushels	766,450	158,074
Oats, bushels	36,413	1,441,556
Rye, bushels	36,413	62,326
Barley, bushels	34,339	131,338

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, week ending Dec. 5.

Flour, bbls	23,198	Oats, bushels	2,165
Wheat, bushels	44,791	Barley, bushels	991
Corn, bushels	7,454		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request—the former at 21c.@21¾c., and the latter at 14c. for old duly, and 11c. for new duty, to bond.

HAY—North River Bale is active and firm, at $1 20@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet at former prices. Buenos Ayres, 28c.@29c.; Rio Grande, 28c.@28½c.; Orinoco, 26½c. @27½c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is in slack demand, at unchanged rates, including American Undressed at $150@$165, and Dressed at $270@$300; Jute at $225 ℔ ton, and Manilla at 12½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidalio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figgers, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Irish Assurance.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—As You Sow, So Must You Reap—Poor Pillicoddy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Sketches in India.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary, &c.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Afternoon—Matinee.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Filles de Marbre.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The monitor *Weehawken* sunk at her moorings off Morris Island, S. C., on Sunday last, during the prevalence of a gale. Thirty of her crew perished, among whom were four of her engineers. The Captain and remainder of the officers are safe. The other monitors rode out the storm.

We have received our correspondence from Morris Island and other points in the Department of the South by the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived at this port last evening. Of military operations there is nothing extraordinary to report. Gen. Gillmore is engaged in strengthening his batteries on Morris Island, and keeps up just sufficient fire upon the enemy's works to maintain his gunners in practice. The news of Grant's victory at Chattanooga inspired the troops with the utmost enthusiasm, and the event was duly recognized by the firing of a national salute—shotted guns being used whenever they could be brought to bear upon the city or the rebel fortifications. The terror in Charleston resulting from the bombardment is widespread. Business men and residents were retreating beyond the range of our guns. The sale at auction of South Carolina lands for the payment of direct taxes was held on the 14th inst., at Beaufort, and the Government was the chief purchaser.

The pursuit of the captured steamer *Chesapeake* is being prosecuted earnestly and with fair hope of success. A telegram from Halifax, dated yesterday, says that the steamer was at St. Mary's, short of coal, and if she remained there until today our gunboats would take her. Capt. Willetts and a portion of his crew passed through Portland yesterday, en route to Boston. Capt. Willetts furnishes a copy of the instructions under which the pirates acted in capturing the vessel.

On her trip from Port Royal to this port, the steamship *Fulton* fell in with and captured the schooner *G. O. Bigelow*, of Bermuda, with a cargo of salt, evidently intending to run the blockade of the North Carolina coast. An effort was made to tow her to this port, but she was too old to bear the strain of quick passage through the water. The master and crew of the schooner, however, were willing to try to get their shaky craft into port, and the Captain of the *Fulton* not thinking the prize of much value, let them again take possession, and away they went rejoicing.

FROM EUROPE.

Two days' later advices from Europe reach us by the steamship *Canada*, which arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday afternoon. The news is interesting. The rebel agents in London have recently purchased four steam vessels, which were formerly British men-of-war, and three of them are said to be refitting in the Thames, to be used as privateers. The fourth, which has been rechristened the *Rappahannock*, left Sheerness on the 26th ult. and arrived the same day at Calais, where she was taken in charge by the French Customs Officers, who detained her, however, a very short time. She is pierced for eight guns. The privateer *Georgia* was at Cherbourg repairing. The American residents in London duly observed the day appointed by President Lincoln for National Thanksgiving, and a grand banquet, presided over by Hon. Robert J. Walker, was given at St. James' Hall, where Minister Adams was among the speakers. The Court of Exchequer were to give judgment in the case of the *Alexandra* on the 7th inst. The formal reply of Russia to the proposition for a European Congress was received on the 26th, and it is denied that she demands that the programme of the Congress shall be drawn up. It is hinted that England's refusal to take part in the Congress will lead France to form a new and intimate alliance with some other nation. The French deficit, owing to the Mexican and Cochin-China wars, is estimated at £10,000,000, and it was said that a loan of 300,000,000 francs would be proposed. The agitation in the German States was unabated.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution was adopted asking the Street Commissioner to estimate and report the probable cost of replacing the piers on the North River recently destroyed by fire. The Comptroller reported that of the $8,126,350 07 appropriated for 1863, $6,733,340 92 had been expended on the 1st inst.—leaving a balance of $1,393,009 15 unexpended at that date. The Board concurred in adopting the resolution to pay Mr. Stetson, of the Astor, for the Russian banquet, and also for entertainments to regiments that returned from the seat of war last Summer. The amounts of the several bills were fully stated in yesterday's Times. The Board adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a resolution was presented and laid over, requesting the Pilot Commissioners to have the hulks of the burnt vessels in the slips between Piers Nos. 51 and 54, on the North River—the location of the recent great fire—removed forthwith. Otherwise the proceedings were without general interest. The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

The steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, brings the following specie list:

Order	$50,258	Baker & Merrill	$72,283
B. Cohen & Co.	44,503	Da Witt, Kittle & Co.	50,300
C. H. Grant & Co.	4,100	Wm. Cummings	10,100
J. B. Newton & Co.	52,164	Duncan, Sherman &	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	43,000	Co.	34,452
Total	$301,109		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wm. Penny	$2,000	Colgate & Hoffman	$1,091
Hergues & Co	200	Order	650
Parsons & Petit	500		
Total	$4,441		
	301,109		
Grand total	$305,550		

In addition to the fleet already sent hence in search of the *Chesapeake*, orders were received at the Navy-yard, yesterday, for the immediate dispatch of the *Dawn* and the *Augusta*. The former left early in the morning, the latter will leave early to-day. It is said the *Kensington* and *Peterhoff* will sail to-morrow. The *Sebago* left last night.

The "skating season," it was hoped, had commenced yesterday. "Ball up" was the word from Central Park, and quite a number hastened there to enjoy the sport. The ice was very fine. The Fifth-avenue Park was opened to the subscribers, and an afternoon of enjoyment was also had there, on a superb sheet of ice. In the afternoon the weather greatly moderated, and quite a snow-storm prevailed until late at night, when it turned into a melancholy drizzle. The hopes yesterday of "glorious sport" will more than likely find this morning a disappointment.

Capt. Thorne and Officer Dwyer, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested Willis S. Clinton, who is charged with being extensively engaged in counterfeiting the fifty cent United States postal currency. On his person were found $220 of the counterfeits, admirably executed. Clinton was handed over to the United States Marshal. This is a very important arrest. The prisoner had offered to sell the currency to Mr. Robert F. Kerwin for 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Kerwin pretended he would trade, appointed a time and place, and then sent word to Capt. Thorne.

The City Canvassers, owing to the illness of Aldermen Walsh, did nothing yesterday but meet and adjourn to 11 o'clock this morning, when Alderman Walsh, it is believed, will be able to be present and attend to the canvassing of the returns from the Sixth Ward, which are the only returns uncanvassed.

Nearly $400,000 were subscribed to the County Volunteer Loan yesterday, and the Supervisors' Committee are now having great success in getting recruits.

The price of Gold varied from 151½ to 150⅝ yesterday. Exchange on London 165 ℔ cent. Money 7 ℔ cent. The Shara market ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than on Thursday.

Breadstuffs were more active yesterday at advanced rates. Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Tallow, Wool, Petroleum and Foreign Liquors were in fair request. Tobacco was actively sought after at rising prices. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Trade in Dry Goods was restricted. Freights were brisker, and rates, in some instances, firmer.

The Message of Jeff. Davis.

Jefferson Davis has sent a very important message to the Confederate Congress, which began its sessions in Richmond on Monday last. It is quite as interesting here as it will be there, and we give it, therefore, at length in another part of this morning's Times. It can scarcely be called a cheerful document, but it certainly shows, to a very high degree, the courage of desperation. Mr. Davis does everything in his power to put a bold face on the prospects of the rebellion; but we doubt whether he will succeed in inspiring the great mass of his own people with any great amount of hope in its fortunes.

The Message acknowledges that disaster has overtaken the Confederate arms, and that they have not succeeded in expelling the "invader" from their soil. In two or three instances, their troops have behaved very badly, and have given way before the forces of the United States, with a degree of alacrity which he declares to be wholly unaccountable. He alludes also to the very frequent instances of desertion which have recently occurred, and ascribes them in part to injudicious legislation, which affects unfavorably the minds of the men. We did not expect him to say—what is very clearly the truth—that their minds have been still more seriously affected by the waning fortunes of the bad cause for which they are fighting. It is eminently true in war that "nothing is so successful as success;" and failure is quite certain to perpetuate itself by destroying the courage and confidence which are essential to victory. There is a courage in despair which often prompts to heroic deeds; but the great mass of the Southern people—those who fill the ranks of the rebel army—cannot feel this motive, because their personal fortunes are not to be injuriously affected by the failure of the rebellion. Davis and the leaders of the conspiracy have everything at stake in the contest. Failure is for them ruin, political and social, utter and irretrievable; the instinct of self-preservation, therefore, prompts them to fight to the last. The mass of the people cannot share this feeling, because failure for them has no such terror. After what they have endured, it becomes rather the precursor of hope.

A large part of the Message is devoted to proving that, in spite of their promises and the early action of their Governments, the present attitude of France and Great Britain toward the Confederacy is one of distinct and unmistakable hostility. We are glad to acknowledge the ability with which this argument is urged, and to confess that it seems to us quite conclusive. We trust nothing will occur to impair its force. Mr. Davis is very much puzzled as to measures of retaliation, but thinks that something may be done in this way by withdrawing the assent of the Confederacy to the Paris doctrine that "neutral ships cover enemy's goods except contraband of war." We trust that the rebel Congress will act promptly on this suggestion.

The financial condition of the Confederacy is quite as dismal and unpromising as its foreign relations. An enormous debt has been incurred, and "the popular aversion to taxation" has defeated every attempt to provide for its payment. *Two-thirds* of all the property of the South, that which consists of lands and slaves, is virtually exempt from taxation, and the other third does not respond. The currency of the country has reached six hundred millions, or three times what it required for its business, and the most serious and damaging results are already experienced from this circumstance. The Message advises a *compulsory* reduction of the currency, by compelling its exchange for Confederate bonds. Various suggestions are made as to means for increasing the army, but none of them are likely to be either acceptable or effective.

The rebel President revels and luxuriates in denunciations of the policy pursued by the Government of the United States. He accuses us of the most infamous barbarities in our treatment of rebel prisoners in our hands—charges us with starving and freezing them to death—throws on us the entire responsibility for stopping exchanges, and heaps up reproachful epithets and savage accusations with a voluble and exultant zeal which quite makes amends for the dolorous and desponding tenor of the previous portions of this ponderous document. Mr. Davis evidently counts largely on this as a stimulant to the waning courage of the rebels. We do not blame him for resorting to it, nor do we at all fear its effect. The day has passed when *words* were omnipotent, even at the South. *Facts*, which his rhetoric cannot explain away, are rapidly telling on the Southern mind. All his railing cannot avert the inevitable and ever-hastening catastrophe

Gen. Meade's Late Campaign.

We give this morning a letter from a correspondent in the Army of the Potomac, which brings to light the authentic facts in the late abortive campaign of Gen. Meade. The writer's opportunities for obtaining information are of a character not inferior to the highest official authorities, and his statements may be implicitly relied upon. The public hopes and expectations on the opening of the campaign had been wrought up to a very high degree, and the popular disappointment at its termination was correspondingly great. We ourselves took occasion to give a very decided expression to the feeling which was entertained by every patriot and soldier. The preposterous statement that was put forth that the whole campaign, with all its gigantic preparations and manœuvres, was intended as but a diversion in favor of Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee, could be credited by no intelligent man. Our correspondent shows that Gen. Meade had a purpose altogether different from this. His purpose was precisely what the public understood it to be when it was announced that the Army of the Potomac had crossed the Rapidan and taken up its line of march southward. It was to fight Lee and destroy his army, as Grant had fought Bragg and destroyed that army.

His purpose and his campaign were baulked. How, why and by whom? The public has never known. Our army was strong in numbers, superb in *morale*, and eager for the fray; the plan of the campaign was superexcellent, and its projector was confessedly competent to execute it. It was baulked almost in its inception by the failure of a single officer to "come to time." On such failures or accidents hangs often the fortune of battles, of campaigns—hangs frequently the fate of nations—though it is certain that *our* destiny or final success in this war can depend upon neither accident nor temporary failure. The recent arrest, by order of the military authorities, of Gen. French, commander of the Third army corps, will doubtless be the means of putting the whole matter before the public and upon the page of history. We would not hastily condemn this or any other loyal officer—nor would we condemn him at all. In the course of the war, Gen. French has shown himself an accomplished commander, a fearless fighting leader. But still, for the credit of Gen. Meade, and the honor of our indomitable, death-defying Army of the Potomac, it is proper that the causes and circumstances of the late abortive campaign should be known to the country.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

It is unfortunate that the first views of European questions are gained in America through the English press. We have all had full opportunity of testing the untrustworthiness and the malignant falsehood of the leading English journals with regard to American questions. Why should we expect greater accuracy or honesty with respect to continental? It is a pleasing habit of the London journalists to speak of the Schleswig-Holstein question as a kind of intellectual "muddle"—a purely technical dispute—under cover of which the German Powers are trying to despoil a weak state of her principal provinces. The facts are quite otherwise, and, as the question may at any moment inaugurate a European war, they ought to be understood by all intelligent men.

The case is simply this: By innumerable laws and compacts, dating back at least five centuries, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are independent sovereign States, in a "personal union" with Denmark, as Hungary was with Austria, but under their own Constitution, and separate from Denmark. The two form one Power, under the same Prince (hitherto) as Denmark. One of them (Holstein) is also a member of the German Confederacy. An order of succession is also established in the most solemn manner since 1650, giving the government of the Duchies to the next *male* heir of the reigning Duke. With the recent death of King Frederick, the last male of the royal house of Oldenburg had passed away, and the Duchies would now, according to their ancient laws and their own desires, become separated from their "personal union" with Denmark, as Hanover, in 1837, was separated from Great Britain. The legitimate heir and claimant, who is about to sustain his claims by force, is the Prince of Augustenburg; and were the divisions of Europe to be determined solely by law or by the wishes of the people, the Kingdom of Denmark would this year virtually come to its end.

But there are other parties who have an interest in this little Kingdom. Her importance in the eyes of Europe is, that she holds the keys of the Baltic. Whatever Continental State possesses her can become a formidable naval Power. Russia covets those harbors which would give her a naval station, and open a way for her fleets, even in Winter, to the Atlantic. Prussia and the German Confederacy are struggling continually toward the sea, and Kiel would make them naval Powers. France and England are, of course, opposed to these aspirations, and are, therefore, in favor of the undivided Kingdom of Denmark, as a bulwark at the entrance of the Baltic to its more powerful neighbors.

Eleven years ago all these leading European Powers met in one of those arbitrary Congresses, which dispose of peoples as if they were so many puppets in the hands of players. In this London Convention of 1852, the ancient Constitution of the Duchies and the unquenchable desires of the people for independence were calmly trampled under foot. The two provinces were separated from one another, and with Denmark and Lauenburg were united—each of the four separately—under one King and one Parliament. The King who was to be thus summarily placed over the Duchies, was Prince Christian, of Glucksburg, father of the present Princess of Wales, whose male heirs were to govern forever the four provinces. The Emperor of Russia at the same time resigned all his claims to the Duchies in favor of the Prince of Glucksburg. This Convention determined the present condition of Denmark, and may force France and England into an armed assistance of the Danish King against the Duchies and against Germany.

The fatal objection to it—and one which no English Constitutionalist ought for a moment to overlook—is that *the people* of the Duchies and their Legislature were not consulted at all in this disposition of their Government and their future. If they now oppose any such union with Denmark, to enforce it would be entirely contrary to the avowed policy of England and to the principles which France has maintained in Italy with so much expense and bloodshed. The Duchies have been oppressed and wronged by the Kingdom of Denmark in ways without number. It is well known, for instance, that there is not in any town or village of Schleswig at this time any voter of influence who has not been prosecuted for voting contrary to Danish orders. Every office is filled with Danes; even patriotic clergymen and schoolmasters are replaced by supple and submissive Danish incumbents, who will train the people to obey implicitly the Danish authority. The people of both Schleswig and Holstein—either speaking German or of German descent—feel as American emigrants used to feel in New-Mexico or California—that they should belong to the great nationality which was united with them in blood. They entertain no pride or affection for petty Denmark. They belong to the German "Fatherland." Holstein is already a member of the German Confederacy. Both Duchies desire to be.

Such aspirations of nationality are not to be sneered at—least of all by Americans, who know the power and the benefit of a vast united people. The German Confederacy never gave their consent to the pacts of 1852, and they ought not now to suffer the oppression of one of their own States by a foreign Power, acting under these Conventions.

A united Germany, stretching from Russia to the keys of the Baltic, with the means and the capacity of forming a naval Power, is a far better guarantee for the peace and the welfare of Europe, than a Germany split up and disunited, and a petty kingdom on its borders, at once the creation and the tool of arbitrary and unconstitutional diplomacy.

Defining their Positions.—The Democratic party in Congress does not make a very harmonious beginning. They failed to unite on any candidate for Speaker, and broke up into half a dozen squads, the largest numbering 52, (forty less than were necessary to a choice,) and the smallest consisting of Mr. Benjamin Wood. This was a sad falling off from the sanguine expectations in which they indulged at one time of being able to elect a Speaker of their own—and does not hold forth any strong promise of union and harmony in their own ranks during the session.

In the election of Chaplain on Thursday, the Democracy did a little better. They were able to concentrate their vote a little more than in the canvass for Speaker. They gave Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, 55 votes,—*three* more than they were able to muster for Mr. Cox. The only ground on which the Bishop was made a candidate at all, was the fact that he wrote a book to prove that Slavery is a divine institution. But for this, he would never have received a vote, or been mentioned in connection with a Congressional chaplaincy. It seems pretty clear, therefore, that this principle comes nearer uniting the Democratic party than any other. More of the Democratic members of Congress agree in regard to the absolute and divine right of Slavery, than can be found to agree on any other point,—and the reorganization of the party, if it takes place at all, is likely to rest upon that principle as its basis.

It is not difficult to predict the result. The Democratic party taking this ground,—becoming infinitely more devoted to Slavery than to the country,—willing to sacrifice the country in order to save Slavery,—will become gradually but certainly the weakest and most contemptible political party this country has ever known. It is following steadily in the footsteps of the Tories after the Revolution, and of the Federalists after the last war with Great Britain; and it is quite certain, unless it speedily changes its course, to share their fate.

An Abolition Debate Declined.—It will be seen by a correspondence which we publish elsewhere, that the public has escaped the annoyance of a verbal debate on the favorite crotchets of the ultra Abolitionists. Rev. Mr. Cheever invited Mr. Beecher to discuss with him a variety of propositions on the subject of Slavery,—proposing on his own part to prove that under the Constitution it was the highest duty of the United States Government to interfere against Slavery in the States. Mr. Beecher very sensibly and properly declines any such discussion. He reminds Mr. Cheever that he edits a newspaper, and can urge his own views at pleasure in its columns,—and that as he himself edits another, he can comment on those views whenever he thinks it worth while. No good could possibly result from such a debate as Dr. Cheever proposed. The celebrity of the disputants would draw a large audience, and their intellectual ability would, doubtless, interest their hearers. But practically nothing would be settled and no real good accomplished. These questions are not to be decided, when we come to the practical readjustment of our political affairs, by the niceties of metaphysical debate. They will be taken up by the common sense of the people at large, and such disposition will be made of them as the substantial welfare of the country may require. Times of civil commotion and of revolution are always very inviting for extremists and fanatics of every sort—but there never was a time when they were likely to do more hurt, or less good, than now.

REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.

A Review of the Military Operations of the Past Year.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT.

Gen. Halleck opens his very lengthy report by taking up the Army of the Potomac at the time Gen. McClellan was relieved by Gen. Burnside, at Warrenton, Va., on the 7th of November, 1862. Gen. Halleck urged Gen. Burnside to continue his pursuit of Lee toward Richmond, but Gen. Burnside declined, desiring to move to Falmouth, but finally consented to cross the Rappahannock by the upper fords and occupy Fredericksburgh. Gen. Burnside's final march to, and occupation of Falmouth, was never authorized or approved by the authorities in Washington. The plan which the President assented to was to cross the river by the upper fords and occupy the town. This Gen. Burnside did not do. Gen. Sumner asked permission to do so when he arrived at Falmouth, the river being fordable, but it was refused. In the meantime Lee got there and intrenched. The delay of the pontoons, which should have been at Falmouth when Gen. Burnside arrived there, is explained by the fact that instead of being in Washington, where they were supposed to be, they were at Berlin and Harper's Ferry, and had not been moved, because the officers in charge did not receive Gen. Burnside's order to move them to Washington. The battle of Fredericksburgh occurred Dec. 13. Through an alleged misinterpretation of orders, Gen. Franklin's attack on the left was only a reconnoissance in force, and the attack of Sumner and Hooker on the right was unsupported. We were repulsed with a loss of 1,138 killed, 9,105 wounded, and 2,078 missing. Gen. Burnside has never made any official report of these operations. He says:

"The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, the Secretary of War and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible."

On the 25th of January Gen. Hooker relieved Gen. Burnside. Gen. Halleck merely refers in a sentence to the campaign of Gen. Hooker, says he has no official data of it, and then remarks:

"It is also proper to remark in this place that from the time he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac till he reached Fairfax Station, on the 26th of June, a few days before he was relieved from the command, Gen. Hooker reported directly to the President, and received instructions directly from him. I received no official information of his plans, or of their execution."

Early in June Lee moved up the Rappahannock into the Shenandoah Valley. Hooker followed on an interior line. Neither army could obtain much information of the other because of the intervening mountains. Winchester and Martinsburgh were mere outposts, and orders were given on the 11th of June to withdraw the garrison, to Harper's Ferry; but these orders were not obeyed; and on the 13th Winchester was attacked and captured. On June 28, at Frederick, Md., Gen. Hooker, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

"Our force at Harper's Ferry at this time was supposed to be about 11,000. It was incorrectly represented to Gen. Meade to be destitute of provisions, and that he must immediately supply it or order the abandonment of the place. Accordingly, a few hours after he assumed the command, his assented to an order drawn up by an officer of Gen. Hooker's Staff, directing Gen. French to send 7,000 men of the garrison to Frederick, and with the remainder—estimated at 4,000—to remove and escort the public property to Washington. This order, based on erroneous representations, was not known in Washington till too late to be countermanded. It, however, was not entirely executed when Gen. Meade very judiciously directed the reoccupation of that important point."

Gen. Halleck then describes the battle of Gettysburgh; ascribes an error to Gen. Sickles, which came near being fatal to us on the second day of the fight. But the rebels were finally defeated, and "to Gen. Meade belongs the honor of a well-earned victory to one of the greatest and best fought battles of the war. The retreat of Lee and the pursuit by Meade are described, closing with this:

"In the meantime Gen. French had reoccupied Harper's Ferry, destroyed the enemy's pontoon train at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and captured its guards. Halting a day at Middletown, Gen. Meade crossed the South Mountain, and on the 12th found the enemy occupying a strong position on the heights of Marsh Run, in front of Williamsport. Instead of attacking Lee in this position, with the swollen waters of the Potomac in his rear, without any means of crossing his artillery, and when a defeat must have caused the surrender of his entire army, he was allowed time to construct a pontoon bridge with lumber collected from canal boats, and the ruins of wooden houses, and on the morning of the 14th his army had crossed to the south side of the river. His rear guard, however was attacked by our cavalry, and suffered considerable loss. Thus ended the rebel campaign north of the Potomac, from which important political and military results had been expected. Our own loss in this short campaign has been very severe, viz.: 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing—in all, 23,182. We captured 3 guns, 41 standards, 13,621 prisoners, 26,178 small arms."

Gen. Halleck then briefly recounts the minor operations of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Rappahannock Station, but gives no new facts.

The operations in Western Virginia have been mainly of a defensive character, in repelling raids and breaking up guerrilla bands.

The force in the Department of North Carolina during the past year has been too small for any important operations against the enemy, and has acted mostly in the defensive. But Hill's operations against Foster in North Carolina, as well as Longstreet's against Peck in Virginia, were entirely unsuccessful.

Gen. Gillmore's operations before Charleston are recited at some length, with this comment:

"Gen. Gillmore's operations have been characterized by great professional skill and boldness. He has overcome difficulties almost unknown in modern sieges. Indeed, his operations on Morris Island constitute almost a new era in the science of engineering and gunnery. Since the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg he has enlarged these works, and established powerful batteries which effectually command Fort Sumter, and can render efficient aid to any naval attack upon Charleston. They also control the entrance to the harbor."

In the Department of the Gulf operations have been generally successful. The preliminary movements to the siege of Port Hudson are given at length. On the 8th of July the place unconditionally surrendered. We captured 6,233 prisoners, 51 pieces of artillery, two steamers, 4,400 pounds of cannon-powder, 5,000 small arms, 150,000 rounds of ammunition, &c. Our loss from the 3d to the 30th of May, including the assault of the 27th, as reported, was about 1,000.

The Department of the Tennessee is next reviewed. The object of Gen. Grant's campaign was the opening of the Mississippi, in conjunction with the army of Gen. Banks. Gen. Sherman's first attack upon Vicksburgh failed because the place was more strongly fortified than had been supposed. The troops were then withdrawn, and the capture of Arkansas Post accomplished on the 11th of January. We captured at the latter place 5,000 prisoners, 17 pieces of cannon, 3,000 small arms, 40,000 rounds of ammunition and 563 animals.

Gen. Grant then assumed immediate command of the army on the Mississippi, which was largely reinforced. Grant soon became satisfied that the north line of Vicksburgh was too strong to be successfully attacked; the canal soon proved a failure; and Gen. Grant directed his attention to other means of turning the enemy's flank. With the assistance of Porter and Farragut he ran the batteries at Vicksburgh, and his army crossed the river seventy miles below, and began the important movement upon the rear of Vicksburgh, which is described in detail.

The movement was followed by the battles of Raymond, May 12; of Jackson, May 14; of Champion's Hill, May 16; and Big Black River Bridge, May 17—in all of which our troops were victorious. In this campaign Gen. Grant captured 37,000 prisoners. His total loss in the whole movement was 1,243 killed, 7,095 wounded, and 537 missing. Gen. Halleck remarks:

"No more brilliant exploit can be found in military history. It has been alleged, and the allegation has been widely circulated by the press, that Gen. Grant, in the conduct of his campaign, positively disobeyed the instructions of his superiors. It is hardly necessary to remark that Gen. Grant never disobeyed an order or instruction, but always carried out to the best of his ability every plan or suggestion made to him by the Government. Moreover, he has never complained that the Government did not furnish him all the means and assistance in its power, to facilitate the execution of any plan he saw fit to adopt."

Then followed a period of rest to the greater portion of the army: Sherman's corps, however, captured Jackson, on the 16th of July, when Gen. Sherman returned to Vicksburgh to reoperate.

Operations in the Department of Missouri are not reviewed at much length, all the battles and skirmishes being recounted, but no new facts are presented. In Arkansas, Gen. Steele drove the enemy south of the Arkansas River, and finally beyond the Red River. A large portion of the military of this department has been engaged in suppressing the raids of guerrillas, and Gen. Halleck urges severe measures against these outlaws.

Gen. Pope's operations against the Indians in the Northwest have been quite successful. Nearly all the hostile tribes have been scattered and driven beyond the Missouri into British territory.

The Department of the Pacific has been exempt from civil war. The only fighting has been with a few hostile tribes of Indians. Neither had anything else been done in New-Mexico during the year.

The Department of the Ohio comprises the operations of Gen. Burnside and his predecessors, and recounts the several raids in East Tennessee, by Generals Carter, Spear, and Sanders, the capture of Joan Morgan and his command, and, finally, the important operations in East Tennessee, up to the commencement of the siege of Knoxville. These facts are only a repetition of the history of that portion of the war, which are yet fresh in the minds of the public. Gen. Burnside was ordered to cooperate with Gen. Rosecrans after his occupation of Knoxville and Loudon. Gen. Burnside was ordered to move down by the north bank of the river. "But although repeatedly urged to effect this junction with the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Burnside retained most of his forces in the upper valley, which was still threatened by a small rebel force under Sam. Jones." The report does not come down to the siege of Knoxville.

Gen. Rosecrans' operations are succinctly reviewed from the time of his taking command up to his removal, including the battle of Stone River at length. In that battle we lost 1,533 killed, 7,245 wounded and 2,800 missing, and 28 pieces of artillery. We took six pieces of artillery. Upon subsequent operations Gen. Halleck remarks:

"While Gen. Grant was operating before Vicksburgh, information deemed reliable was received from captured rebel correspondence that large detachments were being drawn from Bragg's army to reinforce Johnson in Mississippi. Reinforcements were sent to Grant from other armies in the West, but Gen. Rosecrans' army was left intact, in order that he might take advantage of Bragg's diminished numbers, and drive him back into Georgia, and thus secure loyal East Tennessee from the hands of the rebels, an object which the Government has kept constantly in view from the beginning of the war. I therefore urged Gen. Rosecrans to take advantage of this opportunity to carry out his long projected movement, informing him that Gen. Burnside would cooperate with his force, moving from Kentucky to East Tennessee. For various reasons he preferred to postpone his movement until the termination of the siege of Vicksburgh."

Gen. Halleck threw the responsibility of moving or not moving upon Gen. Rosecrans. In the correspondence that followed, Rosecrans finally advanced against Bragg, who retreated, but the former's movements were rapid and very successful, the enemy being forced out of his strongly fortified positions one after the other. Gen. Halleck then goes into a full history of Gen. Rosecrans' operations in Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, which culminated in his defeat at Chickamauga. All the correspondence on the subject is given. The movement appears to have been conceived by Gen. Rosecrans, and sanctioned by Gen. Halleck. Gen. Burnside was certainly ordered to reinforce Rosecrans, as late as Sept. 14, and Hurlbut, at Memphis, was put under like orders. This part of Gen. Halleck's report endeavors to show, at length, the efforts made for the reinforcement of Gen. Rosecrans before the battle of Chickamauga. Gens. Grant, Pope and Schofield were called on for their spare troops, but Grant, who had them to spare, was in New-Orleans, and could not be reached. Gen. Halleck says it was proposed to put Gen. Grant in chief command of the three armies as early as the middle of September, but his absence and illness at New-Orleans prevented it.

Then came the battle of Chickamauga, concerning which Gen. Halleck says it was very difficult to ascertain from which direction Bragg had been reinforced. Our loss in that battle was 16,000 in killed, wounded and missing, and 36 pieces of artillery. We captured 2,000 prisoners. The report of military operations comes down to the capture of Lookout Valley, by Gen. Hooker's movement from Bridgeport, on the 29th of October, the credit of which is ascribed to Gen. Grant.

The balance of this report is confined to general remarks and recommendations, one of which is to establish the grades of General and Lieutenant-General in the army, with the same pay and emoluments as Major-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

IMPORTANT CONCERNING THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army of the Potomac will be immediately reorganized and made larger and better in every way than it has been at any former period. Its chief command will probably be tendered to either Hooker or Thomas. It is believed that Thomas would prefer remaining where he is. Hooker's reputation, since the battle of Lookout Mountain, stands higher than ever. He is considered here, by some folks, as the next commander of the Army of the Potomac. The present corps commanders, with one exception, will be relieved.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT

Gen. Butler has issued an order requiring Judges Justices, Sheriffs, Attorneys, Notaries, and all officers of the law, and all persons residing in his department who therein exercise any office, hold any place of trust or calling whatever which calls for the doing of any legal act whatever, or for the doing of any act judicial or administrative which shall or may affect any other person than the actor, and any person who shall desire to carry on any business save manual labor for his own support, or to be heard in any Court, or to have his rights of property in any way protected, to take and subscribe the following oath and parole:

We do solemnly swear that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and support the Constitution thereof against all enemies and opposers, whether States or Individuals, and we give our solemn parole of honor, to be enforced according to military law, that we will hold no correspondence with or afford any aid or comfort to any enemies of the United States save as an act of humanity to administer to the necessities of individuals who are in sickness or distress, and we solemnly declare that this oath and parole are taken and given freely and willingly, without any mental reservation whatever, and with full intention to keep the same.

All acts, doings, deeds, instruments, records, or certificates, certified or attested by, and transactions done by any of the persons above described, from and after the 15th day of December, inst., who shall not have taken and subscribed such oath, are void and of no effect.

STORMY TIMES LOOKED FOR IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Private advices received here to-day from Richmond say that the present session of the Confederate Congress will be a stormy one. The question of reconstruction will be fearlessly presented to the Southern people by the conservative members from North Carolina. A great many members elected on the "last ditch" platform are said to be secretly in favor of the policy advocated by the North Carolina conservatives. Joint resolutions will soon be introduced taking strong grounds in favor of reconstruction.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Gen. Garfield will probably be Chairman of the House Military Committee.

An Abolition Debate Declined.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER TO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1863.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—*My Dear Sir:* In your addresses to the people of England you have spoken of Slavery in this country, as being a constitutional institution, and of our Government and nation as under a binding compact not to interfere against it. Will you allow me to propose a public discussion or debate on these questions?

First—Is Slavery a constitutional institution?

Second—Is there any guarantee of Slavery in the Constitution, or any pledge or agreement not to interfere against it?

Third—Does not the Constitution forbid Slavery, and bind the Government to protect every citizen from being made a slave?

Fourth—Is there any possibility under our Constitution of the existence of such State sovereignty as constitutes a right to enslave?

These questions enter so deeply into the consideration of a reconstruction of the Union, that a public discussion of them could not fail to be interesting and instructive. I invite you to prove your proposition that Slavery is a constitutional institution, and I will prove that it is not. I invite you to point out the compact binding the nation not to interfere against it, and I will show that there is no such compact.

I invite you to prove that the Government was ever bound not to interfere against Slavery, and I will prove that such interference was and is its first obligation, both by the law of Christianity and the Constitution. I propose that this discussion or debate take place in the Cooper Institute, and if you have no objection, (the time being agreed upon,) that you take the first evening and I the second, or you the first hour and I the second, thus alternating till the debate is ended. I will assume the responsibility of the hall, and if admission to the debate be constituted by a fee, I propose that the avails be given in aid of the freedmen and colored soldiers.

I am most respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

MR. BEECHER'S REPLY.

New-York, Dec. 8, 1863.

My Dear Sir: The topics which you ask me to discuss with you in public debate would require not a little adjustment before I should accept them as a proper foundation for discussion.

You are editorially connected with one respectable newspaper and I with another. It will give me great pleasure to read whatever you may have to suggest in your paper on these important subjects, and if at any time I think the cause which we both are sincerely striving to serve would be helped by such a course, I will comment on your views in the *Independent*. But the debate I respectfully decline, as consuming too much time and strength for any good that may reasonably be expected to flow from it. I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

New Dress Elevator.—An article of much interest to ladies. It may also be said to be of great interest to gentlemen, as it will tend to lessen their bills for ladies' dress. We have reference to the invention recently introduced for raising a dress out of the dust and dirt of the streets, and which is so arranged that the dress can be elevated uniformly all around, at a moment's notice, when a sudden shower, or change to a less cleanly walk, renders it necessary. We understand that the public are indebted to Mme. Demerest, the renowned *modiste*, for this simple yet important invention.—*Home Journal.* Price 50 cents.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by druggists everywhere.

At No. 551 Broadway,

A large assortment of rich PARIS GOODS, imported from France direct, selling at a great sacrifice to close the concern.

This stock was all manufactured for the first house in this line established in the South for many years, and consists in part of Bronzes, Buhl, and other furniture, Chandeliers, Clocks, Candelabras, Mirrors, Porcelain China, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Glassware, and Fancy Articles of rare quality. Lace Curtains, Upholsterers' and Cabinet-makers' materials.

P. MALLARD.

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To Rent, by

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

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Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

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Overcoats and Winter Suits,

Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.

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Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

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A first-class Piano and no other.

The extraordinary good qualities of these instruments have for a long time been recognized. Nothing has ever been made to equal them in finish, quality of tone, and touch, as is proved by the testimonials of thousands of our best families who have them in use.

Those in want of a Piccolo, or Boudoir Piano, of very superior quality, can be supplied from our manufactory.

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Warerooms No. 526 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c.—Persons suffering with ruptures and the medical faculty are invited to call and see Mr. REITER, proprietor of Reiter's Patent Radical Cure Truss, indorsed by Profs. Pancoast and Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the Faculty generally. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

Do not forget to call and examine the latest improvements. Private rooms and competent persons to apply the same in attendance.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Warm Undershirts and Drawers at Retail. The cheapest store in the City. Splendid Scarfs and Ties for the Holidays. No. 101 William-st., four doors below John-st.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-MACHINES for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also Embroidery, Quilting, Braiding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner on the Grover & Baker machine.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stich Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes—For Sale

CHEAP FOR CASH

AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE,

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Diamond Parlor Matches,

IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,

At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

Dana—Clarke.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, in Winsted, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of Hartford, Rev. Malcolm McG. Dana, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Winsted, and Miss Susie B. Clarke, daughter of Lucius Clarke, Esq., of the same place.

Roggers—Mather.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Col. Hiram C. Rogers, U. S. A., and Sarah Antoinette, daughter of Hon. John C. Mather.

Rolffson—Doggerstar.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., at the Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Albast G. Rolffson and Miss Ellen W. Doggerstar, both of this City.

DIED.

Benson.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, of consumption, William H. Benson, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 411 4th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Brown.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Frederick William Brown, the only child of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 45 East 34th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

Cameron.—On Friday, Dec. 11, Allen Winanps, only son of James and Annie L. Cameron, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 13, without further invitation. Funeral at 1 o'clock.

Carpentar.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, Augustus Broadhead, infant son of Rev. Hugh S. and Louise Carpenter, aged 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Carroll-place, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New Utrecht for interment.

Corbett.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, Maria Leonia, daughter of Léoace and Nora Coudert, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, near Pelhamville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, and those from the City will find carriages in waiting at Pelhamville on the arrival of the 9¾ A. M. New-Haven train, to convey them to the residence of Mr. Coudert.

Giraud.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Mrs. Sarah M., widow of Joseph Giraud, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 26th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Holmes.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, Luke Bagall, third son of Luke H. and Caroline Holmes, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 40 East 21st-st., on Monday morning next, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the train that leaves 27th-st. at 12¼ o'clock.

Hughes.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, Edward B. Hughes, son of the late Edward Hughes, Esq., aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and of the family of his wife's father, Joseph T. Sanger, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford Congregational Church, corner of Clove-road and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Hutchinson.—On Friday, Dec. 11, Mary Jane, widow of David Hutchinson, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of her husband, and those of her brothers, John and James' families, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, John Gardiner, 274 East 10th-st., without further invitation.

Ingham.—Charles C. Ingham, N. A., portrait painter, after a short illness, on Thursday, Dec. 10, aged 66 years.

His friends, the friends of the family, and those of his brother Thomas and the members of the National Academy of Design, of which he has been an Academician for near 40 years, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his residence, No. 351 West 34th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Knippin.—In Rye Station, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 10, Ezra Knippin, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2½ o'clock, at Christ Church, Rye.

Peck.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, at his residence, in Closter, N. J., Gideon Peck, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, in Greenwich, Conn., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Monday, Dec. 14. Cars leave 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Rosenberg.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M., after a short and painful illness, Eliza, the beloved wife of John Rosenberg.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Morrisania, Cairo, and Windsor (Eng.) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Class 636.—Dec. 11, 1863.

71, 27, 5, 36, 39, 10, 11, 35, 69, 53, 25, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 735—Dec. 11, 1863.

71 49, 61, 62, 31, 73, 22, 11, 53, 21, 23, 27, 12, 50.

Class 736—Dec. 11, 1863.

21, 45, 14, 33, 56, 65, 18, 52, 27, 7, 16, 22.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers

Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Dec. 1, No. 21,612 drew $100,000, No. 9,656 drew $50,000, No. 14,012 drew $30,000, No. 4,342 drew $10,000, No. 13,219 drew $5,000, being the five Capital prizes. Thirty per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE ONLY LEGALIZED LOTTERIES in the United States are those of Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., MURRAY, EDDY & CO., and FRANCE, ELLIS & CO. All others are frauds.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,

RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,

in great variety, at

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,

No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FURNITURE.

My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most STYLISH, FASHIONABLE and DESIRABLE ever offered in this City.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, which for good taste in design is unequalled.

☞ All goods warranted in every particular.

FREDERICK KRUTINA,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.

Between Bowery and 2d-av.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver his new lecture, *Peculiar People*, at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1863. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the Library, Astor-place, at down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st., and at the door.

THEO. I. HUSTED, Chairman Lecture Com.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSE WORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,

NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Through tickets for sale to Chicago at greatly reduced rates, via New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads, if applied for immediately, at 5 Cortlandt-st.

National Academy of Design,
New-York, Dec. 11, 1863.

To the Academicians, Associates, Fellows, Honorary Members and Students of the Academy and Artists of the City generally:

It is my painful duty to announce to you the decease of CHARLES C. INGHAM, N. A., one of the founders, and for years Vice-President of the Academy.

You are requested to attend the funeral from the late residence of the deceased, (old No. 249, new No. 351) West 34th-st., between 7th and 10th ave., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of SUNDAY next, the 13th inst.

By order,

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

The Library and Schools of the Academy will be closed until after the funeral.

BEWARE THE NORTH-EASTER—BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices of doors and windows, without interfering with the free use of the same for ventilating purposes. They save one half the fuel, stop the rattling of the sashes, and are deadeners of sound from the street or otherwise. For circulars, with references to thousands of our most respectable citizens, address THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st, over the Manhattan Savings Bank. Local agents wanted everywhere.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 9th page.

"IN HOC VINCES."

Preliminary to the publication of the subjoined certificates relating to

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS,

we present a summary of facts already advertised, viz: that CRIMEAN BITTERS were first used in a modified form in FRENCH ARMY HOSPITALS during the late Crimean war; (hence the name;) that their efficiency as a REMEDIAL AGENT, was then fully established. But to guard against any possibility of subjecting the American public to imposition or hazarding our own reputation, we submitted the compound for examination and recombination to two of our most distinguished analytical Chemists, viz.: Professor James R. Chilton and Julius G. Pohle, whose joint certificate, already published, speaks for itself. That they have been administered to invalid soldiers by the head Surgeon of the U. S. Hospital at Newark, N. J., for months, with the most gratifying success—the unanimous report of himself and seven Ward Physicians. That during this period they were placed for trial in families of the highest respectability and wealth in New-York, Brooklyn and other adjacent cities, with results justifying our most sanguine expectations of their remarkable

TONIC AND RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

That they have the indorsement of the highest medical authority of the U. S. Army, viz.:

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND

AND

ASSISTANT SURGEON-GEN. BARNES

founded on a knowledge of their merits from trials in U. S. Hospitals, but more particularly from long personal use, to whom we are permitted to refer.

The following certificates from

U. S. ARMY SURGEONS

we are allowed to publish, but not to attach their names, it being contrary to Army Rules and Regulations. The originals, however, we will be happy to show to all who will call at our office.

TONIC AND RESTORATIVE.

United States General Hospital,
Newark, N. J., March 21, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

You have asked me what good effects I experienced from using "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," which you so kindly placed at my disposal, after a severe attack of Typhoid Fever. I will say that I experienced very much benefit from its use, and was enabled to resume my duties in a much shorter time than I expected, after so severe an illness. By its use my Digestive Organs resumed their functions quickly. An article prepared so carefully as it is, and from so valuable medicines, cannot, in my opinion, fail to do good when properly used.

*, *, ******.

FEVER AND AGUE.

U. S. General Hospital,
Newark, N. J., March 2d, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

In compliance with your request, it affords me pleasure to state to you that the use of your compound, called "Crimean Bitters," cured several soldiers under my charge, of obstinate intermittent fever, which had defied, for weeks, the usual remedy of quinine, and I use it in similer cases.

*, * * * *.

ADAPTED TO A SOUTHERN CLIMATE.

Office of Post Surgeon,
Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

The cases of "Crimean Bitters" have safely arrived, and the article has given unbounded satisfaction. I gave a case of it to Dr. Wurts, the Medical Director, who liked it at once, and it was indorsed by Surg.-Gen. Hammond, who arrived the following day, who was aware of its merited success in the U. S. Hospital at Newark, N. J., and elsewhere.

It is unanimously declared by all the Surgeons here that it is just the thing for this climate. Could you not with advantage establish an agency at this place? Dr. Heyden, the Post Surgeon, wants a case sent to him by the next steamer, and I also want another.

*, *, ******.

MALARIOUS DISTRICTS.

Extract from another letter from a United States Surgeon, dated Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 10, 1863.

Messrs Chilton & Co.:

By the last steamer, per request of Assistant-Surgeon ***** U. S. A., I received a case of Crimean Bitters. In this MALARIOUS CLIMATE I find them so useful that I beg you to send me another case by the next steamer. Col. A. C. H*****, Medical Inspector, will recommend the Bitters to the Medical Department. I have already done so. ****.

BOWEL REGULATOR.

Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

Please forward to me one case of Crimean Bitters. The article is, beyond comparison, the most medicinal of any Bitters I have ever used. They regulate the bowels perfectly, and strengthen the digestive organs. Their popularity is increasing with Surgeons and Army officers.

A. D. P. * * * * *.

FROM HON. J. A. McDOUGALL, UNITED STATES SENATOR OF CALIFORNIA.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1863.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

You wish to know the medicinal effects of Romaine's Crimean Bitters, as experienced by myself. I very cheerfully comply with your request.

They are excellent for digestion, correcting diarrhœa, nausea, irritation of the stomach, and for the creation of a wholesome appetite. They pleasantly exhilarate, but followed by no stupifying reaction, and are extremely palatable.

In all respects they are the best BITTERS I have ever used. Respectfully yours,

J. A. McDOUGALL.

The following certificate has been alluded to:

New-York, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS, we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. CALISAYA, or Peruvian Bark, being one of its principal constituents, together with Herbs, Roots and Extracts, having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians, and the public generally, as an invigorating Tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use in moderate quantities, CONSTIPATION, FEVER AND AGUE, mild forms of NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. It is an antidote to the effects produced by the change of water and diet, correcting DIARRHŒA, curing DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE NAUSEA, SEA SICKNESS. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions, and the infirmities of age.

The preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substance whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming and acceptable to palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

We refer to certificates of cures of HEADACHE, &c., and CONSTIPATION of fifteen years' duration, on printed circular around each bottle; also, for general directions for use of the Bitters.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in cases of one dozen each. All orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

W. CHILTON & CO.,

Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

OUR

OVERCOATS

AND

WINTER WALKING COATS,

WITH

VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,

ARE

unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,

CLOTHING.

A superb stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In the Men's and Boys' Departments,

Ready-made

OVERCOATS,

Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,

WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,

OF

English, Scotch and American Coatings,

Superfine dress suits of all qualities,

FOR

BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.

NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,

AND

NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

No. 555 Broadway,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

CONFECTIONERY,

ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,

CHRISTMAS CANDLES, LANTERNS,

FLAGS,

DRUMS,

FRUITS AND SURPRISES,

PETITE CORNUCOPIAS, ETC., ETC.

ALSO,

BONBON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY.

SILK AND PAPER CORNUCOPIAS, MOTTOS, etc.,

MEAT, OYSTERS, ICE CREAM AND CAKES,

FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Heartburn—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Griefings—Fevers.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

FOR THE HAIR.

FOR THE HAIR.

FOR THE HAIR.

AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.

AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.

AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

No. 594 BROADWAY.

No. 594 BROADWAY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND

MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES

IN THE WORLD FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING

ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE

THROAT, CROUP, AND

EVERY AFFECTION

OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element,

IRON,

Infusing Strength and Vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.

Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.

For sale by all Druggists.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at

F. B. BALDWIN'S,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest assortment and store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.

IMEEKS'

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 699 Broadway,

AND

Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S

PINE TREE TAR DROPS,

The most popular remedy extant,

For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,

Are very pleasant and effectual,

Neatly put up in sliding cases.

Convenient for the pocket.

Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,

By dealers in Medicines generally.

Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.

New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATISM.

USE THE

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS.

They are an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Weakness of the Back, &c. METTAM & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway. Belts $3, armlets $1 50 each; per mail, 30c. additional.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To dealers in Lorillard's Tobacco. Prices have advanced this day.

P. LORILLARD,

Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

Now discharging, Reppler's superior Locust Mountain Coal, and in yard, Lackawanna, Chestnut, Lehigh and Red Ash Coals. Also, Pine, Oak and Hickory Wood. A. B. ABBOTT,

No. 833 Greenwich-st and No. 80 Beach-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Pearl $1 a pair.

CIRCULATION

IN THE

TEST OF MERIT

IN A

PUBLIC JOURNAL.

The SUNDAY MERCURY has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in the United States and about three and a half times greater than that of all the other "Sunday Papers" of New-York combined. It finds its way everywhere, because it is everywhere an article of necessity, and makes known in the homes of every class of society the business of all who advertise in its columns. To merchants who wish to address the largest body of consumers that can be reached through the Press, it is an invaluable medium, because, for about the same sum which it would cost them to HIDE their announcements in a journal of one-fifth or one-tenth of its circulation, they can REACH THE MILLION both in town and country. Whoever glances at to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY may learn the secret of its unparalleled popularity. The whole newspaper world is challenged to show such evidences of enterprise and industry as are exhibited in its news department. Mercantile men throughout the Union MUST HAVE its financial news, market reports, copious shipping news and auction sales. They cannot find them as full, as late, as authentic in any other sheet issued on Sunday.

Let it be borne in mind that in EVERY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE, local and telegraphic, its reports, (many of them from special sources inaccessible to any other press) are up to

DAYLIGHT

ON

SUNDAY MORNING.

Can any body wonder, under these circumstances, at the SUNDAY MERCURY'S IMMENSE AND EVER-INCREASING CIRCULATION?

NO DISAPPOINTMENT THIS TIME.

"SUCH IS LIFE,"

BY

PIERCE EGAN,

Author of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," "The Poor Girl," "Lady Maude, or the Wonder of Kingswood Chase,"

WILL BE CONTINUED

IN THE

SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW,

and for the convenience of numbers who applied for copies of last week's paper after

THE EDITION WAS EXHAUSTED,

a carefully prepared and elaborate digest of the opening chapters

WILL APPEAR IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

The success of the New Romance, (which is published from advance sheets, furnished EXCLUSIVELY to the SUNDAY MERCURY,) so far, exceeds that of any serial story ever published in an American Newspaper. Original serial romances by the best authors are, however, only *one of the features* of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. It is a

SOCIAL AND BUSINESS NECESSITY,

the GREAT ARMY PAPER, MERCANTILE PAPER, and LITERARY PAPER of the Union, with Telegraphic Reports from Washington and every other point of interest, to within

THREE HOURS OF BREAKFAST-TIME

on Sunday morning, and Local News to 3 A. M.

A CIRCULATION

three times greater than the combined issues of all the other Sunday Newspapers is the significant evidence of its popularity.

PATIENCE UNTIL TO-MORROW.

THE FURORE

for

PIERCE EGAN'S GRAND ROMANCE,

"SUCH IS LIFE,"

is unparalleled. This matchless story will be continued in the

SUNDAY MERCURY

of

TO-MORROW,

and as the edition of the 6th inst., containing chapters 1 and 2 is exhausted, a FULL SYNOPSIS of them will precede the new installment of the romance, to appear in to-morrow's issue. The proprietors of the SUNDAY MERCURY regret that there should have been any disappointments; but the demand for the paper was so overwhelming on Sunday and Monday that, that it was impossible to reserve copies for after-comers. The abstract of the introductory chapters is, however, so perfect and so clear, that nothing will be lost to the reader. Nothing essential to the full comprehension of the story has been overlooked. All may commence with the beginning.

The SUNDAY MERCURY contains the NEWS OF THE WORLD, by mail and telegraphs, up to the

PEEP OF DAY,

on Sunday morning. Its local reports are to 3 o'clock A. M.; and its ship, market and financial news, auction sales, &c., &c., the fullest and the latest published on Sunday. Its advertising department comprehends the entire circle of business, wholesale and retail, and ITS CIRCULATION MORE THAN TRIPLES THE COMBINED ISSUES of all the other Sunday newspapers.

TO THE READING WORLD.

TO-MORROW,

AT BREAKFAST,

you can read in the SUNDAY MERCURY all the news that will reach the City by mail and telegraph, and all local news that can be gathered by a large corps of able reporters up to the

HOUR OF 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

No other journal supplies this desideratum.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

OF

TO-MORROW

will also contain another long installment of the NEW STORY by PIERCE EGAN, author of "Imogen, or the Marble Heart," "The Scarlet Flower," "The Poor Girl," "Lady Maude," &c., &c., entitled

"SUCH IS LIFE."

To remedy the disappointments occasioned by the early exhaustion of last Sunday's edition, a full *resume* of the opening chapters of this GRAND ROMANCE OF THE PASSIONS—the greatest work of its famous author—will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow, the 13th inst.

THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER

will have something to say, in his dry way, about the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, and the "TABLE TALK" department must positively not be looked at by persons who consider it a sin to exercise their risible muscles on Sunday. Be it understood, that the SUNDAY MERCURY has a circulation equal to FORTY TIMES that of all the other Sunday newspapers combined.

The proprietors don't wish to hurt anybody's feelings by this statement, but FACT is FACT.

PIERCE EGAN

IN

AMERICA.

SUCH IS LIFE.

By PIERCE EGAN, author of "Imogen; or, the Marble Heart," "The Poor Girl," "The Scarlet Flower," "Lady Maude; or, The Wonder of Kingswood Chase,"

WILL BE CONTINUED

IN THE

SUNDAY MERCURY,

OF

TO-MORROW.

The opening chapters of this SPLENDID ROMANCE, published in the SUNDAY MERCURY of Dec. 6, have, as was anticipated, created a marked sensation in the reading world. The editions of the paper, City and country, although largely increased to meet the expected demand, were exhausted early in the week; but a full synopsis of the portion of the story given on SUNDAY last has been prepared for TO-MORROW'S EDITION, so that those who failed to obtain a SUNDAY MERCURY of the 6th inst. will find the loss completely supplied, so far as PIERCE EGAN'S masterly production is concerned, in the next issue. The abstract embraces every scene and incident in the introductory chapters necessary to render the continuation clear and intelligible.

The author has not given a high-sounding name to this grand effort of his genius; but in deep and soul-stirring interest, it transcends anything of the present day. More of the advance sheets have reached the publishers of the SUNDAY MERCURY, by steamer, since the 6th inst., and the public may rely upon a regular continuation of the story, from week to week, until concluded.

No effort that enterprise, backed by capital and encouraged by success, can make to render the SUNDAY MERCURY

PEERLESS AMONG NEWSPAPERS

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established nuder the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital..... ONE MILLION STERLING
in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 14,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London. William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, Loodon; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender, Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woolward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Inbbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Having opened offices at No. 53 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 53 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of and under the seal of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, 1,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.
676	$5,000	1054	$2,000	1263	$9,000
228	4,000	1152	5,000	1393	1,000
230	2,000	1461	10,000	1538	5,000
1574	4,000	1522	5,000	1539	6,000
1620	2,000	1710	4,000	187	11,000
21	3,000	1711	3,000	64	6,000
25	7,000	257	8,000	1172	5,000
32	5,000				
Total					$96,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and other certificates will be received, but in no event will either of said certificates be issued of and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be delivered to the purchasers of the said certificates, which understand by the terms of the decree will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 7, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 181, 225, 241, 312, 402, 455, 508, 580, 587, 658, 869, 892, 964, 980, 991, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1479, 1443, 1455, 1489, and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, U. S. FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, Brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness,
7-3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold pieces for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 222 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company, on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

T. F. MERWIN, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Jersey City, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. APply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest, To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Returning Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 17th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

AN ELECTION for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the second class, to hold office for three years from January 1, 1864, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

$50,000 TO $60,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
for 3 or 5 years, payable in Gold. The security is first-class improved property out of this State, which cost over $200,000, and insures for $120,000. Good Commission.
Apply to WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.) No. 19 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ARRANGEMENT made with the Governor of the State of Indiana, we will, on and after the 15th inst., advance the interest due from that State to the holders of the State's Fives, and Twenty One-half per Cents, which fell due on the first day of July last. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Parties in whose Indiana Five and Two and One-half per Cent. Stocks have been transferred since the first day of July last, will please to pay me of the same, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. J. K. GAPEN.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the Treasurer's office, in this city, on Friday, the 11th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 8th day of January next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHern Indiana Railroad Company 7 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,643 and 2,784, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 30, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and 1st November. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds. CAMMANN & CO.

$15,000 WANTED—AT 6 PER CENT. ON properly situated on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, being but half its cost or value. Bonds-men worth ten times the amount. Address L., Box No. 2,196 Post-office.

MONEY AT SIX PER CENT.—PARTIES indebted for 7 per cent. mortgages, now due or falling one, may renew them at 6 per cent. by soon addressing T. BENJAMIN, No. 75 West 45th-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
SUPERB CARVED OAK FURNITURE, Rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the entire stock, valued at $35,000, for peremptory sale, the premises being sold to Wheeler & Wilson.
By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway.

In announcing this sale, we would say that those who desire to purchase first-class furniture will find an assortment scarcely to be surpassed in this City, and that every lot will be
PEREMPTORILY SOLD,
as Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson take possession of the store on Jan. 1, 1864.
The stock includes
SUPERB CARVED OAK AND WALNUT SUITES,
BOOKCASES,
ETAGERES,
WARDROBES, &c.,
CHAMBER SUITES, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE
OF GEORGE HENKEL, OF PHILADELPHIA.
In addition, is a very elegant assortment of the best City-made
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
LIBRARY SUITES,
DINING SUITES,
besides a great variety of easy chairs, extension-tables, patent library chairs, work-tables, card-tables, writing-tables, tête-a-têtes, etageres, whatnots,
TWO PIANO-FORTES,
and a large assortment of cabinet and upholstery goods. The whole on exhibition this day, and until sale, and catalogues ready one day before sale. Packing can be done for country purchasers. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the whole stock will be peremptorily sold.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved and unimproved property at auction, by order of the executors of Richard I. Wells, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
BROADWAY—No. 763, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.
NASSAU-STREET—No. 20, southeast corner of Cedar-st.
6TH-AVENUE—Nos. 114 and 116, corner of 9th-st.
BOND-STREET—No. 35, between Broadway and Bowery.
GREENE-STREET—No. 163, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
AMITY-STREET—No. 17, between Mercer and Greene sts.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 161, near Washington.
BANK-STREET—Nos. 33 and 35, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 406, corner of Charles-st.
9TH-STREET—No. 3, near 6th-av.
12TH-STREET—Nos 265 and 270, near 4th-av.
16TH-STREET—No. 208, near 7th-av.
19TH-STREET—Nos. 73 and 75, between 6th and 7th avs.
20TH-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 88 and 90, near 6th-av.
102D-STREET—5 lots, n. s., 300 feet east of 5th-av.
103D-STREET—5 lots, s. s., 275 feet east of 5th-av.
Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. (opposite the Post-office.)
MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c., the Stock of a large Jobbing House—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 31 Nassau-st., fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, &c., comprising flos sets of pins and ear-rings in coral, garnet, lava, gold stone, and mosaic; rings, pins, sleeve-buttons, studs, bracelets, buckles, slides, cross-es, lockets, hooks, pencil-cases, watch-hooks, seals, keys, necklaces, gold guard and fob chains, gold and silver watches in great variety, to be sold without reserve, by order of
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cuttiss ex. du President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Hendarson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Varick-st., near Beach, the residence of Joseph Stoart, Esq., a quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of mahogany sofas, rockers, side and easy chairs, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre-tables, marble tops; gilt frame mirrors, work and fancy tables, divans, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, wardrobes, marble-top dressing tables, gas chandeliers and fixtures, Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.
DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, bec tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northern corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn
DEC. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the price ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal
DECEMBER 7, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the third Store, north side, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—No. 66 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT PARIS FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of elegant Fancy Goods, all of recent importation, and suitable for the approaching Holidays. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Improved property, being the real estate of John U. Coster, deceased, by order of the heirs, to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses and lots:

WATER-ST.—The two 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 213 and 379 Water-st.

PEARL-ST.—The 4-story brick store and lot No. 280; also, the 5-story brick store and lot No. 378 Pearl-st.

ORANGE-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 26 and 27 Grand-st.

SPRING-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 159 Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—Premises Nos. 28½ and 30 Thompson-st. 3-story houses on front and 2-story houses on rear of lots.

ELM-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 188 Elm-st.

SEVENTH-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 279 and 281 7th-st.

AVENUE D.—The three 3-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Avenue D.

ORCHARD-ST.—Leasehold premises No. 61 Orchard-st.

Maps of the property, with full description, can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on MONDAY, 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of 25 Brussels and three-ply carpets, nearly new, rugs and door mats, elegant lace curtains and cornices, rich lambrackings, rich couch, in satin brocatel, two suites parlor furniture, in brocatel, arm chairs, oak dining chairs, dressing bureaus, black walnut bookcase, mahogany writing desk, oil-cloths, stair carpets, mahogany and gilt mirrors, dining tables, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and quilts, bolsters and pillows, plated and brass stair rods, rosewood sofas, in plush, iron bedstead, glass and china ware, &c. The sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.
TO FANCY GOODS DEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—LARGE SALE OF IMPORTED PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, in lots to suit THE TRADE ONLY.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, about 3,000 elegant French Photograph Albums, of the latest and newest designs, just landed ex ship Nogate from Havre. Sale peremptory, and in lots to suit THE TRADE ONLY. They are now ready for examination at salesroom.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 12, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.
BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 14th-av. and 35th-st., each lot being 18 feet 6 inches by 70 feet deep.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine black horse, over 16 hands high, very stylish, kind and gentle in all harness and under saddle.

CLINTON-AV. PROPERTY AND MAIN-ST. SCORES, BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 16 lots on Clifton and Vanderbilt avs., between Park and Myrtle avs.; together with cottage, stable, &c., two stores Nos. 45 and 50 Main-st., being part of the estate of Edward Copland, deceased. Maps are now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
INSURANCE STOCK, &c., AT AUCTION, THIS (Saturday) DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

20 shs. City Fire Ins. Co.	100 shs. Howard F. Ins. Co.
45 shs. Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	40 shs. Niagara F. Ins. Co.
50 shs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	100 shs. U. S. Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Manhattan Firm Ins.	80 shs. Greenwich F. Ins. Co.
40 shs. Citizens' Bank.	$500 Bank of Yonkers Stock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
THE ENTIRE SERIES OF SUPERB DRAWINGS

MADE BY F. O. C. DARLEY FOR THE FAMOUS ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "COOPER'S NOVELS," TOGETHER WITH A SUPERB PORTRAIT OF J. FENIMORE COOPER BY C. ELLIOTT.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell the above by auction at the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock. These SUPERB DRAWINGS, comprising sixty in number, form one of the most notable and interesting collections of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in America. Mr. DARLEY'S fitness as an illustrator of the characters and scenes of COOPER have been most favorably commented upon by nearly all the leading papers in Europe and America. Also, a very superior portrait of J. FENIMORE COOPER, by CHARLES ELLIOTT, considered as one of his best works; each of the drawings are mounted in passe-partout and frames.

They will be on exhibition as above on Monday, 14th inst., until the day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., (opposite the Post-office.)
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising elegant Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels carpets, suites in hair cloth and brocatel lace curtains, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top tables, black walnut extension tables, lounges, oak chairs, bronze clocks and figures, silver-plated spoons, forks, casters, cake-baskets, cutlery, Parian vases, trays, decanters, Bohemian glassware; also, at 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave semi-grand pianoforte, fine tone and finish, made by a celebrated maker for the World's Fair; $600; one rosewood 7-octave piano, round corner, carved legs, overstrung bass, made Nunns & Clarke, cost $550; one rosewood 7-octave piano, fine instrument, by Gale & Co., New-York; also, one mahogany grand piano.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1863.

ASHES AND GARBAGE—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of occupants to the necessity of abstaining from placing their ashes and garbage on the sidewalks until the ringing of the bell announcing the arrival of the ash carts. A strict compliance with this rule is rendered necessary to prevent the ashes from being thrown into the gutters by accident or otherwise, from which it may be difficult to remove it in consequence of frozen gutters or accumulations of snow. At the same time it will prevent those large accumulations of filth in the gutters and streets that have too long disgraced the City on the approach of Spring.

The ash carts will be daily in every street to promptly carry away the ashes ready to be removed. All complaints of neglect to comply with this requisition, on being reported to this Department, will receive immediate attention.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues,

For a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and setting curb and gutter in Westfirst-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort, and in the intervening streets between Hammond to Gansevoort, from Washington to West streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avennes.

For building a bulk-in at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.

For fencing vacant lots in Fourteenth-street, next the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

For fencing and filling lots at the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

For paving Forty-second-street with trap-block from Fifth to Sixth avenues, Ninth-avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, and Fifty-fourth-street from Third to Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows

All the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Perry to West Twelfth-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intervening streets between Perry and West Twelfth streets, from Washington to West-street.

All the lots on both sides of Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

All the lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and the lot at the northwest corner of Forty-first-street and seventh-avenue.

All the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, to the distance of one hundred and sixty feet on Twenty-fifth-street, and ninety-five feet

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. Leitch,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 23.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $90 Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to Loodon, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these Ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M. precisely. Passengers and luggage must be on board at 6 o'clock.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Dec. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,618	Grasett	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. Graham,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $3 75, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. BARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, M. The new iron-hulled United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, Wm. K. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. R.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. John A. Post,
will leave Pier No 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship YAZOO, George W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The CREOLE will sail for New-Orleans, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON,
JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

J. SMITH DODGE MAKES A FULL SET of teeth, on vulcanized rubber, strengthened with a gold plate, for twenty dollars in gold. And he considers this the best method ever practiced. No. 10 East 17th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN BENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.
JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.
No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, late of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THERE WILL BE NO change in the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE. The business will be carried on as usual, at No. 2 Burling-slip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 203 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 436 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Removed from No. 864 Broadway. Wednesday at 3, and Friday evening, at 7½, at same place; Tuesday evening, at No. 621 6th-av.; Wednesday evening, at No. 246 8th-av. Thursday evening, at Grenada Hall, at No. 112 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Collections taken up to defray expenses.

DR. F. R. RANDOLPH WILL SPEAK SUNDAY, Dec. 13, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Services: Sabbath, 10½ A. M.—*Is Man Immortal?* At 3 P. M.—*Public Conference and Discussion.* At 7½ P. M.—*Spiritualism, the audience.* At 7½ P. M. [illegible] Dr. Randolph [illegible] Conference. All [illegible] Dr. Randolph [illegible] Conference. Dr. Randolph will be put [illegible] Dr. Randolph [illegible] Dr. Randolph will be put view and [illegible]

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Course of Sabbath evening sermons. The next sermon of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Methodist Church, New-York, on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MOSMAN, as usual.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., his fifth sermon on the United States in Prophecy. Subject: *Is the United States Identical with the Restored Israel of Prophecy?* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF sermons on the Liturgy will be preached next SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject—*The Spirituality of the Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the free distribution of prayer-books.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. A. SEAMAN. Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon in the evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor Rev. F. BORROWS. Subject: *Persuasives to Early Piety.* Strangers particularly welcome. Seats free.

THE STONE WHICH THE BUILDERS *Rejected has become the Chief Head of the Corner.* The text, which illustrates our national policy, past and present, will be the foundation of a discourse by Dr. CHEEVER, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, considered in its application to liberty in the Constitution.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—*Absalom, the Traitor*, will be the subject of the 12th discourse of this series, by Rev. WM. A. HARLEY, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching in the MORNING also by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE Greene-st. M. E. Sunday School. Grand Juvenile Concert, with readings, recitations, colloquies, tableaux, &c., to be held in the church, Greene-st., between Broome and Spring, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863. Tickets 25 cents. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the concert will take place on the next (Friday) evening.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, OF Brooklyn, will preach, by request, the first of a series of sermons, by pastors of different churches, upon topics calculated to unite all evangelical Christians, in the church two doors west of Broadway in 24th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Church Scope.* People of all beliefs, or no belief, invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim in the Valley of the Shadow of Death*, being the next in the series Pilgrim's Progress. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BEAUTY AND POWER OF HOLINESS IN HEART AND LIFE—A work upon purity of heart, or sanctification, consisting of essays, sermons, testimony, &c., &c., by ministers and writers of all evangelical denominations. Monthly, $1 per annum. Office No. 37 Park-row, first floor, Room No. 6. For sale by news agents. Address Rev. M. FRENCH, No. 37 Park-row.

ANCIENT CHARLESTON; OR, JERICHO, THE ACCURSED CITY.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach the next sermon in the series, upon *The Cities of the Bible*, SABBATH EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. He will also preach in the MORNING upon *The Elements of a Good Church.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BEHOLD HE COMETH!—THE SECOND Advent Church of Mount Zion worships in Union Buildings, No. 163 Sowery. The messenger who heralds the coming Saviour, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the *fulfillment of the Sure Word of Prophecy.* Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 13, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROSZAR G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JNO. E. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Anniversary of the Sunday School on THURSDAY EVENING.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Mission of Earthly Sorrow.* Evening—*Theatres, Cards and Dancing as Christian Amusements.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Hewbilyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening course *Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.* Sunday School Concert at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will repeat, by request, SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, his Thanksgiving discourse on *The Stone which the Builders Rejected becoming the Head of the Corner.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the MORNING also at 10½.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, on *Decisions in Furniture, occasioned by Religion*, Matt. x., 34. In the evening, *The Life of Daniel.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH have engaged the chapel of the Home of the Friendless, (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.), for divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats for all.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. GREENLEAF, Rector of Emanuel Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE 42TH ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY School No. 19 of the Rutgers-st. Presbyterian Church will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., at 2½ o'clock. Address by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. KREBS. Singing by the children.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—REV. DR. LEEDS, OF Philadelphia, will preach the third of a series of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THE SANCTIFIED WILL MEET AT NO. 327 Bowery on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. Persons sincerely desiring to know the way of faith through Jesus Christ more perfectly, are affectionately invited. Haggai, chap. 2.

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH.—REV. PROF. SEELEY, of Amherst College, will preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., (late Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S,) on SUNDAY and every Sabbath in December; services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL sermon for the City Tract Society will be preached by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, 13th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.—REV. M. J. STRASSY, of Syracuse, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 13, upon the *Destiny of the African Race and the Relations of the Country toward Them.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. DAVID BELLAMY WILL DELIVER the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 13, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—Rev. J. N. SHEFFIELD, Superintendent.—The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. No stranger in the City should fail to visit this school.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—ELDER S. B. COOK will preach in the hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. THOMAS A. TAGGART, of Bergen Point, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder REUBEN WARNER, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Subject—Morning: *Jesus, the Great Teacher.* Seats free.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

TABERNACLE, NO. 720 BROADWAY—Rev. Mr. GOSS, Pastor, preaches at 11 o'clock on *How to be Saved*; and Rev. CHAUNCAY D. MURRAY preaches in the EVENING. Children's Meeting at 3 o'clock. A home for families of every name. Seats free.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the tenth of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Wm. Charles-going young men cordially invited.

BARRETT-ST. CHURCH.—Rev. F. W. GRAVES will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Young Man of Pleasure.* All are invited, and the young especially.

GOOD SHEPHERD FREE CHURCH, Fifth-st., near 7th-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Service on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. A Fair for this Church will open on TUESDAY, 15th inst., in the Sunday-School Room. Public favor is solicited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., will preach in the evening.

A SOCIAL AND MUSICAL SOIREE WILL be held in the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for the Choir, Church and Sunday School is now ready. It contains 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we know each other there?" &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name, "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "Glad Tidings," "Give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "Well wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, chime on," "Over the River," "Shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed, 75 cents, $8 per dozen, $65 per 100. Postage, 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY, Happy Christmas Day," "Meet me; oh, Meet me in Heaven," "We will keep a bright Lookout," "Onward and Upward," and "I'll go to that Beautiful Land." Price 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LAdy, giving up housekeeping, desires good situations for a first-class cook and every competent chambermaid, who will assist in washing and ironing, or act as waitress; they are capable, first-class servants; best of references given. Call at once at No. 64 East 36th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a highly respectable American lady, about 35 years of age; is perfectly familiar with the details of household management, and competent to take entire charge; the best of references given and required. Address "SOLDIER'S WIDOW," Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation to do general housework, by a respectable young woman, who is not particular as to wages; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, lauodresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as traveling salesman or clerk, in a first-class hotel, by an experienced young man, who speaks English, French and Spanish, and can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Emp. Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS FARMERS.—TWO RESPECTABLE GERmans, who have worked on several farms in this country, want situations on a good farm, if possible, together. Can be seen at No. 96 Barclay-st.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as barkeeper, or assistant barkeeper, by a young man of experience, with the best of reference. Apply at the Merchants' Clerk Agency, No. 60 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway. Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A POSItion in a broker's office, commission onsiness, or wholesale grocery; good at writing and figuring; good references; salary no object. Address J. C. R., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—TO ASSIST IN closing up and reopening a set of books; employment for one or two months; must write a handsome hand, and be quick and correct. Address A. & B., Station B, Post-office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, a healthy and highly respectable young American or English woman, with a supply of good milk. Any such person desiring an excellent situation, may apply, by note or in person, at No. 233 Union-st., Brooklyn. Unexceptionable references must be furnished.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED men, one in the woolen and one in the white goods department. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Para-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the CLOTH JOBBING business. WHITE & HEATH, Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE AND retail hardware store, a good stout boy, 15 or 16 years of age; one that resides with his parents would be preferred. Salary first year, $100. Address CUTLERY, Box No 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, well-bred lads, about 14 years of age, as cash boys, to those who bring good recommendations a liberal salary will be given.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A BOY WANTED—14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, in a commission house. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,784 Post-office.

WANTED A WAITER.—THOSE HAVING unquestioned recommendations can apply at No. 15 Waverley-place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS AN assistant in the hosiery department. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M.
LEE, BLISS & CO.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND PARLOR, Grand and Square Pianos, superior to any American or foreign Pianos, and so acknowledged by our best artists. Thirty-two premiums in fifteen years. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums for schools and parlors.
T. S. BERRY, No. 613 Broadway,
between Prince and Houston sts.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. O. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 6th-av.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Evening Class for gentlemen, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
DURNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF,
A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily and oftener, as convenience will admit, snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor,
J. DURNO,
No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1863,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents.
When by general request
FIDELIO
Grand Opera in three acts by L. V. Beethoven, will be repeated.

Don Fernanda.....Herr Graff
Pizarro.....Herr Steinecker
Florestan.....Barr Hammer
Leonora.....Mme. Johannsen
Rocco.....Herr Weinlich
Marcelina.....Mlle. Canissa
Jaquino.....Herr Habelmann

Doors open at 12, to commence at 1 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents.

On MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1863,
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
LA DAME BLANCHE,
Or, THE WHITE LADY,
by Boieldieu.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 15, 1863.
GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND
BY THE
LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
COSMA LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST.-ST.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
NEW POEM,
(Written expressly for this occasion,)
ENTITLED
"THE SOLDIER."

Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOZART.
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
Herr HASELMANN, Tenor of the German Opera. } With the kind permission of
Herr STEINECKE, Baritone of the German Opera. } Mr. C. Anschutz.
Mr. FRANK OILDER,
Signor MUZIO,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

Accompanyist.....Sig. ABELLA

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:
Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

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Gen. William Hall,	Dr. Joseph M. Smith.
Hon. Jas. Mouerief,	

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at all the music and book stores.

There will be no reserved seats, with the exception of the Private and Proscenium Boxes and Chairs of the First Circle, which can be engaged at the store of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

Doors will be opened at

[Advertisement.]

How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to Do Business, is the title of a very useful Hand-Book—price $2—published by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"The Right Man in the Right Place."—To secure this consult Phrenology. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given daily, by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The most outrageous libel that has yet been perpetrated on our Constitution will be found in the Indianola confessions and assumptions made in the speech of H. W. Beecher, in Exeter Hall, England, in which the barbarous crime of enslaving human beings is assumed to be a constitutional institution, and as inviolable as the family relation; and that we were under a compact and bound by an oath to guarantee this infamous crime as a State right, and that "our forbearance" to interfere in behalf of the oppressed "is the product of principle" and "an evidence of our Christianity."

Americans, can we shall we allow this atrocious libel on our cherished Charter of Liberty to pass unrebuked. "Honesty is the best Policy," if Honesty is dictated by Policy, is the standard assumed in Hanay Ward Beecher's speeches in England.

Honesty is the only policy, and honesty, even if seemingly against policy, thunders conscience, morality and Christianity.

The lest may be the most popular, especially as it appeals to our pride and selfishness But the latter is the only life and certainly the only just and virtuous rule of action.

[Advertisement.]

Mikes O'Reilly Has Been Found.—He was seen last week driving down Broadway, and is known to have entered Knox's Retstore, and purchased one of his celebrated Military Caps. He also bought one of his admirable Winter Hats, with the remark that wearing it would make him feel like a gentleman once more. All naturally desiring to act in that way, first or last, to Knox's celebrated depot for fashion, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. When used for washing night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

"In Boyd's Coffee," Get the Best.—Ask your grocer for Kent's East India Coffee, the best for family use in the world, twice the strength of Java, equal to Mocha, and 50 per cent invaluable. Price 25 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

E. Lord, Cleaning, Dyeing and Refinishing store, No. 466 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-street. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. Reference from Mr. Mrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbatt & Rathbun, Smith & Ree, and other well known clothiers. Merinos, Paramattas, Silk, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring & Co's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at. No. 251 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the Manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand. M. L. Curtis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 6 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 07 | Gov. Island.. 9 56 | Hell Gate..11 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Ships Undecimus, (Br.,) Barbara, Dublin, Holmboe & Balchen.

Barks Pelegrine, (Span.,) De Sanier, Havana, Yznaga, Del Vado & Co.

Brig Jane, (Br.,) Creighton, Alicante, Holmboe & Balchen.

Schooners Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Joseph Marsh, Leeds, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Mary Bentley, Clark, Port Royal, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Franklin, Allen, Huntingtoo, John Boyntoo & Sons; Pilot, Hollner, Portsmouth, J. V. Haviland.

Sloops Rio Grande, Moffatt, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 20, Galway 21st, at St Johns, N. F., 6th inst., in ballast, with 3 passengers to Lawrence. Giles & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced very severe weather the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., 8th inst., with pass engers etc., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Ariel, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Nov. 28, via Fortress Monroe 3 hours, with treasure and 226 passengers to D. E. Allen. Had northeast gales the entire passage.

Steamer Cornwall, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Bragg.

Steamer Sentinel, Murphy, Detroit Nov. 15, in ballast to master.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool Nov. 5, with mdse. and 282 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Had 1 birth and 1 death on the passage.

Ship Patrick Henry, Robinson, London Oct. 20, and Isle of Wight 24th, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage, during which time carried off all her sails.

Ship Belle Wood, Spencer, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had continual westerly gales the entire passage. 1 birth.

Brig Sarah, Lee, (Br.,) Smith, Hausport 12 ds., with plaster to J. & W. Store & Co.

Brig Susan, Lincoln, Sag Harbor, in ballast.

Schr. Prince Mayo, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Cole, Calais, with lumber for Alexandria.

Schr. Indian Queen, (of Halifax,) Wheatley, Halifax 13 ds., with fish and oars to Thomas James.

Schr. Isabella, (Br., of Pictou,) Horton, Charlottetown, P. E. I. 14 ds., with oats to J. B. Fisk & Co.

Schr. Gen. Pavey, Hotchkiss, Lubec 11 ds., with laths to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. J. W. Burr, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Stratsburg, for Providence.

Schr. Mexico, Burdock, Newport.

Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. E. J. Beckett, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. West Wind, Burnett, New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Providence.

Schr. Fidelia, Canby, Bristol for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with snow.

Sailed.

U. S. gunboat Vicksburgh.

Steamers Virginia and Dictator.

Ship Resolute.

Barks Providence, (Belg.,) Eliza Young.

Briss Celestina, Le Cayeone, Pride of Erin, (Br.,) Annette.

Schooners Georgiana, (Br.,) Eleanor, Lewis Hart, Magnet, Hostess.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Below, ship Merrimac, from Liverpool via Fayal, where she put in in distress.

Sld U. S. ship Tecoderoga, for St. John; Ella and Anna, for Eastport.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 10—Arr. brigs Caroline E. Kelly, from Cardenas for Portland; schrs. H. P. Emery, from Calais for Fortress Monroe; Sea Foam, from Bangor for Alexandria; schrs. Mary Clark, from Philadelphia for Newburyport; Andrew Peters, from Hampton for Boston; Van Bruen, from Port Ewen for do; Belle, from New-York for do; Rachel Seaman, from Boston for Philadelphia; C. E. Elmer, from do for New-York; Harriet, from Prince Edward's Island for do; Caroline, from Rockland for do; Village Belle, from Westport, Me., for do.; Galena, from Bangor for Providence; Ada, from Calais for Fall River; J. W. Andrews, from New-York for Boston; Edward Playmayer, from Porto Rico for Newport.

Dec. 11—Arr. brig Nancy A. Locke, from Cardenas for Portland; schrs. A. Tirrell, Grace Gridler, and Sarah A. Hammond, from Philadelphia for Boston; J. B. Litchfield, ——, for Boston; E. G. Willard, ——, for Salem.

8 A. M.—Wind N. N. W., blowing fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Maid of Orleans—ship, bound E., Nov. 17, lat. 47 28, lon. 19.

Nancy A. Locke—bark, of and for Portland, from Cardenas, 10th inst., Barnegat bearing W. 40 miles.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARIEL.]

Arr. at Aspinwall Nov. 18, Am. bark Scotland, Rollins, Philadelphia; Magdalena, Day, New-York; 22d, steamer Ariel, Tinklepaugh, New-York; brig Bogota, Portyork; Illinois, Babcock, New-York. Cld. 26th, Amer. bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; 27th, brig Pohasett, Means, Boston; steamship Ariel, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

Sld. from Valparaiso Oct. 20, Am. ship Duchess d'Orleans, for coast port; 28th, Am. bark Osmanli, Arica; 30th, Am. ship Levanter, Cork.

Spoken—Oct. 10, Am. ship Memnon, of New-York, for Panama, 19 days out; 24th, ship Eliza Hands, 116 days out, for Callao. (The E. H. has since arr.)

Sld. Oct. 30, Am. ship W. Prescott, Chinchas, Addison, do.; Nov. 2, Am. bark Annie Kimball, do; Am. ships Winona, do.; Marshand, do.; 4th, Helicon, for France; 10th, Kit Carson, do.; Cooper, do.; Carlo Magnus, London.

[PER CANADA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.

Arrived from New-York—P. J. P. Sunderland at Londonderry; Everetta at Limerick; Caresal at Queenstown; Dria Stranlen at Swansea; David Hoadley at Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 28, Samuel Russell at Hong Kong; Oct. 2, Queen of the Seas at Hong Kong; Nov. 22, Jason at Celle; 26th, Minstrel at Gloucester.

Arrived from Baltimore—Nov. 25, Energie at Havre.

Arrived from San Francisco—Oct. 2, Boanerges, at Hong Kong.

Arrived from Callao—Nov. 21, C. B. Hazeltine at St. Maloire; Courier at Cuxhaven.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 15, Schavunia from Singapore; 13th, Moldavia do.; 8th, Winbed Racer, Manila; 7th, Rocket, Penang; 6th, Wellington, Padang.

Sailed for San Francisco—Oct. 6, Ignans from Hong Kong; 8th, Canton, do.; 10th, Amazon, do.

The ship Hellespont, from New-York for Shanghai, put into Hong Kong on the 24th of September, very leaky. She would discharge her cargo.

The ship William Bourne, from Cardiff for ——, ashore on Aline Banks on the [illegible] and [illegible] to bilge of water. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.

DR. HOOKER'S CHEMISTRY.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this Day.

I.

JOHN MARCHMONT'S LEGACY. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

II.

DR. HOOKER'S CHEMISTRY. Science for the School and Family. Part II.—Chemistry. By Dr. Waatheinuton Hookax, of Yale College, Author of "Human Physiology," "Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," &c. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.

HARPER & BROTHERS
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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 9, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Hall Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman ——

Bill of Henry Logan, for fitting up Tenth District, one hundred and thirteen East Eleventh-street, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of A. T Canfield, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Isaac C Beaver, for fitting up the polls of First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts, Nineteenth Ward

What was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Bill of James Mackeon, for fitting up polls in Second District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Hall & Buckel to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, number two hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. Crane & Son to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises, number two hundred and three West-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the resolution granting permission to Frederick Falkland to keep a refreshment stand at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, which was passed by the Common Council on the twenty-fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Whereas, In the increased cost of every article of consumption, house rent, fuel, &c., adding to the expense of living at least fifty per cent, and from the appearances of matters this rate of expense will continue, it not become further increased; and

Whereas, The salaries of certain of the officers and clerks in the Finance Department were fixed at a time when their duties were less arduous and the expense of living much less than at present, and the increased amount of labor thrown on the Auditing Bureau caused by the natural rise and increasing importance of this City; therefore be it

Resolved, That the salaries of the officers and Clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

	Per annum.
Auditor of Accounts to	$5,000
First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to	3,000
Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to	2,500
First General Clerk	2,000
Second General Clerk	2,000
Third General Clerk	1,500

Resolved, That article four of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended as follows. There shall be an additional Clerk at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a Messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries, and the appointment of such additional Clerk and Messenger to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the amounts and such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee of Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of an ordinance providing means for the extension of the Croton Water Works.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the ordinance.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Farley, Long—7.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson—4.

The above was subsequently reconsidered, and the paper was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to renumber Twenty-second-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Liberty-street, from adjunct on with Maiden-lane to the North River; also Maiden-lane, from its junction with Liberty street, to the East River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, with Belgian Pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department presented a report to pave West-street, betw en Piers numbers four and five, with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalks in Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, where necessary.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to take from the table a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the condition of the various station-houses (being Document number eighteen of the Board of Aldermen).

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Police.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of ————, the sister of the late John T. Culligan, Messenger to the Board of Councilmen, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for services to Committees of said Board for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolutions, first, that Twenty second-street, from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and second, that the sidewalks in Twenty-second-street, from four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Thirty-ninth-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-fifth-street, from three hundred feet east of Eleventh-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, be repaved to the grade, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, North River the same to be of the usual dimensions.

Alderman Long moved to lay the same over.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Alderman Long—1.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—11.

The report of the Committee was then adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution to set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide where necessary, in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that West Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half and the City the remainder.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for the use of Engine Company number Thirteen, similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay to Hugh Humes the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for overtime on the work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the said amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount, so ordered to be paid to the said Hugh Humes, for the purposes indicated in the said resolution, be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said appropriation for Donations

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Mitchell, Ryers—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from Brigadier-General Hays, requesting authority to remove the recruiting barracks now in the Park to the Battery.

(By Board of Councilmen, permission granted.)

By Board of Aldermen, the following resolution substituted for the action of the Board of Councilmen, viz.:

Resolved that the Street Commissioner be empowered and authorized to allow barracks to be erected on the Battery in the City of New-York, upon the removal of those now located in the City Hall Park; provided that the said barracks shall be erected under the superintendence and direction of the proper State authorities, subject to the approval of the Street Commissioner, and that the control of said barracks, when erected shall be and remain in the hands of the State authorities.]

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to flag side walks in Twenty-second-street, between the Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancy-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Carmine-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged from number ten Varick-street to the corner of Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be reset in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be reset in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide throughout, the entire work under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Forty sixth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be flagged and relagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second-streets, be flagged and relagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business, in order to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the removal of night-soil from the City, and setting apart piers for the use of night scavengers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of building a new house for Hose Company number Fifty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Tenth-avenue, west side, between number three hundred and fifteen and Forty-third-street, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the City and the other half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide throughout, the entire work under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary B. Collins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of the funds of said Infirmary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a crosswalk in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, opposite the Church of the Nativity

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salary of the Complaint and Payroll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of three thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Daniel Tuell, the sum of two hundred dollars, the same to be payment for services rendered to the Appeal Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as Messenger, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles Harriman to build a well at the corner of Trinity-place and Cedar-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, said well to be built under the direction and supervision of the Croton Water Department, and they receiving the usual compensation for permit for the same.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission is given to Andrew J. Crego to place a transparency in front of the premises number forty-eight Essex-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the grades of Eighth-avenue, along One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be established, and the avenue between said points graded and marked as a country road, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary B. Collins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of the funds of said Infirmary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a crosswalk in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, opposite the Church of the Nativity

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salary of the Complaint and Payroll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of three thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of James L. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to H. G. Harley, number two hundred and seventy-one Grand-street, corner Forsyth, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was said over.

Resolution that permission be granted to Hall & Buckel to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number two hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Towne, sister of the late John F. Culligan, Messenger to the Board of Councilmen, for services rendered by said Culligan to Committees of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, said amount to be taken from appropriation of City Contingencies, or from any appropriation having an unexpended balance in the City Treasury

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Robert Grace to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and sixty Sixth-avenue, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be charged to the property-owners, and one-half to be paid by the City.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brady—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Montgomery-street, from Henry-street to Madison-street, to connect with sewer in Madison-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Monroe-street, from Market to Jefferson, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of James L. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to H. G. Harley, number two hundred and seventy-one Grand-street, corner Forsyth, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was said over.

Resolution that permission be granted to Hall & Buckel to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number two hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the grades of Eighth-avenue, along One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be established, and the avenue between said points graded and marked as a country road, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary B. Collins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of the funds of said Infirmary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a crosswalk in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, opposite the Church of the Nativity

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salary of the Complaint and Payroll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of three thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of James L. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to H. G. Harley, number two hundred and seventy-one Grand-street, corner Forsyth, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was said over.

Resolution that permission be granted to Hall & Buckel to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises number two hundred and thirteen Greenwich-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the grades of Eighth-avenue, along One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be established, and the avenue between said points graded and marked as a country road, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary B. Collins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of the funds of said Infirmary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay a crosswalk in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, opposite the Church of the Nativity

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salary of the Complaint and Payroll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of three thousand eight hundred

and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Thomas Abbott, formerly Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, did, in accordance with the terms of certain resolutions adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor April twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, enlist in the service of the United States under the conditions of said resolutions, that his salary should continue to be paid to his representatives; and,

Whereas, No successor was appointed in said office, as by law provided, up to the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and,

Whereas, No payment has been made from or since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding said Abbott was and continued to be a member of the Tammany regiment from this City, during the said time and at the battle of Bull Run was wounded and rendered a cripple for life; and, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Thomas Abbott for the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for balance of salary due said Abbott as Health Warden, and that the same be charged and paid from the appropriation of City Contingencies or any other suitable appropriation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the County Clerk, transmitting a list of the Commissioners of Deeds whose terms of office have expired during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Received, directed to be entered in the minutes, and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Albert Van Wagnie to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises number two hundred and five West-street, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the sidewalks in front of numbers one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-four and one hundred and eighty-six Hudson-street be flagged, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hugh Reilly, in behalf of the House of Industry of Foreign Destitute, near Eighth-avenue, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the funds of said House of Industry, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James A. Nicholson, in behalf of the Sisters of Mercy, for the sum of three thousand dollars, as a donation, in aid of the funds of the Institution of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, the amount to be charged to the Contingencies account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report reciting the increased cost of living, &c., that salaries of certain officers in the Finance Department were fixed at a time when their duties were less arduous and the expenses of living much less, with resolutions, Orst, that the salaries of the officers and Clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as to lows:

Auditor of Account to.....$3,000 per annum
First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to 2,600 per annum
Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to 2,500 per annum
First General Clerk.....2,000 per annum
Second General Clerk.....2,000 per annum
Third General Clerk.....1,500 per annum

—and second, that article four of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended as follows "There shall be an additional clerk at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, both of whom shall be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and the appointment of such additional Clerk and Messenger to take effect on January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and the amounts of such increase be taken from the appropriation for 'City Contingencies.'"

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Bill of Henry Cogan, for fitting up Tenth District, one hundred and thirteen east Eleventh-street, ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Bill of A. F. Campbell, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Twelfth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Isaac Keyser, for fitting up polls of First, Second, third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts, Nineteenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Mackean, for fitting up polls in Second District, Twelfth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that flagging and curbstones be replaced and graded from four hundred feet west of Eighth-avenue to the North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolutions, first, that the new flagging and curbstones be set and graded from four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and second, that the sidewalks in Twenty-second-street, from four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Twenty-eighth-street between three hundred feet east of Eleventh-avenue to Seventh-avenue, be repaved to the grade the same is now under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Road, with resolution, that Forty-second-street from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners benefited thereby, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the sidewalks on Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Eighth-avenues, be repaired and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-second-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenue be repaired, flagged, the curb and gutter stones set, and that a sidewalk of flagging four feet wide through the centre be laid under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the other half by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, North River, the same to be of the materials named.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that permission be given to C. Crane & Son to erect and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises number two hundred and three West-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that resolution granting permission to Frederick Feldman to keep a refreshment stand at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue, which was passed by the Common Council on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and set aside.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks laid from number ten Varick-street, to the corner of Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolutions, first, that curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks relaid, in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Price moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn over to-morrow, the eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen with resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hugh Reilly for the sum of four hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents, being amount due him for attending Court from the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty to the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, as therein referred to the Board of Supervisors, the amount to be charged to the account of Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the salary of the Complaint Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Salary of James L. Miller, Superintendent of Public Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, said increase to date from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company number Eighteen on the property purchased by the Comptroller at number eight and one-half Stone-street.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifth-avenue, from the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street to the middle of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Tenth-avenue, from the middle of the block between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, to Thirty-first-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murrey, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution, that Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, be regulated and graded forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the pier at Manhattanville, North River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murrey, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for construction of house on the site recently purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-eight, the said house to be similar in all respects to the house of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new carriage for Hose Company number Twenty-five, to be in all respects similar to the one now in use by Hose Company number Twenty-seven.

Which was concurred in by the following vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense to be paid by the City and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the plankwalk on "Country-row," West Washington Market, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution, that Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, be regulated and graded forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for construction of house on the site recently purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-eight, the said house to be similar in all respects to the house of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new carriage for Hose Company number Twenty-five, to be in all respects similar to the one now in use by Hose Company number Twenty-seven.

Which was concurred in by the following vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense to be paid by the City and the remaining half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the plankwalk on "Country-row." West Washington Market, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Resolution, that Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, be regulated and graded forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Conk, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order, number four hundred and five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that a special committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expences incident to such celebration.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-third, so much of said resolution adopted as relates to the appointment of a committee, and so much as relates to the appropriation thereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilmen Gerath called up General Order, number eight hundred and thirty-nine, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number fifty-one, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, First and Second avenues.

Councilman McGrath moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Twenty-first" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Twenty-third."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "to its appropriate account," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Conk, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order, number four hundred and five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that a special committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expences incident to such celebration.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-third, so much of said resolution adopted as relates to the appointment of a committee, and so much as relates to the appropriation thereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Gerath called up General Order, number eight hundred and thirty-nine, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number fifty-one, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, First and Second avenues.

Councilman McGrath moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Twenty-first" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Twenty-third."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "to its appropriate account," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Conk, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend by adding after the word "markets" the words "also, the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, each."

Councilman Brice moved that the paper lay over.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles A. Stetson, Junior, for the amount of the annexed bill, viz., thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, for entertainment furnished returning regiments by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, together with interest until paid on the different items of such bill from the respective times when the entertainment was furnished as in said bill specified, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Resolved, further, That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of said Charles A. Stetson, Jr., for the annexed bill of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing banquet to the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet, by order of the Common Council, together with interest until paid on such amount, from the date of furnishing such banquet, as to said bill specified, and that this last amount be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for the reception of the Admiral and Officers of the Russian fleet.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "to its appropriate account," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Conk, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes called up General Order, number four hundred and five, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that a special committee of seven members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expences incident to such celebration.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-third, so much of said resolution adopted as relates to the appointment of a committee, and so much as relates to the appropriation thereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Gerath called up General Order, number eight hundred and thirty-nine, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number fifty-one, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, First and Second avenues.

Councilman McGrath moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words "Twenty-first" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Twenty-third."

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two upon the presentation of proper vouchers, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "to its appropriate account," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Conk, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend by adding after the word "markets" the words "also, the Superintendent of Fire Department, and also the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, each."

Councilman Brice moved that the paper lay over.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles A. Stetson, Junior, for the amount of the annexed bill, viz., thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, for entertainment furnished returning regiments by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, together with interest until paid on the different items of such bill from the respective times when the entertainment was furnished as in said bill specified, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Resolved, further, That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of said Charles A. Stetson, Jr., for the annexed bill of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing banquet to the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet, by order of the Common Council, together with interest until paid on such amount, from the date of furnishing such banquet, as to said bill specified, and that this last amount be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for the reception of the Admiral and Officers of the Russian fleet.

Which was

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3813. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.

Our Forces Occupy the Approaches to Matagorda.

Fort Esperanza Blown Up by the Rebels.

TEN PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

ESCAPE OF THE GARRISON

Arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans.

AN ELECTION TO BE HELD IN LOUISIANA.

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

A dispatch was to-dey received ei the headquarters of the army from Maj.-Gee. BANKS, commanding; tha Department of the Gulf, inclosing a dispatch which had just been receivad from Maj.-Gen. WASHBOANA, at Fort Esperanza, Pass Cavallo, Matagorda Bay.

The commaad of the Bay gives us, substantially, the coetrol of Central and Western Texes, eed all of the tmportent points on the east coast, except Galvestoe.

FORT ESPERANSA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

At 1 A. M. Nov. 30, the rebels blew up the magazines of this fort, having evacuated two hours before.

It is a very large aed complete work, bomb-proof, and partially cased wiib railroad iron. It had a garrison of one leonsand men, who escaped, all but six. By reason of the contiuuance of tha gale, the gunboats could not furnish me with launches to enable ma to cut off their communications, nor could they take part in the atteck. Oo the 29th wa drove them from eli their oulworks, end advaneed our sharpshooters well up to the fort. We captured ten gues, varying from twenty-four to one hundred and twenty-eight pounders.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA AND YAZOO.

The steamer *Columbia*, from New-Orleans on the 5th inst., arrived yesterday morning.

The steamer *Yazoo*, from New-Orleses oe the 4th inst., also arrived last evening.

Advices from Texas represent the heal'h of our army as excellent, and the troops were ready and asger to push into the interior.

Malamoras accounts state that COSTINAS has burned over the Government to JESUS DE LA SERNA, the old constitutionally elected Governor. The impression was that JUAREZ would confirm this movement.

Gen. BANKS arrived at New-Orleans on the 1st instant, from Brazos, oot in very good health. His fitness, however, was not serious, and there was no doubt felt that a short respite from the srduous le-bor that had devolved upon him, would restore him again in health and usefulness.

During tna week ending Dec. 3, there arrived 1,458 bales cotton, and 3,060 bags cottoe in seed. Cleared for New-York 5,68t bales cotloe, Bostoe 196—together, 5,887 bales cotton.

An leteresting argument upon the eeastitutionality of the Confiscation Act was in progress before tha District Court.

In the libel suit brought by Dr. BACON egeiost WM. BARRE, e ewspaper correspodent, the defeodant had been discharged. In concludieg his decision, Judge ATOCHA said:

"With all the facts before me, I must ecquit Mr. BARRE of all malice in the publicstions which oe made, but a man of his sense can scarcely hold himself guiltless of heving imprnperly used the ageocy placed in his henda, and of having indiscreetly given currency to unfounded rumors. In this city toere have been strange hickerings among Uoion men against officers of the Doortmeot, and even against the Commaoding General. Instead of going shoulder to shoulder in the work of reconstruction and regeneration, petty squabbles have been indulged in and petty jealousies fostered. Alt this should be reformed. I think that Mr. BARRE has too much good sense not to perceive that he has dooe great injustice to a most worthy officer, aod trust that his eoorience in this trial will inouce him to be more guarded in his futuro correspondence. Acquitting him of all malicious intent, t must discharge him."

A notorious character eemed JIM DUKE, who acted a prominent part in stealing the tugboat *Boston* aod burning the barks *Texana* and *Lenox*, was recently killed by falling from a train of cars near Mobile.

The *McClellan* arrived at New-Orleans on the 1st instant, and, as stated, brought Gen. BANKS and Staff and 100 prisoners taken at Aransas Pass.

The *Columbia* passed the steamers *Merrimac*, *Blackstone* and *E. L. Clark*, in the river.

We are again indebted to the obliging Pursers of the *Columbia* and *Yazoo* for favors.

FROM TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Dec. 3.

By a recent arrival from our army in Texas, we gather the following in regard to the conditioo of affairs lo that section:

It will be remembered ihal the *Era's* accouni of the revo-utions in Matamnras stated thai COSTINAS intended turning the control of the State Government over to the old consnitionally-elected Governor of Tamaolioas, as soon as he should arrive in Matamoras.

On the 22d ult., this geotleman, JESUS DE LA SERNA, arrived and at once took possession of the gubernatorial cheir. He was received with public demonstrations of respect and esteem, aud the citizens were apparently highly gratified at the prospect of a soort term of peace and tranquility.

Tna impression pretty generally prevailed that the Supreme Government — the Juarez Government — would indorse the movement and confirm JESUS DE LA SERNA in his office as head of the State Government. There were some, however, who believed that JUAREZ would in no way sanction it or recognize him, and should this prove the case a new revolution will shortly eosue, or worse—a civil war.

Tho health of the Union army is represented ae being excellent. The soldiers have entirely recovered from tho fatigoo and exhaustion consequent upon their sea voyage and toe forced marches which followed, and they ere not only strong and in good spirits, but eager to push on leto the leterior of the country.

Whether an onward movement will be made from there is not known, but it is known that all the rebel troops in Texas would prove insufficient to dislooge them from the position they occopy.

A correspondent of the *Era* writes from Point Isabel under dalo of Nov. 16:

"On the 11th lost., Gon. BANKS and Gen. DANA, with their entire staffs, visited Matamoras, and were received with artillery salutes by COSTINAS and the soldiers, and with acclamations by the people, the bande of the city playing 'Yankee Doodle.' A grand fandango was given in the evening, and called a ball of friendship for thn United States. Gen. BANKS, Col. DUDLEY and Col. DAVIS attended it, and were treated with the greatest deference by all.

Rumors are rife once more that tha French are marching on Matamoras, but nothing positive is known. Preparations are made for a strong defance, and the Mexicans consider themselves strong enough to rapnise any force the Franch can bring against thim.

The price of everything is very high in Brownsville—much highor than in Matamoras. This is owing to the heavy duties imposed oe eli goods sent over the river. Tha arrivel of a few enterprising sutlers will be a God-send to our soldiers, and bring eetables down to a reasooable rate.

A large amount of flour, the property of traitors, was fonod stored in a warehouse in Browasville and seized by our authorities. It is now being baked into bread at the Government oven, in Fort Browo, aed is said to the people at aight cents per pound, in United States currency. The bakary, etc., are noder control of Capt. CHARLES ALTMAN, Provost-marshal of the expeditioo, ae experienced aod judicious officer. Commissary stores are also sold to the people cheap tar greenbacks, the effect of which has beae to create a demand for tnem at better rates than would be paid in New-York.

Gnld and silver is the only sorrency thet hee been used for a loog time, "Confederate Treasury notes" being considered hardly as valuable as so much blank paper. Now the people freely exchange solo for greenbacks at a discouot of 25 to 30 per cent. on the latter.

A capture of fifty-six bales of cotton was made a coepin of days ago by Col. CLARK'S regimeet, the Thirty-fourth Iowa. It was oo its way from Victoria to Brownsville, nine wagon loads, drawn by ox teams. The drivers were considerably astonished at seeing the Union soldiers, not having received any intimation of their presence on the route. They report numerous trains coming, all of which will doubtless fall leto our haeds.

A large smoeat of the staple is piled up on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, waiting shipmeet out of the country. It was hurried over tha river with great raeidity when our fleet first mada its appearance, boats of all descriptions commanding enormous erices. This, however, lasted but a very short time, the advance of our man putting a stop to it.

The custom has been to transport the cotton to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande immediately on its arrival at the river, it having to go thera before it can be shipped out of the country. Owieg to this fact very little will fall into our hands at present, but very large quanities are said to be still le tha interior. Toe estimates of the quantity to be seen oe the Mexican bank of the river range from ten to forty thousand bales.

Capt. BAKER has planeed ae exteosive additioe fo Fort Brown, which will be coestructed at once. Heavy guns will be mounted, and every preparation mace for a successful oetence, although not the slightest apprehensions are felt that an advance of the rebels will be made. At present there is no force ot the enemy whatever in this section of the State, all the troops having beee moved to the Sabiee, where they expected this expedition would land.

Nearly every one of tha citizens at Brownsville that remained here have takee the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, aed they seem quite sincere in their professions of pleasure at onr arrival. There is no doubt but that they were heartly sick of the rebel *regime*, and had made up their mieds that to them any change would be for the better.

AN ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

The *Era* says that the Louisiana Free State Central Committee has determineo that an electioe sosit be held in that Stete on the 25th of eext January. The elee ion will be held ueder authority of Gov. SHEPLEY, and will be for the election of delegates to a State Convention for the purpose of forming a Coesiitutioe for Louisiaea. Tha *Era*, explaieing tha movement, says:

"The Free-State Committee does eot act on its own authority; it has no power to order an election, any more than had the midnight conclave at Masonic Hall. The Committee simply petitioned tha Governor to call it on the day mentinned, and he expressed a willingeess to do so as soon as a sufficieet number of votes should be registered in the State. It is believed that the requisite number will be obtained in time to hold the election on or about the 25th nay of Jannary, out of course no election can be haid without the call of the Governor.

We maka this statement in justice to the Free-State Committee, who ere proceeding in a perfectly proper and legal manner, end, onlike the Masonic Hall clique, have no intention of holding an election without the proper authority."

THE LEVEE.

From the Era, Dec. 4.

Since the close of business on Saturday evening several mammoth St. Louis steamers have arrived, loaded down to the guards with freight, including several thousand oarrels of flour, immense quantities of potatoes, apples and assorted Western produce. The arrivals al live stock have also been liberal, as will be seen by reference to our marine column.

The levee, yesterday, presented a lively appearance, from the upper steamboat landing all the way dowo to the inner Picayune Tier. We do not remember ever before to have seen such a display of flour, it being piled up, barrel upon barrel, for the distence of several squares—the *J. C. Swon, Continental, Sultana, Gladiator* and *Schuyler*, al having discharged heavy cargoes. The lower steamboat landing, where the produots of our own State are discharged from the numerous boats in the lower trade, made a good showing, sod the space is pretty well covered with hogsheads of sugar, barrels of molasses and cotton in all sorts of peckages.

Amoeg the numerous other failures the rebels have eecountered since they began to make war upon their country, may now be classed the odious attempts to fire into unarmed steamers eegaged in commerce. Not a single boat has beeo stopped, and, with one or two exceptioos, no lives have beeo lost. The heroic captains and pilots of the St. Louis steamers carry their splendid boats and valuable cargoes fearlessly through the gauntlets of musketry, and grape and shoil, fired from the banks, in gallaot defiaece of the impotent hate of those who are employed, and poorly paid, to destroy them. Some of the boats, we learn, carry small pieces, which have been taeght to speak with effect when these laod pirates show signs of hostility. So indifferent have these bravo meeo become to these attacks, that they vote a trip that is mada without seeing guerrillas as dull and monotonous. They seem rather to eojoy the exhilaration effects of being shot at, as it has been proved, in numerous instances, that the only loss falls on the rebels—that of ammunition, which is said to be very dear.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS TIMES OFFICE, Thursday Evening, Dec. 3, 1863.

The market has not been very well supplied during the week that closes this evening, aod with a continued fair demand prices have been fully maintained, the advantages being rather oe the side of sellers, while the bulk of the stock has beee held above the ruling rates. The unfavorable accounts from New-York during the earlier part of the week appeared to have little or no influance, while those which have come through to-day have only checked the demand and ledneed bnlders to be less stringent in their pretensions. Tha upward course of the Exchange market has, no doubt, to some extent neutralized the effect which might otherwise have been caused by the declina in New-York. The week's sales sem up about 2,100 bales, including 555 at private sale and auctioe on Friday, at 66¾c.@68¾c. for good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 66¾c.@71c. for low middling to strict low middling, 69¾c.@71¾c. for middling, aod 71¾c.@73¾c. for strict middling; 50 bales, public and private, on Saturday, at about previous rates; 83 at private sale on Monday, at firm prices; 283 at private sale and auction on Tuesday, at 69c.@70¾c. for strict good ordinary, 69¾c.@71c. for low middling, and 72c. for middling; 563 at private aed public sale oe Wednesday, at 68¾c. for good ordinary, 70c.@70¾c. for low middling, 70¾c.@70¾c. for strict low middling, 71c.@71¾c. for middling, 73¾c. for strict middling, and the same for some good middling; and 509 bales to-day.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Minna—Sinking of the Monitor Weehawken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Circassian*, Capt. EATON, from tha Rio Grando on the 25th ultimo, has just arrived here.

On the 9th instant, when one day out from Charleston, the *Circassian* captured the large blockads-runner *Minna*, with a very valuable assorted cargo.

Tho *Circassian* towed the *Minna* into Hampton Roads. The Captain of tho latter tried to sink her, but the *Circassian's* men got on board in time to stop it.

Last Sunday tha monitor *Weehawken* sunk near Charleston Bar. Thirty-three men were lost, including three Engineers and one Surgeon.

The *Circassian* experienced very heevy weather.

The Bark Emerald on Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Tho berk *Emerald* arrived this forenoon from New-Orleans. She was on fire, but the flames are now nearly extinguished.

The steamor *Charles Pearson* is alongside of her, and will tow her to tho wharf.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 12—P. M.

The fire on board the bark *Emblem*, which it was thought had been extinguished this forenoon, broke out again this afternoon, and she has been filled with water and sunk at Long Dock wharf.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN CONGRESS.

Jeff. Davis the Marplot of the Army and the Destroyer of the Country.

An Opinion Thereon of Mr. Foote, of Tennessee.

Rebel Testimony to the Ill Treatment of Our Prisoners.

THE POSITION OF LONGSTREET'S COMMAND

One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Greenbacks Captured in a Raid.

The Operations in Charleston Harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th and 11th inst. is received, from which we obtain the following:

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Friday, Dec. 11.

Yesterday the Senate passed the bill prohibiting the employmeet of substitutes in the army.

In the rebel Coegress on the 8th inst., Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, in a speech, said that *the President never visited the army without doing it injury*. Never has he visited any of our armies but what it has been followed by disaster. He charged him *with almost having ruined the country*, and he would meet his champion anywhere to discuss it.

He accused Commissary Northrup with having starved the enemy's prisoners, and with stealthily placing the Confederate Government in the attitude charged by the enemy. From tha 1st to the 26th of November meat was furnished to the prisoners very irregularly. *For twelve days the supply was inadequate and for eight days they got none at all.* He demandad the removal of Mr. NORTHRUP, for the honor of the country.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

BRISTOL, Thursday, Dec. 10.

LONGSTREET'S forces are in line of battle at Rutledge. His rear is skirmishing with the enemy, whose pursuit has not been vigorous since our forces left Morristown.

Our cavalry were skirmishing all day Monday with tha advanee of WILCOX'S forces on Cinch River.

Capt. EVERETT'S raiding party returned to Abingdon, attacked the enemy at Mt. Sterling, Ky., and routed them after a stubborn resistance. The courthouse and jail were burned.

Capt. EVERETT captured a number of horses and $100,000 in greenbacks. The coemy being heavily reinforced, he returned rapidly through Pound Gap, closely pursued by 1,200 cavalry, who are now at Gladesville, Va.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 6.

We have to-day only one piece of news of interest, and that relates to the present position of Gen. LONGSTREET. We are at last able to inform our readers where he is. An official dispatch was received from him yesterday, dated "Rutledge, Dec. 6." Rutledge is thirty miles northeast of Knoxville, on the road to Bristol, and one hundred miles from the latter place. At the date of his dispatch he had halted at Rutledge, but he will inevitably fall back to Bristol on the approach of the enemy. In his present position he is liable to an attack in front from BURNSIDE, in flank from Cumberland Gap, and in rear from the pursuing forces of GRANT, who, the telegraph informs us, are making their way toward his rear by the same route by which he himself proceeded against BURNSIDE. Notwithstanding his apparently critical position, we think we may regard him as safe. He has the shortest route before him to Southwestern Virginia and a clear start of his pursuers. *What Longstreet has effected in East Tennessee may be summed up in the word nothing.*

AFFAIRS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

No change of importance. A shot from Moultrie demolished a Yankee calcium light last night. Only six shots were fired on Sumter to-day. The fort is now considered safe against all assaults.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

This afternoon the enemy opened fire on the city, and threw eight shells. Moultrie and James Island batteries returned tho fire, silencing the enemy. Five buildings were struck. No persons injured.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The enemy shelled the city between 10 and 11 o'clock last night and 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. Twenty shots were thrown. Our batteries opened heavily upon the enemy during the shelling of the city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

We have kept up a constant fire to-dey, driving the eoemy's working parties from Gregg and Wagner. No firing of any consequeece to-day ee Sumter, and ee shelling of the city.

A CHEERFUL VIEW.

When men, says thn Savannah *Republican*, shall grow cool and begin to think, when the whirl and excitement of war shall be over, and history enter upon her sober work of recording tha past, the siege of Charleston, now regarded by the Yankees as the grand work of the war, will stand forth the baldest and most stupendous fooiery of any age. Thousands upon thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been expended in the herculean undertaking, and the vast outlay seems destined to progress without material results, to the close of the war, for the crezy fanatics who are enacting the drama seem utterly impervious to the light of reason. *Cui bono?* is a question which they have never stopped for a moment to ask themselves. The very best reason that we have seen why Sumter should be taken is that the coemy "need it for the name of it." No sensible man can point out one great advaetage in the fall of that work, and yet the Yankees have been pounding away upon it for months with the greatest oavy, in point of strength, that the world ever saw, and with an outlay of money that is positively astounding. It is already harmless, except to assailing parties of infantry, and if taken, it never could be occupied for a day together; and yet they ahain not one jot nf effort for its raduction. A strange infatuation seems to possess them, and the silly fools actually talk of ending the revolution whora it begun—at Sumter. Was thare ever such a delusion?

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

A Grand Review—Sale of Confiscated Lands—Government a Large Purchaser—Miscellaneous.

FOLLY ISLAND, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

A GRAND REVIEW

of the commend on Morrie Ieland by Gen. GILLMORE took place yesterday. Gen. GILLMORE, accompenied by his ontire staff, proceeded to the ground at an early hour in the morneg aed immediately commenced tha review.

It is a simple and common phrase to say the troops "looked well," hot in this instaoce I can remark, without exaggeratioo, that the commaod presented a magnificeet appearaoce, and exhibited in the various evolutions a degree of efficieecy that it would be difficult to excel. It would be a venteresome task to write anything novel in connection with a review, so often has that ceremooy been made the subject of nawspaper corrraspondence, oonsequently nothing remains but to prononece tha review of yesterday one of the fioest aver witeassed on this island,

GEN. YOGDES

also reviewed his forces last week. The brigades were formed in line on the beach in froet of Gen. GILLMORE'S Headquarters. Gen. Voonas, it will ha remembered, made himself coespicuous as a military eegineer, at ths time the Union works were in ecorse of construction on Folly Island. For his valnanle services on that occasion, he has received uobounded praise from the Commaoding-General here and tha authorities at Washiegton. Gee. Voonas hald the position of Instructor at West Point for several years, aed probably no mae in the service understands mora perfectly than himself the art of disciplining troops. At tha review in questieo, his forces exhibited uemistakable evideeces of first-class soldiers.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

On Tuesday last the sale of confiscated property, oo and near Hilton Head Island was commeoced. The property was put fue at anctioo, by tha Government, aod it seems the Governmeot was the highest bidder and labout the only purchaser. Private individuels, who have investiedin plantations in the vicinity of Hilton Head, coast of tha immeose profits accrned to tham therefrom, and Government seems to havn aporeciated tha chance, and like the rest goee le for its share of the gains.

A GREAT ASSEMBLAGE

convened in frbot of Gee. GILLMORE'S Haedquerters yesterday afternoon for the purpose of witnessing and appropriately celebrating tha raising of the national colors upoe a lofty flagstaff situated in the centra of a square formed by tha position of tha tents occupied by the staff officers. Capt. HAMILTON'S United States battery was drawn up in line on the beach, and the moment the flag reached the summit of tha staff, commenced firing the national salute. A band of music attached to Alfred's brigade was in attendance, and discoursed martial airs from the beginning to the close of the proceedings. Among the distinguished officers present, other than Gen. GILLMORE and his staff, were Gees. TAGAY, VOOESS, SAYMOUR, GOADAN and members of their respective staffs. The staff supporiieg the flag was boilt under the direction of Sergt. SANDS, of Company C, New-York engineer regiment. Sergt. CHURCHILL, Company H, of the same regiment, assisted in its erection. A detachment of the Engteeers were drawn uo in line on one side of the pole, and e detachment of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiment on the other side dering the continuance of the ceremonies. Nearly all present stood with heads uncovered. After the flrieg hed ceased, and the band had played e lively air, Gen. GILLMORE stepped forward to a eosition a few peces in froet of the flag-staff, where hn was joined by a few generel officers. At tha basa of tha staff stood Gao. SEBA, Esq., of New-York, and Provost-Marshel-General HALL, the former of whom delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. The band then played a few select airs, after which three rousing cheers were given for Gen. GILLMORE, and tha assemblage dispersed.

WHIT.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Distribution of Clothing and Food Sent from the North.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebels Not Guilty of Keeping the Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

The following letter was forwarded to Gen. MEREDITH by ROBERT OLEY, and his special attention requested to its contents:

"QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 3, 1863.

"COLONEL: Having heard a complaint from headquarters that the provisions received from your Government were not issued to the Federal officers confined in this prison, and that your fellow-prisoners, with you, have suffered in consequence thereof, you will please state the facts of this case, and at what time the provisions arrived, when they were received by you, and whether issued in proper quantities. Also request Col. BOYD to state at what time he saw the provisions issued at Belle Isle.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, your most obedient servant,

J. THOMAS, Capt. and A. A. Q. M.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. SANDERSON, Prisoner of War, Richmond, C. S. Military Prison.

REPLY OF LIEUT.-COL. SANDERSON.

LIBBY, Dec. 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your note of this date, I would state that as neer as I can recollect, you personally offered, on Sueday, Nov. 22, to distributn to the officers in this prison, tweety-seven barrels, containing pork, salt, beef, flour and corn meal, sent by the Baltimore *American* Relief Fnnd, but having no coovenience for issuing it, t decline receiving it.

On the following dey, however, I inspected, in compaoy with other officers, and directed Mr. BURNHAM, your assistant, to issue it in rations of half a pound per mso to the two officers acting as Commissioners for tho prisoners, and I can cheerfully state that the instructions have thus far been faithfully complied with, and these erovisions have been issued in eddition to the regular rations allowed us by the authorities here.

Very respectfully yonrs,

J. M. SANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 4, 1863.

Capt. C. McRae Selph, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, referring to statements that have been made in regard to the distributioe of clothing and rations sent to Richmond by the United States Goverement for Federal prisoners of war, the Committee to charge of the distribution of clothing desire to submit the following statemeot:

"When the Committee entered on their duties Nov. 10, only a small supply of clothing had been received at Richmond. To secure an equitable distribution of this to those who are most needy, and to ascertain what future consignments would be required for their comfort, it was deemed advisable to make an inspection of all the prisoners. A careful inspection was therefore made of all the prisoners of war on Belle Island and in Richmond, and a record made nf the condition of each article of their clothing. While this was in progress, issues of blankets and such clothing as had been received, were mada to the most needy. Since the arrival of the last lot, Nov. 22, two members of the committee have been constantly engaged in the distribution, which is now almost complete. The committee is unable to prepare a statement of the amount of clothing issued in time for this communication. Statemeois in detail will be provided, however, as soon as possible of the amount of clothing received and issued, and to whom issued, and the amount required to fully supply the waets of the prisoners of war now here, a copy of which we respectfully request may be forwarded by flag of truce to thn proper United States military authorities.

A shioment of clothing is now being made to Danville, sufficient to supply the wants of the prisoners of war at that place. The Committee take pleasurn in stating that every facility tor the inspection of the prisooers and the distribution of the clothing has been afforded them by the rebel military authorities.

The duties of the Committee were limited by the order putting them on duty exclusively to the distribution of clothing.

The fact that rations forwarded by the United States Government and societies in the North were being issued to the prisoners of war on Belle Isle, in the prisons in Richmond, has, however, frequently come under the observation of members of the committee, while in the discharge of the duty assigned them.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

(Signed) A. VAN SHUNDER, Lieut.-Col. A. J. G. 14th A. C.
H. B. HUNTER, Lieut.-Col. 123d O. J. V.
J. F. BOYD, Col. and Quartermaster.
JAS. M. SANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. and C. S. V. A. C.

A Letter from Brig.-Gen. Dow.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

To the Agent of the Sanitary Commission, Richmond, Va.:

I have written you more than once through the regular channel, but fear the letters may not go. A private opportunity offers now. The goods received from you were of the utmost service to the officers here, a great many of whom were in very sad condition.

We need about 200 more shirts, same number of drawers, and as many blankets, unless we are to be exchaeged soon; also some socks. *We have only corn bread (unsifted), a little rice, and a few poor sweet potatoes and water for our rations.* The bread is about half a pound; the rice half a gill. I had to-day eight potatoes; only two were good for anything—medium size—the others not larger than nee's finger!!

We are annoyed and indignant that while we are treated in this manner, the Confederate officers in our hands are furnished with abundant rations, are clothed in quality and variety, with good quarters, beds and blankets; while we are turned into this building, to sleep on the floor without blankets. Only one room here has glass; all the other windows are open to tn the full sweep of the north wind. No fires.

If perfectly convenient, I should like from the Commission a small box of preserved meats, fruits, &c., &c.

NEAL DOW, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

State Aid to the Prisoners.

From the Albany Argus.

We are permitted to publish the following letters, which will interest the public, because of the assurance which they give to our citizens that their contributions for the relief of our imprisoned soldiers are received by them.

The Governor has authorized the general agent, JOHN F. SEYMOUR, to give $500 to the Baltimore Relief Commission, $500 to the Christian Commission, and $500 to the Sanitary Commission, to be used by these respective Commissions in relieving the wants of the New-York State soldiers who are in prison.

An agent, Mr. M. J. FARAY, was sent to Annapolis immediately on the first arrival of prisoners at that place, and no pains have been spared to relieve the sufferings of these unfortunate men:

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have at length learned definitely about our officers and soldiers at Richmond. Owing to irregularities of railroad trains on the Hudson River Road, we did not get away from New-York till Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock. This only gave us time at Baltimore to get our passes and take the Wednesday evening steamer for Fort Monroe—consequently I did not see any of the Relief Committee of Baltimore. When I arrived here, the steamer *Convoy* had gone up to City Point with a load of supplies. On her return, I saw the agent of the Sanitary Commission, who went up in her. He stated to me that everything sent is regularly forwarded by the Confederate authorities; that the supplies are delivered to a Board of Union officers, who are among the prisoners; that the Union soldiers are divided into squads, each of which takes an equal share. A non-commissioned officer of each squad receipts to the Board for the squad, and he also takes receipt of each soldier in his squad, for what is distributed to him. In this way every soldier gets his share.

The Government has sent up rations, blankets and clothing, including caps, coats, pants, shoes, socks, drawers and shirts. The Sanitary Commission is sending pillows, ticks, towels, clothing, dried fruits, &c., beef stock and sugar. There should be sent vegetables and pickles. This can be done best from Baltimore. There are not less than two thousand New-York officers among the prisoners. I think the best way will be to send $1,000 to Baltimore to be used in the purchase of potatoes, cabbages, onions, pickles, blacking and brushes, and fine combs. If money is sent to the men they cannot use it themselves. They have to send out by the guards to buy things, and the guards make just such returns as they please. It is not recommended to send money to the men.

The agent of the Sanitary Commission, who is Radical in politics, says that he is satisfied that the Confederates have not intentionally distressed our prisoners, but, on the contrary, have endeavored to do the best they can; that they are themselves hard pressed in Richmond, and that the Surgeons who sent down the men who came in such sad condition, are to be dismissed from their service; nevertheless, their real suffering exists and needs the relief sent. Nobody is allowed to go beyond City Point; and when there, officers and agents are confined to the flag-of-truce steamer, seeing none but the Confederate officers.

The first relief got through was from the Sanitary Commission, consisting of fifteen large boxes of clothing and provisions. This was early in November. The Government are now supplying the regular allowance of rations, clothing, &c.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE-BOAT CONTEST, CITY POINT, VA., Nov. 22, 1863.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I am in receipt of your favor of 19th instant, and am obliged to you for your proffer of your good offices in my behalf. For the last ten days I have been busily engaged in supplying clothing, commissary hospital and medical stores to our prisoners, officers and soldiers, and citizens in Richmond, this making the third trip here with supplies. There is no doubt but a nominal degree of good faith will be observed by the rebel authorities in distributing our supplies. Our intercourse in respect to furnishing and the distribution of supplies is amicable, and the rebel authorities manifest fair intentions. Our General Government is supplying as much of everything needed as the rebel authorities can provide transportation for, from this point, and enough, I think, to make our prisoners measurably comfortable, so far as food and clothing are concerned. The Sanitary Commission and Relief Association in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities are also sending forward supplies of food, clothing and medicines. Hence I shall have no need to call on the New-York State Agency, as I should certainly do if there was any occasion. The rebel Commissioner, Judge OCLD, came down from Richmond to-day, and I had an interview with him. He expressed the opinion that the late dispatch which has been referred to him from Gen. HITCHCOCK seems to overcome many of the difficulties in the way of an exchange of prisoners, and the proposition which Gen. HITCHCOCK has made seemed reasonable and fair, if he had interpreted it rightly. I feel greatly encouraged by this suggestion, and earnestly hope an arrengement can be effected. Judge OULD also assured me that all the evidences they had received respecting our treatment of their prisoners was to the effect that they were well treated, excepting at Fort Delaware. I assured him that I had very recently made an official visit to that post to examine into the matter of the treatment of prisoners there, and that I found the complaint groundless. He expressed himself satisfied to be so assured, still he could not altogether give up his preconceived opinion that there is or has been at some time some cause of complaint.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. IRVINE, Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth New-York Cavalry, Special Agent Exchange Bureau.

THE STEAMER CHESAPEAKE.

She Left Shelburne, N. S., on Friday Night.

OUR GUNBOATS IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

ATROCITY OF THE PIRATES.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Chesapeake* left Shelburne at 12 o'clock last night, after shipping some men and coaling.

The *Ella and Anna* arrived at Eastport this morning.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 12.

There is no doubt but that the steamer *Chesapeake* left Shelburne harbor last night.

The city is thronged with Southern refugees.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 12—P. M.

Capt. WILLETT, late of the steamer *Chesapeake*, with eight of his crew, passed through Boston this afternoon *en route* to New-York.

Tho pirates forced the Chief Engineer, JOSEPH JOHNSON, who was wounded; AUGUSTUS STARBUCK, the Third Engineer, and three firemen to remain with the vessel.

Capt. WILLET relierates the particulars attending the murder of the second mate, and says that as a deed of unmitigetad atrocity it is scarcely possible to find a parallel in the annals of crime.

The dead body of the unfortunate man was allowed to lay for a considerable time on the vessel's deck, until at length the pirates tied iron to it in large quantities, and threw it overboard, the blood leaving a dark and apparently indelible stain on the planks where it had lain.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The new gunboat *Kansas* was got ready to-day to sail immediately under sealed orders. It is supposed after the *Chesapeake*.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

GEN. HALLECK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

Causes of the Failures in Virginia.

The Brilliant Successes in the South and Southwest.

Gillmore's Operations on the South Carolina Coast.

Interesting Glimpses at the Secret History of the War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report:

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA AND ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

When Gen. BOANSINA relieved Gen. MCCLELLAN from his command, on the 7th of November, the Army of the Potomac was on the south side of the Potomac, under instructions to pursue Gen. LEE by a flank march on the interior line to Richmond, hugging closely to the Blue Ridge, so as to observe its passes, and to give battle to the enemy whenever an opportunity occurred. On reaching Warrenton, however, Gen. BURNSIDA proposed to give up this pursuit of LEE'S army toward Richmond, and to move down the north side of the Rappahannnok to Falmouth, and to establish a new base of supplies at Aquia Creek or Belle Plain. This proposed change of base was not approved by me, and in a personal interview, at Warrenton, I strongly urged him to retain his present base, and continue his march toward Richmond in the manner pointed out in the President's letter of Oct. 13 to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Gen. BURNSIDE did not fully concur in the President's views, but finally consented to so modify his plan as to cross his army by the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, and then move down and seize the heights south of Fredericksburgh, while a small force was to be sent north of the river to enable Gen. HAUPT to reopen the railroad and to rebuild the bridges, the materials for which were nearly ready in Alexandria. I, however, refused to give any official approval of this deviation from the President's instructions until his assent was obtained.

On my return to Washington, on the 13th, I submitted to him this proposed change in the plan of campaign, and on its receiving his assent, rather than approval, I telegraphed on the 14th authority to Gen. BURNSIDE to adopt it. I here refer not to Gen. BURNSIDE'S written plan to go to Falmouth, but to that of crossing the Rappahannock above its junction with the Rapidan. It has been asserted, from the testimony of Gen. FRANKLIN before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that his plan of marching his whole army on the south of the Rappahannock, from Warrenton to Falmouth, had been approved by the authorities in Washington, and that he expected on his arrival there to find supplies and pontoons, with gunboats to cover his crossing. In the first place, that plan was never approved, nor was he ever authorized to adopt it. In the second place, he could not possibly have expected supplies and pontoons to be landed at points then occupied in force by the enemy. Again, he was repeatedly informed that gunboats could not at that time ascend the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh.

Gen. BURNSIDE did not commence his movement from Warrenton until the 15th, and then instead of crossing the Rappahannock by the fords, as he was expected to do, he marched his whole army down on the north bank of that river, his advance reaching Falmouth on the 20th. LEE'S army in the meantime moved down the south side of the river, but had not occupied Fredericksburgh on the 21st. The river was at this time fordable a few miles above the town, and Gen. SUMNER asked permission to cross and occupy the heights; but it was refused, and no attempt was made to effect the passage until the 11th of December, by which time LEE'S army had been concentrated, and strongly intrenched. This passage, however, was effected without serious opposition by the right wing and centre, under SUMNER and HOOKER, at Fredericksburgh, and the left wing, under FRANKLIN, on bridges established some miles below. It was intended that FRANKLIN'S grand division, consisting of the corps of REYNOLDS and SMITH, should attack the enemy's right and turn his position on the heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh, while SUMNER and HOOKER attacked him in front; but by some allegeu misunderstanding of orders, FRANKLIN'S operations were confined to a mere reconnoissance, and the direct attacks of SUMNER and HOOKER were unsupported. The contest on the right wing during the 13th was continued till 5½ o'clock P. M., when our men were forced to fall back, after suffering terrible losses. Both armies remained in position till the night of the 15th, when Gen. BURNSIDE withdrew his forces to the north side of the Rappahannock.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been frequently requested to make an official report of these operations, but he has furnished no information beyond three telegrams, in his brief telegrams sent from the field, in one of which he uses the following language: "The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton to this line,

no official information of his plans, or of their execution.

In the early part of June Lee's army moved to the south bank of the Rappahannock, occupied the gaps of the Blue Ridge, and threatened the Valley of the Shenandoah. Gen. Hooker followed on an interior line by Warrenton Junction, Thoroughfare Gap and Leesburgh, but the operations at both armies were so masked by the intervening mountains that neither could obtain positive information of the force and movements of the other. Winchester and Martinsburgh were at this time occupied by us simply as outposts. Neither place was susceptible of a good defence. Directions were therefore given on the 11th of June to withdraw those garrisons to Harper's Ferry, but these orders were not obeyed, and on the 13th Winchester was attacked and its armament and a part of the garrison captured.

Lee now crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, and directed his march upon Harrisburgh. Gen. Hooker followed on his right flank, covering Washington and Baltimore. On reaching Frederick, Md., on the 28th of June, he was, at his own request, relieved from the command, and Maj.-Gen. Meade appointed in his place.

During these movements cavalry skirmishes took place at Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Berryville and Aldie, some of which were quite severe; but in the absence of detailed reports I am unable to give the losses on either side. When Gen. Meade, under the orders of the President, took command of the Army of the Potomac, on the 28th of June, it was mainly concentrated at Frederick, Md. Lee's army was supposed to be advancing against Harrisburgh, which was garrisoned by raw militia, upon which little or no reliance could be placed. Ewell's corps was on the west side of the Susquehanna, between that place and Columbia; Longstreet's corps was near Chambersburgh, and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown. Stuart's cavalry was making a raid between Washington and Frederick, cutting Meade's line of supplies and capturing his trains.

Our force at Harper's Ferry at this time was supposed to be about eleven thousand. It was incorrectly represented to Gen. Meade to be destitute of provisions, and that he must immediately supply it or order the abandonment of the place. Accordingly, on every occasion after he assumed the command, he assumed an order drawn up by an officer of Gen. Halleck's staff, directing Gen. French to send seven thousand men of the garrison to Frederick, and with the remainder—estimated at four thousand—to report and store the public property to Washington. This order, based on erroneous representations, was not known in Washington till too late to be countermanded. It, however, was not entirely executed when given. Meade very judiciously directed the removal of that important point.

On the 29th Gen. Meade's army was put in motion, and at night was in position, its left at Emmettsburgh and its right at New-Windsor. The advance of Buford's cavalry was at Gettysburgh, and Kilpatrick's division at Hanover, where it encountered Stuart's cavalry, which had passed around the rear and right of our army without meeting any serious opposition.

On the 30th, the First, Third and Eleventh corps, were concentrated at Emmettsburgh, under Gen. Reynolds, while the right wing moved to Manchester. Gen. Buford reported the enemy in force on the Cashtown road near Gettysburgh, and Reynolds moved up to that place on this 1st of July. He found our cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, and holding him in check on the Cashtown road. Reynolds immediately deployed the advanced division of the First corps, and ordered the Eleventh corps to advance promptly to its support. Wadsworth's division had driven back the enemy some distance, and captured a large number of prisoners, when Gen. Reynolds fell mortally wounded. The arrival of Ewell's corps, about this time, by the York and Harrisburgh road, compelled Gen. Howard, upon whom the command devolved, to withdraw his force. First and Eleventh corps, to the Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of Gettysburgh. About seven P. M. Gens. Sickles and Slocum arrived on the field with the Third and Twelfth corps, which took position, one on the left and the other on the right of our new line. The battle for the day, however, was over. Gen. Meade arrived on the field during the night with the reserves, and posted his troops in line of battle—the First corps on the right, the Eleventh corps next, then the Twelfth corps, which crossed the Baltimore pike; the Second and Third corps on the Cemetery Ridge, on the left of the Eleventh corps. The Fifth corps, pending the arrival of the Sixth, formed the reserve. On the arrival of the latter, about two o'clock P. M., it took the place of the Fifth, which was ordered to take position on the extreme left. The enemy massed his troops on an exterior ridge, about a mile and a half in front of that occupied by us. Gen. Sickles, misinterpreting his orders, instead of placing the Third corps on the prolongation of the Second, had moved it nearly three-fourths of a mile in advance—an error which nearly proved fatal in the battle. The enemy attacked this corps and the Second with great fury, and it was likely to be utterly annihilated, when the ——— corps moved up on the left and enabled it to re-form behind the line it was originally ordered to hold. The Sixth corps and part of the Fifth were also opportunely thrown into this gap, and assisted in checking the enemy's advance. About this time the rebels retired in confusion and disorder. About eight P. M. an assault was made upon the left of the town, which was gallantly repulsed by the First, Second and Eleventh corps. On the morning of the 3d we regained, after a spirited contest, a part of our line, the right of which had been driven in, to sustain other points, on the 2d. About 1 P. M. the enemy opened an artillery fire of one hundred and twenty-five guns on our centre and left. It was followed by an assault of heavy infantry on our centre and left centre. This was repulsed with terrible loss to the enemy. This terminated the battle, and the rebels retired, defeated, from the field. The opposing forces in this magnificent contest were equal in numbers, and both fought with the most desperate courage. The commanders were also brave, skilful and experienced, and both handled their troops on the field with distinguished ability; but to Gen. Meade belongs the honor of a well-earned victory in one of the greatest and best-fought battles of the war.

On the morning of the 4th, the enemy apparently occupied a new line in front of our left, but in reality his army had commenced its retreat, carrying off a part of his wounded. His lines, however, were not entirely evacuated till the morning of the 4th, when the cavalry and the Sixth corps were sent in pursuit. The days of the 5th and 6th were employed by Gen. Meade in succoring the wounded and burying the dead left on the battle-field. He then started in pursuit of Lee by a flank movement upon Middletown. In the meantime, Gen. French had reoccupied Harper's Ferry, destroyed the enemy's pontoon train at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and captured its guards. Halting a day at Middletown, Gen. Meade crossed the South Mountain, and on the 12th found the enemy occupying a strong position on the Heights of Marsh Run, in front of Williamsport. Instead of attacking Lee in this position, with the swollen waters of the Potomac in his rear, without any means of crossing his artillery, and when a defeat must have caused the surrender of his entire army, he was allowed time to construct a pontoon bridge with lumber collected from canal-boats and the ruins of wooden houses, and on the morning of the 14th his army had crossed to the south side of the river. His rear guard, however, was attacked by our cavalry, and suffered considerable loss.

Thus ended the rebel campaign north of the Potomac, from which important political and military results had been expected. Our own loss in this short campaign had been very severe, viz.: 2,834 killed, 13,710 wounded, and 6,643 missing, in all 23,182. We captured three guns, forty-one standards, 13,621 prisoners, 28,178 small arms. The whole loss of the enemy is not known; but judging from the numbers of his dead and wounded left on the field, it must have been much greater than ours. After crossing the Potomac Lee continued his retreat up the valley of the Shenandoah and through the gaps of the Blue Ridge, till he reached the south bank of the Rapidan, near Orange Court-house, when he took a defensive position to dispute the crossing of the river. Gen. Meade continued his flank pursuit by Harper's Ferry, Berlin and Warrenton, till he reached Culpepper Court-house, when he halted his army, not deeming it prudent to cross the river and attack the enemy, who was now intrenched on the south bank, which completely commanded the approaches on the north side. During this advance several cavalry skirmishes took place, but without serious loss on either side.

A considerable part of Lee's army was now withdrawn to reinforce Bragg in the West; but with his diminished numbers he assumed a threatening attitude against Meade, manœuvred to turn his flank, and forced him to fall back to the line of Bull Run. Having destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the Rapidan to Manassas, the rebels again fell back to their former position near Orange Court-house. During these operations there were several severe engagements between detached forces, but no general battle—Oct. 10 and 11, at Robertson River; Oct. 12, at Brandy Station; Oct. 14, at Bristoe Station; Oct. 19, at Buckland Mills; Oct. 24, at Bealton and the Rappahannock Bridge, and on the 7th of November on the south bank of that river. Our loss at Bristoe Station was 51 killed and 329 wounded. We captured five cannon, two colors, and 450 prisoners. In the several skirmishes between the 9th and 23d of October, the casualties in our cavalry corps were 74, and 685 missing. The enemy's loss is not known, but must have been heavy, as we captured many prisoners. Troops sent out from Harper's Ferry forced him to immediately retreat. On the 7th of November Gens. Sedwick and French attacked the enemy at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's ford, capturing several redoubts, four guns, eight battle flags, and about 2,000 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was 370. The enemy now retreated to his old

occupy, and hearing that Lee was being rapidly reinforced on the Rapidan, it seemed probable that the enemy had determined to concentrate his forces for the defence of Richmond, or a new invasion of the North. The slight resistance made by him in East Tennessee, and his abandonment without defense of so important a position as Chattanooga, gave plausibility to the reports of spies and deserters from Lee's army of reinforcements arriving there from Bragg.

Fearing that Gen. Rosecrans' army might be drawn too far into the mountains of Georgia, where it could not be supplied, and might be attacked before reinforcements could reach it from Burnside, I sent him on the 11th the following telegram:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1863.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs from Cumberland Gap that he holds all East Tennessee above Loudon, and also the gaps of the North Carolina Mountains. A cavalry force is moving toward Athens to connect with you. After holding the mountain passes on the west of Dalton or some other point on the railroad to prevent the return of Bragg's army, it will be decided whether your army shall move further south into Georgia and Alabama.

It is reported here by deserters that a part of nt Bragg's army is reinforcing Lee. It is important that the truth of this should be ascertained as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. Rosecrans, Chattanooga.

On the same day the following telegram was sent to Gen. Burnside:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1863.

I congratulate you on your success. Hold the gap of the North Carolina mountains, the line of the Holston River, or some point, if there be one, to prevent access from Virginia, and connect with Gen. Rosecrans, at least with your cavalry. Gen. Rosecrans will occupy Dalton or some point on the railroad to close all access from Atlanta, and also the mountain passes to the west. This being done, it will be determined whether the movable force shall advance into Georgia and Alabama or into the Valley of Virginia and North Carolina.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief,

Major-Gen. Burnside, Cumberland Gap.

On the 12th Gen. Rosecrans telegraphed that although he was sufficiently strong for the enemy there on his front, there were indications that the rebels intended to turn his flanks and cut off his communications; he therefore decided that Burnside should move down his infantry toward Chattanooga, on his left, and that Granger should cover the Tennessee River toward Whitesburgh, to prevent any raid on Nashville. He was of opinion that no troops had been sent from Bragg's army, but that Bragg was being reinforced by Loring, from Mississippi. On the night of the 13th, Gen. Foster telegraphed from Fort Monroe that trains of cars had been heard running all the time, day and night, for the last thirty-six hours, on the Petersburgh and Richmond road, evidently indicating a movement of troops in some direction, and on the morning of the 14th, that Longstreet's corps was reported to be going South through North Carolina. Gen. Meade had been directed to ascertain—by giving battle if necessary—whether any of Lee's troops had left. It was not till the 14th he could give me any information on this point, and then he telegraphed: "My judgment, formed of a variety of meagre and conflicting testimony, is, that Lee's army has been reduced by Longstreet's corps, and perhaps by some regiments from Ewell's and Hill's."

As soon as I received Gen. Rosecrans' and Gen. Foster's telegrams, of the 12th and 13th, I sent the following telegrams to Gens. Burnside, Rosecrans, Hurlbut, Grant and Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1863.

It is important that all the available forces of your command be pushed forward into East Tennessee. All your scattered forces should be concentrated there. So long as we hold Tennessee, Kentucky is perfectly safe. Move down your infantry as rapidly as possible toward Chattanooga, to connect with Rosecrans. Bragg may merely hold the passes of the mountains to cover Atlanta and move his main army through Northern Alabama, to reach the Tennessee River, and turn Rosecrans' right and cut off his supplies. In this case he will turn Chattanooga over to you and move to interrupt Bragg.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. Burnside, Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1863.

There is no intention of sending Gen. Burnside into North Carolina. He is ordered to move down and connect with you. Should the enemy attempt to turn your right flank through Alabama, Chattanooga should be turned over to Burnside, and your army, or such part of it as may not be required there, should move to prevent Bragg from recovering Middle Tennessee. Hurlbut will aid you all he can, but most of Grant's available force is west of the Mississippi.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, Chattanooga.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Sept 13, 1863.

I think from all accounts that Steele is sufficiently strong. All your available force should be sent to Corinth and Tuscumbia to operate again t Bragg. Should he attempt to turn Rosecrans' right and recross the river into Tennessee, send to Gen. Sherman, at Vicksburgh, for reinforcements for this purpose Gen. Grant, it is understood, is sick in New-Orleans.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1863.

It is quite possible that Bragg and Johnston will move through Northern Alabama to Tennessee River to turn Gen. Rosecrans' right and cut off his communications. All of Gen. Grant's available forces should be sent to Memphis, thence to Corinth and Tuscumbia, to co-operate with Rosecrans, should the rebels attempt that movement.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. Grant or Maj.-Gen. Sherman, Vicksburgh.

On the 14th the following telegrams were sent to Gens. Foster, Burnside and Hurlbut:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

Information received here indicates that part of Lee's forces have gone to Petersburgh. There are various suppositions for this. Some think it is intended to put down Union feeling in North Carolina; others to make an attempt to capture Norfolk, and others to threaten Norfolk, so as to compel us to land reinforcements there from the Army of the Potomac, and then to move rapidly against Meade. Such was the plan last spring, when Longstreet invested Suffolk. It will be well to strengthen Norfolk as much as possible, and to closely watch the enemy's movements. I think he will soon strike a blow somewhere.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen Foster, Fortress Monroe.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

There are good reasons why troops should be sent to assist Gen. Rosecrans' right with all possible dispatch. Communicate with Sherman to assist you, and hurry forward reinforcements as previously directed.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

There are several reasons why you should reinforce Rosecrans with all possible dispatch. It is believed that the enemy will concentrate to give him battle. You must be there to help him.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside, Knoxville.

In addition to Gen. Burnside's general instructions, a number of dispatches of the same purport as the above were sent to him. Gens. Schofield and Pope were directed to send forward to the Tennessee line every available man in their departments, and the commanding officers in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky were ordered to make every possible exertion to secure Gen. Rosecrans' line of communications. Gen. Meade was urged to attack Gen. Lee's army while in its present reduced condition, or at least prevent him sending off any more detachments. It seemed useless to send any more troops into East Tennessee or Georgia, on account of the impossibility of supplying them in a country which the enemy had nearly exhausted. Gen. Burnside's army was on short rations, and that of the Cumberland inadequately supplied. Gen. Rosecrans had complained of his inadequate cavalry force; but the stables of his depots were overcrowded with animals, and the horses of his artillery, cavalry and trains were dying in numbers for want of forage.

As three separate armies were now to operate in the same field, it seemed necessary to have a single commander, in order to secure a more perfect co-operation than had been obtained with the separate commands of Burnside and Rosecrans. Gen. Grant, by his distinguished services and superior rank to all the other Generals in the West, seemed entitled to this general command. But, unfortunately, he was at that time in New-Orleans, unable to take the field. Moreover, there was no telegraphic communication with him, and the dispatches of the 13th, directed to him and Gen. Sherman, did not reach them until some days after their dates, thus delaying the movement of Gen. Grant's forces from Vicksburgh. Gen. Hurlbut, however, had moved the troops of his own corps, then in West Tennessee, with commendable promptness. These were to be replaced by reinforcements from Steele's corps in Arkansas, which also formed part of Gen. Grant's army. Hearing nothing from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman's corps at Vicksburgh, it was determined on the 23d to detach the Eleventh and Twelfth corps from the Army of the Potomac, and send them by rail, under the command of Gen. Hooker, to protect Gen. Rosecrans' line of communication from Bridgeport to Nashville. It was known that these troops could not go immediately to the front. To send more men to Chattanooga, when those already there could not be fully supplied, would only increase the embarrassment and probably cause the evacuation of that place. In other words, Hooker's command was temporarily performing the duties previously assigned to the reinforcements ordered from Grant's army.

We will now return to Gen. Rosecrans' army, the main body of which we left on the 14th in the passes of Pigeon Mountain, with the enemy concentrating his forces near Lafayette to dispute his further advance. Bragg's threatened movements to the right and left were merely cavalry raids to cut Rosecrans' line of supplies and threaten his communication with Burnside. His main army was probably only awaiting the arrival of Longstreet's corps to give battle in the mountains of Georgia. Of the movements of this corps, so well known to the enemy, we could get no reliable information. All we knew positively was that one of Longstreet's divisions had arrived in Charleston to reinforce that place. It was said that others had gone to Mobile to protect it from attack by Banks' army. But, as there was no real danger of such an attack at that moment, it was more probable on its way to reinforce Bragg's army. But the time of its arrival was uncertain, as we had no reliable information of its departure from Richmond. We knew that Bragg had been reinforced by troops sent by Johnston from Mississippi, and it was afterwards ascertained that the rebel authorities had falsely declared as exchanged and released from parole, the prisoners of war captured by Grant and Banks at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. This shameful violation of the cartel and of the established usages of civilized warfare, was resorted to by the enemy in order to swell the number of Bragg's army in the approaching conflict. Gen. Rosecrans' troops were at this time scattered along an extended line from Gordon's Mills to Alpines, a distance of some forty miles By the 17th they were brought more within a supporting distance, and on the morning of the 18th a concentration was begun toward Crawfish Springs, but was slowly executed.

The battle of Chickamauga commenced on the morning of the 19th, McCook's corps forming the right of our line of battle, Crittenden's the centre and Thomas' the left. The enemy first attacked our left wing with heavy masses, endeavoring to turn it so as to occupy the road to Chattanooga. But all their efforts proved abortive. The centre was next assailed, and temporarily driven back; but being promptly reinforced maintained its ground. As night approached the battle ceased and the combatants rested on their arms. The attack was furiously renewed on the morning of the 20th against our left and centre. Division after division was posted forward to assist the attacking masses of the enemy, when, according to Gen. Rosecrans' order, Gen. Wood, overlooking the direction to close up on Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing in the rear of Gen. Brannan. By this unfortunate mistake a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and, striking Davis in the flank and rear, threw his whole division into confusion. Gen. Wood claims that the orders he received were of such a character as to leave him no option but to obey them in the manner he did. Pouring in through this break in our line, the enemy cut off our right and right centre, and attacked Sheridan's division which was advancing to support our left.

After a gallant but fruitless effort against this rebel torrent, he was compelled to give way; but afterwards rallied a considerable portion of his force, and by a circuitous route joined Gen. Thomas, who now had to breast the tide of battle against the whole rebel army. Our right and part of the centre had been completely broken and fled in confusion from the field, carrying with them to Chattanooga the commanders McCook and Crittenden, and also Gen. Rosecrans who was on that part of the line. His Chief of Staff, Gen. Garfield, however, made his way to the left, and joined Gen. Thomas, who still remained immovable in his position. His ranks had assumed a crescent form, with its flanks supported by the lower spurs of the mountain, and here, like a line at bay, he repulsed the terrible assaults of the enemy. About half-past three P. M., the enemy discovered a gap in the hills, in the rear of his right flank, and Longstreet commenced pouring his massive columns through the opening. Major-Gen. Gordon Granger, who had been posted with his reserve to cover our left and rear, arrived upon the field at this critical moment. He knew nothing of the condition of the battle; but with the true instinct of a soldier he had marched to the sound of the cannon. Gen. Thomas merely pointed out to him the gap through which the enemy was debouching, when quick as thought he threw upon it Steadman's brigade of cavalry. In the words of Gen. Rosecrans' report, "swift was the charge and terrible the conflict; but the enemy was broken." A thousand of our brave men killed and wounded paid for its possession; but we held the gap. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps confronted the position. Determined to take it they successively came to the assault. A battery of six guns placed in the gorge poured death and slaughter into them. They charged within a few yards of the pieces; but our grape and canister and the leaden hail of musketry delivered unsparing but terrible volleys from cartridges taken in many instances from the boxes of their fallen companions, were too much even for Longstreet's men. About sunset they made their last charge, when our men, being out of ammunition, moved on them with bayonet, and they gave way to return no more. In the meantime the enemy made repeated attempts to carry Gen. Thomas' position on the left and front; but were as often thrown back with great loss. At nightfall the enemy fell back beyond the range of our artillery, leaving Gen. Thomas victorious on his hard fought field.

As most of the corps of McCook and Crittenden were now in Chattanooga, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the left wing to that place. Thomas consequently fell back during night to Rossville, leaving the dead and most of the wounded in the hands of the enemy. He received a supply of ammunition, and during all the 21st offered battle to the enemy. But the attack was not seriously renewed. On the night of the 21st he withdrew the remainder of the army within the defences of Chattanooga.

The enemy suffered severely in these battles, and on the night of the 20th was virtually defeated. Yet being permitted to gather the trophies of the field and the dead, he is entitled to claim a victory, however barren in its results. His loss in killed, wounded and missing as reported in rebel papers was 18,000.

Our loss in these battles was 1,644 killed, 9,262 wounded and 4,945 missing. If we add the loss of the cavalry in its several engagements at about 5,000, we have a total of 16,351. We lost in materiel 30 guns, 20 caissons, 8,450 small arms, and 5,834 infantry accoutrements. We captured 2,003 prisoners.

After Gen. Rosecrans' retreat to Chattanooga he withdrew his forces from the passes of Lookout Mountain, which covered his line of supplies from Bridgeport. These were immediately occupied by the enemy, who also sent a cavalry force across the Tennessee above Chattanooga, which destroyed a large wagon train in the Sequatchee valley, captured McMinnville and other points on the railroad, thus almost completely cutting off the supplies of Gen. Rosecrans' army.

Fortunately for us the line of the railroad was well defended, and the enemy's cavalry being successfully attacked by Col. McCook, at Anderson's Cross Roads, on the 2d of October; by Gen. Mitchell, at Shelbyville, on the 6th, and by Gen. Crook, at Farmington on the 8th, were materially captured or destroyed. Maj.-Gen. Grant arrived at Louisville, and on the 19th, in accordance with the orders of the President, assumed general command of the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio. In accordance with his recommendation, Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas was placed in the immediate command of the Department of the Cumberland, and Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman of that of Tennessee.

As the supply of the army at Chattanooga demanded prompt attention, he immediately repaired to that place, by bringing up from Bridgeport the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, under Hooker, and throwing a force from Chattanooga, under W. F. Smith, on the south side of the river, at Brown's Ferry, the points on Lookout Mountain commanding the river were recaptured on the 27th, 28th and 29th of October. This important success restored his communications with his depots of supplies.

It is not my province, even if I had the means of doing so, to speak of the brilliant exploits of our navy in the Western waters. It may be proper, however, to remark that Gen. Grant and his department commanders, report that Admirals Farragut and Porter and their officers have rendered most valuable assistance in all their operations.

GENERAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

It has not been possible in the foregoing summary to refer to all the engagements which our troops have had with the enemy during the past year, as no official accounts or reports of some of them could be found. The details given have been compiled from telegrams, dispatches and reports received through the various bureaus of the War Department. I respectfully recommend that all those official documents and reports received since the beginning of the war be collected and published in chronological order, under the direction of the Adjutant-General's Department. Some have already been published by Congress, but they are so incorrectly printed and badly arranged as to be almost useless as historical documents. The rebel armies live mainly upon the country through which they pass, taking food and forage alike from friends and foes. This enables them to move with ease and great rapidity. Our commanders operating in the rebel States generally find no supplies, and in the Border States it is difficult to distinguish between real friends and enemies. To live upon the country passed over often produces great distress among the inhabitants. But it is one of the unavoidable results of war, and is justified by the usages of civilized nations. Some of our commanders have availed themselves of this right of military appropriation, while others have required too large a supply of trains, and have not depended so much as they might have done upon the resources of the country in which they operated.

Gen. Grant says, in his official report:

"In the march from Brunesburgh to Vicksburgh, covering a period of twenty days, before supplies could be obtained from the Government stores, only five days rations were issued, and three of these were carried in the haversacks at the start, and were soon exhausted. All other subsistence was obtained from the country through which we passed. The march was commenced without wagons, except such as could be picked up through the country."

Instructions have been given to the Generals operating in hostile territory to subsist their armies so far as possible upon the country, receipting and accounting for everything taken, so that all persons of approved loyalty may hereafter be remunerated for their losses. By this means our troops can move more rapidly and easily, and the enemy is deprived of supplies if he should reoccupy the country passed over by us. Some of our officers hesitate to fully carry out these measures, from praiseworthy, but mistaken notions of humanity; for what is spared by us is almost invariably taken by the rebel forces, who manifest very little regard for the sufferings of their own people. In numerous cases women and children have been fed by us to save them from actual starvation, while fathers, husbands and brothers are fighting in the ranks of the rebel armies, or robbing and murdering in the ranks of guerrilla bands.

Having once adopted the system of carrying only ten days' supplies with the army in the field—a system united to countries where the mass of the population take no active part in the war, it is found very difficult to effect a radical change. Nevertheless our trains have been very considerably reduced within the past year. A still greater reduction, however, will be required to enable our troops to move as lightly and rapidly as those of the enemy. In this connection I would respectfully call attention to the present system of army sutlers. There is no article legitimately supplied by sutlers to officers and soldiers, which could not be furnished at a much less price by the Quartermaster and Commissary departments. Sutlers and their employes are now only partially subject to military authority and disciplines, and it is not difficult for those who are so disposed, to act the part of spies, informers, smugglers and contraband traders. The entire abolition of the system would rid the army of the incumbrance of sutler wagons on the march, and the nuisance of sutlers' stalls and booths in camp. It would relieve officers and soldiers of much of their personal expenses, and would improve the discipline and efficiency of the troops in many ways, and particularly by removing from the camps the profligate evils of drunkenness.

I referred in my last report to the large numbers of officers and soldiers absent from their commands. It was estimated from official returns in January last, that there were absent from duty 6,987 officers, and 237,973 non-commissioned officers and privates. Only a part of these were really disabled or sick. The remainder were mainly deserters, stragglers, malingerers and shirks, or men who absented themselves to avoid duty. Much of this evil has been abated. Very few furloughs are now given, and officers absent from duty not only lose their pay, but are subject to summary dismissal. Straggling and desertion have greatly diminished, and might be almost entirely prevented if the punishment could be prompt and certain. In this respect our military penal code requires revision. The machinery of Court-Martial is too cumberous for the trial of military offences in time of actual war. To organize such Courts it is often necessary to detach a large number of officers from active duty in the field, and then a single case sometimes occupies a Court for many months. To enforce discipline in the field it is necessary that trial and punishment follow the offence.

In regard to our military organizations, I respectfully recommend an increase of the Inspector-General's Department, and that it be merged in the Adjutant-General's Department.

The grades of commanders of armies and of army corps should be made to correspond with their actual commands. The cessation of such grades need not cause any additional expense to the Government, as pay and emolument of generals and lieutenant-generals could be made the same as now allowed to major-generals commanding divisions.

I also respectfully call attention to our artillery organization. In the Fifth regiment of United States artillery each battery is allowed one Captain, four Lieutenants, four Sergeants and four Corporals; and with the exception of two batteries to each regiment, for which special allowance was made by law enacted on March 2, 1821, and March 3, 1847, all of these receive the pay and allowances of infantry; yet they are all, with the exception of four or five companies, performing precisely similar duties. A field battery of six guns absolutely requires all the officers and non-commissioned officers allowed in the Fifth artillery, and the additional responsibility of officers and labor on both officers and enlisted men render necessary the additional pay and allowance accorded by law to those grades in that regiment. A simple remedy for these evils is the enactment of a law giving the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of United States artillery the same organization and same rates of pay as the Fifth regiment, which, it may be added, is also the same as that already given to all the volunteer field batteries now in the United States service.

A similar discrepancy existed in the cavalry regiments till an act passed by the last Congress placed them all upon the same basis of organization and pay. The act authorizing the President to call out additional volunteers or drafted militia limits the call to the cavalry, artillery and infantry arms, and makes no provisions for organizing volunteer engineer regiments. This was, unquestionably, a mere verbal omission in the law, and should be supplied, as it creates serious embarrassments in the organization of armies in the field. The generals commanding these armies complain in strong terms of the deficiency of engineer troops for the repair of railroads, the construction of pontoon, bridges and carrying on the operations of a siege, and urge that the evil be promptly remedied.

The waste and destruction of cavalry horses in our service has proved an evil of such magnitude as to require some immediate and efficient remedy. In the Army of the Potomac there are thirty-six regiments of cavalry, averaging for the last six months from ten thousand to fourteen thousand men present for duty. The losses of cavalry horses to this army for the same period have been as follows: In May, 5,673; in June, 6,327; in July, 4,716, in August, 5,499; in September, 5,827; in October, 7,036. Total, 35,078.

To this number should be added the horses captured from the enemy and taken from the citizens, making altogether an average remount every two months. We have now in our service some 223 regiments of cavalry, which will require, at the same rate as the Army of the Potomac, the issue within the coming year of 435,000 cavalry horses.

The organization of a cavalry bureau in the War Department, with frequent and thorough inspection, it was hoped would, in some degree, remedy these evils. To reach the source, however, further legislation is necessary. Probably the principal fault is in the treatment of their horses by the cavalry soldiers. Authority should, therefore, be given to dismount and transfer to the infantry service every man whose horse has, through his own neglect or fault, rendered itself unfit for service. The same rule might be applied to cavalry officers who fail to maintain the efficiency of their regiments and companies; the vacancies thus created could be filled by corresponding transfers from the regular and volunteer infantry.

By the existing law, the chief Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster and Commissary of an army corps are allowed additional rank and pay, while no such allowance is made to the chiefs of Engineers, Artillery and Ordnance in the same corps. These latter officers hold the same relative position and perform duties at least as important and arduous as the others, and the existing distinction is deemed unjust to them.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

On the 22d of July, 1862, Maj.-Gen. Dix and Maj.-Gen. Hill entered into a cartel for the exchange of prisoners during the existing war, specially stipulating when and where exchanges should be made and now declared, defining the meaning of a parole and the rights and obligations of prisoners under parole, and when and how they were to be released from these obligations. Special agreements of this kind modifying and explaining the general laws of war, furnish the rule of conduct for the contracting parties in all cases far which they provide or to which they are applicable. Finding that the rebel authorities were paroling prisoners contrary to these stipulations, they were notified on the 22d of May last that all paroles not given in the manner prescribed by the cartel would be regarded as null and void. Nevertheless, they continued to extort, by threats and ill-treatment, from our men paroles unauthorized by the cartel; and also refused to deliver our officers and men for exchange in the manner agreed upon, but retained all colored soldiers and their officers. It is stated that they sold the former into slavery and sentenced the latter to imprisonment and death for alleged violation of State laws. This compelled a resort to retaliatory measures, and an equal number of their prisoners in our hands were selected as hostages for the surrender of those retained by them. All exchanges under the cartel, therefore, ceased. In violation of general good faith and of engagements solemnly entered into, the rebel Commissioner thee proceeded to declare exchanged all his own paroled prisoners and on their return to the ranks of their regiments then in the field, and we are now asked to confirm these acts by opening new accounts and making new lists for exchange; and they seek to enforce these demands by the most barbarous treatment of our officers and men now in their hands.

The rebel prisoners held by the United States have been uniformly treated with consideration and kindness. They have been furnished with all necessary clothing, and supplied with the same quality and amount of food as our own soldiers. While our soldiers, who by the casualties of war have been captured by them, have been stripped of their blankets, clothing and shoes even in the Winter season, and then confined in damp and loathsome prisons, and only half fed on damaged provisions, or actually starved to death; while hundreds have terminated their existence tossed with fever, in filthy prisons. Not a few, after a semblance of trial by some military tribunal, have been actually murdered by their inhuman keepers. In fine, the treatment of our prisoners of war by the rebel authorities has been even more barbarous than that which Christian captives formerly suffered from the pirates of Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers; and the horrors of Belle Isle and the Libby Prison exceed those of the British hulks or the Black Hole of Calcutta. And this atrocious conduct is applauded by the people, and commended by the public press of Richmond as a means of reducing the Yankee ranks. It has been proposed to retaliate upon the enemy by treating his prisoners precisely as he treats ours. Such retaliation is only in accordance with the laws and usages of war, and the present case seems to call for the exercise of this extreme right. Nevertheless it is revolting to our sense of humanity to be forced to so cruel an alternative. It is hoped self-interest, if not a sense of justice, may induce the rebels to abandon a course of conduct which must ever remain a disgrace to them and their cause.

OUR SUCCESSES.

It is seen from the foregoing summary of operations during the past year, that we have repelled every attempt of the enemy to invade the loyal States, and have rescued from his domination Kentucky and Tennessee, a portion of Alabama and Mississippi, and the greater part of Arkansas and Louisiana, and restored the free navigation of the Mississippi River. Heretofore the enemy has enjoyed great advantages in the character of his theatre of war. He has operated upon short and safe interior lines, while circumstances have compelled us to occupy the circumference of a circle. But this problem is now changed. By the reopening of the Mississippi River the rebel territory has been actually cut in twain, and we can strike the isolated fragments by operating upon upper and more advantageous ground. Although our victories since the beginning of the war have not equaled the expectations of the more sanguine, we have every reason to be grateful to Divine Providence for the steady progress of our arms. In a little more than two years we have captured nearly every important point held by the rebels on the sea coast, and we have reconquered and now hold military possession of more than 250,000 square miles of territory held at one time by the rebel armies and claimed by them as a constituent part of their confederacy. The extent of country thus recaptured and occupied by our armies is as large as France or Austria, or the entire peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and twice as large as Great Britain or Prussia or Italy.

Considering what we have already accomplished, the present condition of the enemy and the immense and still unimpaired military resources of the loyal States, we may reasonably hope the same measure of success as heretofore will bring this rebellion to a speedy and final termination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. HALLECK, Gen.-in-Chief.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The Battle Before Chattanooga—The Relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1863.

In compliance with your instructions I submit the following summary of the operations of Gen. Grant's army since my report of the 15th ult.

It appears from the official reports which have been received here that our loss in the operations of the 27th, 28th and 29th of October, in reopening communications on the south side of the Tennessee River, from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, was 76 killed, 339 wounded and 23 missing; total, 437. The estimated loss of the enemy was over 1,500.

As soon as Gen. Grant could get up his supplies he prepared to advance upon the enemy, who had become weakened by the detachment of Longstreet's command against Knoxville. Gen. Sherman's army moved up the north side of the Tennessee River, and during the nights of the 23d and 24th of November established pontoon bridges and crossed to the south side, between Citico Creek and the Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the 23d, Gen. Thomas' forces attacked the enemy's rifle pits between Chattanooga and Citico Creek. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line. Sherman carried the eastern end of Missionary Ridge up to the Tunnel; and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the centre; while Hooker's force, in Lookout Valley, crossed the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope.

On the 25th the whole of Missionary Ridge, from Rossville to the Chickamauga, was, after a desperate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy was completely routed.

Considering the strength of the rebel position, and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is due to the Commanding General for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable. Moreover, by turning his right flank and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported at about 4,000. We captured over 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded left in our hands, forty pieces of artillery, five or six thousand small arms, and a large train. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known.

While Gens. Thomas and Hooker pushed Bragg's army back into Georgia, Gen. Sherman with his own and Gen. Granger's forces was sent into East Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet, and to relieve Gen. Burnside, who was then besieged in Knoxville. We have reliable information that Gen. Sherman has successfully accomplished his object; and that Longstreet is in full retreat toward Virginia. But no details have been received with regard to Sherman's operations since he crossed the Hiwassee, nor of Burnside's defence of Knoxville. It is only known that every attack of the enemy on that place was successfully repulsed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Friday, Dec. 11, 1863, 10 o'clock A. M.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Chipp Alderman Hardy was called to the chair.

The minutes of December ninth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Bill of Charles Rooke for fitting up poll in Fifth District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Bill of Wm. McClusky for fitting up poll in Eighth District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of Stafford & Co. for fitting up polls in Fourth, Seventh and Tenth Districts, Fifteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of G. W. Rome for services to Committee on Reception of the Russian Officers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of Stafford & Co. for fitting up election polls in First, Second and Third Districts, Fifteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By the same—

Bill of William H. Linn and Company, for fitting up First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, Eighth Ward, amounting to one hundred and ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners for removal of Colored Orphan Asylum.

Which was referred to Special Committee having that subject under consideration.

By Alderman ——

Bill of Edward Van Ranst for furnishing coaches to Committee of National Affairs and Harbor Defence.

Whereupon—

Alderman —— presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of two hundred and ninety-three dollars for coach hire to the Committee on National Affairs and Harbor Defence, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Bill of James Campbell, to fitting up polls of Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward, December election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of Patrick McDonough, to fitting up poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, for the December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, At the late fire in the vicinity of piers numbers fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three and fifty-four North River, the said piers were more or less damaged, the slip obstructed by sunken vessels and other refuse matter, requiring said piers to be rebuilt or repaired, the sunken vessels to be removed, the slip dredged, and the bulkheads between piers fifty-one and fifty-three, inclusive, rebuilt; and

Whereas, Piers numbers fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three and fifty-four are leased by the City, and by terms of said leases the City is bound to repair any damage caused by the elements; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause an examination to be made of the aforesaid piers and bulkheads relative to the probable cost of rebuilding the same; also, the cost of removing the sunken vessels and the dredging of the slips, so as to place them in proper condition for commercial purposes, and report the same to this Board at the earliest moment practicable.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Since the salary of the Stock Clerk in the Department of Finance was fixed at its present amount, the expenses of living in this City have increased, it is estimated, more than fifty per cent; and

Whereas, In consequence of the large increase in the number and amount of the loans of the Corporation, the responsibilities and duties of the "Stock Clerk" have greatly increased, and are constantly increasing; therefore,

Resolved, That the salary of the "Stock Clerk" in the Department of Finance be increased to the amount of three thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to employ a clerk to his office, to be known as Apportionment and Entry Clerk, the salary not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Rooma for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be in full for services rendered as doorkeeper to the Board of Aldermen from July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, The salaries of the book-keeper and clerks in the Department of Finance were fixed at a time when their duties were less arduous and the expenses of living much less; and, in view of the increasing amount of labor thrown upon them, caused by the natural rise and increasing importance of this City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the book-keepers and clerks of the Department of Finance be increased as follows:

General Book-keeper to	$3,000 per annum.
First Assistant Book-keeper	2,500 per annum.
Second Assistant Book-keeper	2,500 per annum.
First Auditor	2,500 per annum.
Second Auditor	2,000 per annum.
First General Clerk	2,000 per annum.

Resolved, That the above salaries bear date from the first day of January, 1864.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to Lawton and White of number eleven Murray-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk during the pleasure of the Common Council,

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the consideration of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a suitable person to compile the laws and ordinances relating to this City.

Which was carried.

Unanimous consent being asked and denied.

The paper was laid over.

Alderman Hall moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the consideration of a petition of Jonas Conckiin and others to be relieved from assessment for sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of appropriations and expenditures, and balance unexpended at the close of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct presented a report and communication from the Comptroller, with an ordinance for a further issue of Water Stock of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Which was adopted by unanimous consent, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—10.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct presented a report to lay a track of bridge stone from the house of Eagine Company number Forty-eight to the Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of rebuilding truck for Hook and Ladder Company number Two.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense, the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 13, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at 2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

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One copy one year	$2 00
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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important news from Texas was received yesterday at Washington. Gen. BANKS announces that our forces under Major-Gen. WASHBURNE have seized the approaches to Matagorda. The rebel garrison of Fort Esperanza, consisting of 1,000 men, fled at the approach of our troops, first blowing up the magazines. A high gale prevented the coöperation of the gunboats with the land forces, or the enemy would most likely have fallen into our hands. Ten guns were captured, ranging from 24 to 108-pounders. The command of Matagorda Bay substantially gives us the control of Central and Western Texas, and all the important points on the east coast, except Galveston. The town of Matagorda, situated on the bay, at the mouth of the Colorado River, has a large trade, and is the depot for the produce of the Colorado Valley, which is one of the richest parts of Texas, producing cotton, sugar-cane, rice, indigo and maize.

Correspondence between the rebel officials at Richmond, and the officers charged with the duty of distributing the supplies which were sent for the relief of our suffering prisoners at the Libby and Belle Isle, shows that the rebels have acted fairly in this matter. The clothing and food have been properly appropriated, and cannot have failed to alleviate very sensibly the horrors of captivity in the southern prisons.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Thursday last, has been received at Fortress Monroe. It contains a report of doings in the conspirators' Congress, which augurs that stormy discussions may be expected. Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, in a speech, denounces JEFF. DAVIS as the cause of all the disasters to the rebel arms, and charges him with exerting a malign influence wherever he has visited the troops, offering to prove that his rulership has almost ruined the country. Adverting to the horrible cruelties practiced upon our prisoners at Richmond, Mr. FOOTE did not scruple to admit that the poor fellows had been reduced to starvation, but threw the blame upon one NORTHRUP, the rebel commissary, whom he charged with having stealthily placed the Government in the dishonorable attitude in which this matter makes it stand. The Senate had passed the bill prohibiting the employment of substitutes in the army.

The rebels say that LONGSTREET'S command is at Rutledge, thirty miles northwest of Knoxville, on the road to Bristol, Southwestern Virginia, and in a comparatively safe position. His rear was skirmishing with our cavalry, but our pursuit is said not to have been vigorous. The Richmond *Examiner* curtly sums up the result of LONGSTREET'S operations in East Tennessee in the word *nothing*. A rebel raiding party had penetrated to Mount Sterling, Ky., encountering a body of our troops whom it claims to have routed after a stout fight. The rebels then burned the Court-house and jail, and returned to Abingdon, Va., with $100,000 in greenbacks in the way of booty.

Rebel reports from Charleston to the 10th mention that a desultory fire is continued by the opposing forces, and GILLMORE had been dropping more shells into the city, doing some damage to the buildings.

Telegrams from Halifax say that the steamer *Chesapeake* and her piratical crew left Shelburne Harbor, N. S., on Friday night. Our gunboats were in pursuit. Capt. WILLETT passed through Boston yesterday afternoon, en route to this City. He gives particulars concerning the murder of one of his officers, which stamp the deed as one of the most atrocious on record.

The fine prize steamer *Minna* was towed yesterday into Fortress Monroe by the U. S. supply steamer *Circassian*, having been captured by that vessel on the 9th inst., in the latitude of Wilmington. The cargo of the prize is very valuable.

On Dec. 8, Gen. GRANT issued the following order :

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 8.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—The General-Commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the brave armies under his command, the following telegraphic dispatch just received from the President of the United States :

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1863.

MAJ.-GEN. GRANT. Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you, and all under your command, my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of Gen. U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, unanimously adopted a resolution by Mr. HARDY, tendering the use of the Governor's Room to the Mayor elect, to receive his friends on New-Year's Day. The Comptroller reported that, during the fortnight ending Nov. 30, $58,362 were disbursed from the Relief Fund to 30,460 families. A resolution to increase the pay of Corporation laborers from $1 75 to $2 per day, was lost for want of a three-fourth vote, but the unfavorable vote was reconsidered, and the paper was then laid over. The Board adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met at noon yesterday, but immediately took a recess till 5 o'clock, in order to attend the funeral of MARY EMMA, daughter of Councilman KEENAN, who died on Thursday. On reassembling a resolution by Mr. HAYES, authorizing the Joint Committee on National Affairs to have a monument erected on the Catholic soldiers' grave-plot in Calvary Cemetery, at a cost not to exceed $12,000, was read and laid over under the rule. The money necessary for this purpose is already raised, being one of the special items in the City appropriation Bill of this year. A communication was received from the Pilot Commissioners, stating that they have already taken steps to have the hulks of the vessels burned in the slip between Piers Nos. 51 and 54, North River, last week, removed as speedily as possible. The Board to tender the use of the Governor's Room to the Mayor-elect on New-Year's Day. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, according to the Boston *Traveler*, had on board one hundred bales of cotton, worth probably forty thousand dollars, purchased for the mills for which Messrs. FRANK SKINNER & Co., of Boston, are agents, and ten thousand dollars' worth of sugar, owned in Quebec.

A mortgage was recently put upon record in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Ill., to which were attached Government stamps to the amount of *one thousand dollars !*

The Washington *Star* states that in the recent stampede of horses from Camp Stoneman, over one thousand animals, valued at $145 each, were drowned in the Potomac and Eastern Branch.

The Louisville *Journal* has some particulars of the battle of Kingston, on Nov. 24, between part of Col. MOTT'S brigade and WHEELER'S cavalry, who were repulsed with heavy loss. The fight continued without intermission for seven hours, and was participated in on our side by the Sixteenth Kentucky, Twenty-fifth Michigan, and six companies of the Second Tennessee cavalry. Artillery was brought into action on both sides, and the shells of the enemy were thrown into the town. The casualties on our side were comparatively slight. The brigade of Col. MOTT numbers 2,700, but only the abovementioned regiments were engaged—the others being posted in the rear of the town, to prevent the enemy flanking them.

Gen. MCPHERSON, commanding at Vicksburgh, has issued orders for changing Col. B. G. FARRAR'S Second Mississippi artillery into cavalry, to operate against the guerrillas, which infest the lower part of the river. The large steamer *Chouteau* has been placed at Col. FARRAR'S disposal, and several pieces of artillery have been furnished.

Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH, who was for some time in command at Columbus, Ky., is now stationed at Fort Pickens, Florida.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday, and prices generally favored buyers. Provisions also attracted less attention; Mess Pork was cheaper. Cotton was more active and was dearer. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was depressed and unsettled early in the day, but closed buoyantly. Petroleum was in moderate demand. The freight market was very firm, with moderate engagements. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

The Raising of Armies—Proposed Change in the Conscription Law.

The proposed change in the Enrollment Act, striking out the $300 commutation clause, will, if carried into effect, place our Copperhead brethren in a very awkward predicament. Their great objection to the clause as it stood was that it created a discrimination in favor of the rich, and against the poor. It left it in the power of drafted men who were able to pay the $300 to stay at home, while it forced those of them who were not able to pay it to enter the ranks, and encounter all the risks and hardships of active service. So they preached night and day that the act was a device of the Republicans to throw on the poor Democrats the actual fighting, while they themselves stayed at home and made money, and their preaching was so far successful that it produced the utmost discontent amongst the poorer classes all over the country.

They are now about to have their way in the matter. The exemption clause will almost certainly be struck out, and every man that is drafted will either have to serve or induce another man to take his place. We believe, however, that it is pretty well ascertained that the number of those who are so anxious to see a little fighting, that they will enlist as substitutes for nothing, is exceedingly small. In fact, we doubt very much if anybody whose name happens to be drawn will find a single man in the community, whose love either of him or of the country will be strong enough to induce him to take his place, and assume his responsibilities. So that anybody who is drawn and does not want to serve, will, whether he be rich or poor, have to pay money in order to get somebody else to serve for him; and the difference between the law as it is, and the law as it is to be, will be that the maximum sum he would have to pay was during the last draft fixed at $300, while in the next draft it will be regulated by the ordinary laws of trade, and nobody can tell how much it will be. In other words, it will depend on the proportion between the number of those who are drafted and are able to pay for substitutes and the number of substitutes in the market. If the former class should be large and the latter small, there is no reason why the price of a substitute should not run up to $1,500 or more; if there are plenty of substitutes, there is no reason why one should not be had for $50, and we are glad to say we think this latter is the more probable supposition. But in either case there is sure to be a class of drafted persons who will have to serve, simply and solely because they have no money, and cannot raise any. We venture to say, "the oppressed and outraged conscripts," who burnt houses and murdered negroes last Summer, are all in this predicament, and that even if substitutes are to be had for $5 apiece, not one of these gentlemen would be able to escape service if drafted. And herein lies, and will lie the great source of Copperhead embarrassment. How will the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD and the Hon. JAMES BROOKS face the enraged citizens of Mackerelville when they learn that under the new law, as well as under the old one, a large number of residents in that locality will be compelled to exchange their luxurious abodes for the hard hoards and coarse fare of the camp, simply because they are a little short of money?

We think it very likely, however, that when this fact becomes a little more apparent than it is just now, we shall have all the Copperhead "halls" resounding with declamation against the policy of allowing drafted men to furnish substitutes at all, in order to get the rich men, and in fact everybody who happens to have a little money, or friends to lend to him, into the ranks. Amongst the many strange theories that have been built up on the original Democratic doctrine is the very strange one that all white men are of equal value to the nation. A legitimate deduction from this is that it is the duty of the Government to see that everybody renders it the same kind of service.

According to this theory, it is the height of unfairness not to put West Point graduates in the ranks, and an infringement of the rights of man to have Gen. GRANT riding about on horseback, when his fellow-citizens are working with spade and pick-axe in the trenches. The notion that a person can serve the State with his brains is ridiculous, and the great test of value as a citizen is gross weight and fighting power. The reason why every nation which has ever put a Conscription Law into force has permitted the furnishing of substitutes, is that it is always anxious to economize as far as possible the most valuable portion of its population—namely, the portion which does the thinking, and planning and superintending. This is the class which, when once diminished or lost, it is hardest to replace, and which more than all other contributes to the national prosperity. It is therefore invariably allowed, as long as it is possible, to provide others to take its place in doing duties purely physical. In war as well as in peace, it best serves the country by doing its everyday work, by carrying on its trade and commerce; by continuing its inventions and discoveries; by conducting its legislation and watching over the administration of its laws. And its loss or diminution would injure nobody more than the poor. If ten New-York merchants were forced to serve in the ranks, their absence would probably be the means, directly or indirectly, of throwing one thousand laborers out of employment. Whenever a country is reduced to the necessity of drawing largely on its thinking classes for service in its armies, it can only do so at the cost of its civilization, its wealth and enterprise; or, in other words, at the cost of everything which gives it rank in the world.

For a nation that owned no force but brute force, would be in our day the prey and sport of any neighbor, however small, that happened to have a good supply of brains and education. We have in the English empire in India an excellent example of the fate which overtakes the mightiest community in numbers, when for any reason it falls behind others in brain power. One hundred thousand Englishmen rule one hundred millions of Hindoos, not because they are braver, but because they know more, and think more.

The Social Question of the Day—Servants and Mistresses.

Complaints in regard to servants reach us from every side. Their "ingratitude," their "stupidity," their "fickleness and uncertainty;" the poor work which they do, and the bad temper they show; their unreasonable demands, their eye-service to mistresses and peculations behind their backs—the general untrustworthy character of the whole class—all this is drummed into our ears from innumerable correspondents and indignant readers.

There is much that is true, without doubt, in these complaints. We have not in America a trained, or, we might say, *a professional class of servants*. The persons who apply for situations are those who have been in other occupations, and who mean to make domestic service a step to yet better employment. Our servants are mainly Irish laborers and the wives and daughters of such, or German peasants and their families; or they are our City poor and their children. They have had no experience in nice housework, no habits of cleanliness or economy—for the lowest laboring class is never saving—nor even an education often in the simplest kinds of cooking. They are, as everybody knows, usually goodnatured and willing, but utterly incompetent at first for their tasks. The consequence is that each house is, at some time or other, a kind of philanthropic "Servants' Institute," where a blundering, slovenly, strong-armed maiden is educated into a neat, handy, serviceable house-helper, who, probably, as soon as she is worth anything to the mistress, takes her departure for a new place, or becomes matron and housekeeper herself. There are probably few American ladies who have not, at some period of their lives, graduated some Irish or German damsel—a fully accomplished and educated housekeeper. This result is inevitable in our circumstances, and, though disagreeable to the instructors, is really a most beneficial one to the whole community. Our household trials are training up a race of good housekeepers and economical providers for the laboring men of the country.

Still, with all this, the wonder is that so many of these girls who do not marry, but remain in service, should prove such poor and uncertain servants. One reason in all probability is, that there is no inherited and professional character among them. In England, where domestic service is most complete and easy, (though with sufficient troublesome exceptions,) the servants often belong to families of servants, with all the habits, training and long practice of serving-people; they transmit to one another, or teach to each other, the traditional skill and handiness of their business. With the limited number of persons in America seeking to be domestics, we cannot afford to keep them in distinct and easy branches of housework. Each one has to learn many, and as a consequence, is not so well skilled in any especial branch.

But the great and sufficient reason for the poor quality of our servants, we believe to be the fact that not sufficient wages are paid to call out the best kind of working ability, or to keep it when obtained. A clever girl with her needle, or a skillful cook, or competent gardener, can soon do so much better in a shop or hotel, or by setting up business for themselves, that they will not remain long in families at our present rate of wages. Though expenses of living have now risen some fifty per cent., the wages for female labor have but slightly, if at all, increased. Low wages must draw after them, as by an inevitable law, poor cooks, slatternly housemaids and awkward waiters. Where any business is poorly paid, it will inevitably be poorly done.

Nor have many of our ladies so much right to complain of incompetent and dishonest servants. They themselves are continually sending them forth, without giving any warning to the world. What lady ever takes the trouble to inquire after a servant's "reference," or to write one honestly, or to leave any information at the "Intelligence-office," if the girl has proved incompetent or untrustworthy? The offices cannot be expected to be any better than their patronesses, and in consequence, there is really no reliable place now where one can be sure of the persons to be employed.

Beside, in most houses in this City, a servant's place is anything but a sinecure. If a woman, she must be ready to work at all hours of the day or evening, with no time for herself, no company or amusement, dependent on the whims and humor of ladies who are often anything but considerate, and with very little hope of saving or acquiring any property, or gaining anything by a very tiresome and troublesome employment. The only wonder is, considering what mistresses are as well as servants, that any "domestic" remains in any family a full year. It is not a relation that calls in any way for "gratitude" on one side, or cultivates much consideration on the other. Novelty or change of place is almost the only relief that the employe can hope for, and mere eye-service is almost all that the employer can expect. The difficulty seems to lie almost in the very nature of the relation in a new country; and, though it may be relieved by various devices, such as Servants' Institutes and higher wages, we do not expect, for generations to come, any great improvement in this much-vexed matter.

Nurses for the Army.

It is safe to presume that the time of inaction has come to our armies—a time when the campaigns are necessarily closed for the season, when, resting upon their wearied arms, each soldier looks forward to the enjoyment of whatever reforms and benefits are to be initiated or carried out, and for the aid of legislators and civilians in any practical method of alleviating such hardships as he may labor under. In suggesting these reforms and benefits, those which bear upon the event of a battle take first importance. Whatever of manhood there may be in the soldier while in the flush of health, when wounded or sick, he is but a child, and, considered as such, should be the recipient of the most studied and delicate attentions. The letters of our correspondents on the field have told some sad tales of the suffering that has been endured by our brave men from a lack of ambulance and hospital accomodation after a battle. There is no department in our army in which there has been so great a lack of efficiency as in this last—the hospital accomodation, especially that of field hospitals, having been always defective, and in some instances immediately following a battle, criminally so. From the very commencement of this rebellion there has been too great a stretch for high surgery, and too little attention to the after part. It is easy to relieve a man of a leg or arm, but the life of the wounded man is dependent on something more than surgery. Without skillful nursing, his chances would have been almost as good had he retained his maimed or crushed limb, and this nursing can only be got by a more perfect organization of our field hospital system, and by the introduction of responsible nurses. To the sick or wounded man, there is as much in the ideal as the real, and with this fact before us, we shall not leave him to the tender mercies of those who may only regard him as an object of professional interest, or to the hands of male nurses, whose very sex is a depressing circumstance, and not calculated to call forth that repose necessary to recovery. In a word, some organized system of women nurses is required for the army. Our field, if not the general hospitals, should have women nurses, and these, not of the moment, but of an organized and skilled responsibility. We know well the objections that will be cited against the introduction of women within the lines, but the very authorities who raise this objection, and are most vehement for shutting out *amateur* female nurses, are also the strongest indorsers of an organized system. Dr. LETTERMAN, who was medical director of the Army of the Potomac, and induced the issue of the famous order of Gen. HOOKER, in which every woman, without distinction, was sent away from the army, was at the very moment of having this order issued, and always has been, an advocate of employing women in these duties, if any proper system could be inaugurated; but in common with every surgeon of the army, he would prefer to be without such aid if it was to be incumbered with the burden of amateurs who were unable to take care of themselves, to say nothing of taking care of the sick or wounded.

We believe that some months ago an association of women was formed to achieve an end similar to that which we have stated, dating their headquarters from Washington, but whether they ever succeeded in reaching any point of action or not we do not know. If there is such an organization and there is any drawback to its efficient working, it should at once be removed. The woman nurse in the hospital is as essential as the surgeon in the field, and as by an order from the War Department, of only a few weeks' standing, the door has been somewhat opened to them, by making a provision that they shall receive rations and forty cents per day, while on service and called for by surgeons in charge of hospitals, the time has arrived when something practical should be done toward their introduction. This end will never be achieved until there is an organization or system, for the simple reason that surgeons in charge will not call for woman's aid unless they know in what direction they are calling, and that the call will be responded to by skillful and responsible persons.

THE TWO MESSAGES.—The remarkable Message which JEFF. DAVIS sent to the rebel Congress on Monday last, and which we published in full in the TIMES of yesterday, will furnish as entertaining reading in Europe as it has done in this country. Mr. DAVIS delivered his Message to his Congress in Richmond on Tuesday, and President LINCOLN delivered his Message to the National Congress in Washington on Wednesday, and both of these documents will reach Europe simultaneously. We hope that, though DAVIS' Message is very long, foreigners will read it first, and then follow up the course by perusing LINCOLN. In this way, they will be able to form a tolerably accurate judgment upon several things.

In almost every respect and in every view, the two Messages are precise opposites. The one is gloomy and malignant; the other cheerful and noble-spirited. The one only bewails losses; the other rejoices over successes. The one speaks of the courage and endurance of his army; the other accuses his rebel troops of exhibiting a want of these qualities on the most trying occasions. The one dilates upon the bright aspect of our foreign relations; the other charges the great Powers with persistent unfriendliness. The one is able to speak hopefully of the financial condition; the other talks of his finances with despair. The one ends with a magnanimous offer to the Southern population; the other closes with declarations of undying hate. Strength and victory characterize the one; feebleness, madness and hopelessness the other. Let the doubting world note the differances.

The War in New-Zealand.

The war in New-Zealand is a war of race against race, and both natives and colonists are straining every nerve to make adequate preparation for carrying on the deadly conflict. The Waikatoes are the prime movers in the insurrection, and their influence has drawn in most of the other tribes. The success of Gen. CAMERON, some months ago, seems not to have been of a very decisive character, since the natives have taken up a strong position on the banks of the Waikato River, where, in a place most difficult of access, they have constructed a network of rifle-pits. This *pah* has been twice shelled by a small steamer, which has recently been stationed on the Waikato, but this mode of attack has merely served to annoy the Maori stronghold, which, in be captured, must be assailed in a very different manner. Most important results depend on the issue of Gen. CAMERON'S assault on this native stronghold; for should he fail to carry it, his failure would be a signal for the tribes that have not yet risen, to arm in support of the native cause. It is doubtless the conviction of the disastrous consequences which would follow from his repulse, that has kept the British General so long inactive. He still occupies the redoubt which his forces threw up beyond the Mauvgawhirri Creek, previously to the fight at Kohivoa, and there he awaits reinforcements from Australia and India, ere he ventures to resume operations. The expected Sikh reinforcements may be dilatory in making their appearance, but the mission of the military agent to Sidney and Melbourne, has been eminently successful, and already large numbers of Australian auxiliaries have arrived at Duckland, while still larger numbers are daily looked for.

Meantime the colonists are leaving nothing undone that can possibly contribute to their security and defence. All the young men have been called out for military service, and such of the elder as are capable of discharging garrison duty, have been enrolled for the protection of the towns. Earthworks have been constructed: the women and children have been removed from the frontier settlements to places of safety, and every precaution has been taken to guard against treachery and surprise. Notwithstanding all their vigilance, however, the whites are occasionally overreached by the wily natives. A party of the Fortieth regiment, for instance, engaged in cutting bush, had stacked their arms at some distance from the scene of their labors, not dreaming of a Maori being within miles of them, when suddenly a band of natives issued from the forest, and succeeded in carrying off more than twenty rifles ere the soldiers could repair to the spot, and of these several lost their lives in the vain attempt to recapture them; and though another party came to their aid, the natives bore away their prize and made good their retreat.

The English colonists seem to have set their hearts on a measure which promises, if persisted in, to add to the sanguinary character of the conflict. They clamor for the confiscation of the rich lands of the rebellious tribes, and the Colonial Government is evidently disposed to yield to the popular pressure, since it needs the territory, both to enable it to fulfill its promises to the volunteers, and in order that it may raise a loan thereon to meet the expenses of the war. This is an expedient to which we in this country have not yet resorted as a means of stirring up the cupidity and patriotism of our people, despite all our alleged severities against the Southern rebels. But the Anglo-Saxon settlers in New-Zealand, are not so fastidious, though, of course, they claim they are stimulated by something more than vulgar covetousness, and desire the confiscation of Maorian territory, not so much because they yearn to possess it, as because they have become sensible that the proximity of the aboriginal race to the settlements, is no longer compatible with their own safety. It seems that it is chiefly this conviction which makes them so anxious to see the natives stripped of their possessions round Auckland, and driven into the interior of the island or to the grave.

But before the contemplated scheme can be carried out, the Maories must be conquered, and the war terminated—achievements which, judging from present appearances, will be neither very speedily nor very easily accomplished.

NOVEL REASONS FOR ENDING THE REBELLION.—The Mobile *Register* has discovered one good result from the war, which entitles it to the credit of ingenuity at all events. It says that one of the leading objects of the rebellion was the cheapening the price of negroes. They had become so dear that none but rich people could afford to own them. The great mass of the whites at the South were completely shut out from the invaluable privilege of slaveholding. Independence and the opening of the Slave-trade, it was believed, would remedy this calamitous condition of affairs. The *Register* thinks the object has been pretty well accomplished already. Nearly a million of slaves have left the Border States and gone down to the Gulf States, and the surplus thus created has lowered the market price of negroes very essentially, so that they are now sold every day at ruinous sacrifices. The *Register* does not think it so important now as it has been hitherto, to continue the war. It makes very little difference what reasons the rebels may invent for abandoning the rebellion; the main thing is to have them do it—and the quicker the better for them as well as for the rest of mankind.

SATAN'S TRICKS WITH THE REBELS.—Whatever else the rebels may have lost by reason of GRANT'S defeat of BRAGG, they have not as yet wholly lost hope, though the foundations of it may be somewhat different now from what they have been. The Richmond *Whig*, for instance, at the close of an article, in which the writer gives full play to his imagination in making out a scheme of universal Yankee conquest, which, as he says, "would prove no vision, but an actual attempt, if the South were subjugated," still holds on to the belief that the South will not be subjugated; although he says, "That the South will be overrun seems now not impossible." He admits that the way of the rebels "is exceedingly dark at this time," but he keeps up hope, for, says he, "the overruling power which inspired us to attempt the achievement of our independence will not desert us at the last moment, but will open a way to peace and final success where we least expect to find it."

Our readers will easily see that this is but a paraphrase of the old proverb that "The d—l takes care of his own." But we must say that it shows a lack of knowledge which we are surprised at, for this rebel to be so sure that he will not desert them" at the last moment." That is just the time when he does and always has. It is at the very height of the struggle that he abandons those whom he has led into it. It is the last bullet that he misdirects, the last pull that he allows to conquer his victims. It is but in accordance with all rules of history or of fiction, that the dark power which seized the hearts and blinded the intellects and maddened the brains of the Southern leaders, until they rushed down the steep way of rebellion, should hurry them only more fiercely onward that deep sea of destruction which was their inevitable end as soon as they had once started in their course. They may call help and guidance, but it will be in vain. Their only answer will be the mocking laugh with which the fiend jeers at his victims, when they find, with impotent rage, that they have been his dupes, and find it out too late.

OUR PROSPECTS FOR PEACE AND REUNION.—After every grand defeat of the rebel army the Northern public turn their anxious gaze southward, to see if they cannot discern some promising sign of rebel repentance, some desire on their part to give up the wretched job they have undertaken—some symptom of their returning and suing for their "rights," in another manner and in another direction from those in which they have so long been hopelessly pursuing them. We have looked always in vain. Not after Antietam or Gettysburgh—not after Vicksburgh or Chattanooga—not since the shutting up of the whole coast of the Confederacy, or its rending in twain by the opening of the Mississippi, or the piercing of its vitals at Knoxville—not though they have been floored again and again, and been driven back until they now fight in a corner, with their ramshackle edifice tumbling about their ears,—have we had any hopeful indication that the Confederates were prepared even to listen to proffers of peace. The rebels swore they would fight to the last ditch, and it looks as if, at least, some of them meant to carry out their threat. Chattanooga was the key of the last ditch, but still they show fight.

If the aspect is cheerless as we look at the dwindling Confederacy, we see the star of promise in the *rear* of our armies, and steadily advancing as they onward march. They pass across Missouri, driving the rebel hordes before them, and the population *en masse* is eager for peace. They sweep across Arkansas, and we see the same thing—across Tennessee, with the same result—into Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and nowhere do the cheerful signs fail. A great part of this vast territory and population is now under our control, and requires such legislation, preliminary to their return to the Union, as is dictated by national safety, honor and magnanimity.

FROM NASSAU.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

Nassau papers of Dec. 2 are to hand. The steamers *Lucy* and *Beauregard* had arrived from Wilmington.

The Bahama *Herald* says: "Advices from Richmond say that the month of December is regarded as the most trying one of the whole war, its entire future and essential final result depending in a very great measure upon the issue."

The steamers *Dee* and *Don* had sailed to run the blockade.

Arrived at Nassau Nov. 30, brig *Surprise*, FULTON, New-York.

Cleared, Nov. 30, brig *W. H. Berry*, DIXON, New-York.

From Newbern, N. C.

THE BLOCKADE VERY IMPERFECT—WILMINGTON GLUTTED WITH SUPPLIES.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Dec. 5, 1863.

The Wilmington, N. C. papers are full of advertisements offering for sale, by the cargo, goods which have run the blockade. Sugar is selling for three cents a pound, and other goods at the same rate, owing to the immense quantity on hand.

All the railroads from Wilmington are at work night and day, to the exclusion of all other business, conveying supplies to the rebel army and goods into the interior from Wilmington. Over 200 steamers and vessels belonging to different lines are engaged in running the blockade into this one port. Gov. VANCE says in his recent message that the State of North Carolina (which is largely engaged in this business) has received clothing enough through this channel to clothe her troops to January, 1865.

Capt. J. W. DENNY, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, who enjoys much popularity here, is announced as Chief Provost-Marshal of this Military District. The Medical Director, Surgeon D. W. HAND, of Maj.-Gen. PECK'S Staff, is managing this department with great success. The health of the troops was never so good as at present.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

THE QUARTERMASTERS' FRAUDS AT ALEXANDRIA

A Court of Inquiry into the recent frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, is now in session. Capt. J. C. LEE, formerly of the Tenth army corps, and recently of the Quartermaster-General's Office, has been assigned to the place of Capt. FERGUSON, Depot Quartermaster at Alexandria. Capt. THOS. C. WHITAL, of Massachusetts, has been appointed to the charge of the Forage Department.

WHO ARE LIABLE FOR MILITARY DUTY.

A bill will soon be introduced in the Senate by the Chairman of the Military Committee consolidating the several classes liable to do military duty. The list of exemptions will also be greatly reduced.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS—VISITORS AND THEATRICALS.

Reciprocal courtesies continue between official personages here and the officers of the Russian fleet. Last night the Admiral and several of his officers attended one of the theatres with the Secretary of State, the English, French, Spanish, Russian and Prussian Ministers. To-day the members of the two Houses of Congress, with their families, were received on board the fleet by the Russian Minister, and hospitably entertained with a magnificent banquet.

SALE OF A PRIZE SCHOONER

Messrs. W. L. WALL & Co., to-day, sold the prize schooner *Alma*, captured some time since. She was bought by MCKEADY & PHILLIPS of Baltimore.

THE GUNBOAT ITASKA DISABLED.

The gunboat *Itaska*, from Philadelphia, on her way to join her station in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived here this morning, her engines having become disabled off Cape Henry.

STAMPEDE OF FIVE THOUSAND HORSES.

Late last night about five thousand horses stampeded from the cavalry camp at Greshoro. An attempt was made to stop them, while passing over the bridge communicating with Washington, but did not succeed. Some of them fell into the river and were drowned. There is busy work to-day pursuing and catching the runaways. A number of them are making a hurried visit to Maryland.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gov. Stanford's Message Inauguration of Gov. Low—Recovery of Treasure from the Golden Gate—The Los Angeles Vigilance Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Gov. STANFORD delivered his annual message to the State Legislature to-day. It exhibits a state of finances more favorable than was anticipated. It represents the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests in an improving condition, and confidently predicts that the first fifty miles of the Pacific Railroad will be completed within the time required by the act of Congress. Concerning Federal relations, it advocates reconstruction of the Union by treating the seceded States as Territories.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Trade is exceedingly quiet and weather rainy. New-York butter, received by yesterday's steamer, is held at 31c.; market firm.

F. F. LOW was to-day inaugurated as Governor for the ensuing four years. His message is devoted mainly to pledges as to State policy, and it receives general commendation. He considers it a cause for congratulation that the election of ardent friends of Liberty and Union, to represent California in Congress by 20,000 majority, must finally destroy all hope which the foreign or domestic foes of the United States may ever have entertained of receiving aid and sympathy from the Pacific coast.

A new Company, composed of leading capitalists, has been organized, offering to save the monitor *Comanche*, if the Eastern underwriters accept their proposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 11.

Money abundant, but strong security demanded for loans.

Atlantic currency exchange sells at the rate of 38@40 per cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Legal tender notes are worth 70½@71½ cents.

News has been received from the new wrecking party engaged in searching for treasure where the steamer *Golden Gate* sunk last year. Four additional boxes of treasure have been recovered. The search will be continued while the favorable season lasts.

The Los Angelos Vigilance Committee have taken another prisoner from the possession of the Sheriff and hung him. He had been convicted of an attempt to kill, and sentenced to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary. Previously he had committed murder and confessed his guilt.

From Omaha City.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Prof. HODGE has taken a survey of the Union Pacific Railroad, and reports that there are easy grades through Cheyenna Pass, and abundant coal and iron ore on the eastern slope of Black Hills, six hundred miles due west from Omaha.

The Hibernia Outward Bound—The Agawam.

PORTLAND, Maine, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Hibernia* sailed at 4½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

The United States gunboat *Agawam* passed Owl's Head at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bound east.

The Canada Bound Inward.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Canada*, Capt. MOODY, sailed at 4½ o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" was given here on Friday night by Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company, and the house, we are glad to say, was densely filled. The performance was e spirited one in many respects, and, as far as the orchestra was concerned, we do not remember to have ever heard the work better rendered. There are not many opportunities for the chorus, but the few demonstrations that occur were given with great spirit. Mr. ANSCHUTZ played the opera without curtailment, and restored the tenor aria in the first act, which was effectively rendered by Mr. HASELMAN.

On Friday, "Der Frieschutz" will be given for the first time this season.

There is a grand charitable concert at the Academy of Music. A fine programme is provided.

GERMAN OPERA.—The Performance of "Der Freischutz" at the Academy of Music, Friday evening, was in many respects the finest ever given in this City. We have been forced on other occasions, when speaking of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S representation, to confine ourselves, in a large measure, to well-merited praise of the orchestra and chorus, but last evening the principal artists distinguished themselves so much, that we refer with peculiar pleasure to their efforts. Mad. FERRARIS particularly distinguished herself by a full, varied and intelligent rendition of the difficult rôle of *Agatha*. The opening prayer of the second act was rendered most delicieusly, and even the awkward and almost impossible quick movement which follows it, was given with vigor and clearness. The *Aennchen* of Mlle. CANISSA was a pretty conception of the part, and the music did not suffer at her hands. Both these ladies are gifted with fine voices, which, with time, will ripen. They are sure to become favorites. Mr. HASELMANN, the tenor, sang admirably. He is a careful artist, with a charming voice, and will also become a favorite. On the orchestra and chorus we have nothing but unlimited praise to bestow. Both these important auxiliaries were perfect. The success of the performance will, we hope, induce Mr. ANSCHUTZ to confine himself as much as possible to a purely German *repertoire*. By so doing, he can avoid comparative criticism, which in German opera is peculiarly unfair.

THE BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—This most attractive establishment—WALLACK'S old Theatre—is a "Circus," although called an "Amphitheatre," and, in all respects, it is far in avance of any similar establishment that has made a bid here for public patronage. It has received it, and the question of its success is settled, all owing to the eleganee of its appointments, the talent of its artists, and the scrupulous care taken to make it a most entertaining and unexceptionable place of amusement. It is nightly thronged with the best character of audiences, and the old as well as the young will find a fund of amusement in visiting it. For the benefit of families, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon performances are given. A more varied and satisfactory programme than the Amphitheatre presents, cannot be selected.

THE MENAGERIE.—The Menagerie, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, continues as a great attraction. Fitted up admirably for its purposes, the building itself is a novelty, while the collection of animals is the largest and finest ever exhibited in this country. The superb giraffe alone repays a visit. The performances of the elephants and of the mules are full of interest and amusement. The morning performances are especially arranged for ladies and children. No exhibition combines more of novelty, entertainment and instruction than does the menagerie.

President Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction —Views from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The conflicting theories and speculations which have been all at for a twelvemonth past in regard to the mode of restoring the rebellious portions of the South to their allegience, and to the enjoyment of peace and protection under the Constitution have been happily blended into a practical measure by the President's Proclamation and Message. Those who maintained the the States in rebellion had ceased to be States, and that they should be treated as unorganized territories; and those who advocated the contrary theory, will find in the Proclamation that practically the President has secured all that either had in view. The great object of one class of persons was to secure the abolition of Slavery, and of the other, to maintain the ancient landmarks, and in some sort, the continued existence of the States. Both these ideas are embodied in the plan of the President.

There are those who think that any plan of reconciliation and restoration is premature at present; but it is only necessary to recur to the actual condition of things in Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to remove all doubt as to the propriety of the President's course. In each of these States the rebel power is completely broken, and their populations are practically without any regular governments. The rebel State functionaries have run away, and there remains only the military control of the General Government. This is very necessary to prevent the inroads of the enemy, and to crush the latent disloyalty which would otherwise break forth; but there still is lacking the machinery of Civil Government, Courts of Justice, and a constabulary force for the preservation of order.

The plan, suggested by the President, is admirably fitted to supply this want. In the total disruption of Southern society, which the rebellion has caused, in the waste and dispersion of the male inhabitants of mature age, it would be absurd to expect that half of the voting population could now be rallied, or even found within the limits of the States. If, therefore, one-tenth of those who voted in 1860, can now be found ready to take the oath of allegiance presented, the General Government will be well warranted in recognizing them as "the people" with authority to reconstruct the machinery of State Governments, upon the conditions stipulated. I regard the appearance of the Proclamation as most opportune. Each of the States named above are not only in a condition to require the reorganization of loyal State Governments, but they have held public meetings and conventions for that purpose, and leading minds in them have taken strong ground in favor of emancipation. ANDREW JOHNSON, MAYNARD, BROWNLOW and others in Tennessee; GANTT and the Unionists of Arkansas are fully alive to the necessity of emancipation as the preliminary step to reconstruction. The same will be the case in North Carolina and other States as soon as they shall be relieved from the tyranny which oppresses them.

The Proclamation, therefore, was eminently appropriate as to time. It was demanded by the actual condition of things in several of the States which have been reclaimed. It was also demanded as an authoritative response to the oft-repeated inquiry "what will you do with the rebellious States when you shall have conquered their armies?" This question has been put by the rebels themselves, by their sympathizers in the loyal States, and by the enemies of Republican Government in the Old World. These queries are now answered to their heart's content. To the question, "What will he do with it?" President Lincoln has given Sir BULWER LYTTON and all others who echo it, an answer which may not satisfy, but which it will puzzle him and them to answer back. The slave hunters will learn from it that their occupation is gone forever. The enmies of Republicanism, who at the same time affect to hate Slavery, will find that what they most fear—the Union—is to be preserved by the destruction of what they pretend most to detest. Slavery, and they will be placed in the embarrassing position of being required by common decency to suppress the emotions of sorrow and indignation.

The Proclamation will have another salutary influence. Public opinion has made great strides within the past six months, in the direction of freedom. Every week has developed some new and startling fact in illustration of this change of opinion. One day we were told that ANDREW JOHNSTON and his friends in Tennessee had declared for emancipation. Next that MAYNARD and BROWNLOW had come out against Slavery—next that WINTER DAVIS had openly advocated not merely emancipation, but the enlistment of slaves, and that he pledged the world in a public speech to carry Maryland on these issues, by twenty thousand majority. In a few weeks we find his astounding prediction more than fulfilled, while in Missouri the only political parties are known as the Radical and the Conservative emancipationists. Meanwhile the Free States rolls up unprecedented majorities in favor of the same liberal policy; and now comes the Proclamation of the President to clinch the nail by declaring that the Union is to be reconstructed on the basis of general emancipation. The public mind was ripe for this transcendently important measure. The loyal population of the country will sustain with enthusiasm the policy of the President, and thus secure its triumph. There was a general feeling that the Confiscation Act was too sweeping in its scope, and that its enforcement, if at all practicable, in all its length and breadth, would be attended with an amount of cruelty and wretchedness only paralleled in the worst deys of the worst despotisms. But the wisdom of the law-makers was shown in conferring upon the President the amplest discretionary powers to mitigate its rigors; and that President LINCOLN has exercised this power with a wise discrimination all right-minded men will agree. All except the leaders can be restored to the enjoyment of their rights and property under the Constitution on the easy condition of surrendering all claim to a species of property which their own wickedness and folly have rendered worthless; while the great majority who never owned slaves will have no sacrifice whatever to make by laying down their arms. Of the million of Southern men who have taken up arms against the Government, or otherwise subjected themselves to the penalties of the Confiscation Act, not more than one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand are slaveholders, and hence, eight out of ten have nothing whatever to lose, and everything to gain, by accepting the President's offer of peace and perdon. The owners of slaves must see convinced that in a pecuniery point of view, they will be great gainers by the restoration of their titles to their lands and personal effects, together with their lives; while none but the leaders, consisting of less than a thousand men, will be left without hope, except in the success of their diabolical enterprise. The Proclamation is, therefore, in the highest degree politic, as well as beneficent. It will undermine the rebellion by offering easy and liberal conditions of reconciliation. It "proclaims liberty throughout the land," and has thus secured in advance the promised blessing of God. It will rally every loyal heart to the support of the Government, and at the same time disarm the criticism of enemies at home and abroad. In a word, it will tend powerfully to the overthrow of the rebellion, while it will forever extinguish its cause.

In connection it may be remarked that the President has probably committed an oversight by failing to exclude the rebel State officers from the benefits of his offer of perdon. This omission concedes to such men as JOHN LETCHER, rebel Governor of Virginia, ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, and other rebel Governors, with the members of State Conventions who voted for secession, and of State Legislatures who have exercised a controlling influence for evil, an immunity which they have not deserved. But this oversight can easily be corrected. OBSERVER.

Treatment of Volunteer Recruits in this City—The Payment of Bounties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the public has already been called to the gross wrongs perpetrated on many of the men who have recently volunteered as soldiers in this City and county. The wickedness of these wrongs was so apparent, that Maj.-Gen. DIX, on the 3d inst., issued an order to Gen. HAYS, acting Provost-Marshal-General, directing that every effort should be made on the part of United States officers in this department, to save the men who were enlisting here, from being swindled on the very moment they were mustered into the national service.

The Government authorities are doing all they can to insure full justice to the brave men who come from all sections of the country to swell the number of volunteers from this City; but the management of that part of the business which falls to the New-York County Volunteer Committee, merits the condemnation of the press and of our citizens. Under the present system all volunteers are obliged to pass through the hands of brokers and runners, and there are numerous cases where volunteers who should have received the three hundred dollars bounty promised by the City, have been paid but one hundred, and sometimes only fifty dollars, the balance of the soldier's money remaining in the hands of the agent or runner. There are men to-day, at the rendezvous at Riker's Island, who have suffered this foul wrong, and while the parties who are engaged in this traffic are believed to be known to the Volunteer Committee, they are still permitted to draw large sums of money for recruits who are now passing through their hands.

A visit to the room in Broadway, where this business is conducted, will satisfy any reasonable man that the present plan of paying bounties by the Committee is wrong, and if the same system is longer continued, it will be *wickedly* wrong on the part of the authorities, for the question then will be, will the Committee, when the facts are known to them, virtually lend themselves to a gigantic plan of swindling the volunteers.

Printed forms are issued by the Committee, but it is with difficulty only that any one except brokers and runners can procure them, and while the recruits are not taken before the Committee, these brokers and runners seem to have matters in their own hands. Complaints have been frequently made by friends of the soldiers, and poor women have gone pleading their cause before the officials, but very seldom with any good result; and still the work goes on.

The remedy that is demanded is that the Volunteer Committee shall pay the bounty money directly into the hands of the recruits, who then can use their money in any way they see fit. The brokers are entitled to $15 for new recruits, and $25 for veterans. This should be sufficient to pay them, unless the party most interested—the soldier himself—is willing to pay a bonus also.

There are subscriptions now being paid by banks and individuals to the Volunteer Fund, but it is the duty of every man and every institution to make one of the conditions of their subscriptions, that the money shall be paid directly to the volunteer.

Gen. HAYS, the Provost-Marshal-General, has offered to hire a large building where the Examining-Surgeon and the Mustering-Officer should transact their business, provided the County Committee will occupy the same building, and pay directly to the recruit the money they are entitled to.

The whole system needs a change, and not one dollar more should be paid out to any broker or agent. It is only right to say that many brokers are honest men, but the temptation to wrong the soldier is very great; and as they are sent away to camp or the army, the cases where justice is done after the wrong has been committed, are few and far between.

Pickpockets in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through the TIMES to inform the public of the prevalence of pocket-picking in this City. At churches, in and about places of amusement, at markets, in cars, and wherever people customarily crowd together, there is much danger of those having wallets about them unexpectedly finding themselves victimized. This crime of stealing pocket-books is the more aggravating, as the thief generally gets papers of no use to him, and which are destroyed to prevent detection, while they are of importance to the rightful owner. The money which these pickpockets so meanly get is too often taken from those who, when they lose their pocket-book, lose all the money they have. To the poor their purses are not "trash," as they too surely know when suddenly deprived of them.

Being myself a loser and a sufferer, I have mentioned my misfortune to some of my acquaintances, and have been surprised to find that many of them have recently suffered losses by pocket picking; and I find by inquiry of car conductors and Police officers, that this crime is so prevalent as to demand that these thieves should be to some extent cleared out of our City. To those who do suffer by the loss of a pocket-book, it may be said that our present Police system can afford little or no aid toward the recovery of it or its contents, nor even if their money be marked. The detective force is so ridiculously small for such cities as New-York and Brooklyn, that I suppose no aid from that department can be afforded to those who lose only a pocket-book with an ordinary amount of money in it, or papers of much importance.

It may be said that persons should not carry money with them; but it may be asked where are thousands of people to carry or keep their money, if it be not safe about them. And if those who can get along with simply a few car-fares in their pockets are to carry no money with them, what would become of the retail trade of these great cities? Also, if those having money with them are to look on whomsoever may come in contact with them in these crowded cities as probable thieves, we shall, in short time, have manners not suited to civilized society.

This evil of pocket-picking is one which those who have not suffered from it, are inclined to consider as a joke—sometimes a good one, sometimes a serious one—in a small way, and let it alone, trusting that their caution will save them. The occasional losses of small amounts of money, are not, as before remarked, the main troubles. Rascals always thrive at the expense of honest people, and it would become "our rulers" to secure industry its rewards against the vermin which, rat-like, are always doing more damage than what is really necessary to satisfy their own thieving propensities. HAROLD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 7, 1863.

Obituary.

LIEUT.-COL. TREPP.

—Lieut.-Col. TREPP, of the First regiment U. S. S. S., (SHARPSHOOTERS,) was killed while in the advance skirmishers, on the 2d of December, on the battle-field of Mine Run. Lieut.-Col. TREPP was a Swissaby birth, and was a Lieutenant and military instructor in the Swiss army. On the breaking out of the Crimean war he joined the Foreign Legion, and served faithfully and with distinction throughout the whole of that campaign. Immediately after the closing of that war he emigrated to this country and carried on his profession as architect. When the rebellion broke out he joined the first company of United States Sharpshooters, which was recruiting in Weehawken, N. J., of which he was Captain. During the campaign he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel for his bravery and gallantry while leading his regiment. He served in all the battles, except in the second Bull Run, until he was pierced by a musket ball at the late engagement on Mine Run. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Geo. S. Harlauff and Col. E. P. Warren, U. S. Volunteers; Col. H. G. Brooks, Dunkirk; E. N. Chopin, Nevada Territory, and A. M. Hungerford and son, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyons and daughter, Ireland; Chas. Cavendish, London; Capt. A. Law and Assistant Surgeon D. H. C. Colburn, U. S. Volunteers, and W. P. Draper, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Byron Sprague, Providence, R. I.; Capt. W. W. Allen, Dartmouth; H. Ballard and wife, Albany, and F. K. Moore, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

HAN HIS POCKET PICKED.—Last night Mr. T. F. LANNING, residing at the Exchange Hotel, while looking on at the fire in Greenwich-street, had his pocket picked of $65.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

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Purchasers of hats for the holiday season will find an unequaled variety of the most beautiful and the latest styles, at
WHITE'S, No. 218 BROADWAY.
Furs of all kinds are also sold at
PEACE PRICES.
Less than cost.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Warm Undershirts and Drawers at Retail. The cheapest store in the City. Splendid Scarfs and Ties for the Holidays. No. 101 William-st., four doors below John-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agt.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

PUSH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Sewing-machines to Rent.

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V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
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Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES.
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The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, AMERICAN STATES, EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Cottages and Lots—Beautifully situated at Bellerplain, accessible by horse cars. Price and terms adapted to the means of laboring men. Attend the meeting of the Association on Monday evening, at No. 151 Bowery, and learn particulars. J. S. MITCHELL, President.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

DE SARLA—THURSTON—In Panama, N. G., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Frederick Davies, Chaplain of H. B. M. ship *Barracouta*, RAFAEL DE SARLA, of Panama, and MACHILDE, daughter of Ferdinand Theriot, of Jersey City.

MOSELY—SANDERSON—On Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863, by Rev. Dr. Smith, JOHN P. MOSELY, Esq., and LAURA, daughter of Joseph M. Sanderson, Esq., all of this City. No cards

DIED.

BARNES—On Saturday morning, Dec. 12, MARIA RAYMOND, infant daughter of Enos S. and Angelique Barnes, aged 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 67 Madison-place, (Oak-st.)

☞ Greenpoint and Jamaica (L. I.) papers please copy.

CARPENTER—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, AUGUSTUS BRAINERD, infant son of Rev. Hugh S. and Louise Carpenter, aged 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 Carroll-place, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the train that leaves 27th-st. at 12 o'clock.

HUGHES—On Thursday, Dec. 10, EDWARD B. HUGHES, son of the late Edward Hughes, Esq., aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, and of the family of his wife's father, Joseph T. Sanger, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford Congregational Church, corner of Clove-road and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

INGHAM—CHARLES C. INGHAM, N. A., portrait painter, after a short illness, on Thursday, Dec. 10, aged 68 years.

His friends, the friends of the family, and those of his brother Thomas and the members of the National Academy of Design, of which he has been an Academician for near 40 years, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his residence, No. 251 West 34th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAPORGE—On Friday, Dec. 11, PETRA LAPORGE, aged 47 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 North 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Staten Island papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 638.—Dec. 12, 1863.
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SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 737—Dec. 12, 1863.
44 43, 28, 31, 19, 54, 1, 38, 21, 60, 62, 40.

CLASS 738—Dec. 12, 1863.
71, 59, 37, 9, 61, 75, 32, 41, 39, 50, 23, 77.

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NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 438 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Removed from No. 264 Broadway. Wednesday at 3, and Friday evening, at 7½, at same place; Tuesday evening, at No. 821 6th-av.; Wednesday evening, at No. 248 8th-av. Thursday evening, at Grenada Hall, at No. 112 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Collections taken up to defray expenses.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH WILL SPEAK SUNDAY, Dec. 13, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Seats free. Subject, 10½ A. M.—*Is Man Immortal? If So, Why?* At 3 P. M.—*Public Conference and Discussion*, subject selected by the audience. At 7½ P. M., oration by Dr. RANDOLPH: subject—*Do Spirits Communicate?* Questions answered at the close of each speech. The celebrated Mysterious Ghostly Pictures will be on view and for sale.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Course of Sabbath evening sermons. The next sermon of the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Methodist Church, New-York, on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., his fifth sermon on the United States in Prophecy. Subject: *Is the United States Identical with the Restored Israel of Prophecy?* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF sermons on the Liturgy will be preached next SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject:—*The Spirituality of the Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the free distribution of prayer-books.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 1st and 2d avs. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. A. SEAMAN. Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon in the evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor Rev. F. BOTTOM. Subject: *Persuasives to Early Piety.* Strangers particularly welcome. Seats free.

THE STONE WHICH THE BUILDERS *Rejected has become the Chief Head of the Corner.* This text, which illustrates our national policy, past and present, will be the foundation of a discourse by Dr. CHEEVER, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, considered in its application to liberty in the Constitution.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—*Absalom, the Traitor*, will be the subject of the 12th discourse of this series, by Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching in the MORNING also by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE Greene-st. M. E. Sunday School. Grand Juvenile Concert, with readings, recitations, colloquies, tableaux, &c., to be held in the church, Greene-st., between Broome and Spring, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863. Tickets 25 cents. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the concert will take place on the next (Friday) evening.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, OF Brooklyn, will preach, by request, the first of a series of sermons, by pastors of different churches, upon topics calculated to unite all evangelical Christians, in the church two doors west of Broadway in 24th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Church Scope.* People of all beliefs, or no belief, invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DONN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim in the Valley of the Shadow of Death*, being the next in the series Pilgrim's Progress. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ANCIENT CHARLESTON; OR, JERICHO, THE ACCURSED CITY.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach the next sermon in the series, upon *The Cities of the Bible*, SABBATH EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. He will also preach in the MORNING upon *The Elements of a Good Church.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BEHOLD HE COMETH!—THE SECOND Advent Church of Mount Zion worships in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. The messenger who heralds the coming Saviour, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the *fulfillment of the Sure Word of Prophecy.* Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 13, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERMEN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock

CHRENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greene and Spring sts.—Rev. JOS. K. WAINE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Anniversary of the Sunday School on THURSDAY EVENING.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Mission of Earthly Sorrow.* Evening—*Theatres, Cards and Dancing as Christian Amusements.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening course: *Great Revivals in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.* Sunday School Concert at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will repeat, by request, SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, his Thanksgiving discourse on *The Stone which the Builders Rejected become the Head of the Corner.* Services at 2½ o'clock. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the MORNING also at 10½.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the morning, on *Divisions in Families, occasioned by Religion.* Matt. x., 34. In the evening, *The Life of Daniel.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH have engaged the church of the Home of the Friendless, (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.), for divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The rector, Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free all.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. GOSENBAP, Rector of Emanuel Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THE 42TH ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY School No. 19 of the Rutgers-st. Presbyterian Church will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., at 3½ o'clock. Address by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. KIRKUS. Singing by the children.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—REV. DR. LEEDS, of Philadelphia, will preach the third of a series of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THE SANCTIFIED WILL MEET AT NO. 327 Bowery on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. Persons sincerely desiring to know the way of faith through Jesus Christ more perfectly, are affectionately invited. Haggai, chap. 1.

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH.—REV. PROF. SEELYE, of Amherst College, will preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., (late Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S,) on SUNDAY and every Sabbath in December, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL sermon for the City Tract Society will be preached by Rev. J. T. DUMONT, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, 13th inst. services at 7½ o'clock.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.—REV. M. J. STANLEY, of Syracuse, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 13, upon the *Destiny of the African Race and the Relations of the Country toward Them.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the tenth of a series of discourses on *The Early Martyrs of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Wm. church-going young men especially invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in the stone church, on 20th

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Continued from Third Page.

resolution that the sidewalks in Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged and re-flagged where not already properly done; also, to reset curb and gutter-stones where the same may be necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners benefited thereby, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remaining half, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the Seventy-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the sidewalks of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of E. W. Henry, for fitting up election polls, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of J. R. Earl, for fitting up four districts in the Eleventh Ward, amounting to forty dollars.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of David Moran, for fitting up Eleventh District of the Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the death of Colonel Timothy O'Meara, Ninetieth regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Irish Legion, at Chattanooga, with resolutions, first, that in commemoration of the high and patriotic actions displayed on all occasions by the late Colonel Timothy O'Meara, of the Ninetieth regiment, Illinois Volunteers, Irish Legion, formerly Captain of the Tammany regiment (Forty-second regiment, New-York Volunteers,) that the sympathies and condolence of this Common Council are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the bereaved relations and friends of the deceased; second, that the use of the Governor's Room be given to the family of the deceased for the reception of his remains preparatory to interment; third, that the members of the Common Council will attend the funeral, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs; and fourth, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Eighteenth-street, between the Sixth-avenue and North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remaining half, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Manhattan-street, both east and west of the Tenth-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground to be within the following boundaries, viz, North side of Fortieth-street, and south side of Forty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads with resolution that Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street, be curbed, guttered and sidewalks of the same be flagged a space eight feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-first, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-seventh-street, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and also one in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to connect with the sewer thus proposed to be built in Third-avenue, the said work to be done under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

The substituted resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, Reoper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a carriage for Hose Company number Sixty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Seventy-second-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, be graded, and such and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a crosswalk be laid at the west side of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet to-morrow, (Saturday,) twelfth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

Councilman Repper moved to strike out twelve and insert four.

Which was lost.

And the motion of Councilman Brice was lost

Councilman Gross moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Saturday, at two P. M.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Councilman Brice moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

He thso moved to strike out two and insert twelve.

Which was carried.

And the motion as emended was adopted.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, twelfth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 12, 1863.

$1,000	U S 6s,'81 Cp.	109¾	400	Hudson R. R.	122⅜
9,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co	100⅞	100	do	122⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	98⅛	200	do	s30. 122⅜
18,000	do	98	50	do	s10. 122⅜
2,000	Virginia State 6s	54	200	do	b10. 122⅜
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	230	do	122⅜
5,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	86	500	Harlem R.	90
1,000	Er. 3d M. Bs.	112	200	do	89⅝
1,000	Hnd. R. 2d S. F.	118	100	do	89
2,000	Har. R. 2d M.	100¾	200	da	s10. 89
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	104¾	100	do	89⅛
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	109	500	Reading R	b10. 119¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	119	100	do	s30. 119
1,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M.		100	do	119
	Sk. Fd. B.	122	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	117⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	75	100	do	b30. 118
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	100	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30. 127⅜
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108¾	150	do	127¾
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68	150	do	s30. 127
10	Bank of N. Am.	105	80	do	127⅞
50,000	Amer. Gold	150½	100	do	b10. 127⅝
1,000	do	150¼	150	do	b10. 127⅝
100	Canton Co.	32	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	78
50	Camb. Coal Prf	31	100	do	b30. 78½
150	do	31¾	100	do	s30. 78
150	do	s30. 31¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts	106½
100	do	31¾	350	do	s10. 106¾
100	do	s30. 31¾	200	do	s15. 106¾
100	do	s30. 31¾	200	do	s30. 106¾
100	do	31¾	700	do	106¾
100	do	s10. 31¾	200	do	s10. 105¾
100	do	31¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10. 108
500	do	s10. 31¾	200	do	108
15	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	170	500	do	108¾
450	Quick. M. Co.	63½	150	do	108¾
87	Cen. Am. Trad.	34	100	do	s10. 108¾
500	Am. Coal Co.	94	200	Cley. & Tol. R.	114
2,000	Nucks Co. Lc. Co.	1¾	200	do	b15. 114
500	Mar. Min. Co.	27⅜	850	Chic. & R. I. R.	103¾
100	do	27	100	do	b10. 104¾
50	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	97	150	do	b10. 104¾
50	Pacific Mail	216	400	do	b30. 104⅝
900	N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du. C. R	54⅜
100	do	s15 132⅜	100	do	b30. 54¾
100	do	s10 132⅜	25	Mil. & M. Tr. C. Prf	87
200	do	s30 132⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	51⅜
100	do	b60 132⅜	100	do	51
100	do	s20 132	200	do	51⅛
100	do	s30. 132⅛	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	s30 81⅜
400	do	s30 133	100	do	b30 82
400	do	132	400	do	s15 81⅜
400	Erie R.	105⅝	200	do	s30 81⅝
100	do	b30 105⅞	150	A. & T. H. R.	86
100	do	s30 105⅝	300	Chic. & N. W.	46
100	do	105⅞	200	do	45⅝
100	do	105⅝	200	do	48¾
300	do	s30 106	50	do	s30 45
50	Chi. R. & Q. R.	116			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	O. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	102¾	150	Mich. Cen. R.	126⅝
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Ap	106⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	117⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	66½	100	do	b30. 117⅜
26,000	Amer. Gold	150	50	Chic. & N. W.	45⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pref	31¾	50	do	44¾
400	do	32	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	92
50	do	31⅞	1200	Cl. & Pitts. R.	104¾
100	Onicas. M. Co.	64¾	500	do	b10. 104¾
200	Am. Coal Co	94¾	100	do	s10. 104¾
200	Canton Co.	31¾	400	do	104¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30. 218	400	do	104¾
100	New-York Cen.	s60. 131¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	107⅜
150	do	131½	100	do	107⅝
100	do	s30 131¾	200	do	s10. 107
150	Erie Railroad	105⅜	200	do	107
100	do	s10. 105¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	112⅜
1000	do	106⅛	250	Chi. & R. I.	103¾
300	do	s10 105¾	400	do	103⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	122	500	do	103⅝
700	Harlem R.	s30 88	100	do	104
100	do	88¼	650	P., Ft. W. & C.	81
200	Reading R.	119	50	Ait. & T. H. R.	84⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	77⅜	50	do	85
100	do	b30 78			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	150⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	116¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	100	do	116¾
100	do	s60 131	100	do	116¾
100	do	s30. 131⅞	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	107⅜
100	do	b3 132	100	do	107¾
100	Erie Railway	s 105⅜	400	do	107
500	do	s3 105⅜	300	do	106⅞
100	do	b3. 105⅝	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	103¾
300	do	s3 105⅜	300	do	103¾
100	do	105⅜	100	do	b3 103¾
200	Harlem R.	88⅜	100	do	s3 103¾
100	do	s3 89¼	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	81
200	do	89¼	200	do	80⅞
300	Reading R.	118¾	500	do	b10 81
100	do	s3 118⅝	800	do	86⅝
200	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	200	do	80⅜
200	do	s3 77⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	50
100	Cleve. & P. R.	c. 104¾	200	do	b18 51
400	do	104¾	400	Cnm Coal	s3 31¾
100	do	s3. 104⅝	100	do	31¾
100	do	104⅝			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	15	300	Cley. & Pitts.	104⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 131¾	300	do	s3. 104⅜
100	do	131¾	800	do	105
200	do	131¾	100	do	b3. 106
100	do	131¾	700	do	105¾
100	do	s3. 131¾	100	do	s3 105¾
100	do	b30. 131¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	107¾
500	Erie Railroad	s3 105¾	200	do	s3 107¾
600	do	b3. 105⅞	200	Cley. & Tol. R.	112⅜
200	do	105¾	400	Chic. & R. I.	104¾
200	do	s3 105¾	100	do	104¾
2 0	do	s3. 105⅝	300	do	104⅜
200	do	b3. 105¾	400	do	104⅝
1000	Harlem R.	s30 88	800	do	b3 104¾
100	do	88¼	100	do	s3. 104¾
400	Reading R.	118¾	700	do	104¾
200	do	118¾	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	81¾
1000	do	s30 78	200	Canton Co.	31¾
100	Ill Central	116⅜	50	Tradesmen's Bank.	110
100	do	116⅜	15	Irving Bank	100

SATURDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The price of Gold varied through the day about 1 ℅ cent. from the last price of yesterday closing at 4 o'clock at 150½ ℅ cent. The shipments to Europe by this day's steamers were $1,198,000, making for the whole week $3,409,455. The market for stocks was generally dull, and prices on the Railways ½@1 ℅ cent. lower than on Friday, on a very small volume of speculation at the regular Board. On the Street there were some considerable transactions in Erie from 105¾ down to 105, and up again to 105¾ ℅ cent. New-York Central, Harlem, and several of the Western Roads were weak. Hudson, Illinois Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh comparatively steady at yesterday's figures. The miscellaneous Shares also steady, and Government Securities firm. The receipts at the Treasury for the Popular Loan went up to $1,183,250 for the day, of which $393,000 was on subscriptions direct at the office. The market for money easy to the Brokers at 7 ℅ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night. The speculation on the Street presents few points of interest. The general dullness was partially varied about 1 o'clock to-day by a telegraphic rumor of Peace Intruders from the South, but the story was soon ascertained to be a hoax, although its author is said to have taken the pains to duplicate his dispatch to different Brokers. The momentary effect was to put down Gold ½, and ¾ on Erie:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	150½	150⅛	Mich. Central	127¾	126⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Mich. Southern	79	77⅞
N. Y. Central	132⅝	131⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	134	134
Erie	105⅞	105⅛	Illinois Cen.	117⅝	117
Erie Preferred	102	101⅝	Pittsburgh	105⅛	104⅝
Hudson	122⅛	122	Fort Wayne	82⅛	81⅜
Pacific Mail	216	216	Rock Island	104⅛	104⅜
Harlem	91	88⅞	Galena	108¾	107¾
Canton	32	31⅞	Reading	119⅛	118⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98⅝	98⅛	Quicksilver	63⅜	63¾
Toledo	114	112⅜	Chicago and A.	84	83
Northwest	46	44⅛	Mariposa	37	37

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattan	140	Irving	100
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	115
American	125	People's	102
Merchants' Exch.	98	Corn Exchange	107
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	101
State of New-York	102	New-York County	130
Commerce	106	Imo. & Traders'	109
American Exchange	107	Park	135
Bank of N. America	109	New-York Exchange	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc.	83⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '84	103¾	Chi. & N. W. Ext.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 1st. Sk.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. Con. 7s, '76,	131	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.	92
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.	75
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.	100
Erie fifths, '85	104	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts. '77	104¾	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	106
Hnd. R. 1sts, '69	114	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	106
Hudson R. 2d S. F. '65	118	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Hnd. R. Bonds	103¾	New J. C. 1sts	109
Har. seconds, '64	109¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108¾
Har. thirds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103¾
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. C. New 1sts. '82	121	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Chi. R. I. & P. seconds	104¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G	68
Ind. Goshen L. '68,	106	Chi. & Alton. 1sts	103
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Illinois Cen. '75	119		

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Dec. 9, Messrs. Jones & Co notice thus:

"Flour—The market during the week has been quiet, and prices are 10c.@15c. lower. Feeight to New-York by all rail $2 20 ℅ bbl. Flour can be stored here till Sprlog at 8c.@10c. ℅ bbl. Receipts for the week 11,438 bbls., against 11,539 bbls. same time last year. Shipments since opening navigation 563,619 bbls. *Wheat*—The market during the week has not been very active, owing largely to the extreme tightness of the Money market, which has restricted the negotiation of time bills, and thus checked speculation. The stock here is estimated at about 500,000 bushels against about 1,300,000 bushels at this time last year. The weather has been very pleasant, and receipts have in consequence been liberal; averaging for week 88,000 bushels ℅ day against an average of 34,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Green Bay' and 'Amber Iowa') at $1 09@$1 09¾ in store, subject to 4c. ℅ bushel shrnage in 1st May next. No. 2 do. at $1 01@$1 01½. Shipments for the week 5,600 bushels; sloconpening navigation, 12,821,653 bushels; same date last year, 15,004,886 bushels."

The day's receipts at of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States were: Total receipts, $1,822,960 13, including for Customs, $243,000; payments, $1,584,974 81; balance, $20,192,015 74.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19.	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Dec. 19.	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Dec. 23.	New-York	Liver pool.
Hecla	Dec. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germanic	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton
Bavaria	Jan. 23.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM GLASGOW.

Damascus	Nov 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12.	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec 15	Southampton	New-York
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec 26	Liverpool	Boston
Havaria	Dec 29	Southampton	New-York
Amelia	Jan 1	Liverpool	Boston

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Texas	Dec 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 14	New-York	Aspinwalh
	Dec. 23.	New-York	Nicaragua.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails by the —— will close on Monday at 10 30 A. M

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½, A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUation as housekeeper by a highly respectable American lady, about 35 years of age; is perfectly familiar with the details of household management, and competent to take entire charge; the best of references given and required. Address "SOLDIER'S WIDOW," Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed by a young man the position of assistant book-keeper, or any respectable situation where a fair remuneration would be paid. Address R., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

IN STOCK BROKER'S OFFICE.—WANTED, a situation by a young man of experience in the business. Good references. Address C., Box No. 5,101 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS.
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

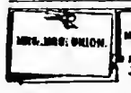
DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Steeling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Eversdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

LADIES' FAIR,

For the benefit of the Church of St George the Martyr, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, will remain open Day and Evening for one week, at No. 1,115 Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument. Admission 10 cts.

LIQUOR DEALERS.—A MEETING OF THE Liquor Dealers of New-York will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, to take into consideration the necessity of an advance in the prices of retailing liquors. The whole Trade are invited to attend. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. By order.

GEO. MOORE, Chairman.
J. LESLIE ADAIR, Secretary.

SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT BY STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON, Dec. 5, are requested to send to the Office of the People's Line copies of their original invoices. A copy of the shipping receipt attached to Invoice is particularly requested. P. C. SMITH, Agent.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

ABBATT & RATHBUN

Solicit the attention of the public to their extensive stock of CLOTHING for Winter wear, for

MEN, YOUTH AND BOYS.

OVERCOATS.

BLACK, BLUE AND DRAB MIXED CHINCHILLAS.
STEEL AND DRAB MIXED CASS AND MELTONS.
BROWN AND DRAB MIXED WHITNEY AND GARROWENS.
STEEL MIXED AND BLUE KERSEY MILITARY CAPE.
(New Style.)
PLAIN BLACK AND BLUE DITTO.
SCOTCH AND FANCY CASS, ENGLISH BOATING, SACK COATS, VESTS AND PANTS.
METROPOLITAN AND FANCY CASSIMERE SUITS.
MAZARINE BLUE, STEEL-MIXED AND FANCY CASSIMERE ZOUAVES AND GARIBALDIES, ENTIRELY NEW STYES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' ROBES and SMOKING JACKETS
Rich Black Silk.
BLUE AND BROWN EMPRESS CLOTH.
PRINTED FLANNELS.
CASHMERE, DELAINES, PRINTS, &c., &c.

BURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLEGEER SHIRTS.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ROMAN, PERSIAN, TARTAN AND CASHMERE SCARFS AND TIES.
GLOVES, HDKS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
COMFORTERS and MUFFLERS.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT embraces a full and complete assortment of the finest and best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., &c., required for men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
NO. 507 BROADWAY,
(Under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, REPS, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACAS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.,
RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large assortment of Desirable Low-Priced DRESS GOODS for HOLIDAY GIFTS.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GARNET, RUBY AND CLARET SILKS.

A fine assortment of all the new shades Plain Silks.
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A fine assortment of the very latest styles now ready.
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH FANCY PLAID and Plain Lyons Dress Silks, including a fine assortment of Rich Silks suitable for Carriage, Dinner and Evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also a large assortment of low-priced silks
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, BANDS, LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A choice assortment of Shawls, Points, Sets, Collars, Sashes, Barbes, Coiffures, Vails, Flooooes, Handkerchiefs, &c.
ALSO LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES,
for Holiday Presents, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN-STS.,
NOW OPEN
AT RETAIL.

3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, consisting of
PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.

These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.
ALSO,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET CLOAKS
AT
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S, No. 1,142 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffinns, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 75 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

FAMILY MOURNING.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
W. JACKSON, No 561 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOS, DELAINES, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH AND HENRIETT

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M., the 24th instant, for furnishing the following described articles for the use of the Quartermaster-General's Office.

COCOA MATTING.

Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, a sample of which proposed for must accompany the offer; the price per square yard to include making, binding and fitting to each room, and putting down the same complete, in the best manner; measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained.

OFFICE CHAIRS.

Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, more or less, to be made of strong, sound, well-seasoned wood, finished in a plain but substantial manner; sample to be seen at this office. The price for each chair to include the delivery of the same at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Cocoa Matting or Chairs," or both, as the case may be, and addressed to the Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Acting Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 15th instant, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with hay, corn, oats, and straw, to be delivered at such docks in this City as may be designated by the undersigned.

Bids will be received for the delivery of lots of 2,000 bushels of corn and oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw and upward

Bidders must state the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, how soon deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed, and will be expected to have ready for delivery whenever called upon, the quantity called for by the terms of their agreement, and to hold it, subject to the order of the undersigned, without extra expense to the United States.

The price must be written in words on the bids. Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector, before being accepted, and will be weighed by sworn weighmasters, and paid for according to their returns.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted, in such funds as are provided by the United States for that purpose.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if his bid is accepted, he will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract in the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a Clerk of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, Q. M. U. S. A., New-York, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage." STEWART VAN VLIET,
Maj. and Q. M. U. S. Army.

OFFICE COM. OF SUB. VOL. SUB.,
No. 2 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED, "PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 22d inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Cooked RATIONS to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz.:

- 75 pounds of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
- or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef,
- 137½ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread,
- or 100 pounds of Hard Bread,
- 15 pounds of Beans or Peas,
- 10 pounds of Rice or Hominy,
- 8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
- or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
- or 12½ pounds of Tea,
- 15 pounds of Sugar,
- 1 gallon of Vinegar,
- 1½ pounds of Adamantine Candles,
- 4 pounds of Soap,
- 3½ pounds of Salt,
- 4 ounces of Black Pepper,
- 30 pounds of Potatoes,
- 1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *on a binding furnished at public expense*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of $10,000.

Names of Guarantors.

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"*I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors.*"

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or naming more than one price, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MORRE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-nioth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For dredging slip south side Pier No. 47 North River.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 44.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., C. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 11, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. JACOB C. ROGERS,
WILLIAM H. KENNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLE,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Dec. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this bureau until 3 o'clock on the 21st December, instant, for one thousand barrels Navy Beef, and fifteen hundred barrels Navy Pork. The Beef, Pork and barrels to conform to the Navy standard, with the exception of iron hoops; the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1863.

ASHES AND GARBAGE—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our citizens to the necessity of abstaining from placing their ashes and garbage on the sidewalks until the ringing of the bell announcing the arrival of the ash-carts. A strict compliance with this rule is rendered necessary to prevent the ashes from being thrown into the gutters by accident or otherwise, from which it may be difficult to remove it in consequence of frozen gutters or accumulations of snow. At the same time it will prevent those large accumulations of filth in the gutters and streets that have too long disgraced the City on the approach of Spring.

The ash-carts will be daily in every street to promptly carry away the ashes ready to be removed. All complaints of neglect to comply with this requisition on being reported to this Department, will receive immediate attention.

F. I. A BOOLE, City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the BOARD of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in Fifty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For a sewer in Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and setting curb and gutter in West-street, from Harlem Rail to Gansevoort, and in the intervening streets between Hammond to Gansevoort, from Washington to West streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging in Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.

For building a bulk-in at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth street.

For fencing vacant lots in Fourteenth-street, near the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

For fencing and filling lots at the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

For paving Forty-second-street with trap-block from Fifth to Sixth avenues, Ninth-avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, and Fifty-fourth-street from Third to Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several Lots and Lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Perry to West Twelfth-street, and all the lots on both sides of the intervening streets between Perry and West Twelfth streets, from Washington to West-street.

All the lots on both sides of Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

All the lots on the south side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and the lot at the northeast corner of Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

All the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, to the distance of one hundred and sixty feet on Twenty-fifth-street, and ninety-five feet on Broadway, from the corner of Twenty-fifth-street.

All those lots known as Ward numbers 1,894 and 1,895 in the Eighteenth Ward, also Ward Map numbers 1,130, 1,131 and 1,132, at the southwest corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

All the lots on both sides of Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and all the lots on the east side of Sixth avenue to the distance of one hundred feet north and one hundred feet south of Forty-second-street.

All the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All the lots to the extent of half the block north and south of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interest are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DUDLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Aldorman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 16th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company so far as, in or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property with first had offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $99,731 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. BERLITZ, ESQ.,

who is retiring from business.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms No. 538 Hudson-st., corner of Charles-st. The entire elegant stock, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, moquet reps and haircloth, etageres, centre-tables, in all different styles, card-tables, bookcases, in rosewood and black walnut, elegant rosewood and mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and washstands, and stocking chairs, reception chairs, lounges, in moquet and reps, elegant dining-room suites, in oak and black walnut, buffets, dining chairs, and a large assortment of every description of first-class furniture. The above may be examined at any time previous to the sale, which will be positive and without reserve. Purchasers can have their furniture packed and shipped in the best manner, or it may remain at the store free of charge until Jan. 1.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
Dec 11, 1863. C. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Shortland's Stores, north Pier Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Dec. 14, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel, mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

BENJ. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BY A. F. TAIT,

comprising Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Deer, Fawn, Quail, Woodcock, Grouse, Chickens, Dead Game &c., &c. Paintings now exhibiting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NO PEN, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner D and 23d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 11th-st. and 3d-av., each lot being 18 feet 8 inches by 70 feet deep.

HELP WANTED

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, a healthy and highly respectable young American or English woman, with a supply of good milk. Any such person desiring an excellent situation, may apply, by note or in person, at No. 233 Union-st., Brooklyn. Unexceptionable references must be furnished.

WANTED—IN A BANKING HOUSE, A COMpetent young man who can write a handsome hand, and has an extensive acquaintance among the general jobbing trade of New-York. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,264 New-York Post-office.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED Smen, one in the woolen and one in the white goods department. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place.

WANTED—AT EAGLEWOOD MILITARY Academy, a Secretary and book-keeper, who will also teach classes in book-keeping. Apply after 12 on MONDAY, 14th, at No. 27 Park-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in the CLOTH JOBBING business. WHITE & HEATH, Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.

Apply to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, well-bred lads, about 14 years of age, as cash-boys; to those who bring good recommendations a liberal salary will be given. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,600 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent screw-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. LEITCH,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leavee New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / $75 Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Dec. 17; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 26
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00
Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	85 00
Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00
Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $80, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can have tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde built steamer

LIBERTAN,
Lieut. GRAY,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland

NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $1-50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE VIA PANAMA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon.

The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and largest steamship in the Pacific trade, will sail as above, from the new dock foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship

EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOSHUA A. POST,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new and first-class R. M. Steamship Cunarder, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:22 P. M.
3:15 and 5 P. M.	5:22 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of City Canvassers.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS IN THE SIXTH WARD—CLOSE OF THE CANVASS.

The Aldermen, as City canvassers, met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the ninth day of the session. It was expected that Alderman WALSH would be present to read off the returns from the Sixth Ward, which were all the returns that remained to be canvassed, but illness, which had prevented his attendance on the previous day, still kept him confined to his house. Alderman HARDY was therefore selected to read off the returns from the Sixth Ward, which he did, and afterward he called attention to the protest from Alderman WALSH, which had been presented and laid over a few days before. Mr. HARDY said Mr. WALSH protested that the election in the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward, in the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward, and also in two or three other election districts in those Wards, had not been conducted fairly, and that frauds of various kinds had been committed. In support of these allegations, he would present affidavits of various parties, which had been intrusted to to him by Mr. WALSH. These affidavits showed that property-made challenges had been disregarded by the Inspectors of Election; that in one case, a ballot for Mr. WALSH for Alderman had been received by an Inspector and thrown away upon the floor; and that in the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward, where Mr. WALSH had but 145 votes allowed him, over 200 persons had voted for him. The protest thus supported, he argued, should prompt the Board to investigate the alleged frauds, and if they should prove to be actual frauds, that the returns for Alderman in the Districts where the frauds were committed should be thrown out. This course, he continued, would be in accordance with the precedent given by the Board of County Canvassers in the case of BOSWORTH and MCCUEN. He thought the Board owed it to themselves and to the public to investigate the alleged frauds, and, being largely of the Democratic party, they owed a duty to that party to make the investigation. He believed that an investigation would be welcomed by Mr. JONES, the Alderman elect for the District, and also the powerful clique in it, of which Comptroller BRENNAN is the leader, in order that Mr. JONES might come into the next Board of Aldermen without any cloud of fraud hanging about his election.

Mr. JONES, the Alderman elect for the District, wished to be heard in the matter, and to afford him an opportunity to be heard and the Board in decide on the question, Mr. HARDY offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the alleged frauds and report upon the subject as early as possible.

Mr. JONES then briefly addressed the Board, stating that he had counsel with him, but unless Mr. WALSH urged his side with counsel, he (Mr. JONES) would not permit counsel to appear for himself. He wished the alleged frauds might be investigated to the fullest extent, but he did no regard it either as the duty or as being within the province of this Board to inquire into them. Their business was with the returns alone, to count and compare them, and to have informalities or omissions corrected if any should be discovered.

If his election had been attended by fraud, the duty of inquiring into any alleged frauds and of deciding upon the validity of his election, belonged to the new Board of Aldermen; and if Mr. WALSH had been wronged, he had the courts to appeal to for redress.

Mr. HARDY's resolution was rejected by 7 to 3—Messrs. REED, MITCHELL and HARDY voting in the affirmative.

Alderman HALL then moved to return the protest to Mr. WALSH, stating in explanation of the motion, to let the Board did not wish to make use of it, Mr. WALSH ought to have it for use elsewhere, in case he should wish to pursue the subject further and seek elsewhere for an investigation of the alleged frauds.

Mr. HARDY objected to this, saying he now he regarded the protest as the evidence upon which the members had just voted. Without the protest there existed no ground to show what reasons had influenced members in voting. The gentleman (Mr. HALL) might wish to efface the evidence by which he was guided in voting, but he ought not to do away with the evidence by which he (the speaker) had conscientiously felt himself compelled to give an affirmative vote. He knew nothing of the frauds alleged, except by the protest and accompanying affidavits, which he regarded as good ground for voting as he had, and if they were not kept in possession of the Board, on record would exist on their minutes to show why he had voted "aye."

The Board decided to return the protest, the vote on the question being the same as on Mr. HARDY's resolution.

The Board then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, when the declaration of the results of the canvass will be made.

Aid for Soldiers' Orphans.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES BY PROFESSOR MARTIN, THEODORE TILTON AND COL. WOOLFORD.

The first of a series of meetings announced to be given under the auspices of the National Literary Society of New-York, took place last evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute. Owing, no doubt, to the wretched state of the weather, a very small audience was in attendance, and less than a dozen gentlemen appeared upon the platform.

Mr. PROFESSOR M. WETMORE called the meeting to order. After regretting, in a few appropriate remarks, the sparseness of the congregation and the absence of some of the promised speakers of distinction, he introduced Professor MARTIN.

Prof. MARTIN commenced with a glowing tribute to the brave men who had faced death and danger in the cause of their country. He said the country owed a peculiar debt of gratitude to those who gave it their services in any great and perilous crisis. He referred to the inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, and declared it to be a noble tribute to those who had there laid down their lives upon the altar of patriotism. He would have the President's speech on that occasion—the speech of that President who had done a few of the noblest things that ever were done by the head of a great nation—he would have that brief speech inscribed on the gate of the cemetery; and he would have the name of every hero there buried so inscribed. We first went into the war, the speaker believed, to recover forts and arsenals, and to enforce certain laws among rebellious communities—got for liberty; but here has been a Providence which has shaped our ends in spite of us, and we now find ourselves, whether we will or no, fighting the battle of freedom. He would have us contend for freedom to all—not under the laws and the Constitution and Union as it was, but under a better Constitution and a better Union, and more equitable laws. Professor MARTIN's remarks were received with applause.

A resolution was thereupon offered by Mr. WETMORE, based on a suggestion from Professor MARTIN, that the Society he represented be instructed by the audience to respectfully invite the Legislature of New-York to take measures to perpetuate the memories of all the soldiers of New-York who fell at Gettysburgh. The audience adopted the resolution.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON was then introduced. He said the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Vermont had already passed laws for the purpose embodied in the resolution, so far as those States are concerned. Mr. TILTON went into a long and elaborate review of the Message of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. He specially dwelt on the lamentable tone of that document with regard to the relations of the Confederacy toward foreign countries. He thought between the faultfinding of the North and the bitter complaints of the South, England would soon have the same number of friends as had the Cabinet of JAMES BUCHANAN. The rebel hope of foreign recognition grew weaker every day. England did not recognize the North and South united until after seven years of war. Would she recognize one contingent section after only three years of war, mainly unsuccessful on its part? The United States Government must first recognize the independence of its own dependencies, before Great Britain could be expected to do it. Mr. TILTON concluded with a powerful and eloquent denunciation of Slavery.

Col. WOOLFORD, commanding the One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York regiment, now with Gen. GILLMORE's army besieging Charleston, followed in a brief speech, when the meeting adjourned.

Murder in the Sixth Ward.

A MAN STABBED BY A NEGRO AND INSTANTLY KILLED—THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION, ETC.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a murder was committed in Worth-street, between Mission-place and Centre-street. JOHN KANE, a native of Ireland, aged about thirty years, was the victim. From the testimony, so far as addduced, we learn that about the time named above, JOHN KANE, the deceased, met a colored man, named HARRISON LITTLE, in Worth-street, near Cow Bay. A quarrel ensued, and after some skirmishing, KANE chased the colored man into his own house, in Worth-street, near Mission-place. KANE here commenced an indiscriminate abuse, not only on LITTLE, but also on his wife and another female who were present. After some words had passed between the belligerents, KANE went up to LITTLE, and after various demonstrations struck his face, he finally knocked him down. About this time one of the females undertook to leave the house for the purpose of procuring the assistance of the Police. She was also prostrated to the floor by KANE. The latter then went outside and commenced throwing brickbats at the windows. After breaking all the glass in the windows of the house on one side, KANE again went inside, where he made a sudden assault on LITTLE by striking him several times on the face and head with his fist. LITTLE became so incensed toward KANE for his re-attack upon him, that he caught hold of a carving-knife, the blade of which was about fourteen inches in length, and plunged it into KANE's left side, nearly to the handle. It passed entirely through the heart, and the victim fell to the floor dead. LITTLE fled through the rear yard of his premises immediately after having committed the deed. As a late hour last night he had not been arrested. Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, has dispatched several men in search of him, and that officer says he has no doubt but that he can effect the arrest of the murderer.

The body of KANE was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where Dr. GEORGE B. BEURON made a *post-mortem* examination last evening. The inquest will be held this morning by Coroner WILDEY.

The murderer LITTLE was arrested by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, at a late hour last night, and locked up. He will be brought before the Coroner, this morning, for examination, at the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

The Fire on the North River.

A FURTHER LIST OF VESSELS DESTROYED.

In addition to the list of boats heretofore published in the TIMES as having been totally destroyed in the great conflagration on the North River on Wednesday afternoon, we have to add the following:

Barges *Alexthus, John G. Spafford, Thomas G. Leach* and *Winona*. They were all heavily laden with grain, hay and other kinds of forage, mostly designed for the use of the Government. The boats and freight are a total loss. The names of the owners we have as yet been unable to ascertain, also the extent of the losses incurred. We also learn that the barge *Catharine*, freighted with a large number of stoves from a Troy manufactory, was destroyed with all her cargo. She was rated at 75 tons, and was fully laden. The value could not be ascertained.

There were quite a number of other boats and barges burned, but their names cannot be learned at present, owing to the fact that Mr. BRENNAN's (the wharfinger's) office on the pier, was burned, together with all his books and valuable papers.

It is worthy of mention that the tugs *George Birdsall, Starlight, Scranton, Forrest, Knickerbocker, Annie, Fulton, Morris* and *Lewis* were on hand and rendered very timely aid in towing vessels to the middle of the stream, thereby staying the progress of the flames down the river, and saving a vast amount of property.

All the piers within the burnt district, with the exception of the one at the foot of Charles-street, are a total wreck. Col. ROOME, the Superintendent of the Manhattan Gas Works, as soon as he learned the extent of the fire, dispatched a large gang of men to aid in staying the progress of the flames. These men worked with great energy, and had the courage to go amid the blaze and smoke where those unused to that kind of business would have been almost suffocated. Much property was saved by means of their assistance.

All the Fire Department did nobly. Hose Company No. 41, Wm. SUFFIELD, Foreman, was the second company on the ground, and had the first stream on, using it from the hydrant. It was through their exertions that the schooner at the dock near the foot of Charles-street was saved. The vessel was loaded with hay. All the others about her were destroyed, but No. 41 kept an almost steady stream on her, occasionally throwing it to the other side of the dock, on to the canal-boat *Varian*, which thus was also saved. Two of No. 41's men, Messrs. BRADSHAW and MAYNAW, went overboard, receiving, fortunately, nothing more than a ducking. That, however, on such a cold night, was more than enough.

Important Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

The following are the particulars of the arrest on Friday, by Captain TAGGART and Officer DYER, of a man named WILLIS L. CLINTON, who, if all accounts are true, has been extensively engaged in circulating counterfeit fifty-cent United States postal currency. The arrest was mentioned yesterday.

From the testimony in the case it appears that the prisoner has recently had some business transactions with Mr. ROSSAR F. KEWIN, of this City. Yesterday afternoon these two persons met, when CLINTON proposed to sell to KEWIN a quantity of fifty cent postal currency at a discount of forty cents on the dollar. KEWIN pretended that he was favorable to the proposition, and they adjourned to Mr. J. MCLAUGHLIN's place of business, No. 255 Broadway, with a view to perfect the negotiation. When they arrived there, KEWIN at once informed MCLAUGHLIN of the state of affairs, and Capt. THOMAS was sent for. CLINTON was taken into custody and searched. On his person there were found $230 in counterfeit 50 cent United States postal currency, also $76 in good money. The counterfeits are well executed, and when they become worn and soiled, good judges cannot distinguish them from the genuine. CLINTON was delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal. He will be examined before a Commissioner.

The Bounty Sharks.

Gen. HAYS is taking measures to save recruits from being fleeced by substitute brokers and bounty swindlers. He has issued the following excellent order to Provost-Marshals and recruiting officers:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

Provost-Marshals and all recruiting officers are hereby ordered not to swear in any recruit or veteran, unless said recruit or veteran receives the full bounty of three hundred dollars. The recruit or veteran to receive the money himself.

The Provost-Marshals and recruiting officers will make daily reports to these headquarters, with a certificate, as follows:

"I certify on honor that every recruit and veteran enlisted by me this day has received the three hundred dollars bounty."

Brig.-Gen. HAYS,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

The Failing of Hecker's Bakery.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

George St. Seabrook vs. *John Hecker*.—This was a case growing out of the failing of HECKER's Bakery in November, 1862, and was reported in the TIMES of the 16th. At the conclusion of the evidence for the plaintiff, Mr. CURTIS NOYES, for the defence, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that, by the showing of plaintiff's own witnesses, there was not and could not have been any negligence by defendant in erecting the stack of ovens which fell. The motion was granted. W. A. COUSSENS and Mr. CLARK for plaintiff; JOHN N. LEWIS, BENS. V. ABBOTT and WM. C. NOYES for defendant.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday evening. Prof. TILLMAN in the Chair. Benj. GARVEY Secretary. During the hour devoted to miscellaneous business, Dr. STEVENS, the eminent Geologist of this State, gave the Association a very interesting lecture upon the Gold Fields of the North American Continent.

He said the presence of gold in auriferous sands in Canada East, has long been known to the public, but the extent of this auriferous deposit has not been fully explored until the present season. The valley of the Chaudiere River has been supposed to be the limits of the paying deposit. It is now known to extend from Lake Champlain eastward to the Bay of Newfoundland, and from the south shore of the St. Lawrence to the sources of all the streams flowing into it, a large part of Vermont and the northern part of Maine are consequently included in this region. No quartz veins have, as yet been discovered, but the gold is found in drift deposits, generally in a bed of gravel, reposing upon rock, and covered with beds of clays, sands and gravels more or less, from a few feet to many hundred in thickness. One acre of gold washings have yielded 4,987 pennyweights of metal. The Chaudiere, St. Francis, Lake St. Francis, Rivière des Plantes, Rivière du Loup, Lake Massawippi and Little Magog, have been among the most fruitful localities in Canada. In Vermont, the Bartee and other rivers flowing into Lake Memphremagog, the Missisquoi, Lamoille, Onion, Otter rivers and their tributaries have been successfully explored for this metal.

It is not confined however to the region above described. It is found on the slopes of the Appalachin Mountains from Vermont to Georgia. It is also found in all the deposits of clay and gravel of the entire United States. There is hardly a stream in our whole country but what one can find gold if he look long and carefully enough. I have seen it, said the speaker, in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and many places in New-York. Gold may be said to be everywhere present, as much so as iron. And the reason is, that gold and iron pyrites are always associated together, and when the pyrites is decomposed, and the iron leaving the combination of sulphuret and becoming an oxide, the gold is liberated; consequently, any soil derived from the decomposition of rocks containing pyrites, may contain gold in appreciable, though not always paying quantities. If California gold is found in three distinct formations: First, in veins running north and south, which are of the softest and purest gold; second, in veins running northeast and southwest, which is largely mixed with platina, copper, &c., &c.; third, veins running east and west are found the widest, and containing adulterations of gold, also lead, copper and iron, which are quite impure. The Doctor said that the Assay officers in the Philadelphia Mint assert that there is more gold under the earth in the City of Philadelphia than the entire quantity now in circulation in the world. He gave an interesting account of the farmer who went to California to dig gold enough to pay off a mortgage on his farm. After he had accomplished his mission he returned, and having obtained a practical insight into mining, went to work on his own farm to find gold, and the result was that, with the assistance of his son and an ordinary tin pan, he gathered fifteen dollars per day.

The remarks were received with applause by the Association.

Mr. WARMOUTH exhibited to the Association his newly patented iron shot, which in shape is the same as that of Minié. The principle of this ball is to expand an attachment of inch and one

The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.

Our Forces Occupy the Approaches to Matagorda.

Fort Esperanza Blown Up by the Rebels.

TEN PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

ESCAPE OF THE GARRISON

Arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

A dispatch was to-day received at the headquarters of the army from Maj.-Gen. BANKS, commanding the Department of the Gulf, inclosing a dispatch which had just been received from Maj.-Gen. WASHBURNE, at Fort Esperanza, Pass Cavallo, Matagorda Bay.

The command of the Bay gives us, substantially, the control of Central and Western Texas, and all of the important points on the east coast, except Galveston.

FORT ESPERANZA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

At 1 A. M. Nov. 30, the rebels blew up the magazines of this fort, having evacuated two hours before.

It is a very large and complete work, bomb-proof, and partially cased with railroad iron. It had a garrison of one thousand men, who escaped, all but six. By reason of the continuance of the gale, the gunboats could not furnish me with launches to enable me to cut off their communications, nor could they take part in the attack. On the 29th we drove them from all their outworks, and advanced our sharpshooters well up to the fort. We captured ten guns, varying from twenty-four to one hundred and twenty-eight pounders.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Banks Expedition—Return of Gen Banks—The State Election—First National Bank of New-Orleans—New Insurance Company—The Business of the City—Trial of the New-York Tribune's Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

This date is suggestive. On the 4th December, precisely one year ago, the *North Star*, in company with a fleet of transports, left the port of New-York amid the cheers of assembled thousands, who had gathered to see the great Banks' Expedition set out upon its important and mysterious career.

It is certainly curious and satisfactory to look back only one year and see where we now stand, as compared to how we then stood. At that time Baton Rouge was still in the hands of the enemy. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson still virtually sealed up the Mississippi from all communication between the great Northwest and their natural communication with the ocean. Texas had the rebel flag flying over every square inch of her territory; and in Louisiana we could scarcely be said to hold more than the City of New-Orleans and its immediate surroundings.

What changes have occurred since then! Baton Rouge, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and all intermediate points have been wrested from the rebels, the Mississippi River once again restored to commerce, and the so-called Confederacy cut completely in twain. Louisiana has been completely overrun by the victorious National forces, all the way between this and Alexandria, the rebel armies whipped and disorganized, one millions of treasure taken from them to enrich the national Treasury. In Texas, Gen. BANKS has once again planted the good old flag, where it will now remain—by God's blessing—until every foot of its soil is wrested from pollution. Not only have we the flag there, but Gen. A. J. HAMILTON has followed close upon it, and is already in his native State, to fulfill the duties of Governor as soon as the time arrives for it, and by the magic of his name to form a rallying point for all the loyal and ardent sons of Texas.

Not only in respect of the military successes, but also in the wonderful growth of public opinion, it is certainly most charming to look back upon the past twelve months, and see how very much the cause of Liberty has gained; and that of the Slaveholding rebellion has lost in this Department. To those who take the trouble to gauge public sentiment now, and compare it with what it was at the time of our arrival, the change appears almost marvelous.

Opinions that were then utterly scouted, are now warmly defended by the selfsame individuals. The system of free negro labor was then considered preposterous, it is now proved by daily experiences to be not only practicable but infinitely more productive than the slave-labor system it has overturned. It was thought negroes would not make good soldiers nor fight; but at the bloody siege of Port Hudson they have once set that question at rest forever, and we have already thirty regiments of them in good condition. Many of our own best officers then ridiculed the idea of such an addition to our armies, and considered any one disgraced who took command of a colored regiment. Now they have not only been taught that there is no absurdity at all in the matter, but the proudest of them are willing to lead a regiment of noble warriors, and very few indeed would resist the honor of commanding a brigade of them.

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.

In taking this retrospect of the past year's doings, it is impossible not to recur naturally to the man who has had the chief burden of bringing about the success that I have just been glancing over; and it is impossible to doubt that they must place in very high estimation, throughout the country, the commanding General of this Department. It has been an eventful year indeed to him; and considering what he has accomplished, *and the means he had to do it with*, few military men or civil administrators can present a cleaner record during the past year. The General arrived here on the 1st instant, from Brazos; and, I am sorry to say, in poor health. He was prostrated by fever, not of a serious nature, but necessitating a short time for recruiting his strength. He is a man of iron constitution; but the strongest must at last give way under the accumulation of mental and bodily labor. It is to be hoped that a little nursing in the bosom of his family here will speedily restore him again to health and usefulness.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Considerable effort is being just now made throughout the State to bring about a Free-State election in January next, to be called by and under the immediate authority of the Military Governor of the State, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY. This, of course, cannot be done unless a sufficient number of legal voters can be registered throughout the State, to justify the Governor in such a step; and consequently the Free-State party are using every exertion to influence the people and arouse them to a sense of duty in coming forward to redeem the State, now and forever, from the stain upon her escutcheon.

In the event of a sufficient number of voters being registered, the election under the Governor's call will be for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention, to be held for the purpose of framing a new Constitution. The unconditional Union men here—led on by such able advocates as THOMAS J. DURANT, Judge RICHARD and others—are very sanguine as to the result; and, therefore, be not surprised if in a very short time you hear of Louisiana knocking at the door of the Union, with the stain of Slavery washed clean from her shirts, and by her own gratuitous act and deed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

This highly important step, which I before wrote of as being in contemplation, has already been taken, the bank fully organized, the whole capital stock subscribed and fixed at five hundred thousand dollars, and all ready to go into operation just as soon as the proper certificates can be obtained from the Comptroller of the Treasury. At a meeting held on the evening of Saturday, the 28th ult., the following well-known gentlemen were elected as Directors: Messrs. Chas. A. Weed, Geo. F. Brott, Thos. P. May, Benjamin F. Flanders, George F. Denison, A. C. Graham, George A. Fosdick, A. D. Grieff, and Geo. H. Wilder. To THOMAS P. MAY, Esq., one of the leading proprietors of the New-Orleans *Times*, is, I believe, due the chief merit of having originated and brought into effectual operation this institution, which is destined to be of the utmost consequence to the people of New-Orleans, commercially and politically.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.

Following rapidly in the wake of the National Bank active measures are being taken by several of our leading and most influential business men to form a new Insurance Company, in which the public shall have confidence, the insurance business having declined here very much since the outbreak of this rebellion. A meeting will soon be called to take the necessary steps for inaugurating the company, and, judging from the character of those who have taken the matter in hand, I have no doubt whatever that it will be brought to a successful issue.

Nothing can present a better argument for the decided revival in business matters which has taken place in this community, than the formation of two such institutions among us. When we see the foremost men of business making such provisions for enlarged commercial transactions, we may be sure that they see good reason for it, in the decided change which has come over New-Orleans during the past few months.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY.

In spite of all that grumblers may say to the contrary, there can be no denying that the business of the city is immensely on the increase. A walk to the levee now is really becoming a most refreshing and invigorating sight. Where, previous to the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, scarcely a steamer was to be seen lying along our wharf—unless those few ocean ones periodically coming from New-York—we now count the up-river boats by the dozen, and a glance at our local papers will show you how fast our shipping list is increasing.

Strolling down to the levee, one day at the commencement of the week, I found several huge St. Louis steamers lying there, just arrived, and fairly loaded down to their guards with barrels of flour and all sorts of Western produce, and the quantity of live stock coming in is very large indeed. The scene presented on this occasion at the levee, was really such as to call back visions of the good old times of commerce. The *Continental*, *Gladiator*, *J. C. Swan*, *Sultana* and *Schuyler*, had all just been discharging very heavy cargoes, and the whole surface of the levee was covered with barrels, hogsheads and bales of that precious inoculated article which is just now the innocent cause of such commotion throughout the world.

A CORRESPONDENT'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, on the charge of libel, brought against him by Dr. BACON, of the St. Louis Hospital, terminated on Monday, the 31st, in the acquittal of Mr. BAKER. The trial had lasted some days, and caused considerable interest and excitement.

You will find such full reports of the affair in our local papers, that it is not worth while for me to enlarge upon it here. The whole case goes to prove how careful we correspondents have to be in what we undertake to make public. Everything in evidence showed, however, that in what Mr. BAKER wrote he was only writing what he had been led to believe was perfectly true; and this the Judge emphatically put on record when he said, at the close of his summing on: "Acquitting him of all malicious intent, I most discharge him." There is, unfortunately, so much going on here of the kind of thing which Mr. BAKER had been denouncing—though in this case evidently wrongfully—that when a correspondent hears of young ladies singing rebel songs to soothe the ears of rebel prisoners, it does not draw very much upon his credulity to believe it. NEMO.

THE CORPS D'AFRIQUE.

Presentation of Colors to the Seventh Regiment at Port Hudson.

SPEECH OF GENERAL ULLMANN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PORT HUDSON, La., Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Since the capture of this place the Corps d'Afrique has been stationed within the fortifications, employed in strengthening the works, in erecting a great interior fort, and in clearing the country around from guerrillas. There are twenty regiments, divided into four brigades and two divisions, the whole under command of Brig.-Gen. GEO. L. ANDREWS—the First division commanded by Brig.-Gen. ULLMANN, of New-York.

On the 15th inst. a very interesting ceremony took place. A beautiful stand of colors had been prepared by Messrs. George Opdyke, A. T. Stewart, A. A. Low, Moses H. Grinnell, Edgar Ketchum and other prominent citizens of New-York, and on the above-mentioned day, were presented to the Seventh regiment by Chaplain CONWAY.

The various regiments were in line, and, after some evolutions, the presentation was made.

An address from the donors was read by Dr. CONWAY, to which the Colonel made a fitting response.

Short addresses were then made by Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS, after which, Brig.-Gen. ULLMANN, by request of the Colonel commanding the regiment, addressed the regiment as follows:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT: I accede with pleasure to the request of your Colonel, that I, as the General commanding this division, should address to you a few remarks. This regiment being one of the five constituting the brigade, which, by order of the President, I originally raised and organized in this Department, I shall ever cherish a profound interest in its welfare. Whatever concerns it affects me. It gratifies me to assemble with you on so pleasing an occasion as this.

You cannot but be grateful to those friends who, far away in the great city of the North have presented to you these beautiful banners. It is kind and thoughtful in them thus to give to you, and to us all, a proof that they remember and recognize us as soldiers of the United States, fighting for the glorious cause of freedom, and regulated Constitutional liberty. I know these gentlemen; you may well be proud of a gift from them; they are, each and all, among the most honorable men of New-York—the peers of any in that Metropolis. You will appreciate and cherish these tokens of their consideration and sympathy, and while you will value them as beyond price, you will not fail to understand that they are presented to you not only for what you have done, but also for what you will do—not solely as a reward for the past, but, as an incentive for the future, as a stimulus that may nerve your arms to strike heavy blows, in the day of battle, for your country and your God.

OFFICERS AND MEN: These flags are the emblem of civil and religious liberty—the significant symbols of your country's glory and strength; they tell of her history, of her hard-fought battles, and her greatness; around their ample folds cluster the dearest, the sweetest, the richest, the noblest of human affections. Bear them, then, triumphantly through this dreadful contest; never let them be disgraced or dishonored, and when this wicked war shall cease, and peace be again established throughout this reunited land, you will have, throughout the remainder of your lives, treasured it as a rich legacy to your children, the glorious recollections that yours were the hands that dealt the blow which secured the emancipation of a race, and hurled that huge mountain of crime, oppression and suffering, called human Slavery, into the depths of an unfathomable ocean, never to reappear to curse mankind on this American Continent.

The future is full of hope—the clouds and darkness which rested on our horizon are scattering—a bright day is dawning. Even while I speak the news comes that burning Charleston is rolling high her flames to be a beacon forever to the world that wickedness will always receive its righteous retribution from the just God who presides over the destinies of nations.

A few short months ago, and we, who, by the command of the President, came into Louisiana to be the officers of colored troops, were met on all sides with sneers of contempt, and open and covert hostility from those who should have been our chief support; now, their name is Legion who are running a fearful steeple chase to see who, qualified or unqualified, fit or unfit, can first bag a commission in the Corps d'Afrique.

A few short months ago, and you privates were slaves, bowed in the dust of oppression and cruelty. Now, you are freedmen, soldiers of the United States, clothed in the uniform of the Union, armed with the weapons of freedom, organized under the banner of freedom, and eager to fight for your own liberties, and the salvation of this land which is alike your and our home.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Rebels Decline to Receive Any More Goods for Our Prisoners.

THE REASONS THEREFOR.

Irregularities in the Distributions Admitted.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUTLER

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec 13.

The following dispatch was received this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12, 1863.

C. C. Fulton, Baltimore American:

Please give notice that the rebel authorities decline receiving any more packages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from forwarding any more goods to this point.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Rev. Mr. TORRANCE, who went to City Point with Dr. CLEMENT C. BARCLAY, returned this morning. He had an interview with Capt. HAVES, who was sent from Richmond to meet him. He informed him of the above decision of the rebel Government, and gave as a reason therefor, what they alleged to be an imputation on their honor by the Press and Government authorities, that they were not delivering the goods forwarded in good faith to prisoners, and asserted that of his own knowledge, the officers in Libby Prison, from the increased supplies they had received, could set a table from their stores in hand equal to any hotel in the United States. He admitted there had been some irregularities in the supplies at one time, but that the officer who had been guilty of neglecting prisoners had been promptly removed and punished.

As to the bad condition of the prisoners returned to Annapolis, he said they were extreme cases of consumption, and that it was a grave error on the part of the authorities to have allowed such prisoners to return. For the present nothing would be received but letters and inclosures of money, and Southern money had better be sent.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Triumph of the Liberal Party in the Elections.

The Amazon to be Opened, and a Line of Steamers to the United States.

By the arrival of Brazilian brig *Palma*, Capt. ROCHA, we have dates from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 24.

PERNAMBUCO, Saturday, Nov. 7, } AND RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE, Tuesday, Nov. 10. }

The most important event that has transpired in Brazil for some years is the complete triumph of the Liberal party over the Conservatives, the latter have been opposed to progress since the death of the Marquis of Parana, in 1857, and would have carried the election; but the difficulty with England, and the popular stand taken by the Emperor in that affair gave the Liberals an overwhelming victory. Out of more than 100 delegates to the Brazilian Lower House, only 10 Conservatives have been elected. The Liberals are in favor of opening the Amazon, and of establishing a line of steamers from New-York to Rio Janeiro. It is rumored that our Minister has already spoken of a steamship line between Brazil and the United States. There was nothing of importance at the Capital in commercial news. The news from Pernambuco was of no importance. Cotton and sugar both high, and very little of the latter.

During the passage of the *Palma*, a large number of meteors have been seen, and a very brilliant one on the 13th inst., at 5 A. M., when near Sandy Hook.

From the Southwest.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Late accounts from below represent that MARMADUKE is endeavoring to unite his forces with PRICE, who was said to be crossing the Red River into Texas. PRICE's force was much reduced, and numbered less than 5,000. A large Federal force was pursuing him. The rebels are much disheartened.

The rebel steamer *Platte Valley* has passed, with 294 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Two Deputy Provost-Marshals of this city arrested two deserters of the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois, near Dougola yesterday, when the deserters attacked their captors, killed one outright, beat the other till he was insensible, and then escaped.

Gov. Yates and the Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Illinois Supreme Court by a decision rendered to-day, have sustained Gov. YATES' action in proroguing the Legislature last Summer. Judges WALKER and BREESE holding that the proclamation issued by the Governor, and acquiesced in by the General Assembly at the time, terminated its session on the 10th of June.

The Gunboat Acacia Supposed to have been Disabled by Traitors.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 13.

The trouble with the gunboat *Acacia* was occasioned by the bilge-valve under the engine being left open, probably intentionally, by one of the firemen. She will be ready for sea to-morrow.

OUR STARVING SOLDIERS AT RICHMOND.—At Cooper Institute this evening, Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston, will deliver a lecture on "Campaign Life." This will be third of the course, the proceeds of which, under the direction of the Sanitary Commission, will be devoted to the relief of our starving soldiers at Richmond.

—A letter published in the Louisville *Journal*, dated Marrowbone, Cumberland County, Dec. 7, says: "Gen. John H. Morgan and five of his officers have just passed through our little town, on route for Tennessee, to cross the river at Mud Camp. They dismounted their horses and warmed at the fire, inquired for Yankees first, and then for whisky. They rode all night. They seemed in great haste."

—Gen. Cox left Cincinnati on Dec. 9, with his staff, for Knoxville, to take command of the Twenty-third army corps. The Military District of Ohio no longer exists.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gov. Letcher's Message to the Virginia Legislature.

RECONSTRUCTION DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE.

Trouble Pretended About Substitutes.

TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS.

COMPOSITION OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION AND PROSPECTS.

Our latest files of Richmond papers, comprising dates as late as Dec. 9, furnish us the following interesting extracts:

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 9.

Gov. LETCHER'S message was read in the Legislature yesterday. Not having room to publish the whole of it, we make the following synopsis of its contents:

THE WAR.

This war has now been in progress nearly three years. Whatever of respect, or confidence, or affection existed at the commencement of our troubles, has been effectually crushed and forever destroyed. There is not even the shadow of a possibility that respect can be revived, or confidence restored, or affection renewed. The chain that bound us together has been broken, and can never be reunited—the magnificent structure reared by our wise and patriotic forefathers has fallen into ruins, *and it can never be reconstructed.* The Union they formed, the Government they established, have had their allotted time, and are now numbered with the things that are gone. A people imbued with sound principles and animated by a proper spirit, who hate as with the intensity which the Northern people have exhibited, and who know that we detest them, would not desire a longer alliance. Honor, justice, propriety—every consideration that should influence good and patriotic men, show the necessity of our eternal separation.

It is said we have some men among us who are the advocates of what they call an honorable peace, which, when properly interpreted, means nothing more nor less than submission. It is pleasant to know that the number of such men is small; but whether large or small, spurn them as you would the viper. Men who preach peace under present circumstances are false to us and to the Confederacy. It is time enough to speak of an honorable peace when LINCOLN shall have withdrawn his armies from our soil.

* * * So far we have accomplished all, nay, more than we could have reasonably anticipated. We have an army in the field well appointed and well equipped, unsurpassed in spirit, unexcelled in devotion to the cause, revered in service, disciplined, true, and courageous. Our people, old and young, male and female, are of one mind in their hatred of the Yankees and in their determination to separate from them. Can such a people be brought under a tyrant's power, and be forced to submit to a tyrant's exactions? Can such a people be conquered and subjugated? Never!

EXEMPTIONS FROM SERVICE.

Man who had no right to ask or expect exemption from active service in the field are found comfortably ensconsed in the commissary or quartermaster's department, *or in the tying-in hospitals, prepared by the nurse and nursing tarcen, which has scattered its operations over the whole face of the State.* All these places could be filled, with infinitely more advantage and profit to the Confederacy, by men of age, experience and matured judgment, who are beyond the military age and unfit for service. Young men, in too many instances, hold such positions, and justice demands that they should be in their appropriate places in the field. The fact that these men are kept in such positions, for which they possess no superior qualifications over hundreds of others exempt from military duty by reason of age or physical disability—operate prejudicially to the public interest, and sows the seeds of dissension and strife, which will sooner or later produce a harvest of mischief. These may be regarded by some as unimportant matters, but still they are worthy of consideration, and it is to be hoped will be speedily changed and corrected. The public interest demands this, and what the public interest demands no representative of the people should be afraid to execute.

IMPRESSMENTS.

The manner in which the impressment system has been conducted has produced incalculable mischief. The agents selected have too frequently been men who possessed neither manners nor business qualifications, and the result has been that they have caused in the minds of multitudes of well-meaning men great dissatisfaction with the Confederate Government. If men of age, experience and practical judgment were selected to fill these positions, the ends which the Government has in view would be accomplished, and no prejudice in the public mind would be created. Young and inexperienced hands have too often been charged with the execution of this branch of business, and from all I have learned I am satisfied that they have not unfrequently been sent out without the necessary written instruction, *and the manner in which their duties have been performed has created the utmost dissatisfaction.* Legislation is required for the protection of our people against the impositions practiced by impressment officers and persons claiming to be such, and I trust it will be had at this session.

REUNION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Reunion and reconstruction are but synonyms for submission. *The man who can assent to reunion or reconstruction is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of liberty and free principles, and deserves to suffer the horrors of subjugation at the hands of our vandal enemies.* They have already proclaimed the purpose to strip us of all our slave property; and as far as this purpose could be accomplished by them they have removed it, in common with every other species of property. They have destroyed our dwellings, devastated our lands, and avowed their purpose to starve us into submission. They have omitted no opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon unoffending women and innocent children. Even the implements of husbandry have been destroyed, as one of the means of accomplishing the starvation of our people and their devilish work of extinction. When a Chaplain in the Federal army can avow the atrocious sentiment that if the extinction of Slavery requires the extinction of the slaveholder, he was for his extinction, what can we expect from a people represented by such a clergy? Any fate would be preferable to union with them. They are dead to all appeals for justice, insensible to all the claims of humanity, indifferent alike to all social, moral and Christian principles, and recklessly bent upon the extinction of a people whose blood in many instances flows in their own veins. Can we again reunite with them? Can we aid in the reconstruction of a Government which is to be common to us and to them? Every consideration of duty to our God, to ourselves, and to our posterity forbids it. Our peace, our happiness, the prosperity of our country forbid it. As friends and advocates of liberty, independence, and the principles of free government, our judgments, our feelings—all the nobler impulses of our nature—*rebel against the idea of reunion and reconstruction.* Every blow struck by our enemy since this cruel war began has only intensified the more deeply our hatred towards them and their hatred towards us, and has widened and deepened the gulf between us and them. We are now separated, and the public sentiment of Virginia and the States of the Confederacy is that we shall remain as we are. *If we are to form a union with any people, let it be with some nation of high-toned honor and elevated principles.*

The indications admonish us that this war may continue for some time to come, and that we shall be called upon to endure much. It behooves us, therefore, to be patient, firm, and energetic, self-sacrificing and determined, and to omit nothing calculated to aid in securing success. The occasion, the cause, and the hopes and expectations which success inspires, appeal to all to redouble their exertions, their energies and efforts. If we determine with fixed and resolute purpose to succeed, and if we move as one man in a worthy thing that is required to sustain the cause, we cannot fail. A people resolved to be free can never die slaves. All the glorious recollections that adorn the history of our ancestry, and gave to them, in the eyes and estimation of mankind, dignity and character—all the sufferings which have been inflicted upon our people—all the bright anticipations which crowd the future, and which promise peace, prosperity and happiness to us and our posterity, appeal to us to be true and faithful to ourselves and our country. The people will be true, and the day of deliverance will come. It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that the Northern people are as thoroughly united and determined as we are, and it is proper to look the matter sternly in the face, and make our preparations to meet it with equal firmness and decision. No people ever lost anything by properly estimating the power and strength of an adversary. We are thus better prepared to maintain our rights, and we can do it with greater success and effect. Many a battle has been lost, because the power and numbers and preparations of the enemy were under-estimated. It is always wise to look danger fully in the face, and meet it calmly, with spirit and decision, energy and courage. Prudence, industry, judgment and patriotism, will save us and the cause, and establish independence upon a firm basis.

Encourage a proper spirit; inculcate harmony, unity and conciliation, and all will be well. Victory will crown our efforts, and the end will be liberty, independence, and the establishment of free government, that will insure happiness to our people and prosperity to our country.

SUBSTITUTES.

When this war commenced I was opposed to the substitute system, and my opinion was well known. But in opposition to my wishes and views, it was adopted by the State and Confederate authorities. Substitutes have been tendered and accepted for three years, under the laws both of the State and Confederacy, and the policy having been established, whether right or wrong, *it is now too late to controvert it.* Under the action of both Governments it became a binding and subsisting contract, and as such should be respected and observed. Contracts between Governments and individuals should at all times be held sacred and inviolable. No Government which violates them can long maintain its character for honor and integrity. When these are forfeited by a Government, the public confidence is at an end.

Many of these substitutions, as I understand, are now disregarded and set aside, notwithstanding the fact that the parties have paid large sums to obtain the men who are to fill their places. This is done upon the idea that the States had no right or authority to receive substitutes even before the troops were turned over to the Confederate authorities. *If such be the doctrine, I enter my protest against it, and leave it to the parties to controvert the question before the Courts.* There the applications will receive a hearing, and will, I have no doubt, be fairly and justly decided. I recommend the subject to your consideration.

I am in favor of every man doing his duty in this war, but at the same time I am equally in favor of the inviolability of contracts. When the Government makes an agreement with a party, good faith requires that it should respect it and carry it out. No Government which shows a disregard of its voluntarily incurred obligations can hope to prosper. Honesty, fair dealing, and a strict compliance with obligations, assure confidence, and unite the people firmly to the Government. I trust, therefore, that the conscript bureau will give to this question the most serious consideration before further steps are taken.

CONCLUSION.

Look at the picture on all sides, and it presents hopeful and encouraging features. If we are only true to ourselves, to the cause, and to the country, we cannot be overthrown. Is there a man who doubts the result of the struggle? If there be such an one he is a traitor at heart, who deserves to be anathematized and cast out from among us.

No State has been more loyal, more faithful, more devoted. None has contributed more liberally in means and men—none has bared her breast more boldly or defiantly to the storm—and none has sent her "reapers to the harvest of death" with more self-sacrificing devotion than the Commonwealth of Virginia. She enlisted for the war after full consideration and with a just appreciation of all the consequences that were to follow the separation, and she will be true to the end. She will never sue for peace, because she did not bring on this war. She will never propose for compromise, because she struggles only for her rights, her liberty and her independence. She will, as becomes the mother of States, stand up boldly, and hurl scorn and defiance in the face of her foes until they come to her terms. She will never consent to a treaty of peace which dismembers her own territory, nor will she consent to a treaty which does not recognise fully the Confederacy. She knows what is due to her own dignity and character, and she knows what is due to the Confederacy, and her duty will be performed with scrupulous fidelity. Kneeling around the altar of the country, her sons will swear allegiance to her and fidelity to the Confederate Government, and their prayers will ascend to Heaven for blessings on Virginia and the Southern Confederacy.

Thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for His blessings conferred upon us with such liberality, for the successes which have attended our arms, for the unity and harmony of our people, and for the spirit and courage with which He has nerved them for this contest. Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

THE PRISONERS.

SHALL WE BE ALLOWED TO FEED OUR PRISONERS

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 7.

We much fear that our military authorities committed a mistake in consenting to receive from the enemy food and clothing for the Yankee prisoners in our hands. We get no thanks for this indulgence; but, on the contrary, expose ourselves to the insolent imputation of appropriating for our own use the various comforts sent to the wretches in our prisons. The motive assigned by our enemies for this unusual proceeding is expressly that the Confederacy is too poor and too hungry to afford to its prisoners a sufficiency of the plainest food; the vulgar conceit of the Yankee is flattered with the idea of sending us a few mouthfuls of bread by way of alms; the complaisant reception of their paltry debt helps to reconcile them to the detention of their own soldiers and to the suspension of the exchange: and their only anxiety seems to be, lest we ourselves should eat the bread and wear the clothes. * * * * * *

The good nature of our Government is misunderstood in this matter: as, indeed, it always is; and beside, the thing is wrong in itself; it aids our enemy in their policy of holding our prisoners and declining exchange. It gratifies their pride, and enables them to represent us as pensioners upon their bounty—for they say if they feed the prisoners, then the poverty-stricken Confederates will themselves have the more to eat.

There is really no occasion for us to place ourselves in such a position. *The Confederacy has resources enough to undertake and sustain a great war. It can provision its own soldiers; and what serves them is far to good for the brigands who came to devastate our country with fire and sword.* Although they blockade our coasts and destroy our supplies wherever they can reach them, and burn our mills and agricultural implements; and although special care is taken to cut off our supply of medicine, as contraband of war; yet the Confederacy is still able to supply provisions and clothing and medicines to both its soldiers and its prisoners. If the latter are not pampered and treated as cherished guests, they must remember that they were not invited hither; they would come, and have no right to complain if they are furnished with the ordinary fare of the country.

At all events, *the present system is felt to be incompatible with our dignity as a people; and there would be general satisfaction if it were brought to an end.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 8.

The permission granted the enemy to send their prisoners clothes and provisions having been abused to the detriment of our cause, *should be withdrawn.* It has subjected us to insult from a dastardly enemy, to charges of purloining the things sent for our own use. We hope that notice will be given that no more will be received. The Secretary of War has given orders that no abatement of rations should be made because of these supplies, hence their reception does not relieve in the least our commissariat. The privileges we grant to the enemy's prisoners is withheld from our own, now confined in the United States. *In one instance that has come to our knowledge boxes sent to prisoners have been appropriated by the guard—and this done because sent by sympathizers in the enemy's lines.*

But the abuse and falsehood of our enemy relieves us from all duty to let them feed their prisoners, and Commissioner MARMADUKE's conduct in pretending that he was not sure that the provisions sent reached the prisoners, should cause our authorities to notify the enemy that we will no longer hold communication with them through the medium of such a knave and fool as this MARMADUKE has shown himself to be. Exposed and discomforted in his discussion with Commissioner OULD, he has his revenge in publishing falsehoods where he knows contradiction and exposure are denied us, and revels in the latitude of a lie with all the facility and pleasure for which his countrymen are so remarkable.

This permission to supply their prisoners, quite the public sentiment that was fast compelling an exchange of prisoners; and it reconciles their people to the imprisonment of the Yankees in Richmond, because they know that the articles sent by them are just so many luxuries which are denied to our prisoners in the United States. *We repeat, let it be stopped forthwith.*

GREAT DINNER AT THE LIBBY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 8.

The Yankee officers at the Libby prison will, we understand, celebrate their captivity, the present week, by a splendid dinner, served up on the *table d'hote* of the prison, and embracing a bill of fare unequaled in Richmond or the South since this cruel war commenced. The viands for this *recherché* "reunion" have been put up in the North expressly for the great occasion, and are now being received by every flag-of-truce steamer. New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are vieing with each other in their lavish of money, and the richness and extent of their gastronomic contributions. The Confederate authorities have kindly seconded the generous movement, and will act as chief cook and bottle-washer on the stupendous occasion. A few outside invitations have been extended to the "lean and hungry" Richmond officials, not including the Commissioner of Exchange, the commandant of the Libby Prison post, the President, members of Congress, and the Cabinet.

Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW will preside at the head, and Col. STRINGER at the foot of the table.

After the "removal of the cloth," toasts, wit and sentiment—all at the expense of the Confederacy—will be the order of the day.

We have been favored with a glance of an advance proof of the bill of fare, and print its items, notwithstanding we are sure it will aggravate the feelings of our soldiers in the field, and the feelings of Confederate prisoners North, when they compare this sumptuous living with their own poor and scanty fare.

Among the epicurian viands named in the bill is sugar-cured ham, spiced beef, round of beef, beef tongue, chickens, oysters in cans, pickled tripe, ditto tomatoes, peaches, marmalade, soda crackers, cheese, potatoes, "unions," cabbages, butter, lemons, extract coffee, condensed milk, chocolate, apples, preserved peaches, preserved quinces, pound cake, fruit cake, wine, cordials, and a variety of entrees, side dishes, etc.

Each consignment from the North, and designed for the feast, is put up a *la Fulton*, stamped with his signet seal, "C. C. F.," and distinctly marked "From the Office of the *Baltimore American*." So there can be no mistake as to whom we are indebted if any of the crumbs of the feast should fall to our lot.

We understand the fragments of the feast, if any are left, have been generously tendered to the poor of Richmond, who are suffering from the effects of the rigid blockade enforced by the Lincoln Government. This is exceedingly generous in our prisoner-guests, for which we are profoundly grateful.

COL. STREIGHT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 7.

It is said the Yankee Col. STREIGHT, for whom Gen. MORGAN was held as hostage, became perfectly rampant and furious with anger when he read in the Richmond papers the account of the latter's escape from the Ohio Penitentiary. He stormed about the Libby Prison floor among his little covey of brother officers, breathing out "threatenings and slaughter," cursing MORGAN, Jeff. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. He declared that if the millenium was coming next week God would put it off until the North had crushed the South and trampled it and Slavery out of existence. Terrible he was as a chained tiger, and it is alarming to think what terrible things such a terrible man would do if he was loose, especially since he and his 1,200 men were captured by 400.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 19th of February next. The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over, with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire, (18th of February each year;) also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, so far as ascertained:

SENATE.

Alabama—Richard Wilde Walker, 1870; Robert Jemison, 1868.

Arkansas—Robert W. Johnson, 1870; Charles B. Mitchell, 1868.

Florida—James M. Baker, 1870; A. E. Maxwell, 1866.

Georgia—Herschel V. Johnson, 1870; Benjamin H. Hill, 1868.

Kentucky— ——, 1870; H. C. Burnett, 1868.

Louisiana—Edward Sparrow, 1868; Thomas J. Semmes, 1866.

Mississippi—J. W. C. Watson, 1870; Albert G. Brown 1866.

Missouri— ——, 1870; ——, 1866.

North Carolina—William A. Graham, 1870; William T. Dortch, 1866.

South Carolina—James L. Orr, 1868; Robert W. Berewall, 1866.

Tennessee— ——, 1870; Landon G. Haynes, 1868.

Texas—W. S. Oldham, 1868; Louis T. Wigfall, 1866.

Virginia—R. M. T. Hunter, 1868; Allen T. Caperton, 1866.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama—1. Thomas J. Fosier; 2. William R. Smith; 3. *W. R. W. Cobb; 4. *M. H. Cruikshank; 5. Frank S. Lyon; 6. W. P. Chilton; 7. David Clopton; 8. James L. Pugh; 9. *J. S. Dickinson.

Arkansas—We have no information of the election of representatives to the next Congress.

Florida—1. *S. St. George Rogers; 2. R. B. Hilton.

Georgia—1. Julian Hartridge; 2. *William E. Smith; 3. *Mark H. Blandford; 4. *Clifford Anderson; 5. *J. T. Shewmake; 6. *J. H. Echols; 7. *James M. Smith; 8. *George N. Lester; 9. *H. P. Bell; 10. Warren Akin.

Kentucky—No election for next Congress.

Louisiana—1. Charles J. Villere; 2. Charles M. Conrad; 3. Duncan F. Kenner; 4. Lucien J. Dupre; 5. Henry Marshal; 6. John Perkins, Jr.

Mississippi—1. *J. A. Orr; 2. *W. D. Holder; 3. Israel Welsh; 4. Henry C. Chambers; 5. Otho R. Singleton; 6. Ethel Barksdale; 7. *J. T. Lampkins.

Missouri—The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

North Carolina—1. W. H. N. Smith; 2. *E. C. Yellowby; 3. *J. T. Leech; 4. *Thomas C. Fuller; 5. *Josiah Turner, Jr.; 6. *John A. Gilmer; 7. *Samuel H. Christie; 8. *J. G. Ramsay; 9. B. S. Gaither; 10. *George W. Logan.

South Carolina—1. *James H. Witherspoon; 2. W. Porcher Miles; 3. Lewis M. Ayer; 4. W. D. Simpson; 5. James Farrow; 6. W. W. Boyce.

Tennessee—1. J. B. Heiskell; 2. William G. Swan; 3. *A. S. Colyar; 4. *John P. Murray; 5. H. S. Foote; 6. *E. A. Keeble; 7. *James M. Cullom; 8. Thomas Meneses; 9. J. D. C. Atkins; 10. John V. Wright; 11. David M. Currin.

Texas—1. John A. Wilcox; 2. Claiborne C. Herbert; 3. *A. M. Branch; 4. Frank B

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 12,1863.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81,Co	103⅛	400 Hudson R. R	122⅜
9,000 U. S.'s 5-20s Co	103⅛	do	122⅜
1,000 U S.6s, 1-yr C.N	98⅜	do	s30.122⅜
18,000 no	98	50 do	s10 122⅜
2,000 Virginia State 6s	54	200 do	b10.122⅜
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	66	200 do	122⅜
5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C	85	100 Harlem R	90
1,000 Er. 3d M. 8s	112	200 do	89⅜
1,000 Bud. R. 2d S. F.	114	100 do	89
2,000 Har. R. 2d M.	100⅜	200 do	s10 89
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	101	100 do	89⅜
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. 8s	89	500 Reading R	b10.119⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8	119	100 do	s30 119
1,000 M. C. R. Co. 1st M.	101	50 do	119
Sh. Fd. R.	122	200 Ill. Cen. R. S	117⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d S	90	50 do	b30.119
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	100	200 Mich. Cen. R	s30 127⅜
10,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	105⅛	150 do	127⅜
5,000 Ills. & Mo. L. G.	69	150 do	s30.127⅜
10 Bank of N. Am	100	50 do	127⅜
50,000 Amer. Gold	150⅛	100 do	b10.127⅜
1,000 do	150⅛	150 do	b10.127⅜
10 Canton Co	32	200 M. S. & N. I. R	78
50 Cumb. Coal Pfd	30	100 do	b30 78⅛
170 do	31⅛	100 do	s30 78⅛
150 do	s30 31⅛	9 Cleve. & Pitts	105⅛
150 do	31⅛	300 do	s10.105⅜
100 do	s15 31⅜	200 no	s15 105⅜
100 do	83 31⅜	200 do	s30.105⅜
200 do	31⅜	200 do	105⅜
100 do	s10 31⅜	250 no	b10 105⅜
100 do	31⅜	150 Chic. & R. I. R	103⅞
300 do	s3 105⅜	300 do	103⅞
600 do	105⅜	100 do	b3 103⅜
200 Harlem R	8⅜	100 do	s3 103⅜
100 do	s3 8⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch	81
200 do	8⅝	200 do	80⅜
300 Reading R	s15	500 do	b10 81
100 do	s3 31⅝	400 no	80⅜
200 M. S. & N. I	31⅝	200 do	80⅜
200 do	31⅝	100 Tol. & Wab. R	50
100 Cleve. & P. R	c.101⅜	200 do	b10 51
300 do	104⅛	400 Cum Coal	s3 31⅜
100 do	s3.104	100 do	31⅜
100 do	104⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Gold	150⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R	116⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R	122	100 do	116⅜
100 do	s60 131	100 do	116⅜
100 do	s3 131⅞	330 Gal. & Chi. R	107⅜
100 do	b4 132	100 no	107⅛
100 Erie Railway	c 105⅜	400 do	107
100 do	s3 105⅜	100 do	106⅞
100 do	105⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	103⅞
200 do	s3 105⅜	300 do	103⅞
100 do	105⅜	100 do	b3 103⅜
200 Harlem R	8⅜	100 do	s3 103⅜
100 do	s3 8⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch	81
200 do	8⅜	200 do	80⅜
300 Reading R	31⅛	500 do	b10 81
100 do	s3 31⅛	400 no	80⅜
200 M. S. & N. I	31⅛	200 do	80⅜
200 do	31⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. R	50
100 Cleve. & P. R	c.101⅜	200 do	b10 51
300 do	104⅛	400 Cum Coal	s3 31⅜
100 do	s3.104	100 do	31⅜
100 do	104⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	150⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts	104⅜
600 N. Y. Cen. R	s3 130⅛	300 do	s3.104⅜
100 no	131⅛	100 do	104⅜
200 no	131⅛	100 no	b3.105
100 do	131⅛	200 do	105⅜
100 do	s3. 131⅜	100 do	s3 105⅜
100 do	b30. 131⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R	107⅛
500 Erie Railroad	s3 105⅜	200 do	s3.107⅜
500 do	b3 105⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R	112⅜
200 do	105⅜	100 Chic. & R. I	104⅜
2000 do	b10.105⅜	100 do	s3.104⅜
200 do	s30.132	100 do	b3.105
200 do	132	100 do	105⅜
100 do	s3. 132⅛	100 do	s3 105⅜
800 do	132⅛	100 do	b30 105⅜
800 do	s30.132	100 do	105⅜
800 do	132⅛	450 no	105⅜
400 Erie R	105⅜	200 do	s30 105⅜
100 do	b30 105⅜	150 A. & T. H. R	56
100 no	s30. 105⅜	300 Chic. & N. W	48
400 do	105⅜	200 do	48⅜
100 do	b30.105⅜	200 do	48⅜
100 do	s30.105⅜	50 do	s30 45
65 Chi., B. & Q. R	110		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr c.	102⅜	150 Mich. Cen R	126⅜
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap	100⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	117⅜
3,000 Mo. State 6s	66⅞	100 do	b30.117⅜
26,000 Amer Gold	150	15 Chic. & N. W	45
100 Cumb. Coal Pref	31⅜	50 do	45⅜
400 do	32	100 Chic. & Alt. Pr	92
50 do	31⅞	1200 Cl. & Pitts. R	104⅜
1,000 Cricks. M. Co	63⅛	500 do	b10.104⅜
200 Am. Coal Co	84⅜	400 no	104⅜
1,000 Canton Co	32⅜	100 do	s10.104⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co	b30.218	100 do	104⅜
100 New-York Cen	s60.131⅜	100 do	104⅜
150 do	131⅞	100 Gal. & Chic. R	107⅜
100 do	s30.131⅜	100 do	107⅜
100 do	131⅜	200 no	s10.107
150 Erie Railroad	105⅜	200 do	107
100 do	s18.105⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	112⅜
100 do	105⅜	250 Chi. & R. I	103⅜
300 do	s10 105⅜	400 do	103⅜
100 Hudson R. R	122	100 do	103⅜
700 Harlem R	s30 88	100 do	104
100 do	88⅛	650 P., Ft. W. & C	81
200 Reading R	31	50 Alt. & T. H. R	54⅜
500 K. & N. I. R	77⅜	50 do	55
100 do	b30 78		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	150⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R	116⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R	122	100 do	116⅜
100 do	s60 131	100 do	116⅜
100 do	s3 131⅞	330 Gal. & Chi. R	107⅜
100 do	b4 132	100 no	107⅛
100 Erie Railway	c 105⅜	400 do	107
100 do	s3 105⅜	100 do	106⅞
100 do	105⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	103⅞
200 do	s3 105⅜	300 do	103⅞
600 do	105⅜	100 do	b3 103⅜
200 Harlem R	8⅜	100 do	s3 103⅜
100 do	s3 8⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch	81
200 do	8⅜	200 do	80⅜
300 Reading R	31⅛	500 do	b10 81
100 do	s3 31⅛	400 no	80⅜
200 M. S. & N. I	31⅛	200 do	80⅜
200 do	31⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. R	50
100 Cleve. & P. R	c.101⅜	200 do	b10 51
300 do	104⅛	400 Cum Coal	s3 31⅜
100 do	s3.104	100 do	31⅜
100 do	104⅜		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Saturday Evening, Dec. 12—9 P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold	150⅛	200 Erie R	s3.105⅜
50,000 do	s3.149⅞	100 do	s10 105⅜
20,000 do	150	300 do	b3.105⅜
50,000 do	s3 150	300 do	s3 105⅜
10,000 do	b3 150	120 do	b3.105⅜
10,000 do	s3.149⅜	100 do	105⅜
20,000 do	149⅜	300 do	105⅜
2,000 do	149⅞	1000 do	b10 105⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	131⅜	1100 Rock Island R	b3 105⅜
1000 do	131⅜	2200 do	105⅜
100 do	s3 131⅜	100 do	s3 105⅜
300 do	131⅜	1500 do	b3.105⅜
200 Reading R	b3 119	100 do	105⅜
100 Cumb. Coal	32⅜	1000 do	b10 105⅜
100 Canton Co	32⅜		

MONDAY, Dec. 14—A. M.

The Money Market through the week past worked to increase ease of anpply. The prevailing rnie, however, is fully up to 7 ₱ cent. The week before some fair paper was sold st a dearer rate. But on Saturdsy there was a better demand for paper, in the absence of a reduced employment for Money on Stocks at 7 ₱ cent., and for short dates at 6@6½ ₱ cent. The Banks nnd Treasury office now hold ahout $33,000,000 in Legnl Tender and $37,000,000 in Gold. The latter continues to nccumulate in the Treasury, owing to the very liberal receipts for December for Customs. During the week $1,264,000 was paid in for this account, which is largely in excess of the outward payments for Public Ioterest. The Interest payments on the 1st January on Funded Stock, will be

3 ₱ cent. on $88,074 591 6 ₱ cents	$2,642,237
2½ ₱ cent on 30,483,000 5 per cents	762,075
Total	$3,404.312

The ways and means of the Secretary of the Treasury for the next 90 days for the conduct of the Treasury, over and above the ordinary receipts of the Government, and the employment of 6 ₱ cent Certificates of Indebtedness—which latter only fill up tbe place of last year's Certificates falling due—will probably be supplied from the remsinder of the

Popular 5-20 yenrs 6 ₱ cant. Loan, say	$88,000,000
And interesi bearing 5 ₱ cent. Legal Tender to dste from 1st Dec. or 1st Jan., say	$100,000,000
Together	$188,000,000

These, at the rate of two millions ₱ day, will carry the Treasnry with ease to the 10th March next, and by their gradual distribution, in a popular way—the Loan as at present through tha Loan Agent and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York Boston, &c., and the 5 ₱ cent. Legal Tendars, through the naw Nationnl Banks, and the United States Treasurer at Washington, and the Assistant Trcasurer in the great cities—no rensonable disturbance to the Money market ought to occur. The first issue of $50,000,000 of 5 ₱ cent. Legal Tenders, aold to the Associated Banks, will probnbly be deliverad in the course of the present week. The aecond installment will be immediately printed, and should the Associated Banks desire to particlpate in ita distribution also, they will, no doubt, be allowed to do so on the aame terms as the National Banks, and in the aama way. But we do not balieva that the Secretary, after tha unfortunate experience, for his own resources and the Money market, of the last negotiation, will consent to take another round credit from the Banks, at the loss of 60 or 90 days' interest, and to the annoyance of all business dependent on tha steady working of the Money market.

The unaubscribed balance of the Five Hundred millions Popular Loan, is now inside of Ninety millions. The daily aubscriptions through the General Loan Agent and his Snb-Agents, and the Treasury Office in this City, reached at the close of the week over a million and a quarter, and tha signs, which wa are advised of, of the active resumption of remittances of thase Popular Bonds to Europa and of other purchases for English and Continental account to be held here, for orders, indnce the opinion that before the close of the month the daily average will again reach two millions per day. This opinion is further strengthened by the reasonable desire of our own people to further participate in this Loan before it is cleared out. In view of all which, it may be that no further issue of the 5 ₱ cent. Legal Tenders, beyond supplying the new Nstlonal Banks with sums corresponding with the advantage alresdy enjoyed by the Associated Banks, will be made until after the 1st Jsnusry. The fourth and last series of the Popular 5-20 Bonds is now ready for delivery from tha printers, as rapidly as they can be filled up and registered at the Department.

The trade of the week in the way of Import entries was modersta compared with the previous heevy week. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce were $400,000 less, and of Specie $360,000 less. The Stock Market shows no wide fluctuations on the Railway list. The speculations in most of the New-York and Chicago Roads fell off as compared with tha week before. With the close of steamboat navigation on the North River, Hudson Shares were firmer at the close, (after falling to 119½,) and there was apparently tha beginning of a movement in Chicago and Rock Island and Clevaland and Pittsburgh on Saturday. Since the Secretary's Report the old Funded Stocks, of long date, ara firmer, and the demand larger for tha 5-20 yaar Lonn. The intimation in tha Report that the maximum employment of the one-year Certificates of Indebtedness has been reacbed, has increased the demand for the Currency interest Certificates, at 99@99⅛ ₱ cent. The dates falling due in the Spring months ara 99@par.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	152@147@152@150⅛
U. S. 6 ₱ ceots., 1881	109⅜@109⅜
New-York Central	134@131⅜
New-York and Erie	106⅜@105⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	103@101⅜
Rock Island	103⅜@101⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	135@134
Michigan Southern	79⅜@77⅝
Michigan Central	124⅛@126⅜
Toledo	113⅜@112⅛
Illinois Central	118@117
Pacific Mail	213@215
Hudson River	133⅛@119⅜@122
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	104⅜@104⅜
Harlem Common	91⅜@88⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	82⅝@81⅜
Chicago and North Western	46⅜@44⅜
Chicago and Alton	82⅜@83
Reading	120 @118⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	65⅜@63⅜
Mariposa Gold	34@37

The price of Gold varied through Saturday about 1 ₱ cent. from the last price of Friday, closing at 4 o'clock at 150⅛ ₱ cent. The shipments to Europa by the day's steamers ware $1,198,000, making for the whola week $1,409,455. The market for stocks was generally dull, and pricea on the Railwaya ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower than on Friday, on a very amall voluma of speculation at the regular Board. On the Street there were aome considerable transactions in Erie from 105⅝ down to 105, and up again to 105½ ₱ cent. New-York Central, Harlem, and several of tha Waatern Roads were weak. Hudson, Illinois Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh comparatively steady at yesterday's figuras. The miscellaneous Shares also steady, and Government Securitias firm. Tha receipts at the Treasury for tha Popular Loan went up to $1,183,250 for tha day, of which $593,000 was on subscriptions direct at tha office. The market for money easy to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in compsrison with Friday night. Tba speculation on the Street presents few points of interest. The general dullness was partially varied about 1 o'clock by a telegraphic rumor of Peace Commissioners from the South, but the story was soon ascertained to be a hoax, althongh its author is said to have taken the pains to duplicate his dispatch to different Brokers. The momentary effect was to put down Gold ¼, and ⅛ on Erie:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	150⅜	150⅛	Mich. Central	127⅜	126⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	109⅛	109⅛	Mich. Southern	79	77⅛
N. Y. Central	132⅜	131⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	134	134
Erie	105⅞	105⅜	Illinois Cen	117⅜	117
Erie Preferred	102	101⅜	Pittsburgh	106⅜	101⅜
Hudson	122⅜	122	Fort Wayne	82⅜	81⅜
Pacific Mail	215	216	Rock Island	104⅜	104⅜
Harlem	91	88⅛	Galena	104⅜	107⅜
Canton	32	31⅜	Reading	119⅜	118⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛	Quicksilver	63⅜	63⅜
Toledo	114	112⅜	Chicago and A	84	83
Northwest	48	44⅜	Mariposa	37	37

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattna	140	Irving	100
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	115
America	125	People's	102
Merchants' Exch	98	Corn Exchange	107
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	101
State of New-York	102	New-York County	130
Commerce	106	Imo. & Traders'	109
American Exchange	107	Park	135
Bank of N. America	102	New-York Exchange	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Al. & T. H. 2d pref	90⅜
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc	83⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103⅜	Chi. & N. W. Ext	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. Con. 7s, '76	131	Chi. & N. W. Firsts	92
Eric thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	78
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	108
Erie fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	104⅜	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	106
Hud. R. firsts, '63	114	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Hudson R. 2d S. F, '85	114	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	112
Hud. R. Bonds	103⅜	New J. C. firsts	106
Har. seconds, '64	100⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106⅜
Har. thirds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103⅜
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	121	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Chi. B. & Q. seconds	104⅜	Miss. & Mo. L. G	68
N. Ind. Gosben L., '68	106	Chi. & Alton, firsts	103
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Chic. & Alton Income	90
Illinois Cen., '75	119		

Saturday's receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States were: Total receipts, $1,822,960 13, including for Customs, $249,000; payments, $1,584,974 81; balance, $20,192,015 74.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,920 738 against $2,669,429 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,505,610 against $3,349,504 same week in 1862. The Export of Specia is $1,409,000, against $874,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,264,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year, were published some days ago. They make the Import entries of Foreign Merchnndise—exclusive of $1,303,000 in Foraign Specie—

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$169,421,000
Add two weeks in December	7,292,712
Total to date	$176,713,712
Against same time 1862	165,063,738
Increased Importation	$11,649,974

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$157,361,000
Add two weeks in December	7,409,523
Total to date	$164,770,523
Against same time 1862	148,863,315
Increased Export	$15,907,208

The same tablea make the Export of Gold and Silver from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$44,495,000
Add two weeks in Dacember	3,180,000
Total ta date	$47,675,000
Against same lima 1862	57,941,000
Decreased Specia Export	$10,266,000

The Annual Election of the New-York Central Company, which continued three days, resulted in the reelection of the Old Board, by the following vote:

	Shares.
Old Board ticket	122,045
Opposition ticket	58,080
Majority	63,945

The Board of Directors alect are Messrs. Erastus Corning, of Albany; John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Henry H. Martin, of Albany; Charles H. Russell, of New-York; Richard M. Blatchford, of New-York; Dean Richmond, of Buffalo; Alonzo C. Page, of Schenectady; Jacob Gonld, of Rochester; Cornelius L. Tracy, of Troy; John H. Chedell, of Auburn; Livingston Sprncker, of Pal Bridge; Hamilton White, of Syracuse; Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston; of whom Mr. ERASTUS CORNING is President, and Mr. DEAN RICHMOND Vice-Presidenl.

The following additional proceedinga took place at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders:

At the annnal meeting of the Stockholdars of the New-York Central Railrosd Company, held nt the offica of the Compnny in the Exchange in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1863:

On motion of Mr. BUTTERFIELD of Utica, Judga McCOMBE, of Troy, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. ROSSSOON, nf Otsego County, was chosen Secretary.

The annual report of the Company for the fiscal yeer ending with the 30th of September, 1863, was presented and nccepted.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD offered the following resolntion, which wns aoopted:

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Company for the year ending 30th September, 1863, be referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester, CHARLES STEBBINS, of Cazenovia, JOHN KNOWSE, of New-York, WILLIAM KELLY, of Rhinebeck, and D. B. FEARING, of New-York, Stockholders in the Company, who are requested to examine the same and raport thereon to the Stockholders: that such report be placed by said Committee in the hands of the President of the Company, within sixty days from this date, and that the Directors be requested to cause the same to be printed and sent by post to the Stockholders.

Mr. DOUGLASS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Stockholders should be furnished by the Directors, at least thirty days prior to each annual election of Directors, with an approximate statement of the more important transactions of the Company for the year next preceding the 30th of August, or September, as may be most convenient, by publication in the usual manner.

Mr. SHERMAN, of New-York, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That, as a general principle, the supplies of railroad companies should be obtained through advertised proposals, and purchased from those offering to furnish them on the most favorable terms, and that the Stockholders of this Company recommend this course.

Resolved, That this meeting declares its full confidence in the ability and integrity with which Hon. ERASTUS CORNING has performed the duties of President of this Company, and that the successful management of its affairs from its commencement to the present time, is, in an eminent degree, to be attributed to his attention and devotion to the true interests of the Company and the public.

And then tha meeting adjourned.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following list of the heaviest Shareholders represented in peraon or hy proxy:

	Shares.		Shares.
L. W. Jeroms	7,710	Est. L. Douglas	720
H. A. Stone & Son	6,775	Brown & Ives	700
Corn. Vanderbilt	5,250	Jer. G. Hamilton	700
R. M. Blatchford	3,334	Hugh White	689
Wm. B. Astor	2,950	Asa Sprague	644
Merriam & Bell	2,900	W. Burr	623
Rich. Schell	2,700	Wm. F. Weld	600
Clark, Dodge & Co	2,600	Bart. Blance	600
J. Q. Jones, President	2,550	D Groesbeck & Co	600
Duncan, Sherman & Co	2,445	Hiram Sibley	625
Erastus Corning	2,004	Peter Lorillard	600
H. M. Martin, Chm'n	1,950	John Griswold	600
Abin Roseboom	1,930	Mary J. Goodrich	600
Chas. S. Durant	1,900	Alex. Shancrock	600
P. M. Lidig	1,900	John M. Bruce	600
John Bryant	1,520	E. Y. Gale	600
T. W. Olcott, Pres't	1,520	John Alstyne	540
John Holy	1,500	Stebbins & Blood	500
E. Wm. Sturgis	1,381	Dean Richmond	505
Est. S. Beckwith	1,300	Chas. H. Russell	500
Chas. W. Chapin	1,000	N. Thayer, Trustee	500
Spofford & Tileston	1,020	John Chedell	500
J. Hemmiway	1,000	Hamilton White	500
J. B. Vinton	830	J. C. Brown	500
G. S. Robbins & Sons	850	Joseph Battell	500
Hays & Tompkins	800	Wm. Appleton	500
Jos. Kurrington	950	Edward Learned	500
Horace Stocking	820	P. Jermain	570
Benjamin Hicks	750	Estate of J. Hooker	751
Lewis Brooks	700	Benjamin Ingham, ex	4,226
H. G. Stattmer	700	Amos A. Lawrence	500
H. A. Johnson & Co	750	F. L. Snydam's Trus.	910
John D. Wolfe	700	R. Winslow, ea	669
H. B. Gibson, ex	600		

The following are the executive officers of the road

Tha President, Erastus Corning; Vice President, Dean Richmond; Counsel and Treasurer, John, V. L. Pruyn; Assistant Treasurer, Edwin D Worcester; Secretary, Robert L. Banks; General Superintendent, Chauncy Vibbard; Chief Enginaer, George E. Grey; and Freight Agent, Solomon Drullard.

Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., late in the Dry Goods Importing and Domestic Commission business, have eatnblished a private Banking and Exchange house in Wall-street, No. 35. Their card has slresdy been advertised on another psge of the TIMES.

The Chicago and Milwaukee road earned in

November, 1863	$48,801
November, 1862	34,690
Increase	$14,111

The Marietta and Cincinnati Company earned

First week in Dec., 1863	$16,195
Same week 1862	11,583
Increase	$4,612

The Terre Haute and Alton Company issue a circular containing a *pro formâ* exhibit of their business for the year 1863—the November and December earnings being partially estimated:

Gross traffic of year	$1,548.174
Expenses	774,087
Net earnings	$774,087

On:

Funded debt of	$6,700,000	
Preferred stock	1,700,000	
Common stock	2,000,000	$10,400.000
Interest on debt	$469,000	
Interest on prefarred stock	119,000	
Incoma on common stock	186,087	$774,087

No dividend has yet been declarad on the Common Stock. The first dividend (annual) is payable 1st May, 1864.

A few days aince, we compiled from the Annual Report of the Treasury tha figuraa of the Public Debt of all descriptions as it stood on 30th September. From one of the tables accompanying the Report we now add the staie of the Public Debt as it stood on the 30th November. The comparative tables show the important changes in the two months by way of reduction of Treasury Deposits and increase in the subscriptions to tha Popular Loan. The Certificates of indebtedness, it will also be noticed are lower, whila the Legal Tender is higher by $35,032,800 in Interest-bearing, and $13,180,224 in ordinary Circulating Notes.

UNITED STATES FUNDED AND FUNDABLE DEBT.

	Sept. 30, 1863.	Nov. 30, 1863.
Popular 6 ₱ cent. Loan	$278,511,500	$390,464,457
Loans, 6 ₱ cent. of 1881	68,736,000	68,735,000
7-30 ₱ cents. Convertible	139,679,000	139,879,000
Loans, 6 ₱ cent., 1867-8	18,323,591	18,323,691
Loans, 5 ₱ cent., 1865-74	30,483,000	30,483,000
Loan, 1861, Oregon	1,016.000	1,016.000
Total Funded & Fundable	$536,748,091	$649,701,048

TEMPORARY LOANS—INTEREST-BEARING.

	Sept. 30, 1863.	Nov. 30, 1863.
One year Certificates	$156,918,437	$144,601,000
Deposits, 5 ₱ cent	104,934,102	49,696,130
Greenback 5 ₱ cents	*13,000,000	48,032,800
Total Temporary Loans	$274,852,539	$242,328,930

LEGAL TENDER CIRCULATION—NO INTEREST.

	Sept. 30, 1863.	Nov. 30, 1863.
Greenback Circulation	*$389,737,048	$403.917,272
Fractional Currency	17,766,066	18,076,511
Custom Notes, not presented	2,586,073	1,191,373
Old Notes & Loans, not pres.	474,782	470,252
Total free of Interest	$410,512,929	$421,655,408
Grand total of all	$1,222,113,559	$1,312,685,386

* Included together by mistake in our previons table.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of tha principal kinds of Produce since our last nava bean: 32 bbls. Ashes, 13,666 bbls. Flour, 258 bbls. and 3,454 bags Corn Meal, 134 bags Buckwhaat Flour, 4,640 bushels Corn, 550 bushels Rye, 30,879 bushels Oats, 590 bushels Malt, 425 pkgs. Provisions, 425 bbls. Whisky

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stnck in tha Inspection Warehouse this morning, 287 barrels, including 271 bbls. Pots and 16 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former prices; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@ 35c.; Lagnayra, 33½c.@ 34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request at former prices; Middlings, 60c.@62c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales, since our last, 13,200 bbls., including Superfina State and Western, at $5 90@6 15; prior to choice extra State, at $6 30@6 70, chiefly at $6 30@6 45 for round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@7 45, chiefly at $7 40@7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfina State and Western	$5 90 @ $6 15
Extra State	6 30 @ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00 @ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25 @ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 75 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is less active and rather heavy; sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. extra at $6 20@$8 90@$9, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy, at $5 75@$5 80 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, especially for export, and prices have declined a shade. Sales since our last 129,000 bushels, including White Kantucky, at $1 87; Amber Western at $1 58@$1 62; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 50@$1 56; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 47½@$1 49½; Milwaukee Club at $1 43½@$1 47; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 46 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at reduced prices. Some of tha speculative holders were forcing sales to-day. Sales wara made of 87,000 bushels, at $1 23@$1 24, for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 18 for New-Yellow Jersey ₱ bush. Rye is in fair demand and held at $1 35@$1 38 ₱ bushel; sales 3,600 bushals. Oats are in good request, at buoyant prices. Wa quota Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 89c.@91c.; State at 89c.@91c.; sales 150,000 bushels, including three loads of Western, raported at 93c., in store. Barley is in demand, at $1 38@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushal; sales 2,600 bushels. Barley Malt is inquired for, at $1 58@$1 65 ₱ bushel; sales 8,700 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues activa and firm, at $1 20@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderata demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIKEL & WEIDENMAYER notica thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—There has been a fair business done with Eastern buyers on the spot, and no orders from the West. Tha principal inquiry has baen for light and damaged leather; overweights are less sought after. Sales about equal to receipts. The canals have closed with less leather in dealers' hands than at any previous time for many years. Holders are firm and not inclined to urga sales. *Oak Sole*—Tha inquiry continues activa for all descriptions; heavy leather, however, is sl

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country, they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

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BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Haller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the Instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Wareroom No 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce Instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 144 Broadway, and examine them. J. dB. FECK.

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In great variety.

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AT DE FERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

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1,500 FINE WORKED SETS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.

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5,000 HEMSTITCH, 20c., 25c., 31c., 37c. 6,000 LACE DO., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1.

3,000 NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., UP.

5,000 EXTRA QUALITY HEMSTITCH NEEDLEWORK AND GRASS LINEN, FROM 50c. UP TO $3 50.

2,000 FINE PURE LINEN CAMBRIC, 25c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING OUT FELT BONNETS 75c., $1.
CLOSING OUT FELT BLOOMERS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
CLOSING OUT FELT BLOOMERS, 75c., 88c., $1.
CLOSING OUT BEAVER BLOOMERS, 50c. UP.

20,000 YARDS RIBBONS, SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, 6c. UP.

FLOWERS, ALL KINDS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., SPRAY.

FEATHERS, FULL ASSORTMENT, FROM 15c. UP.

TRIMMING VELVETS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c., 60c. PIECE.

SCARFS, FULL ASSORTMENT AND NUBIAS CLOSING OUT 25c. UP.

WOOLEN HOODS, WHITE AND COLORED RINGWOOD

GLOVES, 50c.

DLOVE DEPARTMENT,

BUCK GAUNTLETS, 50c.
LINED GLOVES, 15c., 20c., 25c.
EXCELLENT EMBROIDERED KIDS, 70c.
WHITE KIDS, 50c., 63c., 70c.

VERY BEST KIDS, ALL SIZES AND COLORS, $1.
DENT'S KIDS, 50c., 70c., 90c.
5,000 PAIRS LINED KIDS, $1 25.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY THIS WEEK.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

FIVE-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
200,000 SPOOLS COTTON, CHEAPEST
LOT IN THE CITY, ½c., 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.

FANCY GOODS.

BRACELETS, NECKLACES, PORTEMONNAIES, RETICULES, BAGS, &c., &c.

TOYS.

BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

MANUFACTORIES OF FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AMERICA, CHINA, AND EVEN JAPAN, CONTRIBUTE TO THE ASSORTMENT.

IMMENSE BAZAAR.

BARNUM OUTOONE. THOUSANDS OF CURIOSITIES, FROM $1 TO $3 50.

GAMES OF ALL KINDS,
JOURNEYS BY SEA AND LAND,
BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND,
BOMBARDMENTS, CAMP-SCENES,
ASSAULTS AND SIEGES, ENCAMPMENTS,
STAG-HUNTS, FORTIFICATIONS,
SIEGE OF THE MALAKOFF,
DAMES OF CHANCE.

ELEPHANTS, PARROTS,
DONKEYS, SWANS,
HORSES, MONKEYS,
LIONS, BIRDS,
BEARS, REINDEERS,
CATS, MULES,
BLEATING SHEEP,
BARKING DOGS, BABIES

that say Mamma and Papa,
BABIES THAT CRY, IN CHINA WAX,
PARIAN MARBLE, LEATHER, &c., &c.

DRUMS, BOXES TEA SETS,
SWORDS, BOXES FURNITURE,
GUNS, BOXES FARM YARDS,
ARTILLERY, BOXES SOLDIERS,
ARSENALS, BOXES VILLAGES,
MONITORS, BOXES NINEPINS,
THAT GREAT WONDER FROM PARIS.

TIGHT-ROPE DANCER AND MUSICIANS STILL ON EXHIBITION.

MECHANICAL AND MUSICAL PIECES,
MUSICAL CHRISTMAS TREES,
PIANOS AND ACCORDEONS,
SIGNOR BLITZ'S TRICKS,
TOOL CHESTS, ALL SIZES,
STAGES, EXPRESS-WAGONS, AND DRAYS.
MAGNETIC TOYS,
OVER 50 VARIETIES,
CONTRABANDS, ALL SIZES.
FINE PARIS FANCY GOODS.

WORK BOXES, 15c. to $20,
JEWEL CASKETS, JEWELRY BOXES,
CIGAR HOLDERS, PARIAN VASES,
ALABASTER GOODS, TOILET ORNAMENTS,
WATCH STANDS, COLOGNES.

WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., Between 21st and 22d sts.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

NOW OPEN,

A LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOS, ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, BLACK and COLORED,
BROCHE OTTOMANS, PLAIN POPLINS,
STRIPED EPINGLINES, FIGURED POPLINS,
VELOURS BROCHE, WOOL PLAIDS.

ALSO, FROM AUCTION,

A LARGE STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, FROM 25c. A YARD AND UPWARD.

Also,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS, NEW STYLES.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Henston-st.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The newest and most elegant of our late IMPORTATIONS, selected personally by MRS. GAYNOR, In Paris.

With a special view to the wants of our customers, for the HOLIDAYS.

Crinoline Skirts, Skeleton Skirts, Hair-cloth Skirts, Brilliant Skirts, Merino Skirts, and the new FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRT just introduced in Paris.

Also, several cases of French hand-made and woven CORSETS.

Misses' Corsets, Corset Covers, Dress Improvers, &c., &c. FRENCH LADIES' PAGES, entirely new.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CURTAINS.

New styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Long Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese, &c. Damask, Cornices, and all Other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

CORNICES.

All the New Styles at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO COVERS.

New Patterns of Piano and Table Covers at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.

New Patterns for Dwellings, for Stores, for Churches, for Hotels, for Steamboats. New Styles of Fixtures.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 95 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

LADIES

NORWEGIAN,

SKATING HABITS AT

CHARLDTLE G. SMITH'S, No. 1,142 Broadway.

CLEARING-OUT SALE

OF BOYS' CLOTHING.

The entire stock of boys clothing will be sold at wholesale and retail at a great reduction from former prices, in consequence of change in the business.

J. WOLF, No. 373 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A choice assortment of real Laces, new and handsome patterns; elegant fancy goods, Fans, etc.; choice assortments of Passemsnterie Trimmings, at EMBERSON'S, No. 811 Broadway, near 12th-st.

RICH LACES, SETS, BARBES, FLOUNCES, etc., in Point Alencon Applique, Chantilly and Valenciennes, new and choice designs. Elegant Paris made Muslin Sets, with Lace and Ribbon Corsets of a celebrated Paris make. Dresses and Bridal Trousseaux made up as usual, at short notice.

Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER, No. 9 West 13th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, REPS, IRISH POPLINS, ALPAOAS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.,

RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large assortment of Desirable Low-Priced DRESS GOODS for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GARNET, RUBY AND CLARET SILKS.

A fine assortment of all the new shades Plain Silks.

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A fine assortment of the very latest styles now ready.

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH FANCY PLAID and Plain Lyons Dress Silks, including a fine assortment of Rich Silks suitable for Carriage, Dinner and Evening wear,

AT RETAIL.

Also a large assortment of low-priced silks.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,

GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

LARGE ASSORTMENT, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES,

BANDS, LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A choice assortment of Shawls, Points, Sets, Collars, Sashes, Barbes, Coiffures, Vails, Flounces, Handkerchiefs, &c.

ALSO LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES,

for Holiday Presents, in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

C. TAYLOR,

NO. 713 BROADWAY,

has a large and complete stock

OF

LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HOSIERY,

LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.

MEN'S FURNISHIND GOODS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ENGLISH HALF HOSE,

SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SUSPENDERS,

KID GLOVES.

FRENCH SHIRT BOSOMS,

ARMY AND NAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

ENGLISH SLEIGH RUGS,

SH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Magic Flute.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances. Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Magic Joke—The Fairy Arch.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Barber of Islington.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Kate Kearney.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Comic Lectures.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

☞ We beg to recent that we can pey no attention to anonymous letters. Every communication must give the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only news from the armies in Virginia is that the troops of both are building Winter quarters with great alacrity. A reconnoissance toward Sperryville, on Saturday, developed no rebels beyond a small force of cavalry.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, announces that the rebel authorities decline to receive any further goods or provisions for the relief of our prisoners at Richmond. The General assigns no reason, but a gentleman who arrived from City Point, met there a Capt. Hatch, sent from Richmond, who assigned as a reason for the refusal an imputation upon their honor, by our Press and Government, in alleging that they were not delivering the goods. He admitted that our prisoners had, at one time, been neglected, but that was now remedied, and the guilty officer had been removed and punished.

Important news from Texas was received yesterday at Washington. Gen. Banks announces that our forces under Major-Gen. Washburne have seized the approaches to Matagorda. The rebel garrison of Fort Esperanza, consisting of 1,000 men, fled at the approach of our troops, first blowing up the magazines. A high gale prevented the cooperation of the gunboats with the land forces, or the enemy would most likely have fallen into our hands. Ten guns were captured, ranging from 24 to 108-pounders. The command of Matagorda Bay substantially gives us the control of Central and Western Texas, and all the important points on the east coast, except Galveston. The town of Matagorda, situated on the bay, at the mouth of the Colorado River, has a large trade, and is the depot for the produce of the Colorado Valley, which is one of the richest parts of Texas, producing cotton, sugar-cane, rice, indigo and maize.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Thursday last, has been received at Fortress Monroe. It contains a report of doings in the conspirators' Congress, which augurs that stormy discussions may be expected. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, in a speech, denounces Jeff. Davis as the cause of all the disasters to the rebel arms, and charges him with exerting a malign influence wherever he has visited the troops, offering to prove that his rulership has almost ruined the country. Adverting to the horrible cruelties practiced upon our prisoners at Richmond, Mr. Foote did not scruple to admit that the poor fellows had been reduced to starvation, but threw the blame upon one Northrup, the rebel commissary, whom he charged with having stealthily placed the Government in the dishonorable attitude in which this matter makes it stand. The Senate had passed the bill prohibiting the employment of substitutes in the army.

Admiral Dahlgren has already made arrangements with Mr. Whitney, who is raising the monitor *Keokuk* at Charleston Harbor, also to raise the *Weehawken*.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing in the siege of Knoxville, falls short of 1,000.

The *Chesapeake* left Shelburne, Nova Scotia, on Saturday last, with only a small amount of coals. She was supposed to be prowling about for more.

GENERAL NEWS.

The authorities of a number of towns in Massachusetts propose to fill their quotes of volunteers by recruiting contrabands from Virginia and other Border States, and arrangements to this end have in several cases nearly reached completion.

Recruiting goes on splendidly in New-Hampshire. About forty men a day are received at Concord. Six of the old regiments have received so many men that recruiting for them has been stopped. One of them lacks but seventeen of the maximum number.

Capt. Willett and crew, of the *Chesapeake*, arrived here yesterday morning. Elsewhere will be found their account of her capture by the pirates.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has sustained the constitutionality of the Soldiers' Voting Law of that State. Upon this decision rested the validity of the election of Congressman Grinnell and of many of the members of the Legislature.

The First National Bank of Newark, N. J., was entered yesterday in broad daylight, the safe blown up, and the sum of *three dollars* obtained by the burglars, the entire contents of the safe. The rogues were not caught.

The price of Gold left off 150¼ on Saturday. The Railway market was generally dull. Some movement at the close in Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Chicago and Rock Island. Money easy. The Popular Loan shows an increased demand. Nearly $1,200,000 taken here on Saturday.

The Central Railroad Election.—The result of the election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad probably takes no one who has watched the course of events by surprise. The officers in place had possession of all the books, including the list of stockholders, and steadily refused to permit any one else to make copies of them. They had possession also of an immense number of proxies representing stock held abroad, and for the last ten or twelve days they made the most vigorous and persistent efforts, by buying stock, by hiring the use of proxies, and in every other way, to control votes enough to enable them to retain their position. In this they succeeded, and so far they have achieved a triumph.

But the very heavy vote spontaneously cast against them, in a canvass carried on under every disadvantage, cannot be without weight in the management of this great property. Votes of confidence and of commendation in the officers of the road are matters of course, when these officers hold the votes necessary to pass them. But the majorities can scarcely go on with a system of supplies which has been condemned in the most explicit and [illegible] emptory manner by votes representing *six millions* of stock. So large an interest as that is entitled to, respect—not less for the reputation of the Directors than for the prosperity and success of the road. We are glad to see that the present Board are not insensible to this consideration, and that they have indicated their purpose to effect such reforms as the case requires. The following resolution, which was adopted at the meeting of Stockholders without opposition, is substantially a condemnation of the system of supplies hitherto adopted, and gives a virtual pledge against its continuance:

"*Resolved*, That, as a general principle, the supplies of railroad companies should be obtained through advertised proposals, and purchased from those offering to furnish them on the most favorable terms, and that the Stockholders of this Company recommend that course.

This "general principle" has been utterly disregarded hitherto in obtaining supplies for the Central Road; we trust it will be recognized and introduced into its management hereafter.

Jeff. Davis and the Blockade.

The charges made by Jefferson Davis against the British Government, touching its treatment of the Confederacy, are evidently intended rather to produce an effect at home than abroad. In England, as well as at the North, they have all been so effectually refuted twelve months ago that there is not one of them which will probably elicit more than a moment's attention. The first one, and that on which he lays most stress, is the recognition of the blockade by the British Government, in spite of his allegations of its insufficiency, and it is a model of absurdity. He declares that the blockade is simply "a paper blockade;" but it this is the case, it cannot seriously injure the Confederacy. If the various ports are not effectually guarded, or, as he asserts, are not guarded at all, why the traders of the world can send their cargoes as freely, or nearly an freely, as ever, and the Confederacy suffers nothing, or next to nothing, and he has no ground for complaint. If the blockade be notoriously ineffectual, and United States cruisers, nevertheless, in virtue of its having been declared, capture British ships on their way to Southern ports, the party aggrieved is certainly not the Confederacy, but the British Government. The message before us is, we believe, the first case on record of a belligerent's making a great uproar about a wrong inflicted on a neutral, of which the neutral himself takes no notice whatever. Mr. Davis seems to labor under the extraordinary delusion that the adhesion of Great Britain to the rules touching maritime rights, laid down by the Congress of Paris, lay it under an obligation to defend and enforce those rules on all possible occasions. International law is, however, intended for the benefit of those who choose to avail themselves of it, and whether it will do so or not is peculiarly a matter which each nation must decide for itself. Each Power has certainly the right to submit to such violations of it as it pleases, just as much as each man has the right to submit to be insulted with impunity, if he be so disposed, without its causing offence to his neighbors. All the restrictions on blockades are made for the benefit of neutrals, and if neutrals do not insist upon their being enforced, nobody but neutrals has any right to complain. "A paper blockade" means a blockade which exists only on paper. If our blockade be of that nature, it cannot, therefore, be any bar to the trade of the South with other countries, and Great Britain's submitting to it affects Mr. Davis in about the same degree as would Earl Russell's unmanly readiness to have his nose pulled.

Nor is the comparison of this blockade to the paper blockade of Great Britain in 1807 very happy. England did not pretend to have any naval force at that time off, or near any of the French ports; and what is more to the point, France never launched threats and abuse against the United States or any other neutral for submitting to the restrictions it placed on trade, yet this is what France ought to have done if Mr. Davis' view of his own duties be correct. When ships were captured for sailing to French ports, it was left to America to make the necessary protests or resistance. If the United States had chosen to sit down quietly under it, what should we now think of Napoleon's having threatened them with war for not having shown more spirit?

It is true that even a paper blockade would act somewhat as a restraint on commerce. A vessel would now and then be captured on its way to an interdicted port, but the loss, we take it, would fall on the owners at home, and not on the prospective buyers. It is hard to know how to deal with a Charlestonian who proposes that the Confederate Government shall use reprisals against England, because Lindsay and Laird have had a steamer taken from them by the Federal cruisers, and can get no redress from their own Government. If Mr. Davis carries out his threat of declaring a paper blockade of the Northern coasts, and directs his cruisers to capture all ships going from or coming to our ports, he may rest assured we shall not utter a word of remonstrance to either France or England, no matter how many of their ships he seizes. There is no sacrifice on the part of either one or other that we shall not cheerfully submit to. In fact, our magnanimity is so great, that there is not the slightest doubt that the United States Government will be always ready to allow all first-class foreign Powers to be kicked and plundered as much as they please, even by such potentates as Davis. His harping *à la* Lindsay upon the uninterrupted purchase of arms by the United States, while the Confederates are not permitted to purchase ships, displays either great ignorance or great mental confusion. The Confederate agents in England have had their attention called time and again to the fact that the reason why the National Government [illegible] is that there is no act of Parliament forbidding it; the reason why the Confederates are not or ought not to be allowed to purchase ships-of-war in England is that there *is* an act of Parliament forbidding it. If this distinction, after all that has been said or written on this subject, has not already made its way into the skulls of Confederate statesmen, it is plain that they are of a hopeless thickness. Mr. Davis adds:

"So, too, when the Confederate Government purchased in Great Britain, as a neutral country, (and with strict observance both of the law of nations and the municipal law of Great Britain,) vessels which were subsequently armed and commissioned as vessels-of-war, after they had been far removed from English waters, the British Government, in violation of its own laws, and in deference to the importunate demands of the United States, made an ineffectual attempt to seize one vessel, and did actually seize and detain another which touched at the island of Nassau, on her way to a Confederate port, and subjected her to an unfounded prosecution at the very time when cargoes of munitions of war were being openly shipped from British ports to New-York, to be used in warfare against us."

On reading this, everybody will naturally ask, why the building of these Confederate ships in England is surrounded with so much mystery? Why will the builders never tell for whom they are intended? Why is there invariably a pretence made that they are for the Shah, or the Emperor of China? Why are they not christened till they get to sea? Why did the *Alabama*, "if fitted out with a strict observance both of the law of nations and the municipal law of Great Britain," run away while out on a trial trip? There is, of course, but one answer to these questions.

Jefferson Davis and his associates know that, in ordering them, they are violating "both the law of nations and the municipal law of England," and we that they could not accomplish their object without the connivance of Englishmen as base and unscrupulous as themselves. "Historicus," who has so ably discussed these questions in the London *Times*, has rightly said that the chief culprits in all these transactions, and the ones on which the British Government ought to lay its hands, are, after all, neither Lindsay nor Laird, but the Confederate Government, who deliberately seek, by every species of fraud and subterfuge, to make England the base of their maritime operations against us.

The Wedge Inserted in the South.

This journal has held the ground, from the beginning of the civil war, that there was one and especial mode of ultimately retaining the South in the Union—and that was, by destroying the present rebellious class of slave-aristocracy, and substituting for it a democracy, loyal to the Government. The President's Proclamation of Amnesty is the official recognition of this evident fact. With those shrewd instincts which render Mr. Lincoln a statesman, though still a man of the people, he sees and accepts the logic of events—that it is now "war to the knife" with the slave-aristocracy—that those determined men who have staked their all on the success of their caste can no more retreat than can we. He strikes at them without fear or favor. He destroys their so-called "property;" he undermines the sole foundation of their aristocratic position; he pardons them only on condition of their acknowledging (in effect) that they have been all wrong, and of their giving up the privileges and the power for the sake of which they have devastated half a continent.

This he knows they will never do, or that when they do it, they will be so beaten down as to be no longer dangerous. But, merely to exterminate or ruin the leading class of your enemy's country, would be poor statesmanship. Wiser than Congress has been in its Confiscation acts, the President presents a hope to a large class of the rebellious Southerners, and opens a way for the formation of a non-slaveholding, and, therefore, democratic class, loyal to the Government. He says, in effect, I will punish the slaveholding and rebellious aristocracy; I will pardon the non-slaveholding democracy, who desire to be loyal again. If it is replied that no such democratic class has yet appeared in the South who are willing to take such oaths as the President requires, we reply that the whole Union population of the Slave States has been from the beginning of this class, that the Border States already present a vigorous community of small freeholders, and laborers, and mechanics, who have learnt to detest Slavery and the planting upper class, and that the course of events is continually forming a loyal democracy of this kind. If the accounts are correct that reach us from Mississippi, even the proud old planting aristocracy itself would accept such terms gladly, while the great masses of small farmers and laborers desire nothing better. In a country like ours, the people learn rapidly. Misfortunes, also, are thorough instructors. The masses at the South, having this official hand held out to them, will feel a motive now to rebel against their base and traitorous "nobility." For the white laborer, the mechanic, the shopkeeper, the small farmer, and all the non-slaveholders, there is now no great inducement but pride to attach them longer to the side of their despotic leaders. But pride does not act long upon an inferior class. The "people" will soon see that they are fighting to uphold a reckless and wicked set of rich men in their rights over their human property. What interest have the masses in this? President Lincoln has put in the wedge between classes at the South. Who can measure the disruption which shall follow? Circumstances are everywhere in the Slave States widening this split. Wherever emancipation comes, there is at once an opening for men with small capital. Take a sugar plantation, for instance, with freed slaves. Formerly no one could work it except with large capital, both for buying machinery and labor. When a laboring man was worth some thousands of dollars, it required a capitalist to accumulate them. Now, when the [illegible] is three times as high in the Free States, it only needs an employer of comparatively small means to work a plantation. The same fact holds true of other branches of industry in the South. The small farmers and small capitalists are every day taking the places of the old upper class, wherever our arms reach.

This must continue. The Proclamation secures the existence of this most important and necessarily loyal people. This war, as Mr. Cobden styles it, is the war between Aristocracy and Democracy. It will end by being a "French Revolution" for the South, until the old planting class, with all their vices and all their evident ability, will become as much a thing of the past as the ancient *noblesse* of France is now.

A Uniform Day for Congressional Elections.

The bill introduced into the House of Representatives to fix a particular day for the election of Representatives in Congress in all the States, provides a reform greatly needed. It is another step toward bringing the practical action of the Government up to the theory of the Constitution—another neglected power put into application.

The Constitution says: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, *make or alter such regulations*, except as to the places of choosing Senators." Congress has never but once availed itself of this power. It did this in 1842, when it abolished the general ticket system of electing Representatives, which was maintained in several of the States, and prescribed uniformity by elections in single districts. That reform was strenuously opposed by the States specially interested in stifling the voice of their minorities. A Senator from Alabama went so far as to declare that his State would never submit to it. After much difficulty, it was finally passed. The wonder now is that any other system could have ever been tolerated by Congress for a day.

But there is quite as much necessity for the reform now proposed. The wide difference in time—stretching through a period of no less than fifteen months—in which the people of different States elect their Representatives to Congress, is at variance with the whole theory of popular representation. Representatives are not popular guardians, selected for their personal ability and character, to take care of the popular interests at their discretion. If that were the case, it would indeed matter little when they were selected. The right man for a guardian now would, in all likelihood, be just as fit five or ten years hence. But Representatives, as the very name implies, go to Washington to reflect the sentiments and wishes of the people. Their election almost invariably turns, not on their personal characteristics, but on their political sentiments, with direct reference to present public questions. It is the popular feeling upon measures, and not upon men, that finds expression at the polls; and it is just that feeling which is supposed to be embodied on the seats in the Lower House. Therefore the terms of these Representatives are limited to two years. Care is taken by the Constitution that the popular mind shall be appealed to with just as much frequency as is consistent with stability, for the express purpose of evoking the judgment of the people on present measures and policies.

These public questions are ever taking new forms, or, perhaps, giving way to new questions. In our active, urgent, national life, political issues, which the people are called to pronounce upon, cannot remain fixed. New subjects are continually presenting themselves, and new facts are continually transpiring, which give old subjects new bearings. It is a great mistake to suppose that the frequent change in election results, from one year to another, in the same State, betokens popular fickleness. If a jury were to give one verdict on a case this month, after full evidence and argument, and a different verdict next month, it would be thought a poor concern. But these successive verdicts of the people are never made up on exactly the same case. And the fact that they are not the same, year after year, is no proof, or even indication, that the people are fickle. Considering the constant change in public questions, the wonder is not that the popular decisions vary so much, but that they don't vary more. They certainly would vary far more were it not for undue party restraint.

But if the Lower House is indeed a body of Representatives, why should they represent past public issues and past popular opinions, and not present ones? Certainly, the legislation they are called upon to perform must have reference to present conditions, and not to those gone by. There are at least forty men sitting in that House who no more represent the present sentiments of their constituents on the real issues of this day than if they had been elected ten years ago. They are every day voting there in absolute contradiction of the sentiments of the majority of their constituents, as declared at the last elections. To call them *Representatives* is a mockery. They are misrepresentatives out-and-out. They perfectly well understand it, and yet it does not affect their public conduct a particle. Were there but ten more of them, they would have the power to array, and without the least hesitation would array, the so-called *popular* Branch dead against the Administration, although the people themselves have just pronounced for the Administration by majorities almost unprecedented in our political history.

The system which admits such anomalies is repugnant to the whole principle of popular representation. It directly traverses the intent of the Constitution. It is the New-York, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Indiana and Illinois of 1863 that ought to have been represented in this Congress, and not of 1862—just as it is the Maryland, and Kentucky, and Missouri and California of 1863 that are there represented. There is a stronger reason for this than for the law requiring the electors for President to be chosen within a certain period of the new Presidential term. The Constitution in like manner says that "Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors." As early as 1792 that power was exercised, by an enactment prescribing that electors should be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December. It is thus secured that a new President shall be an exponent of the opinions of the people upon the latest public questions. If that necessity has been so long recognized in reference to the President, the character of whose duties makes him rather a guardian than a representative, it certainly is high time that it should also be recognized in reference to public servants who are designed to be purely representative.

We trust that this Congress will turn to account the power proffered by the Constitution, which has been so long neglected, and remedy a flagrant evil by enacting that all future congressional elections shall be held on the same day in all the States, and fixing that day at the latest date practicable before the beginning of the Congressional term. It would be easy to name other points on which Congress might fitly legislate to secure greater uniformity between the States in their Congressional elections. This uniformity is not simply a State but a national concern. The House legislates for the nation; and, consequently, the people of every State are interested in having the Representatives of the people of every other State elected not only at the proper time but in the proper manner. There should be absolute uniformity throughout. But at all events let us have it in respect to the cardinal matter of time.

Amusements.

Mr. Anschutz's performances, during the past week, were singularly successful in point of artistic effort, but the houses were seldom good. "Der Freischutz," on Friday evening, was perhaps the best performance of that work ever given in America. "Fidelio" was selected for the matinée on Saturday. It was very powerfully interpreted, but what could be expected of the public on such a day? To-night Mr. Anschutz takes his benefit. The opportunity will we hope be improved, not only by our German friends, but by the American community. A musician who has done so much for German music ought certainly to be remembered on such an occasion by Germans. The opera selected for the occasion is Mozart's "Magic Flute"—a work which was popular last season, when, with far inferior resources, Mr. Anschutz completed a series of over one hundred performances. During the present week Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be produced. This work will, we trust, be the turning-point in Mr. Anschutz's fortunes.

Mr. Theodore Thomas's popular matinée on Saturday was again injured by the weather. The damage, however, was only to the audience; not to the programme. Mozart's Symphony in E flat, with its piquant minuet, was charmingly rendered. In the second part a concert overture, by Mr. J. N. Pattison, was performed. It is an early work of this studious and painstaking young pianist. Without any marked characteristic of style it displays an ingenious fancy, and a good knowledge of instrumental coloring. The themes are of a popular character, and the whole work is light, graceful, and creditable to a composer, whose specialty is the piano. Mr. Pattison played, with orchestra, Mendelssohn's capriccio, in a very intelligent and satisfactory way; subsequently, as a solo, Liszt's arrangement of Paganini's difficult Campanella piece. In the latter he was *encored*, and gave a reverie, nocturne, idyll, or something that means nothing and expresses it fully. Mr. Theodore Thomas is entitled to the thanks of the community for conferring these entertainments. They are thoroughly excellent, and if the weather were not always against him would be popular.

Mr. Wallack announces a change of performance on Thursday and Saturday of the present week. On the other evenings "Rosedale" will be given. Inasmuch as the last-named piece draws as well now as it did on the first week of its production, it will be seen that the change is nothing more than a concession to the *habitués* of the theatre. On Thursday the "Love Chase" will be played, and a new lady, Mrs. Wilkins, will make her *début*. The fascinating Miss Hanaqurs also appears in this work, and Mr. Mark Smith. At the Winter Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Florence continue their successful engagement, and appear every evening in the best drama now before the public—the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." At Niblo's Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear nightly to overflowing audiences. The pieces to-night are "The Fairy Circle" and (first time) the "Magic Joke." At the Olympic Theatre, Mrs. John Wood announces a new farce called "Easy Shaving," the comedietta of "Ladies Beware," and the "Yankee Legacy"—a bright lively programme, in which the fair manageress takes part. At the French Theatre, (to-morrow,) a new operetta, called "Les Pantins de Violette," and "La Gentilhomme Pauvre" comedy in two acts. At Barnum's Museum, Tom Taylor's drama of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be produced for the first time; also, a new dramatic sketch for the Ghost.

A grand musical and literary entertainment in aid of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, (corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street,) will be given to-morrow night at the Academy of Music. A host of musical talent has been secured for the occasion, and M. de Connova will read a new poem, written expressly for the occasion, called "The Soldier." The object for which the entertainment is given and its intrinsic merits will, we hope, secure a brilliant attendance.

Mr. Stephen Massett repeats his very successful lecture, "Drifting About," at Niblo's Saloon to-night.

George Christy produces several Ethiopean novelties to-night, at his charming Hall, opposite Niblo's.

The Stereoscopticon, at Hope Chapel, affords a flying visit to the Old World and a glimpse at the new, at the lowest possible price. The pictures are excellent and the entertainment gains steadily in public favor.

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn.—The "Impostor," which has had a tremendous success, is announced for this evening, to be followed by "Kate Kearney." Mr. Harrison's *rôle* of *Karl*, in the first play, is a startling one, and our readers should see it.

C. W. Melville's Concert.—Mr. C. W. Melville, Organist of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Williamsburgh, is to have a concert in that City on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. Mr. Melville has been an organist for the last twenty years, and for two of those he has been engaged at the above church. He has been suffering under severe afflictions in his eyes for some time; so much so, as to partially unfit him for duty, and his friends propose to make this concert a pecuniary token to him of their high esteem and appreciation of his musical talents. We hope that the lovers of music in Brooklyn will encourage the effort, as they know well how to do.

Arrival of the Damascus.

Portland, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Steamship *Damascus*, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool 26th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning. Her advices are anticipated by those per steamship *Canada*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 13.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Both the rebel army and our own are busy constructing villages of logs, boards and split staff, for the coming Winter. The indication of quiet, never to be mistaken, is the liberal granting of furloughs by corps commanders, and the return to the camps of the exiled sutlers.

The three years' men are rapidly reënlisting. Nearly every man of the First Virginia cavalry has gone in for the war.

A reconnoissance on Friday, by the First Massachusetts and First New-Jersey cavalry, under Maj. Janeway, toward Sperryville, furnished a little fight with a detachment of the Sixth Virginia, but developed no other force.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed by the Senate Administration caucus to reorganize the Standing Committees of that body asked, on Friday, to be discharged from the consideration of certain matters, saying they could not agree. The request was refused and the Committee resumed its labors the second time, with success. The entire result will be announced to-morrow. The Western Senators complained that New-England has also an undue preponderance in the Committees, and insisted upon their reorganization. There will be no changes in the Chairmanships of the leading Committees. The following five Committees, among the most important, were rearranged thus

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson, McDougall.

Finance—Fessenden, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Conness, Van Winkle.

Military Affairs—Wilson, Lane, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, Browe.

Naval Affairs—Hale, Grimes, Ramsey, Willey, Herding, Anthony, Hicks.

Post-office—Collamer, Dixon, Henderson, Cameron, Ramsay, Bowden, Buckalew.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Colfax has completed his Committees, and they will be announced on Monday. In his arrangement of them he has conscientiously endeavored to cast justly with all sections and interests. The Finance and Military Committees—two of the most important—are composed of the ablest men in the House.

THE PEACE RUMORS UNFOUNDED.

The report of the arrival of A. H. Stephens, at the head of a rebel peace embassy, at Fortress Monroe, is supposed to be a stock-jobbing fiction.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Charleton S. Lewis, of Cincinnati, son of Commissioner Lewis, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *vice* McPherson, elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

RESTRICTIONS UPON QUARTERMASTERS.

The Acting-Quartermaster-General will, in a few days, prohibit Assistant-Quartermasters in the several armies from purchasing supplies of grain and forage. Hereafter all contracts and purchases will be made exclusively by the Quartermaster-General. This reform flows from the recently discovered fraud in the Quartermaster's office at Alexandria.

BILL TO INCREASE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Senator Wilson will to-morrow introduce a bill in the Senate increasing the pay of private soldiers from thirteen to sixteen dollars per month. It will also provide that negro soldiers shall receive same pay and rations as white troops.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Committee of the Loyal League yesterday waited on the President. In reply to a question propounded by members of the Committee as to whether the President indorsed Mr. Blair's Rockville speech, Mr. Lincoln replied: "I never read the speech." The difficulties between Missouri radicals and Gen. Schofield, the President said, would be satisfactorily arranged.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 13.

THE PENDRICAL PEACE RUMORS.

The *Chronicle*, to-day, publishes a rumor, which, though it is unable to verify, believes has truth by no means improbable, to the effect that Alexander H Stephens and five others had come down to Fortress Monroe, under a flag of truce, with proposals for peace; that they asked to be received in their official capacity as Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy; that their request was refused, but they were informed they would be listened to only as private citizens from Southern States. Inquiry was made this morning in a quarter where such a fact, if it existed, would probably be known, but nothing was obtained confirmatory of the rumor. If any Commissioner or persons acting by authority of the rebel Government made a visit to Fortress Monroe, it was upon another subject, namely, the exchange of prisoners, which, for certain reasons, is more probable than the rumor to which reference is made.

THE BANQUET ON THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Yesterday, at the banquet to the Members of Congress and ladies, on board the Russian frigate, after the most substantial portion of the entertainment was over, Speaker Colfax addressed the company, saying the Russian Minister wished to make a remark, following which a salute would be fired from one of the vessels of the fleet.

Baron Stoeckl, filling his glass, said: "I give you the toast of 'The Happiness and Prosperity of the United States.' Myself, the Admiral, and all the officers of the fleet, thank you for the hospitality with which we have been treated while in your country."

This toast was drank amidst great applause. Half an hour afterward Speaker Colfax again called the company to order, and delivered the following speech:

Admiral: After the toast given in honor of our great country by that gentleman who so worthily represents your Imperial master at the Capital, and after the salute just fired, it devolves upon me to make a few words of response. The representatives of the Congress of America, receiving your very kind invitation, have assembled here to thank you under the entwined flags of Russia and America, and partake of your generous hospitality. I need not say to you that since the commencement of the great struggle in which this country is engaged for its existence, the heart of every American is warmed toward all those who send welcome words of friendship and sympathy to the Republic founded by Washington. And when across the broad Atlantic came the cheering words of sympathy, in the hour of trial, from the Czar of all the Russias, our hearts warmed as never before toward all the people in that distant land. Your country is great, and our country, distracted as it is to-day—but with the glad sunshine of victory breaking through the clouds—is also great. Yours is three continents—Europe, Asia and America; ours is one, but spanning the entire continent from ocean to ocean. On the one side, from our Atlantic coast, our commerce, with its white-winged sails, speeds onward to your ports on the East. On the other side, on the Pacific slope, our great nation is so close to yours we can almost realize the greeting of grasped hands; and these two great countries almost encircle the globe. I thank you for the cordial welcome given here, and in response, I give you:

Russia and the United States—May the friendship between them be as perpetual as the stars.

[Great applause.]

Suspicious Vessel.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The bark *Springbok*, from Cape Haytien via Turks Island, reports on 22d ult., while going into Turks Island, saw a large British propeller, bark-rigged, standing for Salt Cay; was informed at Turks Island that she lay off that place three days previous, and that her officers were Americans.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney and Staff, of the Army of the Potomac, Maj.-Gen. O. S. Ord, of New-Orleans, and Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff, are among the guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. N. B. Judd, of Illinois, Dr. W. Colburn, Capt. A. Low and Capt. C. E. Pearce, of the United States Army; Capt. Barclay, of England; R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati; Hoe, L. B. Crocker, Hon. Delos De Wolf, and Judge Allen, of Oswego, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

T. O. Tyler, of the United States Army; B. Buffum, of Providence, and A. Baldwin, of New-Orleans, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. Ballard and wife, of Albany; Hon. John Benham, and E. D. Brooks, of Boston; A. D. Jnsup, of Philadelphia; Byron Sprague, of Providence, and C. O. Chapin, of Springfield, are stopping at the Astor House.

THE MONITOR DISASTER.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Weehawken

Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SEACOAST,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 7, 1863.

For some time past nothing of interest has occurred at this point. We have had a few days of cold and nights of freezing weather. Yesterday, however, there occurred to the fleet the worst disaster of the siege. The famous Iron-clad *Weehawken*, so gallantly fought by Capt. JOHN ROGERS, and recently by Commander CALHOUN, has sunk off Morris Island.

On Saturday, the 5th inst., we had a calm Summer's day. About midnight the breeze sprung up from the northeast, and blew a gale. The vessels that rode at their anchors so quietly on Saturday now plunged fearfully. The *Ironsides* lay about two miles from Sumter, the *Montauk* was on picket, the *Nahant* was to the northeast about two hundred yards, and the *Weehawken* to the southwest about a hundred yards. Commander CALHOUN had been sent home, unfit for duty, a short time previously. Commander DUNCAN, of the *Paul Jones*, took charge of the *Weehawken* on Saturday, the 5th inst.

During the forenoon of Sunday, Commander DUNCAN visited the flagship, and while there the *Weehawken* shipped a heavy sea, which entered the forward hatch and filled the anchor-room. This anchor-room is a water-tight compartment with a valve under the cabin door to let out the water to the pumps, but at this time it must have been out of order, as the water could not get aft. The cabin door was closed, yet the bars that were to hold it in its place, (so as to keep the water in the anchor-room,) could not be found. The officers and men, inured to dangers of this kind, seemed to care but little for what was going on.

They went below and quietly partook of their dinner, but soon after they were astonished at the rapidity with which the water was gaining upon them. The executive officer commenced to pay out chain, but the hawse-pipe was soon under water and a six-inch stream came pouring in. The paying out of the chain did not relieve the ill-fated vessel. JOHN ROGERS was not there. Presently the cry "She sinks!" resounded through the vessel, and signals of distress were made to the flagship; boats were lowered from all vessels knowing the signals, but before they could reach her she sunk below first in five fathoms water, carrying with her twenty-six men and four engineers, including men in irons and men sick; also men at work in the engine-room—supposed the whole watch on duty at the time.

It is presumed that when the water reached the forward part of the boilers it made steam so suddenly as to suffocate all hands in the engine-room, as not one who was there escaped. The yeoman was picked up, but died soon afterward. Much credit is due Capts. AMMEN and BRADFORD of the navy for their great exertions made to save the perishing sailors. A charge of want of proper care would seem to rest upon the officers of the *Weehawken*. Some, however, have advanced the idea that the forward overhang of the lost vessel has broken off, but Mr. HOGGES, Inspector of Iron-clads, thinks that cannot be the case.

If the *Weehawken* is ever raised, it will then be known where the blame, if any, rests. The *Weehawken* had but recently returned from Port Royal, and had an unusual quantity of shot and shell on board, which probably settled her too far in the water. It is calculated that when these vessels are under water but fifteen inches, that two hundred tons would sink them bodily, consequently a much less weight would carry them down bow first.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary and Asthmatic troubles, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the army.

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight cough, or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons, who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and may be had of druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

His Wife Approves.

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The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

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Extract of the
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I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
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CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FUBLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully graded, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamentaled ice-house, wood and other sheds, bonery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The desirable dwelling, containing 14 rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Price $5,000, rent per annum $400.) Apply to J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order, the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE Town of Varick, County of Seneca, N. Y., on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, eight miles south from Geneva, nine miles north of New-York State Agricultural College. Farm containing 241 acres of land, 50 acres of woodland, no waste land, well watered, choice fruit, land in good condition for raising grain; the farm is beautifully situated one of the best wheat farms in the State. I will sell the farm for $55 per acre. Any person wanting information in regard to the farm may address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., and I will give full description and answer any questions.

N. B.—If some gentleman should buy the farm for an investment, I would rent it of him for a term of years, and pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money and all taxes.
HUGH CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms on Long Island, of 286½ acres, and a very low price, for want of use, near railroad station; good neighborhood, and fine view of the ocean, 35 miles from New-York. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Beade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 60 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFfers for sale a number of choice farms in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., at low rates and easy terms. For particulars address M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET—NOS. 2, 4, AND 5 DEPAU-ROW—ELEgant houses, built for the family of the late Francis Depau, and recently fitted up in the most comfortable manner, some of them partly furnished and having a stable. Inquire of A. T. STEWART, Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A very advantageous lease of a first-class house and a handsome and complete set of furniture for sale, if applied for immediately, at No. 1 First-place, South Brooklyn.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—APARTMENTS, UNFURNISHED, ON the first or second floor, between 10th and 23d sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Apply to NATHANIEL SANDS, No. 43 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AT NO. 261 4TH-AV., the second floor, neatly furnished, to a small, genteel family, with private table. Also a very pleasant front room on the first floor. The house has modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE GENtleman, a pleasant room, on the second floor preferred, with partial board, between 35th and 42d sts., and convenient to a Wall-st. line of stages. Address A. G., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE GENtleman, board in a quiet private family, with breakfast and dinner, or breakfast only. Address, with price, location, &c., Box No. 1,886 Post-office.

A SUITE OF FINELY FURNISHED rooms, containing a parlor and bedroom, also a large front room on the third floor, to let, with board, in a house pleasantly located on 36th-st., near 6th-av. Address Box No. 4,926 Post-office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, WANTED by a young man in Brooklyn. Address F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FLOUR BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SEED BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

GROCERS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

DRUGGISTS' BAGS—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

ENVELOPES—MANUFACTURED BY
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALES OF FURNITURE, &c., EVERY FRIDAY.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts. Brooklyn:

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF STATUARY CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND BUSTS—Pedestals, Mosaic tables, fountains, taxzas, vases and other artistic and ornamental objects for the decoration of parlors, halls, libraries, piazzas, &c.

This assortment comprises Carrara marble figures representing Inecoance, Venus of Canoza, Prayer after Pampalona, bust of Madonna by Galli, and other favorite subjects; alabaster statuettes and groups, namely, Fidelity, Pilgrim into Egypt, Venus in the shell, Charity, dancing girls, Bacchus and Arismes, and many more, too numerous to mention. Roman, Gothic, Egyptian, Hebe, Florentine and other styles of vases and urns, copied from the specimens of the Old Masters, in marble, agate, bardiglio, and pure white alabaster. Card receivers, groups of animals and other small articles.

Rich silver-plated casters, trays, urns, tea sets, &c., bronzes.

These goods are lately imported by Signors Giovenni and Zannoni, of Italy, and are far superior to any previously offered in other public sales in this City. The entire assortment will be sold without reserve, for cash. The attention of the public is called to this valuable sale, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this fine collection, which will be on exhibition and catalogue ready on Tuesday morning.

HENRY H. LAGOS & Co., Auctioneers.

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF SUPERB DRAWINGS

MADE BY F. O. C. DARLEY FOR THE FAMOUS ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "COOPER'S NOVELS," TOGETHER WITH A SUPERB PORTRAIT OF J. FENIMORE COOPER BY C. ELLIOTT.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell the above by auction at the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec 17, at 11 o'clock. These SUPERB DRAWINGS, comprising sixty in number, form one of the most notable and interesting collections of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in America. Mr. DARLEY'S fitness as an illustrator of the characters and scenes of COOPER have been most favorably commented upon by nearly all the leading papers in Europe and America. Also, a very superior portrait of J. FENIMORE COOPER, by CHARLES ELLIOTT, considered as one of his best works; each of the drawings are mounted in passe-partout and frames.

They will be on exhibition as above on Monday, 14th inst., until the day of sale.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

OVER $9,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, &c.
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY.

THIS DAY (Monday), at 2 o'clock P. M., at the elegant residence No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the whole comprises a very large and choice variety of rich furniture, magnificent rosewood parlor suites in satin crocade; elegant piano-forte, superb bronzes, parian and marble figures and groups, paintings, rich carpets, elegant rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, Elisabethan bedstead, cost $150; spring and hair mattresses, elegant beds, rich dining-room furniture; French china of every description, silver ware to match; ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, &c. Also, a fine portable heater, cooking stove, 1 Wilder's iron safe, &c.

SALE POSITIVE WITHOUT RESERVE, RAIN OR SHINE. CATALOGUES AT HOUSE.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suite in hair-cloth, rosewood arm chairs, side chairs and ottomans in plush, marble-top centre-tables, brocatel and lace curtains, marble and bronze clocks, several fine oil-paintings and medallions, mantel vases, walnut pillar extension table, dining chairs, mahogany pier and dining tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, card and fancy tables, lounges, rockers and easy chairs, pallasses, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, Turkey red curtains and cornices, window-shades, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., a fine assortment of China and glass-ware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the late residence of Adriance Van Brunt, Esq., deceased, corner of 4th-av. and 9th-sts., South Brooklyn,

A general assortment of mahogany parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, crockery and kitchen furniture.

At half-past one o'clock, P. M.,

Three family carriages—4 and 6 seats, 1 double sleigh, farm wagon and cart, 2 sets double and 2 single harness, 1 team black carriage horses, 1 bay horse, 2 cows, and a variety of farming utensils.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn
Dec. 2, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE

improved property, being the real estate of John H. Coster, deceased, by order of the heirs, to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses and lots

WATER-ST.—The two 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 213 and 379 Water-st.

PEARL-ST.—The 4-story brick store and lot No. 280; also, the 5-story brick store and lot No. 378 Pearl-st.

GRAND-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st.

SPRING-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 158 Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—Premises Nos. 28½ and 30 Thompson-st. 3-story house on front and 2-story houses on rear of lots.

ELM-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 188 Elm-st.

SEVENTH-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 279 and 281 7th-st.

AVENUE D.—The three 3-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Avenue D

ORCHARD-ST.—Leasehold premises No. 61 Orchard-st.

Maps of the property, with full description, can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of twenty-five Brussels and three-ply carpets, nearly new, rugs and door mats, elegant lace curtains and cornices, rich lambrackings, rich couch, in satin brocatel, two suites parlor furniture, in brocatel, arm chairs, oak dining chairs, dressing bureaus, black walnut bookcase, mahogany writing desk, oil-cloths, stair carpets, mahogany and gilt mirrors, dining tables, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and quilts, bolsters and pillows, plated and brass stair rods, rosewood sofas, in plush, iron bedsteads, glass and china ware, &c. The sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

Also, ½ cask Cognac brandy; rosewood piano, stool and cover.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Dark bay horse, 9 years old, 17 hands high, very stylish and kind and gentle; four-seat extension-top barouche; set City-made single harness; coupe rockaway and City-made double harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers

COSTLY FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their sales room, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Costly fancy goods suitable for the holidays, just imported from Paris and Germany, comprising many specimens of exquisite bronzes, bronze and ormolu clocks, rich China vases, dinner and tea service, parian statuary of various sizes, bisqus figures, every variety of fancy work, glove and cigar boxes, Chinese cabinets, Japanese ditto; an invoice of Chinese goods; Japanese ditto; plated ware of Joseph Dixon & Son's manufacture, and other desirable goods, described in the catalogue. The entire sale is well worthy examination, and will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. (opposite the Post-office.)

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c., the Stock of a large Jobbing House—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., Fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, &c., comprising fine sets of pins and ear-rings in coral, garnet, lava, gold stone, and mosaic; rings, pins, breastbone, studs, bracelets, buckles, slides, crosses, lockets, hooks, pencil-cases, watch-hooks, seals, keys, necklaces, gold guard and fob chains, gold and silver watches in great variety, to be sold without reserve, by order of

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE ESTATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John J. Jenkins, Executor, between 3 and 4 acres of land, with water front, situated on Richmond Terrace, north shore of Staten Island, about three minutes' walk from Castleton Landing, together with the 2-story frame house thereon, the late residence of Mrs. Jane Burger. On the place is a choice variety of fruit and shade trees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND EXTRA SIZE LOT, NO. 203 EAST 12TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story brick house and extra size lot known as No. 203 East 12th-st., about 173 feet east of 1st-av. The lot is about 24 feet 4 inches front and about 168 feet deep, as per diagram. There is an alley-way to the east of the house, so that the rear of the lot can be built upon for manufacturing or other purposes. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 53½ Pine-st.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 14, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realise a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, up to and on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. BERLITZ, ESQ.,

who is retiring from business,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms No. 538 Hudson-st., corner of Charles-st. The entire elegant stock, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, moquet reps and hair-cloth, etageres, centre-tables, in all different styles, card-tables, bookcases, in rosewood and black walnut, elegant rosewood and mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and washstands, easy and rocking chairs, reception chairs, lounges, in moquet and reps, elegant dining-room suites, in oak and black walnut, buffets, dining chairs, and a large assortment of every description of first-class furniture. The above may be examined at any time previous to the sale, which will be positive and without reserve. Purchasers can have their furniture packed and shipped in the best manner, or it may remain at the store free of charge until Jan. 1.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11¾ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZLIDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 86 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.
DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,
Dec 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
Dec 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 18th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 18, at 7½ o'clock,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BY A. F. TAIT,

comprising Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Deer, Fawn, Quail, Woodcock, Grouse, Chickens, Dead Game, &c., &c. Paintings now exhibiting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winslow, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 11th-av. and 35th-st., each lot being 18 feet 5 inches by 70 feet deep.

AUCTION SALE OF GENERAL HOUSEhold furniture, embracing everything necessary for housekeeping, adjourned from last week, will take place this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

PARTNER.—A GENTLEMAN FOR SEVERAL years partner in a large commission house in this City, and with respectable means, is desirous of making new arrangements for business, either in merchandise or moneyed securities. Address, with real name, Mr. E., care David Hoadley, Esq., Wall-st. Communications confidential.

BANKING.—A GENTLEMAN WHO RETIRED from mercantile business five years ago, but is still in the prime of life, and worth over a million dollars, desires to reengage in active business—banking preferred. Communications may be addressed to BANKING, care of Mr. Ward McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER,
JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.

No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, late of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between WILLIAM J. BELL, ROBERT COURTNEY, and SAMUEL A. MILLS, under the firm name of BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS, is hereby dissolved from and after this date.

BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS,
ROBERT COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broke to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and no bid, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Lead."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 15th instant, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with hay, corn, oats, and straw, to be delivered as and docks in this City as may be designated by the undersigned.

Bids will be received for the delivery of lots of 2,000 bushels corn and oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw and upward.

Bidders must state the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, how soon deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed, and will be expected to have ready for delivery whenever called upon, the quantity called for by the terms of their agreement, and to hold it, subject to the order of the undersigned, without extra expense to the United States.

The price must be written out in words on the bids. Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector, before being accepted, and will be weighed by sworn weighmasters, and paid for according to their terms.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted, in such funds as are provided by the United States for that purpose.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— *be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of* $10,000.

Names of Guarantors.

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The very great increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Sostoo.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent,

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. Inclosed indicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private and delicate character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this long neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The best to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 150 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quackery, her Recipes Unmasked; the Author's unequaled Pains and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Douches, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of M. LANDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., or WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 5 P. M., daily.

We coecur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years' le his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualification, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure is the most important case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or dehilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Sleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

READ!

THE CELEBRATED TROPICAL BALSAM!

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1863.

Messrs. Carreño Brothers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My wife was long suffering from a very bad felon on her right hand, which had to be opened at last. The hand was so much inflamed and swollen, and the opening so large and deep, owing to the extent of the felon, that we all entertained serious fears that she might lose at least the two fingers which were interested. But, fortunately, the reputation of the virtues of the "Tropical Balsam," which you prepare, reached our ears. My wife used it as an only remedy, and the inflammation and swelling shortly disappeared, the hand getting nicely and perfectly healed in five days, to our astonishment, and even to that of the doctor who had opened the said felon. We look upon the "Tropical Balsam" as a most valuable and miraculous remedy, and I am very happy to state it to you as a testimony of our appreciation of it. We hope the said Balsam will soon be universally used, for the sake of suffering humanity.

I am, with great regard, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, B. MOONEY.

No. 338 East 16th-st., New-York.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always receive satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Sufferieg at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, 8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:30 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10 57 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canadaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4 25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT BY STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON, Dec. 5, are requested to send to the Office of the People's Line copies of their original invoices. A copy of the shipping receipt attached to invoice is particularly requested. F. C. SMITH, Agent.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. LAIRD,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Dec. 17; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Dec. 26
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....85 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....90 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York, First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $34 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. RARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The ship MESOPOTAMIA from Liverpool, lately ashore, is now discharging at Wheeler's Wall-st. stores, Brooklyn, under a special order of the customs. Her cargo, including that delivered in lighters, is being stored at risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees will without delay attend to the entry of their goods, and call at the office of the undersigned and sign the average bond. LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, O. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 81 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.

Director.....Carl Anschutz
MONDAY, Dec. 14,
GRAND COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT
OF
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mme. Johannsen, "La Dame Blanche" cannot be given this evening, and instead
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Grand Opera in four acts, by Mozart.
With the following cast, will be performed:
Mlle. FRIEDERICI.
Mlle. CANISSA.
Mlle. LANG.
Herr HABELMANN.
Herr STEINECKE.
Herr WEINLICH.
CONDUCTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

Prices as usual.

In active preparation,
FAUST,
Grand Opera, in five acts, by Gounod.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 14, the doors will open at 6¾, and the performeeces commence at 7½ o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1863,
A NEW PROGRAMME
will be presented,
Both
ELEGANT AND ENTERTAINING,
Abounding in
FUN AND FROLIC,
In which the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY WILL APPEAR,
Including
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
For the first time
As
NINETTE, (known as "La Forseuse,") THE PRETTY BARBER OF ISLINGTON.

Orchestra under the direction of
THOMAS BAKER.

The entertainments will commence with the elegant little Comedy of
LADIES BEWARE.
Characters by
MR. JOHN DYOTT, MR. G. BECKS,
MRS. SLOAN, MISS HARRIS,
AND
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN.

After which,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
A new Farce,
Written by
F. C. BURNAND AND MONTAGUE WILLIAMS,
Entitled
EASY SHAVING.

Ernest Lyle (Coronet in the King's dragoons).....Mr. G. Clarke
Diggory Dibble (a cutter).....Mr. W. Davidge
Ezekiel Morton (formerly a magistrate under the Commonwealth).....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Adela (wife of Morton).....Mrs. Sloan
Ninette (known as "La Forseuse").....Mrs. John Wood

In which she will sing a
NEW BALLAD,
"THE MAIDEN AND THE LINNET."

Place:
THE VILLAGE OF ISLINGTON.
Scenery:
SHAVING SHOP OF NINETTE.
Time:
THE RESTORATION.

In consequence of the
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
which greeted
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH,
in her impersonation of
MEHITABLE ANNE,
she will repeat once more that character in the sketch af
"THE YANKEE LAGACY."
Josiah Briggs.....Mr. W. Davidge

Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.

Seats can be secured three days in advance.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, NO 485 BROADWAY.

Manager.....J. B. LENT

Engagement of the celebrated
SPAVOLA BROTHERS,
SPAVOLA BROTHERS,
SPAVOLA BROTHERS,

whose various feats are universally pronounced the most wonderful display of Gymnastic Skill and Muscular Power ever witnessed in New-York. THIS EVENING they will appear in three of their best acts in conjunction with
THE GREAT MELVILLE
THE GREAT MELVILLE
who is unsurpassable as a bareback rider, and the entire strength of the unequaled
TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
attached to the Amphitheatre. Doors open at 7; to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
MATINEES FOR FAMILIES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Commencing at half-past 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Stage Manager.....Chas. A. J. Vassar
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
for the benefit of the
SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND,
on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863.

The best musical and dramatic talent have volunteered for the occasion. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the principal music-stores. The piano used is kindly furnished by Steinway & Sons.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
Including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
Will close on the 19th inst. at 10 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B., on CHEEK! CHEEK! CHEEK! CHEEK! TUESDAY, Dec. 15. Tickets 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodne, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter term opens Jan. 4, 1864. For circulars or information apply to Rev. Robert R. Booth, No. 101 9th-st., New-York; Rev. D. Culbreth, No. 8 Seekman-st., New-York; Charles Richmond, Esq., St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. J. Weisse, No. 30 West 15th-st., or Professor in the school, or to the Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant

THE PIRATE CHESAPEAKE AT SEA.

Her Departure from Shelburne, N. S., on Saturday.

SHE IS PROWLING AROUND FOR COAL.

Arrival of the Captain and Crew in this City.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WILLETTS.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Dec. 13.

A dispatch from Halifax, this morning, states that the steamer *Chesapeake* left Shelbourne on Saturday morning, with an increased crew and 20 chaldrons of coal. She is supposed to be on the track of some coal vessel.

A steamer was seen in Mahon Bay, near Chester, yesterday afternoon, running about the islands.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WILLETTS.

Few more suggestive acts, in regard to the desperation of the rebels, have been committed than that of the seizure of the steamer *Chesapeake*, from this port, by pirates acting in league with them. It startled and alarmed the entire country, and awakened the authorities to the dangers that have for a long while existed and are now developed. The number of "arrivals from Nassau," the number of blockade runners—"passengers," as they have been called—and "innocently" shipping crews which have been discharged in our Northern ports, all doubly dyed with treason and detestation of the Union—have been enough to men a fleet. What wonder is it that enough of them have been found to enter into one successful conspiracy for piracy and murder; or, rather, is it not a wonder that ere this they have not so developed themselves, and instead of the record at one, there is not the record of a dozen of such seizures? The effect upon our shippers has been discouraging, and a feeling of insecurity prevails, with abundant reason. Without the utmost detective precaution, the *Chesapeake* affair is but the beginning of the end.

Capt. WILLETT, of the *Chesapeake*, and a number of his crew, arrived here, yesterday morning, from Boston, and the following are the facts derived from them relative to the seizure of the vessel:

The *Chesapeake*, which belongs to the Cromwell line, left Pier No. 9, North River, on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 5. Her cargo was not large nor of very great value; she took twenty-four passengers, and was bound for Portland, Maine.

For some time past a number of strangers had been noticed at a hotel in Jersey City, "arrivals from Nassau." They kept themselves together; had communications with no one, but appeared to be curious about and observant of all things. There was nothing that could create enough suspicion in regard them to justify investigation. It was known that their baggage was unusually heavy, but that at the time attracted save but passing attention.

On Saturday morning, some hours before the sailing of the *Chesapeake*, eight of these men purchased at the office of the line in West-street, tickets for Portland, Me. Their appearance was that of persons in very moderate circumstances, and they aided the impression by carrying their own trunks, each one of which, it was observed, two could hardly get along with. When the trunks were on board they were watched with vigilance by a portion of the gang. The result shows that they were filled with firearms and ammunition.

After the first batch had secured their tickets and taken on board their luggage, eight more made their appearance and secured tickets; by meantime the *Chesapeake* had left her dock, and these last had to row into the stream to take her. They had not shown themselves before, and it was arranged that they should delay until all probabilities of suspicion or interference were at an end. When they reached the vessel they neither recognized or were recognized by their comrades.

The steamer soon after started on her trip, and now it is seen where suspicion could justly have been excited. Each of the sixteen devoted themselves singly to a most curious and inquisitive examination of the vessel, they were cautious about it, it is true, but thorough—posting themselves as to her tonnage, speed, machinery, &c., &c., &c. They were especially curious as to the number of the crew and in regard to the Chief Engineer, and were very conversational with the firemen, of whom they asked innumerable questions relative to the vessel. The first 24 hours of the voyage was pretty constantly occupied by them in gleaning all information and in perfecting their plans for the seizure.

It was on Sunday evening that the deed of piracy and murder was accomplished. For some hours before the sixteen seemed to have subsided in their curiosity, and to have no other feeling than anxiety to reach their destination. After the officers and crew, save those on duty, had retired and all was quiet, and everybody unsuspecting, the night dark, and the time propitious, the pirates avowed their true character. They had so disposed their numbers that there was no hope of overpowering them. They were posted, armed, at the doors of each stateroom of the officers and rooms of the crew. They all had six-barrelled revolvers. The watchman on the upper-deck had been previously silenced by a blow on the head, and secured so that he could give no alarm. The pirates now declared the *Chesapeake* their own, and threatened to shoot any one who dared question their authority. The steamer was at this time about off Cape Cod. They had acted simultaneously, and had most of the men on board, not of their own party, at the mercy of their revolvers. They had manacles ready for those whom they overpowered, which they used whenever there was occasion. Opposition to them appeared entirely futile, and but little was attempted.

The pirates exhibited their pride in their triumph by profane allusions to the Yankees, and by insulting remarks to the persons on board the vessel. They expressed their decided concurrence in the idea of killing all the Northern men on board, and at a word of command from their leader appeared ready to enter upon the work. Of a sudden the vessel stopped its movement, and immediately inquiry was made by the pirates as to the reason. It was found that the Second Engineer had refused to run the steamer. He was met coming from his post by one of the rebels, and accosted fiercely as to his refusal to do his work as before. He refused to have anything to do with the working of the vessel while the pirates had command. Thereupon he was attacked, and was pursued to the deck by several men, who fired at him with pistols repeatedly. He was entirely defenceless, and finally, being wounded in a number of places, he received a fatal shot, and fell dead to the deck, amid the shouts of his pursuers. He was shortly afterward flung overboard.

Capt. WILLET next appeared upon deck, and on being surrounded by the pirates and interrogated as to his willingness to help them work the steamer, or to surrender the vessel to them quietly, he refused to do so. They then fired several shots, all of which, however, providentially failed to hit him. Over half a dozen shots were aimed at him, after which they finally locked him in the wheel-house. He was entirely unarmed, and the assault upon him, as upon the Second Engineer, in even greater degree was cowardly, brutal and dastardly, and done apparently from mere wanton love of cruelty. A number of the crew were also attacked, but all escaped without much injury. The Chief Engineer, Joseph JOHNSON, the Assistant Engineer, ANGUSTUS STARBUCK, and three firemen, were sent by the rebels to work the vessel. The names of the firemen kept are O'CONNOR, JOHN MURPEY, and RICHARD TRACY. The pirates asked some of the *bona fide* passengers if they were from Portland, declaring that they'd be —— if they wouldn't kill any Portland man on board. After this assurance, they, of course, were all very anxious to make themselves known as citizens of some other place, and most of them stated that they hailed from New-York. RICHARD TRACY, the fireman mentioned above as one of the three firemen retained on board the *Chesapeake* by the pirates, kept off his assailants for some time, but was finally put in irons with the rest of the crew. The Chief Engineer was shot in the chin, and the Second Mate was shot twice in the leg.

The Captain, subordinate officers and most of the crew, with six of the passengers were set ashore in the morning, being placed onboard an English pilot, boat for that purpose. They were taken by this boat to Portuck Island, from whence they reached Portland.

It has been reported that other plots are in contemplation by rebels in this City to seize vessels, but it is likely that another attempt of the same character will be met with a much more forcible resistance.

Naval Movements.

MR. WHITNEY TO RAISE THE WEEHAWKEN.

A letter received by an officer at the New-York Naval Station, from one of the officers of the ironclad *Weehawken*, states that Admiral DAHLGREN had entered into definite arrangements with Mr. WHITNEY and his partner, who had gone down from this city to raise the iron-clad *Keokuk*. The contract completed by the Admiral, stipulates that the *Weehawken* is to be raised, and the Government is to pay the parties what is right. The letter further states, that before the pumps had got into operation on board the ship, her bows were below water-mark, rendering the pumps, of course, useless. The *Weehawken* is one of the nine iron-clads first constructed for the navy.

The *Wichawken*, as is well known, is a monitor. Her capacity is 844 tons burden, and she carries two heavy guns in the usual revolving turret. She is about 200 feet long, 40 feet wide and 12 feet deep. Her side armor is 5 inches thick, and her turret is 11 inches thick. The ram extends in front, and looks as sharp as an axe-blade. The vessel is provided with six water-tight compartments, connected with each other by suitable doorways. The engines and machinery were of the best description; the cylinders, we believe, are 40 inches. Her officers and crew having been changed very frequently of late, it is impossible to give an accurate list of either until the arrival of the *Arago*, which will be some time next week.

The Official Vote for Mayor.

GUNTHER'S MAJORITY OVER BOOLE 6,524.

The following is the vote for Mayor by Wards, as it will be officially declared by the Board of City Canvassers to-day:

WARDS.	Francis L. A. Boole.	C. Godfrey Gunther.	Orison Blunt.	Scattering.	Blanks
1	958	283	184		
2	122	98	99	1	
3	193	188	141		
4	968	694	282	2	
5	710	601	482		
6	1509	726	200	4	2
7	1140	1639	606	3	
8	906	1291	710		1
9	1064	1553	1923	4	2
10	506	1336	711		
11	1896	2612	754	8	4
12	1132	930	768		2
13	638	1503	567	3	
14	1757	1398	283	2	1
15	602	568	1238	1	
16	1106	1093	1642		2
17	1661	3321	1537	4	
18	733	2281	1754	1	3
19	1351	1793	966	3	2
20	1809	3010	1683	1	4
21	1093	1401	1696	2	1
22	955	1893	1218	2	
Totals	24,597	29,121	19,383	41	24

Gunther over Boole.....6,524
Gunther over Blunt.....9,738
Boole over Blunt.....3,214

FAIR AT DODWORTH'S HALL.—We call attention to a Fair at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' National Relief Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the children of deceased and disabled soldiers. It will continue through the week. Grafulla's Seventh regiment Band performs on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Nos. 3576, 3581, 3593, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3615, 3617, 3643, 3645, 3651, 3655, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675. *Part II.*—Nos. 4066, 4060, 4138, 4140, 4146, 4154, 4158, 4160, 4164, 4166, 4168, 470, 472, 4174, 4176, 4178, 4180. *Part III.*—Calendar unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 20, 31, 29, Demurrer Calendar; Nos. 241, 15, 332, 245, 219, 251, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 260, 261, 262, 263 on Calendar issues of Law and Fact.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1159, 2320, 2141, 741, 335, 2248, 2256, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2287, 1771, 2229.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1161, 66, 2587, 1183, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047. *Part II.*—Nos. 2058, 2814, 2726, 2018, 2792, 216, 2822, 2772, 662, 696, 1450, 2812, 2842, 2844, 2850.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen FOX, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Ryers was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Spencer W. Cone to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of J. Tuohy for fitting up election polls in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Districts, Thirteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of D. H. Olmstead and others to pave Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Bill of Patrick Brennan for fitting up election poll of Fourteenth District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Bill of Bernard Bresher for fitting up poll of the Eleventh District Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Bill of Joseph Kelly, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Bill of Hugh Tieman, for fitting up poll of the Twelfth Election District, Twenty second Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of Volunteers to November twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room be and is hereby tendered to the Mayor elect for the purpose of receiving his friends on New-Year's day.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Henry Brookman and owners of the real estate situate between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East River, be permitted to erect and build the usual bulkheads to the line as established by the Harbor Commissioners, and that they be permitted to build the piers at the end of said streets, of the usual dimensions, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Aldermao Farley—

Resolved, That so much of the ground and buildings belonging to the City of New-York situate on Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, as may not be set apart for the use of the Police Justices, and for the detention of prisoners, be designated and appointed as the place for holding the District Court in the City of New-York for the Seventh Judicial District of the City of New-York, and that the present location of said Court be changed accordingly.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to set apart and fit up for the use of said Court the place as above designated, at an expense not exceeding the sum of —— dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Veto message from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution to build a sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was adopted, notwithstanding the objection of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Groesbeck for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for the payment of the above sum the amount thereof, viz., two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from the consideration of a resolution increasing the salaries of the Clerks in the Auditing Bureau.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Inspectors of Incumbrances on Streets in the City Inspector's Department be increased to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, being the same amount as those employed on similar work in the Street Department; that the increase date from the passage of this resolution, and that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay said increase and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen, Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution to build a new engine for Engine Company number sixteen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Resolution to pay John Jennings for loss sustained by fire.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Messengers in all the Departments of the City Government, except the Legislative Department, be and the same are hereby increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies, to take effect from the first day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the salaries of the Assistant Engineer be increased to the sum of nine hundred dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular attendant reporters of the Board, of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting the proceedings of said Boards during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such warrants to be drawn upon the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto, and to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate fund having a balance sufficient for the purpose.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alfred Carson for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be in full for all damages sustained by him for infringement on his patents, and also for the use and right to said patents, for the term respectively for which they have to run, and take his receipt therefor, said amount to be taken from the City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, permitting A. S. Jarvis to receive and deliver goods.

Which was concurred in.

Veto message from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution permitting Charles Adee to place a sign on the lamp on the northeast corner of Liberty-street and Broadway.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Mitchell, Ottiwell—3.

Resolution to pay Charles E. Manning for services rendered to the Board of Harbor Defence Commission.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Hall, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Councilmen, with ordinance creating the office of Deputy Contract Clerk in the Street Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. W. Weichman, Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the City of New-York, as a donation to the amount of four hundred dollars, to be applied in payment of taxes now due upon the premises, known as the "Sailors Home," number three hundred and thirty-eight Pearl-street, Franklin-square, the property of the said Society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the salary of the Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also the salary of the clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also the salary of the Deputy Collectors of the City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington Market, whose salaries shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; the same to take effect upon the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Mitchell—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of resolution to pay Charles T. McClenachan for compiling report of Atlantic Cable celebration.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the pay of all persons employed by the City Government as laborers be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Alderman Mitchell moved to lay the paper over, which was lost.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Preamble reciting that a resolution was passed and approved by the Mayor, October twenty-three, relieving Patrick Coyle from an assessment of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, for regulating and paving Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second streets, which the Comptroller refuses to pay because the same did not receive a three-fourths vote, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Coyle for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, as a donation to be applied by said Patrick Coyle in payment of an assessment charged upon his property for the work of regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second streets, and that the amount be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, 14th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

"TEN RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—To secure this consult PHRENOLOGY. Charts, with full written descriptions of character given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH TOO GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

E. LOAO, Cleaning, Dyeing and Refinishing store, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-street. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. Reference from Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbatt & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merinos, Paramattas, Silk, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—VAN VLECA.—In Kingston, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. John Van Vleck, CORNELIUS BRUYN to CATHERINE VAN VLECA, sister of the officiating clergyman.

HASTING—MACRAY.—In Lowell, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Amos Blanchard, Mr. CHARLES HASTING, of Brooklyn, to JENNIE, daughter of David Mackay, Esq. No cards.

PLACE—CHAPIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the residence of the bride's mother, RICHARD S. PLACE to A. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John R Chapin, M. D., all of this City. No cards.

TILLINGHAST—SULLIVAN.—At Madison, Ind., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Jos. J. TILLINGHAST, of Troy, N. Y., to MARY J., daughter of Hon. J. Sullivan, of the former place.

VAN AMRINGE—GARRISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Rev. J. J. White, JOHN VAN AMRINGE, of Brooklyn, to Miss V. LILLIE GARRISON.

DIED.

ARROWSMITH.—At Trinidad de Cuba, on Saturday, Nov. 28, JAMES O. ARROWSMITH, of this City, aged 40 years.

APPLEGATE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 13, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Daniel H. Applegate, and eldest daughter of Abram R. Welch, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 185 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BESSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, after a short illness, JOHN BESSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, this (Monday) morning, in the 10:30 train from 28th-st. depot, Harlem Railroad.

BARLOW.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, T. HENRY BARLOW, aged 42 years.

His friends and relatives, also those of his brother, Geo. Barlow and Freeman Derby, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Duane-st. M. E. Church, No. 143 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, without further invitation.

BIDDLE.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, HANAIETTA LOUISE, infant daughter of John and Amelia Biddle, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 122 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock.

BAUDA.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 13, of inflammation of the lungs, DAVID BAUDA, aged 3 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 270 1st-av., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

His last words were "Papa, I'm dying."

HUBBARD.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 12, MARIA RAYMOND, infant daughter of Rufus S. and Angelique Bergen, aged 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 67 Madison-place. (Oak-st.)

☞ Greenpoint and Jamaica (L. I.) papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, AUGUSTUS BAGNARD, infant son of Rev. Hugh S. and Louise Carpenter, aged 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Carrol-place, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New Utrecht for interment.

CODDINGTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, after a protracted illness, MRS. CATHARINE CODDINGTON, relict of the late Samuel Coddington, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 342 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

BAILEY.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, EDWARD BRAINERD, son of Chas. H. and Catherine Haley, aged 3 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 125 East 25th-st.

HALL.—In this City, at No. 23 Bond-st., Miss ANNA HALL, sister of the late Charles Henry and J. Prescott Hall, and of David P. Hall, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Henry H., William G. and Charles H. Ward, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

HURD.—At Freeport, Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, MARY TAPPAN, wife of Truman E. Hurd, and daughter of C. P. Tappan, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at No. 404 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLMES.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, LUKE BENEIT, third son of Luke H. and Caroline Holmes, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 40 East 21st-st., on Monday morning next, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the train that leaves 27th-st. at 12½ o'clock.

KIDDER.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, MARY J., wife of Frederick Kidder, aged 39 years.

The notice will be given of the funeral.

PARKINSON.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 13, JEANNIE, infant daughter of Edward T. and Mary Parkinson.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PRICE.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 12, after a lingering illness, HENRY PRICE, eldest son of J. B. Price, of this City, aged 44 years.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Elmendorf's Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

STEVENS.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, JAMES ADGER, and on Monday, Sept. 7, in Richmond, Va., FRANCIS WINAND, sons of the late Joel Stevens, of Charleston, S. C.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall.—E. B. Adams, G. Myratt, Jr., H. Buttuck, J. H. Allen, J. Perry, wife and 2 boys, Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Hodgdon, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Hetch, Mr. and Mrs G. E. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles and child, Mr. Ehlrect, A. H. McCobb, J. Jacoby, J. A. Newell, J. B. Ricaer, A. R. Franklin, J. S. Means, W. N. Allen, J. Probst, C. B. Clarae, J. Smith, J. P. Watson, E. A. Ellingwood, J. P. Hagnan, A. W. Phelps, W. D. Mall, R. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs H. White and child, A. B. Williams, W. D. Brown, H. Bonnell, E. Corr, J. Usher, J Quackenbnrg, J. L. Ashby, V. B. Gales, J. H. Bnrd, Geo. Spell, Thos. Spell, James Lewis, B. Webb and lady, W. C. Blackwood and daughter, F. D. Cracke, W. W. Jones and wife, A. Wheelock, M. Camobell, A. C. Gilmore, J. A. Johnson, J. D. Flowers, Thos. Brock, J. A. Myer, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Grover, J. Church, H. Wallace, J. H. White, J. Palmer, J. Clarke, R. W. Grandy, S. J. Seaman, wife and 2 infants, H. C. Crosby, J. P. Knisely, B. F. Clarke, Asa Huntly, J. M. Dyer, W. F. Hill, Mrs Oliver, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Burns, R. S. Rurchard and 2 children, D. H. Spangler, W. W. Burrill, R. Johnson, O. T. Craig, H. H. Saddnth, F. Hndsoo, F. Sheldon, E. Mouthrop, Walter Wells, D Buckley, J. W. Smith, L. R. Hookey, C. Hyal, Gnstave Train, Geo. Garnell, John Frnnton, L. Bnrssell, E. Swallow, D. Cooke, Geo. Applegate, wife and child, George Palmer, Z. Marks, G. E. Ferris, J. D. Wildsr, W. E. Titus, J. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Starkweather, R. F. Boyce, J. M. Dustin, P. Beckford, Wm. Russell, Thos. Wren and child, S. Farnnm, J. O. Walrath, D. K. Haystaff and wife, E. Richards and wife, M. Webster and wife, Mrs. Elgove and child, C. H. Bowers, Henry Ward, H. L. Gregory, D. Rice, J. C. Harrington, and 267 in the steerage.

MEMORANDA AND ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets.. 9 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 45 | Gov. Island.. 11 34 | Hell Gate.. 12 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall Dec. 1, at 6 P. M., and Hampton Roads 12th, at 5 A. M., with passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. On the 7th inst., broke one of the flanges of her propeller, which has caused considerable detention, in the Mississippi River, signalized bark Texas, at anchor.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Farao, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Planet, Smith, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Antartic, Stouffer, Newcastle, Eng., 66 drs., with coal to Zerega & Co. Passed through Penal Frith, and has had heavy N. W. gales.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, Liverpool Nov. 5, with mdse. and 195 passengers to C. Grinnell. Has had W. gales most of the passage.

Ship Arkwright, Cankins, Liverpool Oct. 22, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had heavy W. gales the entire passage.

Ship La Giosrie, (Fr., of Windsor, N. S.,) Shew, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Whitney & Co.

Bark D. C. Yeaton, (of Portland,) Palmer, Guadaloupe 21 ds., in ballast to master. Left no Am. vessels in portand to Portland, put into this port, with the Captain and first officer sick.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., (new,) Curtis, Wiscasset 7 ds., with shooks to R. Murray, Jr. Has had heavy weather, and was blown off. Is intended for the Port-au-Prince trade.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br., of Halifax,) Jones, Vera Cruz Nov. 7, and Sisal 16th, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff. For the past week has had strong gales from the northward.

Brig Palme, (Bras.,) Rogue, Pernambuco Oct. 20, and Rio Grande del Norte 32 ds., with sugar to Brown, Shipley & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Knren, (Br.,) Sirenthen, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 16 ds., with oats to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Revere, McKnight, Turks Island 19 ds., with sugar to A. Bigland.

Scor. Prince Consort, (Br., of P. E. I.) Pidgeon, Charlottetown 6 ds., with oats to C. H. Trunbull.

Schr. Puretanio, (Braz.,) Centre, Para 27 ds., with mdse. to J. Bento.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. T. Pearsall. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. Smith, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Hoberton, Demarara 25 ds., with sugar to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Vaodalia, Marsh, Ellsworth 14 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Angle, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. D. B. Prince, Paine, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Ellen H. Gott, Baker, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Sharon, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Churn, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Chief, Rynders, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia, with oysters.

Wind—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Nov. 9, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship W. S. Hodsey, Patten, Havre Oct. 16.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arr. ship Winged Arrow, Liverpool; barks Race Horse, Inagua, Springbok, Cape Haytien, via Turks Island.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3815. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

Peace Resolution Emphatically Tabled.

Resolutions and Bills for the Benefit of Soldiers.

Interesting Proceedings of Both Houses.

The Standing Committees—Resolutions of Thanks to Gens. Hooker, Meade and Banks—Peace Resolutions by Fernando Wood Tabled—The Reciprocity Treaty—Important Bills Introduced.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Mr. DIXON presented the petition of a large number of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, asking for an increase of compensation.

Mr. DIXON also gave notice of a bill amending the Conscription Act in such manner as to exempt all clergymen.

Mr. MORGAN presented the credentials of Mr. B GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, and he was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the Senate proceeded to the election of the following standing Committees:

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Chairman; Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Johnson, McDougall.

Finance—Fessenden, Chairman; Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness.

Commerce—Chandler, Chairman; Morrill, Ten-Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Bowden, Saulsbury.

Agriculture—Sherman, Chairman; Harlan, Wilson, Lane, of Kansas; Powell.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Wilson, Chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, Brown.

Naval Affairs—Hale, Chairman; Anthony, Willey, Ramsey, Harding, Hicks.

Judiciary—Trumbull, Chairman; Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard, Powell.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Collamer, Chairman; Dixon, Ramsey, Henderson, Bowden, Conness, Buckalew.

Public Lands—Harlan, Chairman; Pomeroy, Foot, Harding, Carlisle, Hendricks, Wright.

Private Land Claims—Harris, Chairman; Sumner, Howard, Bayard, McDougall.

Indian Affairs—Doolittle, Chairman; Wilkinson, Lane, of Kansas; Harlan, Nesmith, Brown, Buckalew.

Pensions—Foster, Chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Pomeroy, Bowden, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew.

Revolutionary Claims—Wilkinson, Chairman; Chandler, Wilson, Nesmith, Wright.

Claims—Clark, Chairman; Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Morrill, Hicks, Hendricks.

District of Columbia—Grimes, Chairman; Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Willey, Henderson and Richardson.

Patents and the Patent-office—Cowan, Chairman; Ten Eyck, Sherman, Ramsay, Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Foot, Chairman; Trumbull, Grimes, Heedarson, Hendrices.

Territories—Wade, Chairman; Wilkinson, Hale, Lane, of Kansas; Carlisle, Davis, of Missouri, Richardson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Dixon, Chairman; Clark, Hardieg.

Engrossed Bills—Lane, of Indiana, Chairman; Sumner, Willey.

Joint Standing Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate—Anthony, Chairman; Morgan, Powell.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills on the part of the Senate—Howe, Chairman; Cowan, Hicks.

Joint Committee on the Library on the part of the Senate—Collamer, Chairman; Fessenden Johnson.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following resolution:

That the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill, energy, and sedureece, which first covered Washington and Baltimarn from the mndtated blow of the advancing and powerful army of the rebels, led by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, aed to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, and the officers and soldiers of that army, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburgh, reenlsed, defeated, and drove back, brnken and dispersed beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion.

The resolution was read twice and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON also introdueed a joint resolution that tha thanks of Congress be hereby tendered to Major-General NATHANIEL P. BANKS, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, conrage and endnrance which compelled the surrender of Port Hudson, and that he removed the last obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. NESMITH presented a petition for the establishment of a port of entry at Portland, Oregon, and gave notice of a bill to establish a branch mint at Portland.

Mr. HENDRICKS gave notice of a bill to extend the time in which States may receive lands for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called un the joint resolution from tha Honse, voting a gold medal and the thanks of Congress to Gen. GRANT. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a bill to amend the Enrolment Act, so as to strike ent the three hnndred dollar commutation, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, of which he had given previous notice.

On motion af Mr. SUMNER, that portion of the President's Message referring to Foreign Affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. HALE, that portion of the President's Message referring to Naval Affairs, was referred to tha Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES introduced his bill to anconrage enlistments in the naval service, and give credit for the same on tha military quota of the respective States.

Mr. WILSON presented resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of an increase of pay to the soldiers.

Mr. WILSON also presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, concerning persons enlisted in the naval service of the United States.

Mr. HALE, having obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate, introduced a bill more effectually to repress the rebellion by prohibiting the holding in servitnda of any persons in the country, except on contract. Ordsred to be printed.

Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill to extend the benefits of the acts of Coegress of July 2, 1862, granting pensions to persons wounded in the Indian wars in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WILSON introdnced his bill to increase tha bonnties to volnnteers, and it was referred to the Committaa an Military Affairs. Adjonrnad.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Elections—Dawes, of Massachnsetts; Voorhies, of Indiana; Baxter, of Vermont; G. Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Gansoe, of New-York; Schofield, of Pennsylvania; Smithers, of Delaware; Upson, of Michigan; Browo, of Wiscoesin.

Ways and Means—Sievens, of Pennsylvania; Morrill, of Vermoet; Penoleton, of Obio; Fenton, of New-York; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Mallory, of Kentncky; Blow, of Missouri; Kassan, of Iowa; Stebbins, at New-York.

Claims—Hale, of Pennsylvaeia; Hnlman, of Indiana; Webster, of Maryland; Ashley, of Obio; W. J. Allen, of Illinois; Hotchkiss, of New-York; Brown, of West Virginia; Pruyn, of New-York, Long, of Ohio.

Commerce—Wesbburne, of Illinois; Elliot, of Massachusetts; Ward, of New-York; Dixon, of Rbode Island; Cresswell, of Maryland; Perry, of New-Jersny; O'Neal, of Pennsylvania; Longyear, of Michigan; Hntchins, of Obio.

Public Lands—Julian, of Indiana; English, of Connecticut; Higby, of California; Allison, of Iowa; Wadsworth, of Kentucky; Feroando Wood, of New-York; Driggs, of Michigan; Miller, of New-York.

Post-Office and Post-Roads—Alley, of Massachusetts; Norton, of Illinois; Hardieg, of Kentncky; Doonelly, of Minnesota; Blare, of Maine; Brooks, of New-York; Cole, of California; Grinnell, of Iowe; Fink, of Ohio.

District of Columbia—Lovejoy, of Illinois; Dumont, af Indiana; Steele, of New-York; Anderson, of Kentncky; Patersoe, of New-Hampshire; Morris, of Ohio; Davis, of New-York; Tracy, of Pennsylvania; Whealer, of Wisconsie.

Judiciary—Wilson, of Iowa; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Kernan, af New-York; Thomas, of Maryland; Williams, of Pennsylvania; King, of Missouri; Woolbridge, of Vermont; Morris, of New-York, Bliss, of Ohio.

Revolutionary Claims—Price, of Iowa; Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Norton, af Illinois; Kalbfleisch, of New-York; Ames, nt Massachnsetts; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Dumont, of Indiana; Johnsoe, of Ohio; Scoti, of Missouri.

Public Expenditures—Hurlbnt, of New-York; Broomall, of Pennsylvania; Le Blond, of Ohio; Julian, of Indiana; Lezear, af Pennsylvania; Blair, of West Virginia; Rollins, of New-Hempsaire; Rogers, of New-Jersey; Herris, of Illinois.

Private Land Claims—Theyer, of Pennsylvania; Hotchkiss, of New-York; Knapp, of Illinois; Gooch, al Massachusetts; O'Neill, of Ohia; Winfield, of New-York; Eckley, of Ohio; Swaat, af Maina; Harriegtoe, of Indiana.

Manufactures—Moorhead, of Peonsylvania; Kellogg, of New-York; Anenoe, of Pennsylvania; Arnold, of Illinois; Freeman Clarke, of New-York; Chilton A. White, of Ohio; Ames, of Massachusetts; Starr, of New-Jarsey; Harris, of Maryland.

Agriculture—Clay, of Kentucky; Whaley, of Virginia; Bailey, of Penesylvania; Hurlbet, of New-York; Law, of Indiana; Kally, af Pennsylvania; Perham, of Maine; Baldwin, of Michigan: Middleton, of New-Jersey.

Indian Affairs—Windom, of Minnesota: McIndoe, of Wisceesin; Jas. C. Allnn, af Illieois; McBride, of Oregoe; Wilder, of Kaosas; Neisoe, of New-York; Boyd, of Missonri; Shannoe, of California; Dennisoe, of Missouri.

Military Affairs—Schenck, of Ohio; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Yeamse, of Kentucky; Garfield, of Ohio; Leon, of Missouri; Odell, of New-York; Demieg, of Connecticut; Kellogg, of Michigan; McAllister, of Pennsylvania; Webster, of Maryland; Kellogg, of New-York; Morrisoe, of Illeois; Blaine, of Maina; Cobb, of Wisceesin; McKinney, of Ohio.

Naval Affairs—Rice, of Massachusetts; Moorehead, of Penesylvania; Grisweid, of New-York; Pike, of Maina; Kelly, of Pennsylvaeia; Rollies, of Missouri; Spaulding, of Obio; Brandsgee, of Connecticut; Edgerion, of Indiana.

Foreign Affairs—H. Winter Davis, of Maryland; Goocb, of Massachusetts; Cox, of Ohio; Pomeroy, of New-York; Ortb, of Indiana; Randall, of Kentucky; Dawson, of Penesylvania; Hubbard, of Iowa; Sinari, of Illieoia.

Territories—Ashley, ut Ohio; Beaman, of Michigan; Cravens, of Indiana; Lovejoy, of Illieois; Rien, of Maine; Gnder, of Kentucky; Marvie, of New-York; McClurg, of Missouri; Joheson, nf Pennsylvania.

Revolutionary Pensions—Littlejohn, of New-York; Law, of Indiana; McIndoe, of Wisconsie; Herrick, of New-York; Spaulding, af Ohio; Ecee, of Illinois; Clay, of Kentucky: Maroy, of New-Hempshire, Coffroth, of Penesylvania.

Invalid Pensions—Whaley, of West Virginia; Benjamin Wood, of New-York; Perhem, of Maine; McDowell, of Indiana; Washburne, of Massachusetts; Miller, of Pennsylveeia; Freeman Clarke, of New-York; Ross, of Illieois; Cresswell, of Maryland.

Roads and Canals—Arnold, of Illieois; Littlejohn, of New-York; Hali, of Missouri; Beaman, of Michigan; Washburee, of Massechusetts; Ward, of New-York; Eckley, of Ohio; Aiflson, of Iowa; Straore, of Pennsylvaeia.

Patents—Jencks, of Rhode Island; Leonard Meyers, of Peonsylvenia; Noble, uf Ohio; Hubbard, of Coenecticut; Chaeler, of New-York.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Rice, of Maiee; Blair, of West Virginia; Rendall, of Peeesylvania; Starr, of New-Jersey; Radford, of New-York.

Revised and Unfinished Business—Boyd, of Missonri; Nelson, of New-York; McKinney, of Ohio; Upsoe, of Michigan; J. C. Allan, of Illieois.

Mileage—Robinson, nf Illinois; Frack, of New-York; Amos Myers, of Peensylvaeia; Benjamin Wood, of New-York; J. W. White, of Ohio.

Accounts—Rollins, of New-Hempshire; Broomall, of Peensylvania; Steele, of New-Jersey; A. W. Clarke, of New-York; Eden, of Illinois.

Expenditures of State Department—Pike, of Maine; Robinson, of Illinois; Van Valkenburgh, of New-York; Silies, of Penesylania.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Amos Myers, of Peensylvania; Kalbfeisch, of New-York; J. W. White, of Ohio; Elliot, of Massachusetts; Patterson, of New-Hampshire.

Expenditures of the War Department—Demieg, of Conecticut; Steele, of New-York; Harris, of Illinois; Sloan, of Wisconsin; Schoñeld, of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Navy Department—Baxter, of Vermont; Higby, of California; Herrick, of New-York; Marcy, of New-Hempshire; Tracy, of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Post-office Department—Pomeroy, of New-York; C. A. Weite, of Ohio; Leonard Myers, of Virginia; Hall, of Missonri; Hubbard, of Connecticut.

Expenditures of the Interior Department—Shaeoba, of Califoreia; Middleton, of New-Jersey; Cedfreth, of Pennsylvania; Dneneily, of Minnesota; Baldwin, of Michigae.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Loogvear, of Michigan; Lazear, of Pennsylvenia; Baldwia, of Massachusetts; Johnsoe, of Ohio; Brandagea, nf Coenecticut.

Library—Frank, of New-York; Washburne, of Illinois; Wadsworth, of Kantucky.

Printing—A. W. Clark, of New-York; Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Baldwin, of Massachusetts.

Enrolled Bills—Cobb, of Wisconsin; Steele, of New-Jersey.

A large number of bills and resolntioes on numerous subjects, were introdnced and referred.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) introdnced a resolution providing the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond, with the view of arranging for the termination of this bloody, destructive and inhuman war, and securing peace nnder the Constitution, on terms of justice and nonality.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) moved to lay the resolntion on the table.

Carried by Yeas, 98; Nays, 59.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a joint resolutioa authorizing the President to give the Government of Great Britain the notice required for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of Juee 5, 1854, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD moved an amendment to refer the resolution to the Committee on Commeree. He remaked that it should take that direction as the subject had been fully niaborated and considered by that committee last session.

Mr. MORRILL said it was true the treaty should be ebrogated, as it deprived us of the privilege of revising our tariff or levying internal taxes according as our wisdom or judgment directed.

The House refused to refer tha resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, and sent the resolution to the Committee an Commerce.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD introduced a joint resolntion for the appointment of a Commissioner to nagotiate a new treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain for tha British Provinces of North America, based on the true principles of reciprocity. Referred to tha Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill to astablish a Bnrean of Emancipation. Referred to a Seleet Committee.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill providieg for the election of Representatives from the States of Tennessee and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill granting public lands in aid of tha People's Pacific Railroad Company by the Northern route. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. STEVENS also introducnd a hill to fix the pay of colored officers, chaplains and musicians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS also introducsd a hill to fix the time for holding elections for Representatives to Congress, and to enable soldiers to vote tor Stats officers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Many athar hills were introdueed and raierred, inoluding a bill anabling Colorado and Nebraska to form Stete Governments and provide for their admission into the Union; and a bill providing e temporary government for the Territory of Montano, both of which were referred to the Committee on Territories; also, a hill providing for reoruiting negroes in the insurrectionary districts. Referred to tha Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. YEAMAN introduced a bill for the restoration of civil authority in such States es are not under the control of the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on tha Jndiciary.

Several bills were introduced, and referred to the Committee on tha Judiciary, to repeal the Fugitive Slove Law, and to amend the Canslitntion so as to abolish Slavnry in all the States.

Mr. LOVEJOY introduced a bill providing thet all persoes held to Slavery in the States and Territories shall be declared free; all persons so declared free shall be protected the same as white men eow are by the Constitution; any ona snizing such freed persons to reduce them to slavery shall he declarnd guilty of high misdameanor, and, on convictian, punished.

Alsa a bill to protect freedmen, and ta provide for punishing those who attempt to euslave them. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ARNOLD introdnced n bill to repeal so much of the Enrotment Act as authorizes the discharge of persons drafind on payment of $300. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ARNOLD introdnced a hill to aid the President to carry out the immediata execution of tha Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and prohibiting the reenslavement of persons designated tharein. Referred to the Judiciary Committen.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introdnced a bill reviving the grada of Lieutenant-General, and anthorizing the President to confer it on any officar not bnlow tha grada of Major-General, who has distinguished himself by courage and skill, &c., and who, being thus commissioned, may he anthorized to command tha armies of the United States. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON introduced a hill to amend the Constitution, declaring Slavery incompatible with free government, and is, therefora prohibited in the United States, and servitude is prohibited save for the pnnishment of crima; and Congress shall have power to enforce this provisian by appropriate legislation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KASSAN introduced a bill to revise and codify the laws rnlating to ths Post-offies Departmaet.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD submitted tha following resolution:

Whereas, The President, in his message delivered to this Heuse on the 9th inst., and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their place of worship to give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and snbstantial advantages; and

Whereas, In view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity, nor dangerous ta our safety to evince a generous magnanimity becoming a great and powerful people hy offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or distinctiva conditions; therefore,

Resolved, That tha President be requested to appoint three Commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the anthorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive, and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality, under the Constitution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the resolntion be laid oe the table. Agreed to, yeas 98; neys 59, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, Baxter, Bearman, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boniwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Brown of West Virginia, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deneing, Dixee, Donnolly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ganson, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Grisweld, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of inwa, Hubbard of Canpeoticut, Calvin T. Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Looe, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Mcledoe, Millar of New-York, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myer, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perhsm, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maiee, Rollies of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Schefield, Shaneon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Elijah Ward, Waahburns of Illinois, Waahburne of Maloe, Whalley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allee, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwio, Bliss, Brooks, Chandler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawsoe, Deenisoe, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finch, Grider, Harding, Harrigeton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kernan, King, Kenpp, Law, Lazear, Loblooks, Loog, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKenney, Miller of Penosylvaoia, Morris of Ohio, Nelson, Nehle, Odell, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Robieson, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele of New York, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Chilton N. White, Joseph W. Winfield, Fernando Wood.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, the Committee on Military Affairs was instrooted to inquire into the expediency of increasieg the pay of privates in the army to $25 oer month, and adding to the pay of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians forty per cent.

On motioo of Mr. CRAVENS, a resolotioe was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediepcy of providing for the payment of losses of property taken or destroyed during MORGAN'S raid in Ohio and Indiana.

Oe motion of Mr. ELIJAH WARD, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be requested to inqnire into the expediency of establishing an Emigrant Bureau, in conoectioe with the Department of the Interior, with leave to report by hill or otherwise.

Oe motion of Mr. ELIJAH WARD, a joint resolution was adopted dirseting the Secretary of the Treasory to furnish to Coegress, during each sessioe, a semi-monthly statment of receipts and disbnrsements, and of the financial condition af the Government; and dnring the recess of Congress, to publish a moothly statement thereof; and that the Secretaries of War, the Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster-Geseral, be directed to presnet to the Secretary of the Treasury a weekly statement of their general disbursements and estimates during each session af Congress, and a semi-monthly report thereof dnring the recess of Congress.

Mr. JULIAN introduced the following resolotions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Jodiciary be insiructed to report a hill for the repeal of the third and fourth sections of the act respecting fogitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved Feb. 12, 1793, and the act to amend and explanatory of the aforesaid act, approved Sept. 18, 1850.

Oe motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 82 Yeas to 74 Nays.

Mr. WADSWORTH offered the following resolution, but debate arisieg, it was laid over:

Reso'ved, That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people, and the Federal Executive can neither directly nor indirectly exercise any of the powers thus reserved, or lawfully restrict or obstruct the exercise thereof by the people.

Mr. COX offered the following, but debate arisieg, it lies over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report made by Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, concerning the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac while nnder his command, and of all army operations while he was Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. HARDING offered the following, which, debate arisieg, was laid over:

Resolved, That the Union has not been dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any of the seceded States shall be put down and subdued, either by force of the Federal army or by the voluntary submission of the people af such State to the authority of the Constitution, then such State shall thereby be restored to all its rights and privileges as a State of the Union under the Constitution of such State and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions according to the Constitution and laws of such State, free from all Congressional or Executive control and dictation.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced that the States in which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government, have ceased to be the States of the Union, and shall be held in the ultimate defeat of that insurrection as territories or subjugated provinces, and governed as such by the absolnte will of Congress as the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union on conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, tending to prolong the war and confirm the treasonable theory of secessioo, and if carried into effect must greatly endanger the public liberty and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States by centralizing and consolideting the powers of the Government, State and National, in the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrectioo which for the time being suspended the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to reëstablish the supremacy of the Constitution and the loyal citizens of those States and the masses of the people thereof snbmitting to the authorities of the Constitution, ought not to be hindered from restoring the proper relations of their respective States with the Federal Government so far as the same is dependent on the voluntary act of the people by any condition except unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States. In the language heretofore adopted by Congress, the war ought not to be waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as those objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That all necessary and proper appropriations of money ought to be promptly made by this Congress for the support of the military and naval forces of the Government, and all measures of legislation necessary to increase and promote the efficiency of the army and navy and to maintain the public credit, ought to be adopted; that through a vigorous prosecution of the war peace on the basis of the Union of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution may be most speedily obtained.

These resoluions were laid upon tha table by a vote of 82 Yeas to 74 Nays.

Mr. FINCH offered the following, which, debate arising, was laid over:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Honse the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution af the United States with the necessary power and authority to suppress any resistance to the due execution of the laws thereof, and to employ the army and navy in aid of the civil authorities to disperse all armed resistance to the rightful power of the United States; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this House the army and navy cannot be rightfully used to subjugate and hold as Territories the States in this Union; therefore,

Be it resolved, That in this national emergency Congress will forego all feelings of mere passion or resentment, and will recollect only its duty to its country, and that this war should not be waged to any spirit of oppression or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are attained, the war ought to cease.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing in any bill or bills they may report, all the regularly enlisted soldiers on a footing as to pay without distinction of color.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution on the table, but it was not agreed to. The resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the practical working of the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces. If defects and inequalities be discovered, then tha Committee are to report whether it is not expedient, and to the mutual advantage of both parties, to alter and amend the same, in order to remove such objections, and reoder it reciprocally beneficial.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolntion that, the Senate concurring, when the two Houses adjourn on Friday next, it be to Wednesday, the 6th day of January, Passed—90 against 44.

The Honsn adjourned.

Goverement Bonds—Death of a Veteran.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 14.

Thn sale of Five-twenties to-day reached $1,020,100.

JOSEPH D. WOODS, a soldier of tha war of 1812, died yeaterday.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Kentucky Legislature has postponed the election of Senator to January 21, 1863.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS

Correspondence Between the French and English Governments.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The mails by the *Canada* via Boston reached this City yesterday morning. The telegrams from Halifax have given us a full synopsis af the news, hnt the following details are of interest:

The Thanksgiving proclaimed by President LINCOLN was kept by a party of loyal Americans and some of their friends, at a dinner at St. James' Hall, at which Hon. R. J. WALKER presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister; Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, Capt. MAYNE REACE, and others. Mr. ADAMS gave a lucid description of the events and circumstances for which Americans ought to be thankful, as an honest President, a strong Government, a powerful army and navy, and a prosperous people. Tha tone of the last papers received here from America is certainly jubilant. The *Times* correspondent grumbles and growls.

Mr. SPENCE, as has already been stated, has been speaking at Glasgow in behalf of the rebel cause. Placards were posted about the streets of the city, bearing extracts from his speeches, tha aim of them all being to make out that he was a thorough-going partisan, not simply of Southern independence, but an advocate on Scriptural and other grounds, of Slavery as a system. Mr. BLACKBURN, M. P., in returning a ticket sent him for admission to the platform on the occasion of Mr. SPENCE'S address on Southern independence, said: "I am one of those who think our Government and country right in maintaining a strict eautrality in the present state of the internal dissensions of the United States; and, moreover, I believe that if any sympathy should be shown by our countrymen for either of the contending parties it should not be for those who have rebelled against the Union, to maintain and extend a system of Slavary which they thought about to be endangered and limited by the free majority of Americans."

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Maximilian's Conditional Acceptance of the Mexican Crown—The French to Mexico—A French Canard—The Pope Appealed to to Intervene in Our Troubles.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

The Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, who is now at Vienna, is said by the Vienna *Vorstadt Zeitung* to have lately expressed himself, in conversation with his brother, the Emperor, in these words: "I will accept the crown of Mexico if I am offered the guarantees I have plainly and positively indicated in my speech to the Mexican Committee, and under the condition *sine qua non that the reëstablishment of the American Union becomes an impossibility.*"

There is reason to believe that the condition of affairs in the United States is the only reason why the Grand Duke does not undertake the voyage to Mexico, and that if this condition were fulfilled all the other difficulties would quickly vanish. Thus day by day the transparency and utter stupidity of the Mexican enterprise become more and more apparent. The enterprise is in fact a failure, and at this moment the situation may be stated thus: The Government, in view of the many embarrassments attending a further prosecution of the work of "civilizing" the country, are going to reconnce this work in favor of the Mexican Junta. But the Junta not being able to find the necessary force to maintain their own usurpation, much less undertake the "civilization" of the country, are going to employ French soldiers and French frigates to do the work, exactly as French arms maintain the hated Government of tha Cardinals at Rome against tha will of the majority. The *Patrie*, which is generally well informed on Mexican affairs, tells us that the bargain is already made, and that the soldiers of the army of occupation are to receive from the Mexican Treasury 1,400 francs a year each—about $175, and the vassels on coast service a sum in proportioo to their services. The same paper also states, what is probably true, that the original indemnity of three millions of francs demanded of Mexico by tha French Government, is to be carried to elevan millions.

Thus, after all the boasting about erecting a barrier to the Yankees, the Mexican expedition presents every appearance of degenerating into a simple occupation like that of Rome—an occupation without policy and without hope, and which has no excuse for its prolongation but tha utterly groundless prospect that events in tha United States and in Europe may permit tha prosecution of tbn enterprise for other ends. That NAPOLEON cherished the hope that the Government of tha United States would recognize the new order of things is now a settled fact, and this, more than all the rest, shows how utterly ill-judged and ill-conceived was the whole project. Since the world began, there never was a nation of twenty millioes of people so misunderstood, so misjudged by everybody, in their spirit, their policy, their capabilities, and in the necessities of their position, as tha people af the Northern States in their present crisis.

The *Monde*, a leading Catholic and political papar of Paris, makes the absurd statement that two Secessionists lately visited the Pope and demanded that his Holiness should intervene to settle the dispute between the North and the South. According to the *Monde*, the two individuals were not of that class of volnnteer diplomats of whom we have seen so many in Europa since the commencement of the war, but two regular delegates, who deposited at the feet of his Holiness a letter from JEFF. DAVIS, making the demand in form for an intervention. His Holiness replied, that if Mr. LINCOLN would also send to him the same request he would undertake the settlement of the question with great pleasure.

This last absurdity only proves still more the truth of what I have stated above—that there never was a cause nor a people so little nnderstood or so misjudged as the cause and tha people of the United States at this moment.

The Legislature is expected to finish tha verification of the certificates of its members to-morrow, and toward the end of next week the grand discussion on nxterior affairs will commnnce. Thus far six elections have been invalidated and sent back to the people. The rejection of M. ISAAC PEREIRE, one of thn two brothers who manage the *Credit Mobilier*, on the ground that he brthed his constituents, is the only onn of the six which produced much sensation in the House or ont of it.

The Thanksgiving ordered by the President was duly observed at Paris by the Americans, who assembled at the Chapel in tha Rue dn Berry, and heard an able discourse from the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MACCLINTOCK.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS.

The official *Gazette* publishes at length the correspondence between tha French and English Governments, relative to the proposed Congress. The opening letter from the Emperor is identical in terms with that published in the TIMES of Nov. 29. It is addressed, under date of Paris, Nov. 4, to "Madam, my sister," and is signed "Madam, my sister, your Majesty's good brother," NAPOLEON. Under date of Nov. 11, Earl RUSSELL writes to Lord COWLEY, announcing the receipt of the Emperor's letter, and says:

"The Queen has stated, in reply to this letter, that the Emperor may be assured that any suggestion or proposal made by His Imperial Majesty will always command Her Majesty's most earnest and attentive consideration, and more especially when he general welfare of nations is concerned; that Her Majesty has, accordingly, directed her confidential advisers to submit to her the opinion which, after due deliberation, they may arrive at, in regard to the important measures which the Emperor recommends for adoption by his Allies; and that her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will, with as little delay as possible, authorize the Ambassador at Paris to make known to His Imperial Majesty's Government tha conclusion which, after weighing that opinion, Her Majesty may feel it her duty to adopt."

The correspondence thus opened proceeds as follows:

FROM EARL RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1863.

MY LORD: Her Majesty the Queen having been pleased to refer to her confidential servants a letter of the Emperor NAPOLEON, addressed to Her Majesty, on the subject of a Congress, I proceed to inform you of the view which Her Majesty's Government take of the proposal contained in it. The letter invites Her Majesty to take part in a Congress, to be held in Paris, on the affairs of Europe. I am commanded, in the first place, to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government must obtain satisfactory explanations before they can come to any decision upon the proposal made by the Emperor. Her Majesty's Government would be ready to discuss with France and other Powers, by diplomatic correspondence, any specified questions upon which a solution might be attained, and European peace thereby more securely established. But they would feel more apprehension than confidence from the meeting of a Congress of Sovereigns and Ministers without fixed objects, ranging over the map of Europe, and exciting hopes and aspirations which they might find themselves unable either to gratify or to control. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt that the Emperor NAPOLEON would bring into such an assembly a spirit of moderation and of justice. They feel confident that his object is to give security to tha peace of Europe. The only question is as to the means by which that object is to be attained.

You are directed to read and give a copy of this dispatch to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

FROM M. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO THE MARQUIS DE CADORE.

PALACE OF COMPIEGNE, Nov. 23, 1863.

SIR: Lord COWLEY communicated to me, some days ago, a dispatch from His Excellency Earl RUSSELL, dated the 12th of this month, and which expresses the opinion of the British Government relative to the proposal to call at Paris a Congress to deliberate on the affairs of Europe. You will find annexed a copy of it. My previous correspondence has answered beforehand some of the considerations developed in this document. It is my duty, never theless, to sum up in this dispatch, af which you will send a copy to His Excellency the Principal Secretary of State, the motives which have determined the resolution of His Majesty.

The Imperial Government have no intention either to apologize for or to criticize the Treaties of Vienna. The Emperor declared, on mounting the throne, that he should consider himself bound by the engagements subscribed to by his predecessors. Lately again, in his letter to the sovereigns, his Majesty showed that the dinlomatic acts of 1815 were the foundation on which rests to-day the political edifice of Europe. But this is, he considers, an additional reason for examining whether this foundation

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Policeman Sands for the Homicide of Thomas Murphy in April last.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and took up the case of JOSEPH SANDS, indicted for the murder of THOMAS MURPHY, on the 22d of April last. JOHN MCKEON and ORLANDO STEWART appeared for the people, and JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., for the prisoner.

JOSEPH SANDS, the prisoner, was a policeman, and the indictment charges him with causing the death of a prisoner under his charge, at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, by shooting him with a pistol. His appearance is unusually prepossessing, and he was accompanied in the Court-room by his wife and daughter, a beautiful little child of six or seven years.

Mr. MCKEON opened the case for the prosecution, and called as his first witness:

James Norton—Was an acquaintance of deceased; was with him on the night he was killed. Murphy rolled a stone along the pavement at a girl, and officer Sands arrested him; went with him to the Station-house; the officer shoved him in the door; pushed him up against the wall; pulled out a pistol, and shot him in the neck; he put the pistol close up to him.

Cross-examined—Have been in the Government service; have been to New-Orleans since this happened; [witness at first declined answer as to what regiment he had enlisted—afterward said the Fire Zouaves;] decline to answer as to how I left that regiment; decline to say whether I deserted or not; decline to answer, because it might criminate me; Murphy told me to go and tell Mr. Sandford and Mr. Purcell that he was going to be locked up; I went to look for them at a liquor-store; Sands took out a pistol, when Murphy said he would fight him if he were not a policeman; went with the prisoner to Station-house.

Dr. Chadsey, sworn for the prosecution, testified that he was called into the Station-house to see Thomas Murphy, and examine his wound; witness described the nature of the wound, and the treatment it received.

Dr. John Lynch, sworn for the prosecution, testified to having received Murphy at St. Vincent's Hospital, and described the wound and his general appearance; he gave an account of the manner in which he was treated; he died on the 2d of May, and a post-mortem examination took place on the following day; the doctor detailed the results of this examination.

Sarah Broinard sworn for the prosecution—Knew Murphy; saw him the night he was killed; I talked with him; he took up a stone and rolled it at me; it was not a large stone.

Cross-examined—Murphy was not drunk; only talked with him a few minutes.

John Murphy sworn for the prosecution—Knew Murphy that was shot; saw the officer taking him into the Station-house; the officer shoved him in; Murphy remonstrated; saw Sands raise his hand with a pistol in it; the pistol went off and Murphy fell.

Cross-examined—Is not a relative of the Murphy that fell; was a few feet from Sands when he fired.

John Riley sworn for the prosecution—Knew the men Murphy; saw them taking him into the Station-house; saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol.

Cross-examined—Did not see the officer draw the pistol; did not see the pistol; went to the Station-house out of curiosity.

The Court here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Jack Tar on the Stump.

MEETING OF NAVAL SAILORS—TERRIBLE ONSLAUGHT ON SECRETARY WELLES—WHY SEAMEN WILL NOT ENLIST IN THE NAVY—NO GROG, NO PRIZE MONEY, NO SAILORS.

Yesterday a meeting of naval sailors took place at the Blue Anchor, in Cherry-street. There were over seventy-five sailors present and a goodly sprinkling of landsmen. The objects of the meeting, as stated in a printed circular sent to our reporter was, "to unite the opinion of American naval sailors on the course of the Secretary of the Navy relative to prize money, stopping the grog, &c; and to pass resolutions for the guidance of seamen generally." Notwithstanding the fact, that the meeting received only the publicity to be derived from a few dozen posters, pasted around the walls of Cherry, Water and Front streets, the large room of the Blue Anchor was well filled before one o'clock. The following is a copy of the poster pasted upon the wall:

"ATTENTION SEAMEN.—All seamen in favor of having the main-brace spliced on board of men-of-war in our Navy, are requested to meet at the Blue Anchor, on Monday the 14th instant. Important business will be transacted. All sailors of every country are invited to attend.

GEO. G. ANSON, President."

About 1½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, when the Chairman introduced Mr. RICHARD WELSH, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW SAILORS: I am delighted to see so many of you here to-day, which shows that you can understand the motives that actuated us in calling this meeting. We want to show the public what the newspapers won't tell them, that seamen have been compelled to stay out of the navy by the arbitrary course of the present Secretary. No nation in the world has ever dreamed of abolishing the small ration of grog which was given to United States seamen, as it is given to seamen of all other countries to warm them after chilly work and stormy weather at sea, and to stimulate them during the dull sameness of harbor life. One of our chief objects also is to proclaim to the world that the prize money, which we are reported to have received, never reaches us at all. If it does not reach us 25 per cent. less than what we ought to get. My friends, I was in the *Bienville* and *Mercedita* many months, I might say years. We cruised in both vessels, many prizes. I have never got a cent of money yet, although the newspapers have reported from time to time that the cash was ready to be handed down; and the papers lately had a considerable article, headed "How Jack Tar Makes Money," where the prize-money which we never got was put in big figures. I wrote to the Navy Department three or four times, and to the Prize Department, but I never got any satisfaction. I was told that when the list would be all right I would get the money. On coming from Washington, however, I met a shipmate, who was a sharer in a large prize captored many months since I was at sea. He got his money. I asked him how? He said he was told to go to the prize bankers and give them 25 per cent. and they would hand the cash down, which they did. He also told me that the Navy Department winked at this practice and did not take any exertions to make the money to be handed out at once to the proper claimants. No—we have the Secretary of the Navy in our hands. There are nearly a hundred vessels nearly ready for sea which cannot go, because no hands can be got for them. Admiral FARRAGUT is obliged to stay to town because he cannot get a full crew for his vessel. The *Brooklyn* also is short-handed, and five propellers are ready to go out of the yard if they had the men. But, let us not enlist. Let us take a short run to Liverpool, or Havre, or Bremen, or London, or elsewhere, even to Shanghai, if we cannot better ourselves. But do not enter the navy until we get our grog and our prize-money."

The speaker sat down amid considerable applause. Mr. THOMAS FLETCHER, a time-worn looking salt, with white hair streaming down on his shoulders, next came forward. He said:

FELLOW SEAMEN: I am number two to my shipmate's remarks. I am no speaker, but I go in for making some stand against the strong laws of the navy. What right have they to tell us that we must give up our glass of grog—that we must go to sea and get prizes and give twenty-five per cent to the bankers? We won't do it. Let us all stand out and then they will have to come to. I know hundreds of men now in the navy, whose time will soon be out, and they will never enlist until these matters are settled.

Another burst of applause followed the conclusion of Mr. FLETCHER'S remarks. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, but the substance of their speeches is given in the above. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all American seamen are invited to keep out of the navy until some rule is adopted which will enable a man to get his own prize money when the list is ready, and when he applies for it.

Resolved, That the abolition of grog in the navy was uncalled for, and is very bad; that it was never attempted in any other navy in the world; that the two gills of whisky in the day which we got was not enough to intoxicate anybody, and that those who could do without grog—landsmen, marines and boys—never drank it at all.

Resolved, That we make short or long trips in merchant vessels, as the case may be now, until the navy is governed in a way that will meet our views, and that we speak to every sailor we know, and request him to abide by the decisions arrived at by us, and that the record of this meeting be published in the leading newspapers.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to effect some organization of the naval sailors now sojourning in New-York, and that each man who is earning money devote a small part of his income to forward the said organization.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3643, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715. *Part II.*—Nos. 4177, 4190, 4192, 4194, 4196, 4198, 4200, 4206, 4210, 4212, 4214, 4218, 4220, 4224, 4226, 4230, 4232, 4234, 4242, 4242½. *Part III.*—Nos. 1538, 1513, 1469, 1510, 3792, 304, 2355, 2203, 88, 228, 514, 3290, 1603, 1775, 2130, 2109, 2125, 2455, 453, 454.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 20 on Demurrer Calendar; Nos. 1, 68, 69, 70, 245, 251, 255, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1187, 2320, 2141, 741, 335, 2248, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2187, 1771, 2239, 1780, 899.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2587, 2201, 3049, 3551, 3063, 3055, 3057, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 307, 3073, 3075, 3077. *Part II.*—Nos. 2018, 216, 1450, 2844, 428, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2860, 2862, 2866, 2868, 2872, 2874, 2876.

Can a Foreign Administrator Sue in the Courts of this State, without Taking Out Letters of Administration Here.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

Charles Petersen vs. *The Chemical Bank.*—Aaron Cohen, domiciled in New-Haven, where he had resided for six years, died and was buried at that place in July, 1862, leaving assets there, and a last will and testament, which was admitted to probate by the Probate Court within and for the district of New-Haven, and the executors named in the will having failed to accept and discharge the trust, a grant of administration, with the will annexed, was made to William J. Peet, City Judge of New-Haven, at the request of the next of kin, and upon his giving a bond, with approved sureties, in the sum of $20,000.

At the time of the death of Mr. COHEN there stood to his credit in the Chemical Bank of this City the sum of $321 24, only a portion of which bank books, which came into the possession of the administrator upon the death of Cohen. That sum is the balance struck by the bank itself. The administrator presented the record of the probate of the will, in Connecticut, and the grant of administration to him, and requested payment, which the Bank refused. He presented also, in writing, the request of all the next of kin, except one in Savannah, in which all the legatees at the North united that payment should be made to him, and offered to give the bank a bond of indemnity, but the bank still declined. Subsequently, at New-Haven, he sold and assigned to the plaintiff, for cash to the full amount, the account, debt and demand against the bank for the money so deposited, and there delivered to him an assignment of the same, under seal, together with the bank-book of deceased, and also there drew his check upon the bank for the amount in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff presented the record of probate, the grant of administration and the assignment, all duly authenticated, together with such check, at the bank, but payment was refused. He then presented his own check, payment of which was also refused.

Suit was thereupon commenced, and at the time the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $33,496 88. Appeal was taken, the defendants contending that although a debtor in this State may perhaps voluntarily pay a foreign administrator appointed at the domicil of the decedent, a foreign administrator cannot commence a suit in the Courts of this State without taking out letters of administration. That this rule was made to protect our citizens who might have claims against the estate, and would thus be enabled to collect them here, and not be forced to apply in a distant country to a foreign tribunal. The plaintiff responded, controverting the proposition above stated, and urging that a grantee of an executor or administrator, with the will annexed, who has obtained letters in another State, has a right to sue in the Courts of this State for the protection or enforcement of his rights. The case was now heard, and decision reserved.

Wm. Bliss for plaintiff; S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt for defendants.

A Man who Doesn't Like Slaughter Houses—Important to Butchers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

John Hoops vs. *Monroe Crane and Wm. H. Hull.*—The plaintiff in this action is the owner of a house and lot in Forlieth-street, near the Ninth-avenue, and defendants occupy the adjoining lots where they carry on the business of slaughtering animals. Plaintiff alleges that defendants have recently carried on the business of killing hogs, to the great annoyance and damage of the plaintiff, notwithstanding his frequent remonstrances; that by reason the filth and the noisome stench arising from the slaughter-yard, plaintiff has not been able to rent his house or premises; that it has been unoccupied for a long time, and he claims damages to the amount of $2,000.

Defendants say that they carry on the business of pork-packing at the place mentioned in the complaint; that they carry on the business in a careful manner, and that nothing more, in the nature of a nuisance, exists than is inseparable from such business, and that plaintiff, when he bought the premises, knew that defendants carried on such business next door. Case still on.

Geo. Peckham for plaintiff; John O. Robinson for defendants.

An Amateur Pawnbroker.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Byers E. Morland vs. *Charles Brown.*—This was an action to recover $400, the value of one gold watch and chain. The plaintiff claims that defendant received the watch from him at Buffalo, in June, 1859, and though plaintiff has often demanded the return of the watch defendant has wrongfully detained it, and still refused to deliver it. The defense says that about that time in 1857, one Weaver came to defendant, and wanted to borrow $100, offering as collateral in pledge the gold watch and chain, mentioned in the complaint; that both the plaintiff and Mr. Weaver told him that the watch was the property of Weaver. Defendant, upon these representations, loaned Weaver $100, and afterward, relying upon the same representation, he gave Weaver a further loan of $50, upon the same security. This loan not being repaid, the defendant notified Weaver, and had the watch sold at auction. The evidence shows that for the first loan of $100, Weaver acted as the agent of Moreland, who was the real owner of the watch. That the second loan of $50, Weaver got on his account and it would appear applied to his own use, it having been authorized by Moreland. Defendant, owing to previous representation, did not know or recognise Moreland as the owner of the watch and gave him no notice of sale. Case still on.

Boles & Hatch, for plaintiff; F. J. Fithian, for defendant.

Validity of an Assignment Authorizing the Assignee to Sell on Credit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

Adrien Iselin et al. vs. *Samuel H. Peck et al.*—In September, 1861, as alleged by the plaintiffs, Peck & Co. became insolvent when indebted to them in about $7,000 for goods sold. On the 25th of that month they sold their entire stock of goods to Geo. V. Howso for $1,000 in cash, and his nine notes for $1,022 each, payable in from six to fourteen months. On the 28th of the month Peck & Co. assigned those notes and other bills receivable to John Mack. Mack was spoken to about the assignment, as alleged, on the day of the sale, and it was not claimed by the defendants, Peck and Meck, who were witnesses, that the sale was made with a view to the assignment. The plaintiffs proved that House had been discharged under the insolvent law two and a-half years before the sale in question, and that the notes he gave were each protested as they fell due, and were now in suit.

On the trial the Court sustained the assignment and gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed, contending that the sale and assignment were void as against creditors—the assignment, for the reason, mainly, that it empowered the assignee to sell on credit. It was also urged that the Court erred in its ruling, in respect to the evidence in some instances.

The defendants responded that House was of ample means to carry out the sale, and that the assignment was valid. Decision reserved.

Wm. Watson, for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vandorpoel, for defendants.

Important to Lawyers—Term Fees in Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Barnard.

Daniel J. Shaw vs. *Henry Dwight.*—Opinion by SUTHERLAND, P. J.—The question of costs presented by the appeal was recently carefully examined by Judge BOSWORTH of the Superior Court, in James B. Glentworth vs. Richard E. Mount et al., and came in the conclusion that since the amendment of 1858, of Section 307 of the Code, there has been and is no limitation to the number of term fees in the Court of Appeals, taxable under subdivision 7 of that section.

A copy of his opinion having been handed to the Court, I have examined it with care, and entirely agree with him. The order appealed from should be reversed with $10 costs, and the clerk should be directed to readjust the last, and allow $120 for the twelve terms' fees.

B. C. Thayer for appellant. Tracy, Powers and Talmadge for respondents.

A Man Gets Divorced the Wrong Way.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

Adam Roediger vs. *Maria S. Roediger.*—In this case, reported in the Times of the 6th, the jury found the defendant not guilty on the charge of adultery preferred against her, and found the plaintiff guilty of adultery with one of the parties charged in defendant's answer. The effect of the verdict is to deny a divorce to the plaintiff, and grant it to the defendant.

For defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel; for plaintiff, Jonas B. Phillips.

Decisions.

COLLISION AT DOCK—ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

John E. Williams vs. *The Steamtug Vanderbilt and the Derrick Collins.*—SHIPMAN, J.—This case is a very simple one, and the witnesses differ very little in their narrative of facts. The suit is brought by the owners of the ship *Chancellor*, to recover damages to her inflicted by a blow from the derrick *Collins*, while the latter was in tow by the steamtug *Vanderbilt*, on the 29th of September, 1862. The *Chancellor* was lying at the dock of the Brooklyn Gas Company, in Brooklyn, below the Navy-yard, and the derrick was being towed out from the Navy-yard by the tug, on her way to the neighborhood of Sandy Hook. As the tug and derrick passed out from the Navy-yard into the East River, and by where the *Chancellor* lay, the ebb-tide caught the derrick, and swung her down against the stem of the ship, doing the damage complained of, which was considerable, inasmuch as she had to be taken on to dry dock for repairs.

The derrick was owned by parties who had hired her to the United States Government, and she was at the time of the accident in service and under the exclusive control and direction of the agents of the United States. She is a heavy mass of timber and plank, 76 feet square, with a large framework erected thereon, and used for raising heavy weights; she is unmanageable by any of the ordinary means used in the navigation of vessels. She has no sails, or other means of propulsion of her own, but when moved, is towed like a log or mere hull. She was lying at the navy-yard a short time before the collision, when the tug *Vanderbilt*, also in the service of the United States, was ordered to tow her out into the stream and down the Bay, to or near Sandy Hook. It was necessary, or at least convenient, to start on the ebb tide, and the tug was ordered to hitch on and tow her out. This she did, and there is no evidence of fault of her officers. She went out in obedience to the orders of the officer of the navy in charge, and hauled up the river as far as she safely could without coming in collision with vessels at such time lying there. However, being an inert mass, she did not follow in exactly in the tug, but as she came within the sweep of the tide she was carried down against the stern of the obstruction's ship. Those navigating the tug could have done nothing more than they did to prevent the collision. She was turned up stream as far as she could be safely, and exerted herself to keep the derrick as far up as possible, but the effect of the tide still carried the latter down and produced the collision.

The only fault shown by the evidence was in *standing out* under the circumstances and on the ebb tide. But the time of starting was not fixed or controlled by the tug, but was fixed and controlled by the Naval Officer in charge of the enterprise. He, and not the master or owners of the tug, had the right to fix the time of starting, and exercised that right. All the tug was bound to do, was to exercise proper skill in performing the voyage; this the evidence show she did. Had the tug been under a mere general contract to tow the derrick down to Sandy Hook, with the right to select her own time, then the responsibility would have been on the tug for any error in attempting the voyage at a dangerous time. She would have been liable for the consequences of an attempt to go out with a strong ebb tide, as well as liable for any other error during the voyage. But being under the control of the naval officers as to the time of starting, and there being no other fault, the movements of the tug being properly conducted, she is not liable.

The facts in this case take it out of the rule laid down in those cited by the libelants' counsel.

Let a decree dismissing the libel be entered.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for the tug, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for the derrick, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

IMPORTANT CONFISCATION CASE—GOODS PROCEEDING TO THE SOUTH.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 11.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

The United States vs. 166 *Packages of Tea*; *The United States* vs. 165 *Packages of Tea.*—There were two suits brought to forfeit these goods under the 5th section of the Act of July 13, 1861, which declares that all goods, wares and merchandise coming from all the rebel States or all proceeding into them shall be forfeited. The first case was tried, and by consent the second was to abide by its result.

The facts of the case appeared to be substantially as follows: The 156 chests of tea were shipped in May, 1861, by Russell & Co., of Shanghai, on board the ship *Dora*, bound to New-York. The vessel was consigned here to Barclay & Livingston. By the manifest and the bills of lading, the goods were consigned to Edmond Davenport & Co., of Richmond, Va. The vessel arrived here with the goods on board on Oct. 12, 1861. The goods were, after a detention on board the vessel, discharged under general order and then seized by the Collector, and these proceedings were instituted to forfeit the goods.

The tea, which was valued at nearly $30,000, was claimed in the cause by Paxson, Son & Co., of this City, as owners of it. They also claimed the right to defend the suit as agents of Davenport & Co.

The evidence showed that Paxson, Son & Co. had been the agents here of Davenport & Co.; that the course of dealing between them was that they attended here to the reshipment and transportation of goods which might arrive here on their way to Davenport & Co.; but that they had on some occasions purchased goods in New-York, and shipped them to various places for Davenport & Co., but that this was done by special instructions from them, and that in pursuance of such instructions they bought in May, 1861, for them 12,000 barrels of flour and shipped it to Brazil—the letter of instructions requesting them to pay for the flour and look to Davenport & Co., or the proceeds of the flour, for reimbursement. It also appeared that Davenport & Co. continued to be solvent and to pay their debts through the Summer and Fall of 1861.

The bill of lading in the second case was indorsed to Paxson, Son & Co., but not the other. It was also proved that on the 13th of August, 1861, a day or two before the issue of the Proclamation under the Act of July 13, 1861, Davenport & Co. executed an assignment of the tea to Paxson & Co., which they indorsed in a letter, in which they requested them not to collect the proceeds of the flour, but to apply the tea on account of their advances for the flour, and informed them that they made this assignment to avoid any confiscation of the property.

The letter and assignment were put into an envelope, which came in some manner into the hands of the Postmaster-General. It did not appear how it reached him, except that the postage was marked paid on the envelope. The Postmaster-General transmitted it to the District-Attorney, and it never reached Paxson, Son & Co. They never gave any credit on their books to Davenport & Co. on account of the tea. There was no effort to send them on from here to Richmond.

The Court, after the testimony was closed, directed a verdict for the Government, reserving all the points of law in the case for further consideration.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Lord.

Before Justice Barnard.

Duncon vs. *The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.*—Allowance of $500 ordered to Referee as his fees.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hedwig Weber vs. *Jacob Weber.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

King vs. *Platt.*—Motion to set aside sale denied.

Before Justice Clerke.

Janvin vs. *Figunick.*—Settled.

Before Justice Leonard.

Julia L. Wahl vs. *Bernard Wahl.*—Judgment of divorce granted from bed and board.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Saturday, December, 12, 1863. 12 o'clock M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

In the absence of the President, Councilman Healy moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the ninth instant were read and approved.

BILLS.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of P. Fitzpatrick, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Bill of Nicholas Houghton, for fitting up election poll of the Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Bill of Charles Reingiour, for fitting up poll of Sixth District, Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

MOTION.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now take a recess until five o'clock.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

BILLS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of James Walsh, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll, Second District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Haviland—

Bill of William Baird, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Twelfth District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Michael Cotter, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourth District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman McGrath—

Bill of John Clark, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll, Fourteenth District Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Brandon—

Bill of Patrick Carroll, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Ninth District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of Gabriel Nanford, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of John F. Saigman, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Eighth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Pilots, relative to the burnt piers on the North River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purposes herein stated are hereby constituted a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery, on the ground granted by the Trustees of the said cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said Committee.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, to be in full for undertaker's bill of John F. Carroll, deceased, Messenger of the Board of Councilmen, and the same to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Map Clerk in the Street Department be authorized to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the 1st day of October, 1863, to be taken on account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriation having a balance unexpended.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Correy, contractor, for filling sunken lots on Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspector's fees incurred on said job, said sum to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alfred Carson, for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be in full for all damages sustained by him for infringement on his patents, and also for the use and right to said patents for the terms respectively for which they have to run, to take his receipt therefor, said amount to be taken from City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Veto message of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-fourth-street, commencing at the Westerly side of the Fifth-avenue, running thence through the Seventy-fourth-street to the East River, the interior bottom line of the sewer at Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street to be constructed at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six and six-tenths feet above the water, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

By Board of Aldermen, adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. W. Welchman, Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City of New-York, as a donation, to the amount of four hundred dollars, to be applied in payment of taxes now due upon the premises known as the New Sailors' Home, number three hundred and thirty-eight Pearl-street, Franklin-square, the property of said Society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jennings, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by him in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises, in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in favor of Charles E. Manning, to be in full compensation for clerical services rendered by him to the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; the said amount to be charged to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate fund.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Henry D. Brookman and John W. Brookman, owners of the real estate situate between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East River, be permitted to erect and build the usual bulkhead to the line as established by the Harbor Commissioners, and that they be permitted to bulk the piers at the end of said streets, of the usual dimensions, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at their own expense.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Lawton White, of number eleven Murray-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by both Boards of the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor on the twenty-third of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, relieving Patrick Coyle from an assessment of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, for the work of regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second-street; which amount the Comptroller declines to allow, for the reason that the said resolution received only twelve affirmative votes in the Board of Aldermen; and with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor Patrick Coyle for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents as a donation, to be applied by the said Patrick Coyle in payment of an assessment charged upon his property for the work of regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second street, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the use of the Governor's Room be tendered to the Mayor-elect, for the purpose of receiving his friends on New-Year's Day.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph Kelly, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Bernard Breischen, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of J. Tuohsy, amounting to sixty dollars, for fitting up polls of Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Election Districts, Thirteenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Hugh Tremain, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the named persons for the amount set opposite their names (for services in the matter of the reception of returned volunteers, &c.) amounting in all to seven thousand three hundred and fourty-four dollars and seventy-one cents, and charge the amount to the account of City contingencies.

Report of Special Committee of Board of Aldermen relative to donation to the blind, recommending that the resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen October eight, on this subject, be amended by striking out the words "and all persons who are residents of the City of New-York who are blind and in needy circumstances," and substituting in lieu thereof sundry names.

By Board of Councilmen, former action adhered to.

By Board of Aldermen, former action adhered to, and a Committee of Conference appointed, consisting of Aldermen Hardy, Farley and Otilwell.

Councilman Brice moved that a Committee of Conference on the part of the Board of Councilmen on such paper be appointed.

Which was carried.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Rooke, for fitting up poll Fifth Election District, Ninth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William McClusky, for fitting up poll in Eighth District, Ninth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Stafford & Co., for fitting up polls in Fourth, Seventh and Tenth Districts, Fifteenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Stafford & Co., for fitting up election polls in First, Second and Third Districts, Fifteenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William S. Linn and Company, for fitting up First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts, Eighth Ward, amounting to one hundred and ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Campbell, for fitting oo poll Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward, December election, ten dollars.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick McDonough, for fitting up poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, for the December election.

By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL MEANS FOR EXTENDING THE CROTON WATER WORKS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to provide the necessary means to defray the expenses of finishing the works now in progress, under the head of "Croton Water Works—Extension," there shall be and hereby is created a public fund or stock to be called and known as "THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OF THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE," for the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, which shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, from the Sinking Fund or the Payments of Interest on the City Debt, and the principal shall be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1870, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller, from time to time, to negotiate and dispose of said stock in the manner and upon the terms prescribed by the second section of chapter ninety of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the moneys agreed to be paid for the same, including the premiums thereon, shall be deposited in the City Treasury by the parties purchasing such stock.

SEC. 3. The Chamberlain shall give proper receipts for the money so deposited, and on presenting the same to the Comptroller the parties shall severally be entitled to certificates for the par value of the stock expressed therein, which certificate shall be prepared and signed by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor of said City.

SEC. 4. The said stock shall be transferable only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, by the appearance in person, or by attorney, of the holders thereof at said office, and the surrender of the proper certificates, but no new certificate for stock so transferred shall be delivered until the former one shall be effectually canceled.

SEC. 5. Separate accounts shall be kept by the Comptroller and the Chamberlain of all moneys borrowed and received by virtue of this ordinance, and the same is hereby appropriated for, and shall be applied exclusively to, the purpose specified in the first section hereof.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Riley, Webster, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution, that the piers between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River, be rebuilt under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new carriage for the use of Hose Company number Eighteen.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to sell at public auction, or dispose of in such other manner as he may see fit, the lot of ground, in West Forsieth-street, recently purchased for the use of Engine Company number Eighteen, and that he be further directed to advertise for proposals for a lot of ground for the use of said Company, said lot to be within the following boundaries: From Thirty-seventh to Forty-second street, and from the Fifth to the Seventh avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avennes, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the slip between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River,

for the popular Loan ran up to $1,374,137. The office also received another $1,000,000 in Legal Tender from the Department at Washington, and about $150,000 on deposit at 5 per cent. The deposit line of the Treasury is now gradually looking up, after having fallen below fifty millions. The Specie balance in the New-York office to-night stands nearly or quite $11,000,000.

The price of Gold is much the same as on Saturday night. The fluctuations of the day were not over ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. Bills on London are 165 @166 ℔ cent.

Monday's receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States were: Total receipts, $6,413,393 08, including for Customs, $286,000; payments, $5,611,736 10; balance, $20,993,672 72.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 14, 1868—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 5,392 bbls. Flour, 164 bbls. and 1,246 bags Corn Meal, 1,376 bushels Corn, 382 bushels Rye, 1,445 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Barley, 525 pkgs. Provisions, 485 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 160 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at former prices; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32c.@ 35c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@ 34c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29½c.@30½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at buoyant prices; Middlings, 81c.@82c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,500 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request and are steady at from $6 50@$6 87½, chiefly at $6 62½@$6 75 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are selling in lots, including No. 1, at $14 25@$15 50; No. 2 at $8 75@$10 50; No. 3 at $5 75@$7 75. Pickled Salmon are quiet at $25 for No. 1 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring are in limited request at $4 25@$6 25 for poor ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are plenty and heavy at 36c.@40c. for Scaled, and 26c.@30c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day—the inquiry having been mainly for shipping brands, especially of State, which have been purchased freely for export and on speculation at an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Trade brands have been rather quiet, but held very firmly. Sales since our last, 19,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 95@$6 20; poor to choice extra State, at $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55, chiefly at $7 45@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 95 @$6 20
Extra State	6 30 @ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40 @ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 60 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 75 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand and rather firmer; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales 650 bbls. extra at $6 25@$9, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 75@$6 90 ℔ bbl. Sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—A lively export inquiry prevails to-day for desirable lots of Wheat, particularly for prime to choice Spring, and prices have generally advanced 1c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 194,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 63; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 63; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 52@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 48@$1 50, chiefly at $1 50 for choice, which was most freely bought; Milwaukee Club at $1 44@ $1 48½; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 47, the lower rate for very poor; White Genesee at $1 80, ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at steady prices. Sales were made of 96,000 bushels, at $1 23½@$1 24 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 23 for unsound do., ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand and held at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel. Sales 4,300 bushels Western at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request, at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 89c.@91c.; State at 99c.@91c.; Prince Edward Island 87c. ℔ bushel; sales 140,000 bushels, including 25,000 bushels Western, reported sold late on Saturday at 93c., in store. Barley is in demand, at $1 38@$1 53, at extreme, ℔ bushel; sales 7,300 bushels. Barley Malt is salable and firm, at $1 58 @$1 65 ℔ bushel; sales 4,000 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request, at $1 20@ $1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3, chiefly at $2 92½@$2 95 ℔ gallon; Resin, $32@$45 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand to-day at our quotations. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@ $1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 78c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90 @$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@ 32c.; Refined do. at 53c.@56c. free, and 45c.@47c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,151 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at about former rates. Sales have been made since our last of 2,800 bbls., at $18 37½@ $18 50 for New Mess; $17@$17 25 for Old Mess; $17 50 for Prime Mess; $16 75 for thin Mess; $21 for Clear Mess; $13 75@$14 12½ for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 9¾c.@11½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Sales, 135 pkgs. Bacon is in less request, at 9¼c.@11½c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Sales 250 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in fair request at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales 2,850 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@ 12¼c., and for January delivery at 12c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request; sales 270 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce: sales, 250 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.: sales, 50 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 20c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 13c.@ 16c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand to-day at previous prices. Sales since our last 180 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.@14¼c., and Cuba, at 11c.@13c.; also 250 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Refined are in slack request at 13¾c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 160,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@ 12¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,450 bbls., at 83c. @89c., closing at 85c.@88c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were rather heavier and rates firmer to-day. For Liverpool—4,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; 42,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d.@6d. ℔ bushel; 650 pkgs. Provisions, at 15s. @17c. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 35s.@50s. by steamer, ℔ ton. For London 2,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.@6d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6s. ℔ quarter. For Rotterdam, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Nov. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	Dec. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Cornica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

For California.

	Dec. 14	New-York	Aspinwall.
Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom, France and St. Johns' by the *Columbia*, will close to-day at 2 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* will close on Wednesday at 8:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe *vid* Portland by the *America* will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Eagle* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Yazoo* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and renditional exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders for cash, 100,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
578	$5,000	1650	$2,000	1283	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	2,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1618	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	5,000
1928	2,500	2139	4,000	107	11,000
294	3,000	329	3,000	603	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1868. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 32½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the Office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as would make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and *whereas*, Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for, after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent. of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in two newspapers of the City of New-York daily, commencing the 14th of December inst., until and including the 21st of December inst.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAPT, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 81 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHern Indiana Railroad Company 7 ℔ cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,640 and 2,786, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds. CAMMANN & CO.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, Class No. 1, will be held at the office of the Company on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

$15,000 WANTED—AT 6 PER CENT. ON properly situated on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, being but half its cost or value. Bonds-men worth ten times the amount. Address L., Box No. 2,796 Post-office.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 17th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 61 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN E. DETMOLD, JAMES DAYTON,
JAMES HOY, HENRY L. GILBERT,
GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY CLEWS,
HENRY DELAFIELD, THOMAS PATON,
GUSTAV KLTTER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, C. DETMOLD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANK F. WHITE appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1863.—In pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent Banks and Bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes issued to THE ISLAND CITY BANK, a banking association in New-York City, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment, within six months from this date; and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive their par value, on behalf of the Superintendent, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 990, 997, 1038, 1095, 1143, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1451, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

$1,500 OR $2,000 WANTED—ON SECOND mortgage, on good security, at 7 per cent., for one year or longer. No brokers need apply. Address MORTGAGE, Station F, Post-office, New-York.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WANTED
TO PURCHASE—
Several first-class houses on Murray Hill; also, houses in any desirable location. Parties desiring to sell could not do better than by sending us descriptions of houses or property they may have for sale.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, on 11th, 17th, 22d, 28th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone Houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables; prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and Houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The five-story brown-stone stores Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., corner Church-st., being 50 feet on Chambers and 75 feet on Church-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Ashury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2¾ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers in abundance.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, henery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A LARGE and conveniently situated house, being five minutes' walk from depot and churches, will be let for $125 until the 1st of May next. Can be had for a longer term for $350 per annum. Apply to the POSTMASTER, Fairfield.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 28 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 78 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to
WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON 82D-STREET, near Broadway, to 1st of May next, at a low rent. Apply at 92 Broadway, third floor, of O. G. MITCHELL.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE SPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE Town of Varick, County of Seneca, N. Y., on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, eight miles south from Geneva, nine miles north of New-York State Agricultural College. Farm containing 241 acres of land, 50 acres of woodland, no waste land, well watered, choice fruit, land in good condition for raising grain; the farm is beautifully situated and one of the best wheat farms in the State. I will sell the farm for $65 per acre. Any person wanting information in regard to the farm may address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., and I will give full description and answer any questions.

N. B.—If some gentleman should buy the farm for an investment, I would rent it of him for a term of years, and pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money and all taxes.
HUGH CHAPMAN.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—One of the best farms in Dutchess County, 7¼ miles from Poughkeepsie, 230 acres, adapted to grass and grain, two dwelling houses, orchards, &c., &c.: will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is near the Freedom Plains Church and Post-office, and is a very desirable place for farming purposes, or as a pleasant country residence.
WILLIAM J. McCORD, Executor.
WASSAIC, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1863.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR TO LET.—Large house, barn, wagon house, with garden, all kinds of fruits on it; also, 2-story house, wagon-house, 15 acres of land, four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, Newtown. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms on Long Island, of 365¾ acres, and at a very low price, for want of use; near railroad station; good neighborhood, and fine view of the ocean; 35 miles from New-York. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFfers for sale a number of choice farms in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., at low rates and easy terms. For particulars address M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A STORE IN THE LOWER PART of the City, not further down than Maiden-lane, suitable for drugs and paints; a good tenant may be secured if suited. Apply to BLEAKLEY & HOYT, No. 6 City Hall-place.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work, hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unpretentiously the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price'—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Maretzek, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "for the best piano-forte of gold metal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS. These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-forte known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADway.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—De Cordova's New Poem.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Magic Joke—The Fairy Circle.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Barber of Islington.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Thérèse—Kate Kearney.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

CLINTON HALL—(Astor-place)—Readings.

NO. 548 BROADWAY—Oil Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondent from Portsmouth, Va., informs us of an important expedition, undertaken by Brig-Gen. Wild, commanding the negro brigade in Gen. Butler's Department. Starting out from the vicinity of Portsmouth on Saturday, the 5th inst., and marching in two columns by different routes, the brigade united at Hintonsville, N. C., whence an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied on the 10th without opposition, the rebels being taken by surprise. Artillery and cavalry, as well as a considerable naval force have left to co-operate with Gen. Wild, and Elizabeth City is likely to be made the base of important operations.

The serenity of affairs with the Army of the Potomac was very briefly disturbed on Sunday by the rebels, who, 700 strong, made an effort to destroy the bridge over Ceder Run, near Catlett's Station, and thus destroy the communication of Gen. Meade with Washington. They were not permitted to carry out their plan, as the guard drove them off after a short fight. Hereafter the line of railroad from the front to Alexandria will be guarded by both cavalry and infantry.

A dispatch from Chattanooga announces the capture of a rebel signal party of six officers and forty men, by a brigade of our cavalry which made an extended reconnoissance to Lafayette, Ga. An unconfirmed report from Knoxville stated that Longstreet had lost four thousand men and nearly all his cannon and trains in his retreat. Many veteran regiments were enlisting and receiving furloughs.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the election of Standing Committees was entered upon, resulting in much the same organization as the last Congress. The credentials of Mr. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, were presented, when the gentlemen was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Morgan presented resolutions commendatory of Major-Gen. Meade and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for their part against the rebels in the campaign which resulted in our victory at Gettysburgh. Mr. Wilson presented similar resolutions respecting Major-Gen. Banks and his command for their services at Port Hudson. Both matters were referred to the appropriate Committee. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill to amend the Enrollment Act by striking out the $300 commutation clause and to increase the pay of the soldiers. Mr. Hale, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to more effectually repress the rebellion by prohibiting Slavery. Various other matters were considered and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Standing Committees were announced by Speaker Colfax; they have been selected with great care, and will be acknowledged as ably distributed. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of Ways and Means; Washburne, of Illinois, of Commerce; Schenck, of Ohio, on Military Affairs; Winter Davis, of Foreign Affairs; Ashley, of Ohio, on Territories; Rice, of Massachusetts, on Naval Affairs; Wilson, of Iowa, on Judiciary; Julian, of Indiana, on Public Lands; Dawes, of Massachusetts, on Elections, &c. Considerable business was done in the matter of introducing bills and resolutions. A resolution was introduced by Fernando Wood, (Peace Dem.) of New-York, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond, with a view of presenting peace propositions to the rebel Government. It was incontinently tabled by a vote of 98 to 59. The Reciprocity Treaty again came up. Mr. Morrill's resolution abrogating the treaty by giving notice of its discontinuance was sent to the Committee on Commerce. Many bills were introduced;—to revive the grade of Lieutenant General; to carry out the Emancipation Act; to prohibit Slavery, &c., &c. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution calling for McClellan's report, which was laid over.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday laid over, under the rule, a resolution by Mr. Ryers, to donate $250 to John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company No. 30, for his heroic action in rescuing two children from a burning building recently. A resolution, by Mr. Long, was adopted, authorizing the Corporation Counsel to appoint a counselor-at-law and a clerk to assist him, to make a complete digest of the laws and ordinances relating to the City Government, with notes of all decisions of the Courts, and the Corporation Counsel and the Mayor to fix the compensation of the compilers, and publish an edition of 1,000 copies of the compilation. The Board also adopted a resolution, by Mr. Farley, directing the Harlem Railroad Company to extend their tracks over Fourth-avenue to Forty-second-street, and to run the cars to that point without extra charge, and also permitting them to run double tracks through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, or through Thirty-second-street, Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to the river. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution requesting His Honor the Mayor to issue directions to have the fire alarm bells rung at the hour of 12 M., and 9 o'clock P. M., during the week, and at 9 o'clock A. M. on Sundays. The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

The City Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday. Votes given for John M. Cornell, to fill a vacancy in the School Board in the Eleventh Ward were counted as "scattering," by a vote of 12 to 1, for the reason that no vacancy exists in said Board of School Officers. The declaration of results was read and ordered to be published in the Times and some other papers, and then the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday. The Western Railways generally higher by 1@2 ₩ cent. and Erie 1 ₩ cent up. The demand for the Popular Loan was $1,373,000. Money easy at 7 ₩ cent. Gold 150½; Bills on London 165@166 ₩ cent.

An active export inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat yesterday, at advanced prices. Corn was in fair request, at steady rates. Oats were more sought after. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at previous quotations. Cotton, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Groceries were inactive. The freight market was firmer.

There were about 3,000 cattle on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and as 1,000 more were kept back from a smash-up on the Harlem road and lack of transportation on the Hudson River road, butchers were office about buying. The majority of the cattle were good fat steers, some of them superior to anything offered for sale during several months past. A few of the best were sold at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb for the meat, though good cattle generally brought 10c.@11c., or about last week's prices. If the delayed droves reach here in season for to-day's sales prices will probably decline, and the market close heavily. Sheep are very slow of sale and lower.

The New Peace Movement.

Jeff. Davis closes his Message with a tirade against the people of the North for "refusing to listen to proposals for *the only peace possible*—a peace which should recognize the impassable gulf which divides us, and leave the two peoples *separately* to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the causeless war now waged against us." Fernando Wood loses no time to show his readiness for peace overtures. He presented a resolution, yesterday, to send Commissioners to Richmond, to negotiate with the authorities for the termination of this "bloody, destructive and inhuman war," and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. No less than *fifty-nine* of the Opposition members of the House voted to entertain that proposition.

Now, we have no wish to cast suspicion upon these men as traitors in spirit. But they propose to treat for peace with a traitor who has just proclaimed to the world that "no peace is possible but in separation." They cannot believe Jeff. Davis used this language capriciously, and that he will be ready to fly from it to-morrow. Whatever else may be thought of him, no intelligent man thinks that he is not in dead earnest. Traitor as he is, he wears no disguise. He says what he means, and holds to what he says. This trait of the man is notorious; and Fernando Wood, with his knowledge of men, just as well understands it, as he understands his own habitual duplicity. The peace which Jeff. Davis has just declared to be the only possible peace, involves disunion. When Fernando Wood undertaken to secure negotiations with Jeff. Davis for peace, immediately after such a declaration, it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that he does it for the furtherance of a disunion peace, and not, as he professes, for the restoration of the Union. And it is impossible to forget that those who voted with him have always protested that the adoption, by our Government, of certain policies against Slavery would hopelessly alienate the South. These policies have been adopted. If those men are to be taken at their word, they already believe in their hearts, with Jeff. Davis, that there is "an impassable gulf between the two peoples," and are prepared to negotiate with him across that gulf for a disunion peace, in spite of what their resolution says for a Union peace. Their action falsifies either their past or their present language; and as they have just been told by Jeff. Davis himself that a Union peace is impossible, it would seem not unchartable to conclude that the "buncombe" lies in their present language and not their other.

The real substance of the resolution is the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate. All the rest is but "leather and prunella." The special point to be gained is the opening of *civil* communication with armed traitors. Hitherto not a word of that kind has been allowed, for the simple reason that we do not, and cannot, recognize the rebel authorities to have any civil *status*. The Government that negotiates with treason, except on military ground, puts itself on a level with treason, and in the very act abdicates its own sovereignty. It matters not what the pretext is, the effect is suicidal. If Queen Victoria or the Emperor Napoleon should send Commissioners to Richmond to negotiate for anything, no matter what, we should treat it as a national wrong. Why? Because it would be a recognition of a Confederate civil power. If such recognition would compromise the neutral relations of foreign Powers, how much more would it vitiate our own rightful authority. To send persons to negotiate with Jeff. Davis would only be to estop us from complaining of a similar act by other nations. Is that really the purpose of Fernando Wood and his coadjutors in this movement? Do they mean to insert thus indirectly the entering wedge which finally is to cleave the Union? In the face of the absolute moral certainty that the negotiation for the Union could not succeed, for what earthly object can they want the negotiation except to turn it in the end against the Union?

The people have already spoken in thunder tones against all these peace machinations. Those men are but entailing upon themselves everlasting dishonor by holding to projects about which there is such an odor of treason.

The Resel Finances.—We invite especial attention to the report of Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, an extended synopsis of which we give this morning. In its statements and developments concerning the condition of the Confederacy, it is a far more important document than the Message of Jeff. Davis himself. It is more despondent, more gloomy, and far more significant and positive in its assertions. The South is admitted to be bankrupt, the currency is worth nothing, and the amount is rapidly becoming uncontrollable; there are no values to anything; the Government must repudiate all its contracts, and beg its creditors to accept "a new way to pay old debts." This failing, "*the country must succumb.*" Read what Mr. Memminger himself says:

"The continuance of the notes as a circulating medium to their present extent involves the ruin of public and private credit, and will deprive the Government of the means of defending the lives and property of its citizens. If the currency remains in the present expanded state, no measure of relief can be made effectual. Prices must advance, and the means of the Government to pay these prices must daily lose efficiency. *Taxes become fruitless, by reason of the depreciation of the money. The army can neither be paid, clothed nor fed; arms and munitions of war can no longer be supplied; the officers of the Government cannot be supported;* AND THE COUNTRY MUST SUCCUMB."

Of Grant's late campaign against Bragg near Chattanooga, Halleck says:

"Considering the strength of the rebel position, and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, *the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history.* Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is due to the Commanding-General for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable. Moreover, by turning the right flank, and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction."

Halleck thus confesses that Gen. Grant's two campaigns of the current year of 1863 must be considered the most remarkable exploits that can be found in military annals. And it is certain that in each of them, beside their general features, there were special acts that can only be characterized as the very audacities of genius, such as his cutting loose from his base in the advance upon Vicksburgh, and his mode of conducting the attack upon the stronghold of Lookout Mountain—acts which, though utterly opposed to the pedantic rules of small strategists and of schools, yet prove the loftiness of their inspiration by the splendor of their success.

We took occasion, on the receipt of the recent news of the rout of Bragg's army, to note the fact that Gen. Grant was the only one of our officers whose campaigns had a *logical termination*—that is to say, that they each ended in the destruction of the opposing army, or putting it *hors du combat*. Thus logically terminated the campaign whose crowning act was the battle of Fort Donelson, where 20,000 rebels were put *hors du combat*, and 20,000 stand of arms were captured. Thus logically terminated the campaign whose crowning act was the reduction of Vicksburgh, and in which, including the battles preceding the surrender, 50,000 rebels were put *hors du combat*, and 60,000 stand of arms were captured. Thus, also, it would seem, logically terminated the late campaign in Northern Georgia—for at Chattanooga 7,000 rebels were captured, as many more were killed and wounded, and the rest of Bragg's army were sent flying in such route and dismay that only the obstacles of nature saved them from the sword of the conqueror. It is not invidious to say—for it is a fact known to every man in the country, that while these three campaigns of Gen. Grant terminated thus, we have not in our service another officer of any rank who has conducted a single campaign that has had what we may not improperly designate as a logical termination.

Gen. Grant has thus won what we could wish other Generals had won or might yet win. He has won by his sword and brain a place among the soldiers of the world, and among the patriot-heroes of America, to whose deathless glory no military titles can add a single ray; but which it would be an honorable and a grateful thing for his country to recognize by putting upon it its seal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 14.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's cavalry endeavored on Sunday to cut Meade's communications with Washington by destroying the bridge across Cedar Creek, near Catlett's Station. About 700 made a dash at the guard posted at the bridge, but were driven off after a short fight.

The line of railroad from the front to Alexandria will be protected by both cavalry and infantry hereafter.

REMOVAL OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The President has yielded to a demand made upon him by the Loyal League representatives. Gen. Schofield has been removed from his command in Missouri, and ordered to report to Washington.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Schuyler Colfax's organization of the Committees of the House is considered to be as liberal to his adversaries as it has been conscientiously anxious for the public good. The Military Committee contains two Major-Generals and three Brigadier-Generals, and the Ways and Means is composed of the most experienced financiers and business men in the House.

OVERTURES OF PEACE.

Letters have been received here from prominent Conservative members of the rebel Congress, from North Carolina, asking unofficially, upon what terms the Southern States would be permitted to return to the Union.

POLITICAL BRIGADIERS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The inundation of the army with political Brigadier-Generals has received such earnest protest from Grant and Hooker, that it is not only very certain that the flood will be stayed in the future, but that Congress will correct many of the errors of the past in this unfortunate regard.

SUSPICION OFFICIALS RELIEVED.

The Clerk of the Senate Military Committee, the House Librarian, and several other minor officials at the Capitol, who have been suspected of sympathy with the Secessionists, were to-day relieved, and their places filled with true loyalists.

SCRAMBLING FOR HONORS.

The vote of thanks proposed in the House to Gen. Grant, has of course stirred up the friends of all other Generals. Already the names of Banks, Hooker, Meade, Burnside and Howard have been mentioned, and will be added by amendment to the resolution under consideration.

INCREASED PAY TO SOLDIERS.

Important bills before the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs increase the pay of soldiers and non-commissioned officers from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and authorize the Secretary of War to give large bounties and premiums to re-enlisted and other soldiers.

A LONG ADJOURNMENT.

Congress will probably adjourn from Friday next, to the 6th of January.

A RECTIFICATION FROM ADMIRAL WILKES.

Admiral Wilkes feels very much aggrieved at the censure cast upon him by the Secretary of the Navy, in which it is averred that by his detention of the *Vanderbilt* in the West Indies, the capture of the *Alabama* was prevented. He is preparing a letter to Secretary Welles which will completely vindicate himself from all blame in the matter, and show that the responsibility of the failure lies with the Navy Department.

REPENTANT DESERTERS.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Government that there are along the frontier of the Canadas upward of 10,000 deserters, most of them in a suffering condition, and anxious to return to the United States and join their regiments. It is probable that a proclamation will shortly be issued by the President, offering a pardon to all who will return to their regiments within thirty days. The Government has assurance that such an amnesty will gladly be accepted by deserters.

SENATOR BAYARD.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has not yet taken the oath of allegiance prescribed since the breaking out of the rebellion, and it is rumored that the Senate will insist on his subscribing to the oath, or expel him.

THE VICTIMS OF THE WEEHAWKEN.

The Navy Department has received the following list of the lost on the *Weehawken*:

Officers—H. W. Mariam, Third Assistant Engineer; Augustus Mitchell, do.; G. A. McGowen, Acting do.; Charles Speegberg, do.

Men—Thomas Piper, John Buckley, John Carpenter, O. F. Davis, C. H. Wilson, C. Andersen, Ralph Anderson, Edward Mellen, James Dennis, Robert Nagant, W. G. Pike, Henry Lemmer, Thomas Dancer, James Scoltie, John Kerrigan, Joseph Coogan, John Williams, Wm. H. Williamson, John Rutledge, Edward Gayhan, Michael Clines, Thos. Mee, Thos. Donovan, George Leighton, Thos. Slother, Stephen C. Newmen, and one name unknown.

CAPITAL OFFENDERS REPRIEVED.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, in obedience to orders of the President, has granted a reprieve to all persons in his department under sentence of death until further orders.

THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The following is a draft of Mr. Lovejoy's bill introduced in the House to-day:

Whereas, The Declaration of Independence declares all men created equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the fruits of an honest toil, and

Whereas, The Government of the United States was instituted to secure this right; and,

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and also declares—article 6, clause 2d—as follows: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and,

Whereas, It has been demonstrated by the rebellion that Slavery is absolutely incompatible with the Union, peace and general welfare for which Congress are to provide; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.:

Section 1. Releases all slaves in all of the States and Territories of the United States, and clothes them with the immunities of free citizens.

Sec. 2. Makes their reinslavement a crime and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

FINANCES OF THE REBELLION.

Report of Secretary Memminger of the Rebel Treasury.

The Confederacy Bankrupt and Pleading with its Creditors.

A New Loan the Only Hope of Relief.

If this Fails "the Country Must Succumb."

The Finances of the so-called Confederacy are a subject of intense interest among the rebels themselves, and of curious interest to the loyal public. A full exposition of the working of the rebel money-making machine is given in the report of Secretary Memminger, of the rebel Treasury Department, which was laid before their Congress last week. As the pressure of public documents upon our columns has been so great lately, we can only furnish a brief synopsis of this plan for raising the ways and means of the rebellion.

The receipts into the rebel Treasury from all sources from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1863, were, in round numbers, $600,000,000, of which $400,000,000 was raised by issuing *treasury notes*, $175,000,000 from loans of various kinds, principally bearing *eight* per cent. interest; *four millions* have been raised by a *war tax*; the robbing of Union men (*sequestration* the Secretary styles it) has yielded nearly $2,000,000; *customs* a short million; export duty on cotton *eight thousand dollars*; while the aggregated genius of the Confederacy has yielded a *patent fund* of ten thousand dollars. The expenditures have reached within $17,000,000 of the receipts, and $375,000,000 have been spent for the war. The entire debt of the Confederacy is about *one thousand millions*, of which *eight hundred millions* are treasury notes, and seven hundred millions of these notes are in circulation.

The Secretary says that the amount needed to carry on the Confederacy to the 30th of June, 1864, is $475,000,000; beside the amount of the undrawn appropriations of the last Congress, which reaches $476,000,000. And if the estimates are extended so as to include the entire year of 1864, the amount will reach *fourteen hundred and twenty-seven millions* of dollars, "which," says the hopeful Secretary, "*Congress is formally called upon to provide.*" And so, if the legs of the Confederacy last so long, it will have at the end of the year 1864, the respectable debt of *twenty-five hundred millions*.

Mr. Memminger then pertinently remarks that this is the "distinct and tangible form of the problem we are now required to solve." The currency has by this time *attained dimensions five times its proper size.*" "If these estimates are to be supplied *by new issues of currency*, prices must again increase, and *large additions must be made to the figures which represent both currency and estimates.*" The question is therefore put in brief before the rebel Congress—reduce the existing currency, and provide a supply of means "*from some other source other than Treasury notes.*"

How is this to be done? Mr. Memminger argues that the reduction of the currency will reduce prices in a proportionate ratio, and, therefore, if the currency be reduced by the sum of $500,000,000, as he proposes, the Government will have just that much less to provide for, in consequence of the depreciation in prices. The Secretary might carry the proposition a little further, and wipe out the whole amount, and then the Confederacy would, on this principle, *get its supplies for nothing*, prices would be so cheap. It is proposed to reduce the currency from $700,000,000 to $200,000,000. But this reduction must be prompt and certain, "for the support of the Government requires *continued supplies*, and any delay in the action on measures to relieve the currency, *aggravates all the difficulties.*" "Thus," says Mr. Memminger, "are we finally confronted with the three difficulties to be surmounted." The difficulties are stated thus: The currency must be reduced; the supplies must be raised; and the measures to attain these ends must be prompt and certain.

We quote further:

"In the present expanded state of the currency, it *would not be expedient to reduce the circulation to its proper normal standard.* In order to effect the results demanded by the public interests, the contraction must, of necessity, be great and sudden. But it is presumed that a reduction of the entire volume to $200,000,000 will be sufficient. The excess of currency over this proposed standard is now about $500,000,000. Thus we have before us a demand for $300,000,000 in the course of the ensuing year. In the present state of the country, it *is manifestly impossible to raise this large sum by taxes alone*, and we are, therefore, compelled to resort to the only other resource presented by experience, namely: a loan."

Since the war begun the Confederacy has raised by loans $300,000,000. This is large for purely an agricultural country, says Mr. M., and then he gives utterance to the following suggestive remarks, in which will be found an admission that in making war the rebels counted without their host, as well as a preliminary excuse in view of their probable failure:

"At the commencement of the war *no one foresaw the extent to which it would be carried.* It was not expected that we would be called upon to check the advance of half a million of men, *supported by the whole outer world*, while we were shut in to our own soil and resources. *Our products were thought essential to the rest of mankind, and it was believed that they would come and buy them.*"

The Confederacy expected to pay the interest on its debt in specie; the sale of their products to the "outer world" was expected to "cause the specie to flow in upon them. Unfortunately the blockade was accepted by neutral Powers," and the specie didn't flow; the slim rebel supply was soon exhausted; interest on their bonds had to be paid in paper; "paper money thus rested on other paper, and it has accumulated, and acted and reacted," until the whole thing is just about gone up.

"The obvious mode of recovery is," remarks the Secretary, "to restore the specie foundation." This thing has already been tried by the rebel Congress with miserable success—first, at the last session, by the issue of cotton-interest bonds; this *promised well, but after the fall of Vicksburgh*, the Secretary says their credit in Europe was not so good. Then it was proposed that the several States should guarantee (indorse) the Confederate bonds; but some of the States didn't have much faith in the solvency of the maker of the paper, and that failed; then it was proposed to tax the people; the first tax was laid in August, 1861, but was not collected until 1862; "yet so little were the people prepared to respond, that the tax was actually collected from them in only three States. In the rest the States themselves advanced the amounts due by their citizens, *and aggravated existing evils by issues of their own notes and bonds.*" Consequently there was no resource left, but to issue treasury notes—and treasury notes were issued. Another and larger tax was laid by the last Congress, but the great expectation of prices has caused that to be totally inadequate. "*A further issue of treasury notes is, indeed, a necessity*, until other measures can be adopted."

Now Mr. Memminger proposes to try loans again; but in order to negotiate them, "we must make the interest payable in specie or its equivalent." How to get the specie? "Levy a tax payable *in coin*," says Mr. M. A loan of $500,000,000 would require only $30,000,000 in specie to pay the interest, and this "would obviously be in the power of the Government to collect." But this will not permanently reduce the currency. In time it would again become redundant. "A guarantee must be given, therefore, that the two hundred million left in circulation shall not be increased."

How to raise the supplies so as not to increase the currency? Organize a loan of one thousand millions payable in twenty years, interest payable in coin, at six per cent., which would require sixty millions; then levy a tax of five per cent. upon the ad valorem value of all the property in the Confederacy, which, *deducting that in the hands of the enemy*, would amount to three thousand millions, yielding one hundred and fifty millions, less 20 per cent. for losses, evasions, expenses, &c., would leave one hundred and twenty millions, half of this to be paid in specie on the interest coupon of this loan, the other half in Treasury notes. This loan would find all the currency afloat, and leave three hundred millions for supplies.

"By making further additions to the tax," says the Secretary, "the loan can be increased from time to time so as to consolidate the whole public debt; or, as the war continues, to obtain further supplies for carrying it on. By these means the credit of the Government will be firmly established, confidence will be restored, and the embarrassments which now oppress us will be removed."

This sanguine financier then elaborates his scheme at length—prefacing it, however, by an adjuration to the rebel Congress to *do quickly* whatever it means to do, for evidently the time is short ere he expects a final collapse. One of the features of the scheme is that *all* the present Treasury notes in circulation shall be cancelled, and the proposed $200,000,000 that remain in circulation shall be of a new issue. Another and more important feature is the *compulsory* funding of all the Treasury notes in this loan by April 1, 1864. (In the States west of the Mississippi July 1, 1864.) "or, in default thereof, the notes so brought in shall cease to be current or receivable at the Treasury for dues, but shall remain as evidences of debt, *payable by the Confederate States according to their tenor.*"

Their tenor is "six months after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States."

The question of raising the required amount of the tax in coin, (sixty millions,) is very easily solved by Mr. Memminger. He proposes that the interest coupons of the loan shall be equivalent to specie; that half the tax may be paid in these coupons; that to pay half the tax in coupons *will require all of them*, so in fact there will be no need of the real bond coin after all,—the interest will be paid, and the tax will be collected, all in a sort of convenient, reciprocal, labor-saving way, as simple as single-entry book-keeping. Whether or no this is causing "paper to rest on paper," as previously stated by Mr. Memminger, and, as a consequence, "an increased redundancy in the currency," it would not seem very hard to determine. This is the rebel's philosophy:

The requirement to pay one-half the tax in coin or in the coupons of the consolidated loan will create in every taxpayer a desire to possess these bonds equal in proportion to the extent of his property will be have occasion for the bonds, and a universal demand for them will be created by making the tax universal.

If speculation or other causes should create a rise in the value of the coupons equal to 25 per cent., then the tax may be paid exclusively in Treasury notes. The five per cent tax is not to be laid before July 1, 1864, but in order to induce the rebel public to promptly invest in the loan, it is proposed to exempt the loan from tax for one year from the 1st of January, 1864.

Mr. Memminger then argues upon the constitutionality of the ad valorem tax upon lands and slaves, there being a clause in the rebel Constitution which provides that "no direct or capitation tax shall be laid unless in conformity with an enumeration which, by previous clause, is directed to be actually made within three years prevents the imposition of any tax upon lands and negroes until that enumeration shall be made."

Now, the lands and negroes constitute three-fourths of the values; if you can't tax them there is nothing else to tax. A more consistent interpretation of this clause is, "that if, by presence of the enemy, an enumeration became impossible, then the tax must be laid by the other rule of uniformity declared by the Constitution, which becomes subject to a limitation as soon as the power to make an enumeration can be had."

The advantages of this scheme are then set forth at length, and the necessity for its immediate adoption painted in the strongest colors. Even thus: "*Unfortunately the consequences of failure are so pernicious to the public welfare that nothing can be left at risk.*"

The scheme proposed slaughters the present rebel currency indiscriminately. The Treasury notes, now in circulation, have a provision which states that they are receivable for public dues. This scheme ignores that entirely. They can be used for nothing but investment in this loan, and, after the 1st of April next, not for that. Mr. Memminger gets over that trouble by asserting, in substance, that the Confederacy is bankrupt; that this proposition is the best it can offer; that if it offered to redeem its notes in gold, no one would be justified in holding beyond the advertised time; and in the worst possible view, it is only an offer by a debtor to pay down his debt in the best securities he has, or to postpone the actual payment until better times; and such an offer has never been deemed inconsistent with justice or honesty."

Mr. Memminger then gives at length his reasons why the proposition should at once be adopted, "unless the action proposed, or something similar to it be immediately taken, the value of the notes will be extinguished."

He says "the Government finds itself unable to comply with the letter of its engagement. It endeavors, then, to comply with its spirit. It tenders the creditor payment of its debt before it is due in a security of greater value. It gives him time to accept the payment, and, if he should prefer to retain the obligation, it allows the alternative upon the simple condition that he shall forego the privilege of demanding honest debtor in distress is bound to do, it recognises payment until after the war. It does exactly what an its debt, offers the best security for payment in its power, and asks for time. This, in plain terms, is the proposal of the Government; and, if it were the case of an individual, his creditors would meet, and, as a body, would accept his offer."

Unless relief is afforded by the prompt adoption of this plan, the consequences are thus depicted in the Secretary's own language:

"The continuance of the notes as a circulating medium to their present extent involves the ruin of public and private credit, and will deprive the Government of the means of defending the lives and property of its citizens. If the currency remains in its present expanded state, no measure of relief can be made effectual. Prices must advance, and the means of the Government to pay these prices must daily lose efficiency. *Taxes become fruitless, by reason of the depreciation of the money. The army can neither be paid, clothed nor fed; arms and munitions of war can no longer be supplied; the officers of the Government cannot be supported,* AND THE COUNTRY MUST SUCCUMB."

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Expedition of Gen. Wild into North Carolina—Occupation of Elizabeth City by Colored Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

In Camp, near Portsmouth, Va., Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Wild, commanding the colored troops in this department, has undertaken a most important expedition. His brigade left this vicinity on Saturday last, in two columns, one taking the route through Princess Anne County, via Kempsville and Great Bridge, the other following the tow-path of the Dismal Swamp Canal—now for some months outside our lines. The columns united at Hintonsville, N. C., whence an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied yesterday without opposition. The rebel inhabitants were taken completely by surprise at the sudden advent of Gen. Wild's dusky braves in their streets. Elizabeth City will be made the base of important operations.

A detachment of fifty-five men from the First United States colored regiment has just returned, bringing in twenty wagon loads of contrabands that had sought the protection of Gen. Wild on the road. Artillery and cavalry from Gen. Getty's division, as well as a considerable naval force, have left to co-operate with Gen. Wild. I shall start in a few hours for Elizabeth City, and will write again soon.

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Longstreet Reported Badly Used Up in His Retreat—Capture of a Signal Party by Our Cavalry.

Chattanooga, Monday, Dec. 14.

Col. Watkins, commanding the Kentucky brigade, returned to-day from a cavalry reconnoissance as far as Lafayette. He captured a rebel signal station, and six officers and forty privates. The balance of the large force of rebels fled.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment has been ordered home on furlough, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. Numbers of veteran regiments and batteries are preparing to enlist under the new order.

A rumor prevails, that Longstreet in his retreat from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners and nearly all his cannon and trains.

Gen. Palmer's resignation as commander of the Fourteenth Corps, which was accepted, has been recalled, and he is again in command.

Maj.-Gen. French.

Headquarters Third Army Corps, Bradly Station, Va., Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

To the *Editor of the New-York Times*:

Under the head of Washington dispatches, you published the following statement in your paper of the 6th inst.:

"Maj.-Gen. French has been relieved of his command in the Army of the Potomac and placed under arrest. His arrest is preliminary to charges of misconduct in the recent assertive affair at Mine Run."

The above statement is not founded upon fact. Maj.-Gen. French has not been relieved from his command, neither has he been placed under arrest.

Unless repulsing the enemy, in force nearly double that of his own, in a hard-fought battle of nearly three hours' duration, is considered misconduct, the reputation of this staunch old soldier should still remain unsullied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HART,

Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adj.-Gen., Third Army Corps.

Improved Sewing-Machine.

From the Scientific American, Nov. 28.

On page 165, Vol. 14, (old series,) *Scientific American*, we illustrated and described the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine, and after a careful examination of its merits, gave it our approval. Since that time it has been much improved, and at the late Fair of the American Institute in this City, took the Gold Medal "for stillness of running and perfection of work."

We therefore present to our readers illustrations of the improved machine, the general appearance of which has not been changed; the design (which curiously enough forms a perfect letter G, the initial of one of the Inventors, GIBBS,) being well adopted to the requirements of a sewing-machine, as it gives the greatest possible space under the arm, and the works being all above the stand are therefore easily oiled and cleaned. Owing to the peculiar construction of the working parts, the machine is rendered perfectly noiseless—a very desirable feature in sewing-machines. All the working parts under the cloth plate are covered while in operation by the cap, which is hinged at its back end to the frame of the machine by a friction-joint. The machine is fastened to the table by a thumb-screw from the underside, which screws into the frame of the machine; the latter can thus be readily removed to oil and clean it. To perform this operation it is unnecessary to take it apart, as when the cap is pulled open, the works are all exposed. The machine is driven by a round leather belt, which passes over the driving-wheel of the machine and down through a slot in the table around the balance-wheel. This latter is prevented from turning in any direction but the right one, or wearing the dress of the operator, by a patented improvement, consisting of a guard, in which a rubber ball fits loosely in a recess, and is kept by its gravity in contact with the rim of the wheel, between which and the recess it wedges when any attempt is made to turn the wheel backward. This prevents much trouble and annoyance, especially to beginners. The needle used, which together with the manner of adjusting is the subject of a separate patent, is very short and straight, and is made self-adjusting by means of a groove in its shank and a spring or small steel rib in the hole for it in the needle bar, so that it is impossible to insert the needle in any but the right position; the needles being of one length, when they are pushed to the bottom of the hole and secured by the nut, are sure to be adjusted properly. The tension on the thread is produced by passing it between two polished glass washers, fitted on a screw spindle pressed together by a spring, the pressure of which is regulated by turning the screw. It is very easily understood and managed, and cannot corrode or get out of order otherwise. The revolving looper, by which the stitch is formed, has also been very much improved, and is now a beautiful example of simplicity and perfection in operation.

The hemmer and feller, which are also patented, are also quite simple and at the same time very effective; and it is claimed that they have this marked superiority over any others, in that they turn the hem or fell to the under side, so that the stitch is on the right side of the work. They are also self-adjusting and it is not possible to set them wrong—they do their work with great perfection and celerity. By means of a groove in the cloth-presser, braid can be sewed on cloth in any desired pattern. The length of the stitch is regulated by a lever, and the cloth-presser drawn off the plate by a cam. The stitch made by this machine is new and peculiar; it is called the "twisted loop stitch, and requires but one thread to form it, producing thereby a beautiful, elastic and durable seam, which is so strong that a piece not half an inch long cut from it cannot be pulled apart. It also has this advantage—that it can be easily removed if desired, by unlooping the end of the thread and pulling on it. As a family sewing-machine, it possesses many advantages, among which its extreme simplicity, and quietness and ease of operation are not the least noticeable. We have recently made a trip to Providence, R. I., where these machines are made in large numbers, and from the system pursued and reputation of the makers, we do not hesitate to say that they will stand a great deal of hard usage without injury.

The Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions* has been laid on our book-table. It is the best journal of modes published. Among other novelties, the present issue contains five full patterns and several well-executed engravings.—*Illustrated News.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Devlin & Co.

Reduction in prices on WINTER STOCK. Our OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS, Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods. BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST. BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Dr. E. C. Perry, DERMATOLOGIST, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching. Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin. No charge for consultation.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25: with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 535 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown. Instantaneous! Reliable! Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods stores.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

New Sewing-Machines To RENT, by HICKS & COMPANY, No. 630 Broadway, Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

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Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer. No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, The best Fire-Proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Diamond Parlor Matches, IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES, At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 649.—Dec. 14, 1863.

60, 56, 25, 71, 39, 61, 49, 9, 47, 66, 67, 13, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE **SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.**

EXTRA CLASS 739—Dec. 14, 1863.

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Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

DUNHAM & BROKAW, **CLOTHING.** A superb stock of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** In the Men's and Boys' Departments, Ready-made **OVERCOATS,** Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers, **WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,** of English, Scotch and American Coatings, Superfine dress suits of all qualities, FOR **BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.** NO. 54 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute, AND NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

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AMERICAN WATCHES FOR LADIES, AMERICAN WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN. AMERICAN WATCHES FOR BOYS.

All of unequaled workmanship and time-keeping qualities.

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INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC., in great variety, at GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY, No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

AS CUSTOMARY, E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel, are ahead of ALL COMPETITION in the BEAUTY AND QUALITY of their **PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS** FOR THE HOLIDAYS, and in their splendid assortment of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS AND STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS. It will pay to examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 307 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl $1 a pair.

DEAFNESS, **IMPAIRED SIGHT,** **NOISES IN THE HEAD,** **CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS** IN THE **THROAT,** **CHRONIC CATARRH,** **CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.**

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, **NO. 816 BROADWAY.**

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 9th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 429 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him as great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE **NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

A NEW METHOD OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES BY THE USE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

has been recently discovered, and is calculated to supersede the use of all electro-magnetic machines, external applications, liniments, plasters, emenagogues, medicines for fever and ague, rheumatism, paralysis, numbness, neuralgia, &c. The application is simple, the effects pleasant, and the cure positive and infallible. It proves what we have for nearly a quarter of a century maintained, that Radway's Ready Relief is the best, quickest and most important remedial agent ever discovered. It is, however, only recently that we have discovered its immense curative power in certain diseases by this new process.

THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION

was suggested to us by Prof. Reid, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospitals, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let these afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Retention, Suppressions, or Misplaced Menstruation,

URINAL ORGANS, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uretha, Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.

THE APPLICATION

In these cases must be made

TO THE SPINE.

Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

for ten or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with the full knowledge that it will cure either of the above-named complaints.

We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merits and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches and infirmities that afflict mankind is acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment in vogue. In all cases, ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILLIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,* No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

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TO THE LOVED ONE AT HOME.

We will *deliver, free* of freight charge, at any Express office East of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums, of the *value of $5 or more,* that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States, as Presents to friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles *at all prices* to $25, and higher. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers and Importers. No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING, and we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Among the most useful, pleasing, and durable may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTERS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by LUCIUS HART & CO.

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30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
Total	$777

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PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS.

The most popular remedy extant, For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Tickling or Soreness of the Throat. Are very pleasant and effectual, Neatly put up in sliding cases. Convenient for the pocket. Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box, By dealers in Medicines generally. Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J. New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

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JOHN B. GOUGH'S NEW LECTURE, "PECULIAR PEOPLE," at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1863. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor-place; at the down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st., and at the door. THEODORE J. HUSTED, Chairman Lec. Com.

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Through tickets for sale to Chicago at greatly reduced rates, via New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads, if applied for immediately, at 5 Cortlandt-st.

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A patent horse to carry his master, Needs no spur to make him go faster. Runs along cheerily soon as you stride him, Ready to go wherever you guide him. For a few days longer only at present prices. E. W. SMITH, No. 496 Broadway.

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CAROLS, SONGS AND DESCRIPTIVE POEMS, Relating to the Festival of Christmas.

Richly illustrated with numerous Engravings on wood from drawings by famous artists.

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II.

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 18. **THE FEDERALIST,** with Bibliographical and Historical introduction and notes, by HENRY B. DAWSON. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted paper, with portraits, in 2 vols., $7 50; half calf, $12. (Vol. 1, containing the introduction and text of the work, complete, ready, as above.)

III.

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 18, **A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE** AND OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FROM THE ROMAN CONQUEST, BY PROF. G. L. CRAIK. 2 vols., 8vo. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted paper, $7; in half calf, extra, $16.

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A WAITER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Frenchman, of Protestant principles, wants a situation as waiter; is thoroughly efficient in all the duties of waiter, butler, &c., &c., and a steady and responsible man; he can teach the French language, mathematics and some of the English branches to the young gentlemen of the family; the best of City references. Address or call, from 2 to 7 P. M., to Mr. A. B., No. 74 3d-av., third floor.

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AUCTION SALES.

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JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at ½ o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:

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Rich silver-plated casters, trays, urns, tea sets, &c., bronzes.

These goods are lately imported by Signore Giovanni and Zannoni, of Italy, and are far superior to any previously offered in other public sales in this City. The entire assortment will be sold without reserve, for cash. The attention of the public is called to this valuable sale, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this fine collection, which will be on exhibition and catalogue ready on Tuesday morning.

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E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

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E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suits in hair-cloth, rosewood arm chairs, side chairs and ottomans in plush, marble-top centre-tables, brocatel and lace curtains, marble and bronze clocks, several fine oil-paintings and medallions, mantel vases, walnut pillar extension table, dining chairs, mahogany pier and dining tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, card and fancy tables, lounges, rockers and easy chairs, paillasses, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, Turkey red curtains and cornices, window-shades, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., a fine assortment of China and glass-ware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

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The above Paintings can be seen on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 19 and 21, with tickets of admission only, which may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn

Dec. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved and unimproved property at auction, by order of the executors of Richard I. Wells, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

BROADWAY—No. 763, west side, between 9th and 9th sts.
NASSAU-STREET—No. 20, southeast corner of Cedar-st.
6TH-AVENUE—Nos. 114 and 116, corner of 9th-st.
BOND-STREET—No. 35, between Broadway and Bowary.
GREENE-STREET—No. 183, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
AMITY-STREET—No. 17, between Mercer and Greene sts.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 161, near Washington.
BANK-STREET—Nos. 33 and 35, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 406, corner of Charles-st.
9TH-STREET—No. 3, near 6th-av.
12TH-STREET—Nos 263 and 270, near 4th-av.
16TH-STREET—No. 208, near 7th-av.
19TH-STREET—Nos. 73 and 75, between 6th and 7th avs
20TH-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 88 and 90, near 6th-av.
102D-STREET—5 lots, n. s., 300 feet east of 5th-av.
103D-STREET—5 lots, s. s., 275 feet east of 5th-av.
Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern,)

$39,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company.. .....$1,000 each.

$7,000	do	do	500 each.
$2,800	do	do	200 each.

ALSO:

1 Share Society Library, par $25.

A list of the above may be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

COSTLY FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Costly fancy goods suitable for the holidays, just imported from Paris and Germany, comprising many specimens of exquisite bronzes, bronze and ormolu clocks, rich China vases, dinner and tea services, parian statuary of various sizes, bisqua figures, every variety of fancy work, glove and cigar boxes, Chinese cabinets, Japanese ditto; an invoice of Chinese goods; Japanese ditto; plated ware of Joseph Dixon & Son's manufacture, and other desirable goods, described in the catalogue. The entire sale is well worthy examination, and will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND EXTRA SIZE LOT, NO. 203 EAST 12TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story brick house and extra size lot known as No. 203 East 12th-st., about 173 feet east of 1st-av. The lot is about 24 feet 4 inches front and about 105 feet deep. There is an alley-way to the east of the house, so that the rear of the lot can be built upon for manufacturing or other purposes. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John J. Jenkins, Executor, between 3 and 4 acres of land, with water front, situated on Richmond Terrace, north shore of Staten Island, about three minutes' walk from Castleton Landing, together with the 2-story frame house thereon, the late residence of Mrs. Jane Burger. On the place is a choice variety of fruit and shade trees.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BY A. F. TAIT,

comprising Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Deer, Fawn, Quail, Woodcock, Grouse, Chickens, Dead Game, &c., &c. Paintings now exhibiting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer K. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cuttlig *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon. Which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1865, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis Wuthrich. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF IOWA,
Formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank,
By order of Henry C. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of December, 1863:

A 1-acre lot corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the City of Dubuque.

One ½-acre lot southeast corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the city of Dubuque.

The west corner of lot No. 738 on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 172.1 feet east and west by 271 feet north and south.

Part of lot No. 438 on Conler-av., in the City of Dubuque, 200 feet east and west by 100 feet north and south, with 2-story brick dwelling, 20x15, and outbuildings.

Lot No. 4 in Kelly's subdivision, fronting on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 185½x50 feet, with small frame dwelling.

Lots Nos. 6 and 7 of Farley's subdivision, fronting on 11th st., City of Dubuque, with double brick 2-story and basement dwelling 20x20, brick barn, &c.

Lot No. 819 of McDaniel's subdivision, fronting on 14th-st., City of Dubuque, with brick 1½-story and basement cottage built dwelling—porches, verandahs, &c.

The right, title and interest only in Banking House and Lot No. 310 on Main-st., City of Dubuque.

Parcels of 45 acres in section 28, township 89, east of 5th P. M., 27.83 acres in section 27, township 89, north of range 2, east; 31.05 acres in sections 15 and 16, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 7.35 acres in sections 22 and 23, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 50.50 acres in section 6, township 88, north of range 2, east; 80 acres in section 16, township 88, north of range 2, east. All in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque.

Also Mineral Lot 375, containing 21.20 acres in section 15, township 89, north of range 2, east, in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque, and ¾ of Mineral Lot No. 194 in Dehuque County, part of which lies in the City of Dubuque, containing N. [illegible] acres; [illegible] acres in Clayton County, in the south part [illegible] township 91, north or range 1, west of 5th P. M.

4,440 acres in Calhoun County.

1,920 acres in Buena Vista County.

12,160 acres in Pocahontas County.

All of which lies on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, (average seven miles distant,) now rapidly being completed to Sioux City.

For further description see New-York *Herald* of Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week; also Dubuque *Herald* of Tuesdays, and Dubuque *Times* of Wednesdays in each week.

Schedules and maps can be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and of H. C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st. Terms, tee per cent. and Auctioneers' fees, on day of sale. Balance on delivery of deed on the 26th day of December, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, prieling paper, and 1 hhl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,
Dec. 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIAL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 19th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. (opposite the Post-office.)

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c., the Stock of a large Jobbing House—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., Fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, &c., comprising fine sets of pins and ear-rings in coral, garnet, lava, gold stone, and mosaic; rings, pins, sleeve-buttons, studs, bracelets, buckles, slides, crosses, lockets, hooks, pencil-cases, watch-hooks, seals, keys, necklaces, gold guard and fob chains, gold and silver watches in great variety, to be sold without reserve, by order of

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furnitnre, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 22D STREETS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 11th-av. and 35th-st., each lot being 18 feet 5 inches by 70 feet deep.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE ELEVENTH inst., a POCKET-BOOK, containing a check on the Oriental Bank for $300, drawn by D. H. MCALPIN & CO., to the order of and indorsed by JOHN CORNISH. Also, two hundred dollars in bills. The finder, by returning the same to HOOPER C. VAN VORST, No. 106 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded. Payment of check has been stopped.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY night, Dec. 9, a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; two-thirds grown, entirely black, except a white spot on breast. Whoever will return him to No. 168 West 47th-st. will receive the above reward.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 18th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

2,000 15-inch battering shot,
2,000 5-inch shells,
8,000 15-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10 inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.

3,000 15-inch battering shot,
3,000 15 inch shells,
10,000 10-inch shot,
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
5,000 10-inch shot,
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

2,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,500 15-inch shells,
2,000 10-inch shot,
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of teesile strength, raeging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

This Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot, is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2? Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. G. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can, or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WAAO, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Two men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their mercurial vats are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their advertisement. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR TOOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Fraukliu-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you the subject to nocturnal emissions, body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," exclusively intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery. Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the taok and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 98 4TH-AVENUE, opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted.....$ 8
Gum Blocks, perfect imitation of nature.....20
Teeth filled—gold.....1
Teeth filled—silver or dentine.....50
Teeth extracted—positively without pain.....50

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between WILLIAM J. BELL, ROBERT COURTNEY, and SAMUEL A. MILLS, under the firm name of BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS, is hereby dissolved from and after this date.
BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS,
ROBERT COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1863.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 102 William-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. LEITCH.
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $20, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $65, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Burgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor for the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Dec. 17; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON.. Saturday.....Dec. 26
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCOS,
Capt. SEOWN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, via Havana. No freight taken to Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan 9.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing, Clyde-built steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. SCOTT, will sail from Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $55; Steerage, $35; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUPKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 269 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

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BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863,
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
and by general request,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
grand romantic opera, in 4 acts, by C. M. v. Weber.
Ottokar.....Herr Steinecke
Cuno.....Herr Graff
Agathe.....Mme. Friederici
Aona.....Mlle. Canissa
Caspar.....Herr Weinlich
Max.....Herr Habelmann
Kilian.....Herr Kromfeld
PRICES AS USUAL.
In active preparation and will soon be produced,
FAUST—GRAND OPERA BY GOUNOD.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863,
MARTHA,
grand Opera in four Acts, by F. v. Flotow, with
Mme. JOHANNSEN,
Mlle. FRIEDERICI,
Herr HIMMER,
Herr WEINLICH,
Herr GRAFF,
to the principal roles.
Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of tickets will commence at the Brooklyn Academy on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 15,
GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF FUND
OF THE
LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 51ST-ST.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
NEW POEM,
(Written expressly for this occasion,)
ANTITLED
"THE SOLDIER."
Among the distinguished Artists who have generously volunteered their services are the following:
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Mme. STRAKOSCH,
Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Mme. DE LUBSAN,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. MOZART,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
Herr HABELMANN, } With the kind
Tenor of the German Opera, } permission
Herr STEINECKE, } of
Baritone of the German Opera, } Mr. C. Anschutz.
Mr. FRANK GILDER,
Signor MUZIO,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
and the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
Accompanyist.....Sig. ABELLA.
Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion.
Committee on Finance of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home:
Mrs. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT,
Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

His Honor Mayor Opdyke,	Henry I. Hill,
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Hon. Jas. J. Roosevelt,	Thomas Barclay, Esq.,
Gen. Wm. Halt,	Dr. Joseph M. Smith.
Hon. Jas. Moncrief,	

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at all the music and book stores.
There will be no reserved seats, with the exception of the Private and Proscenium Boxes and Chairs of the First Circle, which can be engaged at the store of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.
Doors will be open at 7; overture will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

IRVING HALL.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' ulooth popular MUSICAL MATINEE, SATUROAY, Dec. 19, 1863.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
NOTICE.—On the occasion of the next popular Musical Matinee, Dec. 19, each purchaser of a ticket of admission will be presented with a copy of the "Christmas Polka," composed by Mr. Charles Fradel, and dedicated to the Lady Patrons of Theodore Thomas' popular Musical Matinee at
IRVING HALL.
The following distinguished artists will also appear in an entire new and brilliant programme: Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, from the Italian Opera and Opera Comique, Paris; Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, and full Orchestra. Single tickets 50 cents; Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinée, or one person to six Matinées, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and the principal music stores.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
READINGS
BY
MRS. & MISS L. BROWN,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1863,
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Readings over before 10 o'clock.

THE "CANDA MONUMENT," AT HOPE CHAPEL, TO-NIGHT.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Massfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Bay Harbor, Hemptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BKEBB will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run on Monday.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Gen. 12, 1863.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BAROLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST.....Manager
539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8¼ P. M. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. No half price.
FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of the Great
AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE,
The press and the public generally, acknowledge this as the EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD,
and the only complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the New-York public. The immense outlay of money required to effect such a display of GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE, astonishes the visitor on entering the hall containing the GREATEST VARIETY AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ANIMALS
ever congregated in one exhibition. Particular attention is called to the
GREAT MORNING PERFORMANCE,
It being especially arranged for the accommodation of LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Second week of Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Shooting Tizer. Animals fed in the presence of the audience at 3:45 P. M. At all hours may be seen the Great War Elephant Hannibal, Performing Elephant Tippo Saib, the only living Giraffe in America, Royal Bengal Tiger, White Bear, Japanese Hogs, Black African Ostrich, White Fox Fowls, Hindostan Bear, Leopard and Young, Twelve Virginia Opossums, &c., &c. Also,
Birds without numbers, of plumage rare,
The Gentle Gazella and Grizzly Bear,
ALIVE! ALIVE! ALIVE!
Performing Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, &c. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker
Two Dramas on the Same Evening.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15,
THERESE.
Corwin.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Therese.....Miss Henrietta Irving
KATE KEARNEY.
Lanty O'Loughlan.....Mr. J. Whiting
Ned Ryan.....Mr. Walter Lennox
Kate Kearney.....Miss Mary Shaw
TO-MORROW EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. G. H. ANDERSON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1863,
A NEW OPERA,
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.
Music by Adolph Adam.
Sung by Mlle Maillet, Hamburg,
and Mr. Donatien.
Mr. HENRY WOOD, of the OLYMPIC THEATRE, will play the part of
POLICHINELLO.
LE GENTILHOMME PAUVRE.
Comedy in two acts, by Dunnavir.
Played by the whole company.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office No. 623 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
The new sensation of the day, "THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON," or "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE." This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7. Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, and at the chapel. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 16,
ENGAGEMENT
OF
MR. DE CORDOVA,
The celebrated humorous lecturer.
The very humorous and highly entertaining essay,
"THE BALL IS UP,"
WITH AN
INTRODUCTION IN VERSE.
Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at all the music and book stores, and at the door.
Reserved seats can be obtained without extra charge at the store of Mr. Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THAT PRINCE OF JOKERS,
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.
Will deliver for the first time in this City
his new
LAUGHTER-PROVOKING
ORATION
on
"CHEEK."
TUESDAY, Dec. 15,
at 8 o'clock.
Admission: 25 cents.

THE BEAUTIFUL SPIRIT OF THE WHITE LADY, AT HOPE CHAPEL, TO-NIGHT.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B., on
CHEEK! CHEEK! CHEEK! CHEEK!
TUESDAY, Dec. 15. Tickets 25 cents.

SKATING.
Mr. HEN

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

bale than for practical and useful deliberation in a Congress of twenty or thirty Representatives, not acknowledging any supreme authority, and not guided by any fixed rules of proceeding.

Passing to the question of Italy, fresh difficulties occur. In the first place, is it intended to sanction by a new treaty the present state of possession in Italy? The Pope, and the Sovereigns related to the dispossessed Princes, might, on the one side, object to give a title they have hitherto refused to the King of Italy; and the King of Italy, on the other, would probably object to a settlement which would appear to exclude him, by inference at least, from the acquisition of Rome and Venetia.

But is it intended to ask Austria, in Congress, to renounce the possession of Venetia? Her Majesty's Government have good grounds to believe that no Austrian representative would attend a Congress, where such a proposition was to be discussed. They are informed that, if such an intention were announced beforehand, Austria would decline to attend the Congress, and that if the question were introduced without notice, the Austrian Minister would quit the assembly. Here again, therefore, the deliberations of the Congress would soon be brought in sight of the alternative of nullity or war.

But is it possible to assemble a Congress and to summon an Italian representative to sit in it without discussing the state of Venetia? The Emperor of the French would be the first person to feel and to admit that such a course would not be possible.

With regard to Germany and Denmark, it is true that several of the Powers of Europe have interested themselves in that question, but the addition of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Turkey to the deliberation would scarcely improve the prospect of a satisfactory solution. And if, with regard to Poland and Italy, no beneficial result is likely to be attained, is it a pedant to call together a General Congress of all the States of Europe to find a remedy for the anarchy of Moldo-Wallachia?

Were all these questions, those of Poland, Italy, Denmark, and the Danubian Provinces, to be decided by the mere utterance of opinions, the views of Her Majesty's Government upon most of them might, perhaps, be found not materially to differ from those of the Emperor of the French.

But if the mere expression of opinion and wishes would accomplish no positive results, it appears certain that the deliberations of a Congress would consist of demands and pretensions put forward by some and resisted by others; and, there being no supreme authority in such an assembly to enforce the decisions of the majority, the Congress would probably separate, leaving many of its members on worse terms with each other than they had been when they met. But if this would be the probable result, it follows that no decrease of armaments is likely to be effected by the proposed Congress. M. Drouyn de Lhuys refers to a proposal made by Lord Clarendon in one of the last sittings of the Congress of Paris. But Her Majesty's Government understand that proposal to have reference to a dispute between two Powers to be referred to the good offices of a friendly Power, not in no way to the assembling of a general Congress.

Not being able, therefore, to discern the likelihood of those beneficial consequences which the Emperor of the French promised himself when proposing a Congress, Her Majesty's Government, following their own strong convictions, after mature deliberation, feel themselves unable to accept his Imperial Majesty's invitation.

You are instructed to give a copy of this dispatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE REBEL FLEET.

[illegible]

From a private dispatch [illegible] yesterday, we learn that shortly before sunset on Thursday evening a large screw-steamer was observed steaming into the roadstead of Calais, where she eventually cast anchor. As soon as she did so she was boarded by the Custom-house boat, and it was then ascertained that she was a new screw steamer with three masts, bark-rigged, and apparently very fast. As far as could be observed the vessel was in an unfinished state, although her upper works were evidently finished, and her sides pierced for eight guns. Her Captain gave her name as the *Rappahannock*, and although he did not distinctly say so, yet he intimated that he had recently left the Gironde. On the ship's nationality being inquired for the Captain at once hoisted the Confederate flag, and this being apparently sufficient for the French officials they at once left, and will no doubt lay their report before their superiors. The action of the French Government is looked upon at Liverpool with much anxiety amongst the American Captains and shipowners.

THE ALABAMA,

In a Cape letter of the 21st inst., we read: "The Cape people have been disappointed in their expectation of seeing or hearing a sea fight between the *Alabama* and the *Vanderbilt*. The former left Simon's Bay on the 25th ult., and has not since been heard of. We learn from Mauritius that the *Vanderbilt* had sailed there. Fourteen of the crew of the *Alabama* deserted on her last visit to the Cape, most of them, it is said, through the dread of an encounter with the Federal cruiser. Capt. Semmes considered himself well rid of such cowards. A day or two after the *Alabama* had gone to sea, firing, which lasted about twenty minutes, was heard off the Coast, and the news of a fight was confidently looked for. No explanatory intelligence has reached this port. It was probably a passing man-of-war practicing her guns."

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The *Alabama* stopped some days off L'Agulhas, at the Cape of Good Hope, looking for Federal merchantmen. While there, Capt. Semmes boarded the following English ships, viz.: the *Sultan*, *Broughton Hall*, *Schomberg*, *Dunboe*, *Savannah*, *Flower of Yarrow*, *Southern*, *Isle of Man*, *Conference*, the *Flora*.

THE PAMPERO.

From the Glasgow Herald, Nov. 25.

On Tuesday, Mr. Haat, Sheriff's Fiscal, was busy investigating the case of the alleged screw-steamer *Pampero*; and, for the purpose of securing information regarding the construction of the vessel, several mechanics who had been employed on board were examined. The gunboat is still lying at anchor in the stream opposite the *Pampero*.

Correspondence of the Shipping Gazette.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1863.

Watched by the little gunboat, the *Pampero* still lies at her berth near the foot of Finnieston-street. She is now nearly completed and ready for sea; and there being, we understand, no good grounds for detaining her, she will shortly proceed down the river.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY.—(Which begins a new volume) will be ready next week. Its several departments—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc.—will be full and amply illustrated. It will also contain Portraits, Characters and Biographies of several distinguished men, the whole being replete with instruction served up in an attractive style. Terms, $1 50 a year, sent to any address; single copies 15 cents. Now is a good time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

AN INDISPENSABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Imperial Dress Elevators, they raise the dress easily and gracefully, all around, and let it down at will. Price 50 cents, mailed free. Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A GOLD MEDAL was awarded to the WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing-machine at the late Fair of the American Institute.

MARRIED.

COOLIDGE—TUTHILL.—In Boston, on Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. J. G. Hartholm, HORACE P. COOLIDGE and Miss MARY TUTHILL all of New-York City.

FOSTER—PHIPPS.—In Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. M. Dwight, of South Danvers, Mass., EDWIN D. FOSTER, of this City, and MARY A., daughter of the late Thomas G. Phipps, Esq., of Boston.

MARSHALL—BULLER.—On the fifth day evening, the 10th inst., by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's brother, ALEXAR E. MARSHALL, of Greenwich, Conn., to CHARLOTTE J. MILLER, of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.

PARKS—PIERSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. James D. Wilson, assisted by Rev. Newton Heston, Mr. DANIEL S. PARKS, of Brooklyn, and Miss MATILDA DU RIE, only daughter of D. B. Pierson, Esq., of this City.

PARSONS—FAIRCHILD.—On Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, CLEMENT S. PARSONS, Jr., and MARIA C. ST. C., only daughter of Emily D. and the late George E. Fairchild, of this City.

PERRIN—SHAFF.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. W. A. Bartlett, GRENVILLE PERRIN and MARY E., daughter of William Sharp, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

REED—AVERELL.—In Central Morrisania, Westchester County, on Sunday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Mr. Peck, of Harlem, OLIVER REED, Esq., of Owego, N. Y., and MARY B., daughter of the late Isaac Averell, of this City.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 13, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Daniel H. Applegate, and eldest daughter of Abram P. Welch, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 185 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

AYARS.—At the Metropolitan Hotel, on the night of the 13th inst., SAMUEL PERRY AYARS, of New-Rochelle, aged 47 years, 10 months and 2 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the late William Adams, Esq., No. 57 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARLOW.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, T. MANAI BARLOW, aged 42 years.

His friends and relatives, also those of his brother, Geo. Barlow and Freeman Derby, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Doane-st M. E. Church, No. 143 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, without further invitation.

SAOCA.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 13, of inflammation of the lungs, DAVID BAOCA, aged 3 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 270 1st-av., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

His last words were "Papa, I'm dying."

CURTIS.—In Watertown, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 10, Mrs. ELIZABETH CURTIS, widow of Holbrook Curtis and mother of William E. Curtis, of this City, aged 68 years.

CLEVELAND.—In Westport, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 12, JOHN CLEAVELAND of the New-York Bar, in his 50th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend. A train leaves New-York at 11½ A. M., and reaches Westport at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will wait at the Saugatuck Station.

CODDINGTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, after a protracted illness, Mrs. CATHARINE CODDINGTON, relict of the late Samuel Coddington, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 342 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

DENSMORE.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, in a full assurance of a blessed immortality, MADGIE E., daughter of Byron and Eliza Densmore, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) forenoon, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 208 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

DYKEMAN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 14, ALBERT A. DYKEMAN, aged 39 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Cold Spring, for interment, on the 11½ A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad, from Chambers-st.

HALL.—In this City, at No. 23 Bond-st., Miss ANNE HALL, sister of the late Charles Henry and J. Prescott Hall, and of David P. Hall, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Henry H., William C. and Charles H. Ward, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

HERD.—At Freeport, Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, MARY TAPPAN, wife of Truman E. Hurd, and daughter of C. P. Tappan, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at No. 404 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONAS.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 10, Deacon JOAB JONAS, aged 76 years.

KINDRAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, MARY J., wife of Frederick Kidder, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 199 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

LOWARRE.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, EMELINA MATILDA, eldest daughter of Randolph and Mary Lowarre.

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LOWARRE.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, EMELINA MATILDA, eldest daughter of Randolph and Mary Lowarre.

MANLEY.—Killed at the battle of Irish Bend, Bayou Teche, La., on Tuesday, April 14, 1863, Lieut. J. W. MANLEY, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Company B, the officers and members of the 13th regiment New-York State Militia, and members of the 159th regiment who are now in the City, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 335 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MARVIN.—On Monday, Dec. 14, after a short illness, Mrs. FANNY MASSITT, aged 67 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Gilbert and Benjamin, are invited to attend her funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Lawrence, No. 68 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill.

PITKIN.—In Woodhaven, Queens County, L. I., on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, of membranous croup, MARY ELLA, youngest daughter of John R. Pitkin, aged 5 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Also, Brattleboro (Vt.) papers please copy.

RINGELING.—On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, LOUIS RINGELING, native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Hanson-place and Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ROSS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 14, after a short illness, ESTHER, wife of John Rogers, aged 64 years.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 70 Portland-av., north of Myrtle av., Brooklyn, when her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SAUNDERS.—In City Island, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, ELIZA, wife of Isaac Saunders, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in City Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIS.—On Monday, Dec. 14, JOHN B. WILLIS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his son, Henry, and his sons-in-law, William H. Merrill, Jr., and Andrew S. Bender, also the members of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., also Ancient Chapter Royal Arch Masons, No. 1, also Columbian Commandery, No. 1, Knight Templars, also Aramanthus Lodge, No. 353, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Vandam-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF SCHOOL OFFICERS, FIFTH WARD.}
IN SPECIAL SESSION, Dec. 12, 1863. }

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, death has entered our midst and taken from his accustomed seat our friend and esteemed associate, JOHN BESSON, who, for a period of six years, has proved a faithful and efficient School Officer of this Ward, and as well by the kindly manner with which he performed as by his devotion to his public duties, demonstrated benevolent motives, as well as the sense of duty which governed him; and in his official relations thereby secured the affection as well as respect of all the members of the public seminaries of this Ward.

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Besson, the public has lost an able, faithful and devoted servant, agent and friend, and we, though with becoming resignation to the will of Providence, sincerely mourn the loss.

Resolved, That the members of this Board, knowing as they do the eminent virtues of the deceased, and his goodness in all other positions, whether in his domestic, social or business relations, and in his eminent practical charities to the poor and needy, sympathize earnestly with his family, relatives and friends, and share in their sorrow for this calamitous visitation, and sincerely condole with them in this, their moment of affliction.

Resolved, That this Board, in token of respect for the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, that they will attend his funeral, that the official rooms of this Board, and the Principal's desk of each of the schools and departments, be draped in mourning for that period, and that the approaching annual festivals of the schools be postponed until its expiration.

Resolved, That as a further mark of our respect, the schools in the care of this Board be dismissed on the day appointed for the interment, immediately after the opening exercises.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

By order WILLIAM H. GILSON, President.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, } Secretaries.
ANDREW W. LAGOAT, }

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets..10 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Columbia, Leitch, Galway, Lawrence, Gibbs & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Johanna Wilhelmina, (Brem.,) Sherman, London. Garrels & Mayer.

Barks Emily and Ada, (Br.,) Hanson, Malaga, Joseph Jex; Maria Ayentonia, (Ital.,) Ricardo, Queenstown, G. M. Braggotte; Wonderful, (Br.,) Wilkins, Belize, John Adams.

Brigs Wm. H. Harris, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Kingston, Jam., D. R. De Wolff; Aadromede, (Br.,) Crow, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Malabar, Welch, New-Bedford, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. M. Bayles, Thompson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; B. F. Reeves, Stanford, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anna Naphine, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Connecticut, Pratt, New-Bedford, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ocean Queen, Foster, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Enchantress, (Br.,) Willetts, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Helen Mar, Hines, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Joel Van Zandt, Baker, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; J. C. Whitford, Chickering, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Bonon, (Br.,) Romkey, Halifax, C. Nickerson; Sarah M. Sherman, Sherman, Washington, L. Kenny; T. B. James, Hobbs, Fortress Monroe, B. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop Report, Bennett, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Union, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding Edward Conroy, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, and last from Hampton Roads, 12th inst.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ruggles, Janes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Wm. L. Lindsay, Patton, Havre Oct. 16, with mdse. and 300 passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. On the night of the 13th inst., during a dense fog, went ashore on the West Bank, where she bilged.

Bark Holland, (Br.,) White, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to Jonathan Thompson. 14th inst., was off Sandy Hook during a dense fog, but heard no bell fm. the light-ship; same day was refused a pilot from boat No. 18.

Bark Thomas Pope, Alexander, New-Bedford, in ballast to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Champion, Tracy, Calais 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Turks Island 13 ds., with salt to Peck & Church.

Brig Alice, Loud, Jacmel 1st inst., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Guide, (Br.,) Finlayson, P. E. Island 8 ds., with oats to E. F. Buck & Co.

Brig Autumn, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Miragoane 21 ds., with logwood to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Ocean Wave, Alchorn, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Charles Heath, Wynne, Providence.

Brig W. A. Rogers, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Healy, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, pimento, etc., to Boyd & Hancken. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Evelyn, (new, of Boston,) Davis, Machias 3 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Zillah, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Monson, Prince Edward's Island 34 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Martha Sophia, (of Granville, N. S.,) Charlottetown 3 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig Export, (of P. E. I.,) Gillies, Georgetown, P. E. I., 9 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig Harriet (Br.,) McKenzie, Prince Edward's Island 10 ds., with oats to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Hennessey, (Br.,) Brickgnas, N. F., 20 ds., with fish to master.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Haines, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to A. Smithers.

Schr. Recruit, Greenwood, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had heavy north winds, 13th inst., at 10 A. M., saw a schooner ashore near Cranberry Inlet, N. J.

Schr. Marie Julie, (of Lubec, N. S.,) Lucien, Halifax 10 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Immanuel, (Dan.,) Breckmoldt, Rio Grande 79 ds., with hides to E. Pavenstadt & Co.

Schr. Joseph Smith, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. La Creole, Kinsley, Curacoa 18 ds., with sugar to T. Fonlke. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage, split sails, etc. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Bailey, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar, cotton, etc., to N. H. Brigham.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. 9 P. M., N. W., fresh.

BELOW—Brig R. B. Minturn, (Br.,) from Havana 17 days.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Hill, of the steaming Odd Fellow, reports the ship W. F. Lindsay, Capt. Patten, from Havre, with mdse. and 300 passengers, went ashore last night on the West Bank, bilged and is full of water. Owing to the heavy sea Capt. Hill could not go alongside of her. The tug has gone to her again.

J. W. Elwell & Co. received a dispatch this afternoon from Capt. Patten, stating that the vessel had 9 feet of water in the hold, and lays easy. Three steamings have gone to her with steam-pumps, and if she cannot be got off this evening, the passengers will come up on the tugs and be taken to Castle Garden.

NANTUCKET, Dec. 4.—In port, Br. schrs. Volant and Odessa. The Volant is slightly damaged and the Odessa badly. They were bound from St. John, N. B., to Newport, R. I.

Spoken, &c.

Old Dominion—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, Nov. 30, lat. 32 46, lon. 71 25.

Georgiana—schr., of Bermuda, hence for Nassau, N. P., 12th inst., lat. 36 25, lon. 75 07.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D., AUTHOR OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS.

Eighth Edition, carefully revised and enlarged, 8vo. 570 pp.

WM. WOOD & CO., No. 61 Walker-st., New-York.
Price, $3 50—Free of Postage.

The rapid and wide-spread circulation of this eminently practical work is, we think, without precedent. Rarely has any medical publication met with such universal commendation from the medical press, both at home and abroad. It has had awarded to it the high honor of a translation into the French and German languages.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine.

We hail the advent of such a work abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by nature. Nor can we refrain from expressing our gratification at finding the Book so remarkably exempt from the superficial views which abound in the great thoroughfare of medicine.

From the New-York Medical Times.

Successful as the work has been at home and abroad, we were not prepared to see it achieve a triumph exceedingly rare in the history of American Medical Authorship, viz.: a *Translation into the German and French languages*. We congratulate the Author on this high compliment paid to his labors.

From the Medico-Chirurgical Review, London.

Dr. Bedford's able work on the "Diseases of Women and Children" is worthy of its author, an honor to his country, and a valuable mine of instruction to the profession at large.

From the London Medical Times and Gazette.

It is much to be regretted that we have not more such books in Great Britain. Dr. Bedford has shown himself master of his subject.

From the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.

We were actually fascinated into reading this entire volume, and have done so most attentively; nor have we ever read a book with more pleasure and profit. There is not a disease connected with infancy or the female system which is not most ably discussed in this excellent work.

From the London Lancet

A careful perusal of Dr. Bedford's book has satisfied us that its value will continue to be acknowledged, and the author recognized as a most skillful and eminent practitioner of medicine. To get at once to the point is the pervading characteristic of Dr. Bedford's volume. He exhibits remarkable skill in quickly arriving at an accurate diagnosis; and every page in his book tends toward the treatment and relief of disease.

From the Gazette Medicale, Paris.

This work is most ably written, and demonstrates that this author is not only a sound thinker, but thoroughly comprehends the important department to which he has devoted so much attention.

From the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

We have been both pleased and instructed by the perusal of Dr. Bedford's work. It is characterized by great ability, and very conclusively proves the Author to be an accomplished physician, and an eminently successful practitioner.

From the Midland Quarterly Journal of the Medical Sciences, England

To read this book is to be struck with its truthfulness and utility; we find all that is useful in practice, ably communicated and elegantly expressed. American works are not generally read on this side of the Atlantic, but we most cordially recommend Dr. Bedford's volume as worthy of the very best attention of the profession.

From the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Dr. Bedford's book is a good one. We like it, for we can digest a dinner over it without going to sleep, and that is more than we can say of most medical works.

From the Home Journal.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3816. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Dash in the Direction of Richmond.

The Rebel Force at Charles City Court-House Captured.

Their Camp Broken Up, Provisions Destroyed and Horses Brought off.

SPLENDID MARCHING OF OUR TROOPRS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The following dispatch was received here to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 14.

Gen. WISTAR, with my approbation, sent out an expedition to Charles City Court-house on the James' River, to capture the enemy's force stationed there and I have the pleasure to forward his report of its complete success. What adds to the brilliancy of its achievement is that it has been accomplished during a terrible storm.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

YORKTOWN, Va., Dec. 14, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Butler:

I have the satisfaction to announce the complete success of the expedition sent out under Col. WIST. All worked in successful combination. Our cavalry carried the enemy's camp at Charles City Court-house, after sharp fighting—the enemy firing from their houses. We captured eight officers and eighty two enlisted men, being the whole command of three companies, fifty-five horses and three mules, besides many shot, &c., left on the ground. The enemy's camp, with its equipments, arms, ammunition and provisions, were all thoroughly destroyed.

Our loss is Capt. GREGORY, severely wounded; one Sergeant and one Corporal killed, and four men wounded. The New-York Mounted Rifles, in forty-four hours, marched seventy-six miles; the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Infantry, in fifty-four hours, marched sixty-one miles, mostly in a severe storm, moving day and night, and walking their shoes off, which should be made good by the Government. All are entitled to high commendation for gallantry and unflinching endurance, Col. WIST especially, for his precise execution of a difficult combination, by which alone he could have accomplished my object.

J. J. WISTAR, Brig.-Gen.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Visit of Russian Officers to Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Russian naval officers arrived here this afternoon. During this brief visit they witnessed a review of the Sixth army corps and the artillery attached. They return to their fleet to-night by a special train.

The First Maryland cavalry have subscribed and handed over to Surgeon DODSON $690 for the relief of the suffering Union prisoners in the South. The money will be sent to the Baltimore *American* fund.

Winter Quarters—The Army and the Commanding General—The Veteran Corps.

Our Special Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863.

That all is quiet with the Army of the Potomac, is a truism oft repeated, but never more appropriately than now. The same may be said about Lee's army. Both armies have quietly settled down in the places occupied six weeks ago, and the men composing both are engaged in the herculean effort trying to make themselves comfortable; every camp now resembles more an Indian village than a military camp, for, in place of tents, nearly all of both officers and men have huts or log-houses to live in; indeed, some of the more fortunate have houses, with board floors and roofs and brick chimneys—thanks to the owners of a neighboring saw-mill and a brick-yard. Of course, most every one is expecting to make a long stay in this locality—because, practically, the army is in Winter quarters. So the same army thought and acted one year ago this time, but the world knows that the army had but little quiet last Winter, and there is a bare possibility that it will not be suffered to remain quiet during this Winter.

Next to Winter quarters, the most important matter under consideration is: Who is to succeed Gen. MEADE in command of the Army of the Potomac? Of course, it is a foregone conclusion that he is to be removed; for here they not heard that there was terrible swearing by persons occupying important positions in Washington, because Gen. MEADE did not sacrifice 15,000 or 20,000 men in the futile attempt to accomplish an impossibility? And, moreover, have not the quidnuncs at the Capital been predicting for a week past who was to be the unlucky successor to the honor of commanding this army. Of course they have. But Gen. MEADE still lives, and I venture the assertion that to-day he enjoys to a larger extent the esteem and respect of the rank and file of the army than he ever did before, and can do more with it, if ever he has an opportunity to lead them to battle again, simply because he offered himself as a sacrifice in their stead.

The strongest indication there is that the army will remain quiet for some time is to be found in the fact that a large number of officers have received ten days' leave of absence, and that suttlers are again returning to the army.

The three years' men are rapidly reënlisting and receiving furloughs. The First Virginia cavalry—nearly every man in the regiment having reënlisted—left for home yesterday to recruit. Detachments of men are leaving daily under the same order.

Capt. PHILIP SCHUYLER has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General *vice* Capt. KIMBALL, resigned.

An important reconnoissance was made yesterday by the First Massachusetts and First New-Jersey cavalry, under Maj. JANEWAY, toward Sperryville. They encountered and skirmished a little with detachments of the Sixth Virginia (rebel) cavalry, but saw no other force.

E. A. PAUL.

Corduroy Roads—A Raid Upon the Railroad—Marches made by the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

A heavy rain-storm set in last night and continued until after daylight this morning; as a consequence the roads are again in a horrible condition. Fortunately preparations are being made for such weather by the construction of corduroy roads, so that the different divisions of the army will not be incommoded by the non-reception of supplies for the future.

The enemy's cavalry yesterday made a bold attempt to cut our line of communication with Washington by an effort to destroy the bridge across Cedar Creek, near Catlett's Station. A cavalry force, estimated by some to have numbered 700 men, made a dash upon the bridge guard, but were repulsed after a brief skirmish, before they had succeeded in destroying the bridge. The railroad line to Alexandria is well protected by both infantry and cavalry, and no one feels at all alarmed at these raids of the enemy.

Annexed will be found a semi-official statement of the number of miles marched by the Army of the Potomac since June last, by which it will be seen that nearly 500 miles have been marched over, occupying thirty-eight days, averaging about 13 miles per day. The longest march made was 32 miles, between Fairfax Court-house, Va., and Poolesville, Md., June 26, when LEE was crossing into Maryland. The distance made and the names of places indicate the movements of general headquarters. By this list it will be seen this army has not been idle during the last six months:

June 14, left Falmouth and marched to Dumfries, 26 miles; June 15, marched to Fairfax Station, 26 miles; June 18, marched to Fairfax Court-house, 4 miles; June 26, marched to Poolesville, Md., 32 miles; June 27, marched to Frederick, 21 miles; June 29, marched to Middleburgh, 21 miles; June 30, marched to Tarrytown, 5 miles; July 2, marched to Westminster, 12 miles; July 4, to Gettysburgh, 25 miles; July 7, marched to Woodsboro, 24 miles; July 8, to Middleton, 19 miles; July 9, to South Mountain, 5 miles; July 15, to Berlin, 16 miles; July 18, marched to Lovettsville, Va., 3 miles; July 19, marched to near Wheatland, 7 miles; July 20, marched to Union, 15 miles; July 22, marched to Upperville, 7 miles; July 23, marched to Markham Church, 14 miles; July 24, marched to Salem, 11 miles; July 25, marched to Warrenton, 14 miles; Aug. 1, marched to Germantown, 8 miles; Sept. 16, marched to Culpepper, 20 miles; Oct. 11, marched to Bowen's Farm, north of the Rappahannock, 14 miles; Oct. 13, marched to Catlett's Station, 13 miles; Oct. 14, marched to Centreville, 20 miles; Oct. 19, marched to Groveton, 7 miles; Oct. 20, to Gainesville, 4 miles; Oct. 21, marched to Warrenton, 12 miles; Oct. 27, marched to Auburn, 6 miles; Oct. 30, marched to Three-mile Station, (on the Warrenton Branch Railroad,) 3 miles; Nov. 7, to Carter's Farm, 13 miles; Nov. 8, marched to Bowen's Farm; 8 miles; Nov. 9, marched 6 miles east of Bealton Station; Nov. 27, marched to Germanna Ford, 14 miles; Nov. 28, marched to near Robertson's Tavern, or Devil's Fork Camp, 7 miles; Nov. 29, marched to near Mine Run, 2 miles; Dec. 1, marched to Germanna, 10 miles; Dec. 2, to Brandy Station, 14 miles. Total number of miles marched..... 487
Number of days..... 38

Owing to mismanagement, some of the troops in the recent advance to Robertson's Tavern, got out of provisions; that is, their provision trains and troops got separated, and considerable inconvenience resulted on this account. A statement of this fact here-to-fore made has induced many to believe that the troops were not adequately provided for before starting. This is a mistake; for upon returning to the present camp-ground, the several Corps Commissaries reported that they had seven days' provisions on hand.

The work of reënlisting the three years' men into the veteran corps is progressing most satisfactorily, and persons in positions enabling them to give an opinion about the matter assert, that full two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the three years' men, will enter the veteran corps. As an illustration of the active patriotism everywhere displayed, I will state that within 48 hours after the proposition to reënlist had been submitted to the members of the Ninety-third New-York State Volunteers, within 20 of the number required to enable the whole regiment to avail itself of the privileges proffered, had signed the rolls.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Advices from Knoxville to Monday Morning.

Gen. Foster in Command---Gen. Burnside Gone to Cincinnati.

RUMORED CAPTURES BY OUR FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Telegrams were received here last evening from KNOXVILLE up to yesterday morning. Gen. FOSTER had assumed the command of the troops lately under Gen. BURNSIDE, and the latter had departed from that City for Cincinnati. All was than quiet in the vicinity of Knoxville.

It was stated there, on the authority of scouts and messengers that much of Gen. LONGSTREET's artillery and trains had fallen into the hands of our pursuing force, but these accounts lacked confirmation.

The region in which the pursuit is now being made is so far distant from the telegraph as to make it difficult to verify such statements as promptly as desirable.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

There is a rumor here that Gen. SHERIDAN, commanding the column in pursuit of LONGSTREET, encountered the rebel rear-guard east of Knoxville, and sustained a heavy repulse, in which Gen. SHERIDAN is said to have been badly wounded.

The rumor is not yet generally credited at Gen. ROUSSEAU's Headquarters, but it is traced to several distinct sources. Unless corroborated by dispatches from Chattanooga of this date, the story will be discredited.

Gen. PALMER had resigned his command of the Fourteenth corps and reached Bridgeport on his way home, when he received orders to return to Chattanooga, his resignation not having been accepted.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Graphic Description of the Storming of Lookout Mountain.

WAUHATCHIE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his recent tour of inspection to the rebel Army of Tennessee, is said to have expressed the opinion that the position of that army was impregnable. In this belief he was sustained by the decision of his ablest engineers, while the rebel press was not slow to imbue the minds of their people with the same confidence in the security of BRAGG's line. Indeed, the position of the Confederate army fronting us at Chattanooga, its right resting on Missionary Ridge overlooking with artillery, and its left towering high in air, lifted upon the craggy crest of Lookout, from which was thundered daily salutes of defience to our forces under Gen. HOOKER in the valley, seemed to a vast majority of military men to be impregnable, and that an attempt to dislodge them by a movement from the front would be but to rush to certain destruction. A settled belief in the futility of attacking the heights had grown in the minds of the men. The great mountain rested like an incubus upon all our brightest hopes and fondest anticipations. Like an evil genius it darkened with an ever-present shadow all prospective glory, leaving the craving desire for victory without the hope of success. Bearing its artillery among the clouds this "Gibraltar of the West" frowned ominously upon the camps of Gen. THOMAS' army, on the plain 2,000 feet below. Closing as with a wall of rock the river, which swept its base, it had for months successfully prevented communication with our base of supplies, save by a tortuous and difficult road, over which lengthy trains, laden with provisions, labored for weeks in ineffectual attempts to reach their needy customers—the half famished soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland.

Although most men were satisfied to rest quiet under the conclusion that Lookout was impregnable, the hero of Vicksburgh thought otherwise; for in the great military drama which he had been planning since his advent in this department, the capture of the rebel stronghold was the first act which, successfully executed, rendered the remainder of the task one of comparative certainty of victorious result.

Since the battle of Wauhatchie, Gen. HOOKER's line extended up the Lookout Valley for several miles, having for its picket margin the moat-like creek which skirts the mountain base. Gen. HOOKER had repeatedly asked permission to assault the enemy's position in his front, but the time had not arrived when all the advantages of victory could be reaped.

For several days preceding the 24th of November Gen. SHERMAN's columns had been silently pouring into Chattanooga, and assuming such positions as they were ordered to take preparatory to the grand movement, which was only delayed to await their co-operation. At last, on the 24th, Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER received the welcome order to "take Lookout." Quickly arranging his plans, already conceived in anticipation of his former requests being granted, he issued necessary orders, so that before morning the troops were under way.

The General selected for the immediate command in the execution of this perilous undertaking was GEARY, who, on the night of the 28th of October, with 1,200 men, made a successful fight against HOOD's division of LONGSTREET's corps, which came down from the mountain to capture Gen. HOOKER's trains and rear as they moved in the valley.

It was evident that the assault, to be a successful one, would have to be executed with the greatest rapidity. At 5 A. M., on the morning of the 24th Nov., Gen. GEARY's division, the famous "white star" of the Army of the Potomac, crossed Lookout Creek at an undefended and almost unknown ford, one and one-half miles up the valley. Small detachments had been sent to Nicojack Trace, several miles further in the interior, where the attack, if any were expected, would be well guarded against. This force served to deceive the enemy as to the real point of danger.

The rugged nature of the ground, and the steepness of the ascent, rendered it impracticable for us to take our horses with us, so that the General and his mounted officers marched, or rather climbed, at the head of their respective columns on foot. The command advanced along the side of the mountain toward the front, around which it was necessary to pass to the east side, where there was a practicable road to the summit. Fortunately a dense fog rested upon the side of the hill, screening our important movement from the enemy on top. At one mile from the crossing-place we came suddenly upon the rebel picket, at Lookout Bridge. Unapprehensive of a fire from their rear, they were completely surprised, and surrendered without firing a shot. Under cover of the mist, the line was quickly formed, extending from the bridge up the rugged slope to the base of the precipitous wall of rock which crowns the huge elevation. The formation was as follows: In front line Col. COBHAM's (Second) brigade on the right, Col. IRELAND's (Third) brigade on the left.

When COBHAM reached the rock precipice at the summit, he changed direction by the left, and Col. IRELAND doing the same, they both advanced in a continuous line and charged along the mountain side. WHITAKER's brigade of the Fourteenth corps had followed IRELAND's, and Col. CANDY's (First) brigade of GEARY's division next. These two moved similarly to the front and formed the second line about 300 yards in rear of the first. The Sixty-sixth Ohio and three companies of the Fifth Ohio regiments were placed in echelon on the left of CANDY, forming a reserve.

In this order the troops advanced with wonderful rapidity, considering the nature of the ground, which was full of ravines, and obstructions of huge boulders detached from the overhanging rocks. As the mist partially cleared overhead, and revealed us to the astonished vistas of the rebels upon the cliff, a musketry fire was commenced, with some loss to us. The enemy brought three pieces of artillery to the edge of the cliff, and attempted to enfilade us, but, owing to the great depression, their shots crashed through the tree-tops, doing us no injury. IRELAND and COBHAM were sweeping around the brow of the hill, driving everything before them, when they came pell-mell upon the fortified camp of WALTHALL's Mississippi brigade. So rapid was the advance, and so impulsive the charge of the men, who were rendered furious by the loss of several brave officers, picked off by rebel sharpshooters, that almost every man of this brigade was either killed or captured.

It was in the advance upon this camp that GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, Major of the One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, was killed, and Lieut.-Col. AVERY, of that regiment, was wounded.

As the Second and Third brigades were pushing around the point, the head of GROVE's column was visible at the foot of the hill, where they had crossed the creek and were coming to our support.

Our advance swept around the brow of Lookout, driving a strong reinforcement of the enemy from a series of strong works, capturing two pieces of cannon and impetuously advancing to assault a new line of works three hundred yards further on, behind the white house which Gen. LONGSTREET had for some time used as his headquarters.

At this juncture the scene became one of most exciting interest. The thick fog which had heretofore rested in dense folds upon the sides of the mountain, concealing the combatants from view, suddenly lifted to the summit of the lofty ridge, revealing to the anxious gaze of thousands in the valleys and on the plains below a scene such as is witnessed but once in a century. Gen. GEARY's columns, flushed with victory, grappled with the foe upon the rocky ledges and drove him back with slaughter from his works. While the result was uncertain the attention was breathless and peaceful, but when victory perched upon our standard's shout upon shout rent the air. The whole army with one accord broke out into joyous acclamations. The enthusiasm of the scene beggars description. Men were frantic with joy, and even Gen. THOMAS himself, who seldom exhibits his emotions, said involuntarily, "I did not think it possible for men to accomplish so much."

An order now came to halt the pursuing line and strengthen the position. Two strong lines were formed, one from the cliffs toward Chattanooga Creek connecting with OSTERHAUS' right, and the other from the cliffs downward on the face of the mountain overlooking Lookout Valley.

Gen. GEARY's division, which so far had stood the brunt of the contest, losing 160 of their number in killed and wounded, were now relieved by CANDY's brigade, of GEARY's, and CARLIN's brigade from Chattanooga, while Gen. OSTERHAUS' division took up the second line, which was sent to the front. The troops thus relieved were some of them pinned in the second line to act as a reserve and rear guard, while others were massed between the two lines ready to act as a support to either line. The enemy, which had been massed in our front against COBHAM and IRELAND, beyond the white house, made several indecisive dashes during the evening, but were promptly silenced every time. Sharpshooters were employed with effect on both sides. The enemy used their cannon on the cliff, but could not depress them sufficiently to fire them with much effect.

The night was passed in replenishing the exhausted supply of ammunition, which was brought up in the pockets of prisoners. Scaling ladders were prepared and every precaution used to insure success in the task allotted for early dawn, when the face of the cliff was to be assaulted and the summit reached. At daylight, without opposition, the precipice was scaled and it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated during the night.

The flags of the Eighth Kentucky, Thirty-eighth Indiana and the "White Star" banner of Gen. GEARY's division were soon floating to the breeze from the loftiest peak of the rebel stronghold. A reconnoitering force sent back upon the mountain, found the abandoned camps of three brigades, with all their stores of camp and garrison equipages and supplies. The trophies of victory may be summed up as follows, viz.:

Two thousand one hundred prisoners, three battle-flags, two pieces of artillery, 3,000 stand of arms, a vast quantity of tents and camp furniture, and 10,000 rations.

Thus gloriously ended one of the most brilliant victories of the war—one which paved the way to the utter rout and demoralization of the rebel army, which almost immediately followed at Missionary Ridge and Ringgold—battles which have driven the enemy to seek a fortified position in the interior of Georgia, where he can reorganize his now shattered columns.

Of the choice spirits who sacrificed their lives to their country in the late battle, none were more beloved for virtues and the promise of future greatness than Maj. ELLIOTT, of the One Hundred and Second New-York. A graduate of the New-York Free Academy, with the highest honors in the gift of that institution fresh upon him, he forsook the pursuits of civil life, in which distinction awaited him, to defend with his life-blood his country's cause. He began his military career as a Lieutenant, and served as such at Antietam. Afterward appointed Ordnance officer on Gen. GEARY's Staff, he served through Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, distinguishing himself at the former battle, where he served ammunition to the troops of the rebel stronghold was the first act which, successfully executed, rendered the remainder of the task one of comparative certainty of victorious result.

Since the battle of Wauhatchie, Gen. HOOKER's line extended up the Lookout Valley for several miles, having for its picket margin the moat-like creek which skirts the mountain base. Gen. HOOKER had repeatedly asked permission to assault the enemy's

J. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message Before Congress.

The Reconstruction Part Referred to a Select Committee.

Gold Gambling to be Suppressed by Law.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGAIN.

A Violent Speech by Mr. Davis Severely Rebuked by Mr. Hale.

Proposed Restrictions Upon the Traffic in Gold, &c.—Thanks to Gen. Burnside and Capt. John Rodgers—Resolution to Simplify United States Statutes—The President's Message—Spicy Discussion on its Reference—The Exchange Question—The Abrogated State Governments.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented memorials asking for an increase of pay for Paymasters' Clerks, Hospital Stewards, and Inspectors of Customs in Boston.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a memorial relative to a new railway line between Washington and New-York.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced, on leave, a bill providing that all traffic in gold, silver and foreign exchange for speculative purposes, or the purchase through a broker, by depositing less than the full amount of the purchase, or on what is known as a margin, is expressly prohibited.

SECTION 2. Prohibits the sale of gold, silver or foreign exchange by any banker or broker, directly or indirectly, at any place except at the regular banking-house or broker's office.

SEC. 3 Prohibits the sale of gold, silver or foreign exchange, unless actually delivered, and paid for on delivery.

SEC. 4. Provides as the penalty for violating any of the provisions of the Act, on conviction before the United States District Court, in the District where the offence is committed, a sum of not less than one or more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not less than one or more than twelve months for each offence.

SEC. 5. Gives informers one-half the fine.

Mr. FOOT, (Union) of Vermont, introduced a bill granting public lands to the "People's Pacific Railroad and telegraph line," by the northern route, and asked that the bill be returned to a special committee.

Mr. SUMNER, (Union,) of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, with the remark that he had been endeavoring to obtain the action of the Senate upon it for twelve years:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of Commissioners to revise the public statutes of the United States, simplify their language, correct their incongruities, supply their deficiencies, arrange them in order, reduce them to one connected text, and to report them thus improved to Congress for its final action, to the end that the public statutes, which all are presumed to know, may be in such a form as to be within the comprehension of all.

It was laid over.

On motion of Mr. HALE, (Union,) of New-Hampshire, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of providing by law that appointments in the naval service, commonly called acting appointments, be submitted to the Senate for confirmation in all cases, where similar appointments in the regular navy are required to be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY, (Union,) of Rhode Island, submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are presented to Major-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, and, through him, to the officers and men who have fought under his command, for their gallantry, good conduct and soldier-like endurance.

Motions of reference of the respective subjects announced in President LINCOLN's message, were then entertained, and the same were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. LANE, (Dem.,) of Indiana, introduced a bill to amend the act entitled, "An Act to define and punish conspiracies", passed July 31, 1861; also, the 24th section of the Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, passed March 3, 1863.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (Dem.,) of Indiana, introduced a bill to extend the time in which States may avail themselves of the grant of land for agricultural and industrial colleges.

Mr. DAVIS, (Dem.,) of Kentucky, called up the resolutions in relation to the exchange of prisoners, arguing vehemently against the policy of refusing to exchange our suffering white soldiers, the languishing, starving and diseased white men, because the rebels refuse to exchange the negro captives. He denounced at length the policy of the Administration upon the several points in which the negro is affected, characterizing its position as monstrous, and referring to the present era as the reign of Abraham the First. He averred that his own loyalty was unspotted—that he hated with undying vigor the crime of secession, and that he should ever, in seeking to avoid the Scylla of the rebellion, use constant vigilance not to fall into the Charybdis of Abolitionism. It was evident that this policy was only a part of that designed to perpetuate the party power of the Administration. He closed with an indignant and earnest protest against the refusal of the Administration to liberate thousands of starving and dying white men for the sake of a few negroes.

Mr. JOHNSON, (Union,) of Maryland, deemed it perfectly clear that humanity, which is the highest polity, demanded the continuance of the exchange of prisoners. As the negroes in the hands of the rebels were but few in number, he would suggest that an equal number of Confederate prisoners should be held as hostages for colored soldiers. He proceeded to combat the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky, (DAVIS,) that these men should not be protected, and corrected his views of the power of the President by quoting from the Constitution relative to the Executive end legislative powers. Even supposing there was no army or navy existing to put down the rebellion, it would still be the duty of the President to execute the laws and provide, therefore the means. If a foreign foe has put his foot upon these shores has not the President the right to call around him all the facilities which the power of the Government can supply? He cannot force men into the ranks, but he can call for volunteers. Has not Congress the power to call upon the sleeve population to the defence of the country? Though the negroes are called property for purposes of taxation they are still the loftiest peak of the rebel stronghold. A reconnoitering force sent back upon the mountain, found persons. It is not essential that they should be citizens to be called upon. If they are not citizens they are men. But being property they must be paid for if thus called out in pursuance of the power given the President. In conclusion, he said the Constitution will be returned to us in its original excellence, and the men who have violated it will be held to account—but until that day comes we should with one heart and voice unite in exerting the whole moral and physical power of the Government in putting an end now and forever to an ambitious, unprovoked, and treasonable attempt to destroy a Government the best ever vouchsafed to men, and by destroying it constitutional liberty itself would be destroyed.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply, argued that the preamble of the Constitution of the United States confers no power on the Government. This question was raised in the Supreme Court and the interpretation there given was, that the preamble neither creates or confers on the Government or any of the departments any power whatever, but only points to the ends for which the power is conferred in the Constitution. It was the business of every intelligent man in America to understand the Constitution and know the principles of our Government, and how its powers and principles are divided among the different departments.

The President has no right to suspend a writ of habeas corpus, which was a legislative, not an executive function. He altogether dissented from the positions and principles assumed by the Senator from Maryland. All the powers to be exercised are conferred by the Constitution alone, and there are no powers vested in the Government, or any of its departments, which are not conferred by the Constitution. Hence the President cannot raise troops or armies, nor has the power to organize any measure to put down insurrection, without the assent of Congress. The positions of the Senator from Maryland are contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and his doctrines heretical and dangerous. Just in proportion as the principles of the Constitution are disregarded the Government is weakened and the rebellion strengthened. If the Executive had been governed by the principles heretofore announced as the true intent of the war, the rebellion would long ago have been put down, and the only way to regain what has been lost, is to return to the proper basis on which to prosecute the war. It was the determination of the party in power that the war shall continue till the next Presidential election. The war would have been brought to a close long ago if the Administration had singly and in good faith devoted itself to the principles announced in the Crittenden resolutions, and if the commanders of the armies had not been selected not because of their hostility to the rebels, but because of their opposition to Slavery.

Mr. HALE, (Union,) of New-Hampshire, said nothing was further from his intention than to speak on this question, but he rose to indignantly deny that it was the desire of gentlemen on this floor to continue the war in order to influence the next Presidential election. A more atrocious allegation against honorable men never was listened to from the beginning of time to the present moment.

Mr. DAVIS, (interrupting,) said the Senator himself had heretofore remarked that the army of plunderers exceed the number of soldiers in the field.

Mr. HALE replied: He never made such a remark, nor anything like it. He had said that the liberties of this country were more in danger from profligacies on the Treasury than from the rebels in the field. If the allegations of the Senator were true, he would sooner take into his own hands the hand of a man from the charnel house reeking with pestilence, than the hands of those around him, if the allegation was true that every Senator was stamped with the foulest treason and perjury. The country is at war. The tremendous issue of national life and death trembles in the balance. Treason with his red hand aims a blow at the nation's life. The destinies of the country have been submitted to the gentleman around him, who are bound by the sanctity of their oaths to sustain the country and the Constitution, and to defend the firesides and homes threatened by invasion, while the Senator from Kentucky says they are hypocrites and do not mean to sustain these objects.

Mr. DAVIS explained that he had reference to those in power.

Mr. HALE replied that the Senator had made an allegation which embraced every Senator. It was an allegation, which, if true, would disgrace the vilest inmates of a penitentiary. The country is at stake. God is trying the great question of a free Government before the world, and in the course of His Providence He has intrusted the destinies of the country to their hands. Were they to have the allegations brought against them, which, if true, would justify every inmate in a penitentiary to refuse to give them a friendly hand. The character of the President was also included in this allegation. He believed one thing met everybody's assent, namely: That LINCOLN is eminently an honest and patriotic man. To-day for the first time he had heard the honesty and patriotism of the Executive questioned. He apprehended the Senator did not appreciate the character of his accusation. None strikes a harder blow than he who loosens confidence in the patriotism and integrity of those to whom are confided our destinies. If Mr. LINCOLN has called for black soldiers to take up arms, and called them out to fight the battles of the country, it is bound to protect them at all hazards, by every agency it can put forth. The Government having used them, and they having become prisoners, if they are abandoned to their fate, it is guilty of baseness unheard of in history. The party in power has one aim, and that is the country; but one purpose, and that is the salvation of the country. He believed those who support the President are in full unison and sympathy with him. The idea that the Administration and its supporters desire the continuation of the war in order to control the next Presidential election—desire this cruel war, with its cries of anguish, loss of households—shall be continued for such a purpose—our sons given to slaughter, our widows to mourning, and our kindred to destitution—is an insinuation so base that he wondered it found its way even into the fertile brain of the Senator from Kentucky. [Applause in the galleries, which was promptly suppressed by the presiding officer.] The country is at war—such a war as never before was seen, and at a time when the question is nothing less than the life or death of the nation, the allegation is made that it is desired to prolong the war for a political object. If this were true, those who support the Administration are reckless of everything that should bind them patriotically together; so callous to grief, and so deaf to the pleadings of humanity, that it would be too revolting to a civilized people to contemplate.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Dem.,) remarked that he understood the Senator from Kentucky to say a Major-General had declared it was proposed by the President to retain his power even though the elections go against him. If that be true, the Administration does not deserve the confidence of the country; if false, the officer should be mustered out, as unworthy of the commission he bears. He should like to know the name of the officer.

Mr. DAVIS replied the Senator mistook. A gentleman who was formerly a member of the other House informed him there was a Major-General who said if LINCOLN was defeated in the next Presidential election, he would not surrender the office. If the Senator from Indiana would come to him (DAVIS) in the strictest confidence, he would give him the name of the Major-General and that of his informant.

Mr. LANE had only this to say: Any Major-General who would make such a statement was unworthy the honors of the Government; if true, the Government was unworthy of confidence. As one of the humblest supporters of the Government, he denied that any such remark was true.

The pending resolution of Mr. DAVIS was referred to the Military Committee.

After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee on "the Rules:"

Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Mallory, Littlejohn of New-York, Cox of Ohio.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, most cordially recommending that Capt. JOHN RODGERS, who captured the *Fingal*, for his distinguished zeal, bravery and general good conduct, receive a vote of thanks from Congress, this preliminary being required by law in order that he may be advanced one grade in the navy.

The SPEAKER said that he found on his table a letter from J. L. RIDDELL, signing himself Governor elect of Louisiana, notifying him of the resignation of THOMAS COTTMAN, a member of the House, but as the latter's name does not appear on the rolls of the House, the communication was not laid before the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions, and also a bill for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1865.

Mr. STEVENS, (Union,) of Pennsylvania, introduced a series of resolutions referring the various branches of President LINCOLN's message to the appropriate Committees, and that part with reference to the treatment and condition of the rebellious States to a Select Committee of nine, to be appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union,) of Maryland, offered as a substitute, that so much of the President's message as relates to the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government, and to those States in which the Government has been abrogated or overthrown, be referred to a Select Committee of nine members, who shall report the bills necessary to carry into effect this duty.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply to a question asked by Mr. BROOKS, said that the resolution offered by Mr. STEVENS covered the entire subject involving the conduct of the war; what course the Government should pursue, and the treatment of the rebel States—while his own looked to a single important point, namely: The guaranteeing of a republican form of government to every State, and he had framed his proposition in the language of the Constitution.

Mr. BROOKS, (Dem.,) of New-York, said that he was more disposed to follow the lead of the gentleman from Pennsylvania than that of the gentlemen from Maryland. He was opposed to instructions to the Committee, and if the proposition of the latter gentleman (DAVIS) should be persisted in, he (BROOKS) should be disposed to add that this Special Committee also inquire "Whether Republican Government has not been abrogated and overthrown in the North as well as in the South since the revolution began."

Mr. LOVEJOY, (Union,) of Illinois, said that in spite of certain individuals there still exists a Republican Government in all the States of the North, without infringement or abatement. He, (LOVEJOY,) should follow the lead of the gentleman from Maryland, (DAVIS,) unless he should forget himself. He was for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and not as it had been falsely interpreted. He would dispossess the slaveholders of the Union, as he would those who seized the *Chesapeake*. He wanted to put a loyal crew on board, and sail our good ship of the Union as our fathers framed it.

The substitute of Mr. DAVIS was adopted by Yeas 99, Nays 80.

On motion of Mr. COX, (Dem.,) of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the seven additional Standing Committees, appointed under Rule No. 128, be directed, at once to perform the duties prescribed by the said rule, and examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the several departments respectively submitted to them, and report particularly, as specified in said rule; and further, that said Committees have all the powers of Committees of Investigation.

All of Mr. STEVENS' resolutions, as modified, were then agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Union,) of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring so much of the Message as refers to emigration to a Select Committee of five members.

On motion of Mr. COX, (Dem.,) of Ohio, the following resolution, introduced by him yesterday, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report made by Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, concerning the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac while under his command, and of all army operations while he was Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (Union,) of Illinois, offered a resolution that a select Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, to whom shall be referred all petitions or other communications having reference to an increase of railway communications and facilities between the cities of New-York and Washington, and whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon that subject by bill or otherwise.

Laid on the table by a vote of 89 against 61.

The House then adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

SPECULATING IN GOLD AND SILVER TO BE STOPPED.

The following important bill, introduced by Senator LANE, was referred in the Finance Committee, which is understood to favor stringent legislation to prevent the raising of the price of gold by stock gamblers and the disturbance of the value of all property:

Resolved, That all traffic in gold and silver and foreign exchange, for speculative purposes, or purchases thereof through brokers by deposit with such broker of a sum of money less than the amount necessary to pay full amount of such purchase, or on what is known as a margin, is hereby prohibited. The sale of gold, silver or foreign exchange by a broker or banker, directly or indirectly, at any place, except within the regular banking-house or banking-office of such banker or broker, is hereby prohibited. The sale of gold, silver or foreign exchange, unless actually delivered and paid for at the time the sale is made, is hereby prohibited. Any person who shall violate any provisions of this act, shall, on conviction before the United States District Court of the District in which the offence is committed, be fined for each offence in any sum not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars and imprisonment for a period not less than one month or more than one year.

The concluding section gives informers one-half of the fines collected.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

The Secretary of War, it is now said, has decided to print Gen. MCCLELLAN'S report before the offering by Mr. COX of his resolution. It is now further said that it will take a long while to get it out through the pressure of other work on the Government presses. It will make three volumes of a thousand pages each.

GEN. BUFORD SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY ILL.

Gen. BUFORD lies very ill at the Ebbett House, and his Surgeon apprehends that he will die to-morrow.

ILLNESS OF GEN. THOMAS.

The Adjutant-General of the Army (L. THOMAS) has again broken down under his labors in organizing negro troops in the Southwest. He is dangerously ill, and will be brought home as soon as his condition will admit of it.

A FICTION EXPOSED.

The statement recently published by a cotemporary, that large numbers of deserters from LEE's army were availing themselves of the President's amnesty, was a fiction. There are fewer deserters from LEE's army now than ever before. Owing to the strict watch kept on the disaffected, none but malignant rebels are now placed on picket.

NAVY MEDICAL BOARD.

A Board, consisting of Surgeons JAS. M. GARNER, J. M. HELTY and A. A. HENDERSON, will convene at the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, on the 16th, to examine candidates for promotion and admission into the Medical Department of the NAVY.

EXONERATED

The charges against HANAY B. STANTON made to implicate him in the abstraction of bonds from the Custom-house, have, after the fullest investigation, proved groundless.

COLORED TEAMSTERS.

A Board has been convened to prepare regulations for the organization of colored teamsters to be enlisted in Kentucky and Tennessee. They are to be uniformed and in all respects cared for as enlisted soldiers.

BUSINESS IN THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

In consequence of the great increase in the business of the Surg

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1863, } One o'clock P. M. }

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Ryers was called to the chair.

The minutes of December tenth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Remonstrance against the paving of Twenty-second-street with Belgian pavement, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman ——

Bill of Richard M. Lush for fitting up Second District, Eighteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars; for fitting up Third District, Eighteenth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman ——

Bill of Stafford and Company for fitting up Eighth and Ninth Districts, Fifteenth Ward, amounting to twenty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of Patrick Dunn, for fitting up First District, Twentieth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Loog—

Bill of Charles Hahn, for fitting up polls of Third Election District, Twelfth Ward, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By the President—

Bill of Stafford and Company, for fitting up polls of Eighth and Ninth Election Districts of the Twentieth Ward, twenty dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove forthwith from the Battery, all buildings erected thereon, the said buildings having been erected without permission of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the salary of the First Auditor in the Finance Department be raised to twenty-five hundred dollars per year, and the Assistant Auditor to fifteen hundred dollars per year, to take affect on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to Pratt, Louth and Company, number eight Maiden-lane, to continue a sign in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Hose Company number Thirteen, to be in all respects similar to house of Engine Company number Six, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller for said Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Salary of the Third Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be charged to and taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqoodnct Department be and they are hereby directed to have the crosswalk on the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, at the intersection with Thirty-eighth-street, repaired forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, At the late terrible and destructive fire on the Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty eighth streets, Mr. John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company Thirty, did, in the most generous, daring and noble manner, at the consequent risk of his own life, rescue an infant child and her sister from an upper story, and through flames and smoke bore them safely to the arms of their agooized mother; and

Whereas, It is proper and right that the Common Council should recognize all such heroic acts, not only by commending the actors in fitting terms, but kindly acknowledgments, in order to produce a generous rivalry on such occasions, but in a more substantial testimonial of their appreciation of the act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Brown for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; for his noble conduct, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be, and they are hereby authorized and required forthwith to lay their tracks over the surface of the Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-second-street to Forty-second-street, with the necessary switches and turnouts, and to extend the tripod of their small cars thereon to Forty-second-street, without any increased charge therefor to the public, and they are also permitted to extend their road from the Fourth-avenue with double track through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, with the necessary switches and turnouts, with the privilege in case they shall deem the grade of Thirty-fourth-street impracticable, to connect their Fourth-avenue track with Thirty-fourth-street through Thirty-second-street and Lexington avenue.

Provided, however, that said tracks shall be laid under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that said Company shall within ten days from the passage of this resolution, notify the Mayor, in writing, of their acceptance hereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson—2.

By Aldermen Hardy—

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION FIRST. There shall be appointed by the City Inspector a suitable person at each of the dumping grounds, docks, slips, piers in the City of New-York, at which the ashes, ga bage, dirt, &c., removed from the streets of said City are dumped and received, who shall be known as "Inspectors at the Dump," and whose duties shall be to keep a correct account of the number of loads of ashes, garbage, dirt, &c., received at their respective dumping places, to give tickets for each load so received, and to perform such other duties in connection therewith as the City Inspector may direct. They shall give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars each for the faithful performance of their duties. They shall each receive a compensation of three dollars per diem, to be paid out of the appropriation for "Cleaning Streets."

SEC. 2. The City Inspector shall also appoint such number of "Assistant Inspectors at the Dump" as he may deem necessary, who shall assist the Inspectors in the discharge of the duties assigned them. They shall give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars each for the faithful performance of their duties. They shall each receive a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per diem, to be paid out of the appropriation for "Cleaning Streets."

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Loog moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of a resolution to open One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for a location for Hose Company number thirty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to advertise for a tender to Engine Company number thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with a statement of the Treasury balances for December two vs. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition of James Conklin and others to be relieved from assessments for sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Whereupon Alderman Fox presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Conklin and others, petitioners named in the schedule annexed, for one-half the amount placed opposite their names, and assessed against the property named therein, for the construction of a sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, said amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution authorizing the appointment of a suitable person to compile the laws and ordinances relating to the City.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to Bowerman Brothers and Wylie & Wads, number ninety-one Wall-street, to exhibit samples in front of their premises, the passage-way not to be obstructed thereby, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to rent the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth-street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at a rent not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for the United Engine Company number fifty-one, between Twentieth and Twenty-third streets, and First and Second avenues.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert Macklin, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents, in payment for services rendered as attendant at the Sixth District Court from January first to June first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Forty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that Houston-street, between the Bowery and Avenue D, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the City and one-half at the expense of the property-owners, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to have the various fire alarm bells strike the hour of nine P. M. and twelve M. in week days, and on Sundays the hour of nine A. M.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause such necessary repairs to be made forthwith to Manhattan Steam Engine number Eight as will place the said engine in perfect order, at a cost not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the exterior boundary line of the land of Henry D. Brookman and John W. Brookman, in the East River, from Nineteenth-street to Twentieth-street, be declared to be the exterior bulkhead line of the Harlem Commissioners, and that they be permitted to build and erect on such exterior line the usual bulkhead, together with piers at the foot of Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and at the owner's expense.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to regulate, &c., Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that William-street be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners, and the other half by the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to have the various fire alarm bells strike the hour of nine P. M. and twelve M. in week days, and on Sundays the hour of nine A. M.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause such necessary repairs to be made forthwith to Manhattan Steam Engine number Eight as will place the said engine in perfect order, at a cost not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the exterior boundary line of the land of Henry D. Brookman and John W. Brookman, in the East River, from Nineteenth-street to Twentieth-street, be declared to be the exterior bulkhead line of the Harlem Commissioners, and that they be permitted to build and erect on such exterior line the usual bulkhead, together with piers at the foot of Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and at the owner's expense.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Public Health, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and also on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be properly sewered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, be resodded immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—10.

Petition of E. S. Morris, for relief from assessment.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently on motion of Alderman Mitchell the above action was rescinded.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. S. Morris for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents, to be in full payment for assessment for sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and to take receipt therefor, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that crosswalks be laid across First-avenue, at the intersection of the streets between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets, where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sunken rocks in the Harlem River, opposite the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, to be removed, the work to be done by contract:

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Fremont, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and also on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, be properly sewered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, be resodded immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—10.

Petition of E. S. Morris, for relief from assessment.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently on motion of Alderman Mitchell the above action was rescinded.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. S. Morris for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents, to be in full payment for assessment for sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and to take receipt therefor, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that crosswalks be laid across First-avenue, at the intersection of the streets between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets, where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn until one o'clock P. M. to-morrow, the sixteenth instant.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 15, 1863.

$3,000	N.Y.S 5s,'74	105⅛	
5,000	U. S.5s,'74,Co.	98	
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅜	
2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Co.	109⅝	
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101	
5,000	T. S. 6s, '65 Co.	118	
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	106⅛	
102,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. C.	98⅛	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '62	101	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	66⅛	
1,300	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M.	103⅛	
2,400	do.	104	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	78	
1,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st M.	107	
1,000	Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	83⅝	
15,000	Chic. & Al. 1st B.	81	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	118	
90	Bank State N. Y.	102	
5	Bank of the Repub.	102	
22,000	Amer. Gold	150⅜	
150	Canton Co.	38	
400	do	34⅛	
100	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	170	
3000	Cumb. Coal Prf.	34	
400	do.	34⅛	
800	do.	34⅝	
100	do.	s30	33⅞
100	do.	b60	34⅛
100	do.	s30	33⅞
400	Quick. M. Co.	64	
400	do.	b30	64⅛
100	do.	b10	64⅜
50	Min. Mining Co.	90	
1300	Erie R.	106⅜	
300	do.	106⅞	
200	do.	s10	106⅝
400	do.	b10	106⅜
380	Mar. Min. Co.	35	
200	do.	b30	35⅛
100	do.		34⅞
500	do.	s3	35
100	do.	b30	35
100	Wyoming Val. C. Co.	98	
800	Pacific Mail.	218⅛	
200	do.	218⅛	
100	do.	s30	219⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	
1150	do.	132⅝	
300	do.	132⅞	
100	do.	s10	132⅞
150	do.	s10	133⅛
11	Erie R. Prf.	102	
200	do.	s3	102
200	Reading R.	s3	119⅛
100	do.	s10	119⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s3	127⅜
400	Ill. Cen. R.	s10	86⅜
100	do.		86⅝
100	do.		87
100	do.		87⅛
100	do.	s30	87⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	s10	80⅝
50	do.	s30	80⅞
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	s10	80⅝
600	do.		81
100	do.		80
200	do.		80
100	do.		79⅝
100	do.		79⅞
100	do.	s30	80
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	s10	80⅝
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FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUABTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 75 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.
676	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1453	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	1722	7,000	1836	5,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	107	11,000
234	3,000	329	3,000	663	6,000
816	7,000	897	5,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN E. DETMOLD, JAMES DAYTON,
JAMES HOY, HENRY L. GILBERT,
GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY CLEWS,
HENRY DELAFIELD, THOMAS PATON,
GUSTAV KUTTER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, C. E. DETMOLD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANK P. WHITE appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the Office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as would make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and *whereas*, Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for, after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent. of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in two newspapers of the City of New-York daily, commencing the 14th of December inst., until and including the 21st of December inst.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—NOTICE.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver of the said Bank, having already redeemed or provided for all the circulating notes issued, and for all the other indebtedness of the said Bank, will (in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made on the 10th day of December inst.,) on and after the 16th day of December inst., declare and pay at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., a final dividend in said matter. Such dividend will be 89 per cent. on the following claims: First, on the amount paid by the stockholders on the assessment of their stock; second, the amount paid by stockholders by way of compromise, under the order of Court on the assessment of their stock; and, third, the amount paid by purchasers for the judgment against stockholders, which were sold at public auction by order of the Court.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn for the redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 404, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
HENRY G. MARQUAND,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 21st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY.—AT THE instance of parties interested, a preliminary meeting of bona fide stockholders in this Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon, THIS DAY, at the office of MOULTON & VAN DYKE, No. 19 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUABTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

PROSPECTUS
FOR A PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.

The undersigned, at the earnest solicitation of many capitalists and friends in this and neighboring cities, who hold investments in Mining and Manufacturing Stocks, has been induced to make the necessary arrangements for establishing a Public Stock Board, where Mining and Manufacturing Stocks may be offered, and the public may meet daily, free of charge.

In undertaking this description of business, the expense attending the same will be heavy, and the utmost care and diligence will be required to keep the channels of daily transactions untrammeled. The subscriber indulges the hope that his honest efforts to bring about what seems to be a public benefit, so much needed at this time, will meet with the encouragement and support of a discerning community, and he respectfully solicits their patronage.

The transactions of business at the public Mining and Manufacturing Stock Exchange Board will commence on MONDAY, the 21st day of December inst., at the Stock Auction Salesrooms of the subscriber No. 52 William-st., and will be conducted during the hours of 10½ and 12 o'clock only, and will be continued daily thereafter at the same hours, under such rules and regulations as are necessary for the good government of its visitors, in order to make this Board one of the most favorite public institutions of the day.

Stocks will be called in alphabetical order, and all transactions made will be registered by the Secretary.

After the first call of the Regular Stock list is finished, any Stock that the Company wish recalled will be again offered, provided the hour for adjournment has not arrived. Upon every individual sale of Stocks a charge will be made of only $1 a lot, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Board.

The daily call list will embrace all the leading Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c. Upon the conclusion of the business each day effected at the Board a printed list will be issued of all transactions made, for the benefit of the public. It is to be hoped the public will see the advantage to be derived from the above mode of purchase and sale of Mining and Manufacturing Securities, as the charge will be comparatively small compared with the commission usually paid, and at the same time give every dealer an opportunity of transacting his own business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $230,000 OF "THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OF THE YEAR 1849.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, December 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New York for the year 1849," authorized by Chapter No. 90, of the Laws of 1849, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Dec. 14, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for 'The Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1849,'" and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. . MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 WANTED—ON SECOND mortgage, on good security, at 7 per cent., for one year or longer. No brokers need apply. Address MORTGAGE, Station F, Post-office, New-York.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCHLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—AN CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations in a private family; one as cook and one as chambermaid, or will go separate if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., baker's store.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN excellent cook, one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker, makes pastry; wages, $9; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate book; is a good baker, and understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant English woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and well recommended. Apply at No. 711 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 41 6th-st., Room No. 9, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is an excellent baker of bread; best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 23 State-st.

AS COOK AND UPSTAIRS GIRL.—A Scotch Protestant girl, 22 years old, and one 15, want places together in City or country; wages $7 and $3. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 33d-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, BY A young English woman, who is a thorough first-class cook, a situation as above; understands every branch of her business; will go in the country. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and as plain seamstress in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or plain cook in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 203 9th-st., between the 2d and 3d avenues.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and would be willing to help with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 215 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid, and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; thoroughly experienced in the management of a nursery; can give undoubted City reference, as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 165 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A nurse who is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can cut and make clothes and embroider with braid; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 260 Myrtle-av., between Raymond and Canton sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, with good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 Spring-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE.—NURSE'S SITUATION WANTED, by an experienced trustworthy Protestant; is capable of taking entire care of an infant; is willing to assist in housekeeping or light chamberwork; gives four years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; City reference given. Inquire at No. 115 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable, neat German girl wishes a place as nurse or to do plain sewing and needlework; can teach the first rudiments of German and French. Apply at the Employment Office No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as child's nurse, and is willing to take care of the nursery. No objection to take care of a sick lady. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors west of 6th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young Protestant girl to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, or would do light chamberwork; has City references. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable American woman, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as above. Can be seen or heard from by inquiring at No. 12 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable and well disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country, as downstairs servant, or for general housework; is an excellent laundress and a good cook and baker. Apply at No. 318 6th av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation to do housework in a small family; wages not an object, but a home; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for a week or two; can make ladies' and children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av. near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as plain seamstress and chambermaid, or would take care of a child; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 555 2d-av., second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country, or would do fine washing and chamberwork; wages $3. Call at No. 193 East 21st.-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 112 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman with good City references wants a situation as above. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 102 West 17th-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO SPEAKS BOTH English and French, a situation as housekeeper for elderly people, or would take care of children; would have no objections to going to the country. Apply at No. 224 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse for young children. Apply at No. 86 West 37th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

SEWING FOR FAMILIES.—ALL KINDS OF bed linen, infants' clothing and plain sewing, on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or by hand. Apply at No. 946 6th-av., near 54th-st., New-York.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening and the care of a horse and carriage, and can if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man who understands his business in all its branches, with the best of reference. Call, or address J. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 788 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable Protestant man is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has good reference from his former place, where he lived 4 years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED—by a single Protestant young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business; left his last place on account of his employer disposing of his horses; has the best of reference. Address J. S., No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE, Protestant young man, a situation as coachmen; is a careful driver, and understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; country preferred; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

A USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—A YOUNG Englishman, strong and healthy, many years a practical farmer in Pennsylvania, wishes a situation to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches, plain gardening, care of horses, driving, &c.; is not afraid of work, (is of Protestant principles,) and a steady and reliable man. Good references. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A SINGLE man wants a situation in the country; understands the care of horses and driving; can do farming, plain gardening, and willing to make himself generally useful; will not be particular about wages for the Winter. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—A YOUNG MAN IS IN want of a situation; is a good general workman. Address T. R., at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

ANY GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE or Havana this Winter, and wanting a reliable person to take care of his house, can hear of one by addressing J. P. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GERMAN, Irish, or colored girl to do housework. One who is worthy will receive kind treatment and good wages. Apply in Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 2d and 3d places, the only house on the block.

BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper; a young man acquainted with the glass and lamp business prefered; must be a rapid writer, quick at figures, and produce satisfactory references as to ability and character. Apply Wednesday, Union Glass Works, No. 73 Hudson-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, OBLIGING woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands baking; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 20 West 47th-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large and desirable dry-goods trade, can make an advantageous arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

SMALL GIRL BETWEEN 10 AND 12 years of age wanted, to make herself useful in a small private family; a good home and opportunity to learn housekeeping; American, English or German preferred. Apply at No. 97 Duane-st., of HOLER & GRAHAM, between 10 and 12, for one week.

WANTED—IN A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION of this City, a single man from 21 to 30 years, who can furnish satisfactory credentials of character and ability. Address W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS firm, a young man who is a good penman, and quick and correct in figures. Address H, Box No. 2,096 Post-office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 13 Ann-st.

PERSONAL.

DR. JOHN A. ROBINSON, HAVING REturned from his duties in the army, has resumed the practice of his profession, at the office of his father, Dr. J. Robinson, No 156 Grand-st., where he can be found day or night.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by
F. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid, and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; thoroughly experienced in the management of a nursery; can give undoubted City reference, as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 165 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A nurse who is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can cut and make clothes and embroider with braid; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 260 Myrtle-av., between Raymond and Canton sts. Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, with good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 Spring-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE.—NURSE'S SITUATION WANTED, by an experienced trustworthy Protestant; is capable of taking entire care of an infant; is willing to assist in housekeeping or light chamberwork; gives four years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; City reference given. Inquire at No. 115 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable, neat German girl wishes a place as nurse or to do plain sewing and needlework; can teach the first rudiments of German and French. Apply at the Employment Office No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as child's nurse, and is willing to take care of the nursery. No objection to take care of a sick lady. Can give the best City references. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors west of 6th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young Protestant girl to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, or would do light chamberwork; has City references. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable American woman, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as above. Can be seen or heard from by inquiring at No. 12 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable and well disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country, as downstairs servant, or for general housework; is an excellent laundress and a good cook and baker. Apply at No. 318 6th av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation to do housework in a small family; wages not an object, but a home; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day to sew, for a week or two; can make ladies' and children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av. near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as plain seamstress and chambermaid, or would take care of a child; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 555 2d-av., second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country, or would do fine washing and chamberwork; wages $3. Call at No. 193 East 21st.-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 112 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman with good City references wants a situation as above. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 102 West 17th-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO SPEAKS BOTH English and French, a situation as housekeeper for elderly people, or would take care of children; would have no objections to going to the country. Apply at No. 224 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse for young children. Apply at No. 86 West 37th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

SEWING FOR FAMILIES.—ALL KINDS OF bed linen, infants' clothing and plain sewing, on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or by hand. Apply at No. 946 6th-av., near 54th-st., New-York.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening and the care of a horse and carriage, and can if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man who understands his business in all its branches, with the best of reference. Call, or address J. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 788 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable Protestant man is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has good reference from his former place, where he lived 4 years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED—by a single Protestant young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands his business; left his last place on account of his employer disposing of his horses; has the best of reference. Address J. S., No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE, Protestant young man, a situation as coachmen; is a careful driver, and understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; country preferred; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachmen; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

A USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—A YOUNG Englishman, strong and healthy, many years a practical farmer in Pennsylvania, wishes a situation to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches, plain gardening, care of horses, driving, &c.; is not afraid of work, (is of Protestant principles,) and a steady and reliable man. Good references. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A SINGLE man wants a situation in the country; understands the care of horses and driving; can do farming, plain gardening, and willing to make himself generally useful; will not be particular about wages for the Winter. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—A YOUNG MAN IS IN want of a situation; is a good general workman. Address T. R., at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

ANY GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE or Havana this Winter, and wanting a reliable person to take care of his house, can hear of one by addressing J. P. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GERMAN, Irish, or colored girl to do housework. One who is worthy will receive kind treatment and good wages. Apply in Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 2d and 3d places, the only house on the block.

BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper; a young man acquainted with the glass and lamp business prefered; must be a rapid writer, quick at figures, and produce satisfactory references as to ability and character. Apply Wednesday, Union Glass Works, No. 73 Hudson-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, OBLIGING woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands baking; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 20 West 47th-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large and desirable dry-goods trade, can make an advantageous arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

SMALL GIRL BETWEEN 10 AND 12 years of age wanted, to make herself useful in a small private family; a good home and opportunity to learn housekeeping; American, English or German preferred. Apply at No. 97 Duane-st., of HOLER & GRAHAM, between 10 and 12, for one week.

WANTED—IN A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION of this City, a single man from 21 to 30 years, who can furnish satisfactory credentials of character and ability. Address W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS firm, a young man who is a good penman, and quick and correct in figures. Address H, Box No. 2,096 Post-office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to
D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Der Freischuts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Liliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Magic Joke—The Fairy Circle.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale: or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Barbes of Islington.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Speed the Plow—Luke the Laborer.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

NO. 548 BROADWAY—Oil Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lecture by Mr. De Cordova.

DERBY GALLERIES—National Painting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another lively affair has issued from Gen. Butler's department. Yesterday we announced the capture and occupation of Elizebeth City, N. C., by the negro brigade of Brig.-Gen. Wild, and to dey we record the official report of an expedition under command of Brig.-Gen. Wistar, which penetrated the rebel lines to Charlee City Court-house, witbin eigbteen miles of Richmond. The enemy's camp et thie point was surprised hy our cevalry, who captured eight officers and eighty-two men, 58 horses end mulee, besides destroying arms, ammunition and provisions. Our loss wea 2 killed and 5 wounded. Gen. Wistar commends the New-York mountsd rifles snd Thirty-ninth New-York infentry for excellent marching, gellantry and endurance.

Advices from Knoxville ee lste se Monday morning announce that Gen. Burnside hed relinquished the command of the forces in Esst Tennessee to Gen. Foster, and ie himself on his wey to Cincinnati. The troops in pursuit or Longstreet's retreating column hed advenced beyond telegrephic communication with heedquarters, hut scouts had brought in uncoofirmed reporte thet much of the enemy'e artillery had heen captured.

There is still hope that the door to the relief of our distressed prisoners at Richmond has not yet been closed hy the rebel anthorities. A Washington dispetch says that though Gen. Butler hes telegraphed the Government that the distrihution of supplies haa been etopped, there is no evidence that any official notification to this effect has been sent from Richmond. On the contrary, the fact that Gen. Butler'e offer to supply vaccine matter for the benefit of the sick Union soldiers wes so promptly accepted hy Commissioner Ould, leads to the belief thet the rebels will net be guilty of the atrocity of denying to the miserable crestures whom the fortune of war hes thrown into their hands, the supplies which, according to the public statement of one of their Senators in Congress, are necessary to keep them from death by starvation.

Contradictory telegrams come to us respecting the movements of the captured steamer *Chesapeake*. The latest dispatch locates her st La Have River, about 80 milee west of Halifax whence she was to leave last night. One of the pursuing gunboats, the *Ella and Annie*, wes coaling at Halifax yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced an important hill to restrict the speculative traffic in gold, silver and exchenge. It prohibits the seles of such srticles, except st the reguler benking-house, or broker's office; prohibits purchasee or operations upon a margin; prohibits sales unless ectually delivered and paid for; penalty on conviction, a fine of not lesa than one nor more then ten thonsand dollers, snd imprisonment for not lese then twelve months for each offence. Senator Sumner introduced a resolution to simplify, codify and arrsnge the statutes of the United States. Mr. Wilson, of Maasachusetts, introduced e bill placing the volunteer officers of the navy on the same footing ss those of the regulsr force. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Gen. Burnside. The President's Message waa referred. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, called up his resolution on the exchenge of prisoners, end proceeded to denounce the Administration in violent language, charging the party in power with seeking to prolong the war for political purposes. Thie called out Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, who administered e severe rebuks to the gentleman from Kentucky, snd eloquently defended the President and Congress from Davis' base imputations. Mr. Johnson, of Meryland, end Mr. Lane, of Indiana, elso replisd to Mr. Davis. A vote of thenks wae passed to Capt. John Rodgers, of the navy, for diatinguished services in the capture of the *Atlanta*.

In the House, yestarday, a message was received from the President, recommending that Capt. John Rodgers, who capturad the rebel ram *Atlanta*, receive a vote of thenks, this preliminary being necessary in order that he may he advanced enother rank in the nevy. One of the pretended members from Louisiana sent in his resignation. The President's Messge was, by resolution of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvenia, referred to the appropriete Committees, except that portion which relates to the duty of the United States to guarentee a Republican form of Government to every State, which, hy resolntion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, was referred to a Select Committee of Nine, to be appointed hy the Speaker. The Committees, whose business it is to examine into the Public Expenditnres, were directed to proceed with their duties, and exercise the powers of Committees of Investigation. The resolution of Mr. Cox, of Obio, calling for Gen. McClellan's report, was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a mandamus hy Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court, wes presented, requiring the Board to show cause why the bill of District Attorney Hall, presented to the Board in May last amounting to over $18,000, should not be paid. The bill is for fees paid by Mr. Hall and his predecessor, Mr. Waterbury, to the present and the former Sheriff, arising out of suits against Sunday liquor selling, prosecnted under a section of the Police Act. The document was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. The Comptroller sent in his estimates of County exp nses and income for 1864. The following is a summary of the estimates:

Ge. eral expenses of the County, including interest on loans and the erection of onhlic eatidings and structures.....	$995,002 82
Support of the Police.....	1,752,780 67
State Taxes.....	2,737,080 15
Total.....	5,484,863 65
Incomes by fines, fees, &c.....	66,100 00
Leaving to be raised by tax.....	$5,418,763 65

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the resolution to request the Mayor to give the necessary orders to have the fire-bells rung at the hour of 8 A. M. and to fly, on Sundays, and 9 A. M. on Snadays. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Comptroller suggests the ebtainment of a law hy which the County may hereafter make its appropriations without going to the Legislature to have them confirmed—a course of proceeding not reqnired hy any other County in the State. He also promises soon to report a list of the county loans outstanding, with the dates of tbeir maturity, end to offer suggestions for the payment of several of the most recent of them, hy distrihnting the hnrden through a series of years. The estimates were laid over to be printed. A resolution wss adopted requiring the Riot-Damagee Committee to report fnll details of their proceedinge to the present time, including the names and pay of persons employed. The Board discnssed the order of Gen. Hays, thet no man shell he enlisted unless he receives the entire County bounty of $300. Messrs. Tweed, Purdy snd Blunt condsmned it as arbitrary in cberacter and damaging to recruiting. Mr. Little defended it as a measnre necesesary to meet the public desire that the brokers shall not swindle the recruits, but he thought it should be modified to allow the brokers e reasoneble commission. The Board edjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday.

On Dec. 11, three regiments went out on a reconnoissence from Chattanooga to the field of Chickamaugs, accompanied hy Gens. Grant and Thomas end other officers, for the purpose of exsmining the field. The sides of trees receiving our fire were filled with balls—literally covered—while the opposite side, receiving the enamy's fire, had very few bullets, showing our fire to be much the severest. All the firing was very low. The graves of the following were found near Col. Cloud's house: Capt. Henning, Ninety-ninth Ohio; Capt. Korell, Thirty-fifth Ohio; Capt. Michael, First Wisconsin; Capt. Rice, Thirty-ninth Indiana; and Col. Jones, Thirty-sixth Ohio. The latter was disinterred to be sent home. The bodies of Capt. Richter, Ninth Ohio, and five others, were found unhnried, the bodies nearly decomposed. Kelly's house, in which our wounded were left on the retreat from the field, wes hurned, with the wounded probably.

There are now ebont 6,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas. They sre very much exercised about the President's Proclsmatioo offering pardon to all who will take the proposed oath. A lsrge number expreas themselves willing to teke that oath. Over one hundred of the prisoners at Camp Douglas have enrolled their names, snd heve had them forwarded to Washington, offering to enlist in the United States navy. It is believed their proposition will be accepted.

The Washington correspondent of the Philsdelphia *Ledger* states that the reclametions alluded to in the Emperor's speech to the Chamber of Deputies es having been made on the United States Governmsnt for damagee sustained by subjecte of Frence during the wsr, are said to emount to *sixty-six millions of dollars!* These damages are understood to be confined almost entirely to the French citizens of Naw-Orleans and eome of the parishes adjoining, and sre nesrly all chargeable to the course pursued hy Gen. Butler while that officer was in commerd of tha Gulf Department. It remains to be seen, however, how fer these claims can he substantinted; the emount is certainly a rather huge one, and very posibly will hear considerable whittling down. But this can only he done when our troubles are over, and when calmness and peace take the plsce of the present era of hot blood end destruction.

The Illinois *State Journal* publishes a carefully prepsred teble giving the entire vote polled at the November County elections in that State. The aggregate shows e decrease, compared with 1862, of 22,014, hut the Union vote exceeds that of last yeer by 5,441, while the Democratic vote has decressed 41,321.

The City Council of Louisville, in view of the high price of coal, and its tendency upward, has appropriated $50,000 for the purchase of coal, with a view to keep down the price.

Gen. Buford is very ill with typhoid fever, at Gen. Stoneman's residence in Washington. Gen. Sykes has left the army on leave of absence, and Gen. Warren will leave in a few days.

Gen. Breckinridge has been relieved of his command under Harden.

Gold left off 1½@2 ₰ cent lower yesterdsy than on Monday. The Railway Stocks were, in some instances, firmer. Money in easy supply at 7 ₰ cent.

Breadstuffs were in good request, yesterday, at advancing prices. Provisions were more active at irregulsr rates. Sugars, Cotton, Tallow, Hey, Hops, Hides, Leather, Candles, Pepper, Wool and Lime, were in fair demand and bnoyant. Whisky was plenty and depressed. Tobacco was freely purchased by speculators at higher and rising prices. Modorate freight engagements were reported.

The live stock markets are supplied with 5,727 heeves, 12,890 sheep end lambs, and 44,858 hogs, which is a light gain over the previous weak in cattle, end a considerable falling off in sheep and hogs. Following the last general sale there was a glut of poultry and dead meat, which the rain of Sunday end Monday caused to be forced upon the market very low, and lessened the demand for live stock. Mutton was hawked about the street st 7c.@8c. ₰ lb., and hind-quarters of beef were sold in Washington Market et 9c.@10c. This, with chickens et 16c. and turkeys at 12c., was sufficient to check the sales of live animels snd cheapen the prices. Beef cattle sold well at Forty-fourth-street, for a few hours Monday morning, the impression of a short supply prevailing in the yards. There were, in reality, about 3,000 bullocks on sale, and 7¼c. ₰ lb. for the estimsed meat was paid for a large number of them. A few extra fet animals, better than anything heretofore offered for sale for e long time, brought 12c.@12½c. ₰ lb., or $150@$175 ₰ head. Large additions Monday night made a hard market Tuesday, and prices fell off ½c. ₰ lb. The closing rates were 1c. lower than cattle sold for Monday morning.... Sheep and lambs advanced ½c. ₰ lb. Tuesday. Some very fat stock was sold at 6½c. ₰ lb. No good sheep were lese than 6¼c. Demand active snd supply light.... Live hogs are selling tolerably well, at 6c.@6½c. for corn-fed, and 5½c. for still hogs.

The Lesson of the Weehawken.

The sinking of the *Weehawken* in Charleston Harbor—an event unparalleled since the *Royal George* went down

"With all her crew complete"—

is a fact which must enter into the mass of evidance hy which the monitor class of iron-clads will ultimately be judged. Until, however, we are put in possession of all the circumstances attending this luckless shipwreck, it will not be possible to draw from it any just conclusions. But we think we do not go beyond the warranty of facts in saying that the sinking of the *Weehawken*, the wreck of the original *Monitor*, and the precarious passage which all the vessels of this class have made on the voyage southward, furnish pretty conclusive proof of their unseaworthiness. That they are, in fact, unseaworthy, is known to every naval man who has had any experience with them. Indeed, it must be remembered that the monitors were designed by their inventor exclusively for *harbor defence*. For this purpose they have elements of very high value. But the exigencies of the service have compelled them to be used under conditions quite beyond those contemplated in their planning. Off Charleston is a trying station for vessels of any class, and must put the vitality of such ships as the monitors to the severest strain.

While not blaming the monitors, therefore, for the want of qualities which they were not designed, though they have been *claimed* to have, it is quite certain that we shall require iron-clads which *can* go to sea, and not only *go* to sea, but *fight* at sea. The English and French ouirasced ships, whatever defects they may possess, have, at least, shown by the practical test of long and difficult voyages that they have sea-going qualities in a very considerable degree.

This is also true of the *New Ironsides*, which has been on duty off Charleston now for nearly a year, and during that time has never left her station for repairs, while every packet brings news of some one of the monitors having gone to Port Royal for refitting. If, therefore, the whole series of facts of which the sad mishap of the *Weehawken* is the latest, is to be considered as conclusive against the seaworthiness of the monitors, we submit whether in the distribution of contracts this fact should not be borne in mind. Secretary Welles in his report, announces *twenty-two* monitors as under construction; hnt he says nothing of broadside iron-clads. Power of battery, speed and seaworthiness are the three prime qualities which must be realized in our iron naval architecture; and however well special conditions may be filled in our present type of iron-clads, until these qualities *are* realized, the problem cannot he considered as satisfactorily solved.

The Collapse of the Confederate Finances.

The plans proposed by Jefferson Davis in his Message for the reform of the Confederate finances, and the recruiting of the Confederate armies, promise to produce, if carried out, a state of things at the South which will form an exceedingly interesting subject of study to the sociologist and political economist. He declares that the paper currency issued by the Government exceeds the wants of the community hy $400,000,000, (Mr Memminger says $500,000,000,) and he proposes to reduce it to the reqnired qoantity hy direct taxation. He says that the consequences of the enormous expansion are "ruinous." He thinks it throws "difficulties in the way of the operations of the Government and of the efficient conduct of the war;" that no measures directed toward its reduction can be too prompt or too stringent.

We may therefore conclude that to secure relief in the way he proposes, a tax that will produce $400,000,000 will have to be levied *at once* on the States still subject to Confederate jurisdiction or within the reach of its officers, so as to bring down the volume of the currency to its proper size. These States are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and part of Mississippi. For the purposes of taxation the rest of the Slave States are lost, for even if not actually occupied by Union forces, society in them is in too disorganized a condition to render the regular collection of Government dues possible. The population of these States, supposing their losses in war to have been made up by the accession of fugitives from the others, is 2,586,709, and if we divide this by 4, we have 646,677 heads of families or tax-payers, the nsual proportion to the population at large. Supposing them to reach in round numbers 700,000, there will be due to the Confederacy from each of them, on Davis' plan, about $5,710. It must be remembered, however, that of the property of the Confederacy liable under the Constitution to direct taxation, two-thirds consists of "slaves and lands," so that of this $400,000,000, $266,666,666 would fall on slaveholders alone. This class numbered in all the Slave States, before the war, 300,000. It is impossible to say how large a proportion of it is now huddled together in the States subject to Davis' jurisdiction, hut it is certainly underrating rather than overrating to say that there are now within his reach, and in possession of lands and slaves, not over 209,000, so that on each of these there will fall, if his Congress carries out his grand scheme, the sum of $13,330; and if the relief, as he says, has to be "prompt," this must certainly be paid within the coming year, or sooner. It is folly, in fact, to talk of any measure as "prompt" in such a financial crisis as now prevails in the Confederacy, unless it can be carried out before the opening of the Spring campaign.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that the planters who will be called on to pay this sum in Confederate notes will have received these notes at par, or at anything hut a considerable depreciation. But it is also not probable that they will all have received them at their present rate of depreciation. If we suppose the average to have been one-half of the present rate of depreciation, it will still leave them liable for about $6,000 a man. If the tax is levied rapidly, as it will have to be, it will, of course, raise the value of the notes, as the farmers will be obliged to sell produce in order to procure them; hut the sum to be made up will remain the same, and, consequently, those who have, up to the present, avoided accumulating them, will suffer, as well as those who have already plenty of them on hand.

It must not be forgotten that this measure is not expected to contribute anything toward the expenses of the war. If it were we might call it harsh, but it would unquestionably be sound. In order to make it answer its purpose, the 400,000,000 of these notes must be destroyed as soon as received. If the Government were to issue them again there would be no change in the situation; and when they are destroyed the difficulty of meeting the current expenditure remains in no wise diminished. What has led to these enormous issues of paper has been, according to Davis' own story, the unwillingness of the people to submit to direct taxation. Since the war began direct taxes for the benefit of the Confederacy have only been levied in three States—North Carolina, Mississippi and Texas. The other States met the demand upon them by magnanimously issuing notes of their own, which they gracefully handed to the indefatigable Memminger, and requested him, Micawber fashion, to consider the account settled. The contributions from Mississippi and Texas will not, we imagine, be very abundant during the coming year, and as to the other States, there is little doubt that they will be found just as ready as before with their paper, and just as reluctant to part with their hard cash, or its equivalent. The taxation for the expenses of the war must, however, come immediately after the taxation for the redaction of the currency, and we hope that the names of the patriotic planters who will cheerfully submit to both will be handed down to posterity. There will be no difficulty in doing so, for we feel satisfied a very small volume will contain them all.

Our own impression is that the direct taxation will be, for the above reasons, a complete failure. It is a kind of taxation ill adapted to a thinly peopled and purely agricultural country like the South even in times of profound peace, with the machinery of government working ever so smoothly and accurately. The application of it in time of war, under the guns of the enemy, is almost sure not to succeed, and the chances are that even if Congress sanctions it, it will speedily degenerate into an irregular system of impressment, as tyrannical, oppressive and vexatious and unproductive as that which now prevails, and Mr. Memminger will have to turn once more to his printing press. The only resource, in short, which promises valuable results is the one suggested by Commissary-General Northrop, and that is to seize all the plantations and negroes, and work them for Government account, and under Government superintendence. This we take the liberty, as impartial lookers-on, to strongly recommend. We think nothing would be so likely to bring the war to that happy issue, which we all so much desire, as an arrangement for supporting it on this simple and straightforward plan.

The New European Quarrel—The Question of Schleswig-Holstein.

The clouds of war in regard to the question of the Duchies, are gathering more thickly and ominously in Western Europe. By the last arrival, we learn of the deep and increasing popular excitement in Germany in favor of Duke Frederick, of Augustenburg, whom the English Press have already, with characteristic fairness, dubbed the "Pretender," though he is not only the legal, hut the popular claimant of the Sovereignty of the Duchies. Public meetings are held through all the great cities of Germany, to support the Holsteinere. The press abounds with appeals against Denmark and in advocacy of the German party. The "National League" has voted that the subscriptions for the Federal fleet shall be turned to raising volunteers, who shall march in to uphold the rights of the Confederacy. Many of the Princes and the smaller States have already recognized the claims of Frederick, or denounced those of Christian; among them are the Free City of Frankfort, the Chambers of Darmstadt, Wurtemburg and Saxony, the Dukes of Baden, Saxe-Coburg and Saxony, and Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg and others.

Prussia, also, is fermenting with excitement, and if the popular voice could reach the King, he would, undoubtedly revoke the part of his government in the treaty of 1852 which has placed Prince Christian on the Danish throne. There are indications that he is seeking to escape from his quarrel with the Liberal Party by some such popular proceeding. One hundred and fifty members of the "Progress Union of Berlin" have signed a declaration in favor of Duke Frederick, to the effect that the presence of Danish troops in Holstein is an act of war against the German Confederacy.

The excitement in Holstein is no less. The Judges and the Professors have declared against King Christian, and the principal citizens have petitioned the Federal Diet in favor of the Duke of Augustenburg.

Nor is Denmark quiet during all this. Having learnt by much experience, the advantage of an initiative, the Danish Government is at once dispatching its fleet to Keil, and soldiers to the commanding positions in the Duchies. She has taken up the half-offered guage of war with creditable energy. To her the question is a struggle for existence, for the Danish Kingdom, without the Duchies, could hardly fail of being swallowed up by some other Power, and beside, would be left substantially without a frontier.

The great question now is: What will be the position of Anstria in the dispute? Both Prussia and Austria, it should be remembered, signed the Conventions of 1852, and are estopped individually from opposing King Christian, or supporting Frederick. The German Confederacy, however, did not sign the treaty, and Holstein is a member of the Union. Will these two great Powers take the ground that they are bound individually, but not as members of the Confederacy, or will they claim, as do the Liberal party of Prussia, that Denmark has broken her promise to Schleswig-Holstein, and, therefore, treaties fall to the ground? It is difficult to judge from any present information, but reasoning from the past, there seems every probability that Austria will feel her old jealousy against any acquisition by Prussia, and will throw her weight in the Confederacy against any federal action which might involve war with Denmark and her allies. In that case, it is not impossible that the excitement in Germany and Prussia might plunge this latter power into hostilities with the Danish Kingdom. Such a war *might* drag along in the Duchies, as did that of 1850, without important results. But on the other hand, the English Government provoked at what it might consider a breach of faith, and the French Emperor aiming at the Rhine, might also be dragged in, and a European war begin, whose end no man can foresee. The combustible material is at hand through all Europe, and it needs but a little spark to raise a mighty conflagration. We shall watch the changes in this German dispute with intense interest.

The Ladies' Union Bazaar.—The final report of the Ladies' Union Bazaar Society was published in the Times yesterday, and it presented a record upon which the managers of the laudable undertaking have a right to congratulate themselves. It appears from the statement that while the fair which was held in this City some months ago brought $23,000 into the Treasury of the Society, $32,000 was disbursed before its accounts were closed. The managers were enabled to accomplish this result by a judicious use of their fund, and by executing some Government work under contract. The charities were disbursed in three ways: 1. Those who were able to work at remunerative prices were furnished work by taking Government contracts at six cents, the Society paying thirteen cents. 2. The Society purchased material, and allowed those making it up to have it at cost price, without regard to the cost of making. 3. The utterly destitute were relieved by the Society free of cost. Clothing ready made was given them, and food when necessary. The emount of good thus accomplished cannot of course be measured by the standard of dollars and cents. But the exhibit of the Society's operations speeks for itself, and shows that the undertaking was one of the most successful of the kind which has ever been inaugurated in this City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.—The success of this bright and beautiful little establishment will be assured if Mrs. Wood—its charming lessee—will adhere to such light and effervescent programmes as she gave the public last night. The serious drama is a thing that comedians always essay. It is their hobby—but a lame one at that. Mr. Burton—that great comic actor, whose place, we fear, will never be filled—interrupted his best successes by experiments in this direction. They were invariably failures. Mrs. Wood will do well to profit by this experience, and, at all events, to understand that her presence in the bill is absolutely essential. At a theatre like the Olympic, the usual managerial contrasts are not needed. The *habitues* demand a continual feast of fun, and if the table is well supplied, they will never object that the viands are pretty much of the same character.

The programme last evening opened with the agreeable little piece called "Ladies Beware." It was well played throughout, and amused the audience completely. Mrs. Sedley Brown, as *Grace Peabody*, gave a good-natured, lively and humorous interpretation of the character; it would be difficult to see how it could be more piquantly presented. After the comedietta came a farce, new to America, called "Easy Shaving." This is a picturesque little affair, cast in "Merry Islington," at the time of the Restoration. The plot would not repay analysis, and the situations cannot be described. It is sufficient to say that from beginning to end it interests the audience, and in some places keeps them in a constant roar of laughter. Mrs. John Wood, as the "pretty barber of Islington," has the management of the intrigue, and we need scarcely add that some of the best lines are allotted to her share. Is it necessary to say that every opportunity presented to this admirable artiste was seized with a heartiness that no one but herself could approach? Let us rather assert that it is a downright imposition when she does not appear in such characters as this theatre which is dedicated to her, and which might at all times, is never so bright as when she is on its boards. Bright! why it is absolutely funereal when she is not there. The other parts were carefully distributed and admirably rendered. Mr. Davidge was capital as *Diggory* (the shaving scene—anything but an easy shaving scene, was uproariously funny;) Mr. Stoddard, (who took a leading part in it,) as an ex-Commonwealther, very dry and humorous; Mr. Clarke, a gallant looking Cornet of Dragoons, and Mrs. Sloan, a charming *Adele*. There was not in fact a single flaw in the performance, and the success of the farce was absolute and perfect. It is one of the most pleasant trifles of Mrs. Wood's repertoire. The afterpiece was the "Yankee Legacy," in which Mrs. Lotty Hough—most admirable of "Yankee gals"—kept the house in a broad grin. We may add, in conclusion, that all these pieces were placed upon the stage in the best possible way; the dresses and scenery being perfect.

Niblo's Garden.—The "Magic Joke" was revived here Monday, and Mrs. Barney Williams appeared in the beautiful dresses which al other houses have made the burlesque (a poor one at best) successful. Miss Ada Clifton—who seems to have the faculty of doing everything well—was the *Princess*, and contributed largely to the success of the evening. The piece was placed on the stage in Mr. Wozaller's carefut style and was successful. But—we ask diffidently—is it not time that Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams produced a novelty of some sort? This constant rehash of old things is wearisome to the critic, and in the end will be fatal to the artists.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—The Amphitheatre continues, as well it may, to be a great attraction. It is admirably conducted, and invites the best character of audiances. Such a "Circus" success is seldom chronicled. The artists are the best in the country, the horses acknowledgedly so, the clowns the funniest, and the programme most varied and entertaining.

The Menagerie.—As a resort for amusement and instruction none better is there than the Menageris. The animals are neither tame, lean, demure, or silly, but all possess and exhibit their native health and vigor, and peculiarities. Even though some were born behind the bars they are splendid specimens of the "natives." The collection is larger than ever before exhibited, not excepting those of the Zoological gardens of Europe. The exhibition in the morning is especially adapted for ladies and families.

Artists' Reception.

The artists of the Brooklyn Art Association gave their first reception of the season last evening at the Academy of Music. There was as usual a large and brilliant attendance. Brooklyn, even more than New-York, seizes these pleasant occasions for a display of its beauty, and this leads naturally to the *suave* concomitants of brilliant toilettes, agreeable conversation and for the younger sort—alas! that it should be for them only—of downright flirtation. It would be difficult to select a better place for the full enjoyment of these various phases of an Art Reception. The concert room of the Academy is a pleasant and lofty apartment, scant in superfices, perhaps, but of happy proportions when the crowd is composed of ladies. It is only necessary to revnive once around it. After this ceremony the distracted admirer of art generally finds himself in a comfortable arm-chair in the theatre, listening to the moderate strains of an orchestra, and, perhaps, to something far more musical;—all, except the gentlemen who are tied to red string, and who, for their many sins, are condemned to stand in the middle of the apartment. They—watched committeeman—are not permitted to leave their posts until all the pretty girls have left, and the gas has been turned off.

A reception is an affair of such polite and quiet social import, and those who attend it are so clearly the guests of the paintars, that any grave consideration of the pictures would be out of place. We shall content ourselves with saying that the exhibition is in all respects a creditable one. A hundred and twenty-four pictures are numbered on the catalogue, and there are many important works that have since been added. A few foreign pictures, and some well-known ones by native artists, also add to the interest of the display. There is somewhat less than the usual proportion of portraits, and a noticeable and agreeable increase in the number of *genre* pictures. The landscapes are, of course, the principal attraction—a large and superb work (still unfinished) by the worthy President of the Society, Mr. Rhos Gignoux, commanding the attention immediately on entering the apartment. Some of our best artists are represented on the Academy walls, and as the collection will remain on exhibition for the rest of the week, the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,336,900 five-twenties to-day.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

Contradictory Reports of her Whereabouts—Our Gunboats in Pursuit.

Halifax, Monday, Dec. 14.

The *Chesapeake* is doubtless hovering about the coast, as there are several traces of her since leaving Shelburne on Saturday.

The gunboats in pursuit have not been heard from.

St. John, N. B., Friday, Dec. 11.

It is reported by Capt. Doherty, of the bark *Celeste*, which arrived here this morning from Cork that he saw a steamer, bark rigged, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the 13th inst., steering northeast by north.

Halifax, Monday, Dec. 14.

Reports of the whereabouts of the *Chesapeake* are contradictory. The most probable is that she is in La Have River, four miles south of Bridgewater. There has been a dense fog since Saturday night.

A United States gunboat passed Yarmouth yesterday.

La Have River, the supposed location of the Chesapeake is about sixty miles southwest of Halifax and but a few miles in the same direction from Lunenburgh.

Halifax, N. S., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Chesapeake* is reported to be near La Have, about 80 miles west of Halifax. She was lying four miles south of the town of Bridgewater on the La Have River. It is reported that she leaves to-night. The United States steamer *Ella and Anna* is now here, and leaves as soon as she has coaled.

Portland, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The United States Consul at Halifax telegraphs to Collector Washburn, this evening, that the *Chesapeake* is near Chester, in Mahone Bay, and requests that the Captain or Mate be sent on forthwith to identify the pirates.

In the absence of the Captain, who is in New-York, and as the Mate is badly wounded, the stewardess and one of the crew will be taken on board the gunboat *Acacia* and proceed there, leaving about 10 o'clock to-night.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

No Official Notification Received of the Refusal to Forward Supplies.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Though Gen. Butler and a member of the Sanitary Commission now at Fortress Monroe, have telegraphed to the Government here that the rebel authorities have stopped the distribution of supplies sent from the loyal States to the Union prisoners in their hands, we are notified that up to this time no information has reached Washington indicating that anything like an official rebel notice has been communicated to either Maj.-Gen. Butler or Brig.-Gen. Mansfield.

The fact that Rossar Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, promptly replied yesterday or the day before to Gen. Butler's tender of vaccine matter, to be used among the Union prisoners confined at Richmond, Lynchburgh and other points in rebeldom, that it would be disposed of promptly as requested, leads us to hope that there may be after all a mistake in attributing to the rebel authorities the atrocious purpose of denying to the Union prisoners in their hands the articles necessary to their proper sustenance forwarded from the North.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebels Anxious to Avail Themselves of the Proclamation; &c.

Nashville, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Col. Misener reports from Columbia, that the rebel deserters and citizens are flocking to that post in great numbers, asking to be allowed to take oath under the President's Proclamation. Col. Misener says in regard to the numbers arriving, that he has never seen the like.

A few days ago a Capt. Perkins, of the Eleventh Tennessee cavalry, applied to Gen. Rosecrans for permission to take the oath of allegiance under the Amnesty Proclamation. He says in a letter that the actual position of Tennessee is not understood or appreciated by Tennesseeans in the rebel army, and their eyes have been opened only since his capture.

The trial of Frank Gurley, the guerrilla, who killed Gen. McCook a year ago, is now being concluded. He will undoubtedly be hung.

Horace Maynard, the Attorney-General of the State, declares in a published letter that the usual county elections are to be held in March next in the State.

The small-pox has broken out at Franklin.

The railroad improvements in Middle Tennessee and Alabama are rapidly approaching completion.

From California.

San Francisco, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Constitution for Nevada, which the people are to vote for or against on the 17th of January next, is published. It declares that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Federal Government. Neither the Legislature nor the people are permitted to create a State debt exceeding $300,000; but $3,000,000 bonds may be issued to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Electors must have their names registered and a full tax before being permitted to vote. The Legislature is prohibited from passing local or special bills, general laws being required to suit such cases. The sessions of the Legislature are fixed at sixty days; the salary of members at $8 daily. State officers are to be elected for two years and Supreme Judges for six years. Paper money is prohibited. Mines and mining property are taxed the same as other property. The latter provision meets with decided opposition, and may cause the rejection of the Constitution by the popular vote.

The ship *George Peabody* spoke Oct. 31, ship *Cremorne*, New-York for San Francisco; Oct. 12, *Winfield Scott*, Boston for San Francisco.

Arrived, ship *Courier*, from Boston; *Geo. Peabody* from New-York.

Daring Bank Robbery and Murder.

THE MALDEN BANK ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT—THE CASHIER SHOT DEAD.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Malden Bank was entered shortly before noon to-day. The son of the President was the only person in the bank at the time. He was murdered, and the bank robbed of about all its contents.

E. C. Converse is the President. The murdered boy was about 17 years old.

Up to this evening no clue has been obtained of the person who committed the murder and robbery at the Malden Bank. The amount of money taken was $5,000, $3,000 in hundred dollar bills and $2,000 in small bills. This sum was counted out by Mr. Mansell, the Cashier, for young Converse, who was bookkeeper, to do business with, while he (Mansell) was temporarily absent. Young Converse was shot, the ball passing through the left temple and coming out behind the right ear. The act was done between 11 and 12 o'clock noon. The Directors of the Malden Bank offer a reward of $6,000 for the arrest of the murderer and recovery of the money.

The Pirate Alabama.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

A letter, dated Madras, Oct. 26, states that the rebel pirate *Alabama* came into that harbor a few days before, took a look around the place, and immediately put to sea without communicating with the shore.

Marine Disaster.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The ship *George Turner* is ashore on Hog Island Ledge, has hilged, and is badly hogged. She will discharge in a lighter to-morrow. Her cargo, dasticed to Buenos Ayres, and consisting of lumber and kerosene, belongs to Mr. Silsby, of Salem. The vessel and cargo are partially insured.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 4244, 4246, 4248, 4254, 4256, 4258, 4262, 4266, 4268, 4270, 4272, 4274, 4276, 4280, 4282, 4286, 4288, 4290, 4292, 4294. *Part III.*—Calendar unchanged.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 2655, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3091. *Part II.*—Nos. 426, 736, 2578, 2862, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2239, 741, 2552, 2446, 2251, 2258, 2260, 2261, 2262, 317, 1963, 2036, 2144, 1112.

Special Term.—Nos. 236, 223, 258, 68, 607, 70, 264, 266, 272, 274, 278, 276, 277, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285.

Mme. Demorest's Quarterly Mirror of Fashions—New-York: No. 473 Broadway.—This journal of fashion quarterly for the Winter ending with February, 1864, is already issued, and contains full-sized patterns for a circular cloak, the beau monde sleeve, an infant's bib and a boy's pants. In addition is an elegant steel fashion-plate, containing ten figures, and several pages of letter-press chit-chat upon the latest styles. The *Quarterly Mirror* gives fuller and more reliable details upon the fashions than any other similar publication in this country. Its circulation is consequently immense.—*Daily Poughkeepsian.*

Public Speakers and Singers will find BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. Sold by all druggists.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-In-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the World, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

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Reduction in prices on
Winter Stock.
Our
Overcoats and Winter Suits,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
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Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
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Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
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IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
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Special and Important Directions for the use of DUBOIS'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

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SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
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A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

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Quite to his surprise, he has ascertained that many persons, sheering in a natural prejudice against supposed nostrums, have classed this with other useless articles, and are yet entirely ignorant of its pure character and wonderful effects.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.,
for the HOLIDAYS, at
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
Still maintains its long-established reputation of
THE GREAT REMEDY
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WILLIAM LIDDLE,
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CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 430 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

G. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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They will be on exhibition as above on Monday, 14th inst., until the day of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suite in hair-cloth, rosewood arm chairs, side chairs and ottomans in plush, marble-top cantre-tables, brocatel and lace curtains, marble and bronze clocks, several fine oil-paintings and engravings, mantel vases, walnut pillar extension table, dining chairs, mahogany pier and dining tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, card and fancy tables, lounges, rockers and easy chairs, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, Turkey red curtains and cornices, window-shades, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., a fine assortment of China and glass-ware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DUANE-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses and lots:

WATER-ST.—The two 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 213 and 379 Water-st.

PEARL-ST.—The 4-story brick stora and lot No. 280; also, the 5-story brick store and lot No. 378 Pearl-st.

GRAND-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 26 and 27 Grand-st.

SPRING-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 159 Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—Premises Nos. 26½ and 30 Thompson-st. 3-story houses on front and 2-story houses on rear of lots.

ELM-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 188 Elm-st.

SEVENTH-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 279 and 281 7th-st.

AVENUE D.—The three 3-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Avenue D.

DELANCEY-ST.—Leasehold premises No. 61 Orchard-st.

Maps of the property, with full description, can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

COSTLY FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

Costly fancy goods suitable for the holidays, just imported from Paris and Germany, comprising many specimens of exquisite bronzes, bronze and ormolu clocks, real China vases, dinner and tea service, parian statuary of various sizes, bisque figures, every variety of fancy work, glove, and cigar boxes, Chinese cabinets, Japanese ditto, an invoice of Chinese goods; Japanese ditto; plated ware of Joseph Dixon & Son's manufacture, and other desirable goods, described in the catalogue. The entire sale is well worthy examination, and will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS TO PAY STORAGE.

—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at No. 69 Greenwich-st.: 43 grindstones, received from New-York Genesee Valley Line; 253 grindstones, received from New-York Seneca Falls Line; 7 pieces casting received from Utica Line; 1 lot patterns and 1 cutter sleigh marked P. Platt; 1 bale hops, marked D. & H., New-York Central Railroad Line; 1 bell, New-York and Troy Line.

At No. 165 Washington-st.—210 grindstones, received from Smalley's Line; 35 grindstones, received from New-York and Genesee Valley Line. Sales positive. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 18, at 7½ o'clock,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BY A. F. TAIT,

comprising Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Deer, Fown, Quail, Woodcock, Grouse, Chickens, Dead Game, &c., &c. Paintings now exhibiting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Spencer D. Green and Samuel L. Burk, Assignees, the assets of Winston, Seaman & Co., consisting of notes, claims, book accounts, judgments, &c., a list of which may seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. OUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 17,

at 12 o'clock, at No. 136 West 36th-st., a lot of shafting, pullevs, lathes, drills, benches, punches, steam-pipe, coodensers, Bradford's patent ore seperators, circular saws and frames, jiger saw, and frames, Ball & Rice wood planer, sewing-machines, dressing and polishing machines, paint mills, emery wheels, cog wheels, tenant and boring machines, fly wheels, old iron, drying-room sides complete, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian pony, quite young, believed to be sound, and has been used as a saddle-horse, and sold for want of use.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, track and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

This sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1862, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. SEG LEAVE

to inform their friends and the public that they will offer at auction

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1863, at 7½ o'clock,

AT NO. 842 BROADWAY,

Gibson's Building, next to Wallack's Theatre, by order of Mr. C. Duhamel, of New-Orleans, his

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS,

by Masters of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Italian Schools, viz.:

SEBASTIAN BOURGON,	ROLANO SAVERY,
SANTERRE,	FAUVEAU LATOUR,
HOGARTH,	MARTIN DE VOS,
BENARD,	VAN BLOOMEN,
FRAGONARD,	CH. LESRUN,
CARTIER,	MOLENARR,
COUINET,	VAUDMORT,
BRUANDET,	BAUDOIN and others.

ALSO,

THE CELESBRATED ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF WASHINOTON,

painted by C. W. PEALE, in 1778, and formerly in the possession of Gen. Lafayette.

The entire collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and special attention is requested to the Portrait of Washington, by Peale. They are now on exhibition as above, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues may be had at the gallery, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 65 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn

Dec. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,

Dec. 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 19th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE

improved property, being the real estate of John H. Coster, deceased, by order of the heirs, to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses and lots:

WATER-ST.—The two 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 213 and 379 Water-st.

PEARL-ST.—The 4-story brick stora and lot No. 280; also, the 5-story brick store and lot No. 378 Pearl-st.

GRAND-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 26 and 27 Grand-st.

SPRING-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 159 Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—Premises Nos. 26½ and 30 Thompson-st. 3-story houses on front and 2-story houses on rear of lots.

ELM-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 188 Elm-st.

SEVENTH-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 279 and 281 7th-st.

AVENUE D.—The three 3-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Avenue D.

DELANCEY-ST.—Leasehold premises No. 61 Orchard-st.

Maps of the property, with full description, can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

COSTLY FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

Costly fancy goods suitable for the holidays, just imported from Paris and Germany, comprising many specimens of exquisite bronzes, bronze and ormolu clocks, real China vases, dinner and tea service, parian statuary of various sizes, bisque figures, every variety of fancy work, glove, and cigar boxes, Chinese cabinets, Japanese ditto, an invoice of Chinese goods; Japanese ditto; plated ware of Joseph Dixon & Son's manufacture, and other desirable goods, described in the catalogue. The entire sale is well worthy examination, and will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS TO PAY STORAGE.

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At No. 165 Washington-st.—210 grindstones, received from Smalley's Line; 35 grindstones, received from New-York and Genesee Valley Line. Sales positive. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 18, at 7½ o'clock,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BY A. F. TAIT,

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E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, NOTES, BOOK ACCOUNTS, Judgments, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

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M. OUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 17,

at 12 o'clock, at No. 136 West 36th-st., a lot of shafting, pullevs, lathes, drills, benches, punches, steam-pipe, coodensers, Bradford's patent ore seperators, circular saws and frames, jiger saw, and frames, Ball & Rice wood planer, sewing-machines, dressing and polishing machines, paint mills, emery wheels, cog wheels, tenant and boring machines, fly wheels, old iron, drying-room sides complete, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a black Canadian pony, quite young, believed to be sound, and has been used as a saddle-horse, and sold for want of use.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE COM. OF SUB. VOL. SER., No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, COOKED RATIONS to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for the term of time specified by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz.:

{ 75 pounds of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
{ or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef.
{ 13⅓ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread,
{ or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
{ 8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
{ or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
{ or 1½ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1¼ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3½ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *in a building furnished at public expense*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. }

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or naming more than one price, excepting as above indicated, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and 23d sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Dec. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this bureau until 3 o'clock on the 21st December, instant, for one thousand barrels Navy Beef, and fifteen hundred barrels Navy Pork. The Beef, Pork and barrels to conform to the Navy standard, with the exception of iron hoops: the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

TO OVEN BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., for building Bread Ovens at Fort Richmond, Staten Island. The dimensions and specifications of said ovens will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached, and must be accompanied by references, for skill and competency in this particular branch of masonry, and indorsed "Proposals for Building Ovens."

FRANCIS E. BERIEB, Capt., C. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 603 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber.
Bootees.
Boots.
Negro Brogans.
Great Coat Straps.
Hats, trimmed, Infantry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps.
Worsted Sashes.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery.
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to deliver, and how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and address to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY OSPAOTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

The Department will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers and deck-pleting for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers and deck-plating, and may be for one or more vessels, or for the whole or each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck-plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately.

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one-half of the scarph to be on each end of each piece. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, from (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz.:

1 plate 18 feet long by 39 inches wide.
23 plates 15 feet long by 39 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 33 inches wide.
24 plates 15 feet long by 33 inches wide.
2 plates 16 feet 2 inches long by 36 inches wide.
1 plate 16 feet 2 inches long by 39 inches wide.
64 plates 7 feet 7 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 1¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1 inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ¾ inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ¼ inch long by 45 inches wide.
10 plates 7 feet long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 2 inches long by 32 inches wide.

The whole of the side-armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of the contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing the work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New-York, Navy-yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

"NOTE.—The side armor of each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named, that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number."

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 20th instant, for furnishing the following described articles for the use of the Quartermaster-General's Office.

COCOA MATTING.

Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, a sample of which proposed for must accompany the offer; the price per square yard to include making, binding and fitting to each room, and putting down the same complete, in the best manner: measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained.

OFFICE CHAIRS.

Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, more or less, to be made of strong, sound, well-seasoned wood, finished in a plain but substantial manner: sample to be seen at this office. The price for each chair to include the delivery of the same at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Cocoa Matting or Chairs," or both, as the case may be, and addressed to the Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Acting Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT,

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent,

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2? Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, bowels no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male package, $2; female, $3, sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. G. OAKLEY, No. 15 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He and will cure you in less time and at less cost than any one in the world, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veoeriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, fluet, strictures, ulcers, lumbago, secretary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The most to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge. In from one to four days. Established in 1840. Those who have not, of their present ves are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, and cures all enfeebling Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you a victim to those secret and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,021 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House); and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Lispenard-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 24 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 3 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. To victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 8:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. SEKES will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run to Monsey.
Sept. 23, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Meadville, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:23 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN.

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILEB & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) This well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday		Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday		Dec. 26
EDINBURGH	Saturday		Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $95, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and letter.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin { $80 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage { $35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $74. Steerage, found with good provisions, $34 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. S. SARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, via Havana. No freight taken to Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. BAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE GEOMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The ship MESOPOTAMIA from Liverpool, lately ashore, is now discharging at Wheeler's Wall-st. stores, Brooklyn, under a special order of the customs. Her cargo, including that delivered to lighters, is being stored at risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees will without delay attend to the entry of their goods, and call at the office of the undersigned and sign the average bond. LAWSON & WALKER,
Adjusters, No. 63 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing, Clyde-built steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. SCOTT, will sail from Pier No. 38, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $30, payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JENKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The attention of capitalists seeking Real Estate investments is invited to the fact that

The population of the City of Newark nearly doubled between the years 1845 and 1855, and that it increased from 46,000 in 1853 to 70,000 in 1857, and is now about 85,000.

No reason exists why this increase should not continue.

The subscriber has for sale three parcels of Newark lots, which are regarded as very desirable for investment.

One of them consists of about 300 lots within a few minutes' walk of the Market-st. depot, valued at $350 to $500 each; another consists of about 160 lots, valued at $300 each; and the third of about 60 lots, valued at $50 to $100 each.

For other particulars apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

WANTED
TO PURCHASE—
Several first-class houses on Murray Hill; also, houses in any desirable location. Parties desiring to sell could not do better than by sending us descriptions of houses or property they may have for sale.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND SPORTSMEN.—The subscriber offers two ponds and streams, with mill sites on Long Island, three hours from New-York, with about eight acres of land, house and barn, for sale or exchange. Apply to owner, at No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York, office of J. A. Biggs, who will give particulars, &c. See *Spirit of the Times*.
JOHN WOODS.

A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, on 11th, 17th, 23d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 6th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables; prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS., BEtween the 8th and 9th avs. 8 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 52d-st., and 8 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 53d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ASNER L. ELY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, hanery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—LOcated in Washington County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, a few miles from a railroad station, and about ten miles from Saratoga Springs; four acres of land, comfortable old-fashioned white house, well-shaded grounds, good barn and other outbuildings. Price, $2,500. A desirable Summer residence. For further particulars inquire of WM. B. WATKINS, No. 62 Reade-st., N. Y., or JOHN A. PATTISON, Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 35 acres, beautifully located for health, good neighborhood and easy access; suitable for a gentleman of means, doing business in New-York. Address, for two weeks, PROPRIETOR, Box No. 1,557 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A LARGE and conveniently situated house, being five minutes' walk from depot and churches, will be let for $125 until the 1st of May next. Can be had for a longer term for $150 per annum. Apply to the POSTMASTER, Fairfield.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 21x98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE Town of Varick, County of Seneca, N. Y., on the east bank of the Seneca Lake, eight miles south from Geneva, nine miles north of New-York State Agricultural College. Farm containing 241 acres of land, 50 acres of woodland, no waste land, well watered, choice fruit, land in good condition for raising grain; the farm is beautifully situated and one of the best wheat farms in the State. I will sell the farm for $65 money and all taxes. Person wanting information in regard to the farm may address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., and I will give full description and answer any questions.

N. B.—If some gentleman should buy the farm for an investment, I would rent it of him for a term of years, and pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money and all taxes.
HUGH CHAPMAN.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR TO LET.—Large house, barn, wagon house, with garden, all kinds of fruits on it; also, 2-story house, w. gon-house, 15 acres of land, four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, Newtown. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms on Long Island, of 285¾ acres, only at a very low price, for want of use; near railroad station; good neighborhood, and fine view of the ocean; 35 miles from New-York. Address L. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFfers for sale a number of choice farms in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., at low rates and easy terms. For particulars address M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1865, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there is entrance both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to
WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND SPAcious house, No. 45 Grove-st., with modern improvements, in good order; possession Jan. 1. For particulars apply to GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON 83D-STREET, near Broadway, to let of May next, at a low rent. Apply at 92 Broadway, third floor, of C. G. MITCHELL.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a distinct anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AT DR. WAITT'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or destine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $35; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $8; silver, $5. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1863,
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
and by general request,
DER FREISCHUTZ,
grand romantic opera, in 4 acts, by C. M. v. Weber.

Ottokar	Herr Steinecke
Cuno	Herr Graff
Agathe	Mme. Friederici
Anna	Mlle. Canissa
Caspar	Herr Wehnlich
Max	Herr Hebelmann
Killian	Herr Kromfeld

PRICES AS USUAL.
In active preparation and will soon be produced,
FAUST—GRAND OPERA BY GOUNOD.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863,
MARTHA,
grand Opera in four Acts, by F. V. Flotow, with
Mlle. LANG,
Mlle. FRIEDERICI,
Herr HIMMER,
Herr WEINLICH,
Herr GRAFF,
in the principal rôles.

Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra: Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of tickets will commence at the Brooklyn Academy on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Stage Manager.....Chas. A. J. Farrar
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL
ENTERTAINMENT
for the benefit of the
SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863,
Mr. J. Edwards Hauer, the favorite pianist, has kindly volunteered. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly tendered their services: Mr. J. F. Duan, the talented young pianist; Mr. T. P. Holmes, who will appear in his favorite rôle of the "Maniac Lover;" Miss Emma Hendricks, the New-York favorite in her pleasing impersonation of "Mary Woodward;" Mr. W. C. Graham, the talented and versatile actor, in two of his favorite characters; Miss Augustine Delepier, the charming young commedienne, as "Julia Spring;" Mr. Edwin G. Granville, the favorite actor, as "Miles Melville;" Mrs. C. E. Caldwell, Mr. M. R. Beach, Mr. J. F. Wilson, Mr. Harry Warren, and numerous others. During the evening Miss C. Howard will appear in her eccentric rendering of "Widow Bedott," assisted by Mr. A. O. Thompson, the successful comic delineator. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the principal music-stores and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Doors open at 6½ commence at 7½ o'clock. The piano used is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
The new sensation of the day, "THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON," or "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE." This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenary, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, and at the chapel. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.
SECOND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1863.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES: Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, No. 6; Overtures, "In the Highlands," Gade, and "Rienzi," Wagner; Moreau Symphonique, "Le Sange," with piano obligato, Goldbeck. Solo Performers, Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, Soprano, and B. GOLDBECK, Piano. Conductor, THEODORE EISFELD. Extra Matinee tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE CANDA MONUMENT—AT HOPE CHAPEL, THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

| | |

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECRUITING IN NEW-YORK.

Bounty Brokers and Runners—Efforts to Prevent Swindling of Volunteers—Difficulties Attending the Business.

Recruiting in this City, under the new call for volunteers, has been very brisk for the last two weeks, the number reaching over one hundred per day. The bounties paid by the City, State and General Government amount in the aggregate to so large a sum, that men of moderate incomes are beginning to discover that, even in the matter of pecuniary gain, the army holds out better inducements than the majority of mechanical trades. Supposing the war to cease within one year, there are few men engaged in the ordinary avocations of life who could make as much money at by entering the army, with the bounties that are now paid.

There is a great deal of complaint that the City bounty of $300, instead of going into the hands of the volunteer, is in many cases appropriated by bounty brokers and runners. A good many schemes have been proposed to remedy this abuse, and on Friday last Gen. HAYS, the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, issued an order to the various Provost-Marshals not to enlist any man who did not receive the $300 City bounty in his own hands. The effect of this order, we are informed by Mr. BLUNT, Chairman of the Supervisors' Committee, has been to reduce the number of recruits from 100 to about 50 per day. The main object of the Supervisors, and indeed of the citizens of New-York, whom they represent, is to get the men, so as to fill the quota of this City by volunteering. Any action of the military authorities therefore, which interferes with this primary object, does not meet with much encouragement from the Supervisors. They, as well as everybody else, would like to see the volunteer get the entire bounty, it it were practicable, but unfortunately, a large class of the recruits can only be reached through the agency of runners and brokers, and these gentry have a decided objection to working without pay. Their have their agents all over the country, who pick up the men, pay their fares to this City and board them until they are enlisted, meantime making with them the best bargain they can with regard to the bounty they are to receive from the City. Before they are taken to the recruiting office they make an assignment to the broker of their claim against the City, and with this assignment and the certificate of the Provost-Marshal that they have duly enlisted, the broker goes to the Supervisors' Committee and gets his $300. The amount agreed upon between the broker and the volunteer is advanced to the latter at the time he enlists, and ranges all the way from $50 to $250, according to the sharpness of the broker or the greediness of the volunteer. Gen. HAYS proposed that a recruiting office should be opened at the Supervisors' Committee room, in Broadway, and that one of the Provost-Marshals should be in constant attendance there, so that as soon as the certificate of enlistment was signed by the Provost-Marshal, Mr. BLUNT could pay the City bounty directly into the hands of the volunteer. This suggestion was adopted by the Supervisors' Committee, and the plan was put in operation on Monday morning of this week. It has been found to make very little difference in practice, for when the recruit is brought to the office he has his bargain already made with the broker and the assignment of his claim already executed, so that when the money is paid over to him by Mr. BLUNT, he considers himself bound by his agreement, and turns round and pays over to the broker the balance left after deducting the sum agreed upon.

Mr. BLUNT looks out for the interest of the volunteers so far as he possibly can, and in case any complaint is made that the broker did not pay the recruit what he agreed to, the broker is made to settle with the recruit before he can do any more business with the Committee. While our reporter was in the Committee room yesterday, a woman came in and complained that her husband, THOMAS COHN, had been paid $150 by a broker, and was promised $150 more when he got to Riker's Island, but had been unable to get the last instalment. On looking up the papers it was found that the broker's name was MARVIN KAASA. KEESA was summoned before Mr. BLUNT, and in explanation of the affair said that he made no bargain with the recruit himself, but only advanced $275 to the runner, and if there had been any breach of faith, it was on the part of the runner. Mr. BLUNT told him that he was the man to whom the Committee paid the $300, that they knew no one else in the transaction, and should hold him responsible. He could do no more business at that office until a settlement had been made with COHN. This is the rule which Mr. BLUNT adopts whenever any complaints are made by the recruit that he has not been dealt with according to agreement. Further than this the Committee claim they cannot go, and they think it would not be advisable if they could. If it were possible to put a stop to all brokerage in the business, the only effect of it would be, they say, to send the recruits from New-York to other cities, which already have agents and brokers operating here, and who hold out just as great inducements to volunteers as are offered here. The number enlisted yesterday was larger than on the two previous days, though considerably less than before Gen. HAYS' order was issued. Mr. BLUNT has engaged a band of music and hereafter the recruits will be escorted from the Committee room in Broadway, down to the Riker's Island boat at the Battery, by strains of martial music.

Arrest of Col. G. W. B. Tompkins.

Col. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, formerly of the Eighty-second regiment, was arrested yesterday, by order of the Assistant Provost-Marshal, Gen. HAYS. It appears that a deserter from the Eighty-second regiment fearing arrest, applied to G. C. HAWTHORNE to get his discharge, when HAWTHORNE promised to procure his discharge for the sum of one hundred dollars. HAWTHORNE procured a Surgeon's certificate of disability, and between him and the Colonel gave the man his discharge, dating the discharge back two years. The facts coming to the ears of Gen. HAYS, caused the arrest of the parties, both of whom were committed and held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Arrest for Enticing Men to Desert.

Capt. COOK was arrested yesterday by the Provost-Marshal for enticing soldiers to desert and resist. This is the third time the Captain has been arrested by the Provost-Marshal for like offences. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Trial of Sands for the Homicide of Murphy—Acquittal of Sands.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Sutherland,

The trial of JOSEPH SANDS was continued yesterday morning.

William Groat, sworn, for the prosecution—Is a Sergeant of Police; was at the Station-house on the 23d of April, in the evening; heard a scuffle in the hall, followed by the discharge of a pistol; went into the hall, saw Murphy on the floor, and Sands standing by, with a pistol in his hand; Sands said some of the prisoner's friends had caught him by the arm, and the pistol went off by accident; he said he had been assaulted by some of Murphy's friends, and had drawn the pistol to intimidate them.

Officer *Maagles*, sworn for the prosecution:—Took the *ante-mortem* examination.

Mr. Sedgwick asked that the *ante-mortem* examination be read by the prosecution.

Mr. McKeon read it. It has been published before.

Cross-examined—Murphy was a very strong man.

Mr. Sedgwick offered to prove by this witness that Murphy was a violent man—that he had resisted officers before when arrested, and that he was a notoriously bad character.

The Court excluded this evidence.

The prosecution rested.

Mr. Sedgwick opened on the part of the prisoner, and called

Officer Jones for the defence.

Mr. Sedgwick offered to prove by this witness the violent character of Murphy. Ruled out.

Saw Snods' wrist and hand on the night in question; saw marks on his neck as if some one had grasped him there.

Officer Halstead sworn for the defence.

Mr. Sedgwick made the offer of the same proof by this witness as by the last. Ruled out.

The defence rested, and Mr. Sedgwick summed up the case for the prisoner, contending that Sands was justified, by the known character of deceased for violence, in drawing the pistol, and that it went off by accident while in his hands.

Mr. McKeon followed for the people, and at the conclusion of his speech the Judge charged the jury in substance as follows:

The indictment in this case charges the prisoner with murder in the first degree. At common law murder was defined to be the killing of a man with malice aforethought. The want of malice reduced the crime of killing a man intentionally from murder to manslaughter. The Legislature undertook to define these common law offences. His Honor read the statute defining murder and manslaughter in the various degrees. Bearing in mind these definitions, if you find from the evidence that the killing was unnecessary, and was not a sudden action in the heat of combat, or without sufficient provocation, it was murder.

If it is found in the evidence that he did it in the heat of combat, without sufficient provocation, and being unnecessary to overcome violence, it would be manslaughter in the third degree; but even if the pistol went off accidentally and without design or intent to kill, if it is to be believed that the prisoner was culpably negligent in carrying the pistol, he was still guilty of manslaughter. His Honor said, therefore, that this was either murder or it was manslaughter in the third or fourth degree.

At the termination of the Judge's charge the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock. FREDERICK MUNTER, heretofore indicted for murder in killing his mistress, plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and the District-Attorney accepted the plea. He was remanded for sentence.

The case of FREDERICK SCHNEIDER, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, was sent to the Special Sessions.

The District-Attorney read a letter from the Acting Spanish Consul, requesting the authorities to turn over to him the four Spanish sailors who were indicted for highway robbery, the Spanish Consul offering to send them back to Spain. The Court consented to this arrangement, and they will be discharged on Saturday.

The trial of WILLIAM HOEY, for counterfeiting, was continued. Only one witness was examined, when the Court was compelled to adjourn until to-morrow, owing to the absence of Mr. Clinton, one of the prisoner's counsel.

Association for Colored Troops.

A meeting of the General Committee of the above Association was held at the office of Mr. HENRY O'REILLY, the Secretary, on Friday evening last, at 3 o'clock. Gen. W. K. STRONG presided. Various Sub-Committees reported, as did likewise the Treasurer, showing the amount of the receipts and expenditures. Several applications for positions in the colored regiment to be raised were received and referred to the appropriate Committee. Col. WILLIS MORRIS, who had been accredited by the Associations, and had presented his credentials to the Secretary of War, was informed by him that it was the intention of the Government to authorize the organization of only one regiment of colored troops in New-York City, though hereafter others will be authorized. Col. MORRIS was also informed that his name would be sent to the Senate of the United States, for confirmation as a Brigadier-General, to command the brigade to be raised in this State. This information was telegraphed to the Committee from Washington by Col. MORRIS.

A Sub-Committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. SOHUTE, RODGERS and CROMWELL, to confer and cooperate with a like Committee of the Union League, in filling the ranks of the regiment of colored troops recently ordered to be raised under Col. BLISS.

Col. JAMES FAIRMAN then addressed the meeting, and made a lengthy and most interesting statement, recounting his experience in several States in search of information relative to the organization of colored troops. The Colonel said that the Government had much better at once authorize the forming of a brigade, instead of one regiment, for the reason that a brigade could be raised by the same machinery required to raise a single regiment, and as a further proof to sustain his argument, asserted that the Governor of Massachusetts found less trouble in recruiting the Fifty-fourth than in had experienced in filling the ranks of the Fifty-third colored regiment of that State.

It is understood that Col. GOTTLIEB, first of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, (Mozart,) and late of the Federal Guard, desires to take command of one of the regiments, and all who know him say that he is a fully qualified and competent officer.

Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, a highly accomplished and well-informed officer, declared his ability to raise one regiment, and would do so, provided the Government would order the raising of a brigade, and leave the matter as to who should command it to be decided in favor of the most competent officer.

The Joint Committee, as above provided, will meet again in a day or two, and in the meantime applications should be sent to Mr. JAMES ROGERS, No. 471 Broadway, or to Col. BLISS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The sixty-fifth annual election of the Fire Department was held on Monday evening, at Firemen's Hall, the President, A. J. DALAMOUR, in the chair. After the regular routine business, the annual report of the Trustees was proceeded with by Mr. P. Y. EVERETT, the Secretary. This document showed that the principal sources of revenue for the past year were: $6,320 from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for certificates; $6,298 60 from the agents of the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this City; $5,275 13 from the gentlemen composing the Firemen's Belt Committee of the thirty-fourth annual ball. They had also received the following donations and appropriations: $2,000 from the Common Council; $1,000 from PETER COOPER, Esq.; $500 from Messrs. HACKER & BROS.; $100 (a portion of a legacy bequeathed by a lady to the charitable institutions of this City) from Mr. R. F. LEE; $50 from Mr. R. CARNLEY. At the last annual meeting there was a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the department, amounting to $391 33. Since that period there has been paid to the Treasurer the sum of $62,677 99, making in the aggregate the amount of $62,997 32. In the above amount there was received for bonds and mortgages canceled, $14,300; also $15,000 from temporary loans, making the actual receipts $33,177 99. The disbursements for the same period have, in the aggregate, amounted to $62,238 85. The following is the result of the election for officers for the ensuing year: A. J. DELAFOUR, President; John R. Platt, Vice-President; Charles A. Gray, Secretary; John S. Gilks, Treasurer; Zeobar Mills, Charles O'Conner, Peter Masterson, Fred. Ridabock, Trustees.

BURNED TO DEATH AT THE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—WM. ARMSTRONG, the colored man who was so severely burned at the fire in Maiden-lane on Monday afternoon, died this same night at the New-York Hospital. Coroner COLLIN was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

"A SWIFT-FINGERED SISTER OF CHARITY."—Sewing has been and still is a great resource for woman, in her hour of need. The introduction of the sewing-machine has spared many a hand-sewer. With its nimble, tireless iron finger, making hundreds of stitches a minute, she cannot compete. As well might the courier match his feet against the telegraph. The poor will still have with us, and our charity should be suited to the times. They should be provided with sewing-machines. In the language of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON:

"Your admirable *needle woman* is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They cannot cheat it, nor starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make its hands weary. It is a worker that is a match for the most unwearied and avaricious manufacturer. At last I am thankful that there is a machine-woman that cannot be oppressed nor kept in sufferlog."

At the approaching season of festivities, when the abundance of the rich and the wants of the poor are most strikingly contrasted, let us, as far as possible, send to the homes of virtuous, struggling poverty this "swift-fingered Sister of Charity."—*New-York Evening Post.*

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY—(Which begins a new volume) will be ready next week. Its several departments—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc.—will be full and amply illustrated. It will also contain Portraits, Characters and Biographies of several distinguished men, the whole being replete with instruction served up in an attractive style. Terms, $1 50 a year, sent to any address; single copies 15 cents. Now is a good time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

A Silver Medal was awarded to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, being the highest premium.

MARRIED.

McGRAW—CONOR.—On Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Mr. HENRY L. McGRAW and JULIA H. CONOR, all of this City.

SMITH—SWEAT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, in St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, AARON M. SMITH and ANNIE E. SWEAT, daughter of Mr. William L. Sweat, all of Lafayette, N. J.

STROW—BAKER.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Richard Van Horn, GEORGE STROW and Miss MARY BAKER.

☞ Baltimore *Daily American* and *Weekly Sun* please copy.

DIED.

AYRES.—At the Metropolitan Hotel, on the night of the 13th inst., SAMUEL PERRY AYRES, of New-Rochelle, aged 47 years, 10 months and 2 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the late William Adams, Esq., No. 57 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLEAVELAND.—In Westport, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 12, JOHN CLEAVELAND of the New-York Bar, in his 60th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend. A train leaves New-York at 11¾ A. M., and reaches Westport at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will wait at the Sangatuck Station.

DYKEMAN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 14, ALBERT A. DYKEMAN, aged 39 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Cold Spring, for interment, on the 7:15 A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad, from Chambers-st.

EDWARDS.—In Weehawken, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, AMELIA EMMA EDWARDS, widow of the late Stephen H. Edwards, aged 26 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Gardner, Weehawken, and from the Baptist Church, New-Durham, at 2 o'clock.

HALLETT.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, JANE HALLETT, widow of Edmund P. Hallett, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, 88th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

KNIGHT.—On Monday night, Dec. 14, of scarlet fever, EVERETT MAXWELL, only son of James and Emeline Knight, aged 18 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16.

KIDDER.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, MARY J., wife of Frederick Kidder, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 199 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

MANLEY.—Killed at the battle of Irish Bend, Bayou Teche, La., on Tuesday, April 14, 1863, Lieut. J. W. MANLEY, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Company B, the officers and members of the 13th regiment New-York State Militia, and members of the 15th regiment who are now in the City, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 336 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

McCLEARY.—On Monday evening, Dec. 14, Miss ELIZA McCLEARY.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

O'HARA.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, of membranous croup, ROBERT, only son of Charles Edward and Kate O'Hara, aged 2 years, 6 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 217 West 45th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock.

OAKAY.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 14, ELISABETH D., daughter of Rev. Peter D. and Nancy Oakay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, at Jamaica. Cars leave South Brooklyn at 1¾ o'clock P. M.

PITKIN.—In Woodhaven, Queens County, L. I., on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, of membranous croup, MARY ELLA, daughter of John R. and Mary A. Pitkin, aged 5 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Brattleboro (Vt.) papers please copy.

PLUNKETT.—In Bradner City, La., on Tuesday, April 21, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Irish Bend, on Tuesday, April 14, First Lieut. WILLIAM R. PLUNKETT, of Company I, 159th regiment New-York Volunteers, formerly of the 13th (Brooklyn) regiment New-York State Militia, aged about 40, a well-known printer of this City.

His funeral will take place on Thursday next, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. His friends, members of his craft, former and present members of the 13th regiment, etc., are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred at Greenwood.

QUARTER.—In Yorkville, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 5 o'clock in the morning, Rev. W. J. QUARTER, pastor of St. Lawrence Church, 84th-st.

The Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Lawrence Church, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock.

VANDERPOEL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, of diphtheritic croup, ADALINE IVES, daughter of Aaron J. and Adaline E. Vanderpoel, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 West 26th-st.

WARD.—On Monday, Dec. 14, JAMES S. WARD, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, James Ward, No. 187 West 30th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, JOHN D. WILLIAMS, son of the late William H. and Mary Williams, aged 31 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, from No. 165 East Broadway.

☞ Keesville papers please copy.

Tribute to a Young Patriot.

HENRY W. MERIAN, OF THE IRON-CLAD WEEHAWKEN.

When the news reached this City that the *Weehawken* had gone down with four engineers and thirty of her crew, the cold, concise manner of the announcement may have caused it to be passed over with a casual sigh by many of our fellow-citizens; but in one home, how deep, how awful were those words! What a knell tolled in every heart as they were read, and the happy, peaceful home plunged in a moment into the deepest despair. Still, hope would live, and faint as the spark, it cheered, not only this sad family, but many sympathizing friends. Last night, however, this little light went out—heading the list of the lost was that dear name, the son, the brother, the friend, the true, noble young patriot.

Leaving a home surrounded by every comfort, a devoted father and loving sister; casting no fond, lingering look behind upon the hopes, the luxuries of life, HENRY W. MERIAN joined the enthusiastic ranks of our volunteer army, and did good service in those days of trial, the Spring of '61. Educated as an engineer, and never having relinquished his desire to serve his country, young MERIAN, at a later period, joined the *Weehawken*, when she was preparing to leave this port, holding the post of Third Assistant Engineer—a post not worthy his talents and education, but which would most assuredly have been to him but a stepping-stone to higher fortunes had his young life been spared. Ever generous and forgetful of self, with a heart entirely devoted to his country, our young friend thought only of his duty, and took a manly part in all the dangers and difficulties that menaced the *Weehawken* on her perilous voyage south, and later off Charleston, when she planted the fatal shot in the magazine of Fort Moultrie, and was exposed to such danger herself. No fond entreaty from home could persuade him to leave his post while work was to be done; and in his last letter, possibly alluding to the different changes and promotions that had taken place, he wrote: "I stand by the *Weehawken*, sink or swim." Alas! how soon was this sad alternative to be! Without a moment's preparation, hurried from youth, life and hope, to vast eternity!

Negligence has been imputed to the officers of the *Weehawken*, but knowing as we do the character and whole career of this fine young man, we feel assured that whatever responsibility rested on him was faithfully discharged. When uncertainty veiled the sad truth from his friends, it was said by those who knew him well "Were his character less generous, we *might* have some hope."

But though no voice may come from that watery grave to tell us his last words or deeds; no consolation be brought to his sorrowing family; we feel assured, that in dying, as in living, his heart was true to his God, his country, and his country.

E.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets.. 4 34 | Moon sets..11 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 40 | Gov. Island..12 29 | Hell Gate.. 1 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Leitch, Galway, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Balsell.

Ships Octavius, (Br.,) Attaud, Galway, Holmboe & Balchen; Treiga, (Br.,) Shepherd, Liverpool, Dehon, Clark & Rudge; Victoria, Champion, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Johanna Wilhelmina, (Brem.,) Thierman, London, Gerrels & Meyer.

Barks Franc, (Fr.,) Nicholas, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Verta; Emily and Ada, (Br.,) Hanson, Malaga. Josiah Lee, Maria Ayruma, (Ital.,) Ricardo, Queenstown, G. M. Braggotte; Winneford, (Br.,) Wilkins, Belize, John Abrams.

Brigs John Wilson, (Br.,) Nelson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Laudon, (Br.,) Howard, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Verta.

Schooners Prize Banner, Rich, Boston, A. C. Havens; Evelyn, Crowley, Boston; J. H. Bartlett, Rockhill, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. B. Fry, Percival, Beaufort; Sea Witch, Tyler, Washington, L. Kenny; Samuel G. Miles, Latcham, Berlin, A. C. Havens; Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Boh, (Br.,) Bethel, Inagua, R. E. Hutchinson.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Green, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Morgan, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Bark Almouer, (of Searsport,) Lanpher, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to B. P. Sherman. Had very heavy N. and N. E. weather the entire passage, split sails, etc.

Bark Norn, (of Halifax,) Maxwell, Demarara Nov. 24, and Salt Cay last inst., with salt to W. M. Smith.

Barkentine Fleetwing, Davis, Baltimore 9 ds., coal.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, (of Searsport,) Lanpher, Key West Dec. 3, with sugar to Welsh, Garver & Chase.

Brig Allandale, McBurnie, Halifax, N. S., 13 ds., with fish to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Olga, Gibbs, Port-au-Prince via Inagua 21 ds., with salt to John R. Bacon & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Nehraskn, (of Belfast,) McCalmont, Cardenas 19 ds., with molasses to John Jackson & Co.

Brig Evening Star, (of New Haven,) Ward, Grand Tork, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Bishop Bros. Left no vessels.

Brig Sophia Henrietta, (Hanov.,) Rio Grande, Brasil, 48 ds., with hides to Ruger Bros.

Brig B. Smith, of (Windsor, N. S.,) McClellan, East Harbor 14 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Brig Avalon, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Ryan, Bahia 37 ds., with sugar to Knkland & Von Sachs. Left no vessels.

Brig R. S. Minturn, (Br.,) Woodbury, Havana 17 ds., with sugar etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Arrow, (Br.,) Downie, St. Johns, N. F., 17 ds., with fish to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig H. G. Berry, Dixon, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with mdse. to G. Coffin.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, (of Greenda,) Simmons, Curacoa Nov. 21, and Bonaire 26th, with salt to J. W. Hubbard. The schr. J. B. Holmes sailed Nov. 24, from Bonaire for New-York.

Schr. William H. Clare, (Br., of Nassau,) Hall, Nassau 10 ds., with oranges to James Deeglass.

Schr. Satilla, Kelly, Key West 18 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ned, Higgins, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Schr. Hane, Shelly, Norfolk, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Samuel G. Miles, Latham, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Henry Brown, Latham, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Rio Grande, Cropper, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Somers, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Henry Finch, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Boyd, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Maitland, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. C. Arnold, (Br.,) Arnold, Jacmel 30 ds., with logwood, etc., to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Cram, Eastport 6 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Cheevolt, Travers, Addison 5 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. C. C. Brooks, Fletcher, Londonderry, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Challenge, Bullock, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. John Jones, Ward, Norwich.

Schr. Lucia Sturges, New-Haven.

Schr Anee M. Edwards, Soper, New-Bedford.

Schr. Rachel Beals, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Inman, New-London.

Schr. William, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Mediator, Simmons, New-Haven.

Schr. Fnry, Green, Providnnce.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Case, Greenport.

Schr. W. H. Rntan, Sprague, New-Haven.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Jones, Jones, Vicalhavan, with stone.

Schr. T. A. Conniin, Norton, Baltimore 6 ds., coal.

Schr. Jessie L. Leach, Endicott, Baltimore 6 ds., coal.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Pierce, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ripple, Heddnn, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Plymouth, Dunker, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W. and fresh.

Below.

Ship Vancouver, Curtis, Bristol Oct. 18.
Brig Bigelow, from Cornwallis, N. S.
Schr. Wm. Hunter, from New-Orleans.

Sailed.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Fulton and West Wind.
Steamship Columbia, for Liverpool.
Barks Boltvar and Mary Bentley.
Br. brig Washington.
Schr. E. K. Bennett.

Miscellaneous.

The brig R. B. Minturn, arrived last night from Havana, reports continual head winds the entire passage. In lat. 35 32, lon. 74 15, carried away the foremast head under the rigging.

The brig Louisa, (Br.,) while sailing up the East River, 13th inst., came in contact with the ship Antarctic, lying at anchor. The brig had her bowsprit and part of stem carried away. The ship was slightly damaged.

The ship W. S. Lindsay still lies on the West Bank, with the wrecking schooners alongside taking out the cargo. The steam-pumps are on board.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Arr. ship Washington, from San Francisco.

Spoken, &c.

Charlotte Arnold—schr., for Ragged Island, in Crooked Island Passage, Nov. 29.

Bigelow—brig, of Cornwallis, bound N., 4th inst., lat. 30, lon. 74.

Poinx—Danish brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, Nov. 16, from Pernambuco.

H. S. Emery—brig, of Portland, bound N., with loss of fore topmast, main topmast and jibboom, 10th inst., lat. 31 3, lon. 72 36.

Thomas—Br. bark, of London, bound S., 7th inst., lat. 38 20, lon. 74 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Demarara Nov. 24, bark Alexander Duff, for New-York in 4 days.

At Curacoa Nov. 21, schr. Creole, for New-York in 2 days.

At Jacmel 1st inst., brigs Fashion, Murphy, for New-York in 3 ds.; S. M. Newhall, Ellis, for do. do. Sailed Nov. 24, brig Jacmel Packet, for Boston; schr. Charlotte Anna, for New-York.

At East Harbor 1st inst., Br. brigs Kate, for New-York in 4 ds.; Margaret, for New-York in 7 ds.; Union, for Philadelphia in 6 ds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.
OUT ON THURSDAY, DEC. 17.
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SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
FEEKS & SANKER, No. 26 Ann-st.
J. FLANIGAN, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
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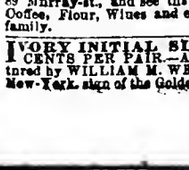
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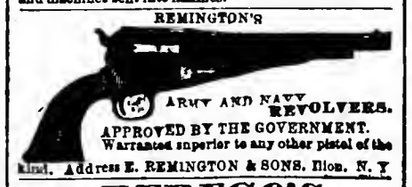
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A SECR

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3817. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Escape of Ex-President Barrios from San Salvador.

HIS REPORTED ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY.

The War Preparations between Ecuador and New-Granada.

Frightful Ravages of the Small-Pox at Panama.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Champion with $299,899 in Specie.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall Dec. 7, at 6 P. M.

By this arrival we learn that the mixed Commission of the United States and Peru closed its sessions at Lima on the 27th of November, after adjusting all questions pending between the two Governments.

Hon. J. S. MACKIE, one of the American Commissioners, returned in the *Champion*. His colleague, Hon. E. G. SQUIER, has remained in Peru for the purpose of exploring the ruins of the ancient cities of that country.

We are indebted to Purser BAILEY, of the *Champion*, for favors.

The *Champion* brings the following specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.		Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	$30,000
Col, ate & Hodman	$3,000	H. Cahn & Co.	47,700
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Duncan Sherman & Co.	34,671
Order	37,728	Wells, Fargo & Co	115,060
J. B. Newton & Co	30,500		
Total			$299,899

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PRESIDENT BARRIOS OF SALVADOR—INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY COL. LASALA, HIS ADJUTANT—ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN PANAMA, AND DEPARTURE FOR NEW-YORK.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 7, 1863.

Her British Majesty's flag-ship *Sutleys*, of the Pacific Squadron, from the coasts of Salvador and Costa Rica, arrived at Panama last Tuesday evening, having on board Captain-General GERARDO BARRIOS. Ex-President of Salvador, his wife, and his Adjutant and Secretary, Col. LASALA. In my last, I sent you the report that Gen. BARRIOS had escaped from La Union, Salvador, on board her British Majesty's frigate *Bacchante*, but this proves to have been an error. Col. LASALA gave me an interesting account of the adventures of the General's party, after the evacuation of the City of San Salvador, which I intended to have reduced to writing but the next morning I found in the *Star*, of this city, substantially the same version by the same gentleman, which I make use of, as it would be simply affectation on my part to pass it by for the sake of apparent originality. Col. LASALA says:

From the Panama Star.

The siege of the capital, it will be remembered, began on Sept. 29, and continued to the end of October. The enemy's superior forces holding nearly all the important positions around and partly in the city, made it every day more evident that the 1,300 men of Gen. BARRIOS, who were short of ammunition, victuals and water, would not be able to hold out much longer. On the 25th BARRIOS, weak and suffering himself, gave to his exhausted men the order to make themselves ready for leaving on the following day. The Guatemaltecos kept up the bombardment and assaults till 2 o'clock next morning, but still the Salvadorenos resisted. Then all became quiet. At 4 o'clock, the latter having spiked their guns, were drawn up in line before Gen. BARRIOS' house, the General put himself at the head of the column, the march through the enemy's line was performed with the greatest silence, and by 8 o'clock they were four leagues from the capital on the plains of the "Angel." As the greater part of his troops were worn out with fatigue, BARRIOS told those who could not or would not go to follow him to stay behind, and with the rest, about 500 men, he resumed his march to Apopa, not without being molested by the enemy sent in pursuit. The rear guard was attacked and a brisk fight ensued, ending in favor of BARRIOS' men. In the meantime the van and centre kept on marching toward Guayabal, leaving the rear guard behind, but the former also were attacked in the said place by another Guatemalean force of about 600 men. Great confusion followed, and the rear-guard was entirely dispersed. BARRIOS, with his small army reduced to 900 men, continued his retreat northward, toward Suchitoto, harassed by the pursuing enemy, who killed and captured many of his followers. At midnight he reached Siquera, (fifteen leagues from the capital, to the east of Suchitoto,) with only a hundred men. Next morning he went on in a southeastern direction, trying to gain the department of San Miguel. Entering into San Sebastian he was attacked furiously by the Indians from Cojutepeque and that neighborhood, headed by their priest, TARRESOS, who was on horseback, with his cassock tucked up, and brandished a sabre, exhorting his flock not to give quarter, but to slay all the "liberal heretics." But they were driven back. Early in the morning of the 28th, BARRIOS gained the western shore of the river Lempa, which is the frontier between the Departments of San Vicente and San Miguel. There he found again 250 Indians and some troops of CABRERA. After the greatest exertions the enemy was repulsed, and sufficient time won to reach the opposite shore in some boats, which were immediately destroyed to prevent the enemy from pursuing. After having dislodged some 100 more Indians on this side the Lempe, the General counted his forces and found that they consisted of 83 men, among whom were 29 officers, and the rest, with the exception of 16 sharpshooters, servants of the latter.

It would lead us too far to enumerate all the hardships, fights, and other incidents of BARRIOS' flight from this day to the 9th of November. He and his retainers suffered extremely from hunger and fatigue, and had everywhere to avoid or to fight CABRERA's people sent out after them in all directions. The march went through the department of San Miguel, in an easterly course, by the way of Sesore, Chanelteque, Las Encuentros, Tahanco to Saco, and thence into Honduras. BARRIOS sent a person to Gen. MEDINA, the Provisional President of that Republic, asking him for an asylum in his territory and for some food for his companions. MEDIAN answered by sending a force under Gen BAQUERO against him, and by ordering his men to apprehend him. So BARRIOS was obliged to retreat into Salvador through Poleros, and he wandered about, to evade his persecutors, from one place to another, a true outlaw, for whom, dead or alive, a prize of $5,000 was offered. On the 9th, he and the twenty-two companions that were left to him, sought shelter and rest in a forest close to the road between San Miguel and La Union, in a fearful thunderstorm. Here they were surprised before daybreak by Nicaraguan troops. With the exception of the General, Col. PAAAZ the LASALA, his Secretary, and five other officers, all were captured. Early in the morning, BARRIOS and his friends took the road to San Miguel, and the former sent Col. LASALA to La Union, with the intention to devise some means to get on board the *Salvador*.

This design was frustrated by GONSALEZ, BARRIOS' former friend, now his bitterest enemy, who had betrayed him in Santa Ana, and now was on a sharp look-out for him. LASALA was taken prisoner in La Union, and CABRERA, when he had been apprised of it, ordered him to be shot. The order was received on Oct. 13, but the prisoner managed to escape from the commandancia, and, disguised as one of the sailors of the United States sloop-of-war *Saginaw*, with a basket full of plantains, he reached the boat of the *Saginaw* without being recognized, and got safely on board.

Gen. BARRIOS, in the meanwhile, had lost on the same above said 9th of October his five retainers, who fell into the hands of the enemy, except one Adjutant. In this plight he still succeeded in evading his pursuers till the 18th, when he was in Espiritu, an hacienda of his, twenty-five leagues from the Union. On that day he received news from his friends in the latter place that they had made preparations for his escape. He started immediately on by ways for the port, where he arrived in the night. Next day arrived Her British Majesty's frigate *Suttej*, with the Admiral, who had orders to take him on board if it could be done. In the evening of that day a ball took place in one of the first houses in La Union, and, of course, the English and American officers were invited and attended. About 9 o'clock several of the latter left the ball in order to go on board. When they arrived at the pier, where their boat was waiting, one among them, a tall and rather stout Lieutenant, was noticed as being more jolly than the rest, indeed, half-seas over, to such a degree that he scandalized the Nicaraguan soldiers on the pier. The boat was shoved off, but was only a short distance from the shore when a shout of laughter issued from it. The jolly lieutenant was Gen. BARRIOS. He went on board the *Sutlej*, and in her arrived in Panama, together with his wife, taken on board in Puntarenas, and with his Adjutent, LASALA.

Gen. BARRIOS, with his wife and Adjutant, it is said, will leave for New-York to-day, on the steamer *Champion*. He deserves well of the people of New-York and of the United States; for he is a true friend of the American principle of European non-intervention on the American continent, and an uncompromising enemy of the priestly domination that has so long pressed to the earth the people of Spanish America, and which has, by his fall, got a little longer lease of life in Central America.

There is no news from Central America of any interest. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* is not due from Central American ports till the 12th inst.

INTERIOR OF COLOMBIA.

By the regular monthly British steamer from Carthagene, we have dates from that city to the 1st inst. The dates from Bogota are nearly a fortnight older, and are of no interest. The whole country was quiet; but such portions of it as had received the orders of the Provisional President MOSQUERA, now in the Pacific State of Cauca, was preparing for war with Ecuador. Gen. MOSQUERA having decided to command the army in person, or at least to remain at the theatre of action, has signified his intention of not resuming immediately the Presidential chair, but has delegated the Executive command to the Procurador, or Attorney-General of the nation, UNICOMBRA. Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, to whom the supreme power was intrusted in case of a prolonged absence of Gen. MOSQUERA, has been ordered to Cauca to take a command. Our next news from Guayaquil or Buenaventura, unless an unexpected settlement has been brought about with Ecuador, may bring us our account of the first collision between the Ecuatorian and Colombian troops now on the frontier of Ecuador. The Ecuatorians have probably about 5,000 men on the frontier ready for action, while MOSQUERA has only half that number, but will soon have 10,000 men to lead to Quito.

PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

The small pox, which has heretofore abated in this city, but only from lack of subjects, has carried off in six months 1,600 persons out of a population of about 9,000! Over 1,000 victims have been buried within the city precincts, and 600, whose friends were too poor to pay the $4 ground fee, have been interred outside. Of these not a dozen were whites, and none that I know of were Americans. With the dry season, which will be along in two weeks more, we expect a total cessation of the plague.

Gov. SANTA COLOMA, who went into the interior of the Isthmus to regulate affairs there, has returned, after rather a successful trip. He caused some fifteen of the priests to take the oath of allegience to the Government, and ten of them have commenced to affiliate in the churches. All who refused obedience to the Constitution were ordered out of the Republic at short notice.

In Panama, all the churches and cathedrals are without pastors. The dead are buried without religious ceremonies, and marriages are performed either by the civil authorities or Consuls, or by the Chaplains of war-ships. Our Prefect, Señor ALVARADO, last night led to the altar a beautiful young daughter of the Arosemena family. A week previously, the Chaplain of the Spanish Admiral married a daughter of M. THIRION, of New-York, to Mons. E. DE SABLA, a French-Tennesseean of Panama.

The opposition California steamer *Moses Taylor* got to sea on the 4th inst., with the *Illinois'* passengers, who left New-York on the 13th of November. She will arrive in San Francisco about the 22d. The *Champion's* passengers, who left New-York ten days later, left Panama for San Francisco on the 3d.

The Panama Railroad Company's side-wheel steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. JAPP. MURRAY, with about 1,000 tons freight for San Francisco, and no passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday morning, 6th inst., bringing us the cheering news of the success of GRANT's army at Chattanooga on Nov. 23 and 24. With such a team as GRANT, GRANGER, THOMAS, HOOKER and SHERMAN, the Union men here look with confidence for great good news in a week more. Still we unconditional Union men are so few here, that a single bottle of champagne will suffice for us all—the bulk of the Americans among us, I am sorry to say, having so little patriotism that they would prefer to see the country destroyed rather than it should be saved by a Republican administration.

The French gunboat *Colbert* arrived at Aspinwall last week, for the purpose of taking on board two millions in specie, from San Francisco for Very Cruz, with which to pay the French army in Mexico, and sailed for her destination day before yesterday. These two millions are the product of a loan from the house of Rothschilds, in San Francisco.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* and Her Britannic Majesty's war ships *Sutlej* and *Bacchante*, are in port.

Dr. MACKIE, of the American Commission at Lima, goes to Washington on the *Champion*. Also, Mrs. SQUIER, wife of the other American Commissioner, returns on the *Champion*.

There are to-day five steamships in port at Aspinwall; four British and one American.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian and American Mixed Commission—Conspiracy in Bolivia—Affairs in Chili.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 7, 1863.

The British steamship *Valparaiso*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama this morning. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Cuba to the 17th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th November.

The Peruvian and American Mixed Commission has finally concluded its labors, the result of which I communicated to you by last mail. Dr. MACKIE delivered the parting address to the members.

Ex-President CASTILLA has been almost at the point of death, but was recovering, it was thought, at last dates.

Señor JUAN MENDIBURI, late Minister of War, is dead.

The sum of two millions of dollars has been voted by Congress for public improvements, such as roads, canals, &c.

A wharf for the discharge of large cargoes, which will cost nearly a million of dollars, is in process of construction.

Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 36½d.@37d. per Bolivian dollar.

BOLIVIA.

A conspiracy by the Bolivian emigrants residing in Tacna, Peru, against the Bolivian Government at La Paz, had failed. Thirty-three mule loads of rifles going to La Paz had been seized.

After Jan. 1, the mint at Potosi is ordered to emit no other coin than that determined upon by the National Assembly in July last.

CHILI.

There had been a little flurry about the Mejillone question with Bolivia, and war was talked of, but no doubt now exists that the matter will be settled amicably.

Mr. MALOCK, the American railroad builder, proposes to make a network of horse railroads to connect the City of Santiago with the various places of the Department.

Business continues to be very dull in Valparaiso.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Cavalry Still at Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Gentlemen just arrived from the Army of the Potomac say that some of our cavalry still occupy Culpepper, and that our pickets extend several miles beyond that town.

The position of our troops remains unchanged, but there are indications of changes, with a view to the greater comfort of the army.

New regulations have been issued in respect to trade.

FOR THE STARVING AT RICHMOND.—The lecture at Cooper Institute to-night is by Judge EDWIN WARNER, of Boston. The subject is most interesting: "Tennyson and Massey;" the object such as appeals to every heart.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Greek Fire Again Thrown into Charleston.

Fire at Fort Sumter, and Ten Men Killed.

Longstreet will Attempt to Hold North-eastern Tennessee.

Contraction of the Union Lines Around Chattanooga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived here to-night, bringing Southern news up to to-day.

The following dispatches appear in the Richmond papers:

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Twelve shells were thrown into the city last night, at intervals of three hours. Damage trifling.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The city has been shelled at intervals during the day.

About 9 o'clock this morning Sumter took fire from some cause unknown. The fire communicated to the outer timber-work of the southwest angle, and the wood-work was burned, and some ammunition was destroyed.

There were some casualties, but the particulars are not received. The enemy's land batteries opened heavily upon the fort during the fire, and were replied to by Moultrie and our batteries.

A heavy fire was kept up all day. Not much damage was done to Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Very little firing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The casualties at Sumter yesterday were 10 killed and 30 wounded.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The boiler and pattern shops of EASON's foundry took fire last night and were destroyed. Eleven shells were thrown into the city, several of which contained Greek fire, which burned 15 minutes after explosion.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The fire at Sumter was purely accidental and unavoidable. It has been extinguished, and the strength of the fort is as good as before. The list of casualties has not been received. No firing on Sumter yesterday or to-day, and very little firing between the batteries. Four shells were thrown into the city this afternoon. Thirteen Yankee prisoners including the commissioned officers of the United States brig *Perry*, captured at Merrill Inlet, have arrived here.

SECOND DISPATCH.

No firing last night.

THIRD DISPATCH.

No firing to-day and nothing unusual except one monitor has to fight.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

No firing last night. All quiet this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The enemy fired fourteen shots at the city this morning. Seven buildings were struck. No person was injured. Our batteries replied. No firing on Sumter. No new movement on the part of the enemy.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The news from the front is decidedly encouraging. Our cavalry are at Norristown, and the enemy is retiring since LONGSTREET placed Cumberland Gap in his front instead of his rear.

LONGSTREET, VANCE and RANSOM's commands had consolidated, and perfect confidence is felt that he will hold the country. VAUGHAN's command had also succeeded in joining the main body.

BRISTOL, Monday, Dec. 14.

The main body of our army remains at Rogersville.

Gen. LONGSTREET's Headquarters are there.

BRISTOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The situation at the front remains unchanged. Some two hundred of those wounded at Knoxville, have arrived here.

Lieut. GUS. MAGAR, of Gen. MORGAN's Staff, who escaped with the General, has arrived in Russell County, en route to Richmond. He left MORGAN at Cincinnati, and is satisfied he is in our lines.

FROM GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. The appropriations amount to over fourteen millions of dollars, of which six millions are for soldiers' families, two millions for clothing the Georgia troops, two millions for the military fund, one million for the public debt, five hundred thousand for the Georgia Relief Association, one million for blockade-runners for supplies, and about one million for general State expenses.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Richmond *Whig*, of to-day, in an editorial, says: "The Atlanta *Confederacy* asserts that our cavalry advanced on the 10th above Ringgold, finding the country clear of the enemy. They proceeded thence to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Here they found nothing but the *debris* of the enemy's camp. The position seemed to have been deserted on Saturday last. In the town of Chattanooga and below the enemy had visibly decreased his force. The presumption is that a heavy column has gone after LONGSTREET, and an expedition has started into East Tennessee to look after FOSTER, who has taken advantage of the absence of SHERMAN's corps.

The *Whig* also says that, although there appears to be no doubt of the movements of AVERELL from the Kanawha in the direction of East Tennessee and Virginia, the War Department has received no additional intelligence from that quarter. The enemy's movements, so far as known, seem to indicate a raid on the railroad, or probably, upon the counties of Botetourt, Rockbridge and Augusta.

Fighting on Monday in East Tennessee—Our Cavalry Driven Back.

RUTLEDGE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon the forces of LONGSTREET turned upon and attacked our pursuing column of cavalry under Gen. SHACKELFORD.

Line of battle was formed at Bear Station, on the Cumberland Gap and Morristown road, and a fight ensued, which continued until nightfall, when the rebels had succeeded in driving us about half a mile.

Cols. WOOLFORD, GRAHAM, FOSTER and others, were engaged.

The musketry fire was very heavy.

Our loss, as far as I can ascertain, is about 75.

We have taken some prisoners belonging to the rebel Gen. GRACIE's brigade.

The whole movement was made with a well-contrived plan to cut off and capture Gen. SHACKELFORD and his command, and a heavy force of rebel cavalry moved down the left bank of the Holston River, with the intention of crossing at Keely's Ford and coming in his rear.

This portion of the programme was checked by Gen. FARRAR, who sent the brigade of Gen. HUMPHREYS to hold the ford. The rebels fired across the river with artillery upon the brigade, but with little effect.

We expect a considerable fight to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY

Rebel Treatment of Our Prisoners to be Investigated.

General Butler to Reopen the Exchange Question.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. BUFORD.

The Reports of McClellan, Hooker and Rosecrans.

New Select Committees—Treatment of Our Prisoners by the Rebels—More Resolutions on the War—Suspension of Habeas Corpus—Thanks to Gen. Grant—French Spoliations—The Holiday Recess.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a memorial from ladies, asking the passage of an act for the emancipation of all persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from a clergyman of Delaware, asking exemption from the draft.

Mr. SAULSBURY remarked that the pastor who attends to the duties of his holy mission of peace and good will to men ought to be exempt from military duty, while political parsons should be placed in the front rank and made to fight until the war is over.

The memorial of Mr. SAULSBURY was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a memorial from the officers of the Fourth and Sixth Massachusetts colored regiments, asking for the same pay and bounty as are allowed to other troops. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and the officers and men of his command, with a recommendation for its passage. Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a resolution of inquiry relative to the treatment by the rebels of our Kansas prisoners. He made a statement that Capt. BROWN, of "Oseaola," saw last Summer in one of the prisons of the South, seven Kansas soldiers in irons, among other prisoners not in irons, and he understood they were to be put to death as others had been. The Secretary of War communicated these facts to the Commissioner of Exchange, but received no satisfactory information. Further than this, recent reports of the same character have been received. Such had also been the course pursued by QUANTRELL and others in their raids in the vicinity of Kansas. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill in amendment of the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the bill for Enrolling and Calling out the National forces.

Mr. WILSON also reported the Back Pay and Bounty bill with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to satisfy the claims of American citizens by reason of the French spoliations.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution relative to the codification of the public laws. Adopted.

The House joint resolution for the adjournment being called up, Mr. FESSENDEN moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) suggested that the Senate vote it down, lest it be taken up hereafter.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) accepted the suggestion.

The motion was lost by Yeas 4, Nays 25.

Messrs. BUCKALEW, HENDERSON, POWELL and WRIGHT voted in the affirmative.

A message was received from the President, communicating a statement, in answer to a resolution of the last Congress, from the Secretary of State.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad—Stevens of Pennsylvania, Wilder of Kansas, Steele of New-York, Price of Iowa, Cole of California, Noble of Ohio, Donnelly of Minnesota, McBride of Oregon, Steele of New-Jersey, McClurg of Missouri, Ames of Massachusetts, Yeaman of Kentucky, Sweet of Maine.

Select Committee on Emigration—Washburne of Illinois, Grinnell of Iowa, Law of Indiana, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Rollins of Missouri, Elliot of Massachusetts, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Knapp of Illinois, Orth of Indiana, Boyd of Missouri, Kalbfleisch of New-York, Cobb of Wisconsin, Andrew of Kentucky, Middleton of New-Jersey.

Select Committee on the Rebellious States—H. Winter Davis of Maryland, Gooch of Massachusetts, James C. Allen of Illinois, Ashley of Ohio, Fenton of New-York, Holman of Indiana, Smithers of Delaware, Blow of Missouri, English of Connecticut.

Mr. GRINNELL, (Union,) of Iowa, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, since the breaking out of the rebellion the prisoners held by the United States have been treated under the rules of war with the most humane considerations; and

Whereas, on learning that our soldiers at Richmond were suffering unto death for food and clothing by the confession of their captors in the language of Foote, of the rebel Congress, "The Commissary-General having starved the enemy's prisoners," the friends of the prisoners and the Soldiers' Aid Societies continued to forward food and clothing until forbidden by the rebel authorities; therefore,

Resolved, That this is a wanton act of cruelty unprecedented in modern warfare, at war with the humane sentiments of the age, and merits the protest and execration of this House, and that but ashign the authors of such inhumane deeds to the reprobation of the Almighty.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (Union,) of Iowa, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal around the rapids in the Mississippi River, commencing at Keokuk, Iowa, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. COBB, (Union,) of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for increasing the rank of the Provost-Marshal Generals of the United States.

Mr. SLOAN, (Union,) of Wisconsin, offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by act of Congress, the construction of a through line of railway between the cities of Washington and New-York, and to report by bill or otherwise at their earliest convenience.

Mr. COLE, (Union,) of California, presented the resolutions of the California Legislature, urging a reduction of the tax on wire to the same rate with that on manufactured articles generally. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SPAULDING, (Union,) of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, explanatory of the Enrollment Act, so that the term "volunteers" in the last clause of the twelfth section shall be construed to mean sailors as well as soldiers.

Mr. KENNEY, Delegate from Utah, offered the following, which was not agreed to;

Whereas, The Government is involved in a terrible struggle for its existence, forced upon our great and hitherto unprecedentedly prosperous nation, without cause or justification, by men in armed rebellion against the most enlightened and liberal Government of the world; and,

Whereas, The Government is in need of the services of all the soldiers who have been raised since the breaking out of the rebellion; and,

Whereas, A number of companies of the California Volunteers are now stationed at Camp Douglas within the city limits of Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, far removed from usefulness and the active scenes of war; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the causes which have led to the stationing of a large standing army among that peaceful and loyal people.

Mr. ROLLINS, (Dem.,) of Missouri, submitted the following:

Resolved, That, prompted by a just patriotism, we are in favor of an earnest and successful prosecution of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all those measures, which will be most effective in speedily overcoming the rebellion, and in securing a restoration of peace, and which may not substantially infringe the Constitution and tend to subvert the true theory and character of the Government; and we hereby reiterate that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists now in revolt against the Constitutional Government; that in the progress of the war, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the honor, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, which was disagreed to—Yeas, 52; Nays, 115—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baxter, Bearman, Blow, Bontwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, McClurg, McIndoe, Moorehead, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Schenck, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whalley, Wilder.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, A. W. Clark, Cley, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Creswell, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Dewson, Deming, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Finck, Frank, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hubbard of Iowa, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kasson, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neil of Ohio, Patterson, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Schofield, Scott, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins of New-York, Steele of New York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Elijah Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Wilson, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Woodbridge.

Mr. MORRILL, (Union,) of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to a select Committee on the subject of the rebellion; but Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressing his desire to debate the proposition, it lies over under the rule.

Mr. COX, (Dem.,) of Ohio, wanted to know when its consideration would be reached. But the Speaker replied that he could not inform him.

Mr. LOAN, (Union,) of Missouri, introduced a resolution declaratory of the intent and meaning of the act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863. The object is to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the act. The resolution provides that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as provided in the first section of said act, does not apply to any case arising in consequence of any action on the part of a State Government to compel the citizens of such State to render military services for the State under the laws thereof, notwithstanding the officer commanding of such State militia may also be the commanding officer under Federal authority of the Federal forces within such State.

The resolution was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, (Union,) of Iowa, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report on the facts respecting the alleged inhumanity of the enemy in their treatment of our dead and wounded soldiers on the battle-field, and of the prisoners of war in their hands, and that they report as early as possible, with such recommendations for the action of the House as they may think necessary.

On motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, (Union,) of Michigan, it was resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 4 of the act enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, that the right of aged and infirm parents to select one of two or more sons liable to military duty under said act to be exempt, shall depend upon the fact that such aged and infirm parents are dependent upon the labor of such son for their support.

Mr. MCCLERAND, (Union,) of Missouri, introduced a bill to provide for the deficiency of the appropriation for the pay of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department of Missouri, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KASSON, (Union,) of Iowa, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That one additional Standing Committee shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session of the ensuing Congress, whose duties shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress, to consist of five members, to be entitled a Committee on National and International Coinage, Weights and Measures; and to this Committee shall be referred bills, resolutions, and communications to this House upon the subjects named in the title of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, it was resolved that the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the causes of the delay at the offices of the Paymaster-General and the Second Auditor, in the adjustment and payment of the claims of disabled and deceased soldiers, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate such adjustment and payment.

Mr. DRIGGS, (Union) of Michigan, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that when the House adjourn on Wednesday, Dec. 23, it be until Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

The House adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

GEN. BUTLER TO UNDERTAKE THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

An effort is being made to give to Gen. BUTLER full authority to negotiate the exchange of our prisoners now languishing in Richmond. It is understood here that he has expressed his willingness to undertake it, and his confidence in his ability to effect it. It is, moreover, understood that he will be acceptable to the Richmond authorities as a negotiator, and that they will be disposed to treat on the basis of considering all our captured negro soldiers not claimed as slaves by their owners on the same footing as our white soldiers.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Senate Military Committee had a long session to-day, for the purpose of considering Senator WILSON's amendments to the Enrollment Bill. It is the intention of the Committee to have the amendments ready to lay before the Senate to-morrow, and the bill at once put upon its passage. The three hundred dollar clause is stricken out, and exemptions are made more difficult of attainment. The Senate will insist that the House shall pass the bill before the recess, as it is to go into effect on the 1st of January.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which is now in the hands of the printer, blames the War Department for the ill-success of his Peninsula campaign. He says, had he received the proper reinforcements at the proper time he would have captured Richmond. He is reticent about his failure to follow up LEE's demoralized army after the battle at Antietam. It is understood that he censures HOOKER for his fight at Williamsburgh, and that other officers, whose testimony before the War Committee damaged his reputation as a military commander, receive their distributive share of condemnation.

CHARLESTON UNDER FIRE.

A letter received here to-day from an officer of the blockading fleet off Charleston, says that the shells from GILLMORE's batteries on Morris Island are thrown into the western suburbs of Charleston, and, by the aid of a glass, the locality and effect of their explosion are easily discerned. Deserters say that the city is almost abandoned, but few persons except soldiers remaining in the place. The stores are all closed and the goods removed. The Mills House, one of the principal hotels there, has already been struck three times by our shells. The house, in consequence, has been closed. Divine service in the churches was suspended some weeks since. The poorer classes, who have been driven out of their houses by our fire, have erected temporary habitations three or four miles back of the city, to escape its coming doom. Destitution prevails. Half-rations are issued daily to the poor by the rebel Commissaries.

CHANCELLORSVILLE AND CHICKAMAUGA.

It is probable that resolutions calling for Gen. HOOKER's report of the battle of Chancellorsville, and Gen. ROSECRANS' report of the battle of Chickamauga will soon be introduced in the House and Senate.

PARDON OF A PIRATE.

The President to-day pardoned ALFRED ROBARS, a young Englishman, convicted of high treason for having fitted out a secesh privateer at San Francisco in October, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. The pardon was solicited by JOHN BRIGHT through Senator SUMNER, and the President in the body of it expresses his high gratification at having been able to oblige a devoted English friend of the Union.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. BUFORD.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN BUFORD, the best cavalry officer in the army, and one of the noblest of men, died at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, at Gen. STORRSMAN's house, of chronic dysentery. At 12 o'clock he received from the President his commission as Major-General. He sadly expressed his regret that he could not live to honor it in the field.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES.

A demand was made, to-day, upon the State Department to claim the surrender of the pirates who captured the *Chesapeake* from the Nova Scotian authorities, under the Extradition Treaty. The necessary affidavits to base the claim upon were received this afternoon.

THE PAYMASTERS.

The Paymasters are closing up their accounts, in readiness for their furlough for the Christmas holidays.

A FAST STEAMER.

The new steamer *Eutaw*, coming up the Potomac, made 95 miles in six hours.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.

Senator WILSON's amendment to the Conscription bill exempts the following persons: Such as are neutrally or physically unfit for the service; the Vice-President of the United States; the Judges of the various Courts of the United States; the heads of the various Executive Departments of the United States; the Governors of the several States; the only son liable to military duty of a widow wholly dependent on his labor for support; the only son of an aged or infirm parent or parents wholly dependent on his labor for support, and in case there are several sons all drafted, such parent or parents may elect which son shall be exempt; the only brother of orphan children under twelve years old, wholly dependent on his labors for support; where among several sons who have been permanently disabled, or have died in the military service, the residue shall be exempt; any person convicted of felony, the seperation of the enrollment in classes is abolished. A person enrolled, moving to another locality, may have his name taken from the list and placed upon the enrollment in the place of his residence. Any person enrolled, who shall procure an acceptable substitute, shall be exempt.

THE ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

As the law stands no minors under 17 years can be enlisted, except in special cases, and with special authority from the Adjutant-General, as a musician, and with the written consent of the persons having a legal right to his time. If a

PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE IRON-CLADS.—There are now in process of construction in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, twelve iron-clads, most of which are modeled after the first monitor. With a few exceptions, our iron-clads vary from each other only in size and number of turrets. It is thought by many there are several vessels being built similar to the *Galena*. This is a mistake, which arises from the fact that when that gunboat was launched, it was thought she would prove a far greater success than the monitors. Experiments, however, have shown that no regular sea-going vessel can be made sufficiently strong to withstand the modern armament of forts. The Italian iron-clad *Re Don Luigath Portogallo*, twin sister of the *Re d'Italia*, which is being built at Mr. W. H. WEBB'S ship-yard, foot of Sixth-street, East River, will probably come as near perfection, as far as strength and speed are concerned, as any vessel now afloat. But even the *Portogallo* and the *Re d'Italia* are not to be fully relied upon, according to the original design, until they reach Italian waters, clearly showing that it is perceived they will be more seaworthy with out their masts than with them. The *Dunderberg*, some of Mr. WEBB'S creations, now rapidly approaching completion, has the appearance of a sea-going craft, but when finished will probably only be used for throat defence. The consumption of this vessel, which is to be 'ironclad,' has not been described. It is now determined that she is to have an engine of 6,000 horse power, and is to be clad with iron plates of 4½ inches thickness, but to withstand the penetrating or explosive power of any shot or shell now in use. A large number of boats are employed on her, and it is expected she will be ready to launch the early part of next Spring. The unsuccessful attempt to launch the *Dunderberg* at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street, East River, has resulted in a partial suspension of work on the vessel. The attention of her builders is now being turned to the manner of getting her successfully into the water. There are many who assert that a greater inclination is given to the ways than they now have the vessel when launched will consider. All opinions to the contrary notwithstanding, the ways are to receive additional inclination, when the *Dunderberg* will go into it not under the water. The work on the iron-clads at the yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., Jersey City; also at Green Point and the Navy-yard is progressing in the most rapid manner possible. Probably all of the vessels authorized by the last Congress will be ready for service by the middle of next Summer.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3717, to 3755, (odd numbers) inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 4296 to 3755, (even numbers) inclusive. *Part III.*—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1,55, 711, 2256, 2260, 2281, 2036, 2141, 1114, 1274, 2253, 1570, 591, 718, 2198, 2169.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 2815, 1255, 1711, 2587, 3101, 3103, 2121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3137. *Part II.*—Nos. 736, 2508, 2608, 2984, 2996, 2998, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926.

Important to Stock Brokers and their Customers.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND DISTRICT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Brown and Associate Justices.

Isaac D. Bruss vs. *Francis W. Worth and Loomis L. Write.*—This action was brought in the Supreme Court, Kings County, by plaintiff, against Worth & Write, a leading firm of Stock Brokers, to recover damages for an alleged unauthorized sale of stocks. The facts appear to have been thus. There was an agreement that defendants should buy, hold and carry stocks for the plaintiff, who was to allow interest and commissions, and give a security or margin of 5 per cent. to be kept good. Under this agreement, prior to the 15th of December, 1861, purchases and sales were made, such transactions being all made upon express direction of plaintiff as to kind, quantity and price. Profits arising from these sales were left in the hands of defendants, and defendants gave plaintiff assurances of their readiness and ability to carry his stock without limitation.

When the Mason and Slidell capture disturbed the public mind with fears of a foreign war stocks declined, reaching the lowest point at out the 15th of December, 1861. At that time the defendants held 300 shares of stock, which they had bought and carried for the plaintiff, and as security or margin plaintiff deposited with them 500 shares of Harlem common stock.

On the 15th of December, defendants sold 300 shares at prices below the market rates of the day, and subsequently sold the Harlem stock. Plaintiff was in defendants' office on the 16th and 17th of December, and saw defendant White, on the 18th, but received from them no notice or intimation that more margin was wanted. Plaintiff alleges that the Brokers' Board is a private institution, and none but members paying an initiation fee are admitted; therefore, all the sales were secret, and were at such prices that plaintiff was charged with a loss of $3,000 over and above the proceeds; and defendants set this $3,000 loss up as a counter-claim in their answer. The answer also claims that the margin was not kept good, but had become utterly exhausted, and that by the usages and custom in such cases, they had a right to sell.

The principal points argued by counsel and decided by the Court were

That the brokers were bound to make demand or give notice if the margin had so declined as to entitle them to further security.

That the brokers could not sell without notice that the sale would be made.

That they could not sell at the Brokers' Board.

That the sale was illegal and unauthorized, the plaintiff could recover the whole of his margin and the increased value of the 300 shares, or the difference, the stock having gone up in the meantime.

That the brokers had not the right to sell under the usage and custom, as set up in their answer.

That they could not charge the loss arising upon the sale, $3,000, upon the plaintiff, as counsel in the answer.

That the plaintiff was not bound to object or protest against it, on being advised of the sale.

All those points seem to have been decided against the defendants.

The question was also raised whether these three hundred shares of stock were held in the nature of a pawn or pledge, and, hunt, whether the doctrine of demand and notice applied.

The opinion of the Court, by Judge BROWN, was long, and carefully written, and the defendants were therein regarded rather as special contractors than as mere agents or brokers, and in the matter of demand and notice they are treated as pledgees. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed, and the plaintiff recovers the value of his Harlem stock up to the 8th of January, 1862, when it was demanded, and the difference between the cost of the three hundred shares and their market price on the 22d of January, 1862.

Assault and Battery Case.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge ALKER.

Isaac Nortschild vs. *Timothy Cunneen and Witham Morton.*—Plaintiff sued the defendants for $500 damages for an alleged assault committed upon him on the 22d of September last. Plaintiff charged the defendant with striking him in the face with a pistol, and mutilating his body in a fearful manner. Defendant Cunneen denied that he ever touched plaintiff; that he had been sick for months past, and on the day of the assault was unable to walk about. Defendant MORTON also denied hitting plaintiff, but admitted that he shoved him away from Cunneen with only such force as was necessary and in order to preserve the peace. The complaint was dismissed with costs.

D. Levy for plaintiff; A. H. Reavey for defendants.

Considerations of Contracts—Statute of Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monell and Garvin.

John C. Connor vs. *John S. Williams and others.*—Howes & Co. owned five-eighths of the ship *Sunshine*, a majority interest, and were ship's husbands of the ship. The ship was in debt to several persons, including the plaintiff, for sundry bills and repairs. She was worth $70,000, and her business as ship's husbands was from $2,000 to $4,000 per year.

They were also indebted to Williams & Guion, the defendants, who held a bottomry on the ship. The ship was on her way to San Francisco, and there was some apprehension that she might be seized there and sold on a bottomry bond held by Croshen & Dibblee.

Howes & Co., made an agreement with Williams & Guion to convey five-eighths of the ship and her whole business to them, in consideration of their agreeing to protect her from sale in California, and to pay certain bills of the ship, including the demand of the plaintiff, which was for sails for the ship. The five-eighths was conveyed, but the defendants did not protect her in California, but allowed her to be sold, refusing to pay the bills.

The referee dismissed the complaint on the ground that the contract was to pay the debt of a third person, and void by the Statute of Frauds.

The plaintiff appealed, contending that the consideration of the contract was sufficient, and that "where the leading object of the undertaker is to subserve or promote some interest or purpose of his own," although the effect is to pay the debt of another, it is not within the statute. Case argued and decision reserved.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Josephine M. Hall vs. *Eliphalet Stratton.*—The plaintiff is sole owner of the premises known as No. 9 Boorman-place, Thirty-third-street, in this City, and the defendant was the owner of the adjoining premises No. 8 Boorman-place. Plaintiff alleges that since the month of August, 1861, the defendant has carelessly and willfully permitted the sewage-gas from the water-closet or Croton pipe of his building to leak or overflow in such a manner that the fifth and cellar walls of plaintiff's house, being the party wall and door of the cellar, have been damaged and decomposed by the gas, water, paper and decomposition of the said leakage, which has produced an aggravated disease, and has rendered the plaintiff's premises unhealthful, and defendant has neglected to repair or abate this damage.

Plaintiff therefore seeks to recover $500 for the damages named. The defence simply denies the allegation of the complaint. The Court restricted the evidence to that in relation to actual damages sustained or expense incurred in repairing the walls and decorations. Case still on.

Mr. Seixas for the plaintiff; H. L. Clinton and R. L. Crane for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Lorinda Kiersted vs. *Wm. H. Kiersted.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Harris vs. *Davis.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing, to abide event.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman FARLEY, Alderman HENRY was called to the Chair.

The minutes of December eleven and twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman ——

Bill of George W. HUNT, for fitting up polling places in Twelfth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman HARDY—

Bill of GEORGE RAPP, for fitting up polls of Seventh District, Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Aldermae MITCHELL—

Bill of D. DEMPSEY, for fitting up Tenth District, Seventh Ward

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman RYERS—

Bill of Thomas SEVINE, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Sixteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman FARLEY moved to discharge Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of the resolution to pay the Cecilian Band.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to LENNAN & KEMP to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, numbers forty-seven and forty-nine Liberty-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman HENRY—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk's Messenger, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the Board of City Canvassers, as passed by the said Board of Canvassers, the amount ordered to be paid to be taken from the appropriations for "Elections," or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman RYERS—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to alter and fit up the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth-street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Subsequently reconsidered and the paper was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman HARDY moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of resolution to appoint an apportionment clerk.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report to pay D. C. McCHUTE for transportation of sixty-eight men to and from Greenwood.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of paying Wannermach's Band, for music furnished at the funeral of General KEARNY.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Lewis W. PHILLIPS for dredging out slip foot of Twenty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to John HYNES, for injuries sustained by being run over by an engine.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Nicholas SEXTON, amounting to thirty dollars, for fitting up polls of First, Second and Fifth Election Districts, Fourth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John PINKHAM, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Fifteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael MCBRIDE, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Fifteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael DILLEY, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Ninth District, Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick MCMAHON, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourteenth District, Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas REILLY, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth District, Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John FLANAGAN for fitting up election poll in the Eighth District, Twenty-second Ward, two dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Gabriel MONMOND, for fitting up election poll of the Seventh District, Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John HILARY, for fitting up election poll in the Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael COTTER for fitting up poll of the Fourth District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick CARROLL for fitting up election poll of the Ninth District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Joseph TURNER for fitting up election poll of the First District, Ninth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Frederick SCHERMITZ for fitting up election poll of the Fourth District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James WALSH for fitting up election poll of the Second District, Twenty-second Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of William BOND, for fitting up election poll of the Twelfth District, Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael BOYLE, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Tenth District, Eighteenth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles REEVINGS, for fitting up poll of Sixth District, Twentieth Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Cornelius BURNS for fitting up poll of the Seventeenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Jeremiah HARTIGAN for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District, Sixth Ward, December Election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Rheinhardt & KROMM for fitting up poll of the Twelfth Election District, Twentieth Ward, December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James WALSH, for fitting up poll of Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James RITE, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of John HILARY, for fitting up election poll in the Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael COTTER for fitting up poll of the Fourth District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick CARROLL for fitting up election poll of the Ninth District, Twenty-first Ward, ten dollars.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the slip north side of the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, to be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water, the expense thereof to be taken from appropriation for "Wharves, Piers and Slips."

Which was laid over.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts be built in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Seventh-street, from Avenues D to C, be repaired with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—13.

Negative—Alderman JEREMIAH, OTTIWELL—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Seventh-street, from Avenues D to C, be repaired with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—12.

Negative—Alderman JEREMIAH, OTTIWELL—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Seventh-street, from Avenues D to C, be repaired with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—13.

Negative—Alderman JEREMIAH—1.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Seventh-street, from Avenues D to C, be repaired with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—13.

Negative—Alderman JEREMIAH—1.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh HUMES the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for over-time in the work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the same amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount so ordered to be paid to the said Hugh HUMES for the purpose indicated in the said resolution be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said appropriation for Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—13.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh HUMES the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for over-time in the work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the same amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount so ordered to be paid to the said Hugh HUMES for the purpose indicated in the said resolution be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said appropriation for Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—13.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh HUMES the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars, as a remission of penalty for over-time in the work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the same amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount so ordered to be paid to the said Hugh HUMES for the purpose indicated in the said resolution be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the said appropriation for Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman CHIPP—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Clerks of the several markets be increased as follows, namely: The Clerk of Fulton Market to twelve hundred dollars per annum; the Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market to nine hundred dollars per annum; the Clerks of Jefferson, Clinton, Catharine, Essex, Centre, Union and Tompkins Markets, to one thousand dollars per annum each, and the Clerks of Franklin and Gouverneur Markets to seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum each, the said increase to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from City Inspector, relating to the appropriation for cleaning streets having become entirely exhausted.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report making donations to the several Dispensaries, also to the St. Joseph's Asylum, the Prison Association, and the Union Home and School for the Children of Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Veto message of His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to remove the building on the north side of the ferry slip at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the bulkhead between Tompkins-street and the water line of East-street, be rebuilt throughout the same, and widened ten feet, and the Street Commissioner be hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contract for said work.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of adopting resolution that the bulkhead between Tompkins-street and the water line of East-street, be rebuilt throughout the same, and widened ten feet, and the Street Commissioner be hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contract for said work.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a new fire-alarm bell for the Sixteenth-street bell-tower, and also for the Essex Market bell-tower.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with the Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen LONG, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY—11.

Resolution that crosswalks be laid in First-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first-street, also at the intersections of said streets with First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—10.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners and the remainder by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution to pave Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Negative—Alderman HALL—1.

Which was subsequently laid over.

Veto Message of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the publishers of the New-York World, for the annexed bills, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, being for advertising Assessors' notices from May fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Which was concurred in (two-thirds of all the members voting in favor thereof) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—12.

Negative—Aldermen HALL, OTTIWELL—2.

Preamble and resolution that the salaries of the officers and clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

Auditing of Account to five thousand dollars per annum.

First Assistant to thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Second Assistant to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

First General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Second General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Third General Clerk to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That article four, of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended, as follows:

There shall be an additional clerk appointed at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred, and that such increase of salaries and the appointments of such additional clerk and messenger at the rates from the annexed, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amounts and such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, OTTIWELL, LONG—11.

Negative—Aldermen JEREMIAH, MASTERSON—2.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments, the sum of $175 for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December 1862, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution that the salaries of the Messengers in all the departments of the City Government, except the Legislative Department, be and the same are hereby increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies, to take effect from the first of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the salaries of the Assistant Messengers be increased to the sum of nine hundred dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY—11.

Negative—Alderman HALL—1.

Which was subsequently laid over.

Veto Message of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the publishers of the New-York World, for the annexed bills, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, being for advertising Assessors' notices from May fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Which was concurred in (two-thirds of all the members voting in favor thereof) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, FARLEY, LONG—12.

Negative—Aldermen HALL, OTTIWELL—2.

Preamble and resolution that the salaries of the officers and clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

Auditing of Account to five thousand dollars per annum.

First Assistant to thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Second Assistant to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

First General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Second General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Third General Clerk to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That article four, of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended, as follows:

There shall be an additional clerk appointed at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred, and that such increase of salaries and the appointments of such additional clerk and messenger at the rates from the annexed, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amounts and such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, OTTIWELL, LONG—11.

Negative—Aldermen JEREMIAH, MASTERSON—2.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments, the sum of $175 for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December 1862, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution that the salaries of the Messengers in all the departments of the City Government, except the Legislative Department, be and the same are hereby increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies, to take effect from the first of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the salaries of the Assistant Messengers be increased to the sum of nine hundred dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY—11.

Negative—Alderman HALL—1.

Which was subsequently laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Market rents and fees, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue, be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington markets, whose salaries shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution that Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—10.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Councilmen with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, and those on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, also on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots east of the Eleventh-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution that Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That article four, of chapter three, section forty-three, be amended, as follows:

There shall be an additional clerk appointed at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred, and that such increase of salaries and the appointments of such additional clerk and messenger at the rates from the annexed, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amounts and such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, OTTIWELL, LONG—11.

Negative—Aldermen JEREMIAH, MASTERSON—2.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay for the colors furnished by the Committee on National Affairs to the New-York City regiments, the sum of $175 for each regiment, as per resolution of the Common Council, December 1862, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, and charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingencies or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, JEREMIAH, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution that the salaries of the Messengers in all the departments of the City Government, except the Legislative Department, be and the same are hereby increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies, to take effect from the first of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and also the salaries of the Assistant Messengers be increased to the sum of nine hundred dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY—11.

Negative—Alderman HALL—1.

Which was subsequently laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Market rents and fees, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue, be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington markets, whose salaries shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen FOX, HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHELL, RYERS, HARDY, MASTERSON, OTTIWELL, FARLEY, LONG—11.

Resolution that Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen HENRY, HALL, MCCOOL, REED, CHIPP, MITCHEL

Currency, the first installment of which will go to the First National Bank of Washington. The Treasury will he able to use these Notes in place of the ordinary small greenbacks in disbursements to the army, should the latter fail to come in in sufficient sums for the next Army payments. The engraving is said to be highly creditable to the taste and skill of the Continental Company.

The whole subscriptions to the Popular Loan turn out to he nearly or quite two million of dollars, viz.:

Through Loan Agent	$1,336,000
New-York Treasury direct	543,000
At other offices, say	200,000
Total	$2,079,000

The subscriptions to-day also promise to be large. At the office here they are $292,900. The deposits for the Loan Agent here amount to $671,093. The new subscriptions with FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, alone are $300,000. The Treasury Office also received $215,000 in Currency on 5 ₰ cent. deposit, and $236,000 in Gold for Customs.

There is increasing speculation, at rising prices, for the Railways and some of the Coal shares, on the Stock Exchange, and the excitement is again looking up among the outsiders in William-street. The New-York and Western Roads were all firm at the early Board, and with the exception of Galena, were still higher at the Afternoon Board. The Galena dividend is telegraphed from Chicago as only three per cent., which creates some disappointment on the liberal traffic of the Fall months. The additional advance in Rock Island is nearly five per cent., and the transactions in the Stock, both for cash and on time, unusually heavy. Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and New-York Central, were firm in price and active in demand. And on Cumberland Coal the sharp turn of Monday and yesterday was continued up to 40 ₰ cent. The Government Stocks were higher on the coupons of 1881, and for Treasury Certificates the demand was large, both at the Board and in the money offices of Wall-street.

At 4 o'clock there was increased eagerness to speculate for the rise and on several of the Western Roads, and on Erie there was a further advance in prices. The Cumberland Coal speculation ran up to 45¾ ₰ cent., being $14 ₰ share advance in a few days. The following prices, as near as we could get them in the excitement of the hour, were made in comparison with last night. Gold was firmer at the very close:

	Last.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	144¾	150	Mich. Central	128	128
U.S. 6s, 1881	91¾	100	Mich. Southern	80	81
N. Y. Central	87½	89	Mich. Southern guar.	115	116
Erie	56½	58	Illinois Cen.	118	119
Erie Preferred	102¾	102¾	Pittsburgh	103¾	104¾
Hudson	123	124	Rock Island	92¾	96½
Reading	219	219	Rock Island	107¾	112
Harlem	98¾	101	Galena	104¾	107
Canton	30	31	Reading	119¾	121
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98	98	Quicksilver	61	61
Toledo	118	119	Cumberland Coal	37	45¾
Northwest	40	40¾	Mariposa	35	35

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Butchers' and Drovers Bank pay their dividend on 2d January.

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Hanover	101
America	125	Corn Exchange	106
National	104¾	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch	99	St. Nicholas	100
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	100½
State of New-York	102	Park	135
Commerce	106	New-York Exchange	120
Chatham	100		

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '86	100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
N. Y. Cen. Cons 7s, '65	131	Ind. L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie thirds, '83	111	Ind. L. & W. 2ds	112
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Bud. N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	104	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Hudson R. 1sts '69	104	Gal. & Chi. 6s	112
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	124	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Michigan S. seconds	104¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103¾
N. Ind. Central 1st	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Illinois Cen. 7s	117	Clev. & Pitts. 6ths	83
Ali. & T. H. 2d pref	90	Chi. & Alton, firsts	103¾
Ali. & T. H. 2ds, then	82½	Chic. & Alton Income	90
La C. & M. L. C. B	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 6,309 bbls. Flour, 213 bbls. and 303 bags Corn Meal, 1,844 bushels Corn, 70,081 bushels Oats, 1,404 pkgs. Provisions, and 638 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 275 bbls., including 253 bbls. Pots, and 22 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Continues in limited demand, at full prices, Java, at 40c. @41c.; Ceylon, 34c., Rio, 32½c. @35c.; Laguavra, 33c. @35c.; Maracaibo, 33½c. @35c. St Domingo, 30c. @30½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request at buoyant prices; Middlings, 82c. @83c., chiefly at 82c. @82½c. ₰ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,600 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, at from $6 50@$6 75 ₰ cwt. Mackerel are in demand, including No. 1, at $15 50@$14 50; No. 2, at $9@$10 75; No. 3, at $6@$7 75. Pickled Salmon are quiet, at $25 for No. 1 ₰ bbl. Pickled Herring continue in limited request, at $1 25@$6 25 for poor ₰ bbl. Smoked Herring rule plenty and heavy, at 36c. @40c. for Scaled, and 26c. @30c. for No. 1 ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, though prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales, since our last, 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 25; poor to enoice extra State, at $6 35@$6 80, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-booo extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55, chiefly at $7 45@$7 50 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$6 25
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 80
Extra Illinois, Indiaoa, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	7 40	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 85	@ 9 25

Poor to very choice extra Missouri. 7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand and less buoyant; sales since our last, 600 obls., at $7 60@$6 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day, sales 570 bbls. extra at $6 50@$9, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, at $5 75@$7 ₰ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Marsh's Calorie, ₰ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, particularly for export, and prices have receded about 1c. ₰ bushel from the extreme rates of yesterday. Sales since our last, 105,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 82½; Amber Western, $1 58@$1 62; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 52@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 49@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, at $1 44½@$1 46½; Chicago Spring at $1 43@$1 47; Old do. at $1 35 ₰ bushel. Corn has been more active, the speculative demand having revived, and prices have advanced 2c. @3c. ₰ bushel. Sales were made of 151,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 27, closing at $1 27 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 28@$1 29 for do. afloat, and $1 26 for White Western, in store, ₰ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 32@$1 38 for poor to choice Western and Northern ₰ bushel. Oats are in fair request at former prices. We quote Canada at 88c. @89c., Western at 89c. @91c.; State at 90c. @9c. Prince Edward's Island at 88c. @89c., closing heavily, ₰ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 30@$1 55, as extremes, ₰ bushel. Sales 7,800 bushels. Barley Malt continues in request at $1 55@$1 65 ₰ bushel. Sales 1,900 bushels.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at rising prices. Buenos Ayres, 25½c. @29c.; Rio Grande, 28c. @28½c.; Orinoco, 26½c. @27½c. ₰ lb.

HAY—North River Bale is selling freely, at $1 20@$1 40 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 20c. @30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c. @23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₰ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$3, chiefly at $2 92½@$2 95 ₰ gallon; Resin, $32@$45 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ₰ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly purchased to-day at our quotations. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95. Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 78c. @80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₰ gallon, and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 30c. @31½c. Refined do. at 50c. @53c. free, and 45c. @46c. in bond, ₰ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,008 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and rather heavy in price, to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 1,850 bbls., at $18 25@$18 37½, chiefly at $18 25, for New Mess; $17@$17 25 for Old Mess; $15 62½@$16 87½ for Thin Mess, $20 50@$21 for Mess—this season's packing; $14 25@$14 87½ for Sour Mess, and $12 25@$13 for Prime. ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 9¼c. @11½c. for Hams, and 6½c. @6c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Sales 240 bags. Bacon is in less request, at 9¼c. @11½c., according to quality. ₰ lb. Sales 325 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand at 7½c. @7¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is rather heavy; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c. @12¾c.—the latter an extreme rate—₰ lb. Beef is quiet and depressed; sales 325 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₰ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$28, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₰ tierce: sales, 350 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 75@$18 ₰ bbl.: sales, 200 bbls. Butter continues in request, and is steady at 20c. @27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c. @32c. for common to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese is in demand at 13c. @16c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Is in very moderate demand, including East India at $7 @$8 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, at previous prices. Sales since our last 385 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c. @13¾c., and Cuba at 12c. @13c.; 840 boxes Havana at 11¾c. @13c. ₰ lb. Refined are in demand at 13¾c. @17¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 150,000 lbs., at 11¾c. @12¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—All kinds are brisk and buoyant. Sales, since our last, include 3,350 hhds. Kentucky, at 12c. @29c., and 740 cases Seed Leaf, at 15c. @30c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 850 bbls., at 82c.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day at previous rates. For Liverpool—1,750 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. @1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾c. ₰ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s. @25s. by sailing vessel, and 35s. @45s. by steamer; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. 6d.; 100 bales Tow, at 25s. ₰ ton.; 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. @6s. ₰ bbl. For London 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d ₰ bbl.; 1,600 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d. and 40s. ₰ ton, and, by steamer, 100 tierces Beef, at 6s. 6d. ₰ tierce.; 50 toos and 1,000 bbls. Cake, by sailing vessel, at 17s. 6d. @20s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow —500 obls. Flour, at 6s. ₰ bbl; 1,200 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 25s. by sailing vessel, and 55s. by steamer; and 30 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 20s. ₰ ton. For Belfast—a small cargo of Provisions on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 1,370 tons, to Liverpool, Oak Timber, 28s. 9d. ₰ load of 50 cubic feet, a British brig, 1,000 bbls., to Rio Grande and back, $2 25, half @88c., ₰ gallon, the market closing heavily. A gold one, 143 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $2,000 half gold; a brig to Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, Sugar 50c., Molasses $1 62½ and $4 25 under and on deck; one, 248 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar, 45c., a British brig, 176 tons, to Manzanillo and back, $2,000, part gold; one, 120 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back, $1,500, half gold; ship *White Swallow*, 1,192 tons, to San Francisco, in R. M. COOLEY'S line, a British bark, 572 tons, to Havana; a Brig, 299 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal; an Old brig, 230 tons, to St. Eustatia and St. Croix, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Cork	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Colombian	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Gen. Cromwell	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	Dec. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois ..... Dec. 23. New-York ..Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe *via* Portland by the *America* will close on Friday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 30 and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and the American Institute of 1-53 "For the best piano forte a gold medal."

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, Nos. 744 and 579 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops prices $55 to $600 Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact (See Illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York MASON BROTHERS.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $300 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the ick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—One 7-octave, elegantly carved piano, made by Worcester, price $600, but little used, will be sold for $375; one 7-octave Linstead carved piano, price $150, for $275; one 7-octave, pearl keys, $500, for $350; three new 7-octave, City make pianos, for $225 each, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT,—A Pianos for $200 to $700. Elegant assortment of BARMORE'S celebrated premium pianos. Warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st. Seven first prize medals awarded. Testimonials from the most distinguished artists. Warranted for five years. Call and examine.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SQUARES and upright pianos, the best instruments, with all the recent improvements, at lower prices than any first-class manufacturer, by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 9th-st., corner 4th-av.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

KIND FRIENDS ARE NEAR HER—REPLY to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" each 25 cents. BUGLE CALL, 50 new patriotic songs and quartettes, 50 cents. UNION COLLECTION, 50 duets for piano and violin, 50 cents. MUSICIANS' OMNIBUS, 700 tunes for flute, violin or cornet, $1, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"YOUR FORTUNE IS too Small for Me," comic song by Maurice; "My Wife is a Most Knowing Woman," Forster; "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," Daly. "I Can't Forget," Parkhust; 25 cents each. "Union Medley," Parkhust; 50 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
H. WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"HAPPY, Happy Christmas Day," "Meet me; oh, Meet me in Heaven," "We will keep a bright Lookout," "Onward and Upward," and "I'll go to that Beautiful Land." Price 6 cents; 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,

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HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

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For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale at a sacrifice; all modern improvements; full iron frame; over-strung bass; made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $650; for $300, including stool and cover. Enquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A MAGNIFICENT PIANO FOR SALE—IS very little used; has all modern improvements and handsome carved case, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 130 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

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R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING

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CHINA, GLASS, AND PAPIER-MACHE FIGURES, GAMES, EVERY VARIETY OF TOYS, PERFUMERY.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CLASS DOLLS IMPORTED, &c.,
MAKING AN ELEGANT VARIETY TO SELECT FROM FOR PRESENTS TO
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MANY OF THESE GOODS ARE OUR OWN IMPORTATION, ENTIRELY NOVEL IN DESIGN, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

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NEW AND CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, elegantly framed in great variety of tasteful styles of carved, rustic, and gilt, also black walnut, and richly gilt mouldings of the newest patterns.
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Prints and Photographs in Passe-partouts.
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day. American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly FOR THE HOLIDAYS, as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN & CO'S, No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and fine Gold Jewelry, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens, AT LOW PRICES.
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EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves, Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver, The Polar Refrigerator, Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines. Parlor and Ice Skates. LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

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The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $300 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—VIOLINS, $1 50 TO $60; Guitars, $4 to $55; Flutes, $1 to $35; Accordeons, $2 50 to $25; Concertinas, $2 to $15. Banjos, Tamborines, &c., wholesale and retail. by express to any part of the country. Italian and silk Violin Strings, 25c., mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

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Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.

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Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

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C. TAYLOR,
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LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HOSIERY,
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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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MADE TO ORDER.
FIT AND SATISFACTION WARRANTED.
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MACY'S,
A FULL STOCK OF ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS,
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THIS STOCK OF FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS, IN ADDITION TO OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF LACE GOODS,
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UNEQUALED IN THE CITY.

N. B.—Now opening, in addition,
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STRANG & ADRIANCE,
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AT RETAIL,
3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,
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AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
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These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

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CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

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MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
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CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
OUR STOCK OF $18 AND $12 GARMENTS IS WORTHY SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE LADIES.
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LADIES, GO TO W. K. PEYTON'S, NO. 274 BOWERY, AND SELECT YOUR CLOAKS FROM HIS UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
LADIES, DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR SUPERB STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.

RICH LACES, RICH LACES,
Just received by
MILLER & GRAY, No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

WALLACK'S—Love Chase.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Magic Joke—The Fairy Circle.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Barber of Islington.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Speed the Plow—Luke the Laborer.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

News from Richmond as late as yesterday morning, has been received at Fortress Monroe. Charleston telegrams give an account of operations in that vicinity, from which it appears that Gen. Gillmore continues to fire upon the City—Greek fire—that burns fifteen minutes after explosion of the shell. A great many houses are damaged. A fire of accidental origin had occurred at Sumter, destroying the wood-work of the bomb-proofs and some ammunition. The casualties one day in the fort were ten killed. Information from Longstreet's command puts a brighter face on his prospects. He is reported to have formed a junction with several scattered bands of rebels in Northeastern Tennessee, and, with this additional strength, is capable of keeping possession of that region. The rebels say that reconnoissances of Harder's cavalry to Ringgold and beyond, in the direction of Chattanooga, resulted in ascertaining that Gen. Grant has materially contracted his lines. This is interpreted as meaning that a heavy force has been sent against Longstreet, and another heavy force to check Foaest's conscripting and guerrilla fighting in Western Tennessee.

The statement that the rebel authorities refuse to receive any further supplies of food or clothing for our prisoners is now officially confirmed by letters from Gen. Meredith to Gen. Hitchcock. The reason is the alleged "persistent vilification and abuse," by the Northern press and public, in regard to the manner in which the rebels have carried out their part of the programme. Hereafter, the rebel authorities say, our soldiers will get precisely the same that theirs get in the field. It is reported from Washington that this exchange business will soon be committed to the hands of Gen. Butler, and that he is confident he can arrange the matter satisfactorily.

The Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, offering an amnesty, is regarded by the Richmond *Sentinel* as intended to make capital in Europe. It does not see very clearly the mode by which the proposals of Mr. Lincoln can be carried out.

The steamer *Von Phul* was fired into by guerrillas on the 8th inst. from the Louisiana shore above Bayou Sara, on her voyage from New-Orleans to Memphis, and Capt. German, her commander, was killed at the first shot. Three of the crew also were killed, and four passengers wounded.

CONGRESS.

There was no important business transacted in either House yesterday. Numerous resolutions and bills were introduced in the Senate, the most important of which was Mr. Wilson's bill for amending the Enrollment Act. The speedy passage of this bill will be urged upon both Houses, as it goes into effect on the 1st of January, so as to affect the forthcoming draft. Mr. Wilson reported a bill to facilitate the payment of back pay and pensions of deceased soldiers. The resolution for the codification of the public laws was adopted.

In the House, three Select Committees were announced—on the Pacific Railroad, with Stevens, of Pennsylvania, as Chairman; on Emigration, with Washburn, of Illinois, as Chairman, and on the status of the rebellious States, with Winter Davis, of Maryland, as Chairman. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, denouncing in strong terms the treatment of Union prisoners by the rebels, was adopted. Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, introduced a resolution declaring, in effect, that this war is not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation. A motion to lay it on the table failed by a vote of 52 to 115, and the House indicating a desire to discuss it, the resolution was laid over under the rules. Mr. Loan, of Missouri, introduced a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Judiciery, which provides that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as provided by act of Congress, shall not apply to any case arising under a State Government, which compels its citizens to render military service, notwithstanding the officer commanding the State militia may also be an officer of the National forces. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, by resolution of Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to inquire into the alleged maltreatment by the enemy of our dead and wounded and captured soldiers. The House voted to adjourn on the 23d to January 6, 1864.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., we have our usual Central and South American correspondence. Full and interesting particulars are given concerning the escape of Captain-General Barrios, Ex-President of Salvador, from the country, after the occupation of the City of San Salvador by the Gautemalian forces, and our correspondent says that the fugitive chief had taken passage for this port. Preparations for the expected war between New-Granada and Ecuador are continued. At Panama the small-pox was causing frightful mortality among the natives, of whom 1,600 had died, out of a population of 9,000. The *Champion* brings $299,899 in specie.

The arrival at this port yesterday of the British brig *Anna Purvis*, Capt Smith, gives us news from Minatitlan, Mexico, to Nov. 19. The town is reported to be closely invested by French troops, and all supplies from the interior are cut off. The people are consequently suffering for provisions.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution of Mr. Mitchell, to accept Clark Mills' offer of his duplicate colossal bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, at the price of $33,500, to be paid when the statue shall be erected at such place in the City as the Mayor and Common Council may direct, was laid over till Mr. Mitchell could present a petition, which he had mislaid, requesting the City to make the purchase, and locate the statue in Central Park. The statue is a duplicate of the one in Washington, and was originally ordered by the State of Virginia, but the war intervened before its completion, and rendered the contract void. A communication was received from City Inspector Boole, stating that the street-cleaning appropriation having become exhausted, he has, since the 23d ult., been cleaning the streets in pursuance of the order of the Board of Health, contained in the resolutions passed by that body on the 7th of September; that now the streets are in a sufficiently clean condition to enable him to suspend the sweeping of them for the present, to say nothing of the impracticability of carrying on the work in cold weather, but that he is still removing the ashes and garbage and keeping the gutters clear, and in order to meet the expenses of this very necessary work at this season, and until the Common Council and the Legislature make the annual appropriations, he requests the Common Council to take some action under the resolution of the Board of Health, which authorizes them to raise money by "issuing bonds or otherwise" for the purpose. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

A Washington dispatch states that a rebel Major, now under sentence of death, and who was to be shot in a few days, for a flagrant violation of parole, has had the President's Proclamation sent to him, and if he takes the required oath will be set free.

What Do These Votes Mean?

It is already plain that the minority of the House of Representatives intend regular and persistent opposition to the Administration in its prosecution of the war. What remains to be made plain is the spirit which prompts this opposition. Is it hostility to the present policy of the war, or is it hostility to the war itself?

The difference is a material one. The one, if cherished in good faith and acted upon without faction, is consistent with loyalty; the other is not. The fact that the Administration has settled upon a certain, anti-slavery, war-policy, does not bind a patriot to approve it. He has a perfect right to believe in, and, in every orderly way, labor for any other policy that in his judgment would better promote the war. Men, ever so truly devoted to the same end, may yet differ in regard to the means. It is not only just but profitable that all means should be fairly discussed; and that, too, even after there has been a decision, for it often can be shown, in the light of experience, that the wrong means have been adopted. No sensible supporter of the Administration objects to such adverse discussion, or questions the loyalty of him who honestly engages in it. But if the opposition is not to the mere means—if it is directed against the end itself, then it can no longer be accepted as loyal. The war is for the salvation of the Union. To stop the war is to sacrifice the Union. It is to consummate the late official assertion of the rebel President that the Union is forever ended, and to accede to his demand "to be let alone." It is, therefore, essentially disloyal. Whatever the argument, whatever the pretext, it makes him who favors it an ally of treason. No argument, no pretext—and we have had plenty of both—ever relieved the treason of Jeff. Davis of its real character. He was a traitor in fact because he attacked the Union. The Northern peace man is a traitor in spirit, because he abandons the Union, for it comes to just that when, for any reason, he abandons the war, through which alone the Union can be reacued.

There being this vital difference in the opposition to the Administration, let it be made manifest. These seventy or eighty votes that are thrown regularly against Administration measures;—how many are pure, how many tainted? It is a question of importance, for it has directly to do with the rightful moral influence of that minority. If that minority is made up of truly loyal men, it is entitled to great weight in the national counsels; if it be made up of false men, it is entitled to no weight. Its real influence ought to depend upon the proportion between these. Moreover, the people need to understand their Representatives. The fact is notorious that dozens of these men, who cast these votes, were elected on special issues against the Administration, but with general protestations on their part of thorough devotion to the war. It is believed by many that these protestations were not sincere. The late elections strongly indicate that the people themselves suppose this, for the votes have generally been given to out-and-out supporters of the Administration. Is this distrust well founded? Did these so-called Democrats get votes for Congress on a false pretence that they were for the war when they were really against it, and do they now, in Congress, give votes against the war under a false pretence that they are only opposing the policy of the war?

We trust that an early occasion will be taken to test this matter. A proposition has, indeed, been already submitted by Fernando Wood, which might have served this purpose. He is one of the few outspoken Peace men. His resolution to send Peace Commissioners to Richmond, presented the peace policy squarely. It ought to have been met squarely, instead of being shuffled out of the way. Probably the division that was actually made in the vote which laid the resolution on the table, indicates pretty well the extent of the peace feeling in the House. Yet, a vote not to lay a measure on the table, is not necessarily a committal to its support. We are not yet quite prepared to believe that there are fifty-nine members of that body who are anxious to open negotiations with Jeff. Davis. At all events, if it be so, the fact ought to be put beyond cavil. The people will then know how to interpret the constant votes which these men will hereafter give against the Administration. It will show that to that extent—that is to say, so far as relates to three-fourths of the minority—the *animus* of the opposition to the policy of the President is hostility to the war itself. This would be a very ugly fact before the people. The precipitancy with which this peace resolution was followed up by others of a mixed character, studiously framed to cover up the real issue, shows how the more politic of the Anti-Administration leaders dread such an exposure. But an exposure should be forced upon them.

Gen. Halleck's Criticisms.

Gen. Halleck is certainly not a man given to flattery. In his recent somewhat pungent report of military operations for the year, the public will find but two general officers—Gen. Grant and Gen. Gillmore—spoken of with praise, and the most of our leading Generals criticised in a very brief but sufficiently pointed manner. They will discover there none of that official covering up of defeats and exaggeration of victories with which we have been charged so often in Europe. On the contrary, many minor disasters, about which we had no accurate reports, for the first time are brought clearly to light. It is a somewhat singular spectacle in American public life to behold a prominent official deliberately sitting in judgment on most of the leading military men of the day, and dealing out his criticisms with no sparing hand. And it is still another novel experience for the American people, to know that not one of these distinguished persons, writhing under the public criticism from Washington, is permitted to reply a single word.

Gen. Burnside, on his own admission, is shown to have proceeded contrary to the wishes of his superior, in his march on Fredericksburgh; the famous blunder of the "pontoons" is put deliberately on his shoulders, and the defeat of Fredericksburgh is attributed to the failure or disobedience of Gen. Franklin in his flank attack. Gen. Hooker's unfortunate campaign is quickly placed outside of the responsibility of the General-in-Chief, from the fact that no reports were rendered to him by this officer. Gen. Dix is sharply rapped over the knuckles for his campaign against Richmond. In the battle of Gettysburgh we discover, to our surprise, that an "error" of Gen. Sickles' nearly ruined us, and Gen. Meade himself gets but faint praise for his victory; while the escape of Lee over the Potomac calls out some words which, though not directly asserting, imply the strongest censure of the inaction of that General. Gen. Pope is convicted of a gross blunder in his operations against the Indians. Gen. Banks receives no praise, and it is intimated that Port Hudson could have been taken much earlier had we known its weakness.

Gen. Grant's campaign alone, in the rear of Vicksburgh, is spoken of with enthusiasm, though here the great merit of that officer seems to be that he always obeyed every order from Washington, and never complained of want of reinforcements! If, by this intimation, the War Office or the General-in-Chief intend to take any of the glory of his campaign to themselves, it must be remembered that we have the honest confession of the President, over his own signature, that he never had faith in the practicability of the rear attack on Vicksburgh.

The review of Rosecrans' and Burnside's campaigns for the possession of Tennessee is, of course, severe and searching. If we may take their own statement, the Department were exceedingly dissatisfied with the delay of Gen. Rosecrans after the battle of Murfreesboro', and were constantly urging him forward toward Georgia. The latter, from over-caution, and probably not believing that he had a sufficient number of men for so great an advance, waited month after month to strengthen his position and to organize. Gen. Halleck claims that he ought to have advanced during the siege of Vicksburgh. He admits that when at length he did move, his combinations were of the most remarkable and brilliant nature, forcing the enemy out of Tennessee without a battle or any especial loss on our part. The flanking and taking of Chattanooga he is forced also to admit as very efficient military movements. The telegraphic dispatches embodied in the report certainly prove that the General-in-Chief had at the time a clearer idea of the dangers to which both Rosecrans and Burnside were exposed than either of those officers. Burnside was ordered to connect his right with Rosecrans' left, and, if possible, occupy Dalton and the passes into Georgia and North Carolina, so that the two armies might act as one body and support each other. Rosecrans was not to advance into Georgia or Alabama at present, but to fortify his position and connect with Burnside. If his weak point—his right and the communications with Nashville—were threatened, he was to hand over Chattanooga to Burnside, and swing round to cover that flank. At the same time forces were ordered up from Memphis and other quarters, to guard that side as well as his long line of communications. Gen. Burnside, we are curtly informed, entirely disobeyed or neglected his orders, and did not connect with the Army of the Cumberland, leaving a great gap between the two armies, and exposing his outlying detachments, so that several were cut to pieces. It cannot be doubted that had the instructions of the department been strictly followed the disaster of Chickamauga would not have occurred.

Still it must be remembered that we have here but one side of the case. The officers so severely criticised are not permitted by military etiquette to answer. No doubt Gen. Burnside could show various satisfactory reasons for his want of concentration, of which the public know nothing, and possibly Gen. Rosecrans could furnish equally plausible reasons for his six months' delay. The defeat of Gen. Rosecrans' right wing is attributed primarily by Gen. Halleck to two causes—to his advancing with so wide a line, (forty miles in length,) and to a mistake of Gen. Wood's in the battle, who was ordered to strengthen another portion of the line, and did it, not by closing up, but by a march around to the rear, thus leaving a gap for the enemy's attack. Gen. Thomas' resistance on the left wing is characterized—for a wonder—with warm praise.

This defence of Gen. Halleck against the imputations of the public in regard to Rosecrans' campaign, ingeniously ignores the especial point of the public censure, which was that the reinforcements so hurriedly sent to the Army of the Cumberland in September, were not sent a month or two months earlier, when released from the siege of Vicksburgh. We demand, naturally, of a General-in-Chief, that he should look over the whole field, and not act spasmodically or sensationally. If Rosecrans was not strong enough when he entered Georgia in September, the department knew it beforehand as well as then, and ought to have supplied the needed strength. They knew that Bragg might at any time be reinforced from Virginia, and they should have provided against the contingency. They had the men on the Mississippi. Why were they scattered off over Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana? What was Arkansas to us for a moment, compared with a decisive march to Atlanta?

These telegrams of Gen. Halleck do not relieve him. The earliest, ordering reinforcements, is one to Gen. Hurlbut, in Memphis, dated Sept. 13. The fatal battle was fought in one week from that day, and of course he knew it would take weeks for Gen. Sherman's column to reach Chattanooga. The public have the right to say of the General-in-Chief, as he has said of so many of his subordinates, that here was a "fatal error," a gigantic blunder, which has delayed our decisive campaign, even with all Grant's splendid success forced from fortune since, at least six months, and prevented the capture of Mobile and Charleston for some time to come.

The Union Prisoners in the South.

There no longer remains room to doubt that the rebel authorities have refused to allow any further supplies of provisions and clothing to go forward to our prisoners in Richmond. Gen. Hitchcock, Chief of the "Bureau of Exchange," has received from Gen. Meredith, our Commissioner at Fortress Monroe, a copy of a letter addressed to him on the 11th inst by Mr. Commissioner Ould, announcing this determination of the rebel War Department. This policy, if persisted in, will bring our authorities face to face with that grave alternative conveyed by Secretary Stanton in his official report in the following terms:

"If it should become necessary for the protection of our men, strict retaliation will be resorted to; but while the rebel authorities suffer this Government to feed and clothe our troops held as prisoners, we shall be content to continue to their prisoners in our hands the humane treatment they have uniformly enjoyed."

Let us premise that this question, from the very gravity of the considerations involved, demands the utmost moderation in its discussion. The privilege of forwarding food and clothing to the Union prisoners cannot be claimed by us as a necessary *right* of war: it only becomes so from peculiar conditions. So long as the rebel authorities furnish to the prisoners in their hands adequate subsistence and the things necessary for life and health, they can refuse to receive supplies sent by us. But when they find themselves unable to do so, they are bound either to release the captives or allow them to be supplied from without. While this is the plain dictate of humanity, it has also been the usage of war. Massena, hard-hearted as his subsequent conduct in Spain and Portugal proved him to be, on finding himself blockaded in Genoa in 1800, and supplies failing him, proposed to the Austrian General, Ott, and the English Admiral, Keith, that they should furnish the provisions necessary for the daily subsistence of the prisoners he had taken, pledging his word of honor that no part of the supplies thus sent in, should be abstracted for the use of his own *starving* French garrison. Even Grotius, formulating the laws of war, at a time when the usages from which he deduced his principles were much less lenient and humane than they have since become, expressly states, that if the number of prisoners held be burthensomely large, it is advisable rather to dismiss than to kill them, or cause them to suffer from want of food.

This point being established, the prime and all-important question is: Are the Union prisoners in the South now suffering from insufficient or inadequate food and clothing? The poignancy with which this question comes home to the feelings of tens of thousands of friends at the North, throws upon the public press the duty of extreme caution and delicacy in its consideration. Jeff. Davis, in his late message, refers to this point in these terms:

"Attempts are also made to shield themselves from the execration excited by their own odious treatment of our officers and soldiers now captive in their hands, by misstatements, such as that the prisoners held by us are deprived of food. To this last accusation the conclusive answer has been made that, in accordance with our law and the general orders of the department, the rations of the prisoners are precisely the same, in quantity and quality, as those served out to our own gallant soldiers in the field, and which have been found sufficient to support them in their arduous campaigns."

In opposition to this statement, the Richmond papers have themselves admitted that there have been periods of inadequate supplies of meat, or of total cessation in the furnishing of that necessary article to our prisoners; and the charge at least seems to have had sufficient foundation in fact to have provoked a resolution of inquiry in both branches of the rebel Congress. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, in offering one of these, made the following pointed exclamation: "This man—this monster—this Norman—has stealthily placed our Government in the attitude charged by the enemy, and has attempted to starve the prisoners in our hands!" If, as we hope, we can set down a portion of this sweeping assertion as a hasty generalization from facts which, though bad enough, were at least not of long continuance, we have yet from our own side the positive evidence that the Union prisoners in Richmond, have at times suffered extreme privations. The conspiring testimony of our own surgeons, of the letters which have come through from the sufferers, and above all, the living witness of the released prisoners themselves, all carry to this conclusion with unanswerable weight.

We would, however, that we might be warranted in believing, first, that this horrible condition of things was but temporary; secondly, that it was involuntary on the part of the rebel authorities; and thirdly, that it will not occur again. The letter announcing the determination of the rebel War Department to put a stop to our forwarding supplies, also gives the assurance that hereafter our prisoners in their hands will be rationed precisely as they ration their soldiers in the field. We wish that we could believe this for the sake of humanity and for the credit of our Southern countrymen, rebels though they be; but it is a painful fact that the Confederate authorities have always glossed over their greatest atrocities by professions of justice.

The matter is one which has excited considerable attention in Congress, and should not for a moment be lost sight of by the Government, as it certainly will not be lost sight of by the people whose friends and relatives are the victims of the present condition of things.

The National Courts.—By recent legislation of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States has been enlarged, and its Circuits reorganized. We published, a few days ago, a list of the reorganized Circuits, with their Judges, and we give this morning a list of decisions rendered by the Court at its present session, which commenced on Monday of last week. The Court of Claims, which has also been reorganized, is now in session at Washington. By an Act of Congress of March last, the number of Judges was increased to five, of whom one, Hon. Joseph Casey, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Justice, by the President. The other Judges are Hughes, of Indiana; Loring, of Massachusetts; Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and Peck, of Illinois. Members of Congress are not allowed to practice in this Court.

Amusements.

The Second Philharmonic Concert, (Brooklyn.)—The second concert of the seventh season of this popular and eminently successful organization was given on Saturday night, at the Academy of Music, before an audience which literally filled the spacious house from orchestra to amphitheatre. A more brilliant assemblage has rarely been seen on any occasion. The programme presented an attractive variety of orchestral and individual performances, the former consisting of Scatman's Symphony No. 2, "Oscarl," Wagner's introduction to "Lohengrin," and Kreutzer's refreshing overture to the "Night in Granada." The symphony was deemed an experiment, nearly all of the Directors and very many of the members objecting to it, on account of its authorship. Thanks to the perseverance of Mr. Eisfeld, however, the audience were permitted to listen to one of the most scholarly and sympathetic productions of the age, which was rendered with great delicacy and a heartiness of appreciation by the orchestra, who felt the double inspiration of love for the music, and vindication of the composer. "Lohengrin" is probably the most singular work yet presented by Wagner to the public. The introduction, with the exception of a single passage, is one prolonged squeak, which penetrates like the point of a needle so very far into the future, that the faculty of the present fails to appreciate it. It is fashionable in Brooklyn just now to be desperately in love with the music of the future, hence this selection. It fell dead upon the audience, and its rest was in no way disturbed by plaudit or *encore*. The overture, a musical gem which is always welcomed by the professional or the popular audience was eminently successful in its interpretation on this occasion. Mme. Virginia Lorini, the vocalist of the evening, was received with genuine applause. This lady's operatic endeavors on the same stage have always been miserably supported and fearfully botched, by the illiberality of managers and the inefficiency of her associates, with the single exception of a recent appearance. Her individual merit and desire to do right have produced their normal effect, and no prima donna is more welcome in Brooklyn than Lorini. She sang a cavatina from "Semiramis" and a polacca from "Puritani" with all the freshness of voice and beauty of expression which characterize her operatic efforts. Hearty *encores* rewarded each appearance, and there is no doubt the people would have gladly remained in the Academy till this blessed minute, had she not thoughtfully retired. The sensation of the concert was the *debut* of a young resident of the City, Miss Blanche Carpenter, a pianist. The fact that a girl of seventeen, pretty and all that sort of thing, who had never struck a note in public, and was entirely innocent of the mysteries and miseries of an orchestral accompaniment, had been invited to play before the Philharmonic Society, was of itself sufficient teal for a moderate wondarment; but that the Directors were willing to intrust the interpretation of Weber's famous "Concert-stuck," with its four movements, its intricacies of manipulation, its bewildering orchestral combinations and its breadth of thought, to a novice, was something so unusual, that people, particularly those whose daughters know a thing or two, shook their heads and looked solemn. However, Mr. Mason, her teacher, indorsed her, the Philharmonic conductors who had heard her in private said she would do. The solid men of Brooklyn who manage all these little things, followed in the wake, and the time of trial was announced. No one who was present can doubt the result. A more genuine success we have never witnessed. The work, though not always reckoned a popular one, is nevertheless one which a musically educated community, like that before which she played, cannot fail to admire and appreciate. It abounds in refreshing combinations, is supported by orchestral passages of great breadth and beauty, and contains a march of unexcelled grandeur. The *debutante* proved equal to the emergency. Her touch is clear and crisp, her trill distinct and marked, her time perfect, her facility of manipulation most remarkable. As she rose from her seat, the audience, which had sat spell-bound for the moment, broke forth in a display of enthusiastic applause, like that of an operatic *furore*; wave after wave of popular approval followed her from the stage, and demanded her reappearance. With great good sense, Miss Carpenter refrained from a repetition and contented herself with a courteous acknowledgment of the applause. This was not satisfactory to the audience, who had worked themselves into the condition of Oliver Twist, and were frantically calling for more. The President, Mr. Wyman, then announced that he had prevailed upon Miss Carpenter to play during the second part of the programme, with which the audience subsided.

Mr. F. Letsch played a trombone solo, composed for him by Mr. Eisfeld, the popular conductor of the Philharmonic. It was well recived, for the reasons that it is meritorious, was written by Eisfeld, and was well played. Miss Carpenter performed, in compliance with the request of the President, an operatic arrangement of a more popular character than the "concert-stock," which afforded a display of brilliant execution and rapid fingering. She was again warmly applauded, and from that hour dates her undoubted success. With careful study and a continuation of the cultured discipline whose results are so manifest in her performance, Miss Carpenter will, without doubt, find her level to be no undesirable one, her future career that of no inferior parallel. We know of no one whose *debut* was marked with such flattering and encouraging results as this, and she, with her friends, may indeed be proud of the fact, that that critical band, the orchestra, without a single exception, were delighted with her performance, and manifested, in the most marked manner, their pleasure and gratification.

Phillips on Lincoln.—Wendell Phillips will deliver himself of his ideas upon the President's Message at the Cooper Institute next Tuesday. We suppose he will rail at it. Why not, when raillery is so easy, so popular, so delightful, so laughable—when it will be spoken of by the audience as "scathing criticism," and regarded as really "such a nice thing to do!" There will be a large crowd of listeners, and they will all leave the house wiser and wickeder than when they entered it.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The Entire Coast Line in Possession of the Union Forces.

Advance of Our Troops on Alexandria.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, dated Fort Smith, Dec. 15, says: A gentleman named W. Taylor, arrived here to-day, having left Denton, Texas, 100 miles south of the Red Rive, on the 1st. It was understood, when he left, that the Federals had possession of the entire coast, including Sabine Gulf, Galveston, and Brownsville, and that a Federal force was ascending Red River and marching on Alexandria, where the rebel Gen. Taylor awaited their attack.

Magruder had ordered the circulation throughout the State of a pledge, devoting the life, liberty and property of the citizens to the support of the Confederacy. Those refusing to sign it were considered enemies and traitors, and treated as such. All negroes had been conscripted, and promised their freedom. The State was fairly filled with slaves, stocks having been taken there by their rebel owners from States further east and north.

The rebel army in Texas was generally at posts on the outskirts of the State. Kirby Smith commanded the troops in Texas.

Gen. Steele is at Dahisville, seven miles north of the Red River, near the State line, with a small force. Rebel pickets are at the crossing of the river, and line the road.

Price is eighteen miles south of Washington, with 3,600 or 4,000 men. The entire force of the enemy under Marmaduke, Shelby and Cabell, are near him.

Quantrell has been in Texas four weeks. His command of 400 men, are distributed in detachments in various counties in Northwestern Texas. Their business seemed to be to act as spies on the people, hold the county in subjection, arrest deserters, kill suspected Union men, and plunder indiscriminately.

The Union sentiment in the State is strong, and would be expressed in immediate political action if the people could be protected by the Union army.

Four or five thousand young men are in the brush, awaiting the approach of the Federal forces.

The people are held in subjection only by such parties as Quantrell in each County.

Provisions and forage are plenty in the valley of the Red River, and in Eastern Texas.

Railroad Disasters.

ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The train from New-York, due at the Kensington depot at 11 o'clock last night, did not arrive until 2 o'clock this morning. The delay was caused by an accident above Trenton, by which the locomotive and first car became detached from the rest of the train. The engineer backed up after the other portion, and the latter running at a pretty rapid rate, a collision resulted. Two recruits standing on the platform on their way to Trenton, named Amos Whitmore and John J. Mills, were thrown off the train. The former has since died. The latter is badly injured.

ON THE EASTERN RAILROAD, MASS.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Capt. Albert M. Cammell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment, and his wife, were instantly killed at the crossing near Chelsea Station this forenoon, by the Eastern Railroad train coming in collision with their carriage. Capt. Cammell arrived home Monday on a brief furlough. He was a gallant and meritorious officer. The report first was that Col. Blaisdell was the gentleman killed.

The gentleman was supposed at first to be Col. Blaisdell, the brave commander of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, but it has been ascertained that it was not him.

The Heenan and King Fight.

Great excitement was created last evening by the issuing of an extra purporting to detail the fight between Heenan and King, making Heenan victorious in *one hundred and sixty-nine rounds*. That it was entirely unreliable, the knowing ones knew, as the fight was fixed for the 5th inst., and by no possibility could the details reach here at this date. Still it had its effect—put money into the purse of the proprietors—was a capitally worded and embellished affair, and was about as successful a "sell" as has been perpetrated since the "moon hoax."

Nothing at all has been received in regard to what is attempted, erroneously, to be made an "International Fight." No steamer has arrived, no information has been received save that in regard to preliminary matters, which have been heretofore published.

The excitement among our sporting community is, of course, intense, and betting runs extravagantly; very many are willing to take even bets on King, but the large preponderance is two to one on Heenan.

Benjamin R. Warner, the popular *attaché* of Hunt's favorite resort, at Broadway and Broome-street, holds $12,000, the most of which is in bets of two to one on Heenan against odds. What the result of the "fight" will be may be known on the next arrival, may not until after the next and may not until after the next after that. Many obstacles were thrown in the way of the meeting, whether designedly and in good faith by the authorities, or as a blind to the vagabonds of England, in order to keep them away from the Rine, is not known—probably the latter. Still, it will have the effect of delaying the fight. The present excitement is all premature. That Heenan has won the prize admits of little doubt. But there is no news of it yet.

Arrivals in the City.

H. McLaughlin and lady, of St. Louis; C. H. Coffin, of Dubuque; C. C. Flagg, of Providence, and J. E. Rogers, of Geneva, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Batchelder, U. S. Army; Hon. C. Hibbard, of Albany; Judge Allen and F. F. Carrington, of Oswego; Hon. A. Boody and E. R. Mason, of New-York, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Farnsworth, from New-Orleans; Hon. B. F. Johnston and A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Hon. O. E. Elmsur, of Wisconsin; B. P. Cheney and C. C. Kent, of Boston; J. T. Ames, of Chicopee; Hon. J. C. Rives, of Washington; J. Drake, of Philadelphia; M. Kelley, of Concord; J. Butterfield, of Utica; and Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, are stopping at the Astor House.

FASHION MAGAZINES.—The first received the past week has been Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashion*, the Winter number. This periodical is full to overflowing with illustrations of fashionable and tasty garments. With its full-sized patterns, diagrams, &c., the work possesses great value to the lady who has her own or the wardrobe of a family to look after.—*The Webster Weekly Times.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wreppens, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligeece by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pees of our special correspondents. Also, all officiel orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington nows. European news, with graehie letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest fineociel news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RACOAO," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condeesed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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Reduction in prices of
WINTER STOCK.
Our
OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
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Prof. R. L. Hamilton and Associate, Dr. LOCKROW, cure Consumption, Catarrh, and all heretofore considered incurable diseases of the LIVER, LUNGS and BLOOD, by New and Pleasant remedies. Our new Theory of Disease, and the wonderful efficacy of our remedies, as attested by hondreds of grateful patients, furnished personally or by mail.
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Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P.M.
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Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

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Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
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Just Received by Steamer, a large assortment of Quilted Shoes and Slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; Cork Sole Quilted Button and Lace Boots, water-proof; Snow, Skating, Riding and Walking Boots; handsome Evening Boots; Embroidered Satin Slippers for full dress.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

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IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD.
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 656 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 589 4th-st.

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OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES BY THE USE OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
has been recently discovered, and is calculated to supersede the use of all electro-magnetic machines, external applications, liniments, plasters, emenagogues, medicines for fever and ague, rheumatism, paralysis, numbness, neuralgia, &c. The application is simple, the effects pleasant, and the cure positive and infallible. It proves what we have for nearly a quarter of a century maintained, that Radway's Ready Relief is the best, quickest and most important remedial agent ever discovered. It is, however, only recently that we have discovered its immense curative power in certain diseases by this new process.

THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION
was suggested to us by Prof. Reid, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospitals, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL-POX, MEASLES.
Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Retention, Suppressions, or Misplaced Menstruation,
URINAL ORGANS,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uretha, Weakness,
Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in
the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.
THE APPLICATION
In these cases must be made
TO THE SPINE.
Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
for ten or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with the full knowledge that it will cure either of the above-named complaints.

We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merits and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches and infirmities that afflict mankind is acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment in vogue. In all cases, ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

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II.
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READY ON SATURDAY.
THE FEDERALIST,
with Bibliographical and Historical Introduction and Notes, by H. B. DAWSON. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted paper, with Portraits, in 2 vols., $7 50; half calf, $12. Vol. I. containing the introduction and text of the work complete, ready as above.

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"TENNYSON AND MASSEY."
The last lecture will be delivered by E. P. BELDEN, Esq., of New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Subject—*The Rise and Fall of Republics.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the remaining two lectures, 40 cents. Reserved seats, 20 cents additional. For sale at the offices of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 10 Cooper Institute. Single tickets, 25 cents. Reserved single seats, 15 cents additional. Sold only at the door.

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AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

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The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell the above by auction at the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock. These SUPERB DRAWINGS, comprising sixty in number, form one of the most notable and interesting collections of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in America. Mr. DARLEY'S fitness as an illustrator of the characters and scenes of COOPER have been most favorably commented upon by nearly all the leading papers in Europe and America. Also, a very superior portrait of J. FENIMORE COOPER, by CHARLES ELLIOTT, considered as one of his best works; each of the drawings are mounted in passe-partout and frames.

They will be on exhibition as above on Monday, 14th inst., until the day of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suits in hair-cloth, rosewood arm chairs, side chairs and ottomans in plush, marble-top centre-tables, brocatel and lace curtains, marble and bronze clocks, several fine oil-paintings and medallions, mantel vases, walnut pillar extension table, dining chairs, mahogany pier and dining tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, card and fancy tables, lounges, rockers and easy chairs, palliasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, Turkey red curtains and cornices, window-shades, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., a fine assortment of China and glass-ware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DUANE-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the substantially built five-story brick store thereon, situated on the northeast corner of Duane and Elm sts., known as Nos. 54 Duane-st., being 21 feet 11 inches in width on Duane-st., 66 feet 8 inches on Elm-st., 21 feet 6¼ inches on the rear, and 66 feet 1 inch in depth on the easterly line. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE—By order of the executors of the late Dr. John V. Bodonier, deceased, all his personal effects, professional library, and other valuable books in French and English, surgical instruments, several very valuable caricatures in composition, together with a valuable collection of pictures, drawings, &c. They will be on exhibition a day before the sale as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will offer for public competition at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 22d, and WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above valuable collection of Paintings now on exhibition for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL and CHILD'S NURSERY of the city of New-York. The collection contains chef-d'œuvres by the following distinguished masters:

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E. Isbey,	E. Lambinet,	L. D'Metz,
G. Brun,	N. L. Tourenin,	C. Bes-baudt, &c.
SUPERB CABINET GEMS.		
J. L. Meissonier,	Paul Delaroche,	M. Ingres,
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A. Guillemin,	T. Duverger,	V. Lamre,
E. Frere,	C. Chaplin,	A. Anastasi, &c
FLEMISH SCHOOL.		
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AMERICAN SCHOOL.		
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The above Paintings can be seen on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 19 and 21, with tickets of admission only, which may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they will offer at auction

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1863,

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Gilt-edge Bedding, recently in Wallack's Theatre, by order of Mr. [illegible], one of the proprietors of New-Orleans this

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

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HORACE VERNET,	MARIN DE VOS.
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CARLE,	MOGNAER,
COLOGNE,	VALMONT,
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Also,

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON,

painted by W. PEALE in 1776 and formerly in the possession of Gen. Lafayette.

The entire collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and special attention is requested to the Portrait of Washington by Peale. They are now on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 882 Broadway, near Maiden-lane.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the executors of Richard T. Wells, deceased, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building

MADISON-STREET—No. 9, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.

MADISON-STREET—No. 20, southeast corner of Cedar st.

CHERRY-STREET—Nos. 114 and 116, corner of 8th-st.

GREENE-STREET—No. 145, between Broadway and Bowery.

AVENUE A—No. 145, between Mercer and Greene sts.

CHARLES-STREET—No. 181, near Washington.

BANK-STREET—Nos. 4 and 5, near 4th-st.

VESEY-STREET—No. 2, corner of Charles-st.

9th-STREET—No. 2, between 4th-av.

12 th-STREET—Nos. 26 and 270, near 8th-av.

16th-STREET—No. 208, near 7th-av.

19th-STREET—Nos. 73 and 75, between 6th and 7th avs.

20th-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 78 and 80, west of 8th-av.

HOUSTON-STREET—Nos. 46 and 48, west of 6th-av.

103d-STREET—5 lots, 4 to 8 lots west of 8th-av.

Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 5 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, &c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the executors of the estate of James M. Pendleton, deceased,

A choice collection of fine old Madeira and Sherry Wines, &c., in demijohns and bottles, consisting of March and Benson Madeira, Brandy via India, 1826, de do, Madeira, in pipes, Madeira, Brought to D. Lynch's Syndicate, Finest Madeira, Madeira, vintage of 1821, Sercial Madeira, Pirate's Mayr's Pale Sherry, 1826; Hermitage, Washington Morton, Bordeaux Sauterne, St. Peray, Pichon De Longueville Claret, 1842; Jamaica Rum, Whisky, &c.

The above wines are all choice, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

Samples and catalogues ready on Friday, 18th inst., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—POSTPONED TO (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 365 Fulton-st., opposite the Brooklyn City Hall.—Five building lots, beautifully situated, on Clinton-st., northeast corner of Lafayette-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above-entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of this said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, as located by the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $810,000, and interest thereon, which interest, upward on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $89,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,5-7, and which judgment has been assigned to Frances B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. BERLITZ, ESQ.,

who is retiring from business.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms No. 658 Hudson-st., corner of Charles-st. The entire elegant stock, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, moquet reps and hair-cloth, etagere, centre-tables, in all different styles, card-tables, bookcases, all rosewood and black walnut, patent rosewood and mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and washstands, easy and rocking chairs, reception chairs, ounges, in moquet and reps, elegant dining-room suites, in oak and black walnut, buffets, dining chairs, and a large assortment of every description of first-class furniture. The above may be examined at any time previous to the sale, which will be positive and without reserve. Purchasers can have their furniture packed and shipped in the best manner, or it may remain at the store free of charge until Jan. 1.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ELIZALETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,

Dec 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 14th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, cor. Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Rosewood piano, rosewood parlor suites, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, extension tables, bookcase, engravings, fancy goods, sewing-machines, carpets, oilcloths, stoves, groceries, counters, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved property, being the real estate of John R. Coster, deceased, by order of the heirs, to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses and lots:

WATER-st.—The two 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 213 and 379 Water-st.

PEARL-st.—The 3-story brick store and lot No. 260; also, the 5-story brick store and lot No. 378 Pearl-st.

GRAND-st.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 26 and 27 Grand-st.

SPRING-st.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 158 Spring-st.

THOMPSON-st.—Premises Nos. 28½ and 30 Thompson-st., 3-story houses on front and 2-story houses on rear of lots.

ELM-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 188 Elm-st.

SEVENTH-ST.—The two 2-story and attic brick front houses and lots Nos. 279 and 281 7th-st.

AVENUE D.—The three 3-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Avenue D.

ORCHARD-ST.—Leasehold premises No. 61 Orchard-st.

Maps of the property, with full description, can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY O. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—AINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 73 Nassau-st., a very fine collection of original modern oil-paintings of French, Belgian, Dutch and American schools, every one of which is guaranteed as representing embracing the works of the following eminent artists, viz.:

LANDSCAPE AND SHEEP, by E. VERBOECKHOVEN.

STREET SCENE IN BRUSSELS, by CARRABAIN.

LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE, by KOEKKEOK and E. VERBOECKHOVEN.

MARINE SHIPWRECK, by H. SCHAEP.

INTERIOR OF GRUIZE'S STUDIO, by SERRUSE.

THE MINIATURE, by CAROLUS.

Also, examples from the easels of Vanderwarden, Lyckaert, De Rycke, Dulaerl, Vermulen, Smets, Hanman, Girard, Notteman, Van Severdonck, Eversen, Van Kuyck, Minjuet, Bommans, and others of Europ an celebrity. Also, from a private collection, a very fine ITALIAN LANDSCAPE, AND FIGURES, by BERGHEM.

The above are now on exhibition.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French Plate, Mirrors, Curtains, Cornices, Rosewood Piano, one Gold Watch, Sewing Machine, Parlor Suits, Enamelled Furniture, Carpets, Rich Chandeliers, Painting, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large and choice assortment of rich rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak par or, dining-room and bedroom furniture, marble-top centre and card-tables, extension do, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, damask and brocatel curtains, carpets and oil cloths, ten full suites of enamelled cottage furniture, large lot of bronze, and glass chandeliers, one or two sewing machines, one rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, City make; silver-plated ware, hair mattresses, refrigerators, office desks, oil-paintings, &c. Also, a large assortment of plain second-hand furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec 22, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern,)

$39,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company.....$1,000 each.

$7,000	do	do	500 each.
$2,000	do	do	200 each.

ALSO:

1 Share Society Library, par $25.

A list of the above may be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIVE VALUABLE LOTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 120TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 120th-st. The 5 valuable lots opposite Mount Morris-square, as described on the diagram. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story brick stores and dwellings northeast corner of 11th-av. and 35th-st., each lot being 18 feet 6 inches by 90 feet deep.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY AUCTIONEER

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

WILL SELL THIS DAY

(THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17,)

AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE

STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

60 shs. Brooklyn C. R.,	$50.	13 shs. Bk. of N. Amer.,	$100.
40 shs. Fulton F. In. Co.,	$50.	28 shs. Belt R.,	$100.
20 shs. Bank of Com.,	$100.	15 shs. Park Bank,	$100.
19 shs. N. World In. Co.,	$50.	20 shs. Arctic In. Co.,	$50.
38 shs. W'mharg C. In.,	$50.	50 shs. N. Amsterdam Fire	
25 shs. Cit. Gas L. Co.,	$20.	Fire In. Co.,	$25.
600 shs. Flint S. R. Co.,	$25.	100 shs. Acces. T. Co.,	$100.
20 shs. Broadway In. Co.,	$25.	20 shs. Williamsburgh Gas	
38 shs. Leath. M. Bk.,	$100.	Light Scrip,	$50.
40 shs. Lenox F. I. Co.,	$25	9 shs. Continen'l Bk.,	$100.
28 shs. Lafayette F. In.,	$50.		

$2,000 6 per cent. Lawrance Co. Coal and Oil Co. Bds.
$1,433 N. S. Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1858, '59, '60, '61.
$95 N. S. Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1860.
$350 Republic Fire Ins. Co. Scrip of 1857, '58, '59.
$3,000 8 per cent. Quincy City (Ill.) Bonds.
$15,000 7-30 per cent. U. S. Treasury Notes.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ELIZA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wine. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of December, 1863, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above-entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $810,000, and interest thereon, which interest, upward on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $89,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,5-7, and which judgment has been assigned to Frances B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

DAVIS SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS IN JERSEY CITY.—Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the six valuable lots for manufacturing purposes, situated on Morgan and Bay sts., between Grecne and Washington sts., and adjoining the machine works of Secor & Co. Sale positive to close a trust.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 18, at 7½ o'clock,

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BY

A. F. TAIT,

comprising Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Deer, Fawn, Quail, Woodcock, Grouse, Chickens, Dead Game, &c., &c. Paintings now exhibiting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

A. J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

A. J. L. SMITH WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 19 Stone-st. place, 9th-st., east of the Bible House, one parlor suite, one black walnut do., rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites chairs, tables, rockers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, and everything necessary for genteel house-keeping.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner G and 22d streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 2d December, 1863, at the Canal, near the Observatory, in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service,

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

TO MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTURERS. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The property No. 216 William, and 24 Rose-st., in rear, making together a lot of 25 feet in front by about 200 feet in depth, from street to street, with three houses thereon. To parties desiring to remove the present buildings and rebuild, or to alter the present ones to suit business purposes, a long lease would be given if preferred on satisfactory terms. Apply to

D. C. EVERES, No. 37 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, of great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc.; is make it desirable. The place has about 12 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully shaded, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, henery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH the usual outbuildings and 10 acres of land, suitable for fruit or garden purposes, in New-Jersey, one hour from the City and near the station. Price $3,000.

N. G. FOSTER, No. 52 Broadway.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A LARGE and conveniently situated house, being five minutes' walk from depot and churches, will be let for $125 until the 1st of May next. Can be had for a longer term for $350 per annum. Apply to the POSTMASTER, Fairfield.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X88; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 20 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE IN or near Orange, N. J., a modern built house, with from one to five acres. Address, with price, J. W., Box No. 2,190, New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—One of the best farms in Dutchess county, 75 miles from Peoughkeepsie, 230 acres, adapted to grass and grain; two dwelling houses, orchards, &c., &c., will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is near the Freedom Plains Church and Post-office, and is a very desirable place for farming purposes, or as a pleasant country residence.

WILLIAM J. McCORD, Executor.

WASSAIC, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best farms on Long Island, of 265½ acres, and at a very low price, for want of use; near railroad station; good neighborhood, and fine view of the ocean; 35 miles from New-York. Address F. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

WM. C. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKlyn, No. 34 Rapelyea-st., near Henry, brown-stone, three stories and basement; in good order; modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY frame house, with stable, in West 33d-st., near 9th-av. Apply to A. H. MUELLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LAGGETT.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 80x15 feet. Inquire in office of the Agricultural, No. 41 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charges to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being received.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarant

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3, sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereines, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enables me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and healers of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. Those who have used their quacks, nevertheless are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent on receipt of $5. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,822 New-York City Post-office. Also, by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this garnivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system, where the manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Dey-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 68 FOURTH-AV.,

Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or dentine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25. Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3 15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated and experienced physician, (American,) with means, can enter into a respectable and legitimate professional business, securing a large income, by addressing L. H., Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York. Inquiries must be accompanied with references.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. S. JONES.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 26
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London 40 00
First Cabin to Paris 96 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,76	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, via Havana. No freight taken to Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORGIANA,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptone, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M, and 3:37 and 6:21 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	(with 10:67 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Dec. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 6 P. M. J. B. BARRINGER, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; or would do the general housework of a small family; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game and pastry; will do a little washing; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN excellent cook, one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 146 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; will go to the country if required; good references given. Apply at No. 3 King-st., near Macdougal-st., or address M. R., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 41 1st-st., second floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and competent girl, to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 64 West 41st; can be seen while disengaged.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class meat and pastry cook in either a first-class hotel, boarding-house or restaurant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHING AND IRONING OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as above. Can be seen at No. 159 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 213 8th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; or would do general housework; wages, $6; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS DRESS MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dress-maker wants employment by the day in families. Apply at No. 226 6th-av., near 47th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted, by a competent Protestant woman, to do general housework; good City reference; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands French flutings; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 18th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family, or would be willing to do chamberwork, understands all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 125 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Good references.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PERSON, accustomed to traveling and the sea, wants a situation to attend on a lady, or a family going to Europe. Address Mrs. ELLIS, No. 458 Canal-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SEWING FOR FAMILIES.—ALL KINDS OF fine linen, infants' clothing and plain sewing, on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or by hand. Apply at No. 946 6th-av., near 54th-st., New-York.

MALES.

AS SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—WANTED A situation as shipping, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address GENERAL ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, 266 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as gardener, care of horses, &c. Could work in a store in any way to make himself useful. Is a good scholar, good rafereece. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a steady, sober man, as good groom and careful driver; can produce the best of City references; will be found always willing and obliging. Address T. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by an Englishman, single, aged 31, good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as light porter in any good mercantile business, or as waiter, by an experienced young man who can give good references. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AS SALESMAN, A young man who has had some experience in the millinery or fancy jobbing business. Apply to MARTIN & LAWSON, No. 361 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT SALESMAN.—WANTED, A young man as assistant salesman in hosiery department of a dry goods jobbing house. Address SMITH, Box No. 4,527, stating qualifications, &c.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT, OBLIGING woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands sailing; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 20 West 47th-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large and desirable dry-goods trade, can make an advantageous arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

WANTED—IN A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION of this City, a single man from 21 to 30 years, who can furnish satisfactory credentials of character and ability. Address W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A waiter in a private family. Apply before 11 A. M. at No. 5 East 30th-st.

A BOY WANTED.—MUST BE ACTIVE, INTELLIgent, and willing to make himself generally useful. Call at the *Independent* Office at 8½ o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN ARCHITECT'S OFfice, about fifteen years of age, who can write a good hand. Apply at No. 16 Broadway, Room No. 20.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN OR boy in a music store; must play the melodeon and piano. Address Box A, Danbury, Conn.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE
OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF SIX PERsons wish accommodation in a private house, with private table. Must be in the best neighborhood. Address B., Box No. 625 New-York Post-office.

A SECOND FLOOR BACK ROOM AND bedroom adjoining, containing hot and cold water, with sunny exposure, to let, with board, in the pleasant location No. 132 16th-st., near Irving-place; reference required.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at this office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board, must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of health, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 25th Dec., 1863.

(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST.....Manager
539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. No half price.

FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of the Great
AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE,

The press and the public generally, acknowledge this as the EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD,

and the only complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS

ever offered on exhibition to the New-York public. The immense outlay of money required to effect such a display of GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE, astonishes the visitor on entering the hall containing the GREATEST VARIETY AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ANIMALS

ever congregated in one exhibition. Particular attention is called to the
GREAT MORNING PERFORMANCE,
it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN,

Second week of Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Shooting Tiger. Animals fed in the presence of the audience at 3.45 P. M. At all hours may be seen the Great War Elephant Hannibal. Performing Elephant Tippo Saib, the only living Giraffe in America, Royal Bengal Tiger, White Bear, Japanese Hogs, Black African Ostrich, White Peacock Fowls, Hindostan Bear, Leopard and Young, Twelve Virginia Opossums, &c., &c. Also,

Birds without numbers, of plumage rare,
The great Gazelle and Grizzly Bear.

ALIVE! ALIVE! ALIVE!

Performing Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, &c. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE

NO 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....Manager

THIS EVENING will be presented a
A RICH AND VARIED SELECTION
of startling feats, introducing the
SPANOLA BROTHERS.
SPANOLA BROTHERS.
SPANOLA BROTHERS.

whose extraordinary gymnastic exploits surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in this City.
MELVILLE, THE BAREBACK RIDER
MELVILLE, THE BAREBACK RIDER,

and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,

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The new sensation of the day, "THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPICON," or "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE." This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in rapid succession of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the music store of Firth Son & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and at the chapel. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

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THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

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Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

The above exhibition of Paintings, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital and Child's Nursery, will close on Friday afternoon, 18th inst.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman $5
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For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will hold its 61st Anniversary at the Academy of Music, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE ALHAMBRA AND GRANADA, AT HOPE CHAPEL, TO-NIGHT.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educat with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
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The Winter term opens Jan. 4, 1864. For circulars or information apply to Rev. Robert R. Booth, No. 101 9th-st., New-York; Rev. W. H. Boldwell, No. 5 Seekman-st., New-York; Charles Richmond, Esq., St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. J. Weisse, No. 39 West 15th-st., (a Professor in the school,) or to the Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

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CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that an
EVENING FREE CHORISTER CLASS,
for Boys and Ladies only, will be organized on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Music Hall, on the fourth floor of the building.

The class is intended to afford instruction in VOCAL MUSIC only, and will meet on MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at the above mentioned hour.

The only expense will

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Summary of the Cases Argued During the Past Week.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The Supreme Court of the United States met in Washington on the 7th of December, that being the first Monday of the month. It is the custom of the Court to call upon the President at the beginning of every term, but owing to the illness of the President, the customery course was not taken on this occasion. The Chief Justice announced to the Bar that the Court would on Tuesday commence calling the list of cases; and during the week just past, the following cases have been argued:

No. 9. *Robert F. Morriss* vs. *Charles Bayne.*—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, Bayne brought suit against Morriss upon an alleged award made by arbitrators appointed by the plaintiff and defeedant to determine certain matters in controversy between them; and the verdict and judgment in that court having been for the plaintiff, the defendant sued out a writ of error. Bayne and Morriss were engaged in business in Baltimore as copartners. Difficulties arose between them, and they wished to dissolve partnership under an arrangement by which Morriss was to become the purchaser of Bayne's interest. To accomplish this purpose, they entered into articles of agreement on the 15th of January, 1858, submitting to the arbitrators named in the agreement the amount to be paid by Morriss to Bayne for the interest of Bayne in the actual stock and fixtures of the firm, and the amount of damages to which Bayne might be entitled from Morriss for going out of the firm, and also whether Morriss had been in default in not putting in the whole amount of capital stipulated to be paid as from time to time the firm within the time limited in the articles. The arbitrators awarded $[illegible] to Morriss Bayne, as his proportion of the net profits of the firm, to be paid by Morriss' note, satisfactorily secured, in six months from January 20, 1858. They awarded to Bayne, as damages in consideration of his giving up his business in Alexandria to form the copartnership with Morriss, $1,200, to be paid on the 20th of January, 1859, and the further sum of $1,200, to be paid on the 20th of January, 1860, both sums also securely being given. Out of the awards so made in favor of Bayne against the advances, the arbitrators had no right, by the terms of the submission, to award damages to Bayne by giving up his business in Alexandria. The defendant below admitted and proved that the subject of damages was not contemplated by the parties during the negotiations for the dissolution of the partnership, and offered testimony to vary the effect of the award, but the Court below excluded the testimony. This raises one of the questions now before the Supreme Court, but the writ of error brings the whole case before the Court upon the testimony.

Nos. 27 and 28. Moses A. Talbot, Appellant, vs. *The Steamboat Northerner, &c.*—These are appeals from the same decree in admiralty in the District Court of the United States, for the District of California, against Houghton & Hunsaker. Verdicts and judgment were given for one, and the defendants excepted, and took a writ of error. At the trial the plaintiff below gave evidence as the nature of the [illegible] Mexican *expediente*, importing to be a grant from Antonio Buelna, in August, 1841, to Antonio Osuna and Juan Bernal. The land claimed in that suit was a tract called *Rancho de los Putos Colorados*, of which the plaintiff claimed a part, under various mesne conveyances, from William Carey Jones, Charles E. Strode, and E. A. Lawrence. The plaintiffs in error contend that the plaintiff below had no title upon which a recovery at common law could be had, upon the ground that the foundation of the title was a Mexican *expediente*, whereas the Act of Congress required of those claiming to hold lands in California, under Mexican grants, to present the grants to a proper tribunal, and for the issuing of patents where the grant was confirmed. There having been no patent or decree of confirmation, it is contended that there was no title upon which an action of ejectment could be supported. The defendant in error contends that as no objection was taken at the trial to the admission of the *expediente*, it is now too late to raise that question. Exception was taken at the trial to the admission as evidence of the deed to Jones and others. The deed purported to be between Joaquin Moraga and three others, of the first part, and Jones, Strode, and Lawrence of the second part. No evidence was given as to who the grantees were. There were four signatures, three of them being by a (x) mark, and but three seals. Although it is acknowledged that a deed might be well signed and sealed in that manner, it is argued that there were circumstances calling for the strictest proof of the deed. The deed was first recorded, without any acknowledgment, by Pernat, one of the grantees. There was no witness to the execution of the deed by Moraga, but some time afterward Maximano Berragan made an affidavit that he had seen Moraga sign, seal and deliver the deed, and then it was again recorded. The defendants, at the trial, objected to the admission of the deed, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of its execution without calling Berragan, but the Court below overruled the objection. Berragan was called as a witness, but not as to the execution of the deed and then the defendants sought to cross-examine him as to that point, but the Court below held, that in order to cross-examine on that point, the defence must make him their own witness. These rulings are assigned as error. The defendant in error contends that the statute of California, having made deeds, &c., which such certificates were attached as to their execution, evidence, the Court below was right in admitting it, and that statute only having made it *prima facie* evidence, the defence might have rebutted it by other proof, and that not having done so, they cannot now attack the deed.

Nos. 76 and 77. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, Plaintiff in error vs. *John S. Wright, to the use of Maxwell Wright & Co., Defendant in error; The Sun Mutual Insurance Company* vs. *The Same.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. An action was brought upon policies of insurance for the loss of a cargo of coffee shipped from Rio de Janeiro in the schooner *Mary W.* In the Court below the verdict and judgment were against the Sun Company $20,587 50, and against the Orient Company $20,118 75, and thereupon the Companies sued out these writs of error.

The principal question is as to the true construction of certain policies of Marine Insurances, commonly called open or running policies. Such a policy was described by the Supreme Court, (23 Howard, page 466,) as "a policy which enables the merchant to insure his goods shipped at a distant port, when it is impossible for him to be advised of the particulary ship upon which the goods are laden and he therefore cannot name it, in the policy." The defendant in error, a merchant in Baltimore, on the 27th of July, 1855, obtained from the Orient Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, a policy of insurance, and on the 7th of July, 1856, a policy from the Sun Company. The policies were from Rio de Janeiro to a port or ports in the United States on ——— bags of coffee, more or less with an additional premium if by vessels lower than A 2, or by foreign vessels, one-fourth per cent to be returned if the vessel should come directly to an Atlantic port. At the execution of the policy, the value of the cargo was insured, and subsequently additional amounts were indorsed of $15,000 on the 4th of January, 1856, and $25,000 on the 19th of April, 1856. After the execution of these policies and indorsements, a cargo of coffee was shipped by Wright's agents at Rio de Janeiro on a vessel called the *Mary W.*, destined for New-Orleans. On the passage the vessel and cargo were totally lost by the perils insured against. The plaintiffs in error deny that there was any insurance on this cargo. On the 11th of August, 1856, Robert C. Wright, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wright & Co., and a brother of the defendant in error, applied to several enmpanies in New-York to issue an open policy in enver coffee from Rio to the United States, and they declined to issue policies unless the shipment by the *Mary W.* was excepted.

The *Mary W* was originally a centre-board schooner, built in New-Jersey in 1846, and rated on the books of the Atlantic, Mercantile and Union Insurance companies in New-York at A 2; un two other books at A 2½, and was so rated, in 1847, on the books of the Sun Company; she was not rated on the books of the Orient.

At the trial below the counsel for tha companies admitted in writing that under a commission to Rio the plaintiff would be able to prove that at the time the *Mary W* left Rio she was entitled to rate, and did in fact rate, at A 2 there, and that she was in a seaworthy condition, fit for any voyage, and especially fit for the transportation of coffee. To this the defendants objected as irrelevant and incompetent, and to its admission an exception was taken and reserved in the same manner and in the same effect as if the facts had been proved under a commission, and had been objected to as irrelevant and incompetent. The defendant in error contends that this admission was an estoppel upon the plaintiffs in error against all attempts to controvert the facts thus stated.

On the other side, it was argued that this was merely an admission as to what would be proved by certain testimony under a commission, which testimony would itself have been irrelevant and incompetent. The inspectors of several insurance companies were examined as to the rating of the vessel. The companies contend that the rating mentioned in the policies must be understood to refer to the rating upon the books of the companies, that being the practice in New-York, and hence that they are not liable. The Judge below instructed the jury that, if, from the evidence, they believed the *Mary W.* was entitled to be rated in New-York as A 2 and was seaworthy, the plaintiff should recover, and this instruction is regarded by the plaintiff in error as erroneous.

For the Soldier's Relief.

An elegant entertainment, for the benefit of the Soldier's Relief Fund, is announced for this evening, at Niblo's Saloon. A large number of musical and dramatical ladies and gentlemen both professional and amateur, have kindly offered their services, which, together with the very worthy object of the entertainment, will undoubtedly secure a large attendance.

The Opera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

MAX MARETZEK'S Italian opera company has been drawing crowded houses during this week. Mme. Maretzek and the other artists appeared to-night in "Norma" and produced a perfect furore.

A Denial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A [illegible] of Gen. W. [illegible] Jr., "at [illegible] Iowa & other [illegible] states regarding myself. I deny having procured any [illegible] whatever, and do charge [illegible] person whosoever as to the [illegible].

G. C. HAPHORN.

MURDER IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock [illegible] evening a quarrel took place in [illegible] between the ALEXANDER FORBES, at No. [illegible] Jacksonstreet, during which Forbes received [illegible] in the abdomen and thigh, severing the femoral artery. Dougherty died in a few minutes after the wound was [illegible]. The [illegible] were [illegible] Dougherty was living [illegible] Jacksonstreet. The [illegible] was arrested by Police [illegible] the Thirteenth Precinct, and committed to await the action of the Coroner's Inquest.

A NATIONAL LYRICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT is to be given by WILLIAM LOSS WALLACE and the well known artist, Mr. HOSMER, this evening in Hope Chapel, Fifth-street. Mr. WALLACE delivers a number of [illegible] on the [illegible], at the close of which he will be fully equipped for [illegible], which we have characterized as dramatic and thrilling.

OBITUARY.—We notice the funeral of Lieut. A. [illegible] Bowman in our columns to-day.

Lieut. BOWMAN was the eldest son of Mr. EDWARD BOWMAN of this City, who was for nine years prominently identified with the New-York Seventh regiment, and served with that regiment on both fields—that of the 19th regiment in 1861 and 1862, and afterward in the 2d regiment New-York State Volunteers (Second Duryea Zouaves) Col. GEO. D. [illegible].

Lieut. BOWMAN died at Port Hudson, of chronic diarrhœa contracted in the Mississippi River. His father, Mr. BOWMAN, has been unable to learn whether this was one and the same person who was [illegible] of the famous 42d New-York Tilin, having been with him from Posey's campaign at the second battle of Bull Run in July, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A course of practical instruction in Book keeping by double-entry and business affairs can be obtained at OLIVER B. ROBINSON'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of Eighth-street. Private instruction in penmanship.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY.—Which begins a new volume, will be ready next week. Its several departments—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, &c.—will be full and amply illustrated. It will give portraits, Characters and Biographies of [illegible] men, the whole being replete with information set forth in an attractive style. Terms $3 a year; sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. Now is a good time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH OFFENDS EVERY ONE FROM THE HUMAN FAMILY IS FACT.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted. The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a daily rite, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A very appropriate and desirable Holiday Present, a Year's Subscription to Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashion*, with the valuable Premiums, costing only $1. Published at No. 473 Broadway. Do not fail to present your wife or lady friend. Nothing could be offered that would be so highly appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, who does business on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has astonished the people of this City with his new style of FELT HAT. It was believed for a long time that in no establishment out of Paris could such hats be made, but Knox has taken the trade away from Johnny Crapeau as easily as we will take Mexico some of these days.

[Advertisement.]

The Iowa State Fair awarded the First Premium to the WHEELER & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE as the best Cheap Family Sewing-Machine.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

ERVIN—JACOBS.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, by Rev. R. R. Booth, THOMAS M. FOOTE, of Buffalo, and MISS CELIA [illegible], eldest daughter of Addison G. Jerome, Esq., of this City.

GILLISPIE—ERVING.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. John Q. Adams, STEPHEN D. GILLISPIE, of Basking Ridge, N. J., and MARY C. ERVING, eldest daughter of Joshua B. Erving, Esq., of this City. No cards.

GRANGER—KAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. A. C. Fields, Mr. JOSEPH GRANGER, of Tremont, N. Y., and Miss SARAH KAY, of Fairmont, N. Y.

HART—EASBY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, WILLIAM G. HART and MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of A. C. Beseckist.

HAWLEY—WATERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Dr. Henry D. Moncrieff, at the Church of the Incarnation, Mr. THOMAS C. HAWLEY and Miss AUGUSTA WATERS, all of New-York.

LOCKWOOD—BAILEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the Madison avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, assisted by Rev. Timothy D. Murray, LEONARD F. LOCKWOOD and [illegible] A. BAILEY, daughter of Charles D. Bailey, Esq., all of this City.

MUNGO—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Mr. Ewer, at Christ Church, John W. MUNGO and FRANCES A. DELANCEY, daughter of Edward N. Dibby, M. D.

MCALLEN—MCKEEVER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. W. W. Gilbert, at Market Hall, Rockwood Church, Chicago, WILLIAM H. MCALLEN and ANNIE A. FENNELL, both of this City.

SPALDING—MOSES.—At St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, WILLIAM [illegible] SPALDING and AMELIA, daughter of Hon. M. Franklin Moses.

TAYLOR—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 5 Grayst. by the Rev. Chauncey [illegible], JAMES W. TAYLOR and EMMA FRANCES, all of this City.

DIED.

BEAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, JOHN BEAM, aged 68 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, Dec. 17, at 8½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 118 Franklin st. His remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam County, for interment.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

GRANGER.—In West Galway, Saratoga County, on Thursday, Dec. 10, MATTHEW CHALMERS, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 85 years, 9 months and 7 days.

DAUPHIN.—In Somerville, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 12, JAMES CARTNER, aged 64 years and 17 days.

DRAPER.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 13, of diphtheria, FANNIE DRAPER, daughter of Walter H. and Arabella B. Lewis, aged 3 years.

DRAPER.—Killed at the battle of Bayou Teche, La., on Tuesday, April 14, 1863, Lieut.-Col. GILBERT A. DRAPER, 159th regiment New-York State Volunteers.

The relatives and friends, and the officers and members of the 159th and 65th regiments New-York State Volunteers who are now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner Washington and Greene avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARDS.—In Weekawken, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, AMELIA EMMA EDWARDS, widow of the late Stephen H. Edwards, aged 26 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Gardner, Weehawken, and from the Baptist Church, New-Durham, at 2 o'clock.

ELSWORTH.—In Port Hudson, La., on Friday, Aug. 14, Lieut. A. M. ELSWORTH, late Quartermaster 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, eldest son of Edward and Phebe Ann Elsworth, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Company F, 7th regiment National Guard, also of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock, from Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, near Prince-st., without further invitation.

GRIFFEN.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, from the effects of scarlet fever, MARY STEPHANIE, youngest child of Stephen A. and A. C. Griffen, aged 5 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 48 7th-av., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

HOVEY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, Rev. J. PARSEN HOVEY, D. D., pastor of the 11th-st. Presbyterian Church, and Chaplain of the 71st regiment New-York State Militia.

Particulars of the funeral will be given hereafter.

HAMMER.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, of diphtheria, JUAN BAPTISTA, eldest son of Capt. John Hammer, of Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, aged 11 years and 1 month.

The friends of his father are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Lexington-av., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOLLISTER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, FAANAAICA HOLLISTER, Esq., formerly of Utica, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Annunciation, on 14th-st., near 8th-av., without further notice.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, CATHARINA HUDSON, relict of Henry Hudson, aged 62 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, John H., Andrew J., William J. and Victor E., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning next, Dec. 18, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 243 Sullivan-st. Her remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, corner 8th-av. and West Washington-place, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

JACKSON.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, SAMUEL WESLEY, eldest son of William H. and Sarah Jackson, in the 15th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, George Bell, No. 150 West 22d-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock.

KIDDER.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, MARY J., wife of Frederick Kidder, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 199 West 13th st., without further invitation.

LOCKER.—In Yorkville, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 5 o'clock in the morning, Rev. W. J. Q. LOCKER, pastor of St. Lawrence Church, 84th-st.

The Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Lawrence Church, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock.

LITTLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, LIZZIE, only daughter of Edward S. and Anna V. Budd Trow, aged 3 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of its grandfather, Mr. J. E. Smith, No. [illegible] Lexington-av., [illegible].

LITTLE.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, CHARLES THEODORE LITTLE, son of [illegible] Little, at Yonkers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend this funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church.

OTTEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, of convulsion of the brain, AMELIA LOUISA, only daughter of Richard and Mary L. Seely, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, north side 125th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

SKELLDON.—At his residence, in Plainfield N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, GEORGE W. SKELLDON, aged 87 years and 6 months.

Funeral services take place on Friday, Dec. 18, at the First Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

TUNISON.—In Wednesday, Dec. 16, after a short illness, Mrs. NANCY TUNISON, wife of the late Abram A. Tunison, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 44 Downing-st., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN BUREN.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at the house of Col. James W. Wood, of consumption, Mrs. CAROLINE CHAPKE TRACY, wife of Arthur Tracy, aged 43 years.

VANDERPOEL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, of diphtheritic croup, ADALINE IVES, aged 3 years and 7 months, and on Wednesday, Dec. 16, THOMAS BENJAMIN, aged 5 years and 7 months, children of Aaron J. and Adaline E. Vanderpoel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of their parents, No. 27 West 24th-st.

WARD.—On Monday Dec. 14, JAMES S. WARD, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, James Ward, No. 147 West 18th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—T. W. Park, family and servants, Ch. Monaghan and wife, C. H. Hemmington and family, Jno. A. Sherman and brothers, Jas. Critchlow and wife, Dr. C. A. Monroe and brother, Miss D. Woodruff and 3 ervant, Col. Hartaldy and daughter, Charles Lincoln, Samuel Hall, J. K. Sawyer, Robert Sawyer, John B. Erwin, W. C. Vance, John M. Vance, Jr., James Grow, Mrs. W. L. Hardie, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. Williams, J. F. Hicks, Mrs. H. A. Cone and servant, Simon A. Reyster, Miss Sangerback, John Hillsland, James M. Douglass, Mrs. I. Dent and child, R. H. Mrs. Jas. Graham, Capt. [illegible], S. G. Butler and children, Israel Steinhart, J. [illegible] Monnotier, Jas. Hoffmen, S. H. Hitchcock, H. S. Gregg, D. Grinnell, S. B. Ludeau, Albert Bierstadt, Dr. Jno. [illegible], R. M. Blatchford, Wm. Southwaite, Colonel Hulse, and 40 in the steerage.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Rev. C. H. Williamson, Edgar Dow, Alfred Lee, Senor de Pico, Senor M. de Pico, J. M. Forrester, Andrew Crawford, Andrew Clute, R. Kelly, Sarsaneu, Andrew A. Ripka, Senor Smith.

Passengers Sailed.

DIED, H.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Stanley, New-Orleans; Mrs. Lee, Virginia; Miss J. K. Walsh, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. McGuinn, Montreal; Mrs. Conrad, New-York; A. Umphobart and friend, Montreal; Mr. Kaufmann, California; Robert Paoli, Baltimore; A. Stuart, Liverpool; S. H. Turner, Torquay; O. R. Potter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Julien Medill, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cook and two children, New-York; Jos. Anderson, Wm. Harman, New-York; Miss Anderson and servant; J. T. Boocher and children, New-York; Mrs. and Miss Lippincott, do.; Robert Radcliff, Philadelphia; W. T. Carlos, do., Hy. Hughes, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Clay and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Andrade, London; R. F. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, L. Edgerton, New-York; Wm. Morland, Glasgow; A. H. Childs, London; John Gordon, Toronto; T. T. Dugan, England; James Nicol, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, child and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hudson, N. York; Mr. Gillesdorf, Montreal; John White, England; R. Wells, California; P. Pat, Smith, C. Townsend, W. E. Walker, New-York; C. W. Orne, China; Mr. Haskins, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Dobbs, New-York; A. Taylor, Mr. Youngs, New-York; Miss Alice Keller, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Davis, Washington; James Binning, Quebec; Henry L. Williams, Indiana; C. Beresford, England; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Foote, New-York; D. Stewart, Detroit; J. Keekie, Montreal; John R. Kelly, Rotterdam; Henry Sinclair, New-York; Wm. H. Thorp, California; J. T. Playfair, Toronto; W. H. Gonell, Quebec; F. A. Mather and N. T. Mather, England; H. W. Davis, J. Steenbrock, New-York; E. A. Genreaux, Montreal; Alexander Hibrandean, do.; J. D. Smyth, Belfast; James Benton, London; George N. Stead, New-York; do.; Rt. Hon. E. B. Thompson, London; Rev. H. B. Thompson, New-Jersey; A. J. Fernender, Portugal; J. G. Netto, do.; J. B. Frenceird, do.; F. F. Morcis, do.; George T. Knight-New-York; B. Narcisso Pigon, Montreal; Wm. Evans, London; R. L. Campbell, New-York; H. G. Gieske, Baltimore; W. Lempriere, do.; John M. Williams, Manchester; A. F. Spencer, Lionel Goldsmidt, New-York; Hon. B. Buld, U. S. Minister to Berlin; J. S. Wetcott, Liverpool; Jas. Curtis, Scotland; L. Shewall, Philadelphia; Wm. Fairweather, Toronto; Edward Sillan, Emilie Sillan, Paris; Mr and Mrs. H. L. Batemen, three children and servant, New-York; Mrs. J. C. Beckwith, daughter and servant, St. Louis; P. S. Beckwith, do.; F. Laurie, Montreal; G. N. Hill, New-York; E. Miller, do.; M. Gatee, do; J. Tait, California; Elias H. Dormand, New-York; Mrs. Cronan and child, do.; Mrs. Wm. Wild, do., N. Carpenter, do.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 33 | Gov. Island.. 1 22 | Hell Gate.. 2 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships St. Andrews, (Br.,) Scott, Glasgow, F. Hodgsdon & Co., Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Saivo, Mott, Alexandria and Washington, James Hand, Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Rubens, (Norw.,) Johnson, Cadiz, Holmbee & Belcher.

Barks Sarah S. Bryant, Lang, Cadiz; J. W. Elwell & Co.; Mary Elizabeth, Dreyer, Portland; R. P. Buck & C. Foreign, (Br.,) Sandberry, Havana; James E. Ward & Co.; Rose, (Fr.,) Begorne, St. Pierre, Mar.; Valablo & Reyner.

Brigs William R. Kibley, (Br.,) Morray, Matamoras; J. & N. Smith; Eliza, (Br.,) Doyle, Port Spain, Wm. N. Walsh; C. L. O'Brien, Wiley, Vera Cruz; H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Priestone, Smith, Providence; H. S. Rackett & Son; S. & S. Small, Cole, Machias; T. M. Mayhew; Jersey Lily, Cole, Machias; T. M. Mayhew; C. A. Farnsworth, Frohwell, Peuce, P. R.; G. T. Smith; M. S. Partridge, Rockpath, G. L. Hatch; Gilbert Smrt, Howard, St. John, N. B.; D. R. De Wolf; Philander Amahnry, Driscoll, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Commodore, Mitchell, Portland, John Boynton's Sons; Alice B., Chase, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co., Lewisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Morton, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Geo. Hoffmar, Champlin, Washington, L. Kenny; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Milnor, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Arlington, Moss, Fortress Monroe, Tupper & Beatty; Gazelle, Brown, New-Orleans, E. K. Drummond & Co.; Ann and Susan, Pierson, Washington, E. D. Morgan & Co.

Sloop Lexington, Raynor, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Dec. 7, with passengers, mail and specie to D. S. Allen. 10th inst., spoke steamship North Star, hence for Aspinwall.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Scott, O'Brien, New-Orleans 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., via Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Nov. 7, with mdse. and 236 steerage passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Anchored off the bar on the night of the 12th, at 10 P. M.

Brig Ada Purvis, (of Pictou,) Smith, Minitidan, left the bar Nov. 19, with mahogany to B. F. Small & Co. Had strong gales from the north and northeast up to Hatteras; lost and split most of the sails. Left brig Grace Worthington, waiting cargo.

Brig E. Pigeiow, Holmes, Aux Cayes 21 ds., with logwood and coffee to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Princess Alice, (of Belize, Hond.,) Mears, Sagua Nov. 5, via Key West 6th inst., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 12th inst., off Frying-pan Shoals, experienced a gale from southeast, split sails, etc.

Brig Flying Scud, (of Jersey,) Labey, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to J. J. Phippen & Co.

Brig Highland Mary, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Ward, Matamoras 27 ds., via Havana 15 ds., with cotton to J. & N. Smith & Co. Nov. 21, lat. 26 55, lon. 79, was boarded by U. S. gunboat "Antilo," on a cruise.

Schr. William Hunter, Eldridge, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had heavy weather, split sails, etc.

Schr. Clara T. Holmes, (of Provincetown,) Cook, Bonaire 19 ds., with salt to Bassford & Nickerson.

Schr. Charmer, Fuller, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to Charles Goodspeed.

Schr. E. L. Hammond, Tilly, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Morris, Edwards, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Mary C. Town, Fanlkes, Washington, with wood.

Schr. Frances Sarah, Coukling, Alexandria.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Hog Island, with wood.

Schr. W. C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Judge Harrington, Taylor, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. S. M. Brognard, Pilgrim, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Elizabeth, Sherman, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Mary Emma, Bailey, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Thomas Pege, Lord, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Laura, Darby, Great Egg Harbor.

WIND—Sonset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Protector, (Br.,) Kruge, from Leghorn.

U. S. ship Courier, from New-Orleans.

Bark Laura and Gertrude.

Brig Caroline.

Sailed.

Steamships Eagle, for Havana, Scotia, Kedar.

Ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Wm. Frothingham, Elizabeth, (Br.,) A hoo, (Br.,) Lisbon, Northern Belle, (Br.,) Astronomer, (Brem.,) Centurioo, Genitore.

Barks Laboramus, (Br.,) Milton, Dispatch, W. H. Hall, Wm. Wilson, Cora, (Fr.,) John Fyfe, R. G. W. Dodge, J. C. Rahming, (Br.,) Diva, H. C. Stephenson, (Br.,) Maria Adelaide, (Br.)

Brigs Sotterino, (Br.,) A. B. Patterson, (Dan.,) Belle of the Bay, Kalamo, Louise Adelaide, Southern Belle, Excelsior, D. Trowbridge, Lady of the Lake, Resolute, A. B. Cook, W. H. Harris, Morning Star.

Schooners Oriental, Ailsworth, Ira Hookins, S. C. Evans, J. A. Whitford, D. Williams, M. E. Monaghan, A. Beesle, L. P. Smith, Anna Shepard, J. W. Webster, and 12 others.

Miscellaneous.

The ship W. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, has 16 feet of water in the hold; three steam pumps are on board and comm need working last night; she is not stranded in any way. Capt. Merritt, Underwriter's Agent, expects to have her afloat this evening; three steamtugs are in attendance.

The steamship Eagle, Adams, for Havana, sails at 3 P. M. to-day, from Pier No 4, North River.

Spoken, &c.

P. E. Prentiss—brig, of Portland, bound S., 11th inst., lat. 39, lon. 75 08.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3818. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

RECAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE

She is Taken in Sambro Harbor, N. S., by the Gunboat Ella and Annie.

All but Three of the Crew Escape and Hide in the Woods.

Reported Resistance of the Officials Sent to Arrest Them.

THE CHESAPEAKE NOW AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The movements of the *Chesapeake* since her first appearance at Shelburne, have been narrowly watched by the United States officials and the American citizens of the Provinces. Her whereabouts were daily known, but the absence of the gunboats has caused delay in her capture. Tuesday the *Ella and Annie*, Lieut. Comd'g. NICKELS, arrived for coals, and was immediately supplied at Cunard's Wharf. She received information of the pirate, and at 11½ P. M. steamed for her, a driving at her rendezvous at 3 P. M., but the *Chesapeake* left at 9 A. M., of Wednesday, thus evading her pursuers. The *Ella and Annie* immediately turned back and steamed for LunenLerg for orders, arriving in the evening. Meantime the officials securing information of the pirates being at Sambro, notified Lieut. NICKELS, who immediately steamed for her, determined to take her, and at daylight Thursday accomplished it. The crew offered no resistance, but at the sight of their pursuers immediately fled to the woods, leaving a sumptuously prepared breakfast.

The *Chesapeake* was immediately taken in tow, and Lieut. NICKELS started for an American port. The *Dacotah* soon came up, and ordered Lieut. NICKELS and prize into Halifax, for sanction of the act by the Government, where the three vessels arrived at 4 P. M.

Three of the original crew were captured. The others were shipped in Nova Scotia.

The *Niagara* left Puhnico this morning, bound East.

It is reported that the officials dispatched by the authorities to arrest the pirate BAINE, to-day, were resisted.

The Chase of the Chesapenke—The Gunboat Agawam.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The gunboat *Agawam* experienced very heavy gales, and was unable to double Cape Sable. She therefore was obliged to return. She was built only for a river boat—long, narrow, and with a rudder at both ends. Her soldiers have just debarked.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet's Retreat—He Loses Three Thousand Prisoners and Six Pieces of Artillery —Great Suffering by His Troops.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 16

Capt. H. C. PIKE, Second Ohio V. C., arived in this city last night direct from Knoxville, which place he left on the 10th. At that date the main body of LONGSTREET'S army was at Rogersville. LONGSTREET had, during his retreat, lost about 3,000 men in prisoners and deserters. There were swarms of fugitives from his ranks, a great many of them Georgians—the choice veterans of the rebel army, worn out with hard service, and quite disheartened. The retreating rebels were suffering intensely for want of clothing and food, and were demoralized in an extraordinary degree by their hardships and disasters in East Tennessee. LONGSTREET had abandoned his siege train, consisting of six guns, and they had fallen into our hands. The carriages were burned before the guns were abandoned. Gen. FOSTER arrived at Knoxville on the 10th, and assumed command. Gen. BURNSIDE was sick several days after the retreat of the rebels, but was recovering, and would leave for home by way of Chattanooga. The boys of the army were very sorry to part with him, though Gen. FOSTER'S fame as a soldier was not unknown to them, and they had much confidence in him. Capt. PIKE met two heavy supply trains between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville; the foremost was within 24 miles of its destination. They were loaded with coffee, sugar, salt and hard bread. There were thirty days' supplies for BURNSIDE'S army in Knoxville when the rebels retreated. The people of the surrounding country were destitute, the rebel army having consumed every thing eatable, and devastated the region to a deplorable extent.

FROM WESTERN TENNESSEE.

The Late Fight at Wolf River Bridge—Particulars of the Affair.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 11th has the following further particulars of the late fight at Wolf River Bridge: "On Thursday, the 3d inst., the rebels made an attempt on Colliersville. The troops there were commanded by Col. FRANK A. ARNDELL, Second West Tennessee Regiment.

The object was to destroy the railroad bridge across Wolf River. The plan of the rebels being made known, the planks of the bridge were taken up on the main Collierville road. In the afternoon a small cavalry force made a demonstration on the bridge and withdrew.

The Union force thus engaged lost two guns and one man wounded. Early in the morning it was discovered that Lafayette had been burned. The Sixth Illinois cavalry arrived, and joined Col. HEXDRICK ahead of Col. HATCH'S cavalry brigade on the 6th.

A portion of another regiment had crossed the bridge and got into an ambush. The bridge was soon obstructed with caissons, and the enemy made desperate attempts upon the bridge. The place was steadily defended. The force of the President's aids, has arrived here. It is supposed that the object of his visit is to report upon the condition of affairs in this army."

EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12.

The President is said to have received from Col. IVES, his Aid, now in the Army of Tennessee, *a telegram announcing the evacuation of Chattanooga by Gen. Grant, and his retreat upon Nashville, tearing up the railroad behind him. We understand that Gen. Hardee will pursue.* What has caused this sudden and unexpected evacuation is not known. By many it is regarded as a strategic move to commence a new campaign. Whatever may be the enemy's designs, he will find his adversary upon the watch and fully prepared. Perhaps the army under GRANT is to undertake the "On to Richmond," and be engulphed in that Serbonian bog, "where armies whole have sunk," where McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE, HOOKER and MEADE have been hurled by Gen. LEE.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Monday, Dec. 14.

The main body of our army remains at Rogersville, and Gen. LONGSTREET'S headquarters are at that place. Large droves of hogs and cattle are being gathered up in East Tennessee by our cavalry BURNSIDE is reported marching toward Cumberland Gap, but nothing official is known in regard to it.

LONGSTREET'S POSITION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 10.

Gen. LONGSTREET'S headquarters are now at Rogersville, Hawkins County, about forty miles southwest of Knoxville, *and he is considered, for the present stationary.* There, at last accounts, no indications of an attack of the enemy.

We understand that Gen. LONGSTREET, in his reports of his campaign against BURNSIDE, *says he lost seven hundred men in the attack on Knoxville, and that the place would have been carried by assault, but for the misunderstanding of orders by some of his subaltern officers.* It seems that our men, after suffering heavily, had reached the enemy's intrenchments, and have for a long time kept awaiting orders that never came; and the enemy, having rallied and gathered reinforcements, forced them to retire.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Stoppage of Supplies for Union Prisoners—Gen. Grant Reported Falling Back on Nashville—Longstreet's Position in East Tennessee—Desperate Legislation of the Rebel Congress—Stormy Speech of Mr. Foote, of Tennessee.

We have received files of Richmond papers to Dec. 16 inclusive, from which we make the following interesting extracts.

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

STOPPAGE OF SUPPLIES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 14,

The subjoined letter from Commissioner OULD to Commissioner MEREDITH has been delivered, and it notifies him that no more supplies will be permitted to come from the United States. The reasons assigned for this action are the same given by the *Enquirer*, when we urged the discontinuance of this favor. Our kindness has been abused and made the occasion of insult and offence. We may now expect to hear that our own prisoners have been reduced in their rations, but this is no more than has always been the case at Fort Delaware. The enemy have never fed our prisoners as they ought, and though they may increase their cruelty, yet our brave and gallant soldiers now in their hands will bear the increased cruelty with the same fortitude they have heretofore evinced.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11, 1863.
Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange.

SIR: As the assent of the Confederate Government to the transmission, by your authorities and people, of food and clothing to the prisoners at Richmond and elsewhere, has been the subject of so much misconstruction and misrepresentation, and has been made the occasion of so much vilification and abuse, I am directed to inform you that no more will be allowed to be delivered at City Point. The clothing and provisions already received will be devoted to the use of your prisoners. When that supply is exhausted, they will receive the same rations as our own soldiers in the field.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

RETALIATION.

Authentic information having been received that Acting Masters JOAN Y. BEALL and EDWARD MCGUIRE, together with fifteen men, all belonging to the Confederate States navy, are now in close confinement, in irons, at Fort McHenry, to be tried as pirates, our efficient and energetic Agent of Exchange, Judge OULD, has notified Gen. MEREDITH that Lieut.-Commander EDWARD P. WILLIAMS and Ensign BENJAMIN H. PORTER and fifteen seamen, now Yankee prisoners in our hands, have been placed in close confinement and irons, and will be held as hostages for the proper treatment of our men.

THE MILITARY PRISONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 15.

There were, yesterday, in the Libby Prison and its depeodencies, over 10,000 Abolition captives. In this number are included 963 commissioned officers, domiciled at the Libby, under the immediate supervision of Maj. THOS. P. TURZA. By the record it appears that nine were received on the 14th inst. Twelve died the same day. The arrivals for several days past have not been very numerous. On last Friday night Capt. ANDERSON, of the Fifty-first Indiana cavalry, (SHAUGHT'S command,) Lieut. SKELTON, of the Nineteenth Iowa regiment, (a red-headed, owlet-eyed, pestilential Abolitionist,) escaped from the hospital of the Libby Prison by bribing the sentinel, one MACK, a member of the Tenth Virginia battalion of heavy artillery. This person was purchased for $40. The escape becoming known, the occurrence elicited inquiry, which led to the arrest of the delinquent sentinel, who will be tried by court-martial for the offence with which he stands charged. On Monday night three more unsuccessful attempts were made by four of the officers confined in the centre building to leave surreptitiously. Through the vigilance of Private P. FAGAN, of Capt. WHITINGTON'S Alexandria artillery, Company H, a guard at the prison, the conspiracy to escape was made known to the officers in command.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA,

CAPTURE OF CAVALRY NEAR RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 16.

We have some facts concerning the incorsiderable cavalry affair at Charles City Court-house. Several citizens of the county have made the trip to Richmond to post us as to the facts. Two companies of our cavalry were captured entire. We lament the loss of the horses. The force of the enemy, as estimated by our informants, who counted them on their way up to the Court-house, was two hundred. The number of our men captured was at least two hundred. Each Yankee took a man. One of our companies was on parade when the enemy came in sight, and, without resistance, threw down their arms and surrendered; the other company made a *show* of resistance, but only a show. The citizens of Charles City mourn this event—they weep and cannot be comforted, because all the cavalry, who, up to this time, have been roaming over that country, shooting deer, partridges and poor people's turkeys, had not been captured. A few more of the sort are unfortunately left. We regret to learn that Lieut. S. BALLARD, of this city, was very badly wounded. We are said to have killed six Yankees and wounded many, but we think this very doubtful. The enemy burnt the Court-house and returned toward Williamsburgh. It is unnecessary to make any comments on this brilliant affair.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

A dispatch was on Saturday received at the War Office from Gen. SAM. JONES, at Dublin Station, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, stating that AVERILL, with a heavy force of cavalry and mounted infantry, was advancing from Kanawha upon Lewisburgh, and that it was probably his intention to endeavor to cut LONGSTREET'S railroad communication. Nothing was heard from this movement on yesterday. There are those who believe it to be AVERILL'S design to penetrate into Rockbridge and Botetourt Counties. IMBODEN, when last heard from, was in Pocahontas. What force he can oppose to AVERILL we are not informed.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE—GRANT TO SUPERSEDE MEADE AND TO REINFORCE THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ATLANTA, Friday, Dec. 11.

A special to the *Intelligencer*, from Dalton, today, says:

"The enemy have fallen back from Chickamauga; heavy pickets at Missionary Ridge. Two corps had crossed the river at Bridgeport.

The track of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has been torn up between Whiteside and Shell Mound, a distance of eight miles, and the railroad bed used as a wagon road.

Three small boats are running up the river to Chattanooga.

Indications are apparent of an intention on the part of the enemy to go into winter quarters in Tennessee, and to send thirty thousand men as reinforcements to the Army of the Potomac. Gen. GRANT, it is said, will supersede Gen. MEADE.

Direct information from LONGSTREET has been received. He was at Bean's Station, fifty-six miles from Knoxville, on the 8th.

Col. IVES, one of the President's aids, has arrived here. It is supposed that the object of his visit is to report upon the condition of affairs in this army."

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THE REBEL CONGRESS.

MR. FOOTE'S PHILIPPIC AGAINST JEFF. DAVIS.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Dec. 9, Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, while the reference of the President's Message to the various Committees was in progress, offered an amendment to a previous resolution, instructing the appropriate Committee (Military) to inquire into the cause of the late disaster near Chattanooga, and ascertain and report whether it was owing to a want of valor in the troops, as stated in the President's Message, or to other causes.

Mr. FOOTE said he would now defy the most devoted champions of the President to take issue with him here. Whoever charged that army with a want of valor he negatived; whosoever undertook to throw the responsibility of that disaster upon that army, or upon any portion of it, he would take issue with him. A more valiant body of soldiers the world never saw. *He would undertake to say that the President himself was responsible for that defeat, and he was prepared to prove it; and, furthermore, he would show that he had endeavored to skulk the responsibility and throw it upon the brave men who had bared their breasts to the battle.* No man should denounce those men as wanting in valor with impunity. It was an accusation dishonorable to the honor and discreditable to all, which would tend to the demoralization of our troops, and may be productive of still worse disasters. After that unfortunate campaign in Kentucky, it was urged upon the President to remove from the command of that army Gen. BRAGG, who had proven himself already incompetent for his position. It was known how he permitted the interior and partly demoralized army of the enemy to pass him and secure communication with Louisville, from which they received heavy reinforcements and supplies; and further on (for he had the proofs) he had proposed to divide his army into different detachments, and would have carried out his plan, but that he was outnumbered by the opposite opinions of his councils, who told him that the plan was un-Napoleonic, and that he would be overwhelmed if he attempted it. The President was called upon to remove him as incompetent and even dangerous. When he came out of Kentucky, *from what proved to have been only a glorious expedition and a perfect failure as a military feat*, he (Mr. FOOTE) took part with his colleagues and again urged his removal. They waited upon the President; it would be out of order to say what occurred. But the the result is known—BRAGG was not removed. That man (BRAGG) has been most odious to both the army and people for more than a year, and the President must have known it. But he visited the army and said there was no cause for the complaints. I also visited the army, continued Mr. FOOTE, and I mingled with the man, and addressed nearly every brigade in it—not, however, upon BRAGG, because I would not for the world have sown any discontent. But I found the whole army distrustful of him. One thing is certain, he has driven away every one of his best Generals. He has driven away the skilled and gallant POLK; he has forced the noble hearted BUCKNER to leave him: he has calumniated BRECKINRIDGE, and victimized McCOWN. Everybody knows he is on bad terms with HARDEE. He is so constituted that he cannot agree with any of his commanders. What is more, one of my colleagues has received a letter from BRAGG himself, in which he said—only five weeks ago—that he couldn't command that army effectively *unless he was clear of—unless there were cashiered twelve Brigadier-Generals and a hundred regiment officers.* President DAVIS was appealed to by nearly every officer there for his removal. But he stood up for BRAGG; he had committed himself to the country; he had expressed his opinion, publicly, of BRAGG'S eminent fitness for the command, and was determined to risk the safety of the country upon it. For the same reason, and under the same circumstances, PEMBERTON was retained. That was the sole reason of the fall of Vicksburgh. To show the pertinacity of the President, the Military Court directed to inquire into the conduct of PEMBERTON was dispensed with in two days after it met, by the order of the President. When this man had surrendered—dishonorably surrendered—his command to the enemy, *the President made him his companion, carried him with him to Bragg's army, and, if the truth must be told, many a soldier, as they rode along the line, said, "There goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburgh."* Even then the President had the temerity, in the unbiasing disregard of public sentiment, in his own State and elsewhere, to offer to that same PEMBERTON the command of POLK'S corps; and if he had undertaken that duty, he would have been slain in the earliest hour of battle, or even before a battle, by the hands of his own men. I will further add that upon the proposition sending LOVELSTREET into East Tennessee, the President concurred with BRAGG, and that army was divided. Inferior in numbers to the enemy, but inferior to none in the world in valor, BRAGG'S army was left against an overwhelming foe in front. By this order, *the President did not leave more than 30,000 men under Bragg, while the enemy numbered from 100,000 to 125,000.* Before this force, the most valiant and experienced soldiers of any time or any land, in numbers like to ours, must have been overwhelmed. What does the President say? Does he come forward boldly and generously and say: "I am responsible for the disaster?" No! He charges *them* with want of valor. I charge him, not with want of valor, but with want of confidence in the opinion of others, with gross mismanagement, with contempt for the sentiment of the people of the country. I told him two the months ago that, unless BRAGG was removed, Tennessee would be in the hands of the enemy, *and now my bleeding State attests the truth of my and the whole country's predictions. The President never wanted the army, while doing it injury—never yet, that it has not been followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburgh affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro' he has opened Georgia to 100,000 of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. I charge him with having almost ruined the country and will meet his champion anywhere to discuss it.* Would to God he may never visit the army again; would to God he had yielded to the the public sentiment of his country; would to God he had been able to appreciate the truth, that when confidence is once lost by the people in an officer it is suicidal to retain him.

The vote was about to be taken on the resolution, when

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina suggested that the matter be referred, as usual in matters of such special inquiry, to a Special Committee.

Mr. FOOTE assented, and for the present withdrew his resolution. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to inquire whether there be any ground for the allegation made by the enemy, in formal official letters and otherwise, that the prisoners of war detained by us in custody have been refused adequate supplies of a wholesome and nutritious character at any time, and report the result of the inquiry herein, in order that not a moment should be lost in vindicating the honor of our own Government in regard to this solemn and interesting matter, and that no plausible pretext shall remain for the maltreatment of our own valuable soldiers, now detained in Northern prison houses, upon the plea of needful retaliation.

In explaining and urging this resolution upon the Committee of the Whole, Mr. FOOTE said that his design was to investigate facts, and he had a few to offer; not to give information to the enemy, but to give information to this House and to the country, that the honor of the country may be protected. A certain Commissary-General, who was a curse to our country, had been invested with authority to control the matter of subsistence. *This man—this monster—this Northrop—has stealthily placed our Government in the attitude charged by the enemy, and has attempted to starve the prisoners in our hands!* Here Mr. FOOTE read a letter from the Quartermaster for the Prisons, Capt. J. WARNER, addressed to Gen. WINDER, and placed on the record at Col. OULD'S office, which stated that he (Capt. WARNER) had, from the 1st to the 26th of the last month, been able to obtain meat for the prisoners in a very irregular and meagre manner from the department, and that for six days only of the period was he able to obtain a regular supply; *for twelve days the supply was irregular and inadequate, and for eight days they got none at all.* This Commissary-General, who, he was told, continued Mr. FOOTE, was a sort of pepper doctor down in Charleston, and, he must say, looked as like a vegetarian as his practice would indicate, had actually made an elaborate report to the Secretary of War, *showing that for the sustenance of a human Yankee's carcase a vegetable diet was the most proper that could be adopted.* [Laughter.] He had other facts which he would bring forward in addition to this to show that this NORTHROP should be turned out. For the honor of the country, he should be ejected at once.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was lost.

SUBSISTANCE AND TREATMENT OF "YANKEE PRISONERS."

In the Senate, on Dec. 10, Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the subject of the treatment and subsistence of prisoners of war in the hands of the military authorities, and report the result of their investigations to the Senate."

Mr. WIGFALL said he had offered the resolution because of a sentement made in a quarter which should entitle it to our respect, and calculated to secure for it credence among foreign nations, that the prisoners of war had been improperly and badly treated. For himself, he believed that the prisoners were really better treated than they should be: but, because of the source whence the announcement had come, he thought it proper the Senate should take some authoritative action and direct an investigation, that the real facts might be made known. The resolution was agreed to.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Hale Makes a Personal Explanation.

THE IRON-CLAD NAVY TO BE OVERHAULED.

The Amnesty Proclamation Before the House.

A CONDEMNATORY RESOLUTION DEFEATED

Another Effort for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Diplomatic Expenditures—Invalid Pensions and Homestead Law—Roads and Canals —The Iron-clad Navy—A Senator Charged with Bribery—Test Vote on the Amnesty Proclamation—Indemnification for War Losses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) rose to a privilegad question. He desired to send to the Clerk's desk to be read, a newspaper paragraph, charging with bribery a Senator of New-England, in securing the release for the sum of $3,000, of two prisoners of the Old Capitol. From information received from a Senator, he was led to believe that he (HALE) was the person alluded to. He wished to make a statement of facts, on which the charge was probably founded. He had been called on to defend two individuals confined in the Old Capitol, on charges preferred by the War Department. The first case was that of Dr. BLISS, Superintendent of the Armory-square Hospital. He (HALE) came to Washington, saw the Secretary of War, examined the charges, and expressed the opinion that Dr. BLISS ought to be allowed the liberty of the city. He was accordingly paroled. At the trial of Dr. BLISS he (HALE) was present, as his friend and counsel. The trial resulted in a recommendation that the accused be restored to his place. In Boston, shortly after, he (HALE) met a friend, who said that another person was in the Capitol Prison, and he was anxious to have him (HALE) undertake his defence. Large sums of money were depending, as the pay upon certain steamboats had been retained to wait the issue of the trial. He (HALE) was offered $2,000 as a retainer. It was a large sum, but he was unwilling to undertake the case, on account of the jealousy of the people in objecting to the transaction of any professional business by Congressmen. He consulted with two counsellors of Shafford County, New Hampshire, and asked them to examine carefully the law to see if he (HALE) had the right to undertake the case. Both answered promptly in writing in the affirmative, and one thought it not only his right but his duty. He accepted the retainer and went to Washington. He met a gentleman of high social and professional position, Hon. RAVENAY JOHNSON, and asked to consult him on a personal matter. He told Mr. JOHNSON that a person charged with fraudulent practices had, through his friends, desired him (HALE) to conduct his defence. Mr. JOHNSON seemed surprised, evidently thinking him (HALE) green in asking the question, "Was there any impropriety in undertaking it?" Mr. JOHNSON replied, "Not the least objection under heaven."

Mr. HALE—Is there anything indelicate in the undertaking?

Mr. JOHNSON—Not the slightest in the world. I have been doing it every week; I on not know but that I have been doing it every day.

Mr. HALE continued: The Secretary of War had furnished charges to Mr. BRADY, at New-York, against HUNT, the prisoner, and thought that the trial would be commenced as soon as that of BALCH was through. He (HALE) asked if the purpose of justice required his (HUNT'S) close confinement. The Secretary thought not, and sent the prisoner to New-York on parole, with an order to report at the Provost-Marshal's office once every 48 hours. He (HALE) then went to New-York, saw HUNT, and told him what his friends had done. HUNT wished him (HALE) to stand by him (HUNT) through the trial, and agreed to pay him $1,000, which was subsequently paid. These were the facts, and all the facts. If there was any bribery or even indelicacy, it was not done inadvertently, but advisedly and with cautious deliberation.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, remarked that he recollected distinctly that Mr. HALE called on him, as stated, and reported the conversation materially as stated, in answer to his (HALE'S) inquiry whether a Senator was precluded from acting as counsel for a person charged before a Court-martial with fraud, he (JOHNSON) said he saw no legal impediments in the way, or even indelicacy. What he (HALE) had done was no doubt done in consequence of this opinion. Senators do not cease to be lawyers, if called upon for professional services. He saw no difficulty in complying, unless the services involved the neglect of public duties. He (JOHNSON) had repeatedly acted himself upon this assumption. The only question that can arise is, "Is there any law prohibiting it?" There was a law prohibiting Senators from prosecuting claims against the Government before the Court of Claims. He believed that some law expressly excepted cases pending before the Courts. One has a right to go before any other Court in the United States. It was not the intention of the law to prevent a lawyer practicing in his profession if a case of fraud in contracts is brought before a military Court. A lawyer whose services are desired has no right, because he is a member of Congress, to refuse his services, any more than he would in a capital case in the civil Courts.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether JOHN P. HALE, a member of this body, in connection with the case of one HUNT, charged with crime by direction of the War Department, has been guilty of any conduct inconsistent with his duty as a Senator, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether any additional force of clerks or messengers is needed in the Executive offices, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing what is now known as the New Military Road from Lawrence to Fort Scott as a post-road.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. WADE, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate all official dispatches and papers in the Navy Department relating to actions in which any of the armed vessels have been engaged, and especially the report of Capt. WORDEN of the combat of the *Monitor* with the *Merrimac*, and the report of Capt. JOHN RODGERS of the attack on Fort Darling, together with the dispatches of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH transmitting them. The report of Capt. WORDEN and Capt. DRAYTON of the two attacks on Fort McALLISTER on the Ogeechie, with the dispatches of Rear-Admiral DUPONT transmitting them to the NAVY Department; the reports of Rear-Admiral DUPONT of the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, on the defences of Charleston harbor, together with the reports of Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*; Commander RHIND, of the *Keokuk*; Capt. ROWNER, of the *Nahant*; Capt. JOHN RODGERS, of the *Wechawken*; Capt. WORDEN, of the *Montauk*; Commander FAIRFAX, of the *Nantucket*; Commander G. W. RODGERS, of the *Cotskill*; Commander TURNER, of the *New Ironsides*, and Commander AMMEN, of the *Patapsco*, touching their several vessels during that attack, and also the report of any investigations after the action, with the condition of any of the armed vessels engaged in it, or respecting the repairs found necessary on any of these vessels after those actions, made by their officers or any of them, or any official statement respecting these vessels in connection with the said action, or respecting experiments to test the value of rafts for the removal of obstructions made by these officers or any of them, or by Engineers Lovering, Bohle or Simers; and also the report of Capt. John Rodgers, of the action between the *Weehawken* and *Atlanta*; together with the dispatch of Rear-Admiral Dupont transmitting it, and all other official correspondence with any of these officers with the Navy Department respecting or relating to these actions; and also the officers reports of the sinking of the *Weehawken* inside the bar of Charleston, and the official report of the springing a leak of the *Sangamon* at the Washington Navy-yard on the eve of her departure on a cruise.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill supplementary to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill to grant land to the citizens of Kansas to indemnify them for losses.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the relief of Justices of the Supreme Court in cases therein described.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) the bounty pay-bill was taken up, and recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A document was received from the Secretay of the Treasury, communicating the report of PROF. A. D. BACHE, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1863, and the report of THOMAS BAGWN, Agent of the Treasury Department in California.

The resolution of the House for an adjournment being taken up,

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by striking out the words "this House adjourns," and inserting "the two Houses of Congress." Carried.

A motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, that it lie on the table, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was voted to postpone the consideration of the resolution to Tuesday next—Yeas 31, Nays 11. The following are the Nays: Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Grimes, Hendricks, Hicks, Lane of Kansas, Powell, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson and Wright.

The following message was received from the President:

Herewith I lay before you a letter addressed to myself by a committee of gentlemen, representing the Freedman's Aid Societies in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The subject of the letter, as indicated above, is one of great magnitude and importance, and one which these gentlemen of known ability and high character seem to have considered with great care. Not having time to form a mature judgment of my own as to whether the plan they suggest is the best, I submit the whole subject to Congress, deeming that their attention thereto is almost imperatively demanded.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. FOOTE moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next. Lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for Consular and Diplomatic expenses for the year ending with June, 1864.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. JOHN RODGERS, for his eminent skill and zeal in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) ineffectually sought to introduce an amendment of thanks to Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, for his efficient aid in opening the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the foreign correspondence accompanying the President's Message. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) it was resolved that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Monday next.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee on Invalid Pensions were instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure to the widows and legal representatives of persons who have died, or may hereafter die, after discharged from the military service, from wounds or disabilities received in the line of their duties, the same pensions as are allowed to others.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire and report necessary legislation to enable persons in the naval and military service to avail themselves of the benefit of the Homestead Law.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency and necessity of constructing and enlarging the Northern canals in such a way as may be necessary to connect the waters of the Hudson and the Mississippi with the Great Lakes, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion disagreed to by Yeas, 57; Nays, 96.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals, to inquire into the expediency of improving the upper Raolds of the Mississippi, commencing with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. MCCLURG, of Missouri, (Union,) a resolution was adopted calling for a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by the President to examine into the accounts of the officers and men employed in the Western or Missouri Department of the Army.

Mr. ROSAS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) gave notice of a bill to increase the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the army; also a joint resolution to return to the States, counties, townships, wards, cities and municipal corporations all moneys paid by them respectively for bounties to volunteers in the Union.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a preamble putting forth the principles of the Constitution in regard to personal liberty, and that the Thirty-seventh Congress passed a law authorizing the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus throughout the United States; further, that the President has assumed to suspend it in the loyal States, subjecting the people to arbitrary arrests without due process of law, denying to them the right to a speedy trial, and causing them to languish in prison; and concluding with resolutions denying the power of Congress to confer upon the President the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the loyal States, and asserting that the assumption of the President in these respects is contrary to the progress of the age, despotic and wholly subversive of the elementary principles on which the Government is based. The series concludes with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to protect the rights of persons in accordance with the foregoing declarations and the provisions of the Constitution.

The resolutions were rejected—67 against 59.

The House passed the bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions for the year ending with June, 1865.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all documents showing the practical operation of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, which may be in his possession.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Whereas, The Proclamations of the President of Jan. 1, 1863, and Dec. 8, 1863, in relation to emancipation, impose conditions of pardons and amnesty to persons who have participated in the existing rebellion as well as conditions precedent to the reestablishment and reorganization of State Government in the States to which said Proclamations apply, which, in the judgment of a large number of faithful citizens, have a tendency to give the rebellion the advantage of a changed issue, and to reinvigorate the otherwise declining insurrection in the South, and to prolong the war; and

Whereas, This House cannot but regard with anxiety the unprecedented and extraordinary claims and assumption of high prerogative by the President in said Proclamation, especially in view of the fact that the President in his inaugural address of the 4th of March, 1861, declared "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institutions in the States where it exists; I believe I have no right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so;" therefore,

Resolved, As the judgment of this House, that the maintenance inviolate of the constitutional powers of Congress, and the right of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric of the Federal Union depends, and we denounce as among the gravest of crimes, the invasion or occupation by armed force, of any State, under the pretext or for the purpose of coercing the people thereof, to modify or abrogate any of their laws or domestic institutions that are consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and we affirm the principle declared in this resolution, to be a law alike to the President and the people of the United States.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to. Yeas 90, nays 66, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bond, Brandagee, Brownell, Brown of West Virginia, Ambrose W. Clarke, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Higbee, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Junckes, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

PROGRESS OF LOCAL MEN-OF-WAR.

A visit to the different ship-yards in this vicinity elicits the following information in regard to the progress of our local men-of-war:

The iron-clad *Dunderberg*, building by Mr. WM. H. WEBB, is receiving her plating, several large strips having already been put on the lower part of the hull. The work on the interior of the ship is going ahead satisfactorily, and the ram is perfectly formed. The *Dunderberg* will be completed in about six months.

The new ways on the iron-clad *Dictator*, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, are nearly fitted, and this vessel will be ready to float off about Christmas. While she has been on the stocks a great deal of the interior work has been done, so that she will not have to remain so long in the water without going in commission, as was expected some months ago. Her turret is nearly ready, but is not yet on board. Her machinery is backward in consequence of the strike.

The iron-clad *Puritan*, at Greenpoint, is progressing rather slowly. The strike of the machinists had sadly interfered with the work on her, but a great number of the men went to work yesterday and the day before, having received 15 per cent. advance. Those who demanded 25 per cent. still hold out. The *Puritan* is all placed on the bows, and a great deal of the fastening is already done. The interior of the work is a good deal behindhand, and there is no prospect of the ship being ready for sea for eight or ten months.

The iron-clad *Cohoes* is going on very satisfactorily at Greenpoint, and promises to be one of the most successful of the light-draft monitors. Her keel is laid and her frames are up.

At the yard of Mr. ZENO SECOR, in Jersey City, the iron-clads *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan* are at the wharf preparing for sea, and the *Minkopac* is almost ready to launch. The two first named will be ready for service in about three months. The *Tecumseh* is pretty well advanced, although the strike of the machinists has also retarded the progress of her machinery. The iron double-ender *Mahongo* is now assuming the shape of a ship. Her keel is laid, her ribs are up, and a portion of the planking has been commenced. She will be entirely composed of iron.

At Capt. PEIRCE'S Union Works, Williamsburgh, the iron-clad *Nantuc*—a light draft monitor—is very far advanced. She will be by all odds the first launched, being now in a fair way for completion by the 1st of March. The work on the vessel is excellently done, her turret and interior arrangements keeping pace with the progress of the hull.

At the Navy-yard, the double-ender *Algonquin* is nearly ready for launching, having been in course of construction for some months. She is, we believe, the last of the fleet of twenty-seven double-enders on the stocks. The new fast steam sloops and the great frigate *Wampanoag* are going ahead steadily.

The fleet of wooden double-enders at this port in charge of Admiral GREGORY was progressing very favorably, when the strike of the machinists stopped work on nearly all of them. Four or five are nearly ready for sea, but they have been put back weeks and months. The *Shamrock*, *Tallapoosa*, *Chicopee*, *Otsego*, *Lenapee*, *Mendota*, *Chenango*, *Mattabessel* and others are almost ready for service. The machinists have come to work within a few weeks.

DISASTER TO THE QUINTARD IRON-CLAD BATTERY ONONDAGA.

The official trial of the Quintard iron-clad battery *Onondago* having been ordered a few days since, steam was got up on that vessel for the purpose of making the usual ninety-four hours' experiment. For two or three days the enginas worked very favorably, making as many revolutions per minute as was expected. Before the conclusion of the test, however, an accident occurred to the vessel, which it is feared will retard her fitness for sea service materially. One of her wheels, it is supposed, picked up a beam, or in some other way became entangled with some object or other, and broke. This is the only idea that can be formed of the damage done, as the movements of the vessel became partially paralyzed. The exact nature of the disaster cannot be discovered until the vessel is docked at the Navy-yard, where it is said she will go this week. The *Onondaga* is not one of the Ericsson iron-clads, having been contracted for by Mr. GEORGE QUINTARD, proprietor of the Morgan Iron Works. She was commenced almost at the same time as the iron-clad *Possoic*; but in consequence of alterations suggested by the Navy Department, she has been delayed thus long. She is now nearly ready for sea, however, and will probably be in a condition to make her regular trial trip in four or five weeks. The vessel is well got up, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our iron-clad navy. Several officers have been ordered to her, amongst others, Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH, who has been appointed her Commander. He has reported for duty to Admiral GREGORY, and is awaiting the completion of his ship.

THE ITALIAN SHIP RE D'ITALIA.

This splendid ship, which has been for some months in course of completion by Mr. WM. H. WEBB, her builder, is now ready for sea and will probably leave this harbor this week, or next, on her trial trip. This trip will be one of the most important experiments ever made in American waters. In Europe all vessels built like the *Re d'Italia*—that is, ordinarily shaped ships with armored sides—have rolled so heavily that it was almost impossible for officers or crew to live on board of them. The trial trip of the *Re d'Italia* will demonstrate whether this shortcoming arose from the imperfections of local construction or whether it is an essential characteristic of all vessels built after the European model. In building the *Re d'Italia* Mr. WEBB has shown a specimen of maritime architecture, which has not been excelled in this country. The armament of this vessel is now on board, and final preparations for her temporary cruise are nearly ended. She will go some two or three hundred miles to sea, for the purpose of falling in with the breakers, and for demonstrating her ability to weather them. It is quite easy to perceive in naval circles a very profound curiosity as to the results of this trial trip.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels were offered to the Government during the week ending last Saturday: EDWIN L. BRADY, New-York, offers to sell the side-wheel tug *S. E. Brown*, for $20,000. The Globe Works, offer to construct two or more steam tugboats, of 350 tons measurement, the hulls of iron and deck beams of wood, in nine, ten, eleven and twelve months respectively, from date of contract, for the sum of $128,000 each. WALLACE, BROTHERS & Co., New-York, offer to sell three new side-wheel steamers; terms not stated. W. G. SNETDEN, Baltimore, proposes to sell the steamship *Mary* for $10,000, or to charter her at $40 per day. W. W. DAVIS & J. L. BALANUS, Baltimore, offer to charter the steamer *John F. Roadman* at $100 per day, Government to furnish fuel and water. WALLACE, BROS. & Co., New-York, offer to sell three new side-wheel steamers, lying ready for sea at Dover, England. No terms given.

AFFAIRS AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Two vessels are undergoing repairs on the stocks at the Washington Navy-yard—the *Baltimore* and the *Mount Washington*. They have both been in the service from the beginning of the rebellion. There are three gunboats lying out in the stream whose machinery is being refitted—the *Sassacus*, *Primrose*, and the *Itasca*. The *Itasca* is a veteran vessel. She was in the Mississippi squadron under Admiral FARRAGUT, and broke the famous cable at Port Jackson and St. Philip, with which the confident rebels expected to bar the progress of our fleet. She received some eighty-odd testimonials of the skillful gunnery of the enemy, and was prevented from accompanying the consorts up the river by an unlucky shot in her boiler. She was then commanded by Capt. CALDWELL, but was refitted lately, and placed in charge of Capt. BROWN. A slight accident in her machinery caused her to be ordered to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE STORESHIP COURIER.

The United States storeship *Courier*, S. C. GRAY, commanding, from New-Orleans Nov. 23, arrived last evening. She had strong northerly gales most of the passage. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Master Commanding, S. C. GRAY, Executive Officer and Sailing Master, T. EILEMS; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry B. Brown; Acting Ensigns, Henry Raney, Geo. Gerrard, Edwin B. Pratt, Edward C. Bowers; Master's Mates, Chas. H. Sewyer, Lewis Geolizs; Paymaster's Clerk, E. Plummer Brown.

Admiral Farragut Afloat Again.

THE FLAGSHIP HARTFORD IN COMMISSION—THE VESSEL COMPLETELY REPAIRED.

Some time back Admiral FARRAGUT has been in this City by orders of the Navy Department awaiting the completion of his flagship, the *Hartford*, which, it will be remembered, returned here some months since, after one of the most active naval campaigns of the war. On her arrival, the Navy Department ordered a board of officers to survey her, for the purpose of ecertaining the amount of repairs necessary. The result of the survey showed that she was terribly hacked, and needed a very extensive overhauling, which would require some months to finish. She was immediately put in dock, and all the facilities of the Navy-yard brought into operation to repair her. Some of her masts were condemned, and new ones were put in their places. Her bulwarks were badly shattered with balls; many rotten planks were in her decks; her bottom was very foul and somewhat out of repair, and her engines sadly needed looking after. In fact, the entire ship from keel to mast-head was put out of order in the usual course of extensive repairs. The vessel is not completely fitted up, and although she is not rebuilt, as she ought to be, so much has been done under the circumstances as could be accomplished.

The *Hartford* is one of the five sloops-of-war built for the navy in 1859. She was built at Boston, and after her completion was sent, we believe, to the East Indies as the flagship of the squadron. On the breaking out of the war she was recalled to this country, and has been actively engaged ever since. The nature of her services may be inferred from the fact that she participated in the following battles: Fort Jackson, Fort St. Philip, Fort Chalmette, Vicksburgh, (passed down,) Grand Gulf, (passed up,) Grand Gulf, (passed down,) New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, (passed up,) ram *Arkansas*, Port Hudson, Warrenton, (four times,) Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville.

In the above engagements she was struck in the hull, masts, spars and rigging no less than 240 times by round shot and shell, and innumerable times by minié and rifle balls. She was nineteen months in actual service on the Mississippi, having sailed from Philadelphia in January, 1862. Admiral FARRAGUT hoisted his flag for the first time on board of her while she was lying at Newcastle, Delaware. As soon as the Admiral was on board the vessel proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where she received her final orders, and about the 1st of February sailed for her destination, touching at Port Royal for coal. She had hardly arrived out when the Gulf squadron was divided into two parts, known as the East and West Gulf Squadrons—the latter being the one assigned to Admiral FARRAGUT. Early in March, 1862, he entered the Mississippi River, occupied Pilot Town at the Southwest Pass, and established a military depot. He soon obtained possession of the delta of the Mississippi, although not without considerable annoyance from the rebel land batteries. In April, accompanied by PORTER'S mortar flotilla, the squadron advanced up the river and took a position a short distance below Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Active operations immediately commenced, and a heavy bombardment was opened which lasted six days and five nights. On the 24th, FARRAGUT made his brilliant dash by the forts, encountering the concentrated fire of 200 guns and a rebel flotilla of about 20 vessels. At noon of the following day, after passing battery after battery, the *Hartford* dropped anchor off New-Orleans, having the entire city under her guns. Her subsequent career up the Mississippi is already too well known to repeat. The following is a list of the Admiral's personal Staff on board the *Hartford*: Rear-Admiral, DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT; Fleet Captain, PERCIVAL DRAYTON; Fleet Lieutenant, JOHN C. WATSON; Admiral's Secretary, EDWARD C. GANANNAN.

The following is a list of the officers of the ship:

Commodore, JAMES S. PALMER; Lieutenant-Commanding, J. W. Kimberly; Lieutenant, W. B. Tyson; Surgeon, J. J. Gibson; Assistant-Surgeon, James Hugr; Paymaster, W. T. Meredith; Acting-Master, F. G. Prior; Chaplain, F. W. Taylor; Marine officers, Capt. Charles Heywood, Lieut. ——; Ensigns, H. T. Grafton, C. D. Jones and L. R. P. Adams; Acting Ensigns, W. H. Whiting and D. G. B. Glidden; Acting Master's Mates, W. H. Childs, G. R. Avery, W. H. Hathorne and J. J. Finelli; Chief Engineer, Thomas Williamson; First Assistant do., E. B. Latch; Second Assistant do., John Wilson; Acting Third Assistants do., C. M. Burchard and Alfred Hoyt; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, J. L. Staple; Carpenter, O. F. Stinson.

The Seventh Ward Murder.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE DECEASED.

Coroner WILDAY held an inquest yesterday at No. 34 Jackson-street on the body of JOHN DOUGHERTY, the man who was murdered on Wednesday evening by ALEXANDER FERGUSON, as published in the TIMES of Thursday. The testimony in the case went to show that between 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the prisoner entered the rooms of the deceased, situated on the upper floor of No. 34 Jackson-street; he pretended to deceased that he went there to find his wife; high words ensued between the two, and soon prisoner ran down to his own premises on the floor below, obtained a large knife, and returned with it to deceased's rooms. A scuffle then took place, but it does not appear that any injury was inflicted with the knife. FERGUSON again went down, and this time he obtained a navy sword. With this he met deceased at the door of his own room, and gave him a stab on the inside of his left thigh, nearly severing the femoral artery. He also stabbed him twice in the head.

Dr. George B. Bouton, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified that the sword entered the thigh to the distance of five inches. The Doctor further stated that the wound was not immediately fatal, except from neglect, the victim being allowed to bleed to death.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death from stab wounds at the hands of ALEXANDER FERGUSON, on the 16th of December, inst." Officer BOYD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested FERGUSON soon after the occurrence. In answer to questions put to him by the Coroner, the accused stated that he was 34 years of age, resided at No. 34 Jackson-street, and was by occupation a machinist, employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He further said: "What I did was done in self-defence." The Coroner thereupon committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was 49 years old, a native of Ireland, and by occupation a laborer. He has left a wife and several children.

Congratulations to the Mayor Elect.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of the Eighteenth Ward called last evening on Mr. GUNTHER, the Mayor elect, and presented a complimentary address to which Mr. GUNTHER made the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

To Eighteenth Ward Citizens' Association:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your address, accept my thanks for the congratulations and sympathy so warmly expressed therein.

It is my earnest desire to oppose and defeat if possible every scheme which has for its object the advancement of private interests at the expense of the City; but I find myself powerless to thwart the combinations already formed for such purposes, and can only pray, with you, that the Legislature of our State may look down in pity on our tax-ridden Metropolis, and stay the tide of corruption which is sweeping every avenue and lane of our City.

With adequate powers, I am willing to be held responsible for the good government of municipal affairs, and if I fail in accomplishing what the citizens of my, and all other Wards, demand at my hands, it will be for no want of good intentions on my part.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The case of WM. HAUGHY, indicted for having in his possession counterfeit money, with intent to alter the same, was continued in this Court yesterday. It appeared from the testimony that, in April last the Police of the Eighteenth Precinct received information that the prisoner, who was keeping a feed-store in the Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street, had counterfeit money in his possession, and, on going to his place of business, they found him just driving up from down town with a load of hay. One of the Policemen told him he wished to speak with him a moment, whereupon the prisoner got off the load of hay, and on reaching the ground was discovered to take from his pocket a parcel, which he thrust into one of the bales of hay. He was immediately arrested, and the parcel, on being examined, was found to contain several counterfeit bills on the Central Bank of Troy and other banks. An examination of the prisoner's premises discovered another roll of counterfeits concealed in a bale of hay, and also several counterfeit 25-cent coins, and various implements for manufacturing the same.

The defence claim that it is a "put up" case against the prisoner, intended to screen the really guilty parties, one of whom is the step-son of the prisoner, who was also arrested, but who has since forfeited his bail and run away, and the other the principal witness against HAUGHY.

The evidence in the case was closed yesterday, and it will be summed up this morning.

A. OAKEY HALL, for the people; H. L. CLINTON and Ex-Judge STUART, for the defence.

Probable Alteration of the Excise Law.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1863.

We could hardly lay before the readers of the TIMES more interesting matter than the alterations of the Excise Law, recommended by Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The views of this able and accomplished official upon all subjects connected with his department have so great authority, that it is altogether probable that his recommendations will become law at an early period of this session of Congress.

TOBACCO.—Tax the leaf in the hands of the producer, and allow no drawback on its exportation in that shape. If any drawback is to be allowed, it shall be only on the manufactured article. The tax on tobacco in the leaf, with all the stems on, is deliberately named at twenty cents per pound. A light tax, varying from five to ten or twelve cents per pound additional, is suggested for the manufactured commodity. A drawback on this from ten to fifteen cents is intimated to be sufficient for the domestic manufacturer in the foreign market.

DOMESTIC WINES.—Twenty cents a gallon is but one cent and a quarter a half pint—a quantity usually sufficient for one day's allowance for a moderate drinker. Three times that tax would not be sensibly felt in a proportionate increase of price.

DIVIDENDS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The return of the surplus paid to the insured is called a "dividend," but has nothing in common with the dividends of banks or joint stock companies. The income tax should not, therefore, on principle, be assessed upon them. The dividend tax, in itself inapplicable to these companies, and almost incapable of collection, I can discover no sufficient reason for perpetuating.

POLICIES OF LIFE INSURANCE.—A stamp on every policy, of fifty cents for each thousand dollars insured, may be levied without oppressing the companies or discouraging insurance.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.—I recommend to Congress a tax of not less than sixty cents per gallon.

MALT.—Under suitable regulations, a tax of thirty cents per bushel. If the exemption of malt is continued, and only the liquor produced by it is taxed, the revenue might be considerably increased by a tax of one dollar and fifty cents per barrel.

PETROLEUM OIL.—A moderate tax like that now levied upon the distilled oil, or one heavier laid upon it in the crude state, and a repeal of the drawback now allowed on the export of illuminating oil.

MINERAL WATERS AND OTHER DRINKS.—Two cents per dozen of bottles holding a half pint or less; and when sold in bottles of greater capacity, four cents per dozen for each dozen of bottles holding a pint or less; and when sold in bottles of still greater capacity than a pint, one cent per bottle. When sold in any other way, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

LUXURIES.—Those mentioned in section seventy-seventh of the Excise law, in schedule A, might be enlarged, so as to embrace gold watches, pianos, guitars, dogs, looking-glasses beyond a certain size, diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones, kept for ornament or use.

COTTON—Is now subjected to a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound—quadruple the tax. So insignificant a sum can be added to the price in the foreign market, without affecting the demand or exciting dangerous competition.

THREAD AND YARN.—Subject thread and yarn manufactured and sold, or delivered for being knit or woven into fabrics, to three per cent. ad valorem, the same as if such thread or yarn were sold in the market.

BOARDS, BRICKS, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., &c.—Subject boards planed, tongued and grooved, shingles, bricks, Roman cement, calcined plaster, staining tiles, dressed building stone, printers' ink, maps, charts, periodical publications other than newspapers, and engravers' work to an ad velorem duty.

AUCTION SALES.—The tax on auction sales will bear to be increased to one-fourth of one per cent.

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.—On each head of horned cattle, more than eight weeks old, slaughtered for sale, a tax of thirty cents; and on calves of eight weeks old and less, a tax of five cents per head. On slaughtered swine, exceeding fifty pounds in weight, ten cents per head.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR LIMITATION AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—A number of railroad companies, and other large operators, who manufacture locomotive engines, railroad cars, peoer for printing, and many other articles consumed by them in the prosecution of their business, embracing in the aggregate the value of millions, have insisted that the six hundred dollar limitation has application only to manufactures that are sold, not those consumed by the manufacturers themselves; and that construction has been adopted in several litigated cases. It is not consistent with the general spirit of the legislation of Congress to discriminate in favor of corporate institutions or private firms, wielding enormous capital, to the prejudice of small manufacturers; all producers or manufacturers used or consumed by the producers or manufacturers thereof, being articles of commercial value, and which would be taxable if sold, should be in like manner taxable when used or consumed.

TAILORS', MILLINERS' AND SHOEMAKERS' WORK.—The act of 3d of March last exempted from duty tailors', milliners', dressmakers' and shoemakers' work, made to order as custom work, to the amount of one thousand dollars, and for any excess beyond that amount levied a duty of one per cent. on the value. Tax all articles made to order beyond $600 in value, and not otherwise provided for, three per cent. ad valorem.

INCOMES.—The proviston allowing a deduction for rent paid for dwelling-houses should be stricken from the law, and owners of such houses, resting in them, charged with their rental value as income. A change in the rate of taxation of large incomes may be properly made, subjecting incomes over five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and less then ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) in amount to four per cent. tax, and those over ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and less than twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) to five per cent., and those exceeding twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) to five and a half or six per cent.

FOREIGN CONSULS.—Put them on the same footing as foreign nations put our Consuls.

RECEIPTS FOR PAYMENT OF MONEY.—Subject receipts for payment of money to one-half the duty now required on checks and sight drafts.

ASSIGNMENTS, BILLS OF SALE.—Assignments and transfers of personal property other than instruments of evidence now provided for, by any writing, such as assignments in trust, deeds, for the benefit of creditors or others; bills of sale and documents of like nature may well bear a stamp proportioned to the value of the property conveyed.

ELIGIBLE SUBJECTS OF STAMP DUTY.—Indentures of apprenticeship, articles of partnership, attested copies of instruments made evidence by law, warrants of distress, writs of execution, letters patent for inventions, leases of personal property, certificates of copyright, commissions appointing persons to offices, certificates of admission of attorneys or counsellors to practice law, diplomas of medical schools, colleges and universities, and certificates of marriage; all written or printed instruments not otherwise provided for, when offered in evidence on the trial or hearing of any civil case at law, before any court or judicial magistrate.

TAX DOCKAGE ON NOTES, DRAFTS, &c.—I recommend that the stamp duties on promissory notes, inland bills, drafts and orders, and also mortgages and personal bonds for the payment of certain sums of money be doubled, and that the maximum of those to be required in any case be also doubled; that the stamp duties on agreements or contracts other than those specified in the schedule be ten cents; that the words "exceeding twenty dollars" be stricken from the clause in schedule B retating to bank checks, drafts or orders, and also from the paragraph of the sixth section of the amendatory act; that the stamp duties on life, marine and inland insurance policies be doubled; that those on leases be proportioned to the rent reserved and the length of the term; that in letters of attorney to do single acts, such as enter satisfaction on a judgment of mortgage, execute a paper or document other than a conveyance, serve a notice or process to appear to a suit or action, to receive prize money or wages of labor, be assigned a moderate duty more appropriate to the nature of the service to be performed than that now provided; and that writs, summonses, and other processes for the commencement of actions before justices of the peace, in cases of civil jurisdiction, and writs of execution, also issued by such justices for the seizure of goods, be made subject to a small stamp duty.

LOTTERIES, AND LOTTERY TICKETS.—The opinion, clearly subversive of the intent of the Act of Congress, expressed by the District Court of New-Jersey, that the provisions of the statute, requiring a license to prosecute the business of a lottery ticket dealer, cannot be enforced in a State where lotteries are forbidden by State authority, should be corrected by an Act of Congress. A moderate tax on the sale of lottery tickets (and by moderate I do not mean what would be so deemed, when laid on necessaries, but in application to hurtful luxuries) would be paid, but the present excessive one has been, and will continue to be evaded, and thus to the moral evil of gambling will be added the demoralizing consequences created by habitual breaches of the law.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.—The eighteenth section imposes a tax of three per cent. upon the passenger receipts of railroad and steamboat companies. Suggested that the tonnage receipts of these companies be subjected to a tax rated as taxes of an analagous character.

Revenue stamps are required to be affixed to dispatches sent by telegraph companies, and a tax, analagous to that on railroad companies, is assessed on the receipts of steamboats, ferry-boat, bridge, express and gas companies.

BANK CIRCULATION.—Substitute two and two-fifths of one per cent. for one per cent. tax on circulation, and let one-eighth of one per cent., the tax on deposits, be increased to one-fifth of one per cent.

SALES AT BROKERS' BOARDS—Ought to contribute to the revenue for the same reason that exacts a tax from sales by auction. A tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. is suggested.

LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES.—Estates passing by bequest, distribution, devise or descent lineally, might well pay a duty of one per cent., and those transmitted by the same channels to brothers and sisters would bear a half per cent. additional, those to which more remote kindred become entitled might be somewhat more heavily charged than now. Tax the interests of those described in the second, third, fourth and fifth classes of the one hundred and eleventh sections at the rates respectively of three, five and seven per cent. Limit the exemption of property passing to husband or wife as low at least as $5,000, leaving all beyond that amount subject to a tax, say, of two per cent.

LICENSES.—Conveyances, mercantile agencies, persons whose business it is to buy or sell farm produce for others, and who may be denominated produce brokers, owners and keepers of horses which shall be entered for competition in any public trial of speed, may be justly required to pay license taxes. The same may be said of persons whose business it is to contract for the letting of houses or other real estate, or to collect rent for others: amending the fourteenth section of the sixty-fourth section by striking from it the word "rent."

TO RAISE THE ESTIMATED $150,000,000.—A tax of two per cent. additional on the general manufactures of the country would, I think, produce the required sum—probably a few millions more.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF COAL.—The largest arrival of coal at Rondout in any single day since the Delaware and Hudson Canal has been in operation, took place on Thursday, the 3d inst., when sixty-two boats, belonging to the old Company, arrived there with 7,800 tons of coal.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4yer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. —short causes—4492, 4530, 4128, 3148. *Part III.*—short causes—4113, 4161, 4117, 4093, 4541, 4201, 4493, 4471, 4779, 4493½, 3783½.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 3133, 1183, 2279, 2281, 2283, 3139, 3141, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3155, 3157. *Part II.*—Nos. 736, 2866, 2098, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 2928, 2930, 2934, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946. SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 330, 202, 176.

The Doctrine of Merger—Usury as Affecting Collateral Contracts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Caleb H. Shipman vs. *Thomas T. Ferris impleaded, &c.*—This was an action to foreclose a mortgage for $10,000 on property in Madison-avenue and to enforce an alleged liability of Ferris as a guarantor. Several defences were interposed—among others usury and a claim that the mortgage was in fact extinguished, inasmuch as the plaintiff had accepted a deed of the equity of redemption of the mortgaged premises. The plaintiff now offered to show that Ferris, who now pleaded usury, had for years been in the habit of receiving usurious interest. This evidence was excluded by the Court. It was also claimed on the part of plaintiff that Ferris being a mere guarantor was not entitled to interpose the defence of usury. That this right belonged to the borrower alone. As against Ferris the plaintiff claimed judgment for the sum actually advanced with legal interest. The case has been on trial for two days, and the evidence being all in, it was submitted on written points.

Decision reserved.

John Owen and *J. Francis Walton* for plaintiff; *Callahan & McGuire* and *S. Sanxay* for defendant.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

The minutes of December 15th were read and approved.

Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

PETITONS.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Remonstrance of property owners against the construction of a sewer in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Chipp—

Bill of J. N. Voorhees for fitting up poll in the Tenth Election District, Ninth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of E. H. Coley, for fitting up poll in the Fourth Election District, Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of W. Tollinger, for stove furnished Third District, Tenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of Peter Young, for fitting up Seventh District, Sixteenth Ward.

Bill of P. O'Reilly, for fitting up Fourth District, Sixteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Bill of Charles Rook and W. S. Lyon, for services rendered in the receiving of various regiments.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Bill of John Duffy, for fitting up polls of the Ninth District of the Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of William C. Faulhaber, for fitting up polls of the Fifth District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Bill of Joseph Meyers, for fitting up polls of the Eleventh District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Long moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet to-morrow, eighteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

As an amendment, Alderman Ryers moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet Monday next, twenty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was accepted by Alderman Long, and the question being put thereon,

The same was carried

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for a location for Hook and Ladder Company number Four, said location to be within the following boundaries: Broadway on the east, Washington-street on the west, Cortlandt-street on the north, and Cedar-street on the south.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas in the Street Department, be and the same is hereby fixed at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the same to commence from the 1st day of May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph A. Andrews to place a show-case in front of his place of business, number four hundred and seven Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for a new location for Hook and Ladder Company number Six, the same to be located within the boundaries of Prince and Fourth-streets, Greene and Thompson streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for a suitable location for the use of Hose Company number Twenty.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge Committee on Sewers, from consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to purchase a location for Hose Company number Twenty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating a sum sufficient to pay an assessment on the property of the American Female Guardian Society.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hall moved to suspend the regular order of business, in order to take up for consideration

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Resolution, to pay the sister of the late John F. Culligan the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered to the Committees of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by the said John F. Culligan during his life-time

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the accompanying ordinance for the paving of Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth streets, with trap-block, the City to pay half the expense thereof, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefitted, be and is hereby adopted, and that the distance for said pavement passed December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be and it is hereby repealed

By Board of Councilmen amended, by striking out from the resolution and ordinance the words "the City to pay half the expense thereof, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefitted thereby."

Which was concurred in by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Ottiwell—2.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the clerks, messenger, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper of the New-York City Canvassers, as passed by the said Board of City Canvassers, the amount so ordered to be paid to be taken from the appropriation for elections, or any account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same; also, to set curb and gutter stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemaker's Band for the sum of sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished for the funeral of General Kearny, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salaries of the Messengers in all the departments of the City Government, except the Legislative Departments, be increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, to take effect from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; also, that the salaries of the Assistant Messengers be increased to the sum of nine hundred dollars, to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Williams, Junior, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, in payment for furnishing frames, &c., for engraved resolutions, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Assessments from Board of Councilmen, donating to P. and M. Schaffer a sum sufficient to pay an erroneous assessment.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis W. Philips for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars for dredging out slip at the foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to alter and flag the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth-street, as a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—13.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemaker's Band for the sum of sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished for the funeral of General Kearny, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Resolution, that the salary of the First Auditor in the Finance Department be raised to two thousand five hundred dollars per year, and the Assistant Auditor to one thousand five hundred dollars per year, to take effect on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp

of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January.

At 4 o'clock there was increased excitement on the Street, Hudson rising to 130 ₩ cent.; Michigan Southern to 86¼, and further sales of Rock Island at 118@118¼ ₩ cent. The following prices ware made in comperison with Wednesday night—the market firm:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
Gold Com	150¾	150¾	Mich. Central	126¾	125¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109¾	Mich. Southern	81	86
N. Y. Central	131½	134½	Mich Guaranteed	136	140
Erie	108	108¾	Illinois Cen	119¾	120¾
Erie Preferred	102½	103	Pittsburgh	109¾	109¾
Hudson	124¾	129	Fort Wayne	86¾	86
Pacific Mail	219	216	Rock Island	112½	118¾
Harlem	91	92	Galena	107	108¾
Canton	34	35½	Reading	121¾	124¾
Treas. Cer., new	98¾	99¾	Quicksilver	61	64
Toledo	119¾	120¾	Cumberland Coal	43¾	46
Northwest	46¾	49¾	Mariposa	35	35

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The January Dividend of the Hanover Bank is 4 ₩ cent.:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	102
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	101	Hanover	103
America	125	Irving	95
City	117	Metropolitan	115
Butchers & Drovers'	126	People's	104
National	104	Corn Exchange	107
Merchants' Exch.	99	Continental	101
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	102¾
State of New-York	102	Park	135
Commerce	100	New-York Exchange	120
Am. Exchange	107		

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Illinois Cen. 7s	118
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Ati. & T. P., 2d pref	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Ati. & T. P., 1st	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W., 1st bds	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106	Chi. & N. W., int bds	101
Erie 1st, s. f.	112	Chi. & N. W. 2d bds	92½
Erie seconds, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. 3ds	86
Erie thirds, '83	106	Chi. & Mil. 1st bds	100
Erie fourths, '96	103	Chi. & Mil. seconds	87
Erie 7s, convertible	112	Chi. & Mil. 7s	102
Hud., N.Y. & E. 1st s. f.	77	Ind. & Cin. 7s	102
Harlem R. bds	91	Ind. & Chi. 7s	97
Har. seconds, '66	100	Ind. & Peru 7s	97
Har. 3ds, '68	96	Ind. & W. 1st bds	90
Mich. Cen. 6s & '72	104	Ind. & W. 2d bds	80
Mich. C. New issue	81	Ind. & W. 3ds	75
Chi. & Rock Island	103	Ind. & Cin. 1st bds	93
Michigan S. second	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st bds	93
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d bds	87
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f.	87	Mil. & St. P. 7s	102

The coal transportation over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for last week was as follows:

	Week Ending Dec. 12.	Year, Dec. 1, '62, to Dec. 12, '63.
Shipped North	4,081 05	312,305 05
Shipped South	11,1 07	854,372 13
Total	15,1 12	1,166,678 18

For corresponding time last year:

	Week Ending Dec. 13.	Year, Dec. 1, '61, to Dec. 13, '62.
Shipped North	4,447 17	326,031 01
Shipped South	15,001 14	712,778 14
Total	19,448 31	1,038,809 15
Increase		127,868 17

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous week, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
N. York, Dec. 12	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Prev. week	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Phila., Dec. 14	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Total	$7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	$7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. KEISER & SON, Money Brokers No 16 Pine street. It will be found in our advertising columns.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon has the following notice of a new railroad grant by the Common Council, but not yet approved by the Mayor. The singularity of the concession is that the new line may use the existing roads in either of the avenues on the east side of the town:

"A resolution adopted by the Common Council is now awaiting the Mayor's signature, giving to Mr. J. P. Mills, proprietor of the Bull's Head line of stages, the liberty to run passenger cars on all the routes where he now has the right to run his omnibuses. The privilege will be a very important one to Mr. Mills, as his route extends from the Brooklyn ferries up the Bowery to Third avenue, and thence to Twenty fourth-street. A strong opposition to the carrying out of the measure has been organized by the Third-avenue and other Railway Companies, and the Mayor has been urged to refuse his signature to the resolution, on the ground that the city will otherwise be involved in expensive litigation. If the Mayor should not think fit to veto the paper, the question as to the power of the Corporation, independent of the Legislature, to grant permission to lay a line of rails through the public streets, will at once be brought before the Courts."

Five Million National Bank.

In City of New-York, subscriptions closed on Thursday, Dec. 17, 1863, the entire capital of $5,000,000 being subscribed by the following stockholders:

Geo. Opdyke,	Young, Schultz & Co.
David Dorrs,	Wm. K. Strong.
B. H. Hutton,	Williams & Guion.
Joseph Stuart,	William Birdsall, Jr.
Peter Cooper,	Charles Currow.
Henry W. T. Mali,	John H. Taliman,
Freeman Clark,	George D. Phelps.
O. DeForest Grant,	Isaac Beers,
Daniel Drew,	Lot Jones.
Wm. H. Webb,	Amos Hard.
Elisha Riggs,	Geo. W. Egleston.
Frederick A. Chapman,	Rufus L. Lord.
Jno. Dows Mairs,	S. L. Getty.
Augustus W. Cutler,	J. J. Holcomb.
S. B. Chittenden,	W. G. Sugden,
Fred. R. Groat,	A. Champion.
A. E. Orr,	Wm. Churchill.
Aaron Arnold,	S. Church.
Charles H. Mount,	Geo. V. Hacker.
Wm. M. Evarts,	Marcuse & Baltzer.
Wm. James Quinlan,	Reynes, Brus. & Co.
A. M. Richmond,	Israel Curse.
Hector Merrison,	John Kamp.
W. T. Gleason,	Elijah T. Brown.
Henry A. Garrett,	D. Green.
V. D. Mairs,	Myron Clark.
Ira Gage Barns,	J. J. Merriam.
Levi P. Morton,	James W. Terry.
Henry Brugman,	W. A. Slingerland.
Effingham Townsend,	Nathan Burroughs.
Alcert E. Church,	James Hoy.
Edward Willnar,	Ketchum, Son & Co.
T. S. Butler,	Morris Ketchum.
Robt. P. Getty,	Clark, Dodge & Co.
J. P. Morgan & Co,	E. W. Clark & Co., Phila.
Hiedermann & Payson,	Vermilye & Co.
C. H. Dabney,	Hiram Sibley.
Lathrop, Ludington & Co.	Urian J. Smith.
Hallgarten & Herzfeld,	Chas. D. Anthony.
David M. Farnum,	G. S. Robbins & Son.
Charles G. Landon,	Truman Backwith.
Francis Skiddy,	Livermore, Clews & Co.
Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	Joshua Hanna.
Edward Whitehouse,	Fisk & Hatch.
Jay, Cooke & Co., Phila.	Wm. Whiteright, Jr.
Jay, Cooke & Co., Wash'n.	Bailey & Southard.
John H. Morrison,	Slade & Colby.
L. P. Stone,	John Slade.
C. J. Starr,	Fisher, Donnelly & Co.
E. Starr,	Garner & Co.
Isaac Hyde,	Theodora Polhemus, Jr.
L. L. Pomeroy,	Stuart & Bro., Philadelp'a.
Wm. H. Mellen,	J. & J. Stuart & Co.
Eben Sutton,	Wm. Heilman.
Wm. G. Lambert,	Luther R. Graves.
Wm. C. Smith,	Henry G. Root.
Rudolph Irvin & Co.	Wm. Gay.
F. H. Cossitt,	Alex. B. Mott.
Wm. Tyson,	Dennis Jones.
Howell L. Williams,	Sturges & Co.
Frost & Forrest,	Mrs. S. E. Lobdell.
Wm. Lottimer & Co.	Amos Dows.
W. S. Gurnee,	C. E. Detmold.
Waldo Hutchins,	M. J. Berry.
Terry Bros.	Wm. A. Groson.
Joseph Lawrence,	Philo Brown.
John A. Stewart,	Wm. S. Opdyke.
Benj. F. Romaine,	Robert Earl.
Joseph L. Savage,	William F. Lee.
S. T. Clark,	Adella B. Althause,
Cathadine E. Smith,	Benj. Bullock & Sons, Phila
E. W. Colman,	David Milne, Phila.
G. Francis Opdyke,	John E. Graeff, Phila.
H. E. Moring,	Hunter, Scott & Co., Phila.
W. Irving Adams,	William Badger, Phila.
H. T. Morgan,	W. S. Stewart, Phila.
Wm. H. Priest,	Evans & Hassall, Phila.
Tyler & Co., Philadelphia,	Blakely Wilson.
E. W. Clark & Co., Phila.	Franklin Newman.
Chas. T. Yerkes, Phila.	Harriet P. Smith.
T. Ralston Smith, Phila.	Henry Ellsworth.
J. B. Elliot, Philadelphia,	Marcus Spring.
Henry Perkins,	Walter F. Brush.
James B. Smith, Jr.	Mitchell, Ladd & Co.
Wm. H. Fox,	Samuel Eagle.
Charles S. Graham.	T. P. Bogert.
J. M. Debatts,	Ezra White.
S. H. Aldis,	John B. Seaman.
Henry B. Simon,	S. M. Buckingham.
Connecticut Mutual Life.	Chas. Zinn & Co.
Hartford Fire.	Thos. F. Mosan.
Samuel Titus,	Chas. Lamson.
J. G. Briggs,	P. P. Page.
Lewis Roberts,	Phillip Nathan.
C. B. Camo.	Jno. L. Hasbrouck.
Brithaunt & Wilson.	Jno. W. Quamplin.
Fuller & Wood.	F. H. Tow.
W. H. Wall,	Jno. F. Cook.
Henry Blood.	E. R. Livermore, r.
W. H. Marston.	Jno. D. Jones.
Van Schaick & Massett.	Edwin C. Eales.
C. A. Vanvalkenburgh.	F. B. Hulse.
J. M. Fuller.	S. C. Able.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 12,797 bbls. Flour, 99 bbls. and 2,874 bags Corn Meal, 508 bags Buckwheat Flour, 4,817 bushels Corn, 145 bushels Rye, 70 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,568 bushels Malt, 2,073 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,124 obls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, at full prices; Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@35c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c., St. Domingo, 30c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in less demand and less buoyant; Middlings at 82c.@82½c., chiefly at 82c. ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 1,350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, especially shipping brands, which opened a shade higher, but closed tamely. Sales since our last, 11,800 bbls., including superfine State and Western, at $6 05@$6 25; poor to choice extra state, at $6 30@$6 80, chiefly at $6 45@$6 55, round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 55, chiefly at $7 45@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 05	@$6 25
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	7 45	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 85	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is quiet to-day; sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales 600 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, at $5 75@$5 90 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common state, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Sales, 1,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite active to-day, shippers and speculators having purchased freely and prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last, 164,000 bushels, including White Western, 2,777@2 83, the lower rate for old and weevily; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 63; Red Western, good to choice, at $1 52@$1 59; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin or Green Bay, at $1 48@$1 50, in store, and $1 50@$1 51 afloat, now held higher; Milwaukee Club, at $1 45@$1 49; Chicago Spring at $1 42@$1 48; Old do, at $1 75; White State at $1 82; Red do at $1 53 ₩ bush. Corn continues active, speculators buying freely and prices have again advanced 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales were inside of 127,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 30, closing at $1 30 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 30 for do afloat, or White Western, now held higher; $1 20 for new White Southern, and $1 18 for do, do, Jersey ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 30@$1 40 for prime to choice Western and Northern ₩ bushel. Oats are less pressed at decreasing prices. We quote Canada at 58c.@59c., Western at 59c.@63c., State at 59c.@61c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bushel. Barley is in demand at $1 35@$1 55, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Barley Malt continues in request at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Dec. 12.

	Receipts. 1863.	Receipts. 1862.	Shipments. 1863.	Shipments. 1862.
Flour, bbls	410,888	463,758	387,001	701,107
Wheat, bush	12,587,521	10,067,782	12,758,129	14,875,193
Corn, bush	912,244	261,151	839,161	76, 71
Oats, bush	344,003	252,276	26,260	9,068
Barley, bush	197,741	135,781	81,152	10,945
Rye, bush	152,965	155,869	82,619	125,612

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request, at $1 20 @$1 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at 20c. @30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$2, chiefly at $2 92½@$2 95 ₩ gallon; Resin, $32@$45 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $11 50@$11 50 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $2 00@$2 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in quiet request to-day at our quotations. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12. Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25, Unbleached Sperm, at $1 57½@$1 95. Linseed, at $1 45@$1 47, No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10, City Red at 78c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90 @$2 ₩ gallon; and $5 37½@$5 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for minus and sundry; Crude Petroleum at 29c.@ 31c., Refined do. at 50c.@53c., free, and 45c.@46c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,098 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been made since our last of 2,600 bbls., at $18 25@ $18 37½, chiefly at $18 25 for New Mess, $17 @$17 25 for Old Mess; $19 for new Western Prime Mess; $16 62½@$16 87½ for Thin Mess, $20½ 50@$21 for Mess—this season's packing, $14 25@$14 37½ for Sour Mess, and $12 25@ $13 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 9¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Sales, 240 pkgs. and 75,000 lbs. Bacon is in moderate request, at 10c.@11¾c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 600 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c.—the latter an extreme rate—₩ lb. Beef rules quiet; sales 300 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $25 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 240 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50 @$18 ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is in less request, at 20c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in very moderate demand, including East India at $7 @$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices, including Liverpool Ground at $1 75, do. Fine, $2 40@$2 80 ₩ sack; Turks Island, 48c.@50c. ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been inactive to-day, at former prices. Sales since our last 467 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¾c.@14c.; Porto Rico at 12¾c.@13c., and Cuba at 12c.@12¾c.; 150 boxes Havana at 12c.@ 13c. ₩ lb. Refined are in moderate demand at 13¼c. @17¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 250,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@ 12¼c., and 200 packages Grease, at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at 86c. @87c., and some E. & D. at 90c., closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day at previous rates. For Liverpool—2,300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5½d. by sailing vessel, and 7d. by steamer, ₩ bushel; 2,500 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s. @25s. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@40s. by steamer; 400 tcs. Beef at 2s. 9d.@3s. 9d. tc. 200 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ₩ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 5,500 pkgs. Provisions at 25s.@28s. 6d., by steamer, ₩ ton; 800 bales Hops at 3d., by sailing vessel, and 5d. by steamer, ₩ lb., also, by steamer, 250 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₩ bbl., and 500 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. @4s. 7½. ₩ bbl. For Bristol—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	South'mpton.
Hibernia	Dec. 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbian	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	Dec. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau

via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe *via* Portland by the *America* will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

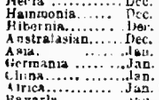
For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Inkstands, etc., at J. Ferguson's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPEAR'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country. For sale by F. M. SHEPARD, No. 347 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.
573	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1205	$9,000
1283	4,000	1352	5,000	1383	1,000
1285	2,000	1493	3,000	1540	6,000
1616	4,000	1712	5,000	1838	6,000
1725	2,000	2139	4,000	2187	11,000
2.4	3,000	327	3,000	663	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
12.0	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be stripped off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 1, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN F. DETMOLD, JAMES PAYTON,
JAMES LOY, HENRY L. GILBERT,
GEORGE DEPEYSTER, HENRY CLEWS,
HENRY DELAFIELD, THOMAS PATON,
GUSTAV KUTTER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, C. F. DETMOLD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANK P. WHITE appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 21 Liberty-st., New-York

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold,

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as would make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and

Whereas, Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for, after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preambls and resolutions be published in two newspapers of the City of New-York daily, commencing the third December inst., until and including the 21st of December inst.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—NOTICE.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver of the said Bank, having finally redeemed or provided for all the outstanding notes issued, and for all the other indebtedness of the said Bank, will (in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made on the 10th day of December inst.) on and after the 15th day of December inst., declare and pay at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., a final dividend in said matter. Such dividend will be 89 per cent on the following claims: First, on the amount paid by the stockholders on the assessment of their stock; second, the amount paid by stockholders by way of compromise, under the order of Court on the assessment of their stock; and, third, the amount paid by purchasers for the judgment against stockholders, which were sold at public auction by order of the Court

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.—Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot the following Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,109, 1,419, 1,574, 1,630, 1,979, 1,980, 2,155, 2,228, 2,238, 2,368, 2,371, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,585, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to any of the offices of W. Schall & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDRY, }

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 154, 264, 364, 372, 405, 445, 668, 840, 891, 898, 899, 902, 963, 969, 987, 1035, 1065, 1142, 1168, 1373, 1399, 1433, 1443, 1457, (469: and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

PEORIA AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, '63, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed. We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE: OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

FARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LADIES BEWARE—BARBER OF ISLINGTON.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE WIFE—LOTTERY TICKET

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

HOPE CHAPEL—STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There will be much pleasure felt this morning in the news of the recapture of the steamer *Chesapeake*. She was taken yesterday by the gunboat *Ella and Annie*, Lieut.-Com. NICKELS, at Sambro Harbor, N. S., twenty miles from Halifax. Only three of the pirate crew were made prisoners, the remainder, including BRAINE, their chief, having incontinently fled to the woods at sight of the Federal steamer. The *Ella and Annie* took the *Chesapeake* in tow, and carried her into the port of Halifax. The authorities of Nova Scotia have issued orders for the arrest of the pirates, and the dispatch states that there was a rumor that the officials intrusted with that duty had been resisted.

Our files of Richmond papers are up to the 10th inst., inclusive, as prompt as we ever received them before the war. They contain no very important information. A telegram from Atlanta announces very positively the fact that Gen. GRANT had evacuated Chattanooga, and was hailing back upon Nashville, tearing up the railroad as he retreated. It was said HARDEE would pursue. LONGSTREET, it was said, would attempt to hold Northeastern Tennessee. The papers publish the official letter of Commissioner OULD, declining to receive any further supplies for our prisoners. In the rebel Senate, Mr. FOOTE had introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to so amend the Retaliatory act of the last Congress as to make a distinction in treatment between the free negroes enlisted at the North and the slaves of Southern masters who were captured from the Federal armies. The papers were very bitter on President LINCOLN'S Message.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. HALE arose to a privileged question, and made a lengthy explanation with reference to an indirect charge of bribery which had been made against him by a public print in New-England. He appealed to Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, who was cognizant of the circumstances, and whose testimony was that Senator HALE was not guilty of the charge, having done nothing that any Senator, who was a lawyer might not do. Mr. HALE offered a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report upon the matter, which was agreed to. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for all the documents and reports *in extenso*, pertaining to the iron-clad monitors and frigates, in all their various actions, from the first fight of the monitor with the *Merrimac*, to the sinking of the *Weehawken*. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to indemnify the people of Kansas for losses by a grant of public lands. The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution to adjourn over the holidays. It adjourned till to-day.

In the House, yesterday, the resolution of thanks to Capt. JOHN RODGERS was passed. Several motions and resolutions were adopted, having in view measures by which the benefits of the Pension and the Homestead laws may be properly extended to classes in the military and naval service whom they now do not reach. The Committee on Roads and Canals were instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of so enlarging the Northern canals as to connect the Hudson and Mississippi Rivers with the great lakes. Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, (Democrat,) gave notice of a bill to increase the pay of soldiers; also a joint resolution, to refund to the States and all other corporations all moneys paid by them for bounties to volunteers. Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Democrat,) introduced some Copperhead resolutions, which the House listened to, and then rejected. The bill for the payment of invalid pensions for the past year was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon, by resolution, for any documents concerning the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty. A resolution was offered by Mr. EDGERTON, (Dem.) of Indiana, in effect condemning the President's Emancipation and Amnesty Proclamations, which was laid on the table by a vote of 90 to 66. A series of resolutions were offered by Mr. SMITH, (Union) of Kentucky, declaring, in effect, that there is no hope for the country save in a vigorous prosecution of the war; declining all propositions for intervention; that there are only two parties, viz.. patriots and traitors; that it is the duty of Congress to pass all laws, and of the people to render all the aid necessary to crush the rebellion; and, finally, thanking the soldiers in the field for their defence of principles dear to every American. The resolutions were adopted separately. The House then adjourned until Monday next.

FROM EUROPE.

Nine days' later advices from Europe are telegraphed from Cape Race, having been brought thither yesterday by the steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway on the 8th inst. There is nothing of importance politically. The news of Gen. GRANT'S victory at Chattanooga had been received, and even the London *Times* did not pretend to doubt our complete success. The United States corvette *Kearsage* was off Queenstown on the 7th, and relended sixteen men recently shipped at that port. Judgment was not rendered in the *Alexandra* case by the Court of Exchequer on the 7th inst., and the decision was not looked for now until the 11th of January. The Schleswig-Holstein question presented a more hopeful aspect. The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool on the 28th instant, and bringing Cork journals to the 30th, arrived at this port yesterday. No intelligence respecting the prize-fight between HEENAN and KING has been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Aldermen did nothing of special interest.

In the Board of Councilmen, Mr. O'BRIEN presented a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs submit to the Common Council all designs and specifications received by them for the erection of a monument on the Catholic soldiers' grave-plot in Calvary Cemetary. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. Subsequently Mr. HAYES' resolution, presented on last Saturday, authorizing the Committee to erect a monument at a cost not to exceed $12,000—which amount was provided for the purpose in the City Appropriation Bill for 1863, and has already been raised—came up for action. Considerable discussion ensued as to whether the Committee should submit the designs for the monument which they have already obtained, or may hereafter obtain, to the Common Council for their selection, but the resolution was finally adopted without amendment, leaving the matter of the design to be selected wholly to the discretion of the Committee. Both Boards adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

The subscriptions to the Five Million National Bank of New-York closed yesterday, the entire Capital being subscribed. The Stock Market was buoyant and prices rapidly advancing.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday states that the Government is in constant communication with Gen. GRANT, who is pushing his arrangements for carrying out his plans with great energy. Nothing has transpired in his vicinity of late to change the aspect of affairs there as they have stood for a week past.

Advices from Porto Cabello announce the death at that place, Nov. 27, of Mr. WAMPOLE, United States Consul.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday subscribed $50,000 to the County Volunteer Bounty Fund Loan—the total subscriptions to which now amount to $1,359,000.

A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Whisky, and Flour, yesterday, at about previous prices. Wheat and Corn were brisker and dearer. Provisions were in fair demand, as were also Laths, Lumber Lime, Hay, Hops, and Tallow. Tobacco was in active request. Freights exhibited increased animation.

Financial Fallacies.

The financial delusion which has brought the Confederacy into its present unhappy plight is one which is well worthy of our attention, inasmuch as it is one in which a large number of people at the North also are rather prone to indulge. It consists in the belief that a nation can pledge its *whole* property for the payment of a large debt, and that such a pledge is a good and substantial security. Nothing has been more common here as well as at the South than to see in print elaborate summings up of the value of the whole real and personal estate of the citizens of the United States, followed by an assurance that this was the exact amount of the fund on which the Government was at liberty to draw for the expenses of the war, or of any other undertaking that public liberty or security might require. At the South the same calculation was made much more gradually and with much greater confidence, owing to the fact that it possesses a monopoly of the commodity and all but a monopoly of some others of which the whole civilized world is greatly in need. The value of the Southern cotton and tobacco crop, were, we were told, so much; and of its naval stores so much; and these two added together presented the exact amount of the security which the Confederacy is able to offer to anybody who is shrewd enough to lend it money.

Delusions of this sort would never gain currency in any community, if people generally were in the habit of bringing their common everyday sense to the discussion of public affairs. But they do nothing of the kind. Nothing is more difficult than to get the mass of men to believe that the principles of human nature which regulate the conduct of individuals in the management of their private affairs, have any influence whatever on the conduct of large communities. Nobody has probably ever yet heard of all the stockholders in a bankrupt company voluntarily, and without any compulsion, surrendering up all their private property for the payment of the debts of the corporation. Nobody believes for one moment that any corporation exists, or has ever existed in this country, the members of which are capable of any such act of self-sacrifice. If any one were to assure us gravely that if this City, for instance, ever got so deeply in debt that it could not meet its bills, the citizens would all sell their houses and goods, hand over the proceeds to the Treasurer, and begin life anew, who would believe him? Who does not know perfectly well that they would let the municipality repudiate a dozen times over sooner than submit to any such surrender of their property? We see every day proofs of the wideness of the interval which separates us from any such heights of public spirit. We have seen States here, as well as in Europe, refusing to submit even to the moderate amount of taxation necessary to pay sums which would not amount to a mill per cent. of the value of their collective property. We all thought it a very creditable thing for a rich State like California to confirm, a few years ago, by a popular vote, a loan voted by the Legislature, and pronounced technically illegal by the Supreme Court, and the payment of which might have been imposed in a single year on a twentieth part of the population, without their seriously feeling it. We know, moreover, that not one man in a hundred, in spite of the stigma attached by public opinion to non-payment of debts, would ever surrender *everything* he possesses to meet his just liabilities if he were not compelled to do it by the law.

And yet the supposition that either single States, or cities, or individuals should display this nice sense of honor, would be natural, simple and ordinary, compared with the supposition that a whole nation should hand over to its creditors even one-quarter of its possessions. But nobody that leads money to a Government is ever such a simpleton as to expect anything of the kind. The victims of the hallucination are generally found, as might be expected, amongst the more sanguine and enthusiastic of the borrowers.

What a Government is able to pledge for the redemption of any public debt, far from being the whole real and personal estate of the country, is simply a moderate percentage on the annual income realized from that real and personal estate. More than this is sure, in the long run, to bring bankruptcy and repudiation on any country in the world. If the percentage becomes very large, it diminishes production and drives capital abroad; if it threatens the whole income, it stops production, and produces public bankruptcy and general poverty. What would happen if it got to the point of touching the capital itself, it is impossible to assert positively, because no such a thing has ever happened. But we can guess what would happen with tolerable accuracy. The people would tell their creditors that they were very sorry to disappoint them, but that nothing was further from their thoughts than to plunge themselves and their families into beggary in order to pay them.

Nothing, in short, is good security for a public debt except something that can be turned into money. Taxes *that can be collected* are a good security, because they are money, or can be converted into money. Public lands are, because a moderate amount of public lands can be sold every year. Cotton is a good security, if purchasers can be found for it and it can be delivered to them. Anything, in short, is good security which the people are willing to surrender to the Government, and which the Government can find a buyer for and hand over to them. But you cannot sell a whole continent; you cannot dispose of the goods and chattels of millions of families at auction. Who would buy them, and what would become of the owners after they were sold? In short, talking of the whole property of a nation as security for its debts, is as wild and senseless as talking of the readiness of a whole people to be slaughtered rather than submit to a conqueror, as popular orators are in the habit of doing. No such readiness on the part of any people was ever exhibited since the world began, and has never existed anywhere but in the brains of rhetoricians. The most heroic resistance always stops short and far short of annihilation.

When the South proposed to carry on war by means of its cotton it left out of sight all the difficulties in the way of turning the cotton into money, the difficulties of transport, the reluctance of planters to surrender it, the blockade, the invasion, and everything else. It saw only the eagerness of Europe to buy it, and its own eagerness to sell it. It has now got a practical lesson in the very elements of public finance which would, doubtless, if it was to begin over again, be of great value to it. It has learned that promises to pay which "represent property" as the phrase is, are of little value, unless the property they represent can be got at by the holders. The French assignats all "represented" land, but as neither the land nor the value of it could be had on presentation of the assignat, although it was actually in the possession of the Government, it at last took 500 francs to pay for a cup of coffee. In short, every financier who issues notes based not on what the nation is likely to pay and can pay without utterly impoverishing itself, but on its whole property or a large part of its property, is either a very great simpleton or a very great knave.

Longstreet's Retreat.

LONGSTREET'S action in his retreat from Knoxville has upset all the anticipations that could reasonably have been formed of what he would do. It was natural to suppose that, having withdrawn, foiled, from before Knoxville, he would make post haste into Virginia. Moreover, when we reflect that he is cut off from all base of supplies, and is without any line of communications, it is difficult to see what other course was open to him. And yet he has not done so. Having succeeded in getting to a point where he is free from the danger of having his retreat cut off by a Union column moving through Cumberland Gap, he turns about at Rodgersville—a point on the railroad about forty-five miles east of Knoxville—takes up a position at bay, and repulses the attack of our advance cavalry force under Gen. SHACKLEFORD. At Rodgersville LONGSTREET has been joined by several detached hands of troopers, and cavalry and all included, he may now muster a force of twenty thousand men. It is needless to remark, that with this force in a strong position he has it in his power to give bloody pause to any too adventuresome pursuit.

What is most surprising in the fortunes of LONGSTREET'S force is the question from whence it has been and is now drawing its subsistence. For upward of a month, without lines of communication or base of supplies, he has succeeded in solving that problem which, from the time of CESAR, (with whom the *res frumentariæ* were the first and constant care,) has been the prime source of anxiety with all commanders—namely, the subsisting of his army. As to whatever degree of primitive simplicity the rebels may have reduced their commissariat, they must still have at least their "hog and hominy," we must conclude LONGSTREET has been able to find in the country enough to feed his army. That he should be able to do so, had the resources of the district in which he has been operating not been already tapped, is quite probable; but Gen. BURNSIDE'S force had for more than two months previously occupied and roamed over the whole valley up as high as Bristol; and it is certainly a striking proof of the exuberant fertility of this region, that after the double occupation by two considerable armies, the rebel commander should still be able to make "way support war."

The stand on the part of LONGSTREET will necessitate some modification in Gen. GRANT'S plan of pursuit. So long as this rebel column continued on the retreat, it was simply a question of following up with cavalry, to bang on and harass their flank and rear. But now that he has turned at bay with a considerable force, and in a strong position, it will be necessary to bring up an adequate infantry force to drive him out; for it will never do to allow the rebels to obtain a foothold in any part of East Tennessee. Fortunately, we have in the valley a force all-sufficient for this purpose. In addition to Gen. BURNSIDE'S old command, now under the leadership of FOSTER, the forethought of Gen. GRANT has put the corps of GRANGER and of SHERMAN in the position to take a hand in the business.

There is very little probability that LONGSTREET has any idea of making a prolonged or serious stand at Rodgersville, or anywhere else in the valley. It is doubtless simply a halt to gain time and cover his withdrawal; and in the check he has given the advance of his pursuers, and the opportunity it has given him to protect the pushing forward of his trains and *materiel*, he has no doubt achieved all he expected to achieve. He will beat a retreat before any serious advance, and he has now reached a position where all hopes of our making any very great captures are out of the question.

INTERESTING TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.—While President LINCOLN was confined to his house with the varioloid, some friends called to sympathize with him, especially on the character of his disease. "Yes," he said, "it is a bad disease, but it has its advantages. For the first time since I have been in office, I have something now to *give* to everybody that calls."

AMUSEMENTS.

GARMAN OPERA.—The desire to attend the funeral of this enterprise has been so great, that it must be rather embarrassing to the principal newspaper mourner to hear that it is not yet dead. On the contrary, it is probable that it will enter upon a new and healthy career to-night, when GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" will be produced for the first time in German. The worst has been said of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S artists, but not the best of his orchestra and chorus. This will be reserved for to-night, when the delicate orchestral tracery of Mr. GOUNOD, and his fine broad choral effects, will be interpreted with the skill, precision and force that seem to reside only in Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S baton. It may be added, too, as a matter of interest, that the *whole* of the music will be given. The Italian version is defective, and some cuts were even made in that by Mr. MARETZEK.

The distribution is excellent, and will insure a fine performance. Mad. FERRARIS appears as *Marguerite*; Mad. JOHANNSEN, as *Siebel*; Herr HIMMER, as *Faust*; Herr WEINLICH, as *Mephistopheles*; Herr STEINECKE, as *Valentine*; and Mad. BERGA, as *Martha*. Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S superb chorus will be reinforced by the members of the Arion Society, who, it will be remembered, sang the "Soldiers' Chorus" at their last concert with immense precision and effect. In the act where this *morceau* occurs there is an opportunity for a military band, which Mr. ANSCHUTZ introduces upon the stage. The *ensembles* will, we are sure, be very remarkable. Let us hope that the public will not overlook the occasion. The production of this opera is the crisis of the enterprise.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The unchecked career of "Rosedale" during the past three months has, in a way, placed this establishment beyond the pale of criticism. We have not thought it necessary to assail the work because it was a success, or to underrate it because it happened to be from the pen of Mr. LESTER WALLACK. The critic has the first say on the subject of a new play—the public the last. In the matter of "Rosedale," its say has been emphatic enough. The carpers have been silenced, and the play has continued to draw.

Still, we must confess to a personal feeling of satisfaction at the change which was last evening made in Mr. WALLACK'S programme. It was pleasant to see an old comedy in the old place—yes! thoroughly pleasant, notwithstanding that the comedy was by JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES. It was agreeable, too, to lend a hand of welcome to those members of the company who, until now, have had no opportunity of appearing before the public. There was also a special duty to perform. This was to receive a new member of the company—Mrs. WILKINS—who comes to us with genial commendation from European critics, and who made her first appearance as the *Widow Green* in the "Love Chase."

The author has foreshadowed, in the hieratic rhapsody of *Sir William Fondlove*, the sort of women the widow should be:

> —— The pleasant Widow Green,
> Whose fortieth year, instead of Autumn, brings
> A second Summer in;

and nature, in the case of Mrs. WILKINS, seems to have followed the prescription. Her presence is distinctly that of a buxom, good-natured, smiling, easily gulled and gushing creature—precisely the kind of presence that we have long needed on the New-York stage, where, to speak honestly, the angularities of the female form divine are somewhat uppermost. As an actress, Mrs. WILKINS is probably judged to advantage in this play. The part of the *Widow* fits her so well, that it might have been written for her. In the well-known love scene of the third act where with that charming cruelty of the sex the *Widow* flirts with a third party, *Sir William*, in order to attack a second, *Master Waller*, the routine of a good school of acting was clearly discernible, but never to an extent that unpleasantly exposed the artifice of the actress. In the toilette scene of the last act, and in the final one of the play, Mrs. WILKINS was equally successful. Indeed the whole impersonation impressed us as being artistic and genial. The lady will undoubtedly become a prominent favorite with the Wallackian audience.

Lydia, the stage companion of the *Widow*, was played by Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, with sweetness and grace. The *rôle* barely admits of more than a physical justification of the laudations of *Lydia's* beauty, and here everyone felt that too much could not be said or expected of this charming young actress. There are a good many lines in the part, but they are strangely destitute of ideas. In the scene with *Master Waller*, Miss HENRIQUES infused much softness and girlish pathos into her declaration of love, giving to it that air of distracted earnestness which young persons in such a moment of emotional chancery may be expected to experience. We have only to add that Miss HENRIQUES was recalled after this scene, was charmingly dressed, and on her entrance received an unmistakable proof of the remembrance of the audience.

The *Constance* of Mrs. HOEY is one of that lady's best parts, and was admirably presented last night. Mr. LESTER WALLACK was the *Wildrake*, and played it with that variety and freshness of skill which we only find in this gentleman. Mr. MARK SMITH made his *rentrée* as *Sir William Fondlove*, and was received with the favor that this gentlemen always merits. His impersonation of this character is thoroughly admirable. Mr. CHARLES FISHER was the *Master Waller*, and played very acceptably.

The comedy, which has been handsomely placed on the stage, was a complete success, and will, we trust, be repeated. On Saturday next the comedy of "Married Life." Mrs. JANNINGS will make her first appearance in this piece.

WINTER GARDEN.—On this evening Mr. W. J. FLORENCE announces his first benefit at this theatre appearing, of course, as *Robert Brierley* in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." The simple earnestness with which Mr. FLORENCE has portrayed the character has won for him golden opinions, which we doubt not will find expression in an overwhelming house to-night.

ITALIAN OPERA.—MAX MARETZEK will tarry here a short time on his way from Philadelphia to Boston, and give a few opera nights at the Academy of Music, commencing on Wednesday next, the 23d inst.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM has seized the present excitement on the subject of the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man," to produce that work at the Museum, and the patrons of the establishment may well rejoice thereby. The spectral drama has had an extensive career there, and a work like Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S that possesses continuity of plot and consecutiveness of idea, must, under the circumstances, be peculiarly refreshing. Few dramas of late years have presented so many claims to consideration. The story of *Robert Brierly* is simple, natural, affecting. No highly colored language is used in narrating it, but there is such directness in the incidents, and so much pathos in the consequences, that the interest in the unfortunate Yorkshire lad is unflagging and earnest. Nor does the merit of the play end with this one character. Every part in it is a good part. Whilst there is certainly not a superfluous line in it from beginning to end, there is assuredly not a mediocre character. This makes somewhat of a demand on the resources of a theatre, but satisfies the public. Mr. BARNUM'S company is taxed heavily in performing such a work twice a day. Still they continue to do it, and overflowing audiences are their reward. TOM TAYLOR has been somewhat abbreviated to bring the performance within the compass of two hours, but otherwise his drama is presented in a very powerful and effective way. It has been placed on the stage with unusual care. The scenery is good, and the dresses are all that could be expected. We have only to add that the Museum has been crowded every afternoon and evening since the production of the play.

MR. BARNUM has secured a piscatorial curiosity in the shape of a veritable brook trout, weighing 7½ pounds. He is safely landed—or rather watered—in one of the Museum tanks, where he attracts much attention.

Death of Alderman Fromont.

ANDRE FROMONT, Aldermen of the Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth Aldermanic District, died yesterday, of consumption, in the forty-third year of his age. For a long time Mr. FROMONT has been known in this City as a man of sterling integrity, generous disposition and untiring energy. He was born in New-York in 1820, and soon after arriving at his majority rose to prominence in politics. During the Administration of President PIERCE he was appointed agent for the Government to distribute stamp envelopes, and held the office under President BUCHANAN, in all for a period of seven years. He was first elected Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward in the Fall of 1860, and was re-elected to the office in 1862, consequently his term would not have expired until the Fall of 1864. In 1862 the State Legislature paid a high compliment to deceased in selecting him as the only member from either Board of the Common Council to revise the City Charter. Mr. FROMONT, at the time of his death, was a Sachem of the Tammany Society, and held the position of Grand Master of the Odd Fellow's Lodge of Southern New-York. In the same Order deceased acted as the representative from this State to the Grand Lodge of the United States. His death will be mourned by a community who knew him to be the noblest work of God—"an honest man." The Grand Lodge will hold a meeting and attend his funeral in a body.

Cordial Acknowledgment.

RUSSIAN APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN HOSPITALITY.

His Honor Mayor OPDYKE received the following yesterday from Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister at Washington:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in transmitting to you a telegram, dated Nov. 23, received from the Mayor of Nicolayeff, our principal naval station on the Black Sea. Its subject is a grateful acknowledgment by the citizens of Nicolayeff for the reception which their countrymen have met with in New-York.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
STOECKL.

His Honor Mr. OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York.

The following is a copy of the telegram of Mayor BOORTSIEFF:

NICOLAYEFF, VIA LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23, 1863.

Baron Stoeckl, Russian Ambassador, Washington, America:

Citizens of the town of Nicolayeff celebrating the anniversary of their club, and drinking in honor of the citizens of New-York, express their deepest gratifications for feelings of sympathy evinced to their countrymen in New-York. Be pleased to transmit to the Mayor of New-York. BOOKTSIEFF, Mayor of Nicolayeff.

From other sources it is known that the reception of the Russian naval officers in the United States has produced much enthusiasm throughout Russia.

THE ROUND TABLE.—The first number of the "*Round Table*, a Weekly Record of the Notable, the Useful and the Tasteful," appeared yesterday. It has sixteen good sized pages, printed on a sheet of paper the size of the TIMES, and taken up with discussions of the political, military and literary topics of the day. Everybody confesses that there is a splendid opportunity in this City and country for the successful establishment of a weekly organ of independent criticism and elevated thought; and every one has hoped that the character of the *Round Table* might be such as to satisfy the public demand. Whether or not it will be so, and do so, time must tell.

THE KENTUCKY "FREE SOUTH."—The Anti-Slavery sentiment of Kentucky has not yet become, throughout the State, an organized political power like the Anti-Slavery sentiment of Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, West Virginia, and Arkansas. It has no newspaper organs, such as it has in all these States. But it exists and grows, nevertheless, and in the elections last Fall, gave signs that in some districts it was formidable. Mr. WM. S. BAILEY, who many years ago printed and published an Anti-Slavery newspaper called the *Free South* (at Newport, opposite Cincinnati,) which was once destroyed by a Pro-Slavery mob and subsequently by fire, proposes to re-establish that paper, if the public will aid him, and has come to the East to procure a press and other necessary material. He has just been released from an old indictment for felony, in publishing an Anti-Slavery newspaper in Kentucky, and is now free to devote himself to his work. His boldness and persistency in advocating the doctrines of Free-soil in bygone years deserve recognition now, and, as he will be for some time in this City, those who would assist him may address him through the Post-office.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.—Under an authorization granted to the Union League Club of the City of New-York, the above regiment is to be raised and mustered into the service of the United States. This is the only regiment of colored soldiers authorized by the War Department to be raised in this State. All colored people who have been, or may be enlisted, will be sent to the rendezvous on Riker's Island to join this regiment. A Committee has been appointed, consisting of Mr. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., and others, the special duty of which will be to see that recruits are protected from impositions, and that they receive the full amount of bounty soldiers are entitled to. Most of the expenses incident to enlistments are paid by the Committee. Under such circumstances it will not be long before the Twentieth regiment of United States colored troops will be full.

FROM TENNESSEE

Important Order of Gen. Hurlburt.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Memphis dates are up to the evening of the 14th.

Gen. HURLBURT has promulgated another important order, of which the following is the substance:

"It having been ascertained that large quantities of coin have passed from Memphis especially South, therefore it is ordered that neither coin nor bullion be sold, bargained, or exchanged within such parts of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, as are within this department, except as follows:

Persons having coin or bullion in their possession which they desire to exchange, may receive permission from the local Treasury Agent, to send the same North, receiving back an equivalent such currency as they may choose. Any sale or exchange, except as above, is forbidden, and will be punished by a military tribunal.

Bankers and others doing a deposit business in Memphis are requested to send forward the coin and bullion in their hands to the Provost-Marshal, both for themselves and their depositors, to convert the same into currency, and hereafter receive none on deposit except to forward the same as herein provided."

The Memphis cotton market is dull. Sales 169 bales at 63c. Sales on the 14th, 260 bales. Receipts 100 bales.

The farmers in southern Illinois have been busily engaged for some weeks past in cotton picking on high grounds, where the crops have been little injured by the frost. On the bottom and low lands the crops are totally ruined. Cotton presses are going up in Huron and Jackson counties, and gins are running in every neighborhood.

The Steamer Nansemond Damaged—The Canton Company.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The steamer *Nansemond* arrived here to-day, badly damaged, having encountered a gale off Hatteras Saturday last. She had a narrow escape. Her guns and ammunition had to be thrown overboard to lighten her. She left this port on the 10th, after being repaired.

The report in some of the New-York papers to the effect that the Canton Company, of Baltimore, had made large sales of their property fronting on the water, is incorrect, and the prospect of the Company being in a position to pay dividends is considered very remote by those best acquainted with its affairs.

The Assessors' Convention.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Assessors' Convention Committee recommend a tax on all distilled spirits of one dollar per gallon, for malt liquors sixty cents per gallon, for malt thirty cents per bushel, for hops five cents per pound.

The Utah Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Utah Legislature met yesterday. Mr. DAVIS WELLS was elected President of the Council, and Mr. JOHN TAYLOR Speaker of the Assembly.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Who is Responsible for the Failure to Capture Them—Movements of the Vanderbilt and Other Cruisers After the Alabama.

Admiral Wilkes' Defence Against the Charges of the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy

SIR: To my great surprise, in your official report to the President, to be laid before Congress, I find my name placed before the country as the cause of the non-capture of the rebel privateers by the detention of the *Vanderbilt* in the West Indies, in terms impugning my character as an officer. Justice to myself and family demand that I should not keep silence under the imputation so undeservedly cast upon me. I shall therefore repel the charge in a few words, though I regret that it is impossible for me, in a letter like this, to enter into details, and show why the piratical rovers were not captured in the West Indies; but my correspondence with, and my urgent entreaties, often repeated, to the Department, to send me the necessary force, in fast and effective vessels, contain my full justification. The failure to capture these vessels in the West Indies is to be attributed solely to the want of that force. The blame, therefore, does not rest with me, but elsewhere.

Upon my return in July last I reported immediately to you, as ordered, and requested to know why I was relieved. You replied, "Policy," and you gave me to infer from your remarks that it was through the action of the British Government, and the influences that had been brought to bear on you. This induced me to call on the Secretary of State, who assured me that my whole course of conduct had met with the approval of the State Department, and neither diplomacy nor policy had anything to do with it. Not a word of disapproval have I ever received, either verbally or in writing, from the department, about the detention of the *Vanderbilt*. My surprise was, therefore, great when I learned it through public report.

You will undoubtedly recollect that upon my return in the *San Jacinto* in December, 1861, I stated to you a plan for protecting our treasure ships and commerce in the West Indies—anticipating, as I then did, that many of them would be captured and burnt, and that this would be obviated by a flying squadron, to be composed of not less than twelve fast steamers. It was not until nine months afterward (September, 1862,) that you intended to adopt it and place me in command. I received orders on the 7th of that month (September) to take four vessels of the James River flotilla, which had been under steam for months and were insufficient in many respects. With these, after a few repairs, I was hurried off! Two other vessels, then in the West Indies, were also to join, and a promise, also, that as soon as others more effective could be got ready, they would be sent to join me, among which the *Vanderbilt* was designated.

The activity of this small squadron of inefficient vessels, (anything but a flying squadron,) through the energy and perseverance of its officers and crews, is well known, resulting, as it did, in the entire breaking up of the business of Nassau, and holding in check of blockade runners, about which the English press made so great an outcry.

Instead of the *Vanderbilt* joining me immediately, as I anticipated, she made two unsuccessful cruises after the *Alabama* in the North Atlantic, during the last of which the *Alabama* was already in the West Indies,) and the *Vanderbilt* did not reach the West Indies for five months, and was then sent to cool independently of me within my command. When I met her, Commander BALDWIN showed me, as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the West India Squadron, his orders, according to the usage of the service, when I deemed it my duty, and for the best interest of the Government and the object to be attained, to take her as my flagship, to enable me to perform the duties assigned me; my flag-ship, the *Wachusetts*, having entirely broken down, and the *Juniata*, which was to have replaced her, not heard from.

If the *Vanderbilt's* orders had not been to proceed directly to the coast of Brazil, and I had detained her, I might have been to blame, whereas I only carried out your orders, which read: "When you are perfectly satisfied that the *Alabama* has left the Gulf or West Indies for some other locality, you will proceed along the coast of Brazil," &c. It was, therefore, not my detention of the *Vanderbilt*, but your own orders that were carried out, for the certainty of the *Alabama's* departure was not known in St. Thomas until the last of May or the first of June, and as soon thereafter as the necessary repairs could be completed and coal taken in, the *Vanderbilt* was sent in pursuit, viz., June 13, under instructions from me to carry out the orders from yourself, with some suggestions I deemed might be useful.

It is believed that the movements of the *Alabama* were known in St. Thomas before they could have been anticipated at Washington.

No vessel could have been more active in the search for the marauders than the *Vanderbilt* was while my flag was flying on her. When I took her under my command, she was incapable of making the cruise that you had pointed out, and Com. BALDWIN was of opinion that she would be obliged to return to New-York within twenty or twenty-five days for repairs; but I thought otherwise, and that her repairs might be effected in ten days at Key West, whither I sent her. The repairs were partially made, and I was enabled to have her fully equipped and repaired afterward at St. Thomas, and I made a large addition to her officers, crew and marines from my squadron, without which she could not have been efficient to perform the cruise. All these facts are shown by the record of the vessel, and were stated in my dispatch to you.

The *Vanderbilt* was not detained a day beyond the limit you had prescribed. I am well satisfied that had you looked into the merits of the case that you would have awarded credit to me instead of impugning my character as an officer.

I was empowered by naval laws and usages to retain the *Vanderbilt*, if, in my judgment, I considered it my duty, and I took the responsibility. To have permitted her to cruise alone or in company, as her commander might think fit, would have disorganized my squadron, and erected discontent among the officers, and further, would have prevented that joint action of a fleet, so essential to the successful attainment of the desired object.

The whole evidence of what the squadron under my command accomplished is contained in my written dispatches, now on file in the Navy Department, and I therefore respectfully request that this letter, with my correspondence during my cruise in the West Indies, may be laid before Congress for my full justification, and to others, that the true cause (want of vessels, both in numbers and and efficiency,) why the *Alabama* and *Florida* were not captured in that sea.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES WILKES.

Explosion at Fort Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

About 8 o'clock last evening the hospital in Fort Yorktown took fire. The fire communicated to the bakery, and about 1½ o'clock a magazine exploded.

The fire continued, causing the frequent explosion of shells during the night.

At 4 o'clock this morning another explosion took place.

Several bulldogs were destroyed. The loss is unknown.

These are all the particulars we have as yet.

One wounded man has arrived here this morning.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

One of the boilers of the Chicago Distilling Company exploded to-day, demolishing the engine-house. Seven men employed in the building were scalded so badly that it is feared they cannot recover. Five or six others were injured, but not seriously. Two men are reported missing, and are probably in the ruins.

The Prize Steamer Minna.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Arrived, prize steamer *Minna*, Nassau, N. P., for Wilmington. She is a very fine vessel, and has a cargo said to be worth $300,000.

Case of Abduction.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 17.

SAWKINS, implicated in the abduction of REDPATH, has been fined $100, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,150,750 Five-Twenties to-day—the amount being equally divided between Western and Eastern cities.

Arrivals in the City.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, left the Brevoort House yesterday for Washington.

Hon. D. T. Vail, of Troy; B. Colemen, of Philadelphia; E. Pratt, of Baltimore; U. O. Crane and wife, of Rutland, Vt.; and S. R. Payson, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Connecticut, and V. S. Thomas, U. S. A., are stopping at the Everett House.

Hon. B. P. Johnson, A. M. Strong, and B. C. Raymond, of Albany; E. Babcock, of Troy; G. Miller, of Boston; E. Miller and wife, of Albany; Mrs. F. W. Seward, of Washington; S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh; J. S. Loyd, of New-Jersey, and J. Butterfield, of Utica, are stopping at the Astor House.

Economy of Sewing Machines.—We need not enlarge on the benefits of sewing machines. It is no exaggeration to say that woman can in a day do ten times as much ordinary sewing with a machine as she can do by hand. The interest on a fifty-dollar machine is only three or four dollars a year, which is a small consideration compared to its advantages.

The Wheeler & Wilson machine we have used during five years, and can bear full testimony in its favor. More of these machines are sold and used, we believe, than of all the other good kinds together; which is a strong proof of the satisfaction they give. They sew with a double thread, both sides of the fabric showing the same stich. For every kind of sewing, especially when the same stitch is required on both sides, we prefer the Wheeler & Wilson.—*American Agriculturist.*

Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions.—The splendid Winter number, with beautiful and costly illustrations; $1 worth of full-sized patterns, including a beautiful cloak and double-breasted waist, a desirable sleeve, and two children's patterns; the most beautiful, interesting, useful and valuable number yet issued. Price twenty-five cents. —*Philipsburgh Standard.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient yclassified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly at Club rates.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels,

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they can tribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
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Overcoats and Winter Suits,
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TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS,
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS,
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FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
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THE GREAT REMEDY
For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
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Tickets 25 cents; 200 Reserved seats at 50 cents.
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The Fair of the Western Children's Education Society will continue open on FRIDAY, 18th inst.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenbeao operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenbeao has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenbeao is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 656 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 426 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great slightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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To us its signal merits is its truth.

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Will be freely sold and extensively read.

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Will meet the commendation of thinking women.

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26. Crochet Edging for Pincushion—by Mrs. Jane Weaver.
27. Name for Marking.
28. Bead Watchpocket—by Mrs. Jane Weaver.
29. Editor's Table.
30. Review of Books.
31. Horticultural.
32. Waxwork.
33. Parlor Magic.
34. Our New Cookbook.
35. Fireside Amusements.
36. Fashions for January.
37. Children's Fashions.

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From the New-York Journal of Medicine.
We hail the advent of such a work abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by nature. Nor can we refrain from expressing our gratification at finding the Book so remarkably exempt from the superficial views which abound in the great thoroughfare of medicine.

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Successful as the work has been at home and abroad, we were not prepared to see it achieve a triumph exceedingly rare in the history of American Medical Authorship, viz., a *Translation into the German and French languages.* We congratulate the Author on this high compliment paid to his labors.

From the Medico-Chirurgical Review, London.
Dr. Bedford's able work on the "Diseases of Woman and Children" is worthy of its author, an honor to his country, and a valuable mine of instruction to the profession at large.

From the London Medical Times and Gazette.
It is much to be regretted that we have not more such books as that Britain. Dr. Bedford has shown himself master of his subject.

From the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.
We were actually fascinated into reading this entire volume, and have done so most attentively: nor have we ever read a book with more pleasure and profit. There is not a disease connected with infancy or the female system which is not most ably discussed in this excellent work.

From the London Lancet.
A careful perusal of Dr. Bedford's book has satisfied us that its value will continue to be acknowledged, and the author recognized as a most skillful and eminent practitioner of medicine. To get at once to the point is the pervading characteristic of Dr. Bedford's volume. He exhibits remarkable skill in quickly arriving at an accurate diagnosis; and every page in his book tends toward the treatment and relief of disease.

From the Gazette Medicale, Paris.
This work is most ably written, and demonstrates that the author is not only a sound thinker, but thoroughly comprehends the important department to which he has devoted so much attention.

From the Edinburgh Medical Journal.
We have been both pleased and instructed by the perusal of Dr. Bedford's work. It is characterized by great ability, and very conclusively proves the Author to be an accomplished physician, and an eminently successful practitioner.

From the Midland Quarterly Journal of the Medical Sciences, England.
To read this book is to be struck with its truthfulness and utility. We find all that is useful in practice, ably communicated and elegantly expressed. American Works are not generally read on this side of the Atlantic, but we most cordially recommend Dr Bedford's volume as worthy of the very best attention of the profession.

From the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.
Dr. Bedford's book is a good one. We like it, for we can digest a dinner over it without going to sleep, and that is more than we can say of most medical works.

From the Home Journal.
The very book for mothers. It is replete with sage counsels.

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This book deeply interests every female in the land. It is written by one in all respects competent to instruct in the interesting subject he so ably discusses.

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An eloquent production, and should be read by every mother and married women who are interested in their own health, and in that of their daughters.

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A CHRISTMAS TREE.

Of the typographical appearance of the work it is only necessary to say that it is from Houghton's Press, Riverside, printed on tinted paper. The illustrations are from Darley's

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 Williamst., at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have no additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and two and five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all ourchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.

EXACT FIRST SALE—By order of the executors of the late Dr. John W. Bodoquet, deceased, all his personal effects, professional library, and other valuable books in French and English, surgical instruments, several very valuable caricatures in composition, together with a valuable collection of pictures, drawings, &c. They will be on exhibition two days before the sale as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, FURS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloth in hall, office furniture, mirrors, &c. Also furs, &c., consisting of a general assortment of mantillas, cloaks, capes, victorines, muffs, and caps of London Bay sable, ermine, minks, &c. Rolls of wadding, &c., all of the very best City manufacture, for one sale, without reserve.

DANIEL S. DOWLING & CO. Auctioneers.

DANIEL S. DOWLING & CO. HAVE RECEIVED instructions from the Underwriters to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, AT NO. 389 BROADWAY,

Gibson's Fifth-st. Rooms, (within a Theatre, by order of Mr. C. Dunbrack, of New-Orleans, the

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS,

By Masters of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Italian schools, viz.:

SEBASTIAN BOURDON,	POLAND SAVERY,
SANTERRE,	FAUVEAU LAFOUR,
HOGART,	MARTIN DE VOS,
BERNARD,	VAN ELOCMEN,
FRAGONARD,	CHARLES UN,
CARTIER,	HOLLNAER,
COIGNET,	VAEMOLF,
BRUANDET,	BAUDON and others.

also,

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON,

painted by C. W. Peale, in 1776, and formerly in the possession of Gen. Lafayette.

The entire collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and special attention is invited to the Portrait of Washington, which will be on exhibition as above, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues may be had on the premises, or of the auctioneers, No. 389 Broadway, corner Middle-street.

DANIEL S. DOWLING & CO. Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 19th day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,

BROADWAY—No. 765, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
MADISON-STREET—No. 10, the west corner of Cedar st.
GUTTENBERG—Nos. 1, 3 and 15, corner of 9th-st.
BOND-STREET—No. 56, between Broadway and Bowery.
GREENE-STREET—No. 163, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AMITY-STREET—No. 17, between Mercer and Greene sts.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 1, near Washington.
BANK-STREET—Nos. 21 and 25, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 50, corner of Charles-st.
9TH STREET—No. 3, near 6th-av.
12TH-STREET—Nos. 27 and 270, near 4th-av.
16TH-STREET—No. 208, near 7th-av.
19TH-STREET—Nos. 71 and 75, between 6th and 7th ave
20TH-STREET—Nos. 71, 75, 95 and 99, near 6th-av.
102D-STREET—2 lots, 200 feet east of 6th-av.
103D-STREET—5 lots, 8, 8, 375 feet east of 6th-av

Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. COTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

French Plate, Mirrors, Curtains, Cornices, Rosewood Pianos, one Gold Watch, Sewing Machines, Fur Robes, Enamelled Furniture, Carpets, Rich Chandeliers, Pictures, &c.—E. COTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday), Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 774 Broadway, (opposite the New York Hotel), a very large and choice assortment of rich rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, marble-top centre and card-tables, extension do., French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, damask and brocatel curtains, carpets and oil cloths, fine full sizes of enamelled cottage furniture, large lot of bronze and glass chandeliers, one of two sewing machines, one rosewood piano-forte, one silver-plated wines, hair mattresses, refrigerators, office desks, oil-paintings, &c. Also, a large assortment of plain second-hand furniture. Sale positive.

P. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF CHOICE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES.

P. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the executors of the estate of James M. Pendleton, deceased

A choice collection of fine old Madeira and Sherry Wines, &c., in demijohns and bottles, consisting of March and Benson Madeira, Bracken vine Madeira, 1836; do. do., per ship *Hope*, 1840; Blackburn Madeira, H. B. Ogden Madeira, in magnums, (bought of H. Lynch.) Symington, Cheiles & Co., Madeira, vintage of 1821; Sercial Madeira, Vintage of 1834; Pale Sherry, 1840; Hermitage, Washington Market, Bordeaux, Sauternes, St. Peray, Pitch, Rhine, Burgundy, Claret, 1822, Jamaica Rum, Whisky, &c.

The above wines are all choice, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

Samples and Catalogues ready on Friday, 18th inst., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

LAVIS SHOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS IN JERSEY CITY.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the six valuable lots for manufacturing purposes, situated on Morgan av, 54 by 85, between Greene and Washington sts., and adjoining the machine works of Secor & Co. Sale positive to close a trust.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, long tail, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind, and gentle; not afraid of locomotives.

Also, a very handsome double-seat box wagon, in good order, built with set of harness.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cuttig vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1858, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest thereto of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Fulmer's and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the decree and the writ of said decree, it will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer or sell the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior lien of a certain mortgage deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1853, to James Wilson, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $2,000, and all interest thereon which may accrue, and also subject to the liens and claims of a uniform [illegible] mortgage executed by said Company to Peter Cooper, of New-York, and others, Trustees, to secure the payment of $3,000,000, and interest thereon, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Marion County, Indiana, on the 5th day of March, 1858, and which mortgage has been assigned to Frank. B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck off and sold, and the purchaser will be required to pay the expenses of the sale.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

E. WARD SOMERS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. GRODITZ, ESQ.,

who is retiring from business.

By EDWARD SOMERS, on MONDAY at 11 o'clock, DAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms No. 558 Hudson-st., corner of Charlecote. Elegant cabinet and stock, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and walnut any suites, covered in hair cloth, tapestry and reps, and hair cloth, tapestry and reps, and the usual variety of chairs, mirrors, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, and all other articles usually found in a first-class cabinet warehouse. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) rooms from the date of sale.

WITHOUT IRON STRINGERS.

Three hundred and twenty (320) lineal feet of iron [illegible] without iron stringers, except at the newel and [illegible] to be delivered on each end in the vessel, about 1 foot 10 inches. One stringers to be in each with twenty-three (23) risers, and the ends to be bolted together with a piece of bolt iron (1) four inches long, one-half of the scantling to be taken from the end of each. There will be [illegible] to the vessel, the bolt holes and ends and edges square and [illegible] of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, the [illegible] of the following lengths and widths, viz.:

1 plate 7 feet long by 24 inches wide.
25 plates 10 feet long by 39 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 39 inches wide.
21 plate 12 feet long by 39 inches wide.
2 plates 6 feet 10 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 8 feet long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 8 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 9 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
21 plates 12 feet long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 8 feet long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 8 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 9 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 12 feet long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 8 feet long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 8 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 9 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 12 feet long by 45 inches wide.
10 plates 7 feet long by 26 inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet 6 inches long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 12 feet long by 32 inches wide.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

Sureties will be required except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New-York, Navy-yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The price to be paid per pound for which [illegible] will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

NOTE.—The side armor of each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named, that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number."

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

The Department will receive, until the 1st day of December next, sealed proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., of the following described side armor for armored sea-going steamers now on the stocks, or to be built at the Navy-yards, and of such other vessels as may be hereafter authorized, viz.:

All the armor for each of the vessels may be separately bid for, or one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of such description of iron for a vessel—that is, the sloped armor, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately.

DECK ARMOR.

Seven hundred (700) wrought iron plates, more or less, of one inch [illegible] thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

All the plates will be shaped to fit the curvature of the deck of the vessels, as furnished by the [illegible] which will be furnished to the contractors.

The plates are to be in lengths not exceeding [illegible] and not less than [illegible] inches. One-third of the whole number of plates are to be in lengths not exceeding twenty-two (22) feet, and about one-third of the whole number are to be in lengths not exceeding twenty-six (26) feet. The remainder are to be in lengths not exceeding thirty (30) feet. The plates are to be delivered without projections, except such as may be necessary to fit the plates to the curvature of the deck.

All the plates will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the submitted samples. Returns of weights, certified by a Professional Public Weigher, must be produced whenever required.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be in the Treasury of the United States.

The bidder is required to hold the proposals, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment. [illegible] will be forwarded at the option of the contractor, [illegible] Proposals for side armor for Navy-yard.

A. B. FATON,
Colonel and A. P. C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

No. 2 BROADWAY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED, "PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as may be agreed, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, COOKED RATIONS to all troops in the service of the United States who are in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in quality and equivalent in amount to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities, or such substitutes, viz.:

{ 12 ounces of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
or 20 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef.
18 ounces of Flour or Soft Bread,
or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee.
{ or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
or 1½ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1½ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3¾ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *in a wooden furnished [illegible] house*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, *hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of [illegible] be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of* $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. }

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"*I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors.*"

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or coming more than one price, excepting as above indicated, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Dec. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 3 o'clock on the 21st December, inst., for one thousand barrels Navy Beef, and fifteen hundred barrels Navy Pork. The Beef, Pork and barrels to conform to the Navy standard, with the exception of [illegible] hoops: the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
MARINE HOSPITAL, Aug. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMPORTERS are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Snoply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state in which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries therein, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to one hundred per cent. on the value of the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bids will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of the proposals.

The mail name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidders or bidders upon signing the contracts.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) _____

(Date) _____

I, the undersigned, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the [illegible] named in the advertisement, in reply to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, [illegible] Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and I hereby bind myself to enter into a contract with the United States, with good and approved sureties, within the space of ten days after I am notified that my bid has been accepted.

Awaiting the action of the United States, with a bond and approved sureties, within the space of ten days after I am notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States and guarantee that the person whose bid is hereunto annexed, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to one hundred per cent. on the value of the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated the —— day of ——, 1863, or that we will make good the difference in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, between the offer of the said —— and that of the next lowest responsible person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

[illegible] the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened in the presence of bidders on Monday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 2 BROADWAY, N. W. York, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woollen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber
Boozers.
Foot.
Navy Frocks.
Great Coat Caps.
Dark Trimmed, Infantry.
Fur Caps, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps
Worsted Scales.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.

Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.

Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.

Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B" or "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Monthly Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. H. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, 19th inst., for the following quantities of Lumber, viz.:

25,000 feet pine shelving boards, ⅞ inch, planed both sides.
75,000 feet spruce flooring plank, wide, 1¼ inch, tongued and grooved and planed one side.
[illegible] feet pine ceiling boards, wide, tongued and grooved and planed one side.
15,000 feet plank, rough, 1¼ inch, good box.
10,000 feet plank, rough, 1½ inch, good box.
5,000 feet plank, rough, 2 inch, good box.
175,000 feet plank, rough, 1 inch, good box.
2,000 pieces spruce, rough, 2 inch, 24 feet and over.
2,000 pieces spruce, rough, 3 inch.
1,000 pieces hemlock joist, 3x8.
1,000 pieces hemlock joist, 3x6.
40,000 feet white pine lumber, ⅞ inch thick, 10 inches wide, 33 feet long, planed both sides.
20,000 feet white pine lumber, ⅞ inch thick, 12 to 14 inches wide, 33 feet long, planed both sides.

The above lumber to be inspected by the Government Inspector, and delivered alongside vessels free of expense to the United States. Payment to be made in such funds as the Government may provide for the purpose. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids not deemed advantageous.

Offerings will be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to Major STS. VART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., as the corner of 23d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the partners must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

TO OVEN BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., for building Bread Ovens at Fort Richmond, Staten Island. The dimensions and specifications of said ovens will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached, and must be accompanied by references for skill and competency in this particular branch of masonry, and indorsed "Proposals for Building Ovens."

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Capt., C. S.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The attention of capitalists seeking Real Estate investments is invited to the fact that

The population of the City of Newark nearly doubled between the years 1845 and 1855, and that it increased from 46,000 in 1853 to 70,000 in 1857, and is now about 85,000.

No reason exists why this increase should not continue.

The subscriber has for sale three parcels of Newark lots, which are regarded as very desirable for investment.

One of them consists of about 300 lots within a few minutes walk of the Market-st. depot, upline rail-road, generally level and well-shaded grounds, about 160 lots, ranged at $200 each, and the third of about 60 lots, valued at $600 to $1,000 each.

For other particulars apply to

WALTER McLEAN,
(late Field & McLean), No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, with 4 acres of ground and plenty of fruit, pleasantly situate at Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Price $6,000. Also, 15 acres, with house and farm buildings, in a desirable neighborhood, for $1,200.

N. G. FOSTER, No. 107 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND FARMS, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and lots to let for the season or year, by HENRY D. BLACKWELL, No. 79 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS, 25 FEET BY 102 FEET 2 inches each, on block bounded by 7th and 8th ave. and 1st and 2d ave. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 217 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 29 Stuyvesant-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT CHARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Ashby, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is situated from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride, is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey, has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 12 acres of land, a house of ten rooms, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and 3 servants' rooms in house, &c., &c.

Also, stables, carriage-house, ornamental grounds, lawn, fruit, shade, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and [illegible] wood and other sheds, fishery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Located in Washington County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, a few miles from a railroad station, and about ten miles from Saratoga Springs; four acres of land, comfortable old-fashioned white house, well shaded grounds, good barn and other outbuildings. Price, $2,500. A desirable summer residence. For further particulars inquire of WM. B. WATKINS, No. 62 Reade-st., N. Y., or JOHN A. PATTISON, Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A LARGE and conveniently situated house, being five minutes' walk from depot and churches, will be let for $425 until the 1st of May next. Can be had for a longer term for $350 per annum. Apply to the POSTMASTER, Fairfield.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22x95; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 25 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

GRANGE, N. J.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE IN the near vicinity of the Depot, a modern built house, with from one to five acres. Address, with price, J. W., Box No. 2,190, New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, fifteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water, has twenty acres of good land, old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FOR REN

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists

JOB MOSES, No. 2, Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having in himself not any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3 sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syph ilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons afraid to consult a physician, from exposure, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as representing in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have tried their provet vess are never without. Send for a circular. Ladies, Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. CAMP. BENJ. COLLIS BROWNE, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this to be invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, a bottle.
Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

TROPICAL BALSAM—PREPARED BY CARREÑO, BROS & CO.—This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past, and is still the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest, affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, however severe, hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache, toothache and other diseases. This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results. Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General depot at WILLIAM E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores generally.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that secret and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which he was at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA.
Capt. MURAN.

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $35, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SAGEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 26
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00
First Cabin to London	85 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00

Steerage, $30 00
Steerage to London, 31 50
Steerage to Paris, 40 00
Steerage to Hamburg, 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third class passengers, which are charged at the following rates

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. BRAN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, via Havana. No freight taken to Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 2.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 95 West-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV.,

Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or dentine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO'S., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Plasty, $20; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $5; silver, $3. Extracting, 25 cents.

SULPHUR AND RAPOR BATHS, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Broadway, Open daily by [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 301 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WANTS A situation, is a first-rate family cook; makes excellent soups, bread, biscuit, breakfast cakes and desserts. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a French nurse, reliable and well disposed woman as chambermaid and waitress. Call at her present employer's, this day, (Friday,) No. 11 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHING AND IRONING OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as above. Can be seen at No. 159 East 30th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SEWING FOR FAMILIES.—ALL KINDS OF shirt, linen, infants' clothing and plain sewing, on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or by hand. Apply at No. 946 6th-av., near 54th-st., New-York.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as salesman or clerk, in some good grocery or provision house, by an experienced young man, who can influence $30,000 trade in this State, and can give good reference. Address GROCERY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachman; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 768 Broadway, Mr. Duncomb's saddlery store.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE PROTestant young man, (a Scotchman,) who has been coachman, a situation as porter; writes a good hand, is willing and obliging; good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

TO NEWSPAPER COMPOSITORS.—FOUR good men wanted to go into the country at once to work on a morning daily. Address immediately, A. B. LITTLE, Post-office Box No. 1,481 New-York, or apply personally after 1 P. M., at No. 1.2 Grand-st., Jersey City. Good wages given.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large and desirable dry-goods trade, can make an advantageous arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, ROST & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AS SALESMAN, A young man who has had some experience in the millinery goods jobbing business. Apply to MARTIN & LAWSON, No. 304 Broadway.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN, SCOTCH, English or German, as vegetable gardener, and who understands taking care of horses. None need apply but those who can give the best of references. Address Box No. 1,004 Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT SALESMAN.—WANTED, A young man as assistant salesman in hosiery department of a dry goods jobbing house. Address SMITH, Box No. 4,821, stating qualifications, &c.

CAKE BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Wanted, a good workman on fancy cakes, and a good workman on ordinary cakes; a good mixer. Apply at No. 205 Greenwich-st., CURRIER'S.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH nurse, competent to take charge of a young infant; must bring City reference. Call at No. 46 East 20th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION of this City, a single man from 21 to 30 years, who can furnish satisfactory credentials of character and ability. Address W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BRIGHTON ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at Jamaica-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9.15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5.35 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 3.37 and
5.15 and 5 P. M.	5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with	10.57 P. M.
sleeping car,) at	

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4.15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Toledo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9.15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 10.40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11.10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester. Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5.10 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M., and 6.05 P. M. The 9.15 and 4.20 run to Monsey.

GEO. D. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Oct. 12, 1863.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 15TH INST., A BLACK and white cameo breastpin. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to No. 39 West 18th-st.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at the office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board, must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of health, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 25th Dec., 1863.

(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen.,
Chief of Ordnance.

RECRUITS WANTED, TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—The New-York Draft Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14. Persons liable to the coming draft now have the opportunity to avoid the draft and secure $300 in cash and the State and Government bounty of $377 more, by enlisting as recruits. Those wishing to avail themselves of this favorable chance to escape the draft, will be furnished transportation to this office to enlist and receive this cash bounty, by sending their names and address. N. B.—Colored men can also secure this bounty. This office will also insure against the coming draft for a premium of $150. Agents wanted in all towns or cities in every State.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st,
Land Warrants purchased and for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY,
SIXTY-EIGHTH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's very popular and highly attractive drama,
ROSEDALE;
or,
THE
RIFLE
BALL,
in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Holland, Mr. Daly, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Marnant, Mrs John Sefton, Miss Barrett and Miss Carman will perform.

ON SATURDAY,
MARRIED LIFE.
In which
MRS. JENNINGS
will make her first appearance on any stage.
Her second appearance in America.
MRS. WILKINS.
MR. YOUNG and MR. W. R. FLOYD
will also appear for the first time this season.

Mr. Lynx	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx	Mrs Jennings
Mr. Coddle	Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs Coddle	Mrs. Wilkins
Mr. Younghusband	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mrs. Younghusband	Miss Gannon
Mr. Dove	Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove	Miss Fanny Morant
Mr Dismal	Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal	Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY—Sixty-ninth night of ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—Seventieth night of ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—CHRISTMAS NIGHT—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY—Seventy-first night of ROSEDALE.
MONDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN.

FIRST BENEFIT
FIRST BENEFIT
FIRST BENEFIT
this season of
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The management has great pleasure in setting aside the performances of THIS EVENING for the
BENEFIT
of
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
on which occasion he will appear in his great rôle of
ROBERT BRIERLEY,
in Tom Taylor's picture of every day English life,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
as
EMILY ST. EVREMOND.
STATESMEN, JUDGES, ARTISTS and LITERATI,
gather nightly to witness
THIS BEAUTIFUL CREATION
of Tom Taylor's genius, which, while constructed with the most admirable artistic skill, offers behind the outline of its drawing
THE MOST HEAVENLY MORAL,
and appeals to all the gentler emotions of the human heart.

The play commences at 7½ and concludes at twenty minutes past 10, precisely.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST.....Manager
539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. No half price.

FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of the Great
AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE.

The press and the public generally, acknowledge this as the EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE LAND,
and the only complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the New-York public. The immense outlay of money required to effect such a display of GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE, astonishes the visitor on entering the hall containing the GREATEST VARIETY AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ANIMALS
ever congregated in one exhibition. Particular attention is called to the
GREAT MORNING PERFORMANCE,
it being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Second week of Mr. LANGWORTHY'S Shooting Tiger. Animals fed in the presence of the audience at 3.45 P. M. At all hours may be seen the Great War Elephant Hannibal. Performing Elephant Tippo Sahb, the only living Giraffe in America, Royal Bengal Tiger, White Bear, Japanese Hoge, Black African Ostrich, White Pea Fowls, Hindostan Bear, Leopard and Young. Twelve Virginia Opossums, &c., &c. Also,
Birds without numbers, of climate rare,
The gentle Gazelle and Grizzly Bear
ALIVE! ALIVE! ALIVE!
Performing Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, &c. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE

NO 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager
THIS EVENING will be presented a
A RICH AND VARIED SELECTION
of startling feats, introducing the
SPANOLA BROTHERS,
SPANOLA BROTHERS,
SPANOLA BROTHERS,
whose extraordinary gymnastic exploits surpass anything of the kind

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIA OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

No Decision Rendered in the Case of the Alexandra.

Reception of the News of General Grant's Victory at Chattanooga.

Arrival of the Rebel Steamer Sumter at Queenstown.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway, on Tuesday the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., arrived here at 7 o'clock this Thursday morning.

The advices are nine days later than those by the *City of Cork*, at New-York.

The steamships *Glasgow* and *Sidon*, from New-York, both arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, and at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The steamships *Edinburgh*, *Hansa*, *North American* and *Asia* doubtless all arrived out previous to the sailing of the *Australasian*, on the 5th, for New-York, though our dispatch which embraces the news subsequent to her departure, says nothing of them.

The political news is unimportant.

There is no change in the *status* of the Danish German question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

English politics are unimportant.

The Cabinet Ministers were leaving town for the Christmas Holidays.

Gen. GRANT'S victory at Chattanooga attracts the comments of the English press.

The *Daily News* takes it for granted that BRAGG was defeated in a position selected by himself, and that unless LONGSTREET was determined to risk all at Knoxville, he would have retreated and rejoined BRAGG, thereby relieving Knoxville. It thinks both BRAGG and LONGSTREET in danger.

The *Times* sees no reason to dispute Gen. GRANT'S claim to a victory, and says the rebel reverse is the penalty for missing their opportunity after Chickamauga.

It accepts the minor details with reserve, and suggests that some of the reports from Knoxville may have been a little colored to suit the exigencies of Thanksgiving Day.

FRANCE.

The French Council of State was deliberating on M. FOULD'S proposed loan of three hundred millions of francs. It was reported that the measure would be laid before the Chamber during the week.

The bullion in the Bank of France was increasing, and it was stated that it had now reached two hundred and seventeen millions of francs.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION

It was rumored that the Federal execution would take place at Holstein on the 8th of December.

It was resolved by the Danish Council of State to regard any occupation of Holstein as a declaration for war.

The Danish Government had withdrawn the objectionable royal patent of March 30.

KING CHRISTIAN issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners on the 6th inst. He asserts his claims, and says that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy is his duty, and he is resolved to put down insurrectionary movements with armed force. He hopes that when Holstein finds herself contented on constitutional freedom, which is granted, her troubles will end.

A proclamation is also issued to the Launtongers, thanking them for not having been led away from their duty, as subjects, in spite of the overtures made to them from without.

AUSTRIA

Count RECHBERG had made, in the Austrian Reichsrath, a declaration fully agreeing with that made by BISMARK in the Prussian Chambers.

ITALY.

The National Bank of Turin has raised its rate of discount to 9 per cent.

POLAND.

Arrests in Warsaw continue.

The *Czas* of Cracow has been suspended for three months, on account of its attitude on the Polish question.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Bombay letters of Nov. 14 have been received. They report that considerable fighting had taken place in Lahore.

The following are the latest telegrams received via Suez:

CALCUTTA, Monday, Nov. 16.

Cotton Goods unchanged. Exchange 2s. 1¾d. Freights flat.

BOMBAY, Monday, Nov. 16.

Exchange 2s. 2⅛s. 1⅞d. Freights active.

CANTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Cotton Goods advancing. Tea unchanged. Exchange 4s. 9¾d.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Oct. 26.

Shirtings and silk higher. Exchange 4s. 1⅜d.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Trade very dull.

SYDNEY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Trade prostrate.

There is a change in the Ministry.

LATEST PER HIBERNIA, VIA GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The United States corvette *Kearsage* was off Queenstown on the 7th, and relanded sixteen men recently shipped there.

The rebel steamer *Gibraltar*, formerly the *Sumter*, has arrived at Queenstown with three hundred and thirty bales of cotton from Wilmington.

The Court of Exchequer did not give judgment in the *Alexandra* case, as was expected, on the 7th. No decision can now be given before the 11th of January. It was rumored that the Judges differ.

The Danish-German dispute looks rather more hopeful.

COMMERCIAL PER HIBERNIA.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Applications for discount continued. Nothing had been done under eight per cent., and in some cases nine per cent. was paid. It is still feared that the minimum rate of the Bank of England will be still further advanced.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 7.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged, since the departure of the *Australasian* on the 5th.

TRADE REPORT.

There has been no market at Manchester since the sailing of the *Australasian*.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. There has been no regular Corn Market since the *Australasian*. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour steady; Wheat firm; Corn quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS are quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Beef quiet and steady: Pork steady, Bacon dull and 6d. lower; Tallow dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE.—Sugar heavy and tending downward. Coffee, no sales. Ashes quiet and steady. Linseed Oil inactive at 29s. Petroleum firmer; sales of Crude at 1s. 8d. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine, sales small.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 7.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Tea quiet and steady. Sugar still declining. Coffee firm. Rice flat. Tallow dull and tending downward.

Consols closed to-day (Monday) at 92⅝@92¾ discount. Erie Shares, 65@65.

LATEST VIA GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 8.

COTTON—The sales to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

The BREADSTUFFS market opens with holders asking the rates of Friday last, except for CORN, which is easier.

PROVISIONS are dull and tend downward. TALLOW also has a declining tendency.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF CORK.

More About the Peace Congress—The English Government Censured by the French Press.

The steamship *City of Cork* from Liverpool, Nov. 28, arrived here yesterday. She brings Cork papers as late as Nov. 30, which contain these telegrams:

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The *Patrie*, of this evening, states that the Emperor will come to Paris on Monday, to preside at a Council of Ministers.

The *Constitutionnel* attacks the English Government for declining to enter the proposed Congress, and says that if trouble and conflagration should ensue, as is probable, the entire responsibility would fall upon those who rejected the work of peace and conciliation.

THE POPE.

ROME, Thursday, Nov. 26—Evening.

The Pope, in his reply to the Congress invitation from the Emperor NAPOLEON, expressed his conviction that the Congress would respect his rights to the Pontifical provinces occupied by Piedmont.

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Nov. 28.

To-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, several amendments proposed by the opposition having been lost, the treaties of commerce and navigation with France were passed without alteration by 157 against 49 votes.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

A densely crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Germans residing in London, was held on Saturday night at the London Tavern, to express sympathy with and give support to the people of Schleswig and Holstein. The gallery was filled with ladies. Five resolutions were passed.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Nov. 28.

All the four estates have unanimously granted the credit asked for by the Ministry, expressing at the same time entire approval of the policy of the Government. No dissenting speech was made.

FROM BERMUDA.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

By the arrival of the brig *Alexander*, Capt. PENNISTON, from Bermuda, we have advices to the 11th inst.

The steamers *Advance* (late *Lord Clyde*) and *Eugenie* were daily expected from Wilmington, N. C., and as they were some time overdue, fears were entertained of their capture.

On the 7th inst., a derelict vessel drifted on the N. W. Reefs, loaded with fish and lumber, name unknown. On the 11th, an unknown vessel was reported in distress to the north.

H. B. M. steam frigates *Medea* and *Racer*, arrived from Halifax on the 9th inst., and the *Phelon*, from the West Indies, on the 11th.

The following vessels were in the port of St. George's:

Steamers *Heroine* and *Coquette*, loaded, and supposed for Wilmington, N. C.; *Ranger*, from Plymouth via Tenerife, arrived 9th. Ships *Enterprise*, waiting; *Sequanay*, in distress; *Nereid*, loading for Liverpool. Barks *Crimea*, uncertain; *Jane Death*, do.; *Princess*, do.; *Josephine*, do.; *Intrinsic*, do.; *Jane Goudie*, do.; *Morning Star*, do.; *Gracier*, for New-York, soon; *Lizzy Barss*, from Hamilton, for New-York, 12th inst.; *Lady Brute*, for Pointau Petre; *Mer Merrider*, repairing.

Bark *Auctioneer* arrived from New-York 10th inst. Brigs *Corsario*, uncertain; *Dacres*, uncertain; *Erie*, uncertain; *Lilac*, uncertain; *Hermine*, uncertain; *Ellen Sophia*, uncertain; *Somers*, uncertain; *Ida Abbott*, for New-York soon; *Henrietta*, from New-York Aug. 10, going in 11th; brig *A. W. Eaton*.

Schooners *Round*, discharging; *Mary Bradford*, uncertain; *Torris*, uncertain.

Sailed, 2d, steamers *Denbigh*, for Havana; 3d, *Ceres*, for Wilmington, N. C.; *Flora*, for Wilmington, N. C.; 9th, ship *Pyramid*, AGEN, for Shanghae.

ST. GEORGE'S, Bermuda, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The steamer *Tubal Cain* arrived in this port yesterday, in four days from New-York, and would soon make a favorite and profitable line of steamers, if the American West India Company would put on a respectable ship. Things in the Bermudas are rather flat now, owing to the sad fate of some of their blockade runners lately caught, which runs Confederate stock very much down.

There are four or five U. S. A. cotton steamers in, but none venturing out. Six more new ones are expected from England next week, and as soon as the dark moon comes our blockading fleet can look out for prizes.

The o.d Confederate steamer *Scotia*, which cleared from here the 12th of August for Wilmington, again returned here laden with cotton last Saturday week, clearing for England day before yesterday, having two commissioned officers aboard.

It is currently reported that the English bark *Crimea*, that came in here recently with coals for the Confederates and had the sacred flag flying, is soon to sail for New-York for freight. This is to be hoped our authorities will not forget this.

It is about as pleasant for a loyal American to reside in the Bermudas now as it would be in Charleston. Turning every corner of this shabby town none but the Confederate meets your gaze, and they monopolize every hotel and boarding-house.

Obituary.

Died in this City, on the 17th day of December inst., EDWARD WHITE, formerly of the city and county of Limerick, Ireland, but for more than forty years a resident and citizen of the United States. Born in Limerick in 1784, he was in the 80th year of his age at the time of his death. He emigrated with his family to the United States in April, 1823, and settled in Susquehannah County, Penn., which was just then being reclaimed from the wilderness, and he subsequently became a resident of Binghamton, Broome County, in the State of New-York. An ardent Catholic, and a devoted and indefatigable friend of his native countrymen, he succeeded in having the foundations of the thrifty and intelligent settlements of citizens of Irish birth and Catholic faith, which are now numerous in that section of Northern Pennsylvania and the adjoining borders of New-York. Like the patriarchs of old, wherever he moved an altar to God was raised; and the Catholic Churches of Silver Lake, Friendsville, Towanda, Binghamton and other places, bear evidence of the zeal, and faith, and good works that distinguished him. While solicitous, almost to an excess, in promoting the welfare of the laboring classes of his native fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, there was, at the same time, no one more popular and respected than he was among his fellow-citizens and neighbors of American birth. Alive in all his duties and undertakings by the gentle, enduring sympathy and wise counsel of the faithful partner of his life, who has gone before him to enjoy her infinite reward, he was a loving husband, a devoted father, a faithful friend and just man, of whom it might be truly said that "even his failings leaned to virtue's side," and to those who have known him best and longest, this memorial of affection will not seem exaggerated. May he rest in peace!

His friends, and those of his sons, JAMES W. WHITE, Justice of the Superior Court of this City, and JOHN E. WHITE, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-street, on Saturday morning, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, where mass will be celebrated.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—A rare and valuable collection of paintings, comprising ancient and modern works, by masters of all the schools of art, will be sold at auction this evening by DANIEL A. MATTHEWS & Co., at Gibson's Building, next door to Wallack's Theatre. The most noticeable feature of the sale is the famed original portrait of WASHINGTON, painted by C. W. PEALE in 1776, and formerly the property of LAFAYETTE. We understand that a very large sum has been offered for this valuable memento at private sale; but the owner refuses to dispose of it except at public auction, believing that the competition for its possession will result in still handsomer offers.

NEARLY FULL.—The town of Bergen, whose quota on the last call is 94 men, lacked but one man to fill it yesterday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

RICH, RACY AND INSTRUCTIVE.—The best number ever printed. For portraits, characters and biographies of Geo. BANCS, Lord LYNDHURST, etc., with portraits of beautiful women, Egyptian mummies, Sioux Indians, Love, Courtship and Marriage, Wild Men and Beasts, Children, How Miss K. Got a Husband, A Woman's Experience, The Secret of Beauty, Love Signs in the Face, The Beard—Its Cultivation and Significance, Dreams, Causes and Effect, see the January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY.—(Which begins a new volume) will be ready next week. Its several departments—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc.—will be full and amply illustrated. It will also contain Portraits, Characters and Biographies of several distinguished men, the whole being replete with instruction served up in an attractive style. Terms, $1 50 a year, sent to any address; single copies 15 cents. Now is a good time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Illinois State Fair awarded the highest commendation to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine.

MARRIED.

DEGRAW—MOREHOUSE.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. A. Willetts, WALTER M. DEGRAW, Jr., and HESTER A., eldest daughter of Stephen M. Morehouse, all of the above place.

GRAVES—DELMOTTE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Edwin Harwood, Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven, Conn., JOHN GRAVES and LOUISE ISABELLA, only daughter of Louis A. Delmotte, both of this City.

HARRIS—SOTHAM.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at No. 175 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, of Schenectady, JAMES, son of John L. Harris, of Ravenswood, L. I., and MARIA J., eldest daughter of Martin J. Suydam, of Middle Village, L. I.

MILLER—WALTMIRE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, EDWARD F. MILLER and JANNIE, daughter of William and Harriett L. Waltmire, all of this City.

SPAULDING—RUSSELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Thomas Mallahy, HENRY A. SPAULDING and CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Capt. J. G. Russell.

TYNG—TAPPAN.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Miss FANNY ROLLINS TAPPAN, daughter of J. P. Tappan, all of this City.

WEST—CHRISTIE.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 12, at the bride's residence, by Rev. P. H. Jeffries, EBEN D. WEST, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and MAGGIE M. CHRISTIE, of Newport, Ky.

DIED.

BRADBURST.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, after a long and painful illness, LILLIE WILKENING, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth F. Bradhurst, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Washington Heights, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock.

DENNEA.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of diphtheritic croup, AMOS BAILEY, youngest son of William E. and Hannah A. Dennea, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 51a, last house on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ELSWORTH.—In Port Hudson, La., on Friday, Aug. 21, Lieut. A. M. ELSWORTH, 1st Quartermaster 38th regiment New York State Volunteers, eldest son of Edward and Phebe ANN Elsworth, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Company F, 7th regiment National Guard, also of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Dr. Thomas's Church, Broadway, near Prince-st., without further invitation.

GAY.—In Walton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, ANNIE G., daughter of David H. and Susan Gay, aged 10 years and 3 months.

HOWES.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, Lieut. J. Parsons Hovey, U. S. R., son of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, and Chaplain of the 71st regiment New-York State Militia, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his fraternal brethren, and the members of the 71st regiment, (in citizens' dress), are invited to attend the funeral, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 48th-st. and Avenue C, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The trains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Exchange and Richmond papies please copy.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, CATHARINE HUDSON, relict of Henry Hudson, aged 82 years, 8 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, JOHN H., ANDREW J., WILLIAM H. and THOMAS A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John H. Hudson, No. 220 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th aves. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Peekskill. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

HULL.—The remains of Surgeon EDWARD HULL, U. S. Navy, son of Charles and Mary Hull, of this city, who died in A. Navy Yard, Fort of yellow fever, Sept. 1, 1862, arrived in the naval steamer [illegible] and were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday, Dec. 17, 1863.

JACKSON.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, SAMUEL WEAVER, eldest son of William H. and Sarah A. Jackson, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, north side Eighteenth, between 5th and 6th aves., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock.

PERRY.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, CATHARINE, wife of Arthur Perry, of Buenos Ayres. A. WOOLSEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, JOHN SLOSSON WOOLSEY, aged 72.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning, from the residence of his mother, in Westport, Conn. The remains to be taken to Westport for interment.

WILSON.—At Hoboken Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 17, EPPINGHAM W. WILSON, aged 67 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 17.—In steamship *City of Cork* from Liverpool.—Madame Bonnet, Capt. Childs, wife and daughter, Mrs. Depre, Mr. Tachaire, Bennett, Capt. F. P. Ring, U. T. Green, wife and child, Mrs. Treble, Miss Cockerell, Miss Norton, Robert Dunn, Mr. De Manrique, John Beldon, Mons. P. Desseny, and 154 steerage passengers.

In the Clarence.—From Aspinwall.—J. A. Leland, bearer of dispatches; Capt. F. A. Merrill, Lewis A. Franklin, Ensign H. F. Gubert, Lieut. F. H. Chambers, Ensign D. B. Tarleton, 5th regiment British army, en route to England, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets 12 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 29 | How. Island... 2 18 | Bell Gate. 3 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ..THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell

Ships Columbia, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Yorkstown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Arpasia, Lindsay, Cette, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Gertrude, Chase, New-Orleans, Gager & Clay; D. C. Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew.

Brigs Margaret, Lynch, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; James Carnes (Br.,) Vigoean, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. DeWolf; Unco, (Aust.,) Stuffa, Cadiz, Holmes & Hatchen W. G. Sawyer, Tracy, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnston, Nassau, Joseph Eneas.

Schooners Sultan, (Br.,) Dixon, Halifax, Rieti, Son & Co.; D. E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, A. Howe; M. G. Leonard, Levitt, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler, Mary Shields, Watt, New-Bedford, Beotley, Smith & Co.; G. M. Smith, Pearce, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sophia Richmond, Egg Harbor, H. S. Beckett & Son; Sarah Belcher, Calligan, Thomaston, T. M. Mayhew; D. Townsend, Townsend, Washington, Van Brunt & Sisco; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, St. Kitts, A. Smithers; New-Haven, Glover, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Granite, O'Donnell, Grevtown, J. E. Body; A. R. Wetmore, Edwards, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. T. Kirk, Glendennin, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbets, Liverpool Nov. 28, via Queenstown 30th, at 11.25 A. M., with mdse and 151 passengers to John G. Dale. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamer New-Jersey, ——, Philadelphia, in ballast to Wm. Loper.

U. S. Steam transport America, Share, Alexandria 48 hours, with a detachment of C. S. artillery, under command of Lieuts. Cullen and Andrews, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynoe.

Ship Vancouver, (of Bath,) Curtis, Bristol 57 ds., with railroad iron to master. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage, split sails, etc. Nov. 22, James Blossom, seaman, fell from shift on deck, and was killed. 12th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 69, was chased by a 3-masted steamer, (propeller,) had fore topsail, topgallant sail, and a large square sail set on foremast, and tore and aft sails on the other masts; was painted black and had a house on deck; she was under sail only; we were only about 4 miles distant from her.

Bark Lotus, (of Liverpool,) Stinson, Manzanilla, Cuba, 29 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros. Had head winds the entire passage.

Bark Teresa Carmella, (Ital.,) Romeo, Odessa 80 ds., with wood to order. Is bound to Salem, put into this port for orders.

Bark Edward Hincken, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fletcher, Bristol 40 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Wm. Rice, (of Shelburn, N. S.) Lapointe, Port-au-Prince 30 inst., with coffee and logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co. Passed in St. Marc's Channel, a bark, supposed the Chanticleer, from New-York; also, off the Cape, a brig, supposed the Bird of the Wave, ita, Boston.

Brig G. Wheelwright, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ralph, Demarara Nov. 27, with sugar to O. Wheelwright.

Brig S. Bigelow, (Br.,) Holmes, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Caroline, Behrue, (Brem.,) Leghorn, with mdse. to Wm. Fate.

Brig Olga, (Russ.,) Laugrene, Malaga 42 ds., with fruit to L. E. Ainswiek & Co.

Brig J. B. King, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, Gonaives 1st inst., with logwood to J. C. McAndrew. Sld. in co. with brig Foster, for Boston.

Brig Oleander, (of Bermuda,) Pennington, Bermuda 11th inst., with mdse. to Middleton & Co. 13th inst., at 11 P. M., passed a vessel steering E. S. E., supposed to be a steamer.

Brig Thomas Young, (Br.,) Thomas, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 15 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig N. H. Terry, (new,) Phillips, Deep River, Conn., in tow of a steamer, in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Brig Jessica, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Harebon, Harbor Grace, N. F., 8 ds., with fish to Green & Currie.

Schr. Indus, (of Nassau,) Peterson, Nassau, N. P., 19 ds., with mdse. to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Trade Wind, Collery, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet, Pease, Bedque, P. E. I., 20 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. W. G. Andenreid, Hewitt, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. M. Price, Skiddy, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Logan, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Moore, Angelton, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Adelaide, Harlow, Boston, with laths to J. B. Townsend.

Schr. Alice T., Thompson, Providence, in ballast to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Village Bride, Cohen, Westport, Me., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Scnr. Terah, (Br.,) Welsh, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 20 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Jason, Sprague, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Hattie, Lancey, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. L. A. Johnson, Culner, Fall River.

Schr. Fanny Morse, Davis, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Col. Lester, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. J. S. Welden, Hunsted, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. C. H. Counce, Hix, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza Cowell, Jones, Norwalk.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Atkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Pearl, Lang, New-Haven.

Schr. R. A. Anderson, Cramer, Providence.

Schr. L. & R. Smith, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuttle, New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. G. W. Locke, Hunkley, Providence.

Schr. Curlew, Chase, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. M. C. Durfee, Lavin, Fall River.

WIND—During the day, N. E. with rain.

Below.

Ship Protector, (Norw.,) from Leghorn.

Ship Corsair, Hughes, Liverpool Oct. 15.

Brig Maracaibo.

Sailed.

Br. steamship St. Andrew, for Glasgow.

Ships Eidelia, (Br.,) Richard Alsop, (Dan.,) Quesuel, Java.

Barks Dagma, (Nor.,) Pelgrona, (Span.,) Wicefred, (Brem.) Fr. ne Von Mathies, (Mecklen.) Alexander, (Fr.,) Lesage, (Br.,) Michael, Emily and Ada.

Brigs Freia, (Oldenburg,) A. D. Jordon, (Br.,) Geo. Downes, (Br.,) Emilie, (Hamb.,) Lueter, (Dan.,) Kronenburgh, (Hol.,) Eliza, (Br.,) Estella, (Port.,) Jane, (Br.,) Francis Newton, Mernie England, (Br.,) W. R. Kibby, (Br.,) Annie Jones, (Br.)

Schooners Enchantress, Storm Bird, and 20 others.

Steamer Decatur.

Miscellaneous.

A fine brig, of about 300 tons, called the N. M Terry, was launched from the yard of Mr. Eli Denison, Deep River, Conn., a few days since. She belongs to Messrs. Murray & Nephew, of this City, and is the seventh vessel built by Mr. Denison for the same owners, and the third one within a year. Capt. S. F. Phillips, late of the Walter Raleigh will command her.

The crew of the ship Wm. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, have left the vessel, and report the water being over her upper deck at high tide.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17.—The gunboat Agawam has arrived here to coal. She has lost her anchors.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Bark Courser, Cagliari; brig Jacmel Packet, Jacmel; bark Chief, from New-Orleans.

Also arr., steamer Circassian, brigs Australia, East Harbor, Flash, Aux Cayes.

Spoken, &c.

China—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 29, off Ballycotton.

[illegible]—steamship, bound E., 1st inst., 165 miles west of Fastnet.

Glasgow—steamship, bound E., 4th inst., lat. 58 37, lon. 32 37.

Persian—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 8th inst., lat. 48 30, lon. 37 10.

Lennox—steamer, from Fortress Monroe, 16th inst., at 10 A. M.

Anna—bark, from Port Royal, off Phenix Shoals 16th inst.

[illegible]—ship, bound N. E., 15th inst., Sandy Hook bearing N. W. by N., 165 miles.

Foreign Ports.

Sailed from St. Pierre, Nov. 24, the brig Beaver, for New-York; via Miraguane, the brig Montecello, for Boston; via Miraguane, Nov. 29, the brig Ocean Pearl, for Boston; via Miraguane, Nov. 23.

At Demarara Nov. 27, brig Courcelal, for New-York in 10 days.

Arrived 1st inst., brig Elba, for New-York in 7 ds.

[PER CITY OF CORK.]

Arrived at Queenstown—Nov. 29, Albert Fesca, Schrebe, New-York.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arrived from New-York—5th inst., Jane W., at Deal for Hull. The Rapid passed Dover.

Arrived from Boston—5th inst., Thomas Whitney at Deal.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

GALWAY, Dec. 8.

Arrived from New-York—5th, Washington at Liverpool; 7th, Ocean Spray at Kingstown; Crystal, at Dublin; Sea at Deal; Veritas, Volunteer and Constantine at Queenstown; Cuban and Arbutus at Havre; 4th, Barzelia at Glasgow; Neptune at Bordeaux.

The Jura, from Cardiff for New-York, had put into Queenstown with cargo shifted, and must discharge.

The J. W. Seaver, from Boston for Hong-Kong, was damaged in a typhoon.

[PER CHAMPION.]

Arr. at Aspinwall 3d inst., steamer Champion, Wilson, New-York. 5th, steamer Atlantic, Maury, New-York. 6th, 1st inst., Am. steamer Illinois, Babcock, New-York; 4th, clr. S. T. Baker, Price, Cuba; 7th, bark, Scotland, Pollus, Philadelphia; steamer Champion, Wilson, New-York; brig Bosoba, Porter.

Arr. at Valparaiso Nov. 3, bark G. R. Mosle, (Brem.,) New-York. British bark Buthenman, Boston; Br. ship Sacoral, Boston; 4th, Am. ship Abbott Lawrence, Hull. 8th, Nov. 3, Am. ship Kittie Floyd, Callao. 8th, Abbott Lawrence, Callao.

Arr. at Callao Nov. 13, Am. ships Valley Forge, Chinchas; Cushing, Cardiff. 14th, Harry Bluff, do.; Old Colony, do. 15th, Gertrude, San Francisco; Crescent City, do. 19th, Lawrence, Hull; Gen. Shepley, Bahia; Lady Blessington, Chinchas; 21st, M. Greenleaf, Rio Janeiro; Gentless, Cardiff. 25th, James Littlefield, Chinchas; 26th, Rockingham, Panama.

Sld. Am. ship Astrea, Chinchas, Edward D. Peters, do., Samaritan, do.; 17th, Atlanta, do., Louis Walsh, do.; 17th, Kittie Floyd, do. 18th, Harry Bluff, France; Willard, England. 20th, Marshfield, Chinchas; City of Bangor, do. 21st, Lawrence, Acapulco; Golden Rule, Chinchas; 23d, Araween, Boston; Union, Chinchas; Lady Blessington, England; Crescent City, do.; Creole, do.; 24th, Gen. Shepley, do., 26th, Rockingham, do., 28th, M. Greenleaf, do.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTH WEEK

AND

FIFTH EDITION.

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS. A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the Year 1862, with an Account of the Capture of New-Orleans, and a Sketch of the Previous Career of the General, Civil and Military. By JAMES PARTON, Author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," etc. Crown 8vo, with Steel Portraits and Maps. Cloth, $2; half calf, $3 50.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3819. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press.

Comments on Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

Demoralization of Richmond Society.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

We have already acknowledged the receipt of Richmond papers as late as Wednesday last. The following extracts, in addition to those we have already made, will be found of interest:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 10.

One-tenth of the repentant criminals are sufficient to redeem a State and to restore its franchises. The reasons by which this action is justified are worthy of their author.

It might appear to a superficial observer that a provision of this character would be tantamount to erecting an oligarchy, in which the tenth part of a people would be not only invested with the supreme power, but be protected by the military force of a conqueror in the exercise of it. It might appear that this minority, so ready to submit to the conqueror, would be not only the vilest part of the people, but, by the hatred with which it would be regarded by the rest of the population, least capable of reorganizing a stable Government. All objections, however, vanish before the great necessity of "reconstruction and disciplining and regenerating freedom," which just now seems to be the peculiar mission of the Yankees. * * * * *

In the declaration of this desire to restore Republican Government to the seceded States, there is a sublimity of impudence. One-tenth of the population are to be made the masters of the country, if they can be found willing to play the part; if not, the farce will be performed by the importation of foreign actors. It is absurd, in the opinion of LINCOLN, to base the reorganization of the Government upon the consent of an element which is hostile to it. The Republican Government which he proposes to guarantee must be protected by the General Government, both against internal and external violence. Has it never occurred to him that what he calls internal violence is the real expression of the sentiment of the people? Does it not strike him that this form of guaranteeing a Republican Government is the forcible establishment of a hated despotism; and precisely the opposite of the liberty which the Constitution aimed at securing?

His muddy reasoning, of course, does not conceal this truth from him. He knows well that the utter subjugation or extermination of a people are necessary to the accomplishment of his purposes, and to the empty name of freedom he is prepared to sacrifice the reality. It is a cheering ground of hope that the same head which invents this justification of his course, must devise the measures necessary to carry it into effect. If we can foil his attempt at conquest as easily as we can refute his reasoning, the cause is safe.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

Such are the first terms of peace offered by the United States to the people of the Confederate States. These terms are joined with many vague intimations that they may be withdrawn or modified as occasion requires. "Those laws and proclamations are executed and put forth," says the shallow knave, "for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion." But in vain is the trap set in sight of any bird. Even geese would scorn the chaff with which it is baited, and shun the snare which shows the noose on the surface. The Proclamation of Pardon will have as much, and no more effect than the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the Proclamation "to disperse," which began the war.

This document has, however, one trait of real importance. It reveals the decline of the mania for war in the United States. LINCOLN represents his people now as he did two years ago. Then, all was bloody. Confiscation, subjugation, extermination were the only measures he and they thought or spoke at. Great is the distance between those days and these. Instead of "crushing the rebellion" in "sixty days," by a gigantic "Union army," the chief hope now rests in a juggle. There is a time for all things—a time for fighting, and that time is nearly past; a time for cheating, and that time is nearly come.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 14,

We this morning gratify the curiosity of our readers with the Message of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Recovering but recently from an attack of the small-pox, some excuse may be made for the Message. It is but another exhibition of his weakness and folly. Why his Cabinet will permit him to make such a fool of himself, and render their country an object of contempt and ridicule throughout the world, can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is the easiest way to get rid of him. They, therefore, permit him to have the freest and fullest use of his pen.

To his proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction we especially invite the attention of our readers, and when the "one-tenth" are ready to succumb, we ask the privilege of announcing it to their Father ABRAHAM,

At present we have not the space to review the Message, and do not know that we shall hereafter find the time; but as there are some features in it so characteristic of a Yankee, we may on future occasions recur to this Message.

SUPERIOR DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

The President treats at great length of our foreign relations. He discusses with boldness the conduct of England, and proves conclusively that her strict "neutrality" is one-sided, and inimical to us. He gibbets her Minister of Foreign Affairs as the pusillanimous instrument of our enemies, exposing his base entertainers, his unblushing disregard of treaty stipulations, and the ungenerous advantages taken of our present situation. The unfriendly action of the British Administration is proved strongly—perhaps, unfortunately, too strongly. He shows that Lord JOHN RUSSELL is decidedly hostile to us. *The tendency of this information, so presented, is to discourage our people. Argument on this line, too, tends to soothe the antagonism of the North toward Great Britain*—for so well sustained an accusation of the English Ministry by the Confederate States is the acquittal of England by the North. Just doubts may be entertained if they are the true exponents of the majority of intelligent Englishmen, or even of Parliament.

What policy does the President disclose in our foreign relations? What efforts have been made to conciliate foreign nations? Two measures of retaliation for their broken faith were suggested, but deprecated on moral grounds. We wish favors from foreign nations. Can we reasonably expect them to be offered gratuitously to us, or even upon merely signifying a desire for them? Sentiment may influence the action of men. Interest only influences the action of nations. On the mere plausibility of our claim to be recognized, European nations promptly accorded to us the position of belligerents, though the sentiment of Europe was adverse to us because of our pecuniar institutions. Why is the attitude of European Powers—England especially—now inimical to us? *Because the superior diplomacy of the United States has made it appear that it is to their interest to be so.* What the argument or the inducement offered, time will disclose; but it has been efficacious to the extent of securing to her a full privilege to obtain men, munitions and credit to an unlimited extent.

Perhaps the reckoning is anticipated at our expense. It looks so. They have no resources of their own to meet it. We have, though each day of the continuance of the war is deepening the embarrassment that overlies, if not seriously exhausting them. Let us then confer on our present Commissioner, or new ones, *plenary powers to confer with Yankee diplomatists.* The House, at a former session, passed a resolution looking forward to such action. Remove the restrictions under which our Commissioners have been acting. Let them not appeal simply as the representatives of a just cause, and an oppressed people, but as the representatives of a brave, united, powerful and unconquerable people, whose policy is peace, possessing almost boundless territory, vast wealth, and incalculable resources. A judicious resort to the almost limitless system of Yankee diplomacy, cannot fail to speedily reverse the one-sided neutrality to which we are now so much the victim. Nor even now is it to be despaired of that a similar policy toward our neighbors, and neutral allies of the Northwest, will be productive of good results.

It seems that the President did not anticipate war. It is strange that he should not have done so, at least when he ordered Gen. Beauregard to open on Fort Sumter. Perhaps the country at large may be charged with the same want of foresight. Congress, at least, does not appear to have foreseen it from the provisions it made. But the Constitution of the Provisional Government prohibited any expenditures of money except an estimates sent in by a department. Hence, if the paper expenditures were not made, the fault must rest on the Administration. Yet war seems not to have been anticipated. Larger appropriations and a more comprehensive financial system would of course have been entered upon. It was only during the second session of the Provisional Congress that war was declared to exist between the Confederacy and the United States.

Many excellent suggestions are made for maintaining the efficiency of the army. We have heretofore expressed our views upon the repeal of the substitute law, and the bringing of exempts into service. Every man within the present military age should be put into the service who is not more profitably employed out of it. Congress should act cautiously in extending that age, or in passing a sweeping conscription, and providing that those more useful to the material and political interests of the country, be exempt by a "detail." We remonstrate against this proceeding as an infringement of the constitutional duty of the representative branch to "raise armies," which we understand to mean armies for the field; and as placing an arbitrary power in the hands of creatures of the Executive liable to the most corrupting and dangerous abuse.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

As the unfortunate individuals in Europe who were inveigled into investing in the Fifteen Million Cotton Loan of the rebels may like to know something about the condition of their security, we publish what Mr. MEMMINGER, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, says about it in his late report:

"The purchases of cotton made under the act of April 30, 1863, amount to 399,753 bales at the date of the reports last received, at a cost of $30,314,769. The average price paid was 7.585 cents per pound, exclusive of Sea Island cotton—the lowest price being 6½ and the highest 8½, and five sixths of the entire purchase money have been paid in bonds. *The difficulty of procuring returns in detail from the agents in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas has prevented a precise return of the cotton which has been destroyed; but from the estimates made by each of them, it may be assumed that the entire loss is not more than thirty thousand bales.* To this must be added several thousand bales used for military and naval defences; and also several thousand more turned over to the Ordnance and Quartermaster's departments to fulfil contracts for supplies, and also for shipments made by the Treasury Department. *The whole of these deductions may be set down at 70,000 bales*, leaving on hand an aggregate of about 329,000 bales. *Of this amount about 30,000 bales are stored in warehouses in cities, and the remainder in cotton-houses on the plantations where they have been purchased.*

The time which has elapsed since much of this cotton was purchased has damaged the rope and bagging of a portion thereof; and the aid of Congress is asked in procuring the means of renewing it. I had hoped that the skill of our people would discover a substitute for rope and bagging, and probably an offer of a reward for the best plan would produce beneficial results. If resort must be had to foreign supplies, the plan, which may be adopted to ship the cotton, will furnish the means of importing the rope and bagging, and, in either view, it will be necessary to make an appropriation to cover the expense.

The cotton interest bonds will naturally fall within the management of this division of the Treasury Department, and it is proposed that they shall take that course. It is not clear what was the design of Congress in authorizing these bonds. The first law passed was in connection with the funding act, and the coupons were thereby made payable at the option of the holder of the bond in coin, or cotton valued at eight pence sterling per pound. The object of this law was obviously to provide the means of raising money abroad, and after it was passed I recommended that the rate at which the cotton was to be taken, should be reduced to six pence, or the average price at Liverpool before the war. *At this rate purchasers could have been procured at any time before the fall of Vicksburgh.*

The amendment which was made to the law by Congress reduced the price as proposed, but shifting the option of being paid in cotton from the purchaser to the Government. This converted the bond in the view of a European purchaser into a simple six per cent. money bond, with the interest payable here. *The absence of the right to require cotton for the bonds took away their availableness in the foreign market.* On the other hand, the option which they allowed the holders to receive cotton at six pence when it was selling at three or four times that price, made the operation very unfavorable for the Government, unless the bonds were sold at a large advance. For this reason, I deemed it my duty, after due explanation of the nature of the bonds, to advertise for bids; and as an experiment, I accordingly offered five millions. The bids ranged at various rates from par up to one hundred per cent.

I accepted all the bids at and over fifty per cent. premium, and issued a second advertisement. *The bids which were offered in both cases were far below the amount of bonds offered for sale.* But those bids which came from persons of known intelligence and patriotism, indicated that fifty per cent. was the probable value of the bonds. I therefore adopted that rate, and authorized sales to be made accordingly. *These sales have been made to a very limited extent, chiefly because it was believed that the blockade would prevent the shipment of any cotton to be received in payment.* This impediment was so serious that, in the judgment of men of business, even a reduction of the price of bonds to par would not induce large sales."

THE PRISONERS.

A REBEL DESCRIPTION OF THE QUARTERS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* describes a recent visit to the Hotel d'Libby. He says that he found the passages and ante-rooms of the prison piled up with boxes and bales of clothing and provisions which had just been received from the North by flag of truce. Upon ascending to the upper stories of the building occupied by the prisoners, he saw the greatest profusion of comforts and luxuries in the way of provant that even a riotous imagination could conceive. Hams, smoked beef, Bologna sausages hung from the rafters; tin cans of potted meat, oysters, sardines, green peas, etc., etc., were arranged on shelving against the walls; while the finest pippins rolled along the floors. Immense packages of new publications, sets of chessmen, backgammon boxes, etc., which had apparently just been opened for distribution, proved that the Yankees did not intend their unhappy brethren should die of *ennui*. The prisoners themselves were variously occupied, some lying at full length on the floor, deeply involved in the tragic incidents of Miss BRADDON'S novels; others playing whist and euchre, or deeply pondering the gambits; others asleep; others again eating their dinners. Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW was lapping up the soup furnished by the prison cook with evident satisfaction. One man only was reading the Bible. All looked in fine health and seemed remarkably cheerful. The receipt of boxes from home had no doubt something to do with their good spirits, but before these creature comforts had begun to arrive, they were contented and hearty. Maj. TUOMEY informed the writer that several of the officers of the highest rank had handed him a statement which they had voluntarily drawn up for publication in the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune*, denying in the fullest and strongest manner the inhumans lies about Confederate cruelty which have recently been circulated at the North.

ABSTRACTION OF SUPPLIES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.

A curious piece of business has developed itself in connection with the Yankee prisoners, which goes to show one of two things—either that the prisoners themselves have been engaged in speculating upon the contributions of their Northern sympathizers and carrying on an extensive trade with outside parties, or that the guards have been tampered with, or been negligent, and allowed a large quantity of the articles of clothing, &c., sent here from the North to be surreptitiously removed from the warehouse, where about a quarter of million of dollars in value is stored.

Capt. MACCUBBIN, of the Detective corps, was engaged, the latter part of last week, with the most of his force, in investigating the matter and ferreting out the guilty parties. He succeeded, on Friday and Saturday, in recovering an amount of clothing—overcoats, pants, shirts, underclothing, and shoes, which were found in various localities near the Libby Prison, stored away in second-hand junk and Jew shops. Several soldiers who were found going about the city with the articles in their possession, were arrested, and their evidence is in possession of Capt. MACCUBBIN, not to be revealed until a *dénouement* is reached. The value of the property recovered is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. In prosecuting the search, the detectives came across a large number of Confederate grain bags in a shop, corner of Main and Twenty-first streets. They were seized along with the other class of goods.

As the whole subject of the abstraction of these goods is now undergoing an official investigation, we abstain from further disclosures, which have reached us from hearsay.

The distribution of the contributions for the prisoners is made by a Committee, selected from among the prisoners, who perform the functions of their office under the immediate supervision of the prison authorities. This Committee has already distributed very largely among the prisoners, and the opinion is very generally expressed that the well-clothed prisoners have, out of their abundance, undertaken to clothe the guard, and the other "outside barbarians" of Richmond, for the little equivalents of rum, tobacco, and other things not included in their Northern consignments.

The two parties arrested as the principals engaged in the abstraction of the property, and in whose possession a good deal of it was found, are J. B. ROBERSON, Company B, Fourth Texas regiment, and FRANK GILLDAY, a citizen, who keeps a store, or "fence," on Main-street, near Twenty-first.

HOME SICKNESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.

This is a disease prevailing in a very great extent among the Yankee prisoners in the South. The disease exhibits itself in frequent lachrymose exercise, a loss of appetite, and a consequent wasting away of the bodily strength.

When MCCLELLAN'S army lay encamped about Munson's Hill, in the Spring of 1861, the disease—for, after all, it is a disease and not a feeling—prevailed to such an alarming degree, and demoralized the troops to such an extent, that the Medical Purveyor was ordered to provide sixty thousand gallons of good whisky and sixty thousand ounces of quinine, which was mixed at the rate of one gallon of whisky to one ounce of quinine. When a man was taken with the disease, he was provided with a bottle of the decoction, and went on his way rejoicing.

All the Northern illustrated papers are devoting great space to dreadful looking illustrations, showing the suffering of the Union prisoners at Richmond, and the horrible condition of those delivered at City Point as exchanged prisoners. They select out the most emaciated specimens they can find, and their appearance is straightway transferred to a wood-cut before which the world will stand aghast. In nine cases out of ten the disease which has wasted them fellows is home-sickness, exhibiting itself in a slow fever, low spirits, and a perpetual whine after whisky and quinine. That's all.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.

Yesterday, a rather prepossessing looking lass was discovered on Belle Isle, disguised among the prisoners of war held there. She gave her real name as MARY JANE JOHNSON, belonged to the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, and had been no prisoner for some time. She gave as an excuse for schooling her soldier toggery, that she was following her lover, to shield and protect him when in danger. He had been killed in battle, and now she would have no objection to retain to the more peaceful sphere for which nature, by her sex, had better fitted her.

The heroine of a novel yet to be written in Yankeedom was considerably sunburned and roughened by the hardships she had encountered, but still retained marks of some womanly comeliness, which would be heightened by a calico frock and crinoline. Upon the discovery of her sex, Miss JOHNSON was removed from Belle Isle, and is now confined at Castle Thunder. She will probably go North by the next flag of truce. She is about 19 years of age.

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Register*, dated Oxford, Miss., Dec. 11, says the Memphis papers are ominously silent about the recent rout of Gen. LEE, the Yankee General, at Moscow. His loss was very severe, and much underrated by us. Col. HATCH, the house-burner, was badly wounded.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A LEVY EN MASSE.

In the rebel Senate, on the 12th, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, Congress ought, with the least practicable delay, to enact the following:

1. To declare every white male person residing in the Confederate States, and capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service of the country.

2. To repeal all laws authorizing substitutes or granting exemptions.

3. To authorize the President to issue his Proclamation requiring all male persons claiming and receiving foreign protection to make their election within sixty days, to take up arms or quit the country.

4. To detail from those in the military service such only as are absolutely needed in civil pursuits, having reference in making such details to competency alone.

5. To levy a direct tax of — per cent. on every kind of property, according to its value in Confederate notes, including the notes themselves.

6. To make Confederate notes a legal tender in payment of debts, after the expiration of six months.

7. To prohibit the buying and selling of gold and silver coin, or the notes on banks in the United States, or United States Treasury notes, during the war, under heavy penalties, or, in lieu thereof, to prohibit "running the blockade" by individuals, under pain of forfeiture of the goods brought in and imprisonment during the war.

8. Declare these laws war measures, and make those who violate them amenable to the military courts.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. FOOTE then offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws in relation to prisoners of war of the African race, so as to distinguish between those who were enlisted in the United States, as free men, from those who, according to the laws of the Confederate States were slaves, who, when they shall fall into our hands by the fortunes of war, seek to be returned to their original servitude. Adopted.

THE DISASTER AT CHATTANOOGA.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire as to the causes of our late defeat at Chattanooga. He said that the President had charged it to a want of valor of the army. He denied it. Gen. HARDEE, in his orders assuming command of the army, attributes it to the overwhelming force of the enemy. He would believe HARDEE, who was in the battle, even before the President.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN RICHMOND.

The "gaiety" at the Confederate capital forms the subject of a paragraph in a recent letter to the Mobile *Register* from its Richmond correspondent. He says that "the gaiety is confined mainly but not exclusively to the loose classes, who find no buttress for their superannuated Confederate notes than spending them at the theatre and the nightly balls which are given in various suburbs of the city. The *haut ton*, on the other hand, evince a holy horror at the vulgar theatre and the vile balls of the outchers, but compound for sins they are not inclined to by attending *tableaux vivants*, where divers beauties, contrary to every principle of good taste and Southern feminine delicacy, display their charms through picture frames or stretch their finely moulded limbs on the floor or on sofas and lounges in tableaux picturesque attitudes of famous pieces of sculpture. These model artist exhibitions—if that be not too harsh a name for them—are extolled in rapturous terms by those who witness them, but the gentlemen declare that the living statuary is by no means so ravishing as the low-bosomed dresses which are now in vogue. The importation of stunning manners and astounding costumes, is one of the most deplorable results of the war, and one is not surprised to hear that marriages of very doubtful authenticity have occurred in certain circles of the unfortunate Confederate Capital.

The *Whig* remarks as follows on this paragraph:

"The *Register's* correspondent has made too sweeping an imputation in this paragraph, for we are sure that such exhibitions as he refers to are exceptional rather than general. *We do not forget, however, that Richmond and its inhabitants are not the same now that they were before the war.*"

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

A very important meeting of the Tobacco Exchange was held in the rooms of the association, at the Shockoe warehouse, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting was in response to a call, circulated among the members, for action in relation to the removal from Richmond of the tobacco said to have been purchased by the French Government, preliminary to the consummation of which a subject a French vessel-of-war has appeared in the James River.

Mr. JAMES K. CASKIE, President of the Tobacco Exchange, was in the chair, and called the meeting to order. There was a large attendance of the members of the Exchange, and others, uninterested in the Tobacco trade. Upon calling the meeting to order, the President made a few remarks, explanatory of the object of the meeting. He characterized the application of the French Government for the removal of the tobacco as but one of those flagrant insults which the nations of Europe were heaping upon us. The Confederate Government, by giving its consent to the removal of the tobacco, has ignored the principle of an independent government, and set aside the sentiment of this community and the people of the Confederate States at large. It was the opinion of the speaker, and he believed it was shared by the members of the Exchange, that the tobacco claimed by the French Government ought not and should not be delivered, except in the regular way of trade and commerce. If the French Government had purchased the tobacco and wanted it delivered through our port, let them proceed in the way established by international law, and not supplicate and approach us through the courtesy of the LINCOLN Government at Washington, with whom we are at war.

There was a pretty general expression of opinion among the members of the Exchange, and a very decided feeling was manifested derogatory to the supposed action of the Confederate Government in acquiescing to the delivery of the tobacco under the regulations laid down by the Government at Washington.

The question involved in the delivery of all tobacco purchased by the French agents prior to March, 1861; said to be between 5,000 and 6,000 hogsheads. It was a matter of very grave doubt whether any of the tobacco sought to be delivered under cover of the LINCOLN Government was purchased or contracted for prior to that date.

A Committee of five was appointed to thoroughly investigate the subject and report at a future meeting. In the meantime, the Confederate Government will be made acquainted with the spirit of the meeting, and the protest there entered against the delivery of the tobacco to the French Government.

ASHORE.

From the Wilmington Journal, Dec. 12.

We understand that there was heavy firing on the coast last night and this morning. We learn that the blockaders have chased the steamer *Beauregard* ashore some distance above Fort Fisher, near Battery Gatlin. Whether or not the ship or her cargo, or any part of it can be saved, is more than we can yet say. There was a report this forenoon that the ship had been set on fire. This wants confirmation."

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. 6 00 COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED,
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital..... ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pander Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Linbbck & Co., London; Samuel Slatt, Esq., of the late firm of Slatt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)

Having opened offices at No. 53 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 53 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of state, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, $69,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1055	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1252	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1423	3,000	1540	6,000
1927	4,000	1742	7,000	1638	6,000
1928	2,000	2128	4,000	2107	11,000
234	3,000	320	3,000	603	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, and in no event will any part of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIANE DETMOLD, JAMES DAYTON,
JAMES HOY, HENRY L. GILSERT,
GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY CLEWS,
HENRY DELAFIELD, THOMAS PATON,
GUSTAV KUTTER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, C. E. DETMOLD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANK F. WHITE appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 75 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FISH INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the Office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as would make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and *whereas*, Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for, after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent. of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in two newspapers of the City of New-York daily, commencing the 14th of December inst., until and including the 21st of December inst.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1st of the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY. No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 12 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD will hold its first regular session at No. 62 William-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. For full particulars, see prospectus. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 53 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, ex. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the city of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, if no bid is received which will be sufficient to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $98,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis S. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID S. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No 3 William-st, at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving, by the order of the coal to be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered and received from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable,—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, FURS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved oak suite in leather, office furniture, mirrors, &c. Also furs, &c., consisting of a general assortment of manillas, cloaks, capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, of Hudson Bay sable, ermine, mink, &c. Robes of wolf, bear, &c., all of the very best City manufacture, for custom trade, without reserve.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn

DEC. 5, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,

Dec 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BOARDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 16th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY

at auction, by order of the executors of Richard I. Wells, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,

BROADWAY—No. 763, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.
MADISON-STREET—No. 20, southeast corner of Cedar-st.
6TH-AVENUE—Nos. 114 and 116, corner of 9th-st.
BOND-STREET—No 35, between Broadway and Bowary.
GREENE-STREET—No. 163, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
AMITY-STREET—No. 17, between Mercer and Greene sts.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 161, near Washington.
BANK-STREET—Nos. 33 and 35, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 406, corner of Charles-st.
9TH-STREET—No 3, near 6th-av.
12TH-STREET—Nos 268 and 270, near 4th-av.
16TH-STREET—No. 208, near 7th-av.
19TH-STREET—Nos. 73 and 75, between 6th and 7th avs
20TH-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 88 and 90, near 6th-av.
102D-STREET—5 lots, n. s., 300 feet east of 5th-av.
103D-STREET—5 lots, e. s., 275 feet east of 5th-av.

Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,

&c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the executors of the estate of James M. Pendleton, deceased:

A choice collection of fine old Madeira and Sherry Wines, &c., in demijohns and bottles, consisting of March and Banson Madeira, Stamin via India, 1826; do. do., per ship *Howard*, 1825; Blackburn Madeira; D. B. Ogden Madeira, in magnums, (bought of D. Lyneh,) Symington, Phelps & Co.; Madeira, vintage of 1821; Serchal Madeira, Tirate & Dyar's Pale Sherry, 1820; Hermitage, Washington Mortoux, Bordeaux; Santerne, St. Peray, Pichon De Longueville Claret, 1842; Jamaica Rum, Whisky, &c.

The above wines are all choice, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

Samples and catalogues ready on Friday, 18th inst., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT AUCTION.

—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern),

$39,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company.....$1,000 each.
$7,000 do do do 500 each.
$2,000 do do do 200 each.

ALSO:

1 Share Society Library, par $25.

A list of the above may be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIVE VALUABLE LOTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 128TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, southwest corner of 5th-av. and 128th-st. The 5 valuable lots opposite Mount Morris-square, as described on the diagram. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15½ hands high, long tail, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind, and gentle; not afraid of locomotives. Also, a new-made double-seat box wagon, in good order, together with set of harness.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF JOHN WOLFE, Esq., OF THIS CITY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will offer for public competition, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 22d, and on WEDNESDAY, 23d December, at 12 o'clock M. each day. The above valuable collection of Paintings now on exhibition for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL and CHILDS NURSERY of the City of New-York. The collection contains chef d'œuvres by the following distinguished masters:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

T. S. Cooper,	J. F. Herring, Sr.,	W. Hoggins,
L. Haghe,	H. Jutsum,	R. Ansell,
J. L. Brodie,	B. J. Boddington,	T. F. Poole, &c.

EXQUISITE LONDON WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

S. Prout,	J. H. Mohle,	J. H. Harding,
L. Haghe,	C. Stanfield,	F. W. Topham,
J. J. Jenkins,	H. Warren,	C. Haag,
J. Gilbert,	E. D. Corbould,	J. Nash, &c.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

E. Delecroix,	C. Troyon,	T. Rousseau,
C. Landelle,	N. Diaz,	A. Calame,
E. Dubufe,	F. Zelm,	H. Schlesinger,
E. Isabey,	E. Lambinet,	L. D. Meis,
G. Brion,	E. L. Poitevin,	O. Brocheardt, &c.

SUPERB CABINET GEMS.

J. L. Meissonier,	Paul Delaroche,	V. Chavel,
R. Plassan,	Edw'd. Frere,	J. Trayer,
J. L. Hamon,	Theo. Frere,	J. Fauvelet,
A. Guillemin,	T. Juwerger,	V. Dnare.
E. Fichel,	C. Chaplin,	A. Anastasi, &c.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

N. De Keyser,	E. Verhockoven,	B. C. Koek Koeck,
P. Van Schendel,	F. De Braekeleer,	A. Schelfhout,
J. Morenhout,	C. Wauters,	A. Banan, &c.

A remarkably rare and beautiful example of the school of Gerard Dow,

BY

WM. VAN MIERIS.

GERMAN SCHOOL.

A. Achenback,	J. P. Hasenclever,	L. Knaus,
O. Achenback,	J. G. Waldmuller,	W. Volkhardt,
H. Gude,	G. Geyer,	J. Becker,
H. Burkel,	C. Sohn,	— Boser,
E. Steinbrick,	A. Schrodter	— Spitzweg.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

T. Cole,	E. Leutze,	G. Stuart,
A. B. Durand,	R. Gignenx,	J. Trumbull,
J. F. Kensett,	D. Huntington,	T. P. Rossiter,
T. H. Hinckley,	W. S. Mount,	W. J. Hays.

The above Paintings can be seen on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 19 and 21, with tickets of admission only, which may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY SURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, adopted at a regular meeting of said Board, held Dec. 15, 1863, at their office, above indicated, all vessels or craft now sunk in the waters of the Port and Harbor of New-York, at or near Piers Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54, North River, are hereby notified to remove the same, with all their cargoes and appurtenances, within three days from this date, or the same will be removed at the risk and expense of said owners, as provided by law.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

D. A. NASH, Clerk.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at the office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board, must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of health, fulness, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 25th Dec., 1863.

(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen.,
Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in any matter pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
DUBNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF,
A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily and oftener, as convenience will admit, snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor,

J. DUBNO,
No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET'S, No. 385 Broadway.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD B. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

VARNISH FACTORY WANTED.—TO PURchase or lease a small factory, in a desirable location, or would make an arrangement with a party to make varnish. Address Box No. 4,139 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets,
Light Artillery Jackets,
Great Coats, Infantry,
Great Coats, Cavalry,
Flannel Sack Coats, lined,
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined,
Trousers, Infantry,
Trousers, Cavalry,
Flannel Drawers,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Shirts,
Knit Shirts,
Stockings,
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture,
Blankets, India Rubber,
Ponchos, India Rubber,
Bootees,
Boots,
Negro Brogans,
Great Coat Straps,
Hats, trimmed, Infantry,
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry,
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards,
Brass Letters, A to M,
Forage Caps,
Worsted Sashes,
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk,)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards,
Chevrons, Service,
Chevrons, Chasseur, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals,
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals,
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals,
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen,
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen,
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen,
Hospital Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Poles,
Common Tent Poles,
Hospital Tent Pins,
Wall Tent Pins,
Common Tent Pins,
Camp Kettles,
Mess Pans,
Shovels,
National Colors, Artillery,
National Colors, Infantry,
Regimental Colors, Artillery,
Regimental Colors, Infantry,
Camp Colors, Artillery,
Camp Colors, Infantry,
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery,
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry,
Garrison Flags,
Storm Flags,
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards,
Recruiting Flags,
Knapsacks, complete,
Canteens, complete,
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size,
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E,"
Company Order Books,
Company Clothing Account Books,
Company Descriptive Books,
Company Morning Report Books,
Regimental General Order Books,
Regimental Letter Books,
Regimental Descriptive Books,
Regimental Index Books,
Regimental Order Books,

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and address to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, 19th inst., for the following quantities of Lumber, viz.:

25,000 feet pine shelving boards, ⅞ inch, planed both sides.
35,000 feet spruce flooring plank, wide, 1¼ inch, tongued and grooved and planed one side.
15,000 feet pine ceiling boards, wide, tongued and grooved and planed one side.
15,000 feet plank, rough, 1¼ inch, good box,
10,000 feet plank, rough, 1¼ inch, good box,
5,000 feet plank, rough, 2 inch, good box,
175,000 feet plank, rough, 1 inch, good box,
2,000 pieces spruce, rough, 2 inch, 24 feet and over.
2,000 pieces spruce, rough, 1¼ inch.
1,000 pieces hemlock joist, 4x8.
1,000 pieces hemlock joist, 3x5.
40,000 feet white pine lumber, ⅞ inch thick, 10 inches wide, 33 feet long, planed both sides.
20,000 feet white pine lumber, ⅞ inch thick, 12 to 14 inches wide, 35 feet long, planed both sides.

The above Lumber to be inspected by the Government Inspector, and delivered alongside vessels free of expense to the United States. Payment to be made in such funds as the Government may provide for the purpose. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids not deemed advantageous.

Offerings will be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A., West Point.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COM. GEN. SUB. VOL. ENG.,
No. 2 Barclay-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED, "PROPOSALS FOR OCEAN RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, COOKED RATIONS to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who *may* be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz.:

{ 75 pounds of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef.
{ 137½ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread.
or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
{ or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
or 1½ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1¼ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3¾ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The olive must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *in a building furnished at public expense*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. }

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"*I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors.*"

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or naming more than one price, excepting as above indicated, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following proportions, at the following Arsenals, viz.

At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Only such will be taken at the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, of good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Weehawken.

Carelessness the Cause of the Disaster.

A TREMENDOUS GALE ON THE COAST.

The Obstructions in Charleston Harbor Swept Away.

Explosion of a Magazine in Sumter.

CHARLESTON AGAIN SHELLED.

United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 8 A. M., and Charleston Bar 3 P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 15, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster United States Army, arrived at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday.

The *Arago* brings 81 first and 120 second class passengers, and the usual mails.

When off Wilmington, N. C., Capt. GADSDEN espied ahead a schooner in full sail, and immediately made chase. He came up to her in two hours' time. She proved to be a Spanish brig, bound from the West Indies to New-York. After exchanging latitude and longitude, Capt. GADSDEN allowed her to proceed on her course, having satisfied himself that the brig was not a blockade-runner. While passing Wilmington and Hatteras a strict watch was instituted for rebel craft, but the above instance was the only sail that appeared which would justify any suspicion.

OUR FOLLY ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C.,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1863.

In my dispatch sent by the steamer *Circassian* I gave particulars concerning the sinking of the monitor *Weehawken*, although at that time, in consequence of the heavy sea which prevented communication with the flagship, I was unable to obtain much information. The disaster, it will be recollected, occurred on Sunday, the 6th inst. The hour was 1½ P. M. Before the event, and at the time it was transpiring the wind had been and was blowing a fearful gale from the northeast, so that parties on shore, while looking at the fleet rocking and tossing amid the maddened waves, could not help expressing among themselves the anxious fears they had for the safety of the vessels. It fortunately happened that the flagship *Philadelphia* was within hailing distance of the monitor when she went down, to which circumstance may be attributed the saving of so large a number of those on board. The first intimation given to the flagship that the *Weehawken* was in a perilous condition, was the blowing of the monitor's whistle. Immediately after she was observed to be enveloped in a cloud of rushing steam, which did not wholly disappear until the vessel had been completely engulfed. Boats were instantly dispatched from the flagship, also from other vessels nearest by, the crews of which commenced picking up the men floating on the water. All the men thus saved were taken to the flagship, but, as may be reasonably supposed, many of them were in a terrible state of exhaustion. On the following day one of the number died from that cause alone. The *Weehawken* sank in mid-channel, about one mile from Fort Sumter and nearly the same distance from Sullivan's Island. Judging from the length of smokestack unsubmerged, (two feet,) she went down in five fathoms water. The officers and men on board numbered between eighty and ninety. Thirty one, including four officers, whose names are GEORGE W. MCGOWAN, First-Assistant Engineer; M. MARRION, Second-Assistant Engineer; and A. MITCHELL and M. SPONDAO, Third-Assistant Engineers, were lost. Capt. DUNCAN, formerly of the *Paul Jones*, was in command, but happened to be on the flagship at the time of the accident. Capt. CALHOUN was transferred from the *Weehawken* to some other vessel two days previous. From all I can learn, I regret to state the disaster was occasioned through neglect of parties on board. The terrible sea had strained the monitor to such an extent that the water forced itself between the seams three hours before she went down; but that circumstance alone was not considered of sufficient importance to cause serious apprehension for the safety of the vessel. Mr. LEVI JUMP, the pilot of the *Weehawken*, informs me that the forehatch and the anchor-wells were open when they should have been closed, even in an ordinary sea. The waves rolled in and filled the vessel immediately. She went down in three minutes from the time the first warning of her sinking was given. Mr. JUMP was below at dinner, and scarcely had time to reach the deck. He, followed by twenty-two others, leaped into a small boat and cut the painter at the very moment the monitor gave her last lurch. A large portion of her ammunition was stored in her bows, which had the effect, when the sea washed in, to raise her stern, and prevent the effective working of the aft pumps. Men were ordered to the fore pump, but that became entangled with chains after the fifth or sixth stroke. The monitor gave a tremendous lurch forward, another backward, followed by still another forward, which sent her down. On Monday last, the Captains of all the monitors held a consultation, with a view of coming to some conclusion as to the direct cause of the disaster. They were unable to form a satisfactory opinion at that meeting, and, I believe, came no nearer to the point on the occasion of two or three subsequent meetings. The impression prevails that the Admiral desires to suppress the facts concerning the case, for fear their publication would influence the monitor stock North.

Parties from New-York are here with extensive machinery for the purpose of raising the *Keokuk*, sunk some months ago. It is understood they will first endeavor to raise the *Weehawken*. Divers have been sent down to make examinations of the wreck, and report favorably for the success of the enterprise.

On Friday morning a magazine exploded in the southwest angle of Sumter. It is believed the explosion was accidental. The report was distinctly heard at Wagner, and heavy clouds of smoke were seen to rise from the fort for some time after. By order of Gen. TERRY, all the guns bearing on Sumter from Morris Island were opened, so as to prevent the enemy repairing such damage as he may have sustained. The enemy replied from his James Island batteries, the combined pieces making a cannonading equally terrific as that we heard weeks ago.

The disasters on this coast during the recent storm have been quite numerous. The lightship off Charleston Harbor, also the one off Port Royal, broke their moorings, and were obliged to put in at Hilton Head.

The schooner *Alice Provost*, ladened with 700 tons of coal for the use of the navy, ran on the bar going from Hilton Head, Friday night, and went to pieces before morning. Capt. NICHOLS and the crew were taken off by a steam tug, and conveyed to Hilton Head.

The flagship *Philadelphia* had her rudder disabled Tuesday. She hoisted a signal of distress, but took it down in about an hour's time, and before assistance had reached her.

Several vessels of the fleet broke their anchor chains and dragged their anchors, in consequence of which some slight damages occurred.

Communication by steamer from Folly Island to Hilton Head was almost suspended for three days. A number of light-draft steamers were outside the bar, but did not dare venture over. The steamer *Arago* was detained two days from getting up to the pier.

The obstructions in the channel off Sumter were all washed away, and it is believed that nothing of that nature now exists between the fort and Charleston. The beach on Morris and Folly Islands is strewn with the timber and other material of which the obstructions were composed, and I am informed that some of the soldiers have collected a sufficient quantity to keep them in fuel an entire month. Judging from the timber thus discovered, the obstructions were formed of heavy piles, driven down, and then lashed together with ropes and chains. It would also appear that vessels were sunk in the channel, as portions of the same have been picked up.

The tremendous sea also washed away portions of the beach near Fort Putnam, formerly Gregg, and exposed to view several heavy guns that the enemy had buried previous to evacuating Morris Island. By referring to Gen. GILLMORE'S official report to the War Department at the period in question, it will be observed he alludes to the possibility of guns having been concealed by the enemy. Efforts have been made by our officers to find them but they did not go far enough seaward.

Charleston has been shelled several times during the past week. On Thursday at 5 P. M., five shells were sent over, and again at 11 A. M., five others were sent. The shelling was continued at 1 A. M. and 5 A. M., on the following morning. A refugee lately from Charleston, and a passenger on the *Arago*, states that the shelling all along has been very effective. But very few citizens remain in the city. The refugee has suffered persecution from the rebels since the outbreak of the rebellion. The people look with contempt upon all aliens, and do not fail to insult them on every possible occasion.

This conduct has been observed since it was definitely known that the European Powers would not interfere in behalf of the South. The British Consuls throughout the Confederacy are preparing to leave, and expect to take passage from Savannah within two weeks. The French Consuls and subjects receive a more liberal treatment in consequence of the favorable attitude which the rebels conceive the French Government exhibits for them. As regards the progress of the war and the hopes of the South, a feeling of great despondency is plainly observable. Especially in Georgia, a sentiment opposed to the further prosecution of the war is making itself prominent. On the next advance of GRANT, the rebels expect to lose Atlanta, after which they predict a speedy solution of the national contest. The leaders of the rebellion look upon North Carolina as more than half way out of the Confederacy already. All that is required to bring her wholly into the Union is the assurance from Washington that she shall be protected against aggressions from other Southern States.

The subjoined summary order has reference to a conscript named KENNALL, who recently arrived at Morris Island. He attempted to desert several times before his arrival. When captured he gave his name as Thomas, and said he was a deserter from the enemy; but the company to which he belongs are performing provost duty on the Island, and recognized him the moment he was brought in. He states that he lay out in the marsh three days, waiting for an opportunity to approach our lines. When taken he had divested himself of boots, hat and necktie. He is sentenced to be shot within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the orders:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.—1. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at Morris Island, S. C., by virtue of Special Orders No. 345, from headquarters United States forces, Morris Island, S. C., dated Dec. 1, 1863, and of which Brig.-Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON, United States volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried:

Private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire volunteers.

CHARGE—"Desertion."

Specification 1.—In this, that the said JOHN KENDALL, private of Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, did desert from his company and regiment, at Morris Island, S. C., on the night of the 28th of November, 1863.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said JOHN KENDALL, private of Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, did desert from the camp of his company and regiment, on Morris Island, S. C., and did there declare himself as named "Thomas," and that he was a deserter from the enemy, intending thereby to deceive the military authorities as to his true name and character, and with willful intent to desert from the military service of the United States. This on or about the 28th day of November, 1863.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the first specification, "Not guilty."

To the second specification, "Not guilty."

To the Charge, "Not guilty."

FINDING.—The Court, after mature deliberation of the evidence, find him, private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers,

Of the first specification, "Guilty."

Of the second specification, "Guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the Court do therefore sentence him, the said JOHN KENDALL, private Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, two-thirds of the members concurring therein, *to be shot to death with musketry at such time and place as the Commanding-General may direct.*

II. The proceedings and findings of the Court in the case of private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, are approved; the sentence is confirmed, and will be duly carried into execution under the direction of Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, commanding United States forces at Morris Island, S. C., within forty-eight hours after the receipt of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

ISAAAC J. SEALY, Captain 47th N. Y. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Among the passengers on board the *Arago* are Brig.-Gen. R. S. FOSTER and his personal Staff officers, Cols. LITTLEFIELD, HANAY, PLAISTED and VON GILSTEIN, Surgeons H. R. WIETA and S. W. GROSS, Paymaster USHER, and Mr. HAAS, official photographer of the department. WHIT.

ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Their Arrival at Baltimore—The Relief Sent from the North.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 18.

Two Union prisoners, Capt. H. T. ANDERSON, of the Fifty-first Indiana, and Lieut. J. T. SKELTON, of the Seventeenth Iowa, who escaped from Libby Prison a week ago, reached here this morning by the Fort Monroe boat.

They traveled night and day through the woods down the Peninsula, directing their course by means of a small pocket compass.

They visited the *Baltimore American* Office, and in behalf of their late companions in prison, desired to express their grateful thanks for the timely relief sent to them through the instrumentality of the *Baltimore American* Relief Fund.

They represent that whilst the supplies furnished by the rebel authorities were of very poor quality and very meagre, still it was the best they had to give.

Apart from this, the conduct of the rebel officers and guards had been generally kind, though there may have been individual cases of harsh, and, perhaps, cruel treatment.

So far, however, as their own experience goes they feel it due to say that there has been much exaggeration in the statements in regard to the treatment of the prisoners.

The supplies of food sent from here and from the North were most timely, and doubtless there would have been intensely more suffering but for such relief.

The condition of our prisoners on Belle Island, these officers say, is doubtless far worse than those in Libby. At least fifteen hundred of our poor fellows there are without shelter of any kind, and most of the tents are so worn and threadbare as to afford but little protection. Thus they are exposed to the cold winds and wet sands, and must suffer intensely, apart from the scarcity of provisions.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Rebel Raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Gallant Resistance by One Company of Infantry.

The Enemy Finally Repulsed.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Dec. 18.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, ROSSER'S brigade of STUART'S rebel cavalry came upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the south, near Sanger's Station, and destroyed two bridges over Pope's Run. Thence they went northwest, and have probably reached the Blue Ridge before this. No trains have since arrived here from Washington.

The following executions took place to-day: Privates William H. Devoe, Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers; John Tague, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; John McMann, Eleventh Regular Infantry; Winslow N. Allen, Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers; George E. Blowers, Second Vermont Volunteers. The executions took place in their respective divisions in which the condemned belonged.

ACCOUNTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18—2 P. M.

The *Star* has the following account of a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad: "We learn, through dispatches received at the headquarters of this department, from Gen. CORCORAN, that last night, Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, at Sangster's Station, in the midst of the terrible storm then raging, were attacked by a body of STUART'S rebel cavalry, about 1,000 strong, under command of the rebel Gen. ROSSER, which left Fredericksburgh on Wednesday night last on this raid. Contrary to their expectations, the company on railroad guard duty there, made a gallant, and as it turned out successful, resistance, having beaten them off four times before being flanked, and having all their tents burned by a portion of the enemy who got in their rear. The company was then forced to retire with a loss of but two men wounded and one taken prisoner.

The rebels then attempted to burn the bridge over Pope Run, but took a stampede before succeeding in doing to it any damage to speak of, as it was repaired to two hours this morning, and trains are now running again.

On moving off the rebels sent back to Fredericksburgh three ambulance loads of their wounded, and left one prisoner in our hands. They left in the direction of Centreville.

As soon as daylight, Gen. CORCORAN, in command at Fairfax, sent cavalry in pursuit of the foe, and has since reported that his advance had come up with the rebel rear.

The wounded rebel taken prisoner has since died. His name was VAN MEYER, of Capt. COATWELL'S company, Eleventh Virginia cavalry. He reports the captain of his company as among the rebel killed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The *Republican* extra has the following intelligence:

"Lieut. PECK, of the Second regiment of the District Volunteers, has given us the particulars of a bold raid made by STUART'S cavalry last night upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about one mile and a half beyond Fairfax Station.

The rebels, about eight hundred strong, and accompanied by the notorious MOSBY, at 6 o'clock attacked the guard upon the railroad at that point, which consisted of Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment.

The company made a brave resistance, and were only captured by the cavalry making a hollow square around them.

The rebels had previously cut the telegraph wires, but word was conveyed as quickly as possible to Col. DREW, in command of a battalion of four companies of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, at Fairfax Station, and he started with his command to reinforce the attacked party.

The progress of the train was stopped at Pope Run, where the rebels had burned the bridge and torn up the railroad track for about two miles.

When Col. DREW arrived at Pope Run it was extremely dark, and the rain poured down furiously. He fired several volleys at the rebels, which they returned. None of our men were wounded.

It was evidently the object of the raiders to capture a railroad train from Alexandria, loaded with large quantities of provisions and forage for the army, which was due at the time.

The train happened, by a fortunate dispensation of Providence, to be an hour and a half late, and consequently escaped capture.

It is quite likely that the rebels committed further outrages upon the railroad beyond Pope Run, of which we have not been informed.

This raid revives very forcibly the former exploits of STUART'S cavalry in this line of business."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to Dec. 12.

We have received, by the steamer *Creole*, New-Orleans papers to Dec. 12. They contain no news.

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No 81.—A hundred guns will be fired at meridian to-day, in honor of the signal advantage recently won by our army in Tennessee and Georgia. The skill of our Generals, the intrepid courage of our troops, and the glorious success achieved by their genius and valor, challenge admiration, and fill the loyal hearts of the people with emotions of inexpressible satisfaction. Even those who mourn fallen friends, or defeated hopes, may gladly swell the national acclaim of thanks to Almighty God, for victories which sap the foundations of a gigantic conspiracy, and proclaim the new approach of permanent and general peace.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
E. NORMAN LEIBER, A. A. A. Gen.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Terrible Snow-Storm—Many Lives Supposed to be Lost—Great Suffering Among the Stock—Fourteen Inches of Snow at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., Friday, Dec. 18.

The accounts from the Plains represent great suffering among the men and stock. In consequence of a severe snow-storm no hay or grass could be had, and the stock were dying off by hundreds of starvation, and many lives were known to be lost by the intense cold. Over 100 trains have been sent out. Much anxiety is felt for their safety. Fourteen inches of snow have fallen here, and much of it having drifted, all the roads are blockaded.

No mails have been received here for three days.

Capture of Rebels in Loudon County, Va.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES,
WEST VIRGINIA, Friday, Dec. 18.

Gen. KELLY to-night received a dispatch from Gen. SULLIVAN, announcing the capture of Col. CARTER, of the First Virginia cavalry, and a number of other prisoners, by a force of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry sent out on a reconnoissance in Loudon county and toward Upperville. Near the latter place they captured this party.

The news of Union movements continues highly favorable.

Death of Commodore Van Brunt.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Commodore VAN BRUNT, of the United States navy, died to-day at Dedham, Mass.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

THE RAID ON THE RAILROAD.

The newspaper announcement here that a large force of STUART'S cavalry last night made a raid upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station, burning bridges along the route, tearing up the track for several miles, &c., and capturing an entire Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, who were doing guard duty at that point, is quite erroneous. The truth is simple: During the heavy rain-storm last evening, a handful of guerrillas, about ten in number, made a dash on our picket line, near Fairfax Station, and drove them upon their reserve, when they were themselves driven back in a hurry. Two men only were slightly wounded. The best evidence that the railroad was not torn up is the fact that the regular train from Brandy Station arrived here last evening at the usual hour.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

By order of Gen. BUTLER, Provost-Marshals of several districts in his Department are ordered to cause to be made and reported to his headquarters on or before the 5th of January, an enrolment of all able-bodied citizens distinguishing between the ages of 18 and 45, in order that the Commanding-General may know upon what able-bodied force he can rely for the defence of the Union.

SALE OF REBEL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

The Tax Commissioners of Virginia have prepared their list, and announce their sale to take place on Jan. 11. The first parcel offered will be Arlington, the homestead of Gen. LEE, comprising eleven hundred acres. Most of the remainder is located in Alexandria.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are holding daily sessions. They have now under consideration the Naval Appropriation bill. The Committee is scrutinizing every item. They have requested the heads of all the Bureaus to come before them. These will be thoroughly interrogated in regard to the operations of their offices.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Notwithstanding the Military Committee has struck out the $300 exemption clause, it is not unlikely that it will be largely increased and possibly doubled.

THE LOYAL VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

It is significant that the Senate of Virginia, at Alexandria, has passed a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, and has excluded from the privilege of voting for delegates to the Convention all who have given aid and comfort to the Confederate States since January, 1863, and in terms excluding disloyal persons who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States since that day. This is a pointed dissent from the intent and spirit of the President's Proclamation of amnesty.

THE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The prospects of the passage of a bill to authorize the construction of a postal road from Washington to New-York are said to be good, notwithstanding thus far given during the session, and which are represented to have been given to suppress misdirected and unorganized effort in behalf of the new route.

COLORED CONTRACTORS.

The colored people of Philadelphia are applicants before the War Department for a contract for Quarter-Master's supplies. DAVID B. BOWSER and JACOB C. WHITE had an interview with Secretary STANTON to-day, and offered to engage to make and deliver in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, shirts, drawers, haversacks, and blouses, to the extent of three hundred thousand of either. They received assurances that colored people should be placed hereafter on the same footing with whites, in the matter of contracts, to do work for the Government.

ILLNESS OF HON. D. C. LITTLEJOHN.

Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, is dangerously sick.

THE CASE OF GEN. BAYARD.

SAULSBURY, in the Senate to-day, made some excuse for his colleague's (BAYARD'S) persistence in refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He said, "I would take that oath every morning before breakfast, and I have no doubt but that my colleague would do the same." But as Mr. BAYARD will not take the oath, he must resign or be expelled.

DISCORD IN THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

There is discord in the Senate Naval Committee. Mr. GRIMES, the second on that Committee, to-day asked to be relieved from further service on it. Numerous objections were made, and the decision was postponed until Tuesday next.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Mutually friendly and satisfactory explanations have taken place to-day between the Secretary of State and Lord LYONS concerning the recovery of the *Chesapeake* and her crew within the British jurisdiction in Nova Scotia.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

A case is before the Supreme Court of the United States presenting the following features: Judge ROOSEVELT, of New-York, was sued upon a bond. The defendant offered him legal-tender notes. He refused to take them—an issue was thus made in one of the Courts of that State. The decision there rendered was against the constitutionality of the act of Congress. The case was taken by appeal to the Court of Appeals of New-York, where the decision was reversed. ROOSEVELT then took out a writ of error to bring it before the Supreme Court under the 25th section of the act. The defendant in error moved to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdiction, alleging there is no appeal, because the decision below was in favor of the constitutionality of the act. Mr. ROBLEDO appeared in favor of the motion, and JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY to resist it.

CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

The Committee of Elections have now before them five contested cases from Missouri, two from Pennsylvania, one from Massachusetts, one from Kentucky, one from Maryland, one from Iowa, and one from Virginia.

A CORRECTION.

It was Representative CRAVENS, of Indiana, who moved to separate the resolutions of Representative SMITH, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, in order to have a vote upon them separately. This statement is considered proper to be made by some of the gentlemen who voted for and carried his proposition, for while they were ready to vote for those declaring it the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and tendering thanks to the army in the field, there was much in the first resolution which opposed an armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or propositions for peace from any quarter, &c., &c., for which they could not vote.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The Senate of Virginia, in session at Alexandria, passed a bill to-day for the election of delegates by the people to a Convention, to assemble in that City on the 25th of January, to alter and amend the State Constitution so as to abolish Slavery in the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Princess Anne, Elizabeth City and York, and including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. By the President's Proclamation of January last, all slaves in the remainder of the State are free. The act sets forth as the reason for the change, that without it, the executive and judicial officers of the State, in executing the laws between master and slave, will be brought into conflict with the military authorities of the United States. A bill for a similar purpose is pending in the House of Delegates. From these two will be framed by a Committee of Conference an act which it is expected will pass both Houses by Monday.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Australasian.

British Naval Steamers Bought by the Rebels.

Movements of the Rappahannock.

Particulars of Her Purchase and Departure from Sheerness.

Alleged Escape of a Rebel Ram from Hull.

Reported Purchase of the Iron-Clads by the Prussian Government.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

Another Letter Addressed to Queen Victoria by the Emperor.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question

Official Declaration of Great Britain in Favor of Denmark.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail steamer *Australasian* left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., also arrived here last evening.

The extra Cunard steamer *Hecla* left Liverpool on Dec. 1. In the summary of news sent out by her, and that which comes by the *City of Washington* and *Australasian* we have the following intelligence additional to that brought by the *Hibernia*, and telegraphed from Cape Race, which is two days later.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 4th of December.

The *Hansa* reached Southampton on the 3d of December.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown at 9 A. M. on the 5th of December; reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th ult.

The screw steamer *Bellona*, 26 days out, from New-York for London, was causing some anxiety for her safety, and she was being insured at Lloyds at the rate of 30 guineas per cent.

The money subscribed by the shareholders toward refitting the £60,000 required to set the *Great Eastern* afloat again, has been returned to the shareholders, and henceforth all the affairs connected with the vessel will have to pass through the Court of Chancery.

The London *Morning Advertiser* gives a report that the Duke of Newcastle had resigned his office of Secretary for the Colonies, on the ground of ill health, and that Lord CLARENDON had been appointed his successor. No other paper alludes to the rumor.

The British Government had tendered the Governor-Generalship of India to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, who had accepted and would depart for India by the first mail. This appointment gives great satisfaction.

Lord PALMERSTON had been presiding at the Annual dinner of the Scottish Society in London, and he met with quite an ovation. The speeches were of no political importance.

The Board of Trade returns show, for the month of October, the unprecedented increase of fifty-three per cent. in the exports as compared with the same period last year.

The *Times* publishes the letter received by STEFANOT LASCA, alleging that the Greek Government will most likely not acknowledge the loans of 1824-25 for many years to come.

A letter from the British Foreign office is published, expressing the belief that steps have been taken by the Peruvian Government for preventing the introduction of Polynesians into Peru.

The following paragraph appears in the news taken to England by the West-India mail steamer, and published in the English journals:

"It is reported on good authority, that the Federals in California and Sonora are supplying the Juarez Government with arms, which procedure, it is believed, will lead to complications between the French and American Governments."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes that no copies of the New-York TIMES are allowed to enter France. They are regularly seized.

The Southern Club of Manchester having put forth statements that Lord BROUGHAM was in favor of "State Rights," in the Southern sense of the term, a correspondence between the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society and his Lordship is published, to show that Lord BROUGHAM is the very reverse of that imputed to him.

The *Correspondence* of Rome says: "His Holiness has deigned to give audience to an American deputation from the Southern States, charged to place in his august hands an autographic letter from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS." The facts of the case are stated to be these: Subsequent to the breaking out of the American war the Pope wrote circular letters to all the Catholic Bishops in the Northern as well as the Southern States, exhorting them to fulfill the Christian duties of their office, but to abstain from the expression of any party feeling whatever in the lamentable struggle now existing. President DAVIS, appreciating these sentiments, wrote a letter to thank His Holiness, and intrusted it for delivery to Mr. DUDLEY MANN, a Southerner, who has been for some time in Europe, and occasionally charged with diplomatic missions. After an interview with Cardinal ANTONELLI, Mr. MANN obtained an audience of the Pope, at which Mr. MANN, Jr., who acts as Secretary to his father, was present. The conviction of the members of the United States Legation, backed by the assurances of Cardinal ANTONELLI, is that this reception had no official character, and that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' letter was merely complimentary."

A great meeting in favor of continued neutrality in American affairs had been held at Preston.

The gale of the 3d inst. was experienced with fearful violence in nearly all parts of England, and the damage to property both on land and sea was very serious. In Liverpool the force of the wind reached a pressure greater than has been experienced there for many years, and the vessels in the Mersey had a very lively time of it. Collisions were very numerous and many small craft foundered. The Canadian steamer *Nova Scotian* was unable to get away, and did not sail till the 4th inst. The American ship *Weston Merrill* was among the vessels damaged by collision in the Mersey, but she was saved from anything serious by steamtugs. The *Pensacola* was driven on the Great Burbo Bank, at the mouth of the Mersey, and would prove a total wreck. The crew were saved. The *De Witt Clinton* was totally wrecked off Formby (Liverpool.) Crew saved. The *Mary Russell*, from Liverpool for Bath, was towed back dismasted.

A dispatch from Holyhead says that no fewer than 56 bodies had been washed ashore there, and at the time the information was dispatched nine more bodies could be seen coming into the harbor.

The wrecks of British coasting vessels were very numerous.

Admiral PLUMRIDGE, who served with distinction in the Baltic during the Russian war, is dead.

The splendid racing stud of the Earl of Stamford had been sold at auction by Messrs. TATTERSALL. The sixty-six horses sold, realized 28,750 guineas. Mr. TEN BROOK made some heavy purchases.

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OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Who Killed the Congress?—I, Says Lord John Russell—The Effect of the Refusal—A Notable Pamphlet—The Rappahannock—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

The famous Congress of Sovereigns is dead, and it was Lord JOHN RUSSELL that killed it. Or rather the Congress always was dead, and it was Lord JOHN that buried it. Not that the English Foreign Secretary discovered any new arguments against the Congress, or said anything that was not known by all the world, but because he had the courage to say brutally on paper what the rest of the shrank from or covered up in such a froth of words as to mystify the best intentioned readers. Thus Prince GORTSCHAKOFF accepts in a reply so smothered up with politenesses, as to leave a doubt whether it is in fact an acceptation, or only a high-flown attempt at irony. But there is no humbug about Lord JOHN; he knew the thing was a Napoleonic swindle, and he said so.

The first effect of this refusal at Paris has been to throw down the funds and revive the fright about a war. France has been insulted, and France is a military power; therefore, she must fight. That is the logic of the thing. But France has no idea of fighting Russia alone, and Austria will not engage in any conflict which will weaken her hold on Venice. Therefore, France will try to keep friends with Russia and obtain from her by concessions, what will save her military honor, and the whole affair will end with the mutual exclamation: "*Embrassons nous Folleville!*" Only the Polish revolution will be crushed out, and the *statu quo* will be maintained throughout Europe till the revolutionary party and GARIBALDI decree otherwise. And this will not be long, if the Spring opens with all hope crushed out of any yielding on the part of the continental monarchs.

The reply of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has had this further effect in France, that the friends of the present dynasty are deeply vexed, and cry out for the millionth time, "Perfidious Albion!" "Nation of unprincipled shopkeepers!" and so on—you know the song; while the enemies of NAPOLEON are naturally delighted at his defeat.

But everybody says that since England defeated the Congress, and is at the same time the leading liberal Government of Europe, it is her duty now to find and support some remedy for the alleviation of the suffering nationalities of the Continent. But England will support nothing but a peaceable renunciation by Russia and Austria of their rights over Poland and Venetia, and a peaceable renunciation is scarcely to be hoped for. We come back then infallibly to this, that the next thing to look for is a repetition of 1848, but on a much larger and surer basis. Fortunately this time there will be one Chief whom all will obey, and the movements of the revolution may thus be combined in such a way as to strike more surely and fatally the despotic powers that refuse to yield to justice and reason.

A pamphlet which has just been published here, entitled *Napoleon III. and the European Congress*, and which was gaining a wide influence by its supposed Imperial origin, is disavowed this morning officially in the *Moniteur*, and thus falls to the ground powerless. The pamphlet advocated war, and was probably paid for out of the treasury of the Polish Committee—for that is the way all causes, good and bad, are backed up at Paris.

Another Confederate cruiser, the *Rappahannock*, has escaped from an English port, and come to a French port to take on board her officers and crew. The papers publish all the details in regard to the movements of this vessel that we have been able to obtain in France.

The Maximilian party at Paris deny that the Prince ever said that he would not accept the Mexican throne till it was demonstrated that a reunion of the American States was impossible. This may be true, but if His Highness did not say so he ought to have done it.

The Ministeriel papers record with pleasure the fact that the dinner to Admiral REYNAUD at New-York was a great success; that the Federal Government refused to grant the privilege of raising recruits for President JUAREZ; and finally, and better than all, they say, they are highly pleased to see that President LINCOLN, notwithstanding the presence at Washington of the representative of JUAREZ, has accorded exequaturs to Consuls appointed by the actual Regency of Mexico. Evidently there is some hope for America yet!

The Count MONTHOLON, formerly Consul-General of France at New-York, has just sailed for Vera Cruz, as Minister to Mexico. M. DE MONTHOLON takes with him as First Secretary the young Count DE CHATEAUBRIAND, a worthy son, if is said, of an illustrious sire. M. DE MONTHOLON had frequent interviews with the Emperor and Foreign Secretary before his departure, but the nature of his instructions have not transpired. To put you on your guard, however, I should say that the new Minister constantly expressed the opinion here that a reunion in the United States was an impossibility.

Prof. LAVELEYE has just brought out a new work on the *Liberal Party and the Principle of Self-Government*, which is calculated to extend his already wide reputation in the enlightened circles which adopt his his august hands an autographic letter from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS." The facts of the case are stated to be these: Subsequent to the breaking out of the American war the Pope wrote circular letters to all the Catholic Bishops in the Northern as well as the Southern States, exhorting them to fulfill the Christian duties of their office, but to abstain from the expression of any party feeling whatever in the lamentable struggle now existing. President DAVIS, appreciating these sentiments, wrote a letter to thank His Holiness, and intrusted it for delivery to Mr. DUDLEY MANN, a Southerner, who has been for some time in Europe, and occasionally charged with diplomatic missions. After an interview with Cardinal ANTONELLI, Mr. MANN obtained an audience of the Pope, at which Mr. MANN, Jr., who acts as Secretary to his father, was present. The conviction of the members of the United States Legation, backed by the assurances of Cardinal ANTONELLI, is that this reception had no official character, and that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' letter was merely complimentary."

A great meeting in favor of continued neutrality in American affairs had been held at Preston.

The gale of the 3d inst. was experienced with fearful violence in nearly all parts of England, and the damage to property both on land and sea was very serious. In Liverpool the force of the wind reached a pressure greater than has been experienced there for many years, and the vessels in the Mersey had a very lively time of it. Collisions were very numerous and many small craft foundered. The Canadian steamer *Nova Scotian* was unable to get away, and did not sail till the 4th inst. The American ship *Weston Merrill* was among the vessels damaged by collision in the Mersey, but she was saved from anything serious by steamtugs. The *Pensacola* was driven on the Great Burbo Bank, at the mouth of the Mersey, and would prove a total wreck. The crew were saved. The *De Witt Clinton* was totally wrecked off Formby (Liverpool.) Crew saved. The *Mary Russell*, from Liverpool for Bath, was towed back dismasted.

A dispatch from Holyhead says that no fewer than 56 bodies had been washed ashore there, and at the time the information was dispatched nine more bodies could be seen coming into the harbor.

The wrecks of British coasting vessels were very numerous.

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Rappahannock. The Confederates had cleverly bought the four ships and set about refitting them. The *Rappahannock* was full of carpenters and artisans, who worked at her "with a will" in the smooth waters of Calais. The French customs officers seized the ship at once, but released her in 24 hours. Orders had been telegraphed from Paris, directing the French authorities to permit the Captain of the *Rappahannock* to depart *when he pleased*. If we understand this phrase rightly, the Emperor of the French thus gives the Confederate Captain full permission to prepare the ship for war, and to depart when he pleases in the track of the *Alabama*.

There is a "mess," as Lord COWLEY said of the Emperor's speech. What is to be done now? The *Prince Consort* cannot be sent to seize the vessel and carry her off from a French port. That is not to be thought of; for France is powerful, and quick at resenting an injury. Are we to blockade Calais, and wait until the Confederate Captain pleases to put to sea? That cannot be done either; for the ship was fairly sold to the highest bidder, and as she is regularly commissioned, the is as safe from us as is the *Alabama*. The *Rappahannock* must be left to her own sweet will; but what a storm will this transaction raise at New-York! How Mr. SEWARD will rage, and Mr. ADAMS! The escape of the *Alabama* was nothing to this.

The Federals have a plausible case, and they will make the most of it. * * * * *

The British Admiralty would have been delighted if the Emperor of the French had seized and detained the ship until the war was over. He would have saved them from a shocking difficulty. But the Emperor is rather irritated at present. England has refused to join the Congress, and we must say that the manner in which Earl RUSSELL 'sent an apology' is discourteous and exasperating. LOUIS NAPOLEON, moreover, is fond of making mischief when he can do so safely. He seized the *Rappahannock* when he thought her to be a private vessel, but the moment he discovered that six weeks since she was one of Her Britannic Majesty's fleet, reported "fit for service," and that she was sold by the Admiralty themselves to Confederate agents, he took off the detainer, and with the most pleasant urbanity informed the Confederate Captain that he might depart "when he pleased." All the eloquence of the Attorney and Solicitor-General will be required to prove that Her Majesty's Ministers are not guilty of complicity with the rebel Confederates.

The case, however, illustrates the absurdity of the proceedings of the Government against the builders of the steam rams. If the Government can legally and innocently sell any actual ship-of-war to the highest bidder, why should not a private shipbuilder possess the same right? Why should not Mr. SILLEM be permitted to sell the *Alexandra* to anybody he pleased, when Lord CLARENCE PAGET himself sells Her Majesty's ship *Victor*, of eight guns, to the highest bidder, without asking a single question respecting her future destination?

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HER DEPARTURE FROM SHEERNESS.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The screw gun-vessel *Victor*, recently purchased from the Admiralty, has, as had been expected, passed into the hands of the agents of the Confederate Government. The *Victor* was formerly attached to the Chatham steam reserve, and, on being sold by the Admiralty, was permitted to undergo some repairs under the superintendence of the dock-yard officials. It was stated that she was intended for the China trade, and she was ostensibly fitted with that view, while her name was changed to the *Scylla*, of London. Several suspicious circumstances, however, occurred, and the dock yard officials felt it their duty to make a report to the Admiralty. The result was the receipt of an order at Sheerness directing her to be stopped. The order, however, arrived a few hours too late. Those in charge of the vessel evidently suspected the intentions of the Government, and had her taken out of the harbor a few nights since. She immediately afterward hoisted the Confederate flag, and she now sails under the name of the *Rappahannock*. Her burden is 659 tons, and she is armed to carry six guns. She is of 350 horse power, but, owing to some defects in the construction of her engines and machinery, her rate of steaming was never very high, which was the principal reason for the Admiralty directing her to be sold. On leaving the Nore the *Rappahannock* sailed direct for Calais harbor, which she entered as a Confederate privateer, as stated in the *Times* of Saturday. A special report has been made to the Lords of the Admiralty of the circumstances under which she left Sheerness dockyard. The Customs authorities at Calais have received instructions to allow the *Rappahannock* to leave whenever her Captain pleases.

REBEL OFFICERS MAKE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO GET ON BOARD.

A letter from Calais contains the following respecting the *Rappahannock*:

"This steamer was in the roadstead from midnight, waiting to receive on board fifteen young Americans, who have been residing here for more than two months, and who are reserve as her officers. These officers had embarked on board a fishing boat, which they had hired to convey them to Boulogne, as they told the master, in order to conceal their project, and avoid the Police. When once they were outside the port, however, they ordered him to put them on board a vessel from which rockets were being fired, which was the signal agreed upon. The master of the boat, in a rage, called for assistance from some other boats near him, and with their help he put into port, and landed his passengers, who were much annoyed at what had occurred. The *Rappahannock* has been purchased for the Confederate Government; she was an English vessel undergoing repairs at Sheerness. She left that port under pretence of trying her machinery, and taking with her as crew the mechanics and ship-carpenters who were at work on board. Once at sea the English flag was replaced by that of the Southern States. She has not yet any guns on board, but is pierced for eight heavy guns. Her repairs are, it is thought, about to be completed at Calais."

It is reported that part of her crew have arrived by steamer from Dover.

SPEED AND HISTORY OF THE VESSEL.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: The vessel reported to be at Calais, and assumed to hail from Sheerness, is very much like Her Majesty's steam vessel *Victor*, which was recently sold, and by the orders of the Admiralty, as I am credibly informed. She is described as very fast, capable of running seventeen knots per hour, was used as a dispatch boat, and fitted for four or six guns as her armament.

Three weeks ago she was being fitted out for sea, and had had some alterations made which would give her the appearance of a merchant ship, but they were so made as that she might easily be readapted for war purposes. Although her traversing plates were up, yet it would be easy to place other plates in her, fit up sides for guns, &c., and she would be a regularly-built man-of-war.

Wages for hands for men her were offered at the rate of four to five pounds per month, by a stranger in that part of the country, whose business at Sheerness was solely to man this vessel, and it was understood that the vessel was for the Confederate fighting fleet.

I send the foregoing as part of my contribution to the exposure of the facts so far as they can be ascertained by me, and with the hope that the Government will continue to exercise the same determination as hitherto manifested to put down all such aids to the evil-doer, and thereby conserve the peace and good will between the United States and this nation.

At the same time I submit that it is the duty of the Admiralty to cause bonds to be given by all purchasers of vessels from our Government that such vessels shall be broken up, or that they shall be bona fide used as ships of commerce, under penalties of treble the value of the ships sought.

The rumor that there are two other vessels purchased of the Admiralty intended for the slave-holding Confederacy is, I believe, also founded on strong evidence. These war-vessels surely can be detained in time to prevent their intended career of devastation and ruin on the high seas, and save to the Administration the credit of being equally as shrewd and more sagacious than the cunning tricksters who, by these purchases, are trying to drag our Government into disrepute and ill-will with the Federal Government of the United States. It is evident that the Southern agents have will stick at nothing, however disreputable, dishonorable or mean, if they can only succeed in raising a war feeling between the two free nations affected by these transactions.

These latters found in the blockade-runners recently captured fell one tale, namely, that the Governments of Europe—England and France in particular—are completely outwitted, the Southern sympathizers laughed at and used only to be despised, and of the thorough determination to obtain the wicked ends the slaveholders seek, by any means possible, either fair or foul. I am, &c.,

TUESDAY, Dec. 1. J. H. E.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

"Neutral," writing to the *Times*, states that Her Majesty's ship *Amphion* has, like the *Victor*, *Phœnix* and *Cyclops*, been recently sold by private treaty. He asks, Why are not these vessels, if unfit for service, sold under a bond to be broken up? The *Cyclops* is a 26-gun screw-frigate of 1,474 tons. Her name, as also that of the *Victor*, appears in the last official list of the British Navy, published as late as October last."

THE PAMPERO.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Several persons in the employ of Messrs. J. & G. THOMPSON, have made depositions to Mr. A. G. [illegible], J. P., Glasgow, respecting sundry affers which [illegible] made them to give "certain information" about the *Pampero*. One of the workmen, whose deposition is dated 30th November, states that he had been offered, as a reward for giving this information, a handsome sum of money, a passage to North America, and an excellent situation, or, if he preferred it, he would be given at once a sum of money sufficient to render him independent of work; another was offered £50 "or any other sum," in return for the same information, or a passage to America for himself and family, and a situation there under Government. The depositions of other three persons were given, who had also been spoken to on the subject.

From the North British Glasgow Mail.

The inquiry into this vessel's constitution and future prospects still drags its slow length along. Several batches of witnesses have been examined during the week; the Procurator-Fiscal has surveyed the vessel, and every means are being taken, as if there was really something diabolical to discover. Meantime, the Messrs. THOMSON are quietly and leisurely finishing the boat; but, as this will occupy two or three more weeks, the authorities will surely be able to conclude their arduous undertaking before the vessel is ready to start on her trial trip. The *Bulldog* and the Custom-house sentry still act as watchmen.

THE REBEL RAMS.

The Baltic *Gazette* announces that the house of MAIR & Co., of Bremen, have purchased for the Prussian Government the two steam-rams which were built at Glasgow this fall, no doubt, a mistake for Birkenhead] for the Confederates, and which had been stopped by the English Government. The price was a million thalers. "The news," says the *Gazette*, "has been received with much satisfaction, for, with these two steamers, there would be no reason to fear that the Danes could blockade the German coasts."

ALLEGED ESCAPE OF A RAM.

A private letter from Hull, dated Nov. 27, published in the *Daily News*, says:

"There was a prize vessel got away from here some days back. She was an undoubted 'ram,' with mast fitted to lower on the deck, and telescope tunnel. She was launched with steam up, and came alongside the west pier. Two cabs full of Southern looking gentlemen drove down and went on board, and she was off like a shot. Everyone was taken by surprise."

NATIONAL CRUISERS.

THE VANDERBILT.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 24th September, and was still in port on the 5th of October.

THE KEARSARGE.

Two affidavits have been published, in which the deponents state that while the Federal war steamer *Kearsarge* was lying at Cork last month, a number of Irishmen were enlisted for service in the ship.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

THE REPLIES.

The *Patrie*, of Paris, Nov. 29, summarizes in the following manner the replies of the different European Powers to the invitation to the Congress:

"The replies of the States of secondary rank are all affirmative, and vary only in the terms in which they are expressed. Italy adheres purely and simply to the Congress. Spain congratulates the Emperor upon the initiative he has taken, and declares herself ready to cooperate in the great work of a general pacification. The reply of the Pope is as affirmative as possible. It speaks of the necessity for the people to gather round the Church. His Holiness deplores the unhappy time which the Church has passed through, and recalls the promises made to the Church, which should remove all fears for the future.

"The answer of Switzerland states that the Confederacy is ready to take part in a Congress which would again guarantee her neutrality. It makes no allusion to Fenigny and Chablais.

"The Russian reply agrees with the analysis of it already published by the journals. We have reason to believe that Baron DE BUDBERG will endeavor, in concert with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, to remove the difficulties presenting themselves to the assembling of Congress.

"Prussia replies in very friendly terms, expressing, however, the belief that a Conference of Ministers would be more capable to a Congress of Sovereigns. In mentioning the Treaties of 1815, Prussia states that certain articles have been violated, but that their bases must remain unchanged.

"Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg express themselves in the same sense as Prussia.

"Austria consents to the Emperor upon his project, which she considers noble, although expressing some apprehension of the Congress."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the substance of the Austrian reply. The Cabinet of Vienna particularly desired to know what part of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 the French Government considered defective, and what alterations it desired to make. The Austrian Government fully recognizes and deplores the state of uneasiness which exists in different parts of the continent, but fears that the remedy would be worse than the evil itself if it were necessary to make Europe pass through a fresh transformation. The question is now more to preserve than to give peace to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that after the receipt of the reply of Earl ROSSELL touching the Congress, the Emperor NAPOLEON addressed a letter to Queen VICTORIA, which letter will be published.

The *Moniteur* says that the Government entirely disclaims any connection with the publication of the pamphlet entitled *Napoleon III. et le Congress*.

The French semi-official journals continue pacific in tone, but the mass of the war journals has become louder. One of them declares that the Congress has put an end to all hopes of peace.

M. LOUIS BLANC, the London correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, points out that although public opinion in England is against the Congress, there is not the slightest ill-feeling against France.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says men of weight and judgment admit that Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch is so far masterly that all further talk about the Congress is superfluous.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon the refusal of England to join the Congress, points out to the Emperor NAPOLEON that two out of five points proposed for discussion are entirely within his power. He can to-morrow, if he pleases, withdraw his troops from Rome, and he can, by diminishing his own army, effect a corresponding diminution in all the armaments of Europe. Nobody wishes to attack him—every one fears he will attack them. He, and he only, is the cause of the enormous armaments of Europe, and he only, and not a Congress, can remove them. His sincerity will not be unquestioned, and he will reap all the advantages to be derived by a return to the pacific policy with which he inaugurated his reign.

The French war journals were adopting a hostile tone toward England, and the language of the semi-official papers was less friendly.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says there seems to be the probability of a Congress minus the Great Powers.

FRANCE.

The *Nation* had received a first warning for an article entitled, "Where are the friends of the Government?" The reason given for the warning is, that the article insults and calumniates the Government of the Emperor.

The *Progrès*, of Lyons, had been suspended for two months, on account of a summary it had given of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Bourse on the last opened flat, but closed firmer at 66,85.

The Emperor visited Paris on the 30th, and presided at a council of Ministers.

M. FOULD'S financial statement is at length published. The total amount of the accumulated deficits is stated at 972,000,000 francs, and as it is deemed necessary to fund part of the floating debt, it is proposed to contract a loan of 300,000,000 francs. The expenses in Mexico will amount to 210,000,000 francs at the end of 1863. M. FOULD says:

"It was hoped that a Mexican loan would lead to the repayment of our advances. But, notwithstanding the confidence we have of seeing a regular Government reëstablished in Mexico at no distant future, we must not allow the security of our finances to depend upon the liquidation of the debt of Mexico to France. We hope for a day when, by the reduction of the expenses and an improvement in the receipts, it will be possible to resume the operations of the Sinking Fund. If in the future the equilibrium of the budget be maintained, if the generous efforts of the Emperor assure peace and the State prosper, our finances will permit us to reduce the taxes and realize the wishes of His Majesty."

The Paris Bourse on the 4th was firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 10c.

A Paris dispatch says three ships were being armed, to form a small naval division to blockade the west coast of Mexico as far as Acapulco.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

There was a report that Earl RUSSELL had offered to the new King of Denmark the mediation of England in the dispute with the German Powers.

The London *Times* says that declarations have been made to the Federal Diet by Russia and Austria, the substance of which is that they will abide by the treaty of 1852, provided that Denmark executes the preliminary conditions which were accepted by the late King. The *Times* further says: "We believe the British Government, which has just communicated to the Prussian, Austrian and Bavarian representatives at Frankfort instructions on the treaty of 1852 is likely to advise the King of Denmark to recall the obnoxious proclamations of 30th of March and take away from the German Diet all pretence for the threatened Federal execution; with this, we hope will pass away any changes of hostilities. It would be the most fatal mistake for Germany to light up a war at such a time, in such a cause and against the tenor of such solemn agreements. At the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 28th ult., the Danish representative was formally excluded from the Diet.

The London *Times* says, the German advices show a strong appreciation of the firmness displayed by the British Government in reference to the Congress, and state that the good sense and prudence of the British Cabinet have already had a great influence in disposing the people to regard with favor their friendly and pacific recommendations on the Danish question.

The *Dagbladet* and *Berlinske Fidende*, of Copenhagen, states that after Denmark has been excluded from the Federal Diet the entrance of German troops into Holstein, whether called Federal execution or occupation, will be regarded as a declaration of war. The same papers say that all the officials in the Duchy of Schleswig have taken the oath of allegiance to King CHRISTIAN, and the majority of the Municipal Councils of Schleswig had sent deputations to congratulate King CHRISTIAN upon his accession to the throne.

The Danish Government was about to ask the Rigsraad for an extraordinary credit of fifteen million rix dollars.

The Federal Diet has not yet resolved to carry out coercive measures against Denmark, but it is stated that the Austrian military contingent had been already a week in Frankfort to forward the requisite preparations for the purpose.

In the Russian Legislature Herr VON BISMARK had announced that Russia and Austria had firmly resolved to stand by the London treaty and arrangements of 1851-52.

The Duke of Brunswick has recognized the Prince of Augustenberg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

German residents in England were holding meetings in support of the position of Germany in this question.

The *Independence Belge* states that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had proposed to the four other great Powers who signed the Protocol of London, to compliment King CHRISTIAN IX by sending to him extraordinary envoys on the occasion of his accession to the throne, and to seize the opportunity of declaring that the five Powers recognize the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, but that they rely also upon the engagements contracted by the late King of Denmark toward the Duchies. This scheme is said to be highly approved by France.

Lord WODEHOUSE was about to proceed to Copenhagen to congratulate the new King in the name of England.

100,000 muskets intended for the Prince of Augustenberg had been seized at Altona.

NOTE OF EARL RUSSELL.

The following is the translation of a dispatch sent by Earl ROSSELL to the British Ambassador at Berlin and to the representative of England at Frankfort:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 23.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have observed with great regret, from a telegram received from Sir ALEXANDER MALET, that the claims which Prince FREDERIC of Augustenbourg raises to the succession in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have been brought before the Federal Diet by the Minister of Baden, who thereby acts as the representative of the Prince, and that the question raised in consequence has been referred to a committee. Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government considers itself bound to inform you, without loss of time, that her Majesty's Government can pursue no other course than that pointed out by a conscientious observance of all the obligations entered into by the treaty of May 8, 1852. This treaty binds Her Majesty's Government, in common with the other signaries thereto, and in accordance with the terms indicated in the treaty itself, to recognize His Highness Prince CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and his male descendants in direct line from his marriage with the Princess LOUISA of Hesse, as in possession of the right of succession to all the territory at that time united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty's Government anticipates that the Powers which signed that treaty, or approved, will take the same position in the question. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

The following is the declaration of Austria and Prussia with regard to the admission of the Danish Minister to the Federal Diet:

"The position of the Austrian and Prussian Governments is defined by the treaty which both, in connection with the Government of France, Great Britain, Russia and Sweden, concluded with the Crown of Denmark at London in 1852, while the preliminary conditions of the treaty were fixed by negotiations with Denmark in the years 1851-52. Both Governments regarded the totality of these stipulations as an inseparable whole, which received its completion by the Treaty of London. As the case has now arisen which was contemplated by the treaty, both Governments are prepared to execute the treaty, if the Crown of Denmark, on its part, complies with the preceding stipulations, the realization of which formed a condition precedent to the signature of the Treaty of London by Austria and Prussia. According to the view of both Governments, the succession in Lauenburg belongs to King CHRISTIAN, even if the Treaty of London were not valid, while the next legal heir of the late King FREDERIC, Prince FREDERIC of Hesse, has transferred his right to King CHRISTIAN. The admission of the Minister for Lauenburg, nominated by the King of Denmark, in the same proportion as the representatives of single constituent States have a right to be present and vote at its sitting, seems therefore unassailable. The right to vote vested unitedly in Holstein and Lauenburg can only be admitted by both Governments when King CHRISTIAN fulfils those promises, relying on which both Powers accepted the Treaty of London, which, adversely to them, forms the title of succession to the King in Holstein."

SWEDEN.

The King was suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

SPAIN.

The Ministers for the Colonies had resigned, and the Marquis HABANA would provisionally fill the office.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople gives a rumor that ABD-EL-KADER died at Mecca.

POLAND.

In consequence of the exercises ordered in the convents of Kalisch, the city had been surrounded by the Russians, and all communications with the environs interrupted. Small detachments of insurgents were appearing throughout the country, well armed, and completely equipped in Winter uniform.

A telegram from Vienna says: "The news received here confirms the increase of insurgents in Samogitia and in Joblin."

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from India dated Nov. 17, reports Lord ELGIN still alive, but his death was daily expected.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Shirtings advancing. Exchange, 6s. 1½d. Freights firm—70s. to London.

BURGEVAINE and many of his followers had been allowed to leave Foochow by the rebel authorities.

A French Lieutenant, while riding out at Yokohama, Japan, had been assassinated.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—The sales for the last two days foot up 3,500 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has declined to 1d. @2d. since the sailing of the *Canada*,

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount yesterday to seven, and again to-day to eight per cent. This caused much depression in the funds, the quotations for which are not yet received from London.

A furious gale interferes with telegraphing. Considerable damage is reported.

Political news has no new features.

LONDON, VIA QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

Consols, after official hour yesterday, closed at 90¾ to 91.

No political or general news of importance.

The British Crown lawyers have pronounced the condemnation of the British bark *Springbok*, by the New-York District Court, illegal and vexatious, and Lord LYONS is to remonstrate.

The *Globe* newspaper contains strong comments on the *Springbok's* condemnation. It is the Government organ. The owner of the *Springbok* is a Northern partisan.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Situation—The Japanese Suit—The Foreign Men-of-War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, JAPAN, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863.

In regard to our future relations with this country, we can only venture to conjecture, and what we can conjecture even must be based solely on general principles. One thing only we are sure of, viz., that they are quite as unsettled as ever, and the position of affairs seems daily to be becoming more complicated and anomalous.

The Bull of the Japanese Pope, *alias* the "Micedo," in which the Tycoon, who is supposed to be the military ruler of the empire, was instructed with the banishment of all foreigners in thirty days, is still in force—though nearly three times that number have elapsed. His Holiness would have only to take a bird's-eye view of our town and harbor to convince himself, beyond a doubt, that his edict had produced no more effect than a similar one would have had on the man in the moon, to leave his orb and remove to the sun or one of the stars.

Barring this simple act of forwarding the edict abovenamed, the Tycoon has done nothing, nor does he or his Government, in all probability, intend taking the first step toward *enforcing* the demand imposed upon him by his august master, in regard to the occupants of the open ports.

At the time this edict was transmitted to the foreign representatives through the Ministers of the Tycoon's Government running behind at Yedo, the Tycoon, himself, was to all intents and purposes, it is believed, a State prisoner at the city of Kioto or Miaco. It will be remembered, by those interested in Japanese affairs, and who have kept track of correspondence from here, that in April last, the Tycoon was called to pay a visit of ceremony, as it was termed, to his superior, the Spiritual Emperor at Miaco. This spiritual head, understood by all to be the avowed enemy to foreign intercourse—who held for 200 years sat (as the story goes among the people) immovable on his throne, fearing to move, lest some great convulsion of nature should send devastation and ruin through the land—was selected by the conservative Princes as their head.

The Tycoon, when once in Miaco, had so much power brought to bear upon him, in regard to the subject of foreign intercourse, by its opponents, that it was not till he consented to forward and indorse by this act, the edict of the Micado and his party, for the expulsion of foreigners, that he was permitted to leave and to return to his Capital and seat of power at Yeddo. It is not at all improbable that he had even to make use of the argument, that if allowed to return to Yeddo, he would be in much a better position to carry out this plan of getting rid of foreigners, than if he were to remain at Miaco. His military forces, and the means by which this was to be best effected, if a ready compliance was not evinced by the occupants of the open ports in the 30 days' notice, were all in Yeddo, only 14 miles from Kanagawa, &c. While absent from his Capital, we bear whispers of treachery among his own Ministers—and an ambitious and powerful branch of his own family, which has long looked with envy upon the occupant of the throne, is said to have laid a plan for his assassination on the road when he should return. But he came by water, accompanied by the whole of the Imperial fleet of steamers, and two others chartered from merchants in Kanagawa. As these two took down troops, to escort him away from Miaco to the place of embarkation, near or at the great commercial city of Osaca, and accompany him on his return, it is not at all impossible that His Imperial Majesty was in cog. on one of the chartered steamers, preferring to trust his precious life to vessels manned and engineered by foreigners, than by his own people.

Be this as it may, he arrived safely in his Capital, and in the beautiful and picturesque castle of that great city he is secure, for the present, at least, from his political opponents at Miaco, and can act as he sees fit in regard to the injunctions he brought away about us *foreigners*, who wish, with the secession leaders of the Southern Confederacy, "only to be let alone." As to the policy of the Government, we believe it has really none. With us, it wants "to be let alone." It seems occupied in trying at this moment only to steer clear of trouble from the conservatives as represented by the Micado, and some of the disaffected Princes on the one hand, and the treaty Powers on the other. To the letter it declares itself unable to control the individual acts of disaffected Princes, and refuses to be held responsible for the insults offered the flags of America, France, England and Holland, and Shimonoseki, and frequent unprovoked outrages upon their citizens, of which you have had detailed accounts in our previous letters. If condemns by words, and in various ways, the attacks made by the Prince of Choshu in the Inland Sea, and when the *Wyoming* and other men-of-war were sent by our Minister to destroy the forts and ships of this hostile Daimeo, and give him a specimen of foreign naval exercise, it furnished native pilots, that they might be better able to operate with safety in the intricate waters where the enemy was to be found.

In a few days, we understand, the foreign representatives of the several treaty Powers are to send a joint letter to the Government, demanding an unconditional withdrawal of the communication sent to them, before mentioned, as the edict from the Micado, for their abandoning the now open ports. The Government must choose, sooner or later, which it will have as its friends—the foreigner or his enemies.

If our Governments would consent to the closing of the now open ports, and we should all go away peacefully, according to the wish expressed in the Micado's edict, we do not doubt for a moment but that the Tycoon would be greatly rejoiced—as he has good sense enough to see that we are indirectly, it may be, the cause of all his present trouble at home. But all, at the same time, give him credit for sense enough not to entertain the idea for a moment, that, united as America, France and England at least will be, in the coming contest, be it diplomatic or warlike, he can hope to make even a show. The Embassies sent first to America, then to Europe, have, if they did not close their eyes, seen how great the warlike resources of these three Powers are, and how hopeless would be any opposition to their united efforts.

The men-of-war belonging to the different treaty Powers which have been operating against the hostile Princes, have returned to Kagoshima to repair damages. All being repaired, they are now lying at their old anchorage in front of the town, presenting indeed a formidable appearance. Everything being accomplished by the various expeditions sent out that was enacted, nothing more remains to be done but to await instructions from the home Governments. In the meantime nothing will be undertaken except it be necessary for us to take the defensive. The Government is doing, to all appearances, everything in its power to secure personal safety to all in the open ports.

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs, trade has fallen off quite largely from what it was last year. Though it is in the midst of the silk season, yet none scarcely comes to the market. Tea also is offered, but to a limited extent. Various reasons are assigned for this, but none so far has been very satisfactory. One is that they are kept back by speculators in Yeddo and Osaca. Another, that the conservatives of the country are threatening the producers and dealers in these articles with assassination, &c., if they bring any more to the foreign market. Assassinations are rumored to have actually occurred, of the principals of silk firms, in the interior cities, of which these in Kanagawa are branches. How far this system of intimidation may be carried, it is impossible to say. If persisted in, we may be actually starved out, as they no doubt think, and rightly too, if no inducements for trade existed here, foreigners would not stay.

It will be a difficult matter to remedy, if this be true, and one which the Government might be at a loss how to get at, as these political assassins care little for life, and in fact seek it by their own hands if caught, before an example of punishment can be made of them.

In July, 1864, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, a new one is to be made, or the old one revised. No doubt some new developments will be made at that time, if not before. We hope most sincerely this may be for the better. I-SHI-YA.

FROM BRAZIL.

The Times in Brazil—The Activity of Pernambuco—Lines of Steamers to South America—The Late Elections—A Rare and Patriotic American House—Brazilian Cotton—The Burnn of Livramento—American Machinery in Brazil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

Finding here a copy of my favorite paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES, it has suggested the idea of writing you a brief line in regard to this stirring city of Northeastern Brazil. Pernambuco stands on that great shoulder of South America which pushes so far out into the Atlantic that it seems most favorably situated for the commerce of both North America and Europe. It has 80,000 inhabitants, and for its population is the most active mart south of the equator. It is true that Rio, with its 400,000 citizens and its admirable harbor, is the New-York of South America; but still I maintain that Pernambuco, in proportion to its size, is more active than Rio. It is the point where all steamers coming from Europe touch first, and when leaving for the old world, the steamers here take the bee line for Lisboa, Bordeaux and Liverpool. We have no steam line, and hence it is that England, France, Germany and Portugal are stealing all the commerce from us. The Brazilians all ask, "When are you Americans going to have steamers as well as Europeans?" We may well ask *when?* The Brazilians themselves are beginning to move in the matter. The proposition comes up in their next Parliament, and the leaders of the Liberal party, now by the last elections in the ascendant, say that they will carry it. The plan is to subsidize a company in New-York or some other port in the United States, to run monthly between the United States and the chief cities of Brazil.

Pernambuco is the great centre of the cotton trade. It has doubled within the past year. It always commended a higher price in England than our Uplands. There is one interesting fact about this cotton culture: it is carried on by white men and free half-breeds, who find an difficulty in its cultivation, though in a climate far warmer than our "sunny South," no part of which is without frost. The greatest shippers of cotton, with one exception, is the only American firm here. The only fine and pure American house of long standing in Brazil, south of Para, is that of HENRY FOSTER & Co., of this city. It is patriotic, too, "up to the hub." There is no mistaking this when they stand forth so firmly as was seen in their full sympathy and aid, when our most excellent Consul, Mr. ADAMSON, of Pernambuco, was not only tried to the utmost with the *Florida* and *Georgia* pirates, and, with the Brazilian Government in its then undefined position, but with some of its own countrymen, who cared neither for patriotism or "their owners." I said that the house of HENRY FOSTER & Co. was the only *pure* American house of long standing now south of Para. The house of MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., of Rio, is no longer the same old firm, and never was *purely* an American house. The Messrs. WRIGHT & CARNAC are of Baltimore, but the MAXWELL now partner (as well as the senior MAXWELL now dead) is not an American. The time was when in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro there were a number of American houses. But the trade, as I intimated, has been growing European and rich.

Still there are men with true American hearts in Brazil. One of them is the Baron of Livramento, a young nobleman of the greatest enterprise, endurance and activity. His very undertakings in bridge building, quay building, paving of streets, and in many other public works, would sink, one would suppose, a hardy North American, but he undergoes all with perfect success. Everything turns to gold in his hand. And yet he is no niggard. He is an example to a people who are just beginning to honor labor. There are others in humbler positions than the Baron of L., in different parts of this fertile and beautiful Empire, who resemble him in activity, and who prove that of all men in the tropics the most energetic are the *white* men. The old shallow argument that the "nigger" alone could stand the hot climate, *ergo* "the nigger" must be enslaved, is all exploded. The Baron, like a number of his countrymen, are beginning to believe in machinery. Locomotives are puffing over a few miles of railroad; steam engines are beginning to show curling columns of smoke from sugar plantations; the music of machines for hulling coffee is beginning to be heard in the coffee region of the Parahyba, around Rio; through the instrumentality of WM. V. LIDGWOOD, of the "Sneedwell Ironworks," of New York, the rattle of the sewing machine is now heard from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sud. I learned on a recent visit to Rio de Janeiro, even in the palace of St. Christopher, that the two beautiful Princesses of Brazil have each their WHEELER & WILSON'S best.

Slavery will go, is going, by the board in Brazil, but labor-saving machinery will yet work wonders for a people who have not yet begun to know the true riches of their country. The world must have cotton, sugar and coffee, and Brazil, with the proper cultivation, can furnish all these to the whole world. But she is young, and but few of her citizens see their way clear. Their Portuguese ancestry has been against them. Their enlightened Europeans, and such men as the Barons of Mauna and Livramento, and Hon. TAVARES BASTOS, do see their way clear. God grant that the whole people may see it too. One great means of their advancement will be closer relations with us.

There is no commercial news of importance. There is very little sugar, and that high. Cotton is coming in, but exelted in price.

Yours, &c., ARROW.

MR. G. B. LAMAR AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Upshot of his Letter to Fernando Wood—Why they Plotted to get a Vessel Through the Blockading Squadron.

Some weeks ago we published a letter from Mr. G. B. LAMAR to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, proposing to enter into a joint stock blockade-running operation for running the blockade. The latter found its way to the South and gave rise to a heated controversy in the Savannah papers, which has just come into our possession. The following card, which Mr. LAMAR caused to be inserted in the *News*, professes to give the motives which actuated him in undertaking the operations alluded to:

A writer in the *Republican*, signing the signature of "A Citizen," is pleased to be shocked and amazed at my letter to Mayor WOOD—"corresponding with the enemies of the Confederacy," "lending to Lincoln to obtain privileges" that "thrill may follow fawning," &c., and very inquisingly asks: "Did he reflect on them he asked the privilege?" "Did he recollect SEWARD was as arch enemy of the South?" and "was he willing to strike hands with his oppressors?" I reply to all his twaddle that I knew who Mr. SEWARD was; that I knew who Mr. LINCOLN was; that I knew what I was doing; that *I knew Lincoln and Seward had lost the blockade upon us*; that I knew we were at war with them; that, in a state of war, it is lawful to bribe your enemies for our own benefit, and that *a single vessel passing in or out with a cargo, by permission of the enemy, would cancel the blockade and admit foreigners to furnish supplies and take our produce therefor ward*. Had they not intercepted the letter all this might have been the result, and, in all probability, would have been.

Having acknowledged freely what I did know, I will also acknowledge what I did not know: I did not know that it would be "fatal" to destroy the blockade; I did not know it would be any detriment to the Confederacy to attempt it; I knew that our Generals use strategisms in war not very conformable to truth and good morals; and I did not know but I might do some good thereby; and, above all, I did not *then* know that it might be my duty, as it was my right and my pleasure to do, to expose the base cringing of either of our Representatives in the State Legislature, and their infamous subservience to favor of Northern men, who are now our enemies—pillaging, plundering, robbing, and killing our people, and devastating our homes—nor did I foresee the indignation of their constituency at that and their other delinquencies would command them to remain at home, and be no longer representatives for them. But, if I had foreseen all this, and more, too—if I could see another chance to break the blockade equally good—I don't think the *horror* and *amazement* felt or feigned by either of them would deter me from writing another letter.

One thing I can assure you, "M.. Citizen," and all other citizens, that the approaching Convention of the Banks will probably be composed of men who have more brains in their heads than to oppose any proper means of breaking the blockade, in order to *restore to the Confederacy the use of their produce and the supplies necessary to our wants*, however our justly detested Representatives may naturally think to the contrary. G. B. LAMAR.

Messrs. R. T. GIBSON and THOMAS M. NOAWOON, two defeated candidates for the Legislature, considered themselves bound to reply to Mr. LAMAR'S card, and did so in a communication of considerable length, the principal part of which consisted of personal allusions of altogether local interest. Mr. R. T. GIBSON concluded his card as follows:

"Appealing, therefore, as I do to this record as well as to the memories of all men in this community for the *truth* of what I now say, I hereby emphatically denounce S. B. LAMAR as a vile slanderer and calumniator."

Mr. T. M. NOAWOOD declined to join Mr. GIBSON in thus characterizing Mr. LAMAR, alleging that "obligations resting on him as a professor of the Christian religion," but declaring, nevertheless, that he would henceforth treat "him and his vagaries with silent contempt."

Mr. LAMAR did not reply to Mr. GIBSON'S epithets with a challenge—he contented himself with publishing in the *News* a card a column in length, repelling the insinuations and charges made against him. The following paragraph from this card is all of it that has any interest for the public:

"In regard to my letter to Mayor WOOD, the defence already made is all-sufficient to all who can appreciate an argument—but lest the '*amazement*' professed by these gentlemen about corresponding with enemies, mislead any one, let me say that correspondence for the benefit of one's country, in time of war, with alien enemies, has been practiced by people in all ages and in all countries, often resulting in great advantages. In this case I knew that Earl RUSSELL had declared in 1861 that a single vessel passing into or out of a port, *by permission of the blockading party*, would at once *cancel the blockade* as to all neutrals, and though I was aware that he might not act upon it, yet I did believe the Emperor of the French, who has a large quantity of tobacco rotting in Virginia, would gladly avail of such a legal ground to open our ports—and but for the interception of my letter such might have been the result. But our faithful legislator, lover of peace and order, and once a Judge, if he has not instigated popular violence against me, has at least intimated that I deserved to be mobbed. I will not characterize this portion of his communication as it deserves, and as I am sure it must be received by every good citizen. He ought to know that there is not money enough in the Confederacy, with all his influence, that could induce any man in this community to offer me violence for that cause, and I spurn his intimation with the indignation it merits."

The Five Points Mission—Site of the Old Brewery.

Rev. J. N. SHAF

CHARLES DICKENS,

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Household Edition, Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. DARLEY and JOHN GILBERT. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

This is emphatically the season to welcome a new and sumptuous edition of the works of CHARLES DICKENS, which Messrs. SHELDON & Co. are giving to the public, arrayed in the choicest elegance of the Riverside Press, and illustrated by some of the most felicitous designs of the forcible pencil of DARLEY. It is consoling to find in these evil days of rebellion that literature is not particularly suffering with the times. Indeed, so far from this being the case, we have noticed, within the last year or two, a growing improvement—a higher standard adopted by our publishers. There may be fewer books issued, but they are of more value; and they are certainly better presented in print and paper. If something more is charged for them, the purchaser gets more in proportion for his money. We have noticed in these times a recurrance to the old standard literature of the seventeenth century, in the republication of the works of BACON, Sir THOMAS BROWN, FULLER, and others of that class, which is a most favorable sign of the moral cultivation and intellectual development of the country; for with the worthies of the past, to think is to feel, and to feel is to think. There is a healthy manliness—a bracing tone in their writings suited to a period like the present. These men knew the pressure of civil conflicts—for England was nurtured to greatness by such periods of trial; and now they speak to us as if no centuries were intervening. Old FULLER'S *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, republished the other day, reads as if some thoughtful spiritual counselor had just written it for our meditations. Taking up not long since HOWELL'S letters, a volume full of the best table-talk of a gentleman of the age of CHARLES I., we came upon an epistle which we rubbed our eyes at reading—it seemed so like an expression of our own situation, such as we may find in the correspondence of to-day. The war, evidently, is not injuring sound literature. Our publishers, more than ever, devote themselves to standard authors; and the times are likely to produce authors when in their turn will become standard.

Beside the good heart in sending forth so luxurious an edition as this of DICKENS at this time, the holiday season of the year, is particularly appropriate for a recognition of his genius. No author of modern times has so much of the good cheer of Christmas about him, or brings such a full flavor of the jolly Saint Nicholas into company. WASHINGTON IRVING is undoubtedly a Christmas author whom it would be treasonable to all that is smiable to forget; but he carries us back to a Christmas of the past; DICKENS brings the old Christmas into the present out of bygone centuries and remote manor-houses, into the living homes of the very poor of to-day. Who but he has described such a Christmas dinner as that of Bob Cratchit, in the *Carol* with that wonderful goose of which "every one had enough, and the youngest Cratchits, in particular, were steeped in sage and onions to the eyebrows."

The invention of DICKENS is prodigious. Who has filled, and well filled, such a number of volumes with so little assistance from the books of others? His library has been the capacious world of London, and living men and woman his volumes of reference. There is hardly a quotation in all his writings; but he is quoted everywhere. Examples from his stories rise to the lips of orators and flow from the pens of editors in their leading articles, in illustration of great practical truths, as CERVANTES and LE SAGE before him have furnished their anecdotes of life and manners. The characters of SCOTT—their sayings and doings—live thus on the tongues of men; but no other author, since FIELDING, has had this omnipresence of fame save DICKENS. Try it with BULWER or even THACKERAY in company, and how pedantic and far-fetched the roundabout explanations you will be driven into will appear. But everybody knows Pickwick as well as he does his father, and the sayings of Mrs. Nickleby, Squeers, Peckniff, and a hundred others, are current coin in conversation. DICKENS' humor may sometimes be grotesque; but there is most likely an essential truth at bottom, and time and experience will prove it. We have thought some things odd enough in his writings on first perusing them; but as we have got older we have seen so many odder things in the world, that we are not disposed to question the probabilities any further.

There was that severe test of DICKENS' reputation in this country, the publication in 1842 of the *American Notes for General Circulation*. We remember with what a howl of indignation it was received, how crude, forced, unnatural, positively untrue, it was all pronounced. The picture of the Mississippi, with the rough humanities on its banks, it must be admitted, did not then secure the author much of our admiration. Have we had no occasion to think better of him since? Have we not, are we not now, making war, physical war, on the elements of person and character which he then sportively—with some seriousness in his book, too—tilted at with a harmless pen. We use muskets now. Look at that grim interpolated chapter which then appeared to so many of us as an ugly piece of impertinence, if nothing worse, in which the chains of the long-enduring African race were clanked in our ears, to raise in us the feeling of humanity and brotherhood. It was then thought shocking, positively shocking, a something not to be mentioned to good citizens, a series of statements—though for every word there was a quotation from a Southern newspaper—if not exaggerated or absolutely false, yet at least highly indelicate and unnecessary to be coiled up;—and now to-night, as we write, there is an exhibition at a public meeting in the heart of New-York, of a slave redeemed from Southern Slavery by the war,—a man branded on the forehead with the name of his master, and the real chains and whips are jingled and cracked in our hearing. We do not dispute the evidence now. Sir WALTER SCOTT might at any time set us all talking of Anglo-Saxon Slavery a thousand years old; but it was a social anachronism for one to write of American Slavery, living and contemporary, of which he had been an eye-witness. These things repelled them; but the man did his duty. He felt that he had a higher vocation than simply to amuse, and that an Englishman, on such a question, was not to be bribed to silence by dinners, however excellent, and hospitality, however tumultuous. He suffered for this, and his American Notes have hardly since gained the reputation to which they were entitled as pictures of living manners. They were published twenty-one years ago—time for the Republic to be of age—and it has grown in that interval. If you will look into that book now—and Messrs. SHELDON should by all means include it in their edition—you will find it strangely prophetic.

Hear, for instance, what he then wrote of certain "upholders of Slavery in America. It is a notable passage as he speaks of "all those owners, breeders, users, buyers and sellers of slaves, who will, *until the bloody carrier has a bloody end*, own, breed, use, buy and sell them at all hazards; who doggedly deny the horrors of the system, in the teeth of such a mass of evidence as never was brought to bear on any other subject, and to which the experience of every day contributes its immense amount; *who would, at this or any other moment, gladly involve America in a war, civil or foreign, provided that it had for its sole end and object the assertion of their right to perpetuate Slavery*, and to whip, and work, and torture slaves, unquestioned by any human authority, and unassailed by any human power; who, when they speak of freedom, mean the freedom to oppress their kind, and to be savage, merciless and cruel: and of whom every man on his own ground, in Republican America, is a more exacting, and a sterner, and a less responsible despot, than the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, in his angry robe of scarlet."

We trust the man has not been altogether led astray by the fogs of interest, prejudice or what not, which have darkened the vision of BROUGHAM, BOLWER, and so many other Englishmen of his class during this struggle. The journal over which he presides, *All the Year Round*, has, we are fain to admit, shown no particular sympathy for the Northern cause, which so pleasant a literary companion of the great reading public of his country might be expected to exhibit—perhaps preferring the belligerent miscreants as more picturesque—highwaymen and pirates, in the perversity of human nature, often proving more entertaining than honest men. Yet we have heard of no particular exhibition of feeling by Mr. DICKENS himself, which would lead us to believe that he has been recreant to the principles of his youth, and arrayed himself in opposition to human liberty and happiness, on the side of a Confederacy whose infamy he quite so prophetically described.

His cheerful, humorous, earnest pages in those numerous volumes are at war with any such supposition. He is quite too much of a reformer for that. Were he inclined to any such waywardness of feeling, he would be rebuked by those thoughtful, pathetic illustrations by DARLEY, who has penetrated his profounder studies of character, and given new force and meaning to his most passionate and tender scenes. There is frequently a depth of emotion in these designs far beyond the ordinary range of the works of fiction of the day. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the genius of the artist, who labors in an independent spirit, and infuses into his sketches the intensity of his own convictions. In the representation of old age especially, Mr. DARLEY grapples fearlessly with his subject, and brings a powerful imagination to the aid of his author. At the other extreme of life, in portraying the innocence and beauty of ingenuous childhood he is equally at home. In a score of choice plates in the volume you will find these traits of character, varied with others lighter and gayer, reflecting—more than that, invigorating—the text of this great student of human passions and manners.

CHRISTMAS IN THE BOOKSTORES.

Books for Presents—What the Publishers Have Done for the Holidays.

—The diligent reader of the publishers' advertisements in the NEW-YORK TIMES, will have little to learn respecting the attractions set forth by our Book Houses in anticipation of the business requirements of that time-honored period, dear to old and young—the *Christmas Holidays*. Still, it may be useful to group in one view some of the leading novelties which they now offer in great abundance to the oftentimes bewildered purchaser. The gradual encroachment of Christmas, as a social festival, on the old Knickerbockar anniversary of New Year's Day, is a noticeable fact of recent growth. Within the memory of many storekeepers it was but little regarded, and the establishment of Messrs. STANFORD & SWORDS, the Episcopal bookseller, was the only one that was closed in Broadway. Now it is as a business holiday kept as the most important of the year, and the purchases of books, fancy articles, &c., for presents at "Christmas Tyde," far exceed those made in the following week, in anticipation, of New Year's Day. A walk in Broadway at this season is a high æsthetic treat, so lavish is the wealth of ornamental art displayed to tempt the varying tastes of the buyers, whether intent upon securing some token for the one beloved object that shall speak—more eloquently than words—in the giver's absence, of what most he wishes yet fears to say, or with a less romantic purpose of filling the children's stockings with gifts from Santa Claus. Leaving to more imaginative chroniclers the task of celebrating the rainbow-tinted, silken and satin tissues—the gorgeous-hued porcelain—the glittering bullion and sparkling gems—and the perfect wilderness of toys that attract one at every step in this famed thoroughfare, we shall briefly note some of the leading "specialties" of the different publishing and bookselling houses.

The store of Messrs. D. APPLETON and Co. (Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,) towers above all competitors, as the "Stuarts" of literature; a vast emporium where all tastes may be gratified with the choicest productions of home and foreign presses. With characteristic foresight the firm seems to have early appreciated the capabilities of the rising art of photography, they have long connected with their book business a depot for its various productions—stereoscopes, cartes de visite, &c., and the two chief illustrated books of the season published by Messrs. APPLETON are produced by this process. To issue a single volume at the price of *fifty dollars* a copy, is of itself a sign of these remarkable times, but no one can inspect *the Lights and Shadows of the New-York Picture Galleries*, without owning the potentiality of wealth to minister to the delight of the eye and the instruction of the mind. A superb folio, richly bound in antique morocco, and containing pictorial gems from private collections in this City, reproduced with a fidelity that puts engraving to the blush, is indeed a noble testimony to the encouragement of art now afforded by the merchant princes of New-York, as it was in old times by their predecessors in Italy and Holland. The paintings photographed are mostly of the modern continental schools, though the names of LEUTZE, HUNTINGDON, INGHAM, &c., show that American Art is justly appreciated. A volume of similar size and price, *The Dusseldorf Gallery*, represents with equal fidelity, fifty-two of the best pictures from that celebrated collection which contributed so materially to the Art education of New-York. Now that the originals are dispersed, and that some of the finest have found their way back to Europe, the interest of this work is immeasurably increased, and it will always be cherished as a souvenir of the pleasant memories connected with the Gallery, so long one of the most attractive resorts of our City—the creation of private munificence that sought its reward in the elevation of public taste. Messrs. APPLETON'S other new presentation books are *The Wreath of Beauty*, for 1864; an elegant volume, published with unusual profusion of and appropriate illustrations, original and selected; edited by JOHN R. G. HASSARD. *The Golden Wreath*, a smaller work of miscellaneous character, also beautifully illustrated; and the *The Snow-Flake Album*, *Child Crystals*, collected and edited by a Lady. At first sight, this handsome quarto, with its novel representation of beautiful geometrical forms, looks like a Euclid made attractive, but closer inspection shows they are all Nature's own handiwork, delineated not by line and rule, but owing their beauty to the unerring laws that can mold a tear, and "keep the planets in their course." The miscellaneous stock of Messrs. APPLETON, adapted for presents, is well described in their *Holiday List of Fine Books*, where it is sought to combine the useful with the attractive. Perhaps no more desirable work can be found than a copy of that great literary enterprise, *The New American Cyclopedia*, which, in every variety of binding, and put up in cases of appropriate design, forms a conspicuous feature of their store. Among their late foreign importations are DOYLE'S *Old English Chronicle*, a work that has won high encomiums from the English press for the beauty of its illuminations, executed by new processes, in *fac simile* of the original drawings, with great brilliancy and effect; and *The Book of the Royal Horticultural Society*, a noble quarto, a memorial volume to the services of Prince ALBERT in the cause of science and art, richly illustrated with photographs and illuminations. *Bibles* and *Prayer-Books* have long been a leading branch of Messrs. APPLETON'S business, and the artistic taste of the binder seems taxed to the uttermost to array them in the most novel and elegant garbs of the richest material.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM (No. 441 Broadway) relies on attractions comparatively few in number, but of the most sterling and solid character. WASHINGTON IRVING, indeed, is the presiding genius of the establishment, and the publisher who, alone among "the trade" of the time, discerned the enduring value of his writings, deserves all the success that his enterprise in presenting them in the most beautiful and attractive styles can receive. It is needless to praise the new *Artists' Edition of the Sketch-Book*—confessedly one of the finest books ever produced in this country. The public have shown, unmistakably, their appreciation of it by the exhaustion of the first edition, which contains, of course, the finest impressions of the illustrations—one hundred and twenty-three in number. The existing orders cannot be filled till February, the earliest time that the second edition can be produced. Of less sumptuous copies of IRVING'S works now, completed by the conclusion of the *Life and Letters*, and forming, altogether, twenty-six volumes, Mr. PUTNAM'S list comprises twenty varieties of styles and prices, including the "National" and the "Sunnyside" editions; while the *Life of Washington*, the *vade mecum* for every American, can be had separately at every price from $7 50 to $110. BAYARD TAYLOR'S popular writings form another of Mr. PUTNAM'S publications, and are offered in a set—attractive to the youthful taste, that delights in tales of travel—of ten handsome volumes. *The Rebellion Record*, now extending to six noble volumes, is perhaps too suggestive of painful memories to serve as a gift-book, but deserves mention here for the number and beauty of the illustrations, comprising a complete portrait gallery of the notabilities of the day, civil and military, to the number of seventy-six.

Messrs. SHELDON & Co.'s (No. 335 Broadway,) special contribution to the Literature of the season is an elegant edition of *The Christmas Tales* of CHARLES DICKENS, in a compact little quarto volume, illustrated with fine engravings on steel from Mr. DARLEY'S celebrated drawings. The execution of these is an artistic honor, greater than the writings of DICKENS have received in their native country, and testifies to the enterprise of his American publishers. Messrs. SHELDON & Co., also issue the elegant Riverside Edition of DICKENS' whole works, and the well-known impressions of standard Historical and Literary works, MILMAN, HALLAM, CARLYLE, MONTAIGNE, BUCHAN, &c., from the same celebrated press. The production of these marked an era in American publishing, and has scarcely found copies, such as Messrs. SHELDON offer in large selection, form presents that combine intrinsic value with the greatest mechanical perfection of execution. Juvenile Books will also be found there in quantity almost numberless: *The Rose Morton Series* in 6 volumes, ABBOTT'S *Rollo Books* in 14 volumes; *Hallie Stories* in 6 volumes; *The Oakland Stories* in 8 volumes; Mrs. PHELPS, *Sunnyside Series* in 8 volumes, and PARLEY'S *College Library* in 12 volumes, being only a few of the more popular books addressed to young readers from this House.

Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S (No. 124 Grand-street, near Broadway) illustrated edition of Dr. HOLLAND'S New-England Idyl, *Bitter-Sweet*, is a volume seldom surpassed for elegance of execution and a certain homogeneous feeling, which shows that artist and author have worked in concert for the embellishment of a theme consonant to their tastes and pursuits. His elegant library editions of Dean STANLEY'S *Jewish and Eastern Churches*, CRAIK'S *History of English Literature*, MARSH'S *Lectures on the English Language*, CONEYBEAN and HOWISON'S *Life and Labors of St. Paul*, and other standard works, in addition to the ever-popular books by "Timothy Titcomb, when handsomely bound, attract general attention as presentation volumes of substantial character. At the same address, the importing firm of SCRIBNER & COMPANY offer an assortment of fine English books, probably second in extent and variety to none in this City. They are the importers of Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SON'S superb illustrated edition of AYTOUN'S *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, with designs by J. NOEL PATON—undoubtedly the finest gift-book of the season; and have just received Mr. MURRAY'S elegant edition of Mrs. BARBAULD'S *Hymns for Children*, a perfect gem book illustrated. Mr. BOHN'S *Illustrated* and other Libraries may also be found here, and have won a world-wide reputation for sterling excellence combined with moderate cost.

Mr. JAMES G. GREGORY, (No. 46 Walker-street,) the publisher of the beautiful illustrated edition of COOPER'S Novels, has brought out for this season *Christmas Poems and Pictures*, a collection of carols, songs and descriptive places, relating to that festival, choicely illustrated with designs by BIRKET FOSTER and others. *Christ was Born on Christmas Day*, a carol, with illustrations by JOHN A. HOWS, is a novel attempt to unite the peculiarities of mediæval art with the perfection of modern execution, and will attract attention from its original character. *The Vagabonds*, a ballad, by J. F. TROWBRIDGE, is illustrated by DARLEY in the same style as Dr. MOORE'S *Santa Claus*, published last year, and bids fair to obtain equal popularity. Several elegantly-attired new juvenile books form part of Mr. GREGORY'S Christmas stock. *Little Bird Blue*, illustrated songs for children, &c., all displaying taste and finish.

Mr. JAMES MILLER (No. 522 Broadway) is successor to the old-established house of C. S. FRANCIS & Co., which, in bygone days, retained almost a monopoly of the supply of books for young people. Mr. MILLER has contrived to keep up this branch of business with energy and success. His list of juvenile books is a long one, and includes some of the older favorites, as *Æsop's Fables*, *Gulliver's Travels*, &c., now almost displaced from the nursery by the overwhelming supply of more modern books. He publishes Mrs. BROWNING'S Poems in various attractive forms, and is agent for the Boston houses TICKNOR & FIELDS, J. E. TILTON & Co., and others, whose publications will be found at his store. For a general collection of the best contemporary literature in handsome bindings, there are few places where the purchaser is more likely to be suited to his taste, than at Mr. MILLER'S.

Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS' immense list of publications affords ample variety for the selection of books for presents without the necessity of any special exertion for that end on their part. *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution*; *The Illuminated and Pictorial Bible*; *The Land and the Book*, by Dr. THOMSON; sets of *Harper's Magazine*, complete to the present time in twenty-seven volumes, *The Fleets of the Nineteenth Century*, and many others of equal value, are books that must always retain their present high place in the popular favor. For juvenile books it is sufficient to name the *Boys' and Girls' Stories*; *Rainbow* and *Lucky Series*, and *Franconia Stories*; *Harpers' Story Books* and *Henry Mayhew's Series for the Young*, to show that the resources of the house in this branch are on as extensive a scale as the other departments of their unrivaled business. A small, but by no means unimportant concomitant of Christmas, which habit has now made a thing to look for and expect, is DICKENS' new Christmas story. It has just been issued by Messrs. HARPERS, and *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings* will please as a careful study of a peculiar phase of English life, with occasional touches of nature that show a master hand.

Mr. GEORGE W. CARLETON, (No. 413 Broadway,) whose activity is conspicuous in most branches of literature, concentrates his energies on the production of one Christmas book, but that is one of very attractive character. *The Central Park*, justly the pride of New-York, is its subject, and by the aid of photographic views, taken with peculiar care, and with all the latest modern improvements of that progressive art, a complete idea is given of the various scenes—pastoral, picturesque, classic, and romantic—combined by the skill of the designer, in that highly favored spot. The letter-press illustrative of the Central Park especially, and the whole subject of parks and places of recreation for the people generally, is by Mr. PERKINS, of the *Independent*, who forms a faithful guide to the stranger through this enchanted domain. Altogether, the volume is an imposing one, in its sober and substantial morocco binding, and will compare advantageously with any book of the season.

Mr. WM. H. BIDWELL, of the *Eclectic Magazine*, (No. 5 Beckman-street,) has brought out a volume with many claims to notice among books of its class. It is *The Imperial Courts of Europe*, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Italy and Austria, It is richly illustrated with portraits of Sovereigns, Ministers, &c., accompanied by authentic biographical sketches, and an Introduction by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the whole forming a handsome volume, resplendent in morocco and gold.

For Catholic book-buyers, Mr. JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 599 Broadway, presents every advantage, in his fine stock of richly bound books, &c.

We have thus run through some of the prominent features of the book-trade for the present Christmas, but the subject is far from being exhausted. Of articles common to all establishments, as the indispensable photographic albums, &c., we have said nothing, as this universality is well understood. Though we believe booksellers, as a body, have no reason to complain, yet, if the paramount duty of buying books—"the great civilizers"—as a portion, at least, of every family list of presents, was well understood, their business would be much increased, and the great interests of humanity forwarded in the same proportion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Eighth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 18, 1863.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101⅜	50	Harlem R.	92
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1881	109⅜	200	do	91⅝
5,000	Ind. War L.	95	200	Reading R.	115
5,000	N. C. State 6s	52	1100	do	115⅜
1,000	do	52⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	127⅜
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	66¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	84⅜
5,000	M. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R.	67	700	do	65
			400	do	84¾
10,000	Fr. 3d M. Bs.	115	500	do	85
500	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.	95		no	b15
	St. Fd. B.	122½	400	do	85¾
1,000	Mich. So S.F.B.	109	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	119⅜
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	123	500	do	119
500	Ill. Cen. Bs	118¾	100	do	s30. 118⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. 1. B.	83	500	do	118¾
10,000	A. & T. H. 2 M. P.	91	200	Miss. & Mo. R.	39
10,000	C. & N. W. 3d M.	76⅜	1000	Cl. & Pitts. R.	108⅜
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103⅜	200	do	b15. 108⅜
7,000	Clev. & P. 4th	85⅜	300	do	108⅜
2,000	Al. G. W. & O. 1 M.	96⅜	300	do	87 108⅜
23,400	Amer. Gold	151⅜	500	do	108⅜
20 00	do	151⅜	1000	do	b10. 108⅜
25	Canton Co.	34½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30. 108
25	do	35	350	do	b10. 108¾
100	do	34¾	1100	do	108
250	do	34⅝	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	115
50	do	b10 34⅝	100	do	s30. 118⅜
50	Wyom. V. Coal	95	300	Chi. & R. I.	s30. 117
300	Quick. M. Co.	63¾	800	do	118
240	do	63	200	do	117⅜
1210	Cumb. Coal Pref.	43	200	do	117¾
240	do	43¾	200	do	117
200	do	s30 43	1400	do	116⅜
200	do	43⅞	300	do	117⅜
200	do	43¾	500	do	b10. 116⅜
200	do	b10 44	100	do	117
200	do	44	100	do	b10. 116⅜
350	Mar. Min. Co.	35	100	do	b10. 117
100	do	b30 23½	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	58
100	do	b15 35	250	do	57⅜
150	Pacific Mail	212	1 0	do	b15 58
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	134	500	Tol. & Wab. R.	62
100	do	b10. 133	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	85
100	do	133⅜	700	do	84⅜
50	Erie R.	s30. 107⅛	200	do	84⅜
400	do	107⅜	100	do	b10 84⅜
750	do	107⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	48½
500	do	s30 107⅜	500	do	48⅜
50	do	b10. 107⅜	400	do	48
500	do	s10. 107⅜	5	do	47
10	Hud. R. R.	126	100	do	s30 48⅜
100	do	127	100	do	s10 48
400	do	b3. 127⅜	100	Chic. & Alt.	84
11	Rome & Water. R.	100	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	93

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	110	50	Canton Co.	34¾
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	98⅜	250	Mich. Cen. R.	128
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	68	100	do	s30. 128
9,000	Mo. State 6s	66⅜	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	86
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Ap	106⅜	550	do	85⅝
			100	do	85¾
75,000	Am. Gold	152⅜	100	do	85⅞
250	Cum. Coal Pref.	45⅜	200	do	s30. 85⅝
50	do	45⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	119⅜
200	do	45	600	do	119
100	do	45	400	Clev. & Pitts.	s10 108⅜
100	do	s30 44⅜	300	do	b10. 108⅜
100	do	s20 44⅜	500	do	108⅜
100	Quicks. M. Co.	63	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	109
250	do	62⅜	500	do	108⅜
50	do	62⅜	100	do	b15. 109
200	do	b30 63⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	118
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	211	500	Chi. & R. I.	117⅜
50	do	b30. 211	500	do	s10 118
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	100	do	b30 118⅜
700	do	134⅜	650	do	118⅜
1250	Erie R.	108⅜	100	do	s30. 117⅜
1000	do	108⅜	100	do	b30. 117⅜
100	do	b30. 108⅜	100	do	s15. 118
100	do	s30. 108⅜	50	do	118⅜
100	do	s30. 108⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	s10 86⅜
600	do	b30 108⅜	700	do	86⅜
1000	Hudson R. R.	128	300	do	s30 85⅜
100	do	124⅜	100	A. & T. H. R.	62⅛
600	Reading R.	115	300	Chic. & N. W.	49
1100	do	115⅜	350	do	48⅜
100	do	opg. 115⅜	300	do	48⅜
100	do	b30 115⅜	500	do	b30 48⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	c 151⅞	100	Reading R.	ex-div. 114⅜
400	Erie Railway	108⅛	200	Gal. & Chic	s3 108¾
700	do	108	50	do	108¾
500	do	s3 108	100	do	b10. 108⅜
200	do	s3. 108⅛	1450	Chic. & R. I.	118⅜
400	do	b10. 108⅜	500	do	s3 118⅜
300	do	s3. 108⅜	200	do	b3. 118⅜
700	do	s3 108⅜	550	do	118⅜
1700	do	108⅜	350	do	118⅜
1000	do	108⅜	500	do	s3. 118⅜
100	do	s3 108⅛	100	do	s3. 118¾
350	Hudson R. R.	b3. 127⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	48
100	do	127⅜	100	do	48⅜
450	do	127⅜	100	do	b3 48
100	do	127⅜	100	do	48¾
150	Mich. Cen. R.	128	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	85
200	do	128⅛	100	do	b3 85
400	M. S. & N. I.	85⅜	100	Canton Co.	34⅞
100	do	c 85⅛	50	do	34⅝
200	do	c 85⅜	300	Cumb. Coal	45⅜
50	do	b3 85⅛	300	do	45⅞
100	do	s3 85	100	do	s10 44⅜
400	Ill. Central	119⅜	100	do	s15 44⅜
600	do	s3 119⅜	300	do	45⅜
100	do	b10 119⅜	400	Quartz H. M. Co.	10⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	s10. 108⅜	100	do	b3 10⅜
200	do	b5. 108⅜	1000	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅜
1100	do	108⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	100	Harlem R.	s13⅜
200	do	134⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	119¾
200	do	s3 134⅜	200	Cleve. & P. R.	108
280	do	b a w 134⅜	200	do	s10. 108⅜
150	Erie Railroad	108⅜	400	do	108⅜
600	do	s3. 108⅜	100	do	108⅜
1000	do	108⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	108⅜
300	do	b10. 108⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	s20 117⅜
3600	do	s3 108⅜	80	do	118⅜
1500	do	b3. 108⅜	300	do	118⅜
1100	do	b3 108⅜	50	Chic. & N. W.	49
1500	Erie R.	108⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	85
300	Erie R. Pref.	103	50	do	s3 85
100	do	s3. 103⅜	100	do	85¾
150	Hud. Riv. R.	127⅜	500	Canton Co.	b3 35
100	do	b30. 129	100	do	35
500	Reading R.	ex-d. b2. 115⅜	200	Cumb. Coal	s15 45
200	do	115⅜	100	do	45⅜
150	Mich. Cen. R.	128⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	36
25	St. L. & M.	b3 85⅜	400	Quartz Hill M. Co.	10⅜
450	do	85⅜	150	do	11

FRIDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

While the subscriptions to the Five Million National Bank of this City were still pending, there was no disposition on the part of its friends to refer publicly to the industrious and, in many instances, private and kindly efforts made on the Street and through the Anti-Gold Board papers, to produce the Bank and the Loan of which it constitutes an important part in this Metropolis, by representing both as hostile to the local Banks of New-York. Now, however, that the establishment of the Bank is secured to the maximum amount proposed at the outset—being two millions in excess of the contemplated minimum—it may not be improper to say, that no such hostility is either contemplated, nor in any sense desired, by its projectors, or by the Government at Washington. There will be no conflict of interests other than the ordinary and honorable competition for business, which the creation of a corresponding sum of new capital under the Free Banking Law of New-York would as well give rise to, unless provoked by the Associated City Banks themselves. The good sense of nine-tenths of their managers forbid the public to look for such provocation. There can be no successful opposition, certainly, from these gentlemen, either individually or in their associated capacity, to the smooth and convenient operation of the National System, or to its employment as part of the machinery of the Treasury. The National Banking Loan, established by Congress last March, was not left at loose ends in its relation to the Treasury or the Currency, to be defeated in its practical operation by mere local opposition of any nature whatever. Some of its details are no doubt imperfect, but this fault, whether immediately corrected or not, has no relation to the power of the Government to make the Currency secured and issued under it part and parcel of the machinery of the Government, to the extent that its Finance Minister thinks proper and finds it convenient to employ it. It is made receivable for all Revenues, other than Customs, and for all Loans to or Deposit with the Government. And it can and will be paid out on all disbursing warrants and checks, other than for interest upon the Public Debt, including the reimbursement of Certificates of Indebtedness and other interest-bearing Treasury paper, except such as may be fundable into long-date Stocks. This power, and the exercise of the further authority to make the National Banks the depositaries of the Government, will assuredly engraft this Currency, and all Drafts and Checks drawn to be paid in it, upon the general business of the country.

Assuming that more than one-tenth of the fifty enlightened Bankers and Merchants who direct the exchanges at the Clearing House, could be found ready to attempt the experiment of refusing the Checks and Notes of the National Banks, whether issued here or elsewhere, it may be respectfully suggested that their own business, and not that of the National System of the Government, would be the greatest, if not the only sufferer. All parties might, at the outset, be slightly inconvenienced, but the Disbursing Officers of the War and Navy Departments, and the Treasurer of the United States himself, would not the less draw their checks upon these Banks, and upon the New-York office of the Treasurer, payable in their Circulating Notes. The law makes the latter a legal tender *to* the Government for everything except Customs, and *from* the Government for everything except Interest on the Funded Debt—and the Principal when it becomes payable. What then would be the working of any attempt to discredit the Warrants of the Treasury on the Checks of Disbursing Officers upon the Treasury Office here or upon the National Banks, all being directed to employ the National Bank Currency, but temporary inconvenience to the dealers with the Associated Banks, and ultimate loss of the accounts of all such dealers who have business with the Government or its War and Navy Disbursing Agents, or who had the maturing indebtedness of the former, which the Treasury can pay off in such Warrants made payable in such Currency if more convenient than ordinary Greenbacks? As it is not contemplated to increase the volume of the greenbacks, nor to continue their employment longer than the absolute necessities of the Treasury will require their use, it is not difficult to see that the Associated Banks would have about the same difficulty in getting rid of or in any way discrediting the National Bank Currency, in their daily transactions, as the greenback Treasury circulation itself, for which the National Bank currency will be gradually substituted in the business of the Government.

The leading Commissioners and subscribers to the Five Million Bank, as far as we are advised, expect to encounter no difficulty of this nature, when the bank goes into active operation, and becomes, as it soon will do, one of the depositaries of the Treasury, and the correspondent and depositary of very many of the National Banks out of town, which latter will also be depositaries of the Treasury in their respective localities to the extent of filling the proper securities with the Government. Whether the bank will solicit or be solicited to become a member of the Clearing-House, is of less importance to the National Banks (and of no importance whatever to the Government) than to the local banks. The old Philadelphia Banks promptly recognized the First National Bank established in that city, before the question involved anything more than the clearing of the local checks drawn upon it. And it is a pleasure to know that, while certain circulars and pamphlets against the new system have been freely circulated from the office of the Clearing-House, nothing has yet transpired with the banks, as an Association, to indicate the hostile action which this recent discussion may have led a portion of the bank people in this City to anticipate.

The advices from the other side, that the rate of interest is up to 8 ℔ cent. at the Bank of England, and even higher in some of the Continental Capitals, imparted rather more firmness to Gold and Bills on London to-day. Late last evening, when the news came in, Gold went up as high as 152@152¼ ℔ cent., and the same party who bought at this advance sold some of the Railway Shares at a decline of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. from the highest points of yesterday. This morning, however, the Street and Stock Exchange Board were not disposed to act upon this impression of the news, and the decline in Stocks was fully recovered before the day was over, and the rise in Gold not so well supported. The Government Securities were quite as firm as yesterday, and several descriptions in better demand. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan amount to $839,600. The market for Money works quietly at 7 ℔ cent. per annum. Both the Banks and Treasury Office are now easy in Legal-tender Currency.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s		103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.		103
N.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Liliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Magic Joke—The Fairy Circle.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Bewark—Barber of Islington.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—Le Mazi a la Campagne.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 635 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

IRVING HALL—Musical Matinee.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—James Pipes of Pipesville.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Thekaka—Main with Milking Pail.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port yesterday, we have advices from the Department of the South up to Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15. Gen. Gillmore again shelled Charleston on the night of the 10th inst., which provoked a general bombardment from the rebel batteries, to which ours replied for several hours. Rebel accounts of this affair we printed on Thursday. A magazine had exploded in Sumter, doing considerable damage. A tremendous gale had been blowing for several days, and had been so severe that the rebel obstructions in the harbor of Charleston were very seriously injured, sufficiently so, it was believed, to render them ineffective against our fleet. Large masses of timber bolted together firmly with iron, were floating down the channel and washing ashore on Morris Island. The sinking of the *Weehawken*, our special correspondent states to have been the result of carelessness.

The war in Tennessee still presents an occasional feature of interest. A dispatch from Chattanooga says that during the march of the column of reinforcements from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Gen. Granger's corps got in advance of a train of ammunition belonging to Longstreet, while Gen. Howard's corps was in the rear. There being no chance of escape, forty-two car-loads of ammunition, and two locomotives were run into the Tennessee River at Loudon.

From Cumberland Gap we learn that Longstreet's forces advanced from Rogersville on Monday, the 14th, and engaged our advance at Beans' Station. The fighting appears to have been continued at intervals, and we gather from the dispatch that our forces were falling back for concentration. The rebels were said to have captured twenty-two wagons laden with Quartermaster's stores. Gen. Wilcox was at Tezewell, not far from Cumberland Gap.

The monotony of matters in the vicinity of the Army of the Potomac was considerably varied on Thursday night, during the heavy storm, by a rebel raid of quite an extensive character, upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Fairfax Station. One company of infantry, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, was guarding the bridge over Pope's Run, and were attacked by a brigade of rebel cavalry, under Gen. Rosser, which came from the direction of Fredericksburgh. The company, however, made such a gallant stand that the rebels were finally obliged to decamp without doing any damage of any account. Gen. Corcoran at once sent cavalry in pursuit of the rebels. Our loss was only two. The rebels sent back three ambulance loads of wounded to Fredericksburgh.

The guerrillas appear to be getting very troublesome on the Mississippi River, below Memphis. An arrival at Cairo on the 16th, from New-Orleans, reports the steamer *Brazil* as having been fired into and one man and three women killed and several wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met in special session at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take suitable notice of the death of Aldermen Andre Froment. A message from Mayor Opdyke, officially announcing the sad event, and highly eulogistic of the personal character of the deceased, was first presented to the Board of Aldermen, whereupon, Alderman Ottiwell offered a series of resolutions of respect to his memory, and of condolence with his family in their bereavement; and, also, that the Common Council would attend his funeral, drape his seat in the Board with emblems of mourning, and take charge of the funeral through a joint special committee of six. The resolutions were adopted after remarks by Aldermen Ottiwell and Hardy, eloquently praising the character of Alderman Froment. The message and resolutions were then transmitted to the Board of Councilmen, and on their presentation in that Board, Councilman Brandon made a brief but very feeling speech of regret at the loss which the public sustained in the death of Alderman Froment, and of warm eulogy of his many virtues as a public officer and private citizen. The resolutions were then concurred in. This was the only business transacted, and both Boards immediately adjourned out of respect to the memory of their deceased associate. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, from the deceased's late residence.

The Supervisors met, and had but a short session yesterday. A bill of "Miles O'Reilly" for "composing a ballad," and amounting to $500, was received, and referred to the Riot Damage Claim Committee. Some bills were passed, and the Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* announces that the War Department has received information to the effect that there is little doubt but that the rebels have hanged the Captain, First Lieutenant and eighty men of a colored regiment, who were captured last June at Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement. No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days, the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped. It now appears that they were hanged without previous notice or even a semblance of a trial, in obedience to a secret order from the rebel Secretary of War. A few days afterward the other prisoners also disappeared mysteriously, and there is little doubt that they, also, were secretly murdered by an order of the Richmond authorities.

By telegraph from Leavenworth we have advices of a terrible snow storm on the plains by which many lives are supposed to have been lost, and much stock has perished. The snow was fourteen inches deep at Leavenworth, and much drifted.

The news from England of the rise of Bank interests made Gold 1@1½ ₱ cent. firmer yesterday, and Exchange went up to 166 ₱ cent. The Stock market, which was disposed to yield soon after the news, left off firm, and generally upward.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; Corn, 2c.; Oats, 1c. ₱ bushel. Rye was down to $1 25@$1 34 ₱ bushel. Whisky was active at 84c.@90c., closing at 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon. Provisions were more sought after, and were in some instances firmer. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was depressed and declining. Tobacco was in less demand, owing to the high prices claimed by holders. Other articles were essentially unchanged. The Freight market was moderately active.

Congress and the War.

The new members of Congress seem determined, before doing anything else, to define their political positions. From the first day of their meeting there has been a steady flow of "resolutions" on the war, upon which members are called to vote. They have very little practical importance, and no member, whenever any distinct and definite measure is proposed, will feel in the least degree controlled by any vote he may have given on these resolutions. And yet the general tone and temper of the House may be inferred with a reasonable degree of accuracy from the action taken upon them. Mr. Woon's proposal to send Commissioners to Richmond, in the face of the distinct declaration of the rebel authorities, that peace was impossible except on the basis of independence, was not even allowed to come to a vote—being laid on the table very promptly, and by a large majority. Fifty-six members voted against the disposition of it,—many among them desiring its rejection without evasion of any sort. But the action of the House at that time probably settled the fate of all similar schemes for the remainder of the session. Mr. Woon, himself, will not be likely to press his attention again upon the notice of Congress and the country. Indeed it is asserted that he has given in his adhesion to the decision of a Democratic caucus, that the Democracy shall sustain the war, and that all peace propositions will be abandoned. If they had taken this position at the outset of the war and maintained it consistently, the Democrats would have retained the confidence of the country. As it is, they have hopelessly lost it.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, a Border State Union man, seems to have been the most successful in embodying the sentiment of the House in a series of resolutions. The first drew clear and sharp the only line of distinction which can be recognized now in the practical politics of the country—that between patriots and traitors—avowing it to be the supreme duty of every American to prosecute the war until the Constitution is obeyed in every part of the Union, and opposing any armistice, intervention, mediation or proposition for peace so long as there are rebels in arms against the Government. This was very emphatically indorsed by a vote of 93 ayes to 54 nays. The second resolution declared it to be the duty of Congress to pass the necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in crushing the rebellion; and this received 152 affirmative votes and only *one* against it.

These votes are very strong and very significant. They prove the determination of Congress, in spite of all party differences, to stand by the country, and they will be most heartily ratified and indorsed by the great body of the people. They may and do differ widely upon many questions which will become very important when the rebellion shall have been subdued; but until that time they will stand together in favor of the most vigorous and effective measures for its prosecution.

How We Apples Swim.

Jeff. Davis devoted a part of his message to considering what should be an "adequate remedy" for the injustice which he claims that the rebels have suffered at the hands of England. That which occurred to him first was to declare all our coasts under blockade, but this plan, he says, he cannot recommend, although in doing so the rebels "would but follow the precedent set by Great Britain and France in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and in the British orders in council at the beginning of the present century"—and the reason why he cannot recommend the rebel Congress to follow these precedents is that, as he says: "*We ourselves* protested against these very measures as signal violations of the law of nations."

Our readers will perceive from this statement, that all which has been said against the rebel Confederacy as an upstart Power, of recent as well as monstrous growth, was founded upon a mistake. It appears, from this, to have been old enough to protest against the action of foreign Powers half a century ago. History, as well as law and morals, society and government, will need a little reforming on this point by the slaveholders.

This little slip of the tongue on the part of Mr. Davis is very suggestive. It speaks of a habit of mind long indulged in by the Southern leaders, of considering themselves as the governing power of the United States, using the powers and the men of the Northern States as means and instruments, which sometimes hampered them, it is true, and gave them trouble, but were never anything but their instruments. So that, as is well known, when the rebellion was first put in motion, and the power of the people rose against it, the universal feeling at the South was that we had rebelled against our lawful masters, and that the people of the United States had no right to find fault with any change in the forms by which they, the rulers by the Divine Right of Slavery, chose to administer the Government, and they broke forth into one outcry against us for maintaining such an unjust war.

Events have opened their eyes somewhat, but the old habit will now and then break out, as now, when Mr. Davis says: "We, ourselves," when he means the United States. He forgot that he and his fellows had foolishly thrown away all that power and influence which they formerly helped to wield. Time and events will make them feel that they have now no part or lot in all the glories and all the remembrances which have given, and ever will give, an honored place among the nations of the earth to the United States and to its Government and to its flag, but that the bright traditions of the past and the hopes of the future, the principles which gave our fathers strength to build the mighty powers which they put in motion, all have fought and will fight against them and their failing cause, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera.

The Movements Against the Reciprocity Treaty.

Several demonstrations have already been made in Congress against the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, with a view to secure its entire abrogation, or very material modification. A privilege was secured to each party in the treaty to discontinue it after a period of ten years, on due notice. That period expires in 1864. The question as yet has received no discussion in Congress; but it is plain that the body is in a temper to give our relations with Canada a complete overhauling.

The Treaty, as it has stood, has been, so far as American interests are concerned, almost a dead failure.

Its first object was the cultivation of a strong and intimate friendship with Canada. It was believed by our Government that freedom of commercial intercourse would so assimilate the interests and sentiments of the two countries as to bind them in unalterable friendship. Canada had little to return for the great advantages we gave her. Yet we felt that the tie could not be drawn too closely between two branches of the same great race situated side by side. But developments of Canadian feeling during this rebellion have demonstrated that this reciprocity measure has failed to secure that end. Though there has been no time in which we were without many staunch friends in Canada, it is still undeniable that until very lately—even if not at the present time—the unfriendly feeling toward us has greatly preponderated. From the commencement of the outbreak there was a constantly increasing sympathy with the South, and a corresponding animosity toward the National Government; and when the *Trent* affair occurred, this spirit culminated to a pitch that made it really a matter of doubt whether our worst enemies were North of us or South of us. At that day, and for a long time afterward, save the rebels themselves, there was not a people on the face of the earth who cherished toward us intenser hate, and wished us worse ill, than the great majority of these same Canadians. This feeling has not been merely an English feeling. It has been something quite distinct from that, and decidedly worse. Therefore we say, that one of the main purposes of the Reciprocity Treaty has failed. The treaty has not, as was designed, drawn Canada toward us. It seems, on the contrary, rather to have filled her with ill-will and arrogance. We are not certain that this spirit has not somewhat changed since our war-fortunes have improved. The Governor-General and Ministry, at least, now manifest a very fair disposition, and perhaps the people generally are coming to share this feeling. But unless this positively proves to be so, the impolicy of this or any other Reciprocity Treaty with the only part of the American Continent that turned against us in our dark day, should be a ruling consideration with us. It is plain that we cannot afford to be building up a permanent enemy on our border, who will ever seek to stab us when opportunity offers.

Before the treaty, the public mind of Canada was leavened to a very considerable extent with the annexation spirit. In fact, annexation would have been in time almost a physical necessity; for the Province could not live and thrive so shut up from free intercourse with the outer world. We opened our avenues to her, and from that time she ceased to be discontented, and the word annexation was never more heard from her. With good reason. The Reciprocity Treaty gave her all the advantages that could come from a membership of the American Union, with none of its liabilities.

There never was a more perfect misnomer than the designation of this agreement as a treaty of reciprocity. It never has secured a *reciprocity* worthy of the name. From the beginning the benefit was chiefly on one side, and by previncial management since, it has now become almost completely so. By its original terms it admitted nearly all the productions of Canada into the United States free of duty, and gave them free transit abroad; while our manufactured articles, introduced into Canada have, from the outset been subjected to import duties; and within the last few years these duties have been doubled on many of the most important articles, so that now there is a virtual prohibition. The prohibition is extended just so far as it can operate to build up the *manufacturing interests* of Canada. Where it cannot so operate, it gives place to a system of duties expressly designed to produce as much revenue as possible, whereby internal improvements can be sustained which shall divert the carrying trade of the Northwestern States as much as possible from our own great thoroughfares. This will tell with the greater effect, when our railroads come to feel, as they soon must, the full pressure of our war taxes, in their various direct and indirect forms.

The Treaty has been equally one-sided, in its operation, in respect to agricultural products. We have opened the way for Canada to the grain markets of the world, and enabled her to compete on equal terms with our own farmers. Without that license on our part, she would have been utterly unable to maintain any such competition. Her great outlet to the ocean is shut to all navigation for six months of the year, and during most of the other months is very unsafe. The proposed railroads from Quebec to Halifax, some seven hundred miles in length, are in a very high latitude, and would involve such cost of transportation that export of grain by such means must ever be quite out of the question. This agricultural "reciprocity" is an immense advantage to Canada, but to us an unqualified injury.

As in manufacturing and agricultural interests, so in commercial. Duties practically differential, through a change from specific to ad valorem, have been levied against our shippers, forwarders and merchants, tending to divert trade in tea, coffee, sugar, wine and other articles, from our Atlantic cities to Quebec and Montreal. By this increase, since the establishment of the treaty, these articles have to pay some twenty-five per cent. less when conveyed into Canada, via the St. Lawrence, than from the American cities on the bonded system. Such an inequality was never contemplated. It may be added, that while the free navigation of Lake Michigan has been of great advantage to the Canadians, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, intended as an equivalent, has been of little or no value to ourselves.

It is clearly the duty of our Government to remodel this Treaty throughout, or make an end of it altogether. Congress does well in turning to it so early.

The Lamar Scheme for Breaking the Blockade.—Our readers probably recollect the letter we published some weeks since from G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, to Ex-Mayor Woon, of this City, in which he proposed a partnership in a scheme for running the blockade, he to furnish the capital and Woon to bribe some authorized officer of our Government to grant permission for the vessel to enter—the profits to be equally divided. Mr. Woon denounced the letter as probably fictitious, but Mr. Lamar acknowledged that it was genuine, and was vehemently abused in the Georgia papers for having sought to purchase favors of the Lincoln Government. We find in the Savannah *Republican* a card from Mr. Lamar, in which he claims great credit for patriotic motives in making this proposition. It seems his object was not to make money, but to secure from the blockading Government permission for the passage of a single vessel, because that would at once destroy the blockade. He seems to think it would not have made the slightest difference how this permission was obtained. We think he would have been greatly mistaken in his calculations; indeed, we doubt whether he ever had any such hope or purpose. It seems much more like an afterthought to protect himself against the bitter censures of the rebel journals. His course in the matter involved him in a very sharp quarrel with two gentlemen of Savannah, who publish long cards in reply to his.

City Conveyances.—We have received several communications concerning the discomforts connected with our omnibus and city-railroad management. It will do no good to publish them. The public authorities are utterly indifferent to the rights of the people in regard to these conveyances, and the Companies that own them are becoming daily more and more insolent in their exactions. The payment of fare gives no one a recognized right to any accommodation whatever. We never saw a car so full that the conductor would not cram half a dozen more into it, without the slightest regard to the comfort of those already in,—and we have seen policemen thrust four or five women into an omnibus already full. In Paris or in London, if a conductor were to admit an additional passenger after his vehicle is full, he would be liable to arrest. There is an officer in this City called Superintendent of the City Railroads. He receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and it is his duty to enforce all the rules and regulations upon the subject. Is there a man in New York who ever knew this officer to do a single act toward the performance of his duty? We venture to say that nine-tenths of the community did not know that there was such an officer in existence.

Amusements.

German Opera.—The production of "Faust" last evening, by Mr. Anschutz's company, was, in every way, a success. All the principal pieces of the opera were rendered with intelligence and good effect, many of the choruses being given with very remarkable *ensemble* and force. This was especially the case in the second act, (the Kermesse,) and in the fourth, where, with the aid of the Arion Society, the soldiers' chorus brought down the house. The principal soloists were in excellent voice, Mme. Fabbanica distinguishing herself, and, in the third act, meriting all the applause that could be bestowed upon her. The fresh and charming voice of this lady needs but the ripening which singing will bring to it, because not only enjoyable in the highest degree, but in some respects remarkable. The music of *Margaret* lays easily within its compass, and was delivered with great good taste and skill. Herr Himme sang the Cavetina with clearness, and was generally painstaking and acceptable as *Faust*. Indeed, the performance, in all leading respects, was so good that we cannot help expressing the regret that the opera was not produced at an earlier period of the season. The house was magnificent—probably the largest that has ever assembled in the Academy. A few such would have insured the success of Mr. Anschutz's season. "Faust" will be given on Monday, for the second and last time.

Irving Hall.—If the weather be fine to-day, we advise our lady readers to improve the opportunity by visiting Irving Hall, where Mr. Theodore Thomas will give his ninth popular Musical Matinée. The programme is one of the best yet presented at these excellent entertainments. There are (for the orchestra) a Symphony, a Polka, a selection from "Faust," an Overture, a Waltz and a Polonaise. In the vocal department, that admirable artist, Mme. Borchard, will give Rhodas' celebrated air and variations, singing subsequently in a trio from "Attille," with Messrs. Castle and Campbell, who have solos and concerted pieces of their own. As if to bribe the public into good humor, Mr. Theodore Thomas presents all the ladies who may be present to-day with a copy of Charles Fradel's latest and liveliest composition, the "Christmas Polka," which will also be played by the orchestra.

Philharmonic Society.—The Second Concert of the twenty-second season will be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The orchestral pieces are Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Gade's overture, "In the Highlands," and Wagner's overture to "Rienzi." A new morceau Symphonique called "Le Songe," by Mr. Rosaat Goldbeck, will also be performed for the first time. The soloists are Mme. Virginia Lorini and Mr. Rosaat Goldbeck.

Seventy-first Regiment.—The fourth promenade Concert by the Band (Downham's) of this regiment, takes place to-night at Irving Hall. The programme is full and spirited. It is unnecessary to add that the attendance will be overwhelming in numbers and beauty.

Theatre Francais.—The original of Burton's celebrated piece, the "Serious Family," will be played here to-night. It is called "Le Mari à la Campagne." The vaudeville called "L'Omelette Fantastique" will also be given.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Enrollment Act Reported with Amendments—The $300 Commutation Clause Stricken Out—Other Amendments Offered—The Oath of Allegiance Before the Senate—Mr. Bayard Declines to Take It Voluntarily—An Effort to Refer the Matter to the Judiciary Committee Defeated—Adjournment to Monday.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, took the Chair, the Vice-President being absent.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Naval Affairs. He said, apart from this he was on two other Committees. After a brief conversation against granting the request—the Chairman of the Naval Committee, Mr. Hale, saying the services of the gentleman were very important at this time when there was a necessity for a reform in the Navy Department—further consideration upon the subject was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin, asking that some action be taken with a view to the amendment of the Constitution to prohibit Slavery in all the States and Territories.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) also presented one, understood to be of similar import, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harding, of Oregon, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain bands of Indians in Oregon.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Bounty Law. Also, the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act with amendments, one of them repealing the $300 commutation, and remarking as to that he had very serious doubts.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered an amendment exempting clergymen from the draft.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) also introduced an amendment, but its substance was not stated.

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Sumner's resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate "The oath or affirmation prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of office, shall be taken and subscribed to by every Senator in open Senate before entering upon his duties. It shall also be taken and subscribed to in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate, the chief officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the office of the Secretary."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said his colleague (Bayard) was the only person to be affected by the rule proposed. He thought his colleague had the right to ask that there be a judicial decision by this body, whether the oath prescribed by Congress was in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, with the view of having the question solemnly decided. He offered a resolution, as a substitute for Mr. Sumner's proposition, to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Senators and Representatives are included within the provisions of the act prescribing the oath of office passed July 18, 1862, and to inquire whether the said act is in accordance or conflict with the Constitution. Mr. Saulsbury did not propose to enter into a discussion at this time, but he might say it was settled at an early period in the history of the country that a Senator is not a civil officer under the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Union) did not know that another decission upon this subject would be any more satisfactory than the one already made. When the bill was pending here the point was made that it was unconstitutional, and answered—the Senate thought proper to pass it—it was concurred in by the House, and approved by the President. The Senate had thus already decided its constitutionality by passing it. It was a novel proceeding when it became the duty of the Senate to execute a law of the land, to refer the question for examination as to whether it was a law or not. It was the duty of the Senate to obey the law. It was not competent for them to say that the act of Congress was no law. The Senator from Delaware desired an investigation as to whether the law embraced Senators and Representatives from Congress, and stated as an admitted fact, that Senators and Representatives were not civil officers. He (Trumbull) should like to see the decision; he should like to know when and where any court or legislative body came to such a conclusion. He knew of no such decision. There had been none. He knew it had been declared that Senators and Representatives were not liable to impeachment. There was no obvious reason for this. All parts of the Constitution were to be considered together to give effect to its intention; and one part provides for the expulsion of a member of either House by a two-thirds vote, and they were not placed in the provision for impeachment.

Mr. Saulsbury said there was no satisfactory reason why the investigation should not be made. His colleague (Mr. Bayard) had a right to the judgment of this body as to whether he should be required to take the oath or not. His colleague last session took the oath to support the Constitution and entered upon his duties, and had since been acting as a member of the Judiciary Committee. It had never been decided that a member of Congress was a civil officer within the meaning of the Constitution, but the contrary. All he and his colleague wanted was that the Committee should decide whether the act required Senators to take the oath prescribed by that of 1862.

Mr. Trumbull replied: If the Senate adopt the rule of the Senator from Massachusetts, the question will be decided that all Senators shall take the oath.

Mr. Saulsbury said the interests of the country would not suffer by having this question looked into. He saw no reason for the hot haste exhibited by the Senator from Massachusetts. He might be justified in stating that the opposition he presented to the rule did not arise from the matter contained in it. There was nothing in it he could not take every morning before breakfast, and nothing in it his colleague could not take. His opposition to the adoption of this rule was because in their solemn judgment a Senator did not come within the provisions of the act, and was not constitutionally bound to take this oath. In reply to Mr. Trumbull, he said, by a formal vote of the Senate in 1788, in the case of Mr. Blunt, it was decided that a Senator was not a civil officer. The office was conferred by the Senator's State, and not by the action of the Federal Government.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) understood Mr. Sumner's resolution to present two questions: First—What was the true meaning of the act of Congress, and whether it came within the meaning of the Constitution. As to this he could see no possible objection to the Judiciary Committee expressing their opinion on the subject. As to the second question, viz.: Whether, if the law did embrace members, Congress had any right under the Constitution to pass the act. He submitted that perhaps the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) was mistaken as to the authority to refer to the Committee to examine whether the act was constitutional or not. He begged the Senator to reconsider his position. If he did, he (Mr. Johnson,) inclined to think that the Senator would come to a different conclusion. The act was apparently the law of the land. If, on investigation, it should be found to be unconstitutional, or repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution, it was due that Congress should repeal it. His question came up as one of privilege concerning the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) to whom alone it applied.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Union,) said the proposed rule gave a practical construction of the statute. It required the oath to be administered to all Senators before they took their seats. The rule proceeded on the ground that the oath was applicable to Senators, while the Senator from Delaware maintained that the law was not applicable to Senators as civil officers. If the Constitution did not include them, the construction should be given accordingly. He saw no objection to referring the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. He made these remarks without expressing his views on the constitutionality of the law, one way or another. He saw no serious objection to giving the subject the reference required, as an extension of courtesy toward the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Trumbull did not see that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) was interested in the rule more than any other Senator. The proposition here was to inquire whether the law was in accordance, or in conflict, with the Constitution. The act required all officers in the civil, navel, or military departments, before entering upon their duties to take the prescribed oath, swearing, or affirming, that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor given aid or comfort to those engaged in armed hostility thereto, &c. Mr. Trumbull then argued to show that the law was applicable to Senators and Representatives. As nearly all the Senators had taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to the country, he thought it was too late to inquire whether the oath properly embraced Senators. He did not want the Toombses and Davises to come here, and, after swearing to support the Constitution, to take their seats and then perjure themselves. He claimed the right to say they never should with his consent have seats in this body. He would require Senators to take the prescribed oath that they had not been engaged in rebellion, and, if they committed perjury, he would convict them under the statute.

Mr. Sumner said the question was whether the rule proposed should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The reasons assigned for the proposed reference were two, viz.: whether the act which the rule proposed to carry out was unconstitutional; and, assuming it to be constitutional, whether it was applicable to Senators. He doubted whether there was a single Senator who needed light on this subject, or any one having a particle of doubt. He knew some Senators had made up their minds that it was not constitutional and applicable, while others entertained a different opinion. Of what use would it be to refer the question to the Committee on the Judiciary? Every Senator was as competent to decide now as after the Committee should report. If the rule was not perfectly simple, then there might be occasion for reference to remove doubt. Senators could not forget that the bill was amply discussed at a former session. There had not been an objection started to-day that was not then answered; and in face of these objections the oath was first taken by the Chair, and by him administered to the Senators. Every minute the Senate delayed in doubt on this question was injurious to the best interests of the country. It belonged to the Senate to set an example of patriotism by taking the oath without hesitation.

Mr. Grimes, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said if the Committee should make a report of the entire subject, the entire subject would have to be gone over anew. If they wanted to refer the rule they must repeal the substitute. But he could not see any good result in referring the rule. By this they would gain nothing.

Mr. Bayard remarked that the ordinary course was to refer grave questions, although Senators might assume that matters were very clear, and therefore it was idle to refer. The law was passed July 2, 1862, at the last session of the Senate. Messrs. Field and Wall, of New-Jersey, and Arnold, of Rhode Island, all took their seats without reference to the law, and held them without a word from any Senator until the end of their respective terms. At the organization of the present session, the Senators were sworn to support the Constitution, and admitted to their seats without reference to the law. When the question was first raised, he made a motion to postpone its consideration, owing to its gravity, from the extra session until now. He had a right to take it for granted that the decision had been waived, three Senators having remained here without taking the oath until their terms expired. It could not be that the Senators have made up their minds. He was unwilling, without a decision of the Senate, to voluntarily take the oath. His past life and conduct ought to be sufficient to protect him from suspicion. Barring his views as to the dangerous unconstitutionality of the law, he could as readily take the oath as any member of the Senate. He maintained that it had been decided that a Senator is not a civil officer under the Constitution.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) could see no reason why the Senate should refuse to refer. He was of opinion it would work very well to have the Committee report on the subject.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that the Senator from Massachusetts had indicated that every Senator had made up his own mind; but he (Powell) had looked into the question, and was clearly of the opinion that the law of 1862 did not embrace Senators. If others had formed a different opinion, that was no reason why the Senate should refuse an investigation of a subject of such grave importance. He believed he could make it appear that the law did not embrace Senators, under the language of the Constitution, and supported by the most learned commentaries, and which principle was solemnly adjudged by the Senate itself at an early period of its history.

Mr. Sumner suggested the judgment of civil officers for the purpose of impeachment.

Mr. Powell, resuming, said he was merely indicating what he believed an investigation would develop, and referred to the case of Mr. Blunt.

Mr. Saulsbury explained. He desired the entire subject to be referred.

Mr. Powell thought the Senator from Massachusetts was in hot haste to pass the resolution. No possible detriment could result by a reference.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Union,) said no earthly good could arise by a reference. This very question had heretofore been raised before the Judiciary Committee as to whether Senators were civil officers. He thought they were at that time divided, and had no doubt that their opinions remained the same as two years ago. It was admitted on all hands, let the Committee report as it might, it must lead to an extended discussion. There was possibility of a great public harm being done by a longer postponement of the question. If disloyal men were not required to take the oath great injury and detriment might occur. It did not strike his mind as proper, because certain Senators did not take the oath, therefore others were not required to do so. His remarks applied to the inutility of referring the subject to a Committee who had already decided upon the question.

Mr. Powell differed from his friend from New-Jersey. He did not think the question was mooted in the Committee that this law embraced Senators.

Mr. Sumner said this discussion had shown that there was little occasion for reference. He had attentively listened to all the arguments. Those presented by the Senators from Kentucky and Delaware were to the effect that the Senators had already taken their places and proceeded to discharge their duties without having taken and subscribed the oath. That was a fact. But to his mind this was a reason for immediate action. The proposition was brought forward nine months ago, and now when he asked the Senate to vote for it he was met by the remark by the Senator from Kentucky that he was acting in hot haste. He thought the Senate was justly obnoxious to the charge of delay and ought now to act promptly.

Mr. Sherman, referring to the law, said it contained no such language as "civil officers," but "civil, naval and military officers," in any department of the public service.

Mr. Sumner resumed his argument, in the course of which he said that at the commencement of this body it was decided, by 14 against 11—a very small majority—that one of its own members was not liable to be impeached by an associate branch of the Legislature. This was the case to which reference had been made. The Senate was then small, and this decision should not be followed as a precedent at the present day. He again urged immediate action on his resolution, repeating that the Senate were as well prepared now as they would be after a report from the Committee.

Mr. Doolittle moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. Sumner hoped not, and asked the Senator to look at the clock. It was only half-past two.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said if the subject was now referred, it would be reported back, and we would have a repetition of the debate. He preferred the discussion should be continued until they reached a vote.

The question was taken on Mr. Saulsbury's motion to refer, and decided in the negative, Yeas, 15, Nays, 26, as follows:

Yeas—Buckalew, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foot, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wright.

Nays—Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rawsey, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union,) explained that he had voted against the reference, because the subject had been considered in the Committee before the law was passed; therefore he thought it was entirely unnecessary. It was certainly a question of interest to the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) and that Senator's colleague, (Mr. Saulsbury.) He said the former desired to be heard upon the subject. He would extend this courtesy.

Mr. Sumner said the Senate ought not to adjourn over for any holiday until this question was decided. There should be a decision at an early day.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) noticing the remarks of others, said that there were Senators here now who had not had an opportunity to discuss the question, which should be duly considered in all its aspects.

Pending the debate, the Senate went into a brief Executive Session, and then adjourned until Monday.

TRADE WITH NICARAGUA.

The Question of Discriminating Duties—A Proclamation by President Lincoln.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 18.

By the President of the United States of America—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of Congress of the United States of the 24th May, 1828, entitled "An act in addition to an act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the Government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures or merchandize imported into the same from the said foreign nation, from any other foreign country, the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer.

And whereas, satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me through an official communication of Señor Don Louis Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, under date of 28th of November, 1863, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost have been imposed or levied since the 2d day of August, 1838, in the ports of Nicaragua, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from the United States and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Nicaraguen ships and their cargoes, in the same ports, under like circumstances.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Nicaragua and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the dominions of Nicaragua, and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the dominions of Nicaragua in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of Nicaragua.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 16th day of December, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord 1863, and the 88th of the Independence of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Daring Act of Pickpockets.

A LADY ROBBED IN A STAGE BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.

An evening or two since, as the wife of Police Captain MILLS, of the Second Precinct, was riding up town in a Broadway stage, she was robbed of her pocketbook, containing a small sum of money, under the following circumstances: When Mrs. MILLS entered the stage there were three men inside. Two of them were apparently young gentlemen of good address, and for a time they behaved toward her with much politeness—passing up her fare and rendering her other little attentions. The third gentleman soon left the stage, and Mrs. M. immediately thereafter noticed that one of the young men was trying to attract her attention by throwing out his handkerchief, and by various other actions, to which she gave no heed. About this time the other one took his seat near her, and she soon after lapsed into a state of half-consciousness, from which she did not recover until she reached her home. Arrived there, she found that her pocket-book was missing. The sensation felt by her was such as to leave no doubt in her mind, that chloroform was used by these men for the purpose of putting her in such a condition that it would be safe to steal her purse. The pickpockets, of course, made their escape, and they have not yet been taken into custody. Mrs. MILLS states that she cannot be mistaken about the fact that chloroform was administered to her. She had previously taken it under the direction of a physician, and knows well the taste and scent of it, as well as the effects it produced upon her.

Murder on the High Seas.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

A hearing was had before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of *The United States* vs. *Michael Hurley, Henry E. Sorrenso, Evan Edwards, and William Smith.* These men are charged with murder on the high seas, under the following circumstances: They were all sailors on the American ship *Lone Star*, on a voyage from the East Indies, to Falmouth, England, via St. Helena. On the 3d of September, 1863, being off the Cape of Good Hope, about three o'clock in the morning, Mr. GILL, a steward on the ship, heard a scuffle on deck in the forward part of the vessel, and went up to see what was the matter. He found the first mate missing, and asked the prisoners what had become of him. They declared that he had fallen overboard in trying to harpoon a porpoise, and they had been unable to save him. It was a clear, starlight night, and no vessels in sight, but the steward on looking astern could see or hear nothing of the unfortunate man. These circumstances being reported to the Captain he put the prisoners in irons, on suspicion that they knew something more about the matter than they had told. While they were thus confined the steward was in the habit of taking their meals to them, and they subsequently confessed to him that they had knocked the first mate down with a belaying-pin, and thrown him overboard. The ship touched at the Cape of Good Hope, and from there these men were sent to New-York for trial, together with GILL, the steward, as a witness. There being no evidence against HOARLEY, he was discharged. The others—SORRENSO, EDWARDS and SMITH—were committed for further examination.

ROYAL GOOD SENSE.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, describing his entertainment by that *Model* Emperor of Brazil, Dun Pedro II., writes: "The Empress is amiability itself, while the Princesses are receiving such an education—practical and accomplished—as would make all sensible parents in the United States rejoice, and desire that their daughters, too, might be so wisely trained. In reference to practicality, I may mention that each of the Princesses possess a beautiful sewing-machine of the WHEELER & WILSON patent, and busy needle music is heard in the palace each day at the appointed hour for such *recreation.*" —*Journal of Commerce.*

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Winter number is received, and the ladies are in ecstacies over the large number of full-sized fashionable patterns contained in it. No man could make his wife or sweetheart a more acceptable holiday present than by subscribing for a copy of this work. Terms $1 per annum, or 25 cents a number, and published at 473 Broadway, N. Y.—*American Sentinel.*

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight cough, or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons, who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and may be had of druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
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Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN,
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Prof R. L. Hamilton and Associate, Dr. LOCKROW, cure Consumption, Catarrh, and all heretofore considered incurable diseases of the Liver, Lungs and Blood, by New and Pleasant remedies. Our new Theory of Disease, and the wonderful efficacy of our remedies, as attested by hundreds of grateful patients, furnished personally or by mail.
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Late arrival's have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
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In STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
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It corrects acidity of the stomach.
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And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

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Coe's Cough Balsam Cures Croup Every time; cures tickling in the throat; cures the most stubborn cough; cures colds without fail; cures chills and fevers; cures hoarseness and sore throat; cures influenza and lung complaints. Costs only 25 cents. Sold at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway, and all druggists.

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Gold and black walnut, rosewood and ebony, oval and square. Cheapest in New-York, No. 61 Nassau-st.—BRADLEY'S. Cut this out for a card.

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My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most Stylish, Fashionable and Desirable ever offered in this City.
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Needs no spur to make him go faster,
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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
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READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I do hot justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he disolayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. VON EISENBERG restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought I was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and BORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 649 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
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Total.....$777
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ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
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The most popular remedy extant.
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
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We are now opening from recent importations a complete assortment of English Skates, comprising the latest and most approved styles for gentlemen and ladies. Our stock also comprises a good assortment of American Skates, from the best makers. We flatter ourselves on having the best assortment of English Skates to be found in the City. E. S. & J. TORREY,
Skate Emporium, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.
The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to be present on the occasion and address the assemblage:
Hon. John P. Hale.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.
Hon. Henry Winter Davis.
Hon. George Opdyke.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
Hon. James T. Brady.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D.
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.
Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut.
Commodore R. W. Meade.
Judge Roosevelt.
Rev. Dr. Weston.
Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, whose names will be announced on their acceptance.
Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, CHARLES A. STETSON,
S. N. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
L. B. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.
The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
L. P. HORSARP, Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., (BASEMENT,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE FILED objections to the Assessment List for regulating First-avenue from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets, are hereby notified that they can be heard before this Board, at their office, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.—A fine assortment, manufactured by WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 307 Centre-st. New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl $1 a pair

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Buy it and read it; it is saucy and conceited, but thoughtful and truthful.
From the Philadelphia Press.
After Mr. Thackeray had gossipped for some time, in a "Roundabout" fashion with the readers of the *Cornhill Magazine*, one of the ablest writers in that periodical resigned office and took charge of *Temple Bar*, a new but not unfriendly rival. Here he wrote a dozen desultory papers, "*de omnibus rebus et quibusdam in aliis.*" the misfortune of which was that the original idea was Thackeray's. He called them "Breakfast in Bed; or, Philosophy between the Sheets." They are clever, they are amusing—they tell us some things we did not know before, and many things which we had half forgotten and like to be reminded of; but they bring Thackeray to mind also. Mr. SALA, however, is amusing y personal, to a querulously egotistical, like his great exemplar, and his book can be read with pleasure and profit.
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A VALUABLE BOOK FOR MILITARY MEN.
NAPIER'S PENINSULA WAR.
THE H

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 7,934 bbls. Flour, 981 bbls. and 7,934 bags Corn Meal, 112 bags Buckwheat Flour, 2,072 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Barley, 9,620 bushels Oats, 527 bushels Malt, 1,225 pkgs. Provisions, and 639 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 35 bots., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request, at full prices; Java, at 40c.@41c.; Cayion, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@35c.; Lagoyra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@30½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand and heavy to-day; Middlings at 52c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active and prices of shipping brands, which have been most sought after, have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 10@$6 30; poor to choice extra State, at $6 45@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 60 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 10 @$6 30
Extra State..... 6 45 @ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 50 @ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 65 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee..... 6 95 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri. 7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is doing better to-day; sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $7 65@$8 12½ for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active; sales 600 bbls. extra at $6 35@$9, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, at $5 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $5 05@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Marsh's Caloric, ₱ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Also 80 puncheons Brandywine at $29.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 154,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 52; Amber Western, $1 61@$1 63; Red Western, $1 50 to choice, at $1 54@$1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 49@$1 50½, in store, and $1 50@$1 53 afloat, the latter rate for extra; Milwaukee Club, at $1 47@$1 51; Chicago Spring at $1 44@$1 50; Old Milwaukee at $1 30@$1 35 in store, ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively speculative demand at a further advance of 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales were mace of 107,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32, closing at $1 32 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 32@$1 33 for do. afloat, for White Western, now held higher ₱ bushel. Rye is more active but down to $1 25@$1 34 for poor to choice Western and Northern ₱ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels. Oats are in good request at higher prices. We quote Canada at 80c.@81c.; Western at 90c.@92c.; State at 90c.@91½c. ₱ bushel. Sales 175,100 bushels. Barley is in demand at $1 30@$1 55, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 14,500 bushels. Barley Malt continues in request at $1 56@$1 63 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request, at $1 15 a $1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive and somewhat nominal, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$3, chiefly at $2 92½@$2 95 ₱ gallon; Resin, $32@$45 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet to-day at our quotations. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 45@$1 47; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 75c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for ninis and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 29c.@31c.; Refined do. at 52c.@55c. free, and 44c.@46c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 256 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand and is firmer. Sales have been made since our last of 3,850 bbls., at $18 25@$18 56½ for Mess, last season's packing; $17 @$17 25 for two year Old Mess; $18@$21 for new Western and City Prime Mess; $16 62½@$16 87½ for Thin Mess; $20 50@$21 for Mess—this season's packing; $14 25@$14 87½ for Sour Mess, and $12 25@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 9¾c.@11½c. for Hams, and 7c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 150 pkgs. Bacon is in request, at 10c.@11½c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 270 boxes. Dressed Hogs are selling less freely at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,870 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet; sales 345 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50, the latter for choice; India Mess, $27@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 450 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter is in more request, at 20c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in demand, including East India at $7@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, since our last, 2,400 bags.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but held firmly, to-day; sales since our last 150 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13¾c.; and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13c.; also 1,400 bags Pernambuco on private terms ₱ lb. Refined continue in moderate demand, at 13½c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 180,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 70 packages Grease, at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet owing to the very high prices asked. Sales 211 hhds Kentucky at 12½c.@24c., 560 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@21c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 2,450 bbls., at 84c.@90c., closing at 86c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active to-day at drooping rates. For Liverpool—1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 41,600 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5¾d. by sailing vessel, ₱ bushel; 1,800 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@25s. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@40s. by steamer; 800 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.@3s. by sailing vessel, and 5s. by steamer ₱ tc. For London—2,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. by sailing vessel and 2s. 3d. by steamer; 5,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; 4,500 pkgs. Provisions, 25s.@27s 6d. by sailing vessel, and 40s.@50s. by steamer, ₱ ton; 450 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 575 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 6s. 6d.@7s., by steamer, ₱ tc. For Glasgow—25,000 bushels Wheat 6d.@6¼d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; 500 pkgs. Cheese, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—500 bbls. Flour and 250 bbls. Oil Cake on private terms. For Antwerp—a vessel of 530 tons, at a round sum of £1,100; also 100 tons heavy goods at 30s. ₱ ton. For Bordeaux—100 tcs. Lard and 60 hhds. Tallow, at 65 francs ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Anstralasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPA.

Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston
Anstralasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbian	Dec. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Geo Cromwell	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

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For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

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The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

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THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
JANUARY, 1864,
THE JANUARY ATLANTIC IS NOW READY,
With the following striking list of contributors:
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
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LOUIS AGASSIZ,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
HARRIET E. PRESCOTT,
GAIL HAMILTON,
Author of "Mercaret Howth."
And other popular writers.
LIST OF CONTENTS.

Gov. John Winthrop in Old England: The Planting of the Apple-Tree; Bay Leaves and Home Papers; Three Cantos of Oanta's "Paradiso;" External Appearance of Glaciers; Stephen Yarrow, a Christmas Story; Memoria Positum; My Book; The Minister Plenipotentiary; The Beginning of the End; Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1864

will be in no wise inferior to the previous volumes, but it will be the constant aim of the Publishers to advance the high standard already established for the magazine. In furtherance of this aim, they have secured for their new volume several

FEATURES OF PECULIAR INTEREST!

☞ Send for a Descriptive Circular.

☞ TERMS.—The ATLANTIC is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3, postage paid. CLUB PRICES.—Two copies for one year, $5, and each additional subscription at the same rate; and an Extra Copy gratis for every Club of ten Subscribers; or every Eleven Copies for $25.

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FIFTH WEEK
AND
FIFTH EDITION.

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS. A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the Year 1862; with an Account of the Capture of New-Orleans, and a Sketch of the Previous Career of the General, Civil and Military. By JAMES PARTON, Author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," etc. Crown 8vo, with Steel Portraits and Maps. Cloth, $2; half calf, $3 50.

"Mr. Parton is the best of book makers," says a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* in reference to this volume. He is certainly the best of biographers in these respects; he dares to tell the whole truth about his hero, and has the power of clothing his narration with wonderful fascination. The New-York *Tribune* says: "It is needless to say that the volume combines the charms of a romance with the truth of history. It is perhaps the most readable book of the season." The Boston *Post* pronounces it "absolutely the most interesting novel of the day. Only it is not a novel, it is the truth." "Every page is full of interest," says the *Commonwealth*: and columns of commendatory notices might be quoted. Conclusive evidence of the value of this book is afforded in the fact that edition after edition is exhausted as fast as it comes from the press. Five editions have been called for in as many weeks. The sixth is in press. For sale by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, and by booksellers generally.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
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IMPORTANT BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.
THE ROLLO

REAL ESTATE.

A VERY CHOICE FARM OF 75 ACRES, and the village of Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth County, N. J., for sale. It is desirable for a gentleman requiring a country seat, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, connecting with New-York and Philadelphia. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, has choice fruit, &c., is in the immediate vicinity of six churches, three seminaries, three free schools, two select schools, fifteen stores and all other conveniences. The mansion is 40x30 feet, two stories, with kitchen attached 14x20 feet, two stories, and shed in rear 8x30. Also large barn, wagon-houses, corn-cribs, grain-house, woodhouse and all other necessary buildings. Will be sold low and payments easy. If not previously sold will be offered at public auction at Freehold on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. For particulars inquire at Freehold of C. A. BENNETT, Executor, or D. WARNER, No. 215 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs.
Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, a front on 5th-av., below the Park.
Also, a plot of lots on 71st and 72d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.
Also, lots at Yorkville, Harlem, and in almost every desirable location in the City.
Also, a large parcel of lots, with water fronts, on the west side, south of 53d-st.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A SACRIFICE.—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES—Must be sold; 2 story and basement; all modern improvements. Come and see for yourselves. Nos. 207 and 209 East 50th-st. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 831 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT on the corner of 7th-av and 57th-st. Lot 26 by 125 feet. Furnished or otherwise. Also, a house of less value. Both will be sold for less than cost.
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FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE WITHIN THE next ten days, a splendid plot of vacant property, comprising 142 City lots, one hour's ride from Wall-st., surrounded by first-class residences and very valuable building sites. Apply to E. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story house in 16th-s., ten to fifteen doors east of Union-square, house 25 by 60, lot over 100; will be let only for a private family. Price, with furniture, $22,000. Possession any time. Address C. W., Station D.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—LOcated between Fort Hamilton and Brooklyn City line, and convenient to the Fort Hamilton Railroad. Address, with price, Post-office Box No. 2,250.

PAPER MILL.—WANTED TO HIRE, LEASE or purchase, a small paper mill, with pure water, and power sufficient for four engines. Address or apply to J. DRAKE, No. 10 Produce exchange, New-York, describing situation and machinery.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15, 1863.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 5, 1864, to be opened by the 10th, for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of Kansas and Territories of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California. Proposals are also invited for four years' service, (from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.)

KANSAS.

14258 From Atchison, by Lancaster, Kinnekuk, Elkhapoo, Long Chain, Seneca, Laramie Creek, Guittard's, Okefo, One, Pawnee, (Nebraska Territory,) Grayson's, Big Sandy, Thompson's, Kiawa, Little Blue, Liberty Farm, Lone Tree, Thirty-two-mile Creek, Summit, Rooks, Fort Kearney, Platte Station, Crain, Plum Creek, Willow Island, Midway, Gilman's Cottonwood Springs, Cold Springs, Fremont Springs, Elk Horn, Alkali Lake, Sand Hill, Diamond Springs, South Platte, Julesburgh, (Colorado Territory,) Antelope, Spring Hill, Dinnison's, Valley Station, Kelly's, Beaver Creek, Bijoy, Fremont's Orchard, Eagle's Nest, Latham, Cache, La Poudre, Sherwood's, Laporte, Boner, Cherokee, (Idaho Territory,) Virginia Dale, Willow Springs, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Cooper Creek, Rock Creek, Medicine Bow, Fort Halleck, Elk Mountain, Pass Creek, North Platte, Sage Creek, Pine Grove, Bridger's Pass, Sulphur Springs, Waskie, Duck Lake, Dug Springs, Lacede, Big Pond, Black Buttes, Rock Point, Salt Wells, Rock Springs, Green River, Lone Tree, (Utah Territory,) South Bend, Church Buttes, Millerville, Fort Bridger, Muddy, Quaking Asp Springs, Bear River, Needle Rock, Echo Canon, Hanging Rock, Weaver, Daniels, Kimballs' and Mountain Dale, to Salt Lake City, 1,220 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City thirteenth day by 8 A. M., (288 hours.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 8 P. M.
Arrive at Atchison thirteenth day by 2 P. M., (288 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City fifteen days by 8 A. M., (336 hours.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 2 P. M.
Arrive at Atchison fifteenth day by 2 P. M., (336 hours.)

Bids for four years service invited: that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

UTAH TERRITORY.

14628 From Salt Lake City, by Traveler's Rest, Rock Wells, Joe Dug Gap, Fort Critterden, No Name, Rush Valley, Point Lookout, Simpson's Springs, River Bed, Dug Way, Black Rock, Flat Springs, Boyd's, Willow Springs, Canon Station, Dry Creek, Prairie Gate, Antelope Springs, Spring Valley, Shell Creek, Gold Canon Butte, Mountain Springs, Ruby Valley, (Nevada Territory,) Jacob's Wells, Diamond Springs, Sulphur Springs, Robert's Creek, Camp Stutton, Dry Creek, Cain Horn, Simpson's Park, Reese River, Mount Airy, Castle Rock, Edwards Creek, Cold Springs, Middle Gate, Fair View, Mount Augusta Well, Still Water, (Old Rise,) Rush's, Nevada, and Desert Wells, to Virginia City, 558 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.;
Arrive at Virginia City seventh day by 9 A. M., (144 hours;)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day by 10 A. M., (144 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.,
Arrive at Virginia City eighth day by 9 A. M., (168 hours;)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City eighth day by 10 A. M., (168 hours.)

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

15755 From Virginia City, by Carson, Genoa, Friday's, Yaoh's, Strawberry, Webster, Moss, Sportsman's Hall, and Placerville (California,) to Folsom City, 110 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (4 months.)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Folsom City next day by 10 A. M., (24 hours.)
Leave Folsom City daily at 5 A. M.;
Arrive at Virginia City next day by 9 A. M., (24 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Folsom City third day by 10 A. M., (48 hours.)
Leave Folsom City daily at 5 A. M.;
Arrive at Virginia City third day by 8 A. M., (48 hours.)

Bids for four years service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

14356 from Latham, by Big Bend, Fort Lupton, and Pierson's, to Denver City, 45 miles and back, daily.
Leave Denver daily at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Latham same day, by 8 P. M., (12 hours.)
Leave Latham daily on the arrival of the mail from Atchison and from Salt Lake;
Arrive at Denver in twelve hours after

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NOTES.

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate; and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law.

It will be perceived that the schedules are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom City and back, conveying the entire mail each way, in 19 days, eight months in the year, and in 23 days four months in the year.

For form of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of this date, at the principal Post-offices. Bidders should be careful to post-pay bids.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 15th day of January next, for furnishing the requisite supply of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the Navy at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the balance of the year, ending the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or to the Bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Officer.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the Yard, and equirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF HIGHEST respectability and standing, desire to form the acquaintance (with a view to matrimony,) of two young ladies, who are in every respect well qualified to make good wives, and to do so would solicit invitations to a New-Year's call from those of similar inclinations. During the interval a partial acquaintance may be formed by correspondence. Address CHARLES and HENRY DE FOREST, New-York City Post-office.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK to-day, at, or near H. E. Legrain's, corner Waverley-place and Broadway, or from there to Broome-st., and going into a 4th-av. stage, a green morocco PORTEMONNAIE, containing $100 in $5 bills, $20 in small bills, and about 5½ English Sovereigns, and a receipt in French. The finder will please return it to the desk of the Everett House, when the above reward will be paid. New-York, Dec. 18.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10¾ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNELIE, will preach at each service. Seats free for all. The Sunday School and all their friends will meet in the church on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, when the fruits of the Christmas Tree will be distributed. Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, has kindly consented to be present and make an address on the occasion.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 435 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., (removed from No. 155 Broadway.) Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, and WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., same place; on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M., at Grenada Hall, No. 112 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, irrespective of weather. Collection taken up at each meeting.

THE SECOND SERMON IN THE SERIES calculated to promote good feeling among all denominations of Christians will be preached by Rev. J. P. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in the church in 29th-st., just west of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ, the Sole Test of Christian Doctrine and Life.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their December meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) Subject for discussion—*Trainers Visiting their Scholars—Importance of the Duty—Methods and Advantages.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, connected with the Sunday Schools of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be held at the Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Saugwick, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will make an address.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HASTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening—third sermon of the course on the *Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.*

IS IT THE JUDGMENT?—S. S. SNOW (called "The Prophet,") will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Sowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Signs of the Times, as Forewarning that the Scenes of the Final Judgment are Commencing.*

A PROTRACTED MEETING IS BEING held by Messiah Church, in Metropolitan Academy, No. 55 6th-av. Preaching by Elder W. H. EASTMAN, of New-Hampshire, every evening next week, except Saturday. Also, service three times SABBATH, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

"THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY."—J. T. CLRAY will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life beyond the Grave, except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. D. X. JONNIN, Chaplain U. S. Navy, on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, as usual.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 20, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VESSEN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. COSS Pastor, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, by request, to the working-women of the City. Preaching at 11, and children's meeting at 3. Sunday School Festival Christmas morning at 10 o'clock.

REMOVAL.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH has been removed from Grand-st., to the chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Rev. M. FIVAZ will preach every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all not connected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Pope's Case and Faithful's Experience*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st., to the Five Points.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Society, attached to Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver an address and the children will sing. All interested are invited.

PROF. MATTISON PREACHES, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Prof. BENJAMIN gives a Sabbath School concert and anniversary in the same church, at 7½ o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION.—Mr. Beecher's declinature to debate the Constitution with Dr. Cheever in the Cooper Institute. Dr Cheever's offer to discuss it in the *Independent* and *Principia*. See *Principia* of the 17th inst., No. 104 William-st.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Duty of giving our hearts to God, and not to the World.* In the evening—*The Life of Queen Esther.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. PRIME, Secretary of Foreign Missions, will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. W. GRAVES at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Young Man in Danger.*

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The twelfth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Haman.* Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the eleventh of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Unchurch-going young men especially invited.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*The Illusiveness of Life.* Pastor Rev. F. BOTTOME. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.; evening by the Pastor.

A SALVATION MEETING.—REV. B. T. ROSEARS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., at Thitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Baltimore, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ORDINATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD an Ordination on SUNDAY, the 20th, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. Service at 10½ A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 20th inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for public worship.

THE NEW-YORK FORUM—FREEST PLATform in America, corner Broadway and 23d-st., at 3 P. M. Discussion SUNDAY 20, *What is, and is not True Religion?* Free to all; everybody invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH SPEAKS CORNER Broadway and 23d-st. at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The House that Jack Built; at 7½ Ancient and Modern Clairvoyants.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for the Choir, Church and Sunday-school, is now ready. It contains 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we Know each Other there?" &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name, "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to Me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we Meet beyond the River?" "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall we Meet no more to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed, 75 cents, $8 per dozen, $65 per 100. Postage, 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the room Dr. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HASTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

OLD-FASHIONED METHODISM.—THE Band will be in the Wesleyan Chapel, College-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts., ON SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—IRVING HALL.—HANDEL'S oratorio, "THE MESSIAH," by the New-York Harmonic Society, with full orchestra. See future advertisements.

LECTURES.

E. P. BELDEN, ESQ.,

of New-York, will deliver the closing lecture of the course for the Sanitary Commission (the proceeds to be applied in the relief of our suffering soldiers at Richmond) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Subject—*The Rise and Fall of Republics.* This is a new lecture not before delivered. The present state of our Country throws an intense interest around the subject, for which the long historical and political studies of Mr. Belden have peculiarly fitted him. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 40 cents. For sale at the offices of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 10 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—BROOKLYN.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

will lecture in Brooklyn, at the Atheneum, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Fortune of the Republic." Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the usual places.

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MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
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CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
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New styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese, do. Damask, Coroices, and all Other Trimmings.

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All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, soutags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
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GENTS' FUR OAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give
FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS
AND ONE MATINEE,
as follows
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23,
FRIDAY, Dec. 25,
MONDAY, Dec. 28,
and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30,
THE MATINEE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

These will be positively the only performances until the return of the company in February next, as they have to appear by contract in Boston, on Monday, Jan 4. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with the following unparalleled cast:
Amelia.....Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar.....Mad. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Richard.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Renhert.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, Enemy of Richard,
Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Tom, Enemy of Richard.....Sig. Muller
Sylvan.....Sig. Massia
A Judge.....Sig. Reichardt
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. J. NUNO

On SATURDAY, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND MEOORI MATINEE,
on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'oeuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its magnificent cast.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous to retain their boxes and regular seats are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, which will be open for that purpose on Monday, Dec. 21, from 9 to 5 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Bear & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS, SATUROAY, EVENING, DEC. 19, 1863.
LAST NIGHT OF THIS SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
THREE PIECES.
FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CHARMING BURLESQUE, and
SCREAMING FARCE,
with
THE GREAT ORIGINALS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN FIVE CHARACTERS.

Mr and Mrs. WILLIAMS will be supported by Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerratt, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. W. A. Chapman, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Holmes, &c., &c.
LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON
of the fairy spectacle of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Lanty McLoughlan.....Mr. Barney Williams.
Kate Kearney.....Mrs. Barney Williams.
LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON
of the excellent burlesque of
THE MAGIC JOKE,
New scenery,
Magnificent Costumes,
Rare Cast of Characters,
Exquisite Music, Charming Melodies,
Intricate Transformations.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in her immensely admired character of
PRINCE DOLOROSO.
LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON
of the screaming farce of
THE IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan.....Mr. Barney Williams
Seats secured one week in advance.
MONDAY—An entire change of performance.

IRVING HALL.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS' ninth popular MUSICAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Notice.—On the occasion of the next popular Musical Matinée, Dec. 26, each purchaser of a ticket of admission will be presented with a copy of the "Christmas Polka," 6 pages, composed by Mr. Charles Fradel, and dedicated to the Lady Patrons of Theodore Thomas' popular Musical Matinee at
IRVING HALL.

The following distinguished artists will also appear in a entire new and brilliant programme: Mme. COMTE BOUCHARD, from the Italian Opera and Opera Comique, Paris; Mrs. W. M. CASTLE, Mrs. S. C. CAMPBELL, Signor ABELLA and full Orchestra. Tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and the principal music stores.

MISS CANDA'S MONUMENT,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PERHAM'S GIGANTIC
MIRROR OF THE RESELLION,
devoted to raising funds for the founding of a
NATIONAL HOME FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
will open at
CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av., on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
Four admissions.....One Dollar
One-half of the profits to be donated to the above object. Future advertisements will contain full particulars.
JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent.

71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE
CONCERT—IRVING HALL.
DOCWORTH'S FULL BAND.
SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863.
Tickets can be obtained only of members of the regiment, and at the hand-office, (Kingsland s.) No. 422 Broome-st

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE GLORIES OF VENICE AND ROME,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE POET'S GAME?

They are the most instructive and amusing Games extant. A quiet, pleasant and intellectual way of passing an evening, both for the young and old. Be sure and get the correct edition, which is published by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and for sale by our only authorized agent, GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.

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RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand, but, our advice is to call early and get supplied. They have Fancy Boxes, Comets, Sacs, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RIDLEY & CO.'S BRANCH OFFICE,
Corner of 8th-av

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The March to the Relief of Knoxville.

One of Longstreet's Ammunition Trains Destroyed.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

How John Morgan Got Across Our Lines.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 18.

The *Commercial*, of thie city, haa e special dispatch from Chattsnooga, which says:

"During the march of our troops from Chattaeooga against LONGSTREET, at KNOXVILLE, GRANGER's corps got in advance of LONGSTREET's ammueition train, while HOWARD's corps was in the rear. There being no escape for the train, forty car-loads of ammueition and two locomotives were run into the river at Loudon.

A portion of thn force sent to Knoxville has returned to Chattnnooga.

The situatiou of affairs at Chatianooga is nnchanged.

The army will soon be in their Winter quarters."

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Weduesday, Dec. 16.

A portion of Gen. LONGSTREET's army made a descent from Rogersville on Monday, and engaged the advnnce of our forces near Beans' Station. The fighting was continued at intervnls.

It is since reported that the rebels captured twenty-two loads of Quartermaster's stores.

Gen. WILCOX's forces have fallen back to Tazewell and are fortifying.

A later dispatch, of the same date, says that the Union citizens are leaving Keoxville and going in the direction of Big Creek Gap.

Fighting is in progress at Blair's Cross Roads.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 18.

The rebel General, JOHN MORGAN, escaped across the Teunessee at Gillespie's Landing, 60 miles above here, Sundny afternoon.

Capts. WILLIAM CUMMINGS and ROBERT CUMMINES, who escaped from Columbus with him, were captured, together with 14 of his escort of 30. Reaching the neighborhood of the river, they pressed every citizen to preveut the alarm being given, and horriedly eonstructed a reft at tha mouth of Miles Creek, on which an attempt to nross was made. A citizeu who eluded their pickets gave the alarm, and the attempt was nearly frustrated. MOSEAN escapcd on a valuable race-borse, which was presented him in Keutncky, going in the direction of Athens. Gen. HOWAAN, who commands at Athens, has cavalry scooring the couutry, and possibly MORGAN may yet be takeu.

WHEELER has rejoined HAAUSA, and is reorganizing his cavalry forcn near Dalton.

Refugees and deserters say that the rebel cavalry will he actively employed during the Winter.

On Wedeesday, CHAMP FERGUSON, the guerrilla, with a small force, captured a part of the tralu of the First cavalry division ou the march from McMinnville to Sparta. PETER EBRA, sutler of the Ninth Peonsylvaula cnvalry, and three others were murdered.

HARDAA's headquarters are at Dalton—pickets as far as the Tunnel. His army, including the Georgia militia, is 35,000 strong, and is represented as utterly demoralized.

Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN left for Bridgeport today.

Steamboats make trips from Bridgeport to Lounon, whence storea are transported by rail twenty-two miles to Knoxville.

There is nn news from Gen. GORDON GRANGER, who, with BUANSINK, is probnbly fightlug LONGSTREET at hay near Rogersville.

The Heenan and King Match.

The excitement relative to this contest is increasing, and the betting runs wild and unprecedented. Two to one are freely offered on HEENAN, and freely taken. It is said that MORRISSEY is betting heavily against HAENAN, and whether the report is correct or not, it has gained currency, and made many more takers than otherwise there would have been nn KING. A private letter from HEENAN, received by last steamer, is full of confidence, and announces an "easy" success. KING, he says, is in splendid condition, but he (HEENAN) was never in so good. KING's tactics are to fight low—body blows—and HEENAN is prepared for this, by, from the waist up, being a "mass of iron." Above his hips there is nothing out cords, muscles, bones. English residents are willing to take even bets, but the odds are so freely offered that they do not make the proposition. HARRY CLIFFORD, of Broadway and Eighth-street, has $3,000 placed in his hands to bet ou KING. He is authorized to bet even, and nwaits takers. A singular bet was made on Wednesday evening—$150 even that HEENAN would win in thirty minutes. This is merely throwing away money, the knowing onns say; HEENAN's "quick fight" will not avail him with one who knows his tactics, is an old stager aed an acknowledgedly courageous and enduring man. A chance blow, it is true, may early decide the contest, but, saving that, it will be iron muscle agniust irou muscle, iron will against iron will, and thorough training against thorough training. The matter of a "orizn fight" is offensive even in its suggestion, but this is occupying a prominence in thn public mind which fully justifies reference to it. Thnt it is "international" is a mistake. The English papers have combatted this idea in order if HEENAN wlus, to qualify the character of the defeat. This side of the water it can be claimed as not "international," because there is neither a liking for, an approval or recognition of this most brutalizing, disgusting exhibition of the "manly art of self-defence." HEENAN fights on his "own hook," and is likely to have a much fairer chance than he had with SAYERS. He has made many friends in England. The bets ou him there are heavy and "fair play," compulsorlly, must be the order.

The Express Newspaper to be Sold.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

The Case of Stephen T. Clark vs. *James & Erastus Brooks*, all proprietors of the New-York *Evening Express*, has reached the point where a sale has been ordered. The points are briefly thus: The plaintiff on the 30th of November, 1855, bought of James Brooks one-sixth of nn interest in the *Express* for $13,333 33, and was, until July 1, 1863, the publisher and financial editor of the paper. At the close of January, 1863, the parties, for the first time made a formal partoership, (marked A in the pleadings,) which, by consent, was ante-dated Jan. 1, 1863, in which the interests of the parties were thus set forth—that the paper is owned as follows: James Brooks, one-half part thereof; Erastus Brooks the one-third part thereof, and the said Stephen T. Clark the one-sixth part thereof, and as such owners and proprietors have heretofore published the said *New-York Express* under the name of J. & E. Brooks. At the same time was also delivers to Clark by James Brooks a bill of sale of the interest bought by Clark, Nov. 30, 1863, and the bill of sale was by consent *ante fut.* Nov. 30, 1855, marked (B) in the pleadings. Very soon after making the partnership, and obtaining a formal bill of sale, the plaintiff gave the legal notice of the termination of the partnership, and proceeded to close the business under the articles of partnership and bill of sale, asking for a receiver and a sale of the common property.

To this James Brooks swore in reply that he sold only one-sixth of two-thirds of the paper; that *on the 30th day of November*, 1855, he signed the bill of sale, of which document marked (B) was a copy, and that he, James Brooks, "has never signed or executed any other paper or document with said Clark, as to any interest in said newspaper except those marked (A) and (B.)

Upon these affidavits, after argument, the property was ordered into the hands of a Receiver, with leave to either party to petition for a sale.

Upon the motion for a sale the plaintiff, Clark, swore that the paper marked (B,) which Brooks swore he signed on the 30th day of November, 1855, was signed and executed in January, 1863, to carry out the agreement made between Clark and Brooks in 1855, and that the transfer of 1-6 of ⅙ was introduced into the bill of sale (B) by overnight and mistake, and at the time produced the following document marked (C,) which was the original of the agreement made Nov. 30, 1855, but which, on the motion for a Receiver, James Brooks swore he never signed.

DOCUMENT C.—It is nnderstood and agreed upon the part of James Brooks, owner of two-thirds of the interest of the New-York *Express* newspaper, that he will, on the 1st day of January, 1856, sell and deliver to Stephen T. Clark *one-sixth* of an interest in said paper, (THEREBY REDUCING HIS OWN INTEREST TO ONE-HALF,) for the sum of $13,333 33, $2,500 of which was to be paid by said Clark on the delivery of this memorandum of agreement.

It is also agreed that for one year said Clark shall have a salary of $1,500.

Dated and signed at New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

JAMES BROOKS.

Upon the back of this agreement was written the following:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

Received of S. T. Clark, the acceptance of Geo. S. Stephenson for $2,500, in two agreements, due respectively in fifteen and thirty days, being an equivalent of $2,500 mentioned in the annexed agreement.

JAMES BROOKS.

The document (C) James Brooks, on the motion foy a Receiver, swesis he nevnr signed. On the 20th day of Novemoer, 1863, after ever four months' time to refresh his memory, he again swears that his former affiuavits are "true," adding, in relation to the original paper of Nov. 30, 1855, that he never made it: addleg," thet it *was possible* that the paper (C) was signed by him, *as he was in the habit* of signing papers presented to him by the plaintiff in the hours of business, defendant Brooks having every confidence in the plaintiff" at the time said paner purports to be dated; and that the paper (B), executed *seven years after*, was the real portion of the paper sold, and cenies that (B) was ante-dated. The defendant, James Brooks, swore that he was *in the habit about Nov.* 30, 1855, *of signing papers presented to him by Clark in the line of business*, the facts beleg that said Clark during the whole of 1855 was a resideut of Portland, Me., and had not been connacted with the New-York *Express* or James Brooks for more than six years next preceding Nov. 30, 1855.

The plaintiff's counsel, Henry A. Cram, in asking for a sale, claimed that the Court had no right to continue the publication of a paper of extreme disloyal political opinions, and proceeded to read several artioles in the *Express* since it has been published by the Court, in which the whole policy of the Administration was deeounced, and the public incited to opposa it.

Mr. McKeon, in reply to Mr. Cram's remarks as to receipts and the falling off in circulation of the *Express* on account of the extreme political opinions of thn paper, said that the *Freeman's Journal* was the most violent secession paper in this City, bnt has made more money than it had ever mndn before. It takes the ground that the President ought to be impeached; that the Conscription Act ought to be resisted by force, and that the deot of the United States locurred to carry on this war ough, to be repudiated. The *Metropolitan Record* is in the same state, increasing in its subscription list, and takes the ground that the United States debt ooght to be repudiated, and that the whole currency of the country is mismaesged. I recollect at the beginning of the war, the NAW-YORK TIMES stated that President Lincoln should be deposed and a new man put in for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the country. I refer to this for the purpose of showing that the articles referred to by the counsel for Mr. Clark, the plaintiff, are not disloyal. Mr. McKeon then referred to an editorial in the *Express*, one of those read by couesel for plaintiff, oe the national currency question, which he considered one of the most powerful articles he ever read. I recollect the time when Mr. Adams was turned out of office because the national debt was then $16,000,000. Now it is fourfold. I look at these things not with the heated imagination of the counsel for plaintiff, but with calm and cool opinions, and recollected that in December, 1860, when he left Washington, that civil war would be here in less than six months. I believe that, as sure as this war ends in the subjugation of the South, the next raid will be on the Catholics of the couetry. It is decreed that Catholicity and Slavery should perish together. Mr. Sumner, standing in the Senate of the United States, made a speech in which he said that the twin relics of barbarism were not Slavery and Polygamy, but Catholicity and Slavery. It is denied that Mr. Sumuer ever said so. It is published in the *Congressional Globe*, and reprinted in the *Herald*, of this City. Born and educated a Catholic, I confess a pour one, I see the coming storm, and believe sincerely to-day that when the knife is taken from the throats of the Southern people it will be turned to the throat of every Catholic in the North. He said he was prepared for the result, come what will. Again, I refer to a General in command of a Department in the South, Gen. PHELPS, who issued an order in which he denounced the Catholics of Louisiana. He has been made a Major-General, and approved by the President. Hn referred to these things because it is nsserted here that this paper is to be denounced as disloyal, because it states these facts. But I need not trounle the Court with making political speeches. The Court should consider it as a mere matter of business. I would not have introduced it had not my friend on the other side attempted to prove that the *Express*, was extreme in its political opinions, and a disloyal newspaper. The fact that Mr. Brooks being a member of Congress will injure the paper in the conducing of it, is not true. Mr. Brooks is capable of getting all the information which the Executive Departments can afford him, and is able to communicate to his paper, the *Express*, facts beyond the control of any other newspaper correspondent. So far as Mr. Brooks' political opinions are concerned, we are not able to tell what effect they may have, he not having made any speeches se yet, but had voted with Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and leader of the House, and a Repuolican of extreme political opinions.

Mr. McKeon then went on to say that in relation to the facts stated in the affidnvits as to the circulation, and want of business capncity of the Brooks brothers, that when the Brooks brothers became connected with the *Express*, more than thirty years ago, it was a paper of very little importance and of small circulation, and that through their industry, ability, and perseverance it has now become one of the first papers in the country. This fact alone is sufficient to show that the *Express* will not suffer by the withdrawal of the plaintiff from the concern. That by the affidnvit of the book-keeper of the *Express* it was shown that the receipts of the newspaper were greater now than they were when the plaintiff was connected with the paper, and that its circulation had not decreased and its advertisements had not diminished since his withdrawal. These facts should warrant your honor in denying the motion for a sale.

Mr. Cram replied at length, claiming that the defendants, as receivers, were impairing the plaintiffs interest in the newspaper, on account of the extreme political opinions of the defendents, bringing it within the principles of a decision by Chancellor Walworth, that the Court ought not to continue the publication of a political newspaper longer than is sosolutely necessary. The counsel characterized the affidavit of James Brooks as awearing to a negative nregnant, and not worthy of belief, the main points being avoided. Counsel also referred to the fact that this was an excellent time to sell the newspaper, there only being two evening ppers; that he had a party ready to purchase whenever it was sold; if the present time was missed, the loss to thn plaintiff would be very great.

Mr. MCKEON asked if the Government would furnish the funds to buy up and keep them quiet.

Mr. Cram answered that he did know that Mr. McKeon ought to be ashamed of abusing the Government and his country, and that he did not mean to be interrupted by the remnrks of the counsel. He stated that the Court did not sit to protect political interests, but pecuniary interests. He denied the assertion of his opponent that **Catholicity was in danger, and know** many Catholics **who spurned such ideas as the gentlemen would have us believe; that he hoped that the** opinions of the **papers referred to and all their associates would be consigned to a just oblivion**; that such opinions are repudiated by the great majority of the people of this country.

Mr. Cram concluded by asking the Court to order a sale in order to protect the rights of the plaintiff.

The Court then ordered that the *Express* newspaper be sold, the terms and time to be settled by Ex-Judge Bosworth, the referee appointed for that purpose.

[Advertisement.]

At a family breakfast table the other morning a scene occurred which will doubtless be reenacted many times over before Christmas. After the husband had approvingly disposed of his nice rolls, broiled chicken and coffee, the wife said, in a significantly coaxing manner: "Charlie, did you know Mrs. Sweetman has got a magoificent new set of furs!" Charlie began instantly to smell a rather large mice, aud preteuding to be very busy over his paper, answered rather absently, "No." "Yss, she has," pursued the pretty wife; "her husband has given them to her in advance of Christmas. He happened to see some beautiful sets, cheap, at KNOX's. Knox! I think that is the name, down Broadway, near Fulton-street, where he buys his hats, and he bought her a perfectly magnificent cape and muff, and a collar and muff also for their Annie, just the size of our Rosie. He intended not to tell her till Christmas, but he couldn't keep the secret. Wasn't it nice?" "Yes, very," said Charlie, "but I must be going. Got a lot of business to do to-day." A few hours after that saw Mr. Charlie put on his hat, quit his store and make his way quietly in the direction of KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. "Dear little pussie" he thought, "I know what she was driving at, she wanted to give me a hint of what she would like her Christmas present to be. Well, she is the best little wife in the world, and she shall have what she wants, and Rosie, too." But I'll see if I can't keep a secret better than Sweetman."

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—The most perfect and convenient arrangement for raising the dress gracefully and uniformly all eronod ever introduced. Price 50 cents. Seot by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. This beautiful and valuable invention is fastened under the skirt, raising the dress in graceful festoons, and lets down at will. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TWO PERFORMANCES to-day at Barnum's Museum, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The great drama, "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at each. Giant Boy, Giant Girl, Lilliputian King, Automaton Mesical Troupe, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

The Michigan State Fair awarded the highest commendation to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine

[Advertisement.]

RICH, RACY AND INSTRUCTIVE.—The best number ever printed. For portaits, characters and biogranhies of Gen. BANKS, Lord LYNDHURST, etc., with portraits of beautiful women, Egyptian mummies, Sionx Indians, Love, Courtship and Marriage, Wild Men and Beasts, Children, How Miss K. Got a Husband, A Woman's Experience, The Secret of Beauty, Love Signs in the Face, The Beard—Its Cnltivation and Significance, Dreams, Causes and Effect, see thn January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The most pleasaet and healthful beverage for family use is the famous KANT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Some worthless imitations have been offered, hnt be snre and ask your grocer for KANT'S. No other genuine. Price 23 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is nesurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—BANADICT.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residnnce of the bride's fathnr, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Lieut. HENRY BARTON BABCOCK, Fourth U. S. artillery, and HATTIE J., eldest daughter of Lewis S. Benedict, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLOODGOOD—EDGAR.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, LL. D., WINFIELD BLOODGOOD and AMANDA L., daughter of James M. Edgar, all of this City.

BADGER—HUTCHINSON.—In Christ Church, Wankegan, Ill., on Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. C. E. Cheney, of Chicago, B. HUTCHINGS BADGER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HATTIE M., daughter of John Hutchinson, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

CROSBY—CROSBY.—In Danbnry, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. S. G. Coe, THADDEUS H. CROSBY, of New-York, to MATTIE W., eldest daughter of P. D. Crosby, of Danbury.

HOLLENBACK—OSTRANDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, Kingston, N. Y., by Rev. J. C. Hoes, D. D., THEODORE HOLLENBACH, of New-York, to Miss LOUISA OSTRANDER.

HOWELL—MCKEAR.—In Bangor, Me., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, by Rev. George W Field, GILBERT HOWELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ROSINA NAPIER, daughter of Daniel McRner, M. D., of Bangor.

IRVIN—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, ALEXANDER P. IRVIN to SUSAN S., daughter of Robert L. Taylor, all of this City.

QUACKENBUSH—LOUDERBACK.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, D. D., ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., and LIZZIE A. LOUDERBACK, all of this City.

SEELEY—CROSBY.—On Thursday, Dec 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. G. Coe, A. POOLE SEELEY to MARY E., second daughter of P. D. Crosby, all of Danbury, Conn.

SMITH—BACON.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the Church of the Redemption, by Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., J. KEARNY SMITH, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and ANNA M., daughter of J. B. Bacon, of this City.

TAYLOR—MCINTYRE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. William Bannard, of Kingsboro, N. Y., CHARLES W. TAYLOR to MARY, youngest daughter of John McIntyre, Esq.

TALMAGE—CLARK.—At New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., SAMUEL TALMAGE, of Somerville, N. J., and ARIETTA M., only daughter of Dr. E. Clark, of the former place.

WHITING—WHITING.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. George C. Lucas, ANSLEN WHITING, of New-Orleans, and Mrs. SUSAN P. WHITING, of Jersey City.

DIED.

BAGENNAST.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, after a long and painful illness, LILLIE WILMSANINO, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth T. Bradhurst, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock.

CULON.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, PATRICK CONLON, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Eckford-st., between Cayler and Greenpoint avs., on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

DURYEA.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of diphtheritic croup, AMOS BAILEY, youngest son of William E. and Huldah A. Duryea, aged 15 months and 25 days.

The relntives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 516 East 6th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FROMENT.—At his residence, No. 66 East 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, ANDRE FROMENT.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Theodore Froment, together with the members of the Common Council, the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the members of the Tammany Society and Democratic General Committee, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. James' English Lutheran Church, No. 103 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOX.—On Friday, Nov. 27, on the battle-field of Mine Run, Va., Lieut. JAMES A. FOX, of the 110th regiment Ohio Volunteers, formerly a resident of Yellow Springs, in said State, leaving a young wife and many friends to mourn his untimely end.

In the language of the Colonel commanding his brigade, to a friend, "He had endeared himself to us all by his uniform conduct as a soldier and gentleman, and to none more than my self."

His remains were interred in a quiet spot on the battle-field, near midnight of the day he fell, by his brother officers. A sadder moment they never experienced.

Gallant soldier and friend, farewell. L.

☞ Ohio papers please copy

HOVEY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D. D., pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, and Chaplain of the 71st regiment New-York State Militia, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his clerical brethren, and the members of the 71st regiment, (in citizens' dress,) are invited to attend the funeral, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

KIDDAR.—The funeral of Mrs. MARY J. KIDDAR, wife of Frederick Kidder, which was postponed on account of the severe storm on Thursday, will take place to-day at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 197 West 14th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAPHAM.—On Friday, Dec. 18, of congestion, HARRIET ELIZABETH, only daughter of Thomas C. and Asenath O. Lapham, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 350 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, also the friends of John E. Hoagland.

MANNING.—On Friday morning, Dec. 18, Mrs. MARY D. MANNING, widow of Jeremiah Manning, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, with those of her son, J. Angus Manning, and her brothers, Daniel, William S. and C. R. Robert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without forther invitation, on Monday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 West 12th-st.

SPRIGG.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 17, ANN G. SPRIGG, relict of Frederick Sprigg.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her fuoeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 74 West 35th-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, EDWARD WHITE, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, James W. White, Justice of the Supreior Court, and John E. White, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, where Mass will be celebrated.

WALDOVA.—At Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 17, EPHRAIM W. WALDOVA, aged 67 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from Zion (Episcopal) Church, Dobbs' Ferry. The train leaves Chambers-st. at 12½ P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yazoo, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Page, J. M. Young and wife, R. H. Emerson, D. Galamb and wife, John Stonitch, George R. Carlton, Wm. W. Knight, Wm. T. Smith, Frank Buck, Wm. N. Ghiselin, George T. Abbott, Mrs. Burus, Mary Nelson, M. R. Morris, William L. Bailey, Charles Moore, Victor Lavegue Pouelgh and family of 5 persons, John Buhler, Andrew Bartley, A. M. Rios, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Dr. Segnin, M. Cronley, John Collen, Mrs. E. Humphray and son, N. Davidson, Mr. Thompson and wife, M. Joseph, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Feronfer, C. H. Offensand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon sets.. 1 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 26 | Gov. Island.. 3 15 | Hell Gate.. 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Golden Fleece, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Maravni, Cnffing, Barbados, T. T. Dwight.

Brigs Gold Hunter, Weston, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hinen; Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Roberts, Turks Island, Geo. T. Brewster.

Schooners D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. C. Ruuyn, Matbis, Alexandria, M. T. Ruoyoo & Co.; Triomph, Watson, Boston, Van Brunt & Slagut; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; J. G. Ferris, Murdllo, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Rachel C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Li, Brown, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern; J. P. Arger, Wright, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. C. Reeves, Yonng, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. & R. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jas. Logan, Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. A. Fredmore, Weaver, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Harper, Ross, New-Haven, H. S. Racatt & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 8 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 3 P. M., Dec. 15, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 306 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. The steamship Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown Dec. 2. Dec. 17, lat. 49 44, lon. 60 05, passed a brig-rigged steamship bonud E.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Dec. 5, via Qneecstown 6th, 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 8, 11:20 P. M., passed steamship Asia, bound in.

U. S. mail steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 10th, with cotton and passengers to Lndiam, Heineken & Co.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C. in ballast to U. S. Assistant Qnartermaster.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Corsair, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hughes, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Has had very heavy gales and calms during the passage. Nov. 13, lost jibboom, foretopgallantmast, etc.; 14th, lat. 44 25, lon. 41 30, spoke the ship Marianne Nottebohm, who kindly offered any assistance, we having lost all sails, except the three topsails, shifted cargo and smashed the pumps. Dec. 3, lat. 49 07, lon. 56, passed a waterlogged ship, long counter, and long black billet, or fiddle-head; the Corsair being unmanageable could not approach nearer than two cables' length.

Ship Protector, (Norw.,) Kruge, Leghorn 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Heiress, Rusk, Newcastle 55 ds., with coal to J. A. McGaw. Has had very heavy westerly gales on the passage. Has been 4 ds. off the Hook.

Bark Laura & Gertrude, (Brem.,) Popoelbanm, Bremen 42 ds., in ballast to Kremelberg & Co.

Brig T. W. Rowland, McNulty, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar, cotton, etc., to master.

Brig James Carey Coale, (of Baltimore,) O'Leary, Havana 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Merrill & Abbott. Had a succession of strong N. gales the entire passage.

Brig Maracaibo, (Dan.,) Ishoy, Maracaibo Nov. 11, and the Bar 13th, with coffee, hides, &c., to Pavenstadt & Co. Has experienced a succession of gales from N. W. to N. E. for the last 20 ds.; has been 18 ds. N. of lat. 30. Dec. 5, saw a steamer, apparently a blockade-runner.

Brig N. M. Terry, (new,) Phillips, Deep River, Conn., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br., of Arichat,) Worward, Grand River, P. E. I., 20 ds., with oats to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Reed, Cornwallis 17 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Saratoga, Adams, Providence.

Schr. W. Perry, Risley, Fall River.

Schr. Triumph, Watson, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Grace, Delaware City.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamers Louisa Moore, for Newbern, N. C.; Thornton, City of Richmond for Washington, D. C.; Yazoo, for New Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Arr. ship St. Lawrence, from Liverpool; brigs Coquette, from Cape Haytien, Foster, from Gonaives.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship George Cromwell will sail Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans.

The steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans, sails 19th, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

On the morning of the 7th inst., the light vessel of Frying-pan Shoals broke adrift from her moorings during a N. E. gale, and in clearing her bridle from the windlass, her second mate, Mosely, son of the Captain, was killed. Vessel mann sail and reached Port Royal on the 9th.

At 11 A. M. on Friday, Dec. 11, the bark Alice Provost Nichols, from Philadelphia, with coal for the navy, went ashore on Martin's Industry Shoals, while attempting to get to Port Royal, and is a total loss. Same night, in an easterly gale, the light-vessel on Martin's Industry Shoals broke adrift from her moorings, but succeeded in getting into Port Royal without damage. Temporarily, the steamer Cumbria is moored about in same lat. and lon, as the light-vessel was to exhibit light at night.

RETURNED.—Hamburg brig Emilie, Pfiffer, hence 12th inst. for Havana, returned for medical assistance. On the 13th inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 73 48, a seaman fell from the foretopsail-yard to the deck, and was seriously injured.

Spoken, &c.

Asia—steamship, from Boston for Liverpool, Dec. 4, 84 miles west of Eastnet.

Columbia—steamship, bound E., Dec. 16, lat. 41 08, lon. 66 31.

Glasgow—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 6, at 1½ P. M.

Persia—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 8, at 8:50 P. M., lat. 56 14, lon. 25 42.

Scotia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Dec. 17, lat. 46 46, lon. 68 20.

Sidon—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 7, at 8 35 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Nov. 11, bark Teresa, (Dan.,) just arr.; Br. schr. ——, Ide, fustic, for Baltimore.

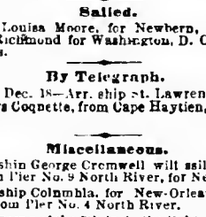
[LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec 3

Arrived from New-York—2d, steamer Bellona, at London; Bolivar, at Liverpool; 1st, Rosa, at Antwerp; Nov. 28, Jane Spiers, at Londonderry; 29th, Christina Bruckelman, at Texel; Orlando, at Malaga.

Arrived from Providence—Nov. 30, Exchange, at Antwerp.

GIFTS BOYS



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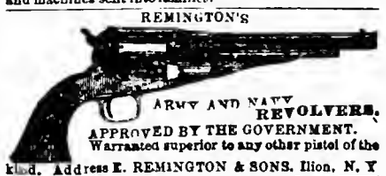

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Tickets 25 cents; 200 Reserved seats at 50 cents.

For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; at Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway, and at the door.

A few platform tickets at 50 cents, to be had at No. 121 Nassau-st., and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman-st.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND DECLARATION.

At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held December 14, 1863, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the official canvass be published in the following named papers, viz.: *Sunday Dispatch, Irish American, Daily News, Tribune, Leader, New-Yorker, Atlas, Metropolitan Record, Staats Zeitung, Commercial Advertiser, Era, Critic,* NEW-YORK TIMES, *Sunday Times and Messenger, Evening Express, Jewish Record, Freeman's Journal, Herald, Sun, Transcript, World, Sunday Courier* and *Sunday Mercury*, and that the complete canvass, by election districts, be published in the *Transcript*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY CANVASSERS OF the City and County of New-York, in relation to the vote cast for Mayor:

A Police Justice in each of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts of the District Court;

A Justice in each of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Judicial Districts;

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an even numerical designation.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District;

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward;

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward;

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward,

And such other School Officers as have become vacant by reason of death, resignation, or from other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers, having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth days of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election Districts of said City and County, at the election held December 8th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York was seventy-one thousand one hundred and sixty-six.

Of which C. Godfrey Gunther received twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Francis L. A. Boole received twenty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Orison Blunt received nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-three.

Of which two were defective.

Of which twenty-two were blank.

And of which forty-one were scattering votes.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the First District was three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Edward Hogan received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

Of which John M. Costar received one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.

Of which thirteen were blanks.

And of which four were scattering votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Second District was seven thousand two hundred and eighty one.

Of which Joseph Dowling received seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which fifteen were scattering votes.

THIRD DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Third District was seven thousand three hundred and forty-four.

Of which William Dodge received three thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Henry Wilson received two thousand two hundred and thirty-five.

Of which James M. Murray received one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which sixteen were scattering votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Fourth District, was seven thousand one hundred and three.

Of which William H. Mansfield received five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Barnabas W. Osborn received four thousand nine hundred and forty-one.

Of which Frederick R. Hartman received five hundred and thirty-six.

Of which twenty-six were blank.

And of which one hundred and thirty-one were scattering votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Fifth District was eleven thousand and thirty.

Of which Edward J. Shandley received eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Edward M. Skidmore received two thousand one hundred and seven.

Of which Felix Hart received seventy-eight.

Of which forty-five were blank.

And of which forty-six were scattering votes.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Sixth District was eight thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Richard Kelly received three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which James Mahoney received three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Francis C. Speight received nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Daniel W. Clarke received five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which W. Drake Parsons received twenty-one.

Of which twelve were blank.

And of which fifteen were scattering votes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Seventh District was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Michael Connolly received five thousand six hundred and seventy-three.

Of which James H. Welsh received three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Nicholas Seagrist received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Charles M. Vandervoort received four hundred and twenty-eight.

And of which twenty-nine were scattering votes.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Eighth District was nine thousand and one.

Of which Thomas A. Ledwith received four thousand five hundred and ninety-six.

Of which John Quackenbush received four thousand one hundred and thirty one.

Of which David Levy received two hundred and forty-six.

Of which Anson Willis received eight.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the First Judicial District was three thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which Denis Quinn received two thousand and ninety-six.

Of which Thomas Stewart received one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Of which four were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Second Judicial District was seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Thomas Kevin received seven thousand one hundred and three.

Of which eighty-one were blank.

And of which twenty-one were scattering votes.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Third Judicial District was seven thousand two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which William E. Smith received three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Charles Waters received two thousand nine hundred and forty-three.

Of which George W. Morton received four hundred and fourteen.

Of which M. A. Gilchrist received one.

Of which nineteen were blank.

And of which twenty-seven were scattering votes.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District was eleven thousand one hundred and eleven.

Of which Moses D. Gale received four thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which George F. Steinbrenner received four thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which J. Dagnett Hunt received one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which William H. Van Cott received four hundred and fifteen.

Of which Philip F. Smith received two hundred and forty-two.

Of which seventeen were blank.

And of which one hundred and fifty-one were scattering votes.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District was eleven thousand and twenty-eight.

Of which Frederick W. Loew received seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Of which John H. Trapp received three thousand one hundred and twenty.

Of which fifty were blank.

And of which sixty-four were scattering votes.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, was eight thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which George C. Barrett received three thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which William Bolen received two thousand one hundred and ninety.

Of which Theodore J. Fouda received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Thomas J. McCahill received one thousand and ten.

Of which Robert D. Livingston received nine.

Of which seventeen were blank.

And of which sixteen were scattering votes.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District was ten thousand six hundred and forty-nine.

Of which John A. Stemmler received four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Charles E. Jenkins received three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Joseph B. Tuiley received two thousand seven hundred and seven.

Of which six were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District was three thousand four hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Morgan Jones received two thousand and ninety-three.

Of which William Walsh received one thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Of which five were blank.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District was four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which James McMahon received two thousand three hundred.

Of which William Doherty received one thousand and thirty-one.

Of which George S. Earle received seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which seventeen were blank.

And of which seventy-four were scattering votes.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District was five thousand three hundred and thirty-three.

Of which James Reed received two thousand and seven.

Of which William H. Williams received twenty-seven.

Of which sixty were blank.

And of which forty-four were scattering votes.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District was five thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which Peter McKnight received three thousand and twenty-two.

Of which William L. Ely received two thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which William A. Walker received one.

Of which twenty-four were blank.

And of which thirty-nine were scattering votes.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District was four thousand two hundred and seventeen.

Of which George A. Jaremiah received two thousand one hundred and ninety-two.

Of which John Lalor received one thousand two hundred and ten.

Of which John N. Reynolds received seven hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which one was blank.

And of which eighty-seven were scattering votes.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District was four thousand four hundred and fourteen.

Of which Bernard Kelly received two thousand three hundred and two.

Of which Peter Bowe received one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Of which Gerson N. Hermann received one thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Of which Joseph McVay received one.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which fifty-four were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District was four thousand seven hundred and seventeen.

Of which John D. Utiwell received one thousand three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James Irving received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Richard Williamson, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and seventeen.

Of which Richard O'Brien received nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which twenty were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District was four thousand and thirty-five.

Of which Terence Farley received one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Of which Robert McGinnis received one thousand seven hundred and two.

Of which George J. Gregory received four hundred and eight.

Of which eight were black.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimates and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Fourth Senatorial District was ninety-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Of which James Hayes received fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which John Healy received fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Charles Riley received fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Patrick H. Keenan received eleven thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which Michael Brophy received eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Edwin M. Haggerty received eleven thousand and eighty-five.

Of which Charles A. Viemeister received four thousand six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Edward B. Cunniou received four thousand four hundred and eighty-two.

Of which John A. Parise received three thousand two hundred and two.

Of which William H. Bailey received two thousand five hundred and forty-seven.

Of which William W. Ladd received one thousand five hundred and fourteen.

Of which John Eagan received one thousand and ninety-two.

Of which Frank Duffy received seven hundred and forty-six.

Of which Patrick McCollum received two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which James Sandford received twenty-eight.

Of which Patrick Kiernan received twenty.

Of which three hundred and forty-four were blank.

And of which two hundred and forty-four were scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Fifth Senatorial District was ninety-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received eight thousand five hundred and fourteen.

Of which Jeremiah Heffernan received seven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John Ryan received seven thousand four hundred and forty three.

Of which Michael Gross received seven thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Frederick Repper received seven thousand one hundred and six.

Of which Charles Koster received six thousand one hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Simon Harrison received four thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Owen Keenan received four thousand five hundred and eighty-five.

Of which John Lambrecht received four thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

Of which William J. O'Connor received four thousand and sixty-two.

Of which Allen Rutherford received three thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Hugh Nesbitt received three thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

Of which Richard Sharp received three thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Prosper J. Blinn received three thousand five hundred and fifty four.

Of which John Galvin received three thousand four hundred and ninety-six.

Of which John Whitten received three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which William Schneider received three thousand and fifty-seven.

Of which James Towers received two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Thomas McGuire received two thousand two hundred and three.

Of which Philip Reilly received one thousand two hundred and twenty eight.

Of which Thomas H. Seymour received eight.

Of which one hundred and eleven were blank.

And of which one hundred and fifteen were scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District was eighty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

Of which David R. Jaques received seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three.

Of which John Houghtalin received seven thousand four hundred and seventy.

Of which William S. Updyke received seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which George Schaffer received seven thousand four hundred and forty-five.

Of which John G. Haviland received seven thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which George McGrath received seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Jeremiah Pangborn received seven thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

Of which James Murray received seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which George McLean received six thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which James Owens received six thousand five hundred and eighty-three.

Of which William Hepburn received six thousand five hundred and forty.

Of which James Galway received six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Elbert Roberson received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Wm. H. Housner received one thousand and fifty-one.

Of which Abraham E. Dater received nine hundred and forty-two.

Of which John Vanderpool received one hundred and two.

Of which John H. Pullis received three.

Of which James B. Nelson received one.

Of which John A. Weeks received one.

Of which Henry D. Sedgwick received one.

Of which Robert B. Minturn, Jr., received one.

Of which R. Lennox Kennedy received one.

Of which forty-one were blank.

And of which sixty-seven were scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District was one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Valentine Cook received eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Patrick Russell received eight thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Alexander Brandan received eight thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which William Joyce received eight thousand three hundred and eleven.

Of which John Brice received eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

Of which David Fitzgerald received seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four.

Of which James K. Watson received seven thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Charles C. Pinckney received seven thousand and ninety-nine.

Of which Joseph Cundipp received seven thousand one hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Nicholas H. Babcock, Jr., received seven thousand and thirty-two.

Of which Michael Snyder received six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which William Starrits received six thousand four hundred and eighty.

Of which John Hart received five thousand three hundred and forty-four.

Of which William Gallagher received four thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

Of which Stephen Gheoghegan received three thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John Keegan received three thousand five hundred and forty-five.

Of which Thomas Nolan received three thousand four hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Otis Ormsby received thirty-eight.

Of which Hugh Brady received thirty-seven.

Of which Thomas Brady received five.

Of which John J. Astor received four.

Of which Hiram Babcock received three.

Of which John Hopper received one.

Of which William B. Astor received one.

Of which one hundred and five were blank.

And of which seventy-five were scattering votes.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Patrick Maher received one thousand and four.

Of which Herman D. Walbridge received three hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which eighteen were blank.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward was three hundred and fifteen.

Of which James F. Horan received one hundred and sixty-four.

And of which William H. Maloney received one hundred and fifty-one.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward was four hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Edward B. Heath received two hundred and thirteen.

Of which Theodore Conklin received one hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Benjamin Ray received one hundred and thirty-three.

And of which three were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Of which Arthur O'Donnell received eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Hugh Keane received seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Henry G. Leask received two hundred and sixty-three.

Of which four were blank.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

Of which James M. Tuthill received nine hundred and twelve.

Of which William H. Crane received eight hundred and forty-nine.

And of which two were blank votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand three hundred and ten.

Of which Timothy Brennan received two thousand two hundred and ninety-two.

Of which six were blank.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was three thousand three hundred and five.

Of which Wilson G. Small received two thousand one hundred and forty-two.

Of which John Galvin received one thousand one hundred and fifty-two.

And of which eleven were blank votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Walter W. Adams received one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

Of which John Aitken, Jr., received one thousand and eighty-three.

And of which three were blank votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was four thousand five hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Jacob C. Bogert received two thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Helmus M. Wells received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which one was blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and seventy.

Of which Andrew J. Rasmire received one thousand and sixty-two.

Of which John Harrison received one thousand and one.

Of which William Andersou received four hundred and two.

Of which two were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was five thousand and nine.

Of which Charles Perley, Jr., received two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Tuuis S. Duryea received two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which three were blank.

And of which forty-eight were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which James C. Wallett received one thousand three hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Charles Boice received one thousand two hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Spencer Gregory received one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which eighteen were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Thomas Brown received one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Peter F. Greene received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which eight were blank..

And of which eight were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Henry P. West received three thousand and forty-one.

Of which ninety were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand, three hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Washington Murray received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Henry J. Raymond received one thousand and thirty-seven.

Of which two were blank.

Of which four were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward was three thousand seven hundred and thirteen.

Of which Samuel B. H. Vance received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Morrel B. Spaulding received one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Of which one was a blank vote.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand and one.

Of which James L. Miller received four thousand two hundred and seventy-two.

Of which John C. Chamberlain received one thousand six hundred and ten.

Of which fifty-six were blank.

And of which sixty-three were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was four thousand six hundred.

Of which William H. Neilson received two thousand one hundred and ninety.

Of which William E. Curtis received one thousand one hundred and thirteen.

Of which William Coulter received eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which James W. Gerard received four hundred and sixty-six.

And of which three were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Thomas McSpedon received one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Frank McElroy received one thousand four hundred and three.

Of which John F. Zebly received one thousand one hundred and twenty-five.

Of which nine were blank.

And of which two were scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was five thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which James L. Hastie received two thousand one hundred and thirteen.

Of which Thomas Maher received one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Of which Theodore Martine received five hundred and sixty-one.

Of which John Kelly received five hundred and thirty-one.

Of which two were were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Francis Lieber received one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Charles Guidet received one thousand six hundred and seventeen.

Of which Daniel C. Birdsall received four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was four thousand and six.

Of which Benjamin P. Fairchild received two thousand two hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Adna H. Underhill received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which five were blank.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

FOR SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand four hundred and five.

Of which John C. Bailey received one thousand and forty.

Of which Louis Biegert received three hundred and fifty.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward was three hundred and twelve.

Of which William K. Edgerton received one hundred and seventy-seven.

And of which James H. Ward received one hundred and thirty-five votes.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward, was four hundred and ninety-three.

Of which John Oterson received two hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Thomas D. Winchester received one hundred and fifty-seven.

And of which George F. Dewland received one hundred and fifteen votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which James H. Burke received eight hundred and fifty-two.

Of which John Keane received seven hundred and seventy.

Of which Albert Kimmel received two hundred and thirty-two.

And of which fourteen were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Brice received nine hundred and nine.

Of which Edgar Beardsley received eight hundred and forty-one.

Of which two were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand three hundred and thirteen.

Of which William H. Kennedy received one thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

Of which James Kerrigan received five hundred and eighty-four.

Of which three were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was three thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Michael Corliss received one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Terence P. Tracy received one thousand and ninety-five.

Of which Joseph P. Jardine received one thousand and sixty-two.

And of which twenty-five were blank votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Of which George Duroche received one thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Joseph D. Martin received one thousand and twenty-six.

And of which John Dixon received five hundred and ninety-one votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was four thousand five hundred and sixty.

Of which George F. Merklee received two thousand three hundred.

Of which Abraham Demarest received two thousand two hundred and fifty-four.

Of which one was blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and forty-four.

Of which Jesse G. Keyes received one thousand and thirty-two.

Of which William Greve received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which James McHenry received three hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Washington Mullin received seventy.

And of which two were blank votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Edward M. Perley received two thousand six hundred and ninety.

Of which John O'Donnell received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which twenty-eight were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was three thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Lewis H. Miner received one thousand three hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Louis Brosi received one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which James B. Archer received one hundred and eighty-three.

Of which twenty-three were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Robert Fair received one thousand six hundred and twenty-one.

Of which John J. Mulligan received nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which six were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Daniel O'Reilly received three thousand one hundred and eight.

Of which twenty-four were blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand three hundred and sixty-four.

Of which John C. Brown received one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Moses M. Vail received one thousand and thirty-four.

Of which one was blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward was three thousand six hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Alfred B. Moore received one thousand nine hundred and seven.

Of which Charles A. Clark received one thousand three hundred and thirteen.

Of which Robert A. Miller received four hundred and forty-three.

And of which twelve were blank votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools for the Seventeenth Ward was one thousand and three

Of which Bernard P. Woods received two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Samuel R. Smith received one thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

Of which James Bensel received one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Stephen H. Knapp received two hundred and fifty three.

Of which forty were blank.

And of which fifty-six were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward was four thousand six hundred and three.

Of which Robert Ennever received two thousand one hundred and twelve.

Of which Franklin H. Churchill received one thousand two hundred and forty.

Of which George F. Woodward received one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Bernard Brown received sixty-two.

Of which Thomas Keenen received four.

And of which six were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Henry Clausen, Jr., received two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Robert Brower received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

Of which one was a blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Adolphus C. Rau received two thousand two hundred and fourteen.

Of which Nicholas Judge received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Of which John Deering received nine hundred and seventy-five.

And of which three were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was four thousand and ninety.

Of which David W. Allen received two thousand one hundred and nine.

Of which Thomas E. S. Dwyer received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

Of which three were blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was three thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which John G. Tiebjen received two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Theodore G. Glaubensklee received one thousand five hundred and fifteen.

Of which five were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

FIRST WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools in the First Ward, for full term, was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received one thousand and forty-seven.

Of which Richard A. Bartou received nine hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John Cowan received four hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Sebastian Holkept received three hundred and forty.

And of which thirteen were blank votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Patrick Fitzsimons received one thousand and twenty-eight.

Of which Richard O'Brien received three hundred and sixty.

Of which five were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second ward, for full term, was six hundred and seven.

Of which Lyman Powers received three hundred and seven.

Of which Michael Carmody received one hundred and eighty.

And of which William Buckley received one hundred and thirty votes.

To fill Vacancy—Two Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was three hundred and six.

Of which Jeremiah Coyne received one hundred and eighty.

Of which John H. Lynch received one hundred and twenty-four.

And of which two were scattering votes.

To fill Vacancy—One Year.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was three hundred and eighteen.

Of which Bernard Myers received one hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Thomas H. Lynch received one hundred and twenty-seven.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was nine hundred and eighty-three.

Of which James McCinsky received two hundred and thirty-four.

Of which John J. Finn received two hundred and twenty-six.

Of which David L. Robbins received one hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Joseph F. Graham received one hundred and forty-four.

Of which J. Herman Wahrock received one hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which George B. English received forty-three.

Of which Enoch Smith received thirty-five.

And of which six were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was three thousand eight hundred and ten.

Of which John H. Lester received eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which F. Joseph Klein received seven hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Thomas White received seven hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Richard Cooke received six hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Morris Friedsam, received four hundred and fourteen.

Of which Benjamin Chase received two hundred and ninety-three.

And of which twenty-six were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estim

Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, for full term, was ten thousand two hundred and ninety-two.
Of which John H. Tietjen received two thousand five hundred and eight.
Of which John F. Williams received two thousand one hundred and seventy.
Of which Noah A. Childs received two thousand and seventy-seven.
Of which Stephen G. Searle received two thousand and forty-four.
Of which John McDonald received nine hundred and ninety-four.
Of which Adam Hens received four hundred and ninety-three.
And of which six were scattering votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand six hundred and sixty-three.
Of which James Demarest received two thousand two hundred and nine.
Of which William J. Peck received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Charles L. Halberstadt received five hundred and eight.
Of which four were blank.
And of which eighteen were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, for full term, was eight thousand one hundred and seventy-three.
Of which A. Hamilton Pride received two thousand three hundred and forty-two.
Of which Wesley S. Yard received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Benjamin B. Atterbury received one thousand nine hundred and fifty three.
Of which Alfred Edwards received one thousand nine hundred and three.
Of which two were blank.
And of which one was a scattering vote.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand one hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Bartholomew Chappell received six hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Cornelius L. Purdy received five hundred and eighty.
Of which Marshall Bought received four hundred and fifteen.
Of which William Sinclair, Junior, received four hundred and eight.
Of which Charles F. Campbell received sixty.
Of which William F. Black received thirty-four.
Of which John McGowan received one.
And of which three were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which John Jasper received two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which William H. Doherty received two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Stephen V. R. Cooper received one thousand five hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Isaac P. Ohnstead received one thousand five hundred and twenty-one.
Of which five were blank.
And of which six were scattering votes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the election held December first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do hereby certify, ostermine and declare:

MAYOR.

That
C. Godfrey Gunther,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

POLICE JUSTICES.

That
Edward Hogan,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the First District.
That
Joseph Dowling,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Second District.
That
William Dodge,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Third District.
That
William H. Mansfield,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Fourth District.
That
Edward J. Sbandley,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Fifth District,
That
Richard Kelly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Sixth District.
That
Michael Connolly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Seventh District.
That
Thomas A. Ledwith,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Eighth District.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

That
Denols Quinn,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the First Judicial District.
That
Thomas Kevtin,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Second Judicial District.
That
William E. Smith,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Third Judicial District.
That
Moses D. Gale,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District.
That
Frederick W. Loew,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District.
That
George C. Barrett,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District.
That
John A. Stemmler,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District.

ALDERMEN.

That
Morgan Jones,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District.
That
James McMahon,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Fourth Aldermanic District.
That
Joseph Shannon,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District.
That
Peter McKnight,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Eighth Aldermanic District.
That
George A. Jeremiah,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District.
That
Bernard Kelly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Twelfth Aldermanic District.
That
John D. Ottiwell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
That
Terence Farley,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That

James Haves,	Patrick H. Keenan,
John Healy,	Michael Brophy,
Charles Riley,	Edwin M. Haggerty,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Fourth Senatorial District.
That

Samuel T. Webster,	Michael O. Gross,
Jeremiah Hefferman,	Frederick Repper,
John Ryan,	Charles Koster,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Fifth Senatorial District.
That

David R. Jaques,	George Schaffer,
John Houghtalin,	John G. Haviland,
William S. Opdyke,	George McGrath,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District.
That

Valentine Cook,	William Joyce,
Patrick R. Russell,	John Brice,
Alexander Brandon,	David Fitzgerald,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That
Patrick Maher,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward.
That
James F. Heran,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward.
That
Edward B. Heath,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward.
That
Arthur O'Donnell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward.
That
James M. Tuthill,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.
That
Timothy Brennan,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.
That
Wilson G. Small,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.
That
Walter W. Adams,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.
That
Jacob C. Bogart,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.
That
Andrew J. Kasmire,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.
That
Charles Perley, Jr.,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward.
That
James O. Willett,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.
That
Thomas Brown,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.
That
Herman West,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.
That
Washington Murray,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward.
That
Samuel B. H. Vance,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward.
That
James L. Miller,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.
That
William H. Neilson,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.
That
Thomas McSpedon,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.
That
James L. Hastie,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward.
That
Francis Lieber,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward.
That
Benjamin P. Fairchild,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That
John C. Bailey,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward.
That
William K. Edgerton,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward.
That
John Olerson,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward.
That
James H. Burke,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Comman Schools of the Fourth Ward.
That
James Price,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.
That
William H. Kennedy,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.
That
Michael Corlies,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.
That
George Duroche,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eigbth Ward.
That
George F. Merklee,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.
That
Jesse G. Keyes,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.
That
Edward M. Perley,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward,
That
Lewis H. Miner,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.
That
Robert Fair,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.
That
Daniel O'Reilly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.
That
John C. Brown,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward.
That
Alfred B. Moore,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward.
That
Bernard P. Woode,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.
That
Robert Eunever,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.
That
Henry Clausen, Jr.,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.
That
Adolphus C. Rau,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward.
That
David W. Allen,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward.
That
John G. Tietjen,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That
Patrick Baldwin,
Richard A. Barton,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, for full term.
That
Patrick Fitzsimmons,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
H. Lyman Powers,
Michael Cormody,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, for full term.
That
Jeremiah Coyne,
by the great number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, for two years.
That
Bernard Myers,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, for one year.
That
James McClusky,
John J. Flun,
by the great number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward.
That
John H. Lester,
F. Joseph Klein,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward.
That
John H. Whitmore,
John Besson,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.
That
George Pierson,
Herman G. Schroeder,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, for full term.
That
Patrick Cullen,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Dennis J. Twigg,
Benjamin O. Smith,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, for full term.
That
Richard Walters,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Thomas T. Everett,
John R. Russell,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.
That
William H. Gedney,
Henry P. See,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.
That
John C. Acheson,
George Kinzer,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.
That
Edward Michling,
John F. Turner,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward.
That
John Scallon,
David H. Knapp,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.
That
Frederick Germann,
Peter Relyea,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.
That
Henry Menren,
Martin Burke,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, for full term.
That
Francis Reilly
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward to fill vacancy.
That
Edward Schell,
Josiah Lane,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, for full term.
That
William H. Draper,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for three years.
That
James R. Leaming,
Hooper C. Van Vorst,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, for full term.
That
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Frederick Wagner,
Nicholas Seger,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, for full term.
That
James A. Carolin,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Thomas Stevenson,
Edward Cooper,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.
That
Thomas Kine,
Francis Stacom,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.
That
John H. Tietjen,
John F. Williams,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, for full term.
That
James Demarest,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
A. Hamilton Pride,
Wesley S. Yard,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, for full term.
That
Bartholomew B. Chappell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
John Jasper,
William H. Doherty,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS ELECTED

FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—Patrick Maher.
Inspector—John C. Bailey.
Trustees. { Patrick Baldwin, for full term. / Richard A. Barton, for full term. / Patrick Fitzsimmons, to fill vacancy.

SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—James F. Horan,
Inspector—William K. Edgerton.
Trustees. { H. Lyman Powers, for full term, / Michael Carmody, for full term. / Jeremiah Coyne, to fill vac'y for 2 years. / Bernard Myers, to fill vac'y for 1 year.

THIRD WARD.

Commissioner—Edward B. Heath.
Inspector—John Otersen.
Trustees. { James McClusky, / John J. Flun.

FOURTH WARD.

Commissioner—Arthur O'Donnell.
Inspector—James H. Burke.
Trustees. { John H. Lester, / F. Joseph Klein.

FIFTH WARD.

Commissioner—James M. Tuthill.
Inspector—James Price.
Trustees. { John H. Whitmore, / John Besson.

SIXTH WARD.

Commissioner—Timothy Brennan.
Inspector—Wm. H. Kennedy.
Trustees. { Geo. Pierson, for full term. / Herman G. Schroeder, for full term. / Patrick Cullen, to fill vacancy.

SEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Wilson Small.
Inspector—Michael Corlies.
Trustees { Dennis J. Twigg, for full term. / Benj. C. Smith, for full term. / Richard Walters, to fill vacancy.

EIGHTH WARD.

Commissioner—Walter W. Adams,
Inspector—George Duroche.
Trustees { Thos. T. Everett. / John R. Russell.

NINTH WARD.

Commissioner—Jacob C. Bogert.
Inspector—George F. Merklee.
Trustees { William H. Gedney. / Henry P. See.

TENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Andrew J. Kasmire.
Inspector—Jesse G. Keyes.
Trustees { John C. Acheson. / George Kinzer.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Charles Perley, Jr.
Inspector—Edward M. Perley.
Trustees. { Edward Michling. / John F. Turner.

TWELFTH WARD.

Commissioner—James C. Willett.
Inspector—Lewis H. Miner.
Trustees { John Scallon / David H. Knapp.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Thomas Brown.
Inspector—Robert Fair.
Trustees. { Frederick Germann. / Peter Relyea.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Henry P. West.
Inspector—Daniel O'Reilly.
Trustees { Henry Manron, for full term. / Martin Burke, for full term. / Francis Reilly, to fill vacancy.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Washington Murray.
Inspector—John C. Brown.
Trustees { Edward Schell, for full term. / Josiah Lane, for full term. / Wm. M. Allen, to fill vacancy for three years. / Wm. H. Draper, to fill vacancy for two years.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Commissionsr—Samuel B. H. Vance.
Inspector—Alfred B. Moore
Trustees. { James R. Leaming, for full term. / Hooper C. Van Vorst, for full term. / Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to fill vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—James L. Miller.
Inspector—Bernard P. Woods.
Trustees. { Frederick Wagner, for full term. / Nicholas Seger, for full term. / James A. Carolin, to fill vacancy.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—William H. Neilson.
Inspector—Robert Ennever.
Trustees. { Thomas Stevenson. / Edward Cooper.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Commissioner—Thomas McSpedon.
Inspector—Henry Clausen, Jr.
Trustees. { Thomas Kine. / Francis Stacom.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioner—James L. Hastie.
Inspector—Adolphus C. Rau.
Trustees. { John H Tietjen, for full term. / John F. Williams, for full term. / James Demarest, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Commissioner—Francis Lieber.
Inspector—David W. Allen.
Trustees. { A. Hamilton Pride, for full term. / Wesley S. Yard, for full term. / Bartholomew B. Chappell, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Commissioner—Benjamin P. Fairchild.
Inspector—John G. Tietjen.
Trustees { John Jasper. / Wm. H. Doherty.

We hereby certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, Chairman.
D. T. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Dec. 17, 1863. 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.
Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.
In the absence of the President, Councilman Repper moved that Councilman Gross take the Chair.
Which was carried.
The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

BILLS.

By Councilman Healey—
Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward, for the December election.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.
By Councilman Murray—
Bill of Martin Dickelman, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Sixteenth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Councilman Murray—
Bill of Peter Young, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Sixteenth Ward, for the December election
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Councilman Healy—
Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Sixth District, Fourth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to report to the Board the plans and proposals that have been submitted to the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Counsilmen, in response to their invitation to artists for plans and proposals for a monument to be erected in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the salary of Anthony Miller, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, the same to date from January six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh Humes the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, as a remission of penalty for over-time for work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the said amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount, so ordered to be paid the said Hugh Humes, for the purposes indicated in the said resolution, be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations, and the Comptroller is directed to pay the same from appropriation for Donatioos.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to regulate the grades of One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Sixth streets, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to T. McGaughrin to erect and keep an awning in front of his premises, number forty-five East Twenty-fifth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the salary of the General Clerk in the Bureau of Collection of City Revenue, Department of Finance, be and hereby is increased from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such increase to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized to appoint a person of the degree of Counsellor-at-law, together with a clerk, to compile a complete digest of all laws and ordinances now in force, relating to the Government of the City of New-York, to be arranged with reference to the several departments and bureaux thereof, and embracing full notes of the decisions of the Courts explanatory of the powers and duties of the City authorities, and that the compensation of the persons appointed pursuant to this resolution be fixed at such sum as the Counsel to the Corporation and the Mayor of the City may deem reasonable and just, and, with the cost of printing and binding one thousand copies of said work, be payable from the sum provided for the contingencies of the Common Council.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the salary of the Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Deputy Collector of City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington Markets, whose salary shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of George W. Hunt, for fitting up polling places in Twelfth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents.
By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.
Which was laid over.
Bill of George Rapo, for fitting up polls of Seventh District, Twentieth Ward.
By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.
Which was concurred in.
Bill of D. Dempsey, for fitting up polls of Tenth District, Seventh Ward.
(By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Thomas Savine, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Sixteenth Ward.
(By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that William-street be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners, and the other half by the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the bulkhead between Tompkins-street and the water line of East-street be rebuilt throughout the same, and widened ten feet, and the Street Commissioner be hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contract for said work.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-first-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners, and the remainder by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that permission be given to Lannan & Kemp to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, numbers forty-seven and forty-nine Liberty-street.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sunken rocks in the Harlem River, opposite the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, to be removed, the work to be done by contract.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, be renumbered immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in.
Bill of James Hope, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Twelfth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.
By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution that crosswalks be laid in First-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first-street; also at the intersections of said streets with First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets
Resolution, to pave Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board (with ordinance therefor).
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be curbed and guttered, and flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
Resolution to pay Clerks, &c., to Board of City Canvassers.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Gewan to exhibit his sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and seventy-nine Water-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

BILLS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—
Bill of Laurence Langan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Seventh District, Sixth Ward, for December election.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number nine hundred and thirty-nine, being a report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Haviland called up General Order number nine hundred and thirteen, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the repairing of Pier number fifty-two, North River, the repairing of the bulkheads between fifty-one and fifty-two, and bulkheads between fifty-two and fifty-three, and for rebuilding and extending Pier fifty-three to the exterior line, and raising the L's, the said work to be done as soon as possible.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilmen Healy called up General Order number nine hundred and eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the salary of the Complaint Pay-roll Clerk in the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Webster called up General Order number nine hundred and twelve, being a resolution that the salary of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from appropriation for City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.
Negative—Councilmen Brandon, Russell—2.
Councilman Brice called up General Order number nine hundred and twenty-five, being a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purposes hereinstated, are hereby constituted a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery on the ground granted by the Trustees of the said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollers, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said Committee.
Councilman Brandon moved to amend, so as to require the Committee to report the plans to the Board for action.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.
Negative—Councilman Russell—1.
Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number nine hundred and five, being a resolution that the annual salary of the Register of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars, and said increase of salary to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Healy called up General Order number nine hundred and eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the salary of the Complaint Pay-roll Clerk in the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Webster called up General Order number nine hundred and twelve, being a resolution that the salary of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from appropriation for City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.
Negative—Councilmen Brandon, Russell—2.
Councilman Gaw called up General Order number nine hundred and seven, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be charged to and taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.
Negative—Councilman Hayes—1.
Councilman Brandon called up General Order number nine hundred and twenty-eight, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Correy, contractor for filling sunken lots on Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspector's fees incurred on said job, said sum to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Ke

The New-York Times.

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THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT HALIFAX

The Vessel Delivered to the British Authorities.

Rescue of the Prisoners by the Citizens.

The Entire Piratical Crew at Liberty.

Five United States Men-of-War off the Harbor.

Statement of First-Engineer Johnson, of the Chesapeake.

THE CRUISE AFTER THE CAPTURE

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 19—10 o'clock P. M.

At one o'clock this afternoon the steamer *Chesapeake* and the prisoners on board of her were delivered over to the Government.

Upon the arrival of the boat containing the prisoners at the Queen's Wharf, the excitement became intense.

The prisoners were immediately seized by a boat's crew in the slip and hurried off by the crowd in attendance.

Upon the Government officers moving to arrest the prisoners, under a warrant, they were seized and held by prominent citizens, and rendered powerless to perform their duty.

The crowd finally succeeded in getting the pirates off in a small boat, which forthwith moved down the bay.

The affair causes the greatest excitement throughout the city.

What course the authorities will pursue in the matter it is impossible to say.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Tremendous excitement prevails here this afternoon in regard to the steamer *Chesapeake*.

She was delivered over to the British authorities to-day, but upon the landing of the prisoners upon shore, they were rescued by the citizens.

LATER.

The excitement is increasing.

The Federal vessels *Niagara*, *Dacotah*, *Anna and Ella*, *Acacia*, and *Cornubia* are off the harbor.

The pirates are now all at liberty, scattered throughout the Province.

The Federal gunboats are preparing to leave. Some will take their departure to-night, and probably all of them will leave before Monday.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The following is the statement of First Engineer JOHNSON, of the steamer *Chesapeake*:

"After we left St. John the first port we entered was Shelburne, where we arrived on Thursday night. Here we took in two tons of coal and some wood. The next morning we left for Lahore River. Seeing a steamer off the mouth of the river, we concealed the vessel as best we could, and ascended the river on Friday night.

We laid to at this point until Tuesday night, discharging part of the cargo, for which we received one thousand dollars. We sold the sugar for three cents a pound, the flour for three dollars a barrel, and other articles for proportionate prices. We left the river at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, laying to at its mouth all night, and loading a schooner with goods which we had not disposed of. On the morning of Wednesday we steamed for St. Mary's Bay, about ninety miles East of Halifax. About 9 o'clock on the following morning we saw a steamer. Immediately we concealed the vessel by hugging the shore. When the steamer disappeared we started again. We arrived off Sambro without meeting with any further trouble, and was boarded by a pilot named FLYNN, who took the vessel into Sambro Harbor. Capt. LOCKE now satisfying himself that there were not coals enough on board to complete the voyage, concluded to anchor the vessel, and he did so at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime he started for Halifax to procure coals and engineers for the vessel. He told me (JOHNSON) that as soon as he obtained new engineers he intended to release me, and I told him that I would not on any account remain with the vessel any longer. The Captain returned about two o'clock on the following morning, having been successful in his expedition. A schooner came with him.

At about 6 o'clock on the same morning, the pilot, FLYNN, informed the Captain that Federal gunboats were entering the harbor. The Captain satisfying himself that this statement was correct ordered me (JOHNSON) to scuttle the vessel. I replied that I could not do it. The Captain then hastily secured what plunder he could, and he and his officers and crew took to the boats as the *Ella and Anna* appeared in sight.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Winter Campaigning Prospects—Gen. Rousseau's Review—The West and the North in Nashville Hospitals—Rebel Prisoners from the Front—How They Look and How They are Treated—The Christian Commission—The Sanitary Commission.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

The season of the year, again come round, is usually regarded as a bar to active military operations, though Austerlitz, and Eylau, and other fields won by the "Great Captain, were not fanned at the time by the breezes of Spring or Summer. People and the papers are talking about Winter quarters. The Army of the Potomac has been said for some time, to be on the point of going into these, as a sort of *necessity*. Virginia mud is less hopeful than the article in Tennessee or Georgia, and LEE's columns are sterner and less penetrable or fugacious on their own soil, than BRAGG's. Up to this time certainly, the weather in this region has been as propitious for aggressive work on the part of our army as could reasonably be desired. Occasional rains, of short duration, have been followed by bright, balmy and delicious weather, rendering the muddied roads soon dry. Whether "Unconditional Surrender GRANT" is prepared to make the vigorous following up of BRAGG's scattered and dispirited forces, and other deadly blows struck at the rebellion, *conditional* on hard, dry roads and smiling skies, need scarce be seriously asked with the knowledge which his brilliant achievements give of his character. He will be apt to afford but little rest to the wicked, spite of wintry ways and weather. Or if they get slight respite it will be only the prelude to the stormy and disastrous day that surely awaits them. We believe he holds at this hour the mastery of the Gulf States firmly in his grasp, and whether he advances next week or next month it will be to adorn his fair laurel wreath with additional Union triumphs.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, the recently appointed commandant of a portion of the Department of the Cumberland, and who has his headquarters at this place, had his first review on the 7th inst. of the troops in and about Nashville. It took place a few rods west of Fort Negley, on a spacious plain finely adapted to displays of this sort. The fort itself is a very strong defensive work, crowning a lofty height from which Nashville, not only, but a far sweep of the country on every side lies open to the view. From this point the review appeared to great advantage. The number of troops present was not large—half a dozen regiments of infantry, two or three of cavalry, and several batteries constituting the pageant. But a large concourse of spectators witnessed the ceremonies, and appeared highly gratified as well with the soldierly bearing of the *reviewer*, as with the martial air and practiced movements of the reviewed. Gen. ROUSSEAU enters upon his important duties here widely esteemed as a brave and capable officer.

Since the recent battle at Chattanooga, the hospitals here have been receiving the customary contributions furnished by each field of bleed. The members bear but slight comparison with those arriving after Chickamauga, but the aggregate is far from being small. Many officers have come in, some seriously, the majority more slightly wounded. I saw Gen. Geo. S. GREEN, of your City, in the officers' hospital here, shortly after HOOKER's first fight at Lookout Mountain. A bullet had struck him just below the cheek-bone, passing through both cheeks, making sad work with upper teeth and jaw. He is now at Georgetown, D. C., having, at home, recruited sufficiently to make an incipient retire to the field. For several months after pitching his tent in Nashville, your correspondent saw neither officer nor soldier from his own New-York in this region. The sick and wounded passing under his eye were mainly from Western regiments, those of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois preponderating greatly. But since HOOKER's battalions have gone to the front, officers and men from the Empire State are found frequently among those requiring hospital attention; and mingled with these are the braves of GRANT and SHERMAN, who have looked upon Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and shared in the glory of the achievements which these historic names suggest. North, East and West, and the South, too, as represented by Kentucky and Tennessee, are thus brought together, standing shoulder to shoulder on what is now the grand critical theatre of the whole war—struggling, suffering, falling, bleeding, conquering together, with the common inspiration prompting their joint sacrifices—a noble Government imperiled, crying out for their aid, and consecrating all that is yielded to save it.

The heroes of this war will be no ordinary heroes. The nation saved from dismemberment by their devoted heroism, will embalm their names for all time. And every blade of grass springing hereafter from soil once wet with blood shed in a cause like this, will have a tongue to praise and bless their memory.

Many prisoners were captured in GRANT's last great operations. They have been coming in by the hundred, by the five hundred, by the thousand, as the cars from the front could convey them. I saw a body of four or five hundred the other day, just after their arrival, and as they were halted before the MAXWELL HOUSE, which was to be their temporary quarters, I scanned them closely man by man, and a more woe-begone, wretched-looking crowd it were hard to imagine. Gen. LEE, in a conversation with a British officer not long ago, spoke of the prowess of his troops, whom he called "my poor ragamuffins." This was no exaggerated compliment, as all know who saw his army on its two visits north of the Potomac. Now, in the colder weather, these men need something over their rags to warm them. Many of them have it in a sort of shoulder-covering article called, by courtesy, a blanket, which is often an old horse-blanket, a rug, a piece of tore carpet, quilt, or some other *warmer* equally grotesque. Falstaff's regiment was not a whit more *bizarre*. There was a pensive, sad air about these men—an appearance of physical suffering and of mental unrest which touched one irresistibly. How many of them had been forced into the ranks against their wishes and feelings, or were honestly doing, through sheer ignorance or mistaught enthusiasm what crafty leaders, reckless in working ruin, had bidden them, it were hard to say. The number is doubtless large. But if it were much smaller, these poor tattered, misguided rebel prisoners, in whatever aspect viewed, are fit subjects for lively commission.

The sick among these prisoners, confined in the city, here of late increased so much that the hospital set apart for their accommodation has become too full to admit more. The surplus has, therefore, overflowed into the Union hospitals. Between 20 and 30 were brought from the barracks yesterday, into No. 2 hospital, to the consternation of the nurses, who had the stripping, washing and purifying process to perform. Several of these poor fellows were laboring under pneumonia, contracted from sleeping on the bare ground before Chattanooga, with not a shred of tent coverlid, nor a blanket, in many cases, to keep off the night damp. It was Paradise to them, to press the snug, warm hospital couches. Unlike the barbarous treatment received by our brave soldiers in Southern prisons, these men are receiving all the care their situation demands. And the important record of history will be that we surpass the South not more in the justness of our cause than in the enlightened humanity with which every step of this deplorably destructive war has been illustrated.

Right opposite the Maxwell House, on Cherry-street, are the rooms of the Christian Commission. These are crowded at all hours of the day by Union soldiers, who resort there to read the various papers on file for their benefit, to obtain tracts and religious periodicals or books, or to write letters—paper, envelopes, stamps, being all copiously furnished by the unstinted and unwearied benevolence of the soldiers' Northern friends. In addition, undergarments, slings for wounded arms, with various delicacies for the wounded, sick and needy, are always ready for distribution, on a proper application made. This is a noble charity. The agents of the Commission, who ply their useful work in many cases almost gratuitously, are efficient and indefatigable in ministering to the religious as well as physical well-being of the disabled, and the gratitude they receive for these noiseless, but most important services, are a sure and sweet reward.

The Sanitary Commission, too, is here, as it is everywhere, the soldier's befalling friend, and a potent auxiliary to the Government. Its storehouse of comforts for the suffering is as adapted to the soldier's various wants as it seems to be inexhaustible. Its hold upon the nation's sympathy and confidence is as deservedly firm as it promises to be abiding. Let gifts flow freely, and more freely, into its treasury. They will be sure to issue thence in streams that bear balm, comfort, strength and gladness to hundreds and thousands of our devoted braves, wherever the maimed body and wearied spirit and tasked eye crave the ministry of kindness. But I must bring this too long letter to a close.

C. V. S.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

LEAVITTSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 19.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and staff left Cleveland for New-York at 10 o'clock this morning, via the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. T. W. KENNARD, Esq., very handsomely tendered them the use of his private car to take them through.

RUMORED NAVAL DISASTER.

The Gunboat Daylight Reported Destroyed.

MOST OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW KILLED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 18.

To Maj. Eckert, Assistant Superintendent of United States Marine Transportation:

I have just arrived from Beaufort in the *Spaulding*.

It was reported there that the United States gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by the rebels.

Another gunboat had chased a blockade-runner ashore, and the *Daylight* went in to take possession of her, when a rebel battery concealed on the shore threw a shell into the *Daylight's* magazine, completely destroying her, and killing most of her officers and crew.

There is no positive confirmation of this affair, but it is believed by the naval officers at Beaufort.

L. F. SHELDON,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The regular letter from Fortress Monroe says:

"The steamer *Spaulding*, from Morehead City on Friday night, reports that just before sailing news reached there that the gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by a shell from Fort Fisher exploding in her magazine."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Los Angeles Vigilance Committee Still at Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The markets generally are quiet, though many jobbers continue to have a fair trade with the interior.

The scarcity of tonnage continues.

Ships are wanted to load with cargoes for China, New-York, Boston and Liverpool.

The following dispatch was received from Los Angeles to-day:

"CHARLES WATKINS was indicted for murder by a special Grand Jury yesterday. This morning he was brought into court for trial, and plead guilty. He was immediately seized by the Vigilance Committee, who entered the court-room in large numbers, seized the prisoner from the custody of the Sheriff, and hung him."

WATKINS was an English Mormon. His parents reside at Salt Lake. He is known to have killed three men in Utah, and he confessed that he had committed six other murders.

The dispatch further says that he was also engaged in the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 18.

SYLVESTER LOWRY and his associates, of Orizoba, have entered suits against Gens. CARLETON and WEST and their associates and officers, for $1,120,000 damages for taking military possession of their silver mines several months ago, as they allege, without just cause.

The Union Convention to nominate candidates for State Officers in Nevada Territory meets at Carson City on the 31st of December. The officers to be elected under the new Constitution are Members of Congress, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, three Justices of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer and Members of the Legislature.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Slow Progress of Enlistments.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The order that three-fourths of the aggregate of the veteran regiments must reënlist, in order to get furloughs, almost stops enlistments—in many cases more than one-fourth being in the hospital or prisoners—and the men want to get home before the holidays, so as to spend them with their families and friends.

The Capture of Lookout Mountain.

GEN. OGLEBY'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION
TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
WAUHATCHIE, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 79.—A most important era in the present contest for national existence has just been passed; battles, culminating in grandest success, fought and won, and the part taken by the troops of this division in the engagements by which it has been marked, having reflected so much honor upon themselves as individuals, and upon the command to which they are attached, the General Commanding cannot refrain from alluding to these services in terms which shall convey, in some measure, his warm appreciation of their valor, their patriotism, and their noble endurance of severe hardships, while engaged in the arduous campaign.

With heartfelt pride he reverts to their prowess in the assaults which made them the heroes of Lookout Mountain, on the 24th ult., and to their gallant conduct upon Missionary Ridge on the 25th, Pea Vine Creek on the 26th, and at Ringgold, upon Taylor's Ridge, on the 27th.

The conquest of Lookout Mountain will, associated with the emblematic "White Star" of the conquerors, stand out as prominently in history as do the beetling cliffs of that Titanic eminence upon the horizon.

For these services he tenders them his heartfelt thanks; for their endurance, his sympathy; for their bereavement in the loss of so many gallant officers, and so many brave and noble men, his condolence. He all the division death could not have selected braver spirits, nobler hearts, than those who have laid their lives a sacrifice upon their country's altar in the recent engagements with the rebel forces.

He assures them that their gallant conduct has gained for them the high esteem and appreciation of the commanding generals.

It behooves us to remember prayerfully that the hand of the Omnipotent Architect of the Universe is visible in our great victories, and that He who holds in His hands the destinies of Nations has, in His goodness, answered the humble petitions for success to crown our arms, which ascended from anxious hearts to His heavenly throne.

By command of Brig.-Gen. JNO. W. GEARY.
THOS. H. ELLIOTT, Capt. and A. A. General.

Drowning of Capt. Newhall.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Capt. NEWHALL, formerly of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, but at the time of his death Acting Adjutant-General, on Gen. GREGG's Staff, was drowned last night, while crossing a small creek this side the Rappahannock. He had just been to headquarters to have his leave of absence signed, and was returning to his quarters when the sad accident occurred.

Robbery.

FIVE-TWENTIES ON THE WING—PAYMENT STOPPED.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The express office at Bordentown, N. J., has been robbed of the following United States Bonds, "five-twenties:" No. 2,899 for $500; No. 6,237 for $100; No. 6,236 for $100. Payment is stopped.

Sinking of the Steamer Prima Donna.

WHEELING, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The steamer *Prima Donna* struck on a sunken coal barge, eighteen miles below here, this morning, sinking to the cabin floor. No lives were lost.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The Governor has called an Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature, to meet at Lansing on the 19th proximo.

The Weather at Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 19.

There is a gale from the westward with heavy rain.

No steamers have passed Cape Race recently.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

THE FIGHTING IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE DISCREDITED.

The *Evening Star* has the following:

"The authorities here have dispatches from Gen. GRANT, at Chattanooga, dated last night at 9 o'clock. They do not indicate any recent change in the state of affairs there. Gen. GRANT is in constant and direct telegraphic communication with Gen. FOSTER, at Knoxville, and had there been fighting between LONGSTREET's forces and ours pursuing him—as the press dispatches from Cincinnati state—Gen. GRANT would, doubtless, have sent dispatches here. The fact that he says nothing about any such engagement or engagements, induce the belief that the statements, via Cincinnati, referred to above, are much exaggerated."

FUNERAL OF GEN. BUFORD.

The funeral ceremony over the body of Maj.-Gen. JOHN BUFORD, will be performed by Rev. Dr. GOSNEY, at the Church of which he is Pastor, corner of H-street and New-York-avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 20th inst., after which the body will be escorted to the Baltimore depot, where it will be transported to West Point, New-York, for interment. Maj.-Gens. Casey, Heintzelman, Sickles, Schofield, Hancock, Doubleday, Augur, and Warren are the pall-bearers. The funeral escort will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN.

REBEL DESERTERS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Two hundred and twelve rebel deserters were sent from the Old Capitol Prison this morning to Philadelphia to take the oath of allegiance. This makes four hundred and eighteen which have been sent to the same place this week for the same purpose.

A PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

The President and Mrs. LINCOLN were at home this afternoon, receiving the officers of the Russian fleet, the members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, and the gentlemen connected with the Diplomatic Corps. The Marine Band was in attendance, and much good humor prevailed.

THE BOUNTY BACK PAY AND ENROLLMENT ACTS.

In the amendments of the Pay and Bounty Bill reported by Senator WILSON to-day, from the Committee on Military Affairs, bounties are confined to those enlisting prior to Jan. 5, 1864, and after that date no bounty to substitutes and none to enlisted or drafted men, excepting the bounty of $100 now allowed, will be paid.

The same Senator reported back the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act, adding a new clause abolishing the $300 commutation feature of the present law. It includes the enrollment of "any person arriving at the age of 20 years, and any one who has not been in the service two years and honorably discharged." It exempts a person who may attain his forty-fifth birthday between the enrollment and the draft, but abolishes the exemption of felons, and exempts some where relatives are wholly dependent on their labor for support, unless actually supported by their labor.

Senator DIXON's amendment exempts all persons recognized as clergymen by the ecclesiastical authority of their denominations.

Mr. HENDRICKS' amendment proposes two classes of enroled persons, as in the existing law, the second class not being liable to be called on till the first is exhausted.

There is a project to construct a military wagon road through the Cascade Mountains and down the Willamette Valley. It is designed to locate its commencement at Eugene City, to run by way of the Middle fork of the Williamette River, and through the most favorable pass of the Cascade Mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the southern or western boundary of the State. To aid in its construction, Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, introduced into the Senate today a bill providing for giving three sections of public lands for each mile of the road. He also introduced another bill, with a similar provision, in aid of the military wagon road from the Dalles of the Columbia River to a point on Snake River, near the mouth of the Dwyhee.

A DELINQUENT SENTENCED.

The Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Fourth District of Connecticut, Dr. SAMUEL SALISBURY, has been recently tried by Court-martial for sundry violations of the enrollment, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and imprisonment for two months and to be cashiered. The sentence was approved by Major-Gen. DIX, after a careful review of the proceedings, with the statement that the conduct of Dr. SALISBURY was careless, negligent and regardless of the delicate and responsible duties with which he was charged. This is the first conviction had under that provision of the Enrollment Act which directs the trial and punishment of surgeons for making false reports and neglect of duty.

PARDONED.

Since the arrest of the so-called CHAPMAN pirates, lately convicted in San Francisco, frequent applications have been made for the pardon of one of them—ALFRED RUBRAY—by JOHN BRIGHT, the well-known English friend of America, with the assent of Senator CONNESS and Justice FIELD, of California. The President has finally consented to pardon RUBRAY, who is an English subject.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. J. C. GRAYSON, of the Marine corps, has been ordered to command the Marine guard of the United States steamship *Brooklyn*.

Lieut. WALLACE, U. S. M. C., has reported for duty at the Navy-yard in this city.

Lieut. FAJAN has been detached from Company C, Marine battalion, and ordered to the flagship *Wabash*.

DISMISSED.

Second Lieut. E. B. STORROW, of the United States Marine corps, has been tried by a Naval General Court-martial, in session at New-Orleans, for "absence without leave and drunkenness," and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, to date from Dec. 7. The proceedings have been approved.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.

Gen. Washburne Holding the Coast from the Rio Grande to within One Hundred miles of Galveston—An Expedition against Galveston Preparing.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The special correspondent, at New-Orleans, of the *Traveller*, under date of 10th instant says: Gen. WASHBURNE holds the coast of Texas from the Rio Grande to within one hundred miles of Galveston. Another division of the Thirteenth corps starts for the Texas coast to-day, and the expectation is that Galveston is the next place to be put down in the history of the war, as having been reduced by the Federals.

Gen. FRANKLIN is still at New-Iberia, with about four divisions. Gen. WEITZEL goes North to join Gen. BUTLER's command in a few days. It is not known who takes his place yet.

Great Fire at Titusville, Penn.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 19—11 A. M.

A tremendous fire is now raging here. Twenty business places, including the Post-office and the whole square around it is destroyed. The damage on goods is heavy.

The fire is still raging.

Acquittal of James Campbell.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The trial of JAMES CAMPBELL for the murder of WM. CURRIER, in the conscription riot of July last, resulted to-day in a verdict of acquittal.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Defeat of the Guerrilla McCrea—Capture of Three Pieces of Artillery.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Little Rock, Ark., advices of the —th inst. state that the fear of an attack on that place is no longer entertained. The rebel Gen. MCCREA, who has been ranging between the Arkansas and White Rivers, was attacked some time since at Jacksonport by Col. BLACK, of the Third Missouri, and the enemy was repulsed. Col. BLACK captured three pieces of artillery.

Gen. CARR has assumed command of the Second division of the Army of Arkansas.

Cheering Evidences of Loyalty in the State—Cordial Welcome to National Troops.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The loyalty of Arkansas is developing itself so rapidly and in such decided shape, I cannot but let your loyal readers hear of things here. Lieut.-Col. CALDWELL, of the Third Ohio, on his late daring and gallant expedition to the southwestern portion of this State, reports an amount and an intensity of loyalty not unworthy even our great cause. Old men, women and children came for miles to meet their deliverers and to welcome them. They came in the day time and at night, on foot and on horseback, and in all manner of vehicles, bringing information and establishes, such as butter and butter-milk, and whatever else they thought acceptable.

The women threw their arms even around the horses' necks, in their great joy, and wept like children. Their loyalty is even equal to that of Western Arkansas. As evidence of their loyalty, they are coming out from ten to twenty daily and joining the regiment now forming here under Col. FISSAACK, of Fort Smith.

AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS.

Sales of Cotton—Conscription of Horses and Mules—Steamers Fired upon by Guerrillas—Several Persons Killed—Another Order of Gen. Hurlburt—Seizure of the Steamer Belle by the Military Authorities.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 14.

The military authorities are seizing all the horses and mules in Memphis for army use that are not excepted by permit from the Commanding General as necessary for lawful purposes, paying the owners a fair price for them. This conscription is being vigorously enforced, in accordance with recent orders.

A destructive fire occurred in Memphis on the night of the 11th. Loss not learned.

The steamer *Von Phul*, from New-Orleans 4th, arrived here with 19 hogsheads of sugar and 338 barrels of molasses. She was not fired into going down, as reported, but on her way up, on the 8th, was attacked twice, above Bayou Sara. The firing was from a battery of six and twelve-pounders, on the Louisiana shore, throwing shell and round shot. Capt. GRAHAM, her commander, was killed by the first shot; three of the crew were killed, and four passengers wounded. Forty-three shots were fired; three passed through the hull, others struck the boiler, and five raked the boat from stem to stern. A gunboat was convenient to the *Von Phul*, and at the time of firing was within 200 yards of her, silencing two rebel guns.

The steamer *Perry* has arrived from Memphis, with 300 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

At Memphis the cotton market was more active on the 12th, but prices were low. There were sales of 359 bales at 65c.@67c. Military orders preventing people bringing in cotton were still in force and during the past week still more strict measures have been put in operation. The banks have been ordered to pay out no gold to depositors or on checks. The total sales of cotton during the week were 623 bales. The total number shipped from the port, 1,174.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The steamer *Julia* which has just arrived from New-Orleans reports that the *Brazil* was fired into below Rodney on the 11th. Three women and one man were killed and several wounded.

The *Julia* reports that the steamer *Tecumseh* was burned on the 16th of November.

The *Julia* brought 250 passengers and 212 barrels of sugar for St. Louis.

Five hundred and fifty stragglers, deserters and recruits were sent to Memphis and Louisville to-day.

The steamer *St. Patrick* from Memphis 14th, has arrived.

Gen. HURLBUT had issued a special order to the effect that guards be established on three designated roads leading into the city. Cotton will be admitted on the roads, but none other than officers in charge of pickets will make memorandum of the name of the owner, consignee and consignee, mark the number of bales, and report the same daily to the local Treasury Agent. The time of day is also specified when cotton and produce may be brought in, and otherwise than in compliance with this order, will be seized. The commanders at La Grange, Corinth, and Columbus will be authorized to make similar regulations at the posts named, when, in their judgment the state of their commands, and the adjacent country will permit.

Guerrillas are reported at various points along the river, between here and Memphis.

The Memphis Cotton market was dull. Sales of two days 95 bales at 66c.@70c. Receipts from below 940 bales.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 18.

Memphis dates to the 16th are received.

The force sent out against the rebels, who had been firing into a steamer at Waterproof, found them, killed 16, wounded several and took some prisoners.

The steamer *Mars*, from New-Orleans, had arrived at Memphis with nearly 200 bales of cotton; the *Des Moines*, from Friar's Point, with 300 bales; the *Silver Lake*, with 300 bales, and about as much had arrived from the White River.

The cotton market was dull with little business doing in consequence of the confusion arising from soldiers arresting parties who had not complied with the late military orders. There were sales of 223 bales Middling to strictly Middling cotton at 62c.@65c.; good Middling at 67c.@68c.

The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis for Cincinnati, with a barge loaded with cotton, has arrived, and 150 added here, being part of a lot of 917 bales seized here on the steamer *Crescent City*, on account of a charge against the owners for violating the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The steamer *Albert Pearce*, from New-Orleans, has arrived with 150 hhds. sugar for St. Louis. Her news is anticipated.

The gunboat convoying the *Albert Pearce* was fired into from batteries near Rodney. The marine fleet near by moved down and commenced a vigorous shelling of the place.

The steamer *Effie Deans* collided this morning with a gunboat, in sight of Cairo, and sunk. Her lower deck was light and she can be raised.

CAIRO, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamer *Bells* arrived here from Memphis this morning under a strong guard. She was seized at Memphis by the military authorities. She was charged with landing a passenger at other than a military post, who was afterwards captured with a carpet sack filled with percussion caps for the rebels. The persons in Memphis who furnished the caps were also arrested, and their stock taken possession of.

Four hundred and sixty-six bales of Cotton were sold at Memphis on the 16th instant, at unchanged prices. The receipts were 87 bales.

SUICIDE IN A STATION-HOUSE.—A man named WILLIAM FROEHLICH committed suicide last night, in one of the cells of the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, by hanging himself to the door of his cell. He came into the Station-house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, intoxicated, and was locked up for safe keeping. When the body was found life was extinct. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Success of General Averill's Expedition.

CAPTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A Dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, dated Harper's Ferry, last evening, says:

"Just as the mail is about to close, a detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry has brought in Col. CARTER, of the First Virginia cavalry, and six other prisoners, captured yesterday at Upperville, Fauquier County.

Messengers from Gen. SULLIVAN's cavalry beyond Winchester report that Gen. AVERILL and his cavalry were in Staunton yesterday, and tore up the railroad for six miles between that place and Gordonsville. This is very important, if true. It lacks confirmation, however.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Dec. 17.

Notwithstanding the terrible inclemency of the weather in these mountainous regions, Gen. SULLIVAN's cavalry are doing good service in the Shenandoah Valley.

Yesterday a squad of thirty rebel prisoners were brought from the front, and the cry is "Still they come."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Badly Dressed Deserters and What they Say—Liberality of the First Maryland Cavalry—Furlough—Promotions—Why Horseflesh has been Used Up.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1863.

All is quiet now along the whole picket line of this army. The enemy still have their pickets down the Rapidan as far as its junction with the Rappahannock, and for the most part make no hostile demonstration upon our pickets, except now and then an exasperated Virginian, more distinguished for indiscretion than valor, takes a little exercise in this way. Deserters commence coming in again every day. Two who came in yesterday, belonging to a Virginia regiment, were the most shabbily dressed men, even for rebel soldiers, that have been seen for a year past. They say the command to which they are attached have had no clothing since last May, and there was no prospect whatever of obtaining any when they left, and all begin to feel—to use their own expression—that "the rebellion is played out." These men are intelligent Virginians, and are certainly objects of pity. They confirm, also, what I have previously stated in the TIMES as to the disposition of the enemy's forces on the day the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on the recent advance. Lee had no knowledge whatever of MEADE's movement until nearly the whole army had got across the Rapidan, and but for the unfortunate delay of the Third corps in getting into position, it is not doubted a great victory would have been gained.

The First Maryland cavalry, commanded by Maj. HAZELTINE, have recently raised about $800 to aid their suffering companions in arms now incarcerated in the Richmond prisons. The action is creditable alike to their heads and hearts.

Another large delegation of officers and privates passed over the road to Washington, on leave of absence, yesterday, to visit their homes. More will follow to-morrow.

Capt. MCCONNIS, of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, having been promoted to a Majority, First Lieut. and Adjt. FITCH, of the same regiment, has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Both of these gentlemen are efficient officers, and their promotion seems to give general satisfaction.

Particular attention is called in Gen. HALLECK's recent report to the large number of horses disabled during the last year in the First cavalry corps. While no one doubts but there might be more care exercised by troopers, still no cavalry corps in the world probably ever had more or harder service; nor is it believed that any cavalry of modern times have done more hard fighting. In justice to this branch of the service the reasons, so far as they exist for this great waste of horseflesh, should be made known. The whole picket service generally devolves upon the cavalry, to begin with, and lest Winter and Spring, this service told heavily, because of the bad condition of the roads and the immense picket lines. The result of this was, that in the Spring, when our cavalry entered the field, the horses—nearly all of them—were broken down and had to be replaced by others as speedily as possible. While the infantry has frequent opportunities to rest, it should be borne in mind the cavalry have no such opportunity—being on duty all the time.

E. A. PAUL.

The Regulations of Sutlers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Dec. 16.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Dec. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105: The following regulations, with respect to trade with the Army of the Potomac, are published for the information of all concerned and will be strictly observed:

1. Eight cars daily, unless otherwise ordered, will be furnished to registered sutlers, upon which will be transported such goods as sutlers are allowed to sell under the provisions of the act of March 19, 1862, together with such goods as officers may order for their individual use in accordance with the regulations issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, dated Nov. 7, 1862. Invoices for goods in accordance with the act above cited must be approved by the commanding officer of regiment or battery. Invoices containing goods ordered by officers, including liquors and wines, must have the approval of a general officer. The latter, as well as the former, will be approved by the Provost-Marshal-General, or by his authority.

2. Registered sutlers, having papers thus approved, will be permitted to load in Washington one-sixth of a car each upon the payment of such sum as shall be required by the Superintendent of the railroad. Such sum as is required will be paid at Washington to the officer designated by the Provost-Marshal-General, who will assign to the sutlers the car in which they will load their goods, and who will superintend their loading. No car will be detained for the loading or unloading of goods beyond the time allowed by the officer having such loading or unloading in charge. Sutlers availing themselves of the privileges herein offered, assume the risk of goods while in transit or at either end of the road.

3. All packages containing liquors and wines, ordered by an officer, shall be turned over to the officer ordering the same within twenty-four hours after reaching the point of delivery on the railroad, to be kept by such officer in his own private quarters or tent. A longer detention of the liquor by the sutler, shall be evidence of keeping it for sale and make him amenable to existing orders and the military law now governing such cases.

4. The privileges granted to agents for officers in General Orders No. 78, of August 20, 1863, from these headquarters, having been greatly abused, all packages brought to the army by such agents will hereafter be charged the same freight as sutlers may be required to pay for the transportation of similar packages.

5. Registered persons, other than the above-named, who are doing business in the army, and who may wish transportation, will make their applications in writing to the Provost-Marshal-General.

6. The above order is not intended to affect the agents now employed by the Quartermaster or Subsistence Department.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 12, 1863.
Official: J. P. KIMBALL, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamer *Damascus* sailed at 6 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATER BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Probable Delay in Laying the Atlantic Telegraph.

News from China, Australia and the East Indies.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following telegrems comprise the very latest intelligenen by the *Australasian*:

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Fears are entertnieed that the Atlantic cable will not be laid next year, as it has been intended it should, es the many experiments on the differsot plans in the construction of tha cable have consamed much time, and are likely to oosasms a great deal mure before they are done with. It will therefore be impossible for Messrs. GLAAS, ELLIOTT & Co., the co. tractors, to complete the construction of the whole cable in season to lay it In the Summer of next year, and as it can only be laid in the Summer, that portion of the work will probebly have to be delayed until the Summer of 1865. While on some accounts this is to be regretted, in other respects it may prova en advantage, as the experiments will insure a cable as perfect as human skill can make it.

POLAND.

BRESLAU, Friday, Dec. 4.

No news has been received from Warsaw for the last two days.

The great transport of troops has interrupted the regular service of trains on the railways between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier.

INDIA.

The Calcutta, China and Australien mails reached Suez on the 3:t inst.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Nov. 16. [By telegraph from Suez.]

Seven-pound Sirtings active, bet unchanged. Mule twist 40s. Indieo eed Copper nuchseged. Saltpetre on Linseen inin. Jute 3as. higher. Exchange, BAGNOS credit, 2s. 1½d. Government securities, 4 P cents. 98⅜; 5 P cent. 106⅜; 5⅜ 116½. Freights tending downward.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The total shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail, amount to 94,500 ounces.

BOMBAY, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Cotton Dhollerah. 6 90 rs.; Pisce Goods, 7 Rs., 11 rs. 4 as.; Twist, 25⅜ as.; Linseed, 7 rs. 10 as.; Copper, 66½ rs. Exchange, 2s. 2¾d.; Government Securities, 4 P cent. 95; 5 P cent. 104; 5⅜ P cent. 114. Freigh a active and eovancing.

The English mail arrived oe the 10th inst.

CHINA.

By telegraph from Suez.

CANTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Gray Shirtings, 6½; Catty, 10 higher; Weter Twist, 16x24, $1 higher.

Tea unchanged.

Tea—total export, 71,000,000 Rs.

Exchanga oo London, 4s. 9¾d.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Oct. 26.

Grey Shirtings, 1 mece higher; Tee, Congou, tending upword; Silk generally 15 higher; Silk No. 3 Tsai e, 435; Settlements, 2,250 bales; Stock, 11,000. Export to date 24 250 bales, Exchange on London, 6s. 1½d. Exchange on India, 300 rs. Freights, 97s. 6d.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Earl Russell—England Declines the Congress—Combination Against the Emperor—What Will He Do?—Mr. Spence Agitating at Glasgow—Cobden and Bright—England's Landless Poor—Reform Hopeless—Mr. D'Israeli—Pitt—A Dead Giant—Sensation at Drury Lane.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

Earl RUSSELL has *not* resigned. It wes only a trial of strength between him and PALMERSTON. The latter is the friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and was in favor of accepting his invitation to the Congress of Paris. Whereupon RUSSELL tendered his resignation. It was believed at Paris for 24 hours that it had been accepted, and that Earl CLARENDON was to replace him. and great was the rejoicing in the Imperial Capital. But the Queen could not spare RUSSELL. She is in trouble about PALMERSTON. The idea of having a co-respondent in the Divorce Court about her is shocking to her feelings. If tha matter were not hushed up, after a fashion, and she made to believe it was a base conspiracy against the octogenarian Aoonis, he would be compelled to leave the Cabinet. She cannot part with so respectable and powerful a man as Earl RUSSELL in such a crisis—a man whose lightest act was to write a dull biography of the author of "Little's Poems," Anecreontic "Tom Moore."

There is to be no Congress. England formelly refuses to accept the Emperor's invitatioo. It was very politic, and addressed the Queee as "Madam—my sister." Mr. ROEBUCK was terribly shocked, a few years ago, when this "upstart and oerjured Emperor," as the English used to call him, kissed their Queen. She could not help his kissing her, but she can refuse to beve any thing to do with the Congress, and as this was the price of keeoing RUSSELL in the Cabinet, she has authorized him to send eer "regrets." And he seods them in his own ungracious fashion. Ha tells the Emperor, who is not addressed as "Sir—my brother," that e Congress can settle nothing worth settling, or which caneot be better settled without it; that Russia will eot yield to a Congress in the matter of Poland, what she has refused to the earnest intervention of Eng a', Fraece, and Austria; that Austria will eot eeter a Cnegress which proposes to her to abaodon Venetia, or will walk out of it. If such a thing is mentiooed end that the Pope will not be likely to recogeize tha King of Italy. As to the affairs of Deomark nod Germany, aed the Danubien Provices, they cao be settled by the Powars most interested.

The truth is, Eogla d has no interesi ie tha settlement of affairs in Europe. She is isolated. She has nothing to lose. A general row will be to har benefit, if she can only keep out of it. If tha whole Coetinent were involved in war, it would increase har trade, aod the demand for her manufactures. Profoundly selfish by inclinatioe aad upon principle, England will look out for her own interests, and Europe may settle its own effeirs, to its liking.

But England does not act alona. Earl RUSSELL blurts out thn fac that be has information of the feelings of Austria. The telegraph has bnen at work for e fortnight past, between London, Vieena and St. Petersburgh, a d there is a combinetion of thesn hree Powers, at lenst, against France, Spain eed Italy. Fraoce proposes disarmament. Russia is increasing her forces; Austria cannot disarm, in the preseat condition o' Hungary and Italy, and England only weots a pretext to keep up taxatioe aad expend her vast revenues for the beeefit of jobbers and favorite.

What will the Emperor do? Englaed has snubbad him agein and again. She withdrew from the Mexican expedition, refosed interventioe in America, refused to go to war tor Poland, and now declines to anter a Congress, and combines with other Powars to make it impossible. Will NAPOLEON III bear all this patieatly? I very mucn doubt it. I doubt if France will let him bear it. Ha is a man to bide his time; but I shall be much mistaken if Spring opens peacefully on Europe. Germany is in an unroar eboat Schleswig-Holstein. Tha Polish revolt, though a subject of the grossest newspaper exaggerations, is deeply irritating. There is no lack of esuses of war

It is just at this time that Mr. SPENCE starts oe a tour of agitation, intended to influnnce thn comiag session of Parliament to recogeize Confederate indapendence. His last speech was at Glasgow. He is following in the track of Mr. BRACKEN. It is of no use. Parliament will do what the Government wishes, and the Government, just now, in foreign matters, is Earl RUSSELL. On this qnestion he is determined. It is said that a powerful steamar, intended for the Confederates, has escaped from Sheerness, and taken refuge io Calais, where she has been seized by the authorities; but I think you may be assured that Earl RUSSELL will not let one escape him if he knows it. He said, in ao early period of the rebellion, that the North was fighting far emoire, and the South for independence; but he seeme to bava no deubt that those who fight for empire will wie, and ba msaas to be on the winning side. Englishmen do not back a losing horse, or a losing cause, it they know it. They mash to keap frieeds with the strongest party, and everywhere to hold their own, and all thay aan get into the bargain.

Among the mest conspicuous events of the week was the great radical meeting at Rochdale, and the speeches of COBDEN and BRIGHT. They were not satisfactory to the organs of either the Liberal or Conservative parties. Mr. COBDEN is denounced for saying what everyone knows to be trec, that in ne conetry in the civilized warld are the great mass of the people so landless, powerless, wratched, and hopeless, as in England. But whee he damands that this conditioe shall be impraved—that the laboring millions of thase islands should have land, and the right to alectieg their rniers, property and Government interests are alarmed. The *Times* prevas by its own sort of irresistible logic that people who are se badly off without land would be werse off with it, sed that badly as they are now governed, universal, et evea as exteaded suffrage, would only make the matter worse. The leevitable tendaacy of laeded, as of all other property, is to gat into the fewest hands. The poor and igeorant nrs not fit to govern. Sss what America has come to.

I do not see much hope for the great reform leaders. They have carried tree-trade, and that is all they have to boast of. The small extension of suffrage is of no practical benefit. The few members elected by the tea-poued householders in the large towes heve very little influence, and in maey cases are aot of a character to have much. They are sharp lawyers, speculators, and mee ready to sell their votes to sey government in power. Some get into trouble and escape to Amcrice; some are sentenced to penal servitude at home. On the whole, the extension of the suffrage is aot very promising. As to the land, there is eo way to get it but by an agraian revolution. Those who weat land must emigrate. It costs too much here tor poor men to buy or cultivate. Oely high culture cea pay tates and taxes aeo make n good investment. I see no prospect tor agrarian agitation, sed no use of extended suffrage, in a country of great landlords, capitalists, sed laborers, font millions of whom are either pauoers or on the verge of psuperism.

Mr. DISRAELI, havieg had the luck, some years ago, as Mr. WILLIS elcely expressed it, to "gobble uo a widow with a million," has just received the pretty legacy of £40,000, left him by a ledy, an admirer of his literary excellencies. Here is encouragement for mee ot geelus—rich widows and tbumping legacies. Long may the author of *Contarino Fleming* and *Sybil* enjoy them both.

The prettiest of little PATTIS is at Madrid, makieg e greater seesetion than fa sven London or Paris. She is just the type of beauty for all Spain to go mad ebout. The crowd, waitieg admissioe to the pit, begins to collect at 10 o'clock in the morning, as people in London gather the night hetorehano to see a man hanged.

New-Yorkers will remember HALES, the Norfnlk gient, whom Mr. BARNUM, as usual, made thn most of, and who was really seven feet and a half high, and weighed 450 pounds. If I remember rightly, he got married, while in New-York, to ee equally wonderful gientess. BARNUM hed "great expectations" from this broodignagian connection, but I believe that nothieg came of it but the half-dollars for admissioe to the Tabernecle, where the Mayor of that period performed the gigeniic ceremony. The gient has just died at Great Yarmouth, aged 43; but eothing is seid of his widow, or of sny preposterous posterity.

On the other hand, e few evenings ago, a child was born in the pit of Drory Lane Theatre, in the midst of a screaming farce. The audience, as the Fronco say, assisted. MONADNOCK.

OUR NATIONAL THANKSGIVING IN LONDON.

Speech by United States Minister Adams.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

In pursuance to the Proclamation of the President of tha United States, inviting his "fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who ere at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set aoart and observe the last Thursday of Novemoar, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our bemificent Father who dweileth ie Heeven," a number of Americans resident in London, assembled et ee elegant banquet at St. James' Hall, under the Presidency of Hon. R. J. WALKER. The day wee observed as a holiony ny the Americans in London, and in all oarts of toe country, and business wee suspended at the Legation and et the Consulates. The banquet last night was attenoed by his Excellency the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS, and by the Secretaries of the Embassy, Mr. WILSON and Mr. MORAN.

The proceedings of the evening were commenced by e brief eddress from Hon. R. J. WALKER, who called upon Mr. HUNTING to read the Thanksgiving Proclemetion of President LINCOLN. This having been done, prayer was offered up by Mr. SALLA MARTIN, a negro, in whose adveotures as a runeway the public were a short time since much interested. The company present then seng in unison e hymn composed for the occasion.

At the banquet the Chair was occupied by Hon. Mr. WALKER, who, efter heving delivernd ae address on the origin eed progress of the rebellion, aed the prospects of its speedy suppression, pronoced Tha health of the President of the United States"—a toast which was drank with great enthusiasm.

Mr. ADAMS, the Americae Minister, in acknowledging the toast, said: "I thaek yoe for the nonor yon heve ooae me by calling upon me to respoed to the toast of tha Presideet of the United States. Ot late years we have rather gol out of the hebit of giving any great amount of laudation to the President al tha United States. There mey have bees causes for that which you will all understead. I will say with respect to our Chief Magistrate as present that ee has eot had himself any such amount as woeld be likely to turn his head. fA laugh.] Not one-hall so much, indeed, as you, Sirs, have showered upon me this evenieg. Oo the contrary, it has become the practice of our people generally to lay upon the President the respoesibility for any mistaka which is committed by enybody, aed aey misfortuee which happens at any time. There is hardly a single ect which he does, against which there is not foued somabody or other to carp. Even with respact to his proclamatian asking us to have a Thenksgiviog Day, I oave seee it sometimes remarked that it was a most extreordinary thieg that at the time that seemed to he one of eothing bet calamity in the United States—when thera was ae immeese loss of life going on, and great destruction of propty, and pateful distress in all classes—the iden that the Presideat of the United Stetes should have taken such an occasion to aall upon his fellew citizans to give thanks to God, seemed to indicate either grasl moral obtuseness, or a savage vindictive leeling of joy at tha distress of the people whom he wes tryieg to aubject. Now, it is upon this point that I propose to offer n few remarks. I am pertectly willing to coecede that this is a time of great calmnity. I believe thet thn great majority, indeed almost all, of our people in America feel that it is a calamity which they would gladly have avoioed if they could, but that they have bees obliged to view it as much a aecessary evil as if it had benn ao earthquake or an leunoation. [Cheers.] It was an affliction which they could not avoid. Uader these circumstances, all that they could do wes to apply themselves as promptly as possible to the perfection of a remedy end a restoration. This could only be done through perseverance in the wer. [Cheers.] But we arn asked what is the precise blessing for which we are at present to give God thanks? In order to get something like a correct idea of this matter, it will ba necessary for me to recall to your mind, as briefly as possible, the couree of events since the time whee the Presideet came into office. I scarcely need say to you what I believe is perfectly well known to everyone, that the geetleman came lo his post with lese ot practical experience in Government than any individual had done since tha foundation of the Government. fCheers.] He ceme into offica at a time of tha greatest difficulty and deoger which had occurred since the fonndation of thn Government. [Cheers.] He, as yon will all recollect, found himself occupying a position in which all the portions of the edifice of Government seemed crumbling around him. Why, it wes exceedingly doubtful evnn whether the Presideat would be eble to arrive at the place where he could assume the performaace of his duties. It was only by a little contrivaoce thet ha succaedad in defeating the plot which had been formed for the seizure ot his persoe, and to disabin the country from arriving at the constitutional organizetion of the Executive Department. [Cheers.] He came to Washington, and was qualified President. But Prexident of what? He looaed around him on all the branches of the departmnnts of the Executive Goveroment, ano everything seamed to he shaking nuder him. Ha looked to tha organization ot his own immediate department, and ha found that wharever he touched it was unsonnd. So I geniously had the poisoe of rebellinn been disseminated through all the ramifications of thn Govarnment that treachery was cropping ont at all points. [Cheers.] He had to begin by a thorough scrutiny of men, from those occupying the uetermost seats down to nimost the lowest olace. There was a nscessity for a searcating reform by which the lurking aot leas than the compect treason and treachery were to be eliminnted from the body politic. fCheers.] That work has now been done. [Cheers.] Ths Goversmeut in its affairs at Washington is now safe, and is served faithfully. [Cheers.] Is not this something to be thenkiul for? [Cheers.] Is not thia something for which we have a right to echo the President's eopeal to us to meet togethar ano to be thankful on this occasion? [Cheers.] But thet was not by any meaas the worst petat. The President looked upon the Foreign Departmeat ot nie Government, and whee ha cast his eves abroad there was not to be foand ona singla individual in the foreign service of thn Govarnment who sympathized with him in his faeliegs or his difficulties. Nev, mere, thare was in the service of tha Govarnmeet—with the exeaption of some cautious individual who did not choose to commit himself—scarcely a persoe who was aot practically disseminating distrust at the Gaverninmant under which he was serving. fCheers.] Not a few of them produced a very considerable effect in almost every country ot Europe le creating that opinion which became prevalaot that the complete subversion of the old system was at hand and that a new ona was inevitable. I have a little anecdote in connection with this subject to tell you. Very sncrily eiter the alection of Mr. LINCOLN be did me the honor to designate me as the individual to come out and represeet tha country at this Court. I came ent as soon as I cauld. I got here in about two mooths after tha inauguratioa of the Presideat. On my arrival the first news which mat me was, that three distinguished commissioners, as tha nawspapers called them, had come out from the rebal authorities, and were at that time in Londen. I had the pleasure of learning also that these commissioners had confidently announced among tuair friends thet before I should reach London, the Governmsat sed Capital of Washington would be in their hands; conseqeently, I should stand be chance of being received by the British Gaverninent as the representative of the United States. fCheers and applause.] That is simply a specimen al the mode le which that class of persons labored throughout Europe, end not without effect. And it has takee all the time from that day to this to inspire the different conetries of Europe with a tolerebla share af confidence in all men to maintain the Governmaet of the United States. [Cheers.] Now, I think we have got so far that I begin to feel as if I could assure yoe, Mr. President, thet the Goverements of Euroos oevs seen reasnn to modify their views of tha condition of tbs Government of the United States. fCheers.] And now, I say, after scarcely three years, when we see a chenge of this kind has takee piece, when the Foreign Department is working once more leithfully and harmoniously, have we not, I say, got something in this to be thankful for? [Cheers.] Is it not a fitting occasion to meet and rejoice in this restoration? But let me go a step further. When the President looked upon the Treasury Department, he found that so ingeniously had the individuals labored in the preceding Administration, when many high in office were conspiring to destroy the United States Government, to undermine the credit of the country, that it was with very great difficulty some of the moneyed men could be persuaded to come torward to loan the Government at a high rate of interest but a small sum to enable it to go on until the time of his taking his post. There probably was never a time in his whole history when confidence in the national credit had been so much shaken by the machinations of those who had been once its secret enemies. The President had to reorganize credit by reestablishing the foundations of it in the integrity of the administration of the Treasury. He did so. What has been the result? From that degree of teebleness when confidence in e Government promise seemed to be shaken almost beyond repair, the people have gradually increased their faith until they daily rush to swarms voluntarily to offer the money to the Governmeet le exchange tor the "ooligations" which they ere anxious to ob ain. [Cheers.] Is not that something to be thankful for? Let me go a step further. When this wer broke out, the President looked around to see where wes his military organization upon which he hed to rely for the support of his coercive measures. He found here, too, that so vigorously had treason worked itself through all the channels el military organization, there was not oee man out of three who could be trusted. He found one set of mee who were, and who ultimately declared themselves "traitors." He found another set of men who were not traitors, but they were timid and lukewarm, and did not know whether they would or not support the Government; and he found still another set who had been in the service so long, and who had arrived at such a height, however excellent their position was, they could not well be relied upon in the field on account of physical debility. And that was the seats of the organization of the army with which the President had to begin a gigaetic war. I do not believe that in the whole history of the world a greater undertaking was ever assumed by an individual who had eo experience in such matters. He had to organize an army of half a millioe of men upon the little basis which wes thus left for him to operate oe. At the outset, as you all know, the President met with difficulties of all kinds. But look at the organization as it exists now, and compare it with what it was in the beginoieg, and you will see that, by patieace aod perseverance, and fidelity to his duty, he has got you an army now that will carry you through. [Loud cheers.] Thara are now no mee in the army that you are unliged to mistrust. [Cheers.] There is eo man whom you suspect will betrey all your movements to the rebels. Is not thet a result for which we have cause to be thankful? [Cheers.] And let us turn for a moment to the condition of the navy. At the beginnig of the Administretion the President, when he looked after his navy vessels, found that some shios had to be buret, to save them from treecherous surreeder, and the rest had been sent awey as far over the globe as they could go. He had to restore the whole system from its formation. He had to go through the same procees as that which he had applied to the army; he had to build ships, to reorganize the bureaux; he had, in short, to place the navy on a looting that it had aever occupied before. It has takee two short years and a little more to do all this, and we heve now a navy both in numbers and power whico will make the United States respected oe every sea, and in every part of the world. (Cheers.) And is not this something to be thankful for? [Cheers.] Then, as to the other departments of the Executive Government, you will see the destiny of his President, who had no experience when he began, was to reorganize, rebuild and restore the whole system from its foundation. [Cheers.] But this is not all. There was one question which had oeffled all attempts ever to resce a solutioe, end which I for one will frankly admit I looked upon as one almost impossible to dispose of with success. I need not say that I allede to the great question of the condition of the slaves. Much as we all ead discussed it for years, we had never had presented to us, from any source, a practicable mode of dealing with it. When it ceme simply to emancipation, the people throughout the United States were utterly incredulous that there coeld ha devieed eny plan of effecting it which would eot lead to bloodshed and ruin throughout the whole country which they occupied. It was the great argemant against doieg anything. It was said to be impossibla to hope for aey issua that would not involva the destruction of all classes of society within its reach. Now, the great and crowning act of the Administration af President LINCOLN is, that in two distinct measures he has opened a way for a practical result which we had always supposed could not be found. [Cheers.] The proclamation, and the enlistment of the negroes as soldiers, are the two great instruments by which emancipation without revolution will be carried out. [Cheers.] And here we see, at the end of two and a half years, having made slow but regular progress in this movemeet, until it has takee these distinctly before us, so that we can loresee the ultimate issue. Have we eot in all this something to be thanktul for? [Cheers.] Have we not a right to meet together, under tha call of oer President, and, looking back to our difficulties, to bless God that they are diminished to the extent we now see them? [Cheers.] You are all ewara that when the President first announced this proposition it was regarded with great averaioe, and it was deeounced at oncn as the weakest and wickedest of measures, and there were also indications at tha time that the opposition to that measura would go so far as seriously to impair the energies of the Government in executing it. Last year at this time there was a great expraselon of popular sentiment against the proclamation. But another year has goea by. Tha system has in tha interval had a chance of being carried out to its practical development, and the great bulk of thn people have seee the result, that part have joined togethar as with onn voice, almost from one end of the country to thn other, in favor of sustaining the Goveremeat in executing that policy. fCheers.] And is not this something to be thaektal for? fCheers.] Let us, thnn, recapitulate what is our preseat position end whet it was whee this inexperieeced Presideni took offica. Than thn Govarnment was almost disteegrated; now it is solid and firm, ablo to act through nonest agents and faithful mea—able to act with vigot and effect weenever and however it plaases. fCheers.] Then the people were steggered in their confidence in their country and in the President; now the President has all the departments of tha Government faithful to him and to the Coasttitution. Tha people have tallied round tha Governmant, and have maintained the policy of tha Presideet. They have money, they have men, and they have ideas which they mean to establish as the only true and successful conclusion af the struggle. [Cheers.] Is oot this somathing to be thanktul for? [Cheers.] We eow stand firmly, and we heve avery reliaeca that tha Government is now able and the people willing to go through the trial triumphantly. [Chnars.] And all this changa has been effected, all these results havn been produced, through the agency of a Presidnet who came leto power with less practical political experiance than any ona preceding him. fCheers.] And why has this been dese? Has it baen done by any superior genius on tha part of tha Prasident? Not at all. Tha Presidaet has shown ability and capacity, but not above that of most of his predecessors. What is tha reason thnn? Why has he succeeded in all these results? I will tell you the reason. He has succeadnd because he has, from the beginning to the end, impressed upon the people the conviction of his honesty, aed of his fidelity to one great purpose. fGreat cheering.] In conclusion, His Excellency stated that he was thankful for having had the opportunity of expressing these sentiments as an echo to the toast of the health of tha hooored Presidant of the United States. [Cheers.]

Tha next taast was "The Queen," whose health was drunk in a very hearty and cordial manner. Tha remaining toasts were "The Day—devoted to thanking God for our victories in the cause of liberty and Union," by Mr. GIBSON THOMPSON. "The Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the source in the mouth of the Mississippi, forever one and inseparable," by Judge J. G. Wintas. "The Emancipation Proclamation—Slavery's Epitaph, written by the finger of God on the heart of the American President," by the Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE. The Army and Navy—immortal champions of freedom, who bleed that our country may live," by Capt. MAYNE REID. "Washington—the man without a peer; we follow his farewell advice—never to surrender the Union," by Capt. J. C. HOSMER. "The Press—the tyrant's foe, the people's friend; where it is free despotism must perish." "The Ladies—our sweethearts, wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, friaeds; their holy influence will break all chains but those which bind our hearts to them."

INSIDE GLIMPSES OF REBELDOM.

Views of an Englishman—Bragg's Situation at Chattanooga Before the Recent Battles—What the Rebels think of Rosecrans—How They Are Supplied with Artillary and Powder.

The London *Times* has an interesting letter from its special correspondent in the South, dated Augusta, (Ga.,) Oct. 28. Ha gives the following picture of a trip to Chattanooga by way of Introduction:

"Te ona who has passed a month in a Western Confederate camp, especially in such waather as has scorged the present October, Augusta is a Capua indeed. A claan bed with actual sheets, plenty of water to wash, decent food, a table to write on, coedles, and many more similar luxuries, can be adequately prizea only by him who has long fienadared in the med of Gse. BRAGG's camp, and realized the manifold privations which are so eobly endured by each Confederate army. His enjoyment will be enhaeced by the recollection of the railroad which connects Atlanta with Chatlenooga, and of tha mud road which divides Chickamaags Station from Missionery Ridge. Ie an extensive experience of American mire, I have never seen anything to equal the road by which supplias for Gen. BRAGG's army are eow waggonsed. Fortunately its length is only aevee miles; but, in spite of the eseverations of Crimean officers when similar scenes are pointed out to them, it may be questioned whather the famous aevan miles from Balaklava were ever half so bad. As you wade through it en horssback with the mud up to your girths, waggon after waggon salutes you, stalled (as it is aere named) or mired in some hole rather mors bottomless than usual, the mules according to the fashion of the race, refusing alter ona unsuccessful tug to try again, while by the roadside dozens of their defunct brathren and of hony horses, the carcasses of which lend anything but fragrance to the breeze, serving as a warning to the survivors against undue exertion. Along this same road waon weartily forward the long files of recruits or of returning convalescents on their way to the front, up to their knees in slims, with little arospect of having dry feet for a week to come, as the heavens seem permanently to have dissolved in liquid, and camp-fires under such circumstances are all but impossible. Need I say that fever and ague, dysentery and pneumonia, are rife among the Confederates and among the heniess Federals who face them? And yet the indications still are that neither Gee. BRAGG nor his opponeat contemplate an immediate move on a large scale. It is true that the condition of the roads is such as greatly to impede locomotion; but this difficulty might be mitigated by dividing the wagoas and sending them along several differeat roads. It is ths concentrat on of wagons upon the Chickemeuga road which has reduced it to its present feerful condition.

The passeeger, once started for Atlanta, will, before he arrives there, although the distance is only 130 miles, probably have ume for extensive self-communioe. Upon my journey up, and upon my journey dowe. I was, in each instanoe, two nights and the better part of two days in the train; but I have heard of luckless passeesers who passed four days and nights in the cars, and who, if they had started for Atlanta on foot, might reasonably heve expected to get there on their own legs more quickly than they were actually delivered by steam, without the misery of passing four eights in a box-car. It will be imagined that a passenger's sufferings for food are much the same as he would expect if he took a trip into Timbuctoo. Parched core—that is to sey, maize tried or browned in a skillet or frying-pan, at some shanty by the side of the track—commands e fabulous price. A tin cup full of water is worth more than champagne to e French *cafe*, a little

The writer then predicts that the two armies could not retain the respective positions they then held long, and adds:

"It is my belief that Gee. BRAGG's greet object is adhering to eis present position is to make the Federal tenure at Chattanooga during the Winter without Lookout Mountere an impossibility. But if I am not mistaken, he will have to fight somewnere, or to relax his grip on the mountaiae. Your readers will have learot long before the arrivel of this letter that Gen. ROSECRANS has joined the noble army of decapitated Federal generals, and that Gen. GRANT now reigns in his stead. A month ago I should have thought that the loss of Gen. ROSECRANS to the Federals was tantamount to the gain by the Confederates of two great victories in the field; but considering his bit of cold beefsteak and a morsel of corn bread are given awey by a charitable Quartermaster (who is pretty sure to have with him a fair share of creature comforts) as though he were distributing diamonds. Eventually, you are oretty sure to arrive at Atlanta at 4 in the morning. A train starts for Augusta, the haven of all your hopes, at 6. You rush through the Cimmerian obscurity of the Provost-Marshal's office to get your pass vised, run all the risks of plunging headlong into cellars or into the excavation made for the foundation of a house, and, at last, weary, filthy, hungry, thirsty beyond expression, you emoark for Augusta, the possessors of all the comforts I have described. It would be imagined that a moderate hotel's, under the circumstances, classed in your mind with the Clarendon, or the Metropole at Heneva, or any of the most famous hosieries known to you on earth."

Inexplicable strategy before the battle of Chickamauga, and ola manifest want of ability as regards handling his troops on the battle field, it is hard to maintain that the prevailing opinion ab ut him held in the Confederate army by every one except General BRAGG, and which likene him to General POPE, is not correct. The substitution of General GRANT makes it more than ever likely that the communication with Chattanooga from the west—by the railroad which ree from Nashville and Memphis to Stevenson (close to Bridgeport), and, meeting there, swoep on logeither to Chattanoogs—will, if possible, be forcibly speeed by the Federals."

After sketching Gen. SHERMAN's progress from Memphis, and guessing at its object, the latter proceeds:

"If the war he termieeted upon tha *uti possidetis* principle, tha possessioe of this line will assign to tha Federals the whola of Teeeessea and Kaetucky; secoeoly, if the war contieues, it is of the highest fmportance to aaclude tha Coefederates from the eitre caves and coal and copper mines of Eastern Teneessee. Twelve months ago the toss of this region would have been most momentous to the South. *At present, with upwards of* 1,000 *pieces of field artillery of their own manufacture or import in their hands, and with all the pieces taken from the enemy, which cannot fall short by at least* 1,000 *more, it is obvious that the loss of copper, needed for the manufacture of their favorite* 12-*pounder Napoleon gun, will not be severely felt by the Confederates, even though it should prove permanent.*

I was surprised to fied, durieg my recent visit to Gen. BRAGG's camp, nemistakable avidence that the *field artillery of the Western Confederate army is superior to that of the army recently commanded by Gen. Rosecrans. Among the fifty guns captured by the Confederates at Chickemauga there is a large number of* 6-*pounders, which have long ago been condemned by the Confederate ordnance authorities as too small for field service, and which have altogether disappeared from Gen. Lee's army in Virginia.* A few 6-pounders are still in the service of Gan. BRAGG's army; but they have almost disappeared, and are being teplaced by the 12-pounder Napolaon. Probably, by neat Spring the 6-pounders will heva been altogether baeished from the Confederate armies, and will ha found doing duty aloeg tha baeks of the Mississippi, a service to which their lightness admirably adapts them. I was struck by the superior organization of tha artillary le Gen. LEE's as compared with that in Gen. BRAGG's army. It is tne that upon neither side has the artillery been so great a feature in these Western battles as it has in tha battles of Virginia. But the organization and the distribulou of artillery, eot into batteries of four or six guns, but into battalioes, which comprise four or five batteries, or, in other words, 20 guns, has worked aomirably in Virginia, and was, I believe, chiefly the result of Gee. LONGSTREET's advice. The battery organization is still reteineo in Geu. BRAGG's army, except in that portion of it which is under the commaad of Gen. LONGSTAAET. In Gnn, Lee's army, to each corps are assigeao five battalions of artillery, or, in round numbers, 100 guns, whereof two bettalions are held in reserve. It will be imagined that in tha gigantic battles of this continent, woich extend over two miles, and are contested by enormous armies, very little effect is produced by thn opening of a battery of four or five guns. But the simultaneous discharge of 18 or 20 guns in a well coosen position has never failed to make itself seesibly felt; and to a measure ot this kiad—*I mean the opening by Gen. Buckner of* 12 *pieces upon the Federal column which during the battle of Chickamauga was thrown from the Federal left to the Federal right—Gen. Longstreet mainly attributes the success which he gained on that day.*

I shall deine until my return to Richmond any comments upon the recent operations by which Gee. Lee has run Gen. MEADE teto his rat-holes before Washington, and has broken up the Orange aad Alexandria Railroad (recently rebuilt by the Federals) for maey miles. But I may remark, *en passant*, that October, 1863, does eot seem to have done much more for the Federals than October, 1862, the first month which I passed within the limits of the Confederacy. Ieaction or retreat have been everywhere the characteristics of their warfare, nor can it be shown that Gen. GILLMORE is at this hour oen whit nearer to the reduction of Charlestoe than he was 100 dayx ago. I am assured that the defensive works upon Sullivan's Island heve grown as rapidly as the Federal works for offence upon Morris Island, and not one man in the insurrectionary Stetes seems now to entertain any fears that Charlestun, even though hurnt to the ground, will ever pass out of the Confederate grasp. Huge reenforcements, we are told, have joined the Federal armies in the West, and they are trumpeted to the world in the Northern journels as likely to make Gen. GRANT invincible; *but I have lately witnessed how silently, steadily and unostentatiously Gen. Bragg's force has been recruited, and I have more faith in an army which boasts as little, but fights and endures hardships so unflinchingly.*

A long conversation with Col. RAINS, tha Superintendent of the Government Powder Mills in Augusta, and also tae meneger of the Arsenal of Construction and of the Ceonon Foundry is this city, has taught me more than ever to admire the legnnelty and the energy which the Confederates have bronght to bear upon their struggle. Starting without any powder mill in the Southern States, except a small one at Nashville, which soon passed out of their hands—without any large establishments for making machinery, and without a single trip-hammer between the Chesapeake and the Rio Grande—without le iron, lead, copper, tin, saltpetre, sulphur, small arms and everything save food, the Confederates have taught the world a lesson in regard to the indispensability of subjugating a brave and high-spirited people, which will point many a historical meral for centuries to come. There are two mee whose names are seldom heard in connection with the history of this war, but who have probably contributed more to the Confederate success than any other persons, with the exception of LEE, JACKSON, and LONGSTREET—I meen Col. RAINS and Capt. BABCOCK. Both of tham medest and unobtrusive man, absorbed le scieetific researches, inexhaustible in the fertility of their resources, indefatigable in anargy, they have presented durlag the last thirty months a record tot the steady al their countrymee, which will everywhere ba read with profit whenavar the history of this great revolution is fully and fairly given to the world. I have but seldom had the advantage of enjoying any man whose conversation was so instructive and interasting as that of Col. RAINS. His recapitulation of the difficulties which he has had to necounter, of the deficieacies which he has every day to supplemeet and eireemvant by ingenuity, and of the results of his work as evidenced by his contributions to the Confederate armies, is such as to awaken amazemeat. In a former letter will take some months ago from this town I gave a short sketch of the Augusta gunpowder mill. From that time to the present hour its efficiency has been constantly on the increase, and as evidence of its prollac worklog I may mention that since its opening on the 27th of April, 1862, Col. RAINS has seet a million and a half pounds of powder to Richmond alone, exclusive of his contributions to Vicksburgh, Charleston, Mobile, and tha armies of Gens. BRAGG and JOHNSON. From his Arsenal of Construction he has sent out 6,000,000 cartridges for small arms and 50,000 round shot and shell, to say nothing of caps, hand greenades, and torpedoes. From his caunon foundry he is continually turning out 12-pounder Napoleons, 20-pounder Perrotts, and howitzers; *but the wealth of artillery already possessed by the Confederates is such that he has ceased to produce Napoleon guns with the rapidity which at one time characterized his proceedings, his rate of production having been one Napoleon gun per diem.* The daily yield of the powder mill is now at the rate of 8,400 lbs. a day, which might, if occasion required, be indefinitely increased. *But, with every important station in the Confederacy already supplied with powder, with large supplies in the hands of Gen. Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston, and at Mobile and Wilmington (Gen. Lee, of course, draws his supplies from Richmond,) and with two other powder mills in active operation, it is of little importance that even this rate of production should be maintained.* The ordinery consumption of powder in the Confederacy is rated at 2,000 pounds e day; but is, of course, greatly increased by such sieges es those of Vicksburgh and Charleston, which bring up the averege to 10,000 pounds a day, occasional by the large demands of heavy artillary employed. It is a singular commeatary upon this war, that a nation which two years ago produced not a pound of powder, should now think nothing of a daily consumotioe of 10,000 pouads, produced entirely from their own resources. It is evident that obstacles and shortcomings are of little moment, when enountered by such mechanical ingenuity eod chemical resources as are possessed by Col. RAINS. The details of his difficulties ie the powder mills here are too techeical to afford interest to the generni reader; but I may mention that his substitution ot e kind of white poplar, called cotton-wood, in the place of willow, for the manufacture of charcoal required in gunpowder, has of passing four eights ie a box-car. It will be imagined that a passenger's sufferings for food are much the same as he would expect if he took a trip into Timbuctoo. Parched core—that is to sey, maize tried or browned in a skillet or frying-pan, at some shanty by the side of the track—commands e fabulous price. A tin cup full of water is worth more than champagne lo e French *cafe*, a little

The writer then predicts that the two armies could not retain the respective positions they then held long, and adds:

"It is my belief that Gee. BRAGG's greet object is adhering to eis present position is to make the Federal tenure at Chattanooga during the Winter without Lookout Mountere an impossibility. But if I am not mistaken, he will have to fight somewnere, or to relax his grip on the mountaiae. Your readers will have learot long before the arrivel of this letter that Gen. ROSECRANS has joined the noble army of decapitated Federal generals, and that Gen. GRANT now reigns in his stead. A month ago I should have thought that the loss of Gen. ROSECRANS to the Federals was tantamount to the gain by the Confederates of two great victories in the field; but considering his bit of cold beefsteak and a morsel of corn bread are given awey by a charitable Quartermaster (who is pretty sure to have with him a fair share of creature comforts) as though he were distributing diamonds. Eventually, you are oretty sure to arrive at Atlanta at 4 in the morning. A train starts for Augusta, the haven of all your hopes, at 6. You rush through the Cimmerian obscurity of the Provost-Marshal's office to get your pass vised, run all the risks of plunging headlong into cellars or into the excavation made for the foundation of a house, and, at last, weary,

box at the Opera, where M. DE PAHNENY, after openly paying his homage to his favorite divinities in the greenroom, has been seen amicably seated with his "Duchess," and her ducal adorer in the front row of that compartment. The new Duchess defies the proprieties no less in manners than in morals; and her excessive rudeness to some of the other guests at a recent dinner party at St. Cloud, brought down an open rebuke from the Empress, who, having become cognizant of the Duchess's insolence, remarked, with a shrug, and loud enough to be heard by all, "That woman is mad. Let no importance be attached to her freaks."

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Condition of the Contrabands.

Extract from a private letter.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 29, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have long been trying to write you a few lines, but have been prevented by having my time very much occupied with business. I had hoped that when I moved from Hilton Head, I might have more leisure, but in that I have been disappointed, as my business in this place is even more scattered than it was at the former place. * * * *

I am connected with a Sunday-school here, which is a very interesting one. We meet in the Colored Methodist Church, and number from eighty to one hundred children, most of whom can read very well, particularly the younger ones, as they have the privilege of attending day schools while the elder ones are at work. I wish you could step in and see it some Sunday morning; you would be both delighted and surprised to see so much order, cleanliness and intelligence as is there exhibited, and as regards the singing, I have heard nothing to equal it in any other school. All of those sweet hymns that are so popular in the North, the children are perfectly familiar with, and while they are being sung you will see no little boys or girls talking or sitting silent and uninterested, but with mouth and eyes wide open they sing with all their might. Mr. ——, the Superintendent, is a capital leader in the singing, which, added to his other qualities, makes him a most excellent Superintendent. We are also well supplied with good teachers, male and female. Many of the latter are very intelligent young ladies, and as they sit in their classes closely surrounded by the little girls, it is pleasing to see what an interest they take in the work. The developments that are being made from time to time, among the colored people here, prove, beyond a doubt, that all that has been said about inferiority of race and intellect is, in a great measure, false, and that their present degradation is the result of slavery and want of education. It is astonishing to observe what a change has already taken place among them, and how rapidly the rising generation is acquiring a common education. There are a number of schools in Beaufort and on the various Islands around, sustained by the associations for that purpose in the North, and the amount of good they are doing is incalculable.

It is gratifying to see what care and pride some mothers take in their children, and how cleanly and neatly they are sent to school. It would please you much to see our Sunday-school, to notice the black shining faces, and woolly heads combed out so neatly; also, the neat dresses of the little girls, generally in pretty good taste. They are not nearly so fond of showy colors as I supposed they would be. I do not think there is a mission-school in New York where the children come so tidily dressed and behave so well as is the case here. We are now planning to have a Christmas festival, similar to that which Green-street Mission-school has every year. We intend having the hall trimmed with green, and expect Gen. SAXTON and others to address the children. We will have a piano as a help in singing. We will have some select pieces sung, in which we will have (along with the piano) a violin and flute; so you see we are looking forward to having a good time and to making the little ones happy. We have just given our school a name—it is the "Gilmore-street Sunday-school," as the street in which it stands has been recently called after our General. As I have been telling you about the colored children, perhaps you would like to know how the grown-up people are getting along. Well, I must say that they are doing far better than the most sanguine of their friends dared to expect in so short a time. I can speak clearly upon this point, as I was the first that ever worked a gang of freed slaves in South Carolina, and consequently have had the best possible opportunities of marking their progress. If you look at them as soldiers, they are nearly equal to any men we have, either in bravery, in the manual of arms, in good conduct or in anything that makes a good soldier. There is not a particle of prejudice or opposition manifested toward them now. They have held all that down by their manliness. The colored troops on this island guard at present the most important points near the enemy, and it was only another day that sixty of them crossed on the mainland and fought a company of rebel cavalry, killing several and capturing two prisoners, also bring off away twenty-eight negroes, and all without losing a man. The colored troops are capital for scouting parties. A few weeks ago a number of them went to Edisto Island, where Gov. ANDREW formerly resided. They took away a great many articles. I think he must be a Scotchman, for there were several Scotch engravings. I secured a very pretty one of "John Anderson my Joe." I have at present a very large number of colored men at work for me. On St. Helena Island there are 84, as carpenters, boatmen, laborers and teamsters. We are building villages there, consisting of fifty houses in each. On Coosaw Island I have charge of a saw and shingle mill, where there are about 50 employed, and here in Beaufort we have from 30 to 40 colored carpenters constantly at work. There are some first-rate workmen among the carpenters. Of course they are slower than white man, but in that they are improving rapidly. I have with me some colored men that are as good specimens of manhood as I ever knew, who understand their condition exactly and the prejudices with which they have to contend, and are acting all in their power to prove that they are men in the true sense. I was always hopeful regarding them that in the next generation they might perhaps get along and be able to take care of themselves, but I was not prepared to see them rise so rapidly and do so well as they are doing. Of course we have lots of bad men and women who are lazy and good for nothing, but I am positive such a class will not average more than among the laboring classes anywhere. The results of the past year, in plantation work, which is now just drawing to a close, will, I feel assured, astonish the country, when they are published, and all of it has been done by old and disabled men and women, with children also, as all the able-bodied men were drafted into the army, excepting those that are working in the Quartermaster's Department. The amount of cotton and corn raised on the various islands is very remarkable, when these things are taken into account. They have wrought hard and have been pretty well paid for it, and they are far better provided for than they ever were before, and yet the Government will make money by them, as instead of the Government assisting them they are actually assisting the Government by their labor. I know several colored men that bought a part of their master's plantation last year. These men will clear now from their cotton, after the cost and all expenses are paid, from $1,000 to $2,000. There are also several white men that will do well, that bought last year. One man here will clear, after treating and paying his negroes well, and deducting the cost of the place, over $40,000; another $20,000, and several $10,000 and $15,000, and all this done by the kind of laborers I have mentioned. The Government has an immense quantity of cotton to ship, which will realize a large sum.

There is just now a very important movement being made by Gen. SAXTON, in behalf of the colored man. He is desirous of having as many as possible buy up the land in twenty-acre lots, and settle upon it, and make it a little farm for themselves. It is sold at $1 25 per acre. They are going into it readily, as they have the fullest confidence in the General, believing that whatever he proposes is for their benefit. Numbers are coming daily, filing their claims and paying their money; and, in some instances, the women of the negroes on a plantation, club together and buy the whole of massa's estate. Some days as much as $18 is paid in by them. I have no fears for their future if they are protected for a few years from speculators and sharks, as they have the elements of success within them. They are saving and industrious, and these qualities will develop themselves more and more each year. I trust I do not weary you by writing so much upon one subject, but it is the all-absorbing question of the day. What is to be done with the colored man? and I think that question is being answered clearly and fully in this department. God has, indeed, opened up a Red Sea for them to cross over; but I really think that when they are all safely landed on the shore of freedom, their wilderness journey will be short if the white man will only give them a fair chance. It does seem providential that such a man as Gen. SAXTON should have been appointed here. He is one of the best men that can be, and he is a true and practical friend of the freedmen. He sometimes talks to them in churches on Sundays, and [h]e is so kind and gentle toward them as their protector in their troubles, and yet very firm when required. Although he is not much heard from, and then mostly by his enemies, yet I am sure he is doing as much for the nation as any man in it to settle these terrible questions, by fitting the poor and downtrodden slave to stand up and be a man and take care of himself. I am much more comfortably and agreeably situated than I was at Hilton Head. My duties during the day are now very pleasant, as the weather is cool. I ride about 20 miles a day upon the various Islands. I have a fine pony. I take him with me across the creeks in a flat, which he jumps into like a little dog. I often, in my journeyings, see and hear much that is interesting among the people. I find it lonely sometimes riding through the tall pine woods, particularly near the rebels. Our saw-mill is only three or four miles from them. I can sometimes see their pickets with my naked eye. I often wonder that they leave us undisturbed so long. If they had a mind to burn us down, they could do so any night. It is no use for me to tell you any war news from here, as we get all the Charleston news via New-York. Gen. GILLMORE is taking it very quietly at present. He was here yesterday. He looks first rate. I am afraid it will be some time before we get into that nest of vipers yet—although we have a report to the effect that the navy is going to make a desperate effort soon. I trust they will succeed. There were salutes fired to-day on account of GRANT's victories. We are all delighted with the news. I do hope and pray that peace may soon come, so that I can stay at home again, as I feel tired and sick of everything pertaining to war. It has been very sickly here this Fall, but I have been mercifully preserved in good health. Kind regards to Mrs. —— and family, and all friends.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your sincere friend.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The President's Message—Military Matters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1863.

THE MESSAGE.

The Annual Message of the President was looked for with unusual anxiety by all classes of our people. The present is regarded as a turning-point in the great rebellion—a time when some definite line of action for the future should be enunciated. We have made so much progress that the question of reconstruction begins to assume a present importance, and all feel that its discussion cannot longer be delayed. The progress of events has gradually forced it upon us—while the advocates of the "Union as it was," will not permit us to forget it if we would. They are so desirous that the traitors shall return with all their former rights unimpaired, that they are continually dragging the subject before the public. And now that the President has spoken—that he has shadowed forth the policy of the Government upon this great question, it is to be expected that he will be vigorously assailed by all who sympathize with the rebellion. Loyal people, almost universally approve the plan. We, all of us, who know personally the sterling good sense of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, expected most confidently that he would meet the crisis in a spirit of enlarged patriotism—that justice and right would lie at the bottom of his recommendations. And we have not been disappointed. Reconstruction is a profoundly difficult question to deal with; and any plan that may be finally adopted, will require great wisdom and prudence in its execution. The proclamation of pardon to repentant rebels is received with "immense applause" and universal approval.

In the election of Speaker, while most of us Illinoisians, would have preferred Mr. WASHBURNE, there is eminent satisfaction. Mr. COLFAX is well known throughout the West, and is an immense favorite with the loyal masses.

MORE OUTRAGES.

Since my last I have learned of other Copperhead outrages in the central, or little below the central part of the State. In the northern part of Greene County an armed organization has been discovered, which is regarded as quite strong and formidable. They bid defiance to the National officers, and have gone so far in their madness and folly as to shoot two Deputy Provost-Marshals, one of whom has since died. But, like those who have arrayed themselves against the Government heretofore in this State, their career of outrage and crime will be of brief duration. In Calhoun County, in the forks between the Illinois and Mississippi, which contains as hard a population as there is to be found in the State, there has been more defiance to National authority. A band of sixty armed men fired upon a Marshal's posse on Friday last, and severely wounded one man. The party being mounted escaped further injury. This nest, too, will be broken up speedily.

The result of the elections in this and other States has had the effect to greatly tone down Copperheadism, even in the worst districts. The leaders see a han writing upon the wall, and are shaping their course with reference to the future, for the wrath of the people overtakes them. Even lower Egypt, WILLIS J. ALLEN's district, gives a Union majority of nearly one thousand.

THE GOVERNOR SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court of this State, consisting of three Democratic Judges, BREESE, CATON and WALKER, made a decision last week, fully sustaining the legality and constitutionality of the prorogation of the Legislature by Gov. YATES. The issue was raised on the application of a Copperhead member for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the State Treasurer to pay him his per diem for a certain number of days, during which the majority pretended to be in session, after the prorogation. This was denied by the Court, the two Judges present, BREESE and WALKER—fully confirming the action of the Governor. So we have done with this pestilent Copperhead Legislature, which, according to present indications, is the last we shall have for some time to come. Our citizens were particularly interested in this decision, as it involved the legality of a most iniquitous charter, by which our streets were given over wholly to the control of a set of harpies, incorporated—or pretended to be—as a Street Railway Company. The matter was made a party question—shamelessly so, by the applicants, and the whole Copperhead machinery of the State was brought to bear upon the Court. But the Judges were firm and inflexible in their integrity, and thus foiled a very wicked scheme.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The near approach of the day fixed for the draft in this State—Jan. 5—is creating considerable excitement, and rousing the State pride of our citizens to fill their quota by enlistments. Cities, towns and counties are offering additional bounties. War meetings are being held, and volunteering is quite brisk again. In this county a bounty of $100 is offered by the Council and Board of Supervisors, while the Board of Trade has added $50 for their three regiments. An immense war meeting has been called for Wednesday evening. In the meantime, the enrollment lists are being printed and posted, which has the effect to call the attention of all classes of people to the subject.

At Camp Douglas matters remain quiet. There have been no more escapes since the floors of the prisoners' barracks were taken up. There was a fresh arrival of "gray backs" on Friday, to the number of 850, being of the recent spoil at Chattanooga. They were forwarded from here to the new military prison at Rock Island. These barracks are located on an island in the Mississippi, which is about half a mile wide, and three miles long. It is the old site of Fort Armstrong. The arsenal and foundry, authorized at the last session of Congress, are in course of erection on the east end of the island. The prison barracks at present consist of eighty-four buildings, designed for 120 men each, surrounded by a fence fourteen feet in height. The location is about midway between the cities of Davenport, on the Iowa side, and Rock Island, Illinois, which conjointly contain a population of about 25,000.

There are over 6,000 prisoners in Camp Douglas. They have already got wind of the President's Proclamation and large numbers of them are anxious to accept its terms, and 125 have expressed a desire to enlist in the United States navy. Their applications have been sent to Washington for a decision. It would hardly be safe, or prudent, at least, to put too large a number of them on board any one ship. The health of the camp is good. Much religious interest now prevails among the prisoners—prayer-meetings, attended by clergymen from the city and others, are held every evening, and many hopeful conversions are reported.

For the past three months the Illinois Central Railroad has been almost entirely monopolized by the Government in shipping oats, hay and other military supplies. To such an extent has this been the case, that it has been compelled to reject all private freight.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission has sent 100 tons of supplies to the Army of the Cumberland, since the battle of Chickamauga. It has also sent ten tons to our prisoners at Richmond.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

There was some little excitement created last week by the announcement that Miss CALISTA MATHER, a young lady of sweet seventeen, and daughter of a prominent citizen, had sued Dr. PITNEY, an aged patriarch, who has passed his "three score and ten," for a breach of marriage contract, claiming damages to the tune of $25,000. The Doctor, soon after the death of his wife, married his cook, a lady of the Irish persuasion; but it seems had had time to get up a flirtation with Miss MATHER. He's rich—"that's what's what the matter."

Business is rather quiet; money is awful close. The brokers are reaping a harvest—asking everywhere from 1 to 4 per cent. a month. Bankers ask 10 per cent. per annum, but, of course, haven't much currency. That is gone to their next-door neighbors, the brokers, to shave with. About 800,000 hogs have been received thus far, 550,000 of which have been packed here, and the balance shipped East. Flour and grain dull, and we notice an entire absence of a speculative spirit, on account of the money stringency.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Emigration from Canada East—Manufactures—An American Arrested.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

As many of your readers are aware, there has been, since the commencement of the war, a double emigration from Canada into the States and from the States into Canada. Your *fearful* ones have fled to this country to escape the draft, and our *fearless* ones have gone to your country to work or to fight. Most of the former have deserved the title of skedaddlers, whilst many of the latter have rendered very good service as National soldiers. No one here has objected to receive your over sensitive citizens, young or old, provided they had enough of *greenbacks* in sack them up. But many of our people have been alarmed at the loss of our young men, and they have wondered that they should go and fight for you. The Tories, with their secessionist friends, the Romish clergy, have been very much pained at this, and have asked themselves the question, "What is the cause of this emigration, and how can it be prevented?"

La Presse, a daily paper of this city, and the only French daily in Canada, has just published an article in answer to this question, which is quite significant. I translate from it such extracts as will be likely to interest your readers:

"Birds have their migrations; why should men be less provident? Our young Canadians seek a milder climate, and go to obtain their livelihood among the more industrious people. They do well.

We have said it a hundred times, speaking of the cultivation of hemp and flax, a people working only five months in the year to earn for twelve months, can only *vegetate*. Man is not ruled by the same law as the ant, and as long as you have not destroyed the *chômage* (a cessation of work,) as long as you have not provided daily work to secure daily bread, the people will be wretched, the people will emigrate. Moreover, you may spend immense sums to draw European emigration to Canada; it will only pass here. Our Winters, without work, frighten the strongest, the most laborious, those who possess the greatest resources.

Colonization can lessen the evil, but not destroy it. All men are not born wood-cutters; and what can the settler do in the forest if he has no means? You see that at this very moment the inhabitants of the townships cry out famine, and appeal to the Government, as well as to public charity. By a singular coincidence, the newspapers which point out this wretchedness and speak of the great number of Canadians who leave the country, tell us at the same time, all the moral good which is going to result to the North from the present war, the excellent disposition of the army, the conversions brought about by Jesuit Fathers, the maternal care of the good Sisters of Charity, and moreover, we are informed that one gets $700 for three years' service. Go then, young Canadians, under the flag of MEAGHER, if you have no other means of livelihood."

After having said that this lack of work in Canada is due to the want of manufactures, and that this circumstance is the result of our colonial state—let this point be noted—the writer goes on to say:

"It is now certain that the mineral resources of Canada are immense; copper, lead, iron, antimony are abundant. Men are waiting to work, but who is going to conduct this work in order to draw from the earth her secrets and secure her wealth? Where are your engineers? Let us take possession of the mines,' say you: But tell me, speech-makers, what will you do with these mines when you have them? They are not for you; the Yankees have engineers, and they will take them from you.

'We are young,' you reply. They are of the same age on the other side of the line, and, nevertheless, they have all that we lack. They are afflicted, no doubt, with many social evils; but they can at least depend upon four years of administrative stability, and as for us, we are not sure of to-morrow. This circumstance does not favor commerce, agriculture or industry.

Finally, some will object the want of money. There was no difficulty in finding thousands of pounds for bounties, powder and fiddles for the Prince of Wales. With that sum ten manufactories might have been established, quite as useful as all this smoke. Millions have been spent for a legislative palace, nay for three, for four legislative palaces, built the last ten years.

There is no difficulty in finding $500,000 to organize an imaginary militia, for an imaginary war, against imaginary enemies."

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

You can see from these extracts that the writer of this article sympathizes with the States, and is very strongly opposed to the English policy which obtains here, and which, consulting the interests of Great Britain rather than our own, does not favor the establishment of manufactories. This policy will do more than anything else to alienate from England the Canadian people, and especially the French. They begin to understand that as long as they are a colony they must be inferior in almost everything to their American neighbors, and many say openly that, since a disposition has been manifested in Great Britain in favor of the emancipation of the Canadians, they would do well in securing it as soon as possible. Once emancipated, they would see what alliances it might be their interests to make.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED

for enlisting men for the Northern army, is now in jail waiting his trial. His name is GEORGE WASHINGTON WAITT, and he appears to have acted for some parties in Maine. It appears that several agents have been operating in the province, but they have done the thing so quietly that they have escaped. I will let you know something more about WAITT.

AN AMERICAN BAZAAR

was held last week in this city for the benefit of the National soldiers, which was quite a success. I am glad to add that the Americans are gaining more and more influence in Montreal. They succeed well in business, and are very much respected. I speak here, of course, of the permanent inhabitants, and not of the skedaddlers or secessionists.

JACQUES CARTIER.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Proposed Reduction of the Currency—Views of the Richmond Journals—Miscellaneous Matters.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11

In a few weeks, perhaps in a few days, the question of the redemption or repudiation of our currency will be definitely settled. The levity with which the former alternative has been regarded in too many sections and too many circles of the Confederacy, is already giving way to a certain fearful looking forward to the consequences of a possible restoration of the currency to a healthy tone. *The more experienced gamblers are beginning to hedge*, and as soon as this becomes fully evident, the amateurs, who have merely followed the lead of shrewder operators, will hasten to imitate the example of their file-leaders. The line once broken, the retreat will be a rout. The prospect is not pleasant to those who are interested, however serene may be the contemplations of the lookers on, who behold the tempest from the shore on which they have been stranded by the storm of war, or from which they have not been swept by the tide of speculation.

It is to be hoped that repudiation will find no advocates to that Congress to which the action looks for a far different solution of our financial problem. *But repudiation has its advocates*—advocates led by self-interest—advocates retained by despair. On the former class we have no words to waste. There are no ears more dull of hearing than those of our modern Midases. But the latter class is composed in great part of well-meaning men, who have simply become sea-sick in the storm which is shaking our ship of State from stem to stern—men who may possess ample abilities for navigating a vessel in harbor, and sufficient strength of stomach for a holiday excursion, but are sadly out of place when caught in a typhoon, or in that "tempestuous wind called Euroclydon." Now, sea-sickness is a distressing malady, but can hardly be regarded as tragic in its character or its effects, unless it spreads to the crew and the men at the helm—which Heaven forbid!

To throw off the present currency by repudiation, would be a simple process. *The let-alone system would bring about that result in a few days.* Confederate notes would cease to circulate from sheer weakness; would not even have vitality enough to run down hill. And hence the let-alone system is popular with this class. As any change of position is productive of new discomfort to the sea-sick man, so any attempt to better the condition of the currency is nauseating to these despairing patriots. *Our Treasury notes must go the way of the Continental issues, and of the French assignats, and the sooner the better.* With the latter clause we agree. If they must die, the sooner the better. Murder and sudden death would be preferable in this case to a slower process of dissolution. But what is to take their place? *How can we get a healthier medium of circulation*, if either by a speedy or a gradual "consummation" the present currency is utterly discredited? The source of that currency, the Government, will be equally discredited, and the new issues will depreciate with a rapidity to which geometrical progression is stownness itself. Even if we could succeed in drawing from the hiding places in the strong boxes of Northern capitalists and Southern alarmists the State bank notes which once constituted our circulating medium, the amount would not be sufficient for the expanded character of Government transactions, nor could the Government gain possession of them in time to meet its engagements. The same remark applies with greater force to gold and silver. Private transactions might be carried on by barter; *and although tobacco and ten-penny nails would be somewhat cumbrous in settling large balances, still men have made shift to do business with commodities as inconvenient as these.* But no such premature methods would answer for the conduct of the war on the present large scale; and, although we might be ultimately successful even without a currency, *the want of a currency would prolong the struggle for years and years.*

There is another element which, in such matters civilians are too apt to overlook. *What does the army think of repudiation? Many of them think favorably of it, especially in the large army of absentees.* Indeed, if we mistake not, the idea was first brought out boldly by that influential and extensive class. "Eleven dollars a month" is a text on which sermons innumerable have been preached. "Increase our pay; give us as much money as we need: keep up to the gold standard; and when the crash comes, let it come." But the advocates of repudiation on the pay-roll are more consistent than their brethren, the civilians. They make no distinction between bonds and notes; nay, if the choice were given them, they would prefer that the former should be sacrificed to the latter; and we often hear the declaration—particularly from those who fall sick when the battle is nigh at hand—that they are not willing to do all the fighting and then bear all the taxation. *It is of no use to argue against this view. It is no longer a mere view with many of them, it is a feeling. If then any disposition is shown at home to repudiate the currency the bondholders may as well consign the obligations of the Government to the waste-paper basket.* In vain might we attempt to point out the cruelty of cancelling Confederate bonds, held as they are in many, perhaps in most, cases by our war hirelings; by those who have intrusted their little all to the keeping of the State—in vain might we urge that the general diffusion of the Confederate notes would, in a measure, equalize the losses inflicted by their recondition—whereas the repudiation of the other set of securities would involve a large class in ruin. Demagogues would make a fatal use of the old rant about capitalists and tax-payers; and bonds and notes would perforce make their bed in the same grave.

To redeem the currency is a difficult task—difficult, as some philosophers say, because it is impossible. But we have seen too many impossibilities performed, since the beginning of this war, to despair—too many impregnable fortresses taken—too many unassailable positions held. It is, at all events, worth the trial; and we are convinced that the trial will be honestly made. We may fail, but we shall fail as we did at Malvern Hill, at Gettysburgh—honorably. The contraction and the repudiation of the currency will alike produce distress; *and of the two repudiation may appear to be the more natural remedy of our feverish financial state.* It is a natural remedy, the last remedy; death, but a death which promises so speedy resurrection.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

The Report of the Secretary of War is too long for us to publish it in full. We give a synopis of his recommendations:

The Secretary refers to the operations of the army in its several departments, and says that the campaign in Mississippi was certainly disastrous. It is difficult to resist the impression that its disasters were not inevitable. That a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the whole campaign, met in Atlanta in September, but in consequence of the vicinity of the enemy, requiring the presence of witnesses and judges at other points, it has been temporarily suspended. It is expected soon to reassemble. A deficiency of resources in men and provisions, rather than reverses in battle, caused the withdrawal of the army to Middle Tennessee. He alludes to desertion, straggling and absenteeism, and says that the effective force of the army is but little over half or two-thirds of the men whose names are on the muster-rolls. He recommends the repeal of the substitute and exemption provisions, and that all having substitutes be put back into the field, and that the privileges which Congress granted to put in substitutes can be regularly and constitutionally abrogated by the same power. He says that no compact was entered into between the Government and the person furnishing a substitute, as has been alleged, but only a privilege which Government accorded. Instead of complaining of such abrogation, the person ought to feel grateful at what has heretofore been allowed him. He recommends an abridgment of exemptions and the conscription of the aged, making details according to the wants of society at home. He says that the three years' men, when their terms expire, cannot be finally discharged, and should be retained, allowing them to choose the existing company under its present organization in the same arm of the service. He recommends the consolidation of such companies and regiments as are reduced below a certain complement. He pays a glowing tribute to the heroism, endurance and unfaltering devotion of the soldier, and of the lamented dead who yielded their lives as sacrifices upon the altar of Liberty, and closes by saying that our very reverses, showing a united and determined endurance of everything for independence, must convince the enemy of the futility of his efforts to subdue us.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE—HIS COMMENTS ON THE MILITARY DISASTERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

We cannot but admire the ease with which Mr. DAVIS glides over "grave military reverses," and the delicacy with which he omits every allusion to their causes. In half a sentence he recounts the surrender of an entire army at Vicksburgh; but does not tell Congress whose orders shut up the army in that trap, and set aside the orders of Gen. JOHNSTON for its evacuation when the field had been lost. He refers to the invasion of Arkansas and the "control of the enemy" which has followed, but forgets the favorite General whose command has been the source of stagnation, mismanagement, distrust and disaster. He stigmatizes with bitterness the demoralization and miscondu[c]t, in other words, the cowardice of the troops who lately broke and ran on Lookout Mountain, but does not state the cause of the demoralization, confusion and cowardice, to have been the fact, that they were utterly destitute of confidence in a leader, who had been first put into a position to mortify a hero, and maintained there long after results had proven him incompetent, to the army he commanded and to the country he had lost. In lending of LONGSTREET's hopeless errand to Knoxville, he might have referred us what military genius conceived the idea of living a small army into two detachments, and separating them by rivers, mountains and hundreds of miles, in the presence of a much larger army, at the moment when the latter was receiving heavy reinforcements. Although the message is long, a candid statement of the whole truth upon these points would be a useful addition to the two concise pages devoted to the important events, which have rendered the history of the last five months a sombre chapter in the annals of the war.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 11.

The President of the Confederate States has not seen proper to encumber his late Message with a full recapitulation of our late disasters, nor has he seen any good likely to result from an exposition of all their supposed causes. We cannot find that he has neglected his duty in any respect, or omitted any circumstance not fully known to the country, in the condensed summary of military affairs presented in his Message. He might have furnished food for complaints, material for crimination and recrimination, matter to increase dissensions; but we cannot find cause of regret that he withholds comment on these subjects fruitful of despondency and gloom.

The disasters of the past can only be remedied by the exertions of the future. While Confederates are quarrelling about where rests the responsibility, the enemy is moving upon us with victorious banners. Let us get initiate the folly of the Jewish leaders while the enemy are entering into our lines of interior defence. Drive back the enemy, reform the currency, reanimate the people, and gentlemen may then speak to their hearts' content.

FROM VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

There is nothing transpiring on the Rapidan.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, NEAR ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1863.

The situation seems to be this: MEADE, finding himself unable to force Gen. LEE back toward Richmond by a mere display in his front, has retired certainly behind the Rapidan, and report says he is tearing up the railroad between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan Rivers, and preparing to go behind the Rappahannock to Winter his army.

Our army is in its old position, and preparing comfortable quarters for the Winter—if, indeed, Gens. LEE and MEADE still permit them. The roads, however, are now as hard as pavements, and the weather, though quite cold, has been clear for the last few days, and the winds have been just high enough to assist the sun's rays in the drying process.

Sunday was a delightful, peaceful day, and a large audience turned out at the Episcopal Church at Orange Court-house, where Rev. Dr. WILMER, of Albermarle, preached a most able and excellent sermon. Among his audience were Gens. R. E. LEE, HILL, FITZ LEE, J. E. B. STUART, and other leading officers of the army, besides many of the private soldiers. Dr. WILMER frequently visits the army, and his sermons are always productive of good.

Our captures in prisoners since MEADE first began his forward movement will amount to eight hundred, which will in some measure compensate for the losses at Rappahannock Bridge.

ANOTHER WAIL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 1.

The news from the West continues to be most discomforting. It appears that GRANT is doing his best to fulfill the arrogant orders of his masters, and that BRAGG *has been getting himself whipped again near Ringgold.* A columned mounted infantry have been allowed to reach his rear and take another battery. He has abandoned his position on the Chickamauga, and is retreating to Dalton on the road to Atlanta. The enemy are now said to have interposed between LONGSTREET and BRAGG, *so that a junction is no longer possible. Where is Longstreet?* Repeating Suffolk at Knoxville, it seems; piddling with batteries; investing the place; trusting to starvation. *Had that five corps of the Virginia army been in time at Lookout Mountain these disasters would never have saddened and crippled the country.* It was their accession to the often beaten host of the Southwest which won Chickamauga; had they staid with it, Chickamauga would not have been disgracefully lost. But Mr. DAVIS had boasted that East Tennessee should be cleared of the Yankees before Christmas; and *while Grant was concentrating Bragg dislocated.*

LONGSTREET can always get out of the danger by a retreat into Virginia, as we should he fail at Knoxville. What concerns the public most is the condition of the army under BRAGG. Neither, perhaps, in history, has the consequence of incompetent generalship and want of confidence between commander and troops been more manifest than in Northern Georgia. We have no doubt that Gen. BRAGG has done the best that he could, and *for all the ill that has befallen him and us Mr. Davis alone is responsible.* It is clear that if he persists longer in the pitiful perversity which has retained BRAGG in the command, in spite of remonstrance, in spite of facts, in spite of common sense and duty, the *army of Georgia will be disorganized and lost. Similar policy in the Southwest has already cost the Confederacy a great army.* It was an army of 42,000 men, originally of good soldiers; but they were disorganized by repealed defeats, in which the President's incompetent *protégé* was generally surprised, and always routed, with the loss of artillery; and finally shut up by him in a town invested on land and water, where surrender was only a question of time. *Is the Confederacy about to lose a second army?*

If Gen. BRAGG is longer intrusted with its destiny, the chance of such a catastrophe is really great. Let us hope that Mr. DAVIS is not weak enough to trifle longer with the interest of his country, and that he will immediately appoint some other man to the command. Who should that man be? Any man is better than BRAGG, whatever his abilities, or toward no other man will the same distrust be felt by the troops; and of all lackings in a General, want of confidence, taints and offendon the part of his officers and men is the worst. It would be difficult to find a[n]y[]here, save perhaps PEMBERTON and HOLMES, who would not inspire more confidence than Gen. BRAGG, and *almost any change would be, in this most essential particular, a benefit to the Confederate army in Georgia.*

But if it is asked who, among the officers of high rank, would most properly replace Gen. BRAGG, scarcely any man of candor could fail to answer with the name of JOSEPH JOHNSTON. He is, indeed, the only man available who can at once rally, reorganize and restore that unfortunate army of Northern Georgia. He has, it is true, been much abused by the sycophants of power; but all know that he is a General of first-class ability and knowledge. It is often said by impartial persons that he has done little in this war; that Manassas, Williamsburgh and Seven Pines are all his battles. But this much more may be said of him—that he has never incurred a single defeat and never lost an army; not even a brigade, not a regiment.

A STRIKE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 10

The journeymen shoemakers employed on work furnished them by the various large shoe firms of the city have demanded an advance. They have been receiving $16 per pair, but demand $18, and that for merely putting on the soles, thread and everything else being furnished. One of the largest shoe firms in the city have refused to give the advance, and will withhold work from all those who demand the advance. It is not known what action the other firms will take, but they are generally opposed to giving the advance, which, if awarded, will increase the price of boots and shoes very materially. For that reason it should be withheld, for to purchase any kind of a pair of shoes now an outlay of money is required sufficient, in former times, to comfortably clothe a person from head to foot.

These journeymen shoemakers, each of them, if he is any kind of a workman, can put on two pairs of soles per day, which, at $16 per pair, would net him $32—more than any mechanic or clerk in Richmond is making per day. The demand for an advance on the present prices is a downright attempt to extort, and should be resisted by the dealers. The journeymen shoemakers are exempted by the Government for the benefit of the community, and if they are not content with reasonable profit on their labor, let them be put into the army.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

GEN. MORGAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

It was intimated yesterday, in circles likely to be well informed, that the gallant raider, Gen. JOHN MORGAN, whose recent escape from prison in Ohio, and thrill of satisfaction through thousands of hearts in the Confederate States, has arrived within the Confederacy, and is consequently safe from recapture. He is expected to arrive in Richmond in a few days, when he will receive a welcome such as his bravery deserves.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.

We learn that a terrible explosion occurred on Thursday of last week at the Chesterfield Coal Mining Company's mines, Chesterfield County, which resulted in the instant killing, by wounds and suffocation, of sixteen of the workmen, and the wounding of a number of others, three of them fatally. The accident was caused by the ignition of gas in "Raccoon Pit," near Clover Hill, in which about eighty hands were at work. Fifteen of the hands killed were negroes, as also were the three fatally injured, and were mostly the property of the mining company. The body of the overseer, Mr. BEATHAM, was taken out, and for a time showed signs of life. All the other bodies were recovered. The ignition of the gas was followed by a great explosion, the flames ascending in a shaft of fire to the height of several hundred feet above the mouth of the pit, but it is not supposed to be so great as to delay operations long.

A DUEL BETWEEN MARYLANDERS.

An affair of honor came off on Saturday morning, near Bowling Green, Caroline County, between Lieut. WM. H. DORSEY, of the Maryland cavalry, stationed at Hanover Junction, and a Mr. ADLER, of Baltimore, Md., a civilian.

The meeting took place at sunrise. But four persons were present—the two principals and two seconds. The weapons were rifles; distance, twenty paces.

Upon arriving upon the ground so selected, the principals tossed up for the first fire, and that decided advantage fell to ADLER, who was also the challenging party. The principals and seconds took their places, and at the word ADLER fired. The ball from the weapon against DORSEY's cheek and inflicted a lock of hair, but drew no blood. DORSEY then fired, and his ball passed directly through his opponent's left breast, penetrating the heart in its passage. ADLER never spoke, dying by the time his seconds reached his side.

Lieut. DORSEY and his second returned to the camp at Hanover Junction, leaving ADLER's second in charge of the corpse. The Sheriff of Caroll was followed, with a warrant for his arrest, and, upon reaching the Junction, searched Lieut. DORSEY's tent, but he was not to be found.

ADLER was formerly of the firm of STRAUSS, HARTMAN, ADLER & Co., extensive clothing dealers of Baltimore, and was about 30 years of age.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE-BOAT UP.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. MILFORD, came up to City Point Monday afternoon, and dispatches brought by it for Commissioner OLDS reached the city the same evening.

The boat brought up three passengers—Mrs. ROBINSON, of Kentucky; Mr. BROO, of Norfolk, a released prisoner, and another lady, of Norfolk, whose name we did not learn.

No fresh consignments for Yankee prisoners came by this steamer, the one preceding it having carried down Commissioner OLDS's order revoking the permission granted making the James River a free port of entry, and closing the port of Richmond to Yankee invoices.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Several small squads of Yankee prisoners were received from the East and West, and 700 of those in the prisons here were forwarded to Danville. A lot will soon be sent to Americus, Georgia.

A MONIED PRISONER.

A prisoner confined in Castle Thunder, recently died there, leaving five hundred and eighty odd dollars without an owner. The amount was turned over to the proper authority.

THE LAWS ALLOWING SUBSTITUTES.

Mr. SPERROW, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with the recommendation that it be at once passed, the bill to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States, and to repeal all laws permitting or authorizing the same.

Mr. WIGFALL moved to strike out the clause providing that all laws heretofore passed permitting persons to furnish substitutes be repealed. Lost.

The bill was then passed and sent to the House.

The following is the bill as passed:

A BILL *to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States, and to repeal all laws permitting or authorizing the same.*

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That no person liable to military service, shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States; and that all laws heretofore passed, permitting or allowing persons liable to military service to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is quite likely, after all, that the band of murderers who stole the steamer *Chesapeake* will escape the hangman's rope. The three who were made prisoners when the vessel was captured are now at liberty with the rest of the band. A howling crowd of one-nosed Secessionists yesterday wrested them from the custody of the British officers at Halifax, to whom our authorities had intrusted them, pending the filling up of the extradition papers. Dispatches from Halifax say that the affair has excited the town beyond measure, and that the Provincial Government will make every effort to recapture the criminals. Mr. JOHNSON, the Engineer of the *Chesapeake*, whom the pirates impressed in their service, furnishes a statement of the movements of the vessel while she was in their possession. They did not have a comfortable time of it. Their brief career seems to have been about equally divided between hunting up supplies of indispensable coal, and devising means to escape the haunting presence of the inevitable gunboats.

Upon the authority of a dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the Baltimore *American*, we have the important information that on Thursday last Gen. AVERELL and his cavalry were in Staunton, and tore up the rail road for six miles between that place and Goodonsville. Gen. SULLIVAN'S cavalry are doing good service in the Shenandoah Valley, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather. On Wednesday he sent a squad of thirty rebel prisoners to Charlestown, Va., and more were on the way thither.

Dispatches received at army headquarters from Gen. GRANT, as late as Friday night, make no mention of the alleged fight on Monday at Bean Station, between our advanced pursuing forces and LONGSTREET'S rear guard. It is believed, therefore, that, as Gen. GRANT is in direct and constant communication with Gen. FOSTER at Knoxville, if such a battle had occurred, official information concerning it would have been forwarded. At Chattanooga no recent changes have taken place.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch says that the steamer *Spaulding* arrived from Morehead City, N. C., on Friday night, bringing a report that the gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by the explosion in her magazine of a shell from Fort Fisher, and most of her officers and crew were killed. There is no positive information of this affair.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from New-Orleans on the 10th inst., says that our forces in Texas hold the coast from the Rio Grande to within one hundred miles of Galveston, and that city would probably be attacked within a short time.

Capt. H. T. ANDERSON, Fifty-first Indiana regiment, and Lieut. J. T. SKELTON, Seventeenth Iowa regiment, escaped from Libby Prison, Richmond, a week ago, and arrived at Baltimore Friday. They came down the Peninsula. They represent that though the supplies furnished by the rebels were scant in quantity and miserable in quality, yet it was the best they had to give. The supplies from the North were very timely, and did a vast deal of good, saving much suffering. The condition of the prisoners on Belle Island was much worse than elsewhere. Fifteen hundred are without shelter of any kind. The rebel officers and guards had generally been kind, though there were some instances of harsh and cruel treatment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. FISKE and his party have arrived at St. Paul from their journey over the plains. His party consisted of but fifty-three men, three of whom deserted on the 26th of July and went to Pembina, where they deliberately concocted the story of the massacres which we received some time since. They report that Bannock City is being depopulated by the rush to the Virginia City mines. At the Virginia City mines the miners averaged $15 per day, and some as high as $50, $55 and even $100. The inhabitants of this gulch number some 4,000 or 5,000, and the average product is from $250,000 to $300,000 per week.

The flag-of-truce boat on Thursday brought to Fortress Monroe a free negro, who was captured at Gettysburgh, and sent to Richmond at the time of LEE'S invasion. He was released to show to the North that the exchange of free negroes was not objected to by the Richmond authorities. He had been employed as a wagon driver in Richmond during his whole detention. His fare was sometimes good and sometimes very bad; but being at liberty, he was enabled to forage for himself.

An army officer, direct from Chattanooga, has informed the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal* that Gen. GRANT is still suffering from his fall at New-Orleans, has grown thin and stooping, and shows marks of so great a loss of health and strength as to create fears of his recovery, though he still works as indefatigable as ever. When it was announced at GRANT'S headquarters that BRAGG had been removed and HARDEE put in command of the rebel army, the general quietly remarked "He is my choice"—an opinion that seems to be very generally entertained in both armies.

A Chattanooga dispatch says the rebel prisoners were pleased with the President's message and accompanying proclamation, and they allege that if it was made public in the rebel armies large numbers of soldiers would desert. Many of these are now restrained by their officers assuring them they would be punished for treason if found within our lines.

A meeting has been held at Portland, Me., to take measures for celebrating the anniversary of the issuing of the President's Emancipation Proclamation on the 1st of January.

Gen. HURLBUT, at Memphis, has indicated certain hours of the day when, and three roads by which cotton may be brought to that market.

Shipping brands of Flour were in fair demand on Saturday, partly on speculation, at a shade firmer prices. Wheat and Oats were less active and less buoyant. Corn was depressed, lower and unsettled. Provisions attracted more attention; hog products were generally dearer. Groceries. Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Seeds, and Naval Stores were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wool, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. Whisky was in good request and quoted higher. The freight market was quiet, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Authority—A Test Vote in Congress.

Well, the House has taken a test vote on the really vital principle of the war. It has long been plain to discerning minds that behind all this talk about habeas corpus, emancipation, State rights, and other questions which mere party men have sought to keep in the foreground, there has been a controlling influence quite distinct from anything that appeared in the controversy. It was something that shaped and colored the opinions of men, and predisposed them in advance to approve or denounce—something that was "the master light of all their seeing." Between the supporters and opponents of the Administration there has been a higher issue, not so palpable as the others, because abstract, and yet that dominated all the others. The leaders of the Opposition have in general tried to keep it from view, and to this mainly they are indebted for the little success they have ever achieved.

This superlative issue is, whether *authority is a necessity of this Federal Government or not*. Mr. CALHOUN, JEFF. DAVIS, and all the rebel crew have maintained that the Federal Government had no authority at all. They held that a portion of the people, through the State organizations, might nullify it or secede from it, which was equivalent to holding that the Federal Government had no authority. Power, rasting on permission, is not authority. Authority involves coercive right. Mr. BUCHANAN committed himself to the same doctrine in his last annual message, wherein he denied any Federal right to coerce States, or the people of a State acting through the State Government. Gov. SEYMOUR of Connecticut took the same ground in the gubernatorial canvass of that State last Spring.

But the leaders of the Opposition generally do not believe in, or if they do, they do not dare to take this extreme ground that there is no such thing as Federal authority. They may or may not allow its existence, but if it does exist, they do not consider it at all a necessity. According to them, it can be dispensed with just as convenience or transient expediency may prompt. Up to a certain mark they have no particular objection to it, but beyond that they are disposed to treat it as an intrusion and a nuisance. Of course they don't say so, exactly. This would hardly answer, for the people have still some remnant of the old-fashioned prejudice about the supremacy of law and the inviolable sanctions of Government. But the language and acts of their leaders for the last two years have indicated their disbelief in the necessity of maintaining authority. They have manifested it indirectly, but none the less unmistakably.

The war against the rebellion was undertaken to vindicate and enforce Federal authority. The first Proclamation of President LINCOLN—that of the 15th of April, 1861, calling for 75,000 militia—set forth that the object was to "cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed." That is the end, the sole end, and nothing but the end of the war. On that principle the President stands, and ever has stood. His language from the beginning has been that the men in rebellion could have peace by obeying the laws and submitting to the authority of the United States, and in no other way whatever. His opponents have never confronted him squarely on that ground, but they have sought to deprive him of the means of prosecuting the war effectually upon it. They undertook to take from him the right of suspending habeas corpus, though its suspension in case of rebellion is expressly recognized by the Constitution as a necessity. They undertook to break down the National Enrollment Act, which was necessary to supply the armies in the field against the rebellion. They undertook to put the war under an interdict against touching Slavery, when it was not a human possibility to carry on the war with any effect without touching Slavery. They have in this way constantly operated against the methods used by the President to maintain the national authority, and have used every variety of pretext to do it without rousing the people to the fact that they really did not believe in maintaining the national authority. It was high time that this matter should be exactly understood.

Mr. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, submitted to the House of Representatives the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That as our country and its very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man, is imperiled by the most causeless and wickad rebellion that the world has ever seen, and believing as we do that the only hope of saving the country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war *until the Constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States, and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government*; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war, patriots and traitors."

That resolution struck directly at the heart of all this difference between the Administration and its opponents. It was an assertion of the right and the necessity of an unyielding maintenance of authority by the National Government. It was a recognition that this nation lives in law, and not in chance, or individual pleasure; and that when this vital principle is assailed, it cannot be surrendered, in whole or in part, but must be protected and preserved in its absolute integrity. A court of justice has judicial authority, conferred by law; but if that authority is used to *negotiate* with criminals, it ceases to be authority, and becomes a mere parleying between equals. Law is maintained not by negotiation, but by judgment. If clemency is to come in at all, it comes after the law has asserted itself, and not before. Just so if clemency is to extend to the rebels, if concession in any shape is to be given them, it must be done *after* the lawful authority of the United States has vindicated itself. That resolution presented this vital principle distinctly. What was the vote upon it? *Ninety-three* members of the body said yes to it; *Sixty-four* said no. Every man of these sixty-four is an opponent of the Administration of President LINCOLN.

This settles the matter. The *animus* which will prompt the future votes of these men against the measures of the Administration is now put beyond all further doubt. They oppose not because the measures are inexpedient as means, but because they are calculated to promote an end which they do not believe in—enforcement of law on one hand, unconditional submission on the other. They occupy a position between loyalty and rebellion—but nearer the latter than the former, for while they may agree with the one that authority exists as an abstraction, they agree with the other in the much more practical thing that there is nothing in it that ought to be exercised. They may accord with the loyal men so far as regards the form, but they actually do accord with rebels so far as relates to the substance—with the one in the theory, the other in the practice.

The division of this resolution supplies a classification long needed. It puts a distinctive mark on our Representatives, that is the only really essential one. The principle it involves will hereafter assume a yet bolder form, and, in all probability, will make the main issue in the great elections of the coming year.

Northern "Cruelties."

Mr. BEECHER, in his speech at the Academy of Music, alluded to one matter which is familiar to all who read the English journals; we mean the reports of the Northern cruelties which have gained such credence in England. Nothing has ever shown the success which the persistent repetition of a slander may gain, as the popular belief of the middle classes of Great Britain in these imaginary stories. The denial of them, and the proving of their falsity over and over again, does not seem to produce the slightest effect. The organs, or the agents who circulate them, of course never spread these replies, and the great unthinking English public remains as firmly convinced of our enormities as ever. No American supposes that the *Saturday Reviewers* or the *Times'* correspondent can ever be governed in the slightest degree by any sense of honor or truthfulness in the case of these infamous slanders. They are paid to decry the Union cause. But when a gentleman like Mr. BUXTON, in a letter most honorable to himself, rebuking the horrible cruelty at Kagosima, alludes to the crimes of Gen. TURCHIN as a historical fact, it shows how little accurate knowledge of contemporary events even a fair-minded and philosophical looker-on may have. The whole myth of TURCHIN and the "boarding-school rape" was never heard of here except by the few who read the *Saturday Review*. The acts of plunder and violence in Rome, (Ga.,) which gave a foundation to it, were fully explored by a Court-Martial and justified by the laws of war. A trustworthy correspondent of this journal exposed the story last Summer, and showed that the only act of violence committed was on a negro strumpet, whose character left it doubtful whether she was most "sinned against or sinning." Yet this explanation will doubtless never reach either Mr. BUXTON or any other misinformed Englishmen.

It is equally so with the well-known case of Gen. McNEIL. We have repeatedly explained in this journal that Gen. McNEIL was in no manner at that time a National officer; and, further, that the six soldiers executed had all broken their parole, and, therefore, were liable by the laws of war to death; and further, they were notorious plunderers and guerrillas, and met a righteous death; while the fact that the rebels never exacted retaliation for their execution, shows that they themselves acknowledged the justice of the act. Yet all these explanations produce no impression in Great Britain, and we still hear of the "barbarous cruelties of McNEIL."

In regard to Gen. BUTLER, it will, of course, be impossible to change the opinion of the British upper and middle classes. He is the *bête noir* of our revolution. Yet, when the actions of which he is accused are closely examined, they will be found to be offensive rather to good taste than humanity. The famous "woman order" was capable of a *double entendre* to foreign ears, and, of course, was grossly misinterpreted by our enemies. When its intention is understood, it turns out to be just what was needed, and the result was most salutary. The imprisoning a bold woman who laughs and mocks on her balcony at the funeral procession following a foully-murdered officer, may seem severe, yet it was necessary. The other acts of strict police and government which characterized Gen. BUTLER'S administration at New-Orleans, were needful, as events have proved, and though unpleasant, were the necessary concomitants of war and rebellion. There may have been, of course, individual instances of oppression and injustice. Such things are unavoidable in a civil war, but we believe for every one of these there have been a hundred of unreasonable lenity.

Whether, after the tragedy of Kegosima, the bombardment of Charleston with Greek fire, by Gen. GILLMORE, will figure so prominently in the English list of "Northern barbarities," we are doubtful. Mr. BERCHER, in his remarks, allowed a world too much, in saying that "the bombardment of Charleston was *no worse* than that of Kagosima." We claim that it is a myriad times better. The one is probably justified by the laws of war. The other can never be. The future actions of Gen. GILLMORE in this matter—for it must be remembered he has not yet burnt Charleston—are to be determined entirely by questions of military expediency. If he supposes that the burning of Charleston may destroy the rebel armories or ordnance, or their depot of supplies, or their transports, or their communications with their batteries, or if he regards merely the *demoralizing* influence it might have on the harbor batteries, he has a perfect right, (having given fair warning to the non-combatants,) by all the laws of war, to burn the city, and his doing it with "Greek fire" is no more inhuman, than the use of English rifles by the British army in the Crimea, instead of flint-locks.

And this brings us to the great reply to all these scandals; that is, that never before in the history of the world was a rebellion combated by a regular Government with so little severity, and never was a civil war carried on with so little cruelty by the constituted authorities. The honest critics of our conduct, in Great Britain, have surely forgotten both past and cotemporary history. Go back only a century and compare the executions and confiscations in the English Revolution by both the party of the Parliament and the King. Take the action of the British Government in the petty revolt under JAMES, where a single Judge (JEFFRIES) boasted that he hung 320 rebels of rank and influence. Number the punishments inflicted by the British authorities in 1715 and 1745. Count the penalties and executions carried out within a few years on the rebels of India; or, going to French history, attempt to reckon up the long list of murders, confiscations, wholesale and individual executions, banishments and fines perpetrated by both Governments and Revolutionists on their opponents and their countrymen, and then remember that in the great American Rebellion but a single rebel or traitor has been hung or publicly punished by this Government. And if it be said that we have not yet put down the rebellion, and are therefore fearful of punishing, the reply is that, under the passions of revenge and indignation, other Governments, not so strong as ours, have not waited for success, but have stained their scaffolds continually with the noblest blood.

We who best know the character of this Administration and the temper of our people, know that neither could ever be cruel. Our principal danger now and hereafter will be from excessive leniency. And yet it will probably be the next generation alone in England that will acknowledge this.

Ways and Means of the Rebellion.

The most complete exposition of the true condition of the rebellion, in a financial and material respect, is the report of Mr. MEMMINGER, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, a synopsis of which we published Tuesday. The document is by far the plainest and most positive in its assertions of any to which rebel statesmanship has yet given birth. Mr. MEMMINGER deserves credit for his boldness. He doesn't mince his words; he knows just how near the verge of ruin the Confederacy stands, and he tells the ill-starred rebels, in plain phrase, that there is but one possible hope of escape, and if that fails they *must succumb*. No doubt Mr. MEMMINGER will be berated by the "last ditch" gentry for his frankness and his exposure of the weakness of the rebellion. But he has the sense not to attempt to disguise the fact that the rotten hulk is sinking, and says, virtually, that they must make one more attempt to buoy themselves up with paper and rags, and if that fails, they must surrender. He presents a plan, on which he builds high hopes, and then notifies the rebel Congress that there is *no time* for discussion; the necessities of the case, and the perils of the situation, are so great, that the plan must be adopted and put in operation forthwith. Every day of delay, he says, is making the matter worse; and so if Congress stops to inquire or haggle about it, they will all be swamped in the abyss of financial ruin.

But what is this wondrous plan? A return to a specie foundation, he says. He proposes a loan of a thousand millions, which is to fund or wipe out all the Treasury notes now in circulation, except two hundred millions. This loan to bear six per cent. interest *payable in coin*, and the money to pay the interest to be collected by levying a tax of one hundred and twenty millions on property of every species in rebeldom. Half of this tax, or sixty millions, shall be payable in specie, and the other half in Treasury notes. But as Mr. MEMMINGER very well knows that there isn't a single million of hard coin in the Confederacy which his Government can get hold of, he proposes that the *coupons of the loan* shall be received for the half of the tax payable in specie. He has ciphered it out very neatly. It will take all the coupons of the loan to pay this half of the tax, and therefore, says he, all the bonds must be taken! His plan for funding the Treasury notes in the loan is compulsory. He recommends that the whole five hundred millions which it is proposed to retire, shall be funded, whether or no, within ninety days, save in States west of the Mississippi, where six months are allowed. If not exchanged voluntarily for the loan within that time, then the notes, in spite of the guarantee on their face that they are receivable for public dues, shall cease to be currency, and shall only be held by the Confederacy as an evidence of public debt, payable according to their tenor. Their tenor, as is well known, is "six months" or "two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace," &c.

This is the plan. What are the conditions of its success? Firstly, the Confederacy has the twofold task before it of getting out of the way the present inflated currency, and at the same time of providing for future wants. This, it is hoped, the thousand million loan will do. The loan, then, must be all taken; it must be all taken in *ninety days*. Does any one believe a country like the South, with its distrust of paper money daily growing greater, can absorb such an immense loan in such a short time? The five-twenty loan of the National Government is one of the most successful popular loans ever known in finance; and yet, with all our enormous capital, we think it a great success to absorb four hundred millions in six months. No. Even at the risk of the currency becoming worthless on their hands, which is the consequence, the people of the South cannot absorb such a loan in such a time, even if in any time at all. But what inducement is there, aside from compulsion, for people to take this loan? Mr. MEMMINGER says, there are the coupons, which shall be held equivalent to specie, and he will receive them *as specie* for taxes. So Mr. MEMMINGER takes money from one pocket and puts it in the other, and with the aid of his imagination constantly handles fifty or sixty millions of hard coin without ever feeling or seeing it. Happy expedient. But the incredulous Southern public won't be very apt to see it in that light.

There is no way for the people of the South to get out of the bottomless quagmire of paper currency in which they are floundering save by sacrificing every dollar of it in a return to the Union. This new plan will not help them. It is only a new form of paper money. It is a paper principal, and paper interest, and paper taxes, and the delusion which Mr. MEMMINGER calls upon the people to voluntarily consent to, that *paper* may be *specie*, only illustrates to what dire extremities the finances of the rebellion are reduced. The direct tax must also prove almost an entire failure. The Secretary admits that in six or seven of the States it cannot be collected. And as our armies advance, the area of the tax-gatherer grows less and less. These are the best means by which the Confederacy can hope to survive another six months; and the necessity for their adoption is so great that no time can be spent in considering them. This, or ruin, says MEMMINGER. It will be but a few months before he may say "this, *and* ruin," for if any new evidence were needed of the certain fate of the Confederacy, this report gives all that can be desired. The finances of the rebellion gone, and there is no hope left, even though their present armies remain intact. While the substantial victory will come through our arms in the field, the final collapse will be rendered more complete and more certain by the utter failure, now rendered sure, of the "ways and means" of the rebellion.

The Chinese Civil War.

The talents and daring of BURGEVINE have not been able to turn the scale in favor of the insurgents. The *condottieri*, who support the Imperialist cause, are too numerous and too enterprising to be checked by the genius and strategy of one man, and, despite his presence, the tide of fortune still runs against the Taepings, who have recently suffered several reverses. The important city of Fo-Yang has been captured after a siege of nearly four months. During all this period the Governor of Chekiang vainly endeavored to reduce it with his mandarin troops; but at length becoming sensible of his inability to make any impression on the place with the native forces, he condescended to solicit assistance from Gen. D'AIGABELLE, the commander of the Franco-Chinese legion. The Frenchman promptly responded, crossed the Tsien-Tang with 850 infantry and some artillery, effected a breach in the walls in two days, and, after five hours' hard fighting, carried Fo-Yang by storm, which, of course, passed into the hands of the Imperialists.

Meantime, the Mandarin CHINO, who is a man of remarkable ability, is pressing the siege of Soochow closely, and has received from Maj. GORDON 1,000 chosen troops, to enable him to compel the city to surrender. The garrison are, however, making a stout defence, and have repeatedly attempted to force the besiegers' lines, though without success. GORDON himself, with another division of Anglo-Chinese, consisting of 800 infantry and 200 artillery, accompanied by his two gunboats, the *Hyson* and *Firefly*, proceeded to assail Patachow, a strongly fortified town to the southeast of Soochow, on the Grand Canal. Here the rebels offered only a feeble resistance, and the place was taken with little loss. The Taepings are, in fact, becoming disheartened in consequence of the series of disasters which they have experienced, and are beginning to regard their cause as hopeless. Soochow, Hangchow and Nankin are the only important cities that now remain to them; and of these the fall of Soochow is hourly expected, while all the European leaders are about to concentrate their forces for the siege of Hangchow, whose fate may likewise be looked on as sealed.

Nor is it merely with the Anglo and Franco-Chinese that the insurgents will have, in future, to contend. The British have recently evinced a disposition to openly participate in the quarrel. Two hundred Beloochees, under Capt. HOGG, of Her Majesty's Army, are now quartered in Quinran, and Capt. MURRAY, of the Royal artillery, with two hundred of the Sixty-seventh, two hundred Madras Native infantry, and one hundred of his own regiment, has been ordered to Tai-Tsan, for the double purpose of giving *moral* support to GORDON and his colleagues, during their advance, or *material* aid, should they be compelled to retire. The garrisoning of these cities with British troops seems very much as if England were already become a party to this Chinese war, but should MURRAY issue from Tai-Tsan, and join in the fray under pretence of supporting the guerrilla chiefs, there will be no longer room for doubt about the matter. The views which the Anglo-Chinese authorities at present put forward in relation to the Taeping rebellion are indeed evidence of hostile intent.

Some years ago when this Chinese insurrection was rather more in favor with British politicians than it has been of late days, they steadfastly maintained that it was an uprising of the aboriginal population against the oppression of their Manchou conquerors. Whereas the assertion, now advanced by these consistent and well-informed individuals is, that said insurrection is hateful to the people, who avail themselves of every opportunity to wreak their vengeance on its adherents. In proof of the truth of this assertion, we are told that after the defeat of the rebels near Fungwha, by WARD, the populace rose *en masse*, and slaughtered over 1,500 of the fugitives, while the same populace evinced their friendly feelings toward the Imperialists and their European allies, by furnishing the victors with boiled rice, fowl, and pork. These are facts, which, of course, we are not at liberty to question. But still they are not conclusive evidence of the real feelings of the Chinese. For had the Taepings been victorious on the occasion referred to, and the allies of the Imperialists vanquished, it is highly probable that the treatment of both would have been diametrically opposite—highly probable that the rebels would have been feasted, and their enemies slain. Our opinion, indeed, is that the belligerents at both sides are alike odious to the peaceable inhabitants. Their interminable strife has made the country a desert. Wherever the war rages the land is uncultivated, the fields are waste, the villages abandoned, the bridges broken down, the canals choked with weeds and rushes, the people a prey to indolence, outrage and famine. If the peasants ever had any predilection one way or the other, the injuries which they have invariably experienced from both parties, must have long since forced them to regard both Taepings and Imperialists as common foes, who deemed themselves privileged in turn to plunder and oppress the defenceless. Under these circumstances even the *effective* intervention of France or England in behalf of the Chinese Emperor, however inconsistent with their respective professions, and however liable to abuse, might not be altogether disagreeable to the harassed and harried people. But the employment of small bodies of troops and guerrilla bands, in aid of the Imperialists, will only tend to render the last state of that great country worse than the first. Only by pouring a strong military force into it, can either of the European Powers succeed in accomplishing the pacification of the Empire—which result, accomplished in this way, would almost certainly be followed by the permanent subjugation of the Chinese Empire to European power.

Reconstruction—Positions of Mr. Chase and Dr. Breckinridge.

MR. CHASE'S STATEMENT AT MOZART HALL—DR. BRECKINRIDGE'S STATEMENT AT DANVILLE—CONCLUSIONS FROM THESE STATEMENTS—UNITY AND NATIONALITY.

THE BEECARS, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.

Two men have recently spoken on the vital subject of reconstruction, who have a right to be heard, and who speak with authority, because they speak from the heart of the people. These are Mr. CHASE, in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, and Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, in his Thanksgiving sermon at Danville, Ky. I was heartily glad to hear them; and not the less so because they differ as to the *mode* in which Slavery should be treated. Both agree in the two great principles of opposition to Slavery and support of nationality. But Mr. CHASE, coming from Ohio, a State which (as the eldest child of the great Northwestern Ordinance) abhors Slavery and all the compromises by which it is sustained, would handle it with much less deference and respect for its proprieties, than would Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, born and bred in a Border State, which was the child of compromise. But Dr. BRECKINRIDGE would destroy Slavery, compromises and all, to save the nation; and that is a grand platform upon which we can all stand, and upon which we can all join in this good old chorus:

"Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise!
Queen of the world, and child of the skies!"

But let us see what the real statesmen of the country have to say upon reconstruction and nationality.

Mr. CHASE, in his speech at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, says:

Why, gentlemen, the way out of this difficulty is as straight and clear as the street to the river. All that is needed is to recognize the plain, indisputable principle, that in the regards of the National Government, *the loyal citizens of a State constitute the State*. This principle has received the sanction of the Executive and Legislative departments of the National Government in its application to Virginia, and will doubtless be applied to every other State, the government of which has joined in the rebellion. Who are the loyal citizens in those States included in the Proclamation? They, certainly, and no other, who desire the suppression of the rebellion, and consent to the means which the Government has found necessary for its suppression. Now, of these loyal citizens there is hardly one in a hundred who desires the re-establishment of Slavery.

This is the position I have always held, and I think stated in the TIMES last July. Who make a State? The *people* make a State. It is not its Constitution, its Governor, or its Legislature, or its laws which make a State. It is the *people* who make a State. It is the people of Tennessee who joined the Union; the people who rebelled, and the people who live there, are now the State; not its Constitution, its Legislature, or the statutes by which it entered the Union. The people are the life and being of a State. Well, then, if Tennessee ever gets into the Union, or is construed to be in the Union, it is the people who are and will be in the Union; not an abstract State, which cannot exist independently of the people, and is (in this way many people talk of it) a mere abstraction. Well, then, when the majority of the people, as in Tennessee, have gone into rebellion, *who* are the people? Only the *loyal people*, for the plain reason that *all others have forfeited all political rights* of every kind. There is not a man who acceded to the rebellion who may not *legally* be tried and hung for treason; and you know it is a principle of the law that *a criminal has no political rights*. JOHN BELL is one of the most eminent citizens of Tennessee, and he has not joined the army; but he is in rebellion, and has no more political rights this day in Tennessee than has his slave "Pompey." When Tennessee is to act as a political body, she must act *by the voice of her loyal people*; and no others. Well, *who* are these loyal people? It is not difficult to find them at all. There are thousands of them in our army; thousands, sad outcasts from their native home,—aye, even hunted by bloodhounds, refugees, in caves, and on mountains! There are forty thousand Tennessee voters, this day, loyal and true men. *They* constitute the State, and they alone will be allowed to reconstruct it. Do you think it will do for us to permit such fooling as there was at Memphis last Spring, when thousands of Secessionists voted? No! The reconstruction of Tennessee must be done by honest and loyal men; and do you think that those men object to LINCOLN'S proclamation? Do you think those men are going to vote Slavery back into life? Never, while the Mississippi runs to the ocean.

But some men talk largely of the Constitution, as if that interposed some barrier to right, justice and freedom (if it did, it is time it was

done away with.) These men have got a notion into their heads that the Constitution is above the people. Instead of that, it is not even a Government, but only the *mode* in which a Government is administered. To such people I commend Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, who, in his sermon at Danville, says:

"That the people of the nation made the Constitution, and not the Constitution the nation; that, although the Constitution and all the acts of Congress and all the treaties with other nations made under it, were burned up, utterly blotted out, we should have a nation still; that the *life of the nation* for which we were contending was of more value than all the Constitutions ever written; that, although he valued the Constitution as highly as any one, he was for *putting down the rebellion at all hazards*, and by all needful means; and when he had done that, and had *saved the nation*, without which the Constitution would be worthless, we could then set all matters right about any violations of the Constitution which had taken place."

I thank Dr. BRECKINRIDGE for that utterance. It is the language of a great thinker and a great patriot. It is gold from a mountain of dross. It is worth all that your windy orators ever uttered. The Constitution was made for the people, not the people for the Constitution. *Institutions were made for men, not men for institutions.* What follows? When the Constitution is made an instrument of rebellion and a cover for crime, iniquity and oppression, it is time to modify the Constitution. It is to be administered for men, and not his destruction. When the rebel States have given us this opportunity *by forfeiting the rights of all in rebellion*, then we have this power without violating or excising a single latter of the Constitution. It is a Providential opportunity, and to what an accountability shall we be held if we do not seize it?

Thus, if we put the two utterances of Mr. CHASE and Dr. BRECKINRIDGE together, we have the just, patriotic, constitutional ground on which reconstruction is to be made. It is as plain and simple, as CHASE said, as the road to the river. The rebel States, by going to war and compelling us to conquer them, have done all that was necessary for us to get rid of Slavery and establish nationality. They have: *First—Forfeited all the political rights* of those in rebellion by the terms of the Constitution; and *secondly*—They have compelled us to take *military possession* of the rebel States and garrison them. This military possession is not limited in the Constitution by either time or place. Necessity is its only law. Hence we can constitutionally maintain possession till we have *put the really loyal people in power.* That is all. In a very short time Slavery will be abolished—the Union people reconstitute their Governments—the Union be re-established, and nationality be placed upon a durable basis. Is there any objection to this? It can only come from those who are at heart *for* Slavery, and think the negroes will be in a better condition in a state of Slavery. There are many such people, beyond a doubt. But they have mistaken their day and generation. Institutions are no longer stereotyped—much less the institution of Slavery. Political constitutions must conform to social facts, and it is no more absurd to expect a man to wear the bib and tucker of a child than to expect a great Empire to maintain unchanged the details of laws and Constitutions with which it commenced its growth in petty States and communities.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Treatment of Rebel Prisoners at Riker's Island.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of the *Times* for Dec. 17, 1863, I find the assurance is given by the rebel War Department, that hereafter our prisoners in their hands will be rationed precisely as they ration their soldiers in the field. JEFF. DAVIS, in his late message, speaks of the odious treatment of rebel officers and soldiers now captive in our hands.

I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers, but feel constrained to state some facts in relation to the treatment of officers and soldiers taken prisoners at Gettysburgh and sent to David's Island as prisoners of war.

When these rebel prisoners arrived here, their filthy rags, not worthy the name of garments, were committed to the flames with the innumerable pediculi which they contained, and the prisoners were washed and thoroughly cleansed. They were then clothed in clean garments, many, if not most of which had been made or provided by the benevolent, loyal ladies for the sick and wounded loyal soldiers, who had, up to that time, occupied this fine hospital, and who were then removed to Fort Schuyler, to give place to these prisoners.

During their stay on this island these rebel officers and soldiers were faithfully and skillfully attended, and treated by competent surgeons and nurses. The Government supplied them daily with good bread, fresh meat, tea, coffee, sugar, milk and butter, and some times eggs for invalids; and the benevolent citizens of the North, both loyal and disloyal, supplied them liberally with chickens, pigeons, beef tea, oysters, eggs, blanc mange, jellies, wines, apples, lemons, oranges, chewing and smoking tobacco, pipes, &c. They were also supplied with newspapers, letter-paper, envelopes and postage-stamps, and, besides all this *odious treatment*, Union ladies wrote to the friends of the sick and wounded soldiers who were not able to write, and treated these rebels as they would have wished their own near kinsman to be treated in like circumstances.

Doubtless many of these prisoners would have died for want of proper nutriment if they had been confined to such rations as are furnished and served out to soldiers in the field.

It is very desirable that our soldiers, now prisoners at the South, should have such supplies as their friends at the North are disposed to send them, and it is a hard case if the Confederate Government will not allow our soldiers to receive them, since they are not able to supply such articles themselves.

You are at liberty to publish all or any part of the foregoing statement if you think proper. I believe it is a true statement, and it may serve to show how rebel prisoners have been treated, and to disabuse the minds of those who believe their treatment deserved to be called odious.

D. MOULTON, M. D.

Volunteers for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Which county is to be credited for volunteers? Are we to have credit for negro volunteers who have joined regiments raised in other States?

These are grave questions. Large numbers of men are going from the interior counties to New-York and Buffalo, and volunteering there as soldiers, by reason of the extra bounties paid by those cities for recruits. Which county is to be credited for such volunteers, the one in which they reside or in which they enlist? If no bounty were paid, no one would contend that any county would not have credit for every man resigning in it at the time of his enlistment. Does the fact that the volunteer is paid a bounty by the locality where he enlists deprive the county in which he resides of credit for him on its quota for a draft? It seems to me it does not. I think he can only be credited to the county in which he resides at the time he enlists.

If this be not so, interior agricultural counties, where large bounties cannot be paid, must suffer for the benefit of large cities and commercial localities. This would be unjust as well as illegal.

If cities and counties pay bounties to their own citizens and residents, nobody outside of them can complain. But if they induce the citizens and residents of other counties and other localities to come to them and volunteer, then there is cause for complaint, unless the places where such volunteers reside are to have credit for them when drafts are made. They cannot be credited to two places, that is, where they enlist and also where they reside.

If these views are correct, the authorities in New-York City and Buffalo should beware how they procure residents of other counties and localities to volunteer in their cities.

The attention of the Governor and Adjutant-General is called to this matter.

The Supervisors and Town Clerks of the several towns in the State are requested to obtain the names of all residents of their towns who enlist in other counties, noting the regiment and company in which they enlist, and send the same to the clerks of the counties, so they may forward them to the Governor or Adjutant-General.

Many residents of agricultural counties last year and the previous years went to New-York City, and enlisted as volunteers for the war, for whom that City has been unjustly credited. But further injustice to the rural counties can now be prevented, if the Governor or Adjutant-General will attend to the matter, and the Supervisors and Town Clerks will act as above suggested.

The last Legislature prohibited towns and counties from paying bounties for volunteers, so they should be uniform throughout the State. They supposed the bounties offered by the Government were large enough, and foresaw that much difficulty might arise by separate localities paying different bounties. Difficulties in counties would occur if one town should be permitted to pay a larger bounty than others, and thus procure volunteers from less wealthy or less liberal towns.

The only way to avoid trouble respecting these matters is for the Governor's Adjutant General to take action, and make an order that no county or locality will be credited for volunteers except the one in which they reside at the time they enlist, and where they have resided from the time the last call for volunteers was issued.

Many negroes have gone from every part of the State, and joined regiments of colored soldiers formed in other States, because our Governor would not permit negro regiments to be organized in this State. If those negroes had remained in the State they would have been liable to be drafted. Why should not the counties from which negro volunteers have gone be credited therefor? Justice to such counties requires they should be thus credited. The Government at Washington should see to this, even though our Governor is to blame for not having such negroes enlisted in our own State.

Dec. 12, 1863. INTERIOR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Wounded in the Late Engagements—The Russian Officers in the Hospitals—State of Affairs in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON-STREET U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

Nearly all the wounded in the late battle are in hospitals in Alexandria, and yesterday the surgeons of the Russian fleet visited these hospitals by invitation of Dr. BENTLEY, who has charge of them. They appeared to take great interest in the general and generous principle upon which these hospitals are conducted; and looking upon the many serious wounds which were shown them, expressed themselves highly pleased with the skillful manner in which the operations and amputations were performed in the field, most of which were done by Dr. LYSTER, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, who was, during the battle and in the field hospital, chief operator.

There is one broad difference between our treatment of the wounded and that of the Russians, which, these surgeons said, was in the diet; while we allowed the wounded man to eat all and whatever he desired, they placed him upon less than half rations. The number of wounded in the hospitals of Alexandria from the late battle is four hundred and seventy-four from the Third corps, and nearly four hundred from the Second and Sixth corps. Our loss in this battle, is killed and wounded, is said to have been twelve hundred.

We think this number exceeds somewhat our actual loss. A large proportion of the wounds were very slight, and such as will require but a few days to heal. We believe we are entirely within bounds, when we say that not more than two hundred and fifty will be disabled beyond thirty days.

This is exceedingly gratifying when we know that the battle in which all these were wounded, was brought on prematurely, and not in accordance with orders, in fact without orders, and that the same might have been avoided had a corps General exercised that diligence and thoughtfulness which he was in duty bound to do when the lives of so many depend upon the wisdom and sagacity of one man. It is now almost needless to bring on a general engagement between the two contending armies of Virginia; it only results in a fearful loss of life without injuring or advancing either side, for we cannot take Richmond the way we are now endeavoring to take it; neither can the rebels take Washington; and after each heavy engagement each army is about equal in strength, and equally firm in their positions, ready to take the offensive or aggressive. The late movement of the Army of the Potomac was well conceived, but badly executed, owing, undoubtedly, to mistakes of Gens. FRENCH and PAINE. Officers from the front to-day, state that the army is making itself comfortable Winter quarters, and that all is quiet, that the pickets are on the most friendly terms, exchanging papers. Gen. MEADE is still in command.

Re-enlisting in the veteran corps is now being agitated among all those regiments whose term of service expires during the coming Spring and Summer.

The Adjutant-General of the State of Michigan is visiting the three-years' regiments of that State, presenting the favorable terms offered by the General Government to veterans, and urging re-enlistments.

Col. R. DE TROBRIAND, who commanded BERRY'S old brigade, (the Third) since the army broke camp near Falmouth, was mustered out of the service a few days since, on account of being a supernumerary officer, his regiment, the Fifty-fifth New-York, having been consolidated with the Fortieth New-York. Col. R. DE TROBRIAND was a gallant officer, and a descendant of a long line of military ancestors. Col. T. W. EGAN, of the Fortieth New-York, is now in command of the brigade, and was during the late battle, than whom there is not a braver man in the Army of the Potomac. All bear witness of the efficient manner in which he commanded his brigade in the late battle.

A drill routine is now before the Army of the Potomac for the coming three months.

Congress being in session, Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals are anxious about their confirmations, and senior Colonels are urging and expecting promotion.

G. W. W.

Ambulance Corps—Its Organization and Working in the Army of the Potomac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest which professional men and others have lately shown in an ambulance system for the Union armies, renders it worth while to present to those who may have any share in devising a new scheme the system now existing in the Army of the Potomac. It is no design of the writer to present this without any defects—or to discourage the zealous and laudable efforts of the men who are desirous to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers. The object is merely to show them what exists—in order to enable them to remedy its defects, if they observe any—to devise one upon it as a model—or to organize a scheme entirely new and better.

I.—ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the ambulance corps of this army, as given in General Order No. 85, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, is as follows: First, the corps is the unit, and the supreme control of the ambulances, as regards their use, is confided to the Medical Director of the army corps.

The ambulances are in the proportion of three to a regiment. Three men are assigned to an ambulance—one driver and two stretcher bearers. This gives nine men to a regiment, who are commanded by a non-commissioned officer, mounted. The above constitutes the regimental ambulance corps, which consolidated by brigades, are commanded by a 2d Lieutenant. The brigades are consolidated into divisions commanded by a 1st Lieutenant, who consequently has under his command two 2d Lieutenants, fifteen Sergeants and one hundred and thirty-five men. The three divisions consolidated make the corps commanded by a Captain, under the immediate command of the Medical Director. Add to the above one light medicine wagon, (Autenrieth's) and one four-horse supply wagon for each brigade, and you have the full ambulance armament independent of the regimental hospital wagons.

II.—AMBULANCE CAMP AND DISCIPLINE.

The ambulances encamp or park by divisions, and where there are efficient officers, the camp is formed equal to an artillery camp as to the order and discipline of the man, the grooming of the horses, and in all the appliances necessary to keep animals and wagons always effective. Hostile inspections by the proper officers are made weekly, negligence, slovenliness or unsoldierly conduct, are punished with the same rigor as in any other arm of the service. The drilling practice of the men are, of course, conducted with a view to their efficiency in their own department.

III.—MARCHING IN ACTIVE CAMPAIGNS.

When a movement is ordered, the sick are taken up by the train of their respective divisions, the regimental hospital wagons are ordered to join the trains, and thus the whole of the hospital appliances of each division in one compact column, follows close upon its own division, under the command of the Ambulance Officer. Two medical officers, with steward and nurses, are detailed to accompany the train and to take charge of the sick in it. Upon halting, hospital tents to the number sufficient to accommodate the sick, are pitched, a hospital is rapidly established, all the aid necessary being rendered by the ambulance corps. The train and hospital are close to the camp of the division. This plan is continued day after day in a protracted march.

IV.—IN BATTLE.

The train, as above stated, follows close upon its division. When a battle is expected, and the division deploys into line, the train halts in the rear. Now comes the most difficult and trying time of handling an ambulance corps effectively. Those who are interested in devising a system of ambulances must not forget in their theories without experience, this critical time, must bear in mind that without competent and tried officers, without men held under the strictest military rule, their finest scheme will prove a failure, at the time when the services of the ambulance corps are most demanded. The plan of handling the ambulance corps in action from present to them from experience in all the battles fought since the present ambulance system was adopted.

In the first place, the stretcher-bearers march with the regiments to which they belong into the action. The Medical Director, with the Captain of the ambulance corps, are with the General commanding the corps at the front. As soon as the positions into which the divisions in battle will be thrown are ascertained, the Medical Director communicates with the Surgeon-in-Chief of Division, designating the places where the division hospitals are to be located. These hospitals are composed of the hospital tents in the division, together with a house or barn, if available. The ambulances are drawn up between hospitals and the division in front, awaiting orders. One officer of the ambulance train is with the Division Commander, one non-commissioned officer with each brigade. The Medical Officers who accompany the regiments into action take position by brigades, in some sheltered location contiguous to their respective brigades. This position is known to the Sergeant watching the brigade, who directs the wounded with stretcher-bearers thither. The ambulances are ordered up to the same place, to take the wounded to the division hospitals in the rear.

The officer at division headquarters, as soon as the action begins, orders up the ambulances and designates the point to which they are to go. He learns from the Medical Director or corps officer the various positions and shifting of the troops, and acts accordingly. In this manner the operations of the ambulance corps are conducted throughout the action and subsequent to it, until all the wounded are removed from the field to the division hospitals in the rear, where they receive professional and all other treatment necessary. Abstain from any description of the division hospitals in the field, my object being to exhibit the ambulance system as it is, and as it has worked in this army. From more than a year's experience in the hard-fought engagements of this army, I can affirm that I have not known wounded to lie on the battle-field two hours after their injuries were received. I must, of course, except the battles of last May, on the south side of the Rappahannock, where the field remained in possession of the enemy; but even there, in one engagement attended with success, I have seen over one thousand wounded within the hospitals of one corps two hours after the battle was over.

I beg to assure men now interested in devising an ambulance system, that any scheme of theirs which will place men in an ambulance corps, not subservient to the strictest military rule, not bound to march as soldiers under fire, with their regiments, will prove a failure. Remove once from officers and men of this corps the conviction that they are soldiers, bound to share the dangers of their comrades in a fight, and the whole scheme—no matter how perfect in form and organization—will prove a disastrous failure, at the very critical time of battle. Civilian nurses were once sent to the army and proved a nuisance; an ambulance corps will be any of the civilian privileges and rights about it, will prove a still greater.

ARMY SURGEON.

Dedication of a Jewish Synagogue at Elmira, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

This little town has been the scene of a somewhat unusual event in this section of the State—the dedication of a place of worship according to the peculiar ceremonials of the Hebrews.

The Israelites here are not very numerous, but they form a valuable portion of the community, being industrious, hard-working, peaceful citizens. They preserve the peculiarity of the Jewish race, forming a community within themselves, but they do not manifest this clannish feeling in any objectionable way. Their Synagogue is open at seasons when other places of worship are closed; they have benevolent and educational institutions of their own, but they support the local schools and charities too.

Their minister, Rev. Mr. LAVY of Scranton, is an estimable man, but he does not lecture in the English language. Accordingly, for the special services of the consecration, the congregation invited Rev. S. M. ISAACS, of New-York, to come on to Elmira and officiate. This invitation was accepted with alacrity by the reverend gentleman, and the citizens of this place have thus enjoyed an opportunity of forming an acquaintance of a Jewish minister who is universally respected for his kindly and amiable qualities of heart, no less than for his ability as a clergyman and his integrity as a man. He is singularly modest and unassuming—from his personal appearance, you would not infer that he was one of the "straight-laced"—and such an inference would do him injustice. Mr. ISAACS has consecrated more synagogues than any other minister in the States—he has, indeed, enjoyed nearly a quarter of a century of clerical life—having been connected with his present congregation (that worshiping in Wooster-street, New-York) over twenty years. He leads a pretty active life. Besides the engrossing duties of a minister, in which, unlike his colleagues, he is unaided, he maintains a school, is connected with the publication of the Jewish paper, and is constantly engaged in schemes and associations for the benefit of his people.

The reverend gentleman arrived here on Thursday evening, was received at the depot by the Committee of the congregation, and escorted to the residence of Mr. GLADEI, late President, whose guest he remained during his stay. On Friday afternoon the dedicatory exercises were to take place.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening ceremonies, the synagogue was filled to its utmost capacity. It is a neat, unpretending edifice, erected with studied plainness, and capable of accommodating 150 persons. The services were of a deeply interesting character, opening with the chanting of the anthem "How Beautiful are Thy Tents!" Seven circuits were performed by the procession embracing the Elders of the congregation and officiating priests, during which appropriate psalms were chanted. After the scrolls of the law had been deposited in the ark, the prayer for the Government was said, illustrating that while rejoicing in the dedication of another shrine to the Supreme Being, whom Jew and Gentile alike revere, the Hebrews resident here do not fail to acknowledge their attachment to the land of their birth or adoption, and to express their aspirations for the prosperity of the Union and the exaltation of the National Government.

The dedication sermon was then preached by Rev. Mr. ISAACS, the text being from Ezekiel, chapter xi., 16th verse.

"Thus saith the Lord God: although I have cast them far off among the nations, and although I have scattered them among the countries, yet I will be to them as a minor sanctuary in the countries where they shall come."

He began with expressing his gratification at being present on this occasion, assisting in the dedication of another house of God, and then proceeded to unfold the purpose of the synagogue; how, in the absence of a national temple, it served as a minor sanctuary, where the Almighty was to be approached in humility and sincerity. He spoke of the true purposes of a place of worship, and the insufficiency of simply dedicating it to its sacred object; that its lesson should ever be lost on unwilling, indifferent or impious congregants. Then, directing attention specifically to the nature of the synagogue, he solemnly dedicated this edifice to its awe-inspiring purpose, and closed with an earnest prayer for the prosperity of the congregation, and the restoration of tranquillity and prosperity to a united American people.

After the sermon, the One Hundredth Psalm was sung, and a stirring Hebrew hymn, concluding with the usual Friday evening service.

In response to the wishes of many who were unable to hear him at the synagogue, Mr. ISAACS consented to speak again on Sunday at Ely Hall. A large and intelligent audience assembled at 2 o'clock, and listened spell-bound to an address of an hour's length, in which the eloquent speaker expatiated upon the grand principle common to all creeds "Love thy neighbor as thyself." He spoke of the liberal and applied application of the sectarian command, and showed that Israel was ever animated by its sublime lesson. He took a cursory glance at the history of the Jewish people, speaking of the bitter persecution they had suffered for ages, in direct antagonism to the spirit of religion and civilization, and the brilliant contrast afforded in this country, where true religious liberty reigned, and where the right of all intelligent men to equality and fraternity, and not simply toleration, was readily and cheerfully accorded. He spoke further, of the reciprocal duties of Christian and Israelite, and the harmony and good feeling that did prevail and should be maintained, deprecated the idea of a prejudice arising from ignorance and misinformation, and rejoiced that a better mutual acquaintance was developing the beautiful lesson of Holy Writ, a better understanding and appreciation of that which is good in all men, and a universal recognition of the duty of extending to all mankind generous consideration, good will and "neighborly love."

I cannot do justice to the lecture by any meagre report, but the impression that it conveyed was what the reverend gentleman intended, and a most satisfactory one to the citizens of Elmira. I might add that the synagogue has been erected by a subscription in which the non-Israelites freely cooperated, as warmly acknowledged in the dedicatory sermon. May the era of good feeling continue, and not be disturbed by any future unpleasantness.

A Floating Steam Fire-Engine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many others who assisted in suppressing the late destructive conflagration at the foot of Perry-street, I am surprised, as well as grieved, to observe that none of the newspaper reporters have thought fit to mention the efficient service rendered upon that occasion by a machine at once novel and ingenious. During that terrible conflagration the heat from the burning mass of hay, as well as the embers engendered by the blazing material, were carried by the wind in a southerly direction with such virulent intensity as utterly to paralyze the efforts of the firemen stationed on the river side, driven to change position repeatedly as the flames advanced from boat to boat. About 2 o'clock, when the conflagration raged with unusual vehemence, a steam-tug arrived in the stream, and, after taking up a position to the southward of the fire, commenced throwing four streams upon the blazing material, and by discharging some three thousand gallons of water per minute, very speedily checked a further advance of the devouring element in that direction. The steam pumps of the tug, by working steadily, rapidly and with astonishing vigor, within a brief space of time demonstrated the value of this novel arrangement, for the deluge of water poured from their nozzles effected a complete, although gradual mastery over flames heretofore defying the best directed endeavors of our indefatigable Fire Department.

Attracted by curiosity, I, with others, visited the *Louis*, and through the courtesy of Capt. CROWLEY, inspected this floating fire-engine, which appears to be a private enterprise, intended practically to demonstrate the necessity for such a harbor arrangement and its immense value in preventing catastrophes among shipping like unto that chronicled during the past week.

The steam tug-boat *Louis*, constructed as an experiment, is fitted with a steam pump capable of discharging 3,000 gallons of water per minute, from sunken vessels. The same apparatus, in the event of fire, either on shipboard or upon piers, can be made to throw six streams of water through one and a quarter inch nozzles, with a force and power surpassing those as yet exhibited by our largest and heaviest steam fire engines. Those who witnessed the matchless performance of the *Louis* at the late fire were both astounded and pleased with the novelty, utility and excellibility of the idea, and it only remains for the Insurance Companies or the Municipal authorities to secure the invention as a desirable adjunct to our existing Fire Department. It cannot be presumed that underwriters will remain indifferent to their interests, or marine insurance stockholders so reckless as to consequences as to neglect the employment of this potent auxiliary against the risks of total and partial losses on shipboard while in port. At all events, the fact of the existence of this floating steam fire engine should be made known to parties interested in shipping, in order that its services can be brought into requisition upon the occurrence of fires at our wharves. I am well aware of the prejudices long entertained against the employment of steam fire engines on land; happily, their superiority over hand engines is now universally admitted, and it only remains to introduce such powerful engines as the *Louis* to render river side conflagrations almost matters of impossibility. The maritime interest assuredly demands a speedy action in this direction.

Yours, &c., X. Y. Z.

Dec. 12, 1863.

Another Patriotic Pennsylvanian.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the different accounts given of the battle at Gettysburgh, I have seen it stated that but one citizen joined our troops to repel the rebel invaders. While brave old JOHN BURNS is entitled to all the honor and glory that can be given to him, there was another who has been overlooked, and who should be remembered in history.

On the morning of July 1, before the First corps had come up, and while our division (Gen. BOROAN's) was engaged with the advance of the enemy, a student from the college came, in dressing gown and slippers, and asked the commanding officer of our regiment to furnish him with a horse and arms, that he might fight with us. He could not be supplied, and went away, but soon returned mounted on the horse of some soldier who had been shot, and being furnished with sabre and pistol, served with us all day, and remained firm under the heavy fire to which we were exposed on the right of the town. At night he still wished to stay, but was persuaded to return, as we were liable to be sent where it would be difficult for him to return from. I am very sorry that his name has been forgotten by me, but I remember he was from Pittsburgh, and that his father was Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment.

Yours, &c., W. L. HEERMANCE,
Captain Sixth New-York cavalry.

The Late Col. O'Meara.

The remains of this gallant officer, who was killed at Missionary Ridge, in one of the battles before Chattanooga, arrived in this City on Tuesday. His family having declined the funeral honors proposed by the Common Council, the services were performed in St. Mary's Church yesterday morning, and his remains placed in the vault in Calvary Cemetery. Col. O'MEARA, at the time of his death, was in command of the Ninetieth Illinois regiment, (the Irish Legion of Colcago.) Soon after the present war broke out he joined the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, (Tammany Regiment,) and from his superior knowledge of tactics was at once made Adjutant. He was promoted to the Captaincy of Company E; but at the disastrous battle of Bull's Bluff was taken prisoner, and spent eleven months in a Southern dungeon, during seven of which he was held as a hostage for a spy captured by FREMONT in the Mountain Department. On his release and exchange, Capt. O'MEARA was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Ninetieth Illinois, "Irish Legion," which he soon placed in a high state of efficiency. The regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Southwest, and was engaged at the fight of Coldwater, where it earned its first laurels. Col. O'MEARA was several times complimented by his commanding Generals for the courage and efficient conduct of himself and his men. In the attack on Missionary Ridge, on the 25th ult., by which BRAGG's forces were routed, the "Irish Legion" led the advance of SHERMAN's column. Col. O'MEARA's horse was killed; but seizing a musket in one hand, and waving his cap with the other, he cheered on his men, and was pressing up the steep, when a minie ball passed through his body, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died at 6½ o'clock next morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS AND THE GAS.—It is a shame and a disgrace to any City that its streets and its lamps are permitted to be in such a state as those in Brooklyn. The citizens cannot expect much from its present Mayor, owing to his other engagements, but they can and do from Mr. WOOD, the Mayor elect, and the Alderman who are to (after Jan. 1,) sign the contractor's orders before he gets his pay. At this time, in the Third and Sixth Wards, not more than one-quarter of the lamps are in condition to burn. The glasses are broken and the wind blows them out very soon after they are lighted. The lamp-lighter does his duty by turning the gass on and off as ordered, and on a windy night the city has all the benefit of this escape of gas. The air is impregnated with it, and the Corporation bill is much larger than it it was consumed and not wasted so. If any person will take the trouble to walk in Henry-street, from Remsen to Harrison-street, and count the broken lamps, he will be astonished, to say nothing of those in cross streets, say Warren, Congress, Harrison, and many others.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—The following gentlemen were admitted to the Bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court, held in Brooklyn during this week: Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Samual M. Lockwood, J. Manchester Haynes, Samual E. Birdsall, Cyrus Fanchar, Loranzo D. Blanchard, Benj. R. Skinner, Frederick A. Ward, Henry Broadhead, Henry A. Wardsworth, Orlando D. M. Baker, George D. Titus, Walter C. Allen, John D. Snediker, Frederick Hinkel, Wm. F. Bailey, Ferris Cushing, John White.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway. TO HIS CUSTOMERS. I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS. HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS. SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.) GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves. LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed. Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays, No. 500 Broadway. Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres, Parian Groups and Statuettes, Bohemian and Crystal Ware, Wax Flowers, Unique Paris Fancy Goods. Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tête-à-têtes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., importers, No. 500 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

White's Holiday Hats, in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway. N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen. No. 216 BROADWAY.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batcheler's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Most Useful Holiday Present. FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis. W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Diamond Parlor Matches, IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES. At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

DIED.

ALLEN.—At No. 8 Ridge-st., on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, ISAAC ALLEN, in the 77th year of his age. Particulars in Monday's papers.

BADGLEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 19, SARAH BADGLEY, widow of Abner Badgley, in the 95th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Fowler, No. 226 Wooster-st., this day, (Sunday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth on Monday morning for interment.

CROWELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, of disease of the brain, HARRY R., son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 235 West 21st-st.

DICK.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 19, ANNA GERTRUDE, youngest child of David H. and Mary S. Dick, aged 1 year, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery for interment.

DARRAGH.—From the effects of a wound, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at Bellair, Ohio, SIMPSON DARRAGH, Jr., aged 18 years, member of Company L, Second New-Jersey cavalry.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 26 Commerce-st.

☞ Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

DUNBAR.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of diphtheritic croup, ANGE BAILEY, youngest son of William E. and Huldah A. Dunbar, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 616 East 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FROMENT.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 19, DOROTHEA FROMENT, aged 78 years.

Notice will be given of the funeral on Monday.

FOSTER.—At his residence, No. 66 East 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, ANDREW FOSTER.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Theodore Froment, together with the members of the Common Council, the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the members of the Tammany Society and the Democratic General Committee, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. James' English Lutheran Church, No. 103 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LAPHAM.—On Friday, Dec. 18, of congestion, HARRIET ELIZABETH, only daughter of Thomas C. and Asenath O. Lapham, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 380 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, also the friends of John E. Hoagland.

MARIAN.—Drowned, on board iron-clad *Weehawken*, off Charleston, on Sunday, Dec. 6, HANAY W. MARIAN, Third Assistant Engineer U. S. N., only son of J. J. MARIAN, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years and 11 months.

TOWELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 17, Rev. THOMAS TOWELL, of pulmonary disease, in the 53d year of his age.

The clergy and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Dec. 21, at Grace Church, Orange, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. KENTUCKY, CLASS 650.—Dec. 19, 1863. 26, 50, 34, 59, 33, 56, 67, 65, 9, 44, 21, 66, Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 749—Dec. 19, 1863. 35, 70, 59, 26, 33, 17, 32, 3, 71, 42, 8, 49. CLASS 750—Dec. 19, 1863. 14, 36, 45, 8, 66, 73, 51, 30, 27, 9, 44, 53, 68, 7. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

FURS! FURS! FURS! LADIES' FINE FURS, In variety of Styles at less than manufacturers' prices. BURKE, Successor to WATKINS, No. 210 Broadway, Corner Fulton-st.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S., NO. 158 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y. Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, castors, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

PEARL WEDDING. For the next chapter of the Pearl Wedding, also for particulars of that foul Divorce Plot, please call on HENRY B. MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 72 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway. At the same time examine our stock of Coral Jewelry, the largest in New-York, excepting one house only—Bishop & Rein. We have a general stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, and will sell less than any other store.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS.—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 19, 1863.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105	350 Reading R.	opg 115
5,000 do	104⅞	1300 do	b30 117⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101⅛	200 do	opg 117⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Co.	124⅞	200 do	115⅜
5,000 do	125	300 Mich. Cen. R.	122⅝
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59¾	1100 do	122¾
40,000 do	s60 59	150 do	s30 122⅝
4,000 Ill. Cen. 6s, '70	103	100 do	122⅜
8,000 N. C. State 6s	53	200 do	b15 122⅜
1,000 do	54	100 do	s10 122⅜
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	66¾	15 do	122⅜
2,000 do	66¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅜
10,000 do	b30 66¾	100 do	85
10,000 do	s30 66¾	300 do	84⅝
4,000 Cal. State 7s	125	300 do	84⅝
10,500 Virginia State 6s	49	100 do	84⅜
1,000 City 6s, '70	107	15 do	84
2,500 City 6s, '67	102	400 do	84⅛
16,000 Erie 4th M. B.	107	100 do	b30 85⅛
1,000 Har. R. 1st M.	109	200 Ill. C. Foll Stock	115
1,000 Har. R. 3d M.	101	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	94
500 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	122	200 do	b30 84⅝
1,000 do	122½	150 do	s30 83¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B	108	150 Ill. Cen. R. S.	119
1,500 Mich. So. 2d M.	104⅜	100 do	118⅜
5,000 A. & T. 8. I. B.	b10 83	200 do	s10 118⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	93⅛	1700 do	118¾
5,000 do	93¼	2000 Cl. & Pitts. R.	108
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	76½	200 do	b5. 108
10,000 do	76¼	100 do	s10 108
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M.	113	600 do	s30. 108
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	83¾	2300 do	h10. 108
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	108	400 do	b30. 108¾
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	80	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	108
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	104	400 do	108⅜
10 Metropolitan Bank	115	200 do	h15. 108⅜
50 Park Bank	137	200 do	108⅝
70,000 Amer. Gold	161⅞	300 do	108⅜
41,750 do	161⅜	200 do	s10. 108⅜
100 Canton Co.	34	20 Clev. & Tol. R.	117
100 Cumb. Coal Pri.	45	100 do	118
700 do	44⅜	200 do	s30 117⅝
400 do	44¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	117⅜
100 do	s10 44	700 do	s30. 118
200 do	b30 45	1000 do	117
100 do	s30 44⅜	200 do	116⅜
65 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	170	300 do	116⅜
700 Am. Coal Co.	94	400 do	s30. 116⅜
200 Mar. Min. Co.	36	200 do	116⅞
280 do	35¾	400 do	116⅜
100 do	b30 35¾	25 Chi. R. & Q. R.	116
400 do	35	100 Mil. & P. Du. & R.	66
200 Quick. M. Co.	62	400 Tol. & Wab. R.	50⅜
150 do	52¾	100 do	50
200 do	b30 63	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	84
25 Min. Mining Co.	65	200 do	83¾
400 Pacific Mail	215	100 do	s10 83¾
200 do	b30 217	300 do	s10 83¾
150 do	h10 215	500 do	83¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30. 134	200 do	83⅞
10 do	134⅜	400 do	83¾
50 do	134⅛	200 do	h10 83¾
100 do	s10 134	50 do	b30 84
200 Erie R.	108⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. Prfd.	70
2,000 do	108⅞	400 A. & T. H. R.	62
1,000 do	108⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	78
1,000 do	108⅜	50 do	77⅜
500 do	b10 108⅜	100 do	77⅜
50 do	s10 108⅛	100 do	b30 78
400 do	s10 108⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. E.	48⅝
200 do	30. 108⅜	300 do	48
400 Erie Railroad Pr.	103	450 do	47⅜
200 do	103⅜	100 do	s60 47⅜
100 do	103⅜	300 do	b30 48
100 do	s30. 103⅜	300 do	b15 48
10 Hod. R. R.	127	110 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	60
700 do	126⅜	120 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	93
200 do	126⅜	460 do	92½
50 do	126⅞	525 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	70
100 do	b30. 127	100 Miss. & Mo. R.	39
1000 Harlem R.	b30 92¾	100 do	39¾
100 do	91¾	100 do	39¾
200 do	91¾	200 do	40
50 Wyom. V. Coal	94⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Am. Gold	152	300 Harlem R.	90
500 do	151⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	83½
100 Canton Co.	b30 34	250 do	83¾
100 Cum. Coal Pref	s30 44	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	117½
450 do	44¾	100 do	117⅝
100 do	s60 43¾	600 A. & T. H. R.	61
300 Quicks. M. Co.	61⅝	700 Clev. & Pitts.	107⅜
100 do	b30 62	300 do	s30. 108
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅜	850 do	107
1800 Erie R.	107⅛	850 Gal. & Chic. R.	107⅜
200 do	s30. 107⅜	300 do	b30. 108
100 do	b30. 108	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	117⅜
50 do	s10 107⅜	1200 Chi. & R. I.	114⅜
500 do	s10 107⅜	300 do	114⅜
100 Mil & Pr. Du C. R.	b30 57	200 do	115
100 Hnoson R. R.	h15. 128	700 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	83⅜
500 do	125	200 do	83¾
700 Reading R.	114	1300 do	83¾
100 do	114⅜	100 do	b10 83⅜
500 do	b30 114⅜	50 Chic. & N. W.	s30 48
300 Mich. Cen. R. ex-div.	121⅜	350 do	48
400 do	121⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	151¾	500 Cleve. & Pitts	108¼
250 New-York Cen.	b3. 133¾	200 do	108⅜
400 do	133¾	100 do	s3 108
3000 Erie Railway	107⅜	300 do	108
600 do	s3 107⅜	300 Gal. & Chic	107¾
1900 do	b3 107⅜	100 do	107⅞
700 do	107⅞	600 Chic. & R. I.	114⅜
700 do	s3 107⅞	100 do	c. 116
100 Erie R. Pr	103	700 do	116
300 do	b3. 103	300 do	115⅞
300 Hudson R. R.	b30 126⅜	100 do	b3. 116
100 do	o 125⅞	100 do	c 115⅞
100 do	c 125⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. R	48
300 Reading R. ex-div.	114⅜	250 do	48⅜
200 do	114⅜	500 do	s3 48⅜
500 Mich. Cen. R.	128	100 do	b3 48⅜
200 do	s3 128	100 do	s10 48⅜
100 M. S. & N. I.	c 83⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	83½
50 do	83⅜	300 do	c 83⅜
150 Ill. Central	117⅜	150 do	83⅜
100 Quicks't M. Co.	62	100 do	s3 83¾
300 Quartz H. M. Co	11⅜	300 Cumb. Coal	44¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

2900 Erie Railroad	107⅜	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.	116
1500 do	107⅜	150 do	116⅛
500 do	107⅜	100 do	116⅜
100 Hno. River R.	s30. 125	100 do	116⅜
200 Hanaina R. ex-div.	114⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 83½
200 M. S. & N. I.	83⅜	100 do	s3 83½
100 do	s10 83	200 do	83⅜
100 do	b10 83⅜	200 Tol. & Wab R.	b30 52
200 Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜	100 Cumb. Coal	s10 44
100 Cleva. & P. R.	107⅜	100 do	44⅜
100 do	s10 107⅜	200 Quicksil. M. Co.	61
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s3 107⅜	300 Q'ts Hill G.M. Co.	11⅜
600 do	107⅜	600 Bucks Co. La. Co.	1⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	118¼		

SATURDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is 152 ℔ cent. as at the close of business on Friday. The rate of Exchange on London is 166@166½ ℔ cent. The price for Money at call to the Brokers is 7 ℔ cent., with a fair activity of demand, but no pressure from borrowers. The demand for the Popular Loan to-day is very active. The subscriptions at the Treasury direct is $837,200, and the deposits made by the Loan Agents are $933,337—making together $1,770,537. The Customs in Gold to-day are $177,000. The Export movement of Gold by the steamer to-day is $939,318, making for the week $1,466,497.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange fluctuated down and up 1@1½ ℔ cent., and on some few descriptions, like Rock Island, 2@3 ℔ cent., finally closing as follows, compered with Friday night. The Government Securities remain firm. The afternoon sales of Michigan Central were made ex-dividend, the half-yearly dividend for January being 6 ℔ cent. The general Share market at 4 o'clock was irregular. The price of Rock Island recovered 2@2½ ℔ cent. from the lowest sales at the Second Board:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
Gold Com.	152	153	Mich. Central	128	121½ xd
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mico. Southern	85½	83¾
N. Y. Central	134¼	133⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	137	134
Erie	108⅜	107⅞	Illinois Cen	113⅜	117⅜
Erie Preferred	102¾	102⅜	Pittsburgh	108⅜	107⅜
Hudson	127⅜	125⅜	Fort Wayne	86¾	83⅜
Pacific Mail	214	215	Rock Island	118½	116⅜
Harlem	91⅜	90	Galena	108½	107⅜
Canton	35	34	Readleg	115⅜	114⅜
Treas. Certs. new	98⅛	98⅜	Quicksilver	62⅜	61
Toledo	119	108⅜	Cum'land Coal	45¾	44
Northwest	48⅜	48	Mariposa	35	35

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The North River Bank, half yearly, for January, is 3½ ℔ cent; the Mechanics, 4 ℔ cent.; and the Seventh Ward, 5 ℔ cent.:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Hanover	98⅜
Merchants'	100	Metropolitan	115
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	107
National	104	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch.	100	St. Nicholas	101
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	101
State of New-York	102	Atlantic	101
Commerce	106	Importers' & Traders'	109½
Am. Exchange	107	Park	135
Chatham	100	Menufac. & Mer.	102
Bank of the Republic	102	New-York Exchange	120

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Michigan S. & N. J. S. F.	108
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Illinois Cen. '75	116¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. Coe. 7s, '76	133	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
Erie sixths, '68	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	76¾
Erie seconds, '89	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie thirds, '82	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87½
Erie fourths, '80	107	Ft. W. & C. 1st, Sterling	107
Erie fifths, '85	104⅜	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	113
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103½	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	112	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113¼
Hudson R. 2ds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107⅜
Harlem 1sts '69 & '73	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103½
Har. seconds, '64	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87½
Har. 7s, '66	109½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84¼
Mich. C. N. W. 1sts, '82	122½	Miss & Pon. L. G.	60
Chi. R. & Q.	122½	Chi. & Alton, Income	90

The movements of Breadstuffs in Milwaukee week ending with Dec. 16, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"FLOUR—There is no speculative demand at present, and the inquiry for shipment is scarcely noticeable. As is usual at this season, the stock is accumulating, and the great bulk of the receipts will be held until navigation is resumed in the Spring. Storage can be had till 1st May next at 8c @10c. ℔ bbl. Receipts for the week 9,247 bbls. against 11,051 bbls. same time last year. Shipments for week, 8,908 bbls.; since Jan. 1, 578,660 bbls. WHEAT—A strong speculative demand has existed during the week, and prices have advanced 5c.@6c. ℔ bushel, closing very firm at the improvement. The Money market has been very close, but seems to be growing rather easier; this has had its influence on prices. The stock here is about 650,000 bushels, against about 1,350,000 bushels at this date last year. Receipts for week have averaged 35,800 bushels ℔ day, against an average of 18,500 bushels for corresponding days last year. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat [the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Grees Bay' and 'Amber Iowa'] at $1 14½@$1 15 in store, subject to 4c. ℔ bushel storage to 1st of May next; No. 2 do, at $1 08. OATS quiet, at 59c.@60c."

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day, were: Total receipts, $2,261,448 13, including for Customs, $177,000; payments, $1,779,969 52; balance, $25,608,795 51.

Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Price Current, Dec. 16.

The weather, up to Monday, was quite unfavorable for the pork trade, being much too warm for slaughtering and curing; still packers seemed willing to assume the responsibility, and generally managed to dispose of the great bulk of the offerings. Since Monday the weather was quite favorable—on Monday and yesterday—but the faith of packers is not as strong as is necessary to give the market that briskness, which it would exhibit did that confidence exist necessary to encourage buyers that the position of the trade was a safe one beyond probable contingency. The receipts have not been as large as they were the previous week, but have been more liberal than had been expected by a large number of those deeply interested in the trade. The course of the market during the week has been as follows: Wednesday, the market opened rather dull, but there was no decided change in prices as compared with the previous day. Thursday, the market continued to rule steady, with a fair demand—200 pounds averages, even lots, selling at $7 25. Friday, bad weather flattened the market somewhat, and packers not being anxious, prices ruled somewhat irregular. $7 10 was offered and $7 25 asked for 200 pound averages. The receipts were quite large, which helped to depress the market. Saturday, the weather was so warm that nothing was done, and prices were entirely nominal. Monday, the weather having changed suddenly and decidedly during the previous night, was quite favorable, and there was a better demand and a firm market, some of the foreign packers buying quite freely. Yesterday the demand was quite active, and prices advanced 10c.—200 lb. averages selling at $7 25@$7 30 quickly.

The receipts during the week, the season and comparatively for some previous seasons, have been as follows.

By railway	30,433
By river	1,015
From Kentucky	3,925
Driven in	4,680
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	3,500
Total for the week	43,583
Previously reported	236,493
Total to date	280,046
Same time in 1862	386,953
Same time in 1861	213,681
Same time in 1860	223,134
Same time in 1859	321,731
Same time in 1858	306,905
Same time in 1857	222,301
Same time in 1856	267,916
Same time in 1855	301,658
Same time in 1854	257,896

The receipts for the corresponding week last season were 82,000. Another week will probably wind up the receipts from Kentucky. There has been a dull market for the hog product, and the demand local, and chiefly speculative. It will be seen that the amount going forward is extremely light, and that the great bulk of the season's cure, so far, is still in the city. The demand has been confined chiefly to lard and mess pork, other articles being neglected, not enough doing to establish quotations.

Sales of Real Estate—Dec. 19.

BY A. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Property No. 763 Broadway (leasehold)	$35,050
Property No. 20 Nassau-st., 22.4x85.3	91,250
House and lot No. 118 6th-av., 23.3x75	21,200
House and lot No. 114 6th-av., 17x70	10,100
House and lot No. 3 9th-st	5,500
Property No. 35 Bond-st., 26x114.2	14,150
House and lot No. 168 Greene-st., 22x100	8,000
House and lot No. 11 Amity-st., 18.9x70	9,600
House and lot No. 101 Charles-st., 22x102.1	5,150
No. 5 West-st., corner of Charles-st., 20.1x92	14,100
Houses and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Bank-st., each 25x95	8,000
Houses and lots Nos. 368 and 370 West 12th-st., each 16.6x19.10	4,475
House and lot No. 208 West 18th-st., 25x103.3	5,150
2 houses and lots Nos. 73 and 75 West 15th-st., each 20x93	5,900
2 houses and lots No. 74 and 76 West 20th-st., each 20x93	5,800
2 houses and lots Nos. 88 and 90 West 20th-st., each 25x92	5,550
1 lot south side 103d-st., 275 feet east 5th-av., 25x100.9	900
1 lot adjoining east	820
1 lot adjoining east	775
1 lot adjoining east	750
1 lot north side 102d-st., 300 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100.9	810
1 lot adjoining	775
1 lot adjoining	750
1 lot adjoining	760
1 lot adjoining	775

Gen. Grant's Department.

PREPARATIONS TO ESTABLISH COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 4.

Some small steamers are building near Stevenson, to ply on the river between Chattanooga and Knoxville—and while large supplies are collected at Chattanooga this Winter for a Spring campaign into Georgia, Cleveland will be fortified and held, and a heavy force sent from Knoxville to take and hold the lead mines and great salt works near the northeast corner of Tennessee.

Our forces, thus stretching up the East Tennessee Valley from Chattanooga, almost to Wytheville, Va., in the direction of Richmond, will possess and hold the saltpetre and lead and salt deposits upon which the rebels almost wholly depended of late for their supplies in this line. No wonder they have struggled desperately to retain possession of these, to them, most vital resources!

The right wing of GRANT's army extends down along the Tennessee River as far as Huntsville, Alabama, and Polaski, Tennessee, from whence it can operate southward into Alabama this winter.

Northern Alabama refugees come into our lines constantly, and a large portion are entering our army. Gen. DODGE's headquarters are said to be at Pulaski. GRANT's extreme right, where enlistments, both black and white, are going forward. This wing of our army will be able to cross the Tennessee River this Winter, hold Decatur, send rebuilt or repair and hold the railroad from there to Tuscumbia, in order to form another line of supply to the grand army of the West, now holding the key which must in a few months give it the possession of the rich plains of Georgia. Then can STEPHENS rehearse his warning speech of the early days of the rebellion to his deluded people with some possible effect.

The Northwestern Railroad, now building by the United States from this city toward Hickman, on the Mississippi River, is nearly ready for use to the Tennessee River, seventy-five or eighty miles, and will be hurried through to Hickmen. This will bring Nashville in close proximity to the trade and supplies of Illinois and Missouri, and a *constant* river navigation, so that our grand army, which is to purge the great central region of the South of its accursed treason, will never lack supplies from the vast storehouses of the Northwest.

Negro enlistments go on briskly. There are said to be 5,000 troops and laborers engaged along the Northwestern Railroad at this time.

I have seen no mention made of the present occupation of Corinth by black regiments. We learn that several colored regiments now guard that stronghold, and that one regiment, 12 companies, of 100 each, is thoroughly drilled for artillery service. The same plan is going forward at Vicksburgh, and is destined to go on all over the South. This will save thousands of precious lives to the loyal North, and among thousands of the army, with whom I constantly mingle, I find *no one* now that does not think it eminently proper that the black man should aid in punishing his treason-accursed master.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—Gen. WADSWORTH's report of his tour of inspection in the West will afford fresh proofs of the capacity of the freedmen of the Mississippi Valley to take care of themselves, to make the plantations more productive than when they were tilled by slaves, and to fight for their country. Gen. WADSWORTH concludes, from a personal examination of all the plantations and camps on the Mississippi, that everything is working as well as could reasonably be expected by those who consider the necessity incident to the suddenness of the radical change in the social system of the South, and the neglect and exposure from which the freedmen necessarily suffer upon their first arrival in the depots. The plantations on the Lower Mississippi are more productive than those above, because they have been less troubled by guerrillas and been longer in operation.

One sugar plantation in Louisiana will net $30,000 to the Government this year, and a number of the cotton plantations have been almost equally successful. Energetic and humane men could lease this land to great advantage. The colored troops were found to be of excellent quality, but their officers were not uniformly men of the right stamp, and in not always take pains to teach their men the duties. With very few exceptions the men are treated well by the officers and soldiers of the white regiments with whom they are brought in contact.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Hiberela	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Anstralasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 8	New-York	Soothampton.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Bostoe	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southamptoe.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Soothempton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Sonthampton	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southamptoe	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Sonthampton	New-York.
Aeglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Soeth Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNELIA, will preach at each service. Seats for all. The Sunday School and their friends will meet in the church on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock, when the fruits of the Christmas Tree will be distributed. Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, has kindly consented to be present and make an address on the occasion.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 435 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., (removed from No. 954 Broadway.) Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, and WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., same place; on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M., at Grenada Hall, No. 112 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, irrespective of weather. Collection taken up at each meeting.

THE SECOND SERMON IN THE SERIES calculated to promote good feeling among all denominations of Christians will be preached by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in the church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ, the Sole Test of Christian Doctrine and Life.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their December meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) Subject for discussion—*Teachers Visiting their Scholars—Importance of the Duty—Methods and Advantages.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, connected with the Sunday Schools of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be held at the Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. SMOWICK, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will make an address.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NAWTON HESTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening—third sermon of the course on the *Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.*

IS IT THE JUDGMENT?—S. S. SNOW (called "The Prophet,") will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Signs of the Times, as Proving that the Scenes of the Final Judgment are Commencing.*

A PROTRACTED MEETING IS BEING held by Messiah Church, in Metropolitan Academy, No. 95 6th-av. Preaching by Elder W. B. EASTMAN, of New-Hampshire, every evening next week, except Saturday. Also, service three times SABBATH, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

"THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY."—J. T. CURRY will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life beyond the Grave, except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. D. X. JUNKIN, Chaplain U. S. Navy, on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, as usual.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 20, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, by request, to the working women of the City. Preaching at 11, and children's meeting at 3. Sueday School Festival Christmas morning at 10 o'clock.

REMOVAL.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH has been removed from Grand-st., to the chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Rev. M. FIVAS will preach every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Pope's Cave and Faithful's Experience*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st., to the Five Points.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Society, attached to Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver an address and the children will sing. All interested are invited.

PROF. MATTISON PREACHES, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Prof. BENJAMIN gives a Sabbath School concert and anniversary in the same church, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the the morning—*The Duty of giving our hearts to God, and not to The World.* In the evening—*The Life of Queen Esther.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 8½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NAWTON HESTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

THE CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNIversary of the City Tract Society and of the Female Branch will be held in the Presbyterian Church, 19th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. The annual reports will be presented, and addresses delivered by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, of the Baptist Church; Rev. H. D. GANSE, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. A. COCKMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY.—J. T. CURRY will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, room No. 24, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Also, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life Beyond the Grave, Except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAPTIST MARINERS' SABBATH SCHOOL will take place at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25. Singing, Recitations and Dialogues by the Scholars. Admission free.

OLD-FASHIONED METHODISM.—THE Band will be in the Wesleyan Chapel, College-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts., ON SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. RAYMOND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 20.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 20th inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for public worship.

THE NEW-YORK FORUM—FREEST PLATform in America, corner Broadway and 23d-st., at 3 P. M. Discussion SUNDAY 20, *What is, and is not True Religion?* Free to all; everybody invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of L

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber.
Boatees.
Boots.
Negro Brogans.
Great Coat Straps.
Hats, trimmed, Infantry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps.
Worsted Sashes.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery.
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flags
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing ;here insert the articles bid for,)" and address to

Lieut.-Col. D H. VINTON,
Depnty Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE COM. OF SUB. VOL. SER., No. 2 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED, "PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 22d inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Cooked Rations to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz:

75 pounds of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef.
137½ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread,
or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
or 12½ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1¼ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3¾ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *in a build ing furnished by the contractor*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. }

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"*I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors.*"

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or naming more than one price, excepting as above indicated, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, O. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding is all be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office prices-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.

The New-Jersey Express Company hereby cautions all persons, firms and corporations against receiving or negotiating the following named U. S. 5-20 bonds, which were stolen from the Company's office at Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863:

No. 2,899, one bond, $500.
No. 6,237, one bond, $100.
No. 6,238, one bond, 100.

A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the above bonds, and a like amount for evidence that will detect the thief.

GEO. R. DUNN, Superintendent.
Nassau, N. J., Dec 19, 1863.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK to-day, at, or near H. E. Legrain's, corner Waverley-place and Broadway, or from there to Broome-st., and getting into a 4th av. stage, a green morocco PORTEMONNAIE, containing $100 in 5s bills, $20 in small bills, and about 5 English Sovereigns, and a receipt in French. The finder will please return it to the desk of the Everett House, when the above reward will be repaid.

New-York, Dec. 18.

STATIONERY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, Cheap. Great variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, GAMES and BOOKS for CHILDREN OF ALL AGES, and SUPERBLY BOUND BOOKS FOR HOLIDAYS, at DION THOMAS', No. 142 Nassau-st., near Spruce.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH Albums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Hamilton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and thereto, bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit:

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $89,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. BERLITZ, ESQ.,

who is retiring from business.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms No. 8 Hudson-st., corner of Charles-st. The entire elegant stock, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, moquet reps and Lorraine cloth, etageres, centre-tables, in all different styles, card-tables, bookcases, in rosewood and black walnut, elegant rosewood and mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and washstands, easy and rocking chairs, reception chairs, lounges, in moquet and reps, elegant dining-room suites, in oak and black walnut, buffets, dining chairs, and a large assortment of every description of first-class furniture. The above may be examined at any time previous to the sale, which will be positive and without reserve. Purchasers can have their furniture packed and shipped in the best manner, or it may remain at the store free of charge until Jan. 1.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Dec. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,
Dec. 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILOA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; cod-fish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 hhd. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, GARDEN FOUNTAINS, FIGURES FOR GARDENS AND PARLORS, BRONZES, ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, December 22d, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 646 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, of pleasing subjects, large marble vases, richly carved tazzas, or fountains; four figures, "The Seasons," for garden; an elaborately carved Carrara marble fountain, with three basins; a choice assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, &c., the whole of which are the direct importation from Italy of Signors GIOVANNOLA & ZANOLE. Also, a fine assortment of bronze clocks, figures and groups, Bohemian glassware, &c. These sales will be the closing ones, and every lot offered will be positively sold.

The store is now open to visitors and catalogues ready.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Dec. 21, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, and one first-class rosewood Piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner G and 22d streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of choice old Wines, &c., to be sold at auction on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1863, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the Executor of Pendleton Estate.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY (FOUR ADULTS) DESIRE A well-furnished front parlor and bed-rooms, in 2d story, with first-class board, in a family who have no other boarders. Price liberal. Location between 13th and 38th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address Box No. 516 Post-office.

A CLERGYMAN DESIRES THE COMforts of a home for himself only, and would much prefer to be in a Christian family where there are no boarders. Address PRESBYTERIAN, Station D, Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1283	$9,000
1238	4,000	1352	3,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1403	3,000	1540	6,000
1676	4,000	1752	7,000	1836	6,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	2107	11,000
294	3,000	320	3,000	663	6,000
946	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				

Total.....$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the Office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as would make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and whereas, Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in two newspapers of the City of New-York daily, commencing the 14th of December inst., until and including the 21st of December inst.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.

Subscriptions received for U. S 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE OTICA-SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1870 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BIDDY, President.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—NOTICE.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver of the said Bank, having already redeemed or provided for all the circulating notes issued, and for all the other indebtedness of the said Bank will on pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made on the 10th day of December inst., on and after the 15th day of December inst., declare and pay at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., a final dividend in said matter. Such dividend will be 85 per cent on the following claims: First, on the amount paid by the stockholders on the assessment of their stock; second, the amount paid by stockholders by way of compromise, under the order of Court on the assessment of their stock; and, third, the amount paid by purchasers for the judgment against stockholders, which were sold at public auction by order of the Court.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 14, 1863.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz. Nos. 154, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 548, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1413, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, now past due, are hereby notified that the amount due thereon, with accrued interest, will be paid upon presentation of the bonds at the office of ABM BELL'S SON, No. 25 Park-row, in this City. H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN MCLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 233 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV.,

Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or dentine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Colton has returned to the City and will administer the gas personally for the extraction of teeth, 23 Bond street. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
BRITANNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 1,800 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
BRITANNIA,
Capt. MYLIUS,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC from NEW-YORK Jan. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New-York to St. Johns, $50, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Dec. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 26
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 22.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, that have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	$35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DANUBE,
Capt. BROWN,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $70. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No 161 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER GEORGE CROMWELL FOR NEW ORLEANS.

On account of an accident to her machinery, the GEORGE CROMWELL is unable to leave as advertised for New Orleans, and the steamship "LOCUST POINT" has been substituted and will leave on TUESDAY, December 22, at noon. Shippers holding bills of lading per GEORGE CROMWELL are notified to hand them into this office for alteration, and to transfer their insurance to LOCUST POINT.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREG

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SCIENTIFIC.

Polytechnic Association of the American Institute.

The regular weekly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday evening, at their room in Cooper Institute. Prof. S. D. TILLMAN in the Chair. Prof. BENJAMIN GARVEY, Secretary. During the hour devoted to miscellaneous subjects the Chairman read an exceedingly interesting paper, giving a summary of scientific news. He said: A new metal had been discovered by Messrs. RICH and RITTER, in a mineral composed chiefly of sulphur, arsenic, iron, and lead. The new metal is distinguished in the spectroscope by an indigo ray, and has received the name of INDIUM OZONE, and according to the views of M. J. L. SORET, before the French Academy, has a different composition from that ascribed to it by M. SCHONBEIN, and the leading scientists. It is conceded to be an allotropic condition of oxygen. The ozonized stem expressed by prefixing the plus sign to the symbol and the deozonized atom, by the minus sign, were supposed to form a molecule of ordinary oxygen.

M. SORET states that when a platinum spiral is passed up into a vessel containing ozonized oxygen, and brought to a dull, red heat, there is a great increase of the volume of the gas, while a similar application of the platinum coil in ordinary oxygen shows only slight increase.

This fact, with others stated by him, induced the belief that the molecule of oxygen consists of *three* or more atoms.

GUN COTTON.—A report made to the British Association by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, asserts that gun cotton is, in many resoects, superior to gunpowder. The quickness and intensity of its explosion is regulated by the extent of space which a given mass of cotton occupies.

Mr. CLINTON ROSEVELT remarked that the Emperor of the French had written to him (Mr. R.) to learn all about its manufacture. He approved of "carding" it, and by its being properly expanded it would produce greater results than gunpowder.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM has been studied recently by PELOUZE and CAHOURS, who, according to the *Comptes Rendus*, find that it contains homologues of marsh gas—the lowest term of the series being hydruret of butyl, boiling at about 33 degrees farenheit; the highest series thus fer obtained being C30; H32. It will be noticed that in this series hydrogen is always in the excess. It has generally been supposed that as carbon predominates in petroleum, whether crude or refined, the products of decomposition would have the same characteristics.

BROMIDES OF MAGNESIA has been found in considerable quantity in the water of the Dead Sea, according to the analyses of M. ROUX, presented to the French Academy. This gentleman suggests that these waters may be valuable as a medicine for scrofula and similar affections.

THE NEW PLANET discovered some months since by JAMES WATSON, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was seen by OPPOLZER, in Vienna, on the 6th of October last. This planet is one of the Asteroids, of which upwards of fifty have been discovered.

THE LAW OF SEXES among cattle, as promulgated by Prof. THURY, of Geneva, Switzerland, depending upon the degree of maturation of the ovum, has lately been confirmed by the successfully predetermining the sex in every case where his directions were followed.

Dr. PARMELEE remarked that impregnation had followed, and with good results, out of the regular rutting season. He had seen experiments tried upon cattle, horses and hogs, but he usually found that in the offspring the male sex predominated.

VOLPICELLI states in his *Cosmos* that he caused solar rays to traverse an oxy-hydrogen flame, the primitive atmosphere being dry, without augmenting in number or intensity of the telluric rays in the spectrum, and therefore, he concludes these rays are not caused by the vapor of water.

Reports being in order, Mr. J. K. FISHER, as Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of steam boilers which are claimed to be nearly harmless in case of bursting, with a view to their adoption on passenger vessels, reports that in their opinion there are several worthy of trial, two of which they will name. The first in merits is that patented by DANCE & FIELD. It is a modification of the boiler of GOLOSWSHY GUBNEY. It was tried on a steam-carriage in 1833. GORZEN, in his *Elemen. of Locomotion*, says it appeared not to make dry steam. But this probably was a fault of proportion. The largest number was but two inches in diameter—a size now known to be too small to separate the steam from the water. Had the principal tubes been four or five inches, it is likely that the steam would have been dry, and the power contained in each part would still have been incapable of doing much harm. The boiler consists of a group of boilers, perhaps a hundred, each consisting of an upright two-inch tube about three feet high, from which there is a return bend about three feet long of 1-inch tubing. These boilers are so arranged that the return bends interlock, and form the fire-grate and fire-box roof, and the uprights form the sides of the fire-box. Other uprights, without bends, form the front and back of the fire-box. The pipes which connect these boilers to the main steam and water pipes have orifices so small that, if a rupture occurs in one, the power in that one is all that is instantly set free; and the power from the others blows through two small holes, which act as safety valves, and slowly liberate the power from the other parts. If the connections be properly proportioned, the steam would not blow open the furnace door and throw out fire, as was done in the *Isaac Newton*, but would escape up the chimney as fast as it issued from the boiler.

The second plan is that of FRANCIS MACBAONE. It is said to have worked efficiently, and made dry steam on his steam-carriage. But from the great extent of heating surface, and the speed of the carriage—although great—it is doubtful whether it made steam as rapidly as boilers invented since that time. It consisted of eighty-one boilers, each four inches diameter and three feet high, connected by small pipes to a steam-drum. The outer rows are four feet long, the lower ends forming the walls of the fire-box. The rest are placed vertically over the fire, the flame ascending between them. It appears that the flame ascending between upright tubes does not act so effectively as flame ascending within the tubes of the common upright boiler, which has come into use since MACBAONE'S experiments; but when the flame is driven horizontally among upright tubes, as in the water-tube boilers of MONTGOMERY, MARTIN and others, it is fully as effective as in flue-tube boilers. This direction of the flame may be given to MACBAONE'S boiler; and with this modification it would probably make steam as rapidly as any boiler of equal surface, when the best proportions have been found by trial.

Either this boiler, or that of OGLE & SUMMERS—which differs from it chiefly in having a flue through each tube—is the original of the water-tube boilers now in general use in our navy. Earl DUNDONALD adopted OGLE'S boiler, deeming it the best for marine service; but probably on account of the difficulty of keeping it clean, he changed the plan and produced what is called the Duodonald boiler; in ships the tubes open into chambers large enough to admit men to clean them. This was an abandonment of the principle of safety, which consists in avoiding large chambers; an abandonment to which Earl DUNDONALD was probably constrained by the want of a surface condenser, a want now so well supplied that many vessels have used them for years without repair and with advantage. The Dundonald boiler sent its smoke *downward* among the tubes; but its movement was slow and mainly parallel with the tubes.

The next step toward the present favorite boiler was made by Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY. He sent the smoke swiftly across the upper half of the tubes, and returned it, under a diaphragm, swiftly across the lower half of the tubes. The swift motion of the hot gases heated the tubes effectively, as the swift motion of cool air cools a body more efficiently than air of the same temperature that moves slowly.

The boiler as modified by Mr. D. B. MARTIN is free from the *engineering* objections that obviously hold against the original of MACBEONI or OGLE. Its tubes are so short that they can be taken out for repair, and can be cleaned. But this is because there is room for men to walk in; and this room, when the boiler is at work, holds power enough to rend a ship in pieces. Thus we have another objection on the score of *humanity*, which is the greater objection we are called upon to determine with a view to practical improvement, if we determine that the interiority, in an engineering sense, of the small-chambered boiler is not so great as to outweigh the consideration of safety.

On this all-important point the Committee can at this time only give an opinion, or rather impression, that arises from a general view of the progress of steam engineering. All the engines and boilers now successfully in use have become what they are by a long course of practice and improvement. They have had break-downs, partial failures and small economy in their beginning. So, it may be expected, will it be with new plans—plans old in point of time, but new in respect to practice. They may be troublesome for many years, yet, after as much exercise upon them of talent and capital as have been lavished on the plans now in the escendant, they may be as cheap and convenient. It is the opinion of many of the most celebrated engineers in the world that these boilers, when their proportions and details are worked out, will be lighter, less bulky and cheaper than the pressed boilers; and your Committee have a faith, which they deem accordant with reason, that in the end it will appear that nature has not made the safety of life and the profit of carriers absolutely incompatible.

The Committee have deemed it proper to make this report, not as a complete fulfillment of the duty assigned to them, but rather as a means of attracting the attention of those who may know of other plans that merit consideration, and may be inclined to promote the general object of this inquiry, which is not the advantage of particular individuals or trades, but the proof of whatever merits there may be in the boilers whose peculiar characteristic is that even in case of rupture they have not power to destroy a vessel or otherwise endanger life. The Committee are convinced that there are some such boilers, and that it is the duty of liberal friends of science to aid in giving them a public trial. There may be others of which they are ignorant; if so, they wish to be informed of them, and take this occasion to ask for information.

T. K. FISHER,
B. GARVEY,
W. ROWELL, } Committee.

Mr. FISHER spoke at great length upon the subject, and thought that we had had a sufficient number of accidents to life and property, resulting solely by the use of unsafe boilers, and it was time that the general public insisted upon a better class of boilers being used, and that those acting in the capacity of common carriers should protect the lives of those they carry, and if a proper boiler was more expensive in making steam, then the remuneration should be in accordance.

Mr. CLINTON ROSEVELT remarked that he would make a boiler with a nutkhead made of wood! So that in case of bursting the head would *blow out!!* His remarks elicited a *smile*.

The Chairman called for the report upon the "Tin-Lined Lead Pipe."

Dr. PARMALEE, as one of the Committee, said that the Chairman of the Committee (Prof. EVERETT) had been called to West Point, and that it had not been possible to make a report as yet.

Mr. GOODWIN brought to the notice of the Association several specimens of pipe, which he desired to have referred to a Committee, to report which was the best kind of pipe in use—whether it be the tin-lined pipe, lead pipe, iron pipe or tin pipe. A member suggested adding wooden pipe as well. On motion of Mr. STETSON it was referred to a Committee, consisting of Prof. GARVEY, Messrs. STETSON and DAWSON.

The regular subject—"Bursting of Guns"—being called,

Mr. STETSON said Mr. WIARD has had a practical knowledge on the subject of gues and the force of gunpowder, and has arrived at an original way of testing the force of gunpowder, which will materially alter the calculations of others who have so far experimented on the subject. He concludes that the force of gueoowder in a cannon is from *ten to twelve thousand pounds* on the square inch, and this he considers the maximum pressure.

To test this, take an 11 inch gun and load it with a solid shot, and use thirty pounds of powder; bring the muzzle close to the target, where the velocity is the greatest, and then fire it against a plate of iron *four and a half inches thick*, and we will find that the ball will break through this 4½ inches of iron, and this is about the measure of what an 11-inch gun will do. If we measure the force applied to punch a hole of the same area, we can approximate the force of the powder given to the cannon ball.

Mr. WIARD admits this mode of measurement and says that *eleven thousand* and some odd pounds is the maximum pressure of gunpowder. How this pressure is distributed through the length of the gun, we have as yet no knowledge, for there is a doubt about the experiment of Capt. ROGMAN.

Mr. WIARD said the experiments made at Springfield showed that the gun barrels were not enlarged by gunpowder, but were when under a water pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch. From these facts it appears to me that the pressure of gunpowder is even less than this.

The great problem to solve is to find out the actual pressure of gunpowder. It is calculated by some at 100,000; by others at 200,000, and some say 750,000 pounds is the pressure per square inch. Now if a pressure of 10,000 pounds on a square inch will punch a hole through iron, would not five times that pressure blow a gue all to pieces? And I will ask what would be the effect of 750,000 pounds pressure? Now, what hursts a gun? I have arrived at the conclusion that it is the unequal expansion of the metal by the heat, and I have not as yet found any one to controvert it.

The Ordnance Department will now allow guns made with a test strength of the metal is over 28 000 pounds.

I make metal of 38,000 pounds tensile strength, but am not allowed to use it; the reason is, that guns of a lower strength have stood the test; a 10-inch gun made of metal of 38,000 pounds tensile strength, burst on the fourth round. It is remarkable that cast steel will burst when cast iron will not burst as readily. The 500-pounders at Charleston, which throw a shot five miles, all burst after a few rounds, as did also the 200 and 100-pounders, and Gen. GILLMORE is now using 30 and 50-pounders.

Prof. GARVEY said: It will not do for us to measure the effects of gunpowder alone, as the velocity of the ball is measured by the force through which it acts. The effects of time and velocity have to be taken into account in measuring any force. In the Bramah Press in calculating the resistance, we take the area of the greatest section, which is the gross valuation of the power. It is well known that in pressing water it will go through the densest metal, even gold, and when we have a pressure of 5,000 pounds per square inch, the iron swells, and we have in the other part of the press an operation of the metal being disintegrated as Mr. STETSON instanced in this respect, as a fault.

There is another thing that has to be taken into account, and that is, the slow pressure of the water when considered with the quick action of the powder. He said it would not do to take a square foot of this room, and contrast it with the whole room. The pressure would differ in parts, and not be equal throughout. There is a certain rate of motion in everything, and at a certain point there will be a total separation, as in the case of the Bramah Press.

Capt. ROGMAN'S mode of testing the pressure of powder under water, by filling a shell with powder, was an accurate one, and if a steady pressure is exerted upon it, gunpowder will always produce the same results, and *vice versa*. The small tube and chamber used by Capt. ROGMAN should be in contact with the powder.

Mr. WIARD said: There was where the error laid in the Captain's experiments. The Professor continued, illustrating his remarks very profusely on the blackboard—"that for an equal velocity we always get an equal power."

Mr. STETSON, at this point spoke and said that he must contradict those remarks.

Professor GARVAY said: "You cannot contradict them, as you do not know what I am going to say, until I finish, when you can have the floor." He said, "Another fact—the accelerated pressure of the atmosphere, and the increased resistance resulting therefrom, which is the square of the velocity, it is known that the usual pressure of the atmosphere is fifteen pounds to the square inch. Many authors state that it is the square of velocity which is the measure of force. This I have never seen realized in practice."

He drew upon the board a section of a cannon, showing the ball at the moment the powder is ignited, and clearly demonstrated that the ball increased in size, from which an accurate computation of the force of the powder could not be well arrived at, without first taking this fact into account. Many remarks were made by Drs. PARMALEE, RICH and ROWELL, Messrs. FISHER, ROOSEVELT and others. A motion to adjourn being made, it was decided to discuss "Lead Pipe and Magnetism and Electricity."

Attempt to Swindle the Chemical Bank by a Forged Check.

ARREST OF THE OFFENDERS.

Yesterday afternoon, as the officers of the Chemical Bank were about closing their business for the day, a young man of good address, presented a check to the paying teller and demanded payment. The check purported to have been drawn by the firm of Messrs. COFFIN, BRUCE, BISHOP & Co., of No. 39 Warren-street, dealers in hardware, for the sum of $400. It was made payable at the Chemical Bank, to A. Z. or bearer, and dated Nov. 20, 1863. The paying teller, Mr. JOHN C. PARSONS, being acquainted with the signature of the above named firm, made a careful examination and at once pronounced the check a forgery. One messenger was forthwith sent for a policeman, and another to secure the attendance of a member of the firm. Meantime, the young man who presented the check, was detained at the bank on the pretence that the business of the day being over, it would require a little time to get at the funds requisite to cash the check. Officer MCAERAN, of the Broadway Squad, soon made his appearance, and about the same time Mr. JOHN B. COFFIN entered the bank and made an examination of the check, which he immediately pronounced a forgery. The young man was thereupon taken before Alderman HALL, acting magistrate at the Toombs. A preliminary examination was there held, during which the accused stated that his name is ROBERT KARSAS, that he was about 19 years old, by occupation a broker, and resided at No. 367 Fourth-street. He further alleged that he had received the check from GEORGE O. MARSDEN, in the regular course of his business as a broker. Who MARSDEN is, or what business he follows, did not transpire. KARSAS is a native of Germany. Alderman Hall committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

The following criminals, convicted during the past week, were yesterday sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN:

FREDERICK MUNTER, for manslaughter in the first degree, in killing CAROLINE HERTERTUNG, in August last—State Prison for life. In this case, it will be recollected, the prisoner murdered the deceased, a German girl, in a fit of jealousy, because she would not marry him. Ex-Judge STUART, counsel for MUNTER, asked the Court for leniency toward his client, on the ground that the act was committed in a fit of jealous frenzy, for which the prisoner was now heartily sorry. The Court did not think this plea afforded any excuse for the act, and was of opinion that the prisoner had better be removed permanently from society.

WM. HAUGHT, for having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to utter the same—State Prison five years and nine months.

MARY O'NEIL, for petit larceny—Penitentiary three months.

PAUL RAMPOLDY, for embezzlement—Penitentiary four months.

ANN MCGLYNN, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.

The Court adjourned for the Term.

Military—Sixteenth Regiment.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.

The Sixteenth regiment of New-York Volunteer artillery is on the same footing as regards bounties and premiums as the old regiments.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HAYS,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., A. A. P. M. General.

Veto of the Mills Railroad Resolution.

His Honor Mayor OPDYKE has vetoed the resolution passed by the Common Council, giving to JOHN T. MILLS permission to run cars instead of stages over his present stage route. The matter of the resolution has excited no little interest, and the veto, which is given below, will attract attention:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval your resolution, "That, for the better accommodation of the public, JOHN T. MILLS, his associates, and his and their heirs and assigns be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, run and use horse cars in lieu of stages, as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said MILLS, wherever the said MILLS now has the right or permission to operate, run or use such stages, with the rights, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turnouts (no one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid."

"The said MILLS, his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, shall, in consideration of the permission hereby given, pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route, as is now chargeable upon similar cars under the existing City ordinances."

My objections to this resolution are, first, that it contains no limitation of the rate of fare to be charged by the beneficiaries named in it. This restriction is proper in justice to the passengers who might use the proposed rail cars, and who ought not to be left subject to the will of the grantees in a matter of so much importance. Again—the recent action of the Municipal Government as to City railroads, in which we have all concurred, has been to require the payment into the City Treasury of one-tenth of the gross receipts. That condition is one which I regard as eminently proper and due to the City on conferring privileges which have proved to be of great value to the recipients.

Objections to this resolution have been strongly urged upon me by the Third-avenue Railroad Company on various grounds; that Company claiming, among other things, that they have an exclusive grant from the City for running rail cars on this route.

A careful examination of the grant by the Corporation to that Company, dated Jan. 1, 1853, has satisfied me that it confers no such exclusive right as is claimed; nor do I believe that it is competent for either the City Government or State legislature to confer such exclusive privilege. The land of these streets has been taken for the accommodation of the public, and it is clearly in contravention of that purpose to appropriate any portion of those streets, to the exclusive use and advantage of any individual or company.

Nor can I see the force of the other objections which were urged by that Company. On the contrary, were it not for the defects already mentioned, this resolution would receive my approval.

In fact, it seems to me that in view of the past improvident legislation of both the City and the State, in granting these railroad franchises without any adequate compensation to the City, it would be well for the Corporation to grant to any proper applicant privileges of the character embraced in your resolution, with the restriction as to fare and the reservation of one-tenth of the gross receipts, as I have suggested. It being understood, of course, that such hasties should make just compensation for the use of the rails laid down by other companies. By this means the City would hereafter secure equitable remuneration for this class of franchises, which have been found to be of such great value.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Anniversary of the Philolexian Society.

The sixty-first anniversary of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College was held at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large and fashionable audience, consisting chiefly of ladies, was present.

The President of the Society, ERASTUS B. RUDD, A. B., delivered an eloquent and witty address, in which he urged the claims of literary societies, and those of the Philolexian societies in particular.

The oration of WM. N. MCVICKAR was an excellent production and well delivered; its extreme length, however, tended to weary the audience.

"Working," by G. P. SMITH, was a labored and highly creditable effort.

"Donald Lorn," by A. P. STURGIS, a Scottish poem, but containing many sentiments applicable to the present time. It was well delivered and reflected great credit upon its author.

"Us," by SAMUEL W. COOKE, a Poem, written in a smooth and easy style, and containing excellent thoughts and moral lessons, claimed the undivided attention of the audience, and was rewarded at the close by a shower of bouquets from his many admiring friends.

Lectures for Our Soldiers.

We are glad to learn that a fine course of lectures has been gotten up by those interested in the soldiers who are now in the several large hospitals in and about the City.

The "Irving Course," to be delivered at David's Island, has already been successfully inaugurated by a lecture of great merit, on "Popular Reading," by Rev. R. LOWRY, Chaplain, U. S. A. Some of the best lecturing talent in the City has been secured for this course, and also for the course which is to be delivered at the McDougall General Hospital at Fort Schuyler.

Surgeon A. B. MOTT, in command of the hospital at Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, also inaugurates the course to be delivered there next week. We have not learned yet who has been secured for this occasion.

It is a most commendable move to afford these brave men this means of recreation and improvement. The lectures are to be free.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CASE OF CONSPIRACY EXPLODED.—A few weeks since, there was published in the Police reports, a statement that one J. R. BASSETT had made a complaint against Messrs. RIESENBERGER & J. R. CARRERAS for an alleged conspiracy to defraud. The proceedings were taken on the affidavits of BASSETT and one J. M. FERREIRA, the latter a former clerk of Mr. RIESENBERGER. The defendant at once gave bail for his appearance, and since then has repeatedly appeared in court and demanded an investigation of the case, but the complainant and his witnesses have never been ready. About two weeks since, Justice KELLY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, before whom the matter was pending, received a letter from the complainant's principal witness, which among other things contained the following statement: "I have very sincerely regretted that in a fit of anger I was induced by BASSETT to sign the affidavit I made before you against RIESENBERGER & CARRERAS. The most of my knowledge of the affair came from BASSETT, and not from any knowledge of my own." Upon this Justice KELLY set down the case peremptorily for the 18th inst., on which day neither the complainant nor his witnesses appeared. The matter was therefore dismissed, and the defendant honorably discharged.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the New-York Tract Society will be celebrated this evening in Dr. RICE'S Church, corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. DE WITT will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, Rev. H. D. GANSE, and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN. The following is the report of the labor of the Society for the past year: 34 Missionaries and assistants, and on an average 313 visitors; 895,887 tract distributed; 679 Bibles supplied to the destitute; 2,082 Testaments supplied to children and others—on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 3,895 volumes lent from ward libraries; 3,000 children gathered into Sabbath Schools, 557 children gathered into day schools; 331 persons gathered into Bible classes; 4,603 persons induced to attend churches; 269 temperance pledges obtained; 3,043 religious meetings held; 69 backsliders reclaimed; 566 persons hopefully converted; 436 converts united with evangelical churches.

THE DICTATOR.—This ponderous monitor, so long the pride of shipbuilders, is still in *statu quo*. The foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, formerly thronged with visitors, is now comparatively deserted. There are but few workmen engaged on the vessel, and, judging from present appearances, she will not be ready to launch for months. An effort is being made to give additional inclination to the ways with the hope that she can be moved off the stocks without the assistance of tugs. No blame can be attached to the contractors, as the building of such an immense iron-clad was but an experiment, and one never before tried. The peculiar construction of the *Dictator* made it impossible to correctly determine what inclination would be necessary to send the vessel into the water. It was feared if she went off the ways too rapidly, she might founder. Hence extra precaution, and the delay resulting from the same.

MERITED PROMOTION.—Gov. SEYMOUR has recently promoted Lieut. M. E. OAS, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers, to be a Captain in that regiment. A more deserving appointment could not have been made. Lieut. OAS, who is a resident of Parolet, Vt., entered the army at the beginning of the war as a private in the First Vermont three months' regiment. On his return home he enlisted also as private in the Ninety-sixth New-York. He served with them through the peninsula campaign—was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, but rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing. He was promoted to Second Lieut. for gallantry and good conduct; again promoted to First Lieut. for special excellence as an officer, and is now deservedly given the command of his own company.

ARREST OF A LAWYER FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested JEREMIAH GRAVES, a lawyer doing business at No. 62 Nassau-street, on the charge of having violently assaulted a woman named MAGGIE BAKER, residing at No. 410 Canal-street. The latter is said to be a woman of bad character, and, although leading a life of infamy, is, as appears from the testimony, the wife of a captain of a steamship running from this port. The injuries inflicted are of a very serious nature, and there are some doubts as to her recovery. Alderman HALL, at the Tombs, held GRAVES to bail in the sum of $1,000.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, of New-York, will celebrate their 58th anniversary, being the 243d anniversery of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a public dinner at the Astor House, on Tuesday evening next, as will be seen by a notice in another column. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present, and respond to toasts, are the following gentlemen, namely: Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Maj.-Gen. DIX, Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., Rear-Admiral FERRAGUT, Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton.

WORKING-WOMEN'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction among the members of this organization concerning the proceedings of the last meeting, held at No. 187 Bowery. Several delegates assert they were not fairly represented, and they propose to get up a meeting of their own, to be held in Brooklyn some time this week.

THEFT AT A PARTY.—JAMES POOLE, a notorious colored thief, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer COLES, of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen $185 from ISAAC HASEY, also colored, while the two were attending a party a few evenings since. He was committed for examination in default of bail.

COLLISION.—The South Ferry-boat *New-York* came in collision with a tug, yesterday afternoon, as she was leaving her slip at the foot of Whitehall-street, but without any considerable damage to either vessel.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The steamer *Etna*, for Liverpool, and the *Bremen*, for Bremen, sailed yesterday, with a full complement of passengers.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, at 3 P. M., this day. The public are invited to attend.

LAW REPORTS.

Guaranty—Negotiable Promises to Pay—Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Mullen.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.—This action was brought to recover the amount due on 140 coupons originally attached to 20 bonds of the issue of 400, made by the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the defendants.

The defence was that the bonds were unauthorized and without consideration, and were purchased from the makers by one of their directors for less than par, and consequently void by the Ohio statute; that the director, by false representations, procured the guaranty of defendants; that the guaranty was accommodation; that the original issuing of the bonds was contrary to the laws of Ohio, and that a pending injunction prohibited their payment, and that the plaintiff's purchase of the bonds at less than par was with the knowledge of the matters alleged.

A verdict was recovered by the plaintiffs, including the arrears of interest on the coupons from the time they fell due. The defendants appealed, and the points raised were passed upon by the Court as follows:

Held—That the affixing a seal to the bonds did not by the laws of Ohio affect their negotability; that the coupons are negotiable promises to pay a certain sum of money, at a certain time, to the holder, so made as to be cut off and circulated independently of the bonds, and if not paid when due the holder can recover interest upon them the same as upon any other negotiable securities, that the defendants were not accommodation indorsers or guarantors, and that the words "value received" upon the face of the guarantees expressed and imparted a sufficient consideration, and that irrespective of this, a sufficient consideration is shown for the bonds and the guarantees in the arrangement to establish a uniformity of gauge for the mutual benefit of the parties. That under the laws of Ohio the defendants had the corporate capacity to make the guarantees, and that the holders of the bonds had a right to presume that the corporation made them in accordance with an authorized vote of the stockholders.

That the Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that the bonds are valid securities, and that the contract of the guarantee indorsing the bonds is a distinct contract, and may impose an obligation upon them independent of the validity of the issue. An indorser may be liable, though the maker's name is a forgery. That as the bonds are payable in New-York, the Court has jurisdiction, though both the parties to the suit are foreign corporations.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff; E. S. Van Winkle for defendant.

A Circus Performer's Legal Residence—An Attachment against Ella Zoyara.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Christopher Forey vs. Omar Kinsley.—This was an action commenced by attachment in August, 1863, by the plaintiff, who is a printer in this City, against defendant, who is better known as Ella Zoyara. The attachment was obtained on the ground that defendant, who is a circus performer, was a non-resident of the State. It was shown that he was married, and that, when not traveling professionally, he lived in Brooklyn, Kings County. The Court, upon motion, vacated the order of attachment, holding defendant to be a resident of Kings County.

Comstock & Hartrech for plaintiff: Samuel B. Logan and Mr. Bryan for defendant.

Agreement to Accept a Check in Extinguishment of a Debt—Effect as a Consideration.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Barbour and Garvin.

John Purchase vs. Mahlon and John B. Mattison.—This was an action against the makers of two checks of $200 each, dated Aug. 13, 1863, drawn upon the Mechanics' Bank in this City, and, as claimed, delivered to one Sollinger as an advance to him by the makers. As appears, Sollinger on the same day paid them to the plaintiff as an extinguishment of so much of a previous debt to him. The jury found that it was agreed between the plaintiff and Sollinger that they should be so received.

Payment was stopped on the checks the day they were drawn, and the next day they were presented for payment and payment refused.

When the plaintiff rested his case, defendant's moved for a non-suit on the ground that no notice of the dishonor of the checks had been shown to have been given to the defendants, and that as drawers of the checks they could only be charged upon notice of presentment and dishonor; and also because there was a variance between the complaint and the proof as to the mode in which the defendants were sought to be made liable upon the checks, and that there could be no recovery without an amendment of the complaint, alleging the pretended estoppel arising out of the alleged stoppage of payment. The Court denied the motion, and the trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed upon their exceptions to the ruling of the Court. The appeal was now heard and decision reserved.

John Graham for appellant; G. & T. Stevenson for respondents.

Cashing a Check as an Accommodation to a Friend, is not a Purchase of the Check.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

C. Bainbridge Smith vs. Augustus E. Noble.—The plaintiff in this case is a well-known lawyer. On the 30th of September, 1862, defendant, Noble, was introduced to plaintiff by a friend. Noble showed a check drawn by one BENKARD, on the Phillipsburgh Bank, N. J., and asked plaintiff to let him have $250 on this check, representing that Benkard was perfectly good and had the money in the bank. Mr. Smith drew his check for $250, gave it to plaintiff, and took Benkard's check, put it in the bank for collection, from whence, after a few days, it was returned, protested. Noble subsequently called on plaintiff, and said he would pay the check; that Benkard was a great rascal, and that he never had any money in the bank. Defendant, Noble, never did pay this money, and this suit is brought to recover it. The defence deny the allegations of the complaint, and claim that the plaintiff bought the check of Noble and paid him for it.

Verdict for the plaintiff for full amount claimed, with interest.

Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of James H. Roosevelt, now admitted to probate, leaves a large residuary estate in trust for the founding a hospital in this City for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons.

The will of the following persons were admitted to probate: Thomas Seward, Susan F. Close, Francis Schroemer, Thomas Pearsall, John J. Hart, O. G. Hanks, M. Murphy, M. McAleer and James H. Roosevelt.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Crawshay et al vs. Galpin et al.—The plaintiff Vose must deliver to the defendants' attorneys sworn copies of all entries relating to the bonds now held by him, within ten days, or in default thereof that he produce the books containing such entries, and deposit them for inspection. Ten dollars costs to the party finally prevailing.

The Same vs. The Same.—The authorities referred to hold that the trial of an action cannot be proceeded with until it is at issue. The reference was to take the proof. The plaintiff Vose was produced for examination as a witness. It is quite clear that the trial cannot be proceeded with at present. The same principle will, I think, prevent the party from being subjected to an examination till the cause is at issue. Motion denied, $10 costs of opposing to abide event.

Before Justice Clerke.

Tefft vs. Grant.—Report of referee confirmed, and order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs of motion.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Levy vs. Levy.—Order settled.

Hatch vs. Bloodgood.—Motion to stay proceedings denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Garvin.

Carpenter vs. Bell.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Clark vs. Althause.—Motion for readjustment on appeal from taxation denied.

Phillips vs. Gager.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Wendell Phillips on the Political Situation.

HIS VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION.

From the Taunton (Mass.) Gazette, Dec. 18.

The third lecture of the Library course was delivered on Tuesday evening, by WENDELL PHILLIPS—subject, "The Times."

The lecturer commenced by saying that the subject, "The Times, as affected by the Message of President LINCOLN," might appear as a waste of time to dwell upon; that the thing was complete in itself, and required no comment; that the germ of the rebellion, the root of all bitterness, Slavery, was by events disposed of; but, as PASCAL said, "Force rules the world, but opinion governs force." To mature and intensify every feeling among us as regards Slavery, was not time wasted. Thousands say, "Slavery is dead," We have heard that song before, and it has been followed heretofore by a sudden and triumphant revival of that principle, and in the multitudinous affairs that come together to give character to an event, it is impossible for a Yankee to guess the next formation that may be shaken together in the kaleidoscope.

Gen. HEATH, one of the approvers of the Constitution, and shortly after its formation, "Slavery has received its death-wound," but at that very moment the Devil hovered over Charleston with a handful of cotton seed, and it produced a fibre that bound Massachusetts and Carolina together, and both to the ear of triumph, and for seventy or eighty years it has ruled our Government. JOHN RANDOLPH said that "the time would shortly be, when the master would run away from his slaves as an useless burden," yet it sprang into renewed life across the Mississippi. DEROAN has said

"Only fools are cozened twice,"

and he (the lecturer) should only be satisfied, when the diet, blood and muscle of the people made it impossible for Slavery to exist. With the President's Proclamation in his hand he would give up no whit of his platform,—the *perpetual, immediate, universal abolition of Slavery in the whole American Union.*

Let us cast a glance at the scene around us. Of trouble across the water he had no dread. WADE BRACHAM has melted the hearts of the great middle class of England to the Northern side. When the war broke out, England *hated* us (there is no softer word so fit) as her most powerful rival, treading closely upon her heels in all and surpassing her in many courses. You may safely abuse a man to his cousin. When the London *Times* said "the nobbie has hurst," it meant "Thank God." The next thing it saw was 700,000 volunteers on the banks of the Potomac, and then England *feared* too much to *interfere?* She saw in us the formation of a first-class military power, and Chattanooga, and Vicksburgh, and Perrotta that cast 300-pound shot seven miles, are as eloquent as BANCROFT!

GRANT had forced the Southern army to fall back to its last garrison in the Gulf States, and there they were intrenched with two million of Slaves around them, in the midst of abundant supplies; and for his part, he should not be surprised if nothing more was heard from GRANT before the 1st of March. His supplies have to be brought a tolisome distance over the hills, and his men are jaded and worn, but, he assured, he is not dead. Thank God! he is not digging like MCCLELLAN.

The South will never be defeated as long as the contest is confined closely to the battle-field. War is elaborating a cement, which will bind us together as firmly as the granite upon which the world is tonnoed. WENDELL said the Fugitive Slave Law will cement us, but *sin* never cemented anything. War is generating a mutual respect. The South regarded the Yankee as merely a cheating coward—but it met us at Chattanooga and found out its mistake. When in the John Brown time the lecturer attempted to tell a New-York audience that the South sincerely believed a lie and would fight to the death for an idea, he was mainly discredited. As CHARLES MARTEL and his 40,000 Frenchmen at Tours defeated 300,000 Saracens and saved Europe from the dominion of the Crescent, so the South might yet hold us back with the strength of a fierce despair. But the greatest danger is here at the North and the victory in the Fall at the ballot-box has given sounder sleep to President LINCOLN than the victory at Chattanooga. It is the persistence, the intelligence, the efficiency of the North of which he wishes most to be assured.

All civil wars had ended in compromise, and ours will be no exception. There are two parties at the North—the Anti-Administration party, ready for peace on any terms, and the Republicans, who are so sure of victory, that they say, "Poor

The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Piracy in the Gulf of Mexico.

A Schooner Captured by Piratical Passengers.

A REBEL ATTACK UPON NATCHEZ.

Repulse of the Enemy, with the Loss of 800 Prisoners.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Havana 16th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $100,000 in specie and 1,100 bales of cotton.

We are again indebted to Purser FULLER of the *Morning Star*, also the Purser of the steamship *Merrimac*, for favors.

The *Morning Star* left New Orleans Sunday, Dec. 13, arrived at Havana the 15th, and sailed next day. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage. Passed in the river, bound up, steamships *George Washington*, *Kernak* and *McClellan*; ships *Skopie*, *Old Dominion*, *John and Albert*, and French ship *Annette*; barks *Mustang*, *Tempest* and *Sachem*; brigs *Ida M. Conroy* and *Rival*; schooner *Robert Cauldwell*, and several vessels under sail.

Of Mariel, passed a small schooner loaded with cotton (blockade runner) steering south.

Left at Havana steamship *Corsica* for New York, on the 19th. The French transport *Allier* arrived at Havana, on the 15th, with 1,200 troops for Mexico; was to sail the next day.

The British brig *Mary* bound from St. John, N. B., for Havre, with a cargo of lumber, struck on the reefs at the entrance of the harbor, on the 9th instant. Crew saved. Vessel will be a total loss, but part of the cargo is expected to be saved. On the 12th the vessel and cargo sold for $2,500.

The *Morning Star* brings as passengers Capt. JAMES NICHOLS and WALKER GRENOUGH, supercargo of the schooner *Joseph L. Gerstz*, which was captured by the pirates second day out from Matamoras.

Capt. NICHOLS reports that he left Metamoras Nov. 16, bound for New-York, with a cargo of cotton and six passengers on the night of the 17th. About 12 o'clock the captain and two man on deck, one at the wheel and the other aloft, the six passengers made an assault on the captain with revolvers and knocked him down, threatened to shoot him if he made any noise. They took him forward and locked him in the forecastle, putting a guard over him. Four of them then went aft, and the mate, hearing the noise on deck, came up and was taken in the same manner and put in the forecastle with the captain and crew. Mr. GRENOUGH, the Supercargo, in attempting to come on deck was knocked down into the cabin and two shots were fired at him, but fortunately did not hit him; they confined him to his berth and kept a guard over him with orders to shoot him if he attempted to make any resistance. After keeping them in confinement for eight days, they put all hands into the small-boat and told them to find their way to land the best they could. They landed on the coast of Sisel, after being ten days and nights at sea. There they got passage to Havana in a Spanish brig, and the crew were sent to New-York by the schooner *Horace C. Bell*, from Sisal. The six passengers had paid their passage to New-York from Matamoras; their names were T. E. Hogg, of Baltimore; J. Brown, of Canada; James Clements, Kelly, and Brown, and Wilson. This Wilson was mate with Gordon the slaver, and he says he was in the Toombs in New-York for four years and ten months.

They say that there are four other parties in Matamoras waiting for vessels and chances like this, and that they are sure to get them. This same party expected to have had a steamer at Matamoras, but that it got away before they had their plans laid. After they had put the Captain and crew in the small boat they hoisted the Confederate flag, and fired off their pistols as a salute, saying that they had authority from the Confederate Government so to do. When asked where they were bound, they said to Belize, Honduras, where they could sell the vessel and cargo.

The vessel was owned by FRANCIS GERITY, of New-York, and the cotton consigned to SHEPLER & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 11.

Three or four thousand troops, under WIRT ADAMS, CROSBY and LOGAN, appeared in the vicinity of Neosho early this week, attacked our forces under Gen. GRESHAM, and were repulsed and pursued. It is said we took 800 prisoners.

Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, commanding the First division, Nineteenth corps, goes North to-morrow by the *Morning Star*. It is expected he will be transferred to Gen. BUTLER'S department, in compliance with the wish of the latter General. Others think he will return to this department with two stars. He is accompanied North by Lieut. FRED. E. SMITH, Lieut. GROVER and Lieut. FITCH, of his Staff.

Reports which have been current of a conspiracy between the colored troops and rebel prisoners at Fort Jackson, are false.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning, the loss being estimated at $250,000. The buildings consumed were on Tchoupitoulas-street, between Gravier-street and Natchez-alley. They consisted of the large hardware establishment of F. F. FOLGER & Co., the store of GAIEFF, BYRNES & Co., the store of SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER, and two stores well stocked with liquors, belonging to JONAS PICKLES. Several other buildings on Natchez-alley were injured by falling walls. One fireman was killed, and several injured.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Disturbance at Fort Jackson—Extraordinary and Unfounded Rumors—Grand Reception Party of Mrs. Banks—The Workingmen's National Union League—The State Election—Divorality of Optimism.

From Our Own Correspondant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

THE FORT JACKSON AFFAIR.

The City of New-Orleans was kept in the utmost state of excitement, from the morning of the 10th to the afternoon of the 11th, with the most extraordinary rumors of a fearful revolt of the whole colored garrison at Fort Jackson. It is impossible for me to give you all the protean shapes which rumor assumed, as it always does upon such occasions, especially among those with whom the will is father to the thought. First we heard that five or six white officers had been killed; then twenty—literally chopped to pieces; then that two or three of our gunboats had been disabled by the "insurgents;" then —— but why follow up all the monstrous falsehoods that the secesh here were industriously circulating, temporarily feeding the disloyal upon false nourishment, and making havoc of the nerves of timid old ladies?

When the farce had gone on far enough, and might have become mischievous if prolonged to the departure of the *Morning Star*, which was expected to leave on Saturday morning—in allowing garbled and exaggerated statements of this petty affair to reach the North,—the *Times* come out on the afternoon of Friday with the few following official words, which had the effect of oil poured upon troubled waters:

"Some excitement occurred at Fort Jackson, on the evening of the 9th instant, in the course of an altercation between one of the officers and some of the men. Fortunately, the disturbance was soon quieted, and order was restored in the garrison without bloodshed."

I am not in possession of all the particulars regarding this unpleasant matter, but I knew enough to assure you that it was merely *local*, originating in an officer having struck a colored soldier with a whip; but under what provocation I could not exactly learn. The character which disloyal people here tried to give the event, of organized dissatisfaction and reaction among our colored troops, was absolutely and atrociously false; and, therefore, however much we may lament the scandal that the occurrence may give rise to, and the handle thereby given to our enemies to make things appear as they really are not, there is nothing whatever in this little affair of Fort Jackson to elate Copperheads or cause good loyal men uneasiness. No one will regret this occurrence more than our colored troops themselves, who, when well officered, are unquestionably among the most orderly and subordinate soldiers to be found in the United States service.

MRS. BANKS' RECEPTION PARTY.

A most delightful and brilliant reunion took place, on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the mansion of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. It was a reception party given by Mrs. BANKS, to which all the *élite* of the army and navy were invited, with all the foreign notabilities, and a large sprinkling of the most distinguished citizens among those who honor the old flag, and do not choose to keep themselves sullenly aloof from those who have been frequently called the "Yankee invaders."

Among the distinguished parties present, was noticed the following Staff officers: Brig.-Gens. F. J. Herron, Charles P. Stone, W. H. Emory, W. P. Bentoe, Jos. W. McMillan, Richard Arnold, A. L. Lee, James Bowen, H. W. Birge, G. F. Shepley, W. Dwight Andrews, and others; Cols. S. B. Holabird, B. G. Backwith, N. A. M. Dudley, T. W. Cahill, D. J. Kelly, C. W. Kilborn, R. B. Brown, A. D. Sargent, J. S. Clerk, and others; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Abert; Maj. S. Norman Lieber, D. C. Houston, H. O. Brigham, J. G. Wilson, and a number of others; Capts. J. S. Crosby, J. W. McClura, Shunk, Irving, Roe, Owen, Hill, Morse, Hitchcock, Bulkley, McCoy, and others; Surgeons Alexander, Bacon, Homans, Kaefer and Steinberg, &c.

The navy was represented by Commodore Bell, Capts. Morris of the *Port Royal*, Merchand of the *Lackawanna*, Leroy of the *Oneida*, Sartori of the *Portsmouth*, Woolsey of the *Princess Royal*, Johnson of the *Katahdin*, Stanton of the *Pinola*, Dana of the *Cayuga*, Mayo of the *Kanawha*, Murphy of the *Fearnot*, Jordon of the *Hollyhock*, Cooke of the *Estrella*, Grand of the *Tennessee*, Tibbetts of the *Arizona*, Lients. Sumner and Nokas of the *Pensacola*, and a number of others.

Of foreign visitors, we had Commender T. H. M. Martin, Lients. Blackett and Balfour of H. M. S. *Buzzard*, Commandant Charles Fabre and Lients. Lefort, Huet, Marc, Allier, of the French man-of-war *Catinat*, besides the Consuls of the various nations.

Among distinguished civilians, too numerous to mention, we noticed the Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, Hon. G. S. DENISON, Hon. CUYLER BULLITT, B. RUSH PLUMLEY, Judges WHITAKER, ATOCHA, ILIESTAND and PARSONS.

As very many of these gentlemen, both in military and civil life, were accompanied by their wives, sisters and daughters, many of them dressed in the most exquisite taste, you may imagine that the scene presented in the brilliantly lighted rooms and halls, and in the saloon where dancing was going on, was very grand and beautiful.

But amid that bright galaxy of sparkling uniforms and fair Northern beauty, there were two persons who were, necessarily, the focus of attraction, the "observed of all observers." Gen. BANKS had but a few days before returned from Texas, and as he stood by the side of his lady, receiving the greetings of friends, the contrast must have been great indeed between the scene then before him and his lonely tent he had just left upon the barren sands of Brazos.

THE WORKINGMEN'S NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

This Association is composed mainly, as its name indicates, of workingmen; and is already taking so active a part as to promise, at no distant date, to entirely revolutionize the social condition of this State.

Apart from the inherent qualities of Slavery, whatever men may choose to think of its divinity or accursedness as regards the black men, there can be no question whatever as to the depressing influence it has ever exerted upon the *white* masses,—reducing the free white men of these Southern States to the condition of feudalism, in which they could not think, speak or act but precisely as their self-appointed lordlings decreed that they should. I have read of men being suddenly struck dumb by some violent concussion of air, but the loud thunder of this war seems to have acted in a directly opposite manner, and given speech to millions who had hitherto been tongue-tied by the resistless influence of Southern despots.

This movement of the workingmen of Louisiana is striking at the very marrow of this question. It is asserting the dignity of labor over the pretensions of capital, so impudently set forth by ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, as the foundation of this whole secession movement; it is giving the world to understand that the people of Louisiana comprehend full well that, however Slavery may be the lever, there is an elite among these arch-conspirators against the country going far beyond the retention of power over the black man—an aim that would never be gratified until all power and influence were centered into the hands of the few, and the vast majority of white men reduced to a condition nothing less than vassalage.

To understand their danger is to half overcome it; and I have no doubt whatever that the movement now going on here among the workingmen will be productive of the most rapid and extraordinary results. It is not here alone that the good work is proceeding. In the country districts, among men who have hitherto never had a thought but what was reflected from the wealthy landlord who overshadowed them, proselytes are actively engaged in expounding the principles of manhood and independence. Men are beginning to stand erect in the presence of their Maker; and the same gun at Sumter which struck off the fetters from millions of black slaves taught millions of white men in the South, for the first time, the monstrous extent to which they have hitherto been trampled down by the self-created oligarchs of Slavery. Let this movement go on but a little longer, and the infernal doctrine of "*Capital must own labor*" will have to be preached in other ears than those of the free workingmen of Louisiana.

THE STATE ELECTION

still causes much discussion, and is really a very difficult question to determine. All true Union men here are, I imagine, agreed upon the point that a State election would be a good thing, and I think they are also agreed that, in any new Constitution which the people may choose to make, nothing less than a Free State one will be adopted to the present condition and future welfare of Louisiana. But there is a vast diversity of opinion, among good loyal men, as to whether or not the fruit is yet ripe for plucking.

Some say that it is; that by administering the oath of allegiance we shall be able to separate the wheat from the chaff, and thus carry a vote in favor of freedom. They say that even admitting that, by necessity, the vote would be a partial one, from the fact of the Federal forces being at present in possession of only a part of the State, the vote would soon follow and indorse any Free-State action, as rapidly as our victorious arms advance.

The others, again, do not take so sanguine a view of matters. As to the oath of allegiance, they consider that that simply amounts to nothing at all. Men will call themselves Unionists, take the oath of allegiance, and, immediately after, throw their ballot in favor of the perpetuation of Slavery. What, they ask, is to prevent them? Before we throw down the gauntlet, had we not better be sure we can whip the man who venture to take it up? Such man say the fruit is not ripe. Let us, for the present, be content with the military Government we have, and it will be time enough to talk of convening for a new Constitution after we have more fully overcome the organized forces of the enemy and hold more complete control over the territory of the State.

I have heard it stated here, by those who should be well-informed, that the urging forward of this important matter comes from a source far higher than Gov. SHEPLEY, and that would seem an earnest of its being speedily put to the test. The same caution, however, which we have been taught to expect from such a quarter will prevent the good work from being spoiled by any rashness or overhaste. No precise time has yet been fixed, and it is only given out that when a sufficient number of loyal votes shall have been registered the election shall take place. A sufficient number is, of course, a term capable of rather wide application, and I have no doubt that, to whatever examination he may come, Gov. SHEPLEY will be guided only by what is safest and best for bringing about the result at which all good Union men are aiming—the return of Louisiana into the Union, without a stain of Slavery upon her skirts.

NEMO.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

Interesting from Mexico—Death of Comonfort—Queretaro Occupied by the Franco-Mexican Party—Puebla and Orizaba Threatened by the Liberals—Proclamation of Alvarez.

From Our Own Correspondant.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1863.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Conway* from Vera Cruz, further intelligence has been received in this city from Mexico.

Information had been transmitted to the Regency in Mexico City that COMONFORT had been killed in an engagement with a small detachment of the Franco-Mexican division, under the command of MEJIA.

The official account was sent by Commandant GONSALES AYMERS, in a communication dated Nov. 14, and addressed to Gen. MEJIA, informing the latter that on the above-named day, a mail carrier from Chapacnaro, who was carrying the mail-bag to Celaja, having been taken prisoner by him, informed him that COMONFORT was about to pass that way with an escort of 150 horse; that the above-named commendent set out immediately with his forces to meet him, when a running fight took place, from a place called the Mill of Soria, as far as Chamacuaro, when the enemy were routed; in returning back to where the engagement began, twenty dead bodies were picked up, among which was that of COMONFORT, together with various documents of interest, including letters of exchange to the value of $30,000, payable at Queretaro. It is stated, likewise, but does not appear in the official account transmitted to the Regency, that among the papers there was JUAREZ' plan of campaign, which was immediately sent to Gen. BAZAINE.

According to another account, COMONFORT'S body was taken up by the adherents of JUAREZ' party, and carried to San Miguel de Allende, where it was made the subject of a *post mortem* examination, and afterward buried with the military honors due to his rank. He was found to have received a wound from a lance in the heart, one or two balls in the right side of the breast, and several sabre cuts about the head.

At San Luis it was at first reported that he had been taken prisoner, "which," says a letter from there, "not every body was sorry for." Other letters from the same place state as a fact, that CORRALES had with him titles of exchange to the value of $100,000 for JUAREZ' army, and that on hearing of his being taken prisoner, the Governament tried to make the drawer return the money, which, says the account, he naturally refused to do. Col. DUBAN, formerly Mexican Consul in New-York, and a great *protégé* of ROBLES, was believed killed at the same time. He was a Colonel of engineers, and planned the fortifications of the Capital during the last residance of JUAREZ there. As soon as the news was circulated at San Luis, that COMONFORT had been taken prisoner, NAGRIVA was appointed to the office of Minister at War, and URGA to that of Commender-in-chief.

NEGRETE'S division which consisted, by the Franco-Mexican papers, of 600 men, on arriving at San Luis is in a very bad condition, had been increased to 1,000 and were at San Francisco, where they were kept shut up and guarded, by the same accounts, that they might not desert.

JUAREZ' family had left for Saltillo, and on the 16th ult. were at a place called Boca, about 13 leagues beyond San Luis. Besides his family and DOBLADO'S, those of Generals VALLE and the late ZARAGOZA were also about to leave San Luis.

Several families of the Liberal party had arrived at San Luis from Querataro.

According to the Franco-Mexican papers, disorder, it was feared, would take place when JUAREZ' government left the inhabitants of San Luis, not concealing the least their sympathy for the intervention and the Emoire.

The adherents of JUAREZ say, that in their system of carrying on the war, it was never intended to defend the cities.

The consent of Prince MAXIMILIAN to accept the throne was published officially in the Capital on the 17th ult. In consequance there was a great illumination all over the city the same night, and according to the accounts given by the papers of Mexico City great public rejoicing.

MEJIA notifies his occupation of Querntero in an official communication to the Regency dated Nov. 19. There was no opposition, the liberal troops having evacuated the place and retired to Celaya.

Gen. BAZAINE made a public entry into Toluca on the 16th ult., and left on the 20th; it was expected that he would be at Guanujuato by the 30th of the same month.

URAGA according to accounts dated Nov. 21, was at Moravetio, fourteen leagues from the point where was stationed the advanced guard of Gen. BAZAIS' forces.

Gen. DOUAI, a part of whose forces under Col. MARGUERITTE, supported MEJIA in the advance on Queretaro, and by whose order MEJIA occupied that city, was to leave there at the last accounts for Celaya, whilst MEJIA was to march directly to San Luis.

MIRAMON left Mexico City on the 30th ult., with more than 200 officers, to form the central division, with which he was to go on to Durango.

According to accounts from Morelia, dated the 16th ult., taken from the Franco-Mexican papers, the town was full of alarm and anxiety, the movements of the Franco-Mexican army were watched with the greatest interest, and the friends to the intervention were daily increasing. BASTIDZABAL was at Maravatin with about 3,500 man, infantry and cavalry, including those that had lately arrived from Celaya. In Morelia, by the same accounts, there was no force remaining.

Some of the papers, friendly to the intervention, give it as a fact that VIDAURRI, the Governor and military commander of New-Leon and Coahuila for JUAREZ, had gone over to that other party. Such does not appear as yet to be the case, although others say that he is only waiting a suitable opportunity to do so.

DOBLADO has issued an address, full of energy and fire, urging the inhabitants of the State of Guanajuato to resist the invaders. The *Cronista*, of Mexico City, had stated, in its issue of the 24th ult., that Guanajuato would be occupied the following day by the Franco-Mexican troops; but the *Sociedad*, another paper of the Mexican capital, doubted that such could be the case. "Between Queretaro and Guanajuato," says the last-named journal, "there is no small distance, which we do not yet know whether the allied forces have passed over, besides towns of more or less importance whose successive occupation we ought to have news of before we can hear of the occupation of Guanajuato."

Some alarm had been excited in Puebla by the report that PORFIRIO DIAZ was going to encamp with his forces at Tepnacan, with the intention of attacking Rizaba and Puebla, the *Boletin Oficial* of that city, urges the timid to tranquillize themselves on that point.

An Indian war against the French and their supporters, is very likely to occur. ALVAREZ, who has hitherto kept quiet, has issued an address to the Indians of the South, urging them to make war upon the French who are going to destroy the privileges of the Caciques.

Letters have been received in Mexico City from Monterey, talking of the approaching arrival of a representative of the Confederate States to the Government of the Empire. As this is only a newspaper report it has nothing to assure its veracity.

The Archbishop of Mexico had withdrawn from the Regency, not agreeing with his colleagues as to the line of policy to be adopted toward the clergy whose property had been formerly confiscated, and which the Archbishop wanted to be returned to them.

ALMONTE'S wife and family, escorted by a squadron of the Imperial Guard, left Vera Cruz for the Capital on the 30th of last month.

The guerrillas are still at work. An English subject (Mr. WILLIAM RABLING) was taken prisoner by a guerrilla party, while traveling in the diligence of Pachuca. They demand a large ransom for his liberty.

Gen. SANTA ANNA is reported to be disposed to join the Intervention, at least so say the friends of that party.

The Franco-Mexican paper *Sociedad* says that JUAREZ' Government have determined to retire to Durango from San Luis. It was intended on the approach of the French, to retire to Monterey, but to this VIDAURRI, the Governor and Military Commander of New-Leon and Coahuila, objected. The above paper boasts that he is about to join the Intervention.

HAVANA.

The weather last week was, for this island, very cold and excessively tempestuous, with storms of rain and wind. On the evening of the 9th inst., shortly after sunset, an English hermaphrodite brig, the *Mary*, from St. John's New-Brunswick, with a cargo of lumber, was wrecked at the mouth of the harbor. The crew and part of the cargo was saved.

The Tacon theatre was the scene of much disorder last Tuesday night, the 8th inst., which was kept as a holiday, being the anniversary of the patron Saint of Spain. The cause assigned was the discontent of the spectators at the performance, which did not correspond with the announcement given in the bills. The result was that the performances were suspended by order of the police, but not before considerable damage had been done to the theatre by the mob, who smashed to pieces the chairs and sofas, broke the chandelier, and had a fight with the policemen. The theatre was at last closed after it had been only for about an hour, but the money which had been paid on entrance was not returned to the spectators, this has been ordered to be paid over to the charitable institution called the *Casa de Beneficencia*, and must have amounted to a considerable sum, for the theatre, which is very large, was quite full, and the price of admission was inordinately high. The Spaniard of the *empresario* who got up the affair has also been fined by the authorities for the non-fulfillment of what had been promised, and some of the more violent of the spectators were taken into custody, and locked up in the Punta Fortress.

LARA.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

In compliance with a resolution of the House, the Secretary of War will communicate to-morrow the report of Gen. M'CLELLAN. It will make about two hundred pages foolscap. The accompanying documents are very voluminous. All will be immediately sent to the public printer.

THE RESULTS OF A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The following Senators and members compose the Committee appointed by the Democratic caucus to confer with the National Democratic Committee to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention: J. C. Allen, Illinois; Fernando Wood, New-York; G. B. Steele, New-Jersey; Wm. H. Miller, Pennsylvania; D. Mercy, New-Hampshire; Garritt Davis, Kentucky; Senator Hendricks, Indiana.

The following were appointed to arrange the order of business for the Democratic members who are to report to the caucus on Monday next: Dawson, of Pennsylvania; Brooks, of New-York; Pendleton, of Ohio; Mallory, of Kentucky, and Robinson, of Illinois.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

Since the Senate Committee has indicated its purpose to repeal the $300 exemption clause, enlistments have substantially ceased all over the country. The Governors of many States have, in letters to leading Senators, protested against the repeal, as sure to run up the price of substitutes to at least $1,000. The probabilities to-day are that the exemption will be increased by the Senate Committee to $500.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In the Department of the South, Dec. 5, 1863, Surgeon HORACE R. WIGHT, U. S. A., is relieved from duty. EBENEZER SWIFT, U. S. A., is announced as Medical Director of the Department.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.

Speaker COLFAX has rented house No. 8, on Four-and-a-half-street, known as the Clark Mills house, and on and after the second Friday of January he will commence his receptions of both Houses of Congress, and all his friends, every Friday evening during the session.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senators to compose the Special Committee on Pacific Railroad are: Howard, of Michigan; Collamer, of Vermont; Trumbull, of Illinois; Sherman, of Ohio; Harlan, of Iowa; Morgan, of New-York; Conness, of California; Johnson, of Maryland.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

The Government will dispatch a messenger to Halifax to-morrow, with instructions to our Consul there. The action of the British authorities, in protecting the pirates of the *Chesapeake*, has caused much comment in diplomatic circles.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

It is understood that the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House are opposed to repealing the commutation clause in the Enrollment Act, as reported from the Senate Committee. Senator WILSON speaks of his intention to offer an amendment, authorizing enlistments in the rebel States, to be credited to the quotas of the loyal States, the officers from which procure the new recruits, whether white or black.

Members of Congress are receiving large numbers of letters, containing suggestions and opinions relative to the proposed changes in the Enrollment Act.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

Thirty gentlemen were present at the complimentary dinner to Speaker COLFAX, last night. They were connected with the prominent journals of the country, and were of various political opinions. It was a pleasant and harmonious gathering. SAMUEL WILKESON, Esq., presided, and at the conclusion of his remarks proposed a sentiment which elicited from Speaker COLFAX a brief, appropriate, eloquent, and patriotic speech, in which he said the House of Representatives had chosen newspaper men for Speaker, Clerk, and Postmaster—a good share for the profession—and that in the Senate it was nearly the same way, the Vice-President, Secretary FORNEY and Sergeant-at-Arms BROWN coming in for the highest elective honors. He concluded by offering the sentiment: "The American Press—the inspired by patriotism, morality and humanity. It cannot fail to develop constantly increasing power and vigor, and consequent independence." Representatives BAOCKS and BALDWIN, Senator ANTHONY, Superintendent of Public Printing DEFREES, and Clerk of the House MCPHERSON afforded much pleasure to the company by their responses to the calls upon them.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The necessary papers have been issued from the Treasury Department for the establishment of a National Bank at New-Orleans, with a capital of half a million, under the National Currency Act. Also, for a third bank at St. Louis with a capital of over one million, with the privilege and prospect of increasing it to five millions of dollars.

The First National Bank of this city will commence to-morrow with the issue of notes recently prepared by the Treasury Department for circulation by such institutions.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Only eighty millions of the five hundred millions of the "five-twenty" loan remain unsubscribed.

THE BLACK REGIMENTS.

Of 1,051 applicants for commissions in negro regiments 560 have been recommended by the Board for appointment, viz.: for Colonels, 5; Lieutenant-Colonels, 10; Majors, 25; Captains, 104; First Lieutenants, 153; Second Lieutenants, 263.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia at Alexandria, agreed last night on a bill calling a Convention for abolishing Slavery in that State, which will be passed to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF GEN. BUFORD.

The funeral of Maj.-Gen. BUFORD took place this afternoon, and was largely attended. Eight Major-Generals acted as pall-bearers. President LINCOLN attended the services. The escort consisted of Battery L, Fifth United States Artillery, a company of cavalry and the Sixth regiment of the Invalid Corps. The bells were tolled and flags were at half-mast.

PETROLEUM VS. COAL.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of three Chief-Engineers, who have made careful experiments for five months, showing the practicability of using petroleum or hydro-carbon oils for the purpose of generating steam, has been issued, and proves satisfactorily, it is said by those who have seen it, that the results show a great saving, not only for merchant steamers, but that a naval steamer can keep the sea under steam three times as long, with less labor and greater economy, as compared with coals, equal weights of each being considered; thus indicating a complete revolution in the mode of generating steam.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Congress—Feeling in France—English Policy—Mr. Beecher in the Times—Another Confederate Steamer Escaped—The Vanderbilt—Irish Rats Going to America—Why English Laborers do not go—Sensation War News—Resultless Battles—English Literature and Amusements.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863.

Like a boy that has lighted a slow match to an unknown quantity of gunpowder, and is waiting in terrified expectancy for it to go off, Earl RUSSELL awaits the result of the snubbing he has just given the Emperor. It is not easy to say what may come of it. Nothing indicates an immediate explosion. It may be that the Emperor means war in the Spring, and only threw out the proposition of a Congress to amuse the world while he completed his preparations. If so, it answers a double object. It binds to him those who accept it; it throws the responsibility of whatever may happen on those who reject it. The Emperor says: "I made a move for peace; I proposed a Congress to settle everything. You, England and Austria, rejected and defeated my plan. Now take the consequences; I wash my hands of them."

Some of the ablest writers in France are engaged in denouncing the selfish isolation of England—England that wraps herself in her selfishness as she is wrapped up by the surrounding sea. But England has chosen her course, and the very papers that most earnestly denounce Earl RUSSELL'S refusal to enter the Congress are still constrained to approve the policy of this refusal. England, like her well-to-do citizens, wishes to build a high wall around her domain, cover it with broken glass, put up a sign, "Beware of man-traps and spring guns, and look out for the dog,"—to take care of herself, and let the rest of the world get on as it may. John Bull's policy is like the comprehensive prayer, "God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more, Amen!" What does he care for the pacification of Europe? As much as for the war in America.

The *Times* publishes an extended report of Mr. BEECHER'S reception in Brooklyn. His account of English feeling is generally a very correct one. Some of the papers sneer at what he said of the feeling of the Queen, but it is likely to be true. Earl RUSSELL and the Abolition party are more in her personal confidence than any others. Great numbers of the powerless masses, especially the dissenting congregations, who follow BAPTIST NOEL and Mr. SPURGEON, are also favorable to the North. As to the nobility and higher classes, there is no question about their sympathies. Those who go with the North, and hope for Federal success, could be packed into a very moderate space. The press is a sufficient indication of opinion, and that opinion or feeling, I believe, I have never misrepresented.

And it is of no consequence, because it does not ultimate itself in action. Whatever cause the American Government may have had to complain, in the past, it cannot now be said that the English Cabinet is disposed to give aid to the Confederates. They seized the *Alexandra* and the rams of Messrs. LAIRD, and are watching the *Pampero*. They allowed the *Kearsage* to recruit its crew at Cork, shipping, it is said, two or three hundred English and Irish sailors. But there are some accidents that the best disposed Government cannot always guard against. Are not many cargoes of goods sent from New-York to run the blockade? The British Government had occasion, a short time ago, to sell three or four war steamers on account of some defect in the machinary. These were bought, perhaps on speculation, perhaps directly by Confederate agents. The Government was warned, and ordered the one chiefly suspected to be seized. Too late. She got off into the channel, hoisted the Confederate flag, was boarded by her officers, who were waiting on the French coast, and, as the *Rappahannock*, Confederate war steamer, ran into Calais to finish her repairs. The English Government cannot bring her back, for she has gone out of its jurisdiction. The French Government will afford her the same facilities it has given the *Florida*, *Georgia*, &c. There is no help for it but to watch her well, and take her when she comes out—an occasion our cruisers have not been very lucky, so far, in accomplishing.

The leading daily compares the continual emigration from Ireland to America to a horde of rats running along the hawser from an empty ship to a full one in the West India docks. They have scented the inviting cargo—they have heard of a country of plenty and high wages, with land and independence in the future, and the hawser is the £5 note that will take them safe over. No wonder they go. By every principle of political economy they ought to go. But there is a higher principle involved. The English laboring population have been divorced from the soil so long, it is so long since they lost the hope of hiring, not to say owning, a foot of land that they are content, in a stupid grumbling way, with the lot of mere laborers, getting just wages enough to live on in the poorest way, with occasional out-door relief from the parish, and the poor-house for a refuge when they can work no longer. This is the condition of some ten millions of Englishmen. More than one million are paupers, and three or four millions are always hovering on the verge of pauperism, worse housed and worse fed than the cattle and hogs of their employers. Even the cottagers of the Prince of Wales live in such a way as to disgust him at the sight of the miserable habitations, while his stables, of brick, slate, iron and marble, and replete with every convenience, are palaces that would strike them with awe and amazement.

The Irish leave Ireland and go to America because they will not descend to the condition of English laborers. They scorn the slavery that in England is hereditary and habituel. The English laborer is born such, and such he lives and dies. He has no hope beyond. His heaven is a Christmas dinner or harvest home once a year, with plenty of beef and beer. The Irishmen had rather starve on his half-acre of potatoes, with a pig or two to pay the rent; and, failing these, he goes where glory waits him, beyond the blue waters of the Atlantic—where, if he lives and behaves himself, he is certain of independence, and where his children are almost sure to prosper.

The war news from America comes along, week by week, like the chapters of a sensation novel, always leaving off in a good place to keep up the suspense and excitement. Always MEADE is pursuing LEE, or LEE MEADE, and Sumter is just going to be taken and Charleston burnt, and THOMAS driven out of Chattanooga, or BRAGG driven back on Atlanta, or BURNSIDE invested in Knoxville, or PARSON BROWNLOW driven from East Tennessee. Something is always just going to happen. Sometimes a tremendous battle is going on when the last telegram reaches the steamer, and we must wait for days to know which side has gained the victory, though it is generally a drawn battle that decides nothing but the fate of the killed and wounded. It is complained of the Southern Generals that they have never been able to reap the fruits of victory. The same may be said of the Northern Generals. The armies that were repulsed at Corinth, Antietam, and Gettysburgh, marched quietly away with scarcely any losses but those of the battle-field; and the same may be said of every Southern success, from Bull Run to Chickamauga. But the time must come when some General on one side or the other, will learn to turn a defeat into a rout, and a rout into a terrible and perhaps irremediable disaster; to convert a success into a decisive and crowning victory. Merely to repulse an attack; merely to drive an enemy from a battle-field, is not the way to end a war. But I am on the wrong side of the Atlantic for criticism, and while I write the work may have been accomplished.

How we wait for what may happen in America or Europe? We read dreary reports and contradictions about the Poles, and bothering discussions about Schleswig-Holstein. Earl ELGIN is supposed to be dead or dying in India, which is not a healthy place for imperial Governor's General. Major GORDON is capturing new telegraphable places in China. Japan prefers for war, and we are getting ready for Christmas. London goes to see Miss Bateman's *Leah*, and to hear Sivori at JULLIEN'S Concerts. DICKENS and THACKERAY begin new stories with the New Year, which you will have, of course, without waiting; and Miss BRADDON, queen of the strong-minded sensationalists, drives on three or four specs of heroes and heroines at a time, following up and making the most of her rapid and remarkable success. If reports are half true, she has made a large fortune already; in any case she has set hundreds of pens going, with the hope of winning a similar success, to the infinite disgust and weariness of the booksellers' critical readers on whom tumble manuscript-reveals by the cart-load.

In the theatrical world it is hard to say what draws best. As a rule, whatever is good in its way is sure to succeed in London, with any kind of a chance. Who would have predicted that Lord BYRON'S "Manfred"—I must give the title to the noble poet, because there is another BYRON here just now, who also writes verses and may have written a "*Man Fred*," for ought I know—that the sublime, but, as he believed, unactable tragedy would have filled Drury Lane a whole season? But it has, with good scenery, music and declamation, Miss BATEMAN was unknown, and for a night or two scarcely succeeded, but she has made a great success. A French-English piece, by TOM TAYLOR, bids fair to rue the year out. FECHTER and his first lieutenant JOHN BROUGHAM have only to open their doors and all London flows into them. BOUCICAULT has written a new comedy, "How She Loves Him," in which he and the pretty little AGNES are playing in Liverpool. He does not come to London since his moral and pecuniary defalcations. He ought to come and play *Dazzle* and *Sir Harcourt* unbeknown nights in his own "London Assurance." By the way, the bereaved JORDAN walked into Court the other day—by counsel—and concluded to accept ten guineas compensation for being taken to the lock-up house when he was lying in wait for Mr. BOUCICAULT, at his wife's lodgings. I wonder why these actors do not put some of their improvised comedies and farces on the stage instead of into the Law Courts.

If *Blackwood* is still reprinted in New-York, you must have some pleasant reading, in its last article in the November number, for example, in which it comes down with all its ancient vigor and stupefaction upon those who are mealy-mouthed about America. Tory malignity, and the scorn of the British aristocracy for Federal America has not often found a truer public expression, than in that bitter article. It is the present fashion of English writers and speakers to draw everything remarkably mild, and give even their hatreds soft expression, but now and then they "break out" like the female convicts and the writer in *Blackwood*, and spatter their rages with contempt and rage.

MONADNOCK.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

His Arrival in New-York—Reception at Cincinnati.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and lady arrived in New-York from East Tennessee. They came by way of Cleveland, Ohio, and on their arrival in the City proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they took apartments. When it was known that the late hero of Knoxville had arrived, many persons of distinction made inquiries respecting his health, and sought an interview with the gallant officer; but after the fatigues of a lengthened journey he declined to see any one until to-day. He will remain for a week, and then proceed to Washington, where he has been ordered to report. As yet the object of his visit to the Capital is not known. He appears in excellent health. Last evening the General granted a short and very agreeable interview to the representatives of the press who called upon him.

RECEPTION AT CINCINNATI.

Gen. BURNSIDE was warmly received at Cincinnati, and just before he left, on Friday evening, he was serenaded, and in acknowledgment of the compliment, said:

MY FRIENDS: I can only thank you for the very kind manner in which you have welcomed me. I am not gifted with the power of speaking to an audience like this. But, gentlemen, though I am unable to fully express myself as I truly feel in respect to the great events that are transpiring, allow me to assure you that no one can feel more thankful than I do to the loyal people of the country for their devotion to the great cause in which we are struggling.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 19, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105	
5,000	do	104½	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101½	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65, Co	124½	
5,000	do	125	
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59½	
40,000	do	s60	59
4,000	Ill. Cen. 6s, '70	103	
3,000	N. C. State 6s	53	
1,000	do	54	
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	68½	
2,000	do	68½	
10,000	do	b30	68½
10,000	do	s30	68½
4,000	Cal. State 7s	125	
10,580	Virginia State 6s	49	
1,000	City 6s, '76	107	
2,500	City 6s, '67	102	
15,000	Erie 4th M. B	107	
1,000	Har. R. 1st M	100	
1,000	Har. R. 3d M	101	
500	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	122	
8,000	do	122½	
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	108	
1,500	Mich. So. 2d M	104½	
5,000	A. & T. H. I. B. b10	83	
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	93½	
6,000	do	93¾	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	76½	
10,000	do	76¾	
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M	113	
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	83¾	
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66	
11	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	
10	Metropolitan Bank	115	
50	Park Bank	137	
70,000	Amer. Gold	151½	
41,750	do	151½	
100	Canton Co	31	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	45	
100	do	44¾	
100	do	s60	43¾
300	Quicks. M. Co	61¾	
100	do	b30	62
200	N. Y. Cen. R	133¾	
1800	Erie R	107¾	
200	do	s30	107¾
100	do	b30	108
50	do	s10	107¾
500	do	s10	107¾
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	b30	57
150	Hudson R. R.	b15	126
500	do	125	
700	Reading R	114	
100	do	114¾	
500	do	b30	114¾
300	Mich. Cen. R. ex-div.	121¾	
400	do	121¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Am. Gold	152	
500	do	151¾	
10,000	Canton Co	b30	31
100	Cum. Coal Pref	s30	44
100	do	44¾	
100	do	s60	43¾
300	Quicks. M. Co	61¾	
100	do	b30	62
200	N. Y. Cen. R	133¾	
1800	Erie R	107¾	
200	do	s30	107¾
100	do	b30	108
50	do	s10	107¾
500	do	s10	107¾
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	b30	57
150	Hudson R. R.	b15	126
500	do	125	
700	Reading R	114	
100	do	114¾	
500	do	b30	114¾
300	Mich. Cen. R. ex-div.	121¾	
400	do	121¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	151¾	
250	New-York Cen.	b3	133¼
400	do	133¾	
300	Erie Railway	107¾	
600	do	s3	107¾
1960	do	b3	107¾
700	do	107¾	
100	do	s3	107¾
100	Erie R. Pref	103	
300	do	b3	103
300	Hudson R. R.	b30	126¾
100	do	c 125¾	
100	do	c 125¾	
300	Reading R. ex-div.	b3	114¾
200	M. S. & N. I	c 83¾	
50	Mich. Cen. R	128	
100	M. S. & N. I	c 83¾	
150	Ill. Central	117¼	
100	Quicks'r M. Co	62	
300	Quartz H. M. Co	11¾	
300	Harlem R	90	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	83¾	
250	do	83¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Sc	117¾	
100	do	117¾	
600	A. & T. H. R	61	
700	Clev. & Pitts	107¾	
300	do	b30	108
600	do	107	
850	Gal. & Chic. R	107¾	
300	do	b30	108
100	Clev. & Tol. R	117¾	
1200	Chi. & R. I	117¾	
300	do	117¾	
200	do	115	
700	P., Ft. W. & C	b10	83½
200	do	83¾	
300	do	83¾	
150	do	h10	83½
50	Chic. & N. W	s30	48
350	do	48	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

2900	Erie Railroad	107¾	
1500	do	s3	107¾
500	do	s10	107¾
100	Hud. River R	s30	125
300	Reading R. ex-div.	114¾	
200	M. S. & N. I	s3	83¾
100	do	s10	83
200	do	b10	83¾
200	Ill. Cen. R	c 125¾	
300	Reading R. ex-div.	b3	114¾
200	M. S. & N. I	c 83¾	
50	Mich. Cen. R	128	
100	M. S. & N. I	c 83¾	
150	Ill. Central	117¼	
100	Quicks'r M. Co	62	
300	Quartz H. M. Co	11¾	
1000	Cleve. & Pitts	108¼	
200	do	s3	108
300	do	108	
600	do	108¼	
100	do	b3	107¾
100	do	107¾	
100	do	c 116	
100	do	c 116	
100	do	c 115¾	
300	do	s3	116
100	do	b3	116
100	do	c 115¾	
300	Chic. & N. W. R	48	
100	do	48¼	
200	do	48	
50	Wyom. V. Coal	9½	

MONDAY, Dec. 21—A. M.

There was an active Import trade the past week, the entries of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise being four and a quarter millions. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and of Specie together are four and a half millions, but in this total the exports of Produce are valued as in Currency. In the Money Market there is an enhanced sum of Legal Tender, both at Bank and in the Treasury Office. The supply at 7 ₩ cent. at call and on good paper is easier, though there seems no immediate prospect of a lower rate of interest. The minimum at the Bank of England being now 1 ₩ cent. higher than our rate, and the maximum on long date paper in London 2½ ₩ cent. higher, there ought, perhaps, to be no disposition among our lenders to reduce their terms, while this state of things on the other side lends to draw out Gold even in advance of the ordinary demands of the Foreign trade.

The causes of the sudden large advance of interest at the Bank of England are said, both in private letters and in the London papers, to be ascribed to the speculations going on in the Cotton trade, both in the stock now in Liverpool and in orders sent out to Egypt and the farther East for new importations. It is somewhat remarkable that nearly all the authorities add that Money is not scarce either in London or Paris, in ordinary trade and finance. This sounds very strange in view of the following from the London *Shipping Gazette*, on the condition of the Bank:

"The Bank of England returns for the week ended Wednesday last are very unfavorable, and such as to fully justify, under existing circumstances, the Directors adopting the very restrictive policy of raising the rate f ₩ cent. in two consecutive days—a measure, of course, of rare and exceptional occurrence. The pressure upon the Bank is shown to have been extremely severe, and it is a great and distinctive feature that, of the heavy amount taken out, scarcely any has gone into the Bank again, thereby showing that the money was absolutely wanted for immediate purposes. The Bnfion shows a diminution of £319,857, reducing the total stock to £13,048,475; while the Reserve of Notes gives a decrease of £762,270, making the amount in hand only £6,06f,765. It is to this latter item that attention must, and undoubtedly will, be now chiefly directed for some time to come, as an index of the position and power of the Bank to meet the heavy pressure upon it. But to the item of the stock of bullion, also, will considerable interest be attached. The Other Securities held by the Bank, being bills discounted, loans or advances on stock, have risen to £21,173,559, being an increase of no less than £7,150,673. Of this large sum only £122,134 has gone to the credit of the Public, or Private Deposits, while the Public, or Government Deposits, have only increased £194,360. Notwithstanding the very heavy drain upon the Bank, it has not deemed it necessary to sell any portion of its Government Securities for the purpose of thereby calling in its notes. The notes issued show a decrease of £244,855, arising from the reduction in the stock of bullion; whilst the active circulation, or notes employed and in the hands of the people, exhibit an augmentation of £5f7,415. Since this return was made up there has been a further withdrawal of gold to the extent of £165,000."

In our last weekly review we stated the unsubscribed balance of the Five Hundred Million Popular Loan at $88,000,000, and suggested that the Treasury would soon again be enabled to command an average of $2,000,000 per day from this source. This average was realized at the close of last week in the subscriptions paid in at other offices of the Treasury than New-York. The unsubscribed balance is now probably below $80,000,000. In addition to the new subscriptions last week, to await the delivery of the Bonds, active sales of the Bonds of the previous date, particularly of the even coupons from November first, were made by the various Sub-Agents and other Money Brokers in Wall-street.

The renewed speculation in the Railways on the Stock Exchange, foreshadowed by the upward movement in two or three descriptions as early as Saturday week, has carried up prices on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads, and on Reading and the Miscellaneous Coal Shares. The market has been generally excited since Monday last, but with various ups and downs in prices, the highest points being made on Thursday and Friday, while on Saturday the course of speculation was feverish and the sales, in most instances, lower. The Government Stocks are firm, and Gold 2 ₩ cent. higher then on Saturday week, mainly on the English Money news.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	150½@153				
U. S. 6 ₩ cents, 1881	109¾@110				
New-York Central	131¾@133½				
New-York and Erie	105¾@108½				
Erie Preferred Shares	107¾@103¾				
Rock Island	104¾@119¾				
Michigan Guaranteed	134@137				
Michigan Southern	77¾@83¾				
Michigan Central	120¾@122	@121¼xd			
Toledo	112¾@120	@116¾			
Illinois Central	117@120	@117¾			
Pacific Mail	214	@219	@218		
Hudson River	122@130	@125¾			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	104¾@109¾	@107¾			
Harlem Common	88@91¾	@90			
Fort Wayne and Chicago	81¼@83¾	@83¾			
Chicago and North Western	44¾@48				
Chicago and Altou	83@84¾				
Reading	111¾@115¾	@114¾	xd		
Almaden Quicksilver	63¾	@61			
Marlpose Gold	37@35				
Cumberland	31¾	@49	214		
Michi. Central	128	121½xd			
Mich. Southern	86¾	83¾			
Mich. Guarant'd	137	136			
Illinois Cen	119¾	117¾			
Pittsburgh	108¾	107¾			
Fort Wayne	84¾	83¾			
Rock Island	118¼	116¾			
Galena	108¾	107¾			
Reading	115¾	114¾			
Quicksilver	62½	61			
Cum'land Coal	46¾	44			
Meriposa	36	35			

The price of Gold on Saturday was 152 ₩ cent. as at the close of business on Friday. The rate of Exchange on London is 166@166½ ₩ cent. The price for Money at call to the Brokers is 7 ₩ cent., with a fair activity of demand, but no pressure from borrowers. The demand for the Populer Loan is very active. The subscriptions at the Treasury direct Saturday, $837,200, and the deposits made by the Loan Agents are $933,337—making together $1,770,537. The Customs in Gold were $177,000. The Export movement of Gold by the steamers, $939,318, making for the week $1,466,497.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange fluctuated down and up 1@1½ ₩ cent., and on some few descriptions, like Rock Island, 2@3 ₩ cent., finally closing as follows, compared with Friday night. The Government Securities remain firm. The afternoon sales of Michigan Central were made ex-dividend, the half-yearly dividend for January being 6 ₩ cent. The general Share market at 4 o'clock was irregular. The price of Rock Island recovered 2@2½ ₩ cent. from the lowest sales at the Second Board:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	162	152	Mich. Central	128	121½xd
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	86¾	83¾
N. Y. Central	134¾	133¾	Mich. Guarant'd	137	136
Erie	108¾	107¾	Illinois Cen	119¾	117¾
Erie Preferred	102¾	102¼	Pittsburgh	108¾	107¾
Hudson	127¾	125¾	Fort Wayne	84¾	83¾
Pacific Mail	214	215	Rock Island	118¼	116¾
Harlem	91¾	90	Galena	108¾	107¾
Canton	35	34	Reading	115¾	114¾
Treas. Certificates	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	62¼	61
Toledo	119	118¾	Cum'land Coal	46¾	44
Northwest	48¾	48	Meriposa	36	35

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares. The North River Bank, half yearly, for January, is 3½ ₩ cent; the Mechanics', 4 ₩ cent.; the Manufacturers' and Merchants', 4, and the Seventh Ward, 5 ₩ cent.:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	f40	Hanover	98½
Merchants'	100	Metropolitan	115
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	107
National	104	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch	100	St. Nicholas	101
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	101
State of New-York	102	Atlantic	101
Commerce	106	Importers' & Traders'	109½
Am. Exchange	107	Park	135
Chatham	100	Manufac. & Mer	102
Bank of the Republic	102	New-York Exchange	120

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	108
N. Y. Cen. 5s, Real Est.	101	Illinois Cen., '75	118¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	101	Al. & T. H. 2d mref	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc	82½
N. Y. Cem. 7s, '78	118	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. Con. 7s, '76-'83	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
Erie firsts, '68	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	76¼
Erie seconds, '79	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87½
Erie fourths, '80	107	M. & F. du Ch., firsts	107
Erie fifths, '88	104¾	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	113
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103¾	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	103
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	112	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113¼
Hudson R. 2ds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107¾
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	118	Pitts, Ft. W. & O. 2ds	103¾
Har. seconds, '64	100¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87½
Har. 3ds, '63	100¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84¾
Mich. C. New 1sts '62	122¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G	66
Chi. B. & Q.	122¾	Chi. & Alton, income	90

The Import entries of the past week amount to $4,259,725 against $2,500,292 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,903,444 against $3,935,353 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,466,000 against $1,001,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,164,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year, were published some days ago. They make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise—exclusive of $1,303,000 in Foreign Specie—

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$169,421,000
Add three weeks in December	1f,552,437
Total to date	$180,973,437
Against same time 1862	167,582,021
Increased Importation	$13,39f,416

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$157,361,000
Add three weeks in Decemher	10,312,967
Total to date	$167,673,967
Against same time 1862	152,855,775
Increased Export	$14,818,192

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Silver from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$44,495,000
Add three weeks in December	4,646,000
Total to date	$49,141,000
Against same time 1862	760,107,000
Decreased Specie Export	$10,966,000

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States on Saturday, were: Total receipts, $2,261,448 13, including for Customs, $177,000; payments, $1,779,969 52; balance, $25,608,795, against $20,192,015 at the close of the previous week.

The January Coupons of the Central Pacific Railway Company of California are advertised to be paid in Gold by Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 36 Wall-street.

The President—MR. JAMES ROBB—of the Chicago and Alton Road, now in the West, writes to a stockholder in this City, under date of 10th inst.:

"The net earnings of the Road, over and above interest on Debts and Deposits for Sinking Fund, on Bonds from July f to Jan. 1, will exceed 4½ ₩ cent. on the Share Capital.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Company earned:

Second week in Dec., 1863	$16,887
Same week 1862	f1,736
Increase	$4,149

The public Mining and Manufacturing Stock Exchange Board will hold its first regular session at No. 52 William-street, on Monday, Dec. 21, commencing at 10½ A. M. For full particulars see prospectus.

Earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company for the week ending Dec. 19:

	1863.	1862.	Increase.
Freight	$25,663 [illegible]	$20,802 [illegible]	$5,123 92
Passengers	6,221 [illegible]	9,013 [illegible]	2,792 00
Mails, &c	1,250 [illegible]	1,200 [illegible]	50 00
Total	$33,134 [illegible]	$32,026 14	$1,581 52

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 98 bbls. Ashes, 8,456 bbls. Flour, 430 bbls. and 1,016 bags Corn Meal, 53 bags Buckwheat Flour, 100 bushels Wheat, f,482 bushels Corn, 67 bushels Barley, 9,608 bushels Oats, 3,440 bushels Malt, 2,201 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,806 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, to-day, 149 bbls., including f33 bbls. Pots, and 16 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is generally quiet, at full prices; Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@35c., with sales of 2,800 bags; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive at former prices; Middlings at 81c, ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, especially shipping brands of State, which have advanced slightly, other kinds being quoted about the same as in our last. The demand has been in part speculative. Sales since our last, 14,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 35; poor to choice extra State, at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 55@$6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 60 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 15 @$6 35
Extra State.....6 50 @ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.....7 50 @ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....7 65 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee.....6 95 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.....7 50 @1f 50

Southern Flour is unchanged to-day; sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $7 55@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is steady; sales 600 bbls. extra at $6 35@$9, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 75@$6 85 ₩ bbl. Sales, f00 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 25 for Marsh's Celoric, ₩ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and rather less buoyant, to-day: Sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 75@$f 8f; Amber Western, $1 61@$1 63; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 54@$1 60; Amber fowe Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 5f@$1 82½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 47@$f 51; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 50; Old Milwaukee at $1 36 in store, ₩ bushel. Corn is in less demand, and much cheaper. Sales were made of 63,000 bushels, at $1 29½@$1 33, closing at $1 29¾@$1 30 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 f8 for Jersey Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25@$1 35 for poor to choice Western and Northern ₩ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels. Oats are in fair request at steady prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 91c.@92c.; State at 90c.@91½c. ₩ bushel. Sales 70,000 bushels. Barley is in demand at $1 38@$1 55, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales, 3,400 bushels. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 56@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales 2,600 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request, at $1 15@$1 35 ₩ f00 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and steady at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and nominal, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$3, chiefly at $2 92½@$2 95 ₩ gallon; Resin, $32@$45 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $20 @$25 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active and much dearer. Sales have been made since our last of 4,900 bbls., at $18 50@$19 for Mess, last season's packing; $17 25@$17 50 for two year Old Mess; $19@$21 50 for new Western and City Prime Mess; $16 75@$17 for Thin Mess; $21 for Mess—this season's packing; $14 50@$15 for Sour Mess, and $12 50@$13 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at f0c.@12c. for Hams, and 7c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 300 pkgs. Bacon is in more request, at 9c.@11¾c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 1270 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are selling more freely at 7c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Lard continues unaltered; sales 2,500 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request; sales 600 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50, the latter for choice; India Mess, $27@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 250 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Butter is in fair request, at 20c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request but steady to-day; sales since our last 135 hhds. including New-Orleans at 13c.@13¾c.; and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13c., also 350 boxes Havana 10¾c.@14¼ ₩ lb. Refined are quiet at 13c.@17¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 90,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¼c. and 50 packages Grease, at 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,800 bbls., at 86c.@92c., closing at 90c.@92c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day at drooping rates. For Liverpool—1,400 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5¼d. by sailing vessel, ₩ bushel; 650 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s. by sailing vessel, and 25s.@35s. by steamer; 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. by sailing vessel, and 5s. by steamer; 300 bbls. Naphia, at 6s. ₩ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tellow, at 16s. 6d.@20s. ₩ tc. For London—2,250 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 1,800 pkgs. Provisions, 25s.@27s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 40s.@50s. by steamer, ₩ ton; 600 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s. 6d.@7s. ₩ tc. For Havre—350 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp—1,700 bbls. do., on private terms. For Bremen—50 bales Tobacco, by steamer, at $1 ₩ bale. For Rotterdam—500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: a British brig, 342 tons at a neighboring port, from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, to a port in the United Kingdom, 2,500 Petroleum at 6s. 6d., if to the Continent 7s., and if Marseilles 9s.; a bark, 370 tons, to Tarragona, heavy pipe staves, $47, and light hhd. do. $24; a British bark, 250 tons, to Belfast or Dublin, Flour 2s.; a British brig, 186 tons, to Lagueyra, $1 ₩ bbl.; one, 109 tons, to the Windward, $1,100 gold; a brig, 270 tons, from Portland to the West Indies, Lumber $12, and back to New-York, Logwood, $5; a British brig, 245 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 50c.; one f36 tons to West Indies and back, $1,700, half gold; a schr., f94 tons, same voyege, $1,400, part gold; one, f22 tons, same, $f,200, part gold; a Br. brig to Belfast; Beef and Pork, a French bark to Marseilles; a Br. brig 225 tons, to Curacao (before our last); a schooner, 118 tons, to Tabasco and back; a Br. brig, 177 tons, six months in the West India trade; one, 2,600 bbls., to West Indies and back; one to Havana; one, 226 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, and back, on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVE YOU PLAYED THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

HAVE YOU PLAYED THE POET'S GAME?

They are the most instructive and amusing Games extant. A quiet, pleasant and intellectual way of passing an evening, both for the young and old. Be sure and get the correct edition, which is published by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and for sale by our only authorized agent. GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.

HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.
Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.
PHINEAS SMITH,
Between Walker and Canal sts., New-York.
All the latest styles of English and American SKATES.
SMITH'S IMPROVED SKATE, new toe and heel made to order by Marsden Brothers, Sheffield, England.
DUTTON'S SHELL-GROOVE SKATES, for learners.
Sole manufacturer of BRADY'S GENUINE NEW-YORK CLUB SKATE, without straps.
Depot of the AMERICAN PARLOR OR FLOOR SKATE.
BRADY'S PATENT SKATING-SHOE, for ladies and gentlemen, adapted for walking or skating.
Also the finest assortment of TOOL-CHESTS in the U. S., for Holiday Presents, from $2 to $100.
Illustrated price-list sent on application.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by F. M. BHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED GOODS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, ALL SIZES, STYLES, AND QUALITIES, TOOL CHESTS COMPLETE, FROM $2 50 to $25 00, BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham square.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGIES, SLIDE-seat hnggies, four-seat rockaways, six-seat rockaways, depot wagons, also 75 new carriages, 50 sleighs, harness, &c., at Taylor's, No. 64 and 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1059	$2,000	1283	$9,000
1288	4,000	1362	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1483	3,000	1580	5,000
1678	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	8,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	2107	11,000
234	3,000	320	3,000	603	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	6,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.
Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the Office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as will make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and *whereas*, Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for, after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent. of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in two

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work manship hitherto unattained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Satan, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and must not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

OVAL PIANOS.
BRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufactorer's warerooms, Nos. 744 and 579 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Sleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Ona to twelve stops: prices $35 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 26 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for these lck rooms. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Pelouze's Harmoniums, superior, $90 to $226; with pedals, $160 to $500. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, either at her own, or the residence of those wishing to learn. Particular attention bestowed upon beginners. For terms, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av,

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS $235, with iron frame, full round corners, overstrings, &c. Rosewood Pianos, best City maker, $250, $275. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Piano Stools $4 to $8. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MOUTH HARMONISTS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, FLUTINAS and Music and Musical Instruments in every variety for holiday presents, at MILLET'S OLD MUSIC STORE, No. 306 Broadway.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand piano will be sold for one-fourth of its original cost. It is from one of the best makers in the city. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine toned 7 octave Rosewood Beaudoir, or upright Piano-forte, in good order, and warranted for $175. Can be seen at 13 Bedford st.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of 5th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

UNION COLLECTION.—FIFTY DUETS FOR piano and violin, 50c. Bugle Call—50 new patriotic songs and quartets, 50c. Musicians' Omnibus—700 tunes for flute, violin, or cornet, $1 mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

"WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME." "Kind Friends are Near Her," reply to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "On the Field of Battle, Mother;" 25c. each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 333 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant English woman, who understands her business fully, babbing, &c.; best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 82 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO do cooking or general housework, by a neat, capable girl, an excellent washer and ironer, willing and trusty. Best references given. Call at No 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—A respectable and well recommended woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker, a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK,—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City reference, a situation in the city or country; understands all kinds of soups, pastries, game, and fancy dishes. Wages, $10 to $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Henry-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN excellent cook; can do all kinds of cooking: meats, pastry, bone, lard, bake, &c., and all kinds of side dishes; has the best reference. Call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman who is a first-class cook, and highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 Hill-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT COOK, WHO WILL assist with washing, desires a situation; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COLORED COOK.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged colored person desires a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has the best references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a middle-aged woman, as chambermaid or to take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small family; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 251 East 11th-st., first floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would do fine washing and ironing in good style. Wages, $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A HIGHLY respectable American woman wishes a situation as nurse or seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store, for 3 days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 130 West 26th-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF good education and respectable connections, a native of Scotland, but many years resident in this country desires a situation as housekeeper, or would be willing to take the care of an invalid lady; references given and required. Address or call at No. 159 5th-av., for one week.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a Protestant young woman as nursery governess or in any responsible situation. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing. City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, with the care of a horse and carriage, and a cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business as gardener, care and management of horses, cows, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call, or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, (a Scotch Protestant,) a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as coachman in City or country; understands care and management of horses; good reference given from his last place. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable single young man as coachmen; has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Call at No. 568 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City refereeces. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—A young Englishman, strong and healthy, many years a practical farmer in Pennsylvania, wishes a situation to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Understands farming in all its branches, plain gardening, care of horses, driving, &c.; is not afraid of work; is of Protestant principles, and a steady and valuable man. Good references. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER desires a situation in City or country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; a good hand over horses; will assist in gardening and farming; no objection to a store as porter. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS together, the man as coachman and groom, wife as chambermaid or take care of children, and do sewing; is also a first-class dairymaid; both Protestants; no family; have the best of reference as to character and capability; country preferred. Address W. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, one week.

HELP WANTED

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS in a private family; she must be able to cut and make children's dresses; preference given to those that can operate on a sewing-machine. Apply to Mrs. WARD, No. 378 4th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an industrious and tidy woman (a good waitress) as chambermaid and waitress, with first-class recommendation, where parties may be seen. None other need apply. Call at No. 11 East 13th-st., near 5th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M., Monday, Dec. 21.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN IN a private family. One that can bring good City references can apply, from 9 to 11 A. M., at 11 West 38th-st.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large and desirable dry-goods trade, can make an advantageous arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR HOSIERY, white goods and men's furnishing. None need apply who are not well acquainted with the business.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN, SCOTCH, English or German, as vegetable gardener, and who understands taking care of horses. None need apply but those who can give the best of references. Address Box No. 1,064 Post-office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT, well-bred lads as cash-boys; to those who can bring good recommendations a liberal salary will be given. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 19th-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
Apply to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.

The New-Jersey Express Company hereby cautions all persons, firms and corporations against receiving or negotiating the following named U. S. 5-20 bonds, which were stolen from the Company's office at Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863:

No. 2,899, one bond, $500.
No. 6,237, one bond, $100.
No. 6,236, one bond, $100.

A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the above bonds, and a like amount for evidence that will detect the thief. GEO. R. DUNN, Superintendent.
NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19, 1863.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK to-day, at, or near H. E. Legrain's, corner Waverley-place and Broadway, or from there to Broome-st., and getting into a 4th-av. stage, a green morocco PORTEMONNAIE, containing $100 in $5 bills, $20 in small bills, and about 5¼ English Sovereigns, and a receipt in French. The finder will please return it to the desk of the Everett House, when the above reward will be paid.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

LOST—IN FOURTH-AV., ON FRIDAY EVENING, between 30th and 27th sts., a MINK CAPE, with the owner's name inside. If brought to the Ashland House, No. 30 4th-st., a liberal reward will be given.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR

AND

FASHIONABLE

FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES

WITHOUT COMPETITION,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND COLLARS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

UNION RIDING BELTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

UMBRELLAS,

WALKING CANES,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

UNION DRESSES,

COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN

AND MERINO STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE,

SHETLAND FALLS

SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

OMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS.
We offer our entire stock of
BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS,
at retail, below cost.
FINE LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
for Christmas and New-Year presents.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Richest class of fine Work Boxes, Jewel Cabinets and Boxes, fine Glove Boxes. A splendid assortment of fancy Cigar Stands and Boxes.
RICH PARIS FANS AND COMBS.
Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Desks, Papeteries, Fancy Ornaments, Toys, Games, &c.
FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLAR SETS,
LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS, VEILS,
WORSTED KNIT ARTICLES,
SACKS, HOODS, JACKETS, LEGGINS,
SONTAGS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.
SASH, BONNET, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
Also, closing out below cost, Children's Trimmed Hats, Velvet Bonnets, &c.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,117 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-ST.,
OPPOSITE WORTH MONUMENT.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!
BALMORAL SKIRTS!
DAMAGED ON THE VOYAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
2 cases at $1 25 each; regular value, $3 00.
3 cases at $1 50 each; regular value, 3 50.
1 case at $1 75 each; regular value, $4 50.
THE ONLY REAL DAMAGE TO THE ABOVE GOODS IS THEIR BEING WET.
ALSO.
A FEW PIECES OF WET BLACK SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW DRESS GOODS:
NEW DRESS GOODS!
"FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE."
Several new invoices, received, within the past few days, of new goods, just imported.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
at 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. a yard.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
THE BEST SELECTED STOCK
OF PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 and $12,
To be found in the City.
ALSO,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS, at $15 to $20.
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NEW SILKS! NEW SILKS!!
"FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE."
ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES,
IN PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
Also, A FULL STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
At very moderate prices.
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NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!!
"FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE."
ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,
VERY RICHLY ADORNED WITH PARIS TRIMMINGS,
AND INTENDED FOR THE "HOLIDAY SEASON" SALES.
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RICH LACES; RICH LACES,
Just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
POINT AGUILLE HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT AGUILLE COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
POINT AGUILLE COIFFURES AND BARBES,
in superb designs. Also,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS,
BLACK CHANTILLY BURNOUS,
BLACK CHANTILLY CAPES,
unsurpassed in style, and imported for Holiday Gifts. Also, a large lot of Cambric Collars, sets, and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at much reduced prices, to close up stock.

BROADWAY
CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 747 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 21
LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, $85, $90, $100.
SILK CLOAK, WADDED, $45, $50, $55.
WHITE CLOTH AND MERINO OPERA CLOAKS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CALICOES, DELAINES AND PLAIDS,
In full dress lengths.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW DESIGNS, FULL SIZE,
at low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 19th-st.

AT MOWBRAY'S CLOAK STORE,
No. 269 Grand, corner of Forsyth-st.

Heavy Pilot Cloaks	$7
Heavy Beaver Cloaks	10
Heavy Doeskin Cloaks	15
English Melton Cloaks	12

Extra-fine Doeskin and Beaver Cloaks, from $18 to $25.
Velvet Cloaks, from $60 up to $100.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS,
FOR
RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering an extensive assortment of the finest quality and choicest designs in
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RICH POINT LACE SETS,
HDKFS., CAPES, POINTS, BARBES,
SASHES, FLOUNCINGS, &c.
Also,
An elegant variety of
PARIS EMBROIDERIES
IN
COLLARS, SETS, HDKFS., &c.,
At popular prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have some bargains in real French Merino at $1 per yard.
EMPRESS CLOTH and FIGURED POPLINS in all colors.
PLAID POPLINS IN BRIGHT COLORS just received.
SILKS IN NEW AND CHOICE COLORS.
DE LAINES AND CALICOES in great variety.
Just received,
TARTAN PLAID RIBBONS FOR SCARFS AND SASHES.
Also,
CASHMERE SCARFS, SILK SCARFS AND ROMAN SCARFS.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
As cheap as in years past.
EMBROIDERED HDKFS., HEMMED HDKFS., &c.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 306 Canal-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND VALUE.
TAPE BORDERED IN
GENT'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES,
An usually large stock,
ALL PRICES,
and a very superior lot in French make (large sizes) for gentleman.
HEMSTITCHED IN
EVERY WIDTH OF HEM AND QUALITY OF CAMBRIC AND LAWN.
PRINTED BORDERED LADIES' MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS.
PRINTED BORDERS AND CENTRES FOR GENTS.
Ladies' emoreidered lawn in white and colors, a few very expensive,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS,
all purchased and arranged at
LOW PRICES.
POSITIVELY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOLIDAY FURNISHING GOODS.
PARISIAN SCARFS AND TIES.
FANCY RINGWOOD GLOVES.
Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS.
Superfine Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS.
Shaker-Knit Merino and Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Shaker-Knit and English HOSIERY.
ARMY and NAVY SHIRTS.
Silk, Satin and Military Stocks.
Silk Caps, Night Shirts, Suspenders, &c.
DRESS SHIRTS and COLLARS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 87 and 89 William Street, one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
FELT, SILK, BEAVER AND OTHER BONNETS, BLOOMERS, CAPS, TURBANS, &c., clearing at half last month's prices.
1,000 Boys' Felt Hats, from 10 cents each.
5,000 Boys' Turbans, at 18, 25 and 38 cents each.
100 Cases of Misses' Fashionable Felt Bloomers, at 25, 31, 38 and 44 cents each.
150 Cases of Ladies' Felt Sloomers and Boonets, at 31, 44, 56, 63 and 75 cents each, finest qualities.
Our best Beavers are marked $1, $1 50 and $2 each.
LEATHER MUFFS,
LEATHER MUFFS,
$3 75 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

ARMSTRONG.
No. 146 6th-av., near 11th-st.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Dec. 21,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GENT'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IN MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL, HOSE AND HALF HOSE, OVERSHIRTS, TRAVELING-SHIRTS, DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, MUFFLERS, AND GOODS OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Undervests and Drawers, Merino, Wool and Cotton Hose, and the best styles in Winter Gloves of all sizes.
Including our Celebrated French Kid Gloves at $1 per pair.
ENBROIDERIES.
Every Style suitable for Holiday Presents.
A large lot of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from auction, cheap. Also, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2½-inch hem, from 25c. up.
AT ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 146 6th-av., below 11th st.
RIBBONS.
Sash, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, of every shade and quality.
LACES.
A large stock of Point Sets, Collars, Barbes, Coiffures, Veils, &c., at and under old prices.
At No. 146 6th-av,
AT ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 146 6th-av., below 11th-st.,
You can find a large assortment of Notions suitable for Holiday Presents, with Trimmings in endless variety.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF OSTRICH FEATHERS FROM AUCTION.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS,
Every shade, from $1 50 upward.
New shades in Lyons TERRY AND ROYAL VELVETS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Examine our stock of Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, Cuffs, Insertings, Edgings, &c., &c. The largest and cheapest lot of Embroidered Bands we have offered within three years.
Also Ladies' Kid Gloves at 75 cents and $1 per pair.
New styles in Fall Gloves, Sontags, Hoods, Mantillas, &c., &c., cheap.
FROM AUCTION.
Rich Bonnet and Sash Ribbons,
Dress, Cloak and other Trimmings, Ornaments, &c., &c.
Fnit Lines of black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
LACE AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMPRESS COLLARS,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
SETS IN BOXES, &c., &c.,
In great variety,
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 148 EAST NINTH-ST.,
(Adjoining A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
have received a beautiful assortment of recention bonnets, head-dresses, caps, flowers, hats; also, outside and inside Martines.
We beg to notify our friends and patrons that our new establishment has no connection with the house No. 712 Broadway, having sold our interest on the 6th of August, 1862. NATALIE TILMAN
VICTORINE FRANCK.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
OF PARIS BALMORAL SKIRTS,
just received,
from $6 to $12 each
A HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT,
At GAYNOR'S Corset and Skirt Establishment,
No. 766 Broadway,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

MRS. LAMB, NO. 852 BROADWAY, would call attention to her choice assortment of ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, children's bonnets and illusion waists, all of which have been gotten up with especial regard to the holidays. Those wishing to make presents would do well to give her a call.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1863.

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BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Persevер—Easy Shaving—Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn—The Wife—Kate Kearney.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamship *Morning Star*, we have further advices from New-Orleans. Purser Fuller favors us with a report of a ameli piracy of the same style as that of the *Chesapeake*. The schooner *Joseph L. Geretz*, bound from Matamoras, Nov. 16, for New-York, was captured the second day out by a party of persons, six in number, who shipped as passengers for New-York, from Matamoras. The officers and crew of the schooner were confined on board eight days, when they were put in a small boat, and after ten days floating about, they landed at Sisal, from whence the Captain and supercargo got passage to Havana. It was reported at New-Orleans that the rebels, three or four thousand strong, had made an attack on Natchez, and had been repulsed with a loss of 800 prisoners. Brig.-Gen. Weitzel came North by the *Morning Star*. The reported conspiracy and mutiny among the colored troops at Fort Jackson was unfounded. There was no further news from Texas.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have received our Havana correspondence by the steamship *Morning Star*, and are thus put in possession of highly interesting details of recent operations in Mexico and St. Domingo. In the former place the French army of occupation was advancing by slow stages toward the interior, and experiencing great annoyance from guerrillas, who made communication with the base of supplies at Vera Cruz very precarious. A report was current that Vidan, Governor of the State of Monterey, had turned traitor to the Juarez Government, refusing to allow Monterey to be made the Capital; and that in going over to the French the States of Chihuahua and Durango went with him. Gen. Diaz had made a famous raid through Queretero, Michoacan, Guerrero and Oaxaca, to Pueble, capturing 271 Reactionist prisoners, a field-piece, and quantities of arms and ammunition. The death of Comonfort is confirmed.

From Saint Domingo the Spanish accounts say that the insurrectionists have been repeatedly defeated of late with heavy loss. Troops, however, are still sent in large numbers from Havana, and more are announced to be on the way from Spain, to put down the rebellion. The hospitals at Saint Domingo, Puerto Rico and Santiago are filled with sick and disabled Spanish soldiers.

There was a disturbance at the Tacon Theatre, Havana, on the night of the 8th inst., growing out of dissatisfaction with the performance, and property to the amount of $3,000 was destroyed.

The official canvass of the election in Illinois, has just been completed, with the following result:

Total Union vote this year	126,505
Total Copperhead vote this year	96,409
Union majority this year	30,096
Copperhead majority last year	16,666
Union gain on majorities	46,762

Senator Sherman has procured for the use of the Western Sanitary Fair, at Cincinnati, the original autograph copy of the President's late proclamation of amnesty accompanying his message. It is full of interlineations and erasures, an evidence of the various shades of meaning to and from which the President was inclined in drawing it up.

The two Sioux chiefs, Sweetcoan and Standing Buffalo, have sent a message to Major Hatch, at Pembina, expressing a desire to make a treaty of peace. General Sibley has appointed Father Andrie, the Catholic priest at St. Joseph, Commissioner on the part of the United States to confer with them.

The Ninth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth Indiana regiments have reënlisted for three years, to a man. They will have a short furlough home in a few days. They are now at Chattanooga. Recruits from all portions of Indiana are pouring into Indianapolis. At least one hundred arrive daily, and are sent into the numerous camps.

During the gale on last Monday, one of the buildings in process of erection for soldiers' quarters on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, was blown down, and Frederick T. Keller, private, Company C, Twelfth O. V. C., killed, and three privates in the Hoffman battalion wounded, one of them supposed to be mortally. The men were at work upon the building at the time the accident occurred.

The Diplomatic correspondence of the State Department, consisting of three volumes, will be ready for the public to-day.

Mr. Depew, Secretary of State, has appointed Erastus Clark, Esq., Recorder of the City of Utica, Deputy Secretary of State.

Thomas Sutton, Esq., of Morrisania, a printer, doing business in this City, has been appointed Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

Gold was steady at 152 ¾ cent. on Saturday. The Railway speculation feverish, and prices lower than on Friday. Money in good supply at 7 ¾ cent.

Reconstruction in Tennessee.—Steps are likely very soon to be taken in Tennessee to reorganize the local authorities of the State, and put the machinery of Government again in motion. Hon. Horace Maynard, Attorney-General of the State, has written a letter on the subject, which advises an election for county and town officers on the first Saturday of March next. The old Constitution, and the laws as they stood in May, 1861, will be the guide; all subsequent acts, being the work of rebels, are regarded and will be treated as null and void. The old Constitution required that every voter should be a "citizen of the United States;" of course he must be one who recognizes his allegiance to the United States, and will take an oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws of Congress. The State Constitution already requires that every person elected to office shall take that oath before entering upon its duties. This will be an important step toward the re-establishment of civil authority in Tennessee, and if properly guarded, cannot be attended by any but good results.

The Chesapeake Pirates.

The City of Halifax has struck a vigorous blow in vindication of monarchical institutions. It has proved the infinite superiority of English authority over the democratic Government of the United States, in the maintenance of law and order. A gang of mutineers, who had gone on board an American steamer as passengers, rise upon the officers and crew, kill some and overpower the rest, and take possession of the vessel. The ship is recaptured in British waters and the offenders handed over to the British authorities, for such disposition as justice may require. And a mob in the streets of Halifax rescues them from the officers of the law and sets them at liberty. So far as we can see thus far, the authorities were utterly powerless, and did not even attempt to maintain themselves against the mob. If an affair of this sort had taken place in the United States we should have had no end of British diatribes against a Government which at any moment a mob could thus overthrow.

The motive of this demonstration on the part of the Halifax mob, was hostility against the United States. These mutineers were rebels, and were trying in their way to serve and aid the "Confederacy." That was quite enough for the neutral Blue Noses. No matter what crime these men had committed, their being rebels entitled them to sympathy and protection. It is, of course, impossible for any Government to recognize them as prisoners of war, or as entitled to any of the privileges of belligerents. They embarked on the *Chesapeake* within our lines, and without any recognized public character. If they were serving the Confederacy at all, they were serving it as spies,—and if they had been taken within our jurisdiction, they would have been treated as spies. They were taken in British waters, and, of course, they were in custody of the British authorities.

Practically we see nothing to regret in their rescue and escape. We are not sufficiently interested in British institutions to care one straw for the disgrace inflicted on them by so flagrant and shameful a violation of law and order. That is a matter which those concerned may settle for themselves. If these men had remained in custody, our Government would have demanded their surrender; and then we should have had another diplomatic complication, breeding more or less ill-will, and adding to the public hatred which already menaces the public peace. If their surrender had been refused, we should have had fresh grounds of quarrel with England. If it had been granted, we should have had in our hands half a dozen more rebel ruffians to embarrass still more seriously the exchange of prisoners, and prolong the terrible sufferings and privations which thousands of our brave soldiers are now enduring in the rebel States. It would be very gratifying, doubtless, to hang these pirates; it would meet at once our sense of justice and feed our natural desire for public vengeance. But the pleasure would be too dearly purchased; and for our own part, we feel very well satisfied with their escape, and quite inclined to hope that the excessive and miraculous vigilance which the British authorities will doubtless put forth for their recapture, will not succeed. These scoundrels are evidently at home, and we hope they will stay there.

An Old Slander Revived.—Mr. McKeon stated before the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, in one of those curious political harangues which are now-a-days called "argumenta," that, in his opinion, "as sure as this war ended in the subjugation of the South, the next war would be on the Catholics of the country." "It is decreed," says he, "that Catholicity and Slavery should perish together," and he continues:

"Mr. Sumner, standing in the Senate of the United States, made a speech in which he said that the twin relics of barbarism were not Slavery and Polygamy, but Catholicity and Slavery. It is denied that Mr. Sumner ever said so. It is published in the *Congressional Globe*, and reprinted in the *Herald*, of this City. Born and educated a Catholic, I confess a poor one, I see the coming storm, and believe sincerely to-day that when the knife is taken from the throats of the Southern people, it will be turned to the throat of every Catholic in the North."

This story about the sanguinary intentions of the people of the North with regard to Catholicity, first attracted our attention in *Brownson's Review*, where it was alleged that it was the New-York Times that had announced the coming doom. Upon pressing Dr. Brownson for his authority for this statement, we were pleased to discover that he got it from one of those veracious organs called the "Catholic papers," in this City—from which of them we never took the trouble to inquire, as they are all equally worthy of credit. So far as we are concerned, this, of course, laid the matter at rest, and it would probably never have been revived, if persons of vivid imagination like Mr. McKeon did not confine their reading too closely to such prosperous newspapers as the *Express* and *Freeman's Journal*, which latter, according to him, "makes more money by maintaining that the national debt ought to be repudiated, and the Conscription act resisted by force, than it ever did before." It appears now, however, that it was Mr. Sumner that said that "Catholicity and Slavery were the twin relics of barbarism;" and Mr. McKeon adds that the clause is reported in the *Congressional Globe*, but, with a horror of details characteristic of gentlemen who make such statements, he cautiously refrains from giving those little particulars of date, page and volume, which alone could give the statement even an air of credibility. Until these are furnished, we have no hesitation in saying that the story is as purely fictitious as any chapter in *Gulliver's Travels*. Mr. Sumner is not, by any means, what might be called a very cautious or very moderate speaker; but there is not the slightest risk in branding Mr. McKeon's statement of what he said in the Senate as utterly untrue. Whatever may be Mr. Sumner's offences or demerits as a statesman, a narrow-minded bigotry is not among them. His whole public life has been devoted to extending political rights instead of curtailing them.

The origin of this story of Republican hostility to Catholics, which Mr. McKeon tries to make respectable by repeating it in a court of justice, is probably easy of discovery. It doubtless grew out of the fact that the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Metropolitan Record* find that, like advising the repudiation of the national debt, they "make more money" by circulating it than they did before. Mr. McKeon is our authority for assuming the profitableness of advocating one kind of infamy; we see no reason why perpetrating another should be less remunerative or more repugnant to the tastes of the journals in question.

As to the story itself, it is beneath contempt. Mr. McKeon is not fool enough to believe what he says on the subject. He does not believe for a moment that the Republicans have any design, either of exterminating Catholicism or of killing Catholics; and all his fussy assertions in regard to this matter are simply the tricks of a lawyer to win his case, or the wicked devices of a demagogue to stimulate the bad passions of an excitable community. In either case, we are sorry to see so able and so respectable a man as Mr. McKeon stoop to use them.

Longstreet's Position in East Tennessee.

The late campaign of Longstreet in East Tennessee, has presented many peculiar features, but not one of them is more peculiar than the fact, that after having been virtually *cut off* by the National forces advancing upon his rear, he deliberately *marches past* the stronghold he is endeavoring to reduce, a distance of forty or fifty miles, turns round, and with his rear once more safely guarded, and with a railroad for his supplies, offers to his enemy battle. Though the severe fighting, reported a day or two ago, is unconfirmed, yet there is little doubt that Longstreet's retreat has come to an end. Having reached a point where his flank and rear are measurably safe from assaults from the direction of Cumberland Gap, and having direct railroad communication with Richmond, which he can speedily place in order, it is quite likely that he will stop where he is, intrench and await supplies and reinforcements.

This view is confirmed by the Southern papers, which announce that he had halted, and that the various small commands of Sam Jones, Ransom, Vance, Vaughn and others, which have been operating independently, had joined him. What Longstreet's force was previous to this junction, has not been positively ascertained. He had his old corps, much reduced, and the divisions of Buckner and Bushrod Johnson, of Bragg's army; probably 25,000 men. The various bands mentioned above will probably increase his force to 30,000 men. Wheeler's cavalry, which was with him, has by a circuitous route through the mountains of North Carolina, rejoined the army now under Hardee.

Longstreet, in this position, is no longer troubled about his supplies. With a railroad to Richmond, he will be freely supplied, so long as that place is a supply depot. But the *facility with which Longstreet may be reinforced from Lee's army* is the point now possessing the most interest. Assured of the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac, Lee can spare one of his veteran corps, and thus give Longstreet an army of fifty thousand men; an army with which he could resume offensive operations against Knoxville and the whole of East Tennessee, which would require a still larger force on our side to defeat. The fault of Longstreet in his present position, his apparent disposition to resist any further pursuit, and the concentration of all the troops in that vicinity, are very suggestive. What better could Lee do with his army, or a portion of it, at least, than to give Grant occasion for more warm work in East Tennessee? Especially if that work involved, as it probably would, the employment of the greater portion of Grant's army now at Chattanooga. Lee would have the shorter line of communication, could threaten Cumberland Gap, and would be on the flank of Chattanooga and its communications.

However, we have no fears. Grant is in command. But the recent movements of Longstreet, and the proximity of Lee, together with the desperate necessity existing among the rebels, that something should be done, very pointedly indicate that the place to do something is still in Northeastern Tennessee.

Spoiling Good Generals to make Presidential Candidates.—Nothing can be more admirable than the zeal and sagacity with which our neighbor the *Herald* is pushing Gen. Grant for the Presidency. Every editorial article, no matter what may be its subject, winds up with an exhortation to the American people to be sure and elect him. The campaign is carried on with as much vigor as a Ward election, and by very much the same kind of newspaper machinery. "Vote for Grant" is the closing and climax of every article, just as "Vote early" is in those sparkling paragraphs which adorn and enliven the columns of the party Press on the morning of election day.

We begin to have some fears that this vehement and formidable crusade may have some success. We care not so much for the Presidential aspirants whom it may crowd off the track, as for the military operations with which it may interfere. When any man, in any sphere of public duty, gets into his head the idea that he can be President, he has survived his usefulness. Water on the brain is an innocuous ailment in comparison. But when a General in the field is persuaded into being a candidate, or made to believe that he will be, he becomes just that most unfit man for such a place. He may not always be aware of its effect upon him; he may flatter himself that he is above all such considerations; but he isn't. No man is; and until human nature undergoes some radical change, no man ever will be. A candidate for the Presidency at the head of an army will inevitably, even if insensibly, pay a good deal more attention to public sentiment than to the public enemy. He will be much more anxious to take Washington than Richmond. He will work harder to fasten on his supposed rivals the responsibility for his failures than to avoid making them. And gradually there will grow up around him a clique of scheming flatterers, followed by a horde of hungry hunters for place, who will lose all care for the country in their zeal for his political success, and who will have little difficulty in convincing him that the main thing to be done is to crush his rivals and *thus* make himself indispensable to the nation. No man has ever succeeded in doing this yet, but that little circumstance does not deter scores of others from trying the experiment.

Gen. Grant is an excellent, and what is more, a successful General. He has yet a great deal of very important work to do in the field. We trust he will be allowed to go ahead and do it. His worst enemies, if he has any, can wish him no worse fate than to be pushed before the public at the present moment as a candidate for the Presidency.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last performance of the German opera under Mr. Carl Anschutz, takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be repeated, with Mme. Johannsen in the cast instead of Mr. Farley. This will give new importance to the character of *Siebel*. The performance on Friday was so great a success that there is a universal feeling of regret that the work was not produced earlier in the season. It might have changed the result of Mr. Anschutz's experiment. The public and subscribers will, we trust, seize this last opportunity of hearing "Faust" in the language in which it is decidedly heard to the best advantage. It should be borne in mind that the performances commence at a quarter to 8 precisely.

The ninety-first concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society was given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday last, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld. Beethoven's superb tone-picture, the Sixth symphony, was the opening attraction of the programme, and so far as merit is concerned might have been the closing one also. Writers like Gade and Wagner are very small deer beside the deaf giant who conceived this joyous Bucolic—this eternal song of whispering trees, waving harvests, babbling brooks, and human peace, good will, and contentment. This symphony was interpreted very carefully, and received much merited applause. A *morceau symphonique* terminated the first part, and owed its position there, we imagine, to the fact that Mr. Goldbeck was the solo pianist of the evening. This talented musician has a worthy ambition. The mere display of technical skill does not satisfy him; in fact there are others who can excel him in this specialty. When he comes to the Philharmonic Society he is always prepared with a new work, and in the merit of this he is alone. We know of no pianist in New-York who can write so well for an orchestra—certainly no one who devotes so much of his time and effort to this higher kind of study. The present morceau is a new effort to fuse the piano in the orchestra. In individual character the piano refuses to be fused; it remains always as an *obligato* instrument. Still in this light it can be put to good uses. Liszt has partially succeeded, and Mr. Goldbeck, in a previous work, "Deux Morceaux Symphonique," has been more happy than in the present instance. Tes pleno passages, indeed, seem to be very much the same in both works. Nevertheless, the idee of "Le Songe" is pretty and graceful: and the production of such a work is immeasurably more creditable, both to the society and to the soloist than the mere hammering out of an old Liszt fantasie, or some other specimen of piano-mongery. Gaine's overture, called "In the Highlands," is an early and vigorous work, with more dash of treatment in it than fertility of invention. The overture to "Rienzi," by Wagner—like that to the "Flying Dutchman"—is one of those things that ought never to be played in a concert. It is intended to provoke an intellectual and receptive mood for the subsequent opera, and probably does so; but in its isolated form it is about as cheerful as a dictionary. Why don't somebody present the Philharmonic Society with a new piece by Wagner; something from "Tristram and Isolde," for instance. The composer is always interesting, but this everlasting repetition of his old things is tedious. Mme. Virginia Loaini was the vocalist, and sang out of tune. The next concert will be under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann. Let no one attend it—or the rehearsals—whose physical health is not good; whose nerves are not of the strongest; whose courage is not unquestionable. The music to be played is of the extremest character, and all for the "future." There are Liszt's "Faust" Symphony; Wagner's Introduction to "Lohengrin," and Wagner's overture to "Euryanthe." Let us hope that the directors will provide a suitable hospital staff and an ambulance corps for the occasion.

Mr. Max Maretzek returns to the City tomorrow, and will commence a series of four performances at the Academy of Music on the following day. This accidental and acceptable addition to our holiday amusements will be hailed with satisfaction by all lovers of operatic music, and by that large number of strangers who congregate in the Metropolis at this season of the year. Mr. Maretzek opens with Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," which will, of course, be played for the only time. The company appears in Boston on the 4th of January.

The grand musical and literary entertainment in aid of the Relief Fund of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, which took place on Tuesday last, at the Academy of Music, was, in every respect, a great success. One of the principal attractions of the occasion was a new poem by Mr. na Cornova, entitled the "Soldier," a graphic and affecting narrative of patriotic life, which touched all hearts, and elicited unbounded applause. We notice, by the way, that this poem will be read by Mr. na Cordova, for the second time, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 29th of December.

The combined attraction of a fine day and splendid programme, drew an unusually brilliant audience to Irving Hall, on Saturday, when Mr. Theodore Thomas gave his ninth popular musical matinée. So many pretty girls are not often seen in one place. This fact alone should secure the success of the enterprise. There is no doubt, indeed, about its being already a success. A few fine Saturdays will make the Thomas matinée as popular as a Philharmonic rehearsal. Mde. Borchard took part in Saturday's programme, singing with great skill Rhona's well known air and variations, and assisting Messrs. Castle and Campbell in various concerted pieces. One of the instrumental attractions of the occasion was a new polka, (called the Christmas), by Mr. Charles Fradel,—a lively and neatly written morceau, which will undoubtedly become a favorite with the dancing as well as the playing public. Mr. Thomas is doing a good work in thus encouraging our resident composers. The lady patrons of the matinées were presented with copies of the polka, which is published by Mr. Theodore Haeen, No. 4 and 7 Mercer-street. A very fine programme is provided for Saturday next, (the tenth matinée of the series). Mme. Boschard, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. Campbell, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Toulmin, and Signor Arnilla will assist.

The announcements at the various theatres tonight are as follows: At Wallack's, "Rosedale;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man;" at Niblo's, "All Hallow Eve" and "Yankee Courtship;" at Mrs. John Wood's, (Olympic,) "My Preserver," "Easy Shaving" and "Mischief Making;" at the Theatre Français, (to-morrow evening,) "Les Femmes, Revoltés," comedie vaudevilla, "Le Marchand d'Images," interlinda, and "Un Duet sous Richelieu," piece in three acts; at Barnum's Museum, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," a new Giael, a novel musical instrument, a big trout, and a hundred other things more or less dramatic.

The Stereoscopticon at Hope Chapel is one of the most instructive and amusing exhibitions in the City. At this season, it is just the sort of thing that is needed for the young folks.

Buckstone's comedy of "Married Life," was played at Mr. Wallack's Theatre on Saturday night, for the first time this season. It is an amusing piece, and is always played well by this company. Mrs. Wilkins made her second appearance as *Mrs. Coddle*, and maintained the good impression created in the "Love Chase." A fair *débutante* essayed the *rôle* of the jealous *Mrs. Lynx*, and with admirable success. The lady to whom we refer is Mrs. Jennings, a new member of the company, and a novice in all that relates to the stage. The latter fact was hardly apparent, so completely did the lady seem to be at home. Mrs. Jennings possesses a good voice, an admirable figure, and features that are handsome and strongly marked. She is easy in her bearing, but in all else, save natural gifts of intellect, she has everything to learn. It is sufficient to say that her *début* was a success, and completely unattended by embarrassment.

Mrs. and Miss Brown gave another of their readings from the poets at Clinton Hall on Tuesday last. The young lady possesses decided talent; her selections from "King Lear" displayed good dramatic judgment and power, and in other morceaux she exhibited skill and taste as an elocutionist.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas' soirée of Chamber Music (Ninth season,) will commence at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday, the 12th of January next, continuing every two weeks until the series of six is completed. The programme embraces many of the later works of Beethoven, those novel and remarkable quartettes which have been called crazy, but which are steadily winning their way into favor. The musical world will be much interested in these performances.

The members of the New-York Harmonic Society will give their annual performance of the "Messiah," at Irving Hall on Christmas evening. Miss Brainard, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Thomas are the soloists; Mr. Bristow the conductor.

The Menagerie.—The Broadway Menagerie uninterruptedly continues one of the favorite resorts. The beauty of the building and its adaptation to its purposes, the fine and numerous specimens of animals—the largest in this or any other country—the den performances and the less thrilling but more amusingly ones of the ring, all contribute to make it a place of interest, instruction and amusement to young and old. It is conducted in such a manner as to deserve the good name and popularity it has acquired.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—A great attraction this week at this elegant establishment, in the engagement of Mme. Louisa Tournaire. This lady, who is the most accomplished of equestrianes, appears with her dancing horses. The *haute ecole* of equestrialism, as practically illustrated by Mme. Tournaire, gives additional interest at this time from the fact that since the opening of the Central Park the New York ladies have paid more attention to that acknowledged then ever before, and Mme. T. is an accomplished expert in that branch of her profession. Her manege exercises form an admirable model for ladies wishing to acquire grace and skill in sitting and reining a horse. Mme. Tournaire and all the principal artists will appear every afternoon and evening.

T. B. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, publish *twenty-eight* different editions of Charles Dickens' works, which they advertise this morning, with the price of each attached. These editions they generously propose to furnish to all ordering them, free of charge, by either express or mail. The prices range from fourteen to forty-five dollars the complete set, bound in substantial cloth. A complete set of Dickens, in plain muslin binding, costs in London $149. In type, paper, &c., the American is fully equal to the English edition. The Philadelphia edition, therefore, has the acceptable element of great cheapness. Another advantage it has over the English: it is wholly uniform in size, whereas an English set of Dickens, consisting of "longs and shorts," (tain 8vos. and squat, stout 12mos.,) never can range uniformly on the bookshelf. Out of twenty-eight editions, ranging at various prices, but at the lowest fully five-sixths cheaper than the books are sold for abroad, every family in this country can possess all the writings of the greatest novelist of the age. They are well adapted for gift-books.

THE TRIAL OF HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.

Motion to Quash Proceedings—Argument of Counsel.

Special Dispatch to the Toronto Leader.

Montreal, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Giddings case was heard to-day on motion to quash the *capias* and relieve his bail. The argument of his counsel was that it was illegal to issue a *capias* on Sunday, especially under circumstances not warranting the issue on that day; second, that a *capias* could not issue for unliquidated dameges which arose from a personal tort; third, that the affidavit did not contain sufficient description of the quality assumed by the plaintiff, who did not show whether he was a party to the suit or not; that the grounds of belief of the deponent Rapath requiring to be set forth clearly in detail by the positive statute law of the land, unless they are sufficient to justify the issue of the writ, ought to be set aside on a motion to quash. It was held by the counsel for Mr. Giddings that no *capias* can issue for unliquidated damages. It was held by the counsel for Rapath that it is not necessary that the writ should depend on unliquidated damages.

The motion to quash the writ and the motion for security for costs was taken *en delibre* by Judge Smith.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Dec. 18.

A train of cars, under a flag of truce, left Norfolk for Suffolk yesterday, with fourteen women and eleven children, in charge of Capt. Tamblin and Lieut. Staubli, of Gen. Banks' Staff, to remain South.

Major-Gen. Butler has issued an order for enrollment of all able-bodied male citizens, colored and white, between 18 and 45 years of age, in this department, to be completed Jan. 1.

Maj. Stevenson, commander of the army gunboats, has been relieved of his command by Brig.-Gen. Graham.

The magazine explosion in Yorktown destroyed nearly all the buildings in the town.

Maj.-Gen. Butler and Staff left for Newport's News this afternoon.

On Wednesday last our pickets were driven in at Gloucester Point by the rebels. Two companies were immediately sent out, and dispersed the enemy.

A Riotous Strike Suppressed.

Boston, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 21.

One hundred and forty nail-makers in the Iron foundry at Neponset struck for higher wages Saturday afternoon, and there were indications of a serious riot. The town authorities on being notified of the affair, sent to Boston for police aid, which was promptly furnished, and eleven of the leading strikers were arrested and committed to jail. The other workmen then quietly dispersed, and will probably resume work at the old prices.

Arrival of the Hibernia at Boston.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, Dec. 9, arrived at 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded to New York to-morrow morning.

EXPEDITION TOWARD RICHMOND.

Particulars of the Attack on Charles City Court-house—A Wild Night for a March—Surprise and Capture of Pickets—Charge on the Rebel Camp—The Spoils of Victory—Contrabands Coming In.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Williamsburgh, Va., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

An expedition, composed of six companies of the First New-York Mounted Rifles and three companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York regiment, has just returned from a highly successful raid to Charles City Court-house, situated near the north bank of the James River, and seven miles beyond the Chickahominy. The expedition was under the direction of Col. R. M. West, the present commander of this post; the cavalry was commanded by Col. B. F. Onderdonk, and the infantry, which acted as a reserve this side the Chickahominy, by Col. Roberts.

The infantry preceded the cavalry twelve hours. The Mounted Rifles quitted Williamsburgh at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 11th inst., under lowering clouds, and an atmosphere that presaged storm. We made a brief halt at Twelve-mile Ordinary. After leaving this point, our route lay through dense forests of pine and dreary patches of cleared but uncultivated land. As night and the column advanced, the darkness became terrible, the wind fairly roared through the tall trees, and the rain, so long threatening, fell in torrents. We had two trusty white guides, but you may imagine how serviceable they were when we could not distinguish a horseman at the distance of three yards, unless, perhaps, he was mounted on a white steed. Still, the regiment moved forward for many miles, keeping closed files, and carefully following the sound of clanking sabres; until, finally, the road, which before had seemed to be in a highly-tangled condition, formed a knot like the Gordian puzzle. Here, apparently, fate had a choice bivouac in store for us—but not so, Col. West. The guides lit matches which blazed for a moment, (just long enough to exhibit our forlorn prospects,) and were then quenched by the rain. Still, we were making a few yards, or rather "taking ground to the right." The guide covered his hands with the phosphorus of the matches, and held them up. This did not ramtad one forcibly of a revolving coast light, but we persevered. Many of the men lost their way through the woods, two or three officers were missing, but fortunately all regained the column. We pushed on in this manner until about three o'clock, when it being perfectly impossible to proceed another foot, on account of the blackness of all surrounding objects, and the painful condition of the road, (when we found it,) we were compelled to sit patiently in our saddles until daylight, drenched to the skin, and ruminating upon the beautiful moral relation which the soldier sustains toward a grateful country.

At daylight we moved on rapidly, and made up for lost time. We came up with the infantry, and halted a mile this side of the Chickahominy River. They had surprised and captured a small rebel picket. We soon came in sight of the river at Ford's Crossing, and away we went on the gallop. The first rebel picket was discovered on the west bank of the river. They were in a tranquil state of existence, having divested themselves of their superfluous clothing, and "lain down to quiet dreams." They were sound asleep. The very doorkeepers of the great and invincible City of Richmond were snoring in their slumbers. After fording the river, which is quite narrow at this place, and the water shout up to our saddle-bags, we swept onwards with drawn sabres, at a light gallop, capturing, without resistance, four pickets, and keeping a bright lookout in all directions. As we mounted a hill in view of Charles City Court House, we caught a sight of the rebel camp, and with a loud cheer we commenced the charge. The charge was led by the field officers of the regiment, with Col. Onderdonk and Col. West. It was irresistible. In less than fifteen minutes we captured ninety prisoners, including eight commissioned officers, nearly one hundred and fifty stand of arms, over fifty horses, and a large quantity of forage, commissary stores, camp and garrison equipage.

The rebels were holding the usual Sunday morning inspection in their best clothes, in camp, and made slight resistance, being either entirely surprised or not wishing to injure the few good clothes in their possession.

At the Court-house the rebels made a brief but spirited resistance. They were driven into two wooden buildings, and fired several volleys from the windows, at very short range. We surrounded the houses, and compelled a surrender, which was formally made by the enemy, after exhibiting a white flag. Sergt. Woon, a brave and faithful ex-commissioned officer, was killed in the first assault upon the building. Capt. Gregory was severely, but not dangerously wounded in the thigh. Our entire loss during the expedition was two killed and five wounded.

The rebel officers were, without exception, gentlemen, both in appearance and manner. Had their surprise been less complete, I have no doubt they would have made an obstinate defence. Many of the rebel soldiers were well uniformed, and were mostly armed with the Maynard rifles.

The force captured was a part of the Forty-second Virginia, commanded by Major Robinson, who was away at the time on his wedding tour. It was considered by the rebels a crack corps, they being admiringly styled "Pluga."

After destroying their camp, all the arms, accoutrements and munitions of war, which we could not bring away, we retired leisurely across the Chickahominy. Here the regiment rested awhile. Col. West sent a small party to secure Diascon Creek bridge. The party arrived just in time to prevent the destruction of the bridge by a small squad of guerrillas, who retired after exchanging a few shots, wounding the guide severely. We arrived in Williamsburgh yesterday afternoon. The fair portion of the inhabitants behaved anything but amiably when they beheld the result of the expedition, in so many prisoners.

The rank and file of the captured party appeared rather happy than otherwise, with their sudden escape from rabnloon. One, (a nephew of United States Senator Bowden,) took the oath of allegiance, and several seemed disposed to do so. The officers, of course, are as bitter, as their systematic schooling to pervert the use of the five senses will make any one. Capt. Rodgers, in command, owned nearly all the horses and equipments, and he reckons his loss heavily. Among the captured was a young woman in soldier's clothes.

We brought into our lines quite a large number of contrabands. The rebel officers told them they were not compelled to come. We told them they were not compelled to stay. They seemed to value our word most, and came. One of them, an athletic pure blooded African, was relating his adventures. He said his master, in Richmond, had sold him for sixteen hundred dollars, to be sent South. He ran away and came to his wife, at Charles City Court-house, this master offered two hundred dollars for his capture, and he was obliged to hide. The morning of our arrival at the Court-house, he was lying asleep in the woods, and a little boy came and woke him up, and said that the Yankees had come. He said: "Go way, chile, what you want to fool dis nigga for?" But just then he heard the firing, and, raising up, saw the blue coats of our troops on the hill. "I was so glad dat I come right away and left all my things."

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the Mounted Rifles:

Sergt. Wood, Co. H—killed.
Corp. Smith, Co. H—killed.
Capt. L. B. Gregory—wounded severely in thigh.
Sergt. Hendrickson, Co. H—wounded in three places.
Private Stoppelbeen, Co. H—wounded.
Private Johnson, Co. H—wounded slightly.
Guide—wounded in arm.

The rebels had three men wounded.

This raid has developed some interesting facts, which I would like to impart, but forbear on account of their military importance.

C.

Fatal Catastrophe.

Louisville, Sunday, Dec. 20.

As seven laborers, this afternoon, were rowing a large scow, containing a locomotive for the Frankfort Railroad Company, from Jeffersonville to the railroad river depot in Louisville, the current carried them over the falls, by which the boat was upset and the locomotive sunk. Three of the men were drowned, and the remaining four were rescued by Capt. Pink Varble, piloting the steamer *Celeste*, who, with great daring, rounded his boat upon the falls,

Coughs.—As a soothing pectoral, Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are advantageously employed to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Bronchial affections.

Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Valuable Testimony.

Rev. A. Webster, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great affect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Coe's Cough Balsam

Cures Croup Every Time.

Cures Tickling in the Throat.

Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.

Cures Colds without Fail.

Cures Chills and Fever.

Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.

Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway, And all druggists.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, furtrimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays,
No. 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods.
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tête-à-têtes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. R. L. Hamilton and Associate, Dr. LOCKROW, cure Consumption, Catarrh, and all heretofore considered incurable diseases of the LIVER, LUNGS and BLOOD, by NEW and PLEASANT remedies. Our new Theory of Disease, and the wonderful efficacy of our remedies, as attested by hundreds of grateful patients, furnished personally or by mail.

"SPEEDY CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES."

Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P.M. Cases treated by mail as heretofore. Address Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW, No. 546 Broadway.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen. No. 216 BROADWAY.

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER.
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Just Received by Steamer, a Large Assortment of quilted shoes and slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; cork sole, quilted button and lace boots, water-proof; snow, skating, riding and walking boots; handsome evening boots, embroidered satin slippers for full dress. M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 571 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

$22,000.—A Splendid Diamond, by far the most beautiful and largest ever imported into the United States, is now on exhibition and for sale at BISHOP & REINS', Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A Slight Cough which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of consumption! What is sometimes called a "trifling cold" frequently ends in bronchitis! What a reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily procured. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Mozart's Neutralizing Water,
A POSITIVE ANTIDOTE
FOR EXCESS OF ALCOHOL IN THE SYSTEM.

This new discovery, the result of years of patient study and experiment, is now offered to the public with most unhesitating confidence.

By its use drunkenness may be entirely obliterated from the list of evils with which society is afflicted.

It is *perfectly harmless* taken in any quantity, whilst its effect upon the stomach and brain is most happy.

It is not a cure for drunkenness, as many have supposed; *it is not offered as such.* All that is claimed for it is that it will, if properly used, *prevent* that evil.

It is a well-known fact that there are many persons who cannot indulge even in a single glass of light wine without feeling unpleasant sensations in the head. One wine glass full of the Neutralising Water in such cases will invariably remove the disagreeable feelings, and restore persons to their former condition.

For sale at the Drug Stores, and at Hotels and Saloons.

MOZART & CO., Proprietors.
Office No. 68 Water-st., New York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Devlin & Co.
Reduction in prices on
WINTER STOCK.
Our
OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS.
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Art Notice.—The great sale of Oil-Paintings and Water-color Drawings at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, the private collection of John Wolfe, Esq., will commence on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The first day's sale will embrace the American, English, and German Oil-Paintings and English Water-color Drawings—lots 1 to 75.

The second day's sale, WEDNESDAY, 23d, same hour and place, will embrace the Flemish and French Oil-Paintings—lots 76 to 139. After which, the great Masterpiece Marble Statue, called the "Peri," by J. Mozier, of Rome, will be sold.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

Vulcanite Jewelry.
A very large and complete stock in every style of ornament. This department of our business, as since its first introduction, is with us a particular specialty. Gold-mounted Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Fans, Combs, &c., with a full assortment of every variety of Rubber Goods, both American and Foreign.
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
No. 663 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Decidedly the most beautiful, as well as the most useful and economical production of the present day is HOWE & STEVENS' SYSTEM OF FAMILY DYE COLORS. Yet they are so simple that any one can use them with perfect success. They comprise all the staple colors, and also the most exquisite shades, and are put up in neat packages, with full directions for use. Sold by Druggists generally.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season and presents, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $5 to $15. Pants $2 to $8.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents; Black or Brown.—Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods stores. Intimable hair-cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Diamond Perler Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
KENTUCKY, CLASS 650.—Dec. 19, 1863.
26, 50, 34, 59, 33, 56, 67, 85, 9, 44, 21, 66,
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 749—Dec. 19, 1863.
35, 70, 59, 26, 33, 17, 82, 3, 71, 42, 8, 49.
CLASS 750—Dec. 19, 1863.
14, 36, 45, 2, 66, 73, 51, 30, 27, 9, 44, 53, 68, 7
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.,
for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
WILL SPEAK ON
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,
At COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

Tickets 25 cents; 200 Reserved seats at 50 cents.
For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; at Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway, and at the door.
A few platform tickets at 50 cents, to be had at No. 121 Nassau-st., and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman-st.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING,
and we are reminded of pleasant family gatherings with happy parents, laughing children, and no end of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Among the most useful, pleasing, and durable may be named rich silver-plated COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, CASTERS, WAITERS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC., ETC., for sale at
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., by
LUCIUS HART & CO.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
WM. J. MILLER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE.
Extensive stock of SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM and AMERICAN GOODS, of latest styles, for cash or short time.
Tea Sets, Waiters, Urns, Dishes, Casters, Tureens, Wine Stands, Butter Coolers, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Egg Frames, Pickle Stands, Card Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Pearl and Ivory Knives, &c.

THE SOLDIER'S GIFT
TO THE LOVED ONE AT HOME.
We will *deliver, free* of freight charge, at any Express office East of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums, of the *value of $5 or more*, that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States, as Presents to friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles *at all prices* to $25, and higher.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers and Importers.
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FLINT GLASSWARE.
RICHLY CUT AND ENGRAVED.
A large variety.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
CUTLERY, &c., &c.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., NO. 561 BROADWAY.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each—for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS.—NEW STYLES, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with splitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful: it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good: indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great nosasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a sleud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eiseoberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to erfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Voo Eiseoberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 40 Orchard-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A WORD TO CLERGYMEN.

The high character, scholastic attainments, erudition and social qualifications of American Clergymen, are in strong contrast with the narrow prejudices and limited resources which have marked the history of other nations, and of earlier periods of the world. Coming directly in contact with the theories of the most enlightened minds, as well as the customs of common life, they are better calculated to judge of popular opinion and current ideas, than any other class of men. Their influence is unbounded. Their opportunities for directing practical reforms and progressive developments impose many obligations. In acknowledgment of the many complimentary indorsements and favors which DR. DRAKE has received from Clergymen in behalf of his PLANTATION BITTERS, he has directed his Agents, Messrs. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., to present a bottle *gratis*, to every Clergyman who may personally call during the remainder of this year, 1863.

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EIGENE DE BLOCK,	VON MUYDEN,
GENELSCHAP,	SKELL,
HUNTER,	MERCK,
VAN WILLE,	CARL HOFF,
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FAY,	DIETERS,
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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Positive sale of a large and valuable stock of high grades wines, liquors and segars, to be sold to close an insolvent concern, late in the importing and jobbing business, including very old London Dock brandies, viz.: Otard, Hennessy, Vine-Growers, Jules Robbins, &c.; Duff Gordon, Pemartin, J J Yrierte, Domeceg and other favorite sherries, pale, golden and brown; choice old Port wine, in pipes, quarter casks and bottles; a small lot of very rare old Santh Side Madeira, known to be over eighteen years old; Hock, Claret and Catawba wines; Irish and Scotch whisky, Holland gin, in demijohns and original cases; several lines of very fine old Bourbon whiskys, including Shawhan's, Oscar Pepper's, Miller's, &c.; Billery, Mousseux and genuine Heidsick champagne. The public may implicitly rely on the quality of the goods offered at this sale, every article being warranted precisely like samples and description. No other goods admitted.

Also, the balance of an importer's stock of fine segars, part of the following brands, viz.: Model-antiquidad, Flor de Fernandez, Cabanas Hijos, Figaro, Londres de Cerie Cabanas, Brevas, Flor de Alimerejo, Regalia Belvannica, Jose Marie Vicho, Concha Cillindradas, El Sol de Santiago, do. Le Turco Concha, La Rosa de Santiago, Regalie Londres, El Pern Coocha, Mannel Reyna do; comprising an assortment of about twenty-five different lots, in assorted packages.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS,

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ETC.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Meiden-lane, a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, China, glasswars, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN

Will sell on

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 22 and 23, at 11 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn,

SPLENDID MARBLE AND ALABASTER STATUARY, RICH CARVED MANTEL VASES, TAZZAS, BASKETS, CARD RECEIVERS, and a great variety of smaller articles. BRONZES, FANCY BOXES, DESKS, WORK BOXES, &c., &c."

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, viz.: Parlor suites in brocatel, plush and reps; library and dining-room suites, chamber suites, superb rosewood etageres, centre-tables, bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, sideboards, extension dining-tables; hall-stands, chairs, &c., to which the notice of buyers is requested, as the sale is absolute.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, GARDEN FOUNTAINS, FIGURES FOR GARDENS AND PARLORS, BRONZES, ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, December 22d, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No 646 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, of pleasing subjects, large marble vases, richly carved, statues, or fountains; four figures, "The Seasons," for garden; an elaborately carved Carrara marble fountain, with three basins, a choice assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, &c., the whole of which are the direct importation by the house of Signors GIOVANNINI & ZANNOLDI, from a fine assortment of bronze clocks, figures and groups, Bohemian glassware, &c. These sales will be the closing ones, and every lot offered will be positively sold, the store is now open to visitors and catalogues ready.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, jr., vs. The President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 5th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction, and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seised or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seised or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, as agreed to be purchased of Comstock and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad, extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1862, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,557, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. SERLITZ, ESQ.,

who is retiring from business,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ A. M., at the warerooms No. 548 Hudson-st., corner of Charles-st. The entire elegant stock, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, moquet reps and hair-cloth, etageres, centre-tables, in all different styles, card-tables, bookcases, in rosewood and black walnut, elegant rosewood and mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and washstands, easy and rocking chairs, reception chairs, lounges, in moquet and reps, elegant dining-room suites, in oak and black walnut, buffets, dining chairs, and a large assortment of every description of first-class furniture. The above may be examined at any time previous to the sale, which will be positive and without reserve. Purchasers can have their furniture packed and shipped in the best manner, or it may remain at the store free of charge until Jan. 1.

DANL. B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn

Dec. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,

Dec 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE FURS, ROBES, GLOVES, &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, December 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine assortment of ladies' furs, embracing fine sable and mink, full, three-quarter and half capes, muffs and cuffs; ermine do. do.; also, squirrel, French sable, stone marten and fitch; ladies' and misses' sets; also, mink, fitch, ermine and squirrel rollars. Also, a variety of robes, gloves, gents' collars, &c. The above are all fresh and desirable goods, made for custom sales, and worthy the attention of persons about purchasing.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern,)

$39,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company.....$1,000 each.

$7,000	do	do	do	500 each.
$2,800	do	do	do	200 each.

ALSO:

1 Share Society Library, par $25.

A list of the above may be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil paintings of the various schools of art, embracing landscapes, marines, interior still life, winter scenes, fruit and flowers, &c., among which are the works of Nolteman, Vanswerdonck, Sommers, Rosenbergh, E. C. Coates, Northcote, W. T. Mathews, Deny, Netcher, Le Gar, Stevens, Turner, and others. The above are now on exhibition.

ALBERT C. HAWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 21, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, and one first-class rosewood Piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner G and 22d streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Payment in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, &c., &c.—E. F. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the executors of the estate of James M. Pendleton, deceased:

A choice collection of fine old Madeira and Sherry Wines, &c., in demijohns and bottles, consisting of March and Rosas Madeira; Brasmin via India, 1826; do. do., per ship *Howard*, 1826; Backburn Madeira; D. B. Ogden Madeira, in magnums, (bought of D. Lynch,) Symington, Phelps & Co., Madeira, vintage of 1821; Sercial Madeira, Pirate & Dyar's Pale Sherry, 1820; Hermitage, Washington Morton, Sordeaux; Santerne, St. Peray, Pichon De Longueville Claret, 1842; Jamaica Rum, Whisky, &c.

The above wines are all choice, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

Samples and catalogues ready on Friday, 18th inst., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET. NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

8,765 barrels first quality PORK; MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1862-3 or 1863-4, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted; bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

Proposers who are not able to deliver their Pork at the dates mentioned below, may state the time when they can deliver it.

237,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES.

175,000 pounds of first quality THOROUGHLY CURED SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled cured or dry salted, also their average weight.

100,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The Bams will be paid for by their net weight, excluding paper wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

5,300 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and hoops sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half-barrels, which to be stated.

532,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

134,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like samples to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

30,000 pounds, carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

30,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy, the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, as may be stated in the offer. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

130,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

5,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 20 ounces to the pound.

375,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

50,000 pounds Liverpool ground SALT, in sacks.

12,000 pounds PEPPER, black. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

53,420 gallons of good common WHISKY, to be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops; heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from R. Pyatt & Co., Inspectors.

100,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in three equal installments on the 4th, 11th and 18th of January, 1864.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of January, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of January, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, but bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Peas, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pepper and Dried Apples, must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, who's certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores,"

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE COM. OF SUB. VOL. SER., No. 2 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED, "PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, COOKED RATIONS to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorised ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz.:

{ 75 pounds of Pork, or Becon Sides, or Shoniders or Hams,
{ or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef,
{ 137½ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread,
{ or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
{ or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
{ or 1¼ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1¼ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3¼ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *in a building furnished at public expense*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of is accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. }

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or naming other than regular rations, excepting as above indicated, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

T. M. ROCKE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 4, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— husbels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 ponods.
——— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186, and I pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186, [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
SIBERNIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,600 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MOSAN,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New-York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers also forwarded to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $100.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Dec. 26
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$36 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London... 38 00
First Cabin to Paris... 85 00 | Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Ramburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Commander.	Will sail.
VIRGINIA.....	2,876 Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged as the following rates:
First Cabin..... { $80 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER GEORGE CROMWELL FOR NEW ORLEANS.
On account of an accident to her machinery, the GEORGE CROMWELL
is unable to leave as advertised for New Orleans, and the steamship "LOCUST POINT" has been substituted and will leave on TUESDAY, December 22, at noon.
Shippers holding bills of lading per GEORGE CROMWELL are notified to hand them into this office for alteration, and to transfer their insurance to LOCUST POINT.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AT A MEETING OF RECEIVERS AND Exporters of Western Leaf Tobacco, held at No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.
JOSEPH FATMAN, Chairman,
R. B. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to Congress to levy an Excise tax of twenty cents per pound on Leaf Tobacco, grown in the United States of America, and has also recommended that no drawback of the said twenty cents tax be allowed on *export* of Leaf Tobacco; and
Whereas, Statistics of American and foreign Tobacco, the experience we have gained from long dealing in the article, and especially the result brought about by the high prices of Leaf Tobacco during the past two years, prove to us that such a tax as proposed would not only injure, but almost annihilate the export of American Leaf Tobacco, resulting in great loss to the agricultural, mercantile and shipping interests of the country, and benefiting alone the foreign growers of Tobacco, and would tend to throw the balance of exchanges more than ever against the United States to the great detriment of our national currency; and
Whereas, We believe that the injury to the trade of the country would more than counterbalance the revenue obtained from the proposed tax, therefore
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this meeting to proceed to Washington, and that they be instructed to lay before the Committee of Ways and Means such facts and statistics on the subject of the production and export of Leaf Tobaccos, as will best serve the object of the Government, and interfere least with the interests of trade and commerce.
Resolved, That this meeting considers a Tax on Leaf Tobacco inexpedient.
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to visit Washington in pursuance of the above resolutions.
Mr. FATMAN,
Mr. LEBOLD HUFFER,
Mr. JOHN BRYAN,
Mr. WALLACE, and
Mr. CAMPBELL,
were appointed such Committee.
Resolved, That the cooperation of the trade at Louisville, St. Louis, Paducah, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, be invited, and that a copy of these proceedings be furnished by publication in at least three papers published in this city.
The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.
H. B. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
The attention of capitalists seeking Real Estate investments is invited to the fact that
The population of the City of Newark nearly doubled between the years 1850 and 1860, and that it increased from 44,000 in 1853 to 70,000 in 1857, and is now about 85,000.
No reason exists why this increase should not continue.
The subscriber has for sale three parcels of Newark lots, which are regarded as very desirable for investment.
One of them consists of about 200 lots within a few minutes' walk of the Market-st. depot, valued at $350 to $500 each; another consists of about 150 lots, valued at $300 each; and the third of about 60 lots, valued at $50 to $100 each.
For other particulars apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—2 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 36th-st., 150 feet west of 6th-av.
Do. 2 desirable building lots on 40th-st., near 5th-av.
Do. 18 lots on the 5th-av., comprising the whole front south of the Central Park; will be sold together, or either half.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED
TO PURCHASE—
Several first-class houses on Murray Hill; also, houses in any desirable location. Parties desiring to sell could not do better than by sending descriptions of houses or property they may have for sale.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SALE.—A NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, with 4 acres of land and plenty of fruit, pleasantly situated at Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Price $6,000. Also, 15 acres, with house and farm buildings, in a desirable neighborhood, for $12,000.
N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE WITHIN THE next ten days, a splendid plot of vacant property, comprising 142 City lots, one hour's ride from Wall-st., surrounded by first-class residences and very valuable building sites. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT on the corner of 2d-av and 7th-st. Lot 26 by 125 feet. Furnished or otherwise. Also, a house of less value. Both will be sold for less than cost.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN BROOKLYN. Four lying together, between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., and fronting on Spencer and Walworth sts. Will be sold separately or together. Apply in store No. 23 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROAD-ST. CORNER PROPerty between the Corn Exchange and Broker's Board, having a frontage of 150 feet; about 6,400 square feet.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 56 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 29 Stuyvesant-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN Lexington and 6th avs., and 21st and 35th sts. Address, with particulars, W. N. CLARK, Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2¼ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.
About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.
The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, hennery, &c.
The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold at less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—LOcated in Washington County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, a few miles from a railroad station, and about ten miles from Saratoga Springs; four acres of land, comfortable old-fashioned white house, well shaded grounds, good barn and other outbuildings. Price, $2,500. A desirable Summer residence. For further particulars inquire of WM. B. WATKINS, No. 62 Reade-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A LARGE and conveniently situated house, being five minutes' walk from depot and churches, will be let for $125 until the 1st of May next. Can be had for a longer term for $350 per annum. Apply to the POSTMASTER, Fairfield.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; old-fashioned house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 33 Reade-st. THOS. C. THORNE.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.
The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to
WM. R. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 5 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and Hunters Point, East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M., also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
C. H. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give
FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS
AND ONE MATINEE,
as follows:
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23,
FRIDAY, Dec. 25,
MONDAY, Dec. 28,
and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30,
THE MATINEE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
These will be positively the only performances until the return of the company in February next, as they have to appear by contract in Boston, on Monday, Jan. 4.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 5 o'clock, will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with the following unparalleled cast:
Amelia.....Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar.....Mad. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Richard.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Reinhart.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, Enemy of Richard,
Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Tom, Enemy of Richard.....Sig. Muller
Sylvan.....Sig. Masala
A Judge.....Sig. Reichardt
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. J. NUNO
On SATURDAY, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND MEDORI MATINEE,
on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its magnificent cast.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers desirous to retain their boxes and regular seats are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, which will be open for that purpose TO-DAY (Monday), Dec. 21, from 9 to 5 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
THIS NIGHT, THE 21ST.
Positively the last night of the season, when the great romantic opera, in five acts,
FAUST, by Gounod,
will be repeated, which was given on Friday last, to an overflowing house, with such immense success, that the press unanimously speak of that performance in the highest terms of praise.
The Opera will be performed as originally written by the composer, without curtailing whatever.
To give full effect to the celebrated SOLDIER'S CHORUS in the fourth act, the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY
will kindly assist.
Faust.....Herr Himmer
Mephistopheles.....Herr Welnlich
Margaret.....Mme. Frederici
Valentine.....Harr Steinecke
Siebel.....
Martha.....Mme. Berger
CONDUCTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Mme. JOHANNSEN, having been prevented from her indisposition, will appear in the important part of "Siebel."
A full military band in the fourth act.
The new scenery in the fifth act is painted by NICOLAS MEISTER, from Cologne.
☞ The new costumes by JOS. STOLLWERK.
PRICES AS USUAL.
In consequence of the length of the Opera, the overture will commence at 7½ o'clock. The curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their twelfth annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Friday,) Dec. 25, 1863, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Solos sustained by
Miss R. BRAINERD, Soprano,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto,
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Bass,
WITH FULL ORCHESTRA,
selected by Harvey B. Dodworth, Esq., comprising some of the most eminent resident artists.
GEO. F. BRISTOW.....Conductor
Tickets, 50 cents,
to be had at the music stores of Horace Waters & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway; Bristow & Hardenbrook, No. 766 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 738 Broadway; at Irving Hall, corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, and at the door on the night of performance.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE GREAT
NATIONAL PAINTING,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND HIS
LITERARY FRIENDS,
AT
SUNNYSIDE.
By F. O. C. DARLEY and C. SCHUPELLE,
Comprising
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS
of the following
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHORS:
Washington Irving,

Fenimore Cooper,	Wm. H. Prescott,
George Bancroft,	H. W. Longfellow,
Fitz-Greene Halleck,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	Oliver Wendell Holmes,
N. P. Willis,	Wm. Gilmore Simms,
J. P. Kennedy,	James K. Paulding,
Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Henry T. Tuckerman.

ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
JOHN W. CARRINGTON'S
INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENT,
"ENGLISH POETRY,"
with Illustrative Readings, including the much admired "PROPHECY OF THE TWELVE TRIBES," and Moral Lessons from
"MOTHER GOOSE FOR GROWN FOLKS."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, At the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and East 11th-st.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Library, down-town office and at the door.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 62 South-st., New-York, Dec. 17, 1863.
NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, adopted at a regular meeting of said Board, held Dec. 15, 1863, at their office, above indicated, all owners of vessels or craft now sunk in the waters of the Port and Harbor of New-York, at or near Piers Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54, North River, are hereby notified to remove the same, with all their cargoes and appurtenances, within three days from this date, or the same will be removed at the risk and expense of said owners, as provided by law.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at the office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board, must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of health, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 28th Dec., 1863.
(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. EYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. J. F. FLORENCE
will appear in Tom Taylor's celebrated picture of English every-day life,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
being the forty-second night of an engagement of unequaled success.
Among the many letters from persons in private and public life which commend this play, we take pleasure in being permitted to insert the two following, because the position of their writers lend to them a peculiar interest, independent of the remarkable brilliancy which, as might be expected, distinguishes the criticism of our accomplished District-Attorney, which would alone render his letter a feature of interest. Mr. Hall has for several years endeavored to introduce a legislative enactment of the "Ticket-of-Leave" system into the prisons of the State, in favor of convicts whose conduct may seem to have entitled them to an enlargement of their prison surveillance. Mr. Edwin James represents the legal feeling on the other side, having been for several years deemed facile princeps among the great criminal lawyers of England:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 6, 1863.
MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to intrude on you with my thanks for the great gratification, instruction, and relaxation afforded to me last night by your acting in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." I had the scenes and incidents just as vividly before me as if my friend, Surveyor Arnaxes—who was with me in the parquet—and myself had been on fan intent in the Bellevue Gardens, or, professionally and officially, present in the countieg-room and Arms' Inn. To me, henceforward, Bob Brierly is a living man. And, yet, I have seen many of his kind in my official career, and listened to his complaints—and, perhaps, helped him. But the fictitious and impersonated "Bob" is actually more natural than him I have seen fresh from Sing Sing; or undergoing the same pangs which you did in the drama!
It is many years ago since I was a dramatic critic, earning a portion of my daily bread in the "art," and I am, therefore, not *au fait* in the lingo of the craft. But I give you my impressions as they seem to stand upon the plea of memory. I came back disappointed! Tom Taylor is one of my favorites, and I would, as with Shakespeare—*interlongo vallo*—rather read his plays than witness their performance, because so few actors appreciate Taylor's subtle wit, or correctly work out his undercurrent of antitheses. Indeed, few audiences are schooled to appreciate, even if the actor portrays, these, his rather too esthetical plays. But we came, saw, delighted—and left in your debt. You sustained, from the first heartpang until the last heart-throb, the character of Bob, just as he must have issued from the study of Taylor. You were (barring the sex!) a Minerva from the brain of the Jupiter-author, armed and ready for the fight. The Surveyor and myself more than once used the handkerchief while you acted. Nor were we ashamed of it.
When men are much in the world of crime and contention, they are not ashamed of emotion, if it be genuine.
The transition from the physical rebuff of May—with her guitar—to the moral recoil on the natural emotion of the heart at sight of her face, was one of your best points. Perhaps she helped you to its excellence, for I have, during years of experience in theatricals, seldom seen so natural a bit of acting (sustained throughout, too) as Mrs. Chanfrau presented to Tom Taylor's part. Your comic by-play in her sewing-room, when the grandmother grew loquacious, was better than any text could have been from the author. That of course is your triumph, not his. Indeed, that scene would have been wrecked on the rock of prolixity, but for your by-play. So, too, your look, attitude, play of feature, &c., when the £20 restitution business first comes into Bob's mind, (and continuing into the counting over the money restored to the old lady,) were so many new settings of the gems of the dramatist. Your pathos of voice, when you "lectured" the young Willoughby in the counting-room, was inimitable—only surpassed by the fairly heart-broken accents in the "Arms" which you employ, and which I have time and time again heard in real life. It surprised some of the audience, who do not—thinking superficially—appreciate how close is the connection between the pathetic and the comic: evidenced in Tom Hood as writer and Mrs. Jordan as actress. (of course I mean the Clarence Jordan.) The melodramatic parts—the grappling with Dawenport at the safe; the trap-door warning, ("cued" so admirably by the detective,) and the tussle in the churchyard—were dangerous turning points in a play shoundieg with so many quiet hits and merely emotional successes; but you kept, with exceeding cleverness, within the bounds of nature; so that a detective friend, whom I met on going out, remarked, "That he felt as if he had been doing a fair bit of business himself."
May I be permitted to remark also how effectively your wife sustained a part which in other hands might have been a drag? Tom Taylor is not so effective in his underplots and occasional parts as he is in the workings out of his leading idea and in furbishing up his principal characters. I have never seen the play as yet, in print; but it rather strikes me that Mrs. Florence created her part. It was exceedingly clever without being (of which at first we thought there was some danger) in anywise nigh caricature. It is a test of genius; *n'est ce pas?* when an author himself verges upon caricature for an actor or actress to bring out all the author's extravagant ideas so as to please and not offend refined taste? There were quite touches of sentiment, too, in her acting, akin to the little quite woodland effects which a great landscape painter will sketch, as it were, into his gorgeous sunset piece, and hiding them adroitly in a corner.
The whole effect of the play was so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Year's; and you should not receive your "actor's ticket-of-leave" until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby.
I have given by my prolixity, stolen from a day's hard work at that, the best evidence of the impression made upon us. Please allow us again to thank you; and with regards to Mrs. Florence, to remain your obliged servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.
W. J. FLORENCE, Esq.

WASHINGTON-PLACE, New-York, Dec. 10, 1863.
DEAR MR. FLORENCE: The performance of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at the Winter Garden, has afforded me much gratification.
To enlist public sentiment on behalf of the man who has been tempted into the commission of crime; to prove that within the walls of a prison penitence and reformation are not impossible; to afford him the fair opportunity of a brighter and happier future, was the object of the author in the construction of this drama.
I had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and have conversed with him much upon this subject. He would be pleased with the manner in which the effort of his genius is embodied by your very natural and forcible representation of the principal character.
England has borrowed much of her system of prison discipline from the United States; we might, I think, with advantage to the criminal, and without any injury to society, adopt a course which would afford some prospect of retrieving character, and allow a ray of hope to shine into the dark dungeon of the penitent and reformed convict. Yours, faithfully, EDWIN JAMES.
To W. J. FLORENCE, &c., Winter Garden.

PATRIOTIC REUNION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS'
RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., WILL PRESIDE.
ADDRESS BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.
In order that the public may be assured of the CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended:
BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.
To Committ

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral of Alderman Fromont.

One of the largest and most imposing funerals witnessed in this City was that of Alderman FROMENT, which took place yesterday afternoon at the English Lutheran Church on Fifteenth-street. About 1 o'clock the procession, consisting of the relatives and friends of the deceased, members of the Common Council, representatives of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, Tammany Society, and the chief officers of the Police Department, proceeded to church, where a large number of people had already assembled. The coffin, beautifully decorated with flowers, was borne to the altar, followed by Mr. GUNTHER, Mayor elect, Judge DALY, Comptroller BRENNAN, Supervisor TWEED, Superintendent KENNEDY, City Inspector BOOLE, and others. The funeral sermon, or more properly oration, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. JAMES SCHOUCK, who, after reading from the Bible the words "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, my thoughts higher than your thoughts," proceeded to make an application of the text to the occasion. The Doctor illustrated the fact that God's ways are not man's ways in the death of Alderman FROMENT, for had it been optional with the community of which he was so useful a member, he would have lived to the age of a patriarch. God had seen fit to remove him, for what reason none knew—possibly because He wished us to have a higher appreciation of the value of good men, that we might strive the more to emulate them. The Doctor's remarks were listened to with profound attention. At their conclusion, the burial service was read and an opportunity afforded the audience to see the remains. At 2½ o'clock the remains were taken from the church, when the procession was again formed, and proceeded to the interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

THE HEENAN AND KING MATCH.—The nearer the approach to the receipt of the result of this mauling match the greater the excitement and the more lavish the betting. KING'S backers are numerous, and were at the start offered the odds of two to one, and this is now considered the ruling rate. It was HARRY CLIFTON, of Broadway and Fourth-street, not Broadway and Eighth, who seeks to invest $3,000 or more on KING—the ruling odds being allowed him. Up to Saturday a well-known citizen had $17,000 invested on KING. A gentleman of wealth last week wagered a fine team of carriage horses on HEENAN against one moderately good animal. At all the resorts down town money flies around as though it cost nothing, and men who never bet before bet now. One of the best evidences that money is plenty is the quantity that people are now so eagerly trying to get rid of on this bull fight. The news of the result ought to be here to-day. When it does come thousands will be poorer if not wiser.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—The exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society closed last Friday evening, and the sale of the pictures takes place this evening.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3791, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801. *Part II.*—No. 88. *Part III.*—Adjourned without day.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 201, 176, 103, 228, 232, 248, 258, 302, 303, 304, 305—on calendar issues of law and fact—15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 1183, 3145, 3149, 1439, 2979, 633, 1711, 2815, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3067, 3171, 3173. *Part II.*—Nos. 736, 2098, 2018, 2662, 2372, 2558, 450, 2946, 2948, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2962, 2964, 2966.

COMMON PLEAS.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nov. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Mullen.

DEMURRER TO COMPLAINT.

ADOLPH HAMMER *vs.* CHARLES A. BARNES, *imp'd with Nash & Co.*—This case came up for argument before the Court on demurrer interposed by the defendant, Charles A. Barnes, to the plaintiff's complaint.

It appeared from the plaintiff's complaint that ADOLPH HAMMER (the celebrated Brewer) had devoted the greater portion of his life to studying the science of chemistry, and the practical application of the same to brewing, with a view of improving and perfecting the process of brewing, and thus, after many years of research and scientific investigation, had discovered a new process by which he is enabled to brew at all seasons—even during the most excessive hot weather—both ale and lager-bier of the most superior and uniform quality, which never sours. He also claims that he can produce from inferior malt ale and lager-bier of far superior quality than is made by the old process from superior malt, and also at least twenty per cent. more of it when the same amount of malt is used with both processes.

The plaintiff was in the habit of teaching his process to other brewers for a valuable consideration, (some of them paying as high as $10,000,) they binding themselves to keep it secret. About five years ago he established a very extensive brewery in Harlem, for the purpose of carrying his new process into effect, and with a view of contradicting, by the results of his operations, the assertions of parties who were prejudiced against his discovery, and of others who, actuated by selfish motives, stood in opposition to the general introduction of his process. After only a few years operations his ale has become exceedingly celebrated throughout the United States, owing to its superior qualities, especially its unparalleled keeping quality, and the demand for it far exceeds the capacity of his brewery. He now considers that he has convinced the parties interested that his statements as to the merits of his discovery are correct; and, having disposed of his brewery, has withdrawn from the brewing business, with the intention of devoting his time exclusively to the teaching of the art of brewing.

The complaint further averred that NASH & Co., brewers, applied to the plaintiff for a knowledge of his discovery, which the latter, for a valuable consideration, agreed to impart to them, and thereupon an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and NASH & Co., to the effect that the plaintiff imparted to them his process, the said NASH & Co., binding themselves in a heavy penalty not to impart it to any one, excepting their manager, CHARLES A. BARNES.

It further averred that the defendants broke their agreement, after having experienced the benefical nature of the improvement, by imparting the knowledge of the process to other brewers, whereby the plaintiff has been damaged to a large extent.

The complainant concluded by praying judgment against Nash & Co., for $35,000 damages, and for an injunction against all the defendants, to prevent them from further disclosing the plaintiff's process.

To this the defendant CHARLES A. BARNES, by his counsel, JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., demurred; and the Court, after hearing the argument of counsel on both sides, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, overruling the demurrer, with costs, with liberty to answer in twenty days.

D. McMahon, for plaintiff; J. Townsend, Jr., for defendant. C. A. Barnes.

[Advertisement.]

RICH, RACY AND INSTRUCTIVE.—The best number ever printed. For portaits, characters and biographies of Gen. LEE, Lord LYNDHURST, etc., with portraits of beautiful women, Egyptian mummies, Sioux Indians, Love, Courtship and Marriage, Wild Men and Beasts, Children, How Miss K. Got a Husband, A Woman's Experience, The Secret of Beauty, Love Signs in the Face, The Beard—Its Cultivation and Significance, Dreams, Causes and Effect, see the January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

E. LOAN, cleaning and dyeing office, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-st. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. References—Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbott & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merino parametta, silks, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HAASIS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

VARONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.—This new and wonderful Blood Purifier, the most remarkable upon which the sun has ever shone, is for sale by D. S. BARNES & Co., No. 202 Broadway. Price $2 per bottle. We sell Scott & Co.'s preparation only.

[Advertisement.]

The Black Hawk County Fair, Iowe, awarded the first premium to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

MARRIED.

BARNS—SWITZER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., PHILIP HAUNS to EMILIA, eldest daughter of E. W. Switzer, Esq.

GIBSON—MASON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, WILLIAM J. GIBSON and SARAH E. MASON, eldest daughter of Charles Mason, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At No. 8 Bridge-st., on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, ISAAC ALLEN, aged 78 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church.

BIRCH.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 19, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM ROBY GOULD, infant son of William and Josephine Byron, aged 3 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 248 East 53d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.

BUCK.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 20, EMMA LOUISE, infant daughter of James F. and Sara E. Buck, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 126th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

BADGLEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec 19, SARAH BADGLEY, widow of Abner Badgley, in the 95th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Fowler, No. 226 Wooster-st., this day, (Sunday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Elisabeth on Monday morning for interment.

CROWELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, of disease of the brain HARRY R., son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 235 West 21st-st.

CLAYTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, ANN ELIZA, wife of Edwin A. Clayton, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Constantine.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No 496 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DICK.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 19, ANNA GERTRUDE, youngest child of David H. and Mary S. Dick, aged 1 year, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery for interment.

DUFFY.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Dec. 20, LILLIA E., only daughter of Phillip and Jane Duffy, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, Fordham, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad trains leave 26th-st. at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be deposited temporarily at West Farms.

☞ Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

DYCKMAN.—At North Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19, after a short and painful illness, NAOMI GRANT, youngest daughter of William H. and Naomi F. Dyckman, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, in Day-st., North Orange, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Barclay st., at 11¾ o'clock. The interment will take place in Greenwood.

FROMONT.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, DOROTHEA FROMONT, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Theodore, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GODOINO.—At Deep Creek, Utah Territory, on Friday, Dec. 18, JOSEPH GODOINO, Superintendent of the Overland Mail Company.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

KAABS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 20, ELLEN DA WITT CHAMBERS, wife of Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, to be held at Madison-av. Church, corner of 28th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. She will be buried from the First Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOOMIS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 20, very suddenly, of apoplexy, GARDNER W. LOOMIS, in the 35th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

LATOURETTE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19, MARGARET, wife of Capt. David Latourette, in the 72d year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MARIAN.—Drowned, on board iron-clad *Weehawken*, off Charleston, on Sunday, Dec. 8, HENRY W. MARIAN, Third Assistant Engineer U. S. N., only son of J. J. MARIAN, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years and 11 months.

MANNING.—On Friday morning, Dec. 18, Mrs. MARY D. MANNING, widow of Jaremiah Manning, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, with those of her son, J. Angus Manning, and her brothers, Daniel, William S. and C. R. Robert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 West 12th-st.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 19, HENRY SMITH aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 175 East 26th st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, after a short and severe illness, MORGAN COOLEY, only son of Sydney E. and Elvira V. P. Smith, aged 2 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 Jefferson Park, corner of President and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STILLMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, FANNY, youngest daughter of Thomas and Emma T. Stillman.

Funeral at 12 M., this day, (Monday.) Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

SCHUYLER.—In this City, on Snnday, Dec. 20, ELIZA, wife of George L. Schuyler, and daughter of James A. Hamilton.

WHITINGHAM.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, MARY, youngest daughter of the late Charles Whitingham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 207 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from Havana and New-Orleans—Keiser, E., Wolf, G. Goldman, Lieut. Morey, Mrs. Montriff, M. W. Smith, M. Arencman, R. J. Evans, F. F. Folger, M. Muilhof, F. Dansereau, L. Levy, H. W. Mead, Capt. J. B. Smith, Mrs. L. Von Praig and child, Mr. Mann, C. Rousther, Miss Flash, B. La-ava, Deville and servant, P. Ingen, H. W. Petrous, G. Brinkerhoff, F. Lalouf, H. A. Brown, L. B. Mootilla and lady, W. T. Caleb, G. Julian, lady and 3 children, G. P. Parker, E. H. Saulmer, M. Piquemel, R. M. Samcite, Miss Helen Dilloway, R. A. Southwick, Gen. Weitzel and servant, Capt. O. M. Wilson, Capt. Uhann and son, G. H. Wooster and lady, S. T. Suit, T. Suit, Nelson Fitch, A. Campe, Mrs. Howard, P. Pontrie, Capt. Graves and servant, T. Neal, Lieut. Fitch, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Kauffman, S. W. Symonds and lady, Capt. Hasam, Capt. Blakesley, Col. Foster, M. Ledyard, W. A. Cline, J. Emms, S. A. Paris, Lieut. Emerson, Capt. Evers, Capt. James Nichols, W. Greenough,

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon sets.. 4 00
Sandy Hook. 4 24 | Gov. Island . 5 13 | Hell Gate.. 6 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 20.

Arrived.

H. C. M. steam frigate Carmen, Commander Jose Polo de Bernabi, Havana Dec 10. She came to this port using her half steam power. Has been detained two days by the late S. E. gale—which overtook her 17th, when within 25 miles of Sandy Hook. The C. mounts 41 guns, is of 600-horse-power, and has a crew of 500 men and officers.

Steamship Hecla, Macauley, Liverpool Dec. 1, and Queenstown Dec. 2, with mdse. and 422 passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 12, lat. 46 02, lon. 45, passed large vessel bottom up. 18th, 9 P. M., off Nantucket Lightship, exchanged night signals with a steamer, bound E., supposed to be the Virginia.

Steamship Morning Star, Courteney, New-Orleans, 13th inst., and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Steamship Merrimac, Sampson, New-Orleans Dec. 13, with cotton, &c., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Hobart, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Conner.

Bark Casoonis, (Fr.,) Briand, Martinique 21 ds., in ballast to Vatable & Reynald. Had heavy weather.

Bark Heindahl, (Nor.,) Toralsen, Alicante 49 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Mira W. Holt, Lord, Norfolk 6 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Demill & Co.

Schr. S. R. Bailey, Robinson, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., for Boston.

Schr. Napoleon, (3-masted,) Soper, Port Royal 6 ds.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Band, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary Eva, Freeman, York River, with oysters.

Schr. S. Eddy, Patten, Baltimore, with coal.

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Schr. C. M. Newens, Hawkins, Baltimore, with coal.

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Schr. Ellen Baker, Jeffries, Virginia.

Schr. Armenia, Cavalier, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Eclipse, Coes, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Moonlight, Tuthill, Alexandria.

Schr. John Cullins, Ruland, Virginia, with wood.

WIND—Sonset, N. W.

Below.

Bark Teresa, (Dan.,) from Maracaibo.
Brig Ginia, (Aus.,) from Marseilles.
Also, 2 ships unknown.

Sailed.

Dec. 19—Steamers Salvor, Thorn, City of Richmond.
Ships Julia, (Br.,) Columbia, Wilhelmins, (Brem.,) Octavius, (Br.,) Victoria, Unolamns.
Barks D. C. Murray, France, (Fr.,) Gertrude, and Maraval.
Brigs J. Hathaway, Margaret, (Br.,) Princa of Wales, (Br.,) Vesta, (Br.,) Thos. Owen, Union.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3821. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Bad News by Way of Richmond.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Pass the the Obstructions.

The Ironsides Entangled and Probably Abandoned.

TWO MONITORS DISABLED

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 21.

Richmond papers of thn 19th coetain thn following telegram from Charleston:

"The *Ironsides* and three moeitors, whiln attempting to pass the obstructioes, becawe eetangled. The *Ironsides* will probably hace to be abandoned. Two of thn monitors were also badly disabled."

[NOTE.—The date of the dispatch is probably the 18th.—EDS.]

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Attack Fort Gibson and are Repulsed—Exciting Reconnoissance of a Cavalry Regiment—Capture at the Noteriona Handy Lane—Kirby Smith Threatening Little Rock, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 21.

A special to the *Democrat*, dated Fort Smith, Ark., 20th, says: An attack was made on the outposts of Fort Gibson, by STANOWAITE, with a force stated at 1,600. He wes repulsed and fell back, taking a part of his toren across thn Arkansas below Fort Gibson, moving eorthest.

The Third Wiscoesin cavelry has just returned from a successful reconnoisence southward. They wers within fifteen miles of the Red River. Finding the enemy had changed tbeir position siece the last adeices, they were ueable to proceed further. Their retern was a constant skirmish for over one hundred miles, strong bodies of the anemy being posted at all the cross-roads to intercept tham. They cut thair way through in some places, and aceded nther hosts by taking biled mountain passes. Their loss is trifling.

Among the prisoners takan is the notorious HANEY LANE, who boasts haeing killed ovar oee huedred Unioe citizens with his own haeds.

Information was received that two-thirds of KIRBY SMITH'S forces were preparing to attack Little ROCK, The balance, anticipating that MCNEILL'S forces would be drawe away to reiuforce STEELE, are to iail oe Fort Smith.

A commueicatioe of the Choctaw chief, MCCUSTAIN, says the Choctaws will eot rejoin COOPER. Ife desires an interview with MCNEILL, and says the trioe is disposed for peace.

Our advance headquarters at Weldon, 55 miles South, say they frequently push down toward Washington, constantly annoying Gen. PRICE'S left flank.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a oommunication from the Secretary of the Navy, in raspoese to a resolution of the Senate of Feb. 25, 1863, transmitting the proceedings of the Court-martial le the case of Commodore CHARLES HUNTER.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affeirs.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Uelon,) introduced various petitions praying for the amendment of the Enrollmeet act so tbat ministers of the Gospel may bn regarded as "eon-combatants," and be employed in thn service as chaplains.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (UNION,) presented a petitioe from the citizens of Iowa, praying for tha total abolition of Slavery.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented petitioes from ladies of Burlington aed Des Moines Counties, Iowa, for the establishmeet of an Ambulaecn eorps.

TOBACCO IN THE ARMY.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Ueioe,) presneted a petition from the First brigade of thn regular army, asking for a "tobacco ratioe" for the army.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Ueion,) gava notice of a hill to make it illegal for any member of Cnegress to act as coonsel ie any case in which tha United States is ieteresting.

THE TRAITORS FROM THE REGULAR SERVICE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Unioe,) submitted a joint resolution calling ou tha Seeretary of War for the names of all officers and mee of the regular army who have deserted or resigned between the 1st of December, 1860, aed the 1st of December, 1863. Adopted.

Mr. FOOT offered a similar resolution rslatiee to tha eavy. Acopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GRIMES, of fowa, (Uelon,) introduced a hill to provide for the iestructioe of youth, in primary schools, througeout the District of Columbie, out of the limits af the cities of Washieg toe and Georgetowe.

Referred to the Committee oe the District of Columbia.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The peedieg qeestioe heieg oe thn postpoeement of the resolution nf Mr. SUMNER, embodyieg the proposed new rule of the Senate,

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) coetinued the discussion, and favored a postpoenment of actioe thereepon.

Mr. SUMNER held that thare was no occasion for postpoeemeet, and that it should be brought to a vote at oece.

Mr. BAYARD wished a discussion of thn constitutionality aed applicability of the law to Senators, aed a postponemeet of action tor that purpose.

Mr. SUMNER said it was difficult to resist the application urged with so much pertinecity by the Senator from Delaware. Yet that gentlemen eojoyed the most ample opportueity of coesideeing it; and it was due to the Seeate that it should be settled without delay, and before the holidays. He should deem it his duty to press it to e vote.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The moreieg hour having expired, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Ueion,) the bill for increased eounty and pay of volunteers was taken up. Tha Committee's amendment allowing soldiers to reenlist in other branches of the service coming first under consideration.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) hoped this amendment would not be aoopted. It was one of thn most hoestil indications of the oresent time that so general an inclieation to reenlist was orevalent le the army. If this provision was placed in the hill there would be constant changes from infantry to artillnry, or to cavalry, and existing organizations would he brokne up.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to aioend the ameadment by giving four hundred dollars bounty to all veterans who endist prior to the 5th of January, also, to the effect that any person enlisting in the marine corps of the United States shall receive tha sum of three hundred dollars. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Uaion,) regarded the policy of paying large bounties as unwise. It would have been better to leave the whole matter to the people at home. The requirements of these amendments involved thn raising of more than one hundred millions of dollars. We should hesitate about saocr tioning such a policy. Ife should vote for the law, but not for the bounty.

Mr. WILSON explained, that ie October last, when it was foend that the draft for 200,000 mee was ieefficient to meet thn wants of the War Deparimeni, thn bounty of four hundred dollars to veterans and three hundred to others was offered, and this hill was designed to narry ont the pled e thus made. Nine millions had then beee received from commutation. This was now augmented to twelve millions.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) opposed the system of large bounties, and asked how long will thn people bear these burdens? How shall we render these burdens equal? He had felt from thn beginning that we must pass e fair law for a draft and thee abide by it. Thn sooner we come to this decision the better it will be. If it should bn his turn to serve, it might be hard but it would be fair; we have lost ground by igaoring the principle, that a man had eo right to raiuse his services when called for. It was easy to offer money for bounties, but a much hardnr thing to pay them. We might thus go on and add hundreds of millions per year to tha hurdens of the war. He believed we could coetinue to nndure thnm leoger than any other eatiee eu earth, bnt might there not be an end to such eepacity for enduranea? Shall we abandon at ouce the idea of obtaineg the services of every able-bodied citizan? It is te the power of thn Governmeet to demand their serelees, and that power should be enforced. How long could we ge oe as though there was money in profusion that we knew eot what to de with? If those who favor such prodigality of eapeuditure would furnish the money to the Treasury waich would be required, their position would be more reasonable.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Uelon,) asked if the Senator knew why, whee the draft failed to oroduce a sufficiant number of men, there was not another ordered.

Mr. FESSENDEN answered that he was not aethorized to say. It might be because tha Democrats made such an infernal howl to frighien the people that the Government was frightened; but when it was seen that the people were not at all frightened, they ordered another, making these offers for veluntary recruiting le the meantime, as the most acailable means for obtaieing the men.

Mr. WILSON acknowledged the necessity of eaercising great carn with regard to tha depiniioe of the Treasury and to keeping the credit of thn Governmeet intact. It had always been thought mura difficult to obtain money than men. He wanted tha currency of the country te be sound, and her credit good. Yet we must keep our pledges made to enlisted men. These enlistmeets were numerous, not only in thn Northern States but in the Southwest. East Tennessee had recruited 3,500 men; Texas had furnished two regiments; and Arkansas had yielded substantial additions to these forces. Such reerults should be dealt with according to promise. He was in taeor of the commutation clause and for the payment of the bounties proposed.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana (Dem.), thought there was sufficiee: eeloence that there would be no trouble in getting men. The draft had thus far been a failure. We wanted not an army of conscripts, but of volunteers.

Mr. HARRIS did not favor thn amendment of the Committee as it stood, and thought it would stop all recruiting after Jan. 5.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, said we could not fill oor armies with conscripts alone. There were three millions of men subject to draft at this time; and of this number, on the basis of the receipts of the last draft, but 126,000 could be brought leto the field if the entire enrollment were takeo, and out of this number from 20,000 to 30,000 would be deserters. Indiana had more than fifteu her quota, and could be depeodnd oe ueoer any circumstaeces to furnish her full sharn without resort to oraft.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermeet, (Ueioe,) moved to strike out the words, "January fifth," and insert "until tha eeat draft eot later than February first." Lost.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) moved to strika out "fifteen dollars" le thn Committee's amendment, and insert "twenty dollars" gas the bounty for obtaieing the enlistment of veterans.

The motion was rejected, after a conversational debate, participated in by Messrs. WILSON, HOWE and FESSENDEN.

Thnn Senate, oe motion of Mr. SHERMAN adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Moeday, Dec. 21.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter inclosed from President LINCOLN, from the Freadman's Aid Society uf Boston, New-York and Cincienati. Referred to the Committee oe Emancipatioe.

GEN. GRANT.

A message was also received from President LINCOLN, informieg the House that hn had approved and signed the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. GRANT aed the armies under him, and for a gold medal, &c.

ELECTIONS, ETC.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked and obtained leave to record his vote in the affirmativn on toe resolutions of his colleague. (GRANS CLAY SMITH,) adopted on Friday.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the documentary evidence in the various contested elections was ordered to be printed.

PAY OF MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Committee oe Ways and Means, introduced a bill appropriating over $749,000 to carry into effect the Act of March, 1862, for pay, bounty, and pensions to the officers and men actually employed on the Western Department of Missouri.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Democral,) objected to the consideration of the bnt at this time. He thought it would be better to let the bill take the usual course.

Mr. BLOW said that the original claims amounted to a million and a half of dollars; but the Commissioners appointed to levestigate the subject had reported in favor of allowing the sum mentioned le thn hill. The mee had beee kept out of their pay for eighteen moeths. A worthier class of men had eot been called out for the defeece of the couetry.

Mr. KING, of Missoeri, Dem.,) advocateo the passage of the bill. No class of mee had beee mora badly treated than the class provided for in the bill.

Further debain ensued, when the bill was mada the special ordar for to-day, at 3 o'clock.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Unioe,) from the Military Committee, reported a hill repealing the third and teeth sectioes of the Enrollment Act, so that the two classes of persoes to be drafted shall be consolidated leto one, this to take effect from and after its passage.

Objectioe being made to the consideration of Mr. SCHENCK'S report at this time, he temporarily withdrew it.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a series of resolutions, setting forth that a conspiracy of persons exists, assuming to be a Government of the Confederate States, for the purpose of withdraweg States from the Federal Ueion; but that this does not extinguish the political franchise of such States, and that the citizens thereof can any time resume thair civil Government on the only conditioe that their constitution is Republican, that it is sufficient for those who are loyal aed qualified by the election laws to resume their State Government, aed this is sufficieet evidence of loyalty, &c.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question: whee,

On motioe of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Unioe,) the resolutioes were referred to thn Select Committee on the Rebellious States.

A BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio (Unioe), offerad a resolution for the appointmeet of a Select Committee of nine, to consider and report un the subject of a National Bankrupt Act.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motioe was lost by yeas, 69; nays, 86.

The following is the vote on laying Mr. SPALDING'S Bankrupt resolution on the table:

YEAS—Messrs. James A. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Bliss, Broomall, Brown of West Virginia, Bearman, Clark, Cox, Crevens, Dawson, Denison, Dument, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fince, Grider, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Long, Marcy, McBride, McClurg, McKinsley, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Amos Myers, Noble, Neil of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Pendleton, Parham, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Ross, Schofield, Scott, Smith, Steele of New York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Thayer, of West Virginia, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Ambrose W. Clarke, Cobb, Cofroth, Cole, Cresswell, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garson, Gooch, Grinnell, Herrick, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Holburd, Jenckas, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, King, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvie, McIndoe, Moorshead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Perry, Pike, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spaulding, Stebbins, Stevens, Stuart, Thayer, Thomas, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Washborne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Woodbridge, Yeaman.

The resolution was then adopted.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS, ETC.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was retarred, providing "A Provisional Government in the military districts of tee insurgent States, and authorizing the loyal citizens thereof to organizn a Goverooment, Republican le form, and for other purposes."

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to create e Bureau of Military Justice. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolutioe grantieg the use of this Hall for a public meeting of the Freedman's Relief Association.

Mr. COX objected, and this, by the rules of the House, prevented further action on the resolution today.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) moved the suspension of the rules in order to take up the report and act upon the bill to eossolidate the two olasses in the Eerolimeut Act into one.

The vete was, yeas 82, nays 60; so the rules ware not suspended—a two-thirds vote being necessary to do so.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. MILLER, of Pnnsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution respectfully requesting the President to promptly instruct those having charge of the exchange of prisoners to propose to thn so-called Southern Confednracy to eschange white man for white man, inacing all other questions, including that relating to negro prisoners, to be disposed of hereafter, so that the suffering whiln man may be restored to the servios of the Government, their friends and firesides.

The House refused, 73 against 85, to lay thn resolutioe oe thn table.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Illinois, (Uoioe,) offered a substitute for thn above, declaring that the House approve of the measures takee by the Administration for the exenange of prisoners now held by thn enamy in southern prisons, and recommending that the sama nourish bn pursued for a fair and just eschange of all our ewn soldiers now held by tha rebels.

The questien was takan and Mr. WADSWORTH'S sebatitute adopted, 87 against 63.

APPROPRIATIONS, ETC.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Penesylvania, Union,) the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FENTON le the chair, on the bill appropriating $50,000 for deficiencies for thn public printing, and $20,000,000 for thn payment of bounties, advance pay, and premiums for soldiers eolunteering or enlisting in the service of thn United States.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York (Dem.), trusted that the House would eseuse him if he inquired whnther there twenty millions were in the estimates of the War or Treasury Departments. It was stated officially thet ten millions had been received as commutation mooey, sed two millions beside, making twelve millions in all. And now twenty millions warn asked for le this bill. Hn did not want to throw any obstruction in the way of its passage; hut for his owe leformation, and with a view to intelligent action, he wished to know whether thn twenty millions were le the estimates.

Mr. STEVENS replied that this inquiry was proper. The bill was drawe up by the Secretary of War, in whose hendwriting it came into the pos-esston of thn Committee of Ways and Means. When it was handed to him by the Chairman of thn Committee, hn was told that the Secretary of War would require nothing more befurn the holidays. He supposed, as a matter of course, that thn commutation money would go into tha public treasury.

Mr. BROOKS said the Secretary of War must have known as well twenty days sgo as enw that this amount was necessary. Why was not this sum leserted in the estimates? Why had he ent gleen the information et an early period.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) remarked that Mr. STEVENS had made e correct statement of what had taken place. Hn (SCHENCK) called upon the Secretary of War in relatioe to the legislation which might be expedient before ae adjournement over the holidays. As Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, he explained that it would be impossible to get brought before that thnn any geaaral legislation for military purposes. The Secretary replied that if he could get a single appropriation for the payment of bounties and pensions, he would be enabled to gat along satisfactorily. The Secretary drew that section of tha bill at his suggestion. The sum of twenty millions was in accordance with the estimates and necessities of the Goeernment.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired whnther tha ten millions received as commutatioe was included in thn twenty now required.

Mr. STEVENS replied that his understanding was that thn tee millions were included.

Mr. BROOKS offered an ameedmeet to thn bill to the effect that the tweety millions named therein shall include all commutation money hitherto and hereafter to bn paid into the Treasury.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Oolo, (Union,) said tha commutation money had already been paid out, whether properly or legally hn would eot undertake to decide. Vuleeteering was the one male reliance, and hence he thought it would be uewise to rednce the amount of the appropriatioe proposed. Voluoteers could eot be obtained by the War Department ueless it had the means at hand.

Mr. COX said the Enrollmeet Bill had proved an utter failure. The Secoitary of War confessed it. He believed the policy of the Government should be to offer the largest pecuniary inducement for volunteers ano not to resort to the Anti-Republican system of extorting military service. He would vote for the twenty millioes; but in doieg so he did not wish to express his approoetioe of the act of the Secretary of War in paying out the commutation money without first having an appropriation by Congress. It was not shown whether the money was paid out for white or black soldiers, although it was known that soma had been paid for slaves in Maryland and other States. The Administration had almost the habit of disregarding the Coeetitution and laws; aed it was therefore proper that thn people's reoresentatives should require all appropriations to be examined by tee appropriate Committees in advance of oeing brought before the House.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowe, (Union,) referred to the provision of tun Enrollmeet Act relative to substitutes, and wherein the Secretary of War is authorized to fix the price at aot exceeding $300. It thus appeared that the section applied eot to the Treasery, but aapressly to the War Department.

Mr. COX did not agree with the gentleman. The commutation money came into the Treasury, and could eot be drawe out without specific legislatioo.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Unioe,) said, as this had been so successful in obtaeing soldiers in spite of the party of the gentlemen from Ohio, (Mr. COX,) he was desirous of carrying out the plee by offering pecuniary inducemeets to volunteers. He could eot permit these constant and persistent slanders on thn Administration to pass without eotice. Thn Administration had not been le the habit of violating the Constitution and laws. Such statements were utterly uetrue. There never was an Administratioe so cautious against a violation of this law aed Constitution. (Laughter.) Those gentlemeo would have laughed le a different style if thn law and Constitution had been eeforced upoe them: (Applause,) and it was with very ill grace for gentnmnn to come here and appeal to the people to say whether the Administratioe was obedient to the law and Constitution, whse they in fact had eo constituencies—looking to tha results of the elections. Yet with unblushing effroetery they made allegations, as if anybody would believe them.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said he held himself prepared to vote for every dollar of money needed by the Administration to carry on the war for the suppressioe of the rebellioe. But in voting money, his constituents had a right to know what it was for. It was perfeetly reasonable to inquire of the Chairman of either the Committee of Ways aed Means or thn Committee on Military Affairs, whether the ten millions of commutation money was included le the tweety millions in the bill.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Ueioe,) read a brief extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that the custody of the commutation money had been assumed by the Collectors of Ieternal Revenue, at the insiance of the Secretary of War—thn latter thinking this plen would be the less burdensome; but the whole matter was eow submitted to Congress in Secretary CHASE'S report.

Mr. SCHENCK referred to the private book of estimates he held ie his haed to show what amoents were requeired to the and of the fiscal year 1864-'65 ie all $25,700,000. It had beee said that there were three clesses in this House. First, those favoring carrying oe thn war. Secoed, those eot in favor of putting down the rebellion at all. Third, those in favor of putting down tha rebellion, but opposed to all meaes tor accomplishieg it. For himself, he belonged to the first class, and would vote for all mnaas for putting down thn rebellion.

Mr. BROOKS held it to be the first duiy of the representatives of thn peopin to know where every dollar of public money weet. If he wisbed to break down the Administration he would givn them millions upon millions, ueiil the currency was so anpandnd that it would be as worthless as the assignats of France or the Continental money. If this was opposing them, hn was le opposition to the Administratioe. But he had that it was the best evidence of public friendship to look after the pecuelary affairs of the Government. He would sunpot the Administratioe in eti hoest measures to carry on the Goearnment. But he wanted to keow how and where avery dollar of the people's money was to be expended. The gentlemen from Ohio, (Mr. SCHENCK,) had the estimates before him. But the gentlemen on his (MR. BROOKS') side were not so fortunate in having the record. All hn asked was legal appropriatees.

Mr. KELLOGG said, the responsibility of the passage of the oill rested oo his sidn of the House, and ha took it for granted teat ie view of the receet elections, it was to thei side tha peopin looked with confidence. What had just occurred hern reminded him of a beggar who asked for a sixpence, but the lady instead offered bim advice. "Thank you, madam," he said, "I am full of it." (Laughter.) He felt so now. The House had bene warned against French *assignats* and Continental money. He would leform gentlemen that thn House was eot disposed to make illegal appropriatiena. They would unite in the support of the just ends of Goveremeet.

Mr. COX said if the gentleman had read the book of LIEBER on Civil Liberty, he would find that what is eow done was against Republican governmnet. The same gentlemeo was now employed to codify the Laws of War for thn Government.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) replied that he had neeer yet seen e man so wise but what he might be sometimes wrong; but hn appealed to his own instincts and the generous republicanism of his our country. [Applause.]

The Chairman immediately called to order, saying that if the impropriety of applauding ware repeatnd, he would have thn galleries cleared.

Mr. KEENAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said they need not hesitate to vote for thn bill. He desired it should pass with enanimity, te ordar that tha Secretary of War might be enabled to fill up eur army with volunteers. They knew that throughout thn country the people of all parties were uniting in efforts to procura volunteers to upholo our flag and suppress those who have risee in arms against the Constitution and Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania (Dem.,) thought there was nothing improper or wroeg in thn appropriation of this money. Hn would say hnre, whatever their individual opinion might be as to the conduct of the war, or the acts of the Administration, he solemnly protested on his sidn of the House against any chargn or intimation of factious mevemeets, or the throwing of obstructions before the wheels of Government. Something had been said about the recent elections, but the district which hn represented sent oen of thn first companies for the defence of thn Capital, and now has seven thousand men in thn field. He was not opposed to the Administration le its just eoostitutioeal demands. Hn and his friends had, however, the right to criticise the acts of the Administration. Let all unite in the best possibln manner for the benefit of the country, and to show Europn that they are a band of brothers. They should rise to the dignity of statesmen, discarding all other considnratioes—both of party and of classes.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his amendment. The debate having closed by limitation, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that no part of the money hereiu appropriated should be used for the raising, arming, equipping and paymeet of esgro soldiers. This amendment was rejected. Yeas, forty-one, (41;) nays, one hundred and five, (105,) as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aecona, Bliss, Brown of Wisconsin, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, King, Knapp, Law, Long, Marcy, McKinney, Miller of Peonsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neil, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, C. A. White, J. W. White, Yeaman.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Andersen, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Western Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Brown of Western Virginia, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasooe, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Perry, Pike, Price, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stebbins, Steele, of New-Jersey, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Van Valkenburgh, Elijah Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Wallbridge.

The bill was then passed, there being no voien in the negative.

Mr. COX offered tha following; but a debate arising, it goes ever.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire lets the expedie ney of a total repeal of the Act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes; and that in lieu thereof they report a hill calling forth the militia of the States to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrection, in pursuance of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, and providing for the organizing, arming, disciplining and governing of said militia, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; ar, if that be not expedient, that said Committee leqoire further into the expediency of repealing so much of said act as allows substitutes or exemptions for money, so that all citizens owing allegiance shall be liable to serv e in the Government without regard to their pecuniary ability to obtain dischar.e therefrom by the procoration of substitutes at the payment of money, *provided*, however, that said substitution and exemption shall be repealed so far as it relates to the present call for troops in the States where the law under that call has not been executed.

The House thea adjourned.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Fight at Bean's Station.

Rumors of Longstreet's Death.

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 21.

The *Commercial*, of thia City, has the following special dispatches:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Friday, Dec. 18.

GEN. LONGSTREET divided his army on Moeday, oen part making an attack on Bean's Station and the other at Kelly's Ferd, thn design being to cet off Gens. SHACKELFORD and FOSTER. A movement by Gee. FERRERO frustrated tha plae.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday, betwese Tazewell and Clinch River.

It is reported that Gee. LONGSTREET is killed, and that his forces are completely serroendad.

LOUDON, Ky., Sueday, Dec. 20.

Gen. SHACKLEFORD has arrived here ee route for heme. He left Blair's Cross Roads an the 16th instant.

The battle of Bean's Station commeaced oe the 14th iestant at 2 o'clock, and lasted netil dark.

Gee. SHACKELFORD bnld the groued until that time, when he withdraw, with a loss of 150 to 200 killed and wounded.

Our forces were coeceetrating at Blair's Cross Roads when Gee. SHACKELFORD left.

REPORT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Moeday, Dec. 21.

The *Commercial's* dispateh, dated 19th, says: "Advices from Knoxville represeet everything quiet in that diractioe. LONGSTREET has retereed to Buti Gap. It is supposed for the purpose of wintering in Watuga Valley, or with the view of moviog leto North Carolina. The railroad is in operation south of Knoxville to Loudon. The river is opse to navigation from Loudon to Chattaeooga. Gee. FOSTER has established his headquarters at Knoxville.

Grounds for a United States Cemetery at Chattaeooga have beee selected. A natioeal monument is to be built.

Thnre is nothing new in military affairs at Chattaeooga.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Gunboat Daylight Not Blown Up.

WASHINGTON, Moeday, Dec. 21.

A dispatch has been receieed at the Navy Department from Admiral LEE, datnd yasterday, saying:

"There is eo truth le thn rumor of the destruction of the gueboat *Daylight* by the rebel batteries near Wilmington. She is at Beaufort coaling."

The schoooner *G. O. Bigelow*, which was recnetly captured and then reinased by thn transport *Fulton*, was retaken and destroyed near Bear Inlet, 30 miles to the southward of Beaufort, by boats from the *Mount Vernon*, after the landing of her cargo.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 21.

A letter from an officnr of the *Keystone State*, dated the 16th inst., off Wilmington, makes no allusion to the *Daylight* affair, which is undeebtedly unfounded. The letter says: "To oor knowledge only two vessels have attempted to run this blockade recently, and one of the two was driven ashorn and destroyed."

From Mexico via California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 21.

Arrivnd, ships *Cremorne* and *Lock*, from Lima: *Lancaster*, from New York. Sailed, ship *William Tell* for Callao.

Dates from tha City of Mexico, via Acapulco, are to the 24th ult. Great suffering for want of provisions prevailed amoeg the poorer classes. Fortifications were constantly being strengthened. The French had advanced no further into the interior since occupying Queretaro.

Thn killing of COMONFORT had aroused a feeling of intense bitterness among the native oopnlation.

Accounts from San Luis Potosi state that a Mexican officer had returned from the United States, where he had been sent with a commission for purchasing and fitting out vessels of war, under letters-of-marque, to prey on French commerce, and it was reported that his mission was successful.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hibernia's Mails.

The Prize Fight Between Heenan and King.

EXCITEMENT RUNNING HIGH.

Comments on the Battle of Chattanooga.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Proclamation of the King of Denmark.

OTHER CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the steamship *Hibernia* arrived at Bostnn on Sueday eight, and came through to this City fast eeening. A synopsis of the nnws was telegraphed from Capn Race and published in Friday's TIMES; bet we fied somn additional matters of interest:

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND KING.

Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

LONDON, Monday, Dne. 7.

The Congress, thn Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, the French Budget, the 8 per cent. of the Bank of England, even thn great storm, are forgotine for thn moment, and the attention of the public is turned unconsciously to thn great international battle betwnen the Beecicla Boy and TOM KING, the ex-champion of England. Thn prize is a round sum of £2,000, not to speak of the honor, and glory, and popularity which the successful gladiator is certain to achieve. Should the weather permit, tha anconester is to tekn place to-merrow, (Teesday,) within one hundred miles of the metropolis. The precise *locale* is eet yet known, as the Chief Commissioner of Police has issued special instructions to his subordinates to telegraph to the coestabulary of the Home Counties where any authantic informatiee can be obtained as to the whereabouts. It is aot, however, believed that the county police have any real desire to interfere, for on the last occasion when HEENAN and TOM SAYERS met to coefeed for thn champion's belt and one thousand pounds ne attempt was made to interrupt the combat until it was too late. The two men have been training almost neisternittiegly for the last four moeths. HEENAN at a farm house on the outskirts of Newmarket Heath, aed KING in the neighborhood of Bury St. Edmoed's in Seffolk. Both are represented as being in first-rate coedition. TOM SAYERS who is, perhaps, better qualified to judge of the matter than any ana else, has given some advice to his former opponent, which the latter will, no doebt, avail himself of in the coming battle. When HEENAN fought SAYERS at Farnborough his hands became so soft after the first hour that his blows were of comparatively little effect on the hardened out e.astic frame of SAYERS. To praveet a recurrance of so untoward a circumstance HEENAN has beee practicing for many hours each day at a sack filled with oats suspended in the air by a rope. By this operation his friends assert that he has oronght his hands to the proper consistency, and, as TOM SAYERS has proeounced them to be efficient, it may fairly be presumed that they are so. Both men have walked oe an average from 15 to 20 miles per day, aed both have observed the strictest regimen with regard to diet, &c. HEENAN weighs as nearly as possible 14 stone, and stands six feet oee and a-half inches. His width round the chest is 46 leches. His opponent, KING, is lighter by 14 poueds, and his width of chest is but 42 leches, but he stands nearly an inch taller than HEENAN; he has also the advantage of being two or three years the junior of the Benicia Boy. With regard to nationality, HEENAN may be said to be an Irishman, his parents being both Irish; while TOM KING asserts that he is "English to the backbonn." I have heard, however, that in reality KING is half-aed-half—oee of his parents hailing from your side of the Channel. Be this as it may, both mee are splendid specimens of modern athletes; and each will do his best to win the crown of victory. Physically speaking, two finer mea have never entereo the prizn ring, aed perhaps in the aenals of the sporting world so large a sum of mooey has ever previously beee staked upon thn issue of such a coeiest. Tha friends af TOM KING have made their headquarters at the East End of the town, and those of HEENAN at the West End; but all the "sporting-houses," as they are styled, have been throoged during the last few days by the backers and admirers of the men. Owing to the drawo battle between HEENAN and SAYERS, aed other instances that, perhaps, no other pugilist in the kingdom but HEENAN could have stood up to in the ring for two hours before the accomplished TOM, the betting is greatly in favor of HEENAN. Last week it was sevee to four against KING; but within the last forty-night hours the betting has improved a point as as regards the latter, and sevee to fivn may now be takae as the odds. Outside the immediate circle of thn Prize Ring ths prevailieg sentiment is also in favor of HEENAN, aed his noe-professional admirers have laid large sums on him. On the other hand, KING has a numerous party who profess themselves sanguine of his success, aot oely on accouat of his enduring powers, but also on account of his superior length of arm, and the tremendous force with which he concentrates his blows, and which may possibly (as is thn case with MACA) knock his opponeeet "oet of time. With regard to science, which, after all, will probably win the day, both mee are fairly matched; although, judging from ths battle at Farnborough, it may be inferred that hnre, too, HENAN will have the advantage. With regard to the locality of the fight, thn start will be made between 3 and 5 o'clock A. M., to-merrow morning, and the probability is that thn place selected will be oe the Great Western Railway, either le the Counties of Berks or Wilts. Tbe men themselves will aot arrica fe town until a late hour to-night, and both will avoid their usual haunts in order to prevent the possibility of their failing leto the haeds of the police, who have warrants for their apprehension. The tickets for the special train will be three guiceas each, and to prevent a recurrence of thn disgraceful scenes which took place at the railway stations preparatory to the two last fights, a special body guard is to be organized to protect the persoes and pockets of those who may desire to be present on this occasioe. Two of HEENAN'S brothers have been residing with him near Newmarket, and will accompany him to the field. They are both tall, good-looking fellows, with thn slightest possible dash of the Yankee in their appearance. HEENAN is to have MCDONALD, a well-known retired veteran of the ring, for his second, while KING will, I believe, be "watted upon" by OWEN SWIFT, another quondam professor of the pugilistic art, who has retired into private life and opened a publichense. Owing to information which was reached the "parties," that an attempt will be made to pass off a great number of forged railway tickets for the specief train engaged for the excursion

THE RECRUITING QUESTION.

What the Supervisors Say.

WHAT GENERAL HAYS SAYS.

Tha number of volenteers who have enlisted in this City during tha past week has averaged about 50 per day—a falling off of more than one half from the enlistments of the two weeks previous. This is attributed by tha Supervisors' Committee to tha action of the Government military authorities here, particularly le the matter of the order issued by Gen. Hays, some ten days ago, forbidding the Provost-Marshals from certifying to the enlistment of any volunteer who did eot get the $300 City bounty in his own hands. The motive of Gen. Hays in issuing the order was most praiseworthy—being tha desire to save volunteers from the fleecing operations or what are called bounty brokers—but its practical effect has been to lessen the eumber of recruits more than one-half, and if it is to continue le force, the ultimate result will be to prevent New-York from filling her quota by volunteering withle the time allotted by the Goverameat, or within any other reasonable time. A serious question arises here which demands the attentioe ot the authorities at Washioglor. The City of New-York, it is claimed, is abundantly able o raise her quota by volunteering withie the requlred lime, if she is peruitted to do it in her own way. Ie the fure part of last month a petition was presented to the President of the United States, signed by a large number of out most prominent citizens, of which the ollowing is a copy:

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

To His Excellency, The President of the United Stoles:

The authorities of the County of New-York, anxious that tre County which they represent shall provide all the men lequired of them for he army with the least possible delay, have appropriated $2,00 000 with that object. They have also appoin ed his Honor the Mayor, (Hon. Gkoson Opdyke,) the Comptroller, (Hon. Matthew T. Brennan,) and Supervisors Orison Blunt, William M. Tweed, Elijah F. Pordy, and William R. Stewart, a Committee to e amend the money.

This Committee have just concluded their labors in relieving those who were recently drafted, from the onerous effects of a Conscription. Of 1,888 conscripts elieved, 1,789 are now represented in the army, having either consented to go themselves, or provided a substitute in their place. And the facts and figures demonstrate that this Committee actually procured as many men for the army from this County, as have been obtained by all the Provost-Marshals in the County combined, and when this Committee closed their labors, they found a very large number of men offering, who could have been, and may yet be, readily collated through the exercise of proper means.

The success of the Committee in this labor has been due principally to one fact, viz.: that they had ready money at their command, and the man, on being sworn in, received toe cash in hand. There are many men who will not go to the war on *provided bounties alone*, who, when the money itself stares them in the ace, tney cannot resist.

We propose to continue this arrangemeel, which has proved so irresistible le raising substitutes, le aiming volunteers.

But we ask that your Excellency, as the head of he National Government, will aid us in our enleavors.

The County of New-York has 28,000 men to raise w the 5th of January next, to avoid another draft. They can and will be raised it the County authorities are properly supported. It is of the first importance, lewever, that the Committee of Supervisors should have the ful est power; that there should be no authority above them who could trammal or interlere with them; in a word, that they should be empowered to examine and muster in their own recruits, clothing them and turning them over to the Govetament, so otels in part at the Government readevous.

We, therefore, ask that your Excellency will assist in this matter by issuing a commission of Major-General to Orison Blunt, Esq., with power to appoint a Staff out not more than five persons, one to rank as Colonel, one to rank as Captain, and two to rank as Lieutenants, and a proper Medical Officer. These appointments are asked only tor the purpose of raising these volunteers, and as *compensation for any parties thus commissioned will be expected or received from the Government*, neither are they expected to enter the field for duty.

Believing this under the circumstances, to be but a reasonable request,

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your most obedient servants.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
JOHN. J. CISCO.
ISAAC BELL.
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
M. H. GRINNELL.
WM. H. ASPINWALL.
S. DRAPER.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

[I much desire this, unless it interferea with some rule of the Government. If it does, the Government will suggest auch modifications as are necessary.]

J. J. ASTOR, Ja
C. W. MARSHALL.
MOSES TAYLOR.
GEORGE BANCROFT.

No action has been taken as yet upoo the above petition. If the request therein weta complied with, t is the opinioa of the Supervisors' Committee that they could easily raise the quota of New-York by voluntaering, and, it necessary, the qaota of the whole State could be raised in tha same manner le far less time than it could be raised by draft. All the Supervisors ark of the Government la to furnish arms and clothing for the soldiers, and without any further expease to the United States, they will furnish the men, and ture them over to the Government equipped and ready for the field. The sentire expense of the host of Provost-Marshals, with their assistants, would be thus avoided, and the Government would get what it needs—soldiers for the ranks. It is difficult to see what objection can be urged to this plan, and the attention of the Government is seriously ca led to it.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

So much fault has been found with the arder of Gen. Hays requiring the City bounty to be paid directly into the hands nf the volunteer, that it is due o the General to explain why the order was issued. Previous to the issuing of the order complaints, embodied in affidavits, were constantly comieg to Gen. Hays' office from the volunteers who had been sent up to Riker's Is sid, stating that they had been deceived and cheated out of their bounty in various ways. Some complained that they had beee dranged and imprisoned by the brokers and runners previous o tnair entisting, and, while in this condition, were inouced to sign writings transferring their interest in the City bounty to some unknowa persons. Others complained that they were paid $150 by the broker, and were promised the other $150 as soon as they got to Riker's Island. Still others complained that they had been deceived with regard to the service they were to perform, the brokers representing that they were to do garrison duty only, to drive wagons, or to do other kinds of work that did not involva any fighting or risk. Few of the recruits, who were the subjects of these impositions were able to distinguish between the agency of the United States Government, or the State, or the City in the matter, and the consequence was that Uncle Sam was held responsible in their minds not only for the deception practiced upon them in the matter of the service they were to perform, but also for swindling them out of the bounty. Under this state of things, Gen. Hays says he issued the order which has been the subject of so much complaint, and which is alleged to have reduced the daily number of recruits from one hundred to fifty. He is ready to modify that order, or to rescind it altogether, the moment tha Board of Supervisors will come out under their owe signatures and say that they are in favor of the brokerage system of raising recruits, and will at the same time take the responsibility of bearing and settling all the complaints that may be made by the recruits who have been victimized by the brokers. He does not, however, wish the public to hold him or the United States Government responsible for a system which is characterized as an outrage. As to the order having reduced the number of enlistments, he says that was to have been expected for the first week, but he does not think it will be permanent. The brokers in their efforts to break down the order and keep up the old system have paid men, during the last week, as high as $50 ant to enlist. With them it is a question of a million of dollars. There are brokers in the City a to have made $50,000 during the last month in the business, and they are prepared to go to any length to keep up a system by which they receive such enormous profits. As to their threat that they will take the recruits to some other city if the brokerage business is broken up here, it is sheer nonsense, for they now loudly proclaim that by means of the brokerage system here, they are enabled to seduce recruits from other cities and from all parts of the country to come here and enlist, which they manifestly could not do if the same system existed elsewhere.

A delegation of Supervisors from the Counties of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk, comprising the First Congressional District, visited Gen. Hays yesterday, to get him to modify the order. They made the same complaint that is made by the New-York Supervisors, that the issue of the order has tended to reduce the number of enlistments, and that it will prevent the counties from filling their quotas. Gen. Hays told them, as he has told the Supervisors of this City, that if they would redeem their propositions to volunteering, and would take the responsibility of the frauds that might be practiced by the brokers, he was ready to modify his order to suit their wishes—provided always that Provost-Marshal-General Fry did not object to the arrangement. The Supervisors of Richmond County have voted $400 bonety to each recruit, and they say that they could raise their qeota (323) te less than a week if the brokerage system were eot interfered with. Thas the matter stands. Gen. Hays is anxious that New-York should be able to fill her quota by volenteering, but so far as the United States Goverement is concerned he thinks it would be far more honorable to draft tasn to add le filling up the army with men who have been induced to enter it under false pretenoces, and who have been swindled out of their bounty money by a class of men whom the Supervisors' Committee themselves characterize as protessional thieves.

THE JULY RIOTERS.

Trial of William Cruise, Indicted for Assault With Intent to Kill.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE SUTHERLAND.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to try William Cruse, indicted for an assault with intent to kill on one of the riot days in July last. Caoisa was the keeper of a publicbonse in the Fifth Ward, and is a Democratic politician of some notoriety, and has heretofore borne a good character. It is charged that on the 14th of July last, an assault was made upon the premises, No. 11 Worth-street, occupied by a colored family named Derrickson. The leader of this assant is said to have been the prisoner at the bar. The father escaped, but the mother remained and endeavored to protect her children by concealing them under her clothing. One of them she was unable to conceal, and he e boy of thirteen years was horribly beatec and his clothing saturated with camphene for the purpose of hanging him, and then setting fire to him. The mob were beatea off and the boy rescued in time to save his life.

Mr. Stewart opened the case for tha people and called

Alfred Derrickson, swora for the prosecution: Lived at No. 11 Worth-street, la July last; saw the prisoner Cruise on the night of the 14th: he rea into our room; my father and mother and brother were there my father got out of the window; Caorsa struck me with an ax; he said there's one of them; I became senseless.

Cross-examined: My father is a colored man and my mother a white woman; I saw Cruise come in the room first.

Dr. J. S. Gillmore, swora for the prosecution: The Doctor described the injuries that Derrickson had received and their appearance.

Ellen Foss, swore for the Prosecutioe: Lived with the Darrickson's at No. 11 Worth-street; was there on the 14th of July; I saw tha crowd rush in; Cruise was the first one to enter the house; eavar saw him before; Cruise had an ax in his hand; they brought a light in with them; Cruise struck Alfred with the aa; they dragged Alfred into the street to a lamppost to hang him, and hullt e fire to burn him.

William Derrickson, sworn for the prosecution: Is the father of Alfred Derricksoa; knew William Cruise; was present on the night of July 14; saw Wm. Cruise on the 14th of July; he had a crewd with him; he was the ringleader; he said come on boys here is where the slegers are; they went to the front of tha house, and I made my escape to the rear.

Court adjourned to Tuesday morniag at 10 o'clock.

The Vete af the Mills Railroad Resolution.

The velo of His Honor Mayor Opdyke, published Sunday, of the resolution of the Common Couacil granting to Jesse Y. Mills the right to run cars lasted of stages over his stege roats, is attracting considerable attention. Tha objections of His Honor are such as eddress themselves to the good sound sanee of our citizens, and should, and undoubtedly will, meet with the approval of tha Commen Council. Thare are but two:

Fire—That thera is no provision at all in the resolution aa to the fara to be charged, the public being at the mercy of Mr. Mills.

Secoed—That there is ao provision for eey remnneratioa to the City for the valuable graat.

These provisioos may have been omitted ignorantly, and may not. If ignorantly, the stupidity of the framer should relieve him for all time to come from any other legislative attempt. If purposely, there is no other conclusion possible thaa that it was a deliberate attempt to overreach citizens and the City. It is worth while far the Common Couacil to look into the matter, and if the latter tnaory is correct, to kill tha affair with the veto, and not for these parties to renew it. There is no objeculon to tha grant, but so valuable a one should have the application for it accompanied with fair dealing.

The rule recenily adopted by the municipal authorities in regard to City railroads, and which should never be deviated from, is to demand one-tenth of the gross receipts in the character of license fees, and this rule the Mayor insists should be observad. As to the restrictioe he proposes on toe fare, its justice at once suggests itself.

So much for the official objections to the resolution, and now for the official objections to the unofficial objections to it.

The "Third-avenue Railroad Company" strenuously opposed it before the Mayor, on the ground, eamaly, that they had an *exclusive* grant for running cars over the route contemplated in the resolution. Much and careful investigation was given to this objection, and tha result has been that no exclusive privileges, as claimed, is in the Third-avenua Railroad Company, and that there is neither municipal or State right to grant such exclesive privilage. The land of the streets belongs to the public, and is for the accommodetian of the public; what privileges to the ase of them are given is neither for individual nor corporative benefit, and ae exclusive grant to any one person, or ona Compaay, is in contravention of the the public interests. A manifestly just, even though novel, conclusion is this, and it must have a beneficial effect upon the Companies now in existence, as lessening some what al their security as monopolies, and their growing independence of public comfort and convenience.

His Honor sees no objeotions to the resolution nther than those he urges. On the contrary, in view of the reckless manner in which precedents hava been heretofore made for *giving* away valuable freechises to City Railroads, he thinks it would be well to grant, to any proper persoe or persons, privileges such as are contemplated in the resolution, with the restrictions as to fare, and the provision of neetenth *of the gross receipts to go into the City Treasury.*

The veto is one which is of importance to all classes of citizens, and its objections and suggestions cannot but meet with a public approval which the legislative branches of the Municipal Goverement should heed. His Honor Mayor Oratex is right in every position he has taken.

The New-England Dinner.—This evening the New-England Societies have their annual dinner at the Astor House. It will be, as all these dinners have been, a most enjoyable affair—"a feast of reason and a flow of soul"—to say nothing of other feast and flow.

Union Primary Elections.—The Union General Committee have called primary elections by the several Ward Associations for this evening. Each Ward is entitled to one delegate in General Committee for every Election District which it may contain.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I*—Nos. 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3791, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801. *Part II.*—Adjourned without day. *Part III.*—Adjourned without day.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2491, 3148, 1449, 2979, 633, 1711, 1065, 2487, 3063, 3129, 1253, 3101, 3133, 3139, 3175. *Part II.*—Nos. 2096, 2662, 2372, 2556, 1440, 2946, 3564, 2878, 2742, 2966, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2978, 2980.

Common Pleas.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

Seamen's Wages—Internal Navigation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Joseph Clark et al. vs. The Steamboat Knickerbocker.—This was an actioe for seamen's wages. The steamboat was employed in ruoning between New-York and Albany, and the libelants were employed on board. The point of controversy was as to the jurisdiction of tha Coert, the claimants insisting that under the decisions of the Supreme Court as to internal commerce the Coert had no jurisdiction to enforce the libelants' claim, as the vessel was running between two ports in the same State. The libelants on the other hand claimed that by the old decisions of the Supreme Coert, the jurisdiction of the District Courts over such cases has been established, and that the later cases had not exteuded their jurisdictioa over claims for the wages of seamen, who were otherwise left without any means of eaforcing their claims against vessels eegaged le such navigation.

The Court made a decree le favor of the libelants, with a reference to a Commissioeer to ascertain the amount due.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimaet, Mr. Jones.

Is an Assignment to a Lawyer, Preferring all Attorney's Fees, Costs, &c., Void for such Provisions?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson and Ogden.

Adrian Iselin et al. vs. Silas H. Dalrymple and another Case.—The complaint le this case stated that the defendant was an attorney and counsellor at law, and that "a preference in payment [illegible] the assignee of property is given to all the expenses, attorney's fees, costs, charges and compensation of making and carrying into effect the said assignment and the trust thereby created," and averred that this clause made the assignment fraudulent and void.

Upon the trial, the assignee was admitted to testify that he did not act as attorney, and the plaintiffs' counsel excepted.

The final decision of the Court sestained the assignment and gave judgmeat for the defeadant.

The plaintiff appealed, contending that such aa assignmeet was absolutely void, and that the Court erred la admitting the assignee's testimony as to the fact of his eot acting as attorney in the case.

The appeal was now argued and decision reserved.

William Watsoe for plaintiffs; C. Lawton for defendaets.

Suit Against Barney Williams, the Actor, for Assault—Verdict Against Him for $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Henry C. Watson vs. Bernard O'Flaherty, alias Barney Williams.—This is a case previously reported, le which Mr. Watson, the musical and dramatic editor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, is plaintiff, and Barney Williams, the well-knowe actor, is defendant. The action was brought to recover $10,000 damages for ea assault and battery committed by defeedant upon plaintiff at Irving Hall, in this City, on the 19th of October last. The actioa not being defended, judgment was takea, and the case, on motion, was sent to the Circuit to heve the damages assessed by a jury. The case coming up yesterday, Mr. Edwin James opened for the plaintiff and gave a statement of the facts as they would appear in plaintiff's testimony. The plaintiff being put upon the stand testified that Mr. Williams invited him, together with Mr. Leslie, to dine with him at his country seat. That when they were through dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Williams left them in an unceremonious manner. These circumstances he related a few days afterward to Mr. Browne, a brother-in-law of Williams, who keeps a saloon called the Green-room, in the rear of Wallack's. On the 19th of October, Williams met Watson at Irving Hall and demended an explanatioa of him in regard to what he had said to Browne, charging that he had said something derogatory to the character of Mrs. Barney Williams. Mr. Watson commenced to give this explanation when Williams assaulted him. Quite a number of actors were present le Court, and the defendant was put upon the stand, and gave his version of the story. The testimony of Mrs. Williams was excluded by the Court. After argument by counsel, the Jury retired and shortly returned announcing that they had assessed the damages at $1,000.

Edwin James for the plaintiff; James T. Brady for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 21, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	
18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	110	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '65, Co.	125	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap	106⅝	
27,000	U.S. 6s, 1y c.	86¾	
10,000	Tenn. 5s, '90.	59½	
10,000		59	
10,000	N. C. State 6s.	54½	
3,000	Mo. 6s.	66¼	
6,000	do	b60	66¾
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.	111	
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.	115	
1,500	Sch. 2d M.	104½	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	108	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	75½	
3,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.	107	
1,000	Miss. & No. L. G.	60	
500	Chic. & Al. 1n B.	90	
30,000	P., Ft. W. & C.	2a.	103
50,000	Amer. Gold.	152⅝	
5,000		153¼	
100	Canton Co.	34	
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	s30	43¼
500	do	44	
100	do	s30	44
100	do	s60	44
200	do	44⅛	
600	Chic. & Alt.	83	
150	do	b30	83⅛
300	Quick. M. Co.	46½	
1000	do	61	
100	do	b10	61¾
600	Mar. Min. Co.	3a	
100	do	35⅜	
500	do	b30	35⅝
200	do	35	
38	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	169⅜	
30	Pacific Mail.	214	
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅛	
50	da	133⅛	
150	do	s30	133⅝
100	do	s5	134⅛
100	do	b3.	133⅞
100	do	s30	133¾
900	Erie a	107⅜	
100	do	s30	107⅝
700	do	b30.	107⅝
100	Hud. R. R.	126	
300	do	126¼	
200	Harlem R.	90	
		b10	90
200	Mich Cen. R.	121	
50	do	b15	121¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Co. C.	109⅜	
5,000	Treas Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & Anril	106⅛	
2,000	U. S. 1-yr-c. N	98¼	
20,000	Am. Gold	152⅜	
25,000	do	152⅝	
100	Canton Co.	33½	
100	Cum. Coal Pref	43¼	
500	do	43	
100	do	s30	43¾
200	Quicks. M. Co.	b30	61¼
300	do	61	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	214	
50	do	b10	214
400	P., Ft. W. & Ch	82½	
100	do	b10	83¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾	
300	do	133¾	
100	do	b30.	133¾
200	do	132¾	
200	Reading R.	113	
400	do	112¾	
400	do	s30.	112
500	do	112	
400	do	s30.	111¾
100	Erie R.	107¾	
400	do	107¾	
1000	do	s30	107⅝
200	Hud. River R	s30	125
250	do	125	
100	do	124¾	
200	Mich. Cen. R	120	
200	Chic. & N. W. R	47¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾	
100	do	b30	82¾
450	do	82	
5	do	81	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	117	
300	do	118¾	
100	do	s30	116¾
100	Clev. & Pitts.	106¾	
1200	do	106	
400	Gal. & Chi. R.	b10	107
300	do	106¾	
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	116	
200	do	116¼	
400	Chi. & R. I.	116¾	
400	do	116¾	
100	do	s10	115¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold.	a3	152¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	133	
50	do	a3.	133
700	do	b1w.	133
100	do	132¾	
200	Erie Railway	107¾	
100	do	w.	107⅜
500	do	b1w.	107⅜
700	do	107¾	
600	do	e.	107¾
400	do	b1w.	107¾
100	do	a3.	107⅝
500	Hudson R. R.	a3.	125⅞
300	Reading R.	113¾	
200	do	a3	113¾
50	M. S. & N. I.	e	82¾
200	do		82¾
250	do	a3	82¾
100	do	c	82¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b3.	120¾
80	Ill. Cen. R.	116¾	
400	Cleva. & P. R.	107¾	
200	do	s10	107
200	Gal. & Chic	107¾	
100	do	b30.	107¾
300	Gal. & Chi.	107	
100	do	107¾	
100	Chic. & N. W.	47¾	
50	do	47¾	
200	Chic. & R. I.	116¾	
100	do	s30	116¾
700	do	116¾	
100	do	116¾	
100	Pa., Ft. W. & C.	83¾	
100	T. H. & Alt. R.	61	
100	Canton Co.	e	34
100	Camb. Coal	44	
250	Quicks' M. Co.	61	
200	Quarts H. M. Co.	11¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railroad.	b3.	107
100	do.	s10	107
500	do.	s3	107
2300	do	107	
200	Hudson R. R.	124¾	
100	do.	124¾	
100	do.	a3.	124¾
100	do	124¾	
1200	Harlem R.	e	90¾
200	do	s30	90¾
300	do	126¼	
200	Reading R.	ex div.	112
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	81¾	
200	do	81¾	
100	do	81¾	
400	Clev. & Pitts.	106	
1200	do	a3	106
200	do	106¼	
1500	Reading R.	114	
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3	83¾
100	do	83¾	
100	do	b10	84
500	do	b30.	84¼
100	do	b15	83¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	117¼	
200	do	117¼	
50	do	117¼	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	47¾	
100	do	47¾	
150	do	48	
100	do	s30	47¾
200	Ft. & Pitts. R.	107¾	
100	do	s10	107¾
100	do	b10.	107¾
100	do	107¾	
200	do	107¾	
300	Gal. & Chi. R.	107	
100	do	s10	107⅝
200	do	b30.	107¾
2a	Clev. & Tol. R	s60	117
500	do	117⅜	
500	do	117	
1300	Chi. & R. I.	116¾	
100	do	s30	116¾
100	do	s60	116¾
100	do	s60	116¾
800	do	s60	116¾
100	do	116¾	
100	do	s30	116¾
100	do	b10	117
100	do	b30	117⅜
100	do	b15	117
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	86¾	
50	do	87¾	
200	do	88	
100	do	b30	88
100	Tol. & Wab. Prfd.	70	
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	s30	83¾
250	do	b10	83¾
100	do	s30	83
300	do	83	
100	do	s10	83
400	do	83¾	
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	82¾	
150	Cumb. Coal	42¾	
100	do	42¾	
200	Q'ns Hill G.M. Co.	11¾	
100	do	11¾	
150	Mar. Min. Co	34	

Monday, Dec. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banke of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863, present in tha aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 12:

Increase in Loans	$807,480
Decrease in Specie	649,494
Decrease in Circulation	28,776
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,527,944

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show tha inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also tha Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with tha previous exhibit, and also with tha movement this time last season:

	Dec. 19, 1863.	Dec 12, 1863.	Dec. 13, 1862.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,500	$59,722,500
Loans	173,853,596	173,402,886	172,585,416
Specie	25 554,336	25,789,860	26,439,254
Circulation	9,889,025	6,139,301	6,166,077
Gross Deposits	166,237,328	210,484,764	205,706,023
Exchanged	33,392,827	69,940,845	65,690,028
Undrawn	154,624,501	141,543,939	140,015,995
le Sub-Treasury	10,107,906	25,608,795	20,192,015

The Bank return shows a gradual improvement on the Deposit line, with e partial inclination to increase the line of Loans and Discounts. The Gold average at Benk goes down $650,000, while it is in the Treasury Office on the receipts for Customs about $750,000. The stock of Gold in the latter is now $11,750,000, and in Bank and Treasury $37,539,860. The export demand continues to be made up by the receipts from the interior by express, and from California and New-Orleans by sea.

In reply to an inquiry made on the subject of an export duty on Gold, we reply: first, that no such measure has ever been thought of by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the good and sufficient reason, that he is both lawyer and statesman enough to know that *all export duties are forbidden by the Constitution of the United States*; and, secondly, that no such measure is, in any sense, desirable under our present system of Legal Tender Currency. Before this currency was established on a paper medium stamped at the Treasury as lawful money, and the Banks of the country had suspended the payment, and thereby the recognition of Gold as currency, the power might possibly have been exercised by the Government as a war measure of great public necessity, to prohibit the exportation of Gold and Silver for a season altogether, but nntil this is done, and the exportation goes on as usual, in common with other articles of Export, Congress is, by the first article of the Constitution, prohibited from laying any tax or duty upon it. The practical truth is that the country possesses no article of export, of its owa prodnction, which it can more readily or profitably spare, under our existing system of currency, than California Gold, to the extent, at least, of settling all Foreign balances of Trade against us. There is no probability that such export will continue longer than the ability of our Pacific States and Territories to produce Gold and Silver and the readiness of the Atlantic States to part with a sufficient portion of their previous accumulation to make the operation perfectly easy. There is now, ie all the loyal States, over forty millions more of Gold and Silver Coin than when the War began, as the figures of the import, export and hume production of the precious metals, since December, 1860, amply and unmistekably demonstrate. Of this excess of forty odd millions the Treasury Office in this City and the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, this day, hold $20,235,340 more than at the beginning of the present troubles with the Southern States in rebellion. We add the figures le proof.

	Dec. 1, 1860.	Dec. 21, 1863.
New-York Banks	$18,541,762	$25,789,600
New-York Sub-Treasury	3,702,751	11,750,000
Total in New-York	$22,244,513	$37,539,860
Philadelphia Banks	3,333,827	4,167,144
Boston Banks	3,553,000	7,659,676
Total	$29,131,340	$49,366,660

The price of Gold is a fraction higher to-day than on Saturday, esy 152¼, as against 152 ⅜ cent. Some intermediate higher fluctuations occurred on reported bad eews from Charleston, but these did not last long. Bills on London were quiet. The rates for Bankers 166@166¼ ⅜ cent. The market for Money is steady at 7 ⅜ cent. There is a good inquiry from Brokers fur loans at call. The demand for the Popular Loso shows renewed activity to-dey. The receipts on this accouet at the Treasury Office are $1,757,000. The receipts in Cold lor Customs are $323,000.

The Stock Market shows much less animation than near the close of last week. The speculation on the railways is generally lower from ⅞@1¼ ⅜ cent., as compared with the sales of Saturday. On the other hand, Government Stocks and Treasury paper hold firm. Tha dullness at the First Board on the Railway Shore list was followed by heavy prices at the Afternoon Board, though sellers oe the decline were not particularly pressing, and oaly a moderate business was done.

At 4 o'clock, the Railway speculation continued week. The following prices were made ie comparisun with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	152¼	
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110
N. Y. Central	133⅛	133⅛
Erie	107¾	107¾
Erie Preferred	102¾	102¾
Hudson	125⅛	125⅛
Pacific Mail	214	214
Harlem	90	90
Canton	33¾	33¾
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛
Toledo	116¾	116¾
Northwest	48	47¾
Mich. Central	121	121
Mich. Southern	83¾	81¾
Mich Guarant'd	134	133
Illinois Cen	117⅜	116¾
Pittsburgh	107¾	106
Fort Wayne	83¾	83
Rock Island	116¾	115¾
Galena	107¾	106¾
Reading	114¾	112
Quicksilver	61	60¾
Cumberland Coal	44	42¾
Mariposa	35	35

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Bank of Commerce declines 4 ⅜ cent., free of Government tax, an the half yearly January dividend:

New-York	120	Hanover	98
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	115
America	125	Continental	101
Dry Dock	105	St. Nicholas	101
Seventh Ward	135	N. Y. County	130
Commerce	106⅛	Importers' & Traders'	109⅝
Broadway	170	Park	134
Ocean	94	Atlantic	103
Am. Exchange	107	New-York Exchange	120
Bank of N. America	107		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Michigan S. & N. I. 8.	108
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. 6rts.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W 2ds.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	1.6	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.	100
Erie seconds, '78.	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds.	87¼
Erie thirds, '83.	111	W. & P. du Ch., firsts	10
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	103¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	101¾
Harlem 1st, '99 & '73.	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103½
Har. seconds, '64.	100½	Clev. & Pitts., 3ds.	100
Har. 3ds, '68.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.	84¼
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82.	120	Miss. & No. L. G.	60
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Chi. & Alton, income	90
Michigan S. seconds	104¾		

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862 and 1863, as shown by the report made, ie accordence to law, to the State Engineer, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.
Passengers	$1,096,196 60	$1,670,062 59
Freights	6,642,914 68	8,432,234 47
Mails, &c.	124,561 40	143,800 18
Total	$7,863,972 68	$10,246,117 25
EXPENSE OF RUNNING THE ROAD.		
Transportation exp.	$4,291,393 89	$5,704,370 85
Taxes	74,220 30	155,653 22
Other items	166,507 42	197,614 00
Total	$4,632,121 61	$6,057,638 07
Net	$3,231,851 07	$4,188,479 18

The *pro rata* of expenses to gross earning was, in 1862, 58½ ⅜ cent., and ie 1863, 59½ ⅜ cent.

The Mercantile Mutual Insuraece Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half ⅜ cent., peyable on the 2d of January.

The Columbian (Marine) Insurance Company e semi-annnel interest dividand of three and one-half ⅜ cent. oe the cash capital, payaole Jan. 2.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Company have declared a cash dividend of three ⅜ ceet. on the first preference Shares of the road, payable to New-York holders on 10th February.

The Michigan Central net earnings for the last six months, upon which the dividend of 6 ⅜ cent. was declared, are equal to 8½ ⅜ cent. on the Capital of $6,000,000, or $527,799, efter providing for Interest and Sinking.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States yesterday, were: Total receipts, $5,830,099 29, including for Customs, $323,000; payments, $5,584,499 36; balance, $25,854,395 44.

Mr. Geo. T. M. Davis, No. 47 Exchange-place, will pay the January Coupon of the Sacramento, Pircer and Nevnia 10 ⅜ cent. Railroad Bonds on and after the 1st prox., less 3 ⅜ cent. Government Tax.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Moeday, Dec. 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the orincipal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 164 bbls. Ashes, 9,878 b

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U.S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA

By virtue of [illegible] and a million executions [illegible] to me directed by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the [illegible] at the office of the Treasurer, [illegible] City of Indianapolis, between the hours of [illegible] sell and dispose of, to the highest Bidder, for cash, [illegible] of Indiana five per cent. State Stock, [illegible] certificates of which, and the respective amounts of each, are as follows

No of Cer.	Amount	No of Cer.	Amount.
878	[illegible]	[illegible]	$2,000
1288	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000
1295	[illegible]	[illegible]	500
1478	[illegible]	[illegible]	based
1228	No 0 1289	[illegible]	500
234	[illegible]	1463	500
818	[illegible]	1462	500
1220	[illegible]	[illegible]	500
Total			$100,000

Each certificate will be endorsed by me to the order above named, [illegible] to every assignment and endorsement necessary to vest the title to the same in the purchaser without any further act or deed on my part. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to the payment of the execution and interest thereon, and the surplus, if any, to the purchaser will entitle the purchaser to receive the said certificates of stock purchased or certificates for the like amount of State Stock of new issue of the same dates as and in case of regular transfer.

Dec. 1 [illegible] U. S. Marshal

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS,
No. 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Dec. 15, 1863.

AT A MEETING of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 15th day of December, it was

Voted, That a dividend of [illegible] per cent. out of the Government tax, and that the same be declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December inst., the payment to be made to such stockholders residing in Michigan and registered there, at the office of the General Receiver and Paying Agent of the Company in the City of New-York, and to all others at the office of the Union Trust Company in this City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Detroit.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from and after the 15th inst. until the 2d of January.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Jr., Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 2 WALL-ST
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Receive subscriptions to NATIONAL LOANS.

Sell and exchange U. S. 6-20 BONDS, and COMPOUND NOTES, and pay INTEREST thereon.

Buy and sell Gold and Silver for immediate delivery.

Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR $230,000 OF THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OF THE YEAR 1849.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, December 26, 1863, at [illegible] M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New York for the year 1849, authorized by Chapter No. [illegible] of the Laws of 1849, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Dec. 15 [illegible]

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per cent. The United Dollars (100) and the persons whose proposals may be accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the persons will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Water Stock of the City of New York of the year 1849," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1863.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1863.—In pursuance of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of Insolvent Banks and Bankers," passed April 19, 1859, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes issued to THE ISLAND CITY BANK, a banking association in New-York City, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment, within six months from this date; and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive their par value, on behalf of the Superintendent, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—NOTICE—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver of the said Bank, having already redeemed or provided for all the circulating notes issued, and for all the other indebtedness of the said Bank, will (in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made on the 10th day of December inst.,) on and after the 16th day of December inst., declare and pay, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., a final dividend in said matter. Such dividend will be [illegible] per cent. on the following claims: First, on the amount paid by the stockholders on the assessment of their stock; second, the amount paid by stockholders by way of compromise, under the order of Court on the assessment of their stock; and, third, the amount paid by purchasers for the judgment against stockholders, which were sold at public auction by order of the Court.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
Trustees

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOLL, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 15th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of [illegible], and those registered in Boston at the Boston Office. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 2d January next, inclusive.

H. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

MR. ALBERT G. ALLEN HAS BEEN appointed Cashier of the Bank vice Alan J. Ormsbee, Esq., resigned.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdrew this Popular Loan from sale at par. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Four Hundred and Twenty Millions of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only Eighty Millions unsold. With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished, with interest paid in gold from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled. Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager,

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 291, 312, 402, 485, 568, 580, 581, 658, 809, 902, 903, 980, 997, 1039, 1065, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1385, 1439, 1443, 1455, 1458, and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company propose to exchange a new bond with the present holders of their first mortgage bonds due in 1864, all particulars of the exchange are given in a printed circular, copies of which may be had at the American Exchange Bank, of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., or Messrs. Brothers, New-York, or by addressing the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 16, 1863. HENRY WICK Treasurer.

CLEVELAND COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

JAMES HOY, President.
Geo. W. Fowler, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTH-Indiana Railroad Company 7 3-10 cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,649 and 2,784, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1-77, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and Nov. interest. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds. CAMMANN & CO.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORT-gage bonds of this Company, now past due, are hereby notified that the amount due thereon, with accrued interest, will be paid upon presentation of the bonds at the office of ALEX. BELL'S SONS, No. 24 Pine-row, in the City. H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

CALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The transfer books of the above-named Company, in New-York, will be closed at the close of business, the 26th inst., for a dividend of three per cent., payable the 10th prox. and be reopened Jan. 11, 1864. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Dec. 21, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date in *Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & CEBHARD.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 33 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. FERRIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 28th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December, 1863.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A** stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of said Stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company."

Stockholders, who desire their Dividends remitted, will forward their orders to the undersigned.

W. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held at Jersey City, N. J., this day a dividend of Four per Cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per Cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the 1st proximo at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 1, 1-64. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company, viz.: Rufus R. Graves, President; Wm. Redmond, Vice-President; A. H. Farlin, Treasurer and Secretary.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from Dec 21, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, inclusive. By order of the Directors.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec 3, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SE. HANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan 4. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADEMS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 253 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST.
CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
171 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.

D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. F. COOPER, Secretary.

TO THE ADMIRERS OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

THE ECONOMY of the above Machines being fully established, please give publicity to the fact that orders for them are now received DOWN, at No. 339 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st.

A complete system is established for furnishing experienced operators for family sewing, by

J. T. ELLIS.

A limited number of tickets for the Patriotic Reunion in aid of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, at the Academy of Music, Dec 24, are now ready for delivery. Price one dollar.

HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE POET'S GAME?

They are the most instructive and amusing Games extant. A quiet, pleasant and intellectual way of passing an evening, both for the young and old. Be sure and get the correct edition, which is published by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and for sale by our only authorized agent, GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.

The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to be present on the occasion and address the assemblage:

Hon. John P. Hale.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.
Hon. Henry Winter Davis.
Hon. George Opdyke.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
Hon. James T. Brady
Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D.
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.
Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut.
Commodore R. W. Meade.
Judge Roosevelt.
Rev. Dr. Weston.
Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickels.

Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, whose names will be announced on their acceptance.

Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, CHARLES A. STETSON,
S. N. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
L. S. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO US WITH 5 cts. up—for a valuable jewelry scheme for the holidays. C. H. DONALDSON & CO., Box No. 1,926.

TANKS FOR SALE.—APPLY AT NO. 251 South-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last two years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves inconfestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, father and four sons, all who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.
DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufactory's warerooms, Nos. 745 and 579 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 158 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See Illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $30 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent, monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 15 to 44 different tunes, and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

ORGAN FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NEARly new, containing Stop Diapason, Dolce and Flute. In black walnut case, with gilt front pipes. Price, $200. Apply to GEORGE W. EARLE, organ builder, No. 13 Bedford-st., New-York. N. B.—Organs carefully repaired and tuned. Also, organ pipes made, and reed stops voiced for the trade.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, either at her own, or the residence of those wishing to learn. Particular attention bestowed upon beginners. Terms, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SQUARES and upright pianos, the best instruments, with all the recent improvements, at prices varying from those of any first-class manufacturer, by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 215 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS $235. with iron frame, full round corners, overstrings, &c. Rosewood Pianos, best City maker, $225; $255. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Piano Stools $4 to $8. FREDERICK BILLME, No. 208 Bowery.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine toned 7 octave Rosewood Boudoir, or upright Piano-forte, in good order, and warranted for $175. Can be seen at 19 Bedford-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

UNION COLLECTION.—FIFTY DUETS FOR piano and violin, 50c. Bugle Call—60 new patriotic songs and quartets, 50c. Musicians' Omnibus—500 tunes for flute, violin, or cornet, $1 mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

"WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME." "Kind Friends are Near Her," reply to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "On the Field of Battle, Mother," 25c. each, mailed FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRECENTOR FOR an Episcopal Church Address Box No. 1,870 P. O.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
(And all time,)
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
and fine Gold Jewelry,
AT PRE-SUBSCRIPTION.
Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens,
AT LOW PRICES.
T. B. BYNNER,
Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.
EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
warranted perfect. Always ready for use. Regulated at pleasure. Compact. No tem

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Partner—Easy Shaving—Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Love Chase.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—State Secrets.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—Les Femmes Revoltees—Un Duel Sous Richelieu.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By telegraph from Fortress Monroe, we have a dispatch published in the Richmond papers of the 19th, from Charleston, to the effect that the *Ironsides* and three monitors, while attempting to pass the obstructions, became entangled, and that the *Ironsides* will probably have to be abandoned. Two of the monitors were also said to have been badly disabled. This is the result of an attempt probably made by our vessels to pass the obstructions. But the news is by no means credable. Nothing is stated for certain, and we shall probably have to wait for the truth to come through our own sources.

The report that the gunboat *Daylight* had been blown up by the rebels near Wilmington while attecking a blockade-runner, proves to be unfounded. The *Doylight* was at Beaufort, coaling, when last heard from.

Later news from East Tennessee gives further particulars about the fight at Bean's Station on the 11th. Longstreet made a vigorous effort to cut off Gen. Shackelford's command, but the promptness of Gen. Ferrero's movements frustrated his intentions. The fight lested from 2 o'clock until dark, when Gen. Shackelford fell back, with a loss of 150 to 200 in killed and wounded. Our forces were concentreting at Blair's Cross Roads. An indefinite rumor was circulating to the effect that Gen. Longstreet was killed, and that his forces were surrounded, but there doesn't seem to be any foundation for it.

Advices from Chattanooga represent everything quiet in that vicinity. The river is open from Chattanooga to Loudon, and the railroad is in operation from Loudon to Knoxville.

Via St. Louis we have reports from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the 20th inst., which say that a force of 1,500 rebels, under Standwaite, had attacked Fort Gibson and been repulsed, retreeting across the Arkansas River. A daring reconnoissance had been made southward by the Third Wisconsin regiment. They penetrated to within fifteen miles of the Red River, and finding the enemy in force, were compelled to return. The retreat was marked with constant skirmishing, but the brave troopers after a perilous ride got back with a trifling loss. Among their prisoners is the notorious murderer, Hanly Lane, who boasts of killing 100 Union men. Two-thirds of Kirby Smith's force is reported to be threatening Little Rock, and the remainder are to operate against Fort Smith. The Choctaw tribe of Indians are disposed to desert the rebel cause, and make peace with the Union forces.

Our special dispatches from Washington announce that Gen. Rosecrans has been assigned to the Department of Missouri, and that Gen. Curtis goes to Kansas to supersede Gen. Ewing.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Chamber of the Board of Aldermen was draped in mourning, in memento of the late Alderman Froment, whose chair was also clothed in black. The Street Commissioner replied to a resolution of inquiry, that the estimated cost of replacing the piers and removing the hulks of vessels damaged by the recent great fire on West-street, is $71,411. The Comptroller's fortnightly statement of the operations of the Relief Fund showed a disbursement of $61,101 94 during the past fortnight, and a cash balance of $204,714 22. The Mayor's veto of the Mills railroad grant, published in full in the Times, was presented, read, and laid over. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. to-day.

In the Board of Councilmen a message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the award of the night-soil contract to Middleton Bell, for a term of ten years after the expiration of the present contract, without expense to the City, for the reasons that the bids received by the City Inspector for the contract were all more or less informal, and that the award to Mr. Bell gives the new privilege of taxing the property owners $1 per load for the removal of night-soil beyond the limits of the harbor, which, his Honor reasons, would be an indirect tax upon the people amounting to more than double the sum of $16,500 per annum, now paid by the Corporation to the present contractor. The Mayor also says that one competitor for the new contract offered to remove the night-soil without pay from either the City or individuals, and pay the City $1,000 per year. The Mayor believes this offer was made in good faith, and that its practical working would, perhaps, lead to a still larger saving by bringing about some similar arrangement respecting the removal of carbage and street-sweepings. Mr. Brandon offered a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of six and an appropriation in blank—an amount to be written on hereafter—to erect a monument over the remains of the late Alderman Froment. It was referred. The Board concurred to direct the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay rails and run their cars regularly up as far as the avenue is graded. The resolution giving this order was adopted by the Aldermen last March. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.

The demand for Government Stock, (Popular Loan,) was very active yesterday. The Railway Shares dull. The price of Gold a fraction higher than on Saturday, closing 152¼. Money market steady at 7 ₩ cent.

Flour was in fair demand, and shipping brands were dearer yesterday. Wheat was in moderate request and a shade firmer. Corn was depressed and declining. Oats were active and higher. Provisions were freely purchased, especially hog products, which generally advanced materially. Groceries, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Seeds, Spices, and Naval Stores, were lightly dealt in. Petroleum and Whisky were more sought after at improved prices. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle market was supplied with nearly 4,000 beeves yesterday, and several hundred more are expected to-day. In quality they run from the meanest scallawags of 4 cwt., at 6c. ₩ lb., to choice Christmas steers of 20 cwt., and 12½c. ₩ lb. for the dressed quarters. Fat cattle were in good request, and found quick sales at last week's rates, or 10c.@11c., while the poorer animals were not wanted at any price; they did not bring as much as last week by at least ½c. ₩ lb. The prospect for to-day is not flattering for owners of unsold stock.

The Monitors Judged by their Commanders.

There is no more unhappy confusion of all just relations than happens when a problem purely scientific in its nature becomes entangled with selfish interests, partisan claims and personal prejudices. The course of public criticism regarding the monitor iron-clads is rapidly precipitating that question into this unfortunate plight. On the one hand it is claimed that these ships are the embodiment of every naval perfection; that they are invulnerable, invincible and all-conquering; on the other hand it is asserted that they are mere man-traps; that they are utterly unseaworthy, and that so far from being invulnerable, the delicate combinations of mechanical contrivance on which their working depends, render them extremely liable to be damaged in action. Between the two opposing sides it has ceased to be possible for any disinterested man to know rigbtly what to think in regard to the matter.

Happily we have at length the prospect of seeing the vexed question freed from some of the entanglements that have enveloped it, and set forth in the light of experience and experiment. The publication of the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, already puts us in position to form an intelligent judgment of the qualities of the monitors, so far as they were tried in the great ordeal of the attack on the Charleston defences by Admiral Dupont in April last. But for a final verdict it will be proper to wait until Secretary Welles shall have responded to the resolution of the Senate, demanding the production of the papers relating to all the actions in which the iron-clads have ever been engaged.

Nevertheless the action in Charleston Harbor remains the grand crucial test of the monitors against forts; and the reports of the several commanders of the iron fleet, detailing the experience and fortunes of their respective vessels, are in the highest degree valuable. We subjoin extracts from the testimony of each of the Captains bearing on the point of the injury received by their vessels. Capt. Drayton, of the *Passaic* reports:

"At the fourth shot from 11-inch gun, *I was struck in quick succession in the lower port of the turret by two heavy shot, which bulged in its plates and beams, and forcing together the rails on which the 11-inch carriage worked, rendered it wholly useless for the remainder of the action*, several hours being necessary to put it again in working order. Soon after it was discovered that *there was something the matter with the turret itself, which could not be moved*, and on examination it was found that a part of the brass ring underneath it had been broken off, and being forced in board, had jammed; on clearing this the turret could again be moved, but for some time irregularly. *A little after a very heavy rifle shot struck the upper edge of the turret, broke all of its eleven plates*, and then glancing upward took the pilot-house, yet with such force as to make an indentation of two and a half inches, extending nearly the whole length of the shot. The blow was so severe as to considerably mash in the pilot-house, bend it over, open the plates and squeeze out the top, so that on one side it was lifted up three inches above the top on which it rested, *exposing the inside of the pilot-house, and rendering it likely that the next shot would take off the top itself entirely.*"

Capt. John Rodgers, of the *Weehawken*, reports:

"Two or three heavy shot struck the side armor near the same place. They have so broken the iron that it only remains in splintered fragments upon that spot; much of it can be picked off by hand, and the wood is exposed.

The deck was pierced so as to make a hole, through which water ran into the vessel; but it was not large. Thirty-six bolts were broken in the turret, and a good many in the pilot-house; but as these are concealed by an iron lining, I have no means of knowing how many.

At one time the turret revolved with difficulty in consequence of a shot upon its junction with the pilot-house, but it worked well again after a few turns had been made with higher steam."

Capt. Worden, of the *Montauk*, reports:

"I desire to say that I experienced serious embarrassment in manœuvering my vessel in the narrow and uncertain channel, with the limited means of observation afforded from the pilot house, under the rapid and concentrated fire from the forts, the vessels of the fleet close around me, and neither compass nor buoys to guide me. *After testing the weight of the enemy's fire, and observing the obstructions, I am led to believe that Charleston cannot be taken by the naval force now present, and that had the attack been continued, it could not have failed to result in disaster.*"

Commander Daniel Ammen, of the *Patapsco*, reports:

"Forty-seven projectiles of the enemy struck the vessel. No damage was done which disabled her, although *injuries were received, which multiplied, would do so.* Forty bolts of the smoke-stack were broken, and a chain around it will be necessary to its continued security.

I am indebted to Acting Master Vaughan, transferred temporarily to this vessel, for valuable aid in avoiding collisions, as it is out of the question for one person to observe properly from the various light-holes. I think a want of vision one of the most serious defects of this class, making it impossible to fight them advantageously, to avoid dangers, or to make a satisfactory reconnoissance.

Another question of great importance as relates to their efficient employment, is the character of the battery. If it is proposed to better down forts with a 15-inch gun, then it is quite plain that we have to come within distances at which heavy ordnance, if employed in heavy batteries against us, cannot fail in the end to injure or perhaps disable us."

Commander G. W. Rogers, of the *Catskill*, reports:

"I was surprised to find, even with this severe fire, that these vessels could be so much injured in so short a time, two or three having passed me during the action to which some disaster had happened. This vessel was struck some twenty times, but without any serious injury, except one shot upon the forward part of the deck, which broke both plates, the deck planking, and drove down the iron stanchion sustaining this beam about one inch, causing the deck to leak."

Commander Fairfax, of the *Nantucket*, reports:

"Our fire was very slow, necessarily, and not half so observable upon the walls of the forts as the rain of their rifle-shot and heavy shell was upon this vessel. *After the third shot from the 15-inch gun the port stopper became jammed, several shot striking very near the port and arriving in the plating; it was not used again.* * * * I am convinced that, although this class of vessels can stand a very heavy fire, yet *the want of more guns will render them comparatively harmless before formidable earthworks and forts. I must say that I am disappointed beyond measure at this experiment of monitors overcoming strong forts.* It was a fair trial."

Capt. Downes, of the *Nahant*, reports:

"We soon began to suffer from the effects of the terrible and I believe almost unprecedented fire to which we were exposed, and at 4:30 the turret refused to turn, having become jammed from the effects of three blows from heavy shot. * * * The bolt-heads flying from the inside of pilot-house at the same time struck down pilot, Mr. Sofield, twice struck and senseless—and the quartermaster, Edward Cobb, helmsman, fatally injuring with fractured skull, leaving me alone in the pilot-house, the steering gear becoming at the same time disarranged.

We received the following injuries to the vessel and fittings, besides those already enumerated: *the plates on side armor broken badly in several places, and in one, where struck by two shot in close proximity, partly stripped from the wood and the wood backing broken in, with edging of deck plates started up and rolled back in places.* On port-quarter side armor deeply indented, and started from side and extremity of stern. The deck is struck twice damagingly—*one shot near the propeller-well, quite shattering and tearing the plating in its passage, and starting up twenty-five bolts: another starting plate and twenty bolts*; and slighter blows are numerous. In smoke-stack armor there are three shot-marks—one that pierced the armor, making a hole fifteen inches long and nine inches broad, displacing grating inside and breaking seven bolts. In the turret there are marks of nine shot; fifty-six of the bolts are broken perceptibly to us, the bolt-heads flying off inside of turret, and *the bolts starting almost their length outside, some of them flying out completely, and being found at a considerable distance from the turret on the deck.* Doubtless many others are broken that we cannot detect, as by trying them we find others loosened. *One shot struck the upper part of the turret, breaking through every plate*, parting some of them in two, three and four places. In pilot-house there were marks of six shot, three of them 11-inch; twenty-one of the bolts were broken perceptibly, and others evidently started. The plates are also much started, and *the pilot house itself, I think, much damaged and wrecked, indeed, it is my opinion that four more such shot as it received would have demolished it. One shot of the base broke every plate through, and evidently nearly penetrated it.*"

It appears from the testimony of the seven commanders of the seven monitors, that of the seven all were more or less injured; and, in the encounter of half an hour, half of them were put *hors du combat*. We use this phrase in its literal sense—they were put "out of the fight." It is true that they were not sent to the bottom of Charleston Harbor; but whether the damage was of the nature of that which befell the *Passaic*, which had the roof of her pilot-house lifted up, or of that which befell the *Nantucket*, whose port shutter was jammed, thus preventing the guns being fired; or, again, of that which befell the *Nahant*, the turret of which, being struck, ceased to revolve, thus rendering the vessel useless; in any one of these cases, we say, the ships were, for the time being, quite as effectually put *hors du combat* as if they had been sent to the bottom of the harbor. Of the two monitors which in the trial against Sumter suffered least injury, the *Weehawken* the other day sunk mysteriously while at anchor, carrying thirty of her crew to a watery grave; and the turret of the *Catskill* proved worse than the Ugolino tower, in which her gallant commander, George W. Rodgers, met his death from the crushing in of the roof of the pilot-house by a shell from Fort Wagner.

There is one point touching which the evidence of all the Commanders of the monitors is concurrent, namely: that the trial of the iron-clads against the forts was thorough, that it proved their inability to reduce them, and that it would have been madness to have renewed the attack. Coming from officers of the skill, energy and daring that in so marked a degree charaterized these Commanders, these opinions will go far toward being conclusive with the majority of disinterested persons. But the inability of the monitors to reduce either forts or earthworks find additional proof in the failure of the attack against Fort McAlister—a sand battery in the Ogeechee River, against which the combined power of the monitors was on this different occasion directed, without making the slightest impression upon the work; and, further, by the failure of the iron fleet to accomplish anything against the defences of Charleston harbor during the three months that Admiral Dahlgren has had that business in hand. It may, indeed, be said that the monitors were not designed to assume the offensive in the attack of forts, but were simply intended for harbor-defence. But although this was doubtless the main use to which their designer meant they should be put, he certainly was, at the beginning, under the impression that they would prove formidable against forts. In a letter to Assistant-Secretary Fox, we find Capt. Ericsson using the following language: "The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure (the *Monitor*) will admonish the leaders of the Southern rebellion *that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces.*" Capt. Ericsson has learnt since the date of this writing (January, 1862,) that "the batteries on the banks of their rivers" *do* present very serious "barriers" to the entrance of the Union forces.

But if the monitors have thus far failed to show their ability to reduce fortifications, their success in overcoming their floating rivals has been as conspicuous as their failure against fixed defences. The only two iron antagonists which the monitors have met—the *Merrimac* and the *Atlanta*—were promptly disposed of; the former by the original *Monitor*, which drove back her opponent, and the latter which, in an encounter of a few minutes, was compelled to surrender to the *Weehawken*. The precise scientific value of these two feats cannot be known without a fuller knowledge of all the facts than is yet in the possession of the public; but without looking too curiously into the matter, these successes certainly inspire a high estimate of the value of the monitors for harbor defence. And on this point there is, we believe, no difference of opinion. In the smooth water of harbors they are beautiful and most ingenious structures. No iron-clad can, however, be considered as realizing all the *desiderata* until it is able not only to fight in harbors, but to go out on the high seas and forestall the approach of its opponents there. Now, that the monitors are able to fight at sea, nobody pretends to claim—not even those who have claimed for them everything else. Not only are they unable to *fight* at sea, but it is with the greatest difficulty that they can *go* to sea at all, and they have never attempted to do so, except in tow of other vessels. Every naval man knows, in fact, that their claims to seaworthiness are of the very slightest.

We trust, however, that these and all other questions touching the monitors will be fully cleared up when the documents called for by the Senate come to be published. It should be remembered that the whole problem of naval architecture is still, as Secretary Welles justly observes in his report, in its "experimental" stage. In the meantime, let it be borne in mind that partisanship and prejudice will never advance the question a whit nearer solution.

Rights of Negroes.

Mr. Wendell Phillips complains of the President's plan of reconstruction, that "it leavee the negro in the hands of the Supreme Court, so far as the federal power is concerned." We should like to know where Mr. Phillips would have him left. White men of all classes and grades, from the President down to the humblest citizen, are "left in the hands of the Supreme Court." That is for them the highest tribunal in the land. Why should the negro claim or expect any other?

The fact is, Mr. Phillips, and the fanatics who follow his lead, have become complete monomaniacs on the subject of the negro. They have brooded so long over his wrongs that they cannot conceive that anybody else has any rights. They claim for negroes virtues, immunities, privileges and rights, which they would never dream of claiming for whites. They profess to support the Constitution until it stands in the way of their schemes for negro supremacy; then they abandon the Constitution and stand by the negro. Their test of patriotism is devotion to the negro. They are for preserving the Union, if it will help the negroes: if not, they are for destroying it. They are for prosecuting the war because it will help the negroes; the moment they find or fancy it will not, they are for peace. Mr. Phillips would infinitely prefer disunion with the abolition of Slavery to the Union without it; and so would the great body of those who accept him as their political guide.

It is becoming fashionable in some quarters to speak of this as "*unconditional* loyalty." The men in the Southern States who are for abolishing Slavery are called by some of our leading political journals, "unconditional loyalists," while Union men, like Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, who are not in favor of it, are sweepingly and remorselessly denounced as Semi-Secessionists. Nothing can be more false or unjust. The question of abolition has nothing whatever to do with the question of loyalty. A Pro-Slavery man *may* be loyal, while many Anti-Slavery men are certainly and conspicuously disloyal. That man is loyal who is for sustaining the Government, crushing the rebellion and preserving the Union *without regard to Slavery*. If Slavery stands in the way of this result he is for destroying it; if it gets out of the way he will not abandon the Union for the sake of destroying Slavery. This is the only line of distinction that can be drawn.

It is quite time that Mr. Phillips and everybody else, North and South, whatever may be their opinions on the subject of Slavery, should understand that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that by its provisions the Supreme Court is the highest judicial tribunal of the nation. All laws passed by Congress, and all proclamations issued by the President, must abide by its judgment. Every citizen, every inhabitant, black or white, must hold his rights subject to its decisions. And there is nothing in his nature, position, or relations to the Government which can make the negro an exception to this necessity.

Congress.—Both Houses seem to be getting at the important work before them. The Enrollment Act was under consideration in the Senate yesterday. The abolition of the commutation clause encounters such strong opposition that it will probably not prevail. The only amendment adopted by the Senate yesterday was one allowing veterans to re-enlist in other branches of the service. Unless there are some very strong limitations or restrictions thrown around this privilege, we earnestly hope the amendment will not become a law. Without such limitations we shall have a complete disorganization of the service, for we all know enough about war, to know that the great desire of many of the infantry soldiers is to change the nature of their service to some other by which they can avoid the long and fatiguing marches on foot. Our cavalry force needs filling up, perhaps, but not at the expense of the infantry. The House, with great unanimity, passed a bill placing at the disposal of the Secretary of War twenty millions of dollars with which to pay the bounties, advance pay, &c., of volunteers now coming forward. This absorbs the twelve millions of dollars received through the operation of the commutation clause.

What Was It?—The Boston *Courier* publishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Southern States, who has always been a Union man and who has been imprisoned by the rebels, in which occurs the following:

"He says, that during his confinement he conversed with prisoners from all of the Confederate States but Florida, and their unanimous testimony was, that *if McClellan and Buell had been continued in command, and the policy which they represented had been persevered in, the Confederacy could not have lasted six months longer than the date of their removal; for the plain reason, that no new army could have been raised.*"

What was the "policy which these Generals represented?" How did it differ from the policy which has since been pursued? Was it marked out by the Government, or did these Generals take the liberty of inaugurating a policy to suit themselves? We should very much like some definite information on these points. If any policy which would have ended the war has been discarded, the whole country is interested in knowing what it was. Will not the Boston *Courier* enlighten us.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.—The king is dead! Long live the king! A sigh for Anschutz; a shout for Maretzek. Let the dead past bury its kids; and the living present rush to Stewart's for new ones. For on Wednesday next the Italian opera commences again, and the Academy of Music will be radiant with women's smiles, and robust with men's applause. The ticket-office—dreary fact of the past, bright promise of the future—opens to-day. Yea, at 8 o'clock in the morning is it open; even until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Maretzek himself—redoubtable chief, invincible General—is here, and his artists, languid with the leisure of three whole days, are eager for the fray. We shall have "Un Ballo in Maschera," my masters,—letest and greenest of the Verdian group; have it with a superb cast, with good costumes, good scenery, good orchestra, good chorus, good everything. A handful of tickets for your friends. What could be more acceptable at this festive season? Go at 8 or before 4, or you are lost.

Fine Arts.

We direct attention to the sale of a remarkable collection of modern paintings formerly in the possession of J. Wolfe, Esq., of this City, which commences to-night (E. Sintzenich, Auctioneer,) at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. It embraces some of the best specimens of the English, French, Flemish, German and American schools, ever exhibited in this country. So many rare cabinet gems are not often placed at the disposition of the auctioneer, and connoisseurs would do well to seize the opportunity of illustrating one of the popular schools by adding these treasures to their collections. The sale commences at 12 o'clock to-day and to-morrow (Wednesday.)

Serenade to the Mayor Elect.

HONORS TO C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Last night a very handsome compliment was paid to Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor elect, by the Ball Committee of the Fire Department, of which he is President. The ovation was elicited as much by pride in the elevation of a representative man of the Department, as from an appreciation of his public and private worth. The compliment took the shape of a serenade. Graffula's famous Seventh Regiment Band, thirty performers, doing nine pieces. They arrived at the residence of Mr. Gunther, No. 145 East Fourteenth-street, about 11½ o'clock, under escort of the Committee. The music was superb. Capt. Cameron, a most capital officer, was in attendance with some hundred policemen, and the excellent arrangements prevented either rush or crush from the twenty-five to fifty people who assembled beyond the Police lines, the only demonstration being that of applause at the national, patriotic, operatic and miscellaneous airs so admirably performed. About midway of the music, Mr. Gunther—the Mayor-elect of the great City of New-York—appeared on the balcony of his residence, and made the following address:

Members of the New-York Fire Department Ball Committee:

I sincerely thank you for the compliment paid your President this night. I do not look upon this ovation so much as a matter in regard to myself, as I recognize in it an appreciation of the services I have rendered in running into and smashing a machine worthless in the Department, and as much a disgrace to you as to our citizens generally. When in the Department, I recollect that at the monthly meetings of the Company, the principal excuse offered for not appearing at roll-call of the fires, taking place since the previous meeting were, either "Out of town," "Sick," or "Didn't hear it." You have this evening sounded the alarm bell of Municipal reform. I cannot say that I was "out of town," my presence and personal appearance are not indicative of sickness, and I cannot say "I didn't hear it." You have by this demonstration given evidence of your confidence in me, and I think I can safely say, that if I live till the expiration of my term of office, you will say to me, "take up," "the fire is out," you have done your duty. With these remarks, I bid you all good night, and I shall be happy to shake you all by the hand, in the Governor's room at the City Hall on New-Year's Day.

Prior to this a delicate and beautiful compliment had been paid Mrs. Gunther, by the Committee, in the presentation of a really magnificent bouquet-basket of natural flowers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gunther's address, which was received with just about the approval and enthusiasm with which it is read, he backed under the window into his house and was did thenceforth and thereafter from public view. A fire in the Bowery, inopportunely, perhaps, had occurred, and it would be against truth to chronicle rhapsody or enthusiasm. The absence of both, doubtless, owing to said fire.

Among the well known citizens present at this "evation" was John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, whose anxiety to preserve order was all the while as much as Capt. Cameron's. Mr. Delatour, President of the Fire Department, James Aquin, Esq., Timothy J. Jones, John Q. Smith, and others well known to fame, or who ought to be.

Destructive Fire in the Bowery—Estimated Loss $75,000.

THE STEUBEN HOUSE ENTIRELY DESTROYED—ALSO A LARGE PORK-PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.

About 11½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the rear of Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, known as the Steuben House. The upper portion of both buildings was occupied as the hotel. The lower part of No. 291 was a restaurant and lager-bier saloon. Mr. S. Kapff was the proprietor. The flames rapidly spread through the two buildings, and, despite the efforts of the firemen, both were soon destroyed. No. 291 was four stories in height, and No. 293 five stories. Messrs. Kelsey & Cady, who occupied No. 293 as a pork-packing establishment, estimate their loss at $35,000. They are insured for $14,000, in the Harmony, Etna, Kings County, Firemens' Trust, of Brooklyn, and other Companies. Mr. Kapff's loss is over $20,000. The loss on both buildings is about $15,000. The adjoining building, No. 295, occupied by Reisman & Kapff as a tobacco warehouse, was much damaged by water. The upper floors were occupied by tenants. Their furniture was much damaged by water. Premises No. 289 were also considerably damaged by water. The Police were promptly on hand, and among them was Mr. Inspector Carpenter, who was at the scene immediately after the breaking out of the fire and rendered most effective service. Capt. Browne and his men, of the Seventeenth Precinct, also rendered valuable aid. Sections of men from the Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Precincts were sent to render assistance, and they aided much in saving property and preserving order.

Railroad Accident.

A NARROW ESCAPE ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

An accident, which was nearly attended with the most fearful results, occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Newark, on Saturday afternoon. The Morristown Express, which leaves this City, via Hoboken, at 5 P. M., was crossing the bridge over the Passaic, when, from some cause not fully explained, the iron rods supporting the west end of the draw suddenly gave way, causing it to sag nearly two feet. The locomotive passed on to the main part of the bridge, although the cross-ties for several feet were crushed by the great weight thus suddenly brought upon them; but the baggage-car was forced from the track, and the entire side of the smoking compartment was stripped off as if it had been of paper. The three passenger cars attached were also thrown against the side of the draw with great force, and each one of them had its sides crushed in to a greater or less extent, while in the rear car nearly every seat was torn from its fastenings by the violence with which the forward part of the train came against the string pieces of the main part of the bridge. Providentially and miraculously, as it seemed to those on the train, not a single person was killed, and only one passenger received serious bruises; but the impression that part of the train had fallen through the draw, which is thirty or forty feet from the water, and the fear that the rest might follow caused the wildest consternation among the passengers who filled the three cars, until the actual extent of the damage was ascertained. The accident caused serious obstruction of travel, but by the aid of the rolling stock of the Bloomfield Railroad the passengers for Morristown finally reached their destination. Various theories are urged to account for the disaster, one that the bridge-tender neglected to lock the draw properly; another that the structure itself was defective; but as there was no one on the spot to give an authoritative explanation, the result of an official investigation must be awaited. One is as inoperatively demanded as if the draw had entirely given away or the locomotive had swerved to the right instead of to the left, in either of which cases it is difficult to see how a most appalling disaster could have been averted.

Wendell Phillips will speak to-night at Cooper Institute on "The President's Message." The Third-avenue door will be open for holders of tickets for reserved seats.

☞ The *Phrenological Journal* commences a new volume with the number for this week. The advertisement will be found in another column.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 21.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Military Committee of the House to-day recommended the entire abolition of the distinctions of classes, and the making of the draft from the whole able-bodied male population in the United States. They also voted in their room to oppose every other amendment until more time was allowed for discussion than remained before the holidays. The indications are that the exemption clause will be retained, and that the President will postpone the draft for twenty days after the 6th of January.

A LOYAL SNAKE FOR DEMOCRATS.

The vote in the House to-day upon the enlistment and payment of colored troops, precipitated by a Democratic call for the yeas and nays, which the Republicans clinched, was of great political interest. Fernando Wood was thrown by it among the War Democrats. Those who voted against letting black men fight, and in favor of compelling white men to bear the whole brunt of the war, did so with maledictions at the necessity which compelled them to vote.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

A letter received here to-day from a distinguished officer of the fleet off Charleston says that, so far as visible, the only obstructions in Charleston harbor are a double line of piles across the channel, from Fort Pinckney to the middle ground, and from there to Fort Johnson. There is an opening of about 200 feet. The writer thinks that the obstructions can be easily removed by the monitors.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Legislature, in session at Alexandria, passed the bill to-day for a State Convention to abolish Slavery.

The preamble recites among other things:

Whereas, The President of the U. S., by proclamation issued for military necessity therein set forth, did free all the slaves in the Commonwealth of Virginia, except those in the Counties of Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and

Whereas, Under the existing laws of Virginia her officers charged with the execution of said law, are liable to be brought into conflict with the military authorities in the discharge of their duties, &c.

ROSECRANS GOES TO MISSOURI.

The Missouri question has received its settlement. Rosecrans will be sent to St. Louis and Curtis to Kansas, displacing Ewing. It is doubtful if Schofield will go to Baltimore as is slightly rumored. It would seem that he is to be laid up.

M'CLELLAN.

A strong pressure is being made to have McClellan and other shelved Generals mustered out of service, to make room for other and meritorious officers in the line of promotion.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARY WELLES.

A delegation of New-York shipowners is here to urge upon Mr. Lincoln the removal of Secretary Wallas. They have already had several interviews.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION MANUSCRIPT.

President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation has been forwarded to Cincinnati for the use of the Western Sanitary Fair. It is interlined and erased all over, showing the various feelings and thoughts of the writer while composing it. It is to be sold at auction.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The whole business of the exchange of prisoners upon our side has been committed to Gen. Butler.

FLOUR BIDS.

The bids for flour opened to-day at the Commissary General's office ranged from $7 95 to $8 45. 10,400 bbls. offered at $8 20 and under were taken.

PAY POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The public should be occasionally reminded that letters to members of Congress no longer go free of postage.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 21.

RUMORED PLOT TO RESCUE PRISONERS.

The Government, it is said, has received information of a rebel plot to rescue the rebel prisoners now at Point Lookout, under charge of Gen. Marston, with a New-Hampshire brigade.

It is said, however, that the prisoners deny all knowledge of the affair, and that many of them, who are very comfortably quartered, would not join in an insurrection even if an armed force of rebels made their appearance. Precautionary measures, however, have been taken at the point, and if any such attempt was meditated, the attacking party would surely receive a warm reception.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Justice Wayne, to-day, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, dismissing the writ of error sued out by Judge Roosevelt, in the Legal Tender case, on the ground that the decision of the State Court of New-York having been in favor of the constitutionality of the law, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to revise that decision. The only mode, therefore, in which the question can come before this Court is by appeal or writ of error from the judgment of an inferior Court of the United States.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

A verbal error in last night's dispatch makes it appear that the Treasury Department has prepared instead of provided the notes for circulation by the National Banks. They were, it is understood, engraved and printed by the Continental Company, of New-York.

SKIRMISH WITH GUERRILLAS.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning, a detachment of Mossy's guerrillas and Stuart's rebel cavalry were found in the neighborhood of Morgansburgh, Fauquier County, Va., by a portion of Gregg's cavalry. The rebels were commanded by a Major of Stuart's cavalry, and were supposed to number between two hundred and fifty and three hundred. Our force numbered some four hundred, and consequently the rebels, after firing a few shots, retreated in the direction of the Rappahannock, and crossed at Barnett's Ford upon pontoon bridges which the rebels appeared to have constructed there. The only loss on our side was one man slightly wounded, while we captured ten prisoners, and it is known four rebels were killed. Among the prisoners, was one of Mossy's Lieutenants.

APPOINTMENT.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has appointed as his Chief Clerk Clinton Lloyd, of Williamsport, Penn., a War Democrat in politics.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Total Loss of the Propeller Quincey and Brig Geranium.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Dec. 21.

The propeller *Lancet* arrived this morning from Beaufort with the crew of the brig *Geranium*, of Camden, wrecked off Beacon Light on the 28th inst. Crew all saved.

The *Lancet* also brings nine of the crew of the propeller *Quincey*, from New-York bound to New-Orleans, wrecked on the same date off Hatteras Shoals.

Out of a crew of twenty-five on board the *Quincey*, the following are known only to be saved: E. W. Small, mate; Peter Frey, Ned Murphy, Obed Ray, Jno. W. Williams, D. S. Young, Chas. Harr, Wm. Mitina, John McClusky. Both vessels are a total loss.

From Cincinnati—The Great Sanitary Fair—Gen. Grant at Nashville.

Cincinnati, Monday, Dec. 21.

The Great Sanitary Fair will be inaugurated to-day. Gen. Grant arrived at Nashville on Saturday.

Arrivals and Departures.

Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff left the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday, for Washington.

Hon. A. P. Grant, of Owego; Dr. C. H. Wilson, of the United States Army; J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; H. B. Woodruff, of Philadelphia; Horace White, of Washington, and Capt. W. D. Roberts, of Virginia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. C. C. Sibley, of the United States Army; Judge J. G. Baldwin, of California; W. R. Green, Marcus P. Norton, and J. H. Mallory, of New-York, and Erastus Gaylord, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Benham, Maj. Tracy and J. C. Lee, of the United States Army; Dr. L. W. Jonas, of Washington; B. P. Holmes and wife, of Boston, and P. S. Justice, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Astor House.

Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions.* This first-class journal of fashions contains a great variety of illustrations of the fashions. Three different patterns of dress accompany each number. Send and get it. Every lady's toilette may be greatly improved by a careful study of this valuable periodical. Winter number now out.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,
Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels,
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Now Sewing-Machines
TO RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway,
And all druggists.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."
Give one to your washwoman.
It will not only save her time and strength, but will preserve your clothes.
The water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING
AND
CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time
Sent home free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 317 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays,
No 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods,
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tete-a-tetes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Art Notice.—The great sale of Oil-Paintings and Water-color Drawings at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 849 Broadway, the private collection of John Wolfe, Esq., will commence on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
The first day's sale will embrace the American, English, and German Oil-Paintings and English Water-color Drawings—lots 1 to 75.
The second day's sale, WEDNESDAY, 23d, same hour and place, will embrace the Flemish and French Oil-Paintings—lots 76 to 139. After which, the great Masterpiece Marble Statue, called the "Peri," by J. Mozier, of Rome, will be sold.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st,

Vulcanite Jewelry.
A very large and complete stock in every style of ornament. This department of our business, as since its first introduction, is with us a particular specialty. Gold-mounted Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Fans, Combs, &c., with a full assortment of every variety of Rubber Goods, both American and Foreign.
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Musical Boxes.
Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Celestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Mitroscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 536 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Bateheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season and presents, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Extract from an Evening Paper.—It is richly worth a long journey to see that magnificent one hundred and fifty dollar Photographic Album at E. & H. T. ANTHONY'S extensive manufacturing and importing warehouse, No. 501 Broadway. Nothing of this kind, so chastely beautiful, has been previously produced either in Paris, London or New-York. The fair lady who may receive that exquisite work of art, will be the Belle of the season. We trust it will not be allowed to leave New-York. If the Messrs. ANTHONY'S salesrooms were level with the street, instead of being on the second story, no doubt the price of this gem would be two hundred dollars. ANTHONY'S Albums, when the superior *quality* is taken into consideration, are said to be the cheapest to be found anywhere, and the display this season is the most extensive and dazzling ever exhibited. They have also an immense collection of *cartes de visites* of celebrities; also, exquisite gilt and fine wood frames for photographs, and the most charming assortment of new and intensely interesting stereoscopic views. The salesmen are courteous and attentive, take pleasure in exhibiting goods, and endeavor to make visitors feel at home.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

January 1, 1864.
The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $5 to $15. Pants $3 to $8.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES.
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 52.—Dec. 21, 1863.
45, 25, 29, 65, 1, 61, 4, 71, 47, 32, 6, 55, 48.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 751—Dec. 21, 1863.
65, 22, 19, 37, 49, 12, 56, 66, 77, 41, 7, 9.
CLASS 752—Dec. 21, 1863.
46, 52, 48, 34, 14, 64, 75, 21, 70, 22, 57, 58.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 555 Broadway.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CONFECTIONERY,
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
CHRISTMAS CANDLES, LANTERNS,
FLAGS,
DRUMS,
FRUITS AND SURPRISES,
PETITE CORNUCOPIAS, ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
BONBON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK AND PAPER CORNUCOPIAS, MOTTOS, etc.,
MEAT, OYSTERS, ICE CREAM AND CAKES,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS JUST OPENED.
LADIES' AND GENTS' MOROCCO SACKS,
in great variety.
MOHAIR CARRIAGE ROBES.
J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM,
No. 371 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
WILL SPEAK ON
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,
At COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
Tickets 25 cents. 200 Reserved seats at 50 cents.
For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway, at Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway, and at the door.
A few platform tickets at 50 cents, to be had at No. 121 Nassau-st., and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman-st.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
WM. J. MILLER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE.
Extensive stock of SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM and AMERICAN GOODS, of latest styles, for cash or short time.
Tea Sets, Waiters, Urns, Dishes, Casters, Tureens, Wine Stands, Butter Coolers, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Egg Frames, Pickle Stands, Card Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Pearl and Ivory Knives, &c.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.
My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most Stylish, Fashionable and Desirable ever offered in this City.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
which for good taste in design are unequaled.
All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 693 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

WOLBERT, GORDON & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WOLBERT, GORDON & CO. will make a special sale of 600 real Paris breche long-shawls, of the most elegant designs and quality, at their salesrooms, No. 530 Broadway, near Worth-st., on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. In the assortment will be found a grade of shawls seldom or never offered for public competition, and to which the particular attention of ladies and gentlemen intending to make holiday presents is invited. The shawls will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, early on morning of sale.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.
A patent horse to carry his master,
Needs no spur to make him go faster,
Runs along cheerily soon as you stride him,
Ready to go wherever you guide him.
For a few days longer only at present prices.
S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

THE "HOLIDAY HAT"—INTRODUCED BY T. BURKE, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition.
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do hut justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful. It is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely deranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 656 3d-av.

No. 174 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SIXTY VOICES
FROM THE ARMY
OF THE POTOMAC.

LET ALL WHO HAVE LOVED ONES IN THE ARMY READ.

Brandreth's Pills protect from the arrows of disease, usually as fatal to soldiers as the bullets of the foe.

THIS TESTIMONIAL FROM SIXTY RETURNED VOLUNTEERS,

Places Brandreth's Pills in so strong a light, as a remedy for our soldiers, that it is to be hoped President Lincoln and Surg.-Gen. Hammond will give it the attention it merits. For soldiers, no medicine can be compared to Brandreth's Pills, because they are as innocent as bread, and yet unfailing as a remedy in all cases where a purgative can effect a cure; and the field is wide, as the following testimony sufficiently shows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

Dr. B. Brandreth:

SIR: I noticed in the New-York *Herald* of this date, a letter from the surviving members of Company F, Seventeenth regiment, N. Y. S. Vols., extolling your valuable pills, which I fully and freely indorse, having been in command of the company from the 3d day of August, 1861, until the 2d of June, 1863, when the company was mustered out of the service and discharged, in this City. The percentage of men reported sick during that time was much less than in any other company of the regiment, owing, as I fully believe, to the free use of your pills, which were not supplied to the other soldiers. I believe them to be invaluable in camp or in the field.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN VICKERS,
Capt. Co. F, 17th Regiment N. Y. V.
SING SING, Oct. 26, 1863.

We, the undersigned, surviving members of Company F, Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers, hereby certify that we have used Brandreth's Pills during our two years' service, and to them we attribute the fact that our constitutions are uninjured by the necessary hardships and privations of a soldier's life in the field. In costiveness, colds, chills, diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid fever their prompt use cured us in a few days. Our health was often restored without having been entered on the sick list; in fact, a single dose of four or five pills usually cured what, under the regular treatment, would have been a serious sickness. Others, who appeared to be sick in no respect different to us, but who used the remedies prescribed by the regimental surgeon, either died or were sick for weeks in the hospital.

When we left Sing Sing, in June, 1861, you gave us a supply of these Pills, and we feel sure, from our experience, that if every soldier was supplied with this medicine, the general health of the army would be greatly improved. For ourselves, it is our sole remedy, answering all our wants in the way of physic, and we have known and tested it from our childhood, and our parents before us.

John Vickers, Captain.	Patrick Cullen, 4th Serg't.
J. L. Smith, 1st Lieutenant.	B. F. Brown, 1st Corporal.
William See, 1st Sergeant.	Wm Mathers, 2d Corporal.
G. H. Dearing, 2d Sergeant.	N. W. Miller, 3d Corporal.
Dennis Shay, 3d Sergeant.	Theo. Crofut, Drummer.
Geo. B. Cox, Drummer.	

PRIVATES.

Francis J. Jennings.	Lewis B. Cox,
William W. Campbell,	Albert Lane,
William J. Charlton,	Ellis Jones.
Albert Wesley,	Wm. Van Wart,
John W. Griffin,	James B. Crofut,
William Holmes,	Roscoe K. Watson,
William W. Rider,	Frederick Hunt,
Martin See,	William Tuttle,
George Ackerly,	Jotham Carpenter,
Hiram Seagle,	Charles Wright,
Alfred Wilkins,	Sanford Olmstead,
William Griffin,	Fuller Carpenter,
George Aylee,	James Bentley,
William J. P. Hewett,	Robert W. Westcott,
John L. Brandenburgh,	Jacob H. Dyckman,
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Henry Hannah,	James M. Dines,
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LET THE AILING READ.

A gentleman has been ailing for some weeks; his stools had become light colored, showing the bile was retained in the blood, and requiring an attack of Jaundice or Typhoid Fever probable. He was nervous and irritable, sleep confused, acid stomach, dizzy, absent-minded, memory failing, pains in the limbs, bowels costive. At length a severe diarrhea set in, which lasted for two days. When this stopped severe pains at the bowels came on—"dry gripes," as he called it. Up to this time he had done nothing but now and then take a single Brandreth Pill; but now he understood that the case admitted of no delay, and he at once took five Brandreth's Pills, and partook plentifully of oatmeal gruel. The pills in about six hours operated well, and he thought the difficulty relieved. This was not so, for in less than two hours the pains in the bowels returned with great violence, accompanied with a sinking feeling, and he thought he was going to die. He immediately swallowed two more pills and soon threw up broth. The pain soon abated, and he slept for several hours. The pills brought away pitchy-looking stools, and he had no more severe pain in his bowels. For three more days he took five pills at night and his secretions became natural, and his health fully restored by less than a box of Brandreth's Pills.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, enveloped in full directions. Purchase none unless my PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP is on the box. See upon it B. BRANDRETH in white letters.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH BUILDING,
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A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
in the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
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WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
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Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
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No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally,
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
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GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

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We hail the advent of such a work abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by nature. Nor can we refrain from expressing our gratification at finding the Book so remarkably exempt from the superficial views which abound in the great thoroughfare of medicine.
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From the Gazette Medicale, Paris.
This work is most ably written, and demonstrates that the author is not only a sound thinker, but thoroughly comprehends the important department to which he has devoted so much attention.
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We have been both pleased and instructed by the perusal of Dr. Bedford's work. It is characterized by great ability, and very conclusively proves the Author to be an accomplished physician, and an eminently successful practitioner.
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To read this book is to be struck with its truthfulness and utility; we find all that is useful in practice, ably communicated and elegantly expressed. American works are not generally read on this side of the Atlantic, but we most cordially recommend Dr. Bedford's volume as worthy of the very best attention of the profession.
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The very book for mothers. It is replete with sage counsels.
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This book deeply interests every female in the land. It is written by one in all respects competent to instruct in the interesting subject he so ably discusses.
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An eloquent production, and should be read by every mother and married women who are interested in their own health, and in that of their daughters.

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From the Roman Conquest. By Prof. G. L. CRAIK, 2 vols. 8vo. Printed at the Riverside Press, on tinted paper, $5; in half calf, extra, $10.
The London *Saturday Review*, more severe than any of the foreign Reviews in its criticisms, says of this work:
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The London *Reader*, in a notice of this work, writes: "It is a thoroughly substantial work; not a hurried compilation, but a massive and careful digest of a first hand knowledge of books, acquired during a long and industrious literary life."

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THE SECRET OF THE HEATH.
By Miss M. E. BRADDON,
Author of "

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FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; no objections to the country; has lived six years in her last place; good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 477, 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST class cook in a private family by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, jellies, bread, &c.; would do the coarse part of the washing. Call at No. 71 East 23d-st., the residence of her present employer.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, with good references, wants a situation in a private family; she is willing to do the coarse washing; she is perfect master of her business, and is a good pastry cook. Apply for 2 days at No. 36 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 91 East 32d-st., second door, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 7 Sch-st., near Bowery, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can put out and fit children's dresses; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 120 West 2d-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF good education and respectable connections, a native of Scotland, but many years resident in this country desires a situation as housekeeper, or would be willing to take the care of an invalid lady; references given and required. Address or call at No. 159 5th-av., for one week.

ADRESS MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as dress maker and seamstress; or lady's maid; can give good city reference as to character and capability; may be seen at No. 1 Bank-st., between Greenwich and 4th-st., for two or three days; has lived in the family over two years.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a few families to sew by the week or month in a family as seamstress; understands cutting and all kinds of plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen until 10 this day, at No. 8 Cook-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby-avs.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waiter or chambermaid; has no objection to wash and iron; is a first-rate laundress; can come well recommended from the last City she came from. Apply at 8 Pell-st., for 2 days this week; would like to go out by the week. Call for 2 days at No. 10 South st., near 7th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, employment by the week or month in a family as seamstress; understands cutting, basting and all kinds of plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen until 10 this day, at No. 8 Cook-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby-avs.

A LL FAMILIES REQUIRING A GOOD cook, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses or any other work people, should call at 8 Pell-st., where they will be immediately suited at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. No. 8 Pell-st., corner of 7th-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, housedresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. COWES, German Institute, No. 17 Stockton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper or assistant; has no objection to travel; can produce the best of City reference; is a married man. Address A. B., box 2,784 Post-office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a banking house or as entering clerk by a good resident business man; has a perfect knowledge of the business; is a steady, sober young man, who can give good reference. Address A. B. C., care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 260 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A GARDENER'S situation, by a married man, no family; is satisfied to be boarded on all the best fruits, vegetables, flowers and grapery; can give the best of reference. Address M. W., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED AN EMPLOYMENT as a man of long experience in the above business, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call at or address R. D., No. 14 Lamartine-pl., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A CHAPMAN AND GROOM.—A MIDDLE-aged man of good habits wants a situation as above; is a good driver and can drive in harness; has lived in the country; has no objection to go to the City; has references. Call for 2 days at No. 10 South st., near 7th-av.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man, a native of England, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 10 Greene-st.

WANTED—A POSITION OF TRUST AS book-keeper, by a young man, who has had twelve years' experience in wholesale dry goods and grocery houses in the City. References as to character, ability, &c., can be given. Address or apply to Department marshal's bankers, brokers and others. Address H. J. S., Box No. 924 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF AGE, desires a situation in some retail store, either in or out of the City, where steadiness, honesty and integrity are needed and appreciated. Address R. B., Box No. 181 Times Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED SITUATIONS together; the man as coachman and groom, waiter, chamberman or take care of gentleman's rooms; wife also a first-class dairywoman; both first-rate cooks; can have the best of reference as to character and ability; country preferred. Address W. S., Box No. 2 Times Office, One week.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED.—THREE ACTIVE, INtelligent men to act as agents to the dealers of a new patent by sample. A smart, energetic man can make this means from $5 to $10 per day. Address Box No. 2,764 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A WOman wanted to cook, wash and iron for a small family of four persons; must be neat and tidy; must understand her business; good City reference required. Call at No. 38. Apply from 10 to 1 this day, at No. 8 Cook-st., near 7th-av.

SALESMEN WANTED.—FOR BOSTON, white goods and notion trimmings. Not needed only those who are well acquainted with the business. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD to run of errands and make himself generally useful; must write a good hand, be neat and tidy, and reside with his parents; if more employment is desired, wages no consideration; no others need apply. Inquire at Printing Office, No. 1 Spruce-st.

WAITER WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Good wages to one who understands the business; situation procured for all kinds of male and female help. Apply at 8 Pell-st., No. 8 Pell-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 1864 OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC. Apply to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

A BOY WANTED.—AN ERRAND BOY—ONE WHO lives up-town. Apply to S. J. VAIL, No. 118 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

JUPE.—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF MARY JUPE, formerly of Merton, in the County of Wilts, in England, and last heard of about the year 1851, whilst residing at No. 5 Eccleston-square, Westminster, London, she may hear of something to her advantage on applying to JOHN FARLEY RUTTER, Solicitor, Here.

TO MERCHANTS, CARTMEN AND ALL INTERESTED.

A regular meeting of the Cartmen's Union Association was held on Friday evening, Dec. 18, at Jackson Hall. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The general usefulness, convenience and good order of the business streets of this city, extending along the line of the North and East Rivers, have become seriously interrupted by changing the grade of said streets, and by introducing a peculiar kind of rail track unnecessarily and unnecessarily large, in convenient in shape, and unlike any used by any of the old passenger railroad lines of this City.

And Whereas, the continuance of those streets in their present condition will become a serious and permanent obstruction to the shipping of goods, and to the general carrying trade of this City, and to all persons interested in the general travel of the streets.

And Whereas, The most damaging and oppressive grievances of all other interests effected, fall upon the public cartmen of this City, whose business necessarily keeps them continually in the streets—in all seasons of the year—through heat and cold—through storm and sunshine.

Therefore, Resolved, That we hereby form ourselves into an Association, the purpose and object of which shall be, to procure a reform in the present condition of those streets, and a redress of the grievances of which we complain; and we hereby pledge our time, our means and our best efforts, for the accomplishment of these objects.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to draw up a petition, and to procure signatures to the same, to be presented to the Mayor and Common Council of this City, asking that our grievances be redressed.

Resolved, That we respectfully solicit the sympathy and cooperation of all our fellow-citizens—particularly the merchants and the public press, to assist us in obtaining our most just and reasonable demands.

Resolved, That the present condition of those streets tends toward the disturbance of the public peace, by continually producing collision, confusion, and general disorder.

By order of the Committee.

J. FALDWIN, President.
WM. PETREE,
J. R. DAVIS,
H. STEVENS,
H. STANTON, } Vice Presidents.

J. King, Secretary.
J. Boss, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, a front on 5th-av., below the Park.

Also, a plot of lots on 71st and 72d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.

Also, lots in Yorkville, Harlem, and in almost every desirable location in the City.

Also, a large parcel of lots, with water fronts, on the west side, south of 23d-st.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—To purchase, PROPERTY on WALL, BROAD or NEW STS., in the vicinity of the proposed new Stock Exchange.

Also,

A piece of BROADWAY PROPERTY, between WALL and FULTON STS., west side preferred, but would purchase on the east side.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story house in 16th-st., ten to fifteen doors east of Union-square; house 25 by 60; lot over 100; will be let only for a private family. Price, with furniture, $22,000. Possession any time. Address C. W., Station D.

FOR SALE—A BROAD-ST. CORNER PROperty between the Corn Exchange and Broker's Board, having a frontage of 150 feet; about 9,000 square feet. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 56 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—To close an estate a handsome country residence at Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey; has unbounded air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 15 acres of land, a large mansion house, with parlors, library, dining room, sitting hall, wide hall, double stairways, bath-room, 7 bedrooms and servants room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged, abundance of small trees and shrubs in front and at sides, and vines.

The outbuildings are large and ample, ornamental and inclosed, wood and other sheds, henery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. Rent over $2,000; will be sold at over 3 times every. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 31 Park-row, Room No. 28.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LATELY A modern house of 12 rooms, with modern conveniences and in thorough order; the location is one of the most desirable in the City. Apply at No. 20 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—One of the best farms in Dutchess county, situated from Poughkeepsie 3½ miles, adjoining the corporation of Poughkeepsie, and 2 miles from the railroad depot, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is the finest farming and country residence in the county.

WILLIAM J. M. CORD, Executor.
Wassaic, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A FARM OF 21 acres on the New Jersey Central Railroad, less than one hour from the foot of Cortlandt-st. Has nearly all suitable for the depot improvements are two small houses, a frame factory building, barn & a good variety of fruit of good kind. Large proportion of the land is cleared and under cultivation. The buildings are all new and in good repair. Terms easy. Title perfect. Apply to or address THOMAS CHAPMAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

A SMALL FARM WANTED OF FIFTEEN acres, within 1½ hours' ride from 23d-st., in Morristown, N. J., or in West Chester county, N. Y., in exchange for a good house in the City. Apply at 3 Pine-st., room No. 2, up stairs.

TO LET.

FOR RENT, THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE Company's premises, now occupied by them, on the corner of Nassau and Wall sts. The building is of the most substantial character, and is fitted up in the most complete manner for the business now carried on by the Company. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to the Secretary of the Company, at the office, on the premises, on the corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE NEW BROADWAY HOTEL building is now ready for the reception of tenants. It is situated opposite the Worth monument, at the junction of Broadway, Fifth-av. and 23d-st., and is the property of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House of the City of New-York. It is a fine location for a hotel, and will be let on a long lease. Apply for information at the office of the Orphan House, in Chambers-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., or to JOHN G. STEARNS, Architect, No. 14 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE NEW Tribune building, fronting on Nassau-st. Inquire of the Cashier, in the counting-room, or at the office of the Association, No. 6 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET, IN THE BASEMENT of Times building, fronting on Nassau-st. Apply at the counting-room, foot of Park-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

VARNISH FACTORY WANTED.—A FACTORY of moderate size, with power, suitable for varnish making, will be rented. Address box No. 2,784 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, IN A GOOD locality, with part cash. Address W. S., CLARK, box No. 2,784 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 8 Pell-st., corner of 7th-av., entrance on Pell-st. Also, a few rooms without board. Rooms will be let cheap to parties who will take board at the above house. Apply as above.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife desire board in a quiet private family, with all the comforts of a home, in a central locality. Address box No. 2,784 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A second story front room, with board, in a private family, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Address W. S., Box No. 2,784 Post-office.

MRS. A. NOLE, NO. 37 EAST FIFTH-st., will have a few rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wife, or two gentlemen and a few transient boarders.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

[Illegible]

PRESIDENT'S HALL ASSOCIATION,
No. [illegible] Prince-st.,
New-York, [illegible], 1863.

[Illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SHTENICH, Auctioneer.

D. W. IVES & CO. WILL SELL ON THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, Dec. 22 and 23, at 8 o'clock each evening, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway,

GREAT SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF COSTLY AND HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF DUSSELDORF.

We have the honor to announce that we shall sell at the galleries as above the important and valuable consignment, just received from Dusseldorf, and which, forwarded under the superintendence and auspices of Bridge Frudsham, Esq., contains more unqualifiedly fine works of the very highest character than any collection ever before brought to the notice of the public.

Every Dusseldorf artist of eminence has added one or more paintings to the collection, and we assure the art-loving public that the examples referred to will enhance the already exalted repute of the distinguished artists. It is with much pleasure that we add a positive assurance that every single picture will be peremptorily sold without the slightest reserve, the consignment having come out on this distinct understanding. The collection numbers over one hundred and twenty pictures and includes examples by

ANDREAS ACHENBACK,	CARL HUBNER,
OSWALD ACHENBACK,	ROSER,
KINDLER,	VAN THOREN,
BERGER,	VOLOFF,
LAUCHENWITZ,	JOHAENS,
EUGENE DE BLOCK,	VON MUYDEN,
GESELSCHAP,	SELL,
HUNTER,	MERCK,
VAN WILLE,	CARL HOFF,
MEYER VON BREMEN,	FYE,
KOEST,	HUEGG,
FAY,	DIETERS,
GILLGERS,	KREITZER,
JUNGHEIM,	MAURER,
LITSCHAUER,	MEYER,
KUPPER,	MOESLAGEN,
MUNTHE,	E. C. POST,
OPPENHEIM,	ROEGELS,
RITZ,	ENGELHART,
WAIRAVEN,	BECKER,
JACOBSEN,	LEITZE,
REITZ,	GONS,
HAHN,	MECK,
WEBB,	REWER,
WALLANDER,	HASENCLEVER,

The list might be extended considerably, which is, however, unnecessary. The collection will be an exhibition on and after Tuesday morning, day and evening, and we especially request the favor of an early call from all connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts, and we repeat that the entire collection will be sold positively, by an unusual opportunity for the purchase of high-class works of art seldom if ever before offered in this City.

COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS BY T. P. ROSSITER, Esq.

About forty original Paintings by Mr. Rossiter, the latest productions of the artist, and of a high degree of interest, comprising historical, land cape, genre and other subjects, especially fruits, range the walls of the elegant and commodious studio of the owner at Mr. Rossiter's works that have been placed before the public for some time. We will also announce the sale of a very beautiful specimen by

HENRY PETERS GRAY, Esq.,

and a few other gems of [illegible] American artists. On exhibition Thursday before sale, and catalogues ready.

EDWARD SHTENICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

BY CATALOGUE, THIS DAY,
At 10 o'clock, precisely,
At the Store, No. 594 BROADWAY,
Corner of Prince-st.,

By JOSEPH BLACKMAN, Esq.,

who is retiring from business.

By EDWARD SHTENICH, ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10 A. M., at the warerooms, No. 5 Fifth-street, corner of Broadway, the entire elegant and costly stock, consisting of a great variety of rosewood and mahogany sofas, covered in rich velvet, tapestry and leather; rosewood and mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards and washstands; dining and reception chairs, in rich velvet, tapestry, morocco and reps; elegant marble-top centre tables and consoles; fine oil paintings and chromos; large mirrors, in rich and plain gilt frames; looking-glasses and a large assortment of every description of cabinet furniture. The above will be sold without reserve, the proprietor having determined to close the business.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning, at the store, and the sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

JOSEPH BLACKMAN.

EDWARD SHTENICH, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, at 10 o'clock each day, at the store, No. 594 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., the entire stock of fancy and staple dry goods, consisting of [illegible]

CLOSING SALES OF THE ERA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STOCK.

[Illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE FURS.

[Illegible]

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of attachment, exponas tum, directed and to me issued, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of Thomas Hall, of, in and to the following property, to wit: [illegible]

Dated December 19, 1863.

JOHN C. HEBERT, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD SCHELL & CO., Auctioneers.

TO THE FANCY GOODS TRADE.

[Illegible]

JOSEPH BLACKMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock each day, at the store, No. 5 North William-st.—Marshall's sale—the entire stock of a jobber's furnishing store and fancy goods, shirts, drawers, hosiery, neck ties, scarfs, woolen goods, hoods, capes. Also a lot of boots and shoes, cloth frock coats, &c.

JOHN H. HELLER & Marshal.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 26 Fifth-st., Washington D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next,

Two second hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

About [illegible] tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About [illegible] tons of old Car Wheels.
About 60 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner 6th and 23d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF JOHN WOLFE, Esq., OF THIS CITY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will offer for public competition, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 22d, and on WEDNESDAY, 23d December, at 12 M o'clock M., each day. The above valuable collection of Paintings now on exhibition for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL and CHILD'S NURSERY of the City of New-York. The collection coutains chef d'œuvres by the following distinguished masters:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

T. S. Cooper,	J. F. Herring, Sr., W. Huggins,
L. Haghe,	H. Jutsum, R. Ansdell,
J. L. Brodie,	H. J. Boddington, J. T. Peele, &c.

EXQUISITE LONDON WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

S. Prout,	J. H. Mohle,	J. H. Harding,
L. Haghe,	C. Stanfield,	F. W. Topham,
J. J. Jenkins,	H. Warren,	C. Haag,
J. Gilbert,	F. D. Corbould,	J. Nash, &c.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

E. Delacroix,	C. Troyon,	T. Rousseau,
E. Landelle,	N. Diaz,	A. Calame,
E. Dubufe,	F. Zelm,	H. Schle-singer,
E. Isabey,	E. Lambinet,	L. Mety,
G. Brion,	E. L. Pattevin,	C. Brochardt, &c.

SUPERB CABINET GEMS.

J. L. Meissonier,	Paul Delaroche,	V. Chavet,
R. Plassan,	Edw'd. Frere,	J. Trayer,
J. L. Hamon,	Theo. Frere,	J. Fauvelet,
A. Guillemio,	T. Duverger,	V. Dupre.
E. Fichel,	C. Chaplin,	A. Anastasi, &c.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

N. De Keyser,	E. Verboeckoven,	B. C. Koek Koeck,
P. Van Schendel,	F. De Braekeler,	A. Schelfhout.
J. Moreenhout,	W. Wauters,	A. Heiman, &c.

A remarkably rare and beautiful example of the school of Gerard Dow,

BY WM. VAN MIERIS.

GERMAN SCHOOL.

A. Achenbark,	J. P. Hasenclever,	L. Koaus,
O. Achenbach,	J. G. Wahlmuller,	A. Volkhardt,
H. Saude,	B. Geyer,	J. Beckert,
H. Burkel,	C. John,	—— Poser,
E. Steinbrick,	A. Schreiber,	—— Spitzweg.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

T. Cole,	E. Leutze,	G. Stuart,
A. B. Durand,	R. Gignoux,	J. Trumbull,
J. F. Kensett,	D. Huntington,	T. P. Rossiter,
T. H. Binckley,	W. S. Mount,	W. J. Hays,

The above Paintings can be seen on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 19 and 21, with tickets of admission only, which may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November term, 1863.

Robert L. Curtis, ex. &c. President and Directors of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, vs. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, January 8, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Circuit Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell, at the above time and public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the rights of the said Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Terre Haute, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, thence to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or is now seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was seized or possessed of the same, together with all and singular the structures, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, depots, and depot houses, and turntables and buildings thereon, and rights, easements, and privileges, and all property and effects of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land adjoining from the determination of the [illegible] to the Lake, in Wabash and Erie Canal, and all and singular the rights, privileges, and franchises appertaining to the same, and all the tolls, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the said Company, as well in law as in equity, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of every person or persons claiming or to claim by, from or under the said Company, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, which the said Company now has, or at the time of the execution and delivery of the deed to be executed by the Marshal aforesaid, shall have, or be entitled to have, of, in or to the said railroad and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and also

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties of every species, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing injurious to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on the slightest exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Vapors, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything harmful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars of cases, &c., see Circular, sent free.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of any of the following sums, in a registered letter, viz.: One box, $1; two boxes, $2; six boxes, $5. Sold by all druggists.

Sold by C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 2 Astor-house, New-York.

JOB LOT.—S. No. 2 Astor-house, New-York.

SECRET DISEASES, &c.—SEE SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever offered.

Y. S. A. is a positive cure for

Balsam Copaiba and Mercury diseases.

Only six doses of the Y. S. A. are required.

They are purely vegetable, and contain nothing that can prevent the use of tea, coffee, wine, or food.

Cures in from one to four days, and is perfectly harmless.

No exposure, no trouble, no change of diet.

Price, made pocket size, $2, sent free to any part of the world.

SAMARITAN'S ROOF AND CURE.—PRICE, $5.

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, &c.

There is not a case of Syphilis, however bad or of how long standing, that it will not cure in from one to three days.

Established in 1854. Those who have tried other advertised cures are never without. See Circular. T. Lady.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, and cures all curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, gonorrhœa? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Lilar's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, C. WELLS & CO., 44 Bankside-st., and 8, Union-street.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—theoply rational and successful method of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane. All over, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—LA M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 36th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,624 New-York Post-Office, or sale by C. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-house; and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured only at WARD'S, No. 5 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 5 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 11 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when ordinary treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

AT DR. WAITE'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or destine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Colton has returned to the City and will administer the gas personally for the extraction of teeth 29 Bond street. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A PARTY OF EXPERIENCE in business, and of suitable qualifications and first-class references, desires to arrange for a position as Secretary to an institution, or as correspondent to a good commercial house; he can furnish $10,000, or more if necessary, to facilitate a good arrangement. Address, with full particulars, M. R., Box 140 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE—A LIGHT AND PROFITable manufacturing business; protected by letters-patent of the United States; for sale on easy terms. For further particulars address Box No. 163 P. O., Elizabeth, N. J.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,600 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK Jan. 13.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. From New York first cabin, $85; $40.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $60, $70, $80, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
EUROPA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail from Pier No. 44 on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., instead of Dec. 24, as previously announced.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. From New York first cabin, $85; $40.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $60, $70, $80, $105.

For passage, apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove, Harbor.) The first-class steamers of the Inman Line, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 26
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$100 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London	80 00 Steerage to London 34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin (if ordering 50 00 Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $95; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,76	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 22.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. EARLANTINE,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JNO. TOST,

having completed her repairs, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

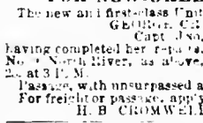
HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.

Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

IRVING LITERARY UNION.

At the annual meeting of this Society, held at their rooms, on Friday Evening, 18th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT,
HENRY W. HOLDEN.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER O. BRADLEY.
SECRETARY, CHARLES W. SEELEY.
TREASURER, G. HERBERT HOLDEN.



French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

FRUITS AND OYSTERS—PER THE 1,000,000, at wholesale or retail, at the old Cremone Saloon, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. Oysters, steaks and chops in every style, or by 100 or 1,000, to suit families and parties. Fruits in any quantity, choice Lady and other fancy apples; pears in great variety, figs, dates, &c. All for sale low, by J. C. BROWN.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAK.—A fine green turtle, 125 lbs., will be served up THIS DAY, (Tuesday, 22d,) and during the entire week. Families, hotels and others supplied. On and after Monday, Dec. 28, at No. 13 Park-row. D. BIXBY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REG'T. N. Y. S. N. G., 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—IT BEING REQUIRED BY THE Comptroller that the pay for services during the riot shall be handed to each man in person, the attendance of all entitled to pay is required on the 23d inst.

THEO. J. BALDWIN, Acting Adjutant.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, can now receive their $100 bounty by applying or sending their discharges to

J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 6 and 10 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK

The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give

FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS
AND ONE MATINEE,

as follows:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23,
FRIDAY, Dec. 25,
MONDAY, Dec. 28,
and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30,

THE MATINEE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

These will be positively the only performances until the return of the company in February next, as they have to appear by contract in Boston, on Monday, Jan. 4.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the following unparalleled cast:

Amelia	Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar	Mad. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica	Mlle. HENRIETTA SUTZER
Richard	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Reinhart	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, Enemy of Richard	Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Tom, Enemy of Richard	Sig. Muller
Sylvan	Sig. Massia
A Judge	Sig. Reichar dt
CONDUCTOR	Sig. J. NUNO

On SATURDAY, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK, GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE, on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,

DON GIOVANNI,

with its magnificent cast.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are requested to retain their boxes and regular seats are requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863.

LES KEMMES REVOLTEES,
Comedie Vaudeville in 1 Act. By M. Louis Lurine.
New music by MM. Claplsson and Margeot.

LA BELLE BOURBONNAISE, (AUBER,)
Sung by Mlle MAILLET.

LE MARCHAND D'IMAGES,
Comic scene—sung by M. CHOL.

UN DUEL SOUS RICHELIEU.
Play in three acts. By MM. Lockroy et Melesville.

At the request of families, there will be
On FRIDAY, Dec. 25, (Christmas,)
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
at 50 cents admission all over the house. No reserved seats.

Box office of the Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE GREAT
NATIONAL PAINTING,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND HIS
LITERARY FRIENDS,
AT
SUNNYSIDE.
By F. O. C. DARLEY and C. SCHUPELLE.
Comprising
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS
of the following
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHORS:
Washington Irving,

Fenimore Cooper,	Wm. H. Prescott,
George Bancroft,	H. W. Longfellow,
Fitz-Greene Halleck,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	Oliver Wendell Holmes,
N. P. Willis,	Wm. Gilmore Simms,
J. P. Kennedy,	James K. Paulding,
Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Henry T. Tuckerman.

ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
DERBY GALLERIES, No. 645 Broadway.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.
PERHAM'S GREAT
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

The most complete, faithful and elaborate pictorial history of the war ever produced. On sale at the
INTERESTS OF THE INVALID SOLDIER.
100,000 tickets, each admitting four persons, to be sold at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.

One-half the profits of the entire sale to constitute a fund for the founding of a National Home for Invalid Soldiers.

A LIBERAL BOUNTY TO PURCHASERS,
in valuable property, amounting to $44,700.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

Exhibition thereafter every afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

Single admission, 25 cents.

National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

For sale at the general office, Clinton Hall, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, at Horace Waters' music store, No. 481 Broadway, and at Lovejoy's Hotel.

Orders by mail or express should be sent to JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, Clinton Hall, New-York City, or to Adams House, Boston, Mass.

For full particulars of this novel charity, see advertisement in New-York *Tribune* of to-day.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

JOHN W. CARRINGTON'S
INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENT,
"ENGLISH POETRY,"
with Illustrative Readings, including the much admired
PROPHECY OF THE TWELVE TRIBES,"
and Moral Lessons from
"MOTHER GOOSE FOR GROWN FOLKS

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock.
At the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner 2d-av and East 11th st.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Library, down-town office and at the door.

THE MONUMENTS AND MEMENTOES of Greenwood cemetery, at Hope Chapel, TO-NIGHT, by

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on Fridays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Nov. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 6 P. M. J. B. HASBROUCK, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn.

In consequence of
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
which attended the
VARIED
AND
DELIGHTFUL
PROGRAMME
presented at this theatre during the past week, a similar one will be performed
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
Introducing
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in
TWO OF HER MOST AMUSING
AND LAUGHABLE CHARACTERS.
For the first time this season as
MADAME MANETTE ..... in ..... MISCHIEF MAKING
And for a short time longer (at the request of her numerous patrons) keep on the business at her
BARBER'S SHOP,
and continue to
DRESS HAIR, TRIM BEARDS,
and prove her skill in
EASY SHAVING.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
the performances will commence
with the new comedietta called
MY PREDECESSOR,
in which
Mr. G. JAMISON, Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, &c., &c., will appear.

After which,
For the seventh time in America,
The new Farce,
Written by F. C. Burnand and Montague Williams,
Entitled
EASY SHAVING,
Received every night with unanimous applause.
NINETTE ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
(the pretty barber of Islington.)
In which she will sing a new ballad,
Composed expressly for the piece.
"THE MAIDEN AND THE LINNET."
Other characters by
Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and
Mr. G. H. CLARKE.

And conclude with,
For the first time this season,
The musical farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Mme. Manette ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
With a medley sung of all nations.
Nicholas ..... Mr. W. Davidge.
&c., &c., &c.

In active preparation,
A NEW PLAY,
Introducing
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
In an entirely new character.
In which
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Will make his first appearance this season.

Doors open at 6¾. Performances begin at 7½ o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

PATRIOTIC REUNION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS'
RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., WILL PRESIDE.

ADDRESS BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

In order that the public may be assured of the
CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS
of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.

To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 26, unless providentially detained, to take the part assigned me.

H. W. BEECHER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

GENTLEMEN: It will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.

Yours truly, JAMES T. BRADY.

VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
will be added to this
PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK

TICKETS, $1,
to be had at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the Rooms of the Association,
No. 156 BROADWAY

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.
RIDER HALL, No. 75 BROADWAY.
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS OF THIS
WONDERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART,
Will be given on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23,
IN AID OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF SICK AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.

This will be a most charming entertainment of the Holidays combining, as it does, the noble purposes of charity with the most refined delights of Art and Travel.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7. Exhibitions to commence at 3 and 8 P. M.

MELROSE ABBEY BY MOONLIGHT, at Hope Chapel, TO-NIGHT.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. J. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter term opens Jan. 4, 1864. For circulars or information apply to Rev. Robert R. Booth, No. 101 9th-st., New-York; Rev. W. H. Baldwin, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York; Charles Richmond, Esq., St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. J. Wesse, No. 30 West 15th-st., (a Professor in the school,) or to the Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HOLIDAYS.—Accordeons, violins, guitars, banjos, flutes, fifes, drums, &c., &c. Italian and silk violin strings, 25c., mailed. Musical instruments repaired.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr'l.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF REfinement and superior education, and thoroughly qualified to instruct in the solid branches; also some of the ornamental, seeks a position where her acquirements would prove available. Remuneration beyond a home not demanded. References exchanged. Address M. W. M., Station A, Spring-st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY SCHOOL, A SUPERior French and music lady teacher: an Episcopalian, who speaks French and understands sacred music preferred. Address with references, Box No. 274 Middletown, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY WONDER in the world.
STILL ANOTHER GIANT,
and by far the largest yet.
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
AL

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—On last Friday evening, the novel and interesting occurrence of the celebration of a "Golden Wedding" took place at the Astor House. It was the occasion of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of JOHN and LANEY JANE BOOLE, parents of the City Inspector. About seventy persons sat down to a banquet, which was elegant and complete. At the head of the table, presiding, sat the venerable Dr. JOHN F. GRAY, the family physician. The venerable couple in whose honor was the gathering, were on his right, the eldest son, our City Inspector on the left, and thence to right and left in different gradations the rest of the members of the family. The sister of Mr. BOOLE, Senior, was present, a lady who had reached the unusual age of 90 years, and who now witnessed the reunion of a family comprising over sixty branches. Of fourteen children born to the aged couple seven survive, FRANCIS JOHN ACKERMAN BOOLE, the City Inspector, now in his 44th year, being the eldest. Mr. JOHN BOOLE is now 72 years of age, his grandfather reached the rare age of 101 years, and his father the nearly as rare age of 98. Mrs. LANEY JANE BOOLE is 69 years of age. Two of the daughters and four of the sons were present at the banquet, twenty-two grand-children and one great-grandchild. After the enjoyment of the feast kindly sentiments were given and a song, "The Golden Wedding Song," composed for the occasion, was sung by the grandchildren. Thereafter presents were made the aged couple and the evening wound up with a dance, in which all the young and some of the old joined. It was a gathering of unusual pleasure and interest, and long to be remembered. Among the guests on the occasion were Recorder HOFFMAN, the Corporation Counsel, Mr. DEVLIN, Judge LOWE and Senator FIELDS, and letters of regret at inability to attend were read from Gov. SEYMOUR, Comptroller BRENNAN, District-Attorney HALE and Mr. JOHN CLANCY.

Advertisement.

MAJ. GEN. BANKS—Portrait, Character and Biography. Lord LYNDHURST, do. Wm. H. WELLS, the Model Teacher. Dog Sioux Indians in a Scalping Dance. Beautiful Woman. Egyptian Mummies. "Signs of Character, as shown in the Face." Wild Men and Beast Children. Love Courtship and Marriage. Precious Their Significance, with Practical Illustrations, in the January number of FOWLER'S JOURNAL, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 a year. New volume. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

A SURE cure for tan, pimples and freckles is easily secured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" for shaving it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 6 Astor-House. Delivers the skin soft and white as a lily. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Advertisement.

A HANDSOME AND VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Madame LOISEAU'S Beautiful Liquid Arcanum Capillare, for the hair, is now in universal favor. Eight years' trial has proved it to be the best preparation for the hair in use. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

A WELL-KNOWN HOUSE.—A gentleman may be handsomely suited, or a lady may purchase for presents, hats and caps, boots and shoes, at the lowest cash prices, at No. 1 Astor-House. Nothing but known, first-class, fashionable goods are offered at this well-known establishment. Gentlemen's fashionable hats, caps, boots and shoes, at No. 1 Astor-House, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st. Ladies' fashionable boots and shoes, at No. 4 Astor-House.

Advertisement.

A FIRST-CLASS GLOVE AND CLEANING HOUSE.—The Tivoli, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., is the place to have kid gloves cleaned. They are the only establishment in the city that make a specialty of cleaning kid gloves. Gentlemen's and ladies' garments cleaned, repaired and pressed. Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes cleaned and polished. No. 4 Astor-House.

Advertisement.

A LADY cleaning and dyeing ribbons, No. 180 Broadway, entrance No. 4 Broome-st. Gentlemen's garments made to order. Best references—Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Arnold & Constable, Smith & Bird, and other well-known citizens. Mantua-makers, tailors, &c., excellently dyed.

Advertisement.

The best Coffee for family use or for Invalids is KENT'S East India Coffee. It has twice the strength of Java coffee, and is sold by all grocers at 40 cents per pound. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

THE RACINE COUNTY FAIR, Wisconsin, awarded the first premium to the WHEELER & GIBBS' Sewing-machine.

MARRIED.

BENDEN—BENSTEAD.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Dec. 20, by Rev. John Emory Cookman, Mr. ABRAM H. BENDER to Miss RACHEL BENSTEAD, all of Harlem.

FLOWS—DUNCAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Millburn, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 21, by Rev. G. L. Kirkland, Geo. H. FLOWS, of New-York, to SARAH L., daughter of Rev. Dr. DUNCAN, Esq., No. 9 Cortlandt-st.

WHITLOCK—SEYMOUR.—In Ravenna, Ohio, at the residence of Judge Lymans, by Rev. S. E. Mason, E. O. WHITLOCK, of Detroit, and ANGELIA W., daughter of the late Alonzo Seymour, of Geneva, N. Y.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At No. 8 Ridge-st., on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, ISAAC ALLEN, aged 50 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church.

BROOKS.—In this City, at No. 48 Laight-st., Mrs. ELIZA SPRAGUE BROOKS, in the 55th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of Jane Vaught, E. R. Wilson and J. P. B. Hodges, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 48 Laight-st.

BURNS.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 20, ANN W., wife of the late R. D. Barnes, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, from the North Baptist Church, Orange-st., Newark.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

BOWNE.—On Monday, Dec. 21, Miss MARY BOWNE, relict of Gilbert Bowne, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dawson, No. 8 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BYRON.—On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM THORN, only son of William and Josephine Byron, aged 3 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 248 East 52d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.

COWELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, of disease of the brain, HARRY EVERSON, son of Marcus D. and Eliza A. Crowell, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 223 West 21st-st.

DEVOE.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, at East New-York, L. I., HENRIETTA M., youngest daughter of the late James Devoe, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DUFFY.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Dec. 20, LILLIE E., only daughter of PHILLIP and JANE DUFFY, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, Fordham, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad trains leave 26th-st. at 2 o'clock. The remains will be deposited temporarily at West Farms.

☞ Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

DYCKMAN.—At North Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19, after a short and painful illness, NAOMI GRANT, youngest daughter of William H. and Naomi F. Dyckman, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, in Day-st., North Orange, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Barclay-st., at 11½ o'clock. The interment will take place in Greenwood.

GLOVER.—On Monday, Dec. 21, of consumption, Mr. JAS. M. GLOVER, of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his house, No. 429 East 50th-st., at 2½ o'clock Tuesday, the 22d inst. Friends and relatives of the family, and of Mr. J. H. Howard, are respectfully requested to attend. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday morning.

LATOURETTE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19, MARGARET, wife of Capt. Davis Latourette, in 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

LEE.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, after a long and painful illness, JOSEPH B. LEE, aged 34 years, 10 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Rivington-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MILLER.—On First day night, the 20th inst., after a short illness, EDWIN, son of Benjamin C. and Laura F. Miller, aged 2 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 248 East 52d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock.

O'D

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3822. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

RELATIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Impossibility of the Policy of Absolute Non-Intervention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TURIN, Italy, Dec. 2, 1863.

SIR: Agreeably to your courteous desire I am going to resume my old quarters in the NEW-YORK TIMES, where, just ten years ago—in the tartar-hoaxed period of the Crimean war—you gave me leave to discourse—under the above heading and signature—upon European politics in general and their bearing upon American affairs in particular. If, in the face of the tumultuous Present, full of living eventualities, it were not utterly absurd to linger among the shadows of the haunted Past, I might be tempted to warble a few lines of self-assertion (on that well-known air of all birds of evil, "Did not I tell you!") about the Cassandra truth which my now oblivion-hallowed letters of yore have told respecting the certainty of European monarchical meddling in republican America. I won't be absurd, and without retracing my steps into "Auld Long Syne," I enter into the matter at once. There are, however, some facts of perennial importance, which, for the better understanding of the spirit that will inspire my deductions from anterior causes and present complications, must be restated, before proceeding to the treatment of the innumerable "actualities" that are *lying*, both ways, before us, like leaves in Vallombrosa. And this generalization will form, if you please, the subject-matter of this first "fit," in which, as well as in the following ones, I claim, Sir, your old favor to let me speak out in my own way, though it may, at times, sound strange and strong.

It is not commercial prosperity; it is Popular Sovereignty that made you hated, because feared in all Courts and courtly precincts. Material well-being alone would never have exposed you to any serious external dangers. Ravenous appetites would have been roused by it, no doubt, and shopkeeping interests all over the world would have been filled with envy at your getting enormously rich: still, wealth alone, however gigantic and coveted, would not have inspired any royal apprehension, but for the fact that all that welfare and unequaled progress have been *the result of republican self-government*. You are Dives without wearing a crown—a sight quite insupportable for enthroned Lazaruses, none the more virtuous for being mendicants. You did very little, next to nothing, (and herein lies your traditional error, heightened by *talk* somewhat too provokingly loud in one who did so little,) for "the propagation of democratic gospel in foreign parts;" but you placed, nevertheless, before nations vegetating in the "cold shade" of unnatural aristocracies and royal upas trees, the seductive spectacle of a vast commonwealth growing up to power and influence by the free exercise of all human faculties without any aid from crowned heads and *their* divine rights. The consequence was inevitable. Having given "local habitation and a name" of undeniable substantiability to theories about popular sovereignty, which, in the Old World of hereditary drones, have been sneered at or even pitied as being, at best, but "the fine frenzies" of a few unpractical dreamers and demagogic *have-nothings*, in search of absent *culottes*, the great Republic of America stood at once and fatally a constant, living menace, a "dreaded name" of Miltonic awfulness, to all thrones, majesties, highnesses and (in the graphic translation of German *Durchlauchte* into BARRY LINDON'S English) "transparencies." Now, if COLUMBUS had not discovered you, or if the record of his discovery and "all that came of it" had been buried under the ruins of the Old World, passing through one of its periodical fits of fossiliferous transformation—you, if spared by the *partiality* of the geological cataclysm, might have lived on in the quiet enjoyment of your unknown prosperity, without any fear of molestation from the incipient monarchies of a re-emerging Europe. But "the carnivorous beasts of the Old Continent" are by no means yet down, and the gigantic sloths of our oligarchies—though they be mummies to all useful intents and purposes—are still on their genealogical trees. We have not been drowned, Sir, and much as I do share the ecstacy of knowing naturalists in anticipating a "formation," in which even our odd fishes will be good for something, yet they are still antideluvians. Sir, I assure you, and they know at least this much, that the Republic would be their death. This instinctive knowledge could not but be most exciting to rage against you, who represent, and not bashfully, not in Swiss fashion or San Marino style, just the very thing they dread. Add to this the avvicinating powers of steam and electricity conspiring with an ubiquitous press to satisfy curiosity, hope and expectations. Sir, it is not the *decembrisation* of Mexico by NAPOLEON, nor the favor shown by British philanthropists to slave-holders that astonishes me; it is the almost incredible fact that you are left to cut your own throats without any help, save in the shape of a few razors from Europe. Distance does not account for that astonishing abstention, and I will show you, by and by, that you owe it all to the happy circumstance that our dear old continent is actually in what newsmen call her "state," and it is "such a state!" But for this providential diversion, the United States would not have escaped the "friendly offices of the allies" to diminish you. Nor is the danger past, though it is averted for the time being. Monarchical Europe cannot look on unconcerned at your growing under the Phrygian cap. She can't afford it. She will go, sooner or later, as soon as she can, to set you to rights-divine. It is sure as her death in case she suffers you to outgrow her. American statesmanship should never lose sight of this coming event, which has already cast its shadows, increasing the gloom of your difficulties, and darkening your prospects in the hour of adversity. *Monarchism* could not appear as yet among you, except in the shape of a menace of what you may expect on some future day, but that menace hovers about your heads and works, in its paralyzing way, by its foul breath, to ruin, if possible, that mighty Commonwealth which, by a bright example of unprecedented progress, encourages nations to emancipate themselves of all bonds of servitude. American policy should be directed to prevent the consummation of these schemes. She might have thwarted them, perhaps, for ever, if in 1848-9 she had *come to Europe* to help this continent in its struggle for democratic self-government. She did not come, and the result is, *as a first step*, a Mexican Empire proclaimed by a French army in the neighborhood of black secession. In this question of propaganda, you are neither wide-awake nor go-ahead. You don't see yet that the European *statesman* and the American *statesman* embody two ideas that are in deadly war with one another. It is a duel *au dernier sang*. America made a great mistake; she missed a great opportunity to insure her safety at home by assisting the consolidation of republics on the European continent. Nor is such another opportunity likely to recur for some time, the thoroughly democratic currents of public opinion, which in 1848 formed one mighty gulf stream of isothermal tendencies, having since undergone considerable deviations in various directions. Yet without the aid of similar currents, America could effect but little in Europe, for I am certainly not one who would advise the Cabinet of Washington to play here the undignified part of a petty conspirator in absurd plots for the emancipation of some or other people not over-anxious to change masters. With the present used-up temper of our continent, and until such time as the character of the masses should show unmistakable signs of a healthier tone in public morals, no change in the *system* of government can be looked for. There may be risings somewhere; an OTHO may be kicked out by subjects anxious to have *another* King; pretendents may rouse the *pot-vaillards* Germans, and even a great war may not be among the improbabilities; but with all this *monarchism*, constitutional or other, will hold its ground as long as it shall so please *Paris*. Nothing, indeed, short of a successful revolution in the republican sense, *there*, will and can change "the face of Europe." All else is grimacing and mortification of the body social. This, however, does not imply, by any means, an advice to American statesmanship to do here nothing at all. You must work with such tools as are at your disposal; for, in this "struggle for life," idling away the time is the surest way to ruin by "natural selection." Your true allies being eclipsed, dormant, you should have temporary connections, for specified cases, with at least one of the great Powers of Europe, and, *in any case*, with Italy, a State which you will learn to value more and more, as one of paramount importance in the future defence of your interests. Without entering for the present into a disquisition of the actual state of European complications, I merely state my well-matured opinion, that an offensive and defensive alliance between you and Russia would be useful or very mischievous, according to the enemies to be confronted. It would be useful in any war in which Austria were to go with France and England, or one of these two. It would be very mischievous in any war in which Austria were to fight on the side of Russia. You, I know, think me somewhat prejudiced in respect to that empire (better vampire) of Vienna; nor do I disclaim my share of thorough hatred toward that fiendish obstruction to all human progress, but I assure you, without any passion at all, that, to the best of my belief—resting entirely on arguments supplied by coldest reason—you can always make sure of the side you should embrace, in any emergency, by simply going with those opposed to Austria. Some other day I shall treat this special question more at large; now I only touched it in the way of a passing illustration of my general thesis. I cannot, indeed, sufficiently insist upon the urgent necessity for you to secure here allies against the evil day on which monarchism will be at leisure to pay you a visit. Believe me, *prœlimus ardel ucalegon*, and that day may even be very near, provided we have no war here next Spring.

It is a very mischievous mistake to fancy that by not meddling with Europe she will leave you alone, She can't. There are too many odds against her in playing with you on equal terms, at *abstention*. You won't catch her at such a game of speculation, if she can help it. She is not such a fool as that, and even you must admit—though you may chuckle over the admission—that it would not be fair play. The example set by *Queen Europa* is not very dangerous to you. Her majesty's style of living is not likely to seduce you into anything approaching to approval and hence imitation. The case is quite different for us when "gazing" at *Miss America*, from this side of the Atlantic Ocean—a distance that "lends *greater* enchantment to the view." We can't look at her without strange longings for an introduction, and without feeling vexed, ashamed and "dreamy." *That* young lady is quite capable of turning a great many heads, and, what is still more significant and portentous, it is just the best heads that are turned; fools, rakes, courtiers, blackleg and parasites of every species, being quite as blind to see her beauty as is the common run of "*connoisseurs*" to find "anything extraordinary in *those* famous Madonnas of RAFFAEL." Now, though it be quite true that discerning admiration is a privileged gift of the few, the great mass of ignorant worshipers remaining thus prostrate at the *bottines de Paris* of some "social evil," yet there are days of periodical revelation when people, even the most uninstructed, seem to be enlightened by a sudden spark of discrimination, and see—as if a cataract had been removed from their eyes—all the false teeth and hideous patches of the painted idol that claims their homage. A ray from such a spark has warmed the darkened vision of the workmen in the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, when, a few weeks ago, all of a sudden, they absolutely refused passage through their *quartier* to the splendid carriages of some "well-known beauties" of the stage ("and the whole Parisian world is a stage,") who were driving in all the protruded glory of their unblushing luxury to meet their fashionable *entraiteneurs* on the courses of Vincennes. Don't you see, Sir, in this slight manifestation of popular sentiment a true harbingor of the day on which there will be "no thoroughfare" for harlots and their keepers of any kind, in *any quartier* of honest labor and manly dignity. I have strong faith in such a future, and hence I must tell you once more that your sitting at home quietly cannot satisfy the profligate guardians of our fair Europa. They want you to retire from the bay-window of your "battery." They desire you to become invisible, locked up, or visible only "in reduced circumstances," with consumption blushing on the hollow cheeks. How happy they would feel if they could show America thus stricken, ruined, degraded, open for a right royal "offer" and all its courtly prostitutions—to the contempt, pity, nay, worse still, the intimate friendship of *crowned* Europe! Depend upon it, they will not leave untried any means, unturned any stone, to deform you. Their scheme is not even denied any longer. *Aristocratic* England and *imperial* France have left you no doubt about the nature of their intentions—fit articles for the paving of a certain low region. Home difficulties, and the hope of seeing you destroyed by your own hands, kept them from making as yet common cause with the "chivalrous" South, (have you remarked that this epithet, applied also to the Emperor of Austria, has generally been given to cavaliers of most dissolute character, indeed, to thoroughly tyrannical brutes?) but they have done what they could for a first step. While you sat there in proud self-possession, the admired of all *true men*, a cursed rebellion has provided European monarchism with the long-for opportunity to get a footing in your neighborhood, thence to throw the corrosive contents of the phial into the besuteous face of America.

Woe to the South, for the evil done by them to the cause of civilization! They have sinned in many different ways against the colored race, against the North, against the Union as a freely constituted government, but all these sins are venial in comparison to the great wrong done by them *to mankind*. They have, indeed, been traitors to human progress, for they have done their worst to foil and to destroy a great and successful experiment in the interest of the whole race. It is this high treason against mankind that History will record as their blackest, as their chief crime. The high significance of the problem was fully understood from the very starting moment of the American Union, by all sane men of all parties—by the hostile not less than by the friendly.

"It is impossible," wrote TURGOT, in 1787, to Dr. PRICE, respecting American affairs, "not to wish, most fervently, that this people may succeed to establishing the prosperity of which it is entirely susceptible. *It is the hope of mankind, and may become its model. Its mission is to convince the world, by facts, that men can be free and at the same time tranquil, without those fetters which tyrants and charlatans seek to impose upon them, under the pretext of thereby securing the common safety.*"

Thus spoke the representative man of the *friends* of America. The *enemies* were not behind either in perspicuity, and *their* sentiments have been expressed by a man not unworthy of being opposed to that above-named most enlightened statesman of prerevolutionary France. Sir ROBERT KEITH, the British Minister, having expressed the satisfaction of his royal master at the order issued by Austria, prohibiting any intercourse between her subjects in the Low Countries and the "rebel colonies of America," JOSEPH II., then still a Crown Prince, made the following reply to that expression of thanks:

"In issuing this proclamation, and in making it as effectual as possible, Her Imperial Majesty, (MARIA THERESA,) has followed the impulse of that regard which she and all her family have ever felt for His Majesty. As for myself, I am extremely concerned at the difficulties which embarrass the King's Government. *The cause in which England is engaged is the cause of all Sovereigns who have a joint interest in the maintenance of due subordination and obedience to law in all the surrounding monarchies. I observe with pleasure the vigorous assertions of national strength which the King is employing to bring his rebellious subjects to submission, and I sincerely wish success to his measures.*"

Such were the morning salutes from friends and foes to the nascent Republic of America, and it is by the combined lights of this double manifestation, in the name of sublime expectations and low anxiety, of generous hopes and vile fear, that coming generations will severally arraign the South of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to the bar of judgment and ever renewing execration. It is not success to their fratricidal arms that they should pray for blasphemously, it is *failure*, speedy and thorough, in order that their future advocates in the courts of historic justice may claim at least their *non-success* as an *argumentum ad misericordiam* in that case of foulest treason, for which there are no mitigating circumstances to be found any where save in total defeat. Victory, indeed, however unprofitable to their so-called Confederacy, would "damn them to everlasting fame," the prosaic name for which is *infamy*. A triumphant issue for the South from the civil war not being imaginable *without foreign, European, monarchical armed intervention* to aid secession from the republican Union of democratic America, they must have actually started in their course of rebellion with the vile hope of a help that would dishonor them forever. It is impossible that there should be no men among them to see the disgraceful state in which they have been placed by their leaders. They ought to reflect upon the moral responsibility of supporting in any way a movement so nefarious in itself, and so injurious to all the best interests of their community. Terrorism, I know, may keep them from doing anything that is good and honorable, but they might, at any rate, refuse their coöperation in what is bad and degrading. They have as yet escaped the dark stain of receiving foreign help to dissolve a flourishing Union of free men, but they should no longer suffer themselves to be ranked amongst those who are degenerated enough *to hope* still for that only means of cursed success. It is high time for them to secede from secession.

But whatever Southern men, good, bad and indifferent, armed and disarmed, may do, you, Sir, of the North, should strain every nerve to terminate by all means, if necessary even by extermination, that war with the white slaves of black Slavery. There is no actual danger for you in the way of European intervention, but the coming year is full of great "probabilities." You may be quite sure of one thing, and it is this, that *if we have no war here*, you "will hear of something to your disadvantage" from that imperial advertiser of mysterious solutions, NAPOLEON III. In my next I shall speak of the *Congress* in Paris, and how it may affect yours in Washington.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

A PUBLICIST.

"GEN. ROSECRANS' RECORD"—CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Semi-Official Statements of the Tribune—Their Total Inaccuracy—The Blunders of Telegraphic Generalship—Who was Responsible for the Disaster at Chickamauga.

THE BUSHES, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

It was with unmingled surprise that I read in the New-York *Tribune*, of the 5th inst., the statement entitled "Gen. ROSECRANS' Record," and with amazement that it was on the "best authority." What authority? Not, certainly, that of a mere newspaper reporter. Was it the War Department? Then why put it forth in this indirect and irresponsible manner? The War Department can commend a Court of Inquiry at any moment, and if it believes half those assertions, justice imperatively demands it.

The charges of the *Tribune* may all be reduced to four—of which I shall speak with very briefest terms. I have no time for that military criticism which is now one of the great wants of the country.

1. The first grave charge is that Gen. ROSECRANS' delays of "offensive operations from Murfreesboro" was the *original* cause of the "September disaster." Now, I ask Gen. HALLECK, did he give any orders for the army to move? If he did not, did Gen. ROSECRANS delay one day beyond what, in the judgment of himself and his Generals, was necessary to the objects of the campaign? If the Army of the Cumberland is to be directed *in the field* by telegraphs from Washington, *then* the Telegraphic General at Washington is the responsible man. If it is not so directed, then why blame the General in command, (and his military council,) for acting according to his best judgment? That judgment may be wrong; but it is not the ground of impeachment. Justice requires that one side or the other of that dilemma should be taken.

2. The next specification is, that Gen. ROSECRANS never asked for reinforcements till the 11th of September. Here is the main point, and I will now show *exactly where the responsibility rests*. I will admit (for I don't know the truth about it) that ROSECRANS never asked for reinforcements; for it is altogether immaterial. Who was *really* directing the division, the proportions and the movements of the armies of the West? Does not "our correspondent" state repeatedly, and is it not one of the most notorious facts in the history of this war, that these movements, down to that of simple brigades, were all directed by telegraph from Washington? The telegraph companies report an average of *three thousand* military dispatches per day! I presume Gen. HALLECK would'nt think he had failed in his duty, if his genius and his industry had not been largely developed in that way. Wall, the responsibility of directing the movements and reinforcements of troops from one army, and one part of the country to another, rests at Washington. Every military man in America knows that after the fall of Vicksburgh was the time to strike a fatal blow at the rebels. My letters on that subject are printed in the TIMES. GRANT had promised his officers a short furlough. Very well. Let them be ready by the 1st of August. That was ample time. On the 1st of August, two-thirds of GRANT'S army should have marched to join ROSECRANS. This was so palpable, that one of the ablest Generals of the army said, before the fall of Vicksburgh, that GRANT'S army should have reinforced ROSECRANS, in the first place; for, to take Chattanooga, Atlanta, and the line of the Alabama River, *was far the best mode of destroying the rebel armies*. List that be matter of opinion. It is *not* matter of opinion that a large part of GRANT'S army was scattered in utterly worthless expeditions; that a part was marching in the swamps of Louisiana, and another part on the bayous of Arkansas, and the residue lingering on the banks of the Mississippi. To crown the whole, a new army is sent to waste its energies on the Rio Grande—capturing places that were never defended, and searching for armies that never existed. The *neglect to concentrate* the armies in July and August was the great military blunder of the year. *That blunder* belongs to Washington, and nowhere else. It has cost us six months of time, three hundred millions of dollars, and thousands of lives. It will be well if it teaches the military authorities more sense and less presumption.

3. The next charge is that Gen. ROSECRANS *separated* his corps "*upon the fall of Chattanooga*" 20 or 25 miles apart, and *pursued* the enemy instead of concentrating at Chattenooga. Here is where the *facts* are misrepresented totally. The cart is put before the horse. The corps of McCOOK and THOMAS had reached Valley Head and Johnson's Creek *before* BRAGG evacuated Chattanooga, and that movement was made to cause his evacuation. BRAGG did not evacuate that place till THOMAS had actually begun descending. It was precisely the fact that his communications would be cut off, which caused him to evacuate. The orders to pursue, which are complained of, were *conditional*. They were made in view of eventualities, as all such orders ought to be. They were dependent upon a reconnoissance about to be made. This was right, on military principles. As soon as the reconnoissance revealed that the enemy had made a stand, in the gaps of Pigeon Mountain, the concentration began. But, says the profound writer in the *Tribune*, this separation left those corps exposed to a flank movement, and brought the army into a general engagement, while "making a movement by the left flank." There is much simplicity in this. The three corps were already separated to cause BRAGG'S evacuation, and had to be got together in any event whatever. The only question was, In what way, and by what route? The General of the *Tribune* says they ought to have gone by Lookout Valley. Gen. ROSECRANS thought they ought to go on the other side. Any one who has a topographical map, will see that they were just as liable to attack on one side as the other. In fact, THOMAS'S corps, by marching all night of the 18th, got into the intended position on the road from Gordon's Mill to Rossville, and from that position were never driven. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK got into position also. The *Tribune* says Gen. ROSECRANS blames Gen. WOOD with a failure to come into position. I know nothing of that. The *fact* is Gen. Wood did *not* fill the gap he was ordered to; but it was most probably caused by a misunderstanding, and the falling back of other troops, who had changed their positions.

4. The last, and the most serious charge is, that Gen. R. disobeyed HALLECK'S orders. I have only to say I don't believe a word of it. All the evidence is the other way. If HALLECK gave any such orders he can produce them, and it will satisfy the public mind better than to have it sifted and insinuated through newspaper reporters. Mind, the *Tribune* says, "*Specific* instructions from Gen. HALLECK." I am told, by those who know, that HALLECK sent orders (by telegraph)—the general purport of which was that the campaign should terminate at Chattenooga. He did not, and could not, direct what special movements of corps should be made to obtain that end in the best mode. It might, in certain contingencies, be for the best mode of attaining that object to drive BRAGG beyond Rome, had that been possible. The mode and time in which the commander of the army should concentrate his troops, must, if anything at all is left to him, be left to the discretion of the commander. If it be not, then woe betide an army that is directed in that way.

The last assertion is that "had Gen. ROSECRANS *carried out Gen. Halleck's instructions*, the loyal people would never have had to mourn over a disaster to the Army of the Cumberland." The loyal people of the North are of a very different opinion. The loyal army is of a different opinion; and if the War Department doubts that, they have the power at any moment to summon Gen. THOMAS, Gen. ROUSSEAU, Gen. GRANGER, or any of the officers of that gallant army, to give their testimony. Gen. GARFIELD, who was Chief of the Staff, is now in Congress—a men of abilities and character. Perhaps he will testify without being summoned. The gallant soldiers of that army—who have been on many a battle-field—have some sense, and some intelligence. They are not Generals, but they can discern very clearly where the truth of this matter lies—and are not to be deceived by the vapid vaporing of ignorant and malicious critics.

I write this article with a melancholy feeling, that this great Government—the resources of this mighty nation—this glorious people—are not directed by the mind, the genius and the character which they had a right to commend. In times like these, the best abilities of the country, in all departments, should be brought forth. Is that the fact?

I do not resort to the War Department for information, nor do I write to absvate Gen. ROSECRANS. My information is derived from the army, and my motive is, in my humble way, to vindicate justice. It will be necessary before the war ends to enter upon a criticism of military measures, and if my time and strength permit, I hope to add my contribution to that volume.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Death of Maj. Jarvis of Vermont.

The following are as nearly as we can ascertain the painful facts concerning the death of Maj. CHARLES JARVIS, of the Ninth Vermont volunteers, killed in an encounter with the enemy near Newport barracks, North Carolina.

It appears that depredations having been committed on loyal citizens beyond our lines by some of the Union cavalry, and especially by "one mounted on a grey horse," Col. RIPLEY, commander of the post, unable to identify the guilty party, directed Maj. JARVIS to proceed at 9 A. M., on Dec. 1, with a cavalry escort of all the grey horses in the command, to a house five or six miles outside the cavalry outposts, to investigate the affair, identify the plunder by the help of the citizens, and then return. Once beyond our lines, it seems Maj. JARVIS threw out one or two of his commands a short distance in the advance, and followed, riding himself, about forty rods ahead of the main body. Suddenly, several shots were fired, when he perceived the skirmisher in his front, (a very young and gallant fellow whose name we regret not to know,) engaging a rebel party of three dismounted cavalry. Seeing the odds, the Major cried out: "Go in, and I'll support you," and dashing ahead on his fleet horse, he fired three shots from his revolver, and reigning his horse up over the rebel party, commanded their surrender. These, however, not seeing probably but two opponents, leveled their pieces together at the Major and fired—two of their bullets taking effect, one in his hand, cutting his bridle-rein, and one in the lower part of the abdomen, knocking him off his horse. The young soldier now at his side, having the man who had fired the mortal shot in his power, asked if he should kill him. "No," replied the Major; "he is a soldier—take him prisoner." Two of the rebels had now escaped, one was secured, and the Major, placed again on his horse, was moved slowly toward camp. After riding about a mile he became too exhausted to sit on his horse, when he was placed in a cart, and being met by the Colonel, (who on hearing the news, had, with his chaplain, surgeon and escort, ridden out 13 miles from camp in 50 minutes to his aid,) was conveyed to the nearest house to die. Every attention was paid him. He suffered great pain, appeared conscious his wound was mortal, became easier about an hour before his death, and about 10½ o'clock that night passed away like one going to sleep.

"There is," writes Col. RIPLEY, "a settled, subdued air of sadness all about us to-night throughout the command; such an one as I have never known before under circumstances of the kind." Officers and men all seemed equally to lament their loss. Resolutions were drawn up expressing the loftiest admiration and love for their lamented comrade, and his remains, attended by a suitable escort under Capt. BARTLETT, were conveyed to his home at Weathersfield, and interred on Sunday, 13th inst.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Convention of Assessors at Cleveland—Reforms Suggested.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863.

The Convention of Assessors in session in this city for three days past, adjourned this afternoon, and the members are hurrying off to their respective States and districts this evening, to be followed by the others to-morrow morning. It has been eminently a working Convention. Never, perhaps, has a Convention considered, discussed and disposed of so much business, of so much public importance, in so short a time. They ate no idle bread while here. On Thursday last they met at 9 o'clock in the morning, worked hard till 2 o'clock P. M., when they adjourned for dinner; reassembled at 3 and worked till 7; sat down to a banquet at 8, where speeches, toasts and songs were said and sung till after 11 o'clock, when, instead of ending as most such occasions do, in prolonged dissipation, they reassembled in the parlor of the hotel, and worked till after 2 o'clock this morning, and at 10 this morning they were at work finishing up all their business in time for the afternoon cars.

These Assessors have made a very favorable impression on the public mind in this their first Convention. They are generally tall, well-built men, above the average size, and are remarkably intelligent-looking men. Their meeting has not been discussed beforehand in any of the papers, and some guesses and much curious inquiry were made by citizens and travelers as to what could be the object of it. Their meeting carries with it the idea of weight. Almost every man among them has raised or assessed, on an average, a million or half a million of dollars a year for the Government. They are literally a body of *millionaires*. The citizens of Cleveland have been much pleased with their visit. Rev. Mr. GOODRICH, son of the late Prof. GOODRICH, of Yale College, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, was present to open the Convention with prayer, and the papers of the city have generally spoken in praise of their looks and labors.

When the Secretary was calling the roll of the Convention by States, and Kentucky and Virginia answered "Here" by their Assessors, the hall rang with applause; and the most distant hints at anything like sectional or local interests, leading to similar interests, were carefully avoided. Fifteen States were represented by about eighty or ninety Assessors.

The objects of the Convention were to bring together the united experience of the Assessors of the whole country, and in the light of that experience to make such suggestions to Congress through the Commissioner as will lead to more uniformity of taxation and an increased amount of revenue, by judicious amendments. Most of the work was done in committees, and the reports of the committees being discussed and amended, were unanimously adopted, and are to be embodied in a printed pamphlet, to be submitted to the Commissioner, and through him to Congress. There were nine committees, of five members each, appointed to report upon so many different classes of amendments. The reports on Licenses, of which PHINEAS C. VAN WICK, of New-York, was Chairman, recommend that banks, insurance companies and mercantile agencies, pay a license of $100, That auctioneers doing a small business might be licensed as low as $5, and should be allowed to practice anywhere in the State where licensed. That retail and wholesale dealers in liquors should be divided into more numerous grades, from $20 upward, (an amendment to make liquor-dealers selling less than $1,000 a year, subject to a $10 license, moved by W. E. ROBINSON, of New-York, being voted down.) Retail dealers whose annual sales range between $500 and $1,000 to pay a license of $5, the lowest now being $10. Rectifiers of liquors to pay 20 cents a gallon, and report monthly to the Assessor. Lawyers, brokers, &c., to be licensed as individuals and not as firms. Canal-boats, barges and vessels, to be subject to a license of $5 for 50 tons, and $5 for every additional 100 tons. That lottery-ticket dealers should pay $150 instead of as at present, $1,000, and that gift enterprises pay $50. Boarding-house keepers, from $10 to $20, according to the rental. Produce dealers, $10; agents of foreign insurance companies, $50; fish peddlers, $5; draymen, &c., $3 for each dray, &c.; wager-policy men, $10; intelligence-office keepers, $10; conveyancers, $10; harbers, $5 to $10; race-course keepers, $100.

These are a few of the more prominent changes recommended, in addition to those in the Report of the Commissioner, which were indorsed by the Convention.

The Committee of which WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, of New-York was Chairman, and to which the subject of increased pay for Assessors and Assistant Assessors, and the subject of an improved mode of inspecting and assessing spirits, oils, and tobacco, reported: that as to the pay of Assessors, the Convention would leave that to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to the enlightened judgment of Congress. For Assistant Assessors, who have to keep offices in cities, and travel by horse or wagon in the country, pay of four dollars a day, and ten cents each taxable name, is recommended; and that Assessors should have the assessing of spirits, tobacco, and oils under their control. Without this the assessment of these articles, under the increased rates, would be impossible. This report, with the resolutions appended, were adopted without alteration and by acclamation.

The Committee on Income, &c., of which J. H. BARNHILL, of Ohio, was Chairman, recommended that income derived from gas, bridge, canal, turnpike, express, telegraph, telecmboats, ferry-boat and manufacturing companies, be subject to tax. That the Assessors should commence taking income returns in January of each year, instead of May. That the sum exempted from income tax should be $400 instead of $600. Income under $5,000 3 per cent.; between $5,000 and $10,000, 4 per cent.; between $10,000 and $20,000.5 per cent., and over $20,000, 7½ per cent. Rents to $150 to be deducted.

The Committee of which E. F. CHASE, of Pennsylvania, was Chairman, on Equalization of Taxes, reported that allowances for repairs, &c., be not allowed on income, nor taxes on unproductive property, and that an increased and more equal taxation on manufactures of stone, be recommended; stone in the rough only to be exempt. The amendment of March last, taxing tailors, &c., on order work at 1 per cent. be repealed.

The Committee on Manufactures, of which O. P. PRESSLEY, of New-York, was Chairman, made a very lengthy report which created much discussion. It recommends an increase of tax on tobacco and many other articles. Horse-shoe nails made by hand, ers recommended for exemption. Native wines are to be taxed higher, and many articles now exempt, such as ice cream, are to be taxed 3 per cent.

The report from the Committee on Spirits, &c., led to a long debate. As finally accepted a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on the gross amount of all sales of all commodities made elsewhere than at the place of manufacture is recommended, if over $1,000 per annum. The tax on malt liquors to be 60 cents per barrel, as now, but 30 cents a bushel on malt, and that the use of substitutes for malt be made a penal offence. The tax on spirits to be 60c. per gallon from March till July 1864, and afterward to be raised to 75 cents, and finally to one dollar a gallon.

Other reports of less importance, or recommending less important amendments, on stamps, &c., were made, discussed, amended and adopted.

A series of resolutions, acknowledging the uniform cheerfulness with which the people comply with the tax law, was adopted. A letter from the Commissioner, Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, was read by N. F. DOWNS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Department, who, with Mr. ERVIN, formerly Acting-Commissioner, had been invited to seats in the Convention, and a vote of thanks to Judge LEWIS was unanimously adopted.

The Assessors will probably make these Conventions annual, and have voted to meet next year in Cincinnati.

P. S.—Dec. 19.—I am on my way home by the Erie Railroad. On the train are Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and staff, who go through to New-York, arriving to-morrow. He stops at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The people are meeting him at the different depots with cheers and music, to which he has briefly responded.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated

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UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me issued and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, bonds of Indiana five per cents, State stock, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No of Cer.	Amount Cer.	No of Cer.	Amount Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1059	$2,000	1283	$8,000
58	1,000	1152	5,000	1350	1,000
1064	2,000	1162	5,000	1360	6,000
576	4,000	1172	5,000	1836	6,000
28	5,000	1175	5,000	1837	11,000
244	5,000	1176	5,000	1838	5,000
816	5,000	1177	5,000	1172	5,000
2.0	5,000				
To al					$100,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order they are [illegible] number of said certificated [illegible] bonds will be for less than twenty-five per cent of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be issued and delivered to the purchasers, which, under the terms of the sale, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock, purchased, transferred to them by the laws of the said State provided, and new certificates issued as in case of an [illegible] transfer

Dec 7, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up Capital [illegible] Reserved Fund [illegible] £100,000.
Head Office No. 7 [illegible] London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOLL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
[illegible] ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID RAE ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Canton,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Banker.

The highest current rate credits on the above named [illegible] London, available in India and China, and all ports on the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 7 WALL-ST
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COUPONS CASHED ALL ACCRUED Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OF THE YEAR 1849."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, December 26, 1863, at or [illegible] M., for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New York for the year 1849," authorized by chapter 300, of the Laws of 1849, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor of December 1863.

The full stock will bear interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On [illegible] according to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for The Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1849," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

By order of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1863.

PEORIA AND QUIAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order,
J. B. BANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will attend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Ninth Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary. JAMES HOY, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date in *Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. APply to E. E. WESTBROOK, 69 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this Popular Loan from sale at par. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Four Hundred and Twenty Millions of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only Eighty Millions unsold. With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished, with interest paid in gold from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum subscribed be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before the June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, at one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459, and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company propose to exchange a new bond with the present holders of their first mortgage bonds due in 1865. Full particulars of this exchange are given in a printed circular, copies of which may be had at the American Exchange Bank, of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., or Messrs Brothers, New-York, or by addressing the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 14, 1863. HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.

Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

HAVE YOU PLAYED
THE POET'S GAME?

They are the most instructive and amusing Games extant. A quiet, pleasant and intellectual way of passing an evening, both for the young and old. Be sure and get the correct edition, which is published by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and for sale by our only authorized agent. GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
DUBNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF,
A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily and oftener, as convenience will admit, snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor,

J. DURNO,
No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, can now receive their $100 bounty by applying or sending their discharges to
J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
5 BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 28th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December, 1863.

This dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 28th inst., both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of said Stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company."

Stockholders, who desire their Dividends remitted, will forward their orders to the undersigned.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held at Jersey City, N. J., this day, a dividend of Four per Cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per Cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the 1st proximo at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 1, 1864. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company, viz.: Rufus R. Graves, President; Wm. Redmond, Vice-President; A. H. Farlin, Treasurer and Secretary.

A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The books of transfer will be closed from 24th inst. until 4th proximo.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the profits of the current six months, and an extra dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date inclusive.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

The Direction have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4, without tax.

An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the same day. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

Dec. 17, 1863. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 2 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 25th inst. to date of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. out of the earnings, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, inclusive. By order of the Directors.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec 3, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDERY. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN M'LEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD—The second floor of the three-story house, No. 36 West 23d-st., near the Fifth-av. Hotel, consisting of three rooms with bath and water closet, fire and gas. Apply on the premises.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REG'T. N.Y.S.N.G.
14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—IT BEING REQUIRED BY THE Comptroller that the pay for services during the riot shall be handed to each man in person, the attendance of all entitled to pay is required on the 23d inst.

THEO. J. BALDWIN, Acting Adjutant.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Hallet, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best Instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our Instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials, warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent, monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce Instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to perfect a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stock holders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER.
Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by Installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior, $90 to $220; with pedals, $160 to $300. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANOFORTES.—These Instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st and 3d-av.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'way.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, either at her own, or at the residence of those wishing to learn. Particular attention bestowed upon beginners. For terms, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS $235, with iron frame, full round corners, overstrings, &c. Rosewood Pianos, best City maker, $250, $275. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Piano Stools $4 to $8. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine toned 7 octave Rosewood Bonduir,

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Intercepted Rebel Correspondence

Inside History of Blockade-Running.

The Vessels all Captured and the Business Ruinous.

The French Emperor Takes a Hand In It.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN EUROPE

Very Interesting and Racy Developments.

The following private correspondence of Col. LAMAR, recently a rebel agent in England, for the purchasing of steamers, negotiating Confederate cotton bonds, &c., was found on board the prize steamer *Ceres*, recently captured off Wilmington.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

No. 13 TEMPEST HEY, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19, 1863.

MY DEAR COLONEL: *The news from the blockade runners is decidedly bad. Six of the last boats have recently been caught, among them the Advance and Eugenia.* NOTHING HAS ENTERED WILMINGTON FOR ONE MONTH. 'Tis useless to consider any steamer that cannot run 17 miles. The more I reflect upon the "in port," the more am I impressed with the selection. In these times, risk must be run of unusual character, and all movements well digested. I have merely to say that, so far as I am personally concerned, there shall be no shortcomings. My family require all my energy, and I've made up my mind to enter into the business with a vim.

The sooner the "fastest boat in the world" is started, the better. She will become the "floating California."

Gen. B. will drop you a few lines. In haste, most truly, J. N. MAFFIT.

MORE TESTIMONY TO THE SAME EFFECT.

ST. GEORGE, BERMUDA, Dec. 2, 1863.

Messrs. Wm. C. Ker & Co., Charles F. Mickell & Co., Charleston, S. C., Agents:

DEAR SIRS: I am favored with yours of the 28th of October, and thank you for its contents. Mr. JUNY left here about a month ago, per *Ariosto*, for Nassau, as he did not expect any of your boats to come here immediately. Should any of them present themselves to my care, my best exertions will be used to give dispatch, and promote the interests of your Company. Meantime, we are quiet here. *The only boats that came in from Wilmington this moon were the Flora and Gibraltar*, but several boats are expected from England.

Coal in good supply. Price to boats 50s. per ton. Cotton ports—last paid, 9-16c.

Yours, truly, WM. P. CAMPBELL.

NEW-YORK CITY INTERESTED.

ST. GEORGE'S, BERMUDA, Dec. 2, 1863.

Henry Hart, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: * * * *

I have been here about a month, and will leave for Nassau as soon as I dispose of a cargo I have here, and if I am not asking too much, would like to have you assist me in disposing of it.

I have facilities for getting almost anything from New-York, and the reason why I am so anxious to dispose of the cargo I have here is, that I wish to make arrangements to purchase either the *Margaret and Jessie* or *Cornubia*, when they are sold. This is one of the reasons why I am so urgent. If you can post me and give me all the points by this vessel, on her return you will do me a great favor. I write this letter in duplicate so that it may have a chance to reach you. I wrote you by the *Lee*, on her last trip, and suppose my letter was destroyed. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Very truly yours, FRANK SMITH,
of Memphis, Tenn.

TOO MANY SHOULDER-STRAPS.

BREST, Sept. 14, 1863.

DEAR SIR: The *Florida* is overcrowded with officers. I had to return Lieut. RAMSAY for want of room. If it was in my power, much pleasure would it give me to oblige you, and appoint the gallant young JONES.

There is every prospect of BULLOCH having it in his power to make the appointment in a short time, and a little more patience will have to be exercised by the young gentleman.

Am quite unwell, so much so as to be under the necessity of asking for a relief. Yellow fever, and a chronic affection of the heart, with hard cruising, has used me up, so, ere it be too late, I must try to build up again. Am writing on my back. Expect to be in Paris soon, when I will act with you, in any way, for young JONES' benefit.

Yours truly, &c., J. N. MAFFIT.

Col. C. A. P. LAMAR, Paris.

BUILDING SHIPS AND CAMPAIGNING.

BORLINGTON HOTEL, Oct. 22, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I know that Col. SAUNDERS had a colloquy with the Secretary of the Navy to build ships in Europe, but have no knowledge in reference to his contract having been canceled or invalidated. Mr. MASON can probably give more information on the subject than any other person.

Very truly yours, C. J. McRAE.

To Col. C. A. P. LAMAR, Tavistock Hotel, London.

P. S.—After Saturday I will be ready to join you in losing after the young London friends. In order that we may enlarge the campaign, do come and dine with me on Saturday at 7 o'clock. Until then I shall be much engaged. C. J. M.

MORE FAST SHIPS WANTED.

No. 4 MADISON-PLACE, LONDON, E. C., Oct. 5, 1863.

Col Lamar, Paris:

DEAR SIR: Mr. BIGGIN has not yet returned to London, but in reply to mine he says he would be willing to sell the ships he is building. The first to be ready in November and the other in December; they will draw 10 feet loaded, carry 1,200 to 1,300 bales and four days coal, full steaming. There are one or two particular advantages connected with these boats over any I have yet heard of, and to that I wish to call your attention. The engines are so constructed as to be driven at a very much higher pressure in tropical waters than any engines can be unless so constructed. The consequence is they can maintain very great speed when required. Again, they are built so as to be valuable in case of peace at a moderate cost for alterations; also, considerable attention has been paid to these maintaining a larger speed in proportion when loaded than when light, and then being so soon ready greatly increases their value over the ——, ready in January next.

PRIVATE.—Mr. BIGGIN would, I know, like to enter into arrangement with some one like yourself, of good standing, to manage things on the other side. I can assure you, from my own knowledge, that no one in this country possesses the practical knowledge that he does, which is necessary for steamship making, and if you will make a point of letting me know when you will be in England, I shall have great pleasure in arranging for you with him. I have no doubt it will lead to business. Mr. BIGGIN asks £23,000 for the first boat; the half therefore would be £17,500; this he would be disposed to take, say £10,000 either in cash or bills three to four months English, and balance on ship's leaving. Awaiting the pleasure of your reply.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN BURROUGHS.

THOMAS STIRLING BEGBIE DON'T LIKE TO PILE UP ASSETS IN THE SOUTH.

[Private.]

No. 4 MANSION HOUSE-PLACE, LONDON, Oct. 26, 1863.

Col. C. L. Lamar, Tavistock Hotel:

DEAR SIR: With reference to the proposition contained in your letter of the 22d instant, and to the interview of that date at which the subject was more fully discussed between us, I deem it courteous toward you to give you an answer at the earliest possible day. I regret exceedingly that the terms you propose cannot be accepted by me, nor do I see how to make you a counter proposal that you have it in our power to carry out; owing to my position with respect to funds due to me by your Government, and also locked up inside, it would be imprudent my going on locking up in the same quarter; the arrangement enacted on the other side, whereby I am deprived, without my consent, of the use of one-third of my steamer, at a nominal rate of freight, is highly distasteful to my ideas of justice, and, I submit, extremely prejudicial to your Government's cause. By my letters, received to-day, I learn I am advised that cotton is selling at 55 and 60 cents per pound, and that exchange is nominally at 1,500 premium, but cannot be obtained even at that. This is 2d. per pound—a most remunerative trade if it could be carried on with only Federal restrictions, and with such craft as my two peddles. I shall be most happy to learn that you can make such arrangements as would admit of your self and friends becoming the owners of one or both of my steamers, and to effect this I am willing to give liberal terms, but I cannot take such payments as would only increase my assets in the South. Depending, as I should be under your proposal, on the bringing out of cotton in these steamers, it must be perfectly evident to you that my best plan, if I find, as I have done, all the capital necessary to send these boats inside, is to send them in on my own account, or in conjunction with friends here who would take an interest, and relieve me of their share of purchase, and retain the profit to myself and friends.

My course of action in this matter will not be decided for a month, as I have another profitable employment provided for these steamers elsewhere, but should they go where I know they would do so brilliantly, or should I have occasion to avail of your good offices on the other side, I shall not fail to do so in the full conviction that from your position and business capacity, my affairs will be energetically and well looked after.

I am, dear sir, yours truly.
THOS. STIRLING BEGBIE.

FRENCH EMPEROR CONSENTS TO MATAMORAS TRADE—MONEY WANTED—TALL SWEARING.

No. 19 RUE DE PENTHIEVIE, PARIS, Oct. 10, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: I have telegraphed to SANDERS yesterday, that my friend was ready to execute his contract, provided the cotton was surely delivered in Matamoras. *I have also stated to him that the protection of the Emperor was obtained*, which would allow the goods to enter that port, and the cotton to issue therefrom, without the slightest difficulty.

Now, I am satisfied that we could obtain from my friend five per cent. commission upon the value of furnitures made, and three per cent. or two per cent., upon all that the cotton may bring in the European markets above the cost of said supplies; provided, however, that CHILDS would transfer his contract, and allow my friend fifty per cent. of the hundred per cent. allowed to himself by the contract. This could hardly be refused, for my friend not only advances the capital necessary to carry on the contract, but also procures the influence of the Emperor, which assures the success of the whole scheme beyond the probability of a doubt.

But I doubt very much that my friend would advance the £2,000 required by these gentlemen. Could you or would you advance the said sum to assure the execution of the contract by us? They need not know you are the party advancing the same; and in that case, I would require from them, besides what we are to have from my friend as above stated, 10 per cent. on the money advanced, and 10 per cent. upon their share of the profits: the whole to be divided between us. This, I think, would be a nice piece of business. What do you say to it? Had you not better see the parties and hurry the matter, if you believe the business, as stated here, a profitable one? My friend is very uneasy lest the contract should be executed in England; he is very anxious to take hold of it, not only because he believes it to be a profitable one, *but also because he has seen the Emperor in person*, and would not like the Emperor to suppose that he had been fooled in the matter. This, of course, would enable us to get from him the terms which I have mentioned, which terms, of course, need not be mentioned to S. or Ch.

A very strong argument to use with these parties is, that *by our combination they get a protection which Lord Russell would never extend to the English merchants*, and which makes the whole business a safe one—just as much so as though we were in time of peace.

Should you share my opinion, try to convince them; hurry them on to Paris, for delay and procrastination might prove fatal to our plans. Let me know whether you are always disposed to advance, what sum, and how I would be able to get it, either by drawing on you, or by remitting it to me. So soon as I hear something definite upon this subject, I would go to work, close his matter here with all parties, and then proceed to London to help you through the other matter.

For God sake lose no time and answer me fully, and telegraph me whether the parties are forthcoming. PECQUET DU BELLEY.

MAFFIT has not come as expected. Impress upon SANDERS the necessity of holding his tongue with regard to the protection alluded to, for it would damn us if let out.

I repeat it here again, it is agreed and understood between myself and my friend, that should we get the contract transferred to him upon these gentlemen allowing him, on account of his risks, advances, or rather disbursements and influence, we would be entitled, first, to five per cent. commission upon the whole value of the orders to be filled; second, thirty per cent. upon the difference between the invoice bill and the net proceeds of the cotton sold here.

These gentlemen allowing us even five per cent. upon their interest, and the money advanced by you, won't make it a glorious thing.

I say, *d—n it all*, the news just to ought to decide them. The thing is ready; 24 hours will settle the whole thing. D—n it all, go to work and telegraph, for our man is very anxious on account of his Majesty.

I will go to England and fix the railroad concern, and speak about a box of samples from our friend, to be placed *in the steel* and presented to JEFF. with an offer to supply our army in time of peace and war. We would on that receive forever a commission of five per cent. also.

Since writing the within letter, I have seen my friend, and he agrees to the item of five per cent. commission on the value of the goods furnished, and thirty per cent. on the surplus brought by the cotton in Europe. It is worth while to get it, is it not?

MORE ABOUT THE MATAMORAS BUSINESS

No. 19 RUE DE PENTHIEVIE, PARIS, Oct. 13, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Upon receipt of your note of yesterday I have called to see my friends, and, in relation to the proposed operation, I found them disposed in principle to execute the contracts referred to, provided the cotton's arrival at Matamoras be made certain.

What is the quantity of bales?
What is the price the cotton is to be delivered at?
When is the cotton to be at Matamoras?
What are the objects to be furnished?
Where are they to be delivered?
How is our interest to be guarded and secured? &c., &c.

All these are questions hardly to be discussed by correspondence, and which should all be stated so as to place the whole matter in its proper light.

Evidently there can be no definite engagement before the parties meet and agree upon all these terms. Do you not think it worth while for you to accompany your friend over to Paris? I really think so. If you cannot, fix our interests with him before he starts from London.

As I presume you wish me to abstain from making any statement to the party referred to in your letter, and as I suppose your letter refers to the same contract, I will be silent in that quarter until I hear more fully from you upon the subject. I will beg of you not to be so d—d mysterious another time, for I assure you I felt somewhat puzzled about it.

Let me hear from you, soon, so that I may act in the premises according to your wishes and directions. Nay, I feel, by some sort of magnetic power, to pull with you entirely and exclusively.

Let me know, also, what has been the result of your interview with regard to our railroad operations. If Capt. M. is with you, give him our best love. It is almost useless to say that any other correspondent must ignore my having written to you.

Yours, very sincerely. PECQUET DU BELLEY.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR WILL AID THE PROJECT IF IT CAN BE KEPT SECRET.

No. 19 RUE DE PENTHIEVIE, PARIS, Oct. 14, 1863.

Col. C. A. P. Lamar:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: My friend has seen the Emperor during the evening. *He is authorized to proceed at once with the business, and is promised the full protection of the French flag. The only condition imposed by the Emperor is that the operation shall be kept in profound secrecy.* On this side of the channel we are ready to treat. Hurry your party, settle with him, and if you cannot possibly come over with him, address him to me with a copy of his engagements, and impress upon him the necessity of being mute upon the object of his visit here. Business of that kind can gain nothing by delay.

I was disappointed not to have received some news about your interview of yesterday.

Push ahead and let me know what position I am to assume toward my other correspondent.

Yours sincerely, PECQUET DU BELLEY.

IS ANXIOUS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACT FOR BLOCKADE-RUNNING, VIA MATAMORAS.

No. 19 RUE DE PENTHIEVIE, PARIS, Oct. 15, 1863.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Having received no answer to my letter of the day before yesterday, I telegraphed this morning to know when the bearer of the contract would come to Paris. I now write to inform you that my friend is not only ready, but anxious to go into the operation. You had better take advantage of his favorable dispositions at once, so as to make it a sure business. He came again to see me this morning, to know if I had heard from my parties. I told him I expected an answer, which I would communicate when I received it.

Having also written an evasive letter to S., I am anxious myself to hear from you to know exactly what to write to him upon the subject.

What about your interview with Mr. VALENTINE? Is everything right in that quarter?

They are at work at the Navy Department for the wood contract. I hope to be able to write you full details about them before you leave England.

Let me know also when your departure is to take place.

Your, very friendly, PECQUET DU BELLEY.

Telegraph to me to-morrow morning.

OPINION ON CONFEDERATE BONDS.

GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, Oct. 14, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday. I take due notice of what you apprise me about the Confederate bonds.

My bonds are more advantageous than those of the Confederate loan. The cotton is delivered by the Confederate States at 5d. instead of 6d., and you can choose the ports where it is to be delivered. On another hand, they are delivered by the Confederate ambassadors. It is for that I think they are to be preferred for running the blockade to those of the loan.

We have been offered already 60 cents on the dollar, and we expected to have a better price. However, if you can give us that price *net* for us, taking a commission for you and Mr. KINNEARY, to whom I promised one over that price, I think my partner and I will be willing to sell you for ten thousand pounds value. I write to him on that subject, and if you will be so kind (as) to see him, I expect you will do something. His address is No. 28 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, City. Ask for Mr. PARSON, at Messrs. GORDON, COLEMAN & Co.'s.

Wishing that we succeed, I am yours faithfully.
G. DE PICCIOTTO.

A FEMALE FRIEND OF MAFFIT IN DISTRESS.

No. 13 TEMPEST-HEY, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23, 1863.

DEAR LAMAR: That interesting friend of mine is now in London, at the Coburg Hotel, No. 14 Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.

She writes in great distress and humiliation, as usual, asking for money to go home with. She called upon old MASON, and he told her he was unable to give assistance. Take a look at her.

Yours truly, J. N. MAFFIT.

Expect to be off in an hour.

RAISING THE WIND.

GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, Oct. 11, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I send you these few lines to remind you (of) the business of which I spoke to you during your stay in Paris.

We have from the Confederate Government raised, or to raise in a few days, an amount of £40,000 to £45,000, in cotton bonds. We shall wish to have as advance of fifty per cent. on their value, and run the blockade on joint account with the party who will advance the money. Since the cotton in these bonds is reckoned at five pence per pound, the party who will advance that money in running the blockade will have cotton purchased at two and a half pence, since we require only £20,000 for a value of more than £40,000 in cotton bonds at five pence, to be delivered at any port of the Confederate States at thirty days' notice, at five pence. If you can't manage the thing, or if you prefer (to) buy the bonds, we shall be very glad to sell them at a fair price.

I write to-day to Mr. PEARSON, with whom I am in partnership for this business, and who will have the pleasure of calling at your hotel.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. DE PICCIOTTO.

The address of Mr. PEARSON is at GORDON, COLEMAN & Co., No. 28 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, City, London. My address is G. DE PICCIOTTO, Grand Hotel, Paris.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

CLERGYMEN TO PRAY BUT NOT FIGHT.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Unioo,) presented petitions from Connecticut in favor of the exemption of clergymeo from the operations of the draft.

THE NATIONAL STATUTES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to provide for the revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF KANSAS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union.) gave notice of a bill relative to the assumption of the indebtedness of Kansas.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) made a motion that a Select Committee of nine members upon the Pacific Railroad be appointed. Agreed to.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. SUMNER submitted a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to communicate to the Senate the reason of the frequent failures of the mail between this city and New-York, and asking what legislation is necessary to remedy them, and if a new railroad to New-York be not required to meet the demands of the postal service.

AFFLICTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill concerning members of Congress, as follows:

"No Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress shall, during his continuance in office as such, be employed, with or without compensation, as attorney or counsel, directly or indirectly, in any suit, cause or matter in which the United States are interested as a party or otherwise, pending or to be heard or determined in any Court or before any department or tribunal whatsoever, either civil or military."

RELIEF WANTED.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) submitted the following joint resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That the Secretary of the Department of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the State of Wisconsin five per centum of the net proceeds derived from the sale of public lands, as provided in the Act of 6th of August, 1846, and shall in the settlement of that account charge to the State 126,431 82-100 acres of land granted to the Territory of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of the Lake Michigan and Rock River Canal, in said State, &c., &c.

THE BOUNTY APPROPRIATION.

The joint resolution of the House appropriating twenty millions of dollars for the bounties, advanced pay and premiums of enlisted men, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the additional provision of fifty thousand dollars to supply deficiencies in printing was stricken out.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) moved that a proviso be inserted that no part of this sum be paid to any enlisted man after the 5th of January next, which was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that that proviso be so amended that no bounty be paid after the 5th of January, except such as is now provided for by existing law.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) opposed the policy of paying bounties and favored adherence to the present bounties. There was a limit to the ability of all nations to pay. Such a limit should be avoided by us in our appropriations. He (SHERMAN) would not embarrass the operations of the Government, nor did he believe the adoption of his recommendation would occasion such embarrassment.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) favored the present law of enrollment as the fairest and best mode of increasing our armies and one entirely adequate to the requirements of the service.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that we might go on and fail to pass this bill and the expense of enlistments would run on under the pledge of the War Department till the bounties would absorb more than this bill demanded. We should regulate this matter by law. He wanted the Executive Departments to know that when a law is given them it is no part of their duty to make a law for themselves or make promises they cannot perform.

They were led into this mistake by an error of calculation. Enlistments had come in so much faster than commutations from exemption that they were suddenly found without means to redeem their pledges. He had no particular fault to find with them because the reality had exceeded their calculations. Congress is the body to settle these questions, and they should be settled now. Let us pass a law at once. Let members stay here until it is accomplished, and when it is so accomplished, let it be the permanent policy. We should rely upon the most fair and equal law that could be presented—a draft.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked: "How are we to procure the reënlistment of soldiers if these bounties are not offered?"

Mr. SHERMAN replied that the enlistments did not expire generally till July or August next, affording ample time to fill the ranks up anew.

Mr. WILSON discussed the general features of the measure proposed, and favored the speedy passage of the amendments needed to the law, letting the commutation principle stand as it is—a feature which he believed nineteen-twentieths of the people favored. He also hoped that further burdens would be placed on the other end of the country, and that black regiments would be placed in the field to the number of a quarter of a million. He believed that a shout throughout the country would attend such a glorious consummation.

Messrs. HARRIS and TEN EYCK made a few remarks on the merits of the bill.

The vote upon Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment was then taken, resulting as follows: yeas, 25; nays, 9.

The resolution was then reported to the Senate, and Mr. WILSON offered an additional section to the effect that the money received from drafted persons shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to be drawn out on requisition as other money, and be appropriated to the payment of bounties and procurement of substitutes.

After a few remarks the amendment was adopted.

The resolution was then read a third time and passed without a dissenting voice.

THANKS TO CAPT. RODGERS.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union;) reported the House joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. JOHN RODGERS, for the captures made and general good conduct. Which was considered and adopted.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Bounty and Pay Bill pending, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. WILSON, and the Enrollment Bill was taken up, and the Committee's amendments from the 1st to the 8th, was acted upon seriatim and adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.) proposed to amend the section relative to classes, as follows: "That the national forces of the United States now in the military service enrolled under this act shall be divided into two classes; the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and who are unmarried. The second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty, and the persons of the second class shall not in any district be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called." He supported the amendment in a speech, giving reasons why married persons should be exempt until an absolute necessity existed for their services.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) was afraid all magistrates and clergymen would require relief from their burthensome duties, should the amendment be adopted. Some experience in special provision for families of enlisted married men in Wisconsin admonished him that such would be the case.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered an amendment exempting clergymen, and supported it in a speech. As the title of minister was vague, he proposed to restrict exemption to those only actually in the clerical service, and vouched for as such by those of their own communion.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) said clergymen were among the most patriotic of men. They had preached for the Union and prayed for the Union, and he was willing that they should fight for the Union. The precedent of CHARLEMAGNE, cited by the gentleman from Connecticut, should not affect his vote.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) did not think clergymen had complained of the conscription. He had heard them thank God that their manhood was thus recognized.

The vote was then taken on this amendment, resulting in yeas, 6; nays, 33. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Dixon, Doolittle, Hicks, Morrill, Sanisbury, Sumner and Van Winkle.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment, offering to persons who may enlist in any of the seceded States the benefit of the provisions of this act. After a few remarks, he withdrew the amendment temporarily. The bill lies over.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the House resolution for adjournment on from Wednesday, and a vote was taken, with the following results: yeas 27, nays 15,

UNEMPLOYED GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. TAULMADGE submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with the names of all the Major and Brigadier-Generals who are without commands equal to a brigade, stating how long each has been without such command, and whether each has a staff, and, if so, how numerous and of what rank, and what amount of pay, including commutations and rations each, together with the numbers of his staff, has been receiving, and to what the Secretary of War informs the Senate how many Major and Brigadier-Generals are in command of departments, districts and posts, in the loyal States, and whether any necessity exists that requires that those departments, districts and posts should be commanded by officers of such high rank with their numerous and expensive staffs.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which was made the special order for Jan. 6.

PROCEEDINGS IN A HEAVY CLAIM SUSPENDED.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana (Dem.), from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution requesting the First Comptroller of the Treasury to suspend proceedings relating to the claim of CARMACK & RAMSAY, involving nearly $2,000,000 on account of carrying the mail, until further action of Congress.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the First Comptroller had already suspended action in the case.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) inquired whether the Comptroller, after hearing the argument, had not come to a point to make up his decision, and whether this resolution did not come from parties who had agreed to submit the question to the Comptroller.

Mr. HOLMAN did not know the Comptroller was prepared to render his judgment, and thought the Court of Claims was the proper tribunal to decide the case. After further debate, in the course of which Mr. MORRILL said, to take the subject from the Comptroller's hands, involved an imputation on the latter's character, the resolution was scooted, 110 against 36.

Mr. HALE, of the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution referring all the papers in the Carmack and Ramsey case to the Court of Claims, and it was passed.

CANAL CONVENTION MEMORIAL.

A resolution was adopted to print ten thousand copies of the memorial of the "National Canal Convention," which was communicated to the House by the President.

BILL TO PAY THE LOCAL FORCES OF MISSOURI.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, reported yesterday to pay the officers and men called out for home defence to the Western or Missouri Department.

Messrs. MCCLURG, BOYD, BLOW and KING, all of Missouri, earnestly advocated the bill.

In the course of the debate it was said that the Home Guard of Missouri were the first to bear the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and had it not been for them Missouri would now be a rebel State. Speculators, on false representations, were buying the claims for thirty to fifty per cent. discount, and the early passage of the bill would end this "genteel" swindling.

Mr. COX'S amendment was adopted. It secures the payment of the money to those interested immediately.

After further debate the bill was passed. It appropriates over $700,000 to the officers and men in the Western or Missouri Department.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) expressed the hope that the "previous question" would not be called on its passage. He wished the bill referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which has now before it memorials and letters, more or less connected with the support of the Military Academy and involving questions as to how far military schools can be sustained without the aid of the Government, and now far future appropriations for West Point may be abridged.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) thought was heo time to reconstruct the West Point Academy during the war. He hoped the Military Committee would prepare their report without reference to this.

Mr. SCHENCK did not see the force of the gentleman's remarks, as the pending bill appropriates for the year ending June, 1865. He moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Motion disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

CONCERNING PROVOST-MARSHALS.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to make an immediate inquiry into the expediency of amending the Enrollment Law, so as to compel the Provost-Marshals to hold their examinations for physical debility, &c., at the Country towns.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT ON THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. PHILIP JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the supreme judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania has decided solemnly that the Act of March 3, 1863, commonly called the Conscription, is contrary to and violative of the provisions of the Constitution, and, therefore, null and void: therefore

Resolved, That it is the sworn duty of the Executive Department of the Government, either to acquiesce in the decision, in that State, or bring the question involved before the Supreme Court of the United States for final judication, to the end that if Congress shall deem such legislation necessary, a bill shall be proposed not subject to constitutional objections.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 80 against 43.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Ganson, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Longyear, Lovejoy, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Ames Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Windom, Wilder and Winfield.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Lehman, Long, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Rodgers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Sweat, Wheeler, Chilson A. White, Joseph W. White and Fernando Wood.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill appropriating twenty millions for the pay of bounties and premiums.

Adjourned.

ANNUAL NEW-ENGLAND DINNER.

Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Speeches by Henry Hurlburt, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Gen. Dix, Gen. Sickles, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Burnside, Senator Hale, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

The "New-England Society in the City of New-York," celebrated the Fifty-eighth Anniversary of their existence, and the Two Hundred and Forty-third Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, in their usual manner, last evening, by a dinner at the Astor House. About three hundred and twenty persons, including members of the Society and invited guests, sat down at the tables. The President of the Society, Mr. HENRY HURLBUT, presided on the occasion, and on his right sat Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator from New-Hampshire, Rev. Dr. Weston, Gen. Sickles, Judge Roosevelt, Gen. Dix, Joseph Hoxie and Wm. M. Evarts; while on his left sat Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Gen. Burnside, Admiral Farragut, Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Dwight, James T. Brady and John E. Devlin. Among the other guests present were Thurlow Weed, Recorder Hoffman, United States District-Attorney E. D. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Stuart, L. Woodford, of the monitor regiment, Surveyor ANDREWS, and many more. The Marine Band from the *North Carolina* furnished the music, and among the decorations of the tables were ornamental pieces, representing the Landing of the Pilgrims, the ship *May Flower*, Temple of Liberty, Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON, Temple of Justice, etc. A large banner was suspended over the entrance to the dining-hall, on which was inscribed the words of WEBSTER, "Liberty and Union now and forever." Before sitting down to dinner, grace was said by Rev. Dr. VINTON, and after the removal of the cloth Rev. Dr. WESTON briefly returned thanks. The speaking was opened by Mr. HURLBUT, who thanked the members of the Society for the honor conferred by his re-election to the Presidency of the Society for another year, and after alluding to the distinguished guests present, proceeded to read the

FIRST REGULAR TOAST.—*The Day we Celebrate*—We meet again, children of the Pilgrims, to remember our fathers. In this day of our struggle for the life of the nation may their sublime courage and virtue give us new heart to defend the glorious heritage they left us.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK responded. We had met, he said, to commemorate the virtues and the courage of our sons. Those who first came to Plymouth were few in numbers, but they were soon followed by more of the same sort, only more so. [Laughter.] From those early pilgrims had sprung 8,000,000 of people on this continent—one-third of our entire white population of the country. He quoted DE TOCQUEVILLE, the most philosophic foreigner who had ever written about this country, to the effect that the American nation was essentially a Yankee nation and took its stand and character from New England. The great characteristic of the Puritan was, that he feared God, and fearing Him knew no other fear. Loving God he loved all mankind. In the words of MACAULAY the Puritan prayed with his knees on the neck of tyrants—not so much absorbed in his prayer as to let the tyrant slip, and not so much absorbed with the tyrant as to forget his prayer. [Laughter.] The Puritan, like all other heroes, had his critics. There never was a piece of stanary so perfect that some shoemaker or tailor could not be found to find fault with the needless coarse drapery; and God Almighty never [illegible] here into history without some poor critic [illegible] view of Mount Washington could not be had while climbing its sides. It was better 20 miles off. Don't get too near the heroes, (placing his hand on the shoulder of Gen. BURNSIDE amidst uproarious laughter.) The speaker reminded his hearers that he was speaking figuratively. [Laughter.] He continued at length to speak of the distinguishing virtues of the Puritans—their love of liberty, their hatred of oppression, their fear of God, and enjoined his hearers to emulate their character and their principles. [Applause.]

SECOND REGULAR TOAST.—*The President of the United States*—Pioneer on the frontier of freedom: while he leads the way America will take no step backward in her great career.

Drank with the honors.

THIRD REGULAR TOAST.—*The State of New-York*—Her imperial people, heirs in their own right to the proud tradition of Dutch and English liberty, will ever join willing hands with the sons of the Pilgrims in upholding the honor of the Republic.

The President called upon the Corresponding Secretary to read in response a letter from Gov. SEYMOUR, which was done.

Col. GEORGE H. ELLIS then arose and said that inasmuch as Gov. SEYMOUR had gone out of his way to attack New-England in his last annual message, he moved that the Society get up a subscription to make the Governor a free moral agent. [Great applause and laughter and a few hisses.]

The President then read the

FOURTH REGULAR TOAST.—*The City of New-York*—The days of July will be forgiven and forgotten when history makes up the record, and tells how she spared not her sons nor her treasure in the good cause.

Mayor OPDYKE responded. He felt, he said, that after his official career had been virtually sealed by the election of his successor he ought to be excused from responding to the toast. The evil that men do, in the words of SHAKESPEARE, lives after them, while the good is interred with their bones. There was a difference of opinion, it appeared, between the great dramatist and the New-England Society. The difference, however, was probably more in appearance than in reality. He would fain believe that the future historian would dwell lightly upon those dark days in July, while he would dwell with delight upon those acts of patriotism which the City of New-York did before and after those evil days. He was glad to feel that the people of this City, at present, without distinction of party, stood together almost as one man in support of the country and in favor of putting down the rebellion. The speaker then alluded to the heroes of the Union then present—Admiral FARRAGUT, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. SICKLES, and others—and at the mention of each name the audience arose and gave three cheers. The Mayor closed his remarks amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

FIFTH REGULAR TOAST.—*The Flag—the Old Flag*—At last it waves upon the soil of every State. It flaunts defiance in the face of treason, and soon shall float in triumph and in honor over her unhallowed grave.

Responded to by Gen. DIX, who, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause:

In every age; he said, through which mankind had passed, organized communities have had appropriate emblems for the assertion of their authority at home and their rights abroad. Victories, social progress, the march of the nations to prosperity and power have become identified with them. Insult to them from abroad has been resented by war. Treachery to them at home has been visited with the penalties of treason. They have been hallowed by lofty and ennobling associations; but none of them by higher or more endearing recollections than the flag which hangs over us to-day—the same flag under which our fathers battled for freedom and independence. It was adopted by the old Congress while the new-born

LITERARY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RACHEL RAY. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "Orley Farm," "Framley Parsonage," &c. 8vo. New-York. HARPER & BROTHERS.

By what secret magnetic springs, a man such as Mr. TROLLOPE describes himself to be in his *American Travels*—middle-aged, portly, florid, bald-headed, and rad-feced, has acquired his inimitable knowledge of the workings of the femele heart, it is, we fear, in vain to inquire. That he possesses it oo one can deny. Young ladies are to him what mosstroopers were to SCOTT, sentimental highwaymen to BULWER, or man-of-waremen to MARYATT. Their hopes, fears, loves, embarrassments, joys, and distresses, form the staple of his stories, and are depicted with the variety of nature itself. No English writer hut Miss AUSTIN can be compared to him in this *specialité*, and eveo she yields to Mr. TROLLOPE, who is the more gentle, and consequently the truer, artist. Women can scarcely be trusted to portray women; the sense of power implied in being "behind the scenes" makes them forget their own sex in their triumphant denunciation of offenders. *Rachel Ray* is o purely domestic and realistic story. Not a character is introduced, not a sentiment expressed, but what is in agreemeot with the daily life of o retired English country town. A tale of successful love ruffled only by temporary disturbanccs, gives no opportunity for vivid intereet or excitement. It must pall on the appatites of those who feast on sensation stories, but the quiet truth of the picture, the geoial good humor and the fotherly interest which the writer seems to take in the fortunes of his owo creatioos, give *Rachel Ray* a charm thot books of higher aim and more ambitious pretension too frequently want. If it does not edd to, it well supports, Mr. TROLLOPE's well-deserved reputation.

HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863. By ISAAC V. D. HEARD. With Portraits and Illustrations, 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This volume adds another chapter to the dark and bloody record of the intercourse betweeo the Americen ehorigines eod their g inevitable succcssors—civilized man. That meny more sections of this record remalo to be written seems improbable, from the rapidly vanishing traces of extinct tribes who disappear like the snow-flake on the river,—that they will be all of the sanguinary character of the present, the lebors of the misionery, the philanthroplat and the atotesman, would fain prevent, bot as yet with uncertain success. Mr. HEARD's calm and candid history brings out in strong relief the remarkable way in which the frontier life of to-dey reproducee the egonizing experiences of the earliest colonial settlers, and how still beneath the surface are found the atrenuous virtues—man's courage—woman's faith and endurance, hopeful through horrors unmentionable, true to the maternal instincts to the utter forgetfulness of self. In respect to the number who perished, the massacre by the Indians of the Upper Minoesota, in the August of last year, stands prominent in the bloody drama which attende the march of the white race across the continent. Seven huodred end thirty-seven persons are known to have been slaughtered with the most horrible aggravations that eruelty could suggest, by far the larger proportion being women and children, and this in our own country at the "height of the Saratoga season." Surely, blame must rest somewhere, when such events are possible. Mr. HEARD was a member of Gen. SIBLEY's avenging expedition, and acted as Recorder to the Military Commission which tried four hundred of the participants in the outbreak, so that his history has almost an official character.

LETTERS TO THE JONESES. By TIMOTHY TITCOMB, author of "Letters to Young People," "Gold Foil," "Lessons in Life," &c. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

The success of Dr. HOLLAND as a popular instructor is creditable to himself and to the great public whose ear he so confidently possesses, that any new work of his is ordered in advance by the thousand, even before its noture is known, and simply on the guarantee of his euthership. To himself this popularity should end must be gratifying, because it hos been won by no undue means. No tarnish is on his lourels. Not by any weak complience with the wavering breath of the multitude—blinded for the moment eod often most earneet for wrong—has he become to thouesnds a true and trusted "guide, philosopher ond friend." Commeocing as o censor of the minor morals, and dealing in his earliest work with the rationale of dress, doportment, courtahip and the kindred topica thet moke up the world of the young, his audience has kept on constantly growing with him, ond widening in range, as he has extended his themes, until now his high orgument includes all thet teods to regulate and deline the conduct of life, in its broadest relations to the individual, the family aod the State. In this arduous position he has been outspoken end unewerving in his denunciation of the plooasot hesetting vices of the day, o champion of simplicity, purity end singleness of heart and aim, as the greet essentials for securing what constitutes the trne succese of life. He has kept back no portion of the councils of wiedom, and he has (what we must regard as his highest achievement) proved tnet the truth moy be spoken boldly and directly to not unwilling ears, when it is guided by a sense of the weaknesses and consideration for the frailties of those to whom it is eddressed. To his readers, also, the credit is due of exposing the fallacy of a long accepted fact, regarded almost as a truism. If there was any commodity unhlest to both giver and receiver—a drug in every market, the greot superfluity thot every one wes eager to get rid of—it was certainly Good Anvice; and yet this despised article is the main stock in trade of a writer whose readers are numbered by tens of thousands. Dr. HOLLAND is, in fact, a great lay preacher of ethics, and why people should eagerly pay for his discourses, while too often the gratuitous efforts of clerical public instructors are declolned to the winds, is worth en examination which cannot be attempted here. He has no wit, nor any prominent sense of humor, though his faculty as a satirist has been cultivated by a keen observation of social incongruities displeyed in Americen life. Graces of style do not aboond with him. His language and diction is colloquial, and in direct appeals to the reader, has much resemblance to the usual manner of the pulpit. His chief strength undoubtedly lies in the overmastering earnestness of his tone, which seems weighty with the importance of his admonitions, in his fertility of illustration, drawn from the common scenes ond occurrences of everyday life, and, above all, in his thorough and genuine New-England feeling. He is o true son of the soil. The life of New-England throbs in every pulse of his mentol constitution. The prevailing teodencies, the strengths, end (moy we say) the narrownesses of his native land find in him a faithful reflection end a devoted exponent. The *Letters to the Joneses* originated from the repeated private applicatioos made to the author for counsel and direction in special cases. This led to the idea of taking o certain number of types, of ordinary character and circumstaoce, as representatives of their fellows, and addressing to them the precepts that may find an individual acceptation. The twenty-four letters of the present volume are the result. The future historian of manners and morals may turn them to account in compiling his picture of our cotemporary civilization, and we must say the inferences he may draw will be rather unfavorable to our pretensioos, unless it is remembered that Dr. HOLLAND's circle of correspoodeote is decidedly exceptional, and thet "those who are whole need not a physician, but those who are sick." We need not specify the varieties of social tyrannies, wrong-doings and shortcomings personified by the characters who are set up like ten-pins, and bowled down with a torrent of angry eloquence, leeving them not a leg to stand upon. The same merits are found in the volume that distinguish the writer's other works. Self-cooinseted to his responsible position, hut confirmed in it by the popular voice, the writer in his preface sensibly deprecetes any assumption of superiority, and bases his efforts on the sure foundation of his love for his fellow men, eod his honest wish to do them good.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "Vanity Fair," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

That this volume will be read with intereet is as certain as that it contains many passages of playful wit, pungent satire and puro nervous English writing. Bnt granting this, how vicious is the system which would perpetuate such extempore trivialities—written epperently in a spirit of bravedo to see what the public would really put up with from a favorite—among the works of a classic author who has produced books thet vie with the most careful and finished productions in the language. Such bald, disjointed chet called forth by the exigencies of the moment moy fill inoffensively the surplus pages of a magazine, but should be suffered to repose quietly there. Those who are fond of seeing great men "*en dishabille*," may enjoy the hoeest gusto with which the author prattles about his house, his servants, aod, his establishment, as if he hed not yet overcome the surprise of findiog himself in the condition of a well-to-do gentleman—a sharer in the dreary dreh-colored gentility of Belgravia or Tyhurnie, who keeps a men eervent and dresses for dionar every dey. THACKERAY's experience hee indeed been a remarkable one. For nearly twenty years ooe of the most indnstrious workers for the Press, his career was uncheered by a single manifestation of popular favor. In newspapers and magazines he toiled unheeded. His books (*Titmarsh's Tales and Sketches, The Paris Sketch Book*, &c.,) were born bot to die, and were eo eotirely devoted to the economic uses of the grocer end the cheesemonger, thot they ere now among the scarcest of scarce books. Nothing daunted, he kept up a good heart, and must hova felt, like SHERIDAN on his first oratorical failure, "It is in me, and it *shall* come out." At last it *did* come out in *Vanity Fair*, and the recogoized position of the writer has never since been disputed. Well earned end deserved success, eweet ea it is, is not without its alloy; too often it comes not, until, with Dr. JOHNSON, the possessor may esy he is "indifferent, end cannot enjoy it; solitery, and cannot impart it." The previous struggle leeves scers thet ere never effeced. In the easy chat of these very *Roundabout Papers* is showo a suspicioue seositiveneaa to criticism, (ea of the *Saturday Review*, for instence,) o nervoua anxiety that showe itself in uneasy hints of slanderers and detractors, all suggestive of the days wheo the writer might tremble at an edverse judgment rather than of the present, when he atands on the topmost pinnocle of popular favor. If outhors are to continue in this manner to coin their commonplace hooks for money, we know not what shape the British classica will assuma for the next generation. The feme of our standard writers, GOLDSMITH, FIELDING, STERNE, SMOLLETT, W. IRVING, &c., is clear, shorp and definite. We can recount their works on our fiogers, aod find ample room for them in our libraries, but what memory can retain, what household can comprehend the masses of verbiage thet most writers of distinction now ellow to appear under their namae to fill the omnivoroua maw of the reading public. There are few literery repotetions hut what must be buried under their owo weight if the present system long continoes.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Spiritualism has made a recent conquest in the person af Prof. DA MORGAN, of the University of Londnn. A new book just published by Messrs. LONGMAN, entitled *From Matter to Spirit, the Result of Ten Years' Experience in Spirit Manifestations*, by C. D., is known to be written hy the wife of the Professor, who himself contributes a long preface. Prof. DA MORGAN is perhaps the most universally learned mathematical schnlar aliva, and is well known as the author of standard works on Formal Logic, the Theory of Probabilities, the Differential Calculus, &c. His conversion is the more remarkable, as he has always been severe to his denunciatioe af scientific pretenders, end has exercised in the London journals a sort of police lagainst all squarers of the circle, fieders of the longitude, &c. Yet he now "declares himself perfectly convinced that he has both seen and heard, in a mannar which should make unbelief impossible, things *called* spiritual, which cannnt he taken by a rational being to ha capable of exolanation by imposture, coincidence or mistake." *From Matter to Spirit* is elready aneounced for republication.

—Some interesting particulars have lately transpired respecting Mr. KIRK, the historian, whose *Life of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, was the leadiog feature in Mr. MURRAY's annual sale of the trade last month, when 1,500 copies were disposed of. Mr. KIRK was born in Nova Scotia, but came when a boy to Boston, and obtained employment in a printing office. Here he was seen by PRESCOTT, the historiao, and one day specially attracted his ootice by inquiring of him which was *the shortest* way of leoroing Latin. Mr. PRESCOTT gave him a kindly answer, and after watching his studies for some time, was so pleased with his progress and intelligence that he took him into his house as reader end amanuensis. The happy relation this formed ripened into intimacy and attachment, and it was by the advice of PRESCOTT thet Mr. KIRK was encouraged to undertake his history. It has been the snbject of his unremitting application for many years, and having won the favorable opinion of the best judges, is oow about to appear, with every possible advantage, simultaneously from the houses of MURRAY, in London, aod LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia.

—"A half-sad, half-ludicrous story" of ROGERS is related by DICKENS in a letter to WASHINGTON IRVING soon after the poet's decease in 1855. "You know," says he, "I dare say that for a year or two before his death he wandered and lost himself like one of the children in the wood grown up there, and grown down again. He had Mrs. PROCTER and Mrs. CARLYLE to breakfast with him one morning—only those two—both excessively talkative, very quick and clever, and bent on entertaining him. When Mrs. CARLYLE had flashed and shone before him for about three-quarters of an hour on one subject, he turned his poor old eyes on Mrs. PROCTER, and pointing to the brilliant discourser with his poor old finger, said, (indignantly,) "Who is *she*?" Upon this Mrs. PROCTER, calling in, delivered (it is her own story) a peroration on the life and writings of CARLYLE, and enlightened him in her happiest and shrieet manner, all of which he heard, staring in the dreariest silence, and then said, (indignantly as before,) "And who are you?"

—It is rumored that Mr. THACKERAY's new novel, soon to make its appearance in a forthcoming number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, relates to a very early period of English history, and is, consequently, in a different style to his previous writings.

—Dr. SMITH's great *Dictionary of the Bible, its Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Natural History*, is now completed by the publication of volumes 2 and 3. It was intended at first to be comprised in two volumes, but this was found not compatible with the proper treatment of the numerous subjects discussed; a supplement to volume one is given in the third volume, and includes many articles that did not find a place in it, as "Anti-Christ," "Baptism," "Church," &c. Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, are the publishers of Dr. SMITH's series of Dictionaries in this country. They contract for a large edition with the English publishers, and consequently are able to sell them at about half what single copies could be imported for.

—Mr. SMILES is following out the vein of authorship so successfully worked in his *Life of George Stevenson, Self Help*, &c., by the publication of a new Book, *Industrial Biography—Iron Workers and Tool Makers*. It includes a rapid sketch of the history of Iron Mining and Manufacture in England from the earliest times, with lives of remarkable inventors, &c. in the art, coming down to the days of MAUDSLAY, NASMYTH, FAIRBAIRN, and other self-made men, whose careers are now for the first time related from their own authority.

—The *Life of William Hickling Prescott*, upon which Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR has been engaged, will appear in a style of elegance unusual with American books. It will form two handsome quarto volume, illustrated with steel portraits, wood cuts, and autographs printed and bound to the most superior manner. Mr. TICKNOR was the friend of PRESCOTT from his boyhood up, and is better ehle to relate the story of his life than any other person.

—It hee long been felt in military circles, and in fact by very many civilians, thet some publication was needed in this country devoted to the higher departments of military discipline and criticism—something thet shall be a counterpart to the substantial military periodicals in Europe. Certainly the magnitude of our military operatioos calls for such writing; and it is equally certain thet the intelligent American mind, in both military and civil life, would appreciate it. We are glad to learn that C. B. RICHARDSON, of this City, is to supply this desideratum, by issuing early in January, the first number, in monthly parts, to be entitled *The United States Service Magazine*, devoted to the interests, descriptive of the progress, and illustrative of the services of our army and navy, regular and volunteer. Many of the most eminent officers of the army and navy have been secured among its contributors. It will be under the editorial charge of HENRY COPPEE, Esq., of the University of Pennsylvania, who is said to be admirably qualified for the position. No pains will be spared to make this periodical complete within its proper scope. It will be conducted in a purely national spirit, without partisanship. We can scarcely doubt it will have a signal success.

THE FINE ARTS.

What Our Artists have Done and What they are Doing.

A Palmer Marble, well known by photographic copies, is now on exhibition at Mr. KNOEDLER's (GOUPIL) establishment, No. 772 Broadway. It is called "Peace in Bondage," and represents a female figure, with drooping wings and wrists pinioned from behind, looking sagarly and sadly into the future, as if for the glad tidings that are to set her free. The face of the angel is exquisitely earnest, and in its flees curiously uncoventional. The position, too, leaning forward from the trunk of a faeless tree, suggests captivity rather than paradise it, and is an ingenious escape from the commonplace appliances of shackles and chains. The execution of the work is characterized by great softness. It will rank amongst the best yet exhibited by this admirable American sculptor.

There are three pieces of statuary at the same establishment which will also repay examination. They are a "Nilda," by ROMAN, a "Circassian Slave," by A. ROSSETTI; and "Esmeralda," by the same sculptor.

Print collectors, and people of cultivation who make their Christmas presents in art-ware, will find many novelties to interest them at the same establishment. Mr. KNOEDLER has recently imported a series of standard engravings, representing scenes in the lives of celebrated musicians. The companion set, representing scenes in the lives of celebrated painters, will be well remembered, and these are already equal favorites with the public. A very powerful line engraving, and one peculiarly interesting to musicians, is A. DE LEMUD's "Beethoven." In this work the great composer is represented dreaming. He has fallen asleep whilst at the piano, and in the background the fancies that fill his brain pass by in ghostly array. He sees a phantom orchestra, playing with fabulous precision, and composed of men whose intelligent heads are a guarantee that they can both understand and interpret the most reticent compositions. In such a band the composer sees the means of realising wonderful effects—perhaps hears those later works which he was not permitted by his deafness to hear when waking. But even here he is confronted by a jealous host. A malignant troop of figures passes between the ideal orchestra and the composer. They represent the passions that were so often excited against him, and which in more than one case paralyzed all his efforts. This extremely powerful work should find its way to every musician's library.

The photographic copies from LAURET THOMPSON's admirable bust of EDWIN BOOTH as *Hamlet*, are attracting much attention; they are taken in two positions, profile and full face, and are beautiful and gem-like reproductions of the original. The position of the head is novel, being bent forward as in deep thought, and but for the sternness of the face one might suppose that the melancholy prince was contemplating the skull of poor YORICK. There is, however, nothing of that sardonic humor in the expression that the text demands in this scene. The extreme sadness and earnestness of the eyes, the brow corrugated in thought, and the severity of the lower part of the face, seem better to fit the mood in which the famous soliloquy was uttered. This is the face of a sufferer—of a gentle spirit whose cross for the moment is greater than it can bear. Mr. THOMPSON has hit the most hopeless hour of the noble but stricken Dane, and as a powerful and at the same time delicate rendering of that portion of the character, his bust is worthy of the highest praise. The photographs are published by GOUPIL.

A graphic and pathetic little pen-and-ink story has just been issued by WALTER LOW, of Broadway. It is a photograph from a design by Mr. FRANK BELLEW, the well-known cartoonist, and represents on one side a warmly-clad school-boy bounding from his father's door, and shouting with delight, "Herrah! it is snowing!" And on the other a wretched starveling emerging from the shed where he has stolen a night's shelter, and exclaiming piteously, "Good God! it is snowing." Both figures are well drawn, and the facial expression is good. The homely proverb, that says "what is one man's food is another man's poison," might be applied to this dramatic little gem, but the genial pen of Mr. BELLEW, probably sought a kindlier moral. The better lesson that he inculcates is, that in the long and bitter Winter, when those who are wealthy enjoy themselves in reasonable recreation, they should not neglect to remember the poor; should not forget to add charity to the many privileged pleasures that they can command. In this light, the picture is an appeal which should find its place in every Christian home, its echo in every Christian heart.

Mr. AUGUST SCHOEPFF, a German artist, who has passed many years in the British East Indies, and there and elsewhere made Oriental life and manners a special study, has recently arrived here, bringing with him various specimens of his skill. He has temporarily taken a studio at No. 90 Broadway, where in room No. 15 he will be happy to meet the lovers of art. One of the most remarkable pictures in the last London Great Exhibition was by Mr. SCHOEPFF. It represented the "Court of Lahore," and was a vision of gorgeous costumes and great Eastern pomp. The work was excluded from the regular gallery in consequence of some delay in the time of arrival, but its merits were so marked that the Commissioners gave it a special place in another part of the building. Mr. SCHOEPFF brings with him some good samples of his handiwork—notably a tiger hunt, wherein the dangers and excitements of that species of chase are brought before the eye with much power. In a different style of art, a portrait of the Great Mogul, finished with great care, will attract attention. It is, we believe Mr. SCHOEPFF's intention to devote some of his time to portrait painting. His great experience and success will, without doubt, procure him many sitters. A visit to his studio will be handsomely repaid.

The late C. C. INGHAM, the distinguished portrait painter, whose death took place last week, was born in Dublin in 1796, and came to this country with his father's family at the age of 21, after having studied his profession four years in his native city, and produced works which won a premium from the Dublin Academy, and gave him a popular reputation and employment. He exhibited his "Death of Cleopatra," a work which had created a sensation in Europe, in the Gallery of the old Academy of Fine Arts, in Barclay-street, at their first exhibition. It attracted great attention, and at once led to extensive employment. From that day to his last illness, he continued with wonderful industry to work at his easel, rarely losing a day, or even an hour of sunlight. He was one of the founders of the present National Academy of Design, having, at the time of the revolution in the old Academy, arrayed himself in the ranks of the malcontents. Of the original members of the National Academy he was the last survivor but three—CUMMINGS, DURAND and MORSE. He was for many years their Vice-President, and until recently an active and useful member.

His forte was female portreiture, and although he worked slowly and tired his sitters with numerous sittings, a vast number of his pictures of the reigning beauties of other days adorn the walls of New-York families. His style of painting was peculiar, and from the extensive patience and industry necessary to its success, was seldom imitated. He elaborated his flesh to the verge of hardness, touching and retouching his larger portraits, until the picture presented all the delicacy and finish of the finest miniatures on ivory.

This elaboration was probably done more in a feeling for mechanical finish, than to realize any quality which she saw in his sitters. But his pictures have satisfied public appreciation, and he has fully shared the popularity of the distinguished American portrait painters who lived in his day.

He bore an unimpeachable character, and was much beloved, and will be long regretted by his friends and fellow artists.

Mr. J. Q. A. WARD, at his studio, in Dodworth's building, Fifth-avenue, is engaged upon a colossal statue, which represents an Indian Hunter and dog in the pursuit of game. Although still in the rough clay, it is a splendid foreshadowing of a great success. The hunter's face, modeled from nature, is treated in a bold, grand style, which presents this artist's powers in a new light. We are glad that American sculptors begin to find appreciation for a higher class of subjects than has hitherto been demanded by the public.

EASTMAN JOHNSON has finished a drawing, preliminary to the painting of a large picture of a touching incident of the war, which promises to be his greatest work. A drummer boy at Antietam being disabled by a wound, was seized by a comrade, mounted on his shoulders, and together, with drum beating and bayonet poised, they rushed to the deadly charge. It is a splendid subject. Why, in the midst of a war of unequaled magnitude, absorbing and picturesque incident, the half a thousand artists who dwell among us should find so little war incident for their pencils is to us amazing. Even the usually unnoticed artists of the illustrated papers cannot refrain from occasional indulgence in such subjects, and they handle them, too, with a picturesque power that should shame those who, effecting to despise their work, endlessly reproduce paintings which have not even the merit of respectable aim. A late illustration, representing newly-made contraband officers and soldiers on the march, guarding a dicomfited group of raggad and half-famished rebel captives, is drawn with a *vraisemblance*, a vigor and a style of original handling that would be refreshing upon the insipid walls of our exhibitions. Contrast with this subject, so full of human and historical interest, so eloquent of the past, so suggestive of the future, the ludicrous pomp of the newly-dedizened contraband; the elation of the one, the humiliation of the other; the pale white man in rags; the black man in his new rig, and all the picturesque accessories. Compare this sort of thing with pictures of woman looking out af windows, or sleeping or sewing, most grenhically representing, in the slang of catalogues, the sentiments of hope, content or repose. The man who draw these newspaper illustrations follow the army in its remotest wanderings, sharing all its terrible vicissitudes, and bravely sketch amidst the fiercest conflict of the battle-field; while at home, luxuriating in concealed content, and basking in the sunshine of ignorant and fulsome flattery, our parlar artists endlessly spin their grapeic twaddle.

Fancy an American citizen, a hundred years hence, looking at two pictures; the one, it may be, an oil-painting of a woman's back before an open window, painted with all the nice finish and taking color of the present style, in a costly frame, and labelad in golden letters, Expectation, the other a torn and warscared scrap of paper, but representing direct from nature, in a bold and manly touch, the contrabands' captive march. The one a rare waif of a thousand regretted opportunities, the other the thousandth duplicate of a senseless trifle. Which would the American citizen or any human being choose? From these almost innumerable artists wanderlog with our armies will come one of these days stores of picturesque history, which will form the most prized records of the great war. No other war has ever had the inestimable benefit of such a record.

JAMES THOMPSON has just finished two interesting pictures of domestic scenery. His country houses, with their wood-piles, well-houses and other characteristic accessories, address themselves with touching interest to the country-born citizen. Mr. THOMPSON's best works in this vein rarely find their way into the picture galleries, being eagerly sought for in his studio.

COLEMAN is engaged upon a large painting of the "Alhambra," from sketches made from nature. It is a splendidly picturesque subject, and even in its present unfinished condition promises to be a superb work.

BRADFORT, each of whose landscapes evince palpable improvement, has finished several new and beautiful pictures.

H. K. BROWN has received a commission to make in bronze for Trinity Church-yard a colossal statue of ROBERT FULTON.

A statue of Liberty for the soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburgh has been projected, and an eager competition for the commission has sprung up among the sculptors. It is to be hoped that it will be given to an artist who depends more upon his intrinsic capacity than upon his wheedling powers over ignorant Congressmen.

One of Grant's Generals.

Among the recent appointments to the grade of Brigadier-General of Volonteers is that of Lieut.-Col. JAMES H. WILSON, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the Tennessee, and also a Captain in the Engineer corps of the regular army. This officer was appointed on the express application of Gen. GRANT, on whose staff he has served for more than a year. He has been preminently engaged in nearly all the important movements of the most successful General of our time; he it was who first conceived the novel idea of the Yazoo Pass Expedition, and subsequently did all that individual skill, energy and valor could accomplish to secure its success; he was of great use in the siege operations before Vicksburgh, receiving honorable mention in Gen. GRANT's report, and has since been ordered by the War Department to furnish a detailed historical report of all the engineering operations of that siege. When Gen. GRANT assumed his new command after the battle of Chickamauga, he took Col. WILSON with him, and this officer has since been engaged in the preliminary movements to the great victory lately achieved there, as well as in the actual conflict itself. He is now to East Tennessee with Gen. SHERMAN, representing Gen. GRANT as his staff officer.

Previous to being ordered to the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. WILSON had served with distinction on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, then commanding the Port Royal Expedition, where his daring and skillful explorations and his fertile inventive genius led to the plans which resulted in the investment and capture of Fort Pulaski. He rendered efficient service in the famous bombardment of that place, under GILLMORE, and was repeatedly mentioned in the official reports. He subsequently served on Gen. HUNTER's Staff for a few months.

Being in Washington at the time of Lee's first invasion of Maryland, he volunteered for any duty, and served for a month on McCLELLAN's Staff, rendering good service at Antietam, and was then sent to Gen. GRANT. Since the beginning of the war, Gens. HALLECK, GRANT, MCCLELLAN, HUNTER, MCCLERNAND and T. W. SHERMAN have applied for him to be ordered to their staffs. The estimate that Gen. GRANT puts upon him is evident from the application for a Brigadier-Generalship.

Gen. WILSON is a native of Illinois; his private character is unsullied. Now that there seems a probability that Congress will "weed out" the list of Major-Generals and Brigadiers, it is especially desirable that the claims of absolute merit and military accomplishment should be known.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cases Argued last Week.

During the past week the following cases have been argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, now sitting at the seat of the National Government:

RAILROAD PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY THE IOWA LEGISLATURE SUSTAINED.

No. 78.—*J. Edgar Thompson and Gilead H. Smith, trustees, &c., Appellants, vs. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company.*—This was an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. In that Court a bill was filed setting forth, that on the 18th of March, 1856, the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company made a deed of mortgage conveying to the complainants and to Norman W. Isbell, who has since died, all their Railroad property, equipments, and franchises, and also all right, title, interest, claim, or demand, which the Company had, or might acquire in certain sections of public land, granted by the Act of Congress of May 15, 1856, to the State of Iowa, and by the General Assembly of that State by Act of July 14, 1856, granted to the Company. The mortgage was executed to secure the payment of 4,000 construction bonds of $4,000 each. The mortgage was acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's office of the several counties through which the road ran, and to which any of the lands were situated. Soon after making the mortgage the Company issued a large amount of bonds, of which there are outstanding in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers for a valuable consideration more than $100,000. Payment of the coupons was refused, whereby the principal sum became due, and there are more than $15,000 of overdue coupons. The General Assembly of Iowa, at the session of 1860, passed an act to resume all rights conferred upon the Iowa Central Railroad Company by the Act of July 14, 1859, and to repeal certain laws in relation thereto; and, also, an act to aid in the construction of a railroad through Lyon's City across the State of Iowa, near the 42d parallel, to the Missouri River. These acts, which are charged to have been passed by fraud and "log-rolling," purported to convey and transfer to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company the same lands, for the purpose of building another road. These acts were passed without any notice to the complainants, and in direct violation of the Constitution of Iowa and the Constitution of the United States. The complainants, therefore, prayed for a decree declaring and establishing the invalidity of the grant to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, and confirming the title of the complainants.

The Company demurred to the bill because it did not show at what time the mortgage was recorded, because it did not show what number or amount of bonds were issued, nor for what purpose, nor to whom issued, nor that the bonds were ever negotiated for or by the Iowa Central Railroad Company, nor that they or any of them are outstanding in the hands of *bona fide* holders for value, because the bill did not show for whom the complainants sued as trustees. Another ground was that the bill showed that no title to the lands ever vested in the complainants, their only pretended title being an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, which, if construed to vest a title in the Company, was inconsistent with the rights, powers and duties of State, as defined by the Act of Congress granting the lands. It was contended that the Act of Congress and the Act of Assembly of Iowa, made the title to the lands dependant upon the construction of the road, and the lands were to be used, and used exclusively for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the road, and were to be disposed of only as the work progressed, and the disposal of them was confined to the Legislature of the State. It was, therefore, a grant upon condition subsequent, and the condition not having been performed, the Legislature had a right to resume the grant. Another ground was that the bill was impertinent and defamatory in charging the Legislature of Iowa with fraud and corruption.

The Court below sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill, and, on the argument of the appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the decision of the Court below.

CAN A RAILROAD NOT PASSING THROUGH A CITY LEGALLY RECEIVE THE MUNICIPAL AID OF THAT CITY?

Nos. 79, 80 and 81.—*Herman Gelpcke, W. Kreutzer and Adolphus Reichelt, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City of Dubuque, Defendant in Error.*—This was a writ of error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. These were actions on the part of the plaintiffs, a banking firm in the City of New-York, to recover from the City of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, moneys advanced by them to pay interest on the city's bonds issued to the Dubuque and Pacific and the Dubuque Western Railroad Companies, under an agreement by which the plaintiffs agreed to protect the city. The city demurred to the bill, upon the ground that the city had no authority to issue the bonds, and because it was not shown that the question of borrowing the money for which the bonds were issued was submitted to the citizens of Dubuque, and approved by them, as required by the charter. The demurrer was sustained by the Court below, and that ruling is the error now assigned.

On behalf of the defendants in error it was argued that the Legislature of Iowa had no authority under the State Constitution to authorize municipal corporations to purchase stock in railroad companies and to issue bonds in payment of the stock, that the granting of such a power was not a rightful subject of legislation; that it took one man's property and gave it to another, that the construction of a railroad outside the city was not a municipal purpose, and that the Legislature could not confer upon the city the power to do that which the State was expressly forbidden to do.

On the other side it was contended that the Legislature of Iowa had constitutional power to authorize the City of Dubuque to issue bonds and borrow money to aid in building a railroad running beyond its limits. No legislative act is to be pronounced unconstitutional and void unless its repugnance to the Constitution is clear beyond all reasonable doubt. A review of the authorities was made, showing that the highest judicial tribunals of eighteen States of the Union and several of the United States District and Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court itself, had decided in favor of the validity of such legislation. A road which it is the interest of a city to construct, is strictly a municipal purpose. As to the citizens not having been consulted, it was submitted that whether they were or not cannot affect the rights of *bona fide* holders of the bonds taking them on the faith of the city, particularly as the taxpayers could have interfered by injunction to prevent the issuing of the bonds, if there was anything improper in their issue.

CLAIM AGAINST A CITY FOR INTEREST ON ITS BONDS.

Van Hostrup, Burdsaller and Dilghan et. Alone, Plaintiffs in Error vs. The City of Madison, Defendant in Error.—The plaintiffs in error sued the City of Madison in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In an action of assumpsit on the interest coupons attached to the thirteen bonds of the city for $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, the bonds being made payable to the President of the Columbus and Shelby Railroad Company or bearer. By an act of the Legislature of Indiana, the Corporation of Madison was authorized to take stock in that City, and to borrow money and levy taxes to pay the subscription, but no stock was to be subscribed by the city, unless on the petition of two-thirds of the freeholders of the City, setting forth the Company to which the subscription was to be made.

The plaintiffs claim to be *bona fide* holders of the bonds for a valuable consideration, and therefore as against them they say no plea can be good which holds that the bonds were improperly issued, but without regard to that they argue that the City had a right to make this subscription, and that it was properly made; that the City Council was the proper judge to determine whether the required number of resident freeholders had petitioned for the subscription.

The defendant contended that the city had no right to issue the bonds, because the provisions of the act of Assembly were not complied with; and because the Legislature had no authority to allow the city to subscribe for the building of a railroad outside its limits, that not being a municipal purpose.

The Court below gave judgment for the defendants, which it is now sought to reverse by this writ of error.

THE VALIDITY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

James J. Roosevelt, plaintiff in error vs. *Lewis H. Meyer, defendant in error.*—On Friday, the 15th inst. Mr. B. RUEKER of counsel for the defendant in error, moved to dismiss the case upon the ground that it did not come within the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, and, therefore, that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the premises.

The case comes before the Supreme Court by a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. The case was submitted under a statute of that State upon an agreed statement of facts. On June 11, 1862, Meyer, desiring to pay a bond and mortgage which he had assumed to pay, and which were held by Roosevelt, as original mortgagee, tendered to the latter the sum of $3,171, being the full amount of principal and interest, in notes of the United States, issued under the Act of Congress, approved 25th February, 1862, entitled, "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and for the redemption and funding thereof," which notes were declared by the Act of Congress to be "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Roosevelt refused to receive the notes as a legal tender, and claimed that the payment be made in gold coin of the United States. It was then agreed between the parties that the question whether the United States notes were a legal tender in payment of the mortgage debt and interest should be submitted to a Court having jurisdiction, and if the Court decided that the notes were a legal tender, the mortgagee should deliver up the bond and mortgage and discharge them of record; but if the Court should decide that they were were not a legal tender, Meyer should pay an additional sum agreed upon, being the difference between the value of paper and gold coin on that day, which was about four per cent.

The Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of New-York, at a general term, decided the question in the negative, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, Roosevelt. The defendant then applied to the Court of Appeals, being the highest Court of the State of New-York, and that Court on the 29th of September, 1863, reversed the decision of the lower Court, and rendered judgment in favor of the defendant Meyer, and in the order for judgment that Court adds the following certificate: "And it is hereby certified and stated by this Court that the defendant and respondent, on the hearing of this case, relied upon certain provisions in the Constitution of the United States, namely: Article 1, section 8, clause 6, of the said Constitution, and articles 5, 9 and 10 of the amendments thereof, the effect of which was that the debt owing to the said respondent upon and by virtue of the bond and mortgage mentioned in the submission of the case, could not be paid against the will of the said creditor in anything but gold or silver coin, and that the said claim of the respondent was overruled and disallowed by this Court." A writ of error was thereupon taken out by the plaintiff in error, and the defendant in error now makes a motion to dismiss the writ.

Mr. RUEKER (after stating the facts of the case) read the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, which gives a right of appeal or review to the United States Supreme Court from a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest Court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, 1st, "Where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity," 2d, "or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity," 3d, "or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission."

He contended that in order to give jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, it must appear by the record that one of the questions stated in the 25th section of the act did arise in the Court below, and that a decision was actually made thereon by that Court. To sustain this position he referred to the Cases of Maxwell *vs.* Newbold, 18 Howard's Reports, 515, and Crowell *vs.* Randell, 10 Peters' Reports, 368. It was apparent that the validity of the Act of Congress of the 25th February, 1862, was alone drawn in question, and the decision of the Court below having been to favor of the validity of the act, there was no right to bring the case here, under the first subdivision of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. It did not appear from the record that the validity of any other act was questioned. On this point he referred to the cases of Gordon *vs.* Caldcleugh, 3 Crench's Reports, 268. Fulton *vs.* McAffee, 16 Peters' Reports, 149, and particularly to Strader *vs.* Baldwin, 9 Howard's Reports, 261. In the latter case the defendant below pleaded a discharge, under the bankrupt act, and the Court sustained that plea, and on the plaintiff bringing a writ of

Feb. 26, 1862, undertook to deprive him of his property without due process of law. As there was four per cent. difference between the value of the paper which was offered to pay off the debt and the value of gold coin at the time the tender was made, the effect would be to confiscate to the use of the debtor such portion of the debt as would be the difference between gold and paper. The third subdivision of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act covered the claim of such a right, and was therefore but carrying out the constitutional provision which gave to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in all cases arising in law or equity under the Constitution. The first subdivision of that section seems mainly devised to protect acts of Congress from hostile State ordinances and local or State misconstruction, and to secure uniformity of decision, but it was never intended to take away from the highest Federal Court the power of review where any right, privilege or exemption under the Constitution or Federal laws was involved, nor to deprive the citizen of such appeal in suits embracing constitutional principles even when the amount in question is insignificant.

Mr. Roelker, in reply, denied that the party had been deprived of any property. The right of the plaintiff in error was simply a *chose in action*, a debt arising on contract. A debt was distinct from a claim or demand, which is a right to a specific article. If Congress had passed a law transferring tangible property from one man to another, the claim here made might be good; but a *chose in action* is not generally called property, unless it be made so by special statute, as in New-York. It could not be levied upon under an execution, nor could an attachment be laid upon it. If the Court was not such a right of property as the Judiciary Act contemplated.

The Court heard the motion under advisement.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM FOR AMERICAN VESSELS

United States Detectives to Examine the Passengers and Crews of all Outward-bound Vessels—The System to Take Effect To-Day.

Instructions were received by United States Marshal Murray, yesterday, from Washington, directing him not to allow any American vessel to leave this port without a permit signed by him, certifying that the parties on board had passed under his inspection and were properly vouched for. The instructions were received at o'clock in the morning, and he understood to have been the result of a Cabinet council held on Monday. The Secretary of State was given charge of the matter, and was assured by the Secretaries of War and Navy that every possible aid at their command should be extended to him. Accordingly, Rear-Admiral Paulding received instructions from the Navy Department to station a vessel off the bar at Sandy Hook, and another at Throgg's Neck, with orders to detain every outward-bound American vessel not having a pass duly signed by the United States Marshal, certifying that her passengers and crew had been examined by his officers, and that she was permitted to depart on her outward.

At o'clock last evening two vessels of war proceeded down the bay and took up the positions that had been assigned to them.

Notice was given to the owners or agents of the principal lines of steamers and sailing craft as to the intentions of the Government, and they were at the same time assured by Marshal Murray that the business would be conducted in a manner to make as little delay as possible.

The instructions to the Marshal direct him to place United States Detectives on board every American vessel, with orders to look after all persons having arms or contraband correspondence, and to arrest any upon whom they may be found. All such parties will be at once sent to Fort Warren. After such inspection has been made to the satisfaction of the Government officials, the vessels will be provided with the proper passes permitting them to depart. The officers assigned to the vessels duty will be instructed to perform his duties in as delicate a manner as possible, and will not be allowed to receive any moneys for any purpose from parties on board. The passes will be given without any expense whatever to the parties obtaining them, such forms having already been prepared at the Marshal's office.

These regulations do not apply to vessels navigating the Sound or the rivers, but only to those going seaward by the way of the Sound or Sandy Hook.

In the performance of the additional duties assigned him by these new instructions from Washington, Marshal Murray is authorized to call upon Maj.-Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of East, on Rear-Admiral Paulding, commanding the naval station at this port, for any assistance he may require to enforce the above regulations.

The owners and agents of the principal lines of steamers assured Marshal Murray yesterday that they were pleased at the measures adopted by the Government, and that they would themselves carefully scrutinize all parties, passengers or crews, going on board their vessels; and further, that they would provide the vessels with small arms for their better security and protection. The steamers *Ariel* and *Illinois*, for California, which sail to-day, will be the first to go out under the new regulations.

THE JULY RIOTERS.

Trial of William Cruise for Felonious Assault upon a Negro.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE RUTHERLAND.

The trial of William Cruise, one of the July rioters, was continued yesterday morning.

George Yost, sworn for the prosecution—Was at No. 11 Worth-street on the evening of July 14; saw the crowd break into No. 11 Worth-street, and drag out the boy.

Cross-examined—Did not see William Cruise there.

Jacob H. Mitchell, sworn for the prosecution—Lives at No. 11 Worth-street; was there on the 14th of July; saw the crowd there; did not recognise any one but Mr. Best.

Cross-examined—Have not seen any of the others since.

Julia Mitchell, sworn for the prosecution—Was at No. 11 Worth; saw the crowd beating the negro; cannot recognise Cruise.

Patrick Finkle, sworn for the prosecution—Was in Worth-street on the 14th; saw the crowd dragging out the negro; Cruise looks like the man who was leading the mob.

Officer Field, sworn for the prosecution—On the evening of the 14th was around the Ward in citizen's dress; saw Cruise fire a pistol; he was in his shirt-sleeves; he was creating a disturbance.

David Bernstein, sworn for the prosecution—The evidence of this witness was not material.

The prosecution here rested and the counsel opened the case on the defence.

Ann Brown, sworn for the defence, testified that she saw Cruise's store from 6 o'clock until 11½ o'clock, and swore that Cruise did not leave his store during the entire evening.

Father Quin, sworn for the defence, testified that he had known the prisoner for six years, and that he had always borne an excellent character for benevolence and sobriety.

Martin McKelvey, sworn for the prosecution, testified to being in Mr. Cruise's store all the evening of the 14th of July, and swore that Cruise did not leave the store during the evening, except to go across the the street.

John Harrison, sworn for the defence, testified to Cruise's character for sobriety and good conduct.

Martin Godine, sworn for the defence, testified that he was in Cruise's store on the evening of July 14; Cruise was in the store all the evening.

Col. Manton, sworn for the defence, testified to the good character of the prisoner.

James Cruise, sworn for the defence, testified that he was in Cruise's store all the evening; Cruise did not leave the store.

The defence here rested.

Mr. Spencer addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner in a lengthy and forcible argument.

At the conclusion of his remarks the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Riot Damages Committee.

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED—WHAT REMAINS FOR THEM TO DO.

On Tuesday week the Supervisors requested this Committee to make a detailed report of the persons they employ, and what compensation they allow them; what number of claims they had audited, at what amounts; what the original amounts of the claims were; what claims they had rejected, &c. On last Friday it was stated in the Board that the Committee had prepared the desired report, but that it wanted one more signature before it could be presented, whereupon it was suggested and assented to that the report should go over for presentation at the next meeting. This was held yesterday, but the report was not presented. Instead of it, however, the reporters were furnished with the following synopsis of the work of the Committee by their chief clerk, Mr. R. C. Hutchings: Number of claims presented, 2,217; number examined, 1,330; number advertised and no appearance made, 207; number reported favorably, 757; audited at $539,525 76; original amount of these claims, $700,359 21; reported unfavorably on 95 claims, amounting to $17,157 93. In addition to this the Committee have examined and reported the pay-rolls of the various regiments in service during the riot, and the bills for rations furnished the military.

The claims audited include nearly all those of great magnitude. The Committee expect to finish

It is understood that the Committee pay their clerks $10 per day.

A Monument to Robert Fulton.

The Committee of the Fulton Monument Association will shortly issue a circular inviting the cooperation of the public to assist them in erecting a monument over the remains of Fulton, now resting in Trinity churchyard. The design for this monument has been made by Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, and is as follows:

"A structure of Portland stone, resting on massive arches of a severe architecture, and supporting above the arches figures representing the American rivers and lakes, and above these figures representing the four quarters of the globe, is crowned, at the height of forty feet, with a colossal statue of Fulton, in a sitting posture, holding in his hand the model of a steamboat, which he is supposed to have just completed, and is presenting to the attention of the world. The work, executed according to this design, would be a most striking object, and in every respect one of the most remarkable ornaments of our City."

Much has been said of late as to the proper location of the proposed monument. It would appear to be the settled purpose of those who have charge of the matter to place it in Trinity Church-yard. Others, with better taste, have advocated a site on the Hudson River. And others, with yet better sense still, urge the location of the monument in the Central Park.

There is now but one monument in the Park, (that of Scatllera) and, though no one will begrudge this tribute to the great German, yet ought not Americans to show at least an *equal* readiness to perpetuate, in the same place, the memory of our own great men?

The monument would be much more conspicuous in the Park than in Trinity Church *graveyard*. In 1862 over five millions of persons visited the former; it may be counted whether, during the same period, a greater number passed the latter. And it is safe to say that, of those who *did* pass it, the vast majority were too much engrossed in business to care for either Fulton or his monument, even if the latter had not been hemmed them directly in the face. Besides, it should be remembered that strangers do not frequent the lower part of the City; whereas few visit New-York even for a day without visiting the Park.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the obvious propriety of placing this statue of a great thinker and sinner in some spot of comparative quiet, amidst the scenes of nature which he loved so well, and in a retirement from the bustle and din of the world such as he himself would have sought while engaged in elaborating his great project. There seems something painfully incongruous in erecting the statue of a calm thinker and modest student amid the clatter of carts and omnibuses, and the sordid hubbub of Wall-street. Those who have seen the bronze statue of Franklin, in Boston, must appreciate this incongruity.

Naval Movements

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL "CONVERSION."

The famous prize *Peterhoff* was yesterday put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as a thorough man-of-war, having gone through the process of "conversion" in the most successful manner. No one who saw the vessel when she arrived here in charge of the prize officer, could dream of her being turned into so formidable a looking ship as she is today. All the mercantile features have been replaced by a regular man-of-war aspect, and the weak timbers have been replaced by very sound and strong ones. When the *Peterhoff* came to the Navy-yard she was very much out of repair, besides being no more than an ordinary merchant steamer, having very good engines and reputed to be very fast. She was immediately taken in hand by the authorities of the yard, and a survey was held upon her to demonstrate the amount of work to be done on her in effecting her "conversion" into a regular naval vessel. The survey estimate having been approved of, workmen were put on her. Her decks were newly laid down, her bulwarks strengthened and braced in the strongest manner, a whole suite of lower apartments put in her, an excellent wardrobe and officers' mess quarters organized, and first-rate accommodations for the crew arranged. Of course this took a long time to effect, and it is only yesterday that the vessel began her career as a man-of-war. The guard of marines marched down to her at 1 o'clock, the crew from the *North Carolina* went on board at the same hour, and at a few minutes afterward the Stars and Stripes were hoisted from her peak. She will now receive her coals and provisions and leave for active service in a few days. She has been painted the regulation color and presents the appearance of a regular navy built clipper corvette. She is as sharp forward as the blade of a knife, yet she has excellent beams and ships.

RAISING THE WEEHAWKEN.

We stated a few days since, that Mr. Whitney, builder of the *Keokuk*, had contracted with the Government to raise the iron-clad *Weehawken*. This is a mistake. The Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, of this City, are the parties who have made arrangements to raise the vessel. The mistake occurred from the fact that Mr. Whitney is associated with the gentlemen named in raising the iron-clad *Keokuk*—but because he is a wrecker himself, or knows anything about such business, but on account of his intimacy of the construction of the *Keokuk*. We are informed that the work of raising the captor of the *Atlanta* will soon be commenced and prosecuted with vigor. The last news from the *Keokuk* stated that her smoke-stack was above water, and that the process of getting her afloat was going on successfully. It is stated that the Navy Department will see that the relatives and friends of the officers and crew of the *Weehawken* shall receive the money due to them.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS

The following is the latest list of orders issued from the Navy Department: Ensign James Wallace, Boatswain Charles A. Bragdon, Gunner Thos. S. Cassidy, Carpenter R. G. Thomas, Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, are ordered to the *Brooklyn*, Lieut.-Commander James Parker to the *Seneca*, Ensign La Roe P. Adams to the *Hartford*, First Assistant Engineer Henry B. Nones to the *Ascutney*, Third Assistant Engineer David Jones to the *Mendota*, Third Assistant Engineers Cipriano Andrade and Henry F. Bradford to the *Pontiac*; Gunner E. J. Baacham to the *Canandaigua*; Carpenter Thomas D. Wilson to special duty at New-York, Third Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwen to the *Wachusett*; Assistant Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy to examination; Third Assistant Engineers F. C. Goodwin and Haviland Barstow to the *Brooklyn*, Third Assistant Engineer J. R. Oakford to the *Kansas*; Surgeon Jas. M. Greene as President of a Board of Naval Surgeons, to be convened at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, on the 16th inst., for the examination of candidates for promotion and admission into the Medical Department of the navy; Surgeons J. M. Foltz, and A. A. Henderson, as members of the Board; Capt. George F. Emmon to special duty at Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Commander Dawson Phoenix to command the *Pocahontas*; Paymaster C. E. Thurston to the *Brooklyn*; Third Assistant Engineer John D. Toppin to the *Brooklyn*; Commander Napoleon B. Harrison and Lieut.-Commander Wm. M. Gamble to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

DETACHED.

Commander J. C. Beaumont, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and ordered North; Lieut.-Com. Wm. Gibson, from the command of the *Seneca* and ordered to command the *Nipsic*; Lieut.-Com. J. M. Bradford, from the command of the *Nipsic* and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; Acting Ensign G. D. B. Gidden, from the *Hartford* and ordered to the *Seminole*; Lieut.-Com. Ed. P. Lull, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Brooklyn*; Lieut. Horace E. Mullan from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. Thos. L. Swann, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Brooklyn*, Lieut. W. S. Scarlet from ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the *Wyteree*. Gunner John Gaskins, from the *Canandaigua*, Chief Engineer Alx. Green, from the *Dacotah*, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*. Chief-Engineer John P. Whipple, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to special duty at Providence, R. I. Chief-Engineer Harmon Newell, from the *New Ironsides*, and ordered North, to duty in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Chief-Engineer W. W. Dungan, from the Board of Examining Engineers, and ordered to the *Dacotah*. Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Dacotah*. Third Assistant Engineers John H. Scott and Chas. H. Greenleaf, from the *Owasco*, and ordered to the *Galena*; Third Assistant Engineer Jas. C. Kafer, from the *Ticonderoga*, and awaiting orders; Ensign O. A. Batchellor, from the *Sacassus*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; Capt. Percival Drayton, from ordnance duty at New-York, and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; Third Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Mausland, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered North. Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, from the command of the *Shamrock*, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; Carpenter H. M. Lowas, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to special duty at New-York.

DISCOVERY OF SERIOUS FRAUDS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Within the past few days the Government authorities at the Navy-yard have discovered serious frauds, the nature and origin of which are now being investigated by naval officers. A Naval Board convened at the yard yesterday, under the direction of Commodore Fillmore. The Board is ordered to examine some charges made against a chief of one of the departments in the yard, relative to the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in his department. We defer publishing the name of the gentleman until the charges against him are substantiated, as his character has hitherto been most exemplary. The other matter to be investigated relates to the clerical branch of the Engineer's Department. One of the clerks, it seems, was in the habit of presenting his usual weekly estimate of expenses for the signature of the Chief Engineer, and when that was obtained, making alterations in the pay-roll. For instance, Mr. Delbos would be presented with a roll having some three or four days over-time, and when it was signed, by a little manœuvre of the pen, the over-time might be made 54 or 64 days, by just adding a five or a six to the original figure. As might have been expected, these frauds could not go on long without detection, and the vigilant and honest Mustering-Clerk, Mr. Lee, must be credited with detecting the theft. The Boards ordered to inquire into these matters are instructed to report to the Navy Department the result of their investigations.

SAILORS' GROG AND PRIZE MONEY.

A Member of Congress from the City of New-York has concluded to lay a resolution before Congress, the effect of which will be the restoration of grog in the Navy, and a prompt and immediate disbursement of the prize money due to sailors. Several seamen, formerly of the United States Navy, waited on this gentleman the evening before last, and laid before him the statement of their case. They gave him a full account of the grievances under which they supposed themselves to labor. The following is a brief synopsis of their view of the case: They stated that the Secretary of the Navy has broken faith with them in several ways. First, in passing a law lately prohibiting sailors from being relieved when their time expired. Men are nominally enlisted for a year, and leave their families with the intention of returning at that time. When they are thousands of miles from home, however, an order is issued from the Navy Department, in obedience to which the contract with the men is broken, and they are kept as many months as the Secretary deems proper beyond their time. They next alluded to the stoppage of their grog, and stated that in cold and wintry weather, at sea and in port, their grog always exhilarated and never injured them. They also stated that since the stoppage of grog smuggling and drunkenness have increased ten-fold in the navy. They then referred to their prize money, and repeated at length the facts, the substance of which was given in a report of the saints meeting some time since. Another object of their complaint was the lack of liberty on shore. Some of their friends, they stated, had been eight, ten and twelve months on board ship, never being allowed on shore for one moment. This incarceration is said to have injured the men in several cases. The M. C. promised to have the matter properly attended to, and to have their cause represented in the National Legislature.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SAILORS.

A very large draft of United States regular sailors, landsmen, ordinary seamen and boys, left the United States receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy yard, in a side-wheel steamer, for some unknown destination. They were cheered on leaving the ship, and returned the cheers with interest. They were accompanied by officers and marines.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The United States supply steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Sams, commanding, which sailed from this port Nov. 5, arrived at the Navy-yard late on Sunday evening, from the West Gulf Squadron. The *Bermuda*, on her way up, experienced heavy weather. She passed off Charleston during a fog, and brings no news of importance. During the trip the *Bermuda* captured several prizes. Among them was the schooner *Antonio*, laden with a valuable cargo of cotton. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, J. W. Smith; Acting Master, J. L. Lee, as Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. McCauly Brown; Assistant Surgeon, J. B. Arkley; Sailing Masters, Ensign E. R. Warren, Acting Ensigns H. C. Raymond and J. M. Richards, Acting First Assistant Engineer, P. Brewster, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, R. Conling and Wm. Bradford, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Thos. Lloyd, John M. King, D. Morris; Acting Master's Mates, H. L. Dunbar, Ed. Dooley; Captain's Clerk, Robert Priest; Paymaster's Clerks, Philip A. Bird, and H. B. Taylor, Mail Agent, Wm. G. Smith; Yeoman, Thos. D. Hardy.

The gunboat *James Adger*, Capt. Patterson, arrived at the navy-yard from Fortress Monroe, which place she left on the 19th. The *Adger* was attached to the South Atlantic Squadron. She carries nine guns, and comes for repairs.

A Bold Attempt at Highway Robbery.

Last Saturday afternoon, a young lady, the daughter of a well-known citizen residing up town, was shopping on Third-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-streets. One of her hands was ungloved, and she wore a very valuable diamond ring, which fact the sequel will show is pertinent to the story. After visiting several stores the lady walked to Forty-ninth street, passing through it toward the Sixth-avenue. When between the Fifth and Sixth avenues she was checked by a pull on her cloak, and accosted by a young and genteelly-dressed man, who said, pointing to her hand, "I'll take that ring you have on, and your money, and watch if you have one." The lady was, naturally enough, startled and alarmed, and quickened her pace, the villain following and renewing his demand. She told him to leave her, or that he would be delivered to a policeman, when he tauntingly responded "Ha! ha! there's no policeman in sight." The lady hurried on, and he still pursued, reiterating his order for the valuables. On the lady reaching and turning into Sixth-avenue, the thief, deterred by the number of people then met, fled. She evidently had seen the lady on the Third-avenue, had noted the ring, and laid in wait to follow and rob her. The block selected was just the one for his purpose: there are few houses on it, and few passers through. The lady anxiously looked for the appearance of a gentleman during the ruffianly following, from whom she could claim protection, but not one, unfortunately, was on the street, and but two persons, both old ladies, were met. The self-possession of the intended victim was most commendable. This act is about as bold a one as has been recorded; it was perpetrated in broad daylight, in a thoroughfare. Ladies are, by the story of it, cautioned against similar ones, and forewarned to exhibit similar courage and self-possession to that displayed by the young lady in question.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3791, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801. *Part II, and III.*—Adjourned without day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 633, 1711, 1065, 2487, 3129, 1235, 3101, 2559, 1183, 3149, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185. *Part II.*—Nos. 2365, 2675, 380, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2981, 2995, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3006.

COMMON PLEAS.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 21.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury were impanelled this morning, and were thereupon charged as to their duties by the Judge. After referring to the limitation imposed upon them, that the offences which they would consider must be made such by statute of the United States, he proceeded to charge them about murder on the high seas, mutiny on shipboard, cruel and unusual punishment of seamen, wilfully casting away vessels, and perjury. The rest of his charge was as follows:

"A class of offences will be submitted to your attention, involving charges of presenting false, forged, altered or counterfeited claims or writings to Government offices, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing them to be false and fraudulent; procuring, making, or printing false affidavits in support of such, or any other claims, or procuring signatures thereto by fraud. It is quite time that this class of depredations upon the public treasury were taught that they cannot ply their trade with impunity. The immense and various operations of the Government, to this time of activity in every department of the public service, has greatly multiplied the temptations and opportunities of those who dishonestly seek for gain at the expense of their country; and while caution should be observed to avoid charging the innocent, you will, I am sure, agree with me that the most unsparing vigilance should be exercised in bringing the guilty to punishment. It will be the duty of the District-Attorney, as I know it will be his pleasure, to furnish you with every facility which the law has provided for ferreting out this class of frauds. And should cases be presented to you which are intricate and involve numerous transactions, you will not hesitate to devote to them all the time and labor which may be necessary to sift them thoroughly, and ascertain their true character, and for this purpose you will at all times be at liberty to call on the District-Attorney, who will see that all persons are summoned before you, who in your opinion, can shed light on the subject of your inquiries.

Making, passing or attempting to pass, with a guilty knowledge, counterfeit Treasury notes and postal currency, or fraudulently altering the same, are also offences which will come before you. These crimes, owing to the increased circulation of this currency, more extensively affect the public than formerly, and like counterfeits of small coin in former days, often entail loss on those who are little able to bear it. In addition, therefore, to the ordinary demands for public security against crime of all kinds, the necessities and wrongs of the poor who are struggling to obtain an honest livelihood call upon Courts and juries for protection and redress against this class of offenders.

There are several offences upon the list against the

Tuesday, Dec. 22—P. M.

There is a steady movement in money affairs both at Bank and at the Treasury office. The latter is in daily receipt of a sufficient sum of Legal Tender currency for the Popular Loan to meet the requisitions of the Department at Washington. There is no present material accumulation of the currency balance in the New-York office. The Gold balance continues to accumulate from the Customs receipts. It is now over twelve millions, and will be quite as much by the time the payments on the January interest on the Public Debt is through with. The whole sum of Gold required from July 1, last, to June 30, 1864, to pay the interest upon the Funded and Fundable Debt of the United States is $41,000,000. The receipts in Gold for Customs in the same period will certainly more than double this requisition, and from the present look of our Import movement it is not improbable that *one hundred millions in Gold* will be received for Customs within the current fiscal year.

The demand for Money at 7 ℘ cent. from the Brokers is active, but not especially urgent. The speculative sellers of Stocks on the future of the Money Market, start various suggestions as to the effect of the popular subscriptions to the 5-20 years' Loan; and also as to the employment of the interest-bearing Legal Tender soon to be introduced through the Associated Banks and from the Treasury Department direct. The immediate suggestion is, that as the unsubscribed balance to the Popular Loan runs down to fifty millions, there may be a rush for this balance, which will contract or distress the Bank movement. But there is no sign yet of such a rush beyond two or two and a half millions ℘ day. When evidence is brought to the attention of the Secretary that Money may be pressed upon or into his New-York office on this account faster than he can employ it, or to the prejudice of the steady working of the Money market, it is *not improbable that he will authorize his Loan Agent and the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to receive subscriptions to the remaining balance to be paid by six aliments*, as the Money may be wanted, conditioned that five or ten ℘ cent. be lodged for the Security of such subscriptions. This course would, no doubt, be deemed preferable to receiving from any or any combination of parties an offer to take the balance of the Loan, which from the start has been left open to popular competition.

The receipts at the Treasury office, to-day, for the Popular Loan, are $1,691,294, and on Deposit at 6 ℘ cent., $204,000. The Customs in Gold are $329,000. The balances in the office are $1,222,000 higher than yesterday.

The Stock Market opened this forenoon with a disposition to weaker prices, the same as manifested late in the day on Monday. The differences in the early sales at the First Board from the closing quotations last night were not important, and as the business went on toward the Second Board the feeling on the Railway list was somewhat firmer. At the Second Board the improvement was quite decided, particularly on Erie shares, which were done at 107¼, as against 106¼@106⅜ in the forenoon. The Western Roads were also better.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night, the general market leaving off steady, and on most Railway descriptions quite firm. Gold has not varied much through the day. It leaves off 152¼ ℘ cent. There was a rise of 6 ℘ cent. in Mariposa Gold Company:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Com	152¼	152⅜	Mich. Central	120	120
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	81⅝	82⅛
N. Y. Central	132⅜	132⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	133	131
Erie	106⅞	107⅛	Illinois Cen	116⅝	116⅝
Erie Preferred	102⅛	102⅜	Pittsburgh	106	106⅜
Hudson	124⅜	124⅜	Fort Wayne	83⅜	83⅜
Reading	111⅝	111⅝	Rock Island	115⅜	114⅜
Pacific Mail	214	212⅜	Galena	93⅝	93⅝
Harlem	90	88⅜	Canton	33⅜	33⅜
Toledo	116⅜	116⅜	Cumberland Coal	42⅜	44
Northwest	47⅜	47⅜	Mariposa	35	41

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The January half-yearly dividend of the Metropolitan Bank is 4 ℘ cent. On Merchants' Exchange 3½ ℘ cent.; Chemical (quarterly,) 6 ℘ cent.; Broadway 6 ℘ cent. and 4 ℘ cent. extra, and People's 4 ℘ cent.

New-York	116	Irving	101
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	115¾
America	125	Corn Exchange	108
City	147	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch	99	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	102	Marine	140
Commerce	103	Commonwealth	98
Mechics Bank Asso	90	Atlantic	103
Ocean	93	N. Y. County	130
Am. Exchange	107	Importers' & Traders'	109½
Bank of the Republic	102	Park	137
Bank of N. America	107	Man. & Mereh's	98
Hanover	100	New-York Exch	120

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chic. & W. Ext	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101½
Erie seconds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie thirds, '83	111½	M. & P du Ch. firsts	107½
Erie fourths, '80	107½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Hudson, 1sts '69 & '73	107	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. seconds, '84	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Hud. 3ds, 2 C. firsts	103	New J. C. firsts	103
Mich. C. New 1sts '82	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Michigan S. seconds	104½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	106½
N. Ind. Goshen L. '68	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. '68	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Illinois Cen. '75	118	Chic. & Alton, firsts	102
Ai. & T. H. 2d pref	81	Chi. & Alton, income	90
Ai. & T. H. 2ds, loc	80		

The report of the Erie Railway Company, made to the State Engineer to the 30th September, the figures of which we published in our last paper, corresponds in data and the number of months reported on, with the recent New-York Central report, made to the Stockholders as well as to the State Engineer. The fiscal year, proper, of the Erie terminates on 31st December, and the report to the Stockholders will embrace the calendar year, 1863. It may be that the latter will show a less favorable state of things in the economical working of the road than the report to the State Engineer. But this will not alter the present contrast with the New-York Central, which is certainly important to the general railway interest of the country, as showing that the increase of the ratio of expenses on New-York Central—from 59.93 to 62.80 ℘ cent.—may be the exception, and not the rule for the Railway reports generally for the year 1863. The increase of the ratio of expenses on the Erie is only from 58¾ to 59¼ ℘ cent., and on a larger proportion of Freight to Passenger traffic than on the Central. We believe the Erie will be found much nearer the true standard for judging the net results of the year 1863 on the carefully-conducted Roads of the West. We have reason also to believe that the Pennsylvania Central will also show that the enhanced ratio of expenses of the New-York Central is the exception, and not the rule of the year.

The following are the comparative figures of the two New-York Roads:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE ROADS—1863.

Sept. 30, 1863.	Central.	Erie.
Freight earnings	$7,435,909	$8,432,234
Passenger earnings	2,930,341	1,674,083
Miscellaneous	531,381	143,860
Total for Railroad year	$10,897,631	$10,246,117
Operating expenses	6,842,633	6,057,638
Net income	$4,054,998	$4,188,479

This statement in every point of contrast in which it can be viewed certainly tells against the economical administration of the Central property, if not against the integrity of the vast expenditure. It also relieves the general Railway business of the country from the apprehension that a year of unexampled prosperity, both as to the volume and rates of traffic is to yield less substantial fruits to the Shareholders than last year. With the same fairness and economy of administration, this contrast should have been in favor of the Central Company. The advantage is with it in Passenger traffic and Miscellaneous income—$1,000,000 items, taken together are known to involve a much lower rate of expense than the Freight traffic. Of the latter the Erie reports $7,000,000 more than the Central. On all the items together, the Erie earns more on a gross of $10,246,000 than the Central on a gross of $10,897,000, by $651,631.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) from this port, were to the value of $2,066,113 against $2,457,036 same week last year, and $4,295,653 the corresponding week of 1861.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were: Receipts, $2,191,892 62; Customs, $329,000; Payments, $1,472,603 20; Balance, $27,076,654 80.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, 16,843 bbls. Flour, 1,675 bbls. and 2,270 bags Corn Meal, 1,567 bush. Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 12,843 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 1,515 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,645 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request, at steady prices; Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33 @35 .; Laguayra, 33c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Rio were 2,854 bags, and sales of do 6,000 bags. Stock of Coffee, to-day, 39,413 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. Wm Scott & Son, of Rio and Santos, 19,034 bags; Java, 5,210 mats, 1,732 bags; Ceylon, 2,300 osgs; Maracaibo, 2,163 bags, St. Domingo, 555 bags; other descriptions, 2,503 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

Dec. 19 Baltimore, bags	1,663
Dec. 22 New-York, bags	19,034
Grand total, bags	20,696

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed. Middlings, 58c.@59c., entirely at 58c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 653 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been somewhat unsettled to-day. Shipping brands, particularly of State, have been more sought after, partly on speculation, and prices of such have again advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl., closing buoyantly. Other kinds have been in moderate request, at about previous quotations. Sales, since our last, 14,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 30; poor to choice extra State, at $6 15@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 70, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25 @$6 40
Extra State	6 65 @ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brds.	7 60 @ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75 @ 9 25
Extra Tennessee	7 20 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is unchanged to-day; sales since our last, 1,900 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 750 bbls. extra at $6 50@$9, the latter an extreme rate, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 50@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 60@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, ℘ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$4 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 10, and Bunch do. at $3 90@$4 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active. Sales since our last, 87,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 60; Amber Western, $1 61@$1 63; Old do., $1 46@$1 50; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 54@$1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 50½@$1 53; Milwaukee Club, at $1 48@$1 51. Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 50; mid do. at $1 32 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales were made of 66,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 29, closing heavily at $1 28 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 31 for do. do. delivered. ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 20@$1 35 for poor to choice Western and Northern ℘ bushel; sales 2,400 bushels. Oats are in fair request at rather firmer prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@93c.; Western at 89c.@94c., State at 92

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving War Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway) —Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Preserve—Easy Shaving —Miscuief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—State Secrets.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

DERBY GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—National Painting.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Readings.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning a very interesting batch of intercepted rebel correspondence, which fell into the hands of the Navy Department last week, through the capture of the blockade-runner *Ceres*, which was driven ashore at Wilmington and set on fire by the rebels, but which floated off in a storm which followed, and was secured by our fleet. Before the vessel was burned, a boat's crew from one of our ships boarded her and secured the baggage and papers of Col. C. A. P. Lamar, general rebel agent in Europe for the purchase of vessels and war material. Several interesting and important points are disclosed —among them, that arrangements were making to purchase the prize steamers *R. E. Lee* and *Margaret and Jessie*, with the intention of again employing them in running the blockade; that the Wilmington blockade is disastrous to rebel hopes. A letter from W. P. Campbell, of Bermuda, under date of Dec. 2, asserting that "the only boats that came in from Wilmington this moon were the *Flora* and *Gibraltar*." J. N. Maffit, also, formerly of the United States Navy, in a letter of the 19th of October, says "The news from the blockade-runners is decidedly bad. Six of the best boats have recently been caught—among them the *Advance* and *Eugenie*. *Nothing has entered Wilmington for one month.*" There are also several letters, asserting that the French Emperor consents to and patronizes the Matamoras blockade-running. Further disclosures are made, which are said to implicate certain parties in this City, in the business of furnishing aid and comfort to traitors in arms.

From the Army of the Potomac we have an old song, "All quiet at the front." The number of veterans who have reënlisted for the war in that army exceeds ten thousand. The whole of Kilpatrick's cavalry division and the famous Excelsior brigade have accepted the terms of reënlistment. Paymasters have gone to the army to pay the veteran bounties.

At Chattanooga everything is quiet. Supplies arriving by river freely. The Post-office has been reëstablished. The citizens and camp-followers are being enrolled for a draft.

A dispatch from Boston announces that letters received in that city state that Gen. Ullmann and part of his colored brigade have been captured near Port Port Hudson, La., and are now in Richmond as prisoners. This is hardly creditable. Gen. Ullmann was certainly at Port Hudson on the 8th inst., and news of such an event should have reached us via New-Orleans before this.

The bark *Saxon*, a prize to the Federal cruiser *Vanderbilt*, arrived at this port last evening from the West Coast of Africa. She has a cargo of wool which was a portion of the freight of the bark *Conrad*, which fell a prize, six months since, to the pirate *Alabama*, near the Cape of Good Hope, and was captured at Angra Pequina. The *Vanderbilt* had confiscated 200 tons of coal at Penguin Island, which was a depot of the pirates.

Assertions having been made that Gen. Hooker needlessly sacrificed a thousand men in the fight at Ringgold, Ga., it may be well to state that in the late campaign Gen. Hooker's command fought four battles, beside several skirmishes, captured over two-thirds of all the prisoners, arms and camp equipage taken, and seven pieces of the artillery, with a total loss not exceeding one thousand men.

A dispatch from Halifax announces that the authorities have made no arrests of those who rescued the pirates of the *Chesapeake* from the officers. Of course not. Nobody expected they would.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the resolution to purchase Mills' duplicate equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, came up and was lost for want of a three-fourths vote, and afterward it was laid over. The resolution from the Council Board to appoint a Joint Committee to erect a monument over the graves of the Catholic soldiers who have fallen during the war, and are buried in the soldiers' plot in Calvary Cemetery, at a cost not to exceed $12,000, was laid over under the rule. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Health Wardens and Deputies, and the Street Inspectors to $1,500 a year, was introduced and laid over. The Comptroller reported the receipts into the City Treasury for the week ending on last Saturday to have been $912,269 57; the expenditures during the same time, $1,312,332 69; and the cash balance on hand on that day, $3,075,456. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, an unusually large number of spectators, mostly interested in the appointment of District Court Clerks, were kept waiting outside the doors for half an hour, while the Board held a caucus on the subject, but they could not agree upon it. It is therefore probable that the appointments will go over till next year and the next Board. The expectants, however, not aware of this result, crowded the lobby as soon as the doors were opened. A report was received from Dr. J. Frankel, accompanied with $20 in gold, which some inmates of the County Jail had given him in gratituda for his attentions to them during sickness. The Doctor was appointed to attend to the health of the inmates of that institution at a compensation of $400 per annum, he to pay for the requisite medicines, and to report quarterly the numbers and condition of the inmates. His report is for the quarter ending with this month. Since October the jail has been filled principally with blockade runners. A list of their names and particulars concerning them the Jail Clerk refused to give. He reports 25 sick and 58 visits to them, and the sick paid part of the cost of the necessary medicines. At one time 81 of the 85 cells were occupied. Cleanliness and ventilation of the jail are good; also the meals and attendance. At present there are only a few blockade runners and county prisoners confined there. The money was ordered to be returned to the doctor, and the keeper of the jail was directed to give him free access to its records. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Surrogate and City Judge from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum was lost. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

Workmen have been engaged for some time past, under the direction of Col. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads, in collecting all the old iron scattered along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Alexandria to the Rappahannock River. The lot comprises remnants from the wrecks of locomotives, railroad cars, bent and twisted rails, and iron from the bridges destroyed and track torn up in the various rebel raids which have taken place on the line of this road within the past two years. These fragments, of all sorts, sizes and descriptions, spread along the road for miles, are being gathered up and taken to Alexandria, where they will be sold during the coming month. The lot will amount to upward of two thousand tons, and comprises some nine or ten damaged locomotives.

Gold was steady yesterday, at 152¼@¼. Money in good request, at 7 ₩ cent. Government Popular Loan in demand; subscriptions, $1,691,000. The Railway speculation improved in the afternoon; Erie, 107⅞@¼.

Shipping brands of Flour were in good demand yesterday, partly on speculation, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat and Corn were less sought after, and were heavy. Provisions were brisk and buoyant. Groceries, Tallow, Hops, Hay and Whisky were in moderate request. Cotton was quiet and declining. Chemicals were salable, at rising prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Live Stock markets are supplied with 5,910 cattle, 8,792 sheep and 37,744 hogs this week. The near approach of Christmas causes an improved demand for fat stock of all kinds, and we have seldom seen so wide a range of prices as are reported this week, the good animals bringing high figures and the poor stock going very low. Beef cattle, particularly, exhibited a wide range of quality, and prices varied correspondingly, while some mean little "hoppers" or "snowflies" of 4 cwt., brought less than 6c. ₩ lb., for the meat. Medium steers commanded 8½c.@9½c. Good cattle, 10c.@11c., and some prime Christmas bullocks, fat as porpoises, brought 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. The market closed bad for poor cattle.... Sheep and lambs have brought more than at any former time. Good fat sheep of 100 lbs., live weight, are worth 8c. ₩ lb., while some extra stock was sold for $25 each, or 9c. ₩ lb.... Live hogs are in good demand for packing, if prime and fat, at 6½c.@6¾c. Common stock makes up the bulk of the receipts, and is in moderate request.

The South and the War.

A letter has lately been published, written by Hon. T. Butler King in June last, in refutation of the rumor that he was in favor of reconstruction. Mr. King, in this letter, "defines his position." He claims to have always maintained the right of a State to secede from the Union, and to have urged Georgia to exercise that right upon the election of Mr. Lincoln. He says he regretted the necessity for such an act, and even hoped, after the ordinance of secession had been adopted, that the Federal Government would adopt such measures as would permit their return. The war, however, put an end to these expectations, and he has sustained it to the utmost of his ability—having given every male member of his family to the field, and two, who were most dear to him, to a soldier's grave. Mr. King then proceeds:

"But war must end in peace; and sooner or later both parties must agree to terms upon which they will lay aside their arms. The events of the past two years should be sufficient to convince every reasonable man, both North and South, that it is impossible for the Federal Government to subjugate our people; and statesmen of the South cannot fail to perceive that *the Federal Government cannot abandon the war, except on a restoration of the Union, without danger of the further dismemberment of the nation.*

Then, unless both parties can be influenced by the spirit of concession and compromise, 'when,' in the language of one of our distinguished Senators, 'is this struggle to end?' No man can answer as to the years, but he may safely answer, '*not until both parties are exhausted and ruined*—not until the North is reduced to a condition worse than it would have been if she had quietly acquiesced in our separation, and not until the South is worse off than she would have been by remaining in the Union under an Abolition Administration of the Government.

These considerations would lead me to favor any terms of peace that the South could, with a proper regard for her interest and honor, accept.

* * * If the people of the North would now concede our rights, and the Federal Government secure them to us, the danger with which we were threatened by remaining in the Union, and the objection we had to it, would be removed, and *we might with honor and advantage return to it.*

The Federal Government has proceeded so far with the war that *these are the only terms of peace to which we could reasonably expect it to agree*, and I regret to say that I have no expectation that such terms will be proposed, or would be accepted by that Government while the Presidential chair is occupied by the present Abolition incumbent. But if, fortunately, during his administration, or within a reasonable time afterward, such terms should be offered, I am free to say that *I should prefer their acceptance by our people to the continuance of the war, which must result in the desolation of our country, and the ruin of both North and South.* A peace on such terms would be eminently honorable to both parties—neither could claim the victory—while the strength and valor each has exhibited would command the respect and admiration of the other.

To this extent I am a 'reconstructionist.' But it must not be understood that I would prefer reconstruction and peace on the terms indicated, to a speady peace recognizing our independence—*if that were possible*; nor must it be understood that I doubt our ability to achieve our independence if the conflict is continued. But I believe *it would be better for ourselves, for our posterity, and for mankind, that we should accept peace with our rights secured within the Union, than to continue the war many years*, giving oceans of blood, millions of treasure, and ruining our country, for independence.

And yet the North has manifested no inclination to make peace on any reasonable terms; and until she evinces a pacific disposition, and hostilities are suspended for negotiation, nothing remains for us but to devote all our energies, skill and resources to the conflict."

This is the first intimation we have seen from any influential quarter in the South of a desire for peace on any terms short of the concession of Southern independence. Mr. King does not hesitate to say that he would prefer peace *within the Union* to a continuance of the war, if the rights of the Southern States could be secured. What those rights are, and how they are to be secured, would probably be points of difference so great and so vital as to defeat every attempt at reconstruction on that basis. We insist that the rights of the South were never invaded by the National Government. We have the evidence of the rebel Vice-President Stephens that the South never suffered any wrong from the Government of the United States. Even Mr. King does not assert that it had; his advocacy of secession began when Mr. Lincoln was elected, and long before he had assumed the Presidential chair. Yet no man ever went into that high office more distinctly or more solemnly pledged, by his words, his acts, his opinions and his whole political life, to respect every constitutional right of every Southern State than he.

Mr. King sees and concedes that the Federal Government cannot make peace on any other terms than submission on the part of the South to the Constitution and laws of the United States. He knows that it can never concede independence to the Southern Confederacy, and that the utmost it can agree to is the concession of Southern rights. It has always been ready to do that. It has never for a moment dreamed of invading or withholding them. The leading conspirators at the South knew very well that they had no real ground of complaint on this score. They scouted every proffer made in Congress or elsewhere to give them whatever they could reasonably ask in the way of security. The most solemn assurances—the offer to amend the Constitution so as to forbid any interference with Slavery in the States, the proposed passage of the Crittenden bill, all were rejected with contempt. They declared that they wanted no terms, and that if they were offered a guarantee in blank and asked to fill it out, they would not do it. They were for independence—that and nothing else.

They began the war in order to gain it. Whenever they choose to retrace their steps and act on the sentiments uttered by Mr. King, they can easily do so, otherwise the war will go on until one side or the other is too far exhausted to continue it. Which will reach that point first, the South will soon perceive.

The Discord of the Minority in Congress.

There is a general exclamation of disappointment and disgust among the Opposition journals over the fact that the Opposition Congressmen can concentrate upon nothing. It was bad enough, they protest, that no rally could be made upon one common candidate for Speaker; but this persistent refusal to combine more than sixty or seventy votes upon any Opposition measure or policy is really quite insufferable. What is opposition good for if it can only make such a shabby show as that?

The Democratic organ of Ohio in the State Capital gives it up, and without mincing the matter, says flatly:

"On the organization of the House, the unpleasant fact was developed that those elected as opponents of this reckless and tyrannical Administration had neither confidence in one another nor any common purpose in view, *except the pitiful ambition of a distribution of the offices*, and on that they could not agree; *it was natural that they should not while no higher motive governed them.*"

Our neighbor, the would-be Democratic organ of this State, naturally don't take to heart the want of "higher motive," but goes straight in for "the pitiful ambition" the other organ sneers at. It begs the Peace Democrats to throw their principles behind them, and turn in for the spoils. "We would ask them," it says, "what, even in their own view, they can expect to *gain* by their present attitude? They must know that the Democratic party cannot *elect a President* on their platform." It is unfortunate for those who make such an appeal that the men addressed have the advantage not only in brains but in backbone. They are the very men best qualified for the leadership of the party, and if any leadership be possible, are bound to have it. The vote which they obtained on the peace resolutions of last week shows that they can compel the open following of three-fourths of the party. It looks like the height of impudence for the other squad, on the heels of that vote, to demand that the peace men shall face about, and come down to their ground for the sake of harmony.

But these prints may as well spare their fretting. Spoils or no spoils, there will be no combination of the Opposition elements in this Congress. The thing is naturally impossible. A portion of that Opposition were elected as outspoken, thoroughpaced Peace men. They distinctly proclaimed before the people that they believed in stopping this war, and trying negotiation. Another portion of that Opposition were the most vehement of all candidates in their protestations of undying hostility to the rebellion. The only fault they found with the war was that it was not prosecuted vigorously enough; and they gained their seats solely by making the people agree to this: and then widening the distance between them and the Administration candidates on other and minor issues.

The professed war men cannot go over to the peace men without political ruin, for their constituents trusted their original war professions, and in the late elections have shown themselves more than ever opposed to a peace policy. On the other hand, the avowed peace men perfectly well understand that, if there is to be any vitality at all in an opposition to the Administration, it must be in their principle that the true policy is not war but negotiation. They know that, in such an emergency as this, the people will never abandon the Government, or the Administration by which alone the Government can for the time be conducted, except on some issue striking to the bottom; that an *organized opposition* to this Administration is perfectly hopeless on any of the minor issues touching the policy of the war, and can keep its feet only on the cardinal issue of opposition to the war itself. To oppose *systematically* any Administration while at war, is to weaken its power of maintaining the war, and no true friend of the war can do it. The Opposition party at the period of the last war with England, opposed not simply Mr. Madison's management of the war, but the war itself. The Opposition party, at the time of the Mexican war, did the same thing. Those Opposition parties voted supplies, as the peace men of the present day doubtless will; but their distinctive policy, as the party of the Opposition, was an anti-war policy. Their opposition, to be a living, consistent opposition, at all, involved this logical necessity. It will be found precisely so at the present epoch. So far as there is to be any solid substance to the opposition to the Administration it must rest on the broad issue of peace against war. All attempts to shift it to other grounds will be futile.

Emigrants from Europe.

The recommendation of the President in regard to encouraging immigration, has not received as yet the public attention which it deserves. His states, what all see to be true, that the nation is in a transitional and peculiar condition, when measures may be advisable, which would not be so in ordinary times. He calls attention to the great dearth of labor in agriculture and the mines, seeing clearly that the especial loss in this war is not so much the destruction and wear of property, as the loss of labor. And yet, he informs us, "tens of thousands of people throng our foreign Consulates," desiring cheap assistance for immigration, and he accordingly asks that Congress would take into consideration the propriety of furthering this immigration by some pecuniary aid.

It has always been understood by those guiding public affairs in this country that our richest mine of wealth lay in the constant influx of foreign labor. We all know that it is not so much the inexhaustible alluvial plains of the West, or the gold veins of the Rocky Mountains, which have made us wealthy, as these united with our free supply of labor. In view of this, during a time of war, and with an immense debt heaping up, Congress has given almost the first instance in history of a National Legislature offering the land of the country without price to the settler. This liberal measure has made a profound impression in Europe. The instinct for owning land is one of the most profound instincts in the human breast. For the hard-pressed laborer, the cottier, the small tenant, the mechanic and farmer in Europe, an El Dorado seems presented when they hear that a landed estate is offered them for nothing in the rich and free Western World. No wonder that, though war is desolating so many of our provinces, they throng in "ten thousands" our Consulates for help in reaching this continent. So great is the inducement offered by this Homestead Law and our high wages, that immigration will have probably doubled this year, and already nearly a million and a half of acres have been taken up of the public lands. But the question which the President lays before Congress is, whether this source of wealth cannot be increased at the present time. Or, in other words, can the nation afford to pay something toward the transport to America of every able-bodied man from Europe who desires to settle here?

We can judge something of the value of each man now in this country, from the money paid for a recruit. We know that the least pecuniary estimate is $300, and that vast numbers receive nearly $700. The Government must have men, and, if the war should be protracted, the public will pay $1,000 for a private soldier if it becomee necessary. Now for every new laborer introduced there is the place filled of an enlisted soldier, and the loss to the community somewhat compensated. There are few immigrants now whose unskilled labor is not worth $250 per annum over and above the food which they earn and consume.

It may be safely assumed that each immigrant is worth $200 to the country; and yet probably $20 per head would be enough assistance to turn a great pile of immigrants to our coasts. If judiciously managed, there could not be a more profitable appropriation. What the nation most needs now is men. A great deal of careful organization would be necessary, so that the Government should not be putting into a few hands a gigantic "job;" but skillfully arranged between the Consuls, the ship-owners, and the Government, we could land hundreds of thousands of German and Irish laborers within a short time, to be distributed over the whole country. We earnestly invoke the attention of our legislators to this important subject.

Republicans and Catholics—Note from Dr. Brownson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With regard to the charge, repeated in the October number of my *Review*, that the Times had said that, when the Republicans "had put down the rebellion, they must turn round and put down the Catholics," I have, since you denied the charge, had an examination made of your files, by a gentleman who was sure that you had said it, or something like it, but all he can find out of which the charge has grown, is that you once said, "Slavery, *like Popery*, is incompatible with the age, and must go, or words to that effect. As to the propriety of classing Slavery and the Catholic Church together, I have nothing to say; but, if I understand, it was Slavery, not that Church, you said must go, in which assertion I entirely agree with you.

A friend has taken the trouble to compare the origin in the Catholic papers against you, and the different versions of which have been given. It appears that the charge first appeared in the Boston *Pilot*, as an inference drawn by a correspondent from your remark, which I have quoted. Another paper took it up, and charged you with saying it, and after that it became a "fixed fact" with the Catholic community that you had said it. I write you to say that I am satisfied that nothing like it has ever appeared in your journal, and I regret that I took any notice of it, which I did only to say, supposing you had said it, it was no reason with me, a Catholic myself, for not supporting the Republican party.

I agree with you entirely in your estimate of the veracity of the so-called Catholic papers. You may believe a statement you see in one of them if you have sufficient evidence *aliunde* for believing it.

Very respectfully,

O. A. BROWNSON.

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 21, 1863.

We are obliged to Dr. Brownson for the pains he has taken to clear up a slander which he was misled into repeating. No one should know better than he the injustice of holding an editor responsible for inferences that may be drawn from every phrase which may obtain admission into his columns. We are confident that the sentence now quoted from the Times must have occurred in the communication of some correspondent, if it ever appeared in our columns at all. Personally and editorially we do *not* "class Slavery and the Catholic Church together;" and we should be very unwilling to do or say anything which should lead our readers to suppose for a moment that we do. We regard it as a duty, as it certainly is our inclination, to treat the religious and moral convictions of others with entire and sincere respect, whether they agree with our own or not; and we should be very sorry to violate that fundamental article of our faith and practice by such an exhibition of pharisaical bigotry as that ascribed to us.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The House Committee on Ways and Means, today, finished the Naval Appropriation Bill. Very little reduction from the estimates will be made by the Committee. The Committee took up and disposed of the Post-office Appropriation Bill. The deficiency in this branch of the service is one million. The Committee determined not to meet again until after the holidays, when they will take up the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, financial and other.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The Senate, to-day, made the Pacific Railroad Committee a Standing Committee of that body of nine members.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HALE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee meet to-morrow to take up the charges against Senator Hale. More than one lawyer in the Senate and House do not hesitate to say that they would rather resign their seats than surrender their professional practice in Washington.

MONEY FOR VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

The veteran regiments in the Army of the Potomac are to receive their bounty money immediately. The first installment will amount to about $250 per man. There will leave for the army to-morrow to pay these veterans, Paymasters Oakley, Yard, Moore, Staples, Ely, Grist, Holman and McFarland. They will take about $2,000,000. The number of men from the Army of the Potomac who have reënlisted for the war is over 10,000.

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR EXEMPTION CLAUSE TO BE STRICKEN OUT.

The sentiment of Senators respecting the three hundred dollar exemption has wholly changed today. They will strike out the exemption clause, and not insert any amount in its place. The feeling is general in the Senate that the gaps in the army must be filled up, and the war vigorously prosecuted to an end.

LIMITATION TO THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

An amendment was adopted to the Twenty Million Bounty Bill passed to-day, that after the fifth of January no bounty will be paid either to veteran or other soldiers who may reënlist.

WHOLESALE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The Second New-York and First Michigan cavalry have reënlisted for three years. The whole of Kilpatrick's cavalry division has gone in for the war.

The Third Excelsior regiment on Friday reënlisted in a body for the war. The whole brigade will probably reënlist.

PROJECT TO GET SOLDIERS FROM REBELDOM.

Senator Wilson will soon introduce a bill providing for the enlistment of soldiers in the rebellious States. The persons so enlisting to enter any regiment now in the field from the loyal States they may select. The desire is to get them into veteran regiments, and at the same time to enlarge the field from which the loyal States can draw troops.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.

The constant delays in the mails between Washington and New-York, led to the introduction in the Senate to-day of a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to communicate the reasons for these failures, and asking what legislation is necessary to prevent them, and if a new railroad to New-York is necessary to meet the wants of the postal service. The monopoly line was saved by the opposition of the Postmaster-General from the completion of a new road from Washington to Baltimore, in the first year of the war, which would have been built by the Government. The organization of a lobby against any new route to New-York has already been made.

INCREASED TAXATION IMPERATIVE.

The financial debate in the Senate to-day left behind in the minds of many of the most thoughtful and patriotic members an anxious sense of the necessity of a vast increase in our taxation, and that immediately.

ORGANIZATION OF AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Senator Wilson will introduce, to-morrow, a bill to organize an ambulance corps, which details the old hands in the business, and saves the Treasury from the creation of a new gang of officers, and the service from inexperienced recruits.

GUERRILLAS.

Guerrillas are still sticking to us. Yesterday they made an attempt to destroy a railroad bridge between Burke's Station and Bull Run. They were driven off before they had time to do much damage.

FIVE-TWENTIES.

The amount of Five-Twenties remaining unsold is less than $50,000,000.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

THE BOUNTY APPROPRIATION.

The bill which has passed both Houses of Congress to supply deficiencies, appropriates $20,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of bounties and advance pay, provided that no bounties, excepting such as are not provided by law, shall be paid to any persons enlisted for the 5th of January next; that the money paid by drafted persons under the Enrollment Act shall be paid into the Treasury, and shall be drawn out on requisitions as in the case of other public moneys, and the money so paid shall be kept in the Treasury as a special deposit, applicable only to the expenses of the draft and for the procuration of substitutes, for these purposes it is hereby appropriated.

MOVEMENTS OF TREASURY OFFICERS—DANGEROUS WRECK.

The United States revenue steamer *Tiger* arrived at Alexandria to-day, from Fortress Monroe, having brought hither Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fish and Messrs. Risley and Rogers, connected with the special service of the Treasury Department.

The steamer passed, inside Point Lookout, a large schooner, sunk in fifteen fathoms of water, with her mast-heads above water, lower sails and gaf-topsails set, apparently having been run into within a day or two, and sunk by a collision. The steamer stopped near, and saw no person upon the wreck. It lay in the mid-passage, and at night is dangerous to vessels.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

It has been erroneously stated that all letters to members of Congress must be prepaid. The transmission and receipt of mail matter by them continues as heretofore, under the franking privilege, namely, free. All correspondence, however, addressed to any Executive Department, or any officer of it, must now be prepaid, excepting official communications written by some officer of the department, or an officer under its control or responsible to it, and in such cases under the words "Official Business" on the envelope, the officer must sign his name, with his official designation.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE CAPITAL.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Capital are the Prince d'Aremberg, the Count de Chrisaul, M. Blount, and Capt. Vigaard, of the French naval service. Yesterday, accompanied by the French Minister, they dined with the Secretary of State, and to-day they proceed to visit the Army of the Potomac.

Fine Arts.

The sale of the fine collection of modern paintings, formerly in possession of J. Wolfe, Esq., which commenced yesterday at the Dussaldorf Galleries, is under the direction of H. H. Leads & Co., Auctioneers, and not under that of E. Sintzenich, as was inadvertently stated yesterday. It will be continued to-day.

Generals Sherman and Shackleford at Louisville.

Louisville, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gens. Sherman and Shackleford, and their staffs, arrived here this evening.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Condition of Affairs at the Front.

Improbability of Rebel Demonstrations During the Winter.

Concerning the Enlistment of Veterans

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. HUMPHREYS.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Information received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, says there are no indications of a retrograde movement toward Washington, as has been reported, nor is it believed that the enemy, in their present condition, are able to give us much annoyance. Their cavalry is diminished considerably on our front, and are not equal to the task of making any formidable raid on our base of supplies, owing to the impoverished condition of their horses.

The insufficiency of shoes and blankets, if the statements of deserters can be relied upon, renders it equally improbable that Lee's infantry can be called from their strong position and comfortable shelters, to undertake a campaign during the rigors of Winter.

The probable number of reënlistments into the Veteran corps from the Army of the Potomac, is estimated at 10,000. The delay in indicating the precise date of the thirty days' furloughs, has caused many to reconsider their first intentions.

The desire to visit their homes during the holidays has proved more powerful than the liberal bounties offered for reënlisting.

Five and perhaps six companies of the Ninety-third New-York regiment, have reënlisted, and are expected to start home on Wednesday. This regiment has for a long time filled the responsible post of headquarters and provost-guard. During this service they have seized and turned over to the authorities at Washington over 20,000 prisoners. The regiment is temporarily commanded by Lieut.-Col. Butler.

The Oneida cavalry, Capt. Mann, an independent company attached to the Quartermaster's Department, are also reënlisting, and will probably be sent home to recruit.

The First Maryland cavalry, Maj. Teichlaton, commanding, are also making rapid movements in the same direction.

The charges against Maj.-Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Maj.-Gen. Meade's Staff, caused considerable comment among his brother officers. But, so far as can be ascertained from an extensive intercourse with the army, these charges are almost unanimously denounced as merely the emanations of a revengeful spirit, caused by a just punishment of a violation of military rules. The charges are so foreign to what is known of Gen. Humphreys by his associates of many years' standing, that they are unanimous in recommending him to take no steps in regard to them. As the confirmation of Gen. Humphreys' appointment, made since the charges were uttered, is now pending in the Senate, the inference generally is that they have been reproduced to obtain his rejection.

Hundreds of suiters to-day, under the new order, have crowded the Provost-Marshal-General's office to obtain permits and transportation for the much-needed supplies. The order gives universal satisfaction.

DEATH OF GEN. CORCORAN.

He is Killed by a Fall from His Horse.

Fairfax Court-house, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

To the Associated Press:

Gen. Michael Corcoran died at half-past eight this evening, from injuries received from a fall from his horse.

THOS. M. REED,

Lieut.-Col. Com'g, 69th Reg., Corcoran Irish Legion.

Brig-Gen. Corcoran, whose death is announced above, was born in Ireland, and was about 45 years of age. He has been a resident of this City for ten or fifteen years past, and his history, especially since the rebellion commenced, is well known to most of our readers. He was among the first to engage in the present struggle for the maintainance of the nationality of his adopted country, and went forth in response to the first call of the President as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York National Guard. His capture at the first battle of Bull Run, his subsequent imprisonment in rebel dungeons his heroic and patriotic conduct during that imprisonment in the face of the rebel threats to hang him in retaliation for the anticipated execution by our Government of rebel pirates, his subsequent release and magnificent reception in New-York and other cities during the Summer of '62, are all familiar to the public. In consideration of his eminent services and patriotism, he was commissioned Brigadier-General by the President while yet he remained in the hands of the enemy. On his return to New-York he raised a brigade with which he again took the field, and has since been stationed most of the time in the vicinity of Suffolk, Va. The announcement of his untimely and accidental death will fall heavily upon his numerous friends in this City, and will be felt as a serious loss by the Government, which he has served with so much zeal and fidelity.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE REBELS.

Gen. Ullman and Part of His Brigade Taken Prisoners.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Letters received in this city state that Gen. Ullmann, who, with a part of his brigade, was captured near Port Hudson, is now a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

No New Arrests.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, Dec. 21.

There is nothing new to-day in regard to the *Chesapeake* affair.

No arrests have been made of those who rescued the prisoners.

The *Acacia*, the last gunboat here, sailed to-night.

A CANARD EXPOSED.

No Rebel Pirates in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

A Gibraltar letter of the 27th ult., received by a well-known mercantile house in this city, states that the supposed rebel steamer seen off the Straits of Gibraltar proves to be a French war steamer attached as a dispatch boat to the French iron-clad fleet which was cruising off Cape St. Vincent.

Funeral of Gen. Buford.

West Point, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The funeral of Maj.-Gen. John Buford took place this afternoon. It was attended by the Superintendent and all the professors and officers, the corps of Cadets, and the detachments of cavalry and artillery. The remains were conveyed to the Cadets' Cemetery, where they were interred with distinguished honors.

Supplies for Prisoners in Richmond.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter, written in reply to a query made by a citizen of Washington:

Office of the Commissioner of Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 19, 1863.

Sir: In reply to your inquiry of the 17th inst., you are respectfully informed that the rebel authorities will continue to receive supplies *from private individuals only*, for our prisoners in Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brig.-Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange.

STILL ANOTHER PRIZE.

The Bark Saxon Captured on the West Coast of Africa by the Cruiser Vanderbilt.

The bark *Saxon*, of Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, arrived at this port last evening, from Angre Pequina, West Coast of Africa, in charge of Acting-Master E. S. Keyser, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*. The *Saxon* was captured by the *Vanderbilt* on the 26th of October, at the above place, about four hundred miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. She has on board part of the cargo of the bark *Conrad*, which vessel was captured by the privateer *Alabama*, and afterward converted into the privateer *Tuscaloosa*. The cargo is principally wool.

The *Saxon* was formerly the American bark *Lucy Johnson*, of New-London; but was wrecked at Table Bay and was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Anderson & Salton, of Cape Town; she is about 250 tons burthen.

The *Vanderbilt*, also, found at Penquin Island, 200 tons of coal, which had been left there for the benefit of the rebel privateers. It was confiscated by the Captain of the *Vanderbilt*. All on board the *Vanderbilt* are well.

Frying-Pan Lightship Blown Away.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The United States steamer *Maratanza*, arrived from Wilmington, reports that the lightship was blown away from Frying-Pan Shoals on the 18th inst.

Sales of Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The sales of five-twenties to-day amounted to $2,324 400. Large subscriptions are being made to complete the organization of banks under the law of the last session of Congress.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Sickles and Maj. E. C. Johnson, of the United States Army; George Augustus Sala, and J. Livesey, of London; S. Fruttoingham, Jr., of Boston, and Col. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. R. McBride, of Oregon; Chas. O. Peck, of Massachusetts; J. J. Rust, of Michigan; H. S. Clement, of Cincinnati, and W. H. Sredford and W. Butler, of Rhode Island, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Hallis White, of Buffalo; Hon. J. Bridge, of Malone; Hon. J. E. Woodbridge and wife, of Vermont; O. B. Mattison, of Utica; A. G. Angell, of Providence; J. D. Blodgett and J. P. Flint, of Boston, S. Alden, of Cohoes; J. Brown, of Baltimore; and S. R. Van Dozer, of Newburgh, are stopping at the Astor House.

The Weed Sewing-Machine, although, perhaps, not quite so thoroughly advertised as some of its competitors, has many characteristic excellencies to which the others cannot lay claim. It can ham, fell, stitch, bind, cord, braid and gather, *without basting*. It is of simple construction, easily operated, reliable in perfecting work, never drops stitches, is economical and capable of being used upon every variety of work any family can possibly require. The finest cambric, the coarsest ship's sail, and even stout leather, can with equal facility be stitched by this wonderful piece of mechanism. To those intending to make a present of this character to a lady friend, we would advise an inspection of the Weed Machine before purchasing elsewhere. The salesroom is at No. 506 Broadway.—*Home Circle.*

Soldiers and Officers in the Army, being exposed to sudden change, should always be supplied with "Brown's Bronchial Troches," as they give prompt relief in a Cold, Cough, or an Irritated Throat.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse —Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

A Slight Cough, which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of consumption! What is sometimes called a "trifling cold" frequently ends in bronchitis! What a reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily procured. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Genuine Henry Seap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER,
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Decidedly the most beautiful, as well as the most useful and economical production of the present day is HOWE & STEVENS' SYSTEM OF FAMILY DYE COLORS. Yet they are so simple that any one can use them with perfect success. They comprise all the staple colors, and also the most exquisite shades, and are put up in neat packages, with full directions for use. Sold by Druggists generally.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Just Received by Steamer, a Large Assortment of quilted shoes and slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; cork sole, quilted button and lace boots, water-proof; snow, skating, riding and walking boots; handsome evening boots, embroidered satin slippers for full dress. M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 671 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New,
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

January 1, 1864.
The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents. Black or Brown. —Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

No Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior to the Unrig Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 338 Broadway, second floor, New-York, and at many other places in the City.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $5 to $15. Pants $3 to $6.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Special and Important Directions for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND SYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Long Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway,
And all druggists.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."
Give one to your washwoman.
It will not only save HER time and strength, but will preserve YOUR clothes.
The water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned,
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING
AND
CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time.
Sent home free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, furtrimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays,
No 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods,
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tête-à-têtes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Art Notice.—The great sale of Oil-Paintings and Water-color Drawings at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, the private collection of John Wolfe, Esq., will commence on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
The first day's sale will embrace the American, English, and German Oil-Paintings and English Water-color Drawings—lots 1 to 75.
The second day's sale, WEDNESDAY, 23d, same hour and place, will embrace the Flemish and French Oil-Paintings—lots 75 to 139. After which, the great Masterpiece Marble Statue, called the "Peri," by J. Mozier, of Rome, will be sold.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

Call at Once.—Busy days at AMOS CLARK'S. The near approach of the holidays and the desire of those who wish to do honor to them, should induce them to secure suitable garments from his rich and extensive stock. Mr. Clark is selling his goods unusually cheap, at his establishment, Nos 398 and 400 Bowery. The attention of all who wish to dress elegantly, becomingly and economically, is requested. Whatever you want, whether dress, frock, waist-coat, vest or pantaloons, of any style, quality or price, you will not be amiss if you seek for it at AMOS CLARK'S.

Valeanite Jewelry.

A very large and complete stock in every style of ornament. This department of our business, as since its first introduction, is with us a particular specialty. Gold-mounted Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Fans, Combs, &c., with a full assortment of every variety of Rubber Goods, both American and Foreign.
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
No. 503 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmonicphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season and presents, at
B. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Fonda—Bayard.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. A. H. Dashiell, D. D., Richard D. Fonda and Susan V., daughter of the late William M. Bayard, Esq.

Mollin—Stanfield.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Father McAleer, Jack Mollin and Miss Marietta Stanfield, at the Westchester Hotel, all of this City.

Skillin—Howlett.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. H. Moore, Rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., Edward Skillin and Dallie, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Howlett, Esq.

Thorne—Richardson.—In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Mr. McKee, Robert T. Thorne, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Sallie Allen, daughter of the late William Richardson, of Louisville.

Wood—Wilson.—At St. Phillip's, in the Highlands, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, John Wood and Mary Elizabeth Wilson.

DIED.

Davis.—The friends of Dr. Charles Davis and family are invited to attend the funeral of Luther Davis, member of the 9th New-Jersey regiment U. S. Volunteers, from the Church of Rev. Dr. Magie, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Dyer.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, at East New-York, L. I., Henrietta M., youngest daughter of the late James Devoe, in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Earl.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, Mrs. A. E. Earl, wife of James R. Earl, after a lingering illness, in the 43d year of her age.

The funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 147 Allen-st., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also the members and friends of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No. 11, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Elton.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, Annie G., infant daughter of Henry C. and Jane S. Elton, aged 8 months and 7 days.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of J. S. Howell, No. 183 York-st., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Funston.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Dec. 21, after a lingering illness, John James, son of William and Sarah Funston, of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, at Spring Valley, N. Y. The train leaves Jersey City at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Gilbert.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 21, very suddenly, Alice Knox, youngest daughter of H. G. Gilbert, aged 3 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Guernsey.—In Nyack, Sarah, wife of Eli Gurnee, and youngest daughter of Samuel Hinman, of this City, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at her late residence, in Nyack.

Gregory.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, Mary Sarah, twin daughter of James and Mary L. Gregory, aged 4 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 295 Henry-st.

Knapp.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, of croup, Francis Lewis, only son of Francis A. and Hester A. Knapp, aged 2 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 65 West 16th st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, for interment.

Latourette.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 19, Margaret, wife of Capt. David Latourette, in 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

Lee.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, after a long and painful illness, Joseph B. Lee, aged 34 years, 10 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Rivington-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Minar.—On Monday, Dec. 21, of pneumonia, Elizabeth, relict of the late William W. Miner, M. D., of New-York, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, R. H. Sawyer, No. 295 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Reeve.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 21, G. Henry Reeve, aged 21 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. George Reeve, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Rankin.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 21, Sarah Calvin Rankin, widow of William Rankin, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William Rankin, No. 16 West 12th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Twiggs.—In Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Mrs. Ann Amelia, widow of Henry Twiggs.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, from 104th-st. and Broadway. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Underhill.—On Monday, Dec. 21, in Seaford, L. I., at the residence of her step-father, John W. Thompson, Emma L., daughter of the late John S. Underhill.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Van Alen.—In Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 21, Ewert, infant son of J. Pruyn and Mary G. Van Alen.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. B. C. Taylor.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Class 654—Dec. 22, 1863.
63, 41, 27, 23, 20, 5, 62, 54, 42, 59, 67, 49, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 653—Dec. 22, 1863.
63, 46, 9, 78, 45, 48, 31, 41, 1, 28, 15, 73, 13.
Class 754—Dec. 22, 1863
74, 52, 20, 64, 47, 71, 45, 57, 73, 44, 37, 24.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of the Company will be PAID at this Office on and after Jan. 2, 1864

Transfer Books will be closed from and after Dec. 24, 1863, until Jan. 2, 1864.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY VAULTS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Nassau-st.
JOHN McAULIFFE
has put up 10,000 bottles Whisky of that age and quality for which his house is so celebrated. The Whisky on sale this season has been personally selected in Ireland and is very superior to any offered for sale in this City.
A splendid stock of WINES and LIQUORS from the London Docks.
AMONTILADADO SHERRIES.
HARMONY SHERRIES.
OSBORN PORT, bottled in Oporto.
COGNAC BRANDY, bottled in France.
PURE JAMAICA RUM.
GUINNESS PORTER, bottled in Dublin.
Also, some FINE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY.
Connoisseurs in really GENUINE ARTICLES are invited to select from the above stock.

BRANCHES,
No. 355 BROOME-ST., NEAR BOWERY.
No. 62 AVENUE C.
No. 121 AVENUE D.

"HOLIDAY PRESENTS."
Are the more appreciated when they combine utility with elegance. This being a fact we say to all who would make the "loved ones at home" happy, select a pair of those beautiful FURS, open for inspection by BORKE, (successor to Watkins.) He is selling at prices which cannot fail to meet the views of all in want of a genuine article. No. 210 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.
The first to give a warm reception on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
the other for those who thirst for a cooling draught.
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

ONE OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND acceptable Holiday Presents that can be offered this season, is a pair of thick-soled, warm-lined Skating Balmorals for ladies, from $3 to $5 50 per pair. Also, flannel-lined and quilted Toilet Slippers, neatly trimmed, for $2 to $2 50 per pair; or for children, a pair of black or gray cloth, and velvet Leggins, from $2 to $2 50. These, and all other articles in the shoe line, can be found at either of my stores, No. 371 Canal-st. and No. 881 Broadway. SAMUEL D. GORMAN.

ENGLISH HARES, ENGLISH MUTTON, Beef, Yarmouth Bloaters, Stilton, Gloster and Cheddar Cheese; English Hams, Bacon, Filberts, Crabs & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, English Soles, Plum Pudding, Oxtail Soup by the quart, Imported Port and Sherry, Mistletoe, Glasgow Beef Hams, Lochfine Herring, Ling, Marmalade, Potted Meats, Turkeys 13c. per lb., Chickens 11c. All the above for sale at No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. RICHARDSON, Agent.

FANS—LADIES FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each—for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS A SET. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-street.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE HOLIDAY HAT—INTRODUCED BY BURKE, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition.
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do., $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLINGS, No. 307 Canal-st., sign of the Golden Elephant.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cure performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 8th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 2.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 866 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

New-York, July 19, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 26, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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Our Commerce on the High Seas—Hints to the Navy Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have in your columns frequently called the attention of the public to the remissness of Government in protecting our commerce on the high seas. We wish to present a few facts which do not seem to reflect the highest credit on the vigilance and activities of the Navy Department in the management especially of our European squadron.

Two years ago the U. S. steam sloop *Kearsarge* was sent in pursuit of the pirate *Sumter*, which was finally hemmed into Gibraltar Bay. A vigilant watch was kept upon that craft by Uncle Sam's corvette from Algesiras Bay (Spanish waters), and but a short distance opposite the impregnable rock. English sympathy and official favor scabbled the Confederate agents to effect a sale of the pirate in the face of a protest made by Mr. HORATIO J. SPRAGUE, American Consul at Gibraltar.

Notwithstanding the persistent refusal of the English Government to recognize either Minister, Consul, or Agent of the slavemongers, in an official capacity, the sale was made. The *Sumter* afterward escaped from Gibraltar as a merchant steamer, under the British flag, during a severe gale, and amid impenetrable darkness. The United States gunboat *Chippewa* had at that time assumed charge of the rebel craft. The desperate daring of the rebel commander, however, served him well. We say *rebel commander*, for the Captain of the *Gibraltar* was no less a rebel and pirate than Capt. SEMMES during the prosperous and early days of the *Sumter's* devastating career. Since that time the *Chippewa* and *Tuscarora* have both returned home—and the *Kearsage*, carrying two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders and a Dahlgren rifle, is the only vessel which Government has chosen to employ in guarding the whole European coast, Teneriffe, Madaira and the Western Islands, from the scourge of these modern Kidds. Thus left alone, of course the duties of the *Kearsage* become more arduous. But it is just at this point, when the exigency is greatest, that her movements become inexplicable.

We know not who commands the *Kearsage* at present, and have no individual criticism to make, as he doubtless acts in obedience to orders from the proper department. We have reports of the arrival of the *Kearsage* at Brest, France, where the *Florida*, as is well known, has been for some time repairing.

The *Kearsoge* certainly followed the *Florida* with commendable alacrity, as by previous reports we find her among the arrivals at Madeira. All praise to the *Kearsage* for this. But what has Government been doing that it had not two swift steamers on the watch at Brest, long before the arrival of the *Kearsage*? Strange to say, nothing.

A steamer at mid-ocean, hears the news and reaches Brest before Government raises a hand to blockade the pirate. More than this! The *Florida* has been at Brest two or three months, and not long since was heard of the *Georgia* at Cherbourg, as having entered dock. Will Government watch her, or allow her ample time for repairs, and an undisturbed exit from port, to prey upon our commerce in the English and Irish Channel? The *Kearsage* has been for some time at Brest and we thought she was placed there to prevent the escape of the *Florida*. Yet she is reported as having been at Queenstown on the 3d November. The pirate *Florida* is reported at same time at Brest, the pirate *Georgia* at Cherbourg, and the Union gunboat *Kearsage* at Queenstown! It is reported that the *Kearsage* was in pursuit of the *Georgia*!

And we suppose the *Florida* was left at Brest under the guardian care of the French officials, while the *Kearsage* roamed the sea in a fruitless search after the *Georgia*. The superior wisdom which emanates from the Navy Department, or has its home in the brain of the Captain of the *Kearsage*, seems to revive exactly the old adage: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." And the *Georgia* and *Florida* are both left to come and go with no dog to bark at their heels.

Our merchants have earnestly petitioned the Hon. Secretary of the Navy that more energetic measures be adopted to protect our commerce on the seas. And yet since the presentation of that petition, two Confederate pirates have been left unguarded in French ports.

And although the *Kearsage* is again reported at Brest, we hear of no vessel being dispatched to watch the *Georgia* at Cherbourg. There are three entrances to Brest, from any two of which the *Florida* can at any time escape. The *Kearsage* can guard effectually but one entrance. Now what fatal lethargy has taken possession of Government that vessels enough are not dispatched to insure the detention or capture of these two vessels? Why are not swift steemers sent, commanded by able officers, who will keep a lynx-eyed watch upon the enemy? If the *Florida* and *Georgia* escape, the damage to our commerce will be irreparable. The vital interests of commerce, the honor and respectability of our country abroad demand that these pirates be not allowed to escape and scourge the seas with their spoliations. E.

A SUPPOSED REBEL PLOT TO SEIZE A VESSEL.—The authorities in this city, and through them those at Washington, have been made acquainted with what is believed to be a rebel plot to seize a bark about to sail from this port. A few days since two gentlemen, on the train from New-York to Philadelphia, were conversing together in regard to the capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*, when they were interrupted by a female sitting near, and who appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. She interrupted the conversation of the gentlemen by remarking that what they were talking about amounted to nothing in comparison with what was proposed to be done in Philadelphia—that in Philadelphia there was something more important, as a vessel was about to sail loaded with Government stores, and she was to be captured. The gentlemen paid little heed to what they at first believed to be the insane ravings of the woman, but concluded it would be better to watch her on her arrival in the city. They also took the precaution to inform the Police, and the vessel was watched. The woman, supposed to be in the cars, was seen to go on board the bark *A One*, a vessel belonging to Portland, Me., but which had been chartered to carry munitions of war to a distant port. It was concluded not to interfere at this stage, as the woman's visit to the vessel gave some color to her boastful story. The bark went to the Navy Yard, where a number of cannon were placed on board as freight for the use of the Navy Department. On Wednesday, the bark left for Wilmington, where she was to receive 3,000 kegs of powder at Dupont's wharf and then proceed on her voyage. After she had left this city, a tug boat containing a number of Philadelphia police officers was sent after her to watch her movements. The instructions were that as soon as the cargo was all on board, the bark was to be seized and her papers and crew examined, and if found wrong, brought back to Philadelphia. The captain had not joined the vessel when she sailed from Philadelphia. The result of the examination has not yet transpired, but we understand that an order has been sent to Wilmington to have the bark sent back to Philadelphia. —*Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 18.

CURIOUS PROCEEDING—MILITARY ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.—A rather novel proceeding was developed yesterday, in a hearing before United States Commissioner SHERMAN. A drafted man who was at the barracks, Twenty-second and Wood streets, had an altered note passed upon him at a tavern in the western part of the city, and upon the fact being communicated to Maj. FALLS, in command of the barracks, he sent a guard and had the bartender arrested and taken there. The prisoner was there placed in irons, and kept in custody the remainder of Wednesday, through Wednesday night, and up to 12 o'clock yesterday. The facts were communicated to District-Attorney COFFEY on Wednesday night, and he sent a letter to Maj. FALLS, requesting the handing over of the prisoner to him. This not being done, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge CADWALADER yesterday. Meanwhile, however, Gen. CADWALADER had been informed of the action of Maj. FALLS, and through him the bartender was handed over to the custody of District-Attorney COFFEY.

The investigation before the Commissioner was for the purpose of ascertaining if the bartender had rendered himself liable to a prosecution for passing an altered note. At the hearing, a man was produced who testified that he passed what he supposed to be a ten dollar Treasury note, at the bar of the tavern referred to, just prior to the altered note being given to the conscript, and this supposition was that it was the note he had passed. The hearing was continued in order that the conscript could be present and give his account of the affair. Maj. FALLS's explanation of the arrest was, that he desired the man to be secured in order that he might be handed over to the civil authorities, and that he had communicated with Chief FRANKLIN by note, but no attention was paid to it.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 18.

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Second Cabin ..... 60 to Liverpool or London 70 00
Steerage ..... 30 to Liverpool or London 35 00

Special contracts can be made for Steerage passengers to and from Liverpool or Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, &c.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ..... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. Ballantine,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL IRON STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COUDENAY, COMMANDER,

will sail as above from Pier No. 50, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS SATURDAY, [illegible].

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class full-rigged iron Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. Otis Paine,

having completed her repairs, will positively leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on FRIDAY, Dec. [illegible], at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight, [illegible] apply to

H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 82 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

No freight received or Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

R. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. S. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Pier 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SWARMS OF BEES.

The undersigned solicits orders for Swarms of Bees deliverable in this City or in the vicinity. Honey making is a very profitable branch of farming. Warren Leland, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, sold $250 worth of honey from thirty swarms, bought last season of me. Call or address No. 75 Prince-st., basement. G. W. BAIGHT.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—PROposals are solicited for the construction of a coal road between Scranton and New-York. For particulars apply at the office of the WYOMING VALLEY COAL COMPANY, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for the removal of the sunken vessels in the slips between Piers Nos 51 and 54 North River.

Plans, charts and specifications may be obtained at this office. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—A SPECIAL meeting of this Club will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 18, on WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M. By order of JAMES HARRISON, President.

A. BADOUINE, Secretary.

$500.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER, TO take the place of one retiring from an established light manufacturing business, which can be pushed to an unlimited extent. A good business chance. Address A. B., Box No. 4,759 Post-office.

ILL SIGN WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONIca of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK

The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give

FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS
AND ONE MATINEE,

The first performance will take place
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, when will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the following unparalleled cast:

Amelia ..... Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar ..... Mad. ORTOLANI BERTINI
Ulrica ..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SCHALK
Richard ..... Sig. FRANCESCO MARZONI
Reinhart ..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, enemy of Richard, }
Tom, Enemy of Richard ..... } Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Sylvain ..... Sig. Brignoli
A Judge ..... Sig. Richards
CONDUCTOR ..... Sig. J. NUNO

The second performance will take place
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND OPERA AND COMBINATION MATINEE,
on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,

DON GIOVANNI,

with its magnificent cast.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.

Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1863,
FAUST.

Great Romantic Opera in five acts, by C. Gounod. The Arion Society will kindly assist in the Soldier's Chorus. The cast of the opera will be the same as performed in New-York.

In consequence of the length of the Opera the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

Admission to parquet, dress circle and balcony $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents; amphitheatre 25 cents.

The sale of reserved seats will commence in Brooklyn on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

IRVING HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
TENTH POPULAR MATINEE
AND CHRISTMAS MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Doors open at 1 o'clock, concert at half-past 2 o'clock, when the following powerful array of talent will appear:

Mme. COMTE, BOSCO and
Mr. Wm. Castle..... Tenor. Mr. S. C. Campbell, Baritone
Mr. S. S. Mills..... Pianist. Mr. Mollenhauer, Violinist
Mr. Tom Taylor..... Harpist. Sig. Alecia, Accompanyist

AND FULL ORCHESTRA,

comprising the best musicians in the city, who will perform the following pieces, together for the first time, and the most attractive programme ever offered to the public:

Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor, No. 5.

Kay-Dee's Beautiful Overture to [illegible].

Berlioz' celebrated Dramatic Symphony, Harold in Italy, (by instruction to the 3d act of Wagner's "Lohengrin,"

and

the "Faust Quadrille," by Fraulet.

Next Thursday, this occasion Dec. 24, will be chosen for a field of the Christmas Festival, when will be performed "Christmas Polka," 5 parts, composed by Mr. Charles Fradel, and dedicated to the lady patroness Theodore Thomas' Popular Musical Matinee, at Irving Hall. The Ladies will remain as usual.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the music stores.

Ladies are requested to purchase their tickets previous to the day of the Matinee.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE
No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT..... Manager.

Extra attractions for the holidays. In future performances will be given

EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON

until further notice. Engagement of the celebrated Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

the greatest living equestrianne, with her
HIGHLY TRAINED DANCING HORSES,

who will appear
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

In conjunction with
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE SPINOLA BROTHERS,
STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,

and all the leading artistes comprised in the
BEST TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

Door open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.
THREE PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH school connected with the Mariners' Church, corner Catherine and Madison sts., New-York, will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. The programme contains solos, trios, quartets, choruses, dialogues, addresses, &c. Tickets 25 cents.

THE WONDERS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
At Hope Chapel this Afternoon and Evening.
STEREOSCOPTICON.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., Referee.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON
WEST 26TH-ST.
at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Sale-room, No 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, West 26th-st.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 219 West 26th-st., on the west of 7th-av. The front of lot is 3 story brick house, 25 by 42 feet, with extension; and rear is a 2-story brick house, 25 by 12 feet, in fair order; lot 25 by 9.5 feet. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 6 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, RICH STAG-HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS, FANCY VASES, PARISIAN AND SWISS PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS No. [illegible].

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 6 NASSAU-st., a large and elegant assortment of the above and other articles, suitable for holiday presents, now on exhibition, and retail.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

WILLIAM IRVIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF JEWELRY.

BROOCHES, SETS EARRINGS, BRACELETS, PINS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &c.

CLINTON HALL, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., THURSDAY, Dec. 24 and 24, at 10½ o'clock each day, cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of [illegible] sets and single pieces, photographic albums, portfolios and table forks, spoons, cups, &c.

JOSEPH HERMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sale-room, 111 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of household furniture, [illegible] carpets, [illegible], stoves, one coupe, &c., &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M.

An assortment of fancy and work boxes, dressing cases, combs, toys, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEDYE, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE FOR ANTIQUARIANS AND OTHERS.—HENRY H. LEDYE & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at our sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st.

The entire collection of a gentleman, selected in Europe and elsewhere, of coins, rare precious stones, gems, &c., among them are medals—series of sovereigns of England, France, &c., coins of up in Morocco, Persia, &c.; [illegible] cellaneous coins and pieces of great antiquity, ancient pistol and arquebuse, a superb bronze carbature of [illegible] by himself, a present from the artist; bronze Napoleon, first head of Christ, Roman bronze lamp, splendid cameos, antique bronzes, jade specimens, assortment from Ceylon, [illegible] opals, silver [illegible], Mexican silver coins.

Splendid suite of original drawings by modern artists, comprising specimens of CORBOULD, DAELEY, [illegible] NY MEADOWS, LEUTZE, CHAPELAND others. As specimens of these artists are rarely offered for sale, the present is an excellent opportunity to obtain them; they have an additional value as they were all drawn to illustrate our leading poets, comprising the poems of Longfellow, Bryant, Mrs. Sigourney and others. They will be on exhibition two days before the sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. AND J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William-street, general household furniture, mahogany sofas, conversation chairs, black walnut [illegible], library, rocking and easy chairs, in reps; Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, wash-stands, French plate mirrors, mahogany desks, French bedstead, mattress, pillows and bolsters, paintings and engravings, woolen blankets, &c. Lot of China, glass, ornaments, &c.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. PIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

PERSONAL.

PAUL S. BROWN, CORNER NINTH-ST. and 2d-av., respectfully calls attention during the holidays to his richly ornamented plum, pound, fancy cakes, pyramids, &c. Early purchasers will find an unusually large and attractive number of cakes offered for their selection. Ornamenting, frosting, &c., done to order. Weddings and parties supplied.

—DR. HOWARD.

A regular physician, treats all private diseases in a rational and prompt manner. The wonderful cure-all, "two days time to cure syphilis," he does not promise. Instead of driving up the disease for a short time, to break out anew in a more virulent form, he goes to the cause of the trouble. In primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, and in seminal weakness, [illegible] and mercurial diseases, a natural and [illegible] cure is warranted. How can any [illegible] physician, who understands nothing about anatomy, know how to cure diseases of the sexual system. There are probably not three physicians in this branch of practice in the city, who can tell how many bones there are in the human skull.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Furniture in suites.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.
PERHAM'S
INVALID SOLDIER
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
DEVOTED TO RAISING FUNDS FOR A NATIONAL HOME.

100,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.
LIBERAL BOUNTY TO PURCHASERS.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent for the Proprietors, has the honor to announce a plan for creating a Fund for the foundation of a National Institution, to be a Home for Invalid and Disabled Soldiers.

The original idea began in Boston, Mass., where the enterprise was first projected.

Each of the 61 tickets is good for four admissions to the mammoth,

MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,

which will be exhibited for the purpose in Clinton Hall, commencing

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23,

and continue every afternoon and evening until further notice.

One half of the proceeds of the entertainments will be set apart, to be [illegible] as above, and the remainder to be [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] per cent to the Proprietors, [illegible] per cent to the Association, and [illegible] per cent to the Agent, as a compensation for his services.

The Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, [illegible] have consented to act as Trustees for the same, [illegible] connected, to take charge of the [illegible] and to see that the same is [illegible] to the object in accordance with the wishes of the donors. The Trustees [illegible] Hon. Samuel Tyler, Judge [illegible], Hon. Anthony Dyer, James Y. Smith, of Rhode Island; [illegible] Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts; Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; Governor Dennison, of Ohio; Governor Ivans, Major-gen. N. [illegible], of Massachusetts; Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New-York; His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; Major-gen. N. [illegible], of Massachusetts; Governor Edward F. Howard, of Rhode Island; His Excellency Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois.

To specially accomplish this great purpose, every wise means will be used by the proprietors to effect the immediate sale of the tickets, so that general operations may be commenced, and some [illegible] be realized.

Neither its importance nor its feasibility can be called in question. Let the people but respond in a spirit worthy of the project, and [illegible] its consummation.

Making the proposition in good faith, and ready to devote his whole energies to the work, the projector firmly believes that the public generosity will flow in the desired direction, and accomplish, the planning and insure the creation of a permanent National Institution, which shall be a asylum for the [illegible] who, whose loss of health or limb is his diploma for heroic services performed in his country's cause, and which shall go down to future generations as a blessing of no ordinary kind, and an enduring monument to the liberality of the loyal people.

By combining the enterprise with a public place of amusement of a [illegible] character and merit, the projector is [illegible] giving a variety for the promotion of a great charitable object, and may receive a fair [illegible] for the outlay in witnessing this splendid series of [illegible].

To sell the [illegible] possible sale of the tickets, so that unnecessary delay may be saved, [illegible] National Home Fund [illegible], [illegible] establishment is closed, and its doors [illegible] A scene as the tickets are [illegible] and the buildings thereon, No. 219 West 26th-st., on the west of 7th-av. The front of lot is 3 story brick house, 25 by 42 feet, with extension; and rear is a 2-story brick house, 25 by 12 feet, in fair order; lot 25 by 9.5 feet. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

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BRONZES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, RICH STAG-HANDLED KNIVES AND FORKS, FANCY VASES, PARISIAN AND SWISS PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS No. [illegible].

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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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WILLIAM IRVIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF JEWELRY.

BROOCHES, SETS EARRINGS, BRACELETS, PINS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &c.

CLINTON HALL, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., THURSDAY, Dec. 24 and 24, at 10½ o'clock each day, cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of [illegible] sets and single pieces, photographic albums, portfolios and table forks, spoons, cups, &c.

JOSEPH HERMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sale-room, 111 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of household furniture, [illegible] carpets, [illegible], stoves, one coupe, &c., &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M.

An assortment of fancy and work boxes, dressing cases, combs, toys, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEDYE, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE FOR ANTIQUARIANS AND OTHERS.—HENRY H. LEDYE & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at our sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st.

The entire collection of a gentleman, selected in Europe and elsewhere, of coins, rare precious stones, gems, &c., among them are medals—series of sovereigns of England, France, &c., coins [illegible] up in Morocco, Persia, &c.; [illegible] cellaneous coins and pieces of great antiquity, ancient pistol and arquebuse, a superb bronze carbature of [illegible] by himself, a present from the artist; bronze Napoleon, first head of Christ, Roman bronze lamp, splendid cameos, antique bronzes, jade specimens, assortment from Ceylon, [illegible] opals, silver coins, Mexican silver coins.

Splendid suite of original drawings by modern artists, comprising specimens of CORBOULD, DAELEY, [illegible] NY MEADOWS, LEUTZE, CHAPELAND others. As specimens of these artists are rarely offered for sale, the present is an excellent opportunity to obtain them; they have an additional value as they were all drawn to illustrate our leading poets, comprising the poems of Longfellow, Bryant, Mrs. Sigourney and others. They will be on exhibition two days before the sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. AND J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William-street, general household furniture, mahogany sofas, conversation chairs, black walnut [illegible], library, rocking and easy chairs, in reps; Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, wash-stands, French plate mirrors, mahogany desks, French bedstead, mattress, pillows and bolsters, paintings and engravings, woolen blankets, &c. Lot of China, glass, ornaments, &c.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. PIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The Winter session on of this Seminary for young ladies, will be resumed immediately after the holidays.

There being no vacation until the end of the academic year in June, the 4th of January will be a favorable time for admission. Address

I. D. & C. E. MANSFIELD, Principals.

ELOCUTION AND READING.

J. W. AVERNER and Miss LANNIE P. TAVERNER continue to give lessons in New-York and the vicinity, upon Prof. Averner's original and only scientific system of Elocution. Address, for circulars, No. 242 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, mathematics, the natural sciences, and a good disciplinarian, desires an engagement in a public or private school. (a day school preferred.) Address A. L., East New-York, L. I.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGHGOING AND experienced teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires an engagement. Address A. M., Box No. [illegible] New-York Times Office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELABORATELY-CARVED 7-OCTAVE Rosewood Piano-forte for sale at a great bargain; superbly finished in style of Louis XIV.; has four round corners; back same as the front; magnificent carved legs, of artistic design; serpentine front and bottom; elegant leaf carved top; and is one of the finest Pianos to be found, made by the celebrated City makers, R. Nunns & Clark, and is without spot or blemish, and will be sold at a complete sacrifice

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Review of the President's Proclamation

Mr. Lincoln Considered No Leader,

MR. CHASE NOT THE MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

DENUNCIATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

A very large audience assembled at Cooper Institute, last evening, to hear WENDELL PHILLIPS. Jos. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., presided, and introduced the orator, who spoke substantially as follows:

Four years ago this month he had the honor to assist in giving the body of JOHN BROWN to the keeping of the hills he loved. Selfishness, which calls itself conservatism, sneered at his life as a ridiculous failure; and some men, who had called themselves his friends, excused his attempt on the ground that he was a lunatic. We knew better now. The rebellion had broken into the cabinets of the conspirators, and we knew of a surety now that the echos of his rifles had hardly died away on the banks of the Shenandoah before South Carolina prepared for war in defence of her system. Four years rolled awey, and on the exact fourth anniversary of the day of his burial, the victorious President offered eleven rebellious States permission to return to the Union on conditions which JOHN BROWN would gladly have accepted after twenty years' hard fighting. Marvelous progress for four years! Still might he say, as he did to THEODORE PARKER, "I may fail; I may expiate my rashness on the gibbet; but I open a terrible fire." But the terms which would have been gladly accepted in 1859—naked and bald technical liberty for the negro—were not to be thought of a moment in 1863. [Applause.] After the gun at Sumter, followed by three years of bloody and costly war, there was no safe and admissible condition of peace but the substantial, practical protection of the freedom of the negro, and the elements of national life so arranged as to guarantee peace and democracy within the borders of the nation. [Great applause.] It was in the light of this reminiscence that he was going to criticise the Message and Proclamation of the President on the 8th day of the present month. Some men say, why make any serious criticism of the Proclamation of the President?—we know very well that Mr. LINCOLN did not expect it would be accepted. He would not insult the head of a great nation by judging the solemn act of the most momentous hour of his life to be in such mood and purpose that he was not willing to have it accepted. No man who trusts either the sincerity or the honesty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN could look upon this proclamation in any other light than as a declaration of the terms upon which the President was willing that the Union should be reconstructed. The people regarded the President as surveying the contest from a loftier outlook than was permitted to any other man, and we should do him injustice, an injustice which the masses of the nation would never do him, to say that in his deliberate judgement in the full knowledge of the facts, that proclamation did not contain probable, possible and secure guarantees of the future peace and integrity of the Union. Others said "Why criticise the President?—we know he is a growing man with his face Zionward." He knew it. All honor to the growing man. And why did he grow? Because they watered him. [Applause. Why did he advance? Because the nation pushed him on. [Applause.] If Mr. LINCOLN were a leader, it would be different, he would go in blood up to all his merits—and they were many; with all his services—and they were momentous. The President was not a leader, never professed to be a leader—the President was the agent of public opinion, who waited to know what the people would allow him and demand of him to do. His anxiety was North, in opinion, to know how much he might trust himself to act. Chattanooga was a brave sound at the White House, and gave its tenants sound sleep; but the election of SCHUYLER COLFAX was ten times braver, and made him sleep ten times soundly. [applause.] So he knew that GRANT could go to the Gulf when he chose, but he did not know whether the Northern people, culminating in the election of the Speakership, meant to say amen to the most radical dreams of the North, and when he heard that vote to the House of Representatives, the people's attorney at the White House dared more than he had ever dared before. [Applause.] As one of the people, he (the speaker) undertook to enter his protest against the Proclamation and to ask from a demand of the Government more than that document covered. He was doing no injustice to Mr. LINCOLN, as his old professor at the law college used to say, he knew law so well that he could say no to a question he could not answer. Mr. LINCOLN had done such service in this rebellion—had carved for himself a niche so high in the world's history, that he could well afford to have all his faults told. [Applause.] But the speaker's opinion was that half the right class of men pressed over the centres of the nation in the Summer of 1861, we could have finished the war in two years with all the advantages that we should get out of a war of five. But Providence placed us as we were, and what was needful of us was vigilance, the temper and determination to be worthy of it. He reviewed the aspects of the country at several successive periods and said that men had thought at each one that Slavery must soon cease to the land, and to him sometimes seemed, but he never would believe the story, "Slavery is dead,"—would never be seduced from hatting it until he saw it buried beyond all plummet reach. [Applause.] He referred to the history of West India emancipation in its earlier stages, to show how unwise it was to rely too much on fair appearances, or to abate anything of vigor in prosecuting unceasing warfare against the institution, until it was thoroughly and completely destroyed. Mr. PHILLIPS, he said, was eloquent, and in the words had done justice to England to point the feelings and principles of the masses toward this country. LIVERPOOL and CHATTANOOGA and PARROTT guns, sending 200-pounds seven miles, were more persuasive eloquent than he. Mr. LINCOLN did not fear the South and he need not. What GRANT had not already done he would do. We could hardly expect anything more of him for sixty or ninety days, but we could be sure of this that he would not sit down and sing. [Applause and laughter.] The war was not ended; could not touch the end, and yet the end was certain, and we might read it in the spirit of our power and our perseverance, with a cement that would laugh all foreign interference to scorn. The cement of this Union was to be the mutual respect of the two sections for each other, and this respect would be the result of this contest, for each section had seen that the other was brave and would fight. Out of this mutual respect was to grow a Union as indestructible and indivisible as the granite that holds up the continent. [Applause.] What was the first element of reconstruction which Mr. LINCOLN incorporated into his Proclamation? He placed his own acts and not the acts of Congress at the feet of the Supreme Court. The South was to swear to support the act of the Government in his hands and in the hands of Congress so far as the Supreme Court holds them to be valid. The speaker would not say that the President could have said anything else. He was only telling what the President did say. What did the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, mean? Some members of the Cabinet said that it means that any negro we can get hold of is free. Mr. CHASE said that any negro down to the Gulf that ever saw the flag is free. [Applause.] Republicans in the State of Massachusetts said that there was no law in it—it was not worth the waste paper on which it was written. What did Mr. LINCOLN say? He said, as he ought to say—nothing. He could say nothing. When the Governor of the State signs an act he could not tell its meaning; he must go to the Court to get it construed; and no one knew the meaning of that Proclamation until the Supreme Court had decided it. The Proclamation of 1863 was to be filtered through the secession heart of a man whose body was in Baltimore and whose soul was in Richmond. It was to pass the ordeal of the bench of Judges who made the Dred Scott decision, and announced that a negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. It was to pass the ordeal of a bench of Judges, the majority of whom came out of the wickedness of BUCHANAN and POLK and FRANKLIN PIERCE—the only two of whom who refused to concur in the Dred Scott decision being no longer in the Court. God help the negro who depended on ROGER B. TANEY for his liberty. The Supreme Court was the point where our democratic system touches nearest to despotism. That was the meaning of the Supreme Court, and it was the military edge that ABRAHAM LINCOLN's project held out of the validity of the acts of Congress and of the Proclamations of September and last January. Mr. LINCOLN himself was a tenant at will and would probably go out shortly. As a *quid pro quo* of this war, the speaker wanted something more than the Judges of the Supreme Court the most of them Secessionists from the top of their head to the soles of their feet, would be likely to give. [Applause and hisses.] If they had reformed and repented and got any better, he would be glad to know it, but we judged them by their recorded positions. The New-York TIMES had asked him whether he would not trust the negro where all the white men had been trusted for the last twenty years. If he (the Speaker) had had no protection but the bench of the Supreme Court he would have been in jail seven years ago. As to the negro, the Court had announced that he had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. He would ask of Mr. LINCOLN, in this behalf, an amendment to the Constitution, which his advice to Congress would pass in sixty days, to be submitted to the States—an amendment to the Constitution that should say, there shall be no Slavery or involuntary servitude in any State of this Union. [Great applause.] He was for having the seats in the Senate made so hot that no slaveholder could sit in them. [Applause.] He wanted to see the States back in their full strength, and the whole country reunited, so that we could say to France, "Go home and take care of your tottering throne; leave America to herself." [Applause.] But before they should come back, he would provide, either by parchment guarantees here, or by natural laws there, that there should be peace and democracy forever when peace was declared. Some had one [illegible] and some another. Mr. SUMNER had a theory that the States were all gone, and were nothing now but Territories. Mr. DALE OWEN had a theory that the States were not dead, only dormant—in abeyance. Mr. SEWARD had a theory that they are not gone to sleep at all, but alive as ever, only kicking the wrong way. [Laughter.] The speaker wanted them to come back in their own natural forms; he would not accede to Mr. SUMNER's theory unless he were obliged to; he would take an ounce of bread if he could not get any more—would take Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation if he could not get any more; but he thought that three years of costly and bloody war entitled and enabled us to get a great deal more, and he did not mean to give an ontit he was convinced to the contrary. If they should tell him they would make Massachusetts over again, he should not want it done. He would want the old Massachusetts of glorious memory. So it is with ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee. So it is with the speechless Unionists of Mississippi, and he would save the State alive if he could, and enable its people to bring it back by their own methods and in their own time. Meantime, all that devolves upon us is so to shape the Constitution, that when they come back they cannot come except on one condition, and that is, that they be Free States. It may be said we have no power to amend the Constitution. Yes. By the law which says the people may amend the Constitution, you could make LINCOLN the hereditary President if you choose, and give the position to his son; you could do anything. By common law, if a man is attacked, he retires to the wall and uses any weapon he can reach to save his life. International law says if you are attacked, go to the wall; when you get there you are at liberty to use any means to preserve your life, abolish dynasties, systems, property distinctions, statute books to any extent. In '76 our fathers did not abolish GEORGE III.—they abolished Kings, saying that King-craft was fatal to them. In 1688 the people of England did not abolish thrones—they said the divine right of Kings had proved fatal to England. We have reached that point when in national life we are to abolish the system which tries to cut the jugular vein of the nation. Mr. LINCOLN said once: "I would try to save this Union without hurting Slavery." He showed he knew nothing about it. There are men who talk about the Supreme Court as WEBSTER did in 1850, but as WEBSTER would not to-day if he were living. There was a minister in Massachusetts who always refused to baptize a baby who was born on Sunday. [Laughter.] What you want to-day is a statesmanship that says, "This is the hour at revolutionary convulsion." The lion's bloody jaws give evidence that we have the right to shoot him to-day. But there are men who advise you to wait until he pares his own nails and pulls his own teeth. The second objection to Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation is, that he sets aside the Confiscation act. He says the slaveholders, except about 700 of them, may return to their estates, and the States may come back, by a vote of one-tenth in the Union. What does that mean? Why, and dictates government. If the people own the land, it is a democracy; if a few men own it, it is an oligarchy. Every Massachusetts farmer owns his house, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, multiplied by a million, could not make it anything but a democracy. Confiscate the land of the South and put it into the hands of the negroes and white men who fought for it, and you may go to sleep with your parchments. We have got the Union down there by a natural root that you cannot pull up. Plant a hundred thousand negro farmers and a hundred thousand of white soldiers by their side, and the South will be secured. When WILLIAM, the Norman, conquered England, what did he do to guarantee his conquest? He divided the lands among his nobles and they hold it to-day. The North may say "I have conquered the South, I will divide its territory among my subjects—the blacks and whites that have won it," and then we are safe. Instead of that ANDY JOHNSON stands to-day in Nashville, in sight of him is a man—one of the five to whom JEFF. DAVIS gave $5,000,000, such as they are, with orders to take that State out of the Union, and he did his best and failed, and now he lives there on his own plantation, with as many of his slaves as he can keep, protected by ROSECRANS's bayonets. The director with the War Department to furnish the timber of our Railroads out of which he will make $60,000 this month. How soon will you bring back Tennessee on that count? Send that man where you please, plant upon his estate fifty men, who know that their title deed is the Union and you may bring back Tennessee into the Union in twelve months, and you will never bring it otherwise. Every Union man of the South says, give us the power and we can come back; divide the long others and we must be exiled or hung. Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation sets that aside and gives to the old slaveholders, under the new guise of landowners, the power in the State. Mr. PHILLIPS said he need not theorise on this subject—the experiment had been tried and found wanting. He then went into a detailed account of the attempt of the Reform Government in Jamaica to put the power in the hands of the former slaveholders after emancipation had been proclaimed. The result was that they behaved like demons. The former masters passed laws to oppress them, to deprive them of any chance to work for themselves. Mr. LINCOLN was proposing to try the same experiment at the South. People say Mr. LINCOLN is a very prudent man. If prudence should not be exercised at such a crisis of expense. The man who proposes to give up the fruits of this war for so fair a sham as that, either does not understand his cause or is not equal to it. We must demand of the Government such a fiscal, common-sense protection for the freedmen as the Government has given to Great-Britain's West Indian colonies, or else the war will be a failure. Seventy years. This our nation owes to the negro not merely freedom—it owes to him land, and means for education. It is a debt which we must pay before the people it we do not pay it. It is the first longing of the negro. His instincts are rooted in our lands. He knows what land means. Mr. PHILLIPS said he met nine contrabands who came out to Boston. He asked one how he would like to go to work in Boston? "No, massa!" was the reply. "I go home." "What, not back to the plantation?" "No, massa. Got to get a piece of land." He had never seen liberty except standing on the pedestal of an arch. What land meant he knew. He knew that the division of the South was not of what you deem it—white and black. Robert WILLIAMS cares as to-day for his negro that sat at his chair as he does for any of the white men that work. The idea on which the aristocracy of the South was founded was the subjection of the white and black, herded below. The Confederacy is the jewel of Congressional policy. Launch us on natural laws or save us by the Constitution. Mr. LINCOLN does neither—neither gives root nor bottom. The speaker protested against it in advance. If this was the level of the President's mind, he could not be trusted. That proclamation frees the slave and ignores the negro. It embroils our future—it cripples our resources—it prolongs the war thirty years. How shall we pay the interest on $3600,000,000 unless that half of the Union is reconstructed to industry? Give us the negro on his own soil, and we can treble the cotton crop. It is being done at Port Royal. Let the whole South be a Port Royal. While the Speaker criticised Mr. LINCOLN freely, he accorded him all his laurels, but the war is a terrible expense and trial. He had no distrust of the war, he wanted to keep the war between cannons, and out of the hands of politicians and Cabinets. It is to be done by us. Next year we launch into President making. Mr. LINCOLN has one rival in the future whose head is highest, and he belongs to the Treasury. [Applause.] Mr. CHASE has great merits. He has done great service to the country, and the speaker said he would like to see him stay where he is, if it were only to see his bank system prove a failure [laughter]; if it were only to see that an inefficient project of pouring the whole Bank capital of the Union into a pot without a bottom. [Laughter.] But if he must leave before his schemes are tested, the speaker wanted the people to remind him that on two great occasions the fruit of his Anti-Slavery life was tested and proved base metal, and to ask him for some reason to hope that if again tested the third time it would stand better. There was an hour when Mr. CHASE held the State of Ohio in his right hand. Bred a Democrat, with the States Rights doctrine of the party, he knew the strength the State had the right to exercise against the Union. In the custody of an Ohio Sheriff was the noblest woman almost that ever trod this continent, judged by her opportunities. Fired a slave, with no opportunity for culture, when she saw the slaver-master descending on her cradle, she gave her baby back to God to save it from bondage—the sublimity of a mother's love—the highest historic moment that Ohio ever knew. She was incarcerated by an Ohio Sheriff, and Gov. CHASE knew so well her rights that—I have it, said Mr. PHILLIPS, from his own lips—he said to that Sheriff, "I will put, and I have a right to put, every soldier of the State in front of that door, before the United States Marshal shall touch MARGARET GARNER," and when he said it, he traveled a hundred and twenty miles, and left the Sheriff to take the responsibility, and the responsibility which a Governor dared not take the Sheriff would not take, and she went back to bondage. No South Carolina Governor with an Abolitionist in prison at Charleston, would have ever gone up to Columbus. Another time, when fourteen States threw themselves at the feet of the President and demanded the removal of that man—your statesman whose life is a greater danger to this nation in its struggle than that of JEFFERSON DAVIS to-day—when fourteen States asked his removal, between the indignant States and the—I will not call him traitor for that is libelous—the recreant Secretary, Mr. CHASE, flung himself as a barrier and saved him. If he looms up for our President, set up nights, give yourselves no sleep, watch till you are sure no bondman lives beneath the banner. This war has brought to the surface those who show sense and courage as their qualities. I never will rest until they either lead the nation or watch for it—in other words, until BUTLER or FARRAGUT man the guns. [Great applause.] Until such men man the guns or hold the helm no man, with justice to himself, to his children, to the negro, to the Union, can give rest to his eyelids or silence to his lips. [Applause.]

Loud calls were made for HORACE GREELEY, who finally rose. He said it was hardly time to make Presidents, and he had not quite decided that we were to have another. [Laughter.] He wished to say for one that he thought the largest man in this Government was the gentleman who had been censured largely to-night—that was GOV. CHASE. He thought about the honest Anti-Slavery man, in spite of what we had heard to-night, was this man—a statesman who had been fighting with the hardest command, and whose battles had all been victorious so far. Perhaps he may be, perhaps he may not be, a good candidate for the President. Certainly the duties of the White House, or of the position of either of the Secretaries, could not be envied. He admired the confidence of the people, which he had not always shared, for he sometimes had been to bed, not knowing whether he should wake up in the Union or in the Southern Confederacy. We have seen the time, within two years, when two votes to one would have been given in this City for JEFF. DAVIS.

The Chairman then proposed three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which were given heartily, after which the meeting adjourned.

Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Gov. CURTIN leaves to-morrow for New-York City, to be absent during the week for medical advice.

[Advertisement.]

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS—Portrait, Character and Biography; Lord LYNDHURST, do.; WM. H. WELLS, the Model Teacher; the Sioux Indians in a Scalping Dance; Beautiful Women; Egyptian Mummies; "Signs of Character," as seen in the Beard; Wild Men and Beast Children; Love, Courtship and Marriage; Dreams—Their Significance, with FORTY ILLUSTRATIONS, in the January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand. H. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT SHALL IT BE?"—This question is puzzling the brains of thousands of gallant men and fine ladies whom we meet daily promenading up and down Broadway, peering into the shop windows, and in a terrible dilemma what to select that will be a little different from the ordinary run of holiday gifts, and most gratifying to the recipient. We must confess to having been undecided ourselves. Christmas and New Year's seemed approaching fearfully fast, and we could think of nothing suitable for a certain young lady whom—but no matter, this is neither the time nor place for a confession. We examined everything in the jewelry stores; but jewelry is common-place unless it comes to a diamond set, and that is too costly. Last Christmas provided the aforesaid young lady with a photographic album, and this out of the question, we could think of nothing within the limits of our moderate means which seemed worthy her acceptance. One day last week, however, the weather—which was charming overhead at least—brought out a great number of ladies, one of whom we recognized as an adept in all matters pertaining to woman's wants. We joined her in her promenade, and gradually, and as delicately as possible, unfolded our wishes and embarrassment. She opened her bright eyes with astonishment. "You a man! Don't you know KNOX." We replied that we knew him very well as the greatest hat manufacturer to be found anywhere. But a young lady could not wear a gentleman's hat, no matter how fine it might be or elegant in style it might be. "My dear friend," returned the lady, coolly, "you don't know what you are talking about. Nobody wants your young lady to wear gentleman's hats. KNOX, dear, good soul, does not confine himself exclusively to supplying the wants of you male creatures, he makes ladies' hats, and, with the taste and enterprise which belong to him, always hits upon some special novelty, which serves to lead women astray. This year it is the most divine Skating Set—collar and hood—the hood made for comfort as well as beauty, of a rich shade of brown Mantilassa, or quilted silk, with a border of the most beautiful mink fur. The collar is very graceful and becoming in shape also with a dark, rich fur border, composed of the tasteful strips which renders mink fur almost invaluable, and like the hood, is superbly made and finished. Of course your young lady knows well the girls we are all raving about—KNOX's Skating Sets, and presents of them will live on a place in her heart forever. Thinking our friend in earnest, we hastened down to KNOX's fine establishment, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, and found the "Skating Sets" precisely as the lady had stated, and even more elegant in appearance than we expected.

Who had no idea that KNOX, whose ambition we had supposed was confined to crowning the shorter sex with fine caps and dress hats in Winter, and the stiff Felt and the Light Hats of which he is celebrated in Summer, had ever made time off from the care with which he looks after the interests of ladies, but if we were in the dark it seems they were not. Treat them for this every anything which is calculated to gratify the taste and supply their wants. Beside the superb assortment of the fall styles, KNOX has on hand the choicest selected Furs, Robes, Gloves, Muffs, &c., &c., for gentlemen—which, we may just hint, would make most admirable gifts from a lady to any of her male friends, which she chooses set of Furs—comprise Cloth, Cassimere Coats, of the soft otter skin, some darkly beautiful, and others

"For a bright where shame never [illegible] cultivate other senses, and settled in a more sanguine and mercantile manner. There are also specialties in Watches—except for special gratification, prefer the ladies, when [illegible] and to use broadly rule. In short, one could ramble on for hours and not exhaust the interest in the whole [illegible]. [illegible] KNOX's Fur Establishment. It is generally known that KNOX is one of the most successful men of the country. But he does not confine himself to [illegible] and [illegible] Hats, &c., &c., but exhibits an [illegible] of [illegible] Robes, which, for the [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] rough man or [illegible] to [illegible] the small [illegible] [illegible] distance [illegible] to [illegible] soldiers who were [illegible] with [illegible] Blankets. Some of them are elegantly [illegible] for ruby trade, but a large number are especially [illegible] for keeping soldiers high and dry, and for [illegible] to the wear of [illegible] of rough [illegible] Southern [illegible] perhaps to the [illegible] of [illegible] him satisfied to [illegible] freely.

The Great Drama of "The Ticket of Leave Man," by Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], is now [illegible] nightly [illegible] performed with such perfection as to [illegible] [illegible] a permanent success in [illegible] Company. The [illegible] are [illegible] the drama. It will be seen by this afternoon's [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] to-day and the Drama will be [illegible] [illegible].

For the better accommodation of those about to [illegible] their [illegible] with the [illegible] of the [illegible] GROVER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. E. [illegible], remain open until 8 o'clock P. M.

Hermann's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Fire-proof Iron Doors, Burglar-proof Safes, with Hermann & Lyon's Patent Hydro-Carbon Iron—the only material with which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

The Wilcox & Gibbs Hemmer and Feller were awarded a first premium and were recommended to all other sewing-machines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises, 7 21 | Sun sets, 4 37 | Moon sets 5 54
Sandy Hook 6 09 | Gov. Isl'nd 6 58 | Hell Gate.. 8 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Dec. 22

Cleared.

Ship Robin Hood, Matthews, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.
Bark Duc de Penthievre, Laury, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Schooners Gertrude, Coalwell, Eastport, Jos. Frye & Co.; C. Tunnis, Bourne, New Haven, M. Briggs, Arcola, Cullen, Norfolk; Monmouth, Anderson, Hog Island, A. C. Havens, A. M. Edwards, Sherman, Washington, Beasley, Smith & Co.; Midland, Brookhaven, H. S. Backer & Son, Havana Packet, (Dutch,) Hasken, Mayaguez, P. R., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Newborn, T. A. Hartie commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and Fortress Monroe 24 hours. The N. brings no news.
Steamer Neva, Minchin, Eastport, in ballast to Hathaway & Whitney.
Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse, and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.
Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Baizell.
Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Keuny.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Bark Schinnekerf, (Prus.) Pattlick, Marseilles 63 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Latter part of passage had very heavy weather.
Bark Saxon, (prize, of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) in charge of Acting-Master E. S. Keyser, Angra Pequina, W. C. A., Nov. 1, was captured by U. S. steamer Vanderbilt.
Brig Pioneer, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Byrnes, Malaga 37 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 19, with fruit to H. Starr.
Brig Mary Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, River Gambia, W. C. A., Nov. 21, with hides to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels
Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Davidson, Salt Cay, T. I., 7 ds., with Delaware Breakwater, with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had very heavy weather the entire passage.
Brig Ruonymede, (of Greenock,) Prowse, Pernambuco Nov. 24, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Perkins & Co. 16th inst., lat. 32 23, lon. 70 1', was boarded by U. S. steamer Grand Gulf, cruising, all well.
Brig Queen of the South, (of Baltimore,) Chapman, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.
Brig Maiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 7th inst., with sugar, etc., to Tucker & Lighthourne. Was in company with Br. brig Los Amigos, from Cardiagena for New-York, and parted with her on the 14th, lat. 27 11, lon. 70 57.
Schr. Antelope, (of Turk's Island,) McMurchy, Mayaguez, P. R., 1st inst., with oranges to Schlesinger & Son. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage, split sails, sprung foremast.
Schr. Surprise, Beers, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.
Schr. R. H. Perkins, Bowden, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21 ds., with oats to E. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Argenora, Higgins, Ellsworth 14 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Fairdealer, Cox, Bangor 30 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.
Schr. L. Snow, Brewster, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 20 ds., with oats to E. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. Philanthropist, Homer, Bangor 21 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.
Schr. Tropic Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) ——, Trinidad de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Barnstorff & Co.
Schr. Charles Dennis, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 2 ds., with coal to Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Lyoch, Pocomoke, with timber to John Brown.
Schr. Albert Mason, Douglass, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal, to Dolliver, Potter & Co.
Schr. Champion, Sawyer, Cherryfield 28 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Pangassett, Waples, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. T. P. Randolph, Bailey, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Minnesota, Smith, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. S. N. Hall, Maddock, Baltimore, for Saybrook.
Schr. Pangussett, Waples, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Fairdealer, King, Newport.
Schr. Vanderl, Bray, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Lucy Ames, Pickering, Rockland.
Schr. Trade Wind, Corson, Boston.
Sloop S. P. Hawes, Mason, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Maryland, with wood.
Schr. J. R. Franklin, Clayton, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. W. Birdsall, Soper, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.
Schr. Anna McGee, Smith, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Below.

Schr. Scepire, (Br.,) Belize, Head., 20 ds.
Schr. Kate Brigham, (2-masted.)
Also 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Saladin.
Steamers Virginia, Vicksburgh, (gunboat.)
Ship Rhoens.
Barks Topeka, (Br.,) International, (Hol.,) Jana Cargill, (Br.)
Brigs Marco Polo, (Br.,) E. Drummond, Petral.
Schooners Eureka, (Br.,) Francis, (Br.,) Castor, (Dan.,) J. W. Fish, P. Armstrong, Recruit, Eliza and Rebecca, Molly Price, Alabama.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Arr. bark Rambler and brig Almore, from Remedios; brig Nautilus, from Havana.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The U. S. steam transport America, Share, hence 22d inst., for Key West and New-Orleans, with Government stores and part of the 47th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 22d inst., at 7 P. M., off Sandy Hook, was hounded by the U. S. gunboat Vicksburgh, and ordered to return to the City and obtain a pass from U. S. Marshal Murray, before she would be allowed to proceed to sea.

A salute was fired to-day by Her Catholic Majesty's steam frigate Carmen, (just arrived.) The Russian frigates and Castle Williim replied, as an exchange of civilities.

LAUNCHED.—At Pembroke, Me., Dec. 19, from the yard of H. E. Carter, Esq., a superior bark, of about 750 tons measurement, named the Oliver Cutts. She is built of the best materials, and intended for the general freighting business; owned in New-York by Peck & Church, Robert Murray, Jr., and Oliver Cutts.

BRADFORT, Dec. 17.—The brig Florence, of Portland, came ashore about one mile north of Cape Lookout, on the night of the 15th inst., without any person on board. The vessel is loaded with sugar, which is a total loss, with the exception of the contents of about 200 boxes. The vessel is a total wreck.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

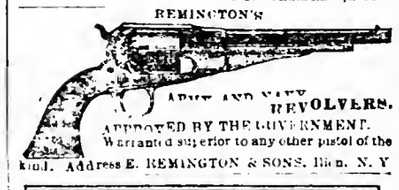
At Salt Cay, T. I., 14th inst., Br. bark Florence, for New-York in 2 ds.
At Mayaguez, P. R., 1st inst., Gen. Armstrong, for New-Haven in 2 ds.
At Pernambuco Nov. 24, bark Ella Virginie, for Baltimore, idg.; brigs Red Wing, do. do.; Billow, (Br.,) for New-York, ready. Pollux, (Dan.,) for do., idg.

25 PER CENT. SAVED IN STATIONERY.

Merchants and others about forming
NEW FIRMS
are invited to procure
ESTIMATES
FOR THEIR BOOKS OR PRINTING
from CHAS. O. JONES,
Stationer, No. 76 Cedar-st.,
(near Nassau.)

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish, Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound. Citron and everything else used in every family. Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 80 Murray-st.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, ALL SIZES, STYLES AND QUALITIES.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
TOOL CHESTS COMPLETE, from $2 50 to $26.
BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

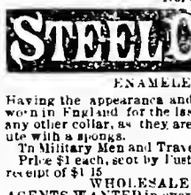
ROMAN SCARFS SENT BY MAIL EVERYWHERE
3,500 DOZEN PURE ROMAN SCARFS,
Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.
These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.
They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either plain or rough.
The whole lot will be retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES!
$1 50 AND $2 EACH.
A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the cash and six cents for postage.
Very fine Gold-plated Scarf Pins or Rings,
At $1 50 each.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.
To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each, sent by Post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AGENTS WANTED in every Town in the Union.
S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL
OVERSHIRTS,
the largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each, all cut one yard long.
A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be inclosed—63 cents for each Shirt.
Send the size of your neck
ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ALSO, FINE WHITE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.
The Cash can be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS FOR ALL

BOYS AND GIRLS.
LOW'S BOOKSTORE
IS SAID TO BE A GOOD PLACE TO BUY
NEW AND PRETTY THINGS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
*** Sets of Standard Books in plain or fine bindings, at modarate prices.
WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway,
between 12th and 13th sts., four doors from 12th-st.,
New-York City.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists'*, Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO ATHOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!!!

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this:

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by

Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.

I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,
ANTHONY OGDEN,
Company D, 26th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
on
OINTMENT,
and send it to their relative in the army.

HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

To insure getting genuine go to the Depot
No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The greatest assortment of skates and skate fixing will be found at the FAMOUS
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM,
which is removed from Broadway to
NO. 36 HOWARD-ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.
Skates from 25 cents to $25, of all kinds, comprising a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
MARSDEN'S, MOULSON'S, & other ENGLISH Skates,
PHILADELPHIA, and NEW-YORK CITY CLUB SKATES,
and other AMERICAN and FOREIGN Skates
for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN,
SKATE BAGS, SHINNY STICKS, STRAPS,
and everything in the skating line in

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1863. (12 o'clock P. M.)

Present—William Walsh, President. Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

The minutes being at present called, on motion of Alderman Mitchell, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of Alderman Andre Froment:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful duty to announce to your honorable body the decease of Alderman Andre Froment, which took place yesterday at his residence in East Forty-first street.

As a representative for several years past of the Fifteenth Assembly District in the City Councils, his well known ability and fidelity to official duty, his experience in public affairs and his unblemished character for the purest honor, made him one of the most reliable and respected of our public men.

The uniform courtesy, kindness and the unfailing courtesy in the charge which characterized his official and personal intercourse, will not soon be forgotten by those of us who have been associated with him in public duty.

As an honorable citizen and an honest and faithful public servant, his death must be deeply lamented by the whole community as well as by his family and large circle of friends.

I therefore recommend the adoption of appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, and of such other testimonials and actions, and that you will make such arrangements for his funeral. I would also recommend that the public offices be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the flags on the public buildings be displayed at half mast.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Whereupon, Alderman Ryers presented the following preamble and resolutions, regarding their introduction to the memory of the deceased, and of such other testimonials and actions, and that you will make such arrangements for his funeral. I would also recommend that the public offices be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the flags on the public buildings be displayed at half mast.

Whereas, It is manifestly the mournful duty of the Common Council, composed as it is exclusively of his late associate associates and personal friends, to give expression to the grief now felt by the entire community in being deprived of the counsel and services of one so eminently well qualified to act the part of counsellor and guide, to bear willing testimony to his many great good and noble qualities possessed by the departed friend and associate, and to place on record an appreciation of his many public and private virtues; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of our friend and associate, Andre Froment, late Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, this Common Council loses an intelligent, honest and honest member; the district which he lately represented loses a most efficient, energetic and influential representative; the City of New-York loses a faithful, devoted and patriotic citizen, while in the circle of his immediate relations and friends, particularly to his bereaved family, the loss is an irreparable affliction, and we tenderly tender them our heartfelt condolence, in this, their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That this Common Council do deeply and sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of our deceased friend in their bereavement. We ask to be permitted to share their sorrow to assist them in bearing the heavy burden of grief experienced at his loss; to share their affliction, to condole with them in their desolation; we hope to assist in assuaging the poignancy of their regret by reminding them that in more than the Divine promises and consolation applicable in more direct measure and force than to those who submit, with patience and resignation to the inscrutable decrees. He has promised to be "a father to the fatherless," and "a comforter to the afflicted." His promises are ever fulfilled. It is written that "whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth." It is only for us, poor insignificant mortals, to bow in meek submission to His will, and to acknowledge our total dependence upon Him, who, in His wisdom and mercy, "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That in consideration of our respect for the memory of our deceased associate, the members of this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that they will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days; will cause the chair from which occupied by him in this Chamber to be shrouded in mourning; will cause the flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings in the City to be displayed at half mast during the day of the funeral, and that a Special Committee of the members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral and perfecting the other arrangements contemplated in the passage of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and framed duly authenticated, and transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be it further

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Board do now adjourn.

Alderman Hardy seconded the preamble and resolutions and a growing trust of respect to the life, character and public services of the deceased.

The Chairman pro tem then put the question on the adoption of the preamble and all but the last resolution.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon he appointed Aldermen Ottiwell, Hardy and Ryers as such Special Committee on the part of this Board.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the last of the series of resolutions.

Which was also unanimously adopted.

And the Chairman pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1863. (Five o'clock, P. M.)

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

Honorable Morgan Jones, President Board of Councilmen:

You will please call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, to be held on Friday, December eighteen, to take such action relative to the decease of Andre Froment, Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

JAMES HAYES,
JOHN EALY,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN BRICE,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOSEPH G. HAVILAND,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JAMES RILEY,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN M'CONNELL,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
PATRICK RUSSELL.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Gross, Brady, M'Connell, Repper, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of Alderman Andre Froment.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Alderman Andre Froment.

Which were concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

On motion, out of respect to the memory of deceased, the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION,
MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Monday next, twenty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

CHARLES J. CHIPP, Alderman Seventh District.
PETER MITCHELL, Alderman Eighth District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, Alderman Tenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Third District.
JAMES REED, Alderman Sixth District.
J. M'COOL, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.
J. R. RYERS, Alderman Ninth District.
JOHN HARDY, Alderman Eleventh District.
J. D. OTTIWELL, Alderman Fourteenth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Alderman Thirteenth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the meetings held on the nineteenth, seventeen and eighteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Remonstrance of property owners on Nineteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Hudson River against paving south side with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Petition of John Hegeman, for reappointment as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Abraham Depew, for damages from change of grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Stephen Geoghegan, for fitting up Seventh Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Bill of Thomas E. Foran, for fitting up Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of B. R. Murphy for fitting up Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of John H. Tobitt, to allow him to print minutes, &c., for twenty per cent. less than their present cost, or open the same to competition, by advertisement or otherwise.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the twenty-third annual Ball of Manhattan Engine Company number Eight, at Irving Hall, on Thursday, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Fifth regiment New-York State Militia to attend their annual Ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday, December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Clinton Engine Company number Forty-one, to attend their twenty-third annual Ball at the Apollo Rooms, on Thursday evening, December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Aldermen Long—

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Company be and they are hereby directed to place a gas lamp on the country road leading from Ninth-avenue at One-Hundred and Twenty-Sixth-street, to the Institution of the Sacred Heart, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to hire a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Third to Fourth avennes, Eighty-fourth to Eighty-eighth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the widow of our late lamented associate, Alderman Andre Froment, the salary of said officer for the months of November and December instant, and the salary for services as City Canvasser.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the salary of the First Book-keeper in the Street Department be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Second Book-keeper to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Markets be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. William Eagle to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises, southwest corner of Vestry and Varick streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis C. Hall & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corner of Watts and West streets, and two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corners of Watts and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Broad-street, from the northwest corner to the southeast corner of Beaver-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the salary of the first general clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Lang moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of a resolution to open one Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for crape, etc., furnished on occasion of funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from consideration of an ordinance from Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from consideration of a resolution from Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of dock builders.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of a resolution to open Seventy-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of a resolution to open Seventy-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence lot on southeast corner Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing lots on the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from the termination of the present sewer to the Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a new steam engine for Company number Thirty-six.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of damages caused by five to Piers numbers Forty-one, Fifty-two, Fifty-three and Fifty-four, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was read from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of disbursements to families of volunteer soldiers for December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution permitting John T. Mills to run and use horse cars on his line of stages.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval your resolution, "That for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates, and his and their heirs and assigns, be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, and use horse cars in lieu of stages as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, wherever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, run or use such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turnouts as one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid.

The said Mills, his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, shall, in consideration of the permission hereby given, pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars under the existing City ordinances."

My objections to this resolution are, first, that it contains no limitation of the rate of fare to be charged by the beneficiaries named in it. This restriction is proper in justice to the passengers who might use the proposed rail cars, and ought not to be left subject to the will of the gentlemen in a matter of so much importance. Again, the recent action of the municipal government as to City railroads, in which we have all concurred, has been to require the payment into the City treasury of one-tenth of the gross receipts.

That condition is one which I regard as eminently proper and due to the City on conferring privileges which have proved to be of great value to the recipients. Objections to this resolution have been strongly urged upon me by the Third Avenue Railroad Company on various grounds; that company claiming, amongst other things, that they have an exclusive grant from the City for running rail cars on this route.

A careful examination of the grant by the Corporation to that company, dated January one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, has satisfied me that it confers no such exclusive right as is claimed; nor do I believe that it is competent for either the City Government or the State Legislature, to confer such exclusive privilege. The land of these streets has been taken for the accommodation of the public, and it is clearly in contravention of that purpose to appropriate any portion of those streets, to the exclusive use and advantage of any individual or company.

Nor can I see the force of the other objections which were urged by that company. On the contrary, were it not for the defects already mentioned, this resolution would receive my approval.

In fact, it seems to me that, in view of the improvident legislation of both the City and the State, in granting these railroad franchises, without any adequate compensation to the City, it would be well for the Corporation to grant to any proper applicant privileges of the character embraced in your resolution, with the restrictions as to fare and the reservation of one-tenth of the gross receipts, as I have suggested. It being understood, of course, that such parties should make just compensation for the use of the rail s laid down by other companies. By this means the City would hereafter secure equitable remuneration for this class of franchises, which have been found to be of such great value.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolutions, First, That the salaries of the officers and clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

Auditor of Accounts to five thousand dollars per annum.

First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

First General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Second General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Third General Clerk to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second—That Article four of Chapter three, Section forty-three, be amended as follows: There shall be an additional clerk appointed, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries and the appointment of such additional clerk and messenger to date from January first, one hundred and eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the resolution by striking out the amount of salary for the First Assistant Auditor of Accounts, for three thousand five hundred dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of four thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Jeremiah Ottiwell—4.

The resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to hire a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Third to Fourth avennes, Eighty-fourth to Eighty-eighth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the widow of our late lamented associate, Alderman Andre Froment, the salary of said officer for the months of November and December instant, and the salary for services as City Canvasser.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the salary of the First Book-keeper in the Street Department be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Second Book-keeper to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Markets be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. William Eagle to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises, southwest corner of Vestry and Varick streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis C. Hall & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corner of Watts and West streets, and two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corners of Watts and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah—2.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to pay Mary Borrman for loss of horse from pier foot of Watts street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolved, That the salary of the first general clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Lang moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of a resolution to open one Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for crape, etc., furnished on occasion of funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from consideration of an ordinance from Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from consideration of a resolution from Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of dock builders.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of a resolution to open Seventy-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of a resolution to open Seventy-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence lot on southeast corner Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing lots on the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from the termination of the present sewer to the Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a new steam engine for Company number Thirty-six.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of damages caused by five to Piers numbers Forty-one, Fifty-two, Fifty-three and Fifty-four, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was read from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of disbursements to families of volunteer soldiers for December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution permitting John T. Mills to run and use horse cars on his line of stages.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval your resolution, "That for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates, and his and their heirs and assigns, be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, and use horse cars in lieu of stages as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, wherever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, run or use such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turnouts as one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid.

The said Mills, his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, shall, in consideration of the permission hereby given, pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars under the existing City ordinances."

My objections to this resolution are, first, that it contains no limitation of the rate of fare to be charged by the beneficiaries named in it. This restriction is proper in justice to the passengers who might use the proposed rail cars, and ought not to be left subject to the will of the gentlemen in a matter of so much importance. Again, the recent action of the municipal government as to City railroads, in which we have all concurred, has been to require the payment into the City treasury of one-tenth of the gross receipts.

That condition is one which I regard as eminently proper and due to the City on conferring privileges which have proved to be of great value to the recipients. Objections to this resolution have been strongly urged upon me by the Third Avenue Railroad Company on various grounds; that company claiming, amongst other things, that they have an exclusive grant from the City for running rail cars on this route.

A careful examination of the grant by the Corporation to that company, dated January one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, has satisfied me that it confers no such exclusive right as is claimed; nor do I believe that it is competent for either the City Government or the State Legislature, to confer such exclusive privilege. The land of these streets has been taken for the accommodation of the public, and it is clearly in contravention of that purpose to appropriate any portion of those streets, to the exclusive use and advantage of any individual or company.

Nor can I see the force of the other objections which were urged by that company. On the contrary, were it not for the defects already mentioned, this resolution would receive my approval.

In fact, it seems to me that, in view of the improvident legislation of both the City and the State, in granting these railroad franchises, without any adequate compensation to the City, it would be well for the Corporation to grant to any proper applicant privileges of the character embraced in your resolution, with the restrictions as to fare and the reservation of one-tenth of the gross receipts, as I have suggested. It being understood, of course, that such parties should make just compensation for the use of the rail s laid down by other companies. By this means the City would hereafter secure equitable remuneration for this class of franchises, which have been found to be of such great value.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolutions, First, That the salaries of the officers and clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

Auditor of Accounts to five thousand dollars per annum.

First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

First General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Second General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Third General Clerk to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second—That Article four of Chapter three, Section forty-three, be amended as follows: There shall be an additional clerk appointed, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries and the appointment of such additional clerk and messenger to date from January first, one hundred and eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the resolution by striking out the amount of salary for the First Assistant Auditor of Accounts, for three thousand five hundred dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of four thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Jeremiah Ottiwell—4.

The resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to hire a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Third to Fourth avennes, Eighty-fourth to Eighty-eighth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the widow of our late lamented associate, Alderman Andre Froment, the salary of said officer for the months of November and December instant, and the salary for services as City Canvasser.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the salary of the First Book-keeper in the Street Department be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Second Book-keeper to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Markets be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. William Eagle to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises, southwest corner of Vestry and Varick streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis C. Hall & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corner of Watts and West streets, and two culverts and receiving basins be built at the northeast and southeast corners of Watts and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah—2.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution to pay Mary Borrman for loss of horse from pier foot of Watts street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolved, That the salary of the first general clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Lang moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of a resolution to open one Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for crape, etc., furnished on occasion of funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from consideration of an ordinance from Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips from consideration of a resolution from Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of dock builders.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of a resolution to open Seventy-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from the consideration of a resolution to open Seventy-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence lot on southeast corner Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing lots on the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from the termination of the present sewer to the Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a new steam engine for Company number Thirty-six.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of damages caused by five to Piers numbers Forty-one, Fifty-two, Fifty-three and Fifty-four, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was read from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of disbursements to families of volunteer soldiers for December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution permitting John T. Mills to run and use horse cars on his line of stages.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval your resolution, "That for the better accommodation of the public, John T. Mills, his associates, and his and their heirs and assigns, be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and permitted to operate, and use horse cars in lieu of stages as a daily mode of conveyance of persons and property, through, over and upon the present stage route of the said Mills, wherever the said Mills now has the right or permission to operate, run or use such stages, with the right, power and privilege of laying down and using such switches and turnouts as one exceeding five hundred feet in length) upon those streets and avenues where rail tracks are now laid down, as may be necessary and requisite for the use and operation of such cars upon the route aforesaid.

The said Mills, his associates, his and their heirs and assigns, shall, in consideration of the permission hereby given, pay to the City the same sum as a license fee upon each of the cars so to be used, run or operated upon said route as is now chargeable upon similar cars under the existing City ordinances."

My objections to this resolution are, first, that it contains no limitation of the rate of fare to be charged by the beneficiaries named in it. This restriction is proper in justice to the passengers who might use the proposed rail cars, and ought not to be left subject to the will of the gentlemen in a matter of so much importance. Again, the recent action of the municipal government as to City railroads, in which we have all concurred, has been to require the payment into the City treasury of one-tenth of the gross receipts.

That condition is one which I regard as eminently proper and due to the City on conferring privileges which have proved to be of great value to the recipients. Objections to this resolution have been strongly urged upon me by the Third Avenue Railroad Company on various grounds; that company claiming, amongst other things, that they have an exclusive grant from the City for running rail cars on this route.

A careful examination of the grant by the Corporation to that company, dated January one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, has satisfied me that it confers no such exclusive right as is claimed; nor do I believe that it is competent for either the City Government or the State Legislature, to confer such exclusive privilege. The land of these streets has been taken for the accommodation of the public, and it is clearly in contravention of that purpose to appropriate any portion of those streets, to the exclusive use and advantage of any individual or company.

Nor can I see the force of the other objections which were urged by that company. On the contrary, were it not for the defects already mentioned, this resolution would receive my approval.

In fact, it seems to me that, in view of the improvident legislation of both the City and the State, in granting these railroad franchises, without any adequate compensation to the City, it would be well for the Corporation to grant to any proper applicant privileges of the character embraced in your resolution, with the restrictions as to fare and the reservation of one-tenth of the gross receipts, as I have suggested. It being understood, of course, that such parties should make just compensation for the use of the rail s laid down by other companies. By this means the City would hereafter secure equitable remuneration for this class of franchises, which have been found to be of such great value.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and laid on the table, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolutions, First, That the salaries of the officers and clerks in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department be increased as follows:

Auditor of Accounts to five thousand dollars per annum.

First Assistant Auditor of Accounts to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

First General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Second General Clerk to two thousand dollars per annum.

Third General Clerk to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Second—That Article four of Chapter three, Section forty-three, be amended as follows: There shall be an additional clerk appointed, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and that such increase of salaries and the appointment of such additional clerk and messenger to date from January first, one hundred and eight hundred and sixty-four, and the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the resolution by striking out the amount of salary for the First Assistant Auditor of Accounts, for three thousand five hundred dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of four thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Jeremiah Ottiwell—4.

The resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Master

with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert Macklin, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents, in payment for services rendered as attendant at the Sixth District Court, from January first to June first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the appropriate account, or any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGreth, Murray, O'Brien Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Joyce—3.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number nine hundred and sixty-five, being a resolution that the salary of the Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also the salary of the Clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also the Salary of the Deputy Collectors of City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington Markets, whose salary shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number five hundred and seventy-eight, being a resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilman Hayes, McVay, Russell—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number nine hundred and forty-five, being a report of Committee on Price Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Commissioner of Police be directed to advertise for a lot of ground, to be within that portion of the City and County of New-York bounded by Eighth-street and Ninth avenue, on Forty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, for Hose company number thirty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Perry called up General Order number nine hundred and sixty-six, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the salary of Jacob Hess, Inspector of Buildings, be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Tweed moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President declared the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, the twenty-second instant, at three o'clock P. M.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Which was referred to Special Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms.

The Committee on County Officers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bill of Henry W. Genet, for official services as County Clerk up to January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be audited and allowed at four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for "County Contingencies."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Conner, Davis, Ely, Little, Purdy, Roche, Tweed and Weismann—8.

MOTIONS.

Supervisor Tweed moved to take up the report of the Committee on Civil Courts in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the salaries of the Judges of the Marine Court be increased to $5,000 per annum, and that the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Superior Court in this county, be increased to $6,000 per annum, such increase to take effect from the 1st of January last.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Tweed then moved to amend the above resolution by including the Recorder.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Conner, Davis, Ely, Purdy, Roche, Tweed and Weismann—7.

Negative—Supervisor Little—1.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following was received, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, your resolution fixing the salaries of certain Clerks in the Supreme Court at one thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, to take effect from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and naming among them "R. E. Ritter, Clerk at Part one and two," without mentioning the Court intended, and "Clement Foadick, Record Clerk, County Clerk's Office."

I understand that no such offices exist as are here mentioned as being filled by these gentlemen. Consequently your action fixing salaries for them, as holding such offices, is contrary to what I understand to be the law and practice in such matters, and it is especially wrong if the salaries are to be fixed as from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, which, I am informed, was not intended, though the resolution expressly so provides. The offices, if necessary, should have been, I respectfully submit, expressly created by resolution of your Board, to be filled afterward by the County Clerk, who is the appointing officer, and the provision as to their salary should have been prospective from the time of their actual appointment.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table for ten days.

Supervisor Purdy moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday next, the twenty-second inst., at three o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Tweed moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President declared the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, the twenty-second instant, at three o'clock P. M.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

D. W. EVES & CO. WILL SELL ON THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, Dec. 22 and 23, at ½ o'clock each evening, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway,

GREAT SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF COSTLY AND HIGH CLASS PAINTINGS BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF DUSSELDORF.

We have the honor to announce that we shall sell at the galleries as above the important and valuable consignment just received from Dusseldorf, and which, forwarded under the superintendence and auspices of Bridge Proll-ham, Esq., contains more unqualifiedly fine works of the very highest character than any collection ever before brought to the public.

Every Dusseldorf artist of eminence has added one or more pairtings to the collection, and we assure the art-loving public that the examples referred to will enhance the already exalted repute of the distinguished artists. It is with much pleasure that we add a positive assurance that every single picture will be peremptorily sold without the slightest reserve, the consignment having come out in this distance understanding. The collection comprises one hundred and twenty pictures, and includes examples by

ANDREAS ACHENBACK,	CARL HUBNER.
OSWALD ACHENBACK,	BOSE.
KINDLER,	VAN IHOREN,
HERZING,	JAULES.
LACOMBE WITZ,	JORDAENS,
EUGENE DE BLOCK,	VON MUYDEN,
GESELSCHAF,	SELL,
HUNTER,	MERCK,
VAN WILLE,	CARL HOFF,
MEYER VON BREMEN,	FYE,
KOEST,	HORGO,
FAY,	DIETERS,
HILGERS,	KERSTZER,
JUENGHEIM,	MAURER,
LITSCHAUER,	MEYER,
KUPPER,	MUESLAGEN,
MUNTHE,	E. C. POST,
OPPENHEIM,	ROEGELS,
RITZ,	ENGELHART,
WARAVEN,	BECKER,
JACOBSYN,	LEITZE,
REITZ,	GONS,
HAHN,	MERCK,
WEBB,	BEWER,
WALLANDER,	HASENCLEVER.

The list might be extended considerably, which is, however, unnecessary. The collection will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday morning, day and evening, and we respectfully request the favor of an early call from all connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts, and we repeat that the entire collection will be sold unreserved, by order, an opportunity for the purchase of high-class works of art, seldom if ever before offered to this City.

COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS BY P. F. ROSSITER, Esq.

About forty original Paintings by Mr. Rossiter, the latest productions of his pencil, and of a high degree of interest, comprising historical, landscape, genre and other subjects, elegantly framed, forming the most desirable and carefully finished specimens of Mr. Rossiter's works that have been placed before the public for some time.

We would also announce the sale of a very beautiful specimen by

HENRY PETERS GRAY, Esq.,

and some other genuine eminent American artists, on exhibition three days before sale, and catalogues ready.

L. H. LITTLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC TABLES, PERFECT STATUETTES, FOUNTAINS, PEDESTALS, CARIATIDES, CANDELABRAS, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, &c.—H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, December 22d, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 806 Broadway, near the corner of Eleventh-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara statuettes, of pleasing and classic design; elegant vases, richly carved tazzas, or fountains, four feet in diameter, for garden, an elaborately carved Italian marble fountain, with three basins, a choice assortment of marble and alabaster works of art for the decoration of parlors, and the whole of which are the direct importation from Italy of Signors GIOVANNOSE & ZANNONI; also a fine assortment of bronze clocks, statues and groups, Bohemian glass ware, &c. These sales will be the closing ones, and every article offered will be positive, sold. The store is now open to visitors and catalogues ready.

HENRY D. MINTURN, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., &c.—MINERA SOMERINDYK, Assignee, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 23d, 24th and 25th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at the Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, a large and valuable invoice of fine gold and diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches &c. &c., being the entire stock of a manufacturing jeweler of this city, consisting of full and half sets, in pearl, lava, mosaic, carbuncle, coral, &c., brooches, ear-rings, gent's pins, sleeve buttons and studs, stone-set and plain English lever watches, hunting-case and open face, also, an elegant diamond brooch, 27 stones, do. bracelet, rings, gent's pins, &c., &c., also, an invoice of fine French clocks, Parian, Bohemian, glass and silver-plated ware. The above goods all fine gold and warranted, and are particularly worthy the attention of the trade, as well as private buyers.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 230 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.

About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.

About 200 tons of old Car Axles.

About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.

About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.

A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 23, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 125 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order; rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, and one first-class rosewood Piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $15,000.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN

Will sell on

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 22 and 23, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn,

SPLENDID MARBLE AND ALABASTER STATUARY, RICH CARVED MANTEL VASES, LAZZARINI PANELS, CARD RECEIVERS, and a great variety of smaller articles, BRONZES, FANCY BOXES, DESKS, WORK BOXES, &c., &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner 6th and 23d streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, ex., the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of a decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The road Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, in the State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was so seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest thereto of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land conveyed from the Commissioners of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents, and income and profit of the said Railroad and road extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The same and premises will be sold in separate parcels, and upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold en masse, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $650,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,34 0, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, on Tuesday morning, and being the fifth day of said term, which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. POST, U. S. Marshal.

WM. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by Spencer Driver, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Lackawanna, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids "on account or reserve" being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in cash will be required to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the date of such order, or at the option of the Company making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover insurance, storage, &c., &c., both to be paid on delivery.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, at our usual yard at Elizabethport, or as at auction sale. The coal will be delivered free from the cars on their arrival at the mines, with unnecessary delay, otherwise from the dock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean steamers. Vessels' arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BISBIN, President.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 997 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or deciduous	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Colton has returned to the City and will administer the gas personally for the extraction of teeth. 23 Bond street. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $5. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 50 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 61 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 9 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—The late estate of a handsome country residence at Jamaica, Ward 6, Q. C., N. I., is offered for sale. It is distant from New-York by railroad 2½ hours' ride; is situated in the most healthful and cultivated part of New-Jersey, has mountain air, pure water, good neighbors, schools, churches, etc., to make it desirable. The place has about 13 acres of land, a large modern house, with parlors, library, dining-room, large kitchen, wide hall, double stair case, bath-room, 7 bedrooms, and servants' room, furnace, &c., &c.

About six acres are laid out in ornamental grounds, beautifully hedged, abundance of shade trees and choice fruit of all kinds, and flowers.

The outbuildings are barns large and ample, ornamental and ice-house, wood and other sheds, henery, &c.

The place will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. It cost over $12,000, but will be sold as less. Terms easy. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 28.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 60 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bids will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——— (Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.

——— bushel of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.

——— ton of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186—, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186—, and oblige myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trowsers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber.
Bootees.
Boots.
Negro Brogans.
Great Coat Straps.
Hats, trimmed, Infantry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps
Worsted Epaulettes.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery.
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and address to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horse to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMPORTERS are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEWART,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Twenty-first-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort streets.

For flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and flagging Fifty eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones at southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For filling lots east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty eighth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, all the lots on both sides of Washington street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Lexington avenues. Also, all the property at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets, to the extent of one hundred and twenty-six feet on Church-street, and one hundred and seventeen feet on Leonard-street. Also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, to either with Ward numbers Fifty, Fifty-one and Fifty-two on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, being in the Immediate rear of the lots on Broadway. Also, the lots in block number Fifty, on the south side of Forty ninth street, known as Ward numbers Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven, and Ward number Forty-six in block number Forty-nine, on the north side of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st cet, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 22, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots adopted at a regular meeting of said Board, held this day at their office, all the branch pilots, owners of vessels now or hereafter sunk in the waters of the Port and Harbor of New-York, at or near Piers Nos. 40, 42 and 44, North River, are hereby notified to remove the same, with all their engines and appurtenances, within three days from the first hour the same will be removed at the risk and expense of said owners, as provided by law.

All persons having a claim against said vessels can receive proof of the same within the time of exposure, viz.: Sybilla, containing steel sextures, blets, tumors, cancers necessary and constitutional syphilis diseases of the urinary organs. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables me to cure in cases where others have failed. Diseases of the throat, nose, skin, blood, &c., of long standing or recent origin, receive the most thorough and speedy eradication from the system. This marvelous agent produces manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical decline, decrepitude, impediments to marriage, timidity, self-distrust, etc. The most eminent Professors and Lecturers on anatomy, chemistry and medicine in the world, in connection with the most learned and scientific physicians of this City, have combined to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Persons consulting me by letter will receive the same attention as if personally present. All letters must contain a stamp for return postage. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. WARD, No. 2 Lispenard-st., New-York. Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used

Yes, a positive cure

Balsam Copaiva and Mercury dis abated.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having neither oil nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowel of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change, when

Price, single package, $2, sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S SPECIFIC AND LIVER JUICES.

A positive and permanent remedy for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It searches and eradicates it.

Price $1 or six for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 36 Bleecker-st.

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 212 Broadway,

HUESTON & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 2 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3823. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax, Jura at Portland and Edinburgh at this Port.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT

HEENAN BEATEN.

Twenty-five Rounds Fought in Thirty-five Minutes.

LITTLE SCIENCE DISPLAYED ON EITHER SIDE.

The Pampero Seized by the Government

Effect of Grant's Victory at Chattanooga.

THE REBEL LOAN AT 65 DISCOUNT.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 12th via Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock this morning. The dates are two days later than those per the *Jura* at Portland.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 11th inst.

The ship *Amelia*, from New-York for London, was abandoned Nov. 29. The crew had arrived at Oporto.

The Federal steamer *Kearsarge* was ontside of Plymouth Sound on the 11th inst.

The *Asia* has 12 passengers for this port and 54 for Boston.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Failure of the Peace Congress—Louis Napoleon Nonplussed—The Mexican Mandarchy—The Venality of the French Press.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1863.

The monarchs of Europe mock at the Emperor's calamity. They have driven him into a corner and they intend to hold him there. The alliance with England is broken, and it is doubtful whether another can be effected with Russia. The French journals cry "War!" but there will be no war, and nobody is deceived by the cry. For twelve years the Emperor has tricked and insulted England, till at last Lord JOHN ROSSELL gathers up his courage and says: "No, we will have nothing more to do with you, and you may do what you will about it; we assume the responsibility!" The other monarchs of Europe are delighted at this attitude of England, for they, too, have no confidence in NAPOLEON'S honesty; they, too, are glad of an occasion to isolate him, and to show him that they have no confidence in his professions.

For the moment the French Government is practicing what in medicine is called the system of expectation, but what the French journals call the terrible silence which precedes the storm. The Emperor, in fact, does not know what next to do, and he is waiting to see what is going to turn up. In the meantime, the *Moniteur* is publishing the replies of the different sovereigns to the invitations to the Congress, and this serves to keep up the excitement on the subject, but does not satisfy any one as to what the future is going to bring forth.

The Government does not seem to feel satisfied with the condition of interior affairs, and the warnings to the press and other rigorous measures, denote a disposition on the part of those charged with the maintenance of public order not to relax too much in their surveillance over the movements of the disaffected and the factious.

The journals are permitted, however to say that the condition of things in Mexico is almost hopeless; that to suppress the Juarez party and to bring the country to an acceptation of the intervention will still cost many men and much money.

On the other hand, I happen to know that at the Ministry of War and at the Ministry of Marine, they talk in quite another tone. There they say that JUAREZ will be destroyed in the campaign just opened, and that at the end of February, order—French order—will reign throughout Mexico.

It is generally admitted that France will be obliged, in order to escape from the Mexican dilemma, to guarantee a loan and a standing army, and that under these conditions MAXIMILIAN may probably be induced to undertake the doubtful enterprise for which he has been selected. The United States will then be the only stumbling block in the way, but the Government paper, *La France*, has undertaken to keep its readers advised on the intentions of our Government in this matter. The occupation of Brownsville by Gen. BANKS, was greeted by *La France*, with the declaration that the French people had no need to be alarmed about this circumstance, for that Mr. LINCOLN knew too well his own interests to think of interfering with *French rights* in Mexico. Subsequently the same paper declared that the Government of Mr. LINCOLN had shown such a fairness toward the French in Mexico, that there was no danger of any attempt of Gen. BANKS to interfere in any way with the French programme in that country. These declarations of *La France* are no doubt made on its own responsibility, and are in no other way valuable than as an indication of the current of people's thoughts in this country.

Two or three of the French papers have published that precious extract from the intercepted correspondence of Mr. DE LEON, in which the writer gives his appreciation of the French journalists in his employ, and an exposition of his financial embarrassments in the same connection. The letter of Mr. DE LEON would no doubt have acquired a wider circulation if it were not for the fact that a large proportion of the press of Paris is venal to the last degree, and that the subject is therefore a disagreeable one. The singular spectacle is presented at this moment of Ministerial journals taking opposite sides on the question of the Suez Canal, and for reasons which the public find no difficulty in explaining. This subsidizing of the press, however, by the Confederates, has done harm to the Union cause in France, and ought to have been met by the same kind of counteracting influence. It is a source of gratification, however, that all the liberal pens of France, and most of the pens of renown, have been devoted to the Union cause, and without pay or stimulus, or suggestion, even, of any kind.

The work on the Confederate ships at Bordeaux continues, but under a guarantee that the vessels are to be diverted from their original destination.

Two late numbers of the New-York Semi-Weekly TIMES have been suppressed at the French Post-office, but for what cause I have been unable to ascertain. A large number of foreign papers are having the same experience.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The great fight between JOHN C. HEENAN and TOM KING, for $10,000, came off at Tunbridge on the 10th inst. The contest resulted in favor of KING, after twenty-five well contested rounds, fought in thirty-five minutes.

The following from *Bell's Life* is a detailed account of the affair:

From Bell's Life in London.

The long-talked-of battle of "the giants" came off Thursday last, at a capital spot southeastward, under as brilliant circumstances, both as regards weather and traveling arrangements, as could possibly be desired. The sun shone beautifully the whole day, the company was exceedingly select, and there was not the slightest appearance of interruption from the moment of landing to that of departure. Gentle and simple, and noble and plain, were present in large numbers—over 1,000. The appearance of that great audience on one of the Sussex hills as exponents and supporters of thorough English manly pluck and bottom all over the world, brought back, as if upon the stage of history, the traditional glories of the sunlit days of the ring, glories which, we trust, have not altogether departed, but which, judging from the well-fought contest and well-conducted business of Thursday, may again shine upon this yearning generation of ours. On arrival at the station a few minutes before five in the morning, we found the "rasping" division had dwindled away into an insignificant few. Fact is, busy tongue of Madam Rumor had sent them so often to various stations on the Will-o'-the-Wisp errand that they were completely tired out, and after the lesson of Tuesday and Wednesday night without anything turning up they blew up the whole affair and quietly stayed at home. Never was a secret of such a kind better kept, and the wide-awakes who "knew the exact spot to a yard," found themselves neck deep in the mire after a fashion they little calculated on. The train consisted of thirty carriages, in each of which, to use a theatrical phrase, there was no standing-room. We were "horsed" by two powerful engines, and about a quarter past six, glided out of the station, without least confusion, and with greatest regularity in the world.

After a pleasant trip, we at length drew up in a secluded and well-selected spot, where we got out, yawned, stretched ourselves, and gulped in the sharp morning air most voraciously. On account of the extreme softness of the ground, it was some time before a decent place could be found. At this hour, about 9¼ o'clock, the sun shining out as magnificently as on a fine May morning, and as we toiled some mile and a half up a steep craggy hill the "stuff" was taken out of many. At length a chosen spot was taken possession of, and the ring pitched. KING first tossed in his caster, amid loud cheers, immediately followed by HEENAN, who was similarly received. Colors were now unfolded on both sides, and the combatants began to dress. Choice of ground won by HEENAN, and then came, the referee; some wrangling took place in respect to that functionary, during which, betting went on with offers of 40 to 20, etc., en HEENAN, without takers. Confusion now became ruling element, wasting away precious time on the top of a hill that could be seen for twenty miles around. There were the men and seconds ready, while the referee was expected to come from the clouds. Three-quarters of an hour were spent in this way before matters were finally closed, and the referee originally proposed was ultimately agreed to. The men then began the important duty of the toilet, and, in the hands of their respective valets, the operation was soon completed. The ring was then cleared, and the men showed themselves ready for battle array. HEENAN was the first to exhibit, amidst the loud cheers of his admirers, instantly followed by KING, for whom another salvo arose from the throats of his party. Exactly at 10 o'clock the man were delivered at the scratch, shook hands, and prepared to commence

THE FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—Both trying to measure their distance. Heenan ran in and closed, grasping King by the neck, and put on the old-fashioned hug, continuing to hold his man in such a way that the referee entered the ring and strictly cautioned him not to repeat the operation in a similar manner.

ROUND 2.—King made fighting soon as he came to the scratch. There was some attempt at countering by both of the most homely description, very wild and very pinin. Heenan rushed on King, got the hug again, and threw him like a sack of malt on the grass. On the men being lifted, Heenan was found to be bleeding from the mouth. First blood was claimed and allowed to King. [Cheers.]

ROUND 3.—After some hard exchanges, Heenan again put on the hug, and threw King on the ropes with an awful spank. All was now going deed against King, but the first blood.

ROUND 4.—King came up with a "mouse" rather visible under his left eye. They went to work in a manner that showed the first indication of slashing, Heenan again running in for the hug. It was obvious that he meant to fight nothing but a wrestling fight—fists to be only very subordinate agents in the business. This called forth loud expressions of disapprobation.

ROUND 5.—Both men came up smiling at one another, and, after feeling, King let fly a tremendous right-handed thunderbolt against Heenan's ear that was heard all over the ring. King followed up his advantage, and launched a fellow-blow on Heenan's temple. Heenan, in despair, hugged again, and threw his antagonist.

ROUND 6.—The sledging business commenced at this round—both man went in ding-dong. Heenan finished by again putting on the hug; what few hits were exchanged were not of the slightest moment upon the issue of the contest.

ROUND 7.—Give and take now became the order of the day. A few seconds, than more hammering, when Heenan was obliged to fly to his favorite embrace. Caught King and cross-buttocked him fearfully. People actually held their breath a moment, and felt relieved when the men were carried to their corners. During this round, King gave Heenan a rattling sledge-hammer on the nose with his right, and brought the blood down in a stream. [Cheers and counter cheers.]

ROUND 8.—On time being called both were up, recovering, or hacking, or ducking, to get away. Some rapid countering took place. Heenan went in, when the hugging was brought into action, but this time failing woefully, for King turned the table and floored his antagonist.

ROUND 9.—Both sharp to time. King let out his right, and struck Heenan tremendously about the head. Heenan closed, and threw King again.

ROUND 10.—Express speed had now begun in earnest, King landing out heavily with both fists, and, at a struggle, was thrown.

ROUND 11.—Heenan began to show the pace was telling on him. Coming up, he caught and threw King very heavily. It sounded like ox-en falling out of a cart.

ROUND 12.—Not more than a minute; heavy exchanged about the head, and Heenan threw King heavily.

ROUND 13.—Some heavy encountering about the head on both sides, when Heenen closed, throwing King as before.

ROUND. 14.—Heenan met King at the very onset with a fearful punch from the latter's right hand. Some sharp belting. A heavy fall for King. Notwithstanding all this throwing advantage, Heenan showed nearly as much distress as King.

ROUND 15.—It was now plainly seen that the rate was telling powerfully on both men. Some awful taps on each side. Heenan shot out his right hand with such terrific affect that King reeled like a drunken man, ultimately falling in his corner. It was thought that he would not face the storm again. That was the first genuine knock-down blow.

ROUND 16.—Heenan began to show that fortune was gliding fast from him. He came up with a dreadful eye. This round was a severe struggle.

ROUND 17.—The excitement became so tremendous that all regulation about the inner ring was swept to the winds. King's cyclopean blows about Heenan's head, especially the temples, so awalled up the parts that he began to look in a sad plight. His eye was in a frightful state, King having made several sudden successful shoulder-hits with his right on it.

The following account is from the London *Illustrated Sporting News*, and is additional to that received from *Bell's Life*:

ROUND 16.—A tolerable good amount of work done, in which King cut his opponent's right eye, and the round was finished by a heavy body blow from Heenan, which made the sailor stagger back, and the ground being slippery, he fell down.

ROUND 17.—Heenan's fast fighting and throwing now began to tell its own tale upon himself, and he came up piping, though smiling. Nobbers were exchanged and some body blows, and in the end King was again thrown.

ROUND 18.—King now led off and visited the damaged eye, and also got on the cheek, which riled the Benecia Boy, who gave him a stinger on the head, closed and threw him so heavily it was thought he was out of time, and it took his seconds some time before they could get him round again.

[Here the Kingites broke into the ring, and the remainder of the fight was carried on amidst much disorder. In the confusion we missed the two succeeding rounds, but they were very short and in favor of Heenan. King soon recovered, and immediately afterward turned the tide of fortune in his favor, Heenan rapidly and suddenly getting weak.]

ROUND 21—By the advice of his seconds, King led off, and planted well on the damaged eye, also on the nose, fetching more blood from both places. Heenan's returns were short, and King at once closed with him and threw him—a regular hurster.

ROUND 22—Again did King get well home on the nasal organ and right peeper, and receiving it in the ribs, closed and threw Heenan.

ROUND 23—Heenan came up quite groggy, and his heart seemed to be failing him, for when King once more planted a straight one on the mouth, he appeared quite perplexed and helpless. He tried to plant his left, but did not reach. After some sharp in-fighting, he was again flung heavily to Mother Earth, and when picked up was nearly senseless.

ROUND 24—No sooner were they at the scratch, than King again visited the mug, and knocked the Boy clear off his pins.

25TH AND LAST ROUND.—SAYERS souced Heenan well with cold water, and got him once more to face King, but the latter again planted on the mouth, and flung him almost senseless to the ground. This was a settler, for when Heenan tried to leave his corner for another round, he was as helpless as a child, and amidst shouts of "shame!" "shame!" to allow him to come up again, Macdonald gave in for him.

The "Boy" was seconded by TOM SAYERS and JOHNNY MACDONALD, and KING by JERRY NOON and BAS TYLER.

Rumors had been current that HEENAN was in an alarming condition in consequence of the punishment he received in his recent fight with KING, but they proved to be unfounded.

On the arrival of HEENAN in London he received the best medical assistance, and although his bruises and contusions were found to be very severe, none of his bones were broken and he had received no internal injury. His head exhibited a most ghastly appearance; his old rip-wound had reopened and his eyes were nearly closed.

The bets on the result of the fight surpassed in their number and amount any ever made on any like occasion.

The fight has been the all-engrossing topic in England. The papers give elaborate accounts of it, and KING'S victory was naturally received with great exultation.

There was no interruption of the fight and it was bravely, fairly and squarely fought.

The London *Times* devotes a leader to the affair and also publishes a graphic special account. It editorially says:

"HEENAN was game throughout, from the beginning to the close of the fight, and he put the 'hug' on so as to crush his antagonist by dashing him to the ground. KING'S tactics were different and more creditable to a professor of pugilism. They consisted simply in striking a series of sledge-hammer blows on the most prominent and sensitive parts of HEENAN'S physiognomy until the latter collapsed from exhaustion.

The affair was over in twenty-four rounds and thirty-five minutes. There appears to have been little 'science' on either side, but it was, nevertheless, a fair stand-up fight, without a check, and ended in a decisive victory for KING."

The *Times* concludes its article by asserting that "prize-fighting is more revolting than bull-fighting, and ought to be discouraged."

THE CONGRESS.

It was reported that negotiations were going on between France and various European Powers, to determine if the Congress shall go on without England.

The reply of Austria is published. It fully sympathizes with the objects NAPOLEON has in view, but wishes before taking part to learn with some accuracy the basis and programme of the Congress. The reply points out that there would be less danger of accident if the questions for discussion be indicated beforehand. In an accompanying letter Count RECHBERG asks how NAPOLEON'S declaration relative to the Treaties of 1815 is to be understood.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

It was reported that the President of the German Federal Diet had notified the Danish Government that if in three days Denmark does not comply with the demands of the Diet the Federal troops will enter Holstein.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a bill had been introduced for a loan of twelve millions of thalers to meet the expenses of the extraordinary military measures caused by affairs in Schleswig-Holstein. The Minister on Finance requested a speedy decision.

It was rumored that King CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, was indisposed, and some uneasiness was felt on his account.

The Dresden and Wurtemberg Chambers have adopted resolutions urging the immediate occupation of Holstein, and against the Danish pretensions.

Prince FERDINAND, of Augustenburg, has issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners, thanking them for their fidelity and reasserting his rights.

Troops had left Prague for Theresienstadt, where the troops are to assemble preparatory to their departure for Holstein, to enforce the Federal execution.

The whole Austrian corps were to move on the 15th of December.

It is said that the Austrian Government will ask of the Reichsrath an extraordinary credit of fifteen millions of florins to meet the expenses of the Holstein expedition, and the establishment of troops in Galicia.

The Saxon contingent will enter Holstein on the 15th of December, and, if resisted, the Austro-Prussian Reserves, 52,000 strong, will quickly move to the front.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. COBDEN was engaged in a warm controversy with the London *Times*, that journal having refused to publish a letter from him.

Justice WIGHTMAN, a distinguished English Judge, had died suddenly, aged 80 years.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the French Government is preparing a squadron for the Pacific, with the view of stopping the supply of arms from California for JUAREZ.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of nearly eight millions of francs.

Marshal FOAZY had reached St. Nazaire in the frigate *Peneme*.

It was reported that the new loan would be laid before the Legislature on the 14th instant.

There was not much variation on the Paris Bourse and the Rentes closed on the 11th instant at 67f. 20c.

The debate on the address was fixed for the 14th inst.

The *Moniteur* says that the Government will take no part in the discussion on the Suez Canal works.

The Paris Bourse was firmer, the Rentes closing on the 9th inst. at 67f. 40c.

ITALY.

An exciting debate in the Italian Parliament, on the question of the policy of the Government in Sicily, resulted in the approval of the Government, by a vote of 206 to 52.

Thirty-five members of the municipality of Naples had resigned.

POLAND.

The chief railway station at Wnraew has been surrounded by Russian troops.

Several engagements are reported in the Governments of Cracow and Lublin.

Fresh bands of insurgents were appearing in Lithuania, well equipped and supplied with Winter clothing.

Several important victories by the Poles over the Russian troops are confirmed.

Arrests at Warsaw continue to be as numerous as ever, and the system of depopulation progresses without abatement. Twenty railway officials have been arrested.

RUSSIA.

Russia is reported to be making great armaments at Kieff and Nicolaieff.

SWEDEN.

The Diet was closed on the 8th instant. The King, in his speech, said:

"Our interests are not yet immediately threatened; but they are connected in the maintenance of the peace and right of nations. The Swedish nation feels deep sympathy and sorrow for the dangers which impend over the King and people of Denmark.

Swadan has withdrawn from the alliance with Denmark, as she stands upon the observance of the Treaty of London.

JAPAN.

Advices via Paris say that at an extraordinary meeting of the Daimios, it was decided by a vote of 65 against 47, that there was no ground for declaring war against foreigners.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The November mails had been received from various ports on the West Coast of Africa, but the news generally was unimportant.

The schooner *City of Norwich* shipped 1,200 slaves at Whydah on the 12th of October. She got safely away with them.

Small cotton shipments were being made to Liverpool.

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay are to the 29th of November.

Lord ELGIN died on the 20th of November.

There had been more hard fighting on the frontier. The hill tribes had risen against British rule, and attacked the British troops under Gen. CHAMBERLAIN with great determination; but they were repulsed and had not resumed the attack.

Two English officers were killed and seven wounded, including Gen. CHAMBERLAIN and Col. HOPE.

One hundred and twenty-eight British and native troops were killed and wounded.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN was in a strong fortified position, with 5,000 troops, well provided with everything. He telegraphs that he is confident of final success, and does not require reinforcements.

CHAMBERLAIN had resigned his command on account of his wounds.

Exchange at Bombay had advanced 2 per cent.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN,]

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The rebel steamer *Pampero* was formally seized by the Customs authorities at Glasgow on the 10th inst., by order of the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Bourse closes steady at 67f.30c. for the Rentes.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 13.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

Consols closed, after official hours yesterday, at 91⅛@91⅜ for money.

A Cabinet Council is announced for Wednesday.

The *Observer* believes that the efforts of Mr. STANSFIELD will be attended with marked success as regards a reduction in our Admiralty expenditures, and that the buoyancy of our financial arrangements will enable Mr. GLADSTONE to continue the policy of relieving the country from unnecessary taxation.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money had subsided to most moderate dimensions, and the supply was abundant. The Bank rate of discount continues at 6 per cent.

Gold was flowing into the Bank, and the funds were firmer and advancing.

COMMERCIAL NEWS PER ASIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12.

COTTON—The weekly Cotton report is in the *Jura's* advices.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is firmer, but sales are small.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market has a downward tendency, and all descriptions slightly lower. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, AYNYA & Co., report: Flour heavy. Wheat dull and 2d. lower; Winter Red Western, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d. Corn flat and 6d. lower; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—Are dull. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Beef very dull and 5s. lower. Pork inactive. Bacon firm and unchanged. Butter has a declining tendency. Lard quiet. Tallow flat, and prices still declining.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' circular reports Sugar firmer and 6d.@1s. higher. Coffee very dull. Rice flat. Ashes dull, at 29s. for Pots, and 32s. for Pearls. Linseed heavy and 3s. lower. Linseed Oil still declining. Cod Oil—market bare. Resin dull. Spirits Turpentine still declining.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report Petroleum firmer; Refined 1s. 9d.; Crude £15.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and tending downward. SPOAR buoyant, and the highest point almost recovered. COFFEE firmer, and partially 6d.@1s. higher. TEA still declining. RICE quiet and unchanged. TALLOW opened heavy, and closed firmer. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm. PETROLEUM quiet, at £16 10s. for Crude, and 1s. 11d. for Refined. SPERM OIL nominal. LINSEED OIL still declining.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

firmer. United States Sixes 65@70; United States Fives, 60@65. Railroad Stocks—No sales. Consols closed on Friday at 90⅞@91.

HAVRE MARKET—WEEK ENDING DEC. 10.

COTTON—Sales of the week 8,000 bales. Market steady, with a fair demand for the lower qualities at full previous quotations. New-Orleans *Tres Ordinaire* 380 fr.; do. *Bas*. 365 fr. Stock 24,000 bales.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12—Evening.

The *Persia* reached here this afternoon.

COTTON firm and unchanged. Sales to-day 5,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS inactive, without change in quotations.

PROVISIONS flat.

SUGAR buoyant.

PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12—Evening.

Consols for money 90⅞@91. Illinois Central Shares 25@23 discount. Erie Shares 63@65.

THE JURA'S NEWS.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. AITON, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and Moville the 12th inst., arrived at 7:30 A. M., having been detained 15 hours there by a strong gale. She encountered strong northwesterly winds throughout the passage. Purser NEWLAND reports, spoke on the 17th the steamer *City of Limerick*, bound east, in lat. 50, long. 36; 20th, A. M., ship *London*, bound west, in lat. 44, long. 56; 21st, steamer *Damascus*, bound east, lat. 43, long. 60; 22d, passed, off Cape Sable, a steamer bound west.

The *North America* arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th inst.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 8th inst.

The ship *Amelia*, from New-York for London, was abandoned Nov. 29. The crew have arrived at Oporto.

The *Aurelie*, from Shields for Newport, R. I., put into Queenstown. She was in a leaky condition, with rudder and mainmast sprung.

The *Royal Middy*, from Bristol and Queenstown, with loss of mainmast.

The *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton the 11th.

LATEST PER JURA.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 11.

The *City of London* and *North American* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 9th.

It was stated that the *Alabama* was expected at Madras, and that ramifications had been made to that port to meet her disbursements.

The *Vanderbilt* left Mauritius on the 10th of October on a cruise after the *Alabama*, Capt. BALDWIN having been notified of her appearance off Ceylon.

The *Florida* and *Georgia* were both being rapidly fitted out at Brest and Cherbourg respectively. The former was expected to put to sea in a few days.

The Rappahannock was being rapidly completed at Calais.

THE EDINBURGH'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the steamer *Edinburgh's* news, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The news by the *City of London*, confirming GRANT'S victory over BRAGG, was received with great satisfaction by the friends of the North, while on the Southern sympathizers it exercised a depressing effect, and that barometer, the Confederate Loan, experienced another material decline, being quoted at 35 and 38, or about 55 discount, with very few buyers. A sale was reported as low as 35.

[The latest previous quotations left the loan at 56 to 57, making a decline of over 20 per cent.—ED.]

The ship *Wilhelmsberg*, from Hamburg for Australia, was wrecked on the 6th inst., and out of 300 emigrants on board, only 44 were saved.

Mr. WILLIAM CORNELL JAWETT, who was staying in Liverpool, was publishing letters in the journals of that town, appealing to the Pope of Rome, and to the Church universally, to mediate between the belligerents in America.

The Southern Association of Manchester had declined Mr. JEWETT'S offer to lecture before them on the American question, because of the stipulation made by Mr. JEWETT that he should not compromise himself by altogether espousing the cause of the South, but should be allowed to take a broad view of the subject as it affected humanity.

The reply of Russia in regard to the European Congress proposed by the Emperor NAPOLEON is published.

The reply expresses an ardent desire for the pacification of Europe by an understanding between the Sovereigns; but says it is indispensable that the Emperor of the French should define the questions upon which an understanding would have to be arrived at, and the basis upon which such understanding should be established.

The English journals look on the Danish-German question as more pacific; but the German Diet on the 7th instant passed a resolution in favor of the Federal execution in Holstein by a small majority, and reserved to itself the settlement of the question of succession. An order for troops to enter the Duchy was immediately dispatched.

In the French Senate the draft of an address in reply to the Emperor NAPOLEON had been read. It is a mere paraphrase of his speech.

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS OF GEN. AVERILL.

The Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad Destroyed.

Great Destruction of Rebel Stores.

EXTRAORDINARY LABORS OF THE TROOPS.

EDRAY, POCAHONTAS COUNTY, West Va., Dec. 21, } Via BEVERLY, Dec. 23, 1863. }

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem on the 16th inst., and have arrived safely at this point with my command, consisting of the Second, Third and Eighth Virginia mounted infantry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania, DODSON' battalion of cavalry, and EWING'S battery at Salem.

Three depots were destroyed, containing 2,000 bbls. of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 barrels of meat, several cords of lumber, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes clothing, 20 bales of cotton, a large amount of harness, shoes and saddles, equipments, tools, oil, tar, and various other stores, and 100 wagons.

The telegraph wire was cut, coiled and burned for half a mile.

The water station, turn-table and three cars were burned, and the track torn up and rails heated and destroyed as much as possible in six hours. Five bridges and several culverts were destroyed, over an extent of 15 miles.

A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing materials were also destroyed. My march was retarded occasionally by the tempest in the mountains and the icy roads.

I was obliged to swim my command, and drag my artillery with ropes across Crog's Creek seven times in twenty-four hours. On my return, I found six seperate commands under Gens. Early, Jones, Fitz Lee, Imboden, Jackson, Echols, and McCoustin, arranged in a line extending from Staunton to Newport, upon all the available roads, to prevent my return. I captured a dispatch from Gen. JONES to Gen. EARLY, giving me the position, and that of JACKSON at Clifton Forge, and Covington was selected to carry.

I marched from the front of JONES to that of JACKSON at night. His outposts were pressed in at a gallop by the Eighth Virginia mounted infantry, and the two bridges across Jackson's River was saved, although faggots had been piled ready to ignite.

My column, about four miles long, hastened across, regardless of the enemy, until all but my ambulances, a few wagons and one regiment had passed, when a strong effort was made to retake the first bridge, in which they did not succeed.

The ambulance and some sick men were lost, and by the darkness and difficulties, the last regiment was detained upon the opposite side until morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy seemed determined to maintain his position up the cliffs which overlooked the bridges. I caused the bridges, which were long and high, to be destroyed, and the enemy immediately changed his position to the flank and rear of the detachment which was cut off. I sent orders to the remnants to destroy our wagons, and come to me across the river, or over the mountains.

They swam the river with the loss of only four men, who were drowned, and joined me. In the meantime forces of the enemy were concentrating upon me at Callaghan's over every available road but one, which was deemed impracticable, but by which I crossed over the top of the Alleghanies with my command, with the exception of four caissons, which were destroyed in order to increase the teams of the pieces. My loss is six men drowned, one officer and four men wounded, and four officers and ten man missing.

We captured about two hundred prisoners, but have retained but forty officers and eighty men, on account of their inability to walk. We took also about one hundred and fifty horses.

My horses have subsisted entirely upon a very poor country, and the officers and men have suffered cold, hunger and fatigue with remarkable fortitude. My command has marched, climbed, slid and swam three hundred and fifty-five miles since the 8th inst.

W. W. AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

CLERGYMEN VS. THE DRAFT.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) presented petitions from B. B. SMITH, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky; G. T. BEDELL, Assistant Bishop of Ohio, and HARRY W. LEE, Bishop of Iowa, and from members of the Lutheran Church in New-York, representing the propriety of regarding their conscientious scruples in reference to bearing arms. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MORE PAY FOR CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented a petition from the Inspectors of Customs and Revenue Agents of the Port of Philadelphia, asking for increased compensation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) presented a petition from B. C. BAILEY for remuneration for damages sustained by the seizure and detention of the ship *Arago*. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMBULANCES TO BE ALL ALIKE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted a bill to establish a uniform system of ambulances in the armies of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS NOT TO ACT AS COUNSEL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to members of Congress, which is as follows:

"No member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives of the United States shall, during his continuance in office, hereafter appear or act as counsel, attorney or agent, in any case or proceeding, civil, criminal, military or naval, or before any commission in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, or receive any compensation of any kind directly or indirectly for services of any description rendered by himself or another in relation to any such cause or proceeding; and no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, during his continuance in office, receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered to any person either by himself or another in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or any matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, bureau, office for any civil, military or naval commission, whatsoever; and any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than —— dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not less than —— years, and shall be forever hereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States."

This was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CODIFYING THE STATUTES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the codification and revision of the statutes of the United States.

ARE THERE ANY SLAVES IN THE SERVICE?

Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate, whether persons held to service or labor by the laws of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, have been enrolled according to the provisions of the "Act for calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, and if not, why such enrollment has not been made.

GENERAL OFFICERS WITHOUT COMMANDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S resolution of inquiry for the names of Major and Brigadier-Generals without a command larger than a brigade, the extent of the rank and pay of their several Staffs, with the amount of rations for each, &c., was taken up and adopted.

After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT ACT.

The Speaker has appointed the following gentlemen as the Select Committee on the National Bankrupt Law:

Messrs. Spaulding, of Ohio; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Crevans, of Indiana; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Frank, of New-York; Morrison, of Illinois; Thomas, of Maryland; Jenckes, of Rhode Island, and Chanler, of New-York.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with Mr. COX'S resolution, transmitting the report of Gen. MCCLELLAN concerning the organization and operations of the Army of the Potomac while he was in command, and all the army operations while he was Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that ten thousand extra copies be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due for the services of wounded and deceased soldiers. Referred.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to create a Bureau of Military Justice.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the same Committee, also reported a bill to repeal part of the Enrollment Act, the sole object of the bill being to unite the two classes into one, to take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) briefly stated his objections to the bill.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the Enrollment Act was full of defects, and required such modifications as would fill up our failing armies. He hoped the pending bill would not be acted upon at this time, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SCHENCK, in reply, said that the Committee on Military Affairs would not report a repealing bill. They were, however, assiduously engaged in considering amendments to make the act more effective. There appeared to be an urgency for the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth that the act commonly called the "Conscription Law," is oppressive, unjust and unconstitutional, because it takes from States the control of their own militia; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act, and the substitution of some constitutional and just bill for immediately filling up our armies.

THE TAX ON PATROLEUM.

Mr. A. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill to reduce the excise tax on coal oil, to repeal so much of the present laws as permit the exportation of such oil free of duty, and to classify coal oil distillers. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

Mr. MORRHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requiring an inquiry as to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River.

HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. STEVENS moved the adjournment of the House. Motion carried.

So the House, in pursuance of the joint resolution, is adjourned until the 5th of January.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gen. Johnston in Command of Bragg's Army—The Fight at Bean's Station, Tenn.—Rebel Loss 800 Killed and Wounded—Gen. Averill's Operations in Virginia—The Situation at Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

A flag-of-truce boat arrived this evening, bringing late Richmond papers. They contain the following dispatches:

THE REBEL ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

DALTON, Ga., Friday, Dec. 18.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is appointed to the command of the Tennessee army. He is expected here early next week.

Gen. HINDMAN has arrived and taken command of his old division.

Gen. SHERMAN'S corps has fallen back from Knoxville and passed through Cleveland yesterday.

FROM LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

BRISTOL, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A skirmish took place last Monday at Bean's Station. The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, retreated to

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863.
3 o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Loag.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Mitchell, Alderman Hardy was called to the Chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Aldermen Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas White to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and fifty-three West Fairty-fifth-street, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTIONS THIRTY-THREE, FORTY-THREE AND FORTY-FIVE OF ARTICLE FOUR OF CHAPTER FORTY-TWO OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections thirty-three, forty-three and forty-five of Article four of Chapter forty-two of Revised Ordinances of ona thousand and eight hundred and fifty-nine are hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 33. On the renewal of every such license, dealers in second-hand articles receiving the same shall pay the same sum therefor, and keepers of junk-shops receiving the same shall pay one-half the sum therefor, as is required to be paid on granting such license in the first instance.

SEC. 43. Every licensed keeper of a junk shop, for the purchase and sale of rags, old iron, brass, copper, empty bottles, tin, slush or lead, shall be entitled to keep one or more carts, wagons, or other vehicles, not to exceed four in number, or more boats or other vessels, not to exceed four, for the purpose of collecting old junk, rags, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, empty bottles, tin, slush or lead, in the City of New-York, provided he or she shall, before using such carts, wagons, boats or other vessels, or causing the same to be used, cause to be painted on the outer side of such hand-carts, wheelbarrows or other carts or vehicles, boats or vessels, his name at length, the street and number of his place of business, the number of his license in plain letters and figures, of not less than two and a half inches in length, put on or shall from time to time grant licences to such persons as he shall think proper, to keep one cart, wagon or other vehicle, or one boat or other vessel, for the purpose of collecting old junk, rags, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, empty bottles, tin, slush or lead in the City of New-York, providing the person receiving such license shall, before using such cart, wagon, boat or other vessel, cause to be painted on the outer side of such handcarts, wheelbarrows, or other carts or vehicles, boats or vessels, his name at length; the street and number of his place of residence, the number of his license in plain letters and figures, put on with paint of not less than two and a half inches in length.

SEC. 45. Every owner of a cart, wagon, or other vehicle, boat or other vessel, on receiving his or her license, shall pay for each and every cart, wagon or other vehicle, boat or other vessel, to the Mayor of the City of New-York, for the use of said City, the sum of ten dollars, and for every annual renewal of every such license the sum of five dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

The President moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance from Board of Councilmen to build a receiving basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of a remonstrance of property owners against the construction of a sewer in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twenty fifth streets.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Long moved to discharge the Committee on Croton Aqueduct from the further consideration of an ordinance creating a public fund or stock in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to build a new reservoir.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Long moved to reconsider the action had at the last session, on the paper appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars to Charles T. McClenachan for preparing the report of the Committee for laying the Atlantic Cable.

Which was carried and the paper then laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for opening Madison-avenue.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the engine of Eagle Company number Twenty-three to be rebuilt, and at an expense not to exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Coney, contractor for filling sunken lots on Seventy-ninth and Eighteth streets, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspection fees incurred on said job, said amount to be taken from the appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the annual salary of the Registrar of the Croton Aquednct Department be increased from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars per anaum, and said increase of salary to date from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purpose herein stated, are hereby constituted a joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery, on the ground granted by the Trustees of this said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars; and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee that it has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said Committee.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the repairing of Pier number fifty-two, North River, the repairing of the bulkheads between numbers fifty-two and fifty-three, and for rebuilding and extending Pier number fifty-three to the exterior line and raising the L's, the said work to be done as soon as possible.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Fire Commissioners be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars, to date from tha first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Johnson & Rozelle, of number six hundred and twenty-one Sixth-avenue, to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of their premises, providing the same do not interfere with the thoroughfare, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars, in full for refreshments furnished the guard of honor, &c., on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringold, of the One Hundred and Third regiment, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per anaum, to take effect from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward, for the December election.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Martin Dickelmas, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District of Sixteenth Ward, for the December election.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Peter Irving, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Seventh District of the Sixteenth Ward, for the December election.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Sixth District of the Fourteenth Ward.

By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Laurence Langan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election polls of Seventh District, Sixth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to John Gorman to exhibit his sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and seventy-nine Water-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Risset's Band, amounting to one hundred and fifty-dollars, for music furnished twenty-third of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the Eleventh regiment, New-York State National Guard.

By Board of Councilmen ordered to be paid.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. McCabe, contractor, for sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, the same to be paid to said McCabe as a remission of the penalty against him for over time on said contract, out of the appropriation for "Donations," or out of any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Patrick Fitzsimmons, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Charles Kiernan, amounting to eleven dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Twenty-first Ward, for December election.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the grade of Eighth-avenue, above One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, be established and the avenue between said points graded and worked as a country road.

Which was laid aver.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Clerk of the Board be directed to request His Honor the Mayor to return to this Board the resolution from the Board of Councilmen, giving Messrs. H. and J. W. Brockman permission to build a bulkhead, in order to correct a clerical error in said resolution.

Which was carried.

The paper having been returned to the Board by His Honor the Mayor,

The former action was reasewed, whereupon Alderman Ryers presented the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That Henry Brockman and John W. Brockman, owners of the real estate situate between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East River, be permitted to fill to, erect and build the usual bulkhead to the exterior bulkhead line, as established by the Harbor Commissioners, and also to erect and build to the extertor river line, so established, the piers at the end of said streets, of the usual dimensions, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at their own expense.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Loag—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution passed the Board of Councilmen October twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Board of Aldermen December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and was approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, appropriating five hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing a sword, sash and belt to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the Comptroller has declined to act on such proceedings in consequence of hat eleven members of the Board of Aldermen having voted in the affirmative on the adoption of such resolution, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Tiffany and Company for the sum of five hundred dollars, for purchasing a sword, sash and belt, per order from Committee, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Loag—13.

Preamble reciting that Clark Mills has tendered his colossal bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson to the corporate authorities of New-York, with resolution that the same be accepted, and that the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated to be paid the sculptor of said statue, in such place as may be designated by the Mayor and Common Council.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson, Farley—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance, authorizing the City Inspector to appoint a suitable person at each of the City Dumping Grounds, to be known as "Inspectors at the Dump," who shall give tickets for each load of manura received; give bonds of one thousand dollars, and receive a compensation of three dollars per day; also authorizing the City Inspector to appoint such number of Assistant Inspectors as he shall deem proper, who shall give boads in five hundred dollars, and receive a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Loag—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ryers—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the slip north side of the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, to be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet, at mean low water, the expense thereof to be taken from appropriation for Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Loag—10.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Bryan McCahill, President of the Board of Trustees of the Free School of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the fund for the maintenance of said school, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk of the City Inspector be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to date from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of such increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution relative to the appointment of an Apportionment Clark.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Loag—10.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Reed—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid aver.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen to pay the Cecilian Band for services on the Fourth of July.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Hardy—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward McGuire for the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and two cents, for extra work performed by order of Street Department, in regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones, also flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ryers and Long—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting a resolution to purchase a location for Hose Company number Twenty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the salary of the third assistant clerk in the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be charged to and taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Loag—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Preamble, stating that William Rauch, late Assistant Health Warden Nineteenth Ward, died on the sixth day of November last, leaving his family in destitute circumstances, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of the said William Rauch, the salary of said officer, for the months of November and December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution from Board of Councilmen that the pay of all persons employed by the City as laborers be increased to the sum of two dollars per diem, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long

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CONTENTS.—NO. XXV.
Retrospective. By Rev. Dr. Henry.
Sketches of American Life and Scenery. By L. D. Pychowska.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. Compiled and written by Mrs. M. W. Cook.
"Our Article."
The Lesson of the Wood. By George W. Bungay.
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The Great Struggle.
American Finances and Resources. By Hon. R. J. Walker.
The Decline of England. By S. I. Bayard. Woodbury, N. J.
Temptation. By Count Sigismund Krasinski. Translated by Professor Podhielski.
Madagascar. By W. H. Whitmore.
A Visit with St. Louis

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE—Lading Bowabe—Easy Shaving—Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—Seath Secrets.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. Averill's Department we have news of a most brilliant achievement by his command, in the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad at Salem, in the Blue Ridge Valley, about seventy miles west of Lynchburgh. Gen. Averill penetrated to this point on the 16th inst., and destroyed the bridges and culverts on the road for a distance of fifteen miles. At Salem, three large warehouses were destroyed, containing an immense amount of stores of all kinds, among which were 100,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 barrels of flour, 2,000 barrels of meat, and many other articles, the loss of which, to the rebels, will be almost irreparable. Gen. Averill was opposed, on his return, by six different commands of the enemy, but he cut his way through, and returned with small loss.

The flag-of-truce boat at Fortress Monroe yesterday brought Richmond papers of the 23d. A summary of the news is telegraphed. Gen. Joe Johnston had been assigned to the command of the army lately under Bragg. The battle between Gen. Longstreet and Gen. Shackelford at Bean's Station, Tenn., on Monday of last week, proves to have been quite an affair. The rebel loss is admitted to be 800 in killed and wounded, including a Brigadier-General. Our own, as has been already reported, did not exceed 200. The rebels claim to have captured seventy wagon-loads of stores and 225 prisoners. Averill was operating vigorously in Southwestern Virginia, and the rebel Generals seem to be employed chiefly in blockading the roads to prevent his advance. From Charleston the dates are to the 22d. Our batteries continued to shell Charleston at intervals, which provoked the ire of the enemy, but, as they say, did no damage. The *Ironsides* was reported at her usual anchorage inside the bar—so, of course, the late stories about her were mere fiction.

The United States steam freneport *Star of the South*, Capt. Woodhull, from Hilton Head, 21st inst., arrived last evening. We learn by this vessel that the reports of the United States frigate *Ironsides* and other monitors being entangled in the obstructions in Charleston Harbor are untrue. The monitor *Lehigh*, while on picket duty near Fort Johnson, got aground. The rebel battery opened on her, doing her considerable damage, when the other two iron-clads went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her off. The *Lehigh* was so badly damaged by the fire of the rebel batteries, that the *Star of the South* had to tow her to Hilton Head for repairs. No one on board was injured. Gen. Gillmore was shelling Charleston daily from his 200-pounders. Nothing of further importance had happened.

An important general order, respecting reënlistments and furloughs to veterans, was issued from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, yesterday. It provides that when three-fourths of a regiment (or company, if not attached to a regiment) who are present for duty, are ready to reënlist, they shall be allowed a furlough of thirty-five days, and may take their arms and equipments with them. The terms of the order are very generous, and will greatly promote reënlistments.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses were brief in their doings yesterday, in order to get to the adjournment, which carries them over the Holidays. In the Senate further petitions were received from clergymen, who assert that they have conscientous scruples against bearing arms. The Inspectors of Customs at Philadelphia want their pay increased. Mr. Wilson introduced a sensible bill, providing for a uniform style of ambulances in all the armies. Mr. Wade introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, prohibiting members of Congress from acting as counsel in cases where the United States is a party either directly or indirectly. Mr. Trumbull's resolution asking for the names of unemployed General officers, was adopted.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Select Committee of nine on the National Bankrupt Act; Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, in Chairman; the balance are Judge Kelly of Philadelphia, Samuel Hooper of Massachusetts, Augustus Frank of New-York, Judge Thomas of Maryland, and Messrs. Morrison of Illinois, Jenkes of Rhode Island, Cravens of Indiana, and Chanler of New-York. The Committee are understood to be favorable to the project. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Gen. McClellan. A resolution by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, to print 10,000 copies was referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Fenton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the payment of dues of wounded and deceased soldiers. The Enrollment Act came up again, and Mr. Schenck reported a bill to repeal that part which divides the enrolled into two classes. The bill was being discussed, when the House, on motion of Mr. Stevens, adjourned, which carries it over to the 5th of January.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Asia* at Halifax, the *Jura* at Portland and the *Edinburgh* at this port, bring us telegraphic news from Europe to the 13th inst., and our files and correspondence to the 10th. In the absence of important political news, the press of England was in a fever of excitement over the mauling match between Heenan and King, which was fought on the 10th instant, and resulted in favor of the Englishman. The contest continued thirty-five minutes, and twenty-five rounds were fought. Heenan was shockingly disfigured by the heavy blows of his opponent. The suspected rebel steamer *Pampero* had been formally seized by the Customs authorities. The death of Lord Elgin, on the 20th ult., is confirmed. The news of Grant's success at Chattanooga had caused a great rise in the Confederate Loan. The replies of Russia, Austria, and several minor Powers, to the Emperor's Peace Congress proposition are published, and it is reported that negotiations are going on to determine if the Congress shall meet regardless of England. The Schleswig-Holstein disturbance seemed to be approaching a climax, the Federal Diet threatening to occupy the disputed territory within three days if Denmark persists in non-compliance with the German demands.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and transacted considerable business, but none of it was of special interest. They adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

A Washington dispatch states that the War Department is not prepared either to sanction or to disapprove of the proposition for recruiting colored men at the South for Massachusetts and other States from which applications have been received. An emendment authorizing such enlistments from the rebel States will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilson, and if it is passed the quoten of several loyal States may possibly be filled without a resort to the draft.

Gold and Foreign Exchange were a fraction easier yesterday, on the news from England. The Stock Market closed steady. The demand for the Popular Loan was $1,392,300. Money 7 ₩ cent.

Speculators bought low grades of Flour rather freely yesterday, at uniform prices. Wheat and Corn were quiet and depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Oats, Tallow, Wool, Coffee and Tobacco. Cotton was inactive and drooping. Provisions were in lively request, prices generally tending upward. Another monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal took place during the day. Whisky was brisker and dearer. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Repudiation at the South—Its Effect on the War.

The near approach of repudiation in the Confederacy is hailed with delight with a great many people at the North, in the belief that it will paralyze the resistance of the rebels and so at once put an end to the war. A little consideration will show, however, that this is, to some extent, a mistaken idea. If the whole Confederate currency were burnt up to-day, it would doubtless be a cause of a good deal of chagrin to those who hold large quantities of it; but that class is most probably a very small one. The community at large would not be a whit worse off than before. The land, slaves, crops, machinery, or in other words, the property of the country, would still remain and would still retain its value. The Government notes have no intrinsic value; they rest on nothing and represent nothing, but the ability of the Government to redeem them; but that no importance has been attached to this by the people of the South for a long time, is proved by the depreciation of the paper. The things for which the paper was given in exchange were a real loss, but these have been consumed long ago, and the country has become reconciled to doing without them.

The loss of a circulating medium is no doubt a serious one, but it is a very much less serious one for the South than it would be for us, or England, or any busy manufacturing and commercial community. The trade of the South with foreign countries has, since the beginning of the war, been reduced to the narrowest limits short of total stoppage, and what there is of it is carried on entirely by barter. The blockade-runners bring their manufactured articles, and receive cotton in return; no money of any kind is needed for the transaction of this sort of business, and as to the internal trade of the South it was never very great, and can now hardly be said to exist. There are no manufactures except what are carried on for the Government; the farmers live on their plantations on their own produce, and buy very little in the towns, and the towns have very little to sell. In fact, there can be no doubt that neither country nor town would be much embarrassed by being compelled to make their exchanges by barter alone.

So that were the Government paper all gone, the worst effect upon the community at large would be a trifling increase of inconvenience in making their purchases. Upon the action of the Government, the immediate effect would be but small. The supplies for the army would still be obtained by impressment and Quartermaster's receipts would be given for them instead of notes. The army would not get its pay in money, but this would not affect it very much, since the money it receives now has very little purchasing power, and there is hardly anything in the market to purchase.

For all these reasons, we doubt if repudiation will exercise any *immediate* influence on the fortunes of the war, or prevent the armies now in the field from making a vigorous resistance and from being, perhaps, liberally recruited during the coming Spring. But the effect it will have in the total destruction of Government credit is sure to tell in the long run. It will effectually prevent the raising of any further loans in Europe, or the delivery of any supplies except on condition of immediate payment in cotton or tobacco. It will consequently force the Government to continue the impressment system, which is perhaps the most powerful agent now at work for the alienation of the mass of the people from the cause. The longer it continues the more vexatious and exhausting it becomes, and the less it produces. The farmers will every day take greater and greater pains to conceal their produce, or will be more reluctant to produce at all, for they will attach no value to the Government receipts. This will, it may be safely said, triple the material difficulties of the war, to say nothing of its moral effect upon the population. And this moral effect is perhaps the most important of all, for it is the moral force which lies behind the armies in the field, that makes a protracted contest possible. The total failure of the Government to meet the expenses even of two campaigns in a struggle for independence, either by loans, or taxation, or issues of paper, or by all three together, naturally and inevitably shakes the confidence of the Southern people in themselves and in one another. There is no surer test of devotion than readiness to pay bills. Large armies may be raised even amongst a lukewarm or excitable population, but the test of deep conviction and rooted faith is, after all, willingness to part with money. A people which fails to show this can never convince the world that they have the spirit which is necessary to bring a conflict as arduous as is this one to a successful issue.

The depreciation of the French assignats in the earlier part of the revolution is frequently pointed to as a proof that a long war may be carried on after the currency has become worthless. But it is forgotten that the example of France only shows that a *foreign* war can be thus carried on. After the retreat of the Austrians and Prussians in the campaign against Dumouriez, the Republic became the aggressor, and hostilities were at once transferred to the enemy's soil; and from that time down to the battle of Waterloo, the French made war support war, and levied contributions enough all over Europe not only to pay the expenses of their armies, but to leave a very large sum in the treasury at Napoleon's abdication in 1814.

Small Quibbles—Congressional Action Required.—We hope that Congress, in considering the Military Bill, and endeavoring to perfect its details, will not overlook one point about which there has been some discussion and some controversy before the Courts. It will be recollected that both here and in other States, there were distributances of greater or less magnitude, arising from resistance offered by Copperheads to the enrolling officers. In some quarters it went even so far as to involve the murder of the officers, but here, we believe, there was nothing worse than assault and battery. The same principle was involved, however, and the Government felt it necessary to bring the offenders under the arm of the law.

On examination, it was found that the only provision of the enrolling law under which they could be punished was one which made liable to punishment any person who should "obstruct any officer in making such draft, *or in the performance of any service in relation thereto*," but it was thought that this was broad enough, and that the enrollment must be held to be a "service in relation to" the draft.

A person was accordingly arrested for reviling the enrolling officers in this City, and was brought up for examination before United States Commissioner Osborne. But the Commissioner held that the enrollment was not included in the terms of the statute, and discharged the man, for which, as we recollect, he received some sharp animadversion at the hands of one of our neighbors.

The matter afterward came up before one of the United States District Judges in Pennsylvania, who, after consultation with Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court, came to the same conclusion as to the meaning of the statute. And now we see that Judge Shipman, in charging the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court here, on Monday last, adopted the same views, and told the jury that the hindering, delaying or obstructing an enrolling officer *had not been made punishable* by Congress, and, of course, they need pay no attention to cases of that kind.

It is clear, therefore, that Congress ought at once to take hold of this matter. We hear of combinations to resist enrollment in various parts of the country, and Congress ought not, for a day longer than is necessary, to leave any one in doubt whether such offences are punishable by law.

Railroad from New-York to Washington.—We notice in the proceedings of Congress an application for a railroad from Washington to New-York. We hope that as this matter is again before Congress it will receive the consideration its great importance demands. When the public come to understand how the interest of the whole country is made subservient to a few railroad corporations they will demand that the National Legislature shall exert its power conferred by the Constitution to protect the public against the gross impositions to which they are subjected by State legislation upon subjects with which, by the Constitution, they have no right to interfere.

The whole country will be surprised to hear the pretensions lately put forward by the New-Jersey monopolists. They have lately commenced judicial proceedings against a railroad company, demanding that their rails shall be taken up, and that they shall account for damages for transporting soldiers from New-York to Philadelphia without the consent of the monopolists. It seems that at the height of the great pressure upon all the means of transportation in the country to convey troops to Washington, when the Capital was threatened, the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company carried a few thousand soldiers from New-York to Washington, by order of the Government. For doing this the monopolists of New-Jersey have called them to account, and, in their demand, they insist that all commercial intercourse between Philadelphia and New-York must be done by their railroad and their canal, and that there can be no travel, or transporting, by order of the General Government, or otherwise, across New-Jersey, whatever emergency may arise, except by consent of the monopolists.

These pretensions are monstrous. They must never be recognized. The clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that Congress alone shall regulate the commercial intercourse between the States, must put an end to any pretence, that under any State law, or by any State authority, these monopolists have the control of all travel and trade between the North and South—the East and West.

It is in vain to seek redress from the Legislature of New-Jersey. The great monopoly controls the State. It makes judges, and senators, and legislators. It showed its head for the first time at Washington last Winter, and it will be there again, and is there now to resist any measure of relief.

If the constitutional question as to their rights can only be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision there is nothing to fear as to the result. But they will never suffer that tribunal to pass upon their rights. They will buy off all controversy, and the public outside of New-Jersey will continue to suffer.

The whole nation is deeply interested in this question, for it is a national one, but none are so deeply interested as the merchants and manufacturers of New-York, Philadelphia and New-England. Let something be done to free the commercial intercourse between our cities from this incubus. The remedy is a national railroad. The wants of the General Government and the commercial interests of the nation imperatively demand it.

Intercepted Rebel Correspondence.—The intercepted rebel correspondence which we published yesterday has considerable interest and importance, from the evidence it affords that our blockade of the Southern coast is by no means so ineffective as has been sometimes represented. Capt. Maffit, who commanded one of the fastest and most successful of the rebel privateers, writes from London in October, giving very discouraging accounts of the blockade-running business. "Nothing," he says, "has entered Wilmington for *more than a month*," while we were here making ourselves very unhappy over the reports that vessels were constantly carrying enormous cargoes into that port, and that it did not seem to be blockaded at all. Capt. Maffit adds that *six* of the last boats that tried to enter were caught, and that it was not of the slightest use to try the adventure with any steamer that could not run seventeen miles an hour. As late as in December, one Wm. P. Campbell, who seems to be a rebel agent in Bermuda, writes that only two vessels had arrived from Wilmington within a month.

Some French agent of the rebellion, trying to turn an honest penny for himself in the way of trade, gives Col. Lamar, who seems to have had general charge of this department of rebel operations, very positive assurances that the French Emperor is willing to give the trade to Matamoras the "full protection of the French flag if it can only be kept secret." This is absurd enough not to have commanded any special credence even with the rebels themselves.

Premature Publications.—In common with other New-York journals, we received from the Government Superintendent of Telegraphs a request not to publish the rebel correspondence seized on the prize steamer *Ceres*, as it was deemed important for the public interest that it should not be disclosed. We acquiesced in the propriety of this request, and should have complied with it, if the question of making the correspondence public had depended upon us. But we found it given at length in the Washington *Chronicle*, from which we transferred it to our own columns. All the public injury that can be done from its publication is done just as effectually by its appearance in one paper as in a dozen: and we cannot suppose that the Government has any wish to deprive *our* readers of information which it is quite willing to give to readers of others.

England and the War.—A paragraph from a private letter of Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., of London—one of the earliest and bravest defenders of the Union cause in Great Britain—has enough of general interest to warrant its publication. Few men are more competent to speak of the ruling sentiment in England than Dr. Hall. He is a man of the people, and a leader in every good undertaking. R. S. C.

"I heartily thank you," he writes Nov. 27, "for your encouraging letter, which came to me when there were not so many here of my opinion as there now are. Be sure that the heart of England has always been right! Whatever some of our editors may say, let this be a test: there have been hundreds, if not thousands of public meetings enthusiastic for Union and Emancipation. *Not one has been convened for sympathy with the South!* In your letter you expected that by Spring the rebellion would be merely a history of the past. The devil fights hard! It is now or never—a death-struggle! Perhaps the continuance of the strife was needed to unite your nation more thoroughly on an Emancipation policy. God grant that Slavery may soon cease, and with it the war. Some people talk here of the wickedness of the war! I hate war, except when waged to prevent what is worse. But when did *this* country ever wage, since Cromwell's day, a war for so glorious an object?"

Explanatory.—A correspondent of an evening paper speaks of the recent mutiny among the negro troops at Fort St. Philip, below New-Orleans, as having been caused by the brutality of Lieut.-Col. Benedict. Some may, from similarity of names, and the slight difference in rank, suppose that Col. Lewis Benedict, of this State, is the officer referred to. No one who knows him would be likely to fall into such an error; and this explanation is made for the benefit of those who know nothing of him but the name. The fact is, Col. Benedict is at New-Iberia, in West Louisiana, commanding the First brigade, Third division, Nineteenth army corps, under Gen. Franklin, while this affair referred to took place below New-Orleans.

Probably a Mistake.—A paragraph in the Boston *Traveller* says that letters have been received in that City "from *one of the officers* of Gen. Ullman's brigade, captured near Port Hudson, announcing that *he* is imprisoned in Richmond." This, so far as we can learn, is the only authority for the statement telegraphed yesterday that Gen. Ullman himself was the prisoner. We presume that it was not the writer's intention to convey any such idea. A dispatch from Boston, published this morning, corrects the error.

Hardware Reporter.—Mr. John Williams has undertaken the publication, at No. 60 Beekman-street, of a journal under the above title, which is designed to perform an important work in spreading before the laboring classes of England accurate information regarding the condition of affairs in this country. If it continues to crowd into its columns as much information as is contained in the first number it will do a great service among those to whom it addresses itself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

HEAVY FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A feeling of great uneasiness was created here to-day by the arrest of Charles H. Cornwall, Chief of the Redemption Bureau in the Treasury, on the charge of having embezzled Treasury notes to the amount of—as rumor makes it range—from $15,000 to $65,000. The method of his villainy was this: Through his hands passed all the mutilated Treasury notes sent here for redemption. Preliminary to their redemption, they are canceled by being cut into three parts—two of them being nearly exact quarters of the notes divided upon the centre of the name of Chittenden, the Register. These are sent to different bureaux as vouchers of the work done in the redemption office. They are subsequently returned to the office for destruction by fire. It is said that Cornwall secreted quantities of these cut portions of the notes before they were put into the ovens, and used them as thus stolen from time to time as vouchers for the bills thereafter received, and which he should have canceled, but which he pocketed. This fraud has renewed the comment for some time silenced, which the incongruity between large expenditures and moderate salaries had excited in other bureaux in the Treasury building.

THE APPOINTMENT OF NEW GENERALS.

The President has sent in to the Senate the names of a lot of Major-Generals made during the recess, and with them that of Gen. Schofield. He is understood to nominate commend the latter to Senators for the Middle Department, in place of Gen. Schenck. There is a growing feeling in the Senate that no more Major-Generals or Brigadier-Generals should be appointed who are not actually required for the needs of the army and the interests of the country.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE NAVY.

The Navy Department is going to build four case-mated steamships, to carry four 20-inch guns, to be of wrought iron, four hundred and fifty feet long, fifty-eight feet beam, two thousand feet grate surface, four cylinders, ninety inches stroke, four feet two inches propellers; draft, nineteen feet; expected speed, sixteen knots. Mr. Lenthall has got up the plans, and is consulting with all the iron shipbuilding establishments in the country to make these ships superior to any that float. They will cost five millions each.

THE DEATH OF GEN. CORCORAN.

It was while riding with his Staff in the neighborhood of Sangerster's Station that Gen. Corcoran's horse stumbled, throwing him violently head foremost to the ground, fracturing his skull and causing death in a few hours. As he was an excellent horseman, it is supposed that his fall was occasioned by apoplexy or some kindred cause. His body was embalmed to-day to be sent to New-York.

GEN. GRANT'S PROMOTION.

There is a strong opposition among Senators to the proposition to make Grant a Lieutenant-General. His promotion would necessarily bring him here in Halleck's place, and his absence from the field it is felt would be a public calamity.

A REBEL LETTER.

Among the recently captured rebel letters near Chattanooga is one from a private, dated Wassaca, Ga., Nov. 29, in which he says:

"The fight was so badly conducted that our men are very much disheartened and there is much complaint. It is enough to make the devil mad to think how our army acted in the fight. The right wing of the army under Gen. Buckner does acted well, but the centre under Hardee was badly managed."

POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

The main portion of Lee's army is preparing to go into Winter quarters near Louisa Court-House, on the line of the Virginia and Central Railroad. A strong picket force is being maintained by the rebels along the Rapidan front, principally cavalry.

FERNANDO WOOD'S VOTE.

Fernando Wood voted to-day with the Union men on several of the amendments to the Conscription bill.

GOING HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Speaker Colfax left this afternoon for his home in Indiana, where he will spend the holiday season. Very few Senators or Members will remain here during the holidays.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Gen. McClellan's report was transmitted to the House to-day. It consists of 765 foolscap pages, and is divided into four parts. He concludes as follows:

"I shall not, nor can I living forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defance of the Capital, the soldiers with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety, and pains, and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington. They vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued him to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him broken and disappointed across the Potomac, into Virginia. This army had need of rest after the terrible experiences of battles and marches with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of leaving for the Peninsula, the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam.

It was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessities to effective duty. Their shoes were worn out, blankets were lost, their clothing was in rags. In short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us, I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, and in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of a decisive victory, when, in the midst of the movement, and while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command. I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone. I have not accomplished my purpose if by this report the Army of the Potomac is not placed high on the roll of the historic armies of the world. Its deeds ennoble the nation to which it belongs. Always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast and trustworthy, I never called on it in vain, nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success under myself or under other commanders to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers. No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the Commanding-General to the private, any lack of devotion to the service of the United States Government, and to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. They have proved their fealty in much sorrow, suffering, danger and through the very shadow of death. Their comrades dead on all the fields where we fought have scarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reverence than the survivors to the justice of a nation's gratitude.

The report covers the period from the 25th of July, 1861, to Nov. 7, 1862.

ABSTRACTION OF FUNDS FROM THE TREASURY.

A case of abstraction of funds was discovered today in the Treasury Department, which has occasioned much surprise. Exaggerated rumors are prevalent; but the facts are, that Cornwall, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, occupying a position of great responsibility and confidence, instead of burning in the presence of witnesses the canceled demand notes, which are previously cut in two, adroitly managed to slip some of the packages from time to time into his pocket. These he subsequently exchanged for whole notes, opportunities to do so being afforded by the nature of his proper duties; but to-day his dishonesty was discovered, and he was arrested. It was ascertained that the entire amount stolen was about $100,000, a part of which he had invested in five-twenty bonds. All of this sum, it is believed, has been recovered by the Government. Nothing has been discovered to show that he had confederates.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.

Mrs. Seaton, wife of Mr. Seaton, of the *Intelligencer*, died this evening, aged 74.

SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.

The Speaker of the House has reappointed Representative Cox one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and Representatives Davis of Maryland, and Pasmore of New-Hampshire, also Regents, in places of Messrs. Cushing and Pendleton.

THE BATTLES OF CORINTH AND HATCHIE.

The official reports of the battles of Corinth and Hatchie, fought early in October, were, to-day, published. Gen. Thomas says:

"The pursuit of Wheeler, who made a raid into Tennessee, was unsurpassed for its energy and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men engaged in it, and prevented the execution of an extensive plan of destruction to our communications, and plunder, rapine and murder throughout Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, in which Roddy and Lee were to codperate with Wheeler. It cost the enemy 6 pieces of artillery, and about 2,000 men, including the killed, captured and those who deserted."

THE PROPOSED AMBULANCE BILL.

Senator Wilson's Ambulance Bill, which has been carefully prepared from practical suggestions of medical and ethnic officers of the army, provides:

1. The supervision of all ambulances, medicine wagons, &c., is vested in the Medical Director or chief medical officer of each army corps.

2. One Captain, one First Lieutenant for each division; one Second Lieutenant for each brigade; one Sergeant for each regiment; three privates (one each ambulance, and one private for each medicine wagon shall be detached by each corps Commander, the officers and non-commissioned officers of each corps to be mounted.

3. Three two-horse ambulances are granted to each regiment of infantry, two to each regiment of cavalry, one to each battery of artillery, two to the headquarters of each army corps, and two army wagons to each division.

4. The fourth section prescribes the duties of the Captain of the corps, and directing the establishment of a drill in service of removing sick and wounded, requiring the exercise of gentleness and care under strict and particular orders of the Medical Director and the Secretary of War.

Sections five and six prescribes the duties of other officers of the corps.

7. The Surgeon-in-Chief of the division is required to detail two medical officers and two hospital stewards to accompany the ambulances when on the march.

8. The use of ambulances is prohibited for any purpose except the conveyance of the sick and wounded, and for medical supplies only in urgent cases.

9. No persons other than those connected with the ambulance corps are allowed to remove the sick and wounded.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The superior brightness, vivacity and charm of Italian opera attracted an appropriately brilliant gathering last evening, and inaugurated Mr. Maretzek's interlinear season with great *eclat*. Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" was played with rare spirit. We have rarely heard it given to greater advantage. Signor Mazzoleni was in fine voice, and sung with that judicious balance of power and intelligent moderation which characterizes this fine artist's best efforts. The applause after the *barcarolle* in the second act rendered it absolutely necessary to repeat the piece. Mme. Medori was received with the approbation which so great an *artiste* always deserves. She was in admirable voice. The dramatic opportunities of the *rôle* were seized, we need scarcely add, with the best of effect. Signor Ballini, who sometimes disappoints his best admirers, satisfied every one on this occasion. Briefly, the performance was a great success. The singers, without an exception, were in first-rate trim. Signor Nuno presided in the orchestra with marked ability.

On Friday, Mr. Maretzek will play once more Gounod's opera of "Faust," the great success of the past season. The cast is essentially the same as last season, with one important improvement. We refer to the *rôle* of *Valentin*, which will be played by Signor Bellini.

Metropolitan Fair for the Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

For once our great Metropolis has allowed the smaller cities to take the initiative, and Chicago and Boston are ahead of us in the Fair line. Ever as ready, however, to follow good example as to set it, our citizens are preparing to hold a Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, upon a scale hitherto unattempted, and which this City and State alone are capable of accomplishing. Large bodies move slowly, but the forces and elements which have been enlisted in the carrying out of the Metropolitan Fair are such as not only to insure a brilliant success, so far as the quantity and quality of the contributions are concerned, and the consequent pecuniary results, but also will present a spectacle hitherto unequaled in America.

Every article of necessity or luxury will there be offered for sale, nothing will be out of place, no matter how insignificant or humble—so matter how extravagant or gorgeous; the labors of the husbandman and of the mechanic, of workers in stone, iron and brass, the results of the delicate manipulations of the goldsmith, the creations of the pencil of the artist, of the genius of the sculptor, the ingenuity of the inventor and the skill of the strong arm of the son of Vulcan, all will find equal welcome and equal honor, as representing the generosity and watchful care of their producers toward those brave men who have gone forth to battle for the cause of freedom and right.

There is no class of industry too humble to find its item in this great public undertaking, we mind so endowed but that it may win its most precious laurel by devoting its talents to the creation of some offering for this altar of brotherly love and true Christian philanthropy.

The people of the City and State of New-York have pledged themselves to open a great mart for the sale of *everything*, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a charity, as truly patriotic, humane, and praiseworthy as ever presented itself, and when once New-York is pledged, naught but success, and grand success can result.

The arduous duties naturally attendant upon so vast an undertaking have been assumed by a Committee of ladies, aided by an advisory committee of gentlemen. These ladies have divided their committee into sub-committees, to devote to each one some particular branch of commerce, trade or art, and from the earnest and systematic manner in which business has been commenced, the only question is one of time, as to when the contributions which will flow in can be advantageously collected and exposed for sale. No doubt, however, some central and suitable site will be selected, and a building in proportion to the requirements of the Metropolitan Fair provided.

We understand the proceeds from the Chicago Fair were about $60,000 and from that held in Boston near $100,000. To these our sisters we say, well done. It is not always prudent to say what we *will* do, but we venture to predict that at least $200,000 will be added to the funds of the Sanitary Commission out of the proceeds of the New-York Fair.

Easter Monday, March 28, has, we understand, been fixed upon as the opening day, and we anticipate an influx of people to the City during the Fair, such as never before has taken place, not even during the Crystal Palace exhibition—for that great show appealed only to the curious and sight-seeing world, whilst this Fair in addition to what is to be seen, will offer inducements in what is to be had, and at such prices as will make it the interest of all to supply their wants or their fancies, out of its ample and well-stocked storehouses and bazaars.

A HOAX EXPOSED.

No Truth in the Alleged Charleston Telegram.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The regular Fortress Monroe letter to the Associated Press of Monday and Tuesday's date, contains no reference to the receipt of Richmond papers of the 19th, or the telegram purporting to come from Charleston, "that the *Ironsides* had got entangled in the obstructions, and that two monitors were damaged!" There is, therefore, no doubt that the dispatch in question was a hoax, and as the agent at Fortress Monroe always mails a copy of his dispatches, it is certain that the attachment of his name to the telegram was a forgery.

The Report About Gen. Ullman Untrue.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The dispatch of yesterday conveying intelligence of the capture of Gen. Ullman and a portion of his brigade, near Port Hudson, was an error. The letter on which the report was based was rather blind, but really conveyed the statement that an officer of his brigade, who was captured and reported murdered, was a prisoner at Richmond. At the latest dates Gen. Ullman was performing his duty with the Union army.

The Democratic Union National Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Conservative Union National Committee met this afternoon at the Continental for the purpose of organization. It is probable a public meeting will be held at the Council Chambers, Independence Hall, to-morrow morning. The proceedings of the Convention at Cincinnati are under discussion, and a resolution will probably be arrived at to-night.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The gallant Twenty-ninth regiment, from Chattanooga, has arrived, on furlough, to recruit, numbers having reënlisted. The regiment was received by a large escort, and as they passed through the streets with tattered banners they were received with vociferous applause, waving of handkerchiefs, &c. They go to-morrow to the Soldiers' Home, to partake of a dinner provided by the citizens.

The Monitor Hoax.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

To the Associated Press:

The flag-of-truce boat is just in. Dates from Richmond to the 22d are received. There is no truth in the Monitor story.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $2,500,000 five-twenties to-day. Only $75,000,000 of this loan remains unsold.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Parts I., II. and III.*—Adjourned without day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2487, 1255, 3101, 1183, 3149, 3179, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3203, 3205. *Part II.*—Nos. 2886, 3006, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3032, 3034, 3038.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. R. B. J. Goddard, of Gen. Burnside's Staff; Chas. O. Boutelle, of the United States Coast Survey, and Mr. Southerland, of Montreal, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. E. English, of New-Haven; Hon. D. H. Abell, of Mount Mocree; Judge Wilson, of Chicago; J. Bell and wife, and C. J. Emory and wife, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Astor House.

Col. H. O. Ryerson, of the New-Jersey Volunteers; Capt. T. Daley, of Pelham; Dr. W. F. Edgar, of the United States Army; J. G. Bell and wife, of St. Louis; B. W. Lewis, of England; M. Lasa, of Havana; S. F. Van Cheete, of Boston; P. P. Marsh, of Syracuse; John Sedgwick, of New-York, and J. M. Lee, of Buffalo, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Complimentary.

Rev. WM. CUTTER, editor *Mother's Magazine*, New-York, after using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, writes: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good."

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."
Give one to your washwoman.
It will not only save HER time and strength, but will preserve YOUR clothes.
The water can be pressed from LABOR and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned,
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING AND
CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time.
Sent home free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH BOBBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, &c., &c. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.

The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Ladies' Skating Hats.—The only new and stylish Hat produced this season; also, Seal Hoods, &c., and Gloves, for Holiday presents.
TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $6 to $15. Pants $3 to $7.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Holiday Presents.—The richest present is a set of fine Furs. The place to buy them is at
TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

The Holiday Hat, Introduced by Burke, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition. No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of the week old to the adult.
It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Purchasers of Clothing should visit AMOS CLARK, Nos. 395, 397 and 402 Bowery, opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory. This immense establishment occupies three large six-story buildings, and employs nearly 600 operatives. The stock embraces every variety of garments for men's wear, which is furnished at wholesale or retail, at the lowest rates. The custom department is very extensive, and in it can be found a fine assortment of Esquimaux, Chinchilla, and plain beaver pilot cloth, Petersham and other heavy goods for overcoats, rich black cloth doeskins, cassimeres, and velvets and satins, for nuptials, balls, and festive suits in general; in short, fabrics of every description, cut and made up in the most attractive and fashionable styles, which are made to fit to perfection. The upper store, No. 402, is devoted solely to youths' and boys' clothing, which abounds there with all the profusion which is so prominent in each of the other departments. Military clothing is yet another specialty; the cloth made expressly for the Messrs. CLARK, and warranted to retain its color. Each garment is made strictly according to regulation. Notwithstanding the great excellence of the goods from this house, it is claimed that the prices are at least 20 per cent. below Broadway rates; and fabrics are precisely the same quality from the same manufacturer.

Vulcanite Jewelry.
A very large and complete stock in every style of ornament. This department of our business, as since its first introduction, is worth us a particular specialty. Gold-mounted Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Fans, Combs, &c., with a full assortment of every variety of Rubber Goods, both American and Foreign.
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st.

"Holiday Presents"
Are the more appreciated when they combine utility with elegance. This being a fact we say to all who would make the "loved ones at home" happy, select a few of these beautiful FURS, open for inspection by BURKE, (successor to Watkins.) He is selling at prices which cannot fail to meet the views of all in want of a genuine article. No. 210 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen. No. 216 BROADWAY.

No Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior to the Craig Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 338 Broadway, second floor, New-York, and at many other places in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

Dress Hats for the Holidays.
NOW READY.
TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LAGNARD—HOLMES.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. R. Van Horn, GEORGE W. LAGNARD and MARY E., only daughter of William H. Holmes, all of Jersey City. No cards.

ROGERS—LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. A. B. Hart, J. H. ROGERS, M. D., of the City of New-York, and Miss JULIA A. R., daughter of Samuel Lewis, of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

DIED.

BANNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, ELIZABETH BANNATT, relict of Andrew Bennett, aged 88 years and 8 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 371 Adams-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

CHASE.—In New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, ANGELINA, wife of Samuel P. Chase, aged 30 years, 6 months and 18 days.
The funeral to take place on Friday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock, from the Salem Baptist Church.
Our loss is thy gain.

EARL.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 22, Mrs. A. E. Earl, wife of James B. Earl, after a lingering illness, in the 43d year of her age.
The funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 147 Allen-st., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also the members and friends of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No. 11, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.
☞ Newark papers please copy.

ELTING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. ELTING, of this City, in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 829 West 22d-st.
☞ Exeter and Delaware County papers please copy.

HANSON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, TAMAR, wife of Jonathan Hanson, and daughter of Jonathan Archer, deceased, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 109th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

MASON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, BENJAMIN P., oldest son of Col. Joel W. and Mary E. Mason, aged 6 years and 3 months.
The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Friday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MEIGS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, Mrs. SARAH MARIA MEIGS, widow of Rev. B. C. Meigs, in the 77th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, in 60th-st., corner of 10th-av. The remains will be taken to Oxford, Conn., for interment.
☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

MINER.—On Monday, Dec. 21, of pneumonia, ELISABETH, relict of the late William W. Miner, M. D., of New-York, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, R. H. Sawyer, No. 295 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

PATTERSON.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, WILLIAM PATTERSON, in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, (Washington-st., Orange,) at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, Dec. 26.

ROBERT.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, PHILIP R. ROBERT, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. Depot at 12½ o'clock.

STORM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at his residence in Poughkeepsie, ABRAHAM G. STORM, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral at 11 A. M., on Friday, Dec. 25.

WILCOX.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Dec. 21, MRS. EMMA V. WILCOX, daughter of Rev. C. Martin, in the 22d year of her age.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.
☞ Baltimore and Chicago papers please copy.

WILMER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 21, L. A. WILMER, late of Philadelphia, aged 56 years.
His remains will be taken to Philadelphia by the 8 o'clock train on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, for interment.

WAY.—In Maspeth, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, JAMES MARSHALL WAY, of consumption, in the 26th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Mr. James Way, in Maspeth, L. I., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock.

YOUNG.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Va., Maj. E. F. YOUNG, 4th New-York Heavy Artillery, youngest son of Benjamin T. and Helen M. Young, of Brooklyn, in the 23d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 656.—Dec. 23, 1863.
72, 46, 18, 12, 73, 69, 37, 36, 60, 22, 58, 20, 34, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 755—Dec. 23, 1863.
24, 53, 38, 65, 50, 26, 35, 3, 14, 59, 72, 64.
CLASS 756—Dec. 23, 1863.
76, 72, 2, 24, 9, 13, 16, 36, 6, 44, 67, 47, 75.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d-avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 428 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FUELONG, No. 856 2d-av.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 855 Broadway.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CONFECTIONERY,
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
CHRISTMAS CANDLES, LANTERNS,
FLAGS,
DRUMS,
FRUITS AND SURPRISES,
PETITE CORNUCOPIAS, ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
BONBON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK AND PAPER CORNUCOPIAS, MOTTOS, etc.,
MEAT, OYSTERS, ICE CREAM AND CAKES,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
GENTS' SCARF PINS,
GENTS' SCARF PINS,
GENTS' SCARF PINS,
GENTS' SCARF PINS,
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SLEEVE BUTTONS,
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SLEEVE BUTTONS.
A very large stock of elegant goods at a very little more than half the usual retail prices. Also, a splendid assortment of
SCARFS,
SCARFS,
SCARFS,
NECK TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LINEN COLLARS, &c., &c.,
AT OLD PRICES,
AT OLD PRICES,
AT OLD PRICES,
AT OLD PRICES.
P. F. SMITH & BLAKE,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND EXTENSIVE RETAILERS,
NO. 379 BROADWAY,
NO. 379 BROADWAY,
NO. 379 BROADWAY,
NO. 379 BROADWAY,
LARGE STORE, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element,
IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 481 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT.
The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celia*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.
The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER.
W. S. GORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. R. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PUBDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 499 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
A fine assortment of new goods in BISQUE, BRONZE, PARIAN and CHINA Vases, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Cologne Sets, Segar Holders, Dinner, Tea, Teto-a-Tete and Toilet Sets.
SILVER-PLATED Salvers, Urns, Tureens, Tea-sets, Wine Casters, Cake Baskets, Sugar Baskets, Fruit Stands, &c., &c.
Table glass and Cutlery.
Chandeliers and Gas fixtures.
R. M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 819 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
WM. J. MILLER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE.
Extensive stock of SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM and AMERICAN GOODS, of latest styles, for cash or short time.
Tea Sets, Waiters, Urns, Dishes, Casters, Tureens, Wine Stands, Butter Coolers, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Egg Frames, Pickle Stands, Card Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Pearl and Ivory Knives, &c.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.
The first to give a warm reception on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
the other for those who thirst for a cooling draught.
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

NEW SONG.
THE AMBER TIDE OF USQUEBAUGH.
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.
Published by DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

ENGLISH HARES, ENGLISH MUTTON, Beef, Yarmouth Bloaters, Stilton, Gloster and Cheddar Cheese; English Hams, Bacon, Filberts, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, English Soles, Plum Pudding, Oxtail Soup by the quart, Imported Port and Sherry, Mistletoe, Glasgow Beef Hams, Lochfine Herring, Ling, Marmalade, Potted Meats, Turkeys 13c. per lb., Chickens 11c. All the above for sale at No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. RICHARDSON, Agent.

NATIVE WINE AND BRANDY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—$10 will buy 3 bottles Catawba Brandy, 3 bottles Sweet Catawba Wine, 2 bottles Dry Catawba Wine, 2 bottles Catawba Bitters, and 2 bottles old Bourbon Whisky, all of superior quality, packed in a case, marked "Family Gift Packages," and delivered free from ZIMMERMANN & CO'S Native Wine and Brandy Depot, No. 22 Duane-st., near Chatham, late partners to N. Longworth, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

BY UNANIMOUS REQUEST OF A CROWDed house, the JUVENILE CONCERT and ANNIVERSARY at Prof. Matteson's Church, 41st-st., under the direction of Prof. BENJAMIN, will be REPEATED, with additions, THIS EVENING, Dec. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—at the door.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEALRINGS.—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal st.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—LATEST FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

THE HOLIDAY HAT—INTRODUCED BY BURKE, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition.
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
BRILLIANT NOVELTIES
IN
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
THE GARIBALDI SUIT, THE METROPOLITAN SUIT.
NEW ENGLISH AND FRENCH STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
All the latest fashions for boys that are
NOW POPULAR
IN
PARIS AND LONDON.
One price and no deviation. STORES Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton, and 214 Broadway.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING,
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OR
English, Scotch and American Coatings,
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 623 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

ELEGANT
SCARFS AND NECK-TIES,
NEW STYLES,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 85 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
Two doors from Fulton-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND DISPLAY OF RICH FANCY GOODS
AT
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 67 Liberty-st.,
Importers and Dealers.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.
It seems the most natural thing, on the Annual Christmas Festival of good will, to remember the children of the poor.
As families gather together, recalling in affection those who are absent and those who shall be no more with them, and while they make the day bright to the little ones with many gifts, their feelings will naturally go out to those children who have no home and seldom a friend, and to whom the blessed Birthday is only another trial of cold, and hunger and poverty. Before their glowing firesides, they will think of shivering children, barefooted and thinly clad, and of young outcasts growing up in temptation and sin—and they will remember ONE who was the friend of little children, and above all of the poor, and perhaps many will seek to make the Christmas season a time of happiness for these poor creatures who have not many pleasures.
The Children's Aid Society is especially the guardian and helper of the children of the poor. In the course of the year, many thousands come under its influence or are aided by it.
They propose on Christmas Day (if the public will generously furnish the means) to spread a bountiful table for the Newsboys, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, and for the girls at the Girls' Lodging-house—and during the week to provide meals, shoes, and clothing for as many of the 2,000 children under their charge in these Lodging-houses and the Industrial Schools, as the funds supplied them for this purpose will permit.
They propose, also, during the holiday season, to spend a large party of destitute children to homes in the West.
The average expense for each child, including all the expense of visitors, agents, &c., is about $15 each.
Who will help provide for the destitute ones, or give a Christmas gift of a Home?
What child, especially, would like to make a Christmas present of a home to some poor boy or girl?
The Newsboys will have their dinner at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 128 Fulton-st.,

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF JOHN J. HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we *shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $51.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of those Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
FARNE & BOWDOIN,
No. 16 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

Twill denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board: Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 6th day of January, 1869, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1286	4,000	1382	9,000	1363	1,000
1388	2,000	1483	3,000	1880	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	5,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	2167	11,000
264	3,000	320	3,000	683	6,000
816	1,000	897	2,000	1172	5,000
1250	3,000				
	Total				$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1868. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 34 City Exchange, Boston.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 15th day of December, 1868, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 19th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from and after the 19th until the 26th instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES PURPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR $230,000 OF "THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OF THE YEAR 1849."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, December 26, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New York for the year 1849," authorized by Chapter No. 90, of the Laws of 1849, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Dec. 14, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for 'The Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1849,'" and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1868.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1863.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY Q. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1868, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1868.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHern Indiana Railroad Company 7 P cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,649 and 2,784, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds. CAMMANN & CO.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

MR. ALBERT G. ALLEN HAS BEEN appointed Cashier of this Bank vice Allen J. Ormsbee, Esq., resigned.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COM-
PANY.—The [illegible] due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mort-
[illegible] of EUGENE [illegible]
"ATLANTIC [illegible]
of this Com[illegible]
LIVERMORE

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this Popular Loan from sale at par. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Four Hundred and Twenty Millions of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only Eighty Millions unsold. With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full circulars from November 1st published, with interest paid in gold from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1868, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1904, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading mining stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.
No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD,
Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

WANTED, MONTGOMERY COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS,
issued for railroad purposes.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 403, 486, 488, 561, 591, 656, 893, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1186, 1378, 1388, 1429, 1443, 1457, 1469; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1868.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed at a meeting of the Corporators of the International Fire Insurance Company, held on the 26th day of November ult., hereby give notice that the amount of each subscription to the Capital Stock of said Insurance Company is required to be paid on MONDAY, the 28th day of December inst., at the office of HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
CHARLES A. MACY,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
EBEN SUTTON,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TOINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAL HALE, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company propose to exchange a new bond with the present holders of their first mortgage bonds due in 1866. Full particulars of this exchange are given in a printed circular, copies of which may be had at the American Exchange Bank, of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., or Meran Brothers, New-York, or by addressing the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 18, 1863. HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1864, from First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Co. can receive their checks upon surrender of the coupons at the Company's office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital			$300,000
Surplus over	$200,000	Assets over	$600,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of Inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Nelson P. Cushay, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
STRATFORD, CONN., Dec. 15, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 26th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December, inst.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of said Stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

Stockholders, who desire their Dividends remitted, will forward their orders to the undersigned.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 5, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo. By order,

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, inclusive. By order of the Directors,

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MARCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order,

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. TITUS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 383 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $100 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned, under the firm name of BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS, is dissolved, and ROBERT COURTNEY and SAMUEL A. MILLS are alone authorized to close up and settle the affairs of said copartnership. WILLIAM J. BELL,
ROBERT COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

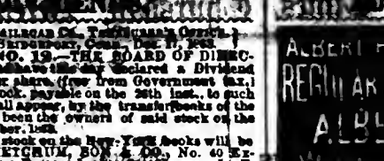
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of COURTNEY & MILLS, and will continue the Banking and Stock Brokerage business at the old office, No. 17 Wall-st.

ROBERT COURTNEY.
S. AUGUSTUS MILLS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DANIEL EDWARDS, plaintiff, *against* TERRENCE R. QUINN, Bernard R. Quinn and James Moore, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To Terrence R. Quinn, Bernard R. Quinn and James Moore: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest from the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1863.

D. F. HERDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.



For account of whom it may concern:

10 Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.	$100	200 Mich. So. & Northern	
50 Continental Fire Ins. Co.	100	75 Railroad Railroad	$100
20 Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	25	75 Second-av. R. R.	100
15 Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	100	70 Erectic Fire Ins. Co.	50
24 North River Fire Ins. Co.	25	200 Firemen's Fond Ins. Co.	10
10 Citizens' Gas Lt. Co.	20	58 Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	50
35 Bank of North America	100	20 Knickerbocker Ins. Co.	40
100 Amer. West India Co.	100	20 N. Y. & N. H. R.	100
200 Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.	50	14 Amer Exchange Ins. Co.	100
		340 Gomel Stage Co.	25
		100 Kings Co. Ins. Co.	20

$10,000 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes.
$2,000 6 per cent. Lawrence Co. Coal and Oil Co. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Under the direction of John B. Raskin, Esq., Referee.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 16TH-ST.
at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, West 16th-st.—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 219 West 16th-st., 212 feet west of 7th-av. On the front of lot is a 3-story brick house, 17 by 25 feet, with extension; on rear is a 2-story brick house, 25 by 12 feet, in fair order; lot 25 by 92 feet. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, DECORATED VASES, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of the above and other elegant goods, suitable for the approaching holidays. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will embrace in our sale
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 24,
at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms,
NO. 10 BARCLAY-ST.,
2,000 PAIR SKATES,
assorted in lots to suit City and country buyers, together with a general assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, plated ware, &c., &c.

J. M. HALSEY & CO.,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

EDWARD EINTERNICH, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
BY D. W. IVES & CO.,
THIS DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
At No. 26 Broadway,
a superb assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS
of the richest kinds, suitable for presents.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE FOR ANTIQUARIANS AND OTHERS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

The entire collection of a gentleman, selected in Europe and elsewhere, of coins, rare precious stones, gems, &c. Among them are medals—series of sovereigns of England, France, &c.; coins Cog up in Morocco, Tunis, &c.; miscellaneous coins and pieces of rare antiquity, antique pistol and apparatus, a superb bronze caricature of FRATIN by himself, a present from the artist; bronze Napoleon, fine; head of Christ, Roman bronze; two splendid cameos, antique bronzes, jade, precious ornament from Ceylon; microscope for gems, int silver case; marchanm mouth-piece, antique gold ring, rare gem, Mexican silver coins.

Splendid sale of original drawings by modern artists, comprising specimens of CORBOULD, DARLEY, KENNY MEADOWS, LEUTZE, CHAPPEL AND OTHERS. As specimens of these artists are rarely offered for sale, the present is an excellent opportunity to obtain them; they have an additional value as they were all drawn to illustrate our favorite poets, comprising the poems of Longfellow, Bryant, Mrs. Sigourney and others. They will be on exhibition two days before the sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF CARLARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, GARDEN FOUNTAINS, FIGURES FOR GARDENS AND PARLORS, BRONZES, ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, December 22d, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No 646 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara marble statuary, of pleasing subjects, large marble vases, richly carved taxtas, or fountains; four figures, "The Seasons," for garden; an elaborately carved Carrara marble fountain, with three basins; a choice assortment of marble and alabaster works of art, for the decoration of parlors, &c., the whole of which are the direct importation from Italy of Signors GIOVANNOTSI & ZANNOLINI. Also, a fine collection of bronze clocks, statues and groups, Bohemian glassware, &c. These sales will be the

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,400 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. Mosan,
Will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $80, $40, $35, $105.

For passage, apply to
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No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$182 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship CITY OF WASHINGTON will be detained until 2 P. M. on the 26th inst.
JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Dec. 26
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	90 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have six water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAREL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 8 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays), at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 9:15 and 11 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BUROHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 3 P. M., for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. B. BARSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Pier 36 East River daily at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY,

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS, NO. 768 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country: they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Chimes Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIPHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 24 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $350 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer.
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, either at her own, or the residence of those wishing to learn. Particular attention bestowed upon beginners. For terms, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made; overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS $235, with iron frame, full round corners, overstrings, &c. Rosewood Pianos, best City maker, $250. $275. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Piano Stools $4 to $8. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SQUARES and upright pianos, the best instruments, with all the recent improvements, at lower prices than any first-class manufacturer, by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, manufacturers of New Scale Piano Fortes, with iron frame, over-strung and all modern improvements, from $375 to $600, warranted for 5 years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

UNION COLLECTION.—FIFTY DUETS FOR piano and violin, 50c. Bugle Call—50 new patriotic songs and quartets, 50c. Musicians' Omnibus—700 tunes for flute, violin, or cornet, $1 mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

"WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME." "Kind Friends are Near Her," reply to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "On the Field of Battle, Mother;" 26c. each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRECENTOR FOR an Episcopal Church. Address Box No. 1,870 P. O.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The Winter session of this Seminary for young ladies, will be resumed immediately after the holidays.

There being no vacation until the end of the academic year in June, the 4th of January will be a favorable time for admission. Address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HOLIDAYS.—Accordeons, violins, guitars, banjos, flutes, fifes, drums, &c., &c. Italian and silk violin strings, 25c., mailed. Musical instruments repaired.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes.) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pr'l.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, F. B. HULSE, Principal Woodbury, Conn.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission as all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM HOLSTEIN, NORTH GERmany, who speaks French and English fluently, and is an experienced teacher, wishes to engage for instruction in her native language, either in families or schools. She can produce the best of reference, and would be glad, also, to accept a home in a private family, where lessons and conversation would be accepted as an equivalent for board and lodging. Address Miss MEYER, care of A. W. Morse, No. 24 William-st.

WANTED—TWO FEMALE TEACHERS IN A public school about 20 miles from New-York, one as principal of the Female Grammar Department, and one as assistant in same department. Apply, with references, to ALBERT SMITH, M. D., New-Rochelle, N. Y., or to WM. LE COUNT, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY SCHOOL, A SUPERIor French and music lady teacher, an Episcopalian, who speaks French and understands sacred music preferred. Address with references, Box No. 274 Middletown, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THE LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO.

previous to the departure of the company for Boston, where they have to appear by contract, on Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 8 o'clock,
will be presented Gounod's new and brilliantly successful Opera of
FAUST.
as adapted and prepared by the composer for the Italian Opera, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
WITH NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
and the following very complete cast:

Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Sig. ANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner.....Sig. D. COLLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
TO THE PUBLIC.

The director has the pleasure to announce that, in order to give eclat to the performance, Sig. BELLINI has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentine.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.

On SATURDAY next, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its magnificent cast.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE,
Director.....MAX MABETZEK
On SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
Joint appearance of
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
AND MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Positively only appearance at a matinee of
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
when will be presented Mozart's chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its magnificent cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular Ticket offices, and the principal hotels and music stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
On this occasion only,
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Esq.,
will recite his new Poem,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.
This Poem created a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival, on the 15th inst.
MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
whose debut at the last Philharmonic Concert was so eminently successful, will perform an arrangement of Patriotic Airs, with variations, composed by her expressly for this occasion.
THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
has been engaged. C. S. GRAFULLA, Leader.
The following gentlemen have consented to act as
COMMITTEE:

L. B. Wyman, Esq.,	J. A. Degraw, Esq.,
A. C. Hull, Esq.,	E. J. Lowber, Esq.,
E. A. Lambert, Esq.,	E. S. Mills, Esq.,
and J. Van Anden, Esq.	

Tickets to admit lady and gentleman, $1; single ladies' tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal book, music, drug stores, the Academy, and members of the Committee, Brooklyn: Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. DE CORDOVA.
The very humorous and highly entertaining essay,
MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the door and all music and bookstores. Reserved seats without extra charge at Irving Hall and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7, entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALHAMBRA GOUPIL'S BROADWAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS
will find the most récherché as well as popular collection of
ART SPECIALTIES
AT GOUPIL'S.
OIL-PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS,
NEW AND CHOICE ENGRAVINGS,
elegantly framed in great variety of tasteful styles of carved, rustic, and plain black walnut, and richly gilt mouldings of the newest patterns.
PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS, OIL and WATER-COLOR BOXES, fitted with all requisites,
PALMER MARBLE PHOTOGRAPHS,
PHOTOGRAPH AND POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS.
French and Swiss carved wood articles in large variety, embracing Cuckoo Clocks, Work, Glove, Jewel and Cigar Boxes, Book-racks, Brackets, Easels, Cartes de Visite Stands, Reading Stands, Card-cases, Thermometers, Frames, various sizes, &c., &c.
Prints and Photographs in Passe-partouts.
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
On view: Palmer's original bas-relief,
"PEACE IN BONDAGE."
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, (Stewart's Block.)

HOLIDAY GOODS.
USEFUL AND ARTISTIC.
A large and beautiful assortment of
MANTEL, TABLE, TOILET AND ETAGERE
Ornaments of late importations.
CHINA VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, PUNCH BOWLS AND PARIS FANCY GOODS,
BISQUE FIGURES, OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
BRONZE STATUETTES, CARD RECEIVERS, &c.,
BOHEMIAN VASES, COLOGNE AND TOILET SETS,
and a new stock of
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Tea and Tête-à-tête Sets, Rich Patterns, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, Waiters,
Wine and Fruit Stands, Cake Baskets, Casters, &c.
Also, a fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
(And all time.)
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
and fine Gold Jewelry,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens, AT LOW PRICES.
E. B. BYNNER,
Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ROMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FINE SCARF PINS AND RINGS,
DRESSING ROBES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. LOW PRICES.
No. 101 WILLIAM-ST., 6 DOORS BELOW JOHN-ST.
GEO. M. TRACY, AGENT.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.
EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator,
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—THE BEST PLACE TO PURchase a pure article of CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted pure and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806. It has for more than fifty years always been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures.

RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand, but, our rule is to call early and get supplied. They have Fancy Boxes, Comets, Sacs, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RIDLEY & CO.'S BRANCH OFFICE,
Corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE GREATEST variety of useful and fancy articles, steel and jet ornaments, Fancy Combs, Porte-monnaies, Needle Books, Hair Nuts, Ties, Sontags, Scarfs, Hoods, Children's Socks, Gloves, Mits, Caps, &c.; Gloves for ladies and gents, 25 new styles; new styles embroidered Slippers, a splendid variety; fine Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 a doz., worth $2 50; $2 a doz., worth $3. New style Hoop Skirts, 65 cents; 2-ply wool yarn, usual price 25 to 35 cents; undressed Kid and Paris Kid, $1, at ELGER'S sheap store, Nos. 389 and 393 Broadway, near 19th-st.

TO LADIES PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that, in order to close the business of the season, she is now disposing of the balance of her extensive assortment of Paris Winter Millinery, including some very rich and elegant Bonnets, suitable for carriage and evening wear, at prices much below cost. No. 125 Bleecker-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS—PARIS MADE MOROCco traveling and shopping bags, a beautiful and useful article for holiday presents. Just received by JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer, No. 36 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS FORWARDED BY the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 34 Broadway, to any point North, South, East or West, or to Soldiers in any Union camp or field, and delivered with care and dispatch.

Bills collected with or without the goods. Valuable packages receive particular attention from our Special Messengers, who accompany each train. Rates low.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Director.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selvyn.

In consequence of
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
which attended the
VARIED
AND
DELIGHTFUL
PROGRAMME
presented at this theatre during the past week, a similar one will be performed
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
introducing
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in
TWO OF HER MOST AMUSING
AND LAUGHABLE CHARACTERS.
For the first time this season as
MADAME MANETTE.....in.....MISCHIEF MAKING
And for a short time longer (at the request of her numerous patrons) keep on the business at her
BARBER'S SHOP,
and continue to
DRESS HAIR, TRIM BEARDS,
and prove her skill in
EASY SHAVING.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24,
the performance will commence with
LADIES BEWARE.
After which,
The new Farce,
Written by F. C. Burnand and Montague Williams,
Entitled
EASY SHAVING,
Received every night with unanimous applause.
NINETTE.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
(the pretty barber of Islington,)
In which she will sing a new ballad,
Composed expressly for the piece,
"THE MAIDEN AND THE LINNET."
Other characters by
Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and
Mr. G. H. CLARKE.
And concludes with,
The musical farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Mme. Manette.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
With a medley song of all nations.
Nicholas.....Mr. W. Davidge.
&c., &c., &c.
On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,
will be produced,
For the first time in New-York,
A new play in three acts, entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear, and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Will make his first appearance this season.
Doors open at 6¾. Performances begin at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

PATRIOTIC REUNION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.,
WILL PRESIDE.
ADDRESS BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The distinguished vocalists,
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
AND
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
will take part in the musical exercises.
Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY,
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

In order that the public may be assured of the CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.
To Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:
GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 26, (unless providentially detained), to take the part assigned me.
H. W. BEECHER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.
To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:
GENTLEMEN: It will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.
Yours truly, JAMES T. BRADY.

VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
will be added to this
PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK.
TICKETS, $1,
to be had of George W. Blunt, Esq., No. 179 Water-st., at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the Rooms of the Association.
No. 194 BROADWAY.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.
PERHAM'S
GREAT
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.
The most complete, faithful and elaborate pictorial history of the war ever produced, devoted to the
INTERESTS OF THE INVLID SOLDIER.
100,000 tickets, each admitting four persons, to be sold at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
One half of the profits of the entire sale to constitute a fund for the founding of a National Home for invalid soldiers.
A LIBERAL BOUNTY TO PURCHASERS,
in valuable property, amounting to $34,700.
Exhibition every afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock.
Single admission, 25 cents.
National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.
For sale at the general office, Clinton Hall, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily; at Horace Waters' music store, No. 481 Broadway, and at Lovejoy's Hotel.
Orders by mail or express should be sent to JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York City, or to Adams House, Boston.
For full particulars of this novel charity, see advertisement in the *World* of to-day.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE GREAT
NATIONAL PAINTING,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND HIS
LITERARY FRIENDS,
AT
SUNNYSIDE.
By F. O. C. DARLEY and C. SCHUPELLE,
Comprising
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS
of the following
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHORS:

Washington Irving,	
Fenimore Cooper,	Wm. H. Prescott,
George Bancroft,	H. W. Longfellow,
Fitz-Greene Halleck,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	Oliver Wendell Holmes.
N. P. Willis,	Wm. Gilmore Simms,
J. F. Kennedy,	James K. Paulding,
Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Henry T. Tuckerman.

ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING,
DEBBY GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1863.
CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
LES 37 SOUS DE MONS. MONTAUDOIN.
Comedy in one act.
LA PETITE CHANTEUSE, (Adam.)
Rendered by.....Mlle. MAILLET.
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Comedy in one act, by Theo. Barrière.
LE TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Folie Vandeville,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Order on Re-Enlistments and Furloughs.

Veterans to Come Home for Thirty-five Days.

The Army to be Supplied With Oysters, Fish, Poultry and Milk.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 21, 1863.

The following order was promulgated to the army to-day:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 329.—*First*—With exception hereafter indicated, corps and other independent commanders are now authorized to grant individual furloughs for thirty-five days, which must cover the entire period of the soldier's absence from his company and regiment, to such men, of their respective commands, as may have up to this date reenlisted, or having since the issue of the circular from these Headquarters dated Dec. 17, 1863, signified their intention to do so, shall at once reenlist as veteran volunteers under the provisions of the General Orders Nos. 191, 365 and 370 from the War Department.

Second—When three-fourths of the men of a regiment or company reenlist, such portion of the regiment or company will be allowed to go home in a body and take with it its arms and equipments. In all other cases the arms and equipments of the men granted furloughs will be turned in before leaving camp to the division ordnance officer, by whom they will be transferred to the officer in charge of the ordnance depot, to be held subject to his call on the return of the men to duty.

Three-fourths of a veteran regiment will be understood to mean three-fourths of the men belonging to it, and who are within the limits of this army, and not to include those absent as prisoners of war, in the general hospitals, &c.

Where there are men in a veteran organization who do not come within the limits for reenlistment, (all men who have joined the army since July 1, 1863, excepted,) and are yet willing to reenlist, they will be permitted to go on furlough with the regiment in case it goes in a body, and those only will be left behind who are within the limits and yet refuse to reenlist, and the aforesaid men who have recently joined.

The men willing to reenlist will, of course, not be discharged and remustered till they come within the limits, that is, have less than one year to serve; but they will be reentered to duty, in writing, their intention to reenlist, and such affirmation must be witnessed by two commissioned officers, and filed with the muster rolls of the company to which they belong.

Third—Furloughs will not be granted in cases where three-fourths of a regiment or company have agreed to reenlist under the foregoing regulations until after corps commanders shall have sent to these headquarters for the orders of the Commanding General therein, a statement showing the strength present with the army of such regiment or company, and the number of men who have reenlisted or can reenlist under the orders and instructions of the War Department.

Fourth—When an organization may be broken up for the time being by the departure of its men going on furlough, corps commanders will transfer temporarily the officers and men who remain to other regiments and companies from the same State, or organize them into a battalion, as may be thought best.

Fifth—Every furlough granted under this order will have an indorsement showing that the holder, as a veteran volunteer, is entitled to transportation to and from his home, as provided for by paragraph 4 of General Orders No. 376, from the War Department. Corps Commanders will make requisitions upon the Chief Quartermaster for transportation for the men of their commands who may be granted furloughs, and the Chief Quartermaster will make the necessary arrangements with the proper officer of his Department at Washington, to have such men forwarded to their homes.

Sixth—The necessities of the service will not admit of the quantity of furloughs at present to a larger number of men than are enforced in this order, but the men not herein included who may be entitled to reenlist as veterans will be granted a similar furlough on their return to duty of the men now furloughed.

Seventh—Corps and other independent commanders will report at the earliest moment practicable, the number of men who have reenlisted, or may reenlist in their respective commands, and who may receive furloughs under the provisions of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj't.-General.

LUXURIES FOR THE CAMPS.

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 23.

In accordence with the generally expressed wishes of officers, Provost-Marshal-Gen. PATRICK has, to-day, issued an advertisement permitting the resumption of the oyster trade with the Army of the Potomac. A recommendation to the Commanding General was returned to-day vesting Gen. PATRICK with authority to regulate said trade as he might think proper. The object of the advertisement is to secure to corps hospitals and depots a supply of oysters at reasonable prices, and to avoid the annoyance of the transportation of a multitude of agents, who have hitherto charged exorbitant prices for oysters, canned milk, fish, poultry, &c. Gen. PATRICK wishes universal publicity to be given to the advertisement appended.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, Dec. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 26 day of January, 1864, for supplying the Army of the Potomac with oysters. The bids must be made by parties engaged in trade having control of their own oyster boats and vessels; the contract will be for the whole army, not for corps, hospitals, and depots. The bids will state the quantity that can be furnished daily, the price per can, gallon and bushel, delivered at corps depots, hospitals and general headquarters. One car daily will be set apart for the exclusive use of contractors, at a cost not exceeding $51 per trip. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guaranty. Proposals must be addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the Potomac, Washington, D. C.

(Signed,) M. R. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General.

Arrangements are also in progress for supplying the army with fish, poultry, game and milk. The order relative to sutlers went into effect to-day. The weather is very fine.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Standwaite, Adair and Quantrell Routed.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from Fort Smith, dated to-day, which says:

"The rebel force which crossed the Arkansas River, going northward, was under STANDWAITE, ADAIR and QUANTRELL. Capt. SPELLMAN, with some Indiana troops, encountered them at Barren Fork, Cherokee County—fought them for four hours, and routed them, with a rebel loss of about 70. They fled in all directions. They will doubtless reorganize.

It is suspected that their design is to concentrate on the Kansas border.

All is quiet in front."

Maiden Bank Robery and Murder.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The jury of inquest on the murder of young CRAVENS, a teller in the Maiden Bank, have rendered a verdict that the crime was committed by a person or persons unknown. No clue has yet been discovered of the guilty party.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The steamship *Canada* sailed this forenoon. She had 36 passengers for Liverpool, 27 for Halifax, and $130,000 in specie.

Sailing of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The *Asia* sailed at 10 A.M. for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday evening.

Auction Sales at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Sales by auction to-day, amounted to 184 hhds. sugar, sold at 12¾c.@12¾c. for old crop, and 13¾c. @13¾c. for new; 396 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, at 68c.@70c.

Boston Sanitary Fair.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

It is estimated that the total proceeds of the Sanitary Fair, held in this city, will reach $140,000. $100,000 of this was to-day paid over to the Treasurer of the New-England branch of the Sanitary Commission.

Ferry Bridge.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The western section of Gray's Ferry Bridge was burned, but the eastern end, this side of the draw, was saved. By the [illegible] of the bridge was saved.

LATER.

The portion of the bridge burned is but a single span, and the draw is but more than a small part of the whole structure. The draw was not burned, but cut away to prevent the flames extending to the main end. The damage will be repaired to allow the passage of trains inside of three days. Meantime, trains will start regularly, crossing over the new Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, half a mile above. The fire probably originated from the sparks of a passing locomotive.

Ecclesiastical Council at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

At an Ecclesiastical Council convened in this city, responsive to a majority call of the Brotherhood of the South Congregational Church of New-Haven, it was determined to-day, by a unanimous vote, to refuse to recognise the Society of the Church as of any regular Congregational organization, so long as said Society continue to retain the services of Rev. J. HALSTED CARROLL, on account of his not exhibiting adequate proof of his being in regular standing as a clergyman of said denomination, and because of his alleged disloyalty. The complainants were further requested to withdraw from connection with the said Church.

Indiana Politics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Dec. 23,

A meeting of the State Central Committee of unconditional Union men, including war Democrats, to-day, determined to call a mass convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 22d and 23d of February, for nominating a State ticket and selecting delegates to the National Union Convention.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived home this evening. Gov. SMITH met him at the depot. A Major-General's salute was fired.

Skating on Central Park Lakes and Fifth-avenue and Other Ponds.

Yesterday "The Ball is Up," was on the lips, in the months, in the looks and smiles of old and young of both sexes, and thousands pressed up town to the Central Park lakes and Fifth-avenue Park, to avail themselves of the welcome opportunity for skating. The ice was in fine condition on the Central Park lakes, and the large attendance can be judged by the fact that nearly 4,000 pairs of skates were loaned by the parties licensed for that purpose by the Commissioners, and these in addition to the immense numbers who own ice-skimmers themselves.

No other accident or annoyance occurred than the occasional and usual transposition of some of the tyros in skating from a vertical to a horizontal position; and the Park Police had none but the pleasing occupation of assisting pretty young ladies who had intruded into an interesting heap to regain their perpendiculars, and to send them again blushing on their joy way.

It is very noticeable, and at the same time a very pleasing fact that, this season, a large proportion of the lady skaters are—either singly or in company with others of their sex—entirely unattended by gentlemen, and dash past the latter with perfect impunity and confidence. Of course, there were many excellent skaters on the lakes yesterday, but the most noticeable one was young HAINES, the skating champion.

The most noticeable of the fair sex was a sweet little girl of about 12 years, who was as expert as she was graceful, and excited quite a furore wherever she appeared. She was accompanied by another pretty young lady and young gentleman, hardly less expert and graceful. The arrangement of the Commissioners in the Skate and Refreshment Department are excellent. Skates are furnished at reasonable rates, and refreshments of all kinds and of the best quality at moderate charges. Another department has been established, in which property or clothing, for a slight charge, is taken care of. Thousands were on the lakes last night, enjoying "skating by moonlight."

The Bell Fight.

The result of the King and Heenen fight was received yesterday, creating great excitement, and was at first very generally discredited by the partisans of HEENAN. Toward night, however, the doubts yielded, and an acknowledgement of defeat was made, save by a few enthusiasts. Stakes, however, were not delivered up, but will, doubtless, with the confirmation, be handed over to-day. That HEENAN should have been vanquished so easily and so speedily—that he should have adopted tactics so different from his old ones—that he so often threw KING and fell on him, doing no injury—that he was so dreadfully punished and KING almost unscathed, are assertions that Heenan men found it difficult to believe. They pointed to the fact that HEENAN fought SAYERS two hours and six minutes—but forgot that ter over an hour of that time SAYERS had one of his arms disabled.

The result proves that HEENAN never was and never can be a match for an *unbroken* man. His has physical strength, science, and a courage sufficient for a quick, sharp struggle; of endurance he has none. He had MORRISSEY at his mercy on the third round of their contest, and did not know it,—the result being that he was defeated afterward. He never yet has been a winner, and is no match for any man anywhere near his proportions and who for any length of time can stand pugilism.

The betting on him has been enormous. On no occasion has more money been wagered than on the result of this bull fight. MORRISSEY has won $34,000, HARRY HILLS $7,000, and other less noted sporting men proportionally, while thousands of individuals with whom betting is the exception, have gone into it wildly. The odds of two to one have all been given to KING's backers.

It is a good result, and has removed one notorious pugilist from the list this side of the water. A more degrading, brutalising species of "sport" is not, and the earnest attempt of bruisers and vagabonds generally to nationalize and popularize it will, it is to be hoped, receive a quietus in the thorough thrashing HEENAN has received. The attempt to make this bull fight "International" was repudiated by the English papers, and, with few exceptions, rejected by ours. There was nothing "international" about it; HEENAN went to England, staid long enough to become familiarized, had his vanity excited, sought a fight, got one as quick as he sought it, and "caught a Tartar"—two or three Tartars.

Naval Movements.

A WAR FLEET TO BE STATIONED OFF SANDY HOOK AND IN THE NARROWS.

In conformity with the resolutions of the Government, indicated in the order received by Marshal MURRAY, which were published in yesterday's papers, Admiral PAULDING has received orders from the Navy Department to dispatch, as soon as convenient, to the Narrows and Sandy Hook, a fleet of vessels-of-war adapted for the purpose of overhauling and searching merchantile ships and steamers leaving the port. No sooner had the orders been received by the Admiral than he immediately sent for the commanding officers of the United States steamers *Neptune*, *Kensington* and *Petrhoff*, and gave them the necessary instructions. The *Vicksburgh* had gone down to the Narrows on Sunday evening, in company with the *Sebago*—the latter gunboat ordered to sea, and the former remaining off the Narrows, where she is at present. The *Vicksburgh* yesterday overhauled the Government transport *Arago* and sent her back to the City for a pass, without which she was attempting to leave harbor. The Captain of the *Arago* thought it was not necessary to be provided with such a document, as he was in the Government service, but the Captain of the *Vicksburgh* undeceived him on this point. The following is a brief description of the vessels to take the position as stated: The *Vicksburgh* is a screw propeller, recently purchased from the Neptune Steamship Company with four others. She is a good-sized ship, having a capacity of 926 tons. Her dimensions are: Length, 185 feet; width, 33½ feet, and depth of hold 18 feet. Her engines will enable her to steam very fast, their cylinders being 26 inches in diameter. The vessel was built recently at Mystic, Conn. She is commanded by Commander D. S. BROWNE.

The Passport System.

A CALIFORNIA STEAMER SEARCHED.

Yesterday, at noon, the steamship *Illinois* sailed for Aspinwall, with 560 passengers. According to the instructions of Marshal MURRAY, Deputies BENZ, JARVIS and RASBECK went on board, and, as the ship proceeded down the bay, they made a thorough search for firearms. Among the passengers were found 166 revolvers, 16 rifles and 7 fowling-pieces, which were taken, receipted for, labeled and placed in the custody of Purser PATTERSON, to be delivered to the claimants on reaching their destination. No difficulty was experienced by the officers, save from the loud-mouthed secessionists, who were locked up in their rooms until the search was over. The whole affair occupied over three hours, and the officers left

Death of Gen. Cosgrove.

A meeting of the officers of the Irish Legion was held at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, to make arrangements to participate in the funeral honors to Brig.-Gen. CUSHMAN. Col. MURRAY, of the Sixty-ninth, (in the field,) presided, and a large number of the officers were present. It was resolved that all the officers and privates of the Irish Legion now in New-York attend the funeral.

A Committee of the Council went to Washington last evening to receive the remains, which are expected there by noon to-morrow. They will immediately return with them, and are expected here on Friday. The military, under Gen. SANFORD will receive and escort the remains to the Governor's Room in City Hall, where they are to lie in State until 8 A.M. on Friday, when the funeral will take place. The following telegrams were received yesterday:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 22, 1863.

To Hon. Judge Daly:

Gen. CUSHMAN died at 6 o'clock and thirty P. M. this day. E. CONNELLY.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Dec., 23, 1863.

J. B. Kirker, No. 599 Broadway:

The remains will be embalmed to-night. The body will reach Washington about noon to-morrow. P. J. PAUGHES.

CHRISTMAS FAIRS AND FESTIVITIES.—Last evening a very elegant Christmas Tree was provided and given to the Sunday School children of St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place. The Church was crowded with joyous little ones, and the festivities were carried on with great spirit. A solo, superbly sung by Miss BRAINERD, and excellent organ music by Dr. CLARK W. BRYANT, added to the other attractions. The Congregational Church at Harlem, (Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN'S,) is holding a very successful fair, which will close this evening. The proceeds are to be employed toward furnishing the Church.

RETURN OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA.—The frigate *Niagara*, which left the Navy-yard a few days since in search of the *Chesapeake*, returned yesterday. During the cruise the vessel touched at several ports in Nova Scotia. The officers of the *Niagara*, ascertaining that the pirate crew had been captured and taken into Halifax, sailed for that harbor, which was reached on the 20th inst., and departed from there for New-York the same day, making the run to this City in 70 hours.

M. J. PAILLARD, No. 21 Maiden-lane, offers a very large variety of Musical Boxes for sale—especially suitable for holiday presents.

[Advertisement.]

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS—Portrait, Character and Biography; Lord LYNDHURST, &c.; WM. H. WELLS, the Model Teacher; the Sioux Indians in a Scalping Dance; Beautiful Women; Egyptian Mummies; "Signs of Character," as seen in the Beard; Wild Men and Beast Children; Love, Courtship and Marriage; Dreams—Their Significance, with FRATT ILLUSTRATIONS, in the January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE ALL THE PEOPLE GO TO.—We believe the question has been settled somewhere as to what becomes of the pins, but we have never seen a satisfactory solution of the question where all the people we meet go to. Such crowds on Broadway, such crowds in the cross streets, such crowds in the avenues, such crowds in the cars, such crowds in the stages, such quantities of eager faces peering into every shop-window, and finally, such diversity of dodging into one's tribe, if one desperately tries a venture in the inside. Crossing Broadway at the corner of Fulton-street has been as much as one's life would be worth at any time within the past two weeks. What the attraction was, a stranger would find it difficult to guess. Perhaps he would think it was Barnum's Museum; but a citizen could tell that it was country cousins who were flocking into the metropolitan current to set lower down. What did the throngs of eager, well-dressed men want? They all had their gaze fixed in one direction. Something was in their eyes. Was it speculation? No; for they did not go down to Wall-street; they stopped at the store of the celebrated KNOX. What did they want with him? Why, Furs, to be sure. Of course; why didn't we think of it sooner? Furs for Christmas, presents for wives, sisters and daughters. KNOX is remarkable for the taste with which he manufactures these articles. His Furs are always warranted, his styles are the latest, and the finishing executed in the neat and artistic style which renders such a gift doubly acceptable. Thus KNOX solves at least a part of the problem as to where the people go to, and will again and again, during the present and coming week, for there are hundreds of wives and daughters yet to be made happy by the purchase, for a Christmas or New-Year's gift, of a set of KNOX's beautiful Furs.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMAREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady is delighted with them, and they have become indispensable. *Godey's Lady's Book* for January, says: "We have lately seen a very useful article invented and introduced by Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway, New-York, called the 'Dress Elevator,' and is so arranged that by it the skirt can be uniformly raised all round at a moment's notice. The Elevator is hooked around the waist inside the dress; cords come together, and are secured to buttons which pass through the dress; the buttons are drawn forward and tied or may be merely held by the hand. These Elevators are sold at only 50 cents each."

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HAIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

E. LORD, cleaning and dyeing office, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-st. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. References—Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbott & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merino parametias, silks, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 630 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine, at the late Fair of the American Institute.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washington	Dec. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kengaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois.....Dec. 23..New-York..Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian* via Portland, close in this City on Friday, at 12 M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the *Bavaria*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 23—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool.*—Messrs. Eshardt, Rosenthaler, Schulte, Feedmann, Denton, Lloyd, Engle, Schneider, Phillips, Maynard, Bevan, Houston, Newman, Grower, Davy, Healy, Scherff, Ainslee, Wright, Lowry, Hofman, Capt. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Aussen, P. Luse, Capt. Logan and lady, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Bell and child, Miss K. Barton, Miss English and niece, Mr. Cousdell and lady, and 313 in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Celtic, (Br.,) Billings, London; Rowland & Aspinwall; George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans; H. R. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland; H. R. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall; M. O. Roberts, Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall; D. R. Allen; W. Woodward, Moore, South Amboy.

Ships Impeatrice, (Aust.,) Stipanovich, Leghorn, Holmboe & Balchen; Emerald, Keith, Liverpool, Howland & Brothingham.

Barks Columbia, (Brem.,) Muller, London, Charles Luling & Co.; Belina, (Br.,) Comegh, Cadiz, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Col. James Scott, (Br.,) Sinclair, Cape Town; Neptaunton, Kingman, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; North Point, Nickerson, Key West; Talisman, (Br.,) Rafte, Baltimore, E. F. Dawson; Augusta Brewer, Foss, New-Orleans, T. A. R. Webster.

Brigs Revea, (Br.,) Salcock, Matanzas, Trujillo & Vining; Denmark, (Br.,) Staples, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Ida, Thompson, Zaza, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; Clarissa, Reimers, Philadelphia, Pavenstadt & Co.; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Curacoa, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Carmelita, Hansen, Baltimore, Prandergast Bros.; Idunea, (Norw.,) Bucher, Maranham, Heimboe & Balchen; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Pettengill, St. John, F. E., Brett, Son & Co.; Clio, (Br.,) Stanley, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Schooners J. G. Huntington, Nickerson, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Diadem, Ludlam, New Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Hiram, (Br.,) Fisher, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; W. H. Chase, (Br.,) Hall, Dimmock, John R. Hall; L. A. Edwards, Lisle, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; George S. Adams, Flye, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Statesman, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; S. Mills, Tuttle, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Selah B. Smith, Tyler, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Satterly, Alden, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Richard Vaux, Powell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. D. Halleck, Potter, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mail, Merrill, Washington, Thayer & Sargent; Wendell Berry, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Onward, (Br.,) Nassau, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; Lulia, Burgess, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Susan Meyre, Foster, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Wyman, Tabasco, D. Smith; Mulgrave, Reakey, Halifax, G. Wheelwright; Southerner, Crowell, Washington, Murray & Nephew; G. P. Jones, Crowell, Baltimore, L. Keany; H. C. Brooks, (Br.,) Crowe, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Gen. Putnam, Sherrell, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, M. S. Woodhull, from Hilton Head, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Monday, 21st inst., at 7 A. M., 18 miles northeast from Fryingpan Shoals, was boarded by U. S. steamer Mercedita, from Beaufort, N. C., bound to Wilmington Bar, N. C.

Steamship Edinburgh, Roskell, Liverpool 9th inst., and Queenstown 10th, at 6½ P. M., with mdse. and 35 cabin and 313 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. 14th inst., lat. 50 56, lon. 28 30, at 7:10 P. M., passed one of the Company's steamers, bound E., (probably the City of Baltimore, hence 5th inst.) 19th, at 8½ P. M., lat. 48 17, lon. 55 44, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.

U. S. Revenue steamer Miami, Commander Feager, from a cruise in search of the Chesapeake.

U. S. steam frigate Niagara, Commodore Thomas T. Craven, from Halifax 20th inst.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Baltasare, (of London,) Robertson, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Experienced heavy northerly gales during the passage; sprung foremast.

Bark Lavinier, (Fr.,) Gaubert, Aspinwall 29 ds., with cocoanuts to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lotta, (Ital.,) Lozier, Constantinople 84 ds., with wool to order. Had some heavy weather, split sails, etc.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to E. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Meta, (Dan.,) Storme, Buenos Ayres 74 ds., with hides to order. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Gallia, (Aust.,) Glaser, Marseilles 83 ds., with mdse. to E. Cayzus De Rayter & Co. Vessel to Baetjer & De Verta.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Olive, Boyd, Lubec 20 ds., with laths to master.

Brig Rockingham, Haskell, Boston, with laths to Dunham & Sawyer.

Brig Antience, (Br., of Maitland,) Nelson, Maitland, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Stadt Papenbonn, (Hanov.,) Bolivia, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Cyprus, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig William Nickels, French, Baltimore 8 ds., coal.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (3-masted,) Moore, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar and cotton to T. Dunham.

Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) King, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 24 ds., with oats to master.

Schr. John Langley, from an Eastern port, with lumber; has gone into Harlem, is consigned to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Forest King, (of New-Bedford,) Phinney, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to John R. Dow. Been 5 days north of Hatteras, with heavy westerly weather, split sails.

Schr. Sceptre, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Pitts, Belize, Hond., Nov. 18, to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Victory, (of P. E. I.,) Vanean, Greytown, P. E. I., 16 ds., with oats to J. Lanford.

Schr. Hanover, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Lowe, Barbadoe 1st inst., and Ragged Island 12th, with salt to master.

Schr. Henrietta, (of Bath,) Wakefield, Bath, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Sheppard, Boston 3 ds., with oats to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Shooting Star, Marshall, Calais for Washington, put in to repair mainmast.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Grover, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Clio, (Br.,) McDonald Charlottetown, P. E. I., 14 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Diadem, (Br.,) Roddy, Cornwallis 8 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Mundell, Portland, with heading.

Schr. W. Crawford, Matara, Portland, with heading, for Washington.

Schr. Amelia, Sawyer, Machias 13 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Union, Brinkham, Millbridge 14 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. Kidder, Harkness, Georgetown, D. C., 60 hours, with coal to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Giraffe, Higgins, Cassis 15 ds., laths to master.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Chipman, Portland, with heading to Frost & Morrow.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Wareham, with nails to Parker Mills.

Schr. Matanzas, Hutchings, Portland 10 ds., lumber.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Brooks, Cornwallis 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, ——, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Madagascar, ——, Ellsworth 13 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Gilkay, Norwich.

Schr. E. A. Appleton, Smith, Jersey, Portland, heading.

Schr. E. De Hart, Low, Gloucester.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Bowen, Portland for Alexandria.

Schr. Frederick Reed, Billings, Boston, for Washington.

Schr. Lion, Furbush, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Haskell, Portland, with copper ore.

Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Newton, Providence.

Schr. Hattie, Staples, Vinalhaven, for Staten Island.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Providence.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Providence.

Schr. B. W. Brown, Elsber, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. New-Jersey, Morris, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

BELOW—Italian bark Sophia, from the Black Sea, and a bark of Thomas Dunham's.

Sailed.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Steamship Illinois, for Aspinwall.

Steamers New-Jersey, City of Hudson, Saladin, Empire.

Ship Whampoa.

Bark Caseo.

Brigs A. V. Goodhue, Harriet, Fairhaven, St. Mary, Augusta, St. Peter.

Schooners Scylla, Adrian, Flying Cloud, Telegraph, Cllo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Arr. steamer Cornubia, from Halifax; bark Lawrence, from Cronstadt; brig St. Agnes, Bonaire; schr. C. L. Sparks, from Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Arial, for Aspinwall, after hacking out from her pier on the North River, came in collision with a schooner, staving a large hole in the Ariel's starboard quarter. She returned to her dock, and is now repairing. She will sail again to-day, 24th, at 2 o'clock.

The U. S. transports Arago, for Port Royal, and D. C. Monat, for Washington, D. C., returned this morning, having been boarded by U. S. gunboat Vicksburgh, at Sandy Hook, and ordered back for the proper clearance from the U. S. Marshall. Four other transports were sent back at the same time.

Port Louis, Mauritius, Nov. 4.—The ship Julia Lawrence, before reported, has been surveyed, and the estimate of repairs having been laid before the Captain, he decided to condemn her; she was accordingly sold on the 18th ult., for $12,000. Her cargo will be taken forward to Falmouth by the ship Wild Hunter.

The ship Thomas W. Seabrae was so badly damaged that it would have been impossible to repair her except at great expense. She has been condemned, and sold for $4,500. By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—steamship, steering S. W., 21st inst., at 11 A. M.

Cultivator—ship, Russell, from Liverpool Nov. 26, for New-York, 13th inst., lat. 41 24, lon. 22 13.

Etna—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., lat. 41 14, lon. 66 12.

Winnefred—Br. bark, bound E., 22d inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 70.

Ella—Br. brig, of and from St. John, N. B., bound E., 17th inst., lat. 39 30, lon. 75 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Ragged Island 12th inst., brig B. F. Nash, for New-York in 7 days.

At Belize, Hond., Nov. 18, brig A. D. Adams, for Boston in 7 days.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 7, Grand Frederick at Havre; 8th, Helena at Texel; 9th, Sir Isaac Newton at Cuxhaven; Alice Thompson at Cardiff, for Queenstown; 9th, Augusta Quarrette at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—8th, Anna Maria at Gravesend.

Arrived from New-York—Darmstadter at Cadiz.

Arrived from Boston—Montenick, at Cadiz.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—8th, Albert Teem at Gravesend; Helvetia at Havre; 10th, Ganges, Adriatic and Pandora at Gravesend; J. P. Wheeler at Greenock; Jane and Alice at Hull.

The Neptune, at Bordeaux from New-York, lost sails and had masts damaged, and had thrown overboard part of her cargo.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York—6th, Starbustan, Mary, Lucre-

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAS THAT AMOUNT, which he will invest in a safe business, and will be a silent partner, if desired, and from which he can derive a fixed income beyond interest. The advertiser has a business education, and would be willing to attend to the correspondence, &c., if not heavy, to the finances. Address Box No. 2,880 New-York Post-office, with either name or references, stating the description of business.

$10,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL PARTNER with this amount, in an old-established cash business of the first respectability, in the lower part of the City. By investing in goods this Winter, a large amount of money can be realized the coming Spring. To a person having this amount to invest, excellent inducements will be offered. Reference and security first-class; principals only need apply. Address A. H. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AGEN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3824. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts of Averill's Great Raid.

Great Destruction of Property.

Affairs in East Tennessee and Virginia.

Trial of Mrs. Allen, of Richmond, for Treason

THE EXCHANGE OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

By last night's mail we received full files of the Richmond papers to the 22d, from which we take the following interesting extracts:

AVERILL'S GREAT RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.

AVERILL'S raid in Southwestern Virginia is likely to prove an interesting affair. Our latest from him is, that he retreated from Salem on Thursday evening, but reappeared there yesterday morning under circumstances that led to the belief that his route to Kanawha had been stopped by our forces. We are in possession of some facts relative to the movements of our men, which it is not thought advisable to publish just now. It is believed that AVERILL will attempt to get to Danville and liberate the Yankee prisoners confined there.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 22.

If AVERILL is allowed to escape, the cavalry of Virginia had better be reorganized without loss of time. Our military authorities had abundant notice of this raid to have perfected the most elaborate plans. They were informed by Gen. SAM. JONES that AVERILL was advancing on Lewisburgh, with the design, he thought, of tapping the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. This was a week before he reached Salem, in the neighborhood of which town he remained several days. We say nothing of the natural obstacles against which three thousand men would have to contend in making a raid of three hundred miles through a mountainous and thinly-settled country. It would be impossible for them to carry their subsistence with them, and it would appear equally impossible for them to draw it from such a country, which, too, has been very effectually gleaned by Confederate Commissaries and Quartermasters.

It is proper to mention, in this connexion, that it has, for several days, been known here that another body of Yankee cavalry, three thousand strong, were advancing up the valley toward Staunton, with a design, in was supposed, of creating a diversion which might facilitate AVERILL'S escape. We have no fears but that this party will be well met and taken care of.

During their stay at Salem, they destroyed three car-loads of commissary and a large quantity of quartermaster stores, including a considerable amount of leather and a great quantity of produce belonging to merchants of Lynchburgh, stored in the depot, which was also destroyed.

PITZER'S large flour mill, McCLANAHAN'S store, and three small buildings were burned, also seventy five Government wagons. THOMAS CHAPMAN, a citizen, was killed; the prisoners in the jail liberated, among whom were a few Yankee prisoners.

A number of citizens, and some furloughed and wounded soldiers were taken orisoners, but the citizens have returned. A number of negroes were carried off. It is said the enamy's force did not exceed fifteen hundred. Reports of their returning to Salem are conflicting.

EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Monday, Dec. 21.

Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville. The country between Bean's Station and Morristown has been cleared of the enamy. Only three hundred prisoners were captured in the engagement at Bean's Station, as the men stopped to pillage the wagon train, which was loaded with coffee, sugar, canvassed hams and shoes. But for this, many more might have been captured.

Reports from below state that LONDON and ECHOLS have surrounded the Salem raiders, and that the entire party will, probably, be captured. The enemy have burned their wagons and destroyed their artillery, to prevent their falling into our hands. The railroad between this point and Lynchburgh will ha in running order by Saturday.

FROM GEORGIA.

DALTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The enemys' future plans are involved in mystery. They have had but few men at work on bridges, and have completed but one railroad bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport. All quiet in front.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

A Lieutenant and five privates were captured on the Rappahannock River, on Monday night. They deny that MEADE has been, or will be superceded.

Four corps of the enemy's infantry and all of his cavalry are busy preparing Wintar quarters in Culpepper County, and corduroying the roads. One corps of his infantry, and most of his artillery, have gone behind the Rappahannock River to guard the line of railroad and to Winter.

Heavy rain falling. Roads bad.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 14th remarks:

"A private letter from an officer of the army of Northern Virginia informs us that all is quiet there; that the troops have a plenty to eat, are rather deficient in shoes and blankets, but are full of fight at ever.

Gen. LONGSTREET also reports that the enemy are still falling back from Chattanoogs and North Georgia, and thinks they will soon abandon East Tennessee.

We regret we have nothing satisfactory from AVERILL and his raiding party. Some telegrams concerning will be found in another column. Strong hopes are entertained that, by whatever route he attempts to escape, he will find a lion in his path.

"Miss MARY JANE JOHNSON," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "who was detected on Belle Isle, among the Yankee prisoners, dressed according to soldier regulations, has had them substituted at the Castle for a frock, petticoat and crinoline, and looked as though she was again clothed in her right apparel as well as her right mind."

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, for some time engaged with the Richmond *Enquirer*, has withdrawn from his late connection with the daily press.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. PATTERSON ALLAN.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st devotes twe columes to a report of the proceedings in the examination of Mrs. PATTERSON ALLAN, charged with carrying on a treasonable correspondence with persons at the North. The hearing was before Commissioner WATSON, on the 19th inst. The lady was brought into Court promptly at 11 o'clock. As on previous days, she was attended by her husband. She wore a black alpaca dress, black marino shawl, and dark bonnet. She remained closely vailed during the whole examination.

The case caused great excitement at Richmond, and Gen. WINDER, Mrs. Hoge and other well-known rebels are witnesses for the prosecution. After talking their testimony the case was postponed to the 12th proximo.

As a matter of interest, we annex the following warrant of arrest, issued by Gen. WINDER. We also publish below, the letter marked "A," claimed by the rebels to have been addressed to Rev. MORGAN DIX, of New-York, which led to her arrest:

WARRANT OF ARREST.

Confederate States of America, Eastern District of Virginia, at the City of Richmond, to wit:

On this day, 8th of December, 1863, personally appeared before the undersigned, a Confederate States Commissioner in and for the District aforesaid, Gen. JOHN H. WINDER of the said city, who, being duly sworn, saith upon his oath that he believes that the papers shown to him, marked A, B and C, are in the handwriting of Miss CAROLINE ALLAN, the wife of PATTERSON ALLAN, which papers were intercepted; by which act this affiant believes that the said MARY CAROLINE ALLAN is chargeable with treason in adhering to the enemies of the Confederate States, in giving them aid and comfort by writing and sending or attempting to send, a letter of advice and intelligence to the enemy aforesaid, sometime during the month of June, 1863. He, the said J. H. WINDER, prays that the said MARY CAROLINE ALLAN be apprehended and held to answer the said complaint, and dealt with as the law may require.

J. H. WINDER, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

LETTER FROM SANTA TRINITA TO CARO SIGNORE.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 8, 1863.

CARO SIGNORA: I humbly entreat you will hasten to inform your father of the contents of this letter! Oh, friend, in these days of terror, despotism and despondency, one seeks in vain for sympathy in these regions of secessia, where every heart seems filled with hatred, malice and revenge—where one hears young women talk of turning over on battle-fields "horrid, nasty, grinning skulls of Yankees," with their dainty feet. Then, for the sake of your country, do what you can to arrest all instigators and abettors of this rebellion. Tell your father that about the 11th of this month the Rev. M. D. Hoge will attempt to run the blockade from St. Thomas to Charleston. He has been for some time past in London, where his apparant business was to collect Testaments and Bibles, but where his real object was to write for English journals and exert his influence for the Southern cause. A greater rebel firebrand does not exist. He has friends and sympathizers in Brooklyn, N. Y.; one is Rev. ——— ———, Pastor of some church, and another is ——— ———, who lives or did live on ——— street. Mr. ——— has a son in the Federal Navy. They are all in full sympathy with the South, and do what they can to promote the cause. Then in Baltimore, everybody there is for the South. Those that stand very prominent are a Mrs. ——, sister to one ——— ———, of ———, Va., a most industrious worker for the cause; a Miss ——, sister of ——— ———, and one Mr. ——— ———, 69 ——— ———. His wife will try and go to Ohio. They should all be sent South. The whole family of ——— are in constant correspondence with this place. A Mrs. ———, whose husband is in the Confederate army, ran the blockade some time since. She is a spy of the worst character, and ought not to be tolerated in the North. Her mother-in-law is a Mrs. ———. She also expected to go to Philadelphia. Com. HOLLINS will soon leave here to go to Nassau or St. Thomas, to call for Engines, where he expects to take Command of a war-steamer. EWELL has taken the place of Stonewall JACKSON, although he has but one leg. Report says LEE will soon make a forward movement. STUART expects to make a raid from Orange into Pennsylvania.

It is a truth, tha rabel soldiers live on *rats*, and anything else they can get. Corn and wheat, green, and from the field, are common articles of diet. If the Northern army cannot vanquish such a miserable set of starved and naked wretches, then may the Yankee nation become a by-word with all nations on earth! In the North, treason stalks forth in the broad daylight! Here everything is subservient to the cause, and one word of remonstrance is instant death.

STONEMAN had within his grasp the plantations of several of the most prominent rebels—SIMMON, Secretary of War; ANDERSON, of the Tredegar Iron Works; HOBSON, son-in-law of Gen. WISE; C. C. LEE, brother of Gen. LEE; HARRISON, Colonel at Drewry's Bluff; besides the farms of hundreds engaged in the Southern service. The damage done canal and railroad was repaired in twenty-four hours after tha retreat.

Oh, Sir! the universal cry here is to raise the black flag. Oh! for the hour when the avenging angel shall appear, with terch in one hand and the avenging sword of justice in the other, and consecrate to death and destruction this land and these people, rewarding them with a fate they so richly deserve! When, when will that time arrive? The women and preachers are among the most earnest and determined rebels in the South. They do more to stimulate and keep alive the spirit of rebellion than any other members of society. Many a man wearing the Federal uniform is a traitor, and where the men are true their wives are false. It is this which has so often proved ruinous to the Union cause. Here, every mind, heart and arm are bent to serve the cause of the South. Money, property, crops, everything, is sacrificed for the main idea. Thus the South has been able to maintain its position thus far.

As VALLANDIGHAM has announced himself a prisoner of war, they expect to forward him to City Point, in exchenge for some rebel. He wishes to go to Canada in order to influence the vote of Ohio. Put the wrath in Fort Warren.

Oh, friend, watch well, and, I beseech thee, allow no appearance of Southern sympathy in your presence. This letter would be my death warrant if discovered.

"Whatever my fate may be,
Do not weep for me."

Now as then, SANTA TRINITA.

[This letter was inclosed in a white envelope, and directed to "Rev. MORGAN DIX." Both were then placed into a buff envelope and addressed to "Miss H. HAINE, New-York. In haste." The direction on both of the envelopes was evidently in the same hand-writing.]

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—NEGROES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 17.

In the matter of exchange of prisoners, the United States Commissioner has been driven by Mr. OLDS from point to point, from position to position, until, finally, Gens. MARSHALL and HITCHCOCK have abandoned every point in dispute, except the treatment of negro prisoners. The "Message" of President DAVIS, of Jan. 12, is now made the reason of suspending exchange, notwithstanding that from January to July this "Message" had been in force, and was never once referred to as sufficient cause for stopping the operations of the cartel. The enemy now rest their case upon this "Message." We have already shown that the law of Congress for delivering all negroes and their white officers, captured in arms, to State authorities, for trial under State laws, was too wide in its language, and covered matter that is not within the province of one nation to dictate to another. *No nation has the right to say that its enemy shall not employ in its armies a certain class of its people.* The composition of armies is a matter belonging exclusively to the authorities of the union itself. *If the Yankees like negro troops, they have the right to employ the free negroes of the United States in their armies, and they have the right to demand for them the proper treatment as prisoners of war.* If a nation employs savages in its armies, retaliation is proper and justifiable, not because of the employment of the savages, but for any acts committed by the soldiary not in accordance with the laws of war. So, if the negroes employed by the United States compose a part of those States, and are regularly mustered into their service; if, after capture, they can be proved guilty of acts not recognized as within the rules of civilized warfare, they are not entitled to the rights of prisoners of war, but may be punished as bandits and robbers. And so of the white troops—*color has nothing to do with soldiers.*

But the case is different as to the slaves and free negroes of these states, captured in the ranks of the enemy. Their detention is justified by the laws of war; their punishment we can provide for, though we should not like to see any enforced, for the poor wretches have no will of their own, and being forced into the ranks are not responsible for their conduct.

Congress, then, should so modify the law as to apply only to the slaves and free negroes of these States captured in the ranks of the enemy. Let us place ourselves right under the laws of war, and leave the consequences to take care of themselves.

If the enamy think proper to leave their soldiers here in prison, because we will not give up our right under the laws of war, to continue their soldiers in prison for our slaves and free negroes, we can do nothing but accept the issue and meet its responsibility. The law, as it now stands, is not within the spirit of the laws of war, and since it is made the last and only cause for suspending the exchange, we hope that it it will be amended, and its provisions confined to the case of slaves and free negroes of these States captured in arms. Indeed, we see no necessity for any law on the subject.

The Yankees are not going to send their negro troops into the field—they knew as well as we do that no reliance can be placed upon them; but as depot guards, prison guards, &c., they will relieve their white troops. This is the use that will be made of them. Should they be sent to field, and be put in battle, *none will be taken prisoners*—our troops understand what to do in such cases. If any negroes have been captured during the war, as soldiers in the enamy's ranks, we have not heard of them. We do not think that such a case has been reported. The law is, therefore, useless.

A GUNBOAT BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.

We are pleased to learn that on the 1st inst., one Yankee gunboat was blown up in the neighborhood of West Point, on the York River, and another seriously injured. All the crew of the first boat are said to have perished. We have been unable to learn the names of the boats.

[There is no truth in the above report.—ED. TIMES.]

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Storm and the Consequences Thereof—A Train off the Track—What Did and What Might Have Happened—Military Executions—A Raid—The Veteran Corps—Recruiting in Michigan.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

During the last forty-eight hours a heavy rainstorm has prevailed, flooding all of the low land and soaking the ground so thoroughly everywhere that wherever man or animal steps the track is instantly filled with the permeating element, and, therefore, as well may be imagined, an all thoroughfares the traveling is anything but easy and agreeable; the rivers are also very much swollen—so much so yesterday morning as to be unfordable at several important points—indeed, Mountain Creek was so high that six mule teams were carried over the dam just below the Stevensburgh road, and for a time fording on horseback was impracticable at this point. In a word, this army is experiencing to-day all the hardships pertaining to Winter encampments in the field. To add to our discomfiture yesterday, all communication for the whole day was cut off between Headquarters and Washington—a rebel force, under Rosser, it is said, having made a dash upon the railroad Thursday evening, destroying two small bridges over branches of Pope's Run, wounding and capturing some of the men on duty at that point. They did not get away, however, without a greater loss in wounded and prisoners than we suffered. At the time of this attack, six or eight trains were detained between Bristoe and Catlett's Station by reason of the 11:45 A. M. train from Brandy Station having run off the track. These trains were detained until between one and two o'clock A. M., Friday morning, until the wrecking train could come up and repair the track, and if some enterprising commander of guerrillas had known of the exact situation of affairs, he could, with a very small force have destroyed a large amount of property besides capturing some prisoners. Indeed, the writer hereof, who was a passenger on one of the detained cars heard many of his unwilling companions utter opinions as to the prospect of a raid being made, not at all calculated to quiet the fears of a timid man. For nearly twelve hours the trains remained upon the track motionless—one of the hardest rain-storms of the season prevailing during the time. The persons on board left Alexandria before 12 M., on Thursday, and confidently expected to reach Brandy Station before supper time the same evening. A few only were provided with a luncheon, and fewer with drinkables—that which a majority of soldiers most ask for when they are generally uncomfortable and everything around disagreeable. The fortunate few, however, generously divided what they had; a number ventured to walk in the darkness, half a mile from the train, to the house of a citizen, who, on more than one occasion heretofore has extended timely assistance to Union soldiers,—where they were fed as long as there was anything to feed upon in the house—and in this way, all the circumstances considered, fared better than could have been expected. Brandy Station was reached at about 4 o'clock, Friday morning. As the passengers whose tents were distant, and those relying upon finding friends, of whose locality they knew not, had got comfortably ensconced in the cars expecting to be permitted to remain there until daylight, the chilling announcement was made by one in authority, who acted up to the letter, but not, I am sure, the spirit of his instructions, that the occupants must leave, as his orders (for ordinary occasions, no doubt) were imperative—the cars must be cleared and "locked up." There were some strong expressions of opinion made use of at this juncture, but the order was promptly obeyed, and in a very brief space of time the whole crowd of passengers were standing in mud and water varying from six inches to four feet deep. All took to the change, apparently, as naturally as young ducks. Some wallowed miles away to their homes in the fields; half-a-dozen more fortunate than the rest, had faithful orderlies awaiting them with saddle horse or ambulance, while by far the larger portion made their way to the nearest camp-fire, and vainly endeavored to dry themselves while a rain-storm was in full blast. One satlar was brought to the stool of repentance—some may have reason to doubt the statement, but it is strictly true. I do not know that he gave any outward evidence of regret for exorbitant prices charged for goods, but I did hear him assert most positively, that he never would come to the Army of the Potomac again to make money, and that he would sell out to the first comer without asking any bonds. As everybody knows, the times must be very disagreeable when a satler talks thus. To the soldier, however, the principal redeeming feature of the whole affair was, that there were some twenty or more good loyal citizens in the train wearing white shirts, clean clothes, steeple-top hats, thin boots and rubbers over them. They had heard of the hardships of soldiers—they never awoke to a realizing sense of these hardships until they landed on Friday morning at 4 o'clock, Dec. 16, 1863, in the mud and water at Brandy Station. One of these unfortunates, the second step he took after leaving a car, went into a mudhole up to his knees; with a "By golly," he pulled himself out with great difficulty, only to slip into another hole almost as deep, losing both of his rubber overshoes before he reached anything like firm ground. But the worst of it all was, several other strangers followed in the wake of the first. I last saw a party of these visitors standing in the smoke of a camp-fire, the subject of much merriment to several soldiers eligible to the veteran corps.

Besides the storm and mud, there was another cause for gloom in these camps yesterday. Eleven deserters were to have been executed in obedience to the sentence of a Court-martial. Whether all the delinquents suffered or not, you will have learned ere receiving this by telegraph from another source. Several more soldiers in the different corps will pass through the same ordeal as at week for the same crime. While it casts a gloom over any command to see a soldier hurried into eternity by order of a Court-martial, still all at the same time admit that the punishment is none too severe for the crime committed. Writing of deserters reminds me of what was told yesterday by a gentleman who has recently been on a hunting expedition in the northern part of Michigan. He alleges that there is a large force of organized deserters in the northern part of that State, who have regular pickets and are determined not to be taken alive. The story does not seem probable, but I give it as a subject worthy the attention of the authorities in Michigan.

The work of recruiting the three years' men is progressing steadily—much faster indeed than the authorities are prepared to comply with their part of the contract. It is safe to say that at least three-fourths of the men eligible to the distinction of belonging to the Veteran corps will join—thus the Spring campaign will open with the *élite* of the Army of the Potomac as a nucleus for the fresh troops coming into the field during the Winter.

Col. TEWS, of the First Michigan cavalry, now commanding a brigade in the Third cavalry division, obtained permission last Fall to raise an additional battaline for his regiment, and forty days' time to do it in. This battalion has been raised, 500 strong, all volunteers, and it is expected will be in the field ready for service by the 1st of January next.

I cannot close this rambling letter without assuring the readers of the TIMES that all is quiet on the Rapidan—and is likely to remain so.

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

THE ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS has returned from the Lower Mississippi and reported his work, as the great organizer of negro troops. It is stated that he has put in the field 25,000 drilled slaves; that these are in due proportions artillery, infantry and cavalry—the latter mounted on mules; that he has given BANKS alone 17,000 of them. Man gather from his conversation that he regards these black soldiers as the best in our service. He has 57,000 women and children under his care. They will be placed on abandoned plantations—the women under wages, the children too, but at the lightest work—the leases of the plantations being bound to the justest care of both. He is leasing the sugar and cotton estates in Mississippi and Louisiana rapidly, and not for stipulated rent, but for a royalty on the produce—$4 a bale for cotton of four hundred pounds, one cent a pound for sugar, and five cents a bushel for corn and potatoes. This rent goes into the National Treasury. The farms pay besides, the direct revenue tax. Gen. THOMAS' report is said to justify his method of leasing the plantations as he found them, with their gin-houses, boiling-house, engines, tools, mules and all, as one of necessity. There was no time to subdivide them—nor to erect new dwellings for a subdivided tenancy. The General will return to his work almost immediately, going to GRANT'S army, where he expects to organize ten regiments of negroes. Thence to New-Orleans; thence to Texas; thence to Pensacola, organizing and arming the slaves everywhere, and examining rigidly the white officers who apply to command them. His labors already have won for him the vindictive hate of the rebels. They sought his life in Natchez, while the guest of Mr. MARSHAL. They had troops and artillery in ambush at two points of the Mississippi River to destroy or take the steamer *Rocket*, on which he was a passenger.

THE ROBBERY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of CORNWALL'S robbery in the redemption bureau turns out to be at least $100,000. How much more he abstracted no one knows, nor is there any official method of ascertaining. Taken to his house by two officers, and there kept constantly in their presence, he at last broke down and confessed his crime, and indicated where the property could be found. A trunk contained $37,500 in five-twenties, $4,000 in Treasury notes, and a large quantity of the cut halves of mutilated notes, which he had not time to assort, and which were awaiting the matching necessary to their passings vouchers. After the discovery of his robbery, he was kept in a room in the Treasury for two days under surveillance and moral suasion. He would confess nothing, and was sullen in his denial of guilt. His repeatedly expressed desire to see his wife indicated the plan of concealment of the stolen money, and he sometimes [illegible] mutilated notes to be canceled and subsequently burned were cut lengthwise through the middle, one half went to Secretary CHASE the other to the Register. They were counted and summed up according to their denominations, and if they compared with CORNWALL'S accounts were returned to his own office to be destroyed by fire. At the last burning, a little messenger boy, who had begged to watch the process, was astonished to see CORNWALL occasionally slip a package of the half notes into the side-pocket of his coat as he was throwing them into the furnace. He innocently inquired of a clerk named PLATT if Mr. CORNWALL had a right to do that thing. The game was up. A trap was laid, and the felon walked right into it. His avowed reason for plunging into this systematic robbery, was his conviction that other Treasury clerks, in responsible and confidential offices, were feathering their nests by stealing, and his determination to have a hand in. A salary of only eighteen hundred dollars a year, and a large family, with the immense cost of living here, helped the fool to take this view of his official rights and personal interests. In each package he pocketed there were always one hundred bills. Frequently these were demand notes of fives, tens, twenties, fifties, one hundreds. Uncut notes, subsequently received and held back to an amount equal to these vouchers, made his hauls sometimes very great—ten or twenty thousand dollars. Immense preparations for Christmas festivities had been made in his home, and a daughter was soon to be married from it.

A GUERRILLA PARDONED.

The sentence of a Court-martial that a Tennessee guerrilla, Dr. AARON JONES, be hung for his numerous crimes, has been disapproved by the President, and the man turned loose.

A SOLDIERS' HOME.

A bill is ready for Congress, on its reassembling, to establish a Soldiers' Home for Volunteers disabled in the service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

THE INDIANS AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

As the terms of the President's emancipation and amnesty proclamations do not in words include the Indian Territory, efforts are being made by the Indian Bureau to adjust the difficulties growing out of certain Indians having made common cause with the rebel Government, and to base the settlement on the principles asserted in those proclamations. Already, the Creeks have negotiated a treaty with this Government, providing for the abolition of slavery among them, as a condition of their being reinstated in the enjoyment of the benefits which they forfeited by their disloyalty. And similar treaties are contemplated with the Choctaws and Cherokees. The latter, through their own Council, have provided for freeing their slaves, but a stipulation for that end is required in a new treaty.

RE-ENLISTMENTS AND BOUNTIES.

The Adjutant-General's Office has telegraphed to all the army commanders that a law has been passed to the effect that no bounties, except such as are now provided by law, will be paid to any persons enlisted after the 5th of January next. The only bounty provided by law is the $100 authorized by section 5 of the Act of July, 1861. The commanding officers are accordingly required to secure all re-enlistments of veteran volunteers possible before Jan. 5, and give immediate publicity to this circular.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian fleet has left here for Fortress Monroe, and will winter in the roads.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The steamers *Moses Taylor* and *St. Louis* sailed for Panama to-day. The former has 650 passengers. The latter has 400 passengers, and $1,250,000 in treasure for England, and $334,000 for New-York.

Arrival of the Asia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here at 7 P. M.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Additional from Our Foreign Files.

The Proposed Congress---Replies of the Great and Little Powers.

THE PRESS ON REBEL PRIVATEERS.

THE CONGRESS.

REPLY OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The *Epoca* publishes the following as the text of the reply of the Queen of Spain to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S letter of invitation to a Congress:

SIR, MY BROTHER: The very important letter you have been so good as to address me from Paris, under date of the 4th of this month, could not but be taken into consideration both by me and my Government. I consider your Majesty's project very laudable in aiming at the completely pacific solution of the arduous political questions which now keep the peoples in profound agitation.

In order that calm be restored may Providence deign to accord your Majesty the happiness of seeing your projects realized, and aid in subduing the immense difficulties which the strife of adverse interests always brings with it.

I agree with your Majesty that the treaties of 1815 are attacked by the debility produced by time and use, besides the forced influence of serious events, which in many cases have resulted in notorious and capital infractions of their letter and spirit.

I also agree with you that if war has always been a great calamity for peoples, it would be still more so now, on account of the disastrous perturbation that it would produce among nations, every day more closely united by the community of their moral and material interests.

Consequently, if your Majesty's idea be realized by the assembly of the European Powers in a pacific Congress, I do not hesitate to afford your Majesty the assurance, in concert with my Government, that Spain will participate therein, either at Paris or any other point that may be selected for the deliberations, and that Spain will cause her voice to be heard in words of justice, peace, and concord, contributing within the limits of her conciliatory councils, to the pacific solution of the serious questions which the Congress has in view in order to consolidate peace and tranquillity in the Old and New World.

I profit by this opportunity to renew to your Imperial Majesty the assurance of my consideration and sincere friendship, with which I am, Sir, my brother, your Majesty's good sister, ISABELLA.

THE PALACE, Nov. 14.

REPLY OF RUSSIA.

The following is the text of the reply sent by the Emperor of Russia to the invitation of the Emperor of the French to attend the Congress, as published in the *Moniteur*:

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: While admitting the sad state of affairs in Europe and the usefulness of an agreement between the Sovereigns to whom the destinies of nations is intrusted, your Majesty expresses an idea which has always been my own. I have made it more than the object of a wish; I have found therein the line of conduct I have followed. All the acts of my reign prove my desire to substitute relations of confidence and good will instead of a state of armed peace which weighs so heavily upon nations. As soon as I could do so I took the initiative in making a considerable reduction in our military establishments. During six years I have relieved my empire from the obligation of recruiting, and I have undertaken important reforms, pledges of progressive development at home and of a peaceful policy abroad.

It is only to meet events which might threaten the safety and even the integrity of my States that I was obliged to deviate from that path. My most lively desire is to return to it, and to spare my people sacrifices which their patriotism accepts, but from [illegible] Europe. Experience to-day shows that the two conditions of the repose of the world exist neither in an impossible immobility nor in the instability of political combinations which each generation will be called upon to annul and reconstruct on the impulse of new passions or interests of the moment, but rather in the practical wisdom which imposes upon all respect for established rights, and counsels all upon tha transactions necessary to reconcile history, which is an inefficable legacy of the past, with progress, which is a law for the present and the future.

Under these conditions, a loyal understanding between the Sovereigns has always appeared to me desirable. I should be happy if the proposition issued by your Majesty may lead to it. But, in order that it may be practical, it can only proceed from the consent of the other Powers, and to obtain this result I believe it indispensable for your Majesty to define clearly the questions which, in your opinion, should become the subject of an understanding, and the basis upon which this understanding would have to be established. I can in any case assure your Majesty that the end which you pursue, that of arriving without shock at the pacification of Europe, will always secure my strongest sympathy.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your Majesty the assurance of the sentiments of high consideration and sincere friendship with which I am, Sir, my brother, Your Majesty's good brother, ALEXANDER.

TSARKOE-SALO, Nov. 6, (18th.)

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The following is a summary of the letter of the Emperor of of Austria in reply to NAPOLEON III., dated the 15th November:

"The Emperor acknowledges the important objects of the Congress for the settlement of the political questions at present pending, and the security of the future, but wishes, before taking part therein, to learn with some accuracy the bases and programma of the deliberations of the Congress. Should the questions to be discussed be indicated beforehand, and the Powers agree upon the tendency of the deliberations of the Congress, unforeseen accidents which might overthrow everything would be less to be feared. The dangerous and insolvable problems which would create fresh, instead of removing existing complications would then be set aside. This idea is more fully explained in a dispatch of Count RECHBERG to Prince METTERNICH of the same date as the Emperor's letter. It says: 'It is not sufficient to put forward a programma of a negative character as the basis of such important discussions.' The Austrian Government wishes to know how the declaration of the Emperor NAPOLEON relative to the treaties of 1815 is to be understood. These treaties have been partially modified; but so far as they have not been altered they are considered as the foundation of public right in Europe. Some improvements are necessary. Let the French Government point out those it considers desirable. Certain reforms might be more dangerous than the evils themselves. The programma of the Congress must fulfil all the conditions for the maintenance of peace, which is the principal object to be attained."

REPLY OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The following letter has been addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the King of Italy, in reply to the Congress proposition:

"MY BROTHER: The letter which your Imperial Highness has addressed to me is inspired with a grand and generous thought, to which those who understand the tendencies of our epoch will associate themselves.

A permanent struggle has established itself in a great part of Europe between the public conscience and the state of things created by the treaties of 1815. Hence an anxiety which will only increase until European order is constituted upon the basis of the principles of nationality and liberty, which are the very life of modern peoples.

Before a situation so threatening to the progress of civilization and the peace of the world, your Imperial Majesty has become the interpreter of a general sentiment by proposing to convoke a Congress, the object of which would be to effect a durable understanding between the rights of the sovereigns and the just aspirations of the peoples.

I adhere with pleasure to your Imperial Majesty's proposition. My assistance and that of my people are assured to the realization of this project, which would mark a great progress in the history of humanity.

Directly the meeting of the International Conference occurs, I shall hasten to take part in it, either in person or by deputy.

Italy will bring to the Congress the most sincere spirit of equity and moderation. She is convinced that justice and the respect of legitimate rights are the true foundations upon which to establish a new European equilibrium.

My most ardent desire is that the work of wisdom and of concord which your Imperial Majesty has taken the initiative in may succeed in removing the dangers of war and in strengthening the bonds which ought to exist between nations.

I seize this occasion to renew to you the assurances of inviolable friendship and high consideration, with which I am, my brother,

Your Imperial Majesty's good brother,
TURIN, Nov. 22, 1863. VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE SUMTER AT QUEENSTOWN.

From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 9.

We yesterday announced the arrival of the *Sumter* (now called the *Gibraltar*) at Queenstown, with a cargo of cotton, consisting of 330 bales, each weighing 800 lbs. The *Gibraltar*, commanded by Capt. READ, left Liverpool for Wilmington, on the 4th of July, having on board two large Blakely guns, each weighing 22 tons. One of them is now planted on White Point Garden, and recently, at an elevation of only three degrees, hit a target three miles distant with a shot weighing 7 cwt. On the 15th of August, when in sight of the shore of North Carolina, one of the engines broke down, but was repaired after some delay. On going aloft soon after the accident, Capt. READ discerned three of the blockading squadron, one on the larboard, another on the starboard, and the third directly over the bows, and bearing down on him. Believing it would be prudent to act otherwise, the Captain hoisted the American pennant and ensign and continued his course. This proceeding, together with his ready response to the hail, quite disarmed the suspicion of the steamer on the bow, although Capt. READ steered so close as to see the men repairing their hammocks and performing their duties on deck. He then got under the guns of the Confederate battery, Fort Fisher, but could not proceed over the bar on account of the state of the tide. His position now attracted the notice of the Federal flagship, which fired on him, and three other Federals bore down on hearing the noise of the firing. Forty-eight shots were fired at him without doing more damage than cutting up the rigging. Capt. READ was detained over two months in Wilmington, as the Confederate Government had serious thoughts of taking the vessel again into service. At length he received permission to leave with a cargo of cotton, and having paid $1,500 to a pilot for the run to Bermuda, he proceeded down the bay, but got aground in the Western Channel and again on the New Inlet. Being at the latter place in dangerous proximity to the blockading squadron, he telegraphed his position up the bay to Fort Caswell, and three launches, each containing twenty men, were sent to his protection. On the third night he succeeded in getting out, and reached Bermuda in two days and a half. The Captain states that the following steamers were captured in running the blockade: *Columbia*, Nov. 11: *Ella*, Nov. 12; *Ellen and Annie*, the 14th; and the *Georgeot and Jessie* on the 14th. The *Robert E. Lee* was set on fire on the 14th also, in order to avoid capture. The *Cygnet* has arrived in Bermuda. The Captain states that at Wilmington and Charleston most kinds of provisions are somewhat plentiful; but tea, coffee, sugar, &c., are very scarce.

THE PAMPERO.

From the North British (Glasgow) Mail.

It seems we have not heard the last of the inquiry as to the character and destination of this vessel. Rather would it appear that it is only now emerging into tha prominence it is destined to obtain. In connection with it employment is to be supplied to the gentlemen of the long robe. We learn that the issue of those private and preliminary examinations which have been in progress for some time has been that the law advisers of the Crown have resolved upon instituting a formal complaint and prosecution. Mr. JAMES WARRREN is agent for the defence, and we understand that a very strong bar has been retained on both sides. It is also said that this is not the only case of the sort likely to become the subject of judicial inquiry in Scotland.

The Blockade of Wilmington.

A STATEMENT BY REAR ADMIRAL LEE.

FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., Dec. 21, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In reference to the excessive running of the blockade of Wilmington, as reported in the rebel journals and copied in our own, I beg leave to call your attention to the following extracts from private letters recently found on the prize-steamer *Ceres*, which plainly show that all such statements are fictitious:

Capt. MAFFIT, in a letter to Mr. LAMAR, dated Liverpool, October, says: "The news from blockade runners is decidedly bad; six of the last boats have recently been caught, among them the *Advance* and *Eugenie*. Nothing has entered Wilmington for the last month."

The [illegible] Capt. [illegible], in a letter to their correspondents in Charleston, dated Dec. 2, 1863: "It is very dull here—the only important news is from Wilmington this week were the *Flora* and *Gibraltar*."

Capt. RIDDLE, senior naval officer off Wilmington, reports, under date of the 10th inst., that not *one* vessel has succeeded in getting in to the knowledge of any of the blockading vessels, and that on the night of the 10th inst. She was fired at and hit several times by the *Howqua* and *Britannia*. Also, under date of the 17th, Capt. RIDDLE says that "the newspaper paragraph stating that seventeen vessels arrived in Wilmington in one night is entirely destitute of truth. Such reports are doubtless published to encourage the shipment of crews for the large numbers of vessels recently purchased for blockade-running, as they have been very roughly handled of late. The blockade-runners change their names very often for the same purpose."

Each vessel on the blockade off Wilmington sends to me here a carefully-prepared abstract from the log for the month, in which every movement is actually recorded, and it is evident from a comparison of such abstracts that the reports are entirely unfounded.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, yours,
S. P. LEE,
A. R. Admiral Com'g N. A. B. Squadron.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Her Expected Advent at Madras.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

A private letter, dated Madras, Oct. 27, says:

"SHAW & Co. have received orders from Cape Town to advance 10,000 rupees to the *Alabama*, and they have a large number of letters awaiting her arrival, now daily expected. She will meet with a very cool reception from the Europeans here."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Three Days Later by the McClellan.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Alfred G. GRAY, commanding, left the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 15th inst., at 2:30 A. M., touched at Pensacola and Key West; left Key West on morning of 19th, and arrived at the Bar on 24th, at 5:45 A. M. On 19th, at 10 A. M., and thirty-seven miles to eastward of Key West, spoke steamship *Roanoke*, from New-York, bound to Havana. Nothing of importance had transpired at either place. The *McClellan* brings a mail, and the following passengers

Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Hildreth, Capt. Wm. C. Rogers, U. S. N.; Capt. Trull, Col.

NEW BOOKS.

TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN, by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, 12 mo, Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The announcement of a naw volume by LONGFELLOW will stir many hearts with lively anticipations of renawing the springtide of feeling that the poet's earlier works called forth. Nor will they be disappointed in the *Tales of the Wayside Inn*. The slight machinary of the poem, by which a group of friends, of divers countries, tastes, and professions, while away the hours at an old New England rural inn, by the recital of tales and stories, is pert of the common stock of literature, but affords opportunity for much beautiful description of the locality and the actors. The tales are of varying length and interest, the most important is the "Saga of King Olof," in fourteen chapters or cantos, each in a different metre, like FRITHIOF'S "Saga" if it is condensed from the "Saga of Olof," in BOARO STARLESON'S *Heims Kingla*, and a comparison of LONGFELLOW'S version with the original is a fine poetical study, showing how the poet has seized the picturesque points of the narrative. The student's tale, "The Falcon of Feverigo," is the well-known story of Boccacio also versified by LEIGH HUNT; "King Robert of Cicily," the Sicilian's tale, is taken from an old metrical romance; "Paul Revere's Ride" and the "Birds of Killingworth," are familiar to readers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, but will always be met with pleasure. The last division of the voluma, "Birds of Passage," collects the latest fugitive pieces of the author. The book will find its way instinctively wherever the utterances of a true poet are esteemed and cherished.

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, JR. Illustrated by JOHN ANDREW and A. C. WARREN. 8vo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

Though allied to the annual tribe by its beautiful execution, the interest of this book is perennial and will endure as long as admiration of the beauties of nature's works marks the existence of refined taste and elegant culture. It will interest all classes engaged in the raising of flowers, from the possessors of the aristocratic green-house and conservatory to those whose share of the soil is confined to the contents of the box before their window, or the hanging basket that decorates the only room. It is, indeed, one of the greatest blessings connected with floriculture that its kindly influence may be shared by all classes, however humble may be the scale on which it is pursued. The directions given seem ample for all necessary instruction, and an ornamental charm is imparted to the voluma by a profusion of fanciful illustrations on wood. They will compare, without disadvantage, with any recent home or foreign specimens of the art, and give an air of elegance to the practical prosaic part of the work. The mechanical execution of the volume could, indeed, scarcely be improved, and is highly creditable to the young house who may take the credit of producing a *Vade Mecum* that will be welcome in every home of refinement.

BITTER-SWEET. A Poem. By J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People." Illustrated Editioo, with Engravings from the designs of E. J. WHITNEY. Small 4to. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

It would be difficult to find a work more distinctively American than Dr. HOLLAND'S New-England poem, *Bitter-Sweet*. In its present elegant shape, adorned with the original illustrations of Mr. WHITNEY, and produced with every luxury of printing, binding, and general getting up that the advanced state of the arts will allow, it forms, intellectually, artistically, and mechanically, a true native American production that no one need be ashamed of by comparison with the finest productions of foreign presses. Mr. WHITNEY'S designs, eighty in number, show great variety of character and skill in embodying the creations of the author. He succeeds best in landscape, but the whole series evinces great versatility of talent judiciously employed in illustrating a work that has secured so large a share of popularity as Dr. HOLLAND'S poem. As a Christian book, possessing a distinctive character of its own, (a thing generally wanting to that class of literature,) there is little or nothing in the market that can compete with the present edition of *Bitter-Sweet*.

LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST. MARY'S—A Christmas Book. By the author of "Rutledge," "The Sutnerlands," &c. 12mo. New-York: CARLETON.

Stories of school life have lately been abundant according to the subtle influence of fashion, as arbitrary in literature as in other things, which throws into one prevailing form the impressions of many independent and unconnected minds. They will always meet with readers—the old delighting to retrace the steps of their youth, and the young finding the routine of their daily life (often irksome enough in reality) idealized and illuminated by the skill of the writer. The anonymous author of "Rutledge" has by works of greater pretension shown her power of dealing with the subject, and this simple and touching tale of "Louie" will probably be a more lasting and general favorite than works of greater elaboration.

QUEEN MAB. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of "Nathalie," &c. Three volumes in one. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a novel that no little author need be ashamed to have attributed to him. Miss KAVANAGH improves with practice, and holds her own successfully among the later crowd of sensation lady novelists. The plot of *Queen Mab* is strikingly original, the characters are well developed, and finely discriminated with minute shades of feeling that only a woman can appreciate or describe. There is throughout evidence of power, and the story often conducts us through dark and devious ways. Happiness is dealt out with a sparing hand, even to the heroine, little golden-haired Mabel, the deserted foundling, whose fortunes are the thread that connects the story, which is almost too prodigal in incident and adveoture. *Queen Mab* may be recommended as perhaps the most striking novel of the year.

THE WATER-BABIES—a Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby. By The Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, with Illustrations by J. NOEL PATON. Square 12mo. Boston: T. & P. H. BURNHAM.

The Professor of Modern History at Cambridge furnishes with equal grace and readiness milk for babes as well as strong meat for men. This charming little book is a fantasia of the wildest character, and as such, will delight those for whom it is written. But there are hints of a deeper significance behind. In the words of the dedication to the Professor's youngest son "and all other good boys," where he says:

> "Come read me my riddle, my good little man,
> If you cannot read it, no grown-up folks can."

Grown-up folks may possibly discover in it a sharp satira on some prominent modern scientific notions, not forgetting the Darwinian theory of development. Viewed in any light, it is a book that no one but Mr. KINGSLEY could have written.

HOUSEHOLD FRIENDS. A Book for every Season. Illustrated with Engravings on Steel. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

In its holiday garniture of crimson and gold, and its fine portraits of literary authors, this volume may seem to be principally addressed to the eye, but its contents show a fine taste, and the selections that illustrate the accompanying plates are made with a discrimination that stamps it with a permanent value. A suppressed poem of TENNYSON'S, "The Hesperides," "Goblin Market," (entire,) by Miss CHRISTIAN ROSSETTI; "The Blessed Damosel," a ballad, by her brother, D. G. ROSSETTI; "Little Scholars," by Miss ANNA THACKERAY; "The Ashen Faggot," one of Tom Brown of Rugby's (HUGHES) best stories of English rural life, are only a sample of the good things *Household Friends* offers for acceptance.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By his nephew, PIERRE M. IRVING. Volume IV. 12mo. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

The closing volume of IRVING'S biography conducts the reader through the last twelve years of his life, till he reaches the final scena of all, in the little church of Tarrytown, "loved, wept and honored" by the nation he had so long held enthralled by his genius. The interest of this portion is purely literary, the principal events of the period being the preparation of the revised edition of his works, brought out by Mr. PUTNAM, and the literary history of his *Life of Washington*. There can be no question of the taste with which the editor has performed his part, by allowing WASHINGTON IRVING to be, through the medium of his correspondence, &c., his own biographer. In this he has happily followed the model set by BOSWELL, and has produced a book that will be placed on the same shelf with the *Life of Johnson*. By the curious literary statistics given, it is shown that IRVING'S works produced the author in his lifetime $205,383, and that the continuous demand since his death, to last September, has netted to his heirs $34,237. A very full index by Dr. ALLIBONE to the whole work concludes the volume, which is illustrated with a fine engraving of MARTIN'S portrait of AVINO—the last for which he ever sat.

A CATECHISM OF THE STEAM-ENGINE, IN ITS VARIOUS APPLICATIONS TO MINES, MILLS, STEAM NAVIGATION, RAILWAYS AND AGRICULTURE. With Practical Instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Engines of every Class. By JOHN BOURNE, C. E. New and Revised Edition. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The rapid sale of five English editions of this scientific manual, (the last one of 3,500 copies in ten months,) shows the estimation in which it is held by practical men. The American reprint is adapted to the use of this country by the addition of much important matter, and the illustrations are enlarged and improved. In its present shape, it is unquestionably the best existing guide to the construction and management of the steam-engine.

—Three *Little Pet Books*, each containing a pleasant story with a moral, by Aunt FANNY, have been published by KELLEY & BACHNAS, No. 627 Broadway. The authoress has achieved very marked success hitherto in writing for children, as her series of Nightcap books abundantly proves. This new series has the peculiarity of being written wholly in words of *one syllable*, a most difficult undertaking, but one in which Aunt FANNY has succeeded admirably. The books are very amusing and instructive, and cannot fail to be popular.

—SHELDON & Co. have published several very interesting books for the young. *Walter's Tour in the East* is one of them, in which the young traveler is taken to Jerusalem. A *Visit to the Isle of Wight*, by ASCOTT, is another. The style of both these books is very easy and graceful, and their contents is highly instructive.

—The APPLETONS have sent us four little books for children—*Pleasure and Profit, Keep a Good Heart, The Pet Bird*, and a little treatise on manners at home and abroad, which cannot fail to be useful. They are all very neatly bound.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

RICH AND HUMBLE, or THE MISSION OF BERTHA GRANT. A Story for Young People. By OLIVER OPTIC. 12mo. Boston: LEE & SHEPHERD.

THE FARMER BOY, AND HOW HE BECAME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. By UNCLE JUVENAL. Edited by WILLIAM M. THAYER. 12mo. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.

SPECTACLES FOR YOUNG EYES. MOSCOW. By SARAH W. LANDER. 18mo. Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.

ADVENTURES OF DICK ONSLOW AMONG THE REDSKINS. A book for Boys. With Illustrations. Edited by WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

THE DRUMMER-BOY. A Story of BURNSIDE'S Expedition. By the author of "Father Brighthopes." 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

EDITH PRESCOT, or LESSONS OF LOVE. Being Aunt Bertha's Visit to the Elms. A Story for Children. By EMMA MARSHALL. 12mo. Boston: A. WILLIAMS & Co.

A BUDGET OF FUN FOR LITTLE FOLKS. By AUNT MAGGIE, 18mo. Boston: W. K. LORING.

VERONICA, or THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER. By the author of "Kurt Keigler," 18mo. Boston: A. K. LORING.

JEAN BELIN, or THE ADVENTURES OF A LITTLE FRENCH BOY. By ALFRED DE BERNAT. Translated from the French. 12mo. Boston: A. K. LORING.

THE SANTA CLAUS BOOK OF GAMES AND PUZZLES. 12mo. New-York: JOHN H. TINGLEY.

STORIES OF OLD, or BIBLE NARRATIVES SUITED TO THE CAPACITY OF YOUNG CHILDREN. By CAROLINE HADLY. 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

PETER PARLEY'S OWN STORY. From the Personal Narrative of the late SAMUEL G. GOODRICH. (Peter Parley.) With Illustrations. 12mo. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

The above round dozen of books for Young People will show how admirably every taste is catered for by our Publishers. The crowded state of our columns prevents a particular examination of each, but purchasers can scarcely go wrong among such a variety of juvenile novelties from houses of established reputation.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Mrs. SOMERVILLE, the authoress of *The Connection of the Physical Sciences, Mechanism of the Heavens*, &c., though now in her *eighty-third year*, has nearly completed another important book, embodying the latest discoveries concerning the constitution of matter. It will embrace chapters on the solar spectrum, heat, electricity, the correlation of forces, and the constitution of the minute atoms of animal, vegetable and mineral substances, and will afford an exemple of the highest mental activity at a period of advanced life very rarely if ever equaled.

—While the great prizes of literature have increased to a value never before attained through the present general diffusion of books, the average reward of literary workers in general is still anything but satisfactory, particularly in the abstruser branches. The council of the English Literary Fund, in making their report of authors solvent during the last year, remark: "It is unquestionable that in the present age some branches of literature have obtained signal remuneration, but its graver provinces are but a barren inheritance, while works of imagination are munificently encouraged. All that vast and lofty region which belongs to science and learning is comparatively unproductive. The philosopher, the mathematician, the classical scholar and the divine stand but on the verge of that opulent stream which swells around the more favored literature." The fifty-four applicants relieved by the Society in the past twelve months, they say, would afford striking illustrations of these facts, were they not strictly confidential. As an instance of the contrary fate where well-directed and intelligent labor meets with its due reward, we may mention that it is asserted on credible authority that Mr. JOHN FISHER KIRK secures for the American copyright of his *History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, from Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co., ten thousand dollars, and from Mr. MURRAY, seventeen hundred pounds sterling for the English edition, making at present rates a total of over twenty thousand dollars for a single work.

—ALFRED TENNYSON has departed from his usual reticence in favor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, the current number of which for December contains specimens of experimental efforts by him in the classic metres—hexemeters, pentameters, &c.—apropos to the controversy waged a short time since between Mr. ARNOLD, Prof. NAWMAN and others, as to whether they were really capable of being naturalized in English. He also offers a sample of a translation of HOMER in blank verse.

—A new series of HUMBOLDT'S correspondence has just appeared, much more satisfactory to the admirers of the philosopher than his letters to VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, published two or three years since. It comprises his letters to HEINRICH BERGHAUS, the celebrated physical geographer, and extending as it does from 1825 to 1855, forms a complete history of geographical science and discovery for a period exceeding thirty years. There is yet a chance that HUMBOLDT'S library may be secured for the United States. After his death a liberal offer was made for it by Dr. COGSWELL, in behalf of the Astor Library, but he was outbid by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, the American literary agent in London, who became the purchaser. Mr. STEVENS is now in the United States for the purpose of disposing of the collection, and has printed a sumptuous catalogue *raisonné* of its contents, which is in itself a valuable literary monument. In spite of the high rates of exchange, the great abundance of money renders it probable that this library—peculiarly important to America—will speedily find a purchaser.

—It is a usual remark with book buyers this Christmas season that the enterprise of publishers has hardly kept pace with the demand for fine books, and that there is a capacity in the consumers to absorb far more than is proffered them in illustrated and ornamental literature. It must be remembered, however, that the recovery from past depression in the book trade is comparatively recent, while the production of a really fine illustrated book, such as Mr. PUTNAM'S new edition of IRVING'S *Sketch Book*, is a labor of years, that a thousand circumstances may retard, but can scarcely in any case be hurried. As might be expected, photography seems gradually superseding the various styles of engraving, and the most expensive works of the season, as Messrs. APPLETON'S *Lights and Shadows of New-York Picture Galleries*, and *Gems from the Dusseldorf Paintings*, Mr. CARLETON'S *Illustrations of the Central Park*, and others, are executed in this art, the limits of which, in its varied application, are by no means yet reached.

—The new Anthropological Society of London is active in the diffusion of knowledge concerning its particular branch of science. In addition to a quarterly journal, of which two numbers have appeared, it has recently issued a translation of the *Introduction to Anthropology* of Prof. THEODOR WINTS, of the University of Marburg, one of the most able of German philosophical teachers, but hitherto unknown to English readers. It is a review of the whole subject of ethnology, embracing language, historical analogies and psychological investigation, and arriving at conclusions supporting most positively the unity of the human race. It is a great text-book of a science, such as only Germany now produces, and will be welcome to all who take an interest in the study.

—The completion is at last announced of Sir WM. HAMILTON'S long interrupted edition of *The Philosophical Works of Thomas Reid*. The volume published some twenty years back broke off in the middle of a sentence, but through the editorial care of Rev. H. L. MANSELL, the conclusion of the supplementary dissertations has been obtained from Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON'S papers, with a preface, numerous addenda, &c., now first published.

—Among the American books just issued in London is *The Life and Times of Bertrand du Guesclin*, a History of the Fourteenth Century, by D. E. JAMIESON, of South Carolina. Mr. JAMIESON is yet unknown to fame, and has selected a subject in the biography of the stern and simple old warrior who freed France from English rule, of considerable capabilities. It will be published in a style usually suggestive of an author's love for his literary offspring; "printed with old-faced type, on HALL'S best toned laid paper, with portrait, in ornamented binding"—and forms two volumes, 8vo.

—Another American book, for whose first appearance in England probably very good reasons might be given, is *My Imprisonment at Washington, including my Journal kept at the Old Capitol Prison there*, by ROSA GREENHOW, in one volume. Those who remember Mrs. GREENHOW in society at Washington, many years back, will not be surprised to hear that it contains "a portrait of the author." The book is said by its excessive violence of tone to defeat its own object.

—The forthcoming *Life of Josiah Wedgewood*, the founder of the English manufactory of pottery, in its artistic and commercial relations, is understood to be, as an industrial biography, scarcely second in interest to Mr. SMILES' *Life of George Stephenson*. The family papers and correspondence of WEDGEWOOD have been intrusted to Miss ELIZA METEYARD, (who, under the signature of "Silver Pen," has been a popular periodical writer,) and the work will appear in two volumes, 8vo, with numerous fine illustrations.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Murder of a French Officer—Japan and the Civilized World.

KANAGAWA, JAPAN, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Complicated as our relations with this country have been for the last year, still new difficulties are almost daily arising, which must ere long bring matters to a crisis. The system of political murders and assassinations which have occurred from time to time since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, (numbering, including the last, some ten or a dozen,) had yesterday another added to the list—not unequaled by any previous ones in barbarity, cruelty, and cold-bloodedness. The facts in the sad case as far as our information goes up to the closing of the mail, are the following: There is a pleasant country road some two miles and a half from the town of Kanagawa, where, from its retirement and secludedness, foreigners have been accustomed to take afternoon rides or walks. It being anything but what may be called a public thoroughfare, (unlike the Tokai ado, the great road to Yeddo, from the southern part of the Empire, and where the last murder occurred,) no one ever dreamed of anything but safety and perfect security in frequenting it. Indeed, we never remember, though we have passed over it many times, seeing anything stirring on it, but country pack horses, and farmers going to and fro from market. It was on this road, while riding quietly along about 2 P. M., a Lieutenant belonging to a small body of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, stationed here by the French for the protection of the settlement, was assassinated by three Japanese armed with swords. He was entirely alone and unarmed, and probably made no defence whatever. So quick and unerring must have been the assault that, though he was mounted and his assailants on foot, he failed to make his escape, even for a short distance, but to all appearances was killed almost instantly. His wounds, numbering six or eight, were fearful, any one of which would have proved fatal. When found, his right hand (the arm being severed completely from his body) was grasping a portion of the reins which had been cut away. In this, as in every case of assassination that has occurred here, the fearful and terrible effects of the two-handed sword worn by all Japanese officials, can hardly be described. Bone, muscle and sinew seem to have melted as it were before it, and the largest limbs of the body are severed as cleanly as if they were but straws. We have seen the body nearly cut in halves by a single blow, beginning at the side of the head and neck, and passing nearly to the pelvis. As soon as the news of the murder was brought in, the Governor notified all the Consuls of the different Treaty Powers that a foreigner had been cut down—it not being yet known to what nationality the victim belonged. Several parties, accompanied by Japanese officials, sent by the Governor, immediately went in search of the body.

Col. G. S. FISHER, United States Consul, with his Marshal, were the first to arrive at the spot where the outrage was committed, and superintended the transportation of the mangled remains to town, where they arrived just at dusk.

Before entering the place, however, he was joined by a company of the murdered Lieutenant's own guard, the French Minister, the Consuls of the other Treaty Powers, and a number of citizens, who filed in solemn procession through the streets to deposit the body at the headquarters of the French forces. There is a significance in this new outrage which cannot be overlooked by us who reside here. This is mainly to be found in the fact of its having been perpetrated in such an out-of-the-way, retired place, giving an unmistakable evidence that assassins are prowling about in the vicinity of the settlement, ready to pounce like wild beasts upon any who may venture out of its precincts. We are restricted now, in effect, to the town, laying within the moat and guard-houses, as we do not imagine any one will venture out alone and unarmed to any distance for some time to come. Going out in parties of four or five may still be unattended with much danger if well armed. The Japan Government have given us repeated warnings that it is not safe to go out into the country, and now we begin to feel it to be true. The conjecture is, that the assassins were the followers of one of the Princes who have been in collision with our naval forces within the last six months. It remains now to be seen what the French will do. They are a fighting people, and are quick and terrible in their retributions and reprisals. But the question is, who are the offenders? Is the Government to be held responsible for the acts of its hostile Princes? It has declared it has not the power to bring subjects of such Princes to justice, let the outrages committed be what they may. As we said before, this must hasten on the contest. The Japan Government *must* choose whether it will accept foreign alliance to put down these rebel Princes, or it must be itself responsible for the acts of their subjects and give satisfaction, or incur a foreign war of all the Treaty Powers combined. This is the first French subject that has been assassinated, and he is, we believe, too, the nephew of the Admiral now here. We await with anxiety the development of the affair.

I-SHI-YA.

LAW REPORTS.

PRIZE DECISION.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Antona and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off Cape San Blas, Fla., on Jan. 6, 1863, by the United States schooner *Kittatinny*. The vessel and cargo were appriated to the use of the United States at the appraised value of $76,353. The process was served by publication, and a claim and answer was filed on behalf of J. and T. Johnson, of Liverpool, as owners of ship and cargo.

The vessel had a certificate of British registry dated at Glasgow, April 24, 1860, on which an indorsement, dated Oct. 16, 1862, stated that George Wing, of Liverpool, was the owner of her. The shipping agreement was made at Liverpool Oct. 31, 1862, for a voyage to Havana and Nassau and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. There was a charter of the vessel by Wing to J. & T. Johnson, the claimants, for a voyage to Nassau and Havana. There was no mention made in the papers of any destination to Matamoras, nor of any design to deliver the cargo elsewhere than at Nassau. The cargo was an assorted one, but contained also some articles that were contraband of war. The master of the vessel testified that the vessel was bound to Matamoras, but when captured she was on her way back to Havana in consequence of having to throw coal overboard in lighten her in heavy weather, and that he had been at anchor waiting for daylight to see the land, as having been driven back northward in heavy weather, he wished to ascertain about his chronometer before returning to Havana, and had just raised his anchor when the capturing vessel came in sight. He believed his cargo was consigned to order on arrival at Matamoras. He expected instructions there from his agents at Nassau, and should have waited for instructions before disposing of his cargo. He had taken a Gulf pilot on board, but did not know his name, or that his name was entered in the log-book. He was chased 13 or 14 hours, and changed his course during the chase about 2½ points.

The testimony of the Mate and the carpenter directly conflicted with that of the Master, and proved that the destination of the vessel was Mobile. They prove the taking on board a pilot who was a resident of Mobile, and that they were paid a large sum by the Master at Havana to keep silence about the destination of the vessel; that the Mate was told by the Master, after leaving Havana, that "it was none of his business" where she was going; that the Mate had never heard that she was going to Matamoras, and the vessel was wide off the course given on her papers when she was captured, and altered her course twelve or fourteen points on the appearance of the capturing vassel. Thirty-one shotted guns were fired at her before she came to. Her log-book showed her course from Havana till she anchored close in to the Florida coast, in five fathoms water, to have been generally north west, or northwest by west.

Held by the Court—That, from all the facts, it is very clear that the vessel was engaged in endeavoring to enter the port of Mobile, in violation of the blockade. Vessel and cargo condemned.

For the United States, Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Messrs. Martin & Smith.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

INTERNAL REVENUE—FAILURE TO MAKE RETURN.

The United States vs. *Henry Brewer.*—This was an action against the defendant, who is a boot and shoe maker in Wall-street, to recover the penalty of $500 provided by the Internal Revenue Act, for failing to comply with the requirements of the 65th section of the act, and make the return to the Assessors, which is required to be made every month.

The jury, under the charge of the Judge, rendered a verdict in favor of the Government.

For the United States, Mr. Smith, for defendant, Mr. Tillotson.

UNDERVALUATION—INTENT TO DEFRAUD.

The United States vs. *One Bale of Fitch Skins, &c.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for an alleged fraudulent undervaluation of them by the importer on entering them for payment of duty. The goods were imported from Leipsic, and came here by way of Rouse's Point. On their entry here and appraisal the appraisers fixed their value at one hundred per cent. more than the invoice and brought this suit to forfeit the goods. The claimant set up that he was ignorant himself of the requirements of the law, and had acted under the instructions of a Custom-House broker, and without any intention to defraud the Government.

The jury, however, on the evidence found a verdict in favor of the Government forfeiting the goods.

For the Government, Mr. Smith; for claimant, Mr. Joachimssen.

UNDERVALUATION—FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC.

The United States vs. *One Case of Silks (N. S.)*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. The goods were imported from Switzerland in January, 1862, consigned to Nael & Scheppl, of this City. Upon appraisal here they were advanced by the appraisers more than 25 per cent. above the value stated in the invoice, and thereupon the goods were seized and this suit was brought.

The evidence on both sides went to this question of the value of the goods. The Government called several merchants whose testimony sustained their claim as to value, and the claimants gave the evidence of the consignors and other merchants in Zurich, whence the goods were shipped, and also of one merchant who had bought such goods here before, that the invoice was correct in stating the value, because the goods were not merchantable, but were so made up with oil in them, as that they were not worth so much as they seemed to be, but were calculated to deceive the public.

The jury found a verdict for the claimant. The counsel for the Government at once gave notice of a motion to set the verdict aside, as against the weight of evidence.

For the United States, Mr. Allen; for the claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 24.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *N. N. 11 Case of Silks.*—In this action it was sought to confiscate a quantity of silks imported in January, 1862, from Zurich, by the house of Hinzel & Bourgeois, of that City, and consigned to Nael & Schaeppi, of New-York, on the ground that they were fraudulently undervalued in price.

The claimants set up that the goods were not a merchantable article, were heavily surcharged with dye and oils, and were shipped to the United States in a very depressed state of the continental silk market. The shippers and two silk commission houses of Zurich testified to these facts, and also that the goods were not worth in Zurich what they were invoiced at.

The Government produced their official examiner, Mr. Penniman, and as merchant experts Messrs. Constable, Aschman, Doler & Gourd, who, on a formal appraisement of the goods raised them over the invoice an average of about twenty-five per cent., but in making their appraisement they did not appear to have regarded the fact that the goods were very heavily charged with dye.

The jury under the charge of the Court returned a verdict acquitting the goods.

Mr. Allen for United States, Messrs. Kaufmann, Frank & Wilcoxson, for claimants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mexican town on the Rio Grande, opposite Brownsville, is called Matamoros—the last syllable written with an O; but outside of Mexico it seems always written Matamoras, which is a calumny on the chivalry of Spain. The place was named after the Mexican hero, Gen. MATAMOROS, who was, doubtless, descended from some valient slayer of Infidels in the old country, for the name, rightly spelled, signifies Kill-Moors, but when written Matamoras, it means Kill-Moorish women. As I suppose myself to be descended from old Mr. KILL-MOORS, I view the misspelling of his name as a reflection on the family, and beg you will exhort the public to correct it. The wrong name occurs repeatedly in LAMAR & Co.'s correspondence on blockade running; and I would admonish that concern in particular to correct the abuse, for the chivalry of Georgia ought to respect the chivalry of Grenada.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RUFINO MATAMOROS DE ALFASSERO.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863. } 8 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

In the absence of the President, at roll-call Councilman Gross moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the building of an extension to the house of Engina Company number Fifteen, of twenty feet, to be the full height of the house, also to make the necessary alterations, and fit up the cellar of said house.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars, being in full for carriages furnished by him on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman Andre Froment, and charge same to account of City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the first Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two thousand dollars, to take effect from first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Butt and R. Conklin, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, for coaches furnished at the funeral of the late Aldermen Froment.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. O'Donnell to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number seventeen Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Fifth Regiment Band, for eight hundred and eighty-four dollars, in full payment for the annexed bills for music furnished.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Samuel S. Shnihoefer to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two Avenue B, corner of East Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

BILL.

By Councilman Brady—

Bill of Thomas Lynch, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORT.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Stephen Geoghegan, for fitting up Seventh Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas E. Forun, for fitting up Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of B. K. Murphy, for fitting up Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas Nolan, for fitting up Ninth District of the Twenty-second Ward.

By Board of Alderman referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of E. S. Morris, for relief from assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. S. Morris, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents, to be in full payment on assessment for sewer in Seventeenth-street from Avenue A to East River, and to take receipt therefor, and charge the amount to account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Bill of Patrick Keating, amounting to twenty dollars for furnishing carriage for the use of Colonel Buckingham.

By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.

Which was referred in the Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that Henry Brookman and John W. Brookman, owners of the real estate situate between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East River, be permitted to fill in, erect and build the usual bulkhead to the exterior bulkhead line, as established by the Harbor Commissioners, and also to erect and build to the exterior river line, so established, the piers at the end of said streets of the usual dimensions, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at their own expense.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Seodford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas White to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of his premises number two hundred and fifty-three West Thirty-fifth-street, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Harlem Gas Company be and they are hereby directed to place gas lamps on the country road leading from Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, to the Institution of the Sacred Heart, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be and the same is hereby given to the Knickerbocker and New-York Ice Companies, to continue their signs in front of their places of business numbers four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and forty and four hundred and forty-two Canal-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Francis C. Hall and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Mr. William Earle to deliver and receive goods in front of his premises, southwest corner of Varick and Vesby streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, Board of Councilmen December twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and approved by the Mayor December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casy, for one hundred and fifty dollars, for fifty days excess of inspection fees, and that the Comptroller declines to pay the same, as, in his judgment, the resolution failed to receive the number of votes designated by the Charter, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Casey for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being for fifty days excess of inspection fees at three dollars per day, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the truck of Hook and Ladder Company number Two to be rebuilt.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that at the late destructive fire on Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets, Mr. John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty, did, in the most generous, noble and daring manner, at the imminent risk of his own life, rescue an infant child and her sister from an upper story, and through flames and smoke bore them safely to the arms of their agonized mother; and that it is proper and right that the Common Council should recognize all such brave acts, not only by commending them as deserving thanks and kindly acknowledgments, in order to produce a generous rivalry on such occasions, but in more substantial testimonial of their appreciation of the act, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Brown for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for his noble conduct, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Abraham Depew, for compensation for damages arising from change of grade in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground for a location for a Hose Company Number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, stating that William Roach, late Assistant Health Warden, Nineteenth Ward, died on the sixth day of November last, leaving his family in destitute circumstances with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of said William Roach the salary of said officer for the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution passed the Board of Councilmen October twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Board of Aldermen December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and was approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, appropriating five hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing a sword, sash and belt to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the Comptroller has declined to act on such proceedings, in consequence of but eleven members of the Board of Aldermen having voted in the affirmative on adoption of such resolution, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Tiffany and Company for the sum of five hundred dollars for purchasing sword, sash and belt, per order from Committee, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Hook and

McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

Councilman Repper called up General Order nine hundred and eighty-six, being a resolution that the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be directed to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official reports of the proceedings of said Board, such appointment to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the salary therefor to be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for the present from the appropriation for City Contingencies, and to be provided for in the future under the head of "Salaries—Legislative Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brady, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number nine hundred and fifty-nine, being a report of Committee on Roads of four of Alderman Henry's resolutions, that One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street from Lenox Sixth-avenue to the Fourth-avenue, at Harlem River, be opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to carry into effect the provisions of the resolution.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brady, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Councilman Sandford called up General Order number nine hundred and thirty-four, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by both Boards of the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor on the twenty-first day of October, for the thousand eight hundred and sixty three, relieving Patrick Coyle from an assessment of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents for the work of regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Eighty-second-st., the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

Councilman Keenan moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, twenty-fourth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the twenty-fourth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Friday, Dec. 24, 1863. } Two o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Henry, Hall, Cha'p, Jeremiah, Harty.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Hall, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the twenty-eighth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

D T VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863. } 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, nine be six-een City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hays, Webster, Gross, Repper, Houghtaling, Gaw, Haviland, Mcurath, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce.

On motion the Board adjourned, to meet on Monday, twenty-eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 24, 1863.

$54,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s, Coupon	106⅛	200 Hud R.R.	126⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1y c.	99⅜	100 do	126⅜
3,000 Brook'n City L.	110	2500 Hudson R.R. Scrip	93
1,000 Virginia State 6s	49	100 Harlem R.	89
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	50@66	500 do	89⅛
5,000 do	50@60¾	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	53
4,000 M. Gas. Iss. to H. & St. Jo	83	150 Reading R.	113
7,500 Cal. State 7s	125⅜	500 do	112⅜
5,000 do	126	300 Mich. Cen. R	120⅜
10,000 Erie 4th M.	107⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	82
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	104	do	b30 82⅜
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	103⅜	do	s10 81⅞
500 Ill. Cen. R. B.	119	250 M. S. & N. I. Gd.	81¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st	92⅜	50 Panama R.	207
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	74	100 Ill. Cen. F. S.	112⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	101	800 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	116
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	100 do	s30. 116
3,500 Cl. & P. 1st. 3d M.	100	100 do	b30. 116⅜
6 Bk of Com'ce, ex-d.	103	400 Cl. & Pitts. R.	c. 105¾
40 Am. Ex. Bank	107	1000 do	105⅜
300 Gamer. Gold	151⅜	50 do	106
50,000 do	151⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	106⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Pf.	43	100 do	s30 106⅞
300 do	43¾	100 do	107
100 Pacific Mail	b30. 213	100 Chi. & R. I.	s30 115
150 do	213⅜	500 do	115
50 Wyom. V. Coal	93	100 do	b10. 115⅛
50 Quick. M. Co	b30 56	100 do	b30 115⅜
150 do	55	300 do	b10. 115
50 do	b30 55⅜	100 do	b30. 115⅛
100 do	b10 55	100 do	b30. 115
50 do	b30 55	100 do	s60. 114⅞
800 do	54	150 do	114⅜
47 Penn. Coal Co	156⅜	100 do	114⅞
400 Mar. Min. Co	35	20 Mil. & Pr. DuC. R.	64
50 do	33½	50 do	b30 54
500 do	s30 35¾	50 do	53¾
600 do	s30 35	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	82¾
100 do	36	500 do	82¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 132	100 do	b30 83
550 do	132	100 do	82¾
300 do	132⅛	100 do	b4 83
200 Erie	107	300 do	b5 83
600 do	107⅛	400 do	83
100 do	107⅜	200 do	b10 83⅛
400 do	107⅜	10 Chi. & N. W.	47
800 do	55	100 do	46¾
600 do	107⅜	200 do	46⅜
100 do	b30. 107⅜	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	b30 69⅜
10 do	108	100 do	68⅜
100 Erie Railroad Pr	103		

THURSDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Brokers made half a holiday of Christmas Eve to-day. The Board adjourned over to Saturday forenoon, after making the customary appropriations for Christmas charities. The meeting at the Public Board also adjourned over at 1½ o'clock P. M. There was some outside business done on the Street ot a later hour, but without alteration in prices, which, on the Railway list, ruled with much steadiness through the forenoon. On Government Stocks the demand was good at full rates. Among the miscellaneous shares there was a sudden decline of 5@6 ₱ cent. in Almaden Quicksilver, ascribed to a rumor that the Company would encounter difficulty in settling their boundaries with the United States Government. But this, we are disposed to believe, should be taken with very great allowance as to any serious or permanent influence on the stock by actual holders. The following prices were made at the close of the market, in comparison with last night. Gold and Exchange ruled a fraction lower than yesterday, and closed 151¾ and 165½@166 respectively. There was a rise of 3 ₱ cent. on Hudson River Shares. There was a partial recovery from the extreme decline on Quicksilver:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	152¾	151¾	Mich. Central	120⅜	120¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	82¾	82¾
N. Y. Central	132⅜	132⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	131⅜	131⅜
Erie	107⅜	10.⅜	Illinois Cen	116¾	116¾
Erie Preferred	102⅜	102¾	Pittsburgh	106	106
Hudson	125	124⅜	Fort Wayne	82⅜	83¼
Pacific Mail	212	214	Rock Island	116⅜	116⅜
Harlem	89	89	Galena	107⅜	107
Canton	39¼	39⅜	Reading	113⅜	112⅜
Treas. Disc. new	10½	9⅜	Quicksilver	60	56
Telegr	11⅜	1.⅜	Cum'land Coal	43¼	43
Northwest	47	46⅜	Mariposa	36	35⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Am. Exchange	107
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	105	Hanover	100
America	127	Metropolitan	115
City	149	People's	100
Phenix	108	Continental	101
Butchers & Drovers'	122⅜	Marine	140
National	104	N. Y. County	130
Merchants' Exch	98	Importers' & Traders'	109
Commerce	103	Park	120
Mechanics' Bank Asso.	96	New-York Exch.	120
Ocean	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Illinois Cen., '75	119
N. Y. Cen., Real Est.	101	Al. & T. R. 2ds pref.	90
N. Y. Cen 6s, Sub.	101	Al. & T. R. 2ds, inc.	81
New-York Cen. New	103	La C. & M. L. G. R.	40
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	107⅛	Chi. & N. W. Sinks.	93¼
Erie sec onds '59	114	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	73
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wabash 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '68	104	Mil & P du Ch., firsts	107
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	112
Bud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hudson R. 6s	113	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem 1sts '59 & '73	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Har. 3ds, '65	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87¾
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Mich. C. New 1sts '63	110	Miss. & No. L. O	60
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	121	Chic. & Alton, firsts	103
Michigan S. seconds	104⅛	Chi. & Alton, income	90
Mich. Southern L.	108	Chic. & Mil. 1sts	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108		

The Treasury office received to-day $1,802,600 for the Popular Loan. Money to the Brokers was in fair supply at 7 ₱ cent.

The additional Bank Dividends announced are: By the Bank of America, 5 ₱ cent.; North America, 4; Continental, 3½; Grocers', 5, and Atlantic of Brooklyn, 5 ₱ cent.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k, Dec. 19	$173,452,886	111,543,939	25,789,800	6,130,401
Boston, Dec. 21	74,848,297	31,391,629	7,573,741	9,704,087
Phil., Dec. 21	35,036,114	29,419,486	4,173,206	4,077,941
Total	$283,337,297	202,355,054	37,536,807	17,921,369
Last week	282,635,683	199,969,865	38,266,174	17,996,103
Last year	287,666,818	216,364,513	47,945,561	22,426,359

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 24 were $1,512,545, against $750,661 same week last year, and $494,688 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,291	$479,390		432	$174,730		176	$5-,143
Mf. of Cot'n	440	143,274		283	98,617		107	33,746
Mf. of Silk	301	225,214		68	77,606		17	13,733
Mf. of Flax	529	155,644		224	57,323		157	35,743
Miscellan's	305	82,911		69	11,668		536	7,833
Total	2,856	$1,089,533		1,065	$423,012		993	$149,603
		423,012						1,089,533
Total entered		$1,512,545	Total marketed					$1,239,136

The Mercantile Bank at Orange, N. J., has declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 9,185 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. and 1,171 bags Corn Meal, 1,327 bushels Corn, 190 bush. Rye, 375 bushels Barley, 22,619 bushels Oats, 215 bushels Malt, 2,157 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,298 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $5 37½, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less active, but held very firmly, to-day. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33c. @35c.; Laguayra, 33c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@ 34½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive and depressed. Middlings, 79c.@80c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales, since our last, 9,600 obls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 45; poor to choice extra State, at $6 65@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@ $6 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 70, chiefly at $7 55@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ₱ bbl.:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15	@$6 45
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 50	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand to-day at previous rates; sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 600 bbls. extra at $6 50@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Sales, 130 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $5 50@ $5 75 for Jersey, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric. ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Dec. 19.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	1,604,647	1,248,247
Wheat, bushels	13,100,733	11,153,038
Corn, bushels	30,518,620	25,764,817
Oats, bushels	3,717,348	4,924,511
Rye, bushels	269,205	329,817
Barley, bushels	837,654	1,091,087

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day, though prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last, 49,000 bushels, including White State, at $1 60; Amber Wastain, $1 59@$1 62; Red Western, at $1 52@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 49@ $1 51, and small lots at $1 52; Milwaukee Club, at $1 49@$1 49, Chicago Spring at $1 44@$1 48; no duo. at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; demand moderate. Sales were made of 65,000 bushels, at $1 27@$1 29, chiefly at $1 27 for Mixed Western, in store; and $1 28 for round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25 a $1 32½ for poor to choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in request at steady prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@93c.; Western at 93c.@94c., State at 92c.@94c., Prince Edward's Island at 90c.@91, Jersey, 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales 84,000 bushels, including 23,000 bushels Western, in store, at 95c. Barley is in demand at $1 35@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 5,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 56@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request and steady, at $1 20@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been moderately dealt in at 28c. @30c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$2 95 ₱ gallon; Resin, $20@$45 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request to-day, at our quotations. Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25. Unbleached Sperm, at $1 65@$1 90. Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 77c.@79c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½ @$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 51c. @53c. free, and 45c.@46c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,615 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively demand, at very firm and buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., at $21 50@$21 75 for New Mess here, and $22 25 for do., deliverable in April; $19 50@$19 87½ for Mess, last season's packing, here, and $20 75 for do., deliverable in February; $18 50@$18 87½ for two year Old Mess; $17@$17 50 for Thin Mess; $20 @$22 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $15@ $15 50 for Sour Mess; $13 50@$14 75 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 10c @12c. for Hams, and 7c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 160 pkgs. Bacon continues in fair request, at 9¼c.@12c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales, 500 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in brisk demand, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is selling freely and advancing; sales, 3,400 tcs. and bbls. 11¾c.@13c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13¾c. deliverable in February, ₱ lb. Beef is active and buoyant; sales 1,100 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27 @ $30 ₱ tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Butter is in request at 21c.@ 27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in more demand, including East India at $7 25@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.; sales since our last, 11,500 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in less request at former rates; sales since our last 450 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14½c.; and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@12¾c., and 150 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined are inactive, at 13c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 80,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@ 12¾c., and 114 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 3,400 bbls., at 92c. @97c., chiefly at 93c.@95c., the closing rates for State and Western.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, and rates heavy, to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 4,300 bbls. Flour, at 1s.@1s. 3d., chiefly at 1s.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 9d.; 800 pkgs. Bacon, &c., by steamer, at 30s.@40s.; and 100 tons Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d.; 200 pkgs. Butter, at 27s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4½d.; 50 tons Lard, Tallow, &c., at 15s.; 50 pkgs. Bacon at 20s. ₱ ton. For Marseilles—600 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 750 tcs. Lard at 57½@60 francs, ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton.	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southamoton.	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton.	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois ..... Dec. 23 ..New-York..Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian* via Portland, close in this City on Friday, at 12 M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the *Bavaria*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:3) and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *nay*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad. Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen, $3 25 a No. 8 Pen, $4 a No. 9 Pen, $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him one year ago, to the year 1863.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machinery, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Number" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on sums of $20, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

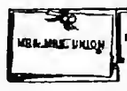
Address, A. MORTON,

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HIRAM YOUNG,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.

Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SKATING—LLEWELLYN PARK.

The proprietors of Llewellyn Park will please to take notice that the skating pond 17 acres on the mountain top) is in fine skating order. Visitors require cards of admission.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, can now receive their $100 bounty by applying or sending their discharges to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 68 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

A PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED, by the advertiser, to represent, in and around the suburbs of New-York, any respectable house or firm wishing to engage a reliable person. Terms, part salary and part commission, or entire salary. References of respectability, &c., will be given. Address, for one week, T. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, stating particulars. No objection to short country trips, provided expenses are paid.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable colored man, as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can give good City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 32 East 32d-st., private stable.

HELP WANTED

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business; strictly temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,649, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, 15 TO 17 YEARS of age, of intelligence and kind disposition, and strictly American birth, can obtain a home in a small and highly respectable family, where she will be kindly treated and provided for; she must be entirely trustworthy, and give good references. Address Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.

Apply to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO SUPERINTEND THE manufacturing and selling of gentlemen's furnishing goods. None but men of experience need apply. Address B. O., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

IRON SAFE-MAKERS WANTED—AT HERRINGS' Safe Manufactory, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., Hudson and 13th-st. Good workers in iron can find steady employment.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, one who would make himself useful on a country-seat near New-York. Apply to G. REYNAUD, No. 19 Nassau-st., first floor, rear office.

A SALESMAN.—A GOOD HOSIERY SALESman, that can earn $1,400 per annum, may hear of a first-class opening by addressing M. Y., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN EXPEdienced entry clerk in a dry goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 2,222 Post-office, with references.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on 36th-st., 150 feet west of 5th-av.

Do. 2 desirable building lots on 40th-st., near 5th-av.

Do. 10 lots on the 5th-av., comprising the whole front south of the Central Park; will be sold together, or either half.

For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—The three-story brick dwelling-house, No. 81 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st. The house is furnished with gas, Ridgewood water, sewerage and other conveniences. It must sold at private sale previously, the house and furniture will be sold at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 inst., at 12 M. The house may be seen between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M., or from 2 to 4 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of D. LEAVITT, Esq., No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or 54 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

Several first-class houses on Murray Hill; also, houses in any desirable location. Parties desiring to sell could not do better than by sending descriptions of houses or property they may have for sale.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS OF GROUND and four houses, two front and two rear, on the south side of North 7th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. This property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $2,500. A good opportunity for an investment, being a part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 62½ Columbia-st., or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale her life lease of the first-class furnished house, (with two stables in the rear,) No. 32 East 17th-st., opposite Union Park, and adjoining the Everett House. The building is well adapted for a Club house, and can be seen daily, from 3 to 5 P. M. Possession 1st of February next. Terms cash, to the highest bidder. R. M. M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving War Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances Almost Every Hour.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Easy Shaving—Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Afternoon—Sleeping Beauty—Two Buzzards—Evening—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood—Robert Macaire.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mirth and Merriment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

DERBY GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—National Painting.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Petite Chanteuse—Le Fac au Convent—Le Tigre du Bengale.

IRVING HALL—Harmonic Society.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Christmas.

No Evening Editions of the Times will be issued to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By last night's mail we received files of Richmond papers to the 22d, inclusive. They are generally devoid of news. Much excitement had been occasioned by Averill's daring raid, and all the accounts of the vast destruction of property by his command are fully confirmed. It was thought at one time that he was endeavoring to reach Danville to liberate the prisoners there. The rebels were confident of capturing him, and declared that if he escaped their cavalry had better be re-organized. Col. Straight had escaped from Libby Prison, but was subsequently recaptured.

A correspondent writing from Chattanooga, under date of 17th inst., says: "Gen. Baird, with details from various regiments, had been for two days burying the dead. He found no evidence of outrages on the dead by the enemy, and but few, comparatively, were unburied. The rebels had no metallic shovels or spades and were compelled to use wooden ones. Where the surface of the ground was slightly gravel, the dead were seldom or poorly buried. Col. Vandever and Gen. Turchin were on the field, and their commands buried about two hundred. Many rebels were found unburied.

Yesterday, two soldiers, named H. S. Howard, of Gen. Scammon's brigade of Western troops and J. R. McCullough, of the First Wisconsin, reached Washington from Richmond, and reported themselves at the Provost-Marshal's office, dressed in gray clothes made by Union ladies at Richmond from "secesh" blankets. Howard had been employed by the rebels in charge of Alabama Hospital No. 22, and McCullough was also employed as a hospital steward. Having ascertained that if they could escape they would receive assistance from the Union people of Richmond, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, McCullough feigned to be dead, and was carried out in a coffin, and Howard passed the guard in the night. Their escape was effected on the 8th instant, and they remained in the city until the 17th. Some friends took charge of the men, and suits were made for them out of rebel blankets, and passes were furnished which enabled them to get out of the city. These persons report that our men are suffering great hardships in the rebel prisons and hospitals. The rations of the rebels themselves are very scanty, consisting of a piece of corn bread and semi-occasionelly a piece of bacon. They represent that the average daily number of deaths of our prisoners in the hospitals in the city is thirty-five.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas has returned from Mississippi and Louisiana, where he has been engaged in organizing black troops and leasing Government plantations. He has organized 26,000 colored soldiers, and will shortly leave for Tennessee to organize regiments there.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. B. F. Copeland, until recently a Deputy Collector at Boston, died in Roxbury on Tuesday, at the age of 65. He served in both branches of the Legislature, and was a member of Gov. Briggs' Council.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday, and both Boards adjourned to Monday—the Aldermen to 1 and the Councilmen to 4 o'clock P. M.

Railroad Tracks in Streets.—The passage of the ordinance giving certain holders of an omnibus grant the right to run cars on the track of the Third-avenue Railroad, brings up the question of City Railroads in a new shape. Mr. Mills, it seems, held the right to run a line of omnibuses through certain streets. The Third-avenue Railroad Company obtained a grant to lay down a track and run cars over the same route. This interfered with Mr. Mills very seriously, and he has now obtained the grant to use their track, on paying fair compensation, for the purpose of enjoying his original rights, and saving them from destruction. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance but approved of the main principle involved. He did not believe that any private person or company could have an exclusive right of property in the streets of the City.

We hope this principle will be sustained by the Courts. It will save us from the infinite impositions and evils likely to flow from the system which has obtained hitherto. Our City Railroads are rapidly monopolizing the streets and using them with sole reference to their own profit. All attempts to regulate them and secure from them anything like justice to the public, have utterly failed. The streets belong to the City, and the City Government should never relinquish its supervision and control of them. The railroad tracks laid down in them should be regarded as only another style of pavement, and should no more be owned and controlled by private companies than any other kind. We concur fully in the suggestions of the *Journal of Commerce*, that the City should own all these tracks and license persons to run cars upon them, just as the public convenience may require.

Wendell Phillips' Speech at the Cooper Institute.

Wendell Phillips ought to be the humblest Anti-Slavery man in this country. In all the history of human progress, there never has been a more signal illustration that fanaticism is the worst of all counsellors than his case affords. By his own confession, made on a public platform in this city, he was, for twenty years before this rebellion, an out-and-out disunionist. That is to say, he was laboring for the same end for which Jeff. Davis was conspiring. They both were for destroying the Union; and, to all intents and purposes, they both were exactly the same traitors to the country. But Wendell Phillips was more than that; he was, what Jeff. Davis was not, a traitor to his cause. Davis was true to Slavery; and it is precisely because he was so that he sought to establish a Confederacy whose corner-stone should be Slavery. Phillips was false to freedom; because he was for surrendering to Slavery, without a struggle, the very Confederacy for which it was willing to risk everything.

If it be urged in Mr. Phillips' behalf that his heart was right, the plea can be granted only at the expense of his head. It was notorious, then, to all sensible men, that disunion was the very policy of all others best calculated to save, and perpetuate, and aggrandize Slavery. Even apart from any reasoning upon the subject, which could have led but that one conclusion, sufficient proof was found in the single fact that all the foremost champions of Slavery at the South were the very men who were also foremost in their efforts to break up the Union. Every school-boy now knows that the peaceful separation which Wendell Phillips agitated for would have founded a Slave Empire of gigantic power and terrific tyranny. Had a conclave in pandemonium debated the question how to fasten upon this continent a woe that should be supremely infernal, it would inevitably have hit upon exactly the same Slave Confederacy that Wendell Phillips, for twenty years, as a disunion man, did his best to promote.

We therefore say that it becomes this man to be humble. He is not so. Of all Anti-Slavery men, he is the very one who is the most arrogant and abusive. He has the hardihood to stand up before a New-York audience, on the very platform where he proclaimed his disunionism, and take Abraham Lincoln to task for his unwise policy toward Slavery. He who, in his blind infatuation, would once have gratuitously given to Slavery that for which it is now pouring out rivers of blood and untold treasure, presumes to arraign the author of the Emancipation Proclamation for lack of enlightened fidelity to Anti-Slavery principle! He has the assurance to charge upon Abraham Lincoln that "he either does not understand his epoch, or is not equal to it," and to say, that "if the Amnesty Proclamation is the level of his mind, he cannot be trusted."

A few days ago Dr. Cheever publicly charged Henry Ward Beecher with heresy in Anti-Slavery principles, and summoned him to the public platform to purge himself. Everybody felt it to be ludicrous. And yet it is sad to see these displays of weakness in men who really combine great talents with genuine sincerity. We say sincerity—not earnestness. We will not admit that such fiery zeal has any affinity whatever with the cool, calm resolution that marks true moral earnestness. The narrow vision and bitter intolerance of the one, and the large circumspection and generous allowance of the other, are as wide as the poles asunder. It may be set down, once for all, that these men, who have so long been extremists, will never be satisfied. Extreme views on any subject, we care not what, if long entertained, are almost certain to have a malign influence upon their possessor—are almost sure to beget arrogance, and intolerance, and anger, and hatred, and malice, and every species of uncharitableness. The whole world is witness to the fact how often a zeal which begins in the purest of intentions ends in absolute moral blindness.

But, had Mr. Phillips the soundest judgment and sweetest temper in the world, we should still deny that he was a fit man to pass upon the policy of President Lincoln. We should deny it, because he has no right standard—for precisely the same reason that the Mohammedan is no fit judge of Christian duty, nor the monarchist of republican obligations. President Lincoln has taken a solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. That is his supreme obligation. Mr. Phillips, though he now calls himself a Union man, has never taken an oath to support the Constitution, and, so far from regarding it as his supreme obligation, don't even regard it as having any obligation at all. He has made it more than once a matter of boasting that he was not an American citizen,—that he had never voted, and that he had never taken any part in the political affairs of the United States. He professes now to be in favor of preserving the Union and maintaining the Constitution,—but it is not from any love of either; it is simply because he hopes to make both subservient to the one great purpose of his political efforts—the enfranchisement, enrichment and elevation to supremacy of the negro race. We share his abhorrence of Slavery, and we admire his zeal for the welfare of the negro; but these ends are not of more importance than the preservation of the Union, nor is any man truly loyal and patriotic who would make them paramount to that great object. Slavery will perish if the Union is saved;—but a blind zeal for its destruction may involve the destruction of the Union also. The friends of the Union and the opponents of Slavery will find Abraham Lincoln, in the long run, a safer counsellor and a much wiser leader than Wendell Phillips.

The $300 Exemption.

The proposal to rescind the $300 exemption clause in the bill providing for a National Draft, has called public attention to the subject and led to a much more thorough discussion of it than preceded its original passage. It is by no means certain that the public good demands, or that public sentiment would sustain, the repeal of this clause. Unquestionably very plausible objections may be urged against the exemption, but so they may against every project that can be devised.

In one particular its repeal would have a highly satisfactory result. It would not only place *everybody* on a *nominal* equality—and this is what the Copperheads were clamoring for last Summer—but it would place poor men all over the country upon a real equality. What distressed the July rioters so much was that those who could raise $300 escaped service, while those who could not were obliged to take the field. This was doubtless an apparent injustice, but the proposed change in the laws will effect no change in the principle on which the commutation was based. The men who have the most money will still be able to stay at home, and the only difference will be, that it will take more money now to enable a man to stay at home than before. The rich are just as comfortable as ever, and the class on whom the striking out of the clause will fall heaviest will be decent, respectable mechanics and clerks, who could raise $300, but who will find $1,000 out of their reach.

But the system of providing substitutes for "indigents" at the expense of the county, which was set on foot after the riots, and was in reality far more unfair than the commutation clause itself, will, if that clause is repealed, receive its death-blow. The county can, perhaps, afford to pay $300 to secure the exemption of a few thousand of "poor but honest" conscripts, but it will hardly undertake to deal with these interesting cases to the tune of $1,000 or $1,500 a head. And we are very glad of it. There could not, in a national point of view, have been a more decidedly unfair and demoralizing proceeding, than the wholesale exemption of all the "indigents" who happened to live in wealthy cities, while the poor of the country districts, where there were no rich men to levy exemption fees upon, were left to their fate. There was no reason whatever why a conscript who lived in New-York, and was unable to raise $300, should not shoulder his musket and march along with a man in the same position in Cattaraugus County, except the fact that the former has wealthy taxpayers for his neighbors. And if the thing had continued, there could hardly have been anything better calculated to stir up intense sectional hate. In the West there is but little money, though there is plenty of everything else, and the West has contributed lavishly of her blood to this war, and will doubtless continue to do so to the end, commutation or no commutation. We may imagine, therefore, how she would have felt if she had seen New-York City, as the war wore on and the drain on human life grew deadlier and deadlier, steadily keeping her own population, poor and rich, out of the fray, and buying up substitutes all over the country to take their places in the ranks.

We are by no means certain that the exemption clause should be repealed. There must be some provision for exemption,—that is perfectly clear: and we have seen nothing as yet suggested which promises to be more fair and to do less wrong, than the one now in force. It has gone through a very severe ordeal, but has on the whole maintained its hold as well as could possibly be expected on public favor. But we hope something will be done to prevent large cities from releasing by wholesale donations their whole population from duties which should fall upon them in common with the rest of the country.

Care of the Wounded in Battle—An Ambulance Corps.

Senator Wilson's bill, organizing a uniform ambulance corps for service in all the Union armies will, if passed, supply a serious defect. The medical department has felt the want of something of this kind ever since the war began, and has made strenuous efforts to have it supplied, but without much success until last August, when Gen. Meade issued General Order No. 85, supplying it so far as the Army of the Potomac was concerned. We published ten days ago a letter from an "army surgeon," commenting on and explaining the provisions of this order, and so clearly, that it has left us but little to say as regards the details of the system.

Most of our readers doubtless know that the practice in all our armies has hitherto been either to leave wounded on the field until the action is over, or else to leave it to their comrades to carry them to the rear, and place them under the care of the surgeons. The objections to this were, that it was irregular, uncertain and very detrimental to the service. Whether a wounded man was removed or not, depended on the inclination of those near him. It was not their business to attend to him, and the best and most valuable men, feeling it to be their first duty to keep their places in the ranks, and maintain the fight, would not attend to him. The cowards and skulkers, on the other hand, who are always on the watch for an excuse for dropping out of fire, were only too eager to undertake the task, and, as might be expected, did it badly, "hastily," and with much unnecessary suffering to the patient; their main object being, of course, to secure their own safety as fast as possible. What with cowardice, unwillingness to fight, and good nature, the losses caused in this way to the various regiments in most of our actions have been very great, and they were aggravated by the fact that they usually occur at moments when every man is of the utmost value. If for every wounded man that falls, a well man throws down his musket and proceeds to convey or assist him to the rear, it will be easily seen that the enemy's fire becomes doubly effective. We may add that these remarks apply to all armies which do not possess an ambulance corps, as well as to our own.

The only remedy for this is the presence in the field, in the rear of every division actually engaged, of a body of men who shall be provided with stretchers and ambulances, and trained in their use, and whose sole business it shall be to gather up the badly wounded and carry them to the field hospitals. And they must be regularly officered and under military discipline, and subject to just the same penalties for misconduct as the rest of the army. A large part of their work has necessarily to be done under fire, and experience has shown that nothing but military discipline will secure the faithful performance of any duty that has to be performed under such circumstances. This is what has been supplied to the Army of the Potomac, and it is what Senator Wilson's bill proposes to extend to the whole army. We need hardly say that if the plan be carried out, it will not only save an enormous amount of suffering, but greatly increase the efficiency of the troops when actually engaged.

There is but one thing more needed, when this is done, to secure for the army almost all that organization can do for it, viz.: the creation of a Transport corps, with enlisted men as teamsters, and subject to the same discipline and officered in the same manner as the cavalry and artillery. The transport service is at present performed by civilians, who are mostly drunken ruffians, are subject to nobody's control, and are liable to no greater penalty for misconduct than simple dismissal. As might be expected, they plunder the stores, they neglect the horses, break the wagons and harness, run away in action and under fire, are always rowdyish, unpunctual and untrustworthy. We have not the slightest doubt that they have caused, through their rascality, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of losses to the Government already. They frequently imperil whole armies by their loitering on the road, or upsetting their wagons in it and blocking it up. During the height of the distress at Chattanooga, after the battle of Chickamauga, they plundered several wagon-loads of delicacies belonging to the Sanitary Commission, and intended for the sick and wounded. In short, there ought to be a clean sweep made of them, and the sooner the better. There is no other army of the size of ours dependent on such people for its transportation.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The rarest treat of the season is offered by Mr. Maretzek, who gives to-night, for the third time, Gounod's opera of "Faust." This fine work is the present sensation in musical circles, and people who would have something to talk about when they go home, should see it. The *caste* is better than it was last season. In one respect, namely, the *Valentine*, which will be played by Signor Bellini. In other respects it is the same; indeed, in other respects it could not be improved.

Wallack's Theatre.—Buckstone's comedy of "Married Life" is the attraction here.

Winter Garden.—The greatest and most legitimate success of the season, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," one of Tom Taylor's best works, will be played to-night.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Mr. C. W. Clarke, a well-known and popular artist, gives a grand dramatic entertainment at this establishment to-night. The pieces are, "Still Waters Run Deep" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Several popular artists take part in them; but it is only right to say that the Miss Henaiques announced to play the part of *Lazarilla*, is not the favorite young *artiste* connected with Wallack's Theatre.

Niblo's Garden.—Variety is not only the spice of life with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, but the solid pudding also. A change of bill with these popular artists means always a fresh access of patronage on the part of the public. Last night three pieces were revived—none of them new—but all of of them sufficient, it would seem, to stir the popular goodwill and crowd the house. The first was the Irish drama called "All Hallow Eve," the second the comedietta called "Yankee Courtship, or Away Down East," and the third, the roaring farce called "Barney the Baron." In these well-known trifles, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are seen to advantage. They are constantly before the audience. What more need be said? Nothing, except that the house was kept in a constant roar of laughter. The pieces were produced in a satisfactory manner, and acted spiritedly by the members of the company. They will be repeated to-night.

De Cordova and the Sanitary Commission.—The success which attended the recent production of Mr. De Cordova at the Academy of Music, has induced the friends of the Sanitary Commission to give a grand literary and musical entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday next. The programme includes an overture by the Seventh Regiment Band, Mr. De Cordova's new poem, "The Soldier," and the performance of an original patriotic arrangement by Miss Blanche Carpenter, the youthful pianist, whose *debut* at the last Philharmonic was so brilliantly successful. After this a grand promenade concert will be given, and a general season of festivity enjoyed. The affair is under the supervision of a Committee comprising the names of Brooklyn's best citizens, and will undoubtedly be one of the gayest of the many cheerful Academic reunions for which the current season is notable.

Olympic Theatre.—Mrs. John Wood added another bright little piece to her programme last night. It was called "Mischief Making," and, like everything else played at this theatre, belongs to a past period, when farce writing had not absolutely sunk into disrepute. The principal character, *Mme. Manette*, is a quick-tongued, unscrupulous, intermeddling, malicious washerwoman, whose principal occupation is meddling with her neighbors' business, and setting all the village by the ears. Her operations in the piece are confined to a rustic and his intended bride, between whom she contrives to foment a quarrel, involving also the brother of the bride. The materials are slight; the treatment much longer than it is broad, but this is entirely unimportant. The part of *Manette* is Mrs. John Wood, and Mrs. John Wood is the play. We have rarely seen this exuberant and thoroughly jolly artist to greater advantage. Her buoyancy and volatility were absolutely intoxicating. People left the house with sore eyes and red faces, as though they had been having a night of it. A medley song, introduced by Mrs. John Wood, was excellently sung; so much so that the audience almost perpetrated the cruelty of encoring it. Mr. Davidge played the part of the rustic lover with a broad and genial sense of fun.

The farce of "My Preserver" was also revived on this occasion. It is too well known to call for comment. The artists who most distinguished themselves were Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Jamieson and Mr. J. H. Stoddard. Both pieces, and the comedietta of "Easy Shaving" are on the bills for to-night.

Park Theatre.—There will be two performances at this charming little establishment to-day. The new fairy spectacle called the "Sleeping Beauty in the Woods" is exactly the thing for the holidays.

Hope Chapel.—The Mammoth Stereoscopticon conveys its spectators to every land at the smallest possible cost. It is an instructive and admirable entertainment.

Barnum's Museum.—The multifarious attractions of this establishment will be at the command of the public from daybreak until night. In the lecture hall, Tom Taylor's new drama, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," will be played, afternoon and evening. At all times a pleasant and profitable hour can be passed at this establishment.

Irving Hall.—The New-York Harmonic Society will give their annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" to-night.

Theatre Francais.—A grand holiday bill is provided here to-night. The items are: "Les 37 Sous de M. Montaudon," "Le Feu au Couvent," "Le Tigre de Bengal," and "Le Petite Chanteuse."

Benefit and Last Appearance of Mr. Harrison—Park Theatre.—Mr. Harrison made his farewell appearance at the Park Theatre, on the occasion of his benefit, on Monday night. The house was brilliant with the beauty and worth of the city, and the affair passed off with great *éclat*. To-night, a superb holiday bill is offered, with the full strength of the company—a company which, by reason of valuable additions, has taken rank with the best of our metropolitan troupes.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—At the Broadway Amphitheatre, to-day, three performances will be given—morning, afternoon, and evening—and an attractive programme is announced for each entertainment. Mr. Lent is now giving exhibitions every afternoon as well as evening, in which the famous lady equestrienne, Mme. Louise Tournaire, and all the principal members of the admirable circus troupe appear. The *ménage* exercises of Mme. Tournaire are greatly admired by the ladies.

National Exhibition in Venezuela.—Judge Culver, the American Minister at Caracas, Venezuela, South America, has been notified by the new Government, that at the National Exhibition in that country, which is to be opened at Caracas, the first day of January, 1864, any *American* contribution of whatever kind, will be received and placed on exhibition the same as the contributions of that country, and will be exempt from the payment of any duties, if imported in good faith for purposes of exhibition.

The new Federal Government, recently installed in Venezuela, are determined to spare no pains to make this first *National Exhibition of the works of art and industry*, worthy of the liberal, enlightened, and progressive views of its President and his Cabinet.

It will be a fine gallery, in which to present the skill, genius and talent of the Yankee land. The exhibition will probably continue through the month.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

Army of the Cumberland—Movements on the Mississippi—Halleck's Orders to Rosecrans—His Mistakes—Battle of Chickamauga.

War Department, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

I did not expect to be sustained so fully in my statements as I have been by the report of Gen. Halleck. Its negative and positive testimony, taken together, are quite remarkable. You have no space, nor I time, for more than two or three brief notes, which are necessary to illustrate and sustain what I have heretofore said.

1. Gen. Halleck *omits* altogether to state any plan or policy in carrying on the war, although he gives a very systematic history of its transactions in the year past. He is not to be blamed for this, however, since he testifies that at a very important crisis the army was wholly wrested from his hands.

2. He *omits* to give any account or reason for the operations of Grant's army from the 5th of July to the 1st of October. He *does* state, however, what I have said, that the army was *scattered*, and did nothing but the capture of Little Rock.

3. He *omits* altogether to give any reason why Rosecrans was not reinforced in August and September, but, on the contrary, seems to think that the Army of the Cumberland was amply sufficient to conquer all the armies of the South which lay between the Blue Ridge and the Mississippi; and, judged by the skill of the General, or the gallantry of the men, it was!

4. "Our correspondent" of the *Tribune* having stated that "whatever the course dictated by sound strategy may have been, an advance was *ordered*, notwithstanding the wishes of Gen. Rosecrans to the contrary, and the *order obeyed*," Gen. Halleck says, in his telegraphic letter of the 12th of June, that he did *not order* him at all. He admits that a General in the field ought to direct his own movements. He does read Gen. Rosecrans a lecture, much more in the style of Thersites than that of Achilles. When the provisions of the army had got enough ahead to permit an advance it did advance.

5. Rosecrans' remark, in his letter of the 21st, (published by Halleck,) that this nation should not engage "all its forces in the great West at the same time, so as to leave it *without a single reserve* to stem the current of possible disaster," was such plain common sense and wisdom, that it only needs the practical illustration of Bragg's advance from the Tennessee to the Ohio, in 1861, and threatening Cincinnati, to make it palpable to the most obtuse intellect. That whole advance was caused by the total want of any reserve in the entire Ohio Valley. The few raw regiments from Ohio and Kentucky arrived at Richmond, Ky., just in time to be overwhelmed by the veterans of Bragg.

6. Halleck says, very truly, that the results in driving the enemy out of Middle Tennessee, and from the fortified passes of Tullahoma, "were far more successful than was anticipated." This is well said, and is just.

7. "Our correspondent" says that Rosecrans had conceived a grand "theory" of Bragg's retreat, &c., &c., and was about to pursue him into Georgia, and that was against the *positive instructions* of the War Department. Let us see how this corresponds with Halleck's report. Halleck has published his principal instructions. On the 9th of September a reconnoissance developed Bragg's evacuation. On the 11th, (mark the date,) Halleck telegraphs thus:

After holding the mountain passes to the west of Dalton or some other point on the railroad to prevent the return of Bragg's army, it will be decided whether your army shall move further south into Georgia and Alabama.

It is reported here by deserters that a part of Bragg's army is reinforcing Lee. It is important that the truth of this should be ascertained as early as possible. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. Rosecrans, Chattanooga.

On the same day he telegraphs Gen. Burnside thus:

Gen. Rosecrans will occupy Dalton or some point on the railroad to close all access from Atlanta, and also the mountain passes in the west. This being done, it will be determined whether the movable force shall advance into Georgia and Alabama or into the Valley of Virginia and North Carolina.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Major-Gen. Burnside, Cumberland Gap.

Here we have the exact truth. Not only did the War Department *send no orders* to Rosecrans which he disobeyed; but, on the 11th inst., they knew of the exact movements of his corps, made no objection, and concurred with them, even so far as the occupation of Dalton. On the 12th Gen. Rosecrans telegraphed there were indications of danger. On that day Gen. Halleck was in doubt whether Bragg was going to Lee or Lee to Bragg! It was certainly a very interesting piece of information to get at, and it is curious to trace the route it came by. The Army of the Potomac did not know whether they had a few dozen divisions, more or less, in front of them. On the 14th Meade informed the War Department that he thought Lee's army had been reduced by Longstreet's corps, and perhaps by some regiments of Ewell's and Hill's. On the 13th Foster telegraphed that care had been running all night from Petersburgh. By the 14th inst. the Government was able to ascertain that Bragg was being reinforced from Lee. Well, put Longstreet's veteran corps, with 15,000 Georgia militia, held in readiness weeks before by Gov. Brown, together with some portion of Johnston's troops, and you have Bragg reinforced by the 19th inst. with 40,000 men, most of them veteran troops. On the 14th inst Gen. Halleck telegraphs Foster to defend Norfolk! On the same day he telegraphs Hurlbut (at Memphis) to "hurry forward reinforcements" to Rosecrans. On the same day he telegraphs Burnside that it is believed the enemy will attempt "*to concentrate*," and this is the first we hear of it—*five days before the battle!* Whether any more instructions were sent Rosecrans in the five days left is unimportant, as Gen. Halleck openly testifies (and in this the staff-officers of the Army of the Cumberland agree) that they were all "*general*," and thus the idea of Gen. Rosecrans having started off to pursue Bragg, on an imaginary theory, and disobeyed *positive* instructions, is dissipated into thin air. Like Prospero's spirits, this fancy piece has vanished, and left not even a wreck behind.

8. The only remaining point I shall make here is a statement which Gen. Halleck had better have omitted, as he did some other things:

"Our right and part of the centre had been completely broken, and fled to confusion from the field, carrying with them to Chattanooga their commanders McCook and Crittenden, and also Gen. Rosecrans, who was on that part of the line. His Chief-of-Staff, Gen. Garfield, however, made his way to the left, and joined Gen. Thomas, who still remained immovable in his position."

Gen. Garfield can testify to the greater part of that transaction. I understand the facts to be these: Gen. Rosecrans, when the troops broke, was separated from Thomas by dense woods; the best way to join him was to regain the road, and in doing that he and Gen. Garfield met in the village of Rossville. Gen. Rosecrans thought they had but separated in different ways to accomplish the most good possible, and Garfield went from Rossville to Thomas, and Rosecrans went to Chattanooga to take care of the trains and defences. Whether they were wise *for himself* or not is unimportant, since it had no bearing on the campaign, the battle, or the result; nor was he carried away with the broken troops.

Whatever Gen. Halleck may have intended, or whatever the popular judgment may be on his merits, I shall thank him for having presented evidence enough to destroy forever the wanton libels which ignorance and malice have aimed at Gen. Rosecrans. The fame of the General of the Cumberland is now like Hooker's battle "above the clouds." Mists and shadows lie below, while the sun of truth illumines the summit.

A Veteran Observer.

The Remains of Gen. Corcoran.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on National Affairs, from the City of New-York, consisting of Alderman Ottiwell and Councilmen Brandon, Keenan, McConnell and Healy, who left this City yesterday for the purpose of bringing on the remains of Gen. Corcoran, on arriving here waited upon Gen. Martindale, the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, in reference to the transmission of the remains of the deceased to New-York. The General cheerfully rendered all the assistance necessary by ordering a special train to convey the body from Fairfax Court-house to Alexandria, and detailed a regiment of infantry to escort the remains to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Committee expect the body to arrive in New-York by the early train to-morrow morning.

The National Conservative Union Committee.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT,

JUDGE CAMPBELL FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 24.

It is understood that the National Conservative Union Committee, now in session in this city, have reaffirmed the nomination of Major-Gen. George B. McClellan for President, and have nominated Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 24.

At the public meeting of the Conservatives at the Council Chamber to-night the attendance was not very large, owing perhaps to the shortness of notice and the outside attractions. Hon. Amos Kendall presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Stevens, of New-York; Norton, of Texas, and others. The course of the Administration was denounced, and resolutions were adopted approving the nomination of McClellan and Campbell, of Tennessee, and recommending the formation of McClellan Clubs throughout the country.

The Great Western Sanitary Fair.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Executive Committee of the great Western Sanitary Fair have resolved to issue, as soon as possible, a history of the Fair, embracing the names and residences of all the donors, with the amount of their contributions. The entire proceeds are to be given to the Fair. Business and other men are interested in making a good record.

From Arkansas.

Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 23.

Col. Williams, commanding at Roseville, Ark., has secured for the Government, baled, and in process of ginning, some 200 bales of rebel cotton, and has within reach of camp 100,000 bushels of corn, and is gathering 1,000 bushels per day. He can put up, if salt can be procured, 200,000 pounds of pork. All of this is being done by the regiment, with the assistance of one extra train, besides running two mills, and hunting bushwhackers generally, several of whom have been captured.

The U. S. Steamer Lehigh.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The report by the *Star of the South* about the *Lehigh* is erroneous. The *American's* correspondent, in a letter by the *Arago*, speaks of it. She merely got aground and sprung a leak, rendering it necessary for her to go to Port Royal for repairs. She was not injured by a rebel battery.

Official Commendation of Negro Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 173.—The recent affair at Moscow, Tennessee, has demanstrated the fact that colored troops properly disciplined and commanded, can and will fight well, and the General Commanding Corps deems it to be due to the officers and men of the Second Regiment West Tennessee Infantry of African Descent, thus publicly to return his personel thanks for their gallant and successful defence of the imourtadt position to which they hed been assigned, and for the manner in which they heve vindiested the wisdom of the Government in elevating the rank and file of these regiments to the position of freeman and soldiers.

By order of Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT.
T. H. HARRIS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

But, there is one thing that ladies everywhere ought to do, and that is, to eulogize the name of Mme. DEMOREST; for she has just invented one of the most convenient articles for their use that has ever appeared. It is a dress elevator. Now, instead of allowing the dress to sweep the sidewalk, they can raise it up just enough to escape the dirt, and in no wise disfigure its beauty.—*Williamsatic Journal.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—FORSTER—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., W. WALLACE ANDREWS and MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of James Forster, Esq., all of Williamsburgh.

BARTLETT—NEIL.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, at the bride's residence, No. 126 Wayne-st., Jersey City, by Rev. Wheelock H. Parmly, Mr. GEORGE W. BARTLETT and Miss KATE J. NEIL.

BOND—RAYMOND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, OLIVER S. BOND, of Toledo, Ohio, and CLARA A. RAYMOND, only daughter of John Raymond, Esq., of this City.

BELLONI—HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. W. S. Baulch, LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., and KATE B., daughter of F. C. Havemeyer, Esq., all of this City.

JENKSTON—LAW.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. FRANCIS B. JOHNSTON, and Miss JANE W. LAW, all of this City.

☞ Newburgh (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MITCHELL—WEST.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. S. S. Stocking, EDWIN W. MITCHELL and DRUCILLA WEST, niece and adopted daughter of Thomas Dunham, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

SHEPARD—FRASER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. West, WILLIAM A. SHEPARD and Miss ANNIE E. FRASER, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ALICOTTE.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, suddenly, of heart disease, GEORGE, youngest son of the late John M. Alicotte, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 North 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRITTEN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, at Commannipaw, N. J., ABRAHAM BRITTEN, Jr., aged 19 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Dec. 26, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Bergen.

BARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, SARAH P., wife of William A. Barker, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, John Moon, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., and Zerubbebel Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

BALDWIN.—In Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, EBENEZER BALDWIN, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Amos Baldwin, in Yonkers, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

CONDIET.—In this City, on the morning of the 24th inst., EDWIN, eldest son of J. Elliot and Sarah B. Condict, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Mr. Jacob Johnson's, No. 118 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J., at 8½ o'clock, on Saturday morning, Dec. 26. Interment at Morristown.

DODGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, D. K. DODGE, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 Cosgress-st., Brooklyn.

ELTING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. ELTING, of this City, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 329 West 22d-st.

☞ Ulster and Delaware County papers please copy.

FISHER.—In Jersey City, Thursday, Dec. 24, MANNING F. FISHER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 643 Bright-street.

☞ Hunterdon *Gazette* please copy.

HANSON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, TAMAR, wife of Jonathan Hanson, and daughter of the late Joachaim Archer, aged 51 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, 127th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

HOLSMAN.—Suddenly, at her residence, Greenwood, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, CATHERINE HOLSMAN, widow of the late Daniel Holsman, in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the 11½ A. M. train from New-York. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

LEGGETT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, WILLIAM E. LEGGETT, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 East 16th-st., on first day, (Sunday,) 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTIN.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Dec. 21, Mrs. EMMA V. WILCOX, daughter of Rev. C. Martin, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of her father, and her uncle, H. J. Ockershausen, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th-st., east of 3d-av., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, BENJAMIN P., oldest son of Col. Joel W. and Mary E. Mason, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Friday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PHYFE.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, JANE, wife of John Phyfe, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Ferguson, No. 5 Waverley-place.

REAR.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, PHILIP R. ROBERT, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. Depot at 12½ o'clock.

STRONG.—At his residence, Elmira, New-York, of congestion of the lungs, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, SAMUEL B. STRONG, in the 89th year of his age.

On Monday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her stepfather, John W. Thompson, Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, L. I., EMMA L., daughter of the late John S. Underhill, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, New-York-av., corner of Herkimer-st. Fulton-av. cars pass within one block of the church.

WADSALL.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, Miss INA L. WADSALL, daughter of William Coventry H. Waddell, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without any further invitation, at the Broadway Universalist Church, this day, Dr. Chapin's, between Prince and Spring sts., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds and Irritated Throats, are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

White's Holiday Hats, in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.

N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen. No. 216 BROADWAY.

Just Received by Steamer, a Large Assortment of quilted shoes and slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; cork sole, quilted button and lace boots, water-proof; snow, skating, riding and walking boots; handsome evening boots, embroidered satin slippers for full dress. H. L. MILLS, Importer, No. 611 Broadway.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "PHALON'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."
Give one to your washwoman.
It will not only save HER time and strength, but will preserve YOUR clothes.
The water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned,
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING AND CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time
Sent home free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Gifts for the Holidays,
No. 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardiniere,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods.
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tête-a-têtes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Vulcanite Jewelry.

A very large and complete stock in every style of ornamento: This department of our business, as since its first introduction, is with us a particular specialty. Gold-mounted Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Fans, Combs, &c., with a full assortment of every variety of Rubber Goods, both American and Foreign.
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
No. 563 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Celestes, Harmonichords, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Barcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.
The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER.
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $5 to $15. Pants $3 to $8.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

The Holiday Hat, introduced by Burke, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition. No. 214 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Everybody Can Skate at Once upon Dettoo's
SHELL GROOVE SKATES.
They avoid all straining of the ankles. They impart the art of graceful and easy skating immediately. The patent fastening without buckles is the best. Can be put on and taken off in a moment. These are the only true LADIES' SKATES.
For sale at Walton's, No. 67 Warren-st.; Tiffany's, No. 552 Broadway; Phineas Smith's, No. 414 Broadway; O. M. Veil's, No. 446 Broadway, and by skate dealers generally. Manufactured by Dutton Shell Groove Skate Company, Utica, N. Y.

Decidedly the most beautiful, as well as the most useful and economical production of the present day is HOWE & STEVENS' SYSTEM OF FAMILY DYE COLORS. Yet they are so simple that any one can use them with perfect success. They comprise all the staple colors, and also the most exquisite shades, and are put up in neat packages, with full directions for use. Sold by Druggists generally.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
AYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE best FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WORLD. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 658.—Dec. 24, 1863.
7, 5, 19, 21, 76, 43, 57, 46, 29, 71, 34, 8, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 757—Dec. 24, 1863.
64, 23, 75, 63, 50, 12, 36, 28, 8, 40, 30, 4, 25, 53.
CLASS 758—Dec. 24, 1863.
47, 16, 28, 24, 7, 67, 41, 29, 13, 25, 75, 14, 33.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND DISPLAY OF RICH FANCY GOODS
AT
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 47 Liberty-st.,
Importers and Dealers

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.,
for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.

Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PERCENT. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of the Company will be PAID at this Office on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 24, 1863, until Jan. 2, 1864.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

IMPORTANT.

The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celtic*, a fresh shipment of the Jules. Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET,
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.

The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER,
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. R. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits....302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 81 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.
The first to give a WARM RECEPTION on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, the others for those who thirst for a COOLING DRAUGHT.
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip, foot of John-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 11½ A. M.; Stations C and D, 11 A. M.; Stations E, F and G, 11 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do., $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLING'S, No. 307 Canal-st., corner of the Golden Elephant.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a drooping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 3

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 536 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *fetal loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Van Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 509 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LETTER NO. 1.
ON ELECTRICAL THERAPEUTICS,
BY DR. CHAMBERLIN, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
NO. 50 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

At the present time thoughtful minds are turning their attention to the subject of Electricity science, and watching, with intense interest, the development of every phenomenon, from the discharge of the storm-cloud to the evolution of the electric spark. Electricity has formerly been looked upon as incomprehensible—erratic in all its operations, subject to no fixed laws, having no particular mission to perform, except cutting up occasional freaks for the amusement or terror of frail humanity.

BUT THANKS TO THE
intelligence of the age, the mysteries that heretofore clustered around it, one by one, have disappeared, and its fixed laws are now definitely understood, and the benefits resulting from recent discoveries are incalculable.

The identification of the fluid of the storm-cloud with that evolved by the ingenuity of man, formed a new era in electrical science, and led to important results, and still greater results have been accomplished through the simple process of electro-telegraphing, which is so completely identified with all our various interests and relations, that a loss of it would overthrow the very fabric of human happiness, prosperity and progress.

MORE RECENT FACTS
have demanstrated that Electricity is the foundation of all sciences, and the cause of all causes, save the first great cause, which created it, and armed it with almost Omnipotent power.

THE OBJECT OF THE
following communications is more particularly to discuss the subject of
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,
and to show from facts the most incontrovertible, that this subtle agent is a reliable therapeutic, perfectly adapted to every form and condition of disease, and when applied according to the electrical requirements of the system, is capable of removing every malady that is at all curable.

AND WE INTEND
still further to show why it has proved so precarious in the hands of those who have ignorantly employed it, without reference to quantity or intensity, or a knowledge of the *electrical polarities* of the nervous system.

A FEW YEARS AGO
the medical faculty both of this country and Europe took great interest in the subject of Medical Electricity, and from time to time the most astonishing cures were reported in their journals, but, like other men, "doctors disagreed," some believed it a universal curative agent, others discarded it, except in particular cases, while the majority looked upon it with suspicion.

IS ELECTRICITY A FAILURE?
At the present time the remark is quite general among medical men that Electricity, as a curative agent, has proved a failure; that its merits have been frequently tested, but as often condemned; but still they admit its controlling power over certain forms of disease, but from its frequent failures, and the evils oftentimes attending its administration, they generally discourage its use.

THIS FACT WE ARE WILLING
to admit, to wit: that it has proved a failure, like many other important sciences, especially in the hands of the ignorant, and even the intelligent, where they have never devoted their time and talent to a proper investigation of the subject.

THE ADAPTATION OF STEAM
as a motive power first proved a failure, and had FULTON abandoned his long-cherished theory after a few unsuccessful attempts, its utility would have been condemned and instead of moving onward as we now do, at the rate of a mile per minute, we should still be restricted to the locomotive powers of the old coach and four.

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHING,
too, at first proved a failure, not for lack of efficacy in electricity to accomplish all that was anticipated, but for a want of knowledge in the adaptation of means to ends. Had MORSE abandoned his designs after a few fruitless experiments, the metallic network that now encircles the civilized globe, ramifying to every city, town and hamlet, bringing intelligence by the swift-winged messenger of lightning, would probably never have had an existence.

THESE FACTS BORNE IN MIND
must show to every intelligent observer that no reliable result can be obtained upon any subject by a few random experiments, and particularly one so intricate as Medical Electricity, which involves not only a knowledge of all the modifications of Electricity, but the effect of each current in various diseased conditions of the body. Ignorance upon this subject accounts for the disappointments and failures so general among operators, for how can we expect uniform results without adherence to fundamental principles?

THE IDEA SEEMS QUITE PREVALENT
that a medical man must, as a matter of course, understand the use of Medical Electricity. Nothing can

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this Popular Loan from sale at par. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Four Hundred and Twenty Millions of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only Eighty Millions unsold. With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished, with Interest paid in gold from that date.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 6-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CYPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SILVER AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading mining stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz. Nos. 1st, 251, 284, 312, 405, 455, 538, 580, 691, 856, 899, 902, 963, 980, 987, 1039, 1085, 1142, 1183, 1258, 1429, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.
The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.
CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS CO., }
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863. }
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, }
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan 4, 1864.
The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.
By order, J. B. BANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., }
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863. }
THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date in *Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863. }
MR. ALBERT G ALLEN HAS BEEN appointed Cashier of this Bank vice Alfan J. Ormsbee, Esq., resigned.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed at a meeting of the Corporators of the International Fire Insurance Company, held on the 25th day of November ult., hereby give notice that the amount of each subscription to the Capital Stock of said Insurance Company is required to be paid on MONDAY, the 28th day of December inst., at the office of HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
CHARLES A. MACY,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
EBEN SUTTON,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863. }
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums in the accounts.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1864, from First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Co. can receive their checks upon surrender of the coupons at the Company's office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20.
H. C. FARNUM, Transfer Agent.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to E. F. TESTBROOK, 28 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST
Tha Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*
We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.
Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:
The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the road under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway, subject, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.
The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the decree and costs, will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.
The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Wiswlow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong.
Shanghai,	Yokohama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Banka.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA
By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount	No of Cer.	Amount.
676	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$8,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1253	1,000
1388	3,000	1453	3,000	1589	6,000
1676	4,000	17-2	7,000	1836	6,000
1923	2,000	2139	4,000	2107	11,000
294	3,000	320	3,000	603	5,000
816	7,000	897	3,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be stricken off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.
Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MINING STOCKS
The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.
Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 733, 735, 1,008, 1,100 1,419, 1,574, 1,600, 1,979, 1,990, 2,155, 2,228, 2,338, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,586, of $500 each.
The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.
The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY,
} Trustees.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 15th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th January inclusive.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD stock, Bellefontaine and Indiana, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad stocks; Mansfield, Sandusky and Newark Sinking Fund bonds; Great Western, of Illinois, bonds, bought and sold.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.
P. S.—Jersey City and Hoboken Gas Company, Metropolitan Gas Company stocks for sale.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, }
No. 34 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.
JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
GARDNER & WANN, No. 12 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) or more COUPONS on United States Bonds maturing on first proximo, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.
Holders availing themselves of the above, will receive checks for the amount of their coupons on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., }
(as reorganized.) CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 25, 1863. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company, at the office at Chillicothe and at the New-York transfer office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January next.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17, 1863. }
DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 26th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December, 1863.
The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.
CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1863. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
"*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of said Stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company."
Stockholders, who desire their Dividends remitted, will forward their orders to the undersigned.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the profits of the current six months, and an extra dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1864.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
The Direction have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4, without tax.
An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the same day. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
Dec. 17, 1863. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863. }
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th day of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have declared that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 20.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
No. 1 Third-av.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 1, next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 24th inst. to date of payment inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst. and opened on Jan. 7, 1864 By order
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec 15, 1863. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.
By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.
159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed till that date.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863. }
DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—9TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has declared its usual quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 2d proximo.
Dec 24, 1863. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDERV. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWIETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4 5 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to D

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever u ed
Yes, a positive cure
Belsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowel of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2, female, $3 sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1 or six bottles for $5. Sold by
B. C. DARLEY, No. 5 Ridley-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 2 Broadway,
DR. SOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE
Is painlessly extracted with great pain, by Dr. HOYT, Lecturer and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, not Laughing Gas, but a strictly anæsthetic agent entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations as to perfect insensibility to pain, during which operations may be performed without the knowledge of the patient. Also, children and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 697 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, 300 large pages, nearly 200 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice, quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for 25 cents, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the author, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Scoats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Reviews, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Liberty-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call on me will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicate cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance to business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of it—eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Liberty-st., the only place. Call, send for or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSful cases consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Liberty-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—often-times disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Examination free. Those who have tried their powers can never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivalled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Liberty-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Liberty-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Revealed in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of his qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, E. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 15 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, a bottle.
Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his only office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretions*, and consultation gratis.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC from NEW-YORK Jan. 1.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $30, $20.
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship CITY OF WASHINGTON will be detained until 2 P. M. on the 26th inst. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON... Saturday.....Dec. 26
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00. Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London. 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
Ship. Commander. Tons. To sail.
VIRGINIA.....2,876 Grace. Tuesday, Dec. 29.
These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin..... { $96 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $42 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan 9.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. L. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 3 P. M.
Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
SHIP ROGER A. HAIN.....Sails Dec. 29.
SHIP GEN McCLELLAN.....Sails Jan'y 2.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.....Sails Jan'y 2.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts payable in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CROLL,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Pier 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

GRAND CONCERT ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1863, at the Hedding M. E. Church, 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. The following talented artists will sing on the occasion: Mme. Hedwig Fringe, soprano; Miss Alice Frigus, contralto. Also, 12 other ladies and gentlemen. The piano used on the occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of W. B. Bradbury, No 427 Broome-st., New-York. Doors open at 6, exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 37 NEW-BOWERY.—His mission is now so crowded with little wanderers that there is no room for visitors on Christmas Day, but the friends of neglected children are invited to meet in Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, and listen to short spirited addresses and most beautiful singing by 75 very interesting little girls from the Mission. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises commence at 7½. Admittance 25 cents.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The children of this Institution have a Dinner and Tree on Christmas, the gift of one of the City churches. The dinner will be at 1½ o'clock, and immediately after, the children will go into the chapel to receive their presents from the Tree.

CHILDREN'S JUBILEE—CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—18th-st. M. E. Sunday School, near 8th-av., will give an entertaining concert. Come and see for yourselves what the children can do. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 8½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. *Come one! Come all!!*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catherine sts. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCELRATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Meetings on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and other services as usual. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—TWENTY-first-st., near 6th-av.—Please God, there will be divine service and a sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, in this church THIS (CHRISTMAS) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The public are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THE LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO,
previous to the departure of the company for Boston, where they have to appear by contract, on Monday, Jan. 4, 1864, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 25, at 8 o'clock, will be presented Gounod's new and brilliantly successful Opera of
FAUST,
as adapted and prepared by the composers for the Italian Opera, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
WITH NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Wagner.....Sig. D. COLLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
TO THE PUBLIC.
The director has the pleasure to announce that, in order to give eclat to the performance, Sig. BELLINI has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentine.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY next, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock, GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
DON GIOVANNI,
with its magnificent cast.
The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MRS. VAN ZANDT,
SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
SIGNOR ABELLA,
HELMSMULLER,
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
to be procured at the music stores, hotels, from members of the Regiment, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29
On this occasion only,
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Esq.,
will recite his new Poem,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS
This Poem created a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival, on the 15th inst.
MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
whose debut at the last Philharmonic Concert was so eminently successful, will perform an arrangement of Patriotic Airs, with variations, composed by her expressly for this occasion.
THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
has been engaged. C. S. GRAFULLA, Leader.
The following gentlemen have consented to act as
COMMITTEE.
L. B. Wyman, Esq., J. A. Degraw, Esq.,
A. C. Hull, Esq., E. J. Lowber, Esq.,
E. A. Lambert, Esq., E. S. Mills, Esq.,
and J. Van Anden, Esq.
Tickets to admit lady and gentleman, $1; ladies' (single) tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal book, music, drug stores, the Academy, and members of the Committee, Brooklyn; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
Positively only appearance in America of
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Joint appearance of
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Sig. C. LOTTI,
Sig. F. BELLINI,
Sig. H. BIACHI,
Sig. D. COLETTI,
Sig. MULLER,
in Mozart's immortal chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its splendid ensemble.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular Ticket offices, and the principal hotels and music stores.
NOTICE.—In order to avoid the great crowd at the doors, two additional ticket offices and entrances will be opened on this occasion.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1863.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered:
MRS. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley.)
MISS MINA GEARY,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. J. N. PATTISON,
MR. JOHANNES SENIA,
MR. JAMES G. MAEDER
Tickets Fifty cents each.
May be procured at Beer & Schirmer, No 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Appleton & Co., No. 442 Broadway; T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway; J. R. Morewood, No. 64 Broad-st., Pickard & Andresen, No 25 Gold-st., T. M. Branie, No. 113 Pearl-st., Robert Walker, No. 53 Cedar-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
TWO GRAND CHRISTMAS EXHIBITIONS
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 8 o'clock.
The new sensation of the day.
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE CITY FOR LADIES,
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,"
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give their twelfth annual performance of
THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1863,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Miss M. BRAINERD, Soprano,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto,
Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Bass,
With full orchestra,
Selected by HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Esq.
GEO. F. BRISTOW.....Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the music stores of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 563 Broadway; Bristow & Hardenbrook, No. 765 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No 758 Broadway, at Irving Hall, corner 16th-st. and Irving-place, and at the door on the night of performance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SURPASSING ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE
POPULAR ENJOYMENT
ON
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
THE MOST
UNPARALLELED COMBINATION
OF
MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
With that popular favorite,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE HAWTHORNE,
Miss France, Miss Hyde, Miss Henriques, John Bridgeman, H. G. Clarke, E. S. Keene, T. S. Keene, &c., &c., in the most delightful of Comedies, by Tom Taylor.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
and the most fun-provoking of Dramas,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, 1863.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those who desire to witness an entertainment of unequaled charm and delight, and make truly happy their
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
should pass it with
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
at the
WINTER GARDEN,
and witness Tom Taylor's beautiful picture of English every-day life,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which, while full of striking situations and emotional effects, reaches at the same time all those heavenly lessons of charity which belong to the season, and may be characterized as one of
DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORIES COMPRESSED.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE
No. 495 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THREE PERFORMANCES
THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY.
In the MORNING,
In the AFTERNOON,
and in the EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 7 P. M.
At each entertainment will be presented a splendid selection of
VARIED AND EXCITING ACTS.
NOTICE.—In future, performances will be given
EVERY AFTERNOON,
introducing the greatest of equestriennes,
Madama LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and all the great Riders and Acrobats comprised in the BEST TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

FAIRIES, APPARITIONS AND HOLIDAY
SPRITES, AT HOPE CHAPEL,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
STEREOSCOPTICON.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN, foot of 7th-st., 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Admission—Gentlemen 25 cents; ladies and children 10 cents. On Monday afternoon and evening, Dec 28, Rahabel's National Brass Band will be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.
In consequence of
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
which attended the
VARIED
AND
DELIGHTFUL
PROGRAMME
presented at this theatre during the past week, a similar one will be performed
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
introducing
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in
TWO OF HER MOST AMUSING
AND LAUGHABLE CHARACTERS
For the first time this season as
MADAME MANETTE ... io ... MISCHIEF MAKING
And for a short time longer (at the request of her numerous patrons) keep on the business at her
BARBER'S SHOP,
and continue to
DRESS HAIR, TRIM BEARDS,
and prove her skill in
EASY SHAVING.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24,
the performance will commence with
LADIES BEWARE.
After which,
The new Farce,
Written by F. C. Burnand and Montague Williams,
Entitled
EASY SHAVING,
Received every night with unanimous applause.
NINETTE.....Mrs JOHN WOOD,
(the pretty barber of Islington,)
In which she will sing a new ballad,
Composed expressly for the piece,
"THE MAIDEN AND THE LINNET."
Other characters by
Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr J. H. STODDART,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and
Mr. G. H. CLARKE.
And conclude with,
The musical farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Mme. Manette.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Nicholas.....With a medley song of all nations
&c., &c., &c.
Mr W. Davidge.
On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,
will be produced,
For the first time in New-York,
A new play in three acts, entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
In which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear, and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Will make his first appearance this season.
Doors open at 6¾. Performances begin at 7½ o'clock
Seats secured three days in advance.

PATRIOTIC REUNION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., WILL PRESIDE.
ADDRESS BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The distinguished vocalists,
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
AND
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
will take part in the musical exercises.
Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq
In order that the public may be assured of the
CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS
of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended
BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.
To Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association
GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 26, (unless providentially detained), to take the part assigned me.
H. W. BEECHER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.
To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:
GENTLEMEN: I will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.
Yours truly, JAMES T. BRADY.
VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
will be added to this
PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK
TICKETS, $1,
to be had of George W. Blunt, Esq., No. 179 Water-st., at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the Rooms of the Association.
No. 194 BROADWAY

NOW ON EXHIBITION
THE GREAT
NATIONAL PAINTING,
WASHINGTON IRVING
AND HIS
LITERARY FRIENDS,
AT
SUNNYSIDE
By F. O. C DARLEY and C. SCHUPELLE,
Comprising
FULL-LENGTH PORTRAITS
of the following
GREAT AMERICAN AUTHORS
Washington Irving,
Fenimore Cooper, Wm. H. Prescott,
George Bancroft, H. W. Longfellow,
Fitz-Greene Halleck, Wm. C. Bryant,
Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes,
N. P. Willis, Wm. Gillmore Simms,
J. P. Kennedy, James K. Paulding,
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry T. Tuckerman.
ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1863.
CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
LES 37 SOUS DE MONS. MONTAUDOIN.
Comedy in one act.
LA PETITE CHANTEUSE. (Adam.)
Rendered by.....Mlle. MAILLET.
LE FEU AU COUVENT,
Comedy in one act, by Theo. Barriere.
LE TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Folie Vaudeville, by Mr. Labiche.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY, Dec 26, 1863.
1. LA FILLE DE L'AVARE—Comedy-Vaudeville, in three acts, by M. Bayard.
2. LES DEUX AVEUGLES—Bouffonerie-Musicale, by Offenbach.
Ticket Office at No. 621 Broadway.

IRVING HALL—THEODORE THOMAS' TENTH POPULAR MATINEE AND CHRISTMAS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 1

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

Cruise of the Ella and Anna—The Excitement at Halifax—Capt. Braine in the City.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Ella and Anna* arrived up at the Navy-yard at 9 o'clock this morning, direct from Halifax. From her officers we have gathered the following account of her arduous pursuit of the *Chesapeake*, and the glorious success that culminated in the recapture of the new-fledged pirate craft. We commence at the beginning of the cruise.

The *Ella and Anna* left the Navy-yard on the 10th inst., in command of Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding John F. Nichols, with 75 officers and men on board. She had for an armament two 12-pound howitzers and two 24-pound howitzers.

On the 12th they arrived at Eastport, and took two pilots on board. Here they ascertained that the pirates were at Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia, 25 miles from Halifax. They at once started for this place, but on arrival, they were prevented by heavy winds from entering.

Capt. Nichols then went into Halifax and coaled. Here he learned from the American Consul that the *Chesapeake* was in La Have River. He left Halifax at 11 o'clock at night on the 15th, arrived at La Have, and was informed that she had left the evening before for Lunenburgh.

At once got under way, and proceeded to that port, where Capt. Nichols learned that the *Chesapeake* was then in Mud Cove, Sambro's Harbor. Arrived off Mud Cove at 3 o'clock in the morning; at daybreak perceived the *Chesapeake* at anchor, and saw a boat leave for the shore.

The American flag was then run up on the *Chesapeake* with the Union down. They ran alongside her and found three men on board, two of whom had been prisoners on board. One was the First Engineer and the other the fireman.

The Chief Engineer said that he had received very harsh treatment. He was not allowed to leave the engine room, and a man stood beside him constantly with a revolver pointed at his head.

No arms were found on the *Chesapeake*, except two old six-pounders, used for firing salutes. When the *Ella and Anna* first saw the *Chesapeake*, a schooner was descried alongside supplying her with coal, which hauled off as soon as she saw the new comer.

Capt. Nichols sent a boat's crew on board of her, and found coolly stowed away one of the original pirates, whom one of the crew, formerly a member of the Boston police, recognized as a well known New-York thief who has been in our lock-up time and again, and who has passed several terms in Sing Sing in blissful ignorance of the world beyond.

Of the three men found aboard the *Chesapeake*, one was a pilot, who had arrived in company with an engineer, the night before from Halifax. He was "elevated" at the time of discovery, and, like Mr. Toodles, made several demonstrations toward the Paymaster's clerk, but they proved abortive and harmless. He said he was engaged to pilot the vessel to Nassau.

When the *Ella and Anna* espied the *Chesapeake*, the pirates were all in bed, and it was not until the lookout watch saw the steamer that they were aware that an enemy was hovering near them.

They at once took their coat and pushed for the shore, leaving on the cabin table a warm breakfast, ready to be partaken of. They had previously sold to the schooner five or six thousand dollars worth of the cargo, for one-sixth of the value, and the Chief-Engineer said they had goods stored ashore.

The next step of Capt. Nichols was in direct his course for Boston, and after provisioning his prize, and placing a crew on board, he took the *Chesapeake* in tow.

He soon spoke the gunboat *Dacotah*, and was ordered by Capt. Clary to carry the *Chesapeake* to Halifax, and leave his prisoners to the disposition of the British authorities.

He arrived at Halifax at 4 P. M. on Thursday, and on Saturday, at 3 P. M., delivered the *Chesapeake* up to the British Government. The wharf was crowded with people, as it it had been from the hour of their arrival. Ensign Coghlan took the prisoner captured from the schooner ashore, and was about to surrender him to the Provincial Marshal, when he jumped from the wharf into a boat in which were two men, who pulled off with him.

Like Major Bagstock, the Marshal became violently excited, (apparently,) and threatened to *shoot*, though whether the man of the moon our informants cannot positively affirm. However, the crowd said "nay," and he did not shoot, and neither the fugitive nor the moon were injured.

This was the last seen of the prisoner, though the officers have good reason for believing that all the pirates were prowling about Halifax when they arrived there. When the *Ella and Anna* entered the Halifax harbor with the *Chesapeake* in tow, the report was circulated that the order of things was reversed, and that the Yankee was the prisoner, "a consummation most devoutly to be wished," but happily not executed for their delectation.

The officers also believe that Capt. Braine, the chief of the pirates, visited the *Ella and Anna* while she was at Halifax, for a man was pointed out to them as him, who had been on board of their vessel.

Some of the officers who went on shore were accosted with salutations more energetic than polite, and with the appellation of "Yankee" were coupled epithets less entertaining. At other times again they were in no way molested.

At the instigation of some American citizens, Capt. Baaine, the pirate commander, was arrested and held in custody three hours, but before they could obtain legal authority, he escaped.

It is generally believed that the British Government will deliver the *Chesapeake* up, as the citizens of Halifax and the Press seem to consider her seizure a piratical act.

The *Ella and Anna* sailed on Saturday for Boston. During her cruise she has experienced most inclement weather, and Commander Nichols is deserving of the highest credit for the ardor with which he sought in face of all obstacles to find the *Chesapeake*.

Every clue was followed with all possible dispatch, and his crew and subordinates speak in high terms of his courage and seamanship. It is reported that a higher position awaits him in consideration of his recent exploit, and no one will regret to learn that such is the case.

The following are the names of the officers who sailed on board the *Chesapeake*:

Volunteer Lieut.-Com.—John F. Nichols.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Wm. McGlon.
Acting Ensign—E. K. Smith.
Ensigns—J. D. Clark and J. B. Coghlan.
Acting First Asst.-Engineer—A. J. Moore.
Acting Second Asst.-Engineer—John McCourt.
Acting Third Asst.-Engineer—W. G. Gettis.
Acting Third Asst.-Engineer—E. B. Dyar.
Acting Third Asst.-Engineer—W. Brabyman.
Gunner, A. Wilson; Acting Master's Mate, D. C. Harrington; Paymaster's Clerk, Dana Pare.

THE PIRATES' ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

From the Halifax Citizen, Dec. 17.

Messrs. Editors: In the present excited state of the public mind regarding the recent capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*, a few simple facts may correct the erroneous statements circulated by interested parties to enmitter the minds of those who have leaned in their sympathies to the Southern cause. The *Chesapeake* was captured by Southern officers under a legal commission issued by Southern authorities. The parties took the risk, by passing through the Federal States, of being captured, and would undoubtedly have been treated as spies. They procured their arms in New-York, and, as correctly stated, took passage on the steamer. They knew the strength of the crew—16 men. They had to risk the number of passengers on board assisting the crew, who were all armed with revolvers. The vessel carried two places of cannon. When the moment for capture had arrived, three of the party entered the engine-room, the engineer and two firemen being there. The order to surrender was answered by the engineer rapidly discharging his revolver and wounding one of the Southerns, who instantly fired in return, disabling the engineer. The party on deck demanded of the mate and Captain their instant surrender, and upon their resisting, fired a few shots, not so much with the view of injuring them as to induce them to submit quietly. After the capture, and at the request of the officers, that they would make no attempt at recapture, they were permitted to go about the vessel as they pleased, a guard being placed to prevent surprise.

On being landed, which was done to accommodate the passengers and crew, at St. John, they united in their expressions of gratitude for the handsome manner in which they had been treated. Their private property was all given to them, they selecting it themselves. Some who were without funds were supplied by the Southerners. The Captain took all the nautical instruments, as he said they were his own private property.

It was well known that this vessel would soon have all the Federal cruisers after her; that the act would be denounced by every Northern sympathizer, and the Government would be besieged with applications to prevent her from obtaining any supplies. The necessity for approaching the British Coast might have been avoided, but the passengers would have been carried a great distance out of their course by so doing. The people of this Province have furthered the coalbog and supplying Federal vessels, and it would be indeed hard if similar privileges were denied to this Confederate prize. She came on this coast under necessity, and there can be but little justice in shutting her down by telegraph, keeping all the offices open, and the operators at their posts day and night, Sabbath as well as week days, that her whereabouts may be at once communicated to the Yankee gunboats; in fact, the whole Province made a police for the Federal government, with orders that the telegraph on the Sabbath should only be used for this purpose, and no message received or sent which might warn or befriend the prize steamer or her officers. The telegraph lines are owned by Americans; still this should give them no exclusive privilege over the people of this Province or the general public, and a message sent by a Confederate should be as sacred as if sent by a Federal. Your allusion to the Fenian Brotherhood has no parallel or comparison in this case, they are not a separate nation; they are not recognized by the world as belligerents.

Privateering has always been a cherished right with the Americans, and this affair is but just retribution on a small scale.

There is a mistake also as regards numbers. Thirteen was the number of Confederates, whilst the crew were 16, with six passengers. The crew were all armed with revolvers. They, surprised on leaving the ship, gratitude for the manner in which they were treated after the capture. The above is from one who was present. INDEX.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEIZURE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS STEAMER.

Contraband Goods Found on Board.

A CORTLANDT-STREET HOUSE IMPLICATED.

Arrest of Suspected Parties.

Surveyor Andrews having received information that the steamer *Georga Cromwell*, which plies between here and New-Orleans, and which was to have sailed yesterday, was going to take out a quantity of contraband goods, detailed several officers in his department to watch her on Wednesday night. Late in the night the officers saw a cart loaded with barrels drive up to the wharf where the steamer lay, when the barrels were hoisted on board. Before they were put into the hold the officers made their appearance and ordered them to be put back on the wharf. On examination they were found to contain powder and percussion caps, surrounded with potatoes. Early yesterday morning, Surveyor Andrews and his Deputy, Mr. Thos. J. Brown, boarded the steamer and took possession of her. Soon afterward Mershel Mulkay, with several of his Deputies, visited the steamer in pursuit of some noted characters who were expected to sail on her at 9 A. M. Several of them subsequently came on board and were arrested by the Marshal. The carman who drove the barrels to the steamer had meantime been followed up, and from him it was ascertained that the contraband goods were packed at a well-known house in Cortlandt-street, and that several more barrels were in waiting there to be carted to the steamer, had not the first load been seized. Mr. Brown, by order of the Surveyor, seized the place in Cortlandt-street, and now holds possession of it. The officers of the steamer are also said to be implicated. The Government authorities are determined to break up the contraband trade with the rebels, which has been carried on to great extent in this City, and this is a good beginning. The persons arrested will have a hearing before a United States Commissioner on Saturday. The steamer belongs to the firm of H. B. Cromwell & Co.

CHRISTMAS.

The good old Christmas Holiday is again upon us, and, thanks to the clerk of the weather, its advent this year is seasonable. Old Boreas, with his icy breath, has come to time, and although he is somewhat boisterous this year, and kicks up rather too much dust, yet there is music in his wintry voice as he goes howling round the street corners and through the branches of the leafless trees. It may be a dismal song to the shivering outcast or to the indoor poor, who cannot buy coal at $10 a ton; but, thanks to Christian charity and to the land of plenty in which we live, these unfortunates make up the exception and not the rule. The great mass of the loyal liberty-loving Christian people of these Northern States, notwithstanding the costly war, are yet in a condition to enjoy the Christmas time, as of old, and amidst their enjoyment to aid the suffering around them, and commiserate the condition of our blinded enemies. Seldom, in this City, has the Christmas festival been ushered in with more gayety and exuberance of joy. From early morning, yesterday, until late into the night, all the business streets were thronged with people making preparations for the holiday. "Santa Claus" was never more liberal in his purchases, and never were stockings hung in the chimney-corner with a more confiding faith than last night. In all the Episcopal and Catholic churches, the festivities of Christmas Eve were celebrated on the grandest and most imposing scale. In the neighborhood of Grand-street and the Bowery, the horns played their part, as usual, during the night, only more so. There was splendid skating during the day in the Central Park, and on all the ponds in and about the City, and everybody, young and old, enjoyed himself as best pleased his fancy.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction made abundant provisions for celebrating Christmas in the different institutions under their charge, and many are the hearts that will be made glad to-day, through their kindly consideration. Beside these, the City's children, there are many poor boys and girls in our midst who will have to depend on individual charity for their Christmas dinner, and for such tokens of kindness as may remind them of the beautiful significance of this Christian Anniversary. No Santa Claus descends the chimneys of the poor, but there are thousands of Christian men and women in this City who daily enter the abodes of poverty on errands of love and charity, and never were their faces more welcome than they will be to-day.

The Death of Gen. Corcoran.

By advices from Fairfax Court-house, we have learned the causes of the death of Brig.-Gen. Corcoran. On the afternoon of the 22d inst., Gen. Meagher, who was paying a visit to Gen. Corcoran, was to return to Washington, when Gen. Corcoran, and some members of his Staff, concluded to accompany him. After leaving Gen. Meagher at the station, it was suggested to Gen. Corcoran to ride Gen. Meagher's horse, which he did. When near the headquarters of Gen. Corcoran, those who accompanied him held in their horses, while he rode on. In a short time his friends came to a small gully, near the General's headquarters, and found that the horse had fallen upon him, and that he lay there senseless. They immediately conveyed him to his headquarters, where he was bled by the doctors in attendance. He gave a sign on being bled, but never spoke after the accident occurred.

On hearing of the death of Gen. Corcoran, the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment held a meeting at French's Hotel, when it was agreed to attend the funeral in a body. The following are the orders issued by Col. Bagley.

Headquarters Sixty-Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Essex Market.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

General Orders, No. —Having learned with profound regret of the death of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, and feeling that all the officers and men of this command share with me in deploring the melancholy event, and also that it will afford them a sad gratification to take part in the obsequies of one whose connection with this regiment was so distinguished and honorable, therefore the Sixty-ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby ordered to assemble in full uniform, with overcoats, at the Regimental Armory, at 8 o'clock A. M., on the 27th inst., to attend the funeral of the late Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

Capt. Theodore Kally, of Co. A, with his command, will meet the body on its arrival and escort it to the City Hall, and detail a sufficient guard to protect it.

The Field and Staff will report, dismounted, at the same time and place.

The Troop, Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at the same place at 7½ o'clock A. M. By order of

James Bagley, Colonel Commanding.
Jno. McKeon, Adjutant.

Gen. Sanford will order a brigade to do the honors at the funeral.

The Fenian Brotherhood will make arrangements to attend the funeral in a body, as will also the various Irish Societies in the City.

The remains left Fairfax Court-house yesterday at noon, and will arrive in this City at 7 A. M., to-day, when Capt. Kelly's company of the Sixty-ninth regiment will meet and escort the remains to the City Hall.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The United States steamer *Honeysuckle* left this port yesterday for the South Atlantic Squadron. The United States steamers *Peterhoff*, *Kensington* and *Neptune* left for their posts on the Narrows and Sandy Hook. The *Metacomet* and *Proteus* are ordered to go to commission, and depart as soon as possible. All these vessels are fully manned, notwithstanding the scarcity of sailors, and each has a proper complement of officers. Several other ships are preparing at the Navy-yard to go to sea, and will be ready next week.

ARRIVAL OF MEN-OF-WAR AT BOSTON.

The United States steamer *Cornubia*, Capt. Baack, arrived at this port to-day, from Halifax. The United States steamer *Acacia* sailed in company with this vessel for Boston, but was obliged to put back in consequence of her fires becoming clogged by using soft coal.

THE IRON-CLAD RE D'ITALIA.

This vessel is now ready for sea, and will leave, it is thought, on Friday night, on a trial trip destined to test her merits as a sea-going vessel. Some gentlemen connected with the construction of her hull and engines, several officers of the Italian Navy and some members of the New-York press will go in her. She will probably be gone three or four days, during which time her engines will be worked to their full power.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Naval Retiring Board is still in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, and has just got through with the case of Commodore Porter. Yesterday it adjourned for the Christmas holidays, and will meet again when they are over. The list of the officers ratified by this Board will be published in the *Navy Register*, to be issued next week from the Navy Department, and such names as are omitted will be published in this department next week.

The Mariners' Port Society.

An admirable musical and elocutionary entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, by the Sabbath School of the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. The church, which is not a small one, was thronged by an audience who were delighted and had reason to be, with the performances of the vast choir of youth, consisting of more than 200, under the direction of Mr. George W. Pettit, the leader of the music in the Church, and the Superintendent of the Sabbath School. A repetition of the Concert was called for, and is appointed at the same place, for next Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The New-York Port Society continues its industrial labors, by its Mariners' Church, Sunday Schools, reading-room, libraries, and other means, to promote the welfare of seamen and their families—as it has done for more than 40 years, being almost old enough to be a twin sister of the American Bible Society.

The circular and reports of the New-York Port Society show at once its great usefulness and its need of funds. It has a claim upon all our citizens, and might justly receive a Christmas and New-Year's donation from old and young.

The Sanitary Fair—A Warning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for your mention of the Sanitary Fair in your paper of this day. Will you now have the goodness of warning all good people of New-York not to give anything to "ladies" or "gentlemen" who are already going about cheating the citizens by making collections in money or asking for articles to be sent to their address? The knowledge of this fact ought to be widely spread. The Executive Committee of the ladies, or the gentlemen's Committee, will publish in due time the proper places and persons to which donations may be sent or given. X.

Important Order as to Bounties.

Headquarters Department of the East, New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

Circular.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, on and after the 5th day of January, 1864, no United States bounty other than the one hundred dollars authorized by the law of July 22d, 1861, promulgated in General Order No. 49 of that year, will be paid to any soldier enlisting or reenlisting, veteran volunteer or otherwise. This order does not affect the bounties paid by States, cities or parties other than the United States.

By Command of Major-Gen. Dix.
D. T. Van Buren,
Official: Assistant-Adjutant-Gen.
Wilson Barstow, Capt. and A. D. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Rumored Resignation of Public Officers.—The story published in one of yesterday's dailies, that Supervisor Blunt had resigned the position of Chairman of the Volunteering Committee, is untrue. Mr. Blunt has not resigned, but has threatened to do so, and it was upon this fact, doubtless, that the report of his resignation having some originated. The threat to resign grew out of the same misunderstanding with Supervisors Twean and Purdy—two other members of the same Committee—in regard to negro enlistments. On Wednesday, these three gentlemen investigated some case concerning a negro recruit, the facts of which have not been made known, but in which Mr. Blunt's judgment was overruled by the other two gentlemen. The full Committee are to meet on Saturday, when the whole matter probably will be reviewed. Rumors were rife at the City Hall yesterday, that the Deputy Comptroller, Wm. E. Warren, Esq., had resigned that position for a much more lucrative position in commercial life. On inquiring of the Comptroller, Mr. Brennan, as to the truth of the reports, he said Mr. Warren had not resigned, and intimated that he would not do so until he (Mr. Brennan) should desire him to—a proceeding which, it was further intimated, was not the least likely to occur. The reports arose from the fact that Mr. Warren has been tendered the Presidency of the International Fire Insurance Company, a new organization, with the handsome capital of $1,000,000. Mr. Warren's withdrawal from the Comptroller's office would be a great loss to the public and to the Comptroller—a fact very generously and cheerfully admitted by Mr. Brennan himself. As a financier, accountant and statician, supported by unfaltering energy and unremitted industry, Mr. Warren has no superior. It was these qualifications that led to his appointment as Deputy Comptroller by the late Mr. Haws, and his retention in the position by Mr. Brennan.

Christmas Eve at Trinity Church.—The Christmas Holidays were inaugurated by the usual Christmas Eve celebration at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. Ringing out with joyous peals of music from harmonious bells, with carols, songs and laughter of happy children, Old Trinity annually says to Wall-street, "Christmas is here; *Venite Exultemus*," and Wall-street closes its ledgers and cash-books and goes home, thinking of the empty stockings hanging by the chimney-side, and how if nature abhors a vacuum, young Wall-street abhors it too, especially in his Christmas stocking. At 2½ o'clock the Chimes commenced, Mr. James E. Aitken, ringing the following melodies on the Bells: No. 1—Fantasia, composed for Trinity Church Chimes, by George F. Bristow. No. 2—Christmas Carol, Silent Night, Holy Night. No. 3—Evening Bells. No. 4.—Christmas Carol. No. 5—Christmas Carol, The Christmas Tree. No. 6—Vesper Hymn. The services in the Church commenced at 3 o'clock, with the Psalms for the 24th day chanted by the choir as usual. At the close of the evening prayer, Mr. Cutler's carol, "The Christmas Tree," was sung by the children of the Sunday School. Master Hopkins taking the solo parts. The Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity, then delivered a short address to the children, after which they marched in procession to the Christmas Tree, and each child received a beautiful and appropriate present. The Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, laurel, &c., and the Christmas Tree brilliantly illuminated and festooned with ribbons and gifts, attracted a great deal of attention, too. The Church was crowded to excess by members of the congregation and strangers. The church will be open this morning, services commencing at 11 o'clock.

Robbed of His Money.—Officer Rhodes, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested a woman named Lizzie Smith, at No. 126 Greenwich-street, at a late hour on Wednesday night. The arrest was made on the complaint of Robert Josoan, of No. 145 Washington-street, who alleges that Lizzie stole his wallet, containing $40, and, after abstracting the money, she returned the wallet to Mr. Jordan. The latter, in his complaint made before Justice Connolly, states that he saw the accused take the money from his pocket. Louis Wagner, the proprietor of the house in Greenwich-street, appeared at the Tombs yesterday, for the purpose of advocating Lizzie's cause, when, to his surprise, he was taken into custody, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and held for examination. Lizzie was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Five Points House of Industry.—The children at the Five Points House of Industry are to have their dinner and gifts to-day, as usual, from their old and tried friends. The church, who give the dinner, and the great tree loaded with a present for every one of the hundreds of children connected with the house, are only repeating a benevolence which they have shown for years. It costs something, but they do not think it too much for the happiness it affords to these representatives of the Babe of Bethlehem. The hour of dinner, &c., will be seen in the notice in our columns.

Services To-day.—This morning there will be services to nearly all the Episcopal Churches. At St. Bartholomew's, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street, the sermon will be preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke. A grand musical service has been prepared by Dr. Clare W. Beames, the eminent vocal teacher, and organist of the Church.

Young Offenders.—John Wyer, aged 12 years, and another boy of about the same age, were taken into custody by Officer McCusker, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on the charge of stealing two barrels of flour and one barrel of kerosene oil from Gilbert Oakley, of No. 115 West-street. They were committed to the Tombs for examination.

Christian Alliance Sunday School.—The Christian Alliance Sunday School, Rev. Mr. Goss, will hold its annual festival at 10½ o'clock to-day in Hope Chapel, Broadway. Addresses, singing of appropriate pieces and giving of presents will constitute the order of exercises.

The Passport System.—The United States Marshal and his deputies are enforcing to the most rigorous manner the new passport system. A large number of vessels have already returned from Sandy Hook to obtain such credentials as are now required before going to sea.

Theft of Clothing.—Mary Stellar was arrested, charged with stealing $85 worth of clothing from Meletta Summervail, of No. 34 Eldridge-street. The accused was taken before Justice Osborne, and committed for examination. The stolen property was all recovered.

Christmas at the Navy-Yard.—It is the intention of the sailors at the Navy-yard to celebrate to-day with dinners on board of their respective vessels. The tars, judging from the preparations that have been made, will have "a merry Christmas."

Resuming Work.—The workmen who struck at the shipyard of Messrs. Szcos & Co., in Jersey City, have resumed work. The iron gunboat *Shawnee* and three monitors are being built, and will probably be ready for service in two months.

Consecration.—The First German Episcopal Chapel of Rev. Dr. Schramm, No. 214 East Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, will be consecrated this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Landing at Castle Garden.—Several Government officials and others have determined, after obtaining the necessary permission from the City, to build a landing at the Battery at their own expense.

Ice on the North River.—A large quantity of broken ice made its appearance on the North River yesterday. At many points it was dangerous for small boats to venture.

Being Rebuilt.—The portion of the warehouses carried away by the *Bavaria*, at the new steamship docks in Hoboken, is being rebuilt.

[Advertisement.]

"Turn Over a New Leaf."—At the beginning of a new year, is a good time to fix upon a course of life, which shall lead "onward and upward;" a date, on which to form new resolutions for personal improvement, and to decide on a permanent pursuit. But the question arises, "What can I do best?" Shall it be mercantile, mechanical, professional, or artistic? Who can decide this question, on which depends success or failure? We answer: You may consult the clergy, the lawyers, the physicians, each of whom will reply, We cannot tell; you must first try this, then that, and you may thus learn. But a competent Phrenologist will decide at once what is your natural sphere, and what you can do best. Examinations daily by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand. H. L. Curtis.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. Demorest's Imperial Dress Elevator.—Every lady is delighted with them, and they have become indispensable. *Godey's Lady's Book* for January, says: "We have lately seen a very useful article invented and introduced by Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway, New-York, called the Dress Elevator, and is so arranged that by it the skirt can be uniformly raised all round at a moment's notice. The Elevator is hooked around the waist inside the dress; cords come together, and are secured to buttons which pass through the dress; the buttons are drawn forward and tied or may be merely held by the hand. These Elevators are sold at only 50 cents each," and are mailed free on receipt of the price.

[Advertisement.]

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The method of protecting the doors and windows of our residences from burglary by electricity, as suggested by Mr. E. Holmes, No. 252 Broadway, is worthy of a candid consideration. It has been in operation in our own houses for several months, and we have the fullest confidence in its usefulness and efficiency: Edward Dodge, (firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers,) No. 51 Wall-street; J. B. Trevor, (firm of Trevor & Colgate, Bankers,) No. 47 Wall-street; H. A. Tucker, (firm of Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers,) No. 8 Broad-street; Gen. Philip S. Crooke, No. 347 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; John A. Scott, Judge Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

The best Coffee for family use or for invalids is Kent's East India Coffee. It has twice the strength of Java, equal flavor, and is sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines, No. 839 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. Ellis, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A silver medal was awarded to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine, at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, being the highest premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans, &c.—Col. Mansfield, Capt. Trull, Capt. Butlard, Capt. Lyon, Capt. Jenkins, all of U. S. A.; Capt. Rogers, U. S. N.; Licuts. Ellis, Hall and Anchmutz, and 36 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 24.—*In steamship Celia, for London*—Mrs. Silva Serran, William H. Steel, George S. Babbell, Andrew Freemantle, Pietro Seculovich, Felippo Zerrovich, Wm. Payne, E. Davol, Joseph Girbe, Mrs. Ann W. Judge, Miss Isabella Briton, Henry W. Judge, Mrs. Eliza Birch, Jos Prisdale, Wm. Hampton, Edw. P. Bell, John Hofert, Mrs Solomon Hofert, John Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Billingham, W. Henry Braeshaw, Alfred Nicholson, F. Adams, Samuel Caron, John Clews, Thomas Francis, H. A. Cacheux, Alfred Coffyn, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cann and child, Miss Eliza Cann, John Cann, Parkell Arnott, Joseph Taylor, John Brown, Herman Enoch, Jn. Sharpe, and others in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon rises 5 31
Sandy Hook 7 35 | Gov. Island . 8 24 | Hell Gate..10 46

High Water—This Day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Ship Adsle, (Hanov.,) Classen, Antwerp, William T. Schmidt's Son.

Barks Aid, (Br.,) Edwards, Para, G. S. Coit, Hondras, (Br.,) Dixon, Vera Cruz, T. Alexander & Sons.

Schooners Col. Lester, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Sarah, Holden, Portland, J. V. Heviland; A. Pancost & G. Whildon, Chester, Cohassett, H. S. Rocket & Son, Dr. Franklin, Champlin, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Little Egg Harbor, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. W. Marcy, Barrett, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. M. Wheaton, Storey, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght, Crosse, Foster, Machias, T. M. Mayhew; Mary and Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Lamartine, Johnson, Washington, B. F. Small & Co., Isabella, (Br.,) Horton, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer McClellan, Gray, New-Orleans 14th inst., Pensacola 15th, at 9 P. M., Key West 16th, with mails, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had strong N. geles the entire passage.

Steamer Rigias Terreos, Riley, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 15, with oats to J. Maxwell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Newbern, N. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Caledonia, Taylor, Hillsboro, N. S., 15 ds., with grindstones to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Warren, Smith, Boston 3 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Julia Newhall, Trott, Portland, Me., 8 ds., with heading to E. W. Griffin.

Schr. Okolona, (3 masted,) Wheeler, Key West 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Lottie Hammond, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Corowallis 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. B. D. Prince, Paine, New-Haven.

Scow Nautilus, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

BELOW—Br. schr. Susan Jane.

Sailed.

Steamship Ariel, for Aspinwall.
Steamship Celia, for Loodoo.

Miscellaneous.

The ship W. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, remains in the same position, with the exception of sinking a little in the sand. This morning 500 casks were sent down to her, which, with the assistance of the three steam-pumps on board, it is expected she will be floated off.

The New-York and Philadelphia via the Raritan and Delaware Canal, have discontinued their trips for the season, owing to the canal being frozen up. There are two or three boats on this side that may possibly get through.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Arr. schr. Henry Elliott, from Port-au-Prince and St. Marcs.

Spoken, &c.

Roanoke—steamship, hence for Havana, 19th inst., off Sombrero.

Foreign Ports.

[per asia.]

Arrived from New-York—12th inst., Nereid at Klogetowo; 4th, Starfusten, Mary Lucretia, Suohory, and William Henry, at Cadiz; 9th, Anna Margaretta at Antwerp; Der Friede, at Schelde.

Arrived from Grayaboro, Me.—12th inst., Calbevine at Liverpool.

The Aurelie, from Shields for Newport, R. I., has put into Queenstown leaky, and with rudder and mainmast sprung.

The Royal Middy, from Bristol and Queenstown, has returned to Queenstown with loss of mainmast.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.

Arrived from New-York—Darmstadter at Cadiz.
Arrived from Boston—Moequick, at Cadiz.

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THE
HE best guide of students of our language. [*John G. Whittier.*]
E will transmit his name to latest posterity. [*Chancellor Kent.*]
TYMOLOGICAL part surpasses earlier laborers. [*George Bancroft.*]

BEST
EARING relation to language the Principia does to Philosophy. [*Elihu Burritt.*]
XCELS all others in defining scientific terms. [*President Hitchcock.*]
O far as I know, best defining dictionary. [*Horace Mann.*]
AKE it altogether, the surpassing work. [*Smart, the English Orthoepist.*]

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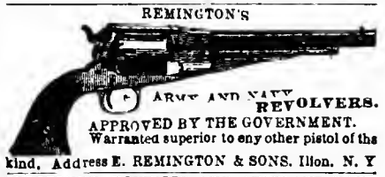
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VOL. XIII—NO. 3825. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Collapse of the Confederate Finances.

THE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

Resolutions Offered in the Rebel Congress.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We find the following additional extracts of interest in our files of late Richmond papers:

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

A FORCED LOAN A NECESSITY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.

The people of the Confederate States are breezing themselves to meet the financial crisis so long predicted and now so near at hand. *The heroic commonplaces about the "last dollar," which have been current since the beginning of the war, are to be translated into action, and while the pounds may shrink from the test, the back of the nation is ready for the question.* Everything must be suffered, if need be, but not our national credit. No matter who has been to blame for the present monetary chaos—the Government, foreign gamblers, individual speculators, extortioners of every class and of every hue—the "promise to pay" must be redeemed at any cost. *We have sworn to our bill, but we cannot and will not change.* No matter who is to profit by the resumption of a proper basis for our business transactions—no matter who is to suffer—that basis must be established once for all, firmly and honorably. We may disregard the opinion of the outside world as to the merits of our cause; we may care nothing for sentimental sympathy with our Anglo-Saxon brethren, or sentimental aversion to our social system, but at one point we do well to be sensitive—our word must be as good as the word of any merchant on 'Change, of any financier on the Bourse. True, we are cut off from the rest of mankind, or need is a family affair, but if we were shut out forever from foreign intercourse, we could not all cut prospective throats and one another.

And we were fast drifting into this self-contempt. *The adjective "Confederate," as applied to the various measures rendered necessary by the war, is quite the reverse of complimentary. Confederate coffee is roasted rye. Confederate paper is only fit for wrapping parcels. Confederate swords are as harmless as if they were made of lead. Confederate notes are treated as if they were no more than wax candle-lighters.* We began with playful banter, we were ending in genuine self-depreciation. It is a dangerous tendency, and if Confederate credit ever becomes a by-word, our cause will be imperilled, our escutcheon defiled. We can fight the Yankees with captured arms, we cannot carry on the war with captured greenbacks. Repudiation and subjugation are not synonymous, *but if we desire to avoid the horrors of a guerrilla warfare, terrible to the invader, but, at best, a sad necessity for the invaded, we must redeem the currency.*

These patriotic motives are not the sole motives for the universal demand of a new system of taxation with a view to the establishment of a healthier medium of circulation. A few weeks ago they were not even the leading motives. The uncertainty of all business transactions, the bewilderment occasioned by the rising tide of the currency, the increasing contest between the steady course of the age of gold and the mad career of the age of paper, made almost every class clamorous for a reform. Then, when it became apparent that some reform would be attempted, men began to consider what reform meant, and a marked sobriety has taken the place of an almost jovial despair. Add to this the recent disasters which have befallen our arms and the evident necessity of making preparation for a struggle of infinite duration, and it will be readily understood why this is a time for high resolve, for wise counsel, for speedy execution. Individuals may be scurrying to and fro, endeavoring in every way to save themselves against all possible contingencies, but there is a grand pause in the life of the people at large—a grave suspense. *We all know whither we are gravitating—but who can estimate the shock of landing from the hot air of speculation on the cool, solid basis of intrinsic value.*

The voluntary system has been scouted by the good sense of the people. A few weeks ago it had avocates—but we live fast in these days, and National Loans are as obsolete as the world before the flood. *The reaction of our currency must be accomplished by force.* Let the various forcing systems which are propounded fall into two categories: funding, guaranteed by special taxation, and the levy of a large direct contribution—both of them decidedly disagreeable. But we cannot expect to go through such a carnival without a Lent—without a touch of indigestion or a twinge of the gout; and neither jalap nor colchicum can be considered pleasant to take.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

FINDING IN THE CASE OF GEN. LOVELL.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, } RICHMOND, Nov. 24, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 132.—I. A Court of Inquiry having been convened at Jackson, Miss., by Special Orders No. 41, from this Office, dated Feb. 18, 1863, amended by Special Orders No. 43, of Feb. 20, 1863, to examine and report the facts and circumstances attending the capture of the City of New-Orleans by the enemy in April, 1862, and the defence of the city by the Confederate troops under command of Major-Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, together with their opinion thereon; and the Court having discharged the duty assigned them, their opinion is published for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

II.—OPINION OF THE COURT.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, submit the following opinion:

1. As against a land attack by any force the enemy could probably bring, the interior line of fortifications, as adopted and completed by Maj.-Gen. LOVELL, was a sufficient defence of the City of New Orleans; but his ability to hold that line against such an attack was greatly impaired by the withdrawal from him, by superior authority, of nearly all his effective troops.

2. The exterior line, as adopted and improved by him, was well devised, and rendered as strong as the means at his command allowed.

3. Until the iron-clad gunboats *Louisiana* and *Mississippi* should be ready for service, it was indispensably necessary to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River between Fort Jackson and St. Philip. The raft completed under Gen. LOVELL's direction was adequate for the purpose while in position; but it was swept away, and left the river unimpeded, either by reason of some error in its construction, or neglect in preventing the accumulation of drift, or because of insuperable mechanical difficulties, as to which this Court feels unprepared to give an opinion. Gen. LOVELL communicated to the Government no opinion as to the insecurity of the raft, nor any apprehension that it might be swept away, nor did he immediately make known the fact when it occurred. In this it is considered that he was remiss in his duty.

4. When the raft was swept away, Gen. LOVELL, with great energy, immediately endeavored to replace it, and partially succeeded; but without fault on his part, this last obstruction was broken by the carelessness of vessels of the "river defence fleet" colliding with it, and by the failure of the guard boats to protect it against night expeditions of the enemy.

5. The non-completion of the iron-clad gunboats *Louisiana* and *Mississippi* made it impossible for the navy to cooperate efficiently with Gen. LOVELL.

6. The so-called river defence fleet was wholly useless as a means of resistance to the enemy, for which Gen. LOVELL was in no wise responsible.

7. Under the existing circumstances the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been prevented by Gen. LOVELL with any means under his control; and the forts being passed, the fall of New-Orleans was inevitable, and its evacuation a military necessity.

8. When the first raft was broken, and the danger of New-Orleans thus became imminent, all necessary preparation should have been made for removing the public and private property available for military uses; and when the second obstruction was swept away, the removal of such property should have been commenced immediately. The failure to take these timely steps caused the losses of property that occurred; but there was comparatively but little property lost for which Gen. LOVELL was responsible.

9. The failure of Gen. LOVELL to give proper orders to Brig.-Gen. M. E. SMITH for the retirement of his command from Chalmette is not sufficiently explained, and is, therefore, regarded as a serious error.

10. The proposition of Gen. LOVELL to return to New-Orleans with his command was not demanded by his duty as a soldier, involving as it did the useless sacrifice of himself and his troops, though it explains itself upon the ground of sympathy for the population, and in natural sensitiveness to their reproaches.

Gen. LOVELL displayed great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self-possession due to the circumstances and his position; and he envinced a high capacity for his command, and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New-Orleans.

The Court respectfully report that its assembly was delayed by the failure of its President to receive his orders in due time, and that its session was protracted by the taking of testimony under the order of the War Department as to the conduct of naval officers on duty in Department No. 1. This order was rescinded, thus rendering useless and irrelevant much of the labor of the Court. The testimony referred to, although appearing on record, was not considered by the Court in determining its finding and opinion.

III. The Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case is hereby dissolved. By order,

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

The following was the opinion in the case of Commander MITCHELL, who had charge of the defences:

OPINION.

And the Court is of opinion, from all the evidence adduced, that Commander MITCHELL did all in his power to sustain the honor of the the flag, and to prevent the enemy from ascending the Mississippi River; and that his conduct and bearing throughout the period of his service, while in command of the vessels of the navy for the defence of the Mississippi River, under the trying and embarrassing circumstances which he was placed, was all that could be expected by the country, and the naval service of a capable and gallant officer.

S. BARRON, Flag-Officer, President of the Court.
GEO. LEE BRENT, Recorder.

THE PRISONERS.

WHY THEY HAVE BEEN STARVED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 22.

Our soldiers have fared badly at times, owing to circumstances with which all are acquainted. The Yankees, last Spring and Summer, sent bands of marauders into the country lying between the Potomac and James Rivers. They reduced it almost to a desert. They destroyed the crops, burnt the mills, shot all the horses, mules, sheep, oxen and cows that they could not carry off, collected all the plows, hoes, axes and agricultural implements of every kind into piles and set fire to them, and went off, carrying with them all the negroes that could be induced to follow them. The object, boldly avowed by LINCOLN himself, was to starve the people into submission. Modern history presents but one parallel to the cold-blooded atrocity of this proceeding. And now, when these Yankee prisoners are suffering from their own acts—when they are pinched for the food which their own hands have destroyed—when they pine for the luxuries which their own infernal malignity has rendered it impossible to procure—are we to bear the burden of their iniquity? Are we to be blamed for what it was not in our power to prevent? Are we, and we alone, to suffer the penalty of their transgressions? Are our soldiers, who are fighting our battles, to be deprived of food, that they may have plenty? No, by all that is just, all that is patriotic, all that is truly generous! Let them suffer the penalty of their own atrocities, and thank their stars that it is not harder to bear. We would be perfectly justified in slinting them to half or a quarter of the allowance we make to our own soldiers, instead of giving them exactly the same rations that our soldiers receive. If anybody suffers, it is perfectly just that it should be they, but for those acts done in defiance of all the laws that regulate the proceedings of war, there would be no suffering at all. It is of the nature of the prisoner's condition that he should share the lot of those with whom he is a prisoner. He cannot expect better fare than that which is received by the soldiers to whom he surrenders. If they pine for want, he must pine too. If they live plentifully, he must be plentifully fed also. If one party or the other must suffer, he must be that party.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 21.

The Yankee officers confined in the Libby Prison have, on several occasions lately, made unsuccessful attempts to escape from that institution. The desire to escape seems to have grown with them since the successful evacuation of the premises by Capt. ANDERSON and Lieut. SKELTON, heretofore noticed, and which was produced by bribing the sentinel on duty at the time. On Friday evening, a sentinel on duty in the rear of the Libby Prison, was sounded by two officers on the subject of an escape, which they wished to effect at 3½ o'clock that night. He agreed to their proposals; they promising to give him an $100 greenback and two watches for his services. Mrs. TURNER, being apprised of the affair, directed the sentinel to let the parties escape and receive the bonus for so doing, and that he would take care they did not get very far off. Accordingly, at 3½ o'clock, a rear window of the middle tenement of the Libby establishment, was raised, a blanket rope extended to the ground, and two men descended. Hastily approaching the sentinel, they handed him the greenback and two silver watches, and were making remarkably good time, when they were hailed by Lieut. LA TOUCHE, and commanded to stop. This accelerated their speed in the direction of Rocketts, but they had not gone very far when the guard, who had been posted, closed around the fugacious Yankees, and their capture was complete. On the approach of Lieut. LA TOUCHE, he recognized the notorious Col. A. D. STRAIGHT and his Adjutant, Lieut. REED. They were conducted back to the Libby, furnished with substantial irons, and put in the dungeon of the prison, where they were, at last accounts, "renewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies." The Yankee officers had, previous to the attempt of STRAIGHT, determined to celebrate Christmas night by a grand musical entertainment. Whether their purpose will be effected by STRAIGHT's proceeding, remains to be seen.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 21.

Saturday night was fixed upon by the Yankee deserters confined in the building opposite Castle Thunder for the escape of the whole of them from the prison. Unperceived by the officials, they had cut a large hole in the wall on the west end, and by nicely replacing the bricks in the daytime, kept their operations covered up. One of their own number turned traitor and informed the Inspector of the plot. In order to get at the ringleaders, they were all called by name, singly, and the guilty were pointed out by the informer. Thirty-nine were separated and transferred to the Castle, where they were placed in more secure confinement.

STOLEN OVERCOATS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Yankee overcoats keen shady since the exposure of the large abstractions from the Yankee repository for the prisoners in Richmond. Numbers of persons have purchased the coats from those exhibiting them for sale, and were flattering themselves they had obtained great bargains at from forty to sixty dollars apiece, when they were astounded by the intelligence that every person found with a garment of this kind in his possession would be hauled up and made to account how, and by whom, he came by it. Yankee overcoats became suddenly scarce, and there was not one in the market. The dyers, we learn, are overrun with orders to dye them—change them from the hateful Yankee blue to the less suspicious black.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.

The number of Yankee prisoners in Richmond yesterday was 10,520. For several days the arrivals have been very meagre. Yesterday six Yankees (including one officer) were received; one was sent to the small-pox hospital, and eleven died.

LECTURES BY DR. HOGE.

Dr. HOGE has been lecturing in Richmond for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The first two evenings were devoted by the lecturer to a pleasing, conversational account of the social and economical aspects of English life, the appearance of the streets, hotel management, &c., &c. In reporting the first lecture, the *Enquirer* says: "Regarding a constitutional monarchy, with its hereditary peerage and laws of primogeniture, as the best possible form of government for England, Dr. HOGE repudiated the idea that such a form of government would be beneficial to us or could by possibility be established in the Confederate States. The constitution of England was the growth of a thousand years, and we might so soon expect to transplant hither an oak which had braved the tempest since the Conquest, as establish a polity whose chief strength was in *prestige* and prescription."

The concluding lecture of Dr. HOGE was confined strictly to the subject of "English Sentiments toward the Confederate Cause." We regret exceedingly that our restricted limits will not permit us to give so much as an outline of his argument. The foreign policy of Earl RUSSELL was subjected by the speaker to a masterly analysis, in which the truckling duplicity of the Premier was mercilessly exposed. At the same time, the warm sympathy of the great body of people was cordially acknowledged, and the universal sorrow excited in English circles by the death of Stonewall JACKSON was cited as, perhaps, the most affecting evidence and expression of his sympathy.

Dr. HOGE moved the mirth of his hearers by a capital recitation of Carlyle's characteristic reflections on the repulse of the Yankees off Charleston and the hanging of the negroes by the New York mob, which latter the great Scotchman regarded as the "grimmest joke of all the ages." We wish the outburst of patriotic feeling which marked the peroration of the lecturer could have been heard by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. It was well calculated to cheer the desponding, and kindle into a livelier glow that love of country which neither defection nor disaster can extinguish in the loyal heart.

It is cheering to know that the lectures of Dr. HOGE yielded the handsome sum of $4,800 to the noble charity of relieving the families of our soldiers in the field, which has been so vigorously prosecuted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

A CURIOUS MESSAGE FROM GOV. LETCHER.

On Dec. 18, Gov. LETCHER sent a characteristic message to the Virginia Legislature. In the course of it he says:

"It is apparent to even a casual observer, that our cities and towns are being filled with a population arriving from States outside of the Confederacy, who are not liable to military duty, and who render no service in this pressing emergency. They are here, and have been here since the war commenced, many of them loafers, and many others engaged in pursuits of different kinds, all living upon the substance of the country, enjoying the protection of the Government, State and Confederate, and rendering no adequate service in return. Such men should be required to take the oath of allegiance to the State and fidelity to the Confederacy, if they are to remain amongst us. Virginia has upon her statute book a naturalization law, and it should be so enlarged as to embrace all such persons.

These men having lived here for two years, will doubtless claim the exercise of the right of suffrage, and, with such numbers as we have in some our cities and towns, will be able to control the voice of the native and adopted population.

Another evil in this connection that requires remedy is the paroling of Yankee prisoners and deserters, and the administration to them of an oath of allegiance; by whom administered, or where administered, is not known to me. The laws require that this oath shall be administered in a court of record—that the person applying to be naturalized shall first declare his intention, and after he has remained here for five years, upon satisfactory proof of these facts and the additional facts that he has conducted himself in an orderly manner, and has shown his devotion to the Government and the institutions of the country, the oath may be administered to him. In the new mode of manufacturing citizens none of these forms and requisites are complied with. This is a violation of the rights of the State, and a scandalous abuse that ought to be corrected.

There are numerous reasons why this business should be stopped. The despot who reigns at Washington, and who seeks the blood of the men, women and children of the South, has issued his proclamation for the emancipation of our slaves, and, if we wish to carry it out effectually, no better plan could have been devised. Turn these men loose in the community where they can mingle with our negro population, and they can advise them of the wishes of LINCOLN and his adherents, and will be able to persuade them *that the policy he wishes adopted is for their benefit. The result must necessarily be discontent and disenjoyment among our slaves.* This policy is mischievous in its effects upon the people of the State. It renders them dissatisfied with the action of the Government, and whatever is calculated to produce this result renders them less active, less energetic, and less disposed to aid in carrying out Government purposes and objects. Such results ought at this time by all means to be avoided. Other reasons might be assigned, but these are sufficient."

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

The *Examiner* discusses Gen. HALLECK'S report and concludes thus:

"The advantage of interior lines still belongs to the Confederacy whenever the enemy plans an extensive invasion at all remote from his water base. The possession of water transportation has been of immense service to him from the beginning, going far to neutralize the superiority which the defensive position gave to the Confederates. All his successes, even the last in Tennessee, have been traceable, more or less directly, to this facility. Nearly all the fruit that could have been gathered from it has been obtained, and in the future, so far from the enemy operating upon short lines, it will be found that he will be subjected to the regular conditions of an invading army, from which exceptional causes have hitherto done much to free him.

As to the territory which Gen. HALLECK boasts had been added to the Union, much of it is a debatable ground, which belongs to either side that is camped upon it, and can be claimed or neither as a secure possession. Conceding, however, HALLECK's claims in their fullest extent, the most natural reflection suggested by them is, that so little has been done in comparison with what remains to be accomplished. The losses entailed upon the South by the fall of Fort Donelson and New-Orleans far exceed all that the enemy has done since; and when we analyze the results obtained by his subsequent efforts, of which he is so boastful, we may see, indeed, matter of regret that so much has been lost which might, with proper management, have been saved, but find solid ground for the belief that his ultimate success is a matter of impossibility."

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

In the Confederate Congress, on the Dec. 18, Mr. FOOTE presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A copy of the truly characteristic Proclamation of Amnesty recently issued by the imbecile and unprincipled usurper who now sits enthroned upon the ruins of constitutional liberty in Washington City, has been received and read by the members of this House; now, in token of what is solemnly believed to be the almost undivided sentiment of the people of the Confederate States, be it

Resolved, That there has never been a day or an hour when the people of the Confederate States were not inflexibly resolved than they are at the present time never to relinquish the struggle in which they are engaged, until that liberty and independence for which they have been so earnestly contending shall have been at last achieved, and made sure and steadfast, beyond even the probability of future danger; and that, in spite of the reverses which have lately befallen our armies in several quarters, and cold and selfish indifference to our sufferings and toils for the most part evinced in the action of foreign Powers, the eleven millions of enlightened freemen now battling heroically for all that can make existence desirable, are fully prepared alike in spirit and in resource, to encounter dangers far greater than those which they have heretofore bravely met, and to submit to far greater sacrifices than those which they have heretofore so cheerfully encountered in preference to holding any further political connection with a Government and people who have notoriously proven themselves contemptuously regardless of all the rights and privileges which belong to a state of civil freedom, as well as of all the most sacred usages of civilized war.

After a brief discussion, the resolution was tabled as an indication of the utter contempt felt for the Proclamation.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

During his recent visit to Richmond the Virginia House of Representatives invited him to a seat on the floor. The General replied thus:

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.

Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have received your communication of this date, informing me that the House of Representatives had invited me to a seat in their Hall. I am deeply grateful for this undeserved honor, and should be much gratified to be able to avail myself of the privilege, and to enjoy the opportunity of paying my respects to the Representatives of the people; but called to Richmond on public business, my whole attention is occupied in its execution.

With profound thanks for the honor extended to me by the House of Representatives, and sincerely grateful for the kind sentiments expressed by yourself, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The first instellment of the Comptroller's Report is published in the Raleigh (N.C.) *Standard*. The following is a condensed statement:

Amount on hand, Oct. 1, 1862.....	$1,565,855 90
Receipts of Literary Fund to Sept. 30..	495,868 54
Receipts of Public Fund to Sept. 30, '63..	16,268,430 68
Receipts of Sinking Fund to Sept. 30, '63..	1,700,539 68
Total.....	$18,970,705 07
Disbursements of Literary Fund.....	$268,677 42
Disbursements of Public Fund.....	15,078,922 97
Disbursements of Sinking Fund,.....	2,675,369 95
Leaving on hand,.....	2,675,369 95
Total,.....	$16,970,705 07

Of the balance on hand there is due to the Literary Fund $250,974 06; to the Public Fund, $3,671,450 93, and the Sinking Fund is overdrawn $47,055 04.

SCARCITY OF PRINTERS.

From the Macon (Ga.) Confederate.

In nearly every paper we pick up we see advertisements for printers, and yet there were, before the war, more papers printed in the State of Georgia than are now published in the Confederate States. The reason of this is that at least 75 per cent. of the fraternity have been, and are now, in the army. Many of them command brigades, regiments, and companies, and are upon different Generals' staffs, while hundreds of them have met death upon the field of glory. We venture that there is not an office in the South that has not a representative in the field, and many offices were suspended at the commencement of the struggle, in order that the proprietor, editor, printers and all might enlist. They are generally men of education and always of superior intelligence, and therefore fully understand the principles they are fighting for, and the hardships, disease and death, incident to the life of a soldier. It is not to be presumed that they were actuated by blind fanaticism, or from love of change, or from any other cause than the purest motives of chivalry,

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE ASIA.

The Case of the Victor, alias the Rappahannock.

Hon. Richard Cobden vs. The Editor of the London Times.

Further Replies to the Peace Congress Proposition.

THE HEENAN AND KING FIGHT.

Graphic and Artistic Description of the Gladiatorial Combat.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The mails by the *Asia*, via Boston, reached this City last evening, omitting us in possession of our usual correspondence and files of foreign journals.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Result of the Federal Victories in France—Signs of Backing Out on the Mexican Question—Talk of Withdrawing the Troops from Cochin China—Appeal for Aid to the Suffering Catholics in Charleston—New Books on America.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

The French writers, in the blindness of their egotism, attribute the change which has taken place in the Press and in governmental circles at Paris, in favor of the Union cause in America, to the coldness which has sprung up between the Governments of France and England since the latter refused so abruptly the Congress of Sovereigns. Hatred of England, they say, is throwing France on the side of the Union, because England is on the side of the Confederates. But the fact is, as I hardly need tell you, that BRAGG's defeat at Chattanooga and BANKS' occupation of the Rio Grande, are the real keys to the change which has taken place. It is the success of the National arms and nothing else, and the same cause will probably soon drag England into the support of the Union.

The Address to the Throne in the Senate forebodes a backing out of the Government on the Mexican question, and the address in the House, which will appear a fortnight hence, will, it is said, be still more strongly marked in that sense. France cannot afford, and does not desire, a collision with the restored Union, and will avoid such an emergency by every honorable means in her power. An article from one of your contemporaries, on the occupation of the Rio Grande, and written in this sense—that is to say, an article which takes the view that France wishes to act fairly toward the United States in Mexico, and to observe in all her movements the strictest neutrality, was copied ostentatiously into the *Moniteur* this morning.

The effect of BRAGG's defeat seems, however, to have been more felt in England than in France, which is due no doubt to the fact that besides the political interest there is a deeper money interest in in England in the rebellion than in France. The publication of the intercepted letters, especially those which concerned the French press, has no doubt contributed to diminish the sympathy of the French for the rebellion.

Marshal FOREY reports that it will require many more men and very many more millions to bring the entire Empire of Mexico into submission, and there and there has been talk of withdrawing the troops from Cochin-China, and of abandoning that enterprise in favor of the Mexican one. The Annamite Ambassadors, who were lately at Paris, are said to have proposed that if France would relinquish the provinces she had conquered, they would consent to a French protectorate, and the planting of the French flag over the entire country, and to pay besides a tribute annually to the French Government of five millions of dollars. If this arrangement had been entered into by France, the troops now in that country might have been transferred to Mexico, and would have formed an important reinforcement; but events in the United States have probably forced the abandonment of that project. The success of the National arms is thus producing a wider influence than was probably anticipated.

A singular appeal to the charitable appears this morning in the *Journal des Débats*. It is signed by Mr. BIRMINGAM, Vicar of Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, South Carolina, and demands contributions in aid of the suffering Catholics of Charleston, and in aid of the fund for rebuilding the Cathedral, the Convent, the House of the Seminarists and the schools, destroyed by the great fire in that city last year. Mr. BIRMINGHAM is on his way back from Rome, where he has been to procure money and advice from the Pope. The moment would seem to be an inauspicious one for the commencement of these buildings, but no explanations on this head are given in the circular of Bishop LYNCH's agent.

Quite a large collection in money has just been made for a second time at Paris in aid of the fund of the Union Sanitary Commission, a subscription initiated and carried through by the patriotic and zealous pastor of the American Chapel, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK. On the representations of a wounded Army Surgeon, now here for his health, a portion of this fund will be devoted to the purchase of a considerable quantity of French brandy.

I mentioned last week that two numbers of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES had been suppressed at the French Post-office. I learn from the subscribers to the DAILY TIMES that the issue of the DAILY of the 17th of November was also suppressed from all the packages, and I have no need to tell you that we are all exceedingly anxious to know what there could have been in that particular number so dangerous to the perpetuity of the BONAPARTE dynasty as to require its suppression.

In the way of new books on America, the house of MICHEL LEVY has just published *Eureka*, by EDGAR A. POE, translated by the translator of POE's other works, M. DE LA BEDOLLIERE of the *Siecle*; and a *History of the American People (United States) and their Relations with the Indians since the Foundation of the English Colonies till the Revolution of 1776*, by M. AUGUSTUS CARLIER, 2 octavo volumes.

The Marquis DE HAILLY has also put into book form the articles published last year in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the title of *Campaigns and Stations on the Shores of North America*—an anecdotical work on society in New-York and the South.

M. XAVIER EYMA has also given us another work on America, entitled *Legends and Stories of the New World*.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Jr., is about to break a three years' silence by giving to the theatre one of those thoroughly studied and neatly polished five-act comedies, drawn from the society of the epoch to which he has accustomed the Parisian public, and entitled *D'Ami des Femmes*.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Sen., has also just sent to the *Presse*, from his retreat at Naples, a romance entitled *San Felice*, which is said to equal any of that eminent and inexhaustible author's works, not excepting *Trois Mousquetaires* and *Monte Cristo*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Week of Battles—The Victories on the Chickamauga—Heenan and King—Mr. Cobden and the Times—Impersonality of Newspapers—The Congress—The Danish Question—Triumph of Sir William Armstrong—Capt. Blakeley—A Financial Panic—The Rams—Death of Earl Elgin—Christmas.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1863.

The past week has been one of an unusually belligerent character. London and England have been in a state of great excitement, caused by three distinct battles, on three widely different fields of contest—the battles and victories of Gen. GRANT on the Chickamauga, the great fight between HEENAN and KING, in which the champion of America was most unexpectedly beaten, and the pending battle between Mr. COBDEN and the *Times* newspaper.

My last letter, in which I spoke of the indecisive battles of the war had scarcely left these shores, when news arrived that rejoiced the heart of every friend of the Union, struck dismay into the ranks of the Southern sympathizers, and knocked Confederate stock down to thirty five! by way of emphasizing the victory. The *Times* New-York correspondent was in despair, and the *Times* moody and desperate. Mr. SPENCE, after a day or two, came to the rescue, declaring that BRAGG was not beaten, only hurried a little in a retreat, which the sending of LONGSTREET to KNOXVILLE had made necessary; but since the fall of Vicksburgh, under the auspices of the same Gen. GRANT, the governing classes of England have not had such a shock to their wishes and hopes. Mr. LABOUCHERE, M. P. for Hnddersfield, followed up the news with a speech of the most thorough and telling character, which you will find in your exchanges, and from which you can scarcely do better than to make an extract, which will show that there are Englishmen, and members of Parliament, capable of taking very strong national views upon American questions.

The great pugilistic encounter of HEENAN and KING was attended by some 1,100 spectators, who were conveyed to the ground by the South Eastern Railway, at three guineas, or fifteen dollars a head. The crowd assembled at 4 o'clock, at the London Brigade Station, attended by all the roughs, thieves and gallows birds of London, and a large detachment of the police. From every part of the vast crowd were heard cries of "police!" "help!" murder!" Fights were going on, watches and pocket-books stolen, and men knocked down, strangled and robbed in the very presence of the police, who, with great efforts, succeeded in capturing a few of the ruffians. At last the long train was drawn off by two locomotives, the field attained, and the fight of the giants began. HEENAN is six feet an inch and a half high, and KING an inch taller. HEENAN was the favorite, the odds being as high as 20 to 7 before the fight, and rising to 20 to 5 while it was proceeding. He was backed by SAYERS, his former opponent, who acted as his second. Up to almost the last round, when he was knocked breathless, thirty-five minutes from the beginning, there was scarcely a doubt of his victory. It seems to have been a fair fight, and HEENAN lost by simple exhaustion. Three years of the hard life of a show prize-fighter has told upon him. The English now say that he can hug and wrestle, but he cannot spar. He tried to crush and exhaust his slighter opponent, but exhausted his own strength in the effort.

It seems very absurd to waste all these words upon a miserable combat between two prize-fighters, when so many great armies are engaged in deadly conflict, and battles are pending which must cost the lives of thousands, but the little and great interests of life flow on together; and the third battle, to which I have alluded—that between Mr. COBDEN and the *Times*—has created an extraordinary interest. The *Times*, commenting upon the recent speeches of Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT at Rochdale, accused them, and especially Mr. BRIGHT, of wishing to excite an agrarian revolution. There is no doubt that their words may have some such interpretation, but Mr. COBDEN sent the *Times* a violent disclaimer, on the part of his friend, Mr. BRIGHT, declaring, not only that he had no such meaning, but that the conductors of the *Times* ought to be held personally responsible for such assertions. The English press, as a rule, does not agree with this doctrine.

They wish newspapers to be impersonal, and writers and editors to be anonymous. It is the paper that is to receive praise or censure. If any one wishes to sue for libel, there is the printer, whose name is in the imprint, on every copy. Conductors, editors, and writers of leading articles, change or die; the paper lives on, and becomes an institution, quite disconnected from those who happen at any time to be engaged in it.

This is the theory, but it is not the fact. Mr. WALTER is known everywhere as the chief proprietor of the *Times*, and there is a rumor, strengthened by the support the leading journal gives the Government, that he is destined to the Peerage. The managing conductor of the *Times* is equally well known to be Mr. MORRIS, certainly one of the most clever men in Europe, while the editor through whose hands everything must pass, though he may never write a line, is equally well known as the accomplished Mr. DE LANE, whose father occupied a similar position. As to the writers of the leaders, and the correspondents, they are quite as well known, or may be by any one who chooses to inquire, and whatever they may protest, they are as really held responsible personally for what they write, as if their names were signed, in the French fashion, to every article. Thus the New-York correspondent of the *Times* is denounced by the whole radical and abolitionist party in England as a traitor to his principles and his poems of former days, while the special correspondent who has enlightened us on the condition and feelings of the Western States, is just as well known, as the advocate of unity in Italy, and Disunionists in America.

The Congress—will it be held? This is really the most important question at this moment agitated in Europe. Does the refusal of England make a Congress impossible? No of itself, though *Punch* may think so. He represents the Empress reading the replies to the Imperial invitations. "It seems that the Bulls are not coming, my dear," she says. The answer is, "Then I suppose we must give up the party." But that does not certainly follow. All the smaller Powers are very happy to accept the invitation. The Pope and VICTOR EMANUEL are equally eager to attend. Spain and Belgium give their cordial adherence. The Prussian Barkis is willin'. Russia and Austria are equally polite, but they want the programme, and everything depends upon these two Powers. If, in the interest of peace and civilization, Russia and Austria are willing to submit the questions of Poland, Venetia and the Danubian provinces to the decision of the Congress, it will be held without England. Here is the only question, and one would say it could not admit of a doubt, that the refusal of England supposes a knowledge of the actual determination of Russia and Austria—at least of Austria. The probabilities, then, are against the Congress.

And then? I have believed that there could be no war about the Danish question, but, while I write, the troops of the German Confederacy are moving to occupy the provinces claimed, and now held by Denmark. Will the Danish troops, in actual occupation, be withdrawn? It is said that popular feeling in Denmark will not admit of it. Peace can only be maintained, if at all, by the speedy intervention of the Great Powers, and such intervention, unless with a very definite understanding, may itself lead to war.

Sir WM. ARMSTRONG has achieved a great triumph. His 600-pounder gun, which throws a steel shell containing fifteen pounds of powder, at the distance of a thousand yards, has smashed the *Warrior* target, with its 4½-inch iron plates, teak backing and inner plate, as if it was so much brown paper. The precision of the gun is as wonderful as its force. It is made perfectly evident that one such gun would knock the most powerful iron-clads in the British navy into "flinders." The case ship *vs.* gun is decided in favor of gun, and I see little ground for hope in a new trial. There is a limit to the weight of iron that ships can carry. They stagger and roll fearfully under their present burdens. It is difficult to say what may be the limit to the powers of artillery.

While Sir WILLIAM is triumphant and happy with his great guns, Capt. BLAKELEY is as profoundly disgusted. He avers that Sir WILLIAM has pirated his inventions, and that the British Government has treated him so badly that he is determined to give all the aid he can to the foreign Governments who have dealt fairly and honorably by him. He has had every atom of patriotism kicked out of him, and his guns may go to France, or Russia, or wherever they are wanted.

The pressure of the cotton famine, while it bears more lightly upon the operatives and rate-payers, begins to fall heavily upon the whole business of the kingdom. An increased stock of cotton is coming in, but at such a price as to make a heavy draft upon the specie of the country. This has raised the rate of interest so that the discount of bills absorbs a small margin of profit, and there is fear of a widespread bankruptcy. If the war in America goes on, the capital of the country will be exhausted in buying cotton at present prices, and if it stops those who buy cotton or cotton goods will be ruined. It is a dilemma, of which it is hard to say which horn is sharpest. Those who are interested in raising, buying, or manufacturing cotton at high rates want the war to continue, or the cotton raising powers of the South to be destroyed. Other interests would be better served by peace and the return of cheap cotton. Thus cotton, even if no longer king, is still a disturbing power.

The Government is preparing to try the Mersey rams, though the *Alexandra* case is still undecided. I judge that all these cases will be stayed off until the meeting of Parliament, when the Government may have the courage to propose such amendments to the Foreign Enlistment act as may make further litigation unnecessary.

Lord ELGIN is dead. The new Governor-General LAWRENCE, son of an Irish officer in the army, has taken his departure for India, where his military experience may be needed, for there are not only disturbances in the north, but, it is said, a fanatical belief is spreading in the southern provinces that a native king is to arise in 1864, and free all India from the hands of her invaders.

The news by the *Persia* leaves us in our usual suspense—the daggers in air and ready to fall when the curtain drops, until the next arrival. The bold movement of Gen. MEADE, and the position of things at Knoxville, both give us promise of important news by the coming steamers. Meantime we prepare for the great and almost only festival kept in England, Christmas, which the poorest look forward to for months, and when everybody expects to be happy.

MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BRITISH PRESS

THE CASE OF THE VICTOR ALIAS RAPPAHANNOCK.

The London *News* rehearses the particulars of the escape of this vessel, which we have already published, and says:

"We are quite ready to pay a tribute of admiration to the smartness which has succeeded in constituting Her Majesty first shipbuilder in ordinary to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, but we confess we should like to see a little of the same quality displayed in the service of the crown. The Government has given a pledge of its sincere desire to prevent the equipment in our ports of vessels intended to follow the career of the *Alabama* by prosecuting the builders of the *Alexandra*. The good faith in which the order for detaining the Victor was given ought not, therefore, to be questioned. The event, however, seems to make it doubtful whether the Government is master in its own house. The suspicions on the ground of which the Admiralty ultimately moved were rife at Chatham early in November, whereas the *Victor* did not sail until the end of the month. It is difficult to explain the remissness of the officials at Chatham and Sheerness without supposing either gross negligence or willful connivance. Even the seamen who were engaged by the Captain of the *Victor* believed that she was destined for the Confederate service, and it is not possible that the authorities should have been wholly without information upon the subject. At any rate, the presumptive case against them

...s lowers himself, aye, even in his own ...ion of manly cowardice; for will he ... were to meet Mr. Bright in the club, ... House of Commons, with the knowledge ... envenomed, he would cower with ... before the man he had stabbed ... ...s, however, is his own affair. But ... respect of the subject in which the ... is interested.

The present management of the *Times* there is ... departure from the plan on which it ... for 50 years ago which distin... from all other journals. They who asso... political errors of the metropolis ... the chief editor and the manager of the *Times* ... maintaining a ... to keep the mass with very sufficient ... presence of those powerful classes who ... dispensers of social distinction and ... have something to say of the pat... Government. We all know the man ... derived from the *Times*. We know ... only avowed and responsible editor—... correspondence with Sir ... Northern Baltic, through whose hands, ... even a line himself, every slander in ... must pass—is as well known to us as the ... at the Home-office. Now the question is ... whether we who are behind the scenes ... in the interests of the uninitiated pub... is the only certain mode of abating such ... to lift the veil and dispel the delusion ... the *Times* is enabled to pursue this game of ... public and servility to the Government ... disposedly use the words) which secures for ... the current advantages, while denying ... public its own boasted benefits of the ... system.

... for public men to decide, each in his own ..., (for myself I have no doubt on the subject,) ... response to such attacks as these, they ... to treat the *Times* as an impersonal myth, ... on the contrary, they will in future ... the responsible editor, manager, or proprietor ... bar of public opinion, and hold him up by ... which awaits the traducer and ... in every other walk of political and so... RICHARD COBDEN.

MIDHURST, Dec. 4.

THE TIMES'S REPLY.

The writer of the *Times* presents his compliments to the editor of the *Daily News*, and begs to inclose him a reply to Mr. COBDEN, which Mr. COBDEN has also omitted to transmit together with his own letter to the editor of the *Daily News*.

DEC. 7.

[COPY.]

THE TIMES OFFICE, Dec. 7.

The editor of the *Times* presents his compliments to Mr. COBDEN, and incloses a proof of his letter, which he will oblige him by returning by Saturday's post, only reached the writer's hands last evening. He could not give it immediate consideration, but in deference to Mr. COBDEN'S name he announced that it should appear to-morrow.

He had only to add, this morning he thinks—and he invites Mr. COBDEN will, on re-perusal, agree with him—that Mr. COBDEN has no right to expect that, on a pretext entirely irrelevant, to publish a series of groundless and unfounded imputations upon a writer and his friends.

If Mr. COBDEN, in the first place, observe that Mr. BRIGHT himself made no complaint of the passage upon which Mr. COBDEN has founded this attack upon the *Times*, and he might on that ground alone decline to interfere with Mr. COBDEN admits is not authorized by the writer.

The facts, however, are shortly these: Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT make two speeches at Rochdale, which are reported in the *Times* at unusual length and with extraordinary promptitude. These speeches are discussed elaborately in two leading articles on successive days and in each of them certain passages are interpreted as recommending a re-partition of the land among the poor. Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT have expressly challenged to disavow this interpretation if it misrepresents their meaning, but they have made no reply, and apparently accept it as convenient or true in intention.

The speeches as reported also remain before the public for upwards of a week, and the interpretation put upon them by the *Times* provokes no adverse remark. At last an article appears upon a totally different subject, in which an allusion is made in a single phrase to Mr. BRIGHT'S supposed opinions, and Mr. COBDEN pounces upon this phrase, not that in any degree the true interpretation of Mr. BRIGHT'S expressions, but that he may make a virulent and most offensive attack upon the *Times* and its conductors.

The object of this seems to be to permit the *Times* to be made the means of disseminating imputations which he knows to be unfounded, and which are entirely irrelevant to the question at issue.

Perhaps the writer is misled in supposing that Mr. COBDEN desires the publication of his letter. If, however, he should think that it could conduce either to his own interest or to the injury of the *Times*, he can probably find some more appropriate organ than the *Times* itself.

MR. COLDEN AND LORD HARTINGTON.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. COLDEN to the Marquis of Hartington:

MUIRKIRK, 9th Dec., 1863.

MY LORD.—You will, perhaps, be good enough to take an early opportunity of correcting, publicly, your recent—I had almost said reckless—perversion of the remarks which fell from me on American affairs at Rochdale.

While with my pen in hand, permit me to add, that, with better opportunities than your lordship of stuying the system of popular education and the state of society in the New England States, I did not recognize much greater security than what you state to the Hastings meeting on those subjects that in what you called myself. I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. COLDEN.

The Marquis of Hartington, M. P.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following documents

REPLY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE. Your Majesty in writing to me the letter which your Ambassador presented to me on the 16th of November, must have been convinced that the general sentiments which inspired your words corresponded to with that cordial assent which a Sovereign has at heart the welfare of nations could not decline joining in the note to which your Majesty proposes to the European Powers by inviting them to a general Congress. During the course of the last half-century the treaties of 1815 have necessarily undergone modifications which the successive influence of time and events exercises upon human institutions. Nevertheless, those treaties are still entitled to form the foundation upon which the political force of Europe actually rests. It will, therefore, be a task worthy the efforts of all Governments interested in the maintenance of order and of peace to endeavor to find that combination, to provide for those possible changes which will have to be studied, and to give additional guarantees to such exertions as may be found to be required or instructed. In such a work I shall join with all my heart, and in perfect loyalty and to consult my own solicitude for the good understanding of Europe, because as Prussia has never objected to the limits of treaties, she has no great interest in provoking or declining the meeting of a Congress. Such a position enables my Government to lend its impartial and distinterested support to a direct understanding between the Powers convoked a preliminary understanding, upon the principles of the Congress, and to obviate any present negotiations the difficulties which might cause germs of discord in a work of conciliation and peace. To this effect my Government will be happy to receive any overtures your Majesty may think fit to make respecting preliminary views.

I thank your Majesty for the hospitality which you have kindly offered me, and I am sure I should meet with a welcome at Paris which renders so dear to me the remembrance of my sojourn at Compiègne; but it is better for our Ministers united in Council to enlighten by their discussions and to prepare for the decision of the Sovereigns the proposals which will be submitted to the Congress.

I take advantage of this opportunity to renew the assurances of the high esteem and special friendship with which I remain, Monsieur mon frere, of your Majesty, Le bon frere,

BERLIN, Nov. 18. WILLIAM.

REPLY OF THE POPE.

IMPERIAL MAJESTY: The thought which your Majesty expresses of being able to establish without shock in Europe—with God's blessing elsewhere also—with the concurrence of the Sovereigns or of their representatives, a system which calms men's minds and restores peace, tranquility, and order to the numerous countries where, unhappily, these benefits are lost, is a design which greatly honors your Majesty, and which, with the cooperation of all, assisted by Divine grace, would produce the best results. We cooperate, therefore, in so laudable a project in a perfectly confidential spirit, and can now earnestly assure your Majesty that all our moral support will be afforded to the Congress, in order that the principles of justice, in these days so much misunderstood and trodden under foot, may be reestablished to the advantage of society in its present agitated state, that violated rights may be admitted in order to be asserted in favor of those who have had to suffer by their violation, and especially in order that the real preeminence which belongs naturally to the Catholic religion, as being the only true one, may be reestablished, especially in Catholic countries.

Your Majesty cannot hesitate to believe that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, either from the duties of his sublime representation, or from the conviction he entertains that in the Catholic faith, in conjunction with practice, is to be found the sole means proper to moralize the peoples, cannot in the midst of Congresses, even political ones, fail in his obligation to sustain with the greatest rigor the rights of our most august religion, which is one, holy, catholic, apostolic and Roman.

The confidence which we express of seeing violated rights vindicated springs from the conscientious duty imposed upon us by their guardianship. In showing ourselves full of solicitude on the subject of those rights, we do not wish your Majesty ever to suppose that we could entertain any doubt with regard to these appertaining to this Holy See, since, beside the other motives which militate in its favor, we have also the assurances which your Majesty has several times given, and caused to be given publicly, assurances which it would seem to us offensive to doubt, coming from so high and powerful a sovereign.

After this preliminary explanation, which has seemed to us all the more opportune that we better understand your Majesty's views, we are happy to add that we applaud material progress, and desire besides that nations should be in a position to enjoy peacefully their property, as much for the profit that they derive therefrom, as for the occupation which it gives them. We could not say as much in the case of our being invited to satisfy certain aspirations of some fractions of these nations—aspirations which cannot be reconciled with the principles above enunciated.

We entertain the hope that your Majesty, with your high perspicacity, will recognize in our frank communication the character of loyalty which always accompanies the acts of this Apostolic See, and at the same time the evidence of the great esteem which we entertain toward your august person, to whom we have in no way hesitated to speak thus explicitly in a matter of so much importance.

Hereupon, with the assurance of our paternal affection, we give your Majesty, your august Consort, and the Imperial Prince, our apostolic benediction.

Given in our Palace of the Vatican, the 20th of November, 1863. PIUS P. P. IX.

REPLY OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE. I have received with as much pleasure as gratitude the letter which your Imperial Majesty was good annugh to address to me under date the 4th of this month.

To regulate existing differences by a general understanding between the European Powers, to calm the unceasingly recurring disquiet which obstructs or retards the development of the prosperity of States, to paralyze the efforts of shoversity parties, and, in fine, to assura the tranquility of Europe by removing every eventuality of war, is the most signal service that can be rendered to the cause of civilization. It is an enterprise which should obtain the suffrages of all those whose aspirations tend to tha welfare of humanity.

Your Majesty has just taken the initiative by proposing to regulate the present and assure the future in a Congress.

I do homage to the elevated thought which has guided your Imperial Majesty, and I thank you very sincerely for the invitation you have forwarded to me in coöperate in your generous projects.

I hope that Germany, especially Austria and Prussia—who in this question has interests from which I cannot separate those of the Kingdom of Hanover—will be enabled to afford her support to the task your Imperial Majesty has imposed upon yourself, and in this case I shall do myself a real pleasure in coöperating as much as possible in the realization of the work which you have undertaken.

Meanwhile, I pray you to be good enough to accept the reiterated assurances of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am, Monsieur mon Frere, your Majesty's good brother,

(Countersigned) GEORGE REX.

COUNT VON PLATEN HALLERMUND, at the Chateau of Herrenhausen, Nov. 23.

REPLY OF THE KING OF BAVARIA

MONSIEUR MON FRERE. I have received the letter which your Imperial Majesty has been kind enough to address to me, under date of the 4th of this month, proposing a Congress, which would assemble at Paris, with the object of laying the foundation of the pacification of Europe.

I cannot but tender full justice to the lofty sentiments with which this proposal is impressed.

The treaties of 1815, on which the present political edifice of Europe rest, are, I am not unaware, destroyed in fact on many points or misunderstood. There is, therefore, no greater task than to spare the future the shocks almost inevitable from this state of things, by regulating in concert with other Powers the litigious questions of the present day, to which the arrangements of these treaties could no longer be applied.

I believe with pleasure that the proposal of your Imperial Majesty, followed by subsequent explanations on the subject, will be received by the Powers directly interested in the solution of these questions in the manner which is most assuasive to assure its success.

In this supposition I do not hesitate to adhere to the proposition of your Imperial Majesty, and I shall esteem myself happy to concur in the work of general pacification by taking part in the future conference.

I take this opportunity of renewing the assurance of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am,

Monsieur mon Frere, of your Imperial Majesty the good brother, MAX.

ROME, Nov. 27.

REPLY OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the KING of SAXONY, in reply to the Congress proposition

MY BROTHER: It is with very great satisfaction that I have found in the letter your Majesty did me the honor to write to me on the 4th of the present month, a new and striking proof of your sincere desire to arrive, by a direct understanding with the Sovereigns who are friends and allies of France, at a pacific solution of the grave questions which now agitate Europe and threaten to disturb international relations more and more.

I can only sincerely hope that the noble intentions of your Imperial Majesty, inspired by your solicitude for the establishment of the general peace upon a solid basis, may meet with the unanimous and cordial support of all the European Powers.

Your Majesty will be persuaded that, penetrated with this sentiment, I shall not fail to pronounce in this sense with my confederate members of the Germanic Diet. Moreover, I will endeavor to make these dispositions favorable to the projects of your Majesty prevail in the Diet itself, unless those of the Powers of Europe, whose cooperation may be considered indispensable to the solution of the questions to be submitted to the decision of the projected Congress should occasion obstacles of a nature to cause the project of the convocation of an European Congress to be abandoned, after the ulterior and more explicit explanations that are expected from the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

In expressing to you my warmest thanks for the amiable hospitality that you offer me in your Capital, I seize this occasion to renew to you the assurances of the high esteem and the inviolable friendship with which I am, my brother,

Your Majesty's good brother,

STUTTGARD, Nov. 16, 1863. WILLIAM.

REPLY OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

The following letter has been addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the King of Holland, in reply to the Congress proposition:

MY BROTHER: The object of the cordial as well as gracious invitation your Majesty has addressed to me in your letter of the 4th of November is to assemble the Powers of Europa at a Congress, in order to deliberate, without a prearranged system, upon the means of establishing without disturbance and upon equitable bases the peace and tranquility of Europe.

I render homage to this generous thought of your Majesty, and shall be happy, in associating myself with this idea, to contribute in common accord with all the other Sovereigns of Europe to realize the noble object which your Majesty desires to attain.

I seize this occasion to renew to you the assurances of high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am, my brother,

Your Majesty's good Brother,

WILLIAM.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

The fight yesterday between HEENAN and KING terminated, as the public already knows, in the unexpected but absoluta defeat of the former. This result of the American's second effort to claim the chief distinctions and notorieties of tha prize ring will probably put an end, for the present at least, to his pugilistic pretensions. The circumstances of his first encounter, in April, 1860, with the Champion of England, were such as to obtain for him a considerable reputation, which ha naturally forfeits by his complete incapacity to cope with a man of average standing in his bloody calling. It would be difficult to describe how thoroughly popular anticipation has been disappointed by this result. The soundest judgments and the coolest calculations had settled beforehand that the American could not fail to win. Not only were the advantages in hetting wholly upon his side, but aven tha friends of his antagonist acknowledged by their acts, if not in words, a sense of infariority. How prediction and expectation were ultimately overturned, a plain narrative of the events of tha day will show.

The special train conveying the pugilists and their companions left London-bridge soon after 6 o'clock. Whatever disorders may have occurred outside the station there certainly was none within, and tha numerous carriages were speedily and almost noiselessly filled. The train proceeded directly to Wadhurst, stopping in the midst of a valley surrounded by high meadows, in one of which, after a considerable delay, the ring was pitched, and was speedily encircled by the impatient multitude. The weather was cool and clear, and the ground, though moist, was sufficiently well suited to the purpose. After some half hour's further unexplained delay, the pugilists, with their seconds, appeared upon the ground, and way was obsequiously made for them, amid the taunts and cries of their supporters.

The manner of the men on their entrance to the ring was thoroughly charactaristic. KING was the first to appear. He had a serious and thoughtful aspect, and gazed about the ground with a careful scrutiny that foreshadowed the anxiety which, throughout the fight, he never ceased to exhibit. HEENAN, on the other hand, entered with a light and jaunty step, briskly shook hands with his opponent, and at once turned his attention to the choice of the ground. This point having been decided, and the choice won by HEENAN, the men were taken in charge by their respective seconds, and disposed, with all accessible appliances of comfort, in their corners to wait the settlement of preliminaries. At this early point of the affair tha popular feeling in favor of HEENAN was manifestly increased, not only by tha superior heartiness and confidence of his bearing, but also by tha apparent advantages of training which keen eyes detected in the fine limbses of his person that were revealed. The betting rose at once and vastly in his favor. A long and wearisome delay, occasioned by the unwillingness of KING'S friends to accept the referee duly appointed by the stakeholder, was occupied by HEENAN'S supporters in laying him from all sides tha most enormous odds upon their favorite. Many extraordinary wagers were offered and accepted—"20 to 7" being a frequent cry. For some 20 minutes after the arrival of the men, great confusion prevailed, which at one period threatened to terminate in a violent disruption of the assemblage. The efforts of the better disposed finally allayed this turbulence, and the objections to the appointed referee were overruled. At a few minutes past 10 o'clock the ring was fairly cleared, the spectators were subdued into comparative tranquility, and the real work of tha day began.

HEENAN was first stripped. A single glance was sufficent to show that, however massive and brawny his present appearance, it contrasted ill with the reconjections of his gigantic power in the memorable fight with SAYERS. There were, indeed, the same broad frame and sinewy limbs, the same muscles that throbbed with nervous force at each movement of the active limbs, the same depth of chest and rearth of arm, the same splendor of physical proportion. His action, also, at the outset was the same, vividly recalling the triumphant air with which he threw his outstretched arms from his sides, and heaved his enormous chest as it to inhale fresh vigor from the morning breeze, but the perception of symmetry which there years ago struck all beholders with admiration seemed now impaired, and a shadowy sense of elasticity appeared to animate his frame. Three years and upward in the life of a prize-fighter leave traces that even in a man still young, as HEENAN, cannot fail to be distinguished. His advantage over KING, as the latter appeared half-naak, was, however, too evident to change in the slightest the flow of opinion around the ring. KING rose from his corner with a singular air of doubt and anxiety. Every movement, even before the fight began, seemed cautiously taken, but there was certainly nothing in his appearance to warrant premature exultation from the opposite party. More finely trained than HEENAN, he showed less bulk and weight, but there was no very less development of those qualities which make up real fighting strength. As the men approached one another, the feeling again rose in HEENAN'S favor. KING, although taller than the American, preserved at first a stooping attitude, which caused him to appear the smaller man. HEENAN stood rigidly erect, seeming to find a satisfaction in looking down upon his antagonist. From their countenances it was easy to see that one looked upon his victory as a long-gone conclusion, while the other felt thoroughly conscious of the difficult work that lay before him. Both faces, however, were staring and good-humored—HEENAN'S even boorishly so. KING'S handsomer features were shadowed by an evident self-distrust. The seconds lost little time in pressing them each for action, and after the long waste of time they at last stood ready. There was a great uproar round the ring, and men with murderous villainously low came tramping past with bundles of sticks in their hands, shouting again that they were ready with £20 to £7 on HEENAN, but they found few takers for the American was already considered the winner beyond all chance of accident.

Amid these cries of betters, the efforts of outsiders trying to get a place in front, some calling that the police were coming, some that the fight was sold and would not come off at all, HEENAN and KING each with his two seconds, crossed the ring and shook hands. With the seconds it was a mere formality, but not so with the principals. They, at least, seemed to shake hands cordially, and spoke, or seemed to speak for an instant, their each drew back. The fight then began, not as most people see a fight—a mere rough-and-tumble street scramble, in which there is more noise than hurt, more danger from the pavement than the worst the combatants can do—but a quiet, good humored, deadly serious fight, where the men looked long at each other, and then advanced slowly nearer, with the right arm held close across the body, the left just raised now and then as if to feel the way. Both stood easily, shifting their ground, and warily watching the other, lightly poised upon the toes, ready to spring in upon the least opening or draw back from danger. Now and then there was a rapid feint, a quick glancing of the arms as the blow was threatened, and the stop was there, and then both sparred broadly, as if they understood each other better and again charged ground, keeping still near enough to hit if a chance should offer, but by no means so near as to throw a chance away. It was really a wonderful sight this fencing match with hands, both men so cool and so good-tempered, while all around the ring echoed with advice, taunts, or invective. In spite of all his friends could do in spite of all the loud entreaties of his friends KING suffered himself to be outmanœuvred by the American, and all his coming ground on HEENAN, with the glare of the level morning sun full in his eyes. It was a dreadful disadvantage of which HEENAN seemed inclined to make the most, but there was a danger in the quick eye and long, forcible arm of KING, who stride out now and then as if to straighten some heart and wither him back by a way that even HEENAN sharpness and cleverness he was did not care to disregard. Going to a stand at "Fibbs it with a blow" was cried from HEENAN'S corner, and in another second, like a flash, blows were offered, there was a slight clinch, and HEENAN stood upright in the ring with his antagonist's head held in a grasp like that of a vice between his arm. Then every one came close to KING to "get down" to HEENAN, to "hold fast, and pin on him." Yet still, in this manoeuvre the enormous advantages he now possessed over his opponent, the American stood upright, never attempting to return the partial blows with which KING was visiting an the head and body. Just in the same way did HEENAN catch SAYERS at Farnborough, and, to use a very homely but expressive phrase, he, after having caught his fish, seemed at a loss what to do with him. Had the American thrown himself down with his antagonist's head under him, he could certainly have stunned KING, most probably have broken his neck; but, as it was, he suffered it's advantage to escape, and merely stood up, grim, and stark, hugging KING with a choking grasp, while his whole chest and back seemed to spot with red boils under the sharp, quick, close blows of the Englishman. Another minute and they were struggling upright for the fall with their great powerful forms interlocked, and swaying to and fro like a huge, uncouth machine, slamming heavily from side to side. A great shout, and they come with a smash to the ground, KING under, heavily. In an instant the seconds are by their sides, and they are borne rapidly to their corners, swathed in heavy cloths, their faces dabbed with sponges, and their quivering lips moistened from flasks of water. MACDONALD is fortunately one of HEENAN'S seconds, and SAYERS is unfortunately the other, for the champion pugilist is at sea in this mild office, and is about the worst that ever crossed the ropes, lifting his man by the hair, or ear, or nose, or whatever he first catches hold of him. Not are KING'S seconds (one at least) much better, for a heavy man, named TYLER, by his most injudicious meddling, vexes and harasses his principal in every way.

Both are quick up to the call of "time," which is not punctually adhered to on either side, and the half-minute rule is broken through; for both men are strong and fresh, and there is no need of hurrying them. HEENAN is first in the centre, and at once rushes on his antagonist; and there are what are called "exchanges" in the parlance of the ring—that is to say, both men hit each other slightly, all the profit in this most unpleasant species of barter being on the side of the American, till they close, when KING is thrown in a heap on the grass. Almost before the time allotted is run out both are at it again, the American forcing the fighting, and giving KING again a tearful fall. The blows are nothing in the rounds as yet; it seems all wrestling, in which, though failing under, KING does not appear to suffer more than his quick assailant. Yet somehow KING is thought to be losing, and sundry flat-nosed men, whom no one would think of trusting out of handcuffs, swagger about, and loudly offer 100 to 5 on the American. In truth, it looks ill for the Englishman. His eye is clear and bright, but there is a suspicious tenderness about one of his seconds which makes the lookers-on more than timid of his chances against the great athlete, who stalks forth first at every call of "Time," his white, delicate skin all bruised and marred, but with the huge muscles creeping and seeming to overflow his limbs with every movement. Again they meet, and hand over hand the American forces the fighting, though his blows appear to lack mischief; but not so his wrestling, for for the fourth time, ha throws KING so heavily that the spectators—the very men who come to see the fight which they hoped would be fought out to the verge of death—are silent and look alarmed, as KING goes down with a heavy, dull sound, like a huge rock, and lies like a corpse on the trampled grass. KING is carried to his corner, and at once leans back, his head resting against the stake, his hands outstretched along the ropes an either side, and he breathes heavily, while men come into the ring and fan him, and cold water is poured upon his hands, and chest, and face; yet still they barely restore him to sufficient consciousness to enable him to walk forth to where the American is waiting for him. He spars for time, and so they shift from KING'S corner to HEENAN'S for a few minutes, both to a certain extent distressed, for both act on the defensive. Thus fencing about, still good-tempered—better tempered far than those around the ring, who, with all the dreadful taint of the first murderer in their veins, call out in hungry accents for closer fighting and more blood,—the men confront each other, KING with his face always to the sun, his forehead contracted to a deep frown to dim the light which dazzles him. Here the fight turns. Suddenly, yet without much feinting, KING moves in, and with all the might of great strength hits the American full in the mouth a dreadful blow, which sounds through the ring like a loud splash. The blood flies from HEENAN'S mouth, and there is a great shout as he stands dazed and off his guard, swaying round and round, his knees trembling, and his feet only keeping the turf, while his whole body reels like a teetotum that is about to fall. KING, still with knitted brows, for the sun is full in his eyes, looks at him distrustfully, and there are cries for him to "Go in and win" but he lets his chance escape, though another blow at that moment, as HEENAN then stood stood helpless, would have ended the struggle. Great cries, and cheers, and shouts followed this dreadful blow. HEENAN seemed stung beyond himself, and, only waiting till he could draw himself together, he rushed at KING, and in a heavy struggle for the fall KING was again undermost, though HEENAN struck his head dreadfully.

Savage, apparently, but always grimly smiling, light, quick and dreadful with his left, the American again came forth, meeting KING. Both hit out wildly, but did nothing. The pace was getting fearful now, and the men seemed distressed; yet, still both came forth, and KING hit HEENAN so mercilessly about the eyes that the latter closed at once, and again flung the Englishman heavily and flat upon his loins, so that for a few seconds KING seemed almost paralyzed. Slowly, yet with a show of *sang froid*, KING came to time, and again, as in the fifth round, struck HEENAN dreadfully in the face, closed at once, and threw the American a tremendous back-fall. This round again changed the prospects of the fight, which from this time forward set in steadily against HEENAN. Again the men came forth from their corners, and now, with the quickness of lightning, KING struck blow after blow fair and full into HEENAN'S battered face, and, seemingly, without an effort on the part of his opponent to keep off a punishment the very sound of which made the listeners' blood run cold. Suddenly the American drew back, then made a rush and threw KING under him, but struck his own head violently against the ground.

Again, to the instant, "Time" was called, both men rose eagerly, though the pace was fast, and each panted heavily. Still they never spared for time, but like two fierce dogs fell upon each other, mind always hitting fearfully about the head of his antagonist, who, strangely, never, so to say, tried to parry, but after a few harmless blows closed for the throw, and strove to win by hurling his man to the ground as heavily as possible. Both seemed fearfully distressed. It was painful to look at them. KING always fell heavily, but not till he had made his mark upon the splendid form opposed to him. HEENAN was not so much punished as when he fought with SAYERS, but evidently he was more injured, for on every part of his body where blows could be struck fairly the livid lumps had risen over him and lay in a mass about his neck and throat. His upper lip, where SAYERS gave him such a dreadful wound, had opened again and seemed to hang in pieces on his face; his eyes were last closing and his features were almost blue. Still he was always the first to time, forcing the fighting when it was evident KING was husbanding his strength, and how much he had of it he showed in the 12th round by giving the American a fearful back-fall.

The fight had now lasted half an hour, and it was evident at a glance that it was a race against nature, in which the Englishman, as the youngest, was the more likely to win. KING showed little signs of punishment, but alarming symptoms of distress; while the American, though badly injured, was apparently the freshest.

From this time out to the close it was almost the same in every round, except once, where the men fought at close quarters, and, without an attempt to guard, hit full and square into each other's face, till it was frightful to look upon them as the blows fell with a flat, dull smash, like striking upon raw meat. At last, all of a sudden, the American gave KING a blow which sent him tottering back like a drunken man, and as HEENAN followed up to win at once, KING threw himself down; and it was well he did so. But the cry went round that he had lost, and there was great cheering. Presently he rose, and turned in the ring, till KING, always quiet, yet always strong, came forth, and with awful sounds of vengence in blows could be heard dashed full to hit down the now bloody and fearfully disfigured form of HEENAN to the earth. So it went on to the 19th round, HEENAN now covered with mud and blood, almost blind, and tottering fast.

Coto to this point the advantages of the fight have been upon the side of the American, although the violence and speed with which he has fought, falling no less heavily than his antagonist to the ground at every other round, have begun to show terrible and exhausting efforts upon him. Now, at the commencement of the 19th round, there is a waver of doubt whether KING may not hold himself well enough together to outlast HEENAN, but this idea is abandoned when, at the close, he falls with such a dead-weight that even while the dull, heavy sound is still in every ear, a cry arises that "the fight is over," and "KING can't come to time." Upon this the partial rise to which the spectators have been subject is swept away. They break past their boundaries, trampling over the ropes in hundles of quiet or less active witnesses, and away backward and forward in masses rise upon the ropes, hungry for a sight of the defeated man. Neither is this but was to be only to those behind, who see the rest as they can from over and whose eagerly waiting heads shut out from view all the others. But it is presently evident that the hurrying of hands out of the ring, for above the heads of the bystanders the two gigantic naked forms, urged forward by their seconds, are seen in approach each other, and again louder and more excited cries the contest is renewed with the rated fiercely and senseless. It is declared—by which a majority it is impossible at the moment to ascertain that KING was with difficulty to be brought in time for the last round, and that HEENAN, counting now upon an easy conquest, is becoming wildly incautious, and the event would seem to justify the contention, for, with a more critical eye considering how much as yet he were, KING set out to meet his antagonist's approach, and, closing with him, he dashes him to the earth, almost insensible.

From this moment it is at once and admitted that HEENAN has lost the battle, and to the roars of execration following the victor he endeavors, amid youth of the Englishman on the ring to put on his spectacles with tremendous rapidity. How could the American appear upon his ground—where, it must be said, he presented himself with a swagger to the end—before he was presented by KING'S furious blows or crushed down in his old place on the ropes. His face soon became a frightful spectacle, although far less hideous than at the close of his battle with SAYERS. At last even the dullest among the minutes of his friends were stirred, and, after another interval less round, in which the failing strength of the great gladiator was no longer capable of muzzling him a show of defence, he was, at the close of the 24th round, withdrawn reluctantly by his friends, though himself insensible. Thus the cruel contest ended, leaving for the moment little to choose between the conquered either of victor or of vanquished.

Such was the end of the fight, after nearly forty minutes of hard, quick, desperate fighting, between two of the most powerful men that probably have ever entered the ring. It was fought out fairly and truly to the bitter end, no the man taking any advantage of the other. Neither was laid upon from but that of their own seconds from the moment they both entered the ring until the American was laid senseless, bruised and beaten out of all semblance of the man who in the pride of manhood and strength had stood there only half an hour before.

There were great cheers as KING won, to which for a few moments he was very weak, for the pace had been rapid, and, all-powerful as he was, the heavy falls had shaken his vitality, and the giant who had strode into the ring an overmatch for all, could scarcely close his fingers round the glass of water which was to keep him from fainting. Yet there must be a soul of goodness even in things evil, for the first really conscious thought that flitted through his mind was a wish to make friends with his late antagonist, and as he said it he lunged heavily through the crowd of his admirers to a little knot of curious lookers-on, amid whom what seemed the corpse of the redoubtable HEENAN now lay. SAYERS was with him, and kept with him; but better advice was needed than any pugilist ought to be called upon to give; for HEENAN, though not nearly so much punished as when he fought at Farnborough, was evidently much more injured. He was pulseless at the wrists, and even over the heart the palpitation was fluttering, faint, and low. Yet he had not fainted. It was the insensibility of exhaustion, the sheer want of vitality, though almost till he collapsed so suddenly he was supposed to be the winner. One man was trying to heave up his immense inanimate form, while another stripped tha wet drawers, stained deep with his own blood, from the limbs of the stunned athlete. Th re was a dreadful significance in the way in which he was hauled about limb by limb, as warmer clothes were dragged over his unconscious form. like dressing a corpse. Yet no one seemed to mind much, for all were crowning round the victor, who, with very little signs of punishment about his face, came gaily up in the train back to town. HEENAN was left with his seconds on the field he had fought to win. No one seemed to think much of him; he was a beaten man, and among pugilists there is no mercy for the defeated. Fair or foul, there is as yet only one morality with them—success. Still, there are men alive who think they can revive the prize ring! It would be as easy to restore the sports of the arena.

The Prisoners on Johnson's Island.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

From the Cleavelond Herold, Dec. 22.

It is reported that intelligence has reached the authorities of another plot to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island and take them over to Canada, after doing what mischief they can on this side. The exact details of the information have not been divulged, but it is believed that tha leading features of the plot are as follows:

The ice is now making rapidly in tha lake, and if the present weather continues, there will soon be a safe passage across the lake from Point Pelee, Canada, by the way of Point Pelee Island, and the American cluster of islands, to Danbury townshin on the peninsula closing in Sandusky Bay. From the mainland of Danbury township to Johnson's Island (Bull Island) is only half a mile. The plan is to get a sufficient number of desperate men over from Canada, secrete them in the woods of Danbury township, and signal the prisoners. At a concerted signal a simultaneous attack will be made on the guards by the prisoners within the inclosure and their friends without. If the movement is successful the rebels will then arm themselves, destroy the Government estsblishments on the island, proceed to Sandusky and burn it down, seize everything they can carry off, and then either continue their work of destruction in Ohio, or make a straight course for Canada across the ice. It is said the rebel sympathizers in Ohio have full inteligence of the proposed plot.

In this juncture the inquiry comes up as to the position of the United States steamer *Michigan*, with her powerful armament. For some inexplicable reason she has been taken to Erie, where she can be of no possible service, and has been laid up for the Winter. Why the *Michigan* should ever make Erie her headquarters has always been a mystery, but the fact of her wintering at that place when her presence is so urgently needed to overawe the rebel prisoners, and protect the lake border from rebel assaults, is a puzzle past finding out.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Some of the Observances and Enjoyments.

One of the most glorious days of the many glorious ones had this season was that of yesterday, and Christmas came all smiles to meet gladness as well as to create it. Santa Claus must have had a busy time over night, and must have been everywhere scattering his gifts with most liberal hand, for there was an acknowledgment on every face that the sly old rogue, the generous old heart, had been and gone and done it, or where he had not that he had intended to, and this was considered all the same, so well disposed was everybody to be contented and happy.

Services were held in the Episcopal churches yesterday. At Trinity the programme on the bells, six pieces, were most admirably given, and attracted crowds of listeners. The music at Trinity was of unusual excellence, and this is equally true of that of all the other churches.

The solemn services of the Catholic Church was observed in all the places of worship. They were very profusely and elegantly decorated, but St. Stephens, in Twenty-eighth street, presented decidedly the most beautiful appearance.

Nearly all public and private institutions of charity made arrangements for the happiness of those under their charge. Citizens very liberally contributed to the appeals to them for substantial aid towards this purpose, and Christmas was made a merry one in consequence.

At the New-England Rooms and at all the Soldiers' Relief Associations, there were liberal arrangements made for the observance and enjoyment of the day.

Christmas at the Public Institutions.

The usual Christmas visit was paid yesterday, by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, to the different Institutions. About 10 o'clock A. M., the steamer belonging to the department having on board the Commissioners and several invited guests, left Bellevue Hospital and proceeded to Randall's Island, where they were received by eight hundred Children. President DRAPER made them an address, and soon after the festivities commenced, the principal feature being that of a most excellent dinner, "with the extras."

At the House of Refuge there was as much clemency and festivity as the corrective purpose of the institution would allow. The boys were permitted to pass the day without labor, and were treated to dinner far superior to their every-day one.

At the Hospital 150 children were made as happy as the charities of Mrs. A. H. GIBBONS could make them. This lady has for several years presided on Christmas at the hospital, and with an abundance of delicacies has administered to the comfort of, and afforded pleasure to its inmates.

At Blackwell's Island the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were provided with a Christmas dinner. During the day they got up among themselves varied entertainments, and were apparently as happy as the more fortunate outsiders.

At the Almshouse the paupers were furnished with what to them must have been a sumptuous feast. Except at the Penitentiary and Workhouse, there was a good time at all the institutions.

FESTIVITIES AT THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The entertainment provided for the children at the Five Points' House of Industry yesterday was a very pleasant affair. The scholars assembled in their various school-rooms in the morning, and went through the customary exercises with great credit to themselves and their teachers. At the conclusion they partook of an excellent dinner provided by the liberal contributions of charitable citizens. But after dinner came the long-expected hour of delight for the little ones when the doors of the chapel were thrown open and the Christmas Tree, loaded with toys of every kind, met their eager gaze. Heavily laden it deed, was this tree, for on it was a gift for each child belonging to the Institution, and as nine hundred were there for the little girls 175 dolls, dressed in the most tasteful manner by the fair hands of the ladies of the Church of the Assension. The tree was soon stripped of its welcome fruit. Short addresses were made by gentlemen present, and the children sang festival songs. The enthusiasm at the conclusion of the day were great, when they were startled by the unexpected arrival of Santa Claus himself in *propria persona*, wrapt up in furs, and bearing an unmistakable fish-horn, and carrying on his arm a basket of sugar plums. Receiving a warm and cordial welcome, Santa Claus very graciously distributed the contents of his basket, and vanished amid the shouts of the delighted children.

AT THE LADIES' MISSION, FIVE POINTS, SITE OF OLD BREWERY.

The children of this institution have their great dinner on Thanksgiving Day, but Mr. SHEARER, the kind-hearted Superintendent, always manages to make the children happy on Christmas Day too. Yesterday they met in the chapel at 10 o'clock, and after a short address from Rev. Dr. WILKES, of India, presents were distributed to the scholars of the school and Sunday School. Each little girl received a pair of fur cuffs or a fur cape, a Bible, books, articles of clothing, knives, toys, &c. As they passed out of the chapel a paper bag was handed to every child, the contents of which ought to have made them content for the day, being nuts, candies and cakes, to which was added a couple of roasted apples. For the remainder of the day the children were free to play and enjoy their holiday to the top of their hearts.

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, HOWARD-STREET.

Great preparations were made at the Soldiers' Relief Association yesterday by Col. NEVILLE, and Christmas was celebrated by the soldiers in the joliest style imaginable. There were 100 soldiers staying at the Rooms, but invitations were sent to all the troops stationed in New-York and vicinity to be present at the dinner, so that about 500 were present in the course of the day. Dinner commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but could be had by parties arriving at any hour

He spoke also of thermo electricity, and prophicied that one of the most important applications of heat would yet be for generating electric currents. He was aware that such currents were weak, but he could see the direction to be pursued to strengthen them. He said, it may not be uninteresting to recall to mind the nature of the lengthy discussion carried on between GALVANI and VOLTA; the former was of opinion that a peculiar fluid was secreted in the brain, which was sent along the nerves to all the different parts of the body—that the muscles were capable of being charged with it, and that convulsions produced in the muscles were produced by an abundance of the nervous energy from the muscle in consequence of the conducting power of the nerves. VOLTA was of a different opinion, and argued that the convulsions were produced by the passage of a current of common electricity through the limb of the body, which was thrown into a state of convulsion merely in consequence of its irritability.

The Faradaic theory of one electricity, though popularly received and acted upon fairly to explain with entire satisfaction some peculiarities of electrical phenomena—for example, two bodies, resinously or vitreously electrified, repel each other.

GALVANISM and ELECTRICITY in explaining this, supposed an attraction of matter to repel each other without opposition. "There was," he said, "three epochs in the history of electro-magnetism. The first being that of GALVANI and VOLTA's discussions. The second, PROFESSOR HENRY and FARADAY's discoveries; and the last the developments of the electro-magnetic telegraph." About two years regularly intervened those successive epochs.

After which, he said, so many electro-magnetic machines, the force of which producing apparatus was entirely taken from the engine, and a number of which could turn the moving power precisely as it does the compound steam engine, carbonic acid or other gas were used in place of electricity.

No encouraging success has yet attended the attempts to employ electricity as an economic power. And when we are told that it was invented and brought to maturity by the expenditure of much manual labor and horse power, that is employed to smelt zinc, to burn lime, &c., to produce power is a very cautious process of reasoning.

By the latest comparison between the different means of motion, it has been shown that for every 1 lb. expended the weight to be raised by manual power, carried 6 ft., one foot high in a day; by horse power, 30,000 lbs., one foot high in a day; by steam power, 50,000,000 lbs., one foot high in a day; by electro-magnetism, 900,000 lbs. one foot high in a day.

Electro metallurgy is of much more industrial importance than would be supposed by the casual observer, if the number of persons employed in electro-plating, deposition of copper, and electrotyping in this city, were made—there are those who would not be surprised at the large numbers.

At Birmingham, England, 500 operatives were employed at one time in one factory.

In concluding, the lecturer said—I have always been classed by those who have attached little importance to electricity as a remedial agent, except as a muscular excitant or exercise.

The following is a copy of a bill of fare giving all the nourishment which appears to be considered sufficient for immediate wants of persons in certain circumstances, and it is certainly a very easy mode of disposing of a subject.

WHAT IS FURNISHED?

I remember to have present a few years since, when a young man, not a student of chemistry, however, asked Dr. CHARLES S. JACKSON what he considered meant. He replied that it was "the water that God knows, but man cooks." The word electricity is quite popular employed in this sense.

The book for any article having arrived, on motion the subject was to be continued on Thursday evening next.

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Corcoran.

THE OBSEQUIES TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY

The remains of Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN arrived in this City at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and were deposited in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The body left Washington at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, immediately on its arrival from Fairfax Court House, and reached Jersey City a little after 5 A. M. yesterday, in consequence of the uncertainty as to the time of the arrival of the body, the contemplated escort from the Jersey ferry to the City Hall was dispensed with, and the remains were conveyed from the foot of Cortlandt-street to the Park in a hearse attended only by the officers and soldiers of the Irish Legion, who accompanied the remains from Fairfax Court House, and the committee from the Common Council, who went to Washington to meet the body, consisting of Aldermen Ottiwell and Coeymans, McConnell, Keenan and Brandon. The officers of the Irish Legion who came on with the body were Col. Meagher, Lieut.-Col. Wood, Capt. Schuyler, Capt. Coon, Surgeon Neius, Lieuts. Hughes, Van Fortland and Bell, Quarter-master Cook, Sergt. Kelly, Corp. Manning, privates Ring, Carroll and Dooley, and a drummer-boy named Wm. P. Tevham. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and lady, and the widow of Gen. CORCORAN, also came on from Washington in the same train with the escort. During the day a large throng of citizens congregated in the City Hall anxious to get a view of the remains, and at 1 o'clock the Governor's Room was opened for an hour to allow the people to look at the corpse. The body was embalmed before leaving Fairfax Court-house, and presents a very lifelike appearance. The body is encased in a handsome oval-topped rose-wood coffin with heavy silver mountings. It will be exposed to public view from 10 o'clock this morning until 3 in the afternoon. Sergt. JOHN KELLY, Corp. MANNING, and privates PATRICK RING, MICHAEL CARROLL and TEEVAN, the drummer boy, were on duty last night as guard of honor. The funeral ceremonies will take place on Sunday, and the remains will be escorted to their last resting place by a full brigade of the New York National Guard, under command of Gen. Sandford. Before the funeral, the remains will, at 9 A.M. to-morrow be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where at 9 o'clock, solemn services, according to the rules of the Catholic Church, will be held. At their conclusion, the remains will be reconveyed to the City Hall.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING—AN ATTEMPT TO FLOOD THE CITY WITH SPURIOUS MONEY.—On Christmas Eve the counterfeiters were very numerous and very active among the shopkeepers throughout this City and Brooklyn. From all the evidence we can obtain, it appears that the rogues had everything well-arranged for a successful onslaught, and but for the telegraph and the Police they would have had it all their own way. In the early part of the evening the circulation of the bogus money began, and quite an amount was passed off upon unsuspecting people before the Police were notified. The counterfeits were mainly $2 bills on the Bank of Albion, Orleans County, this State; $5's on HENRY D. BARTO & Co.'s Bank of Trumansburgh, Cayuga County, and $5's on the Clinton Bank, N. Y. The Police made a large number of arrests, the following are reported: PATRICK RYAN and EDMUND BLAKE were taken into custody by Officer BRENNAN, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with passing spurious $5 bills on BARTO & Co.'s Bank to E. MILLER, of No. 54 Chatham street; also, with passing a $5 bill on the same bank at a saloon, No. 58 Chatham-street, Officer TOWN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested FREDERICK COOKE for passing a $2 bill on the Bank of Albion to GEO. SCHMIDT, of No. 419 William-street. A large quantity of bad money was found in his possession. GEORGE COLE and THOMAS ALTER were arrested by the Twelfth Precinct Police for passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Albion Bank. JAMES WILSON was taken into custody for attempting to pass $2 bills on the same bank, at No. 170 Eighth-avenue. The prisoners were all committed for examination. Those who have been imposed upon by these counterfeits are requested to call at the Tombs this morning for the purpose of identifying the prisoners.

A WOMAN SHOT IN CANAL-STREET.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a German named LOUIS ROEFS, residing at No. 28 Wooster-street, while standing in front of his own door, discharged a pistol loaded with ball. The missile passed across Wooster to Canal and lodged in the breast of Miss LYDIA MORRIS, who was standing in front of No. 364 Canal-street. The victim gave one scream, and immediately fell upon the walk. Officer GANTZ, of the Fifth Precinct, came to her assistance, and she was conveyed to her residence, No. 119 Franklin-street. Dr. PETTIJEAN was called in and made an examination of the wound. He found that the bullet had struck the collar-bone, and thence glanced off. The bone is fractured, but it is believed the young woman will survive her injuries. ROEFS was arrested, and when taken before the magistrate he said, "I only tried the pistol to keep Christmas." He was held to await an examination.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Late on Thursday night, CHARLES REILLY entered the premises of Mr. HERMAN FINEKAN, No. 131 West Twenty-fourth-street, by means of a pick and a skeleton key, and stole therefrom one gold fob-chain, a gold breast-pin, gold bracelet, gold neck-chain and gold locket, all of the value of $51. A domestic in the house discovered REILLY in the house and gave the alarm. Officer FISCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was soon at hand, and after a severe chase he succeeded in capturing his man. The stolen property was all recovered. REILLY was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Court, and committed for examination.

DROWNED.—As several young men, partially intoxicated, were scuffling near Pier No. 47 East River yesterday, one of them, named MATSON ELSINGER, fell into the water and was drowned. As the body of deceased could not be found, it was supposed it floated some distance under water, and finally lodged beneath some of the docks.

FIRE IN A SAW-MILL.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the sawing and planing mill of Messrs. PURDY & SNIFFIN, No. 3 Tompkins-street. The fire originated in the boiler-room, and was extinguished with the loss of about $500.

FEW ARRIVALS.—There were very few arrivals of foreign vessels yesterday, although a large number were overdue and expected.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS IN BROOKLYN.—This holiday was celebrated with the usual spirit yesterday. The places of business were closed, and everybody appeared to be out of doors. The streets were thronged. Thousands repaired to the skating ponds on the outskirts of the city. The Washington, Nassau, Capitoline and Union Ponds were in full blast, and filled with skaters of both sexes. Musical entertainments were given on several ponds, and would have been on all if hands could have been procured for the occasion. The numerous free ponds, to be found almost anywhere about the suburbs, were also filled, and all seemed to have a happy time. The Industrial Union Schools presented a lively appearance. The children, anticipating a treat, repaired thither in large numbers, and all were satisfied. Some received skates, others books, and all candies and other good things. There was an interesting time at the Baptist Tabernacle Church, corner of Hicks and Luquer streets, in the evening. Some years since the children of the neighborhood were gathered together by some benevolent and russian citizens. The school grew in numbers, and at length a church was organized of which the Rev. T. EWIN BROAN was chosen pastor. The congregation is now in a flourishing condition. The exercises last evening consisted of singing by the children, dialogues and declamation. A quartette of adults sung Christmas carols and Christmas anthems—the entire musical programme being under the direction of Mr. H. E. MATHEWS, and excellently conducted. The church was finely decorated with evergreens and flags, presenting a very pretty appearance. About one thousand children were present, besides some four hundred grown persons who take an interest in the School, which is under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. DAVIS. The average attendance on Sundays is about eight hundred. A number of presents were given after the exercises were concluded. The Superintendent was presented with a photographic album containing cartes de visite of all the teachers. It cost $30. A panorama of the Holy Land and of battles of the rebellion were given during the evening by Mr. M. R. BROWN, which added greatly to the interest of the occasion. The children were provided with plenty of good things, and all went home satisfied and pleased with the proceedings of the night.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the Kings County Jail Thursday afternoon for the purpose of acting upon the resolutions passed by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in relation to the banks. The incorporated institutions of the city having refused to pay local taxes on the ground that they paid government taxes on their United States securities, the Aldermen appointed a Committee to wait upon the Directors, and an arrangement was made to the effect that the banks should pay the taxes, subject to the decision of the Courts as to their liability; and if not liable, the city was to refund the money thus paid. The Supervisors, having no legal authority in the matter, declined to take any action, and the whole matter, therefore, remains with the Board of Aldermen. On motion, the salary of the Deputy Keeper of the County Jail was fixed at $800 per year, the salary of the matron at $200 per month, and the cook at $35 per month. A communication from the Sheriff elect was received in relation to the jail fees which a law passed by the last Legislature cut off. He contends that he is still entitled to those fees, which amount to a large sum of money per year, and asks that the Law Committee examine into the matter as to his right to receive the same. The matter was referred to the Law Committee for examination and report. Petitions were received from different Trades Societies protesting against the manufacture of cigars in the Penitentiary by convicts. The subject was referred and the Board adjourned.

SUICIDE.—A man named WILLIAM PRENDERGAST, residing on the corner of Butler and Bond streets, committed suicide on Thursday night in the cells of the Forty-third Precinct Police Station-house. He was arrested the night before on the charge of insanity, and placed in a cell for safe-keeping. At an early hour yesterday morning, the doorman discovered him hanging to his cell door. He had torn up his bed blanket and made a rope, with which he hung himself to the grating. Life was not quite extinct when discovered, and medical aid was called, but it was found that he was too far gone. He breathed his life away shortly afterward. The deceased was a painter by trade, about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. Coroner NOSTRAND held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death by suicide, while laboring under insanity, was rendered.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—Officer FORAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, arrested a woman named MARY FETHERSON, on Thursday night, on the charge of committing a felonious assault upon MISS MARY MCKINNEY, and injuring her severely. Both parties reside in that section of the city known as Crow Hill. As alleged, Mrs. FETHERSON visited the house occupied by Mrs. MCKINNEY, without being invited. A quarrel and a fight ensued, in which Mrs. FETHERSON picked up a stone and struck Mrs. MCKINNEY on the head, causing injuries of a dangerous character. The assailant was arrested and committed to await a hearing before Justice PERRY.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Twelve men were enlisted at Gen. SCHENCK'S Headquarters Thursday, and six at the office of the Provost-Marshal. Six of the whole number were colored. Capt. HANLEY has been transferred from the military headquarters in this city to the military office in New-York. Lieut. WILLIAMS takes his place in Brooklyn.

Williamsburgh.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—An unknown woman on Wednesday evening walked off one of the Grand-street ferry-boats and was drowned. She had been noticed during the afternoon acting in a very singular manner in the streets of Brooklyn.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr. GEO. ALCOTES, of No. 44 North Second-street, Eastern District, fell dead of disease of heart. He was a ship-carpenter, aged 35 years. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest.

FROST-BITTEN.—Three men on the *Neptune* and *Kensington* had their fingers frost-bitten on Wednesday night. They were sent to the Marine Hospital. The *Neptune* has been ordered to the Narrows.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washington	Dec 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton
Agradic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the *Bavaria*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, &c.

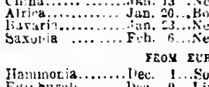
The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SKATING—LLEWELLYN PARK.

The proprietors of Llewellyn Park will please to take notice that the skating pond (7 acres on the mountain top) is in fine skating order. Visitors require cards of admission.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 37 NEW-BOWERY.—This Mission is now so crowded with little wanderers that there is no room for visitors on Christmas Day, but the friends of neglected children are invited to meet in Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, and listen to short spirited addresses and most beautiful singing by 75 very interesting little girls from the Mission. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises commence at 7½. Admittance 25 cents.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church and No. 1 of the New-York Sunday School Union will be celebrated in the church corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27. Adoresses will be delivered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., and the Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D. The hymns to be sung by the scholars have been written expressly for this occasion. Exercises to commence at 3 o'clock.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE DESTITUTE FREEDMEN of the Southwest and elsewhere, will be held in Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the celebrated Levi COFFIN, of Cincinnati; Rev. C. C. LEIGH, and the Pastor of the Church. Several of his white slave children exhibited in Mr. Beecher's Church, will be present. A Christmas sermon by the Pastor at 10½ A. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Watch Night on THURSDAY next, commencing at 9 o'clock, with prayer. Preaching at 10 o'clock. Love Feast after preaching.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Near 5th-av., Rev. Dr. CURRY, Pastor.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Sunday School connected with this Church will be celebrated on SUNDAY, (Dec. 27,) at 2 P. M. Services will be of an interesting character. Addresses by Rev. ALFRED CORBMAN and Rev. F. BOTTOME. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7. All are invited.

THE THIRD SERMON IN THE SERIES, by ministers of different evangelical denominations, calculated to show the oneness of the Church of Christ, and opposed to sectarianism, will be preached in the Free-will Baptist Church (by their kindness) in 29th-st., just west of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. BLANCHARD. Subject, *Christian Union.*

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, to be delivered in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. ROBINSON'S,) on SUNDAY EVENINGS, by distinguished clergymen of different denominations. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will deliver the first sermon of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The thirteenth discourse of this series by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will be delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Jonah.* Preaching in the MORNING, as so, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FAIR OF THE LADIES' EDUCATIONAL UNION, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, for the CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS. Institution No. 58 4th-av. Closes THIS (Saturday) EVENING. The articles remaining will be sold very low. Come and purchase, and so assist in supporting OUR NATION'S ORPHANS.

THE THIRD OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS on "the Liturgy," will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., by Rev. ALEX'R H. VINTON, D.D., in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway. Subject—*Liturgic Worship, Natural, Revealed and Scriptural.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring-sts.—Rev. R. S. DASHIELL, of Jersey City, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN R. WARDLE, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Watch Night services commencing at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School attached to Rev. Dr. E. STEVENS'S Reformed Dutch Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at the services commencing at the o'clock. Addresses by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and the Pastor. Friends and acquaintances are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the rooms (Bible House, 3d av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. Young men are cordially invited.
R. R. M'BURNEY,
Recording Secretary.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, 58 East Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Elder H. PRATT, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject *The restoration of the ancient worship of Christ to be made the glory of the earth.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

"A CHRISTMAS SERMON" ON "CHRIST AND LITTLE CHILDREN," will be preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, in the Latin-st. Church, corner of Latin and Varick-sts., St. John's Park. The sermon in the evening will be the next in the course, upon *The Crises of the Ages.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th-aves., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The War for Supremacy: the Rebellion, its past progress, present condition and prospects for the future.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—In East 30th-st., between 3d and 4th-aves. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29TH-ST.—At a meeting duly notified, held SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., it was Resolved, that the supposed necessity for selling their house of worship had passed away, and that it can and shall be retained, and services continued at the usual hours.

ATHENÆUM.—BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—*Paul at Rome in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Melancthon.* Sunday School 2½ P. M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE REGULARLY every Sabbath, in the large hall, corner Grand and 33d-st., Rev. M. C. SMEALL, Minister. Rev. WM. H. LEE, of the Greene-av. Presbyterian Church, (D. V. will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor. Preaching at Hope Chapel, Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Children's Meeting at 3. Rev. J. H. BURTS preaches in the evening. Mr. GOSS receives his friends, soldiers' families, and others, on New Year's Day.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the House of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., near Elm.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject in the Evening—*Pilgrim at Vanity Fair*," being in continuation of lectures on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, Rev. J. N. SHEFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The many friends of this well-known institution are invited to continue their friendly visits, short speeches and material aid for time to come.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 27, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

IRVING HALL.—SERVICES FOR YOUNG MEN and strangers. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will lecture SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in Irving Hall. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 10½, 10½, and 7½. afternoon for deaf mutes. Seats free. Sunday evening Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. W. ANDREWS will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.
Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING DURNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF,
A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily and oftener, as convenience will admit, snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor,
J. DURNO,
No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

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POPULAR
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FURNISHING GOODS,
IN STYLES AND PRICES
WITHOUT COMPETITION,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A large importation per steamer *City of Baltimore*—of
RICH SILK SCARFS,
NECK-TIES, AND
CASHMERE MUFFLERS,
together with a complete assortment of Hosiery, Undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
RICHARD GREEN,
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KID GLOVES—
A NEW BRAND—
THE EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
FOR LADIES.
White, Black, and in Colors, Embroidered Backs, Fine, Soft, Elastic—equal to any in the market.
$1.00 A PAIR.
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LACE CURTAINS.
FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK.
This and the ensuing week the special attention is desired of those intending to purchase
LACE CURTAINS
at retail.
The stock has been very much enlarged and will be sold at reduced prices to close the year's business.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY,
Offer, during the holidays,
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DAMASK CLOTHS and NAPKINS in
SILESIA,
SCOTCH,
IRISH and
BARNSLEY GOODS,
from the most celebrated manufactures, in every size, quality and price.
We are constantly adding to our large stock of
PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

CURTAINS.

New styles, 1863.	Lace,
Swiss Lace,	Muslin,
Nottingham Lace,	Brocatel,
Lenox Lace,	Reps,
	Terry Cloth,
	Damask,
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	and all Other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
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All the New Styles	at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

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New Patterns of Piano and Table Covers	at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

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New Patterns for Dwellings, for Stores, for Churches, for Hotels, for Steamboats.	New Styles of Fixtures.

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LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
THE GREAT BARGAINS IN
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Will continue for another week.
The Stock consists of
EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND PRICE.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, ladies' and misses' cuffs, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c. French kids 75 cts.; real kid 87½; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two button dressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 509 and 511 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!
After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.
Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute in 1863 "for the best piano-forte a gold medal."
Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS, NO. 72 BROADWAY.
HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*
Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*
Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be mistrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*
They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*
For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*
We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.
TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 22 and 84 Walker-st, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
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THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops—prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. See illustrated catalogues, &c. No instruments in the world can present such weight of concurrent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent, monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons moved, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONIFLUTES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 1 to 72 different tunes and costing from $2 75 to $470 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room.
M. J. LAFLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up stairs.) New-York

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

PARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 10 o'clock, 2 o'clock and 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 635 Broadway) —Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

10 PL. CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship.—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Easy Shaving —Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Love Chase.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Afternoon—Two Buzzards—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Fille de L'Avare—Les Deux Aveugles.

IRVING HALL—Cordova's Lectures.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Juvenile Wonder of the Age.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—To-day—Don Giovanni.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum —including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
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Three copies one year	5 00
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Any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. So any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The holidays are rare of news of a belligerent character. All the armies are quiet. The Army of the Potomac is paying more attention to sutler's supplies, fresh oysters, milk, &c., than to the enemy. Gen. Grant's army is building bridges and railroads. Gen. Foster is quiet at Knoxville. From all quarters, there is scarce a ripple to disturb the serene enjoyment of the holidays.

The willingness of the rebels to make an exchange of prisoners, without any prevarication, will soon be put to the test. Gen. Butler yesterday sent 700 rebels to City Point, to tender in exchange for as many Union prisoners from Richmond.

Gen. Grant has issued an order appointing Brig Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, to the command of all the troops now raised or being raised in Indiana, and whom he is instructed to place in proper camps, and assign to brigades and divisions as fast as they are turned over to the United States.

GENERAL NEWS

Gay's Ferry bridge, spanning the Schuylkill, and carrying the Baltimore Railroad track, was often seen on fire, but the presence of watchmen prevented the spread of the flames. On Thursday it caught fire from sparks of the locomotive of the accommodation train for Wilmington at a quarter past 1 o'clock. The sparks were seen first immediately over the first western pier, under the roof. The employés of the road on the spot set about extinguishing the flames. The fire worked on under the roof in such a manner that they could not reach it. The cribbage was wholly of wood. The recent cold weather had dried it like touch-wood. A keen, strong breeze was blowing. In a little time the germ had increased into a volume of flame beyond extinguishment. That one span was entirely destroyed, together with the house of the "bridge-tender," and a range of fencing.

Two wards in the City of Sandusky have raised their assigned quota under the President's last call. They did it by steady persevering effort and the offer of liberal bounties.

Daniel Davis and Thomas D. Arney, ex-officials of the rebel army, convicted by court-martial of recruiting within our lines, have been sentenced to imprisonment during the war, in Fort Warren, and the President has approved of the sentence. They are residents of Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia.

The great Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati is in the full tide of success. The receipts for the first two days are $20,000.

Sergt. Plunkett, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was recently married to Miss Nellie Lorimer, of Worcester. Sergt. Plunkett is the gallant soldier who lost both arms at Fredericksburgh while bearing the flag of his regiment in front, after six men had been successively and immediately shot down under its folds. He was in this City for several weeks, at the New-England rooms, and received liberal contributions of money.

The Secretary of War has decided not to allow agents from the North to recruit colored soldiers in the District of Columbia. If any are are obtained they will be credited on the quota of the district.

The ladies of Cincinnati have presented Gen. Rosecrans with a magnificent silver tea service. The presentation was made by James E. Murdoch, Esq., the eminent tragedian and reader.

The Irish girls of Columbus, Ohio, have contributed $10.85 for a *Vallandigham fund.*

Vallandigham has sent an autograph letter to be disposed of at the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair, which is considered an insult, and has created a fuss.

Decidedly True.—One of the Richmond journals censures very severely the members of Congress and others who denounce the action of the Government. At this "solemn crisis" of their affairs, everything, it reminds them, depends upon unity and harmony of action. "No one," it adds, "in case of shipwreck, has so much to lose" as Jefferson Davis: and therefore he may be relied on to do everything in his power for the salvation of the country. It may occur to some of the Southern people that this does not necessarily follow. Jeff. Davis will undoubtedly do everything he can to secure *his own* salvation, but that and the salvation of the country, it may be, are not precisely the same thing. The Confederate President is not in the condition most favorable to the exercise of an independent and disinterested judgment as to what the welfare of the country requires. His personal stake in the matter, naturally and inevitably, affects his opinions.

In our judgment the "salvation" of the Southern States depends on their prompt return to the Union. In this way they can secure for themselves a high degree of prosperity, and whatever their rebellion has left of property, privileges and local rights. If they will at once cease fighting, resume their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and apply themselves, calmly and wisely, to the new condition of affairs which the rebellion has brought about, they can lay the basis for a far higher and more enduring prosperity than they have ever known hitherto. But Davis is excluded from taking part in this social renovation; and he cannot, therefore, be expected to urge the Southern people to enter upon it. His personal interest is directly hostile to the interest of the country.

How We and the Rebels Propose to Keep Up Our Armies—A Contrast.

It is a somewhat notable coincidence that, at this moment, both our own authorities and the heads of the rebellion are laboring at the same problem—namely, to secure the continued services of the troops whose term of enlistment will expire in a few months. But the method of solving this problem in the two cases, furnishes a remarkable illustration of the different spirit governing the two communities. The Union armies will continue their existence by the voluntary reënlistmeut of our veteran soldiers. And the admirable feature of this is, that it is a spontanous movement, originating in the heart of our armies themselves. It is not the device of official wisdom, and is a great deal better than official wisdom could have devised. The plan was carried *to* Washington and not sent *from* there. It is, in fact, the inspiratiun uf the patriotic impulses of our soldiers, and has for months been the theme of camp-fire conversation. At the time when the most serious anticipations were arising in the minds of those who reflected that, just at the time when the Spring campaign would be fairly entered upnn, our armies would fall to pieces by the expiration of the term of service, and nothing be left our commanders but masses of raw undisciplined conscripts and substitutes—it turned out that there was, throughout our armies, the greatest willingness on the part of whole companies, battalions, and even brigades, tu enlist for another term, pruvided they were properly and liberally treated, and allowed to go home as organizations on furlough. There has been more delay than we could have wished in completing a system for giving effect to this patriotic proposal; but Gen. Meade has at length embodied a plan for the Army of the Potomac which is fair and liberal in its provisions, and in accordance with which the great work of reorganization may be at once begun. This plan provides that where three-fourths of a company or regiment are willing to re-nlist, they will be allowed to go home with their arms, equipments, etc., fnr a furlough of thirty-five days. With entire justice the "three-fnurths" of a company or regiment is interpreted in the sense of three-fourths of the men uf the organization actually in the field, not including those members who may be prisoners of war, or laid up in the hospitals, etc. In the plan devised for the Western army, these latter were counted in with the three-fnurths, and this restriction has proved so distasteful tu the men, that the spirit of reenlistment is said to be all but extinguished. We cannot but think this very unwise policy. It would be much better to apply the system adopted in the Army of the Potomac to all our armies in the field. In response to the order of Gen. Meade, we understand that more than ten thousand men have already come forward to reenlist in accordance with its provisions. We have no doubt that the movement will extend throughout the whole army, and it is fair tu anticipate that by Spring, two-thirds of the army will be enrolled for another term of "three years or the war." Nor is this all nu recruiting agents could possibly work with a tithe of the effect of those veteran regiments returned home with their grand traditions, and the emblems of many a glorious field—each man personally interested in filling up his regiment to the full. These things make the military outlook as brilliant as could well be desired. We shall, in fact, enter upon the Spring campaign with larger armies than we have ever had before; and not only larger, but better disciplined, drilled and furnished with all soldierly qualities.

Turning, now, to the consideration of the method by which the chiefs of the rebellion propose to keep on foot an armed force, we see, in lieu of the spontaneous patriotism displayed by the soldiera of the Union, an act of high-handed despotism, which has not, we think, its match in military history. It is proposed, in fact, by a sweeping act of legislation, to forcibly *hold* all the troops now in the Confederate service until the end of the war. Incredible though it may appear, that such a proposition could be made by men who pretend to respect even the show of right, yet it has actually been embodied in a bill in the following terms, now before the Confederate Military Committtee, with every prospect of receiving such sanction of law as they can give it:

"A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO CONTINUE IN SERVICE ALL TROOPS NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all musicians, privates and non-commissioned officers now in the armies of the Confederate States by virtue of volunteering, enlistment, or conscription into the military service of the Confederate States, *be and the same are hereby retained in said service for and during the existing war with the United States*, and no longer.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all troops so retained in service shall continue to serve in the companies, battalions, squadrons, batteries and regiments in which they now are, until transferred, detailed, exempted, or discharged in accordance with existing laws and regulations, or such laws and regulations as may hereafter be passed and adopted with reference to transfers, details, exemptions or discharges in the armies of the Confederacy."

This is nothing more nor less, therefore, than a gigantic act of moral repudiation, by which a solemn compact, affecting the lives and liberties of a couple of hundred thousand men, is to be ruthlessly broken. Even the unhappy wretches whom the drag-net of the conscription swept into the ranks of the rebel armies, and whose only consolation amid their involuntary servitude was the prospect that, if not killed, they would at least be released at the expiration of their term of service—they, as well as those who voluntarily enlisted for a specified period, are to be forcibly held for the indefinite term of "the existing war with the United States." This is an act of matchless despotism, such as even a military autocrat like Frederick or Napoleon never dared to venture on. Indeed, however straightened these rulers at times found themselves for want of what Frederick used to call "cannon-fodder," they were always scrupulous in keeping faith with their conscripts knowing that to destroy this confidence in the soldier was to take the prop away from the possibility of having an army at all. This enormous act of treachery is the fitting blazon of a cause that was born in sin and brought forth in iniquity; and it is meet that its leaders, after manifesting every perfidy in their transactions with the Government against which they are warring, should end by showing bad faith toward their victims.

If, as there is every likelihood, this proposition receives the sanction of the rebel leaders, it will show, first, that their resources in soldiers are utterly exhausted—that the South is drained dry: for those men have the intellectual wit, even if they have not the moral sense to know, that such a step must be hazardous in the extreme. It is, therefore, an act of desperation. But it shows more: it shows that the rebel ranks *are not willing to reenlist, that they are tired of the war and want to get out of it:* for if the rebel leaders could get up even a show of reënlisting they would do so for the sake of its effect abroad. But they cannot hide from their own people, and they cannot hide from the world, the damning fact that while they have to fall back on an act of outrageous and forceful perfidy tu keep an army in the field, the troops for the defence of the Union are in the field of their own spontaneous patriotic volition, and that they are now renewing their faith by a fresh baptism in the holy cause.

Co-operation of Labor—A Practical Suggestion.

It is an unfortunate but inevitable law of human society, that the excesses of a good cause destroy respect even for the worth which it contains. The wild theorizings and impracticable ideas of Socialism have prevented the majority of intelligent people from seeing the great principles which lay at its base. No idea has been put forward by modern economists which is so adapted to elevate the laboring classes, and amicably to connect capital and labor, as that of the *cooperation of labor.* In certain branches of industry in America this principle has been adopted with great success, and our whaleships, pilot companies, fishing fleets, as well as some manufacturing associations in Massachusetts show huw practicable and profitable the idea has been. It is simply that the laborers should have a share in the profits as well as the work, and should combine for the purpose of cheaper purchasing and of mutual protection.

Nowhere have these principles been so practically and thoroughly carried out as in some of the manufacturing towns of England. Most of our readers have heard of the celebrated experiment of the Rochdale laborers, though probably few know the details. About forty of these simple, humble men formed an association in 1814, with a capital of some $140, which was raised by weekly subscriptions of four cents each. Their first object was to buy provisions more cheaply than they had been able to do individually. A store was first opened: then they invested in a "co-operative corn-mill." In thirteen years they had opened and carried out seven different departments, all successfully—in grocery, drapery, butchering, shoemaking, clogging, tailoring and wholesale. Buying by the wholesale, they were enabled tu supply themselves much more cheaply than they could before, and to sell to others at lower rates. They provided also for the mind, and sustained a library and reading-room of the best quality, setting apart a regular fund for educational purposes.

From their success in these various branches sprang a cooperative association in cotton and woolen manufacturing, with $20,000 capital. But their wonderful practical and financial success is best shown by figures. In 1845, after one year, they had 71 members, with a capital of about $900; sales (annual) in the store, about $3,550; profit, (annual,) about $160. In 1860 they had 3,450 members, with a capital of about $188,550; annual sales about $760,315; annual profit about $79,550.

Numerous other cooperative societies in England have been equally successful, and probably no one cause has so regenerated some of the industrial districts of Great Britain as this cooperation of the laborers among themselves to secure to their class the advantages of capital.

Owing to the scarcity, and consequent high rate of wages, of labor in America, our operatives have not usually found it so important to their interest to cooperate. They feel themselves well enough off without it, and perhaps are glad to escape the responsibility and self-restraint which a cooperative association demands. Yet we are convinced that in a large city like ours, many classes of laborers would be immensely improved by a cooperation, at least in securing themselves better homes, cheaper provisions, and more opportunities of improvement. Still, where a laboring class gets such immense wages as do our better workmen, and where they are constantly joining the class of capitalists, we cannot expect much combined effort for any distant good to their fellow workmen.

But there is one unfortunate community of working people here whose hardships are forever exciting the compassion of the benevolent, and yet who are forever unfortunate or oppressed, who might be especially relieved by the principle of cooperation; we mean the sewing-women and trades' girls. It is true, as we have abundantly demonstrated, that the laws of political economy are against their welfare, while they are in their present state of ignorance and helplessness. Owing to the quality of their labor, the supply is disproportioned to the demand, and employers (while human nature remains as it is) will certainly underpay, if not oppress them. But combination—each woman, as in the Rochdale Association, subscribing a few pennies a week—would enable them to support themselves more cheaply, and finally to dispense with middle men, and sell at once to the community, at lower prices and with higher profits to themselves than do the present retailers.

A cooperative association of shirt-sewers, or pantaloon-makers, or dressmakers, or capmakers, if managed on the strictest business principles, with some workwomen of judgment and taste as superintendents, could undersell any establishment in town, and at the same time derive a handsome profit. Still more would it "pay" if all materials and provisions were bought for its members at wholesale. If it be answered that this has been tried in New-York—as in the "Shirt-Sewers' Union"—and has failed, we answer it has been tried from above, below; never *from below.* No philanthropic association, in the long run, can compete with a business association.

If the working women want to have a cooperative Society succeed, they must form it themselves, not have it formed for them by philanthropists. Such a cooperation by our New-York sewing and trades' women would, we believe, produce a vast change in their condition. Yet we have but the slenderest hope for any such happy event. These women are ignorant, weak, timid and scattered about through the City. They are not likely to cooperate for any purpose. Their meetings will go off probably in talk. Their old sufferings and hardships will continue. Employers will still oppress them, as they have done heretofore, or their own incessant competition and over supply will reduce their wages to the lowest point at which life can be sustained.

The only remedies which can reach them are gradual and distant, while their sufferings are constant, pressing and harrowing.

Are the Rebels Alien Enemies?—We copy from the Boston *Advertiser* an article on this subject which is well worthy of public attention. The theory has been widely promulgated that the inhabitants of the rebel States stand toward the United States Government in the attitude of "alien enemies," and that they may rightfully be treated as such. The position is important on account of the consequences which it involves—or rather, of the measures which may be founded upon it. Indeed, it has been put forward quite as much to sustain and justify certain proposed plans of action, as by reason of any well-founded faith in its essential soundness.

If these people are "alien enemies" they are entirely outside the protection and jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. In dealing with them, therefore, we need take no heed of the guarantees or requirements of that instrument. We may treat them precisely as if they were Mexicans, or Englishmen or Indians,—according solely and exclusively to the laws of war. We may not only seize their property, confiscate, divide and occupy their lands, but wipe out all their local laws, abolish all their political, social and industrial institutions, and treat the whole region merely as so much *soil,*—to be held, owned, cultivated, inhabited and governed precisely as we may dictate. These are among the incidents expected to attach practically to the doctrine that the inhabitants of the rebel States are "alien enemies."

So far as we are aware this position was first taken by Gen. Butler, in a speech last winter at the Academy of Music; but it has since been espoused and advocated in Congress and elsewhere. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the prize cases has been quoted as sustaining it—and has given it popularity in quarters where otherwise it would never have obtained a foothold. The article to which we refer, and which was written by a distinguished member of the Boston bar, shows that this construction of that decision is entirely erroneous, and that the Court really affirmed nothing of the kind. What it did decide was, that the established rules of war respecting enemy's *property,* are applicable to such a contest as this, just as if it were a war with alien enemies. The article is ably written and will repay perusal.

Mr. Cobden and the London Times.—A very spicy controversy has taken place between Mr. Cobden and that mythical personage, the editor of the London *Times,* through the medium of the other London journals. It seems the *Times* was guilty of a gross misrepresentation of Mr. Bright's speech at Rochdale, and directly charged him with having advocated the division of the lands of the rich among the poor. Mr. Cobden, who spoke at the same place and time with Mr. Bright, takes up the charge in a terribly severe letter to the *Times,* in which he strips the "impersonal" shield from the editor, and lays bare the "moral cowardice," and "preëminent unscrupulousness" with which the *Times* has always treated questions of politics and society, shielded by the impenetrable *incognito* of "The Editor." Thia letter the Editor of the *Times* received, and it seems, without reading it, announced in his "notices to correspondents" that it would "appear to-morrow." But upon reading it, or upon second thought, perhaps, "The Editor" decided not to print it, and sent Mr. Cobden a note, stating his reasons. Mr. Cobden thereupon addressed a letter to the Daily *News,* which published it in full. This irritated "The Editor," who sent a copy of his note to Mr. Cobden to the Editor of the *News,* with a request to publish, intimating in his missive that Mr. Cobden acted unfairly in sending the letter to the *News* without a copy of "The Editor's" reply. We publish both documents, and the reader will see the masterly manner in which Mr. Cobden exposes the dishonorable practices by which the writers or the editors of the *Times,* have always mercilessly assaulted persons and projects, and always taken refuge behind the great "impersonal" feature of the paper.

The Sutler System.—We are very glad to see that, in reviving the sutler system in the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Meade has resolved to secure a certain amount of honest practice, by placing the trade under the surveillance of Gen. Patrick, the efficient Provost-Marshal-General. This is certainly a great deal better than the system of abuses and corruptions that has hitherto characterized this business in the Army of the Potomac, though we think it would have been still better had the sutlers been abolished altogether, and the plan adopted of having the articles sold by these sharpers furnished by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Gen. Halleck made a recommendation to this effect in his late report. "The entire abolition of the system would," as he justly remarked, "rid the army of the incumbrance of sutler wagons on the march, and the nuisance of sutlers' stalls and booths in camp. It would relieve officers and soldiers of much of their personal expenses, and would improve the discipline and efficiency of the troops in many ways, and particularly by removing from the camps the profligate evils of drunkenness." As this has not been done, it is at least well that some *restriction* has been placed on the system. There is only too good reason to believe that the cause of the plan not having been adopted long ago, is the patronage headquarters has wielded in the privilege of granting licenses to sutlers. Gen. Meade has done well in bringing this vile business to an end.

Bragg's Successors.—The tenure of power of Gen. Bragg's successor has been of the briefest. After retaining command of the rebel army of the Southwest for about ten days, Gen. Hardee, chiefly known as the author of a work on tactics of which he never wrote a word, has in turn given place to Gen. Joe Johnston. The appointment of Joe Johnston is an imitation, in a small way, of the transfer of Gen. Grant to the command of the Union army of the West—that is, it is made with a view to *concentration.* Johnston takes with him the bulk of the ragtag and bobtail army with which he has ever since his *fiasco* in Mississippi been hovering about the outlying dominions of the war. His chief work will be to try and infuse some spirit and discipline into an army, which, according to all testimony, is as utterly demoralized as men can well be and still hold together. Joe Johnston has the reputation of being one of the ablest officers in the rebel service—next to Lee, perhaps, the very ablest. He was in chief command at the first battle of the war—Bull Run—and led the rebel army in the battles before Richmond until wounded, since which time he has done nothing to speak of.

Christmas.—A fairer day never dawned than the Christmas of yesterday, and the extent of social festivity, probably, never was greater. The clear sky, and the bracing, vigorous air, gave zest to all out-door amusements, and added heart and glow to scenes within. Everywhere happiness and pleasure seemed to reign, and there was that in the bright, genial beauty of the day, which seemed to prophesy a speedy return of "peace and good-will toward men" in our own struggling land. There is no one but could take heart anew after such a holiday.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association.—This vigorous and worthy Association give a grand patriotic reunion at the Academy of Music to-night. The patriotic labors of this body have resulted in feeding, clothing and providing for nearly thirty thousand soldiers within the last nineteen months. These men were not all from New-England, but from all States. The Society now finds its Treasury depleted, and its good works diminished in consequence. They appeal to the public, through the medium of an elegant entertainment this evening, to replenish their funds. Let the response be both numerous and liberal, for what sweeter consciousness of money well spent can there be than the feeling that it is cheering the hearts, relieving the sufferings and encouraging the spirits of the gallant defenders of the American Union? Hon. James T. Brady will preside and deliver an address. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will certainly be present and make one of his eloquent speeches. A stand of colors, from Gov. Andrew, will be presented to the Association by Col. Howe, and will be received by W. M. Evarts, Esq. The band of the Fifth United States artillery will furnish the music.

AMUSEMENTS.

The performance of "Faust," last evening, was, in many respects, one of the best ever given, of any opera, in the Academy of Music. The result of a few performances in Philadelphia was perceptible in the steadiness and certainty of all the artists. Gounod's opera, more than any other, requires absolute clearness in the rendition. The melodies are sometimes of uncertain outline, and always reticent. It is only when the singer has thoroughly mastered them himself that he can lay them in an intelligent way before the audience. This is now the case, and the effect is naturally much improved. The whole performance last night was powerful, clear, and thoroughly enjoyable, but one change was made in the distribution. The part of *Valentine,* on this occasion, was played by Signor Bellini, and without disrespect to his predecessor, Signor Ycolito, we may state that the salliencies of the *rôle*—and in competent hands they are numerous enough—were rendered with great *gusto.* The change, we hope, is a permanent one. During the evening several pieces were *encored,* and the applause was warmer and better distributed than it has been on any previous occasion.

To-day (Saturday) there will be a Grand Matinée Musicale of Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni," with a distribution that introduces all the members of the company, will be played. As it is the only Matinée of Mr. Maretzek's too brief season, the house will, we presume, present a fashionable and genial appearance.

German Opera.—Mr. Anschutz will give his second performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, the opera being Gounod's "Faust." The work is admirably rendered by the German artists, and the musical public of that sister city would do well to seize the opportunity of hearing this brilliant and interesting work.

Mr. Anschutz will recommence operations at the New-York Academy of Music on Friday next. The prices of admission, we are glad to hear, will be fixed at a more popular standard than heretofore. Among the novelties to be immediately produced by Mr. Anschutz will be Wagner's famous opera of the "Tannhauser."

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas' tenth popular Matinée and Christmas Musical Festival takes place this afternoon. The programme is one of the best ever offered at these entertainments. It appeals to every taste; has something good for every ear. In the instrumental department the prominent features are the symphony in C minor, by Beethoven; the overture to "Struensee," by Meyerbeer, two movements from the "Harold" Symphony, by Berlioz; the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," by Richard Wagner; the "Christmas Polka," by Charles Fradel, and "Quadrille," from Faust, by the same composer. In the instrumental way we have Mr. S. B. Mills, who plays two pieces on the piano, Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer and Mr. Toolmin. The singers are Mme. Borchard, Mr. Castle and Mr. Campbell, Signor Abella accompanying. In addition to this liberal fifty cents' worth, each lady will be presented with a copy of Mr. Fradel's "Polka."

Military Arrangements for Gen. Corcoran's Funeral.

Headquarters First Division, N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

Special Order, No. 54.—The Major-General has heard with deep regret of the decease of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

His remains will be received to-morrow by a company of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and will be escorted to the City Hall, where they will remain in the Governor's room in charge of a detachment of that regiment until the funeral on Sunday next.

The funeral will take place from the City Hall under the direction of the National Committee of the Common Council, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The escort will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Ewen, and will consist of the Twenty-second regiment, Col. Aspinwall; the Sixty-ninth regiment, Col. Bagley, and a section of artillery from the Fourth regiment, to be detailed by Brig.-Gen. Yates.

The line will be formed on Sunday next, at 12½ o'clock M., in the Park.

The officers of the division not on duty are requested to attend in uniform, with side arms and the usual badges of mourning.

The Commissary-General will issue the necessary ammunition upon the requisition of the proper officers. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

Alexander Hamilton, A. D. C.

Headquarters Fourth Brigade N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

Special Order No. —.—The foregoing Special Orders from Division Headquarters are hereby promulgated. The Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth regiments will appear as therein directed.

The Staff will assemble, fully equipped and mounted, at the Brigadier-General's Headquarters, at 11½ o'clock A. M. By order of

JOHN EWEN, Brig.-Gen.

Henry M. Van Brugh, Ald-de-Camp.

From Port Royal, S. C.

The United States steam-transport *Fulton,* Capt. Wotton, from Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 22, and Stono Inlet at 5 P. M., same day, arrived last evening, consigned to the United States Quartermaster. She brings no news. Matters remain about the same as at previous advices. We are indebted to Purser Thomas McManus for favors.

The Chesapeake.—The Halifax *Citizen* says that Lieut. Braine was not the real Commander of the *Chesapeake.* At Grand Manan, Capt. Vernon Locke, of Ragged Islands, who has been for some time in the Confederate service, joined the ship, and assumed the command. Braine left the ship either at Shelburne or La Have, and did not return on board. He was in Halifax one or two nights of last week. On the 15th, a warrant was issued for his apprehension, charging him with the crime of piracy and murder, and officers were in pursuit of him. The *Citizen* says:

"In the early part of the week the *Chesapeake* entered the La Have, and was admitted to entry by the Collector of Lunenburg, under the name of the Confederate war-steamer *Retribution,* the Commander, Lieut. Braine, producing for examination his own commission and those of several other officers, and they were further permitted to land and dispose of certain goods, for the purpose, as represented, of obtaining necessary supplies. But as soon as it had been ascertained that the steamer was the *Chesapeake,* the Collector deemed it his duty to forbid the landing of any more of the cargo until he should be properly advised on the subject."

A portion of the *Chesapeake's* deck load was sold at Shelburne and La Have at the rate of a barrel of sugar for a chaldron of coal, and other things in proportion.

Senator Bayard and the Oath of Allegiance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

On Friday a debate occurred in the Senate; a question was stated and discussed, not merely by the dignified personages there assembled, but at the forum of the nation, for the press has seized and stamped the action of that day.

The question was simply this—shall Senator Bayard take the oath of allegiance or shall he not?

On the 2d day of July, 1862, an act was passed providing that thereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the oath.

The mischief intended to be prevented by the law was the intrusion of disloyal persons into public stations and positions of advantage, which would enable them, while seeming to be *some* members of the body corporate, to destroy its life, either by violence, or the taint of poison.

It is very evident that in a Republican form of government the danger of a destruction of the national life by the treachery of those to whom the machinery of government is intrusted is greater far than in a monarchy or empire. And why? Because in the one case power is perpetuated in the individuals composing the Government, and the instinct of self-preservation sustains and strengthens the instinct of loyalty. In a Republic, the ever-approaching period when the trust delegated must be surrendered tempts, and seduces, and emboldens the disloyal heart, more especially in seasons when great distracting causes work.

Such being the law, such the mischief, and such the importance of the occasion for applying to it a remedy—that remedy coming as it does in the form of a test oath, would seem to be too severe for the delicate susceptibility of Senator Bayard. It would *seem* to he and the assertion is thus qualified, because his colleague and advocate, Senator Saulsbury asserted for him that there is nothing "in it he would not take every morning before breakfast."

If that is true, why make the issue that a Senator is not within the terms of the law, and the law itself unconstitutional? Let the unlearned reader, referring to the language of the act given at the beginning of this article, judge for himself whether the honorable Senator is within the terms of the law. Let the loyal reader ask himself whether, if the test were applied to him, how long he would hesitate to vindicate his loyalty on the plea that the organic law of the State itself forbid his doing so.

Great War Meeting at Bridgeport.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bridgeport, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

Franklin Hall was crowded to excess this evening. S. H. Wales, Esq., of the *Scientific American* presided, and on taking the Chair, made a very eloquent speech.

Capt. L. N. Middlebrook, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, and Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., of New-York City, also made eloquent speeches. Mr. Shaffer fully sustained his reputation as one of the very best platform speakers in the country.

At the close of the meeting a noble appeal was made by Mr. Wales for volunteers and persons who would agree to furnish volunteers, which was responded to by Collector Hollister, Postmaster Smith, and nearly a score of others. The President of the meeting having already furnished fifty volunteers, put his name down for the fifty-first this evening. P. T. Barnum, Esq., being unable to be present, sent a highly patriotic letter, in which he offered, if individual effort was to be relied on, to furnish $300 toward paying for volunteers.

N. Wheeler, Esq., of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Establishment, pledged himself to pay $10 in addition to the present bounties for every man enlisted for the quota of Bridgeport.

The meeting has been a great success, and our quota will certainly be filled.

THE NATIONAL CONSCRIPTION.

The French Conscription and Exemption, and Our Own $300 Exemption Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is a brief statement of the French law on the subject of exemptions from the conscription, as given in the English *National Review*, and copied into the *Eclectic Magazine* for January last:

"According to the law of 1832, which regulates conscription in France to this day, the contingent is furnished from the young men who have completed their 20th year. The desired number are drawn by lot, certain exemptions being established by law. Under this act, every one was allowed to furnish a substitute at his own expense. It was found that this system brought into the army immoral, unprincipled men, difficult to manage, and who exercised a pernicious influence on their comrades. This was so generally the case, that a substitute was almost always looked upon as a suspicious character.

The law of 1855 abolishes *substitution altogether*, and establishes *exemption* instead. Every one who is called to serve by the *conscription*, can now secure *exemption* by paying the *sum fixed* by Government, and the man and his family are relieved from all responsibility. The money is paid into the *Caisse de la Dotation de l'Armee*, which takes upon itself to supply the corresponding number of men by voluntary enlistment and the reinlistment of old soldiers. Soldiers actually in service can likewise get discharged by paying a fixed sum for each remaining year they would have to serve.

The sum fixed for exemption for the whole seven years of service is 2,500 francs, and 250 for each year the soldier has to complete. The bounty for enlistment is 2,000 francs for seven years, and 250 per year for shorter terms."

One of the New-York dailies—I think the *Tribune*—stated, a few months since, that the French Government allowed no *moneyed exemptions*—that the conscript must produce a substitute, or go in person into the army. The exact reverse is the fact. He must pay 2,500 francs ($500) or go himself. *He cannot employ a substitute.*

Another paper, a few weeks since, advised our Government to raise the price of exemption to $500 or $600, like the French. Now the fact is, the French pay less than $500 for seven years' service, while we pay $300 for three years. If our Government exempted for three years for about $212, it would place us on nearly a par with the French.

In the TIMES, of this morning, (Dec 23,) Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, is reported as follows: "*Enlistments had come in so much faster than commutations from exemption, that they were suddenly found without means to redeem their pledges.*" hence the necessity of $20,000,000 bounty fund. Is the statement of Mr. FESSENDEN true? Then why rescind the exemption clause of the noble Enrolment Act? Again: it is affirmed that any number of colored troops can be secured for $300 each. In this case, why place white citizens who cannot leave home and business for the army in the hands of cormorants, who will extort immense sums for substitutes, who probably will not realize even $300 from unprincipled brokers, when that sum will at all times procure a good soldier?

No one can doubt but the repeal of the $300 exemption clause will be regarded at home and abroad a cringing concession to the *mob* and its instigators; and if for no other reason I would go for retaining it, if for no longer period than till our present war is closed. It has operated well; our people are satisfied with it; don't disturb and distract the country by its abrogation.

J. S. MITCHELL,
New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

ARE THE REBELS "ALIEN ENEMIES?"

What the United States Supreme Court Decided in the Prize Causes.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 18.

Mr. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE in his efforts to sustain the right of secession, has furnished an article to a foreign journal (the *Law Magazine*, London Nov. 1863,) in which he says that the Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding the Prize cases last Winter,—"recognized the war as made by the States in their political capacities, and, as a corollary thereto, declared all the inhabitants of the acceded States, by reason of their residence, alien enemies."

This is an entire mistake. The Supreme Court decided nothing of the kind. It made no such recognition, followed no such corollary, made no such declaration and arrived at no such result.

This mistake is not confined to Mr. LAWRENCE and the advocates of the right of secession. Men of prominence, advocating far different doctrines, seem to have regarded the prize decisions in the same light. I think, therefore, it is not a superfluous task, on an issue so vital and pressing, to endeavor to explain the prize decisions, on that point, to persons who may not have studied the principles upon which they rest.

The Supreme Court decided that *the established rule of international war respecting "enemy's property" is applicable to such an internal contest as we are now engaged in.* That was the extent of the decision on that point, and on that the Court was unanimous.

What is the rule of international war respecting enemy's property? It is sufficient for the present purpose to state it thus: If a person is domiciled in enemy's territory, his property, found on the high seas, is subject to capture. It is immaterial what may be the civil or political *status* of that person, as regards the government of the capturing Power. He may be an alien enemy. He may be a neutral,—perhaps a Consul of a neutral Power. He may be a loyal citizen of the capturing Power, with an involuntary domicil in the enemy's territory. When the Court condemns his property, it is because of the situation or predicament of the property, and not because of the moral *virtues* or political *status* of its owner. It is called "enemy's property," but that is a technical phrase of Prize Law. It does not imply anything as to the legal, political status of the owner. One of the earliest condemnations of "enemy's property" in the war of 1812, was of the property of an American citizen, who happened to be domiciled in Liverpool for commercial purposes when the war broke out and the capture made. A student of international law can easily suppose cases where the property even of the President himself, in that war, might have been condemned as "enemy's property."

It may be useful, in this connection, to refer to the reasons upon which this rule rests. The reason is, that property, in certain situations, is so placed that the hostile power, whom the war is intended to coerce, has an interest in its existance, transit or arrival, and the capturing power a corresponding interest to deprive the enemy of that advantage. In this conflict of interests, the consent of nations authorizes the strongest to take the property, if it is found at sea. One of the facts which puts property in this predicament is that the owner of it is himself domiciled in the enemy's territory, and therefore he and his property are subject to the unlimited power of the enemy, to his taxation, his exactions, his confiscations, forced contributions and use of all kinds, with or without compensation. As the power of the enemy over the property of the inhabitants of his territory does not depend on their political status, and may even be increased by their being hostile to him, so neither does the right of the belligerent to intercept and take such property depend on those considerations. It is at the discretion of the political power to forego the condemnation, if the owner is known to be a loyal subject, having an involuntary domicil with the enemy, or to condemn the property and remunerate the owner after the war is over, or to make no remuneration. As a judicial question, the Prize Court can only decide that it is a lawful prize.

The Supreme Court applied this rule to our present war. They held that the property of a person domiciled in enemy's territory was subject to capture, as a question of law, it being a political question whether that right of capture should be enforced. It was immaterial, in domestic war as in foreign war, whether the owner so domiciled, be a rebel citizen or a loyal citizen, a foreigner aiding the rebellion voluntarily or involuntarily, or a loyal citizen having involuntary domicil there. The Court decided absolutely nothing as to the legal or political status of the owner in relation to our own Government. To guard against a mistake which might arise from the use of the term "enemy's property," the Court expressly says that "enemy's property" is "a technical term peculiar to prize law." As Chief Justice MARSHALL said, it is "a hostile character impressed on the property," from its predicament or situation, that gives it that name.

It is further necessary to inquire how the Court trained the question of "enemy's territory," residence of the owner in which renders the property at sea liable to capture. Here, again, they simply applied to our contest the admitted rule of international law. What is that rule? It is sufficient for the present purpose to say that a certain kind and degree of possession by the enemy, and the exercise of a *de facto* jurisdiction over a region, renders it, *for the purposes of war and of the prize law*, "enemy's territory." Whether a place is, in the meaning of the prize law, "enemy's territory" is a question of fact. It does not result from treaties, statutes, ordinances, or any paper title. War is an appeal to force, and force settles the question for the time. In the war of 1812-14, the peninsula of Castine became enemy's territory, within the meaning of the laws of war. If a vessel belonging to a person domiciled and actually residing there, at that time, had been taken by one of our cruisers, bound in to that port, our Prize Courts would have condemned it as lawful prize, without deciding or inquiring whether the owner was a British subject, an American citizen, or a neutral. *The doctrine of prize of war does not rest on the basis of a penalty on the owner for his personal hostility, actual or implied. It rests on the basis of the right of one belligerent Power to coerce another belligerent Power by taking from its control and possibility of use, property and materials of certain descriptions and found in certain predicaments.* When the British withdrew their occupation of Castine, the owner of this property condemned as "enemy's property," if a citizen of the United States, would have resumed all his rights and duties as such, and no act of the people of Castine, or of the National Government, or of the State Government, would be necessary to establish his status as a citizen, or the status of Castine as a part of the State and nation.

Now, all that the Supreme Court did in respect to the proposition of "enemy's territory," was to apply the rules of international war to our contest so far as the law of Prize was concerned. The owners of the vessels and their cargoes had their domicil and actual residence in Richmond, Va. The region in which they resided was, at the time of the capture and adjudication, so far in the possession, and under such control and *de facto* jurisdiction of enemies of the United States, as to render Richmond, at that time, within the tenor of prize law, "enemy's territory." That result was not owing to State lines, secession ordinances, or any other conventional acts of States or people. It was a question of *de facto* forcible occupation. Richmond would have been pronounced "enemy's territory," and this property condemned as "enemy's property," equally as well if Virginia had never passed an ordinance of secession. And conversely, it would not have been decreed "enemy's territory," with all its secession ordinance, if it had been in our possession; and the property could not have been decreed "enemy's property," although its owner, still residing there, had drawn the ordinance himself, and every man in Virginia had voted for the ordinance. (I do not speak of forfeiture or confiscation. They are matters of municipal law. I speak of Prize of War.) Here, again, to guard against a possible mistake on this point, the Court says that enemy's territory is "a boundery marked by lines of bayonets." It is a varying line, depending on de *facto* condition, and not on the enemy's legislation valid or invalid. What kind and degree of possession is necessary to constitute a region "enemy's territory," for the purposes of the law of Prize, the Court did not think necessary to decide; for the possession the enemy had of Richmond was sufficient to satisfy any possible definition. (If the reader desires to investigate the question of the kind and degree of possession by the enemy which will make a region "enemy's territory" for the time being, he will find nearly all the law on the subject in the case of the *Gerasmo* in H. Moore's Pr. Council Reports.)

Permit me, in closing, to present the following synopsis of what the Supreme Court did and did not decide.

What the Court did not decide:

1. The Court did not decide that the passing of the ordinances of secession made the territory of the insurgent States enemy's territory, or its inhabitants alien enemies.

2. The Court did not decide that the passing of the secession ordinances terminated, or in any way impaired, the legal relations of the insurgent States, as bodies politic with the general Government, or the political relations of their inhabitants with the general Government or with their respective States.

3. The Court decided absolutely nothing as to the effect of the passing of the secession ordinances on the civil or political relations of the inhabitants of the insurgent States with the general Government or with their respective States, or on the relations of the insurgent States, as bodies politic, with the general Government.

4. *The Court did not decide that the inhabitants of the seceding States are alien enemies, at all, or that the territory of those States is enemy's territory.*

What the Court did decide:

1. That in case of domestic war, the Government of the United States may, at its option, use the powers and rights known to the International laws of war as blockade, and capture of enemy's property at sea.

2. That to determine whether property found at sea is "enemy's property," within the meaning of the law of Prize, the same tests may be applied in domestic as in international wars.

3. One of those tests is that the owner of the property so found has his domicil and residence in a place of which the enemy (whether rebel or foreign enemy) has a certain kind and degree of possession, with the exercise of a *de facto* jurisdiction.

4. Richmond, Virginia, was, at the time of the capture and condemnation of those vessels, under such possession and control of the enemy as to render it indisputably "enemy's territory" within the strictest definitions known to the laws of war. D

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Lowe and wife, of Indiana, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A large number of Senators and members of Congress have passed through this City during the last few days, for the purpose of spending the Christmas holidays at home.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. B. F. Harding, of Oregon; Hon. G. E. Cole, of Washington Territory; Hon. W. D. McIndoe and Col. L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin; Major-Gen. Schofield and Staff and Major Gedding, U. S. A., Dr. H. H. Sterling, of New-London; Col. S. G. Hathaway, of Elmira, and G. A. Graham, of Utica, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. L. Beard, of California; J. W. Stanton, of Stonington; G. H. Thatcher and wife, of Albany; Judge Balcom, of Binghamton; T. Lancaster and wife, of New-York, and O. Ames, of Boston, are stopping at the Astor House.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

This "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a carefully synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

A Slight Cough, which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of consumption! What is sometimes called a "trifling cold" frequently ends in bronchitis! What a reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily procured. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

No Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior to the Crisp Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York, and at many other places in the City.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $6 to $15. Pants $3 to $8.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Merry Christmas, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful Boots, Shoes, Bows, Rosettes, Gents' Toilet Slips, &c., for the holidays, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Holiday Hat, introduced by Burke, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition. No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

New Sewing-Machines
TO RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."
Give one to your washwoman.
It will not only save her time and strength, but will preserve your clothes.
The water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned,
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING
AND
CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time
Send name free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, furtrimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes.
Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Celestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.
The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Special and Important Directions for the use of DR. NO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 060.—Dec. 25, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 759—Dec. 25, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
CLASS 760—Dec 25, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

IMPORTANT.
The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celtic*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET;
OR
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, finesse and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious
The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER.
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent on the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated wares, such as tea sets, urns, easters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. VON EISENBERG restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 120 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element,
IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free. Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
E. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 67 Liberty-st.,
Importers and Dealers.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 463 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE
LIST OF GOODS.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES,
of which we have a most splendid assortment
MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.
Malachite and plain Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Coupes, Bronze Figures and Groups, Parian Statuary and Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, &c.
BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS.
Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
TABLE WARE.
Ivory and Pearl Cutlery, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergnes, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.
FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.
Dinner Sets, plain and decorated, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Punch-bowls, &c.
Also, our usual fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—BLOTCHES—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCY—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRAVEL—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, in any case, or cause the least constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *President pro tem Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

CABINET FURNITURE.
J. MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 659 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 30 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally,
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.
The first to give a WARM RECEPTION on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, the others for those who thirst for a COOLING DRAUGHT.
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—THE SEVENTIETH Convention of this Fraternity will be held in this City on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst. Members are requested to meet at the Hall of the Nu Chapter, No. 813 Broadway, on MONDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Literary exercises will take place at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) No. 518 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Orator—Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES, of the Phi; Poet—ARTHUR M. LEE, Esq., of the Nu. Annual Supper on the 30th, at Delmonico's.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AS CUSTOMARY.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,
are ahead of
ALL COMPETITION
in the
BEAUTY
AND
QUALITY
of their
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
FOR THE
HO

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
No. 114 WALL ST.

The Government is now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, and recommends that no further delay be made in procuring them, as the demand is constantly increasing.

We are prepared to receive subscriptions, and promise delivery as rapidly as the Bonds can be obtained from Washington.

We also buy and sell at the Brokers' Board, at the regular commissions.

We receive deposits, and allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on daily balances.

We buy and sell GOLD and SILVER COIN, and all kinds of Government Securities.

We receive applications for the 7-30 LOAN of 1861, and for the 6 PER CENT. LOAN of 1881.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 5 PER CENT. LOAN, redeemable in 10 and payable in 40 years, and convertible into 6 per cent. bonds at the option of the holder.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 7-30 LOAN, and will forward the Treasury Notes as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and will forward them as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 1 YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and will forward them as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 6 PER CENT. LOAN, and will forward the Bonds as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 7 3-10 LOAN, and will forward the Treasury Notes as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 1 YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and will forward them as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 6 PER CENT. LOAN, and will forward the Bonds as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW 7 3-10 LOAN, and will forward the Treasury Notes as soon as issued.

We receive subscriptions for the NEW COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and will forward them

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or confinement. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, has successfully discovered a certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. Many unskillful practice have cured numerous cases of secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment. Old cases considered incurable. Call and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any one else, or will refund every dollar received from patients of their money and health. Call and see him or write and have testimonials sent you. By his skill, experience in the most approved mode of medicating, he guarantees a perfect cure in the shortest possible time. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or syphilis, also new cases without the change of diet or confinement. Those suffering from the effects of self-abuse, which renders marriage impossible, or any one having any doubts of their ability to enjoy life in a manner to insure happiness, should consult DR. WARD before contemplating marriage, as he can in a few days restore the most shattered constitution to perfect health. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by addressing DR. WARD in confidence, stating their case fully, and enclosing a remittance, when a remedy will be sent by return mail or express, free from observation. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office and Consulting Rooms, No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PECTORAL DROPS are recommended for both married and single ladies, and are the very best, for their known object or purpose, as they will not in the least interfere with the most delicate condition, in any stage of pregnancy, and all other remedies of the kind have been withdrawn, expressly for obstruction case. Without a word said in any respect, to the public, they are daily gaining additional testimonials from the most respectable families in the country. Sold by DR. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Secret Female Regulating Gentle Renovating Pills. They are a compound drug, that will positively and speedily relieve and remove all obstructions of the female system, whether it arise from cold or otherwise, and they will not injure the health by any exposure. Sold by DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Ladies can rely on these Pills as a new discovery, and one that will restore in a few days. Full directions how to proceed in each case. Sent to any part of the country by addressing DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., New-York. Letters must contain a remittance, or they will not be answered. Sold by druggists generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation free.

MANHOOD AND THE MISERIES OF YOUTH are removed in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This great restorative restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Has all carried away Semi-Tropical Nervousness, Mental and Physical Debility, arising from indiscretion or exposure. The effects are realized after the first dose. Thousands in every city in the United States can now realize the fact that it is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be used by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Nothing more sure you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life is a never-failing cure. Sold by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., Letters must be addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. the only place. Call and see Dr. WARD.

SEXUAL CONSULTATIONS, SECRETS—Dr. Edward Lewis, No. 4 Lispenard-st., Continues to be the physician consulted by those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence or solitary habits, which produce nervousness, debility, and many of the worst forms of disease. Those who have tried others without benefit may place confidence in him. Dr. L. is a graduate of one of the oldest medical colleges in the United States, and has had many years' experience in the treatment of these diseases. Thousands who have suffered from the ignorance of pretenders, are now rejoicing in perfect health, produced by a few months' judicious treatment. Dr. L. is the only physician who warrants cures. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation free. Strictly confidential. No. 4 Lispenard-st., first house from Broadway.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women, has just published, for the 28th edition, the result of his valuable book, entitled THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR MEDICAL CONFIDANT, still intended for those whose health or happiness of offspring is threatened by rapid increase of family. Price 25 cents. Sold at his office, No. 129 Chatham-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, (including 25 cents), addressing Box No. 1,292, New-York City. For sale by H. DAVENPORT, 121 Nassau-st.; Boston, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 18 Annual-st.; PHILADELPHIA & CO., No. 15 Courtland-st., Boston.

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DR. JOHNSON, NO. 11 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. His great skill in the specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., will find it to their certainty of a cure.

HOPELESS ARE RUINED BEYOND restoration in this life by the calling on Dr. HOWARD, Sr., at rest, he has for thirty years confined his attention to a class of diseases in which he has been very successful. Many thousands are at this day living witnesses of the skill and success of Dr. HOWARD in restoring to health those who had been given up by others. Dr. H. can be consulted at his office, No. 7 Dey-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. H. is the only one of the name in the city. Dr. HOWARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease

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Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum Sets, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
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Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

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N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

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THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
CALEDONIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.

The magnificent screw steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORTON,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC from NEW-YORK Jan. 2.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to Queenstown $75 gold.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRAL leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
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Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

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NOTICE.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship CITY OF WASHINGTON will be detained until 2 P. M. on the 30th inst.

J. G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday..... Dec. 26
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday..... Jan. 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin..... $80 00 Steerage..... $30 00
First Cabin to London $100 Steerage to London..... 40 00
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
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Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $85. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

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calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,576	Gerrish.	Thurs'y, Dec. 24.

These steamers have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$ 75 / £ 15	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	25 / 5	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

CANADIAN,
Capt. BALLANS,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland near

SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $60 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL IRON STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COMBS, JR., COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 9, old Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, for freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAND, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine and fast iron-screw United States Mail Steamship
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
C. CROWELL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, unsurpassed accommodations, &c. apply to

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE:
SHIP ROSALIA HALL ..... and Dec. 20
SHIP GEN. McCLELLAN ..... Sails Jan. 2.

FOR LONDON—A LINE.
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Passage to Liverpool and London, or Drafts for any amount, payable on demand in England, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest current rate. Apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 7 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CRESCENT,
JOHN TUCKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

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NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies

C. PRIVER'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

On this occasion only,
R. L. DE CORDOVA, Esq.,
will recite his new Poem,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.

This Poem is to be read a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival, on the 15th inst.

MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
who so much at the last Philharmonic Concert was so cheered by the audience, will perform an arrangement of Patriotic Airs, with variations composed by her expressly for this occasion.

THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., has been engaged. U. S. GRANT, Leader.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as COMMITTEE:

L. B. Wyman, Esq.,	J. A. Degraw, Esq.,
A. C. Hull, "	E. J. Lamb, Esq.,
E. A. Lambert, Esq.,	E. S. Mills, Esq.,
and Van Anden, Esq.	

Tickets to admit lady and gentleman, $3. Single (single) tickets, $2 each. Can be had at the principal book, music and drug stores, the Academy, at the Committee, Brooklyn, Beer & Schermerhorn's, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director..... MAX MARETZEK
TO-DAY, (Saturday) Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock,
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
DON GIOVANNI,
Positively only appearance at a matinée of
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Joint appearance of
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mrs. FANNY STOCKTON,
Sig. G. LOTTI,
Sig. F. BELLINI,
Sig. H. BIACHI,
Sig. B. COLETTI,
Sig. MULLER,
in Mozart's immortal chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its splendid ensemble.
Conductor..... MAX MARETZEK
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may now be had at the regular Ticket offices, and the principal Hotels and music stores.

NOTICE.—To avoid the great crowd at the doors, two additional ticket offices and entrances will be opened on this occasion.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
ONE.
with its great original cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director..... MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
previous to the departure of the company for Boston.
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK, will be produced Perrelli's new and highly successful Opera, in four acts of
IONE,
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with the new and gorgeous mise en scene and the great original cast:
Ione..... Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nadia, a slave..... Miss SILZER
Glaucus, the Athenian..... Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis..... Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper..... Signor BIACHI
Sallustio, a Patrician, Glaucus's friend..... Sig. BICHAROT
Cleon, a Patrician, Glaucus's friend..... Signor MULLER
Olinthus, a Christian..... Signor JANNO
The regular sale of secure seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1863.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered
MRS. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley.)
MISS EMMA GEARY,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. J. N. PATTISON,
MR. JOHANNES SENIA,
MR. JAMES G. MAEDER
Tickets Full, cents each.

May be procured at Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lutz, No. 778 Broadway; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; T. H. Frank, No. 875 Broadway; E. Mordecai, No. 60 Broad-st.; Pickard & Anderson, No. 5 Gold-st.; F. M. Bran's, No. 123 Pearl-st.; Robert Willer, No. 53 Cedar-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
MADAME D'ANDRÉ,
MRS. ANNA ZANOT,
SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
SIGNOR ABEL,
THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
to be procured at the music stores, of members of the Regiment, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN, foot of 7th-st., 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Open at 10 A. M. Monday afternoon and evening. Dec. 28, Schaefer's National Brass band will be present.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with all trains for all points in the West.

This Road is being equipped with Pullman's palace cars, running only to Meadville, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., without breaking of bulk.

H. FAHNESTOCK, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6:7, 8:7, 11, 2:4, 5, 6 and 8 P. M.
Leave Flushing, at 6, 7:5, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M. and from 34th-st. Ferry at 11:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 14, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. For Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons & stopping at all stations. For slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and intermediate, at 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion tickets to L. I. City, 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., corner 2d av. and slip at 9:30.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays) at 2 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASON, R. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:20, 9:25 A. M. and 3:7 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:57 P. M.	

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

On SUNDAYS, at 7:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wescott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave front foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:45 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SKYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 28th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FAIRS.

FAIR AT DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., in behalf of the Institution (No. 334 6th-av.) for the children of deceased or disabled soldiers. Dec. 21 to 26, day and evening.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, can now receive their $100 bounty by applying or sending their discharges to J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress..... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager..... J. H. Selwyn.

In consequence of
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
which attended the
VARIED
AND
DELIGHTFUL
PROGRAMME
presented at this theatre during the past week, a similar one will be performed
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
introducing
Miss JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in
TWO OF HER MOST AMUSING
AND
DELIGHTFUL CHARACTERS.
For the first time this season,
MADAME MANETTE..... in MISCHIEF MAKING.
And for a short time only, at the request of her numerous patrons, to keep open the business of her
PARLOR'S SHOP,
and continue to
DRESS HAIR, TRIM BEARDS,
and prove her skill in
EASY SHAVING.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec 21,
the performance will commence with
LADIES' SEWARS.

After which,
The new Farce,
Written by F. C. Burnand and Montague Williams.
Entitled
EASY SHAVING,
Received every night with unanimous applause.
NINETTE..... Mrs JOHN WOOD.
(the pretty barber of the period.)
In which she will sing a new ballad,
Composed expressly for the piece,
"THE MAID AND THE LINNET."
Other characters by
Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr J. H. STODDART.
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and
Mr. G. H. CLARKE.

And concludes with,
The musical farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Mme. Manette..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
With a medley sing of all nations.
Nicholas..... Mr. W. Davidge.
&c., &c., &c.

On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,
will be produced,
For the first time in New-York,
A new piece in three acts, entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear, and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Will make his first appearance this season.

Doors open at 6½. Performance begins at 7½ o'clock

Seats secured three days in advance.

PATRIOTIC REUNION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.,
WILL PRESIDE.
ADDRESS BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The distinguished vocalists,
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
AND
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
will take part in the musical exercises.

Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY,
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

In order that the public may be assured of the CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended

BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.

To Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

GENTLEMEN—I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 28, (unless providentially detained,) to take the chair and preside.

H. W. BEECHER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:

GENTLEMEN—It will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.

Yours truly, JAMES T. BRADY.

VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
will be announced in due time.
PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK

TICKETS, $1,
to be had of George W. Bunce, Esq., No. 149 Fulton-st., at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the rooms of the Association.

No. 191 BROADWAY

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director..... CARL ANSCHUTZ
SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1863,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Lortzing's Romantic Opera in three acts, Czar and Zimmerman. The Artists engaged will include Mme. Lichtmay, Mme. Strakosch, Mme. Stein, the entire opera Artists of the theatre as performed in New-York.

In consequence of the length of the Opera the curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

Admission to parquette and dress circle, $1, reserved seats, extra. Family circle and amphitheatre, 50 cents.

Reserved seats will commence in Brooklyn on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
and Fine Gold Jewelry,
AT
Staple Goods for the Holidays and Leading Tokens,
AT LOW PRICES,
AT
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ROMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
EXPRESSLY FOR the HOLIDAYS,
FINE SCARF PINS AND RINGS,
DRESSING BOXES, CARDOAN JACKETS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 25.

THE TREASURY DEFAULTER.

CORNWALL will be handed over for trial to a civil court—of course, Judge CARTER'S. The testimony in the case will undoubtedly develop some rather novel washing incidents in the last year's history of some bureau of a great Department. CORNWALL is in the Old Capitol, smokes fragrant cigars on a sofa, and is at ease. He expects Governmental forgiveness and speedy enlargement for the fullness of his confession not only, but the profi ndeness of his information in the nature of State's evidence. The spiritual member of his family whose marriage was projected for these very holidays, has broken the engagement, and released her affianced.

BOUNTIES OR NO BOUNTIES.

An opposition of views, respecting the resort to a draft to fill up the army, is established between the War and Treasury Departments. Secretary STANTON is said to feel that the policy of economy, urged by the members of the Senate Finance Committee, who represent Mr. CHASE'S sentiments and apprehensions, would certainly leave our armies thinned and protract the war. It is rumored that in the reassembling of Congress, such a modification of the military policy will be made as will harmonize these threatened conflicts and energize all our military operations.

THE ESCAPE OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

A thorough investigation of the circumstances of Morgan's escape from the Ohio Penitentiary is in progress, and promises to implicate completely some prominent men in position in Columbus politics and society.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

Next week will be argued, in the Supreme Court, the claim set up by the Quicksilver Mining Company to the mines in California. The case covers all the points as to erroneous surveys, &c., which were decided in favor of the Government last March. The Attorney-General has expressed the opinion that the decision will be again favorable to the United States, meanwhile the Government has taken possession of the property, receiving a rent of one-third of the net profits.

SENATOR MORGAN'S CHRISTMAS.

Senator MORGAN spent Christmas among the hospitals, and carried happiness to many a bedside.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 25.

OCCUPATION OF WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Information has been received at the State Department to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific ocean to place in a state of blockade the ports of Mazatlan and San Blas, but that, through a spirit of courtesy and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, it has decided that the American ports which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco, shall continue to enjoy the privilege of communication for the purpose of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal, which they may need to the completion of their voyages. Nothing contraband, however, that these vessels should not receive or receive any passengers at that port, or any merchandise.

A BILL FOR THE REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNITED STATES STATUTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States, which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

That the President of the United States or and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint three persons learned in the law as Commissioners to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which shall be in force at the time such Commissioners may make their final report of their doings.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted* that in performing this duty the Commissioners shall bring together all statutes and parts of statutes, which, from similarity of subject, ought to be brought together, omitting redundant or obsolete enactments, and making such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text, and they shall arrange the same under titles, chapters and sections, and collect suitable divisions and sub-divisions with heads or brief expressive of the matter contained in such divisions, also with side notes so drawn as to point to the contents of the text; and with references to the original text from which each section is compiled, and to the decisions of Federal Courts explaining or expounding the same, and also to such decisions of the State courts as they may deem expedient, and they shall provide by a temporary index, or other expedient means, for an easy reference to every portion of their report.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Commissioners have completed the revision and consolidation of the statutes as aforesaid, they shall cause a copy of the same in print to be submitted to Congress, and the statutes so revised and consolidated may be re-enacted if Congress shall so determine, and, at the same time, they shall also suggest to Congress such modifications, omissions and imperfections as may appear in the original text, with the mode in which they have been supplied and amended, and the reasons for the same; also designating such statutes, or parts of statutes, as in their judgment ought to be repealed, with their reasons for such repeal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners shall be authorized to cause their work to be printed for the use of Congress, so fast as it may be ready for the press, and to distribute copies of the same to members of Congress, and to such other persons, in limited numbers as they may see fit, for the purpose of obtaining their suggestions; and they shall, from time to time, report to Congress their progress and doings.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the statutes so revised and consolidated shall be reported to Congress as soon as practicable, and the whole work closed without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners shall each receive as compensation for his services at the rate of three thousand dollars per year, for two years, with the reasonable expenses of clerical service and other incidental matters, not to exceed two thousand dollars in the whole, for such expenses.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Prisoners at Point Lookout—500 Sent to City Point by Gen. Butler for Exchange.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 25.

Major-Gen. BUTLER returned this morning from Point Lookout, where he has made a thorough inspection of the prisons and hospitals. He also examined into the probabilities of a revolt among the rebel prisoners, and took important testimony in regard to rations and the condition of rebel subjects there, which testimony was satisfactorily correct.

The schooner *C. M. Neale*, ashore on Ship Shoals, is loaded with coal for Fortress Monroe. Another schooner is ashore southward of the cape.

The Russian fleet arrived in Hampton Roads at noon to-day, and saluted our flag. The *Minnesota* replied to the salute.

The steamer *New-York* left for City Point to-day, with 500 passengers for exchange.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The following is a list of the vessels which have passed in Hampton Roads the past twenty-four hours by the guardship *Young Rover*. Capt. STUDLEY:

Schooners.	Captain.	Whence.	Bound.
Mary Greenwood	Rich	Yorktown	New-York.
Twilight	Malvern	Baltimore	Portland.
William Henry	Berry	Tangiers	New-York.
Sears Watts	Telles	Tryconico	New-York.
Edward Lee	Dukes	Tryconico	New-York.
J. Brackett	Shaw	Nantucket	New-York.
T. Cook	Cooks	Accomac	New-York.
Constitution	Pullin	Alexandria	Belfast.
Morgan	Henry	Baltimore	Fall River.
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Washington.
[illegible]	Low	New-York	Alexandria.
[illegible]	Chapman	Beaufort	New-York.
J. D. Ferris	Portuet	New-York	Washington.
[illegible]	Fisher	Wyoming	New-York.
Queen of the South	Houghton	Port Royal	New-York.
Clara	Barrett	Newbern	New-York.
[illegible]	Lockman	Yorktown	New-York.
Eagle	[illegible]	Newbern	Philadelphia
A. B. Hartshorne	Doe	New-York	Pokomoke.
G. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	Tangiers	Philadelphia
W. G. Johnson	[illegible]rwood	New-York	Port Royal.
[illegible]	Downs	New-York	Washington.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newbern	Philadelphia
[illegible]	[illegible]dson	Newbern	New-York.
[illegible] Stewart	[illegible]	Newbern	New-York.

The flag-of-truce boat E. C. of Nansemond, captured by the *James River*, arrived here to-day.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Arrived, ships *Zouave* and *Queen of the East*, from New-York.

C. O. GARRISON, one of the founders of the *Bulletin* newspaper, died to-day.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The New Arrangements for Sutlers Satisfactory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

The arrangements in regard to sutler's supplies as indicated and directed by General Orders No. 105, Army of the Potomac, are in full and successful operation, giving general satisfaction to the sutlers and the army.

The war in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Choctaw chieftain, McCURTAIN, with other rebel Indian leaders, came into our lines to-day and surrendered themselves to Gen. McNEIL. They have abandoned the rebel alliance, and profess a desire to avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Their example will have a powerful influence over the rebel tribes.

Apprehensions are felt for the safety of an immense supply train, on the way from Fort Scott, on account of the presence of STANDWAITE and QUANTRELL in that direction.

[Advertisement.]

"TURN OVER A NEW LEAF."—At the beginning of a new year, is a good time to fix upon a course of life, which shall lead "onward and upward;" a date, on which to form new resolutions for personal improvement, and to decide on a permanent pursuit. But the question arises, "What can I do best?" Shall it be mercantile, mechanical, professional, or artistic? Who can decide this question, on which depends success or failure? We answer: You may consult the clergy, the lawyers, the physicians, each of whom will reply, We cannot tell: you must first try this, then that, and you may thus learn. But a competent Phrenologist will decide at once what is your natural sphere, and what you can do best. Examinations daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st, near Grand. H. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady is delighted with them, and they have become indispensable. *Godey's Lady's Book* for January, says: "We have lately seen a very useful article invented and introduced by Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway, New-York, called the Dress Elevator, and is so arranged that by a slide the skirt can be uniformly raised all round at a moment's notice. The Elevator is hooked around the waist inside the dress; cords come together, and are secured to buttons which pass through the dress, the buttons are drawn forward and tied or may be merely held by the hand. These Elevators are sold at only 50 cents each, and are mailed free on receipt of the price.

[Advertisement.]

E. LORD, cleaning and dyeing office, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 45 Broome-st. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. References—Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbott & Burnham, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merino paramettes, silks, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 505 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. F. ELLIS, will remain open until 9 P. M. to June 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE DRESS ELEVATORS.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S Imperial Dress Elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, uniformly all around. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR A SKATING-POND CAP—GO TO KNOX.—For a holiday beaver—go to Knox. For a delicate soft hat—go to Knox. For the softest of furs—go to Knox. To find Knox, the connoisseur, go to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Iowa State Fair awarded the first premium to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, as the best cheap family Sewing Machine

MARRIED

ALLEN—BRADY.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 25, at St. Thomas Church, by Rev. Mr. SAYRES, JULIEN E. ALLEN to BESSIE S., eldest daughter of the late James H. Brady, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

GRAHAM—HOGGETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. S. Mitchell, WILLIAM G. GRAHAM to ELIZABETH CELINOIA, eldest daughter of William Hoggett, Esq., all of this City.

IRELAND—PELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Richard Temple, Mr. JOHN R. IRELAND and Miss ADELIA DUANE, daughter of Robert L. Pell, Esq., all of this City.

REIFFEL—HART.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 629 Myrtle-av., on Sunday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. Stephen Hall, JAMES H. REIFFEL, Esq., of New-York, to Miss MARY E. HART, late of Washington, D. C., and daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Albany, Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLCORN.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, suddenly, of heart disease, GEORGE S., youngest son of the late John M. Allcorn, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 North 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Newark, on Thursday, Dec. 24, LAWRENCE ANDERSON, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Fervoist., Newark, N. J.

BRITTAN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, at Communipaw, N. J., ABRAHAM BRITTAN, Jr., aged 19 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family, are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Dec. 26, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Bergen.

BARBER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, SARAH P., wife of William A. Barber, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, John Moon, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., and Zerubbebel Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

CONDICT.—In this City, on the morning of the 24th inst., EDWIN, eldest son of J. Elliot and Sarah B. Condict, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Mr. Jacob Johnson's, No. 118 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J., at 8½ o'clock, on Saturday morning, Dec. 26. Interment at Morristown.

DODGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, D. K. DODGE, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

FISHER.—In Jersey City, Thursday, Dec. 24, MANNING F. FISHER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Hunterdon *Gazette* please copy.

HANSON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, TAMAR, wife of Jonathan Hanson, and daughter of the late Jonathan Archer, aged 51 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, 127th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 25, MEACHNES F. M., eldest daughter of Dr. S. W. Kellogg, U. S. N., in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 27 Jefferson-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

LEGGETT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, WILLIAM H. LEGGETT, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 East 16th-st., on first day, (Sunday,) 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MCBRIDE.—On Friday evening, Dec. 25, HANNAH, widow of James McBride, in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

MEAD.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 25, ELEANOR SEYMOUR, wife of Edwin Mead, in the 55th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock.

PARIS.—In Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, Mrs. HANNAH PARIS, a native of Cornwall, England.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Charles Bostwick, Spencer-st., near Park-av., without further notice.

PHYFE.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, JANE, wife of John Phyfe, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs John Ferguson, No. 6 Waverley-place.

ROSEAU.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, PHILIP R. ROSEAU, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. Depot at 12½ o'clock.

STRONG.—At his residence, Elmira, New-York, of congestion of the lungs, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, SAMUEL B. STRONG, in the 66th year of his age.

SEWELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, MARY ELISABETH, wife of Thomas Sewell.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.

SALISBURY.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, Dec. 25, HENRY SALISBURY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMAS.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 24, BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, (better known as Archy,) for the last ten years one of the starters of the Third-av. Railroad, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 3d-av., near 63d-st., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Third-av. Railroad Benevolent Association, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother and Treasurer, BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, while we mourn his loss, we yet bow in humble submission to God's decrees.

Resolved, That in him we have ever found the kind husband, the affectionate father, the faithful servant, and true friend, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That the members of the Association attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 3d-av., near 63d-st., with the usual emblem of mourning.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow and family, and that a copy of the above resolutions be presented to her.

Resolved, That the above be published in the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times* and *Sun* papers.

JAMES MALONE, President.

E. WARREN, Secretary.

TOUPET.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Dec. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, HENRIETTA, wife of Francis C. Toupet.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 M. boat from New-York.

UNDERHILL.—On Monday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her step-father, John W. Thompson, Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, L. I., EMMA L., daughter of the late John S. Underhill, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, New-York-av., corner of Herkimer-st. Fulton-av. cars pass within one block of the church.

WADDELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, Miss IDA L. WADDELL, daughter of William Coventry H. Waddell, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without any further invitation, at the Broadway Universalist Church, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's) between Prince and Spring sts., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Va., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, Maj. EDWARD F. YOUNG, youngest son of Benj. T. and Helen M. Young, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, De Kalb-av., north of Marcy-av., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to be present. De Kalb-av. cars pass the door

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. Louis bold, Col. Beane, Col. Dandy, Lieut.-Cols G. E. Sleeper, J. McConine, A. White, Majors J. Sturgiss, E. Rogers, J. J. Plimpton, T. M. Drew, Adjts. C. H. Amesbury, H. M. Barrymore, Capts. A. Lutzwitz, J. H. Brewster, D. McWilliams, Curtis, H. T. Clark, H. Frothingham, Wolfinger, E. Ackerman, Wm. H. Topping, A. Le Baugh, W. Smith, J. L. Davis, T. E. Graef, Redfield, F. W. Fairbrie, A. Vanderbeck, W. Snyder, F. C. Myer, J. P. Steere, L. R. Clark, J. Rossbottom, R. Brown, S. L. Judd, N. A. Newton, E. A. Sandwick, A. Dunham, Pilcongh, F. F. Lord, Dr. Tradewell, Capt. Braunnan, C. S. N., Lieut.-Commander G. Conley, U. S. N., Mr. Chadwick, Mr. De Lance, Lieuts. Chapman, L. E. Hyerson, S. Dunsberry, W. H. Hirafsky, W. S. Talbott, Burt, W. S. Chandler, F. A. Brandt, J. H. Fairbanks, G. W. Ross, H. J. Long, J. Osborne, W. H. Watling, J. L. Warren, H. P. Baker, F. L. Bigelow, J. P. Carey, C. Smith, P. M. McGuire, J. O. Harrold, C. Lewis, J. C. Bertrand, W. A. Parsons, Bradford, J. H. Slowitz, T. Sandrock, W. Vogles, F. Fridley, Messrs. A. Anderson, D. Bix, A. B. Gray, M. Stilson, B. S. Clark, L. Wilson, W. S. Walton, D. S. Warren, Harvis, A. Roome, E. Hyatt, R. Blumberry, F. S. Williams, J. S. Leonard, A. B. Root and Lady, J. Keating, J. S. Forset, W. McFarty, L. Begar, W. J. Botham, W. H. Crowell, T. Gray, J. A. Rockwell, H. Kuhn, H. F. Baker, J. S. Delancy, H. N. Beers, H. C. Peck, J. Norton, S. Darling.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 19 | Gov. Island.. 9 08 | Hell Gate..10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Mott, Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 21, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 24, lat 34 16, lon. 76 30, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Quaker City. Had heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., 22d inst., with passengers etc., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool Nov. 15, with mdse. and 308 passengers to Williams & Guion. Three deaths and one birth. Has had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London Nov. 4, and Scilly Nov. 17, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Mudgett, Thomaston 4 ds., in ballast to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig Florence, Greenough, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamers Yankee and Thomas Sparks.

Ships Oder, (Ham.,) Colmbia, (Bremen.)

Barks Ocean Home, (Br.,) A. W. Lewis.

Brigs Globe, Bacon, (Br.,) Isabella Hunt (Br.,) Harriet Radley, (Br.,)

Schrs. James Pearce, George, G. S. Adams, Walrus and Havana Packet.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; overture commencing at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

CHANGE

of performance. In consequence of the severe illness of MISS MARY GANNON, THE LOVE CHASE will be given to-night, with its GREAT CAST, ALSO SPLENDID SCENERY AND COSTUMES. SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1863. Sheridan Knowles' Comedy of the LOVE CHASE. with new and appropriate scenery and the following superb cast

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Master Waller	Mr. Clarke
Sir William Dondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
(His second appearance this season.)	
Trueworth	Mr. Daly
Master Humphreys	Mr. Brown
Master Neville	Mr. Parkes
Lash	Mr. Williamson
Gregory	Mr. Pope
Constance	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Mrs. Wilkins
(Her third appearance this season)	
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
(Her second appearance this season.)	
Phebe	Miss Green
Alice	Miss Carman
Amelia	Miss Isidora Cameron
Bridesmaids	Misses Smith, Timothy, A. Smith and Le Brun.

MONDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.

TUESDAY—Seventy-second night of ROSEDALE.

WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.

THURSDAY—Seventy-third night of ROSEDALE.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY.

J. T. ELLIS

IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS

FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

At No. 939 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.

Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, ALL SIZES, STYLES AND QUALITIES, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

TOOL-CHESTS COMPLETE, from $2 50 to $25.

BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,

No. 4 Chatham-square.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Silver, Wines and everything else used in every family.

The greatest assortment of skates an skate fixing will be found at the FAMOUS

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM,

which is removed from Broadway to

NO. 36 HOWARD-ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.

Skates from 25 cents to $25, of all kinds, comprising a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of MARSDEN'S, MOULSON'S, & other ENGLISH Skates, PHILADELPHIA, and NEW-YORK CITY CLUB SKATES, and other AMERICAN and FOREIGN Skates for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN,

SKATE BAGS, SHINNY STICKS, STRAPS, and everything in the skating line in boundless variety.

JNO. C. JOHNSON,

CHAS. J. ABRAMS, J. F. FARRINGTON, } NO. 36 HOWARD-ST., East of Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING-MACHINES

were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salerooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1a2 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROMAN SCARFS SENT BY MAIL EVERYWHERE

3,000 DOZEN PURE ROMAN SCARFS,

Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES!

$1 50 AND $2 EACH.

A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the cash and six cents for postage.

Very fine Gold-plated Scarf Pins or Rings, At $1 50 each.

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable,

Price $1 each, sent by Post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AGENTS WANTED in every Town in the Union.

S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS,

the largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each, all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be inclosed—63 cents for each Shirt.

Send the size of your neck

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2, $2 25 and $2 50. SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ALSO, FINE WHITE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

The Cash can be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods.

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES

who are in doubt as to what to buy for presents for their male friends, will please read the following

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

P. F. SMITH & BLAKE, NO. 379 BROADWAY.

(Large store corner of White-st.,)

have just opened an immense assortment of latest Paris and London novelties in

SCARFS,

Neck-ties, Gloves, Robes, Hosiery, Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons; Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c., which they are prepared to sell at JUST ONE PROFIT LESS than the usual retail prices. Also, for sale as above, 5,000 dozen gents' superior quality three and four ply Linen

COLLARS

at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents single; warranted fully equal to the collars usually retailed at $2 50 to $3 per dozen.

PEREGO'S

UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOW PRICES,

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

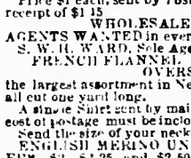
NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

25 PER CENT. SAVED IN STATIONERY.

Merchants and others about forming NEW FIRMS are invited to procure ESTIMATES FOR THEIR BOOKS OR PRINTING from CHAS. O. JONES, Stationer, No. 76 Cedar-st., (near Nassau.)

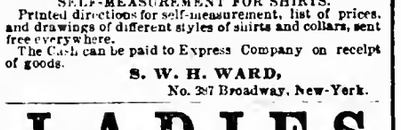
SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician, No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Now Ready—Are the best revolvers made; great power, small size, carried in vest; safe; rapidly loaded and fired. Trade supplied. ELLIOT ARMS CO., 424 Broadway, N. Y.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 423 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. Its not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

"My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oft

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3825. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Mississippi and George Washington.

Encouraging Prospects in Texas.

Gen. Washburn Moving Upon Indianola and Lavacca.

The Navigation of the Mississippi Less Interrupted.

THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

The steamship *George Washington*, Capt. GAVEN, and *Mississippi*, Capt. TALBOT, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing advices from New-Orleans to the 19th inst. The *Mississippi* brings a number of rebel prisoners, among whom are Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, commander of Port Hudson, and the following officers: Aid-de-Camp Alex. Dupree, Col. J. A. Jaquess, Lieut.-Col. M. t. Smith, all of Port Hudson; Capt. J. J. Slocum, Ninth Louisiana cavalry; Capt. Metcemp, Ninth Louisiana cavalry; Capt. J. C. Petterson, Twenty-third Arkansas; H. L. W. Johnson, Fourteenth Arkansas; Lieut. W. B. Burnett, Twelfth Arkansas; J. W. Geer, Tenth Arkansas; J. K. Milan, Seventeenth Arkansas.

The *George Washington* brought $100,000 in gold.

PASSENGERS.

Col. T. R. Perlee, Capt. Walker, Capt. Braham, Capt. Getrau, Capts. Cushing, Young, Eggleston, Backford, Ferree, Kquner, Andrews, Lieuts. Davis, Varnall, Parry and Cunningham, Lieut. Tilsans, J. H. Hemmer, C. H. Hamilton, C. H. Stone, Mr. Plunkett, Lieut. D. H. Niver, (the above six were formerly officers of the *Harriet Lane*,) Mr. Hevemeyer, A. Schruber, Maj. W. White, C. A. Beach, Thos. Read, Liauts. Russell, Sawyar, Nickerson, Crosby, Brooks, Wells, Washburne.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Free State Convention—Movements in Texas—The River, &c., &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 18.

At a late Convention here of Free State men, called for the purpose of choosing unconditional Union men to the Convention of the Union men of the Slave States, to be held at Louisville, Ky., a delegation of colored men were admitted to seats in the Convention, and the Convention was opened with prayer by a colored minister.

Hon. Mr. DURANT presided.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention will be held on the 21st inst., at which an effort will be made to have the Convention held in New-Orleans.

The navigation of the Mississippi River is less interrupted. The gunboats are keeping a sharp lookout. A party from the Twenty-ninth Illinois regiment scouted as far as Trinity on the Black River and captured 39 prisoners.

Acting Masters HAMILTON and HANNIN and Second Assistant Engineers STONE and PLUNKETT, captured with the *Harriet Lane*, have arrived here on parole.

MAUNSEL WHITE, an old and much respected citizen of New-Orleans, died yesterday in his 80th year.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. WASHBURNE, with a considerable body of troops, had started for Indianola and Lavacca. Both places are doubtless in our possession ere this. Our troops are in the best of health and spirits. Great numbers of Texans rejoiced in the prospect of an early redemption of the State. It was believed that San Antonio would soon be under the old flag, where our troops would concentrate for the overthrow of the rebels under Gen. MAGRUDER.

Gen. ULLMAN is in New-Orleans on a visit.

The Eighth New-Hampshire regiment has been changed into cavalry, and is now known as the First New-Hampshire cavalry.

The sales of cotton for the week add up 2,000 bales, closing at 71c.@72c. for Middling. Sugar steady; sales, 3,260 bbls. for the week; fair to fully fair, new crop, 10¼c.@11½c. Molasses, tc. higher; sales, 4,600 hhds. prime to choice at 52c.@55c.

Arrived 13th instant, Ships *President Fillmore*, *R. C. Winthrop*, and *Uncle Joe*, from New York; barks *Conquest* and *John Winthrop*, from Boston; *H. D. Brockman*, from New-York; brigs *Gen. Burnham*, from Boston; *Welsh*, from Philadelphia; 15th, ship *Old Dominion*, from Boston; barks *Mustang* from New-York, *Laura Rose*, *Leroy* and *Cephas Starret*, from Philadelphia; brigs *Imogene* and *Ida M. Conway*, from Philadelphia; *Elizabeth*, from Kennebunk; *Jessie Rhynas*, from Boston; 17th, ship *John and Albert* from Boston; bark *Sackem*, from Boston; 18th, brig *Rival* from Philadelphia.

Below, barks *Investigator* from New-York, and *Old Hickory*.

FROM TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 18.

The United States transport *Clinton* came into port yesterday from Pass Caballo, Texas. She had as passengers, some Texan refugees, from whom we learn the following important intelligence:

A considerable body of our troops under Gen. WASHBURNE, had started for Indianola and Lavacca. Both points, our informants feel sure, are in our possession by this time.

The men under Gen. WASHBURNE were in the best of health and spirits.

Great numbers of Texans were delighted with the success of the National arms, and rejoiced at the prospect of an early redemption of the State, at least, from the tyranny of the rebels.

An intelligent gentleman who came on the *Clinton*, informs us that it was believed San Antonio, too, would soon be under the old flag, at which place our troops would concentrate for the overthrow of the forces under MAGRUDER.

The news is cheering, and shows conclusively that the whole of Western Texas will soon be in our possession.

MATTERS AT BROWNSVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BROWNSVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1863.

With the appearance of the troops here, confidence returns to all loyal Americans and to the Mexican authorities and people. Order is restored, honesty appreciated, and villainy punished.

The abandoned houses, which include nearly all in the town, are occupied. The country for one hundred miles back and in above Roma, a point two hundred miles up the river, is visited by our scouts, and rebel property, wherever found, taken into our possession. Three steamers belonging to rebel owners, but covered by sham sale to a Mexican citizen, were secured by negotiation, and are now in Government employ, where it is hoped they will remain.

COL. DAVIS TAKES A SHORT TRIP INTO THE INTERIOR.

Col. DAVIS, of the First Texas Cavalry, returned from up the river two days since. A large number of mules, horses and beeves returned with him, having entered the United States service at various rebel ranches on the route. These patriotic animals came in laden with forage for "future usefulness." A large lot of cloth, of significant gray color, and also considerable cotton, were taken. This is merely a "forced loan" from the unsettled estate of the "C. S. A." "King Cotton," whose liberated, is as proud as ever, but he is "seedy out at the elbows."

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BANKS.

The departure of Gen. BANKS was much regretted, but it is not much felt, as the command is efficiently controlled by his able representative, Maj. Gen. DANA, who is, "in all good word and work diligent in season and out of season."

WHY THE REBELS DISLIKE GEN. DANA.

He is not at all liked by some of our "deluded Southern brethren," who call him another "Beast BUTLER."

It is true the General has "made war on women and children," by requiring a too flippant rebel lady to take the oath. He has refused to discuss the rights of a violent rebel, who desires to live here in the prosecution of his business without swearing allegiance. He has returned a present, with the caustic reply that *coming from a traitor, the bribe lost favor was too small to purchase a general officer of the United States*; and he has fined an officious meddler of "itinerant politics"—for what offence is not known, as on the same day the man advised a party to refuse the national currency, got drunk, insulted our courteous Provost-Marshal, Capt. ALTMAN, and was kicked out of doors by Capt. SPEED, of the First Texas cavalry. It is presumed he was fined for getting kicked—while retreating.

GOV. HAMILTON.

The arrival of Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, Military Governor of Texas, gives joy and spirit to the army and enthusiasm to every Texan. He is not merely popular; he is viewed with enthusiasm and attachment by the people of this State who are loyal.

COURTESIES TO GOV. SERNA.

Gov. HAMILTON and his Staff officers visited Gov. SERNA, of Tamaulipas, at Matamoras, three days since, upon invitation, as Gens. BANKS and DANA had done a few days before, and were received as they were, with a salute of fifty guns and handsomely entertained by the Governor at his house. Gov. SERNA welcomed Gov. HAMILTON in a speech, to which Gov. HAMILTON replied.

ALONG THE RIVER.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 17.

Our information from above, on the Mississippi River, is up to Tuesday last. The condition of affairs has considerably improved within the past week, and the prospects are that our steamers can navigate the great stream in future undisturbed.

Not a single guerrilla has shown himself at Waterproof for some time past, and no indication that there are any in the neighborhood are visible.

Peace has been restored about Natchez, the rebels apparently having obtained sufficient "satisfaction" in their assault of the 6th inst. to last them for quite a lengthy period. Gen. GRESHAM'S cavalry is scouring the entire country round about Natchez, and strict order and quiet are preserved.

Last Monday a reconnoitering party returned to Vidalia, and were ferried over the Mississippi to Natchez. They had penetrated as far into the interior as Trinity, on Black River, where they surprised and captured thirty-nine prisoners. The scouting party consisted of a portion of the Twenty-ninth Illinois regiment, mounted infantry, and were commanded by Col. FAY.

Since the firing on the *Henry Von Paul* all boats have passed up and down unmolested, and not a sign of an enemy is to be seen in the vicinity of Morgana's Bend. A gunboat is stationed within easy reach of the point where the batteries were formerly located, and the prospect of a shot for a shot, and a shell for a shell, seems to have destroyed the taste of the chivalry who manned them for their humane and Christian-like employment.

At the month of Red River a large fleet of gunboats have been assembled, and as there is now a depth of nine feet of water on the bar at that place, it is probable that we shall soon hear of these boats having ascended the Red and Ouachita Rivers, doing all the damage to the enemy in their power.

The following is from the *Courier* of the 19th inst:

"We are informed that fifty-one Confederate soldiers, prisoners of war, left Natchez for Vicksburgh last Sunday.

Some forty or forty-two prisoners from the Confederate army were brought to Natchez last week, from Louisiana. Twenty-eight Confederates, we are told, have lately joined the Federal cavalry in this city.

The Mississippi River at Natchez is rising considerably. The sand-bars, opposite, are fast disappearing. Steamboat arrivals, for three days past, have been as brisk as formerly.

The steamer *Brazil*, a dispatch boat located at this point, was fired into near Waterproof last week, not injuring the boat much, but killing a lady on board, wounding her husband severely, killing the chambermaid of the boat, and wounding others. We did not learn the names of the parties who suffered.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF COL. MAUNSEL WHITE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 17.

We are pained to learn of the death of this eminent and highly honored citizen of our State. Col. WHITE departed this life yesterday, about 1 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, CARL KOHN, Esq., at the advanced age of 82 years. He arrived in this city from Kentucky, where he had temporarily resided, about the year 1802. Entering into commercial pursuits, he was eminently successful.

In 1814, when the city of his residence was threatened by the invader, he volunteered in its defence, and as Captain of the Louisiana Blues, in PLAUCHE'S battalion of volunteers, contributed in no small degree to the glorious success with which that defence was made. He leaves but one survivor now living of that company, in the person of Gen. H. W. PATTERSON.

After the war of 1812, he entered into business with our old fellow-citizen, EDWARD CHAPMAN, Esq., in which he continued till after the year 1825. Subsequently he engaged in agricultural pursuits in the parish of Plaquemines, on his plantation known as Deer Range, which he cultivated with great success during the last quarter of a century.

Col. WHITE was a man of excellent judgment, of great purity and singleness of character, of unspotted integrity, and ardent patriotism, and was for this reason frequently called by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the legislative councils of the State, in which he gave most valuable assistance.

He was a native of Ireland; coming to this State in early life, he became fully identified with it, both in interest and in feeling. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-two, and leaves a large family to mourn with the community the loss of one of its most respected and venerated citizens.

Col. WHITE was connected by marriage with the family of the late Gen. DE LABORDE.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE,
Friday Evening, Dec. 18, 1863.

COTTON—The market opened with a fair inquiry this morning, which was subsequently checked by the later accounts from New-York, but still the sales were to a fair extent, amounting in the aggregate to some 400 bales, embracing 23 Low Middling—before the news—at 70c.; 26 Middling—also before the news—at 72c.; 64 Strictly Middling—after the news—said to be the same. Another lot, of which we did not get the particulars, and 208 bales at auction—after the news—as follows: 1 bale Pickings, at 30c.; 19 bales do., at 34c.; 4 Repacked, at 51¼c.; 1 bale Samples, Good Ordinary, at 59¾c.; 4 bales country Repacked, at 60c.; 2 Low Ordinary, including 1 bale reboxed, at the same, 4 Samples, Low Middling, at 62½c.; 9 Strictly Ordinary, at 63¾c.; 11 do., at 64¼c.; 3 Good Ordinary, including 1 bale reboxed, at 64¾c.; 2 Samples, Low Middling, at 64¾c.; 2 country repacked, at 65c.; 24 do., bid to at the same; 10 Good Ordinary, at 67c.; 2 do., at 66½c.; 7 do., including 3 reboxed, at 67¼c.; 10 Good Ordinary, at the same; 15 reboxed, Low Middling, at 65¾c.; 17 Strictly Good Ordinary, at 67¾c.; 9 do., at 67¼c.; 1 bale Low Middling, at 68¼c.; 6 bales Strictly Good Ordinary, at 68¾c.; 14 Low Middling, 10 and 4, at 69c.; 12 Middling and 1 Low Middling, stained, at 69¾c. round; 6 Middling, at 70½c.; 1 Strictly Middling, at 72½c., 1 Good Middling, at 73¼c.; and 10 do., at 73½c. Also, late in the day, yesterday, 87 bales Low Middling, at 68c.

SUGAR—The brisk inquiry noticed during the past week has prevailed to-day, but the receipts being light the sales were confined to 400 hhds.—leaving very little in first hands—at previous prices. Good common new crop 10c.@10½c., fully fair, 11¾c., and prime 11¾c.; good common old crop 10¾c., and good fair to fully fair 11¾c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is good and the receipts meet with ready sale at firm prices. About 400 bbls., all in first hands, sold to-day at 50c. for common, 53c. @53½c. for prime, and 54c. for choice. By auction, 50 bbls. sold at 50½c. ₱ gallon.

FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Arrival of the Corsica.

The British steamship *Corsica*, from Havana 19th, and Nassau 21st, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Purser reports as follows:

"On the 10th instant, on our way from New-York to Nassau, when near Abaco, was brought to by a United States cruiser, supposed to be the *Rhode Island*—detention 1¾ hours. On the 23d, lat. 30° lon. 76°, was brought to by United States gunboat *Itasca*—detention 70 hours. Steamship *Evening Star* arrived at Havana on the 19th inst., at 9 A. M., and sailed same day, at 4 P. M., for New-Orleans. On the 23d and 24th insts., when off Hatteras, experienced heavy northerly gales."

A large fire has occurred at Matanzas, destroying one store and three or four dwelling-houses. Loss, probably $70,000. The houses are insured in a foreign (British) office.

The health of Havana was good. No local news of consequence, save the attempt of a father to murder his wife, children, &c.

There was nothing new at Nassau. From the 1st of December to the 19th, twenty steam blockade-runners had arrived at and departed from Nassau. Most of them to or from Wilmington.

Schooner Charles M. Neal Wrecked.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The schooner *David Smith*, from Philadelphia, has arrived here. She reports that the schooner *Charles M. Neal*, which went ashore on Thursday night, near Wrecker's Island, has gone to pieces. The crew have not as yet been heard from, but they probably escaped to the mainland.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Execution of Joseph Lane, alias John Kendall, alias Thomas, for Desertion, on Morris Island, S. C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Dec. 18, 1863.

JOSEPH LANE, of the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, was executed here to-day for attempted desertion. This is the third military execution which has taken place in this department, and the thrilling scene was witnessed by the entire command on this island. The story of LANE has somewhat of romance in it. He deserted from his regiment, the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, in which regiment he enlisted at Concord, on the night of the 29th of November, and on the morning of the 30th came into our picket lines on Black Island, between Morris and James Islands, claiming to be a deserter from the rebel battery "Simpkins" on James Island. He had divested himself of all his clothing which could be recognized, and had on when he came in only his boots and shirt. He had found it impossible to cross the marshes and river dividing our lines from the rebels, and had concocted a story of his desertion and of suffering in the rebel army, which, though ingenious, was too transparent to deceive. A member of the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers passing the tent in which he was confined, recognized him. The story soon spread as to who he was, and upward of one hundred officers and men identified him as the man who had been missing from his regiment. He persisted in denying that he ever had any connection with the regiment to which it was alleged that he belonged, or to any other in the United States service; but the evidence was overwhelming, and on a Court-martial being held, he was duly convicted of desertion and sentenced to suffer death—the punishment for that most serious of military crimes. He still persisted in asserting his innocence, and declared that, if shot, he would die as a martyr, and not as a criminal.

To-day at 3½ o'clock, an unusual commotion began—men in groups here and there, troops gathering on the beach and moving on to form the line down which the unfortunate man was to pass. At about 4 o'clock, from the further end of the line, a solemn assembly was seen approaching, headed by Capt. RANDLETT, Provost-Marshal of Morris Island, on whom the unpleasant duty of carrying out the sanction fell. Following him, was the band, with muffled drums, playing the "Dead March in Saul," and then the (firing) detachment to whom was assigned the still more unpleasant duty of launching a fellow-being into eternity. Next came the two Chaplains who had earnestly endeavored to fit the condemned man for the final dissolution of soul and body. Then followed the poor fellow himself in an ambulance, seated on his own coffin. The ambulance was surrounded by a guard, and following it was the reserve for finishing the work of death in case the first detachment failed. The procession slowly advanced down the entire line and passed midway up between them and the sea, and came to a halt. After a few preliminary preparations, the coffin was placed on the beach, the doomed man knelt upon it, and made a few remarks, still persisting in asserting his innocence. Taking Capt. RANDLETT by the hand, he simply said, "We will meet in Heaven." His last words were, "I die an Englishmen," for England was his birthplace. The bandage was placed on his eyes, the men assigned for performing the execution took their place, and the silent command by the wave of the sword was given to "fire," at almost the same instant he fell forward over his coffin, supporting himself by his arms. A short struggle and he fell face downward in the wet sand, a bleeding corpse. The body was lifted up and placed on the coffin, his arm thrown over his chest, as it was in his death-struggle, his breast was bared, showing the frightful work of those little messengers of death, and while thus exposed to full view, the entire command was marched past him. (Nine bullets entered his breast, one struck his right arm, one missed, and one had a blank cartridge.) When all this was done, the body was removed from the coffin, the lid taken off, and the corpse placed inside. The coffin was replaced in the ambulance and driven off—not as before, with a living man, but with a livid corpse. The following seems to be all that is known of the man: JOSEPH LANE he affirmed to be his real name, he enlisted under the name of JOHN KENDALL; he was of English descent, being a scapegrace son of a respectable family. He joined the British navy, from which he deserted, taking his mother's maiden name—THOMAS—on account of a tradition, which is believed by many, that if he assumed that name there was no fear of detection. He was about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and of light complexion, though sunburnt. SALTPETRE.

Gen. Burnside's Work in East Tennessee.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 19.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff left Knoxville on the 12th, and arrived in this city yesterday about noon. They had a severe journey through the mountains but made good time. The General received a salute upon landing at the Covington depot from a squad of artillery detailed from Newport barracks.

The appearance of Gen. BURNSIDE is that of robust health. The illness from which he is reported to have suffered since the siege of Knoxville was raised, was a slight attack of rheumatism. The General's opinion is that the rumors of reverses in East Tennessee, and of the resumption of a menacing attitude by LONGSTREET, have very little foundation in fact. Gen. LONGSTREET and army retired from in front of Knoxville sorely troubled in mind and body, and lost largely, as reported, in deserters and stragglers, and siege gune abandoned. The enemy is in no position to undertake an offensive campaign, and the Federal force in East Tennessee is much larger than Gen. BURNSIDE had there. The newspaper reports of the siege of Knoxville have been full and accurate.

Gen. BURNSIDE has not resigned his commission. He tendered his resignation, and it was not accepted. He was relieved of the command of his department and ordered to report at Washington, which he is proceeding to do promptly, leaving for that city on the 10 o'clock train last night.

It is understood, among those having means of being well informed, that the difficulties that have resulted in the relief of Gen. BURNSIDE from command in the Department of the Ohio, took their rise in something resembling incompatibility of temper, between Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HALLECK. Those who have read the last report of the General-in-Chief are that its *animus* toward Gen. BURNSIDE is not friendly.

The military management of Gen. BURNSIDE, during his stay in the West, has been marked by several distinguished successes, and no material reverse. JOHN MORGAN visited his department, on one of his favorite raids, and with his whole force, horse and rider, and artillery, was gobbled.

Kentucky has enjoyed a season of peace and quiet. The Ninth army corps was detached to reinforce Gen. GRANT, before Vicksburgh, and after the surrender of PEMBERTON, made the march with SHERMAN to Jackson. Returning, it took part in the movement into East Tennessee, which was made with such promptness as to surprise both friends and foes. Few severer blows have been given the rebellion than that of the sudden occupation of East Tennessee by the Army of the Ohio. With such celerity and skill were our troops handled, that but one life was lost in possessing East Tennessee; and a whole brigade of rebels, under Gen. FRAZER, with several batteries of artillery, were captured at Cumberland Gap without the firing of a gun. In the cavalry skirmishing in East Tennessee, we are at least even with the rebels, and Gen. BURNSIDE'S name will always be conspicuous in the honorable record made by the Army of the Ohio in the fight with LONGSTREET at Campbell's Station, the bloody reprise of the best division of troops in the rebel army, at Fort Saunders, and the steady and glorious defense of Knoxville.

Gen. LONGSTREET'S loss during his operations commencing at Loudon, up to the time he had reached Rogersville, was not less than five thousand man and nine pieces of artillery. Our loss during the same period does not exceed, and hardly equals, fifteen hundred. It was the expectation of the rebels, when LONGSTREET was detached from BRAGG'S army, with a force greatly superior in number to that which Gen. BURNSIDE commanded (the country would be startled if the numerical superiority of the rebel force were made known,) that they would be able to "occupy and possess" East Tennessee speedily, and take the Army of Ohio, with all its artillery and trains. Their total defeat is one of the most important results of the war. While LONGSTREET was baffled and lingering before Knoxville, BRAGG'S army was whipped, and JEFF. DAVIS' programme for driving the Yankees out of Tennessee was at an end. Certainly no small share of the credit belongs to Gen. BURNSIDE and his gallant army.

Death of Prof. Chew.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 26.

Prof. SAMUEL CHEW, of the Maryland University, died at his residence in this city yesterday.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Actual War Between Ecuador and Colombia.

The Republic of Colombia Invaded and a Garrison Captured.

President Mosquera Concentrating His Forces for Resistance.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of Ex-President Barrios in this City.

The steamship *Atlantic*, MAURY, from Aspinwall, Dec. 16, arrived at this port last evening. She brings a large amount of freight and His Excellency Ex-President BARRIOS and lady, of San Salvador, as passengers. She brings no treasure. The steamship *North Star* would sail for New-York, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

Two schooners and three launchee, with twelve guns and five hundred men, from Guayaquil, Ecuador, entered the port of Tumaco, in our neighboring State of Cauca, in this Republic, on the 7th instant, and took possession of it without resistance on the part of the small garrison left there by Gen. MOSQUERA. Some of the principal inhabitants fled on the approach of the fleet, and three or four have reached Panama. We had a report by previous steamer that the Government of Ecuador were preparing to take this hostile step, but no credit was given it.

On the 22d November, Gen. FLORES, commanding the Ecuadorian army, issued a proclamation, the larger portion of it taken up with personal abuse of Gen. MOSQUERA, but the gist of which was that he found himself compelled, by the hostile and threatening attitude of the latter, to cross the frontier of the Colombia, and to make war on her. This proclamation was followed by an immediate movement. He crossed the river Carchi, at the head of 6,000 men, and established his headquarters in Tuquerres. He says he shall advance at once on Pasto, and attack MOSQUERA there. If he does, he will probably come to grief. MOSQUERA'S little force near the frontier had already grown to 4,000 or 5,000 men. Beside these, 2,500 men are marching from Cali, in Cauca, to join him. Gen. SANCHEZ has 2,000 men in Popayan, the Capital of the State; and Gens. GUTIERREZ and LOPEZ, on their way to Cauca, will take a considerable force with them from the States of Cundinamarca and Tolima. It will be but a short time before MOSQUERA will have 10,000 men in the field, and then, unless he gets "a fire in the rear" from his conservative enemies at home, which is not probable, he will march on Quito, and settle the little affairs of Ecuador to his liking. MOSQUERA has lately borrowed 800,000 hard dollars in London, which is quite a "big thing" in these latitudes, and it will give him great weight against such an impoverished country as Ecuador. By the last steamer from Carthagena to Aspinwall, I learn that the whole Republic will favor the war against Ecuador, and the feeling for war will be much greater when the people on the Caribbean and Magdalena learn the facts of the invasion of our territory.

By dates from Quito, up to Nov. 24, we learn that MOSQUERA'S troops on the frontier had had several skirmishes with guarrillas, who were headed by Colombians, and had captured some of their chiefs—among them an officer named Lorez, whom he shot.

For the information of the many travelers from New-York for the South Pacific, via the Isthmus of Panama, I will state that the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have made the following important changes in the dates of arrival and departure of their respective steamers to and from Panama and Aspinwall, to commence with the second steamer in January next: The steamer from the South will arrive at Panama on the 4th or 5th, when the previous month has only 30 days,) and on the 20th of each month; and the corresponding steamer for Europe will sail from Aspinwall on the following day, viz., the 5th, (or 6th,) and on the 21st, at about 6 P. M. The steamer from Europe will arrive at Aspinwall on the 7th (or 8th, when the previous month has only 30 days,) and on the 23d of each month, at about 7 P. M., and the corresponding steamer for the South will sail from Panama on the second day after, viz., on the 9th (or 10th) and on the 25th. The service from Aspinwall to Blewfields and the Belize will be discontinued on the 1st of January.

The "commercial tax" or assessments on the sales of the merchants and traders of the City of Panama, for the support of the State Government, have been increased from $38,000 to $57,000 per year. Aspinwall will have to pay $17,000 instead of $10,000.

The Panama Railroad Company's fine steamship *Atlantic* landed her 1,000 tons of goods in season for the Pacific Mail Company's *Constitution*, and the latter left for San Francisco with nearly 2,000 tons measurement of goods on Sunday, the 13th. The *Constitution* brought down $200,000 worth of goods for New-York, most of which goes forward in the *Atlantic* to-day. Of this there are 449 bales wool, valued at $50,333 60; 224 bales whalebone, $30,668; 9 bales deer skins, $1,044. The balance consists of teas, &c., making a freight home for the *Atlantic* of over 400 tons measurement. The Company's brig *Carolina* also goes to New-York full of California and Central American freight. A year ago all shipe from Aspinwall to New-York went home in ballast.

By the *North Star* we had some new arrivals of gentlemen, who go to Nicaragua to arrange transit matters. Among them were J. C. Woods, Esq., formerly of San Francisco; SAMUEL WARD, Esq., who want to Paraguay with Mr. BUCHANAN'S war fund; HENRY M. REED, Esq., who has before been in Nicaragua, and Mr. HALL, of New-York, and others whose names I did not learn. Mr. WOODS and party take out a transit contract for ratification by the Congress of Nicaragua made with Senor MOLINA, Nicaraguan Minister at Washington. The company agree to open a good road for transit of passengers and freight in six months, and to build a railroad, twelve miles between Virgin Bay, Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, in six years. They do not agree to deepen the harbor at Greytown, on the river San Juan, but convene to expend a certain sum per year on them. For the privilege of the transit they agree to pay Nicaragua from $20,000 to $30,000 a year.

The propellers *Crusader* and *St. Thomas*, from Liverpool, are in the port of Aspinwall, discharging and taking in freight.

Gen. BARRIOS and wife go to New-York to-day on the steamship *Atlantic* as guests of the P. R. R. Co.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, Commander BOWDREN, arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 11th inst. Her dates from San Jose de Gustemala are to the 1st, from Salvador to the 6th, Nicaragua to the 7th and Costa Rica to the 6th inst.

HONDURAS.

The Presidential election to fill the place of Gen. GUARDIOLA, who was assassinated a couple of years since, has resulted, it is reported, in favor of Gen. XATRUCH. The General is now in San Miguel, Salvador, at the head of the Nicaraguan force, sent there to aid President CARRERA, of Guatemala, to drive out President BARRIOS. Gen. XATRUCH, it will be recollected, bore a conspicuous part in the war in Nicaragua, against Gen. WALKER and his filibusters. After the death of GUARDIOLA, the office of President of Honduras was assumed by Senator MEDINA, who was the opposing candidate for the regular succession of Gen. XATRUCH. MADINA, as soon as he learned that he was defeated, retired to Gracias, where he summoned Congress to meet in February, in the hope, it is supposed, that that body will declare him elected. Considerable excitement existed in the Republic in consequence of this state of affairs. In case MEDINA should be found intractable, Gen. XATRUCH will probably rely upon Presidents CARRERA and MARTINEZ, of Gustemala and Nicaragua, for assistance.

The Indians were working the gold mines of Olancho with considerable success, and the silver mines also pay for working.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

A good deal of ill-feeling existed among the officers of Guatemala and Salvador against the United States Minister, Mr. PENEDES, Consul LIVINGSTON, and the British Chargè, on account of their connivance at the escape of Gen. BARRIOS and Col. LASALA, and threats were freely indulged in. In view of the fact, however, that the United States gunboat *Saginaw* was hovering about La Union, Salvador, and that the Panama Company's steamer, *Salvador*, was well armed and ready to protect those officers, the authorities thought better of the matter and let it drop. Commendente CASTRO, who harassed the *Salvador* so much on her previous voyage, was removed, at the demand of Com. HOPKINS, of the *Saginaw*, and that vessel has left for Acapulco.

President CARRERA, with his army of invasion, left San Salvador for Guatemala on the 15th of November. Señor DUENAS, formerly President of Salvador, was left in the Executive chair. Salvadorwas quiet, but, probably, will not remain so long, as Gen. BARRIOS has many busy and powerful friends there, and has issued a proclamation to the people, promising, or rather threatening, to return at an early day. The houses and other buildings destroyed in the city of San Salvador, by the bombardment, were to be rebuilt immediately. DUENAS seems anxious to conciliate the people, but the task before him is not an easy one. The Indians of Cojutepeque were not retained in service after the siege was finished, and were committing some disorders in their villages in consequence, but the President, with two of his ministers and the Bishop, had visited and quieted them.

It was generally supposed that on account of the war but little business would be done at the annual indigo fair at San Miguel. But this proved to be a mistake. The attendance was not only as large as usual, but goods of all kinds brought good prices. The best numbers of indigo brought nine rials per pound, which was considered high.

Mr. HANAY SEGUR had been superseded at Washington as Minister of Salvador by A. J. DE IRISARRI.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

These two States were quiet. In Nicaragua the high prices of cotton had stimulated its cultivation, and some estimate the value of the crop that will be shipped the coming season at two millions of dollars. But all reports from Nicaragua are subject to considerable modification, and a large margin for discount must be given to this one.

Nicaragua is full of steamship and transit agents from New-York, each one pretending to have the ear of the President and Congress, and more are on their way to the scene of action. In the meantime, the harbor at Greytown gets more shallow every day, and the San Juan River follows suit. Mens. LOCO has not yet completed his ship canal across the country, but says he shall have it in full blast in five years as the inthest.

Gen. MARTINEZ had transferred the seat of Government from Managua to Leon.

COSTA RICA.

The Congress of Costa Rica had voted $10,000 to Señor MOLINA, Minister to Washington, for meritorious services. Flour and other grains have been exempted from duties.

Congress has authorized the opening of a road from San Jose to the Atlantic. It has appropriated $25,000 for the surveys, and authorized a loan of $1,000,000 in Europe to build it, the loan to be liquidated in 30 years, out of the proceeds of the road and Custom dues. A bill for legalizing Protestant marriages is also under consideration, and will pass.

The coffee crop will be large this year. The gathering would be commenced in a few days.

The Russian Admiral's Visit to Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The Russian Admiral and seven Captains of his fleet waited upon Maj.-Gen. BUTLER to-day. They were received at the wharf by Capt. A. F. PUFFER, of the General's Staff, and escorted to the General's residence, where they were formally received by himself and staff.

The General briefly welcomed them and offered them every facility in his power to make their stay here pleasant. In reply thereto the Admiral stated that he should not Winter here, as he had intended, but should send part of his fleet to Annapolis to Winter, while he made a trip to the West Indies and returned.

Upon the Admiral's return to his flagship a national salute was fired from the water-batteries of the fort.

Vessels reported as having arrived here windbound, from the 21st to the 25th inst., sailed to-day.

The Scare at Calais and Eastport, Me.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The St. Croix *Herald*, published at Calais, near the borders of New-Brunswick, states that much excitement exists there, in consequence of apprehensions of a contemplated raid by rebel agents and roughs from the vicinity of St. John.

The citizens of Calais and Eastport have formed themselves into Home Guards, obtained arms and ammunition, and hold themselves in readiness for any raid that may be attempted.

Interesting to Recruits.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The Governor has been notified that a law has been passed to the effect that no United States bounties, except such as are now provided by law, will be paid to any person enlisted after the 5th of January. The only bounty provided by law is the one hundred dollars authorized by act of Congress. Bounties will be paid in accordance with existing orders to recruits who enlist before Jan. 5, inclusive, for any three-years' organization in service or authorized by the War Department and in process of completion.

Important Expedition from Beaufort, S. C.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The *Traveller*, of this city, has a letter from Beaufort, S. C., dated the 22d inst., which says:

"An expedition is about starting, all in a hurry and uncertainty. No one knows its destination—but the fact that it is to be commanded by Gen. SEYMOUR, indicates that it is of importance, for he is a fighting man. The order to strike tents was given at 6 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock they were off."

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

Critical Accounts from the English Press.

The latest English papers publish full critical accounts of this affair. We reproduce some of the most interesting extracts:

A LITERARY REVIEW.

From the Saturday Review, Dec. 12.

By way of explanation of the course which the fight took, it may be useful to state that HEENAN, instead of improving as a fighter since his battle with SAYERS, appears to have fallen off in that essential part of the business—the use of his hands. He is a very skilful wrestler, and upon that talent and his great strength he depended mainly for success. In fighting with a smaller man, like SAYERS, the contempt which his length of reach would give him would partially conceal his want of skill. But as soon as he began to fight KING, a man of his own size, the deficiency became strikingly apparent. In KING he had to deal with a good two-handed fighter, and a terrific hitter. It was said before this day that HEENAN was good with his left hand, although he could do but little with his right, but now he was bad with both. It is almost wonderful that such an unskilful boxer should have attained so high a reputation in two continents. Looking at his performance against KING, it does seem, after all, as if SAYERS had had a very good chance of beating him. But he was evidently full of confidence that he knew enough to do for KING. He caught KING'S neck under his arm, in the first round, and "hugged" him as if he meant to break his neck and kill him on the spot. KING was very much the worse for this first round, and the confidence of his backers fell almost to zero. The "hug" was repeated in other rounds, but not with the same intensity. HEENAN came up after every round prompt and smiling, carried little for the punishment he received, and never doubting that he was going to win the battle out of hand. The power which he displayed in wrestling was tremendous. Again and again he lifted King fairly off his legs, whirling him through the arc of a circle in the air, and dashing him with shattering force upon the ground. Often he fell upon him. Once he sent him such a spin that KING'S foot caught his second, JERRY NOON, in the back, and hit him a hardish blow. It is no exaggeration to say that HEENAN flung hither and thither a man within a stone as heavy as himself as if he had been a child. Such giant's play as that has been very rarely seen either in the prize-ring or elsewhere. It is wonderful as was HEENAN'S strength to do, KING'S strength to suffer was yet more wonderful. He seemed to be nearly killed by the "hug" in the first round, but he recovered from that shock, and repeatedly after being thrown and getting HEENAN'S weight upon him, he came to the call of time—not so promptly or encouraging to his backers as HEENAN, but still he was there and ready to go on. All this time, too, KING was steadily trying whether a boxing match could be won by the use of the fists. He drew "first blood" copiously; he knocked out a tooth of HEENAN; he cut his lip deeply, and left fearful marks of his handiwork behind the ear and beneath the eye. But HEENAN did not seem to mind the punishment, nor had he apparently the most distant idea that the issue of the fight was any more affected by it than if it had been another man instead of himself who was thus suffering. He went in at KING with the same object of either hugging or throwing him. He seldom tried to hit, and if he did, he almost always failed. KING was scarcely marked in the face, but

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR'S NOVEL.

HANNAH THURSTON: A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE. By BAYARD TAYLOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM. 1863.

It is, perhaps, a problem whether the prestige of an established reputation is really an advantage to an author in entering a new field of literature; for while it predisposes his readers in his favor, it, at the same time, raises anticipations not easy to satisfy. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR has gained a very extended popularity as a descriptive writer, and some success as a poet, and when it was announced that he had a novel in hand, he was able to claim in advance the suffrages of thousands who were disposed to take on trust anything that might come from his pen. Mr. TAYLOR'S novel is at length given to the public, and his warmest admirers are fain to confess a disappointment at the result. *Hannah Thurston* is a notable illustration of the fact that a man may walk up and down the world, and tell what he sees with good success, and yet lamentably trip when he comes to tread the realms of imagination and attempts to give to airy nothings a local habitation and a name. It is lame in its plot, feeble in its characterization, and puerile in its philosophy.

We do not know that a man should be held morally accountable merely because he writes a stupid book, for the public has in its own hands the very easy revenge of letting it severely alone. But when a stupid book comes heralded by all the trumpetings of puffery, as something really witty and wise—to let it alone is in a manner to allow the compensation of things to be for a time baulked. For months past the public has been kept periodically posted as to Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S labors on this work. By a judicious management of that species of "gradual development," the model of which literary puffery has lately cribbed from the repertory of the showman and the patent medicine vendor, we have been progressively excited by the announcements—"BAYARD TAYLOR is writing a novel."—"BAYARD TAYLOR is writing a novel of American life"—"BAYARD TAYLOR is writing a story of American Society, in which it is understood *autobiographical* material will be largely drawn on," &c., &c. Well, BAYARD TAYLOR'S novel is out, and we have read it. It is an extraordinary book. From a philosophical point of view we think we can say we are indebted to Mr. TAYLOR, as we are to all writers who enlarge human experience; for he has, to use a phrase of SYDNEY SMITH, "extended the bounds of pessimism," and carried the possibilities of stupidity to hitherto unrealized reaches. Mr. TAYLOR, as all the world knows, has been a great traveler; but the explorer of Arctic and Antarctic realms has earned a new title by dropping into the Serbonian bog a plummet deeper than the wit of man has yet sounded.

Mr. TAYLOR, at the very outset, knocks the props from under that part of the programme that had led us to believe we should find an autobiographical warp interwoven with the woof of *Hannah Thurston*. "I am," he peremptorily declares in the preface, "neither Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Waldo, nor Seth Wattles. "We confess to a sinking of the heart and a blighting of our hopes. Students of SHAKESPEARE peruse the sonnets for the subtle allusions to his personal fortunes and experiences which they think to detect in them, and the interpreters of DANTE claim to find a biographic mine in the Divine Comedy. In like manner, how grateful would it have been to contemporary, as well as to coming admirers, to have known that TAYLOR was revealed, even though in a glass darkly, in some one of the *dramatis personæ* of this *Story of American Life*. But he "begs leave to protest against this popular superstition." Well, well, regrets are unavailing:

> "'Tis ever thus from childhood's hour,
> We've seen our fondest hopes decay."

But if all our illusions on the score of finding a biographic element in the book are thus rudely torn up by the roots, it is some compensation to be told by the author that his work furnishes a sort of biography of American society in general. "I perceived," he says, "peculiarities of development in American life *which have escaped the notice of novelists*, but which are strikingly adapted to the purposes of fiction, both in the originality and occasional grotesqueness of their manifestation, *and the deeper questions which lie beneath the surface*." THACKERAY, in his Book of Snobs, speaks of "sinking deep shafts into society." Mr. TAYLOR has been doing this for the society of America. His particular "shaft" is opened in the town of "Ptolemy," which we gather from subsequent indications to be in the northern part of the State of New-York. Its mere geographical designation we do not know, but we dare say "seven cities" at least will claim the right and title. The "peculiarity of development" of Ptolemy was that it had three "sewing circles," which, at the date of the story, "November, 1852," (though why November, or why 1852, does not appear,) had united into one great sewing "Union." "The Union," it seems, "with from twenty-five to forty members, was found to be greatly more animated and attractive than either of the Circles, separately, had been." Of course the highly ingenious device of holding a meeting of the "Union," is made the vehicle for bringing forward the various personages who figure in the story. Mrs. Waldo, the wife of the minister of the Cimmerian Church of Ptolemy, is hit off in this lively photograph: "She was the oleaginous solvent in which the hard yelk of the Mission fund, the vinegar of the Cimmerians and the mustard of the Abolitionists lost their repellant qualities. Her greatest charm, however, was her complete unconsciousness of her own value." Of her amiable husband, Rev. Mr. Waldo, we are told that "his face received an expression of perpetual hunger," and that "*the air of isolation*," (whatever that may mean,) "common to clergymen of those small and insignificant sects which seem to exist by sheer force of obstinacy, was not very perceptible in him. It had been neutralized, if not suppressed, by force of strong animal temperament. *On that side of his nature there was no isolation!*" Next we have Seth Wattles, a tailor of the village, "an awkward, ungainly person, whose clothes were a continual satire on his professional skill. *The first impression which the man made was the want of compact form.* The face was long and lumpy in outline, *without a proper coherence between the features.* His skin had that appearance of oily clamminess which belongs to such an organization."

We think it our duty to bring these fascinating personages promptly before the reader's mental vision, because they play important parts, as what Mr. TAYLOR calls "types of character" in American society, and he sets far more by these than anything in the mere plot of the story. Another "type" is Mr. Woodbury, a former resident in the vicinity of Ptolemy, who had been many years in India, but having lately returned, makes his social debut by an introduction at the "Union." He is "tall and sunburnt, with a moustache," and gains the general good will by giving a handsome donation to the Society. ("Had he been less impulsive—less inclined to create at once a warm atmosphere around his future home—*he would not have given so much.*") In consequence of this, as the veracious historian tells us, "his introduction to Ptolemy society was—in the social technology of Boston—'a success.'" "Social *technology*" is good, and we would give something to know what the writer fancies it to mean. "Then came singing, commencing with 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains.'" This serves to introduce Hannah Thurston, who figures as the leading "type of character," and gives her name to the story. Hannah is the daughter of a Quaker widow, and herself a strong-minded woman. She also sings, and Mr. Woodbury "cordially thanked the singer—an act rather unusual in Ptolemy at that time, and hence a grateful surprise to Hannah Thurston, to whom his words conveyed a more earnest meaning than was demanded by mere formal courtesy."

It does not need half an eye to foresee that these two personages will fulfill the orthodox requirements of the novel by marrying each other. The story, which is destitute of the first element of plot, is a narrative of how this was brought about. Mr. Woodbury, the hero of the book, had "slowly and comfortably matured his manhood in the immemorial repose of Asia," which is where Americans ordinarily mature their manhood. Hannah Thurston, the heroine, "had had her girlish dreams; but the next birthday was her thirtieth, and she had already crossed, in resolve, that deep gulf of woman's life." We own up not to have the faintest notion what this means, but we touch bottom at last when Mr. TAYLOR tells us that "she was somewhat above the average height of woman,' though not noticeably tall, and a little too slender for beauty." Her smile "had a rare benignity and beauty;" her nose was "faultless," and she was very properly "pale in the face," for "a ruddy tint would not have harmonized with the spiritual and sensitive character of her countenance." "No one would have thought of calling Hannah Thurston a beauty." In society, it seems, nine men would have been brutes enough to "pass" the spinster of the faultless nose and the delicately-arched eyebrows "without a thought;" "but the tenth would have stood still, and said: 'Here is a woman to sit at a king's right hand in thunder-storms'"—which is surely an excellent thing in woman.

Miss Thurston had undertaken "to play an *exceptional part* in the world," which is justly pronounced "the severest test of a woman." And yet, "no tongue dared to whisper an insinuation against either her sincerity or her purity." On the contrary, she had in Mr. Taylor's extraordinary *technology*, "*achieved* popularity." Shortly after Mr. Woodbury's advent, a Woman Rights Meeting is held in Ptolemy, at which Hannah Thurston "pleads" the capacity of woman to "measure a yard of calico as rapidly, or choose a shade of zephyr as correctly, as the elegant young men who stand behind the counter." We are told that "Woodbury was profoundly interested in the speaker and in her words. Both were equally new to him."—which, considering that he had been slowly and comfortably maturing his manhood in the immemorial repose of Asia, is not greatly to be wondered at. An opportunity, however, is given to improve the acquaintance, as Mrs. Waldo arranges that the next meeting of the Sewing Union shall be held at Mr. Woodbury's house. This extraordinary creature—Mr. TAYLOR'S idea of the "type" of an American minister's wife—had begun her acquaintance with Mr. Woodbury by asking a donation, and now on the second interview tells him, "You should get married." This shrewd suggestion evidently strikes him as something very profound, for he presently exclaims, "What a Queen of the *salons* this woman would have made." His reply is not as satisfactory, however, as it should be. "'That is easily said, Mrs. Waldo,' he replied, *with a laugh which covered, like a luxuriant Summer vine, the entrance to a sighing cavern*?' 'easily said, and might be easily done, if one were allowed to choose a wife for her domestic qualities, valued at so much per month.'"

The "ladies connected with the Sewing Union" were all present, and even Hannah Thurston. "finding that her absence would be the only exception, and might thus seem intentional, was constrained to accompany them"—a course which, seeing that "she had undertaken to play an exceptional part in the world," was, to say the least, neither courageous nor consistent. The explanation of it is, that "his personality seemed to her to be antagonistic to her own, and the knowledge gave her a singular sense of pain." It is not clear to the reader what logical furtherance the development of the story finds in this *séance*, of the sewing Union at the house of Mr. Woodbury; its chief object seems to be to bring out the following scene between Woodbury and the strong-minded woman:

> She was standing before the picture of Francesca da Rimini, lost in the contemplation of the wonderful grace and pathos of the floating figures, when Woodbury, approaching her, said:
>
> "I am glad that you admire it, Miss Thurston. The picture is a great favorite with me,"
>
> "The subject is from DANTE, is it not?" she asked; "that figure is he, I think."
>
> Woodbury was agreeably surprised at her perception, especially as she did not say "*Dant*," which he might possibly have expected. He explained the engraving, and found that she recollected the story, *having read Cary's translation.*
>
> "Since you are so fond of pictures, Miss Thurston," said he, "let me show you another favorita of mine. Here, in the library."
>
> * * * In the midst of the cool, odorous darkness, stood a young Indian girl of wonderful beauty, with languishing, almond-shaped eyes, and some gorgeous unknown blossom drooping from her night-black hair. Her only garment, of plaited grass or rushes, was bound across the hips, leaving the lovely form bare in its unconscious purity. * * *
>
> "Oh, how beautiful!" exclaimed Hannah Thurston, at once impressed by the sentiment of the picture. "It is like the scent of the tube rose."
>
> "Ah, you comprehend it!" exclaimed Woodbury, surprised and pleased: "do you know the subject?"
>
> "Not at all, but it scarcely needs an explanation."
>
> "Have you ever heard of Kalidasa, the Hindoo poet?"
>
> "I have not, I am sorry to say," she answered; "I have sometimes found references to the old Sanscrit literature in modern authors, but that is all I know about it."
>
> "My own knowledge has been derived entirely from translations," said he, "and I confess that this picture was the cause of my acquaintance with Kalidasa. I never had patience to read their interminable epics. Shall I tell you the story of Sakontala, this lovely creature?"
>
> "Certainly, if you will be so kind: it must be beautiful."
>
> Woodbury then gave her a brief outline of the drama, to which she listened with the greatest eagerness and delight. At the close, he said:
>
> "I am sorry I have not a copy of the translation to offer you. But, if you would like to read another work by the same poet, I think I have the 'Megha-Duta,' or 'Cloud-Messenger,' somewhere in my library. It is quite as beautiful a poem, though not in the dramatic form. There are many characteristic allusions to Indian life, but none, I think, that you could not understand."
>
> "Thank you, Mr. Woodbury. It is not often that I am able to make the acquaintance of a new author, and the pleasure is all the greater. I know very little of literature outside of the English language, and this seems like the discovery of a new world in the Past. India is so far-off and unreal."
>
> "Not to me," he answered, with a smile. * * *
>
> We despair of discovering the purpose of this conversation, but it is of a piece with the whole book—one pointless, aimless situation leading to another of the same stamp, and so on in maddening succession. Next day Mr. Woodbury calls to leave the promised book. "He had designed simply to leave it, with his compliments, and perhaps a visiting card—though the latter was not *de rigueur* in Ptolemy." But he enters through "the small outer vestibule," (which is the Tinylorism for porch,) and the following twaddle, which ensues, and which is spun out through a score or two of pages, affords a fair sample of the conversational quality of the story.
>
> "My name is Woodbury," said he, as he took the old Quaker lady's hand respectfully.
>
> "I thought it must be thee," she interrupted. "Hannah described thy looks to me. Won't thee sit down?"
>
> "I have only called to leave a book for your daughter, and will not disturb you."
>
> "Thee won't disturb me. I feel all the better for a little talk now and then, and would be glad if thee could sit and talk awhile. That's just about the age my little Richard would have been if he had lived."
>
> "Hannah's gone out," she resumed; "but I expect her back presently. It's kind of thee to bring the book for her. Thee bears no malice, I see, that she neglected thee a little. Thee must get used to that, if thee sees much of our people. We are called upon to bear testimony, in season and out of season, and especially toward men of influence, like thee, whose responsibilities are the greater." * * *
>
> "Can thee accustom thyself to such a quiet life as thee leads now?" she asked; and then gazing at him, continued, as if speaking to herself: "It is not a restless face. Ah, but that is not always a sign of a quiet heart. There are mysteries in man past finding out, or only discovered when it is too late!"
>
> "This life is not at all quiet," he answered, "compared with that which I have led for the past ten or twelve years." * * *
>
> "I like to hear thee say that," exclaimed the widow, turning suddenly toward him, with a bright, friendly interest in his face. "Men are so apt to be satisfied with their own opinions—at least, when they've reached thy age. Thee's over thirty, I should think?"
>
> "Thirty-six," Woodbury respectfully answered.
>
> The damsel with the faultless nose had already begun to play the deuce with the ancient Asiatic.
>
> "Woodbury went into the library, wheeled his armchair to the open window, lighted a cigar, and watched the risen moon brighten against the yielding twilight. The figure of Hannah Thurston, in her white dress, with the pearl-colored ribbon at her throat, with the long lashes falling over her dark-gray eyes, the flush on her cheek, and the earnest sweetness of her lips, rose before him through the rings of smoke, in the luminous dusk or the evening. * * * He bowed down in reverence before that highest purity which *is unconscious of what it ventures*, and an anxious interest arose in his heart as he recognized the dangers into which it might lead her. *He felt that she was capable of understanding him.*"

To aid her in understanding him, however, he seizes "a ponderous translation of the *Mahacharata*, LANE'S *Arabian Nights*, JEAN PAUL'S *Siebenskas* and *Walt and Vult*, clasps them in his pocket, and, "mounting his horse, rides to Ptolemy," to fling them at the feet of his adorable. We take this to be the most remarkable courtship on record. Presently, we strike another literary placer.

"I have brought along *The Princess*, Miss Thurston, you have certainly heard of it?"

"Oh, yes," said she, "*I saw several critical notices of it when it was first published*, and have always wished to read it."

"It gives a poetical view of a subject we have sometimes discussed," he added playfully, "and I am not quite sure that you will be satisfied with the close. It should not be read, however, as a serious argument on either side. TENNYSON, I suspect chose the subject for its picturesque effects, rather than from any intentional moral purpose. I confess I think he is right. We may find sermons in poems as we find them in stones, but one should be as unconscious of the fact as the other. It seems to me that all poetry which the author designs, in advance, to be excessively moral or pious, is more or less a failure."

"*Mr. Woodbury! Do you really think so?*" exclaimed Hannah Thurston, in surprise.

"Yes; but the idea is not original with me," etc., etc.

"I shall certainly read the book with all the more interest from what you have said," she frankly replied. "You have very much more literary cultivation than I, and perhaps it is presumptuous in me to dispute your opinion, but my nature leads me to honor an earnest feeling for truth and humanity, even when its expression is not in accordance with literary laws."

"I honor such a feeling also, whenever it is genuine, however expressed," Woodbury answered.

This mode of assault soon began to tell on the strong minded lady with the faultless nose. And well it might, for we would like to see the woman that could withstand the lover who comes to make the escalade of her heart on a ladder of Sanscrit tomes and German translations. "This weird and dangerous power in the man wounded as well as disturbed her." And yet she felt "it was weakness to shrink from the encounter: it was humiliation to acknowledge, as she must, that *her powers of resistance diminished with each attack*." We do not agree with her: on the contrary, we think she did quite as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Nevertheless it was some encouragement to the lover that she began to show the symptoms of exhaustion, and all Mr. Woodbury had to do was to empty shelf after shelf of his library, until she should cry "Hold, enough!" But the effect was not visible merely on the lady with each load of literature he brought to her feet he felt himself getting the more entangled. "One cannot," as Mr. TAYLOR philosophically remarks, "play with fire, without burning one's fingers." "I foresee," he said to himself, "*that if I do not take care I shall love the girl madly and passionately!*" At length our pining pundit determines to bring things to a *dénouement*. His mode of accomplishing this is characteristic. He writes a long letter, *puts it within the blank leaves of a book*, (why could he not have sent it without the book?) and has it carried by the servant to the house of his lady love. "When the book appeared, she first looked at the back; [a very sensible thing, you will agree;] it was WARE'S *Zenobia—a work she had long desired to possess*. A thick letter slipped out from between the blank leaves and fell on her lap. On the envelope was her name only—Hannah Thurston'—in a clear, firm, masculine hand. She laid the volume aside, broke the seal, and *read the letter through from beginning to end*." We will not ask the reader to emulate the example of the fair Hannah. Enough that it told her how Mr. Woodbury, while "slowly and comfortably maturing his manhood in the immemorial repose of Asia," had loved not wisely but too well. It was a shock to her.

"She put the letter suddenly on the table, and half rose from her chair, in the excitement of the thought. Then, as if struck by a stunning blow, she dropped back again. Her face grew cold and deadly pale, and her arms fell pervalese at her sides. Her eyes closed, and her breath came in long, labored sighs. After a few minutes she sat up, placed her elbow on the table, and rested her forehead on her hand. 'I am growing idiotic,' she whispered, with an attempt to smile; 'my brain is giving way—it is only a woman's brain.'

The fire had long been extinct. The room was cold and a chill crept over her. She rose, secured the letter and the book, *and went to bed*."

On the following day they again met in the "secluded nook." Folios and octavos had done their work; and she could only exclaim,

> "I strove against the stream, and strove in vain—
> Let the great river bear me to the main."

After this it only remains to marry the pair, a conclusion the more easily reached, as the old woman, who feels that she is dying, desires it to take place on the spot. This was accordingly done. "Woodbury remained until evening, assisting his wife in her attendance on the invalid, or keeping her company in the sitting-room when the latter slept. He said nothing of his love or of his new claim upon her. * * * When he left with the falling night to return to Lakeside, she felt as if a stay had been withdrawn from her." In a few days, however, the old lady dies and Mr. Woodbury is able to say to Madame, "Enter my home now, an thou guest of my heart, giving me only thy right to soothe and comfort, until you can hear without reproach the voice of love." The chronicler tells us that "this noble consideration for her grief and her loneliness melted **Hannah's heart.**" In the next and final chapter, however, the author shows how "the man and woman come to an understanding." Henceforth the lady renounced woman's rights, refused an invitation to speak at the next convention; but gave herself up to "the careful study of the English and French classics and the principal German and Italian authors," (in translations,) and the birth of a fine boy in the next chapter, drops the curtain on a happy family, and Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S *Story of American Life*.

In the analysis of this production we have confined ourselves to the main current of the story. There are, besides this, various side eddies that whirl and whirl, simulating motion, but get *nowhither*, foolish feeble little episodes and spurts of conversation without head or tail, and which are really a phenomenon in their way. Mr. TAYLOR has criticism on the score of the plot, however, by telling us that this is the least part of the story, and that it is the philosophy of it that he "travels on." It was, perhaps, with a glimmer of consciousness of the poverty of his invention that the author at the outset tells us he "does not rest the interest of the book on its slender plot, but on the fidelity with which it represents certain types of character and phases of society." Now the philosophy is, to our mind, even more foolish than the framework of fiction on which it is hung. He has drawn neither a picture nor a caricature of American society, for a caricature has at least some points of exaggerated similitude: Mr. TAYLOR'S men and women of straw are like nothing anywhere. Women's-rights preachers and spirit-rappers, though they can hardly be said to form either types of American character or phases of American society, are yet to be found in abundance; and a moderately clever writer might find in them and their ways and doings and opinions ample material for a very readable novel; but it needs a quite other talent than Mr TAYLOR'S *jade* didactics. He claims that such characters as he paints can be met with "in almost any country community of the Northern and Western States." You can find no such characters in *any* "community," simply because they bear no resemblance to human beings anywhere. There is vulgarity enough in American society, but the kind of vulgarity that pervades this book exists in no "Ptolemy" out of Mr. TAYLOR'S imagination. We should think, for example, that any grown man would be ashamed to pen such a disgusting travesty of American manners as this:

> When the last guest had dispersed, Mr. Hamilton Bue carefully closed and locked the doors, and then remarked to his wife, who was engaged in putting out the extra lamps: "Well, Martha, I think we've done very well, though I say it that shouldn't. Mr. Styles liked your tea, and the cake must have been pretty good, *judging from the way they stowed it out of sight.*"
>
> "Yes," said Mrs. Bue; "I was afraid at one time, there wouldn't be enough to go round. It's a well I made up my mind, at the last minute, to bake five instead of four. Molasses is so high."
>
> "Oh, what's the odds of two shillings more or less," her husband consolingly remarked, "when you've got to make a regular splash? Besides, I guess I'll clear expenses, by persuading Woodbury to insure his house in our concern. Dennisons always took the Etna."

It would also be worth while knowing where Mr. TAYLOR meets members of the New-York Legislature who talk in this style: "I shall be very glad if you will now and then accept a seat in my pew. Mr. Styles is a great authority on Galatians, and I am sure you will derive spiritual refreshment from his sermons."

Mr. TAYLOR fills page after page with conversations of which the following is a fair sample:

> "I'm glad you've got back, Mr. Woodbury," she said, as they descended the hill. "We like to have our friends about us in the Winter, and I assure you, you've been missed."
>
> "It's pleasant to feel that I have already a place among you," he answered. "What is the last piece of gossip? Is the great Sewing Union still in existence?"
>
> "Not quite on the old foundation," etc.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "We were going into the garden."
>
> "Pray, allow me to accompany you," said Woodbury.
>
> "Oh, yes, if you care about flowers and things."

Now, we are not prepared to say that such colloquies do not actually pass between men and women in real life, and consequently we are not prepared to deny Mr. TAYLOR'S claim to be *natural* after this fashion; but what atones one is that a man should commit such stuff to paper and print it in a book. And the wonder on this score is subordinate to the amazement that such balderdash can actually be put forth as something notable in literature!

We are quite conscious that in giving to the criticism of this production the amount of space we have already filled, we may appear to be expending more powder than the game is worth. But as we have already intimated, we are not so much disgusted at Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S having written a very silly book, as at the incredible effrontery of claiming attention for such intolerable platitudes. "*I am aware*," he declares, "*how much is required for the construction of a good work of fiction*—how much I venture in entering upon a field so different from those over which I have hitherto been ranging. *It is, however, the result of no sudden whim, no ambition casually provoked.* The plan of the following story has long been familiar to my mind." A man who sounds a challenge of that kind should have something to sustain the expectations he provokes. And when an author puts forth high-flown claims of having discovered "peculiarities of development in American life that have escaped the notice of novelists," and of having sounded "the deeper questions which lie beneath the surface," and gives us only such lame and impotent performances as this, we should be derelict to our duty if we did not expose such a piece of literary shoddyism. The platitudes and puerilities which might otherwise only raise a smile, when confronted with such pompous pretensions, excite the contempt of every man who has in him the feeblest instincts of common honesty in literature.

The War in Texas.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT ESPERANZA.

"A soldier's letter," dated Fort Esperanza, Texas, Dec. 3, gives the following account of the capture of that place:

"On the 22d we crossed Orange Bay, landed on St. Joseph Island, and next morning took our line of march without baggage or transportation. We managed to each carry one or two blankets and three days' rations. We moved eighteen miles and arrived about sundown at Cedar Bayou, a stream about 100 yards in width, which divides St. Joseph and Matagorda Islands. We were here nearly two days in crossing this stream.

While crossing this bayou, some of us who were not engaged in the work went out hunting deer, and were fortunate enough to kill not less than two dozen; and quite a number of choice beeves, all of which were well relished by hungry officers and soldiers.

The last of our troops gained Matagorda Island about 11 o'clock at night, marched up the beach eight miles, and camped until morning. Next day we marched twenty-five miles, which brought us within ten miles of this place.

The following morning, the 27th, we were up early as usual, and expected by noon or before to have a big fight, as from all information we had been able to obtain, we expected a warm reception. But such was not the result. Our fight did not amount to much. We drove in their pickets, and found that they had a strong fort and eight heavy guns mounted therein. In a skirmish, driving in their pickets, we had one of our staff wounded severely, and one man slightly in the shoulder. We then withdrew and encamped for the night. The next day we did nothing, in consequence of being visited by what the citizens here call a norther. The cold was intense. Never suffered more from cold in my life—from the fact that the wind was severe, and our command had neither tents nor wood, and were lying on the cold, sandy beach, the sand nearly filling every eye. But the cold finally proved beneficial, from the fact that it pinched rebels worse than ourselves, and by being constantly on the alert, we caught them unexpectedly and gained their outer works, consisting of a fine line of intrenchments, about six hundred yards in advance of their fort. These works we took early on the 29th, and got several pieces of artillery in position that evening, under a fire from their heavy guns on the fort, but with little damage to us. When we had gained this advantage, the rebels became somewhat uneasy. As the wind began to lull, and six or seven gunboats lay within sight, waiting for a calm, to come up in range, about 10 o'clock P. M., they began preparing to evacuate, and by 1 A. M. we were aroused by the explosion of one of the magazines, of which there were seven in the fort. We believing the explosion no humbug, ordered our skirmishers forward, and found the fort evacuated and the inside all in flames. We captured six prisoners that were left behind to do the firing. We entered and saved two of the magazines and considerable ammunition, but the other five were blown up. We pursued the rebels to a bayou, which is about one and a half miles further up the island, where they had a ferry, and the boat on the other side, but after daylight we succeeded in crossing a few men, and captured a small fort on the other island, with one 24-pound siege gun, making in all eight guns, and a 10-inch columbiad, the rest are all 24-pound siege guns. This gives us the harbor on the Texas coast, and the key to Galveston by way of Matagorda and Houston. Thus far we have succeeded to our most sanguine hopes. Our loss in taking this place was one man killed and ten wounded, all privates, except Lieut. G. H. FITZE, of the Twenty-third Illinois, who was Aid-de-Camp First brigade, First division, Thirteenth army corps. No other troops participated in the fight. Our forces here, until after the reduction of the fort, numbered about three thousand, (with eight field pieces,) viz.: The First brigade, First division, Thirteenth army corps, commanded by Lt. D. WASHBURNE, Colonel Forty-eighth Indiana infantry, and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine, and Thirty-fourth Iowa, commanded by Brigadier-Gen. RANSOM, the whole commanded by Major-Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE. But I must boast a little for the First Brigade, commonly known as Benton's brigade, but commanded now by Col. WASHBURNE, Gen. BENTON being absent. Our brigade is composed of the following regiments, viz.: Eighth Indiana infantry, Ninety-ninth Illinois infantry and Thirty-third Illinois infantry. These regiments have all been tried on many bloody fields, and have never failed to come out victorious, and the rebels have frequently expressed an unwillingness to fight us, for, as they say, we never have been whipped, and it is no use to try to whip us."

More Rebel Piracy—Attempt to Seize a Detroit Steamer.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Monday publishes the following:

"Capt. STRINGLEMAN of the new steamtug *Sentinel*, which left this port for New-York last month, returned to Detroit yesterday. Capt. STRINGLEMAN informs us of a circumstance which occurred in Montreal, calling strongly to mind the desperate affair which resulted in the steamer *Chesapeake* coming for a short time in possession of rebel pirates.

The *Sentinel* reached Montreal on Saturday, Nov. 21, and on Sunday she attracted considerable attention, while lying in the harbor, by her neat appearance, with her colors gaily flaunting in the breeze. On Monday twelve men came on board and applied for passage to Picton, N. S. Capt. STRINGLEMAN informed them that they were on the wrong boat, and stated that the *Prince Albert*, which was then in port, was bound for Pictou, and would, no doubt, accommodate them. Upon consultation among themselves the party withdrew, but returned soon after, and urgently renewed their request for a passage. They were informed that the *Sentinel* was built principally for towing purposes, and had no accommodations for passengers, but this seemed only to render them still more importunate. They assured Capt. STRINGLEMAN that they were accustomed to rough usage, and could sleep as well in the fire hold as upon the most downy couch, and, as an extra inducement, threw out significant hints about some choice packages of fluids which they would bring aboard, provided they could be accommodated. As the men thus anxious to accept quarters in the fire hold were all well dressed, and most of them wore kid gloves, a suspicion of their real design flashed across the mind of Capt. S., and he inquired if the cold northern climate which they were in was not severe on their southern blood? This question seemed to disconcert them, and, after a pause, one of them replied that the climate was rather severe—that they were residents of Bermuda, but preferred taking tea overland route home from Pictou. They soon after retired sullenly from the boat, and were not seen again.

The crew of the *Sentinel* consisted of ten men, but that number unarmed would have stood but a sorry chance in a contest with twelve desperadoes armed to the teeth.

Capt. STRINGLEMAN informs us that the inhabitants of Pictou are remarkably friendly to our Government. They receive their supplies from this country, and their relations with American merchants appear to be of the most cordial character. They have had some dealings with rebels, but invariably speak of them with contempt and aversion."

THE WILL OF THE LATE HUGH JENKINS, ESQ.—The late HUGH JENKINS, Esq., by his will dated Sept. 26, 1863, has bequeathed to the Oliver Hibernian Free School $500; to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, (of which he was a member,) $500, and to the Rev. JAS. DOLAN, of St. Patrick Church, for the orphan children under his care, $500. The will has revenue stamps attached amounting to $80, representing an estate of $450,000. By the terms of the will the dwelling houses, Nos. 52 and 54 St. Paul-street, with the furniture, plate, carriage, &c., of the deceased, his country seat "Dunmore," and the income of $40,000, are left to his widow in trust, during her lifetime, and afterward to be divided between his four children. He leaves $30,000 in trust to each of his daughters, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN HASBROUK and Mrs. HENRIETTA O'DONOVAN. The deceased also bequeathed $30,000 to each of his sons, and canceling all their debts on his books, &c., besides to JOHN S. JENKINS, his interest in his business, and requesting BENJAMIN W. JENKINS to invest the above amount in business with his brother. A legacy of $1,000 is left to each of the grandchildren of the deceased, in trust, to be invested until they are of age. To the children of his brother ROBERT, "before provided for," $1,000 each. To Mrs MARCELLA TOOMIS is left $3,000, absolutely with a request that she will always have a home with some member of the family. To SAMUEL HAZELHURST, in consideration of faithful services as clerk, $2,500. The remainder of the estate is to be equally divided among his children. His two sons, JOHN STRICKER JENKINS and BENJAMIN WRIGHT JENKINS, are appointed executors and trustees of the various trusts under the will.—*Baltimore Sun, Dec. 21.*

Gen. Shaw.

Mrs. GASKELL, the author of *Cranford*, *North and South*, &c., who is as much known and admired in the United States as in Great Britain, and who is a stanch friend of our cause, contributes to the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* a cordial eulogium of Col. SHAW, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, whom she knew personally, as well as his mother and sisters. We copy the opening sentence of this eloquent article:

"I should like some of the readers of *Macmillan* to remember the name of the late Col. ROBERT GOULD SHAW, as the name of one who gave up all he had what he believed to be right, deliberately risked and cheerfully laid down a prosperous, happy, beloved and loving life."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

An Epidemic—Trade—The Theatres—Newspapers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

During the very fine and warm weather of the Fall, an epidemic fell upon this city and vicinity, in the shape of a severe cold, affecting the head, throat, lungs and back, chiefly, and lingering in the system much longer than an ordinary cold, the cough being, in many instances, exceedingly tenacious. The wonderful health of the Territory, and in particular its freedom from lung affections, was a few years ago a favorite and fruitful topic of Mormon expectation, especially away from the Territory. But the last two or three years it have not heard so much of it, as the mortality at times has been serious for a super-healthy city, and particularly among the younger portion of the community. The spirit of asthma itself could scarcely wish for more coughing than could sometimes be heard in a Salt Lake audience, whether in church or theatre. With the advent of Winter in earnest, however, the late epidemic appears to have suddenly taken its leave.

Winter has not only stooped the sickness, but it has almost closed the provision and go'd dust trade with northern neighbors, though a train, doubtless the last of the season, leaves the northern settlements this week for to-day, carrying among other things, a thousand sacks of flour. Wheat, flour, and butter are slackening a trifle in price, though the supply of breadstuffs continues limited.

After a "short Fall season of two months" the Theatre closes on Saturday with "Ireland as it Was," and an Irish farce. After a fortnight the house is to reopen with novelties for Christmas and New-Year. The Iswins, particularly the lady, continue to grow in favor with the patrons at the establishment.

Utah now boasts three newspapers, two weekly and one semi-weekly. The religious folks, the agriculturist, and the soldiery are represented—each party by its respective organ. The fourth paper, when it appears, will probably represent the "rest of mankind," and then Utah newspaperdom, like Grecian architecture, will be perfect.

The rapid development of the mineral resources of the Territories, East, West, North and South, and probably of Utah, too, with the advancing steps of the iron-horse from the East and the West, compel the conviction in the minds of both Jew and Gentile that Utah, whether as State or Territory, will soon be "in the States."

Gerrit Smith and the Canadians.

A SPEECH IN MONTREAL.

GERRIT SMITH delivered an address in Montreal on the night of Dec. 19. The following is an extract from the report given by the Montreal *Witness*:

> The North has always been ready to have the constitutionality of its laws tested in the Supreme Court. Has the South been so? No; but when the North sent Commissioners there, it threatened to murder them if they did not leave. Do you sympathize with rebels, because, feeling that Slavery was not safe under the old nation, they have sought to make another nation, founded on Slavery as the corner-stone and cemented with the life-blood of man holding property in man. I presume you do not. Yet such a nation as that is it which they are trying to found, and for that they have rebelled, and not because LINCOLN was chosen; but, because his having been chosen gave them a pretext for their rebellion. Your Anti-Slavery men certainly do not sympathize with the lengthening of the cords, and the strengthening of the stakes of Slavery; you cannot approve of the founding of a nation, the first which the earth has yet seen formed solely for the slaveholder. Yet if none of these are the reasons for your sympathy, pray what are they? [A Voice—The reason why the South seceded was because they did not like to be ruled by a sectional majority.] Mr. SMITH—Well answered. Why did their fathers come into the Constitution? Because they desired that majorities should prevail. [Tremendous cheering.] There are two grounds whereon your sympathy is claimed by many in this country; first, on the ground that we are prosecuting this war for the overthrow of Slavery. We are not. It is true Slavery has been greatly damaged in this war; it is also certain that Slavery will lose its life in this war. [A Voice—The slaves will, at least.] (Laughter.) Mr. SMITH—The war is neither being waged to uphold Slavery, nor to overthrow it. We have no right to claim such to be the issue, but it is being prosecuted to save the Union and the nation. Many in the North—oh! shame, shame upon the assertion!—many will have it that the Government is carrying on the war solely to overthrow Slavery. It is not so, it is to suppress the rebellion and save the nation. It is likewise said, whilst the South is all Pro-Slavery, the North is all Abolitionist. That is all false. We have no right to your sympathy on that ground. The fact is our British inheritance of Slavery has corrupted both North and South. Even yet, the most odious name in the North is Abolitionist. At the North, as a general thing, as well as at the South, they will not sit at table with a black man. At the North, as well as at the South, my poor black brother—whom I would press to my bosom with all the delight that I would any other brother—is still an outcast pariah, an unclean leper. It is indeed sad, very sad. In the North the Bible is quoted in favor of Slavery. At the North, the wicked habit obtains of referring to that blessed book to bolster up Slavery,—and why run to a book to support that which is right in itself? In the North, too, there is a general acquiescence to the Southern interpretation of the Constitution, a Constitution which has not one word in it to tolerate Slavery, but which declares all to have the right to life and liberty. To show you how debauched the North has become, they boast there of their liberality in holding this Southern interpretation, and talk of its being magnanimous to take this view of the law. Law! there can be no law for Slavery; it is out of the Constitution—it is out of and against all law. Law is for the purpose of right, and there is not, there cannot be, any right, there cannot be any law, for Slavery. Can there be law for murder—and who should not prefer to part with life rather than with liberty? Yet more destitute of Slavery of the elements of law than is even murder. Lord BROUGHAM had said there is a law above all human codes, a law written on the heart, and by that they would declare the holding of property in man to be a crime. I have, then, disclaimed the two grounds taken by some. I will now state the one only ground on which we ask your sympathy. It is this—the sure one of nationality. It has been said, the South are fighting for independence, the North for empire. That is true. The North is fighting for empire—for the government of the whole nation by the nation. The family tie is inviolable, and so is the national one. The family may consent to change the relative position of its members, and so may nations agree to change, but such change must not be forced upon them. It is the right and duty of a people to foster and rejoice in its nationality. As all the families of the earth seek to let all its families live, so all the nations should let all the nations live, for on these two institutions, the family and the nation, is all society founded. How sad, how painful it is, when I think that the Poles have now been ninety years without a nationality! Ital

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional from Our Foreign Files.

Utterances on the American Question.

Estimates of General Grant's Victory.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Our late foreign files furnish us with the appended extracts:

EXTRA PARLIAMENTARY UTTERANCES.

A DEFENCE OF OUR CAUSE BY MR. LEATHAM, M. P.

Mr. LEATHAM, M. P., for Huddersfield, recently addressed his constituents, and after alluding to the bombardment of Kagosima, which he severely reprehended, he said:

He would invite attention to the topic of America, which was the greatest of all upon which he purposed to touch. He considered the war not so much one of great and decisive battles as of siege and blockade; and, granting the determination of the North to prosecute it vigorously, he could see but one solution, and that was the complete prostration and ultimate submission of the South. [Hear, hear.] The Northern arms had been successful to a degree beyond the anticipations of those who had ventured to predict. The whole line of the Mississippi had been gained, and the South being shorn of half its strength, the rebellion was cooped up in one corner. But the Federal operations had not merely cleft the Confederation in half, but had pierced it to the heart. [Hear, hear.] The position which the Federals had taken up at Chattanooga—and it was manifest no efforts of the Confederation could dislodge them—would enable them to prey at their leisure upon the very vitals of the rebellion. Desperate, indeed, was the plight to which that ruined cause was reduced. Thanks to the firmness of the British Government, all hopes of European aid withdrawn; the steam rams safely secured, which were to have raised the blockade; [applause;] mutiny and treason in the camp of the Confederates; [hear, hear;] Alabama and Georgia full of disaffection; North Carolina almost in open revolt; Kentucky gone; Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas going; half Tennessee gone; half Virginia gone; Maryland gone; New-Orleans, the greatest city in the Confederacy, in the hands of the enemies; Richmond in danger; starvation everywhere; [hear, hear;] gold and credit nowhere; [cheers;] the paper dollar worth just as many peace as it purported to be worth shillings; the remaining sustenance of the people in the hands of gamblers and sharpers, immense hostile armies advancing on every side, and occupying one after the other those military positions which must eventually command the whole country; [hear, hear;] the Republican cause triumphant, and that by vast majorities all over the North; [cheers;] that last among the many false hopes of secession thus effectually taken away; the concerted and determination of the North rising from day to day in proportion as they saw the struggles of their victim growing feebler and feebler—where was there in all that a single ray of hope for the South, or a single drop of consolation for her supporters in this country? ["Hear," and applause.] Blind indeed must be the man who had watched carefully the progress of events during the past year, and, whatever might have been his desires or his predilections, had not been forced to the conviction of the great end that was coming. [Hear, hear.] Manfully struggled against, again and again retarded, at times apparently almost arrested, but still coming like the sure march of destiny, and he rejoiced that it was coming. [Applause.] He rejoiced in the probable termination of this cruel conflict, and the utter overthrow of the conspiracy that caused it. [Applause.] He rejoiced in the approaching emancipation of 3,000,000 of his fellow-men, [great cheering,] in the triumph of right and order, and the thorough vindication of the will and power of a free government to hold its own. [Cheers.] Had this rebellion prospered, had America succumbed, had she shrunk from her terrible responsibilities, had she permitted her flag and her laws to be trampled in the mire, advantage would have been taken of her feebleness, her pusillanimity and her failure, to roll back the tide of liberty all over the world. [Applause.] The principle of self-government would have been humbled by that in the presence of arbitrary power. [Hear, hear.] Privilege and prerogative would have grown strong, the shades of despotism would have been strengthened and tightened throughout Europe, and there was not a single neurper, nor a single despot, who would not have felt his throne firmer under him. [Heer.] We should have been told that the State which submitted to its own dismemberment, which connived at its own dissolution; that the form of Government which parleyed with rebellion was unworthy of a place in the great comity of nations; and that that form of Government had forfeited the respect and confidence of us all. Why, the rebellion was scarcely hatched when the exultation of those whose cause was not that of the people, jumping to the conclusion that it could not prosper, knew no bounds. [Heer, hear.] We were told that the American bubble had burst; that the Republic was a rope of sand; that the great experiment had failed. We were told all this, and we were told also to lift our eyes and witness the wrath of Heaven descending upon a people who had dared to flourish without a peerage, a priesthood or a prince. [Laughter and applause.] And the inference which was drawn from all that was, that in a country in which democracy—in the American sense—had no better chance than polgamy, any measure which should have the effect of raising any portion of the unenfranchised population out of the political degradation under which they labored would be a stride in the direction of American democracy, and therefore of American ruin. That was the inference that was drawn. [Hear.] He did not say whether it was a just one or not, but now that the prophecy of those who had uttered it had proved false—[hear, hear]—now that the rope had shown itself to be no rope of sand—[hear]—now that the great experiment had triumphed, we had a right to turn round upon their own ground, and say, you argued against all liberal measures, against all free institutions, upon the hypothesis that in America they had failed to produce a brave and high-spirited people, upon the hypothesis that they were leading straight to national bankruptcy and national dishonor; and they had a right to turn round and take them upon their own ground, now that the war had assumed the position which it had, and force them back step by step through all their deductions, to reverse them, and to argue in favor of those very measures which their taunts, their inferences, and their prophecies were intended to prejudice and condemn. [Applause.] Do not let them be told that because habeas corpus had been suspended, and the most licentious press in the world placed temporarily under control, that therefore the American Constitution had broken down under the prodigious strain to which it had been subjected. [Hear.] What clearer proof was there of the strength of that Constitution than the ease with which it had adapted itself to the sudden pressure of events? [Hear, hear.] It positively raised one's faith in the freest institutions. In the Constitution raised on the most liberal and popular model—on universal suffrage itself—to witness the cheerfulness, the confidence with which a people so jealous of personal liberty had deposited in the hands of the Executive those priceless rights which experience and reason taught us must be surrendered in times of imminent peril. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] The Constitution itself provided for the emergency, [hear, hear,] and the Executive had been clothed with almost autocratic strength for the moment, [hear, hear,] because the people were aware that the overthrow of a country based upon so broad and indestructible a basis was absolutely impossible. [Applause.] Mr. LEATHAM proceeded to examine the position which the South had occupied in this country, and to picture the exhibition which its sympathizers had made of themselves in the House of Commons during the present session, referring to and refuting statements made by Mr. ROEBUCK and others, showing that cotton was not "king;" that the recognition of the South would not terminate the war and give cotton to Lancashire; that the South was opposed to right, order, and the dignity of labor; that it had brought about the sufferings of the people of Lancashire by withholding and burning cotton, in order to force this country to recognize it, and assist it to attain that for which it was fighting. The grand result of interference, said Mr. LEATHAM, would be to perpetuate the conflict which was now rapidly and manifestly drawing to a close, and to lay up for ourselves and our children on one side, and our kindred on the other side of the Atlantic, an inexhaustible inheritance of bitterness and strife. [Hear.] Perish the odious thought that America must be our doome, that civilization must droop, that prosperity must be blasted, that mourning must be the garb of all our happy homes, that teo red rain of war should descend and scorch our smiling fields, and all that that England might be great. [Cheers.] Let us covet the friendship and alliance of America, and then, when the sun of her prosperity, which we affected so much to dread, should have reached its noon, it should shine down, not upon one nation merely, but upon both; not envious of each other's greatness—not covetous of each other's wealth—not plotting to overthrow each other's prosperity—not seeking to intercept those blessings which a merciful Providence hath surely opened its "windows of Heaven," in order to pour down with increasing and impartial bounty upon the head of each; but if fight we must, then fight shoulder to shoulder with the weapons of civilization in the cause of liberty and progress, and march hand in hand with speed and irresistible steps upon the pathway of imperishable renown. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

A vote of undated confidence was passed to Mr. LEATHAM unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

SPEECH BY MR. LAYARD.

Mr. LAYARD, M. P., has been addressing his constituents. A large part of his speech was devoted to replying to the addresses recently made by Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT. He made the following direct references to American topics:

"I shall now refer to another question—the policy of England with regard to the United States. I may claim from the great mass of the English people their approval of the course which the Government have taken. [Hear, hear.] It is one of strict neutrality, but it is a difficult course to pursue. When you observe strict neutrality you are sure to displease both sides. And the fact of our having displeased both sides shows that we have observed a strict neutrality. [Hear, hear.] I hope, however, the time will come when amongst our brethren in every way at the other side of the Atlantic—our brethren in language, in literature, and in belief—the policy of this country will be rightly appreciated. (Cheers.) It is asked why should our merchants be allowed to supply arms and munitions of war to one party and not sell ships to the other party. The answer is—there is a law to prevent the sale of ships; there is no law to prevent the sale of arms and munitions of war. The course of the Government was to carry out the law, and not to go one little beyond it. [Hear, hear.] The Government have endeavored to act upon the advice of those who are acquainted with the law and are its responsible advisers. [Hear, hear.] I fully admit that the rights of English merchants ought to be protected. I admit that the English merchant has a right to do all that the law entitles him to do, but I must be allowed to say that while the Government have a duty to perform, every honorable, upright British merchant has a duty to perform likewise. [Hear, hear.] I confess I have seen with deep regret that there have been parties in this country who have run the risk of plunging this country into a war with our brethren at the other side of the Atlantic. [Hear.] If more consideration were shown by those persons, and if they would give up the gains they could make by those transactions, the Government would not have such difficulties to contend with. [Hear, hear.] * * * England never stood higher in the estimation of nations or exercised greater influence than she does at the present moment. This is because she loves peace and wishes to avoid war—because she is not aggressive—and because she wishes to see every nation prosperous. It is said by the Opposition that the present Government deserves no credit for this, and that it is no better than any other Government. But if we look at what their leaders say, or at what their organs of the Press say, we find that the Government has done exactly what they would have not done. They have blamed the Government for not recognizing the Southern States, and I suppose if they had been in power they would have done so. They condemn us for stopping the steam rams, and denounce it as an unconstitutional act. I suppose they would have let the rams go out to break the blockade and involved us in war with the North. [Cheers.] The present Government have not done this—they have stopped the rams because they believed the law ordered them to do so. The Government felt that not to carry out the law would not only be an act of immorality, but that England would be the first to suffer. She of all nations is interested in maintaining law."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

GEN. GRANT'S VICTORY.

From the London Times, Dec. 9.

The most active and successful commander whom the Federals possess has not been long in gaining what seems a substantial advantage for the Northern cause. Gen. GRANT took the command of the Army of Tennessee a few weeks since, after its defeat under ROSECRANS. His presence has not failed to reanimate the beaten troops, and completely to turn the fortune of the campaign. The Federal Government, apparently roused to greater exertions by the hopes they conceived of their new General, have reinforced his army with men and supplies of all kinds, having within the last month hurried some 50,000 men to the neighborhood of Chattanooga. Among these have been numbers of Western soldiers, the most zealous and the most efficient that are to be found in the Northern armies. To strike a great blow before the end of the year would be the natural desire of a General in the circumstances of GRANT, and when there is added to this the necessity of relieving KNOXVILLE and saving the force under Gen. BURNSIDE or his successor. It is plain that there were the strongest inducements to active strategy. Unless the exaggeration of the published accounts passes all bounds, the attempts of the Federal General have been rewarded with success.

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It has for a long time been asserted that Gen. BRAGG did not possess the confidence of his troops. His recent success over Gen. ROSECRANS may have done something to revive his reputation, but ever since that time there has been much murmuring in his camps, and same attempts have been made at Richmond to obtain the substitution of a more able, or at least a more popular commander. If the Southern army has suffered by the continuance in command of an inefficient General, the Confederate Government will have supported its nominee at a very great cost. The Southern soldiers are described as demoralized and possessed by a perfect panic, and though this may be only the exaggerated style current in the country, it may well be conceived that a retreat under a discredited General after a disastrous battle is not likely to have been conducted with the good order which allowed defeats to be remedied. But, whatever may be said of the Confederate commander, or whatever explanation may be given of the details of this battle, we think the true explanation of the campaign is to be found in the weakness of the Southern army. This has been the fatal disadvantage of the Confederates all through the war, and they probably suffer from it now more than ever. They have performed astonishing feats of arms, and feats of strategy still more wonderful; they have won victories against overpowering forces, and have transported armies from one scene to another so as to make a display of their strength which has puzzled and daunted their adversaries. But the inadequate resources of the Confederacy have been visible on more than one occasion in the Western war. While the comparatively well-populated States of the Atlantic coast have supplied the Army of Virginia with reinforcements, and enabled it to defy during three years all the power of the Northern Government, the Southwestern States of the old Union have not had the men to stand against the teeming North. The loss of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson was wholly owing to the scarcity of men, amounting almost to depopulation, in the State of Mississippi; Louisiana has not been able to shake off the hold of BUTLER and BANKS; and though the regions west of the Mississippi are not overrun by the Federals, this is owing more to their vast extent and the wildness of their natural condition than to the resistance which their inhabitants have made. The States of Alabama and Mississippi, and part of Georgia, have raised the army with which Gen. BRAGG has hitherto checked the Federal invasion of the Cotton States, and even threatened the reconquest of Tennessee. This army has been to a certain extent reinforced during the last two months, but the accessions have been small in comparison with those of the Federals. Gen. GRANT's troops from the West were a powerful force in themselves, and the Washington Government has been diligent in marching men from Ohio and other Western States to the scene of war about Chattanooga. We have little doubt that the main cause of the retreat of Gen. BRAGG from the point where he had done so much, and was expected to do more, has been the belief that at present he is not in a condition to oppose the powerful levies which have been placed under the command of Gen. GRANT.

From the Manchester Examiner, Dec. 9.

Gen. GRANT has made a successful onslaught upon the strong positions held by the Confederate army in front of Chattanooga. He has reoccupied Lookout Mountain, driven the enemy from Missionary Ridge, and compelled BRAGG to retreat, in what direction is not precisely known. By this movement, which a week ago we led our readers to anticipate, the results of the battle of Chickamauga Creek are wiped out, and the situation of both armies restored as nearly as possible to what it was before that bloody and fruitless encounter. The Federal army, facing southwards, now has its left wing on the west bank of Chickamauga Creek, and its right on Lookout Mountain, its lines from left to right passing over Missionary Ridge and the intervening valleys. But though, so far as respects the localities occupied by the two armies, the late battle merely restores them to their former relative positions, other considerations must be taken into account if we would properly estimate its effect upon the prospects of the Confederates. Their unexpected victory over ROSECRANS threw into their hands an opportunity which they failed to improve, and which will never be offered again. A fruitless victory was bad enough, but to that must now be added a positive defeat. Nor is it a mere defeat which they have suffered. They have been driven from positions which it was of the utmost consequence for them to hold, and which they ought to have been able to hold without difficulty against superior forces. Not only have they lost the chance of being able to operate hereafter against the Federal lines of communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport—the most vulnerable joint in the Federal harness—but they are in imminent danger of being attacked in the rear, and thus compelled to abandon the neighborhood of Chattanooga altogether. Such a retreat would carry with it the final loss of East Tennessee, and probably compel the evacuation of Virginia; while it would enable the Federals to amass large stores of war material at Chattanooga, and prepare for carrying the war next Spring into the heart of Georgia. If the Confederates are hopelessly beaten at Chattanooga, their own remaining line of defence will be broken through, the railways between the Gulf and the Atlantic States will be in the possession of the enemy, and the cause of the Confederacy soon made to totter on its last legs.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 9.

So far as we may presume to form an opinion respecting the last Federal victory, it confirms favorably with most of those which have preceded it, in being attributable to superior strategy. The device of seizing beforehand a tentative position in the enemy's centre, then assaulting right and left at once, and, when the desired weakening of the middle had been effected, driving home the wedge through the crevice in which its thin end had been previously inserted, speaks strongly of forethought, and tends to confirm the impression that the new leader of the army of the Cumberland will be a formidable opponent for any General whom he is likely to encounter. We may fully expect to hear the less of the day by the Confederates ascribed to the incapacity of Gen. BRAGG. On the justice of this verdict it would be premature at present to pronounce an opinion; but we cannot be wrong in saying that the want of confidence in their chief openly displayed by the superior officers in the Southern army has for some time past justified grave doubts respecting the issue of any operations which might be undertaken under his direction. The Federal Government has done itself considerable injury by its alacrity in discharging its servants for slight cause; but it may possibly be said hereafter that the Confederate authorities have erred in the opposite direction, and that foremost among the consequences of their mistake is the present serious calamity.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ELGIN.

The London papers announce that Lord ELGIN, whose serious illness has already been reported in our columns, died at Dharmsala, in India, on the 20th of last month. The deceased peer was born in London on the 20th of July, 1811. He was educated at Eton, and from Eton he went to Christ Church, where he was one of the distinguished band of scholars and statesmen, including Sir GEORGE LEWIS, Lord DALHOUSIE, Lord CANNING and Mr. GLADSTONE, who were reared in that celebrated seat of learning. He was of the first class in classics in 1832, and subsequently he became a fellow of Merton College, being then known in his father's lifetime as Lord BRUCE. We hear little more of him till 1841. In that year he married; he entered Parliament as a member for Southampton, and as a supporter of Sir R. PEEL. The election of 1841, which sent Lord BRUCE to Parliament, raised Sir ROBERT PEEL to power, with Lord STANLEY as Secretary of the Colonies. Sir ROBERT PEEL and Lord STANLEY were both scholars and statesmen, trained in Christ Church, were both possessed in favor of the new comer, and in 1842 offered him the Governor Generalship of Jamaica. In Jamaica Lord ELGIN had no easy task, but he acquitted himself so well that when in 1846 the Whigs had to seek out the ablest man they could find to be Governor General of Canada, they pitched upon Lord ELGIN, notwithstanding his Tory connections. Lord ELGIN carried out to Canada the conciliatory policy of his father-in-law, Lord DURHAM, and by preserving a neutrality between parties, by developing the resources of the country, agricultural and commercial, and by seeking in every possible way to study the wishes of the colonists, he, in a reign that exteoded over eight years, did much to quell discontent and to knit the Canadian provinces closely to the mother country. He was so successful that in 1849 he was honored with a British peerage. The next office which he was called upon to fill was that of Ambassador to China. It was on his way thither that he heard of the Indian mutinies; and the troops which had been ordered to China, in support of his mission there, were at once diverted to Calcutta. He passed on to China, and though his progress was delayed, yet in the end he succeeded in his aims; he saw Canton taken, and he negotiated the treaty of Tien-tsin, which forms the basis of our present relations with the Chinese. This accomplished, he returned to England. In the Summer of 1859, Lord PALMERSTON entered upon office once more, and Lord ELGIN became a member of his Cabinet, with the duties of Postmaster-General. What followed it is almost needless to recount. The brother of Lord ELGIN had been appointed British Envoy to China, and in accordance with the treaty he ought to have been received at Pekin. Access to the Capital, however, was refused to him, save on conditions which were considered derogatory to the British representative, and when he insisted on the right secured by treaty there ensued the disaster of the Peiho. Forthwith, in 1860, Lord ELGIN was dispatched once more to sustain the English authority, and he fulfilled his mission by entering Pekin in state, and compelling the submission of the Celestial Chiefs. Scarcely had he gained this triumph than he was appointed to succeed Lord CANNING as Governor-General of India. It is stated that he had suffered from heart complaint; and thought he took great care of his health, particularly avoiding the heat of the sun, it was this malady which, assuming an acute form, prostrated him with the illness which has ended fatally. The Governor-General was in the northwest provinces: he had passed the hot season at Simla, had lately been traversing some elevated tracts in the Himalayas, and had, it is said, a few days before his illness ascended to a point 13,000 feet high. It is supposed that this exertion proved too much for his constitution, and brought on the illness which has terminated in his death.

He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord BRUCE, a youth 14 years of age.

IRISHMEN AND THE KEARSAGE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

A letter from Queenstown in the *Daily Express* gives details of the landing of men there from the *Kearsage*, the same that she had taken on board early in November. She remained nine days at Brest, and it is supposed that she has returned to give back the recruits in consequence of the pressure put upon the Federal Government by Lord RUSSELL. On Monday one of Messrs. SCOTT's pilot-boats, when off the harbor, was signaled to come alongside the *Kearsage*, and sixteen men, all belooging to the neighborhood with one exception, were put on board. The moment the men landed they were taken to the Custom-house, and then severally examined by Mr. CROKEN-VEN, Secretary to the Admiral; Mr. MOORE, Landing Surveyor, Cork Customs; Mr. NICHOLAS SEYMOUR, Surveyor of Customs; Mr. WICKHAM, Acting Tide Surveyor; and Mr. GRAVES, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary. The man ware not very communicative in their answers, said that no reason was given by Capt. WARSLOW for putting them ashore, but that he said he was sorry to part with them. Their haversacks, with which they were provided, were then detained, and they were allowed to depart. They each of them wore a oloe jacket, with embroidered star on the chest, and a sort of naval cap. They quickly spread themselves through the town, and expressed themselves in glowing terms of the fare and treatment on board the American steamer, and all seem well-pleased with the change. The same correspondent states that the following "notice" is placed in a prominent position on the Custom-house in Queenstown:

Mr. EASTMAN, the Consul for the United States, has called upon me to say that he has information to the effect that a new steamer has left an English port, fitted to cruise as a privateer against American commerce, and that a crew is to be shipped at this port. This is to give notice that any person or persons who shall be found aiding or abetting the shipment of any men for the purpose above mentioned are to be prosecuted as an offender against Her Majesty's proclamation of the 13th of May, 1861. LEWIS JONES,
Rear-Admiral and Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland.
HASTINGS, AT QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10, 1863.

A case which appears to involve a breach of international law was tried on Monday at the Queenstown Petty Sessions, and excited great interest. Five men, British subjects, prosecuted Capt. HOPE, of the American ship *Rising Sun*, for having forcibly kidnapped them and compelled them to serve as sailors on board that vessel, and also for having assaulted them on several occasions during the voyage and since their arrival in British waters. They stated that they had been employed at Callao to assist in loading the vessel, and that when she was ready for sea they were detained on board against their will, and compelled to assist in working the ship. They had never signed articles, nor received any wages. During the voyage they were frequently assaulted by the Captain and mate, who had also kicked them while the vessel was proceeding from Queenstown to Passage. Some of the magistrates were inclined to investigate the charge of kidnapping, but the majority were of opinion that they could only deal with the offences committed in the harbor, for which they inflicted a fine of £2 in each case. The informations have been forwarded to the Castle for the opinion of the law officers.

FEDERAL ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

A Mr. JAMES SMITH, who writes from No. 60 St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, forwards to the *Times* two depositions taken at Cork by two men, named EDWARD LYNCH and PATRICK KENNEDY, regarding the enlistment of men on board the United States steamer *Kearsage*, while in Cork Harbor.

KENNEDY states in his deposition that it being circulated in Queenstown that men were being enlisted, he went on board, was engaged as a landsman, and passed the doctor. While aboard, next day, seven or eight men from Ringaskiddy, all Irishmen, came aboard, and told me they had passed the doctor. These men sailed on board the vessel. I did not, as I, whom outside the harbor, as the parties were asleep below, slipped into the boat with the pilot, and came home. A boy named MORPHY, from Queenstown, also passed the doctor, and sailed in the vessel as did all the others, with the exception of YARLING; he did not go. There were from 150 to 200 men taken on board, nearly all Irish. I saw Mr. EASTMAN, the American Consul for Queenstown, on board. He was in conversation with some of the officers on board, and remained for some time. Mr. DAWSON, the agent of the Consul, was also on board. I was told $12 a month would be the pay. After we passed the doctor, our names were registered."

LYNCH declares that having heard the rumor as to the enlistment, he and two other men, named CONALLY and O'CONNELL, went on board. The two were enlisted and passed the doctor, but he was objected to on account of his height. He also knew of another man being enlisted and two others being taken as firemen—also a boatman from Holy Ground. There were about 200 hands on board, principally English and Irish.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

From the Manchester Examiner, Dec. 11.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have forwarded to Lord PALMERSTON a memorial setting forth that an organization has been set on foot in this country for the specific purpose of promoting an agitation to obtain, for the so-called Confederate States of North America, recognition as an independent Power at the hands of Her Majesty's Government. The seat of this new organization is at Manchester; and amongst its prominent supporters are a subordinate number of the Administration, several members of Parliament, and other gentlemen of a certain position and corresponding influence. It has lecturers in its employ, a few local committees in some of the manufacturing districts, and it has recently commenced with another association in Manchester professing kindred objects. By inflammatory addresses to the operatives—now suffering with such exemplary patience and fortitude the many privations incidental to a suspension of trade—it seeks to obtain their support to petitions and memorials to Government and to Parliament, representing that a recognition to the Independence of the Southern Confederacy will at once reopen the usual sources of cotton supply from the Southern States, and enable the mill owners to reemploy working full time and pay full wages to the distressed factory hands. The memorialists continue: "The mischievous tendency of such a movement must be obvious, tended, as it is, upon the grossest perversion of facts, and being essentially of a party character. It is, moreover, calculated to embarrass the action of Her Majesty's Government, in relation to the two belligerents, and to frustrate its avowed purpose of observing a strict neutrality. The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have felt it incumbent upon them to watch this movement, and having arrived at the calliberate conclusion that it is thoroughly Pro-Slavery, have resolved to oppose it." The memorialists then set forth the reasons which have induced them to adopt this course, and urge that the institutions of the South are of such a character as to prevent England from recognizing the Confederacy as a nation.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Pays, Paris.

The Spanish Government has proposed to the Cabinet of Washington to submit to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians the question of the delimitation of the maritime zone, as regards the Island of Cuba. That zone, as is well known, is fixed at cannon-shot, or about three miles. Spain pretends that the distance ought to be measured, not from the coast, but from the small islands with which Cuba is surrounded. Spain is undoubtedly right, for since the invention of the long-range guns, the cannon-shot now extends to more than 8,000 metres, and in the delimitation of the maritime zones those changes ought to be taken into account. In principle, the territorial sea ought to be assimilated to the extent of ground round a fortress. The occupation of Villefranca, taking into calculation the progress made in the system of artillery, extended by 500 metres the radius round the fortress of Peschiera. The same ought to be done for Cuba, and a distance of 8,000 metres measured from the coast, or three and a half miles from the islands, would only be just. Such is the question which the King of the Belgians will have to settle, if the United States Government accepts his arbitration.

ALLEGED CONFEDERATE STEAMERS IN THE CLYDE.

From the Glasgow Herald.

We understand that the Collector of Customs at Glasgow has, by direction of the Lord Advocate, seized the *Pampero*, alleged to have been built for the Confederates. In the columns of an Edinburgh newspaper of the 9th, the following statement was made:—"It was reported that Government had seized two steamers at present building at Greenock, and similar to the *Pampero* at Glasgow." We learn, however, that the statement is incorrect, Government having lately made full inquiries as to the character of the vessels on the stocks in Greenock, and were satisfied that no illegitimate class of vessel was in course of construction here.

ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

From the Montrose Standard.

Perhaps it is not generally known that this gallant soldier is a native of Kirriemuir, but, nevertheless, such is the case. Gen. GRANT's father was once grieve on Kinordie, then farmer of Ballbuil, and latterly a manufacturer of Kirriemuir. The General himself, however, had something of the young Norwat in him, and disdained the humble occupation of tending his father's flocks, and sighed to follow the field some warlike lord. Heaven not seeming to have ttly great his longing desires, he enlisted in the Life Guards; but not finding them to suit his ambitious views he "levanted," and now assumes the cocked hat in the Federal army. On hearing another praise him as being a thorough soldier, an old man, who knew him well, remarked—"Deed, he may weel be guid fechter, for he was gibe at it fin he wis a laddie."

THE PAMPERO.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

On Thursday the Collector of Customs at Glasgow received instructions from the Lord Advocate of Scotland to seize the screw-steamer *Pampero*, under the Foreign Enlistment Act. (59th George III., cap. 69.) The *Pampero* was recently launched from the shipbuilding-yard of Messrs. THOMSON, near Glasgow, and was being fitted out in the harbor. In consequence, however, of communications to Government, Her Majesty's gunboat *Goldfinch* arrived in the Clyde about three weeks ago for the purpose of preventing the vessel going to sea. Meanwhile, the Procurator-Fiscal of the Sheriff's Court has been busy taking precognitions in the case, and the seizure of the vessel appears to be the result.

MESSRS. COBDEN AND BRIGHT AND THE "TIMES."

The following letter, addressed by Mr. COBDEN to the editor of the *Times*, was published in the *Rochdale Observer*:

To John T. Delane, Esq.

SIR: You and I have been long personally acquainted; your handwriting is known to me, and I know you to be the chief editor of the *Times*. Under such circumstances, I cannot allow you to suppress your individuality, and shield yourself under the third person of the editorial nominative, in a correspondence affecting your personal responsibility for a scandalous aspersion on myself (as I now learn from you) as well as on Mr. BRIGHT.

Your refusal to publish my former letter is a matter so entirely within your own province, that I have nothing to say upon it, except to congratulate myself on the recent revolution in the newspaper world, which renders your decision comparatively harmless. A few years ago, the *Times* possessed almost a monopoly of publicity. Four-fifths of the daily newspaper circulation issued from its press. Now, it constitutes probably one-tenth of our diurnal journalism, and my letter will be only the more generally read from having been excluded from your columns.

But your letter proceeds to offer some most singular arguments in justification of your attack upon Mr. BRIGHT. You state that your journal had previously contained two leading articles, casting the same imputation both on him and myself, that you had challenged us to disavow your interpretation of our speeches, and that, as we had failed to do so, you accepted our silence as an acknowledgment of the truth of your interpretation—in other words as a proof of our guilt! Here we have in a compendious form an exhibition of those qualities of mind which characterize the editorial management of the *Times*,—of that arrogant self-complacency, that logical incoherency, and that moral bewilderment which a too long career of impunity and irresponsibility could alone engender. I will not stop to remark on your demolition of your own pretence for rejecting my championship of Mr. BRIGHT, by the admission that you had included us both in a joint indictment.

Now, that which forms the basis of this reasoning—if such it may be termed—is an inordinate display of what I will call *Times'* egotism. Notwithstanding that your journal has now but a fractional part of the daily newspaper circulation, you complacently assume that all the world are your constant readers. The *Times* never enters my house, except by rare accident. This I know to be also the case with Mr. BRIGHT, who will, in all probability, have never seen your attack until he reads it in my letter. It is only during the session, at the Club, that I am in the habit of seeing your paper. The chance visit of a friend last Friday placed in my hands the *Times* of the previous day, when that scandalous paragraph caught my eye which formed the text of my letter to you. I was entirely ignorant of the two former attacks, which, by a droll process of reasoning, you now ask me to accept as a justification of the third. Now, let me ask you to descend for a minute from your editorial chair, whilst I illustrate this logic by a hypothetical case put to Mr. DELANE, the barrister:—Suppose that the constituents of Mr. BRIGHT were to indict your publisher for defaming their member, and that it was proposed in a consultation of lawyers, at which you were present, to set up as a plea of justification of the trial, that the same libel had been twice previously published against both Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN—would it fail to occur to you that, in the eyes of an honest judge and jury, this defence would be considered an aggravation of the offence?

But we will assume, for the sake of argument, that Mr. BRIGHT and I are regular subscribers to, and diligent readers of, your newspaper. It is seriously contended that as often as you choose to pravent the sense of our speeches, and charge us with schemes of public robbery, the onus lies with us to disprove the imputation, and that, neglecting to do so, we have no right to complain if we are henceforth treated as thieves? Would it not occur to any one but an editor of the *Times* that, in so we violate the ninth commandment, the obligation lies on us to know that we are not bringing a false accusation against our neighbor?

Now, a word upon the subject which has given rise to this correspondence. Nobody knows better than yourself, except the writer who penned the scandalous passage in question, that this accusation against Mr. BRIGHT of wishing to divide the land of the rich among the poor is nothing but the resort to a stale rhetorical trick (this only aggravates the character of the libel) to draw away public attention from the real issue, and thus escape from the discussion of a serious, but, for the moment, an inconvenient public topic. In order to avail a red herring across the true scent, the cry of spoliation was raised. You and your writers cannot be ignorant that the laws and political institutions of the country tend to promote the agglomeration of agricultural land in a constantly lessening number of hands. You and I know, by a joint experience which neither of us is likely to have forgotten, how great are the obstacles which the law interposes to the free transfer of landed property. Now the policy which sustains this state of things is a public question, which is not only fairly open to discussion, but invites the earnest attention and study of thinking men. In this, as in every other human concern, we must bring the matter to the test of experience; and I know of no way in which this can be more effectually done than by a comparison between the condition of the great majority of the agricultural population in this and other countries. The subject of our land laws has engaged the attention of eminent statesmen, and of our highest legal authorities; but I will venture to add—and it is all I shall condescend to say in refutation of your aspersions—that if there are two persons who, beyond all others, have given pledges throughout an arduous and unflagging zeal in behalf of the working classes, during a quarter of a century, that in debating the question of the tenure and transfer of land, they would respect the restraints of law, justice and political economy, they are the men whom your journal has dared to charge with the advocacy of a scheme for robbing the land-owners of their property for the benefit of the poor.

Judging from past experience, this intrusion of a gross personality will tend only to attract public notice to a matter which it was intended to put out of sight. It has been the fate of the *Times* to help forward every cause it has opposed. By its truculent, I had almost said ruffianly, attacks on every movement, whilst in the weakness of infancy, it has roused to increased efforts the energies of those it has assailed, whilst at the same time it has awakened the attention of a languid public, and attracted the sympathy of fair and manly minds. It is thus that such public measures as the abolition of the corn laws, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and the negotiation of the treaty of commerce with France, triumphed in spite of its virulent, unscrupulous and pertinacious opposition; until at last I am tending to the conviction that there are three conditions only necessary to the success of any great project of reform, namely, a good cause, persevering advocates—and the hostility of the *Times*.

I shall forward this correspondence for publication in the Rochdale *Observer*, that it may, at least, be perused by the community which has the greatest interest in a controversy which concerns the reputation of Mr. BRIGHT and myself.

I am, Sir, &c., RICHARD COBDEN.
MIDHURST, Dec. 9, 1863.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The Levant *Herald*, of the 2d, contains a valuable letter from Odessa, dated the 28th ult., in which we read:

"The aspect of affairs here are gloomy in the extreme. The number of arrests daily taking place of persons suspected either of direct connection, or sympathy, with the Poles, has attained a startling proportion, neither sex being spared; and we have now to deplore the loss of some hundreds of respectable people who are dragging their heavy way in the steppes of Siberia. Within the past week the arrests have been largely augmented, and it almost appears to be the determination of the authorities to spare no one who has the misfortune even to possess a Polish name.

The accounts we have received, not merely from the interior but the littoral of the Black Sea, appear to portend nothing but the most active preparations for war, and there is no concealment made either in carrying these out, or in giving expression to the warlike anticipations entertained on all sides. The fortifications at Kertch are on a scale of far greater magnitude than persons who have not seen, or heard some details of them, have any idea of. It is even asserted that the works at Sebastopol were much inferior in strength and weight of metal to those which are now said to render Kertch impregnable to any attack which may be launched against it. But there are other points where the din of busy preparation is heard. At Nicolaieff, a large number of hands have been busy night and day in the construction of light craft and the fitting out of others suitable for transport. In fact, Russia does not attempt to have what is termed a naval armament for the Black Sea, the long list of vessels whose names and number of guns have already been published being actually intended for the mere conveyance of troops; and the newly constructed vessels, although armed with heavy metal, are of so small a class that they will be of little avail as troop ships. But with all this vaunted preparation, and assuming that the work is carried on with the utmost vigor till an advanced period of the spring—the time when, we are told here, we may expect hostilities to commence—the utmost number of disposable steamers of all sizes will not amount to 70, and these will not be capable of carrying a larger force than, at the utmost 45,000 men, with stores. Under these circumstances, we may expect that it is not probable Russia will attempt any aggressive movement by land. The Russians themselves are under the impression that they will again have to act on the defensive, and that she will sustain the first attack at Kertch; hence the immense armaments now being raised there. The approaches to Nicolaieff are commanded by a series of earthworks, for which a large number of rifled guns of the largest calibre have recently arrived, had further supplies are known to be on the road. At various points of the coasts, works of great magnitude have been formed and several parties of engineers employed in tracing out fresh lines. Although some time since, our garrison was considerably reduced by the drafts required for the army in Poland and the Caucases, we have received strong reinforcements and large convoys of stores."

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN POLAND.

HOW THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT WAS DISMISSED.

The London *Times* correspondent at Warsaw has received his *congé*. How it was done, he tells as follows:

"I could not feel annoyed at receiving, last Monday, a request from Count DE BARG to leave the Polish Capital, and Poland in general, within twenty-four hours. The invitation was conveyed to me in politest manner by the officer who some weeks before directed proceedings at the clearing out of the Hotel de l'Europe, and who, by the way, on that later more important occasion, also distinguished himself by the considerate manner in which he performed a very disagreeable task. Need I say that I accepted the invitation? The only trouble was about getting my passport *visé* for the journey; and I knew that the Commissioner of the hotel had gone out. The Colonel, to the most urbane manner, offered to assist me in this difficulty, and kindly took charge of the passport himself, assuring me that I should have it again in proper order either the same evening or the next morning. He also consulted me as to the route I proposed to take, and seemed convinced that Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg would each and all be nicer places for me to sojourn than is Warsaw. I was quite out of his way of thinking, and being asked whether I did not wish to go on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamships *George Washington* and *Mississippi*, at this port yesterday, we have New-Orleans advices to the 19th inst. There was no stirring news, but affairs in Texas were very encouraging. Large numbers of the people were giving in their adhesion to the Union. Gen. WASHBURNE was moving upon Indianola and Lavaca, and would probably occupy them without resistance. It was believed that our troops would soon concentrate at San Antonio for the final attack upon MAGRUDER. The health of the troops was good.

On the morning of the 23d, a flatboat that runs between Memphis and the Arkansas shore, in the capacity of a ferry, went to Overton on a regular trip, and seeing no signs of life about the landing, landed. She had hardly touched shore, when a party of guerrillas, sixteen in number, rushed down to the landing, and commenced firing upon her passengers and crew. She was immediately pushed out, and the crew and many of the passengers pulled out their revolvers, and used them. Two bullets struck the commander of the flat, killing him instantly. A body of troops were instantly sent over, but the band of vagabonds had departed.

The rebel chief of cavalry in Georgia, WHEELER, is again at work. Nine soldiers were captured on Tuesday last between Chattanooga and Harrison by him, and he scours the country on the line of the road to Knoxville, tearing down Union flags, conscripting Union men and picking up stragglers. The Unionists are much alarmed.

Twenty-five deserters from HARDEE's army, who came into Chattanooga on the 23d, report that Tennessee soldiers are deserting in squads of from twenty to fifty, where the President's proclamation was received, which met with much favor by the Tennessee and Georgia troops.

The officers of the gunboat *Acacia* report that when they left Halifax, warrants were out for eight of the pirates of the *Chesapeake*, all of whom were in the city, and had been for several days, but that it was doubtful if any arrests will be made, as the police were in the interest of the rebels, and the people bitterly opposed to such a measure.

T. H. HOWING, for many years at the head of the New-Orleans Bar, and subsequently an active and influential orator in the rebellion, has written a letter to a relative in that city, expressing a desire to return to his allegiance under the President's proposition, and advising all his friends to pursue the same course.

The story of the capture of the negro pilot ROBERT SMALL, by rebels at Charleston, is untrue. A letter from the special correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says that he was still acting as a pilot in the fleet.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution, by Mr. BLUNT, was adopted, making the *Sunday Dispatch* an official county paper the same as the *Leader* is—that is, to publish papers passed by the Board and approved by the Mayor, or passed over his veto. The Comptroller transmitted a statement of a claim he made upon the State Comptroller for a remission of the sum of $2,681 37 of this county's quota of State taxes for 1862-3, on the ground that corrections made to our assessment lists by this Board to the close of July last, reduced the assessment footings $564,500. A copy of Mr. ROBINSON's reply to this claim accompanied the statement. Mr ROBINSON declines to make the remission claimed, for the reason that the act of 1859 establishing the State Board of Equalization of Assessments requires them to determine the assessment of the various counties on which the State tax shall be levied, and that the amount of taxes levied upon such assessment "shall be raised and collected." Mr. ROBINSON reasons that if a county "makes mistakes in its assessments, it is a matter with which the State has nothing to do." The subject was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. An effort to increase the salaries of the City Judge and Surrogate from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum, failed. The Board adjourned to Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall Dec. 16, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the important intelligence that actual hostilities had broken out between the Republics of Ecuador and the United States of Colombia. The Ecuatorians had actually invaded Colombia, and captured the small town of Tumaco without resistance. Gen. FLORES, with the Ecuatorian army, 6,000 strong, was already in motion, and had announced his intention to attack MOSQUERA'S forces at Pasto, at once. The latter was concentrating his forces for battle, and it was thought his army would number 10,000 men. Much excitement existed in the Republics. Among the *Atlantic's* passengers is Ex-President BARRIOS and lady, of San Salvador,

The British steamer *Corsica* arrived here yesterday afternoon from Havana, Dec. 19, via Nassau, N. P., Dec. 21. There is no news of any importance from either place.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE E. FLYNT, of Gen. THOMAS' Staff, while on the cars between Columbus and Cleveland, was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and almost instantly expired. He was en route for his home in New-York, having received a furlough on account of his health.

Great excitement was created in the city among sporting circles and the public last evening, by the report of a desperate encounter between JOHN MORRISSEY and a well known politician, ANDY SHEEHAN. Elsewhere are the particulars of the affair.

The *Dictator*, about which much anxiety has been felt in naval circles, was successfully launched yesterday, and is another and one of the noblest of our iron-clad fleet.

The "Patriotic Reunion," at the Academy of Music, last evening, in aid of the New-England Relief Association, was a great success. The receipts are estimated at over seven thousand dollars.

The Russian Admiral and a number of his officers called upon Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, yesterday. The Admiral says he shall send part of his fleet to winter at Annapolis, while he takes a trip to the West Indies and back.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Cairo, Dec. 24, says that Capt. YOUNG, of the Seventeenth New-York (?) said to have forged land warrants ten years ago, to the amount of two millions of dollars, was arrested in Columbus, Ky., last week. A reward of twenty thousand dollars was offered at the time the deed was committed, but he remained undiscovered until recognized by an old acquaintance. Gen. SMITH telegraphed Secretary STANTON, who ordered YOUNG under close guard. He was taken to Washington last Sunday.

Dr. J. W. ROBINSON, Assistant-Surgeon of the Second Kansas regiment, died at Fort Smith on the 11th instant. He will be remembered as the first Secretary of State of Kansas, and as having taken an active part in the councils of the Free State men in 1855-57.

The report of Adjt.-Gen. GRAY shows an aggregate of 42,426 Missouri volunteers and militia in service.

Flour and Wheat were quiet and depressed on Saturday. Corn was brisker and firmer. Oats were in more demand at buoyant prices. A fair business was reported in Wool, Hay, Petroleum, Codfish, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Cotton, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Groceries and Whalebone were inactive. Whisky was depressed and cheaper. Tallow attracted less attention. The Freight market was quite dull, with 535 vessels of all classes in port.

Reconstruction—The Difficulty and the Remedy.

The great concern of thoughtful minds, during the prosecution of this war, has been not so much about victory, or about the sequel of victory. That the rebels could be conquered, was more certain than that they could be safely dealt with when conquered. It was plain that we had a superiority in strength, that had only to be fully and perseveringly exerted, to insure complete military success, sooner or later. The census tables sufficiently showed that. But military success is one thing; civil well-being quite another. There is many a victory in history which was not only profitless, but the very prelude of destruction. It is not victory simply that we fight for. Were that all, we might better ground arms at once. Victory, for its own sake, can gratify only pride or anger. Doubtless these were enlisted to some extent in the contest. Like the pagan deities of old, they mingle in every mortal fight. Yet they are not worthy to have one drop of blood spilt for them. It is patriotism solely that justifies this war. Not the patriotism either that lives in mere impulse. There is, indeed, something good in that, but it has no authority to require these terrible sacrifices. That can come only from the higher patriotism which has its seal in reason, and which looks "fore and after." We fight not merely because we feel, but because we think—because it is our deliberate judgment that our country can be saved through fighting, and only through fighting. The conviction is a sound one. Peace with the rebels, without disruption and ruin, is impossible. But the safety is to be gained *through* fighting, not merely *by* fighting. Conquest of the rebels is needful, but it is not all that is needed. Unless the conquest shall be supplemented by a right civil policy, the Union, even with the conquest, will be left in a condition hardly worth the saving. It is just this doubt whether that policy might be found, and recognized, and adopted, that has particularly troubled reflecting men. It is just this belief that it has been found, and that with general consent it will be used—it is just this, we say, that has done more than all things to consolidate faith in the salvation of the Union into positive assurance.

In a civil sense, the rebellion will leave us in just the condition described by BURKE "when the high roads are broken up, and the waters are out, when a new and troubled scene is opened and the file affords us precedent." The rebellion itself was unprecedented, but the Constitution showed the way to deal with it, and the census table the means. The President had no other duty but to "suppress insurrection;" and he had but to turn to the records to discover the wherewithal. The insurrection, in itself, made a state of war; and war powers came straight to him without a question. But when and how shall the war powers leave him? There is the point. The day the rebellion is conquered the state of war ceases. But shall all war power forthwith give way to civil power? If so, the rebels, still unconquered in spirit, might, and in all probability would, use their civil powers in such a way as to make the practical working of the Union intolerable. A settled public enemy is nowhere such a curse as in civil station. Shall war power be retained after the war? That would be a monstrous anomaly—an incident subsisting after the thing itself had ceased. Such a power is impossible. If assumed it is a mere fiction, sheer usurpation, a vital violation of the Constitution of the Union. The Union lives only in the Constitution; and, surely, to mortally wound the Constitution is no way to secure the Union. It has been said—"Reduce the States, whose people rebelled, to territories, and thus govern them by territorial *civil* governors." But this is a bald subterfuge. There is no power to reduce States to a territorial condition except the war power, by virtue of which Tennessee and Louisiana are now virtually Territories, under the control of *military* governors. The President alone can exercise that war power, and he only during the war. There is no civil power in the matter. The President has no more civil authority to treat Tennessee as a Territory, than New-York. Nor has Congress. No such power was delegated to any branch of the Government by the Constitution. There is a provision in the Constitution for the admission of States, but none for the exclusion or degradation of States. The Federal Union rests on the State organizations, and the whole constitutional theory is, that both alike shall be indestructible and perpetual. It is on this ground alone that we have right to resist secession. The Government has no more right to change its relations to the States than the States have to change theirs to the Government.

Here, then, was the dilemma: War powers *over* the States could not outlast the war; and yet civil powers by the rebel States, if resumed at once, might be turned against the Union, and thus make the war substantially fruitless.

The new Amnesty Proclamation of the President, for all essential purposes, solves this difficulty. It secures the exercise of civil powers to those only who recognize the corresponding obligations. It effects this by clear constitutional right. The pardoning power, granted by the Constitution, has no restriction, but in cases of impeachment; and its benefit may be accompanied with any conditions, as was long since judicially decided. The President, in giving amnesty to those only who will take a solemn oath to support the Constitution and the Union, with all acts of Congress and Executive Proclamations relating to slaves, until judicially decided void, in effect confines civil powers, under the Federal Constitution, to such; for no one contends that unamnestied rebels have any such powers. In remitting the State machinery, which has been suspended by the war power, to the charge of those who thus reëstablish their loyalty, so soon as they have strength to run it—putting the measure of this at one-tenth of the old voting strength of the State—he secures a State Government that shall be in harmony with the National Government. This State Government can permanently secure itself against its own domestic enemies, through amendments of its election laws, or of its organic law, so as to require an oath of allegiance, of any needful comprehensiveness and stringency, as a condition for holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

By this path, civil powers may come into the place of the war powers, and resume all their old efficiency, without either danger to the General Government, or trespass upon State Rights. We do not say that this consummation may not be reached in some other way, but if so, we have failed to discover it. It seems to us that the practical wisdom of President LINCOLN was never more clearly shown than in the method of restoration he here promulgates. Of course it is not beyond the cavil of petty partisanship. No grand public measure ever was. But it will well stand the test of solid argument—whether coming from those who, in disregard of the reserved State Rights, would crush all State Powers, or from those who, in disregard of the common welfare, would leave the Federal Government nakedly exposed to any such abuse of those powers as the vengeance of a beaten enemy may dictate. It has already obtained general favor. The fact is creditable to the discernment and the sobriety of the people.

Pay of Our Soldiers.

Our Government ought to make more thorough and effective provision than it has yet done, for the prompt and regular payment of our soldiers. Much has been done to improve their physical condition, and continual agitation has worked some reform in the sanitary arrangement of the camp, but there is a greater reform still to come, and that is the reform of the pay-roll. Sooner or later this reform must be achieved, not only with the men, but with the officers. They must be put upon such a basis that they will know to an hour, when they are to receive their pay, and, by creating for them avenues for its use, they must be taught its value. As long as our soldiers are paid at long intervals, so long will they be subject to the incubus of sutlers, and so long will the vice of gambling exist in their midst to a destructive degree. A man kept penniless for months, and then given a sum which, magnified through his penury, seems a mint, must be more than human if he disburses it with judgment and economy. The chances are very strong that it melts rapidly away in dissipation, or is frittered upon objects which, in the poverty that is sure to follow, are parted with for a tithe of their value. This is precisely the position of our soldiers; they receive too much money at one time, and they do not receive it punctually. There is a wonderful satisfaction to a man who is achieving any kind of labor, in knowing that his recompense is near at hand. He can work with greater spirit, and he can employ his gains to better purpose. There are many who argue that the rule suiting the mechanic or laborer, will not suit the soldier. This is simply nonsense. The same instinct is with them, and it is only a question whether the system shall be organized, and when organized, whether the soldier shall have an opportunity of spending the pay he so fairly earns, without being taxed from one to five hundred per cent. by sutlers, or whether he is to be left to feel that his thirteen dollars per month is really little better in camp than one quarter the amount would be if paid where the avenues for its absorption were open to competition. We are just now entering upon a winter in which there will be little done by the great armies. It will be an imminent time; a time full of great consequences, even though a time of inaction. If, during this time, anything can be done that will add to the *morale* of the men, it should be considered, and executed rapidly. The alteration of the manner of paying the men is something that can be done in a day, but the relaxation of discipline that will throw the sutlerism open to competition, will have its opponents in high places, not only among civilians and contractors, who are now growing rich to depletion by it, but by army officers of elevated grades, who, as they are doing very well under the present monopoly, will not see the necessity for a change. And yet the change must come; and we will venture to say that when the hour arrives, it will be hailed by every enlisted man as his millenium, and in the same light by nine-tenths of the commissioned officers.

CAVALRY RAIDS.—Gen. AVERILL'S expedition to cut the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, is the latest of that grand series of raids which have illustrated the course of the war on the Union side. Though the rebels were the first to gain some successes in this line of business, their raids have long ago been completely eclipsed by our own cavalry. STUART'S dashing but really useless *razzias* sink into insignificance before the grand and daring expeditions of STONEMAN, GRIERSON, BUFORD, GREGG, KILPATRICK and others. For the characteristic of the Union raids is that they have always had some adequate military object—to cut railroad lines, interrupt communications, destroy mills and *materiel*, &c. STUART'S raids had no apparent aim other than to knock up a certain amount of horseflesh, and never resulted in any greater damage to the Unionists than the robbing of a few hen-roosts. As the war progresses, these expeditions will assume still larger proportions and greater importance. This is especially true in the States of the Southwest—the centre of production of the material forces of the Confederacy. We have no doubt that, had Gen. GRANT fifteen or twenty thousand cavalry or mounted infantry in hand, he could make immense use of them this Winter. Unfortunately, however, the starvation period, before river and rail communication were opened up, almost destroyed his mounted force; and he is now handing his energies to the creation of the cavalry arm afresh. By Spring we ought to have in our two great armies, East and West, at least fifty thousand troopers, ready to launch out on a series of raids of the largest kind. It is in their power to utterly *disembowel* the Confederacy.

The Peace (?) Congress.

Earl RUSSELL'S rejoinders to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS have not, it seems, settled the question of the Congress. NAPOLEON is still bent on realizing his *idée*, if possible. The more so, probably, because of Madam VICTORIA'S contumacy. He is reported, indeed, to be negotiating with "various European States" on the propriety of convoking the Congress "without England." Should he succeed, however, in arranging for its convocation, it may chance that other great Powers will be absent therefrom as well as "*perfide Albion*." Despite the courteous tone of the first replies of Russia, Austria and Prussia, is it quite certain that they will ultimately give in their adhesion? As they begin, like England, by demanding definitions and explanations, may they not end, like her, by declining to have hand, act, or part in the matter? The notes of these Powers are merely introductory, and contain nothing conclusive. Before the Czar can return a final answer, he must have "a categorical list of the debatable questions." Ere the Kaiser can reply definitely, he must see "the bases and programme of the deliberations." While the Prussian King cannot make up his mind till his Imperial Brother shall have "communicated to him his views respecting preliminaries." Now, simple and reasonable as these requisitions appear, they place NAPOLEON in a most awkward dilemma. There is really in them more than meets the eye. They are intimations to his French Majesty of the conditions on which the said Powers will consent to attend; and yet they impose on him the necessity of clearly defining the terms of the compact. He can, of course, overcome their several objections to his scheme, by making the concessions which he knows each secretly desires. He can propitiate the Czar and the Prussian King, by narrowing down the Polish question to a discussion of Poland's rights under the Treaty of Vienna, and he can conciliate the Kaiser by engaging to keep the Venetian question out of Court. But what would the Poles and Italians think of such tergiversation? Or, how could NAPOLEON afterward affirm that his proposed Congress would be equal to its task?

Without divesting the project of all value in fact, the French Emperor cannot subscribe to the ultimatum of the Great Continental Powers; and as he will hardly accede to this, even for the sake of winning them over to his cause, the probability is that their final replies to his proposition will be not less inimical to it, than that of England herself. But with England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia against him, is it likely that his French Majesty would be so reckless as to attempt the realization of his idea by the convocation of a Congress composed of France and the minor European States, even if those States were ready to assume responsibility which the Great Powers declined? Is it through the instrumentality of such sovereigns as the Kings of Holland and Belgium, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, the Kings of Bavaria and Hanover, that he would rebuild the European political edifice? Is it before a tribunal thus constituted that he would arraign nations and potentates, whose only response to such insolence would be a declaration of war to the knife? A Congress of this character, instead of effecting the pacification of Europe, would be sure to involve it in universal strife. It would lead to the formation of a coalition, more formidable than that which overthrew the First NAPOLEON. Nor would the result be different. The minor Powers, even if they did sustain France for a while, would gradually fall away from a hopeless cause. France, isolated, vanquished, exhausted, would ultimately have to succumb, and the Bonapartes would have to purchase peace, by again abdicating the French throne, and again going into exile.

If, then, NAPOLEON cannot propitiate the Great Continental Powers, and prevail on them to sanction his scheme, save by acceding to conditions, and making concessions which would render that scheme useless, he had better abandon the idea altogether and suffer England and Earl RUSSELL to enjoy their triumph, rather than run the risk of wrecking a second time the fortunes of his family by attempting to carry out his project by means of the minor European States.

PERSONAL.—Major-Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, from the Department of the Cumberland, has arrived in the City, and will spend a brief furlough among his friends, after a long and arduous campaign in the West.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.—The holidays are improved by the Messrs. BRYANT, STRATTON & Co. to hold a Convention of the resident principals of their several Commercial Colleges, now located in seventeen of the leading cities of this country. The convention will be held at the New-York College, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, commencing on Monday, the 28th. The exercises will be of a varied character, having direct reference to the interest of commercial education in this country, and to improvements in the same; and will, no doubt, be productive of beneficial results.

—Miss BALFE, it is said, is about to return to the stage.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Culpepper Still Occupied by our Forces—Passengers to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 25.

Christmas was quietly spent in camp. No important event marked the day.

The town of Culpepper and its vicinity is now occupied by a strong force of our infantry and batteries attached.

New arrangements concerning passengers for the army have been completed and go into operation today. Passenger trains for the front leave the Washington depot, on Maryland-avenue, daily, at 9:50 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., without stoppage in Alexandria, and all army passes are vised and countersigned there by Capt. BROKAW, of Gen. PATRICK'S staff. Passes for Virginia and other than for the army are examined at Alexandria. This arrangement tends greatly to facilitate travel in this direction. All passes must be presented for signature before 2 P. M. each day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

TENDER OF THANKS FROM THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.

In accordance with instructions received from the Emperor, the Russian Minister, Mr. EDWARD STOECKL, had an audience of the President this morning for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the Imperial Government for the kind reception of the vessels of the Russian navy and their officers and crews in the United States, and also for the assistance extended at San Francisco to a Russian corvette, the *Norwick*. The communication was cordially received and courteously acknowledged by the President.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Two carloads of contrabands, numbering about 150, half of whom are men, arrived here to-day from Baltimore, to which city they were sent from Prince George's County, Md. The men, not being fit for military service, are to be employed at the Giesboro cavalry camp, and the women and children domiciled at Freedman's Village, in this vicinity.

RE-ENLISTING SIX-MONTHS' MEN.

A circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, a part of which is as follows:

First—The six-months' troops now in the service of the United States, who may desire to reënlist for three years or during the war before the expiration of the six months' term, will be reënlisted for the increased term, under the following regulations:

1. Where three-fourths of a regiment or other organization reënlist, the officers thereof will be permitted to retain the rank held by them under the six months' term.

2. Should less than three-fourths reënlist said force will be organized into one or more companies of the authorized strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the Commanding-General of the army or department. The remainder will be continued under the remaining officers until the expiration of the six months' term and discharged the service.

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits *who die in service*, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

THE QUICKSILVER MINES.

The title to the Quicksilver Mines of California, now claimed by the Quicksilver Mining Company, will be argued in a few days before the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be remembered that at the last term of the Court, the title of the Almaden Mining Company, involving similar points, as to the surveys, was decided in favor of the United States.

Under this decision, the Government took possession of the property last summer, and in order to have the mines worked, rented the same to the Quicksilver Mining Company for a loyalty—a portion, perhaps one-third, of the net profits. By arrangement made between the Almaden and Quicksilver Mining Company, the latter was not a competitor for the renting of the property.

The stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company has recently been increased from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. There had been erroneous impressions that the Government had given possession of the mines to the Quicksilver Mining Company.

NATIONAL BANK.

The first National Bank of Indianapolis has been selected as a permanent depository of public moneys. The circulating notes of the bank are being delivered.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Stationary Engines Captured.—Arrivals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Under the direction of Col. BIGGS, Quartermaster at this place, a force in charge of Capt. AINSWORTH, Transportation Master, was sent up the Warwick River, and succeeded in bringing away three stationary engines, suitable for the running power of lumbering mills. These engines arrived here yesterday, one of which is very valuable. Col. Biggs immediately turned them to advantage in the lumbering business for the Government in this vicinity.

The steamer *City of Hudson*, Capt. MARTIN, arrived to-day from New-York. Brig *Georgia*, Capt. LEAVITT, from Boston, arrived to-day, bound for Baltimore. Bark *Eph Williams*, Capt. WEAVER, of Baltimore, for Portsmouth. Schr. *Smithsonian*, Capt. DANBY, from Baltimore to New York, arrived to-day. Schr. *Oneil*, Capt. WILEY, Boston to Tangiers. Schr. *T. J. Bird*, Capt. HAINS, Baltimore to New-York. Schr. *R. W. Dilden*, Capt. HAZEN, Port Royal to Baltimore. Schr. *Village Maid*, Capt. FUDLEY, Newbern to Baltimore. Str. *Potomasca*, Capt. SCOTT, Port Royal to New-York. The above vessels passed the guard ship *Young Rover*, Capt. STUDLEY, to-day.

Murder at Holmes' Hole.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The brutal murder and robbery at Holmes' Hole, on Wednesday evening, causes the most profound sensation in that locality. Wm. COOK LUCA, the victim, had been a mercoant in the town for many years, and was highly respected. The murder was committed with a hatchet, with a blow from behind while Mr. Luca was in the act of closing his store, and his person was robbed of considerable amounts of money. The perpetrator is supposed to belong to some vessel in the harbor.

SENATOR SEBASTIAN, OF ARKANSAS.—There have been reports circulated from time to time that it was the intention of Senator SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, to resume, unless prevented, the seat in the Senate of the United States, which he held previous to the secession of his State. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, however, who has lately had a conversation with Mr. SEBASTIAN, gives a different account of the Senator's intentions, as follows:

He declared himself in favor of reunion on honorable terms, under the sacred motto "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." "But, said he, "I have no seat in the Senate, I was expelled by a resolution which was passed on the false statement that I was at the time Colonel of a rebel regiment." He denied that he ever participated in the rebellion in any way whatever; but, said he, "I cannot put myself in the position of going to Washington as a mendicant for a seat in the Senate." He also criticized the policy of the Government, and said he, "the President's Proclamation made me a poor man."

PARSON BROWNLOW ON SKEDADDLING.—At a war meeting held in Cincinnati on Wednesday of last week, Parson BROWLOW gave the following good and sufficient reason for his recent "cringe of base:"

"I understand that this is a war meeting, and that you are assembled here for the purpose of drumming up volunteers. In this matter I am in a somewhat awkward position, having recently taken to my heels like a greyhound, and made three hundred miles in short time. In the last two years, as you well know, I have done some brave talking, which the rebels remember. Were I not sure that I should not be treated as our soldiers taken by them are—incarcerated in their lousy prisons—their Libbys and Castle Thunders—I should have staid; for I could endure the lice. I did not run out of cowardice, but I well knew that if they took me I would have to pull hemp without a foothold. [Laughter.] So I ran."

—Two literary men have lately died, leaving large fortunes. The personal property of Mr. WILLIAM TOOKE was sworn under £140,000, and that of Mr. JOAN BOYNE NICHOLS under £150,000. Their fortunes were not, however, made by literature, unless trifling be considered as a branch of it.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Domestic Difficulties in Prussia—The Holstein Question—Thanksgiving Day in Berlin.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

The long-expected crisis in the public affairs of Prussia has not yet arrived, although the original differences between the King and the people have not diminished during the last few months, and some new provocations on his part have strongly tended to widen the breach between them. The last Parliament, like the one that preceded it, remained firm in demanding the constitutional rights of the people before taxing them for the support of the present immense army, and, consequently, was dissolved as summarily as its predecessor. At the new election in October last, the King and his party made every effort to strengthen the small band that had previously supported their policy, but with doubtful success. The Liberal party lost slightly in numbers, but were more than compensated by finding no doubtful men in their new ranks; and as they still count in the Lower House more than six times the number of their opponents, the decision of every vote rests entirely with them. The members of the Upper House, with a few exceptions, support the King and the present Ministry.

Parliament was opened on the 9th of the present month by the King in person, an unexpected condescension on his part. In his speech, however, he showed clearly that he had learned little from his experience of the last two years, since he then declared that the concessions necessary for removing the present domestic difficulties in Prussia must come from the people and not from himself. He at once submitted for the approval of the new Parliament, the obnoxious ordinance against the press, which he so stubbornly promulgated in June last; and he seemed to imagine that his wishes alone were sufficient to secure its adoption. This ordinance has effectually prevented every journal in Prussia from criticising the present policy of the King; since even allusions to his unpopular measures have been punished by fine and imprisonment. Foreign journals, containing objectionable articles, have been denied a circulation in the Kingdom; and among those so excluded are four German papers, published in the United States. The reception which this ordinance against the press recently met with on being presented for approval to the new Parliament, was characteristic of the two assemblies of which that body is composed. The Upper House adopted the measure without delay, notwithstanding a powerful speech against it by the able leader of the Opposition, Prof. TELLKAMPF, whose many friends in America will be pleased to learn that his political views are not less liberal under the patronage of a monarchy than they were a few years since when he was lecturing in Columbia College. In the Lower House the fate of this ordinance was a great triumph for the Prussian people. It was first condemned in the strongest terms by several members of the Liberal party, and on the final vote was almost unanimously rejected.

The domestic difficulties of Prussia, however serious in themselves, seem likely to be forgotten for the present, in consequence of the new phase of the famous Schleswig-Holstein question, occasioned by the recent death of the King of Denmark. The excitement on this subject throughout all Germany is intense, and rapidly increasing; and it is possible that the knot, which diplomacy has so long tried in vain to untie, may speedily be cut with the sword. Whether the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are to be ruled by the present King of Denmark, of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, or by the Duke of Augustenburg, of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sondarburg-Augustenburg, must soon be decided. Several minor powers of Germany are ready to support the claims of the latter by force of arms, if necessary; but the question of peace or war will rest with Prussia, and her decision on the validity of the London treaty of 1852 is anxiously awaited.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, requesting citizens abroad, as well as those at home, to observe the 26th of November as a day of National Thanksgiving, was duly respected by the loyal Americans at present in Berlin. They assembled in the morning at the American Chapel, and heard an impressive discourse from Rev. Dr. TAPPAN, late President of Marietta University. In the afternoon they met at the St. Petersburg Hotel, in accordance with the usual custom here, and partook of a Thanksgiving dinner, to which a considerable number of German guests were invited. Among the Americans present at the festival were: Hon. Theodore S. Fay, late United States Minister to Switzerland, and Mrs. Fay; Mrs. N. B. Judd, lady of the United States Minister in Berlin, and her sister, Miss Rossiter; Hon. E. D. Holton and lady, of Wisconsin; Rev. H. P. Tappan and lady, of Michigan; Prof. Franklin Carter and lady, of Connecticut; Mr. A. Woodruff and family, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. W. E. Abbot and lady, of Maine; Dr. F. P. Abbot and lady, of Berlin; Rev. Mr. Doering and family, of Pennsylvania; Rev. D. P. Keyser, of Philadelphia; Mr. G. F. Comfort, E. W. Root and J. M. McLeon, Jr., of New-York; Mr. L. Kistler, of Boston; Mr. E. Tourjée, of Providence; Mr. George Gaenthar, of Chicago; and Mr. C. H. Palmer, of Michigan.

The Hon. Mr. FAY presided on the occasion, and after some very appropriate remarks on public affairs at home, proposed the first toast of the evening, "The Health of the President of the United States." Mr. H. KREISMAN, United States Secretary of Legation in Berlin, made an eloquent response, and in concluding proposed "The Health of the King and Royal Family of Prussia." The next toast was, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved," and to this sentiment Dr. TAPPAN replied, showing, in the course of his remarks, that the cause of liberty throughout the world was inseparably connected with the perpetuity of the American Union. Professor FRANKLIN CARTER responded to the toast, "Thanksgiving," in an eloquent speech, in which he showed by recurring to the events of the past year that we have much to be thankful for, notwithstanding the contrary assertions of the English press. The Presiding officer next proposed the health of our United States Minister, the Hon. N. B. JUDD, of whose safe arrival in America, after a long and dangerous passage, intelligence had just been received; and certainly no toast could have been more acceptable to those of either nationality who were present, since they have all had opportunities of seeing the faithfulness and zeal, as well as the gentlemanly courtesy, with which Mr. JUDD represents the United States in Berlin. The sixth toast of the evening was "The Army and Navy of the United States," and the Hon. E. D. HOLTON made an interesting speech in reply, as did also Capt. J. C. SYMMES, of Kentucky, in responding to a similar sentiment. "The German People," was the next sentiment proposed, and Professor TELLKAMPF replied in their behalf, alluding to their sympathy with the cause of the Union in America, and to their own desire for the unity of the Fatherland. A toast to the "Universities of America and Germany" followed, and was replied to by Mr. O. C. MARSH, of New-Haven, Conn.; after which Prof. NEWMANN, the historian, made some very interesting remarks in responding to the sentiment: "America; fortunate in her History, not less fortunate in her Historians." A toast to the "Schools of America" came next in order, to which Mr. WOODRUFF, of Brooklyn, made an appropriate reply. The health of the United States Consul at Baden, Mr. B. O. DUNCAN, was then proposed, and that gentleman returned thanks in his usual happy style. The last toast of the evening was "Woman. Heaven's last, best gift to Man," and in behalf of the ladies present Mr. B. G. HOSMER, of Brooklyn, made a very witty and appropriate reply.

The Thanksgiving festivals in Berlin have long been known as pleasant gatherings, and many Americans will recollect them as among the most agreeable experiences of a residence abroad. None, however, will be remembered longer or more pleasantly than that of the present year, which was much more numerously attended than its predecessors, and was held in observance of our first National Thanksgiving.

O. C. M.

—HERR VON FLOTOW has been staying in Vienna for some time, during which he has completed his opera of "Naida," intended for the Imperial Opera-house. The *libretto* is by Sr. GEORGE and LEON HALEVY, adapted for the German stage by Herr [illegible]. There are only three characters—a lyric soprano, with a great deal of *bravura*; a high [illegible] tenor, and a comic bass.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Northwestern Fair—Literary and Scientific—War Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN FAIR.

The footings of the great Northwestern Fair, as first published, and as still going the rounds of the Eastern press, were much too modest. Since the close many donations have reached here which were delayed, and the articles left on hand have been mostly sold. New contributions have also come in, among which is a generous one of $5,500 from New-York City, solicited by P. PALMER, Esq., one of our leading merchants, from business men with whom he has connections in your City. All these have swelled the net money receipts of the Fair to a trifle over $70,000. In addition to the cash, there were donated to the Commission, during the Fair, vegetables—principally potatoes—valued at between $5,000 and $6,000. These, if anything, were better than money, for they were in a shape to be immediately forwarded to the field, where they were much needed. The entire net receipts of the Fair, therefore, are $75,000. Of this, I suppose, $15,000 came from our Eastern friends—New-York and Pittsburgh being the largest contributors.

Notwithstanding this "great uprising" of the Northwest, I do not notice any diminution in the current receipts of the Sanitary Commission. The sidewalk in front of their depository is constantly filled with barrels, and boxes, and packages of all kinds, coming and going—coming from the great hearts of our farmers, and going to rejoice the brave hearts of our boys in the field. These things, so constantly and continually kept up, show that the Northwest is thoroughly in earnest in this matter. There is no such word as give up with our westernized Yankees, or those to the manor born. The people are all right—notwithstanding we have quite a number of noisy politicians among us of copperous propensities. The great voice which spoke in October in November, is working a cure of even these.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

It is barely possible that you people, down East, suppose that because Chicago claims to be the greatest primary grain, lumber and hog market in the world, that she confines her aspirations exclusively to material greatness. But this is not the case. In the first place, we have a single bookstore—that of S. C. Griggs & Co.—in which there are at this present moment four hundred tons, or upwards of seven hundred and fifty thousand volumes of school and miscellaneous books. The sales of this establishment the past year exceeded half a million dollars. Here is a specimen of our literary tastes. And then, we are getting to publish; but that is nothing to speak of yet—not over half a dozen works having been issued during the year. We have one of the most complete and extensive public schools in the country, and rather an over-sufficiency of embryo colleges and universities—law schools, medical schools, and divinity schools. So much for our educational facilities. There are about ninety churches in our city, which speak for our religious privileges. There is our Historical Society, which already has one of the most extensive and valuable libraries of the kind in the United States, numbering over 70,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts, &c. This is an institution of real and increasing value. And then, we have our Academy of Sciences—not equal, *perhaps*, to the Sorbonne—but still respectable. There was a meeting last week of this Society, at which some most interesting papers were read. We have some ablenaturalistic young naturalists in Chicago. One of these, KENNICOTT, penetrated the Arctic regions in the service of the Smithsonian Institute, and remained three years in the regions of perpetual ice and snow. At the meeting of the Academy last week, he read a very carefully prepared paper on the "Great Northern Regions of the American Continent."

The paper on "Coal Formations," by Prof. DANIELS, and on "Adepocere," were interesting discussions which would have done no discredit to more pretentious institutions. The Academy is in its infancy, but bids fair to become a permanent and valuable auxiliary of science in our midst. In regard to musical taste—musical publishing, and all that relates to the harmonial art, Chicago is rapidly achieving a reputation, which must, ere long, place her beside the most favored of the Eastern cities in this behalf. Thus I have given you a brief sketch of some of our literary and scientific acquisitions, that you may know that our minds and hearts do not wholly run to pork, lumber and grain. Of course, we are a young community, and must gradually grow into all those things which constitute the higher life of man. We have to look to our material necessities at first—they are imperious, than afterwards come the esthetics. For a city of less then a quarter of a century, we claim that we have made some progress in those better things which in all communities come with age.

A great difficulty—and I fancy a principal difficulty in this and nearly every American city in the march of civilization and refinement—grows out of the heterogeneous character of our population. For instance, in our public schools forty-three different nationalities are represented; and the people who come to us from abroad are not usually of the educated and intelligent classes, but mostly the reverse. It cannot, therefore, be expected that all these diverse elements will work together harmoniously. There will be national jealousies, prejudices, peculiarities, which will require at least one generation to overcome and eradicate. Before we can be completely successful as a people in our efforts to reach "high art," there is the work required to bring our population into some degree of homogeneousness. But still, without perfectly affecting this, we have accomplished much, and should, therefore, be encouraged to press on—*excelsior*.

WAR MATTERS.

War meetings are the order of the day. Our citizens are subscribing liberally to the fund for bounties, and for the support of soldiers' families. Mayor SHERMAN, and several others, have come forward with subscriptions of $1,000 each. There is a general interest abroad, and if money can procure men, the quota of the State will be filled. Volunteering is quite brisk, and recruits are being constantly sent forward to fill up our depleted regiments in the field.

Eleven companies of the Invalid corps arrived here on Wednesday night. They have been assigned to guard duty at Camp Douglas. The present guard, the First Michigan Sharpshooters have been ordered to the "front."

Forty-eight hundred prisoners have already arrived at the military prison at Rock Island, and 1,500 more are expected here to-night, on their way there from Chattanooga.

CHARLES FERDINAND, the Ex-Duke of Brunswick, by his attorneys, commenced a suit a short time since, in the United States District Court here, against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The title of the suit ran in the name of the Duke of Brunswick, to which the counsel for the defence demurred. After argument, the Court decided that the objection was well taken, and the Duke could not sue by his title.

The weather has been extremely cold and boisterous during the past two days, interfering with all out-door operations. The money market here still continues close. Currency seems all of a sudden to have taken its flight almost as effectually as silver change. We do not expect much alleviation until the packing season is over, or money begins to come in again from the country. The scarcity of money restricts all kinds of business, and has a tendency to keep down prices. But still there is an upward tendency in almost all kinds of produce. The corn crop is so decidedly short that the deficit stiffens the prices of all kinds of breadstuffs and provisions. The Fall wheat has been got in in good order, and is reported to look well.

Enlistments at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me to be desirable that Congress should take immediate action to encourage enlistments in the Union service in those parts of the South that have been redeemed from rebel control. As the case now stands, a person residing in those regions has no inducements held out to him by State or County authorities to volunteer in the National cause, and it is not probable that the local Governments will be reorganized on a Union basis in season to take any very active part in concluding the war.

The disadvantages under which recruiting labors in those sections will be seen at a glance. How many volunteers, think you, would be raised in the North, if our State and municipal authorities were to stand with folded hands and do nothing to sustain the Government? And yet, other things being equal, a volunteer from Arkansas is worth more than one from New-York, inasmuch as the mere fact of his volunteering tends to bind his friends and relatives to the Union cause. I do not hesitate to affirm that 25,000 volunteers from Tennessee and Arkansas would be of more value to us than twice that number from the North. In view of these considerations, Mr. Editor, I wish you would call the attention of Congress to this subject, and urge the propriety of special legislation in order that those who have been delivered from JEFF. DAVIS' yoke may have a stimulus to serve their country at least equal to that held out to residents of our more favored sections. K.

A Uniform Day for Electing Representatives in Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal of the 14th inst. contains an able article advocating a "uniform day for Congressional elections," and supporting the bill now before the House for that purpose. The grounds upon which you and the introducers and supporters of this bill advocate this alteration in the practices of the election of Representatives are, that "Representatives go to Washington to reflect the sentiments and wishes of the people," being in no sense "popular guardians, selected for their personal ability and character;" that public opinion varies very rapidly, may, therefore, and often does, vary very considerably within the limits of the times between which different States elect their Representatives, (15 months,) and that, therefore, there always are in the House of Representatives some members who do not duly represent the views of their constituents at the time of its assembly, and this you state to be "at variance with the whole system of popular representation;" whereas, if Representatives were elected on one day, and that day as near the day of the assembly of Congress as possible, the views of the whole people upon the latest public questions, which had arisen previous to that date, would be distinctly represented.

These views, very plausible in themselves, and ably expounded in your journal, seem to me to be fraught with error of the most fatal kind; they are lowering to the character of representative institutions, and opposed to a proper appreciation of the high duties and responsibilities of our representatives. No theory as regards the functions of representatives exactly covers the whole ground. It is evident, of course, that members of Congress are not selected entirely for personal ability and character, yet it is not the less true that these qualities ought to be, and generally are, essential points in the choice of candidates, and that whenever they are sacrificed to other considerations, a choice is made injurious to the country, and discreditable to representative institutions. If the object in returning a member to Congress were merely to give the opinion of the people upon the individual points submitted during election, it would be necessary to appeal to the people whenever new points arose. It is quite possible, though perhaps not now probable, that during the next two years, for instance, the question of peace or war with foreign Powers, with France or England, or of the recognition of an empire in Mexico may arise. Already the question of the reconstruction of the Union upon the plan laid down in the President's Message has arisen. Upon neither of these subjects, and they are of the gravest import, was an opinion expressed during any of the recent elections. We are dependent, therefore, for our knowledge of the course which our representatives will take upon all the subjects which may arise for their consideration entirely upon their ability, character and previous political history. Everything which tends to lower the responsibility which attaches to them in their personal capacity, which tends to make them the mere mouthpieces of the people upon the question of interest which may have arisen at the moment of election, instead of representatives of the intelligence and honesty of the nation, takes from us all guarantee that our Congress shall be equal to the requirements of the nation in the great emergencies which may arise during their sitting.

Neither is it desirable that Congress should represent the opinions of the people on any one day. For plain opinion is proverbial for its widest fluctuations, yet an opinion rarely entertained seriously by the people which has not in it some great element of truth. To represent these truths in such a manner as to avoid the sudden fluctuations of the popular voice, should be one of the chief aims of the organization of a representative body. To combine permanency with mobility, to maintain a traditional policy, while affording a certain and easy means of enabling each question of public policy to be submitted to the people, is of course the very opposite of that proposed would be desirable. If the House of Representatives were elected in equal proportions at regular intervals, say one-fourth every six months, they would express the public opinion much more equably than they do at present, for it would hardly be possible for any great question to arise and be decided, without one-fourth of the House having been elected upon it, while at present there may be no member of the House representing the opinion of the people upon any question which may have arisen during its session. The alteration of the elections would tend to secure a permanent and traditional policy.

The present constitution of the House illustrates these points very well. The large body of members recently elected represents the strong desire of the people to sustain the Union at all hazards, and prosecute the war for that purpose by every means in their power, and to this end to sustain the Administration. A minority chiefly elected some time ago upon the issues of *habeas corpus*, &c., represent the equally strong desire of the people that our civil liberties should be preserved intact. It is desirable that the House should be otherwise constituted than it is. If it had been elected entirely at the time when there was a strong feeling upon arbitrary arrests and other questions of similar import, it would probably have embarrassed the Government very much in its prosecution of the war. Had the House been entirely elected just previous to the meeting of Congress, its unanimity would probably have been much greater, and there would be serious danger of important measures passing without that careful consideration which it is desirable that they should have, and which anything but a constitutional opposition secures. As at present constituted the House, while supporting with a strong majority the Administration in the prosecution of the war and admitting that the safety of the Commonwealth is before all things, and that many measures may be justified when the country is in danger which in more peaceful times would be detrimental to the public weal, *protests by its minority* as strongly against war powers being abused, and guarantees us all against a misuse of that arbitrary power which tends so much to excess.

ANNO DOMINI.

The Commutation Clause of the Militia Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have watched very anxiously for several weeks for a discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed change of the $300 commutation clause for drafted men. I have been disappointed at your silence. To those who are beyond the age to be drafted, undoubtedly this is of little importance. But I can assure you that to thousands, no matter just how affects them so closely. I and these bold ourselves as unflinchingly loyal. We are willing to do anything to sustain the Government. And now what we want is to be informed of the necessity of the proposed change. If it can be proved as all-important to the Government, we will cheerfully submit at whatever sacrifice.

Let us put the case. There are thousands who would be seriously damaged by being compelled to enter the army, and their families would be greatly distressed. They can pay out of their own funds in hand, or by borrowing, the commutation of $300. But put it higher, or remove that clause, and it is out of their power to procure a substitute. These men have sustained the Government, and will continue to do so. Why, then, should they be distressed? Do the advocates of this measure know that the repeal of this clause will produce more anxiety and suffering than the draft itself? For it sweeps through the middle class of our population—our mechanics, our clerks, our tradesmen, our farmers. It does not touch the poor. It does not reach the rich. But it strikes a telling blow right among those who can least be spared, and whose places you cannot supply. In other words, it is a blow at the skilled labor of the country.

And now what is to be gained by this repeal? Does it help the poor man? If he cannot raise $300, can he raise a higher sum? But it is replied, it will stop the clamor at the apparent injustice of the original law. Who made that clamor? Party demagogues. And will they be satisfied at its repeal? Never. They will then carp at the injustice done to, the *middle class*, as now they do at the wrong done to the poor man. And shall the Government thus punish its friends to stop a party growl? Shall those who have supported the Government by their influence and money, be smitten just to please a contemptible few, who have done, and will do all they can, to clog the wheels of success?

Let Congress be well assured how this repeal will be received by the *mass* of the people. I am persuaded that it will be a very unpopular measure, and one that will damage the reputation of every man who votes for it. Judging by the sentiment expressed to my neighborhood, among staunch loyal men, the repeal of this $300 clause will be met almost by execration. And for this reason, it will throw everything into confusion. Take, for example, a village of a thousand inhabitants, ten men are drafted; five of these want substitutes; where are they to be obtained? Persons are drafted in neighboring villages. There is a demand for substitutes. The time is short in which they must be obtained. The price rises; one bids against another, each eager to secure his substitute.

The people will generally have settled down contentedly upon the $300 commutation. Many, in anticipation of the draft, have in hand that sum. It will be a gratuitous aggravation of the necessary hardships of this war, to unsettle the public mind and place each man subject to a draft, in the uncertainty in which the repeal of this commutation would put him. If any wise, needful or judicious result would be secured, we ought not object, but I, for one, cannot perceive it.

ONE OF YOUR READERS

From the first number.

A Skedaddler Meets with His Deserts.

A DESERTER SOLD FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.

From the Hamilton (Canada) Times.

The village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, contains at present, in addition to its usual population, a number of "skedaddlers" and deserters from the American army, many of whom prefer hanging round the bar-rooms of Canada to serving their country in the field. Among the last-named class was an individual whom, for the sake of distinction, we shall call SAM. He came to Kingsville some two months ago, and, not long after his arrival, formed a matrimonial connection with a Rose-y daughter of the village—said connection to last during "three months, or for the war." Matters went on pleasantly for some time, and would, no doubt, have continued to do so if the fine weather had lasted, but the recent "cold snap" put an end to it in rather an unexpected manner. SAM, finding that his habiliments, although comfortable enough in the regions of Vicksburgh, were not proof against the chilling influence of a snow-storm, determined to send his temporary wife off to purchase warmer clothing, and, accordingly, dispatched her to Detroit, giving her $40 for the purpose. After enjoying herself for a day or two in that city, she wrote to him that she could not make a selection, and advising him to come up and choose for himself, saying, at the same time, that he need not have the least fear for his safety, as she had made every inquiry and found there was no one on the lookout for deserters. &c., &c. SAM believed every word she wrote, and, anxious to rejoin her, took the first stage for Windsor, and, on arriving there, at once crossed over to Detroit. In the meantime, Miss ROSEY had had an interview with the Provost-Marshal, and, ascertaining that she would be entitled to receive $30 for delivering up a deserter, had posted that functionary as to her friend's anticipated movements. He accordingly had two of his deputies to watch the ferry-landing, and SAM had been ashore but a few minutes when he was nabbed and marched off to safe quarters. "Phancey his pheelinx," as Jeemes would say. His betrayer, as soon as she found her game secured, called at the Captain's office and received the money. Then, without as much as calling on SAM to say good bye, she posted off for Kingsville, where she arrived $70 better off than when she left it. Great was the commotion among the deserter's friends when the facts became known, and dire the threats of vengeance, which, however, will not likely be carried out.

The probability is that Miss ROSEY will keep shady for a week or two, and then, decked in fresh plumage, will reappear, and spread her nets for fresh game. A cute trick has she played, but, at the same time, a piece of the blackest treachery man or woman was ever guilty of before.

Grant's Government at Chattanooga.

The following are the principal clauses of General Orders No. 7, issued by Gen. GRANT:

1. In being the design of the General Commanding the department to occupy Chattanooga exclusively for military purposes, no encouragement will be given to traders or army followers who have left their homes to avoid enrollment and the draft, and to speculate on the soldiers' pay, and this class of persons will not be tolerated at this post.

2. No permits will be granted at these headquarters, and none will be recognized unless approved by the Chief of Staff of the General commanding the department.

All such citizens who leave the country in Chattanooga are required to register the names with the Post Provost-Marshal, and to swear allegiance to the Government of the United States, and if required by the Provost-Marshal, to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, in the penal sum of $10,000 ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful keeping of the oath of allegiance under this and all existing circumstances.

All able-bodied male citizens not already employed on the Government, or who have not permits from department headquarters to follow their accustomed business, are required to report themselves to the Post Quartermaster, who is authorized to give them employment at reasonable wages.

7. After ten days from the date of the issuing of this order, the Provost-Marshal will cause all citizens who have not complied with the two preceding paragraphs to be removed to such point as the General commanding the department may direct.

Suttlers are restricted to the districts to which they are assigned. Citizens visiting Chattanooga have to report to headquarters, and state upon whose authority and why they come, and how long it will take them to transact their business. Soldiers and officers are not permitted in the city without passes and the city countersign.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation.

A LETTER FROM HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

From the Cincinnati Times.

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Esq., Chairman of the Autograph Committee, received this morning from Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, the original draft in ABRAHAM'S Lincoln's own hand, of his late proclamation of amnesty, which will be exhibited at the Fair and then sold. It is written in a plain, bold hand, and exhibits its numerous erasures and interpolations. Accompanying it is the following letter from Senator SHERMAN:

SENATE UNITED STATES, Dec. 15, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR. I have the pleasure to send you the autograph copy of the recent Amnesty Proclamation of the President, the whole in the handwriting of the President, with all the additions, erasures and interlineations.

Your circular was received about the time this Proclamation was issued, and regarding it as a document of historical interest, and wishing to advance to the utmost the noble purpose of the Sanitary Fair, I with Mr. WADE waited on the President, and requested the original copy of this document. He very cordially met our wishes, but as the original copy had been somewhat defaced he kindly offered to copy it himself, retaining all the marks, erasures, notes and additions. He said it a great deal of additional labor by him would relieve the suffering of a single soldier he would cheerfully perform it. I assured him that by your agency the result of this labor would be to relieve thousands, and accordingly he furnished this document as his contribution to your noble charity.

I inclose you $50, which please hand to the proper Committee. I will send you in a day or two some autograph books, containing autographs of the President, his Cabinet and the members of the Senate, and I may be able to send you other interesting documents and autographs. I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Gov. MCLAUGHLIN, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.

Mysterious Outrage.

ABDUCTION CASE IN ILLINOIS.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Dec. 21.

A private letter from a lady at Richview, Washington County, to this State, gives the particulars of a most mysterious outrage which was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. M. A. LINTON, residing about four miles from Richview, on the night of the 5th instant.

The writer states that a party of thirteen men, disguised by handkerchiefs tied over the lower part of their faces, and armed with navy revolvers, presented themselves at Mr. LINTON's house about 2½ o'clock at night, and demanded admittance. On being refused, they threatened to break down the door. The spokesman of the party was recognized as a man who had taken supper at Mr. LINTON's the same evening, under pretence of having just his way to Hayland, the next town.

On being admitted the party demanded GENEVRA, a daughter of Mr. LINTON's by a former marriage, a beautiful and amiable girl of sixteen years of age, who had, just returned home from a boarding-school in Ohio. She having just run down stairs to see what was the matter, was seized by three ruffians and told she must go with them, dead or alive. Her father being totally unarmed, was powerless to defend her. The girl was dragged to her room, and after being allowed to dress herself, was forcibly carried to a buggy and driven off. As she was borne out at the door, she turned toward her father, raised her hands and exclaimed, "Oh, God!"

A party of eight men were left to guard the house till daylight, to prevent any alarm being given. During the night they paced around the house, knocking at the door, looking in at the windows, rattling the glass, and taunting the wretched inmates by asking how they liked evening calls, &c. No clue has been obtained to the abductors, or to the course taken by them, although a stranger whom Mr. LINTON met at a store in Richview the same day is suspected to have been one of them. Another statement is to the effect that a woman, who had been prowling around the neighborhood for some time past, was one of the abducting party.

Mr. LINTON is a Quaker by profession, and it was well known that he was unarmed.

For some time past a perfect reign of terror has prevailed in the region referred to above. It was within a few miles of the same neighborhood (at Ashley) that a number of robberies were perpetrated recently, of which we gave some account a couple of weeks ago. The vicinity is overrun by deserters and rebel sympathizers, readers and admirers of the Chicago *Times*, who are undoubtedly the perpetrators of the outrage.

THE SIOUX INDIANS WANT PEACE.—We have received reliable information from Fort Garry, that two headman of Standing Buffalo's band of Siseston Sioux recently visited Fort Garry, for the purpose of asking the intervention of the British authorities in making peace for them with the Americans. They represented their people as tired of the war, suffering a great deal from privations, and anxious all of them to make peace. They asserted, too, that their band had been opposed to the war upon the whites, and had only a part fought them in self-defence, none of them having had part in any massacres.

These two were, however, accompanied by a younger warrior, who breathed nothing but war and desolation against the Americans. He was, however, pronounced a great boaster, a braggart, and was not thought at Fort Garry to represent any considerable number of Siseston Sioux.

These Indians gave to the officers at Fort Garry a description of the battles with Gen. SIBLEY, at the Big Mounds, near the Missouri, according to which they were unwillingly forced to fight by the apparent danger to their women and children, and fought desperately so long as was necessary to secure their safety. They unhesitatingly acknowledge that the Indians were whipped by Gen. SIBLEY, and were glad enough to get away from him when their women and children had crossed the Missouri.—*St. Paul Press, Dec. 20.*

RECRUITING FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY IN CANADA.—We hear complaints from all parts of the country, of American agents inducing our young men, by offers of fabulous wages, &c., to go into the States to chop wood and work in the factories, and after getting them over the lines, using coercion to make them join the army. This course of procedure is highly reprehensible, and is a direct breach of the law of nations. On the frontier, in Stanstead County, one means resorted to is to get the individual intoxicated, induce him to cross the lines, and shortly he finds himself sober under the kind care of an American recruiting officer, and duly enrolled in the American army! We learn that in many instances our own citizens act as accomplices in this nefarious business. To this latter class of persons we would give warning that in future they will be watched, arrested and punished. We would refer them particularly to some late decisions in our Courts in this District.—*Waterloo (L. C.) Advertiser.*

CLAIMS UNDER LAST YEAR'S DRAFT.—The claims for services under last year's draft are yet unadjusted. Interested parties will be glad to learn that the accounts are being audited, and will soon be paid. The following letter from Senator MORGAN contains information that will prove gratifying to many:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 21, 1863.

Hon. George Wolford:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 17th instant is at hand.

I have to-day received from the Provost-Marshal-General the following answer to an inquiry I made on behalf of Mr. HENRY DAVIS, one of the claimants from your city: "The New-York State accounts are now being audited, and as soon as possible they will be placed in the hands of disbursing officers for adjustment. War Department, Dec. 15, 1863." As there are many persons in your city and vicinity interested in these claims, perhaps it would be as well to give this report publicity, as there can be no reasonable doubt but that they will be settled soon.

Very truly yours, &c., E. D. MORGAN.

—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 22.*

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—A letter from Capt. HUTCHETT, Port Louis, Mauritius, Nov. 5, 1863, received in Boston, says:

"Please note for England's shame and our misfortune that another American ship has been taken into Madagascar with a full cargo of flour, butter, cheese, lard, corks, hams, lumber, &c., which was landed and sold. A portion has been shipped to this place (Mauritius). The ship *Howard*, which has it on board, is now in sight off the port. We are informed also that one of the Confederates is on board, coming here for the purpose of, if possible, better selling off attempting to get a cargo for her. She will go into Madagascar as Hamburg. I trust please this so that our Government may see the necessity of sending out men-of-war to protect our commerce, which is fast disappearing from the ocean."

A fleeting cloud of inconceivable fragrance surrounds the drapery that has been touched by that dear rest of all toilet perfumes, Phalon & Son's Extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Its equal does not exist. PHALON & SON No. 517 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article,)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES, GENTS and BOYS SKATING CAPS, trimmed
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for Ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays,
No 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Also, Imported Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tête-à-têtes, etc. HAVILAND, HERRITT & CO., Importers.
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their EXTRA SALE is in PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No 626 Broadway, New-York.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.
The table will be supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. P. BUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rock" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $8 to $15. Pants $3 to $5.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—GOODSPEED.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, CHARLES M. CUMMINGS to ALMA, youngest daughter of B. F. Goodspeed, Esq. No cards.

DUHAIN—FAYE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Pise, LOUIS DUHAIN, Jr., to MARY E., eldest daughter of Thomas Faye.

DOOLITTLE—POST.—At Lodi, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. George J. Van Nest, assisted by Rev. B. Bausley, J. K. DOOLITTLE, of New-York City, to SARAH S., daughter of Louis Post, Surgeon U. S. A. No cards.

DOOLITTLE—BARKER.—At Watkins, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. H. S. Card, ALFRED DOOLITTLE, of New-York City, to MARY E., daughter of H. S. Barker, Esq., of Watkins. No cards.

WOODNALL—BLACKHALL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, Mr. JAMES C. WOODNALL of New-York, to Miss MARTHA V. BLACKHALL, of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Flatbush, on Thursday, Dec. 25, of malignant scarlet fever, JEREMIAH VAN RAPP, youngest son of Richard J. and Maggie A. Berry, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CASE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 25, THANKFUL C. CASE, wife of Joseph S. Case, in the 39th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 310 Cumberland-st., this day, (Sunday,) Dec. 27. Her remains will be taken to Gloversville for interment on Monday.

PARIS.—In Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, MRS. HANNAH PARIS, a native of Cornwall, England.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Charles Bostwick, Spencer-st., near Pars-av., without further notice.

PELL.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Dec. 25, E. MEZZARD PELL, son of John B. and Susan A. Pell, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. A train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, for Passaic, at 11½ o'clock.

SALISBURY.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, Dec. 25, HENRY SALISBURY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STRANG.—At his residence, Elmira, New-York, of consumption of the lungs, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, SAMUEL B. STRANG, in the 59th year of his age.

TOMPET.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Dec. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, HENRIETTA, wife of Francis C. Tompet.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 M. boat from New-York.

YOUNG.—Postponement.—The funeral of Major E. F. YOUNG, New-York H. artillery, is postponed until Wednesday next, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his father, B. T. Young, De Kalb-av., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 660.—Dec. 26, 1863.
71, 58 49, 17, 25, 24, 13, 35, 4, 16, 61, 27.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 759—Dec. 26, 1863.
52, 32, 53, 12, 41, 66, 65, 37, 64, 38, 15, 73, 54.
CLASS 760—Dec. 26, 1863.
66, 16, 1, 52, 26, 8, 51, 43, 72, 20, 78, 45, 11, 23.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 87 Liberty-st.,
Importers and Dealers.

A FORTUNE IN AN EDUCATION.
IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,
A HINT TO ASPIRING YOUNG MEN.
BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.'S
International Chain of Commercial Colleges,
Established in the following cities:
New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie and St. Louis.
The point aimed at in these institutions is to place commercial education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments.
The most perfect system of practical training ever devised, has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting-house.
The proprietors of these colleges have prepared text-books on
BOOKKEEPING,
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
and COMMERCIAL LAW.
All of which are pronounced by competent critics to be the most thorough and reliable works on these subjects ever published.
These Colleges stand pre-eminent in this country as schools of preparation for business, and their advantages over those of mere local schools cannot be overrated.
THE SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP
is taught here in its purity, being under the personal supervision of the author, Mr. P. R. SPENCER, who is at present connected with the New-York college.
Teachers and others, desirous to perfect themselves in this most useful art, will have a rare opportunity, under the guidance of Mr. SPENCER, who, as an author and teacher, has no equal in this country.
For particulars as to terms, etc., address
BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
at either of the above points.

IMPORTANT.
The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer Cuba, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co's
VERZENAY CABINET
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy in quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.
The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
E. D. FELTER,
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. B. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PERDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PERDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 81 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

TABLE CUTLERY.
Fine English steel and plated table cutlery, with pearl, ivory, plated and silver handles. Also, elegant sets in cases, complete. WM. J. MILLER, No. 12 Maiden-Lane.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 26, 1863.

$2,000 U.S. 6s,'81 Co.C..118⅜
5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..Co..101⅜
500 Trea. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & Anril....106⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1y.c...N 98¼
10,000 do.....98⅛
1,000 Ill. Con. 6s.'70 103
10,000 Penn. 6s. '90 69
8,000 Mo. State 6s..... 66
1,000 Hnd. River B.'67.104⅜
4,000 C., B. & Q. 8s,1st. 124
10,000 C. & N.W.R.2d M. 76
8,000 Han.&St.J.1st m. 83
2,000 Her. R. 3d M. c 101
3,100 Amer. Gold.... ¥215
300 Cumb. Coal Prf.... 43⅝
100 do..... 44⅛
300 Am. Coal Co..... 94
40 Han.&St.J.R.Prf'd 40
100 A. & T. H. R..... 62
100 Mar. Min. Co 35⅜
300 do..... 35⅝
200 Quick. M. Co....b30 67
100 do.....b15 57
100 do..... 58⅜
200 do..... 56
100 do b15 56⅞
100 do.....b30 56⅞
100 do.....b10 107⅜
200 do.....b10 107⅝
200 do.....hnwk.107⅜
200 do.....b30.108⅛
200 do..... 107⅞
600 do.....b10 108

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$60 Erie R..... 107⅜
1450 do.....b3.108
200 do.....b5.108
200 do.....c 107⅜
200 do.....s3 107⅜
2000 do.....b4 108
2000 do.....s10.107⅜
100 Erie R. Prf..... 103
100 do.....c 103
1000 Hudson R. R..... 129
200 do.....c 129
200 do..... 129⅛
200 do.....s60 129⅛
200 do.....s5.129
200 Harlem R..... c 84
100 n. s. & N. l. R .. 83
50 do .....c 82⅝
300 do.....s3 82⅝
50 do.....s10 82⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. S..... 116⅞
50 do..... 117
50 do.....c 116⅞
100 Gal.& Chi. R....s3.107⅝
30 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....171
200 N. Y. Cen. R.... 132⅛
150 Erie Railroad Pr 103
100 do.....b15.103⅛
1200 Hud R. R..... 129
100 do.....s15 129
200 do..... 129⅛
100 do.....b30 129⅜
100 do.....c 129⅝
100 Harlem R..... 84⅛
100 Tol. & Wab. R..b30 80
1200 Reading R 113
28 do.....112
200 Mich Cen. R.... 126⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R s10 82⅜
100 do.....b30 82⅝
150 M. S. & N. I. G'd 135⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ..117⅜
300 do..... 117⅝
2000 Cl. & Pitts. R.... 100
100 do.....s15.100⅛
100 do.....s15 106
200 do.....b30.116⅛
250 Gal. & Chi. R..... 107⅛
100 do..... 107
100 do.....b15 107⅜
100 Clev. & Tol. R..... 116⅛
500 Chi. & R I....b30 116
50 no..... 115⅛
250 no..... 115⅝
200 do.....s50.115⅝
100 P., Ft. W. & C..s10 83⅜
550 do..... 83⅜
400 ao.....b30 84
100 Chi & N. W..... 47
350 de..... 46⅜

$90 Clev. & Pitts...opg.107
100 do.....c.107
300 do.....107⅜
150 Chi. & R. I.....c.116⅜
250 do.....b10.116⅛
100 do.....116⅜
100 do.....b3.116⅜
100 do.....b10 116⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C....o 83⅜
100 do..... 83⅜
200 do.....c 83⅜
100 do.....s3 83⅜
100 Cnm Coal.....c 44⅜
400 do..... 44⅛
100 do.....s4 44⅜
200 Quicks. M. Co..... 58
250 do.....s3 56
200 do.....c 56
100 Mar. Min. Co 36
400 Q'ts Hill G.M. Co.. 11¾
200 do..... 11⅜

SATURDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange made another half holiday to-day by adjourning over to Monday at the close of the First Board. There was a light business done at the Board, and no considerable amount on the Street, but prices were generally firm through the dealings, and especially so in some of the Railways. They closed about as follows, compared with Thursday night. Gold was inactive and the price a fraction lower than on Christmas Eve. The Quicksilver shares revived to 60¦ in the Afternoon

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Coin	151⅞	151⅜	Mich. Central	120⅜	120⅝
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mice. Southern	82¾	82⅝
N. Y. Central	132⅜	133	Mich.Guarant'd	131⅜	131¾
Erie	107⅜	108	Illinois Cen	116¾	117
Erie Preferred	102¾	103	Pittsburgh	106	106⅜
Hudson	128⅛	129	Fort Wayne	83⅜	83⅞
Pacific Mail	212	212	Rock Island	115¾	116⅜
Harlem	89	89	Galena	107	107⅜
Canton	37¾	33⅜	Reading	112⅜	112¾
Treas. Certs new	98⅛	98¼	Quicksilver	56	60⅜
Toledo	116⅜	117⅜	Cum'land Coal	43	44⅜
Northwest	46¾	47	Mariposa	35⅜	35¾

There was a quiet market for Money to-day, owing to the comparatively light business among the Stock brokers. The Treasury office received $3,000,000 Legal Tender from the Department at Washington, and $1,307,000 on subscriptions to the Popular Loan. The shipments of Gold to-day were $460,000. Exchange on London 165@165¼ ₱ cent.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day was as follows Receipts, $8,561,504 95; including for Customs, $190,000 Payments, $6,250,730 05 Balance, $30,411,241 95.

The quarterly dividends of the Panama Company have been raised to *two per cent.*, or 20 ₱ vent a year the first advance dividend being made for Jan 7.

The following bids for the City Bank Rates were made to-day:

New York	115	Ocean	95
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	107
Merchants	105	Bank of N. America	101
America	127	Hanover	100
City	150	Metropolitan	115
Merchants' Exch	96	Continental	98⅜
Seventh Ward	155	Importers'& Traders'	105⅜
State of New-York	103	Park	120
Commerce	103	New-York Exch.	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Illinois Cen. '55	118⅜
N.Y. Cen. Real Est.	101	Al. & P. H. 2ds pref	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91
Erie fourths. '80	103	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	74⅜
Erie fifths. 86	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1sts, '77	103¼	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅜
Hudson R. 1sts	104⅜	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Har. 3ds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. C. New 1sts '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	96⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	124	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Michigan S. seconds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108		

BATTLES OF CORINTH AND HATCHIE.

Official Report of Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the accompanying reports of the battles of Corinth and of the Hatchie, fought on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst., together with a short statement of the preparations made to receive the enemy, and of orders given previous to and during the engagement.

From information brought in by scouts, who were constantly kept out by Gen. ROSECRANS, from Corinth, and Gen. HOLBUT, from Bolivar, it wee evident for a number of days before the final attack upon Corinth that that place or Bolivar was to be assailed. From the dispositions made by the enemy of his forces, it was impossible to tell which place would be the one selected for the attack.

My main bodies of troops were at these two places; but to reinforce one from the other would have invited an attack upon the weaker place. I was compelled, therefore, to leave my forces where they were until the enemy fully exhibited his plans.

At this time PRICE was at Ripley with his force. VAN DORN was at La Grange, with cavalry thrown out to the neighborhood of Somerville, and VILLIPIGUE and LOVELL probably at Salem. With the disposition made of his cavalry, VAN DORN was enabled to move from La Grange to Ripley without being discovered. This I learned on the 30th inst. by dispatches from both Gen. ROSECRANS and Gen. HURLBUT. This demonstrated early a design on the part of the enemy to attack Corinth. I accordingly notified Gen. ROSECRANS, commanding Corinth, of the probable intention of the rebels to try to get in north of Corinth and cut the road between that and Bethal, and directed him to concentrate all his forces at or near Corinth, instructions having been previously given him to break up lake, and bring his forces in the neighborhood of Corinth, and at the same time directed Gen. HURLBUT, commanding Bolivar, to watch the movements of the enemy to the east and northeast of Bolivar, and if a chance occurred, to attack him with all the force he could spare, holding his entire force in readiness for action.

To save the bridge six miles south of Bolivar, I ordered two regiments from here under Col. LAWLER. It had the desired effect, and compelled the enemy to cut the road nearer Corinth, and where the damage could not be made serious.

Gen. ROSECRANS was immediately informed of this disposition of troops. He was also directed to send back to Jackson all cars and locomotives. This I regarded as a necessary precaution, and subsequent events proved it to be so. I also ordered troops from Bolivar to increase the force on the important bridges north of that place. On the 2d I permitted the train to run to Corinth, but informed Gen. ROSECRANS that the enemy had crossed the Hatchie with the intention of cutting the railroad, and directed him to send the train back that night; that the enemy's pickets only were then across the stream; and also told him if opportunity occurred, to attack, but to inform me so that I might order Bolivar forces to his assistance.

There was no attack made on the 2d, however, but Gen. ROSECRANS pushed out toward Chewalla, where he was attacked on the following day.

On the 3d I ordered Gen. HURLBUT, who had been previously ordered to be in readiness to move at any moment, to march upon the enemy's rear by way of Pocahontas; also sent two regiments from here, under Col. STEVENSON, of the Seventh Missouri, to join Col. LAWLER at the bridge, six miles south of Bethel, and put the whole under Gen. MCPHERSON, with directions to reach Corinth at the earliest possible moment. Owing to the cutting of the railroad and telegraph on the 2d, the train of cars sent on that day could not return, and all the communication between Gen. ROSECRANS and myself had to be sent by couriers from Bethel. The enemy occupying the direct road to Corinth, compelled the couriers to take a circuitous route by way of Farmington, thus separating Gen. ROSECRANS and myself some seven or eight hours.

For the battles fought on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, see accompanying reports. Not having been present, I can only judge of the conduct of the troops by these reports and results.

I had informed Gen. ROSECRANS where Gens. ORD and HURLBUT would be, and directed him to follow up the enemy the moment he began to retreat; to follow him to Bolivar, if he should fall upon ORD's command and drive it thus far. As shown by the reports, the enemy was repulsed at Corinth, at 11 A. M., on the 4th, and not followed until next morning.

Two days' hard fighting, without rest, probably had so fatigued the troops as to make earlier pursuit impracticable. I regretted this, as the enemy would have been compelled to abandon most of his artillery and transportation in the difficult roads of the Hatchie crossing, had the pursuit commenced then.

The victory was most triumphant as it was, however, and all praise is due officers and men for their undaunted courage and obstinate resistance against an enemy outnumbering them as three to two.

When it became evident that an attack would be made, I drew off from the ground along the line of the railroad all the troops that could possibly be spared (six regiments) to reinforce Corinth and Bolivar. As before stated, four of these were sent under Gen. MCPHERSON to the former place, and formed the advance in the pursuit. Two were sent to Bolivar, and gave that much additional force to be spared to operate on the enemy's rear.

When I ascertained that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the Hatchie, I ordered a discontinuance of the pursuit. Before this order reached them, the advance infantry force had reached Ripley, and the cavalry had gone beyond, possibly twenty miles. This I regarded, and yet regard, as absolutely necessary to the safety of our army. They could not have possibly caught the enemy before reaching his fortifications at Holly Springs, and where a garrison of several thousand troops were left that were not engaged in the battle of Corinth. Our own troops would have suffered for food, and suffered greatly from fatigue. Finding that the pursuit had followed so far, and that our forces were very much scattered, I immediately ordered an advance from Bolivar to be made to cover the return of the Corinth forces. They went as far south as Davis' Mills, about seven miles south of Grand Junction, drove a small rebel garrison from there, and entirely destroyed the railroad bridge at that place.

The accompanying reports show fully all the casualties and other results of these battles.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Col. J. C. KELTON, Assist.-Adjt.-General, Washington, D. C.

WHEELER'S RAID INTO TENNESSEE.

Official Report of Maj.-Gen. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit the reports of Brig.-Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, late Chief of Cavalry of this Department, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE CROOK, Col. E. M. MCCOOK, and their subordinates, in their chase of the rebel Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER during his raid into Middle Tennessee and upon our communications, early in October last.

Gen. CROOK had been stationed at Washington, Tenn., with a force of 2,000 effective men with which to guard the river for a distance of fifty miles up and down from near that place. On the 30th of September he reported by courier to Major-Gen. ROSECRANS that the enemy was trying to cross at Cottonport Ferry, and the next day from Smith's Cross-Roads that he had crossed a force subsequently ascertained to number from 5,000 to 6,000 men. He was ordered by Gen. ROSECRANS to gather together all the cavalry and mounted Infantry that he could, and start in pursuit. The pursuit was pushed most vigorously, and the rear-guard of the enemy overtaken about two miles from McMinnville, and here, as at every other point where overtaken, they were charged with the saber, before which they could not stand. At Farmington our forces under Gen. CROOK had a severe engagement with the enemy, capturing four guns and compelling him to retreat, although his numbers far exceeded ours. The pursuit was kept up with vigor until he finally crossed the Tennessee River, leaving his rear-guard and two more pieces of artillery in Gen. CROOK'S hands. For the particulars of the operations of his command, I refer you to his report.

The route taken by WHEELER in this raid was from Cottonport across Waldron's Ridge and the Cumberland Mountains to McMinnville; thence by way of Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Farmington and Pulaski, to a point of the Tennessee, about three miles above the mouth of Elk River, which he crossed on the 9th of October.

Brig.-Gen. MITCHELL joined in the pursuit on the 4th of October, moving from Anderson's Gap on that day with the First division of cavalry up the Sequatchie Valley through Dunlap, and continued on after leaving McMinnville, until he overtook Brig.-Gen. CROOK at Murfreesboro, where he assumed command, the whole force being concentrated seven miles from Shelbyville.

Col. E. MCCOOK started in pursuit on the 1st of October from Bridgeport, and proceeded as far as he was ordered, namely, to Anderson's Cross Roads, where he had an engagement with the enemy which reflect great credit upon himself and his men.

I refer you to the report of the last-named officer for particulars.

Col. A. O. MILLER, Seventy-second regiment Indiana volunteers, commanding the mounted infantry, also started in pursuit Sept. 30, from Blythe's Ferry, and joined Gen. MITCHELL in time to assist him in driving the rebel Roddy with his command out of North Alabama.

This pursuit is unsurpassed for its energy and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men engaged in it, and prevented the execution of an extensive plan of destruction to our communications, and plunder, rapine and murder throughout Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, in which Roddy and LEE were to cooperate with WHEELER. It cost the enemy six pieces of artillery and about 2,000 men, including the killed, captured and deserted.

Inclosed I also send some papers captured from the rebels near Trenton, by a scouting party from Gen. HOOKER'S command, among which is an official report of his raid by the rebel WHEELER himself, in which he forgets to mention the loss of four of his guns at Farmington. His report is probably equally truthful in other respects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Y. Com.

Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, Adj't.-Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—This well-known paper is, we think, by far the best of the New-York dailies, and has a very large circulation. It is unfalteringly loyal, boldly discusses all questions of public interest, and advocates every just measure tending to the benefit of the people. Its general correspondence, both foreign and domestic, is fresh and full, and its columns are always filled with the latest intelligence from all quarters of the globe. Special attention is paid to market reports and agricultural affairs, by competent editors, and its information in this particular may be relied upon as always correct.—*Fishkill Standard.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPA.

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	*New-Orleans
Creole	Dec. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned, under the firm name of BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS, is dissolved, and ROBERT COURTNEY and SAMUEL A. MILLS are alone authorized to close up and settle the affairs of said copartnership.

WILLIAM J. BELL,
ROBERT COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of COURTNEY & MILLS, and will continue the Banking and Stock Brokerage business at the old office, No. 17 Wall-st.

ROBERT COURTNEY,
S. AUGUSTUS MILLS.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM J. BELL WILL CONTINUE the stock and bond commission business, on his own account, at No. 34½ Pine-st., where he will be pleased to see his old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM J. BELL.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—A LIGHT AND PROFITable manufacturing business; protected by letters patent of the United States: for sale on easy terms. For further particulars address Box No. 163 P. O., Elizabeth, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, CRAPE EUGENIES,
IMPERIAL REPS, LUPIN'S DE LAINES,
BLACK SILKS, HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, CRAPE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES, REPS, IRISH POPLINS, ALPACAS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.,

RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large assortment of Desirable Low-Priced DRESS GOODS for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GARNET, RUBY AND CLARET SILKS.

A fine assortment of all the new shades Plain Silks.

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, BANDS, LINENS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in every variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A choice assortment of Shawls, Points, Sets, Collars, Sashes, Barbes, Coiffures, Veils, Flounces, Handkerchiefs, &c.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES,

for Holiday Presents, in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, Rich Fancy, Plaid and Plain LYONS DRESS SILKS, including a fine assortment of extra rich Silk suitable for Carriage, Dinner and Evening wear

AT RETAIL.

Also, a large assortment of Fashionable

LOW PRICED SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 21, the balance of our stock of WINTER CLOAKS—including all the latest and most fashionable styles—will be sold at retail at a

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c. &c., a fine assortment at Retail.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large importation—per steamer *City of Baltimore*—of

RICH SILK SCARFS,
NECK-TIES, AND
CASHMERE MUFFLERS,

together with a complete assortment of Hosiery, Undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!!!

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

KID GLOVES—

A NEW BRAND—
THE EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
FOR LADIES.

White, Black, and in Colors. Embroidered Backs, Fine, Soft, Elastic—equal to any in the market.

$1.00 A PAIR.

RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., cor. Laurens.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,
NOW OPEN
AT RETAIL,
3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.

These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

ALSO,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

AT MME. HUERSTEL'S,
No. 59 BLEECKER-ST.,
has just received from Paris
a large assortment of
SPLENDID BALL DRESSES,
CLOAKS AND CORSETS
of the
finest description.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
AT DAVIDSON'S
"BOWERY CLOAK STORE,"
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
HEAVY UNION BEAVER CLOAKS, only $6 50.
HEAVY UNION DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $8 50.
HEAVY ENGLISH BEAVER CLOAKS, only $10.
HEAVY FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $12 50.
ALSO,
WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET, only $5 and $7.
WIDE "LYONS VELVET," ALL SILK, only $12 50.
"LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON,"
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—THE GREATEST VARIETY of useful and fancy articles, steel and jet ornaments, fancy combs, portemonnaies, needle-books, hair nets, ties, sontags, scarfs, hoods, children's socks, gloves, mitts, caps, &c. Ribbons for ladies and gents. 25 new styles. New styles embroidered slippers, a splendid variety: fine linen handkerchiefs, $1 50 a dozen, worth $2 50; $2 a dozen, worth $3. New style hoop skirts, 85 cts., worth only 50 cents; usual price 25 to 38 cents; undressed kid and Paris kid, 31, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

NORWEGIAN
SKATING HABITS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PARIS MADE CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH.

RUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO,

LADIES' AND MISSES'
WALKING BASQUES.

For style and finish they are unsurpassed.

CHARLOTTE C. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also other Japanese articles just opened to-day.

American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.

Idolo, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at

FOUNTAIN & CO'S.,
No. 858 Broadway, between 19th and 14th sts.

A Stock of Japanese WRITING DESKS AND BOXES positively selling cheap.

New and handsome French fans, wholesale, at very low prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, jr., the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the nodersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the terminus of the said Railroad in Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or connected the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled cause.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold en entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Wiuslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $900,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $98,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the fall of 1853, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $35,757, and which judgment has been assigned to Peter Claffin & Co., the purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the re-offering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Henricks & Herd, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 23, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1350	$2,000	1263	$8,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1384	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1816	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1926	2,000	2130	4,000	707	11,000
264	3,000	320	3,000	963	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$108,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. REISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all terms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, this time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time in the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be lecibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——— (Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

———

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .

(Seal.)
(Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz. to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

No. 6 STATE-ST., Dec. 24.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, 30th inst., for supplying Hart's Island, Long Island Sound, with 3,000 tons of well-screened anthracite coal of the best quality, delivered as follows:

By Jan. 10, 500 tons.
By Jan. 20, 250 tons.
By Feb. 1, 500 tons.
By Feb. 10, 750 tons.
By March 1, 750 tons.
By March 10, 250 tons.

Coal to be of equal quantities of broken, egg and stove size, and to be delivered on the docks free of expense to the Government.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, that, in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within two days thereafter, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to deliver the coal in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and that for each delivery so made in such funds as the Government may provide upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post, less 20 per cent. of the amount, which will be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids not deemed advantageous.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to

Major STEWART VAN LIET,
Quartermaster, U. S. A., New-York.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS have been decided upon by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council for the funeral obsequies of the late Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN:

The funeral will take place from the City Hall at 1 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, the 27th inst.

The procession will form in the following order in front of the City Hall, right resting on the east side of the Park:

The 22d Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.,
Under command of Col. Aspinwall.
The 69th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.,
Under command of Col. Bagley.
The 4th Artillery,
Under command of Col. Teller.
Cavalry Troop of 69th Regiment.

PALL BEARERS.	PALL BEARERS
Gen. Thos. F. Meagher.	Gen. Chas. C. Dodge.
Col. Matth. Murphy, 69th reg't N. Y. S. Vol.	Col. John O. Mahony, 1st reg't. Phenix Brigade.
Col. J. R. McIvor, 170th reg't N. Y. S. Vol. Inf.	Col. Hugh C. Hood, 155th reg't N. Y. S. Vol. Inf.
Ex-Col. W. McEvely, 155th reg't N. Y. S. Vol. Inf.	Lt.-Col. T. M. Reed, 69th N. Y. S. N. G.
Hon. William Walsh.	Hon. John Kelley.
Hon. Joseph Shannon.	Hon. Elijah F. Purdy.
Hon. Peter Monaghan.	Hon. Morgan Jones.
Hon. John Healy.	Samuel T. Webster, Esq.

Family and Relatives.
Officers of the Corcoran Legion
Officers of the First Division N. Y. S. N. Guard.
His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.
First Regiment Phœnix Brigade, Ninety-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. N. Guard, under command of Col. John O'Mahoney.
Father Matthew U. B. T. A. B. Society, under command of Edward L. Carey.
Longshore Men's Benevolent Society.
Father Matthew's U. B. T. A. B. Society of South Brooklyn, No. 1.

The route will be as follows: Passing out of the west gate of the Park, to Broadway to Stuyvesant-st., to 10th-st., through 10th-st. to the ferry, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
WM. JOYCE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JOHN McCONNELL,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Chairman.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 9, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4 30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6 40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2 30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M. and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1 15 P. M., 4 20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Dec. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASBINGER, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Twenty-first-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort streets.

For flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones at southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For filling lots east side of Broadway, between Fifty seventh and Fifty eighth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, all the lots on both sides of Washington-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-eight-street, between Second and Lexington avenues. Also, all the property at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets, to the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet on Church-street, and one hundred and seventeen feet on Leonard-street. Also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, together with Ward numbers Fifty, Fifty-one and Fifty-two on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, being in the immediate rear of the lots on Broadway. Also, the lots in Block number Fifty, on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, known as Ward numbers seven, eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven, and Ward number Twenty-six, Block number Forty-nine, on the north side of Forty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within 10 days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New-York, Dec. 22, 1863. 14

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Head-quarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of,

First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Insufficiency of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th of January, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols., and A. A. P. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. BYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PERSONAL.

PAUL S. BROWN, CORNER NINTH-ST. and 3d-av., respectfully calls attention during the holidays to his richly ornamented plum, pound, fancy cakes, pyramids, &c. Early purchasers will find an unusually large and attractive number of cakes offered for their selection. Ornamenting, frosting, &c., done to order. Weddings and parties supplied.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF PATRICK MANAGAN. He left New-York the 1st of June last. Any information will be thankfully received by his wife, MARY MANAGAN, at No. 62 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $80, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed there or.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 26
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed 100 A 1 for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

CANADIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $70. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. ——— Com'd'r.

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 1 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60 For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

SHIP ROGER A. HALE ..... Sails Dec. 29
SHIP GEN. McCELL, N. ..... Sails Jany 2.

FOR LONDON—X LINE.

SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER, ... Sails Jany 2

For freight or passage to Liverpool and London, or Drafts payable in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN FOWDEN, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 117 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pecks-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SUPERB JEWELRY, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

At o. some
SPLENDID ARTICLES OF JEWELRY,
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MME. RACHEL,
BY D. W. IVES & CO.,
At No. 625 Broadway,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, Dec. 22 and 23, at 11 o'clock each day.

The superb stock of diamonds and other jewelry to which we invite the especial attention of ladies and gentlemen seeking first-class and rare jewelry. Among the most notable articles are

A SUPERB DIAMOND TIARA,
VALUED AT $3,000.
TWO ELEGANT SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
3¼ CARATS AND 2¾ CARATS.

Magnificent diamond and ruby suite, solitaire diamond ear-knobs, 3 carats, two suites of diamonds and rubies, formerly

THE PROPERTY OF MME. RACHEL

A magnificent assortment of cluster rings, pins, bracelets, ruby and emerald do., beautiful watches, of French, Swiss and English make, and a great variety of fine gold, coral, enamel sets, bracelets and other ornaments, sterling silver, &c. Chatelaines, chains, charms, pencil-cases, and also a large assemblage of similar goods, suitable for New-Year's presents.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

AT SO.

SOME ELEGANT CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
Velvet cloaks, and one
SUPERB EMBROIDERED VELVET DRESS, formerly belonging to Mme. Rachel, and worn by her in "Adrienne." Cost $1,000 from a in Paris.

On exhibition, and catalogues day before sale. Every facility for examination of the goods.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANL. H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 hhds. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 24, 1863.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. PIXLEY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND EXPRESS or other wagon, with top, in good order. For price, which must be low, address C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FINELY FURNISHED PARlor and two bedrooms to let, with board, in a private family, on 35th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 4,926 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

On this occasion only,
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Esq.,
will recite his new Poem,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.

This Poem created a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival, on the 15th inst.

MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
whose debut at the last Philharmonic Concert was so eminently successful, will perform an arrangement of Patriotic Airs, with variations, composed by her expressly for this occasion.

THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
has been engaged. C. S. GRAFULLA, Leader.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as
COMMITTEE:

L. B. Wyman, Esq.,	J. A. Degraw, Esq.,
A. C. Hull, Esq.,	E. J. Lowber, Esq.,
E. A. Lambert, Esq.,	E. S. Mills, Esq.,
and J. Van Anden, Esq.	

Tickets to admit Lady and Gentleman, $1; ladies' (single) tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal book, music, drug stores, the Academy, and members of the Committee, Brooklyn; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
previous to the departure of the company for Boston,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
will be produced Petrella's new and highly successful Opera, in four acts of

IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with the new and gorgeous mise en scene and the great original cast.

Ione ..... Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia, a slave ..... Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Atheolan ..... Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis ..... Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper ..... Signor BLACHI
Sallustin, a Patrician, Glauco's friend Sig. REICHARDT
Clodin, a Patrician, Glauco's friend ..... Herr MULLER
Cleone, Ione's slave ..... Mlle. MILNER
Conductor ..... Signor J. NUNO

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence TO-MORROW MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,
assisted by the following eminent artists, (by kind permission of Mr. J. Gran:)

Sig. STEFANI, Sig. REMI, Sig. MORELLI,

Musical Director ..... Signor MUZIO

Tickets, including reserved seats, $1; to be had on Monday at Beer & Schirmer's music store.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Miss Simons has a most pleasing soprano voice, she has considerable power, she sings with great expression, her countenance lighting up, showing that the *artiste* has feeling and sentiment. Her execution is really fine, and her voice shows that it has been carefully cultivated."—*New-York Herald.*

"This young lady completely surprised and entranced her listeners. It is no exaggeration to say that her voice is one of the finest and best trained sopranos that we have heard among American ladies. She employs it with a skill and taste rarely looked for in professional *artistes* of long standing, and almost inconceivable in a *debutante*."—*New-York Times.*

"Miss Simons' *debut* was the most successful one we ever witnessed. She must be set down as an artist of rare accomplishment. She appeared with credit to herself and to her master Signor Muzio, who has reason indeed to be proud of his pupil."—*Express.*

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Repetition of
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S
successful course of
HUMOROUS LECTURES.

"OUR FIRST BABY."

A tale of home.
Sequel to the celebrated lecture on "Courtship and Marriage."

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1864.

"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION."
A tale of fun.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,

"Mr. PERKINS'S THANKSGIVING DINNER."
A tale of shoddy
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

Course tickets, 21 each; single admission, 50 cents. Tickets had at all the music and drug stores.

Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND

Season tickets for a gentleman $5
Season tickets for ladies 2
Season tickets for children under 12 years 3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Rink under the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Bowling Room.

MUSICAL.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, at her own, or the residence of those wishing to learn. Parties can be waited upon by sending cards, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The CELEBRATED PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made, overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 215 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

A LADY HAVING A FINE PIANO WHICH she uses but little, would like to hire it out for practice at her own house. Address L. C., Box No. 1-5 *Times* Office.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, manufacturers of New Scale Piano Fortes, with iron frame, over-strung and all modern improvements, from $175 to $600, warranted for 5 years.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS OF GROUND and four houses, two front and two rear, on the south side of North 7th-st., between 4th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. This property cost over $6,000, will be sold for $2,500. A good opportunity for an investment, being a part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 62½ Columbia-st., or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Stolen Property in New-York.

THE BUSINESS DONE WITH THE "PROPERTY CLERK" AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS—INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE POLICE AMONG THIEVES, BURGLARS, PICKPOCKETS, ETC.

In this article it is proposed to show, by statistics gathered from the most reliable sources, something of the mode in which money and other valuable property recovered from robbers in New-York by the officers of the Police Department, is disposed of.

When the number of thieves in this City that are such by birth and education, and the number of that class who weekly arrive from Europe, are taken into consideration, it is palpable that they can be counted by tens of thousands. It would be interesting to learn how many men, women and children there are in New-York whose only means of living is by theft and robbery. But that fact can never be known. To take a census of that class of people would be impossible. This, however, is known: the amount of property annually stolen in this City amounts to many millions. By far the greater portion of it is not, and in the nature of things cannot be restored to the rightful owners. And for this reason the majority of the thieves go unwhipt of justice. Very many of the thieves are, however, arrested, and the punishment which they so much deserve is inflicted upon them in spite of all the obstacles with which right minded judges and honest jurors have to contend.

The public are perhaps not thoroughly informed as to the disposition which is made of the large amounts of valuable property that from time to time are rescued from these thieves; we therefore give as briefly as possible an outline of the system adopted in the Police Department.

In 1857 there was established at Police Headquarters a department for the custody of "stolen property." The official having charge of the same was and is now known as "the Property Clerk." For the last two years and a half, or thereabouts, this office has been filled by Mr. RICHARD SCOTT, who, from all accounts, has discharged the duties thereof most capably and faithfully.

During Mr. SCOTT's administration of this Department, the same has not only been made to pay its rent, office, salaries and all contingent expenses, but quite a handsome sum over and above, has been deposited in the Treasury of the Police Department.

It is the business of this "Property Clerk" to receive and make an inventory of all money and goods, delivered to him by Policemen who have taken the same from thieves and burglars, if the ownership of the property is not, at the time it is seized, satisfactorily established, upon an adjudication in a police court. Unless the person claiming the stolen property can sufficiently identify and prove his right thereto, it is handed over to the "Property Clerk," and he is responsible for its safe keeping. After having the custody of it for a specified time, and the owner or owners do not appear, it is advertised for sale at public auction. There have been five of these public sales during the past year. The last one was held on the 15th of October ult. In addition to the amount realized at the public sales during the year, of which a statement is given below, there were many kinds of goods which were sold at private sale, for the best price that could be obtained. These latter consisted exclusively of perishable articles, which could not be preserved until the usual auction sales. This class of goods—such as butchered beeves, sheep, swine, and sometimes barrels of fruit, would, in the course of two or three days, have become wholly worthless, —and therefore the necessity of disposing of them promptly. Several hundred dollars have been realized from this source the present year.

Since the first of this year, there have been received at the office very nearly 2,700 lots of goods, all of which have been wrested from thieves and burglars in this City. This property consists of almost everything, from a piano to a paper of pins; from a ballot to a box of blacking; from a boat to a box of books; from a sewing machine to a paper of caballic needles, and from a costly bridal dress to the most insignificant article of an infant's wardrobe. Gold watches, silver watches, brooches, rings, &c., books of every description; all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, musical instruments, chests, trunks, carpets, and all manner of household furniture. To be brief, there is scarcely any sort of goods and chattels (save a person of color) that may not in the course of a year be found in the division of the Police Department.

AMOUNT OF SALES THE PAST YEAR

The amount realized from sales during the year has been $2,963 63. This is exclusive of private sales of perishable property above referred to. The number of lots of goods from which this amount was obtained was nine hundred and twelve. The sum realized from these lots is much greater than the proceeds of any one year since the organization of the department. Until within the last two years, it never anything like paid the necessary expenses of conducting the business. For the last year, under Mr. SCOTT's excellent management, it has been a source of profit to the department, while at the same time the aid it has rendered to citizens and strangers of New-York is beyond computation.

From the proceeds of the sales within the time named, there have been paid for salaries, $2,600; rent of offices, $200; deposited with Treasurer of Police Fund, $3,012 16. Total—$5,212 16.

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The above, it must be understood, is but a small proportion of the value of the property recovered from thieves and burglars by the Police of this City. By far the greater part is returned to the rightful owners, upon an adjudication in a Criminal Court, or upon presentation of proper evidence to the department at Police Headquarters. Not many months since, one of our shrewdest detectives recovered stolen property to the amount of $250,000; all of which was transferred to the custody of the Property Clerk. Sufficient legal proof of ownership of these valuable goods, was soon after adduced and they were duly surrendered. This is but one instance, amongst many, which might be cited, all going to show the advantages derived from the system. Many a merchant and shopkeeper in our city, and many a stranger temporarily sojourning among us, can testify to the benefits they have received from it.

The present year there have been delivered to the "Property Clerk," 2,614 lots of goods. Of this number there have been delivered to the rightful owners, 1,530 lots. The value of the lots delivered amounts to the large sum of $296,270 53. There is a balance now on hand of about 700 lots, to be sold at public auction.

UNCLAIMED MONEY.

Mr. SCOTT has charge, at times, of large amounts of money which officers take from prisoners when they are arrested for theft or burglary. The most of this is returned to the rightful owners, but there is at present over $500 in cash unclaimed.

THE BUSINESS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

The business of this Department is increasing in a ratio which is disproportionate to the increase in the population of the City. From 1857, when the present system was established, up to the Spring of 1861, the proceeds of the sales did not begin to pay the necessary expenses. Now it is not only self sustaining, but as above remarked, it is a source of considerable revenue to the Police Fund. During the four years, from 1857 to 1861, there were delivered at the office 1,055 lots of goods. Since 1861, to the present time, there have been delivered 5,270 lots of goods, of which 2,614 have been delivered the past year. This last amount, as will be seen, is more than double the number received during the whole four years immediately succeeding the founding of that department.

THE WAY STOLEN PROPERTY WAS FORMERLY DISPOSED OF.

Previous to 1857, when this department was established, stolen goods were disposed of in a very different manner from what they are at present. Sometimes the goods were delivered to the clerks of those Police Courts, before which the accused persons were arraigned, but more frequently the captains or sergeants of the several precincts took charge of them when brought to the Station-houses by the officers who arrested the offenders. Necessarily, by this arrangement, comparatively a very small quantity of the property could ever be returned to the rightful owners, and still less was realized from the sales of unclaimed goods. The public will therefore see the necessity that existed for initiating the system which at present prevails in this City.

The Detention of the New-Orleans Steamers.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AND SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

The detention of the New-Orleans steamer *George Cromwell*, which was to have sailed Thursday morning, the discovery of contraband goods on board, and the arrest of parties supposed to be implicated in the affair, has caused a good deal of excitement in this City. The parties arrested are still in the custody of the United States Marshal, who declines to give their names, or any particulars relative to the affair, beyond what have already been published. It is said that there are other parties implicated besides those already arrested, and a desire to secure their arrest, is given as a reason for withholding further information at present. The members of the firm to Cortlandt-street, at whose warehouse the contraband goods seized on board the *George Cromwell* were packed, are in custody, and their house has been taken possession of by the Deputy Surveyor of the Port. It is reported that other parties were arrested yesterday in connection with the affair, but their names were not made public. The United States Marshal continues to make rigid search of the passengers and all steamers leaving the port. Yesterday morning the steamer *Morning Star*, hence for Havana, was searched before sailing, and a large number of pistols and knives, with a quantity of powder, was taken from the passengers and deposited in the office of the Marshal. The Government is determined that there shall be no more privateer seizures of steamers leaving this port, like that of the *Chesapeake*, and they are also determined that the contraband trade with the rebels which has been carried on so successively from this port shall cease. The present action of the Government may seem unnecessarily energetic, and even in some cases harsh, but when the public come to be made acquainted with facts which have recently come to the knowledge of the Government with regard to the hellish designs of the rabels and Secessionists in our midst, they will be more likely to accuse the Government of negligence and undue leniency.

The New-England Relief Association.

PATRIOTIC RE-UNION—SPEECHES BY JAMES T. BRADY, HENRY WARD BEECHER AND OTHERS.

The gathering at the Academy of Music last night of the soldiers' friends was a triumphant success. The programme was fully carried out. The speeches were excellent and appropriate, the music was good, and the object of the meeting one that commends itself to the heart of every citizen of New-York. Among the prominent gentlemen who appeared on the stage were Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Brig.-Gen. Stannard, Judge Sutherland, Judge Brady, Dr. Osgood, Judge Davies, Col. Howe, Wm. M. Evarts, and John A. Kennedy, Esq.

JAMES T. BRADY was called to preside. On taking the chair he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I return thanks for the great honor of being called to preside over you this evening. It is with satisfaction that I accept it. I regret that the eminent gentleman who was requested to be present this evening was compelled to decline. Mr. BRADY then read a letter from Gen. SCOTT, regretting that his age and infirmities obliged him to refuse all invitations to public meetings. At the mention of the old hero's name the audience cheered enthusiastically, and it was some minutes before the Chairman could proceed. He said the worst always came first, and he would detain them no longer, but introduce to them a gentleman of whom they had heard at least—a gentleman who had been represented in *Punch* as holding a spoon to the ear of the British Lion, and had himself said that if he had held it to the mouth of the beast it would have satisfied him.

He then introduced Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MR BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

The reverend gentleman said:

Nothing could have brought me here to-night with the ministers' working-day before me, but the excellency of the cause that has brought us together. The gentlemen of the Committee who had induced him to speak this evening, had offered a bribe—a bribe of thousands of dollars—in each one of which he saw the balm, the salve, the cordial for some poor sick or wounded soldier of the nation. Never had a Christmas day dawned brighter than the one just past, and now, as it were, in the midst of our festivities, we were gathered here to-night, while our brethren were hutted on the banks of the Rappahannock or in the Southwest, we had come to remember their wants. And we had cause to congratulate ourselves this Christmas in looking around upon the scene of conflict. Prof. ROGERS, of Glasgow, had prepared a map that had caused the speaker some astonishment. It was a map showing the progress of the reduction of the rebellious States. Looking upon that, it appeared that no less than two-thirds of the area of the States originally seceding had been recovered. Now, if we had done this much in two years with the imperfect organizations and appliances that we had, what could we not hope to do with the increased means now at our disposal, and with all the benefits of a past experience? Where is the history of the rebellion could you point to one single substantial success that they had achieved? What single acquisition had they made and kept? They had developed an enemy unparalleled; they had shown no lack of courage or endurance, and as they were to come back into the Union again he was glad of it. (Applause and laughter.) But point out what they had gained and held on to. Forts, towns and cities they had lost, but never regained. Look at the great exhaustion produced by the war in men, in money, in material. Of the condition of the South we had pretty accurate knowledge. It was not that they had to eat cornbread, not that they had to wear homespun, it was the exhaustion of men, horses, cattle, money, railroad stock and material, that could not be replaced. How is it at the North? Has the population decreased? He was afraid sometimes that it was too numerous. It was a shame in many cases, to see robust, healthy young men in places that might be filled to more advantage by women. Beside, we were receiving immigration of fresh blood, and he believed in those to immigrants who had enterprise enough to leave their homes and seek our shores. Our danger was not want, but luxury, not a deficiency, but a superabundance. What was the relative wealth of the two sections in regard to the war? All accounts concur in representing the South as heartily tired of it, but the late elections show how the North feels. We do want peace, an enduring one on a solid basis, not such as one as some here call for, which is not peace but a mask with war behind it. (Great applause.) All gold had its dross, it was not found pure. All wheat had its chaff and straw. The North had its chaff and cross. There are statesmen who have learned nothing from the war, but it has its gold. There are men who, to-day, say the Southern States must come back free States, who, three years ago, scoffed and derided freedom, and would never entertain the idea that Slavery could be interfered with. There are duties imposed upon us, and it is incumbent upon us to meet them. We covet the blessings of a free Government, and we are apt to be impatient of its restraints. There are men and papers who still repeat and maintain that the solution of the whole question is found in this easy proposition. If the fire-eaters of the South and the Abolitionists of the North would all be hung the war would end immediately." It was time that such nonsense should cease. Let us settle our affairs upon principles—not upon worn-out prejudices. (Applause.) He thanked God he lived to see slaves called men, that they were in arms to refute the doctrine of Judge TANEY, "that a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, that they stood now with swords in their hands to hew their way to manhood.

The reverend speaker spoke warmly in favor of the draft, and closed with a characteristic eulogy of New-England and her institutions. He sat down amidst great applause.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG followed with a song, "O Luoia di Quest anima," which was received with the rapturous plaudits of the audience. She was recalled, and sang "Home, Sweet Home."

The Chairman read a letter from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and the grand ceremony of the evening took place. This was the presentation by the State of Massachusetts of a magnificent stand of colors to the New-England Relief Association. As the colors were brought upon the stage, the band played the national airs, and the vast audience rose by simultaneous impulse, cheering, waving hats and handkerchiefs, offering to the old flag a demonstration unequaled in its spontaneous enthusiasm. Col. FRANK HOWE presented the colors as the agent of the State of Massachusetts, to Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, the President of the Association. In presenting them, Col. HOWE said:

COL. HOWE'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been instructed by the Governor of Massachusetts, to present to the Sons and Daughters of New-England these flags, in acknowledgement of their faithful service to the Old Commonwealth, and to her young men gone out to do battle for the great principles she has cherished since the foundation of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. (Applause.)

MR. PRESIDENT: The flag of Massachusetts speaks to us, of youth, of home, of glorious ancestry, of high example and lofty achievement. But this, the flag of the Union, awakens prouder memories, recalls more famous deeds. Between the dark days of 1777, and the present hour, how splendid the progress, how surprising the contrast. The banner of our revolution has become the emblem of unsurpassed national power. There is no sea on which its colors have not floated, no port whose commerce has not been invigorated by its approach. And in that great struggle which to-day absorbs our souls and oe velops to unlooked for proportions our national strength it has waved over deeds of arms which have excited the admiration of the world.

Mr. President: When Gov. ANDREW joined in his recognition of our services the flag of Massachusetts and the flag of the Union, he symbolized the crowning principle of our political system. These flags can never be separated; wherever, in prosperity or adversity, the standard of the Union goes, there the banner of Massachusetts will steadfastly follow. When the Fathers of our Republic adopted what we proudly called the American Flag, they set the stars there as a new constellation." In that galaxy of glory, Massachusetts has her place, and there she will shine forever. And as the ages grow old, and the cluster of the American Union streams down upon uncounted generations of happy freemen, the star of the old Bay State will mingle her rays in that benignant splendor.

Mr. EVARTS, in receiving the flag, made some most eloquent remarks, and after a song from S. C. CAMPBELL, of Bryant's Minstrels, the entertainment ended, and the audience went home well pleased with the enjoyments of the evening.

Assignment of Police Justices.

The newly-elected Police Justices, who will take their seats on Saturday next, have been assigned as follows:

First District—(Toombs.)—Joseph Dowling and Edward Hogan.

Second District—(Jefferson Market.)—Wm. Dodge and THOMAS A. Ledwith.

Third District—(Essex Market.)—Edward J. Shandley and William Mansfield.

Fourth District—(Yorkville.)—Michael Connolly and Richard Kelly.

Arrival of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, (Mozart.)

The Fortieth regiment New-York Volunteers, (Mozart,) Col. EGAN, left Brandy Station, Va., yesterday morning, and will arrive here, it is expected, tomorrow morning—certainly on Tuesday. The regiment has reenlisted for three years, and comes home on a furlough of thirty days. It has seen much service, and sustained heavy loss. Since going into the field, five regiments have been consolidated with it, but its own officers have been retained. At present, Col. EGAN is acting Brigadier-General under BIRNEY. The regiment has been and is considered one of the very best in the field. The Colonel returns with them as veterans, and a reception is in contemplation. One, and a handsome one too, should be given them.

NAVAL.

Launch of the Iron-Clad Dictator.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL, ETC.

The ERICSSON iron-clad *Dictator* was launched Saturday morning from the Delamater Iron Works at the foot of Thirteenth-street. No less than 15,000 persons were present, notwithstanding the announcement that no tickets would be issued, and no admission granted. Among those present was noticed Asst.-Sec. of the Navy FOX, Admiral GREGORY, Commodore STEMBEL, Capt. RENAN, of the *Keokuk*, Chief Engineers STIMERS, ROGERS and LAMSON of the *Puritan*, Capt. WORDEN of the *Monitor*, his Honor Mayor GUNTHER, some French and Russian naval officers, and many others. At 9 o'clock the tide began to fall, at 9½ it was flood-tide. Only two ladies—Miss DELAMATER, the daughter of the constructor of the vessel, and her friend—remained on the vessel while she was launched. The greatest enthusiasm was evinced by those present, shouts and cheers being given with vigor. Among the crowd assembled on board of the ship was to be seen Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, the inventor of iron-clads. His presence on such an occasion was new, as he hardly ever witnessed a launch or a trial trip. No small amount of curiosity was created among the favored few when he was pointed out. He appeared to be perfectly ubiquitous during the preparations—now at one end of the vessel, now at the other, superintending, directing, ordering. Mrs. GRISWOLD, who was to have christened the vessel, arrived too late, and just as the vessel was leaving the ways, one of the operatives of the works smashed a bottle of wine across her bow, and gave her the name of the *Dictator*.

The launch was as successful as ever witnessed by our reporter. The workmen knocked away the blocks until within about 50 feet from her stern, and at 9½ o'clock the vessel of her own accord dashed into the water at an accelerated speed from the immense weight and the steep inclination of the ways. The opinion was prevalent that her 10½ inches of armor and her heavy armament would enable her to prove herself the dictator of the ocean.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The iron-clad *Dictator*, based upon the principles of the first monitor, is different so far as relates to capacity, speed, seaworthiness and impenetrability, to any armored vessel ever built in our country, or that is now being constructed, except its consort the *Puritan*. Some additional facts in relation to this vessel will be of general interest. The extreme length of the *Dictator*, over all, is 314 feet; its aft overhang being 31 feet, and its forehang 13, leaving 260 feet between perpendiculars. Its beam or breadth 50, and depth 22½ feet. The hull, in sides and frame, is constructed of iron; the water-lines are easy and the model good. The armor shelf extends outside of the hull 4 feet on each side, and is prodigiously strong. An idea of its impenetrable character will be derived from the following account of its construction: The outside is covered with six one-inch plates of iron fastened in the most substantial manner, and inside of this are three feet of oak timber and an armor lining formed of 4½ inch bars extending all around. The armor shelf, therefore, consists of 10½ inches in thickness of iron, and three feet of timber, and between the metal and timber is interspersed a thick layer of felting. No gun yet fabricated can project a shot that will pierce this armor jacket. The keel plate of the *Dictator* is of 1-inch plate, the side-plates ⅞-inch, and the frame of double angle-iron, 6 by 4 inches. The interior is divided into several watertight compartments by plate bulkheads, and the space forward of the third bulkhead below will be used for coal-bunkers, through the middle of which will be a railway to carry the fuel to the boilers. The deck beams are of hyanized oak, and all the material employed in the construction of this great war-ship appears to be of the best quality. Two engines, each having a cylinder of 100 inches in diameter and four feet stroke, will be employed to drive the screw, which is four-bladed, and 22½ feet in diameter, and of 34 feet pitch. Steam, which is the moving force, will be supplied from six large boilers, capable of furnishing 5,000 horse power to the engines, and it is reasonably expected that the *Dictator* will have a high speed. The boilers have 36 furnaces and an aggregate grate surface of 1,400 feet. Allowing 12 pounds of coal per square foot of grate surface, the vessel will require at the least 175 tons of coal per day, of 24 hours, steaming at full speed. What passion speed will be obtained from the engines remains to be seen. As the vessel is furnished with a strong bow, its speed, strength, and masts will render it a most efficient and man of war. It is to be provided with one revolving turret for carrying two of the most formidable guns with which it can be furnished; and it will be as impregnable to shot of the most powerful guns as the solid rock of Gibraltar. The inside diameter of the turret is 24 feet in the clear. A turret directly it is to be formed of six thicknesses of inch plate, riveted together, and over it and outside of this will be another turret, forming a sheet, consisting of seven thicknesses of inch plates riveted together, and between these two circular shields, solid hoops or bars, five inches in thickness, will be packed and fastened together securely, the whole forming one great revolving iron tower eighteen inches in thickness, 27 feet in diameter, and weighing about 200 tons. The design of the *Dictator*, the care bestowed upon its construction, and the excellent workmanship displayed upon every part of the hull and machinery, will render this vessel a credit and a powerful defence to our country. Every effort is being made to advance the finishing stroke as rapidly as possible, and the vessel will soon be reported to the Navy Department ready for service.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER GRAND GULF.

The United States steamer *Grand Gulf*, Commander GEO. M. RANSOM, arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon from a cruise in search of the *Chesapeake*, which she doubtless would have captured had she seen her.

The *Grand Gulf* has experienced very heavy weather, having been in a hurricane in the Gulf Stream for 24 hours; the seas at times, when the ship plunged heavily, being as high as the foreyard.

She has proved herself a splendid sea-boat, and has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of her officers, and is a credit to her builders, Messrs. C. & R. POILON, from whom she was purchased by the navy agent. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, GEORGE M. RANSOM; Lieut. and Ex-officer, Frederick Rogers; Acting-Asst. Surgeon, Geo. B. Higginbottom; Acting-Asst. Paymaster, Edward B. Southworth; Acting Ensigns, Charles H. Friable, John Bazile, Chas. H. Cadlen, Hans J. Ispen; Act. Gunner, B. C. Betts; Act. Second Engineers, Geo. W. Shank, (in charge,) Campbell McEwen; Act. Third do., Samuel N. Stillings, Joel M. Wheeler, Benj. James; Act. Master's Mates, James Courtney, H. B. Cleaves, Thos. Mason; Commander's Clerk, Wm. Ahorn; Paymaster's do., Albert B. Gillett.

Fight Between Morrissey and Sheehan.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SPORTINGMEN—BOTH ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP.

Last evening intense excitement was created in sporting circles, and no little among the public at large, by a report of a desperate encounter between JOHN MORRISSEY, known the country over, and ANDY SUSSHAN, of considerable Metropolitan fame. The latter has been a politician of some note, a sporting man of some degree, and is a finely built and fine looking specimen of masculinity.

It is stated that JOHN MORRISSEY some time since befriended SHEEHAN, but that latterly the latter has forgotten his obligations and lost no opportunity of voluminously abusing the former. On Christmas night the two met at HOYT'S, Broadway and Great Jones-street. SHEEHAN coming in when MORRISSEY and his friends were making liberal acquaintance with Heidsick and Green Seal. He did not interfere with the processing intimacy, but was invited to drink, declining on the score of a hearty Christmas dinner. MORRISSEY thereupon approached him with the query as to who asked him to drink, to which he responded, significantly, a *gentleman*. Thereupon MORRISSEY struck him; thereupon SHEEHAN struck back, and thereupon an encounter ensued between two powerful and courageous men. The struggle—strike and rough and tumble—lasted but a short time, and with but little injury to either, was put an end to by outsiders. Of course, bitter ill-will was engendered. On the night referred to, MORRISSEY was under the influence of too liberal living during the day, and on this occasion he, it is said, was to blame.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, MORRISSEY was in FLORENCE'S, at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, when SHEEHAN came in. The latter at once commenced a most violent and bitter abuse of MORRISSEY, applying to him the vilest, most opprobrious and angering epithets and taunts. MORRISSEY told him this was no place for notoriety; if he wanted a quarrel they could settle it quietly, and invited him out to take a carriage and drive together to some place where the settlement could be had. To this SHEEHAN assented and the two left the saloon on the Broadway side. No sooner had they reached the walk than SHEEHAN struck MORRISSEY, and on the instant a terrific fight ensued. SHEEHAN is considered, smaller, naturally, a science man; he is nearly as large as MORRISSEY, and their class gathered around in intensest excitement. SHEEHAN was being terribly punished, and had only succeeded in scratching MORRISSEY'S nose, when Officer WILLIAM SMACK, of the Eighth Precinct, rushed into the crowd. He is a little man, but full of "pluck." He seized the combatants, succeeded in separating and arresting them; he was assailed by the friends of SHEEHAN—MORRISSEY appeared to have none present—who assaulted him and attempted a rescue. MORRISSEY at once surrendered and was ready to accompany the officer; SHEEHAN and his friends were thereupon, but the gallant SMACK held to his man, and soon received aid in Officer MCCORMICK, from the Eighth, and another officer from the Fourteenth. The parties were taken to the Eighth Precinct; Sergeant JAS. W. O'CONNOR was in charge, and, notwithstanding the influences for their release, he ordered them to be at once locked up on the charge of Officer SMACK. He neither desired parley or allowed it, and so down they went to the cells. The conduct of SHEEHAN in the Stationhouse, was that of a man beside himself; his abuse of MORRISSEY, who acted, from the moment of his arrest, becomingly, was extravagant in its bitterness, and in a precinct where much of this kind of talk is heard, his exceeded any. MORRISSEY made no response. On the arrival of Capt. DECAMP, the prompt and commendable action of his Sergeant, O'CONNOR, was fully approved. But he was beset by ex-United States officers, political Judges, and innumerable "influences" for the release "over night" of SHEEHAN. It was of no avail; all parties were told that the law in this, as in less certain cases, got only must but have its course; that Mr. SHEEHAN, as well as Mr. MORRISSEY, neither could or should be an exception to the rule, and that all the ex-officers, political Judges, would-be-influence people amounted to just nothing at all, and might as well subside into nobody. They went off to hunt up somebody who had influence, but at last accounts Capt. DECAMP and Sergt. O'CONNOR held the keys.

SHEEHAN was quite badly punished in the fight, and his face presented a woeful aspect. MORRISSEY was uninjured, save by a nose scratch.

The report prevalent last night that the affray occurred in FLORENCE'S is a mistake. The parties had left the establishment, and were on Broadway. The proprietor of this establishment never has allowed and never will allow any such scenes in it, and on this occasion at the first intimation of disturbance, he took measures to prevent it.

Too much credit cannot be awarded officer SMITH for his courage on the occasion. He was all alone, it would have taken two of him to have made one of either of them, pound for pound; but his "plucky" spirit and determination to do his duty, not only induced the arrest, but in all probability prevented a serious result. He held his men—or rather man, for Morrissey at once yielded—against the cowardly assaults of outside parties. Such examples as the Eighth Precinct affordeo last evening are not only noticeable, but worthy of commendation.

The examination will take place at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. It is to be hoped that such a course will be taken on the matter, as will prevent the realization of the rumors so rife last night, that "this is not the end of it."

The Death of Gen. Carcoran.

HIS BODY LYING IN STATE—THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

During the whole of yesterday the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, was thronged with the friends and admirers of the late Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, anxious to take a final look of the deceased. The coffin, which is a handsome mahogany ann, studded with silver nails, was draped with the Stars and Stripes and decorated with *immortelles*. On the lid was placed the General's sword, belt and hat, and it bore the following inscription:

"Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Died Dec. 22, 1863.
Aged 36 years."

This morning at 9 o'clock the remains will be taken to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mulberry-street, escorted by Co. A, Sixty-ninth regiment, which has been guarding the body since its arrival in the City, where High Mass for the repose of the deceased will be celebrated. After the services, the remains will again be borne to the City Hall, whence, at 1 o'clock, the public funeral will take place. The Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth regiments and the Fourth artillery will act as escort; the Common Council and several Benevolent Societies will join in the procession. The route will be as follows: Passing out of the west gate of the Park, up Broadway to Stuyvesant-street, to Tenth-street through Tenth-street to the ferry, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25. The Major-General commanding directs that the flags at all the forts in the harbor of New-York be displayed at half staff to-morrow, in commemoration of Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, whose funeral will take place at the City Hall at 1 o'clock. Officers in the military service in this City are requested to be present in uniform.

The Major General Commanding, in directing the performance of this painful duty, has great satisfaction in bearing testimony to Gen. CORCORAN'S patriotism, gallantry and devotion to duty during his service of nine months in the Department of Virginia under the Major-General commanding. By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: CHAS. TEMPLE D——, Major and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., CITY GUARD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

COMMAND ORDER, No. 2.—In conformity with general orders, this Company will assemble at their quarters, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, with overcoat and white gloves, to parade out of occasion of the funeral ceremonies of Brigadier-General CORCORAN.

By order of
Capt. HENRY E. HOWLAND.
JAS. W. CLARK, First Sergeant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Late on Friday evening last, the premises No. 52 Barrow-street were found to be on fire. The neighbors gave the alarm, and speedily forced open the door of the apartment whence the flames issued. Lying on the floor, completely enveloped in flame, they found Mrs. HANNON, a widow lady, aged about 65 years, the occupant of the room. She was burned in a shocking manner, there being scarcely a vestige of clothing on her person when she was discovered. When the fire was extinguished an examination was made, and life was found to be extinct. It appears that Mrs. HANNON was alone at the time her clothes ignited, and it is, therefore, impossible to say exactly how the accident occurred. There was a large fire in the grate, and it is the belief of those who found her that she fell asleep in her chair, and that sparks from the grate set her dress in flames. An inquest will be held on the body this morning.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—About 9 o'clock on Friday evening, an unknown man was found by the Sixth Precinct Police, lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, in a state of insensibility. He was taken to the Station-house, where he died in a short time. When discovered, blood was flowing quite freely from one of his ears. Dr. BOUTON made an external examination of the body yesterday afternoon, and he gives it as his opinion that the man's skull has been fractured. It was thought best to have a *post-mortem* in the case, and the inquest has, therefore, been postponed until to-day, at which time it is believed there will be some light thrown upon the cause of his death. The deceased was about 20 years of age, medium size, had dark curly hair and blue eyes. He was well dressed in dark clothes, new boots and black felt hat.

CHRISTMAS AT THE GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSE.—About forty young girls sat down Christmas to an excellent dinner, consisting of turkies, roast beef, mince pies, &c., &c., provided by the friends of that worthy Institution, located at No. 205 Canal-street. Among the visitors were WM. A. BOOTH, B. J. HOWLAND and A. VAN RENSSELAER, Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, who made very appropriate remarks. At the close of one of the speeches a loud rap was made at the door, and, on its being opened, "Santa Claus" made his appearance, well supplied with an assortment of dresses, hoods, shoes and other garments, which were distributed liberally among the girls; also a beautiful quilt was found in his possession, which was prepared by the girls of the house for Mr. HOWLAND, and was received by him with unmistakable gratification.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. MCGRATH, OF THE MINNEHAHA.—On the arrival of the ship *Minnehaha*, from Londonderry, at this port, the passengers held a meeting, and united in an address of thanks to Capt. PATRICK MCGRATH for his kindness and attention during the voyage, and of warm commendation of the skill and courage he evinced during the terrific gales and storms they were encountered. Rev. Mr. DOLAN read the address, which was modestly and handsomely responded to by the Captain. On the passengers leaving the vessel, they individually bid him good-bye, expressing kind wishes for himself and his noble vessel.

RIVER ITEMS.—The Spanish war-steamer *Corman* sailed yesterday from her moorings on the North River to Quarantine. The brig *Gen. Bailey*, scuttled some time since to save her from destruction by fire, was raised yesterday and towed to pier 53, North River. The Italian iron-clad *Re d'Italia*, took a short sail down the Bay yesterday. It was not her trial trip as has been stated. That took place some time since from Mr. N. H. WEBB'S ship-yard, at the foot of Sixth street, East River.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—Mrs. LOUISA NAUNTON, wife of THOMAS NAUNTON, of No. 6 Mission-place, died yesterday afternoon, from the effects of violence committed upon her about five months ago by a young man named MCGRATH. It appears that deceased was stoned and beaten in a shocking manner, while she was trying to prevent MCGRATH from breaking the windows of her residence with brickbats. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest this morning.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—JOHN NUGENT was arraigned yesterday before Justice CONNELLY, at the Tombs, on the complaint of Mr. SAMUEL JONES, of No. 18 West-street, who alleges that the accused stole a horse and wagon, valued at $75, while the same were standing in front of No. 33 Baxter-street. The property was found in NUGENT'S possession, and he was committed to answer, in default of $500 bail.

A WARNING TO THOSE WHO SMOKE IN THEIR SLEEP.—Late on Friday night, JOHN SUTHERLAND, residing at No. 309 Eleventh-avenue, was found in his apartments so badly burned that he is not expected to survive. From all the indications it appears that the victim fell asleep with a lighted pipe in his mouth, and while in that state the pipe fell and set his clothes on fire. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HEAVY WEATHER.—Several vessels arriving yesterday, report having encountered a series of storms, many of which were of the heaviest character. Fears are entertained for the safety of a number of small craft, now ever due, from ports along the southern coast.

NAVY-YARD.—The keels of two immense war-vessels have been laid at the Navy-yard quite recently. Although the names have not yet been announced, still it is known they are to be of Indian derivation, and sufficiently long to puzzle the pronunciation of anybody.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN MCCARTHY, 30 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received by falling down the hatchway of the ship *Emerald Isle*. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The following vessels reported at Castle Garden yesterday: Ship *John Bright*, Liverpool, 306 emigrants; steamer *Kangaroo*, Liverpool via Queenstown, 178; ship *Rhine*, London, 34.

OVERHAULED BY GUNBOATS.—The steamer *Corsica*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, via Nassau, reports being boarded by U. S. gunboats on her outward and homeward bound passage.

DROWNED.—A seaman, named JACOBSON, fell from the lighter *Eddy*, yesterday, while the vessel was lying at the dock near the foot of Oliver-street, and was drowned.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, 194 Broadway, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The public are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in an unoccupied house in Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, owned by Mr. SAMUEL WARRALTON. The flames enveloped the entire structure, and the whole was consumed. Loss about $300. No insurance.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.—A man, named THOMAS REED, residing at No. 92 Ryerson-street, was found on a Fulton Ferry boat, on Thursday night, in a state of exhaustion from the loss of blood. On arriving at the Brooklyn pier, it was discovered that he had been stabbed in the neck, and was bleeding profusely. He was so much exhausted that he was unable to speak. The Police conveyed him to the City Hospital.

SCALDED.—JOHN COUGHLAN was found lying in the sidewalk on the corner of Main and Water-streets, on Thursday night. His eyes presented the appearance of having been dreadfully scalded. He could give no account of himself, and was conveyed to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]
Hazarne's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HAZARD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HAZARD & FLINN'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 27—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Miss Ellen Jones, Mrs. B. Entivistle, B. Rodrigues, Mr. Lafond, Eugene Meeks, Ramon Zanalle, Thos. Nell, Richard Ecalle, Thomas Showell, R. S. Garratt, George A. Hearn, Jr., James Stanbury, John Rose, M. Hettinger, Thomas J. Martin, Capt. H. W. Fletcher, Capt. M. Ward, Wm. Benjamin, George Barker, St. John Coostant, E. La Roe, Henry Randolph, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana—Mrs. Gilber, Mrs. Carr, E. Droege, Messrs. Hinch, F. F. Wilder, C. Buys, T. Reddington, P. Stewart, Merball, J. Daly, J. Carroll, W. H. Pearce, Mrs. B. Sully, Mrs. Pickarell, Mrs. Schlerow, Mrs. Haggeth, son and servant, E. Le Messerier, C. England, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, N.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3826. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

War Between Ecuador and Colombia.

The Republic of Colombia Invaded and a Garrison Captured.

President Mosquera Concentrating His Forces for Resistance.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of Ex-President Barrios in this City.

The steamship *Atlantic*, MAURY, from Aspinwall, Dec. 16, arrived at this port on Saturday. She brings a large amount of freight and His Excellency Ex-President BARRIOS and lady, of San Salvador, as passengers. She brings no treasure. The steamship *North Star* would sail for New-York, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

Two schooners and three launchee, with twelve guns and five hundred men, from Guayaquil, Ecuador, entered the port of Tumeco, in our neighboring State of Cauca, in this Republic, on the 7th instant, and took possession of it without resistance on the part of the small garrison left there by Gen. MOSQUERA. Some of the principal inhabitants fled on the approach of the fleet, and three or four have reached Panama. We had a report by previous steamer that the Government of Ecuador were preparing to take this hostile step, but no credit was given it.

On the 22d November, Gen. FLOREZ, commanding the Ecuadorian army, issued a proclamation, the larger portion of it taken up with personal abuse of GEN. MOSQUERA, but the gist of which was that he found himself compelled, by the hostile and threatening attitude of the latter, to cross the frontier of the Colombia, and to make war on her. This proclamation was followed by an immediate movement. He crossed the river Carchi, at the head of 6,000 men, and established his headquarters in Tuquerres. He says he shall advance at once on Pasto, and attack MOSQUERA there. If he does, he will probably come to grief. MOSQUERA's little force near the frontier had already grown to 4,000 or 5,000 men. Beside these, 2,500 men are marching from Cali, in Cauca, to join him. Gen. SANCUEZ has 2,000 men in Popayan, the Capital of the State; and Gens. GUTIERREZ and LOPEZ, on their way to Cauca, will take a considerable force with them from the States of Cundioamarca and Tolima. It will be but a short time before MOSQUERA will have 10,000 men in the field, and then, unless he gets "a fire in the rear" from his conservative enemies at home, which is not probable, he will march on Quito, and settle the little affairs of Ecuador to his liking. MOSQUERA has lately borrowed $60,000 hard dollars in London, which is quite a "big thing" in these latitudes, and it will give him great weight against such an impoverished country as Ecuador. By the last steamer from Carthagena to Aspinwall, I learn that the whole Republic will favor the war against Ecuador, and the feeling for war will be much greater when the people on the Carribean and Magdalena learn the facts of the invasion of our territory.

By dates from Quito, up to Nov. 24, we learn that MOSQUERA's troops on the frontier had had several skirmishes with guerrillas, who were headed by Colombians, and had captured some of their chiefs—among them an officer named LOPEZ, whom he shot.

For the information of the many travelers from New-York for the South Pacific, via the Isthmus of Panama, I will state that the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have made the following important changes in the dates of arrival and departure of their respective steamers to and from Panama and Aspinwall, to commence with the second steamer in January next: The steamer from the South will arrive at Panama on the 4th (or 5th, when the previous month has only 30 days,) and on the 20th of each month; and the corresponding steamer for Europe will sail from Aspinwall on the following day, viz., the 5th, (or 6th,) and on the 21st, at about 6 P. M. The steamer from Europe will arrive at Aspinwall on the 7th (or 8th, when the previous month has only 30 days,) and on the 23d of each month, at about 7 P. M., and the corresponding steamer for the South will sail from Panama on the second day after, viz., on the 9th (or 10th) and on the 25th. The service from Aspinwall to Blewfields and the Belize will be discontinued on the 1st of January.

The "commercial tax" or assessments on the sales of the merchants and traders of the City of Panama, for the support of the State Government, have been increased from $38,000 to $57,000 per year. Aspinwall will have to pay $17,000 instead of $10,000.

The Panama Railroad Company's fine steamship *Atlantic* landed her 1,000 tons of goods in season for the Pacific Mail Company's *Constitution*, and the latter left for San Francisco with nearly 2,000 tons measurement of goods on Sunday, the 13th. The *Constitution* brought down $200,000 worth of goods for New-York, most of which goes forward in the *Atlantic* to-day. Of this there are 449 bales wool, valued at $50,333 60; 224 bales whalebone, $30,668; 9 bales deer skins, $1,044. The balance consists of teas, &c., making a freight home for the *Atlantic* of over 400 tons measurement. The Company's brig *Caroline* also goes to New-York full of California and Central American freight. A year ago all ships from Aspinwall to New-York went home in ballast.

By the *North Star* we had some new arrivals of gentlemen, who go to Nicaragua to arrange transit matters. Among them were J. C. WOODS, Esq., formerly of San Francisco; SAMUEL WARD, Esq., who want to Paraguay with Mr. BUCHANAN's war fleet; HENRY M. REED, Esq., who has before been in Nicaragua, and Mr. HALL, of New-York, and others whose names I did not learn. Mr. WOODS and party take out a transit contract for ratification by the Congress of Nicaragua made with Senor MOLINA, Nicaraguan Minister at Washington. The company agree to open a good road for transit of passengers and freight in six months, and to build a railroad, twelve miles between Virgin Bay, Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific, in six years. They do not agree to deepen the harbor at Greytown, on the river San Juan, but convene to expend a certain sum per year on them. For the privilege of the transit they agree to pay Nicaragua from $26,000 to $35,000 a year.

The propellers *Crusader* and *St. Thomas*, from Liverpool, are in the port of Aspinwall, discharging and taking in freight.

Gen. BARRIOS and wife go to New-York to-day on the steamship *Atlantic* as guests of the P. R. R. Co.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador*, Commander BOWDITCH, arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 11th inst. Her dates from San Jose de Guatemala are to the 1st, from Salvador to the 6th, Nicaragua to the 7th and Costa Rica to the 8th inst.

HONDURAS.

The Presidential election, to fill the place of Gen. GUARDIOLA, who was assassinated a couple of years since, has resulted, it is reported, in favor of Gen. XATARUCA. The General is now in San Miguel, Salvador, at the head of the Nicaraguan forces, sent there to aid President CARRERA, of Guatemala, to drive out President BARRIOS. Gen. XATARUCA, it will be recollected, bore a conspicuous part in the war in Nicaragua, against Gen. WALKER and his fillibusters. After the death of GUARDIOLA, the office of President of Honduras was assumed by Senator MEDINA, who was the opposing candidate for the regular succession of Gen. XATARUCA. MADINA, as soon as he learned that he was defeated, retired to Gracias, where he summoned Congress to meet in February, in the hope, it is supposed, that that body will declare him elected. Considerable excitement existed in the Republic in consequence of this state of affairs. In case MEDINA should be found intractable, Gen. XATARUCA will probably rely upon Presidents CARRERA and MARTINEZ, of Guatemala and Nicaragua, for assistance.

The Indians were working the gold mines of Olancho with considerable success, and the silver mines also pay for working.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

A good deal of ill-feeling existed among the officers of Guatemala and Salvador against the United States Minister, Mr. FARNHAM, Consul LIVINGSTON, and the British Chargé, on account of their connivance at the escape of Gen. BARRIOS and Col. LASALA, and threats were freely indulged in. In view of the fact, however, that the United States gunboat *Saginaw* was hovering about La Union, Salvador, and that the Panama Company's steamer, *Salvador*, was well armed and ready to protect these officers, the authorities thought better of the matter and let it drop. Commandante CASTRO, who harassed the *Salvador* so much on her previous voyage, was removed, at the demand of Com. HOPKINS, of the *Saginaw*, and that vessel has left for Acapnico.

President CARRERA, with his army of invasion, left San Salvador for Guatemala on the 15th of November. Senor DUENAS, formerly President of Salvador, was left in the Executive chair. Salvador was quiet, but, probably, will not remain so long, as Gen. BARRIOS has many busy and powerful friends there, and has issued a proclamation to the people, promising, or rather threatening, to return at an early day. The houses and other buildings destroyed in the city of San Salvador, by the bombardment, were to be rebuilt immediately. DUENAS seems anxious to conciliate the people, but the task before him is not an easy one. The Indians of Coyutepeque were not retained in service after the siege was finished, and were committing some disorders in their villages in consequence, but the President, with two of his ministers and the Bishop, had visited and quieted them.

It was generally supposed that on account of the war but little business would be done at the annual indigo fair at San Miguel. But this proved to be a mistake. The attendance was not only as large as usual, but goods of all kinds brought good prices. The best numbers of indigo brought nine rials per pound, which was considered high.

Mr. IGNAT SAGUA had been superseded at Washington as Minister of Salvador by A. J. DE IRISARRI.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

These two States were quiet. In Nicaragua the high prices of cotton had stimulated its cultivation, and some estimate the value of the crop that will be shipped the coming season at two millions of dollars. But all reports from Nicaragua are subject to considerable modification, and a large margin for discount must be given to this one.

Nicaragua is full of steamship and transit agents from New-York, each one pretending to have the ear of the President and Congress, and more are on their way to the scene of action. In the meantime, the harbor at Greytown gets more shallow every day, and the San Juan River follows suit. Mons. LOOS has not yet completed his ship canal across the country, but says he shall have it in full blast in five years at the furthest.

Gen. MARTINEZ had transferred the seat of Government from Managua to Leon.

COSTA RICA.

The Congress of Costa Rica had voted $10,000 to Senor MOLINA, Minister to Washington, for meritorious services. Flour and other grains have been exempted from duties.

Congress has authorized the opening of a road from San Jose to the Atlantic. It has appropriated $25,000 for the surveys, and authorised a loan of $1,000,000 in Europe to build it, the loan to be liquidated in 30 years, out of the proceeds of the road and Custom dues. A bill for legalizing Protestant marriages is also under consideration, and will pass.

The coffee crop will be large this year. The gathering would be commenced in a few days.

THE ARIZONA EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Territorial Officers—The Location of the Capital—The Mail Service—Richness of the Gold-Fields.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

The officers of the Territory of Arizona arrived here on the 28th ult., from Santa Fé, and propose to start west to-day, by the Whipple or Beale route, over the 35th parallel, with a view of locating their capital in the vicinity of the new gold fields, on the headwaters of the San Francisco and Salinas Rivers. From here they will go to Fort Wingate, and, by the pass of Zuni, to the San Francisco or Cosuino Mountain region, and then take a southwesterly course to the placers, where the population of the Territory is concentrated. It is probable, however, that the capital will be fixed not far from the 35th parallel, as that is believed to be the best route to the Pacific, and the inevitable line of the inevitable Pacific Railroad.

It was proposed to extend the mail service from Mesilla to Tucsan, had the capital of Arizona been even temporarily located at the latter place. It is now said that the service will at once be extended from Albuquerque to Fort Mohave, on the Colorado of the West, thus opening not only all of Central Arizona to mail facilities, but also insuring early communication with the Pacific, over a new and promising line, the port of Los Angeles being but 300 miles from Fort Mohave.

If the gold discoveries may be relied upon, and the reports which reach here are well authenticated, Arizona will very soon have a large population. Already thousands of miners have poured in from California, and there is preparation for much emigration in the Spring from Colorado and New-Mexico. Surveyor-General CLARK, of this Territory, who visited the placers during the Summer, and who is a careful man, has the utmost confidance in their extent and richness.

AUBREY, LANOX, BECKWITH, WHIPPLE, and all the explorers of the Gila River and its tributaries, detected unmistakable signs of gold, and the Indians have long spoken of its existence in great abundance in the region referred to. It is the opinion here that the discoveries now made are but the prelude to those which must attend the prospecting of the whole central district of Arizona. If, however, the gold deposits should prove to be limited, and soon be exhausted, the working of the great silver mines of the Gila, which must follow upon the organization of a proper Government, and the subjugation of the Indians, will abundantly confirm and reward the wisdom of the Government in its act recognizing the Territory.

RIO GRANDE.

Hon. Mr. Lovejoy in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 27.

Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, M. C., last night opened a course of lectures here for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. He is to be followed by the ablest speakers of the country.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Winter in Tennessee—The Fuel Supply—Gen. Burnside—Brownlow's Whig—Gen. Hunter—Surgeon-Gen. Hammond—Gen. Grant in Nashville.

From our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

Winter in Tennessee is supposed to be greatly milder than it is in New-York. It certainly should be so, when the geographical position is considered. But had a dweller beside the Northern lakes dropped sudoenly into this sunny region, on Sabbath last, or the day or two preceding it, he would not have been conscious of any particularly abrupt transition.

To the people here, the weather for three days was really pinching, much more "frosty than kindly." The Northerners here, taught from childhood to breast hyperborean blasts, and count them a joy, shivered and shook under this fitful infliction of keen airs and ice, more than they did who are to the manner born. Its very unexpectedness seemed to make them susceptible and impatient. Nature's effort, however, to yield ice enough for boys to skate upon, was a spasm of her kindness, and quickly overpast. To-day has all the genial softness of the Northern Indian Summer; to continue thus, perhaps, till the New-Year dawns. This, indeed, is winter's normal condition in this balmy climate. The ice ebullition is rather exceptional than otherwise—though instances have been known of the Cumberland's being frozen over, and skaters disporting on it. But this is very rare.

Good fires are needed, mild as the climate may be, but where to get fuel from *this* winter, for numerous families whom the war has specially impoverished, has been sadly revolved by many an anxious mind. The supply of wood and coal both, the latter particularly, has been unusually small, and the price of both in consequence extraordinarily high. Where coal sold before the war for ten or fifteen cents a bushel, it now sells for sixty to seventy cents, and wood in proportion. The necessities of the Government demand enormous supplies, and these must be satisfied. They absorbed nearly the whole limited supply of coal until very lately. The Cumberland, fortunately, has continued in fine condition for boats for several weeks, and coal has been arriving pretty freely via Louisville and Cincinnati. Pittsburgh has sent forward lately between three and four millions of bushels, almost as necessary for the two former cities as for Nashville. When this quantity shall have reached the various depots sighing for its arrival, multitudes will be gladdened who had begun to look gloomy over the Winter prospect.

There is but little stirring news in respect to military operations in this department at the present time. The calm has succeeded the storm here as elsewhere, and it is doubtful whether it will be broken before the Spring. BURNSIDE has given place to FOSTER. East Tennessee being understood to be secure against further efforts to dispossess those who have so gallantly won and now worthily hold its blood-stained soil. BURNSIDE has won laurels there which will not be likely to fade. He retires from his recent position with the hearty gratitude and applauses of the people he has so efficiently toiled to redeem, and with the profound respect and warm encomiums of all loyal hearts throughout the land, by whom wholesouled devotion to the country's cause, a thoroughly manly bearing, capacity, energy, gallantry, tenacity, combining to yield rich results, will be sure to be estimated as they deserve.

Parson *Brownlow's Whig* (not wig) *and Rebel Ventilator*, as his new paper is somewhat quaintly called, has made its appearance here within a few days. It was issued Nov. 11, for the first time, and while the second issue was in course of preparation, the thunder of LONGSTREET's guns before Knoxville, forced the Parson to find refuge in Cincinnati. Now, that the danger from LONGSTREET is overpast, the publication of the paper will be resumed at once at Knoxville, the issue being duplicated at Cincinnati, for the facilities thus afforded to reach subscribers at the North. The indomitable Parson is pungent and powerful on the rebellion, his blows falling fast and furiously on the heads of traitors and their sympathizers. He is, moreover, an uncompromising supporter of the Administration, in whose behalf, as well as that of East Tennessee, his paper will, no doubt, do yeoman's service.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER has been here on a tour of inspection, visiting the forts, defences, troops, etc., in and about Nashville. Surgeon-General HAMMOND is now here on a similar tour, his specialty being the hospitals and their management. Rumor will have it that he is about to be relieved permanently. He is at least here for a time awaiting orders, and events will show in due season, whether the chief direction of his department is to pass or not into other hands.

The first soldier of the times, the hero of Donelson, Vicksburgh, and Missionary Ridge, is also here. Gen. GRANT arrived on Saturday last, occupying for a few days his headquarters on High-street, the same once occupied by Gen. ROSECRANS, being the mansion of the well-known rebel GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, one of the stateliest in Nashville. He is a man of about the medium height, rather spare than otherwise, and of far less pretentious appearance than many a second lieutenant frequently seen flashing his finery before the eyes of wondering beholders. His apparel is plain and a trifle, perhaps, *negligé*, as a man of his celebrity can very well afford that it should be—or, perhaps, just come in from the eagre-eyed cares and toils of a brilliant field, the sprucer exterior of the martinet seamed specially unworthy of attention. His face is but little striking. Dark brown hair surmounts a brow straight and square, though of no unusual apparent capacity. His blue eyes are sharp and expressive, without the genial twinkle of ROSECRANS' orbs—while his nose, not quite straight enough for Grecian, is delicate as well as bold in outline. A short-cut, reddish beard and moustache conceal mouth and chin which one is sure, from the general contour, *must* express decision and energy.

This countenance seen in repose, with the smoke of a Havana (Gen. GRANT is no exception to the all but universal practice in the army of using the fragrant weed) curling up around it, and who would be likely to identify it as belonging to the most successful of all our warriors *par excellence*, and beyond a doubt the greatest. Simplicity indeed, as well in dress as address and manner, though not inseparable from real greatness, is its most frequent and appropriate attendant. Gen. GRANT has the substantial without the showy. Simple as a child, modest and unassuming, of high honor and blameless integrity, no man could wear more sheddingly the clustering chaplets he has so gloriously earned. The President may well felicitate himself in having retained Gen. GRANT in command against the strongest pressure for his removal. The result has fully vindicated the President's discernment and sagacity, and secured a leader to our armies in whom they and the whole country repose a confidence hardly second to that which the Chief Magistrate himself enjoys. With such a leader the return will be sure to have other great successes in store, and the campaign about to open, to harbinger the rebellion's speedy downfall.

C. V. S.

The Montreal Vice-Consulate.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunday, Dec. 27.

A report of the removal of J. W. HOWES, Esq., from the office of Vice-Consul at Montreal, which impugned Mr. HOWES' loyalty, proves to be utterly groundless. Mr. HOWES resigned his office some time ago, while he commanded, as he does still, the perfect confidence of Consul-General GIDDINGS both as to his capacity and loyalty.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

REVISION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Sub-Committee of three of the Ways and Means, charged with the duty of revising the Internal Revenue Bill during the recess of Congress, and preparing suggestions for its alteration, have as yet held no meeting whatever, nor determined upon any recommendation of taxation of any article in the schedule.

GEN. TYLER TO COMMAND THE LATE GEN. CORCORAN'S BRIGADE.

Gen. ROBERT TYLER, commanding the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, will take Gen. CORCORAN'S place.

MORE CONTRABANDS FOR ARLINGTON.

The contrabands at Alexandria not in the employment of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department—about two thousand in number—will be removed with their dwellings to the Freedmens' Village at Arlington, to-morrow.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO EXPEDITION.

By special treaty arrangements with our Government, French war vessels will be permitted to ascend the James River for the purpose of removing the French tobacco stored at Richmond. The tobacco was purchased by the French Government previous to the breaking out of the rebellion.

COUNT MERCIER.

Count MERCIER, the French Minister, leaves for New-York to-morrow, en route for Paris.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE SIGNAL CORPS.

By order of the Secretary of War the following-named enlisted men, having passed the necessary examination, are transferred to the signal corps:

Sergt. CHARLES S. PAGE, Battery M, Second artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Sergt. WILLIAM H. SHERMAN, Company D, Fourth New-York Heavy artillery. Corp. CHARLES PRICE, Battery G, Second artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Henry A. WARSTER, Company I, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. JOHN HUDSON, Company D, Twelfth Pennsylvania reserve corps. GEORGE H. STONE, Battery M, Second artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers. JOSEPH N. CUMMS, Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. NATHAN A. PERKINS, Company D, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. DOAN B. COLCORD, Company G, Eighteenth Maine Volunteers. THOMAS F. REYNAL, Company M, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers. ALFRED GODFREY, Company F, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, who will report to Capt. L. B. NORTON, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Russian Admiral's Visit to Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The Russian Admiral and seven Captains of his fleet waited upon Maj.-Gen. BUTLER to-day. They were received at the wharf by Capt. A. F. POPPER, of the General's Staff, and escorted to the General's residence, where they were formally received by himself and staff.

The General briefly welcomed them and offered them every facility in his power to make their stay here pleasant. In reply therein the Admiral stated that he should not Winter here, as he had intended, but should send part of his fleet to Annapolis to Winter, while he made a trip to the West Indies and returned.

Upon the Admiral's return to his flagship a national salute was fired from the water-batteries of the fort.

Vessels reported as having arrived here windbound, from the 21st to the 25th inst., sailed to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 25.

The following vessels have passed by the guardship *Young Rover* during the last twenty-four hours:

Barkantine	Where from.	Where bound.
Tella Van Name	Melbourne	New-York.
Schooners.		
Adrian	New-York	Washington.
White Sea	Choptank River	Boston.
J. E. Simmonds	Baltimore	New-York.
New-Haven	New-York	Washington.
Arcularius	Baltimore	New-York.
W. D. Bramrode	Georgetown	New-York.
Elizabeth	Gardiner, Me	Alexandria.
E. Barker	Boston	Tangier.
S. Francis	Baltimore	Providence.
James Borden	Georgetown	Boston.
Orland	Washington	Boston.
Jas. E. Sawyer	Baltimore	New-York.
A. & D. Scudder	Patuxent River	Providence.
Wm. Henry	Jaugur Sound	New-York.
Gen. Marron	Deal's Island	Providence.
Ann Eliza	Wycomico	New-York.
Frederick Reed	Boston	Washington.
J. R. Matthews	Georgetown	Portland.
Oliver Price	New-York	Washington.
Ocean Ranger	Portland	Baltimore.
Ripple	New-York	Rappahannock.
Alien Middleton	Georgetown	Providence.
E. B. Hart	Gardiner, Me	Alexandria.
Delmont	Portland	Alexandria.
Broadfield	Baltimore	Providence.

OFFICIAL.

Dismissals during the week ending Saturday, December 19, 1863.

Maj. WM VAN WAGNEN, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York, Volunteers, to date July 1, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in making a false statement under oath.

Surgeon P. A. QUINAN, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Nov. 23, 1863, for assenting himself without proper authority.

Capt. JOHN J. KAHL, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers, to date Dec. 3, 1863, for scandalous conduct while drunk in a public ball-room, and resisting arrest by the police; erroneously published Dec. 16, 1863, as Capt. JOHN KEYE, Seventeenth Missouri volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM D. REITZEL, Second Pennsylvania reserves, to date Dec. 7, 1863, for absence without proper authority, misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and violation of General Orders No. 92, of 1862, by visiting improper places of amusement while under medical treatment.

Capt. GEORGE A. YEAGER, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Nov. 23, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, breach of arrest and absence without leave.

Capt. R. MCCONNELL, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers.

Capt. M. W. OLIVER, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. W. A. HOWE, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, to date Nov. 23, 1863, for failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Capt. ISAAC D. SAILER, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters, to date Dec. 17, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances, for accepting money from an officer of the volunteer forces as a fee for mustering the said officer into the services of the United States.

Capt. DANIEL HENKLE, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Nov. 30, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. FARNSON, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, to date Nov. 23, 1863, for failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon CHARLES STEIN, Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 30, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

First Lieut. WILLIAM G. MCCONNELL, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers, to date Dec. 4, 1863, for violation of the 5th Article of War.

Second Lieut. LEMUEL FISHER, Second New-Jersey cavalry, to date Nov. 2, 1863, for absence without proper authority; erroneously published Nov. 25, 1863, as Second Lieut. SAMUEL FISHER, Second New-Jersey cavalry.

Second Lieut. FRANK Y. COMMAGERA, Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 30, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

DROPPED.

By direction of the President, the name of Second Lieut. ALONZO CARROLL, First regiment Potomac home brigade, Maryland Volunteers, has been dropped from the rolls of his regiment, to date April 6, 1863, for desertion.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Capt. JOHN P. SHERMAN, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, is restored, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Major JOHN T. ROSS, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, to date Dec. 19, 1863, having tendered his resignation on surgeon's certificate while under charges for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The *Watchman and Reflector*, of Boston, it appears, by its advertisement in our columns, has secured Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of this City, Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, Mrs. STOWE, and other writers of similar mark, among its regular contributors. Such enterprise is very commendable and must have its reward.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Mississippi and George Washington.

Encouraging Prospects in Texas.

Gen. Washburn Moving Upon Indianola and Lavacca.

The Navigation of the Mississippi Less Interrupted.

THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

The steamship *George Washington*, Capt. GAGE, and *Mississippi*, Capt. TALBOT, arrived on Saturday morning, bringing advices from New-Orleans to the 19th inst. The *Mississippi* brings a number of rebel prisoners, among whom are Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, commander of Port Hudson, and the following officers: Aid-de Camp Alex. Dupree, Col. J. A. Jaquess, Lieut.-Col. M. I. Smith, all of Port Hudson; Capt. J. J. Slocum, Ninth Louisiana cavalry; Capt. Matcemp, Ninth Louisiana cavalry; Capt. J. C. Patterson, Twenty-third Arkansas; H. L. W. Johnson, Fourteenth Arkansas; Lieut. W. B. Burnett, Twelfth Arkansas; J. W. Geer, Tenth Arkansas; J. K. Milnn, Seventeenth Arkansas.

The *George Washington* brought $100,000 in gold.

PASSENGERS.

Col. T. R. Perlee, Capt. Walker, Capt. Braham, Capt. Getrau, Capts. Cushing, Yonge, Eggleston, Beckford, Perree, Keuner, Andrews, Lieuts. Davis, Vernall, Perry and Cunningham, Lieut. Tilsans, J. H. Hammer, C. H. Hamilton, C. H. Slone, Mr. Plunkett, Lieut. D. H. Niver, (the above six were formerly officers of the *Harriet Lane*,) Mr. Havemeyer, A. Schruber, Maj. W. White, C. A. Beach, Thos. Reed, Lieuts. Russell, Sawyer, Nickerson, Crosby, Brooks, Wells, Washburne.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Free State Convention—Movements in Texas—The River, &c., &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 18.

At a late Convention here of Free State men, called for the purpose of choosing unconditional Union men to the Convention of the Union men of the Slave States, to be held at Louisville, Ky., a delegation of colored men were admitted to seats in the Convention, and the Convention was opened with prayer by a colored minister.

Hon. Mr. DURANT presided.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention will be held on the 21st inst., at which an effort will be made to have the Convention held in New-Orleans.

The navigation of the Mississippi River is less interrupted. The gunboats are keeping a sharp lookout. A party from the Twenty-ninth Illinois regiment scouted as far as Trinity on the Black River and captured 39 prisoners.

Acting Masters HAMILTON and HANNIN and Second Assistant Engineers STONE and PLUNKETT, captured with the *Harriet Lane*, have arrived here on parole.

MAJOR SEGA WHITE, an old and much respected citizen of New-Orleans, died yesterday in his 80th year.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. WASHBURNE, with a considerable body of troops, had started for Indianola and Lavacca. Both places are doubtless in our possession ere this. Our troops are in the best of health and spirits. Great numbers of Texans rejoiced in the prospect of an early redemption of the State. It was believed that San Antonio would soon be under the old flag, where our troops would concentrate for the overthrow of the rebels under Gen. MAGRUDER.

Gen. ULLMAN is in New-Orleans on a visit.

The Eighth New-Hampshire regiment has been changed into cavalry, and is now known as the First New-Hampshire cavalry.

The sales of cotton for the week add up 2,000 bales, closing at 71c.@72c. for Middling. Sugar steady; sales, 3,260 bbls. for the week; fair to fully fair, new crop, 10½c.@11½c. Molasses, 1c. higher; sales, 4,600 bbls. prime to choice at 52c.@55c.

Arrived 13th instant, Ships *President Fillmore*, *R. C. Winthrop*, and *Uncle Joe*, from New York; barks *Conquest* and *John Winthrop*, from Boston; *H. D. Brookman*, from New-York; brigs *Geo. Burnham*, from Boston; *Welsh*, from Philadelphia; 15th, ship *Old Dominion*, from Boston; barks *Mustang* from New-York, *Laura Ross*, *Leroy* and *Cephas Starret*, from Philadelphia; brigs *Imogene* and *Ida M. Connery*, from Philadelphia; *Elizabeth*, from Kennebunk; *Jessie Rhynas*, from Boston; 17th, ship *John* and *Albert* from Boston; bark *Sachem*, from Boston; 18th, brig *Rival* from Philadelphia.

Below, barks *Investigator* from New-York, and *Old Hickory*.

FROM TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 18.

The United States transport *Clinton* came into port yesterday from Pass Caballo, Texas. She had as passengers, some Texan refugees, from whom we learn the following important intelligence:

A considerable body of our troops under Gen. WASHBURNE, had started for Indianola and Lavacca.

Both points, our informants feel sure, are in our possession by this time.

The men under Gen. WASHBURNE were in the best of health and spirits.

Great numbers of Texans were delighted with the success of the National arms, and rejoiced at the prospect of an early reoemption of the State, at least, from the tyranny of the rebels.

An intelligent gentleman who came on the *Clinton*, informs us that it was believed San Antonio, too, would soon be under the old flag, at which place our troops would concentrate for the overthrow of the forces under MAGRUDER.

The news is cheering, and shows conclusively that the whole of Western Texas will soon be in our possession.

MATTERS AT BROWNSVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BROWNSVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1863.

With the appearance of the troops here, confidence returns to all loyal Americans and to the Mexican authorities and people. Order is restored, honestly appreciated, and villainy punished.

The abandoned houses, which include nearly all in the town, are occupied. The country for one hundred miles back and to above Roma, about two hundred miles up the river, is visited by our scouts, and recoel property, wherever found, taken into our possession. Three steamers belonging to rebel owners, but covered by steam sale to a Mexican citizen, were secured by negotiation, and are now in Government employ, where it is hoped they will remain.

COL. DAVIS TAKES A SHORT TRIP INTO THE INTERIOR.

Col. DAVIS, of the First Texas Cavalry, returned from up the river two days since. A large number of mules, horses and beeves returned with him, having entered the United States service at various rebel ranchos on the route. These patriotic animals came in laden with forage for "future usefulness." A large lot of cloth, of significant gray color, and also considerable cotton, were taken. This is merely a "forced loan" from the unsettled estate of the "C. S. A." "King Cotton," when liberated, is as proud as ever, but he is "sadly out at the elbows."

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BANKS.

The departure of Gen. BANKS was much regretted, but it is not much felt, as the command is efficiently controlled by his able representative, Maj. Gen. DANA, who is, "In all good word and work diligent in season and out of season."

WHY THE REBELS DISLIKE GEN. DANA.

He is not at all liked by some of our "deluded Southern brethren," who call him another "Beast BUTLER."

It is true the General has "made war on women and children," by requiring a too flippant rebel lady to take the oath. He has refused to discuss the rights of a violent rebel, who desires to live here in the prosecution of his business without swearing allegiance. He has returned a present, with the caustic reply that, coming from a traitor, the bribe for favor was too small to purchase a general officer of the United States; and he has found an officious meddler of "itinerant politics"—for what offence is not known, as on the same day the man advised a party to refuse the national currency, got drunk, insulted our courteous Provost-Marshal, Capt. ALTMAN, and was kicked out of doors by Capt. SPEED, of the First Texas cavalry. It is presumed he was fined for getting kicked—while retreating.

GOV. HAMILTON.

The arrival of Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, Military Governor of Texas, gives joy and spirit to the army and enthusiasm to every Texan. He is not merely popular; he is viewed with enthusiasm and attachment by the people of this State who are loyal.

COURTESIES TO GOV. SERNA.

Gov. HAMILTON and his Staff officers visited Gov. SERNA, of Tamaulipas, at Matamoras, three days since, upon invitation, as Gens. BANKS and DANA had done a few days before, and were received as they were, with a salute of fifty guns and handsomely entertained by the Governor at his house. Gov. SERNA welcomed Gov. HAMILTON in a speech, to which Gov. HAMILTON replied.

ALONG THE RIVER.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 17.

Our information from above, on the Mississippi River, is up to Tuesday last. The condition of affairs has considerably improved within the past week, and the prospects are that our steamers can navigate the great stream in future undisturbed.

Not a single guerrilla has shown himself at Waterproof for some time past, and no indication that there are any in the neighborhood are visible.

Peace has been restored about Natchez, the rebels apparently having obtained sufficient "satisfaction" in their assault of the 6th inst. to last them for quite a lengthy period. Gen. GRESHAM'S cavalry is scouring the entire country round about Natchez, and strict order and quiet are preserved.

Last Monday a reconnoitering party returned to Vidalia, and were ferried over the Mississippi to Natchez. They had penetrated as far into the interior as Trinity, on Black River, where they surprised and captured thirty-nine prisoners. The scouting party consisted of a portion of the Twenty-ninth Illinois regiment, mounted infantry, and were commanded by Col. FRY.

Since the firing on the *Henry Von Phul* all boats have passed up and down unmolested, and not a sign of an enemy is to be seen in the vicinity of Morganza Bend. A gunboat is stationed within easy reach of the point where the batteries were formerly located, and the prospect of a shot for a shot, and a shell for a shell, seems to have destroyed the taste of the chivalry who manned them for their humane and Christian-like employment.

At the mouth of Red River a large fleet of gunboats have been assembled, and as there is now a depth of nine feet of water on the bar at that place, it is probable that we shall soon hear of these boats having ascended the Red and Ouachita Rivers, doing all the damage to the enemy in their power.

The following is from the *Courier* of the 19th inst:

"We are informed that fifty-one Confederate soldiers, prisoners of war, left Natchez for Vicksburgh last Sunday.

Some forty or forty-two prisoners from the Confederate army were brought to Natchez last week, from Louisiana. Twenty-eight Confederates, we are told, have lately joined the Federal cavalry in this city.

The Mississippi River at Natchez is rising considerably. The sand-bars, opposite, are fast disappearing. Steamboat arrivals, for three days past, have been as brisk as formerly.

The steamer *Brazil*, a dispatch boat located at this point, was fired into near Waterproof last week, not injuring the boat much, but killing a lady on board, wounding her husband severely, killing the chambermaid of the boat, and wounding others. We did not learn the names of the parties who suffered.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF COL. MAUNSEL WHITE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 17.

We are pained to learn of the death of this eminent and highly honored citizen of our State. Col. WHITE departed this life yesterday, about 1 o'cl

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF JESUS. By ERNEST RENAN, Membre de l'Institut. Translated from the original French by CHARLES EDWIN WILBUR, translator of "Les Miserables." 1mo New-York: CARLETON.

The Colenso excitement had hardly died away before the orthodox world was startled by the announcement of a new attack on Christianity—no masked battery—but a direct blow from a strong hand that all the Continent of Europe was ringing with. The author, M. RENAN, had acquired distinction at an early age as one of the first living philologists, and had recently returned from the Holy Land, when he was dispatched at the head of a scientific exploring expedition, by the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON. Anything from his pen was sure to attract notice, and the *Life of Jesus* suited the French taste so admirably that eleven or twelve editions have been rapidly called for. Anathematized by the Catholic Church, and the theme of endless discussions in other denominations, the book has made too much noise to be ignored; and though many pious people regretted its republication here, we think Mr. CARLETON has done well to bring out this readable and well-executed version of the by no means easy original. All now can judge of the monster, whose repute frightened them—and he turns out to be not so very terrible after all. Few people's faith will be unsettled by it, and we do not anticipate that it will meet a very wide reception where the English language is spoken. It is an attempt, apparently earnest and sincere, to give such a theory of the power and work of Christ as shall seem plausible and consistent to Frenchmen of to-day, all belief in the supernatural being expressly denied as a preliminary. To effect this, of course, the most strange liberties are taken with the Evangelists, whom M. RENAN refers to as his authorities, reserving the right quietly to throw aside any portion of their testimony that conflicts with his ideas of probability, without any discussion or reason given. The least knowledge of the rules of evidence that an Englishman or American learns from attendance on a jury, would show him that this tampering with testimony to suit his individual taste deprives the book of any scientific value whatever. The weight that a witness exercises depends on his general character. If he is grossly blind to the truth, or wilfully antagonistic to it in many particulars, (as M. RENAN thinks the Gospel writers were,) he must be discredited altogether, and no reliance can be placed on garbled excerpts that happen to suit the views of the writer. The style, also, is open to severe criticism. The tone of the author will jar upon American ears, particularly when any reference is made to the relations of the sexes; here the spirit of Michelet predominates, in a manner often offensive.

As a work of art, the book has confessedly merits, and on two points—the local coloring and scenery of the Gospel narrative, and the effect of Jewish writings and traditions on early Christianity and its founder—very valuable information is given, from M. RENAN's peculiar line of study. But as an exposition of the rise of Christianity, it totally fails to account for known phenomena, or to explain the fact of its universal reception and prevalence. The attempt to do away with the supernatural, as an element in the history involves the writer in entanglements and contradictions far greater than a full reception of the miraculous relations of the Gospel could possibly do.

PELAYO, AN EPIC OF THE OLD MOORISH TIME. By ELIZABETH T. PORTER BEACH. Illustrated with designs by Sheppard. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Spanish ground has for the fair authoress of *Pelayo* the same attraction that it possessed for Irving, Prescott, Ticknor, and a host of lesser American writers. In celebrating the deeds of the national hero, PELAYO, she has the advantage of a subject, one of the coolest that modern history affords—the first rolling back of the tide of Mahommedan conquest and devastation from the foot of the Pyrenees, the last man of which dashed ineffectually against the Christian hosts at the conquest of Granada, nearly eight hundred years after. The romantic nature of the struggle between the two opposing forces, and the contrast, afforded by the clash of two oldest systems of civilization, is well worked out by the authoress in connection with a love story of interest, and there is the greater room for full play of the imagination, from the fact that but little is known historically of PELAYO's career. Mrs. BEACH's proficiency in the poetic art is vouched for by names that carry with them an irresistible weight. Mr. BRYANT remarks the skillful selection of materials susceptible of poetic embellishment, and the enthusiasm and sensibility that marks the poem. Mr. N. P. WILLIS recognizes it as "exquisite in rhythm and perfect in rhyme." After such commendations from the recognized masters of song, there is nothing left for anonymous criticism but to ratify the authoritative decision. Altogether *Pelayo* presents just claims on the public attention that have rarely been united in favor of a new author, and a brilliant reception awaits it if there is any faith in auguries. The volume is beautifully got up, and will make an attractive Christmas present.

JOHN MARCHMONT'S LEGACY. A Novel by M. E. BRADDON, author of "Aurora Floyd," &c. 8vo. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

It is probable that the lady who has narrated with such startling effect the dark deeds of "Lady Audley," and the first doings of "Aurora Floyd," has written *John Marchmont's Legacy* to show that she does not entirely depend on what are now called "sensation" subjects, but is equally at home in scenes of mere domestic interest and every-day life. That oft-repeated subject, the chances and change that lie between a distant heir and the reversion of a great fortune, affords in Miss BRADDON's hands matter for an interesting story, in which, at the end, everything is duly righted, the wicked uncle perishing by his own deed, and the long-suffering heroine surviving for the enjoyment of the good gifts of love and fortune. Like all Miss BRADDON's writings, it is remarkable for knowledge of the world; not so much the world of the moralist, but the material and technical world, where men strive for a livelihood, toil and suffering much that is rarely familiar to lady writers, but with which our authoress shows a remarkable degree of familiarity. This gives truth and reality to her books, as compared with the ordinary colorless sketches that pass current for fashionable novels.

FLOWERS FROM MY GARDEN. Drawn and Colored from Nature, by LAURA G. MUNSON. 1 vol., 4to. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

This elegant quarto will commend itself to all lovers of the beautiful in nature. Some few years ago the subject was more hackneyed than at present. The "Language," the "Sentiment" and the "Romance" of Flowers, and such adventitious aids, which once abounded, seem to belong to a past generation, but it is no less true that flowers are now better cultivated, loved and studied, for themselves alone, year by year, than they ever were before. A powerful incentive to the pursuit is Miss MUNSON's handsome volume. It includes eighteen illustration plates, each containing a choice group of floral favorites with appropriate letter-press. There is some inequality in the execution of the plates, but they all show a careful study of the original specimens, and without overstepping the modesty of nature, the coloring has a glowing and brilliant effect. As a presentation book, it is one of the handsomest of the season; and as from the time necessary to color the plates properly, only 250 copies could be prepared in season for the holidays, it is likely to become a scarce book.

CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE OF A FUTURE LIFE: with a Complete Bibliography of the Subject. By WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE ALGER. 8vo. Philadelphia: GEO. W. CHILDS. New-York: C. T. EVANS.

We can at present but briefly announce the publication of this important book. Few such have issued from the American press. To say that it represents the labor of years gives but an inadequate idea of the research carried through the literature, ancient and modern, of all countries that possess any, and the dim traditional notions of barbarian tribes who have none—which the author has undertaken for the purpose of bringing into one view the entire mass of belief current in the human family respecting a future state; a subject so momentous to all, and yet never before treated in a manner even approaching to the completeness of the present work. After introductory historical and critical views, the inquiry naturally falls into five divisions, the Ideas of a future life, New Testament teachings, doctrines of the Christian Church, and a summing up of the whole doctrine in its relations to physics, ethics and theology. The Second Part is a production entirely unique. It comprises a classified catalogue or bibliography of books relating to the doctrine of a future life and the nature, origin and destiny of the soul, the titles being arranged chronologically, with notes. The entire number of books described is *five thousand three hundred*, in all the ancient and modern languages of Europe. This labor is due to the painstaking accuracy of Mr. ALGER, the Librarian of Harvard College, and it stamps him at once as foremost among the bibliographers of the day. We hope to see the time when every work of importance will be accompanied by a like appendix. Its advantages to students are incalculable.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Few merely literary announcements have given more general satisfaction than Messrs. CROSBY & NICHOLS' notice of the change in the editorship of the *North American Review*. The names of the new conductors, Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, are accepted as a guarantee of the new spirit that will be infused into this veteran periodical—always respectable indeed under its late editor, Dr. PEABODY, but scarcely equal to the wants of the time, in vigor of tone and decided expression of opinion on the great topics of the day, whether in theology, politics, science, or social life. The *North American* was commenced nearly fifty years ago, and is only six years younger than the London *Quarterly*, which began in 1804. Its founder, and first editor, was WM. TUDOR, and the first number appeared in May 1815. It has, at various times, been under the management of ALEXANDER and EDWARD EVERETT, JARED SPARKS, Dr. PALFREY, Prof. BOWEN and the retiring editor, Dr. PEABODY. Its high character has been uniformly maintained, and scarcely a literary man of note can be named who has not occasionally contributed to its pages. Volumes I. to IX., forming the first series, partook somewhat of the character of a magazine, and BRYANT's first poem, *Thanatopsis*, originally appeared there. These early volumes are now excessively scarce, and complete sets of the *Review* are of rare occurrence and command a very high price.

—The recent promotion to high ecclesiastical dignities of those distinguished writers, DEAN TRENCH and Prof. ARTHUR PENRYN STANLEY, shows that literature is still the high road to eminence in the clerical profession, though the range of ideas has widened considerably since the day when to edit a [illegible] was considered an evidence of the most [illegible] widened considerably since the day when to edit a Greek play successfully was regarded as the surest passport to the Episcopal Bench. Though Dr. TRENCH, the new Archbishop of Dublin, and his successor in the Deanery of Westminster, Prof. STANLEY, have neither been unmindful of subjects relating to their profession, as the standard books on *The Parables* and *Miracles* of the first, and STANLEY's *Jewish* and *Eastern Churches* testify, yet they are both undoubtedly best known, and owe the greater part of their reputation, to works of a more general character. Dr. TRENCH's philological works on *Words*, *Proverbs*, &c., enjoy great popularity both in England and America, and Prof. STANLEY's *Life of Dr. Arnold* is by many considered as the best English biography published since BOSWELL's *Johnson*.

—The amazing fertility of JOHN LEECH's pencil is well shown by the issue of a fourth volume containing a selection from his designs published in *Punch*. The four series contain nearly two thousand subjects, all designed and drawn by him, scarcely one of which is deficient in humorous "point," while many show artistic skill of a very high kind. His older rival, CRUIKSHANK, could never draw a passably good-looking woman; but LEECH's great excellence is shown in his delightful variety in the expression of beauty, of which he seems to command a never-failing store. As illustrations of other persons, they both fail comparatively, and are most admirable as original humorists.

—A person, or rather character, of very mythical reputation, has just been restored to the domain of history, and rescued from the shadows of fiction that have hitherto enveloped the patron Saint of Erin. Dr. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, one of the first living Irish scholars, has just published *Saint Patrick, Apostle of Ireland* a memoir of his Life and Mission, with an introductory dissertation on some early usages of the Church in Ireland, and its historical position from the establishment of the English Colony to the present day, in a handsome octavo, from the press of Messrs. HODGES & SMITH, of Dub-lin.

—Another attempt at a standard English Grammar has just been made by ALEXANDER BAIN, Professor of Logic at the University of Aberdeen, and well known as the author of two systematic treatises on Psychology, *The Senses and the Intellect*, and *The Emotions and the Will*. Prof. BAIN's Grammar of the English Language is not too large or abstruse for the highest kinds of tuition, while, in scientific precision and an eminently practical character, it is far superior to any now before the public.

—A life of STERNE is in preparation by Mr. PERCY FITZGERALD, a name new to literature. Its aim is announced, beforehand, as an attempt to rescue him from unmerited obloquy. The writer has traced the course of his hero in *The Sentimental Journey*, and gives curious particulars of his Valet Le Fleur, the hotels he stayed at, his loves, his plagiarles, and his lonely and neglected death bed. The severity of THACKERAY, in his "English Humorist," and other recent critics, against the authnr of *Tristram Shandy*, seem to have excited a reaction in his favor. WILLIAM HOWITT, in a recently published book, *English Castles, Abbeys, &c.*, gives a curious account of a pilgrimage to Corwold, the rural parish in Yorkshire, where STERNE, for many years, resided as Rector. He was thoroughly disgusted at the boorishness of the inhabitants and the little effect that the example or precepts of the great sentimentalist had produced on his flock. The Village Doctor, who new inhabits STERNE's house, churlishly refused to show it him. In STERNE's own church, where, perhaps, the picture of the Starling and his mournful song, "I can't get out," first occurred to him, Mr. HOWITT saw a swallow fluttering against a window. On asking the Sexton to open it and release him "Oh, it will soon die if left alone!" said the fellow. And oddest of all, on inquiry of the landlady of the Inn if she knew anything about the immortal delineator of "My Uncle Toby," she replied: "Yes, he was a clever man, but he had a daughter much cleverer." "Ah, indeed," said Mr. HOWITT, "what did she do?" "Why, she used to ride her father's horse down the village street, *with her face to the tail*," was the answer, and beyond this the local memory and tradition of the neighborhood could not further go. Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL are the publishers of Mr. FITZGERALD's book.

—Miss JEAN INGELOW, whose first volume of Poems has achieved so sudden a popularity, has a second already announced, to appear simultaneously in England and America. It is entitled *A Sister's By-hours*.

—M. MICHELET'S last instellment of his great *History of France*, the latter portions of which have appeared in detached works—includes the minority of Louis Fifteenth, and the career of the Regent PHILIP, Duke of Orleans. It is entitled *Histoire de France, au Dixhuitème Siècle La Régence*. In vigor of treatment and flashes of lurid light illumtnating the dark scenes of that dissolute and corrupt era, it is accounted among the most powerful of his writings.

—A valuable contribution to American Philology and Ethnology has been made by Mr. CLEMENT R. MARKHAM, in the publication of his *Grammar and Dictionary of the Quichua Language*, or *Contributions toward a Quichua Grammar and Dictionary—the Language of the Incas of Peru*. Mr. MARKHAM has long been familiar with Chili and Pern, and was the agent employed by the British Government in the successful attempt recently made to naturalize the *Chinchona*, or Jesuits' bark-bearing tree, in British India, by the transportation of young plants from its native habitation, South America. The arduous nature of this service in the enterprise was discountenanced by the Governments which wished to retain a monopoly of the article, and its favorable termination are well described in a narrative published about a year since. It was in the wanderings connected with this expedition that Mr. MARKHAM's interest in the Quichua tongue—still the speech of many millions of the native tribes—originated, and he has since his return to Europe, devoted himself to the study of it, and has now published a refined and highly-cultivated language, that may yet, at some future time, play an important part in the civilization of South America.

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

The following cases have been argued within the last few days:

No. 5 (Original Docket.)—*The Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company* vs. *Edwin C. Litchfield, Plaintiff.*—The plaintiff, a citizen of the State of New-York, brought an action in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa to recover possession of a section of land, and verdict and judgment were rendered for him. The defendants brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error, and the judgment of the Court below was reversed, (23 Howard, p. 66.) After that decision the plaintiff applied to the Court below for a new trial, at the October term, 1860. The mandate of the Supreme Court not having then been filed in the Court below, that Court held the motion under advisement until the October term, 1861, when, having first entered judgment for the defendants in accordance with the mandate, it granted the plaintiff's application and ordered a new trial. The defendants took exception to that ruling and now move the Supreme Court for a peremptory order on the Court below to enter judgment in accordance with the mandate, and to cancel and set aside the order for a new trial.

The plaintiff, in opposition to the petition for a *mandamus*, contends that the power of the Supreme Court, in a common law action, is to affirm or reverse the judgment of the Court below, and not to frame a new judgment for that Court; that the judgment of this Court having been entered in the Court below, it became the judgment of that Court, possessing the same qualities and incidents as if it had been originally entered there, and one of those qualities and incidents is that it was liable to be vacated and a new trial granted in a proper case in the discretion of that Court.

No. 85. *Charles T. Eames, Plaintiff in error* vs. *Benjamin D. Godfrey, Defendant in error.*

The defendant in error, plaintiff below, as assignee and owners of letter patent dated October 24, 1848, brought a suit at law against the plaintiff in error, defendant below, declaring upon an infringement of the patent. The general issue, was pleaded in defence, and a verdict and nonsuit pursuant to the 7th section of Act of 1836, for a verdict was obtained for the plaintiff below and exception was taken to the rulings of the Court. The patent was for a new and useful improvement in machinery for treeing boots. The invention claimed was "the combination of the swivel and turning journal and its bearing with the foot, boot-tree, and mechanism for distending the same, substantially as specified." The specification declared in the second place, "the distending mechanism of the patentee, in its opposing stand, is the same as that being represented in the drawings."

The ruling excepted to related wholly to the combination claimed. The defendant had not made or used, for the purpose of distending a boot-tree, the mechanism described in the patent for that purpose; but he had produced the same effect; that is, he had introduced the same combination of the distending mechanism, and had employed this different distending mechanism in combination with the other parts going to constitute the combination of the patentee. The defendant contended, and requested the Court to rule, that these acts did not encroach him liable as for an infringement of the patentee's claim for a combination. The Judge refused so to rule, and he did rule that an infringement would be proved if the defendant employed a distending mechanism possessing or performing the same function with that described in the patent, and which was combined with the other parts described in the patent, as the distending mechanism of the patentee was combined. A verdict having been rendered against the defendant below as an infringer of the patent, a motion was made for a new trial upon the ground in part that the patent was void for want of novelty, as to the second claim, a peculiar arrangement of the boot-tree upon its supporting stand. In consequence of this motion, the plaintiff below was deprived of costs, and in order to save his verdict he entered a disclaimer at the Patent Office, of all that part of the patent embraced in the second claim, and filed the disclaimer in the case. Thereupon the defendant moved in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the disclaimer filed showed that the patentee was not the original and first inventor of a substantial and material part of the thing patented and claimed as new by him. The Court below overruled the motion, and ordered judgment upon the verdict, and the defendant below sued out this writ of error.

The plaintiff in error contends that the claim of the patent having been for a combination, there was no infringement of the patent unless all the parts of the combination were used; that it was no infringement to produce the same result by a different combination, and that the patent having been admitted to be void as to the second claim, the damages could not be apportioned, and hence the case should be remanded for a new trial. On the other side it is argued that the patent substantially covered the article made and used by the defendant below, and that the Court below at the trial, having instructed the jury that the second claim of the patentee was void, the damages were to be considered as applicable only to the first claim, and hence there was no reason for remanding the case.

No. 84. *Chester C. Hutchins and Andrew S. Woods, plaintiffs in error* vs. *Charles F. King, defendant in error.*—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Hampshire, the defendant in error, plaintiff below, brought an action upon the case for the alleged conversion by the plaintiffs in error, defendants below, of certain lumber. The plaintiffs in error were assignees of a mortgage made by Dunn and Klog to Ira Goodall, of timber land in Whitefield, N. H., containing a clause that the mortgagors should have the right to go on and cut timber from the lots as fast as they paid the mortgage notes and no faster. The defendant in error claimed title to the lumber sued for by a bill of sale dated June 3, 1856, from King and Dunn, the mortgagors, who cut the timber in question, was cut and hauled by the mortgagors in Dec., 1855, and in January, February, and March, 1856. The first mortgage note was paid in Sept., 1856. The second mortgage note became due Sept. 1, 1855, and was not paid till February, 1856, and the interest on all the mortgage notes became due June 23, 1855, and was not paid till November, 1856, so that during all the period of cutting the timber in question, and at the date of a bill of sale, the mortgagors were in default.

The defendants below asked the Court to rule that under the mortgage the mortgagors had no right to cut the timber from the mortgaged lots, while in default either for principal or interest upon the mortgaged notes, and that whatever timber was cut by the mortgagors while so in default, was the property of the defendants, and that, consequently, the plaintiff took no title to such timber under his bill of sale from the mortgagors. The Court declined so to rule, and instructed the jury that if the timber, or any part of it, was cut while the mortgagors were in default for principal or interest on the mortgage notes, yet if the principal or interest so in default when the timber was cut was subsequently paid to the defendants, and voluntarily received by them, such payment operated as a waiver of such default, and the timber so cut and in their possession, would upon such payment and voluntary reception of the money, revest in the mortgagors, and that their right and title to the same would not, under the circumstances of the case, be affected by the fact that before such payment new defaults of principal and interest had occurred which had never been paid, and that consequently they could convey a good title to the defendants in error. This ruling was excepted to, and a writ of error sued out.

The plaintiffs in error argue that the instructions of the Court below were erroneous; that the mortgagors had no right of property in the timber, but only a license to cut it; that the reception by the mortgagors of the money due on the mortgage debt could not operate as a waiver of any right which had accrued to them through the default of the mortgagors, and that the right to receive and collect payment of the mortgage notes was wholly independent of their rights under the mortgage, and had no connection whatever with them. The defendant in error contends that the instructions of the court below were correct, that it was the intention of the parties clearly apparent from the writings that the mortgagors should have a right to cut timber upon the land, that no objection was made to their doing so, and that payment of the mortgage notes and interest was a full satisfaction of the claim of the mortgagees.

No. 85. *George W. Cross, Administrator, vs. Maria Louisa Andrea Del Valle et al.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhoda Island. Thomas Lloyd Halsey, by his will devised certain real estate, in the State of Rhode Island, to John Carter Brown and Moses B. Ives in fee, in trust for the benefit of his daughter, Maria Louisa Andrea del Valle, wife of Raymond dal Valle, during her life, and upon her decease the trustees were directed to convey in fee simple one-half of the estate, with some special additions, to the eldest son of his daughter living at her decease, if of age, and one-half part to her other children living, at her decease, share and share alike, and in default of male issue to her daughters equally. The trustees were directed not to convey the real estate to his grandchildren, unless they should, within five years after, being duly notified of the decease, have their permanent residence in the United States, and adopt and use the name of Halsey. In case his daughter should die without issue, living, or with issue who should neglect or refuse to comply with the conditions, the trustees were directed to pay the legacies out of the estate, and to convey the residue to George W. Cross, the complainant, if then living, and if he should adopt the name of Halsey, or if he should not then be living, or if he should refuse to adopt that name, then to his nephew, Thomas Lloyd Halsey Cross, upon condition that he should adopt the name of Halsey. The trustees were empowered to sell and convey all the trust property in their discretion, and to reinvest the proceeds in personal estate or in other real estate, and to hold such reinvestments for the purposes of the trust. The will was executed in 1850, and affirmed by a codicil August 15, 1854. The testator died February 2, 1855, and the will was subsequently admitted to probate, and the trustees entered upon and took possession of the real estate in question.

Thereupon George W. Cross filed this bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island against the trustees and beneficiaries of the trust, claiming that the devise over to him took effect upon the problem of the will, and that the estate should be conveyed to him by the trustees, inasmuch as Mrs. Del Valle and her children were aliens and native-born citizens of Buenos Ayres, and incapable of holding real estate in Rhoda Island, asserting that the trusts in their favor thereby failed, and that the trust for the benefit of the complainant was hastened in enjoyment by such failure. The heirs at law are also made parties defendant to the bill, and an offer is made to the State of Rhoda Island to come in and claim title to the real estate by escheat. To the bill the trustees and beneficiaries demurred. By a supplemental bill, two native-born children of Mrs. Del Valle were brought before the Court, one of whom was born in Rhode Island, and the guardian *ad litem* appointed for these minors also filed a general demurrer. The bill was dismissed by the Circuit Court, and the complainant became the appellant in the Supreme Court. Pending the appeal he has died, and his administrator comes in and prosecutes the appeal. The issue raised by the demurrer is that the complainant has no title under the will upon which he could commence suit.

In support of the demurrer, it was argued that alienage does not disable the daughter of the testator or her children from taking and holding real estate in Rhode Island, either by direct devise or as beneficiaries of a trust; that if alienage ever were a disability, it has been removed in this case by the treaty between the United States and the Argentine Confederation of July 27, 1853. The provision in that treaty with regard to the property of the citizens of each Republic is a common stipulation in the treaties of amity and commerce entered into by the United States. The power to authorize aliens to hold lands in the several States is within the treaty-making power of Congress. (7 Cranch's Rep., 603; 9 Wheaton's Rep., 489; 2 Wheaton's Rep., 257.) The disability which existed with regard to inheritance if the child of a citizen was born abroad, has been removed by the statute of Feb. 10, 1855, which provided that children of citizens of the United States born abroad should be held and deamed to be citizens of the United States. It was further argued that the conditions annexed to the devise to Mrs. Del Valle's children are conditions subsequent, that the life estate was perfect in her, and that the devisees over could bring no action to test their rights or those of the heirs-at-law until after her death.

The Court below sustained the demurrar and dismissed the bill, upon the ground that the Court would not declare future rights, but would leave them to be determined when they came into possession, and so, in the opinion of the Court, Mrs. Del Velle, though an alien, might take the equitable life estate limited to her by the will, that left nothing for consideration but the validity of the equitable estates in remainder, and the Court would not decide on their validity until the termination of the life estate.

In support of the appeal, it is now argued that a right in remeinder is not a future right, but a present right to future enjoyment which is recognized at law and in equity as an estate, and is protected as such as completely as an estate in possession. Here the property was devised to trustees, and if the limitations of the equitable estates are void for remoteness, the trustees have no power, duty or right of retaining trusts, and the trustees are accountable to the heirs-at-law, and they are entitled to have their rights admitted by the trustees, and to have investments made as to protect those interests, and so all to enable the trustees to [illegible] investments so made as to protect those interests, and so as to enable the trustees to pass over the property to the heirs-at-law, as *cestui que trust* under the will, and hence a Court of Equity would have jurisdiction to entertain the bill.

The heirs at law contend that the limitation to the eldest son of Mrs. Del Valle, who should be living at her decease, on his attaining the age of 21 years and adopting and using the name of Halsey, and having his permanent residence in the United States, is void for remoteness, and as tending to create a perpetuity. These conditions of the Will, it is urged, are conditions precedent. If so, what is the condition of the moiety limited to him? It must be contingent until the decease of the mother, which son, it any, is to take, because it is the eldest son who may survive the mother who has the preference. At the time the will took effect, it was contingent whether any son then living would survive the mother, and live to be 21 years of age. To these contingencies must be added the further contingency that a son otherwise enulled might fail to perform within the time limited the conditions respecting residence and name. For these reasons, the limitation, it is said, is void because it contravenes the rule against perpetuities, which rule is that at the moment the Will took effect it must have been absolutely certain that the estate must vest, if at all, not later than 21 years after the death of Mrs. Dal Valle.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 26, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	110⅜	36 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	171
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101⅞	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜
500 Treas. Notes 7 3-10		150 Erie Railroad Pr.	103
Oct. & April	106⅛	100 do.	b15. 103¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	N 99¾	1200 Hud. R. R.	129
10,000 do.	98⅛	do.	815. 129
1,000 Ill. Cen. 6s, '70.	102	200 do.	129¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	59	100 do.	b30. 129¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	66	100 do.	129⅞
1,000 Hud. River B. '67.	104⅜	100 Harlem R.	89¾
4,000 C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st.	124	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	b30 80
10,000 C. & N. W. R. 2d M.	75	1200 Reading R.	113
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st m.	83	28 do.	113
2,000 Har. R. 3d M. c	101	200 Mich. Cen. R.	120⅜
3,000 Amer. Gold	133⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R 1st	82⅝
100 Comb. Coal Pf.	43⅜	100 do.	b30 83½
100 do	44¼	150 M. S. & N. I. G'd	130¾
300 Am. Coal Co.	94	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	117¾
40 Han. & St. J. R. Pr'd	40	300 do.	117½
100 A. & T. H. R.	62	2000 Cl. & Pitts. R.	106
100 Mar. Min. Co.	35⅜	100 do.	s15. 105⅞
100 do.	35⅝	100 do.	s15. 106
200 Quick. M. Co.	b30 57	200 do.	b30. 106⅛
100 do.	b15 57	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	107½
100 do.	56⅜	100 do.	107
200 do	56	100 do.	b15. 107⅜
100 do.	b15 56⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	116¾
100 do.	b30 56⅜	500 Chi. & R. I.	b30. 116
100 do.	55⅜	50 do.	115⅛
300 Erie R.	107⅜	250 do.	115⅜
800 do.	107⅜	200 do.	s60. 115
200 do.	b10. 107⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	s10 83½
200 do.	bnwk. 107⅞	550 do.	83⅛
900 do.	b30. 108¼	400 do.	b30 84
500 do.	107⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	47
600 do.	b10. 108	350 do.	46⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

500 Erie R.	107⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts.	opg. 107
1450 do.	c 107⅞	do.	c. 107
200 do.	b5. 108	1300 do.	107⅞
200 do.	c 107⅞	150 Chi. & R. I.	c. 116
300 do.	s3. 107⅞	250 do.	b10. 116¼
2000 do.	b4. 108	100 do.	116¼
600 do.	s10. 107⅞	100 do.	c. 116⅜
500 Erie R. Prf.	103	100 do.	b3. 116⅜
100 do.	c 103	100 do.	b10 116⅜
1000 Hudson R. R.	129	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	c 83⅞
200 do.	c. 129	100 do.	83¾
200 do.	129⅛	100 do.	c 83⅞
200 do.	s60. 129⅜	100 do.	s3 83⅞
200 do.	s5. 129	100 Cum. Coal	c 44⅜
200 Harlem R.	c 89	400 do.	44⅜
100 N. S. & N. I. R.	83	100 do.	44⅝
50 do.	c 89⅜	200 Quicks. M. Co.	56
200 do.	s3 89⅜	250 do.	s3 56
50 do.	s10 89⅜	200 do.	c 56
100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	116⅞	100 Mar. Min. Co	36
50 do.	117	400 Qtz Hill G. M. Co.	11⅜
50 do.	c. 116⅜	200 do.	11⅝
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s3. 107⅛		

MONDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The Trade of the last week, as well as the business of the Stock Exchange, was interrupted and reduced in amount by the Holidays. The Import entries and Export clearances are on a moderate scale. The receipts end disbursements at the Treasury Office were active. For the five days $7,449,594 was deposited for the Populer Loan, and $1,124,000 in Gold for Customs. The Gold balances are now about twelve and a half millions, and the Legal Tender balances eighteen millions. The Banks and Treasury together hold at present $42,000,000 Legal Tender Currency, a sum quite equal, as now divided, for the comfortable working of the Money Market. The rate keeps up to 7 ₩ cent. both to the Stock Brokers and on Merchant paper. The Bank balances from the West and from the interior of this State are gradually on the increase, and there is every appearance that the New Year will open upon a favorable condition of Money affairs. The wants of the Treasury are being supplied from the Popular subscriptions to the 5-20 years' Loan, and from Customs and Internal Revenue. The disbursements which leave the City in Legal Tender Notes are being replaced with the same description of paper from Washington. On Saturday $3,000,000 was received in this way, and $1,200,000 sent out to other points by express. The present balance in Legal Tender is all sufficient, with the current daily income from the Popular Loan, to carry the New-York office far into January. It is probable that the February army payments will be made partly in the small notes of the new National Banks. Some of these have already appeared from the First National of Washington. They are made as current, as well as secure, by the terms and pledges of the Bank law, in all the business of the Treasury—other than Customs and Interest—as the ordinary greenbacks.

The business at the Stock Exchange, scarcely equal to four regular days because of the Holiday adjournments, shows a degree of steadiness in prices which may reasonably be construed as a sign of active speculation after the incoming of the New-Year. On Saturday there was a very decided firmness on the Street, and the general closing, it will be noted in the following table, was higher than on Saturday week. There is less doing than usual in Gold Coin, and what are called the *long* and *short* accounts between the speculators in the Gold Room appear to be well closed up, and the price left more to the regulation of the export demand. This demand is not on an extravagant scale, though during the light export movement of other commodities, the price is kept steady.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Coin	151¾	151⅝	Mich. Central	129¾	129⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	82⅝	82⅝
N. Y. Central	132⅝	133	Mich. Guarant'd	131⅜	131⅜
Erie	107⅜	108	Illinois Cen.	116¼	117
Erie Preferred	102¾	103	Pittsburgh	106	106¾
Hudson	128⅝	129	Fort Wayne	83⅞	83⅞
Pacific Mail	212	212	Rock Island	115¾	116⅛
Harlem	89	89	Galena	107	107⅛
Canton	33½	33½	Reading	112¾	112⅝
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛	Quicksilver	56	60⅜
Toledo	116⅜	117⅜	Cum'land Coal	43	44⅜
Northwest	46¾	47	Mariposa	35⅜	35¾

There was a quiet market for Money, owing to the comparatively light business among the Stock brokers. The Treasury office received $3,000,000 Legal Tender from the Department at Washington, and $1,307,000 on subscriptions in the Popular-Loan. The shipments of Gold were $460,000. Exchange on London 165@165¼ ₩ cent.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $8,561,504 96; including for Customs, $196,000; Payments, $6,250,730 05; Balance, $30,411,241 95.

The quarterly dividends of the Panama Company have been raised to *five per cent.*, or 20 ₩ cent. a year; the first advance dividend being made for Jan. 7.

The following bids for the City Bank Shares were made on Saturday:

New-York	115	Ocean	95
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	107
Merchants'	105	Bank of N. America	104
America	127	Hanover	105
City	150	Metropolitan	115
Marchants' Exch.	96	Continental	98¾
Seventh Ward	135	Importers' & Traders'	105½
State of New-York	103	Park	120
Commerce	103	New-York Exch.	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages':

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Illinois Cen. '75	118¾
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds of	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. first	91
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W 2ds	74½
Erie fifths, '85	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103¼	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Hudson R. bds	104½	Gal. & Chi. 6s	112
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '72	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Her. seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Har. 7s, 1866	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. C. New 1sts '62	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86¾
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	124	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Michigan S. seconds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,267,414 against $2,987,024 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,606,113 against $3,457,636 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $731,000 against $296,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,124,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year, ware published some days ago. They make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise—exclusive of $1,303,000 in Foreign Specie—

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$169,421,000
Add

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec 16	Southampton	New York
City of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans
Creole	Dec 30	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Jan 4	New York	Nassau
Cuba	Feb 1	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad 5 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M. 1 30 and 6 30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Southern States, close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
On Sundays all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as an excellent cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, boots, lard and pastry, and all kinds of preserves, jellies, &c. has the best of testimonials; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 119 Greenwich-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, in a small private family, is a good cook, washer and ironer. The best of City references. Apply at No. 214 3d-av., near 17th-st., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker; excellent laundress; willing to do general housework. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; understands all kinds of game, jellies and soups; does the coarse washing; wages $10. Call at No. 242 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 96 Bayard-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation; is a good cook; is a good baker, would assist with the washing; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 14 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK OR HOUSEWORKER.—A steady place preferred to high wages, with City reference. Call at No. 89 13th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care of children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 16 west 2d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation; is a good sewer, binders and chamberwork and the care of children. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A TIDY PROTESTant girl, from the North of Ireland, a situation as nurse; is very fond of, is kind and attentive to children, and can obtain good and reasonable references; is quick at the needle; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman, German, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 1 Grand-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a Parisian woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can give ten years' best City reference as to character and ability. Apply at DEDELLS, 367 4th-av.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, marble omidins, No. 43 6th-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWER'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouses, fruit, flowers, &c. Would make himself useful for the Winter. Address W. W., Box No. 103 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an single man, to take care of a horse and carriage, and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of large business capacity, some position in a good house; has been the financial manager of a large house; is fully competent; expectations moderate; salary at the discretion of employer. For reference, &c. address O. P. Box No. 175 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A BOY, 17 YEARS of age, in a store or office where he can make himself useful; is intelligent, honest, and industrious, and can produce excellent references. Address H. M., Box No. 185 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business; strictly temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,649, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, 15 TO 17 YEARS of age, of intelligence and kind disposition, and strictly American birth, can obtain a home in a small and highly respectable family, where she will be kindly treated and provided for; she must be entirely trustworthy, and give good references. Address Box No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—WAITERMEN AND BAR-TENDERS for restaurants, also waitermen for private families, bar-tenders, boys for stores, errand boys, coachmen, farm hands, &c. Apply at the Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK in a retail drug store; one who possesses a thorough knowledge of the business. Address, with name, age, references, &c., APOTHECARY, care of McKesson & Robbins, No. 91 Fulton-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and to assist a little with children; one who sews quickly; a French woman preferred. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 5 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SPAR TURNER and finisher. To a steady, industrious man a good workman; constant employment will be given, by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

IRON SAFE-MAKERS WANTED—AT HERRINGS' Safe Manufactory, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., Hudson and 13th-st. Good workers in iron can find steady employment.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 years old. Apply to AUSTIN, THORP & CO., No. 386 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, honest, reliable, who can write a fair hand. Apply at Methodist Office, No 114 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS—one as chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 307 4th-av.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

French China Dinner sets, $35 and upward.
French China gold bands Dinner sets, $15.
Iron Stone China Dinner sets, $22 and upward.
Iron Stone China Tea sets, $4 and upward.
Gilt and colored Dinner sets, $48 and upward.
Decorated Toilet sets, 11 pieces, $8 and upward. Also, a general assortment of glassware, cutlery, plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. We also continue to manufacture gas fixtures in great variety, which we sell at wholesale and retail. C. & T. DONALDSON, Metal-worker at one block west of Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. ROSENBERG'S, 50 Broadway, cor. Rector-pl. Fac Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

WOOD, COOKE, COOKE—PAPER HANGINGS—The newest imported Styles from the Metropolitan Gas Works, 42d-st. and North River.

H. & H. MURRAY.

WOOD & MAFFETT, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, saws, shafting, iron and wood working machinery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SUTPHEN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SUPERB JEWELRY, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

Also, some SPLENDID ARTICLES OF JEWELRY. THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MME. RACHEL, BY D. W. IVES & CO., At No. 625 Broadway, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, Dec. 22 and 23, at 11 o'clock each day.

The superb stock of diamonds and other jewelry to which we invite the especial attention of ladies and gentlemen seeking first-class and rare jewelry. Among the most notable articles are

A SUPERB DIAMOND TIARA, VALUED AT $3,000, TWO ELEGANT SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS, 3⅛ CARATS AND 2⅝ CARATS, magnificent diamond and ruby solitaire diamond ear-rings, 3 carats, two suites of diamonds and rubies, formerly THE PROPERTY OF MME. RACHEL.

A magnificent assortment of cluster rings, pins, bracelets, ruby and emerald do., beautiful watches, of French Swiss and English make, and a great variety of fine gold, coral, enamel sets, bracelets and other ornaments, sterling silver, &c. Chatelaines, chains, charms, pencil-cases, and also a large assemblage of similar goods, suitable for New-Year's presents.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ALSO, SOME ELEGANT CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, Velvet cloaks, and one SUPERB EMBROIDERED VELVET DRESS, formerly belonging to Mme. Rachel, and worn by her in "Adrienne." Cost 8,000 francs in Paris

On exhibition, and catalogues day before sale. Every facility for examination of the goods.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 39 Nassau-st., Closing sale of a large and valuable stock of high grade Wines, Liquors and Segars, to be sold to close the affairs of an insolvent concern late in the importing and jobbing business, including very old London Dock Brandies, viz.: Otard, Hennessy, Jules Robbins, Martell and old "Q" Brandies, ditto vintage octave of fine old "1825" Brandy; Duff Gordon, Pemartin, J. J. Yriarte, Widow Portilla, Tuckerman's, Cozen's and other favorite Sherries; pale, golden and brown choice old Port Wine, imported in cases, very old Madeiras, Hock, Claret and Catawba Wines, Champagnes in or out of bond. Several lines of very superior old Bourbon and and Rye Whiskeys, Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, English and Holland Gins.

Also, many lots not enumerated, all of which are positively to be sold to the highest bidder, and are fully guaranteed in every particular.

Cafe Segars ready on Saturday. No other goods admitted.

The Segars consist of a very fine assortment of Conchs, Regalia, Britannica, Varzuelas, Brevas, Cillindraticos, Prensados, &c., &c., in Rosa, Cabanas, Panch, Alburero, Espagnola, Winfield, Scott, Molet, Antiquidad, Seventh Regiment, Cabinet, Constitution, Tip-Top, Garcia, and about twenty other favorite brands.

HANAY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL paintings of the French, Dutch and French Schools. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine collection of original modern oil-painting, particularly worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others, embracing works of the following eminent European artists: E. Verboekoven, Smets, Van Saben, Carolus, Leickart, De Bruyn Verbasoven, Ball, Van Leemputton, Zacharis Notterman, Marie Tenkate, Carabain, Kruseman, Van Hammel, Robbe, David Col, De Ryck, Vanderwarden, Van Severdonck, Koek Koel, Dirwaille, and others favorably known to the art public. The above are now on exhibition, are guaranteed as represented, and will be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post office.

LARGE SALE ELEGANT FURS, OF A large manufacturer declining business.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 677 Broadway, between Spring and Houston sts. opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, a large and elegant stock of furs of every description, embracing rich sable, mink, ermine, chinchilla, stone marten and squirrel capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs. Also, robes of every description, gent's collars, gloves, &c., in great variety; children's sets, &c.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 28, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order, rich Parisian ornaments suitable for holiday presents. Also, fine French plate mantel mirror, and one first-class rosewood Piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

HANAY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-street, on TUESDAY, 29th, at 11 o'clock, fine sets pins and ear-rings, in mosaic, gold-stone, cameos and Etruscan; pins, rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, gold and silver watches, diamond pins, rings, &c.

DANL. B. BURDETT, Auctioneer

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 5th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 bbls. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Dec. 25, 1863.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. PIXley, and others whom it may concern—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Work, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*suiting the same according to description*, viz.,

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 5 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 75 a No. 6 Pen, for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respects to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating on his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether "fine" or "coarse," "fine" or "fine."

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; I will to all whom I owe twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address A. MORTON,

No. 25 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

MUSICAL.

"CHICKERING & SONS,"

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES:

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES, WAREROOMS, NO. 768 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, father and four sons, who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. WAREROOMS No. 754 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—now in twelve styles, from $50 to $400—are the best instrument of the class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to their merits. See illustrated catalogues. No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent, monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANO FOR SALE—JUST IMPORTED FROM England.—An elegant walnut-wood Secretive boudoir piano-forte, with hollow ends, carved bracket trusses, double step, fret front, repetition check lever, arm escapement hoppers, registered keys, and music stool to match. To be seen at Mr. A. RANDALL'S offices, No. 76 Cedar-st.

VOIX CELESTES, MANDOLINES, HARMONITHONES and other MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing from 14 to 24 different tunes and costing from $7 75 to $35 00. Very desirable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and a very agreeable companion for the sick room. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

PIANO TUITION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and well qualified to teach, is desirous of giving lessons, either at her own, or the residence of those wishing to learn. Particular attention bestowed upon beginners. For terms, &c., which will be moderate, address H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED

Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st and 3d-av.

PIANOS.—THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—The FISCHER PIANOS, the strongest and best pianos made, overstrung, iron frame, and all modern improvements. Wholesale and retail at reasonable prices at No. 215 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, round corners. City made, in good order. For sale low. Inquire at No 264 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A LADY HAVING A FINE PIANO WHICH she uses but little, would like to hire it out for practice at her own house. Address L. C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, NO. 541 BROADWAY, manufacturers of New Scale Piano Fortes, with iron frame, over-strung and all modern improvements, from $375 to $600, warranted for 6 years.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $85 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 264 4th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 533 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

FURS.

FURS!

FURS!!!

FURS!!!!

LADIES' FINE FURS.

GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,) No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

FURS FOR SALE.—FIRST-RATE LARGE SIZE mink cape, worth $365, can be bought for $125. Inquire at No. 43 2d-av., of Madame ALBERT.

PERSONAL.

PAUL S. BROWN, CORNER NINTH-ST. and 3d-av., respectfully calls attention to the holidays to his rich variety of ornamented plum, pound, fancy cakes, pyramids, &c. Early purchasers will find an unusually large and attractive number of cakes offered for their selection. Ornamenting, frosting, &c., done to order. Weddings and parties supplied.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF PATRICK MANNIGAN. He left New-York the 1st of June last. Any information will be thankfully received by his wife, MARY MANNIGAN, at No. 41 Rector-st.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR

AND

FASHIONABLE

FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES

WITHOUT COMPETITION,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND COLLARS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

UNION RIDING BELTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

UMBRELLAS,

WALKING CANES,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT OAITERS,

UNION DRESSES,

COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN

AND MERINO STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE,

SHETLAND FALLS

SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY FURNISHING GOODS.

PARISIAN SCARFS AND TIES.
FANCY RINGWOOD GLOVES.
Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS
Superfine Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS,
Shaker-Knit Merino and Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Shaker-Knit and English HOSIERY.
ARMY and NAVY SHIRTS.
Silk, Satin and Military Stocks.
Silk Caps, Night Shirts, Suspenders, &c.
DRESS SHIRTS and COLLARS,

At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 67 and 69 Williams-street, one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

LACE CURTAINS.

FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK.

This and the ensuing week the special attention is desired of those intending to purchase

LACE CURTAINS

at retail.

The stock has been very much enlarged and will be sold at reduced prices to close the year's business.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS

PATON & CO., No 341 BROADWAY,

Offer, during the holidays,

a very large and superior Stock of DAMASK CLOTHS and NAPKINS in SILESIA,

SCOTCH,

IRISH and

BARNSLEY GOODS,

from the most celebrated manufactures, in every size, quality and price.

We are constantly adding to our large stock of PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

NORWEGIAN

SKATING HABITS

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PARIS MADE CLOAKS,

IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH.

RUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also,

LADIES' AND MISSES'

WALKING BASQUES.

For style and finish they are unsurpassed.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE GREAT BARGAINS IN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Will continue for another week.

The Stock consists of

EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND PRICE.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

3,000 DRESSES CALICO, full lengths, fast colors.

2,000 DRESSES DELAINE, New and choice styles,

1,000 COTTON AND WOOL PLAID DRESSES, at very low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR

SHAWLS, SCARFS TIES, &c., (a few extremely elegant,) at popular prices, for the holidays.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

FELT, SILK, BEAVER, AND OTHER BONNETS, BLOOMERS, CAPS, TURBANS, &c., clearing at half last month's prices.

1,000 Boys' Felt Hats, from 10 cents each.
5,000 Boys' Turbans, at 18, 25 and 38 cents each.
100 Cases of Misses' Fashionable Felt Bloomers, at 25, 31, 38 and 44 cents each.
150 cases of Ladies' Felt Bloomers and Bonnets, at 31, 44, 56, 63 and 75 cents each, finest qualities.
Our best Beavers are marked $1, $1 50 and $2 each.
LEATHER MUFFS, LEATHER MUFFS, $2 75 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos 311 and 313½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

A. DAVIDSON'S "BOWERY CLOAK STORE," FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

HEAVY UNION BEAVER CLOAKS, only $6 50.
HEAVY UNION DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $8 50.
HEAVY ENGLISH BEAVER CLOAKS, only $10
HEAVY FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS, only $12 50.
ALSO,
WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET, only $5 and $7.
WIDE "LYONS VELVET," ALL SILK, only $12 50.
LADIES' FURTHER WAITED UPON AT
A. DAVIDSON'S
No. 261 Bowery, between Prince and Houston-sts.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING HOLIDAY SALE THIS WEEK, AT MACY'S.

The balance of our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, TOYS, GAMES, TEA SETS, DOLLS, ANIMALS, CIGAR-STANDS, &c., will be CLOSED OUT AT COST DURING ALL THIS WEEK.

NOW OPENING FOR NEW-YEAR'S ELEGANT STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, INFANT WAISTS, INFANT DRESSES, FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, &c.
JOB LOT 2,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, FOR 12c.
JOB LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK SETS, 88c., 10c., 12c. to $5.
JOB LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK FRENCH COLLARS, 48,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IONE OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., AT 3:30 hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

CLINTON HALL—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

CONCERT CHAPEL—STREET CONCERTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HAPPY MAN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn—DYING FOR LOVE—TWO BONNYCASTLES—SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

WALLACK'S—LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, fifty-four hours from Charleston Bar, with two hundred and forty discharged men, forty-four sick and sixteen rebel prisoners, captured on the rebel steamer *Cheothom*. The *Massachusetts* has on board a portion of the rebel obstructions from Charleston harbor, forwarded to Washington by Admiral Dahlgren. The *Massachusetts* brings no news. Nothing of importance had occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. There had been but little firing between the land batteries the last few days. The *Ironsides* and monitors were all lying safe at their anchorages. There was no present prospect of active operations.

By the arrival of the steamships *George Washington* and *Mississippi*, at this port Saturday, we have New-Orleans advices to the 19th inst. There was no stirring news, but affairs in Texas were very encouraging. Large numbers of the people were giving in their adhesion to the Union. Gen. WASHBURNE was moving upon Indianola and Lavacca, and would probably occupy them without resistance. It was believed that our troops would soon concentrate at San Antonio for the final attack upon MAGRUDER. The health of the troops was good.

On the morning of the 23d, a flatboat that runs between Memphis and the Arkansas shore, in the capacity of a ferry, went to Overton on a regular trip, and seeing no signs of life about the landing, landed. She had hardly touched shore, when a party of guerrillas, sixteen in number, rushed down to the landing, and commenced firing upon her passengers and crew. She was immediately pushed out, and the crew and many of the passengers pulled out their revolvers, and used them. Two bullets struck the commander of the flat, killing him instantly. A body of troops were instantly sent over, but the band of vagabonds had departed.

GENERAL NEWS

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall Dec. 16, arrived at this port Saturday. She brings the important intelligence that actual hostilities had broken out between the Republics of Ecuador and the United States of Colombia. The Ecuatorians had actually invaded Colombia, and captured the small town of Tumaco without resistance. Gen. FLORES, with the Ecuatorian army, 6,000 strong, was already in motion, and had announced his intention to attack MOSQUERA'S forces at Pasto, at once. The latter was concentrating his forces for battle, and it was thought his army would number 10,000 men. Much excitement existed in the Republics. Among the *Atlantic's* passengers is Ex-President BARRIOS and lady, of San Salvador.

On Wednesday last the President sent the following names of Brigadier-Generals to the Senate, all to be promoted to Major-Generals: Gens. David D. Birney, William T. H. Brooks, Alfred Pleasonton, John M. Schofield, Quincey A. Gillmore, A. W. Whipple, John Buford and George C. Strong. The three last named are dead. Gen. Whipple was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville. His promotion dates from that day. Gen. Buford's recent death in this city is well known. His promotion is dated on July 1, 1863, the day he distinguished himself at Gettysburgh; and Gen Strong died in New-York, from a wound received in his gallant charge upon Fort Wagner, from which day his promotion dates.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Cairo, Dec. 24, says that Capt. YOUNG, of the Seventeenth New-York (?) said to have forged land warrants ten years ago, to the amount of two millions of dollars, was arrested in Columbus, Ky., last week. A reward of twenty thousand dollars was offered at the time the deed was committed, but he remained undiscovered until recognized by an old acquaintance. Gen. SMITH telegraphed Secretary STANTON, who ordered YOUNG under close guard. He was taken to Washington last Sunday.

A Southern paper gives the following big statistics about JOHN MORGAN: "JOHN MORGAN has fought sixty-three battles, and has been successful in fifty-seven; taken 50,000 prisoners, killed and wounded 20,000, and destroyed $50,000,000 worth of property; taken 50,000 stand of small arms, 50 pieces of artillery and 20,000 horses, and traveled 12,000 miles."

A child was recently baptized in Winona having the curious name of STONEWALL JACKSON, which is visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children with a vengeance. Cannot the Copperheads be content with their own infamy, without entailing its scrofulous mementoes upon their posterity?

The British steamer *Corsica* arrived here Saturday afternoon from Havana, Dec. 19, via Nassau, N. P., Dec. 21. There is no news of any importance from either place.

There was only half a day's business done on the Stock Exchange on Saturday. Prices left off firm, and on some of the Railways advancing. Gold was a fraction lower. Money steady at 7 ₱ cent.

CANADA AND OUR REBELLION.—GERRIT SMITH has been doing the country excellent service in Montreal. He delivered an address there not long ago, in which he set forth the position of the Government with admirable clearness and justice, and demolished all the sophistries which have been dragged into the service of the rebel cause. He was interrupted constantly and very rudely, as indeed it seems to be impossible for an English or Canadian assembly to listen calmly to any speeches which do not echo their own opinions; but he replied in every instance with perfect self-command, and in the most direct and pointed manner, to his questioners. Mr. SMITH took the same ground here which he had held throughout,—insisting that the war was waged for the preservation of the Union and not for the extinction of Slavery; and that this cause was one which should command the sympathy of every intelligent lover of human rights throughout the world.

The Government of Canada seems disposed to act in a very friendly spirit toward this country. It has already given some signal proofs of its inclinations in this respect. But there is a feeling of intense and bitter hostility among the people which finds utterance through the press and in every possible form of public action.

Military Responsibility and Military Criticism.

A great deal of the public criticism, of what is sometimes sneeringly called "Washington strategy," and which has lately been reopened with fresh energy on the occasion of the publication of the report of the General-in-Chief, appears to receive a false direction from mistaken notions as to the true functions of the central military authorities. These functions are necessarily of a *general* order, comprehending the plan of the war as a whole, the indication of the grand military objectives and lines of operation, and such a distribution and marshaling of the forces as will best tend to gain the aim proposed. The practical conduct of campaigns and battles is, as a matter of equal necessity, left with the General in the field. We may say—using the terms in a sense which, though not strictly accurate, is sufficiently so for an enlarged conveyance of our meaning—that to the central military authorities belong *strategical*, and to commanders in the field *tactical* combinations.

If this distribution of the military duties and responsibilities be in accordance with sound reason, the folly and injustice of placing the blame of every disaster exclusively on the shoulders of the Washington authorities must be apparent. Neither, on the other hand, do we think they should be credited with the full measure of individual successes. The blame in the one case, and the praise in the other, belong, above all, to the individual commander who directed the successful or unsuccessful operations.

Gen. BURNSIDE is responsible for Fredericksburgh; Gen. HOOKER for Chancellorsville; to Gen. GRANT is due the credit for the campaign against Vicksburgh; to Gen. ROSECRANS belongs the credit of the strategy that regained Tennessee at a stroke and planted the Union army in Chattanooga; and if the disastrous field of Chickamauga lies in the line of that triumphal march to Chattanooga, we are bound to give him the due for *that* also.

The only consideration which enters as a disturbing element into this estimate of military responsibility, is the fact that the fortune of individual campaigns and actions may be largely influenced by the *general military policy*. This being beyond the control of the commander in the field, being, in fact, the province of the Commander-in-Chief, if it can be shown that it has, in any specific case, been of a nature to thwart, embarrass or impede the operations of the General in the field, the fact must, of course, be taken into account in the verdict passed on that General. As it is always difficult and generally impossible for the public to have accurate information on this head, it becomes proportionably hazardous to pass sweeping judgments, either on the commanders of armies or on the Administration. The conduct of the war presents, however, two cases of a recent date in regard to which there can be little difference of opinion. Few will doubt that when Gen. ROSECRANS was left to move on Chattanooga with a force of fifty thousand men, his army was quite inadequate to the task he had in hand. It was morally certain that the rebel authorities, fully cognizant of the supreme importance, both in a military and material view of the mountain region of East and South Tennessee, would—as we now know they *did*—concentrate a greatly superior force for its defence. And when it is known that while the rebels were *concentrating* thus their forces, our military authorities were *scattering* ours in subordinate if not useless expeditions in Arkansas and the trans-Mississippi region, it is difficult to avoid condemning so flagrant a violation of a cardinal maxim of war. On the other hand, when, a short time since the grand stroke of concentration was made by which four independent armies, operating on four independent lines, were united into one grand army under a single chief, and planted on a single line of operations, Washington deserves the praise of a most sound, enlarged and judicious policy. It was a distinctive act of the supreme military power; and both instances, we think, furnish representative illustrations of the influence for good or for evil which the central authorities may exercise over the conduct of the war.

A careful perusal of the elaborate report of the General-in-Chief on the military operations of the past year does not inspire the conviction that the relations between Washington and our Generals in the field are greatly out of order. In the main, we find our commanders of armies enjoying as complete freedom and independence of action as they could well desire. The objective to be reached is indeed indicated to them, for this is the distinctive function of the supreme military authority; but the mode in which it is to be reached—the lines of manœuvre, the distribution of forces, the grand, tactics to be employed—all these, we say, seem to have been left in their own hands. We find Gen. GRANT simply directed to move on Vicksburgh, and, in conjunction with Gen. BANKS, open the Mississippi; but both the original plans in which he failed, and the final bold strategy by which, crossing at Grand Gulf, abandoning for the time his base of supplies and moving on the rear of Vicksburgh, he achieved the grand end, were all his own. We find Gen. ROSECRANS instructed simply to move against the enemy; but he was not embarrassed with instructions whether it should be by front or by flank. He chose his own method. We find Gen. MEADE, when LEE was in Pennsylvania, ordered simply to give battle to LEE; but the tactical combinations, the choice of ground, the arrangement of his forces, were most properly left to himself. We mention these instances, not because it is extraordinary that they should be so, for any other conduct would be fatality, but because there has been a prevalent impression that military affairs have not been on this footing—that Gen. HALLECK, or Mr. STANTON, or the President, or whoever the public *bête noir* of the moment might be, was constantly interfering and malignantly marring the plans of our Generals, who, it has been supposed, never succeeded except when they disobeyed orders from Washington.

That relations of the kind we have just indicated between the central authorities and commanders in the field are the only proper relations, is abundantly proved by military history; and by nothing more forcibly than the ill results that have invariably come of an undue interference on the part of those in power with the combinations of the General in the field. There is nothing more pitiful than the spectacle of a MARLBOROUGH forced to modify or relinquish his cherished military plans to suit the fat wits of a Dutch States-General, of a WELLINGTON hampered at every turn by a stupid Cabinet, or of a EUGENE by the official pedantry of an Aulic Council. NAPOLEON, when compelled to remain at the Capital, and consequently to intrust the direction of campaigns to his subordinates, constantly allowed them to act according to their own plans, knowing well that thus alone could they act effectively. There is no finer example of this than is presented in MOREAU'S movement against Ulm, the details of which are given in the Emperors' *Mémoires*. NAPOLEON drew out a plan for passing the Rhine, and moving against Ulm and sent it to MOREAU. "But," says he, "Gen. MOREAU was incapable of executing or even of comprehending such a movement." Accordingly, he allowed him to adopt his own plan, which, though falling infinitely short of the boldness of the First Consul's conception, yet presented the advantage of being one which MOREAU could carry out.

If, during the present war, the relations between the Washington authorities and those intrusted with the command of our armies have not been always what they should be, it is because such defects are inherent in all popular governments when plunged into a war; and we believe we have suffered as little from this cause as commonly falls to the lot of nations. Without doubt, the ideal of military conduct is when one man is at once head of the State and commander of the army. "Why was GUSTAVUS successful in war?" SCHILLER makes WALLENSTEIN ask. "Because he was at once King and General!" Popular governments are made rather for peace than for war, and when they find themselves precipitated into that state, they necessarily are guilty of many faults and failures. It is encouraging to believe that those in power have been steadily advancing to juster action in regard to the governance of our armies and the conduct of the war. We believe our Generals have now as much freedom of action as it is right they should have. The Administration is fairly accountable for military operations as a whole, but in passing judgment on specific actions, justice demands that they shall not be charged with any greater responsibility than properly belongs to them.

Public Men and the Press.

We have published a very sharp correspondence recently had between Mr. RICHARD COBDEN and the Editor of the London *Times*, which has considerable interest beyond the circle of the parties immediately concerned. It has a bearing on the relations of the newspaper Press to public men and their public action, and serves to illustrate certain characteristics of public sentiment in this country as well as in England.

The facts of the case are briefly these: On the 24th of November Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT made speeches on the politics of the day, at Rochdale, which were reported very fully by telegraph in the *Times* of the next morning. On the 26th, the *Times* devoted an editorial to a review of these speeches, giving special attention to one portion of Mr. BRIGHT'S, in which he dwelt upon the condition of the English peasantry, and upon the effect of their not *owning* the land which they cultivated.

"I ask," said Mr. BRIGHT, "whether it is an unchangeable decree of the Most High that more than half the population of this country should live in houses of not more than five pounds' yearly value, and that their children should grow up, in comparison with those of the wealthier classes, to a great extent uncared-for and untaught? If we were fairly represented, the agricultural laborer throughout the United Kingdom would be redeemed from that poverty and serfdom which up to this time have been his lot. The system which brings vast tracts of land into the possession of one man is a curse to the country, and condemns the agricultural laborer to perpetual poverty and degradation."

The *Times* examined this paragraph critically and closely, insisting that its apparent object is to excite hostility between the laborer and the owner of the land, and to hold out to the former the idea that, if he had his rights the land which he tilled would be his own. The comment of the *Times*, which is sharp, but strictly confined to the subject and free from personality, closes thus:

"This language, so often repeated, and so calculated to excite discontent among the poor and half-informed, has really only one intelligible meaning: 'Reduce the electoral franchise, for when you have done so you will obtain an Assembly which will seize on the estates of the proprietors of land and divide them gratuitously among the poor.' *If this be not the true interpretation of these appeals to legislation, Messrs. Cobden and Bright should lose no time in disavowing it, and in pointing out some means of dividing land among the poor by law other than by the confiscation of the property of its proprietors.* If they do mean this, they have not done much toward forwarding the success of the cause of which they are the advocates. It may be right to reduce the franchise, but certainly not as a step to spoliation."

On the 27th, the *Times* devoted another editorial to Mr. COBDEN'S remarks on the same subject, seeking to prove that they had precisely the same object and tendency, and severely censuring Mr. COBDEN for thus endeavoring to throw one more bone of contention between the laboring population and the land-owners of England.

Of neither of these articles did either Mr. COBDEN or Mr. BRIGHT take any notice. On the 3d of December—a week afterward—in the course of an article on the proposed European Congress, the *Times* remarks that a small State naturally looked upon any attempt to reconstruct the map of Europe, "with something of that satisfaction with which the poor might regard Mr. BRIGHT'S proposition for a division among them of the lands of the rich." The next day Mr. COBDEN addressed to the editor of the *Times* the letter which we published on Friday last, in which, after speaking of this allusion to Mr. BRIGHT as a "gratuitous falsehood," a "foul libel," a "gross literary outrage," &c., he proceeds to denounce the general style and tone of the *Times*, to charge it with habitual disregard of principle, and to insist that every public man who is assailed in its columns should deal directly and personally with the editor or writer, and not with the journal itself. This letter the editor of the *Times* declined to publish, assigning his reasons in a letter to Mr. COBDEN, who wrote a reply, which we copied yesterday.

The editor of the *Times* urges that if he misunderstood the purpose and tendency of the remarks of Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT, those gentlemen should have corrected him at the time, instead of waiting a week and then pouncing upon a merely incidental allusion to the subject. Mr. COBDEN replies that he never takes or reads the *Times*, did not see the articles referred to, and only met the sentence which he did reply to by accident. But certainly, if he was going to comment upon the treatment of that particular subject by the *Times*, he ought to have read the whole of that comment. If that single sentence was all the *Times* had said on the subject, it might perhaps have been justly chargeable with flippant and reckless injustice; but the fact that it had carefully and elaborately canvassed the subject before, was entitled to great weight, and could not have been justly ignored by Mr. COBDEN. His plea that he had not read it, is scarcely sufficient; it is, in fact, a confession that he had not taken pains to qualify himself for the critical office he had undertaken to fill.

Still, less, in our judgment, is Mr. COBDEN justifiable for the personal and denunciatory tone of his letter. He had a perfect right to remonstrate against the misconstruction of his words,—to point out in what respects he had been misunderstood, and to censure, as severely as possible, the journal guilty of the injustice. But he had no right to make it a matter for personally assailing either the editor of the *Times* or the supposed writer of the obnoxious article. He greatly weakened his own case by so doing.

There are a great many public men in this country who are quite in the habit of dealing with the Press very much after the manner of Mr. COBDEN. They think a sweeping denunciation of the editor a sufficient answer to any comments of a newspaper upon their public conduct, and always assume that any censure of their opinions or action must proceed from some special malignity, or have some personal and unprincipled motive. We are far from admiring the general tone and temper of the London *Times*, but, in this controversy with Mr. COBDEN, we think it was essentially in the right.

The Late Prize-Fight in England.

It is all very well for newspapers to publish full details of prize-fights, and then read the public long moral homilies on the shocking taste which requires the publication of such demoralizing literature. And it is, perhaps, quite natural that they should seek excuses or palliations for what they regard as a grave public evil. One writer thinks that the interest in these fights is due to the admiration felt for the self-denial which leads prize-fighters to submit to the long and severe training which these contests require. Another finds his explanation in the universal applause which *pluck* extorts whenever shown.

There is some truth, perhaps, in all these excuses, but they are superficial and very inadequate. It is quite useless to shut our eyes to the fact that there is an element in human nature which craves *excitement*, and which finds it in witnessing or reading about prize fights, just as it does in battles, thrilling accidents, sensation novels, melodramatic plays, combats of wild beasts, or anything else of this kind. It is this appetite which all men share to a greater or less degree, and which demands satisfaction in some way. Education and culture may modify and soften, but they cannot wholly extirpate it. They may bring it largely under the control of the reason, just as they do all the other animal appetites of our nature, but they cannot root it wholly and entirely out of the human heart. It would be much more rational, doubtless, for men to read a profound moral discourse or a discussion of some abstract point of philosophy, with a keener relish than the story of some hair-breadth escapes, or some thrilling and mysterious murder; but this is a point of culture that comparatively few ever reach.

This craving for excitement is a pest of human nature; but still the question remains why it should satisfy itself in such different ways in different lands. How happens it that the prize ring is an institution known only to Great Britain among all the nations of Europe? The French are the most sensation-loving of all the people of the old World, but they gratify this propensity by splendid shows, and not by bloody sports. If we impute the confinement of the prize ring to England to the admitted fact that the lower orders of Englishmen are the most ignorant, and the coarsest, and the most brutal of all the populations of Europe, the other fact meets us that it is not this part of the British people, alone, who support the ring. Noble Lords and members of the House of Commons, and men of standing in professional life, were not only present at the late fight, but staked heavy sums on its issue. This patronage and participation of the higher classes is in fact the most remarkable feature of these exhibitions.

We here in America have prize fights; but no respectable man ever thinks of promoting them, or even being present at them. The member of Congress, or public officer, or the lawyer in good standing, who should venture to take any part, immediate or remote, in such doings, would be forever disgraced. Public opinion well sustains the law against these barbarous sports; and the officers of the law are ever ready, on the least suspicion, to move promptly to prevent them. It would be almost an impossibility for such a fight as this of HEENAN and KING, bruited so long in advance, to come off in the State of New-York or any other Northern State. It would be broken up by the arrests of principals and accomplices long before the first blow was struck. England prides herself upon the superiority of her police regulations, and of her promptitude in vindicating the law, and yet a thousand persons take a special train from London, make their prize-ring in a thickly-populated district, on an eminence, too, that can be seen for miles in every direction, and deliberately prepare for the fight, and put it through all its stages, without the slightest official interference in any shape. This can be attributed to nothing else than to a very lax condition of public sentiment in England, so far as prize-fights are concerned.

It is not a favorable token of British civilization. The London *Times*, and all the other journals which, as the caterers of the public appetite, have felt themselves compelled to describe all the details and accessories of the contest with the most graphic diction, are yet obliged to characterize such a set-to of two human beings as an utterly brutal and disgraceful spectacle. By their own showing, then, there must be something particularly bad in British blood to generate and keep alive such a taste. Until this is remedied, it would be well for them to arrogate less concerning the superiority of British civilization.

Negro Equality in the South.

We notice, in our latest intelligence from New-Orleans, that a Free State Convention has recently been held in Louisiana, at which a delegation of *colored* men were admitted to seats. Who called this Convention, and who composed it, we are not aware: nor have we any distinct statement of the precise object of its deliberations. It is quite safe to assume, however, that neither its members nor their constituents have been for any very long time citizens of Louisiana. They are probably men from the North, whom the tide of war has drifted into that State either as political speculators, or as social missionaries, and who deem the present a fitting opportunity for reforming the institutions of the South upon their own models. We infer from this brief statement of their action in convention, that they regard colored men as on a footing of equality, in all respects, with the whites, and that they intend to make the practical recognition of this equality the corner-stone of that new social edifice which they aim to erect in the Southern States.

We do not believe they will succeed; and we greatly fear that, like many other extremists, they will seriously injure the cause they profess to serve. They will certainly throw fresh obstacles in the path of the Government, and postpone, if not wholly defeat, the conclusion of peace and the restoration of the Union. President LINCOLN'S Proclamation, providing for the return to the Union of any rebel State *one-tenth* of whose voters shall take the prescribed oath of allegiance, also provides that the qualifications of these voters shall be determined by "*the election law of the State existing immediately before the passage of the so-called ordinance of secession.*" This, it will be seen, renders it impossible for negroes to take any part in the proceedings for restoring a rebel State to the Union. They are not voters, and cannot be recognized as such. If admitted, therefore, as delegates to conventions, they represent no constituency, and any action they may take is not binding upon any portion of the community.

But the whole project of making voters at once out of the infranchised slaves of the South, seems to us very short-sighted and certain to end in disastrous failure. It involves the necessity of revolutionizing both sections of the Union,—for the great mass of the people of the North are by no means ready for such a movement, and in the South it can only arouse the most intense and bitter hostility. There is, doubtless, great plausibility in the plea that if negroes fight in the ranks to defend the country, they ought to be allowed the privilege of taking part in its government. But the argument does not cover the whole case. None but citizens are allowed to vote, and there are a great many soldiers in the army, both white and black, who are not citizens, and who, therefore, cannot vote. If it is desired to make every man who fights, a citizen, as a reward for his patriotic services, that may do very well. It may be at once just and wise. But this is a very different thing from giving the negroes of the South, as a class, the right of voting. That is a point to which the President has not thought of going, and one, we are confident, which cannot be wisely proposed for some time to come.

We must not shut our eyes to the fact that if we are to restore the Union at all, we must do it with the assent and cooperation of the great body of the people in the rebel States. The leaders of the rebellion—those who have been most active and influential in bringing upon the country the horrors of war—are excluded from future control over the politics of the South. Their assent to peace is neither expected nor desired. But the great mass of the Southern people—those who have been deceived and duped into the rebellion, but who have no interest and no ambition hostile to the Federal Union and Constitution, must become again their friends. They must be converted, whether by the sharp discipline of the war they have passed through, or by the magnanimity of the Federal Government, or by a rational conviction of their duty and interest, into true and loyal citizens of the United States, and when that is done, there will be little difficulty in restoring the Union. But the course taken by this "Free State Convention" in Louisiana is not calculated to bring about that result. These men were driven into rebellion by the false clamor of negro equality; they are not likely to be reclaimed by its reality. They may be reconciled to emancipation, but it is too much to expect that they will at once assent to the elevation of the negro to the same political level with themselves.

Those Northern men who have gone South will do well not to push matters too far or too fast. They run the risk of creating a reaction here at the North, which will destroy better schemes than their own, and give prodigious strength everywhere to the rebellion. There is scarcely a Northern State which is even yet quite ready for the recognition of negro equality:—it is worse than folly to expect to push the South ahead of us in that direction.

AMUSEMENTS.

The weather was propitious for Mr. MAERTZER'S matinée on Saturday, and the house was handsomely filled with a surging and ever-shifting sea of crinoline, bonnets and feathers. MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" was played, and several persons—mostly from the country—listened to it. The cast was unexceptionable, especially of the female rôles. Mr. MAERTZER presided in the orchestra, and everything under that gentleman's able direction passed off to the complete satisfaction of the audience. To-night PETRELLA'S very successful and popular opera of "Ione" will be given. It is the last night but one of Mr. MAERTZER'S season. Holiday people should remember that fact.

The tenth popular matinée of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS took place at Irving Hall on Saturday afternoon. The programme, in a high musical point of view, was unexceptionable. A better one has rarely been offered by the Philharmonic Society. But the question suggests itself naturally—was it not too good for an entertainment professedly popular in its character? Mr. THOMAS in these matinées is endeavoring, with great skill and some success to do a good work. But we would warn him against the danger of making them too classical. The overture to "Struensee," by MEYERBEER, and the "Introduction to Lohengrin," by WAGNER, are not strictly speaking classical. But on the other hand they are not in any way popular, except with those who are classical in their tastes. With the heartiest appreciation of Mr. THOMAS' efforts, and the greatest desire to see him succeed, we must say that material of a lighter character would be more appropriate for a morning concert attended mostly by ladies. Turning to the programme we find that there were but two light pieces for the orchestra—both of them, as it happened, by Mr. CHARLES FAADEL—a polka and a quadrille. These, in themselves, were excellent. Mr. FAADEL is the best composer of dance music in the country, his themes are always *piquante*, his harmonies are fresh and varied, his culminations—even in small piano-forte trifles—effective, emphatic and interesting. But why both pieces by Mr. FAADEL? It seems to us that some other dance composer should have been introduced, if only for the sake of "showing off" this talented resident composer to advantage. Mr. THOMAS' position as a conductor of the highest kind of music is no longer in jeopardy. He can afford—like Mr. BERGMANN—to gratify the common desire for something light. It seems to us, too, that in these entertainments—and we speak only for their good and in the hope that they may be long continued—there is an undue prominence given to vocal music. It is to be sure of the very best kind, but vocal music, even of the very best kind, can always be heard in New-York, whilst orchestral music—except of that poor sort which the theatres supply—is singularly scarce. The classical feature of a popular concert should begin and end with the symphony; after that, let overtures, dance music, and operatic selections, played with the greatest clearness and absolute spirit. Taken from another point of view, the programme on Saturday was excellent. BEETHOVEN'S immortal symphony in C minor (No. 5) was played deliciously. MEYERBEER'S "Struensee" overture—quaint and luscious—left nothing in the way of execution to be desired. For this and the second movement of the "Harold" symphony by BERLIOZ, the orchestra was liberally re-encored—numbering upward of fifty players. Mr. THOMAS is entitled to the credit of having introduced this work in the public. We must now award him the additional credit of playing a single movement from it. The classic theory is that a symphony cannot be played in sections—that the whole work must be played or none. Mr. THOMAS has acted boldly and judiciously in throwing this old fogyism overboard. There is no internal reason why any one movement of any known symphony should not be played in a detached form. The success of the "Harold" experiment will, we trust, lead to its repetition. WAGNER'S "Introduction to the third act of Lohengrin," with its wearisome Bridesmaid's chorus, and its truly grand peroration, was the last instrumental item. The *tempo*, it seemed to us, was rather fast, and impaired the brass vehemencies which the composer has introduced with such prodigious effect. Mr. CHAS. FAADEL'S sparkling Christmas Polka was played with spirit, and subsequently a new Quadrille, on melodies from "Faust," by the same composer. The latter is a very brilliant and happy molding of some of GOUNOD'S best themes. It was excellently instrumented, and deserved the *encore* which was *not* conceded to it. Mr. S. B. MILLS (piano) played an admirable polonaise, by himself, and a fantasie, by LISZT, on "Somnambula"—both with the greatest ability and the grandest effect. The vocalists, and we can only name them, for they were alike good—were Mlle. BORCHARD, Mr. CASTLE and Mr. CAMPBELL. Signor ABELLA played the accompaniments. The attendance was good.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S promised performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, did not take place. Herr HIMMER was indisposed—to sing. The gentleman is new to this country, and probably does not understand that there is danger in disappointing the public. There were, no doubt, excellent reasons for declining to sing, but these reasons should have been urged when the announcement was first made—not on the evening of the actual performance. Herr HIMMER has to be told that an alternative presented to a manager at the last moment *may* be a sharp way of collecting money, but it is unquestionably a very silly mode of winning popularity. An artist who permits his name to be used in an advertisement, is not justified in disappointing the public, whatever may be his private grievances. He must sing, or receive a merited rebuke for declining to do so.

The habitués of WALLACK'S Theatre will be sorry to hear that one of their greatest favorites, Miss MARY GANNON, has been seriously unwell for several days. Her part in "Married Life" (*Mrs. Younghusband*) had to be sustained on Christmas night by Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, who threw into it a charming air of naturalness, and not only rescued the management from a dilemma, but delighted an audience that was literally overflowing in numbers. We are glad to hear that Miss GANNON is sufficiently recovered to make her *rentrée* to-morrow evening.

There will be a grand Concert at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Tuesday) night. It is given under the auspices of the 22d Regiment. The artists are Mad'e D'ANGRI, Mrs. VAN ZANT, Signor CENTEMERI and Signor ABELLA. The band of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. HELMSMULLER, will also perform.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: at Wallack's the "Love Chase;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at the Olympic, a new four-act drama called "Camilla's Husband," at Niblo's Garden, (Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS,) "Shandy McGuire," "In and Out of Place," and the "Happy Man;" at Barnum's Museum, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," at the Theatre Francais, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, "La Dame de S. Tropez."

The mammoth stereoscopticon is still on exhibition at Hope Chapel. A pleasant and instructive evening may always be passed there.

From Kentucky.

VOLUNTEERING—OPINION ON THE $300 CLAUSE—LUCIEN ANDERSON SUSTAINED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863.

Kentucky is reported to have 119,577 enrolled militia, and to have sent to the U. S. Army 49,768; 38 counties, with an enrolled militia of 41,086, sent 28,741. Monroe, on the south border, with 704 enrolled, furnished 613 three years' and 188 one year volunteers. Kentucky's quota (about 12,000) is being raised from the 72 delinquent counties. Kentucky will soon be reimbursed for the balance ($730,390) in her favor against the United States for military services. The Government will continue to treat Kentucky right. Let Kentucky in turn do her whole duty to the Government.

Despite the action of the House, popular opinion here seems to favor the retention of the $300 clause, so as to keep down the price of substitutes and enable those of the middle and poorer classes, who cannot conveniently enlist, to furnish commutation enough to the Government to procure substitutes.

The House adopted the Senate resolution requesting the draft postponement till returns of Kentucky troops furnished the Government be corrected.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Frankfort correspondent writes: "A majority of the members from Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON's district have signed a statement that his cooperation with the Republicans, and his vote for COLFAX is not inconsistent with his principles and professions *at home*, and will meet the approval of his constituents." PONTIAC.

Quota Filled.

WEST CORNWALL, Conn., Sunday Dec. 27.

Cornwall has filled her quota of twenty-five men by volunteers raised in the town without the assistance of any substitute brokers. She may be considered the banner town.

NEW-JERSEY.

INCREASE OF BOUNTY IN JERSEY CITY.—A special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was called on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the raising of the bounty to $350, the sum now paid in Newark. It was stated that by increasing the county to the above-named sum, the balance of the quota could be raised from New-Jersey regiments now in the field in the course of a week. A resolution was accordingly adopted making the sum to be paid hereafter $350, and agents will be dispatched to the army with authority to recruit men.

LARGE HAUL OF STOLEN GOODS.—A man named JOHN W. WIER, residing at South Bergen, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, charged with having in his possession over $1,000 worth of stolen property, the proceeds of a large number of robberies. The property consisted of grocerine, furniture, dry goods, weaving apparel, &c. In all, some three wagon loads. About a dozen dealers in Jersey City have identified property, but there yet remains a large amount at the Station-house unclaimed.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. E. A. STEVENS has disposed of the Hoboken branch of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Company, with over 13 acres of land. This land covers about 156 lots, and the price per lot is $2,200. Also, for land under water, $71,850. Total for land and water, $618,894.

THE ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY BY CORNWALL.—Some of the statements in the New-York papers about the robbery of Treasury notes by CORNWALL are extravagant. One paper states that the amount of money taken by him will amount to over one hundred thousand. We learn to-day that it will not exceed forty thousand, nearly all of which was promptly restored by CORNWALL who had it in his trunk at his house. Upon CORNWALL's guilt being made certain, he was invited into a room where there were four officers of the Treasury, one of whom, Mr. CUTTENDEN, the Register, plainly told him what had been discovered, and advised him to state the whole truth.

For some minutes CORNWALL was so overcome that he could not speak. Finally, without denying the charge, he consented to go to his house with the Register and Solicitor, and give them all the satisfaction in his power. Instead of expressing a desire to see his wife, as one published account states, upon arriving at his house he purposely avoided her, and went to an upper room and opened a trunk, and, turning to the gentlemen who accompanied him, said "There is the total amount of all I have taken from the Treasury, and a little over of my own honest earnings."

The property thus pointed out was mostly in five-twenties, which CORNWALL has procured from time to time at several banks with the stolen Treasury notes. The party carefully packed up the discovered property, and with CORNWALL returned to the Treasury building. He has been in custody ever since.

The statement that he has been guilty of extravagancies in his house and toward his family has proven entirely false by the investigation. His mode of living has been studiously the reverse of extravagance. The officers of the Treasury are satisfied that his family have been ignorant of this unfortunate transaction. CORNWALL will be duly examined and tried in the civil Courts of the District.—*Washington Republican, 26th.*

Bronchitis, Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple and elegant form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances, held in general esteem, among physicians, in the treatment of Bronchial affections."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

Safe and Sure.

Rev D. R. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill., says in a letter "I can add my testimony to the efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and say that I have great confidence in them, and would recommend them to my friends and the public."

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war, this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System, for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety, showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it, and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

The palaces of Europe have yet to derive a new charm from an American production. No perfumer to royalty has ever produced an odor for the handkerchief that deserves to be named in the same year with PHALON & SON'S sense-delighting extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. PHALON & SON, No. 577 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gifts for the Holidays,
No. 500 Broadway.
Elegant novelties in Porcelain Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel Boxes, Jardinieres,
Parian Groups and Statuettes,
Bohemian and Crystal Ware,
Wax Flowers,
Unique Paris Fancy Goods,
Also, Decorated Dining Services, Tea Sets, Tete-a-tetes, etc. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel

Dyspepsia and Fits!—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of one stamp to prepay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Fremont-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELDING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

The Sudden Changes of Weather

We are now experiencing render this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of Pulmonary Disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness are speedily cured by this standard remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."

Give one to your washwoman.

It will not only save HER time and strength, but will preserve YOUR clothes.

The water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned,

BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING AND CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.

Cotton is expensive.

Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.

"Time is Money."

Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time

And none free of expense.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Everybody Can Skate at Once upon Dutton's SHELL GROOVE SKATES.

They avoid all straining of the ankles. They impart the art of graceful and easy skating immediately. The patent fastening without buckles is the best. Can be put on and taken off in a moment. These are the only true LADIES' SKATES.

For sale at Walton's, No. 67 Warren-st.; Tiffeny's, No. 552 Broadway; Phineas Smith's, No. 414 Broadway; O. M. Vail's, No. 447 Broadway, and by some dealers generally. Manufactured by Dutton Shell Groove Skate Company, Utica, N. Y.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Celestes, Harmonichones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

Look out for Counterfeits!—Not only of bank bills, but everything truly valuable. We understand that even the indispensable articles known as "Family Dye Colors" are no exception to this rule. The imitations, like all counterfeits, are utterly worthless. Remember that HOWE & STEVENS' Family Dye Colors are the original, the only valuable and useful thing of the kind.

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER.
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.
The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown; Instaneous, Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods stores. Inimitable Hair Cutting in styles to suit at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $6 to $15. Pants $2 to $5.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

An Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior to the Craig Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 235 Broadway, second floor, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

BODINE—CHESTERMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, at the residence of the bride's father, MORDAUNT BODINE, of Ravenswood, L. I., and CARRIE C., daughter of George Chesterman, of this City.

BAILEY—LYON.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, FESTUS C. BAILEY, of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., and TAMAR, daughter of J. D. Lyon, Esq.

CURTIN—HOWEY.—On Friday, Dec. 25, at Essex, Conn., by Rev. E. M. Gallup, Mr. JAMES T. CURTIN, of New-York, and MARY E. HOWEY, daughter of Capt. H. R. Howey, of the former place. No cards.

ELLIS—ELLISON.—In Philadelphia, by Hon. Alexander Henry, on the morning of the 17th inst., Dr. GEORGE W. ELLIS and MARGARET, youngest daughter of John B. ELLISON, all of that city.

JAMES—WEBB.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Mr. Luquer, Mr. MORRIS JAMES and Miss JANE WEBB, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

CHAPIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, of consumption, HUNNEWELL CHAPIN, in the 61st year of his age. His remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn.

CHAPELL.—In New-London, Conn., on Sunday morning, Dec. 27, DAVID WETMORE, son of Richard and Cornelia W. Chapell.

CASE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 24, Thankful C. Smith, wife of Joseph S. Case, in the 38th year of her age. ☞ Fulton County papers please copy.

COOK.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, after a protracted illness, Mr. JOHN COOK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. George's Society, also the members of Columbia Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., and of Mount Hebron Encampment, No. 1, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

FAULKNER.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, infant son of H. D. and Nannie J. Faulkner, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 East 39th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FEYATT.—In Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, HORATIO N. FEYATT, aged 52 years.

Funeral at Christ's Church, Belleville, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAGAR.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, WILLIAM HAGAR, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 1½ o'clock.

LODD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, NATHANIEL LODD, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 123 Henry-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—In this City, at the house of J. M. Seaman, No. 10 East 12th-st., on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, CHARLES H. MOTT, aged 35 years.

McBRIDE.—On Friday evening, Dec. 25, HANNAH, widow of James McBride, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock.

O'KEEFE.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, of consumption, JOHN O'KEEFE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 174 West 50th-st. His remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, 59th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

PAINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 5 o'clock A. M., THATCHER TAYLOR PAINE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PELL.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Dec. 25, F. MESSARAN PELL, son of John B. and Susan A. Pell, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. A train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, for Passaic, at 11¾ o'clock.

ROBBINS.—In Babylon, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 27, WALTER W. ROBBINS, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, HENRY BARCLAY ROBINSON, only son of the late Morris Robinson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, without further invitation, at St Thomas' Church, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, at 9½ o'clock.

SALISBURY.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, Dec. 25, HENRY SALISBURY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SEWELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Sewell.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.

SHELTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, Rev. GEO. A. SHELTON, Rector of St. James Church, Newtown, L. I., in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The boat, connecting with the cars, leaves James-slip at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOUPET.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Dec. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, HENRIETTA, wife of Francis C. Toupet.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 M. boat from New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
KENTUCKY, CLASS 660.—Dec. 26, 1863.
71, 58, 49, 17, 25, 24, 13, 35, 4, 16, 51, 27.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 759—Dec. 26, 1863.
52, 32, 53, 12, 41, 66, 65, 37, 64, 38, 15, 72, 54.
CLASS 760—Dec. 26, 1863.
66, 18, 1, 52, 26, 8, 51, 43, 72, 20, 78, 45, 11, 23.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE
LIST OF GOODS.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES,
of which we have a most splendid assortment
MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS-
Malachite and plain Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Coupes, Bronze Figures and Groups, Parian Statuary and Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, &c.
BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS.
Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
TABLE WARE.
Ivory and Pearl Cutlery, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergues, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.
FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.
Dinner Sets, plain and decorated, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, Decanters, Coblets, Wines, Punch-bowls, &c.
Also, our usual fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome

ELEGANT
SCARFS AND NECK-TIES,
NEW STYLES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York,
Two doors from Fulton-st.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 67 Liberty-st
Importers and Dealers

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.,
for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED GOODS
1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, ALL SIZES, STYLES AND QUALITIES.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
TOOL-CHESTS COMPLETE, from $2 50 to $25.
BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.
My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most stylish, fashionable and desirable ever offered in this city.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
which for good taste in design are unequaled.
All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS
The first to give a WARM RECEPTION on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, the others for those who thirst for a COOLING DRAUGHT
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Sterling-slip, foot of John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
RETAILED
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
BY
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., N. Y.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

TABLE CUTLERY.
Fine English steel and plated table cutlery, with pearl, ivory, plated and silver handles. Also, elegant sets in cases, complete. WM. J. MILLER, No. 12 Maiden-Lane.

PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES.
GROUPS AND BUSTS.
CHOICE SUBJECTS, $10 to $100.
WM. J. MILLER, NO 12 MAIDEN-LANE.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS A SET. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do., $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLING'S, No. 207 Centre-st., sign of the Golden Elephant.

A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES FOR SALE.—Price $4, for the year 1863. Address a note to SAM HOBSON, No. 83 Henry-st., New York City.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful, it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT NOON TO-DAY,
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
FOR
JANUARY 9, 1864,
CONTAINING
DARLEY'S MILITARY PICTURE,
ENTITLED
"A REBEL RAID."

This work of art is the happiest attempt to illustrate the dangers and sufferings of Union families in the South that has yet been produced in the form of an engraving. The guerrillas have just made their onslaught upon a Union homestead, which has been given to the flam The head of the household is wounded in the foreground, the women and children distractedly imploring mercy, and the rebel brigands are engaged in their fiendish work of intimidation, rapine and plunder. Nothing can be finer than the groupings and the attitudes. The Engraving is a masterpiece, both in design and execution, and will be published in the GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF AMERICA, at the insignificant price of FIVE CENTS A COPY.

GREAT WAR ENGRAVING
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
OF
JANUARY 9, 1864,
READY AT NOON TO-DAY.
DARLEY'S STRIKING PICTURE
OF
"A REBEL RAID,"
embellishes the NEW-YORK MERCURY of the 9th of January. The design was executed by this distinguished draughtsman, expressly for the GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF THE UNION, and the Engraving is, beyond all doubt, the MOST SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF A MILITARY SCENE that has ever appeared in an American publication. The picture covers an entire side of the NEW-YORK MERCURY, and embraces a group of ten figures, whose attitudes and faces are wonderfully expressive.

PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS A COPY.

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN AND REFLECTOR

Is the second oldest Religious Journal in America, and has long stood in the front rank of its cotemporaries. Its Editorial Staff, composed of
TWO OFFICE EDITORS AND FOUR ASSISTANTS,
enable its conductors to bestow great care and labor upon its columns, and thus to make it unequaled by papers of its class in New-England, in the quality, range and variety of its contents. Its Stated Contributors include such names as
Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.
Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.
Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D.
Rev. BARON STOW, D. D.
Rev. A. N. ARNOLD, D. D.
C. C. HAZEWELL, Esq.
Dr. A. A. GOULD.
C. C. COFFIN, Esq.
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Among its special announcements for 1864, are
A series of papers by Dr. WAYLAND, on The Present Position and Needs of the Baptist Denomination.
A series by Dr. WILLIAMS, on The Relations of the Current Skepticism to Popular Literature and Social Life.
Sketches of Living American Statesmen, by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Sketches of Negro Life in the South, by a distinguished Southern Clergyman.
Pictures of Southern Life, taken from personal observation, by C. C. COFFIN, Esq.
Portraits of Boston Clergymen, by a brilliant anonymous critic.
Elaborate Critical Reviews of new and important books.
Original Tales, for Family Reading.
War and Local Correspondence.
Contributions are also expected from writers of high reputation and excellence in England and France, with whom negotiations are now pending.
The WATCHMAN has long had a reputation as a Family Religious Paper, surpassed by none, and it will maintain the same care in the Variety and Richness of its Selections, the ability of its Original Tales, and the freshness of its Incidents from Life, which have given it such a charm for the fireside.
Its cheapness, $2 per annum, brings it within the reach of every family. Address,
FORD, OLMSTEAD & CO.,
No. 22 School-st., Boston.

BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE BOOKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE MAGNET STORIES,
for Summer Days and Winter Nights. Second series. By the author of "Trap to catch a Sunbeam," "Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 88 cents.
IMPULSE AND PRINCIPLE, and Other Stories. 88 cents.
AUNT CARRIE'S RHYMES FOR CHILDREN. 50 cents.
BARBAULD'S LESSONS AND HYMNS FOR CHILDREN. 63 cents.
BIBLE STORIES IN VERSE, for the Little Ones at Home. 88 cents.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. A new edition. $1.
PHILIP GRAY

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Mergnn, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport, this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 181 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 31 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions now open for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COUPONS SOLD and PAID.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Accounts open with the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President
JAMES CONSERLY, Cashier

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and Canada

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase of Stocks, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of which the coupons of each were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive; 102 to 151, inclusive; 201 to 250, inclusive; 302 to 351, inclusive; 402 to 451, inclusive; 502 to 551, inclusive; 602 to 651, inclusive; 702 to 751, inclusive; 802 to 851, inclusive; 902 to 951, inclusive; 1002 to 1051, inclusive; 1102 to 1151, inclusive; 1202 to 1251, inclusive; 1302 to 1351, inclusive; 1402 to 1451, inclusive; 1502 to 1551, inclusive; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold on the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of interest after that date. The above Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of exemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan R. Co's Mortgage Bonds are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed P. Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America, on the 1st prox., and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the first day of January next, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall have to be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
[illegible] CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTER[illegible] CHECKS
U. S. QUARTERMASTER [illegible] AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO 38 WALL ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1861.
U. S. 7 30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 56 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and order of sale to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the door of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, [illegible],000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cert.	Amount.	No. of Cert.	Amount.	No. of Cert.	Amount.
170	$5,000	1,050	$2,000	1267	$5,000
1288	4,000	1,052	5,000	1295	1,000
1288	2,000	1,457	3,000	1,561	1,000
1276	4,000	1,952	7,000	1,562	5,000
1,524	2,000	1,199	1,000	1,717	1,000
1,704	10,000	1,925	5,000	1,872	1,000
1,910	7,000	1,891	1,000	1,912	5,000
1,946	5,000				
Total					

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given; but in no event of either bid or sale will any certificate be struck off and sold by more than two hundred dollars at the par value thereof, with the accrued interest, if any, to the day of purchase, which order and sale of the said certificates will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which order and sale of the said certificates will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred by the laws of Indiana recorded, and new certificates issued in lieu of the same transferred.

Dec 4, 1863. H. L. ROBY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States. District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Collins, vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, county of Marion and state of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made in the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the county of Howard, to Kokomo, in said county of Howard, and the Logansport, Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Logansport, Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, as now located and constructed, and as proposed to be located and constructed, on the 5th day of March, 1850, or now in use for the purposes of the track to the whole width as [illegible] that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, buildings, turn-outs, cars, tools, materials, and everything else thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the franchises of the said Company, and also all the lands, rents and income that are or may hereafter accrue from the said railroad, extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the connection thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo, Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Lake Erie and Indianapolis Railroad Company not [illegible] pertaining to the same, and appurtenant thereto.

The terms and points of sale property will be as follows, for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the said estate of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from any valuation and advertisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to Jame Wilson, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the Bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $85,731 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1856, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $97,527, which judgment has been assigned to Francis S. Lieber. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Ford, Attorneys for complainant

Nov 13, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ..... £500,000. Reserved fund. ..... £100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE BARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-Sheriff.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan.	Manilla,
Manila,	Batavia,	Banka.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed at a meeting of the Corporators of the International Fire Insurance Company, held on the 24th day of November ult., hereby give notice that the amount of each subscription to the Capital Stock of said Insurance Company is required to be paid on MONDAY, the 28th day of December inst., at the office of HOWES & MACY, No. 32 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
CHARLES A. MACY,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
EBEN SUTTON, } Commissioners.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of stockholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DILLIHAY & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. A. WESTBROOK, 49 Nassau-st

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 35½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board, but no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed I. reserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America, on the first prox., and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the first day of January next, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent for the current six months, free from government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

W. L. L. JENKINS, Cashier

NEW-YORK, December [illegible].

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, free from Government tax, on the preferred stock, payable on the 20th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December inst.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KERR, MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, and upon books by Messrs. THAYER & BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both inclusive.

CHRISTOPHER AVERILL, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Three and a Half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable in cash, at any time after the 10th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst. The Dividend will be payable to Messrs. Swenson, Sperry & Co., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, and to the Dubuque Stockholders, at the Treasurer's office in Dubuque.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 31, and reopened on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

EDWARD STIMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th December until the morning of the 5th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer

THE PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent from the profits of the current six months, and an extra dividend of Six (6) per cent, free from government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1864.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., to the 2d prox., inclusive.

J. J. WORTH, Cashier

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

A Dividend of Four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, without tax.

An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the 8th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND. THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on demand. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 31st inst., inclusive.

C. F. SCHREINER, Cashier

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., on the 16th inst., a dividend of four and one-half per cent on preferred, and four per cent on common stock was declared and payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 74 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 23d inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 23d inst., inclusive.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 1ON BROAD WAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent, payable on and after the 1st of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d prox., inclusive.

By order, GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of the Bank is of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th inst. until the 2d proximo.

By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent, and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. R. COX, Cashier

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CT. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that day.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax

Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—15TH DIVIDEND.—At the Board of Directors of this Bank has declared its usual quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 2d proximo.

Dec. 24, 1863. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE MECANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

S. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK,
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

RDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN M'LEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 400 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
Old Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.

Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto up to $1,000. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BLANTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 JAY-MAY. The Trustees of this institution have declared that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $50 and over, and of SIX PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 2d of January, 1864

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 17 Charlton-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED

Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. RAILEY, Treasurer.

J. F. COPER, Secretary

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $500,000
Surplus over $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the special advantages offered in the assured by this Company.

1. In the ample capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the scale of 40 per cent of the profits in scrip, bearing 7 per cent interest, redeemable annually in cash to the insured on all participating Policies.

Participating with the above Company enjoy all the advantages suggested by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers perfectly non-participating in profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRIE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to contract with a responsible cabinet-maker in New-York or country to manufacture, largely, the woodwork of a patented article in good demand. The best of references as to ability to perform given and required. Sealed proposals received until the 15th of January.

BROWN & CO., No. 174 Broadway

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 7 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND EXPRESS or other wagon, with top, in good order. For price, which must be low, address C, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AT A MEETING OF THE RECTOR, Wardens and Vestry of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, held the 28th day of December, 1863, the following resolutions were adopted:

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to remove from the Church Militant our beloved brother, HENRY SALISBURY, Senior Warden of this Church, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble resignation to the will of God, knowing that He doeth all things well, we desire to express our sense of the great loss which this parish and ourselves individually have sustained by this afflictive dispensation.

Resolved, That our late Warden, by his consistent Christian life and character, his wisdom in council, gentleness in manner, kindness in actions, purity of purpose, strictness of integrity, liberality in gifts, holiness for the truth, and zeal for the glory of God and the best interests of the church, has endeared himself to the entire congregation, and will always have a place in our grateful remembrance and affections.

Resolved, That while while we mourn for ourselves, we rejoice for him, that he is taken away from the evils to come in this world, and is at rest in the paradise of God.

Resolved, That in mingling our tears with those of the bereaved family, we direct ourselves and commend them for consolation to Him who does not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, who sticketh closer than a brother, and hath promised to be a father to the fatherless, feeling that this most precious heritage is in the good name of the departed, and their truest comfort in the blessed assurance that he was rich towards God and an inheritor of His everlasting kingdom.

Resolved, That the blow which has fallen so heavily upon them has also most severely smitten the hearts of their friends and brethren in Christ, whose loss is only second to theirs, and that we tender to them for ourselves and the congregation that we represent, our love and sympathy.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our late Warden, and that the church be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, that they be entered upon the Parish records and published in such papers as the Vestry may direct.

THOS. G. FRENCH, Sec. pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will hold its fifteenth and final sessions for the present year, on the 31st day of December, 1863, in the City Hall of this City, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Application for license will be received at any time during business hours, at the above named offices, where blanks and all necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.

WM. J. HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-street,
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-street,
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 36th-street,
Commissioners.

JOHN HENRY PAICE, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when it be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good tout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Messrs. Carreño Brothers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot but acknowledge the wonderful results from the internal use of your "TROPICAL BALSAM." I have been subject to weakness of the lungs for some time past, and my foreman, Mr. William Pucheer, was attacked some two months ago by a severe hemorrhage of the lungs and pains in the chest, which for several weeks threatened his life; after having tried in vain almost every remedy, we resolved to give your Balsam a fair and just trial, which we did with the most happy results. Mr. Pucheer and myself are now in excellent health, attending to our respective avocations in my Hair-Dressing Saloon at the New-York Hotel. Believe me, gentlemen, to be ever yours respectfully,

T. M. SCHAEFFER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

Messrs. Carreño Brothers & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The "Tropical Balsam" you prepare has, to my knowledge, produced surprising effects. Since I read your circular, I have had occasion to recommend it to several persons for hemorrhage, resulting from wounds, also for nicers, etc., and it has in all cases produced an instantaneous relief and a rapid cure. I recommended it likewise to a friend of mine who suffered from external hemorrhoids, (piles,) although you don't say in your circular that it is a good remedy for the cure of this disease, and he was very much relieved a few minutes after the application of the Balsam, getting gradually better and better, until he was entirely well in 36 hours.

Wishing the virtues of the "Tropical Balsam" to get known, and its use to become general, I have not hesitated to address you the present, that you may publish it if you like. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CARRERAS, No. 150 Water-st.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General depot at WM. F. SIBELLES, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the safest and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many also of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Hersey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAHOUSE'S (London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female. Latest researches in physiology: European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lermont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispat h, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been foiled of their money and health call it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospitel des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The mode to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world; guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Bond-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethre, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, treated fully cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York?

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 168th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; PEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,002 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $50, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Bostop, $30, $40, $55, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 61 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$182 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Jan. 7. Has splendid accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Jan. 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.. 31 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $86, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates

First Cabin.....$190 / $75 / Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....$35 /

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 3 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

SHIP ROGER A. HAIN.....Sails Dec. 29.
SHIP GEN McCLELLAN.....Sails Jan'y 2.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.....Sails Jan'y 2.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts payable in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

ASSAY OFFICE RECEIPT LOST.—A RECEIPT, issued by the United States Assay Office, New-York, No. 1,054, dated 4th day of December, 1863, for 378 90-100 ounces gold bullion, payable to A. E. Bauer or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office.
A. E. BAUER, No. 53 Ann-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, a CHECK, dated Dec. 11, 1863, drawn by James B. Burgess, on the East River Bank, to the order of J. H. & S. Riker, for $330. No. 4,192, not indorsed by the payee. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped.
JOHN H. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

LOST.—LEFT ON A THIRD AVENUE CAR AT 46th-st., about 6 o'clock P. M., on Saturday last, a Book of Rewards, belonging to a public officer in this City. Any person returning the same to O. H. BRAMHALL, No. 208 East 53d-st., or to the Port Warden's Office, No. 104 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON LAST SATURDAY MORNING, BEtween 9th-st. and 5th-av., through Washington-square, to corner of Wooster and 4th sts., a BLUE SILK WAIST, trimmed with white silk and black lace; the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at office No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by describing it and paying for this advertisement. Address C. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED.—SIX AGENTS WANTED, to whom good salaries will be paid. They must possess good moral character; clergymen preferred. None need apply but gentlemen who can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 7, back room up second stairs, between 10 and 12 A. M., 25th, 29th and 30th Dec.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of an established manufactoring cash business, competing only with hand labor. Capital required from $75,000 to $25,000. For further information apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Benkman-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A LIGHT AND PROFITable manufacturing business; protected by letters-patent of the United States; for sale on easy terms. For further particulars address Box No. 163 P. O., Elizabeth, N. J.

A SALESMAN IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, with some capital, desires to find a person of experience similarly situated, with the view of forming a business connection. Address, confidentially, M. E. O., Box No. 698 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
previous to the departure of the company for Boston.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, DEC. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK, will be produced Petrella's new and highly successful Opera, in four acts of
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with the new and gorgeous mise en scene and the great original cast.

Ione.....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia, a slave.....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor BIACHI
Sainstio, a Patrician, Glauco's friend.....Sig. REICHARDT
Clodio, a Patrician, Glauco's friend.....Herr MULLER
Circe, Ione's slave.....Mlle. MILNER
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MRS. VAN ZANDT,
SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
SIGNOR ABELLA,
HEIMSMULLER,
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
to be procured at the music stores, hotels, from members of the Regiment, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
On this occasion only,
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Esq.,
will recite his new Poem,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.
This Poem created a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival, on the 16th inst.
MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
whose debut at the last Philharmonic Concert was so eminently successful, will perform an arrangement of Patriotic Airs, with variations, composed by her expressly for this occasion.
THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
has been engaged. C. S. GRAFULLA, Leader.
The following gentlemen have consented to act as
COMMITTEE:
I. B. Wyman, Esq., J. A. Degraw, Esq.,
A. C. Hull, Esq., F. J. Lowler, Esq.,
E. A. Lambert, Esq., E. S. Mills, Esq.,
and J. Van Anden, Esq.
Tickets to admit lady and gentleman, $1; ladies' (single) tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal book, music, drug stores, the Academy, and members of the Committee, Brooklyn, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,
assisted by the following eminent artists, (by kind permission of Mr. J. Grau:)
Sig. STEFANI, Sig. REMI, Sig. MORELLI,
Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1; to be had on Monday at Beer & Schirmer's music store.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Miss Simons has a most pleasing soprano voice, she has considerable power; she sings with great expression, her countenance lighting up, showing that the artist has feeling and sentiment. Her execution is really fine, and her voice shows that it has been carefully cultivated."—*New-York Herald.*
"This young lady completely surprised and entranced her listeners. It is no exaggeration to say that her voice is one of the finest and best trained sopranos that we have heard among American ladies. She employs it with a skill and taste rarely looked for in professional artistes of long standing, and almost inconceivable in a débutante."—*New-York Times.*
"Miss Simons' début was the most successful one we ever witnessed. She must be set down as an artist of rare accomplishment....She appeared with credit to herself and to her master Signor Muzio, who has reason indeed to be proud of his pupil."—*Express.*

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Repetition of
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S
successful course of
HUMOROUS LECTURES.
"OUR FIRST BABY."
A tale of home.
Sequel to the celebrated lecture on "Courtship and Marriage."
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1864.

"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION."
A tale of fun.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

"Mr. PERKINS'S THANKSGIVING DINNER."
A tale of shoddy.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.
Course tickets, $1 each; single admission, 50 cents. To be had at all the music and book-stores.
Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., if A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 20th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BUTCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
GEO. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 8 P. M. J. R. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads at KELLY'S, No. 97 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....Manager
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price.
SEVENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
HOLIDAY CARNIVAL
ALL THIS WEEK.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager
Performances will be given
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
EVERY AFTERNOON
until further notice, introducing
ALL THE INCOMPARABLE ARTISTS
attached to the Company.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, first night of the the great French equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO SPLENDID ACTS,
her elegant Ménage Exercises, introducing one of her highly-trained dancing horses, and her grand Scena Equestre, without saddle or bridle. The programme will also include a brilliant selection of
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
in which all the principal Riders and Acrobats will appear.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1863.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered: MRS. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley.)
MISS MINA GEARY,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. J. N. PATTISON,
MR. JOHANNES SENIA,
MR. JAMES G. MAEDER.
Tickets Fifty cents each.
May be procured at Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; T. F. Frank, No. 805 Broadway; R. Morewood, No. 61 Broadway; Pickard & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st.; T. M. Brane, No. 113 Pearl-st.; Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
Tom Taylor's beautiful drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
In which
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear
ON MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT.
"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-York's; and you should not receive your actor's ticket-of-leave" until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby.

MISS AMANDA SHAW,
ASSISTED BY PROF. J. B. BROWN,
will give her first reading entertainment at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, December 30, 1863. Mr. Henry Gelliaar, pianist. Cards of admission, 50 cents.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN, School 7th-st., 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Admission—Gentlemen 15 cents, ladies and children 10 cents. On Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 28, Schiebel's National Brass Band will be present.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS OF GROUND and four houses, two front and two rear, on the south side of North 7th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. This property cost over $6,000, will be sold for $2,500. A good opportunity for an investment, being a part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 62½ Columbia-st., or of JAMES L. PARSELL, Special Guardian, at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL, THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown-stone house, No. 104 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; in complete order with every convenience for a small family; will be sold cheap in consequence of the removal of the owner. Apply on the premises, or to WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22½ by 98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO let, valuable water powers and machinery,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our Ocean Iron-clads.

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT FRIGATE DICTATOR—THE MOST FORMIDABLE MAN-OF-WAR IN THE WORLD.

For some months the public has been looking forward to the launch of this great ocean iron-clad *Dictator*. The first attempt to launch her, almost a month ago, failed, the second attempt has succeeded, and she now floats proudly upon the water. Notwithstanding the fact that no tickets were issued, and that admission was confined to a few naval officers and the representatives of the press, the precincts of the vast ship-house, in which the vessel was built, were on Saturday crowded to excess. The launch was to take place at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour 13th street, as far as 9th avenue, was thickly studded with persons wending their way to the river. The harbor also presented a very animated appearance. Hundreds of crowded small boats plied to and fro, and the docks of all the mercantile vessels, near the ship, were gaily with spectators. The steamer *Fargo* was literally crammed with people, who shouted and cheered for hours before the ceremony. Conspicuous among the assembly was Capt. ERICSSON, who, for the first time, we believe, witnessed the launch of one of his vessels. We also noticed the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, (FOX,) Commodore STORER, Admiral GREGORY, Chief-Engineers STIMERS, ROBIE and LAWTON, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., Mayor elect of this City, Capt. WORDEN and many others. The vessel was launched quite unexpectedly to all—sliding from her ways when the workmen had knocked away the blocks till within 50 feet of her stem. This occurred at 9½ o'clock, and Mrs. GRISWOLD, who had been deputed to christen her, not being present, a workman seized the bottle of wine, smashed it across her bows, and named her the *Dictator*. The constructors announced the launch a perfect success.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

It having been frequently stated that the *Dictator* is an ocean iron-clad, the impression prevails that she resembles the *New Ironsides* and other vessels built for the purpose of going to sea. This is not so. The *Dictator* has none of the cumbersome all of such ocean vessels as we are in the habit of looking at in our harbors. She has none of the tall bulwarks, no masts, no rigging, no capstan on deck—nothing, in fact, that looks like an ordinary ship. A tall man could almost dip his hands in the water from her deck, on which a game of base ball might be played even with the turret on.

THE HULL.

The dimensions of the hull of this vessel are as follows: Extreme length over all 314 feet; the aft overhang being 31 feet, and forward overhang 13, it leaves 270 feet between perpendiculars; extreme breadth 50, and depth 22½ feet. Unlike the original monitor and the monitors that are now in course of construction, the *Dictator* is almost exclusively iron, her frames, beams, &c., being of that metal. A person looking at her in the river can form no idea of her appearance when she is completely out of water. If an ordinary ship were lifted up, and an immense shelf of 11 feet of iron placed on the top of her deck, overhanging for a space of some four feet on each side, it would resemble the *Dictator*. Every frame and beam is fastened in the most secure manner, and we believe the bolts are all put in red hot, to render them more effectually tight. The frames are put together in the same manner as those of the *Montauk* and *Passaic*, but they were much more formidable, some parts of them being double. The skin of the ship—that is, the covering of the frames—is of wood, put on in logs lengthwise, each beam being about 16½ inches square. These wooden slabs are fastened to the iron frame with screw bolts, which have no nuts, thus rendering it impossible for any such occurrence to take place as that by which the lamented Capt. ROGERS lost his life. This wooden skin is no less than 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. The magnitude of this surface can only be understood when we state that the hull of an ordinary European steamer does not measure more than 14 to 20 inches in thickness; so that without the outside armor at all, the hull of the *Dictator* is nearly twice as thick as that of the *Persia*. Both forward and aft there are inserted in these wooden slabs immense blocks of iron, to make them still more formidable and powerful. The length of the hull, in the case of this vessel, is the entire length of the ship, as a man can stand on the extreme end of the bow and stern. Taking into account the usual slope of the sea, the *Dictator* could not be seen four miles off.

THE ARMOR.

The armor of the original *Monitor* consisted of 4½ inches of iron, laid on in single plates, each one inch thick. That of the *Warrior* consisted of 4½ inches of iron, laid on in a solid slab like our own iron-clad frigate *Roanoke*. The French frigate *Gloire* had also 4½ inches of iron, laid on in a solid slab. Now, the *Dictator* has on her sides alone 11 inches of iron, and five inches of this is in one solid beam, somewhat like the *Warrior*, the *Gloire* and the *Roanoke*, except that the plates of the latter were in very large slabs, while those of the *Dictator* are in beams 5 by 3 inches. Over these 5-inch blocks of iron are six 1-inch plates of iron—making altogether an armor of 11 inches of iron. The same dimensions as the armor of a turret of the original *Monitor*, the *Passaic*, *Montauk*, &c. The armor begins at the deck, and goes down only six feet, which takes it about four feet below water; so that the deck of the ocean iron-clad *Dictator* will only be about two feet over water. Below the armor there is 22 feet of the ship, only two feet of which is covered by the 11 inches of iron mail. There are, therefore, 18½ feet of the hull which has only a skin of 1 inch iron plate. The weight of the armor is about 525 tons—the burden of a pretty large-sized steamer. At six cents a pound, the armor would cost about $63,000, without workmanship.

THE TURRET.

There will be but one turret of a very improved pattern. It was originally intended to cover it with 24 inches of iron, but the perfection to which its construction has now been brought, will render 16 inches sufficient. This is 4 inches more than the armor of the original *Monitor* and the *Passaic*, and 10 inches more than the armored sides of these vessels. The magnitude of the different beams and machinery of the turret is immense; and it is in this magnitude and in its improved pattern, that it chiefly differs from the old turrets. The apparatus for working the guns will be of a still newer principle than any yet carried out. The revolution in naval artillery, caused by the facility with which four or five men can work the old 15-inch gun, will be made still more startling when one or two men can easily handle the immense pieces of ordnance to be placed in the *Dictator*. The turret will be covered in action when necessary. The new bar which was recently added to the turrets of the last batch of ironclads, since the disabling of the *Passaic*, will be adopted in the new turret, on a much more improved principle. This bar is 16 inches thick and fastened on with bolts. The gear of the turret is different from that of the other vessels, and is much better. The turret complete, will weigh almost 2500 tons, or thereabouts, being as heavy almost as the entire armor of the vessel. It is not on board at present, but will be put in its place immediately as it is completed.

THE RAM.

The ram is the finest piece of mechanism aboard the ship. The ram proper is 22 feet of solid oak and iron; unlike the *Keokuk*, which protruded from the bottom of the hull near the keel, this extends from the top of the deck, being, as it were, an extension of the entire armor of the ship. Another advantage in this ram is that it could be carried away without any material damage or injury to the vessel, and without her making water.

THE DECKS.

The decks are perfectly clear of all incumbrances, except the turret. The same objection made to the other monitors, relative to their liability to be injured by plunging shot, is valid in the *Dictator's* case; but it is only just to say that of the iron-clad vessels engaged in the attack on Charleston none has suffered any serious inconvenience from injuries done to the deck. It seems almost impossible, and has proved so, that a projectile fired from an ordinary fort could enter the deck. The armor of the deck consists of 1½ inches of iron laid on in two plates in the same manner as in the other vessels.

The main deck—that on which the crew and officers are to live—is a very commodious one, being as high as that of any first-class sailing frigate in the navy. A man, six feet high, with his hat on, can walk, without stooping, from end to end of it. Of course the different apartments have not been as yet arranged, all that sort of work being left to the last.

VENTILATION.

The ship is ventilated by three immense blowers, two for the use of the vessel generally, and one for the express purpose of ventilating the engine room. These blowers are of immense size—about 72 inches by 48 inches. An air-trunk, supplying a blower eight feet in diameter, is within about 35 feet of the stern. The air to supply the other blowers is drawn from the top of the turret, and thereby ventilated through the ship.

HOW SHE WILL BE STEERED.

The most untraveled individual knows how a vessel is steered. "The man at the wheel" has before him a compass, the hands of which point to the different parts of the globe. In the iron-clads this arrangement is impracticable—the needle refuses to do its accustomed business surrounded by such masses of iron as is in each turret—acts sluggishly, and is in fact perfectly useless. Several means have been adopted to remedy this incoovenience, the most successful of them being that now in use. It is no other than by the help of a looking-glass. The helmsman stands with the wheel in his hands, and before him is a mirror. Seven feet above his head, situated in a copper pipe lifted above the pilot-house, is the compass, which directs the course of the vessel. The compass is so arranged that the movement of its head is reflected in the mirror, and thus will the *Dictator* be steered.

THE MACHINERY.

The machinery of the *Dictator* is of a more extensive character than that of any man-of-war ever built in this country or in Europe. The cylinders will not be less than a hundred inches in diameter. Cylinders of these dimensions have never, we believe, been built in this City, except once for a side-wheel steamboat called the *Petropolis*. The cylinders are bolted into two massive wrought-iron kelsons, 10 feet deep and some 24 inches or more in width. They are both in line, athwartship, and have large slide and expansive valves, the latter working over the former. A peculiar feature of the machinery is the absence of guides, cross-heads and other cumbrous parts. The piston, four feet stroke, has a trunk attached to it. The boilers are immense, six in number, and have 56 furnaces and an aggregate grate surface of 1,100 feet; allowing 12 pounds of coal per square foot of grate surface, the vessel will require at toe least 175 tons of coal per day, of 24 hours steaming at full speed. The weight of these boilers will be almost 70 tons each, that is 420 tons altogether, without water; so that when they are completed they will weigh over 700 tons. The cast-iron in the boilers alone at six cents a pound will amount to $14,000. The shaft is also a gigantic piece of mechanical work; it weighs something like 36 tons—the burden of an average sloop. The propeller is a right-handed true screw, 21½ feet in diameter, has 34 feet pitch and weighs 39,000 pounds. There is no out-board bearing for the shaft. What piston speed will be obtained from the engines remains to be seen. The propeller is in a well and cannot be struck by any projectile, as a shot would have to pass through 25 feet of water to strike it. The engines are calculated to be something in the neighborhood of 5,000 horse power.

PROTECTING THE BOTTOM.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of making the iron-clads permanently useful was that of protecting the bottoms from the filth which concentrated there and prevented them from moving. The original *Monitor* had to be towed from Fortress Monroe to Washington on account of the bottoms being so foul. The English frigate *Warrior* also experienced a similar inconvenience, and we learn that some monitors at present off Charleston are very foul. All sorts of paints have been tried, and all with want of success. The most popular was a sort of English "nescock" paint, which was used in some of the mail steamers; but it did very little good. On the bottom of the *Dictator*, however, and on all of our iron-clads to be built henceforward, and most of the naval-built vessels, a successful remedy has been devised which will keep the bottoms perfectly clear of all filth. It is called "ship-zinc" paint, and is perfectly white in color. Some thirty years since a vessel was coated with it in England; she arrived here a few weeks ago, and her bottoms were found in perfect order. The Government has responsible parties furnishing the paint, and its purity can be relied on.

It is confidently expected that a vessel so complete, with 11 inches of armor and such a heavy battery will prove herself the dictator of the ocean.

The Obsequies of Gen. Michael Corcoran.

IMPRESSIVE AND SOLEMN FUNERAL SERVICES—THE MILITARY PROCESSION.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the remains of the late Gen. CORCORAN, which had been lying in state for the past two days in the Governor's room at the City Hall, were conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-street, in order for the Solemn High Mass requiem to be said over them. Long before the hour appointed, the Cathedral was crowded to its utmost limits, in consequence of which the doors had to be closed against the constantly increasing throng. On the arrival of the body at the Mott-street entrance of the Cathedral it was at once borne to the centre of the middle aisle, and placed upon a raised dais, with six candles around it. The solemn and impressive ceremonies—made more so by the Cathedral being draped in black—of the High Mass requiem was then performed by Very Rev. WILLIAM STARR, V. G., assisted by Deacon Father EUGENE MCGUIRK, Sub-Deacon Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY, Master of the ceremonies, and Rev. FRANCIS MCNEALY, Secretary to Archbishop HUGHES. At the conclusion of Mass, Rev. WM. STARR delivered an oration, of the most feeling and impressive nature, eulogistic of the deceased.

The remains were then removed back to the City Hall, and again laid in state in the Governor's room, where an opportunity was afforded the public to see the remains. The throng until the hour of 1 o'clock was immense, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock the military escort began to file into the Park, shortly afterward followed by several benevolent societies, who were to take part in the procession. Owing to the necessary delay of getting so large an escort into line the *cortege* did not commence to move till nigh upon 2 o'clock, being nearly an hour after the appointed time, and was in the following order:

The Twenty-second regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Col. ASPINWALL.
The Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Col. BAGLEY.
The Fourth Artillery, under command of Col. TALLEA.
Cavalry Troop of Sixty-ninth regiment.
Hearse, drawn by eight iron-gray horses, each decorated with funeral trappings.

PALL BEARERS.

Gen. Thos. F. Meagher.
Col. Math. Murphy, Sixty-ninth regiment, N.Y.S.V.
Col. J. R. McIvor, One Hundred and Seventieth regiment, N. Y. S. V.
Ex-Col. W. McCloey, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment, N. Y. S. V.
Gen. Charles C. Dodge.
Col. John O. Mahoney, First regiment, Phenix Brigade.
Col. Hugh C. Hood, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment N. Y. S. V.
Lieut.-Col. T. M. Reed, Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.
Hon. William Walsh, Hon. Joseph Shannon, Hon. Peter Monaghan, Hon. John Healy, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, Hon. Morgan Jones, Samuel T. Webster, Esq.

After the hearse and pall-bearers came family and relatives, officers of the Corcoran Legion, officers of the First division, N. Y. S. N. G.
His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.
First regiment Phœnix brigade, Twenty-sixth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Col. JOHN O'MAHONEY.
Father Matthew U. T. B. A. Society, under command of EDWARD L. CAREY.
Longshoremen's Benevolent Society.
Father Matthew U. B. T. A. B. Society, of South Brooklyn, No. 1.

The military, under the command of Gen. EWING, preceded by their bands, marched with arms reversed, and their colors bound with crape. The benevolent societies had also their hangers, with the insignia of mourning upon them.

The Police arrangements were under charge of Capt THORNS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and were excellent. About one hundred and fifty men were on duty, comprising detachments from eight Precincts. Capt. GRAHAM, of the Third Precinct, with a force, had charge of Broadway.

Along the route up Broadway to the foot of Tenth-street, E. R., there was one continuous line of people, our Irish citizens predominating. Arriving at the ferry, the military and civic societies filed off, the respective bands struck up enlivening and secular airs, and the hearse, accompanied by the relatives and friends of deceased, proceeded to Calvary Cemetery where the interment took place. During the day the flags on the various public buildings were kept at half mast.

The Weather.

THE PROS AND CONS AS TO JACK FROST.

Again has that rascal Jack Frost, it is exclaimed, played a trick upon travelers. Again has he come, made good ice, given good promise and again slidden away on the one and broken the other. Shame on him—say thousands—young and old—both sexes—shame on him, when the greetings were so hearty, so cordial, and expectations so honest. It is decreed that he henceforth is disentitled to all confidence; a succession of tricks last Winter, it is testily said, were, for their novelty, pardonable; but to play them this is playing them out.

But there is another side to this question, and—on consideration—does old Jack deserve the censures? Let us see—ice costs nothing to those who skatingly enjoy it; those, as a rule, who do have snug homes and warm fires to repair to after its enjoyment; coal might be twenty instead of ten—what difference to them? But there are others, and many others, who can neither enjoy the ice or see any fun in Jack Frost's edicts. They cringe over a few coals with their aged parents and their little children and their lesser babes, when he sweeps through the cracks and crevices and makes a mockery of what they call "fire." Coal is $9 a ton—where are they to get it? Why, at the corner grocery by the "small," and then it costs them *twenty*! Do you think of this, ye lads and lassies, when you score Jack Frost? 'Tis a bright, beautiful moonlight night; you are on the Central Park parks or Fifth-avenue park, and while you are *there* challenging in your furs and exuberance the keen blast, and poking aside the inquiring nose of Jack, there are others *there—where*, on ten minutes' inquiry, you can know—who can neither poke aside his nose or avoid his teeth; their ears, cheeks, toes are all hit by him, and they cannot help it—you can. It strikes us that Jack Frost, under his icy heart, has a warm spot, and of late years it has been getting the best of him, and been making the best for others; to keep up appearances he now and then comes forth in his old style, but soon genially subsides, and becomes kind and lenient to the poor. Yes, "thank God," he does, say they, and why not "thank God?" echo you. Much petted and well warmed little skater, old Jack, despoiling you of some pleasure, is being kind to the poor. Can you abuse him when you think of this?

Kidnapping Recruits—A High-handed Outrage.

The recruiting headquarters at Lafayette Hall, which is said to be conducted in the interest of Gen. SPINOLA, has commenced a system of filling up the ranks that goes a little ahead of the bounty brokers. This system is nothing less than the kidnapping of colored men who happen to be passing the Headquarters, and who are seized by the collar and dragged without ceremony into the rear of the building, when they are put in a pen and by fright induced to sign their names to writings which bind them as enlisted soldiers. On Friday, a colored man named JOHN ALEXANDER, who is employed in the office of the Headquarters of the colored regiment, at No. 350 Fourth-street, was passing by Lafayette Hall, when he saw an aged colored men seized in the manner described, and stopping to ascertain the cause of such a proceeding, he too was seized and forced back into the pen at the point of the bayonet. On his demanding to know by what right he was thus treated, he was told that it was "none of his d—d business, and that niggers had better keep their mouths shut." The officer who claimed to be in charge, and who was dressed in United States uniform, gave orders that if ALEXANDER attempted to escape from the pen to "run him through with a bayonet." After finding out where ALEXANDER was employed, they concluded that it would not be safe to detain him over night, and so let him go. After getting out, he told his story to his employers, and complaint was at once made to Gen. DIX. On Saturday, Gen. DIX sent an officer to Lafayette Hall to arrest the parties who had perpetrated the outrage, but they were not to be found. ALEXANDER says there were several other colored men confined there while he was detained, who said they had been kidnapped in the same manner. It is said that Gen. SPINOLA has received authority from the War Department to recruit, independent of the Provost-Marshals, who have no control over his operations.

Recruiting for the Colored Regiment.

The colored regiment which is being raised in this City, under the auspices of the Union League Club, has already over 500 man in camp at Riker's Island. This regiment is to belong to the regular army, and is numbered the Twentieth. It is the first colored regiment raised in this State, and the colored recruits enlisting in any part are to be assigned to it. The Union League Club are to have the naming of the line officers, and several have already been sent on to Washington for examination. The recruits for this regiment receive the State bounty of $75 and the City bounty of $300 the same as white volunteers, but do not receive any bounty from the United States Government. The enlistments for the regiment number about 25 daily. Over 40 have enlisted from Poughkeepsie. A great many complaints come to the headquarters of the regiment, No. 350 Fourth-street, from the volunteers who have been sent to Riker's Island, that they have been swindled out of their bounty. This is particularly the case with the volunteers who have enlisted in the Spinola brigade. The Committee of the Union League Club pay $10 premium to any person bringing a recruit, as the Government premium does not apply to colored volunteers.

Arrival of a Contraband Company from Folly Island.

Company A, Second United States Regulars, (colored,) arrived in this City on Saturday evening, in the *Daniel Webster*, from Folly Island, Charleston Harbor. They are now quartered at the Park Barracks, where they will remain until the sailing of the next steamer for New-Orleans, whither they are going to join their regiments. The officers of the company are JOHN WILDER, Captain; GEO. JANNEY, First Lieutenant, and WM. JACKSON, Second Lieutenant—all white. This was one of the first contraband companies of soldiers that was raised for the army. It is the same company that was marching through the streets of Norfolk at the time Surgeon SANDERS was shot by Dr. WRIGHT. The men are mostly from Virginia and North Carolina, and were nearly all slaves at the commencement of the rebellion. The company numbers 101 men, and has been in service over six months. They are all black as men can well be, exhibit good drill, and utmost obedience to command.

The Morrissey and Sheehan Affair.

JOHN MORRISSEY and ANDY SHEEHAN, an account of whose collision was given yesterday, after a night's sojourn in the Eighth Ward Station-house, were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and, on the charge preferred by Officer SMITH of breach of the peace, were each held to bail in the sum of $500 not to breach it again for the limited period of six months.

JOSEPH Z. BEAM, of No. 170 East Twentieth-street, became MORRISSEY'S bondsman, and JOSEPH DEBAUN, of No. 388 Bowery, was surety for SHEEHAN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FULTON MONUMENT.—It seems to be decided that the FULTON Monument be erected in Trinity Church Yard, but this is meeting, though it may be uselessly, with decided opposition. No more unsuitable place could have been selected, if the design is to keep the memory of the great inventor before the people. *People* do not go down Broadway as far as Wall street; men immersed in business do, and they have neither time nor disposition, when so immersed, to recognize FULTON'S or any other monument. Greenwood would be a great deal better; Jersey City quite as good a location. It is presumable the monument is designed to be seen. How many readers can mention, notwithstanding the interest that can be afforded on passing Trinity Church Yard, a single matter of interest? How many who pass it daily know to whom the monument, close to Broadway, is erected in memory of? Let the committee test this among those in the vicinity.

There is but one place where monuments to our celebrated men hereafter should be erected, and that the Central Park. They belong to it, and the rule should be adopted to place them in it. It is the great breathing place of New-York—the play-ground for the present and all future generations. It is rapidly, steadily, creeping into the heart of the City—not a great many years and it will be there. All New-York visits it yearly, and all New-York sees what it has to show. Public spirit, a desire for its embellishment and its attraction, should induce the selection of the Park for this and all public monumental testimonials.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE—WOMAN INJURED.—Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered breaking out of the windows of the rear room of the first floor of the tenement house No. 601 First-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street. The building was tenanted by a large number of poor families, and the confusion which prevailed among the women and children was for a time alarming. The frightened tenants aroused from their slumbers, ran frantically in every direction in their night clothes. A woman, named MARY CONNOLLY, became so beside herself that she jumped from a third story window to the sidewalk. One of her legs was broken by the fall. The Police conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital. The Twenty-first Precinct, and members of Engine Company No. 12, were early on the ground, and to their efforts is due the preservation of the building and of the lives of many tenants. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries. Fire-Marshal BAKER will investigate the case to-day.

SALE OF THE LATE MLLE. RACHEL'S EFFECTS.—A variety of articles of virtu, formerly the property of the late distinguished artiste, Mlle. RACHEL, are advertised to be sold at public auction by D. M. IVES & Co., at their salesrooms in Broadway, to-morrow and the day following. Among the articles mentioned to be offered, a diamond tiara, presented by the Queen of Spain, is the most conspicuous. Diamonds set *a la solitaire*, of large size, together with the golden dress which the famous tragedienne wore in her celebrated part of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, are to be sold to the highest bidder.

CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—There will be a concert given by the members of this popular regiment on Tuesday evening next at the Academy of Music. On the programme of the evening's entertainment appear the names of Mme. D'ANGRI, Mrs. VAN ZANT, Signor CENTANNI and Signor ABELLA. Such artists, assisted by HELMSMULLER'S celebrated band, promise success. A commendable enthusiasm is being displayed by all interested in the management of the concert to make it the feature of the season.

FESTIVAL.—A festival in aid of the poor opened on Saturday, 26th inst., and will continue during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in the Hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The lady managers have spared no exertions to make this festival attractive; the tables will be filled with beautiful articles for New-Year's gifts, which will be disposed of at moderate prices. HELMSMULLER'S splendid band is engaged for each of the four evenings. Admittance, 50 cents; season tickets, $1.

FIRE IN SIXTH-STREET—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the frame building, rear of No. 152 Sixth-street, occupied as a stable by PAUL PALMER. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about $150. Four horses, valued at $100 each, and belonging to different parties, were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE BURNING OF THE ISAAC NEWTON—TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. SMITH.—A subscription has been started among the merchants of this City to procure a testimonial for Capt. JOHN SMITH, of the propeller *Daniel J. Miller*, for his noble conduct in rescuing the passengers from the burning steamer *Isaac Newton* on the evening of the 5th inst. Mr. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary of the Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 106 Broadway, is the treasurer of the fund.

FIRE IN A GROCERY-STORE.—About 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the grocery of JOHN L. MURTHA, on the lower floor of No. 471 Second-avenue. The damage to building, stock and fixtures will amount to $1,000. Insured for that amount in the Excelsior Insurance Company.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE CONCERT.—A concert for the benefit of the Church of St. George, the Martyr, will be given at Niblo's Saloon this evening by several eminent artists, who have volunteered for the occasion. This concert is given to assist in raising funds to pay off the debt of the church, and we advise all who can attend to do so, and thus, while doing a charitable action, afford themselves much gratification.

A NUISANCE.—On several of the North River ferries, immediately after the boats leave their slips, small boys and girls with exceedingly wrecked voices are allowed to inflict most wretchedly-executed songs on the imprisoned passengers. This is a nuisance much complained of that should be abated.

THE DUNDERBURG.—It is understood this iron-clad will be ready to launch in June. There are now five hundred workmen engaged in the construction of the vessel, and Mr. WEBB'S ship-yard literally looks like a hive of bees.

TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.—The men necessary to complete the crew of Admiral FARRAGUT'S flag-ship, the *Hartford*, will probably be drafted from the frigate *Niagara*. This would seem to indicate that the latter vessel is to go into "Winter quarters."

TO BE BUILT.—The new landing at Castle Garden, so long needed, is about to be built. Nearly enough money has been raised by private subscription to complete the work.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONTRACTS FOR CLEANING THE STREETS.—The Brooklyn Board of Contracts last week awarded contracts for cleaning the streets of the Fourth and Fifth Wards, at more than double the rates paid last year, thereby proving that the city cannot be kept in even a passably decent condition for the sums heretofore paid for doing the work. Mayor WOOD having requested the Board to lay over the contracts for the remaining Wards until after the 1st of January, they agreed to do so. The price for keeping the streets clean will then be increased, the economical plan abandoned, and contractors required to perform their duty, or receive no money.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—JOHN O'DONNELL was arrested at the Fulton ferry on Saturday night, by Officer KELLY, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, on the complaint of Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON, of the Franklin House, who charged him with attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the State Bank of Newark, N. J. One being searched $6 in ones and twos on the Bank of Morgan, Georgia, a $5 counterfeit on the Clinton Bank, Westernport, $1 on the Beverly Bank, and some counterfeit United States coin, were found in his possession, besides a small amount of postal currency. He was committed to await a hearing.

BROOKLYN JUVENILE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The sixth anniversary of this institution will be observed on Wednesday next, at Tenant Home, on Clove Road, near Fulton and Flatbush-avenue Railroads. The exercises of the day will consist of an epitome of the report of the Superintendent, and appropriate addresses by interested speakers.

THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.—Collections, amounting to $2,500 for the Missionary cause, were made on Christmas by the Sands-street Methodist Juvenile Missionary Society. During the year $400 was collected for the same cause, making a total of $2,900, the largest collection made in one year since the organization of the Society.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the Health Officer for the past week shows that the total number of deaths was 99. Of these 21 were men, 17 women, and 61 children. Natives of the United States, 76; Ireland, 14; Germany, 6; Denmark, 1.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, DEC. 28.—Nos. 36, 14, 42, 44, 47, 48, 56, 57, 19, 58, 60, 61, 61½, 2, 1, 6, 20, 26, 38, 45.

Williamsburgh.

THE MISSING DEPUTY COLLECTOR.—Mr. WM. RUNCIE, Deputy Collector of Taxes and Assessments, Brooklyn, Eastern District, who has been mysteriously missing for the past two weeks, has turned up in New-Jersey. A letter was received by his wife on Saturday stating that he was very sick. It was feared that he had been foully dealt with.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Dec. 27.

The R. M. steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. GRAHAM, for Liverpool, sailed at 10 o'clock last night.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.
A great variety of Gas Fixtures can be found at the Manufactory, No. 141 Elm-street, which will be sold at very low rates until Jan. 1.
M. L. CURTIS, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Illinois State Fair awarded the highest commendation to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon rises. 8 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 35 | Gov. Island..10 24 | Hell Gate..11 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nickle, Wilmington, Del., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamer Josephine, Grimley, Washington, D. C., via Point Lookout, in ballast, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Kinney, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.
Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Shio Liberty, (of Montreal,) Willett, Liverpool 60 ds., and 49 ds. from Tuskar, with mdse. to master. Had heavy westerly gales on the passage.
Shio Universe, Hatten, Liverpool Nov. 10, with mdse. and 368 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 4 deaths and 1 birth. 19th inst., Thos. Carlisle, seaman, of Rhoda Island, aged 50 years, fell from the main topmast crosstrees to the deck, and was killed.
Bark R. W. Griffith, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Been 9 days north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.
Brig Maggie McNiel, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Stell, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 8 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.
Brig Matilda B., (St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. R. De Wolf.
Brig Juno, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Wood, St. Johns, N. F., 30 ds., with fish to Green & Curry. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage, split sails.
Brig Merganser, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Menerse, Lingan, C. B., 28 ds., with coal to J. Mitchell. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.
Brig Roamer, Bowden, Elizabethport, for Balfast.
Schr. Golden West, (of Bermuda,) Gamage, Maracaibo 3d inst., with coffee to Yates & Porterfield. Had heavy weather, split sails, etc.
Schr. Ossuna, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Clara Ellen, Gray, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Dahlia, Kent, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. F. Nelson, Wyley, Elizabethport, for Bristol.
Schr. Vandalia, Murch, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Isabel Alburto, Tucker, Providence.
WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Below.

Ship Ann E. Thompson, Simpson, from Cardiff Oct. 20.
Ship Garibaldi.
Bark Gen. Marshall.
Brig Alamo.
Schr. Volunteer.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Arr. brig Edward Thompson, from St. Martins and St. Thomas.

Spoken, &c.

Kingston—Br. bark, from Macquedavil for Liverpool, 21, lat. 41 17, lon. 58 44.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3827. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER BY THE OLYMPUS.

Further Depredations by the Alabama.

The Ships Winged Racer and Amanda Burned off Java Head.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS

Austria Definitely Declines to Participate.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question Still Threatening.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL AND EASTERN NEWS.

The extra Cunard steamer *Olympus*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th December, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing three days later news.

A telegram from Alexandria reports that the American ship *Winged Racer*, which left Manilla on Oct. 7, for New-York, and the *Amanda*, bound to Falmouth, had been burned off Java Head by the *Alabama* on Nov. 16.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has this paragraph:

"The Emperor of Russia, we understand, has commanded a large supply of heavy steel shot and shell to be forthwith forwarded to the Imperial arsenals. The manufacture of these missiles is partly to be carried on in Russia and partly in England, our countrymen, Messrs. JOHN BROWN & Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, having already received directions to prepare with all dispatch for shipment 5,000 large shot, caratully prapared under tha Bessemar process."

Thare was a project on foot to dispose of tha *Great Eastern* steamship by lottery, the aggregate value of tha sheres to be £200,000.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

The Confederate States era rapidly approaching a stage in this war which will test more than ever the stubbornness and tenacity of their temper and patience, and can only be successfully encountered by a national spirit as systematic as it is resolute. Their enemy, with as much pertinacity, and far more sagacity than heretofore, hems in the edges of the "rebellion" on every side, avoids the frequent renurrence of pitched battles and general engagements, pounces with hawk-like swoop upon isolated and inadequately supported bodies of men, *evinces possession of admirable secret information, keeps the Confederate Generals constantly on the rack*, and, harassed by irruptions of cavalry, makes his superiority of numbers, and still more his abundance of supplies for horse and man, more and more felt, and finally is investing the ports of Secessia with a *cordon* of vessels so numerous as for tha first time in 30 months to make access to tha Confederate coast really dangerous and difficult. On the other hand, in rebeldom itself the Federals have a powerful ally in circumstances which, to my thinking, have from the beginning quadrupled the magnitude of the Confederate task. *No one who has been conversant with the Northern States during the last 2½ years can have failed to notice with astonishment the faith stronger than death which the Northerners have exhibited in their "star," their "manifest destiny," their "religion," their Alpha and Omega, their dream of domination from sea to sea*, and (to quote Mr. EVERETT'S words) "from the icy Pole to the flaming belt of the Equator." No parallel faith has ever been exhibited by tha Confederate States in their future. Six great Southern victories in the field and three drawn battles, exhausting the nine principal collisions of the war, the entire absence of any such panic routs as Bull Run or Chickemauga, the tried inefficacy of the Federal blockade, the unmolested predatory flight of Alahamas and Floridas at sea, *have altogether failed to inspire the masses of the South with a tithe of that confidence in themselves which neither defeat, nor disaster, nor hops deferred, nor illusions dispelled, have ever shaken out of the Northerners. Deny it who may, there is something sublime in this shadowy earnestness and misty magnificence of Northern faith and self-reliance. Would that I could see promise of future and final Southern irrisemb in any corresponding quality of the Southern mind!* In many fashions Southern unfaith crops up and recoils upon the Confederate Government, making, for instance, Mr. MEMMINGER'S task, though he takes his stand upon raw material, worth 60 or 70 millions of *pounds sterling*, Herculean as compared with Mr. CHASE'S, who issues vastly larger promises to pay on a security of breadstuff exports worth only 60 or 70 millions of *dollars*. There are, of course, other reasons to account for tha fact that three dollars in "greenbacks" will buy two dollars in gold, while it requires thirty paper dollers of tha Confederacy to buy a like sum; out tha fundamental exolenation of the discrepancy in value of the irredeemable paper issues of the two anctions lies in the vastly superior faith in themselves of the Northern people. For many months we have heerd throughout the Confederacy tha cuckoo cry. "Do something to arrest tha depreciation of the currency, or we perish;" but hitherto nothing has been done, and, as is now seen by everybody, we are on the brink of a precipice. It is universally admitted that the country is richer in everything that constitutes wealth than it was twelve months ago; thet there is a sufficiency of meat and for greater abundance of cereals than last year; that fruit and vegetables have been granted us in unusual abundance, *that Richmond has supplies of coal and wood vastly in excess of those had in against last Winter*—in proof of which I may mention that the streets are now as well lighted as those of London, whereas, last year, their Cimmerian darkness was a favorite theme of the New-York *Herald*; but, in spite of these facts, unfaith in Confederate currency grows apace; the farmere refuse to part with their crops on any terms; flour fetches $100 a barrel, and is rising, bacon is close upon $3 a pound; everything is proportionately dear, and nothing plentiful save Confederate currency, until, at last, a woman going to market has been heard to exclaim, "*I carry a basket to market to hold my money, and I carry a pocket-book to fetch home the slice of beef which it buys.*"

In this emergency all eyes turn to the Confederate Congress, which meets upon the 7th of December, and never was grever question submitted to a deliberate assembly than that which awaits its immediate discussion. Some aight hundred or nine hundred million dollars are afloat in a community which could with difficulty sustain a circulatinn of two hundred millions, and, worse than all, Mr. MEMMINGER'S paper-mill is harder at work than ever, until the dollar, which now represents a value of fourpence English, promises shortly to be worth only four farthings. The redundent currency has somehow to be funded, fresh issues to be suspended, a limited amount of circulating medium to be put forth, and a solemn pledge given that this amount shall not hereafter be exceeded. I am bound to record that the people are in a temper to stend extravagant taxation. For many weeks past the Confederate Cabinet has been eagerly engeged in discussing and excogitating a schema ot relief, and a financiel Convention of the Presidents of Southern banke is to assemble at Augusta on the 16th inst. I have reason to think that some such plan as thin following has found favor in the eyes of influentiel men. Authority will be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 1,000,000,000 of 6 per cent. coupon bonds, and simultaneously to impose an annual tax of 5 per cent. on real and personal estate capitalized, of which tax one-half is to be paid in currency and tha other half in specie or coupons of tha 1,000,000,000 loan. There will be inducements offered (such as a bonus of 5 per cent.) at once to buy up or convert currency into this loan, and it is hoped that so much of thn existing circulation will be quickly retired as will immediately reduca prices, and admit of a limit being put to the outstanding currency. Other details of this schema there are in abundance, but, considerly stated, its outline is not far from what I have sketched. My own apprehension is that it will not be prompt and drastic enough in its operation to sweep away at once the vast redundancy of tha currency, to inspire confidence in a distrustful people, and to bring supplies promptly to market. If it fails *there is an alternative left for the Government but to seize and impress whatever it wants with a high hand, and to this step it will be impelled, rather than yield to the hated Yankee, by the almost unanimous voice of the Confederate people.* It was long ago remarked by MACHIAVELLI that no people once embarked in war is ever forced into peace by reasnn of pecuniery inanition, ans never were there nations less amenable to considerations of cash than the two sections of a sundered republic, which three years ago exhibited an average of individuel wealth among its citizens such as could be found nowhere else upon earth. The embarrassments of the Confederates in adjusting their currency, in getting the supplies which abound in distant Florida and elsewhere up to the mouths which need them, and in introducing through an increasingly stringent blockade all that is vital for their continued struggle, may be, and probably will be, grevious and perplexing; that they will be such as to extinguish or peralyze feture resistence will not be lightly credited by one who knows what difficulties have already been surmounted, what shortcomings supplemented, what anergy and ingenuity displayed.

The reperied captare of the two principal Government vessels which have since January last been engaged in running the blockade, and which have made nearly fifty round voyages between them, will doubtless be held up to England by Mr. SEWARD as a great instance of Yankee vigor; and yet it requires large charity to regard as effective such a blockade as has been for eleven months pierced at will by the *Cornubia* and *Giraffe*, or, as she has recently been called, the *Robert E. Lee*. Doubtless fresh Government vessels will soon be obeying the behests of the Ordnance Bureau, and in the meantime such is the glut of blockading goods introduced into the Confaderacy by the vessels belonging to private companies, that I understand there are at this moment 15 cargoes warehoused at Wilmington, awaiting a rise in prices before they are offerad for sale. Never since the establishment of American independence have there been such supplies of brandies and wines in Richmond, Augusta, and many other cities as at this moment. The clockside-running seems about to be intermitted, *not so much by reason of the increased energy of the blockading squadrons as of the fact that the Southern market is glutted by the goods already introduced.*

I cannot conceal my own impression thet very little energy has been shown by the Confederate Government in their operations against Knoxville and Eastern Tennessee. Successes have been gained at Louden by the Confederates, and it would seem that nothing more was required to drive BURNSIDE out of Knoxville than a hearty and harmonious cooperation between Gen. STEPHENSON, who is at Loudon, and Gen. SAM JONES, who is in Western Virginia. But no eeergy, no enterprise, has in this quarter been exhibited, altheugh I am assured by officers attached to JONES' commend that, in their opinion, 10,000 Confederates could sweep East Tennassee clear of Federals. I feer that the harmony of action between the armies of Gens. Lee and BRAGG, which has been represented in England as existing, is as imaginary as the transfer to and fro from Virginia to Tennessee, and back from Tennessee to Virginia, of Gen. LONGSTREET and his corps. *They who have witnessed the clownese and difficulty which accompany the movement of army corps, who are cognizant of the weeks and weeks which such movement exacts, will understand the impossibility of any such strategy as the Confederates have been credited with.* Great as has been the acumen exhibited by the English Press throughout this war in sifting Northern versions of the news—an acumen which has often been commended in my hearing since I came to the South—you have yet to learn that in regard to the number of the Confederate troops engaged, and to the Confederate Generals in command, there is often in Northern accounts of battles not one grain or vestige of truth.

THE ALABAMA.

TWO OF OUR MERCHANTMEN BURNED.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.

LIVERPOOL Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool to-day, by the India and China mail, to tha effect that the notorious Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which we reported a few days ago as having left the neighborhood of tha Cape of Good Hoos for the eastward, had been making herself known among the American shipping bound from tha East Indies, &c., and had, up to the latest accounts, captured and destroyed two first-class American merchantmen. From the few particulars brought by this mail we learn that the bark *Amanda*, under the command of Capt. LARRABEE, which left Manilla for Cork, for orders, on Sept. last, with a valuable cargo of cigers, hemp, indigo, coffee, and pepper, was fallen in with off Java Head by the *Alabama*, captured, and afterwards destroyed. The *Amanda* was a fine clipper bark of 595 tons, built at Maine in 1861, and owned by Messers. J. T. STEVENS, of that alley. The other vessel burnt by the *Alabama* was the well-known East India and China trader *Winged Racer*, commanded by Capt. CUMMINGS. The vessel left Manilla on the 6th of September for New-York, and also managed to fall in with the *Alabama* off Java Head, and after undergoing the preliminary course of showing papers, &c., was declared a lawful prize to the Confederate Government and destroyed. The cargo of the *Winged Racer* was very valuable, being principally tobacco, cigars and coffee. The *Winged Racer* was built in Boston in 1852, was 1,767 tons burden, and was owned in New-York by Messrs. R. J. TAYLOR & Co. The latest intelligence received from the Mauritius states that the United States war steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. BALDWIN, had left St. Louis, bound to the East Indies, &c., in search of the *Alabama*. Capt. BALDWIN having been apprised of the cruising-ground of the famous Confederate cruiser.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 15.

For several years there has been a lull in the launching of steam navigation companies, in consequance of the failura of the Australian and other services. Capitalists appeared to have a dread of putting money in steamboats. All at once there has been a sudden start in the formation of such companies, and, instead of doing tha thing on a small scale, we are treated with large and comprehensive schemes, demanding millions sterling for their realization. The first and most pretentious of these bodies is the National Steam Navigation Company, with a capitel of two millions. This Company intends to place on the New-York line a fleet of screw steamers, from Liverpool and London, of large size and great capacity, to compete in the carrying trade with the sailing ships. The steam vessels of this Company are not to have such high speed as INMAN'S ships, but are to be constructed to be sailed at a comparatively low scale of expenditure. On the conclusion of tha American war, the Company will send steamers for cotton to the Southern ports. The Directors also look to open up a steam trade with the Brazils and other countries. To do all that is announced, the two millions will be all called up. Whether this gigantic enterprise will eventually succeed remains to be seen. The case cited, as an encouragement to the public to suoscribe to the stock of a line paying without a subsidy, is scarcely to the point. INMAN'S line has been raised chiefly on emigration, and private enterprise can sometimes afford to be unsuccessful in one direction, in order to make money in the other.

THE RAMS.

CONTRADICTION OF THEIR REPORTED PURCHASE BY THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

Tha report that Prussia had bought the two large iron-plated vessels constructed for the Confederate States, and lately embargoed by our Government, appears to have been a *canard*. It is thought here that they would have been very useful in the event of a war with Denmark. An iron-plated screw ship, to be called the *Armenius*, is now constructing in England for this Government. It is to have two movable towers, each containing two 48-pounders, and to cost 560,000 thalers, or upwards of £80,000. Towards the cost of it will be applied 450,000 thalers, which were got together by the subscriptions for the Prussian fleet. In the Committee on the Budget, the naval expenses have just been discussed. The Government asks 700,000 thalers for the construction of a military port, and the Committee was of opinion that more should be given. The sum of 120,000 thalers asked for the building of a Ministry of Marine, or Admiralty offices, was refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A private examination was taking place by the Police and Customs officials at Queenstown into the circumstances attending the recent enlistment of the 15 men who were recently disembarked from the United States war steamer *Kearsarge*.

At a public meeting recently held at Leicester a resolution, in favor of the separetion of thn North and South, was adopted by a very large majority. The meeting viewed the subject exclusively from the slavery point, and based thn resolution on the opinion that the extinction of slavery would be best promoted by secession.

ENGLAND.

MR. COBDEN AND THE LONDON TIMES.

The controverey between Mr. CORDEN and the *Times* has merged into a personal matter betwaen Mr. CORDEN and Mr. DELANE, the editor-in-chief of the *Times*. Wa published, a day or two since, Mr. CORDEN'S letter to JOHN T. DELANE, Esq., editor of the London *Times*. That gentleman has written the following reply:

No. 16 SERJEANTS' INN, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

SIR: I have to saknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. It is quite true, as you say, that we have been long personelly acquainted. You had no need to identify my handwriting. I have no desire to "suppress my individuality," or to deny my personal responsibility for whet you are pleased to call "scandelous aspersions" upon yourself, and Mr. BRIGHT. You have thus all that individuality which in your letter to tha editor of the *Times* you professed to desiderate, and from which you anticipated such momentous consequences. You will, therefore, have no difficulty in rendering me responsible to the verdict either of a court of law or of the general body of our countrymen, and I shall cheerfully accept their decision.

You proceed to attribute to "*Times* egotism" my supposition that you had read the articles upon the report of your speech. Is it, I ask, egotistic or unreasonable to suppose that you, who had pounced so promptly upon a single phrase in an article of much inferior interest to yourself, should have read the articles which discussed your own speech. Or could I be expected to know that you, who once preferred a single copy of the *Times* to "all the works of THUCYDIDES," did not admit the *Times* into your house?

You say that you seldom read the *Times*, and it is probably because you take your opinions of it at second hand from its rivals that you apply to it such terms as "arrogant" and "truculent," and only hazitate over "ruffianly." I appeal from your professed ignorence to the better informed judgment of that large majority who do read the *Times*, and who have discovered in it no such qualities.

You attribute to the *Times* a deliberate misrepresentation of your meaning and that of Mr. BRIGHT as to the means of amending the unequal distribution of land between the rich and the poor. I repeat that certain passages in your speeches will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them. If you merely intended to recommend measures for facilitating the conveyance of land, as your reference to our transaction at Ascot would suggest, your language was the most strengely exaggerated that was ever used to further a humble installment of law reform. If you had read the *Times*, instead of condemning it unread, you would have known that it has always advocated the simplification of means for the transfer of land, and that its advocacy has not been altogether unsuccessful. But just as no simplification of conveyances will comoel the rich to sell land or enable the poor to buy it, so no legislative measure will render the purchase of land a profitable investment for the poor.

The possession, the transfer, and the tenure of land, are, however, public questions, which are best discussed, not between Mr. CORDEN and Mr. DELANE, but as it has always been the practice of the English Press to discuss them—anonymously. That practice was not invented by me; it will not be destroyed by yourself. It has approved itself to the judgment of all, whether statesmen or publicists, who have appreciated the freedom and indepeendence of the Press, and I believe it to be essential to the interests not only of the Press, but of the public.

Although, therefore, I have accepted your challenge in this instance, I shall decline to make any further contributions to the Rochdale *Observer*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. DELANE.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

THE PUGILISTS.

From the London Era, Dec. 13.

On Friday afternoon, TOM KING put in an appearance at the office of *Bell's Life*. He was accompanied by several of his "man at arms." For more than four hours the Strand, opposite *Bell's Life*, was so crowded that the traffic of the street was reduced in shape to a thin, crawling stream," and when the "hero of the day" arrived, tha cheering soundad far and wida, while the thoroughfare became a perfect blockade. This continued about a quarter of an hour, during the time that KING was paying his respects to tha editor up stairs. On examining him, as he stood talking to some friends, there was not a mark to be seen beyond a kind of skinpeal on the nose, and what tha peculiar phraseology of the ring would term "a mouse," or discolersation under the left eye. HEENAN is, we hear, slowly recovering. He formerly cheltenged JEM MACE, and boastingly renewed it on the morning of the fight. MACE has accepted for £200 to £500, and the champion's belt, so that if HEENAN'S friends do not think that his pretensions have been thoroughly disposed of, we shall in all probability have another great match for tha Spring.

THE BETS.

Correspondence of the Liverpool Mercury.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Tha last act in closed on Friday, and the backers of HEENAN have paid every shilling which they speculated on the event. A report was circulated this morning that SYENE (HEENAN'S principal backer in Liverpool) did not intend to pay. At 10 o'clock he was at the bar, and his first question was—"Who wants money from me?" No one went away without receiving his winnings. The money posted at KELLY'S was delivered up with that promptitude which the hostelry gives warranty for.

Midnight.—KING will never fight again. H. H.

PROPOSED ANTI-PUGILIST SOCIETY.

From the London Review.

In the eyes of tha law every prize-fight is a misdemeanor, in which all who take part may be punished; and a conspiracy to promote which is itself a legal crime. It must be possible to punish when the fight is over, even if the fight itself cannot be prevented. It would be very strange if there were no means of reaching even those railway companies which knowingly and willfully lend their assistance to tha commission of the offence. All that seems to be required is that there should be some body of semi-official officers to watch all attempts to break the law, and to follow up afterword in the pursuit of the most notorious law-breakers. A few thousand pounds would probably suffice to extinguish prize-fighting in England if the money were spent in paying society's officers and in putting them in communication with the police.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD MINOTAUR.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 14.

An important addition was made on Saturday to the Royal Navy by the launch of tha armor-eased screw steam frigate *Minotaur*, by the premises of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall. The *Minotaur* is of the same size and class as the *Agincourt*, now building for tha Government by Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, and tha *Northumberland*, building at Millwall. The following are the dimensions of the vessel: Length between perpendiculars, 400 feet; extreme breadth, 59 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 41 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 25 feet 6 inches; burden in tons, builders' measurement, 6,812. Her anginas are of 1,350 horses' power, and are fully calculated to osrform a speed of 14 knots an hour, notwithstanding the immeuse size and weight of tha vessel. Her armor-plates are 5½ inches thick, or 1 inch thicker than in vessels of the *Warrior* class, and her backing is composed of 9-inch teak timber. The armor of tha *Warrior* extends only over a length of 212 feet, the entire length of thet vessel being 380 feet; but the *Minotaur* will be completely iron-clad from stem to stern, leaving no part of the vessel unprotected. About one-third of her armor has already been bolted to her sides. Her armament will consist of 50 guns of heavy calibre, the description of which has not yet been determined on—the Admiralty now being engaged in carrying out experiments on board the *Excellent* gunnery ship, in order to ascertain the efficiency of 300-pounder rifled, 150-pounder round shot, and other guns for arming men-of-war, and also an improved apparatus which has been invented for the purpose of working these large guns with ease and efficiency in the naval service. The *Minotaur* has been fitted for the reception, when necessary, of a powerful ram at her stem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is asserted that a searching inquiry into the expenditure of the Admiralty will enable Mr. GLADSTONE to submit to Parliament a material reduction on this head.

The Colonial Secretary—the Duke of Newcastle—has recovered from his severe illness.

Sir R. D. COLLIER, the Solicitor-General, was expected to be nominated to thn vacant judgeship, *vice* WIGHTMAN, deceased; and the authority says Sergt. SHEE will be tha man.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN DISPATCH.

The followiug is a translation of the dispatch of thn Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Prince RICHARD METTERNICH, accompanying the reply of the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S invitation to the Congress:

Accompanying this dispatch you will find a copy of the letter of the Emperor, our august master, to the Emperor NAPOLEON. There remains little for me to edd to the words of His Majesty to put you completely in possession of the views of the Imperial Government upon the proposition for an European Congress.

While entirely in accord with the French Government in the wish of consolidating European peace we think that an agreement as to the precise methods to be employed for this purpose is an indispensable preliminary to all deliberation of a general character.

Upon this subject we should have to ask some explanations from tha French Government.

Thn principa. point to establish would be tha basis upon which to place thn meeting of a Congress. It appears to us difficult that a simple negation should suffice to form the programme of such important deliberations. We should further desire to know how this declaration of the Emperor NAPOLEON relative to the treaties of 1815, is to be interpreted. We hesitate to believe that the French Government itself will attach thn most extended and rigorous sense to this declaration. It is true that the treaties of 1815 have been modified in several points. Other international stipulations have at times taken their place—as for instance in what relates to Belgium. That which they contained personally wounding to thn Emperor NAPOLEON is definitively removed, with the general acquiescence of Europe. But except in the cases where these ancient documents have been formally abregated, we consider them as still subsisting, and it is certain that they form the basis of public right in Europe. We do not wish to dispute that the progress of time may not have, more or less, impaired certain portions of their integrity, and that they may not in consequence stand in need of being reaffirmed or improved. If the French Government will point out to us the parts of this sentence it considers too defective or too incomplete—if, at the same time, it will notify to us the changes it considers might be usefully made, we shall receive these overtures with the sincere desire of facilitating an understanding. We shall then, knowing the subject, be able to pronounce upon the opportuneness and advantage of meeting in Congress to accomplish this task.

With the French Government we recognize and deplore the state of uneasiness existing in various parts of Europe. But this uneasiness is only partial, and tha remedy would be worse than the disease if, to appease certain troubles, it were requisite to throw all Europe into a state of perturbation by subjecting it to a radical transformation.

Such could not assuredly be the desire of the French Government, which has given us in recent times proofs of perfect moderation.

Let us not, besides, forget that the question at present is rather to preserve than to give peace to Europe. The Treaty of Westphalia put an end to thirty years of war. The sanguinary contests which preceded the treaties of 1815 had lasted for no less a period. Tha vast transformations at these two epochs were the inavitable consequence of a long continuation of violent agitations to which the present time has, thanks to Providence, no resemblance. In the arrangements which the present state of Europe might bring about, effects ought necessarily to be proportioned to causes.

Be good enough, Prince, to govern the expression of your opinion by these considerations, and to state it with friendly candor to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. As the interpreter of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor, our august master, you will acquaint the French Government with this sincere desire by which we are animated to unite our efforts to its endeavors for pacification. But it is essential that the French Government should define its intentions with more precision, in order that this union may be frankly carried out and bear fruit. To bring our loyal assistance to a Congress we ought to know what will be the exact programme of its deliberations, and to be assured that this programme will fulfill all the conditions requisite to prepare the elaboration of a work of peace and conciliation. Receive, &c.,

(Signed) RECHBERG.

ANSWER OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

ATHENS, Nov. 26.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I have been highly gratified by the invitation which your Majesty has been pleased to send me in your letter of the 4th inst., to take part in a Congress of Sovereigns to be opened at Paris, with a view to placing the political edifice of Europe on new and more solid bases, and thus to prevent commotions which might endanger the general peace.

This appeal to conciliation which your Majesty has just made in the interest of European order has been inspired by views too generous and too elevated not to find in me the most sympathic reception.

The noble thought which predominates therein could not be better enhanced than by the frank language and the judicious considerations with which your Majesty has accompanied your proposition.

In accepting it without reserve, I fully share the hopes which I find expressed in your Imperial Majesty's letter. The meeting of tha Congress will, perhaps, be the best solution of the grave questions which justly preoccupy all minds in Europa, and will contribute to develop the general prosperity by the maintenance of tranquility. Every ona feels, indeed, that it is necessary to take into account the spirit of the age, tha legitimate aspirations of nations, the circumstances of the time, and to endeavor by all possible means to secure tha future by regulating the present so as to eliminate every element of trouble and discord.

Tha common work to which your Majesty invites the chiefs of the European States would be, beyond dispute, one of the greatest onward movements of our day. Its success would realize wishes long since formed by the friends of humanity and the noblest minds.

In congratulating your Majesty on the glorious initiative you have just taken, I sincerely wish that your proposition may be as favorably received by the other Sovereigns, and I flatter myself with the hope that the interests and rights of the Christians in the East will find in your Majesty a generous defender in the future International Council.

It is with these sentiments that I earnestly offer to your Majesty tha renewed assurances of the high esteem and the inviolable friendship with which I am, *Monsieur mon Frere*, your Imperial Majesty's good brother. GEORGE.

(Countersigned) P. DELYANNI.

REPLY OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

SIRE: The invitation to a Congress which your Majesty addressed on the 4th of November last to the Sovereign Princes and free cities of Germany is considered by the Germanic Confederation as a proof of your Majesty's sentiments of friendship, and of your desire to assure to Europe the benefits of peace.

Called upon by its fundamental treatics to be principally directed by pacific views, the Germanic Confederation could not refuse its support to a project tending to assure the peace and order of Europe.

Although frankly adhering to the pacific idea of your Majesty, the Sovereign Princes and free cities of Germany could not concur, with a hope of success, in the realization of this project, unless tha treaties which established the Germanic Confederation as well as the political edifice of Europe were considered as the basis of the nego tiations.

Without ignoring that even tha most solemnly concluded treaties cannot remain unaltered in the midst of the irresistible course of history, a pacific policy should not have as the principle that the modification or cancsling of a treaty can be effected without the consent of the parties interested, it is this principle which will point out tha rule of duties, the title of rights, and the curb of pretensions which, with so just and penetrating an eye, your Majesty has deemed necessary to tranquillize Europe.

This basis for negotiation once adopted, it will be possible to designate beforehand, with the consent of the parties interested, tha international questions which the Congress will undertake to regulate, and to afford Europe the assurance that, far from being the source of fresh differences, it will put an end to those which exist.

In conformity with these views, the Germanic Confederation will be disposed to respond to your Majesty's invitation, and take part in the Congress, by causing itself to be represented by a special Plenipotentiary, who will be there with those members of the Germanic Confederation invited by your Majesty. The Sovereign Princess and free cities of Germany cherish the hope that your Majesty will be good enough to see that these frank explanations are a proof of their sentiments of friendship, of the care they have devoted to tha consideration of thn step taken by your Majesty, and of their desire that this step may be fruitful in happy results. Hereupon the Sovereign Princess and free cities of Germany pray God to have you in his just and holy keeping.

The Germanic Confederation, and in its name,
The Austrian Minister, President of the Diet,
BARON VON KUBECK.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Dec. 7, 1863.

REPLY OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: During the few days that I have occupied the throne of Denmark I have been enabled to take two resolutions of high importance for the destinies of my country. Providence has in a sad and unexpected manner terminated the career of my august predecessor at the very moment when the nation expected him to sanction by his signature the new Constitution for the common affairs of his non-German provinces, and to accep the invitation of your Imperial Majesty to attend a Congress. It has fallen to my lot to accomplish this double task. Happening at tha same critical momant for the welfare of my people, these two decisions tend to the same end, for if one settles the present, the other will, I hope, assure tha future of the Danish Monarchy. Your Majesty has taken thn glorious initiative of substituting decrees of justice and of reason, instead of an appeal to arms, to settle the questions actually pending in Europe.

Denmark, which has always been the constent ally of the Emperor, is resolved, frankly and without reserve, to associate itself to tha generous endeavors of your Majesty to realize that great idea. I accept, therefore, with real pleasure, your Majesty's invitation to attend a European Congress. I am not yet sure whether circumstances will allow me to attend in person, but I beg your Majesty to believe that it would give me the greatest pleasure to enjoy once more your cordial hospitality, and to express to you *viva voce* my warm and sincere congratulations, as I had tha honor to do on a former occasion.

I congratulate myself that the relations which I shall have the honor of entertaining with your Majesty open under auspices of that great inspiration, and I eagerly take advantage of this opportunity to offar to you the assurance of my high esteem and unchangeable friendship.

I am, Monsieur mon frère, of your Imperial Majesty le bon frère, CHRISTIAN.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.

A FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK AND RUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Gen. FLEURY, Aid-de-Camp and principal Equerry to tha Emperor, left yesterday for Copenhagen, to compliment the King of Denmark on his accession to the throne. It is rumored that Gen. FLEURY'S mission will not be confined to Copenhagen, and that he may extend it to St. Petersburgh, where he will have an audience of thn Emperor ALEXANDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Europe*, of Frankfort, says:

"M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has addressed a circular to the French diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Congress. The circular does not trace out the programme to be adopted, as has been asked by some Governments, for such programme cannot be the work of one Government, or even of two or three. The refusal of England has frustrated the combination of a European Congress, but France is ready to come to an understanding with the Governments who shall think it useful to debate pacifically among themselves those questions which if left to chance circumstances might conduct to the most fatal complications. The Government of the Emperor would consider it failed in its duty if it abstained from profiting by the dispositions so cordially manifested. The programme of the questions which a Congress thus brought together should discuss, is still considerable enough to encourage the Cabinets in the path marked out."

The *Europe* adds that several Governments have accorded favorable reception to the proposition of France.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

It is reported that at a Cabinet Council held at Copenhagen on the 9th December, it was resolved that in order to avoid a conflict tha Danish troops should evacuate the towns in Holstein which the German troops intend occupying.

Tha Saxon and Hanoverian contingents were expected to enter Holstein in a few days as the army of execution of the Frankfort Diet.

The Frankfort Diet, on the 14th, voted 17,000,000 thalers for the expenses of the Federal execution.

Both the liberal factions of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies had resolved to vote an address to the King, stating their motives for refusing the bill for the loan of 12,000,000 thalers, and pointing out the policy they think should be followed in the Holstein question.

Lord WONDHOUSE—the British Envoy Extraordinary to congratulate the new King of Denmark—proceeded to Copenhagen, via Berlin, at which letter place he had a conference with Herr VON BISMARK and an audience of the King of Prussia.

Gen. FLEURY had left Paris for Copenhagen on a like mission.

FRANCE.

The supplementary election took place in Paris on the 14th, and the opposition candidate, M. PELLETAN, was elected by a majority of nearly six thousand votes over the Government candidate.

The bill for a loan of 300,000,000 francs had been laid before the Corps Legislatif.

The general debate upon the address to the Emperor took place in the Senate on the 14th. The Marquis BOISSY found fault with sundry Government proceedings, and denounced the intrigues of England in thwarting the proposed Congress. The discussion of the address by paragraphs would begin on the 15th of December.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th was rather drooping. Rentes closed at 67.30.

AUSTRIA.

Rumors continued to circulate of a crisis in the Austrian Ministry. It was reported negotiations had been entered into with Prince CHARLES AUERSPERG to replace Archduke RAINER as President of tha Cabinet. It was also asserted, but contradicted, that Herr VON SCHMERLING had tendered his resignation.

ITALY.

The *Allenza*, of Milan, had published a manifesto from the Venetian Committee, inviting the people to prepare for action. The same journal also publishes a memorandum of GARIBALDI to the Powers in favor of nationalities.

ABYSSINIA.

The Emperor of Abyssinia, who had gained a victory over the population of Gojani, is stated to have ordered the massacre of 15,000 prisoners—men, women and children. He is also said to have ordered the arrest of the British Consul at Massoura. The Bedouins had revolted and invested the town of Mocha.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Overland Mail had reached England with the following dates: Calcutta, November 9; Hong Kong, October 31, and Melbourne, October 24. This news generally has been anticipated by later telegrams. The report of the cotton crop in the northwest provinces of India is gloomy.

The advices in regard to the New Zealand war are considered less satisfactory.

A Bombay telegram of Nov. 29 quotes Cotton dull at 615 for Dhollerah; Cottan Goods declining owing to the extreme tightness of money. Exchange advanced to 2s. 3d. Freights unchanged.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Shirtings dull. Twist declining. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d. The *Times* says the affair with the hill tribes will terminate without any of the characteristics of an imperial war, but it may be costly and troublesome.

BRAZIL.

The French mail steamer had reached Lisbon. Rio dates are to Nov. 24. Coffee is quoted 6,550@6,600 for good firsts. Stock, 130,000 bags. Exchange 27⅜@27⅝.

At Bahia—Sugar was quoted 2,300@2,500. Exchange, 27¾@28.

At Pernambuco—Sugar was quoted at 3,700@3,800 for White. Exchange, 28⅛@28¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 14th were firmer, but the improvement was not fully sustained. Consols closed at 90⅝@91⅛. The money market was without essential change. There was rether more demand for discount on the 14th, but no undue pressure.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15—A. M.

COTTON—The market yesterday was quiet, and generally prices were a shade lower. Sales of the day, 5,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. To-day tha market is flat and lifeless. Probable business, 3,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

No report since the *Asia* sailed. To-day's market not yet developed.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour quiet but unaltered. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged, but prices favor buyers. Corn in limited demand and supply: Mixed, 29s. @29s. 3d. @ 30 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork without material variation. Bacon steady. Lard quiet. Tallow dull and again 6d. lower.

PRODUCE.—Ashes unchanged; Pots 29s.; Pearls 32s. Sugar rather quieter at last week's advance. Cotton very dull. Rice unchangad. Pork dull. Linseed Oil quiet at 33s. Fish Oils quiet. Cod £52. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine very quiet. Petroleum unchanged; Refined 1s. 8½d. @1s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and rather lower for both WHEAT and FLOUR. SUGAR continues firmand in fair demand. COFFEE well maintained. TEA in good request at full prices. RICE quiet but steady. TALLOW inactive.

LATEST PER OLYMPUS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Holstein question continues in a threatening position.

Another rebel representative, Mr. SUPERVILLE, has reached France via Mexico.

The *Post* says there is reason to believe that Lord WODEHOUSE was officially informed at Berlin that in the event of an execution the German Powers would confine themselves to the exercise of their Federal rights. The King of Denmark may hesitate about surrendering peaceably into the hands of tha administration the Duchy of Holstein, not knowing to what extent their end of tha wedge may subsequently be driven, and may regard the entry of German troops into Holstein as a *casus belli*. The *Post* says that Lord WODEHOUSE is instructed to acquaint the King of Denmark that Denmark may rest assured that in tha event of her integrity being threatened she will find England an ally on whose assistance she may reckon in the day of need.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Tha market is flat, and quotations easier.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Tallow still

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN WINTHROP, GOVERNOR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY, AT THEIR EMIGRATION TO NEW-ENGLAND, 1630. By ROBERT C. WINTHROP. 8vo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

By this noble volume Mr. WINTHROP is worthily acquitting himself of the debt he owes to a long and unblemished line of ancestors, as the heir of their reputation, derived from honored deeds in their country's service, and the inheritor of a good name, prominent among the really historic ones inscribed on the annals of America. The life of a gentleman of station, born in the stirring year of the Spanish Armada, and occupying various positions of responsibility and credit in the times of CHARLES I. and the early Puritans, must always be of interest, where the particulars are derived mainly from his own authority, as in the present instance; but how much is that interest heightened when the subject of the biography stands in the relation to a mighty country that JOHN WINTHROP, a preacher of the Pilgrim bend and first Governor of Massachusetts, occupies towards the United State of the present day. The deified heroes of antiquity were no others than as this man was—end in Greece temples would have been built to the feme of the leader under whose auspices the ocean was crossed end the foundations of empire laid widely end deeply on a foreign strand. The volume opens with a charming picture of the rural village of Groton, in Suffolk, where the author—the seventh descendant of its ancient lords—visited the cradle of their race with pure reverence. Existing documents and family papers enable him to trace satisfactorily the life of JOHN WINTHROP in his native land through a manhood not unchequered with cares, but on the whole fortunate and prosperous, until he set sail in 1630 from the country he was not again to revisit, although nineteen years of active life remained to him in the region so fervently adopted by him to the exclusion of past interests and associates. This period will form the subject of a similar volume to the present one, which ends with the embarkation for America of WINTHROP and his companions.

THE BOYHOOD OF MARTIN LUTHER; OR, THE SUFFERINGS OF THE HEROIC LITTLE BEGGAR BOY, WHO AFTERWARD BECAME THE GREAT GERMAN REFORMER. By HENRY MAYHEW, Author of "London Labor," &c. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This little work has qualities which make it more worthy of attention than is obvious on the surface, where it appears to be an ordinary juvenile book. It is the result of a special tour made by the author to each of the places where LUTHER'S youthful life was spent, and of a thorough examination of all ancient sources of information relating to his early career. Much new and interesting matter is thus brought forward relative to the Reformer and his family, which had escaped the researches of professed historians, and a strong light is thrown on the various conflicting influences that concurred to make LUTHER the man that the world found him, when the moment of action had arrived. It is impossible to recommend the work too highly to all who feel an interest in the subject.

—*American Journal of Science and Arts.*—The November number of this standard Scientific Journal closes the thirty-sixth volume. Prof. DANA opens the the number with two papers, one on the parallel relations of the classes of Vertebrates, and on some characteristics of the Reptilian Birds, and another on the "Classification of animals based on the principle Cephalization." This last is the first of a series on the same subject. The other articles are, by Professor LOOMIS on "Vibrating Waterfalls;" a letter from Sir W. E. LOGAN to Mr. JOAQUIM BARRANDE, on the "Rocks of the Quebec Group at Point Lévis;" a novice of CHAUVENET'S Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy, on "The Prairie Flats and Barrens of Southern Illinois," by HENRY ENGELMANN, and "On the Era of the Climate in Paleozoic Times," by T. SPERRY HUNT. Mr. NICKLES' correspondence is of more than usual interest, and the scientific summary is as full and valuable as ever.

—Among Messrs. APPLETON & Co.'s announcements, is a work of an entirely novel character, that is, in a nation like this, meet with great success, if only tolerably well executed. It is entitled, *Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes*, comprising interesting reminiscences and facts, remarkable traits and humors, and notable sayings, doings, and experiences, and witticisms of merchants, traders, capitalists, merchantile celebrities, millionaires, bargain makers, &c., in all ages and countries, designed to illustrate nearly three thousand anecdotes and incidents, the piquancies and pleasantries of trade, commerce, and general business pursuits. Illustrated with steel plate portraits, and wood engravings.

POETRY FOR THE YOUNG.

THE SCHOOL GIRL'S GARLAND. A Selection of Poetry in Prose. By Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND. First Series, Parts First and Second. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

THE ROLLO AND LUCY BOOKS OF POETRY—Original and Selected. By JACOB ABBOTT, Author of "Franconia Stories," &c., with Original Engravings. First Book, the "Rocking-horse." Second Book, "Carlo." Third Book, "The Canary Bird." 3 vols. 12mo. Philadelphia: GEORGE W. CHILDS.

The pressure of a like need—the want of some collection of poetry, at once select and comprehensive, adapted to the progressive intelligence of the young, admitting old favorites, but not to the exclusion of new and interesting matter—appears to have set at work simultaneously Mrs. KIRKLAND and JACOB ABBOTT; and fortunate are the young people of the present day in the possession of guides like these to the flowery paths of the muse. *The Rollo and Lucy Books* have a more general interest and a wider range of selection, Mrs. KIRKLAND'S work being addressed to a special class, but they are both admirably adapted to the purpose in view, and may be perused by seniors as pleasantly as by the young. *The School Girl's Garland* is got up in the elegant *Golden Treasury Series* style. The *Rollo and Lucy Books* are prettily illustrated with landscape sketches.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Weehawken—Another Rebel Iron-clad.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

At the present writing, there are no efforts being made to raise the *Weehawken*, although the contract has been given out to an experienced and responsible party. Naval officers think she can be raised without difficulty, but express an opinion that when raised it will be found that *the cause* of her foundering was totally different from the reports given out soon after the disaster occurred. That the monitors *are not seaworthy* is patent to every man of naval experience; and that they are sadly inferior, both offensive and defensive, to the *Ironsides* type of war vessels, everybody here knows.

A new iron-clad ram—perhaps a third larger than the *Atlanta*—made her appearance in Cooper River a few days ago. She came down past Charleston with flags flying, rounded Castle Pinckney, fired a salute of four guns in broadside, and then returned. She made a stately appearance, had good proportions with sloping lines, and was decidedly the most formidable looking craft that the enemy have yet exhibited in these accursed waters. The query now is, where was she built? Is she a new affair, or one of their old rams rebuilt? If new, she will make the fourth iron clad that floats "the red cross dots" for the defence of Charleston. Should Admiral DAHLGREN remain inactive another month, he may be attacked at his own anchorage. The Confederate navy is positively looking up.

A large number of intercepted rebel letters have fallen into possession of our Post-Commander on —— Island. A perusal of them exhibits the great destitution and extreme suffering of the people in South Carolina and southeastern Georgia; corroborates also the prevailing feeling here, and at the North, that the Confederacy is nearly used up. One of these letters, written at Barnwell, expresses "a hope that this terrible and devastating war will soon terminate; but if it does not, *we must perish from famine or the want of clothing.*" Another, written by a merchant at Jacksonsboro', Georgia, quotes "common heavy boots at $60 to $75 per pair; coarse sheetings at 95 cents to $1 25 per yard; meats generally at $1 50 per pound, and whisky at $45 per gallon." It is presumed the latter rebellious fluid kills at one thousand yards—even in a foggy night.

From the Beacon House, near Fort Strong, I looked through a field-glass this morning, and distinctly saw a squad of rebel soldiers working with spades and picks on the southeast angle of Sumter. They numbered thirteen, and were digging with great energy. My impression was that they were unearthing casements, with the intention of constructing batteries there, but possibly they were digging out the dead who perished in the recent explosion. Charleston journals are dumb on that terrible catastrophe, but there is evidence that they lost large numbers of soldiers or contrabands in that disaster. Its origin is as yet unknown to us on this island.

THE FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From a Special Correspondent.

RED HOUSE PLANTATION, PORT ROYAL ISLAND, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

To one situated here, and thoroughly familiar, by constant presence and intercourse, with the doings and progress of the freed people, it seems as if so much said upon the subject must become tiresome. But every friend of the race at the North seems as anxious as ever to hear all that may be said concerning them; and with regard to their enemies, reiterated and enlarged evidence of the progress of the blacks cannot be accumulated too much, and that too from every Department of the South. This all the more from the peculiar and thorough distrust of loyal persons South in the self-governing capacity of the negro, whether taken individually or collectively. They have a morbid fear, of an intensity equal to a nightmare, lest he shall rise and demend political equality—yes, and even *social* too. For my part I cannot conceive any foundation for the latter fear, unless such may have an ever-wakeful consciousness of their own tendencies. But whichever way the argument on such a possibility may preponderate, it is in this connection perfectly futile. It is as fixed as fate, that all the slaves in this country will be free, and that soon end practicelly. It is equally certain from the tendencies of things that these persons will be allowed the possession of freeholds, or rather free access to all the industrial oursuits of life.

NO AMALGAMATION.

It is plain enough to one's common sense, if candidly appealed to, that there will be no force, either moral or physical, to bring about amalgamation, that great horror of horrors to all Southern-born people; *especially* to those, many of whose children show that *they* at least have great ground for their fears. The *moral* force, indeed, will all be the other way. The *physical* force all belongs to the *slave system*, which, in the consideration of this argument, is done away. Such being the condition of things, there will be no amalgamation unless it is natural. If it is natural it will exist and no one can help it, for then it comes of God and works no disadvantage. So that subject can fearlessly be laid one side.

FEELING BETWEEN MASTERS AND SLAVES.

It is very important that every possible strength should be given to the evidence of the capacity of the freedman for self-government, and this, not only in view of the bitter Northern prejudice against these people, but as well and even more, in view of the more honest but equally intense prejudice and distrust of all Southern whites, whether of high or low degree. There are two things to be considered here. Born and brought up in the system of Slavery, they have honestly come to consider the blacks as capable of no other system of labor. The position in which this system has placed the blacks under them, makes the thought of *any approach* of these people up toward them utterly loathsome. To have in any sense an equality with our *slaves!* To put their labor on a par with mental refinement and acquisition! This is their standpoint. The idea that manual labor and mental power can develop together in the same individual, and to the mutual increase of each, is to them a strange doctrine. There is one result of this of vast importance. This distrust and prejudice is mutual on the part of the freedmen toward the "secesh." They feel that the Southern man owes them a life-long grudge for having escaped from their power, and that they will show it wherever they have a chance. I have on one of my plantations several persons who left a neighboring plantation because owned and carried on by a loyal Southern man. This plantation which I am on is redeemable in behalf of loyal heirs. The broad people contemplated remaining upon it. The home people declare: *Ou'* you work for a *secesh?* 'Fore I work for de secesh I go to de Norf. I no work for dem, *no how!* Dey neb too much grudge 'gin de colored people." They will scarcely work for one another, on account of their experience with colored drivers. Now, under these circumstances, they will never pleasantly nor profitably hire out to their old masters, as a general rule; for neither do they have confidence in one another nor understand one another in the new relation. Often end often do I hear them say, of kind masters or mistresses, too: "I *neber* want to see my old massa or missus 'gin." And this corroborates the testimony of your Western correspondent, Mr. WARE. To an honest, faithful, kind Northern man, they will pour out their whole heart. Of a Southern man, they stand in fear. But even if they are willing in some instances to work for their former masters, I do not hesitate to say it should be generally discouraged. And for this reason. You cannot expect these masters to change life-long habits of action instilled from the earliest childhood, and confirmed by the common consent and practice of the community. They have always considered their negroes with a sole view to profit, and that entirely through the physical man—the muscle and sinew. They look upon them as so much *animal power*, to be converted into oroduce for the market at the greatest profit and least expense. They will continue to do so. They will keep them jolly and goodnatured, give them plenty of bacon and molasses, or take any other course which will get the most labor out of them—and consistently, too, for they do not believe them possessed of any other capacity than a brutish one. Hence, all their development under such employers will be brutish.

NEEDFUL CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Now, is it right to put a freed people, longing to be men, reaching upward to the white race for development with a touching faith and earnestness, to such a test as this? Will persons accused of lying increase in truthfulness under those who have no confidence in their honesty? Will those accused of incontinence increase in chastity under those having no confidence in their purity? Indeed, will masters who have been in the habit of following "patriarchal" institutions *too closely* in the number of wives and concubines, all at once become continent? Or is long-indulged lachary *tame?* and *will* the leopard change his spots? Why, what has kept the slaves from utter corruption under horribly vicious teachings of the slave system? Because the slave was weary, weary, weary, from day to day, and hard labor gave no opportunity for vice to grow, even though its seeds were sown so plentifully. Even the seeds of evil were choked by "the cares of this world." Now put the slave where the labor is voluntary, and the same seed is sown, and what will be the result? Nay; for these people are shrewd—now there is no compulsion where the barrier of modesty is already broken down. She who was the *victim* heretofore now makes *demands* of her former master, and finds this an easier way of life than labor, too. *Now* what system have you come to? So we must not be deceived by merely material results in this system. The freedman must be placed where his whole nature can be most rapidly and healthily developed, and in this course will the economical results in the end be the greatest. The true way is to make them land-owners either by lease or purchase, and wherever they are hired out, their moral and mental culture should be carefully enforced. Now in these statements above made I have not spoken altogether without experience.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

One of the most interesting features about this people is how the virtues which pertain to manhood and civilized life were held in suspension, as it were, awaiting the time when proper development should bring them into active exercise. I do not know but I am blessed in a virtuous people; some think I am. At any rate they had the name all about of being "ugly and demoralized" when I came among them. But in the three great accusations brought against the race, viz.: incontinence, lying and stealing, I have not one word of fault to find. Of course if you let the young congregate in towns, doing just enough to sustain life, these vices will increase with fearful rapidity, for then they will be exposed to the vices of civilized life by contact with the white race, and they have no moral development as yet, or but little, and have never been learned the power of temptation, how to resist it, or the danger of vice; and you will always find those who speak of them from the knowledge they have gained of them in large towns, speak quite disparagingly. But take them on the plantations where they are away from the presence of vice, and daily engaged in the culture of the soil, and my experience is exceedingly hopeful. Ask them about the habit of lying or stealing and they will acknowledge that under the slave system that was their wont, but they will add, "Dar is no 'casion for it now. We work so hard and get nothing for our labor but jes our 'lowance, we 'bleege to steal and den we must keep from dem ebery ting or dey suffer us too much—(cause us to suffer.) But dey take all our labor, and steal our children, and we only take dare chicken. But now we hab all we work for and dare is no 'casion to steal."

INCONTINENCE.

As to incontinence, I know nothing of the kind among my people; and I do verily believe that in general terms, this vice, among industrious plantation people will be found to be not a vice with them, but an *enforced curse.* Some talk strongly of general prostitution among the woman. I *know* this to be an unjust and crust accusation. It does not partake of the nature of prostitution. It has been *suffered* and *allowed* rather than *sought.* Wages have not accompanied it, nor has it been followed as a means of support. I speak of its general matter. The object, beyond the master's inordinate desire, has been an increase of chattel property. Now this state of things could readily take on the very worst form; but, on the other hand, I am convinced that with marital *rites* properly enforced, and *rights* regarded, the matter will soon become a disgrace, and they will say of this also: "Dar is no 'casion now." It is certainly true of all the settled people under my charge, and of all those with whom I have become acquainted, that they are as faithful in regard to the marriage obligations as anybody in the world, and I have no decent reason to think differently of my young women. *You could not ask of any people in the world to be more faithful in all the various duties of social life than my settled people are, if you duly consider their condition.* Indeed, all thoughtful experienced persons agree that *it is a wonder they do as well as they do.* There is a strong latent sense of the virtues of truthfulness, honesty and chastity, for they are quickly responsive when properly made sensible of the necessity of virtue. A searching discourse was recently delivered to them on the necessity of marrying in due form before living together as husband and wife. Promptly one of my people on the other plantation came to me with his proper certificates, and wished to be married at the first opportunity, as he since has been. And the young people consider it a matter of honor and pride to have a proper wedding, and go into it with a good deal of style. Would these things be in case of general prostitution? It is a wicked slander upon the people. Soldiers—some of them—will say they are unchaste, because their weak and simple natures are easily seduced by them. Sacesh will say so, because of personal experience. But if one comes among them with the sincere desire to build them up, and honestly and kindly studies them, he will look at matters in a very different light.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

It has long been fait that justice, as between persons on the plantations, must be administered, and claims and disputes must be settled in some way where greater punishment could be meted out and greater authority used than would be safe to put into the hands of a Superintendent. To this end *plantation commissions* were established, to be composed of not less than three Superintendents, who should constitute a sort of Court for the trial of petty misdemeanors and the settlement of disputes. These commissions are appointed by the General Superintendent at his own instance, or that of a plantation Superintendent as occasion seems to dictate, the President and Recorder being designated in the appointment. If the case seems one of sufficient importance, a *military* commission is appointed. These commissions are named specially as the need for them arises, the authority determining with the trial mentioned in the appointment—or it is provided, if occasion shall demand, that a commission be appointed to try all the matters that may be brought before it in a given circuit. All the records of their proceedings have to be handed in to head quarters, and their decisions are not valid unless approved by the General Superintendent. The result of them has been exceedingly favorable thus far in terminating disputes and making the people feel they are amenable to law honestly administered. They are called into Court to testify under oath, each party calling all the witnesses he thinks will help his case. Thus they are given every opportunity to establish their claims or make their defence, whether opposed to a white or a colored person, and the decisions run according to the justice of the case, without regard to color. The consequence is, that all put confidence in the findings of a commission, as according with their sense of justice, whether personally pleasant to them or not. Hence these commissions are salutarily feared. It is quite a new thing for them to feel that their claims, as against a white man, can be heard, and if just, substantiated, and then be realized.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

In the performance of my duty, I have been called upon to sit upon three of these commissions, and I find their testimony, from the child of twelve to the gray-haired old man, to be as connected, straight forward and reliable, and as clearly confined to the subject in hand, as it will average among those persons whom all agree to consider as human beings, and having attended professionally upon the Courts of Justice in New-York City for three years, I ought to know something about it. I presided at a commission where a girl of twelve years was called by the plaintiff to testify in his behalf. It was a question whether her testimony ought to be received. I asked her, when she was put under oath, what it meant. When she understood the question, she answered, "It means to tell the truth, and not tell a lie." Her statement was as direct and simple as is the nature of a child, and bore every feature of truthfulness. I have thus dwelt at length on this most interesting subject, because it is a most important step in advance, and it is well carefully to mark their bearing in regard to it.

FEATURES OF BARBARISM.

But now and then you will see the hideous features of barbarism; the wife is still, in many respects, the drudge, to be ordered about instead of requested; to be flogged if impudent or resisting; the children are left to come up as best they may, without culture of any kind, unless it be in a very general sense; to go ragged and oh! be as dirty as possible. They seem to catch their food as they run, eating without order or regularity, or any effort at a simultaneous meal of the family; the children, if the food is liquid, drenching their whole front as they swallow their portion, squat on the floor around a common dish, with the inevitable dog in close proximity, with ever observant eye for the falling crumb or the deserted dish. No family table, no family prayers, no family exercises of any kind. The children cuddle down in—well, they are fortunate if in blankets on the floor—for sleep. No matter how sick, they tie in one corner, by the fire, covered as best they may be, and there they recover or die. And oh, *how* they die! You ask any settled person how many children he has had, and he will say twelve, fourteen, sixteen, often even twenty, and almost invariably by two or three different wives, the former of whom were sold away from him. But when you ask how many there are living, if you find more than six you do well. And all the result of being robbed of all time, that their masters might live at ease. Often have I heard them remark that they were puzzled sorely at the justice of God in allowing them so long to be robbed of their rights.

A BRIGHTER PICTURE.

But let me turn to one bright picture concerning the children. One evening I was in one of the people's cabins, in the Summer, when the children, having run till they were tired, came in and knelt down at the knee of "Aunt Lucy," as they called her. I looked on curiously, to understand it. Pretty soon the prayer commenced. "Our Father," and "Now I lay me," the child following the words of Aunt Lucy. It was a girl of about six. Then came another, and by the time she was through, three little boys were ready. They all knelt together around a chair, and said their prayers in concert! without her leading. They were older. Then all but one went home. Now, said I, Lucy, what does this mean? "Why, de children on dis side"—the negro quarters are divided in two parts here—"come to ma for praise ebery night, and on de oder side dey go to Sister Peggy." Every child has his spiritual mother or spiritual father, who is specially responsible to give him what-ever spiritual teaching he gets, and these spiritual parents are never forgotten, even in old age.

I occasionally come across such beautiful outcroppings of tenderness and fidelity as this among these people, which have had their growth in spite of most adverse circumstances, and it is these pleasant instances more than anything else which give us faith to believe what they might be capable of, could the better parts of their nature only meet the genial warmth of fellow sympathy. Let me relate another instance, equally beautiful and touching to those whose natures are open to the higher moral sympathies. One of the old women, a sister in the church, is a feeble invalid, and is now confined mostly to her rough couch. Sabbath evening I thought the praise meeting short. But all at once I seemed to hear distant singing. I hearkened, and finally opened my window, and sure enough they had early dismissed, and carried the praise meeting to her! In church matters, I sometimes think we could learn more of them than they of us.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

I had thought to speak of the movement of the people under the sale of Government lands bid in last Spring by Government for taxes, but must reserve it for another occasion. It is my duty to correct a statement made in my last letter, which would be sure to mislead, and which, at the time the letter was written, I had every reason to believe correct. I there stated that the Government would, in all probability, realize 7,000 pounds ginned cotton from the cotton-fields on my two plantations, comprising forty-seven acres. There will be nothing over 1,000 pounds ginned cotton. There are three reasons for this: entire lack of manure, the lands being much worn; late planted cotton, on account of poor seed, making replanting to a great extent necessary, and the fact that on one of my plantations, containing thirty-two acres cotton, the hands were almost all rice planters, being broad people from the Santee a year ago last July—the cotton plant being of such a delicate nature that it requires experienced hands to cultivate it well. I may say from certain knowledge that the best crops on this island will this year average about 500 pounds seed cotton to the acre, which is a trifle less than half a crop. A full crop gives about 1,100 pounds seed cotton to the acre, which, by ginning, is reduced to about three-tenths, or a bale to the acre. Cotton will often look promising till late in the Summer, and then all at once, for various reasons, fail by rust, casting its unripe bolls, &c. Finally, I am more and more convinced that where the people have the right kind of a Superintendent, who is patient to make them understand clearly the orders and regulations under which they are required to live—a matter which always can be done—who is careful to watch for opportunities to instruct them in lessons of moral conduct and culture, who is faithful and kind to rebuke them in all wrong conduct, and who studies to understand properly their peculiar nature, a mutual attachment of great strength will spring up between Superintendent and people, as strong and true as to give him almost unlimited power over them for good; and in such a case they will always show themselves most faithfully responsive to all efforts to develop the latent higher qualities which pertain to a noble manhood, and capable of most encouraging growth. There never was a nobler or more satisfactory work undertaken.

A. S. H.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Northwestern View of it.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest an article in your issue of the 19th inst., on "The Movements Against the Reciprocity Treaty," and as the views therein expressed are somewhat different from those held by many business men in this part of the country, I ask a portion of your space to discuss this important international question.

If, as you say, the present treaty, so far as American interests are concerned, has been almost a dead failure, then its complete and speedy abrogation will be no serious damage to any part of the country; but many prominent business men in the lake shore cities hold a different opinion, and believe that the present treaty has been of great value to American trade, and that any change which may be made should be in the direction of Free Trade rather than of non-intercourse with the British Provinces.

The statistics of our trade with Canada and the other Provinces, before and after the treaty, are more eloquent in its favor than any abstract reasoning can be, and prove beyond dispute the great impetus given to our trade in that direction since its operation. During the two years previous to the treaty, the total exports from, and imports to the United States, were:

Exports from U. S.	Imports.
1852.....$10 509 016	$6,110,299
1853..... 13.140,642	7,550,718

While during the first two years after the treaty came into force our exports and imports attained the following large amounts:

Exports from United States.	Imports
1856.....$29,029,349	$21,310,421
1857..... 24,262,482	22,124,206

So that two years after the Treaty went into effect, we sent three times as much to the Provinces as we did two years before, showing that the Treaty, so far from being a failure, gave a very great impetus to our trade with our northern neighbors, till, in fact, it has attained such dimensions that, were it to be interfered with seriously, great loss would fall on many of our citizens.

It is, however, brought forward as just cause for complaint that the greater portion of what Canada sends us, comes in duty free, while the most of the commodities we send them are subject to duty. I cannot, however, see that it is of any moment to us whether the goods bought by the Canadians go in duty free, or under a tariff, so long as they are bought from us, for the duty is, of course, added to the price of the goods and is paid, not by us, but by the consumers, the Canadians themselves. Their tariff is not for the purpose of protecting their own manufactures, for they have few of any account, but for the purpose of raising a revenue to pay the interest on their vast debt, and as they treat the *British* and other nations the same as they do us, our chances of furnishing their markets are as good with, as without a tariff. It has been said that this revenue is applied to pay the interest on the money expended in building those great internal improvements which tend to divert the carrying trade of the West from the great thoroughfares of New-York. Undoubtedly; and we of the Northwest are under great obligations to the Canadians for taxing themselves to open up a highway for our produce to the ocean, enabling us to compete advantageously with themselves in the grain markets of the Old World. The great problem agitating the West, and which must soon overshadow all others, is as to how it will get outlets to the ocean for its hundreds of millions of bushels of breadstuffs. Several new routes and schemes have already been proposed, one of which, by the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa, brings Chicago as near to Montreal as to Buffalo. While, then, the Northwest is in want of new openings for its ever-increasing produce, can it be seriously proposed to reduce the number it now has, and leave us at the mercy of Buffalo and the Erie Canal? I trust the Northwest occupies no such mean position in the councils of the nation as to be sacrificed for the internal improvements of New-York. The abrogation of the treaty would not necessarily give Western New-York a monopoly of the carrying trade of the West, although many interested parties dream that if the treaty were annulled they would see the whole stream of Western produce pouring through Buffalo and the Erie Canal. Whether such would be the result depends wholly on Canada, for she might still continue to offer inducements to the Western shipper to use her canals, and in that case the abrogation of the treaty would be of no benefit to the thoroughfares of New-York, but rather a disadvantage, for they would lose what they now carry for Canada, and have no more of the Western trade than at present, unless, indeed, Congress should pass a law prohibiting shipments through Canada—a course which no sane man would propose.

The zeal of many of those who argue against the treaty involves them in gross contradictions. They say if it were not for the treaty and the bonding system, Canada would be almost isolated from the world and confined to her one outlet, the St. Lawrence, whose waters are most unsafe and frozen during half the year; and, almost in the same breath, they affirm that Canada is breaking the treaty by carrying on her trade, to a great extent, through the St. Lawrence, and refusing to take advantage of our debenture facilities, and that she thus builds up Quebec and Montreal at the expense of New-York and Boston. Both of these assertions can hardly be true.

Would not a repeal of the treaty divert Canadian trade still more from New-York and Portland to Quebec and Montreal? The exports of Quebec, in two years after the treaty took effect, declined one-third, and the imports in the same ratio, while those of Toronto increased, showing that the trade which was formerly carried on from Quebec through the St. Lawrence is now carried on through or with this country. The tonnage of the vessels arriving at Montreal in the year 1860 was only ten thousand greater than that of the vessels arriving in 1854, which was no more than a reasonable increase, and gave no grounds for supposing that the Canadians had discriminated in favor of their own ports. Let us do away with the bonding system and restore our duties, end Upper as well as Lower Canada will be *compelled* to trade at Montreal and Quebec through the St. Lawrence, and the large trade we do for her be reduced to almost nothing.

The Canadians are accused of breaking the treaty because they have raised their tariff on articles in no way referred to in the treaty. But have we not done the same thing? Have we not increased our tariff greatly since 1854? And I believe that our taxes on imports are to-day larger in the average than those of Canada.

It has been urged that the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been of no value to us, while that of Lake Michigan has been of great advantage to them. It seems to be generally forgotten that the St. Lawrence is open for navigation during as many months of the year as are the Straits of Mackinaw or the Erie Canal. The navigation of Lake Michigan by the Canadians has been of immense benefit to the grain-growing States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Some of the heaviest dealers in produce at this port end Chicago are Canadians, and assuredly it has been of great benefit to the farmers, in securing good prices for their grain, to have Canadian capital as well as American operating in its purchase.

That you may see more clearly how the trade between Canada and this region stands, I give the statistics of it at this port for 1862. During that year, the imports from Canada to Milwaukee amounted to but $4,400 in value, of which over $3,000 were for horses, probably for Government use. The exports from this port to Canada amounted in value to $2,500,000, of which $1,600,000 were carried in American vessels. This is but a sample of the trade between Canada and the other ports of Lake Michigan, showing that the permission allowed the Canadians in the treaty, of navigating this lake, has been of as much value to us as to them.

A year or two ago, when Messrs. HATCH & TAYLOR made their reports, the Reciprocity Treaty was subjected to a most severe ordeal in all the Lake Shore cities. The Boards of Trade of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Oswego appointed Committees to examine the subject, and in all those cities the majority of the Committees appointed reported in favor of the treaty, or if any change was to be made, that it should be toward even a freer trade with the British Provinces.

It has been urged that the treaty should be repealed because the Canadians do not talk so much about annexation as they used to. This is simply puerile. The war in which we are engaged would have stopped the annexation talk without any Reciprocity Treaty. The repeal of the treaty has been insisted on, because the Canadians have sympathized with the South. On the same ground we would have ceased trading with England and France before this. It is seldom good policy to injure oneself for the purpose of injuring somebody else.

It may be asked what interest I have in showing that the Canadians have not broken the treaty in many instances where they are said to have done so. The case is simply this—many parties have raised a hue and cry with but little foundation, about the Canadians having broken the treaty so as to render its repeal the easier; and it is the duty of all who believe that the treaty has been of great benefit to these States to prevent the treaty from becoming odious through these unmerited insinuations against the Canadians. Of course, the treaty has benefited Canada as well as us. It was intended to do so.

When I think of the immense stream of trade pouring across this frontier, from British Columbia to Maine, the ships, docks, warehouses, &c., which have been equipped, and the millions of capital invested to carry it on, and which, if the treaty be annulled, would be wholly or in greater part lost, I cannot but raise my voice in favor of proceeding cautiously in a matter where so many great interests are involved.

J. J.

THE CANADIAN VIEW OF IT.

The Montreal *Witness* of Dec. 26 reprints our recent article on the Reciprocity Treaty, and comments as follows:

"Upon this question of great and immediate interest, it is well to see the above opinions of an influential American paper like the NEW-YORK TIMES, upon which we will offer a few remarks.

1. There is too much truth in the allegation of a bad feeling in Canada toward the United States—a feeling which has been fanned with a Satanic energy by that portion of the Canadian Press which defends corruption generally. This feeling, however, has never been general, taking the people as a whole. Indeed, the journals of by far the largest circulation have all along spoken of the United States in that fair and friendly manner which should characterize neighbors.

2. The disappearance of what the *Times* calls the annexation spirit, was chiefly owing to the troubles in the United States, growing out of Slavery.

3. The reciprocity which the American press deliberates, is obviously impossible, without a Customs-Union—a point which, so far as we have seen, no American writer has yet brought out. Were there no custom-houses along the frontier, and were duties upon imports lower in Canada than in the United States, all the importations for this continent would come by the St. Lawrence. But a Customs-Union would render Canada wholly dependent in its fiscal policy on Washington, or, in other words, make us virtually a portion of the Union.

4. To admit American manufactures free, and to levy a high duty on those of Britain, would never be allowed by the mother-country; whilst to admit those of England free also, would defeat the whole object of the United States in reciprocity.

5. There is much groundless alarm on both sides, and much nonsense written as above about the outlet of produce to the sea. Were reciprocity abrogated to-day, each country would set to work to-morrow to devise a bonding system which would attract the products of the other to pass through it to the ocean.

"If the only alternatives are a reciprocity to manufactured goods, or an end to reciprocity altogether, we infer that the latter conclusion is not far off; though we fully admit that the best policy would be to abolish custom-houses altogether, not only along the frontier, but at our seaports. Canada, however, is not yet ripe for such a sweeping change.

LOSS OF CATTLE IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA.—We are informed that ABEL STEARNS, of Los Angles, lost about 7,000 head of cattle, through want of food, during the last few months. That gentleman is presumed to be the largest stock and land owner in the United States. He owns this year 48,000 cattle, besides 9,600 calves. His lands are embraced in twenty-one grants, containing, it is estimated, over 540,000 acres. All these grants have been confirmed to Mr. STEARNS, except one which is now pending before Judge HOFFMAN. They were all acquired by purchase. The well-known Temescal tin mine, which may some day rival even the New-Almaden in value, belongs to Mr. STEARNS. It is embraced in one of the grants which was confirmed last week to him. Mr. STEARNS is a native of Massachusetts. He came to California in 1823, and has resided in this country ever since. He is a warm supporter of the Union party, and to a great extent by his influence the Secessionists of the southern counties have been kept back and out of office.—*San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 18.*

INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.—On Thursday evening, the atmosphere being unusually dry and clear, some interesting experiments were made upon the line of the American Telegraph Company, whose wires, by the steady progress of the arms, now reach from the borders of Maine to Chattanooga Tenn., but a short distance from the upper limits of Georgia. The lines from Portland, Boston and New-York were connected with Philadelphia, Louisville and Chattanooga, and the operators at both ends were in instant communication with each other, exchanging friendly greetings, congratulations upon recent Union triumphs, &c., &c. It was proposed to make a connection with Salt Lake, in distant Utah, which would have been accomplished if the operators there had been fully posted as to the time assigned for the experiment.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 19.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

NAMES OF PARTIES ARRESTED.

An Ex-Minister from San Salvador and His Wife Among the Number.

The account of the Engineer of the New-Orleans steamer *Geo. Cromwell*, on Thursday last, and the arrest of several parties implicated in the contraband trade with the rebels, has already been published. The names of the parties arrested and the specific charges against them have been withheld by the Government authorities until yesterday, when it was announced that among them were Hon. H. SEGUR, formerly Minister to the United States from the Government of San Salvador, and his wife and maid-servant. Also, Mr. G. F. CAUTT, a merchant of this City, and Mr. D. PEASE, of San Salvador. Mr. SEGUR and Mr. PEASE were arrested on board the *Geo. Cromwell*, where they had embarked for New-Orleans. Mr. CAUTT was not going out in the steamer, but was discovered to be intimate with the suspected parties, and was arrested as he was about bidding them adieu. On the person of Mrs. SEGUR was found a bill of lading for fifty kegs of lard, which had been shipped on board the British bark *Circassian*. On Friday the kegs of lard were seized, and in them were found one thousand navy revolvers. In the personal baggage of Mr. SEGUR and Mr. PEASE were also found revolvers and rifle and pistol cartridges. In the bosom of Mrs. SEGUR and of her maid-servant were also found revolvers, and even the children belonging to the family had the same articles concealed about their clothing. The parties were all taken to Fort Lafayette on Sunday. Several other parties, including the firm in Cortlandt-street, at whose house the barrels containing powder were packed which were seized on the *Geo. Cromwell*, have also been arrested, but their names are withheld for the present.

Important as to the Next Draft.

Public attention is called to the advertisement in relation to the draft, of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of New-York. The names of all those who have been enrolled are printed in pamphlet form, each Ward making one pamphlet, and are now exposed to view and for the inspection of the public at the following places, viz. At the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of each district; at every Police Station in each district, and at each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election. Persons who are enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of their respective districts and claim to have their names stricken from the list if they can show to the satisfaction of the Board that they are not, and will not be at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of Alienage, Non-residance, Unsuitableness of Age, or Manifest Permanent Physical Disability. The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th day of January, 1864. After the draft takes place no excuses will be heard on account of the above-mentioned four causes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWO DARING BURGLARIES IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning, some burglars forced the front basement door of Mr. NICHOLAS FISHER'S residence, No. 148 East Nineteenth-street. They proceeded to the upper floors, and, after lighting the gas, they set to work searching for valuables. Mr. SANDS, a grandson of Mr. FISHER, hearing the noise, went into the hall and cried out, "Who's there?" One of the burglars thereupon advanced and threatened to blow young SANDS' brains out if he did not keep quiet. The latter then raised a window and cried, "Watch!" "burglars!" "murder!" &c., At this moment one of the gang fired a pistol at him, but without doing any injury. No policeman was within hearing, and the burglars, after stealing clothing and jewelry to the amount of over $100, escaped. About an hour later, the same band of burglars entered the dwelling-house of Mr. HENRY N. SEARS, No. 170 East Fifteenth-street, by bursting in a front basement window. Here they also lighted the gas, and made diligent search for plunder. They made their escape with a pair of valuable lace curtains. Mrs. S. was awakened by them during the time they were ransacking the house, but she was fearful that if she gave her husband notice, he would rush upon them and be shot. No arrests have yet been made.

ARREST OF THE NOTORIOUS JOHNNY MILLER.—Yesterday afternoon the notorious JOHNNY MILLER was arraigned before Justice DOWL

Another excellent feature about this elevator is its weighing scales. The scales and hopper rest upon a heavy platform, this platform being suspended by means of an arm that works upon a universal centre. By this means the weighing scale is always perpendicular, thus insuring the utmost accuracy in weighing, no matter how much motion there may be from the sea or other causes.

This suspended or pendulum scale Mr. NIMMO claims is the only one that can be used upon a floating elevator with any degree of certainty of its weighing correctly.

This elevator has an elevating capacity of from five to seven thousand bushels per hour, and it is claimed by Mr. NIMMO that he can build one that shall elevate from ten to twelve thousand bushels per hour.

This elevator is not wholly complete yet. Owing to the lateness of the season when it was commenced it became necessary to leave the entire completion of it until this Winter, when it will be provided with a propeller so as to have its own propelling power, and is also to be furnished with screens and blower; also a bagging apparatus, for bagging grain when required.

The elevator, so far as the elevating of grain is concerned, was completed about the 1st of September, and has been kept employed night and day for the greater part of the time since, without any repairs whatever, which most convince the most skeptical that a floating elevator may be built as substantial and desirable as any permanent elevator.

It is proposed to use this elevator as a wrecker and lighter when necessary, and thus be the means of saving an immense amount of property which must otherwise become a total loss; for scarcely a day passes in the season of navigation that we are not called upon to chronicle the loss of valuable cargoes of grain that might have been saved from total loss with one of these elevators.

Mr. NIMMO also showed us the original model of his elevator, which seems to us to be peculiarly adapted for railway purposes requiring an elevator either for freight or grain.

The deck of the elevator has an open hatchway running its full length, so that no removal of hatches the elevating leg can move without obstruction from each end of the boat to the turn-table, on which it is placed. The elevating leg may be moved through the grain whilst elevating, in such a manner as to feed itself, thereby saving much of the expense of the trimming or shoveling.

This elevator is provided with screens and blower, for cleaning grain as it is elevated and discharged. Also with bagging apparatus for bagging grain, which can be used when required.

The elevator is self-propelling, and the power may at any moment be cut off from the elevating apparatus, and all applied to the propeller wheel, or *vice versa*.

On the deck of the elevator are placed two railroad tracks, for the purpose of receiving from cars grain shipped in bulk; and the elevator having its own propelling power, may thus receive grain or freight at one point to be discharged at another.

It is also provided with steam hoisting apparatus, by which the heaviest articles of rolling freight can be rapidly and economically transferred. The largest class of vessels can thus be unloaded in a very few hours, and its freight transferred either to cars or boats, as may be required.

This elevator may therefore be as profitably employed in the elevating and discharging of freights as in that of grain.

Railway companies that propose constructing elevators along their lines where they have water communication, would do well to examine this elevator, as it affords more perfect facilities for the transferring of either grain or freight from vessels to cars, or *vice versa*, than any elevator before constructed; besides, the economy in constructing and operating, should recommend it to all that have occasion to handle either grain or freight.

This elevator is also intended to be used for the purpose of elevating grain into the vacant lofts of warehouses, and can elevate to any height desired. By this means, upper lofts of warehouses, that are of little use to owners now, can be made available for storing grain.

It has very little machinery in comparison with any other elevator, and can be constructed and operated for fifty per cent. less than any other floating elevator of equal capacity.

The elevator may be built upon any old vessel that is sound, as well as upon one built expressly for it.

Mr. NIMMO has contracts now for building several of these elevators, here and in New-York and the West the coming Winter, which shows that commercial men here and abroad fully appreciate the value of this kind of an elevator.

The cost of one of the elevators is from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

We would advise all who contemplate building elevators to give Mr. NIMMO a call at No. 203 Main-street and examine his models.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$1,004,723
Decrease in Specie	248,257
Decrease in Circulation	14,129
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,883,653

Including the Clearing-house operations of the

The Bank return reduces the Loans and Discounts to about the point at which they stood two weeks ago. The Deposit line is nearly two millions down, mainly on account of the Legal Tender paid on subscriptions during the week to the Popular Loan. This reduction was not generally anticipated. The Specie average keeps up remarkably well. The Banks lose only $248,000, and the Treasury Office gains $900,000, on the business of the week. The aggregate total of Gold now in Bank and in the Treasury in New-York is $38,191,000, or $652,000 more than last Monday. The export demand from week to week is more than supplied by the receipts from the interior and by Foreign Coin brought into this market by emigrants from abroad. This last item is usually overlooked; but of late it has become somewhat important, owing to the considerable increase in the tide of emigration, as compared with the previous year or two.

The receipts into the Treasury Office to-day for the Popular Loan were $2,558,400. This sum includes a large Baltimore subscription, $1,000,000 paid with Certificates of Deposite on the Treasury in this City.

The market for Money works quietly at 7 ₩ cent. There is no decided excess of supply from lenders and no urgent demand from borrowers.

There is a somewhat firmer demand for Gold than on Saturday, for the Cunard packet sailing on Wednesday, and the price went to 152½ @152⅝ ₩ cent. at the Afternoon Board. Bills on London are 166@166¼ ₩ cent.

The firmness of speculation, and rise on the Railway list, at the Stock Exchange, indicated on Saturday afternoon, continued to-day, and the additional advance on Chicago and Rock Island and several other descriptions was quite marked. Erie shares brought 108½ ₩ cent. on a large business, both at the Board and on the Street. Toledo rose to 120¼@121 ₩ cent., and Cleveland and Pittsburgh to 107½ ₩ cent. The other Westerns were firm, and Reading and Hudson in demand. Of the miscellaneous shares, Cumberland rose to 45½@46, while Quicksilver fell back to 57@58 ₩ cent. The Government Securities were all steady; Border State Stocks neglected; although it affords us pleasure to hear that another of the Missouri Railroad Companies is about arranging to resume the regular payment of interest on so much of the debt of that State as was issued in aid of their line—we mean the Platte County Road.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday afternoon, the Railway market leaving off generally firm. There was a further rise in Rock Island to 120 per cent., the highest price ever attained by this Stock. Gold not quite so firm as at the Second Board. Erie was a fraction lower.

	Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	151⅞	152⅛
U.S. 6s, 1881	118	118
N. Y. Central	133	133
Erie	108	108⅜
Erie Preferred	103	103½
Hudson	129	129
Pacific Mail	212	212⅜
Harlem	69	69¼
Reading	93¼	93⅝
Toledo	117⅛	120⅜
Northwest	47	47¼
Mich. Central	135⅛	136
Mich. Southern	82⅛	82⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	131⅜	133
Illinois Cen.	117	117⅛
Pittsburgh	106⅜	107⅞
Fort Wayne	83⅛	84⅛
Rock Island	116⅜	120
Galena	107⅝	*104⅜
Reading	112⅜	113⅜
Quicksilver	60⅜	58⅜
Cum'land Coal	44⅜	45⅝
Mariposa	35⅜	36⅜

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	140	Bank of the Repub	102
Union	112	Bank of N. America	104
America	125	Hanover	90
City	149	Irving	100
Butch. & Drov	122⅜	Metropolitan	115
Merchants' Exch	98	People's	100
Commerce	103¼	Corn Exchange	110
Mech. Bank. Ass	96	Continental	98
Ocean	92	Importers' & Traders'	108⅜
Am. Exchange	107⅛	Park	122

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Illinois Cen. '75	119
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	74
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fourths, '80	106⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie fifths, '83	106	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103	Chi. & R. 1. firsts	106
Har. seconds, '64	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Har. 3ds, '68	101	New J. C. seconds	111
Mich. C. New 1sts '82	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87⅜
Michigan S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108		

The following figures are unofficially reported of the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the Treasury year ending 30th June, 1863:

Foreign Merchandise imported	$252,731,939
Foreign Specie imported	9,565,648
Total Import	$262,297,587
Domestic Produce exported	$249,856,849
Foreign Goods re-exported	17,796,200
American Coin	$55,993,562
Foreign Coin	8,163,048— 64,156,610
Total Export	$331,809,458
Apparent difference in favor of U. S	$69,512,872

It will be borne in mind that the value of the Domestic Produce exported is given at Currency prices; other items in the table, both Import and Export, being at Gold valuation.

We announce, with much pleasure, the admission, to-day, of Mr. EDWARD K. WILLARD to membership at the Stock Exchange Board. Mr. W. was late of Chicago, and now of the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & Co., No. 3 Broad-street.

A letter from an executive officer of the Galena and Chicago Company to a stockholder in this City, thus explains the recent half-yearly dividend on the stock:

"In reply to inquiries why the January, 1864, dividend was not larger than the dividends heretofore declared, I say that the earnings of the last six months would have justified a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., but that the increased line operated by this Company required a large outlay for motive power and rolling stock, together with the purchase of real estate for the comparatively new and increasing live stock business of the road. It was deemed of vital importance to make such arrangements as that the enlarging business of the Company might be economically and expeditiously transacted. I may add that no engines have been purchased by the Company since 1857."

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the week ending Dec. 22, were:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$26,387 21	$24,193 95
Passengers	6,661 89	12,697 10
Mails &c	1,250 00	1,300 00
Total	$34,299 10	$38,191 05

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the same week were:

1862	$55,703 00
1863	59,632 00
Increase	$3,929 00

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the *Chicago* and Great Eastern (new) Railway Corporation of the sale of their first Mortgage Bonds, on another page of this paper. The title of the Company in a previous notice was, by mistake, given as the *Atlantic* and Great Eastern.

The newly organized International Insurance Company have made Mr. HARRISON BROWN, for many years connected with an important bureau in the New-York Custom-house, their Vice-President. He will bring to his new post an established reputation for integrity and business qualification.

The holders of the Missouri State 6 ₩ cents, issued to the Platte County Railroad, are requested to send their address, with amounts held, to WM. OSBORNE, President of said Road, at Fifth-avenue Hotel, between this and 1st proximo, in reference to a proposition looking to early resumption of interest.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,700,341 86; including for Customs, $151,000; Payments, $3,547,019 83; Balance, $30,564,764.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 93 bbls. Ashes, 9,029 bbls. Flour, 548 bbls. and 2,566 bags Corn Meal, 6,727 bushels Corn, 130 bushels Rye, 16,723 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 2,251 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,483 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½ @$8 50, and Pearls at $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet but firm. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33c.@35c.; Laguayra, 35c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, at irregular rates. Middlings, 80c.@81c., chiefly at 81c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales, since our last: 6,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 45; poor to choice extra State, at $6 65@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 60, chiefly at $7 45@$7 55, and interior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ₩ bbl..

Superfine State and Western | $6 15 @$6 45
Extra State | 6 65 @ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 90 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. | 7 40 @ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. | 7 65 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee | 7 20 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri | 7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour continues in slack demand to-day at former rates; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and depressed; sales 200 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $5 50@$5 75 for Jersey, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Sales, 130 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $4 12½@$4 ₩100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at rather easier prices. Sales, since our last, 78,500 bushels, including White Kentucky (smutty) at $1 72½; Amber Western, $1 58@$1 60; Red Western, at $1 52@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 48@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, at $1 45@$1 48; Chicago Spring at $1 43@$1 46 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, the market closing a shade firmer than on Saturday. Sales were made of 58,000 bushels, at $1 27@$1 29, chiefly at $1 29 for Mixed Western in store, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1 25@$1 32½ for poor to choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good request, at full prices. We quote Canada at 91c. @93c.; Western at 93c.@94c.; State at 92c.@94c.; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.@91; Jersey at 85c.@ 89c. ₩ bushel. Sales 117,000 bushels, including 11,000 bushels Western, deliverable in 15 days, at 95c. Barley is in limited demand, at $1 38@$1 53, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 56@$1 68 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Hay has been in moderate request to-day, at 60 cents ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now have been in [illegible] to-day, at 20c.@30c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$2 95 ₩ gallon; Resin, $12@$15 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar, $11 50@ $14 50 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $2@$2 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet to-day, as previous quotations. Crude Whale, 68@71c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 29@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90, Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 77c.@79c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½ @$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32½c.@33c.; Refined do. at 53c. @56c. free, and 46c.@48c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 1,217 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and heavy in price. Sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $21 50 for New Mess, and $22 for dn., deliverable in January; $19 37½@$19 75, chiefly at $19 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $16@$18 50 for two year Old Mess; $17@$17 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $15@$15 50 for Soor Mess; $13 50@$16 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 10c.@ 12c. for Hams, and 7c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 280 pkgs. Bacon is in less request, at 10c.@12c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales, 650 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales, 2,700 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¾c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13c.@13¾c. deliverable in February and March, ₩ lb. Beef continues in request; sales 470 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; 1,400 bbls. were contracted for by Government at $12 70 for plain, and $14 50 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27@$30 ₩ tierce; sales 700 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales 2,000 bbls. Butter is quiet at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet but firm, including East India, at $7 25@$8 ₩ 100 lbs. Government has contracted for 1,800,000 lbs. at $7 96@$8, in barrels, and $8 10@$8 15 in double sacks, ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been inactive, but steady. Government has contracted for 1,000 bags, and 15,000 lbs. Sumatra and Singapore Pepper, at 32c.@34c. ₩ lb., ground and packed.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former rates; sales since our last 120 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12¼c.@13¼c.; and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@12¾c.; also 376 boxes Havana, at 12¾c.@13c. ₩ lb. Government has contracted for 1,250,000 lbs. New-Orleans, at $12 96@$13 ₩ 100 lbs. Refined are dull, at 13c.@17¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 104,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@ 12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,700 bbls., at 90c. @95c., closing heavily at 90c.@92½c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy to-day. For Liverpool the engagements include 8,000 bushels wheat at 4¼d. ₩ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d.; @2s.; 50 tcs. do., at 3s. 9d.; 20 tcs. Beef, at 2s., 400 pkgs. Bacon, &c., by sailing vessel, at 17s. 6d.@18s. ₩ ton. For London, 900 bbls. Pork at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 1,00 pkgs Butter at 25s. 27s. 6d. For Marseilles, 70 tons Provisions, at 60 francs. For Antwerp, 50 bbls. Ashes, at 25s.; 25 tcs. Lard, at 30s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Dec. 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 2	Portland	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 3	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Adriatic	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Tentonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germanic	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Dec. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
George Washington	Jan. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Australasian* will close on Wednesday at 8 A. M. The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Bavaria* will close on Wednesday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 12 M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburg*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Corsica*, will close on Monday at 10 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Champion*, will close on Monday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. 1:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily, at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant, as professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply No. 45 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care of children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 58 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR SEWER. A Protestant young woman wants a situation; is a good sewer; understands chamber-work and the care of children. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very competent young woman. Inquire at her present place, No. 60 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A TIDY PROTESTANT girl, from the North of Ireland, a situation as nurse; sews neatly; is kind and attentive to children; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is quick at the needle; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young woman. German, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 129 Grand-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker the work of a few private families by the day, or would take work in; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., near 12th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Danish woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can give ten years' best City reference as to character and ability. Apply at BEDELL'S, 307 4th-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, housekeepers, nurses, girls for general housework, Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—HOUSEWORK OR WASHING, BY the piece, day or hour, for a woman who knows how, and will try to please. Inquire of present employer, Mrs. Ball, No. 67 East 29th-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who can come well recommended as clerk, entry clerk, assistant book-keeper, or purser on a steamer; would have no objection to go as clerk for a vessel in the navy. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a thorough, practical man; perfectly understands the care and management of a greenhouse, plants and graperies; is married, without family; best City references from last employer. Address D. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman is wanted by a capable man, who gives undoubted reference. Address J. B., No. 45 3d-av.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as groom and coachman or waiter; will be found trustworthy and willing; can furnish good reference. Address P. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—THE ADvertiser desires some position in a respectable house; is an experienced double-entry book-keeper and correspondent, of first-class business qualifications; has been the financial manager of a large wholesale house. Compensation to [illegible]. For particulars and as interview, address P. O. Box No. 5,044 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of large business capacity, [illegible] position in a good house; has been the financial manager of a large house; is fully competent; expects [illegible] moderate; salary at the discretion of employer. For references, &c., address O. P., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CLERK OR SALESman in a fancy store, or as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GENERAL CLERK in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—IN WANT of a superintendent will please address Post-office, Box No. 226 Rockville, Conn.

HELP WANTED

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, correct, honest, and familiar with general business; strictly temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,649, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a commission paper warehouse. Those thoroughly competent to fill such a position, who can produce unexceptionable references, may address Box No. 3,207 Post-office, stating full particulars, salary required, &c.

OUT-DOOR SALESMAN WANTED—TO sell paper bags and manilla on commission. Those familiar with the business and able to furnish unexceptionable references, may address TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office, stating full particulars.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT MEN WHO have a connection in the Western States as travelers in a wholesale clothing and manilla house. Also, a man who thoroughly understands the examining and packing of cloaks and manillas. Apply to A. M. & K. DAVIES, No. 608 Broadway.

A SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST class man, as salesman and occasional traveler; must be familiar with the drug and paint business, and have the best of references. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

A COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTED, WHO WILL assist in ironing. Good City references required. Call, for two days, from 10 to 1, at No. 119 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINE HAND FOR soldiers' overcoats, &c. $8 or $9 per week can be made by one who suits. Apply to SIMON NOWMARK, No. 71 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A FIRE INSURANCE office. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving references, Box No. 4,487 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, also a chambermaid and waitress. Respectable girls with good references may apply at No. 68 West 45th-st., near 6th-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

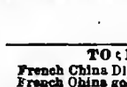
WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BRASS TURNER and finisher. To a steady, industrious man (a good workman) constant employment will be given, by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
FINE PLATED WARE, No. 29 John-st.
Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated wares, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

French China Dinner sets, $35 and upward.
French China gold bands Dinner sets, $75.
Iron Stone China Dinner sets, $22 and upward.
Iron Stone China Tea sets, $4 and upwards.
Gilt and colored Dinner sets, $48 and upward.
Decorated Toilette sets, 11 pieces, $6 and upward. Also, a general assortment of glassware, cutlery, plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. We also continue to manufacture gas fixtures, in great variety, which we sell at wholesale and retail. J. & T. DONALDSON, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 26 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

Post-office, New-York, December, 1863.
CIRCULAR.—THE POSTMASTER OF THIS City desires to inform the public that he is prepared to make special contracts for the prompt and accurate delivery of all unsealed circulars throughout the City at rates of postage not to exceed ten dollars per thousand.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—INVENtion of the Society Hygienique, for restoring and [illegible] the hair. Depot at J. BARNES'S, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING HOLIDAY SALE
THIS WEEK,
AT MACY'S.
The balance of our stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
FANCY BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
TOYS, GAMES, TEA SETS,
DOLLS, ANIMALS, CIGAR-STANDS, &c.,
will be CLOSED OUT AT COST
DURING ALL THIS WEEK.

NOW OPENING FOR NEW-YEAR'S!!
ELEGANT STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES AND
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
INFANT WAISTS, INFANT DRESSES,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, SETS, &c.
JOB LOT 2,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORK
HANDKERCHIEFS, FOR 5s.
JOB LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK SETS,
8s., 10s., 12s., to $5.
JOB LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK FRENCH
COLLARS, 4s., 6s., 8s. to $3.
Great variety of REAL LACES,
REAL LACE VAILS, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT VERY RICH LACE
CURTAINS, which we are CLOSING OUT at MUCH
LESS THAN THEIR REAL VALUE.
VESTIBULE LACES, OURTAIN MUSLINS, &c.

ALSO,
PLAIN RIBBONS!!!!
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE WIDTHS—BEST QUALITIES.
N. B.—NOW OPEN, FRESH—OUR OWN IMPORTATION—2,000 DOZEN PAIRS KID GLOVES, ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS.
Also, 1,000 DOZEN WHITE AND FANCY COLORS, OPENED SPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
R. H. MACY.
204 and 206 Sixth-av., two doors below Fourteenth-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, CRAPE EUGENIES,
IMPERIAL REPS, LUPIN'S DE LAINES,
BLACK SILKS, HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c. CRAPE VEILS,
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A large importation—per steamer *City of Baltimore*—of
RICH SILK SCARFS,
NECK-TIES, AND
CASHMERE MUFFLERS,
together with a complete assortment of Hosiery, Undergarments, Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!!!
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

KID GLOVES—
A NEW BRAND—
THE EMPRESS KID GLOVES,
FOR LADIES.
White, Black, and in Colors, Embroidered Backs, Fine, Soft, Elastic—equal to any in the market.
$1.00 A PAIR.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., cor. Laurens.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,
NOW OPEN
AT RETAIL,
3,000 DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,
CONSISTING OF
PRINTED DE LAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
POPLINS, PLAIN and BROCHE VELOURS,
ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS FABRICS.
These goods will be put up in DRESS PATTERNS and the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.
ALSO,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, and Hosiery, together with a great variety of other rich goods, at low prices.

LACE CURTAINS.
FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK.
This and the ensuing week the special attention is desired of those intending to purchase
LACE CURTAINS
at retail.
The stock has been very much enlarged and will be sold at reduced prices to close the year's business.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.
Offer, during the holidays,
a very large and superior Stock of
DAMASK CLOTHS and NAPKINS in
SILESIA,
SCOTCH,
IRISH and
BARNSLEY GOODS,
from the most celebrated manufactures, in every size, quality and price.
We are constantly adding to our large stock of
PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS.

WH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway) —EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

CLINTON HALL—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HAPPY MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—DYING FOR LOVE—TWO BONNYCASTLES—SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—LA DAME DE ST. TROPEZ.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

WALLACK'S—LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BUTLER has already put a new phase upon the matter of the exchange of prisoners. He has already succeeded in rescuing five hundred of our men from filth and starvation in Richmond. But it is now reported that the rebels will not proceed with the exchange unless our Government abandons all the questions in controversy and recognizes the rebel law of retaliation against black troops and their white officers. It is also said that the rebels refuse to treat with Gen. BUTLER on any question, because of JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation of last year, denouncing him as an outlaw. This position is very ridiculous, as they already have treated with him, receiving communications, medicines, and five hundred of their own men at his hands. Gen. BUTLER has adroitly thrown the responsibility of an utter refusal to proceed with the exchange upon the rebel authorities, and compelled them to assign most ridiculous reasons therefor—reasons which they will have to abandon whenever Gen. BUTLER takes the next step.

By flag of truce at Fortress Monroe yesterday, Richmond papers of the 28th were received. They contain dispatches of a severe bombardment of Charleston on Thursday and Friday, attended by a large fire and considerable loss of life. A gunboat fight is reported in the Stono River, which is said to have been a drawn fight, which means that the rebels were whipped. Gen. JOHNSTON had taken command of the rebel army in Tennessee. The Richmond journals were still grieving over the losses inflicted by AVERILL'S great raid.

Late advices from North Carolina state that considerable numbers of rebel soldiers, including officers, are now delivering themselves up as deserters, and offering to abide by the conditions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. On the 16th inst. a whole company of the Third North Caroline cavalry (rebel) were captured by a party of our troops near Washington, North Carolina. Recruiting in North Caroline still continues active. One loyal white regiment has been raised in the Newbern district, and is under the command of Col. MCCHESNEY; and the second, under the command of Capt. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, is rapidly filling up, and about three hundred men have been enlisted within the last six or eight weeks by his personal exertions. Another regiment of white soldiers from North Carolina has been raised by Gen. BURNSIDE in East Tennessee. To these must be added the two regiments of colored volunteers that have been raised and are now in service. A cavalry regiment of blacks is also recruiting by Major GARRARD, of the Third New-York cavalry. This last regiment is obtaining nearly one hundred recruits a day.

Gen. WOOD, of the Army of the Cumberland, has filed, in the United States Adjutant-General's office, a reply to the allegations in ROSECRANS' report that he was responsible for the second day's defeat at the battle of Chickamauga.

COLLINS and MCKENNA, two of the *Chesapeake* pirates, were arrested on Sunday in St. Johns, N. B. Yesterday they were taken before a police magistrate, but, on application of their counsel, the hearing was postponed for a week.

A contraband mail, destined for the South, has been captured in Baltimore. The correspondence implicates several persons of prominence.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Olympus*, from Liverpool, Dec. 16, arrived yesterday morning, bringing three days' later European advices. Two more American merchantmen are reported to have been destroyed off Java Head by the pirate *Alabama* on the 16th of November—one was the bark *Amanda*, of Maine, and the other the clipper ship *Winged Racer*, of New-York. Both vessels were homeward bound from the East Indies with valuable cargoes. The circumstances connected with the alleged enlistment of 15 Irishmen on board the United States gunboat *Kearsage*, at Cork, were being privately investigated by the police and customs officials at Queenstown. The London *Times* correspondent at Richmond points to the fact that the blockade is now so vigorous that access to the Confederate coast is both dangerous and difficult. The powerful 50-gun iron-clad frigate *Minotaur* was launched on the Thames on the 12th inst. The Holstein question remained in a threatening condition. England had officially notified Denmark that in case her integrity should be threatened by the Germanic Confederation she would find her an ally on whose assistance she could depend. The President Diet on the 15th voted 17,000,000 thalers for the expenses of the Federal Executive.

The steamship *Great Eastern* will probably be sold by lottery. It is proposed to have 200 prizes, ranging from $100,000 down to $1,250. If the scheme is adopted, it will have to be carried out at Frankfort-on-the-Main, as there is a law against such proceedings in England. The individuals who draw the vessel will certainly have an elephant on their hands.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of ALDERMEN held a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday; but it is probable that they will meet by special call to-day.

In the Board of Councilmen, President JONES stated that the Mayor had some objections to the demands made upon the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, in the resolutions concurred in at the previous meeting, and to avoid his veto and the consequent defeat of the resolutions for this year, he moved to request the Mayor to return them for such modifications as the Mayor desired. The request was made and the resolutions were returned, and referred to the Railroad Committee, who soon afterward reported substitute resolutions conforming with the Mayor's views, which were adopted. These require the running of a car every ten minutes above Fifty-ninth-street, and up to Eighty-fourth-street, the laying of the rails above Eighty-fourth-street as rapidly as the grade of the avenue progresses, and the keeping of a stationery car for the shelter of passengers waiting at Eighty-fourth-street. The former resolutions required the running of every car up to that point, which the Mayor thought was unnecessary. The Committee on National Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, with appropriation in blank, to erect a monument over the remains of the late Alderman ANDAS PROMENT. The blank was filled with the sum of $5,000, and then the resolution was adopted by unanimous consent. The Conference Committee on increasing the pay of the Croton Aquedect Department laborers and severs to $2 per day, reported in favor of granting the increase to both classes of workmen, and the report was adopted. The Board adjourned to 12 o'clock M. on Thursday.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that intelligence has been received from the Department of the Gulf of the occupation of the Lafourche District by the rebels—our forces having a short time previously fallen back into the Parish of St. James. The occupation will do the rebels no good, as the position just at present is not an important one for either side. A rebel expedition into Bayou Lafourche is said to have resulted in the capture of the steamers *Any One* and *Lafourche*, with nearly all on board, including, it is said, Col. KILBORN, the former Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans.

The Quebec *Daily News*, speaking of the capture of the *Chesapeake*, says, notwithstanding the sympathy it feels for the rebel cause, that "the cruel and cold-blooded murder of the Second Engineer, and the shooting down of an unarmed crew, is one of the darkest crimes we have read of since the days of LAFITTE and the pirates of the Spanish Main. It was not only cruel, but cowardly butchery, which no excuse can palliate. The people of Halifax, in their sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, have committed a grievous error, and unless every means is taken to recapture these murderers, the city will remain under an eternal stigma of disgrace."

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, Dec. 19, arrived yesterday. She brings no news. Her specie invoice foots up $248,000.

It is stated that the rebel officers brought to this port from New-Orleans on the steamship *Mississippi*, were all put under oath, prior to going on board, that they would not conspire against those in charge of the vessel, or conduct themselves otherwise than in a proper manner.

Letters from the Eighth New-Jersey regiment, dated near Brandy Station, Va., on the 21st, state that out of 143 men ready for duty, 73 have reenlisted, including the whole of Co. A, and two-thirds of Co. H. All these men have been credited to Jersey City.

Rev. L. WARD SMITH, formerly Adjutant-General of this State, died at Germantown, Pa., on Tuesday last. Mr. S. was born in Rochester, from which place he was sent to the Assembly in 1849, and was appointed Adjutant-General of the State in 1851, serving until 1853, soon after which he assumed orders in the Episcopal Church. At the time of his death he was rector of the Episcopal Church at Germantown.

The Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN died in Augusta, Me., on Wednesday last, the 23d instant, aged 75 years. Dr. TAPPAN was the last survivor of ten children of Rev. Dr. DAVID and MARY (SAWYER) TAPPAN, and was born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 7, 1788.

In the United States District Court at Boston, last week, before Judge SPRAGUE, the steamer *Robert E. Lee* and cargo were condemned as prizes, no claimants having appeared.

The Stock Market was firm in its speculative temper, and higher in prices yesterday. Gold was also a fraction dearer, and Exchange on London 166@166½ ₱ cent. The demand for the Popular Loan was over two and a half millions.

Business was much impeded yesterday by the rain-storm. Flour was quiet and depressed. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was more sought after and was firmer. Provisions were less active; Pork and Lard were cheaper. Whisky was in less demand, at reduced figures. Cotton was in very moderate request at irregular rates. Groceries were quiet. Freights dull and declining.

About 2,600 fresh, and some 300 stale cattle were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. Besides these, several hundred were known to be on the way, otherwise the numbers would have been insufficient and higher rates prevailed. Good cattle sold off quickly, at a slight advance from last week, or at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.—a few pairs at 13c.—and ordinary to fair beeves at 8c. @10c. Government agents took 350, and butchers purchased nearly all the remainder, leaving a clear market for to-day's arrivals, which are expected to reach 600 head.

THE PROBLEM OF MILITARY REORGANIZATION.—By to-morrow, or next day, the first New-York regiment from the army of the Potomac, that has reënlisted for the war, in accordance with the provisions of Gen. MEADE'S order, will reach home on its furlough of thirty-five days. The regiment is the Sixth New-York cavalry, Col. DEVINS. We may expect others in brisk succession, and we have no doubt the presence of these veterans will give recruiting a fillip, such as has not been witnessed since the grand days of the uprising—for no recruiting sergeants could possibly work with a tithe of the effect of these war-tried heroes. If the day has gone by for public receptions and military parades, we have still no doubt that our people will find the means of showing, by private honor and welcome, a just appreciation of the patriotic impulses that prompt our reënlisting veterans.

We trust this all-important business of reorganizing will be entered upon promptly, and in such a way as at once to afford the regiments that purpose to reënlist an opportunity to enjoy their furlough, and not to dangerously deplete the army. That good use of the interval of Winter inaction will have to be made becomes manifest from a very simple calculation. Not more than three months now remains before the season of Spring campaigning will be upon us. Roughly we may say this gives time for three successive batches to return and enjoy their furlough of thirty-five days. Thus if we estimate the numerical force of the Army of the Potomac at sixty thousand men, and should three-fourths of each organization (making a total of forty-five thousand men) propose reënlisting, it would, at a single stroke, subtract fifteen thousand men from the effective force of the army. This would be a very serious reduction and might even compel Gen. MEADE to contract his line, were there not small probability of LEE'S attempting any enterprises this Winter. We urged that the work of reorganization should be begun six weeks ago, that is, the moment it was apparent we would not have a Winter campaign. Now that it is [illegible] troops [illegible] entered upon, it should be pushed with vigor. It is an heavy, earnest desire to reorganize the military reorganization is the great problem of the day. Its importance is incalculable, for our whole military prospects hang upon it.

A More than "Effective" Blockade.

The reluctant testimony of the rebel press at home and rebel agents abroad, gives us at length the assurance of a perfect blockade of the Southern coast. We say a *perfect* blockade, not merely an "effective" blockade. *That* even foreign malice has been compelled to acknowledge we have kept up from the start. But a blockade may be quite "effective," within the legal definition of the term—that is, may be so real and stringent as to make it hazardous to attempt to run it—and yet be very far from practically complete.

There is no doubt that, before we got possession of the principal points on the Southern seaboard, and before the coast guard became as vigilant as it has been of late, the rebels were able to draw from abroad through the ports of Beaufort, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and the Rio Grande, immense supplies of arms, ammunition, shoes, clothing, engines, and a thousand other articles of warlike and domestic use. Even after Beaufort, Savannah, (that is from a maritime point of view Fort Pulaski,) and New-Orleans had succumbed to the Union arms, all the watchfulness of our blockading squadrons could not prevent the rebels from obtaining very extensive supplies through the ports that remained. The great numbers of channels leading into Charleston harbor presented such peculiar facilities for the entrance of the swift light steamers from Nassau, that there was probably some color of truth in the boast of the rebel press that the entries at the Custom-house of Charleston were heavier than at any time since the revolution. Wilmington and the Rio Grande presented almost equal facilities; and while the rebels had these three ports the profits of blockade-running were found to be still sufficiently large to induce Scotch and English firms to make heavy ventures.

But the past six months have brought grief to the rebels and their British commercial friends. From the moment Gen. GILLMORE seized the key to Charleston harbor in the possession of Morris Island, he was able to lock fast the door against the entry of any contraband interlopers. From the moment Gen. BANKS landed at Brazos, the hospitable highway of the Rio Grande became henceforth to the rebels a *portus clausus*. Being thus cut off from the two main inlets of contraband commerce, they have of late been reduced to the single port of Wilmington. But even this is now under such vigilant surveillance as to be practically [illegible] to the rebels, as they themselves acknowledge. The chance of running in one vessel a month, which has been the rate of late, can hardly pay for the risk of the venture.

Incredible though it may seem that the resources of any navy should be able to keep up the blockade of a coast two thousand miles in extent—and we remember how the proposition to do so was, on the first proclamation of blockade, jeered at throughout Europe as a bit of Yankee brag or bombast—yet the problem assumes proportions much less formidable, when we come to consider what are the material conditions requisite to make a port really available for the purposes of profitable blockade-running. It is evident that it must not only be one presenting hydrographic facilities for the entry of blockade-runners, but *it must be on one of the great lines of transportation*, that is, it must be on or in the immediate vicinity of a railroad. Now it is astonishing in running the eye down the southern seaboard to observe how few are the points which in so vast a stretch of coast fulfill these conditions. We find, in fact, that the number is limited to Beaufort, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans. There are, indeed, other harbors in abundance; but they present no means for the distribution of supplies, and are, therefore, not available for contraband trade. Now, it is the fact that we have all these points in our possession, or so completely sealed up by our squadrons that renders the blockade not merely "effective," but *perfect*.

This fact is beginning to be found out by the British trading friends of the rebels, and their ventures will become fewer and fewer the more thoroughly they realize it. However strong their sympathy with their Southern friends may be, it will be apt to receive a cold chill from Secretary WELLES' stunning exhibit, that over *one thousand prizes, valued at more than thirteen millions of dollars*, have been taken by our blockading squadrons! We are disposed to feel some regret at this result for the sake of our gallant blue-jackets, who have been filling their pockets with the fat proceeds of the prize-money; but the stringency with which this complete shutting out of all material aid and comfort from abroad must press upon the rebels, cannot fail to tell fearfully on their fortunes. They are now under an "exhausted receiver," where inanition must ere long come upon them.

PROGRESS IN ARKANSAS.—Our military successes in Arkansas promise to be the least substantial fruit of the presence of the Union forces. Since the rebel power in that State was broken, not less than *seven thousand* citizens have voluntarily come in to Little Rock and taken the oath of allegiance. And as the best proof of the sincerity of their loyalty, five thousand have joined the Union army and are now in the ranks fighting the rebels. The same happy result has attended the Union arms wherever they have tapped the territory of the rebellion. In fact, we have now in the Union army soldiers from almost every revolted State—from (not to mention Kentucky and Missouri) Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, (two full brigades,) Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas; and Gen. BANKS is now forming a couple of regiments of loyal Texans. And in this count we mean *white* [illegible] enough to have the cat let out of the bag at once. We now know exactly what the "Emperor of China" looks like. He has hollow cheeks and high cheek-bones, wears a stove-pipe hat and Yankee coat (rather rusty and the worse for wear), and is the very counterfeit presentment of that ornament of the "Rogue's Gallery," JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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We wonder a little at the lack of good taste which led "the great Scotchman" to speak to the Doctor of this effort of their fellow-laborers in the same great cause, as a joke of any kind. Grim, indeed, it was, but it was grim earnest to both the actors and the sufferers, and it is discouraging to have the exertions of those who are striving to help us pronounced a "joke."

And, then, again, it displayed a most lamentable ignorance of the subject. Why, Dr. HOGE could have paralleled it a hundred times over without any difficulty. It was no new thing. The New-York Secessionists could never have taken out a patent for their little joke. It could have been proved a hundred times over by the best Southern testimony that hanging negroes, and even burning them, to establish the slave system upon a surer foundation, was no new invention, but had been practiced throughout the South for years. So that really, to call this little joke the grimmest one even of the present age would have been a great mistake. The joke perpetrated by the man in London who poisoned his wife and two children in a cab, was quite worthy to be compared with it; but we believe that occurred since this interview between CARLYLE and Dr. HOGE; and to bring "all the ages" in was an act of injustice, which we are surprised that Mr. CARLYLE should have been guilty of. The massacre of St. Bartholomew was a joke of precisely the same kind, and far more extensive. And certainly it is enough to make all the old Inquisitors turn in their graves to hear their labors in this jocular line spoken of so disparagingly.

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"Confident, indeed, they have always been, even when their chances seemed most hopeless to observers on this side of the Atlantic, but they can now point to some considerable achievements in the campaigns of the expiring year. They have captured two formidable strongholds and they have gained one real victory. *We can hardly describe by this title the late success of Grant against Bragg*, but Gettysburgh was a pitched battle fairly won. True, it led to no results, but the Federals will probably be disposed to make the best of their successes without estimating too curiously the weight they may carry in determining the balance of fortune or accelerating the end of the war."

It is to be hoped that by this time the Thunderer has received the Richmond *Whig*, which announced with such emphasis, regarding the battle of Chattanooga, that for the first time in the history of the war, Confederate troops had been put to flight by the enemy! Possibly this frank admission may remove the conscientious scruples of the *Times*, and lead it to admit that GRANT really gained a "victory" over BRAGG.

MALLORY ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.—It will be remembered that at the time of the excitement about the building of the rams in England and France, the rebel agents, together with Messrs. LAIRD & Co., tried to palm them off as being designed for this or that potentate. The "Emperor of China" was made to father one or more of these pachydermous monsters. "The King of Egypt" also came in for one or two more, and the bastard progeny were even baptized with Turkish names, such as *El Massoun*, &c., to make the cheat the more complete. Meanwhile nobody doubted for a moment that they were really designed for the rebels. And of this we have now direct testimony from the rebel Secretary of the Navy, MALLORY, who in his report roundly acknowledges the corn. He confesses that by order of JEFF. DAVIS he dispatched several agents to England and France "to contract for eight iron-clad rams for the purpose of breaking the blockade." Five were to be built in England and three in France. But, "owing to the unfriendly construction of her neutrality laws" (*neutrality* in the case of iron-clad rams is rather good of MALLORY) "the ones built in England were not allowed to depart," while those built in France were subjected to so many official visitations that he has "sent orders to have the work on them stopped." Though this acknowledgment does not add the assurance of a straw to what was before the moral certainty of everybody, it is well

Sale of Confiscated Lands.

A private in one of the Connecticut regiments, in writing us a business letter, from Port Royal, S. C., adds the following suggestions in regard to the sale of confiscated lands in that department:

"I wish you would protest against the Land Sales as conducted in this department. We are fighting to put down one landed aristocracy, and we ought not at the same time to build up another. I fear the colored man would not be much benefited by the change. There is no chance for any one but Government officials and military officers, and a few Northern sharpers to become acquainted with the lands or to attend the sales. Consequently, a few of the best plantations are sold for a song, and the others are bid in by the Government. If they could be set up in smaller pieces, say a hundred and fifty or two hundred acres, and the soldiers given a chance, a good many of them would purchase tracts. The planters that have operated here this Summer have only given the contrabands 2½ to 3 cents a pound for raising the cotton in the seed, which is about 8 or 9 cents a pound for it when ginned, and as Sea Island is worth $1 25 to $1 50 a pound, it is quite a margin for profit. They give the contrabands, however, the use of land to raise corn for themselves and mules."

These suggestions seem to us worthy of attention. One of the most baleful results of the slave system, as described by OLMSTED and others, was shown to be this gathering of all the valuable land of a country into a few hands, and thus depriving the country of that surest bulwark of freedom and deepest source of a nation's strength, a peasantry owning the small homesteads which they till; and the decline of intelligence and of true strength in the British nation has been by many writers traced to this same cause, the rooting out of small landed proprietors by the pressure of a great landed aristocracy.

Let it be granted, then, that Slavery will be rooted out by the war. That will not do everything for the South. The curse of Slavery was its deteriorating effect upon the people, and when Slavery is done away, unless something is done to elevate the people, there may remain quite as great evils, though not the same, as heretofore. And if the same system of immense plantations is to prevail, a few men controling all the land in the country, we may bid adieu to the idea of securing the presence of a class throughout the South which, by its freedom and intelligence, will be a protection against future rebellions to overthrow free institutions. Our Northern people are of no better blood than those whom they will displace. Put them in the same circumstances, surround them with the same influences, and they will not be materially different from their predecessors; and just so far as we allow the same evils to secure a foothold in that reconstructed society, just so far do we expose ourselves to similar dangers.

Our correspondent's suggestion, therefore, seems to us eminently worthy of attention. What need is there of selling these lands at all just now? Why not wait until the skies clear and the situation of affairs become more settled? It is true, no doubt, that "Government officials, and military officers, and a few Northern sharpers," might thus lose the chance of making speedily immense fortunes, but are there not objects of greater importance to the country than that?

But if the circumstances are such as to make a speedy sale of the lands necessary, why should not the sales be so conducted as to give the soldiers every opportunity to buy? Who is so well entitled to such an opportunity as they who have shed their blood and spared no toil to save the country from the evils which that great landed aristocracy would have brought upon it? How can we so surely raise up that middle class of small proprietors which we all feel to be needed? And how could Government expect to realize so much from these sales as to provoke the largest competition, and that among those who have had the best opportunities of learning all about the property sold?

A wise prudence would look out for this, and seek to attain this result. We commend the matter to the careful consideration or reconsideration of those who have it in charge. And we cannot doubt that the future good of the whole country will have more weight with them than the selfish interest of even their friends.

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SPEED IN IRON-CLADS.—We are very glad to learn that in the construction of the new monitors great heed has been paid to the all-important element of *speed*. This has been one of the chief radical defects of those that have hitherto been built. None of them, we believe, has ever been able to exceed four knots an hour. This, of course, renders them utterly useless as rams—a function which in the service to which they were originally designed, namely, harbor defence, is of prime importance. But the new monitors, furnished with powerful engines, will make triple or quadruple the speed of the old monitors: those of the *Tecumseh* type having a speed of *twelve*, and those of the *Dictator* type of *fifteen* knots an hour.

THE FORTUNE OF LONGSTREET'S COLUMN.—The fortune of LONGSTREET'S column is the greatest puzzle of the war. It is a perfect mystery how he continues to subsist his force; for rich though the great Virginia and Tennessee valley is, it has already been drained by two months' occupancy of BURNSIDE'S army. He is entirely without base of supplies or lines of communication. To add to the embarrassment of his situation, AVERILL has cut off all possibility of his drawing supplies from Lynchburgh or Richmond. He cannot possibly rejoin the rebel army at Dalton, for GRANT is in his way; and he has a march of four hundred miles over the horrible roads of the season into Virginia. While giving the column and its commander credit for every imaginable energy, pluck and perseverance, it is impossible to conceive how it can fail to be almost utterly broken and used up—its transportation destroyed and its artillery and *materiel* abandoned. A very short period now must decide LONGSTREET'S fate.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The storm last night interfered seriously with what would otherwise have been the fullest and most brilliant house of the season; but it did not interrupt the performance, which took place, and was unusually spirited. PATRELLA'S opera is an established favorite with our public. It is always sure to draw forth abundance of applause, and to be listened to attentively to the highly pyrotechnic end. The admirable distribution of the solo parts among Mr. MARETZEK'S fine artists is probably one reason why the work is popular. It is almost impossible to hear Signor MARZOLENI to greater advantage. Signor BIACHI has a splendid rôle. It was written for him, and is entirely within the best part of his voice. Mme. MEDORI sings and acts with the greatest spirit, and SULZER, as the slave, has one of the two rôles in which she is absolutely good. The performance last evening gave complete satisfaction to those present.

On Wednesday evening—the last night of the season—Mr. MARETZEK will give GOUNOD'S "Faust." This work was played magnificently on Friday last. We have never heard it given with greater effect. The leading artists are now in fine trim, and complete enjoyment may be anticipated from Wednesday's performance.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—The holiday performances will be continued at the Broadway Amphitheatre *every afternoon* during the present week, and that graceful and accomplished of equestriennes, Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, will appear at each entertainment. New features are announced for Monday evening, including the first appearance of Mme. TOURNAIRE in her *grande scene equestre* without saddle or bridle. The comical adventure of Billy Button on his journey to Brentford will conclude the performances, both afternoon and evening.

THE MENAGERIE.—The Menagerie during the past week has been crowded with the young and the old, gleaning information, finding interest and having amusement. More people have paid their respects to the monarchs of the wilds and the wonders of other places than ever did in a similar time to prince or potentate. From the elongated giraffe to the compressed white mice, all these attentions are becomingly received. During this week there will be three daily performances of the trained elephant, mules, &c. Holiday week finds no more entertaining resort than the Menagerie.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The New Oath of Allegiance Administered to Refugees—Bogus Stories About Blockade Running.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The new oath of allegiance has been administered to a number of rebel officers and soldiers who have recently come into our lines to accept of the pardon offered by President LINCOLN. They bring intelligence from a large number similarly situated, who intend to do likewise at the earliest opportunity.

Late Wilmington papers announce the arrival at that port of the blockade-running steamers in great numbers. A refugee who has just reached here, says that 23 arrived there the night before he left. The plan of leasing out the abandoned plantations in Eastern North Carolina, adopted by Hon. DAVID HEATON, Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department here, is proving a great success to the Treasury Department, and also a great benefit to the laboring classes of both colors, who are soon to present Mr. HEATON, whom they regard as a benefactor, with a handsome testimonial.

An Entire Company of Rebel Cavalry Captured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1863.

The post of Washington and its commander, Col. MCCRESKEY, have the capture of another entire company of rebels to place to their credit—this time out of guerrillas, but of the Third North Carolina cavalry. A party of about one hundred of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Capt. BLAKELY, started from the town at sunset of the 16th inst., and after a march of twenty-four miles, came upon the enemy's camp. The night was dark and rainy, rendering it possible for our troops to come upon the rebels unheard, and a complete surprise was consequently effected, the enemy being taken in their tents, asleep, without the firing of a gun. The number taken was 34, with their horses, equipments and arms.

The appearance of their horses furnishes satisfactory evidence of the scarcity of forage in this part of North Carolina.

The surprising party was led by Mr. HERR, who acts as guide, and who has previously been of great use upon our cavalry expeditions. On this occasion he entered the rebel camp alone in advance of our attack, and reconnoitered the enemy's position.

"S."

LARGE FIRE IN A HAY AND FEED WAREHOUSE—DAMAGE OVER $15,000.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the three-story brick building situated on the northwest corner of Market-street and Water-street. Before the flames could be extinguished the entire building and contents were destroyed. It was occupied as a storehouse for hay and straw by Messrs. TITUS, FRASER & TITUS. It was a large establishment, extending about 150 feet on Water-street, and more than that distance on Market-street. They estimate their damage at over $6,000 on stock, and are insured for $1,500 in the Montauk Insurance Company. The building was known as No. 88 Market-street. The flames extended to the upper stories of the four-story brick building No. 86, also occupied by Messrs. TITUS & Co. as a feed-store. Their loss here, by fire and water, is over $5,000 on stock; slightly insured. Both the buildings were owned by the estate of ABRAHAM WILEY, and are fully insured. The estimated damage on them is between $4,000 and $5,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

READINGS FROM THE POETS.—Miss AMANDA SHAW, a young lady who has given very acceptable readings from Shakespeare and the Poets, in private circles, will make her public début at Dodworth Hall to-morrow evening. An excellent programme has been prepared, in which Mr. J. R. BROWN, the well-known Professor of Elocution, takes part. The entertainment can scarcely fail of pleasure.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES, commanding, bringing mails, passengers, and specie to D. B. ALLEN, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *North Star* sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., having been detained two days by the non-arrival of the *Orizaba* till then.

LIST OF SPECIE.

		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Order	$4,000	Marcial & Co	$1,400
Order	13,540	Parsons & Patit	600
Order	1,500	Ritson & Munos	760
De Witt, Kidis & Co	30,000	Wm. Penny	1,852
J. B. Newton & Co	33,000	Colgate & Hoffman	2,060
H. Cohan & Co	36,500	Total	$6,232
Marcus C. Hawley	5,000		
Duncan, Sherman & Co	37,966		
Wells, Fargo & Co	73,000		
Total	$248,607		

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

Since my last, by the *Atlantic*, which left Aspinwall on the 16th, nothing of note has transpired on the Isthmus. I neglected to state that an excellent young man, an engineer in the service of the Panama Railroad Company, (ANDREW SWIFT, of South Paris, Maine,) died in Aspinwall a few days since. Also, the infant daughter of W. T. WHITE, of Maine.

We have only one or two items from Bogota by the British steamer *Crusader*, at Aspinwall, from Carthagena. On the 23d of last month everything was quiet at Bogota. Gen. GUTIERREZ was to leave that city in a few days with 2,000 men, to join Gen. MOSQUERA's forces in Cauca for the war on Ecuador. Drafts at Bogota on England, against the Colombian loan in London, were at par.

Señor BLAS ARCOSEMENA and his fellow Senators and Representatives, whose names are not new before me, leave Aspinwall on the 22d inst., to take their places in the National Congress, which assembles at Bogota on Jan. 1.

Several robberies have taken place within a few days in Panama and Aspinwall. The other night an attempt was made to rob the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's storehouse at Panama, but they were discovered by the watchman, and one fellow broke his leg in jumping from a second-story window. Mr. HENRY NEALS was robbed in Aspinwall, night before last, at $1,000 in jewelry. The thieves have been arrested, and some of the property recovered.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* and H. B. M.'s frigate *Bacchante* are in the port of Panama. In Aspinwall there is no war vessel of any nation.

The British steam propellers *St. Thomas* and *Crusader* are in Aspinwall, for Carthagena, West India ports and Liverpool, on the 21st.

The *North Star* takes to New-York to-day sixteen silk from California, and twelve cases of Indian and Chinese curiosities, collected by the Italian exploring expedition.

The rainy weather has not yet stopped, but we are looking for dry times about Christmas.

The steamer to-day for New-York takes only forty-seven California passengers, and about a dozen from the Isthmus—a smaller number than has ever before gone forward on one steamer.

The Central and South American mails are due in Panama on the 21st.

A SPEECH BY SECRETARY STANTON.—On Christmas Day, Mr. STANTON visited the soldiers in Slaute a Hospital, Washington, and made them a brief speech. He said: Soldiers, I hope that when the next anniversary of the day you are now celebrating occurs, that this war will be ended, and you will have returned to your homes and your firesides. When you shall have so returned, you will be considered as honored guests of the nation. You have perilled your lives upon the battle-field, or you have suffered in camps from the ravages of disease incidental to great armies. But whether you have been wounded or been attacked by sickness, you are equally entitled to consideration at the hands of your country. If you have been wounded in battle, or suffer from sickness contracted in the service of your country, I will see that you have a proper reward given you.

Soldiers: If we can end this rebellion with the extinction of Slavery, will it not be a great triumph? You will, at the end of this great rebellion, when making a review of it, have the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the Government of the United States in discharging the duties incumbent on that Government when it was in peril. And, furthermore, you will experience the feeling that you have materially aided to make the country free. [Applause.]

Senator WILSON also made a few remarks, which were well received.

MME. DEMOREST'S NEW "DRESS ELEVATORS" are proving immensely popular. They are the neatest and most complete article of the kind yet introduced. A late improvement adjusts them readily and without taking a stitch, and they are only *fifty cents* a set. Dealers, in City and country, are ordering them in large quantities; ladies everywhere buying them with avidity. They would make a charming New-Year's present.—*New-York Sunday Times.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports, and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

"We Have Been Asked Several Times, since our illustration of Mr. Worcester's Factory, whether his celebrated Hinged-plate Pianos would stand as well in tune as those of other first-class makers. We answer, emphatically, they will. Our own observation of several of the Hinged-plate Pianos in constant use satisfies us that in that respect they are second to none. They are unquestionably beautiful instruments: free, rich and sonorous in tone, unexceptionable in touch, elegant in style and finish, and so thoroughly made that no change of temperature can affect them. The Hinged-plate Pianos of Mr. Worcester are entirely reliable."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec. 26.*

MANUFACTORY and WAREROOMS, corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.

N B.—A Pamphlet, illustrative and descriptive of the HINGED-PLATE PIANO, sent free upon application.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and enthorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25: with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.

The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.

BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse —Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Imperial Eugenie in her Boudoir, with doors of ivory inlaid with gold, has yet to learn how tame are all her floral essences, compared with the EXTRACT OF THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. When she inhales its fragrance all her Paris perfumes will be cast aside. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway, Proprietors. Sold by all druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 630 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents,—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Just Received by Steamer, a Large Assortment of quilted shoes and slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; cork sole, quilted button and lace boots, water-proof; snow, skating, riding and walking boots; handsome evening boots, embroidered satin slippers for full dress. M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 571 Broadway.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $20. Business Coats $5 to $15. Pants $3 to $5.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain of inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

FOOTE—ALLEN.—On Monday evening, Dec. 28, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, at the house of the bride's father, EMMASON FOOTE and MARGARET L., daughter of William M. Allen, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

COOK.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, after a protracted illness, Mr. JOHN COOK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. George's Society, also the members of Columbia Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., and of Mount Hebron Encampment, No. 1, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

CUMMING.—On Monday, Dec. 28, HENRIETTA BACH, twin daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas W. Cumming, aged 10 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Bach, No. 127 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOOTE.—On Monday, Dec. 28, COSA LOUISA FOOTE, only daughter of Henry R. and Linda L. Foote, aged 6 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock, from Planters' Hotel, No. 648 Broadway.

Is it well with the child?
It is well.

FERNANDEZ.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, at 8½ o'clock P. M., after a short illness, TRANQUILINO FERNANDEZ, of Santiago de Cuba, Island of Cuba, aged 26 years, 4 months and 23 days.

His friends, and those of the family, and the members of "La Fraternidad Lodge" are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., corner of 3d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FAULKNER.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, infant son of H. D. and Nannie J. Faulkner, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 East 39th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAGAR.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, WILLIAM HAGAR, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 1½ o'clock.

HUESTIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, PHŒA HUESTIS, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st. near 8th-av., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

IVES.—In this City, at the St. Denis Hotel, Lieut. SAMUEL J. IVES, commanding Company H, 1st regiment Excelsior Brigade, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father, David W. Ives, and the officers and privates of the Excelsior Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

LADD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, NATHANIEL LADD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 123 Henry-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—On Monday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM ALLEN, youngest son of Col. Joel W. and Mary E. Mason, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At White Plains, on Saturday, Dec. 26, HELEN MARIA, wife of Rev. Martin Moody.

MACKAY.—At Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, after a short illness, JOHN MACKAY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, F. C. Kempton, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., without further invitation.

MCBARON.—On Friday evening, Dec. 25, HANNAH, widow of James McBride, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 70 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock.

O'KEEFE.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, of consumption, JOHN O'KEEFE, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 174 West 50th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, 59th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 5 o'clock A. M., TEATCHER TAYLOR PAYNE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, HENRY BARCLAY ROBINSON, only son of the late Morris Robinson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, without further invitation, at St. Thomas' Church, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, at 9½ o'clock.

SHELTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, Rev. GEO. A. SHELTON, Rector of St. James Church, Newtown, L. I., in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The boat connecting with the cars, leaves James-slip at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, SARAH PIERPONT TYLER, infant daughter of Edwards C. and Mary F. Williams, of Poughkeepsie, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At a meeting of the Board of School Officers of the XXIIId Ward, held on the 29th of December, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the providence of God, this Board is called upon to mourn the decease of our friend and associate, JAMES P. KIRK, Esq., Commissioner of Deeds, and for many years a faithful and efficient member of the Board of Education; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board desires to record their estimation of the great moral worth, excellence of character, dignity of behavior, purity of feeling, and goodness of heart of their deceased associate, and to assure his bereaved family of their unfeigned and most heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the above be entered on the journal, and that a copy, duly engrossed, be presented to the afflicted family.

Resolved, That the members, ex-members, and members elect of this Board, together with the members and ex-members of the Board of Education, be respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. O'KEEFE, from his late residence, No. 174 West 50th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES E. COULTER, Chairman.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 662.—Dec. 23, 1863.
29, 17, 49, 32, 19, 18, 10, 41, 59, 23, 3, 72, 61.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 761—Dec. 28, 1863.
54, 11, 37, 60, 23, 19, 56, 68, 1, 7, 52, 40, 57.
CLASS 762—Dec 28, 1863.
59, 25, 72, 20, 39, 69, 47, 78, 76 57, 44, 74, 41.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ELEGANT
SCARFS AND NECK-TIES,
NEW STYLES,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
IRA PERREGO & SONS,
No. 65 Nassau-st., New-York,
Two doors from Fulton-st.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 67 Liberty-st
Importers and Dealers

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, ALL SIZES, STYLES AND QUALITIES, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
TOOL-CHESTS COMPLETE, from $3 50 to $25.
BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

IMPORTANT.
The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celia*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.
The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER.
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. R. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.
My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most stylish, fashionable and desirable ever offered in this city.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
which for good taste in design are unequaled.
All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRETINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300
STATE BOUNTY $75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits 302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers ..... 100—$477
Total $777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

CABINET FURNITURE.
IMEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 499 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 233 and 234 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.
The first to give a WARM RECEPTION on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, the others for those who thirst for a COOLING DRAUGHT.
No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
RETAILED
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 122 and 125 William-st., N. Y.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 160 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

HOWARD MISSION.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the storm, the meeting in behalf of this Mission is postponed until WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.
No effort will be spared to render it an occasion of unusual interest.
The tickets issued for Monday evening will be received on Wednesday evening.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do, $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLING'S, No. 207 Centre-st., sign of the Golden Elephant.

A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES FOR SALE.—Price $4, for the year 1863. Address a note to SAM ROBSON, No. 32 Henry-st., New-York City.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Van Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 869 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
A SKETCH OF ITS PURPOSES AND ITS WORK.
Compiled from Documents and Private Papers.
16mo. cloth, gilt top, vellum paper, price $1 25; cloth, plain, $1.
This book was written in aid of the Boston Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission. The entire sales are for the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission.

SCENES AND THOUGHTS IN EUROPE.
By GEORGE H. CALVERT, Author of "The Gentleman."
2 vols. 16mo $2 50
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IN FINE BINDINGS FOR
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ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.
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ITS HISTORY, MANAGEMENT AND USES IN WAR.
By J. ROEMER, LL. D.,
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FINANCIAL.

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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
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We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

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BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

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BANKERS and DEALERS
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CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged, for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Indiana Railroad Company running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 41 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Buffalo or Suspension Bridge.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
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Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHING, Cashier.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 NEVADA STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 151, 261, 294, 312, 403, 485, 568, 589, 591, 658, 809, 902, 903, 940, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1384, 1439, 1443, 1453, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order,
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(as reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company, at the office at Chillicothe and at the New-York transfer office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January next.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date in *Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 53 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board: Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1363	1,000
1389	2,000	1493	3,000	1535	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	1,000	1936	6,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	2167	11,000
294	3,000	320	3,000	663	5,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
	Total				$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will any certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. RDSE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, vs. the President and Directors of the Fern and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above-entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Fern and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Fern and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is entitled or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the Fern Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Fern and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and property or said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Fern and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest is due on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounting to $30,784 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1853, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,327, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph, and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first proximo, and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the first day of January 1864, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.

OWEN, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount Authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 34 City Exchange, Boston.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 15th day of December, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 16th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from and after the 19th until the 26th instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LLOYD,
Secretary.

DRAPER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHern Indiana Railroad Company 7 3-10 cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,440 and 2,788, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds.

CAMMANN & CO.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due 1st of January, 1864, and made payable at the Continental Bank, are requested to present them at the Park Bank for payment.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. APply to E. WESTBROOK, 48 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 26th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 19th day of December, 1863.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the deferred stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst. The Dividend will be payable to Eastern Stockholders, at the banking-house of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and to the Dubuque Stockholders, only at the Treasurer's office in Dubuque.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 31, and reopened on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

EDWARD STIMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 32 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., the 16th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from 17th instant to 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. L. SENEY, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d January.

WM. E. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 16th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to 16th January inclusive.

E. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

150TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDERV. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BONCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 SDWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date. CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Book open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th of January, 1864

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 5 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:21 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:39 P. M.	10.57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey Mondays only, at 5:30 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 23 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have called on unfortunate physicians by his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Suffers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance (filling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st (undirected on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, buboes, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This invigorating remedy restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used the preventives are warned. Send for a circular. For Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 15 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Hidden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,724 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this city by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to the diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANOLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. MORAN
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $102.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Dec. 31. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN D. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship EDINBURGH will be detained until 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Tuesday, Dec. 27.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 2.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 3 P. M.
Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
SHIP ROGER A. HALE.....Sails Dec. 31.
SHIP GEN McCLELLAN.....Sails Jan'y 2.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.....Sails Jan'y 2.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts payable in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, for Liverpool.—The AUSTRALASIAN, ANDERSON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 13th of January.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned, under the firm name of BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS, viz., Messrs. and ROBERT COURTNEY and SAMUEL A. MILLS are alone authorized to close up and settle the affairs of said copartnership.
WILLIAM J. BELL,
ROBERT COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of COURTNEY & MILLS, and will continue the Banking and Stock Brokerage business at the old office, No. 17 Wall-st.
ROBERT COURTNEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863. S. AUGUSTUS MILLS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Geo. B. Gurley and David Armstrong, under the firm name of GEO. B. GURLEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. B. GURLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863. DAVID ARMSTRONG.

The undersigned says this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GURLEY & CURRIE, for the purpose of carrying on the General Dry Goods Commission business heretofore conducted by Geo. B. Gurley & Co., at No. 28 Reade-st., New-York.
GEO. B. GURLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863. ROBERT CURRIE.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM J. BELL, WILL CONTINUE the stock and bond commission business, on his own account, at No. 34½ Pine-st., where he will be pleased to see his old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.
WILLIAM J. BELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CHEVER-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, December, 1863.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise for the City and County of New-York will hold its fiftieth and final sessions for the present year, on the 31st day of December, 1863, in the City Hall of this City, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Application for license will be received at any time during business hours, at the above named offices, where blanks and all necessary information will be furnished free to applicants.
WM. J. HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-street.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-street.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 317 West 38th-street.
Commissioners.
JOHN HENRY PRICE, Clerk

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA previous to the departure of the company for Boston.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock, will be presented
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Gounod's new and brilliantly successful Opera of FAUST,
as adapted and prepared by the composer for the Italian Opera, at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
WITH NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES, NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentine.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner.....Sig. D. COLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
TO THE PUBLIC.
The Director has the pleasure to announce that, in order to give éclat to the performance, Sig. BELLINI, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentine.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1864,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on which occasion the celebrated Opera
FAUST,
FAUST,
in five acts, music by C. Gounod, will be performed with the kind assistance of the
ARION SOCIETY,
and the following unequaled cast:
Mme. FRIDERICI,
Mme. JOHANSEN,
Herr HIMMER,
Herr WEINLICH,
Herr STEINECKE,
A full military band in the fourth act. The new scenery in the fifth act painted by Nicolas Meister.
For this night only, the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house, with the exception of the parquet and boxes, which will be reserved for 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The curtain will rise precisely at 7½ o'clock.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Thursday morning, at the Academy of Music.
Notice.—Mr. Anschutz begs leave to announce that he will give, before his departure from here, a short season of German Opera, to commence next MONDAY, Jan. 4, with the opera,
LA DAME BLANCHE
Or, THE WHITE LADY.
By Boieldieu.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MRS. VAN ZANDT,
SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
SIGNOR ABELLA,
HELMSMULLER,
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Assembly.....Drum Corps
Twenty-second Regiment Drum Corps March. Dausch
REGIMENTAL BAND AND DRUM CORPS.
Duet, from "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
Mme. D'ANGRI and Sig. CENTEMERI.
Andante and Waltz.....Vensano
MRS. VAN ZANDT.
Chorus and Shadow Dance, from "Dinorah"...Meyerbeer
REGIMENTAL BAND.
La Pamplinera, arranged expressly by....Signor Abella for Mme. D'ANGRI.
Congress Ball Dances.....Lanner
REGIMENTAL BAND.
PART II.
March (first time).....Helmsmuller
REGIMENTAL BAND.
Duet, "La Calabraise".....Gabusi
Mme. D'ANGRI and Mrs. VAN ZANDT.
Romanza, from "Dinorah".....Meyerbeer
Sig. CENTEMERI.
Chorus and March, from "Faust".....Gounod
REGIMENTAL BAND.
Brindisi, from "Lucretia Borgia".....Donizetti
Mme. D'ANGRI.
"Just Once More," Galop (first time).....Helmsmuller
REGIMENTAL BAND.
Tatoo.....Drum Corps
Sig. ABELLA will preside at the piano forte.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 16 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—THE Sunday School of the 37th-st. M. E. Church will have their annual exhibition on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7 P. M., in the church, 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Dialogues, recitations, addresses, singing by the school and exercises by infant class. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

A FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Poor, is held in the hall of Saint Francis Xavier's College, 16th-st., the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th of December. Helmsmuller's Band is in attendance.

REAL ESTATE.

$30,000.
TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS.—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. [illegible] portion of the machinery can remain on hand if necessary. For particulars apply at No. [illegible] 51st-st., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

WANTED—To purchase, PROPERTY on WALL, BROAD or NEW STS., in the vicinity of the proposed new Stock Exchange.
Also,
A piece of BROADWAY PROPERTY, between WALL and FULTON STS., west side preferred, but would purchase on the east side.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SALE—ONE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-stoop, 3-story basement house, all modern improvements, beautiful location; price, $8,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of owner, for three days, at No. 831 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO let, valuable water powers and machinery, with several buildings and a few acres of land, if desired; for particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE house and grounds near the depot, in full view of the Hudson River and Palisades. Inquire of N. K. SHEERS, Railroad Agent, Yonkers.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW FURNITURE AND CARPETS—160 acres of land in Iowa; price $20. Address Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

VARNISH FACTORY WANTED.—TO PURchase or lease a small factory, in a desirable location, or would make an arrangement with a party to make varnish. Address Box No. 4,126 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
An elegant and well improved farm of 237 acres near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., two miles from Greenwood Lake, an hour and a half ride from New-York City. Price low. Terms easy. Will exchange for a good dwelling in Brooklyn. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 21 acres on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, less than one hour from the foot of Cortlandt-st., and nearly adjoining the depot; improvements are two small houses, a frame factory building, barn, &c.; a young orchard of good fruit; has a large frontage, and well located for laying off in building sections. For further particulars and terms, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1865, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.
The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to
WM. E. BLISS,
Secretary of the American Bank-Note Company.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING nine rooms, dining-room and kitchen on same floor, the house has just been thoroughly repaired and painted; has a fine garden, 50x200 feet, well supplied with fruit; the property commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and is within 1¼ blocks of a horse railroad which connects with trains every hour to New-York. Time to New-York 20 minutes. Apply by letter or personally to F. H. LANDEY, L. Newark, N. J., No. 1 Commercial Dock. Possession given immediately.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The wheels of Pier No. 2, North River, with the adjoining bulkheads; is well situated for a Steamship Company or a Ferry Depot. It is 600 feet long, and covered with a valuable shed; is now occupied by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, at Office of Estate of Stephen Whitney, No. 128 Broadway.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x36 feet. Inquire in office of the Agricultural, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1863,
will be produced,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK,
with every advantage of
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
a new and intensely interesting Drama, in four acts, entitled
CAMILLA'S
HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD Mrs. JOHN WOOD
WILL APPEAR,
and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
will make his first appearance this season.
The new and incidental Music by THOMAS BAKER.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
Sir Philip Hallstone.....Mr. G. Jamison
Major Lumley.....Mr. N. C. Lapaugh
Capt. Shrimpton.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
Maurice Warner.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Bysciath Jonquil.....Mr. G. Becks
Doxbrier.....Mr. W. Davidge
Lady Camilla Hailstone.....Mrs. John Wood
In which she will sing "Shells of the Ocean."
Lady Roseville.....Miss De Lacey
Miss Placida Poynts.....Mrs. Howard
Sloeberry.....Miss J. Walters
Red Judy.....Miss Harris
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES.
Act 1—A PICTURESQUE ENGLISH VILLAGE.
Act 2—RUINS OF ELLWOOD PRIORY.
Act 3—LADY CAMILLA'S MANSION.
Act 4—MAURICE'S ATELIER,
Doors open at 7. Performances begin at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,
assisted by the following eminent artists, (by kind permission of Mr. J. Dran:)
Sig. STEFANI, Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. REMI,
Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1; to be had on Monday at Beer & Schirmer's music store.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Miss Simons has a most pleasing soprano voice; she has considerable power; she sings with great expression, her countenance lighting up, shewing that the *artiste* has feeling and sentiment. Her execution is really fine, and her voice shows that it has been carefully cultivated."—*New-York Herald.*
"This young lady completely surprised and entranced her listeners. It is no exaggeration to say that her voice is one of the finest and best trained sopranos that we have heard among American ladies. She employs it with a skill and taste rarely looked for in professional *artistes* of long standing, and almost inconceivable in a *debutante*."—*New-York Times.*
"Miss Simons' *debut* was the most successful one we ever witnessed. She must be set down as an artist of rare accomplishment. She appeared with credit to herself and to her master Signor Muzio, who has reason indeed to be proud of his pupil."—*Express.*

ATHENEUM—BROOKLYN.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MRS. PARKHURST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
BY
Miss COLEMAN, of the Harmonic Society, N. Y.,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated Baritone,
Mr. FRANK GILDER, the celebrated pianist, N. Y.,
Miss LAURA TREMAINE, Soprano,
Miss NETTIE TREMAINE, Contralto,
THE TREMAINE BROTHERS,
THE GERMAN GLEE CLUBB, of N. Y.,
Miss LIZZIE SOMERVILLE, N. Y., the Child Elocutionist,
The well-known Sunday School Vocalists of New-York and Brooklyn, and
ATHENEUM CHOIR.
Mr. WATERS, N. Y., Director.
Mrs. PARKHURST, Accompanist.
TICKETS, 50 Cents. CHILDREN, 25 Cents.
For sale at the Music and Drug Stores, and at the Door.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The new sensation of the day.
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE CITY FOR LADIES.
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,"
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
DYING FOR LOVE,
SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD,
TWO BONY CASTLES.
Mr. J. Whiting, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Geo. Rea, Mr. Geo. Metcalf, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Kate Singleton, Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell will appear.
FULL CHORUS AND CORPS DE BALLET.
MONDAY, Jan. 4,
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av
PERHAM'S
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION, devoted to the interests of Invalid Soldiers.
Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
National Homes tickets, admitting four each, $1; single admission 25 cents. See descriptive bills.

HOLIDAY P

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Officers from the front to-night say that a small rebel cavalry force hold the north bank of the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. Our forces occupy Cedar Mountain. There was a little skirmishing on Saturday, occasioned, it is supposed, by our army extending its picket lines on the right.

The rebel army has gone into winter quarters between Gordonsville and Orange Court-house.

GEN. BUTLER'S COMMAND EXTENDED.

By order of the War Department, the County of St. Mary's, Md., and Counties of Northampton and Accomac, eastern shore of Virginia, are annexed to Gen. BUTLER'S command. Several negro regiments will at once be recruited from that district.

CONDITION OF CONTRABANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Col. YEAMAN, of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission, arrived here to-day from a tour of inspection of the contraband plantations in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. His report of the condition of the colored laborers has been sent to the War Department. Their treatment is represented to be outrageous. Col. YEAMAN, in conjunction with Mr. MUTLER, Agent of the Treasury Department, has been ordered to visit each plantation, and to adopt such measures as will at once remedy the evils complained of.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER INGALLS AND CHIEF COMMISSARY CLARK RELIEVED.

Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster, and Col. CLARK, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, were to-day relieved. Gen. INGALLS' successor has not yet been announced. Col. CLARK is ordered to New-York. Maj. WILSON takes his place.

DEMAND FOR OFFICERS FOR COLORED TROOPS.

Exigiences of the public service require many more officers for colored regiments, principally line officers. Gen. CASEY'S board is hard at work, examining candidates, but is unable to supply the demand. Sixty captains and lieutenants are wanted immediately. One hundred and fifty would be received in the next two weeks could they be obtained.

The Fifty third regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers arrived here this evening, *en route* for Pottsville, to recruit, thirty days leave of absence having been granted them for that purpose. This regiment has participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. It is now commanded by Lieut.-Col. MCMICHAEL, Col. BROOKE being in command of the Fourth brigade, First division, Second Army corps.

THE FRAUDS AT ALEXANDRIA, ETC.

Investigations into the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria are still progressing, and the old Capitol receives almost daily some of the parties implicated in the recent frauds. The contractors come in for a full share of the penalties.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

An army Medical Board for examination of Assistant Surgeons of volunteers, Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons of colored troops, Contract Physicians and Medical Cadets, has been ordered to convene in New-York on the twenty-ninth.

HORSE FLESH CONDEMNED.

Of 600 horses recently sent to Gen. BUTLER from New-York, for cavalry service in his department, 300 were condemned as worthless.

THE ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The War Department has refused permission to agents of Boston, Worcester and other cities and towns in Massachusetts, to enlist contraband in this district and at Fortress Monroe, to be credited to the quotas of those places in Massachusetts. Enlistments already made in this city and in Georgetown for Rhode Island, were made without the sanction of the authorities.

NATIONAL BANK.

The following National Banks have been chartered since Dec. 15, 1863:

Name.	Capital.
First National Bank of Moliere, Illinois	$ 50,000
First National Bank of Allentown, Pennsylvania	100,000
First National Bank of New-Orleans, Louisiana	500,000
First National Bank of Troy, New-York	200,000
First National Bank of Guonersville, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank of Bath, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of Albion, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of Geneva, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of Hillsdale, Michigan	50,000
First National Bank of Penn Yann, New-York	50,000
Third National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri	100,000
First National Bank of South Charleston, Ohio	50,000
Second National Bank of Circleville, Ohio	75,000
First National Bank of Oil City, Pennsylvania	100,000
Total Capital	$1,525,000

The total number of National Banks chartered up to Dec. 28, is one hundred and seventy-three.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF NEW-MEXICO.

Maj. NELSON H. DAVIS, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A., late of the Army of the Potomac, has been announced as Inspector-General of the Department of New-Mexico, vice Maj. HENRY D. WALLEN, U. S. A., assigned to duty elsewhere.

THE CASE OF C. EDWARD LESTER.

The Court Martial in the case of CHARLES EDWARD LESTER, a clerk in the War Department recently arrested at Harper's Ferry, Va., on the charge of being a rebel spy, has not elicited any testimony to substantiate the charge. The only evidence brought against him was that of the Provost-Marshal at Harper's Ferry, who made the arrest. He testified that a man, (but could not tell whether he was a soldier or a civilian, or white or black,) had told him that LESTER was spying around the fortifications, and upon this evidence, and this alone, he made the arrest. LESTER will be immediately released. He has been confined at Harper's Ferry since September last.

GOLD IN IDAHO TERRITORY.

A Mr. STROTHERS, of Virginia City, Idaho Territory, to-day exhibited at the General Land-office, about $300 worth of gold nuggets taken from the gold mines in that vicinity. He says the mines are of exceeding richness, and that the miners are realizing their most sanguine anticipations. Gold seekers from all quarters are flocking to the new Eldorado.

THE WINNEBAGO LANDS.

Letters received at the Indian Office, say that the Winnebago Trust Lands in Minnesota, which are now being sold, bring considerably more than the average price fixed by law—$2 50 per acre. The average prices thus far are nearly $3 per acre.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The rebel schooner *Marshal J. Smith*, laden with cotton and turpentine, and bound from Mobile to Havana, was captured off Mobile Bay after a brisk chase, and several ineffectual subterfuges in hopes of escape, by Lieut.-Commander MCCANN, commanding the gunboat *Kennebec*. Her manifest was thrown overboard, but it was understood that the cargo included 260 bales of cotton. A considerable sum of money was captured, which was left in charge of the Assistant-Paymaster of the *Kennebec*, subject to the order of the proper authorities. The schooner and cargo were sent to New-Orleans for adjudication. Her officers and crew consisted of the following persons: HARMAN PARKER, Master; H. T. EMERSON, Mate; J. P. SMITH, Supercargo; JOHN BONTOP, Carpenter; Charles Hansel, Charles Williams, Thomas L. Nelson and A. E. Olson, seamen.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President LINCOLN took a trip down the Potomac, yesterday, and is expected back to-night.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 17th inst., says that our Government has "abandoned every point excepting the treatment of negro prisoners." Now, the simple truth is, our Government has not abandoned any point. It is known that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who has superseded Geo. MEREDITH as the agent or medium for the exchange of prisoners, has no such instructions. The prisoners at Forts Norfolk and McHenry and Point Lookout have been placed under his orders, and he is authorized to conduct the exchange, *man for man, and officer for officer*, of equal rank with those paroled and sent forward by himself. The object is to make an even exchange, as far as the prisoners in the rebel possession will admit; and, governed by humane motives, the effort will be made first to procure the release of those who have for the longest time been held as prisoners.

Colored troops and their officers, in conducting the exchange, will be placed on an equality with all other troops, and so of colored men in civil employment.

This is one of the points hereafter to be adjusted.

The honor and dignity of the Government, in the protection of such colored persons and their officers, will not be compromised.

The recent visit of Gen. HITCHCOCK to Fortress Monroe was to confer with Gen. BUTLER, and to communicate to him the orders of our Government upon this subject.

The object, it may be repeated, is to secure the exchange of an equal number of prisoners on each side, leaving all other questions for further determination, the excess being largely in our favor.

BLUE BOOK.

The Register or Blue Book, for 1864, by DISTURNELL, has made its appearance here.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently made decisions of questions arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors relating to the proper classification, under the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862, of articles of foreign manufacture and production.

It appears that an appeal was made from the decision of the Collector at Pembina, Minnesota, assessing duty at the rate of fourteen per cent. ad valorem on certain buffalo robes imported and claimed to be entered at ten per cent. The department decided in January, 1862, that buffalo robes not being enumerated under the Act of March, 1862, were, by force of the twentieth section of the Tariff Act of 1842, liable to the same rate of duty as "furs on the skin," to wit: 10 per cent. The Act of July 14, 1862, imposes an additional duty of five per cent. on "dressed furs." It is admitted that the robes in question are dressed or tanned by the Indians, and consequently are subject to duty at the rate of 15 per centum ad valorem.

An appeal was made in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from a decision assessing duty at the rate of 35 per centum ad valorem.

An appeal was made from a decision assessing duty at the rate of 20 per cent. on certain "hares' furs," on the ground the only duty which hares' furs are entitled to pay is ten per cent. ad valorem, pursuant to the 24th section of the Tariff Act of March 2, 1861, which says: "On all raw unmanufactured articles not therein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem. That the article in question is not imported as hatters' furs, and never used in the manufacture of hats as such, but merely worked into the bodies of hats for the purpose of imparting a pliancy thereto." The decision of the Collector is overruled, on the ground that the article in question is a "fur not on the skin," and is undressed, and under the nineteenth section of the Act of March 2, 1861, is entitled to entry at the rate of ten per centum ad valorem.

A decision was made as to ladies' dress ornaments. A duty of the rate of 35 per centum was assessed as "manufactures of worsted" upon certain merchandise imported styled "buttons." It was claimed they could be entered as such at 30 per centum ad valorem. The report of Custom-house experts is as follows: "In our opinion, they are not buttons, either by fact, by commercial usage, or within the meaning and intent of the law. They are too fragile, and in structure unfit for the proper purpose of buttons, but are worn as ornaments on dresses." The duty of 35 per cent. is affirmed.

An appeal was made from a decision on a "manufacture of wool and worsted," at the rate of 18 cents a pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem—styled by the importer "grey flanoel of English manufacture, intended to be used for army shirting," and who claimed to enter it at 35 per cent. only, under the classification of "flannels." The Secretary affirmed the decision.

The decision of the Collector at the rate of three cents per pound on certain "powdered acorns" is affirmed.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 28.

The steamer *John Roe*, from New-Orleans, Dec. 16, has arrived, with 63 bales of cotton, 200 hhds. sugar; also, the *St. Louis*, with 225 bbls. molasses for Cincinnati, and *Hope*, from New-Orleans, Dec. 17, with sugar, molasses and cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer *Good Friend*, en route from Memphis to Cincinnati, had 500 bales of cotton added here.

The *Silver Lake*, from Vicksburgh, has 200 bales for St. Louis.

The *Hannibal*, from New-Orleans Dec. 19, arrived this morning, with sugar and molasses for St. Louis.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 19th, says, 2,623 bales of cotton have been received from Natchez and Vicksburgh and vicinity since the 2d inst.; total receipts since Sept. 1, 48,700 bales.

Memphis dates to the 26th contain no news. The steamer *Lillie Martin* had arrived with 300 bales of cotton, and the *Iatan* from below with 300 bales. Everything was quiet below on the river.

The *Glendale*, from Memphis, en route to Cincinnati, arrived this evening with over 40 bales of cotton.

Gen. MCPHERSON, commanding at Vicksburgh, had issued orders changing the Second Missouri artillery into cavalry, to operate against guerrillas which infested the lower river. Large steamers have been placed at their disposal, and several cannon furnished them.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting held last evening, the Railroad Committee to whom was referred the matter of regulating the various railroad companies, submitted an ordinance in regard to the same, a former ordinance upon the same subject having been vetoed by the Mayor. The first section provides that conductors and drivers on all the Brooklyn railroad routes shall take out licenses in April of each year. Section two imposes a fine of ten dollars on each conductor and driver for not taking out a license. Section three fixes the license fee at one dollar. Section four compels the conductors and drivers, when requested, to bring the cars to a full stop in setting down and taking up passengers. Section five makes it the duty of the railroad companies to designate, conspicuously within the car, the number of passengers such car is capable of accommodating with a seat. No riding on the platform is to be permitted, and no person beyond the number such car is capable of accommodating with a seat shall be required to pay fare. This section met with considerable opposition, and a motion was eventually carried to refer the matter back to the Committee for modification, until to-morrow (this evening.) The subject is then to be brought up under the head of special order. The same Committee reported in favor of permitting the South Brooklyn and Bergen-street Railroad Company to change their route from Sackett-street, between South and Hoyt streets, to Dagraw-street, between the same streets, and from Hoyt-street, between Sackett and Degraw streets, to Smith-street, between the same streets. Laid over until next meeting. The Mayor sent in a communication vetoing the resolution heretofore passed, which directs the cancelment of taxes on the Hay Scales Farm, on the ground that the Board has no legal power in the premises. Another effort was made to elect a Water Commissioner, but without result. The name of Mr. JOHN H. FUNK was presented, and the vote stood 11 yeas to 8 nays. It requires a two-thirds vote to elect.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY SEIZED IN A PAWNBROKER'S SHOP.—For some months past there have been indications in the vicinity of the office of Provost-Marshal MADDOX, that some illegal practices were going forward in reference to guns, uniforms and equipments furnished the volunteers. Assured that all was not right, Officer FERNBRICK was detailed to work the case, and so far succeeded that on Christmas he made a descent upon a pawnbroker's establishment in Grand-street, near Sixth, Brooklyn, E. D., and discovered a large quantity of goods. He removed about two cart-loads of muskets, government make, and uniforms, such as are provided for recruits. The proprietor of the establishment was arrested and will be examined immediately by the United States Commissioner in this city. His name is withheld, as a number of his patrons are yet at large, but will be promptly arrested by order of the Provost-Marshal.

PREMIUM FOR COLORED SOLDIERS.—The Brooklyn War Fund Committee has resolved to pay a premium of $10 for colored recruits, the same being in place of $15 allowed by Government for white recruits.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, TUESDAY, DEC. 29.—Nos. 14, 44, 47, 48, 56, 57, 19, 60, 61, 61½, 2, 1, 13, 26, 45, 63, 64, 65, 16, 59.

NEW-JERSEY.

A CLERGYMAN SURPRISED BY SANTA CLAUS IN PERSON.—On Christmas Eve, while the ladies of the Presbyterian Church of South Orange, N. J., were holding a Festival at the Orange Mountain House, Santa Claus himself, dressed all in fur, with the veritable pack upon his back, appeared to the midst of the gay scene, and after delighting young and old with his antics and the perfection of his costume, placed himself in front of the Pastor of the Church, Rev. J. ALLEN MAXWELL, and presented him with a packet containing $200—the gift of a few friends of his congregation.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two men named JACOB DAY and ABRAHAM GREENLEAF, were taken before Judge PUTA, at Hoboken, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery. It appears that on the morning of the 26th, at 5 o'clock, a man named LARABEE was returning home from cutting evergreens in the vicinity of Secaucus, when he was met by the accused parties, together with three other men, who beat him most unmercifully, and then robbed him of a wallet containing $16 50. The prisoners were arrested by Capt. MONK, of the Hoboken Police. The Judge refused to accept bail, and they were committed to jail for trial.

A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner HANLEY, of Hudson City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a young girl named LOUISA SAHL, who died Sunday night from the effects of burns. Deceased was employed in J. R. DAY'S match manufactory, and on Saturday, while walking across the floor, ignited some matches by stepping upon them, which set fire to her clothing, and before it was extinguished received burns which subsequently caused her death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BOARD OF EXEMPTION.—The Board of Exemption met in Jersey City yesterday. About three hundred persons claimed exemption on the ground of ellenage. The Board will also meet to-day and Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.—We print the Prospectus of the NEW-YORK TIMES in another column. It is our favorite, and we advise our patrons who are in want of a New-York paper, to try it, as we feel pretty certain it will suit.—*Windham (Greene Co., New-York,) Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

"TURN OVER A NEW LEAF."—At the beginning of a new year, be a good time to fix upon a course of life, which shall lead "onward and upward;" a date, on which to form new resolutions for personal improvement, and to decide on a permanent pursuit. But the question arises, "What can I do best?" Shall it be mercantile, mechanical, professional, or artistic? Who can decide this question, on which depends success or failure? We answer: You may consult the clergy, the lawyers, the physician, each of whom will reply, We cannot tell; you must first try this, then that, and you may thus learn. But a competent Phrenologist will decide at once what is your natural sphere, and what you can do best. Examinations daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 939 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Michigan State Fair awarded the highest commendation to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon rises. 9 18
Sandy Hook. 10 13 | Gov. Island.. 11 02 | Hell Gate..12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... MONDAY, Dec. 28.

Cleared.

Ship Continental, (Br.,) Johnson, Cadiz. Harbecks & Co.

Barks Rowna, (Br.,) Oman, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Leonide, (Br.,) Gladstone, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Active, (Fr.,) Dumont, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertn.

Brigs F. Tilus, (Br.,) Snow, Manzanilla, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Sayoo, (Sp.,) Green, St. Johns, N. F., Grego & Curry; Giacimo, Br., Gibraltar, Giro & Francis; Pelma, (Bras.,) Bogne, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift; Amazon, (Br., Thompson, Hamilton, Bermuda, George F. Peoston; Maria, (Hanov.,) Pheiffer, Rotterdam, Wm. Salem & Co.; Suwanee, McCobb, Elissbethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Lizzie, Jenkins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners H. Ryen, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; John L. Richards, Sanders, Norwalk, H. S. Rackett & Son; Hattie, Lancy, Calais, T. M. Mayhew; Wm. Smith, (Br.,) Overton, Demarara, Jos. Eneas; D. F. Thompson, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Pride of the Isles, (Br.,) Balmenno, St. Johns, N. F., G. F. Bailey; Lady Musgrave, (Br.,) Mennard, Arichat, B. F. Small & Co.; Danville, Goodall, Washington, Merrill & Abbott, Joseph Thorne, Walker, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; E. L. Hammond, Kelly, Dennis, T. B. Chase & Co., Ocean Wave, Zeluff, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Olympus, McRee, Liverpool 15th inst., and Queenstown 16th, with 405 steerage passengers and a general cargo to E. Cunard. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks, from thence winds from north and northeast. Passed a great many ships inward bound about 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall 19th inst., with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Alleo. Was detained two days at Asplowall by the non-arrival of the Orizaba.

U. S. steam transport Thorne, Morgan, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Albert, (Fr.,) Leveque, St. Mazaine 45 ds., with wine to order.

Ship Roland, (Brem.,) Wiegmann, Havre 31 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship F. H. Taylor, (Lord, London, and 35 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. and 83 passengers to F. F. Morgan. Has had westerly winds the principal part of the passage.

Bark Tegnea, (of Searsport.) Harriman, Sagua 13th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with bark John Griffin, for Boston, and brig Isola, for New-York.

Bark St. Anne, (Fr.,) Rebours, Havre 49 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Seraps, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Publicofer, Cape Canso 9 ds., with fish to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Iris, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Foley, Charlottown, P. E. I., 10 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast, Me.,) Staples, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brig L. M. Johnson, for Port Medway, N. S.

Brig Maggie Hammond, (Br., of Yarmouth,) N. S., Anderson, Newport, Eng., 31 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, of St. Andrews, N. B., Haggerty, Sisal 20 ds., with hemp to Riera & Thebaud.

Schr. Mary, (of Halifax,) Stikman, Halifax 5 ds., with oats to James Huoter & Co.

Schr. Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Slocum, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 7 ds., with oats to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Venus, (Br.,) George, Halifax, N. S., 6 ds., with fish to Morebaut & Carmen.

Schr. Clarabel, Cotell, Boston 4 ds., laths to master.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Vancleaf, New Haven.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamer Western Metropolis.

Barks Kathleen, (Br.,) Boonding Billow, (Br.,)

Brigs Coodor, Allee, (Br.,) Hound.

Below.

Ship Marcia C. Day, from Philadelphia.

Ship Edward O'Brien, (new,) from Thomaston, Me.

Ship London, from London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Arr. ship Reinhard, Cronstadt; brig Ocean Pearl, Miragoane.

Also arr. barks Frank, from Loodon; Glenahrow, from Glasgow; John Griffin, from Sagua; brig Protege, from Havana; schr. Freeman, from Jeremie; brig J. T. Abbott, from Curacoa.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 25.—Arr. schr. Freeman, Mathewsoo. Jeremie, for Boston. Left, schrs. East Wind, Smith, for Boston; Fleetwing, Patridge, for Boston. Arr. bark Selah, Nickerson, Baltimore, for Boston; schr. Franklin, Allen, New-York, for Boston; Jonietta, Patton, Barker, Provideoce, for Portland. Sld. schr. Freeman.

26th—No arrivals. Sld. bark Bay State; brigs Celia M. Carver, Manchester; schr. L. A. Sweet, Providence.

8 A. M.—Wind W. S. W., light, the remainder of the fleet getting under way.

Spoken, &c.

Kedar—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M., lat. 48 26, lon. 42 02.

Alexander Marshall—ship, Marshall, from Liverpool Nov. 21, for New-York, 27th inst., at 11¼ A. M., 110 miles east of Sandy Hook.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua 13th inst., Br. bark Julia, for New-York in 2 days.

At Sisal 7th inst., brig Victory, for New-York.

[PER OLYMPUS.]

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—6th, Emma, at Gibraltar; 6th, Louise at do.; 10th, Georgio Washington at Leghorn; 12th, Voluntas at Waterford; Verity at Cork; Alpha at Antwerp; Bnrgermeister Kirsteen at Havre; Juniper at Cuxhaven; 14th, Catherine at Kingswood; Immediate at Liverpool; 15th, Hound at Liverpool.

The Saint Mungo, from New-York, was taken in tow off Lamlash, 13th, for Androssan, supposed to have lost her anchor.

[PER NORTH STAR.]

Arr. at Aspinwall 8th inst., Am. brig Karnack, Kissam, New-York; 12th, steamship North Star, Jones, New-York; 13th, Am. brig Caroline, Harford, New-York; 15th, Am. bark Oraville, Crockett, New-York; Am. brig Leviathan, Singer, Perth Amboy; 16th, Am. bark Our Union, Miller, ——; 17th, brig Costa Rica, Peel, New-York. Cld. Nov. 16, steamer Atlantic, Maury, New-York; 17th, brig Karnak, Kissam, United States; 19th, steamer North Star, Jones, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES
were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salerooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOZART'S
NEUTRALIZING
WATER,
A Positive Antidote
For Excess of Alcohol in the System.
MOZART & CO.,
Office No. 68 Water-st.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.

LADIES
who are in doubt as to what to buy for presents for their male friends, will please read the following:
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
P. F. SMITH & BLAKE, N. J. 379 BROADWAY.
(Large store corner of White-st.,)
have just opened an immense assortment of latest Paris and London novelties in
SCARFS,
Neck-ties, Gloves, Robes, Hosiery, Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons; Undershirts and Drawers. Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c., which they are prepared to sell at JUST ONE PROFIT LESS than the usual retail prices. Also, for sale as above, 5,000 dozen gents' superior quality three and four ply Linen
COLLARS
at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents single; warranted fully equal to the collars usually retailed at $2 50 to $3 per dozen.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY.

J. T. ELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
At No. 939 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Now Ready—Are the best revolvers made; great power, small size, carried in vest; safe; rapidly loaded and fired. Trade supplied. ELLIOT ARMS CO., 494 Broadway, N. Y.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters
HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!
Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,
BUT
THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.
J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.
Yours, truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully,
J. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.
J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.
Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.
Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.
Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen..... $5
Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen..... $4
The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.
Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.
NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water or calculous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3828. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Adriatic at St. Johns, N. F., Hammonia and City of Manchester at this Port.

The British Press on the President's Message and Amnesty Proclamation.

Lord Lyons Predicts that the War Will End in Three Months.

THE REBEL WAR-VESSELS IN FRANCE.

One Nearly Ready for Launching at Bordeaux.

ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

The New Rebel Ambassador to France and His Mission.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Denmark Will Probably Not Forcibly Oppose the Federal Execution.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Adriatic* from Galway on the 22d inst., arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Her dates are five days later than those per the *City of Manchester*.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 21st inst.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown, at noon on the 21st inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The War-Vessels in Process of Construction at Bordeaux—One of Them Nearly Ready for Launching—Are They for the Rebels?—The Rappahannock at Catata—Protest by Mr. Dayton Against Her Being Fitted Out—Lawsuit Concerning the Confederate Fifteen Million Loan.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1863.

The position of affairs at present in regard to Confedarate snips in French ports is, as I understand it, this: When the American Minister had obtained and presented to the French Government positive proofs that the six vessels being built by Messrs. ARMAN & VORUZ for the Emperor of China were in fact for the Confederates, the authorization for the building of the ships was withdrawn, and the labor on them discontinued. Since then the labor on one or more of these vessels has been resumed, and when the American Minister demanded explanations, it was replied that one or more of the vessels had been sold by M. ARMAN to the Prussian Government, and that it was on this vessel, or these vessels only, that work had been resumed. When it was represented to the Government that the sale to the Prussian Minister might be a fictitious one, and that positive proof of such a sale ought to be and might easily be furnished, it was replied that such proof had been promised, and would in due time be furnished. There the matter rests for the present.

As for the work on the steamers, a friend, an American gentleman residing at Bordeaux, who watches daily the movements in regard to these vessels, writes me that so far as he can see, only one vessel is being completed, but on this vessel a very large number of hands are now employed, and the vessel is about ready to launch. A few days ago he observed port-holes in the vessel, and subsequently he found these holes closed and completely disguised—a circumstance which recalls that stipulation of the contract which requires that the vessels, although built to carry the mail between Shanghai and San Francisco, shall yet be so built as to be easily convertible into vessels of war.

As regards the *Rappahannock*, the Confederate vessel which lately escaped from an English port, and took refuge in the port of Calais in France, the following are the facts in regard to her. She escaped, as you already know, only a few hours before an order arrived from the Admiralty to retain her, and the person having her in charge evidently knew that the order to seize had been issued; for when the vessel arrived at Calais, her deck was in the utmost confusion—nothing was finished, nothing was in its place, and the wonder was how, in such a plight, she had managed to cross safely the boisterous channel. Since her arrival in the port of Calais, a new question in the neutrality law has arisen and been discussed between the American Minister and the French Government. The vessel, while lying in a French port, and to which port she did not fly from stress of weather, *but in order to finish her equipment*, has attempted to procure these equipments from England and to put them in their place on board the ship. One day last week a hundred and forty boxes containing equipments of all kinds, from cordage down to kitchen utensils, were sent from England to a fictitious address at Calais, destined for the *Rappahannock*. Thus, although the Confederate agents avoid bringing what they need in the French ports, they make use of that port to finish their vessels, and against this evident violation of neutrality law Mr. DAYTON has energetically protested. The French Foreign Secretary, I believe, has admitted the point of a violation. But as the case was a new one, he demanded time to confer with the Minister of Marine.

In all these transactions in regard to Confederate vessels, the American Minister has judiciously put everything into writing, and he has declared to the French Government that it is as much to their interest as to the interest of the Government of the United States that no unjust precedents should now be established, for that the decisions in every one of these cases should be held as precedents for future action. So that there is not much danger but that the French Government will do its duty in the matter. I may add that I have reason to know that the Government is sorely vexed over these constant discussions on the neutrality laws, and would be glad to be delivered from them.

After the decision in the *Alexandra* case last Winter, the Confederates supposed that they were going to be able to get out any number of ships, and it was in fact resolved on at Richmond to obtain a large fleet, not only as men-of-war but as privateers. Since then naval officers have been constantly filtering through the blockade to come and take charge of these vessels, until now we have quite a large number of them at Paris, and there are no doubt as many more in England.

The commission agents in London and Paris who put Mr. MCRAE in relation with M. ERLANGER, and thus enabled the Confederate Government to negotiate the Fifteen Million Loan, have sued the Confederate agent for a larger commission than the agent is willing to pay. The suit is instituted at London, although Messrs. MCRAE and ERLANGER both reside at Paris, because at Paris the law only allows a fixed sum in the matter of commissions. The agents at London who put the Confederates in relation with the house of ERLANGER are Messrs. VALENTINE & Co., an American house; and at Paris, Messrs. ARNOLD & Co., an English house.

One of the Confederate organs at Paris which does not seem to be influenced by the disclosures contained in the letters found on the *Robert E. Lee*, has made the discovery that Gen. BRAGG, when the battle of Mission Ridge was pushed on him, was on his way to join and relieve LONGSTREET, that the battle at best was only an extensive skirmish, and that the Federals had been so punished that they would not probably be able to prevent BRAGG from executing his original design of joining LONGSTREET! It is thus that so important an organ of public opinion as the *France* writes contemporaneous history.

About $7,000 have been collected lately at Paris for the Sanitary Commission, and the sum will be largely increased. Two weeks hence a concert will be given in the Chapel of the Rue de Berry in aid of this fund, at which the performers will be all amateurs and Americans, and none the less superior artists on that account.

A good story comes to me from London, in connection with Mr. BEECHER'S great meeting at Exeter Hall. A large manufacturing house, FAUCET, PRESTON & Co., sent to that meeting two hundred of their men, to help in the work of breaking up, or at least disturbing the meeting, and when one of the firm was asked the other day by a Northern gentlemen, on what ground he could induce his ignorant men to engage in such a business, he replied, "They did it because the Yankees used to impress British seamen at Charleston!"

NEWS BY THE ADRIATIC.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government employes at Sheerness who assisted in fitting out the *Rappahannock* for the rebels, have been discharged for violation of the neutrality law.

The names of persons serving on any rebel vessel who belonged to the Naval Reserve, are ordered to be stricken from the list, to forfeit all privileges, and not to be allowed to reënter the service.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* returned to Cape Town, remained there until Oct. 27, and then visited Penguin Islands, the rendezvous of the Confederates, where she seized the British bark *Saxon*, in British waters. It is said, on supposition that she was laden with the cargo of the Federal ship *Conrad*. The *Saxon* was sent to New-York with a prize crew. It is reported that the mate of the *Saxon* was shot by the Federal officers.

[The arrival of the *Saxon* at this port in charge of a prize crew was announced some days since.—EN. TIMES.]

It is stated that the rebel Government have made due provision for the payment of the £75,000 sterling Cotton Loan Bonds to be drawn for in March.

The rebel financial European agent writes to the London *Morning Herald* to show that the Richmond authorities are taking measures to support their credit, and in answer to the complaint that cotton is purchasable cheaper with sterling than with bonds of the loan, Mr. MCRAE says: "The Richmond authorities contemplate, and will probably prohibit the exportation of cotton, except such as is pledged by its own obligations."

The message of JEFFERSON DAVIS was generally regarded as showing no signs of yielding on the part of the South.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* regards Gen. LEE'S failure to follow Gen. MEADE in his retreat as a decisive proof of the weakness of the South, and in regard to Gen. MEADE'S futile advance, it says: "With good generalship Richmond might have been the prize."

It is asserted that the capture of the brig *Dashing Wave*, off the Mexican coast, by a Federal cruiser, was wholly unjustifiable, she being a regular Liverpool and Mexican trader, employed in her ordinary commerce.

The London *Morning Herald* repeats the rumor that one of the principal Secreteries of State has resigned. Ill-health is stated to be the cause. It is supposed to be the Duke of Newcastle.

The London *Daily News* talks of a probable general election within six months.

The protracted Court-martial in the case of Col. CRAWLEY had closed. The decision is reserved. The Colonel made a voluminous and able defence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had made a brief and pacific speech in response to the address of the Senate.

The paragraph in the address relative to Mexico met with some objections, but it was finally adopted, after the Ministerial statement that the Government was approaching the establishment of a stable Government in Mexico at a firm, resolute and rapid pace.

The paragraph relative to Poland and the European Congress was debated at length, and produced a strong Anti-Russian sentiment and counter-protests against going to war for the Poles.

It is stated that the new French loan is to be raised by public subscription.

It is stated that M. SUPAVIALLE, the new rebel Envoy to France, has a mission to notify the French Government of the recognition by the Confederate Government of the Empire of Mexico, and also to try and persuade the Emperor NAPOLEON to recognize the South in return for such acknowledgment.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Holstein question remains without change.

It was supposed that Denmark would not forcibly oppose the Federal Execution. It is, in fact, stated that the Danish troops will be withdrawn from Holstein, but that the King of Denmark will not acknowledge the Federal Executive.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers, in spite of the ministerial explanations, voted, by two to one, the address to the King refusing the loan.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian ministerial crisis has terminated, and M. VON SCHMERLING is continued in the Cabinet.

Latest by Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds were favorably affected by a large recovery of bullion in the Bank.

The French Senate has finally adopted the address in its entirety.

The Liverpool *Post* gives prominence to the following paragraph:

"We consider ourselves in a position to state that Lord LYONS, in a dispatch to Earl RUSSELL from Washington, announces that the war will be terminated within the next three months. The Confederates being in the greatest extremities, will have speedily to propose an armistice. In our information we have the fullest possible confidence. It is possible that LINCOLN'S Proclamation has reference to the facts on which Lord LYONS grounded his conclusion."

The synopsis of LINCOLN'S Message and Proclamation received per *Arabia* via Halifax attracted general comment. The London *Times* looks upon the message as warlike, and says the effect of the whole document, amnesty included, resembles that of the last battle. The offer of peace is on terms that cannot be accepted. The whole question still depends on the fortune of war. It may be gratifying to the North to be formally assured that the Government is strong and successful enough to offer an amnesty. But it is evident that LINCOLN anticipates no pacific result; nor does the Secretary of the Treasury, who looks forward still to two years' war expenditures. Commercial circles in New-York appear to share his misgivings, the premium on gold having risen under the Message.

The *Daily News* awaits the arrival of the full Message before giving an opinion.

The *Morning Post* thinks LINCOLN must be "joking," and says no should have remembered that a Confederate army was encamped within a hundred miles of Washington, before he ventured to dictate such terms of amnesty.

The *Morning Herald* ridicules the Proclamation, denounces the vindictive spirit of the proffered amnesty which, it says, offers nothing which could be withheld if the last Southern town had been taken and the last Southern regiment cut to pieces. The real object is to establish a pseudo State Government wherever secure foothold can be found.

The *Morning Star* applauds the honesty of LINCOLN, rejoices at his determination to cut down Slavery, and says his peace overtures to the South are large and liberal.

It is stated that the British Admiralty sent an agent to America some time ago to inspect and report upon the guns in use there.

Three blocks of Manchester warehouses in Woodstreet, London, were burned to the ground. Loss, £150,000 sterling.

JOHN BRIGHT, in a letter to the Marquis of Hartington, convicts that noble of having held up the prosperity of the North far above anything advanced by him or SEWARD. (*Sic.*)

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

It continued to be asserted that Denmark would not oppose the Federal execution, but would evacuate Holstein.

It was reported that the Federal Commissioner in Holstein had received instructions to administer existing laws without prejudice to the rights of the Sovereign and with as little inconvenience to the inhabitants as possible.

Austrian troops continued to arrive in Hamburg.

A public meeting of Norwegians was called for the purpose of voting an address to the King, stating that Sweden and Norway are bound to assist Denmark in defending the frontiers; that the Scandinavian interests are endangered, and that the people are ready to bear whatever burdens may be imposed for these purposes.

The Stockholm and Gottenburg bankers had subscribed a loan to the Swedish Government of three millions rix dollars.

FRANCE.

It was reported that France, in response to the Russian reply relative to the Congress, had proposed a Conference of Ministers, as preliminary to the meeting of the Sovereigns.

Another statement is that France, in a note to the Swiss Government, says the desired programme will be drawn, and subsequently communicated to different Governments.

POLAND.

Telegrams continued to report engagements and insurgent successes.

Three insurgent leaders had been hung at Lizzla.

Commercial per Adriatic.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged.

No Manchester market has been received.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally inactive. WARRILOW, NASH & Co. and others report: Flour quiet. Wheat heavy. Corn quiet and steady; Mixed, 29s.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Various circulars report: Beef, declining tendency. Pork steady. Bacon steady. Lard steady. Tallow firm.

PRODUCE—Sugar firmer. Coffee—No sales. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet and steady. Rosin quiet. Spirits Turpentine—No sales. Petroleum quiet; Crude firmer.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

BREADSTUFFS dull and declining. SUGARS firm. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE easier. TALLOW steady.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

CONSOLS closed at 91¼@91⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Shares, 27@25 discount; Erie Railroad, 62@64.

LATEST PER ADRIATIC.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales. Market ruling quiet at unchanged rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Market opens dull, and holders demand a reduction. Corn steady at 29s.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

By the Hammonia and the City of Manchester

The steamer *Hammonia*, from Southampton Dec. 16, arrived here yesterday morning, and the Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool at noon of the same day, and Queenstowe on the 17th, arrived last evening. Our files are one day later than those brought by the *Olympus*.

Mr. SOPRERVILLE, the new rebel ambassador, whose arrival at Paris by the *St. Nazaire* has already been noticed, was taken from Matamoras to Vera Cruz on board a French war-vessel which was placed at his disposal.

The rebel steamer *Rappahannock* was still at Calais, completing her repairs.

The first letter of Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the new American correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, appears in the issue of that journal for the 15th December. The writer finds fault with everything on the American continent, and the letter is destitute of interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SHIPS-OF-WAR AND PRIVATEERS AT THE BAHAMAS.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 15.

Copies of a letter from Lord RUSSELL to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and of a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor of the Bahamas:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1863.

MY LORDS: Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbors, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordships, for your guidance, the following rules which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions.

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands on and after Thursday, the 5th day of February next, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," or until Her Majesty shall otherwise order, *no ship of war or privateer belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in case of stress of weather.* If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead, or waters, by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

If, at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands, there shall be any such vessel already within any port, roadstead or waters of those islands, the *Lieutenant-Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea* within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships-of-war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in or near the same port, roadstead or waters, *the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessels shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the other belligerent,* (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, or privateer, or merchant ship,) which shall have left the same port, roadstead, or waters, or waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

11. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America" all ships of war and privateers *of either belligerents are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or in any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipments*; and no ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerents shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, a privateer or a merchant-ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

3. If any ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or water belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or water, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs in; either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port, (as the case may be,) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies, beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters, for a longer period than 24 hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers, or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than 24 hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship-of-war, a privateer, or a merchant-ship) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship-of-war or privateer of the other belligerent; and the times hereby limited for the departure of such ships-of-war and privateers respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but not further or otherwise.

4. No ship of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, *to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination*; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship-of-war or privateer, in the same or any other port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

I have, &c., RUSSELL.

NOTE.—A similar letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The following document, explanatory of regulations previously made, has just been published:

DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 6, 1863.

SIR: Doubts having been expressed as to whether, under the regulations of the 31st of January, 1862, which were embodied in a proclamation issued by you on the 17th of March following, it is required that the commander of a belligerent ship-of-war or privateer should obtain the permission of the local authorities before entering the ports, roadsteads, or waters of the Bahamas out-islands, when the Governor is not there present, I am to acquaint you that Earl RUSSELL has taken Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, and you are to understand that at the ports of the out-islands, as at Nassau, the special leave of the Governor himself is required (unless in stress of weather) by any belligerent vessel desiring to enter, with this exception only, that in cases of grave emergency and real necessity and distress, such as a sailing vessel being dismasted, or accident happening to the machinery of a steam vessel, the vessel may enter the ports, roadsteads, or waters on obtaining leave from a resident officer, to whom the Governor shall have delegated his authority in that behalf.

With a view to give effect to Her Majesty's intentions, you will be pleased to convey to the officers in the out-islands, to whom it may best be confided, the authority in question, taking care to communicate to them copies of the regulations of the 31st of January, 1862, and calling their especial attention to the limits of the authority delegated, and to that clause of the regulations of the 31st of January, 1862, in which it is directed that vessels entering under stress of weather, or by special leave, shall be required to put to sea as soon as possible.

I have, &c., NEWCASTLE.

Gov. BAYLEY, C. B., &c.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

In making these very stringent rules the Government declares its resolution that this country shall not be brought into a quarrel by the dangerous geographical position of a British colony. Another course might have been adopted, and the ships of war and privateers of the two parties allowed to use Nassau and the other ports on the terms granted them elsewhere. But the Queen was only exercising her undoubted autoority in making a distinction, and, having regard to the facilities which these islands afford to each party for the work of mutual destruction, the decision will satisfy every intelligent person. Considering the acrimony which has been engendered among the Federals by the Southern ships-of-war and the enterprise of the blockade-runners, it is as well that precautions have been taken against the conversion of Nassau into a place of refuge for American cruisers under either flag.

THE CASE OF THE MARGARET AND JESSIE.

In the lack of anything else to grumble about, as regards our Government, the London *Herald*—the Tory organ—has revived the discussion on the case of the *Margaret and Jessie*. Some of the correspondence relative to the case is of interest. In a letter to Lord RUSSELL, dated Aug. 4, Capt. WILSON, commander of the *Margaret and Jessie* writes:

"I have the honor to state, in reference to the attack made on the Confederate merchant steamship *Margaret and Jessie*, when under my command, on the 30th of May last, close to the Island of Eleuthera, and consequently within the maritime territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, by an armed vessel, which I believe was the United States ship-of-war *Rhode Island*, that acting on behalf of Mr. JOHN B. LAFFITE, of Nassau, N. P., the duly authorized agent of my employer, the owner of the said ship *Margaret and Jessie*, Mr. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, a citizen of the Confederate States of North America, and a merchant of the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, I beg leave to transmit for your Lordship's consideration the accompanying papers, setting out the case, and making reclamation against the Government of Her Britannic Majesty for the injury and outrage complained of.

The dispatches on this subject from the Governor of the Bahamas to the Duke of Newcastle having been delivered at the Colonial Office on the 15th ult., His Grace has, I presume, already acquainted your Lordship with their contents.

The statements contained in those dispatches and in the papers now inclosed (the counterparts of which latter documents have been forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle by Gov. BAYLEY) must, I think, satisfy your Lordship that the facts of the case, as regards the grave matter of violation of neutral territory, are so capable of demonstration that they leave no ground for controversy, and require but brief explanation.

It will be found on inquiry that, after a shot had sunk the *Margaret and Jessie*, the Federal cruiser proceeded seaward, and then anchored.

This letter circumstance places the all-important question as to the precise distance of the belligerent ship from neutral territory on the occasion referred to beyond the reach of conflicting testimony; for your Lordship will perceive, on examining the Admiralty chart of the Great Bahama Bank (No. 2,077), that there are no soundings at one mile only from that part of the coast of the Island of Eleuthera where these occurrances took place.

Her Majesty's Government ought to experience no difficulty in obtaining prompt reparation from the Government of the United States for this unlawful exercise of the rights of war within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral State.

Mr. SEWARD, it is alleged, has already stated with reference to this case, 'that he would make inquiry, and if the facts were such as were reported, he would make full reparation.'"

Mr. HAMMOND replied as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 7, 1863.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have considered, in communication with the law officers of the Crown, Mr. TRENHOLM'S claim for damages in the case of the *Margaret and Jessie*, as set forth in the papers sent home by the Governor of the Bahamas, and in your letter of the 4th ult., and I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to inform you that Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt Mr. TRENHOLM'S own estimate of his loss, which he states at £69,138.

I am further to inform you, that while Her Majesty's Government are taking such steps as they deem to be required for the honor and dignity of this country, they peremptorily decline to recognize the principle of the pecuniary liability of Her Majesty's Government toward Mr. TRENHOLM, for which you appear to contend.

Mr. TRENHOLM is entitled to the same amount of protection (but no more) as would, under similar circumstances, be extended to one of Her Majesty's subjects, or to the subject of any other neutral Power, and his claim must be dealt with accordingly. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

E. HAMMOND.

After acknowledging the receipt of this letter, Capt. WILSON thus replies:

"Capt. WILSON will transmit to Mr. TRENHOLM a copy of the communication Earl RUSSELL has made to him on this subject without delay.

Capt. WILSON is glad to learn that Her Majesty's Government are taking such steps in reference to this affair as they deem to be required for the honor and dignity of this country.

Capt. WILSON also notices, with much satisfaction, Earl RUSSELL'S gratifying assurance that Mr. TRENHOLM is entitled to the same amount of protection as would be extended to one of Her Majesty's subjects, for the unlawfulness of belligerent captures made within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral State, being incontestably established on principle, usage and authority. It follows, Capt. WILSON humbly submits, that Her Majesty's Government meet possess the undoubted right of obtaining from the United States Government, on Mr. TRENHOLM'S behalf, such reparation as the circumstances of the case call for.'

On the 2d of October Capt. WILSON supplemented this letter, with the following communication, to Mr. HAMMOND:

SIR: I omitted to state in my letter to Earl RUSSELL of the 29th ult., with reference to his Lordship's refusal to recognize the principle of the pecuniary liability of Her Majesty's Government toward Mr. TRENHOLM, that reparation, unless I am misinformed, is only granted on the application of the neutral Government whose territory has been violated.

This rule is founded, I understand, upon the principle that the neutral State alone has been injured, and that the hostile claimant has no right to appear for the purpose of suggesting the invalidity of the capture or of demanding redress.

I will only add that, whatever the strictly legal bearings of this question may be, I confidently trust that the measures of Her Majesty's Government referred to by Earl RUSSELL as now in progress will not fail to comprise and secure an equitable adjustment of Mr. TRENHOLM'S claim. I have, &c.,

WM. WILSON.

THE PROBABLE ISSUE.

The London *Times*, of the 15th inst., comments as follows upon the remarkable letter from its Richmond correspondent, which we published yesterday, taken in connection with a later letter from its New-York correspondent:

"The Confederates are courageous and determined, but gloomy, anxious and careworn—all because they cannot look at paper money as it is looked at by their Northern neighbors. They have got the better basis of the two for such financial operations, but it has not answered the same purpose. In the South the artificial currency is exactly what we should expect it to be, and the South suffers accordingly. Otherwise it was never in better plight. Its stores of provisions and material have greatly increased, its imports of foreign goods are large, its military credit is high, and its spirit, says our correspondent, is unchanged. Nevertheless, he adds, 'we are on the brink of a precipice.' That precipice is financial. When a woman going to market carries her money in a great wicker basket, and can bring back in a pocket-book the slice of meat representing the produce of exchange, it is certainly clear that 'something must be done.' The Southerners have got the robust faith of the Northerners, and they must find a substitute for that valuable credulity.

It is, however, true that difficulties of this kind can never force into peace a people bent upon war, and our Northern correspondent, who has, of course, less opportunity of scrutinizing the finances of the Confederacy, resorts to other considerations as suggesting a possibility of compromise or concession on the part of the South. He thinks that the guerrilla operations of the Confederates have slackened, and that this relaxation is evidence against the likelihood of such warfare after organized resistance may have ceased. On this speculation, however, we may remark that the organized resistance is as yet far too strong to admit of any conjectures as to the tactics which may succeed it. The two great armies of the Confederates can absorb all the resources of the South in men and material without leaving much to spare for the operations of partisans. Our correspondent next argues from the actual condition of the Border States to the possible condition of those which originally seceded, and thinks that as assimilation is taking place in Maryland and Kentucky, it may occur also eventually in Alabama and South Carolina. But the cases are not similar. The Border States were always doubtful, and although they were more disposed to the South than the North, nobody ventured with any confidence to forecast their destination. All that is now proved is that the North is exercising the more powerful attraction—an attraction, be it remembered, exerted only through military rule. On the whole, however, we must perforce suspend our judgment on these speculations, for there is nothing in known history to give us the slightest guidance. The war is like no other war; the people are like no other people. The Americans themselves say that nobody can understand them, and our Northern correspondent seems prepared for any imaginable result, except, as he says, the surrender of the Union. But one-third of this Union did more than surrender. It rejected the institution with the most desperate loathing, and has fought against its restoration to the death. Another third wavered on the question, and has, perhaps, not ceased wavering. That the remainder stands out for the old estate of things with unexampled tenacity is true; that it gives not a sign of yielding is true also; but when we attempt to look beyond this we must agree with our Southern correspondent that all is mystery and darkness."

In its issue of the 16th the *Times* continues its comments upon the statements of its correspondents at the North and South, and, after considering the views of each, concludes by saying that it must perforce suspend its judgment, for there is nothing in known history to guide it to a safe conclusion. The war is like no other war, the people are like no other people—our Northern correspondent seems prepared for any imaginable result, except, as he says, the surrender of the Union; but one-third of the Union did more than surrender it, another third wavered, and has, perhaps, not ceased wavering; that the remainder stand out for the old state of things with unexampled tenacity, is true, that it gives not a sign of yielding is true also, but when we attempt to look beyond this, we must agree with our Southern correspondent, that all is mystery and darkness.

MR. COBDEN AND LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord HARTINGTON has made the following reply to the short note from Mr. COBDEN, which we published a few days ago:

CHATSWORTH, Dec. 14.

SIR: I have only this morning received your letter of the 9th inst., and take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly my regret for having unintentionally attributed to you a remark in your speech at Rochdale which you did not make. Having again read the reports of your and Mr. BRIGHT'S speeches, I find that Mr. BRIGHT, at the conclusion of the passage in which he spoke of the present condition of the Government and people of the United States, made use of the following words:

"Look at their industry. Notwithstanding this terrific struggle, their agriculture, their manufactures and commerce proceed with an uninterrupted success."

The idea expressed in this passage is so exactly identical with that of Mr. SEWARD, when he said that no American citizen was poorer for the war, that, although I hasten to admit the verbal inaccuracy of the quotation, it appears to me to be an error of the most trivial nature. I said in my speech that I was uncertain whether you or Mr. BRIGHT had used the expression, and I am now extremely glad to find that you not only did not agree with Mr. SEWARD and Mr. BRIGHT, but showed in your remarks on the occasion in the strongest and most forcible terms how disastrous must be the result to the Northern States of the frightful expenditure of men and money which they are now incurring, and how certain is the collapse which must follow the hollow and fictitious state of prosperity which they are now enjoying.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

HARTINGTON,

RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M. P.

THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

The Confederate Loan was less weak at the commencement of business, but the final bargains were at 36 to 38—a trash reduction of 1 per cent.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Longstreet's Men Barefooted—The Guerrilla Morgan—Small Pox Among Union Prisoners at Danville—The Rebel Army of Tennessee in Winter Quarters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Dec. 25, contains the following:

BRISTOL, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Our forces are still around Rutledge and Morristown. Cannonading was heard at the latter place on Sunday. Gen. LONGSTREET was unable to follow up his advantage in consequence of the large number of barefooted men in his command. The weather is cold and the mountains are covered with snow.

Gen. MORGAN passed through Columbia, S. C., on the 24th inst.

There are 300 cases of small pox among the Yankee prisoners at Danville.

The Confederate army in East Tennessee has gone into Winter quarters.

The Hibernia Ontward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The *Hibernia* sailed this afternoon for Galway, with fifteen passengers and $20,000 in specie.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

THE COMING DRAFT.

The War Department has under consideration several important questions relating to the draft, which will shortly be made public. The quotas of the several States are being arranged so as to avoid difficulties in the future. Each State will be officially informed of the number of men it is expected to raise and the time fixed for the enforcement of the draft, which will not be later than the middle of January.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 28th contains the following interesting items:

"The three officers placed in irons at the Libby, to be held as hostages for the safety and good treatment of three of our soldiers, held in the North for the safety of the same number of Yankee officers of negro regiments, said to be in our possession, are E. E. CRANE, Captain First Rhode Island regiment, J. B. LITCHFIELD Captain Fourteenth Maine, and J. L. KENDALL, Captain First Massachusetts. The names of real officers of negro regiments now disguised at the Libby, have not yet been disclosed.

A dispatch from ROBERT L. OWEN, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, announces that the bridges destroyed have been rebuilt, track repaired, and cars running through from Lynchburgh to Bristol. Mrs. W. H. F. LEE, wife of the General of that name, now a prisoner in our heads, died in Richmond on Saturday.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Maj. MULFORD, Assistant Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, arrived here to-night from Fort Monroe in a special boat, with important dispatches to the Government from Gen. BUTLER, relative to the matter of exchanges. The rebel Commissioner, OLDS, in a communication to Gen. HITCHCOCK, refuses to have further communication with Gen. BUTLER, on the ground that he has been outlawed by a proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS, and is, therefore, placed beyond the pale of military respectability. BUTLER, he says, cannot be protected even by a flag-of-truce. OLDS'S letter is the result of a meeting of the rebel Cabinet held on the 25th.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.

Three regiments, viz., the First Michigan cavalry, Ninety-third New-York and First Delaware Volunteers, who have reënlisted for three years or the war, leave here this evening for their homes on thirty-five days furloughs. The officers of the Ninety-third who have reënlisted are as follows:

Field and Staff—John S. Crocker, Colonel: B. C. Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel: H. Gifford, Adjutant; T. P. Fuller, Quartermaster; S. Smith, Surgeon; S. W. Witts, Quartermaster's Sergeant; L. Osborne, Commissary Sergeant; P. Furd, Drum-Major; W. D. Moser, Sergeant-Major.

Company A—Wm. Randler, Captain; J. A. Little, First Lieutenant; A. B. Ingraham, Second Lieut.

Company C—W. W. Braman, First Lieutenant.

Company D—Henry P. Smith, Captain; S. S. Hubble, First Lieutenant; S. D. Newcomb, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—H. C. Newton, Captain; W. L. Bramhall, First Lieutenant; J. J. Sherwood, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—J. Bailey, Captain; W. H. Kincaida, First Lieutenant.

Company H—S. D. Alvord, Second Lieutenant.

Company I—N. J. Johnson, Captain; N. J. Eldridge, First Lieutenant; J. H. Nortorup, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—George Bushnell, Second Lieutenant.

Men Enlisted—Company A, 26; Company C, 29; Company D, 26; Company E, 42; Company F, 45; Company H, 34; Company I, 31.

Total—233 privates, 4 non-commissioned officers, 22 officers. Grand total, 269.

BRIGANDS IN THE BULL RUN MOUNTAINS.

It is stated, on the authority of rebel deserters and citizens residing within the lines of our army, that the Bull Run Mountains are filled with deserters from both the rebel and Union armies, regularly organized for murder and robbery.

REBEL RECR

THE REBEL NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Mallory.

Hon. T. S. Babcock, Speaker of the House of Representatives, C. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the condition of this department. The operations of this branch of the Confederate service have been chiefly confined to preparations for ridding our waters of the enemy's vessels now obstructing our seaports. We have also been engaged in building, arming and equipping iron-clad and other steamers for service in our rivers and inland sounds. On the Mississippi many of these vessels have done valuable service to our cause, while others not yet completed, were either captured by the enemy or burned by our officers to prevent them from falling into the hands of the United States forces. On the 1st of January some of our naval officers manned one steamer and two schooners, in which they sailed forth from the harbor of Galveston and captured the United States gunboat *Harriet Lane*, safely withdrawing her out of the reach of the other United States vessels then blockading that port. The *Harriet Lane* has since been put into complete order, and has on board a sufficient number of officers and men ready for an opportunity to distinguish themselves. Owing to the vigilance of the enemy, I have not deemed it advisable to give orders to this vessel to attempt any offensive operations. In accordance with my instructions the Confederate steamer *Florida* successfully ran the blockade from Mobile on the 15th of January, since which time she has been engaged in operations against the commerce of the enemy, capturing and destroying vessels and property amounting already to several millions of dollars. On the 17th of the same month, the *Alabama* destroyed the United States gunboat *Hatteras*, in the Gulf of Mexico, for which daring exploit her commander deserves the thanks of Congress. On the 31st of the same month three of our iron-clad steamers, officered and manned by some of the bravest men in our navy, succeeded in inflicting serious injury upon the blockading fleet off Charleston Harbor. Two of the enemy's vessels were disabled, and although one of them surrendered we were unable to secure the fruits of this victory, owing to the injury sustained by our own vessels by the collision that occurred. Had the commander of this expedition been careful to strike the enemy amidships, his vessel would have remained uninjured, and our victory would have been complete. I had ordered a crew to be detached for service on the steamer *Nashville*, designing to use her for the purpose of harassing the enemy, while erecting batteries at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, but unfortunately, she was destroyed by the enemy before my plans were carried out. On the 16th of April, the ram *Queen of the West*, which we had captured from the enemy, was recaptured, and her officers and crew, numbering 120 persons, made prisoners. This occurrence was the result of carelessness on the part of the commander, who has since been cashiered, and dismissed from the service. During the months of May and June, our gunboats on the Western waters actively cooperated with our land forces, and although operating under many disadvantages, many gallant exploits were performed by their officers and crews. Owing to the evacuation of Vicksburgh and the surrender of Port Hudson, I deemed it advisable to give orders to withdraw all our vessels in that region to safe and secure harbors, and cease the destruction of those contracted for—the machinery for which was being transported to the several depots. Some of this machinery is now stored at various points, and as it seems unlikely to be required for service at the West, and is unsuitable for use elsewhere, I suggest that it be sold, and the proceeds be applied to other purposes. On the seas some of our small privateers have inflicted considerable injury upon the enemy's commerce. The *Tacony* entered the harbor of Portland, and captured the United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*. Owing to ignorance of the harbor, our officers were unable to take the *Cushing* out to sea, and she was again recaptured on the 27th of June by vessels sent in pursuit. Her crew were made prisoners. During the months of July and August I sent twenty-seven commissioned officers and forty trustworthy petty officers to the British Provinces, with orders to organize an expedition and cooperate with army officers in an attempt to release the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. From time to time I learned that the arrangements made were such as to insure the most complete success. A large amount of money had been expended, and just as our gallant naval officers were about to set sail on this expedition, the English authorities gave information to the enemy, and thus prevented the execution of one of the best planned enterprises of the present war. In accordance with the order of the President, early in the present year, I dispatched several agents to England and France, with orders to contract for eight iron-clad vessels, suitable for ocean service, and calculated to resist the ordinary armament of the wooden vessels of the enemy. These ships were to be provided with rams, and designed expressly to break the blockade of such of the ports as were not blockaded by the non-clad monitors of the enemy. Five of these vessels were contracted for in England, and three in France. Due precautions were taken against conveying laws of England in the construction and equipment of these vessels. Three have been completed, but owing to the unfriendly construction of her neutrality laws, the Government of England stationed several war-vessels at the mouth of the Mersey, and prevented their departure from England. Subsequently they were seized by the British Government. Another and larger vessel has since been completed; but it is doubtful if she will be allowed to leave the shores of England, although it is believed the precautions taken are sufficient to exempt her from the fate of her consorts. The vessels being constructed in France have been subjected to so many official visitations that I have forwarded instructions to cease operations upon them, until the result of negotiations now pending shall permit our agent to resume work upon them. In this connection it is proper for me to state, that the great revulsion in popular sentiment, both in England and France, toward the Confederate Government, has rendered our efforts to obtain supplies from those countries almost abortive. In view of all possible contingencies, I have instructed the agents of this department to wait a more favorable opportunity for carrying out the instructions previously forwarded. By the last I sent instructions that will shortly be made apoerent to our enemies nearer home. I do not deem it advisable to communicate any portion of these plans to your honorable body at the present time, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to the President. Although the operations of our navy have not been extensive, I cannot overlook the services of Capt. SEMMES in the *Alabama*. During the year he has captured upwards of ninety vessels, seventy of which were destroyed, the others being either bonded or released. One of the greatest drawbacks this officer reports having experienced is the difficulty he now has in procuring full supplies of coals. The provincial English authorities have hitherto afforded him every facility but recently they have interpreted their neutrality laws so stringently that our war-vessels and privateers are much embarrassed in obtaining suitable supplies. I have instructed Capt. SEMMES to purchase coal from neutral shipmasters wherever he could do, and give them every necessary document to protect them against the effect such sale may have upon their vessels when they return to their several countries. By this means I anticipate a sufficient supply of coal will be obtained to enable him to continue his operations during the coming year. The other operations of this department have been chiefly confined to making such preparations for naval operations as circumstances might permit. From time to time I have caused surveys to be made upon steamers running the blockade, with a view of purchasing such as could be made available as war vessels. Several have been bought, and are now being transformed into ships-of-war. For the armament of these vessels it will be necessary that Congress should make an additional appropriation. Appropriations will also be required to conduct our naval operations during the coming year. The estimated expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1864, will amount to $27,249 890. In addition to $14,024,016 remaining to the credit of this department on the Treasury. Since my last annual report, the expenditures for the navy have been $24,413,645. The business transacted during the year, in this department, has been of a very large clerical force so constantly engaged that from time to time I have ordered a number of naval officers to assist them in duties not properly devolving upon them. This course occasions so much dissatisfaction, that I trust Congress will make such addition to my official staff as shall enable me to permit all our naval officers to resume their respective positions. The great disproportion of officers in our service to the seamen enrolled, is a matter requiring the legislation of Congress. The number of commanders now on active service, either at sea or on shore, remains the same as previously reported. Many of those occupying a lower grade in the service have volunteered in the army, owing to their desire to be actively employed against the enemy. I have not accepted the resignations of these gentlemen, but furnished them with temporary absences, until I can recall them for the performance of other duties. I have considered it important to keep the roll as complete as possible, therefore whenever I have been notified of the death of any naval officers serving in the army, I have appointed his successor. The total number of commissioned officers at present attached to the Confederate army is three hundred and eighty-three. The petty officers number one hundred and ninety-one, while the roll of sailors gives a return of eight hundred and seventy-seven, not including those on board of vessels now at sea, accurate rolls not having been transmitted. In conclusion, I must add my testimony to the gallantry and efficiency of our navy, who have nobly sustained our cause under many trying circumstances. The proud spirit of our officers chafes at the inaction they are compelled to endure; and I trust Congress will make provision for increasing the efficiency of this department, and permitting it to undertake more offensive against the enemy. In conclusion, I would recommend the immediate passage of an act authorizing the construction of at least six turreted iron-clads for harbor operations. The experience of the past year has demonstrated that such vessels are absolutely necessary, if we expect to break through and destroy the blockade at present established by the enemy. Attached to this communication I have the honor to submit the various reports of different commanders and officers sent upon detached duty, together with the reports of naval agents and other officers at home and abroad, who have been engaged on duty connected with this department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1863, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Remonstrance of property-owners on north and south sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Eleventh avenues, against the paving of the same with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman —— —

Petitions of owners of property on the line of Seventy-fourth-street, between Fifth and Third avenues, for sewer in said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John J. McCabe to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and nineteen Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk to the Comptroller be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, McVay, Brady, Haviland, McGrath, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Joyce—10.

Negative—Councilmee Healy, Keenan, Riley, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Hougotalin, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald—11.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of preamble reciting that Thomas Abbott, formerly Health Wardee of the Eleventh Ward, did, in accordance with certain resolutions adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, April twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, enlist in the service of the United States, under the conditions of said resolutions, that his salary should continue to be paid to his representatives, and no successor was appointed in said office, as by law provided, up to the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and no payment has been made since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding said Abbott was and continued to be a member of the Tammany regiment during said time, and at the battle of Antietam was wounded and rendered a cripple for life; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Thomas Abbott for the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from July first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for balance of salary due said Abbott as Health Warden, and that the same be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended and suitable appropriation.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Thirty-second-street, from the Eighth avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners benefited, and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remainder by owners of property benefited, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remainder half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners and the remaining half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved to discharge the Committee on Belgian Pavement from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the city and one-half by the owners of property benefited, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved to discharge the Committee on Belgian Pavement from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with cobble-stone pavement where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Thirty-second-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense to be paid by the property-owners, and the balance by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of resolution that a Committee of three members from the Board of Aldermen and three members from this Board be appointed a Joint Committee to procure and erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Aldarman Andre Fromont, of the Fifteenth District, and the sum of —— dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

Subsequently Councilman Brice moved to reconsider such action.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by unanimous consent, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Brandon moved to take from the table resolution that authority be given to the Trustees of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avennes, to extend the buttresses of the tower of their church, now building, four feet beyond the line of the street (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Jones, McVay, Russell—4.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded according to the proper grade as laid down on the map on file in the Street Commissioner's office, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Davis Groesbeck, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and for the payment of the above sum, the amount thereof, viz.: two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenae, Jones, Webster, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, McVay, Gross, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Bills of Conklin & Butts, amounting to two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, for carriage hire.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen McVay, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—4.

Which was subsequently recoesidsred and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avennes, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanyieg ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was concurred ie by the followieg vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keeneu, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots ie Second-avenue, east side, between Forty-niuth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was concorred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolntioe, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and coilverts, be ouilt in Avenue A, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accomp nying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Coeecilman Keenen moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to alter and fit up the premises number two hundred and eighty-four West Seventeenth-street, for a temporary location for Engine Company number Twenty-four, at an expense not to exceed two hnndred and fifty dollers.

Which was coecurred in by the followieg vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermee, that the sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fonrth streets, Third and Lexiegton avennes, be filled in, and the accompanyieg ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Coecilmen Healy, Keenae, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald—10.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—10.

Bill of George W. Roome, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, for services reedered to the Coumittee on the Reception of the Russian Officers at the City Hall.

(By Board of Aldermee, ordered to be paid.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Jones, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolutious, first, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Cooper, one of the Finance Committee of the Prison Association, for the sum of two thousand five hnedred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Prison Association, the same to be charged to the account of Donations, second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Leopold Feaix, President of the Saint Joseph Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Asylum, and charge the amount to the account of Donations, third, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrent in favor of Mrs. Olive M. Dowe, Treasurer of the Union Home School for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, for the sum of three thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said institution, and charge the same to the account of Donations, and fourth, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurers of the New-York Dispensary, the Northern Dispensary, the Eastere Dispensary, the Hemit Dispensary, the Northwestern Dispensary, the New-York Homœopathic Dispensary, for the sum of eee thousand dollars, for the half-yearly doeations to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that he be further directed to pay to the said Treasurers of the above-stated institutions ope thousand dollars each, as the half-yearly donations to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that semi-annual donations are ordered to be continued to the said institutions regularly on the first days of April and October in each year, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Coecilman Brandon moved to amend the last resolution, by striking therefrom the word "half," where it occurs before the word "yearly," and also all after the words "first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

Which was carried.

Councilman Russell moved to amend the last resolution, by inserting, after the words "the New-York Homœopathic Dispeosary," the words "the Northeastern Dispeosary."

Which was carried.

The resolution as ameeded was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenae, Riley, Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandoe, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do eow adjourn.

Which was carried.

Woereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, thirty-first inst., at twelve o'clock M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 29, 1863.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 Co	110	1400 Erie 8	106⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101⅝	400 do	106⅝
10,000 do	101⅝	100 do	b30 106⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cen	126¾	200 do	b30 106⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Co.	98	100 do	b30 106⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105	1000 do	106¾
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap.	106⅜	50 do	b15 106⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c., N	98¾	100 Reading R	112⅝
125,000 do	101⅝	1000 do	112⅝
8,000 N. C. State 6s	53	150 Mich. Cen. R	120⅜
10,000 Me. State 6s	66¾	100 do	120⅜
1,000 Erie 4th M. B	109	800 M. S. & N. I. R	83
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	103¾	300 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf	69
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B	120	200 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr	49
9,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110¾	250 M. S. & N. I. G'd	133¾
4,000 At. G. W. & O. 1 M.	94½	100 do	s3. 133¾
1,000 Mar. M. Co. 1 M.	101	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	117
50 Bank of Commerce	103⅜	200 do	107⅜
10 Metropolitan Bank	115	200 Cl. & Pitts. R	107⅜
20,000 Am. Gold	152⅜	200 do	s30. 107⅜
10,000 do	152⅜	200 do	107⅜
100 Canton Co	34	500 do	107⅜
100 do	34½	100 do	b30 108
50 do	34⅜	50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	176
68 Del. & H. Ca. Co	174⅜	250 Gal. & Chi. R	104⅜
150 do	175	100 do	b15, 104⅜
100 Peon. Coal Co	158	200 do	b10. 104⅜
400 Cumb. Coal Pf	46	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30. 120⅜
500 do	46⅜	600 do	120⅜
600 do	46⅜	100 Chi. & R. I	s30. 121
200 do	s60 46⅜	600 do	b30. 121⅜
100 do	46½	1000 do	121
100 Quick. M. Co	59	100 do	s10. 120⅜
400 do	b30 60	250 do	s30. 120⅜
200 Am. Coal Co	94	300 do	120⅜
100 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1⅜	200 do	120⅜
1000 Mar. Min. Co	35	100 do	s30. 120⅜
200 do	b30 35	31 do	120
200 do	b10 35	300 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	87⅜
200 do	b20 35	100 do	b30 88
300 do	34⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. R	b10 52
550 Pacific M. S. Co	113⅜	100 do	52
100 N. Y. Cen. R	133¼	100 do	s10 52
100 do	s30. 133	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	b10 84¼
300 do	s10. 133¼	400 do	84¾
100 do	s30 133¼	400 do	84¾
200 do	s30 133¼	100 do	84¾
200 do	b10. 133¾	200 do	84¾
600 do	b15. 133¾	156 Chi. & N. W	47¾
200 do	132¾	500 do	47¾
100 Erie Railroad Pr	103¼	500 do	c 47
100 do	b60. 103⅝	86 Chic. & N. W. Pr	64
350 Hud. R. R	128¾	100 Chic. & Alt	85
100 do	b30. 130¼	350 do	86
1000 Hudson R. R. S'p.	92		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. S	116⅜
7,000 Mo. State 6s	66⅝	100 do	116⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pref	45⅜	10 Ill. Cen. F. S	115
100 do	45⅝	500 Cleve. & Pitts	107⅜
100 do	b10 45⅝	500 do	107⅝
100 do	45⅝	1000 do	b30. 108⅜
200 Quicksil. M. Co	58⅜	400 do	b30 108⅜
100 do	b30 59⅜	200 do	107⅜
850 N. Y. Cen. R	133	200 Gal. & Col. R	104¼
250 Pacific Mail	213⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R	120
2000 Erie Railroad	107⅜	350 Chic. & R. I	120
1000 do	107⅞	400 do	120¼
100 do	b10. 108	100 do	b30 120¾
50 do	b30. 108⅜	200 do	120¾
200 Tol. & Wab	53	500 P., Ft. W. & Ch	84¾
300 Hud. River R	120	200 do	b30 85
50 do	121¾	100 do	84¾
100 Reading R	112¾	200 do	84¾
200 do	112⅝	100 A. & T. H. R	65
1400 do	112	200 do	84⅜
50 Mich. Cen. R	120	100 Mil & Pr Du C. R.	h10 57
200 M. S. & N. I. R	82	300 Chic. & N. W. R	47
200 do	82¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

800 N. Y. Cen. R	c. 133¼	100 P., Ft. W. & C	84⅝
100 do	133⅜	800 do	84¾
500 Erie R	108	100 do	84⅝
200 do	c. 108	100 do	b10 84⅝
100 do	b4 108	200 do	s3 84⅜
100 Hudson R. R	s10 128¼	100 do	84⅜
100 M. S. & N. I	c 82⅜	300 do	b3 84⅝
100 Clevs. & P. R	107⅜	400 Cnmb. Coal	s3 45⅜
400 do	107⅞	100 do	s3 45⅜
100 do	s10 107⅞	100 do	45⅜
100 Cleve. & Tol. R	120⅜	300 Quicks. M. Co	59
1500 Chic. & R. I. R	120	100 Quartz H. G. M. Co	11⅜
100 do	s10. 120	100 do	11⅜
50 do	120¼	500 do	11⅜
600 do	s10 120¾	500 do	11⅜
200 do	c 120¾	500 do	b10 12
100 Chic. & Alt. R	s3 84⅞	700 do	12
300 Ter. H. & Alt. R	64⅝		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 New-York Cen	s3. 133	300 Clev. & Pitts	107⅝
50 do	133	100 P., Ft. W. & C	s3 84⅞
700 Erie R	s3. 107⅜	150 do	85
300 do	s. 107⅜	200 do	b3 85⅛
200 do	b10. 107⅜	500 do	85⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. R	b10 82⅜	100 do	s3 85⅛
100 do	s3 82⅜	100 do	b3 85⅜
100 do	s10 82⅜	100 Cum Coal	45⅜
100 Gal. & Chi. R	ex. dv. 104⅜	200 do	45⅜
50 do	s10 104⅜	500 Quicks. M. Co	58⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10. 120	100 Qtz Hill G. M. Co	s3 12⅛
200 do	s10. 120	300 do	s3 12⅛
100 do	s30. 120	300 do	12⅛
100 Chi. & R. I	120⅜		
100 do	b3. 120⅜		

TUESDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The last advices from London of a renewed demend on the Bullion in the Benk of England, and consequent firm rates for Money, heve stiffened the retes of Exchenge, and increased the export demand for Gold. The price of the latter advanced at one time in the forenoon to 153 ℔ cent., and Bills on London were done as high as 167¼@167⅜ ℔ cent There is, of course, under the high retes for Money quoted from London, a reasonable anxiety on the part of our Benkers end Importers, to place their cash balances at the command of their friends and correspondents on the other side. The seme feeling, we underderstand, obtains among the Benkers and Merchants of Canada, and very considerable sume of Gold are being sent here for transmission to England; the supply of Gold and Silver in Cenada heing in excese of the present wents of trede. After regular 'Change hours, Gold was ¼@¾ ℔ cent. weaker, and Bills on London 167 ℔ cent.

The upward turn in speculation on the Railways at the Stock Exchange this week has added to the demand for Money from the Brokers, and as this inquiry comes at the very close of the old year, when the disposition among the Banks and Bankers to hold over large balances for the settlement of the 1st January Dividends, it is not so readily enswered, even at the outside rate of 7 ℔ cent., as it probably will he after New-Year's. The speculators against the turn referred to in the Stock Market, were sellers on the Street and at the Second Board, on the calculation that Money is to remein tight for the remainder of the week, if not longer.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan fell hack to $1,293. The office also received from Washington $1,000,000 Legal-Tender.

The Stock market was active at the early Board on some of the Railways, which being the favorites of the present speculation, further advanced in price. Among the chief attractions is the stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Road, which brought, at one time, as much as 121 ℔ cent. The dealings in Cleveland end Pittsburgh were also quite huoyant, and the Western liet generally firm, while the New-York lines were steady. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Cumberland, Canton and Almaden Quicksilver. The Goverument Securities and State Stocks steady.

At the Second Board, ae intimated above, there was some disposition on the part of sellers to put ont contracts on the reported sharp Money market, but prices yielded only partially, say to the extent on Erie of ¾@1 ℔ cent., (taking this stock as the standard of the Railway list.) and after the Board the feeling was steadier. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night, the general market steady:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon	Tues.
Gold Coin	152¼	152⅜	Mich. Central	120⅜	120
U. S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Southern	82¾	82¾
N. Y. Central	133	133	Mich. Gnarant'd.	133	133
Erie	108⅜	107⅞	Illinois Cen	117¼	116⅞
Erie Preferred	103⅝	103⅛	Pittsburgh	107⅝	107⅝
Budson	129	127⅜	Fort Wayne	84⅜	85
Pacific Mail	212⅜	213⅜	Rock Island	120	120¾
Harlem	89	89	Galena	104⅜	104⅜
Central	33⅜	34⅛	Reading	113⅜	112
Treas. Certificates	98⅜	98⅛	Quicksilver	56⅜	58¼
Toledo	120⅜	120	Cum'land Coal	45⅜	45⅜
Northwest	47⅜	47	Mariposa	36¼	35⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	175⅜	Am. Exchange	107⅜
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	104
Merchants'	104	Hanover	100
Union	112	Metropolitan	115?
America	127	People's	102
City	150	Continental	98⅜
Seventh Ward	135	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	102	Importers' & Traders'	106
Commerce	103	Park	125
		N. Y. Exchange Bank	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Chi. & N. W 2ds	74⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Han. & St

20c.; and 200 cases Seed Leaf, on private terms. Manufactured is in moderate request, at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 850 bbls., at 90c. @95c., closing heavily at 91c.@94c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been brisker, but rates have been easier to-day. For Liverpool the engagements include 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 9d.@1s., chiefly at 9d. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ℔ bushel; 500 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d., and 3s. 0d. by steamer and sailing vessel, 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s., 5,300 pkgs. Bacon, &c., by sailing vessel, at 11s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, at 25s.@35s., 300 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; 400 bales Tow, at 14s., and 25 tons Rustic, at 11s. ℔ ton. For London—300 hhds. Pork at 3s., 1,000 tcs. Beef at 4s. 3d.; 500 pkgs. Butter at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow—300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 5,500 boxes Bacon, Butler, &c., at 17s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 25s.@30s. by steamer; 600 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. 6d., and 7,000 bushels Wheat, by do., at 6d. For Amsterdam—50 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	Dec. 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Dec 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jec. 2	Portland	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York
City of Lhoerick	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Dec. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
George Washington	Jan. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan 4.	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Australasian* will close on Wednesday at 8 A. M. The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Bavaria* will close on Wednesday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 12 M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburg*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Corsica*, will close on Monday at 10 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Champion*, will close on Monday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sundays all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.,

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen, for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25 the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 8 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad. Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6; No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which shall end the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $25, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING DURNO'S

CATARRH SNUFF,

A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily (and oftener, as convenience will admit), snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor, J. DURNO,
No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort. New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a very competent young woman. Inquire at her present place, No. 60 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED TO DO cooking or general housework, by a neat, willing and trustworthy girl; an excellent washer and ironer; respectful and economical; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook: is an excellent cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, bone, lard and pastry, and all kinds of cream, jellies, &c.; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook and to do washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, excellent laundress, has the best of reference from last employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl wishes a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or as femme de chambre. Apply at the Employment office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork in town or country; can furnish good City reference. Address No. 26 4th-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who can come well recommended as clerk, entry clerk, assistant book-keeper, or purser on a steamer; would have no objection to go as clerk for a vessel in the navy. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—THE ADvertiser desires some position in a respectable house; is an experienced double-entry book-keeper and correspondent, of first-class business qualifications; has been the financial manager of a large wholesale house. Compensation at the option of the employer. For particulars and an interview, address W. OTIS, Box No. 5,044 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLEentry book-keeper, quick and correct, of large business capacity, some position in a good house; has been the financial manager of a large house; is fully competent; expectations moderate; salary at the discretion of employer. For reference, &c., address O. P., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a sober, steady man, who understands the care of horses; is a good driver; has lived four years in his last place; the best of reference can be given. Address L. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe store; can influence considerable country trade, no objections to travel, and sell goods by sample; good City reference given. Address, this day, SALESMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS salesman in a fancy goods or small ware importing or commission house, by a man thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can influence a large trade with City jobbers. Address D. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable man, a situation as above; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference, and would wish board wages. Can be seen by addressing C. W. Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO secure a situation for his coachman, as I turned out my horses for the Winter, I can recommend him highly to any gentleman, call or address for two days, R. B., No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED by a single Protestant young man (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman or groom—willing and obliging; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by Jan. 1st, by a first-class man, thoroughly acquainted with his business, reference of the highest character to certify. would take charge of a new place. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, as first-rate fruit, plant and vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Call or address Mr. Bridgeman's seedstore, No. 876 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation, in City or country, where he could be generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; would assist in farming and gardening; would work in a store; wages moderate. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SINGLE, MIDDLEaged man wants a situation; understands the culture of gardens, or care of cows or horses, and has a good recommend from his last place. Address T. D., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—IN WANT of a superintendent will please address Post-office, Box No. 325 Rockville, Conn.

HELP WANTED

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRSTrate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business, strictly temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,649, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT MEN WHO have a connection in the Western States as travelers for a wholesale cloak and mantilla house. Also, a man who thoroughly understands the examining and packing of cloaks and mantillas. Apply to A. M. & K. DAVIES, No 508 Broadway.

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of
GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 146 Water-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE; a young and healthy woman, with fresh breast of milk, one that has lost her child preferred, and would not object to go into the country. Call at Howard Hotel, Room No. 15, between 10 and 12 o'clock, in forenoon, for two days.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, A LAUNdress, and a coachman, to go to Staten Island. References must be unexceptionable, both as to competency and general character. Apply at Room No. 288 St. Nicholas Hotel.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and to assist a little with children; one who sews quickly; a French woman preferred. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 18 East 18th-st.

WAITER WANTED.—HE MUST BE EXPErienced and in all respects well qualified, in a private family at Washington. Apply to FERNANDO WOOD, No. 118 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A FIRE INSURANCE office. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving refereuces, Box No. 4,457 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BRASS TURNER and finisher. To a steady, industrious man (a good workman) constant employment will be given, by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

FREE MILITARY SCHOOL FOR APPLICANTS FOR COMMANDS OF COLORED TROOPS—No. 1,210 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia—JOHN H. TAGGART, late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Preceptor.—The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, with the view of providing what the country so urgently needs—namely, applicants for command of colored troops competent for that duty—has established a Military School at their headquarters, in which infantry tactics and knowledge of army regulations are taught gratuitously.

Young men having a fair common school education, and physically sound, and especially privates and non-commissioned officers in the army, who desire to command colored troops, are invited to become students of this School.

Those who already have military knowledge may review it, and be prepared for immediate examination at Washington.

Those who are wholly unacquainted with tactics may remain until they are made proficient in them.

Students, properly advanced, will be allowed to visit Camp William Penn, drill and train troops there, and practice as officers.

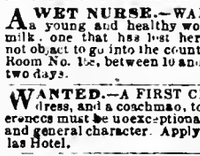
Three sessions will be held every day, Sundays excepted, one of which will be a night session.

Each applicant must apply to the Committee for admission, by a letter of his own composition and written by himself, and he must submit testimonials of good character, and receive an affirmative reply before he can be admitted to the school.

Further information can be found in pamphlet, published by the Committee, which will be sent free to any one at a distance requesting a copy, and it can also be had at the office of the Committee, or at the office of this paper.

All letters addressed to either of the undersigned will be promptly answered.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.
CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.
R. R. CORSON, General Agent of Committee, No. 1,210 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY of the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 7½ P. M. A variety of new pieces will be introduced.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY. (Wednesday,) Dec. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

40 Shares Oriental Bank. 68 Shares Corn Ex. Bank.
100 Shares Long Isl. In. Co. 100 Shares Security Ins. Co.
140 N. Y. & N. H. R. Co. 80 Shares Metrop. Gas Stock.
$3,000 Tennessee 6 ℔ Cent Bonds.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, NO. 66 NASSAU-ST.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.

SUPERB REAL BRONZE CLOCKS AND FIGURES. PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES AND GROUPS. RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY. REAL BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, MUSICAL BOXES.
SUPERB SEVRES CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES.
PARIS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, DRESSING-CASES, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE,

THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock each day,

The largest and finest assortment of elegant fancy goods that have been offered this season. They are well worthy the attention of those seeking beautiful articles as New-Year's Gifts, and are adapted to all tastes. Catalogues and Goods now ready for examination.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.

For positive sale by order of the Executors of E. A. Lassalle,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30,

At the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th ev., commencing at 11 o'clock.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass; rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etagere; splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc. Also a magnificent collection of rare paintings; rosewood Turkish and easy chairs, in fine repe; velvet and Brussels carpets, etc., etc.; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; hair mattresses, canvas bedsteads, washstands, sofa-beds in fine hair-cloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm-chairs, silver ware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. Carmen in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

N. B.—The above elegant residence for sale at a great bargain.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, this prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

Special sale of fine old brandies, Scotch and Bourbon whisky, Madeira, for account of whom it may concern, to close a foreign account, consisting of, viz,

34 cases Pinet, Castillon & Co brandy, 1850.
150 cases Pinet, Castillon & Co. brandy, 1858,
77 cases very old O'Dunmas brandy, 1848.
57 cases very old O'Dumas brandy.
134 cases Old Mountain Dew Scotch Whisky,

all of which are in the original packages, as imported; are fully warranted as represented, and sold for shippers' account.

ALSO,

1 cask Otard, Dupuy & Co 1st Dock brandy, 1854.
4 barrels very superior old Bourbon whisky from private stock, 1858.
5½ dozen full quart magnums Old Burden Madeira, vintage of 1828, purchased from J. Howard March & Co., in Madeira, in 1836; private stock.

ALSO,

5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, old Hollands.
5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, old Cognac brandy, 1858.
5 cases old Cognac brandy, 1858.
1 case old Bourbon whisky.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PARIS FANCY GOODS.
PASTELLE PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
THIS DAY, Dec. 30,

At Salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, at 11 a'clock, for account of whom it may concern.

Marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronze groups and figures, parian, &c., silver plated ware, Sevres china, &c. Also, an invoice of fine pastelles.

The above sale is absolute, and worthy the notice of the trade and private buyers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Varick-st., for account of the former purchaser, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French plate pier glass and cornices, gas chandeliers and brackets, mahogany bureau, washstands, dining-tables, chairs, ottomans, quartette tables, window shades, stair-rods, cornices, furnaces and pipes, &c., &c.

Sale positive without reserve.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 hhds. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 26, 1863.

JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC 31,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn.

A general assortment of household furniture, hair mattresses, bedsteads, stair rods, fancy goods, paintings, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, sewing-machines, furs, one two-seat wagon, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD WILL SELL AT the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of gilt-frame pier mirrors, lace curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood corner etageres, couch in green plush, marble-top cottage suits, Gothic hall-chairs, rosewood lounge in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets and quilts, arm-chairs in reps, reception chairs to match, mahogany and black walnut chairs, mahogany sofas, stair carpet, drugget, mahogany dining table, dressing bureau, rosewood parlor suite, couch bedstead, mahogany hall-rack, washstand, cane-seat chairs, mahogany inlaid sideboard, stove, fancy colored engravings, oil-paintings, sitting and standing desks, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT ORIGINAL MODERN Oil-paintings of the Flemish, Dutch and French Schools. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine collection of original modern oil-paintings, particularly worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others, embracing works of the following eminent European artists:

E. Verbockhoeven,	Smets,
Van Saben,	Van Severdonck,
Koek Koek,	Leickart,
Carlolus,	Verheovan Ball,
Ts Bryun	Zacharia Notterman,
Van Leempulten,	Carabain,
Marie Tenkate,	Van Hammel,
Kuseman,	David Cal,
Robbe,	Vanderwaarden,
De Rycke.	Dnwaille.

and others favorably known to the art public. The above are now on exhibition, and guaranteed as represented, and will be sold without reserve.

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34 cases Pinet, Castillon & Co brandy, 1850.
150 cases Pinet, Castillon & Co. brandy, 1858,
77 cases very old O'Dunmas brandy, 1848.
57 cases very old O'Dumas brandy.
134 cases Old Mountain Dew Scotch Whisky,

all of which are in the original packages, as imported; are fully warranted as represented, and sold for shippers' account.

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4 barrels very superior old Bourbon whisky from private stock, 1858.
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5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, old Hollands.
5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, old Cognac brandy, 1858.
5 cases old Cognac brandy, 1858.
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Van Saben,	Van Severdonck,
Koek Koek,	Leickart,
Carlolus,	Verheovan Ball,
Ts Bryun	Zacharia Notterman,
Van Leempulten,	Carabain,
Marie Tenkate,	Van Hammel,
Kuseman,	David Cal,
Robbe,	Vanderwaarden,
De Rycke.	Dnwaille.

and others favorably known to the art public. The above are now on exhibition, and guaranteed as represented, and will be sold without reserve.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 O-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T end U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash. Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-class furs, made expressly for City retail trade. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large quantity of first-class furs, comprising in part of sable, mink, ermine, chinchilla, stone marten and squirrel capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs; dark mink talmas; otter and beaver gauntlets, ladies' trimmed hoods, ermine and mink marten collars; gennette and wolf robes, ladies' collars, gloves, &c., to be sold without reserve, by order of WM. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.

LARGE SALE ELEGANT FURS, OF A large manufacturer declining business.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 11

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Opera of Faust.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Egyptian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c. at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway) —Equestrian Performances.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Sandy Maguire—In and Out of Place—The Happy Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Camilla's Husband.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—La Dame de St. Tropez.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the Army of the Potomac the only item of news is the announcement of the departure of several veteran regiments for their homes to spend their furloughs of thirty days. Eight or ten regiments have already left.

From Southern sources it is reported that the rebel army of Tennessee is in Winter quarters: that Longstreet is wandering about among the mountains with a barefooted and suffering army; that the guerrilla John Morgan has reached Columbia, S. C.; and that there are three hundred cases of small-pox among the Union prisoners at Danville, Va.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Adriatic*, at St. Johns, N. F., brings us telegraphic advices from Europe to the 22d inst., and the *Hammonia* and *City of Manchester*, at this port, put us in possession of our foreign correspondence and files to the 16th. The news is interesting. Synopses of President Lincoln's Message and Proclamation of Amnesty had reached England, and were variously commented on by the journals. The offer of peace is generally considered impracticable in its conditions. The situation of affairs puzzles and mystifies the editors exceedingly. It is stated on the authority of the Liverpool *Post*, that Lord Lyons has hazarded a prediction to Earl Russell that the war will end in three months, because of the exhaustion of the rebels. The message of Jeff. Davis was generally regarded by the press as evincing no signs of yielding on the part of the South. The rebel government are said to have made full provision to meet the payment of the £75,000 sterling Cotton Loan Bonds to be drawn for in March. Employes in the dockyard at Sheerness had been stringently dealt with by the British Admiralty, for connivance in fitting out the *Rappahannock* for the Confederates, and the names of persons connected with the Naval Reserve, who have served on any rebel vessels, have been stricken from the list, and their privileges forfeited. It was rumored that the Duke of Newcastle was about to resign his position of Secretary of State on account of ill-health. Our Paris correspondence gives important information concerning the building and fitting out of rebel war vessels in French ports, and the measures which have been adopted by our Minister, Mr. Dayton, to prevent their departure, from which it is likely that the rebel plans to get up a navy in that quarter will be defeated. Mr. Superville, the new rebel Envoy to France, had arrived at Paris, it was said, with a mission to notify the French Government of the recognition by the Confederacy of the Empire of Mexico, and to try to persuade Napoleon to recognize the South in return for that acknowledgment. There is little change in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, but it was supposed that Denmark would not forcibly oppose the Federal Execution.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The Comptroller's report of receipts and expenditures was received, and a number of transfers of appropriations. Elsewhere will be found details of them.

The Board of Councilmen are to meet by special call, at 10 P. M., to-day, to concur in the transfers of appropriations recommended by the Comptroller, and passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a resolution, by Mr. Tweed, was adopted, in favor of petitioning the next Legislature to increase the pay of the Police of this City. The Board unanimously adopted a resolution to pay the Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Wm. E. Warren, the extra compensation inserted in the County Tax Laws of 1863 for him of $1,500 per year during Mr. Haws' term of office, in consideration of the very laborious duty devolved upon him during that period of adjusting and systematizing many old and unsettled accounts, by which both the County and City were saved many thousands of dollars. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

By the arrival of the steamships *Tubal Cain* and *Eagle* at this port yesterday, we have late news from Cuba and San Domingo. The rebellion in the latter island still continued formidable, and the Spanish troops, owing to various unfavorable causes, of weather, sickness and guerrillas, were making very little progress in suppressing it. The sickness among the Spanish troops was very severe, fifteen hundred having been sent home in a single week. The Spanish army on the island numbered 10,000. The Spanish war-steamer *Alava* had burst her boilers and been destroyed by fire in a port of the Canary Islands. A large cargo of war material was thus lost. Everything was quiet at Havana. The U. S. war-steamer *Powhatan* was in port.

The splendid iron-clad Italian frigate, *Re d'Italia*, which started on her trial trip on Monday, went ashore on the beach near Barnegat Light, on Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock. The vessel is hard aground, but lies easy, and the prospect of getting her off seemed good yesterday. Ample assistance had been sent to her.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the wife of Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, of the rebel army, who has been spending some time in New-London, and rendering herself not a little obnoxious by the expression of disloyal sentiments, has been compelled, by orders from headquarters, to leave for Fortress Monroe, whence she will be sent across the lines to her friends in Dixie.

The National Union League has in existence about 4,500 councils of that order in the loyal States, with a membership of over 750,000 in number. Wisconsin has over 200 councils and 25,000 members, and Illinois 140,000 members.

A heavy robbery took place on the stage line between La Crosse, Wis., and St. Paul, on the 20th. Some parties organizing a National Bank, were sending $35,000 in United States bonds to Washington. They were placed in the trunk and strapped on the back of the stage. A few miles north of Lake City, the trunk was cut off from the stage, and no trace of it has yet been found.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas, in General Orders, has designated Col. H. A. Barnum, commanding One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, and Sergeant-Major Mortimer R. Budsley, of the same regiment, for their gallant conduct in the battle of Chattanooga, to take to Washington, D. C., and deliver to the Adjutant-General the flags captured by the Army of the Cumberland from the rebels.

The price of Gold was ¼@¼ ₱ cent. higher yesterday, closing at 152¾. Exchange 167. Money in request at 7 ₱ cent. Stocks closed steady after several changes in the temper of the market through the day.

A good demand prevailed for Cotton and Breadstuffs yesterday at, in the main, former prices. Provisions were quite freely purchased, but at irregular rates. Hay, Fruit, Wool and Tallow were in fair request. Moderate transactions were reported in Fish, Hops, Hemp, Lime, Oils, Seeds, Sugars, Teas, Whisky and Tobacco. Heavier freight engagements transpired.

The Live Stock markets have been very lightly supplied this week, and all kinds have sold quickly, at better prices. Fewer animals are wanted during holiday week, and, acting with this knowledge, shippers held back so strongly that only about one-half as much stock was received as during the previous week. People are more discriminating than formerly, and the call now is for *choice fat* animals. These sell quickly at high prices, while poor stock literally goes begging at half price.... Beeves foot up 3,922 for the week, which was just about what butchers wanted. They ware all sold, the average being 9¾c. ₱ lb., net weight, or ¼c. higher than last week. The renge was from 6½c. for the poorest, to 13c. for a few of the best cattle. Good butchers' steers generally commanded 10½c.@11½c.... Sheep are scarce and very high. Receipts only 7,586, including over 1,000 bought by the butchers direct. Common sheep are worth 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb., good animals 7c., and extra fat sheep 8c.... Live hogs are in quick demand, the 15,703 received proving insufficient for the fresh pork and the packing trade. Fat corn-fed hogs are worth 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.; still-fed, 6¼c.

How the Amnesty Proclamation Works.

Edwin H. Ewing was long known as one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee. When the President issued his requisition upon the States for seventy-five thousand men, after the bombardment of Sumter, Mr. Ewing united with John Bell, Neil S. Brown, Baile Peyton, and half a dozen of the other leading men of the State, in a public address sustaining Gov. Harris in refusing to furnish the two regiments required of their State. Five days afterward, he addressed, with John Bell, a great popular gathering in Nashville, and declared, as we find reported at the time, that "the Union between the North and the South was at an end forever, and he had no hope of its restoration. He regarded this as a war of subjugation, and would *never* consent to such a domination as was attempted to be established over us." We see it now stated that this same Edwin H. Ewing has expressed his readiness to accept amnesty on the conditions of the President's Proclamation, and freely urges the same step upon his friends.

Report comes from North Carolina that a number of rebel officers and soldiers have come into our lines and made their submission in the same way. Thousands, it is said, in Arkansas are securing oblivion of the past, by taking upon themselves similar obligations, and think it not a hardship at all, but a privilege.

Now we know that one swallow don't make a Summer, nor several. We would, by no means, attach undue consequence to these facts. But they seem to be worth something as indications. It is not yet three weeks since that Amnesty Proclamation was issued. Of course no sensible man ever imagined that it would have any speedy effect within the rebel lines. It would require time for it to be brought to the knowledge of the people. And, again, after a right understanding of it had been gained, it would take a yet longer time for definite resolutions to be formed upon it, and definite lines of action to be adopted. In fact, under the despotism which presses everywhere in the Confederacy, any popular demonstration in response to the President's offer was extremely improbable. The chief value of that offer, so far as relates to those parts of the South yet unreached by our arms, was simply moral. It was calculated not so much to excite a counter-revolution, as to predispose the common people of the South to a prompt and cheerful submission, when our armies shall advance. It was adapted to wean the people from the desperation into which the rebel leaders had sought to plunge them by the representation that there was no such thing as yielding but at the cost of perpetual vassalage. We must, therefore, expect that the results of the Proclamation will only gradually reveal themselves, and must await them in patience. That they will come in due time, and in a very valuable shape, we have not a doubt.

The rebel Congress affects to treat the Proclamation with sovereign contempt. Of course it does; and for two reasons. First, there is not a man of them who is not expressly excluded from the benefit of its provisions, by being "civil officers of the so-called Confederate Government." And again, there is probably not a man of them who is not a slaveholder, and the oath to support the Emancipation Proclamation, until declared null by the Supreme Court, must be to all slaveholders like holy water to the Evil One.

The Proclamation of course was not designed to appease and win over the Slave Power. The man is a fool who at this day believes in this possibility, under any device short of a complete and absolute surrender of this Government to that power. It made the rebellion; it staked its all on the rebellion, and whatever the attitude of the Government, it will adhere to the rebellion to the last gasp. But the Slave Power and the Southern people are not identical. The one is only a small part of the other, though it has hitherto been the supremely controlling part. There is nothing inherent to prevent their being dissociated. On the contrary, there long has been the strongest reason why the Slave Power should be repelled by the common people of the South; for it is an undeniable truth that it always kept them in ignorance, poverty and degradation, and, through its instrumentality alone, they have for the last two years been subjected to the most terrible woes that have befallen any people. By virtue of every right feeling and sound principle, there certainly ought to be a break between the slaveholders and the poor whites. It is just and wise in President Lincoln to labor to produce it. If once effected, the rebellion would speedily sink, and the complete reconciliation of the vast majority of the South would follow with little delay or trouble. The Amnesty Proclamation takes away all inducement to follow the Slave Power to "the last ditch," and die with it there. By proffering reinstatement in every right and privilege valuable to an American citizen, it, in fact, makes all such desperation morally impossible. Arbitrary power, which is still wielded exclusively by those to whom Slavery is the supreme concern, will for the present hold the people to the fight. But it will be able to push the people to no such extremity as it once believed it could do, if the necessity were upon it. There may be, and probably will be, good stiff fighting yet up to a certain point; but, before being pressed beyond that point, there will be a general escape through the wide and safe gate which this Amnesty Proclamation will always keep open.

A Discriminating Neutrality—Belligerent Vessels at the Bahamas.

The British Government has seen fit to hedge round its interpretation of maritime neutrality with restrictions, in the case of the Bahamas, with extraordinary stringency; and among our European news this morning will be found a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor of the Bahamas that draws the bands still tighter. In the original rules, touching the reception of the war vessels of either belligerent, defined by Earl Russell in his dispatch dated Jan. 31, 1862, (republished by us in another column,) it was directed that no ship-of-war or privateer belonging to either belligerent should be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor, or in case of stress of weather. Now, doubts having arisen as to whether a belligerent ship-of-war or privateer should obtain the permission of the local authorities before entering the ports, roadsteads or waters of the Bahama out-islands *when the Governor was not present*, it is the object of the Duke of Newcastle's late note, under date of Oct. 6, to state that at the out-islands, as at Nassau, *the special leave of the Governor himself is required*, unless in cases of grave emergency and real necessity and distress. In such cases, as, for instance, where a sailing vessel is dismasted, or an accident happens to the machinery of a steam vessel, the vessel may enter by leave of a resident officer to whom the Governor shall have given authority to admit her. But such officer must receive copies of the regulations of the 31st January, 1862, and his especial attention must be called to the limits of the authority delegated, and to that clause in the regulations in which it is directed that vessels entering under stress of weather, or by special leave, shall be required to put to sea as soon as possible.

Now, there is no objection to these stringent rules in respect that they embody a policy of perfect "neutrality;" but if the British Government had set its collective wisdom at the task of devising a set of maritime prescriptions which, while strictly "neutral" in the letter, should in *effect* discriminate grievously against the United States, they could not have been more successful than they have in these rules for belligerent vessels in the ports of the Bahamas. It is hard that Great Britain should make Nassau and the ports of the Bahamas the subjects of different conditions for the entry of our war-vessels than those on which our vessels enter all other British ports, especially when it happens that these are the very ports in regard to which it is important to us that discriminating restrictions should not be imposed. Everybody knows that Nassau and the other ports of the Babamas have been made the great entrepôts of Anglo-rebel contraband trade. Intending blockade-runners can enter those ports freely and without any restrictions; but the cautels, caveats, and limitations that hedge the entry of our war-vessels—first, that no *war-vessel* shall enter without the special leave of the Governor himself; secondly, that no such vessel shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the time of the departure of the last preceding vessel of the other belligerent, (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, or privateer, *or merchant ship*—mark the significance of the italicised words)—we say these restrictions and discriminations are of a nature to put, practically, a premium on blockade-running. We do not pretend to say that the British Government intended this result, but such is its bearing. We would say, further, that the particular circumstances that induced the British Government to put the ports of the Bahamas under different rules from those which govern her maritime neutrality at all her other ports, have since passed away; and instead of imposing fresh restrictions, it would have been a friendlier act to have abolished them altogether.

Mallory's Report of the Rebel Navy.—In another column will be found the full report of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, of which we have hitherto had only fragmentary portions. It will be found a very interesting document. Mr. Mallory states that "the operations of this branch of the Confederate service have been chiefly confined to preparations for ridding our waters of the enemy's vessels now blockading our seaports;" but as we have yet to hear that the blockade of any of "our seaports" has yet been raised, the inference is that they have utterly failed in their main purpose; and as, according to the last Message of Mr. Jefferson Davis, it is only a "paper blockade," this failure tells badly for the rebels. If, however, there is not much that is encouraging in this direction, Mr. Mallory finds great solace in the exploits of the rebel cruisers. The *Florida* has, it seems, during the past year, destroyed vessels and property "amounting to several millions," while the *Alabama* (Semmes) "has captured upward of ninety vessels, seventy of which were destroyed, the others being either bonded or released." The acknowledgment of the construction of iron-clad steam rams in England and France, already commented upon, is made in the most explicit terms. But although the British Government's "unfriendly construction of its neutrality laws" has put a stopper on "the Emperor of China's" rams, yet Mr. Mallory tells us that another and larger one has been built, and that, in regard to her, "*precautions have been taken sufficient to exempt her from the fate of her consorts.*" Those building in France had been subjected to so many official visitations that he forwarded instructions to cease operations upon them "*until the result of negotiations now pending shall permit our agent to resume work upon them.*" These are little items that our authorities will doubtless have an eye to. Mr. Mallory speaks affectingly of the "proud spirit of our officers chafing at the inaction they are compelled to endure;" but he sees in prophetic vision a grand future for the rebel navy. When they get their "six turreted iron-clads," their eight rams and their "hundred small wooden gunboats," they will no doubt have a great navy. But for the present it is all in the "future in rus."

Mr. Cobden's Quarrel—The Anonymous Character of Journalism.

Mr. Cobden's quarrel with the London *Times* is bringing up in England once more the much debated topic of the anonymity of articles in the press. Mr. Cobden, and nearly every other man who has passed long years in public strife, and is daily undergoing the rude buffetings of political controversy, is greatly annoyed at having any comments made upon his public doings by writers whose names are not revealed. The reason of this is quite obvious. There have been few, if any public men, in any country or in any age, equal to the task of discussing any question upon its merits solely, and without any reference, tacit or expressed, to the qualities or antecedents of his opponents or critics. No matter what the subject may be, however elevating, however sacred, however far removed from the passions, prejudices and interests of everyday life, nobody who deals with it ever seems wholly able to dismiss from his mind the personality of those taking an opposite view of it. This is true of religion and of philosophy; no wonder it is true of politics. The *odium theologicum* has been for we know not how many centuries a synonym for the bitterest rancor, and there have been few quarrels more envenomed than those arising from differences of opinion upon points of metaphysics and natural philosophy. A recent volume of the *Peaks, Passes and Glaciers* tells of the violent quarrel and separation in Switzerland of two intimate friends who came over from America to travel in Europe together, owing to an irreconcilable difference of opinion upon the glacier theory. In short, whenever an ardent man—and all prominent men in every walk of life are ardent men—discovers that an opinion differing from his own has been promulgated upon a subject in which he is much interested, his first and strongest desire, before devoting himself to a consideration of the arguments by which it is supported, is to discover who the author is and to get at him. All this is simply human and natural. We are none of us spiritual enough to be able to deal contentedly with abstractions alone. Both truth and error have to take a concrete form before we can either love or hate them as they deserve. Each is to have a man behind it, before it can be properly assailed or defended.

But all this is, nevertheless, the curse of politics, of jurisprudence and of religion. It is, perhaps, the greatest barrier in existence to real progress. Nothing is more certain than that we should make prodigious advances in the science of government, if legislators could be reduced to mere voices—*voces et preterea nihil*—and if when a speech was made, it was simply an emanation of reason and fancy, and no detested, or despised or idolized man were known to have any connection with it. Nothing is more certain than that justice, humanity and sound policy are rarely gainers by having a temporary representative in the shape of 160 or 170 pounds of flesh and blood from New-York or Illinois. Consequently we hold that the impersonality of the press—like the representative system, a modern invention—is a great gain for every country in which it prevails. It relieves the discussion of public questions from one of its greatest disadvantages—the inevitable disposition on the part of the reader to estimate the value of the writer's opinions by what he knows or *does not know* of his position or acquirements. If Smith publishes over his own signature his belief that the roads in Virginia are so muddy in Winter as to render military movements impossible, a large portion of the public are unwilling to believe it, not because there is any improbability about it, but because they are annoyed at Smith's undertaking to instruct them.

Anonymous writing is of course liable to abuse, like everything else under the sun, not excepting writing that is not anonymous. We are quite satisfied that the proportion of personality and slander and misrepresentation to be found in speeches at the Bar, and in Congress and Parliament and on the stump, to the total amount of what is said, is larger than in the articles of the press. The only way to repress these abuses on the part of the press is to make some known person legally responsible for everything that is published, or to have the taste of the public in such a condition, that articles on character, or bitter personalities, shall be found unprofitable. The former of these checks exists in every community in which newspapers are published; as to the latter, wherever it does not exist it is folly to suppose that the appearance of the writer's name at the end of his article will compensate for absence of it. If the manners of readers are such that falsehood, personality and buffoonery please, there will always be writers found who will not only not shrink from putting their names to columns of absurdity or ribaldry, but will glory in it; and it is hard to say what gain to morals can be derived from knowing who they are. We say nothing here of how much of the clamor against anonymous writing is due to the desire of notorious public offenders to turn attention away from their own misdeeds. The criticism of the press is, in free countries, almost the only check upon the misconduct of this class, and there is no way in which its edge can be so readily blunted as by turning public attention on the imperfections, real or imaginary, of the writer, or in other words, getting up a personal quarrel with him. If a newspaper attempts to show that B is incompetent or corrupt, or negligent or mistaken, B's great object is not so much to refute the charges or turn over a new leaf, but to get them out of sight by getting the author on the stage, and proving that he is himself as bad or worse than B. This may be true, but this is not the question in which the public is interested, and it is for the public benefit that the press exists.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's last performances takes place this evening—the opera being Gounod's "Faust." The great popularity of the work, its admirable caste and fine *mise-en-scene*, will insure a splendid attendance. Mr. Maretzek and troupe leave for Boston to-morrow, and will not return until February. It is, therefore, the last holiday chance. The interest of the performance will be enhanced by the fact that the Arion Society will take part in the Soldiers' Chorus of the fourth act. An accession of so many fine manly voices will give this fullest effect possible to this favorite *morceau*.

Twenty-second Regiment Concert.—The Band of the Twenty-second regiment, assisted by Mme. D'Angri, Mrs. Van Zant and Signor Centnieri, gave a popular concert at the Academy of Music last night. It was finely attended, and the performances passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

Olympic Theatre.—A new four-act drama, called "Camilla's Husband," was produced here on Monday night. The programme, with an illiberality which we are sorry to find becoming general, neglects to mention the author's name. We learn incidentally, however, that the play has been given with success in London, in Philadelphia and in Boston. There is not much enterprise, therefore, in producing it here, or occasion for mystery concerning its authorship. Carlyle, writing of bigger deer than this, remarks that "no candid man will doubt but the talent which constructed a 'Virginius' or a 'Bertram' might have sufficed, had it been properly directed, to make not only wheelbarrows and wagons, but even mills of considerable complicacy." The author of "Camilla's Husband" would, we are sure, have been respectable in any of these pursuits. As a dramatist, however, he has his faults. The parts do not hold well together—and this, too, in spite of the fact that they are constructed of exceedingly well-seasoned material. Still, it must be conceded to him that all the knobs and bosses of incident and situation are well polished, and, by their glitter, betray the mind into an acceptance of what is otherwise cheap and commonplace.

The story of the play is this: *Lady Camilla* (Mrs. John Wood) is compelled to marry when she attains her majority, or sacrifice a large portion of her estate to a relative. This relative is a suitor for her hand. She dislikes him, flies from his importunity, and, with a prudent eye to the main chance, marries, in an obscure village, a vagrant artist, whereby her estates are put out of jeopardy. Previous to the ceremony she makes a distinct bargain with said artist. He is to receive a certain sum "down" for the ordeal, and thereafter to expect neither spouse nor specie. The artist is a good-looking, shapely young fellow, with a turn for the vapors, and a certain pallor of skin which a recent critic declares to be irresistible with the sex. It does not distinctly appear whether he is most agitated at the receipt of an unusual sum in ready money or the loss of a bride, who, it must be confessed, even to a person of cheerful and florid temperament, was sufficiently attractive. At all events, he is rendered uncomfortable. The *Lady Camilla*, after the marriage, returns to her own circle—the painter to his. They do not see each other for an entire act. Then, in a providential way, he rescues her from a watery grave. She has been sailing on Lake Windermere, and the boat has upset—probably because a very heavy person in a red coat was seated in it. He—the artist—plunges in, fishes her out, and lays her, insensible, on a bank. The *Lady Camilla*, when she is restored to reason, desires to see her preserver. An interview takes place. She recognizes her husband, but repulses all his approaches. In the last act—we have got to it already—the painter has become famous. No one disputes his position except the discomforted relative. This worthy still believes that he can secure the hand of *Camilla* if the artist-husband be put out of the way. He makes a point, therefore, of speaking offensively of the latter's origin, and of goading him into a quarrel. He is successful. A duel is to take place, when *Camilla* appears and implores him not to put his life in danger. Who could resist such an appeal? Where is the artist, journalist, or more common fellow, who would prefer swords to such smiles? The painter sends an apology, but the sanguinary relative won't listen to it. He heaps obloquy upon him; affronts him a way that manhood revolts at, but the painter, true to his promise to *Camilla*, bears it all. Then follows a "situation," magnificent, but not new. *Camilla*, during the whole of this scene, has been concealed behind a piece of statuary. She rushes forward, absolves the artist from his oath, and says, "Fight that man." Nothing loth, he proceeds to do so, and *Camilla* has the satisfaction—shared also by the audience—of seeing the obnoxious relative trussed in the nicest style of fierce and carte.

It reads like a newspaper novelette, and is nothing better. The first and second acts are tame, and purely narrative in their character. The third act has an interesting scene; the fourth a splendid situation. These saved the piece, and brought down the curtain with applause. In the underplot there is a good low comedian part, moderately well interpreted by Mr. Davenol. The only indications of literary ability are found here. Elsewhere—if the actors spoke the words correctly—there was much even for "a critic of the grammarian species" to cavil at.

Mr. Jamison was the relative, (*Sir Philip Hailstone,*) and played it in a cold, clammy and unimpassioned way. The idea of his ever possessing *Camilla* whilst the cheerful alternative of the Grave yet remained to the lady, was from the beginning preposterous. Of the host of little names we shall not speak. Their pace requires quickening, and then they will be good enough. The event of the evening was the *début* of Mr. J. K. Mortimer, a gentleman from the Western theatres. It was in every respect a success. Mr. Mortimer has an exceedingly agreeable presence. He walks gracefully, and appears to be thoroughly at home in the business of the stage. His voice is thin, but not unpleasant. In the use of it he is not altogether free from mannerism; but this taint of provincial "star"-ism will, we trust, be speedily eradicated. The part of the artist could hardly have been intrusted to better hands. Mr. Mortimer is a most valuable addition to Mrs. Wood's company, and we welcome him to the New-York stage with lively expectations of future improvement.

The *Lady Camilla* of Mrs. John Wood was, as *La Follet* would say, "a model of good taste and fine needlework." We have seldom seen this charming lady look better; her *toilettes* were perfection. As a matter of choice we prefer Mrs. Wood in comic impersonations, where she is absolutely without a rival. But as an exigency of the season it is agreeable to see her in a serious *rôle*. It serves the useful purpose of teaching us anew that a thorough artist can at all times step from "grave to gay, from lively to severe." But we hope and trust that her success will not deprive the City of the jolliest actress that ever trod its boards.

The play was placed on the stage in a very satisfactory manner. The priory scene, and the atelier of the artist in the last act, were admirable specimens of scene painting and stage furnishing. The dresses—with the exceptional vagaries, as of the petticoated smugglers (?) of the second act, and the Spanish costume of the English artist's friend, *Hyacinth*—were good. There was some slowness in the performance which will, of course, be corrected; otherwise, the play went off well, and will, undoubtedly, enjoy a career of popularity commensurate with its merits.

FROM ST. DOMINGO, &c.

Progress of the Revolution—Poor Success of the Spanish Troops—A Blockade-Runner Ashore.

The American and West India Company's steamship *Tubal Cain*, Capt. Fosrss, from St. Domingo, St. Thomas, Bermuda, &c., arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Tubal Cain*, when off Bermuda, was taken for a United States cruiser by the rebel steamer *Flora*, when her crew run the *Flora* ashore, and damaged her so badly that she will have to go to Halifax for repairs.

Havana, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

We have dates from Azua, St. Domingo, to the 7th inst.

On the 5th Gen. La Gandara occupied that town after some little skirmishing. The enemy are reported to have lost heavily in killed and wounded, which probably means about a dozen.

The Spanish troops marched from Bani along coast. Transportation was furnished them by the fleet, from which they also received their daily rations.

The reported loss of the Spaniards from the time they left Bani until their occupation of Azua, is 11 or 14 wounded and not a single death.

The rebels were chased by the Spanish cavalry along the San Juan de Matas road. The rebels were led by Gen. Florentino. No captures of prisoners as reported.

The Spanish war steamer *Alava*, from Cadiz, with 800 troops, was disabled by a storm, and, having burst her boilers, put into a port in the Canary Islands. Subsequently a fire was discovered in the hold in the coal and the vessel was soon in flames, and as the flames endangered a powder magazine on the shore, she was sunk, and will prove a total loss. With her went down 50,000 rations, 2,500 muskets, and 2,000 tents, all intended for Santa Domingo.

THE LATEST.

By the arrival of the steamer *Eagle* at this port yesterday afternoon, we have Havana news to the 25th.

Havana, Friday, Dec. 25.

The Spanish steamer *Velasco* arrived here yesterday, with dates from Santo Domingo to the 12th, and from Santiago de Cuba to the 18th inst.

The occupation of Azua by the Spanish troops is confirmed.

Gen. La Gandara is reported to have sent a column under Gen. Puello from Azua to cut off a convoy of cattle, which the rebels are said to be taking toward Hayti.

A force which left Santo Domingo City, about the 7th inst., had been heard from on the 12th. They went inland via San Cristobal, which is twelve miles from the Capital. The newspapers of the 12th state that they are reported to have arrived at a place called Monoguagalvo; but they add, "we have no details of their march," which means they know nothing of them since they left San Cristobal.

Altogether the aspect of general affairs is by no means bright for Spain in Santo Domingo. About 20,000 troops have been sent in all, and more are being prepared to leave Cuba, Puerto Rico and Spain for that island.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* is still here. Commodore Lardner was saluted yesterday, the 24th, at 4 P. M. As the *Powhatan* has been in port four days this tardy response to his courteous salutes has been commented upon. There is, doubtless, some good excuse.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Veteran Regiments Going Home—Reported Removal of Gen. Ingalls Discredited.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

All is quiet and mud-bound in camp. The Ninety-third New-York, First Delaware and Fifth Michigan left to-day for home to recruit, under the recent general orders. The Seventh Wisconsin left yesterday for the same purpose. These are all veteran regiments.

The report of the removal of Gen. Ingalls is discredited.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Dec. 28.

A special Military Commission convened at Fortress Monroe to-day. Detailed for the commission: Brig.-Gen. J. J. Wistar, U. S. V., Col. H. T. Sanderas, Nineteenth Wisconsin; Major J. M. Ball, A. D. C.; Major Peter Hagnerty, Recorder.

Twelve rebel deserters arrived here from Norfolk to-day. They recently came into our lines at Portsmouth.

A Nova Scotia bark, with Government stores, arrived to-day in distress. Name not reported.

Drowned While Skating.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

On Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., Edwin Jones, twelve years, Joseph Huston, eight years, and A. B. Little, seven years, were drowned in the Damariscotta River, Maine.

They were skating, and ventured too near the hole.

Judge Taney.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Judge Taney is considered no worse this evening by the members of his household. He has been ill since Sunday week.

From California.

San Francisco, Monday, Dec. 28.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama and the Pacific, with $218,000 in treasure from Oregon and $160,000 from British Columbia.

The Alleged Kidnapping of Negro Recruits.

The article in Monday's Times in regard to a "kidnapping" of a negro at Lafayette Hall, is denied by Gen. Spinola and his Staff. We give them the benefit of the denial, and assert that the information was received from the headquarters of the negro regiment, No. 350 Fourth-street, and that Alexander, one of the colored men alleged to have been kidnapped, was one of the informants. We learn also from the headquarters of Gen. Dix, that an officer was sent to arrest the parties charged as guilty of the kidnapping, but that they were not to be found. There is no disposition to reflect upon Gen. Spinola or his division. He is presumed not to be responsible for all the acts in detail of his subordinates, but on half an hour's attempt yesterday, at his headquarters to ascertain the facts of the case, all that could be ascertained was that "it was not so." The officers of the guard on Thursday and Friday deny the statement *in toto*, and yet another officer states that there was a colored man taken charge of on Thursday, who was a recruit, and that Alexander, the colored man referred to in the article of Monday, interfered, and was arrested and held for such interference. The officers disclaim entirely any cognizance or countenance of acts such as were complained of, and allege that in all cases coming to their knowledge the remedy and rebuke are promptly applied. If rests with the officers of the negro regiment to substantiate the statement made to our reporter.

Arrivals in the City.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by his daughter and Miss Perry, arrived at the Astor House from Washington about 12¼ o'clock yesterday morning. They will remain in the City for a day or two previous to their departure for the Secretary's home in Auburn, it being his intention to spend New-Year's Day with his family.

Gen. J. A. Rawlings, Chief of Gen. Grant's Staff; Capt. French, Gen. Burnside's Staff; Comte Castiglione, and Major De Vinisy, Italy; Capt. Batchelder, British Army; and Theodore Chase, Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. H. R. Low, New-York; Col. H. R. Coggsall, Philadelphia; Capt. H. Watkins, U. S. A.; Dr. S. W. Bradley, U. S. Navy; and P. L. Foster, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Adjt.-Gen. Sprague, Albany; Jas. B. Agnew, Philadelphia; E. Stein, Russia; and C. W. Johnston and lady, Louisville, Ky., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Surgeon J. Marcus Rice, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Small and wife, U. S. Army, and Maj. Lewis, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

A NOBLE HOLIDAY GIFT.—It is almost too late in the dey to recommend the sewing-machine as a useful article in a family. No well-regulated household is without one. This question settled, the next thing in co is to select the one best suited to your requirements. Both of the editors of the *Home Journal* have long had the Grover & Baker machine in their households, and can speak from experience. We therefore have no hesitation in saying that we like this machine, and for the following reasons: *First*—It is more simple, durable and less liable to derangement than others. *Second*—It sews from ordinary spools, and no rewinding of thread is necessary. *Third*—It sews with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton or linen. *Fourth*—Its seam is as strong and elastic that it never breaks. *Fifth*—It fastens *both* ends of the seam by its *own operation*. *Sixth*—Its seam, though cut at every sixth stitch, remains firm, and neither runs nor ravels in wear. But, besides the above qualities to recommend the "Grover & Baker," it has a faculty which no other machine possesses; *it makes beautiful embroidery* without any change of arrangement. Having come to the conclusion as to which machine to purchase, we would ask what more noble or handsomer holiday gift could be selected? Nothing could possibly be more acceptable in a house where it has not yet been introduced. It not only saves money and time, but is certain to preserve the health and very often the temper of the "gude wife."—*New-York Home Journal.*

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.—What shall it be? What will best redeem the past, and be a good omen for the future? What souvenir will have the most potent charm: touch most deeply the heart; live sweetest in the memory; not be cast aside after receiving the due meed of admiration, but be ever present in the daily routine of life, speak of a happy New Year and a tender thoughtfulness? Among other things we suggest a WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machine. It will bring sunshine, perfect sunshine, into many dark hours. A thing of use and beauty is a joy forever. Into every perfect line of stitching, so magically wrought by that swift, glittering needle, will be twined tender remembrances of the donor's thoughtfulness.—*Express.*

Among the many changes since the introduction of WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machines, and closely connected with their immediate introduction up town, with the sagacious foresight of a STEWART a depot for their supply, under the management of Mr. J. T. ELLIS, is now established at No. 939 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, where a complete system is inaugurated, whereby its patrons may not only select machines without the necessity of going down town, but it has become a complete emporium for all connected with successful sewing by machinery. Operators, with or without machines, are furnished to families; instruction given at residences if desired; machines to let, machines repaired, &c., &c.—*Dispatch.*

A cheap, but most useful and acceptable gift to send to ladies in the country would be Madame DEMOREST'S "dress elevator," the best, simplest, and most practicable article of the kind that we know. A decided novelty, and only fifty cents.—*New-York Sunday Times.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended to consumptive patients, for allaying the uncomfortable irritation or tickling of the throat, difficulty of breathing, and hacking cough. They will relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

The Sudden Changes of Weather

We are now experiencing render this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of Pulmonary Disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness are speedily cured by this standard remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

"A New Thing Under the Sun," derived from the most fragrant flower that exhales its incense under the moon and stars, is now enrapturing the gay world. PHALON & SON'S Extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS transcends all other perfumes, ancient and modern, and is accepted by society as the toilet triumph of the age.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Celestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) New-York.

Genuine Honey Soap,

Made only by F. S. CLEAVER,
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.

The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Look out for Counterfeits!—Not only of bank bills, but everything truly valuable. We understand that even the indispensable articles known as "Family Dye Colors" are no exception to the rule. The imitations, like all counterfeits, are utterly worthless. Remember that HOWE & STEVENS' Family Dye Colors are the original, the only valuable and useful thing of the kind.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authoriated its manufactnre. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Just Received by Steamer, a Large Assortment of quilted shoes and slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; cork sole, quilted button and lace boots, water-proof; snow, skating, riding and walking boots; handsome evening boots, embroidered satin slippers for full dress. H. L. HILL, Importer, No. 571 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 750 Broadway.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $5 to $15. Pants $3 to $8.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Happy New-Year, Ladies, and if You wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, Bows, Rosettes, Gents' Toilet Slips, for Holiday Presents, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

No Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior to the Craig Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 356 Broadway, second floor, New-York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A Beautiful Holiday Gift.—A GROVER & BAKER Elastic-Stitch Sewing-Machine will prove a useful and most acceptable Holiday present. This machine received the highest premiums at all the important State, Institute and County Fairs held in 1863. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular. DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents. Black or Brown.—Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting, styles suitable. No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Special and Important Directions for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 664.—Dec. 29, 1863.
52, 22 43, 27, 56. 45, 36, 76, 10, 35, 33, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 763—Dec. 29, 1863.
69, 46, 36, 72, 34, 73, 11, 38, 49, 43, 6, 39.
CLASS 764—Dec. 29, 1863.
56, 11, 8, 42, 12, 64, 73, 6, 48, 18, 59, 14, 22.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ELEGANT
SCARFS AND NECK-TIES,
NEW STYLES,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York,
Two doors from Fulton-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.,
for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, & c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 67 Liberty-st
Importers and Dealers.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,
ALL SIZES, STYLES AND QUALITIES,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
TOOL-CHESTS COMPLETE, from $2 50 to $25.
BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

RICH PARIS
FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Card Receivers, Work Boxes, Fine Fans, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.
For sale at retail by
FREEMAN & RYER,
Importers, No. 391 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.

The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celia*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.
The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER,
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.
My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most stylish, fashionable and desirable ever offered in this city.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
which for good taste in design are unequaled.
All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by C. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is a skillful as it is successful, it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one sufferiog like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with contioual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 549 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL.
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE.
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE.
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,
obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.
It is the medicine that cures when all others have failed
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

I am constantly receiving such certificates as the following. READ IT.

DR. WISHART—*Dear Sir*: I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave; but, thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 North Second-st., and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well—a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper. REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1,321 Wylie-st., Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.

Mr. Ward says

Dr. WISHART—*Sir*: I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath and Palpitation of the Heart, in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend. I tried it, and am thankful to say that after using four large and one small bottle I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 North 2d-st., or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chestnut and Sixth sts.
JOHN WARD.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Mr. WISHART—*Sir*: I return you my grateful thanks for the discovery you have made in making a medicine that will cure inflammation of the Lungs and Liver Complaint. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial I was in all appearance near my grave. I had been for a length of time spitting blood, and would at times vomit it. My physicians (for I employed two) pronounced me past cure, but my sister had used your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which did her so much good that she prevailed on me, as a last resort, to try it, and, thank God, I commenced to use it. I have taken twelve bottles, and am perfectly cured, and am ready and willing that any person that is sick should call on me, and I will tell them what your Cordial has done for me. All my friends and neighbors were utterly astonished at my speedy return to health, for they had seen me vomit blood in a clotted state frequently. Publish my case, for I want every person that is suffering as I was to know of your invaluable medicine. Respectfully, JOHN VERDIN,
Crease-street, six doors above Richmond-street, Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.

Mr. WISHART—*Dear Sir*: Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the gravel, my case was truly deplorable; often, for a week at a time, my family physician having to call twice a day to take my urine from me, which caused the most intense suffering, my whole system becoming deranged and debilitated; but after hearing of your Tar Cordial, and the many cures performed by it, concluded to try it, and am happy to say that from my commencing to take it I felt relieved, and now, after using three bottles, feel myself perfectly cured, and most cheerfully permit you to refer to me, hoping to benefit others similarly afflicted. JAMES SLATER,
No. 1,215 Crease-st., Kensington.

WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL

will positively cure the following diseases: Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine. Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Piles, Gravel, and an unfailing remedy for female complaints.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

HOMESDALE, Penn., June 24, 1859.

MR. WISHART—*Dear Sir*: I suffered excruciating agony for nearly two years, from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face, head and shoulders, which caused great weakness and debility of the whole system. The pain was so intense from it as to be almost unendurable. So severe were my sufferings that I was induced to try every remedy recommended by my friends, but found no relief. I had been under the best physicians in constant attendance for more than a year, but he failed to relieve me. Fortunately, through a neighbor, who had been cured by the Tar Cordial of a severe affection of the lungs, with constant cough and general debility, (she being considered incurable.) I was induced to try a bottle, and found immediate relief from it use. I only used three bottles, which entirely cured me of the disease, and restored me to perfect health, free from all neuralgia, pain, &c. I have induced a number of persons to try your Tar Cordial for consumption, cough, sore throat, female complaints, &c., and all have been benefited.

Receive this testimonial with my best wishes for the success of your truly wonderful Tar Cordial in diminishing the ills which human nature is heir to.

I am most gratefully and truly yours,
ANNA S. GETSINGER.

You can refer to me at Homesdale, Penn., if you see proper.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To guard the public against spurious imitations, the name of the proprietor and a pine tree are blown in every bottle. All others are counterfeits

Sold wholesale and retail at my medicinal depot, No. 10 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn., and by druggists and store-keepers generally.

I can only give a few of the many thousands of certificates I am receiving in favor of this great medicine; but I have had a quantity of them published in circular form, which I send free on application. Whether you conclude to give the medicine a trial or not, send for circular. Price, 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

Prepared only by the proprietor,
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART,
Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY,
NEW-YORK AGENCY,
NEW-YORK AGENCY,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.
NO. 594 BROADWAY.
NO. 594 BROADWAY.
NO. 594 BROADWAY.
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 3, and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of the Company will be PAID at this Office on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 24, 1863, until Jan. 2, 1864.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE
LIST OF GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES,
of which we have a most splendid assortment:
MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.
Malachite and Plain Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Coupes, Bronze Figures and Groups, Parian Statuary and Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, &c.
BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS.
Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
TABLE WARE.
Ivory and Pearl Cutlery, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergnes, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.
FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.
Dinner Sets, plain and decorated; Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets; Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Punch-bowls, &c.
Also, our usual fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
PLATED FORKS, URNS AND TEA-SETS.
PLATED CASTERS, WAITERS and CAKE BASKETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, all sizes.
TOOL CHESTS, from $2 50 to $25.
BOYS' SLEIGHS.
CRIMPING AND GOFFERING MACHINES, just imported. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at that time were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon-trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of Work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
OFFICE
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
New-York.
The steamer GEORGE CROMWELL, advertised to sail hence for New-Orleans on the 19th instant, has been seized and detained by order of the Government. Bankers and others who shipped currency and specie by or through the Adams Express Company, between Dec. 14th and the 21st inclusive, destined for New-Orleans and intended to go by said steamer, are hereby notified that said currency and specie have been transferred to and sent by the steamship MORNING STAR, which sailed Dec. 27.
This notice is given that shippers who had insured to go by the GEORGE CROMWELL may effect insurance by the MORNING STAR if they desire.
W. B. DINSMORE, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY, additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
WM. J. MILLER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE.
Extensive stock of SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM and AMERICAN GOODS, of latest styles, for cash or short time.
Tea Sets, Waiters, Urns, Dishes, Casters, Tureens, Wine Stands, Butter Coolers, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Egg Frames, Pickle Stands, Card Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Pearl and Ivory Knives, &c.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at the INDIA STORE of FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., (up stairs,) previous to making their purchases for New-Year's. Their

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. NINE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
Matured Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of state, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, $2,000 of Indiana five per cent. State stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cert.	Amount.	No. of Cert.	Amount.	No. of Cert.	Amount.
876	$5,000	950	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1258	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1356	2,000	1413	3,000	1580	6,000
1616	4,000	1752	7,000	1936	6,000
1938	2,000	2136	4,000	2137	11,000
264	4,000	726	3,000	663	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but no one of not will either of said certificates be sold or sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock transferred regularly transferred as by the laws of the state prevail, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.
Dec 7-td3d. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the court house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made in the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1857, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with all the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grooods, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all and singular, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company now in force or concerning the same and appurtenant thereto.

The foregoing premises and sale hereby will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the command due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled cause.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1853, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $800,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the same.
DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 15, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first proximo; and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. H. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque, Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax at 3 per cent.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the first day of January, 1864, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

$50,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS, APply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 68 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made at favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 56 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Regular Agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 281, 284, 310, 508, 801, 857, 868, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1175, 1356, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459, and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.
THOMAL HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.
JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.
W. TITUS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.
By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company at the office at Chillicothe and at the New-York transfer office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January next.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by
C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date in *Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTRIN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital .....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-ficio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manilla,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Anhorn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN
CAPITAL STOCK ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAY BE INCREASED TO ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
SHARES ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Subscription books to the capital stock of the First National Bank of Brooklyn will be open on THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. at the office of Chas. W. Betts, Nos. 8 and 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
H. B. HUBBARD,
C. W. BETTS,
} Committee.
DATED BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A.M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.
For full particulars see rules and regulations.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.—The Interest due 31st December on the PRE-FERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st. The transfer books for all certificates will be closed from the afternoon of the 24th inst. to the morning of the 4th of January, 1864. By order of the Trustees
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEman of experience and acquaintance in the Stock market, and belonging to a firm about being dissolved, desires a situation as cashier, &c., in a broker's office. Is a good penman and accountant. Salary can be arranged from the amount of business influenced, or will put in some capital, and take a small interest, if necessary. References furnished. Address H. & M., Box No. 944 Post-office.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will, after Jan. 1, 1864, be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1863.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE BOWDOIN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF RAILWAY County, City and Town Bonds can obtain information as to the payment of coupons attached upon application to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st. Dealer in Securities of every description. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

THE ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due 1st prox., will be paid by us on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax.
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUARQUE, IOWA, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Three and a Half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst. The Dividend will be payable to Eastern Stockholders, at the banking-house of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and to the Dubuque Stockholders, only at the Treasurer's office in Dubuque.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 31, and reopened on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.
EDWARD STIMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 55 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

The Direction have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4, without int.

An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the same day. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
Dec. 17, 1863. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 2 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 25th inst. to date of payment inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., the 16th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from 17th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HOOSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 26th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 15th day of December, 1863.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.
CHARLES R. AVERILL, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.
W. B. MAPES, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed till that date.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.
By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 5 per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order,
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
OSBORNE S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BONCA, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.,
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Open daily

MEDICAL.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, Inventor and sole manufacturer of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 707 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 secure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice, quacks, recipes and specifics the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his works."—*Courier des Etats Unis. Despatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call—it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Those men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for circular. To Ladies:—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as in nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of counterfeits! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.—THIS SOVereign Remedial for diseases inherited or in the blood can only be obtained genuine of HEGLMAN & CO., Broadway, or myself. All elsewhere is spurious. Bottles, $2, $3 and $5. Sent by Express. A pamphlet explanatory of diseases gratis.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1836. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lawrence, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

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CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
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The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.
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The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

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They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80	Payable in Currency.
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
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The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
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Capt. AITON,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
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Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
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The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurantza, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equiv lent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
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The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
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Capt E. V. GAGE,
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JOHN TOWNSEND, Commander,
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No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1863,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
REPLETE WITH WIT, HUMOR,
CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND DANCES
OF IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
selected expressly for the enjoyment of
THE HOLIDAY WEEK,
in which the original artists,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
appear in
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES and EIGHT CHARACTERS
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as SHANOY MAGUIRE
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PADDY MURPHY
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as LETTY
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PADDY O'ROURKE
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MLLE. ADELAIDE
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MLLE. BALARINA
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Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as JEMIMA
Supported by Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Barnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell.
The entertainments commencing with the Irish drama, entitled
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
SHANOY MAGUIRE ..... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
with the songs, "My heart and I" and "The Irish Girl," followed by the Protean farce,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
LETTY, an English servant maid, assuming six different characters ..... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
The most laughable extravanza, by S. Lover, Esq.,
THE HAPPY MAN.
PADDY MURPHY ..... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
A new drama, of original construction,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and introducing many novel and extraordinary effects, in the development of which all the resources of this theatre will be brought into requisition, is in preparation.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

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GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
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AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
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MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
HOLIDAY CARNIVAL
ALL THIS WEEK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director ..... CARL ANSCHUTZ
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1864,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on which occasion the celebrated Opera
FAUST.
FAUST.
in five acts, music by C. Gounod, will be performed with the kind assistance of the
ARION SOCIETY,
and the following unequaled cast
Mme. FRIEDERICI,
Mme. JOHANSEN,
Herr HIMMER,
Herr WEINLICH,
Herr STEINECKE,
A full military band in the fourth act. The new scenery in the fifth act painted by Nicolas Meister.
For this night only, the price of admission will be $1 to the Balcony, Dress Circle and Parquet, for which a reserved seat will be given without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The curtain will rise precisely at 7½ o'clock.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Thursday morning, at the Academy of Music.
NOTICE.—Mr. Anschutz begs leave to announce that he will give, before his departure from here, a short season of German Opera, to commence next MONDAY, Jan. 4, with the opera,
LA DAME BLANCHE;
OR, THE WHITE LADY.
By Boildieu.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1864,
EDWIN BOOTH
In the rôle of HAMLET.
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Box office open on Wednesday, at the usual hours.

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10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

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THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn.
The Management has great pleasure in announcing
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
OF THE
New and Intensely Interesting Drama in four Acts, (which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT this week,) with
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
In which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
appears as
LADY CAMILLA HAILSTONE,
and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER ..... as ..... Maurice Warner
with
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and the Mr. G. JAMISON,
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
New and incidental Music by THOMAS BAKER.
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES.
Act 1—PICTURESQUE ENGLISH VILLAGE.
Act 2—RUINS OF KILLWOOD PRIORY.
Act 3—LADY CAMILLA'S MANSION.
Act 4—MAURICE'S ATELIER.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,
assisted by the following eminent artists, (by kind permission of Mr. J. Grau:)
Sig. STEFANI, Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. REMI.
Musical Director ..... Signor MUZIO
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1; to be had on Monday at Beer & Schirmer's music store.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Miss Simons has a most pleasing soprano voice; she has considerable power; she sings with great expression, her conteoance lighting up, showing that the *artiste* has feeling and sentiment. Her execution is really fine, and her voice shows that it has been carefully cultivated."—*New-York Herald.*
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ATHENÆUM—BROOKLYN.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL
CONCERT
TO
MRS. PARKHURST,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
AT
Miss COLEMAN, of the Harmonic Society, N. Y.,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated Baritone,
Mr. FRANK GILDER, the celebrated pianist, N. Y.,
Miss LAURA TREMAINE, Soprano,
Miss NETTIE TREMAINE, Contralto,
THE TREMAINE BROTHERS,
THE GERMAN GLEE CLUBB, of N. Y.,
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The well-known Sunday School Vocalists of New-York and Brooklyn, and
ATHENÆUM CHOIR.
Mr. WATERS, N. Y., Director.
Mrs. PARKHURST, Accompanist.
TICKETS, 50 Cents. CHILDREN, 25 Cents.
For sale at the Music and Drug Stores, and at the Door.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MESSRS. VILLEPLAIT & GRAVES' SCHOOL
will reopen Jan. 4. A few boys will be received in the family of one of the Principals, where they will receive a careful and thorough preparation for college or business. The school presents unusual advantages for the practical acquisition of French, Italian and Spanish. Address Plainfield, N. J.

STAMFORD, CONN.
MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 533 Pearl, or J. Stiner, No. 49 Vesey-st., N. Y.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut

THE ITALIAN IRON-CLAD RE D'ITALIA.

THE VESSEL ASHORE AT LONG BRANCH.

THE LIVES OF THREE HUNDRED GUESTS IN PERIL

ALL SAFE---NO DAMAGE TO THE SHIP.

The *Re d'Italia*, the new Italian iron-clad recently launched at W. H. Webb's shipyard, met with an accident yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, which may prove disastrous to the vessel. The circumstances of the mishap are briefly as follows. Saturday afternoon the *Re d'Italia* left her dock in Hoboken, having on board a large number of invited guests, for the purpose of a trial trip. It was thought at the time the vessel would steam but a few miles down the Bay and return before nightfall. It appears, however, the Captain of the ship was disposed to give his visitors something of a voyage, and after taking on board a coast pilot steered for Barnegat light. Nothing more was heard of the vessel until the arrival of the dispatch, early yesterday morning, announcing the accident that befell her. It seems everything had gone on pleasantly during the voyage up to the time when a question was raised between the officers of the ship, the pilot and some of the seafaring guests concerning the whereabouts of the vessel. The Captain, believing he understood the coast, gave orders for soundings, which were improperly reported to him. About 1 o'clock, while the convivialities incident to trial trips had not been entirely dispensed with, the ship suddenly grounded. A scene of considerable confusion followed. Efforts were made to relieve the vessel and get her off, but without avail. In this connection, it should be stated that previous to the stranding of the ship one of her engines became disabled, and for some time she was propelled by one engine only, assisted by her sails. These circumstances may be considered fortunate for the vessel and all on board, for, had she been going at full speed the time she struck, the most disastrous consequences might have followed. As soon as it became apparent that the ship could not be got off without assistance signal guns were fired, which brought to the beach most of the citizens of Fresh Pond, a small place about two miles north of the main hotels on Long Branch. An underwriter's agent, who live out a short distance from the spot where the vessel stranded, made his appearance soon after the signal-guns were fired, and at once dispatched a team to the Government house at Station No. 3 to procure aid from that quarter. In the meantime, those on board the *Re d'Italia* were made acquainted with their exact location, and the preparations that were being made for their safety. Shortly before 3 o'clock the surf-boat arrived, when a difficulty arose who should man it. This was soon settled by the volunteering of five old sailors named Chas. H. Valentine, Boaman West, Alexander Lippincott, Elijah Disbrow and William Mahan. The first desperate attempt of these brave men to reach the ship failed. As soon as their boat was fairly afloat, it was struck by a wave and sent violently back to the shore. The surfmen finding that it was impossible to reach the vessel from a point immediately opposite her, took their boat a considerable distance further south, and again launched it. This time they were successful, and after a half hour's hard pulling reached the vessel. They did not attempt to board her, but at once offered their services to the rescue of the passengers. Previous to the arrival of the boat, however, it had been ascertained that a wretched pleasure party that they were completely safe, and learning they were off Wardle's Beach, stuck fast in the sand, in a strong current, they all, except an officer bearing dispatches to the Italian Consul and two other gentlemen, concluded to remain on board until morning. The surfmen, accordingly after landing their further assistance was required, pulled their boat to the shore, which they did not reach until nearly 4 o'clock. The citizens on Wardelle Beach showed a commendable disposition to render assistance, should any be needed. They were constantly on the alert during everything that would have been required of them, and the vessel proved a total wreck. Conspicuous among the number who were the most assiduous in their endeavors to launch the surf-boat, and were rendered her valuable aid were the brothers Sergeant and Edward Wardell.

At present the *Re d'Italia* lays "hard aground," and is gradually settling in the sand. Those on board of the ship are in good spirits, and will probably all be

If the weather continues favorable, and western winds prevail, no damage will be done to the vessel for some time. The Coast Wrecking Company, who left yesterday, to the scene of the disaster, all necessary appliances for furnished by the Government for the relief of wrecks, [illegible] steamships have also gone [illegible] and the Italian Consul has been tendered the assistance of several Government vessels now lying at the Navy-yard. Hence, there will be no lack of motive-power to set the stranded ship once more afloat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Re d'Italia* is of the following dimensions: Length 252 feet; breadth of beam, 55 feet; depth of hold, 38 feet. She is a screw propeller, bark-rigged, 5,600 tons burden; is iron-clad, with plates 4½ inches thick, and is pierced for 44 guns, and was built at a cost to the Italian Government of $1,500,000.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The *Italia* lays in the same position, with four rugs and a lighter alongside. The sea has gone down, and the prospects are favorable that she will get off. We learn that the Coast Wrecking Company has dispatched the schooner *Johnson*, with large cables and heavy anchors, and a strong force of men, with the powerful steamtug *Beardman*, the whole under the immediate charge of Capt. William Merritt, Underwriters' Agent, to the assistance of the *Italia*.

Chief Engineer Farrar, Mr. Holmes, of the Novelty Works, and Mr. Ford, of the press, have come ashore from the *Italia*. All hands on board are well and in good spirits. The ship is fast on the beach, but has made no water yet. The steamer *Magnolia* arrived to-day and vainly endeavored to pull her off. The beach is filled with villagers and spectators.

A meeting took place in the cabin of the frigate to-day, and the following statement was made by the Captain:

"I wrote to the officer of the deck at 6 P. M. on the night of the disaster as follows: 'Any light you see, advise me immediately; if there is wind, advise me; if the engine can work, advise me; make soundings every hour; if you have twenty-five fathoms, advise me; if you have fifteen fathoms, advise me. The officer reported 20 fathoms at 9½ o'clock; at 10 o'clock, 18 fathoms; at 12 o'clock, 15 fathoms. I then went on deck, and there were five men besides myself and Capt. Comstock watching for the lighthouse. I said I would steer two hours N.W. to fall in with her. Capt. Comstock said that would be impossible, and told me to steer half an hour toward the shore and half an hour toward the sea. This I did, and sounded the bottom, finding 7 fathoms. In an instant we struck, and I saw that we were on shore. I thought we were twenty miles off shore, but Capt. Comstock said we were only fifteen. The officer of the deck pointed out to me a white stream, which turned out to be sand."

Capt. Comstock said: "I was in the engine room at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock. I heard a crash and went at once on deck. The Captain asked me what was that? and I told him that it was sand and that we were ashore."

Fears are entertained that the ship cannot be got off for some days. No casualties whatever have occurred. Those on board remained there at their own request. A vote of thanks has been presented to the following wreckers for their gallant conduct: C. H. Valentine, W. C. Manahan, Robert Potter, Ben West, Abraham Lippincott, and Garret White.

This ship had been tried at the top of her speed with great satisfaction to all on board. During the night of the 28th, at 11:45, while going at the rate of seven knots, with one engine working, the other having become disarranged, she struck on Wardle's Beach, within 200 yards of the main land, four miles north of the Tavern Houses, and fifteen miles south of Sandy Hook. The lead had just been cast, but the wrong soundings had been called. Some of her guns have been thrown overboard to lighten her.

The Underwriters have sent steamers and 20-inch cables to her, and it is confidently hoped she will come off soon, as she went on at low water. There are conflicting reports as to whether there was any insurance on her, and how much. She was in charge of her own officers, and had a pilot on board.

The Morris and Essex Railroad.

DETENTIONS AND ACCIDENTS.

There are no more unfortunate travelers, now-a-days, than those who reside in New-Jersey and are compelled to depend on the Morris and Essex Railroad to reach this City. Since its contract with the New-Jersey Railroad expired, and it commenced running over the Hoboken extension, irregularity has been the rule, and regularity the exception. Trains run apparently to suit the convenience of the conductors, and the time-tables which were issued two or three months ago have probably been consigned to the archives of the New-Jersey Historical Society as interesting relics of the past. Now and then the tedium of delay is broken in upon by some hair-breadth escape from a startling casualty, such as that which occurred on the bridge over the Passaic a few days ago, when three hundred passengers were nearly plunged into the river by the partial giving way of the draw; but these little excitements are not so agreeable that their repetition is called for. All kinds of hypotheses are urged to account for this chronic mismanagement. Some say that the necessity of running upon a single track between Newark and Hoboken is the cause of all the delays and accidents; others that the Railroad Company has not enough rolling stock to accommodate the travel which has been suddenly thrown upon its hands, and that in due time the evil will be remedied by the addition of sundry mythical locomotives. Others still assert that a little energy and attention to business on the part of those nominally charged with the management of the road would go far to set matters straight, and those who persistently assert their belief in the existence of a superintendent, for no individual exercising the prerogatives of that officer is ever to be found when his presence is needed, say that his hands are so tied by the Directors that he is virtually powerless to apply the obvious remedies. Amid all these conjectures one thing is certain—that complaints enough can be heard in the course of a single trip over the Road in question to disturb the slumbers of all those who are justly responsible for so much mismanagement. If each individual concerned only appropriated his own share. Unless a change is speedily made, real estate in that section of New-Jersey which has depended upon this Road will rapidly depreciate, and then, perhaps, the stockholders will begin to institute investigations into the mismanagement of their property. Such a movement would be most opportune, for the present Directors evidently labor under the impression that they are the masters of the public, and not its servants.

THIRTY-FIVE BODIES UNGRAVED.

Arrival of Capt. M. L. Filkins---The Gallant Dead of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh.

On Saturday Morgan L. Filkins, of Albany, Captain in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh (Albany) New-York Volunteers, (Member of Assembly elect,) arrived in this City from New-Orleans, on the Mississippi, having in his charge nineteen of the bodies of members of the regiment who had fallen before Port Hudson, or died in the Department of the Gulf from illness. Sixteen bodies he had sent in advance on the Merrimac, which arrived earlier last week, and they were at once forwarded to Albany.

Some time after the return of the regiment to Albany, the friends of the dead united in an urgent request to Capt. Filkins to revisit the scenes of their service and recover the bodies. He finally assented without "fee or reward," and on the 16th November left this port, arriving in New-Orleans on the 29th. At once he set to work on his painful and embarrassing duty, receiving from the officers of the Department of the Gulf all assistance that was in their power. Before leaving Albany he had metallic coffins made, and transportation of these from New-Orleans was given free of charge.

Capt. Filkins first visited, for the purposes of disinterment, Baton Rouge, where a number of the regiment had died from illness and from wounds. Here he disinterred six bodies—those of F. Platto, J. Guardenier, M. Daly, H. C. Mosher, J. W. Keisler and S. B. Sheperd (Adjutant of the Ninety-first.)

He then proceeded to Port Hudson, where this regiment, Col. Ainsworth, of Albany, in command, had been engaged forty-eight days and nights in the siege. Here he visited the battle-field, and disinterred ten bodies buried on the field, and, as they were outside of the lines, he had to expedite matters, because of the incessant danger from the guerillas hovering around. The bodies were those of Lieut. Rosch, Enoch Bronk, J. O. Leibknaw, J. D. Woon, W. H. Vandenbergh, A. M. Carhart, S. G. Loomis, A. S. Billson, T. L. Hartnass, Joel Wilson.

From here he returned to Bonnet Carrie, and visited the Brigade Burying-Ground, disinterring seventeen bodies—those of C. H. Fredenrich, J. C. Bridgman, H. L. Chipman, A. Haswell, Wm. Crounse, C. S. Hermance, F. C. Comstock, W. H. Lade, T. V. Ray, A. Vandenburgh, Wm. Ingraham, P. C. Clute, M. Wood, P. M. Stalker, W. H. Coons, G. Bailey, W. H. Parlow, G. W. Kilbourn.

On returning to New-Orleans the body of J. McCleskey, Ninety-first regiment, who had died in hospital, was also disinterred.

All the bodies were placed in metallic cases and transported to this City in the best condition possible.

Capt. Filkins had comparatively but little trouble in discovering the graves. He had been on the ground and witnessed most of the burials. At all the places head-boards had been placed bearing the names, except at Bonnet Carrie and Port Hudson. Here he knew that the body of W. H. Barlow had been buried, and buried alongside a man named Zulman; he found the grave of the latter, marked, opened the adjoining grave, and recognized by the long dark hair the remains of Barlow.

At the latter place the Captain had to open four graves ere he found one containing the body of A. S. Billson. On opening the last, he was enabled to recognize it as the right one by the rubber overcoat which was wrapped around the head of deceased, and which bore his name. The body was placed in three cracker-boxes—the interfering ends of each being broken out.

The bodies were all, of course, shockingly decomposed, and the work of disinterment was one of horror. Capt. Filkins is a man who shrinks from no duty, and he faithfully fulfilled this terrible one. His skin was contrabands, who repeatedly shrank from the work. Many of the bodies were unecoffined; others were in rough boards, a few in coffins, others in cracker-boxes, and one in a gun-box. After opening the grave, the condition of the bodies was such, especially at Bonnet Carrie, where the graves filled with water that canvas had to be slipped under them, and they carefully raised on it, in order that they should not fall to pieces! Capt. Filkins nobly stood the ordeal. He opened every coffin and every box; he cut from twenty-eight of the dead locks of hair for the relatives, and then closed to all eyes the remains. All were buried in their clothes, and were wrapped in the soldier's shroud, their blankets.

At Port Hudson Capt. Filkins disinterred ten bodies, and coffined them in two cays. At Bonnet Carrie he did the same with eighteen bodies in one day. At Baton Rouge he did the same with six bodies in a little over one day. When all the formalities and red tape are taken into consideration, to say nothing of the physical labor, for often had he to open the graves himself, and to the horrors, this certainly exhibits extraordinary zeal and energy.

The friends of the deceased authorized to Capt. Filkins an expenditure of $300 per day. He returns with them to Albany at a cost to the relatives of $50 each. This is pretty conclusive evidence that a generous heart and noble impulses were in the work, and that a painful duty, reluctantly undertaken, was truly a labor of love.

Of his regiment, which did much duty and won a proud name, some ninety yet lie on the banks of the Mississippi.

The bodies forwarded last week were placed in the cemetery built at Albany, to await the arrival of the others. They went up by the Hudson River Railroad, which charged $3 10 for each, allowing no deduction from passenger fare. The nineteen others went up yesterday afternoon by the Harlem Railroad, which not only generously forwarded them for nothing, by direction of Superintendent Buchanan, but gave free passage to those in whose charge they were.

There will be a solemn scene in Albany when these thirty-five bodies of the devoted and the dead are consigned to the tomb. No city better appreciates such a sacrifice—none could so mourn the loss. It is the intention there to have a funeral pageant, and the occasion will be one of unprecedented significance and solemnity.

[Advertisement.]

The Chesapeake Capturer, and Knox's Fore Taken.—Both events are pleasant to contemplate, but the ladies who are the recipients of a handsome set of Knox's furs are particularly delighted. Present-givers remember this. Such a gift—so rich, so elegant, so desirable, so stylish—cannot fail to command grateful appreciation, and if you want to extort innumerable smiles from the one you hold dearest, do not fail to visit Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, and select a set that you fancy will suit her taste. We guarantee that such a present "will please him that gives as well as her that takes."

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum is crowded, day and night, with the very *élite* of the City, families of ladies and children visit it by hundreds, and it is worth the price of admission to see the little people stare at the giants and dwarfs and laugh at the fun in the Lecture-room. Today, at 3 and ½6 o'clock P. M., the "Tickst-of-Leave-Man" will be played, to the great delight of every visitor.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines, No. 939 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. Ellis, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

In former days Mocha was famous for its Coffee; afterward Java Coffee became celebrated, but now the best in the world for family use, or for invalids, is Kent's East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers at 23 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hearne's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hasard & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures.

A great variety of Gas Fixtures can be found at the manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st., which will be sold at very low rates until Jan. 1.

M. L. Curtis, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand.

[Advertisement.]

The Black Hawk County Fair, Iowa, awarded the first premium to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine.

MARRIED.

Rowley—Pearson.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, at the residences of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, John Rowley, of Hastings-upon-Hodson, and Marianna, eldest daughter of Henry Preston, of Greenpoint, L. I.

DIED.

Cummins.—On Monday, Dec. 28, Margaretta Rose, twin daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas W. Cumming, aged 10 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Bach, No. 121 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Hamilton.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, Camilla, daughter of J. G. Hamilton, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 66 East 29th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock.

Ives.—In this City, at the St. Denis Hotel, Lieut. Samuel J. Ives, commanding Company H, 1st regiment Excelsior Brigade, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father, David W. Ives, and the officers and privates of the Excelsior Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Mason.—On Monday, Dec. 28, William Allen, youngest son of Col. Joel W. and Mary E. Mason, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 18th st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Macaay.—At Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, after a short illness, John Macaay, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, F. C. Kempton, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., without further invitation.

Phillips.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, Martha R., daughter of John and Martha Phillips, aged 3 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 141 Atlantic-st., this day, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Perry.—In Pottsville, Penn., on Friday, Dec. 25, Hiram Perry, Jr., son of Hiram Perry, of Albany.

Quackenbos.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, George Emile, only son of George W. Quackenbos, aged 2 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 32 West 15th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock.

Wilkins.—On the morning of the 29th of December, Isaac Wilkins, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, T. W. Decker, No. 157 East 27th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Williams.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, Sarah Fierpont Tyler, infant daughter of Edwards C. and Mary F. Williams, of Poughkeepsie, aged 1 year and 10 days.

Young.—The funeral of Maj. E. F. Young will take place to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, S. T. Young, in De Kalb-av., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn.

The members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity are invited to attend the funeral of Maj. Edward Young, Free Academy, Class of 1860, from the residence of his parents, De Kalb-av., fifth door above Marcy-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. Hoenthal, two children and servant, L. Lewenberg, Edward Mayrls, J. Partridge, J. B. Ward, G. A. Mootero, F. F. Arguiar, C. J. Feixere, Mrs Julia de Ciste, Robert Neisch, F. G. Carbello, Mrs. John D. Mierredes and two children, M. G. Carbello, M. Forschel, S. Ariosa and servant, J. Ramirs, Q. O'Fayril, J. M. Mayorga, E. Capdegelle, D. G. Bierra, G. Gonzales.

Dec. 29—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—E. Stein and lady, Joseph Mayer, lady and two children, H. Fliegenheim, lady and child, Dorothea Kera, Joseph Swope, M. Bien, Capt. D. M. Erskine, Capt. J. B. Mindt, Rev. I. Ken.

In steamship Tubal Cain, from St. Domingo City, &c.—from St. Thomas—James W. Thalbat, Thomas Franklin. From Bermuda—Thomas T. Vaughan, A. Miller, R. Anderson, Capt. A. B. Clark.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana.—Capt. Jos. Lawson, P. Snider, M. Huch, J. Levy, L. Dechepi, J. Contaut, J. Baker, J. Schubert, R. H. Edwards, F. Pedien, J. B. Sanchez, E. de la Fontla, M. B. Balardie, A. Cordier, J. La Mella.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for Havana and New-Orleans—For Havana—W. F. C. Holt, Robert Dunbar, John Gerhard, D. T. Murrins, F. K. Feid, J. P. Smith, H. Ahegg, C. Bonderfo, S. De La Hurta, Mrs. C. H. Sanford, P. De Agriero, L. B. Mansilla, G. Tryon, R. Horra, E. Peen, Madame V. Lerini, Mrs. Whiting, F. Amodio, P. Abberiazzi, Mr and Mrs. W. P. Chase, J. H. Gaslar, G. L. Biatz, T. Hope, Miss Jane Hope, A. Maccaferi, Mrs. P. de Caridad and son, P. J. Bristood, M. Lopez, G. Stephani, B. F. Whipple, J. P. Cruley, Mr. Pearce. For New-Orleans—H. R. Brooks, D. L. Bowlie, L. Towle, F. E. Stafford, Rev. C. Shong and lady, G. Harding, Dr. Bell, Bogers, J. West, H. B. Sears, W. P. Hammond, C. C. North, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cowdon, C. N. Howard, W. L. Freeman, M. Miller, S. Blood, W. H. Miller, H. S. Manning, J. Sieburn, C. Unharnel, L. Tillman, M. Levi, J. Hough, Mrs. McCullough, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brownson, three children and servant, H. Van Dyke, Mrs W. P. Maloney and daughter, J. Coidman, Maj. S. F. Farnsworth, Mrs. F. M. Wheelock and two children, Miss Lydia Wheelock, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Peabody, J. B. Prince, J. J. Wakefield, E. B. Batt, Mrs. J. H. Bradley and two children, Mrs. Z. Evans, Mrs. W. H. Scott and child, A. G. Olver, R. H. Ober, J. Abbott, Mrs. E. W. Gilmore and child, A. P. Haywood, T. A. Harding, Mr. Sinclair, J. McPherson, Mr. Steel, T. P. May, W. D. McIlhenny, A. J. Oliver, J. Goldsick, H. C. Dalius, M. J. Cluff, T. Danziger, R. Sig, H. K. King, Mrs. Humphreys, four children and servant M. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Hall, V. Hall, Capt. W. H. Gray, Mrs. & W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Sears, Mr. Ellis, Col. G. H. Hawks, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson, Mary Noonan, Sarah Rounotree, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dedrick, William and Margaret Dedrick, Lizzie Mylle, Rose Gougheneimer, Mr. O'Bryan and friend, Mrs. C. Higgins and child, Mrs. C. Jeffreys and two children, T. Leon, J. Crowley, W. Hobby, A. F. Lamerour, M. Levi, L. Escopel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Iraff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lappert.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon rises 10 13

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook..10 32 | Gov. Island.. 11 42 | Hell Gate.. 1 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Bark Cleveland, (Br.,) Wallace, London, Edmiston Brothers.

Schooners Bloomer, Rich, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; E. J. Gott, Worthen, Deals Island, Crowell & Paine; Washington, Borlin, York River, F. J. Campbell; Chief, Bible, Deals Island, F. J. Campbell; W. D. Mangum, Thrasher, Taunton, Harriet, Pressy, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Ann Eliza, Endicott, Great Egg Harbor; A. C. Simpson, Church, York River, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Tubal Cain, (Br.,) Foster, St. Domingo 7th inst., via Mayaguez, P. R., 8th, St. John, P. R., 9th, St. Thomas 12th, and Bermuda 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the American West India Company.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg 13th inst., and Southampton 16th, at 5 P. M., with mdse., 61 cabin and second cabin, and 151 steerage passengers to E. Knnhardt & C.. Had mostly favorable weather first part of the passage, since southerly snow storms and thick weather, with a very high sea running.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 26th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Trapford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Eldridge, Newberne, N. C., 27th inst., at 7 P. M., and arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the morning of the 28th, since 26th. Had experienced a heavy easterly gale during the whole of 28th.

Steamship City of Manchester, O'Gill, Liverpool Dec. 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 225 steerage passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steamship St. George, Wiley, Glasgow 5th inst., and Portland 27th, with mdse and 9 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 23d inst., with mdse and passengers to Ludlam, Heinekee & Co.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 340 passengers to Charles Carow. Had heavy westerly weather up to the Banks, since moderate variable winds, and for the last two days easterly winds and fog. Had one death and two births during the passage.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 29, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong W. S. W. gales to the Banks, since had moderate variable winds and thick weather. In lat. 52, lon. 48, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. and 276 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co., 16th inst., at 9½ P. M., W. Richardson, a seaman, committed suicide by hanging himself in the forecastle, while all hands were on deck tacking ship.

Ship Edward O'Brien, (new,) of Thomaston, Gilchrist, Thomaston 5 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Nelson, Marseilles 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship London, Moore, London, and the Isle of Wight Nov. 12, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had westerly gales to the Banks, lost and split sails, was 16 days between lon. 30 and 31. 2d inst., lat. 46 20, lon. 32 33, was struck by a white squall, lost nearly a whole suit of sails. Was off the bar at midnight 27th.

Ship Ann E. Thompson, (of Bath,) Simpson, Cardiff 65 ds., with coal to H. H. and H. P. Thompson. Has had westerly gales the entire passage, lost boat off the forward house, stove bulwarks, split sails, etc.

Bark Wild Horse, (Br.,) Burton, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to order.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados 11th inst., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Been 11 days north of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Percy, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to Green & Carry. Had heavy northerly weather on the coast.

Brig Alamo, Steele, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Retriever, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Shelly, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 14 ds., with oats to order. Had heavy N. N. E. weather for the last 3 days.

Schr. Blue Jacket, (Br., of Pictou,) Horn, Halifax 5 ds., with fish to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. W. Benedict, Ellis, New Orleans.

WIND—At Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Hamlet, Jelley, Manila July 28.
Bark James Carthy, Buenos Ayres 73 ds.
Brig Ella Reed, from Havana.
Brig Wanderer, from Halifax.
Schr. Pioneer.

Miscellaneous.

A telegraphic dispatch received this morning, says the new Italian frigate Re de Italia, is ashore on Wardle's Beach, south of Long Branch. She lies easy; assistance will be sent to her immediately.

Spoken, &c.

Ship of Baltimore—steamship, bound in, channel, 17th inst., at 2 50 P. M., off Hook Tower.

Arabia—steamship, bound E., 19th inst., at 3 A. M., lat. 51 20, lon. 16 05.

Vernon—schr., of St. John, N. B., 13th inst., bound S.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez 8th inst., brigs L. & H. Armstrong, from New-Haven; Alexander Mickell, from Maine; schrs. Albert Treat, from New-Haven.

At St. John, P. R., 8th inst., rebel steamers Star and Rothsay Castle, coaling, to leave next day for Nassau.

At St. Thomas 12th inst., Br. steam frigate Nile, steamer Vulcan, from New-York; U. S. storeship Gemsbok; ship Home, in distress; bark Princess Alexandra, from New-York; brigs C. F. King, unc.; Georgs Baker; schrs. Rupicle, unc.; R. W. Troth, from Bahia; Union, in distress. Sld. 11th inst., Dan. brig Luchette, for Boston.

At Bermuda 22d inst., rebel steamers Boston, from Halifax; Ranger, returned 21st inst., unable to get into Wilmington; Coquette, returned for the same reason; Dare, just arrived from England; Presto, do., do.; Dutch brig Texten, from Havana for England, with a cargo of sugar, in distress; Harvest Queen, from New-York.

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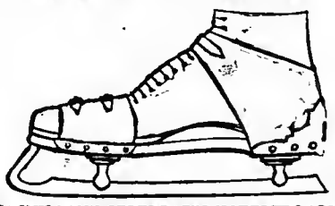

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Rebel Accounts of Averill's Great Raid.

Desperate Legislation in the Rebel Congress.

No More Substitutes and No More Traffic in United States Currency.

Remarkable Speech by Senator Brown, of Mississippi.

The Rebel Military and Financial Situation Vigorously Discussed.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to December 28. They do not furnish any exciting news, but the following extracts are interesting:

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a batch of correspondence between Gens. HITCHCOCK and MEADE, and the rebel Commissioner CUTLER, which still leaves the matter of the exchange of prisoners involved in the old question of the validity of certain paroles given in the field, and the declaration of the exchange of the Vicksburgh and Port Hudson captures. Speaking of the last efforts by Gen. HITCHCOCK to renew the exchange, the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th remarks:

"An attempt at informal renewal of the cartel has been made by the enemy, under the immediate agency of Gen. BUTLER, who initiated his effort by sending five hundred Confederate soldiers to City Point. Commissioner OCHLO returned five hundred Federal soldiers, but informed Commissioner HITCHCOCK that the Confederate authorities could hold no communication with Gen. BUTLER, and that there must be no further effort at a verbal exchange. If the enemy desire to renew the cartel, it must be done upon fair terms, and through an agent not outlawed and beyond the pale of military respectability."

AVERILL'S RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 28.

The great Gen. AVERILL has gone not "up the spout," but back into his den. Cast your eye upon a map, and I'll tell you how he went and how he came. He came from New Creek, a depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the County of Hardy, along the western base of the Shenandoah Mountains, through Covington to Salem, burnt things generally, and returned over nearly the same route. IMBODEN seized the gap where the Parkersburgh turnpike crosses the Shenandoah, and prevented a raid on Staunton. AVERILL left five hundred men to hold IMBODEN there, and pushed on toward Salem. That General could pursue without uncovering Staunton—the force threatening nearly equaling his own. Gen. LEE was informed of the situation of affairs.

Here commences the reign of Major-Generals and military science. Maj.-Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY came. Maj.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE came. Brig.-Gen. WALKER came. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS came. Their staffs came. They all took a drink. Gen. EARLY took two. Brig.-Gen. WICKHAM came. Col. CUMMINGS, commanding brigade, came. They smiled also.

When AVERILL was opposite Staunton, FITZ LEE was at Ivy depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a day's march from that town. A fortunate occurrence, indeed. Everybody thought AVERILL was "treed" now. He passed through BROWN'S Gap and struck the valley turnpike at Mount Crawford, eight miles above Harrisonburgh—a miserable mistake. One day's march lost. He then marched toward Harrisonburgh—then toward Staunton. Another day gone for nothing. He finally reached Staunton, where he ought to have been on the first night. Still there was plenty of time to cut AVERILL off. LEE sod IMBODEN hastened day and night to Lexington, and then toward Covington. They have yet time enough to intercept.

Here was committed the fatal and foolish blunder. While LEE and IMBODEN were on the road to Covington, in striking distance of that place, word was sent the Yankees are marching toward Buchanan, instead of Covington. No man ought to have put credence in a statement so utterly absurd as that the enemy were going from Salem to that place. Such a statement presupposes AVERILL deliberately placing himself past escape, and therefore run raving mad. Such improbable rumors should never be entertained a moment, much less made the basis of important military movements. The order was obeyed. The troops turned and marched back, and at night were neither at Buchanan or Covington.

The story is told in a few words. The Yankees passed through Covington, and, to their great amazement, escaped. The rumor about Buchanan was the tale of some frightened fool. The enemy, in terror and demoralization, fled from Salem at full speed, destroying their train and artillery. JACKSON knocked some in the head; the citizens beat the brains out of others; one farmer in Alleghany killed six; some were scattered in the mountains, and are being picked up here and there; the rapid streams drowned many, but the main part have gone whence they came, wondering how they did get away. It is hardly necessary to add the humorous private in the ranks, if he possessed sense enough to eat and drink, not only could, but would have managed better. Old Stonewall would have marched on, caught and killed the Yankees. What LEE thought the writer don't know. They who know, say IMBODEN begged to go to Covington. He made it plain to the dullest mind that the Buchanan story was past belief. What's done is done.

No language can tell the suffering of our men. They were in saddle night and day, save a few hours between midnight and day. They were beat up by their officers with their swords—the only means of arousing them—numb and sleepy. Some froze to death, others were taken from horses senseless. They forded swollen streams, and their clothes, stiff frozen, rattled as they rode. It rained in torrents and froze as it fell. In the mountain paths the ice was cut from the roads before they ventured to ride over. One horse slipped over the precipice—the rider was leading him—he never looked over after him.

The whole matter is summed up in a couple of sentences. AVERILL was penned up. MCCAUSLAND ECHOLS and JACKSON at one gate, LEE and IMBODEN at the other. Some ass suggested he might escape by jumping down the well and coming out in Japan; i. e., go to Buchanan. EARLY orders them to leave a gate open and guard the well. He did not jump in.

Meanwhile, the Yankees coolly came up the valley, through Edenburgh, New-Market, up to Harrisonburgh, within twenty-five miles of Staunton—"these headquarters." This was bearding the lion in his den. JUBAL took the field, at the head of Company Q, and a party of substitute men, farmers and plow-boys, called "home guards." The Yankees got after him, and the "Major-General Commanding" lost his hat in the race. The last heard of him he was pursuing the enemy with part of his division—footmen after cavalry—with fine prospects of overtaking them somewhere in China, perhaps about the "great wall." The Yankees were retreating toward the "Devil Hole;" EARLY bound for the same place. They did very little damage in the valley.

Here is the moral. The Marshals under NAPOLEON'S eye were invincible—with separate commands, blunderers. A General of division, with Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to plan and push him in the right place, does well. MOSEBY would plan and execute a fight or strategic movement better than LONGSTREET at Suffolk and KNOXVILLE. JUBAL EARLY at Staunton.

THE DAMAGE DONE.

A correspondent of the *Enquirer* writing from Roanoke under date of Dec. 20, says:

"The loss of the Government is heavy, consisting of a large quantity of bacon which had just been packed here, a heavy amount of corn, &c., in the tithing-house, with some flour, a considerable amount of leather that had been accumulated for the use of the Government, workshops, with harness and other manufactured articles, some clothing, with pretty much all the wagons and teams belonging to the Quartermaster's Department at this place.

The loss of private property in the village and neighborhood is considerable. Some thirty or forty negroes were taken off, and, probably, 150 or 200 horses, from Roanoke, and an equal number from Craig, exclusive of those taken belonging to the Confederates. Other species of property lost by the citizens, not considerable in the aggregate and in some cases, peculiarly annoying, especially to such as had hastily packed up their valuables, and sent them off by wagons that failed to escape the vigilance of the enemy, or had sent them to the depot, where they shared the common fate of the other deposits there.

About 30,000 pounds of bacon was saved by being shipped before the enemy reached the depot.

AVERILL'S LOSSES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 28.

The result of JACKSON'S (who pursued AVERILL) operations was the complete capture of the Yankee ambulance train, about two hundred prisoners, their horses and equipments, a number of carbines and revolvers, four or fifty negroes, (whom the Yankees were taking off,) eight of AVERILL'S officers, including his Adjutant-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, AVERILL'S horse, his servant, and a number of his maps of fifteen or twenty counties, (in which nearly every bonse was put down, and, in numerous instances, the occupants of the houses given.) JACKSON also captured a number of mules and wagons. JACKSON'S loss was small.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The rabel House of Representatives have passed a bill prohibiting any person from buying, selling, taking, circulating, or in any manner trading in the paper currency of the United States.

SUBSTITUTES.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Dec. 23, the following bill was passed by 52 yeas to 13 nays:

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms,

The Congress of the Confederate States do, therefore, enact, That no person shall be exempt from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute. *Provided*, That nothing in the foregoing clause shall be so construed so as to relieve substitutes from any obligation or liability contracted or assumed by him as such substitute. But this act shall not be construed so as to affect persons who, though not liable to military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes."

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROWN.

In the Confederate Senate, on Thursday, Dec. 24, the resolutions offered on the 10th inst., by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, indicating the measures which, in his opinion, Congress ought to pass—being the special order of the day—were then taken up.

Mr. BROWN then proceeded to address the Senate. He said that the two greatest needs of the country were to strengthen the army and improve the currency. If the legislative branch of the Government and the Executive power will give themselves entirely to the country, these results may in a short time be accomplished.

The question which addresses itself most earnestly to our consideration is simply this: "Shall the Confederacy stand or fall?" If it is to stand, the pedestal must be built with all our hearts. All criminations and recriminations and differences between the different branches of the Government must cease. We must determine to stand together in the common defence, or fall together in one common grave.

Our success is certain if the patriotism of the people holds out to the end. Our chief reliance in this contest is in the hearty and earnest patriotism of the people.

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the Secretory read the resolutions which he had submitted.

Mr. BROWN then proceeded to consider the constitional objection which the opponents of these measures may urge. He had this settled conviction, that when the States conceded the war making power to the control of Government, they gave every identical power to make the main power effective. The framers of the Constitution were fully vindicated from the absurdity of getting us into a war and then trammeling us so that we could not conduct it successfully.

He first proposed to strengthen the army by declaring every white male person residing in the Confederate States, and capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service. He proposed to take *all*, without reference to age or occupation; to make but one inquiry: "Is he capable of bearing arms?" Whether he be Jew or Gentile, Christian or infidel, if he is capable of bearing arms, he should be put into the army. What is it that has brought disaster upon us? Where we have sowed we have not been prepared to reap! It the whole military power of this Confederacy had been at Manassas, the war would have been ended soon after its commencement.

We wasted the first year of the war by keeping handfuls of men in the army. We wasted the second year of the war by only conscribing those between the ages of 18 and 35. We stand to-day with an army too weak to reap when the harvest is ready for the sickle.

Shall we go on blundering to the end of the chapter, or concentrate our military strength and hurl it like an avalanche against the enemy? Is it not better to make short, speedy work of the whole matter? Cease this system of killing off your armies in detail. What rivers of blood have been caused to flow by the fatal error that we were to have a short and cheap war. We now see the necessity of enlarging the army, and shall we not say to men of every profession, "If you are capable of taking up arms, you must do it." He would include the President, members of Congress, and Governors of States in this call. Talk not of "invading the rights of the States." The best mode of preserving the rights of a State is to defend the State from a ruthless enemy. Better invade the rights of a State by calling out all the arms-bearing citizens, than dispute over constitutional quibbles while the Yankee army wrests the whole State from your possession.

Mr. BROWN said he was not unaware that provisions must be produced. The army and the people at home must be fed and clothed, munitions of war must be made, &c. But when you have taken every man capable of bearing arms, how many would be left out to take charge of all these things? He calculated them by hundreds of thousands, and if they are not sufficient to carry on the necessary home pursuits, his fourth proposition provided for the detail of such other persons as will be "absolutely needed in civil pursuits."

He also proposed to repeal all laws granting exemptions and allowing substitutes, and he would take occasion to express his thanks to the House of Representatives for making a clean sweep of the substitute law, which had sown the seeds of discord and dissension from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

He was for putting in the army these substitute gentlemen, who were strutting about the country in borrowed plumage, knowing no more about setting a squadron in the field than a spinster.

Next to the substitute law, the exemption law has given more dissatisfaction than any other measure of Congress. What crowds the saloons, hotels and theatres like boxes of red herrings, and fills up all the avenues of travel with men capable of bearing arms? Why is it that the streets of Richmond are crowded with athletic young men? Why is it so all over the Confederacy? First, the fatal error of Congress in passing these laws; second, the maladministration of these laws. The remedy is in sweeping them from the statute books. Have no other exempts nor substitutes. Do this and you clear the streets, close the theatre, inspirit and recruit the army, and secure victory where you have defeats. Our flag will no longer trail in the dust, but will wave in triumph over the foe. Refuse to do these things, and the heads of your soldiers will grow weak.

Mr. BROWN was here interrupted by a message from the House of Representatives.

Resuming, he expressed his cordial concurrence in the views of the Secretary of War on the substitute question, and argued at some length to show that no contract existed between the Government and those who had employed substitutes.

He next discussed his proposition authorizing the President to issue a proclamation requiring all foreigners to take up arms or leave the country in sixty days. Mr. B. said he was tired of feeding drones. Whilst we were blessed with abundance and these people were of no disadvantage, he was willing to tolerate their presence. But now they are eating out our substance, and, by their speculative proclivities, are depreciating our currency. They were of no earthly service to us. On the contrary, their presence here was of great disadvantage. He knew of no international law which forbid us from saying to them, "The time has come when we can entertain you no longer." Shall we fail in doing our duty to ourselves for fear some foreign power may take offence?

It may be safely assumed that nineteen-twentieths of these people are engaged in traffic. They are the men who run the blockade, depreciate our currency, and appreciate the Yankee currency. The man who goes secretly to New-York, or any other Yankee city, and brings goods here knowing that in doing so he violates our laws, that man is not to be trusted in making communications to the enemy. He would rather this day have a regiment of Yankees turned loose on this city than longer tolerate the presence of such people.

Mr. BROWN next discussed at length the proposition that the Government should provide for the wives and children of destitute soldiers in the field.

There will, he said, be no burthen on the Government if you enact wise laws, and have them faithfully administered. But if you hesitate every time a little doubt as to power is raised, he would not be responsible for the consequences. In the midst of plenty, the wives and children of our soldiers are starving, and their limbs are exposed to the blasts of winter. Will Congress arouse from its lethargy and apply a remedy? How long will the farmers of Virginia be allowed to extort the whole month's pay of a soldier in the field for a bushel of meal? This is done by men who are allowed to remain at home "that the army must be fed." How long are we to tolerate this state of things? He would say to these farmers, "Disgorge! you can't be allowed to stay at home while others are in the army, and, under the wretched plea of a 'depreciated currency,' wring from the soldiers' families their last cent."

Mr. BROWN said he would commence by picking these men up and poking them into the army. This proceeding would, no doubt, surprise these grandees, who think they have grown too great to serve the country.

Mr. BROWN next discussed the currency question. If there is to be any substantial improvement of the currency let us stop this tinkering with it. No government ever yet restored its credit by taking up notes that did not bear interest, and issuing bonds that do bear interest. That is the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury. Never could he be brought to vote for any such proposition. He (Mr. BROWN) proposed the counter proposition of levying taxes upon the property of the country. He agreed with the President, that the debt is the debt of the people. It is growing into frightful proportions, and the time has come to commence its extinguishment. Better undertake to pay now $400,000,000 in non-interest bearing notes than $60,000,000 in gold after the war.

He proposed to tax Treasury notes about twenty-five per cent., and the men who assessed should collect the tax. To avoid the concealment of the notes, he would appoint a convenient time and place for the notes to be presented. Let the agent retain one-fourth as a tax and stamp the other three-fourths. All notes not so stamped should, at the end of three months, cease to be currency. By this plan assessment and collection would be simultaneous, counterfeits would be detected, and what would be left of the currency would be sound. Mr. BROWN further discussed the financial question, and advocated the proposition to make Treasury notes a legal tender.

His next proposition was to prohibit all traffic in gold and silver. Nothing, he said, has contributed so much to the depreciation of our currency, and the traffic should, therefore, be prohibited. He found the power to do this in the necessity of sustaining the public credit. It is nonsense to tell him that the framers of a piece of political machinery designed that it should run down like a clock, and none to have the power of winding it up again. Without a strong army and a sound currency, what is the Constitution worth? We are not living under a Constitution which requires us to sacrifice our liberties. If he had taken an oath to support such a Constitution, he would disregard it, because he believed there was no such constitution. He had sworn to support a Constitution which gave to the Government just such powers as would enable it to conduct the war to a successful conclusion.

Lastly, he proposed to declare these laws war measures, and make those violating them amenable to the military courts. He was unwilling to submit legislation upon which hangs the destiny of this Confederacy, to the judgment of every little petty State Judge, who, by his decisions, may turn loose the flood of Yankee despotism to overspread the whole land. He believed that all of the laws he had advocated were absolutely necessary to sustain the country in its imperiled condition. In one State, they might be sustained by the enlightened judgment of the Court. In another, they may be overthrown. If the penals violate them, he wouldn't trouble Judge LYONS' Court, but would make punishment follow rapidly upon the heels of the offence. We can't get along in the struggle much longer without resorting to strong measures.

Mr. BROWN said, in conclusion, that unless Congress was prepared to adopt such laws as these, the country would be brought to the eve of destruction. When the spirits of all the long list of martyrs who have fallen in this war, and the untold thousands who shall hereafter fall shall cover this Capitol as with a cloud, and demand to know the authors of all this mischief, he, for one, at least, meant to say, "I did not do it: snake not thy gory locks at me."

On motion of Mr. SPARROW, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until Wednesday next.

LOSSES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Our losses by the enemy gaining possession of East Tennessee, says a correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, are incalculable. We are not only deprived of the vast flour mills of that country, which previously supplied the whole army, but also of vast machine shops and depots, which we had extensively organized at Knoxville. Besides this, we are now entirely cut off from the coal, iron and copper mines of that region, which were worth millions to us. The copper rolling mills at Cleveland, which was superintended by Col. PEET, the Government agent, and which were burnt by the enemy, formerly turned out 6,000 pounds of copper per day. Over three millions of pounds had been delivered to the Government. This was the only copper rolling mill in the country, and which kept us supplied to copper for caps and cannon. This is among our losses by the battle of Chattanooga, which are spoken of as merely rassling in a few thousand men and thirty-eight cannon.

THE MARKET.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 24.

The dullness which now characterizes the stock market, and the general indisposition to buy or sell at this particular period, renders a list of quotations unnecessary. It is proper to remark, however, that, so far as indicated by the limited transactions of the past few days, prices have undergone no material change, except of Confederate bonds, which have declined under the influence of the schemes of financial relief projected in the Confederate Congress. The eight per cent. bonds are now quotable at $105 @$112 and interest; the seven per cents. at $101 and interest. The amount of business in securities will continue light until some days after the 1st of January, when the large sums disbursed in the shape of interest and dividends will create a renewed demand for bonds and stocks.

A quantity of silver-plate lately sold at auction by KENT, PAINE & Co., went at $15 ₱ ounce and a little above, according to the workmanship of the articles.

MERCHANDISE.—The demand for Provisions of all kinds has been very brisk since our last report, and the tendency of prices has been downward. The supply of Potatoes and Turnips is abundant, and for these articles there is not very ready sale; but Apples, Onions, Peanuts, &c., are scarce, and sell readily at our last quotations. Onions are not as scarce as they were a short time since.

The demand for flour keeps the stock down to a low point, and holders find no difficulty in selling superfine at $110, and extra at $115 ₱ barrel—some asking more. Corn meal is selling at $13 ₱ bushel—$14@$15 at retail.

Wheat, $20 ₱ bushel; corn, $1t; rye, $11; oats, $8.

Brown sugar firm, at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ lb. Sorghum molasses, $20 ₱ gallon. Other groceries unchanged.

The market is now better supplied with liquors, and prices have declined. We quote Apple Brandy at $45@$50; Whisky, $55@$75. The demand this week has been active.

Provisions of all kinds have been selling at full rates. Bacon, $3@$3 25 ₱ lb.; hogs, $2 25; Beef, 65c.@95c.; Corned Pork, $2 37½@$2 50; Butter, $4 50; Cheese, $3; Venison, $1 75; Poultry, $1 50 ₱ lb. Tobacco has been quiet.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bad Condition of the Roads—Re-enlistments—The Rebel Army—"Mashy on the Brain"—Quietness for the Winter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 27, 1863.

The clear, bracing weather of the past few days has given way to a warm, but at the same time, very disagreeable rain-storm, and the roads are again in a shocking condition. The Holiday festivities are pretty much over, as a majority of both officers and men have their time mostly occupied in making preparations to reënlist in the Veteran corps. This involves no small amount of labor, for before the men can take advantage of their furlough for thirty-five days they have to be regularly mustered out of the service and then mustered in again—all of which takes considerable time.

Everything is quiet throughout the army, and in all probability will remain so for some months to come, until another season, in fact, so that the army is, to all intents and purposes, hibernacked for the Winter. Deserters from the rebel army come in daily, but they have little or no news of importance to communicate. LEE'S army is in its old position near Orange Court-house, with an increased force at the rear of Fredericksburgh—ready, doubtless, to defend the heights there in case this army should attempt to move in that direction. The rumor that the enemy intends to fall back to the vicinity of Richmond seems to have no foundation whatever, and the best evidence of this is that they have constructed huts for quarters, and withdrawn most all their cavalry from the picket line in front. This they have always done in the Winter time—so as to recruit both horses and men, and have them fresh for the Spring campaign. The same plan might be carried out to advantage with the cavalry in this army. It is very generally believed that the enemy intend to increase their cavalry force to the fullest extent possible during the present Winter, and, next Spring, endeavor to regain their prestige—lost during last Summer and Fall. HAMPTON, it is believed, will supersede STUART in command of the 25,000 cavalry they expect to have when the Spring campaign opens.

A camp in the vicinity of headquarters was started out of its propriety, a few nights ago, by the unseemly conduct of a private soldier under the influence of commissary whisky. The officer of the day heard some one screaming murder at the top of his voice, and rushing to the spot indicated by the sound, he found a man laboring under a great excitement, who said he had just been halted—inside the camp—by a party of MOSBY'S men. This alarming intelligence caused the officer of the day to promptly send out the reserve guard and search for the intruders. While this was being done, the man who had seen these men was found at Gen. PATRICK'S tent, arousing the sleepers there. He was taken into custody, and upon being examined, it was quite apparent that he was suffering from an overdose of commissary whisky—MOSBY on the brain, some call it.

Nine days have elapsed since the guerrillas have made any demonstration upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—the last being at Pope's Run on Friday of last week. Since that affair, the exposed flank, besides the infantry guard, has been thoroughly patrolled and the guard increased. It is not probable any serious demonstration will again be made during the present Winter, unless commanders are lulled into a state of security not warranted by the position they occupy and the duties marked out for them to perform.

Six companies of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, reënlisted as veterans, were paid their bounty money yesterday and to-day, and another company will, it is expected, be paid to-morrow. These companies will leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday, so as to reach New-York City by Thursday morning, and Albany by New-Year's Day. E. A. PAUL.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Raid by Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry.

The Rebels Severely Defeated by Col. Long.

DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 29.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. LONG, of the Fourth Ohio cavalry, commanding the Second division of cavalry, reports from Calhoun, Tenn., Dec. 28, that the rebel Gen. WHEELER, with 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry attacked Col. LIEBERT, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville, about 10 this morning at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawassee. The train escort had reached the encampment at Charleston last night, and Col. LIEBERT'S skirmishers were wholly engaged with the enemy this morning before Col. LONG was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp, (at the time 150 men) and crossed to Col. LIEBERT'S support. The rebels shortly afterward gave way, Col. LONG pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right he charged them with sabres, completely demolishing and scattering them in great confusion and in very direction. Several of the enemy (number not known) were killed and wounded. One hundred and twenty-one prisoners were captured, including five commissioned officers. The main rebel column fled and was pursued for five miles on the Dalton road, and when last seen was fleeing precipitately.

Col. LONG'S loss was one man slightly wounded.

The officer in command of the Courier Station at Cleveland also reports that he was attacked early this morning, Dec. 28, by a force of one hundred rebels. He drove them off, however.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

GEN. KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

A Rebel Force Moving Down the Shenandoah Valley—Deserters and the Amnesty Proclamation.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

Gen. KELLEY has received information from Gen. SULLIVAN—the latter getting it from nine deserters just from the Shenendoah Valley—that the rebel Gen. EARLY, with nine thousand men, is between New-Market and Mount Jackson. Gen. ROSSER also has seven hundred rebel troops and Gen. IMBODEN fifteen hundred men.

There is great dissatisfaction among the rebels, and the deserters heard of the President's Proclamation &c., with surprise and hastened to come in. They declare that if the Proclamation could be distributed freely among the rebel troops thousands would at once enter our lines. They say the Proclamation is kept from the men although the officers have received it.

Gen. KELLEY is anxious that Gen. EARLY should extend his march towards Harper's Ferry, or Martinsburgh, as Gen. KELLEY has made full preparations to give him a suitable reception.

MEXICO.

Morelia Occupied by the French Troops—Juarez and his Ministers gone to Durango—The Proposed Mexican Monarchy—A New Difficulty in the way.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The French paper of this city has received news from the City of Mexico to the 7th inst.

The French troops entered Morelia on the 30th of November, without opposition.

Gen. BAZAINE had occupied Acamboro'.

Gen. BAZAINE was at Celiaya, where Gen. COMONFORT was assassinated.

Gen. MEJIA occupied San Miguel.

JUAREZ and his ministers are said to have left for Durango.

Gen. BAZAINE had concentreted 12,000 French troops at Celiaya, and Gen. DONI was at Salamance, 16 leagues from Guanajuato.

It is stated that the Governments of Holland and of Spain have recognized the new Mexican Government.

Gen. NEGRETTA has succeeded Gen. COMONFORT as Minister of War to JUAREZ.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The following was received *via* Galway, not through our agent, and brought here by the *Adriatic*:

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN considered the recognition by the Washington Government of the new Mexican Monarchy as indispensable to his acceptance of the throne.

The proposal was formally made by the French Government to President LINCOLN'S Cabinet. A dispatch from Washington in reply was to the effect that the American Republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy established at their very doors.

It is supposed that this will decide the Archduke to abandon the idea of accepting the throne of Mexico.

The Fifth Vermont Regiment.

BEDDINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The Fifth Vermont regiment, which is the first New-England regiment that has reënlisted for three years, arrived here to-day, and was received with the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. The regiment, which numbers 325 men, was escorted to the Town Hall by the Third Vermont battery. Many distinguished citizens, several Provost-Marshals of the State, and Gen. PITCHER, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, participated in the reception.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The agent reports the sale of $1,747,400 in five-twenties on Wednesday. The deliveries of bonds are being made from December 1, inclusive,

BATTLE RECORD FOR 1863.

Chronological Table of the Events of the Year.

Our Victories and Defeats by Land and Sea.

The Great Battles and Events of the Year.

JANUARY.

1.—THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, DECLARING SLAVES IN THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES AND DISTRICTS FOREVER AND HENCEFORWARD FREE, issued....The battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., commenced Dec. 31, 1862, continued. The engagement opened at dawn by Gen. ROSECRANS. The battle was hotly contested, and the losses great on both sides.... The rebel guerrille MORGAN defeated in Kentucky....Emancipation Jubilee of the negroes at Hilton Head, S. C....The rebel Gen. FORREST defeated at Hunt's Cross Roads, Tenn., by Gen. SULLIVAN....Galveston, Texas, recaptured by the rebels, who also took the steamer *Harriet Lane*. The steamer *Westfield* was blown up by its commander to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels....Gen. BUTLER and Staff arrived in New-York City from New-Orleans....Charges preferred against the New-York Police Commissioners for illegal action in making arrests for treason, &c.

2.—Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., continued, the rebels being repulsed in an attack on our left wing....Gen. SHERMAN'S force, operating against Vicksburgh, was withdrawn from the Yazoo River....Dumfries entered by STUART'S cavalry, who captured some public stores, &c....Gen. BURNSIDE returned to the Army of the Potomac from Washington.

3.—The rebels retreated from the battle-field of Murfreesboro....Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, appointed this day for the trial of the New-York Police Commissioners....Arrest of ISAAC N. COOK, in Cincinnati, as a defaulting Paymaster....Arrival in New-York of a cavalry company from California....Our forces at Moorefield, West Va., attacked....The boat containing a missing portion of the *Monitor's* crew picked up on Hatteres Shoals....Department of the East, including the New-England States and the State of New-York, created, and Gen. JOHN E. WOOL assigned to its command.

5.—Murfreesboro, Tenn., occupied by a National force.....J. P. USHER, of Indiana, nominated as Secretary of the Interior.....Gen. MILROY, in Western Virginia, issued a proclamation notifying the people of Winchester and neighborhood of the provisions of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

6.—Gen. CARTER'S Union force reached Manchester, Ky., on its return from a raid into East Tennessee, where they destroyed bridges and took a number of prisonars.

7.—Successful reconnoissance of Union troops from Yorktown in the neighborhood of West Point, Va.

8.—Springfield, Mo., attacked by the rebels..... Rebel camp at Huntoon's Mills, near Fort Pillow, surprised.....Steamer *Mussulman* burned by guerrillas near Memphis, Tenn.

9.—Order issued by Gen. HALLECK, thanking Gen. ROSECRANS and his army for the victory of Murfreesboro.....Return of the reconnoitering expedition from West Point, Va., to Fort Monroe.....The rebels repulsed at Providance Church, on the Blackwater, Va.

10.—Cavalry skirmish at Catlett's Station, Va ....Battle at Arkansas Post commenced..... English steamer *Rising Dawn* captured.....Brig *J. P. Ellicott* captured by the privateer *Retribution*.

11.—Fort Hindman and Arkansas, forts on the Arkansas River, surrendered by the rebels.... Fight at Hunteville, Mo....Union gunboat *Hatteras* sunk by the *Alabama*, on the coast of Texas.... Gen. WEITZEL crossed Berwick Bay and attacked the rebel gunboat *Cotton* in the Bayou Teche.

12.—Gen. JOHN E. WOOL assumed command of the Department of the East headquarters at New-York City....JEFF. DAVIS' Message sent to the rebel Congress....Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND congratuleted his army on the capture of Arkansas Post.

13.—Peace resolutions introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature.

14. Col. JAMES W. WALL elected United States Senator from New-Jersey....Engagement at the Bayou Teche, La.....Lieut.-Commander (Union) THOS. MCKEON BUCHANAN killed.

15.—Union gunboat *Columbia* destroyed by rebels near Wilmington, N. C.

16.—Rebel privateer *Oreto* ran the blockade out of Mobile.

17.—Steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Fortress Monroe after an unsuccessful cruise after the *Alabama*....Rebel privateer *Oreto* destroyed the brig *Estelle*.

18.—Gen. HUNTER arrived at Hilton Head to take command of the Department of the South ....A large fleet sailed from Napoleon and Memphis for YOUNG'S Point and Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburgh, on this and the following days.

20.—Gen BURNSIDE announced to the Army of the Potomac that it was about to meet the enemy again....Gen. HUNTER assumed command of the Department of the South....The rebel privateer *Alabama* arrived at Jamaica.

21.—The expedition under Gen. GRANT, from Napoleon, arrived at Young's Point, nine miles from Vicksburgh....Engagement near Sabine Pass, Galveston, Texas....Gunboat *Morning Light* and the bark *Velocity*, captured by the rebels off Sabine Pass, Texas.

24.—Gen. BURNSIDE relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and the command assigned to Gen. HOOKER,

25.—Cars on the railroad, between Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., destroyed by rebels....The iron-clad *Montauk* arrived off Fort McAllister, Ga.

26.—Gen. BURNSIDE turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Gen. HOOKER.... Gen. HOOKER, in general orders, assumed command....Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, having been relieved of his command in the Army of the Potomac, took leave of his division....Gen. SUMNER relieved of his command....Bark *Golden Rule* burned by the *Alabama*....Ship *Washington* captured by the *Alabama*.

27.—Gen. HOOKER visited Washington.... THURLOW WEED took leave of the Albany *Evening Journal*....Cavalry skirmish at Middleburgh, Va.....Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in New-York.... A. D. BOILEAU, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, arrested by order of the Government....Bombardment of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, Ga., by the *Montauk*....Brig *Chastelaine* burned by the *Alabama*.

29.—Excitement in Philadelphia over the arrest of the editor of the *Evening Journal*....Charge of Judge LUDLOW to the Grand Jury on the subject....English steamer *Princess Royal* captured off Charleston, S. C.

30.—Victory of Gen. CORCORAN over the rebel Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR'S force near the Blackwater, the engegement being called the Battle of the Deserted House....Union gunboat *Isaac Smith*, captured by the rebels in the Stono River, S. C.

31.—The fleet blockading Charleston, S. C., attacked by the rebel iron-clads *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*....Gen. BEAUREGARD and Flag-Officer D. N. INGRAHAM (rebel), formally declared by proclamation that the blockade of Charleston, S. C., was raised....Union gunboat *Mercedita* surrendered....J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, gave official notice that the blockade was broken.... Schooner *Hanover* destroyed by the *Retribution*.

FEBRUARY.

1—Franklin, Tenn., occupied by Federal forces.. A. J. BOILEAU, editor of the Philedelphia *Evening Journal*, released from Fort McHenry....Fort McAllister, Ga., again attacked....Gunboat *New Era* attacked Island No. 10.

2.—A bill providing for the employment of negro soldiers passed the United States House of Representatives....Rebel camp at Middletown, Tenn., surprised....Department of Washington, under command of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, constituted.... The Union ram *Queen of the West* ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, and attacked the rebel steamer *City of Vicksburgh*.

3.—The rebels repulsed in an attack on our forces at Dover, Tenn., by Union gunboats....Fort Donelson, Teno., invested by the rebels.

4.—Engagement at Fort McAllister, Ga.

5.—Our forces repulsed a rebel attack on Fort Donelson, Tenn.....Union ram *Queen of the West* returned from her expedition past the batteries of Vicksburgh, having destroyed three rebel transports and an immense quantity of rebel stores.

6.—Raid of Union cavalry to Middleburgh and Aldie, Va.

7.—Reconnoissance from the right wing of the Army of the Potomac....Engagement near Williamsburgh, Va.

8.—Our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., capturing a number of rebels.

9.—Collision between the transport *North Star* and the steamer *Ella Warley* near Sandy Hook ....Reconnoitering expedition, under Col. WYNOHAM, left Centreville, Va.

10.—Gen. ROSECRANS issued an order declaring that all rebel soldiers found in National uniforms should not be treated as prisoners of war, or receive quarter in battle....Official denial that the blockade at Charleston, S. C., had been raised.

11.—Secretary SEWARD transmitted to the Senate a communication relative to the visit of the French Minister to Richmond.

12.—Passage of the National Currency bill by the Senate....Slight skirmish near Smithfield, Va....Great fire at Norfolk, Va....Ship *Jacob Bell*, from China, captured and burned by the *Florida*....Rebel fort on Pelican Island, near Galveston, Texas, shelled by the *Brooklyn*.

13.—A Court of Inquiry, relative to cotton and other traffic on the Mississippi River, instituted ....Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn....Gunboat *Indianola* ran the blockade at Vicksburgh.

15.—Slight skirmish near Nolinsville, Ky.

16.—The Conscription bill passed by the United States Senate....Brig.-Gen. THOS. G. STEVENSON placed in arrest by Gen. HUNTER, at Port Royal, for objecting to fight in company with negroes.

18.—Gen. BEAUREGARD issued a proclamation announcing that an attack on Charleston and Savannah would probably soon be made... Bombardment of Vicksburgh, Miss.

19.—Brig *Emily Fisher* captured and bonded by the privateer *Retribution*.

20.—The National Currency Bill passed the House of Representatives ...United States steamer *Alabama* left St. Thomas in search of the *Florida*....The *Vanderbilt* left St. Thomas on a cruise for privateers.

21.—The pirate *Alobama* burned the bark *Olive Jane*.

22.—Richmond, Ky., occup

San Francisco as privateer....The *Jefferson* newspaper office destroyed at Richmond, Ind.

16.—Great Union meeting in Brooklyn....Gen. ROSECRANS reported the exploits of his cavalry.... Water admitted into the canal at Lake Providence, near Vicksburgh.

17.—Col. JAMES B. FRY appointed Provost-Marshal General....Spirited fighting on the Blackwater—unsuccessful attempt to carry the rebel breastworks....Brilliant cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock....Steamer *Calypso* arrived at Charleston, S. C., having run the blockade.

19.—The rebel cavalry crossed Duck River, advancing toward Franklin, Tenn., but were driven back by Union cavalry....Rebel guerrillas attacked a railroad train neer Richland, Ky....Anglo rebel steamer *Georgiana* ran ashore neer Charleston.

20.—Engagement at Milton, Tenn....Two of Commodore FARRAGUT'S vessels arrived et the mouth of the canal opposite Vicksburgh....Fight at Auburn, Tenn.

21.—Steamer *Nicholas I.* captured off Wilmington, N. C....Steamer *Aries* captured off Charleston....Death of Gen. E. V. SUMNER.

22.—Gen. WOOL, commanding the Dsparlment of the East, issued an order relative to deserters....Capture of Mount Sterling, Ky., by rebels, who burned the town....Steamer *Granite City* captured off the Bahamas....Steamer *Bio Bio* burned at New-Orleans.

23.—Our pickets at Chantilly attacked....A portion of Pensacola, Fla., destroyed by Union troops.

24.—Captnre of e gnerrills party near Stafford Court-house, Va....Our fleet commenced entering the Yazoo Pass near Vicksbnrgh.

25.—Capture of Union troops at Brentwood, Tenn....Union rams *Lancaster* and *Switzerland* attempted to run psat the batteries at Vicksburgh, the former being sunk end the latter captured....JEFF. DAVIS signed a hill for the impressment of property.

26—Skirmish near Camp Dick Robinson, Ky....Orange Grove, Fla., occupied by a Union regiment of colored soldiers.

27.—Fast day in the Confederate Stetes....Deserter shot at Indianapolis, Ind....Arrest of the rebel Col. TALCOTT in New-York....Palatka, Fla., occupied by a Union regiment of colored troops....Admiral FARRAGUT engaged the rebel batteries at Warrenton, three miles below Vicksburgh....Rams *Lapwing* and *M. J. Colcord* taken by the *Florida*....United Stetes troops landed at Cole's Island near Charleston, S. C....Bombardment of Fort Pemberton, Vicksburgh, commenced.

28.—Danville, Ky., recaptured by Union troops ... A Union train captured between Memphis, Tenn., and Grand Junction....Cole's Island, nine miles from Charleston, S. C., taken possession of by Union troops....Steamer *Aries* captured running the blockade at Charleston, S. C....Union gunboat *Diana* captured by rebels in Louisiana. ... Our pickets at Washington, N. C., driven in. ... Our fleet reached the Coldwater River, near Vicksburgh, by the Yazoo Pass.

29.—Williamsburgh, Va., attacked by the rebels.

30.—Point Pleasant, Va., captured by rebels, but subsequently recaptured....Commencement of the investment of Washington, N. C....Richmond, near Vicksburgh, taken possession of by our forces.

31.—Great Union meeting in Washington.... Sharp battle near Somerset, Ky.—the rebels defeated... Jacksonville, Fla., evacuated by Union troops, the town having been burned by them.... Union gunboat *St. Clair* attacked by the rebels on the Cumberland....Woods near Washington, N. C., shelled by Union gunboats....The rebels opened fire on the fort back of Weshington, N. C., the place being closely invested by the rebels.... The rebel batteries at Grand Gulf on the Mississippi attacked....Schooner *Antelope* captured off Charleston, S. C.

APRIL.

1.—Sharp cavalry fight at Broad Run, Va., near Drainesville, Va.

2.—Grand reception of Gen. BUTLER at the New-York Academy of Music....Rebel attack on our iron-clads at Tuscumbia, Ala....Serious bread riot in Richmond, Va. A large number of women attacked the storehouses.

3.—The rebel Gen. MORGAN defeated at Liberty, Tenn.

4.—Gen. MCCLELLAN'S report of his campaign, dated Oct. 15, 1862, made public....Town of Pelmyra, on the Cumberland, destroyed by our forces, in retaliation for the attack on the gunboat *St. Clair*....The rebels repulsed at Woodbury, Tenn....The Yazoo Pass expedition operating against Vicksburgh, returning, left Fort Greenwood.

5.—A force left Newbern, N. C., to rescue Gen. FOSTER'S army besieged at Washington, N. C.... Iron-clad fleet arrived at Charleston Bar.

6.—Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War made public....Gen. MITCHELL dashed into a rebel camp at Green Hill, Tenn....Visit of the President and his family to the Army of the Potomac....The expedition against Charleston, S. C., started for that city.

7.—ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, BY OUR MONITORS, AND OUR FORCES REPULSED....An additional force left Newbern, N. C., to aid Gen. FOSTER at Washington, N. C.

8.—The Army of the Potomac, reviewed by the President....The *Keokuk*, monitor, sank in Charleston harbor from the shots received in bombarding Fort Sumter....Arrival of the Yazoo Pass expedition, operating against Vicksburgh, at Helena, Ark....Ship *Morning Star* captnred by the *Alabama*.

9.—Fight at Blount's Bridge, N. C., and at Kuff's Mills, N. C.

10.—Gen. GRANGER attacked by the rebel VAN DORN'S army at Franklin, Tenn....A passenger train near Lavergne, Tenn., attacked by a rebel force.... Address of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel States issued.

11.—Great meeting in New-York in commemoration of the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861.... Skirmishing at Williamsburgh, Va.

12.—Col. E. A. KIMBALL killed by Gen. CORCORAN... Battle between Gen. BANKS' army and the rebels in the Teche country, La....Steamer *Stonewall Jackson* destroyed off Charleston. Our iron-clads left Charleston Harbor.

13.—Riot between black and white laborers in South street, N. Y....The rebels evecuated their works at Centreville, La., in the night....The fighting in the Teche country, Louisiana, continued.

14.—Fight near Suffolk, Va....Aid rescued Gen. FOSTER, at Washington, N. C....Repulse of the rebels in the Nansemond River, Ve....The ram *Queen of the West* recaptured from the rebels in Grand Lake, La....The final action between Gen. BANKS' army and the rebels in the Teche country....Fight at Kelly's Ford, near Fredericksburgh.

15.—A rebel battery near Suffolk, Va., silenced ... Gen. FOSTER arrived at Newbern, N. C., from Washington, N. C., where his army was besieged.

16.—FEDERAL GUNBOATS BENTON, TUSCUMBIA, LAFAYETTE, PITTSBURGH, CARONDELET, GEN. PRICE AND THREE TRANSPORTS RAN PAST THE REBEL BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH IN THE NIGHT.

17.—Engagement at Vermillion Bayou, La., resulting in success for our troops....Col. GRIERSON started on his great cavalry expedition for Baton Rouge, La.

18.—Fayetteville, Ark., attacked by the rebels, who were repulsed....Skirmish neer Ceclins, Tenn....Fighting near Memphis, Tenn....Steamer *St. John's* captured off Charleston, S. C.

19.—Rebel battery at the West Branch, Nansemond River, near Suffolk, Va., captnred....Onr forces landed et Eastport....Sloop *Neptune* captured off Charleston, S. C....Steamer *Norseman* destroyed off Charleston.

20.—Great mass meeting in New-York in commemoration of the grand uprising of the people in 1861....Opelonsas and Weshington, La., occupied by Gen. BANKS....Rebel fort at Butte a la Roae, La., captured.

21.—Visit of Gen. HALLECK to Suffolk, Ve.

22.—McMinnville, Tenn., taken by our troops, and the rebel stores there destroyed....Tompkinsville, Ky., destroyed by our troops....A LARGE FORCE WITH GUNBOATS RAN PAST THE REBEL BATTERIES AT VICKSBURGH....Union raid on Middleton, Tenn.

23.—Gen. HUNTER addressed a letter to JEFF. DAVIS, threatening retaliation for the axecution of negro soldiers and their officers.

25.—Tuscumbia, Ala., occupied by onr cavalry. ....Ship *Dictator* destroyed by the *Georgia*.

26.—Tha rebels at Cape Girardeau, Mo., ronted. ...Schooner *Clarinda*, blockade runner, captured.

27.—Scouting expedition under Gen. STAHL laft Fairfax Court-house, Va....Fighting near Kinston, N. C....STONEMAN'S cavalry expedition left Warrenton Junction, Va....U. S. sloop-of-war *Preble* destroyed by fire.

28.—Skirmish near Kinston, N. C., continued. ....STONEMAN'S cavalry crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford.

29.—The Rappahannock crossed by Gen. HOOKER at Kelley's Ford in the advance upon Fredericksburgh....Attack on the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Miss....Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburgh, bombarded....Orange Springs reached by Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry....Louisa Court-house, Va., reached by STONEMAN'S cavalry in the night. ....Ship *Oneida* destroyed by the *Florida*....The berk *Henrietta* also destroyed.

30.—Fast day in the United States....Chancellorsville, Va., occupied by Gen. HOOKER'S army ....Withdrawal of the rebel Gen. LONGARNETT'S army from tha south sida of the James River commenced....Cavalry fight at Dayton's Gap, Ala....Gen. GRANT'S army landed at Bruinsburg, Miss.

MAY.

1.—BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE COMMENCED ....Cavalry engagement at Blountsville, Ala....Battle of Thompson's Hills, Miss., or Port Gibson ....Port Gibson occupied.

2.—Battle of Chancellorsville continued....Culpepper Court-house, Va., fall in our hands ....BIG BLACK RIVER, MISS., REACHED BY OUR FORCES....COL. GRIERSON'S CAVALRY FORCE reached BATON ROUGE, LA., FROM TENNESSEE.

3.—BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., CONTINUED. TERRIFIC FIGHTING. The Chancellor mansion shelled and burned by the rebels. Gen. BERRY killed. "Stonswall" JACKSON mortally wounded. Attack on Fredericksburg by Gen. SEDGWICK. Storming of Mary's Hill....Great panic in Richmond, Va., on the approach of STONEMAN'S cavalry....Columbia, Va., on the James River, reached by our cavalry, who destroyed the canal thera. Goochland, Va., visited by our cevalry....Fight near Suffolk, Ve....Fighting near Warranton Junction, Va....Capture of Grand Gulf, Miss., by Admiral PORTER'S fleet.... Battle of Salem Heights, near Fredericksburgh, Va....Beaver Dam, Ashland and Hanover Court-house, Va., reached by Gen. STONEMAN'S cavalry ....Capture of newspaper correspondents running past the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh....Col. KILPATRICK'S cavalry left Louisa Court-house, Va. ....Capture of Col. STREIGHT'S Union cavalry, near Rome, Ga.

4.—Panic in Richmond, Va., on the approach of STONEMAN'S cavalry....STONEMAN'S cavalry within two miles of Richmond, Va. ...He reached Chickahominy Bridge....Hungary, Va., reached by Col. KILPATRICK....Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, destroyed by Col. KILPATRICK.... Schooner *Juniper*, blockade-runner, captured.

5.—HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM ARRESTED AT DAYTON, OHIO, FOR TREASON....Riot and attempt to rescue him et Dayton... RETURN OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FROM CHANCELLORSVILLE, ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK, COMMENCED....Col. KILPATRICK surprised some rebel cevelry at Aylett's, Ve....The Governor of Mississippi called on the people of the Stete to arouse for its defence.

6.—Trial of VALLANDIGHAM at Cincinnati commenced....Return of the Army of the Potomec across the Rappahannock continued....Gen. HOOKER issned an address to his army in respect to the battles at Chancellorsville....Severe battle at Clinton, Miss....Stesmer *Eugenie* captnred off Mobile Bay, by a Union gnnboat....Battle of Fourteen-Mile Creek, near Vicksburgh.

7.—President LINCOLN and Gen. HALLECK visited the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, Va. ....Arrival of Col. KILPATRICK, with a force of cavalry, at Gloucestar Point, Va....Death of Gen. WHIPPLE....Trial of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM concluded....West Point, Va., occupied by our forces....Bridges, &c., near White House, Va., destroyed by onr troops....Gen. LEE issued a congratuletory address to his army....Steamer *Cherokee* captured off Charleston, S. C.

8.—Proclsmetion of President LINCOLN in relation to the draft, defining the duties of persons of foreign birth....Gen. T. F. MEAGHER resigned his commission....Gen. BANKS reached Alexandria, La., having captursd in his expedition 2,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of ertillery, 2 transports, and a large amonnt of property.

9.—Rebel guerrilles attacked at Horseshoe Bend, on the Cnmberland River, Tenn....Schooner *Sea Lion* captured off Mobile Bey.

10.—Death of Stonewall JACKSON.

12.—Union victory at Raymond, Miss.

13.—The rebels defeated at Mississippi Spring, Miss....Gan. JOE JOHNSTON srrived et Jackson, Miss....A large amount of rsbel property destroyed at Yazoo City....Schooner *A. J. Hodge* captnred....Shlp *Crown Point* burned by the *Florida*.

14.—JACKSON, MISS., TAKEN BY GEN. GRANT. ....Resignation of Gen. THOS. F. MEAGHER accepted....Schooner *Sea Bird* captured....Clinton, Miss., occupied by onr troops.

15.—Csptnre of a company of United Stetss cavalry et Charlestown, Md....Destruction of rebel stores et York River, Ve....Fight at Carrsville, Va....Jackson, Miss.—evscuation of by Union troops commenced....British brigantine *Cornet* captured....Ship *Byzantium* burned by the *Tacony*.

16.—Recspture of the cavalry taken by the rebels et Charlestown, Md....Rebels under Gen. PEMBERTON defeeted et Edward's Station, Miss. ....GREAT BATTLE AT BAKER'S CREEK, NEAR VICKSBUROH, CALLED THE BATTLE OF CHAMPION'S HILL....Engsgement et Berry's Ferry, Va.

17.—Steamer *Cuba* pursued and destroyed, and schooner *Hunter* captured....Battle of Big Black River Bridge, Miss.

18.—Meeting to express sympathy with VALLANDIGHAM held in New-York....VALLANDIGHAM sentenced to confinement in Fort Werren....Union victory on the Big Black River, Miss....Capture of Heines' Bluff, near Vicksburgh, by Admiral PORTER....Schooner *Isabel* destroyed off Mobile Bey....Schooner *Ripple* csptnred off Mobile Bay.

19.—Gen. MEAGHER took leave of his troops.... Richmond, Mo., sacked by guerrillas... Vicksburgh fortificetions assaulted....Blockade runner steamer *Union* captured.

20.—Steamer *Stono*, late United States gunboat *Isaac Smith*, destroyed off Charleston....Bark *Goodspeed* destroyed by the *Tacony*....VICKSBURGH INVESTED.

21.—Assault on the rebel works at Vicksburgh, Miss. Our forces repulsed with severe loss.

22.—The sentence of VALLANDIGHAM changed to bsnishment....Blockade runner *Eagle* captured....Assault on Vicksburgh continued.... Battle at Gum Swamp, N. C....Engegement et Port Hudson Pleins.

23.—Battle at Gum Swamp, N. C., continued ....Junction of Gen. BANKS' forces with those of Gen. AUGUR at Bayou Sars.

24.—Capture of schooners *Gen. Prim* and *Rapid* and sloops *Jane*, *Adelie* end *Bright*.

27.—Presentetion of Kearney medals to the Third army corps....Rebels defeated at Florence, Als....Attack on Port Hudson commsnced....Union gunboat *Cincinnati* snnk by rebel batteries at Vicksburgh.

28.—Attsck on Port Hudson continued. Our forces repulsed....Blockade runner *Victoria* captured.

29.—Skirmish near Thoronghfsra Gap, Va.... Gen. KILPATRICK left Yorktown on a reld up the Peninsula, which reanlted very sucoessfully.

30.—Attack on a treln of cars near Catlatt'e Station, Va., by MOSEBY'S rebel cavalry....MOSEBY'S force defeated nesr Greenwich, Va....Train of cars destroyed naar Kettle Run, Ve.

31.—Skirmishing near Monticello, Ky..... Schooner *Echo* captured.

JUNE.

1.—Maeting of sympethizers with VALLANDIGHAM at Philadelphia....James Island evacueted by tha Union troops.

2.—Gen. BURNSIDE suppressed the circulation of the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times* in his department.

3.—Grest Peace meeting in New-York....Gen. LEE broke up camp at Fredericksburgh, Va.

4.—Onr force at Franklin, Tenn., attacked.... Gen. BURNSIDE revoked his order suppressing the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times*, by order of the President....Departnre of an expedition into King William Connty, Va. from Yorktown, which waa highly sucoessful in its results.... Brisk fight at Setaris, on the Yazoo.

6.—Berk *Whistling Wind* dastroyed by a priveteer....Rebels attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, near Vicksbnrgh, but were repnlsed....Shawnastown, Kan., destroyed by guerrillas.

7.—Battle of Milliken's Bend concinded.

9.—Severe esvalry angagement at Brandy Stetion or Beverly's Ford, Ve., on the Rappahsnnock ....The rebels driven frnm Monticello, Ky.... Departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna created....Exacntion of two splas by Gen. ROSECRANS.

10.—The draft in Indiana resisted....Engagement neer Monticello, Ky....Lake Providence attacked by rebels and successfully defended by negro troops....The *Havelock* sunk off Charleston bar.

11.—C. L. VALLANDIGHAM nominated for Governor of Ohio....Darien, Ga., destroyed by our forces....The *Herald* destroyed by Union gunboats, Charleston Harbor....Steamer *Calypso* captured....Gen. HALLECK directed the Garrisons at Martinsburgh and Winchester, Va., to ra-

[illegible]'s Ferry....Trio[illegible] Tenn., attacked by the rebels.

12.—Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to repel the anticipated invasion of that State by the rebels ....Gen. COUCH assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna....President LINCOLN addressed a letter to ERASTUS CORNING and others, in relation to the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM, &c....Gen. MUNTAR left the Department of the South....Gan. Q. A. GILLMORE assumed command....Brisk engagement between Union batteries on Folly Island and the rebel batteries on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.

13.—Town of Eunice, naar Vicksburgh, destroyed by our gunboats....Winchester, Va., attacked and its srmament and a part of its garrison captured.

14.—Skirmish at State Creek, Ky....Berryville and Martinsburgh occupied by the rebels....THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC LEFT FALMOUTH FOR PENNSYLVANIA IN PURSUIT OF LEE...Port Hudson assaulted—our forces repulsed with heevy loss ....Gen. ROSECRANS commsnced e forward movsmant.

15.—The President called for 100,000 volnnteers to repel the invasion of Pennsylvsnie.... Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvanis, called on the people of the Stets to enrull themselves for its defenea....Chambersbnrgh, Penn., occupied by the rebels....Wincheater, Ve., evacneted by Gen. MILROY, at 1 o'clock, A. M., after which he wes pursued end engaged in a severe battle.

16.—Harper's Farry reached by MILROY'S army. ....Gov. CURTIN appealed to the people of Philadelphia to rise....Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, called for volunteers to repel the invasion of Pennsylvenia....Hatper's Ferry invested snd attacked. Our forces retired to Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels ont....Brig *Umpire* captured by the *Tacony*....Gen. MEAGHER tendered the hospitalities of New-York City.

17.—Greet excitement over the invasion of Pennsylvania....Spirited cevelry engagemeot at Aldia, Va.....Draft in Ohio resisted....Capture of tha rebel stesmer *Atlanta*, lata the *Fingal*, neer Savennah, Ge.

19.—The rebels crossed the Ohio River into Indiana....Skirmish at Orlesns, Ind.

20.—Ship *Isaac Webb* captured and bonded by the *Tacony*....Frederick, Md., occupied by the rebels.

21.—Great cevalry engsgement neer Middleburgh and Upperville, Va....The rebels driven from Frederick, Md.

22.—Millerstown, eight miles from Gettysburgh, Penn., occupied by the rebels.....Greencastle reoccupied by the rebels. The portion of EWELL'S corps which had not yet srrived in Pennsylvania crossed the Potomac and moved up the valley.....The rebels driven from Cumbsrland, Md.....Brashesr City, Le., captured by the rebels.

23.—Chembersburgh, Penn., reoccupied by the rebels,

24.—Sblppensburgh, Penn., reeched hy a portion of the rebel army....Sevsre skirmish of Gen. ROSECRANS' army at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., esuccessful to our arms in its results....Tha rebels driven from Liberty Gep, near Murfreesboro.... Heevy skirmishing near Murfreesboro, Tenn..... Ths main body of LEE'S army entered Maryland, crossing the Potomac at Shepperdstown and Willemsport, instead of east of the Blue Ridge, es had been the intention.

25.—Fairfax Court-house, Ve., occupied by the rebels... Skirmish at Marysville, Penn., neer Harrisburgh....Another engagement at Liberty Gap, Tenn....An expedition left West Point, Va., for the interior....Destrnction of one of the rabel forts at Vicksburgh by the esplosion of ons of nur mines....Ship *Constitution* captured by the privateer *Georgia*....Ths Union army crossed the Potomac et Edwards' Ferry....Gen. ROSECRANS reanmed his march.

26.—Gettysbnrgh, Penn., occnpied by the rebels....Gov. CURTIN issued another proclamation to the people of Pennsylvanie....Rebel privateer *Archer* (with the crew of the *Tacony*) entered Portland harbor, and captured the revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*, which enterprise resulted in ths capture of the *Archer*....White House, Va., occupied by our troops.

27.—The advance of Gen. ROSECRANS' army arrived at Manchester, Tenn....Kingston, Penn., occupied by the rebels....York, Penn., also occupied....Chembersburgh, Penn., occupied by the divisions of the rebel army under Gens. LONGSTREET and HILL....The whole rebel army consisting of 90,000 infantry, npwsrd of 10,000 cavalry and 4,000 or 5,000 artillery.

28.—Gen. HOOKER relieved of the commend of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. MEADE appointed in his place....The rebels within four miles of Harrisburgh, Penn....Bridge over tha Susqnahanna at Columbia, Penn., burned.... Mecbanicsburgh snrrendered to the rebels.... Brookville, Md., occupied by the rebels....Attempt of the rebels to take our fort at Donaldsonville, La.

29.—Wrightsville, Penn., svacnated hy the rebels....Fight et McConnelltehurgh, Penn.... Gen. MEADE'S army put in motion and at night was put in position, its left at Emmettsburgh and its right at New-Windsor.

30.—York, Penn., evacuated by the rebels.... Martiel law proclsimed in Baltimore....Skirmish at Sporting Hill, Penn., near Oyster Point.... Cavalry battle at Henover Junction, Penn.... Skirmish near Mechanicsburgh, Penn....Gen. BUFORD passed through Gettysburgh on a reconnoissance in force....At nightfall the greater part of the rebel force was concentrated in the immediate vicinity of two coros of the Union army.

JULY.

1.—FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH. ..The First and Eleventh army corps engaged.. Gen. REYNOLDS killed....Large losses on both sides....Brilliant fight at Carlisle between the rebel cavalry and artillery of Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, and our forces, under Gen. W. F. SMITH.

2.—SECOND DAY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH. The rebels attacked our forces in large numbers, but were repulsed. Gens. WEED and ZOOK killed, and Gen. SICKLES wounded. The rebel Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, killed. Chambersburgh end Shippensburgh, Penn., evacuated by the rebels....Skirmish near Bottom's Bridge, Va....Tullshoma, Tenn., occupied by our forces.

3.—THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH CONCLUDED. Heavy losses on both sidss. A great victory gained by ths Union srmy, and the rebels compelled to retreat....Rebel pontoon bridge over the Potomec near Williamsport, Md., destroyed.... Departnre of e cavalry expedition from Newbern, N. C., into the interiur....Conference of Union end rebel commandsrs at Vicksburgh, Miss., relative to ths surrender of the city to our forces.

4.—SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH, MISS., WITH 31,000 TROOPS, 220 GUNS AND 70,000 SMALL ARMS, TO Gen. U. S. GRANT....Union victory at Helena, Ark....The retreat of the rebels from the battle-field of Gettysburgh, Penn., commenced... Proclamation of President LINCOLN announcing a victory at Gettysburg....Gen. MEADE issued a congratulatory address to his army on the victory at Gettysburgh....ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of tha Confederate States, applied for permission to visit Washington as bearer of a letter from JEFF. DAVIS to President LINCOLN. He was refusad.

5.—The day occupied by Gen. MEADE in succoring the wounded and burying the deed left on the field of Gettysburgh.

6.—Defeet of the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON on tha Big Black. His rear-guard captured at Bolton. ....The rebel army from Gettysburgh arrived at Hagerstown, Md....Defeat of STUART by BUFORD, at Hanover.

7.—Battle at Williamsport, Md....The rebel Gen. MORGAN'S force at Bardstown, Ky... RETREAT OF BRAGG'S ARMY ACROSS THE TENNESSEE RIVER—Gen. MEADE started in pursuit of LEE, by a flank movement on Middletown.

8.—SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON, with 7,000 prisoners, and a large number of cannon and small arms, to Gen. BANKS....The rebel Gen. MORGAN crossed into Indiana, and captnred the town of Corydon....Gen. GILLMORE issued orders for an attack on Morris Island, Charleston harbor.

9.—Port Hudson taken possession of by onr army....Victary of onr cavalry nnder BUFORD and KILPATRICK at Boonsboro.

10.—Gen. GILLMORE commenced operations against the rebel batteries on Morris Island, Charleston harbor....Gen. STRONG took possession of several of tha rebel works....Martial law declared in Lonisville, Ky....Engagement at Jackson, Miss....Engagemant at Sharpsburgh, Md....Skirmish near Funkstown.

11.—BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT ON MORRIS ISLAND. All the batteries evacuated hy the rebels, who defended themselves in Fort Wagner.... Commencsment of the Draft in New-York City.

12.—Onr forces enterad Hagerstown, Md., tha rebels having avscnated the town, in the night. ....Our forces having passed through South Mountain, came up with the rebel army of Gen. LEE, securely posted on the heights of Mersh's Run.

13.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT DRAFT RIOTS IN NEW-YORK CITY....The draft office fired. Third-avenda destroyed; a negro hung, and public and private property destroyed....Gen. LEE'S army escaped across the Potomac River in the night....Gen. MEADE reconnoitered the rebel position, and made preparations for an attack.... Engagement at Jackson, Tenn....Capture of Yazoo City by our troops.

14.—The Draft Riot in New-York City continued; business suspended; negroes hung; Col. O'BRIEN killed; conflict between tha mob and soldiers; Proclamation of Gov. SEYMOUR; Postmaster WAKEMAN'S house destroyed; speech of Gov. SEYMOUR to "his friends."....Riot in Boston....Advance of Gen. MEADE....Onr cavalry occupied Falling Waters, on the Potomac, and captured e brigade of rebels....Williamsport, Md., occupied by our forces....Admiral LEE captured Fort Powhattan, on the James River.

15.—The Draft Riot in New-York continued; tha military routed! mora negroes hung; terrible excitement in New-York and neighborhood; Proclamation of Meyor OPDYKE....Gen. DIX ordered to New-York, and Gen. J. G. FOSTER to Fort Monroe....Proclamation of the President issued appointing Aug. 6 for a National Thanksgiving for our great victories....A mob in Troy destroyed the *Times* office and other property....Arrivel of VALLANDIGHAM at Niagara Falls, Canada, from his journey through the Southern States....Jackson, Miss., ehelled by our forces....JEFF. DAVIS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION IMMEDIATELY CONSCRIPTING EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN between the ages of 18 and 45....Gen. BLUNT crossed the Arkansas River.

16.—The draft riot in New-York continued; Archbishop HUGHES invited the mob to visit him et his residence on the following day....Arrivel of Seventh regiment in New-York....Gen. JOE JOHNSTON evacuated Jackson, Miss., in the night ....The rebels ronted in the Indien Country.... Brisk engegement on James Island, S. C....Victory of Gen. BLUNT et Elk Creek over 5,000 rebels....Jackson, Miss., taken by our army.

17.—Quiet restored in New-York; the Draft Riot suppressed; Gen. BROWN succeeded by Gen. CANBY in command of the troops in New-York; speech of Archbishop HUGHES to the mob.... Battle with the rebel Gen. MORGAN at Berlin, Ohio....Two expeditions—one up the Red River and one to Natchez—made larga captures of arms, ammunition and cattle.

18.—STORMING OF FORT WAGNER, CHARLESTON HARBOR.....Arrival of Gen. FOSTER at Fort Monroa.....Gen. LEE'S rear-guard left Martinsburgh, Ve.....MORGAN'S force dispersed end a large nnmber of his men captnred.....Fight with MORGAN'S men at Buffington, Ohio.....Admiral PORTER reported the complete success of the Red River expedition.....Bombardment of Fort Wagner, Charleston Herbor; the fort stormed end our troops repulsed.

19.—The rebel MORGAN made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio River; more of his men captured.....Two companies of rebels end an ammunition train captured at Jackson, Tenn.

20.—Gov. SEYMOUR ordered the retnrn of the Stete arms nsed against the rioters in New-York City.....Cavalry reconnoissance to Front Royal, Va.....Sharp fight with the rebel gnerrille MORGAN, and capture of a large portion of his force at George's Creek.....Destruction of railroad and other property at Rocky Monnt, N. C., by an expedition of Union troops.

22.—Railroad bridge, 350 feet long, over Tar River, at Rocky Mount, N. C., destroyed by a cavalry expedition from Newbern, which also destroyed a large amount of property.....Recapture of Brashear City, La., by our troops.

23.—Sharp fight near Front Royal, Va.

24.—Col. TOLAND attacked the enemy at Wytheville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, capturing two pieces of artillery, 700 muskets and 125 prisoners.

25.—Steamer *Merrimac* captured, running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.

26.—Death of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.... MORGAN AND THE REMAINDER OF HIS BAND CAPTURED NEAR NEW-LISBON, OHIO.

27.—The rebel pirate *Alabama* arrived off tha coast of Africa near Cape of Good Hope.

28.—Death of WILLIAM L. YANCEY, of Alabama ....The rebels defeated at Lexington, Tenn.

29.—Repnlse of the rebels at Paris, Ky.

30.—Proclamation of President LINCOLN in regard to rebel treatment of colored troops, issued ....Cummings Point rebel battery, Charleston harbor bombarded....Rebels defeated at Winchester, Ky.

31.—Heavy bombardment of our works on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, from Fort Wagner ....Successful attack on the rebels at Lancaster, Ky....Reconnoissance to Sparryville, Va.

AUGUST.

1—Battle between the cavalry of the two armies near Culpepper, Va....JEFF. DAVIS appealed to the desertera from the rebel army to return, offering them pardon and amnesty.

3.—Gov. SEYMOUR indited a letter to the President, remonstrating against tha enforcemant of the draft in New-York City because of unfair enrollment, &c.

4.—Engagement near Brandy Station, Va.... Steamer *Ruth*, with $2,500,000 in Government funds, burned on the Mississippi River....Reconnoissance of Fort Darling on the James River.

6.—Ship *Francis B. Cutting* captured and bonded by the *Florida*....National Thanksgiving Day.

7.—Reply of President LINCOLN to Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter of remonstrance against the draft, in which he asserted that the draft should proceed.

8.—Gov. SEYMOUR replied to President LINCOLN'S letter relative to the dreft.

11.—President LINCOLN ended the correspondence with Gov. SEYMOUR relative to the draft.

12.—Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, battered by our shot....The rebels opened on our works near Charleston with grape and canister.

13.—An expedition left Lagrange, Tenn., for Centrel Mississippi.

14.—Death of Commodore MORRIS.

15.—The authorities of the City of New-York appropriated $3,000,000 to pay for substitutes.

16.—Steamer *Alice Vivian* captured running out of Mobile....GEN. ROSECRANS COMMENCED HIS ADVANCE ACROSS THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

17.—Great distruction of rebel property et Grenada by our troops from Tennessee....COMMENCEMENT OF THE GRAND ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR. Ths iron-clad fleet and the land batteries attacked the fort....Explosion of the steemer *City of Madison* on the Mississippi....Address of Gen. DIX to the citizens of New-York relative to the draft....Reconnoissance in force from the rebel army in Virginia....Steemer *Nita* captured running out of Mobile.

18.—Bombardment of Fort Sumter continued.

19.—Draft in New-York City recommenced.... Bombsrdment of Fort Sumter continued.

20.—Bomberdment of Fort Sumter continued. ....The Tennessee River reeched by Gen. ROSECRANS.

21.—Lawrence, Kan., pillaged and burned by guerrillas....Gen. GILLMORE demanded the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Snmter, end threatened to shell Charleston in case of nancompliance with his demend....Our hetteries opened on Charleston, S. C., in the night....The advance of the Army of the Cnmberland appeared before Chattanooga, Tenn., and opened fire on the city.

22.—Gen. BEAUREGARD protested against the shelling of the City of Charleston.

23.—Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., bombarded hy the frigate *Minnesota*....Captnre of JEFF. THOMPSON.

24.—Charleston, S. C., again shelled by Gen. GILLMORE.

26.—An expedition left Williamsburgh, Va., for Bottom's Bridge, Va....Attack on the rebel rifleplts near Fort Wagner.

27.—Death of the rebel JOHN B. FLOYD.

28.—The rebels driven across Bayou Metairie Bridge, Ark., with considerable loss.

30.—The Army of the Cnmberland crossed the Tennessee Rivar.

31.—Fourt Moultrie, Charleston herbor, attecked.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Fierce artillery fight at Port Royal, Ve.... KNOXVILLE, TENN., CAPTURED hy Gen. FOSTER, of BURNSIDE'S army....Fort Smith, Ark., occupied hy our forces.

2.—Kingston, Tenn., captured by Gen. BURNSIDE.

3.—Battle with the Indians at Whitestone Hall.

4.—Bread riot in Mobile, Ala....An expedition left New-Orleens, La., for Texas. under Gen. FRANKLIN.

5.—Furious bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg, Charleston harbor.

6.—THE REBELS EVACUATED FORTS WAGNER AND GREGG, CHARLESTON HARBOR, AT NIGHT.

7.—Gen. GILLMORE took possession of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg in the morning, having captnred 36 pieces of artillery and a large amount of emmunition.

8.—Our forces at Bath, Va., attackad....Unsuccessful naval assault on Fort Sumter....Bombardment of Fort Moultrie. [illegible] exploded....Unsuccessful attack on the rebel fortifications at Sabine Pass, Texas.

9.—Gen. CRITTENDEN took possession of Chattanooga, Tenn....Cumberland Gap taken by our army....Bombardment of Fort Moultrie continued....Skirmish at Telford, East Tennessee.

10.—Little Rock, Ark., occupied by our forces.

11.—Arrival at New-York of the first vessel of the Russian fleet....IMBODEN attacked a small force of our troops at Moorefield, wounding 15 and capturing about 150.

13.—Brilliant cavalry fight at Culpepper, Va. ....Gen. ROSECRANS' army attacked at Bird's Gap.

15.—Proclamation of the President, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases....Order of Gen. GILLMORE congretulating his troops on their success in Charleston Harbor.

16.—Skirmish at Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan.

19—COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA. Our army attacked in large force hy the rebels under Gen. BRAGG, who had been reinforced by Gen. LONGSTREET'S corps from Virginia....Defeat of the rebels in the Indian Country.

20.—The great battle at Chickamauga, Ga., continued....Union attack on Zollicoffer, Tenn.

21.—Gen. THOMAS repelled the assault of the rebels on his corps at Rossville....Conclusion of the great battle, which reaulted in our forces falling back to Chattanooga after a gallant fight by Gen. THOMAS' corps. The battle commenced on the Chickamauga Creek, end was waged from that point to Chattanooga. Gen. THOMAS' corps displayed great gallentry, and by its brevery saved the army from great disaster. The rebels acknowledged very heevy loss in officers and men.

22.—Gallant cavelry action near Madison Court-house, Va....Skirmish near Rockville, Md.

24.—Alexandria, Va., opened to trede by Proclamation of the President.

28.—The Army of the Potomac reviewed by Gen. CORTEZ.

29.—Engegement near Morganzia, La.

OCTOBER

1.—Reception of the officers of the Russian fleet by tha military and civil authorities of New-York.

2.—Snecessful cavalry eng

Rappahannock Station, a car in the same train was thrown from the track and demolished—the passengers merely escaping death from the fact that there were people no the side-roads to signal the engineer. In this case, as in the more fatal one which succeeded, there was a bridge within a few yards of where the accident occurred.

Killed—Charles F. Robinson, citizen of Philadelphia, and formerly a Lieutenant in the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers; Henry Younce, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves; —— Broad, Co. H, 0th Pennsylvania Reserves; one man unknown.

Wounded—James McCahas, Engineer, face; Thos. Ford, Co. D, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, arm; Charles Lensandi, Co. A, 8th New-York, slightly; Gillies Dunlap, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, leg; Joseph W. Shaw, Co. H, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, head, slight; William Cutler, Co. B, 5th Reserves, head and ankle; Orville Minor, Co. K, 11th Reserve, head and ankle; Nathaniel Dickey, Co. D, 10th Reserves, arm; Charles Horn, Co. D, 10th Reserves, arm; Samuel Cook, Co. D, 10th Reserves, both knees; James McPeck, Co. D, 10th Reserves, ankle; William McWilliams, Co. D, 10th Reserves, hip and ankle; Elias Page, Co. D, 5th Reserves, hip; William B. Austin, Co. D, 12th Reserves, back; William Weizel, Co. H, 12th Reserves, slightly.

The wounded men were at once removed to the hospital of the Third division, Fifth corps, under the charge of Dr. PHILLIPS, who, assisted by Dr. GRIM, of the Twelfth Reserves, gave them every attention their cases demanded. They were all doing well this morning.

The track was repaired during the night, and trains are now running as usual.

Had this accident occurred two hours before, the loss of life would have been fearful.

Common humanity demands an investigation of the daily accidents on this road, and the prompt punishment of those by whose negligence they are caused.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts

BLOCKADE—ESCAPE FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Hattie.*—This vessel was captured March 12, 1863, off Galveston, by the *Kittatinny*. The vessel was sent into New-Orleans as unseaworthy, and being valued there, on appraisal, at $1,500, was left there and her cargo sent to this port for condemnation. A claim and answer was filed on behalf of Peter Morrill, as owner, in which he claimed that there was no war between the United States and any other people or nation, whereby any forfeiture of the vessel had been incurred; and that no blockade of any port existed or was known to the claimant whereby the vessel or cargo was liable to condemnation.

The master and owner of the vessel testified on his preparatory examination, that he knew that Galveston was under blockade, and that he meant to elude it if he could. The vessel came out under the Confederate flag. She and her cargo were purchased by the claimant in Texas, in February, 1863, and the register of title was executed to him on his making oath of ownership and citizenship in Texas. The bill of sale states him to be of Texas. The shipping agreement signed by the claimant, as master, on Feb. 17, 1863, was for a voyage "to Honduras, or for a market and back to a port or place in the Confederate States of America." The vessel was cleared at Galveston Feb. 23.

The claimant, on his examination, also stated that he was a native of Denmark, and that his home for the last twenty years has been in New-Orleans during the Winter, and in the Northern States during the Summer.

His counsel also claimed that he was entitled to have his vessel and cargo discharged under the principles of the case of the *Gen. C. C. Pinkney*, decided by the Circuit Court recently, as making his escape from the rebel States.

Held by the Court—That the Supreme Court has held the positions taken by the claim and answer as to the war and the blockade to be erroneous.

That the denial in the answer that the vessel was attempting to violate any blockade, demands no consideration in view of the fact that the owner himself testifies that he knew that Galveston was blockaded and meant to elude it if he could.

That the claimant's own oath, taken when he procured the registry of the vessel in Feb., 1863, concludes him as to the fact of his then being a citizen of an insurrectionary State.

That the claim interposed in his name would be a void paper, as he, being a rebel, has no legal standing in Court to contest a prize seizure. The test oath to the claim and answer was made by an agent who does not assume to have any personal knowledge of the facts stated in it, and is therefore no evidence in the claimant's favor.

That the claimant in the *Gen. C. C. Pinkney* demonstrated to the Circuit Court that his honest purpose was to remove entirely his family and effects out of the rebel country as soon as the war was set on foot. But in this case there is no proof whatever of any other motive on the part of the claimant than the profit of a successful mercantile adventure.

The defence set up in his answer does not indicate that he was seeking the protection of a friendly bend to favor his enterprise, nor he contemns all authority of the United States to take cognizance of his open and flagrant violation of the blockade.

For the United States the District-Attorney and Mr. Anderson; for claimant, Mr. Smith.

RECAPTURE—SALVAGE.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Hattie.*—This vessel was captured June 21, 1863, by the *Florida* of Wilmington. She was sent to this port, and was libeled and duly condemned, on July 21, 1863, no one appearing to defend.

On the 17th of December inst., the default as to the vessel was vacated, with leave to Thomas Hilyard and others to come in and prove that they were loyal owners of her, and that she was captured at sea by the *Retribution*, an armed vessel, cruising under authority of the Confederate States, and to intervene against the proceeds of the vessel and claim the same on payment of salvage.

They accordingly intervened and filed a claim setting up those facts. The United States District Attorney conceded "that if the claimants establish their ownership of the vessel by proper evidence, they will be entitled to a restoration of her to them upon payment of one-eighth of her value as salvage."

The evidence presented was a copy of the register of the vessel as owned in Boston, Nov. 7, 1860, by the claimants, and the deposition of the claimant, Hillyard, and another witness, taken before a notary public, and no objection being made on the part of the United States to the competency and sufficiency of the evidence to that end, and the Court being satisfied on the proofs aforesaid that the claimants are loyal citizens and true and lawful owners of the vessel recaptured as aforesaid. It is ordered that the vessel be restored to them on payment of one-eighth of her value as salvage.

For the United States, the District-Attorney; for the claimants, Messrs. Fosler & Thomson.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. *the Steamer Banshee.*—This vessel was captured at sea off the coast of North Carolina by the *Fulton*, on Nov. 21, 1863.

The vessel had a British register. She was owned by B. Lawrence & Co., of Liverpool. She had only the Confederate flag on board. She had run the blockade eight times before, and intended to run it at this time. The bills of lading, bags of letters, &c., on board were thrown overboard during the chase.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Margaret and Jessie and Cargo.*—This vessel was also captured by the *Fulton* in about the same locality. Her master stated that she was owned by a company residing in Charleston. She was of English build, was laden at Nassau, and bound for Wilmington. Much of her cargo was thrown overboard during the chase. The prize-master found no papers on board, and was told she had none.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 30, 1863.

$3,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s, Co.	101½	
5,000	do	101⅞	
10,000	U S 6s, '65, Con	127	
1,000	U. S.6s, '74, Cs. C.	100⅜	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106	
4,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	Oct. & Apr'l	106⅜
15,000	do	F. & Aug.	107
6,000	do		107⅛
31,800	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.		98⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s		66¼
1,000	E. Pd M. B'69		114¾
5,000	Erie 4th M. B. s.		109
2,000	Har. R. 1st M		108½
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.		121½
8,000	Mich. So. 2d M.		104¾
7,000	do		104
1,000	A. & T. H. 2 M. P.		91½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st		92⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. R. 2d M.		74
1,000	do		76
10,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.		83
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		86¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d		104⅜
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d		89
50	Am. Ex. Bank		108
2,000	Am. Gold		152⅜
25,000	do		152⅝
3,500	do		152¾
100	Canton Co		34⅜
5	Del. & H. Ca. Co		174
5	do		175
13	do		174⅜
500	Quick. M. Co		58½
250	do	opg.	59⅜
100	Am Coal Co		94
50	Canton Coal Pri		46¾
400	do		46¾
200	do		46⅝
100	do		46¼
100	do		46⅜
400	do		46⅜
100	do		46⅜
100	do		46⅜
100	do		46⅜
500	Mar. Min. Co		36
450	do		31⅛
100	do		35⅜
100	do		35⅝
500	do		34⅜
100	Copake Iron Mines		8¾
200	do		9
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		5.216
50	do		217
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		123¾
200	do		123⅝
100	do		123⅜
100	do		123⅜
100	do		123⅜
100	do		123⅜
100	do		123⅜
200	do		123⅜
1150	do		124
100	do		124
100	do		123
200	do		123⅛
50	do		123⅜
200	do		123⅜
200	do		123⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		122
100	do		123⅛
100	do		123⅛
100	do		123⅛
100	do		123⅛
100	Hud. R. R'b'l'n		123⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.		85⅛
600	do		85⅜
200	do		85⅜
500	do		85⅜
50	Erie R. Pref		103¼
100	do		103⅜
600	Reading R.		112⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.		121

SECOND BOARD.

25,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10	Oct. & April	106⅜
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	M	86
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		58¼
20,000	Am. Gold		151¾
100	Canton Co		34
800	Cum. Coal Pref		46¾
100	do		47
100	do		a10 47
25	Quicksil. M. Co		60
150	do		59¾
400	do		59
270	Pacific Mail		220
25	do		221
50	do		220¾
100	Chic. & N. W.		b30 48
1380	Erie Railroad		108¾
100	do		s30 108⅜
800	do		108⅜
100	do		b10 108¾
500	do		b30 109
50	Erie R. Pref		103¾
100	do		b10 103⅜
600	Reading R.		112⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.		121

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Erie R.		b3 108⅜
100	do		b10 108⅜
150	do		c 108⅜
500	do		b3 108⅜
100	do		c 108⅜
1900	do		c 108⅜
50	Hud. R. R.		122⅜
200	Harlem R.		89¾
600	Read. R. ex-div.	opg.	112⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.		s3 83⅛
1000	Cleve. & P. R.		108¾
50	Gal. & C. R. ex d.		a10. 105
300	Cleve. & Tol. R.		120⅜
100	do		b3 120⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R.		122
100	do		123⅛
100	do		123⅜
1150	do		124
100	do		b4 124
100	do		s3 124

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

1000	Erie R.		s3. 108⅜
800	do		108⅜
100	do		b10. 108⅜
100	do		b3. 108⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R.		b3 84⅛
300	do		84⅜
300	do		b10 84⅛
100	do		84⅜
100	Hud. R. R'b'l'n		123⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.		s15. 108¼
600	do		b10. 108⅜
200	do		s3. 108⅜
500	do		b30. 109
50	do		220⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.		b30 48
1380	Erie Railroad		108⅜
100	do		s30 108⅜
800	do		108⅜
100	do		b10 108⅜
100	do		b3 108⅜
500	do		b30. 109
50	Erie R. Pref		103¼
100	do		b10. 103⅜
600	Reading R.		112⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.		121

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The following Circular, just issued by the Loan Agent of the Treasury Department, indicates the policy of the Secretary in raising Money for the support of the Government immediately after the New Year is entered upon. The popular subscriptions to the 5-20 years Funded Stock—principal and interest payable in Gold—will be continued until the original Five Hundred Millions are exhausted. The unsubscribed balance is now about $65,000,000. In addition to this, the Loan Agent now proposes to receive subscriptions to the legal Tender Interest-bearing Notes, having two years to run—principal and interest, if not funded before maturity, being payable in Currency—at per. Of this description of paper the first $50.000,000 was sold in advance to the Associated Banks, in September last, and on this negotiation the Notes will be delivered in a few days, after which a further issue of $50,000,000 will be immediately prepared and placed at the popular option et par.

CIRCULAR.

On and after the 1st of January next, the Treasury Department will be prepared to furnish, through this agency, a constant supply of the new Five per Cent. Interest-bearing Legal-tender Notes. The notes will be furnished in the following proportions, viz., one-tenth of the whole amount (if so much is desired) in notes of the denominations of $10, $20 and $50, and nine-tenths in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. The notes under $100 will be without coupons, and payable in one year from Jan. 1, 1864, with interest at maturity. The notes of $100 and upward will have coupons payable semi-annually, and the principal redeemable in two years from 1st of January, 1864. As only a limited amount of these very desirable issues can be furnished daily, those desiring them are requested to advise the undersigned by telegraph or letter as promptly as possible, as all orders will be filled consecutively, as received. These Treasury Notes will be furnished at par, on receipt by the undersigned of the amount in Legal-tender Notes, or notes of National Banks, or Drafts, payable in Legal-tender Notes, on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington,—or the amount can be deposited in any United States Sub-Treasury, on and after the 1st day of January next, in the following cities: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and Buffalo, in accordance with the following formula: "Deposited by ——— for JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, to the credit of Treasurer of the United States, on account of sales of Interest-bearing Legal-tender Notes." In which case the Interest-bearing notes will be entitled to draw interest from date of such deposit, provided I am notified by telegraph of time of such deposit. In all other cases interest will commence on the day the remittance reaches this agency, if on or after the 1st of January next. As the Treasury Notes will bear a uniform date, the difference of interest will be paid by the purchaser. This mode of distribution is adopted for the time being, in order that those banks, bankers, capitalists, &c., to whom this circular will be sent, and who may have considerable sums of Legal-Tender Notes idle on their hands, may avail themselves of this opportunity of substituting the interest-bearing for the non-interest-bearing Legal Tenders. The foregoing arrangement is not intended to interfere with the usual sales of 5-20 Loan, and the amount to be thus disposed of will not exceed the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

The receipts into the Treasury Office, today, for the Popular Loan are $1,209,950; the receipts yesterday, $1,293,000. The fresh orders to-day for the Loan, on which the Money is yet to be paid into the Treasury, indicate an increase of investment after New-Year's. A good many of these orders will date from Jan. 1, which will give four months' even interest in Gold on the 1st of May. New Subscribers will also bear in mind that by depositing 1 ℔ cent. in Gold for the arrearage of interest since 1st of November, they can secure the entire six months' Coupon due on 1st of May. These are called a regular delivery at the Stock Exchange, and are now selling at a premium of 1⅛@1⅛ ℔ cent., including the accrued interest. The new subscriptions with Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, to-day, amount to $568,000.

The additional Money news from London is less favorable than the previous advices, and the Gold market fell back, in consequence, to 152 ℔ cent., although the export demand for this day's packet amounted to $877,000. The disbursements of the Government for the Public Interest due in Gold on the 1st of January amount to $3.450,000, of which three millions will be paid out from the New-York Office. The morning paper which stated the sum total at *twelve millions* is very wide of the mark. This is about the sum which will fall due on the 1st of May on the great Popular Loan. None of the States pay their January Interest in this market in Gold, as stated by the paper referred to.

Notwithstanding a continued sharp demand for Money among the Brokers at full rates, the Stock Market again improved to-day, and there was quite a large business at the advanced prices. The speculation runs strongest on Chicago and Rock Island and some other of the Western Roads, but there was also a firm feeling in Erie and the other New-York lines. The Government Stocks were steady, and the Miscellaneous Shares firm. The buyers for the rise appear to act with much confidence on the calculation that the opening of the new year will carry prices for the Railways higher, and the care with which the *Bull* interest in Chicago and Rock Island has carried that Stock up 12@14 ℔ cent. has its influence upon other descriptions.

At the Second Board the Western speculation was directed to Michigan Southern, which suddenly rose to 85@85⅛ ℔ cent. There was also a demand for Pittsburgh and for Fort Wayne, at 106¼ and 86¼ respectively. Cumberland Coal rose to 47 ℔ cent., and Pacific Mail to 221 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the market was not so generally firm, though prices closed, in nearly all instances, higher than on Tuesday night. The advance continued on Pacific Mail and on Galena and Chicago.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Phenix Bank declares 4 ℔ cent. for the 2d of January:

New-York	118	Am. Exchange	107¾
Manhattan	140	Hanover	100
Merchants'	104	Corn Exchange	109⅜
America	127	Continental	99
City	150	St. Nicholas	101
Merchants' Exch	95	N. Y. Bank	125
Mech. Bank. Ass	95⅛		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sah	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100¾	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Chi. & St. Jo. 7s '85	73
Erie thirds, '83	111	L. & W. Bonds	111
Erie fourths, '80	109	Del. L. & W. 1sts	113
Erie fifths, '68	106⅜	Del., L. & W. 2ds	113
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100¼
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	108⅜	Tol. & Wab. secoads	83¼
Har. seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Har. 3ds, '68	101	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Mich. S. New 1sts '82	104	Clev. & P. R. 1sts	106
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Michigan S. seconds	104	New J. C. seconds	112
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104⅜
Illinois Cen. '75	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	81⅜	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	81	Chi. & Alton, income	90

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The following is a statement of the Earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway to 21st inst.:

	Week ending Dec. 21. 1863.	1862.	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 21. 1863.	1862.
Freight	$11,631 69	$8,328 14	$875,796 90	$849,609 75
Passengers	6,446 15	5,529 62	284,947 40	249,531 76
Mails & Rents	993 50	1,065 83	47,320 15	49,719 62
Totals	$19,171 34	$15,323 59	$1,207,974 45	$1,148,861 13

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $6,846,834 21: including for Customs, $272,000; Payments, $5,753,509 32; Balance, $32,678,119 07.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 7,826 bbls. Flour, 196 bbls. and 996 bags Corn Meal, 2,855 bushels Corn, 07 bushels Rye, 750 bushels Barley, 44,042 bushels Oats, 1,665 bushels Malt, 2,854 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,672 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 36 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½@$8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock to-day 178 bbls., including 145 bbls. Pots and 33 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and steady. Java, at 30c. @ 31c.; Ceylon, 30c.; Rio, 22c. @ 24½c.; Laguayra, 23c. @ 24½c.; Maracaibo, 23½c. @ 26c.; St. Domingo, 29c. @ 30c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and advancing. Middlings, 62c. @ 62½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,500 bales. Yesterday's report, (crowded out this morning,) was as follows: "Cotton is in more demand at buoyant rates. Middlings, 61c. @ 62c., closing at 62c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,400 bales."

FRUIT—The demand has been more active for the principal kinds, including layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 15, and bunch do. at $4 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and prices have been less buoyant, the tendency having been in favor of buyers. Sales, since our last, 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 20@$7 40 ℔ bbl.:

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$6 50
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Iodiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g or'ds.	7 25	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50
Southern Flour is in moderate demand to-day at uniform rates of our last, 7 50 only, at $7 65@$9 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request; sales 500 bbls. extra at $6 60@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 75 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 50@$5 75 for Jersey. $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, ℔ bbl. Sales, 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, at steady prices. Sales since our last 120,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western $1 59@$1 01; Red Western at $1 53@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 52; and a load of extra, $1 53; Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 44@$1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, at steady rates. Sales were made of 65,000 bushels, at $1 30, for Mixed Western in store, at $1 33 for round White and Yellow; and $1 23@$1 25 for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull, at $1 25@$1 32 for poor to choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, at full prices. We quote Canada at 92c. @ 93½c.; Western at 93c. @ 94c.; State at 92c. @ 94c.; Prince Edward's Island at 91c. @ 91½; Jersey at 85c. @ 88c, ℔ bushel. Sales, 102,000 bushels. Barley is quiet at $1 38@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels. Barley Malt, at $1 56@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is less plenty and in good request to-day, at $1 35@$1 55 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand to-day, at 20c. @ 30c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$2 95 ℔ gallon; Resin $27@$40 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar, $10 60@$13 ℔ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand to-day at our revised quotations. Crude Whale $1 08@1 12; Crude Sperm $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 43@$1 47; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 77c. @ 79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 end $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c. @ 33c.; Refined do. at 53c. @ 55c. free, and 46c. @ 47c. in bond ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, since our last, 1,094 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, at, however, irregular prices. Sales since our last, 4,300 bbls., at $21 50@$22 for New Mess, and $22 25 for do., deliverable in March; $19 25@$19 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 25@$18 50 for two Qrd Mess; $17@$17 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess, part deliverable in January and February; $15@$15 50 for Sour Mess; $14 25@$16 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 10c. @ 12c. for Hams, and 7c. @ 8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Sales, 650 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in active demand at 10c. @ 12½c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Sales, 1,650 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are less active, 8c. @ 8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is less sought after, and is tending downward; sales, 2,800 tcs. and bbls. at 12c. @ 13¼c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13½c., deliverable in February and March, ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices; sales 400 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27@$30 ℔ tierce; sales 160 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 21c. @ 27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c. @ 32c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 13c. @ 16c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, at previous prices, including East India, at $7 25@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Sales, 250 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair demand, and quite firm; sales since our last 470 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c. @ 14½c.; and Cuba, &c., at 12c. @ 12¾c.; also 340 boxes Havana, at 12¾c. @ 13c. ℔ lb. Refined continues quiet at 13¾c. @ 17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 130,000 lbs. at 11¾c. @ 12½c.; 65 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c. @ 10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., at 88c. @ 93c., the lower rate for refilled Western bbls., and 50 hhds Drudge at 87c., closing heavily at 89c. @ 92c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, and rates have been depressed to-day. For Liverpool the engagements include 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 9d. @ 1s., chiefly at 9d. ℔ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d. ℔ bushel; 50 bbls. Pork, at 35. 6d. by steamer; 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 2d.; 800 pkgs. Bacon, &c., by sailing vessel, at 10s. @ 15s., and by steamer, at 25s. @ 30s.; 40 hhds. Tallow at 15s; 175 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℔ ton., and 200 bales Hops, by steamer, at ½d. ℔ lb. For London—300 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 3s., and 250 pkgs. Butter, at 28s. For Glasgow—50 bbls. Pork, at 3s.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 9d.; 25 hhds. Tallow and 21 pkgs. Whalefoots at 18s. 6d.; 20 tuns Oil at 20s.; 5,000 extra Hogshead Staves at 50s. For Marseilles, a neutral vessel, with Staves, on private terms. The lowest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships from Cardiff or Newport to New-York, Railroad Iron, 21s.; a British schooner, 150 tons, to a Gulf port, Lumber, $14, gold; a brig, 210 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 75; a schooner, 150 tons, to Swan Island and back, $2,000, half gold; a British schooner, 130 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,600, half gold; one, 91 tons, to Nassau, N. P., 75c. ℔ bbl., gold; a Danish brig to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a British brig, 287 tons, to Havana, and a Norwegian bark, 1,700 bbls., to Nassau, N. P., and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Jan. 2	Portland	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Canton	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washing'n. Jan. 2 ... New-York ... New-Orleans.
Corsica ... Jan. 4 ... New-York ... Nassau.
Corsica ... Feb. 1 ... New-York ... Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 12 M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburg*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Creole* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Corsica*, will close on Monday at 10 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Champion*, will close on Monday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails are ... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."

Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st., with an L in the rear.

Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to
D. H. HAIGHT, } Executors.
JOHN HALSEY, }
No. 57 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. EACKLEY, No. 55 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE house and grounds near the depot, in full view of the Hudson River and Palisades. Inquire of N. K. SHEERS, Railroad Agent, Yonkers.

FARMS.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—A CONvenient farm of 100 acres, two-thirds in a good state of cultivation, with buildings, fruit, wood, water-front and fish-pond; near by the railroad depot, church, school-house, post-office, store and academy. For particulars, address J. CONKLIN, Jamesport, L. I.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING nine rooms, dining-room and kitchen on same floor, the house has just been thoroughly repaired and painted; has a fine garden, 50x200 feet, well supplied with fruit; the property commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and is within

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Opera of Faust.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Camilla's Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Shandy Maguire—In and Out of Place—The Happy Man.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cumberland announces that a considerable rebel force, under Gen. Early, of Lee's army, is in the Shenandosh Valley, between New-Market and Mount Jackson, evidently moving upon Winchester. Deserters arriving raport many rebel troops anxious to accept the terms of the President's Proclamation.

The rebels in Gen. Grant's Department seem to have given faint evidence of life in the matter of a cavalry raid within a day or two. Maj.-Gen. Thomas telegraphs that, on the 28th the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with a strong force of cavelry, captured a supply train near Charleston, Tenn. Col. Long, commanding the Second division of cevalry, taking the very small force in camp, but 150 men, immediately pursued Wheeler, cut off a portion of his column, charged it, captured over 100 prisoners, and compelled the main column to seek safety in precipitate flight—all with the loss of but one man wounded on our side.

We have full files of Richmond papers to the 28th inst., inclusive. The news is not important, but the savings of the rebel press, and the doings of the rebel Congress, are exceedingly interesting. The question of the exchange of prisoners, according to rebel assertions, seems to be no nearer solution than before. The additional correspondence between the Commissioners throws no new light on the subject. The very grave manner in which the rebels refuse to treat with Gen. Butler, on the ridiculous ground that he has been "outlawed" by Jeff. Davis, will only excite the laughter of the public. Fuller accounts of the damage by Averill, in his raid, and the futile pursuit, by half-a-dozen different commands, including a large part of Lee's army, are given. Averill was too much for all combined. In the rebel Congress, measures of a desperate nature, prompted by desperate necessity; were being speedily framed and adopted. The House had passed a bill to prohibit the circulation of, and traffic in, United States currency; also a bill abolishing the system of substitutes in the army, and compelling those who have furnished substitutes to enter the army in person, at the same time holding on to the substitute. A remarkable speech had been made by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, urging the extremest measures for raising men and money to carry on the rebellion. A portion of this rebel press still bewail the loss of East Tennessee. The prices of provisions in Richmond were going still higher, and the supply short.

Gen. Halleck having annulled so much of Gen. Hurlbut's order No. 57 as included the Sixteenth army corps now in Kentucky, conscripts of Columbus return to their homes, subject to enrollment by the United States Provost-Marshal.

Fifty of Forrest's guerrillas, a Colonel, Major and Chaplain, were captured by Gen. Dodge's mounted infantry, near Pulaski, Tenn., on the 26th, three of them in chains, charged with the murder of Federal soldiers last Summer. The skulls of the murdered men, placed as ornaments on the mantelpiece, were found in their room.

Seven members of the Sixth Ohio battery have been captured by the rebels, near Tullahoma, and brutally murdered. They were tied to trees, shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

From Washington it is announced that, on the reassembling of Congress bills will be introduced in both Houses extending the time for the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. The Councilmen met specially, and concurred in adopting the ordinance making certain transfers of appropriations recommended by the Comptroller, and also concurred in the adoption of the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Brig.-Gen. Corcoran. The Board adjourned to 12 o'clock M. to-day.

We extract the following from the European summary of the Colombo *Overland Observer*, dated Nov. 16: "A rumor, the truth of which we are inclined to believe, is that the famous Confederate cruiser *Alabama* is now sailing about our coasts off Galle. Indeed, it is stated that she was provisioned by a fishing smack from that port only a few days ago; and it is further stated that an American vessel, the *Bullion*, now much overdue from Calcutta, has been probably captured by her." It was reported in Liverpool a few days since that the *Alabama* had, after leaving the Cape, been lagging in some unfrequented bay to the eastward, being painted, &c.; but if the above be correct this was impossible, the time given being barely sufficient to steam between the two ports.

The *Daily News*, of Quebec, notwithstanding the sympathy which it says it feels with the Confederate cause, pronounces as follows on the capture of the *Chesapeake*: "The cruel and cold-blooded murder of the second engineer, and the shooting down of an unarmed crew, is one of the darkest crimes we have read of since the days of Lafitte, and the pirates of the Spanish Main. It was not only cruel but cowardly butchery, which no excuse can palliate. The people of Halifax, in their sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, have committed a grievous error, and unless every means is taken to recapture these murderers, the city will remain under an eternal stigma of disgrace."

There is said to have been much excitement in Charleston on Christmas Day, while Gillmore was pouring his shells into the city, and their continuous roar led to the belief that the day of doom had at last arrived. On the 26th there was a slacking up of the fire, however, and the rebels, no doubt, breathed more freely. Gillmore threw his shells at the rate of eight an hour.

A dispatch from Chattanooga states that seven members of the Sixth Ohio Battery have been captured by the rebels, near Tullahoma, and brutally murdered. They were tied to trees, shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

Private letters from Florida state that there is great disaffection among the people to the rebel Government. They threaten to resist Bragg's levy for beeves and want arms. A Federal force will probably be sent there.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans was recently presented in Cincinnati, with a breast-pin, in the form of a pure white dove, made of the Niad pearl, from the Miami River.

The Memphis *Journal* says that the printers of that city commenced at 11 o'clock on Monday of last week to organize a military company, and before 3 in the afternoon they had swelled their list of enlisted men to something over 100. This is what we call quick work, and don't think it was ever beat in any section of the country.

The official rebel loss at Chickamauga is stated as follows: Killed, two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine; dangerously wounded, four thousand seven hundred and eighty; slightly, ten thousand five hundred; missing, one thousand nine hundred.

Gold was a fraction lower yesterday, Money in quick demand at 7 ₩ cent., and Stocks firm. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan paid in at the Treasury amount to $1,209,000. The Loan Agent, by circular, also invites subscriptions to the Two Year 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tenders, of which $50,000,000 will be placed at the option of the public immediately after New-Year's Day.

Business in Breadstuffs was less active yesterday, though prices were essentially unchanged. A fair demand prevailed for Cotton, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fruit, Wool and Tobacco. Provisions were moderately active. Whisky was depressed and declining. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Freights were quiet and rates easier. There were 530 vessels of all classes in port.

Negro Equality in the South.

In our comments upon the recent admission of a colored delegation to seats in a Free State Convention of Louisiana, we assumed that the Convention was mainly made up of Northern men. A correspondent, more familiar with the members than we are, corrects this assumption in another column. He states that several of the leading men in the Convention are gentlemen who have lived a long time in New-Orleans, and who occupy a high personal and social position in that city. They have long been active in opposition to Slavery, and in asserting the rightful equality before the law of negroes and whites. They are men of principle, and maintain what they believe to be the cause of justice with great firmness, intelligence and self-denial.

No one can fail to admire the efforts of such men in such a cause. But we see nothing to change our original conviction that any attempt to force upon the South the admission of negroes to political, civil, or social equality with the whites, as any part of the Union movement, is premature, unwise, and likely to involve disastrous results. And the evident inclination of some Union newspapers at the North to make this matter of negro equality a test of loyalty, and to limit the number of "unconditional loyalists" to those who agree with them on this subject, renders the danger still more apparent. We want to see this rebellion crushed—the great mass of the Southern people renewing their allegiance and devotion to the national flag, and the Union fully and thoroughly restored: and we are opposed to anything—to any and every political, civil or social reform, however just and desirable it may be in itself, which shall stand in the way of this grand consummation. The Emancipation Proclamation was a wise measure, because it was intended and calculated to aid this work. The Amnesty is wise, for precisely the same reason. The laws of confiscation, and all the laws of Congress upon this subject, find their vindication, if they find it at all, in the fact that they weaken the rebellion, strengthen the National Government and thus help restore the Union. If they do this, they are wise; if not, they are unwise and mischievous. Wendell Phillips, and those who follow his lead, look to the emancipation and elevation of the negro as the great end and aim of the war,—as paramount in importance to the restoration of the Union, and as, therefore, to be made the *first* consideration in all action of the Government. We do not. We regard them as incidents—as secondary in importance to the salvation of the Union, and as not to be sought at its expense.

And we would apply the same rule to this matter of negro equality. The Free State men of Louisiana do themselves honor by battling for the rights of the negro. They have a right to a voice in the matter, and to the free and full exercise of their own opinions. And if they can bring a majority of the Southern people to share their views on this subject and to act accordingly, we shall most heartily rejoice. But we protest against putting the matter in such shape as to lead Southern men, or Northern men either, to believe that they cannot be Unionists, loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States, unless they are also friends and supporters of negro equality. It is not true, in the first place, and it would be fatal to the Union if it were. Support of the Federal Constitution has nothing whatever to do with the rights or relative position of the colored race. That is a separate and distinct question—to be settled on other grounds and by other tests—and to be settled after the Union is restored, and not as a condition of its restoration.

Many sanguine persons regard the whole question raised by the rebellion as already settled. They consider the Union safe, and feel fully at liberty, therefore, to bring forward for adjustment all other issues which they deem important. We cannot concur in this pleasing but fallacious opinion. There is a great work yet to be done before the Union is restored—a greater and more difficult work by far than that in which we have hitherto been engaged. We are not to deal hereafter merely with brute force; we have not simply to crush hostility in the field and beat down, by blows, the muscle and the steel arrayed against us. We have to deal with human judgments, with opinions, with wills, with views of interest, with pride, prejudice, passion, all the emotions of the human heart roused into full activity, and strung to the utmost tension of sensitiveness by the terrible conflict through which they have passed. This is a task requiring wisdom, calmness, moderation—a tolerant temper, and something of sympathy even with those from whom we most widely differ. And in performing this work the Government needs and must have the cordial and active support of the great body of the people. There must be a substantial unity of public sentiment, as there is now upon the prosecution of the war, if the Union is to be restored upon a permanent basis; and nothing, in our judgment, would more seriously disturb and threaten to destroy this unity than thrusting the question of negro equality upon the country, North or South, as having anything to do with the greater question of preserving the Union and the Constitution.

The Closing Year.

We publish this morning a complete diary of the important military events of the year which ends to-day. It discloses hardly more than a third as many battles fought, as in the year which preceded. Indeed, one cannot survey the record without being struck with surprise at the fewness of the actual conflicts, considering the immense forces under arms. The Army of the Potomac, though it has often marched and countermarched, has only fought, in force, the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. All its other engagements were by small detachments, and hardly rank above skirmishes—and even these were very few in number. The Army of the Cumberland have scarcely fought except at Stone River and Chickamauga; and at Chattanooga after being consolidated with the Army of the Mississippi. The Army of the Mississippi did little actual fighting, except in the week's battles which preceded the investment of Vicksburgh, and at Chattanooga. The Army of the Gulf has been engaged, with its main force, only at Port Hudson; all its other fighting has been only in small bodies, and attended with comparatively little bloodshed. The Army of the Ohio has scarcely fired a musket, save at Knoxville the other day, in repelling Longstreet; and, being fortified as they were, they settled that affair with very little loss of life. The Army of North Carolina has had no general fight; that of South Carolina scarcely any fight at all, excepting at Fort Wagner, and there only three or four regiments were actually engaged.

But, notwithstanding this greatly diminished amount of fighting, throughout the seat of war, the year has told with immensely greater effect than the one preceding upon the fortunes of the struggle. The battles which have been fought, though few, have, almost without exception, had important results. The year previous abounded with bloody conflicts which were substantially fruitless. This year has witnessed scarcely any of that character. Chancellorsville, though a defeat to us, deprived the rebellion of its most formidable man, Stonewall Jackson. Gettysburgh made all future invasion impossible, and weakened Lee's army to a degree from which it could never recover. Stone River permanently secured us all Middle Tennessee. Chickamauga, though a dead loss in itself, yet when supplemented by Chattanooga, secured all Southern and Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia. Every one of Grant's battles in Mississippi were only so many successive steps to the capture of Vicksburgh, the key of the Mississippi. Fort Hudson vastly more than repaid the blood that was shed before it. Strategy has played a much more effective part this year, both in gaining positive ends without battle, and in delivering battle at the right time and place.

It is true that in all the Eastern Departments, the year has made very little change geographically. The rebel lines do not vary materially from what they were a twelvemonth ago. But in all the Western Departments, the whole geographical aspect has changed prodigiously. All the region west of the Mississippi has virtually ceased to be a part of "the Confederacy." The States of Tennessee, Louisiana, and most of Mississippi have been restored to our possession. Those tremendous territorial retrenchments, though all in one direction, are just as damaging as if they had been inflicted on all sides—in fact, more so, for they take us nearer to the heart of the rebellion. A man will die much sooner by being sliced down to the midriff than by his receiving any number of mutilations over his body; and it is substantially so with political organizations.

But this vast reduction of the rebellion in geographical area is, by no means, the only work which the year has effected in our favor. It has proportionally weakened the rebel armies, by the large numbers killed, wounded and made prisoners by us, and disabled by disease—whose places, in lack of material for further conscription, can never be supplied. It has, in a far greater ratio yet, diminished the financial resources of the Confederate Government, reducing them from a condition in which they had an abundance of money that secured all their main necessaries without difficulty, and a condition in which they were able to negotiate, and actually did negotiate, a foreign loan, to a state where all their currency is worthless, all their credit extinct—the very verge of absolute repudiation and bankruptcy. It has forever dashed all the towering hopes which the year previous had raised that the English Government would break its neutrality by allowing destructive vessels to be built for them within its jurisdiction, and that the French Government would intervene for the purpose of protecting itself in Mexico. It has, in like manner, shattered every expectation that the peace party of the North would acquire a strength that would compel the Government to abandon the war.

Thus there is not a single vital concern of "the Confederacy" which the year has not damaged—we may say fatally damaged. It seems almost certain that the year whose hours are now expiring will pass into history as the year which decided the fate of the rebellion. Therein it will be to future generations of Americans the most memorable year of the century.

The and Other Times.—The loyal people of the reclaimed States of the South seem to have an especial admiration for the New-York Times, if we may judge thereof by the number of journals that are being started in the South of the same name as our own. Only a few weeks ago we chronicled the appearance of the New-Orleans *Times*—a paper modeled in every respect upon its New-York prototype. We now also have the Newhern *Times*, an elegant sheet from the Old North State; and these are to be immediately followed by the Nashville *Times*, which we have no doubt will likewise do honor to its name.

These loyal Southerners, in naming their favorite journals, seem to carefully avoid all suspicion of moral relationship to our unhappy City cotemporaries. There are no upspringing *Tribunes* that we have heard of; none of these loyalists invite odium by naming their journal *Herald*; and it seems to be generally considered that one *World* is as much as this globe could endure. We need not say that we rather admire the taste of the loyal journalists and people of the Southern cities in this matter; but still, we confess we would prefer that even all the loyal and lively journals of the South should not be named the *Times*. Subscribers will get befogged, and subscriptions missent, and various other inconveniences will arise. If it be said that there is no other name as good, we concur; but even a good thing may be overdone. Let them all imitate our enterprise and temperance; but fear not to make a venture after success under another title. Shakspeare has a remark to the point, which we will not quote.

Sailors and their Prizes.—Some short time ago we published the proceedings of a meeting of sailors in this City, in which the slowness of the payment of prize money was spoken of as a reason why there were so much fewer enlistments in the navy than is desired. And within a few days a letter has been published from a sailor on board the *Florida*, inquiring why the proceeds of the schooner *Hattie*, a prize captured by the *Florida* in last June, were not yet distributed. We publish this morning the decision of the Court in the case of the *Hattie*, which will furnish the desired information. It appears that she was brought in here and a decree of forfeiture rendered against her and her cargo by default in July last. Up to that time the proceedings had been rapid enough to satisfy any one. But this rate of progress was not kept up. For some reason or other the proceeds were not distributed, and now, in December, the former owners of the vessel apply to the Court, by consent of the District-Attorney, stating that the schooner was formerly theirs, but was taken from them by the privateer *Retribution*, and the Court, accordingly, directs the restoration to the owners of the vessel, or rather of her proceeds, she having been sold, on payment of one-eighth of her value as salvage. So that in this case the delay has been productive of good to the loyal former owners of the vessel, and no sailor will regret that they have thus been enabled to get their property back again. With regard to the cargo, no such results have followed, and the seamen of the *Florida* might perhaps rightfully complain that so long a time has elapsed before the settlement of the cargo, if that could have been closed up independently of the vessel. But as the case stood, that could not be done.

We have no doubt that a great many of these complaints are unreasonable and without foundation, but there are, and have been, too many complaints which had foundation. The case of the *Hiawatha's* missing cargo alone is enough to excite suspicions in the minds of sailors which no amount of statement and explanation will remove as long as the matter remains unclosed and unattended to. The question of getting men for the navy is one of importance enough to call for especial attention and speed, and care and fidelity in all this prize business. If suspicions and discontents of this kind are difficulties in the way of procuring seamen for the navy, it lies in the power of the Government itself to remove them.

Armament of the Monitors—A Query for the Navy Department.—The ordnance officer of the monitor *Patapsco* has furnished a transcript from his record of the expenditures of shot, shell, and powder by that vessel during her period of service of less than a year. The armament of the *Patapsco* is one 8-inch rifle and one 15-inch Dahlgren (smooth bore). The record shows that up to Nov. 4 this monitor expended, for the 8-inch rifle, 44 tons plus 640 pounds of shot, or altogether, 109,200 pounds. Expenditure of powder for rifle gun, 14,970 pounds. For her 15-inch gun she expended 7 tons plus 1,420 pounds, or 17,130 pounds of shot. Expenditure of powder for 15-inch gun, 12,095 pounds. A very simple calculation from these data, shows that the 8-inch rifle has fired 541 rounds (109,200 pounds of shot, divided by 200, which is the weight of each shot;) while the 15-inch gun has fired but 43 times—(17,130 pounds of shot, divided by 400, which is the approximate weight of the shot of the 15-inch gun;) that is, more than *twelve* rounds have been fired from the 200-pounder rifle for every *one* from the 15-inch Dahlgren. This is a striking illustration of the comparative practical value and efficiency of these two types of guns, placed side by side in the turret of the same monitor. We believe there are at this moment but three 8-inch rifles in the armament of the total monitor fleet. And such is the incomprehensible policy governing the Ordnance Bureau of the naval service, that the new monitors are being armed with the Dahlgren 15-inch *exclusively*; and this in face of the fact that their commanders have begged to be allowed one rifle at least. It is the universal testimony of naval men that three-fourths of the inefficiency of the monitors is owing to their defective armament.

The Exchange Question.—The Richmond journals received yesterday publish some additional correspondence between Gens. Hitchcock and Meredith and the rebel Commissioner Ould, but nothing of a later date than Nov. 28. The question is still left by these letters involved in the unsettled difficulties concerning the parolea at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and various other places. The public should not forget, in regard to the Union prisoners paroled at Gettysburgh, that they were never received, as required by the cartel, "*with the consent of the opposing commander in the field*"—never "reduced to actual possession" at all, as required, but turned loose to find their way into our lines. It is further a matter of history that, during the battle of Gettysburgh, Gen. Lee sent a flag-of-truce to arranga for burying the dead, succoring the wounded, and *exchanging prisoners*, which was promptly *refused* by Gen. Meade. Now the rebels insist upon offsetting these invalid parolee, made in violation of the cartel, against the valid paroles made by Gens. Grant and Banks at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, made according to the express terms of the cartel, which provides that paroles and exchanges in the field shall only be valid when mutually agreed upon by the commanders of the opposing armies. In addition, and in further violation of the cartel, the rebels insist upon counting all the parolee given by such guerrillas as Morgan, Richardson, and others, in their raids, as valid, though not a prisoner was reduced to the condition of "actual possession," as required by the cartel. If the illegal paroles at Gettysburgh were the only ones claimed by the enemy, our Government could afford to allow them, under protest, for the sake of our suffering men now in Southern prisons. But this is not the only false claim of the enemy. The rebel authorities are trumping up every imaginable shadow of a claim to a prisoner, and firmly insist upon setting off such claims against the immense number of actual captives we have in our hands. The makeshifts, subterfuges, dishonesty and tyrannicel legislation of the rebels are now simply symbolical of the utter desperation of their hopeless work of rebellion. The final collapse grows nearer and surer with every struggle and gasp of the wretches now devoting themselves to rule *and* ruin.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The closing night of the opera gave us a performance of many encores, and of such hearty appreciation and comely enjoyment, that every one regretted that it was not the first representation of a season instead of the last. That "Faust" is destined to become the most popular opera of the modern Italian repertoire, is indicated in the increasing murmur of applause which is heard in all art circles, and prefigured in every performance by fresh points of public approbation. The encores last night "broke out" in new places. Perhaps that was owing to a very manifest disposition to encore everything—a disposition which was only regulated by the stubborn determination of Mr. Maretzek to bring the performance to an end, and go to Boston. On the first night, it will be remembered, many of the best *morceaux* were passed over in silence. The change from then to now is noticeable as an indication of a decided familiarity with the music on the part of the public; for the public, rank and file, was represented last night. And as this familiarity increases so will the popularity of the opera. It is the cruel exigency of losing money—without which operatic management would be a sham and an imposition—did not compel Mr. Maretzek to travel to Boston, he might, we are persuaded, play "Faust" here for a considerable season, and with profitable and otherwise astonishing results to the exchequer.

The cast being as heretofore, we have nothing to say of it, except that it was ample for the full illustration of the work. There was one choral change. The members of the "Arion Society" assisted in the famous "Soldiers' Chorus" of the fourth act, and gave to it a fullness and martial vigor which otherwise it could not have manifested. The public owes many of its best stentorian surprises to this always-ready and liberal company of amateurs. We are glad to find that they are governed by no narrow prejudices, but that they proffer their services to the Italian as well as to the German opera, and so do a good turn for music all round.

The orchestra, under Mr. Maretzek, was all that could be desired. It is always more than ought to be expected considering the paltry price of admission. On Monday the company commences in Boston.

Niblo's Saloon.—Miss Lucy Simons will give a concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Signor Stefani, Signor Morelli, and Herr Ramy. Signor Muzio is the Conductor.

Dodworth's Saloon.—The concert for the benefit of Miss Sanderson, announced to take place on Monday last, was postponed in consequence of the inclement weather, and will come off on Saturday next, Jan. 2.

The Re d'Italia.

HER ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT—CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—SHE IS SUCCESSFULLY HAULED OFF WITH ANCHORS—VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

The iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, which been brought so conspicuously before the public within the past few days, arrived in the harbor, yesterday, from Long Branch, having got safely over the bar, and came in in good order. On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, preparations were made to get her off. Two steamers had arrived from New York, which, with the *Magnolia* made three. They were at first set to pull off the ship, but of course did not succeed, as it is very rare that steamers can tow a ship off the shore. Having decided not to use the tugs any more, the officers came to the conclusion to get out all the heavy and light anchors, hitch cables on to them, and rig a capstan. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out these designs. The sailors had been up without sleep for three nights; the atmosphere was very cold, and they were used to warm climates, and the ship lay so near the heavy surf that great danger attended every movement. The officers and men persevered, however, and by 7 o'clock, when the high tide began to make its appearance in the offing, the hull was moving perceptibly, but to so very small an extent that great fears were entertained whether she could be got off. It the heavy flood-tide came, which was due at 11 o'clock, and found her in her unpleasant birth, it would probably destroy her, dashing her timbers about most unmercifully; knowing this and feeling that the safety of the ship and the reputation of her officers depended on the hardest kind of work, officers as well as men labored incessantly at the ropes and anchors. A heavy cable had been brought down by the Wrecking Society, and the men who came with it rendered most valuable assistance. For two or three hours the work slackened not—the tugs plying to and fro with anchor and chains, and all the small boats of the ship doing similar business. At half-past eight o'clock a very marked movement was made, and all on board sensibly felt the hull recede some twenty or thirty feet from its berth. This fact made everybody work twice as hard; the sailors cheered, the officers encouraged them; the capstan went around like a windmill, and to the inexpressible joy of all the hull continued to move seaward. At half-past eight the scene on board was most novel. But five brief hours before the destiny of the ship seemed to be, to say the least, most doubtful. No one felt certain and very many doubted that she would ever come off. Even those who believed that the anchors would haul her away thought that it would take several days to do it, and that she must be very materially damaged. Their faces and their actions betokened grave feeling, and the crew exhibited equally quiet countenances. Now the ability to pull her off became a certainty, and the transition from grief to joy was very perceptible. At 9 o'clock, a shout went up from the ship, which awoke all the echos at Long Branch, that she was afloat. Now it was feared that she would back on the rocks by which she was surrounded. A most singular circumstance connected with her going ashore was the fact that she passed almost through an avenue of uninterrupted water, on either side of which were huge rocks, with sharpened points, coming in contact with any of which might end her history in a few days. Once clear of the shore, the most extraordinary precautions were taken to keep her head to sea. Steam was got up, and she moved at the desired speed, making for the Bar. She remained below for some time, and steamed up the North River at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, safe and sound. The Navy Department will probably give permission to have her put in the Dry Dock, when a survey will be held upon her. It is thought that the hull remained very little strained, as there only trumped her periodically for a few hours. As considerable difference of opinion arose as to the cause of the disaster, which came so near being fatal, it may not be amiss to state it. The vessel was turned over to the Italian officers by Mr. Webb before the departure of the vessel from this City. Capt. Comstock, however, accompanied Mr. Webb to make suggestions during the voyage, and the famous Pilot, Mr. McGraw, was taken on board. The duties of the latter gentleman expired when the vessel crossed the Bar, as he was not a coast pilot. Capt. Imbar took the whole responsibility of managing the ship, pieced her himself on the chart, and by some mistake, got nearer the shore than he intended when it was, of course, too late, and impossible to get her off. The Captain states as a reason why he could not avoid getting on shore, that he had already gone three times in the same direction as he went out last, and returned safely.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

BOUNTIES TO TROOPS FROM THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Col. J. F. Pierson and Capt. J. A. Scarmser, selected by the Sub-Committee appointed at the recent meeting held at the Cooper Institute, to visit the Army of the Potomac to explain to New-York regiments the matter of bounties, etc., will leave for the army to-morrow. The total bounty to men from that State who reenlist, will not be less than $777. Of this $402 will be paid by Government. $300, and in some counties more, by county, and $75 by the State. Each man reenlisting should receive from his mustering officer a paper showing to what town, city and county he is to be credited. The State and county bounties will be paid when the men come home on furlough.

BOUNTIES TO VETERANS.

Immediately on the reassembling of Congress, bills will be introduced in both Houses extending the time for the payment of bounties to veterans.

GEN. BUTLER'S STATUE.

Measures will at once be adopted by our Government which will compel rebel authorities to recognize Gen. Butler's status as an officer of the United States army, until that is done no propositions relative to exchanges made by the rebels, will be recognized.

CONFISCATION SALES.

Under the confiscation Act there was sold at the Patent Office to-day all the right, title and interest of Gamewell & Co., of Charleston, S. C., in the fire-alarm telegraph patents, eleven in number. They were purchased by Kennard & Co.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.

New complications are said to have arisen in the matter of the removal of the French tobacco from Richmond. It is believed here that the rebel Government will refuse permission to French war-vessels to ascend James River.

COTTON IN TEXAS.

Letters received from officers in Gen. Banks' army say that the cotton held by planters in Texas, which will soon be brought into market, is over 300,000 bales.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

SECRETARY CHASE'S PURPOSES.

It is not believed here that Secretary Chase will issue more legal tenders, though it is stated that both Committees of Congress have expressed the opinion that it would have to be done. It is understood that yesterday his intention was to call for a loan.

NEW-YEAR CALLS UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The President will receive the army and navy officers on New-Year's Day, in the following order. The officers of the navy and marine corps will assemble at the Navy Department, in undress uniform, and proceed to the Executive Mansion in a body. The officers of the army will assemble at the War Department, in full uniform, at 11½ o'clock, and also call in a body.

CHIEF COMMISSARY, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capt. Thomas Wilson, C. S. A., has been appointed Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, in place of A. H. Clark, who has been relieved and ordered to report at New-York. He is the son of Joseph L. Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Land Office.

A PETITION IN BEHALF OF ENSIGN WALTERS.

A petition is in circulation, signed by the officers of the Potomac flotilla and the Navy-yard here, asking that Henry Walters, late Acting Ensign, commanding the gunboat *Reliance*, that was captured by the rebels in July last in the Rappahannock, be reinstated. He was dismissed from the service by the department, and it is stated on the occasion Walters fought desperately.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Faxon, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has gone to Hartford.

Postmaster-General Blair has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to resume his duties to-day.

Major Mulford is in town on official business.

Adams S. Hill, the chief correspondent at Washington of the New-York *Tribune*, has resigned his position.

PASSENGER TRAINS OF THE ARMY.

It has been ordered that but one passenger train shall hereafter leave Washington daily for the Army of the Potomac, namely at 9.45 in the forenoon. Other trains are exclusively for freight. Sutlers can accompany their goods provided their passes have been countersigned the previous day.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward returned to-night in a special car from New-York.

The Health of Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Chief-Justice Taney is thought to be somewhat better this morning.

The War in the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

After suffering defeat at Summerville and Middlebury, the particulars of which have not been received, the rebel Gen. Forrest divided his forces into four columns, which were reported to be 4,000 strong and crossed Wolf River, near Lafayette yesterday afternoon. They destroyed several small culverts, trestles, and the telegraph on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Collierville and Moscow, and have gone South, with Gen. Grierson's cavalry and Morgan's brigade of infantry in hot pursuit, and it is hoped will bring them to a stand at Coldwater. The bridge over which this force crossed Wolf River, had been ordered to be destroyed, but the order was disobeyed. The telegraph is now working, and the railroad will be repaired by to-morrow.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The guerrillas along the river have been remarkably quiet since Gen. Ellett's marine brigade has been in the neighborhood. The brigade has captured, during the past three weeks, over fifty prisoners, many of them officers; also upward of one hundred mules and horses.

COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton at Memphis, on Saturday, were 947 bales; the sales of the week amounted to 1,649 bales, being 200 less than the sales of the previous week. The amount shipped during the week was 265 bales, being 77 more than the shipments of the previous week.

Shipments from Oct. 19 to Dec. 26, inclusive, 22,619 bales.

Two cotton presses are in operation at Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois, about one hundred bales being shipped from that point this season.

A large number of refugees, in a destitute condition, have arrived here from Alabama.

Arrivals in the City.

Gens. L. E. Webb, Wisconsin; A. C. Niven, and J. T. Miller, New-York, and H. F. Sweetser, Penn.; Hon. J. R. McBride, Oregon, and Cols. S. S. Smoot, Washington, and J. Farnsworth, Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Holley, Conn., Admiral Lesovsky and Lieut. Semetschkin, Russian Navy, are at the Everett House.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and wife, New-York; Hon. F. W. Rice, Minnesota; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Lieut. Appleton, Boston; H. Morgan, Aurora, and W. P. Letchworth, Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. Ira N. Burritt, United States Volunteers; Jas. W. Blanchard, Chicago, and Jas. B. Kelly, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. E. W. Mason, Providence; C. H. Goodhaus, Yale College, and Robt. Murrill Louisville, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15, twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

One Bottle Did It.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintance have used it with same effect. The ZYLOBALSAMUM I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

Letter No. 2, on Electrical Therapeutics,

(will appear in TO-MORROW'S TIMES) by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, Medical Electrician, No. 50 Bond-st.

"We Have Been Asked Several Times,

since our illustration of Mr. Worcester's Factory, whether his celebrated Hinged-plate Pianos would stand as well in tune as those of other first-class makers. We answer, emphatically, they will. Our own observation of several of the Hinged-plate Pianos in constant use satisfies us that to the best respect they are second to none. They are unquestionably beautiful instruments: free, rich and sonorous in tone, unexceptionable in touch, elegant in style and finish, and so thoroughly made that no change of temperature can affect them. The Hinged-plate Pianos of Mr. Worcester are entirely reliable."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec. 26.*

MANUFACTORY and WAREROOMS, corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.

N. B.—A Pamphlet, illustrative and descriptive of the HINGED-PLATE PIANO, sent free upon application.

Native Wines and Brandy for the Holidays.

—$10 will buy three bottles Catawba Brandy, three bottles sweet Catawba Wine, two bottles dry Catawba Wine, two bottles Catawba Bitters and two bottles old Bourbon Whisky, all of superior quality and packed in a case marked "Family Gift Package," and delivered free from ZIMMERMANN & CO.'S native wine and brandy depot, No. 22 Dusne-st., near Chatham-st., late partners to N. Longworth, Cincinnati.

New Sewing-Machines

To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,

TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,

DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mendolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.

M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

White's Holiday Hats,

for STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.

N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

A Good Hat Should Unquestionably be

rather seen than felt. The tasteful head coverings got up by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, sit so easily upon the head that the wearers scarcely feel them, while, for beauty and grace of appearance, they do ample justice to the enviable reputation which this classical hatter has so long enjoyed as the leader of fashion in his peculiar line.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—

Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Butchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.

The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.

—Instantaneous, reliable. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting, in styles suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate

Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons

and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—

Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged

Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash

Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $6 to $15. Pants $3 to $6.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn,

&c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure

Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The "Holiday Hat" Introduced by Burke,

(successor to Watkins,) for style and finish, cannot be surpassed. No. 216 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Electricity,—Its wonders as a curative agent. Applied

in all its various forms by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

To use the Extract of the Night Blooming

Cereus is to be surrounded by a magic atmosphere. It is an entrancing perfume. The living breath of the sweetest flower the earth produces is rendered permanent in its amber drops. No foreign extract for the handkerchief will compare with it. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

No Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior

to the Craig Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 666.—Dec. 30, 1863.
15, 26, 16, 5, 51, 29, 8, 33, 43, 9, 58, 60, 46, 6.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 765—Dec. 30, 1863.
32, 13, 12, 50, 47, 7, 24, 66, 37, 15, 65, 76, 71, 70.
CLASS 766—Dec. 30, 1863.
53, 57, 40, 29, 52, 38, 42, 69, 48, 45, 51, 56.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ELEGANT
SCARFS AND NECK-TIES,
NEW STYLES,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York,
Two doors from Fulton-st.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c., for
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS,
No. 67 Liberty-st
Importers and Dealers.

RICH PABIS
FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Card Receivers, Work Boxes, Fine Fans, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.
For sale at retail by
FREEMAN & RYER,
Importers, No. 391 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
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CARD.
The Common Council having tendered me the use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, for New-Year's day, I shall be most happy to exchange congratulations with my friends and fellow-citizens, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., on that day.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
OFFICE
ADAMS EXRESS COMPANY.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.
The steamer GEORGE CROMWELL, advertised to sail hence for New-Orleans on the 19th instant, has been seized and detained by order of the Government. Bankers and others who shipped currency and specie by or through the Adams Express Company, between Dec. 14th and the 21st inclusive, destined for New-Orleans and intended to go by said steamer, are hereby notified that said currency and specie have been transferred to and sent by the steamship MORNING STAR, which sailed Dec. 27.
This notice is given that shippers who had insured to go by the GEORGE CROMWELL may effect insurance by the MORNING STAR if they desire.
W. B. DINSMORE, President.
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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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BY
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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring its hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Matured Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will on the 6th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, proceed to sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, 100,000 of Indiana five per cent. State stock, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the several amounts thereof, are as follows:

Amount	No. of Cer.	Amount	No of Cer.	Amount.
$500	58	$2,000	1283	$8,000
1258	1262	9,000	1283	1,000
Fiscal	1263	2,000	1289	6,000
1265	1267	7,000	1388	5,000
1270	1279	4,000	1407	11,000
284	285	3,000	663	6,000
1136	1137	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	1225	5,000		
				$109,000

Fractional parts will be sold separately and in the order above named, but in no event will either of said certificates of shares be sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. to the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be duly executed and delivered to the purchaser, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock transferred regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 7, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Before the Chief Justice, the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

In pursuance of an order of sale of the Court, made on the 18th day of January, 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made in the cause above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The original Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in Miami county of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis in said county of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track to the whole width and extent that the said Company now is or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the rights, members and rails and fastenings and the ravines, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery and all the personal property, rights thereto or interests of the said Company, and also all that certain road extending from the termination of the said contract at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads Railroad Company of, in, to or connecting the same and any and every part thereof.

Together with all and singular the rights, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said property will first be offered for sale, and, if not selling for a sufficient sum to satisfy the command due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the following of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled cause.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1854, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $59,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, in Indiana, for $87,822, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis E. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainants.
Nov. 30, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 33½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first proximo, and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Taylor, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from this evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 13th of January.

W. TITUS, Secy.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 402 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the first day of January, 1864, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHAROT & GEBHARD, Bankers.
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1464, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Leandro County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Sutter Trunk and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 144, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1385, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAL HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,)
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.—The interest due 31st December on the PREFERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st. The transfer-books for all certificates will be closed from the afternoon of the 24th inst. to the morning of the 4th of January, 1864. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEman of experience and acquaintance in the Stock market, and belonging to a firm about being dissolved, desires a situation as cashier, &c., in a broker's office. Is a good penman and accountant. Salary can be arranged from the amount of business influenced, or will put in some capital, and take a small interest, if necessary. References furnished. Address H. & N., Box No. 944 Post-office.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1880 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(as reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company, at the office at Chillicothe and at the New-York transfer office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January next.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will after Jan. 1, 1864, be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1863.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. B. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,

FINANCIAL.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 34 City Exchange, Boston,

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston the 15 h day of December, 1863, it was

Voted, that a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 19th instant, payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the Central Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from and after the 19th until the 28th instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CORPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD,
Secretary.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS.—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avenues, covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon, or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM SELL'S SON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election.

A. WILEY, Jr. Secretary.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHern Indiana Railroad Company 7 3-10 cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,640 and 1,678, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1851, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1871, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November. Payment of same has been stopped and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds.

CAMMANN & CO.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board,

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF RAILWAY County, City and Town Bonds can obtain information as to the payment of coupons attached upon application to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st. Dealer in Securities of every description. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

INTEREST ON INDIANA STATE DEBT.—On and after the 6th day of January next, we will advance the Half-yearly interest which falls due on the 1st of that month on the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due 1st of January, 1864, and made payable at the Continental Bank, are requested to present them at the Park Bank for payment.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

THE ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due 1st prox., will be paid by us on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE established in any large town or city, the larger the better—West, South or East. It is protected by letters patent, has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference given in its favor. It requires but very little capital to carry it on, is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business, is strictly cash, and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for a business upon which he can successfully locate, cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THIS CITY IS DEsirous of a situation in a respectable moneyed institution or a connection with a Stock and Exchange house in this City. The advertiser is well and favorably known and perhaps favorably known, and especially so to several gentlemen of high mercantile standing, to whom he can refer, and has no doubt, through his friends and acquaintances, can use his influence advantageously. His principal object is to connect himself with some institution or house for information and employment, and expects no remuneration until the value of his services are ascertained. Address Box No. 3,305 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—SIX AGENTS WANTED, to whom good salaries will be paid. They must possess good moral character; clergymen preferred. None need apply but gentlemen who can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 7, back room up second stairs, between 10 and 12 A. M., 28th, 29th and 30th Dec.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN OR THE whole of an established manufacturing cash business, unspeculative only with hand labor. Capital required from $15,000 to $25,000. For further information apply to O. B. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

DUBUQUE AND BLOCK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Three and a Half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable in cash, on and after the 10th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst. The Dividend will be payable to Eastern Stockholders, at the banking house of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and to the Dubuque Stockholders, only at the Treasurer's office in Dubuque.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 31, and reopened on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

EDWARD STIMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 5th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., the 16th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from 17th instant to 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent, payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—19TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has declared its usual quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 2d proximo.

Dec. 24, 1863. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and also a dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1864.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and also extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the

MEDICAL.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 301 Broadway, near 130th-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARRONDE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice, quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's untiring devotion to cure when others fail. Mailed for equaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, enthrotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larronde and his works."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In his years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to cure in a short time the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE.—Y DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st conducted on the plan of the *Hospital des Veneriens*. Paris where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to select cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and linguist of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are over without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' lovigoratiog Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 190th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Courtst., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case he undertakes, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been foiled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Contaiolog nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this marvelous medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, at ends exclusively to Operative Surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Uterus, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 10 to 1, 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.—THIS SOVereign Remedial for diseases inherited or in the blood can only be obtained genuine of HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, or myself. All elsewhere is spurious. Bottles, $2, $3 and $5. Sent by Express. A pamphlet explanatory of diseases gratis

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1822. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Langens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originated and made a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless teeth extracting.

No. 26 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10. Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Dec. 31. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship EDINBURGH will be retained until 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Jan. 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London.... 35 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 20.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $80, $40, $35, $165.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$182 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$182 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 23 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$90 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,
Capt. AITON,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. COLES, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, '64, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,

will leave Pier No. 5, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 3 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency. FRANCIS McDONALD, & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

SHIP GEN McCLELLAN.....Sails Jan'y 2.
SHIP ROGER A. HEURN.....Sails Jan'y 4.

FOR LONDON—X LINE.

SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.....Sails Jan'y 6.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. C. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH Albums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH good board, by a young gentleman and wife, in a house with few boarders, or a private family. Pleasant accommodations would secure weekly pay in advance. Address Box No. 480 Post-office.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE SUITE of five rooms, communicating with southern exposure, can be seen at No. 7 West 26th-st. Private table if desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864, (NEW-YEAR'S DAY,)
FAMILY PERFORMANCE.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
AN GIFTS TO THE CHILDREN.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8¼ o'clock. The performance will end at 11½ P. M. Great distribution of Toys, by

ACOFRIBAS, THE ENCHANTER,

lately arrived in New-York with

LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.

NOTICE—Every child under 12 years will be entitled to a Toy equivalent to the price of admission.

FIGARO PROGRAMME,

LES SERENNES DE M. POISSON.

Vaudeville for the occasion, in one act, by MM. X. and Z.:

LE JOUR DE L'AN A NEW-YORK.

Rondo for the opportunity, song by M. Donatien.

LA LUNE DE MIEL,

Romance rendered by Mlle. Meillet.

JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE.

Comedie Vaudeville in 1 Act. By M. L. Thiboust.

LES DEUX AVEUGLES.

Bouffonerie musicale in one Act by M. Offenbach.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The great success.

LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.

Opera Bouffe in one Act; music by M. Adam.

BATAILLE DE DAMES.

Comedie in three Acts by E. Scribe.

Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The new sensation of the day.
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE CITY FOR LADIES,
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,"
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Bob Brierly.....Mr. J. Whiting
Green Jones.....Mr. Walter Lenox
May Edwards.....Miss Kate Singleton
Emily St. Evremond.....Miss Mary Shaw
Sam Willoughby.....Miss Henrietta Irving

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

CLINTON HALL.

Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.
PERHAM'S
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,

devoted to the interests of Invalid Soldiers.

Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. National Home tickets, admitting four each, $1; single admission 25 cents. See descriptive bills.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-second Season, 1863-1864. Public Rehearsal No. 7 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal 50 cents, for sale at the usual places. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; wages, $6; good reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A GERMAN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE German woman, who understands fine German, French and English cooking, wants a situation in a first-class family. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, &c.—A young man, lately arrived from Cork, Ireland, aged 28, of energetic habits, a good penman and accountant, wants a situation as assistant book-keeper, time-keeper entry-clerk, &c.; has 12 years' experience in office business, and good references, both from his former employers and business men in this City; would like a country town. No agents noticed. Address W. M. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as assistant salesman, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 15th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, as first-rate fruit, plant and vegetable grower, with the best of reference. Call or address Mr. Bridgeman's seedstore, No. 876 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, a situation in a private family; has four years' reference from his present employer, and eleven from his previous one. Apply for two days, at his employer's residence, No. 309 5th-av., corner 33d-st.

AS WAITER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as waiter or coachman, out of the City, who can bring references for 18 years. Apply for one week at the Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry-st.

AS MANAGER OR FOREMAN.—WANTED, a situation as manager or foreman of an iron foundry; can furnish the best of references. Address IRON FOUNDER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—THE ADvertiser desires some position in a respectable house; is an experienced double-entry book-keeper and correspondent, of first-class business qualifications; has been the financial manager of a large wholesale house. Compensation at the option of the employer. For particulars and an interview, address W. OTIS, Box No. 5,014 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of large business capacity, some position in a good house; has been the financial manager of a large house; is fully competent; expectations moderate; salary at the discretion of employer. For reference, &c., address O. P., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man of 24 years, in a wholesale house—grocery preferred; has some experience in clothing and boots and shoes; can bring good reference from former and last employer. Address, from this date to April 1, B. E., Box No. 81, Tarrytown, New-York.

HELP WANTED

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business; strictly temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,649, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 146 Water-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, A LAUNdress, and a coachman, to go to Staten Island. References must be unexceptionable, both as to competency and general character. Apply at Room No. 288 St. Nicholas Hotel.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and who can bring unexceptionable references. Apply at the office of R. G. DUN & CO., No. 314 Broadway, between the hours of 12 and 1.

BOY WANTED—FROM SIXTEEN TO SEVENteen years old, in a counting-room; must be active, intelligent, correct in figures, and a good writer. One residing with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 2,895, Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE.—ONE who is active, intelligent, and can write well. Salary from $2 to $3 per week. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A BOY—WANTED, TO ATTEND OFFICE. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 110 Wall-st. GEO. W. PECK.

WANTED—MEN TO ASSEMBLE GUNS, AT THE armory of E. ROBINSON, No. 126 Wooster-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN another State for persons from any State or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, desertion, drunkenness, etc., sufficient cause. Advice free and confidential. Success guaranteed. Apply to H. BATEMAN, counsellor-at-law, No. 565 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.

The Management has great pleasure in announcing THE DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE

New and Intensely Interesting Drama in four Acts, (which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT this week,) with

NEW MUSIC.
NEW SCENERY.
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,

and a

POWERFUL CAST,
entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,

In which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD appears as LADY CAMILLA HAILSTONE,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER.....as.....Maurice Warner
with
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. G. JAMISON,
and the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

New and incidental Music by THOMAS BAKER.
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES.

Act I—PICTURESQUE ENGLISH VILLAGE.
Act 2—RUINS OF ELLWOOD PRIORY.
Act 3—LADY CAMILLA'S MANSION.
Act 4—MAURICE'S ATELIER.

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLOS SALOON.

Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock,

Assisted by the eminent artists of the Grau Italian Opera.

Miss LUCY SIMONS,
Sig. STEFANI,
MORELLI,
REMI.
Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Infelice—Ernani.....Verdi
Sig. REMI.
2. Duetto Elixir.....Donizetti
Miss SIMONS and Sig. MORELLI.
3. Spirito Gentil—Favorita.....Donizetti
Sig. STEFANI.
4. Polacca—Puritani.....Bellini
Miss SIMONS.
5. The Last Gift.....Muzio
Expressly composed for Sig. MORELLI.
6. Duetto—Roberto Devereux.....Donizetti
Miss SIMONS and Sig. STEFANI.

PART II.

7. Grand Trio—William Tell.....Rossini
Sig. STEFANI, MORELLI and REMI.
8. Amour Polka.....Muzio
Miss SIMONS.
9. Arie Figaro—Barbiere of Sevilla.....Rossini
Sig. MORELLI.
10. Valtz—from Faust.....Gonnod
Miss SIMONS.
11. La loña l'Mobile—Rigoletto.....Verdi
Sig. STEFANI.
12. Quartetto—from Lucia.....Donizetti

Miss SIMONS, Sig. STEFANI, MORELLI and REMI.

Price of admission $1, including reserved seats.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,

assisted by the following eminent artists, (by kind permission of Mr. J. Grau:)

Sig. STEFANI, Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. REMI.
Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO

Tickets, including reserved seats, $1; to be had on Monday at Beer & Schirmer's music store.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Miss Simons has a most pleasing soprano voice: she has considerable power; she sings with great expression, her countenance lighting up, showing that the *artiste* has feeling and sentiment. Her execution is really fine, and her voice shows that it has been carefully cultivated."—*New-York Herald.*

"This young lady completely surprised and entranced her listeners. It is no exaggeration to say that her voice is one of the finest and best trained sopranos that we have heard among American ladies. She employs it with a skill and taste rarely looked for in professional *artistes* of long standing, and almost inconceivable in a *debutante*."—*New-York Times.*

"Miss Simons' *debut* was the most successful one we ever witnessed. She must be set down as an artist of rare accomplishment. She appeared with credit to herself and to her master Signor Muzio, who has reason indeed to be proud of his pupil."—*Express.*

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MESSRS. VILLEPLAIT & GRAVES' SCHOOL

will reopen Jan. 4. A few boys will be received in the family of one of the Principals, where they will receive a careful and thorough preparation for college or business. The school presents unusual advantages for the practical acquisition of French, Italian and Spanish. Address Plainfield, N. J.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 425, 427, 429 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 538 Pearl, or J. Stirer, No. 49 Vesey-st., N.Y.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—This flourishing Institute, containing beside the elementary department, four boys' classes and three classes for young ladies, reopens the 4th of January, and is recommended to the public.

DR. RUD DULON.

$151 A YEAR PAYS BOARD AND TUITION at Hudson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Superior English, Normal, Classical, French, Musical, Painting, Military, and Commercial Departments; (both sexes) Jan. 2, term opens. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Prin.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—

COMPLIMENT TO MAYOR GUNTHER.

Last evening a very handsome compliment was paid to Mr. GUNTHER, Mayor-elect, by a number of his personal friends. During the afternoon they sent to his stable, in Fourteenth-street, a very costly and beautiful coupé, one of the handsomest that JOHN R. LAWRENCE, carriage-maker, ever built. This was wholly unexpected to Mr. GUNTHER, and he was in no little uncertainty as to where it came from until he was waited on, about 8 P. M., by a committee and invited to visit the St. James Hotel, at Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway. Here, on entering the parlor, he found some sixty of his personal friends assembled, and was welcomed most warmly. Before he had time to recover from his surprise, he was addressed by RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Esq., as follows:

MR. GUNTHER: The brilliant political campaign by you prepared, and through which you have so gloriously passed, has not been without great sacrifice of your time and patience, and has doubtless drawn largely upon them both. You have been interested deeply interested in the movements of your friends, in relation to those plans tending to the promotion of a certain object, and even so doing have listened to the highest strains of oratory and participated therein.

It is not my intention to tax your patience but for a moment, in making an attempt at imitation. The time for speech has passed with the occasion.

The duties before you will be called upon to leave the more private and retired walks of domestic and private life, and to assume the more arduous and responsible duties of an exalted and a highly honorable position, being so short, when so many subjects and interests must necessarily claim your great attention and consideration, that you can and do postpone them in this case to your friends and to give them this occasion to testify their friendship and attachment in you, and permit us to thank you for the great pleasure and satisfaction you thus afford us, by your presence here to-night.

To see a form you a few of the vast number of the warm personal friends you have in this, the City of your birth, they have desired, and I have yielded to that desire, that I should be the medium of their common wish, and they sincerely thank you, that from the great multiplicity of your engagements you have been released now to be present with them.

It is, and ever must be, impossible for you to know and fully to appreciate what an indissoluble cord of affection has existed between yourself and your friends, and particularly those present and how anxiously they have watched through the different and difficult positions in which you have been placed and surrounded, doubting *never*, for a moment, that the end would be one of great triumph to yourself and to them.

The duties of your life have scarcely commenced. Your great troubles are ahead. We do not desire to incite you to them. We are no politicians. We have no personal favors to ask or seek for, save one, and that is, that your great talent, your time, your industry, and your great honest heart shall so far as it shall be necessary for the public good, be dedicated to the faithful administration of our Municipal Government, so that, when the termination of your time shall take place you will joyfully hear the words of welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Well done thou good and faithful servant." We have higher honors in store for you. Having found you faithful over a few, we will make thee ruler over many.

We congratulate you now do, from the active pursuits of an industrious commercial life, and assuming, as you will, the honorable and distinguished position of the Mayoralty of this proud and prosperous City, your friends have made a selection of a useful, tasteful and beautiful article, a coach, which they ask that you will be pleased to accept, as a testimonial of their high regard, attachment and esteem in which they hold you, hoping that in your few moments of leisure when seated therein, it will be the means of carrying along, also, kind recollections of the donors.

Do not imagine that this, your coach of State, will not be met by difficulties and obstructions. If so, it will be the first one. Do not borrow trouble at needless rates of interest. "Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart." Don't go out aside for slight obstructions. Let it not be an easy task to arrest its onward progress. Let every revolution of its wheels bring you nearer and closer to the hearts and interests of those you represent—the whole people. But should obstructions occur in time the wheels, we know that you would consider will be the first to the hub; then if dogs will bark, how quickly will you then see your wheels or steam your leaders, with the pushers and the pullers, all united for a purpose, all with honest hearts and willing hands, and with a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull all together, and onward and upwards be the motion of State.

And now, my friends, in conclusion let me say, take great pride in it. At your pier lies moored the state yacht, the City of New-York; she is well provisioned for a voyage, her hull is new, her deck is staunch, her sails are white, her yards are manned; now her hawser are cut, her sails are full, she flies before the wind—cheers resound from shore to shore as she onward speeds her course, with C. GODFREY GUNTHER at the helm.

To this Mr. GUNTHER made the following modest and expressive response:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your very complimentary remarks, together with the very handsome carriage sent to my stable this afternoon, are deserving of a more extended reply than I am prepared to make. I can simply say to you my sincere thanks. I assure you, gentlemen, that I consider myself amply repaid for all the labors and sacrifices that I have made in the recent Municipality canvass. Looking over the list of those who came brought about this prize and feast, I do not discover any who expect to be the recipients of any especial favor at my hands. This, gentlemen, removes very much of the embarrassment that I otherwise would be under. I have no offices to give you, and I can only promise you that which you all expect, and that is, that I shall do my duty. If in the first endeavors to do so I should be thwarted in one way or another, I shall not forget the advice of the old Roman Cardinal, "Try, try again. There's no such word as fail." I again sincerely thank you for this compliment. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of these unceremonious ceremonies, the party were ushered into the dining-room, where a band of music enlivened their sires, and a most sumptuous bill of fare whetted their appetites. The Mayor elect was placed at the right of Mr. HARRINGTON, who gracefully presided. There was nothing formal in the entertainment, it was thoroughly a social affair and the dinner, in itself most admirable and creditable to the St. James, was succeeded by a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," which left pleasant and permanent remembrances on all those participating. Mr. GUNTHER modestly and pertinently replied to the kind words said at and to him. The entire affair was a success, made so without pretence or parade, and "His Honor" that is to be, cannot but appreciate it.

The Committee of Arrangements were RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Chairman, WM. PAUL, WHITFIELD CASE, JOHN HOWES.

The Committee waiting on and assisting Mr. GUNTHER were DANIEL BIERNUM, REMSEN APPLEBY and WM. G. SCHENCK.

Among those present who had a prominent part in the arrangements were Isaac Noe, Joseph Powers, Chas. Schuyler, Wm. Spence, John Foster, Charles Place, Jacob Hanch and James F. Wenman.

Negro Equality in the South—The Free State Convention in Louisiana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure that had you been better acquainted with the gentlemen who are prominent in the Free State Committee of Louisiana, you would not have inserted the leader in your paper of this date with the above heading. You acknowledge that you do not know them, but assume "that neither its members nor their constituents have been for any very long time citizens of Louisiana." "They are probably from the North"—"political speculators or social missionaries." "These Northern men who have gone South will do well not to push matters too far or too fast."

Permit me to correct your mistake. The men who are the head and front and life of this movement are all Southern men, or those who made the South their home long before the rebellion broke out. They are men who have suffered terribly at the hands of the rebels, and know from experience that there can be no compromise with Slavery. This question is one of life or death with them in Louisiana.

THOMAS J. DURANT, Esq., the President of the Convention, is a lawyer of the first rank in New-Orleans; a man of the highest literary culture, who has won his present eminent position by the force of his character. He is no politician. Has always since an infant resided in New-Orleans or at his country seat across the lake. Before the rebellion he was a man of wealth, and now he holds in his hands the largest legal practice in New-Orleans. As soon as the Courts were opened last year (1862) he went forward and requested and obtained a decree of emancipation for all his slaves. He is not a fanatic or an extremist as you suppose, but a man of sober judgment, carrying out the principles of freedom to their logical and honest conclusion.

CHAS. W. HOUSE, his partner, has been a resident of Louisiana for many years. His wife is one of the most accomplished daughters of the South—a native of Georgia—who most cordially appreciates the efforts of the Free State Committee.

Judge HUNTSMAN, another of the prime movers in the progress toward freedom, is now a man somewhat advanced in years, who was never out of Louisiana till last Summer, when he came to New-York, and as may be remembered, spoke at the Cooper Institute to a large audience.

E. F. FLANDERS was compelled to fly from New-Orleans during secession rule, barely escaping assassination.

J. B. CARTER, another active worker, is the Superintendent of all the Public Schools in New-Orleans.

And I might go through the list of those most prominent in this work, and mark them all as residents of the South for many years previous to the rebellion, and most of them slaveholders. Not one in a hundred is a new comer to Louisiana.

You also assume "that they regard colored men as on a looting of equality in all respects with the whites." They do no such thing. They would only have the colored man put on a footing *of equality in the eye of the law*, with the white man, leaving other equalities to settle themselves.

If you will consider that at the present hour one-sixth of the personal and real estate of New-Orleans is held by colored men, you will find that in admitting to the floor of the convention a delegation of these property-holders, they do not differ so very much from the custom here. The colored man who has the requisite amount of property here is permitted to vote.

If you will compare the two bodies of citizens of Louisiana—the one laboring to retain Slavery as long as possible, the other laboring to bring the State into the ranks of the decidedly Free States—it will be found that weight of character, education and freedom from "political speculation" decidedly preponderates on the side of the latter. That so far from being of the amalgamation school, they see the errors of the mere theorists at the North, but while they preserve their own standing they are determined that the colored man shall have by law accorded to him the same right they claim for themselves.

That you may see that I have not misstated the position of these gentlemen, I send you a synopsis of the speech of Mr. DURANT to an assemblage of colored men in New-Orleans. HOWARD OSGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1863.

The speech to which Mr. Osgood refers is devoted mainly to a consideration of the causes of the rebellion. We copy the following passage, which sets forth the speaker's view on the point more immediately involved in this discussion. Mr. DURANT said:

"But there were matters of more practical interest to his audience, respecting the political status and civil rights of the colored people, and upon this subject he would speak, freely and honestly.

There were three classes of citizens among the population of Louisiana—the white free citizens, the free colored—who had always been free, and their parents before them, in most instances, and most of them well and correctly educated, refined and capable of transacting both public and private business—and those who have been slaves, but who are either now, or soon will be, free by the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the necessities of whose condition had prevented the development of their natural abilities by education. The spirit of Freedom, however, was progressing among this class. He cited the instance of JOHN BROWN—not the original hero of that name—but a plantation witness whom he had seen at Court a few days since, to whom the objection was made that he was not free. When asked if he was free, he responded in the affirmative. But did you not have a master once?' 'Oh yes.' 'Well, then, what makes you think you are free?' 'Why,' said he, 'the *country says I'm free*, and I *go with the country*.' This, the speaker thought, spoke volumes in favor of the colored man's appreciation of the grand verdict of public opinion against Slavery.

The uneducated and formerly enslaved class, he thought, could not be immediately admitted to all the rights and privileges of American citizens in full—but as in those who had been born free, and many of whom had been accustomed to the exercise of the rights of freemen for half a century, he believed they were equally entitled, with any other class, to all the rights, civil, educational, political, and religious, of American citizens in full. [Immense applause.] The modesty, dignity, and temperance of their bearing, and that of the journal through which their views and arguments had been laid before the public, while making the demand—and justly, too—for those rights to which they believed themselves justly entitled, as well as the arguments upon which they relied to demonstrate the rightfulness of their cause and the justice of their claims, had never been exceeded in the history of any people."

Negro Equality in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in the TIMES of the 28th December, upon "Negro Equality in the South," commenting on a Free State Convention in New-Orleans, has suggested to my mind the possibility that we may after all be mistaken in our Northern judgment of what is likely to happen at the South in respect to the social *status* of the negro after Slavery shall be eradicated. Is it not quite possible that we are to undergo a surprise on this subject, and that spontaneously the essential equality of the black race will be altogether more suddenly admitted and realized at the South than could happen at the North? There are several considerations involved in this question. In the first place, there is a law of extensive application in human affairs, that extremes meet; that an extreme in one direction is very apt to be followed by an extreme in the opposite direction. In the next place, the prejudice against the black man and the black race at the North and the South is of a very different nature, and may perhaps operate in a very different way. At the North it is a prejudice against the personality, the presence, the contact, the features, &c., of these people. At the South, whatever they may say in order to justify Slavery while it lasts, there is next to no prejudice of this kind. It is there a prejudice against the *status* of the negro, first and foremost; and perhaps we shall find it to have been almost totally one against his claim to become a free man. Now suppose this claim not merely to have been made, but actually and triumphantly sustained for the black man of the South by the events of the war, and that question therefore hopelessly decided against the prejudice of the whites, and it may prove that there remains far less obstacle than we have believed—far less, indeed, than there would be under like circumstances at the North, to the two races accepting each other almost from the first, and working together upon the most fraternal terms.

An officer of one of the Kansas regiments informs me that in Kansas, Western Missouri, Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory, it is common to see the different companies of black and white and red troops sandwiched in among each other in their evolutions, and that nothing but the law organizing the regiments, and recognizing the differences of race, prevents their belonging indiscriminately to the same companies. In other words, I am told that in that locality the prejudice against color is already virtually wiped out by the mutual intercourse of the races, and their sympathy in the same struggle and the same cause. It is said that we have no soldiers in the field so thoroughly abolitionized as the native recruits of Missouri and Arkansas, and it may happen that with the progress of our repossession of the South, the common people may settle the whole matter in advance of the speculations of statesmen by coming to a practical recognition of the fact that a man's a man for a' that. S. P. ANDREWS.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—The Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway, will remain open to-day, and till noon to-morrow. Other days from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Examinations as usual.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HAIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, this no-town depot for the sale of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 505 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 3, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Racine County Fair, Wisconsin, awarded the first premium to the WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine.

MARRIED.

CONOVER—LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at her father's residence, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, SAMUEL CONOVER and CARRIE, daughter of James S. Lewis.

DEARMER—BIELU.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Ralph Ferry, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. C. R. GARDNER, of New-York, and Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of F. A. Bielu, Esq., of Atawam, Mass.

HEATH—FOOTE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. L. Dowling, JOHN A. HEATH and Miss LOUISA FOOTE, all of this City.

WARREN—SEEFRIED.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, ISAAC S. WATERS and IMOGENE SEEFRIED.

DIED.

BISHOP.—In Granville, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 26, Mrs. LAURA BISHOP, relict of the late Isaac Bishop, and mother of the late Hon. Isaac W. Bishop, aged 80 years.

BRITTON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec 29, ANNA C., the beloved wife of Joseph W. Britton, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Thos. L. Peck, in Flushing, on Friday morning, Jan. 1, at 8½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

BOSWORTH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, STEPHEN BOSWORTH, formerly of Catskill, N. Y.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 69 London Terrace, West 23d-st., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, of diphtheria, LOUISA HORACE, adopted daughter of Barton E. and Mary E. Clark, aged 4 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her adopted parents, corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DECKER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, ANN, wife of Richard Decker, aged 43 years.

Funeral services will be held in the evening, Thursday, Dec. 31, at 6 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 199 West 27th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment.

GIBSON.—At Bay View, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JAMES GIBSON, Jr., after a long and severe illness, aged 23 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, on Friday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, Dec 29, of congestion of the brain, CAMILLA, youngest daughter of J. G. and Eliza J. Hamilton.

Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Mediator, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

HANCE.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 26, SUSAN W., youngest daughter of Eleazar and Hannah B. Hance, in the 26th year of her age.

HOLDEN.—In Seymour, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 27, of consumption, JANE ATWOOD, daughter of Henrietta C. and Edward L. Holden, in the 13th year of her age.

LE ROY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, after a short illness, FREDERICK G. LE ROY, M. D., youngest son of Herman Le Roy.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Henry R. Remsen, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Jan. 2, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave foot of 30th-st., New-York, at 10 27 A. M., returning from Tarrytown at 2 40 P. M.

LSACH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, ADAM LEACH, aged 90 years, for many years a resident of this City.

Notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow morning's papers.

PEET.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, SARAH ANN, wife of Dr. Harvey P. Peet, and daughter of the late Matson Smith, M. D., of New-Rochelle, aged 69 years

The Board of Directors, the friends of her husband, and of her brothers Prof. Joseph M., Albert, Walter M., William H. and Charles Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, to-day, (Thursday,) at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. The 12½ train Hudson River Railroad up, and 3 40 down, will be a convenient mode of conveyance, stopping at 152d-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle, for interment.

QUACKENBOSS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, GEORGE EMILE, only son of George W. Quackenboss, aged 2 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 22 West 15th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock.

STRANGMAN.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Nov. 8, after a short illness, Mrs MARY STRANGMAN, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SWARTS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, AARON SWAARS, Jr., only son of Aaron Swarts, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 184 East 126th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, JOSEPHINE MARIA, only daughter of Dr. Joseph M. and Sophia H. Turner, aged 8 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No 271 Henry-st., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAPPAN.—In Augusta, Me., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, D. D., aged 75 years.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Van Wagener, Mrs. Eliza McDonald, T. G. Allen, L. H. Clemens, A. B. Cram, A. J. Banford, L. Tonnow, G. Angelos, J. H. Hatch, M. Toursier, Daniel Cundell, E. Trask, and others in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon rises 11 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 34 | Gov. Island.. 12 23 | Hell Gate.. 1 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Sears, Hilton Head, S. C., 28th inst., via Fortress Monroe, 28 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Stopped at Fortress Monroe to land 180 veterans of 131st Indiana Volunteers.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Walton, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Hamlet, Manila July 25, passed Ombay Sept. 7, with mdse. to Brown, Shipley & Co. When off Cape Lagullus, was boarded by the U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, bound to Cape Town. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 23, and sld. from St Helena Nov. 9. Sept. 22, Henry A. Briard, of Cambridgeport, Mass., aged 37 years, first officer, died. Also on Nov. 4, Charles Lester, of Copenhagen, a seaman, aged 24 years

Ship Union, Leach, Palermo 40 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Jacquemal & Christmas. Had heavy gales her last 20 ds. Dec. 2, had a strong gale from E. S. E. with a heavy sea and thick weather, during which Lewis Lalla, seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

Ship Ardmillan, (of Glasgow,) Fullerton, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to F. McDonald & Co. Dec. 28, 100 miles S. of Nantucket Shoals, passed the schr. Fred Dyer, of Belfast, Me., with mainmast gone, waterlogged and abandoned. The A. had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Tyro, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Scott, Newport, W., 47 ds., with railroad iron to McAndrew & Warren. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Ship James L. Bogert, Conway, Liverpool Nov. 10, with coal and salt to Bogert & Keeeland. Had heavy W. S. W. gales first 30 ds.; was driven to lat. 55 N. Nov. 27, experienced a hurricane from S. S. W.; shipped a heavy sea, washed away bobby hatches, bulwarks, and doing considerable other damage. Has been 4 ds. from Nantucket with easterly gales and thick weather.

Ship Gottorp, (Oldg.,) Wierichs, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Philadelpoia 3 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Anita, (Venez.,) Herera, Ciudad Bolivar 28 ds., with hides, etc., to Harbeck & Halsey. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with very heavy weather.

Bark Thomas Perry, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mslony, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Saisma, (Russ.,) Bahlstedt, Marseilles 60 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 12, with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson.

Bark Gutenberg, (Brem.,) Raschco, Bremen 65 ds., with mdse. and 278 passengers to Hermann Kooo & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 17 ds., with mdse. to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Julia, (Russ.,) Bjorkman, Cadiz, with wine and salt to Holmboe & Balcheo.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, Port Royal 8 days, in ballast, to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark James Carthy, (of Liverpool,) Ritchie, Montevideo 72 ds., with hides to George Moke. Had heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Eliza Bars, (of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermuda 11 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Voyager, (of Boston,) Freeman, Malaga Nov. 18, passed Gibraltar Nov. 19, with fruit to John E. Devlin.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Barbados 20 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with north and northeast winds.

U. S. transport bark Gorilla, Pearce, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Templar, Mitchell, Key West 14 ds., in ballast to master.

U. S. transport brig Dragon, Liscomb, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Helena, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Connelly, Parahyba, Brazil, 32 ds., with sugar and hides to H. H. Swift. Was 8 days north of Hatteras with strong north winds.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Perkins, Santa Cruz 8th inst., via Salt Key 14th, with salt to Towner & Co.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Fish, Alexandria, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to Hoboken Coal Company.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Whitmore & Co.

Brig Los Amigos, Johnson, Carthagena 33 ds., with mdse. to M. J. de Pumarejo.

Brig Schiller, (Port.) Cunha, Oporto 40 ds., with wine and cork to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Ella Reed, Jarman, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to J. G. McArthur. Had heavy weather. Been 10 ds. north of Halteras.

Brig Ariel, (Br.,) Larkin, Prince Edward's Island 8 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co. Had bad weather on the coast.

Brig Wanderer, (of Hawkshurv,) Crook, Cow Bay, C. B., and 12 days from Halifax, with coal to R. Belloni. Had heavy westerly weather.

Brig Timothy Field, (of Bangor,) Cooey, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Brett, Soo & Co. 26th inst., lat. 37 12, lon. 72 30, passed two large casks with the heads painted red; also a large quantity of staves.

Brig Linloo, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Connick, Grand Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to J. Boynton's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig E. A. Reed, Hayden, New-Orleans 17th inst., with sugar, etc., to Dewey & Collins.

Brig Abby F. Tupper, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cowly, Manzanilla 22 ds., with cedar, mahogany, etc., to Bratt, Son & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage. Capt. R. N. Seeley, of New-London, died on board in Manzanilla, Nov. 28, Jean Emmoods, colored, of Philadelphia, died in the hospital. Also, left one of the crew sick in the hospital.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whiller, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to J. Pemisten. Had very heavy weather.

Brig Isola, (of Rangor,) Wymen, Sagua 17 ds., with molasses to master. Has had heavy weather, was 11 ds. north of lat. 30, with north and east gales; washed away hand rails, quarter boats, split sails, etc.

Brig Zilla, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Earl, Gonaives 16 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolff. Has been 11 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Dzell, (Br.,) Carhart, Para Nov. 30, with nuts, rubber, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Have been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with very heavy weather. Dec. 1, in the river, passed Br. brig Julia Shackford, from New-York for Para. The Br. brig Conquest, Band, sailed for New-York a few ds. previously.

Schr. Storm King, (of Hayle, Eng.,) Shugg, Rio Grande 63 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Nassau, McRae, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 13 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Pioneer, (of P. E. I.,) Morrison, Halifax 10 ds., with barley to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ituachita, (Br., of Turks Island,) Goodwin, Rum Bay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to H. E. Brown & Co.

Schr. Abby Bradford, Freeman, Miragoane 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sarah Caroline, (Br.,) Hurst, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 8 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Rover, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax 6 ds., with fish to B. F. Small & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Robin Hood, Adele, Peruvian.

Barks Normantum, Angela Brewer, Bolliver, Wilhelmine, Fanny Baker.

Brigs W. Jacobels, Palme, Jacinto, Atlas, Scotland, Batchellor, Brothers, Henry M. Heine.

Schooners Rescue, Alice T. Ridgewood, Pearl, G. P. Taylor, Highland, Aloe, Hinda, Pride of the Isles, and others.

Steamer Detroit.

Below.

Ship Mountaineer, from New-Orleans.

Ship Alexander, Crosby, from Newport, W., Nov. 9.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) from Bremen Nov. 8.

Bark Schiller, (Brem.,) Bohr, Rotterdam Oct. 24.

Bark Ocder, from Matanzas.

Bark Palmyra, (Br.,) Crocker, from Androssan Oct. 11. Also 2 ships, 1 bark and 3 brigs, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

From Barbados we have the following: In port bark Messel Castle, of Goole, from Seuteralae for Looden, having been in collision Nov. 21, in about lat. 16 41 N., and lon. 34 20, with bark Diamond, of New-York. The W. C. was cut down to the water's edge.

The Italian trigate Re d'Italia has been got off, and is at anchor near the lightship.

11½ A. M.—She is now coming up the bay in tow of three steamings.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 28.—Arr. ship Florida, Millbridge for New-York; brig Vincennes, Hodgson, Newburyport for Washington, D. C.; schr. Mary Brian, Jerry, Rockland for New-York. Sld. schr. Silver Magnet, U. S. revenue cutter Agassiz

29th, A. M.—Wind, N. N. W., no arrivals.

In port, the above arrivals, and brig Chesapeake; schr. F. Simpson, Clara Braddon, Mazeppa, Susan Moore and Barnard.

Spoken, &c.

Arago—steamship, hence for Port Royal, off Sloao Inlet.

Promethens—steamship, bound S., off Charleston.

Wild Hunter—ship, from California for Mauritius, in the Ombay passage.

Foreign Ports.

At Gossives 13th inst., brig Lillian, for Boston in 7 ds.

At Grand Turk, T. I., 16th inst., brig Wm. Allen, (Br.,) Stubbs, for Philadelphia about 23d; schr. St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Ryder, for Baltimore on the 19th or 20th.

At St. Helena, brig Zuleika, of Halifax, N. S., Phipps, from Loando Nov. 11. Also bark Burlington, of Bath, from Maulman for England.

[PER ADRIATIC.]

Arrived from New-York—Helen Dahlarant, Ocean and Orpheus at Deal; Constantine, in the Clyde; Alfreda at Havre; American at Bremen.

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